## KロGFNEI

## Air Cylinder

## SWING CYLINDER

## Selection and swing angle

## Selection

1．Allow plenty of margin for swing output （torque）．Select a model so that the required torque is $80 \%$ or less（ $50 \%$ or less for fluctuating loads）of the effective torque． The inertia load in swing operation becomes larger when the load mass is large，or during fast operating speeds，and it may exceed the allowable kinetic energy． In this case，install a shock absorber to prevent the Swing cylinder from being directly applied to inertia force．
2．Swing cylinders can have swing angles of $45^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 135^{\circ}$ ，or $180^{\circ}$ ，and swing angle adjustment is allowed within the ranges shown in the table below．

| Model | Swing angle range |
| :---: | :---: |
| SDA25 $\times \square-45$ | $20^{\circ} \sim 105^{\circ}$ |
| SDA25 $\times \square-90$ | $45^{\circ} \sim 105^{\circ}$ |
| SDA25 $\times \square-135$ | $100^{\circ} \sim 195^{\circ}$ |
| SDA25 $\times \square-180$ | $135^{\circ} \sim 195^{\circ}$ |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45$ | $20^{\circ} \sim 100^{\circ}$ |
| SDA40 $\times \square-90$ | $80^{\circ} \sim 100^{\circ}$ |
| SDA40 $\times \square-135$ | $100^{\circ} \sim 190^{\circ}$ |
| SDA40 $\times \square-180$ | $170^{\circ} \sim 190^{\circ}$ |

Cautions：1．The cylinder may be damaged if the kinetic energy is too large．Always use it under the maximum allowable energy．
2．For details concerning kinetic energy， see the separate literature＂Rotary Actuator Selection Materials．＂

## Mounting

Although there is no particular restriction on mounting direction，ensure in vertical mountings that the piston rod and the load＇s applying point are aligned，and avoid applying off centered load．In addition，lateral loads on the piston rod should be at or below the values in the table below．
Allowable lateral load
N ［lbf．］

| Model | Stroke mm |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| SDA25 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | - | - |
|  | $[1.55]$ | $[1.33]$ | $[1.10]$ |  |  |
| SDA40 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
|  | $[3.75]$ | $[3.53]$ | $[3.08]$ | $[2.65]$ | $[2.20]$ |

Cautions：1．Since a large radial load，moment， eccentricity of rotating rod，or an excessive inertia load，could cause inaccurate operation，or damage to the swing cylinder，always take appropriate countermeasures．
2．There is a certain amount of backlash between the piston rod and bushing，which could result in deflection during swings．Note that deflection will increase at longer strokes or when lateral loads are applied．

## Swing angle adjustment and swing time

1．The flat surface of the piston rod has been adjusted as follows at shipping．
【 $90^{\circ}$ and $180^{\circ}$ specifications】
The flat surface of the piston rod at both swing ends is parallel to the plane of the swing portion＇s mounting surface．
【 $45^{\circ}$ and $135^{\circ}$ specifications】
Locate the mounting surface of the swing portion＇s sensor switch faces up，and set as shown in the diagrams below when it is at the left swing end，as viewed from the piston rod．

—— Rod position at left swing end
--- Rod position at right swing end
Remark：To designate piston rod position relationships at swing angles or swing ends other than those diagrams above，consult us．
2．The swing angle is easily adjustable on the Swing cylinders．Loosening the lock nut and turning the adjusting screw to the right（clockwise）makes the swing angle smaller，while turning it to the left（counterclockwise）makes the swing angle larger．


Remark：The above diagrams show the state with the swing portion at the left swing end（as adjusted at shipping）．
Note：The swing angle ranges in parentheses show the minimum and maximum angles at which the angle can be adjusted with the swing angle adjusting screw．Care must be exercised，however，that the swing angle adjusting screw will protrude far from the body when adjusted to the maximum swing angle．Use close to the specification angle as much as possible．
In adjusting the swing angle to increase，however，do not let the adjusting screw protrude farther from the end surface of the swing portion shown in the table below．


[^0] hand，supplying air to connection port $B$ swings it to the direction $B$ ，and turns $O N$ sensor switch $B$ ．
3. Use the table below as a guide for the swing time (the time from the start of the swing to the end of the swing).
Swing time at 0.5 MPa air pressure without load

| Model | Swing time |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $45^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ | $135^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ |
| SDA25 | $0.2 \sim 0.5$ | $0.2 \sim 0.5$ | $0.4 \sim 0.8$ | $0.4 \sim 1.0$ |
| SDA40 | $0.2 \sim 1.0$ | $0.2 \sim 1.2$ | $0.4 \sim 1.8$ | $0.4 \sim 2.5$ |

Cautions: 1. The swing cylinder has a maximum backlash (play at swing end) of $3.5^{\circ}$ for SDA25 and $2.5^{\circ}$ for SDA40. For cases requiring precise positioning, install an external stopper, etc.
2. The recommended tightening torque for the lock nut is about $392 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}$ [34.7in.lbf]. For tightening, use a 13 mm [ 0.512 in.$]$ standard wrench. Avoid using monkey wrenches, etc. The end cover may be damaged if excessively tightened.
3. When using reed type sensor switches on a swing portion, the sensor switch may malfunction during long swing time application. For low speed operations, use a solid state type sensor switch.
Remarks: In addition to the standard specifications, the Swing cylinders series in the following specifications are available.

1. No-backlash at swing end type
2. Double swing torque type (nobacklash at swing end)
For details, consult us.


## Sensor switches

## Mounting location and moving

## Cylinder portion

When a sensor switch is mounted in the locations shown below, the magnet comes to the maximum sensing location of the sensor switch at the end of the stroke. By loosening the mounting screw, the sensor switch can be moved freely, along with the strap, in either the axial or circumferential directions. Cannot move the sensor switch alone.


Mounting location of end of stroke
detection sensor switch: A, B
mm [in.]

|  | mm [in.] |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cylinder type | Sensor switch type |  |  |  |
|  | ZG5 $\square \square, \mathrm{CS} \square \mathrm{M}$ | CS $\square \mathrm{F}$ |  |  |
|  | A | B | A | B |
| SDA25X $\square-\square$ | $27[1.06]$ | $12[0.47]$ | $21[0.83]$ | $7[0.28]$ |
| SDA40X $\square-\square$ | $31[1.22]$ | $16[0.63]$ | $25[0.98]$ | $11[0.43]$ |

Caution: For the sensor switch tightening torques, use the values listed below.
ZG5 $\square \square$, CS $\square$ M $-49 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}[4.3 \mathrm{in} \cdot \mathrm{lbf}]$
$\mathbf{C S} \square \mathbf{F} \longrightarrow 68.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}[6.1 \mathrm{in} \cdot \mathrm{lbf}]$

## -Swing portion

When a sensor switch is mounted in the locations shown below, the magnet comes to the maximum sensing location of the sensor switch at the swing end.
To move the sensor switch, loosen the holder setscrew.

(The diagram shows a view from the head cover side)
Mounting location of sensor switch for specified angle detection: X
mm [in.]

| Cylinder model | Sensor switch type |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CS5T | CS11T | ZC1 $\square \square$ |
| SDA25 $\times \square-\mathbf{4 5 , 1 3 5}$ | $6[0.236]$ | $9.5[0.374]$ | $7.5[0.295]$ |
| SDA25 $\times \square-90,180$ | $9[0.354]$ | $12.5[0.492]$ | $10.5[0.413]$ |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45,135$ | $4.5[0.177]$ | $8[0.315]$ | $6[0.236]$ |
| SDA40 $\times \square-90,180$ | $9.5[0.374]$ | $13[0.512]$ | $11[0.433]$ |

Cautions: 1. Set the holder mounting screw's tightening torque to $29.4 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}$ [ $2.6 \mathrm{in} \cdot \mathrm{lbf}$ ], as follows.
When the swing angle is adjusted to $60^{\circ}$ or less, the left and right sensor switches may detect (turn on) at the same time, due to relationships of the sensor switch operating range and response differential. To prevent this, take one of the following measures.
(1) Set just one of either the left or right sensor switches.


General precautions

## Piping

Always thoroughly blow off (use compressed air) the tubing before connecting it to the Swing cylinder. Entering metal chips, sealing tape, rust, etc., generated during piping work could result in air leaks or other defective operation.

## Atmosphere

1. If using in locations subject to dripping water, dripping oil, etc., or to large amounts of dust, use a cover to protect the unit.
2. The product cannot be used when the media or ambient atmosphere contains any of the substances listed below.
Organic solvents, phosphate ester type hydraulic oil, sulphur dioxide, chlorine gas, or acids, etc.

## Lubrication

The product can be used without lubrication, if lubrication is required, use Turbine Oil Class 1 (ISO VG32) or equivalent.
Avoid using spindle oil or machine oil.

## Media

1. Use air for the media. For the use of any other media, consult us.
2. Air used for the Swing cylinder should be clean air that contains no deteriorated compressor oil, etc. Install an air filter (filtration of a minimum $40 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ) near the Swing cylinder or valve to remove collected liquid or dust. In addition, drain the air filter periodically.
(2) Set the sensor switch to a location just off of the maximum sensing location (but still within the operating range) for detection.
3. The small piston strokes in the swing portion can make it impossible to accurately detect the swing angle.
If precise angle detection is required, use an external limit switch, etc., for detection.
4. Since the rack and piston (magnet) are separate parts, moving the piston rod without applying air pressure may cause the sensor switches at both swing ends to enter the ON state. When checking operation of the swing portion sensor switches, always apply air pressure to check.
5. If an external stopper, etc., is limiting the swing angle, care must be exercised that sensor switches in the above adjusting ranges may fail to operate.

- Caution when installing a sensor switch on the cylinder

|  | In the ZC type <br> sensor switches, <br> the opposite side <br> from the model <br> marking surface <br> is the sensing <br> surface side. <br> Mount it so that <br> the cylinder <br> magnet comes to <br> the sensing <br> surface side. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

## Specifications

| Type | Basic type | SDA25 $\times \square$ |  |  |  | SDA40× $\square$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Specification angle | -45 | -90 | -135 | -180 | -45 | -90 | -135 | -180 |
| Media |  | Air |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating pressure range MPa [psi.] |  | $0.2 \sim 0.7$ [29~102] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proof pressure $\quad \mathrm{MPa}$ [psi.] |  | 1.03 [149] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating temperature range $\quad{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right]$ |  | 0~60 [32~140] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubrication |  | Not required |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cylinder portion | Operation type | Double acting type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Operating speed range $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}$ [in. $/ \mathrm{sec}$.] | 50~500 [2.0~19.7] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cushion | On both sides (Rubber bumper) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Port size Rc | 1/8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stroke tolerance mm [in.] | $\begin{gathered} +1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}\left[\begin{array}{c} +0.039 \\ 0 \end{array}\right]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swing portion | Operation type | Double acting piston type with swing angle adjustment (Rack and pinion type) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Effective torque (at 0.5 MPa [73psi.]) $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}[\mathrm{ft} \cdot \mathrm{lbf}]$ | 0.549 [0.405] |  |  |  | 1.294 [0.954] |  |  |  |
|  | Swing angle range | $20^{\circ} \sim 105^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ} \sim 105^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ} \sim 195^{\circ}$ | $135^{\circ} \sim 195^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ} \sim 100^{\circ}$ | $80^{\circ} \sim 100^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ} \sim 190^{\circ}$ | $170^{\circ} \sim 190^{\circ}$ |
|  | Backlash | $3.5{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $2.5{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Swing time Note 1 (at 0.5 MPa [73psi.] without load) | $0.2 \sim 0.5$ | $0.2 \sim 0.5$ | $0.4 \sim 0.8$ | $0.4 \sim 1.0$ | $0.2 \sim 1.0$ | 0.2~1.2 | $0.4 \sim 1.8$ | $0.4 \sim 2.5$ |
|  | Cushion | None |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bore size $\times$ stroke ${ }^{\text {Note1 }} \mathrm{mm}$ [in.] | $16 \times 6.3$ [0.630 $0 . .488]\|16 \times 12.6[0.630 \times 0.496]\| 16 \times 18.9 \times[0.630 \times 0.744] \mid 16 \times 25.2[0.630 \times 0.992]$ |  |  |  | $20 \times 9.4[0.787 \times 0.370]\|20 \times 18.8[0.787 \times 0.740]\| 20 \times 28.3[0.787 \times 1.114] \mid 20 \times 37.7[0.787 \times 1.484]$ |  |  |  |
|  | Allowable energy Note2 J [in.lbf] | 0.002 (0.006) [0.018 (0.053)] |  |  |  | 0.006 (0.02) [0.053 (0.18)] |  |  |  |
|  | Port size Rc | 1/8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes: 1. For the specification angle.
2. The allowable energy in ( ) is obtained when the rod end specification is square.

## Order Codes



※Remark: Swing portion piston and rack are separated.

## Major Parts and Materials

| Cylinder portion |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Parts | Materials |
| Cylinder tube | Stainless steel |
| Cylinder piston | Aluminum alloy (anodized) |
| Piston rod | Steel (hard chrome plated) |
| Rod cover | Aluminum alloy (anodized) |
| Head cover | Steel (nickel plated ) |
| Stud | Special steel (Plastic for SDA25) |
| Ring | Plastic |
| Wear ring | Synthetic rubber |
| Seal | Plastic magnet |
| Bumper |  |
| Magnet |  |

## Bore Size and Stroke

| mm |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | Standard strokes | Maximum available stroke |
| SDA25 $\times \square-\square$ | 152550 | 150 |
| SDA40 $\square \square-\square$ | 15255075100 | 300 |

## Mass

| kg [lb |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item Model |  | SDA25 $\times \square-45,90$ | SDA25 $\times \square$-135, 180 | SDA40× $\square-45,90$ | SDA40× $\square$-135, 180 |
| Zero stroke mass |  | 0.55 [1.21] | 0.71 [1.57] | 1.10 [2.43] | 1.34 [2.95] |
| Additional mass for each 1 mm .] stroke |  | 0.0009 [0.0020] |  | 0.0021 [0.0046] |  |
| Mass of flange mounting bracket |  | 0.17 [0.37] |  | 0.23 [0.51] |  |
| Mass of cylinder portion sensor switch | ZG5 $\square \square, \mathrm{CS} \square \mathrm{M}$ | 0.030 [0.066] |  |  |  |
|  | CS $\square \mathrm{F}$ | 0.060 [0.132] |  |  |  |
| Mass of swing portion sensor switch | ZC1 $\square \square$ | 0.022 [0.049] |  |  |  |
|  | CS5T | 0.022 [0.049] |  |  |  |
|  | CS11T | 0.022 [0.049] |  |  |  |

※ The sensor switch mass is the mass of 1 sensor switch including a holder.
Calculation example: Mass of SDA25×50-90 with a flange mounting bracket and sensor switches (ZG530: 2 pcs., ZC130: 2 pcs.),
$0.55+(0.0009 \times 50)+0.17+(0.030 \times 2)+(0.022 \times 2)=0.869 \mathrm{~kg}[1.916 \mathrm{lb}$.

-Square rod end specification (-N)


Note: Drawings show SDA40.

| Model Code | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 | J | K | L | M | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDA25 $\times \square-45$, SDA25 $\times \square$-90 | 133 | 29 | 44 | 60 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 5 | M8×1 | 90 | 44 | 34 |
| SDA25 $\times \square$-135, SDA $25 \times \square$-180 | 133 | 29 | 44 | 60 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 5 | M8×1 | 115 | 44 | 34 |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45$, SDA40 $\times \square$-90 | 154 | 34 | 52 | 68 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 8 | M14×1.5 | 112 | 54 | 41.5 |
| SDA40 $\times \square$-135, SDA $40 \times \square$-180 | 154 | 34 | 52 | 68 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 8 | M14×1.5 | 150 | 54 | 41.5 |


| Model ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Code | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | $\mathbf{Z}^{\text {Note }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDA25 $\times \square-45$, SDA25 $\times \square$-90 | 30 | 63 | $\phi 8_{-0.022}^{0}$ | M4×0.7 Depth6 | 18 | 26.4 | 7.4 | 20 | 38 | 45 | 11.6 (18.6) |
| SDA25 $\times \square$-135, SDA25 $\times \square$-180 | 30 | 88 | $\phi 8_{-0.022}^{0}$ | M4×0.7 Depth6 | 18 | 26.4 | 7.4 | 20 | 38 | 45 | 11.6 (18.6) |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45$, SDA40 $\times \square$-90 | 36 | 83 | $\phi 15^{15} 0.027$ | M6×1 Depth8 | 25 | 41.6 | 13 | 32 | 48 | 64 | 11.2 (18.2) |
| SDA40 $\times \square$-135, SDA40 $\times \square$-180 | 36 | 121 | $\phi 15{ }_{-0.027}^{0}$ | M6×1 Depth8 | 25 | 41.6 | 13 | 32 | 48 | 64 | 11.2 (18.2) |


| Model Code | AD | AE | AF | AG | AH | AJ | AP | AQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDA25 $\times \square-45$, SDA25 $\times \square$-90 | 25 | 25 | 42 | 8 | 22 | - | M5×0.8 Depth10 | $\phi$ 6.6 Counterbore $\phi 11$ Depth6.3 |
| SDA25 $\times \square$-135, SDA25 $\times \square$-180 | 25 | 25 | 42 | 8 | 22 | - | M5 $\times 0.8$ Depth10 | $\phi$ 6.6 Counterbore $\phi 11$ Depth6.3 |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45$, SDA40 $\times \square-90$ | 38 | 38 | 54 | 11 | 27 | 30 | M6×1 Depth10 | $\phi$ 6.6 Counterbore $\phi 11$ Depth6.3 |
| SDA40 $\times \square$-135, SDA $40 \times \square-180$ | 38 | 38 | 54 | 11 | 27 | 30 | M6×1 Depth10 | $\phi$ 6.6 Counterbore $\phi 11$ Depth6.3 |

Note : Figures in parentheses ( ) are for -45 and -135 models.

With flange mounting bracket

CAD Swing angle $45^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}$ : SDA | Bore size |
| :--- |
| Can |



Note: Drawings show SDA40.

| Model Code | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 | J | K | L | M | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDA25 $\times \square-45$, SDA25 $\times \square$-90 | 133 | 29 | 44 | 60 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 5 | M8×1 | 90 | 44 | 34 |
| SDA25 $\times \square$-135, SDA25 $\times \square$-180 | 133 | 29 | 44 | 60 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 5 | M8×1 | 115 | 44 | 34 |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45$, SDA40 $\times \square$-90 | 154 | 34 | 52 | 68 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 8 | M14×1.5 | 112 | 54 | 41.5 |
| SDA40 $\times \square$-135, SDA40 $\times \square$-180 | 154 | 34 | 52 | 68 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 8 | M14×1.5 | 150 | 54 | 41.5 |


| Model Code | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | X | Y | $\mathbf{Z}^{\text {Note }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDA25 $\times \square-45$, SDA25 $\times \square$-90 | 30 | 63 | $\phi 8{ }_{-0.022}$ | M4×0.7 Depth6 | 18 | 26.4 | 7.4 | 38 | 45 | 11.6 (18.6) |
| SDA25 $\times \square$-135, SDA25 $\times \square$-180 | 30 | 88 | $\phi 8{ }_{-0.022}^{0}$ | M4×0.7 Depth6 | 18 | 26.4 | 7.4 | 38 | 45 | 11.6 (18.6) |
| SDA40 $\times \square-45$, SDA40 $\times \square$-90 | 36 | 83 | $\phi 15{ }_{-0.027}^{0}$ | M6×1 Depth8 | 25 | 41.6 | 13 | 48 | 64 | 11.2 (18.2) |
| SDA40 $\times \square-135$, SDA40 $\times \square$-180 | 36 | 121 | $\phi 15{ }_{-0.027}^{0}$ | M6×1 Depth8 | 25 | 41.6 | 13 | 48 | 64 | 11.2 (18.2) |


| Code | BC | BD | BE | BF | BG | BH | BP |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | SDA25 $\times \square$-45, SDA25 $\times \square$-90 | 44 | 30 | 75 | 60 | 21 | 37.5 |
| SDA25 $\times \square$-135, SDA25 $\times \square-180$ | 44 | 30 | 75 | 60 | 21 | 37.5 | $\phi 5.5$ Counterbore $\phi 9.5$ Depth5.4 |
| SDA40 $\times \square$-45, SDA40 $\times \square$-90 | 54 | 40 | 90 | 70 | 26 | 45 | $\phi 6.5$ Counterbore $\phi 9.5$ Depth5.4 $\phi 11$ Depth6.5 |
| SDA40 $\times \square$-135, SDA40 $\times \square-180$ | 54 | 40 | 90 | 70 | 26 | 45 | $\phi 6.5$ Counterbore $\phi 11$ Depth6.5 |

[^1]
## SENSOR SWITCHES

Solid State Type, Reed Switch Type


## Minimum Cylinder Stroke When Mounting Sensor Switches

Minimum cylinder stroke for sensor switch mounting

| Sensor switch model | Mounting 2 pcs. |  | Mounting 1 pc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | On straight line | When position is staggered |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ZG530 } \\ & \text { ZG553 } \end{aligned}$ | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| CS $\square \mathrm{M}$ | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| CS $\square \mathrm{F}$ | 44 | 21 | 15 |

## - Mounting

1 pc.


## - Mounting 2 pcs.

- When mounting straight

When mounting on the staggered position



## Order Codes for Sensor Switches

| Swing portion (with mounting bracket) |  |  | Sensor switch model | Lead wire length | Basic type | Bore size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solid state type 2-lead wire | with indicator lamp | DC10~28V | ZC130 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | -SDA | 25 .] |
| Solid state type 3-lead wire | with indicator lamp | DC4.5~28V | ZC153 |  |  |  |
| Reed switch type 2- lead wire | without indicator lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC5~28V } \\ & \text { AC85~115V } \end{aligned}$ | CS5T |  |  | 40 .] |
| Reed switch type 2-lead wire | with indicator lamp | DC10~28V | CS11T |  |  |  |
| Cylinder portion (with mounting bracket) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sensor switch model | Lead wire length | Basic type | Bore size |
| Solid state type 2-lead wire | with indicator lamp | DC10~28V | ZG530 |  | -SDA | 25 .] |
| Solid state type 3-lead wire | with indicator lamp | DC4.5~28V | ZG553 |  |  |  |
| Reed switch type 2-lead wire | with indicator lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC10~30V } \\ & \text { AC85~230V } \end{aligned}$ | CS3M |  |  |  |
| Reed switch type 2-lead wire | with indicator lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC10~28V } \\ & \text { AC85~115V } \end{aligned}$ | CS4M |  |  |  |
| Reed switch type 2-lead wire | with indicator lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { DC3~30V } \\ & \text { AC85~115V } \end{aligned}$ | CS5M |  |  |  |
| Reed switch type | with indicator lamp | AC85~230V | CS2F | - | -S | 40 .] |
| Reed switch type | with indicator lamp | DC10~30V | CS3F | - |  |  |
| Reed switch type | with indicator lamp | DC10~30V | CS4F | - |  |  |
| Reed switch type | without indicator lamp | DC3~30V | CS5F | - |  |  |

Order codes for mounting bracket only (Swing portion)


Basic cylinder type
Sensor type
Solid state type sensor switches (ZC130, ZC153)
Reed switch type sensor switches (CS5T, CS11T)

- Order codes for mounting strap only (Cylinder portion)


Basic cylinder type
SDA : For CS $\square$ M, ZG5 $\square \square$
S: For CS $\square \mathbf{F}$
Sensor type
G5 : For CS $\square \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{Z G 5} \square \square$
F: For CS $\square \mathbf{F}$

Operating range: $\ell$
The distance the piston travels in one direction, while the switch is in the ON position.

## Response differential: C

The distance between the point where the piston turns the switch ON and the point where the switch is turned OFF as the piston travels in the opposite direction.

- Cylinder portion
mm [in.]

| Sensor switch model | $\mathbf{C S} \square \mathbf{M}$ | ZG5 $\square \square$ | $\mathbf{C S} \square \mathbf{F}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating range $: \ell$ | $7 \sim 10.5[0.276 \sim 0.413]$ | $2.5 \sim 4.2[0.098 \sim 0.165]$ | $8 \sim 12[0.315 \sim 0.472]$ |
| Response differential : C | $1[0.039] \mathrm{MAX}$. | $0.7[0.028] \mathrm{MAX}$. | $1.5[0.059] \mathrm{MAX}$. |
| Maximum sensing location | $11[0.433]$ Note1 | $11[0.433]$ Note1 | $16[0.630]$ Note2 |



Notes: 1 . This is the length measured from the switch's opposite end side to the lead wire. 2. This is the length measured from the connector side end surface.
-Swing portion
mm [in.]

| Sensor switch model | CS5T | CS11T | ZC1 $\square \square$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating range : $\ell$ | $7 \sim 9.5[0.276 \sim 0.374]$ |  | $2.5 \sim 4[0.098 \sim 0.157]$ |
| Response differential : C | $1.5[0.059] \mathrm{MAX}$ |  | $0.2[0.008] \mathrm{MAX}$. |
| Maximum sensing <br> location Note | $7[0.276]$ | $10.5[0.413]$ | $8.5[0.335]$ |

Note: This is the length measured from the switch's opposite end side to the lead wire.

## Dimensions (mm)

## Cylinder portion



CS $\square \mathbf{F}$


## Swing portion




[^0]:    Supplying air to connection port A swings it to the direction A，and turns ON sensor switch A．On the other

[^1]:    Note : Figures in parentheses ( ) are for -45 and -135 models.

