



REED SWITCH BASICS PART I

Introduction

Table of Contents

- › What is a Reed Switch?
- › Reed Switch Basic Structure
- › Reed Switch Lead Material - Ruthenium
- › Reed Switch Lead Material – Iridium
- › AT Ranges
- › Basic Parameters

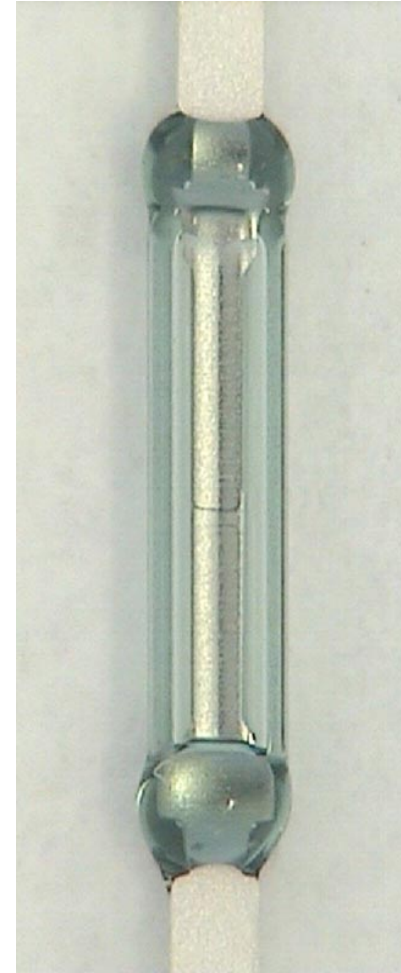
What is a Reed Switch?

- › A Reed Switch is a small electromechanical device having two ferromagnetic reeds hermetically sealed in a glass envelope, and when brought into a magnetic field the reeds will close, creating a switching function. They range in length from 2.0 inches long to as small as 0.025 inches long.



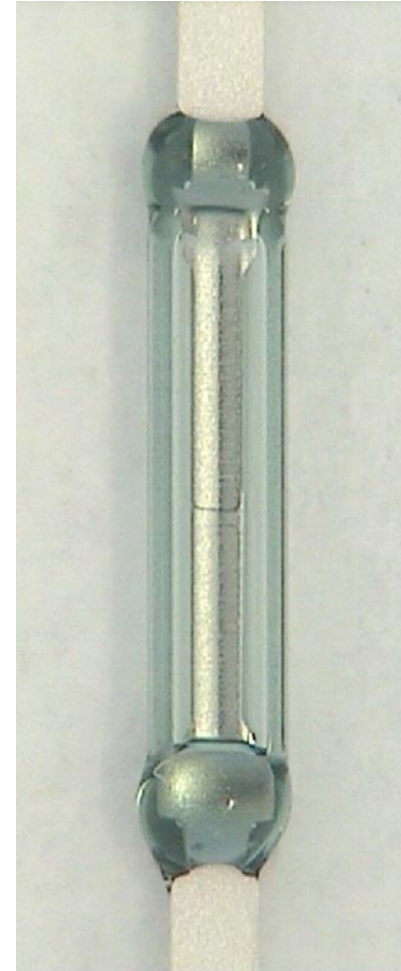
Reed Switch Basic Structure

- › Materials
- › The two reed leads are made up of Nickel/Iron (NiFe) alloy (52% nickel).
- › To be affected by a magnetic field the reed leads must be ferromagnetic.
- › The three most popular materials in nature and easy to anneal are ferromagnetic: iron, cobalt, and nickel.



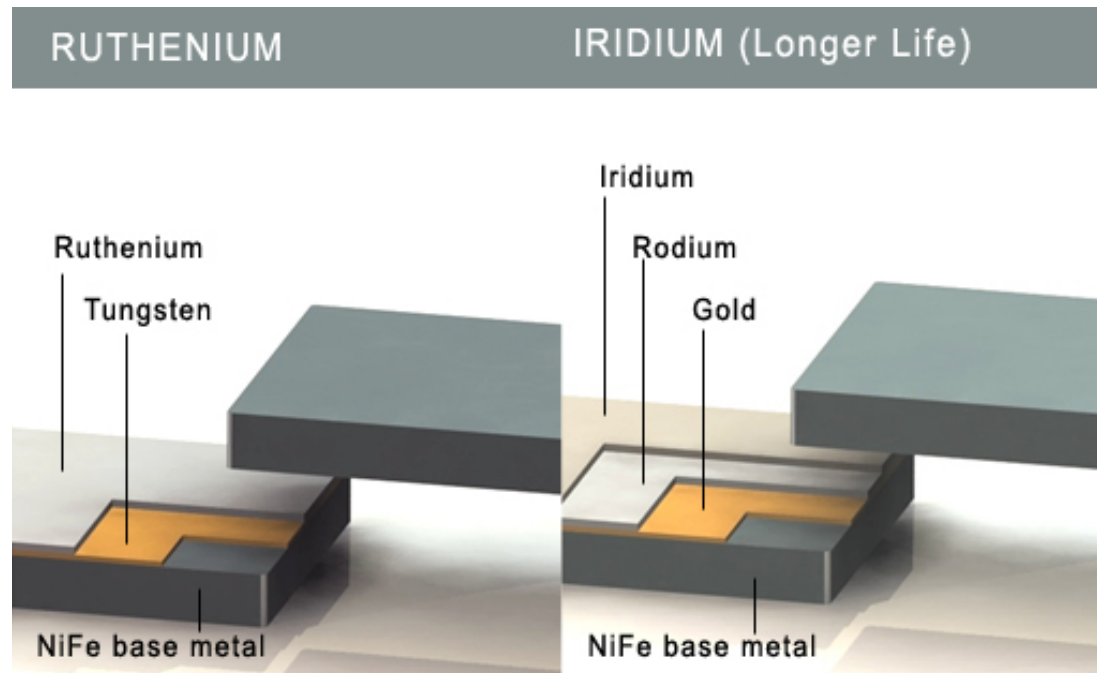
Reed Switch Basic Structure

- › Materials
- › The tips of the two reeds are either plated or sputtered with rhodium, ruthenium or iridium, with an under layer of either gold, copper or Tungsten
- › The under layer is usually $0.25\mu\text{m}$ to $0.5\mu\text{m}$ with the outer layer usually $1.0\mu\text{m}$ to $2.0\mu\text{m}$



Reed Switch Lead Material – Ruthenium/Iridium

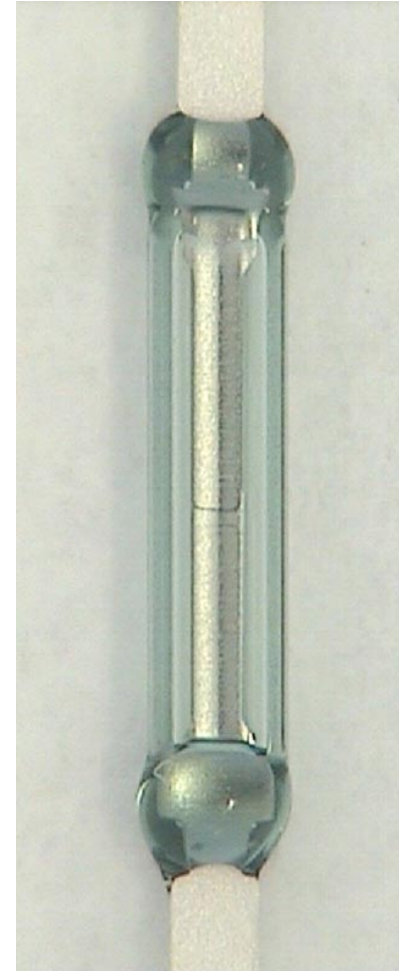
- › Reed Contacts
- › Nickel/Iron (NiFe) alloy
- › Under layer of gold, copper or Tungsten 0.25µm to 0.5µm
- › Outer layer rhodium, ruthenium or iridium 1.0µm to 2.0 µm



Reed Switch Basic Structure

Materials

- › A Glass tube is used for the outer packaging whose Temperature Coefficient of Expansion (TCE) exactly matches the NiFe alloy.
- › Both ends of the glass tube are heated and the glass melts and forms the hermetic seal encompassing both ends.
- › During the glass sealing process the glass cavity is usually filled with an inert gas (typically nitrogen) or the cavity may be evacuated creating a vacuum. This vacuum usually supports high voltage switching (in excess of 1000 Volts).



AT Ranges

- › An AT range essentially groups several ATs together forming an AT range
- › The first row shows a 10 AT to 21 AT range

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	11	12	13	14	15	This represents a 10 to 15 AT range					
10	11	12	This is a 10 to 12 AT range.								

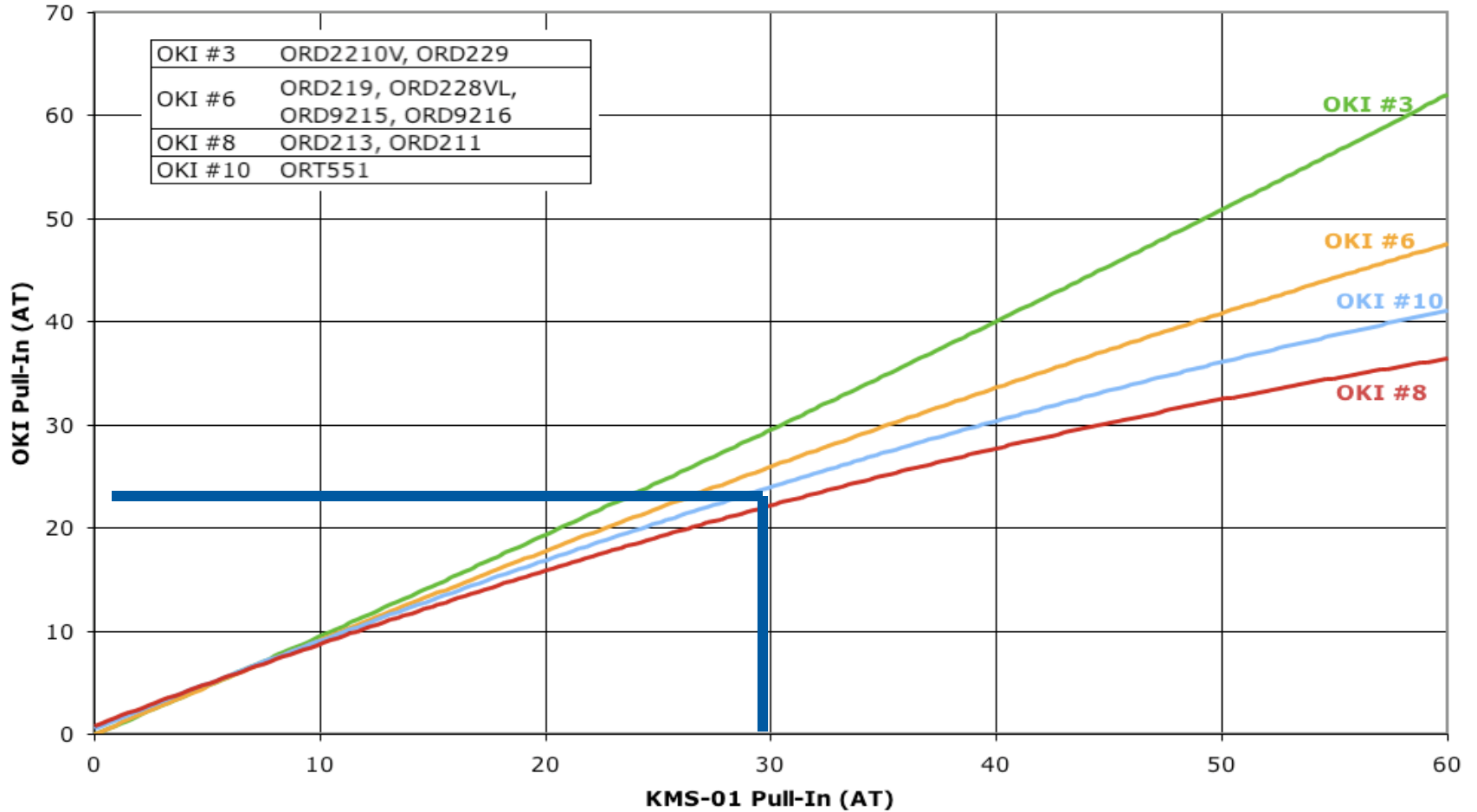
Could this be shipped to a customer as a 10 AT to 15 AT range ?

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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Basic Switch Parameters

- › Most companies measure the Reed Switches in Ampere Turns (AT). Universally milliTesla (mT) is a more generally accepted magnetic measurement unit. MEDER is the first and only one to convert over to mT, but continues to reference AT.
- › Pull-in and Drop-out are the points referred to when the contacts close and open. AT or mT indicate the relative magnetic strength at these opening and closing points. Also, its very convenient to specify the closure and opening points in distance for specific applications.
- › Hysteresis is another parameter that is useful particularly to measure liquid levels. Its simply the ratio of the drop out and the pull in, and is measured as a percent (%) or decimal.

Standex To OKI AT Conversion



Ampere-Turns (AT)

- › Near term and long term we are converting over to milliTesla. This will be very helpful for our customers, but will not eliminate the issues described above.
- › If all reed switch suppliers converted to milliTesla, it would make things much simpler.
- › milliTesla is the universal standard throughout the world; therefore, unifying the magnetic measurement system

Reed Switch Basics Part I - END

Content of part II:

- › How does a Reed Switch/Sensor work?
- › What are a Reed Switch's parameters?

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