

C-2000™ Push Buttons

600 Volts Max. AC/300 Volts Max. DC
10 Amps. Continuous AC/2.5 Amps. Continuous DC

Technical Data (continued)

Materials	
Component	Material
Cap/levers/knobs (nonilluminated)	Polyamide/acetal
Cap/levers/knobs (illuminated)	Polycarbonate
Metal housing	Copper-nickel-chrome plated zinc/aluminum alloy
Plastic housing	Polyamide/acetal
Plunger	Polyester
Springs	Stainless steel
Body-to-panel gasket	Polyester elastomer
Cap-to-body gasket	Vinyl nitrile rubber
Lubricant	Lithium grease
Cams for nonilluminated selector switches	Polyamide/acetal
Cams for illuminated selector switches	Polyester
Cam followers	Polyamide/acetal
Contact block and power supply housings	Polyamide/acetal
Contacts	Pure silver
Conductors	Brass alloy
Flanges	Polyamide/acetal
Flange latches	Polyamide/acetal
Printed circuit board adapter	Polyamide/acetal
Joystick protective housing	Vinyl nitrile rubber
Joystick plunger, lever & cam	Acetal resin
Joystick actuator	Polyamide/acetal
Push-to-latch, turn-to-release actuator & plunger	Polyamide/acetal
Wobble stick	Polycarbonate
Toggle switch lever	Polyamide/acetal
Protective caps (clear)	Silicon rubber
Protective caps (colored)	Vinyl nitrile rubber
Push button protective guards	Polycarbonate
Mushroom-head guards	Polyamide/acetal
Padlockable cover	Polycarbonate and zinc-plated zinc/aluminum alloy
Metal locking rings	Zinc-plated zinc/aluminum alloy
Keys	Plated brass
Nameplate holders	Polyamide/acetal
Nameplate inserts	Laminated polyester
Hole plug	Polyamide/acetal

Power Supply Selection

Type	Principle of Operation	Benefit
Full voltage	Supplies input voltage directly to bulb.	Smallest and least expensive. Can be used with LEDs.
Transformer	Utilizes a transformer to step the input voltage down to 6 volts.	Transformer has the effect of damping the inrush current and voltage spikes from the switching device seen when the light is turned on, actually protecting the bulb from these factors that shorten life. Generates less heat than the resistor power supplies. Reduces unsafe supply voltages (up to 600 V) down to a safe level for lamp servicing. Can be used with LEDs. Able to withstand a short circuit of the lamp or lamp socket without damage.
Normal resistor	Utilizes a resistor in series with the incandescent lamp to drop the lamp voltage to 50% of the input voltage.	Least expensive way to reduce unsafe supply voltages (up to 240 V) down to a safe level for lamp servicing.
Diode resistor	Utilizes a resistor and a diode in series with the lamp to rectify and drop a 240 Vac input voltage to operate a 130 V incandescent lamp.	Provides the same function as the normal resistor, but takes up only one position in the flange rather than two. Generates less heat than the normal resistor power supplies.
Long-life resistor	Utilizes a resistor in series with the 130 V incandescent lamp to provide a lamp voltage 80% that of the input voltage.	Extends life of a 130 V incandescent bulb by 1300% (from 2000 to 28,000 hours).
Flashing (full-voltage or transformer)	Utilizes a flashing circuit which can be enabled or disabled by externally switching (shorting) two connections.	Allows the lamp to be switched between OFF, ON, and FLASHING modes.
Panel test (full-voltage or standard resistor)	Utilizes a diode to isolate the lamp test circuit from the supply circuit.	Allows use of indicating lights and "panel test" feature rather than individual push-to-test illuminated push buttons. Eliminates the need for the NO/NC contacts used on conventional push-to-test pilot lights.