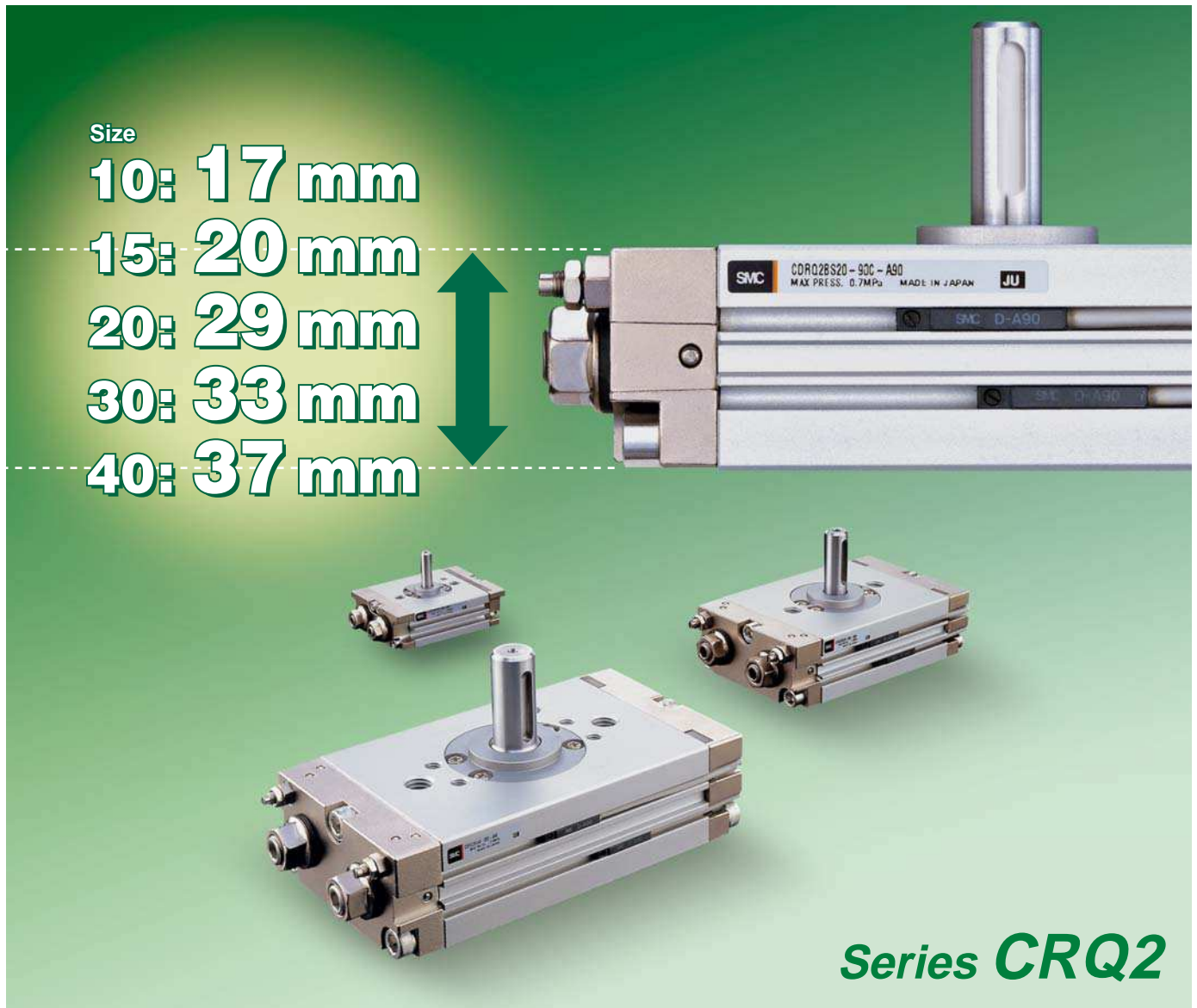
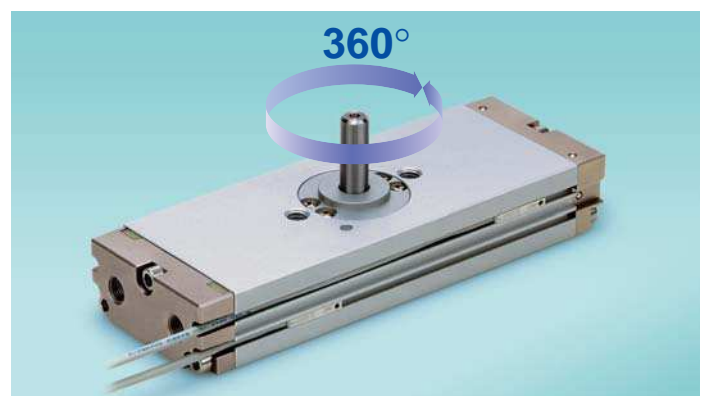


# Compact Rotary Actuator

Rack & Pinion Style/Size: 10, 15, 20, 30, 40



 **360° Rotation type**  
has been added.



# Compact Rotary Actuator

Rack & Pinion Style/Size: 10, 15, 20, 30, 40

## Built-in cushion

10, 15 : Rubber bumper  
20, 30, 40 : Air cushion

Equipped with an angle adjusting mechanism ( $\pm 5^\circ$ )

Rotary actuator body serves as a flange.

360° type has been added to the series.

Piping can be installed from one end.

Series **CRQ2**

2 auto switches are mountable on the same side.  
(Mountable on the both sides.)

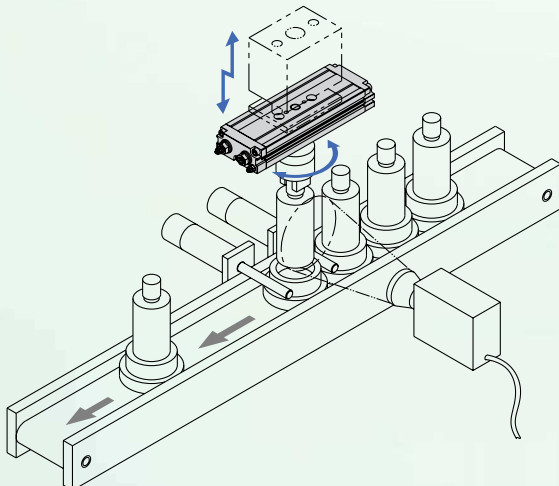
Mounting smaller auto switches prevents the auto switch from protruding above the body surface and realises space-savings.

Double piston style  
Compact, with no backlash

Both single shaft and double shaft are available in all sizes.

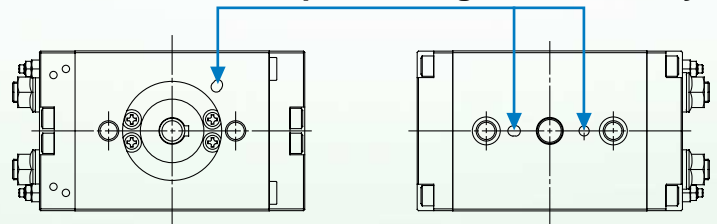
## 360° type application example

Complete external inspection of a work piece



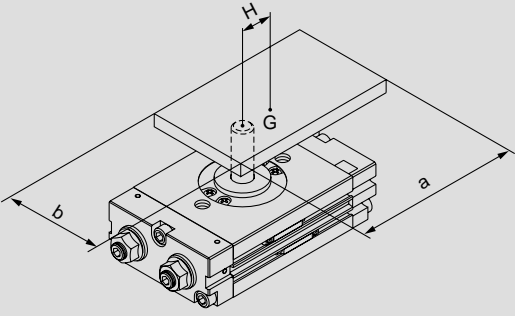
Centering is easy when mounting the main body.

Pin holes for positioning the main body



Series	Size	Shaft type	Rotation	Cushion	
				Rubber	Air
CRQ2	10	• Single • Double	• 80° to 100° • 170° to 190° • 350° to 370°	●	—
	15			●	—
	20			—	●
	30			—	●
	40			—	●

# Series CRQ2 Model Selection

Selection Procedure	Formula	Selection Example
<p><b>1</b> <b>Operating conditions</b></p> <p>Operating conditions are as follows:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model used</li> <li>• Operating pressure</li> <li>• Mounting position</li> <li>• Load type               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Static load: <math>T_s</math> (N·m)</li> <li>Resistance load: <math>T_f</math> (N·m)</li> <li>Inertial load: <math>T_a</math> (N·m)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Load configuration</li> <li>• Rotation time <math>t</math> (s)</li> <li>• Rotation <math>\theta</math> (rad)</li> <li>• Load mass <math>m</math> (kg)</li> <li>• Distance between central axis and centre of gravity <math>H</math> (m)</li> </ul>	 <p>Rotary actuator: CDRQ2BS40-90, Pressure: 0.5 MPa          Mounting position: Vertical, Type of load: Inertial load <math>T_a</math>          Load configuration: 0.1 m x 0.06 m (Rectangular plate)          Rotation time (<math>t</math>): 0.3 s, Rotation: <math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math> rad (90°)          Load mass (<math>m</math>): 0.4 kg          Distance between central axis and centre of gravity (<math>H</math>): 0.04 m</p>
<p><b>2</b> <b>Required torque</b></p> <p>Confirm the type of load as shown below, and select an actuator that satisfies the required torque.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Static load: <math>T_s</math></li> <li>• Resistance load: <math>T_f</math> <b>Load type</b></li> <li>• Inertial load: <math>T_a</math></li> </ul>	<p>Effective torque <math>\geq T_s</math>          Effective torque <math>\geq (3 \text{ to } 5) \times T_f</math>          Effective torque <math>\geq 10 \times T_a</math></p> <p><b>Effective torque</b></p>	<p>Inertial load  <math>10 \times T_a = 10 \times I \times \dot{\omega}</math>  <math>= 10 \times 0.00109 \times (2 \times (\pi/2)/0.3^2)</math>  <math>= 0.380 \text{ N·m} &lt; \text{Effective torque OK}</math>          Note) <math>I</math> is obtained by substituting the value of inertia moment ⑤.</p>
<p><b>3</b> <b>Rotation time</b></p> <p>Confirm that it is within the adjustable range of rotation time.</p>	<p>0.2 to 1.0 s/90°</p>	<p>0.3 s/90° OK</p>
<p><b>4</b> <b>Allowable loads</b></p> <p>Confirm that the radial load, thrust load, and moment are within the allowable ranges.</p>	<p>Thrust load: <math>m \times 9.8 \leq \text{Allowable load}</math></p> <p><b>Allowable load</b></p>	<p><math>0.4 \times 9.8 = 3.92 \text{ N} &lt; \text{Allowable load OK}</math></p>
<p><b>5</b> <b>Moment of inertia</b></p> <p>Find the load's moment of inertia "I" for the energy calculation.</p>	<p><math>I = m \times (a^2 + b^2)/12 + m \times H^2</math></p> <p><b>Moment of inertia</b></p>	<p><math>I = 0.4 \times (0.10^2 + 0.06^2)/12 + 0.4 \times 0.04^2</math>  <math>= 0.00109 \text{ kg·m}^2</math></p>
<p><b>6</b> <b>Kinetic energy</b></p> <p>Confirm that the load's kinetic energy is within the allowable value.</p>	<p><math>1/2 \times I \times \omega^2 \leq \text{Allowable energy}</math>  <math>\omega = 2 \theta/t</math> (<math>\omega</math>: Terminal angular velocity)  <math>\theta</math>: Rotation angle (rad)  <math>t</math>: Rotation time (s)</p> <p><b>Allowable kinetic energy/Rotation time</b></p>	<p><math>1/2 \times 0.00109 \times (2 \times (\pi/2)/0.3)^2</math>  <math>= 0.060 \text{ J} &lt; \text{Allowable energy OK}</math></p>

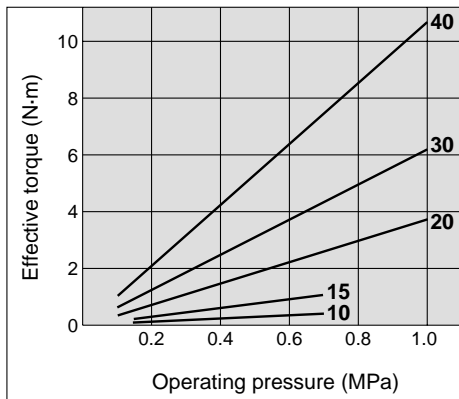
# Series CRQ2

## Effective Torque

Unit: N·m

Size	Operating pressure (MPa)										
	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00
10	—	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.42	—	—	—
15	—	0.22	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.04	—	—	—
20	0.37	0.55	0.73	1.10	1.47	1.84	2.20	2.57	2.93	3.29	3.66
30	0.62	0.94	1.25	1.87	2.49	3.11	3.74	4.37	4.99	5.60	6.24
40	1.06	1.59	2.11	3.18	4.24	5.30	6.36	7.43	8.48	9.54	10.6

Note) The values of operating torque in the table above are representative values, and are not guaranteed. Make use of the values as a reference when ordering.

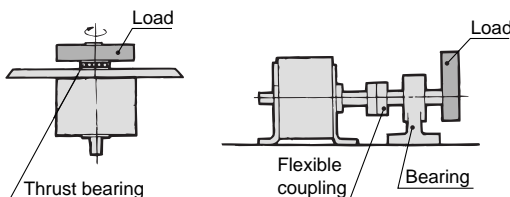


## Allowable Load

Unit: N

Size	Load direction		
	F <sub>sa</sub>	F <sub>sb</sub>	F <sub>r</sub>
10	15.7	7.8	14.7
15	19.6	9.8	19.6
20	49	29.4	49
30	98	49	78
40	108	59	98

A load up to the allowable radial/thrust load can be applied provided that a dynamic load is not generated. However, applications which apply a load directly to the shaft should be avoided whenever possible. In order to further improve the operating conditions, a method such as that shown in the drawing below is recommended so that a direct load is not applied to the shaft.



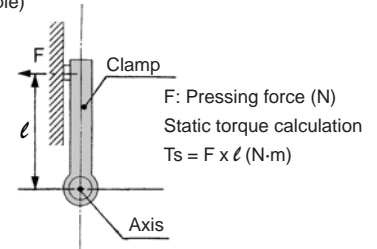
## Load Type

### ● Static load: T<sub>s</sub>

A load as represented by the clamp which requires pressing force only

(During examination if it is decided to consider the mass of the clamp itself in the drawing below, it should be regarded as an inertial load.)

(Example)



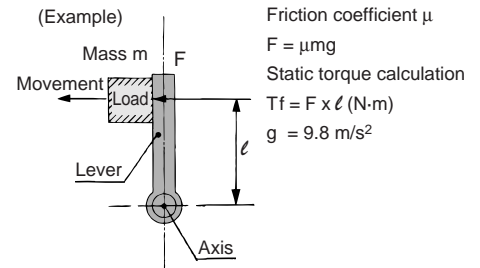
### ● Resistance load: T<sub>f</sub>

A load that is affected by external forces such as friction or gravity

Since the object is to move the load, and speed adjustment is necessary, allow an extra margin of 3 to 5 times in the effective torque.

\* Actuator effective torque  $\geq (3 \text{ to } 5) T_f$

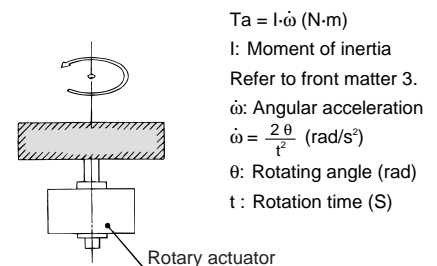
(Example)



### ● Inertial load: T<sub>a</sub>

The load which must be rotated by the actuator. Since the object is to rotate the load, and speed adjustment is necessary, allow an extra margin of 10 times or more in the effective torque.

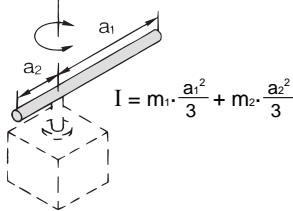
\* Actuator effective torque  $\geq S \cdot T_a$   
 (S is 10 times or more)



**Equation Table of Moment of Inertia (Calculation of moment of inertia I)** I: Moment of inertia (kg·m<sup>2</sup>) m: Load weight (kg)

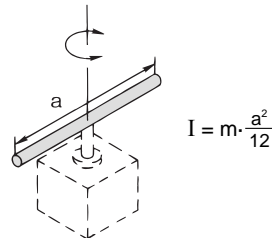
**1. Thin shaft**

Position of rotational axis:  
Perpendicular to the shaft through one end



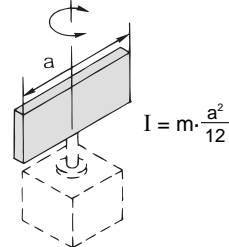
**2. Thin shaft**

Position of rotational axis:  
Through the shaft's centre of gravity



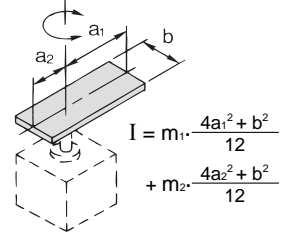
**3. Thin rectangular plate (Rectangular parallelepiped)**

Position of rotational axis:  
Through the plate's centre of gravity



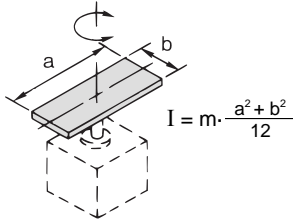
**4. Thin rectangular plate (Rectangular parallelepiped)**

Position of rotational axis:  
Perpendicular to the plate through one end (also the same in case of a thicker plate)



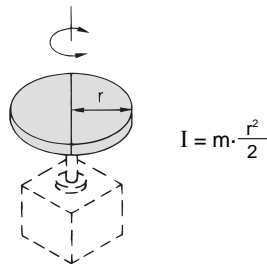
**5. Thin rectangular plate (Rectangular parallelepiped)**

Position of rotational axis: Through the centre of gravity and perpendicular to the plate (also the same in case of a thicker plate)



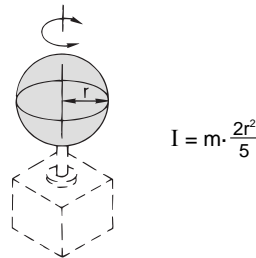
**6. Column (Including thin round plate)**

Position of rotational axis: Centre axis



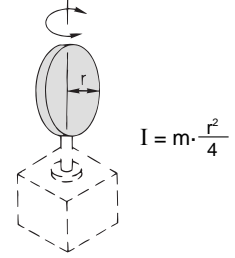
**7. Solid sphere**

Position of rotational axis:  
Diameter

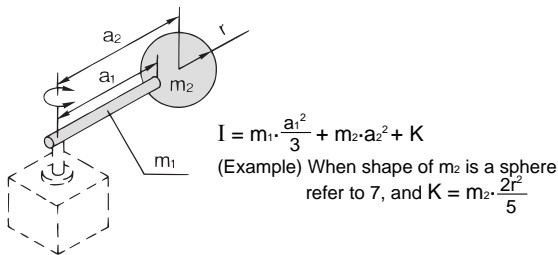


**8. Thin round plate**

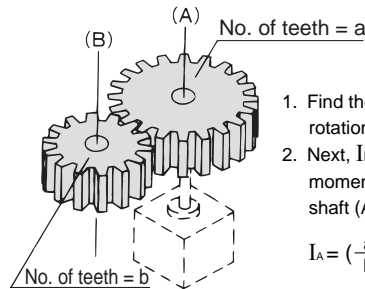
Position of rotational axis:  
Diameter



**9. Load at end of lever**



**10. Gear transmission**



1. Find the moment of inertia  $I_B$  for the rotation of shaft (B).
2. Next,  $I_B$  is entered to find  $I_A$  the moment of inertia for the rotation of shaft (A) as

$$I_A = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 \cdot I_B$$

**Kinetic Energy/Rotating Time**

For a rotational movement, the kinetic energy of a load may damage the internal parts, even if the required torque for a load is small. Consider the moment of inertia and rotation time before selecting a model.

(For model selection, please refer to the moment of inertia and rotation time graph as shown on front matter 4.)

**1. Allowable kinetic energy and rotation time adjustment range**

Set the rotation time, within stable operational guidelines, using the adjustment range specification table as detailed below. When operating at low speeds which exceed the rotation time adjustment range, please use caution as it may result in sticking or malfunction.

Size	Allowable kinetic energy				Cushion angle	Stable operational rotation time adjustment range Rotation time (s/90°)
	Allowable kinetic energy (mJ)			With air cushion*		
	Without cushion	Rubber bumper	With air cushion*			
10	—	0.25	—	—	0.2 to 0.7	
15	—	0.39	—	—	0.2 to 0.7	
20	25	—	120	40°	0.2 to 1	
30	48	—	250	40°	0.2 to 1	
40	81	—	400	40°	0.2 to 1	

\* Allowable kinetic energy for the bumper equipped type  
Maximum absorbed energy under proper adjustment of the cushion needles.

**2. Calculation of moment of inertia**

Refer to above formula for moment of inertia, as this will vary, depending on a loads configuration.

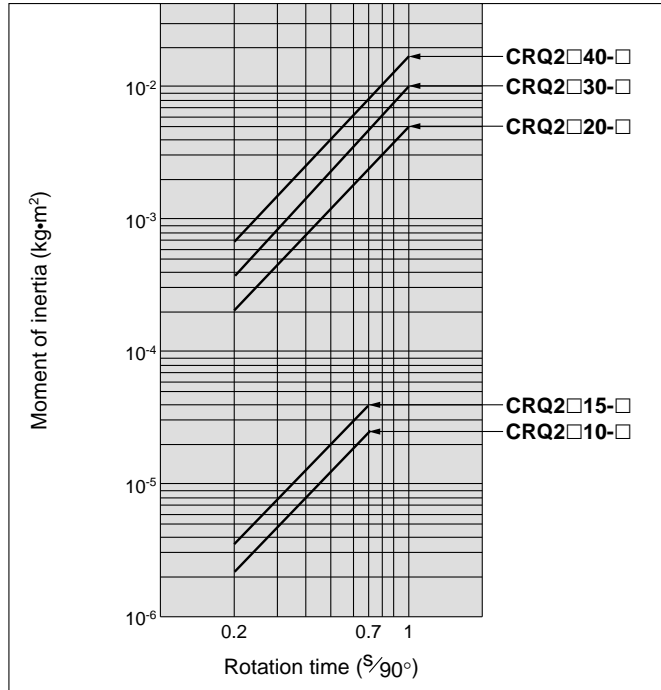
# Series CRQ2

## Kinetic Energy/Rotating Time

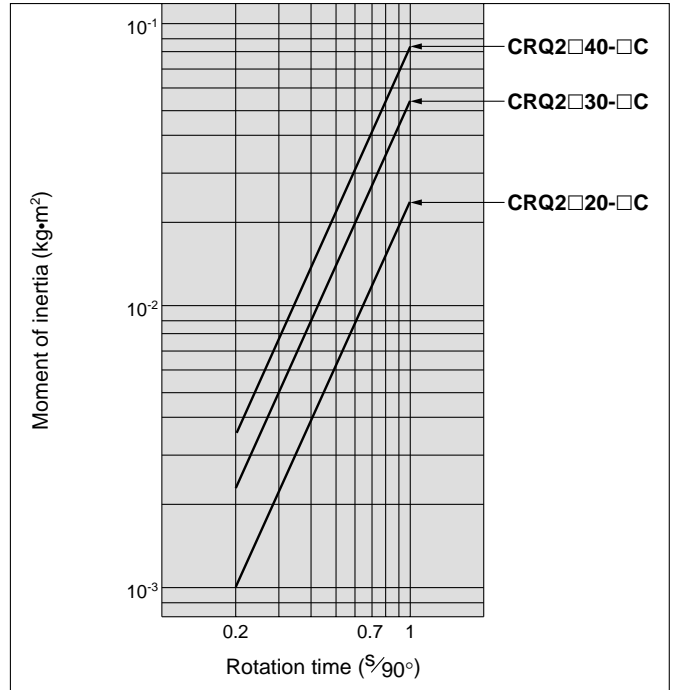
### 3. Model Selection

Select a model based on the moment of inertia and rotation time as shown graph below.

Without Cushion



With Cushion



# Rotary Actuator Technical Data

## Air Consumption

Air consumption is the volume of air which is expended by the rotary actuator's reciprocal operation inside the actuator and in the piping between the actuator and the switching valve, etc. This is necessary for selection of a compressor and for calculation of its running cost.

\* The air consumption ( $Q_{CR}$ ) required for one reciprocation of the rotary actuator alone is shown in the table below, and can be used to simplify the calculation.

### Formulas

$$Q_{CR} = 2V \times \left( \frac{P + 0.1}{0.1} \right) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Q_{CP} = 2 \times a \times \ell \times \left( \frac{P}{0.1} \right) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$Q_C = Q_{CR} + Q_{CP}$$

$Q_{CR}$  = Air consumption of rotary actuator

$Q_{CP}$  = Air consumption of tubing or piping

$V$  = Internal volume of rotary actuator

$P$  = Operating pressure

$\ell$  = Length of piping

$a$  = Internal cross section of piping

$Q_C$  = Air consumption required for one reciprocation of rotary actuator

[ℓ (ANR)]

[ℓ (ANR)]

[cm<sup>3</sup>]

[MPa]

[mm]

[mm<sup>2</sup>]

[ℓ (ANR)]

When selecting a compressor, it is necessary to choose one which has sufficient reserve for the total air consumption of pneumatic actuators downstream. This is affected by factors such as leakage in piping, consumption by drain valves and pilot valves, etc., and reduction of air volume due to drops in temperature.

### Formulas

$$Q_{C2} = Q_C \times n \times \text{Number of actuators} \times \text{Reserve factor}$$

$Q_{C2}$  = Compressor discharge flow rate

[ℓ/min (ANR)]

$n$  = Actuator reciprocations per minute

Reserve factor: 1.5 or greater

### Internal Cross Section of Tubing and Steel Piping

Nominal size	O.D. (mm)	I.D. (mm)	Internal cross section a (mm <sup>2</sup> )
T□0425	4	2.5	4.9
T□0604	6	4	12.6
TU0805	8	5	19.6
T□0806	8	6	28.3
1/8B	—	6.5	33.2
T□1075	10	7.5	44.2
TU1208	12	8	50.3
T□1209	12	9	63.6
1/4B	—	9.2	66.5
TS1612	16	12	113
3/8B	—	12.7	127
T□1613	16	13	133
1/2B	—	16.1	204
3/4B	—	21.6	366
1B	—	27.6	598

### Rack & Pinion Style: Series CRQ2

Air consumption of rotary actuator:  $Q_{CR}$  (ANR)

Size	Rotating angle (°)	Internal volume V (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Operating pressure (MPa)										
			0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
10	90	1.2	—	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	—	—	—
	180	2.2	—	0.011	0.013	0.018	0.022	0.026	0.031	0.035	—	—	—
	360	4.3	—	0.021	0.026	0.034	0.043	0.051	0.060	0.068	—	—	—
15	90	2.9	—	0.015	0.017	0.023	0.029	0.035	0.041	0.046	—	—	—
	180	5.5	—	0.028	0.033	0.044	0.055	0.066	0.077	0.088	—	—	—
	360	10.7	—	0.023	0.064	0.086	0.107	0.129	0.193	0.172	—	—	—
20	90	7.1	0.028	0.036	0.043	0.057	0.071	0.085	0.099	0.114	0.128	0.142	0.156
	180	13.5	0.054	0.068	0.081	0.108	0.135	0.162	0.189	0.216	0.243	0.270	0.297
	360	26.3	0.105	0.131	0.158	0.210	0.263	0.316	0.368	0.421	0.473	0.526	0.578
30	90	12.1	0.048	0.060	0.073	0.097	0.121	0.145	0.169	0.193	0.218	0.242	0.266
	180	23.0	0.092	0.115	0.138	0.184	0.230	0.276	0.322	0.368	0.413	0.459	0.505
	360	44.7	0.179	0.224	0.268	0.358	0.447	0.537	0.626	0.716	0.805	0.895	0.984
40	90	20.6	0.082	0.103	0.123	0.164	0.206	0.247	0.288	0.329	0.370	0.411	0.452
	180	39.1	0.156	0.195	0.234	0.313	0.391	0.469	0.547	0.625	0.703	0.781	0.859
	360	76.1	0.304	0.380	0.456	0.609	0.761	0.913	1.07	1.22	1.37	1.52	1.67



# Compact Rotary Actuator Rack & Pinion Style Series CRQ2

## How to Order

Without auto switch

CRQ2B S 20 90

With auto switch

CDRQ2B S 20 90 M9BW

Built-in magnet

Shaft type

S	Single shaft
W	Double shaft

Size

10
15
20
30
40

Thread type

Port type		Size
-	M5	10, 15
	Rc 1/8	20, 30, 40
TF	G 1/8	
TN	NPT 1/8	
TT	NPTF 1/8	

Rotating angle

90	80° to 100°
180	170° to 190°
360	350° to 370°

Number of auto switches

-	2 pcs.
S	1 pc.
n	n pcs.

Auto switch

-	Without auto switch (Built-in magnet)
---	---------------------------------------

\* For the applicable auto switch model, refer to the table below.

\* Auto switches are shipped together, (but not assembled).

Suffix symbol

Symbol	Cushion	Size				
		10	15	20	30	40
-	Without cushion	—	—	●	●	●
	Rubber bumper	●	●	—	—	—
C	Air cushion	—	—	●	●	●

## Applicable Auto Switches/Refer to pages 9 to 13 for further information on auto switches.

Type	Special function	Electrical entry	Indicator light	Wiring (Output)	Load voltage			Auto switch model		Lead wire length (m)*			Applicable load	
					DC		AC	Perpendicular	In-line	0.5 (Nil)	3 (L)	5 (Z)		
					24 V	5 V, 12 V	100 V or less							
Reed switch	—	Grommet	No	2-wire	24 V	5 V, 12 V	100 V or less	<b>A90V</b>	<b>A90</b>	●	●	—	IC circuit	Relay, PLC
			Yes	3-wire (NPN equiv.)	—	5 V	—	<b>A96V</b>	<b>A96</b>	●	●	—		—
				2-wire	24 V	12 V	100 V	<b>A93V</b>	<b>A93</b>	●	●	—	—	Relay, PLC
Solid state switch	Diagnostic indication (2-colour) Water resistant (2-colour)	Grommet	Yes	3-wire (NPN)	24 V	5 V, 12 V	—	<b>M9NV</b>	<b>M9N</b>	●	●	○	IC circuit	Relay, PLC
				3-wire (PNP)				<b>M9PV</b>	<b>M9P</b>	●	●	○		
				2-wire				<b>M9BV</b>	<b>M9B</b>	●	●	○	—	
				3-wire (NPN)	5 V, 12 V	<b>M9NWV</b>	<b>M9NW</b>	●	●	○	IC circuit			
				3-wire (PNP)	5 V, 12 V	<b>M9PWV</b>	<b>M9PW</b>	●	●	○	—			
				2-wire	12 V	<b>M9B WV</b>	<b>M9B W</b>	●	●	○	—			
					12 V	—	<b>M9BA**</b>	—	●	○	—			

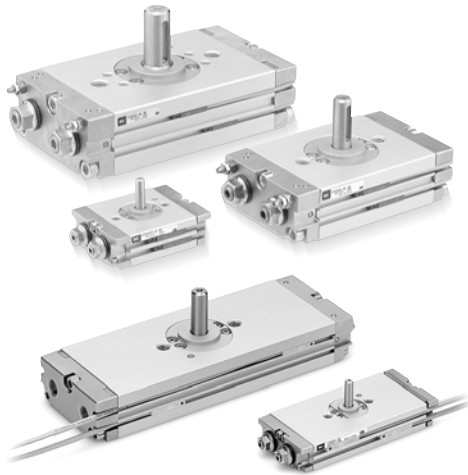
\*\* Although it is possible to mount water resistant type auto switches, note that the rotary actuator itself is not of a water resistant construction.

\* Lead wire length symbols: 0.5 m ..... Nil (Example) M9N  
3 m ..... L (Example) M9NL  
5 m ..... Z (Example) M9NZ

• Auto switches marked with "○" are made to order specification.



## Specifications

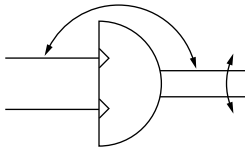


Size	10	15	20	30	40
<b>Fluid</b>	Air (Non-lube)				
<b>Max. operating pressure</b>	0.7 MPa		1 MPa		
<b>Min. operating pressure</b>	0.15 MPa		0.1 MPa		
<b>Ambient and fluid temperature</b>	0° to 60°C (No freezing)				
<b>Cushion</b>	Rubber bumper		Not attached, Air cushion		
<b>Angle adjustment</b>	Rotation end $\pm 5^\circ$				
<b>Rotation</b>	80° to 100°, 170° to 190°, 350° to 370°				
<b>Port size</b>	M5 x 8		Rc 1/8, G 1/8, NPT 1/8, NPTF 1/8		
<b>Output (N-m)*</b>	0.3	0.75	1.8	3.1	5.3

\* Output for an operating pressure of 0.5 MPa. Refer to front matter 2 for further information.

## Allowable Kinetic Energy and Rotation Time Adjustment Range

### JIS Symbol



Size	Allowable kinetic energy				Stable operational rotation time adjustment range
	Allowable kinetic energy (mJ)			Cushion angle	
	Without cushion	Rubber bumper	With air cushion*		Rotation time (s/90°)
<b>10</b>	—	0.25	—	—	0.2 to 0.7
<b>15</b>	—	0.39	—	—	0.2 to 0.7
<b>20</b>	25	—	120	40°	0.2 to 1
<b>30</b>	48	—	250	40°	0.2 to 1
<b>40</b>	81	—	400	40°	0.2 to 1

\* Allowable kinetic energy for the bumper equipped type  
Maximum absorbed energy under proper adjustment of the cushion needles.

If the rotary actuator is operated above the allowable kinetic energy value, damage may be caused to the internal parts and result in product failure. Please pay special attention to the kinetic energy levels when designing, adjusting and during operation to avoid exceeding the allowable limit.

## Weight

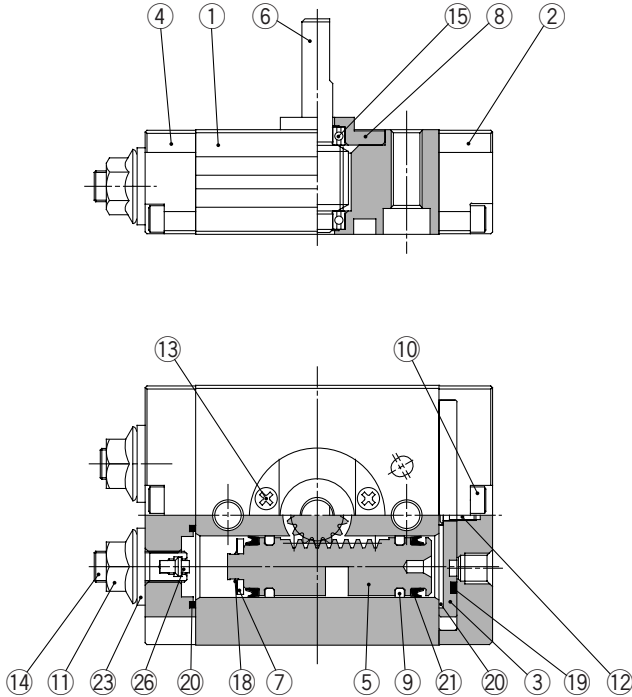
Size	Standard weight* (g)		
	90°	180°	360°
<b>10</b>	120	150	200
<b>15</b>	220	270	380
<b>20</b>	600	700	1000
<b>30</b>	900	1100	1510
<b>40</b>	1400	1600	2280

\* Excluding the weight of auto switch.

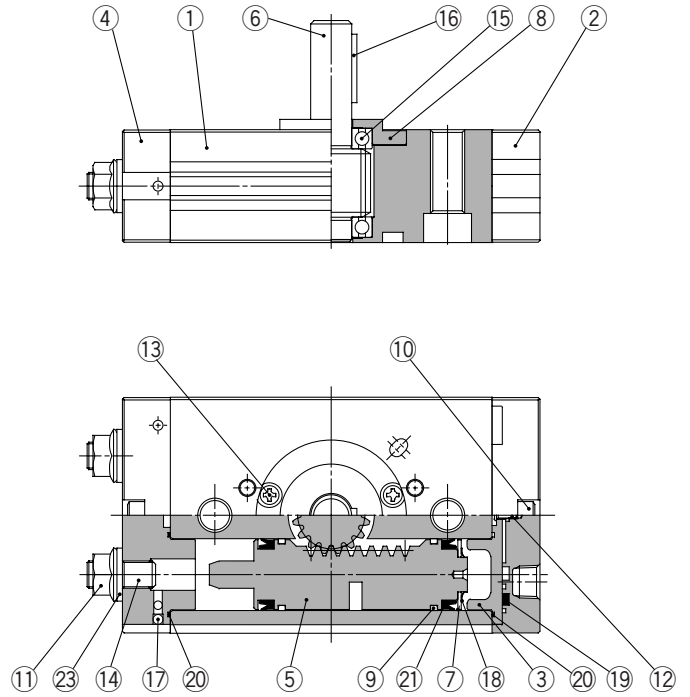
# Series CRQ2

## Construction

### Basic type Size 10/15



### Basic type Size 20/30/40



### Component Parts

No.	Description	Material
1	<b>Body</b>	Aluminum alloy
2	<b>Cover</b>	Aluminum alloy
3	<b>Plate</b>	Aluminum alloy
4	<b>End cover</b>	Aluminum alloy
5	<b>Piston</b>	Stainless steel
6	Size: 10, 15	Shaft
	Size: 20, 30, 40	
7	<b>Seal retainer</b>	Aluminum alloy
8	<b>Bearing retainer</b>	Aluminum alloy
9	<b>Wearing</b>	Resin
10	<b>Hexagon socket head cap screw</b>	Stainless steel
11	<b>Hexagon nut with flange</b>	Steel wire
12	<b>Cross recessed No. 0 screw</b>	Steel wire
13	Size: 10, 15	Cross recessed No. 0 screw
	Size: 20, 30, 40	

### Component Parts

No.	Description	Material	
14	<b>Hexagon socket head set screw</b>	Chrome molybdenum steel	
15	<b>Bearing</b>	Bearing steel	
16	Size: 20, 30, 40 only	<b>Parallel key</b>	Carbon steel
17	Size: 20, 30, 40 only	<b>Steel ball</b>	Stainless steel
18	<b>CS-type retaining ring</b>	Stainless steel	
19	<b>Seal</b>	NBR	
20	<b>Gasket</b>	NBR	
21	<b>Piston seal</b>	NBR	
22	Size: 20, 30, 40 only with cushion	<b>Cushion seal</b>	Rubber material
23	<b>Seal washer</b>	NBR	
24	With auto switch only	<b>Magnet</b>	Magnetic material
25	Size: 20, 30, 40 with cushion only	<b>Cushion valve assembly</b>	
26	Size: 10,15 only	<b>Cushion pad</b>	Rubber material

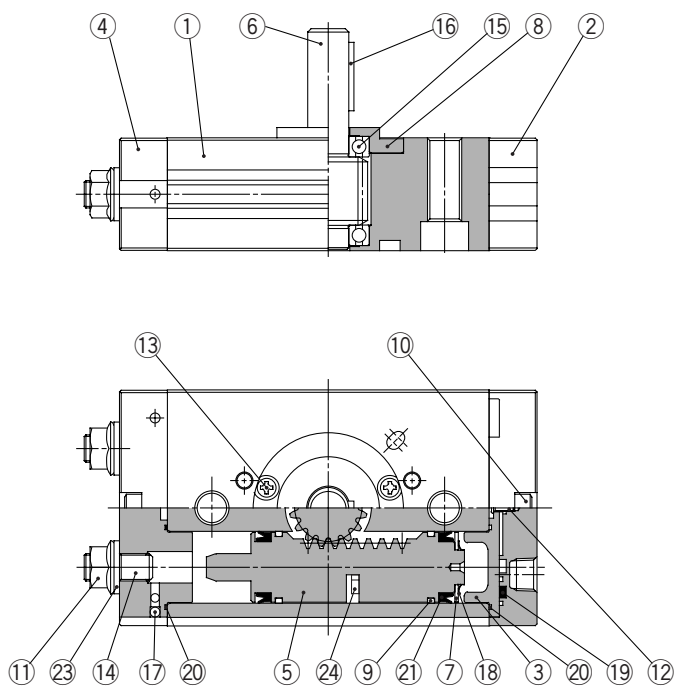
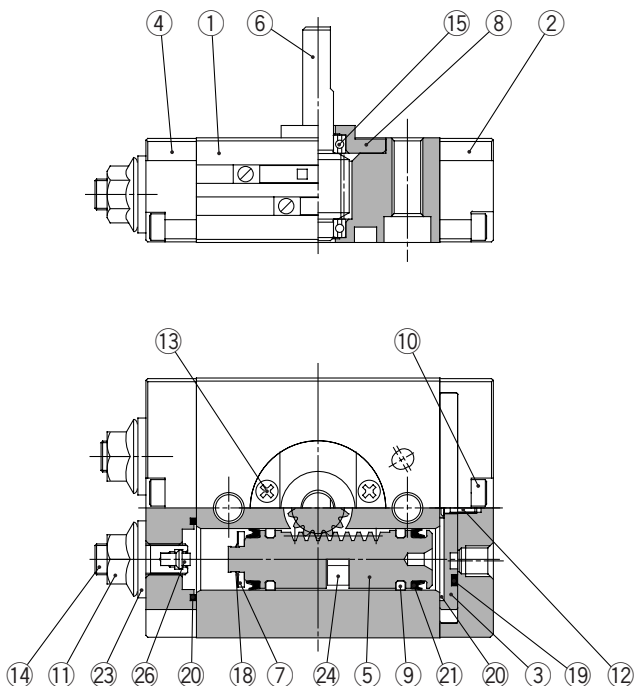
### Replacement Parts

Description	Part no.					Description
	10	15	20	30	40	
Seal kit	P473010-1	P473020-1	P473030-1	P473040-1	P473050-1	19, 20, 21, 23

**Construction**

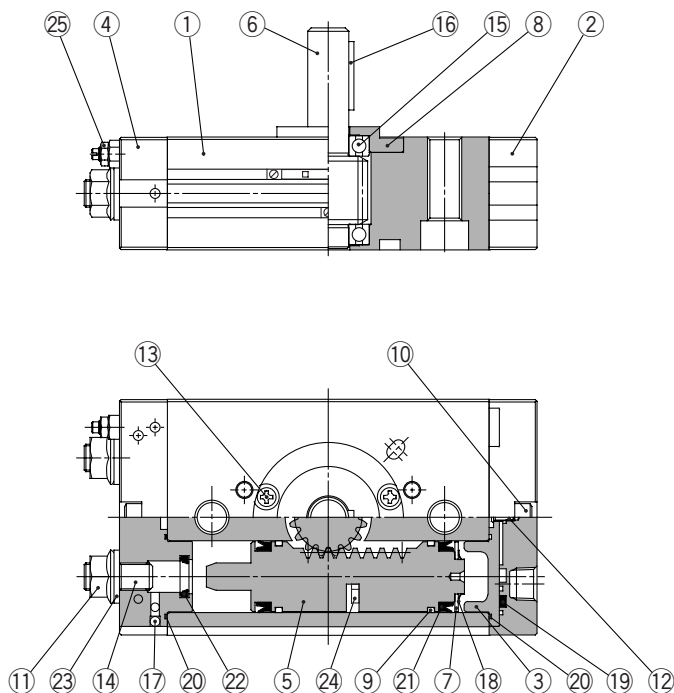
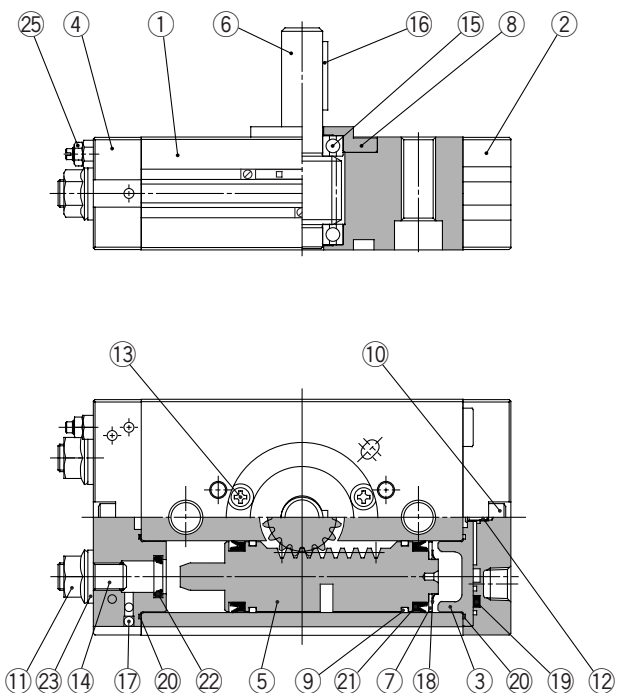
**With auto switch**  
**Size 10/15**

**With auto switch**  
**Size 20/30/40**



**With cushion**  
**Size 20/30/40**

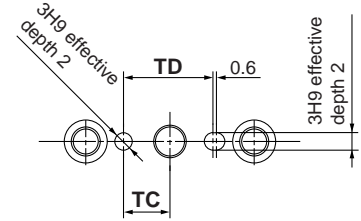
**With auto switch and cushion**  
**Size 20/30/40**



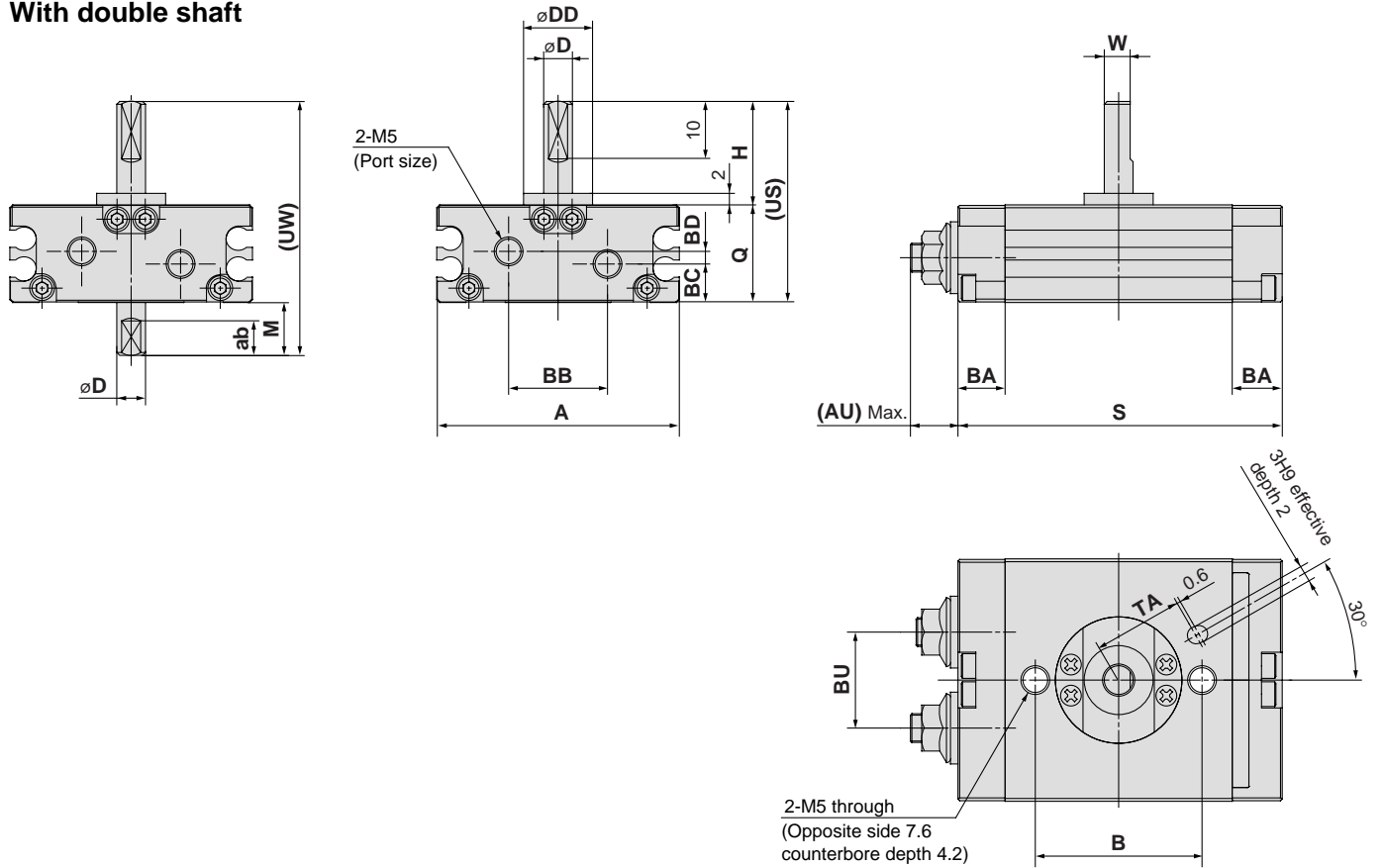
# Series CRQ2

## Dimensions

### Size 10/15



### With double shaft



Size	Rotating angle	A	AU*	B	BA	BB	BC	BD	BU	D (g6)	DD (h9)	H
10	90°, 180°, 360°	42	(8.5)	29	8.5	17	6.7	2.2	16.7	5	12	18
15	90°, 180°, 360°	53	(9.5)	31	9	26.4	10.6	—	23.1	6	14	20

Size	Rotating angle	W	Q	S	US	UW	ab	M	TA	TC	TD
10	90°	4.5	17	56	35	44	6	9	15.5	8	15.4
	180°			69							
	360°			97							
15	90°	5.5	20	65	40	50	7	10	16	9	17.6
	180°			82							
	360°			116							

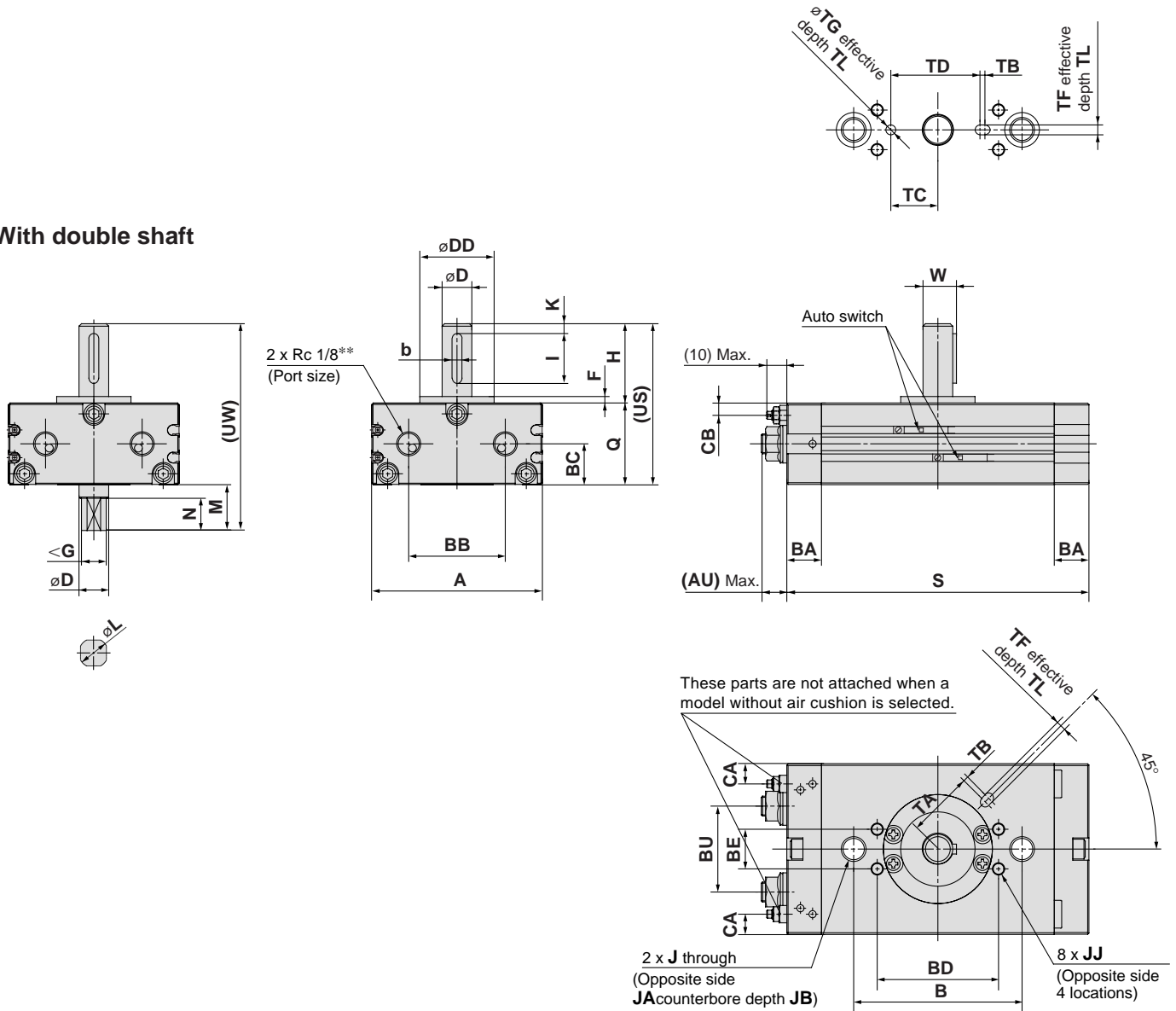
\* AU dimension is not the dimension at the time of shipment, since this dimension is for adjustable parts.

S: Upper 90°, Middle 180°, Lower 360°

## Dimensions

### Size 20/30/40

#### With double shaft



Size	Rotating angle	A	AU*	B	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BU	CA	CB	D (g6)	DD (h9)	F	H	J	JA	JB
20	90°, 180°, 360°	63	(11)	50	14	34	14.5	—	—	30.4	7	4.7	10	25	2.5	30	M8	11	6.5
30	90°, 180°, 360°	69	(11)	68	14	39	16.5	49	16	34.7	8.1	4.9	12	30	3	32	M10	14	8.5
40	90°, 180°, 360°	78	(13)	76	16	47	18.5	55	16	40.4	8.3	5.2	15	32	3	36	M10	14	8.6

Size	Rotating angle	JJ	K	Q	S	W	Keyway dimensions		US	TA	TB	TC	TD	TF (H9)	TG (H9)	TL	UW	G	M	N	L
							b	l													
20	90°	—	3	29	104	11.5	4 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.03</sub>	20	59	24.5	1	13.5	27	4	4	2.5	74	8 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.1</sub>	15	11	9.6 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.1</sub>
	180°				130																
	360°				180																
30	90°	M5 depth 6	4	33	122	13.5	4 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.03</sub>	20	65	27	2	19	36	4	4	2.5	83	10 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.1</sub>	18	13	11.4 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.1</sub>
	180°				153																
	360°				216																
40	90°	M6 depth 7	5	37	139	17	5 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.03</sub>	25	73	32.5	2	20	39.5	5	5	3.5	93	11 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.1</sub>	20	15	14 <sup>0</sup> <sub>-0.1</sub>
	180°				177																
	360°				253																

\* AU dimension is not the dimension at the time of shipment, since this dimension is for adjustable parts.

\*\* In addition to Rc 1/8, G 1/8, NPT 1/8, NPTF 1/8 are also available.

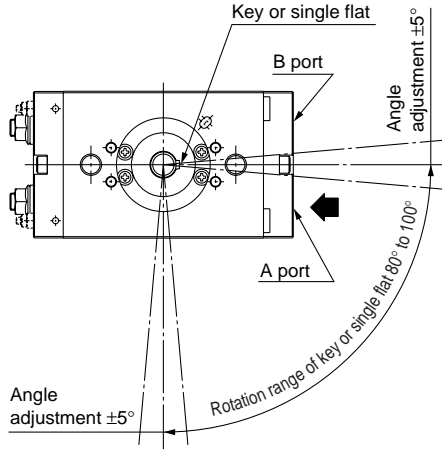
S: Upper 90°, Middle 180°, Lower 360°

# Series CRQ2

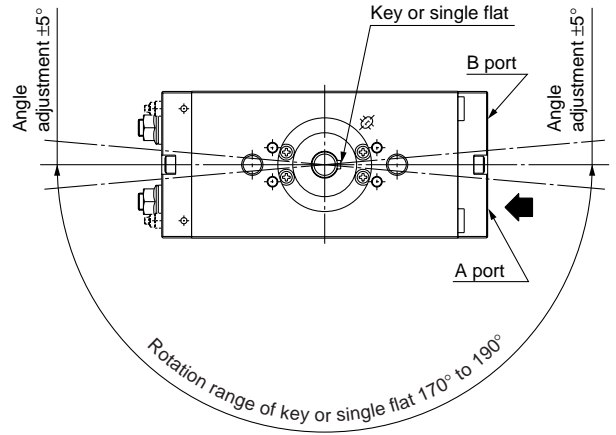
## Rotation Range

When pressurised from the port indicated by the arrow, the shaft will rotate in a clockwise direction.

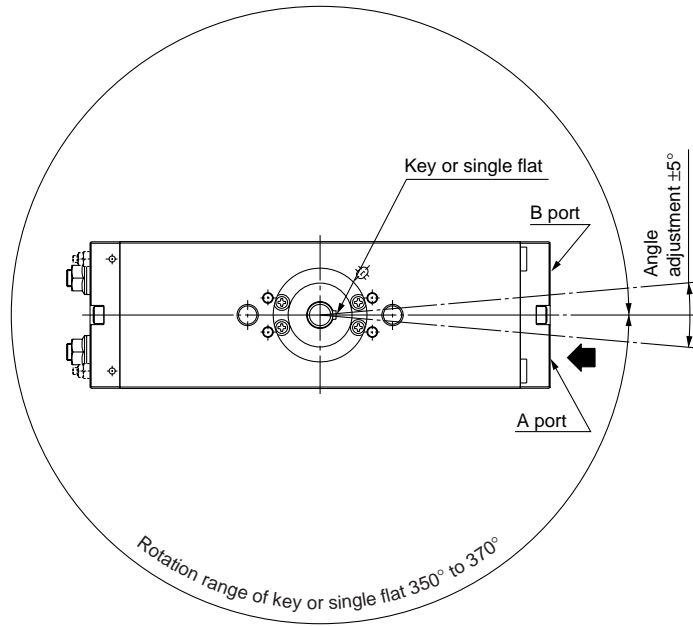
### Rotating angle: 90°



### Rotating angle: 180°

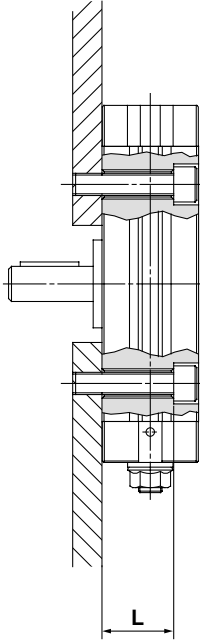


### Rotating angle: 360°



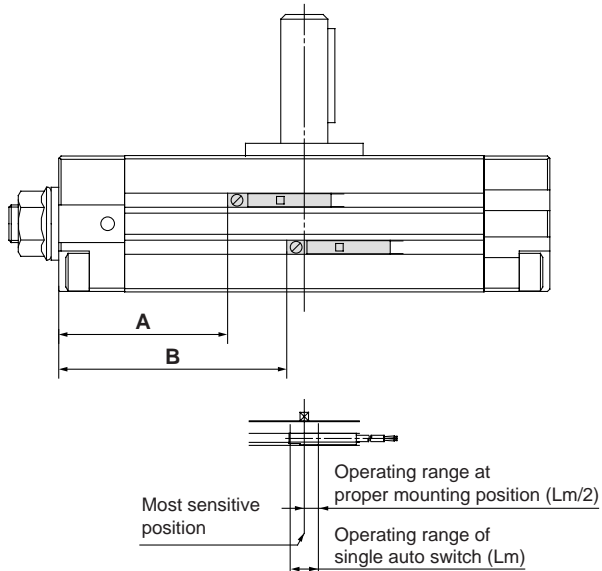
### Unit Used as Flange Mount

The L dimensions of this unit are shown in the table below. When a hexagon socket head cap bolt of the JIS standard is used, the head of the bolt will recess into the counter bore of the actuator.



Size	L	Screw
10	13	M4
15	16	M4
20	22.5	M6
30	24.5	M8
40	28.5	M8

### Auto Switch Proper Mounting Position at Rotation End



Size	Rotating angle	Reed switch				Solid state switch			
		A	B	Operating angle (θ m)	Hysteresis angle	A	B	Operating angle (θ m)	Hysteresis angle
10	90°	15	21.5	63°	12°	19	25.5	75°	3°
	180°	18	31			22	35		
	360°	25	52.5			29	56.5		
15	90°	18.5	27	52°	9°	22.5	31	69°	3°
	180°	22.5	39.5			26.5	43.5		
	360°	30.5	64.5			34.5	68.5		
20	90°	36	48.5	41°	9°	40	52.5	56°	4°
	180°	42	67.5			46	71.5		
	360°	55.5	106			59.5	110		
30	90°	43	59	32°	7°	47	63	43°	3°
	180°	51	82			55	86		
	360°	62	125.5			66	129.5		
40	90°	50	69	24°	5°	54	73	36°	4°
	180°	59.5	97.5			63.5	101.5		
	360°	72.5	152			76.5	156		

Operating angle θ m: The value of the individual switch's movement range Lm as represented by an angle.

Hysteresis angle: Value of the switch's hysteresis as represented by an angle.



# Series CRQ2

# Auto Switch Specifications

## Auto Switch Common Specifications

Type	Reed switch	Solid state switch
Leakage current	None	3-wire: 100 $\mu$ A or less 2-wire: 0.8 mA or less
Operating time	1.2 ms	1 ms or less
Impact resistance	300 m/s <sup>2</sup>	1000 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Insulation resistance	50 M $\Omega$ or more at 500 Mega VDC (between lead wire and case)	
Withstand voltage	1000 VAC for 1 minute (between lead wire and case)	
Ambient temperature	-10 to 60°C	
Enclosure	IEC529 standard IP67, JIS C 0920 waterproof construction	

## Lead Wire Length

Lead wire length indication

(Example) **D-M9P****L**

Lead wire length

-	0.5 m
L	3 m
Z	5 m

Note 1) Applicable auto switch with 5 m lead wire "Z"

Solid state switch: Manufactured upon receipt of order as standard.

Note 2) To designate solid state switches with flexible specifications, add "-61" after the lead wire length.

(Example) **D-M9PVL-61**

Flexible specification

## Contact Protection Boxes: CD-P11, CD-P12

### <Applicable switch model>

D-A9/A9□V

The auto switches below do not have a built-in contact protection circuit. Therefore, please use a contact protection box with the switch for any of the following cases:

- ① Where the operation load is an inductive load.
- ② Where the wiring length to load is greater than 5 m.
- ③ Where the load voltage is 100 VAC.

The contact life may be shortened. (Due to permanent energising conditions.)

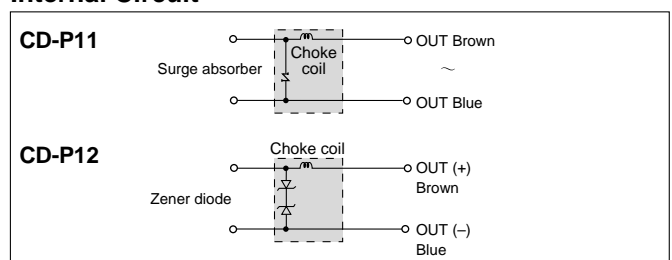
### Specifications

Part no.	CD-P11		CD-P12
Load voltage	100 VAC	200 VAC	24 VDC
Maximum load current	25 mA	12.5 mA	50 mA

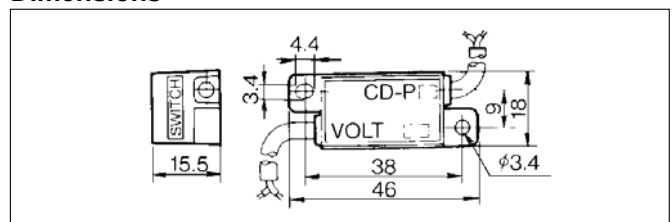
\* Lead wire length — Switch connection side 0.5 m  
Load connection side 0.5 m



### Internal Circuit



### Dimensions



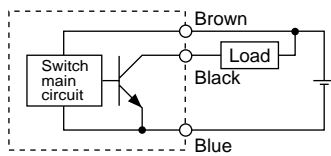
### Connection

To connect a switch unit to a contact protection box, connect the lead wire from the side of the contact protection box marked SWITCH to the lead wire coming out of the switch unit. Keep the switch as close as possible to the contact protection box, with a lead wire length of no more than 1 metre.

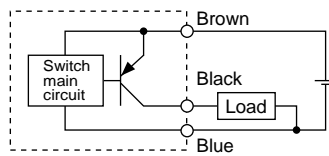
# Series CRQ2 Auto Switch Connections and Examples

## Basic Wiring

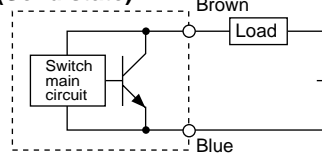
### Solid state 3-wire, NPN



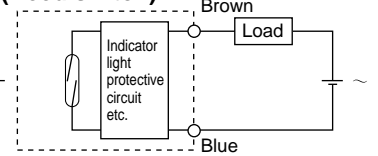
### Solid state 3-wire, PNP



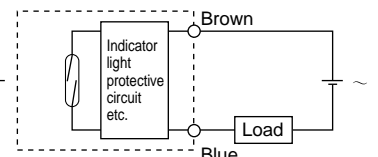
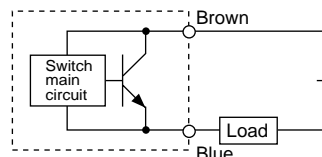
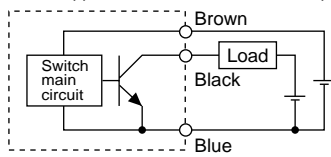
### 2-wire (Solid state)



### 2-wire (Reed switch)

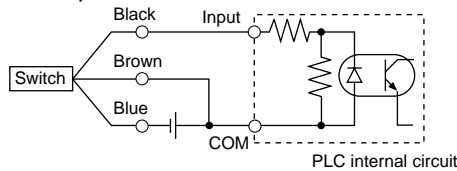


(Power supplies for switch and load are separate.)

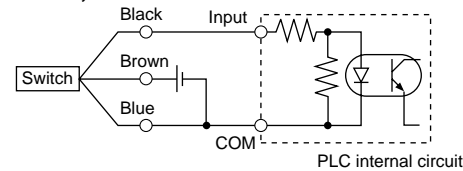


## Example of Connection to PLC (Programmable Logic Controller)

### • Sink input specifications 3-wire, NPN

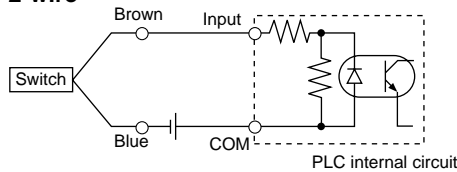


### • Source input specifications 3-wire, PNP

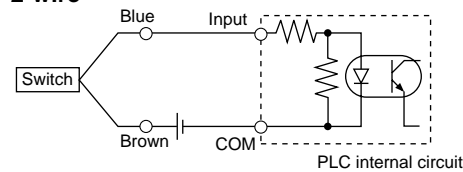


Connect according to the applicable PLC input specifications, since the connection method will vary depending on the PLC input specifications.

### 2-wire



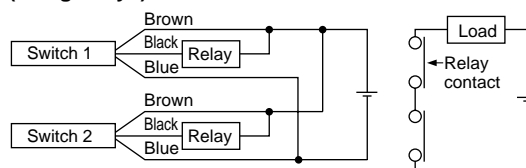
### 2-wire



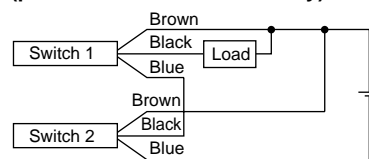
## Example of AND (Serial) and OR (Parallel) Connection

### • 3-wire

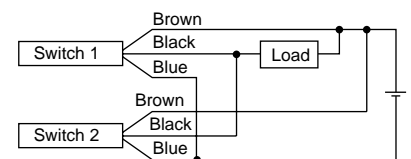
#### AND connection for NPN output (using relays)



#### AND connection for NPN output (performed with switches only)

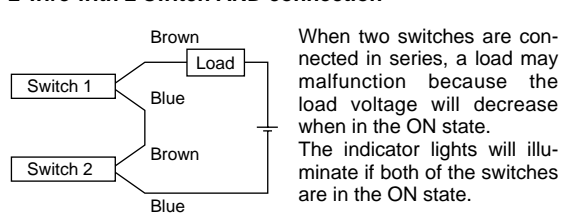


#### OR connection for NPN output



The indicator lights will illuminate when both switches are turned ON.

#### 2-wire with 2-switch AND connection

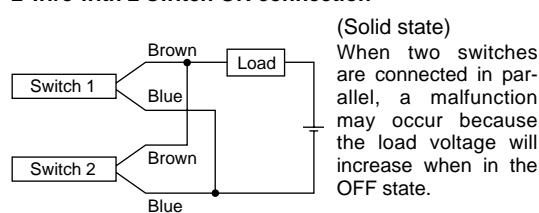


When two switches are connected in series, a load may malfunction because the load voltage will decrease when in the ON state. The indicator lights will illuminate if both of the switches are in the ON state.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Load voltage at ON} &= \text{Power supply voltage} - \text{Residual voltage} \times 2 \text{ pcs.} \\ &= 24 \text{ V} - 4 \text{ V} \times 2 \text{ pcs.} \\ &= 16 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Example: Power supply is 24 VDC.  
Internal voltage drop in switch is 4 V.

#### 2-wire with 2-switch OR connection



(Solid state)

When two switches are connected in parallel, a malfunction may occur because the load voltage will increase when in the OFF state.

(Reed switch)

Because there is no current leakage, the load voltage will not increase when turned OFF. However, depending on the number of switches in the ON state, the indicator lights may sometimes dim or not light because of the dispersion and reduction of the current flowing to the switches.

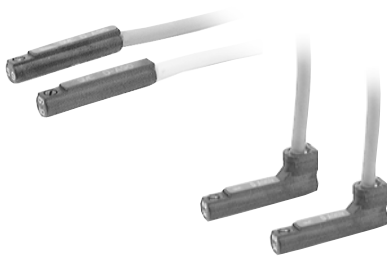
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Load voltage at OFF} &= \text{Leakage current} \times 2 \text{ pcs.} \\ &\quad \times \text{Load impedance} \\ &= 1 \text{ mA} \times 2 \text{ pcs.} \times 3 \text{ k}\Omega \\ &= 6 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Example: Load impedance is 3 kΩ.  
Leakage current from switch is 1 mA.

# Reed Switch: Direct Mounting Style D-A90(V)/D-A93(V)/D-A96(V)



**Grommet**  
Electrical entry direction: In-line



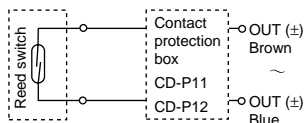
## Caution

### Operating Precautions

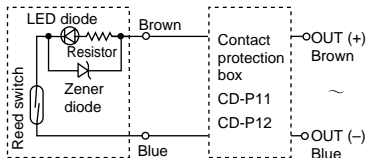
Fix the switch with the existing screw installed on the switch body. The switch may be damaged if a screw other than the one supplied, is used.

## Auto Switch Internal Circuit

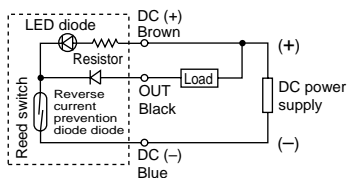
### D-A90V



### D-A93V



### D-A96V



- Note) ① In a case where the operation load is an inductive load.  
② In a case where the wiring load is greater than 5 m.  
③ In a case where the load voltage is 100 VAC.

Use the auto switch with a contact protection box in any of the above mentioned cases. (For details about the contact protection box, refer to page 9.)

## Auto Switch Specifications

PLC: Programmable Logic Controller

D-A90/D-A90V (Without indicator light)			
Auto switch part no.	D-A90/D-A90V		
Applicable load	IC circuit, Relay, PLC		
Load voltage	24 V AC/DC or less	48 V AC/DC or less	100 V AC/DC or less
Maximum load current	50 mA	40 mA	20 mA
Contact protection circuit	None		
Internal resistance	1 Ω or less (including lead wire length of 3 m)		
D-A93/D-A93V/D-A96/D-A96V (With indicator light)			
Auto switch part no.	D-A93/D-A93V		D-A96/D-A96V
Applicable load	Relay, PLC		IC circuit
Load voltage	24 VDC	100 VAC	4 to 8 VDC
Load current range and max. load current	5 to 40 mA	5 to 20 mA	20 mA
Contact protection circuit	None		
Internal voltage drop	D-A93 — 2.4 V or less (to 20 mA)/3 V or less (to 40 mA) D-A93V — 2.7 V or less		0.8 V or less
Indicator light	Red LED illuminates when ON.		

### Lead wires

D-A90(V)/D-A93(V) — Oilproof heavy-duty vinyl cable:  $\phi 2.7$ , 0.18 mm<sup>2</sup> x 2 cores (Brown, Blue), 0.5 m  
D-A96(V) — Oilproof heavy-duty vinyl cable:  $\phi 2.7$ , 0.15 mm<sup>2</sup> x 3 cores (Brown, Black, Blue), 0.5 m

Note 1) Refer to page 9 for reed switch common specifications.

Note 2) Refer to page 9 for lead wire lengths.

## Weight

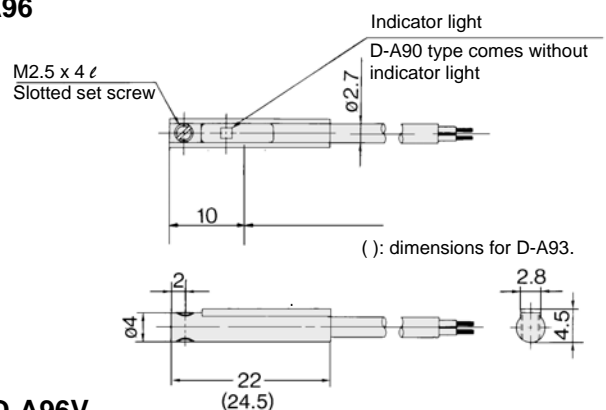
Unit: g

Model	D-A90	D-A90V	D-A93	D-A93V	D-A96	D-A96V
Lead wire length 0.5 m	6	6	6	6	8	8
Lead wire length 3 m	30	30	30	30	41	41

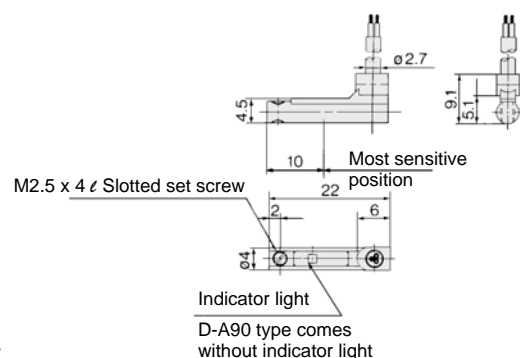
## Dimensions

Unit: mm

### D-A90/D-A93/D-A96



### D-A90V/D-A93V/D-A96V



# Solid State Switch: Direct Mounting Style D-M9N(V)/D-M9P(V)/D-M9B(V) C €

## Grommet

- 2-wire load current is reduced (2.5 to 40 mA)
- Lead free
- UL certified (style 2844) lead cable is used.



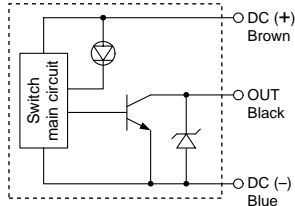
## ⚠ Caution

### Operating Precautions

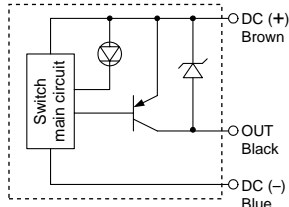
Fix the switch with the existing screw installed on the switch body. The switch may be damaged if a screw other than the one supplied, is used.

## Auto Switch Internal Circuit

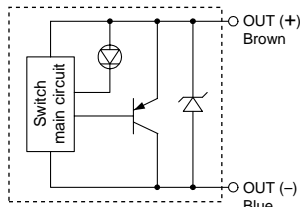
### D-M9N(V)



### D-M9P(V)



### D-M9B(V)



## Auto Switch Specifications

PLC: Programmable Logic Controller

D-M9□/D-M9□V (With indicator light)						
Auto switch part no.	D-M9N	D-M9NV	D-M9P	D-M9PV	D-M9B	D-M9BV
Electrical entry direction	In-line	Perpendicular	In-line	Perpendicular	In-line	Perpendicular
Wiring type	3-wire				2-wire	
Output type	NPN		PNP		—	
Applicable load	IC circuit, Relay, PLC				24 VDC relay, PLC	
Power supply voltage	5, 12, 24 VDC (4.5 to 28 V)				—	
Current consumption	10 mA or less				—	
Load voltage	28 VDC or less		—		24 VDC (10 to 28 VDC)	
Load current	40 mA or less				2.5 to 40 mA	
Internal voltage drop	0.8 V or less				4 V or less	
Leakage current	100 μA or less at 24 VDC				0.8 mA or less	
Indicator light	Red LED illuminates when ON.					

### ● Lead wires

Oilproof heavy-duty vinyl cable:  $\varnothing 2.7 \times 3.2$  ellipse

D-M9B(V) 0.15 mm<sup>2</sup> x 2 cores

D-M9N(V), D-M9P(V) 0.15 mm<sup>2</sup> x 3 cores

Note 1) Refer to page 9 for solid state switch common specifications.

Note 2) Refer to page 9 for lead wire lengths.

## Weight

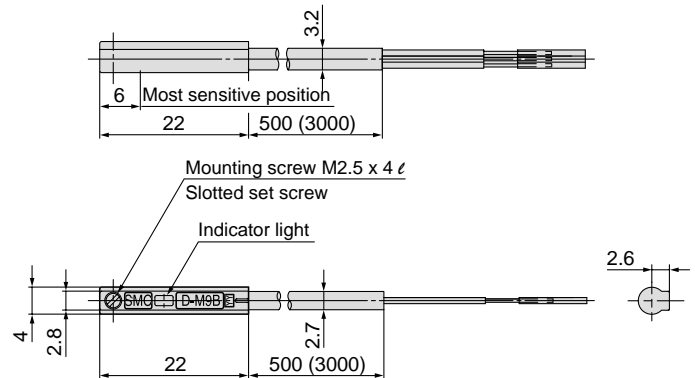
Unit: g

Auto switch part no.	D-M9N(V)	D-M9P(V)	D-M9B(V)
Lead wire length (m)	0.5	8	7
	3	41	38
	5	68	63

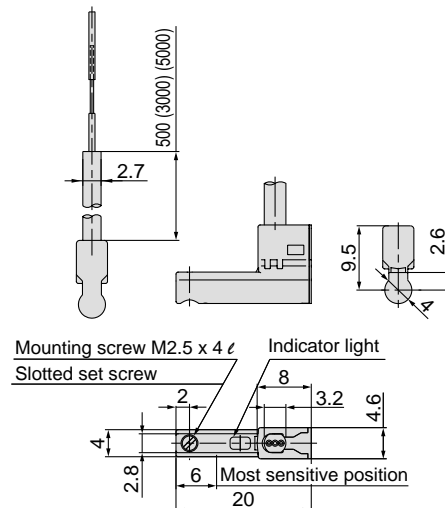
## Dimensions

Unit: mm

### D-M9□



### D-M9□V

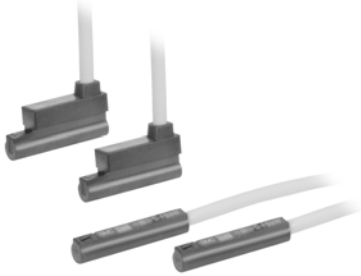


# 2-colour Indication, Solid State Switch: Direct Mounting Style

## D-M9NW(V)/D-M9PW(V)/D-M9BW(V)

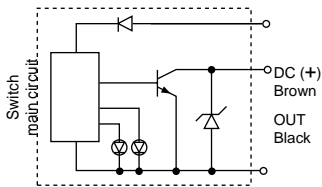


### Grommet



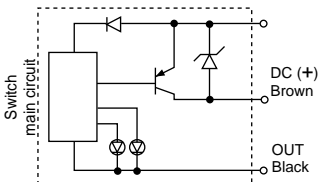
### Auto Switch Internal Circuit

#### D-M9NW(V)



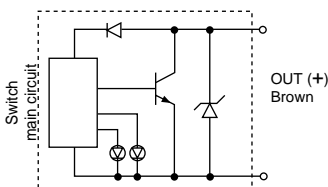
DC (-)  
Blue

#### D-M9PW(V)



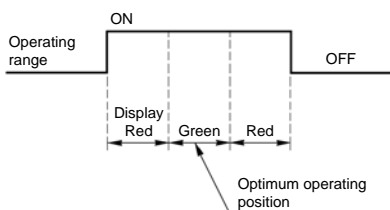
DC (-)  
Blue

#### D-M9BW(V)



OUT (-)  
Blue

### Indicator light/Display method



### Auto Switch Specifications

PLC: Programmable Logic Controller

D-M9□W/D-M9□W(V) (With indicator light)						
Auto switch part no.	D-M9NW	D-M9NWV	D-M9PW	D-M9PWV	D-M9BW	D-M9BWV
Electrical entry direction	In-line	Perpendicular	In-line	Perpendicular	In-line	Perpendicular
Wiring type	3-wire				2-wire	
Output type	NPN		PNP		—	
Applicable load	IC circuit, Relay IC, PLC				24 VDC relay, PLC	
Power supply voltage	5, 12, 24 VDC (4.5 to 28 VDC)				—	
Current consumption	10 mA or less				—	
Load voltage	28 VDC or less		—		24 VDC (10 to 28 VDC)	
Load current	40 mA or less		80 mA or less		5 to 40 mA	
Internal voltage drop	1.5 V or less (0.8 V or less at 10 mA load current)		0.8 V or less		4 V or less	
	100 μA or less at 24 VDC				0.8 mA or less	
Leakage current	Operating position ..... Red LED illuminates. Optimum operating position ..... Green LED illuminates.					

#### Indicator light

Oilproof heavy-duty vinyl cable:  $\phi 2.7$ , 0.15 mm<sup>2</sup> x 3 cores (Brown, Black, Blue), 0.18 mm<sup>2</sup> x 2 cores (Brown, Blue), 0.5 m

Note 1) Refer to page 9 for solid state switch common specifications.

Note 2) Refer to page 9 for lead wire lengths.

### Weight

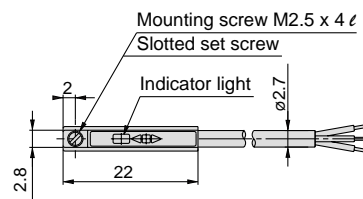
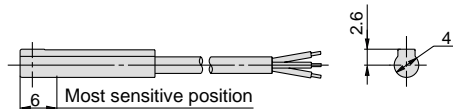
Unit: g

Auto switch part no.	D-M9NW(V)	D-M9PW(V)	D-M9BW(V)
Lead wire length (m)	0.5	7	7
	3	34	34
	5	56	56

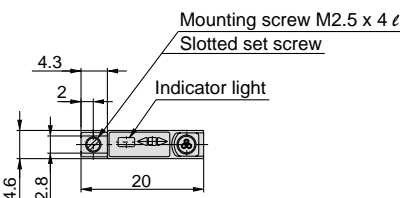
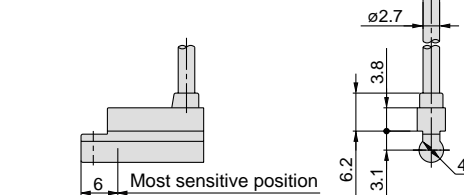
### Dimensions

Unit: mm

#### D-M9□W



#### D-M9□WV








## Series CRQ2

# Safety Instructions

These safety instructions are intended to prevent a hazardous situation and/or equipment damage. These instructions indicate the level of potential hazard by labels of "Caution", "Warning" or "Danger". To ensure safety, be sure to observe ISO 4414 <sup>Note 1)</sup>, JIS B 8370 <sup>Note 2)</sup> and other safety practices.

### ■ Explanation of the Labels

Labels	Explanation of the labels
 <b>Danger</b>	In extreme conditions, there is a possible result of serious injury or loss of life.
 <b>Warning</b>	Operator error could result in serious injury or loss of life.
 <b>Caution</b>	Operator error could result in injury <sup>Note 3)</sup> or equipment damage <sup>Note 4)</sup> .

Note 1) ISO 4414: Pneumatic fluid power – General rules relating to systems

Note 2) JIS B 8370: General Rules for Pneumatic Equipment

Note 3) Injury indicates light wounds, burns and electrical shocks that do not require hospitalisation or hospital visits for long-term medical treatment.

Note 4) Equipment damage refers to extensive damage to the equipment and surrounding devices.

### ■ Selection/Handling/Applications

#### 1. The compatibility of the pneumatic equipment is the responsibility of the person who designs the pneumatic system or decides its specifications.

Since the products specified here are used in various operating conditions, their compatibility for the specific pneumatic system must be based on specifications or post analysis and/or tests to meet the specific requirements. The expected performance and safety assurance are the responsibility of the person who has determined the compatibility of the system. This person should continuously review the suitability of all items specified, referring to the latest catalogue information with a view to giving due consideration to any possibility of equipment failure when configuring a system.

#### 2. Only trained personnel should operate pneumatically operated machinery and equipment.

Compressed air can be dangerous if handled incorrectly. Assembly, handling or repair of pneumatic systems should be performed by trained and experienced operators. (Understanding JIS B 8370 General Rules for Pneumatic Equipment, and other safety rules are included.)

#### 3. Do not service machinery/equipment or attempt to remove components until safety is confirmed.

1. Inspection and maintenance of machinery/equipment should only be performed once measures to prevent falling or runaway of the driver objects have been confirmed.
2. When equipment is removed, confirm that safety process as mentioned above. Turn off the supply pressure for this equipment and exhaust all residual compressed air in the system, and release all the energy (liquid pressure, spring, condenser, gravity).
3. Before machinery/equipment is restarted, take measures to prevent quick extension of a cylinder piston rod, etc.

#### 4. Contact SMC if the product will be used in any of the following conditions:

1. Conditions and environments beyond the given specifications, or if product is used outdoors.
2. Installation on equipment in conjunction with atomic energy, railway, air navigation, vehicles, medical equipment, food and beverages, recreation equipment, emergency stop circuits, clutch and brake circuits in press applications, or safety equipment.
3. An application which has the possibility of having negative effects on people, property, or animals, requiring special safety analysis.
4. If the products are used in an interlock circuit, prepare a double interlock style circuit with a mechanical protection function for the prevention of a breakdown. And, examine the devices periodically if they function normally or not.

### ■ Exemption from Liability

1. SMC, its officers and employees shall be exempted from liability for any loss or damage arising out of earthquakes or fire, action by a third person, accidents, customer error with or without intention, product misuse, and any other damages caused by abnormal operating conditions.

2. SMC, its officers and employees shall be exempted from liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage, including consequential loss or damage, loss of profits, or loss of chance, claims, demands, proceedings, costs, expenses, awards, judgments and any other liability whatsoever including legal costs and expenses, which may be suffered or incurred, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, breach of statutory duty, equity or otherwise.

3. SMC is exempted from liability for any damages caused by operations not contained in the catalogues and/or instruction manuals, and operations outside of the specification range.

4. SMC is exempted from liability for any loss or damage whatsoever caused by malfunctions of its products when combined with other devices or software.



# Series CRQ2 Auto Switch Precautions 1

Be sure to read this before handling.

## Design & Selection

### Warning

#### 1. Confirm the specifications.

Read the specifications carefully and use this product appropriately. The product may be damaged or malfunction if it is used outside the range of specifications of current load, voltage, temperature or impact. We do not guarantee any damage in any case the product is used outside of the specification range.

#### 2. Keep wiring as short as possible.

##### <Reed switch>

As the length of the wiring to a load gets longer, the rush current at switching ON becomes greater, and this may shorten the product's life. (The switch will stay ON all the time.)

- 1) Use a contact protection box when the wire length is 5 m or longer.
- 2) Even if an auto switch has a built-in contact protection circuit, when the wiring is more than 30 m long, it is not able to adequately absorb the rush current and its life may be reduced. It is again necessary to connect a contact protection box in order to extend its life. Please contact SMC in this case.

##### <Solid state switch>

Although wire length should not affect switch function, use a wire 100 m or shorter.

#### 3. Do not use a load that generates surge voltage. If a surge voltage is generated, the discharge occurs at the contact, possibly resulting in the shortening of product life.

##### <Reed switch>

If driving a load such as a relay that generates a surge voltage, use a switch with a built-in contact protection circuit or use a contact protection box.

##### <Solid state switch>

Although a zener diode for surge protection is connected at the output side of a solid state auto switch, damage may still occur if the surge is applied repeatedly. When a load, such as a relay or solenoid, which generates surge is directly driven, use a type of switch with a built-in surge absorbing element.

#### 4. Cautions for use in an interlock circuit

When an auto switch is used for an interlock signal requiring high reliability, devise a double interlock system to avoid trouble by providing a mechanical protection function, or by also using another switch (sensor) together with the auto switch. Also perform periodic maintenance and confirm proper operation.

#### 5. Do not make any modifications to the product.

Do not take the product apart. It may cause human injuries and accidents.

### Caution

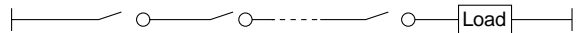
#### 1. Use caution when multiple actuators are used and close to each other.

When two or more auto switch actuators are lined up in close proximity to each other, magnetic field interference may cause the switches to malfunction. Maintain a minimum cylinder separation of 40 mm. (When the allowable interval is specified for each cylinder series, use the indicated value.)

#### 2. Take note of the internal voltage drop of the switch.

##### <Reed switch>

- 1) Switches with an indicator light (Except D-A96, A96V)
  - If auto switches are connected in series as shown below, take note that there will be a large voltage drop because of internal resistance in the light emitting diodes. (Refer to internal voltage drop in the auto switch specifications.) [The voltage drop will be "n" times larger when "n" auto switches are connected.] Even though an auto switch operates normally, the load may not operate.



- In the same way, when operating under a specified voltage, although an auto switch may operate normally, the load may not operate. Therefore, the formula below should be satisfied after confirming the minimum operating voltage of the load.

$$\text{Supply voltage} - \text{Internal voltage drop of switch} > \text{Minimum operating voltage of load}$$

- 2) If the internal resistance of a light emitting diode causes a problem, select a switch without an indicator light (Model D-A90, A90V).

##### <Solid state switch>

- 3) Generally, the internal voltage drop will be greater with a 2-wire solid state auto switch than with a reed switch. Take the same precautions as in 1). Also, note that a 12 VDC relay is not applicable.

#### 3. Pay attention to leakage current.

##### <Solid state switch>

With a 2-wire solid state auto switch, current (leakage current) flows to the load to operate the internal circuit even when in the OFF state.

$$\text{Operating current of load (OFF condition)} > \text{Leakage current}$$

If the criteria given in the above formula are not met, it will not reset correctly (stays ON). Use a 3-wire switch if this specification will not be satisfied.

Moreover, leakage current flow to the load will be "n" times larger when "n" auto switches are connected in parallel.

#### 4. Ensure sufficient clearance for maintenance activities.

When designing an application, be sure to allow sufficient clearance for maintenance and inspections.





# Series CRQ2 Auto Switch Precautions 2

Be sure to read this before handling.

## Mounting & Adjustment

### Warning

#### 1. Instruction manual

Install the products and operate them only after reading the instruction manual carefully and understanding its contents. Also keep the manual where it can be referred to as necessary.

#### 2. Do not drop or bump.

Do not drop, bump or apply excessive impacts (300 m/s<sup>2</sup> or more for reed switches and 1000 m/s<sup>2</sup> or more for solid state switches) while handling. Although the body of the switch may not be damaged, the inside of the switch could be damaged and cause a malfunction.

#### 3. Mount switches using the proper fastening torque.

When a switch is tightened beyond the range of fastening torque, the mounting screws, mounting bracket or switch may be damaged. On the other hand, tightening below the range of fastening torque may allow the switch to slip out of position. (Refer to switch mounting for each series regarding switch mounting, moving, and fastening torque, etc.)

#### 4. Mount a switch at the centre of the operating range.

Adjust the mounting position of an auto switch so that the piston stops at the centre of the operating range (the range in which a switch is ON).

(The mounting position shown in a catalog indicates the optimum position at stroke end.) If mounted at the end of the operating range (around the borderline of ON and OFF), operation will be unstable.

##### <D-M9□(V)>

When the D-M9□(V) auto switch is used to replace old series auto switch, it may not activate depending on operating condition because of its shorter operating range.

Such as

- Application where the stop position of actuator may vary and exceed the operating range of the auto switch, for example, pushing, pressing, clamping operation, etc.
- Application where the auto switch is used for detecting an intermediate stop position of the actuator. (In this case the detecting time will be reduced.)

In these applications, set the auto switch to the centre of the required detecting range.

#### 5. Securing the space for maintenance

When installing the products, please allow access for maintenance.

### Caution

#### 1. Do not carry an actuator by the auto switch lead wires.

Never carry a cylinder (actuator) by its lead wires. This may not only cause broken lead wires, but it may cause internal elements of the switch to be damaged by the stress.

#### 2. Fix the switch with appropriate screw installed on the switch body. If using other screws, switch may be damaged.

## Wiring

### Warning

#### 1. Confirm proper insulation of wiring.

Be certain that there is no faulty wiring insulation (contact with other circuits, ground fault, improper insulation between terminals, etc.). Damage may occur due to excess current flow into a switch.

#### 2. Do not wire with power lines or high voltage lines.

Wire separately from power lines or high voltage lines, avoiding parallel wiring or wiring in the same conduit with these lines. Control circuits, including auto switches, may malfunction due to noise from these other lines.

### Caution

#### 1. Avoid repeatedly bending or stretching lead wires.

Broken lead wires will result from applying bending stress or stretching force to the lead wires.

#### 2. Be sure to connect the load before power is applied.

##### <2-wire type>

If the power is turned ON when an auto switch is not connected to a load, the switch will be instantly damaged because of excess current.

#### 3. Do not allow short circuit of loads.

##### <Reed switch>

If the power is turned ON with a load in a short circuited condition, the switch will be instantly damaged because of excess current flow into the switch.

##### <Solid state switch>

Model D-M9□(V), M9□W(V) and all models of PNP output type switches do not have built-in short circuit prevention circuits. If loads are short circuited, the switches will be instantly damaged, as in the case of reed switches.

Take special care to avoid reverse wiring with the power supply line (brown) and the output line (black) on 3-wire type switches.



# Series CRQ2 Auto Switch Precautions 3

Be sure to read this before handling.

## Wiring

### ⚠ Caution

#### 4. Avoid incorrect wiring.

##### <Reed switch>

A 24 VDC switch with indicator light has polarity. The brown lead wire or the first terminal are (+) and the blue lead wire or the second terminal are (-).

1) If connections are reversed, a switch will operate, however, the light emitting diode will not light up.

Also note that a current greater than that specified will damage a light emitting diode and it will no longer operate.

Applicable models:

D-A93, D-A93V

##### <Solid state switch>

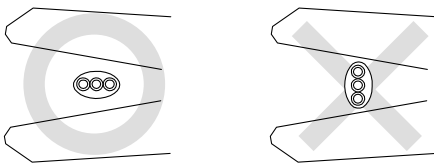
1) If connections are reversed on a 2-wire type switch, the switch will not be damaged if protected by a protection circuit, but the switch will always stay in an ON state. However, it is still necessary to avoid reversed connections, since the switch could be damaged by a load short circuit in this condition.

2) If connections are reversed (power supply line + and power supply line -) on a 3-wire type switch, the switch will be protected by a protection circuit. However, if the power supply line (+) is connected to the blue wire and the power supply line (-) is connected to the black wire, the switch will be damaged.

##### <D-M9□(V), F6□>

D-M9□(V) does not have built-in short circuit protection circuit. Be aware that if the power supply connection is reversed (e.g. (+) power supply wire and (-) power supply wire connection is reversed), the switch will be damaged.

#### 5. When the cable sheath is stripped, confirm the stripping direction. The insulator may be split or damaged depending on the direction. (D-M9□(V) only)



#### Recommended Tool

Model name	Model no.
Wire stripper	D-M9N-SWY

\* Stripper for a round cable (ø2.0) can be used for a 2-wire type cable.

## Operating Environment

### ⚠ Warning

#### 1. Never use in an atmosphere of explosive gases.

The construction of auto switches is not intended to prevent explosion. Never use in an atmosphere with an explosive gas since this may cause a serious explosion.

#### 2. Do not use in an area where a magnetic field is generated.

Auto switches will malfunction or magnets inside actuators will become demagnetised.

#### 3. Do not use in an environment where the auto switch will be continually exposed to water.

Although switches, satisfy IEC standard IP67 construction (JIS C 0920: watertight construction), do not use switches in applications where continually exposed to water splash or spray. Poor insulation or swelling of the potting resin inside switches may cause malfunction.

#### 4. Do not use in an environment with oil or chemicals.

Consult with SMC if auto switches will be used in an environment with coolant, cleaning solvent, various oils or chemicals. If auto switches are used under these conditions for even a short time, they may be adversely affected by improper insulation, malfunction due to swelling of the potting resin, or hardening of the lead wires.

#### 5. Do not use in an environment with temperature cycles.

Consult with SMC if switches are used where there are temperature cycles other than normal temperature changes, as they may be adversely affected internally.

#### 6. Do not use in an environment where there is excessive impact shock.

##### <Reed switch>

When excessive impact (300 m/s<sup>2</sup> or more) is applied to a reed switch during operation, the contact point will malfunction and generate or cut off a signal momentarily (1 ms or less). Consult with SMC regarding the need to use a solid state switch depending upon the environment.

#### 7. Do not use in an area where surges are generated.

##### <Solid state switch>

When there are units (solenoid type lifter, high frequency induction furnace, motor, etc.) which generate a large amount of surge in the area around actuators with solid state auto switches, this may cause deterioration or damage to the switches. Avoid sources of surge generation and crossed lines.



# Series CRQ2 Auto Switch Precautions 4

Be sure to read this before handling.

## Operating Environment

### Caution

**1. Avoid accumulation of iron debris or close contact with magnetic substances.**

When a large amount of ferrous debris such as machining chips or spatter is accumulated, or a magnetic substance (something attracted by a magnet) is brought into close proximity with an auto switch actuator, it may cause the auto switch (actuator) to malfunction due to a loss of the magnetic force inside the actuator.

**2. Consult with SMC concerning water resistance, elasticity of lead wires, usage at welding sites, etc.**

**3. Do not use in direct sunlight.**

**4. Do not mount the product in locations where it is exposed to radiant heat.**

## Maintenance

### Warning

**1. Perform the following maintenance periodically in order to prevent possible danger due to unexpected auto switch malfunction.**

- 1) Securely tighten switch mounting screws.  
If screws become loose or the mounting position is dislocated, retighten them after readjusting the mounting position.
- 2) Confirm that there is no damage to lead wires.  
To prevent faulty insulation, replace switches or repair lead wires, etc., if damage is discovered.
- 3) Confirm the lighting of the green light on the 2-colour indicator type switch.  
Confirm that the green LED is on when stopped at the established position. If the red LED is on, the mounting position is not appropriate. Readjust the mounting position until the green LED lights up.

**2. Maintenance procedures are outlined in the operation manual.**

Not following proper procedures could cause the product to malfunction and could lead to damage to the equipment or machine.

**3. Removal of equipment, and supply/exhaust of compressed air**

Before any machinery or equipment is removed, first ensure that the appropriate measures are in place to prevent the fall or erratic movement of driven objects and equipment, then cut off the electric power and reduce the pressure in the system to zero. Only then should you proceed with the removal of any machinery and equipment.

When machinery is restarted, proceed with caution after confirming that appropriate measures are in place to prevent actuators from sudden movement.