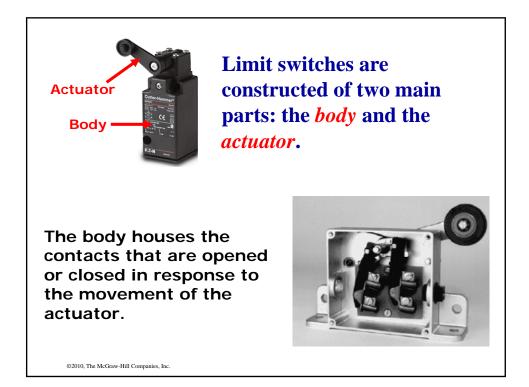
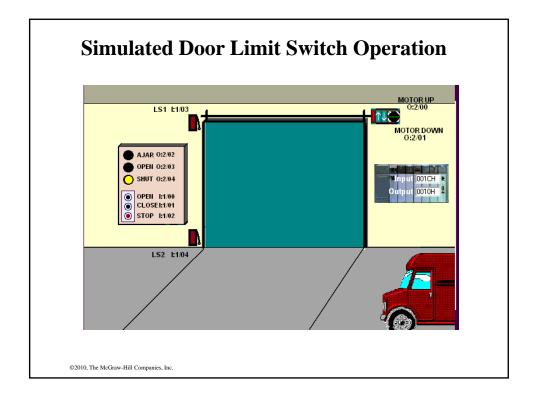
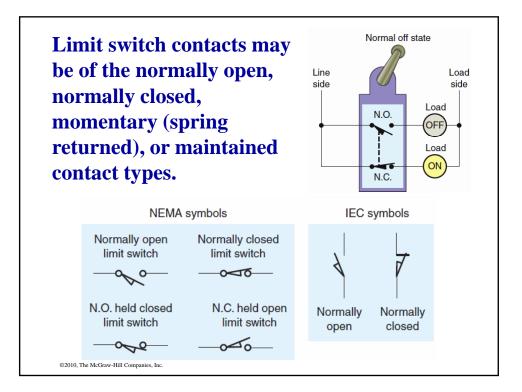


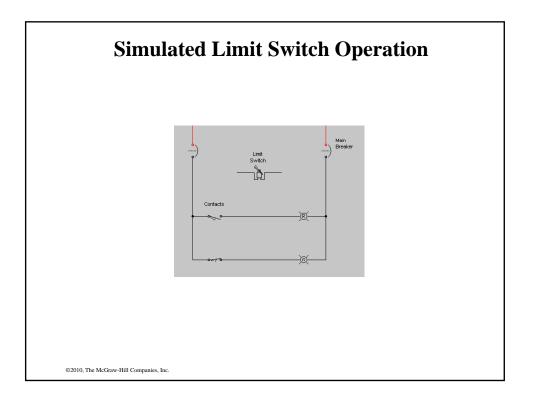
Limit switches take the place of human operators and are often used in the control circuits of machine processes to govern the starting, stopping, or reversal of motors. Limit switches are often used to indicate an end of travel, or to prevent a motor from traveling too far in one direction.



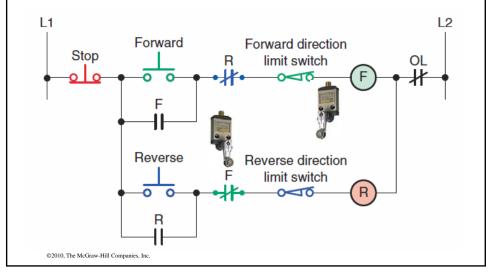


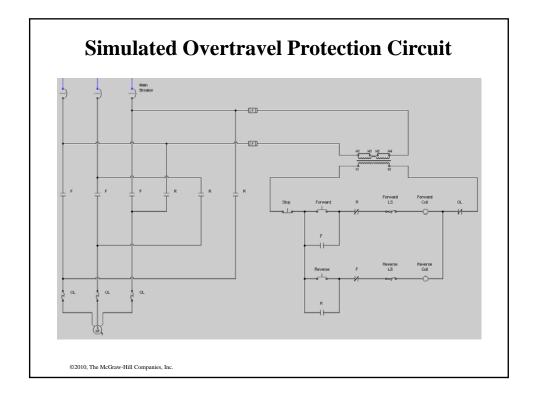






Control circuit for starting and stopping a motor in the forward and reverse directions with two limit switches providing *overtravel protection*.



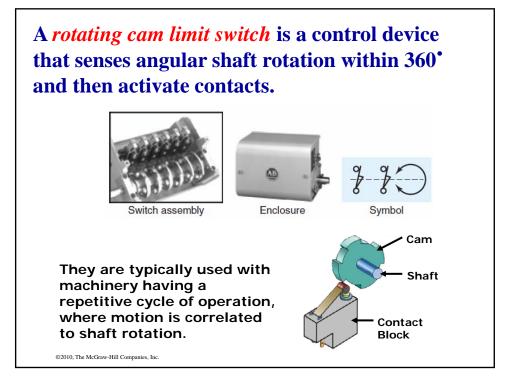


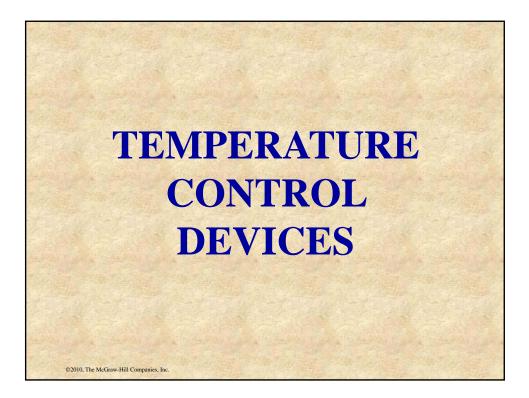
The *micro limit switch* is a snap-acting switch housed in a small enclosure. Snap action micro switches produce a very rapid transfer of contacts from one position to another.

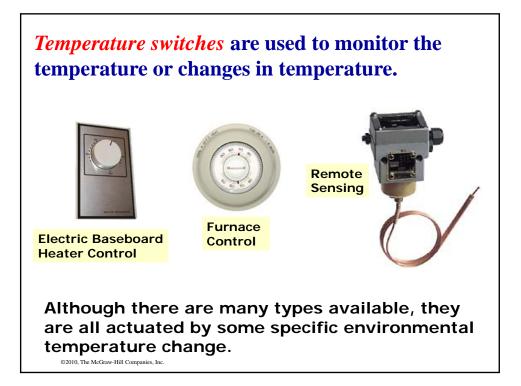


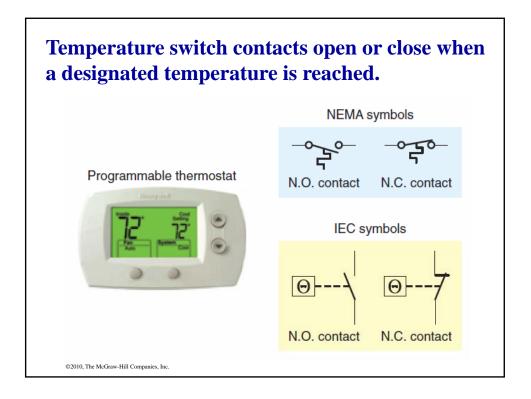


In a snap-acting switch, the actual switching of the circuit takes place at a fixed speed no matter how quickly or slowly the activating mechanism moves.

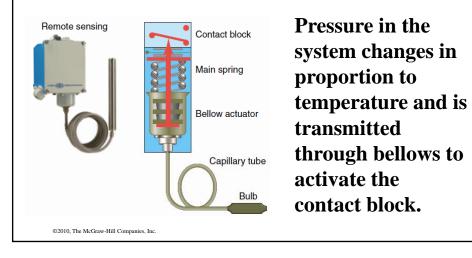


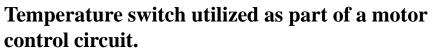


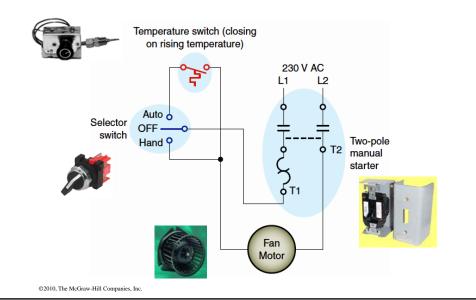


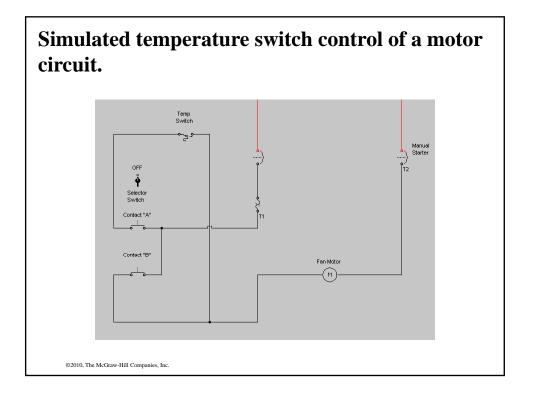


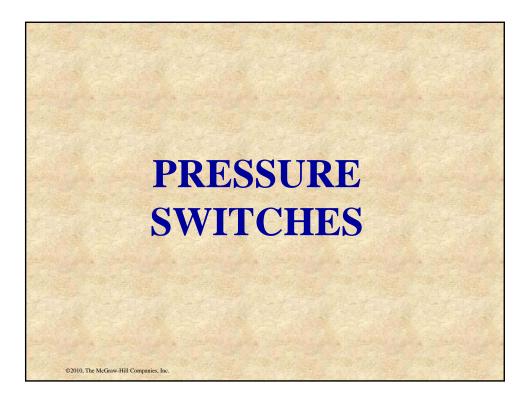
The fluid *capillary tube* type temperature switch operates on the principle that a temperature sensitive liquid will expand and contract with a change in temperature.

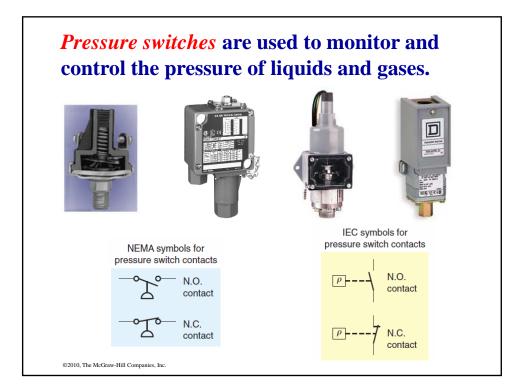






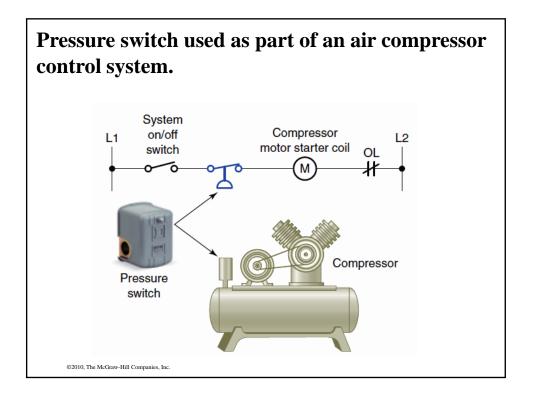


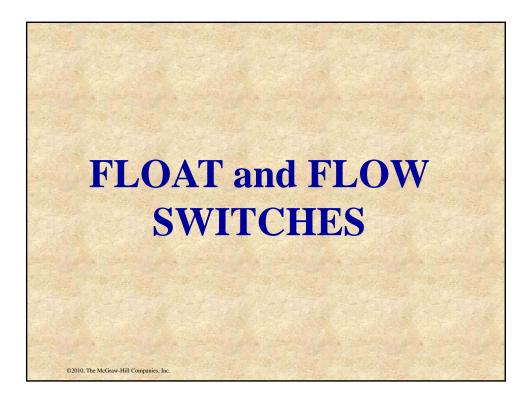




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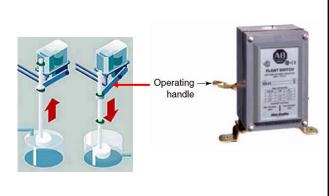
A pressure switch is used to automatically stop and start the motor when tank pressure increases above or drops below a preset value.





A *float switch* is used to sense the height of a liquid. They provide automatic control for motors that pump liquid from a sump or into a tank.

A float operator assembly is attached to the float switch by a rod. The float switch is actuated based on the location of the float in the liquid.



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