## Long-life Two-circuit Limit Switch WLM

## New Long-life Limit Switches Added to the Wide Variety of WL Models

- Improved resistance to abrasion and smoother movement in the head section means that a mechanical life of 30,000,000 operations minimum is now a reality.
- Wiring and replacement for maintenance purposes are easy done.
- Fluorescent indicators improve visibility when setting stroke zones.



## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## WLM $\square_{1}-L D{ }_{2}$

1. Actuators

CA2: Roller lever: Standard
GCA2: Roller lever: High-precision
H2: Roller lever: Overtravel, general-purpose
G2: Roller lever: Overtravel, high-sensitivity
2. Wiring Specifications

Blank: Screw terminal: G1/2 conduit
K13A: Direct-wired connector: 2-core, AC
K13: Direct-wired connector: 2-core, DC
K43A: Direct-wired connector: 4-core, AC
K43: Direct-wired connector: 4-core, DC
-M1J: Pre-wired connector: 2-core, DC (See note.)
-AGJ03: Pre-wired connector: 4-core, AC (See note.)
-DGJ03: Pre-wired connector: 4-core, DC (See note.)
Note: With 0.3-m cable attached.

## Ordering Information

List of Models
Roller Lever with LED

| Item |  |  | Model |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type |  |  | Standard | Overtravel |  | High-precision |
|  |  |  |  | General-purpose | High-sensitivity |  |
| Overall movement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Features |  |  | One-side operation not possible. <br> Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. (See note 3.) |  |  | One-side operation possible. Head can be mounted in any of the four directions. (See note 3.) |
| Screw terminal |  |  | WLMCA2-LD | WLMH2-LD | WLMG2-LD | WLMGCA2-LD |
| Direct-wired connector | 2-core | AC | WLMCA2-LDK13A | WLMH2-LDK13A | WLMG2-LDK13A | WLMGCA2-LDK13A |
|  |  | DC | WLMCA2-LDK13 | WLMH2-LDK13 | WLMG2-LDK13 | WLMGCA2-LDK13 |
|  | 4-core | AC | WLMCA2-LDK43A | WLMH2-LDK43A | WLMG2-LDK43A | WLMGCA2-LDK43A |
|  |  | DC | WLMCA2-LDK43 | WLMH2-LDK43 | WLMG2-LDK43 | WLMGCA2-LDK43 |
| Pre-wired connector (See note 2.) | 2-core | DC | WLMCA2-LD-M1J | WLMH2-LD-M1J | WLMG2-LD-M1J | WLMGCA2-LD-M1J |
|  | 4-core | AC | WLMCA2-LD-AGJ03 | WLMH2-LD-AGJ03 | WLMG2-LD-AGJ03 | WLMGCA2-LD-AGJ03 |
|  |  | DC | WLMCA2-LD-DGJ03 | WLMH2-LD-DGJ03 | WLMG2-LD-DGJ03 | WLMGCA2-LD-DGJ03 |

Note: 1. The default setting is light-ON when not operating (NO connection). To switch to light-ON when operating, simply rotate the lamp holder by $180^{\circ}$. Contact your OMRON representative for details on the 2 -core models.
2. $0.3-\mathrm{m}$ cable attached.
3. One-side operation possible means that, by changing the direction of the operational plunger, one of three operating directions can be selected. One-side operation not possible means that only operation on both sides is possible. See page 106 for details.

## Applicable Cables

Use the Cables listed below with the Limit Switch with Connector.

| Voltage | Core wires | Cable length | Model | Connection wires |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AC | 2 | 2 m | XS2F-A421-DB0-A | --- | --- | Brown | Blue |
|  |  | 5 m | XS2F-A421-GB0-A |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 2 m | XS2F-A421-D90-A | Brown | White | Blue | Black |
|  |  | 5 m | XS2F-A421-G90-A |  |  |  |  |
| DC | 2 | 2 m | XS2F-D421-DD0 | --- | --- | Blue | Brown |
|  |  | 5 m | XS2F-D421-GD0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 2 m | XS2F-D421-D80-A | Brown | White | Blue | Black |
|  |  | 5 m | XS2F-D421-G80-A |  |  |  |  |

## Specifications

## Ratings

## General-purpose Ratings

Refer to these ratings before using the product.

## Screw Terminal Models

| Model | 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), and high-precision | 115 VAC | 10 |  | 3 | 1.5 | 10 |  | 5 | 2.5 |
|  | 12 VDC | 10 |  | 6 | 3 | 10 |  | 6 |  |
|  | 24 VDC | 6 |  | 4 | 3 | 6 |  | 4 |  |
|  | 48 VDC | 3 |  | 2 | 1.5 | 3 |  | 2 |  |
|  | 115 VDC | 0.8 |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 |  | 0.2 |  |
| Overtravel | 115 VAC | 5 |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |
| (High-sensitivity) | 115 VDC | 0.4 |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |


| 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.

## Direct-wired/Pre-wired Models

| Model | Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| DC | 12 VDC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 24 VDC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 48 VDC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 115 VDC | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| AC | 115 VAC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 |

Note: 1. The above figures are for standard currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . $(A C)$ 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.

Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 2.) | Mechanical: $30,000,000$ operations min. ( 10 mA at 24 VDC , resistive load) <br> Electrical: $\quad 750,000$ operations min. ( 10 A at 115 VAC , resistive load), <br> but for high-precision models: 500,000 operations min. (10 A at 115 VAC, resistive load) |
| Operating speed | 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for WLMCA2) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/minute Electrical: 30 operations/minute |
| 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 | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between non-continuous terminals. (Except connector models.) <br> 2,200 VAC ( $1,500 \mathrm{~V}$ ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between non-current-carrying metal part and ground. <br> 2,200 VAC ( $1,500 \mathrm{~V}$ ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part. |
| Vibration resistance | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight | Approx. 275 g (for WLMCA2) |

Note: 1. The figures in parentheses for dielectric strength, are those for overtravel (high-sensitivity) or connector models.
2. 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.

Operating Characteristics

| Operating characteristics | WLMCA2-LD $\square$ <br> Standard models | WLMH2-LD $\square$ <br> Overtravel models <br> (general-purpose) | WLMG2-LD $\square$ <br> Overtravel models <br> (high-sensitivity) | WLMGCA2-LD $\square$ <br> High-precision models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 13.34 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 1.47 N |
| PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10_{-1^{\circ}}^{\circ}$ | $5_{-0^{\circ}}^{+2^{\circ}}$ |
| OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |  |

## Contact Form

## Screw Terminal Models

## WLM $\square$-LD

Lamp-equipped: Light-ON when not operating
Internal circuit


## Direct-wired Connector/Pre-wired Connector Models

AC Models: WLM $\square$-LD

$$
\square \square
$$

Lamp-equipped: Light-ON when not operating (See note.)

AC model


DC model


Note: Light-ON when not operating means that the lamp remains lit when the actuator is free, and goes out when the Limit Switch contacts (NO) close when the actuator rotates or is pushed down.

## Engineering Data

Electrical Durability: $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s } \phi} \phi=1$


## 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 $180^{\circ}$.
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


## Indicator Lamp and Load Operation

When the indicator lamp is set to light-ON when operating, connect the load on the NC side, and set so that the load turns ON when the actuator is free.

When the indicator lamp is set to light-ON when not operating, connect the load on the NO side, and set so that the load turns ON when the actuator is pushed down.

## Light-ON when Operating

When the Switch's contacts and the internal circuit of the lamp holder are connected in parallel, there is large resistance from the internal circuit, so the current will flow through the Switch's contacts and the load will turn ON.

When the contacts and the internal circuit are separated, only a small voltage, enough to light the indicator lamp will flow to the lamp, but the load will not turn ON.

Operation

| LIght-ON when operating (See note 1.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Light-ON when not operating (See note 2.) |  |  |

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.

## Models/Ratings

| Operating <br> characteristics | Maximum <br> rated voltage | Leakage <br> current | Lamp- <br> equipped <br> Switch | Lamp- <br> equipped <br> cover only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LED | 10 to <br> $115 \mathrm{VAC}, \mathrm{DC}$ | Approx. 1 mA | WLD-LD <br> (See note 1.) | WL-LD |

Note: 1. In the model number, $\square$ indicates the actuator number. For example, MCA2, 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."

## Internal Circuits

WL-LD


## Nomenclature

Release Plunger
Hardening method changed for greater abrasion resistance.

ead
The Head can be mounted in any of the four directions by removing the screws at the four corners of the Head.

Shaft Section Seal
By fitting a double seal consisting of an oil seal and an X-ring to the rotary shaft, even greater sealing properties are achieved.


Grease holder
Smooth movement is achieved using olefin grease. (Standard models use molybdenum disulfide grease.)

Bearing
The bearing smooths the plunger movement.

Built-in Switch
Built-in switch with SPST-NO+NC contact form.

Set Position Marker Plate
The set position is easy to view. The stroke is indicated in fluorescent color that is visible from the slit in the rubber cap


Requires maintenance
(excessive overtravel)
Proper range
Requires maintenance (insufficient overtravel)
Proper range
Requires maintenance (excessive overtravel)

Conduit Opening
In addition to level screws which use G $1 / 2$ tube, direct-
wired and pre-wired connectors have been added.

Note: By changing the direction of the operational plunger, any one of the three operational directions (both sides, left, or right) can be selected. (Only applicable to the WLMGCA2- $\square$.)

## Dimensions

## Rotating Lever Models: Standard



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

## Accessories

## Cable



## 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 $360^{\circ}$. 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. | Roller Levers: WLMCA2 $\square$, WLMH2 $\square$, WLMG2 $\square$, WLMGCA2 $\square$ |  |
| Installing the roller on the inside 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: WLMCA2 $\square$, WLMH2 $\square$, WLMG2 $\square$, WLMGCA2 |  |
| Changing the orientation of the head <br> 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 overtravel high-sensitivity models.) | Roller Levers: WLMCA2 $\square$, WLMH2 $\square$, WLMG2 $\square$, WLMGCA2 $\square$ |  |
| Changing the operating direction By removing the Head on models which can operate on one-side, and then changing the direction of the operational plunger, 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: WLMGCA2 $\square$ | 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> Operation in both directions <br> Clockwise operation |

## Precautions

## Correct Use

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 replace the built-in switch. If the position of 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.


## 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. (SC-1M to -5M and others.)

## Wiring

Use $1.25-\mathrm{mm}$ lead wires and M4-insulation covered crimp terminals for wiring.

## Crimp Terminal External Dimensions



## Wiring Method

Switch Box Section


Note: Ground terminals are not installed on the standard models.

## Operation Set Position

There is a set position marker slit on the rubber cap of the head. After operation, set the slit on the rubber cap so that the fluorescent color on the shaft section can be seen.

## 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 (IWPA01).


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. C112-E1-02
In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

