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How Illuminated Switches Work Product Training Module

Introduction

Purpose

• To "illuminate" the customer regarding illuminated switches and their functions, and to display the wide variety of illuminated switches that NKK offers

Objective

- Introduce the various types of illumination
- Describe how isolated lamp terminals offer more flexibility to the customer
- Explain how resistors are used with illuminated switches
- Present the various types of illuminated actuations
- Discuss applications by product grouping
- Present the UB2 alternating legends

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• Description of custom legend capabilities



Types of Illumination

| Illumination Type | Benefits | Disadvantages | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| LED | Long Life Low Current & DC Voltage Levels Not easily damaged by shock Variety of colors Bright & Super Bright options Bicolor & RGB available in some lines | High initial costsBallast resistor required | |
| Incandescent | Lower initial costsBrightness | Short life Sensitive to shock & vibration High heat dissipation | |
| Neon | Not long life Not easily damaged by shock or vibration | Low intensityResistor required | |





Isolated Circuits from External Source

- All of NKK's illuminated switches come with isolated circuits for the lamps.
- In this example, the red and dark blue wires are soldered to an external source. This source will send the current that illuminates the lamp.
- The source current will depend upon the lamp specifications.







Isolated Circuits Wire in Line with Switch Actuation

- In this example, a resistor is wired to the positive lamp terminal from the "Normally Open" switch terminal.
- As a result, when the switch is actuated from the "Normally Closed" terminal to the "Normally Open" terminal, the lamp will illuminate.
- The resistor is required to properly power the lamp.







LED Circuit

- The illumination is created by the LED which has the properties of a diode (Anode "+" and Cathode "-"). Once the Forward Voltage (V_F) and Current (I_F) is achieved, the LED will illuminate.
- If the voltage is reversed and exceeds the Reversed Voltage (VR) the LED can be damaged.
- The ballast resistor (R) is used to create the proper voltage and current through the circuit. An alternative to the ballast resistor is a constant current source circuit.
- The LED is generally used in DC applications. If an AC circuit is to be used, a rectifier circuit along the ballast resistor is required to generate the appropriate DC voltage.







Ballast Resistor Calculation

- The ballast resistor value is calculated by the formula shown here.
- As an example:
 - Source Voltage = 5.0V

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- Forward Voltage = 1.9V (set by LED)
- Forward Current = 20mA (set by LED)
- The resultant ballast resistor = 155Ω
- Additionally, the power rating of this ballast resistor must be considered. ٠
 - With a forward current of 20mA and the voltage across the ballast resistor(5.0V - 1.9V) = 3.1V
 - Power across is then calculated: $3.1V \times 20mA = 0.062W$
 - For safety purposes, typical power rating of 2X the calculated value is selected
 - The resulting power rating = 0.125W (1/4W resistor)

R

Where: R = Resistor Value (Ohms)

- E =Source Voltage (V)
- V_F = Forward Voltage (V) I_F = Forward Current (A)



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Ballast Resistor Calculation for LED

- Forward voltages of the LED are different for each LED and color. In switches where bicolor or RGB LEDs are used, different ballast resistor values may be required for each LED.
- The current profile of an LED is that it varies with temperature, so the value of the ballast resistors should be calculated at the appropriate operating temperature.
- This can be calculated with the current reduction rate information supplied.

| AT635 LED Specifications | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Colors | | Red | Amber | Green | | |
| Forward Peak Current | I _{fm} | 30mA | 30mA | 30mA | | |
| Continuous Forward Current | I _F | 20mA | 20mA | 20mA | | |
| Forward Voltage | V _F | 1.9V | 2.0V | 2.1V | | |
| Reverse Peak Voltage | $V_{\rm RM}$ | 5∨ | 5V | 5V | | |
| Current Reduction Rate Above 25°C | $\Delta I_{\rm F}$ | 0.42mA/°C | | | | |
| Ambient Temperature Range -25° ~ +5 | | 25° ~ +50° | °C | | | |





LED Colors & Chromaticity

- LED Illuminated switches are available in:
 - Single Color: Red, Green, Amber, Blue, White (see "White" note below)
 - Bicolor: Red/Green (produces Amber when both are illuminated)
 - RGB: Red/Green/Blue; theoretically, all colors can be created by combining these, except for Black
 - White: Blue LED with Yellow fluorescent (analog White) Generated by RGB (digital White)
- LED colors are shown in the Chromaticity Graph by their respective X-Y coordinates.







Illuminated Pushbuttons







Alternating Legends







Illuminated Tactiles







Illuminated Toggles



B Series





G Series

M2100 Series

-2112





Illuminated Rockers







Illuminated Slides



SS Series



MS Series





Applications

















Custom Switch Solutions & Value Added Capabilities

NKK Switches has the flexibility, expertise and skills to help Engineers design custom switch solutions for today's most innovation applications.

Custom Printing:

- Laser Etching
- Screen Printing
- Pad Printing



Custom Assembly:

- Cables & Harnesses
- Electronic
- Electro-Mechanical
- Mechanical











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