RF2 2-pole Force Guided Relay / SJ Series Socket

For simple and easy safety measures - reduce costs and installation space.

- 2-pole force guided relay to reduce cost and installation space.
- Force guided contact mechanism (EN50205 Type A TÜV approved).
- Reinforced insulation between coil and contact and contacts of different poles.
- Mechanical indicator shows contact status.
- Two terminal styles socket mounting and PC board mounting.
- RTIII degree of protection, LED, diode models available.
- Can be used with SJ series relay socket.

Applicable Standards	Mark	Certification Organization /File No.	
UL60947-4-1A	71	UL/Recognition File No. E55996	
CSA C22.2 No.14	() ()	CSA File No. LR35144	
EN50205		TUV SUD	
EN61810-1	CE	EU Low Voltage Directive	



Force Guided Relays

C	Contact	Terminal	LED	/Dia da	Degree of Pro	tection (Note)	Rated	Devt Ne				
Con	figuration	Style	Indicator	w/Diode	Flux-tight (RTII)	Sealed (RTIII)	Coil Voltage	Part No.				
			With	1	1		12V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D12				
							Without	—	1			RF2S-1A1B-D24
			without	1	1		24V DC	RF2S-1A1BD1-D24				
			With	1	1		24V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D24				
		Plug-in	VVIth	1		1		RF2S-1A1BLD1K-D24				
		ST-NO + ST-NC	Without	—	1			RF2S-1A1B-D48				
	ODOTNO			\ \ /;+b	1	1		48V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D48			
0			With	1		1		RF2S-1A1BLD1K-D48				
2-pole	3F31-INC			—	1		12V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D12				
									—	1		
			Without	—		1		RF2V-1A1BK-D24				
		PC		1	1		24V DC	RF2V-1A1BD1-D24				
		Board		1		1		RF2V-1A1BD1K-D24				
			With	1		1		RF2V-1A1BLD1K-D24				
			Without	—	1		48V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D48				
	DPDT		Without	—	1		24V DC	RF2V-2C-D24				

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

Part No. Development

RF	2	S	-	1A1B		LD1		К	-	l	D24
Series	No. of Poles	Terminal Style	Cont	act Configuration		Option		ree of			ed Coil
	2 2-pole	S Plug-in	1A1B	SPST-NO + SPST-NC	Blank	Standard		ection			oltage
		V PC Board	IAID	SPST-NC	1	With LED indicator	Blank	RTII		D12	12V DC
		V I O Dould	2C	DPDT	-		К	RTIII		D24	24V DC
					D	With diode (Note 1)				D48	48V DC
		ninal 1 –, terminal 8			D1	With diode of reverse				040	401 00
Note 2: V	Vith diode of re	everse polarity coil:	terminal 1	+, terminal 8 –		polarity coil (Note 2)					

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.

ID	With LED indicator &
LD	diode (Note 1)
	With LED indicator &
LD1	diode of reverse polarity
	coil (Note 2)

Ratings Coil ratings

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

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

Standard Ratings

	Voltage	UL Rating Resistive		CSA Rating Resistive		Valtaga	TÜV Rating Resistive	
		NO	NC	NO	NC	Voltage	NO	NC
	277V AC	6A	ЗA	6A	ЗA	240VAC	6A	ЗA
_	30V DC	6A	ЗA	6A	ЗA	 24V DC	6A	ЗA

Specifications

Model		RF2S (Plug-in Terminal)	RF2V (PC board terminal)				
No. of Poles		2-pole					
Contact Con	figuration	SPST-NO + SPST-NC, DPDT					
Disconnectir		Micro disconnection					
	istance (Note 1)	100mΩ n					
Contact Mate		AqNi+A					
Degree of Pr		RTII (flux-tight)					
<u> </u>	(resistive load)	NO contact: 240V A NC contact: 240V A	AC, 6A/24V DC, 6A				
Orinteet	Maximum Allowable Power (resistive load)	NO contact: 1440VA/144W	/, NC contact: 720VA/72W				
Contact	Maximum Allowable Voltage	250V AC,	125V DC				
	Maximum Allowable Current	6/	Α				
Minimum Ap	plicable Load (Note 2)	1V DC	, 1mA				
Power Consi	umption	Approx	0.7W				
Rated Insula	tion Voltage	250	0V				
Insulation Re	esistance	1000MΩ minimun	n (500V megger)				
Impulse With	istand Voltage	600	00V				
Pollution Deg	gree	2	2				
.	Between contact and coil	5000V AC, 1 minute					
Dielectric Strength	Between contacts of the same pole	4000V AC	, 1 minute				
Strength	Between contacts of the different poles	1500V AC, 1 minute					
Operating Ti	me	15ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time)					
Response Ti	me (Note 3)	5ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, without diode) 20ms max. (at the rated coil voltage, with diode)					
Release Tim	e	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					
nesisiance	Damage Limits	10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.75mm					
Shock	Operating Extremes	NO contact: 100m/s ² , NC contact: 50m/s ²					
Resistance	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 I	_ife	10 million operations minimum (operating	g frequency 18,000 operations per hour)				
Operating Te	mperature	Single mounting: -40 to +70°C (no freezing) Collective mounting: -40 to +55°C (no freezing)	-40 to +70°C (no freezing)				
Operating H	umidity	5 to 85%RH (no	condensation)				
Storage Tem	perature	-40 to +85°C	(no freezing)				
Weight (app		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.

Socket Standards & Certification

Applicable Standards	Mark	Certification Organization/File No.
UL508	77	UL Recognition File No. E62437
CSA C22.2 No.14	(SP)	CSA File No. LR84913
EN60999-1 (Note 1) EN60664-1 (Note 2)	CE	EU Low Voltage Directive

Note 1: Fingersafe screw terminal only.

Note 2: PC board terminal only.

Sockets

DIN-rail Socket

Terminal Style	No. of Poles	Terminal No. Marking Color	Part No.	
Standard Screw Terminal	2	White	SJ2S-05BW	
Fingersafe Screw Terminal	2	white	SJ2S-07LW	

• Release lever is supplied with the socket.

Note: Sockets can be used on RF2S (Plug-in terminal) only.

PC Board Socket

No. of Poles	Part No.
2	SJ2S-61

• Release lever is supplied with the socket.

Socket Specifications

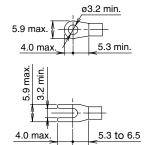
Model		SJ2S-05B/-07L	SJ2S-61	
Mounting		DIN Rail	PC Board	
Rated Current		8/	A	
Rated Insulation	n Voltage	250V A	AC/DC	
Applicable Wire		2mm ²	-	
Applicable Cripr	ning Terminal	See dimensions below	-	
Recommended	Tightening Torque	0.6 to 1.0 N·m	_	
Screw Terminal	Style	M3 slotted Phillips screw (self-lifting)	-	
Terminal Streng	th	Wire tensile strength: 50N minimum	_	
	Between contact and coil	4000V AC, 1 minute	5000V AC, 1 minute	
Dielectric Strength (Note)	Between contacts of the same pole	1000V AC	, 1 minute	
	Between contacts of the different pole	3000V AC	, 1 minute	
Vibration	Damage limits	90m/s ²		
Resistance	Resonance	Frequency 10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.75mm		
Shock Resistan	ce (damage limits)	1000	m/s²	
Operating Temp	perature	-40 to +70°C	(no freezing)	
Operating Humi	dity	5 to 85% RH (no	condensation)	
Storate Temperature		–55 to +85°C	(no freezing)	
Storage Humidit	ty	5 to 85% RH (no condensation)		
Degree of Prote	ction (Screw Terminal)	SJ2S-07L: IP20 (IEC 60529)	_	
Weight		34g	4.5g	

Note: The above are same when used with a RF2 force guided relay.

Accessories

Descript	ion/Shape	Material	Part No.	Remarks
Removable Marking Plate		Plastic (white)	SJ9Z-PW	
	For 2 sockets		SJ9Z-JF2	Terminal centers: 15.5mm
Jumper	For 5 sockets	Nickel-coated brass with	SJ9Z-JF5	Rated current: 12A
	For 8 sockets	polypropylene	SJ9Z-JF8	Ensure that the total current to the jumper does not exceed the
	For 10 sockets		SJ9Z-JF10	maximum current.

Applicable Crimping Terminal



Note: Ring terminal cannot be used on SJ2S-0L.

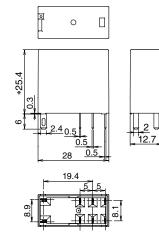
Replacement Parts

Description/Shape	Material	Part No.	Dimensions (mm)
Release Lever (with integrated marking plate)			
	Plastic (gray)	SJ9Z-CM	When not using marking plate

3

Relay Dimensions

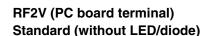
RF2S (plug-in terminal) Standard (without LED/diode)

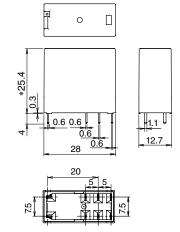


* With LED/diode: 28.4

With LED/diode





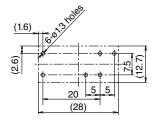


* With LED/diode: 28.4

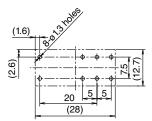
With LED/diode Diode Mechanical Indicator LEC ħΰ ď

PC Board Terminal Mounting Hole Layout (Bottom View)

RF2V (SPST-NO + SPST-NC)

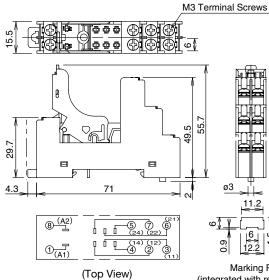


RF2V (DPDT)

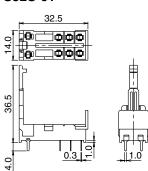


Socket Dimensions

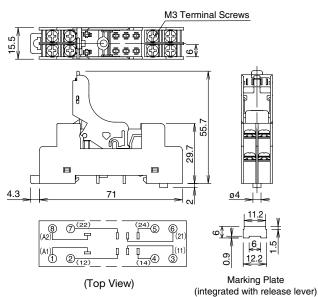
SJ2S-07L



SJ2S-61



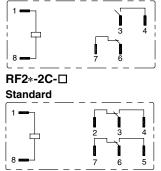
Marking Plate (integrated with release lever)



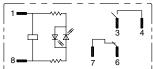
SJ2S-05B

Internal Connection (Bottom View)

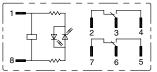




RF2*-1A1BL-□ With LED indicator

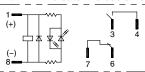


RF2∗-2CL-□ With LED indicator

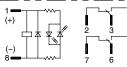


RF2∗-1A1BLD1-□

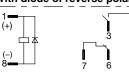
With LED indicator + diode of reverse polarity coil



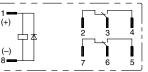
RF2*-2CLD1-□ With LED indicator + diode of reverse polarity coil



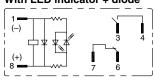
RF2*-1A1BD1-□ With diode of reverse polarity coil



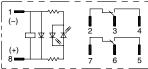
RF2∗-2CD1-□ With diode of reverse polarity coil



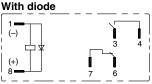
RF2∗-1A1BLD-□ With LED indicator + diode



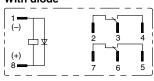
RF2*-2CLD-□ With LED indicator + diode



RF2∗-1A1BD-□



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).

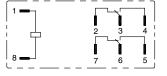
Operating Instructions

1. When using DPDT model as a force guided relay

Use in SPST-NO + SPST-NC wiring according to EN50205 (2002)

RF2*-2C-□





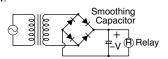
Example:

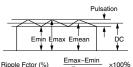
Use terminal 3-4 as NO contact and 6-7 as NC contact. Or terminal 2-3 as NC contact and terminal 5-6 as NO contact.

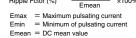
2. Driving Circuit for Relays

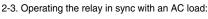
2-1. To make sure of correct relay operation, apply rated voltage to the relay coil. Pickup and dropout voltages may differ according to operating temperature and conditions.2-2. Input voltage for DC coil:

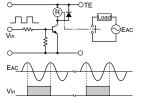
A complete DC voltage is best for the coil power to make sure of stable operation. When using a power supply containing a ripple voltage, suppress the ripple factor within 5%. When power is supplied through a rectification circuit, the relay operating characteristics, such as pickup voltage and dropout voltage, depend on the ripple factor. Connect a smoothing capacitor for better operating characteristics as shown below.





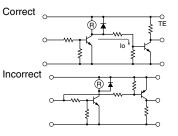






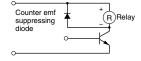
If the relay operates in sync with AC power voltage of the load, the relay life may be reduced. If this is the case, select a relay in consideration of the required reliability for the load. Or, make the relay turn on and off irrespective of the AC power phase or near the point where the AC phase crosses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



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.

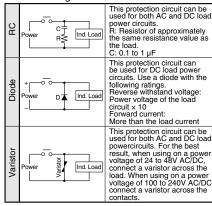
3. Protection for Relay Contacts

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.

Operating Instructions

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 con-sideration 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:



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 0°C. 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. S 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.

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 mov-ent 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-electromo-tive 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

Auto-soldering: Preliminary heating at 120°C within 60 sec.
Auto-soldering: Preliminary heating at 120°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 re-lay 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, de-grading 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 re-mains within the specified operating temperature range.

RF1V Force Guided Relay / SF1V Relay Socket (4-pole/6-pole)

- Compact and EN compliant RF1V force guided relays.
- Force guided contact mechanism (EN50205 Type A TÜV approved)
- Contact configuration

IDEC

- 4-pole (2NO-2NC, 3NO-1NC), 6-pole (4NO-2NC, 5NO-1NC, 3NO-3NC) • Built-in LED indicator available.
- Fast response time (8 ms maximum).
- High shock resistance (200 m/s2 minimum)
- Finger-safe DIN rail mount socket and PC board mount socket.

Specifications and other descriptions in this brochure are subject to change without notice.

IDEC CORPORATION

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