

## Overview

The KEMET EC2/EE2 miniature signal relays offer a compact case size in a slim package. Minimal board space is consumed with either a through-hole or surface mount configuration. These relays are recognized by UL and CSA, while also being compliant with Part 68 of the FCC's 1,500 V surge capacity.

## Applications

- Electronic switching systems
- PBX
- Terminal equipment
- Telephone systems

## Benefits

- Low power consumption (< 200 mW)
- Compact and lightweight
- Low magnetic interference
- Tube or embossed tape and reel packaging
- UL recognized (E73266) and CSA certified (LR46266)
- Surface mount and through-hole options
- High Breakdown Voltage (NKX) type can withstand 1.5 kVAC at open contacts



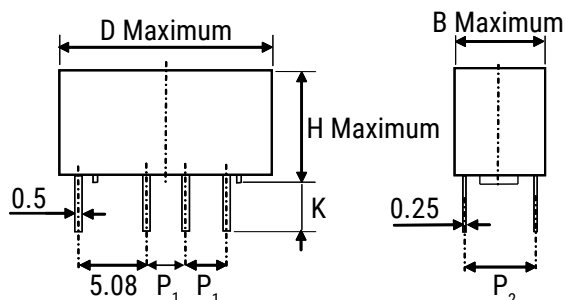
## Part Number System

EE2-	3	S	NU	-L
Series	Coil Voltage	Latch Type	Lead Type	Packaging
EC2- = Through-hole mount EE2- = Surface mount	3 = 3 VDC 4.5 = 4.5 VDC 5 = 5 VDC 9 = 9 VDC 12 = 12 VDC 24 = 24 VDC	Blank = Non-latch type S = Single coil latch type T = Double coil latch type	NU = Standard NJ = Trimmed NUH = Minimum footprint NUX = High solder joint reliability NKX = High breakdown voltage and high solder joint reliability NQJ = High capability with maximum switch current at 2A NQX = High capability with maximum switch current at 2A and high solder joint reliability type	Blank = Tube -L = Embossed tape on reel L9 = Embossed carrying tape and Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a

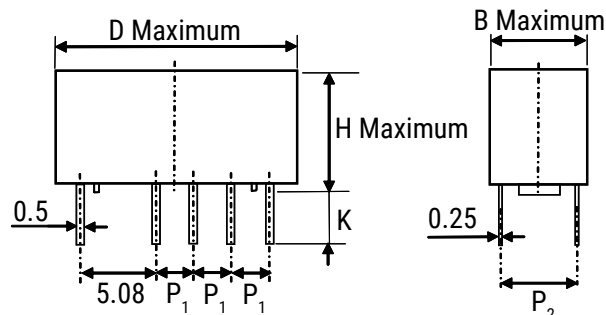
## Dimensions – Millimeters

### EC2 Series

Non-latch type and single coil latch type

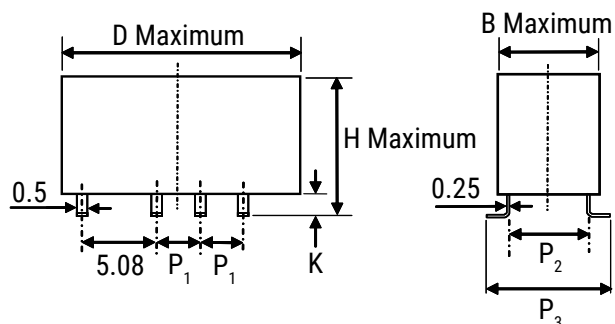


Double coil latch type

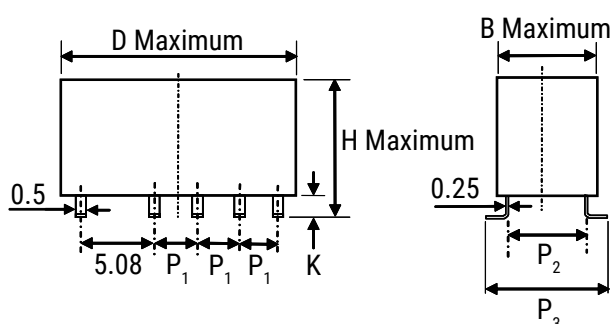


### EE2 Series

Non-latch type and single coil latch type



Double coil latch type

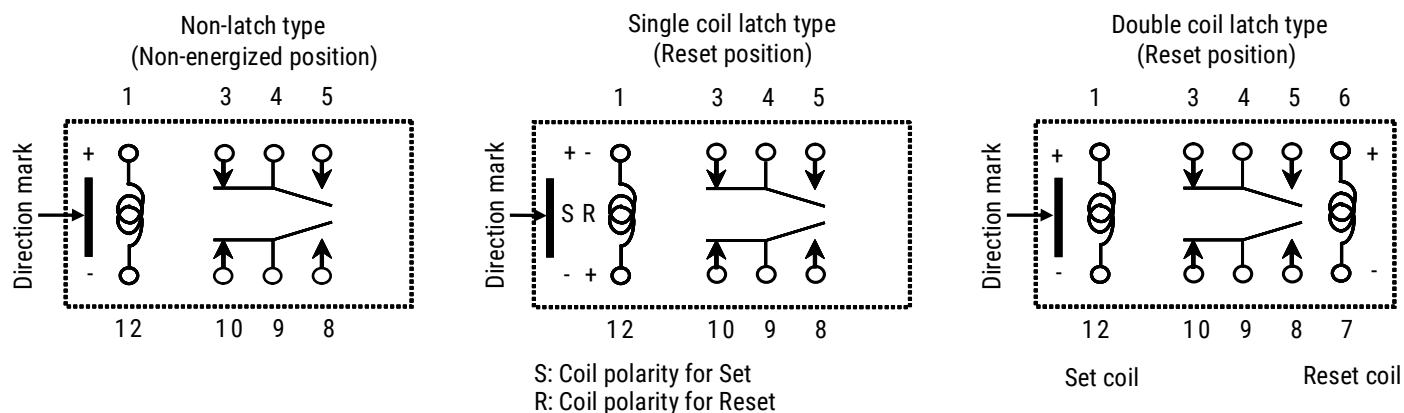


Series	D	H	B	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	K
EC2 (NU)	15.0	9.4	7.5	2.54	5.08	—	3.2
EC2 (NJ)	15.0	9.4	7.5	2.54	5.08	—	2.8
EC2 (NQJ)	15.0	9.4	7.5	2.54	5.08	—	2.8
EE2 (NU)	15.0	10.0	7.5	2.54	5.08	9.5	1.0
EE2 (NUH)	15.0	10.0	7.5	2.54	5.08	7.5	1.0
EE2 (NUX, NKX, NQX)	15.0	10.35	7.5	2.54	5.08	9.0	1.35



General tolerance:  $\pm 0.2$

## Pin Configurations


### Bottom view



## Safety Standards and Ratings

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Rating
UL		UL Recognized (UL508) <sup>1</sup>	E73266	30 VDC, 2 A (resistive) 110 VDC, 0.3 A (resistive) 125 VAC, 0.5 A (resistive)
CSA		CSA Certified (CSA 22.2 #14)	LR46266	

<sup>1</sup> Spacing: UL114, UL478

Certification Body	Mark	Lead Type	Specification	File Number	Class	Rating
TUV		NU, NUH, NUX (Non-latch and Single coil)	TUV Certified (EN61810)	R 9751153	Basic insulation	Creepage and clearance of coil to contact is more than 2 mm (According to EN60950)

## Environmental Compliance

All KEMET relays are RoHS Compliant.



**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference**

Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging
( ) Designates Latch Type	(VDC)		
EC2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Radial	Tube
EC2-5(1)NU	5.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-12(1)NU	12.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-24(1)NU	24.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-3(1)NJ	3.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-4.5(1)NJ	4.5	Radial	Tube
EC2-5(1)NJ	5.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-9(1)NJ	9.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-12(1)NJ	12.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-24(1)NJ	24.0	Radial	Tube
EC2-3(1)NQJ	3.0	Radial, high capability with max.switch current at 2A	Tube
EC2-4.5(1)NQJ	4.5	Radial, high capability with max.switch current at 2A	Tube
EC2-5(1)NQJ	5.0	Radial, high capability with max.switch current at 2A	Tube
EC2-9(1)NQJ	9.0	Radial, high capability with max.switch current at 2A	Tube
EC2-12(1)NQJ	12.0	Radial, high capability with max.switch current at 2A	Tube
EC2-24(1)NQJ	24.0	Radial, high capability with max.switch current at 2A	Tube
EE2-3(1)NU	3.0	Surface mount	Tube
EE2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Surface mount	Tube
EE2-5(1)NU	5.0	Surface mount	Tube
EE2-12(1)NU	12.0	Surface mount	Tube
EE2-24(1)NU	24.0	Surface mount	Tube
EE2-3(1)NU-L	3.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EE2-4.5(1)NU-L	4.5	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EE2-5(1)NU-L	5.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EE2-12(1)NU-L	12.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EE2-24(1)NU-L	24.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EE2-3(1)NUH	3.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EE2-4.5(1)NUH	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EE2-5(1)NUH	5.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EE2-12(1)NUH	12.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EE2-24(1)NUH	24.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EE2-3(1)NUH-L	3.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EE2-4.5(1)NUH-L	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EE2-5(1)NUH-L	5.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EE2-12(1)NUH-L	12.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EE2-24(1)NUH-L	24.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging

(1) To complete KEMET part number, leave blank for Non-latch, insert S for Single coil, or T for Double coil. Designates latch type.

<sup>1</sup> NKX type only available as Non-latch. Non-standard part, please contact KEMET to special order.

**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference cont.**

Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging
( ) Designates Latch Type	(VDC)		
EE2-3(1)NXX	3.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-4.5(1)NXX	4.5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-5(1)NXX	5.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-12(1)NXX	12.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-24(1)NXX	24.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-3(1)NXX-L	3.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-4.5(1)NXX-L	4.5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-5(1)NXX-L	5.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-12(1)NXX-L	12.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-24(1)NXX-L	24.0	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-3NXX <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, High breakdown voltage, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-4.5NXX <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, High breakdown voltage, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-12NXX <sup>1</sup>	12.0	Surface mount, High breakdown voltage, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EE2-3NXX-L <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, High breakdown voltage, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-4.5NXX-L <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, High breakdown voltage, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-12NXX-L <sup>1</sup>	12.0	Surface mount, High breakdown voltage, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EE2-3(1)NXX-L9	3.0	Surface mount, High capability with max. switch current at 2A , High solder joint reliability	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a
EE2-4.5(1)NXX-L9	4.5	Surface mount, High capability with max. switch current at 2A , High solder joint reliability	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a
EE2-5(1)NXX-L9	5.0	Surface mount, High capability with max. switch current at 2A , High solder joint reliability	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a
EE2-9(1)NXX-L9	9.0	Surface mount, High capability with max. switch current at 2A , High solder joint reliability	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a
EE2-12(1)NXX-L9	12.0	Surface mount, High capability with max. switch current at 2A , High solder joint reliability	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a
EE2-24(1)NXX-L9	24.0	Surface mount, High capability with max. switch current at 2A , High solder joint reliability	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 2a
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging

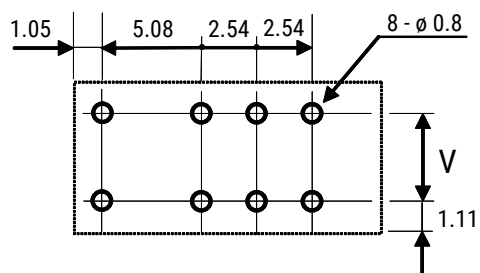
(1) To complete KEMET part number, leave blank for Non-latch, insert S for Single coil, or T for Double coil. Designates latch type.

<sup>1</sup> NXX type only available as Non-latch. Non-standard part, please contact KEMET to special order.

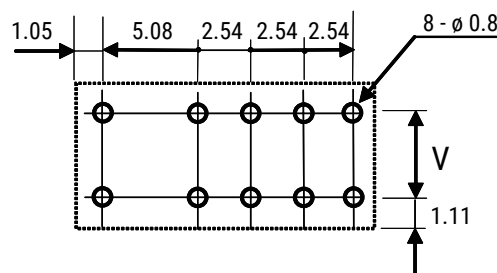
## Land Pattern – Millimeters

### EC2 Series (bottom view)

Non-latch type and single coil latch type

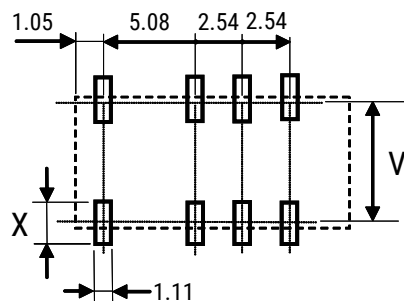


Double coil latch type

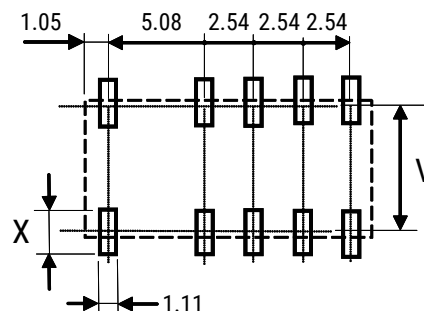


### EE2 Series (top view)

Non-latch type and single coil latch type



Double coil latch type



Series	V	X
EC2 (NU, NQJ, NJ)	5.08	—
EE2 (NU)	7.29	3.0
EE2 (NUH)	6.29	2.0
EE2 (NUX, NKX, NQX)	7.02	2.73

## Soldering Process

### EC2 – Through-hole Mounting

#### Automatic Soldering

Preheating: 110–120°C/110 seconds (maximum)

Solder temperature: 260°C maximum

Solder time: 5 seconds maximum

*Note: KEMET recommends cooling down a printed circuit board to less than 110°C within 40 seconds after soldering.*

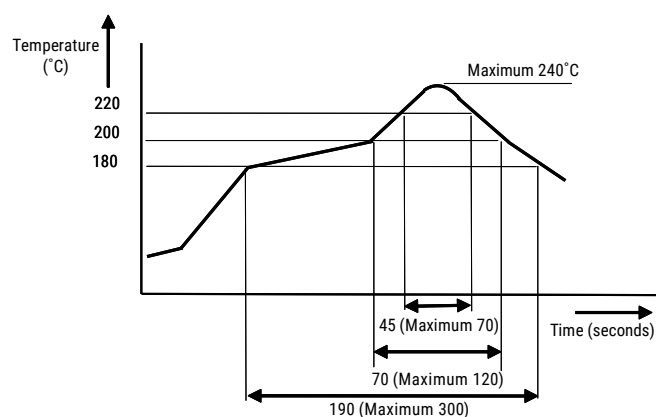
#### Manual Soldering

Solder temperature: 350°C maximum

Solder time: 3 seconds maximum

### EE2 – Surface Mounting

IRS Method



*Note: Temperature profile shows printed circuit board surface temperature on the relay terminal portion.  
Please consult KEMET if you wish to use a temperature profile other than above.*

## Contact Specifications

Item		EC2/EE2
Contact Form		2 Form C
Contact Material		Silver alloy with gold alloy overlay
Contact Ratings	Maximum Switching Power	60 W, 125 VA
	Maximum Switching Voltage	220 VDC, 250 VAC
	Maximum Switching Current	2 A
	Maximum Carrying Current	2 A
Minimum Contact Ratings		10 mVDC, 10 μA*1
Initial Contact Resistance		75 mΩ maximum (initial)
Operating Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 2 milliseconds
Release Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 1 millisecond
Insulation Resistance		1,000 MΩ at 500 VDC
Withstand Voltage	Between Open Contacts	NU, NUH, NUX: 1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 μs)*2
		NKX: Make contact: 1,500 VAC (for one minute), 2,500 V surge (2 x 10 μs)*3 Break contact: 1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 μs)*2
	Between Adjacent Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 μs)*2
	Between Coil and Contacts	Non-latch and single coil latch type: 1,500 VAC (for one minute), 2,500 V surge (2 x 10 μs)*3
Double coil latch type: 1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 μs)*2		
Shock Resistance		735 m/s <sup>2</sup> (75 G) – misoperation 980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (100 G) – destructive failure
Vibration Resistance		10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 3 mm (20 G) – misoperation 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 5 mm (30 G) – destructive failure
Ambient Temperature		-40 to +85°C
Coil Temperature Rise		18°C at nominal coil voltage (140 mW)
Running Specifications	Non-load	1 x 10 <sup>8</sup> operations (Non-latch type)*4 1 x 10 <sup>7</sup> operations (Latch type)
	Load	50 VDC 0.1 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations at 85°C, 5 Hz 10 VDC 10 mA (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations at 85°C, 2 Hz
Weight		Approximately 1.9 g

<sup>\*1</sup> This value is a reference value in the resistance load. Minimum capacity changes depending on the switching frequency, environment temperature, and load.

<sup>\*2</sup> Rise time: 10  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 160  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*3</sup> Rise time: 2  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 10  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*4</sup> This shows the number of operations with fatal defects. Stable characteristics are maintained for 1 x 10<sup>7</sup> operations.



## Coil Specifications

Non-latch Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	64.3	2.25	0.30	140
4.5	145.0	3.38	0.45	140
5.0	178.0	3.75	0.50	140
9.0	579.0	6.75	0.90	140
12.0	1,028.0	9.00	1.20	140
24.0	28,800.0	18.00	2.40	200

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

Single Coil Latch Type (at 20°C) <sup>2</sup>				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Set Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Reset Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	90.0	2.25	2.25	100
4.5	202.5	3.38	3.38	100
5.0	250.0	3.75	3.75	100
9.0	810.0	6.75	6.75	100
12.0	1,440.0	9.00	9.00	100
24.0	3,840.0	18.00	18.00	150

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

<sup>2</sup> Latch type relays should be initialized to a known position before using. Only the specified polarity should be used to energize the coil.

Double Coil Latch Type (at 20°C) <sup>2,3</sup>					
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%		Set Voltage <sup>4</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>4</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3	S	64.3	2.25	–	140
	R	64.3	–	2.25	
4.5	S	145	3.38	–	140
	R	145	–	3.38	
5	S	178	3.75	–	140
	R	178	–	3.75	
9	S	579	6.75	-	140
	R	579	-	6.75	
12	S	1,028	9.0	–	140
	R	1,028	–	9.0	
24	S	2,880	18.0	–	200
	R	2,880	–	18.0	

<sup>2</sup> Latch type relays should be initialized to a known position before using. Only the specified polarity should be used to energize the coil.

<sup>3</sup> Can not be driven by reverse polarity for reverse operation.

<sup>4</sup> S = Set coil [pin #1 (+), pin #12 (–)], R = Reset coil [pin #6 (+), pin #7 (–)].

## Coil Specifications cont.

Non-latch, High Breakdown Voltage (NKX) Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance ( $\Omega$ ) $\pm 10\%$	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	39.1	2.25	0.30	230
4.5	88.0	3.38	0.45	230
12.0	626.0	9.00	1.20	230

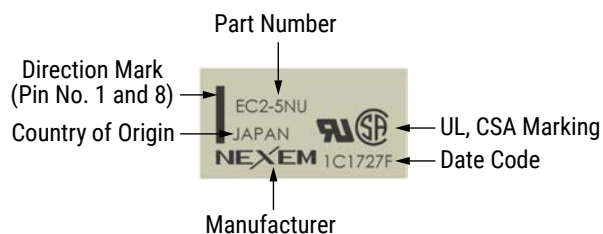
<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Recommended Relay Drive Conditions

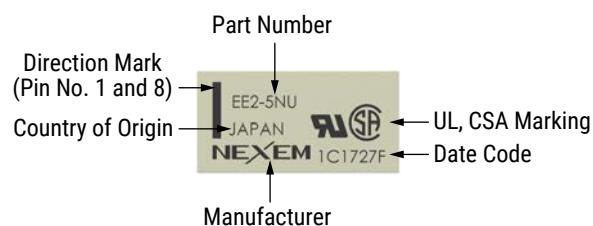
Coil Type	Rating	Ambient Temperature
Non-latch	Voltage: $\leq \pm 5\%$ of nominal voltage	-40 to +85°C
Single Coil Double Coil	Square pulse (rise and fall time is rapid) Pulse height: $\leq \pm 5\%$ of nominal voltage Pulse Width: > 10 ms	

## Marking

### EC2 – Top View



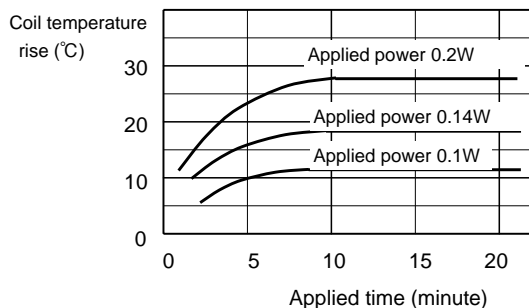
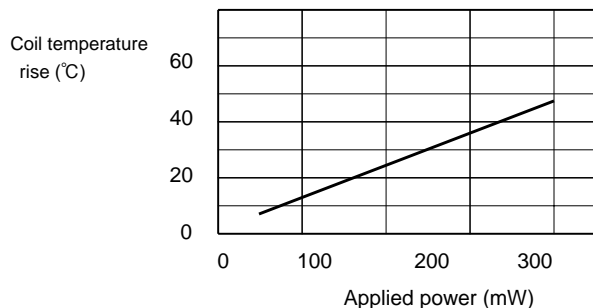
### EE2 – Top View



## Performance Data

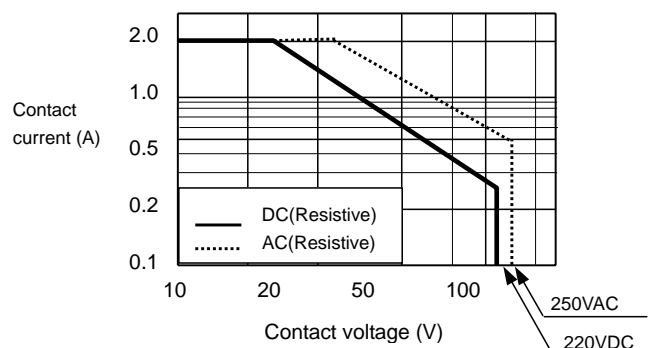
### Coil Temperature Rise

Temperature is measured by coil resistance



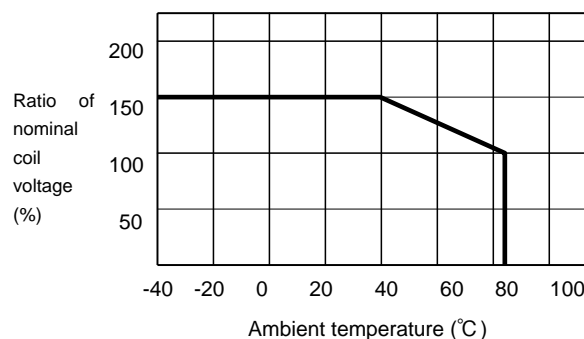
### Switching Capacity

Maximum Values



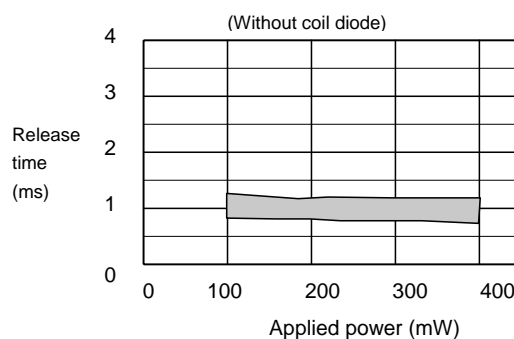
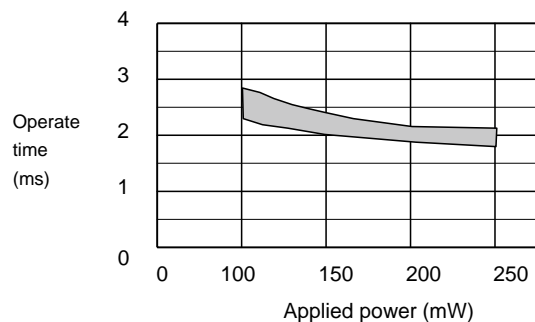
### Maximum Coil Voltage

Maximum value of permissible alteration



### Applied Voltage vs. Timing

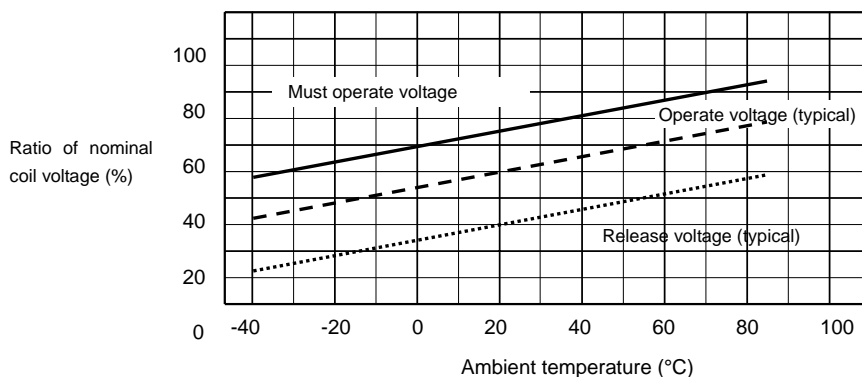
(Sample: EE2-5NU)



## Performance Data cont.

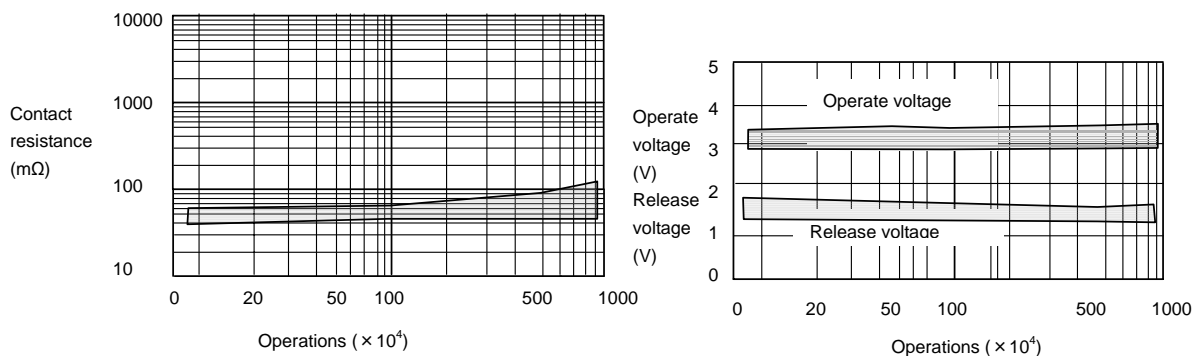
### Operate and Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

This shows a typical change of operate (release) voltage. The value of must operate is estimated, so coil voltage must be applied higher than this value for safe operation. For hot start operation, please inquire with KEMET.



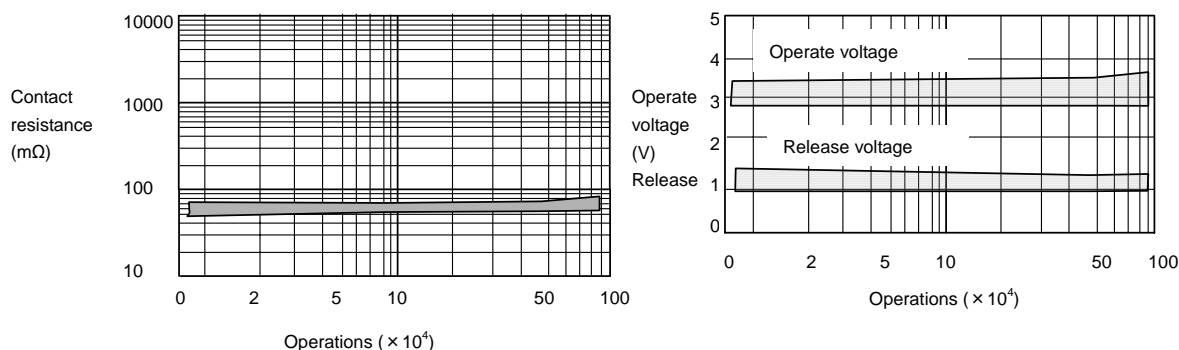
### Running Test (Non-load)

(Load: none; Drive: 5 VDC, 50 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: room temperature; Sample: EE2-5NU, 20 pieces)



### Running Test (Load)

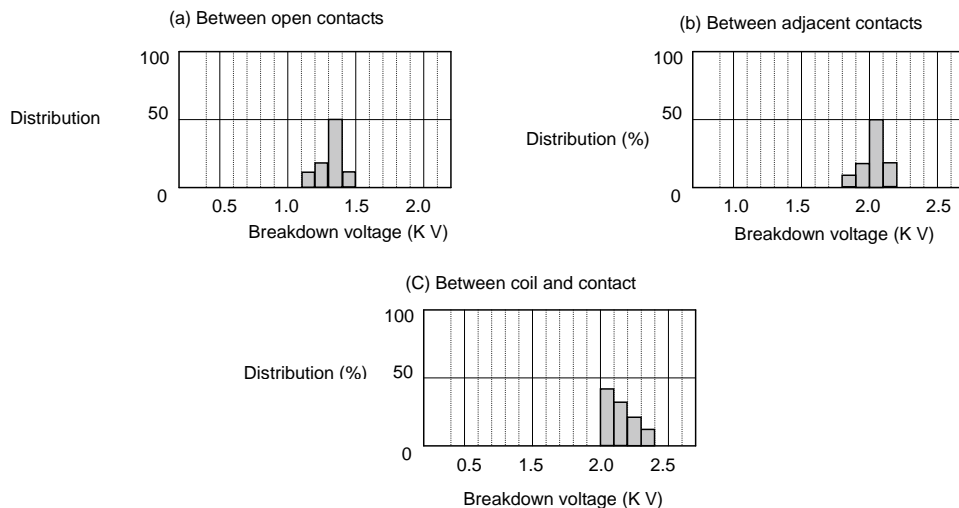
(Load: 50 VDC, 0.1 A resistive; Drive: 5 VDC, 5 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: 85°C; Sample: EE2-5NU, 10 pieces)



## Performance Data cont.

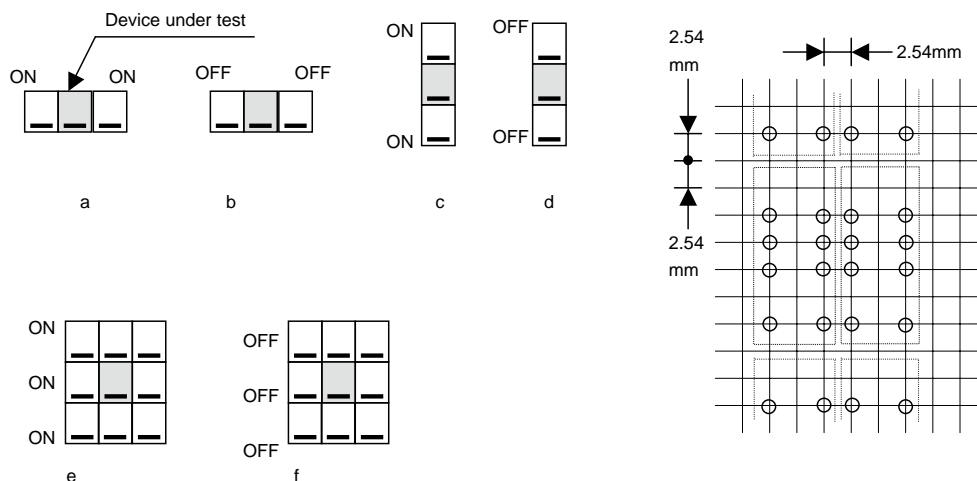
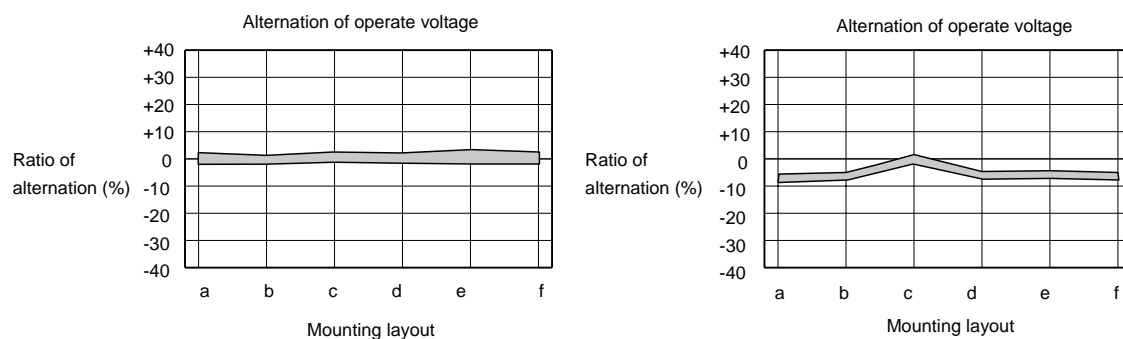
### Breakdown Voltage

(Sample: EE2-5NU, 10 pieces)



### Alteration of Voltage in Dense Mounting

(magnetic interference)



15.5

11.9

543

35 pieces/Tube (anti-static)

Rubber stopper (Red)

Direction of relay direction mark

Rubber stopper (Green)

500 pieces/Reel  
Reel diameter: 380mm

Reel

Emboss

Carrying tape

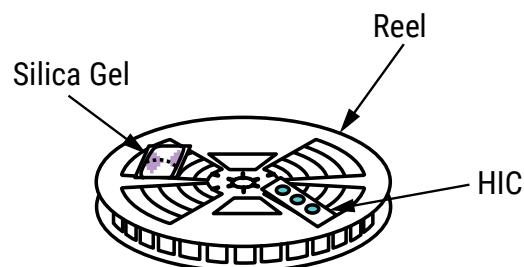
Top cover tape

Lead Type	A	B
NU-L, NUX-L, NKX-L	Maximum 10.9	10.0
NUH-L	Maximum 11.1	8.0

A diagram of a film strip edge. It shows a horizontal strip with a jagged right edge. Along the top edge, there is a row of eight sprocket holes. Below the sprocket holes, there are three rectangular frames, each containing a horizontal line. An arrow points from the text 'Sprocket Hole' to one of the sprocket holes. Another arrow points from the text 'Direction Mark' to the horizontal line in the third frame. At the bottom, the text 'Direction of Unreeling' is followed by a large black arrow pointing to the right.

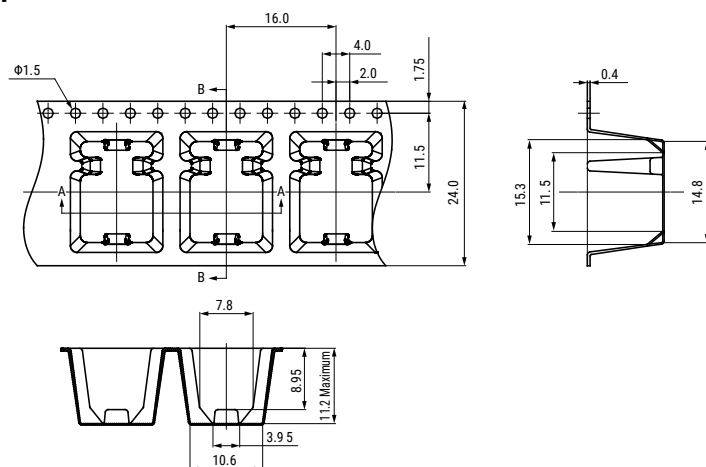
## Tape & Reel Packaging Information (EE2 - L9 Packaging Only) – Millimeters

### Appearance

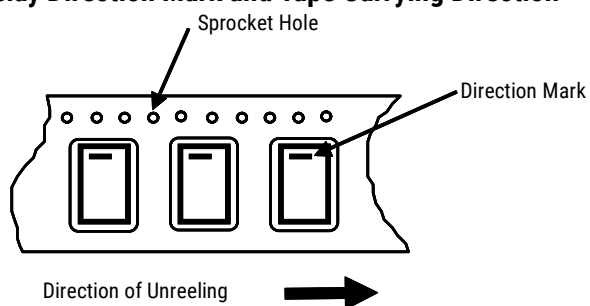


500 pieces/Reel  
Reel diameter: 380mm

### Tape Dimensions



### Relay Direction Mark and Tape Carrying Direction



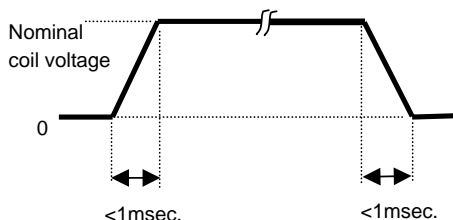
## Notes on Using Relays

### 1. Contact Load

Make sure that the contact load is within the specified range; otherwise, the lifetime of the contacts will be shortened considerably. Note that the running performance shown is an example, and that it varies depending on parameters such as the type of load, switching frequency, driver circuit, and ambient temperature under the actual operating conditions.

### 2. Driving Relays

- If the internal connection diagram of a relay shows + and - symbols on the coil, apply the rated voltage to the relay in the specified direction. If a rippled DC current source is used, abnormalities such as heat at the coil may occur.
- The maximum voltage that can be applied to the coil of the relay varies depending on the ambient temperature. Generally, the higher the voltage applied to the coil, the shorter the operating time. Note, however, that high voltage also increases the bounce of the contacts and the contact opening and closing frequency, which may shorten the lifetime of the contacts.



- For consistent operation, the driving voltage should have rise and fall times of less than 1 ms.
- For a latching relay, apply a voltage to the coil according to the polarity specified in the internal connection diagram of the relay.
- If a current is applied to the coil over a long period of time, the coil temperature rises, promoting generation of organic gas inside the relay, which may result in faulty contacts. In this case, use of a latching relay is recommended.
- The operating time and release time indicate the time required for each contact to close after the voltage has been applied to or removed from the coil. However, because the relay has a mechanical structure, a bounce state exists at the end of the operating and release times. Furthermore, because additional time is required until the contact stabilizes after being in a high-resistance state, care must be taken when using the relay at high speeds.

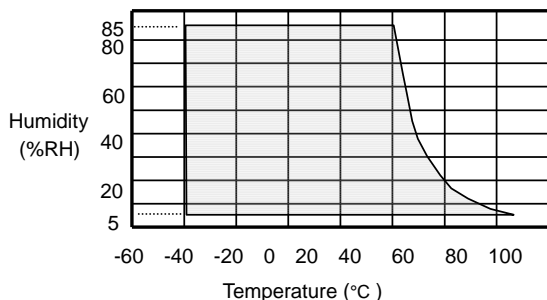
### 3. Operating Environment

- Make sure that the relay mounted in the application set is used within the specified temperature range. Use of a relay at a temperature outside this range may adversely affect insulation or contact performance.
- If the relay is used for a long period of time in highly humid (RH 85% or higher) environment, moisture may be absorbed into the relay. This moisture may react with the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> generated by glow discharges that occur when the contacts are opened or closed, producing nitric or sulfuric acid. If this happens, the acid produced may corrode the metallic parts of the relay, causing operational malfunction.
- If any material containing silicon (silicon rubber, silicon oil, and silicon based coating material) is used in the neighborhood of relay, there is some possibility that these materials will emit silicon gas that will penetrate the relay. In this case, the switching contact may generate silicon compounds on the surface of contacts. This silicon compound may result in contact failure. Avoid use of relay in such an environment.



## Notes on Using Relays cont.

- Because the operating temperature range varies depending on the humidity, use the relay in the temperature range illustrated in the figure below. Prevent the relay from being frozen and avoid the generation of condensation.



- The relay maintains constant sealability under normal atmospheric pressure (810 to 1,200 hpa). Its sealability may be degraded or the relay may be deformed and malfunction if it is used under barometric conditions exceeding the specified range.
- The same applies when the relay is stored or transported. Keep the upper-limit value of the temperature to which the relay is exposed after it is removed from the carton box to within 50°C.
- Permanent magnets are used in polarized relays. For this reason, when magnets, transformers, or speakers are located nearby the relay characteristics may change and faulty operations may result.
- If excessive vibration or shock is applied to the relay, it may malfunction and the contacts remain closed. Vibration or shock applied to the relay during operation may cause considerable damage to or wearing of the contacts. Note that operation of a snap switch mounted close to the relay or shock due to the operation of magnetic solenoid may also cause malfunctioning.

## 4. Mounting

- When mounting a relay onto a PC board using an automatic chip mounter, if excessive force is applied to the cover of the relay when the relay is chucked or inserted, the cover may be damaged or the characteristics of the relay degraded. Keep the force applied to the relay to within 1 kg.
- Avoid bending the pins to temporarily secure the relay to the PC board. Bending the pins may degrade sealability or adversely affect the internal mechanism.
- Ventilation immediately after soldering is recommended. Avoid immersing the relay in cleaning solvent immediately after soldering due to the danger of thermal shock being applied to the relay.
- Use an alcohol-based or water-based cleaning solvent. Never use thinner and benzene because they may damage the relay housing.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning because the vibration energy generated by the ultrasonic waves may cause the contacts to remain closed.

## Notes on Using Relays cont.

### 5. Handling and Storage

- Relays are packaged in magazine cases for shipment. If a space is created in the case after some relays have been removed, be sure to insert a stopper to secure the remaining relays in the case. If relays are not well secured, vibration during transportation may cause malfunctioning of the contacts.
- Exercise care in handling the relay so as to avoid dropping it or allowing it to fall. Do not use a relay that has been dropped. If a relay drops from a workbench to the floor, a shock of 9,800 m/s<sup>2</sup> (1,000 G) or more is applied to the relay, possibly damaging its functions. Even if a light shock has been applied to the relay, thoroughly evaluate its operation before using it.
- Latching relays are factory-set to reset state for shipment. A latching relay may be set, however, by vibration or shock applied while being transported. Be sure to forcibly reset the relay before using it in the application set. Also note that the relay may be set by unexpected vibration or shock when it is used in a portable set.
- The sealability of a surface mount (SMT) relay may be lost if the relay absorbs and is then heated during soldering. When storing relays, therefore, observe the following points:

1. For standard packing, please use relays within 12 months after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). If the relays have moisture absorption, dehumidify as follows:
  - Tape Packaging: 50 ±5°C, 200–300 hours.
  - Simple Relay: 85 ±5°C, 48 hours.
2. For MBB packing, please use relays within 2 years after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). After opening MBB packing, please use within 3 months (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH).

## KEMET Electronics Corporation Sales Offices

For a complete list of our global sales offices, please visit [www.kemet.com/sales](http://www.kemet.com/sales).

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Although all product-related warnings, cautions and notes must be observed, the customer should not assume that all safety measures are indicated or that other measures may not be required.

KEMET requires its products to be packaged and shipped on pallets. This is because KEMET's products are specifically designed to be packed onto pallets during shipment. If for any reason, the products are removed from pallets by the shipping party and shipped to the end customer, then additional external protection is required. In this instance, an external box with two carton layers and an upwards orientation sticker must be used by the shipping party, with the empty space filled with filling material, and afterwards sealing the box. If this packing and packaging guideline is not followed by the shipping party, the shipping party, and not KEMET, will be held responsible for any packaging, packing and/or product damages upon delivery of the products to the end customer. KEMET hereby disclaims any liability for damages to the products or otherwise that have been, or threaten to be, inflicted, result from or are in any way related to the packaging, packing or damage by the shipping party in contravention of the packing and packaging guidelines herein.

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## Overview

The KEMET EA2/EB2 miniature signal relays offer a compact case size in a flat package. Minimal board space is consumed with either a through-hole or surface mount configuration. These relays are recognized by UL and CSA, while also being compliant with Part 68 of the FCC's 1,500 V surge capacity.

## Applications

- Electronic switching systems
- PBX
- Terminal equipment
- Telephone systems

## Benefits

- Low power consumption (< 200 mW)
- Compact and lightweight
- Low magnetic interference
- Breakdown voltage: 1,000 VAC (1,500 VAC surge), FCC Part 68 compliant
- Tube or embossed tape and reel packaging
- UL recognized (E73266) and CSA certified (LR46266)
- Surface mount and through-hole options

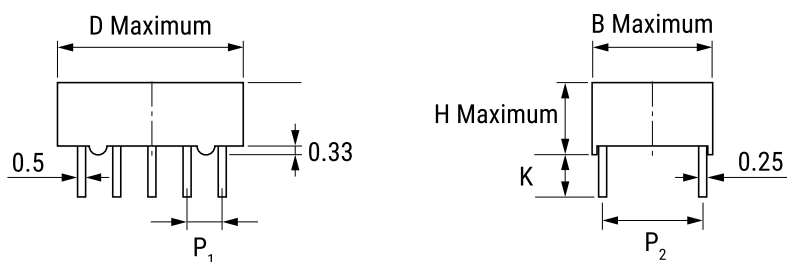


## Part Number System

EB2-	3	S	NU	-L
Series	Coil Voltage	Latch Type	Lead Type	Packaging
EA2- = Through-hole mount EB2- = Surface mount	3 = 3 VDC 4.5 = 4.5 VDC 5 = 5 VDC 12 = 12 VDC 24 = 24 VDC	Blank = Non-latch type S = Single coil latch type T = Double coil latch type	NU = Standard NJ = Trimmed	Blank = Tube -L = Embossed tape on reel

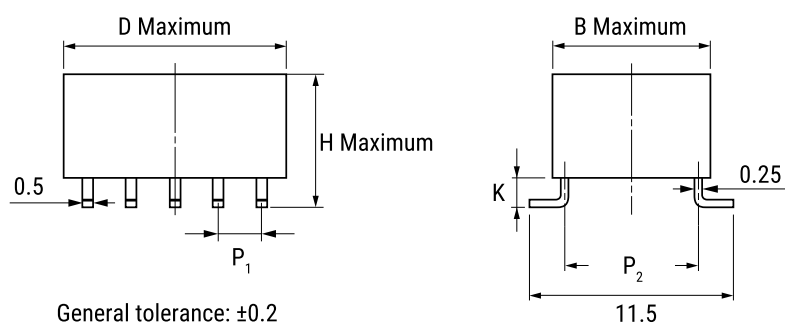
## Dimensions – Millimeters

### EA2 Series



General tolerance:  $\pm 0.2$

### EB2 Series

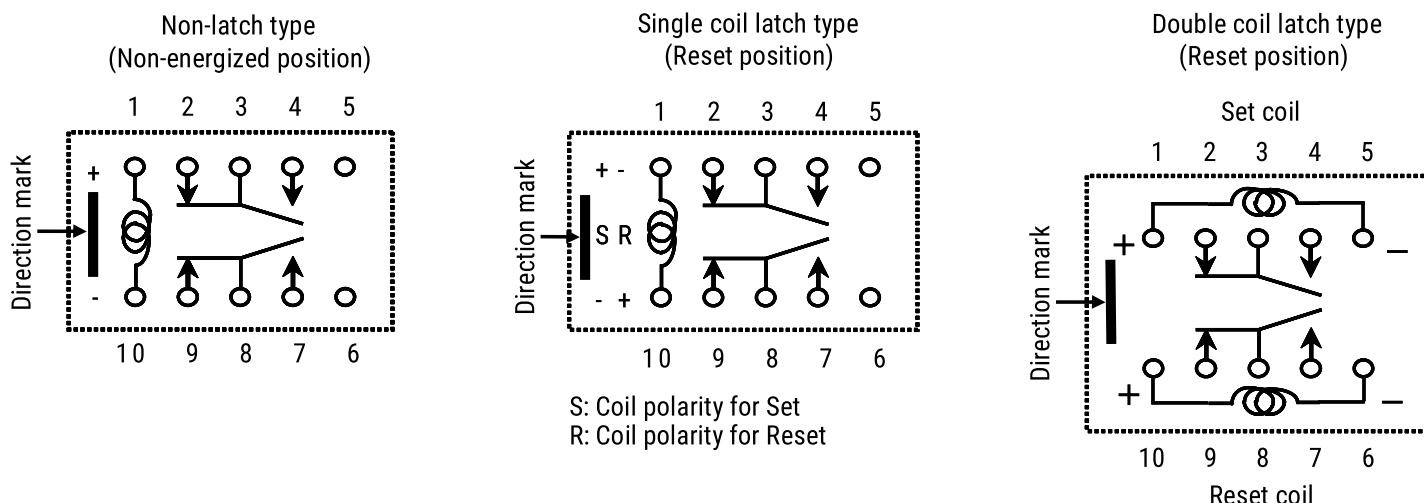


General tolerance:  $\pm 0.2$



Series	D	H	B	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	K
EA2 (NU)	14.2	5.4	9.2	2.54	7.62	3.5
EA2 (NJ)	14.2	5.4	9.2	2.54	7.62	2.8
EB2	14.3	7.5	9.3	2.54	7.62	1.35

## Pin Configurations

### Bottom view



## Safety Standards and Ratings

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Rating
UL		UL Recognized (UL508) <sup>1</sup>	E73266	30 VDC, 1 A (resistive) 110 VDC, 0.3 A (resistive) 125 VAC, 0.5 A (resistive)
CSA		CSA Certified (CSA 22.2 #14)	LR46266	

<sup>1</sup> Spacing: UL114, UL478

## Environmental Compliance

All KEMET relays are RoHS Compliant.



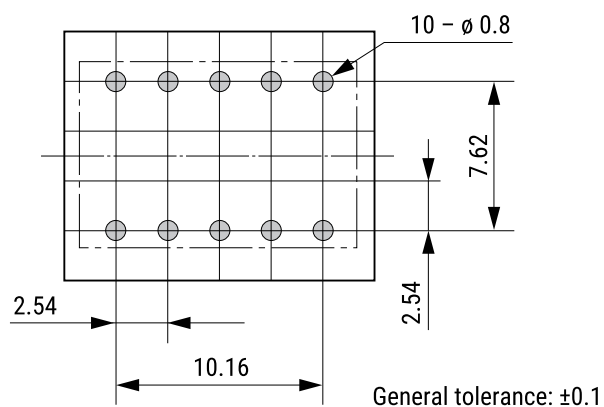
**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference**

Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging
( ) Designates Latch Type	(VDC)		
EA2-3(1)NU	3.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Radial	Tube
EA2-5(1)NU	5.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-12(1)NU	12.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-24(1)NU	24.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-3(1)NJ	3.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-4.5(1)NJ	4.5	Radial	Tube
EA2-5(1)NJ	5.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-12(1)NJ	12.0	Radial	Tube
EA2-24(1)NJ	24.0	Radial	Tube
EB2-3(1)NU	3.0	Surface Mount	Tube
EB2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Surface Mount	Tube
EB2-5(1)NU	5.0	Surface Mount	Tube
EB2-12(1)NU	12.0	Surface Mount	Tube
EB2-24(1)NU	24.0	Surface Mount	Tube
EB2-3(1)NU-L	3.0	Surface Mount	Tape on Reel
EB2-4.5(1)NU-L	4.5	Surface Mount	Tape on Reel
EB2-5(1)NU-L	5.0	Surface Mount	Tape on Reel
EB2-12(1)NU-L	12.0	Surface Mount	Tape on Reel
EB2-24(1)NU-L	24.0	Surface Mount	Tape on Reel
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging

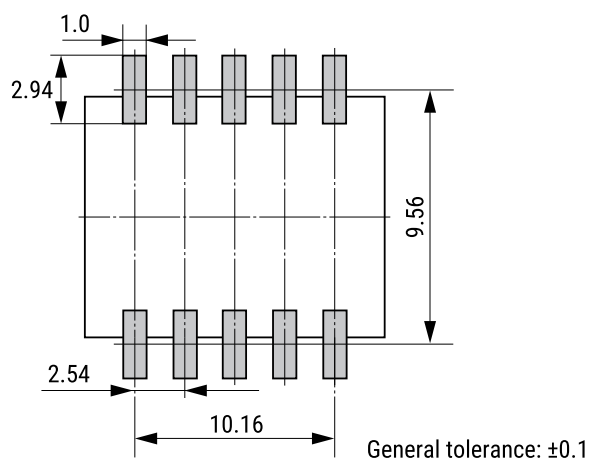
(1) To complete KEMET part number, leave blank for Non-latch, insert S for Single coil, or T for Double coil. Designates latch type.

## Land Pattern – Millimeters

### EA2 (bottom view)



### EB2 (bottom view)



Series	V	X
EA2 (NU, NJ)	7.62	—
EB2 (NU)	9.56	2.94

## Soldering Process

### EA2 – Through-hole Mounting

#### Automatic Soldering

Preheating: 110–120°C/110 seconds (maximum)

Solder temperature: 260°C maximum

Solder time: 5 seconds maximum

*Note: KEMET recommends cooling down a printed circuit board to less than 110°C within 40 seconds after soldering.*

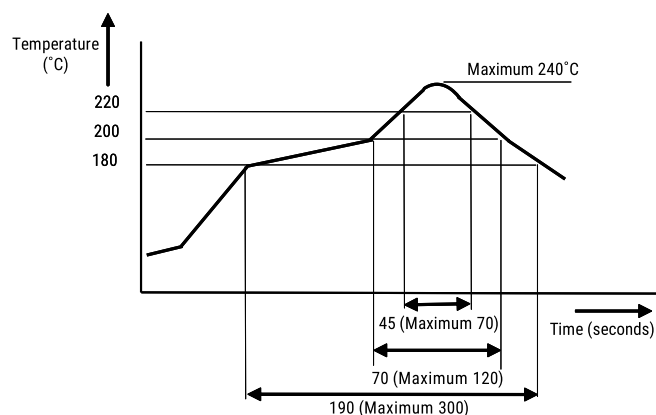
#### Manual Soldering

Solder temperature: 350°C maximum

Solder time: 3 seconds maximum

### EB2 – Surface Mounting

#### IRS Method



*Note: Temperature profile shows printed circuit board surface temperature on the relay terminal portion. Please consult KEMET if you wish to use a temperature profile other than above.*



## Contact Specifications

Item		EA2/EB2
Contact Form		2 Form C
Contact Material		Silver alloy with gold alloy overlay
Contact Ratings	Maximum Switching Power	30 W, 62.5 VA
	Maximum Switching Voltage	220 VDC, 250 VAC
	Maximum Switching Current	1 A
	Maximum Carrying Current	2 A
Minimum Contact Ratings		10 mVDC, 10 $\mu$ A <sup>*1</sup>
Initial Contact Resistance		75 m $\Omega$ maximum (initial)
Operating Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 2 milliseconds
Release Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 1 millisecond
Insulation Resistance		1,000 M $\Omega$ at 500 VDC
Withstand Voltage	Between Open Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Adjacent Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Coil and Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
Shock Resistance		735 m/s <sup>2</sup> (75 G) – misoperation 980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (100 G) – destructive failure
Vibration Resistance		10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 3 mm (20 G) – misoperation 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 5 mm (30 G) – destructive failure
Ambient Temperature		-40 to +85°C
Coil Temperature Rise		18°C at nominal coil voltage (140 mW)
Running Specifications	Non-load	1 x 10 <sup>8</sup> operations (Non-latch type) <sup>*3</sup> 1 x 10 <sup>7</sup> operations (Latch type)
	Load	50 VDC 0.1 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations at 85°C, 5 Hz 10 VDC 10 mA (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations at 85°C, 2 Hz
Weight		Approximately 1.5 g

<sup>\*1</sup> This value is a reference value in the resistance load. Minimum capacity changes depending on the switching frequency, environment temperature, and load.

<sup>\*2</sup> Rise time: 10  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 160  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*3</sup> This shows the number of operations with fatal defects. Stable characteristics are maintained for 1 x 10<sup>7</sup> operations.

## Coil Specifications

Non-latch Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance ( $\Omega$ ) $\pm$ 10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3	64.3	2.25	0.3	140
4.5	145	3.38	0.45	140
5	178	3.75	0.5	140
12	1028	9.0	1.2	140
24	2880	18.0	2.4	200

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Coil Specifications cont.

Single Coil Latch Type (at 20°C) <sup>2</sup>				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Set Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Reset Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3	90	2.25	2.25	100
4.5	202.5	3.38	3.38	100
5	250	3.75	3.75	100
12	1440	9.0	9.0	100
24	3840	18.0	18.0	150

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

<sup>2</sup> Latch type relays should be initialized to a known position before using. Only the specified polarity should be used to energize the coil.

Double Coil Latch Type (at 20°C) <sup>2,3</sup>				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Set Voltage <sup>4</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>4</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3	S	64.3	2.25	140
	R	64.3	–	
4.5	S	145	3.38	140
	R	145	–	
5	S	178	3.75	140
	R	178	–	
12	S	1028	9.0	140
	R	1028	–	
24	S	2880	18.0	200
	R	2880	–	

<sup>2</sup> Latch type relays should be initialized to a known position before using. Only the specified polarity should be used to energize the coil.

<sup>3</sup> Can not be driven by reverse polarity for reverse operation.

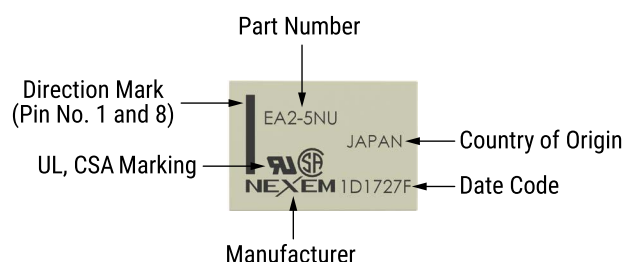
<sup>4</sup> S = Set coil [pin #1 (+), pin #5 (–)], R = Reset coil [pin #10 (+), pin #6 (–)].

## Recommended Relay Drive Conditions

Coil Type	Rating	Ambient Temperature
Non-latch	Voltage: $\leq \pm 5\%$ of nominal voltage	-40 to +85°C
Single Coil Double Coil	Square pulse (rise and fall time is rapid) Pulse height: $\leq \pm 5\%$ of nominal voltage Pulse Width: > 10 ms	

## Marking

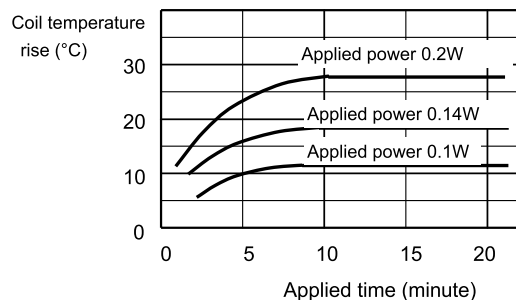
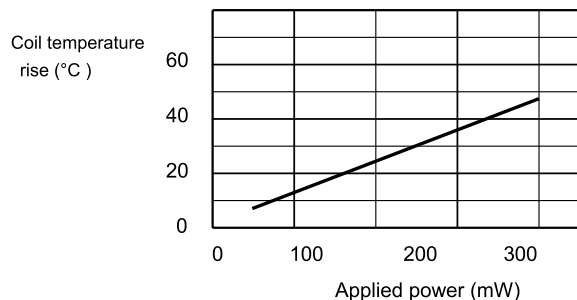
### Top View



## Performance Data

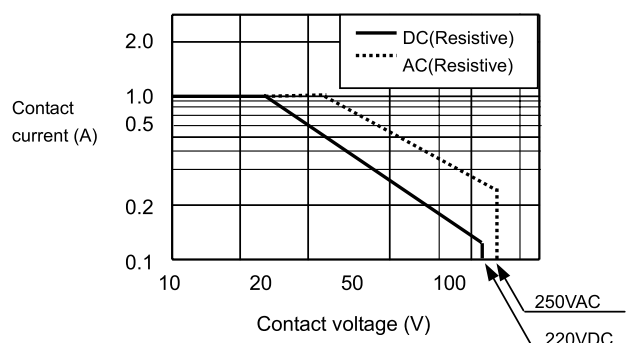
### Coil Temperature Rise

Temperature is measured by coil resistance



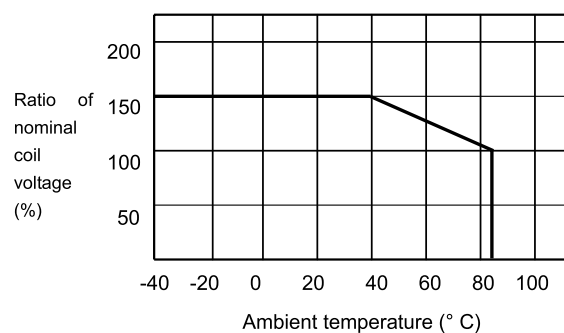
### Switching Capacity

Maximum Values



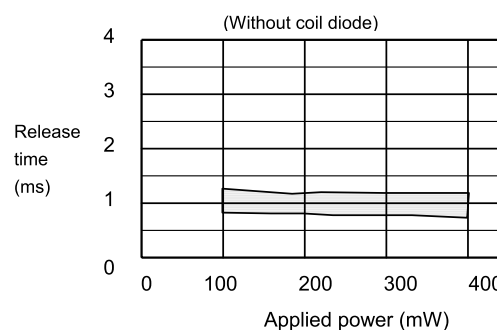
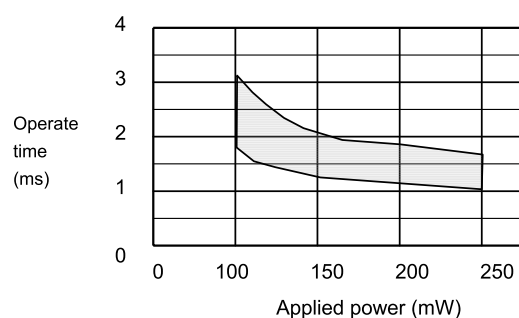
### Maximum Coil Voltage

Maximum value of permissible alteration



### Applied Voltage vs. Timing

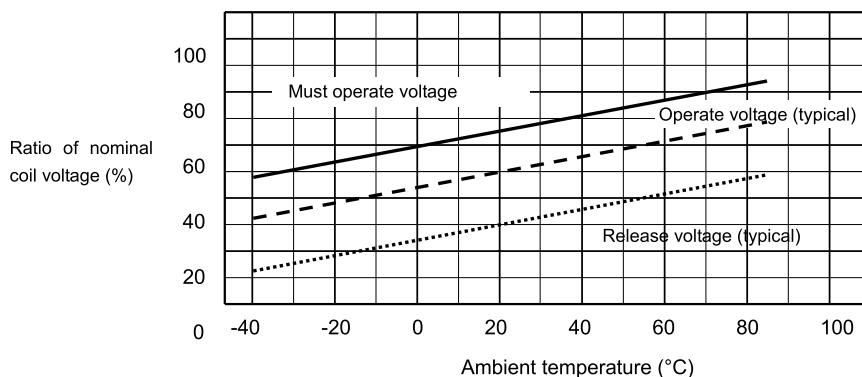
(Sample: EA2-5NU)



## Performance Data cont.

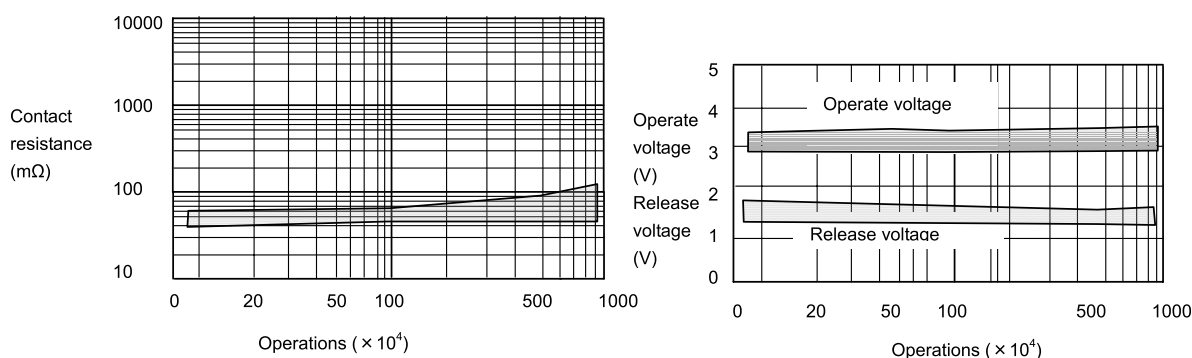
### Operate and Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

This shows a typical change of operate (release) voltage. The value of must operate is estimated, so coil voltage must be applied higher than this value for safe operation. For hot start operation, please inquire with KEMET.



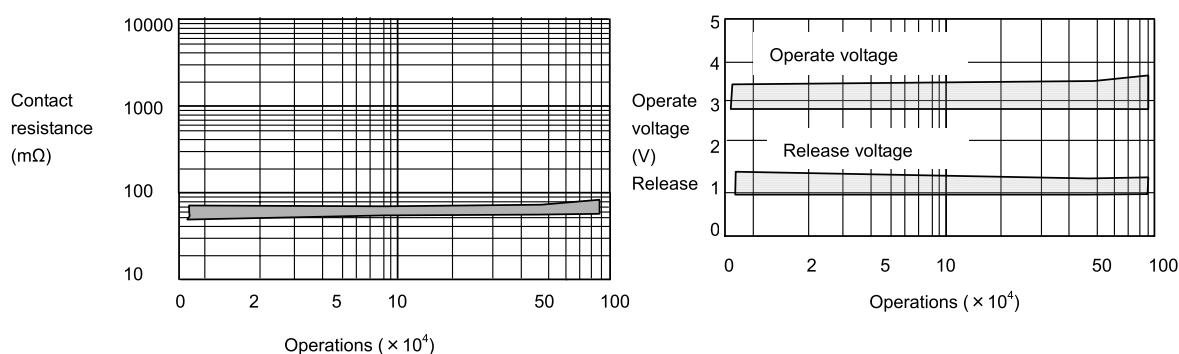
### Running Test (Non-load)

(Load: none; Drive: 5 VDC, 50 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: room temperature; Sample: EA2-5NU, 20 pieces)



### Running Test (Load)

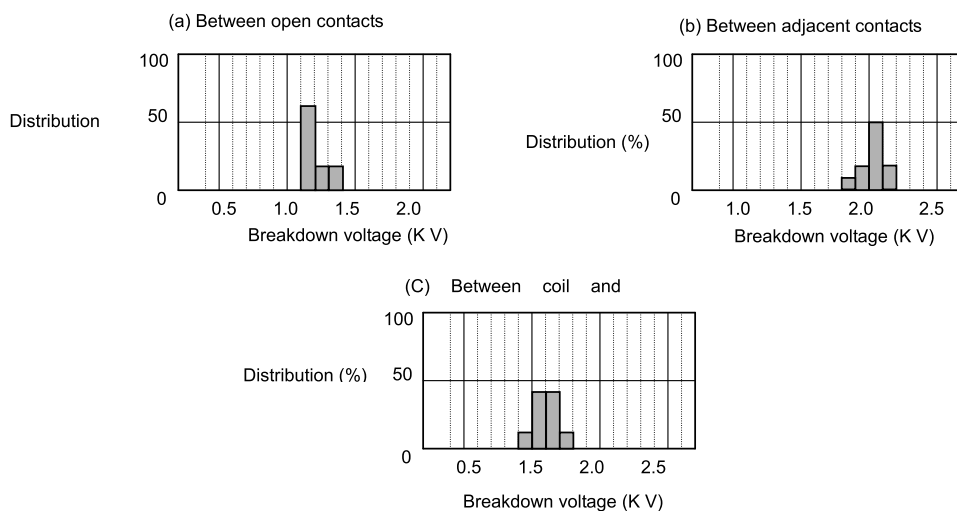
(Load: 50 VDC, 0.1 A resistive; Drive: 5 VDC, 5 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: 85°C; Sample: EA2-5NU, 10 pieces)



## Performance Data cont.

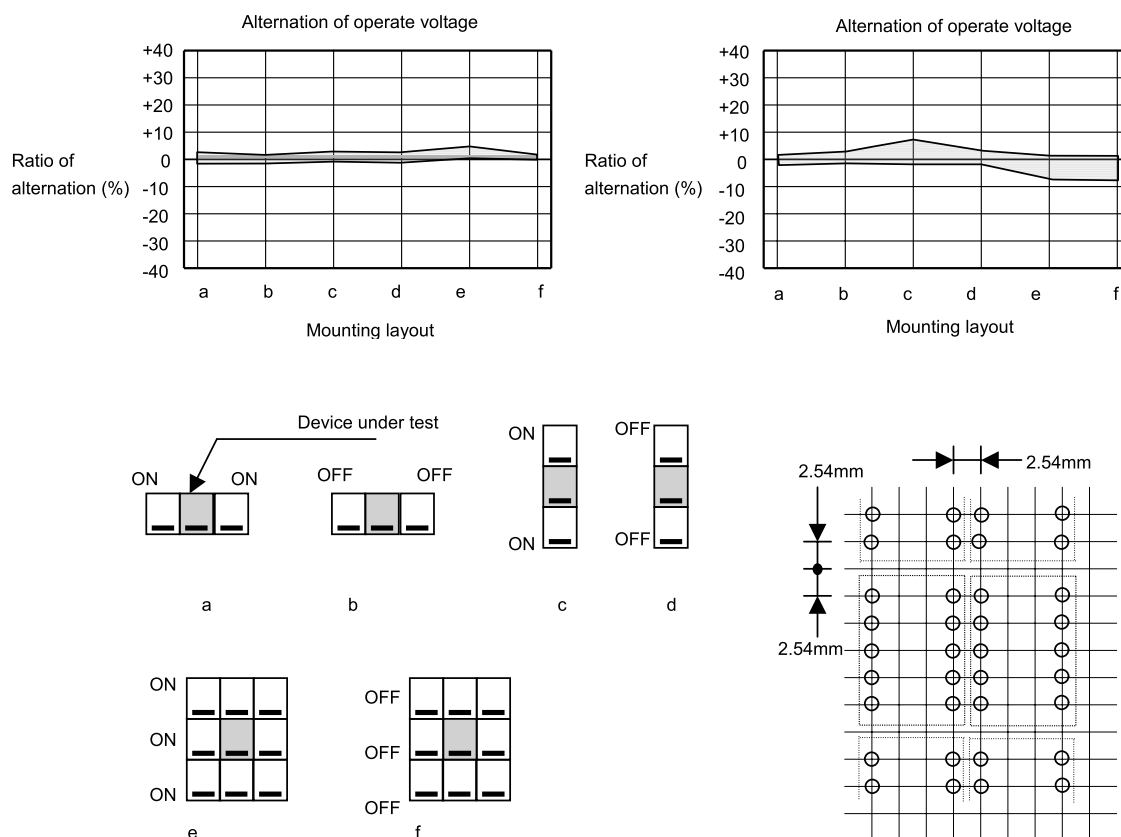
### Breakdown Voltage

(Sample: EA2-5NU, 10 pieces)



### Alteration of Voltage in Dense Mounting

(magnetic interference)



12.0

13.7

586

40 pieces/Tube (anti-static)

Rubber stopper (Red)

Direction of relay direction mark

Rubber stopper (Green)

750 pieces / Reel  
Reel diameter: 380mm

Reel

Emboss

Carrying tape

Top cover tape

Technical drawing of a 3-hole 1/2 inch square flange. The drawing includes a top view, a side view, and a cross-section view. The top view shows a rectangular flange with three square holes. The side view shows the flange's profile with a maximum height of 8.1. The cross-section view shows the flange's internal structure with a width of 12.1. Dimensions are given in inches.

Sprocket hole

Direction mark

Direction of unreeling

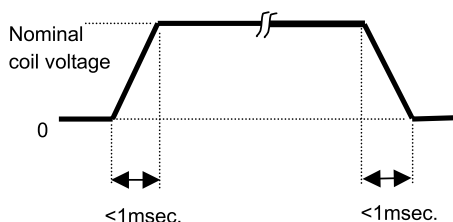
## Notes on Using Relays

### 1. Contact Load

Make sure that the contact load is within the specified range; otherwise, the lifetime of the contacts will be shortened considerably. Note that the running performance shown is an example, and that it varies depending on parameters such as the type of load, switching frequency, driver circuit, and ambient temperature under the actual operating conditions.

### 2. Driving Relays

- If the internal connection diagram of a relay shows + and – symbols on the coil, apply the rated voltage to the relay in the specified direction. If a rippled DC current source is used, abnormalities such as heat at the coil may occur.
- The maximum voltage that can be applied to the coil of the relay varies depending on the ambient temperature. Generally, the higher the voltage applied to the coil, the shorter the operating time. Note, however, that high voltage also increases the bounce of the contacts and the contact opening and closing frequency, which may shorten the lifetime of the contacts.



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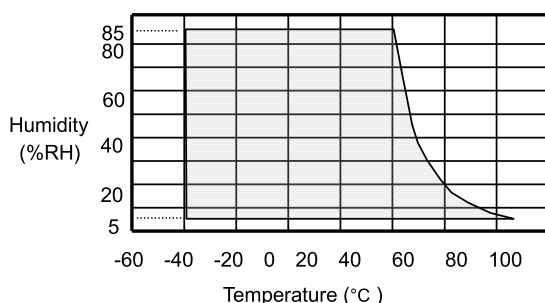
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- Make sure that the relay mounted in the application set is used within the specified temperature range. Use of a relay at a temperature outside this range may adversely affect insulation or contact performance.
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## Notes on Using Relays cont.

- Because the operating temperature range varies depending on the humidity, use the relay in the temperature range illustrated in the figure below. Prevent the relay from being frozen and avoid the generation of condensation.



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- The same applies when the relay is stored or transported. Keep the upper-limit value of the temperature to which the relay is exposed after it is removed from the carton box to within 50°C.
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## 4. Mounting

- When mounting a relay onto a PC board using an automatic chip mounter, if excessive force is applied to the cover of the relay when the relay is chucked or inserted, the cover may be damaged or the characteristics of the relay degraded. Keep the force applied to the relay to within 1 kg.
- Avoid bending the pins to temporarily secure the relay to the PC board. Bending the pins may degrade sealability or adversely affect the internal mechanism.
- Ventilation immediately after soldering is recommended. Avoid immersing the relay in cleaning solvent immediately after soldering due to the danger of thermal shock being applied to the relay.
- Use an alcohol-based or water-based cleaning solvent. Never use thinner and benzene because they may damage the relay housing.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning because the vibration energy generated by the ultrasonic waves may cause the contacts to remain closed.

## Notes on Using Relays cont.

### 5. Handling and Storage

- Relays are packaged in magazine cases for shipment. If a space is created in the case after some relays have been removed, be sure to insert a stopper to secure the remaining relays in the case. If relays are not well secured, vibration during transportation may cause malfunctioning of the contacts.
- Exercise care in handling the relay so as to avoid dropping it or allowing it to fall. Do not use a relay that has been dropped. If a relay drops from a workbench to the floor, a shock of  $9,800 \text{ m/s}^2$  (1,000 G) or more is applied to the relay, possibly damaging its functions. Even if a light shock has been applied to the relay, thoroughly evaluate its operation before using it.
- Latching relays are factory-set to reset state for shipment. A latching relay may be set, however, by vibration or shock applied while being transported. Be sure to forcibly reset the relay before using it in the application set. Also note that the relay may be set by unexpected vibration or shock when it is used in a portable set.
- The sealability of a surface mount (SMT) relay may be lost if the relay absorbs and is then heated during soldering. When storing relays, therefore, observe the following points:
  1. For standard packing, please use relays within 12 months after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). If the relays have moisture absorption, dehumidify as follows:
    - Tape Packaging: 50 ±5°C, 200–300 hours.
    - Simple Relay: 85 ±5°C, 48 hours.
  2. For MBB packing, please use relays within 2 years after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). After opening MBB packing, please use within 3 months (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH).

## KEMET Electronics Corporation Sales Offices

For a complete list of our global sales offices, please visit [www.kemet.com/sales](http://www.kemet.com/sales).

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## Overview

The KEMET UC2/UD2 miniature signal relays offer a super compact case size in a flat package. Minimal board space is consumed with either a through-hole or surface mount configuration. These relays are recognized by UL and CSA, while also being compliant with Part 68 of the FCC's 1,500 V surge capacity.

## Applications

- Electronic switching systems
- PBX
- Terminal equipment
- Telephone systems

## Benefits

- Low power consumption (< 140 mW)
- Super compact and lightweight
- Flat package for dense mounting
- Low magnetic interference
- Tube or embossed tape and reel packaging
- UL recognized (E73266) and CSA certified (LR46266)
- Surface mount and through-hole options

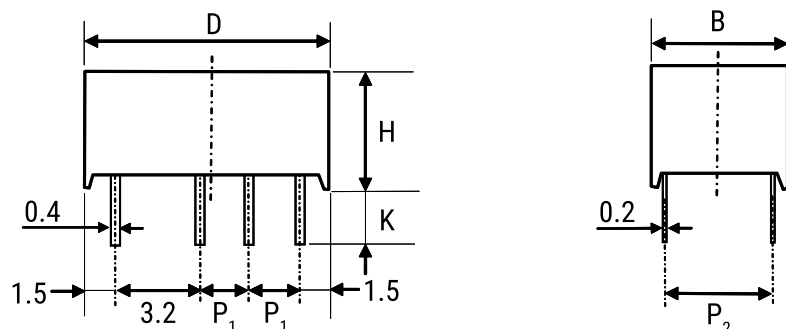


## Part Number System

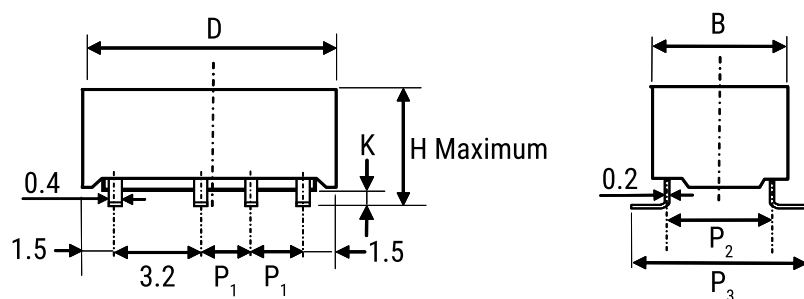
UD2-	3	S	NU	-L
Series	Coil Voltage	Latch Type	Lead Type	Packaging
UC2- = Through-hole mount UD2- = Surface mount	3 = 3 VDC 4.5 = 4.5 VDC 5 = 5 VDC 9 = 9 VDC 12 = 12 VDC	Blank = Non-latch type S = Single coil latch type	NU = Standard NE = Low power consumption (Non-latch) NJ = Trimmed NUN = Minimum footprint NEN = Low power consumption (Non-latch), Minimum footprint	Blank = Tube -L = Embossed tape on reel

## Dimensions – Millimeters

### UC2 Series



### UD2 Series



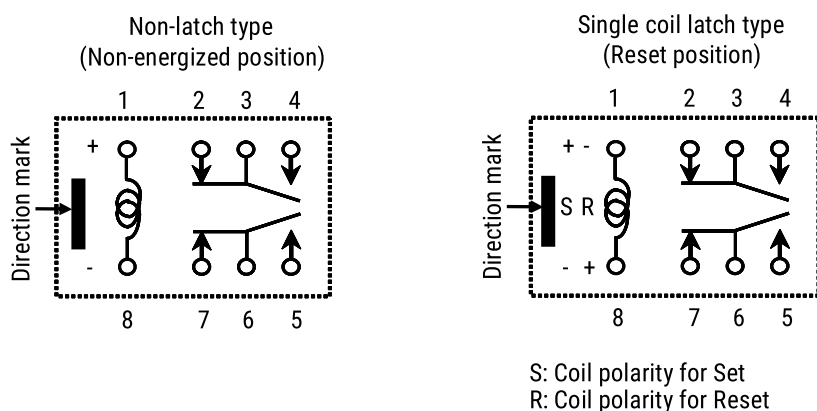
Series	D	H	B	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	K
UC2 (NU, NE)	10.6	5.3	6.5	2.2	5.08	—	3.4
UC2 (NJ)	10.6	5.3	6.5	2.2	5.08	—	2.8
UD2 (NU, NE)	10.6	5.45	6.5	2.2	5.08	8.4	0.2
UD2 (NUN, NEN)	10.6	6.0	6.5	2.2	5.08	6.8	0.2

General tolerance:  $\pm 0.3$



Tolerance of lead pitch:  $\pm 0.15$

## Pin Configurations

### Bottom view




## Safety Standards and Ratings

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Rating
UL		UL Recognized (UL508) <sup>1</sup>	E73266	30 VDC, 1 A (resistive) 110 VDC, 0.3 A (resistive) 125 VAC, 0.5 A (resistive)
CSA		CSA Certified (CSA 22.2 #14) <sup>2</sup>	LR46266	

<sup>1</sup> Spacing: UL840

<sup>2</sup> Spacing: CSA std950

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Class	Rating
TUV		TUV Certified (EN61810)	2050596	Basic insulation	Creepage and clearance of coil to contact is more than 2 mm (According to EN60950)

## Environmental Compliance

All KEMET relays are RoHS Compliant.



**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference**

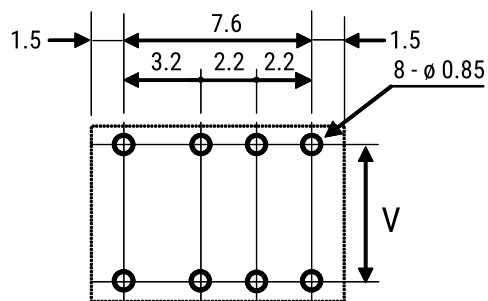
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging
( ) Designates Latch Type	(VDC)		
UC2-3(1)NU	3.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Radial	Tube
UC2-5(1)NU	5.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-12(1)NU	12.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-3(1)NJ	3.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-4.5(1)NJ	4.5	Radial	Tube
UC2-5(1)NJ	5.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-9(1)NJ	9.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-12(1)NJ	12.0	Radial	Tube
UC2-3NE <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Radial, Low power consumption	Tube
UC2-4.5NE <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Radial, Low power consumption	Tube
UC2-5NE <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Radial, Low power consumption	Tube
UD2-3(1)NU	3.0	Surface mount	Tube
UD2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Surface mount	Tube
UD2-5(1)NU	5.0	Surface mount	Tube
UD2-12(1)NU	12.0	Surface mount	Tube
UD2-3NE <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tube
UD2-4.5NE <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tube
UD2-5NE <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tube
UD2-3(1)NU-L	3.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UD2-4.5(1)NU-L	4.5	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UD2-5(1)NU-L	5.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UD2-12(1)NU-L	12.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UD2-3NE-L <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tape on Reel
UD2-4.5NE-L <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tape on Reel
UD2-5NE-L <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tape on Reel
UD2-3(1)NUN	3.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UD2-4.5(1)NUN	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UD2-5(1)NUN	5.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UD2-12(1)NUN	12.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UD2-3NEN <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tube
UD2-4.5NEN <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tube
UD2-5NEN <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tube
UD2-3(1)NUN-L	3.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UD2-4.5(1)NUN-L	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UD2-5(1)NUN-L	5.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UD2-12(1)NUN-L	12.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UD2-3NEN-L <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tape on Reel
UD2-4.5NEN-L <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tape on Reel
UD2-5NEN-L <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tape on Reel
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging

(1) To complete KEMET part number, leave blank for Non-latch or insert S for Single coil. Designates latch type.

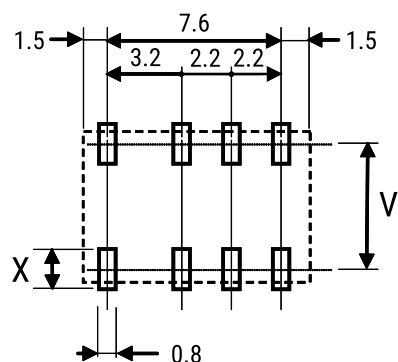
<sup>1</sup> Only available as Non-latch.

## Land Pattern – Millimeters

### UC2 Series (bottom view)



### UD2 Series (top view)



Series	V	X
UC2 (NU, NE, NJ)	5.08	—
UD2 (NU, NE)	6.74	1.86
UD2 (NUN, NEN)	5.94	2.66



## Soldering Process

### UC2 – Through-hole Mounting

#### Automatic Soldering

Preheating: 110–120°C/110 seconds (maximum)

Solder temperature: 260°C maximum

Solder time: 5 seconds maximum

*Note: KEMET recommends cooling down a printed circuit board to less than 110°C within 40 seconds after soldering.*

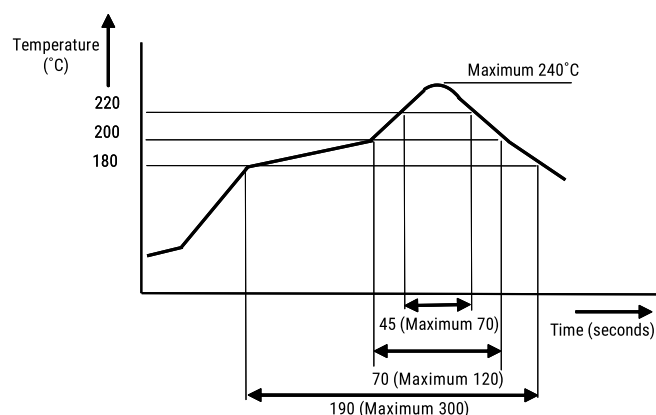
#### Manual Soldering

Solder temperature: 350°C maximum

Solder time: 3 seconds maximum

### UD2 – Surface Mounting

IRS Method



*Note: Temperature profile shows printed circuit board surface temperature on the relay terminal portion. Please consult KEMET if you wish to use a temperature profile other than above.*

## Contact Specifications

Item		UC2/UD2
Contact Form		2 Form C
Contact Material		Silver alloy with gold alloy overlay
Contact Ratings	Maximum Switching Power	30 W, 37.5 VA
	Maximum Switching Voltage	220 VDC, 250 VAC
	Maximum Switching Current	1 A
	Maximum Carrying Current	1 A
Minimum Contact Ratings		10 mVDC, 10 $\mu$ A <sup>*1</sup>
Initial Contact Resistance		100 m $\Omega$ maximum (initial)
Operating Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 2 milliseconds
Release Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 1 milliseconds
Insulation Resistance		1,000 M $\Omega$ at 500 VDC
Withstand Voltage	Between Open Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Adjacent Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Coil and Contacts	1,500 VAC (for one minute), 2,500 V surge (2 x 10 $\mu$ s) <sup>*3</sup>
Shock Resistance		735 m/s <sup>2</sup> (75 G) – misoperation 980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (100 G) – destructive failure
Vibration Resistance		10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 3 mm (20 G) – misoperation 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 5 mm (30 G) – destructive failure
Ambient Temperature		–40 to +85°C –40 to +70°C (Low power consumption type)
Coil Temperature Rise		18°C at nominal coil voltage (140 mW)
Running Specifications	Non-load	5 x 10 <sup>7</sup> operations (Non-latch type) <sup>*4</sup> 1 x 10 <sup>7</sup> operations (Latch type)
	Load	30 VDC 1 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> operations at 20°C, 1 Hz 125 VAC 0.3 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> operations at 20°C, 1 Hz
Weight		Approximately 0.8 g

<sup>\*1</sup> This value is a reference value in the resistance load. Minimum capacity changes depending on the switching frequency, environment temperature, and load.

<sup>\*2</sup> Rise time: 10  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 160  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*3</sup> Rise time: 2  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 10  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*4</sup> This shows the number of operations with fatal defects. Stable characteristics are maintained for 1 x 10<sup>7</sup> operations.

## Coil Specifications

Non-latch Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance ( $\Omega$ ) $\pm$ 10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	64.3	2.25	0.30	140
4.5	145.0	3.38	0.45	140
5.0	178.0	3.75	0.50	140
9.0	579.0	6.75	0.90	140
12.0	1028.0	9.00	1.20	140

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Coil Specifications cont.

Single Coil Latch Type (at 20°C) <sup>2</sup>				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Set Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Reset Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	90.0	2.25	2.25	100
4.5	202.5	3.38	3.38	100
5.0	250.0	3.75	3.75	100
9.0	810.0	6.75	6.75	100
12.0	1440.0	9.00	9.00	100

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

<sup>2</sup> Latch type relays should be initialized to a known position before using. Only the specified polarity should be used to energize the coil.

Non-latch, Low Power Consumption (NE, NEN) Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	90.0	2.40	0.30	100
4.5	202.5	3.60	0.45	100
5.0	250.0	4.00	0.50	100

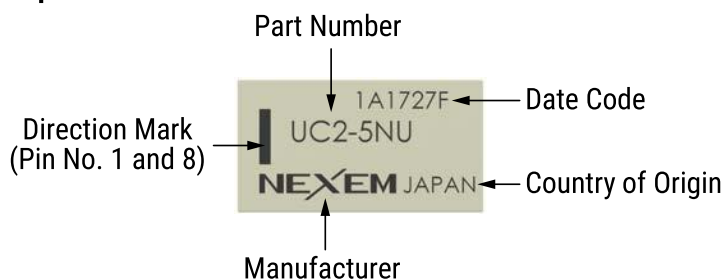
<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Recommended Relay Drive Conditions

Coil Type	Rating	Ambient Temperature
Non-latch	Voltage: ≤ ±5% of nominal voltage	-40 to +85°C
Non-latch (Low power consumption type)		-40 to +70°C
Single Coil	Square pulse (rise and fall time is rapid) Pulse height: ≤ ±5% of nominal voltage Pulse Width: > 10 ms	-40 to +85°C

## Marking

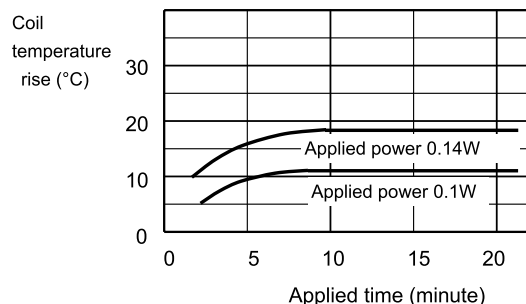
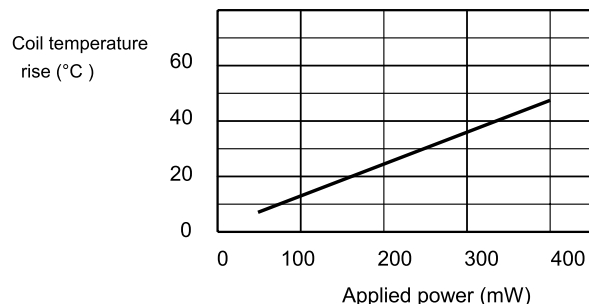
### Top view



## Performance Data

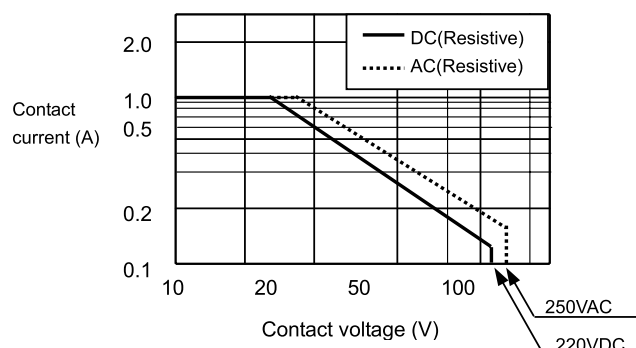
### Coil Temperature Rise

Temperature is measured by coil resistance



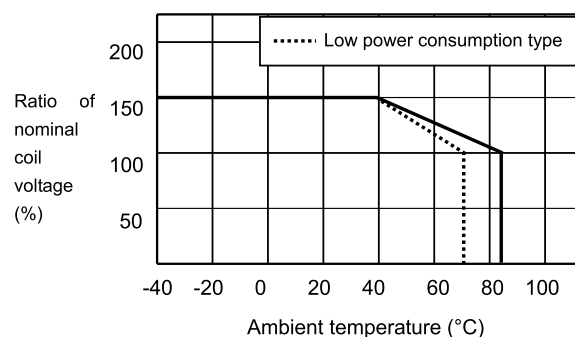
### Switching Capacity

Maximum Values



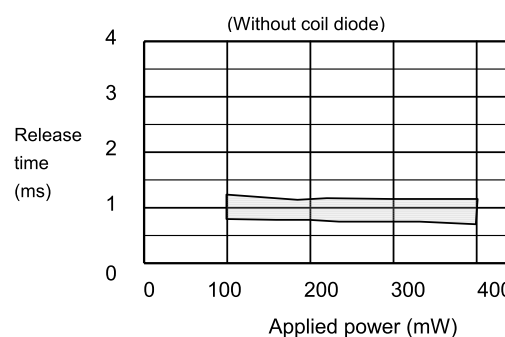
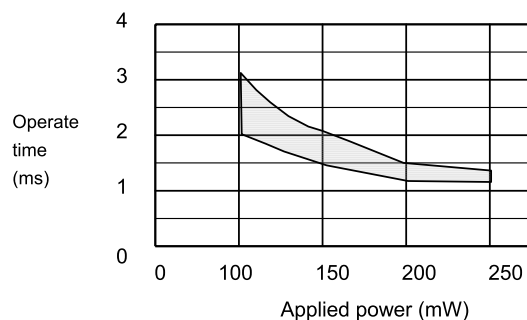
### Maximum Coil Voltage

Maximum value of permissible alteration



### Applied Voltage vs. Timing

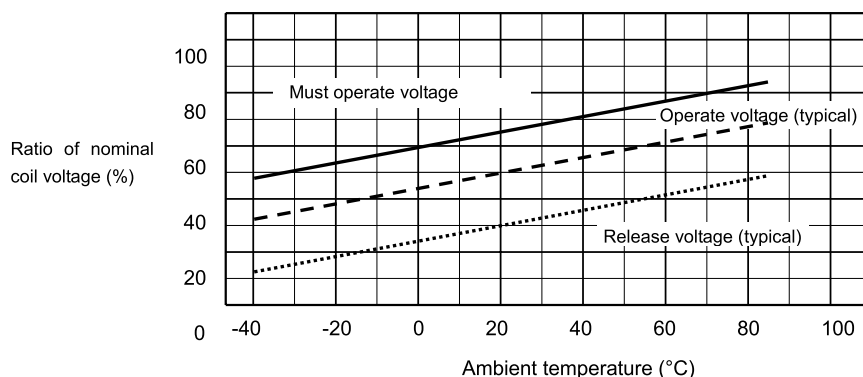
(Sample: UC2-5NU)



## Performance Data cont.

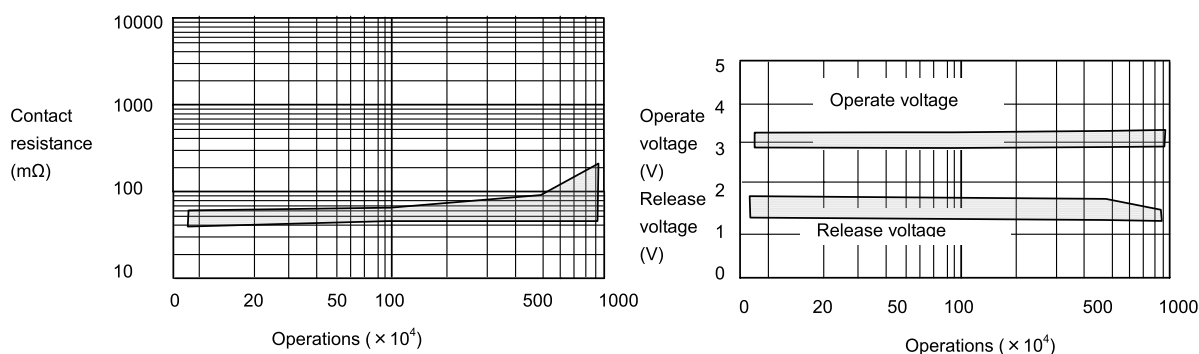
### Operate and Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

This shows a typical change of operate (release) voltage. The value of must operate is estimated, so coil voltage must be applied higher than this value for safe operation. For hot start operation, please inquire with KEMET.



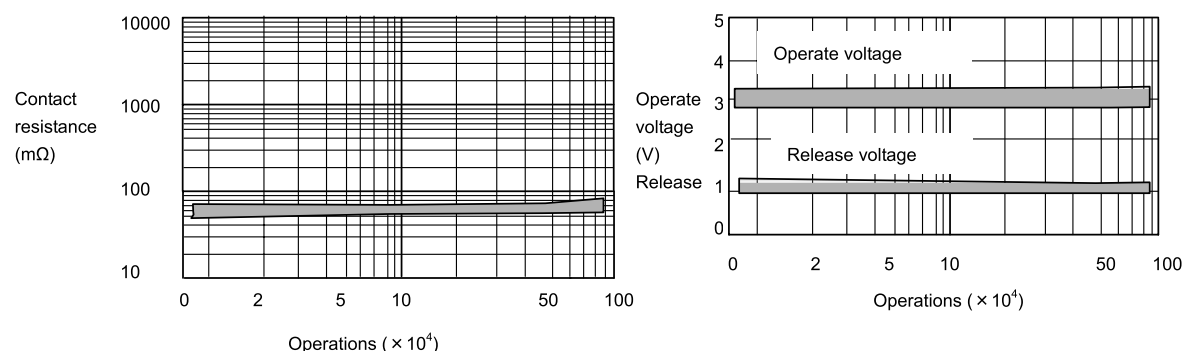
### Running Test (Non-load)

(Load: none; Drive: 5 VDC, 50 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: room temperature; Sample: UC2-5NU, 20 pieces)



### Running Test (Load)

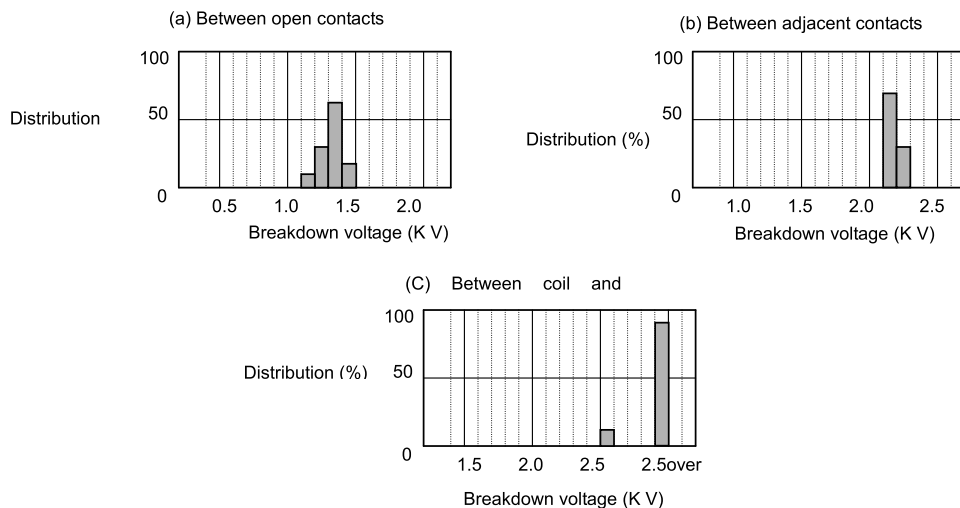
(Load: 50 VDC, 0.1 A resistive; Drive: 5 VDC, 5 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: 85°C; Sample: UC2-5NU, 10 pieces)



## Performance Data cont.

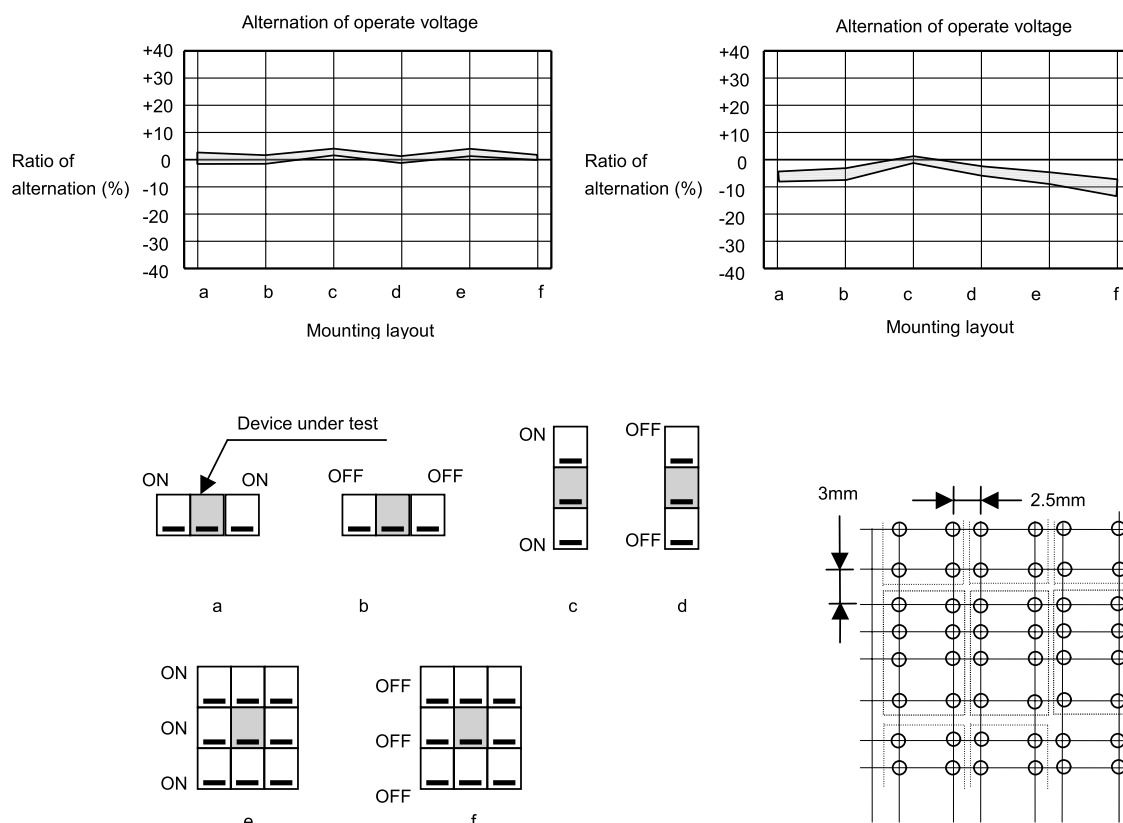
### Breakdown Voltage

(Sample: UC2-5NU, 10 pieces)



### Alteration of Voltage in Dense Mounting

(magnetic interference)



12.1

11.0

560

50 pieces/Tube (anti-static)

Rubber stopper (Yellow)

Direction of relay direction mark

Rubber stopper (Green)

1,200 pieces/Reel  
Reel diameter: 380mm

Reel

Emboss

Carrying tape

Top cover tape

[illegible]

Series	A	B
NU-L, NE-L	Maximum 6.2	9.2
NUN-L, NEN-L	Maximum 6.6	7.5

A diagram of a film strip edge. It shows a horizontal strip with a jagged right edge. Along the top edge, there is a row of eight small circles. An arrow points from the text 'Sprocket hole' to the second circle from the left. Below the sprocket holes are three rectangular frames, each containing a horizontal line. An arrow points from the text 'Direction mark' to the horizontal line in the third frame. At the bottom left, the text 'Direction of unreeling' is followed by a large black arrow pointing to the right.

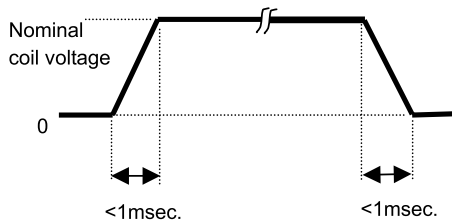
## Notes on Using Relays

### 1. Contact Load

Make sure that the contact load is within the specified range; otherwise, the lifetime of the contacts will be shortened considerably. Note that the running performance shown is an example, and that it varies depending on parameters such as the type of load, switching frequency, driver circuit, and ambient temperature under the actual operating conditions.

### 2. Driving Relays

- If the internal connection diagram of a relay shows + and - symbols on the coil, apply the rated voltage to the relay in the specified direction. If a rippled DC current source is used, abnormalities such as heat at the coil may occur.
- The maximum voltage that can be applied to the coil of the relay varies depending on the ambient temperature. Generally, the higher the voltage applied to the coil, the shorter the operating time. Note, however, that high voltage also increases the bounce of the contacts and the contact opening and closing frequency, which may shorten the lifetime of the contacts.



- For consistent operation, the driving voltage should have rise and fall times of less than 1 ms.
- For a latching relay, apply a voltage to the coil according to the polarity specified in the internal connection diagram of the relay.
- If a current is applied to the coil over a long period of time, the coil temperature rises, promoting generation of organic gas inside the relay, which may result in faulty contacts. In this case, use of a latching relay is recommended.
- The operating time and release time indicate the time required for each contact to close after the voltage has been applied to or removed from the coil. However, because the relay has a mechanical structure, a bounce state exists at the end of the operating and release times. Furthermore, because additional time is required until the contact stabilizes after being in a high-resistance state, care must be taken when using the relay at high speeds.

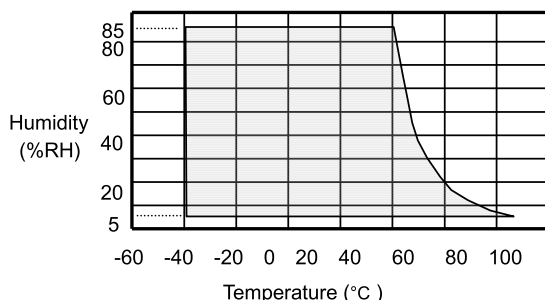
### 3. Operating Environment

- Make sure that the relay mounted in the application set is used within the specified temperature range. Use of a relay at a temperature outside this range may adversely affect insulation or contact performance.
- If the relay is used for a long period of time in highly humid (RH 85% or higher) environment, moisture may be absorbed into the relay. This moisture may react with the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> generated by glow discharges that occur when the contacts are opened or closed, producing nitric or sulfuric acid. If this happens, the acid produced may corrode the metallic parts of the relay, causing operational malfunction.
- If any material containing silicon (silicon rubber, silicon oil, and silicon based coating material) is used in the neighborhood of relay, there is some possibility that these materials will emit silicon gas that will penetrate the relay. In this case, the switching contact may generate silicon compounds on the surface of contacts. This silicon compound may result in contact failure. Avoid use of relay in such an environment.



## Notes on Using Relays cont.

- Because the operating temperature range varies depending on the humidity, use the relay in the temperature range illustrated in the figure below. Prevent the relay from being frozen and avoid the generation of condensation.



- The relay maintains constant sealability under normal atmospheric pressure (810 to 1,200 hpa). Its sealability may be degraded or the relay may be deformed and malfunction if it is used under barometric conditions exceeding the specified range.
- The same applies when the relay is stored or transported. Keep the upper-limit value of the temperature to which the relay is exposed after it is removed from the carton box to within 50°C.
- Permanent magnets are used in polarized relays. For this reason, when magnets, transformers, or speakers are located nearby the relay characteristics may change and faulty operations may result.
- If excessive vibration or shock is applied to the relay, it may malfunction and the contacts remain closed. Vibration or shock applied to the relay during operation may cause considerable damage to or wearing of the contacts. Note that operation of a snap switch mounted close to the relay or shock due to the operation of magnetic solenoid may also cause malfunctioning.

## 4. Mounting

- When mounting a relay onto a PC board using an automatic chip mounter, if excessive force is applied to the cover of the relay when the relay is chucked or inserted, the cover may be damaged or the characteristics of the relay degraded. Keep the force applied to the relay to within 1 kg.
- Avoid bending the pins to temporarily secure the relay to the PC board. Bending the pins may degrade sealability or adversely affect the internal mechanism.
- Ventilation immediately after soldering is recommended. Avoid immersing the relay in cleaning solvent immediately after soldering due to the danger of thermal shock being applied to the relay.
- Use an alcohol-based or water-based cleaning solvent. Never use thinner and benzene because they may damage the relay housing.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning because the vibration energy generated by the ultrasonic waves may cause the contacts to remain closed.

## Notes on Using Relays cont.

### 5. Handling and Storage

- Relays are packaged in magazine cases for shipment. If a space is created in the case after some relays have been removed, be sure to insert a stopper to secure the remaining relays in the case. If relays are not well secured, vibration during transportation may cause malfunctioning of the contacts.
- Exercise care in handling the relay so as to avoid dropping it or allowing it to fall. Do not use a relay that has been dropped. If a relay drops from a workbench to the floor, a shock of  $9,800 \text{ m/s}^2$  (1,000 G) or more is applied to the relay, possibly damaging its functions. Even if a light shock has been applied to the relay, thoroughly evaluate its operation before using it.
- Latching relays are factory-set to reset state for shipment. A latching relay may be set, however, by vibration or shock applied while being transported. Be sure to forcibly reset the relay before using it in the application set. Also note that the relay may be set by unexpected vibration or shock when it is used in a portable set.
- The sealability of a surface mount (SMT) relay may be lost if the relay absorbs and is then heated during soldering. When storing relays, therefore, observe the following points:
  1. For standard packing, please use relays within 12 months after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). If the relays have moisture absorption, dehumidify as follows:
    - Tape Packaging: 50 ±5°C, 200–300 hours.
    - Simple Relay: 85 ±5°C, 48 hours.
  2. For MBB packing, please use relays within 2 years after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). After opening MBB packing, please use within 3 months (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH).

## KEMET Electronics Corporation Sales Offices

For a complete list of our global sales offices, please visit [www.kemet.com/sales](http://www.kemet.com/sales).

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## Overview

The KEMET UA2/UB2 miniature signal relays offer a super compact case size in a slim package. Minimal board space is consumed with either a through-hole or surface mount configuration. These relays are recognized by UL and CSA, while also being compliant with Part 68 of the FCC's 1,500 V surge capacity.

## Applications

- Electronic switching systems
- PBX
- Terminal equipment
- Telephone systems

## Benefits

- Low power consumption (< 140 mW)
- Super compact and lightweight
- Slim package for dense mounting
- Low magnetic interference
- Tube or embossed tape and reel packaging
- UL recognized (E73266) and CSA certified (LR46266)
- Surface mount and through-hole options

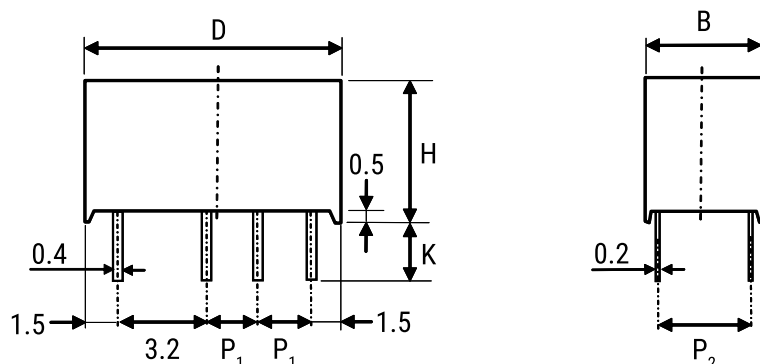


## Part Number System

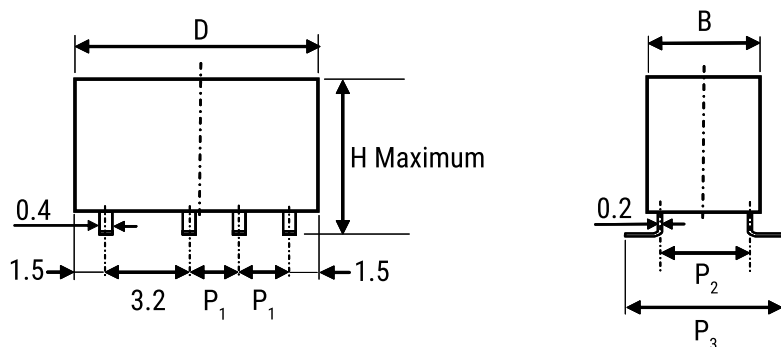
UB2-	3	S	NU	-L
Series	Coil Voltage	Latch Type	Lead Type	Packaging
UA2- = Through-hole mount UB2- = Surface mount	3 = 3 VDC 4.5 = 4.5 VDC 5 = 5 VDC 9 = 9 VDC 12 = 12 VDC 24 = 24 VDC	Blank = Non-latch type S = Single coil latch type	NU = Standard NE = Low power consumption (Non-latch) NJ = Trimmed NUN = Minimum footprint NEN = Low power consumption (Non-latch), Minimum footprint NZF = High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Blank = Tube -L = Embossed tape on reel

## Dimensions – Millimeters

### UA2 Series



### UB2 Series



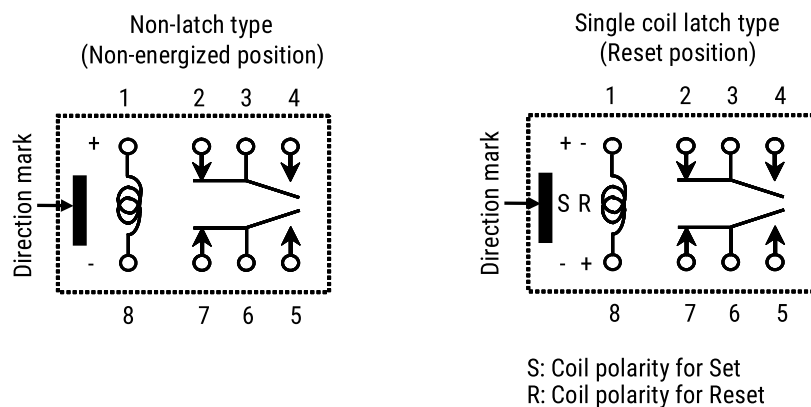
Series	D	H	B	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	K
UA2 (NU, NE)	10.6	8.0	5.7	2.2	3.2	—	3.4
UA2 (NJ)	10.6	8.0	5.7	2.2	3.2	—	2.8
UB2 (NU, NE)	10.6	8.8	5.7	2.2	3.2	7.4	—
UB2 (NUN, NEN)	10.6	9.0	5.7	2.2	3.2	5.7	—
UB2 (NZF)	10.6	8.8	5.7	2.2	3.2	5.7	—

General tolerance:  $\pm 0.3$



Tolerance of lead pitch:  $\pm 0.15$

## Pin Configurations

### Bottom view




## Safety Standards and Ratings

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Rating
UL		UL Recognized (UL508) <sup>1</sup>	E73266	30 VDC, 1 A (resistive) 110 VDC, 0.3 A (resistive) 125 VAC, 0.5 A (resistive)
CSA		CSA Certified (CSA 22.2 #14)	LR46266	

<sup>1</sup> Spacing: UL840

<sup>2</sup> Spacing: CSA std950

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Class	Rating
TUV		TUV Certified (EN61810)	2050596	Basic insulation	Creepage and clearance of coil to contact is more than 2 mm (According to EN60950)

## Environmental Compliance

All KEMET relays are RoHS Compliant.



**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference**

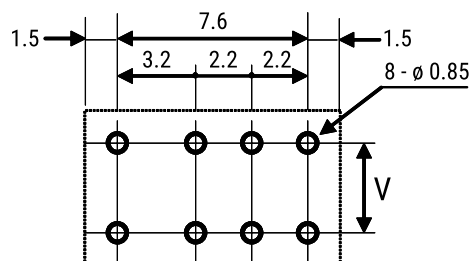
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging
( ) Designates Latch Type	(VDC)		
UA2-3(1)NU	3.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Radial	Tube
UA2-5(1)NU	5.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-12(1)NU	12.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-24NU1	24.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-3(1)NJ	3.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-4.5(1)NJ	4.5	Radial	Tube
UA2-5(1)NJ	5.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-9(1)NJ	9.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-12(1)NJ	12.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-24NJ <sup>1</sup>	24.0	Radial	Tube
UA2-3NE <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Radial, Low power consumption	Tube
UA2-4.5NE <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Radial, Low power consumption	Tube
UA2-5NE <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Radial, Low power consumption	Tube
UB2-3(1)NU	3.0	Surface mount	Tube
UB2-4.5(1)NU	4.5	Surface mount	Tube
UB2-5(1)NU	5.0	Surface mount	Tube
UB2-12(1)NU	12.0	Surface mount	Tube
UB2-24NU <sup>1</sup>	24.0	Surface mount	Tube
UB2-3NE <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tube
UB2-4.5NE <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tube
UB2-5NE <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tube
UB2-3(1)NU-L	3.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UB2-4.5(1)NU-L	4.5	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UB2-5(1)NU-L	5.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UB2-12(1)NU-L	12.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UB2-24NU-L <sup>1</sup>	24.0	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
UB2-3NE-L <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tape on Reel
UB2-4.5NE-L <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tape on Reel
UB2-5NE-L <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption	Tape on Reel
UB2-3(1)NUN	3.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UB2-4.5(1)NUN	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UB2-5(1)NUN	5.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UB2-12(1)NUN	12.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UB2-24NUN <sup>1</sup>	24.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
UB2-3NEN <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tube
UB2-4.5NEN <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tube
UB2-5NEN <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tube
UB2-3(1)NUN-L	3.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-4.5(1)NUN-L	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-5(1)NUN-L	5.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-12(1)NUN-L	12.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-24NUN-L <sup>1</sup>	24.0	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-3NEN-L <sup>1</sup>	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-4.5NEN-L <sup>1</sup>	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-5NEN-L <sup>1</sup>	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint	Tape on Reel
UB2-3(1)NZF-L8	3.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint, High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 4
UB2-4.5(1)NZF-L8	4.5	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint, High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 4
UB2-5(1)NZF-L8	5.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint, High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 4
UB2-9(1)NZF-L8	9.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint, High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 4
UB2-12(1)NZF-L8	12.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint, High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 4
UB2-24(1)NZF-L8	24.0	Surface mount, Low power consumption, Minimum Footprint, High capability with switch and carrying current at 2A	Embossed carrying tape, Moisture barrier bag, Humidity Indicator Card. MSL 4
Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage	Lead Type	Packaging

(1) To complete KEMET part number, leave blank for Non-latch or insert S for Single coil. Designates latch type.

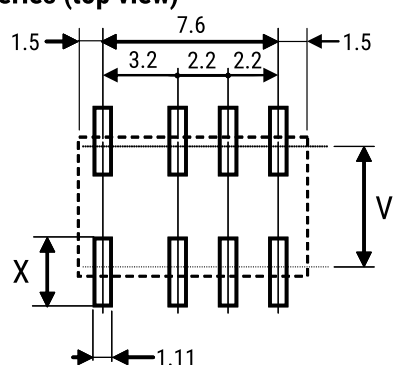
<sup>1</sup> Only available as Non-latch.

## Land Pattern – Millimeters

### UA2 Series (bottom view)



### UB2 Series (top view)



Series	V	X
UA2 (NU, NE, NJ)	3.2	—
UB2 (NU, NE)	5.3	3.1
UB2 (NUN, NEN)	4.6	2.25



## Soldering Process

### UA2 – Through-hole Mounting

#### Automatic Soldering

Preheating: 110–120°C/110 seconds (maximum)

Solder temperature: 260°C maximum

Solder time: 5 seconds maximum

*Note: KEMET recommends cooling down a printed circuit board to less than 110°C within 40 seconds after soldering.*

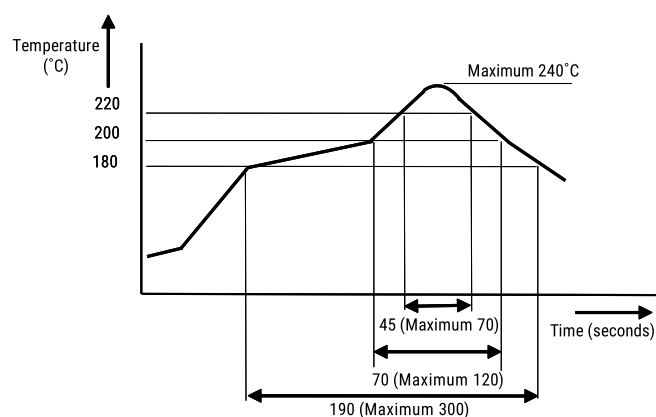
#### Manual Soldering

Solder temperature: 350°C maximum

Solder time: 3 seconds maximum

### UB2 – Surface Mounting

IRS Method



*Note: Temperature profile shows printed circuit board surface temperature on the relay terminal portion. Please consult KEMET if you wish to use a temperature profile other than above.*

## Contact Specifications

Item		UA2/UB2
Contact Form		2 Form C
Contact Material		Silver alloy with gold alloy overlay
Contact Ratings	Maximum Switching Power	30 W, 37.5 VA
	Maximum Switching Voltage	220 VDC, 250 VAC
	Maximum Switching Current	1 A
	Maximum Carrying Current	1 A
Minimum Contact Ratings		10 mVDC, 10 $\mu$ A <sup>*1</sup>
Initial Contact Resistance		100 m $\Omega$ maximum (initial)
Operating Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 2 milliseconds
Release Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 1 milliseconds
Insulation Resistance		1,000 M $\Omega$ at 500 VDC
Withstand Voltage	Between Open Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Adjacent Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Coil and Contacts	1,500 VAC (for one minute), 2,500 V surge (2 x 10 $\mu$ s) <sup>*3</sup>
Shock Resistance		735 m/s <sup>2</sup> (75 G) – misoperation 980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (100 G) – destructive failure
Vibration Resistance		10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 3 mm (20 G) – misoperation 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 5 mm (30 G) – destructive failure
Ambient Temperature		–40 to +85°C
Coil Temperature Rise		18°C at nominal coil voltage (140 mW)
Running Specifications	Non-load	5 x 10 <sup>7</sup> operations (Non-latch type) <sup>*4</sup> 1 x 10 <sup>7</sup> operations (Latch type)
	Load	30 VDC 1 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> operations at 20°C, 1 Hz 125 VAC 0.3 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> operations at 20°C, 1 Hz
Weight		Approximately 1 g

<sup>\*1</sup> This value is a reference value in the resistance load. Minimum capacity changes depending on the switching frequency, environment temperature, and load.

<sup>\*2</sup> Rise time: 10  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 160  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*3</sup> Rise time: 2  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 10  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*4</sup> This shows the number of operations with fatal defects. Stable characteristics are maintained for 1 x 10<sup>7</sup> operations.

## Coil Specifications

Non-latch Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance ( $\Omega$ ) $\pm 10\%$	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	64.3	2.25	0.30	140
4.5	145.0	3.38	0.45	140
5.0	178.0	3.75	0.50	140
9.0	579.0	6.75	0.90	140
12.0	1028.0	9.00	1.20	140
24.0	2504.0	18.00	2.40	230

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Coil Specifications cont.

Single Coil Latch Type (at 20°C) <sup>2</sup>				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Reset Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	90.0	2.25	2.25	100
4.5	202.5	3.38	3.38	100
5.0	250.0	3.75	3.75	100
9.0	810.0	6.75	6.75	100
12.0	1440.0	9.00	9.00	100

<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

<sup>2</sup> Latch type relays should be initialized to a known position before using. Only the specified polarity should be used to energize the coil.

Non-latch, Low Power Consumption (NE, NEN) Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
3.0	90.0	2.25	0.30	100
4.5	202.5	3.38	0.45	100
5.0	250.0	3.75	0.50	100

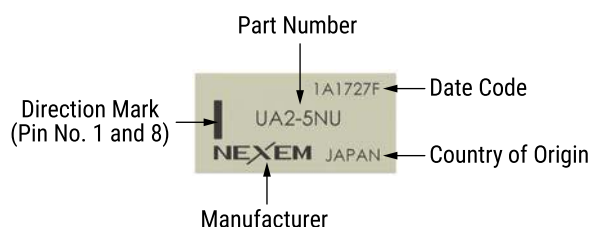
<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Recommended Relay Drive Conditions

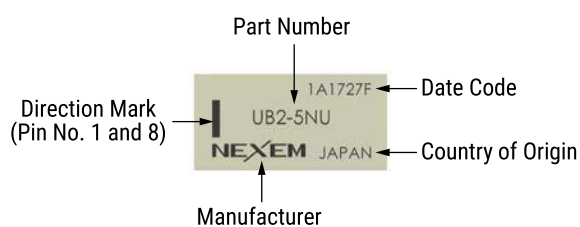
Coil Type	Rating	Ambient Temperature
Non-latch	Voltage: ≤ ±5% of nominal voltage	-40 to +85°C
Single Coil	Square pulse (rise and fall time is rapid) Pulse height: ≤ ±5% of nominal voltage Pulse Width: > 10 ms	

## Marking

### UA2 – Top View



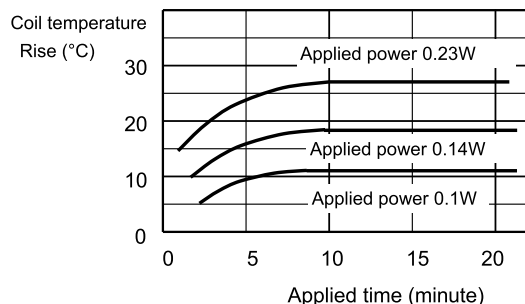
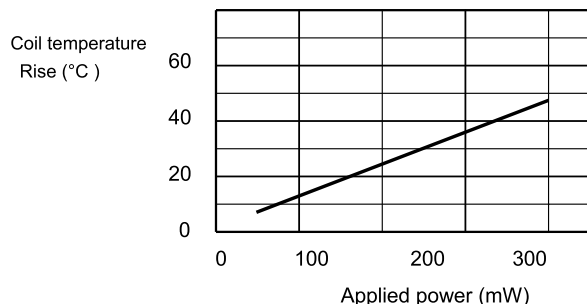
### UB2 – Top View



## Performance Data

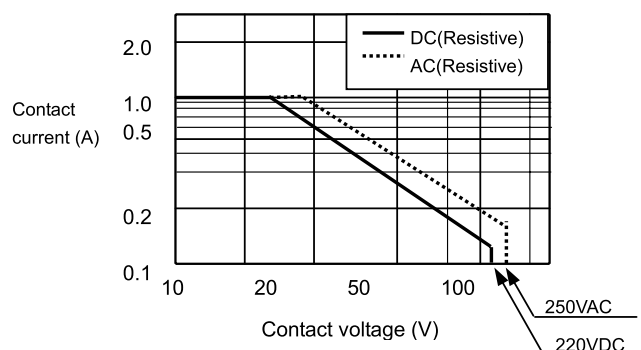
### Coil Temperature Rise

Temperature is measured by coil resistance



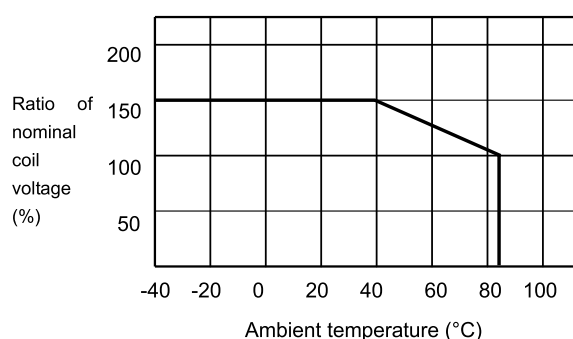
### Switching Capacity

Maximum Values



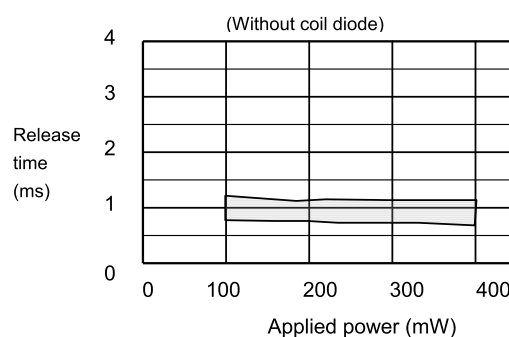
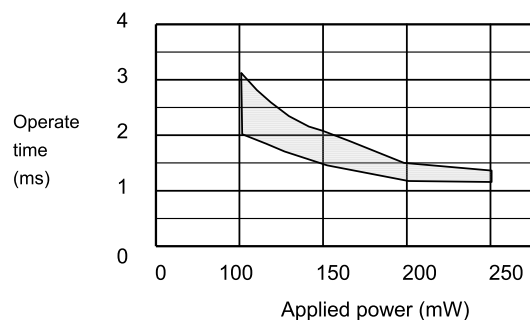
### Maximum Coil Voltage

Maximum value of permissible alteration



### Applied Voltage vs. Timing

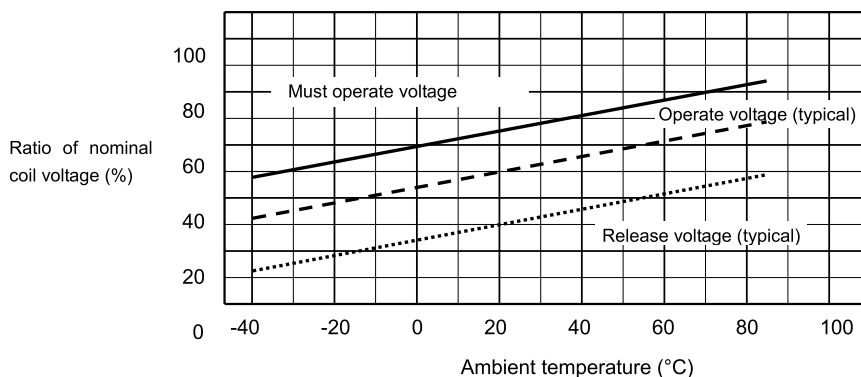
(Sample: UA2-5NU)



## Performance Data cont.

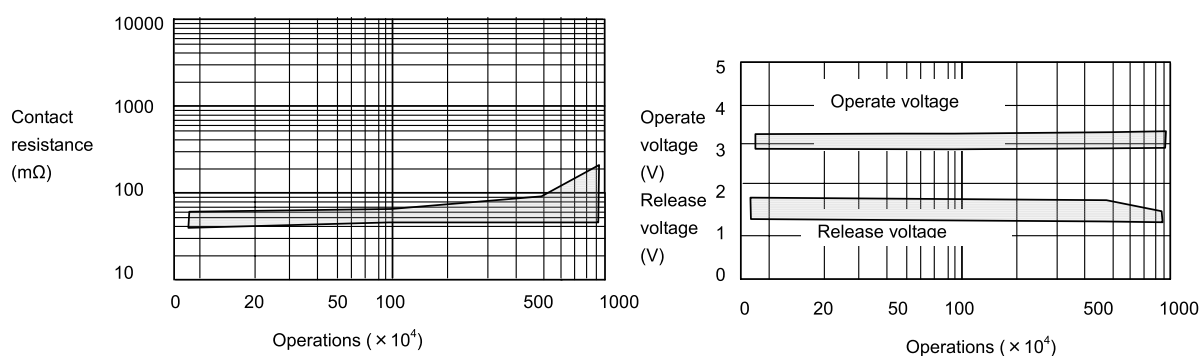
### Operate and Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

This shows a typical change of operate (release) voltage. The value of must operate is estimated, so coil voltage must be applied higher than this value for safe operation. For hot start operation, please inquire with KEMET.



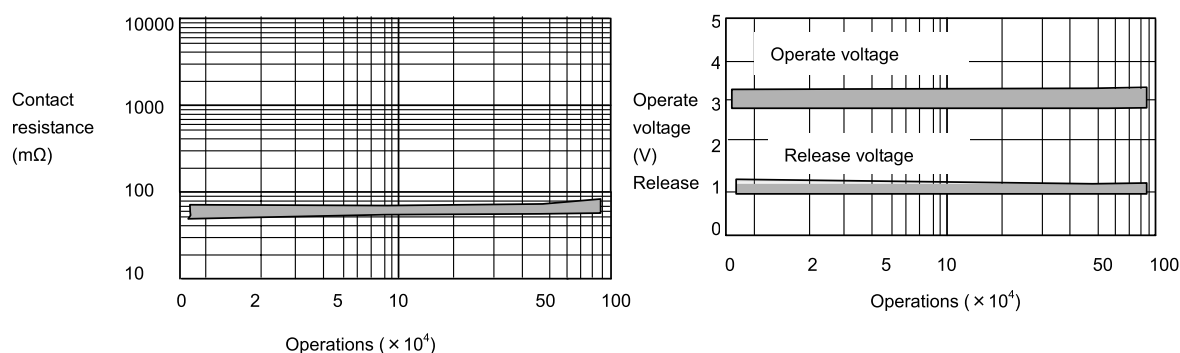
### Running Test (Non-load)

(Load: none; Drive: 5 VDC, 50 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: room temperature; Sample: UA2-5NU, 20 pieces)



### Running Test (Load)

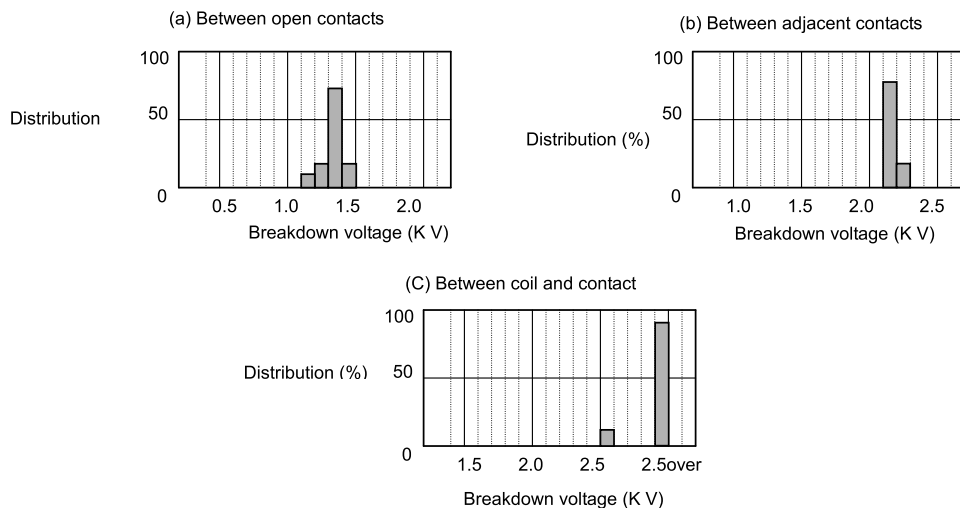
(Load: 50 VDC, 0.1 A resistive; Drive: 5 VDC, 5 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: 85°C; Sample: UA2-5NU, 10 pieces)



## Performance Data cont.

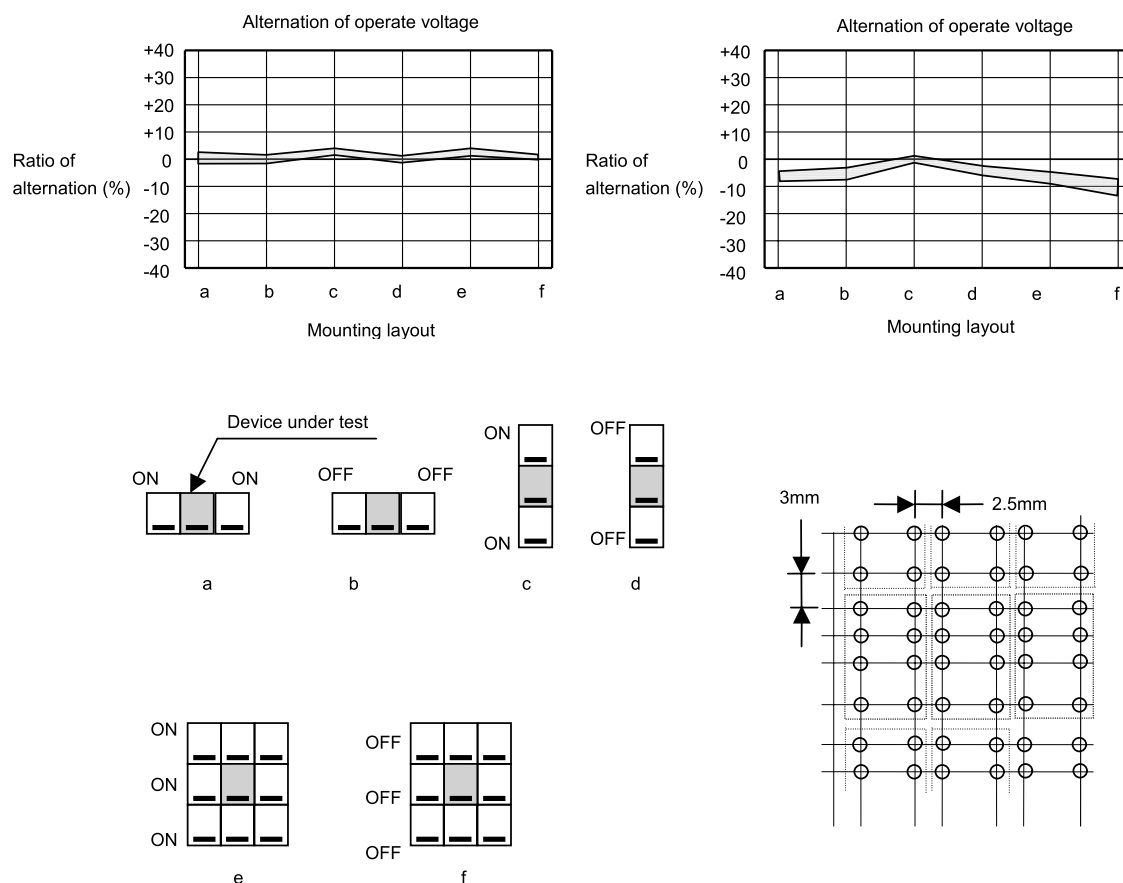
### Breakdown Voltage

(Sample: UA2-5NU, 10 pieces)

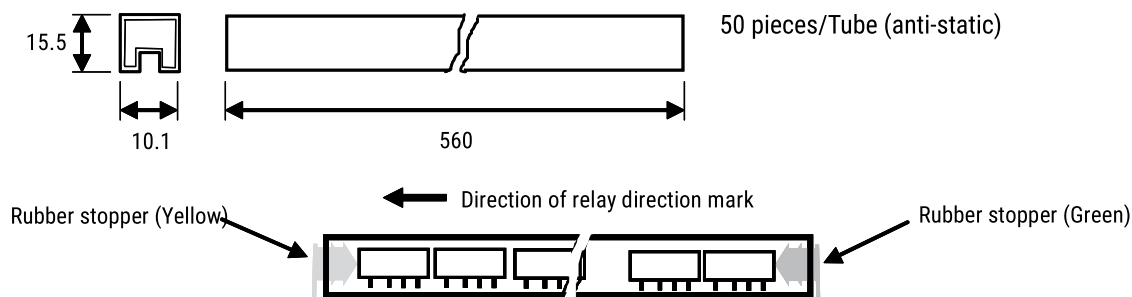


### Alteration of Voltage in Dense Mounting

(magnetic interference)

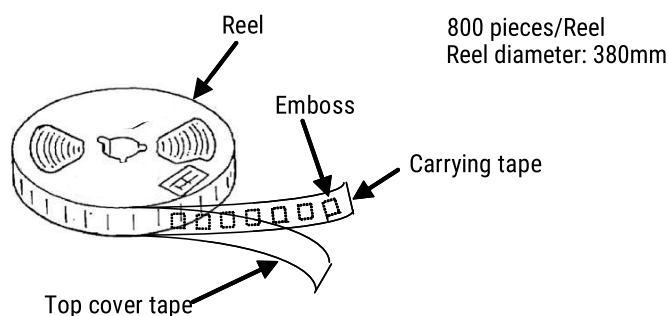


## Tube Packing – Millimeters

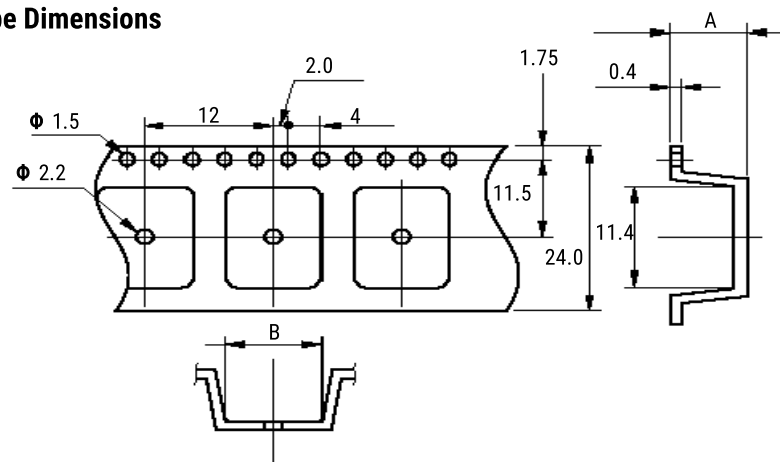


## Tape & Reel Packaging Information (UB2 only) – Millimeters

### Appearance

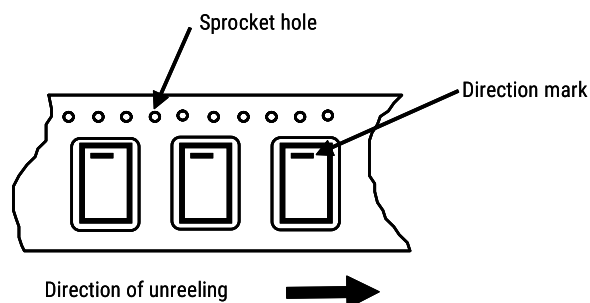


### Tape Dimensions



Series	A	B
NU-L, NE-L	Maximum 9.4	8.2
NUN-L, NEN-L	Maximum 9.5	6.7

### Relay Direction Mark and Tape Carrying Direction



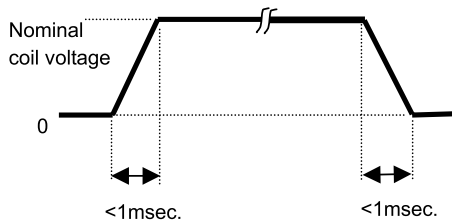
## Notes on Using Relays

### 1. Contact Load

Make sure that the contact load is within the specified range; otherwise, the lifetime of the contacts will be shortened considerably. Note that the running performance shown is an example, and that it varies depending on parameters such as the type of load, switching frequency, driver circuit, and ambient temperature under the actual operating conditions.

### 2. Driving Relays

- If the internal connection diagram of a relay shows + and - symbols on the coil, apply the rated voltage to the relay in the specified direction. If a rippled DC current source is used, abnormalities such as heat at the coil may occur.
- The maximum voltage that can be applied to the coil of the relay varies depending on the ambient temperature. Generally, the higher the voltage applied to the coil, the shorter the operating time. Note, however, that high voltage also increases the bounce of the contacts and the contact opening and closing frequency, which may shorten the lifetime of the contacts.



- For consistent operation, the driving voltage should have rise and fall times of less than 1 ms.
- For a latching relay, apply a voltage to the coil according to the polarity specified in the internal connection diagram of the relay.
- If a current is applied to the coil over a long period of time, the coil temperature rises, promoting generation of organic gas inside the relay, which may result in faulty contacts. In this case, use of a latching relay is recommended.
- The operating time and release time indicate the time required for each contact to close after the voltage has been applied to or removed from the coil. However, because the relay has a mechanical structure, a bounce state exists at the end of the operating and release times. Furthermore, because additional time is required until the contact stabilizes after being in a high-resistance state, care must be taken when using the relay at high speeds.

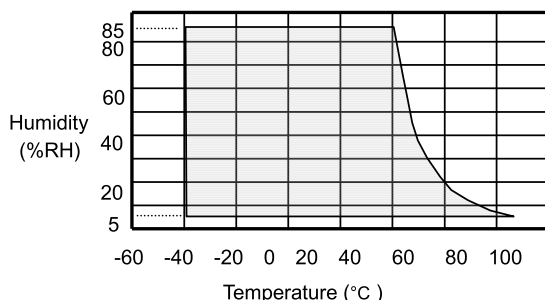
### 3. Operating Environment

- Make sure that the relay mounted in the application set is used within the specified temperature range. Use of a relay at a temperature outside this range may adversely affect insulation or contact performance.
- If the relay is used for a long period of time in highly humid (RH 85% or higher) environment, moisture may be absorbed into the relay. This moisture may react with the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> generated by glow discharges that occur when the contacts are opened or closed, producing nitric or sulfuric acid. If this happens, the acid produced may corrode the metallic parts of the relay, causing operational malfunction.
- If any material containing silicon (silicon rubber, silicon oil, and silicon based coating material) is used in the neighborhood of relay, there is some possibility that these materials will emit silicon gas that will penetrate the relay. In this case, the switching contact may generate silicon compounds on the surface of contacts. This silicon compound may result in contact failure. Avoid use of relay in such an environment.



## Notes on Using Relays cont.

- Because the operating temperature range varies depending on the humidity, use the relay in the temperature range illustrated in the figure below. Prevent the relay from being frozen and avoid the generation of condensation.



- The relay maintains constant sealability under normal atmospheric pressure (810 to 1,200 hpa). Its sealability may be degraded or the relay may be deformed and malfunction if it is used under barometric conditions exceeding the specified range.
- The same applies when the relay is stored or transported. Keep the upper-limit value of the temperature to which the relay is exposed after it is removed from the carton box to within 50°C.
- Permanent magnets are used in polarized relays. For this reason, when magnets, transformers, or speakers are located nearby the relay characteristics may change and faulty operations may result.
- If excessive vibration or shock is applied to the relay, it may malfunction and the contacts remain closed. Vibration or shock applied to the relay during operation may cause considerable damage to or wearing of the contacts. Note that operation of a snap switch mounted close to the relay or shock due to the operation of magnetic solenoid may also cause malfunctioning.

## 4. Mounting

- When mounting a relay onto a PC board using an automatic chip mounter, if excessive force is applied to the cover of the relay when the relay is chucked or inserted, the cover may be damaged or the characteristics of the relay degraded. Keep the force applied to the relay to within 1 kg.
- Avoid bending the pins to temporarily secure the relay to the PC board. Bending the pins may degrade sealability or adversely affect the internal mechanism.
- Ventilation immediately after soldering is recommended. Avoid immersing the relay in cleaning solvent immediately after soldering due to the danger of thermal shock being applied to the relay.
- Use an alcohol-based or water-based cleaning solvent. Never use thinner and benzene because they may damage the relay housing.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning because the vibration energy generated by the ultrasonic waves may cause the contacts to remain closed.

## Notes on Using Relays cont.

### 5. Handling and Storage

- Relays are packaged in magazine cases for shipment. If a space is created in the case after some relays have been removed, be sure to insert a stopper to secure the remaining relays in the case. If relays are not well secured, vibration during transportation may cause malfunctioning of the contacts.
- Exercise care in handling the relay so as to avoid dropping it or allowing it to fall. Do not use a relay that has been dropped. If a relay drops from a workbench to the floor, a shock of  $9,800 \text{ m/s}^2$  (1,000 G) or more is applied to the relay, possibly damaging its functions. Even if a light shock has been applied to the relay, thoroughly evaluate its operation before using it.
- Latching relays are factory-set to reset state for shipment. A latching relay may be set, however, by vibration or shock applied while being transported. Be sure to forcibly reset the relay before using it in the application set. Also note that the relay may be set by unexpected vibration or shock when it is used in a portable set.
- The sealability of a surface mount (SMT) relay may be lost if the relay absorbs and is then heated during soldering. When storing relays, therefore, observe the following points:
  1. For standard packing, please use relays within 12 months after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). If the relays have moisture absorption, dehumidify as follows:
    - Tape Packaging: 50 ±5°C, 200–300 hours.
    - Simple Relay: 85 ±5°C, 48 hours.
  2. For MBB packing, please use relays within 2 years after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). After opening MBB packing, please use within 3 months (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH).

## KEMET Electronics Corporation Sales Offices

For a complete list of our global sales offices, please visit [www.kemet.com/sales](http://www.kemet.com/sales).

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Although KEMET designs and manufactures its products to the most stringent quality and safety standards, given the current state of the art, isolated component failures may still occur. Accordingly, customer applications which require a high degree of reliability or safety should employ suitable designs or other safeguards (such as installation of protective circuitry or redundancies) in order to ensure that the failure of an electrical component does not result in a risk of personal injury or property damage.

Although all product-related warnings, cautions and notes must be observed, the customer should not assume that all safety measures are indicated or that other measures may not be required.

KEMET requires its products to be packaged and shipped on pallets. This is because KEMET's products are specifically designed to be packed onto pallets during shipment. If for any reason, the products are removed from pallets by the shipping party and shipped to the end customer, then additional external protection is required. In this instance, an external box with two carton layers and an upwards orientation sticker must be used by the shipping party, with the empty space filled with filling material, and afterwards sealing the box. If this packing and packaging guideline is not followed by the shipping party, the shipping party, and not KEMET, will be held responsible for any packaging, packing and/or product damages upon delivery of the products to the end customer. KEMET hereby disclaims any liability for damages to the products or otherwise that have been, or threaten to be, inflicted, result from or are in any way related to the packaging, packing or damage by the shipping party in contravention of the packing and packaging guidelines herein.

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## Overview

The KEMET ED2/EF2 miniature signal relays offer a compact case size in a slim package. Minimal board space is consumed with either a through-hole or surface mount configuration. These relays are recognized by UL and CSA, while also being compliant with Part 68 of the FCC's 1,500 V surge capacity.

## Applications

- Electronic switching systems
- PBX
- Terminal equipment
- Telephone systems

## Benefits

- Low power consumption (< 70 mW)
- Compact and lightweight
- Low magnetic interference
- Tube or embossed tape and reel packaging
- UL recognized (E73266) and CSA certified (LR46266)
- Surface mount and through-hole options

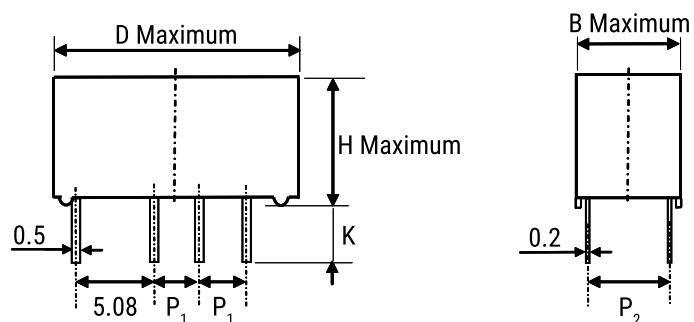


## Part Number System

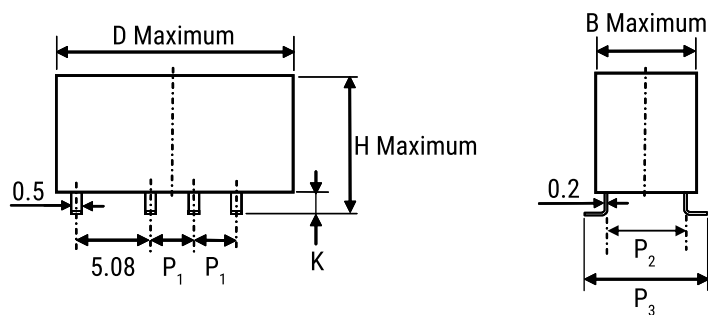
EF2-	3		NU	-L
Series	Coil Voltage	Latch Type	Lead Type	Packaging
ED2- = Through-hole mount EF2- = Surface mount	1.5 = 1.5 VDC 3 = 3 VDC 4.5 = 4.5 VDC 5 = 5 VDC 9 = 9 VDC 12 = 12 VDC 24 = 24 VDC	Blank = Non-latch type	NU = Standard NJ = Trimmed NUH = Minimum footprint NUX = High solder joint reliability	Blank = Tube -L = Embossed tape on reel

## Dimensions – Millimeters

### ED2 Series



### EF2 Series

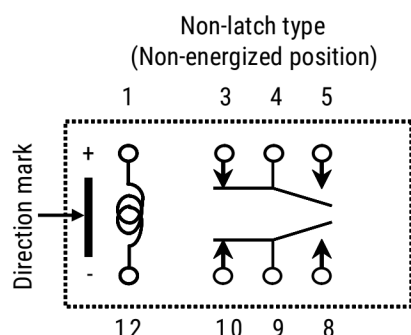


Series	D	H	B	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	K
ED2 (NU)	15.0	9.4	7.5	2.54	5.08	—	3.2
ED2 (NJ)	15.0	9.4	7.5	2.54	5.08	—	2.8
EF2 (NU)	15.0	10.0	7.5	2.54	5.08	9.5	1.0
EF2 (NUH)	15.0	10.0	7.5	2.54	5.08	7.5	1.0
EF2 (NUX)	15.0	10.35	7.5	2.54	5.08	9.0	1.35



General tolerance:  $\pm 0.2$

## Pin Configurations


### Bottom view



## Safety Standards and Ratings

Certification Body	Mark	Specification	File Number	Rating
UL		UL Recognized (UL508) <sup>1</sup>	E73266	30 VDC, 1 A (resistive) 110 VDC, 0.3 A (resistive) 125 VAC, 0.5 A (resistive)
CSA		CSA Certified (CSA 22.2 #14)	LR46266	

<sup>1</sup> Spacing: UL114, UL478

Certification Body	Mark	Lead Type	Specification	File Number	Class	Rating
TUV		Non-latch	TUV Certified (EN61810)	R 9950557	Basic insulation	Creepage and clearance of coil to contact is more than 2 mm (According to EN60950)

## Environmental Compliance

All KEMET relays are RoHS Compliant.



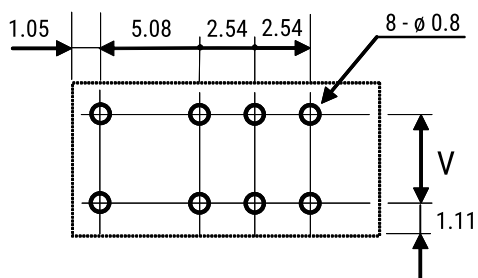
**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference**

Part Number	Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Lead Type	Packaging
ED2-1.5NU	1.5	Radial	Tube
ED2-3NU	3	Radial	Tube
ED2-4.5NU	4.5	Radial	Tube
ED2-5NU	5	Radial	Tube
ED2-9NU	9	Radial	Tube
ED2-12NU	12	Radial	Tube
ED2-24NU	24	Radial	Tube
ED2-1.5NJ	1.5	Trimmed Radial	Tube
ED2-3NJ	3	Trimmed Radial	Tube
ED2-4.5NJ	4.5	Trimmed Radial	Tube
ED2-5NJ	5	Trimmed Radial	Tube
ED2-9NJ	9	Trimmed Radial	Tube
ED2-12NJ	12	Trimmed Radial	Tube
ED2-24NJ	24	Trimmed Radial	Tube
EF2-1.5NU	1.5	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-3NU	3	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-4.5NU	4.5	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-5NU	5	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-9NU	9	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-12NU	12	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-24NU	24	Surface mount	Tube
EF2-1.5NU-L	1.5	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-3NU-L	3	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-4.5NU-L	4.5	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-5NU-L	5	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-9NU-L	9	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-12NU-L	12	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-24NU-L	24	Surface mount	Tape on Reel
EF2-1.5NUH	1.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-3NUH	3	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-4.5NUH	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-5NUH	5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-9NUH	9	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-12NUH	12	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-24NUH	24	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tube
EF2-1.5NUH-L	1.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-3NUH-L	3	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-4.5NUH-L	4.5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-5NUH-L	5	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-9NUH-L	9	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-12NUH-L	12	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-24NUH-L	24	Surface mount, Minimum footprint	Tape on Reel
EF2-1.5NUX	1.5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-3NUX	3	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-4.5NUX	4.5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-5NUX	5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-9NUX	9	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-12NUX	12	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-24NUX	24	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tube
EF2-1.5NUX-L	1.5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EF2-3NUX-L	3	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EF2-4.5NUX-L	4.5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EF2-5NUX-L	5	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EF2-9NUX-L	9	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EF2-12NUX-L	12	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel
EF2-24NUX-L	24	Surface mount, High solder joint reliability	Tape on Reel

## Land Pattern – Millimeters

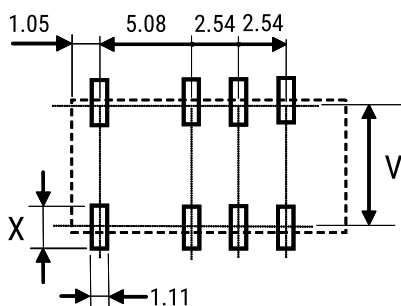
### ED2 Series (bottom view)

Non-latch type



### EF2 Series (top view)

Non-latch type



Series	V	X
ED2 (NU, NJ)	5.08	—
EF2 (NU)	7.29	3.0
EF2 (NUH)	6.29	2.0
EF2 (NUX)	7.02	2.73



## Soldering Process

### ED2 – Through-hole Mounting

#### Automatic Soldering

Preheating: 110–120°C/110 seconds (maximum)

Solder temperature: 260°C maximum

Solder time: 5 seconds maximum

*Note: KEMET recommends cooling down a printed circuit board to less than 110°C within 40 seconds after soldering.*

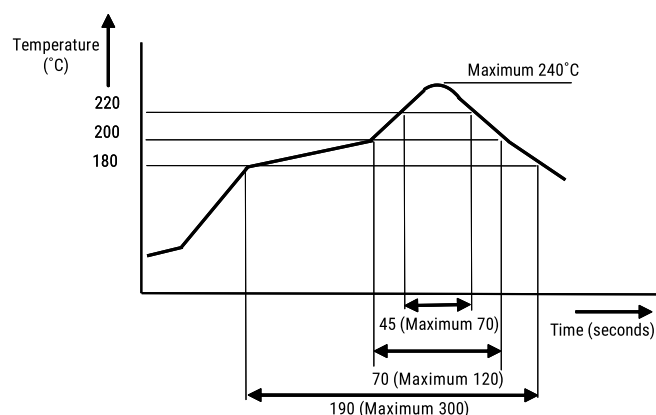
#### Manual Soldering

Solder temperature: 350°C maximum

Solder time: 3 seconds maximum

### EF2 – Surface Mounting

IRS Method



*Note: Temperature profile shows printed circuit board surface temperature on the relay terminal portion. Please consult KEMET if you wish to use a temperature profile other than above.*

## Contact Specifications

Item		ED2/EF2
Contact Form		2 Form C
Contact Material		Silver alloy with gold alloy overlay
Contact Ratings	Maximum Switching Power	30 W, 62.5 VA
	Maximum Switching Voltage	220 VDC, 250 VAC
	Maximum Switching Current	1 A
	Maximum Carrying Current	2 A
Minimum Contact Ratings		10 mVDC, 10 $\mu$ A <sup>*1</sup>
Initial Contact Resistance		75 m $\Omega$ maximum (initial)
Operating Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 3 milliseconds
Release Time (excluding bounce)		Approximately 2 milliseconds
Insulation Resistance		1,000 M $\Omega$ at 500 VDC
Withstand Voltage	Between Open Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Adjacent Contacts	1,000 VAC (for one minute), 1,500 V surge (10 x 160 $\mu$ s) <sup>*2</sup>
	Between Coil and Contacts	1,500 VAC (for one minute), 2,500 V surge (2 x 10 $\mu$ s) <sup>*3</sup>
Shock Resistance		735 m/s <sup>2</sup> (75 G) – misoperation 980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (100 G) – destructive failure
Vibration Resistance		10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 3 mm (20 G) – misoperation 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 5 mm (30 G) – destructive failure
Ambient Temperature		–40 to +85°C
Coil Temperature Rise		7°C at nominal coil voltage (50 mW)
Running Specifications	Non-load	1 x 10 <sup>8</sup> operations <sup>*4</sup>
	Load	50 VDC 0.1 A (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations at 85°C, 5 Hz 10 VDC 10 mA (resistive), 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations at 85°C, 2 Hz
Weight		Approximately 2.2 g

<sup>\*1</sup> This value is a reference value in the resistance load. Minimum capacity changes depending on the switching frequency, environment temperature, and load.

<sup>\*2</sup> Rise time: 10  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 160  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*3</sup> Rise time: 2  $\mu$ s; decay time to half crest: 10  $\mu$ s.

<sup>\*4</sup> This shows the number of operations with fatal defects. Stable characteristics are maintained for 1 x 10<sup>7</sup> operations.

## Coil Specifications

Non-latch Type (at 20°C)				
Nominal Coil Voltage (VDC)	Coil Resistance ( $\Omega$ ) $\pm$ 10%	Operating Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Release Voltage <sup>1</sup> (VDC)	Nominal Operating Power (mW)
1.5	45.0	1.13	0.15	50
3	180.0	2.25	0.3	50
4.5	405.0	3.38	0.45	50
5	500.0	3.75	0.5	50
9	1,473.0	6.75	0.9	55
12	2,400.0	9.0	1.2	60
24	8,229.0	18.0	2.4	70

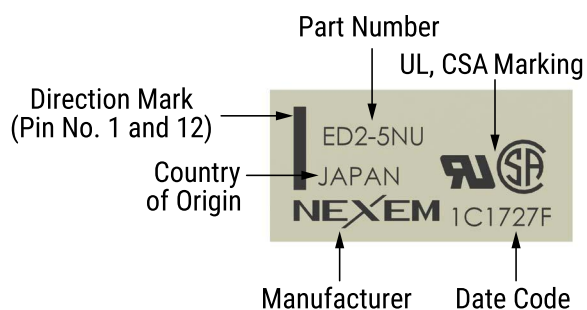
<sup>1</sup> Test by pulse voltage.

## Recommended Relay Drive Conditions

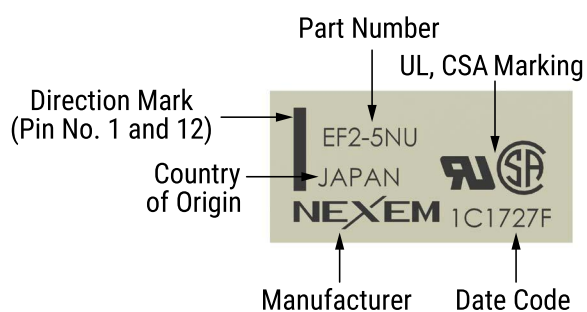
Coil Type	Rating	Ambient Temperature
Non-latch	Voltage: $\leq \pm 5\%$ of nominal voltage	-40 to +85°C

## Marking

### ED2 – Top View



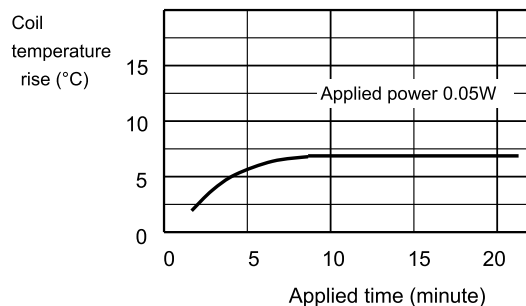
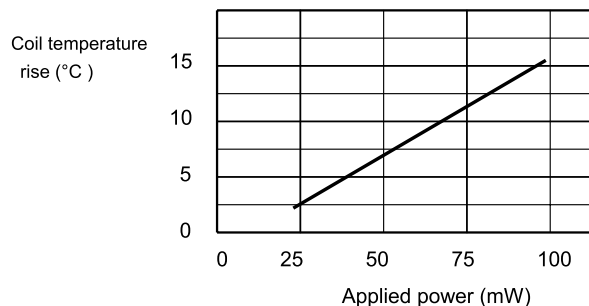
### EF2 – Top View



## Performance Data

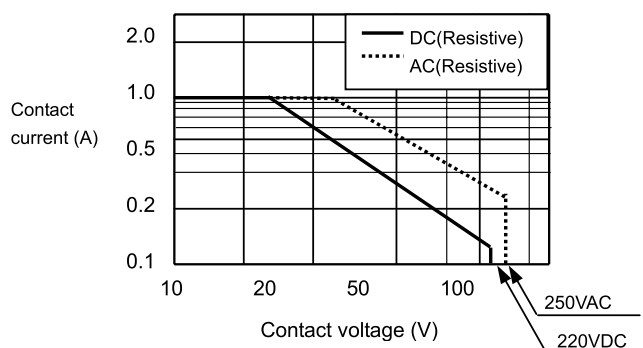
### Coil Temperature Rise

Temperature is measured by coil resistance



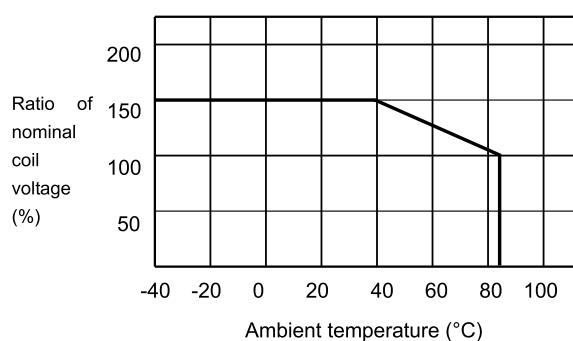
### Switching Capacity

Maximum Values



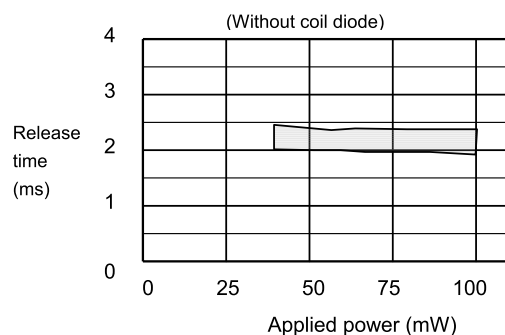
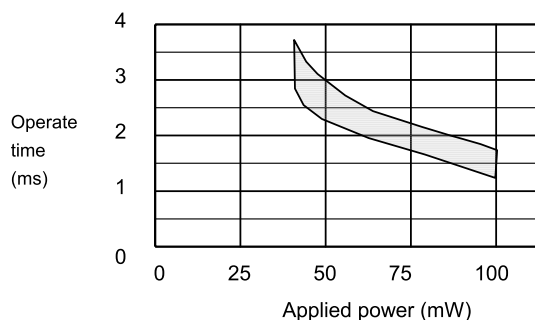
### Maximum Coil Voltage

Maximum value of permissible alteration



### Applied Voltage vs. Timing

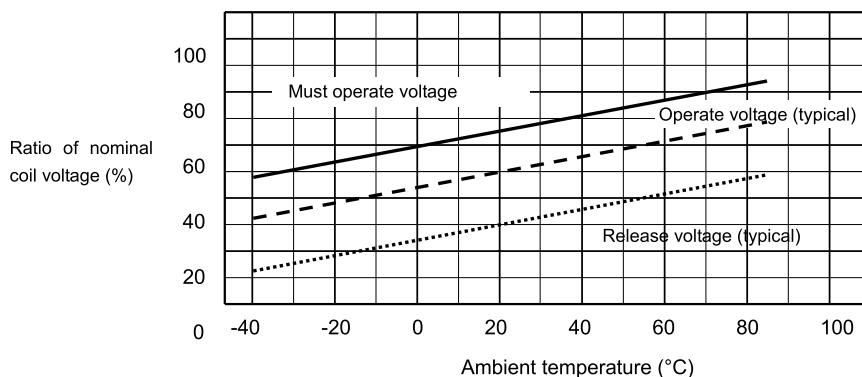
(Sample: ED2-5NU)



## Performance Data cont.

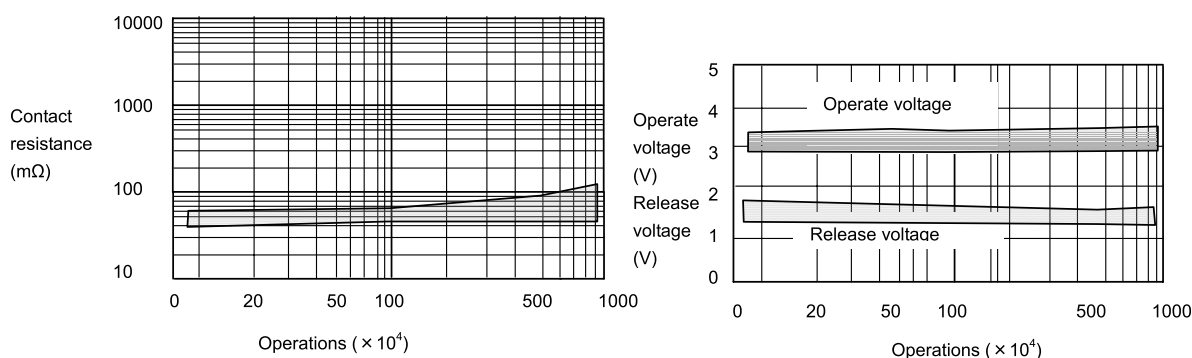
### Operate and Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

This shows a typical change of operate (release) voltage. The value of must operate is estimated, so coil voltage must be applied higher than this value for safe operation. For hot start operation, please inquire with KEMET.



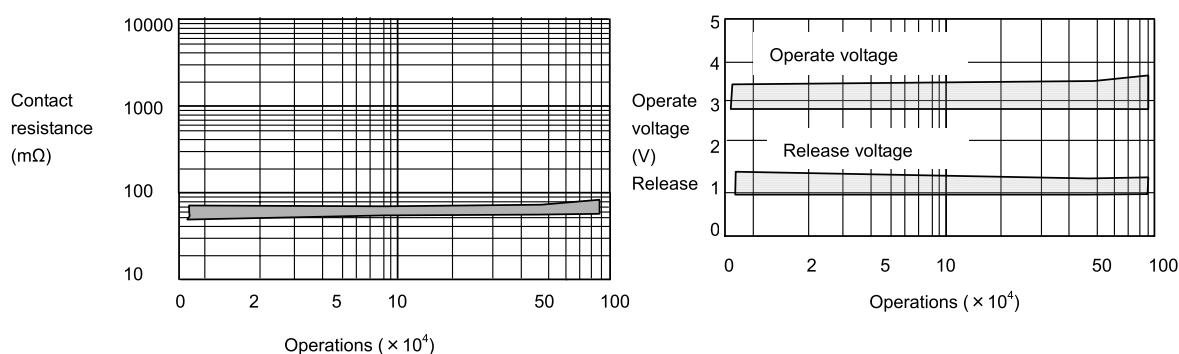
### Running Test (Non-load)

(Load: none; Drive: 5 VDC, 50 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: room temperature; Sample: ED2-5NU, 20 pieces)



### Running Test (Load)

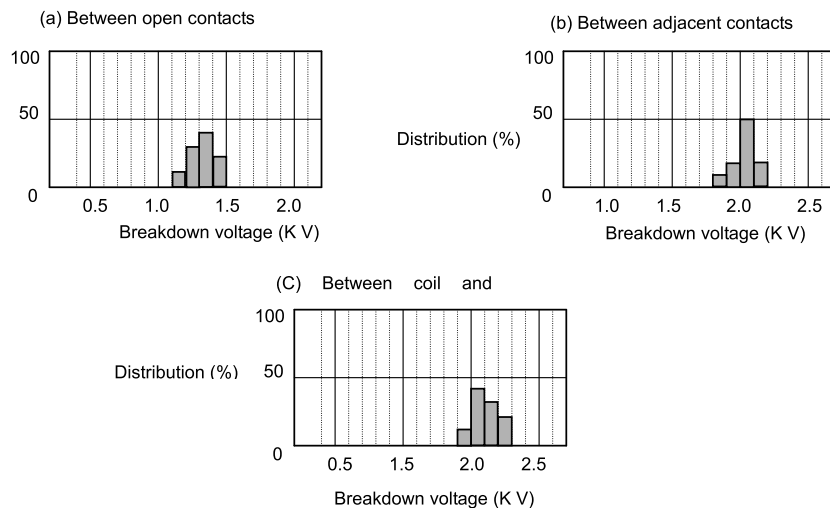
(Load: 50 VDC, 0.1 A resistive; Drive: 5 VDC, 5 Hz, 50% duty; Ambient Temperature: 85°C; Sample: ED2-5NU, 10 pieces)



## Performance Data cont.

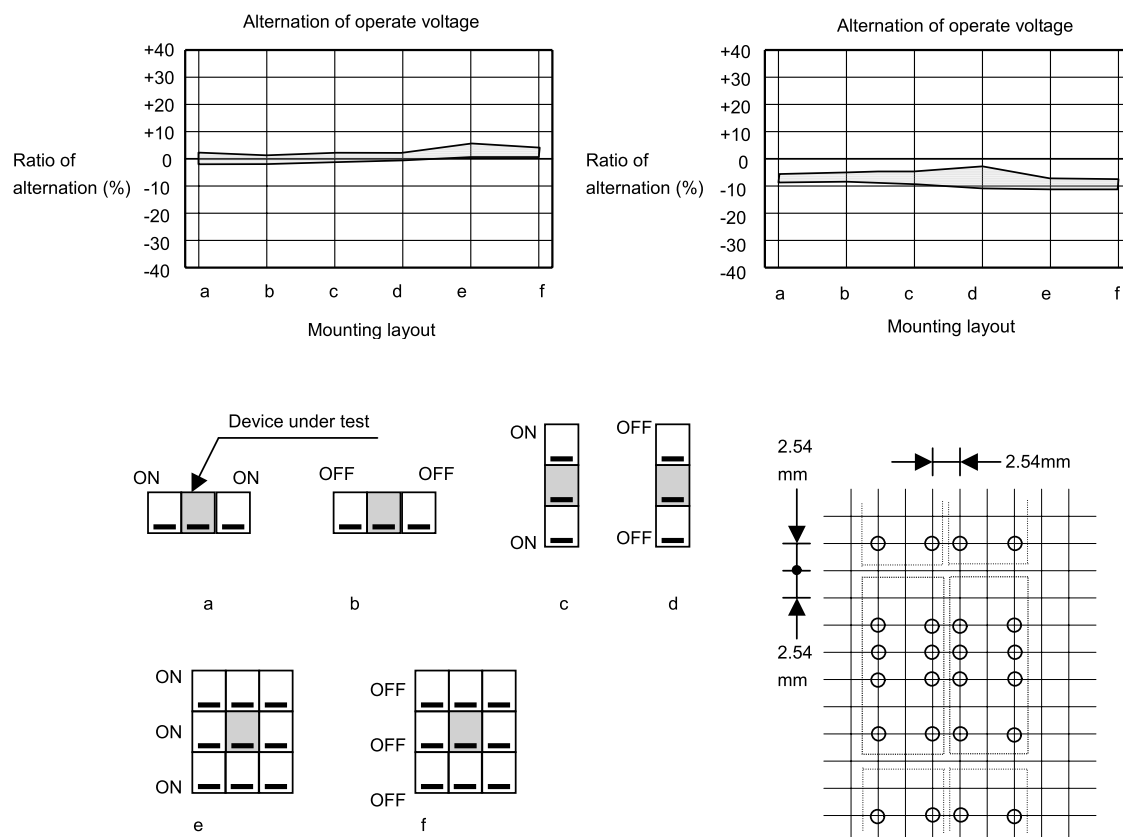
### Breakdown Voltage

(Sample: ED2-5NU, 10 pieces)



### Alteration of Voltage in Dense Mounting

(magnetic interference)



15.5

11.9

543

35 pieces/Tube (anti-static)

Rubber stopper (Red)

Direction of relay direction mark

Rubber stopper (Green)

500 pieces/Reel  
Reel diameter: 380mm

Reel

Emboss

Carrying tape

Top cover tape

### e Dimensions

Technical drawing showing the dimensions of the 3D-printed part. The main view is a side profile with the following dimensions:

- Top width: 16
- Top thickness: 2.0
- Bottom thickness: 4
- Total height: 24.0
- Central hole diameter:  $\Phi 1.5$

A detail view shows a cross-section with the following dimensions:

- Total width: A
- Top thickness: 0.4
- Central hole diameter:  $\Phi 1.5$

A bottom view shows a U-shaped profile with width B.

Series	A	B
NU-L, NUX-L	Maximum 10.9	10.0
NUH-L	Maximum 11.1	8.0

A diagram of a film strip edge. It shows a horizontal strip with a jagged right edge. Along the top edge, there is a row of sprocket holes. Below the sprocket holes, there are three rectangular frames, each containing a horizontal line. An arrow points from the text 'Sprocket hole' to one of the sprocket holes. Another arrow points from the text 'Direction mark' to the horizontal line in the third frame. At the bottom, the text 'Direction of unreeing' is followed by a large black arrow pointing to the right.

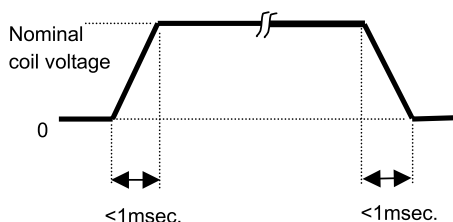
## Notes on Using Relays

### 1. Contact Load

Make sure that the contact load is within the specified range; otherwise, the lifetime of the contacts will be shortened considerably. Note that the running performance shown is an example, and that it varies depending on parameters such as the type of load, switching frequency, driver circuit, and ambient temperature under the actual operating conditions.

### 2. Driving Relays

- If the internal connection diagram of a relay shows + and - symbols on the coil, apply the rated voltage to the relay in the specified direction. If a rippled DC current source is used, abnormalities such as heat at the coil may occur.
- The maximum voltage that can be applied to the coil of the relay varies depending on the ambient temperature. Generally, the higher the voltage applied to the coil, the shorter the operating time. Note, however, that high voltage also increases the bounce of the contacts and the contact opening and closing frequency, which may shorten the lifetime of the contacts.



- For consistent operation, the driving voltage should have rise and fall times of less than 1 ms.
- For a latching relay, apply a voltage to the coil according to the polarity specified in the internal connection diagram of the relay.
- If a current is applied to the coil over a long period of time, the coil temperature rises, promoting generation of organic gas inside the relay, which may result in faulty contacts. In this case, use of a latching relay is recommended.
- The operating time and release time indicate the time required for each contact to close after the voltage has been applied to or removed from the coil. However, because the relay has a mechanical structure, a bounce state exists at the end of the operating and release times. Furthermore, because additional time is required until the contact stabilizes after being in a high-resistance state, care must be taken when using the relay at high speeds.

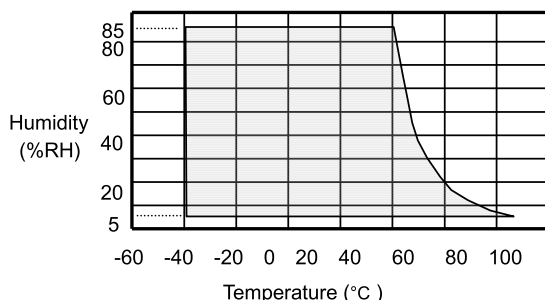
### 3. Operating Environment

- Make sure that the relay mounted in the application set is used within the specified temperature range. Use of a relay at a temperature outside this range may adversely affect insulation or contact performance.
- If the relay is used for a long period of time in highly humid (RH 85% or higher) environment, moisture may be absorbed into the relay. This moisture may react with the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> generated by glow discharges that occur when the contacts are opened or closed, producing nitric or sulfuric acid. If this happens, the acid produced may corrode the metallic parts of the relay, causing operational malfunction.
- If any material containing silicon (silicon rubber, silicon oil, and silicon based coating material) is used in the neighborhood of relay, there is some possibility that these materials will emit silicon gas that will penetrate the relay. In this case, the switching contact may generate silicon compounds on the surface of contacts. This silicon compound may result in contact failure. Avoid use of relay in such an environment.



## Notes on Using Relays cont.

- Because the operating temperature range varies depending on the humidity, use the relay in the temperature range illustrated in the figure below. Prevent the relay from being frozen and avoid the generation of condensation.



- The relay maintains constant sealability under normal atmospheric pressure (810 to 1,200 hpa). Its sealability may be degraded or the relay may be deformed and malfunction if it is used under barometric conditions exceeding the specified range.
- The same applies when the relay is stored or transported. Keep the upper-limit value of the temperature to which the relay is exposed after it is removed from the carton box to within 50°C.
- Permanent magnets are used in polarized relays. For this reason, when magnets, transformers, or speakers are located nearby the relay characteristics may change and faulty operations may result.
- If excessive vibration or shock is applied to the relay, it may malfunction and the contacts remain closed. Vibration or shock applied to the relay during operation may cause considerable damage to or wearing of the contacts. Note that operation of a snap switch mounted close to the relay or shock due to the operation of magnetic solenoid may also cause malfunctioning.

## 4. Mounting

- When mounting a relay onto a PC board using an automatic chip mounter, if excessive force is applied to the cover of the relay when the relay is chucked or inserted, the cover may be damaged or the characteristics of the relay degraded. Keep the force applied to the relay to within 1 kg.
- Avoid bending the pins to temporarily secure the relay to the PC board. Bending the pins may degrade sealability or adversely affect the internal mechanism.
- Ventilation immediately after soldering is recommended. Avoid immersing the relay in cleaning solvent immediately after soldering due to the danger of thermal shock being applied to the relay.
- Use an alcohol-based or water-based cleaning solvent. Never use thinner and benzene because they may damage the relay housing.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning because the vibration energy generated by the ultrasonic waves may cause the contacts to remain closed.

## Notes on Using Relays cont.

### 5. Handling and Storage

- Relays are packaged in magazine cases for shipment. If a space is created in the case after some relays have been removed, be sure to insert a stopper to secure the remaining relays in the case. If relays are not well secured, vibration during transportation may cause malfunctioning of the contacts.
- Exercise care in handling the relay so as to avoid dropping it or allowing it to fall. Do not use a relay that has been dropped. If a relay drops from a workbench to the floor, a shock of 9,800 m/s<sup>2</sup> (1,000 G) or more is applied to the relay, possibly damaging its functions. Even if a light shock has been applied to the relay, thoroughly evaluate its operation before using it.
- Latching relays are factory-set to reset state for shipment. A latching relay may be set, however, by vibration or shock applied while being transported. Be sure to forcibly reset the relay before using it in the application set. Also note that the relay may be set by unexpected vibration or shock when it is used in a portable set.
- The sealability of a surface mount (SMT) relay may be lost if the relay absorbs and is then heated during soldering. When storing relays, therefore, observe the following points:
  1. For standard packing, please use relays within 12 months after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). If the relays have moisture absorption, dehumidify as follows:
    - Tape Packaging: 50±5°C, 200–300 hours.
    - Simple Relay: 85±5°C, 48 hours.
  2. For MBB packing, please use relays within 2 years after delivery (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH). After opening MBB packing, please use within 3 months (storage conditions: 30°C/60% RH).

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