## Two-circuit Limit Switch WL

## Wide Selection of Two-circuit Limit Switches

- A wide selection of models are available, including the overtravel models with greater OT, lamp-equipped models for checking operation, low-temperature and heat-resistant models, and microload models.
- Microload models are added to the product lineup.
- Meets EN/IEC standards (only Switches with ground terminals).
- Switches with ground terminals have the CE marking.



## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## General-purpose Models/Environment-resistant Models



1. Electrical Rating

Blank: Standard
01: Micro
2. Actuator and Head Specifications

Symbol Actuator type
CA2 Roller lever: Standard model (R38)
CA2-7 Roller lever: Standard, standard model (R50)
CA2-8 Roller lever: Standard, standard model (R63)
H2 Roller lever: Overtravel, general-purpose model, $80^{\circ}$
G2 Roller lever: Overtravel, high-sensitivity, $80^{\circ}$
CA2-2N Roller lever: Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$
GCA2 Roller lever: High-precision
CA12 Adjustable roller lever: Standard
H 12 Adjustable roller lever: Overtravel, general-purpose model, $80^{\circ}$
G12 Adjustable roller lever: Overtravel, high-sensitivity, $80^{\circ}$
CA12-2N Adjustable roller lever: Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$
CL Adjustable rod lever: Standard
HL Adjustable rod lever: Overtravel, general-purpose model, $80^{\circ}$, 25 to 140 mm
HLAL4 Adjustable rod lever: Overtravel, general-purpose model, $80^{\circ}, 350$ to 380 mm
GL Adjustable rod lever: Overtravel, high-sensitivity, $80^{\circ}$, 25 to 140 mm
CL-2N Adjustable rod lever: Overtravel, $90^{\circ}, 25$ to 140 mm
HAL5 Rod spring lever: Protective, Overtravel, general-purpose model, $80^{\circ}$
CA32-41 Fork lever lock: Protective, WL-5A100
CA32-42 Fork lever lock: Protective, WL-5A102
CA32-43 Fork lever lock: Protective, WL-5A104
D Plunger: Top plunger
D2 Plunger: Top-roller plunger
D28 Plunger: Sealed top-roller plunger
D3 Plunger: Top-ball plunger
SD Plunger: Horizontal plunger

| Symbol | Actuator type |
| :--- | :--- |
| SD2 | Plunger: Horizontal-roller plunger |
| SD3 | Plunger: Horizontal-ball plunger |
| NJ | Flexible rod: Coil spring |
| $\mathrm{NJ}-30$ | Flexible rod: Coil spring, multi-wire |
| $\mathrm{NJ}-2$ | Flexible rod: Coil spring, resin rod |
| $\mathrm{NJ}-\mathrm{S} 2$ | Flexible rod: Steel wire |

3. Environment-resistant Model Specifications

Blank: Standard
RP: Corrosion-proof (See note 1.)
P1: Weather-resistant (See note 1.)
4. Built-in Switch Specifications

Blank: General-purpose built-in switch
55: Hermetically-sealed built-in switch (See note 1.)
5. Temperature Specifications

Blank: $\quad$ Standard: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
TH: $\quad$ Heat-resistive: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (See note 1.)
TC: Low temperature: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (See note 1.)
6. Special Hermetic Model Specifications

Blank: No cables or molding
139: General-purpose built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit opening and cover (cover cannot be removed). (See note 1.)
140: Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit opening, cover, and case cover (cover cannot be removed). (See note 1.)
141: Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit opening, cover, and case cover (cover cannot be removed). The Head opening is created to protect it from cutting powder. (See note 1.)
145: $\quad$ Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit opening, cover, and case cover (cover cannot be removed, Head can be mounted in any of 4 directions).
The Head opening is created to protect it from cutting powder. (See note 1.)
RP40: Airtight built-in switch with cables attached, SC Connector can be used, molded conduit opening, cover, and case cover (cover cannot be removed, Head direction can be changed). (See note 1.)
RP60: Airtight built-in switch with cables attached, fluorine rubber-molded conduit opening, cover, and case cover (cover cannot be removed, Head direction cannot be changed). (See note 1.)
7. Conduit Size, Ground Terminal Specifications (See note 2.)

| Blank: | $G 1 / 2$ | Without ground terminal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| G1: | $G 1 / 2$ | With ground terminal |
| G: | Pg 13.5 | With ground terminal |
| Y: | M20 | With ground terminal |
| TS: | $1 / 2-14 N P T$ | With ground terminal |

8. Indicator Type

|  | Element | Voltage | Leakage Current |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LE: | Neon lamp | 125 VAC | Approx. 0.6 mA |
|  |  | 250 VAC | Approx. 1.9 mA |
| LD: | LED | 10 to 115 VAC/VDC | Approx. 0.5 mA |

9. Lamp Wiring

2: NC connection: Light-ON when operating
3: NO connection: Light-ON when not operating
10.Lever Type

Blank: Standard lever
A: Double nut lever
Note: 1. For information on applicable models, see page 60.
2. Switches with ground terminals meet EN/IEC standards (and have the CE marking).

## Ground Terminal Models

WL $\frac{\square}{1}-\frac{\square}{2}$

1: Type of actuator
2: Conduit opening size
The models differ depending on the size of the case's conduit thread.

| Model | Conduit opening size |
| :--- | :--- |
| G1 | $\mathrm{G} \frac{1}{2}$ |
| G | Pg 13.5 |
| Y | M 20 |
| TS | $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ |

## Sensor I/O Connector Models

WL $\qquad$

1. Electrical Rating

Blank: Standard
01: Microload
2. Actuator Type

CA2: Roller lever: Standard
GCA2: Roller lever: High-precision
H2: Roller lever: Overtravel, general-purpose
G2: Roller lever: Overtravel, high-sensitivity
D2: Plunger: Top-roller plunger
D28: Plunger: Sealed top-roller plunger
3. Built-in Switch Type

Blank: Standard
55: Hermetically sealed

## 4. Wiring Specifications

| K13A: | Direct-wired Connector <br> (2-core: AC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| :---: | :---: |
| K13: | Direct-wired Connector <br> (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| K43A: | Direct-wired Connector (4-core: AC) |
| K43: | Direct-wired Connector (4-core: DC) |
| -M1J: | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| -M1GJ: <br> (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 1, 4) |
| -M1JB: <br> (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (2-core: DC, NC wiring, connector pins No. 3, 2) |
| -AGJ03: | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) (4-core, AC) |
| -DGJ03: <br> (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) (4-core, DC) |
| -DK1EJ03: | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) |

(See note 1.) (3-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 2, 3, 4)
Note: 1. Models with pre-wired connectors and DC specifications have EN/IEC approval.
2. With $0.3-\mathrm{m}$ cable attached.

Direct-wired Connector Pre-wired Connector



## Spatter-prevention Models



1. Electrical Rating

Blank: Standard
01: Microload
2. Actuator Type

CA2: Roller lever: Standard model
GCA2: Roller lever: High-precision model
H2: Roller lever: Overtravel, general-purpose model
G2: Roller lever: Overtravel, high-sensitivity model
D28: Plunger: Sealed top-roller plunger
3. Built-in Switch Type

Blank: Standard
55: Hermetically sealed
4. Indicator Lamp

Blank: None
LD: LED indicator lamp (AC/DC common)
LE: Neon Lamp
5. Wiring Specifications
-M1J-1: Pre-wired Connector (See note.) (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4)
-M1GJ-1: Pre-wired Connector (See note.) (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 1, 4)
-DGJS03: Pre-wired Connector (See note.) (4 core, DC)
Note: With 0.3-m cable attached.

## Ordering Information

■ Classification

| Specifications |  |  |  | Standard | Overtravel | High- | Features | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuators | Roller lever |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Five models: Roller lever, adjustable roller lever, adjustable rod lever, fork lever lock, rod spring lever. | 77 to 94 62 to |
|  | Plunger |  |  | Yes | --- | --- | Six models: Top plunger, top-roller plunger, top-ball plunger, horizontal plunger, horizon-tal-roller plunger, horizontal-ball plunger. | 64 69, 73 to 75 |
|  | Flexible rod |  |  | Yes | --- | --- | Two models: coil spring and steel wire. |  |
| Load/ contact | Standard load |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPST-NO/ } \\ & \text { SPST-NC } \\ & \text { type } \end{aligned}$ | Yes |  |  | Standard models use a two-circuit doublebreak switch. |  |
|  | Microload |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPST-NO/ } \\ & \text { SPST-NC } \\ & \text { type } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Yes |  |  | Specifications include gold-plated contacts. |  |
| Environ-ment-resistant models (See note 3.) | Airtight-seal |  | WL $\square$-55 | Yes (Cannot be used with heat-resistive and low-temperature models.) |  |  | Uses an airtight-sealed built-in switch. | 66, 76 |
|  | Hermetic seal | Molded terminals | WL $\square$-139 |  |  |  | Lead wires are attached. The case cover and conduit section are molded from epoxy resin to improve sealing performance. |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { WL } \square-140 \\ & \text { WL } \square-141 \\ & \text { WL } \square-145 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Lead wires are attached. <br> The case is filled with epoxy resin, to ensure high sealing performance. <br> The Head opening is protected from cutting powder. (WL $\square$-141 and -145 models) Only WLG2, WLCA2, and WLGCA2 can be fabricated. (WL $\square$-141 models.) |  |
|  |  | Anti-coolant | WL $\square$-RP40 |  |  |  | The connector can be removed, so it is possible to use flexible wires in the cable. The Head can be removed. |  |
|  |  |  | WL $\square$-RP60 |  |  |  | Rubber parts are made from fluorine rubber. The Head cannot be removed. |  |
|  | Spatter-prevention |  | WL $\square$-S | Yes |  |  | To improve spatter prevention during welding, a heat-resistant resin is used, and screws and rollers are all made from stainless steel. | $\begin{aligned} & 67,69, \\ & 71,73, \\ & 76,89 \end{aligned}$ |


| Specifications |  |  | Standard | Overtravel | High- | Features | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Environ-ment-resistant models (See note 3.) | Heat-resistive | WL $\square$-TH | Yes (Cannot be used with airtight, hermetic, low-temperature, corrosion-proof, or lamp-equipped models.) |  |  | To improve heat resistance, silicone rubber is used for rubber parts and for the built-in switch. <br> The operating temperature range is $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. | 66 |
|  | Low-temperature | WL $\square$-TC | Yes (Cannot be used with airtight, hermetic, heat-resistive, corrosion-proof, or lampequipped models.) |  |  | To improve low temperature resistance, silicone rubber is used. <br> The operating temperature range is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |
|  | Corrosion-proof (See note 4.) | WL $\square$-RP | Yes (Cannot be used with lamp-equipped models.) |  |  | Diecast parts such as the switch box are made of corrosion-proof aluminum. Rubbersealing parts are made of fluorine rubber and exposed nuts and screws are made of stainless steel. These all aid in resisting oil, chemicals and adverse weather conditions. |  |
|  | Outdoor specifications | WL $\square$-P1 | (See note 5.) | Yes (See note 6.) |  | Rotary shafts are made of unquenched (i.e., untreated) stainless steel to improve corrosion resistance. Exposed nuts and screws are made of stainless steel and rubber sealing parts of silicone rubber. These factors all combine to create a product which is resistant to temperature changes and adverse weather conditions. |  |
| Lamp-equipped |  | WL $\square$-LE | Yes |  |  | Operating status can be checked at a glance. Lit when operating and not lit when not operating. <br> WL $\square$-LE: 100 VAC/VDC min. <br> WL $\square$-LD: 115 VAC/VDC min. (Refer to page 71 for detailed ratings.) | $\begin{aligned} & 64,72, \\ & 73,75, \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | WL $\square$-LD | Yes |  |  |  |  |
| Relevant pages |  |  | Pages 77 to 94 |  |  | --- | --- |

Note: 1. Do not expose to extreme changes in temperature.
2. Standard Models: Operate on each side at an angle of $45^{\circ}$.

Possible to set to one-side operation on either side.
Pretravel (PT) is $15^{\circ}$.
Overtravel Models: $\quad$ Standard and high-sensitivity models operate on each side at an angle of $80^{\circ}$.
Not possible to set to one-side operation.
-2 N Series operate on each side at an angle of $90^{\circ}$.
Possible to set to one-side operation on either side.
High-precision Models: Operate on each side at an angle of $45^{\circ}$.
Possible to set to one-side operation on either side.
Pretravel (PT) is $5^{\circ}$.
3. When ordering, add the suffix for the environment-resistant model or indicator specifications required according to the operating environment and purpose.
4. The overtravel model (-2N Series), fork lever lock model (WLCA32-41 to 44), horizontal plunger (WLSD $\square$ ) model, heat-resistive model, low-temperature model, and lamp-equipped model cannot be used with the corrosion-proof model.
5. Outdoor specifications are available for some standard models. Consult your OMRON representative for details.
6. Outdoor specifications are only available for general models and high-sensitivity models.

## List of Models

## General-purpose Models

These Limit Switches are two-circuit double-break switches housed in rugged diecast, thus making it an oil-tight, waterproof and dustproof construction (complies with IP67).
In addition to the standard models, microload models are also available.
A wide range of actuators with a range of functions are available; rotating lever, plunger, flexible rod etc.
The rubber material in the standard models is designed to be resistant to water and most oils.
Roller Lever Models: Short, Medium, and Long Lever Models

| Type |  | Total travel (TT) | Features | Actuator (See note 2.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WL-1A100 Roller Lever: Short lever (R38) |  | WL-1A200 Roller Lever: Medium lever (R50) | WL-1A300 Roller Lever: Long lever (R63) |
| Standard |  |  |  | One-side operation is possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLCA2 | WLCA2-7 | WLCA2-8 |
| Overtravel | General |  | One-side operation is impossible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLH2 | --- | --- |
|  | High-sensitivity |  | One-side operation is possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLG2 | --- | --- |
|  | Side-installation |  | One-side operation is possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the two directions. (When the Head can be mounted horizontally, the Head can be mounted in any of the four directions.) | WLCA2-2N | --- | --- |
| High-precision |  |  | One-side operation is possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLGCA2 | --- | --- |

Note: 1. For the approved standards file numbers, refer to page 69.
2. For external dimensions and other information, refer to pages 77 to 94 .
3. One-side operation means that three operational directions can be selected electrically, according to the change in direction of the operating plunger. Those models for which one-side operation is impossible can only operate on both sides. For details, see page 94.

Adjustable Roller Levers and Adjustable Rod Levers

| Type |  | Total Travel (TT) | Features | Actuator (See note 2.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WL-2A100 Adjustable Roller Lever |  | WL-4A100 <br> Adjustable Rod Lever (Adjustable length: 25 to 140 mm ) WL-3A100 <br> (Adjustable length: 350 to 380 mm ) |
| Standard |  |  |  | One-side operation possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLCA12 | --- |
|  |  | --- |  |  | WLCL (WL-4A100) |
| Overtravel | General |  | One-side operation possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLH12 | WLHL (WL-4A100) |
|  |  |  |  |  | WLHAL4 (WL-3A100) |
|  | High-sensitivity |  | One-side operation possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLG12 | WLGL (WL-4A100) |
|  | Side-installation |  | One-side operation is possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the two directions. (When the Head can be mounted horizontally, the Head can be mounted in any of the four directions.) | WLCA12-2N | WLCL-2N (WL-4A100) |

Note: 1. For the approved standards file numbers, refer to page 69.
2. For external dimensions and other information, refer to pages 77 to 94 .
3. One-side operation means that three operational directions can be selected electrically, according to the change in direction of the operating plunger. The operating plunger is set for operation on both sides before delivery. Those models for which one-side operation is impossible can only operate on both sides. For details, see page 94. The operational plunger is factory-set to both sides.

Rod Spring Levers and Fork Lever Locks

| Type |  | Total travel (TT) | Features | Actuator (See note 2.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WL-3A200 Rod Spring Lever |  | Fork Lever Locks: WL-5A100, WL-5A102, WL-5A104 |
| Protective |  |  |  | Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | --- | WLCA32-41 (WL-5A100) |
|  |  | WLCA32-42 <br> (WL-5A102) |  |  |  |
|  |  | WLCA32-43 (WL-5A104) |  |  |  |
| Overtravel | General |  | One-side operation is possible. (See note 3.) Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. | WLHAL5 | --- |

Note: 1. For the approved standard file numbers, refer to page 69.
2. For external dimensions and other information, refer to pages 77 to 94.
3. One-side operation means that three operational directions can be selected electrically, according to the change in direction of the operating plunger. The operating plunger is set for operation on both sides before delivery. Those models for which one-side operation is impossible can only operate on both sides. For details, see page 94. The operational plunger is factory-set to both sides.
4. The fork lever lock is configured so that the dog pushes the lever to reverse the output and this reversed state is maintained even after the dog continues on. If the dog then pushes the lever from the opposite direction, the lever will return to its original position.

## Standard Plungers

| Type | Actuators | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Top | Top Plunger $\quad$ R | WLD |
|  | Top-roller Plunger | WLD2 |
|  |  | WLD28 (See note.) |
|  | Top-ball Plunger | WLD3 |
| Horizontal | Horizontal Plunger | WLSD |
|  | Horizontal-roller Plunger | WLSD2 |
|  | Horizontal-ball Plunger 略 | WLSD3 |

## Standard Flexible Rods

| Actuators |  | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil spring | Spring dia. 6.5 | WLNJ |
|  | Spring dia. 4.8 | WLNJ-30 |
|  | Resin rod dia. 8.0 | WLNJ-2 |
| Steel wire | 1.0-dia. wire | WLNJ-S2 |

Microload Models
A series of microload models has also been developed for the configurations outlined on pages 62 to 64 . The model numbers become WL01 $\square$. For example, WLCA2 becomes WL01CA2.

Note: Sealed roller.

## Lamp-equipped Models

| Operating <br> characteristics | Rated voltage | Leakage current | Lamp-equipped Switch | Lamp-equipped cover only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Neon lamp | 125 VAC | Approx. 0.6 mA | WL $\square$-LE (See note 1.) | WL-LE |
|  | 250 VAC | Approx. 1.9 mA |  |  |
| LED | 10 to $115 \mathrm{VAC} /$ VDC | Approx. 0.5 mA | WLD-LD (See note 1.) | WL-LD |

Note: 1. In the model number, $\square$ indicates the actuator number. For example, CA2, D, NJ, etc.
2. The default setting is "light-ON when not operating." Turn the lamp holder by $180^{\circ}$ to change the setting to "light-ON when operating."

## Ordering Information

When ordering general-purpose indicator-equipped models insert the specifications number at the end of the basic model number.
E.g.: When a neon lamp is installed in a General-purpose/Standard Roller Lever Switch (WLCA2).

| WLCA2 | LE |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\uparrow \uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ |
| Standard | Lamp |
|  | specifications |

When ordering indicator-equipped molded terminal models, insert the specifications number at the end of the standard model number.
E.g.: When a Neon Lamp (WL-LE) is installed in a general-purpose molded terminal model (WLCA2-139).

| $\frac{\text { WLCA2-139 }}{\uparrow}$ | $\frac{L E}{\uparrow}$ | $\frac{2}{\uparrow}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Standard | Lamp | Lamp | 2: NC connection: Light-ON when operating |

Note: The indicator cover cannot be replaced on the molded terminals. In all cases the indicator does not light when the load is ON.

## Sensor I/O Connector Models

A reduction in the amount of wiring and parts makes maintenance easy and reduced wiring mistakes, in addition it's already compact size for fitting into areas of limited space.
Ordering Information

| Item | Standard | Overtravel | High sensitivity |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Actuators | Rotating lever | Yes | Yes | Yes |
|  | Plunger | Yes | --- |  |
| Load | Standard load (SPST-NO/SPST-NC) | Yes |  |  |
|  | Microload (SPST-NO/SPST-NC) | Yes |  |  |
| High-precision models WL- $\square 55$ | Yes |  |  |  |
| Spatter-prevention models (See note 3.) | Yes |  |  |  |
| Lamp | Yes |  |  |  |

Note: 1. Standard Models: For standard models only one-side operation at an angle of $45^{\circ}$ is possible. Overtravel Models: Only one-side operation at an angle of $80^{\circ}$ is possible. One-side operation only is not possible.
High-precision Models: Only one-side operation at an angle of $45^{\circ}$ is possible, and pretravel (PT) is $5^{\circ}$, as opposed to $15^{\circ}$ for standard models.
2. For information other than that listed at the above, contact your OMRON representative.
3. The spatter-prevention models are only available as pre-wired connectors.

## Direct-wired Connectors

| Type | 2-core (NO) | 4-core |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lamp-equipped | WL $\square-L D K 13$ | WL $\square$-LDK43 |
| Double-seal | WL $\square$-55LDK13 | WL $\square$-55LDK43 |

Note: 1. In the model number, $\square$ indicates the actuator number. For example, Overtravel Model WLG2-LDK13.
2. The lamp is set to "light-ON when not operating" (NO connection).

| Type | 2-core (NO) | 2-core (NC) | 4-core | 3-core (NO) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lamp-equipped | WL $\square-L D-M 1 J ~$ | WL $\square-L D-M 1 J B ~$ | WL $\square-L D-D G J 03$ | WL $\square-L D-D K 1 E J 03 ~$ |
| Double-seal | WL $\square-55 L D-M 1 J ~$ | WL $\square-55 L D-M 1 J B$ | WL $\square-55 L D-D G J 03$ | WL $\square-55 L D-D K 1 E J 03 ~$ |

Note: 1. In the model number, $\square$ indicates the actuator number. For example, Overtravel Model WLG2-LD-M1J.
2. The lamp is set to "light-ON when not operating" (NO connection).

## Environment-resistant Models

## Airtight, Hermetic Seal, Low-temperature, Heat-resistive, Corrosion-proof, and Weatherresistant Models

Using the general-purpose model, six types of environment-resistant models can be created to meet a variety of difficult operating conditions. Select the model most appropriate to your operating environment.

|  | Type | Usage | Environment-resistant construction |  |  | Appropriate models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WL $\square$-55 | Airtight seal | For use in locations subject to splashes of water and anti-coolant | Uses the W-10FB3-55 Airtight Built-in Switch. (See note 2.) |  |  | All models except the low-temperature and heat-resistive models. (See note 3.) |
| WL $\square$-139 | Hermetic seal (molded terminals and anti-coolant models) |  | Generalpurpose built-in switch | Connection lead wires: Standard 5-m VCT (vinyl cabtire cable) cable attached. Finished diameter: $11.5 \mathrm{~mm}, 4$ core. | The case cover and conduit opening are molded from epoxy resin. The cover cannot be removed. | All models except the low-temperature and heat-resistive models. (See note 4.) |
| WL $\square$-140 <br> WL $\square$-141 |  |  | Hermeti-callysealed built-in switch | Connection lead wires: Standard 5-m VCT cable, with high flexibility and good anti-oil properties attached. Finished diameter: $11.5 \mathrm{~mm}, 4$-core. | The case cover, cover box and conduit opening are molded from epoxy resin. The cover cannot be removed (141, 145). |  |
| WL $\square$-145 |  |  |  |  | The Head opening is protected from cutting powder. (WL $\square$-141) |  |
| WL $\square$-RP40 |  |  |  |  | The connector can be removed, so it is possible to use flexible wires in the cable. |  |
| WL $\square$-RP60 |  |  |  |  | Rubber parts are made from fluorine rubber. |  |
| WL $\square$-TC | Low-temperature | Can be used at a temperature of $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (The operating temperature range is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), but cannot withstand icing. | Uses the general-purpose built-in switch. Silicone rubber is used for rubber parts such as the O-ring, gasket, etc. |  |  | All models except airtight, hermetic, heatresistive, corrosionproof, or lampequipped models. |
| WL $\square$-TH | Heat-resistive | Can be used in temperatures of $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (The operating temperature range is $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). | Uses a special built-in switch made from heat-resistant resin. <br> Silicone rubber is used for rubber parts such as the O-ring, gasket etc. |  |  | All models except airtight, hermetic, lowtemperature, corro-sion-proof, lampequipped, nylon roller (WLCA2-26N), seal roller models, and resin rod (WLNJ-2) models. |
| WL $\square$-RP | Corrosion-proof | For use in locations subject to corrosive gases and chemicals. | Diecast parts such as the switch box are made of corrosionproof aluminum. <br> Rubber sealing parts are made of fluorine rubber which aids in resisting oil, chemicals and adverse weather conditions. Exposed nuts and screws (except the actuator section) are made of stainless steel. <br> Moving and rotary parts such as rollers are made of sintered stainless steel or stainless steel. |  |  | All models except overtravel model (-2N), fork lever lock models (WLCA32-41 to -43), low-temperature, heatresistive, and lampequipped models. |
| WL $\square$-P1 | Outdoor specifications | For use in parking lots and other such outdoor locations. | Rubber parts are made from silicone rubber, which has a high-tolerance to deterioration over time, and changes in temperature. <br> Rollers are made of stainless steel to improve corrosion resistance. <br> Exposed nuts and screws are made of stainless steel. |  |  | Only the general-purpose overtravel models (WLH2/12), the overtravel high-sensitivity models (WLG2/12) and some standard models (e.g., WLCA2) can be used. Excluding heat-resistive models. |

Note: 1. Consult your OMRON representative for the microload WL01 $\square$ models.
2. Use the SC Connector for the conduit opening.
3. The actuator can be created using the standard model.
4. The actuator can be created using the standard model. For WL- $\square 141$ and -145 , only WLG2, WLCA2, WLGCA2, and WLH2 can be used.

## Ordering Information

Use the following as a guide when ordering environment-resistant models.
E.g.: For a hermetic model of WLCA2

WLCA2 -
$\uparrow$ Standard ${ }_{\uparrow} 5$
Specifications No.
An additional catalog is available for outdoor specifications models.

## Spatter-prevention Models

These models are most effective in an arc welding line or places where cutting powder is spattered.
Standard Models

| Type |  | Total travel (TT) | Actuators | Neon lamp |  | LED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 125 VAC |  | 250 VAC | 10 to 115 VAC/DC |
|  |  | Approx. 0.6 mA |  | Approx. 1.9 mA | Approx. 0.5 mA |
| Standard |  |  | One-side operation is possible | Double nut lever | WLCA2-LEAS |  | WLCA2-LDAS |
|  |  | Allen-head lever |  | WLCA2-LES |  | WLCA2-LDS |
| Overtravel | General |  | One-side operation is impossible | Double nut lever | WLH2-LEAS |  | WLH2-LDAS |
|  |  | Allen-head lever |  | WLH2-LES |  | WLH2-LDS |
|  | High-sensitivity | Double nut lever |  | WLG2-LEAS |  | WLG2-LDAS |
|  |  | Allen-head lever |  | WLG2-LES |  | WLG2-LDS |
| High-precision |  | One-side operation is possible | Double nut lever | WLGCA2-LEAS |  | WLGCA2-LDAS |
|  |  | Allen-head lever | WLGCA2-LES |  | WLGCA2-LDS |

Note: Consult your OMRON representative for the microload WL01 $\square$ models.
Levers/Lamp-equipped Covers

| Type | Without lever | Complete Head <br> (lever with Head) | Double nut lever | Allen-head lever <br> cover |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Model | Add an "R" to the product <br> number to order. <br> E.g.: WL $\square$ CA2-LES | WL-1H1100S <br> (in case of WLCA2- $\square$, <br> WLGCA2- $\square$ ) | WL-1A105S <br> (forward and backward le- <br> ver) | WL-1A103S <br> (forward and backward le- <br> ver) | WL-LES <br> (Neon Lamp) |

## Switches Without Lever

WLRCA2-LES, WLRCA2-LDS
WLRH2-LES, WLRH2-LDS, WLRG2-LES
WLRG2-LDS
WLRGCA2-LES, WLRGCA2-LDS

Head Models

| Actuators | Set model | Head model | Head model without lever |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roller lever | WLCA2 | WL-1H1100 | WLRCA2 |
|  | WLGCA2 | WL-1H1100-1 (See note.) | WLRGCA2 |
|  | WLG2 | WL-2H1100 | WLRG2 |
|  | WLH2 | WL-2H1100-1 (See note.) | WLRH2 |
|  | WLCA2-2N | WL-6H1100 | WLRCA2-2N |
| Adjustable roller lever | WLCA12 | WL-1H2100 | WLRCA2 |
|  | WLG12 | WL-2H2100 | WLRG2 |
|  | WLH12 | WL-2H2100-1 (See note.) | WLRH2 |
|  | WLCA12-2N | WL-6H2100 | WLRCA2-2N |
| Adjustable rod lever | WLCL | WL-4H4100 | WLRCL |
|  | WLGL | WL-2H4100 | WLRG2 |
|  | WLCL-2N | WL-6H4100 | WLRCA2-2N |
| Top plunger | WLD | WL-7H100 | --- |
|  | WLD2 | WL-7H200 |  |
|  | WLD3 | WL-7H300 |  |
|  | WLD28 | WL-7H400 |  |
| Horizontal plunger | WLSD | WL-8H100 | --- |
|  | WLSD2 | WL-8H200 |  |
|  | WLSD3 | WL-8H300 |  |
| Fork lever lock o | WLCA32-41 | WL-5H5100 | WLRCA32 |
| Coil spring | WLNJ | WL-9H100 | --- |
|  | WLNJ-30 | WL-9H200 |  |
|  | WLNJ-2 | WL-9H300 |  |
|  | WLNJ-S2 | WL-9H400 |  |

Note: For the model number of Heads without lever, simply remove the numbers after WL- $\square$ H. For example, WL-1H1100 becomes WL-1H. WLH2 and WLH12 however, become WL-2H-1, and WLGCA2 becomes WL-1H-1. Other Head models are available, but must be ordered separately.

## Specifications

## Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | R9551016 |

Note: Contact your OMRON representative for more information on approved models.

## - Approved Standard Ratings

General-purpose Models

## UL/CSA

Standard Models: A600

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |
| 480 VAC |  | 15 A | 1.5 A |  |  |
| 600 VAC |  | 12 A | 1.2 A |  |  |

Microload Models:
0.1 A at 125 VAC, 0.1 A at 30 VDC

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1)

(Only Ground Terminal Models are Approved)

| Model | Category/rating | Thermal <br> current | Indicator |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WL $\square-\square$ | AC-15 2 A/250 V <br> DC12 2 A/48 V | 10 A | --- |
| WL01 $\square$ | AC-14 0.1 A/125 V <br> DC12 $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 ~ \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5 A | --- |
| WL $\square$-LE | AC-15 2 A/250 V | 10 A | Neon lamp |
| WL01 $\square$-LE | AC-14 0.1 A/125 V | 0.5 A | Neon lamp |
| WL $\square$-LD | AC-15 2 A/115 V <br> DC12 2 A/48 V | 10 A | LED |
| WL01 $\square$-LD | AC-14 0.1 A/115 V <br> DC12 0.1 A/48 V | 0.5 A | LED |

## Spatter-prevention Models

## UL/CSA

LE (Neon Lamp) A300

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

LD (LED)

| Rated voltage | Carry current |
| :--- | :--- |
| 115 VAC | 10 A |
| 115 VDC | 0.8 A |

Note: As an example, AC-15 2 A/250 V means the following:

| Application category | AC-15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current (le) | 2 A |
| Rated operating voltage (Ue) | 250 V |

## Ratings

## General-purpose Models/Environment-resistant Models

## Standard Load Models

| Type | Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| Standard, overtravel (except high-sensitivity models), and high-precision models. | 125 VAC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
|  | 250 VAC | 10 A |  | 2 A | 1 A | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A |
|  | 500 VAC | 10 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.8 A | 3 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.8 A |
|  | 8 VDC | 10 A |  | 6 A | 3 A | 10 A |  | 6 A |  |
|  | 14 VDC | 10 A |  | 6 A | 3 A | 10 A |  | 6 A |  |
|  | 30 VDC | 6 A |  | 4 A | 3 A | 6 A |  | 4 A |  |
|  | 125 VDC | 0.8 A |  | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.8 A |  | 0.2 A |  |
|  | 250 VDC | 0.4 A |  | 0.1 A | 0.1 A | 0.4 A |  | 0.1 A |  |
| Overtravel (high-sensitivity models) | 125 VAC | 5 A |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |
|  | 250 VAC | 5 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125 VDC | 0.4 A |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |
|  | 250 VDC | 0.2 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: 1. The above figures are for standard currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.
5. For PC loads, use the microload models.

| Inrush current | NC | 30 A max. (15 A max. (See note.)) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 20 A max. (10 A max. (See note.)) |

Note: Only for high-sensitivity overtravel models.

## Microload Models

| Rated voltage | Resistive load |
| :--- | :--- |
| 125 VAC | 0.1 A |
| 30 VDC |  |

Operation within the three zones illustrated in the following diagram will produce optimum performance.
Recommended Load Range: 5 to 30 VDC, 0.5 to 100 mA


## Sensor I/O Connector Models

| Type | Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| For DC | 12 VDC | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A |
|  | 24 VDC | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A |
|  | 48 VDC | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A |
|  | 115 VDC | 0.8 A | 0.8 A | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.8 A | 0.8 A | 0.2 A | 0.2 A |
| For AC | 115 VAC | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A |

Note: 1. The above figures are for standard currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max . (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

## Spatter-prevention Models

| Model | Rated current | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| WLD-LES | 125 VAC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
|  | 250 VAC | 10 A |  | 2 A | 1 A | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A |
|  | 125 VDC | 0.8 A |  | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.8 A |  | 0.2 A | 0.2 A |
|  | 250 VDC | 0.4 A |  | 0.1 A | 0.1 A | 0.4 A |  | 0.1 A | 0.1 A |
| WL $\square$-LDS | 115 VAC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
|  | 12 VDC | 10 A |  | 6 A | 3 A | 10 A |  | 6 A |  |
|  | 24 VDC | 6 A |  | 4 A | 3 A | 6 A |  | 4 A |  |
|  | 48 VDC | 3 A |  | 2 A | 1.5 A | 3 A |  | 2 A |  |

Note: 1. The above figures are for standard currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . AC ) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

| Inrush current | NC | 30 A max. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 20 A max. |
| Operating temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |  |
| Operating humidity | $95 \%$ max. |  |

Characteristics
General-purpose Models/Environment-resistant Models

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 3.) | Mechanical: 15,000,000 operations min. (See note 4.) Electrical: 750,000 operations min. (See note 5.) |
| Operating speed | 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for WLCA2) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/minute min. Electrical: 30 operations/minute min. |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | 1,000 VAC ( 600 VAC ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between non-continuous terminals. 2,200 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for $1 \mathrm{~min} /$ Uimp 2.5 kV non-current-carrying metal part and ground. 2,200 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min Uimp 2.5 kV between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part. |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 250 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A, fuse type gG or gl (IEC269) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( ${ }_{\text {the }}$ ) | $10 \mathrm{~A}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class I |
| Vibration resistance | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (See note 6.) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (See note 6.) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) (See note 7.) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight | Approx. 275 g (in the case of WLCA2) |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. The figures in parentheses for dielectric strength, are those for the overtravel (high-sensitivity) model.
3. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. $10,000,000$ operations min . for general-purpose, high-sensitivity, and flexible rod overtravel models.
5. 500,000 operations min. for high-precision and outdoor specifications models. All microload models however, are $1,000,000$ operations min.
6. Except the flexible rod models. The shock resistance (malfunction) for microload models is $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$.
7. For low temperature models this is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (no icing). For heat-resistive models the range is $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Contact Form

## General-purpose Models

Standard (WL $\square$ )/Microload (WL01 $\square$ ) Models


## Environment-resistant Models



## Spatter-prevention Models

## Standard Model



## Lamp-equipped Models

| Light-ON when operating (See note 1.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WL-LE } \\ & \text { WL-LD } \end{aligned}$ |  | $1-$ Power supply - - <br> Built-in switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Light-ON when not operating (See note 2.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WL-LE } \\ & \text { WL-LD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

Note: 1. Light-ON when operating means that the lamp lights when the Limit Switch contacts (NC) release, or when the actuator rotates or is pushed down.
2. Light-ON when not operating means the lamp remains lit when the actuator is free, or when the Limit Switch contacts (NO) close when the actuator rotates or is pushed down.

## Internal circuit of Lamp-equipped Models



- Wiring Specifications of Sensor l/O Connector Models

| Direct-wired Connector |  |  |  | Pre-wired Connector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-core |  | 4-core |  | 2-core |  |  |  |  |  | 4-core |  | 3-core |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { K13 (DC) } \\ & \text { K13A (AC) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { K43 (DC) } \\ \text { K43A (AC) } \end{gathered}$ |  | M1J (DC) |  | M1GJ (DC) |  | M1JB (DC) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DGJ03 (DC) } \\ & \text { AGJ03 (AC) } \end{aligned}$ |  | DK1EJ03 (DC) |  |
| Built-in switch | Connector | Built-in switch | Connector | Built-in switch | Connector | Built-in switch | Connector | Built-in switch | Connector | Built-in switch | Connector | Built-in switch | Connector |
| 1 (NC) | --- | 1 (NC) | 1 | 1 (NC) | --- | 1 (NC) | --- | 1 (NC) | 3 | 1 (NC) | 1 | 1 (NC) | --- |
| 2 (NC) | --- | 2 (NC) | 2 | 2 (NC) | --- | 2 (NC) | --- | 2 (NC) | 2 | 2 (NC) | 2 | 2 (NC) | 2 |
| 3 (NO) | 3 | 3 (NO) | 3 | 3 (NO) | 3 | 3 (NO) | 1 | 3 (NO) | --- | 3 (NO) | 3 | 3 (NO) | 3 |
| 4 (NO) | 4 | 4 (NO) | 4 | 4 (NO) | 4 | 4 (NO) | 4 | 4 (NO) | --- | 4 (NO) | 4 | 4 (NO) | 4 |

## Engineering Data

## General-purpose Models/Spatter-prevention Models/Environment-resistant Models

## Electrical Durability

Operating temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.


General-purpose Models


Note: 1. The display for conduit threads has changed from $\mathrm{PF}^{1} / 2$ to $\mathrm{G}^{1} / 2$, according to revisions of JIS B 0202. This is only a change in the display, so the thread size and pitch have not changed. (Conduit threads Pg 13.5 and $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ are also available.)
2. By changing the orientation of the operational plunger, three operational directions can be selected electrically. (This is only possible with general-purpose roller lever, adjustable roller lever, and adjustable rod lever models. For the overtravel models, only -2N Series models have this function.)

## Lamp-equipped Models

The operating status of the Switch can be checked using a neon lamp of LED indictor.
Circuit checks and troubleshooting errors are easy done.


The built-in switch's terminal screws are used to connect the lamp terminal (indicator cover). Since the connection spring (coil spring) is used for this connection, it will not be necessary to connect to the lamp terminal. When a ground terminal is provided however, lead wire method must be used.

WL-LD has a built-in rectifier stack, so it will not be necessary to change the polarity.
The indicator cover is molded from diecast aluminum and has outstanding sealing properties. Furthermore, regardless of whether the power is connected or not, the operating status is shown (operating or not operating), and indicators can be switched from light-ON when operating and light-ON when not operating, by simply rotating the lamp holder by $180^{\circ}$. (Molded terminals do not have this switching capacity.)
The lamp-equipped models are ideal in locations using a conveyor belt where items need to be checked, or locations that are difficult to inspect for faults.

Light-ON when Operating


Light-ON when Not Operating


## Environment-resistant Models

## Airtight Built-in Switch



## Hermetic Seal Model

The lead wires are sealed to the Limit Switch with resin, providing a hermetically sealed construction.


Exclusive connector

## Spatter-prevention Models

Double Nut Lever


## Dimensions

## ■ General-purpose Models

## Standard Models

Note: 1. Rotating Lever Models: For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Roller Lever

WLCA2


Note: Stainless sintered roller

## Roller Lever

WLCA2-7 WL01CA2-7

Roller Lever
WLCA2-8
WL01CA2-8

Adjustable Roller Lever
WLCA12
WL01CA12


Note: Stainless sintered roller
Note: Stainless sintered roller

| Operating characteristics | WLCA2 <br> WLO1CA2 | WLCA2-7 <br> WLO1CA2-7 | WLCA2-8 <br> WL01CA2-8 | WLCA12 <br> WL01CA12 <br> (See note.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 13.34 N | 10.2 N | 8.04 N | 13.34 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 2.23 N | 1.67 N | 1.34 N | 2.23 N |
| Pretravel: PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| Overtravel: OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ |  |
| Movement differential: MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ |

Note: The operating characteristics for WLCA12 and WL01CA12 are measured at the lever length of 38 mm .

OF and RF for WLCA12, with a lever length of 89 mm .

| Operating characteristics | WLCA12, WL01CA12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | 5.68 N |
| RF | 0.95 N |

Rotating Lever Models: For all models WL indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.

## Adjustable Rod Lever

WLCL
WL01CL

## Fork Lever Lock

WLCA32-41 to 44
WL01CA32-41 to 44
(For details see pages 40 and 42.)

- 62.5 max. -
- $56.4 \div$ -


Note: Plastic roller. This illustration shows the external dimensions of the WLCA32-41. (Models WLCA32-041 to -044 and WL01CA32-041 to -044 have stainless steel rollers.)


Note: The operating characteristics for WLCA12 and WL01CA12 are measured at the lever length of 140 mm .

| Operating characteristics | WLCA32-41 to 44, <br> WL01CA32-41 to 44 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Force necessary to reverse the <br> direction of the lever: Max. | 11.77 N |
| Movement until the lever reverses | $50 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| Movement until switch operation: <br> Max. | $55^{\circ}$ |
| Movement after switch operation: <br> Min. | $35^{\circ}$ |

Note: 1. Plunger Models: For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

Horizontal Plunger
WLSD


Note: 1. Stainless steel plunger
2. Cosmetic nuts.

## Horizontal-roller Plunger

WLSD2


Note: 1. Stainless sintered roller
2. Cosmetic nuts
3. The WLSD21 model, which has the roller rotated by $90^{\circ}$ is also available.

## Horizontal-ball Plunger

## WLSD3

WL01SD3


Note: 1. Stainless steel ball
2. Cosmetic nuts

| Operating characteristics | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { WLD } \\ & \text { WL01D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLD2 } \\ \text { WL01D2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLD3 } \\ \text { WL01D3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLD28 } \\ \text { WL01D28 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { WLSD } \\ \text { WL01SD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLSD2 } \\ \text { WL01SD2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLSD3 } \\ \text { WL01SD3 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating force: OF max. | 26.67 N | 26.67 N | 26.67 N | 16.67 N | 40.03 N | 40.03 N | 40.03 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 8.92 N | 8.92 N | 8.92 N | 4.41 N | 8.89 N | 8.89 N | 8.89 N |
| Pretravel: PT max. | 1.7 mm | 1.7 mm | 1.7 mm | 1.7 mm | 2.8 mm | 2.8 mm | 2.8 mm |
| Overtravel: OT min. | 6.4 mm | 5.6 mm | 4 mm | 5.6 mm | 6.4 mm | 5.6 mm | 4 mm |
| Movement differential: MD max. | 1 mm | 1 mm | 1 mm | 1 mm | 1 mm | 1 mm | 1 mm |
| Operating position: OP | $34 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44.5 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $40.6 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $54.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $54.1 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Total travel position: TTP max. | 29.5 mm | 39.5 mm | 41 mm | 39.5 mm | --- | --- | --- |

Note: 1. Flexible Rod Models: For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Coil Spring



Note: 1. The coil spring may be operated from any direction except the axial direction $(\downarrow)$.
2. Stainless steel coil spring
3. Optimum operating range of the coil spring is within $1 / 3$ of the entire length from the top end.

Coil Spring (Multi-wire)
WLNJ-30
WL01NJ-30


Note: 1. The coil spring may be operated from any direction except the axial direction $(\downarrow)$.
2. Piano wire coil
3. Optimum operating range of the coil spring is within $1 / 3$ of the entire length from the top end.

Coil Spring (Resin Rod)
WLNJ-2
WL01NJ-2



Note: 1. The coil spring may be operated from any direction except the axial direction ( $\downarrow$ ).
2. Polyamide resin rod
3. Optimum operating range of the rod is within $1 / 3$ of the entire length from the top end.

Steel Wire
WLNJ-S2 WL01NJ-S2


Note: 1. The coil spring may be operated from any direction except the axial direction $(\downarrow)$.
2. Stainless steel wire
3. Optimum operating range of the wire is within $1 / 3$ of the entire length from the top end.

| Operating characteristics | WLNJ <br> WLO1NJ <br> (See note.) | WLNJ30 <br> WLO1NJ30 <br> (See note.) | WLNJ-2 <br> WLO1NJ-2 <br> (See note.) | WLNJ-S2 <br> WL01NJ-S2 <br> (See note.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N | 1.47 N | 0.28 N |
| Pretravel: PT | $20 \pm 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $20 \pm 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $40 \pm 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $40 \pm 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: These values are taken from the top end of the wire or spring.

## Overtravel Models

Overtravel models are Limit Switches which are provided with a greater OT to facilitate dog setting.
The overtravel models are classified into three types; general-purpose, high-sensitivity, and models which are capable of one-side $90^{\circ}$ operation, the -2N Series.

The -2N Series can also be installed on either side.
Since this model is identical to the standard model in dimensions, both models are interchangeable.
Like the standard model, it is oil-tight, waterproof, and dustproof (complies with IP67).

| General-purpose, high sensitivity models | Side-installation models |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | The Head can be mounted in two directions, forward and backward. <br> The lever operates on either side at $90^{\circ}$. <br> One side operation is possible. |
| Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. <br> The lever operates on either side at $80^{\circ}$. |  |
| One-side operation is impossible. |  |

## General-purpose/High Sensitivity Models

Note: 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. One-side operation is not possible with the general-purpose and high-sensitivity models.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Roller Lever



Adjustable Rod Lever


Note: 1. Stainless sintered roller
2. WL $\square$ G2 is identical to other models except in the shape of the set position marker plate.
3. The built-in switch for WLH2 is W-10FB3.
4. The built-in switch for WLG2 is W-10FB3-8.

Note: 1. WL $\square$ GL is identical to other models except in the shape of the set position marker plate.
2. The built-in switch for WLHL is W -10FB3.
3. The built-in switch for WLGL is W-10FB3-8.

## Adjustable Roller Lever



Note: 1. Stainless sintered roller
2. WL $\square$ G12 is identical to other models except in the shape of the set position marker plate
3. The built-in switch for WLH12 is W-10FB3.
4. The built-in switch for WLG12 is W-10FB3-8.

| Operating characteristics | WLH2 <br> WL01H2 | WLG2 <br> WL01G2 | WLHL <br> WL01HL <br> (See note 2.) | WLGL <br> WL01GL <br> (See note 2.) | WLH12 <br> WL01H12 <br> (See note 1.) | WLG12 <br> WL01G12 <br> (See note 1.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 2.84 N | 2.84 N | 9.81 N | 9.81 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 0.25 N | 0.25 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N |
| Pretravel: PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ+2}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ+2}$ | $15_{-1} \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ+2}$ |
| Overtravel: OT min. | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ |
| Movement differential: MD <br> max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ |  |

Note: 1. The operating characteristics of WLH12, WL01HL12, WLG12, and WL01G12 are measured at the lever length of 38 mm .
2. The operating characteristics of WLHL, WLO1HL, WLGL, and WL01GL are measured at the rod length of 140 mm .

OF and RF for WLH12 and WL01H12, with a lever length of 89 mm .

| Operating <br> characteristics | WLH12, <br> WL01H12 | WLG12, <br> WL01G12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.18 N | 4.18 N |
| RF | 0.42 N | 0.42 N |

Note: 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Adjustable Rod Lever



Note: Stainless steel rod

| Operating characteristics | WLHAL44 <br> WL01HAL4 <br> (See note 2.) | WLHAL5 <br> WL01HAL5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 0.98 N | 0.90 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 0.15 N | 0.09 N |
| Pretravel: PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| Overtravel: OT min. | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ |
| Movement differential: MD <br> max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ |

Note: 1. With WLHAL4, WL01HAL4, WLHAL5, and WL01HAL5, the actuator's tare is large, so depending on the installation direction, they may not be properly reset. Always install so that the actuator is facing downwards.

Rod Spring Lever

2. The operating characteristics of WLHAL4, and WL01HAL4 are measured at the rod length of 380 mm .

## Side-installation Models

$90^{\circ}$ operation on one side is possible by simply changing the direction of the cam.
Note: 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. With the side-installation models, $90^{\circ}$ operation on one side is possible by simply changing the direction of the cam.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


## Adjustable Rod Lever



| Operating characteristics | WLCA2-2N <br> WLO1CA2-2N | WLCA12-2N <br> WL01CA12-2N <br> (See note 1.) | WLCL-2N <br> WL01CL-2N <br> (See note 2.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 9.61 N | 9.61 N | 2.84 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 1.18 N | 1.18 N | 0.25 N |
| Pretravel: PT max. | $20^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ |
| Overtravel: OT min. | $70^{\circ}$ | $70^{\circ}$ | $70^{\circ}$ |
| Movement differential: MD max. | $10^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ |

Note: 1. The operating characteristics of WLCA12-2N and WL01CA12-2N are measured at the lever length of 38 mm .
2. The operating characteristics of WLCL-2N and WLO1CL-2N are measured at the rod length of 140 mm .

OF and RF for WLCA12-2N and WL01CA12-2N, with a lever length of 89 mm .

| Operating <br> characteristics | WLCA12-2N, WLO1CA12-2N |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.10 N |
| RF | 0.50 N |

## High-precision Models

The high-precision models feature a pretravel of $5^{\circ}$ (as compared with $15^{\circ}$ for the standard models) and a repeat accuracy twice as great as standard models. The high-precision models are ideal for positioning control of machine tools.
For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


## Lamp-equipped Models

## Roller Lever

## WLCA2-LE/LD

WL01CA2-LE/LD


Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| OF max. | 13.34 N |
| :--- | :--- |
| RF min. | 2.23 N |
| PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ |

Note: Stainless steel roller

## Sensor I/O Connector Models

## Roller Lever Models

Standard Model (WLCA2), High-precision Model (WLGCA2), Overtravel Model (WLH2), and Overtravel High-sensitivity Model (WLG2)
Note: 1. For the WLG2 model, only the dimensions for the set position marker plate change.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. The above diagram is for a lamp-equipped model.

Direct-wired Connector Models


Pre-wired Connector Models


Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller

| Operating characteristics | Roller lever/Standard <br> model | Roller Iever/High <br> precision model | Roller lever/Overtravel <br> model | Roller lever/Overtravel <br> high sensitivity model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 13.34 N | 13.34 N | 9.81 N | 9.81 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 2.23 N | 1.47 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N |
| Pretravel: PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ+20^{\circ}}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C+2}^{\circ}$ |
| Overtravel: OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ |
| Movement differential: MD <br> max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ |

## Top-roller Plunger

## WLD2

Note: 1. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. The above diagram is for a lamp-equipped model.

Direct-wired Connector Models


Note: Stainless sintered roller

## Pre-wired Connector Models



Note: Stainless sintered roller

| Operating characteristics | Top-roller plunger <br> actuator |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 26.67 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 8.92 N |
| Pretravel: PT max. | 1.7 mm |
| Overtravel: OT min. | 5.6 mm |
| Movement differential: MD max. | 1 mm |
| Operating position: OP | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Total travel position: TTP max. | 39.5 mm |

## Sealed Top-roller Plunger

## WLD28

Note: 1. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. The above diagram is for a lamp-equipped model.

## Direct-wired Connector Models



Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller

## Pre-wired Connector Models



Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller

| Operating characteristics | Sealed top-roller plunger <br> actuator |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 16.67 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 4.41 N |
| Pretravel: PT max. | 1.7 mm |
| Overtravel: OT min. | 5.6 mm |
| Movement differential: MD max. | 1 mm |
| Operating position: OP | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Total travel position: TTP max. | 39.5 mm |

## Environment-resistant Models

The dimensions and operating characteristics are the same as general-purpose, environment-resistant models.

## Spatter-prevention Models

## Roller Lever (Screw Terminals)

WLCA2- $\square$ S/WL01 $\square-\square$ S
WLH2- $\square$ S/WLG2- $\square$ S
WLGCA2- $\square$ S


Note: Stainless steel roller
Roller Lever (Pre-wired Connector)
WLCA2- $\square$ S-M1J/WL01 $\square-\square$ S-M1J
WLH2- $\square$ S-M1J/WLG2- $\square$ S-M1J
WLGCA2- $\square$ S-M1J
Note: The dimensions are the same regardless of the number of core lines.


| Operating characteristics | Standard | Overtravel models |  | High-precision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | General | High-sensitivity |  |
| Operating force: OF max. | 13.34 N | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 13.34 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 2.23 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 1.47 N |
| Pretravel: PT | $15^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ+2}$ | $5^{\circ}+0^{\circ}$ |
| Overtravel: OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| Movement differential: MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |

## Sealed Top-roller Plunger (Screw Terminals)

## WLD28- $\square \mathbf{S}$



Note: Stainless steel roller

## Sealed Top-roller Plunger (Pre-wired Connector)

WLD28- $\square$ S-M1J
Note: The dimensions are the same regardless of the number of core lines.


| Operating characteristics |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating force: OF max. | 16.67 N |
| Release force: RF min. | 4.41 N |
| Pretravel: PT max. | 1.7 mm |
| Overtravel: OT min. | 5.6 mm |
| Movement differential: MD max. | 1 mm |
| Operating position: OP | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Total travel position: TTP max. | 39.5 mm |

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Actuators (Levers Only)

Note: 1. Lever: Only rotating lever models are illustrated.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. When using the adjustable roller (rod) lever, make sure that the lever is facing downwards. Use caution, as telegraphing (the Switch turns ON and OFF repeatedly due to inertia) may occur.

WL-1A100
Standard Lever


WL-1A118
Nylon Roller:
Roller Width: $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$


WL-1A200
Lever Length: 50
Roller Width: 15


WL-1A115
Resin Roller


WL-1A105
Double Nut


WL-1A300
Lever Length: 63


WL-1A400
Bearing Roller


WL-1A103S
Spatter Prevention


WL-2A111
Resin Roller


WL-2A122


WL-2A104


WL-2A107

## Double Nut



WL-2A106


Note: Can be installed on the rear side.
WL-2A110


WL-2A108
Resin Roller


## WL-2A130



WL-2A105


## WL-1A106

50 dia. (length: 6)
Nylon roller


WL-4A201


WL-4A112


WL-1A110


WL-3A100


WL-3A200


WL-2A129


## WL-4A100



WL-3A106
Double Nut


WL-3A203



WL-5A100 has a resin roller

## WL-5A103



WL-5A102 has a resin roller

## WL-5A105



WL-5A104 has a resin roller

## Installation

| Item | Appropriate model/actuator | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Changing the installation position of the actuator <br> By loosening the Allen-head bolt on the actuator lever, the position of the actuator can be set anywhere within the $360^{\circ}$. With Lamp-equipped Switches, the actuator lever comes in contact with the top of the lamp cover, so use caution when rotating and setting the lever. When the lever only moves forwards and backwards, it will not contact the lamp cover. | Roller Levers: WLCA2, WL01CA2, WLH2, WL01H2, WLG2, WL01G2 <br> Adjustable Roller Levers: WLCA12, WL01CA12, WLH12, WL01H12, WLG12, WL01G12 <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL, WLHL, WL01HL, WLGL, WL01GL |  |
| Changing the orientation of the Head By removing the screws in the four corners of the Head, the Head can be set in any of the four directions. Be sure to change the plunger for internal operations at the same time. (The operational plunger does not need to be changed on overtravel general-purpose and highsensitivity models.) The roller plunger can be set in either two positions at $90^{\circ}$. WLCA2-2N and WL01CA2-2N can only be set in either the forward or backward direction. | Roller Levers: WLCA $\square$, WL01CA $\square$, WLGCA $\square$ <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL <br> Horizontal Plungers: WLSD $\square$, WL01SD $\square$ <br> Roller Plungers: WLD2, WL01D2 <br> Sealed Roller Plungers: WLD28, WL01D28. <br> Note: Does not include -RP60 Series or -141 Series. |  |


| Item | Appropriate model/actuator | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Changing the operating direction <br> By removing the Head on models which can operate on one-side only, and then changing the direction of the operational plunger, one of three operating directions can be selected. In the case of overtravel models, by loosening the rubber holder using either a coin or a flatblade screwdriver, and changing the direction of the internal rubber section, one of three operating directions can be selected. <br> The tightening torque for the screws on the Head is 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. | Roller Levers: WLCA2, WL01CA2, WLGCA2, WLMGCA2 <br> Adjustable Roller Levers: WLCA12, WL01CA12 <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL <br> Overtravel Models: WLCA $\square-2 N$, WL01CA $\square-2 N$ <br> Note: The diagram at the right is not correct for the overtravel -2N models. | The output of the Switch will be changed, regardless of which direction the lever is pushed. <br> The output of the Switch will only be changed when the lever is pushed in one direction. <br> For details on overtravel -2N models, refer to page 28. <br> Cam direction changing procedure for side-installation models <br> Loosen the cam holder with a coin or screwdriver. Take out the cam from the Switch. <br> Change the direction of the cam as required by your intended operation and then reinstall the cam. <br> Relationship of cam to operation as observed from the rear of Switch |
| Installing the roller on the inside <br> By installing the roller lever in the opposite direction, the roller can be installed on the inside. (Set so that operation can be completed within a $180^{\circ}$ level range.) | Roller Levers: WLCA $\square$, WL01CA $\square$, except for the adjustable roller levers. Fork Lever Locks: WLCA32-4 $\square$, WL01CA32-4 |  |


| Item | Appropriate model/actuator | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selecting the roller position <br> There are four types of fork lever lock for use depending on the roller position. | Fork Lever Locks: WLCA32-4 $\square$, WL01CA32-4 $\square$ | WLCA32-42 <br> WLCA32-44 <br> Note: An explanation of the operation of fork lever locks is provided after this table. |
| Adjusting the length of the rod or lever <br> The length of the rod or lever can be adjusted by loosening the Allen-head bolt. | Adjustable Roller Levers: WLCA12, WL01CA12 etc. <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL, etc. | WLCA12 etc. |

## Operation of Fork Lever Locks

The fork lever lock is configured so that the dog pushes the lever to reverse the output and this reversed state is maintained even after the dog continues on. If the dog then pushes the lever from the opposite direction, the lever will return to its original position.

Example


NC terminal: ON NO terminal: ON NO terminal: ON

## Precautions

Refer to the Technical Information for Limit Switches (Cat. No. C121).

## Correct Use

When a rod or wired-type actuator is used, do not touch the top end of the actuator. Doing so may result in injury.
Applicable models: WLHAL5 and WL01HAL5 Rod Spring Levers and WLNJ-S2 and WL01NJ-S2 Steel-wire Actuators.
A short-circuit may cause damage to the Switch, so insert a circuit breaker fuse, of 1.5 to 2 times the rated current, in parallel with the Switch. In order to meet EN approval ratings, use a 10-A fuse that corresponds to IEC269, either a gl or gG for general-purpose types and spatter-prevention models only.
When wiring terminal screws, use M4 round crimp terminals and tighten screws to the recommended torque. Wiring with broken wires, or the incorrect crimp terminals, or not tightening screws to the recommended torque can lead to short-circuits, leakage current, and fire.
When performing internal wiring there is a chance of short-circuit, leakage current, or fire, so be sure to protect the inside of the Switch from splashes of oil or water, corrosive gases, and cutting powder.
Using an inappropriate connector or assembling Switches incorrectly (assembly, tightening torque) can result in malfunction, leakage current, or fire, so be sure to read the instruction manual thoroughly beforehand.
Even when the connector is assembled and set correctly, the end of the cable and the inside of the Switch may come in contact. This can lead to malfunction, leakage current, or fire, so be sure to protect the end of the cable from splashes of oil or water and corrosive gases.

## Environmental Precautions

When the Switch is used in locations subject to splashes of water or oil, the material of the seal, which ensures the sealing properties of the Switch, may undergo changes in shape and quality. This is due to deterioration (including expansion and contraction), and may result in reduced performance, ineffective return, and ineffective sealing (leading to ineffective contact, insulation, leakage current, and fire). Confirm the possible effects of the operating environment on the Switch before use.

## Built-in Switch

Do not remove or replace the built-in switch. If the position of the built-in switch moves, it can cause reduced performance, and if the insulation sheet moves (separator), the insulation may become ineffective.

## Tightening Torque

If screws are too loose they can lead to an early malfunction of the Switch, so ensure that all screws are tightened using the correct torque.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(1)$ | Head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $(2)$ | Cover mounting screw | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $(3)$ | Allen-head bolt <br> (for securing the lever) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $(4)$ | Terminal screw | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $(5)$ | Connector | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $(6)$ | Main Unit screws | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |



In particular, when changing the direction of the Head, make sure that all screws are tightened again to the correct torque. Do not allow foreign objects to fall into the Switch.
Installing the Switch
To install the Switch, make a mounting panel, as shown in the following diagram, and tighten screws using the correct torque.

| Standard/Overtravel model | Overtravel model (side installation) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mounting holes <br> Four, $5.2^{+0.2}$ dia. holes $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 38.6 \\ & , \quad 0 \\ & \hline 1020 \end{aligned}$ | Mounting holes <br> Two, $5.2_{0}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes - |

## Connectors

Either the easy-to-use Allen-head nut or the SC Connector can be used as connectors. To ensure high-sealing properties, use the SC Connector. Consult your OMRON representative for details on SC Connectors.

## Wiring

Use 1.25-mm lead wires and M4-insulation covered crimp terminals for wiring.

## Crimp Terminal External Dimensions


dz dia.: 4.3
D dia.: 4.5
B: $\quad 8.5$
L: $\quad 21.0$
F: $\quad 7.8$
9.0 (mm)

## Wiring Method

Switch Box Section


Note: The ground terminal is only installed on models with ground terminals.

## Rotating Lever Set Position

All rotating lever models, except the fork lever lock, have a set position marker plate. (See page 75.) After operation, set the indicator needle on the marker plate so that is in the convex section of the bearing.

## Terminal Plate

By using a short circuit plate, as shown in the following diagram, the Switch can be fabricated into a single-polarity double-break model. When ordering specify WL Terminal Plate (product code: WL9662F).


ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .
Cat. No. C001-E1-13
In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

