



Technical information magnetic contacts

Basically Closer A, Opener B and Changer C are available in alarm contacts.

Closer means window closed magnetic switch N closed; window open magnetic switch N open. The function is reversed in contact type openers. In other words, window closed magnetic switch N open and window open magnetic switch N closed.

Alarm contacts are passive electronic components and they have a shelf life of up to 10,000,000 switching operations depending on the design. The alarm contacts are insensitive to dust, corrosion and oxidation by virtue of the grouting.

Installation

Alarm contacts can be installed with or without installation parts. Hard blows or vibrations with rough tools e.g., hammer blows are not allowed on alarm contacts.

If alarm contacts made of ferro-magnetic material such as steel plate are installed, this factor has an influence on the switching distance. To reduce this influence, please use the height adjusting washers or installation parts included in the delivery scope.

Electrical values

Please observe the electrical values specified in the datasheet. These values are max. values and should not be exceeded, not even for short durations.

We recommend the use of a multipurpose multimeter as testing instrument or device for testing purposes. Throughput testers with in-built incandescent bulbs are not suitable, because the activation current of the incandescent bulb can be up to 10 times the specified amperage.

When is a contact breaker necessary?

VdS theft alarm systems are designed for the activation of alarm contacts and they do not require any further contact breakers. Contact breakers are meaningful if alarm contacts are operated outside plants/systems that are not designed for reed contacts.

Alarm contacts that are loaded with capacitive or inductive control devices must therefore be protected with a contact breaker.

Contact breaker

To avoid overloading the switch, we recommend that a protective wiring be undertaken during activation of lamps, capacity or inductivity. The electrical values specified in the technical data of the magnetic contacts (current, voltage and output) are valid for purely ohm-based loads. In most cases however, the loads are afflicted with inductive or capacitive components, or bulb loads are activated. In all these cases, the magnetic contacts must be protected against the occurrence of voltage and current peaks. The following pages provided a few recommendations about how magnetic contacts should be wired for different load types so that a quick wear and tear or a premature failure can be avoided. (Refer to Figure 1)

