





#### Contact Form

Most switch actions on our Float Switches can be changed from Normally Open to Normally Closed by refitting and reversing the float on its stem. See individual specifications for details. For cable tether type floats specification on the contact type required (Normally Open or Normally Closed) should be given by the customer, in order for us to supply the correct type for your application. Normally Open and Normally Closed refer to the switches position at rest in a dry tank.

#### Customization

Overleaf you will find our most common types of Float Switches available. If you require something different to those shown (longer length vertical or horizontal stem or longer cable length), then simply ask our sales office who will be pleased to help you with your application.

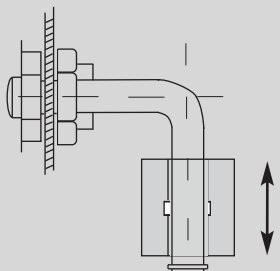
#### Material Selection

**Stainless Steel:** Ideal for high pressures, high temperatures and in corrosive environments such as food equipment, industrial tanks or where durable long life in general use is required.

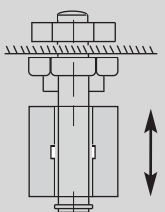
**General Use Plastics:** Polypropylene, PVC and Polycarbonate are a good choice for use in acids or food applications, or just for general use. They are generally the most economic option, and can be easily custom moulded with additional features for OEM applications.

#### OPERATION

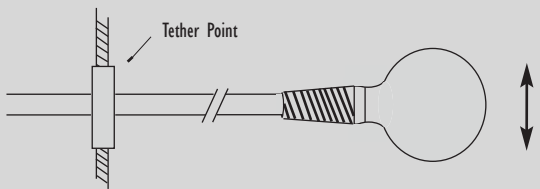
##### Side Mounting



##### Vertical Mounting



##### Cable Tether



## SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Liquid	Temp. °C	SG	Liquid	Temp. °C	SG	Liquid	Temp. °C	SG
Tap Water (reference)	15	1.0	Glycerin	25	1.263	Pyridine	25	0.982
Beer	15	1.01	Glycerol	25	1.129	Sea Water	25	1.028
Carbon Tetrachloride	15	1.59	Kerosene	15	0.78 - 0.82	Sodium Chloride 5%	15	1.037
Corn Oil	15	0.924	Lard Oil	15	0.91 - 0.93	Sodium Hydroxide	15	1.22
Crude Oil	15	0.79	Linseed Oil	25	0.932	Sorbaldehyde	25	0.898
Caster Oil	25	0.959	Mercury	25	13.63	Stearic Acid	25	0.941
Citric Acid	25	1.665	Methane	-164	0.466	Styrene	25	0.906
Coconut Oil	15	0.927	Milk	15	1.02 - 1.05	Sulphuric Acid 20%	15	1.14
Creosote	15	1.070	Olive Oil	15	0.703	Sulphuric Acid 95%	15	1.839
Diesel	15	0.88 - 0.94	Peanut Oil	15	0.92	Terpinene	25	0.850
Ethane	-89	0.572	Phenol	25	1.075	Toluene	25	0.865
Ether	25	1.10	Propane	-40	0.585	Triethylene Glycol	15	1.125
Gasoline (Petrol)	15	0.68 - 0.74	Propylene Glycol	25	0.968	Turpentine	25	0.871

The Comus International group of companies consists of:



Comus International  
454 Allwood Road  
Clifton  
New Jersey 07012  
U.S.A

Tel: (1)973 - 777 - 6900  
Fax: (1)973 - 777 - 8405  
email: [info@comus-intl.com](mailto:info@comus-intl.com)  
internet: <http://www.comus-intl.com>



Comus International SARL  
Immeuble 'Les Juilliottes  
31 Cours des Juilliottes  
F-94700 Maisons-Alfort  
France

Tel: +33 (0)1 43 96 86 10  
Fax: +33 (0)1 43 96 86 11  
email: [info@comus.fr](mailto:info@comus.fr)  
internet: <http://www.comus.fr>



Assemtech Europe Limited  
Unit 7, Rice Bridge Industrial Estate  
Thorpe - Le - Soken  
Essex  
England  
CO16 0HL

Tel: +44 (0)1255 862236  
Fax: +44 (0)1255 862014  
email: [sales@assemtech.co.uk](mailto:sales@assemtech.co.uk)  
internet: <http://www.assemtech.co.uk>



Switching Technologies Gunther  
B-9, B-10, & C-1 Special Economic Zone (MEPZ)

Kadapperi  
Tambaram  
Chennai 600 045  
India  
Tel: +91 44 22628093  
Fax: +91 44 22628271  
email: [stgtd@eth.net](mailto:stgtd@eth.net)



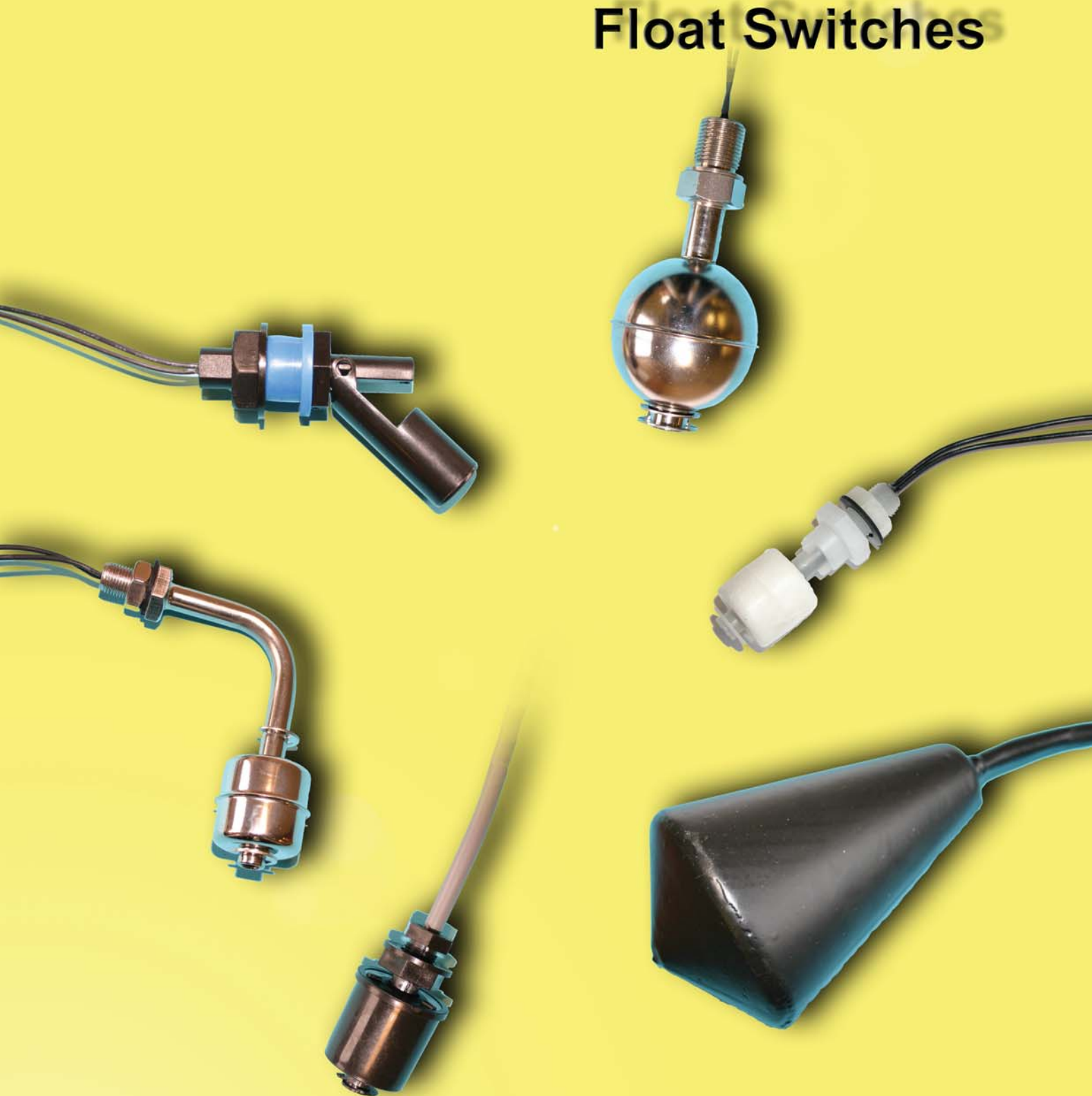
Comus Belgium BVBA  
Overhaamlaan 40  
B-3700 Tongeren  
Belgium

Tel: +32 (0)12 390400  
Fax: +32 (0)12 235754  
email: [info@comus.be](mailto:info@comus.be)  
internet: <http://www.comus.be>



Comus Electronics and Technologies  
India Private Limited  
No 26. Crescent Park Street  
T Nagar  
Chennai 600 017  
India  
Tel: +91 44 42127124  
Fax: +91 44 42127125  
email: [venkatraman@comus-indl.com](mailto:venkatraman@comus-indl.com)  
[syed@comus-indl.com](mailto:syed@comus-indl.com)  
internet: <http://www.comusindia.com>

We also have a large network of worldwide agents. These can be seen on any of our websites, or on our company profile brochure.



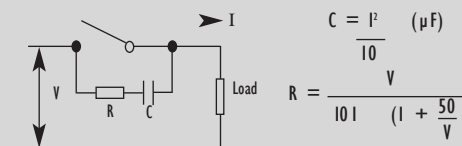
#### DESCRIPTION

Reed Float Switches are designed to fit into tanks or containers containing liquid. They are operated by a magnet fitted into the float assembly and a Reed Switch fitted into the stem of the float body. When the float moves past the Reed Switch inside the float body, the reed contacts operate (open or close). When the float moves back to its original position the reed switch contacts will also return to their original state. In conjunction with a pump, this principle allows control over the liquid level. The cable tether type float switches use either Mercury or a Mercury free contact in place of a Reed Switch, and it is the differential angle of the Tilt Switch inside the float that determines the point at which the contacts will operate (open or close).

#### CONTACT PROTECTION

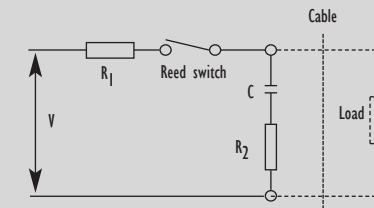
##### Inductive Loads

A reverse voltage is generated by stored energy in an inductive load when reed contacts open. This voltage can reach very high levels and is capable of damaging the contacts. An RC network may be used as shown below to give protection.



##### Capacitive Loads

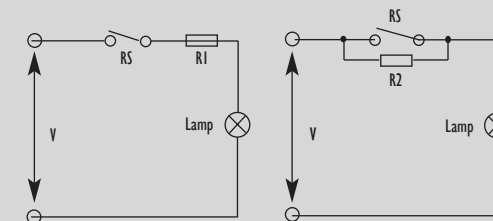
Unlike inductive loads, capacitive and lamp loads are prone to high inrush currents which can lead to faulty operation and even contact welding. When switching charged capacitors (including cable capacitance) a sudden unloading can occur, the intensity of which is determined by the capacity and length of the connecting leads to the switch. This inrush peak can be reduced by serial resistors. The value is dependent on the particular application but should be as high as possible to ensure that the inrush current is within the allowable limits.



The above diagram illustrates a resistor/capacitor network for protecting a Reed Switch against high inrush currents. R1 and/or R2 are used depending upon circuit conditions.

##### Lamp Loads

With lamp load applications it is important to note that cold lamp filaments have a resistance 10 times smaller than already glowing filaments. This means that when being turned-on, the lamp filament experiences a current flow 10 times greater than when already glowing. This high inrush current can be reduced to an acceptable level through the use of a current-limiting resistor. Another possibility is the parallel switching of a resistor across the switch. This allows just enough current to flow to the filament to keep it warm, yet not enough to make it glow.



Lamp load with parallel or current limiting resistor across the switch

##### Switch Ratings

The load switching capacity of most float switches can be significantly increased with the addition of Relay Units, ask our sales office for details.