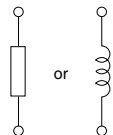
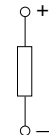


# Definition of Relay Terminology

## COIL (also referred to as primary or input)

### 1. Coil Designation

Single side stable type	
Non-polarized	Polarized
	

### 2. Rated Coil Voltage

The voltage applied to the operating coil during normal use of the relay. The expected life and other guaranteed values are based on the rated coil voltage.

### 3. Rated Operating Current

The value of current flow in the coil when rated voltage is applied on the coil

### 4. Rated Operating Power

The value of power used by the coil at rated voltage.  
(Rated Operating Power = Rated Coil Voltage × Rated Operating Current.)

### 5. Coil Resistance

This is the DC resistance of the coil in DC type relays for the temperature conditions listed in the catalog. (Note that for certain types of relays, the DC resistance may be for temperatures other than the standard 20°C 68°F.)

### 6. Operate (Set) Voltage

As the voltage on an unoperated relay is increased, the value which all contacts must function.

### 7. Release (Reset) Voltage

As the voltage on an operated relay is decreased, the value which all contacts must revert to their unoperated position. In the catalog, operate voltage and release voltage values are usually indicated for when the temperature condition is 20°C 68°F, however, for some relays, the values are indicated for when the temperature condition is 25°C 77°F.

### 8. Maximum Applied Voltage




The maximum voltage within the allowable range that can be applied to the operating coil. Continuous operation at this maximum value, however, is not allowable. Since the value depends on the ambient temperature, for each type, please check the value listed in the catalog.

## CONTACTS (secondary or output)

### 1. Contact Arrangement

Denotes the contact mechanism and number of contacts in the contact circuit.

### 2. Contact Symbols

Form A contacts (normally open contacts)	Form B contacts (normally closed contacts)	Form C contacts (changeover contacts)
		

Form A contacts are also called N.O. contacts or make contacts. Form B contacts are also called N.C. contacts or break contacts. Form C contacts are also called transfer contacts.

### 3. Rated Switching Capacity

Derived from the contact voltage and contact current, this is the reference value that determines the performance of the switching section.

### 4. Maximum Carrying Current

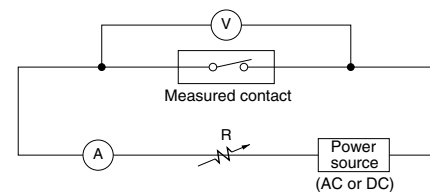
The maximum value for carrying current through the contact section. It is necessary to pay attention to carrying conditions during use.

### 5. Continuous Carrying Current

The current that, when the contact is closed, without raising beyond the specified limits the temperature of the relay contact and all other parts, can continuously carrying the contact section.

### 6. Contact Resistance

This value is the combined resistance of the resistance when the contacts are touching each other, the resistance of the terminals and contact spring. The contact resistance is measured using the voltage-drop method as shown below. The measuring currents are designated.



Ⓐ: Ammeter Ⓥ: Voltmeter Ⓡ: Variable resistor

### Test Currents

Rated Contact Current or Switching Current (A)	Test Current (mA)
1 or more	1,000

In general, for relays with a contact rating of 1A or more, measure using the voltage-drop method at 1A 6V DC.

## ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE

### 1. Insulation Resistance

The resistance value between all mutually isolated conducting sections of the relay, i.e. between coil and contacts, across open contacts and between coil or contacts to any core or frame at ground potential. This value is for the relay alone, and does not take into consideration the solder land on the PC board or other factors.

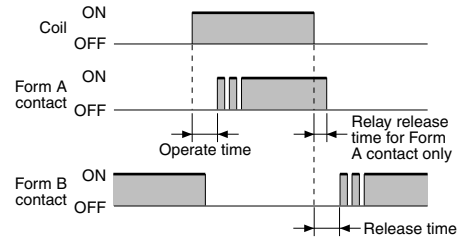
- (1) Between contact and coil: between all contact terminals and coil terminals
- (2) Between open contacts: between open contact terminals
- (3) Between contact sets: between contact sets terminals

### 2. Dielectric Strength

When a high voltage is applied for 1 minute at the same points where insulated resistance is measured, the limit value for non-occurrence of dielectric breakdown. Leakage current is usually set at 10 mA. In special cases, however, it may be set at 1 mA or 3 mA.

### 3. Operate (Set) Time

The elapsed time from the initial application of power to the coil, until the closure of the Form A (normally open) contacts. This time does not include any bounce time.



### 4. Release (Reset) Time

The elapsed time from the initial removal of coil power until the reclosure of the Form B (normally closed) contacts. This time does not include any bounce time. Or, for relays with only Form A contact (1 Form A, 2 Form A), the time taken until the contact opens.

### 5. Contact Bounce (Time)

Generally expressed in time (ms), this refers to the intermittent switching phenomenon of the contacts which occurs due to the collision between the movable metal parts or contacts, when the relay is operated or released.

## MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE AND LIFE

### 1. Shock Resistance

Shock resistance is categorized as either functional shock or destructive shock, which are defined below.

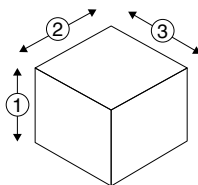
#### 1) Functional

The shock which can be tolerated by the relay during operation, without causing the closed contacts to open for more than the specified time. The contact opening time itself is specified as 10  $\mu$ s or less.

#### 2) Destructive

The shock which can be withstood by the relay during shipping, installation or use without it suffering damage, and without causing a change in its operating characteristics.

Testing is carried out with shock forces applied along each of the three axial directions.



### 2. Vibration Resistance

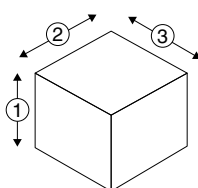
Vibration resistance is categorized as either functional vibration or destructive vibration, which are defined below.

#### 1) Functional

The vibration which can be tolerated by the relay during service, without causing the closed contacts to open for more than the specified time. Here, the contact opening time value, is the same as for functional shock.

#### 2) Destructive

The vibration which can be withstood by the relay during shipping, installation or use without it suffering damage, and without causing a change in its operating characteristics. Testing is carried out with vibratory forces applied along each of the three axial directions.



### 3. Mechanical Life

The number of times the relay can be operated under nominal conditions with no load on the contacts.

### 4. Electrical Life

The number of times the relay can be operated under nominal conditions with a specific load being switched by the contacts.

### 5. Maximum Switching Frequency

This refers to the maximum switching frequency which satisfies the mechanical life or electrical life under repeated operations by applying a pulse train at the rated voltage to the operating coil.

#### Notes:

1. Except where otherwise specified, the tests above are conducted under JIS standard temperature and humidity (15°C to 35°C 59°F to 95°F, 25 to 85%).
2. The coil applied voltage in the switching tests is a rectangular wave at the rated voltage.