Power relays ( Over 2 A )

LF-G RELAYS

Product Catalog
Power relays (Over 2 A)

**LF-G RELAYS**

Load for solar inverter, Compact size, 1 Form A 22 A/33 A, Power relays

**FEATURES**

- High capacity control possible at 22 A/33 A (High capacity type) 250 V AC rating in compact size
- Contact GAP: 1.5 mm, 1.8 mm
- Compliant with photovoltaic standard (IEC62109 and VDE0126)
- Coil holding voltage contributes to saving energy of equipment
- Conforms to various safety standards: UL/C-UL and VDE

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

- Photovoltaic power generation systems (Solar inverter)
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Home appliances
- Office equipment

**DETAILS FEATURES**

- **Contact GAP**: 1.5 mm, 1.8 mm
  - Compliant with European photovoltaic standard (IEC62109 and VDE0126*).
  - EN61810-1 certified: 2.5 kV surge withstand voltage (between contacts)
  - *1. Safety standard of PV power inverter
  - *2. German safety standard of PV power inverter
  - *3. Due to addition of altitude stipulation (Min. 2,000 m) to IEC62109.

- **High capacity control possible at 22 A/33 A (High capacity type) 250 V AC rating in compact size (L: 15.7 × W: 30.1 × H: 23.3 mm)**

- **Coil holding voltage** contributes to saving energy of equipment
  - The coil holding voltage can be reduced up to 35% V of the rated coil voltage (Ambient temperature: 20°C*).
  - Operating power at the lowest coil holding voltage: 170 mW equivalent
  - *1. Coil holding voltage is the coil voltage after 100 ms from the applied rated coil voltage.
  - *2. When the ambient temperature during use is 85°C, make the coil holding voltage between 45 to 80% V of the rated coil voltage.

- **High insulation**
  - Creepage distance between contact and coil terminal: Min. 9.5 mm
  - Clearance distance between contact and coil terminal: Min. 6.5 mm
  - Surge withstand voltage: 6 kV

**ORDERING INFORMATION (PART NO.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALFG P F</th>
<th>Contact arrangement</th>
<th>Terminal shape</th>
<th>Coil insulation class</th>
<th>Rated coil voltage (DC)</th>
<th>Contact gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Form A Standard type</td>
<td>P: PCB type</td>
<td>F: UL Class F</td>
<td>09: 9V, 12: 12V</td>
<td>Nil: 1.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 Form A High capacity type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18: 18V, 24: 24V</td>
<td>1: 1.8 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Certified by UL/C-UL and VDE

Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd. Electromechanical Control Business Division
industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/
## Power relays (Over 2 A) LF-G RELAYS

### TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact arrangement</th>
<th>Rated coil voltage</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Contact GAP 1.5 mm</th>
<th>Contact GAP 1.8 mm</th>
<th>Standard packing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard type</td>
<td>High capacity type</td>
<td>Inner carton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outer carton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Form A</td>
<td>9 V DC</td>
<td>ALFG1PF09</td>
<td>ALFG2PF09</td>
<td>ALFG1PF091</td>
<td>ALFG2PF091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 V DC</td>
<td>ALFG1PF12</td>
<td>ALFG2PF12</td>
<td>ALFG1PF121</td>
<td>ALFG2PF121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 V DC</td>
<td>ALFG1PF18</td>
<td>ALFG2PF18</td>
<td>ALFG1PF181</td>
<td>ALFG2PF181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 V DC</td>
<td>ALFG1PF24</td>
<td>ALFG2PF24</td>
<td>ALFG1PF241</td>
<td>ALFG2PF241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coil data

- Operating characteristics such as ‘Operate voltage’ and ‘Release voltage’ are influenced by mounting conditions, ambient temperature, etc. Therefore, please use the relay within ±5% of rated coil voltage.
- ‘Initial’ means the condition of products at the time of delivery.

### RATING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rated coil voltage</th>
<th>Operate voltage* (at 20°C)</th>
<th>Release voltage* (at 20°C)</th>
<th>Rated operating current (±10%, at 20°C)</th>
<th>Coil resistance (±10%, at 20°C)</th>
<th>Rated operating power</th>
<th>Max. allowable voltage (at 20°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 V DC</td>
<td>Max. 70% V of rated coil voltage (Initial)</td>
<td>Min. 10% V of rated coil voltage (Initial)</td>
<td>155 mA</td>
<td>58 Ω</td>
<td>1,400 mW</td>
<td>120% V of rated coil voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 V DC</td>
<td>117 mA</td>
<td>103 Ω</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 V DC</td>
<td>78 mA</td>
<td>230 Ω</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 V DC</td>
<td>59 mA</td>
<td>410 Ω</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* square, pulse drive
## Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Standard type</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>High capacity type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact arrangement</td>
<td>1 Form A</td>
<td>2 Form A</td>
<td>1 Form A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact resistance (initial)</td>
<td>Max. 100 mΩ (by voltage drop 6 V DC 1 A)</td>
<td>Max. 100 mΩ (by voltage drop 6 V DC 1 A)</td>
<td>Max. 100 mΩ (by voltage drop 6 V DC 1 A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact material</td>
<td>AgSnO₂ type</td>
<td>AgSnO₂ type</td>
<td>AgSnO₂ type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact rating (resistive)</td>
<td>22 A 250 V AC</td>
<td>31 A 250 V AC</td>
<td>33 A 250 V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. switching power (resistive)</td>
<td>5,500 VA</td>
<td>7,750 VA</td>
<td>8,250 VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. switching voltage</td>
<td>250V AC</td>
<td>310V AC</td>
<td>330V AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. switching current</td>
<td>22 A (AC)</td>
<td>31 A (AC)</td>
<td>33 A (AC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. switching load (reference value)*</td>
<td>100 mA 5 V DC</td>
<td>100 mA 5 V DC</td>
<td>100 mA 5 V DC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Insulation resistance (initial)
Min. 1,000 MΩ (at 500 V DC, Measured portion is the same as the case of dielectric strength.)

### Dielectric strength (initial)
- Between open contacts: 2,500 Vrms for 1 min (current rating: 10 mA)
- Between contact and coil: 4,000 Vrms for 1 min (current rating: 10 mA)

### Surge withstand voltage (initial)*
Between contact and coil: 6,000 V

### Coil holding voltage*
- 35 to 120% V (at 20°C, contact carrying current 22 A)
- 45 to 80% V (at 85°C, contact carrying current 22 A)
- 35 to 120% V (at 20°C, contact carrying current 31 A)
- 45 to 80% V (at 85°C, contact carrying current 31 A)

### Time characteristics (initial)
- Operate time: Max. 20 ms at rated coil voltage (at 20°C, without bounce)
- Release time: Max. 10 ms at rated coil voltage (at 20°C, without bounce, without diode)

### Shock resistance
- Functional: 100 m/s² (half-sine shock pulse: 11 ms, detection time: 10 µs)
- Destructive: 1,000 m/s² (half-sine shock pulse: 6 ms)

### Vibration resistance
- Functional: 10 to 55 Hz (at double amplitude of 1.5 mm, detection time: 10 µs)
- Destructive: 10 to 55 Hz (at double amplitude of 1.5 mm)

### Expected life
- Mechanical life: Contact GAP 1.5 mm: Min. 10⁷ (switching frequency: 180 times/min)
- Destructive: Contact GAP 1.5 mm: Min. 500 x 10⁷ (switching frequency: 180 times/min)

### Conditions
- Conditions for usage, transport and storage*:
  - Ambient temperature: -40 to +80°C (When rated coil voltage applied)
  - Humidity: 5 to 85% RH (Avoid icing and condensation)

### Unit weight
- Approx. 23 g

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*1. This value can change due to the switching frequency, environmental conditions, and desired reliability level, therefore it is recommended to check this with the actual load.

*2. Wave is standard shock voltage of ±1.2×50 μs according to JEC-212-1981

*3. Coil holding voltage is the coil voltage after 100 ms from the applied rated coil voltage.

*4. For ambient temperature, please read “GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE”.

## Expected electrical life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Contact GAP</th>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Switching capacity</th>
<th>Number of operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard type</td>
<td>1.5 mm/1.8 mm</td>
<td>Resistive load</td>
<td>22 A 250 V AC</td>
<td>Min. 30 x 10⁵ (switching frequency 20 times/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Destructive</td>
<td>22 A 250 V AC (cosφ = 0.8)</td>
<td>Min. 30 x 10⁵ (switching frequency ON : OFF = 0.1 s : 10 s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over load</td>
<td>35 A 250 V AC (cosφ = 0.8)</td>
<td>Min. 50 (switching frequency ON : OFF = 0.1 s : 10 s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High capacity type</td>
<td>1.5 mm</td>
<td>Destructive</td>
<td>31 A 250 V AC (cosφ = 0.8)</td>
<td>Min. 30 x 10⁵ (switching frequency ON : OFF = 0.1 s : 10 s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over load</td>
<td>47 A 250 V AC (cosφ = 0.8)</td>
<td>Min. 50 (switching frequency ON : OFF = 0.1 s : 10 s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 mm</td>
<td>Destructive</td>
<td>33 A 250 V AC (cosφ = 0.8)</td>
<td>Min. 30 x 10⁵ (switching frequency ON : OFF = 0.1 s : 10 s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over load</td>
<td>50 A 250 V AC (cosφ = 0.8)</td>
<td>Min. 50 (switching frequency ON : OFF = 0.1 s : 10 s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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REFERENCE DATA

■ Standard type (Contact GAP 1.5 mm, 1.8 mm)

1-1. Electrical life test (22 A 250 V AC Resistive load)

Tested sample: ALFG1PF09, ALFG1PF091, 6 pcs.
Operation frequency: ON: 0.1s ≥ OFF: 10s
Ambient temperature: 85°C

![Circuit Diagram]

Change of operate and release voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of operations (\times 10^4)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operate voltage Max.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release voltage Max.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect voltage Min.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect voltage Ave.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change of contact resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of operations (\times 10^4)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2-2. Electrical life test (22 A 250 V AC cosϕ = 0.8 Inductive load)

Tested sample: ALFG1PF09, ALFG1PF091, 6 pcs.
Operation frequency: ON: 0.1s ≥ OFF: 10s
Ambient temperature: 85°C

![Circuit Diagram]

Change of operate and release voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of operations (\times 10^4)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operate voltage Max.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release voltage Max.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect voltage Min.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect voltage Ave.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change of contact resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of operations (\times 10^4)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Coil temperature characteristics

(Average)

Tested sample: ALFG1PF09, ALFG1PF091, 6 pcs.
Measured portion: Coil inside
Contact current: 22A
Ambient temperature: 20°C, 60°C

![Temperature vs Voltage Graph]

3. Ambient temperature characteristics

Inside the coil temperature 155°C (UL Cals F)
Allowable ambient temperatures against % coil voltages
(max. inside the coil temperature set as 155°C)

Contact current: 22A

![Temperature vs Voltage Graph]
High capacity type

Contact GAP 1.5 mm

1. Electrical life test (31 A 250 V AC cosφ = 0.8 Inductive load)

Tested sample: ALFG2PF09, 6 pcs.
Operation frequency: ON: OFF = 0.1s : 10s
Ambient temperature: 85℃

2. Coil temperature characteristics

(Average)

Tested sample: ALFG2PF09, 6 pcs.
Measured portion: Coil inside
Contact current: 31A
Ambient temperature: 20℃, 60℃

3. Ambient temperature characteristics

Contact GAP 1.8 mm

1. Electrical life test (33 A 250 V AC cosφ = 0.8 Inductive load)

Tested sample: ALFG2PF091, 6 pcs.
Operation frequency: ON: OFF = 0.1s : 10s
Ambient temperature: 85℃
Circuit:
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2. Coil temperature characteristics
(Average)
Tested sample: ALF2P991, 6 pcs.
Contact current: 33 A
Ambient temperature: 20°C, 60°C

3. Ambient temperature characteristics

DIMENSIONS

The CAD data of the products with a “CAD” mark can be downloaded from our Website.

Unit: mm

Recommended PC board pattern
(BOTTOM VIEW)

Schematic
(BOTTOM VIEW)

General tolerance
Less than 1 mm: ±0.1
Min. 1 mm less than 3 mm: ±0.2
Min. 3 mm: ±0.3

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SAFETY STANDARDS  Each standard may be updated at any time, so please check our Website for the latest information.

- **UL/C-UL (Recognized)**
  - **Standard type**
    - File No.: E43028
      - Contact rating: 22 A 277 V AC General use
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 85°C
    - Contact rating: 22 A 30 V DC Resistive
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 40°C

- **CSA (Certified)**
  - CSA standard certified by C-UL

- **VDE (Certified)**
  - **Standard type**
    - File No.: 40023067
      - Contact rating: 22 A 250 V AC ($\cos \phi = 0.8$)
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 85°C
    - File No.: 40023067
      - Contact rating: 31 A 250 V AC ($\cos \phi = 0.8$)
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 85°C

- **High capacity type**
  - **Contact GAP 1.5 mm**
    - File No.: E43028
      - Contact rating: 31 A 277 V AC General use
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 85°C
    - Contact rating: 33 A 277 V AC General use
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 85°C
  - **Contact GAP 1.8 mm**
    - File No.: E43028
      - Contact rating: 33 A 277 V AC General use
      - Operations: $3 \times 10^3$
      - Ambient temperature: 85°C

- **INSULATION CHARACTERISTICS (IEC61810-1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clearance/Creepage distance (IEC61810-1)</td>
<td>Min. 5.5/5.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of protection (IEC61810-1)</td>
<td>RT II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracking resistance (IEC60112)</td>
<td>PTI 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation material group</td>
<td>III a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over voltage category</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated voltage</td>
<td>250 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution degree</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of insulation (Between contact and coil)</td>
<td>Reinforced insulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of insulation (Between open contacts)</td>
<td>Full disconnection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Actual value
GUIDELINES FOR USAGE

For cautions for use, please read “GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE”.
https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions_use/index.jsp

Cautions for usage of LF-G relays

1) Temperature
   -40 to +60°C (When rated coil voltage applied)
   -40 to +85°C (When coil holding voltage is 45 to 80% V of rated coil voltage)

2) Humidity
   5 to 85% RH (Avoid icing and condensation)
   Note: The humidity range varies with the temperature. Use within the range indicated in the graph.

3) Atmospheric pressure
   86 to 106 kPa

[Temperature and humidity range for usage, transport, and storage]
[When rated coil voltage applied]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambient temperature (℃)</th>
<th>Humidity (%RH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>Allowable range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Avoid icing when used at temperatures lower than 0°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Avoid condensation when used at temperatures higher than 0°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Allowable range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[When coil holding voltage is 45 to 80% V of rated coil voltage]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambient temperature (℃)</th>
<th>Humidity (%RH)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>Allowable range</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Avoid icing when used at temperatures lower than 0°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Avoid condensation when used at temperatures higher than 0°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Allowable range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUIDELINES FOR POWER, HIGH-CAPACITY DC CUT OFF AND SAFETY RELAYS USAGE

For cautions for use, please read “GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE”.
https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions_use/index.jsp

Precautions for Coil Input

Long term current carrying
A circuit that will be carrying a current continuously for long periods without relay switching operation. (circuits for emergency lamps, alarm devices and error inspection that, for example, revert only during malfunction and output warnings with form B contacts)
Continuous, long-term current to the coil will facilitate deterioration of coil insulation and characteristics due to heating of the coil itself. For circuits such as these, please use a magnetic-hold type latching relay. If you need to use a single stable relay, use a sealed type relay that is not easily affected by ambient conditions and make a failsafe circuit design that considers the possibility of contact failure or disconnection.

DC Coil operating power
Steady state DC current should be applied to the coil. The wave form should be rectangular. If it includes ripple, the ripple factor should be less than 5%.
However, please check with the actual circuit since the electrical characteristics may vary. The rated coil voltage should be applied to each relay, please refer to the relay's individual specifications.

Coil connection
When connecting coils of polarized relays, please check the coil polarity (+,-) at the internal connection diagram (Schematic). If any wrong connection is made, it may cause unexpected malfunction, like abnormal heat, fire and so on, and circuit do not work. Avoid impressing voltages to the set coil and reset coil at the same time.

Ambient Environment

Usage, Transport, and Storage Conditions
During usage, storage, or transportation, avoid locations subjected to direct sunlight and maintain normal temperature, humidity and pressure conditions.

Temperature/Humidity/Pressure
When transporting or storing relays while they are tube packaged, there are cases the temperature may differ from the allowable range. In this case be sure to check the individual specifications. Also allowable humidity level is influenced by temperature, please check charts shown below and use relays within mentioned conditions. (Allowable temperature values differ for each relay, please refer to the relay's individual specifications.)

1) Temperature:
The tolerance temperature range differs for each relay, please refer to the relay's individual specifications
2) Humidity: 5 to 85 % RH
3) Pressure: 86 to 106 kPa

Maximum allowable voltage and temperature rise
Proper usage requires that the rated coil voltage be impressed on the coil. Note, however, that if a voltage greater than or equal to the maximum continuous voltage is impressed on the coil, the coil may burn or its layers short due to the temperature rise. Furthermore, do not exceed the usable ambient temperature range listed in the catalog.

Operate voltage change due to coil temperature rise
In DC relays, after continuous passage of current in the coil, if the current is turned OFF, then immediately turned ON again, due to the temperature rise in the coil, the operate voltage will become somewhat higher. Also, it will be the same as using it in a higher temperature atmosphere. The resistance/temperature relationship for copper wire is about 0.4% for 1°C, and with this ratio the coil resistance increases. That is, in order to operate of the relay, it is necessary that the voltage be higher than the operate voltage and the operate voltage rises in accordance with the increase in the resistance value. However, for some polarized relays, this rate of change is considerably smaller.

Dew condensation
Condensation occurs when the ambient temperature drops suddenly from a high temperature and humidity, or the relay is suddenly transferred from a low ambient temperature to a high temperature and humidity. Condensation causes the failures like insulation deterioration, wire disconnection and rust etc.
Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd. does not guarantee the failures caused by condensation. The heat conduction by the equipment may accelerate the cooling of device itself, and the condensation may occur. Please conduct product evaluations in the worst condition of the actual usage. (Special attention should be paid when high temperature heating parts are close to the device. Also please consider the condensation may occur inside of the device.)

Icing
Condensation or other moisture may freeze on relays when the temperature become lower than 0°C. This icing causes the sticking of movable portion, the operation delay and the contact conduction failure etc. Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd. does not guarantee the failures caused by the icing. The heat conduction by the equipment may accelerate the cooling of relay itself and the icing may occur. Please conduct product evaluations in the worst condition of the actual usage.

Low temperature and low humidity
The plastic becomes brittle if the switch is exposed to a low temperature, low humidity environment for long periods of time.

High temperature and high humidity
Storage for extended periods of time (including transportation periods) at high temperature or high humidity levels or in atmospheres with organic gases or sulfide gases may cause a sulfide film or oxide film to form on the surfaces of the contacts and/or it may interfere with the functions. Check out the atmosphere in which the units are to be stored and transported.
GUIDELINES FOR POWER, HIGH-CAPACITY DC CUT OFF AND SAFETY RELAYS USAGE

● Package
   In terms of the packing format used, make every effort to keep the effects of moisture, organic gases and sulfide gases to the absolute minimum.

● Silicon
   When a source of silicone substances (silicone rubber, silicone oil, silicone coating materials and silicone filling materials etc.) is used around the relay, the silicone gas (low molecular siloxane etc.) may be produced. This silicone gas may penetrate into the inside of the relay. When the relay is kept and used in this condition, silicone compound may adhere to the relay contacts which may cause the contact failure. Do not use any sources of silicone gas around the relay (Including plastic seal types).

Others

● Cleaning
   • Although the environmentally sealed type relay (plastic sealed type, etc.) can be cleaned, avoid immersing the relay into cold liquid (such as cleaning solvent) immediately after soldering. Doing so may deteriorate the sealing performance.
   • Cleaning with the boiling method is recommended (The temperature of cleaning liquid should be 40°C or lower.). Avoid ultrasonic cleaning on relays. Use of ultrasonic cleaning may cause breaks in the coil or slight sticking of the contacts due to ultrasonic energy.

NOx Generation
   When relay is used in an atmosphere high in humidity to switch a load which easily produces an arc, the NOx created by the arc and the water absorbed from outside the relay combine to produce nitric acid. This corrodes the internal metal parts and adversely affects operation. Avoid use at an ambient humidity of 85%RH or higher (at 20°C). If use at high humidity is unavoidable, please contact our sales representative.

Please refer to "the latest product specifications" when designing your product.
   • Requests to customers:
     https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/