TUV

## Panasonic ideas for life



1 Form A Plug-in type


Form A type also available with 48A contact capacity

TV-15, 30 AMP (1 Form A) Power Relay

HE RELAYS

## FEATURES

1. Excellent resistance to contact welding
Owing to the pre-tension and kick-off mechanism, the 1 Form A passes TV-15 and the 2 Form A passes TV-10.
2. High-capacity and long life

| Contact <br> arrangement | 1 Form A type | 2 Form A type |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Contact capacity | 30 A | 20 A |
| Electrical life <br> (at 20 cpm ) | $2 \times 10^{5}$ |  |
| Mechanical life <br> (at 180 cpm ) | DC type: $10^{7}$, AC type: $5 \times 10^{6}$ |  |

## 3. Excellent surge resistance

Between contacts and coil, the surge voltage is more than $10,000 \mathrm{~V}$ (when surge waveform accords with JEC-212-1981).
4. Compatible with all major safety standards
UL, CSA, VDE and TÜV certified

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

1. Office equipment

Copiers, package air conditioners, automatic vending machines.
2. Industrial equipment

Machine tools, molding equipment, wrapping machines, food processing equipment, etc.

## 3. Home appliances

Air conditioners, microwave ovens, televisions, stereo systems, water heaters and air heating equipment.

Refer to data sheet, starting on page 9 .

| Type |  | Single side stable type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | HE 1 Form A, 2 Form A |  |
| Insulation gap |  | Min. 8 mm |  |
| Distance between contacts* |  | 1 Form A and 2 Form A: Min. 3 mm | PC board type: <br> Min. 2.5 mm |
| Breakdown | Between open contacts | 2, 000 Vrms for 1 min . |  |
| voltage | Between contact and coil | $5,000 \mathrm{Vrms}$ for 1 min . |  |

## CLASSIFICATION

| Type | PC board | Plug-in |  | TM |  | Screw terminal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating funciton | Single side stable |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact arrangement | 1 Form A | 1 Form A | 2 Form A | 1 Form A | 2 Form A | 1 Form A |  |

## PRE-TENSION AND KICK-OFF MECHANISM

## 1. Pre-tension mechanism

Before operation, the moving spring is pre-tensioned by being held down by a moving plate. As a result, at the ON moment, with little follow, contact pressure is ensured with low bounce.


## 2. Kick-off mechanism

Even when contact welding has occurred, at the moment of return, the moving plate taps the moving spring (kick-off) and, in effect, works to tear the weld apart, thus improving resistance to welding.

At return


|  | 1 Form A | 2 Form A |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical life | $30 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{277} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{AC} 105$, |  |
|  | $30 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{250} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{AC} 205$, | $25 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{277} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{AC,105}$ |
|  | TV rating | TV-15 |

## ORDERING INFORMATION



## TYPES

## 1. PC board type (1 Form A, DC coil) (Single side stable)

| Coil voltage | 1 Form A | Packing quantity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Part No. | Carton | Case |
| 6 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC6V | 25 pcs. | 100 pcs . |
| 12 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC12V |  |  |
| 24 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC24V |  |  |
| 48 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC48V |  |  |
| 100 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC100V |  |  |
| 110 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC110V |  |  |

## 2. Plug-in type (Single side stable)

| Type | Coil voltage | 1 Form A | 2 Form A | Packing quantity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Part No. | Part No. | Carton | Case |
| DC type | 6V DC | HE1aN-DC6V | HE2aN-DC6V | 20 pcs . | 100 pcs . |
|  | 12 V DC | HE1aN-DC12V | HE2aN-DC12V |  |  |
|  | 24V DC | HE1aN-DC24V | HE2aN-DC24V |  |  |
|  | 48 V DC | HE1aN-DC48V | HE2aN-DC48V |  |  |
|  | 100 V DC | HE1aN-DC100V | HE2aN-DC100V |  |  |
|  | 110 V DC | HE1aN-DC110V | HE2aN-DC110V |  |  |
| AC type | 12 V AC | HE1aN-AC12V | HE2aN-AC12V | 20 pcs . | 100 pcs . |
|  | 24 V AC | HE1aN-AC24V | HE2aN-AC24V |  |  |
|  | 48 V AC | HE1aN-AC48V | HE2aN-AC48V |  |  |
|  | 100/120V AC | HE1aN-AC100V | HE2aN-AC100V |  |  |
|  | 200/240V AC | HE1aN-AC200V | HE2aN-AC200V |  |  |

## 3. TM type (Single side stable)

| Type | Coil voltage | 1 Form A | 2 Form A | Packing quantity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Part No. | Part No. | Carton | Case |
| DC type | 6V DC | HE1aN-Q-DC6V | HE2aN-Q-DC6V | 20 pcs. | 100 pcs. |
|  | 12 V DC | HE1aN-Q-DC12V | HE2aN-Q-DC12V |  |  |
|  | 24 V DC | HE1aN-Q-DC24V | HE2aN-Q-DC24V |  |  |
|  | 48 V DC | HE1aN-Q-DC48V | HE2aN-Q-DC48V |  |  |
|  | 100 V DC | HE1aN-Q-DC100V | HE2aN-Q-DC100V |  |  |
|  | 110 V DC | HE1aN-Q-DC110V | HE2aN-Q-DC110V |  |  |
| AC type | 12 V AC | HE1aN-Q-AC12V | HE2aN-Q-AC12V | 20 pcs . | 100 pcs . |
|  | 24 V AC | HE1aN-Q-AC24V | HE2aN-Q-AC24V |  |  |
|  | 48 V AC | HE1aN-Q-AC48V | HE2aN-Q-AC48V |  |  |
|  | 100/120V AC | HE1aN-Q-AC100V | HE2aN-Q-AC100V |  |  |
|  | 200/240V AC | HE1aN-Q-AC200V | HE2aN-Q-AC200V |  |  |

## 4. Screw terminal type (Single side stable)

| Type | Coil voltage | 1 Form A | 2 Form A | Packing quantity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Part No. | Part No. | Carton | Case |
| DC type | 6 V DC | HE1aN-S-DC6V | HE2aN-S-DC6V | 10 pcs . | 50 pcs. |
|  | 12V DC | HE1aN-S-DC12V | HE2aN-S-DC12V |  |  |
|  | 24V DC | HE1aN-S-DC24V | HE2aN-S-DC24V |  |  |
|  | 48 V DC | HE1aN-S-DC48V | HE2aN-S-DC48V |  |  |
|  | 100 V DC | HE1aN-S-DC100V | HE2aN-S-DC100V |  |  |
|  | 110 V DC | HE1aN-S-DC110V | HE2aN-S-DC110V |  |  |
| AC type | 12 V AC | HE1aN-S-AC12V | HE2aN-S-AC12V | 10 pcs. | 50 pcs. |
|  | 24 V AC | HE1aN-S-AC24V | HE2aN-S-AC24V |  |  |
|  | 48 V AC | HE1aN-S-AC48V | HE2aN-S-AC48V |  |  |
|  | 100/120V AC | HE1aN-S-AC100V | HE2aN-S-AC100V |  |  |
|  | 200/240V AC | HE1aN-S-AC200V | HE2aN-S-AC200V |  |  |

Note: The TM type of the screw terminals are also available.

## RATING

1. Coil data
1) AC coils

| Coil voltage | Pick-up voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Drop-out voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Nominal operating current [ $\pm 10 \%$ ] (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Nominal operating power | Max. allowable voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 V AC | $70 \% \mathrm{~V}$ or less of nominal voltage (Initial) | $15 \% \mathrm{~V}$ or more of nominal voltage (Initial) | 138 mA | 1.7VA | $110 \% \mathrm{~V}$ of nominal voltage |
| 24 V AC |  |  | 74 mA | 1.8 VA |  |
| 48 V AC |  |  | 39 mA | 1.9 VA |  |
| 100/120V AC |  |  | 18.7 to 2.1 mA | 1.9 to 2.7 VA |  |
| 200/240V AC |  |  | 9.1 to 10.8 mA | 1.8 to 2.6 VA |  |

2) DC coils

| Coil voltage | Pick-up voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Drop-out voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Nominal operating current $[ \pm 10 \%]$ (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coil resistance } \\ {[ \pm 10 \%]\left(\text { at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)} \end{gathered}$ | Nominal operating power | Max. allowable voltage (at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 V DC | $70 \% \mathrm{~V}$ or less of nominal voltage (Initial) | $10 \% \mathrm{~V}$ or more of nominal voltage (Initial) | 320 mA | $18.8 \Omega$ | 1.92W | $110 \% \mathrm{~V}$ of nominal voltage |
| 12 V DC |  |  | 160 mA | $75 \Omega$ | 1.92 W |  |
| 24V DC |  |  | 80 mA | $300 \Omega$ | 1.92W |  |
| 48 V DC |  |  | 40 mA | 1,200 | 1.92W |  |
| 100 V DC |  |  | 19 mA | 5,200 | 1.92 W |  |
| 110 V DC |  |  | 18 mA | 6,300 | 1.92W |  |

HE

## 2. Specifications

| Characteristics | Item |  | Specifications |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact | Arrangement |  | 1 Form A | 2 Form A |
|  | Initial contact resistance, max |  | Max. $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (By voltage drop 6 V DC 1A) |  |
|  | Contact material |  | $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2}$ type |  |
| Rating | Nominal switching capacity (resistive load) |  | 30A 277V AC | 25A 277V AC |
|  | Max. switching power |  | 8,310VA | 6,925VA |
|  | Max. switching voltage |  | 277V AC, 30V DC |  |
|  | Max. switching current |  | 30A | 25A |
|  | Nominal operating power |  | DC: $1.92 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{AC}: 1.7$ to 2.7 VA |  |
|  | Min. switching capacity (Reference value)* |  | 100mA 5V DC |  |
| Electrical characteristics | Insulation resistance (Initial) |  | Min. 1,000M $\Omega$ (at 500 V DC) <br> Measurement at same location as "Initial breakdown voltage" section. |  |
|  | Breakdown voltage (Initial) | Between open contacts | 2,000 Vrms for 1min (Detection current: 10mA.) |  |
|  |  | Between contact sets | - | 4,000 Vrms for 1min (Detection current: 10mA.) |
|  |  | Between contact and coil | $5,000 \mathrm{Vrms}$ for 1min (Detection current: 10 mA .) |  |
|  | Surge breakdown voltage ${ }^{* 2}$ (between contact and coil) |  | Min. 10,000V (initial) |  |
|  | Temperature rise |  | DC: Max. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (By resistive method), AC: Max. $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (By resistive method) |  |
|  | Operate time (at nominal voltage) |  | Max. 30ms (excluding contact bounce time) |  |
|  | Release time (at nominal voltage) |  | DC: Max.10ms (excluding contact bounce time, without diode), AC: Max. 30ms (excluding contact bounce time) |  |
| Mechanical characteristics | Shock resistance | Functional | Min. $98 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 11 ms ; detection time: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.) |  |
|  |  | Destructive | Min. $980 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (Half-wave pu |  |
|  | Vibration resistance | Functional | 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 1 mm (Detection time: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.) |  |
|  |  | Destructive | 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 1.5 mm |  |
| Expected life | Mechanical |  | DC: Min. $10^{7}$ (at 180 cpm ), AC: Min. $5 \times 10^{6}$ (at 180 cpm ) |  |
|  | Electrical (resistive load) (at 20 cpm ) |  | Min. $10^{5}$ (30A 277V AC) <br> Min. $2 \times 10^{5}$ (30A 250V AC) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Min. } 10^{5}(25 \mathrm{~A} 277 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC) } \\ & \text { Min. } 2 \times 10^{5} \text { ( } 20 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Conditions | Conditions for operation, transport and storage ${ }^{* 3}$ |  | Ambient temperature: $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-58^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Humidity: 5 to $85 \%$ R.H. (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature), Air pressure: 86 to 106 kPa |  |
|  | Conditions for operation, transport and storage*3 |  | 20 cpm (at max. rating) |  |
| Unit weight |  |  | PC board type: approx. 80g 2.82oz, Plug-in type/TM type: approx. 90g 3.17oz, Screw terminal type: approx. $120 \mathrm{~g} 4.230 z$ |  |

*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 $\pm 1.2 \times 50 \mu$ s according to JEC-212-1981
*3 Refer to "6. Usage, Storage and Transport Conditions" in AMBIENT ENVIRONMENT section in Relay Technical Information.

## REFERENCE DATA

## 1 Form A Type

1. Maximum switching power

2. Life curve

3. Coil temperature rise (DC type) Measured portion: Inside the coil Contact current: 30 A

4. Ambient temperature characteristics

Tested sample: HE1aN-AC120V, 6 pcs.


## 2 Form A Type


4. Ambient temperature characteristics

Tested sample: HE2aN-AC120V, 6 pcs.


DIMENSIONS $(m m$ inch) Interested in CAD data? You can obtain CAD data for all products with a CAD Data mark from your local Panasonic Electric Works representative.

## 1. PC board type

1 Form A


General tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm .012$
Tolerance: $\pm 0.1 \pm .004$
2. Plug-in type

1 Form A


General tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm .012$


General tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm .012$


General tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm .012$

## 4. Screw terminal type 1 Form A




Schematic (Bottom view) Single side stable type


## MOUNTING METHOD

1. Plug-in type


## 2. Screw terminal type


3. Allowable installation wiring size for screw terminal types and terminal sockets
Due to the UP terminals, it is possible to either directly connect the wires or use crimped terminal.

## NOTES

1. The dust cover should not be removed since doing so may alter the characteristics.
2. Avoid use under severe environmental conditions, such as high humidity, organic gas or in dust, oily locations and locations subjected to extremely frequent shock or vibrations.
3. When mounting, use spring washers. Optimum fastening torque ranges from 49 to $68.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ( 5 to $7 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ ).
4. Firmly insert the receptacles so that there is no slack or looseness. To remove a receptacle, 19.6 to $39.2 \mathrm{~N}(2$ to 4 kg$)$ of pulling strength is required. Do not remove more than one receptacle at one time. Always remove one receptacle at a time and pull it straight outwards.
5. When using the AC type, the operate time due to the in-rush phase is 20 ms or more. Therefore, it is necessary for you to verify the characteristics for your actual circuit.
6. When using the push-on blocks for the screw terminal type, use crimped terminals and tighten the screw-down terminals to the torque below.
M4.5 screw:
147 to $166.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}(15$ to $17 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm})$ M4 screw:
117.6 to $137 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}(12$ to $14 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm})$ M3.5 screw: 78.4 to $98 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}$ (8 to $10 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )

## For Cautions for Use, see Relay Technical Information.

## Panasonic ideas for life



Ideal for Solar inverter
Compact size, 1 Form A 48A Power Relay

HE RELAYS PV Type

## FEATURES

- 48 A current at 250 V AC achieved in compact size (L: $\mathbf{3 3} \times \mathrm{W}: \mathbf{3 8} \times \mathrm{H}: \mathbf{3 6 . 3}$ mm L: $1.299 \times$ W: $1.496 \times$ H: 1.429 inch) Due to improved conduction efficiency, wide terminal blades are used.

- Contact gap: 2.5 mm (VDE0126 compliant)
Compliant with European photovoltaic standard VDE0126
Compliant with EN61810-1 2.5 kV surge voltage (between contacts)
- Contributes to energy saving in devices thanks to reduced coil hold voltage
Coil hold voltage can be reduced down to $40 \%$ of the nominal coil voltage (ambient temperature $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ). This equals to power consumption of approximately 310 mW .
*Coil hold voltage is the coil voltage after 100 ms following application of the nominal coil voltage.
- High insulation and $10,000 \mathrm{~V}$ surge breakdown voltage (between contacts and coil) achieved.
- Conforms to various safety
standards
UL, C-UL and VDE


## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Photovoltaic power generation systems (Solar inverter)


## ORDERING INFORMATION



Note: UL/C-UL and VDE approved type is standard.

## TYPES

| Nominal coil <br> voltage | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC6V-Y5 |
| 9 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC9V-Y5 |
| 12 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC12V-Y5 |
| 24 V DC | HE1aN-P-DC24V-Y5 |

Standard packing: Carton: 20 pcs.; Case: 100 pcs.

## RATING

## 1. Coil data

| Nominal coil voltage | Pick-up voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) (Initial) | Drop-out voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) (Initial) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nominal operating } \\ \text { current } \\ {[ \pm 10 \%]\left(\text { at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)} \end{gathered}$ | Coil resistance <br> [ $\pm 10 \%$ ] (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Nominal operating power | Max. applied voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6V DC | $70 \% \mathrm{~V}$ or less of nominal voltage | $10 \% \mathrm{~V}$ or more of nominal voltage | 320 mA | $18.8 \Omega$ | 1,920mW | $110 \% \mathrm{~V}$ of nominal voltage |
| 9V DC |  |  | 213 mA | $42.2 \Omega$ |  |  |
| 12 V DC |  |  | 160 mA | $75.0 \Omega$ |  |  |
| 24V DC |  |  | 80 mA | $300.0 \Omega$ |  |  |

## 2. Specifications

| Characteristics | Item |  | Specifications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact | Arrangement |  | 1 Form A |
|  | Contact resistance (Initial) |  | Max. $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (By voltage drop 6 V DC 1A) |
|  | Contact material |  | AgNi type |
| Rating | Nominal switching capacity |  | 48 A 250 V AC (resistive load) |
|  | Contact carring power |  | 12,000 VA (resistive load) |
|  | Max. switching voltage |  | 250 V AC |
|  | Max. switching current |  | 48 A (AC) |
|  | Nominal operating power |  | 1,920 mW |
|  | Min. switching capacity (Reference value)*1 |  | 100 mA 5 V DC |
| Electrical characteristics | Insulation resistance (Initial) |  | Min. 1,000M (at 500V DC) Measurement at same location as "Breakdown voltage" section. |
|  | Breakdown voltage (Initial) | Between open contacts | 2,000 Vrms for 1 min . (Detection current: 10 mA ) |
|  |  | Between contact and coil | 5,000 Vrms for 1 min . (Detection current: 10 mA ) |
|  | Surge breakdown voltage*2 (Between contact and coil) |  | 10,000 V (initial) |
|  | Temperature rise |  | Max. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> (By resistive method, contact carrying current: $48 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \% \mathrm{~V}$ of nominal coil voltage at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) |
|  |  |  | Max. $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> (By resistive method, contact carrying current: 48A, $60 \% \mathrm{~V}$ of nominal coil voltage at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) |
|  | Coil hold voltage*3 |  | 40 to $100 \%$ V (Contact carrying current: 48 A , at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ), 50 to $100 \%$ V (Contact carrying current: 48 A , at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ), 50 to $60 \% \mathrm{~V}$ (Contact carrying current: 48 A , at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
|  | Operate time (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |  | Max. 30 ms (nominal coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time) |
|  | Release time (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ )*5 |  | Max. 10 ms (nominal coil voltage, excluding contact bounce time) (without diode) |
| Mechanical characteristics | Shock resistance | Functional | Min. $98 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 11 ms ; detection time: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.) |
|  |  | Destructive | Min. $980 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 6 ms .) |
|  | Vibration resistance | Functional | 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 1.0 mm (Detection time: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.) |
|  |  | Destructive | 10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 1.5 mm |
| Expected life | Mechanical |  | Min. $10^{6}$ (at 180 cpm ) |
|  | Electrical | Resistive load | Min. $3 \times 10^{4}$ (48 A 250 V AC) ( $\mathrm{ON}: \mathrm{OFF}=1 \mathrm{~s}: 9 \mathrm{~s}$ ) |
|  |  | Inductive load | Endurance: $48 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}(\cos \phi=0.8)$, Min. $3 \times 10^{4}$ (ON : OFF $\left.=0.1 \mathrm{~s}: 10 \mathrm{~s}\right)$ Overload: 72 A 250 V AC ( $\cos \phi=0.8$ ), Min. 50 (ON : OFF $=0.1 \mathrm{~s}: 10 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| Conditions | Conditions for operation, transport and storage*4 |  | Ambient temperature: <br> -50 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-58$ to $+131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (When nominal coil voltage applied) <br> -50 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-58$ to $+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (When applied coil hold voltage is $50 \%$ to $60 \%$ of nominal coil voltage) <br> Humidity: 5 to $85 \%$ R.H. (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature); <br> Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106 kPa |
|  | Max. operating speed |  | 6 cpm (at nominal switching capacity ON : OFF = 1s : 9 s ) |
| Unit weight |  |  | Approx. 80 g 2.82 oz |
| Notes: |  |  |  |
| *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. <br> *2. Wave is standard shock voltage of $\pm 1.2 \times 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ according to JEC-212-1981 <br> $* 3$. Coil hold voltage is the coil voltage after 100 ms following application of the nominal coil voltage. <br> *4.The upper operation ambient temperature limit is the maximum temperature that can satisfy the coil temperature rise value. Refer to usage, transport and storage conditions in NOTES. <br> *5.Release time will lengthen if a diode, etc., is connected in parallel to the coil. Be sure to verify operation under actual conditions. |  |  |  |

## REFERENCE DATA

1. Coil temperature rise

Sample: HE1aN-P-DC9V-Y5, 6 pcs.
Point measured: coil inside
Ambient temperature: $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Contact carrying current: 48A

2. Electrical life test (Resistive load 250 V AC,

48 A at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ )
Sample: HE1aN-P-DC9V-Y5, 6 pcs.
Operation frequency: 6 times $/ \mathrm{min}$. (ON/OFF = 1.0s : 9.0s)

Circuit:


Change of pick-up and drop-out voltage


Change of contact resistance


DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm inch)

External dimensions




General tolerance: $\pm 0.3 \pm .012$

PC board pattern (Bottom view)


Tolerance: $\pm 0.1 \pm .004$

## SAFETY STANDARDS

| Certification authority |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| C-UL | $48 \mathrm{~A} 277 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}\left(\right.$ at $\left.85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| VDE (VDE0435) | $48 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \cos \phi=0.8\left(\right.$ at $\left.85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |

## NOTES

## Usage, transport and storage conditions

1) Temperature:
-50 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-58$ to $+131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
-50 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-58$ to $+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (When applied coil hold voltage is $50 \%$ to $60 \%$ of nominal coil voltage)
2) Humidity: 5 to $85 \% \mathrm{RH}$
(Avoid freezing and condensation.)
The humidity range varies with the temperature. Use within the range indicated in the graph below.
3) Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106 kPa Temperature and humidity range for usage, transport, and storage


* -50 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-58$ to $+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (When applied coil hold voltage is $50 \%$ to $60 \%$ of nominal coil voltage)

4) Condensation

Condensation forms when there is a sudden change in temperature under high temperature and high humidity conditions. Condensation will cause deterioration of the relay insulation.
5) Freezing

Condensation or other moisture may
freeze on the relay when the
temperatures is lower than $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
This causes problems such as sticking of movable parts or operational time lags.
6) Low temperature, low humidity environments
The plastic becomes brittle if the relay is exposed to a low temperature, low humidity environment for long periods of time.

## ■ Certification

This relay is C-UL certified.
48 A 277 V AC
This relay is certified by VDE as an electromagnetic relay that complies with VDE0435.

48 A 250 V AC $\cos \phi=0.8$

## $\square$ Others

1) For precautions regarding use and explanations of technical terminology, please refer to our web site. (panasonic-electric-works.net/ac) 2) To ensure good operation, please keep the voltage on the coil ends to $\pm 5 \%$ (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) of the rated coil operation voltage. Also, please be aware that the pick-up voltage and drop-out voltage may change depending on the temperature and conditions of use.
2) Keep the ripple rate of the nominal coil voltage below $5 \%$.
3) The cycle lifetime is defined under the standard test condition specified in the JIS C 5442 standard (temperature 15 to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 59$ to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, humidity 25 to $85 \%$ ). Check this with the real device as it is affected by coil driving circuit, load type, activation frequency, activation phase, ambient conditions and other factors. Also, be especially careful of loads such as those listed below.
(1) When used for AC load-operating and the operating phase is synchronous. Rocking and fusing can easily occur due to contact shifting.
(2) Highly frequent load-operating When highly frequent opening and closing of the relay is performed with a load that causes arcs at the contacts, nitrogen and oxygen in the air is fused by the arc energy and $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ is formed. This can corrode metal materials.
Three countermeasures for these are listed here.

- Incorporate an arc-extinguishing circuit.
- Lower the operating frequency
- Lower the ambient humidity

5) 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.
6) Heat, smoke, and even a fire may occur if the relay is used in conditions outside of the allowable ranges for the coil ratings, contact ratings, operating cycle lifetime, and other specifications. Therefore, do not use the relay if these ratings are exceeded.
7) If the relay has been dropped, the appearance and characteristics should always be checked before use.
8) Incorrect wiring may cause unexpected events or the generation of heat or flames.

## Panasonic ideas for life

HE RELAY ACCESSORIES

## FEATURES



1. Snap-in mounting to DIN rails is possible.
Can be inserted into 35 mm wide DIN rails. Removal is easy, too.
2. Sure and easy wiring

The use of UP terminals makes wiring exceptionally easy and sure.

## 3. Hold-down clips can be stored in

 main unitBecause the hold-down clips can be stored in the main unit, there is no need to remove them when, for example, wiring is changed.

## TYPES

| No. of poles | Types | Part No. | Packing quantity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Carton | Case |
| For 1 Form A | Single side stable type | JH1-SF | 10 pcs. | 50 pcs. |
| For 2 Form A | Single side stable type | JH2-SF | 10 pcs. | 50 pcs. |

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Item | Specifications |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Arrangement | 1 Form A | 2 Form A |
| Max. continuous current | $30 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{250V} \mathrm{AC}$ | 20 A 250 V AC |
| Breakdown voltage (initial) | $2,000 \mathrm{Vrms}$ for 1min (between terminals) (Detection current: 10mA.) |  |
| Insulation resistance | Min. $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (between poles) |  |
| Heat resistance | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 hour |  |

DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm inch)
1 Form A and 2 Form A types



Relay mounting diagram


Note: The JH1-SF (1 Form A single side stable type) does not have receptacles (tooth rests) for numbers 2, 3, 7 , and 8. The JH2-SF (2 Form A single side stable type) does not have receptacles (tooth rests) for numbers 7 and 8.

## MOUNTING METHOD

1. Relay mounting


## 2. Installing to a DIN rail


3. Removing from a DIN rail


## NOTES

1. Be careful not to drop the relay. It is made of heat-hardened resin and may break.
2. Be sure to tighten the screw-down terminals firmly. Loose terminals may lead to the generation of heat. 3. When the 1 Form $A$ is used in situations covered by the Japanese Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law, the use of $5.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cabling and 30 A current is not allowed. Consequently, the circuit should be less than 20 A.
3. When fixing the terminal socket with screws, to avoid torque damage and distortion, apply torque within the ranges shown below.
M3.5 screws:
0.784 to $0.98 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ( 8 to $10 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )

M4 screws:
1.176 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ( 12 to $14 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )

