Telemecanique XCK-ML Limit Switch
General Purpose

## INTRODUCTION \& SPECIFICATIONS



Figure 1: XCK-ML1/XCK-ML5 Dimensions

XCK-ML limit switches contain two direct-opening contact blocks. The contact blocks can be accessed from the front when the cover plate is removed, and can be wired in the field without removing the enclosure from its mounting. All contacts have captive saddle-clamp terminals. The XCK-ML switch is available in direct-opening snap action (ML1) and direct opening, slow-make slow-break (ML5) versions. The heads can be indexed to any of four positions.

Table 1: General Specifications

| Operating Temperature range | -13 to $158{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-25\right.$ to $\left.+70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ <br> The minimum temperatures listed are based on the absence <br> of freezing moisture or water. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Enclosure $\quad$ NEMA Type <br> rating <br> CENELEC Type | $1,2,3,4,12$ |
| IP66 |  |
| Vibration resistance | Diecast zinc alloy |
| Shock resistance | $25 \mathrm{G}(10-500 \mathrm{~Hz})$, conforming to IEC 68-2-6 |
| Repeatability | 50 G, conforming to IEC 68-2-27 |
| Cable entry | 0.002 in. (0.05 mm) |
| Approvals | PG13.5 standard; for 1/2 in. NPT use DE9RA1212 adapter |

Table 2: Contact Characteristics

| Rated thermal current | 10 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated insulation voltage | 300 VAC and DC (A300 and Q300) |
| Contact resistance (max.) | 25 mW |
| Cable (max.) | XESP contact: $2 \times \# 16$ AWG $\left(1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ per terminal <br> XENP contact: $2 \times \# 14$ AWG ( $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) per terminal |
| Short circuit protection | XCK-ML limit switches comply with IEC 947.5 .1 when protected <br> with a 10 A fuse type SC, gl or N. |

Table 3: Electrical Ratings: A300 (AC), Q300 (DC)

| Thermal Continuous Test Current: A300 (AC) - 10 Amps; Q300 (DC) - 2.5 Amps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact Rating Designation | 120 V |  | 125 V |  | 240 V |  | 250 V |  | 480 V |  | $\leq 600 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Maximum Volt Amp |  |
|  | M | B | M | B | M | B | M | B | M | B | M | B | M | B |
| A300 (AC) | 60 | 6.00 | - | - | 30 | 3.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7200 | 720 |
| Q300 (DC) | - | - | 0.55 | 0.55 | - | - | 0.27 | 0.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M = Make, B = Break |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



No Polarity
Snap Action


No Polarity
Slow-Make Slow-Break

Figure 2: Wiring Diagrams

## INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION

## A DANGER

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE
Disconnect all power before working on equipment.
Electric shock will result in death or serious injury.

## Dwelling Requirements

For applications requiring fast motions, select a cam that operates the limit switch long enough to actuate the relays, valves, etc.


Figure 4: Using Dwell to Sustain Switch Operation

## Lever Actuators

For limit switches with lever actuators, apply the actuating force as perpendicular to the lever as practical and perpendicular to the shaft axis (about which the lever rotates).


Figure 5: Examples of Actuating Force

## Overtravel Limitations

Do not operate the limit switch beyond its overtravel limit position. Select an operating mechanism that ensures the limit switch operates within its range under all normal and emergency conditions. Do not use a limit switch as a mechanical stop.


Figure 6: Preventing Overtravel

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