## Lighted Pushbutton Switch

## Lighted Pushbutton Switch with

## Cylindrical $18-\mathrm{mm} \times 8$-dia. Body

- Good illumination with even surface brightness.

■ Cylindrical body means panel cutouts can be made easily.

- Combines miniature design with excellent operating sensitivity.



## Ordering Information

## ■ Model Number Legend:

The model numbers used to order sets of Units are illustrated below. One set comprises the Pushbutton (LED lamp built-in) and Switch.


## ■ List of Models

| Appearance | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rectangular | A3DJ |
| Square |  |
| Round A3DA |  |

## ■ Ordering as a Set

The model numbers used to order sets of Units are given in the following table. One set comprises the Pushbutton (LED lamp built-in), and Switch.

| Appearance | Degree of protection | Operation | Model number | Color symbol for <br> Pushbutton |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A3DJ (Rectangular) | IP40 | Momentary | A3DJ-90A1-00E $\square$ | R, Y, G, W |
|  |  | Alternate | A3DJ-90B1-00E $\square$ |  |
| A3DA (Square) | Momentary | A3DA-90A1-00E $\square$ |  |  |
| A3DT (Round) | Alternate |  |  |  |

Note: 1. Enter the desired color symbol for the Pushbutton in $\square$.
2. All the above are solder-terminal, microload, SPST-NO, LED lamp-lighted models.

- Ordering Individually

Pushbuttons and Switches can be ordered separately. Combinations that are not available as sets can be created using individual Units. Also, store the parts as spares for maintenance and repairs.


Pushbutton (All Lighted with LED Built-in)

| Appearance | Rectangular | Round |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Color |  |  |  |
| Red | A3DJ-500R | A3DA-500R | A3DT-500R |
| Yellow | A3DJ-500Y | A3DA-500Y | A3DT-500Y |
| Green | A3DJ-500GY | A3DA-500GY | A3DT-500GY |
| White | A3DJ-500W | A3DA-500W | A3DT-500W |

Switch

| Contact type | Operating action | Sealing <br> Appearance | IP40 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPST-NO | Momentary | Solder terminals | A3DJ-7111 | A3DA-7111 | A3DT-7111 |
|  | Alternative | Solder terminals | A3DJ-7121 | A3DA-7121 | A3DT-7121 |

## ■ Accessories (Order Separately)

| Name | Appearance | Classification | Model | Application precautions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socket |  | Wire-wrap terminal | A3D-4101 | Cannot be used together with Insulation Cover. |
|  |  | PCB terminal | A3D-4102 |  |
|  |  | Solder terminal | A3D-4103 |  |
| Insulation Cover |  | --- | A3D-3002 | Cannot be used together with the Socket. |
| Tightening Tool | $[$ | --- | A3D-3004 | Do not tighten to a torque exceeding $0.29 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. |
| Legend Plate |  | Rectangular | A3DJ-5201 | One milky-white Legend Plate is included with standard products. |
|  |  | Square | A3DA-5201 |  |
|  |  | Round | A3DT-5201 |  |

## Specifications

## - Ratings

## Contact Rating: 30 VDC, 0.1 A (Minimum Applicable Load: 5 VDC, 1 mA)

The above ratings conform to JIS C4505, for testing under the following conditions.

## Built-in LED Lamp

| Item |  | Color |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Red | Yellow (White) (See note 4.) | Green |
| Forward voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Reference value (See note 3.) | 1.7 V | 2.2 V | 2.1 V |
|  | Maximum value | 2.0 V | 2.5 V | 2.5 V |
| Forward current, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Reference value | 20 mA | 20 mA | 20 mA |
|  | Absolute maximum value | 50 mA | 50 mA | 50 mA |
| Permissible dissipation, PD | Absolute maximum value | 100 mW | 125 mW | 122 mW |
| Reverse voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | Absolute maximum value | 4 V | 4 V | 4 V |

Note: 1. The above ratings are for an ambient temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2. The built-in LED lamp has no limiting resistor and so it is necessary to connect an external resistor within the range shown in the above table. (For details of calculation formulas, refer to page 28.)
3. Refer to the characteristic graphs of $V_{F}-I_{F}$ on page 24.
4. The same LED lamp is used for both yellow illumination and white illumination and so the ratings are the same.

Characteristics

| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/minute max. (See note 1.) <br> Electrical: 20 operations/minute max. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 minute between terminals of same polarity |
|  | $2,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 minute between terminals of different polarity, and between each <br> terminal and ground |
|  | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 minute between lamp terminals (See note 2.) |
|  | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5$ mm double amplitude (See note 3.) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ <br> Malfunction: $150 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (See note 3.) |
| Life expectancy | Mechanical: <br> Momentary operation models: $1,000,000$ operations min. <br> Alternate operation models: 100,000 operations min. <br> (One operation consists of set and reset operations.) |
|  | Electrical: 100,000 operations min. |
| Weight | Approx. 3 g |
| Ambient operating temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing or condensation) |
| Ambient operating humidity | $35 \%$ to $85 \%$ |
| Ambient storage temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Degree of protection | IP40 |
| Electric shock protection class | Class II |
| PTI (proof tracking index) | 175 |
| Pollution degree | $3($ IEC947-5-1) |

Note: 1. With alternate operation models, 60 operations/minute max. One operation cycle consists of set and reset operations.
2. The figure for dielectric strength between lamp terminals is for when the LED lamp is not mounted.
3. "Malfunction" in the above table indicates malfunctions of less than 1 ms .

## ■ Operating Characteristics

| OF max. | 2.45 N |
| :--- | :--- |
| RF min. | 0.196 N |
| TT | Approx. 3.5 mm |
| LTA min. (See note.) | 0.5 mm |
| PT max. | 2.5 mm |

Note: The figure for LTA in the table applies only to models with alternate operation.

## - Contact Form

| Contact name | Contact form |
| :--- | :---: |
| SPST-NO | com |

## Engineering Data

## - LED Characteristics

Ta: Ambient Temperature


Nomenclature


Note: The A3DJ model is shown here as a representative example.

## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

Rectangular Models (A3DJ)


Round Models (A3DT)


## ■ Terminals

Solder Terminals of SPST-NO Lighted Models



Square Models (A3DA)


- Panel Cutouts (Top View)

| Rectangular models (A3DJ) | Square models (A3DA) and round models (A3DT) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Note: Recommended panel thickness: 1.0 to 3.2 mm . | Note: Recommended panel thickness: 1.0 to 3.2 mm . |

## ■ Accessory Mounting Dimensions <br> \section*{Socket Mounting Dimensions}

 A3D-4101


PCB Terminal A3D-4102


PCB Cutout (bottom view)


## Insulation Cover Mounting Dimensions <br> <br> A3D-3002

 <br> <br> A3D-3002}

- After securing the Switch to the panel using the mounting nut, pass the lead wires through the holes in the Insulation Cover before performing wiring. Hold the Insulation Cover so that the cylindrical hole is facing the Switch, and insert the lead wires from the end with the barriers.
- After wiring is completed, mount the Insulation Cover by pushing it into the Switch.

Note: 1. The diagram above shows the rectangular model as a representative example.
2. Unless specified, there is a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ for dimensions.

## Legend Plate Mounting Dimensions

| Rectangular <br> A3DJ-5201 | Square <br> A3DA-5201 | Round <br> A3DT-5201 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

Note: 1. The thickness is 0.8 mm .
2. Since the legend plate is made of polycarbonate, use alcohol-based paints such as melanin, phthalic acid, or acryl paint when marking the legend.

## Installation

## Mounting and Replacing the Pushbutton

Mounting Direction for the Pushbutton and Switch



Pushbutton

Align the curved claw on the outside of the protruding part of the Pushbutton with the projection on the upper part of the Switch and insert.
Apply a pressure between 9.8 and 24.5 N .
Note: If the terminals of the LED lamp become bent, it may be impossible to fit them into the LED lamp terminal holes. Ensure that the terminals are straight when they are inserted. Be sure to insert the lamp terminals for round models with the correct orientation. Inserting the terminals with the reverse orientation will result in damage.

## Removing the Pushbutton



Hold the recessed portions on the cap of the Pushbutton and pull.
Note: Do not use tools such as pliers to remove the Pushbutton as this may damage the cap.

## Panel Mounting

## Using the Mounting Nut

Insert the Switch from the front of the panel. Mount the mounting nut from the terminal end of the Switch and tighten it.
Tighten the nut to a torque 0.20 to $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

If soldering is used, mount the mounting nut first. Lead wires and mounds of solder may make it impossible to mount the nut after soldering.


## Socket Mounting

After securing the Switch to the panel using the mounting nut, insert the Socket into the Switch.
When inserting the Socket, align the positioning groove of the Socket with the projecting part of the Switch.


## Precautions

Refer to the Common Precautions for Pushbutton Switches on page 14.

## Correct Use

## Mounting

Always make sure that the power is turned OFF before mounting, removing, or wiring the Switch, or performing maintenance.
Do not tighten the mounting ring excessively using pliers or a similar tool. Excessive tightening may damage the mounting ring. (Tightening torque: 0.20 to $0.29 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ )

## Wiring

When wiring, use wires of a size appropriate for the applied voltage and carry current. Perform soldering correctly under the conditions given below. Using the Switch with the wires soldered incorrectly may cause the terminals to become abnormally hot and cause a fire.

1. Hand soldering: At 30 W within 5 seconds.
2. Dip soldering: At $240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ within 3 seconds.

Wait for one minute after soldering before exerting any external force on the solder.
Use a non-corrosive rosin liquid for the flux.
Perform wiring so that the wire sheaths do not come into contact with the Switch. If this is unavoidable, use wires that can withstand temperatures of $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ min.
After wiring to the Switch has been completed, ensure an appropriate insulation distance.

## LED

The polarity of the LED is indicated on the back of the Switch. Wire the LED correctly according to the polarity.
The built-in LED does not have a limiting resistor. Connect a limiting resistor.
Make sure that the limiting resistor satisfies the characteristics of the built-in LED. The forward current of the built-in LED must be 8 mA minimum.
The resistance can be calculated by using the following expression.

$$
R=\left(E-V_{F}\right) / I_{F}(\Omega)
$$

E : Operating voltage (V)
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ : LED forward voltage (V)
$I_{F}$ : LED forward current (A)
Recommended Values for Limiting Resistance

| Voltage | Red | Yellow <br> (White) | Green |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 VDC | $165 \Omega$ | $140 \Omega$ | $145 \Omega$ |
| 12 VDC | $515 \Omega$ | $490 \Omega$ | $495 \Omega$ |
| 24 VDC | $1,100 \Omega$ | $1,090 \Omega$ | $1,095 \Omega$ |

Note: The above values are calculated values that can be used as reference.

## Calculation Example for Limiting Resistance

Conditions: Red LED with an $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ of 20 mA at 24 V and a Ta of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. From the red LED characteristic given previously, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ will be 1.7 V when $I_{F}$ is 20 mA . Therefore, $R=(24 \mathrm{~V}-1.7 \mathrm{~V}) / 0.02 \mathrm{~A}=1,100 \Omega$. Thus the recommended resistance is $1.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ at $1 \mathrm{~W}\left(2 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}^{2} \mathrm{R}\right)$. (see note)
Note: A factor of 2 is applied because the permissible wattage of the resistor must be twice as large as the required wattage.

## Operating Environment

Ensure that dust, metal powder, or oil do not enter the interior of the Switch.

## Using Microloads

Using a standard load switch for opening and closing a microload circuit may cause wear on the contacts. Use the switch within the operating range. (Refer to the diagram below.) Even when using microload models within the operating range shown below, if inrush current occurs when the contact is opened or closed, it may cause the contact surface to become rough, and so decrease life expectancy. Therefore, insert a contact protection circuit where necessary. The minimum applicable load is the N -level reference value. This value indicates the malfunction reference level for the reliability level of $60 \%$ ( $\lambda 60$ ) (conforming to JIS C5003). The equation, $\lambda 60=$ $0.5 \times 10^{-4}$ /times indicates that the estimated malfunction rate is less than $1 / 2,000,000$ with a reliability level of $60 \%$.


## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

