

DIP Switch

KHS

Series

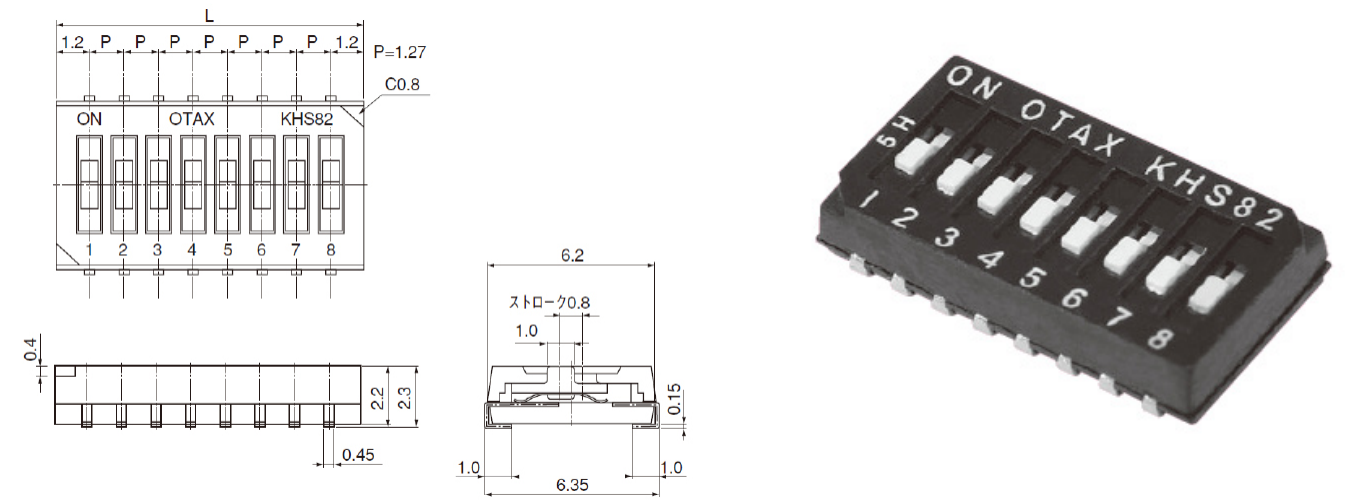
1,2,4,6,8,10 Poles

DIP Slide

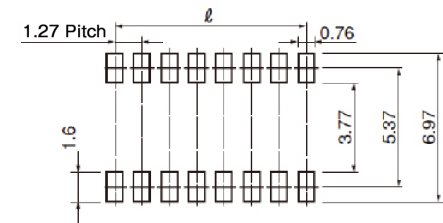
SMD

Standard Dimensions (J-lead)

J-lead KHS ☐☐ L ☐☐



Mounting Land Dimensions



Product Names and Dimensions

Product Name	Poles	L (mm)	ℓ (mm)
KHS22L ☐ ☐	2	3.67	1.27
KHS42L ☐ ☐	4	6.21	3.81
KHS62L ☐ ☐	6	8.75	6.35
KHS82L ☐ ☐	8	11.29	8.89
KHS102L ☐ ☐	10	13.83	11.43

Soldering Conditions

* Regarding the Soldering Conditions, please refer to [the separate data sheet](#). (Hand Soldering Condition is B.)

Cautions on Handling Products

- Cleaning agents such as alcohol-based, petroleum-based, ketone-based, and chlorine-based solvents can be used.
- The conditions for reflow soldering may vary depending on the dimensions of the printed circuit board and the assembly density in the actual production process. Please refer to the temperature profile in the separate datasheet in advance, and confirm the surface temperature and soldering condition of the mounted product before use.

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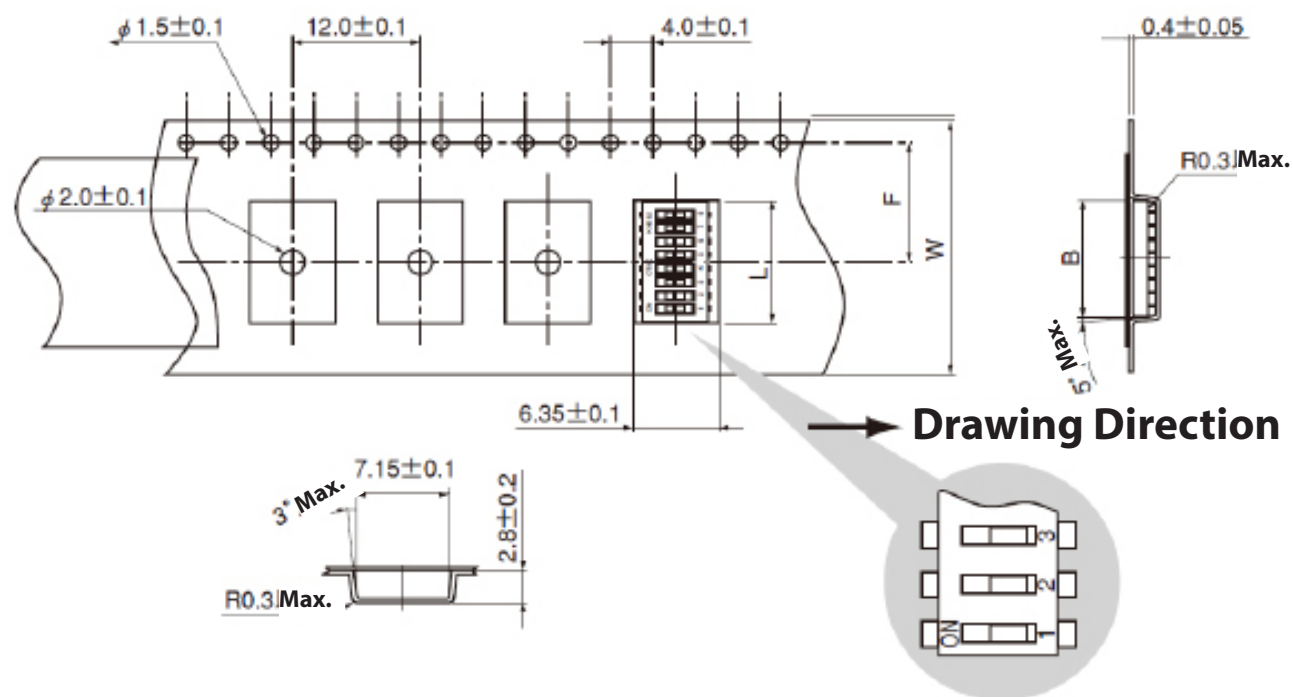
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1,2,4,6,8,10
Poles

J-lead Terminals



Poles	W ± 0.3	F ± 0.1	B ± 0.1	L ± 0.5
2	16.0	7.5	4.45	3.67
4			7.00	6.21
6			9.55	8.75
8	24.0	11.5	12.10	11.29
10			14.60	13.83

Applied Standards

JIS C 0806
TB0804 ~ TB2420
EIA-481-A
16, 24mm Embossed Tape

* For products other than those listed above or for custom items, please contact us.

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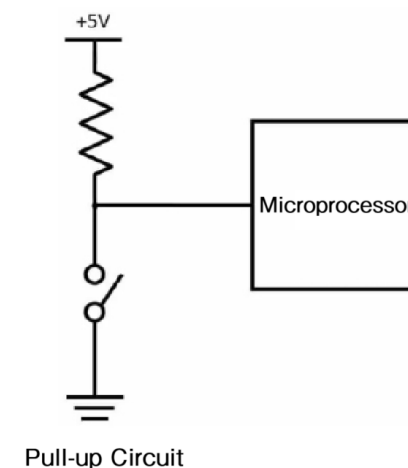
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1,2,4,6,8,10
Poles

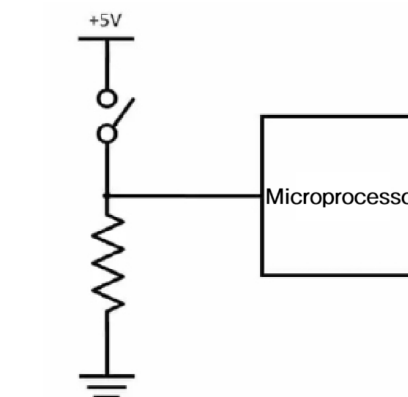
Tips for Switches

Pull-up and Pull-down of a microprocessor



Pull-up Circuit

As a fundamental concept of microprocessors, one of the common stumbling blocks when first creating circuits using a microprocessor is understanding pull-up and pull-down resistors. As you may know, microprocessors operate using digital control with two values: High (1) and Low (0). Typically, the High level is connected to a power supply voltage known as Vdd (e.g., 5V, 3.3V, 1.7V, etc.). On the other hand, assuming that an unconnected pin will naturally be Low (0) is, in a sense, incorrect. This is because when a microprocessor's pin is left unconnected, it is said to be "floating" or in a "Hi-Z (high impedance)" state, which is electrically unstable and prone to noise and interference.



Pull-down Circuit

Therefore, it is standard practice to connect each pin to either the power supply (Vdd) or ground (Vss) through a resistor. When connected to Vdd, this is called a "pull-up" (which sets the default state to High), and when connected to Vss, it is called a "pull-down" (which sets the default state to Low). This approach electrically forces each pin into either the High or Low state.

Incidentally, in the case of a pull-up configuration, if a DIP switch is connected, turning the switch ON connects the line to ground, resulting in a digital Low (0). When the switch is OFF, the line remains pulled up to High (1).

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