SWITCHES ROUND PADDLE LEVER TOGGLE

Current Rating: 3A 250VAC, 6A 125VAC Initial Contact Resistance: <50Meg Ohms @12VDC >100Meg Ohms Insulation Resistance: Dielectric Strength (Open Contacts): >1500V for 1 minute Contact Material: Silver Plated Brass

Terminal Material: Copper Alloy Nylon (UL 94V-2) **Body Material:** Actuator & Bezel: Nylon (UL 94V-2) Terminal Type: Solder Connection Mounting hardware: M15 P1.0

Part No.	Туре	Action	Actuator Color		
30-10320	SPST	On-Off	Black Paddle		
30-10322	SPDT	On-On	Black Paddle		
30-10324	SPDT	On-(On)	Black Paddle		
30-10326	SPDT	On-Off-On	Black Paddle		
30-10328	SPDT	On-Off-(On)	Black Paddle		
30-10329	SPDT	(On)-Off-(On)	Black Paddle		

Panel Cut-out: 15mm (.59") Maximum panel thickness 6.0 mm

Current Rating:

() = Momentary

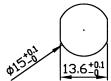
6A 250VAC, 10A 125VAC

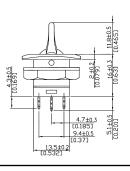


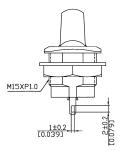


ROUND PADDLE LEVER TOGGLE SWITCHES



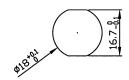




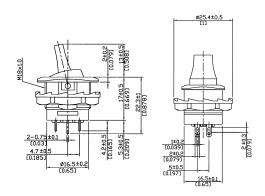


ROUND PADDLE LEVER TOGGLE SWITCHES





LED indicator on top of lever



Initial Contact Resistance: <50Meg Ohms @12VDC >100Meg Ohms Insulation Resistance: >1500V for 1 minute Dielectric Strength (Open Contacts): **Contact Material:** Silver Plated Brass **Terminal Material:** Copper Alloy **Body Material:** Nylon (UL 94V-2) Actuator & Bezel: Nylon (UL 94V-2) Terminal Type: Solder Connection M18 P1.0 Mounting Hardware: Lamp Voltage: LED 2V* @20ma (*resistor needed for other voltages) Part No. Action Lamp / Actuator Color Туре 30-10440 **DPST** On-Off Black Paddle 30-10442 **DPDT** On-On Black Paddle 30-10444 DPDT On-Off-On Black Paddle 30-10522 **SPST** On-Off LED Lamp, Red SPST 30-10523 On-Off LED Lamp, Amber 30-10525 **SPST** On-Off LED Lamp, Green 30-10622 SPDT On-On LED Lamp, Red 30-10623 **SPDT** On-On LED Lamp, Amber 30-10625 SPDT On-On LED Lamp, Green LED Lamp, Red 30-10722 SPDT On-Off-On 30-10723 SPDT On-Off-On LED Lamp, Amber 30-10725 **SPDT** On-Off-On LED Lamp, Green

Panel Cut-out: 18mm (.70") Maximum panel thickness 5.0 mm





Using an LED

LED wth DC (Direct Current)

An LED (light emitting diode) requires about two volts to operate and twenty milliamps of current. A current limiting resistor must be used in series with an LED to prevent current over 20 mA from flowing; otherwise, your LED will be damaged. You may simply use Ohm's law to calculate the resistor value. Here is an example, we have a circuit operating at 12 volts DC, and need to know the value of a resistor to use. The LED "wants" two volts to operate; so subtract 2 from the 12 volts which is of course, ten. Plug the "ten" in at "E" and divide by "I" or .020 amps. The result is 500 ohms for the resistor value

If you forget to subtract the two volts, the resistor value will be 600 and the LED will not be at maximum brightness. However, it will last much longer! (about double normal life).

Another formula you can use is R=50(V-2). The R is for resistor, the V for voltage. We like this one as it is easy to recall and do in your head.

LED wth AC (Alternating Current)

When using an LED with AC, a diode must be placed in series with the LED. Because AC will only be flowing 1/2 the time, we use a variation on the easy formula shown to the left(bottom). Use R=25(V2.7), which includes the voltage drop across the diode.

So, if you have a circuit using 28 volts AC, multiply 25.3 (or 28V -2.7), times 25 equals 632 ohms. We need to use a standard value resistor, so use 680 ohms for

Typical voltages used in electronics and resistor values (rounded to nearest standard resistor).

DC Volts	5V	6V	12V	24V	AC Volts	6V	12V	24V	48V	117V
Resistor (ohms)	150	180	470	1200	Resistor (ohms)	82	220	560	1200	3K