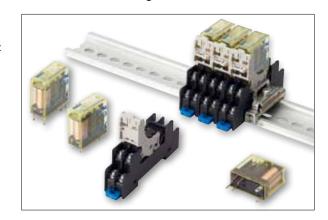
For simple and easy safety measure. Reduce cost and installation space.

- 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	<i>7</i> 1	UL/Recognition File No. E55996	
CSA C22.2 No.14	⊕	CSA File No. LR35144	
EN50205	TW	TUV SUD	
EN61810-1	ϵ	EU Low Voltage Directive	



Force Guided Relays

	Contact	Terminal	LED		Degree of Pro	tection (Note)	Rated							
Configuration		Style	Indicator	w/Diode	Flux-tight (RTII)	Flux-tight (RTII) Sealed (RTIII)		Part No.						
			With	1	1		12V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D12						
				\	_	1			RF2S-1A1B-D24					
			Without	1	J		041/ DC	RF2S-1A1BD1-D24						
		Diversite	With	1	1		24V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D24						
		Plug-in	vvitri	1		1		RF2S-1A1BLD1K-D24						
		-	10		Without	_	1			RF2S-1A1B-D48				
	ODOT NO								\	1	1		48V DC	RF2S-1A1BLD1-D48
0	SPST-NO + SPST-NC		With	1		1		RF2S-1A1BLD1K-D48						
2-pole	3531-110		PC	- \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}			_	1		12V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D12			
											_	1		
						1		RF2V-1A1BK-D24						
		l			PC	PC	PC	PC	PC	1	1		24V DC	RF2V-1A1BD1-D24
		Board		1		1		RF2V-1A1BD1K-D24						
			With	1		J	1	RF2V-1A1BLD1K-D24						
			Without	_	1		48V DC	RF2V-1A1B-D48						
	DPDT		Without	_	J		24V DC	RF2V-2C-D24						

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

Part No. Development

RF	2	S	_	1A1B		LD1		(_		D24
Series	No. of Poles	Terminal Style		Contact Configuration	Option		Degree of				ted Coil
	2 2-pole	S Plug-in		1A1B SPST-NO +	PSI-NO+ Blank Standard		Protection		-	oltage	
		V PC Board		SPS1-NC	L	With LED indicator	Blank	RTII			12V DC
	[2C DPDT		D	With diode (Note 1)	K RTIII		-	24V DC			
	Note 1: With diode: terminal 1 –, terminal 8 + Note 2: With diode of reverse polarity coil: terminal 1 +, terminal 8 –				D1	With diode of reverse polarity coil (Note 2)	D48 48V			48V DC	
Note 3: Use this chart for interpreting part numbers. Not all possible variations can be realized.				LD	With LED indicator & diode (Note 1)						
						With LED indicator					

Ratings

Coil ratings

	oon rating	90							
5		Rated Current (mA)		Coil Resistance		Operating Cha			
ı	Rated	±15% (at 20°C)		±10% (at 20°C)		Minimum Pickup		Maximum Continuous	Power
	Voltage (V)	Without LED	With LED	Without LED	With LED	Voltage	Dropout Voltage	Applied Voltage	Consumption
İ	12V DC	58	63	205	205				
	24V DC	29	33	820	820	75% maximum	10% minimum 110%	Approx. 0.7W	
١	48V DC	14.6	18	3300	3300]			

LD1

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					
voltage	NO	NC	NO	NC				
277V AC	6A	3A	6A	ЗА				
30V DC	6A	3A	6A	ЗА				

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

& diode of reverse polarity coil (Note 2)

(14/01/08) IDEC

Specifications

Model		RF2S (Plug-in Terminal)	RF2V (PC board terminal)				
No. of Poles		2-pole					
Contact Con	figuration	SPST-NO + SPST-NC, DPDT					
Disconnectir	ng Means	Micro disconnection					
Contact Res	istance (Note 1)	100mΩ maximum					
Contact Mat	erial	AgNi+Au-Clad					
Degree of Pr	rotection	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					
	Maximum Allowable Power (resistive load)	NO contact: 1440VA/144W, NC contact: 720VA/72V	N				
Contact	Maximum Allowable Voltage	250V AC, 125V DC					
	Maximum Allowable Current	6A					
Minimum Ap	plicable Load (Note 2)	1V DC, 1mA					
Power Cons	umption	Approx. 0.7W					
Rated Insula	tion Voltage	250V					
Insulation Re	esistance	1000MΩ minimum (500V megger)					
Impulse With	nstand Voltage	6000V					
Pollution De	gree	2					
	Between contact and coil	5000V AC, 1 minute					
Dielectric	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	е	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					
Resistance	Damage Limits	10 to 55Hz, amplitude 0.75mm					
Shock	Operating Extremes	NO contact: 100m/s², NC contact: 50m/s²					
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 Life		10 million operations minimum (operating frequence	y 18,000 operations per hour)				
Operating Te		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)					
	as are initial values	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3					

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		UL Recognition		
UL508	71	File No. E62437		
CSA C22.2 No.14		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

Package Quantity: 1

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

• Release lever is supplied with the socket.

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

PC Board Socket

Package Quantity: 1

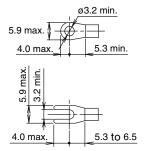
No. of Poles	Part No.	Ordering No.	Package Quantity
	SJ2S-61	SJ2S-61PN10	10
2	SJ2S-61	SJ2S-05PN50	50

Release lever is supplied with the socket.

Socket Specifications

		SJ2S-05B/-07L	SJ2S-61			
Model		(DIN Rail Socket)	(PC Board Socket)			
Rated Current		8A				
Rated Insulation	Voltago	250V AC/DC				
		2mm ²				
Applicable Wire		=:::::::	_			
Applicable Crip	ming 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 Streng	yth	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				
Sirengin (Note)	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)	1000m/s²				
Operating Temp	perature	-40 to +70°C (no freezing)				
Operating Humi	dity	5 to 85% RH (no condensation)				
Storate Temper	ature	-55 to +85°C (no freezing)				
Storage Humidi	ty	5 to 85% RH (no condensation)				
Degree of Prote	ction (Screw Terminal)	SJ2S-07L: IP20 (IEC 60529) –				
Weight	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	34g	4.5g			

Applicable Crimping Terminal



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

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

Accessories

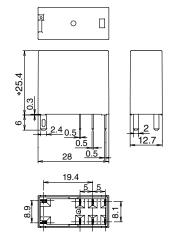
Description/Shape		Material	Part No.	Ordering No.	Package Quantity	Remarks	
Removable Marking Plate		Plastic (white)	SJ9Z-PW	SJ9Z-PWPN10	10	15.2 8 Marking area: 15.2 × 7.25 mm	
	For 2 sockets	Nickel-coated brass with	SJ9Z-JF2	SJ9Z-JF2PN10		Terminal centers: 15.5mm Rated current: 12A	
Jumper	For 5 sockets		SJ9Z-JF5	SJ9Z-JF5PN10			
	For 8 sockets		SJ9Z-JF8	SJ9Z-JF8PN10		Ensure that the total current to the jumper does not exceed the	
	For 10 sockets	Coating	SJ9Z-JF10	SJ9Z-JF10PN10		maximum current.	

Replacement Parts

Description/Shape	Material	Part No.	Ordering No.	Package Quantity	Dimensions (mm)
Release Lever (with integrated marking plate)	Plastic (gray)	SJ9Z-CM	SJ9Z-CMPN05	5	When not using marking plate

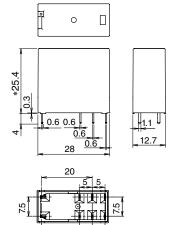
Relay Dimensions

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



* With LED/diode: 28.4

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



* With LED/diode: 28.4

(1.6) (9.7) (1.7) (1.7) (1.7) (1.7) (1.7) (1.7)

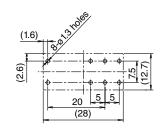
(28)

PC Board Terminal Mounting Hole Layout

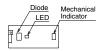
RF2V (SPST-NO + SPST-NC)

RF2V (DPDT)

(Bottom View)



With LED/diode

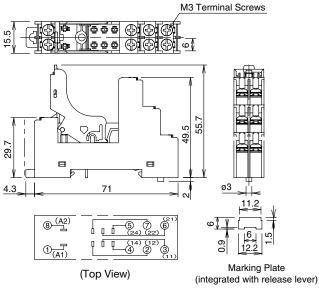


With LED/diode

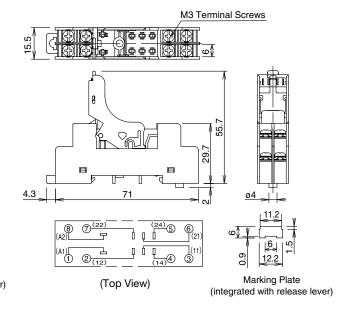


Socket Dimensions

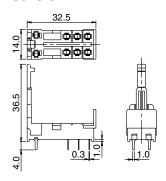
SJ2S-07L



SJ2S-05B



SJ2S-61



Internal Connection (Bottom View)

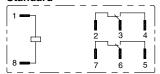
RF2∗-1A1B-□

Standard

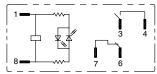


RF2*-2C-□

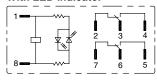
Standard



RF2*-1A1BL-□
With LED indicator

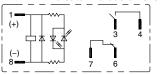


RF2*-2CL-□
With LED indicator



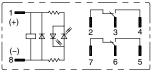
RF2*-1A1BLD1-□

With LED indicator + diode of reverse polarity coil



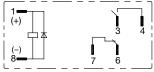
RF2*-2CLD1-□

With LED indicator + diode of reverse polarity coil



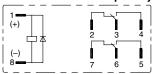
RF2*-1A1BD1-□

With diode of reverse polarity coil

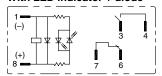


RF2*-2CD1-□

With diode of reverse polarity coil

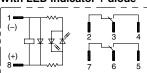


RF2∗-1A1BLD-□ With LED indicator + diode



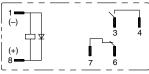
RF2*-2CLD-□

With LED indicator + diode



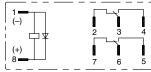
RF2∗-1A1BD-□

With diode



RF2∗-2CD-□

With diode



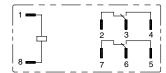
- Relays with diode have polarity. Take polarity into consideration when wiring.
- When using DPDT model as a force guided relay, use in SPST-NO + SPST-NC wiring (EN50205).

Operating Instructions

When using DPDT model as a force guided relay

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

RF2∗-2C-□ Standard



Example:

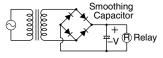
Use terminal 3-4 as NO contact and 6-7 as NC contact. Or terminal 2-3 as NC contact and terminal 5-6 as NO contact.

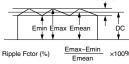
2. Driving Circuit for Relays

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:

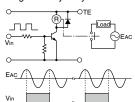
A complete DC voltage is best for the coil power to make sure of stable operation. When using a power supply containing a ripple voltage, suppress the ripple factor within 5%. When power is supplied through a rectification circuit, the relay operating characteristics, such as pickup voltage and dropout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





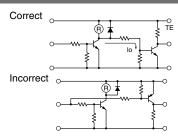
Emax = Maximum pulsating current
Emin = Minimum of pulsating current
Emean = DC mean value

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



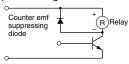
If the relay operates in sync with AC power voltage of the load, the relay life may be reduced. If this is the case, select a relay in consideration of the required reliability for the load. Or, make the relay turn on and off irrespective of the AC power phase or near the point where the AC phase crosses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

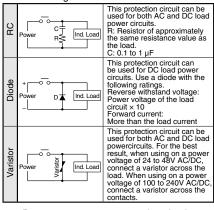
3. Protection for Relay Contacts

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 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:



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 environ-

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).
- ATII 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.
- 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 opera-
- 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/

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, 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 remains 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
- 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.





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