Panasonic
ideas for life

POLARIZED, MONOSTABLE SAFETY RELAY with (mechanical linked) forced contacts operation

SF RELAYS
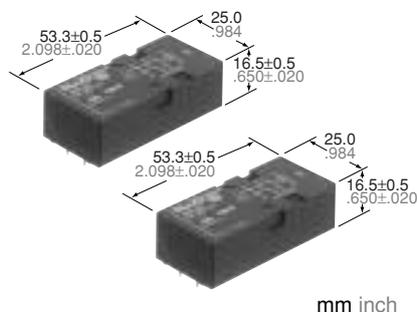
FEATURES

• **Forced operation contacts (2 Form A 2 Form B, 3 Form A 1 Form B)**
N.O. and N.C. side contacts are connected through a card so that one interacts with the other in movement. In case of a contact welding, the other keeps a min. 0.5mm .020inch contact gap.

• **Separated chamber structure (2 Form A 2 Form B, 3 Form A 1 Form B)**
N.O. and N.C. side contacts are put in each own space surrounded with a card and a body-separater. That prevents short circuit between contacts, which is caused by their springs welding or damaged.

• **UL/CSA, TÜV, SEV approved**

53.3±0.5 2.098±.020
25.0 .984
16.5±0.5 .650±.020

53.3±0.5 2.098±.020
25.0 .984
16.5±0.5 .650±.020

mm inch

SPECIFICATIONS

Contact

Type		SF2	SF3
Arrangement		2 Form A 2 Form B	3 Form A 1 Form B
Initial contact resistance, max. (By voltage drop 6 V DC 1 A)		30 mΩ	
Contact material		Gold-flashed silver alloy	
Rating (resistive)	Nominal switching capacity	6 A 250 V AC, 6 A 30 V DC	
	Max. switching power	1,500 VA, 180 W	
	Max. switching voltage	30 V DC, 440 V AC	
	Max. carrying current	6 A DC, AC	
	Min. switching capacity[#1]	100 mA, 5 V DC	
Expected life (min. operations)	Mechanical (at 180 cpm) (resistive)	10^7	
	Electrical (at 20 cpm)	3×10^{4}[*1]	

Coil (at 25°C 77°F)

Nominal operating power	500 mW

#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.

Remarks
* Specifications will vary with foreign standards certification ratings.
*1 More than 10^5 operations when applying the nominal switching capacity to one side of contact pairs of each Form A contact and Form B contact
*2 Measurement at same location as "Initial breakdown voltage" section
*3 Detection current: 10mA
*4 Excluding contact bounce time
*5 Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 11ms; detection time: 10μs
*6 Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 6ms
*7 Detection time: 10μs
*8 Refer to 6. Conditions for operation, transport and storage mentioned in AMBIENT ENVIRONMENT

Characteristics (at 20°C 68°F, 50% Relative humidity)

		SF2	SF3
Max. operating speed		180 cpm (at nominal voltage)	
Initial insulation resistance[*2]		Min. 1,000 MΩ at 500 V DC	
Initial breakdown voltage[*3]	Between contact sets	2,500 Vrms	
	Between open contacts	2,500 Vrms	
	Between contact and coil	2,500 Vrms	
Operate time[*4] (at nominal voltage)		Max. 30 ms	
Release time (without diode)[*4] (at nominal voltage)		Max. 15 ms	
Temperature rise (at nominal voltage)		Max. 45°C with nominal coil voltage and at 6 A switching current	
Shock resistance	Functional[*5]	Min. 294 m/s² {30 G}	
	Destructive[*5]	Min. 980 m/s² {100 G}	
Vibration resistance	Functional[*7]	117.6 m/s² {12 G}, 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 2 mm	
	Destructive	117.6 m/s² {12 G}, 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 2 mm	
Conditions for operation, transport and storage[*8] (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature)	Ambient temp.	−40°C to +70°C −40°F to +158°F	
	Humidity	5 to 85% R.H.	
Unit weight		37 g 1.31 oz	

ORDERING INFORMATION

Ex. SF [2] — [DC 12 V]

Contact arrangement	Coil voltage
2: 2 Form A 2 Form B 3: 3 Form A 1 Form B	DC 5, 9, 12, 18, 21, 24, 36, 48, 60 V

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

• **Signal**
• **Escalator**
• **Elevator**
• **Medical Instruments**
• **Factory Automation**

SF

## TYPES AND COIL DATA (at 20°C 68°F)

Contact arrangement	Part No.	Nominal voltage, V DC	Pick-up voltage, VDC (max.)	Drop-out voltage, V DC (min.)	Coil resistance Ω (±10%)	Nominal operating current, mA (±10%)	Nominal operating power, mW	Max. allowable voltage, V DC
SF2	SF2-DC5V	5	3.75	0.5	50	100	500	6
	SF2-DC9V	9	6.75	0.9	162	55.6	500	10.8
	SF2-DC12V	12	9	1.2	288	41.7	500	14.4
	SF2-DC18V	18	13.5	1.8	648	27.8	500	21.6
	SF2-DC21V	21	15.75	2.1	882	23.8	500	25.2
	SF2-DC24V	24	14.4	2.4	1,152	20.8	500	28.8
	SF2-DC36V	36	27	3.6	2,592	13.9	500	43.2
	SF2-DC48V	48	36	4.8	4,608	10.4	500	57.6
	SF2-DC60V	60	45	6.0	7,200	8.3	500	72
SF3	SF3-DC5V	5	3.75	0.5	50	100	500	6
	SF3-DC9V	9	6.75	0.9	162	55.6	500	10.8
	SF3-DC12V	12	9	1.2	288	41.7	500	14.4
	SF3-DC18V	18	13.5	1.8	648	27.8	500	21.6
	SF3-DC21V	21	15.75	2.1	882	23.8	500	25.2
	SF3-DC24V	24	14.4	2.4	1,152	20.8	500	28.8
	SF3-DC36V	36	27	3.6	2,592	13.9	500	43.2
	SF3-DC48V	48	36	4.8	4,608	10.4	500	57.6
	SF3-DC60V	60	45	6.0	7,200	8.3	500	72

DIMENSIONS

mm inch

1) SF2
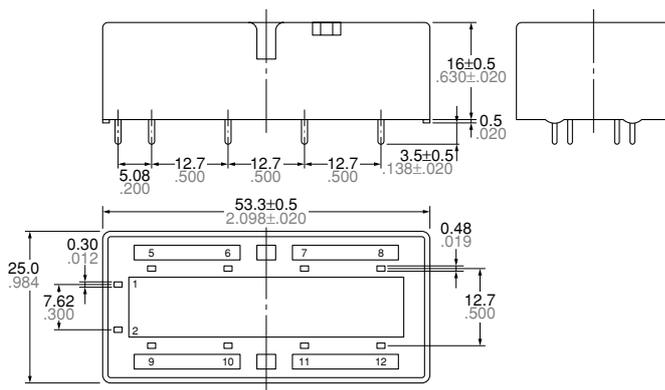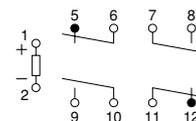
Schematic (Bottom view)

PC board pattern (Bottom view)

10-1.4 DIA. HOLES
10-.055 DIA. HOLES

General tolerance: ±0.3 ±.012

Tolerance: ±0.1 ±.004

1) SF3

Schematic (Bottom view)

PC board pattern (Bottom view)

10-1.4 DIA. HOLES
10-.055 DIA. HOLES
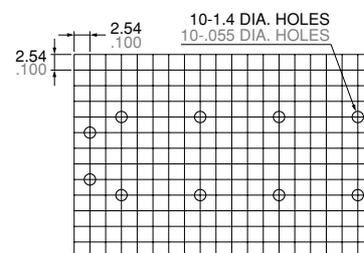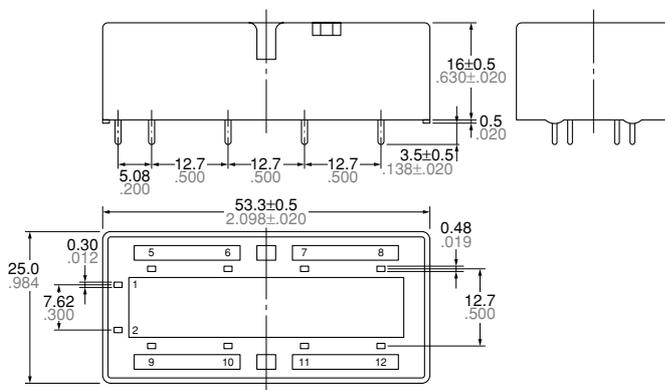
General tolerance: ±0.3 ±.012
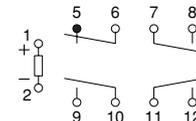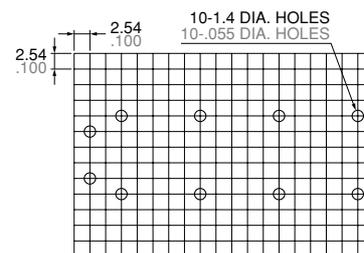
Tolerance: ±0.1 ±.004

REFERENCE DATA

1. Operate/release time
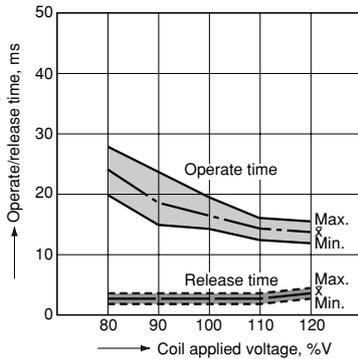
2. Coil temperature rise
Coil applied voltage: 120%V
Contact switching current: 6A
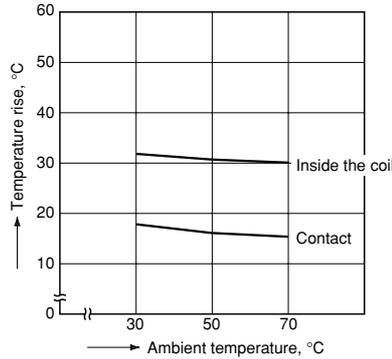
SAFETY STRUCTURE OF SF RELAYS

This SF relay design ensures that subsequent operations shut down and can automatically return to a safe state when the SF relay suffers overloading and other circuit abnormalities (unforeseen externally caused circuit or device breakdowns, end of life incidents, and noise, surge, and environmental influences) owing to contact welding, spring fusion or, in the worst-case scenario, relay breakdown (coil rupture, faulty operation, faulty return, and fatigue and breakage of the operating spring and return spring), and even in the event of end of life.

|	Structure	Operation
1. Forced operation method (2a2b, 3a1b, types)	The two contacts "a" and "b" are coupled with the same card. The operation of each contact is regulated by the movement of the other contact.	Even when one contact is welded closed, the other maintains a gap of greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch. In the diagram on the left, the lower contact "b" have welded but the upper contact "a" maintain at a gap of greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch. Subsequent contact movement is suspended and the weld can be detected
2. Separate chamber method (2a2b, 3a1b, types)	In independent chambers, the contacts "a" and "b" are kept apart by a body/card separator or by the card itself.	Prevents shorting and fusing of springs and spring failure owing to short-circuit current. As shown on the diagram on the left, even if the operating springs numbered 1 and 2 there is no shorting between "a" and "b" contacts.
3. 2a2b contact 3a1b contact	Structure with independent COM contact of (2a2b), (3a1b), contacts.	Independent COM enables differing pole circuit configurations. This makes it possible to design various kinds of control circuits and safety circuits.

SF

THE OPERATION OF SF RELAYS (when contacts are welded)

SF relays work to maintain a normal operating state even when overloading or short-circuit currents occur. It is also easy to include weld detection and safety circuits in the design to ensure safety even if contacts weld.

1) 2a2b Type

Form "b" Contact Weld

If the form "b" contacts (No. 1 or 3) weld, the armature becomes non-operational and the contact gap of the two form "a" contacts is maintained at greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch. Reliable isolation is thus ensured.


Non-energized

Energized (when no. 1 contact is welded)
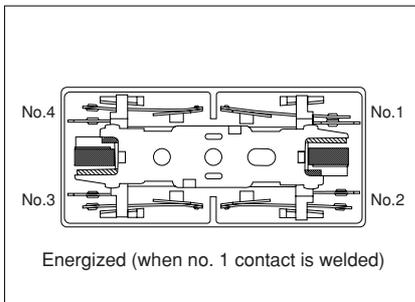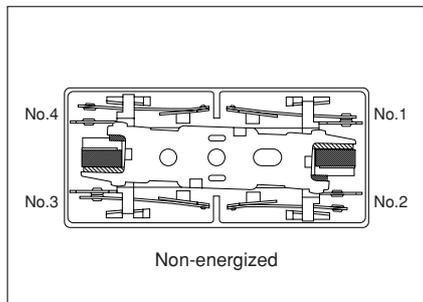
If the No. 1 contact welds.
A gap of greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch is maintained at each of the two form "a" contacts (No. 2 and 4).

Form "a" Contact Weld

If the form "a" contacts (No. 2 or 4) weld, the armature becomes non-operational and the gap between the two form "b" contacts is maintained at greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch. Reliable isolation is thus ensured.

Energized

Non-energized (when no. 2 contact is welded)
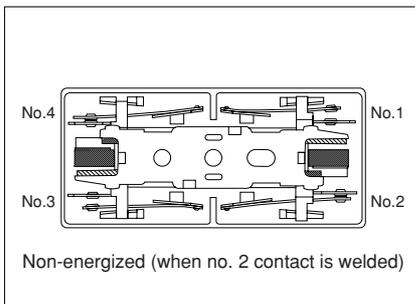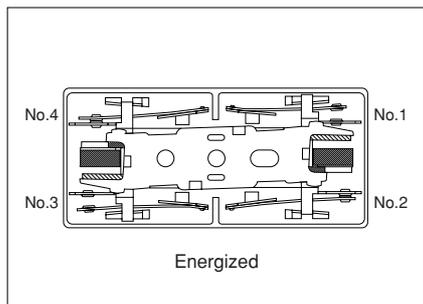
If the No. 2 contact welds.
Each of the two form "b" contacts (No. 1 and 3) maintains a gap of greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch.

Contact Operation Table

The table below shows the state of the other contacts when the current through the welded form "a" contact is 0 V and the rated voltage is applied through the form "b" contact.


Contact No.	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4
Terminal No.	11–12	7–8	5–6	9–10

Contact No. / Contact No.	State of other contacts			
Welded terminal No.	1	2	3	4
1		>0.5		>0.5
2	>0.5		>0.5	
3		>0.5		>0.5
4	>0.5		>0.5	

>0.5: contact gap is kept at min. 0.5 mm .020 inch
Empty cells: either closed or open

Note: Contact gaps are shown at the initial state.
If the contacts change state owing to loading/breaking it is necessary to check the actual loading.

2) 3a1b Type

| Form "b" Contact Weld |

If the form "b" contact (No. 3) welds, the armature becomes non-operational, the contact gaps at the three form "a" contacts are maintained at greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch. Reliable isolation is thus ensured


Non-energized

Energized (when no. 3 contact is welded)
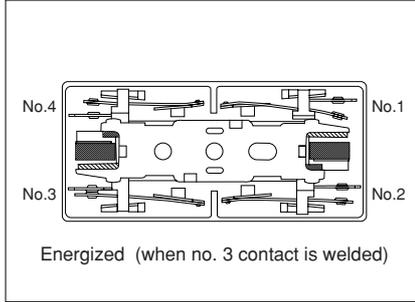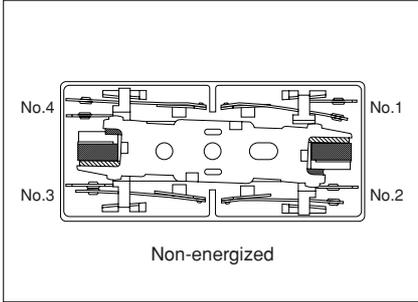
If the No. 3 contact welds.
Each of the three form "a" contacts (No. 1, 2, and 4) maintain a gap of greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch.

| Form "a" Contact Weld |

When the form "a" contacts (No. 1, 2, or 4) weld, the armature remains in a non-returned state and the contact gap at the single form "b" contact is maintained at greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch. Reliable isolation is thus ensured.


Energized

Non-energized (when no. 2 contact is welded)
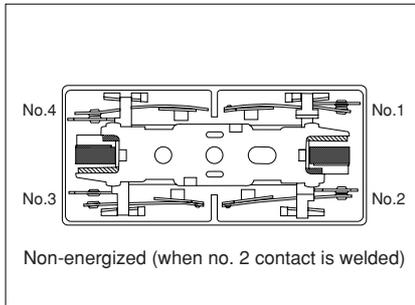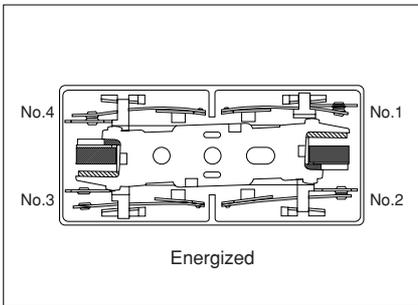
If the No. 2 contact welds.
The single form "b" contact (No. 3) maintains a gap of greater than 0.5 mm .020 inch.

| Contact Operation Table |

The table below shows the state of the other contacts when the current through the welded form "a" contact is 0 V and the rated voltage is applied through the form "b" contact.

Contact No.	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4
Terminal No.	11–12	7–8	5–6	9–10
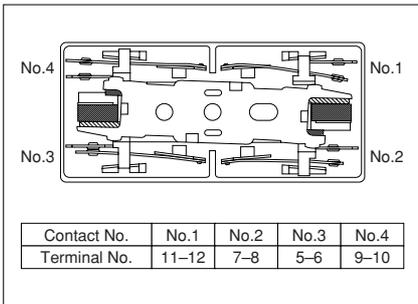
Contact No. / Contact No.		State of other contacts			
		1	2	3	4
Welded terminal No.	1			>0.5	
	2			>0.5	
	3	>0.5	>0.5		>0.5
	4			>0.5	

>0.5: contact gap is kept at
min. 0.5 mm .020 inch
Empty cells: either closed or open

Note: Contact gaps are shown at the initial state.
If the contacts change state owing to loading/breaking
it is necessary to check the actual loading.

For Cautions for Use, see Relay Technical Information