# Chapter 12

# LIMIT SWITCH, WESTERN, TYPE LS1761

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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



## LEADING PARTICULARS

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Limit switch, Type LS1761, Mk. 26*** ... ... | *Stores Ref. 5CW/5766* |
| *Operating voltage* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *24 d.c.* |
| *Current rating* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *30 amp.* |
| *Overall dimensions—* | |
| *Length* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *1·9 in.* |
| *Width* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *1·45 in.* |
| *Height (excluding trip lever)* ... ... ... ... ... | *0·67 in.* |
| *Weight* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¾ oz. |

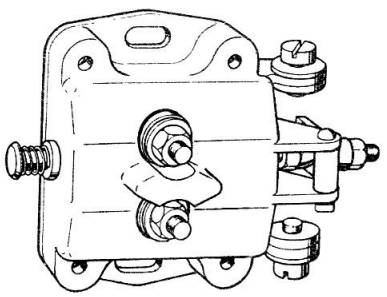

**Fig. 1.**
**Limit switch, Type LS1761, Mk. 26**

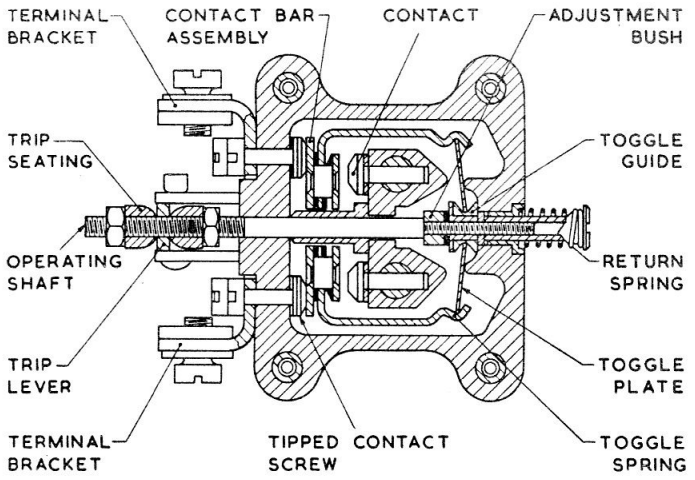


**Fig. 2. Sectional drawing of switch**

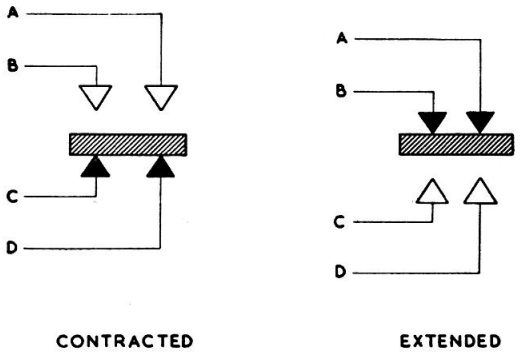


**Fig. 3. Contact arrangement**

**Introduction**

**1.** The limit switch, Type LS561, Mk. 6 is, of the snap-action type, and may be used independently or incorporated in an actuator.

**DESCRIPTION**

**2.** This switch (*fig.* 1 *and* 2) is a double-pole, snap-action, change-over type. The mechanism is contained in a black plastic case mounted on a duralumin base plate, and provided with two mounting slots.

**3.** The switch is operated by a central longitudinal shaft which carries a toggle guide connected through a toggle plate and spring to a moving contact bar assembly. As the trip lever at the end of the operating shaft is moved outwards, i.e., to the left as shown in fig. 2, the toggle plate is stressed until it passes top dead centre. At this point it snaps over to its new position, carrying the contact bar assembly with it, so breaking contacts C and D and making contacts A and B. The switch is returned to its original position by pressure on the trip lever in a reverse direction.

**4.** Terminal brackets at the trip lever end of the switch carry 10 B.A. terminal screws for contacts C and D, and on the top of the switch are 6 B.A. terminal nuts for contacts A and B. The contact arrangement is shown in fig. 3.

**SERVICING**

**5.** No servicing is permissible, apart from an inspection for freedom from damage and security of connections. The mechanism should snap over positively when the trip lever is actuated; a faulty switch must be renewed.