



Standard Test Method for Determining the Tactile Ratio of a Membrane Switch¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the tactile response of a membrane switch as defined by tactile ratio.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Terminology

2.1 Definitions:

2.1.1 F_{\max} —maximum force measured prior to or including point (F_{\min}) (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).

2.1.2 F_{\min} —minimum force seen between F_{\max} and point at which probe movement ceases.

2.1.2.1 *Discussion*— F_{\max} can equal F_{\min} .

2.1.3 *force-travel curve*—relationship between force applied and travel of a membrane switch.

2.1.3.1 *Discussion*—Usually expressed as a line graph (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).

2.1.4 *membrane switch*—a momentary switching device in which at least one contact is on, or made of, a flexible substrate.

2.1.5 *non-tactile switch*—a switch assembly that has a tactile ratio equal to zero.

2.1.6 *tactile ratio*—a measure of tactile response (see Eq 6.2).

2.1.7 *tactile response*—a physical sensation, caused by a sudden collapse or snapback, or both, of a membrane switch.

2.1.7.1 *Discussion*—The amount of tactile response is determined by the equation shown in 6.2.

2.1.8 *tactile switch*—a switch assembly that provides a tactile ratio greater than zero.

2.1.9 *travel*—measured distance of movement when a membrane switch is depressed.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The tactile ratio is useful in quantifying the feel of a membrane switch. Factors other than tactile ratio may affect the “feel” of a tactile switch.

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TYPICAL TACTILE FORCE-DISPLACEMENT CURVE

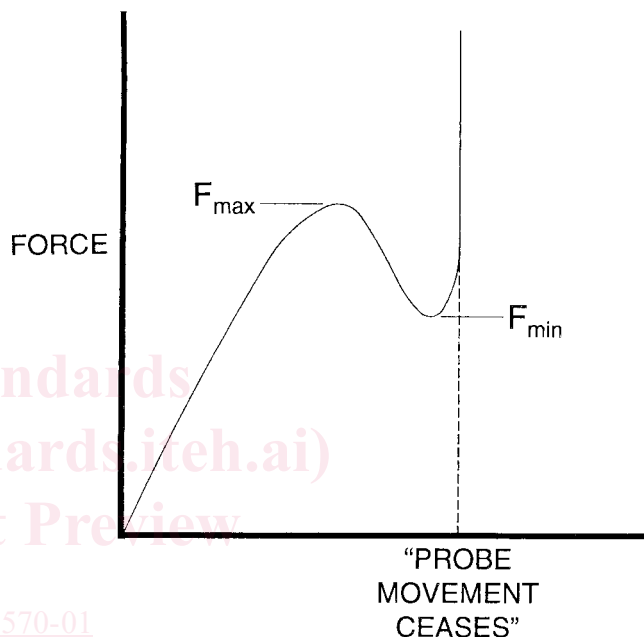


FIG. 1 Typical Tactile Force-Travel Curve

3.2 Always report the tactile ratio as a function of measured F_{\max} . This is important because it is possible to have the same tactile ratio for different values of F_{\max} .

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Test Probe*, made of nonelastic material with shape and size to be specified.

4.2 *Device*, to hold probe securely and provide perpendicular movement into and away from switch under test.

4.3 *Monitoring Device*, suitable to detect F_{\max} and F_{\min} .

4.4 *Test Surface*, flat, smooth, unyielding, and larger than switch under test.

5. Procedure

5.1 Pre-Test Setup:

5.1.1 Secure switch on test surface.

5.1.1.1 Precondition switch by depressing manually 25 times.

5.1.2 Position test probe over desired area of switch.

5.1.3 Position probe until tip is just above top surface of