Force Guided Relays

RF Series

Enables flexible construction of safety circuits

Compact and EN compliant RF1V force guided relays.

(force guided relays)

(socket)

• See website for details on approvals and standards.

	No. of Poles	Page
	6-pole	E-186
	4-pole	E-186
	2-pole	E-192

Force guided contact mechanism

EN50205 Type A TÜV approved

Fast Response Time

Response time of 8 ms.
Ensures safety by turning the load off quickly.

High Shock Resistance

High shock resistant suitable for use in machine tools and in environments subjected to vibration and shocks. (200 m/s^2 minimum)

Clear Visiblilty

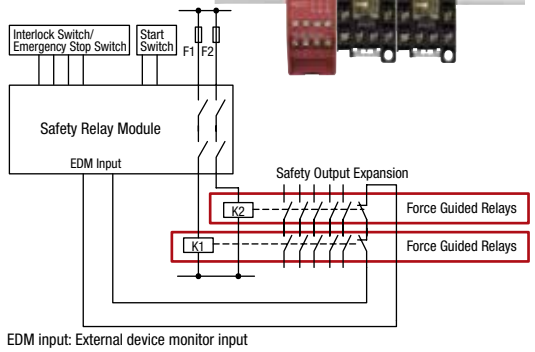
Available with a built-in LED.

Output expansion for safety relay modules and safety controllers

HR1S Safety Relay Module

Cost effective and easy method to expand mechanical contact outputs.

• Circuit Example

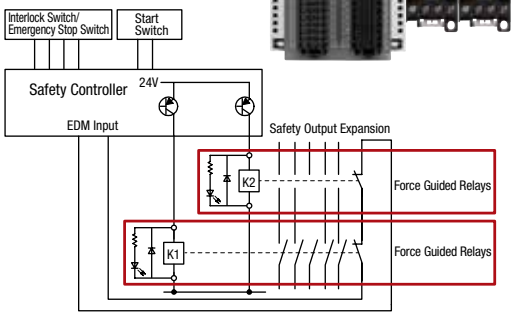


EDM input: External device monitor input

FS1A Safety Controller

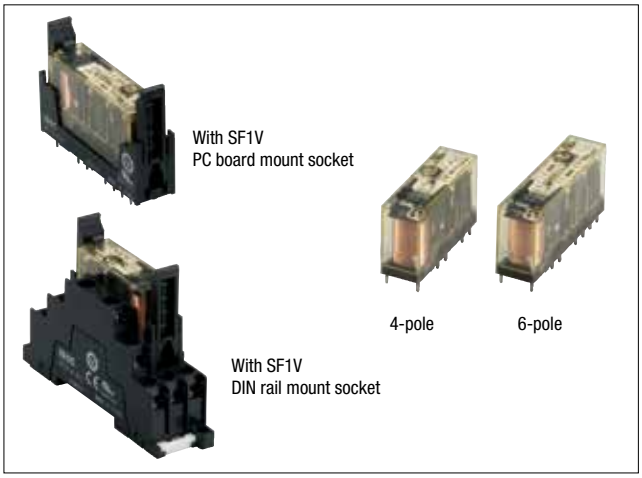
Solid state safety outputs of safety controllers can be converted to mechanical contact outputs.

• Circuit Example



RF1V Force-guided Relays / SF1V Relay Sockets

Compact and EN compliant RF1V force guided relays.



Package quantity: 10

Contact		Rated Coil Voltage	Without LED Indicator	With LED Indicator	With Counter-electromotive Force Diode With LED Indicator
			Part No.	Part No.	Part No.
4-pole	2NO-2NC	12V DC	RF1V-2A2B-D12	RF1V-2A2BL-D12	RF1V-2A2BLD1-D12
		24V DC	RF1V-2A2B-D24	RF1V-2A2BL-D24	RF1V-2A2BLD1-D24
		48V DC	RF1V-2A2B-D48	RF1V-2A2BL-D48	RF1V-2A2BLD1-D48
	3NO-1NC	12V DC	RF1V-3A1B-D12	RF1V-3A1BL-D12	RF1V-3A1BLD1-D12
		24V DC	RF1V-3A1B-D24	RF1V-3A1BL-D24	RF1V-3A1BLD1-D24
		48V DC	RF1V-3A1B-D48	RF1V-3A1BL-D48	RF1V-3A1BLD1-D48
6-pole	4NO-2NC	12V DC	RF1V-4A2B-D12	RF1V-4A2BL-D12	RF1V-4A2BLD1-D12
		24V DC	RF1V-4A2B-D24	RF1V-4A2BL-D24	RF1V-4A2BLD1-D24
		48V DC	RF1V-4A2B-D48	RF1V-4A2BL-D48	RF1V-4A2BLD1-D48
	5NO-1NC	12V DC	RF1V-5A1B-D12	RF1V-5A1BL-D12	RF1V-5A1BLD1-D12
		24V DC	RF1V-5A1B-D24	RF1V-5A1BL-D24	RF1V-5A1BLD1-D24
		48V DC	RF1V-5A1B-D48	RF1V-5A1BL-D48	RF1V-5A1BLD1-D48
	3NO-3NC	12V DC	RF1V-3A3B-D12	RF1V-3A3BL-D12	RF1V-3A3BLD1-D12
		24V DC	RF1V-3A3B-D24	RF1V-3A3BL-D24	RF1V-3A3BLD1-D24
		48V DC	RF1V-3A3B-D48	RF1V-3A3BL-D48	RF1V-3A3BLD1-D48

Sockets

Package quantity: 10

Types	No. of Poles	Part No.
DIN Rail Mount Sockets	4	SF1V-4-07L
	6	SF1V-6-07L
PC Board Mount Sockets	4	SF1V-4-61
	6	SF1V-6-61

Coil Ratings

Contact		Rated Coil Voltage (V)	Rated Current (mA) ±10% (at 20°C) (Note 1)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10% (at 20°C)	Operating Characteristics (at 20°C)			Power Consumption
					Pickup Voltage (initial value)	Dropout Voltage (initial value)	Maximum allowable Voltage (Note 2)	
4-pole	2NO-2NC	12V DC	30.0	400	75% maximum	10% minimum	110%	Approx. 0.36W
		24V DC	15.0	1,600				
		48V DC	7.5	6,400				
	3NO-1NC	12V DC	30.0	400				
		24V DC	15.0	1,600				
		48V DC	7.5	6,400				
6-pole	4NO-2NC	12V DC	41.7	288				Approx. 0.50W
		24V DC	20.8	1,152				
		48V DC	10.4	4,608				
	5NO-1NC	12V DC	41.7	288				
		24V DC	20.8	1,152				
		48V DC	10.4	4,608				
	3NO-3NC	12V DC	41.7	288				
		24V DC	20.8	1,152				
		48V DC	10.4	4,608				

Note 1: For relays with LED indicator, the rated current increases by approx. 2 mA.
Note 2: Maximum allowable voltage is the maximum voltage that can be applied to relay coils.

Relay Specifications

Number of Poles		4-pole		6-pole		
Contact Configuration		2NO-2NC	3NO-1NC	4NO-2NC	5NO-1NC	3NO-3NC
Contact Resistance (initial value) (Note 1)		100 mΩ maximum				
Contact Material		$AgSnO_2$ (Au flashed)				
Rated Load (resistive load)		6A 250V AC, 6A 30V DC				
Allowable Switching Power (resistive load)		1500 VA, 180W DC (30V DC max.), 85W DC (30V to 120V DC max.)				
Allowable Switching Voltage		250V AC, 125V DC				
Allowable Switching Current		6A				
Minimum Applicable Load (Note 2)		5V DC, 1 mA (reference value)				
Power Consumption (approx.)		0.36W		0.50W		
Insulation Resistance		1000 MΩ minimum (500V DC megger, same measurement positions as the dielectric strength)				
Dielectric Strength	Between contact and coil	4000V AC, 1 minute				
	Between contacts of different poles	2500V AC, 1 minute Between contacts 7-8 and 9-10		2500V AC, 1 minute Between contacts 7-8 and 11-12 Between contacts 9-10 and 13-14 Between contacts 11-12 and 13-14		
		4000V AC, 1 minute Between contacts 3-4 and 5-6 Between contacts 3-4 and 7-8 Between contacts 5-6 and 9-10		4000V AC, 1 minute Between contacts 3-4 and 5-6 Between contacts 3-4 and 7-8 Between contacts 5-6 and 9-10 Between contacts 7-8 and 9-10		
	Between contacts of the same pole	1500V AC, 1 minute				
Operate Time (at 20°C)		20 ms maximum (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time)				
Response Time (at 20°C) (Note 3)		8 ms maximum (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time, without diode) (Note 4)				
Release Time (at 20°C)		20 ms maximum (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time, without diode)				
Vibration Resistance	Operating Extremes	10 to 55 Hz, amplitude 0.75 mm				
	Damage Limits	10 to 55 Hz, amplitude 0.75 mm				
Shock Resistance	Operating Extremes (half sine-wave pulse: 11 ms)	200 m/s^2, when mounted on DIN rail mount socket: 150 m/s^2				
	Damage Limits (half sine-wave pulse: 6 ms)	1000 m/s^2				
Electrical Life		250V AC 6A resistive load: 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1200 per hour) 30V DC 6A resistive load: 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1200 per hour) 250V AC 1A resistive load: 500,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1800 per hour) 30V DC 1A resistive load: 500,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1800 per hour) [AC 15] 240V AC 2A inductive load: 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1200 per hour, cos ø = 0.3) [DC 13] 24V DC 1A inductive load: 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1200 per hour, L/R = 48 ms)				
Mechanical Life		10 million operations minimum (operating frequency 10,800 operations per hour)				
Operating Temperature (Note 5)		–40 to +85°C (no freezing)				
Operating Humidity		5 to 85%RH (no condensation)				
Storage Temperature		–40 to +85°C (no freezing)				
Storage Humidity		5 to 85%RH (no condensation)				
Operating Frequency (rated load)		1200 operations per hour				
Weight (approx.)		20g		23g		

Note 1: Measured using 6V DC,1A voltage drop method.
Note 2: Failure rate level P (reference value)
Note 3: Response time is the time until NO contact opens, after the coil voltage is turned off.
Note 4: With diode: 12ms maximum (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time)
Note 5: See the table below for the current and operating temperature

Socket Specifications

Model	SF1V-4-07L	SF1V-6-07L	SF1V-4-61	SF1V-6-61
Rated Current	6A			
Rated Voltage	250V AC/DC			
Insulation Resistance	1000 MΩ minimum (500V DC megger, between terminals)			
Applicable Wire	0.7 to 1.65 mm^2 (18 AWG to 14 AWG)		—	
Recommended Screw Tightening Torque	0.5 to 0.8 N·m		—	
Screw Terminal Style	M3 slotted Phillips self-tapping screw		—	
Terminal Strength	Wire tensile strength: 50N min.		—	
Dielectric Strength	2500V AC, 1 minute (Between live and dead metal parts, between live parts of different poles)			
Vibration Resistance	Damage limits: 10 to 55 Hz, amplitude 0.75 mm Resonance: 10 to 55 Hz, amplitude 0.75 mm			
Shock Resistance	1000 m/s^2			
Operating Temperature (Note)	–40 to +85°C (no freezing)			
Operating Humidity	5 to 85% RH (no condensation)			
Storage Temperature	–40 to +85°C (no freezing)			
Storage Humidity	5 to 85% RH (no condensation)			
Degree of Protection	IP20 (finger-safe screw terminals)		—	
Weight (approx.)	40g	55g	9g	10g

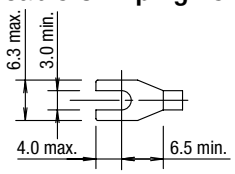
Note: See the table at right for the current and operating temperature.

Operating Temperature (relay, socket)

	Single mounting	Collective mounting	
Operating Temperature	–40˚C to +85˚C	4-pole	–40˚C to +70˚C
		6-pole	–40˚C to +65˚C
Contact Current	6A	6A	
Remarks	When the ambient temperature is over 70°C, lower the contact current at 0.1A/°C. 5NO1NC: Up to 70°C: Keep the total current of NO side to 24A maximum. Over 70°C: Lower the contact current at 0.1A/°C.	4-pole	When the ambient temperature is over 60°C, lower the contact current at 0.1A/°C.
		6-pole	When the ambient temperature is over 50°C, lower the contact current at 0.1A/°C. 5NO1NC: Up to 50°C: Keep the total current of NO side to 24A maximum. Over 50°C: Lower the contact current at 0.1A/°C.

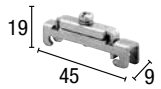
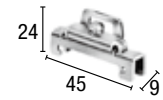
Applicable Crimping Terminal

All dimensions in mm.



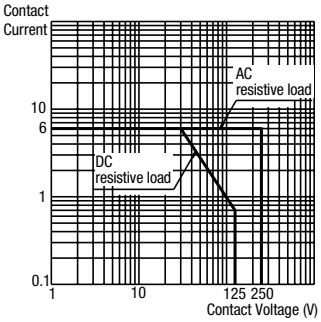
Note: Ring tongue terminals cannot be used.

Accessories

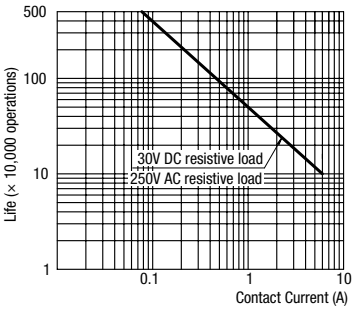
Item	Shape	Specifications	Part No.	Ordering Part No.	Package Quantity	Remarks
DIN Rail		Aluminum Weight: Approx. 200g	BAA1000	BAA1000PN10	10	Length: 1m Width: 35 mm
		Steel Weight: Approx. 320g	BAP1000	BAP1000PN10	10	
End Clip		Metal (zinc plated steel) Weight: Approx. 15g	BNL5	BNL5PN10	10	—
			BNL6	BNL6PN10	10	

Characteristics

Maximum Switching Capacity

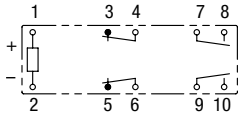


Electrical Life Curve



Notes on Contact Gaps except Welded Contacts

Example: RF1V-2A2B-D24



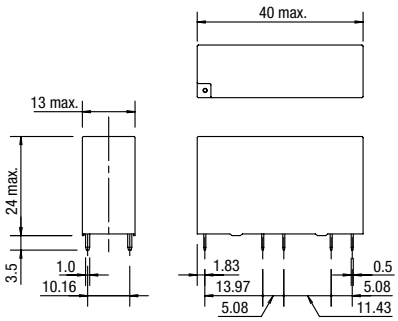
- If the NO contact (7-8 or 9-10) welds, the NC contact (3-4 or 5-6) remains open even when the relay coil is de-energized, maintaining a gap of 0.5 mm minimum. The remaining unwelded NO contact (9-10 or 7-8) is either open or closed.
- If the NC contact (3-4 or 5-6) welds, the NO contact (7-8 or 9-10) remains open even when the relay coil is energized, maintaining a gap of 0.5 mm minimum. The remaining unwelded NC contact (5-6 or 3-4) is either open or closed.

Dimensions

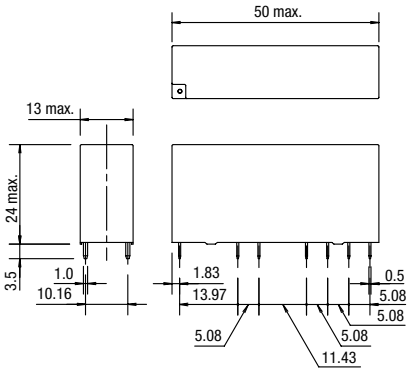
(All dimensions in mm.)

RF1V Relays

RF1V (4-pole)

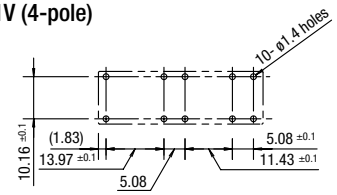


RF1V (6-pole)

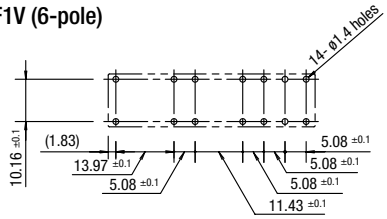


PC Board Terminal Model Mounting Hole Layout (Bottom View)

RF1V (4-pole)



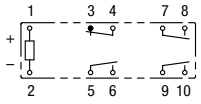
RF1V (6-pole)



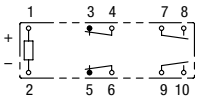
Internal Connection (Bottom View)

RF1V (4-pole)

Without LED Indicator

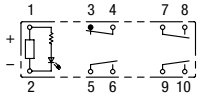


3NO-1NC Contact

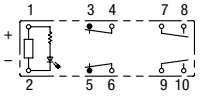


2NO-2NC Contact

With LED Indicator

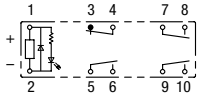


3NO-1NC Contact

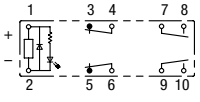


2NO-2NC Contact

With Counter-electromotive Force Diode



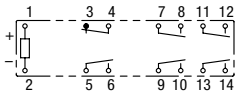
3NO-1NC Contact



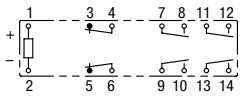
2NO-2NC Contact

RF1V (6-pole)

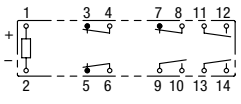
Without LED Indicator



5NO-1NC Contact

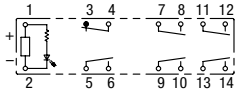


4NO-2NC Contact

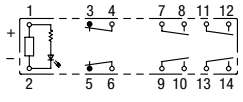


3NO-3NC Contact

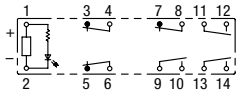
With LED Indicator



5NO-1NC Contact

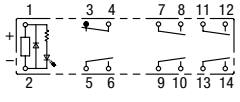


4NO-2NC Contact

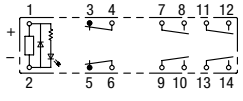


3NO-3NC Contact

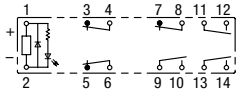
With Counter-electromotive Force Diode



5NO-1NC Contact



4NO-2NC Contact



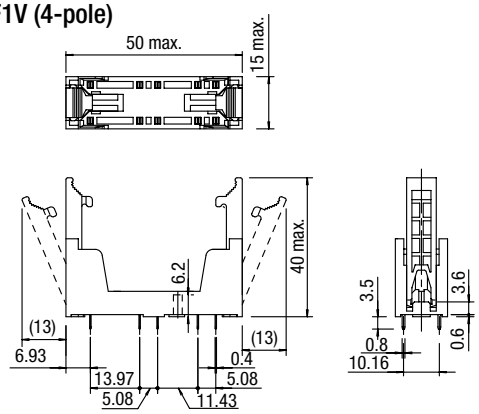
3NO-3NC Contact

Dimensions

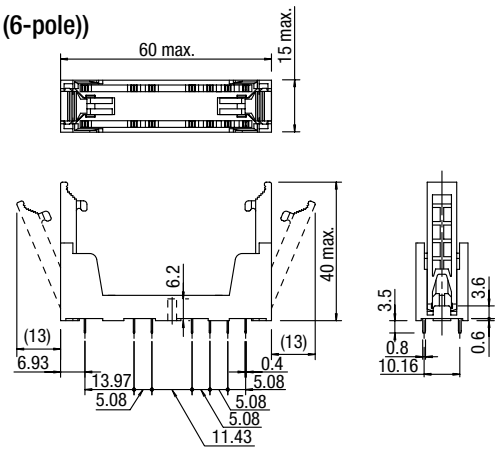
(All dimensions in mm.)

SF1V PC Board Mount Sockets

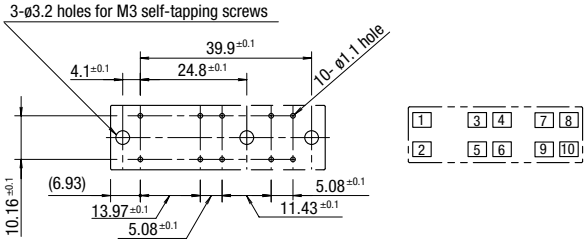
SF1V (4-pole)



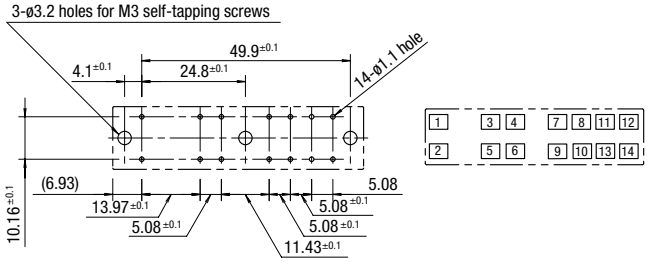
SF1V (6-pole))



PC Board Mounting Hole Layout / Terminal Arrangement (Bottom View)



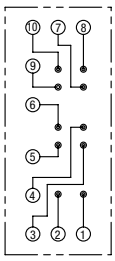
PC Board Mounting Hole Layout / Terminal Arrangement (Bottom View)



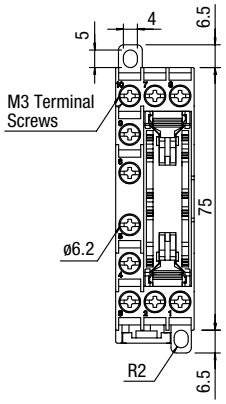
SF1V DIN Rail Mount Socket Dimensions

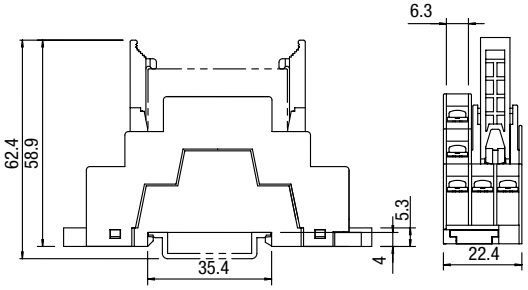
SF1V (4-pole)

(Internal Connection)

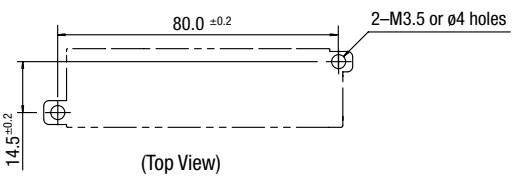


(Top View)





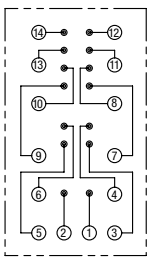
(Panel Mounting Hole Layout)



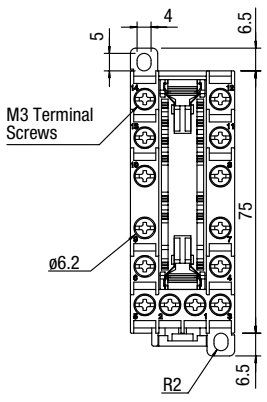
(Top View)

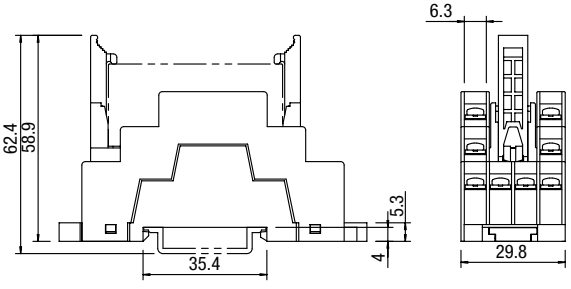
SF1V (6-pole)

(Internal Connection)

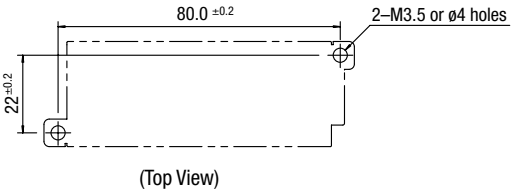


(Top View)





(Panel Mounting Hole Layout)

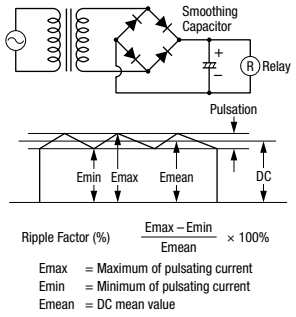


(Top View)

Operating Instructions

1. Driving Circuit for Relays

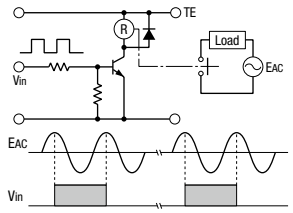
1. To make sure of correct relay operation, apply rated voltage to the relay coil. Pickup and dropout voltages may differ according to operating temperature and conditions.
2. Input voltage for DC coil:
   A complete DC voltage is best for the coil power to make sure of stable operation. When using a power supply containing a ripple voltage, suppress the ripple factor within 5%. When power is supplied through a rectifications circuit, relay operating characteristics, such as pickup voltage and dropout voltage, depend on the ripple factor. Connect a smoothing capacitor for better operating characteristics as shown below.



$$\text{Ripple Factor (\%)} \quad \frac{\text{Emax} - \text{Emin}}{\text{Emean}} \times 100\%$$

Emax = Maximum of pulsating current
Emin = Minimum of pulsating current
Emean = DC mean value

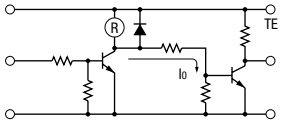
3. Operating the relay in sync with an AC load:



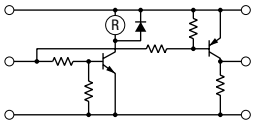
If the relay operates in sync with AC power voltage of the load, the relay life may be reduced. If this is the case, select a relay in consideration of the required reliability for the load. Or, make the relay turn on and off irrespective of the AC power phase or near the point where the AC phase crosses zero voltage.

4. Leakage current while relay is off:

Incorrect

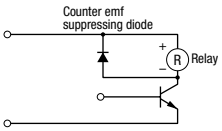


Correct



When driving an element at the same time as the relay operation, special consideration is needed for the circuit design. As shown in the incorrect circuit below, leakage current (Io) flows through the relay coil while the relay is off. Leakage current causes coil release failure or adversely affects the vibration resistance and shock resistance. Design a circuit as shown in the correct example.

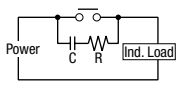
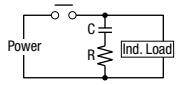
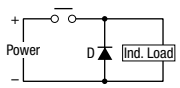
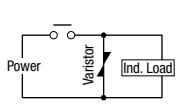
5. Surge suppression for transistor driving circuits: When the relay coil is turned off, a high-voltage pulse is generated. Be sure to connect a diode to suppress the counter electromotive force, or use RF1V with counter-electromotive force diode. Then, the coil release time becomes slightly longer. To shorten the coil release time, connect a Zener diode between the collector and emitter of the controlling transistor. Select a Zener diode with a Zener voltage slightly higher than the power voltage.



6. The coil terminal of the relay has polarity. Connect terminals according to the internal connection diagram. Incorrect wiring may cause malfunction.

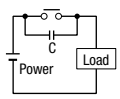
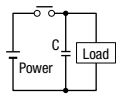
2. Protection for Relay Contacts

1. The contact ratings show maximum values. Make sure that these values are not exceeded even momentarily. When an inrush current flows through the load, the contact may become welded. If this is the case, connect a contact protection circuit, such as a current limiting resistor.
2. Contact protection circuit:
   When switching an inductive load, arcing causes carbides to form on the contacts, resulting in an increased contact resistance. In consideration of contact reliability, contact life, and noise suppression, use of a surge absorbing circuit is recommended. Note that the release time of the load becomes slightly longer. Check the operation using an actual load. Incorrect use of a contact protection circuit will adversely affect switching characteristics. Four typical examples of contact protection circuits are shown in the following table:

RC		This protection circuit can be used when the load impedance is smaller than the RC impedance in an AC load power circuit. R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load C: 0.1 to 1 µF
RC		This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits. R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load C: 0.1 to 1 µF
Diode		This protection circuit can be used for DC load power circuits. Use a diode with the following ratings. Reverse withstand voltage: Power voltage of the load circuit × 10 Forward current: More than the load current
Varistor		This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits. For a best result, when using on a power voltage of 24 to 48V AC/DC, connect a varistor across the load. When using on a power voltage of 100 to 240V AC/DC, connect a varistor across the contacts.

Operating Instructions

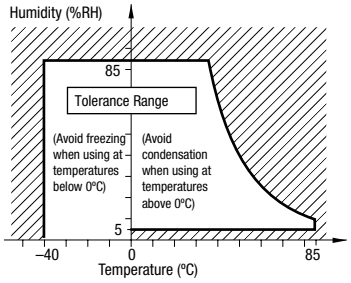
3. Do not use a contact protection circuit as shown below:

	This protection circuit is very effective in arc suppression when opening the contacts. But, the capacitor is charged while the contacts are opened. When the contacts are closed, the capacitor is discharged through the contacts, increasing the possibility of contact welding.
	This protection circuit is very effective in arc suppression when opening the contacts. But, when the contacts are closed, a current flows to charge the capacitor, causing contact welding.

Generally, switching a DC inductive load is more difficult than switching a DC resistive load. Using an appropriate arc suppressor will improve the switching characteristics of a DC inductive load.

3. Usage, transport, and storage conditions

1. Temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure during usage, transport, and storage.
   ① Temperature: –40°C to +85°C (no freezing)
   See E-187 for the current and operating temperature.
   ② Humidity: 5 to 85%RH (no condensation)
   The humidity range varies with temperature. Use within the range indicated in the chart below.
   ③ Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106 kPa
   Operating temperature and humidity range



2. Condensation
   Condensation occurs when there is a sudden change in temperature under high temperature and high humidity conditions. The relay insulation may deteriorate due to condensation.
3. Freezing
   Condensation or other moisture may freeze on the relay when the temperatures is lower than 0°C. This causes problems such as sticking of movable parts or delay in operation.
4. Low temperature, low humidity environments
   Plastic parts may become brittle when used in low temperature and low humidity environments.

4. Panel Mounting

When mounting DIN rail mount sockets on a panel, take the following into consideration.

- Use M3.5 screws, spring washers, and hex nuts.
- For mounting hole layout, see dimensions on E-189.
- Keep the tightening torque within 0.49 to 0.68 N·m. Excessive tightening may cause damage to the socket.

5. Others

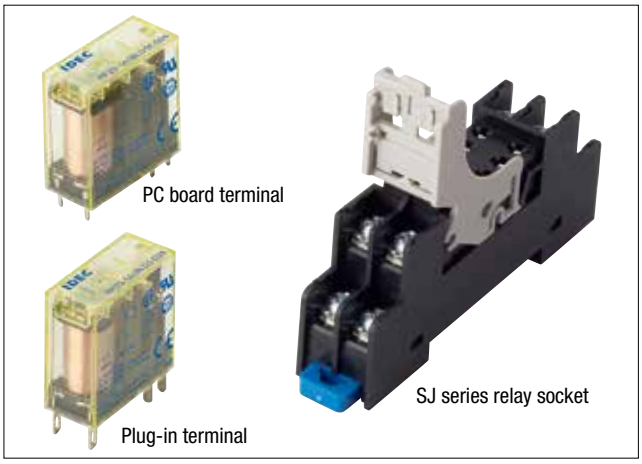
1. General notice
   ① To maintain the initial characteristics, do not drop or shock the relay.
   ② The relay cover cannot be removed from the base during normal operation. To maintain the initial characteristics, do not remove the relay cover.
   ③ Use the relay in environments free from condensation, dust, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S).
   ④ The RF1V relay cannot be washed as it is not a sealed type. Also make sure that flux does not leak to the PC board and enter the relay.
2. Connecting outputs to electronic circuits:
   When the output is connected to a load which responds very quickly, such as an electronic circuit, contact bouncing causes incorrect operation of the load. Take the following measures into consideration.
   ① Connect an integration circuit.
   ② Suppress the pulse voltage due to bouncing within the noise margin of the load.
3. Do not use relays in the vicinity of strong magnetic field, as this may affect relay operation.
4. UL and CSA ratings may differ from product rated values determined by IDEC.

6. Notes on PC Board Mounting

- When mounting 2 or more relays on a PC board, keep a minimum spacing of 10 mm in each direction. If used without spacing of 10 mm, rated current and operating temperature differs. Consult IDEC.
- Manual soldering: Solder the terminals at 400°C within 3 sec.
- Auto-soldering: Preliminary heating at 120°C within 120 sec. Solder at 260°C±5°C within 6 sec.
- Because the terminal part is filled with epoxy resin, do not excessively solder or bend the terminal. Otherwise, air tightness will degrade.
- Avoid the soldering iron from touching the relay cover or the epoxy filled terminal part.
- Use a non-corrosive resin flux.

RF2 2-pole Force Guided Relay / SJ Series Socket

For simple and easy safety measure. Reduce cost and installation space.



Force Guided Relays

Contact Configuration		Terminal Style	LED Indicator	w/diode of reverse polarity coil	Degree of Protection		Rated Coil Voltage	Part No.
					Flux-tight (RTII)	Sealed (RTIII)		
2-pole	SPST-NO + SPST-NC	Plug-in	With	√	√	—	12V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D12
			Without	—	√	—	24V DC	RF2S-1A1B-D24
				√	√	—		RF2S-1A1BD1-D24
			With	√	√	—		RF2S-1A1BLD1-D24
				√	—	√		RF2S-1A1BLD1K-D24
			Without	—	√	—	48V DC	RF2S-1A1B-D48
			With	√	√	—		RF2S-1A1BLD1-D48
				√	—	√		RF2S-1A1BLD1K-D48
	DPDT (*1)		Without	—	√	—	24V DC	RF2S-2C-D24
			Without	√	√	—		RF2S-2CD1-D24
			With	√	√	—		RF2S-2CLD1-D24
			With	√	—	√		RF2S-2CLD1K-D24
	SPST-NO + SPST-NC	PC Board	Without	—	√	—	12V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D12
				—	√	—	24V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D24
				—	—	√		RF2V-1A1BK-D24
				√	√	—		RF2V-1A1BD1-D24
				√	—	√		RF2V-1A1BD1K-D24
			With	√	—	√		RF2V-1A1BLD1K-D24
			Without	—	√	—	48V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D48
	DPDT (*1)		Without	—	√	—	24V DC	RF2V-2C-D24

*1) When using DPDT model as a force guided relay, use in SPST-NO+SPST-NC wiring (EN50205).

• Other part numbers are available. See below (contact IDEC for details).

Part No. Development

RF	2		S		–	1A1B		LD1		K		–	D24	
Series	No. of Poles		Terminal Style			Contact Configuration		Option		Degree of Protection			Rated Coil Voltage	
	2	2-pole	S	Plug-in		1A1B	SPST-NO + SPST-NC	Blank	Standard	Blank	RTII		D12	12V DC
			V	PC Board		2C	DPDT	L	With LED indicator	K	RTIII		D24	24V DC
								D	With diode (Note 1)				D48	48V DC
								D1	With diode of reverse polarity coil (Note 2)					
								LD	With LED indicator & diode (Note 1)					
								LD1	With LED indicator & diode of reverse polarity coil (Note 2)					

Note 1: With diode: terminal 1 –, terminal 8 +

Note 2: With diode of reverse polarity coil: terminal 1 +, terminal 8 –

Note 3: Use this chart for interpreting part numbers. Not all possible variations can be realized.

Standard Ratings

Voltage	UL Rating Resistive		CSA Rating Resistive	
	NO	NC	NO	NC
277V AC	6A	3A	6A	3A
30V DC	6A	3A	6A	3A

Voltage	TÜV Rating Resistive	
	NO	NC
240VAC	6A	3A
24V DC	6A	3A

Ratings

Coil ratings

Rated Voltage (V)	Rated Current (mA) ±15% (at 20°C)		Coil Resistance ±10% (at 20°C)	Operating Characteristics (against rated values at 20°C)			Power Consumption
	Without LED	With LED		Minimum Pickup Voltage	Dropout Voltage	Maximum Allowable Voltage (Note)	
12V DC	58	63	205	75% maximum	10% minimum	110%	Approx. 0.7W
24V DC	29	33	820				
48V DC	14.6	18	3300				

Note: Maximum allowable voltage is the maximum voltage that can be applied to relay coils.

Specifications

Model		**RF2S** (Plug-in Terminal)	**RF2V** (PC board terminal)
No. of Poles		2-pole	
Contact Configuration		SPST-NO + SPST-NC, DPDT	
Disconnecting Means		Micro disconnection	
Contact Resistance (Note 1)		100mΩ maximum	
Contact Material		AgNi+Au-Clad	
Degree of Protection		RTII (flux-tight), RTIII (sealed)	
Rated Load (resistive load)		NO contact: 240V AC, 6A/24V DC, 6A NC contact: 240V AC, 3A/24V DC, 3A	
Contact	Maximum Allowable Power (resistive load)	NO contact: 1440VA/144W, NC contact: 720VA/72W	
	Maximum Allowable Voltage	250V AC, 125V DC	
	Maximum Allowable Current	6A	
Minimum Applicable Load (Note 2)		1V DC, 1mA	
Power Consumption		Approx. 0.7W	
Rated Insulation Voltage		250V	
Insulation Resistance		1000MΩ minimum (500V megger)	
Impulse Withstand Voltage		6000V	
Pollution Degree		2	
Dielectric Strength	Between contact and coil	5000V AC, 1 minute	
	Between contacts of the same pole	4000V AC, 1 minute	
	Between contacts of the different poles	1500V AC, 1 minute	
Operating Time		15ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time)	
Response Time (Note 3)		5ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, without diode) 20ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, with diode)	
Release Time		10ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time, without diode) 25ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time, with diode)	
Vibration Resistance	Operating Extremes	NO contact: 10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.75mm NC contact:10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.2mm	
	Damage Limits	10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.75mm	
Shock Resistance	Operating Extremes	NO contact: 100m/s^2, NC contact: 50m/s^2	
	Damage Limits	1000m/s^2	
Electrical Life		NO contact: 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1,800 per hour) at 240V 6A resistive load or 2A inductive load (power factor 0.4) 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1,800 per hour) at 24V 6A resistive load or 1A inductive load (time constant 48ms) NC contact: 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1,800 per hour) at 240V AC, 3A resistive load or 2A inductive load (power factor 0.4) 100,000 operations minimum (operating frequency 1,800 per hour) at 24V DC, 3A resistive load or 1A inductive load (time constant 48ms)	
Mechanical Life		10 million operations minimum (operating frequency 18,000 operations per hour)	
Operating Temperature		Single mounting: –40 to +70°C (no freezing) Collective mounting: –40 to +55°C (no freezing)	–40 to +70°C (no freezing)
Operating Humidity		5 to 85%RH (no condensation)	
Storage Temperature		–40 to +85°C (no freezing)	
Weight (approx.)		18g (without LED/diode), 20g (with LED/with diode/with LED & diode)	

• Above values are initial values.

Note 1: Measured using 5V DC, 1A voltage drop method.

Note 2: Failure rate level P, reference value

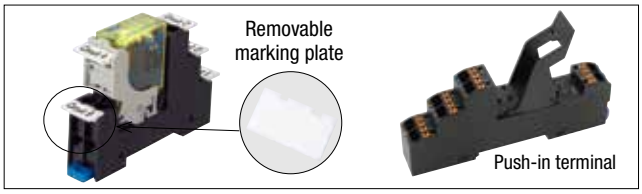
Note 3: Response time is the time until NO contact opens, after the coil voltage is turned off.

SJ Series Relay Socket

(Standard screw terminal and Fingersafe screw terminal)

(Push-in terminal)

• See website for details on approvals and standards.
Note: Sockets can be used on RF2S (Plug-in terminal) only.



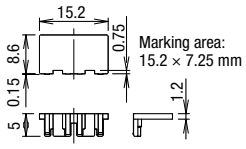
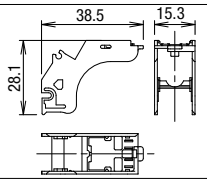
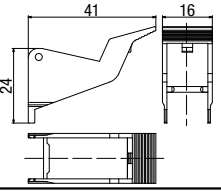
Sockets

Package Quantity: 1

Terminal Style		Part No.	Ordering No.	Package Quantity
DIN-rail Socket (*1)	Standard Screw Terminal (*2)	SJ2S-05B	SJ2S-05B	1
	Fingersafe Screw Terminal (*2)	SJ2S-07L	SJ2S-07L	1
	Push-in Terminal	SJ2S-21L	SJ2S-21L	1
PC Board Socket		SJ2S-61	SJ2S-61PN10	10
		SJ2S-61	SJ2S-05PN50	50

*1) Release lever is supplied with the socket.
*2) Terminal number marking in white also available. Add "W" to the Part No.
Example: SJ2S-07LW
• See website for details on PC board socket.

Accessories and Replacement Parts (for DIN-rail Socket)

Description/Shape		Applicable Socket Part No.	Material	Part No.	Ordering No.	Package Quantity	Remarks
Removable Marking Plate		SJ2S-05B SJ2S-07L	Plastic (white)	SJ9Z-PW	SJ9Z-PWPN10	10	
		SJ2S-21L		SJ9Z-P2100W	SJ9Z-P2100W		(*4)
Jumper (*3)	For 2 sockets	SJ2S-05B SJ2S-07L	Nickel-coated brass with polypropylene coating	SJ9Z-JF2	SJ9Z-JF2PN10		Terminal centers: 15.5mm Rated current: 12A
	For 5 sockets			SJ9Z-JF5	SJ9Z-JF5PN10		
	For 8 sockets			SJ9Z-JF8	SJ9Z-JF8PN10		
	For 10 sockets			SJ9Z-JF10	SJ9Z-JF10PN10		
	For 2 sockets	SJ2S-21L	Zinc-plated steel with polybutylene terephthalate coating	SJ9Z-J2102A	SJ9Z-J2102A		A2 terminal of the coil is connected. The rated current is 2A.
Release Lever (with integrated marking plate) 		SJ2S-05B SJ2S-07L	Plastic (gray)	SJ9Z-CM	SJ9Z-CMPN05	5	 When not using marking plate
Release Lever 		SJ2S-21L	Plastic	SJ9Z-C21R	SJ9Z-C21R	10	

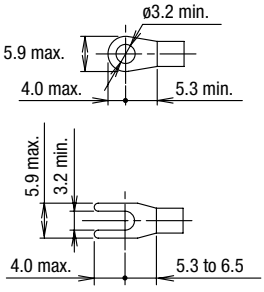
*3) Ensure that the total current to the jumper does not exceed the maximum current. *4) Used for Push-in terminals.

Socket Specifications

Model		SJ2S-05B/-07L (DIN Rail Socket)	SJ2S-61 (PC Board Socket)	SJ2S-21L (Push-in Terminal Socket)
Rated Current		8A		
Rated Insulation Voltage		250V AC/DC		300V AC/DC (*6)
Applicable Wire		2mm²	–	Solid wire / stranded wire: 0.14 to 1.5mm², AWG26 to 16 Stranded wire with ferrule (without insulated cover): 0.5 to 1.5mm², AWG20 to 16 Stranded wire with ferrule (with insulated cover): 0.14 to 1.0mm², AWG26 to 18
Applicable Cripming Terminal		See the dimensions shown at right	–	–
Recommended Tightening Torque		0.6 to 1.0 N·m	–	–
Screw Terminal Style		M3 slotted Phillips screw (self-lifting)	–	–
Terminal Strength		Wire tensile strength: 50N minimum	–	–
Dielectric Strength (*5)	Between contact and coil	4000V AC, 1 min.	5000V AC, 1 min.	2500V AC, 1 min. (between live and dead metal parts, between live metal parts of the different poles)
	Between contacts of the same pole	1000V AC, 1 min.		
	Between contacts of the different pole	3000V AC, 1 min.		
Vibration Resistance	Damage limits	90m/s²		10 to 55 Hz, amplitude 1.5 mm
	Resonance	Frequency 10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.75mm		
Shock Resistance (damage limits)		1000m/s²		50G (when using release lever)
Operating Temperature		–40 to +70°C (no freezing)		
Operating Humidity		5 to 85% RH (no condensation)		
Storate Temperature		–55 to +85°C (no freezing)		–40 to +70°C (no freezing)
Degree of Protection (Screw Terminal)		SJ2S-07L: IP20 (IEC 60529)	–	–
Weight		34g	4.5g	43g

*5) The above are same when used with a RF2 force guided relay. *6) When using the socket with RF2S Force Guided Relay, the rated insulation voltage is 150V AC/DC.

Applicable Crimping Terminal



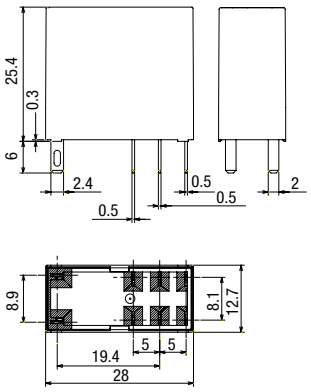
Note: Ring terminal cannot be used on SJ2S-0L. See Cat. No. EP1728 for applicable terminals on Push-in terminals.

Dimensions

(All dimensions in mm.)

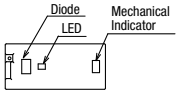
Relay Dimensions

RF2S (plug-in terminal) Standard (without LED/diode)

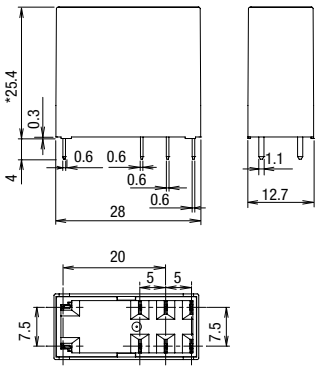


* With LED/diode: 28.4

With LED/diode

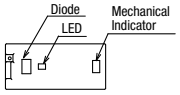


RF2V (PC board terminal) Standard (without LED/diode)



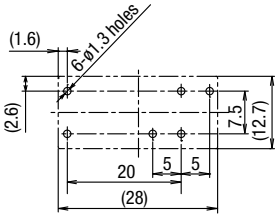
* With LED/diode: 28.4

With LED/diode

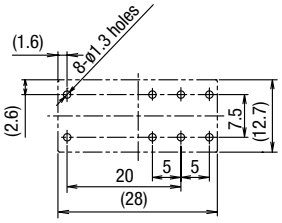


PC Board Terminal Mounting Hole Layout (Bottom View)

RF2V (SPST-NO + SPST-NC)

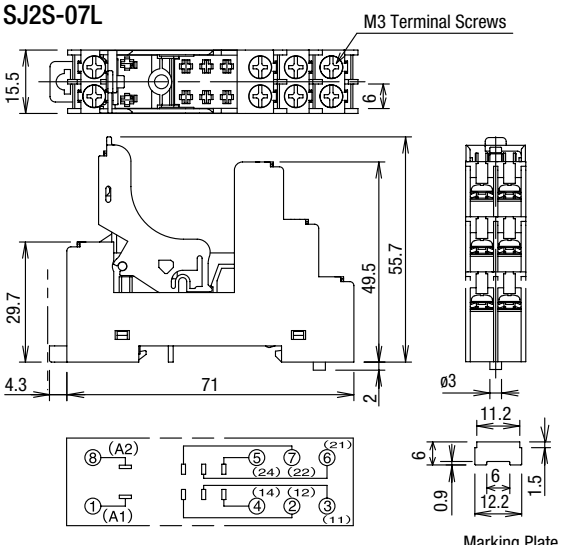


RF2V (DPDT)



Socket Dimensions

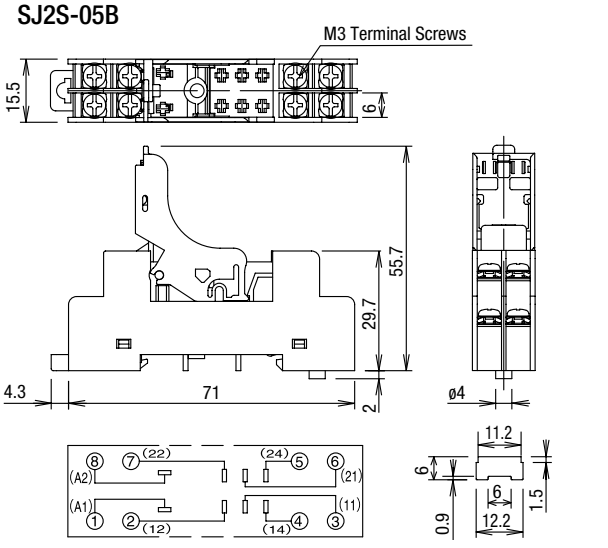
SJ2S-07L



(Top View)

Marking Plate
(integrated with release lever)

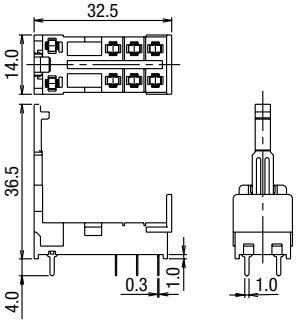
SJ2S-05B



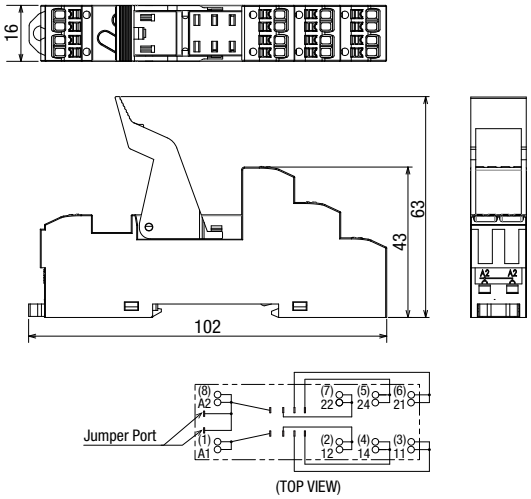
(Top View)

Marking Plate
(integrated with release lever)

SJ2S-61



SJ2S-21L



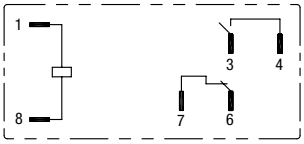
(TOP VIEW)

Dimensions

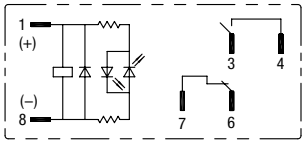
(All dimensions in mm.)

Internal Connection (Bottom View)

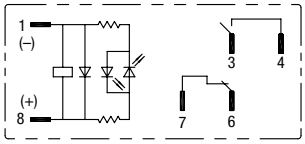
RF2*-1A1B-☐
Standard



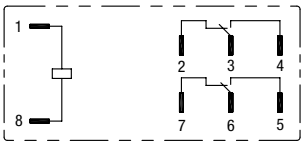
RF2*-1A1BLD1-☐
With LED indicator + diode of reverse polarity coil



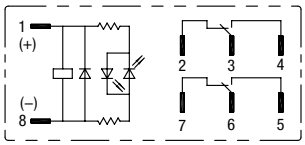
RF2*-1A1BLD-☐
With LED indicator + diode



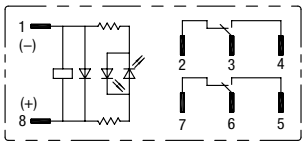
RF2*-2C-☐
Standard



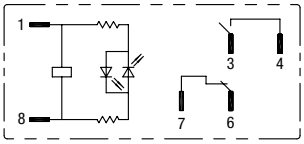
RF2*-2CLD1-☐
With LED indicator + diode of reverse polarity coil



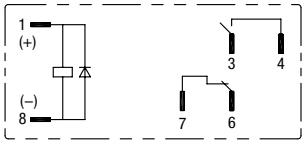
RF2*-2CLD-☐
With LED indicator + diode



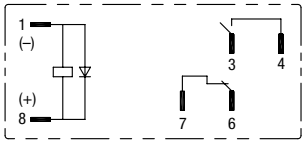
RF2*-1A1BL-☐
With LED indicator



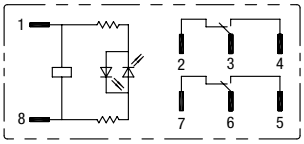
RF2*-1A1BD1-☐
With diode of reverse polarity coil



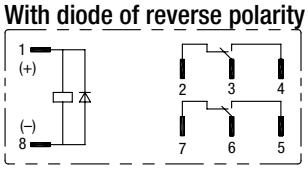
RF2*-1A1BD-☐
With diode



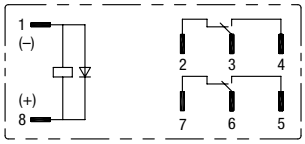
RF2*-2CL-☐
With LED indicator



RF2*-2CD1-☐
With diode of reverse polarity coil



RF2*-2CD-☐
With diode

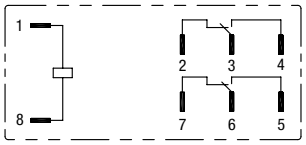


- Relays with diode have polarity. Take polarity into consideration when wiring.
- When using DPDT model as a force guided relay, use in SPST-NO + SPST-NC wiring (EN50205).

Operating Instructions

1. When using DPDT model as a force guided relay

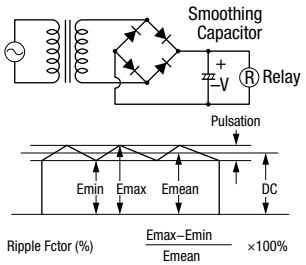
Use in SPST-NO + SPST-NC wiring according to EN50205 (2002)
RF2*-2C-☐
Standard



Example:
Use terminal 3-4 as NO contact and 6-7 as NC contact. Or terminal 2-3 as NC contact and terminal 5-6 as NO contact.

2. Driving Circuit for Relays

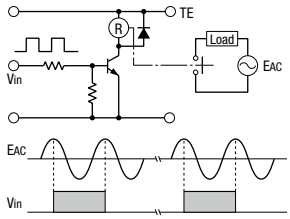
2-1. To make sure of correct relay operation, apply rated voltage to the relay coil. Pickup and dropout voltages may differ according to operating temperature and conditions.
2-2. Input voltage for DC coil:
A complete DC voltage is best for the coil power to make sure of stable operation. When using a power supply containing a ripple voltage, suppress the ripple factor within 5%. When power is supplied through a rectification circuit, the relay operating characteristics, such as pickup voltage and dropout voltage, depend on the ripple factor. Connect a smoothing capacitor for better operating characteristics as shown below.



$$\text{Ripple Fctor (\%)} = \frac{E_{max} - E_{min}}{E_{mean}} \times 100\%$$

Emax = Maximum pulsating current
Emin = Minimum of pulsating current
Emean = DC mean value

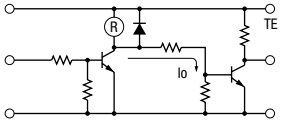
2-3. Operating the relay in sync with an AC load:



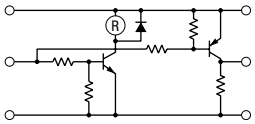
If the relay operates in sync with AC power voltage of the load, the relay life may be reduced. If this is the case, select a relay in consideration of the required reliability for the load. Or, make the relay turn on and off irrespective of the AC power phase or near the point where the AC phase crosses zero voltage.

2-4. Leakage current while relay is OFF
When driving an element at the same time as the relay operation, special consideration is needed for the circuit design. As shown in the incorrect circuit at right, leakage current (Io) flows through the relay coil while the relay is off.
Leakage current causes coil release failure or adversely affects the vibration resistance and shock resistance. Design a circuit as shown in the correct example.

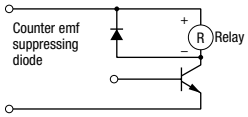
Correct



Incorrect



2-5. Surge suppression for transistor driving circuits:
When the relay coil is turned off, a high-voltage pulse is generated. Be sure to connect a diode to suppress the counter electromotive force. Then, the coil release time becomes slightly longer. To shorten the coil release time, connect a Zener diode between the collector and emitter of the controlling transistor. Select a Zener diode with a Zener voltage slightly higher than the power voltage.



2-6. The coil terminal of the relay has polarity.
Connect terminals according to the internal connection diagram. Incorrect wiring may cause malfunction.

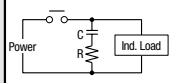
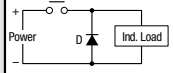
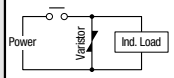
Operating Instructions

3. Protection for Relay Contacts

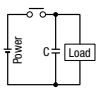
3-1. The contact ratings show maximum values. Make sure that these values are not exceeded. When an inrush current flows through the load, the contact may become welded. If this is the case, connect a contact protection circuit, such as a current limiting resistor.

3-2. Contact protection circuit:

When switching an inductive load, arcing causes carbides to form on the contacts, resulting in an increased contact resistance. In consideration of contact reliability, contact life, and noise suppression, use of a surge absorbing circuit is recommended. Note that the release time of the load becomes slightly longer. Check the operation using an actual load. Incorrect use of a contact protection circuit will adversely affect switching characteristics. Four typical examples of contact protection circuits are shown in the following table:

RC		This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits. R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load. C: 0.1 to 1 µF
Diode		This protection circuit can be used for DC load power circuits. Use a diode with the following ratings. Reverse withstand voltage: Power voltage of the load circuit × 10 Forward current: More than the load current
Varistor		This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load powercircuits. For the best result, when using on a power voltage of 24 to 48V AC/DC, connect a varistor across the load. When using on a power voltage of 100 to 240V AC/DC, connect a varistor across the contacts.

3-3. Do not use a contact protection circuit as shown below:

	This protection circuit is very effective in arc suppression when opening the contacts. But, when the contacts are closed, a current flows to charge the capacitor, causing contact welding.

Generally, switching a DC inductive load is more difficult than switching a DC resistive load. Using an appropriate arc suppressor will improve the switching characteristics of a DC inductive load.

4. Usage, transport, and storage conditions

4-1. Condensation

Condensation occurs when there is a sudden change in temperature under high temperature and high humidity conditions. The relay insulation may deteriorate due to condensation.

4-2. Freezing

Condensation or other moisture may freeze on the relay when the temperatures is lower than 0ºC. This causes problems such as sticking of movable parts or delay in operation.

4-3. Low temperature, low humidity environments

Plastic parts may become brittle when used in low temperature and low humidity environments.

5. Other Notices

5-1. General notice:

① To maintain the initial characteristics, do not drop or shock the relay.

② The relay cover cannot be removed from the base during normal operation. To maintain the initial characteristics, do not remove the relay cover.

③ Use the relay in environments free from condensation, dust, sulfur dioxide (SO2), and hydrogen sulfide (H2S).

④ RTII model cannot be washed as it is not a sealed type. Also make sure that flux does not leak to the PC board and enter the relay.

⑤ Make sure that the voltage applied to the coil cotinuously does not exceed the maximum allowable voltage.

5-2. Connecting outputs to electronic circuits:

When the output is connected to a load which responds very quickly, such as an electronic circuit, contact bouncing causes incorrect operation of the load. Take the following measures into consideration.

① Connect an integration circuit.

② Suppress the pulse voltage due to bouncing within the noise margin of the load.

5-3. Do not use relays in the vicinity of strong magnetic fields, as this may affect relay operation.

5-4. UL and CSA ratings may differ from product rated values determined by IDEC.

5-5. Others

• Shock Resistance

For the best shock resistance, it is ideal to install the RF2 relay so that the armature movent is perpendicular to the direction of vibration/ shock.

• Life

Large loads that causes arcs may result in the contact material scattered off, accumulating around the contact. This will degrade insulation resistance between the circuits. Make sure that the relay is mounted in the correct direction.

• Counter-electromotive force model (diode)

Counter-electromotive force diode model has polarity. The diode absorbs counter-electromotive force of relay coil. When excessive external surge voltage is anticipated, take additional counter-electromotive force measures. Otherwise the diode may be damaged. When using general purpose relays and force guided relays closely, use of a marking plate (optional) on the release lever or socket is recommended, so that force guided relay can be recognized easily.

6. Notes on PC Board Mounting

- When mounting two or more relays on a PC board, keep a minimum spacing of 5 mm in each direction. If used without spacing of 10 mm, rated current and operating temperature differs. Consult IDEC.
- Manual soldering: Solder the terminals at 350°C within 3 sec.
- Auto-soldering: Preliminary heating at 120°C within 60 sec. Solder at 250°C within 4 to 5 sec.
- Because the terminal part is filled with epoxy resin, do not excessively solder or bend the terminal. Otherwise, air tightness will degrade.
- Avoid the soldering iron from touching the relay cover or the epoxy filled terminal part. Use a non-corrosive resin flux.
- Do not install the relay on the PC board in the way the PC board is bent, otherwise copper foil may be cut or solder may be displaced after operating for a long time or due to vibration, degrading the relay's performance.
- When multiple PC boards with relays are mounted to a rack, the temperature may rise excessively. When mounting relays, leave enough space so that heat will not build up, and so that the relays' ambient temperature remains within the specified operating temperature range.

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IDEC:
RF1V-3A1BL-D24