## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## 1980 DATA BOOK



Innovations in Switching Technology

## 1980 DATA BOOK

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## SECTION I

## Military TO-5 Relays




ATELEDYNE RELAYS CENTIGRID® MILITARY RELAY DPDT

| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO <br> MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 112 | DPDT basic relay | U.K. DEF. MIL-R-39016/17 |



| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 75 g 's for 6 msec . (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | $0.09 \mathrm{oz}$. (2.6gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The ultraminiature Centigrid ${ }^{\circledR}$ Relay is the smallest hermetically sealed armature relay available. Its extremely low profile height (.225') and $.100^{\prime \prime}$ grid spaced terminals, which precludes the need for spreader pads, makes it ideal for applications where extreme packaging density and/or close PC board spacing are required.

The basic design and internal construction are similar to the Teledyne standard DPDT TO-5 relay ( 412 Series). The following unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide overall high reliability and excellent resistance to environmental extremes:

- 100\% all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.
The 112 D and 112 DD Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N 5315.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

SERIES112
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)


DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  | $\begin{gathered} 112-5 \\ 112 D-5 \\ 112 D D-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112-6 \\ 112 D-6 \\ 112 D D-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112-9 \\ 112 D-9 \\ 112 D D-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112-12 \\ 112 \mathrm{D}-12 \\ 112 \mathrm{D}-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 112-18 } \\ 112 D-18 \\ 112 D D-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112-26 \\ 112 D-26 \\ 112 D D-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. |  | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | 112, 112D |  | 50 | 98 | 220 | 390 | 880 | 1560 |
|  | 112DD (Note 2) |  | 39 | 78 | 220 | 390 | 880 | 1560 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) <br> (112DD Series only) | (Note 3) | Min. | 93.2 | 46.3 | 33.0 | 25.6 | 17.5 | 14.8 |
|  |  | Max. | 128.2 | 62.3 | 42.9 | 32.8 | 22.1 | 18.5 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) | 112. 112D |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
|  | 112DD |  | 3.9 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) | Min. |  | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 |
|  | Max. |  | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ & \text { 112D, 112DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) } \\ & \text { 112D, 112DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |

PERFORMANCE CURVES


## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

CASE DETAIL


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS


SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS

## military relay P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | :---: |
| M39016/17-001L | J112 |
| -5 WL |  |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |
| -008 L | -6 PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | :---: |
| M39016/18-001 | J112D -5 WL |
| -002 | -6 WL |
| -003 | -9 WL |
| -004 | -12 WL |
| -005 | -18 WL |
| -006 | -26 WL |
| -007 | -5 PL |
| -008 | -6 PL |
| -009 | -9 PL |
| -010 | -12 PL |
| -011 | -18 PL |
| -012 | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: |
| M39016/19 -001 | J112DD-5WL |
| -002 | -6 WL |
| -003 | -9 WL |
| -004 | -12 WL |
| -005 | -18 WL |
| -006 | -26 WL |
| -007 | -5 PL |
| -008 | -6 PL |
| -009 | -9 PL |
| -010 | -12 PL |
| -011 | -18 PL |
| -012 | -26 PL |

"'L" suffix denotes L level failure rate. Teledyne M39016/17, /18, \& / 19 relays also carry M level qualification.

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at
relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order.

## TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS




## N- TELEDYNE RELAYS

## CENTIGRID ${ }^{\circledR}$ MILITARY RELAY <br> SENSITIVE DPDT

| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 132 | DPDT basic relay | MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |

INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION


| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 75 g 's for 6 msec . (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.15 oz . (4.2gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The sensitive Centigrid relay retains the same features as the standard Centigrid with only a minimal increase in profile height (. 350 in .). It provides a . 100 in . grid spaced terminal pattern which precludes the need for spreader pads and, together with the low profile, is ideal for applications where high packaging density is important.

Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability.

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.

The 132D and 132DD Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315.

The sensitive Centigrid relay features exceptionally high coil resistance thus providing for extremely low operating power ( 200 mw typical). The advantages of reduced heat dissipation and power supply demands are obvious.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the 132 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for $T$ - $R$ switching (see Figures 1 and 2 ).

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)


## DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  | $\begin{gathered} 132-5 \\ 132 D-5 \\ 132 D D-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 132-6 } \\ \text { 132D-6 } \\ \text { 132DD-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132-9 \\ 132 D-9 \\ 132 D D-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132-12 \\ 132 \mathrm{D}-12 \\ 132 \mathrm{D}-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 132-18 } \\ \text { 132D-18 } \\ 132 D D-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132-26 \\ 132 D-26 \\ 132 D D-26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132-36 \\ 132 D-36 \\ \text { 132DD-36 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132-48 \\ 132 D-48 \\ 132 D D-48 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 36.0 | 48.0 |
|  | Max |  | 7.5 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 57.0 | 75.0 |
| Coil Resistance$\text { (Ohms } \pm 10 \% @ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { ) }$ | 132. 1320 |  | 100 | 200 | 400 | 800 | 1600 | 3200 | 6500 | 11000 |
|  | 132DD (Note 2) |  | 64 | 125 | 400 | 800 | 1600 | 3200 | 6500 | 11000 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (132DD Series only) | (Note 3) | Min. | 56.8 | 36.3 | 18.1 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
|  |  | Max | 78.1 | 48.9 | 23.6 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 4.8 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) | 132. 132 D |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 | 27.0 | 36.0 |
|  | 132DD |  | 3.6 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 27.0 | 36.0 |
| Drop-Out Voltage (VDC) | Min |  | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 | 1.25 | 1.60 |
|  | Max. |  | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 26.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ & \text { 132D, 132DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) } \\ & \text { 132D, 132DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS
CASE DETAIL


TERMINAL LOCATIONS (Viewed from Terminals, Numbers for Reference only)


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



132


## MOUNTING PAD

Relays can be supplied with a .015 in. thick mounting pad epoxied to the relay header. The pad ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N}$ 194-3) permits the relay to be spaced away from the mounting surface facilitating solder joint inspection. To order add M4 to Part Number. Example: 132M4-26.

```
NOTE - Max. height above
    mounting surface
    increased to . }375\mathrm{ in.
```



132DD

SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS


SCHEMATICSARE VIEWEDFROM TERMALS

## MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |  | military DESIGNATION |  | DYNE NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY designation | teledyne PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | teledyne PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M39016/41-001L | $J 132$ | -5WL | M39016/41-017L | $J 132$ | -5XL | M39016/42-001L | J132D -4WL | M39016/42-017L | J132D -5XL | M39016/43-001L | J132DD -5WL | M39016/43-017L | J132DD -5XL |
| -002L |  | -6WL | -018L |  | -6XL | -002L | -6WL | -018L | -6XL | -002L | -6WL | -018L | -6XL |
| -003L |  | -12WL | -019L |  | -12XL | -003L | -12WL | -019L | -12XL | -003L | -9WL | -019L | -9xL |
| -004L |  | -26WL | -0201 |  | -26XL | -004L | -26WL | -020L | -26XL | -004L | -12WL | -020L | -12XL |
| -005L |  | -36WL | -021L |  | -36XL | -005L | -36WL | . 021 L | -36XL | -005L | -18WL | . 021 L | -18XL |
| -006L |  | -48WL | -022L |  | -48XL | -006L | -48WL | -022L | -48XL | -006L | -26WL | -022L | -26XL |
| -007L |  | -9WL | -023L |  | -9XL | -007L | -9WL | -023L | -9XL | -007L | -36WL | -023L | $-36 \times \mathrm{L}$ |
| -008L |  | -18WL | -024L |  | -18XL | -008L | -18WL | -024L | -18XL | -008L | -48WL | -024L | -48×L |
| -009L |  | -5PL | -025L |  | -50L | -009L | -5PL | .025L | -50L | -009L | -5PL | -025L | -50L |
| -010L |  | -6PL | -026L |  | -601 | -010L | -6PL | -026L | -60L | -010L | -6PL | -026L | -60 L |
| -011L |  | -12PL | -027L |  | -120L | -011L | -12PL | -027L | -120L | -011L | -9PL | -027L | -901 |
| -012L |  | -26PL | -028L |  | -260L | -012L | -26PL | -028L | -2600L | -012L | -12PL | -028L | -120L |
| -013L |  | -36PL | -029L |  | -360L | -013L | -36PL | -029L | -360L | -031L | -18PL | -029L | -180L |
| -014L |  | -48PL | -0301 |  | -480L | -014L | -48PL | -030L | -480L | -014L | -26PL | -030L | -260L |
| -015L |  | -9PL | -031L |  | -90L | -015L | -9PL | -031L | -90L | -015L | -36PL | -031L | -360L |
| -016L |  | -18PL | -032L |  | -180L | -016L | -18PL | -032L | -180L | -016L | -48PL | -032L | -480L |

'" $L$ " suffix denotes L level failure rate.

## NOTES

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . max.

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS



## SPDT

| SERIES DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 411 | SPDT basic relay | U.K. DEF. STD. $59 / 59$ 167/S/4093 |
| 411D | SPDT relay with internal diode for coil transient suppression | MIL-R-39016/23 U.K. DEF. STD. $59 / 59172 /$ S/4093 |
| 411DD | SPDT relay with internal diodes for coil transient suppression and polarity reversal protection | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL-R-39016/24 } \\ \text { U.K. DEF. STD. } 59 / 59173 / \mathrm{S} / 4093 \end{gathered}$ |
| 411 T | SPDT relay with internal transistor driver and coil suppression diode | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL-R-28776/5 } \\ \text { U.K. DEF. STD. } 59 / 59 \text { 174/S/4093 } \end{gathered}$ |



| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambieni) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 75 g 's for 6 msec . (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.09 oz . ( 2.6 gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.

The 411D and 411DD Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315. The hybrid 411T Series features passivated silicon planar diode and transistor chips (similar to 2N2222A). The integrated packaging of the relay with its associated semi-conductor devices greatly reduces PC Board floor space requirements as well as component installation costs.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

SERIES 411
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Contact Arrangement | 1 Form C (SPDT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. atter life at 1A/28VDC, (measured $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ from header) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $\quad 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded). $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level <br> $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive <br> 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | $2 \mathrm{Amps} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ ( 100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 300 milliwatts nominal at nominal rated voltage at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operate Time | 2.0 msec . max. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |
| Release Time | 411 Series: $1.5 \mathrm{msec} . \max$. | 411D, 411DD, 411T |
| Contact Bounce | 1.5 msec. max. |  |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 10,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 500 VRMS $/ 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | 411T: 350 VRMS/ 60 Hz |
|  | 70,000 ft.: 300 VRMS/60 Hz | 411T: $125 \mathrm{VRMS} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  |  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 411-5 } \\ 411 \mathrm{D}-5 \\ 411 \mathrm{DD}-5 \\ 411 \mathrm{~T}-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411-6 \\ 411 D-6 \\ 411 D D-6 \\ 411 T-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411-9 \\ 411 \mathrm{D}-9 \\ \text { 411DD-9 } \\ 411 \mathrm{~T}-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411-12 \\ 411 \mathrm{D}-12 \\ 411 \mathrm{DD}-12 \\ 411 \mathrm{~T}-12 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411-18 \\ 411 \mathrm{D}-18 \\ 411 \mathrm{DD}-18 \\ 411 \mathrm{~T}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411-26 \\ 411 \mathrm{D}-26 \\ 411 \mathrm{DD}-26 \\ 411 \mathrm{~T}-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) |  | Nom. |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  |  | Max. |  | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 411.411D, 411T |  | 63 | 125 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
|  |  | 411DD (Note 2) |  | 50 | 98 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) <br> (411DD Series only) |  | (Note 3) | Min. | 72.7 | 46.3 | 25.9 | 20.0 | 13.6 | 11.5 |
|  |  | Max. | 100 | 62.4 | 33.7 | 25.6 | 17.2 | 14.4 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  |  | 411, 411D |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
|  |  | 411DD, 411T |  | 3.9 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) |  | Min. |  | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.58 | 0.89 |
|  |  | Max. |  | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 10.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ \text { 411D, 411DD, 411T } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) 411D. 411DD, 411T |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Voltage to Turn Off (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Current to Turn On (mADC, Min.) <br> (Note: Limit base-emitter current to 15 mA max.) |  |  | 2.38 | 1.60 | 1.07 | 0.80 | 0.53 | 0.40 |
|  | Emitter-base Voltage (BVEBO) (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (VDC, MAX.) |  |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Collector-base Voltage (BVсво) (@25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ \& Ic $\left.=100 \mu \mathrm{a}\right)(\mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{Min}$ ) |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |

PERFORMANCE CURVES


FIGURE 1
FIGURE 2



## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with spreader pads installed and cemented in place. P/N 192-10 or 192-59 can be used with the 411T relay. P/N 192-67 can be used with the 411, 411D and 411DD relays. Relays supplied with the 192-59 pad installed have leads trimmed to $.130 \mathrm{in} .(3.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ below the pad. To order, add M for the 192-10 Pad, M2 for the 192-59 Pad, and M3 for the 192-67 Pad to the part number (e.g., 411TM2-26).


## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



TYPICAL TTL INTERFACE CIRCUIT (See Note 5)


## MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART N0. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/7 | -001 L |
| -002 L | J411 |
| -5 WL |  |
| -003 L | -5 PL |
| -004 L | -6 WL |
| -005 L | -6 PL |
| -006 L | -9 WL |
| -007 L | -9 PL |
| -008 L | -12 WL |
| -009 L | -12 PL |
| -010 L | -18 WL |
| -011 L | -26 WL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/23-001L | J411D |
| -5 WL |  |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |
| -008 L | -6 PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/24-001L | J411DD-5WL |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |
| -008 L | -6 PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| M28776/5 | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |  |
| -001 L | J411T |  |
| -5 WL |  |  |
| -007 | -5 PL |  |
| -002 | -6 WL |  |
| -003 | -6 PL |  |
| -009 | -9 WL |  |
| -004 | -9 PL |  |
| -010 | -12 WL |  |
| -005 | -12 PL |  |
| -011 | -18 WL |  |
| -006 | -18 PL |  |
| -012 | -26 WL |  |

" $L$ "' suffix denotes $L$ level failure rate. Teledyne $M 39016 / 9, / 15, \& / 20$ relays also carry $M$ and $P$ level qualification; $M 28776 / 1$ relays also carry $M$ level qualification.

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum.
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order. Some relay models are qualified to one or more of the following NASA specifications:
NASA/MSFC Spec. 40 M37496
NASA/GSFC Spec. S-311-P2(06)
5. Circuit is typical for all 411T Series. Values shown are for 411T-5 relay. and apply over full operating temperature range

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS



| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 431 | SPDT basic relay | MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |



| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambieni) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 75 g 's for 6 msec . (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.15 oz . (4.3gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.

Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability.

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.
The 431D and 4310D Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315. The hybrid 431T Series features passivated silicon planar diode and transistor chips (similar to 2N2222A). The integrated packaging of the relay with its associated semi-conductor devices greatly reduces PC Board floor space requirements as well as component installation costs.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven its worth as an RF switch for frequencies up through UHF. In addition, the sensitive 431 Series relay features exceptionally high coil resistance thus providing for extremely low operating power ( 150 milliwatts typical at room temperature). The advantages of reduced heat dissipation and power supply demands are obvious.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Contact Arrangement | 1 Form C (DPDT) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at 1A/28VDC (measured 1/8' from header) |  |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $\quad 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded). $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | $2 \mathrm{Amps} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ (100 operations min.) |  |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 150 milliwatts typical at nominal rated voltage at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Operate Time | 3.5 msec . max. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |  |
| Release Time | 431 Series: 2.0 msec. max. 431D, 431DD. 431 T Series: 7.5 msec. max. |  |  |
| Contact Bounce | 1.5 msec. max. |  |  |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 10,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: $500 \mathrm{VRMS} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. (350 VRMS for 431TSeries) |  | $70,000 \mathrm{ft}$ : 125 VR |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  |  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  | $\begin{gathered} 431-5 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-5 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-5 \\ 431 \mathrm{~T}-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 431-6 \\ \text { 431D-6 } \\ \text { 431DD-6 } \\ \text { 431T-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 431-9 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-9 \\ 431 \mathrm{DD}-9 \\ 431 \mathrm{~T}-9 \end{gathered}$ | $431-12$ $431 D D-12$ $431 D D-12$ $431 T-12$ | $\begin{gathered} 431-18 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-18 \\ 431 \mathrm{DD}-18 \\ 431 \mathrm{~T}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 431-26 \\ 431 D-26 \\ 431 D D-26 \\ 431 T-26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 431-32 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-32 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-32 \\ 431 \mathrm{~T}-32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 431-40 \\ 431 \mathrm{D}-40 \\ 431 \mathrm{DD}-40 \\ 431 \mathrm{~T}-40 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) |  | Nom. |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 32.0 | 40.0 |
|  |  | Max. |  | 8.0 | 11.0 | 16.0 | 22.0 | 33.0 | 45.0 | 57.0 | 75.0 |
| Coil Resistance <br> (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 431, 431D, 431T |  | 125 | 255 | 630 | 1025 | 2300 | 4000 | 6500 | 11.000 |
|  |  | 4310D (Note 2) |  | 100 | 200 | 630 | 1025 | 2300 | 4000 | 6500 | 11.000 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) 431DD only |  | (Note 3) | Min. | 36.3 | 22.7 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
|  |  | Max. | 50.0 | 30.6 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  |  | 431. 431D |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 30.0 |
|  |  | 431DD, 431T |  | 3.6 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 24.0 | 30.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) |  | Min. |  | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.58 | 0.89 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
|  |  | Max. |  | 2.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 15.0 | 18.7 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ \text { 431D, 431DD, 431T } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) } \\ & \text { 431D, 431DD, 431T } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Voltage to Turn Off (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Current to Turn On (mADC, Min.) <br> (Note: Limit base-emitter current to 15 mA max.) |  |  | 1.20 | 0.78 | 0.48 | 0.39 | 0.26 | 0.20 |  |  |
|  | Emitter-base Voltage ( $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {EBO }}$ ) (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Collector-base Voltage (BV ${ }_{\text {CBO }}$ ) $\left.@ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=100 \mu \mathrm{a}\right)(\mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{Min}$. |  |  | 8.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES



SERIES 431

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS


PIN NUMBERS (For reference only)


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS


TYPICAL TTL INTERFACE CIRCUIT (See Note 5)

(A) INTERNAL SUPPRESSION DIODE ,
(B) INTERNAL DRIVER TRANSISTOR

## MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MILITARY } \\ & \text { DESIGNATION } \end{aligned}$ | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M39016/10-001L | J431 -5WL | M39016/25-001L | J431D -5WL | M39016/26-001L | J431DD -5WL | M28776/4-001 | J431T -5WL |
| -002L | -5P1 | -002L | -6WL | -002L | -6WL | -009 | -5PL |
| -003L | -6WL | -003L | -12WL | -003L | -12WL | -002 | -6WL |
| -004L | -6PL | -004L | -26WL | -004L | -26WL | -010 | -6PL |
| -005L | -12WL | -005L | -32WL | -005L | -32WL | -003 | -9WL |
| -006L | -12PL | -006L | -40WL | -006L | -40WL | -011 | -9PL |
| -007L | -26WL | -007L | -5PL | -007L | -5PL | -004 | -12WL |
| -008L | -26PL | -008L | -6PL | -008L | -6PL | -012 | -12PL |
| -009L | -32WL | -009L | -12PL | -009L | -12PL | -005 | -18WL |
| -010L | -32PL | -010L | -26PL | -010L | -26PL | -013 | -18PL |
| -011L | -40WL | -011L | -32PL | -011L | -32PL | -006 | -26WL |
| -012L | -40PL | -012L | -40PL | -012L | -40PL | -014 | -26PL |
| -031L | -9WL | -013L | -9WL | -013L | -9WL | -007 | -32WL |
| -014L | -9PL | -014L | -18WL | -014L | -18WL | -015 | -32PL |
| -015L | -18WL | -015L | -9PL | -015L | -9PL | -008 | -40WL |
| -016L | -18PL | -016L | -18PL | -016L | -18PL | -016 | -40PL |

' ' $L$ "' suffix denotes L level failure rate. Teledyne $M 39016 / 9, / 15, \& / 20$ relays also carry $M$ and $P$ level qualification; M28776/1 relays also carry M level qualification.

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order. Some relay models are qualified to one or more of the following NASA specifications:
NASA/MSFC Spec. 40M37496
NASA/GSFC Spec. S-311-P2(06)
5. Circuit is typical for all 431T Series. Values shown are for 431T-5 relay, and apply over full operating temperature range.

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM OF MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS



## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## MILITARY TO-5 RELAYS DPDT

| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALLIFIED TO |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 412 | DPDT basic relay | MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |



## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.

Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability:

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold. platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.
The $412 D$ and $412 D D$ Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315. The hybrid 412T Series features passivated silicon planar diode and transistor chips (similar to 2N2222A). The integrated packaging of the relay with its associated semi-conductor devices greatly reduces PC Board floor space requirements as well as component installation costs.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

SERIES 412
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)


## DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 412-5 \\ 412 D-5 \\ 412 D D-5 \\ 412 T-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412-6 \\ 412 D-6 \\ 412 D D-6 \\ 412 T-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412-9 \\ 412 D-9 \\ 412 D D-9 \\ 412 T-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412-12 \\ 412 D-12 \\ 412 D D-12 \\ 412 T-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412-18 \\ 412 \mathrm{D}-18 \\ 412 \mathrm{DD}-18 \\ 412 \mathrm{~T}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412-26 \\ 412 D-26 \\ 412 D D-26 \\ 412 T-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) |  |  |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance$\left(0 \mathrm{hms} \pm 10 \% @ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | 412 | 412T | 50 | 98 | 220 | 390 | 880 | 1560 |
|  |  | 412DD (Note 2) |  | 39 | 78 | 220 | 390 | 880 | 1560 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (412DD Series only) |  | (Note 3) | Min. | 93.2 | 58.3 | 33.0 | 25.6 | 17.5 | 14.8 |
|  |  | Max. | 128.2 | 78.3 | 42.9 | 32.8 | 22.1 | 18.5 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  |  |  |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
|  |  |  | 12T | 3.9 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) |  |  |  | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 |
|  |  |  |  | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ 412 \mathrm{D}, 412 \mathrm{DD}, 412 \mathrm{~T} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) } \\ & \text { 412D, 412DD, 412T } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Voltage to Turn Off (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Current to Turn On (mADC, Min.) <br> (Note: Limit base-emitter current to 15 mA max.) |  |  | 3.00 | 2.04 | 1.36 | 1.03 | 0.68 | 0.50 |
|  | Emitter-base Voltage (BV $\mathrm{EBO}^{\text {) (@ }} \mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Collector-base Voltage ( $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {CBo }}$ ) (@ $\left.\mathbf{2 5}^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \& \mathrm{Ic}=100 \mu \mathrm{a}\right)(\mathrm{VDC}$, Min.) |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |



## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

TERMINAL LOCATIONS AND PIN NUMBERING (REF. ONLY) (Viewed from Terminals)


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with spreader pads installed and cemented in place. P/N 192-10 can be used with all 412, 412D, 412DD and 412T Series Relays; P/N 192-59 is limited to 8 pins and therefore will not accommodate the 412 T Series Relay. Relays supplied with 192-59 pad installed have leads trimmed to $.130^{\prime \prime}$ ( 3.3 mm ) below pad. Spreader specification MIL-M-38527 (MIL P/N M38527/5-03). To order, add $M$ for the 192-10 pad or M2 for the 192-59 pad to the part number (e.g., 412DM2-26).


P/N192-10
(Qualified to M38527/5)


P/N192-59

## TYPICAL TTL INTERFACE CIRCUIT


(A) INTERNAL SUPPRESSION DIODE (B) INTERNAL DRIVER TRANSISTOR

MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M39016/9 -001L | J412-5WL | M39016/15-001L | J412D -6WL | M39016/20 -001L | J412DD -5WL | M28776/1 -001L | J412T -5WL |
| -002L | -6WL | -002L | -9WL | -002L | -6WL | -002L | -6WL |
| -003L | -9WL | -003L | -12WL | -003L | -9WL | -003L | -9WL |
| -004L | -12WL | -004L | -18WL | -004L | -12WL | -004L | -12WL |
| -005L | -18WL | -005L | -26WL | -005L | -18WL | -005L | -18WL |
| -006L | -26WL | -006L | -5WL | -006L | -26WL | -006L | -26WL |
| -007L | -5PL | -017L | -6PL | -025L | -5PL | -007L | -5PL |
| -008L | -6PL | -018L | -9PL | -026L | -6PL | -008L | -6PL |
| -009L | -9PL | -019L | -12PL | -027L | -9PL | -009L | -9PL |
| -010L | -12PL | -020L | -18PL | -028L | -12PL | -010L | -12PL |
| -011L | -18PL | -021L | -26PL | -029L | -18PL | -011L | -18PL |
| -012L | -26PL | -022L | -5PL | -030L | -26PL | -012L | -26PL |

" $L$ "' suffix denotes $L$ level failure rate. Teledyne $M 39016 / 9, / 15, \& / 20$ relays also carry $M$ and $P$ Level qualification; M28776/1 relays also carry $M$ level qualification.

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum.
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order. Some relay models are qualified to one or more of the following NASA specifications:
NASA/MSFC Spec. 40M37496
NASA/GSFC Spec. S-311-P2(06)
5. Circuit is typical for all 412T Series. Values shown are for $412 T-5$ relay, and apply over full operating temperature range.

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SERIES } \\ & \text { DESIGNATION } \end{aligned}$ | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 432 | DPDT basic relay | $\begin{gathered} \text { MIL-R-39016/11 } \\ \text { U.K. DEF. STD. } 59 / 59165 / \mathrm{S} / 4093 \end{gathered}$ |
| 432D | DPDT relay with internal diode for coil transient suppression | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIL-R- } 39016 / 16 \\ & \text { U.K. DEF. STD. } 59 / 59176 / \text { S/4093 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 432DD | DPDT relay with internal diodes for coil transient suppression and polarity reversal protection | MIL-R-39016/21 <br> U.K. DEF. STD. 59/59 161/S/4093 |
| $432 T$ | DPDT relay with internal transistor driver and coil suppression diode | MIL-R-28776/3 |



| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambieni) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 75 g 's for 6 msec. (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.15 oz . (4.3gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.

Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.
The 432D and 432DD Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315. The hybrid 432T Series features passivated silicon planar diode and transistor chips (similar to 2 N 2222 A ). The integrated packaging of the relay with its associated semi-conductor devices greatly reduces PC Board floor space requirements as well as component installation costs.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven its worth as an RF switch for frequencies up through UHF. In addition, the sensitive 432 Series relay features exceptionally high coil resistance thus providing for extremely low operating power ( 150 milliwatts typical at room temperature). The advantages of reduced heat dissipation and power supply demands are obvious.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Contact Arrangement | 2 Form C (DPDT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ (measured $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ from header) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded). $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level <br> $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive <br> 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | 2 Amps/28VDC (100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 200 milliwatts typical at nominal rated voltage at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operate Time | 4.0 msec . max. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |
| Release Time | 432 Series: $2.0 \mathrm{msec} . \max$. | s: 7.5 msec. max |
| Contact Bounce | 1.5 msec . max. |  |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 10,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 500 VRMS/60 Hz. (350 VRMS for 432TSeries) | 70,000 ft.: $125 \mathrm{VRMS} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. |

## DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  |  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  | $\begin{gathered} 432-5 \\ 432 D-5 \\ 432 D D-5 \\ 432 T-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-6 \\ 432 D-6 \\ 432 D D-6 \\ 432 T-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-9 \\ 432 D-9 \\ 432 D D-9 \\ 432 T-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-12 \\ 432 D-12 \\ 432 D D-12 \\ 432 T-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-18 \\ 432 D-18 \\ 432 D D-18 \\ 432 T-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-26 \\ 432 D-26 \\ 432 D D-26 \\ 432 T-26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-36 \\ 432 D-36 \\ 432 D D-36 \\ 432 T-36 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 432-48 \\ 432 D-48 \\ 432 D D-48 \\ 432 T-48 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) |  | Nom. |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 36.0 | 48.0 |
|  |  | Max. |  | 7.5 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 57.0 | 75.0 |
| Coil Resistance <br> (Ohms $\pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 432, 432D, 432T |  | 100 | 200 | 400 | 850 | 1600 | 3300 | 6500 | 11.000 |
|  |  | 432DD (Note 2) |  | 64 | 125 | 400 | 850 | 1600 | 3300 | 6500 | 11.000 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) 432DD only |  | (Note 3) | Min | 56 | 36.3 | 18.1 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
|  |  | Max | 78.1 | 48.9 | 23.6 | 15.0 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 4.8 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  |  | 432, 432D |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 | 27.0 | 36.0 |
|  |  | 4320D, 432T |  | 3.6 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 27.0 | 36.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) |  | Min. |  | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 | 1.25 | 1.6 |
|  |  | Max. |  | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 26.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ 432 \mathrm{D}, 432 \mathrm{DD}, 432 \mathrm{~T} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max. } \\ & \text { 432D, 432DD, 432T } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Voltage to Turn Off (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Current to Turn On (mADC, Min.) <br> (Note: Limit base-emitter current to 15 mA max.) |  |  | 1.50 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.24 |  |  |
|  | Emitter-base Voltage ( $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {EBO }}$ ) (@ $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (VDC, Max.) |  |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Collector-base Voltage ( $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {CBO }}$ ) (@25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ \& Ic $=100 \mu \mathrm{a}$ ) (VDC, Min.) |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS


SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS

## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with spreader pads installed and cemented in place. P/N 192-10 can be used with all 432, 432D, 432DD and 432T Series Relays; P/N 192-59 is limited to 8 pins and therefore will not accommodate the 432T Series Relay. Relays supplied with 192-59 pad installed have leads trimmed to .130'. ( 3.3 mm ) below pad. Spreader specification MIL-M-38527 (MIL P/N M38527/5-03). To order, add $M$ for the 192-10 pad or M2 for the 192-59 pad to the part number (e.g., 432DM2-26).


P/N192-10 (Qualified to M38527/5)

TYPICAL TTL INTERFACE CIRCUIT

(A) Internal suppression diode (b) internal driver transistor

MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M39016/11-001L | J432 -5WL | M39016/16-001L | J432D -5WL | M39016/21-001L | J432DD -5WL | M28776/3-001 | J432T -5WL |
| -002L | -5PL | -002L | -6WL | -002L | -6WL | -009 | -5PL |
| -003L | -6WL | -003L | -12WL | -003L | -9WL | -002 | -6WL |
| -004L | -6PL | -004L | -26WL | -004L | -12WL | -010 | -6PL |
| -005L | -12WL | -005L | -36WL | -005L | -18WL | -003 | -9WL |
| -006L | -12PL | -006L | -48WL | -006L | -26WL | -011 | -9PL |
| -007L | -26WL | -007L | -9WL | -013L | -5PL | -004 | -12WL |
| -008L | -26PL | -008L | -18WL | -014L | -6PL | -012 | -12PL |
| -009L | -36WL | -009L | -5PL | -015L | -9PL | -005 | -18WL |
| -010L | -36PL | -010L | -6PL | -016L | -12PL | -013 | -18PL |
| -011L | -48WL | -011L | -12PL | -017L | -18PL | -006 | -26WL |
| -012L | -48PL | -012L | -26PL | -018L | -26PL | -014 | -26PL |
| -013L | -9WL | -013L | -36PL | -025L | -36WL | -007 | -36WL |
| -041L | -9PL | -014L | -48PL | -026L | -48WL | -015 | -36PL |
| -015L | -18WL | -015L | -9PL | -027L | -36PL | -008 | -48WL |
| -016L | -18PL | -016L | -18PL | -028L | -48PL | -016 | -48PL |

"L" suffix denotes L level failure rate. Teledyne M39016/9. /15. \& / 20 relays also carry M and P level qualification; M28776/1 relays also carry M level qualification.

NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum.
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order. Some relay models are qualified to one or more of the following NASA specifications:
NASA/ MSFC Spec. 40M37496
NASA/GSFC Spec. S-311-P2(06)
5. Circuit is typical for all 432T Series. Values shown are for 432T-5 relay, and apply over full operating temperature range.

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS



## N- TELEDYNE RELAYS



ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 75 g 's for 6 msec . (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | $0.09 \mathrm{oz} .(2.6 \mathrm{gms}$.$) max.$ |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 Relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil power dissipation make the TO-5 Relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
The 412 H Series of T0-5 Relays are designed for reliable operation in elevated ambient temperatures up to $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Special material selection and processing provide assurance of freedom from contact contamination and mechanical malfunctioning that might otherwise be caused by ambient temperature conditions in excess of maximum military temperature limits.

Typical applications are:

- Aircraft avionics and control systems.
- Missile control systems.
- Spaceflight systems.
- Oil exploration ('down-hole'") instrumentation.
- High temperature industrial and process control instrumentation.

High temperature magnetic latching and sensitive relays are also available.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relays has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS (SEE NOTE 2) | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{H}-5 \\ 412 \mathrm{HS}-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{412 \mathrm{H}-6} \\ & 412 \mathrm{HS}-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{H}-9 \\ 412 \mathrm{HS}-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{H}-12 \\ 412 \mathrm{HS}-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 \mathrm{H}-18 \\ & 412 \mathrm{HS}-18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{H}-26 \\ 412 \mathrm{HS}-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance <br> (Ohms $\pm \mathbf{1 0 \%}$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 50 | 98 | 220 | 390 | 880 | 1560 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) | 412 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 17.0 | 23.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) | Min. | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 |
|  | Max. | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 |

## SERIES 412H

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted) (Meets Requirements of MIL-R-39016 unless otherwise specified)


## PERFORMANCE CURVES



FIGURE 1
bf Performance


FIGURE 2
dC CONTACT RATINGS (RESISTIVE)


FIGURE 3

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS


(Viewed from Terminals


## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



412 H

SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings
2. Unless otherwise specified relays are supplied with $1.500^{\prime \prime}$ ( 38.10 mm ) leads. For . 187 '' ( 4.74 mm ) pin versions, add ''S' ' to part number (i.e., 412H-26 becomes 412SH-26).
3. Screened hi-rel versions are available on special order and can be supplied to meet the requirements of NASA MSEC Spec. 40 M 37496 or NASA GSEC Spec. S-311-P-2(06)



| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz |
| Shock | 75 g 's 6 msec. (Note 1) |
|  | 4000 g 's 0.5 msec. axiel plane <br> 2000 g 's 0.5 msec. side <br> planes (Note 2) |
|  | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.09 oz. (2.6gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 Relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil power dissipation make the TO-5 Relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.

The 412 K Series of TO-5 Relays are designed to withstand shock levels up to 4000 g's/. 5 millisecond duration. Special material selection and construction details provide assurance that critical elements of the relay structure and mechanism will not be permanently displaced or damaged as a result of extremely high g level shocks.

Typical applications are:

- Missile control systems.
- Aircraft avionics and control systems.
- Spaceflight systems.

High shock magnetic latching and sensitive relays are also availalble.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the T0-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ( $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | GENERIC <br> PART <br> NUMBERS <br> (NOTE 3) | $\begin{aligned} & 412 K-5 \\ & 412 \mathrm{KS}-5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 \mathrm{~K}-6 \\ & 412 \mathrm{KS}-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 412K-9 } \\ & 412 \mathrm{KS}-9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 \mathrm{~K}-12 \\ & 412 \mathrm{KS}-12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{~K}-18 \\ 412 \mathrm{~K}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{~K}-26 \\ 412 \mathrm{~K}-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 32.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coil Resistance } \\ & \text { (Ohms } \pm 10 \% @ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 50 | 80 | 160 | 300 | 600 | 1350 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  | 4.3 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 21.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) | Min. | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 |
|  | Max. | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 |

## 412K SERIES

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted) (Meets Requirements of MIL-R-39016 unless otherwise specified)



## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. Survival only - contact chatter may occur.
3. Unless otherwise specified relays are supplied with 1.500 ' ( 38.10 mm ) leads. For . 187 '" ( 4.75 mm ) pin versions, add " S ' ' to part number (i.e., 412 K - 26 becomes 412 SK-26)
4. Screened hi-rel versions are available on special order and can be supplied to meet the requirements of NASA MSFC Spec. 40 M 37496 or NASA GSFC Spec. S-311-P-2(06).


## FN TELEDYNE RELAYS

## INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION



ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vibration | 250 g 's 140 to 2000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 150 g 's for 11 msec . (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.10 oz. (3.1gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 Relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil power dissipation make the T0-5 Relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
The 412 V Series of TO-5 Relays are designed to withstand vibration levels up to 250 g's sinusoidal up to 2000 Hz . A unique magnetic circuit prevents contact opening (chatter) in excess of 10 microseconds under vibration or shock conditions.

Typical applications are:

- Aircraft Avionics and control systems
- Missile control systems
- Spaceflight systems

High vibration versions of sensitive coil TO-5 Relays are also available.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GENERIC } \\ & \text { PART } \\ & \text { Numbers } \\ & \text { (Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 V-5 \\ & 412 V S-5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 \mathrm{~V}-6 \\ & 412 \mathrm{~V}-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{~V}-9 \\ 412 \mathrm{VS}-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 412 \mathrm{~V}-12 \\ & \text { 412VS-12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{~V}-18 \\ 412 \mathrm{~V}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 412 \mathrm{~V}-26 \\ 412 \mathrm{VS}-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 50 | 70 | 155 | 235 | 610 | 1130 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  | 4.6 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 1.1.0 | 16.5 | 22.0 |
| Drop-out Voltage (VDC) | Min. | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.89 |
|  | Max. | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 |

## SERIES 412V

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted) (Meets Requirements of MIL-R-39016 unless otherwise specified)

| Contact Arrangement | 2 Form C (DPDT) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at 1A/28VDC (measured $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ' from header) |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $\quad 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded). $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level $1,000,000$ operations min . at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |
| Contact Overload Rating | 2 Amps/28VDC (100 operations min.) |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |
| Coil Operating Power | 525 milliwatts nominal at nominal rated voltage at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operate Time | 6.0 msec . max. at nominal rated coil voltage |
| Release Time | 3.5 msec. max. |
| Contact Bounce | 1.5 msec. max. |
| Intercontact Bounce | 0.4 pf. typical |
| Insulation Resistance | 10,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 500 VRMS/60 Hz. $\quad 70,000 \mathrm{ft}$. : $125 \mathrm{VRMS} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. |



## OUTLINE DRAWINGS

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



412 V

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. Unless otherwise specified relays are supplied with $1.500^{\prime \prime}(38.10 \mathrm{~mm})$ leads. For . 187 '" ( 4.75 mm ) pin versions, add " $S^{\prime \prime}$ ' to part number (i.e., 412 V - 26 becomes 412 SV- 26 ).
3. Screened hi-rel versions are available on special order and can be supplied to meet the requirements of NASA MSFC Spec. 40 M 37496 or NASA GSFC Spec. S-311-P-2(06).


| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO <br> MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 421 | SPDT basic relay | U.K. DEF. MTL-R-39016/8 |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 0.5 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability.

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.

The 421D and 421DD Series utilize internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N 5315 .
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO- 5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).
The 421 Series magnetic latching relays are ideally suited for applications where power dissipation must be minimized. The relays can be operated with a short duration pulse. After contacts have transferred, no holding power is required.
The magnetic latching feature of the 421 Series provides a "memory" capability, since the relays will not reset upon removal of power.

## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Energizing Coil B produces a magnetic field opposing the holding flux of the permanent magnet in Circuit B. As this net holding force decreases, the attractive force in the air gap of Circuit A, which also results from the flux of the permanent magnet, becomes great enough to break the armature free of Core B, and snap it into a closed position against Core A. The armature then remains in this position upon removal of energy from Coil B, but will snap back into position B upon energizing Coil A. Since operation depends upon cancellation of a magnetic field, it is necessary to apply the correct polarity to the relay coils as indicated on the relay schematic.
Coils should not be energized simultaneously with either DC or AC voltages. Particular attention should be given to transients, as an extremely short pulse above rated voltage applied to both coils, or to one coil with the other energized may cause permanent damage.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{to}+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 100 g 's for 6 msec <br> (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | $0.08 \mathrm{oz} .(2.3$ gms.) max. |

## SERIES 421

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Contact Arrangement | 1 Form C (DPDT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ (measured $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ from header) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: $0.5 \mathrm{Amp} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$Inductive: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$Lamp: $50 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$(See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \& 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded) $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000,000 \text { operations (typical) at low level } \\ & 100,000 \text { operations min. at all other loads specified above } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | 1 Amp/28VDC (100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 4 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 290 milliwatts nominal at nominal rated voltage at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operate Time | 1.5 msec . max. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |
| Contact Bounce | 0.5 msec. max. |  |
| Minimum Operate Pulse | 1.5 msec @ nominal voltage |  |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 10,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 500 VRMS/ 60 Hz . | 70,000 ft.: 125 VRMS |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 421-5 \\ 421 D-5 \\ 421 D D-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 421-6 \\ 421 D-6 \\ 421 D D-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 421-9 \\ 4210-9 \\ 421 D D-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 421-12 \\ 421 \mathrm{D}-12 \\ 421 \mathrm{DD}-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 421-18 \\ 421 \mathrm{D}-18 \\ 421 \mathrm{DD}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 421-26 \\ 421 D-26 \\ 421 D D-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) |  | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  |  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance$\left(0 \mathrm{hms} \pm 10 \% @ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 421, 421D |  | 61 | 120 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
|  | 421DD (Note 2) |  | 48 | 97 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) 421DD Series only | (Note 3) | Min. | 75.8 | 46.9 | 26.0 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 11.6 |
|  |  | Max. | 104.2 | 62.0 | 33.7 | 25.5 | 17.2 | 14.4 |
| Set \& Reset Voltage (VDC) (See Note 4) | 421/421D |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
|  |  | 421DD | 3.9 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ & \text { 421D, 421DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) } \\ & \text { 421D, 421DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES



FIGURE 2

DC CONTACT RATINGS (RESISTIVE)


FIGURE 3

## OUTLINE DRAWINGS

case detall


## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with spreader pads installed and cemented in place. Relays supplied with 192-59 pad installed have leads trimmed to .130 ' $(3.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ below pad. To order, add M for the 192-10 pad or M2 for the 192-59 pad to the part number (e.g., 421 DM2-26).


P/N192-10 (Qualified to M38527/5)

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS COIL A LAST ENERGIZED

## MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/8 -001 L | J421 |
| -5 WL |  |
| -002 L | -5 PL |
| -003 L | -6 WL |
| -004 L | -6 PL |
| -005 L | -9 WL |
| -006 L | -9 PL |
| -007 L | -12 WL |
| -008 L | -12 PL |
| -009 L | -18 WL |
| -010 L | -18 PL |
| -011 L | -26 WL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | :---: |
| M39016/27-001L | J421D -5 WL |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |
| -008 L | -6 PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/28-001L | J421DD -5WL |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |
| -008 L | -6 PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |

"' $L$ '' suffix denotes $L$ level failure rate. Teledyne M39016/8, /27, $/ 28$ also carry M\&P level qualification (See note 4).

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order. Some relay models are qualified to one or more of the following NASA specifications:
NASA/MSFC Spec. 40 M37496
NASA/GSFC Spec. S-311-P2(06)

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS



| SERIES DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE | QUALIFIED TO MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 422 | DPDT basic relay | MIL-R-39016/12 U.K. DEF. STD. $59 / 59166 / \mathrm{S} / 4093$ |
| 422D | DPDT relay with internal diode for coil transient suppression | U.K. DEF. STD. 59/59 181/S/4093 |
| 422DD | DPDT relay with internal diodes for coil transient suppression and polarity reversal protection | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIL-R-39016/30 } \\ & \text { U.K. DEF. STD. } 59 / 59181 / \mathrm{S} / 4093 \end{aligned}$ |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliablity.

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.

The 420D/422DD and 420DD/422DD Series utilize discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).
The 420/422 Series magnetic latching relays are ideally suited for applications where power dissipation must be minimized. The relays can be operated with a short duration pulse. After contacts have transferred, no holding power is required.
The magnetic latching feature of the 420/422 Series provides a "memory" capability. since the relays will not reset upon removal of power.

## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Energizing Coil B produces a magnetic field opposing the holding flux of the permanent magnet in Circuit B. As this net holding force decreases, the attractive force in the air gap of Circuit A , which also results from the flux of the permanent magnet, becomes great enough to break the armature free of Core B, and snap it into a closed position against Core A. The armature then remains in this position upon removal of energy from Coil B, but will snap back to position $B$ upon energizing Coil $A$. Since operation depends upon cancellation of a magnetic field, it is necessary to apply the correct polarity to the relay coils as indicated on the relay schematic.
Coils should not be energized simultaneously with either DC or AC voltages. Particular attention should be given to transients, as an extremely short pulse above rated voltage applied to both coils, or to one coil with the other energized may cause permanent damage.


| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 100 g 's for 6 msec <br> (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.1 oz. (2.9gms.) max. |

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

| Contact Arrangement | 2 Form C (DPDT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at 1A/28VDC (measured 1/8' ' from header) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded). $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | 2 Amps/28VDC (100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 290 milliwatts nominal at rated voltage at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operate Time | $1.5 \mathrm{msec} . \mathrm{max}$. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |
| Contact Bounce | 2.0 msec. max. |  |
| Minimum Operate Pulse | 1.5 msec . at nominal voltage |  |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 10,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 500 VRMS/ 60 Hz | $70,000 \mathrm{ft}$. . 125 VRMS/ 60 Hz . |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS |  | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422-5 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{D}-5 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{DD}-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422-6 \\ 420 D / 422 D-6 \\ 420 D D / 422 D D-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422-9 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{D}-9 \\ \text { 420DD/422DD-9 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422-12 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{D}-12 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{DD}-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422-18 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{D}-18 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{DD}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422-26 \\ 420 D / 422 D-26 \\ 420 D D / 422 D D-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. |  | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. |  | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance <br> (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422 \\ 420 \mathrm{D} / 422 \mathrm{D} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 61 | 120 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 420DD/422DD } \\ & \text { (See Note 2) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 48 | 97 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
| Coil Current (mADC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) 420DD/422DD only | (Note 3) | Min. | 75.8 | 46.2 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 11.6 |
|  |  | Max. | 104.2 | 62.0 | 33.7 | 25.5 | 17.2 | 14.4 |
| Set \& Reset Voltage (VDC) (See Note 4) | $\begin{gathered} 420 / 422 \\ 420 D / 422 D \end{gathered}$ |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
|  | 420DD/4 | 22DD | 3.9 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ & \text { 420D/422D, 420DD/422DD } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) 420D/422D, 420DD/422DD |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES



FIGURE 1


FIGURE 2


FIGURE 3

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



420

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

422
TERMINAL LOCATIONS AND PIN NUMBERING (REF. ONLY) (Viewed from Terminals)


## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with the P/N 192-10 spreader pad installed and cemented in place. To order, add $M$ to the part number (e.g.. 422DM-26).


P/N192-10
(Qualified to M38527/5)

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS


SChematics are viewed from terminals. CONTACTS SHOWN IN POSITION RESULTING WHEN COIL A LAST ENERGIZED.

## MILITARY RELAY P/N CROSS REFERENCE

| MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. | MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M39016/12-001L | 1420-5WL | M39016/12-013L | J422-5WL | M39016/29-001L | J420D -6WL | M39016/29-013L | J422D -5WL | M39016/30-001L | J420DD -6WL | M39016/30-013L | J422DD -5WL |
| -002L | -6WL | .014L | -6WL | -002L | -9WL | -014L | -6WL | -002L | -9WL | -014L | -6WL |
| -003L | -9WL | -015L | .9WL | -003L | -12WL | -015L | -9WL | -003L | -12WL | -015L | -9WL |
| -004L | -12WL | -016L | -12WL | -004L | -18WL | -016L | -12WL | -004L | -18WL | -016L | -12WL |
| -005L | -18WL | -017L | -18WL | .005L | -26WL | -017L | -18WL | -005L | -26WL | -017L | -18WL |
| -006L | -26WL | .018L | -26WL | .006L | -6PL | -018L | -26WL | -006L | -6PL | -018L | -26WL |
| -007L | -5PL | -019L | -5PL | -007L | -9PL | -019L | -5PL | -007L | -9PL | -019L | -5PL |
| -008L | -6PL | -020L | -6PL | -008L | -12PL | -020L | -6PL | -008L | -12PL | -020L | -6PL |
| -009L | -9PL | -021L | -9PL | -009L | -18PL | -021L | -9PL | -009L | -18PL | -021L | -9PL |
| -010L | -12PL | -022L | -12PL | -010L | -26PL | -022L | -12PL | -010L | -26PL | -022L | -12PL |
| -011L | -18PL | -023L | -18PL | -011L | .5WL | -023L | -18PL | -011L | -5WL | -023L | -18PL |
| -012L | -26PL | -024L | -26PL | -012L | -5PL | -024L | -26PL | -012L | .5PL | -024L | -26PL |

"'L" suffix denotes L level failure rate. M39016/12, /29, /30 also carry M \& P level qualification (See Note 4)

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. For reference only. Coil resistance not directly measurable at relay terminals due to internal series diode.
3. Measured at nominal voltage for 5 sec . maximum
4. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order. Some relay models are qualified to one or more of the following NASA specifications:
NASA/MSFC Spec. 40M37496
NASA/GSFC Spec. S-311-P2(06)

TELEDYNE PART NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR MIL-QUALIFIED RELAYS



## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## magnetic latching

 MILITARY STYLE TO-5 RELAY 4 PST
## RELAY TYPE

424A

## DPDT basic relay

424AD

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 0.5 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliablity.

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.

The 424AD utilizes an internal discrete silicon diode, with characteristics similar to 1 N5315.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).
The 424A Series magnetic latching relays are ideally suited for applications where power dissipation must be minimized. The relays can be operated with a short duration pulse and after contacts have transferred, no holding power is required.
The magnetic latching feature of the 424A Series provides a "memory" capability, since the relays will not reset upon removal of power.

## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Energizing Coil B produces a magnetic field opposing the holding flux of the permanent magnet in Circuit B. As this net holding force decreases, the attractive force in the air gap of Circuit A, which also results from the flux of the permanent magnet, becomes great enough to break the armature free of Core B, and snap it into a closed position against Core $A$. The armature then remains in this position upon removal of energy from Coil B, but will snap back to position B upon energizing Coil A. Since operation depends upon cancellation of a magnetic field, it is necessary to apply the correct polarity to the relay coils as indicated on the relay schematic.
Coils should not be energized simultaenously with either DC or AC voltages. Particular attention should be given to transients, as an extremely short pulse above rated voltage applied to both coils, or to one coil with the other energized may cause permanent damage.

| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g 's to 3000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 100 g 's for 6 msec. <br> (Note 1) |
| Acceleration | 75 g 's (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.09 oz. (2.6gms.) max. |

SERIES 424A
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted) Meets requirements of MIL-R-39016 unless otherwise specified. (See Note 2)

| Contact Arrangement | 4 Form A (4 PST) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS $\left(-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

|  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \mathrm{~A}-5 \\ & 424 \mathrm{AD}-5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 424 A-6 \\ 424 A D-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 424A-9 } \\ & \text { 424AD-9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 424 A-12 \\ 424 A D-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 424A-18 } \\ & 424 \mathrm{AD}-18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 A-26 \\ & 424 A D-26 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 61 | 120 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
| Set \& Reset Voltage (VDC) |  | 4.0 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 14.5 | 19.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ & \text { 424AD } \end{aligned}$ |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) 424AD |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES



## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

TERMINAL LOCATIONS AND PIN NUMBERING (REF. ONLY) (Viewed from Terminals)


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with spreader pads installed and cemented in place. To order, add M3 to the part number (e.g.. 424ADM3-26).


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS


Negative coil leads are internally common and grounded to case. Contacts shown in position resulting when Coil A last energized.

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings 2. Screened hi-rel versions available on special order.


## N- TELEDYNE RELAYS

SEM MODULE

| PART NUMBER | KEY CODE | RELAY DESCRIPTION | APPLICABLE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILITARY SPECIFICATION |  |  |  |


| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 30 g to $2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Note 1) |
| Shock | 100 g (Note 1) |
| Module Size | 1 B |
| Weight | RRF -59 grms. max. RSP -42 grms. max. |
| Durability | 500 cycles. |

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (Module)

| Power Dissipation | 5 watts at 32 VDC @ $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> 2.28 watts at 26 VDC @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> Failure Rate$\quad .258 / 10^{6} \mathrm{hrs}$. max. (RRF) |
| :--- | :--- |

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Its small size, low coil dissipation and unique processing make the Teledyne TO-5 relay a versatile and reliable performer. This relay has now been incorporated into a Standard Electronic Module (SEM) for the Standard Electronic Module Program, thus making available all of the TO-5 relay advantages for military programs specifying SEM. The module conforms to MIL-M-28787 Class II and is a 1 B size. Relays supplied in the module are type M39016/16-004M (Teledyne P/N J432D-26WM).

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (each relay).

| Pickup Voltage | 6.0-20.0 VDC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drop Out Voltage | 0.89-13.0 VDC |  |
| Operate Time | 4 ms max. |  |
| Release Time | 7.5 ms max. |  |
| Contact Bounce | 1.5 ms max. |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ | (See Fig. 1 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded) $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level <br> $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive <br> 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | 2 Amps/28VDC (100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |




N TELEDYNE RELAYS

SPECIAL PACKAGES

SERIES 901 902 910

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Its small size, low coil dissipation and unique processing make the Teledyne T0-5 relay a versatile and reliable performer. Because of its small size and high reliability, the TO- 5 has often been called upon to replace other relays or
to be incorporated into custom designs. To achieve this, the T0-5 has been repackaged in some of the more familiar package configurations. Below are examples of frequently requested packages. Other special designs can be made at the customer's request.

## SERIES 901



The six PDT round relay, qualified to Mil-R-5757 and often found in old military hardware designs, has been reproduced using three 412 relays. It has a lower height ( .710 in .) and a reduced contact rating ( 1 amp ) compared to the original.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM UNENERGIZED POSITION

BOTTOM VIEW


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MM)


One of the most frequently asked for configurations is the DIP. In this design, two sensitive 432 relays are packaged together in a diallyl phthalate cup and then potted. The device retains all of the specifications of the TO-5 relay itself over a temperature range of $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Many variations of this relay; i.e., relays with different coil voltage, series diodes, and transistor drivers are also available.

## SERIES 902-18



This relay is designed to be a direct plug-in replacement for the AMP 53451-1. Two 732 relays are mounted side by side on a PCB providing either 4 PDT or dual 2 PDT operation depending on how the relay coils are connected.

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MM)

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MM)

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS <br> dine dimensions



A single 412 T0-5 relay is mounted in a diallyl phthalate cup and potted to provide a replacement for the popular $1 / 2$ crystal can relay. The length of the package has been reduced to .710 in . ( 0.1 in. shorter than the $1 / 2$ crystal can). The 910 relay has been used where high reliability is essential at contact currents of 1 amp or less.

## 412-6756



DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES

Another example of a special package employs the 412 relay potted in a diallyl phthalate cup with heavy duty terminals and mounting studs.
 and mounting stur.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS




THREADED STUD SUPPLIED WITH MATING NUT. SPRING WASHER \& FLA WASHER

DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS


This relay represents a more specialized package, using a 422D latch relay potted into a diallyl phthalate cup. Terminals are brought out on a DIP pattern and test point terminals are brought out on the top of the package.

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



## NOTES:

1. Pins $2,7,9$ and 14 are for mechanical stability only. No electrical connection required
2. Positive coil voltage must be applied to pin 3 or 4 .
3. Terminals are test probe points common to terminals 13, 10 and 8 as indicated.


SCHEMATIC (TERMINAL VIEW)
CONTACTS IN POSITION RESULTING WHEN COIL ' $B$ '" LAST ENERGIZED

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES

## CROSS REFERENCE: TELEDYNE VS MILITARY PART NUMBERS

The military designation suffix letter listed refers to MIL level "L" qualification. Relays qualified to levels $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}$, and P are indicated by $\diamond$ symbol. To order the appropriate failure rate level, change suffix letter in both the military and Teledyne part numbers. Example: "M" level version of M28776/1001 L becomes M28776/1-001M; the corresponding Teledyne part number J412T-5WL becomes J412T-5WM.
$\diamond$ Indicates qualification to levels $L, M$, and $P$.

- Indicates qualification to levels L and M.

| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/7 -001L | J411-5WL |
| -002 L | -5 PL |
| -003 L | -6 WL |
| -004 L | -6 PL |
| -005 L | -9 WL |
| -006 L | -9 PL |
| -007 L | -12 WL |
| -008 L | -12 PL |
| -009 L | -18 WL |
| -010 L | -18 PL |
| -011 L | -26 WL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |
| -013 L | -5 XL |
| -014 L | -5 QL |
| -015 L | -6 XL |
| -016 L | -6 QL |
| -017 L | -9 XL |
| -018 L | -9 QL |
| -019 L | -12 LL |
| -020 L | -12 QL |
| -021 L | -18 XL |
| -022 L | -18 QL |
| -023 L | -26 XL |
| -024 L | -26 QL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/9-009L | J412-9PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |
| -013 L | -5 XL |
| -014 L | -6 XL |
| -015 L | -9 XL |
| -016 L | -12 XL |
| -017 L | $-18 \times \mathrm{XL}$ |
| -018 L | -26 XL |
| -019 L | -5 QL |
| -020 L | -6 QL |
| -021 L | -9 QL |
| -022 L | -12 QL |
| -023 L | -18 QL |
| -024 L | -26 L |
| -049 L | -30 WL |
| -050 L | -30 PL |
| -051 L | -30 XL |
| -052 L | -30 QL |


| M39016/10-001L | J431-5WL | -026L | -36QL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -002L | -5PL | -027L | -48XL |
| -003L | -6WL | -028L | -48QL |
| -004L | -6PL | -029L | -9XL |
| -005L | -12WL | -030L | -9QL |
| -006L | -12PL | -031L | -18XL |
| -007L | -26WL | -032L | -18QL |


| M39016/15-001L | J412D-6WL |
| ---: | ---: |
| -002 L | -9 WL |
| -003 L | -12 WL |
| -004 L | -18 WL |
| -005 L | -26 WL |
| -006 L | -5 WL |
| -017 L | -6 PL |
| -018 L | -9 PL |
| -019 L | -12 LL |
| -020 L | -18 PL |
| -021 L | -26 PL |
| -022 L | -5 PL |
| -029 L | -6 XL |
| -030 L | -9 XL |
| -031 L | -12 XL |
| -032 L | -18 XL |
| -033 L | -26 XL |
| -034 L | -5 XL |
| -035 L | -6 QL |
| -036 L | -9 QL |
| -037 L | -12 QL |
| -038 L | -18 QL |
| -039 L | -26 QL |
| -040 L | -5 QL |
| -053 L | J412DY-6WL |
| -054 L | -9 WL |
| -055 L | -12 WL |
| -056 L | -18 WL |
| -057 L | -26 WL |
| -058 L | -5 WL |
| -065 L | -6 XL |
| -066 L | -9 XL |
| -067 L | -12 XL |
| -068 L | -18 XL |
| -069 L | -26 XL |
| -070 L | -5 XL |

$\diamond$ Indicates qualification to levels $L, M$, and $P$.

- Indicates qualification to levels $L$ and $M$.

$\diamond$ Indicates qualification to levels $L, M$, and $P$.
- Indicates qualification to levels $L$ and $M$.

| $\|c\|$ <br> MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION <br> M39016/25-017L | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| -018 L | $-6 \times \mathrm{XL}$ |
| -019 L | $-12 \times \mathrm{XL}$ |
| -020 L | -26 XL |
| -021 L | -32 XL |
| -022 L | -40 XL |
| -023 L | -9 XL |
| -024 L | -18 XL |
| -025 L | -5 QL |
| -026 L | -6 L |
| -027 L | -12 QL |
| -028 L | -26 QL |
| -029 L | -32 QL |
| -030 L | -40 QL |
| -031 L | -9 QL |
| -032 L | -18 QL |


| MILITARY <br> DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE <br> PART NO. |
| ---: | ---: |
| M39016/27-008L | J421D-6PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |
| -013 L | -5 XL |
| -014 L | -6 XL |
| -015 L | -9 XL |
| -016 L | -12 XL |
| -017 L | -18 XL |
| -018 L | -26 XL |
| -019 L | -5 QL |
| -020 L | -6 QL |
| -021 L | -9 QL |
| -022 L | -12 QL |
| -023 L | -18 QL |
| -024 L | -26 QL |


| M39016/26-001L | J431DD-5WL |
| :---: | :---: |
| -002L | -6WL |
| -003L | -12WL |
| -004L | -26WL |
| -005L | -32WL |
| -006L | -40WL |
| -007L | -5PL |
| -008L | -6PL |
| -009L | -12PL |
| -010L | -26PL |
| -011L | -32PL |
| -012L | -40PL |
| -013L | -9WL |
| -014L | -18WL |
| -015L | -9PL |
| -016L | -18PL |
| -017L | -5XL |
| -018L | -6XL |
| -019L | -12XL |
| -020L | -26XL |
| -021L | -32XL |
| -022L | -40XL |
| -023L | -9XL |
| -024L | -18XL |
| M39016/26-025L | J431DD-5QL |
| -026L | -6QL |
| -027L | -12QL |
| -028L | -26QL |
| -029L | -32QL |
| -030L | -40QL |
| -031L | -9QL |
| -032L | -18QL |


| M39016/27-001L | J421D-5WL |
| ---: | ---: |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |



| M39016/29-001L | J420D-6WL |
| ---: | ---: |
| -002 L | -9 WL |
| -003 L | -12 WL |
| -004 L | -18 WL |
| -005 L | -26 WL |
| -006 L | -6 PL |
| -007 L | -9 PL |
| -008 L | -12 PL |
| -009 L | -18 PL |
| -010 L | -26 PL |
| M39016/29-011L | J422D-5WL |
| -012 L | -5 PL |
| -013 L | -5 WL |
| -014 L | -6 WL |
| -015 L | -9 WL |


| MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: |
| M39016/29-016L | J422D-12WL |
| -017L | -18WL |
| -018L | -26WL |
| -019L | -5PL |
| -020L | -6PL |
| -021L | -9PL |
| -022L | -12PL |
| -023L | -18PL |
| -024L | -26PL |
| M39016/29-025L | J420D-6XL |
| -026L | -9XL |
| -027L | -12XL |
| -028L | -18XL |
| -029L | -26XL |
| -030L | -5XL |
| -031L | J422D-5XL |
| -032L | -6XL |
| -033L | -9XL |
| -034L | -12XL |
| -035L | -18XL |
| -036L | -26XL |
| -037L | J420D-6QL |
| -038L | -9QL |
| -039L | -12QL |
| -040L | -18QL |
| -041L | -26QL |
| -042L | -5QL |
| -043L | J422D-5QL |
| -044L | -6QL |
| -045L | -9QL |
| -046L | -12QL |
| -047L | -18QL |
| -048L | -26QL |


| M39016/30-001L | J420DD-6WL |
| ---: | ---: |
| -002 L | -9 WL |
| -003 L | -12 WL |
| -004 L | -18 WL |
| -005 L | -26 WL |
| -006 L | -6 PL |
| -007 L | -9 PL |
| -008 L | -12 PL |
| -009 L | -18 PL |
| -010 L | -26 PL |
| -011 L | -5 WL |
| -012 L | -5 PL |
| -013 L | J422DD-5WL |
| -014 L | -6 WL |
| -015 L | -9 WL |
| -016 L | -12 WL |
| -017 L | -18 WL |
| -018 L | -26 WL |
| -019 L | -5 PL |
| -020 L | -6 PL |
| -021 L | -9 PL |
| -022 L | -12 PL |
| -023 L | -18 PL |


| MILITARY DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: |
| M39016/30-024L | J422DD -26PL |
| -025L | J420DD-6XL |
| -026L | -9XL |
| -027L | -12XL |
| -028L | -18XL |
| -029L | -26XL |
| -030L | -5XL |
| -031L | J422DD-5XL |
| -032L | -6XL |
| -033L | -9XL |
| -034L | -12XL |
| -035L | -18XL |
| -036L | -26XL |
| -037L | J420DD-6QL |
| -038L | -9QL |
| -039L | -12QL |
| -040L | -18QL |
| -041L | -26QL |
| -042L | -5QL |
| -043L | J422DD-5QL |
| -044L | -6QL |
| -045L | -9QL |
| -046L | -12QL |
| -047L | -18QL |
| -048L | -26QL |


| M28776/1 -001L | J412T-5WL |
| ---: | ---: |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |
| -007 L | -5 PL |
| -008 L | -6 PL |
| -009 L | -9 PL |
| -010 L | -12 PL |
| -011 L | -18 PL |
| -012 L | -26 PL |
| -013 L | -5 XL |
| -014 L | -6 XL |
| -015 L | -9 XL |
| -016 L | -12 XL |
| -017 L | -18 XL |
| -018 L | -26 XL |
| -019 L | -5 QL |
| -020 L | -6 QL |
| -021 L | -9 QL |
| -022 L | -12 QL |
| -023 L | -18 QL |
| -024 L | -26 QL |


| M28776/3-001L | J432T-5WL |
| ---: | ---: |
| -002 L | -6 WL |
| -003 L | -9 WL |
| -004 L | -12 WL |
| -005 L | -18 WL |
| -006 L | -26 WL |

$\diamond$ Indicates qualification to levels $L, M$, and $P$.

- Indicates qualification to levels $L$ and $M$.


| MILITARY |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| DESIGNATION | TELEDYNE |  |
| MIL-R-28750 |  |  |
| M28750/5 | -001 |  |
| M28750/6 | -001 |  |

## SECTION II

## Commercial/Industrial TO-5 Relays




| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE |
| :---: | :--- |
| 712 | DPDT basic relay |
| $712 D$ | DPDT relay with internal diode for coil transient suppression |
| $712 T N$ | DPDT relay with internal transistor driver and coil suppression diode |



## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.

Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability.

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.

The 712D Series utilizes internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1N5315. The hybrid 712TN Series features passivated silicon planar diode and transistor chips (similar to 2 N 2222 A ). The integrated packaging of the relay with its associated semi-conductor devices greatly reduces PC Board floor space requirements as well as component installation costs.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO- 5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

SERIES 712
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (@25 $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Contact Arrangement | 2 Form C (DPDT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at 1A/28VDC, (measured $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ' from header) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH}$ ) <br> Lamp: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded).$200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level <br> $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | 2 Amps / 28VDC (100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 450 milliwatts nominal at nominal rated voltage |  |
| Operate Time | 4.0 msec. max. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |
| Release Time | 712 Series: $3.0 \mathrm{msec} . \max$. | 712D, 712T Series: 6.0 msec. max. |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 1,000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 350 VRMS/ 60 Hz . |  |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

|  |  | generic PART NUMBERS | $\begin{gathered} 712-5 \\ 712 D-5 \\ \text { 712TN-5 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 712-6 \\ \text { 712D-6 } \\ \text { 712TN-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 712-9 \\ \text { 712D-9 } \\ \text { 712TN-9 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 712-12 \\ 712 \mathrm{D}-12 \\ 712 \mathrm{~N}-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 712-18 \\ 712 \mathrm{D}-18 \\ 712 \mathrm{TN}-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 712-26 \\ 712 D-26 \\ 712 T N-26 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) |  | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  |  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance ( $0 \mathrm{hms} \pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) ( Note 3) |  |  | 50 | 98 | 220 | 390 | 880 | 1560 |
| Pick-up Voltage (VDC) |  |  | 3.6 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 17.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Diode P.I.V. (VDC, Min.) } \\ & 712 \mathrm{D}, 712 \mathrm{TN} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Negative Coil Transient (VDC, Max.) } \\ & \text { 712D, 712TN } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Voltage to Turn Off (VDC, Max.) |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Base Current to Turn On (mADC, Min.) <br> (Note: Limit base-emitter current to 15 mA max.) |  | 3.00 | 2.04 | 1.36 | 1.03 | 0.68 | 0.50 |
|  | Emitter-base Voltage (BVEbo) (@25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) (VDC, Max.) |  | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Collector-base Voltage (BV сBO) (@25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ \& IC $=100 \mu \mathrm{a}$ ) (VDC, Min.) |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES




[^0]
## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. Circuit is typical for all 712 TN Series. Values shown are for $712 \mathrm{TN}-5$ relay. and apply over full operating temperature range.
3. Coil Resistance not directly measurable on 712TN Relay


## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SENSITIVE TO-5 RELAYS DPDT

| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION | RELAY TYPE |
| :---: | :--- |
| 732 | DPDT basic relay |
| 732 ( | DPDT relay with internal diode for coil transient suppression |
| $732 T N$ | DPDT relay with internal transistor driver and coil suppression diode |



| ENVIRONMENTAL AND <br> PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | 10 g 's to 500 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 30 g 's for 6 msec . (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.09 oz . (2.6gms.) max. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the T0-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.
The 732D relay utilizes internal discrete silicon diodes, with characteristics similar to 1N5315. The hybrid 732TN Series features passivated silicon planar diode and transistor chips (similar to 2N2222A). The integrated packaging of the relay with its associated semi-conductor devices greatly reduces PC Board floor space requirements as well as component installation costs.

By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the T0-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).

GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (@25 ${ }^{\circ}$ )

| Contact Arrangement | 2 Form C (DPDT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |  |
| Contact Resistance | 0.1 ohm max. before life; 0.2 ohm max. after life at 1A/28VDC (measured $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ from header) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (DC) | Resistive: 1 Amp/28VDC <br> Inductive: $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}(320 \mathrm{mH})$ <br> Lamp: $\quad 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ <br> (See Fig. 3 for other DC resistive voltage/current ratings) |  |
| Contact Load Ratings (AC) | Resistive: $600 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded); $400 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (Case ungrounded). $200 \mathrm{~mA} / 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60$ and 400 Hz , (Case grounded) |  |
| Contact Life Ratings | 10,000,000 operations (typical) at low level $1,000,000$ operations min. at $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 28 \mathrm{VDC}$ resistive 100,000 operations min. at all other loads specified above |  |
| Contact Overload Rating | 2 Amps/28VDC (100 operations min.) |  |
| Contact Carry Rating | 5 Amps (Continuous, unswitched) |  |
| Coil Operating Power | 200 milliwatts nominal at nominal rated voltage |  |
| Operate Time | 6.0 msec. max. at nominal rated coil voltage |  |
| Release Time | 732 Series: 3.0 msec. max. | 732D, 732TN Series: 7.5 msec. max. |
| Intercontact Capacitance | 0.4 pf. typical |  |
| Insulation Resistance | 1000 megohms min. between mutually isolated terminals |  |
| Dielectric Strength | Sea level: 350 VRMS/ 60 Hz |  |

DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (@255)


## PERFORMANCE CURVES



FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2


FIGURE 3

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS


TERMINAL LOCATIONS AND PIN NUMBERING (REF. ONLY) (Viewed from Terminals)


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS


732


SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS

## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with spreader pads installed and cemented in place. P/N 192-10 can be used with all 732, 732D, and 732TN Series Relays; P/N 192-59 is limited to 8 pins and therefore will not accommodate the 732TN Series Relay. Relays supplied with 192-59 pad installed have leads trimmed to .130' ( 3.3 mm ) below pad. To order, add M for the 192-10 pad or M2 for the 192-59 pad to the part number (e.g., 732DM2-26).


P/N192-10


P/N192-59

TYPICAL TTL INTERFACE CIRCUIT

(A) INTERNAL SUPPRESSION DIODE (B) INTERNAL DRIVER TRANSISTOR

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.
2. Circuit is typical for all 732 Series. Values shown are for 732T-5 relay, and apply over full operating temperature range
3. Coil resistance not directly measurable on 732TN relay


## COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL TO-5 RELAY dPDT MAGNETIC LATCHING

| SERIES <br> DESIGNATION |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| 720 | RELAY TYPE |
| 720 DPDT relay, with negative coil leads internally common and grounded to case. |  |
| 722 | DPDT relay, with positive coil leads internally common and grounded to case. |
|  | DPDT relay, with mutually isolated coils with external connections to all four coil leads. |

## DESCRIPTION

The TO-5 relay, originally conceived and developed by Teledyne, has become the industry standard for low level switching from dry circuit to 1 ampere. Designed expressly for high density PC Board mounting, its small size and low coil dissipation make the TO-5 relay the most versatile subminiature relay available.
Unique construction features and manufacturing techniques provide excellent resistance to environmental extremes and overall high reliability

- $100 \%$ all-welded construction.
- Patented uni-frame design providing high magnetic efficiency and mechanical rigidity.
- High force/mass ratios for resistance to shock and vibration.
- Advanced cleaning and sealing techniques provide maximum assurance of freedom from contact contamination.
- Precious metal contact material (gold, platinum, palladium alloy) with gold plating assures excellent high current and dry circuit switching capabilities.


## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Energizing Coil B produces a magnetic field opposing the holding flux of the permanent magnet in Circuit B. As this net holding force decreases, the attractive force in the air gap of Circuit A, which also results from the flux of the permanent magnet, becomes great enough to break the armature free of Core B, and snap it into a closed position against Core $A$. The armature then remains in this position upon removal of energy from Coil B, but will snap back to position B upon energizing Coil A. Since operation depends upon cancellation of a magnetic field, it is necessary to apply the correct polarity to the relay coils as indicated on the relay schematic.
Coils should not be energized simultaneously with either DC or AC voltages. Particular attention should be given to transients, as an extremely short pulse above rated voltage applied to both coils, or to one coil with the other energized may cause permanent damage.

The 720/722 Series magnetic latching relays are ideally suited for applications where power dissipation must be minimized. The relays can be operated with a short duration pulse and after contacts have transferred, no holding power is required.
The magnetic latching feature of the 720/722 Series provides a
"memory" capability, since the relays will not reset upon removal of power.
By virtue of its inherently low intercontact capacitance and contact circuit losses, the TO-5 relay has proven to be an excellent subminiature RF switch for frequency ranges up through UHF. A typical RF application for the TO-5 relay is in hand held radio transceivers, wherein the combined features of good RF performance, small size, low coil power dissipation and high reliability make it the preferred relay for T-R switching (see Figures 1 and 2).


ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Temperature <br> (Ambient) | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vibration | 10 g 's to 1000 Hz (Note 1) |
| Shock | 30 g 's for 6 msec <br> (Note 1) |
| Enclosure | All welded, <br> hermetically sealed |
| Weight | 0.1 oz. (2.9gms.) max. |

SERIES 720/722
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Contact Arrangement | 2 Form C (DPDT) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated Duty | Continuous |

## DETAILED ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

|  | GENERIC PART NUMBERS | $\begin{gathered} 720-5 \\ 720 R-5 \\ 722-5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 720-6 \\ 720 R-6 \\ 722-6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 720-9 \\ 720 R-9 \\ 722-9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 720-12 \\ 720 \mathrm{R}-12 \\ 722-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 720-18 \\ 720 R-18 \\ 722-18 \end{gathered}$ | 720-26 <br> 720R-26 <br> 722-26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coil Voltage (VDC) | Nom. | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 26.5 |
|  | Max. | 5.8 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 |
| Coil Resistance (Ohms $\pm 10 \%$ @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 61 | 120 | 280 | 500 | 1130 | 2000 |
| Set \& Reset Voltage (VDC) |  | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 18.0 |

## PERFORMANCE CURVES




## OUTLINE DRAWINGS



TERMINAL LOCATIONS AND PIN NUMBERING (REF. ONLY) (Viewed from Terminals)



## SPREADER PADS

Relays can be supplied with the 192-10 spreader pad installed and cemented in place. To order, add M to the part number (e.g., 722M-26).


## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS



SCHEMATICS ARE VIEWED FROM TERMINALS. CONTACTS SHOWN IN POSITION RESULTING WHEN COIL A LAST ENERGIZED.

## NOTES:

1. Relays will exhibit no contact chatter or transfer within specified ratings.

## SECTION III

## Commercial/Industrial Solid State Relays




## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## SERENDIP ${ }^{\circledR}$ SOLID STATE AC/DC RELAY <br> TRANSFORMER ISOLATED $\pm 80 \mathrm{~mA}$

## FEATURES

- Solid State pin compatible replacement for DIP reed relays
- Switches AC or DC up to 50V
- Low on-resistance (2 ohms typical)
- High switching speed
- Standard TO-116 DIP


## DESCRIPTION

The 640-1 features AC/DC switching capability up to 50 V and low on-resistance which is stable with time and temperature. Thus it serves as an ideal solid state replacement for SPST DIP reed relays. Transformer coupling provides 1500 V (P-P) isolation and low off-state leakage. Internal construction employs hybrid microcircuit techniques with a unique patented lead frame design for low cost, molded in a standard T0-116 DIP. The $640-1$ is most frequently used as a data coupler, isolated line driver, current loop switch, and for general purpose analog and transducer signal switching.

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT(CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range |  | 3.8 |  | 10 | VDC |  |
| Input Current at 5VDC Control Voltage |  |  | 18 | 22 | mA | See Fig. 1 |
| Turn Off Voltage |  |  |  | 0.4 | VDC |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAC(PP) } \\ & 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Isolation (Input to Output) |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | Ohms |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 5 | pf |  |
| Reverse Voltage Protection |  |  |  | 0.5 | VDC |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Maximum Allowable Output Current (10 Volt Input) |  | 0 |  | $\pm 80$ | mA Peak | See Fig. 2 \& Note 1 |
| Maximum Allowable Output Current (5 Volt Input) |  | 0 |  | $\pm 40$ | mA Peak | See Fig. 2 \& Note 1 |
| Output Voltage (At Any Current) |  | 0 |  | $\pm 50$ | $V$ Peak |  |
| Offset Voltage |  |  | $\pm 1.0$ | $\pm 5.0$ | MV | $\begin{gathered} \text { See } \\ \text { Fig. } 3,6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Output ' On ', Resistance |  |  | 2 | 5 | Ohms |  |
| Off State Leakage Current | $\mathrm{V}= \pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 0.006 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | See Fig. 4 |
|  | $\mathrm{V}= \pm 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 60 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn On Time (Tdelay + Trise) } \\ & \text { (See Fig. 9) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{VL}=20 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{RL}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \\ \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{N}=5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{f} \mid \mathrm{N}= \\ 5 \mathrm{KHz} \end{gathered}$ |
| ```Turn Off Time (TdelaY+ Tfall) (See Fig. 7)``` |  |  | 8 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ |  |
| Capacitance Across Output |  |  | 7 | 10 | pf |  |
| Maximum Surge Thru Output |  |  |  | 150 | \% of Current Rating | See Fig. 5 |

[^1]
## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT CONTROL VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 4 - TYPICAL LEAKAGE CURRENT VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (NORMALIZED TO $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


FIGURE 7 - TURN OFF TIME VS. LOAD RESISTANCE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 2 - MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OUTPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT CONTROL VOLTAGE


FIGURE 5 - LOAD SUPPLY VOLTAGE VS.
ALLOWABLE SURGE CURRENT DURATION (CURRENT MUST NOT EXCEED 150\% OF RATING)


FIGURE 8 - CONTACT NOISE VS.
FREQUENCY. 100 HZ BANDWIDTH (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 3 - OFFSET VOLTAGE VS.
INPUT CONTROL VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 6 - OFFSET VOLTAGE VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 9 - TURN ON TIME VS. DRIVE FREQUENCY (TYPICAL)

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS


dIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)
Tolerances unless otherwise specified $\pm .015$ (.38)

- Ambient Temperature Range:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating \& Storage
- Vibration: 30 G Level, 10 to $2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Shock: Meets or exceeds MIL-STD-202
- Weight: 2.0 grams max.
- Case: 14 pin dual in line (T0-116)
- Case Material: Filled epoxy, self extinguishing

TYPICAL INTERFACE TO 5V LOGIC


## NOTES:

1. For any control voltage, the maximum steady state load current value shown in Figure 2 must not be exceeded. (Attempting to draw steady state currents in excess of these curves can cause permanent damage.)


N TELEDYNE RELAYS

SERENDIP ${ }^{\circledR}$ SOLID STATE AC RELAY<br>TRANSFORMER ISOLATED 1 AMP

## FEATURES

- TTL Compatible Input
- High input/output isolation (2500 VRMS)
- $1 / 2$ Amp output rating (to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) without sinking
- 10 Amp surge capability
- Low minimum output current (5MA)
- Standard TO-116 DIP
- UL Recognized, File \#E55197
- CSA Certified, File \#LR31043


## DESCRIPTION

The 641 Series features the industry's smallest AC solid state relay package, with triac output rated at 0.5 amp up to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient without a heat sink. Addition of a heat sink raises the output rating to 1 amp . A high frequency input oscillator with isolation transformer coupled directly to the triac gate provides the added capability of driving very low current AC loads down to 5 mA . Internal design employs hybrid microcircuit techniques with a unique patented lead frame construction molded in a standard T0-116 plastic DIP.

## PART NUMBERING

| P/N | OUTPUT VOLTAGE RATING |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CONTINUOUS (RMS) | TRANSIENT (PEAK) |
| $641-1$ | 140 | 200 |
| $641-2$ | 250 | 400 |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | MAX | UNITS | NOTES |
| Control Voltage Range |  | 4 | 10 | VDC | See Fig. 1. |
| Input Current at 5V Control Voltage |  |  | 16 | mA DC | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{VL}= \\ 120 \mathrm{VAC} \\ \mathrm{RL}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \\ \text { See Fig. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Turn-Off Voltage $0 \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0.5 | VDC |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  | 2500 |  | VAC(RMS) |  |
| Isolation (Input to Output) |  | $10^{9}$ |  | Ohms | @ 500VDC |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  | 5 | pf |  |
| Reverse Voltage Protection |  |  | 0.5 | VDC |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN . | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Output Current | No Heat Sink | . 005 | 0.5 | AMP | See Notes 3 4 \& Fig. 2 |
|  | with heat sink | . 005 | 1.0 | AMP |  |
| Load Voltage Rating | 641-1 | 6 | 140 | $V$ RMMS |  |
|  | 641-2 | 6 | 250 | $V$ RMS |  |
| Frequency Range |  | 0.1 | 70 | Hz | See Note 2 |
| Output Voltage Drop at Rated Current |  |  | 1.5 | $V$ RMS |  |
| Surge Current Rating |  |  | 10 | AMPS | Non-repetitive 20 mSEC max. See Fig. 3 |
| Off State Leakage at Rated Voltage at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 1.0 | mA RMS |  |
| Turn On Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  | 20 | $\mu$ SEC |  |
| Turn Off Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  | 8.3 | mSEC |  |
| Over Voltage Rating | 641-1 |  | 200 | V(PEAK) |  |
|  | 641-2 |  | 400 |  |  |
| Off State dv/dt | With RC | 200 |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{SEC}$ | See Fig. 4 |
|  | Without RC | 50 |  |  |  |
| Fusing $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~T}(1 \mathrm{mS}$ ) |  |  | 3 | $A^{2}$ SEC |  |
| Triac Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  |  | 1.5 | Watts/ Amps |  |
| Triac Junction Temp. ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ Max.) |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Thermal Resistance | $\Theta_{\text {JA }}$ |  | 67 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |  |
|  | $\Theta_{\text {JC }}$ |  | 10 |  |  |

[^2]
## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



Ambient Temperature Range: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage

- Vibration: 30 G Level, 10 to $2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Shock: Meets or exceeds MIL-STD-202
- Weight: 2.0 grams max.
- Case: 14 pin dual in line (T0-116)
- Case Material: Filled epoxy - self extinguishing

TYPICAL INTERFACE TO 5V LOGIC:
(with suggested transient voltage and $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ suppression, if required)


FIGURE 4
*Use Teledyne Metal Oxide Varistor PT. N0. 970-1, with 641-2 Relay for 140 VRMS line operation. See 970 Series Data for further information on MOV's.

## NOTES:

1. Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ maximum .
2. For 400 Hz applications consult the factory.
3. UL rated @ 0.5 Amp for motor starting and incandescent lamp control.
4. 1 Amp capability shown when using typical DIP heatsinks such as Thermalloy P/N6007A and glue-on type P/N6011B.


## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

SERENDIP ${ }^{\text {® }}$ SOLID STATE AC RELAY OPTICALLY ISOLATED 1.5 AMP

## FEATURES

- Logic compatible constant current input
- Zero voltage turn-on; zero current turn-off
- High output transient immunity ( $200 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$.)
- High peak voltage rating (up to 600 V )
- Standard 16 pin T0-116 DIP
- UL Recognized File \#E55197


## DESCRIPTION

This newest addition to the Serendip line of DIP SSRs is optically coupled to provide 2500 VRMS input/output isolation. Internal design employs hybrid microcircuit techniques and custom integrated circuits on Teledyne's unique patented lead frame construction for high performance, reliability and low cost. Constant current input circuit provides low and high level logic compatibility and low input power dissipation over an input voltage range of $3-32$ VDC. Output current rating is 1.0 amp without heat sink, 1.5 amp with PC board heat sink.

## PART NUMBERING

| P/N | Output Voltage Rating |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous (RMS) | Transient (Peak) |
| $642-1$ | 140 | 200 |
| $642-2$ | 250 | 400 |
| $642-2 H$ | 250 | 600 |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)


PATENT \#3,791,025

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - CONTROL CURRENT VS. CONTROL VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 2 - MAXIMUM LOAD CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 3 - PEAK SURGE CURRENT VS. SURGE CURRENT DURATION (NOTE 1)

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



- Ambient Temperature Range:
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating and Storage
- Life: $10^{10}$ operations full rated load, $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Vibration: 20g Level, 10 to $2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Shock: Meets or exceeds MIL-STD-202
- Weight: 2.0 grams max
- Case: 16 pin dual in line (TO-116)
- Case Material: Filled epoxy - self extinguishing
dIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)
- Tolerances (unless otherwise specified) $\pm .015$ (.38)

TYPICAL INTERFACE TO 5V LOGIC (with suggested transient voltage and dv/dt suppression, if required)


- USE the table below for selection of Proper METAL OXIDE VARISTOR (MOV)

| MAXIMUM <br> CONTINUOUS <br> LINE VOLTAGE <br> RATING | TRANSIENT <br> (PEAK) <br> RATING OF <br> RELAY | TELEDYNE <br> MOV <br> P/N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140 VAC | 400 | $970-1$ |
| 250 VAC | 600 | $970-2$ |

(SEE 970 SERIES DATA SHEET FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON MOV'S)

## NOTES:

1. Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ maximum.
2. Recommended snubber for inductive loads; $100 \Omega, 0.05$ MFD.


## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## SERENDIP ${ }^{\circledR}$ SOLID STATE DC RELAY TRANSFORMER ISOLATED

 100 mA to $\mathbf{6 0 0 m A}$

## FEATURES

- Solid State pin compatible replacement for DIP reed relays
- TTL compatible input
- Exceed current and voltage ratings of opto-isolators
- High switching speed
- Standard TO-116 DIP


## DESCRIPTION

The 643 Series DC SSRs employ transformer coupling for high input/output isolation and extremely low off-state leakage. The output current and voltage ratings greatly exceed the capabilities of opto-isolators, with an equivalent current transfer ratio as high as $2500 \%$. Thus, they serve as ideal solid state alternatives for opto-isolators and reed relays in applications such as isolated line drivers, lamp drivers, current loop switches, and general purpose DC switching where "relay" isolation is required. Internal construction employs hybrid microcircuit techniques with a unique patented lead frame design for low cost, molded in a standard TO-116 DIP.

## PART NUMBERING

| PART <br> NUMBER | OUTPUT <br> CURRENT <br> RATING <br> (MA DC) | OUTPUT <br> VOLTAGE <br> RATING <br> (VDC) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $643-1$ | 400 | 60 |
| $643-2$ | 100 | 250 |
| $643-3$ | 600 | 130 |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range |  |  | 3.8 |  | 10 | VDC |  |
| Input Current at 5VDC Control Voltage |  |  |  | 9 | 15 | mA | See Fig. 1 |
| Turn Off Voltage |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | VDC |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{VAC}(P \mathrm{P}) \\ 60 \mathrm{H7} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Isolation (Input to Output) |  |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | Ohms |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  |  | 5 | pf |  |
| Reverse Voltage Protection |  |  |  |  | 0.5 | VDC |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Max. Allowable Output Current ( $\mathbf{1 0}$ Volt Input) |  | 643-1 | 0 |  | 400 | mA | See Fig. 2 <br> And Note 1 |
|  |  | 643-2 | 0 |  | 100 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-3 | 0 |  | 600 |  |  |
| Max. Allowable Output Current (5 Volt Input) |  | 643-1 | 0 |  | 200 | mA | See Fig. 2 <br> And Note 1 |
|  |  | 643-2 | 0 |  | 50 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-3 | 0 |  | 250 |  |  |
| Output Voltage |  | 643-1 | 0 |  | 60 | VDC |  |
|  |  | 643-2 | 0 |  | 250 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-3 | 0 |  | 130 |  |  |
| Output Voltage Drop |  |  |  | 0.8 | 1.5 | VDC | See Fig. 4 |
| Offstate <br> Leakage <br> Current | 643-1 | $\mathrm{V}=30 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 0.006 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}=60 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 60 |  |  |
|  | 643-2 | $\mathrm{V}=125 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 0.06 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | See Fig. 4 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}=250 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 60 |  |  |
|  | 643-3 | $\mathrm{V}=65 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | . 07 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}=130 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 75 |  |  |
| Turn On Time (TdeLay + TRISE) (See Fig. 6) |  | +643-1 |  | 0.5 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{VL}=20 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{VIN}=5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{fIN}=5 \mathrm{KHz} \\ & \mathrm{RL}(-1),(-3) \\ &=100 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{RL}(-2) \\ &=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 643-2 |  | 1.0 | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-3 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Turn Off Time (Tdelay + Tfall) |  | + 643-1 |  | 3 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-2 |  | 30 | 75 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-3 |  |  | 75 |  |  |
| Capacitance Across Output |  | 643-1 |  | 10 | 15 | pf |  |
|  |  | 643-2 |  | 30 | 40 |  |  |
|  |  | 643-3 |  |  | 150 |  |  |
| Maximum Surge |  |  |  |  | 200 | \% Of Rating | See Fig. 6 |

[^3]
## SERIES 643

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 2 - MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OUTPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT CONTROL VOLTAGE


FIGURE 3 - TYPICAL LEAKAGE CURRENT VS
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
(NORMALIZED TO $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


FIGURE 4 - CONTACT VOLTAGE DROP VS.
LOAD CURRENT (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 5 - NORMALIZED TURN-ON TIME VS. DRIVE FREQUENCY (TYPICAL)

(NON-REPETITIVE, $\geqslant 30$ SEC. BETWEEN SURGES
FIGURE 6 - SUPPLY VOLTAGE VS.
SURGE CURRENT DURATION

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



- Ambient Temperature Range
$-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating \& Storage
- Vibration: 30 g level, 10 to $2,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Shock: Meets or exceeds MIL-STD-202
- Weight: 2.0 grams max.
- Enclosure: 14 pin dual in line TO-116
- Case Material: Filled epoxy, self extinguishing


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

- Tolerances (unless otherwise specified) $\pm .015$ (.38)

WIRING DIAGRAM


## NOTES:

1. For any control voltage, the maximum load current value shown in figure 2 must not be exceeded.

Attempting to draw currents in excess of these curves can cause permanent damage
2. Pin 14 must be positive with respect to pin 8 or damage may result.
3. Inductive loads must be diode suppresed.


## FEATURES

- Logic compatible constant current input
- Zero voltage turn-on; zero current turn-off
- High transient immunity
- Variety of terminal and mounting options


## DESCRIPTION

This popular series of AC SSRs has been redesigned to incorporate custom integrated circuits to replace conventional discrete circuitry. The resultant reduction of over $40 \%$ in component count provides higher performance and reliability along with lower cost. Optical coupling between control and load circuits provides a minimum of 1500 VRMS input/output isolation: Improved circuit design and built-in snubber protection guarantee high immunity from false triggering and reliable switching of low power factor loads. Available in two basic mounting and terminal styles - pin terminals for direct mounting on PC boards and screw terminals (with optional quick disconnect adaptors) for chassis or heat sink mounting.

Note: 601-1400 Series with DC input are still available under original part number, however, the relays on this page are recommended for new design.

PART NUMBERING (SEE NOTE 3)

| INPUT CONTROL <br> VOLTAGE RATING | OUTPUT VOLTAGE RATING |  | OUTPUT (LOAD) CURRENT RATING \& PART NUMBERS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous (RMS) | Transient (PEAK) |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 AMP | 10 AMP |
| 3-32 VDC | 250 VAC | 500 | 601-1 | 601-2 |
| 3-32 VOC | 250 VA | 650 | 601-1H | $601-2 \mathrm{H}$ |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Control Voltage Range |  |  |  | 3 |  | 32 | VDC |
| Input Current @ 5 VDC Control Voltage Over Temp. Range (See Figure 1) |  |  |  |  | 7 | 10 | mA(DC) |
| Input Current @ Max. Control Voltage Over Temp. Range (See Figure 1) |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | $\mathrm{mA}(\mathrm{DC})$ |
| Turn-On Voltage Over Temp. Range (See Figure 2) |  |  |  | 3.0 |  |  | VDC |
| Turn-Off Voltage Over Temp. Range (See Figure 2) |  |  |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |
| Reverse Voltage Protection |  |  |  |  |  | -32 | VDC |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input \& Output to Case) |  |  |  | $10^{10}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Dielectric (Input to Output, Input \& Output to Case) |  |  |  | 2500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{VAC}(\mathrm{RMS}) \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  |  | 8 | 15 | pF |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Figure 3 or 4 for Temperature Derating) |  |  |  | . 05 |  | 5 or 10 | Amps (RMS) |
| Load Voltage Rating |  |  |  | 12 |  | 250 | VAC(RMS) |
| Frequency Range |  |  |  | 47 |  | 70 | Hz |
| Surge Current Rating ( 16 mS ) (See Figure 5) |  |  |  |  |  | 1000 | \% of steady state |
| Over Voltage Range |  | 601-1, |  | 500 |  |  | V(PEAK) |
|  |  | 601-1H, -2 H |  | 650 |  |  |  |
| Voltage Drop Across Output At Rated Current |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | 1.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC } \\ \text { (RMS) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Turn-On Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  |  | 3.0 | 8.3 | mS |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-Off Time } \\ & (60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 5.0 | 16.6 | mS |
| Off-State Leakage @ Rated Load Voltage |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | mA(RMS) |
| Zero Voltage Turn-On Point |  |  |  |  | $\pm 12$ |  | V(PEAK) |
| Off-State dv/dt (See Note 1) |  |  |  | 200 | 400 |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Fusing $\mathrm{I}^{12}$ ( 1 ms ) |  |  | 5 Amp |  |  | 18 | $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{sec}$ |
|  |  |  | 10 Amp |  |  | 20 |  |
| Triac Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  |  | 5 Amp |  |  | 0.92 | WATTS/ AMF |
|  |  |  | 10 Amp |  |  | 1.21 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Triac Junction } \\ & \text { Temperature ( } \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}} \text { Max.) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 110 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance | Junct. Junct. | $\text { Amb. }\left(\Theta_{\mathrm{JA}}\right)$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 5 \text { Amp } \\ \hline 10 \text { Amp } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 19 | ² $/ \mathrm{W}$ |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. CONTROL VOLTAGE



FIGURE 2 - TYPICAL OPERATING VOLTAGE VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

 ALL MODELS (SEE NOTE 4)

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



FIGURE 6

- Ambient Temperature Range $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage
- Weight: 3 oz . max.
- Case Material: Plastic, Black Standard and ' $Q$ '" Versions: Aluminum Base plate
- Header Material: Phenolic, black
- Terminals: Brass, Pins tin plated

Screws nickel plated

- Epoxy Encapsulated


PC BOARD VERSION (5 AMP)
601-1,-1H
FIGURE 7
dIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS) TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED $\mathrm{XX} \pm .01$ (.25); $\mathrm{XXX} \pm .005$ (.13)

## NOTES:

1. Output transient ( $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ ) protection is provided in all models and they are designed to switch resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The dv/dt rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms.
2. For any mounting conditions: 5 Amp relays, $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}:}=19^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$. For 10 Amp relays, $\theta_{\mathrm{JS}}=4.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$.
3. Basic part number provides screw terminals (Fig. 6) or PC board pins (Fig. 7).

For single $1 / 4$ " quick disconnect terminals add suffix " $Q$ " to 10 Amp Part Nos., or " $Q Q$ " suffix for double $1 / 4$ " quick disconnects. (Examples: 601-20, 601-200)
4. Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below maximum.
5. Relays mounted with silicone grease on heat sink such as Astrodyne, Inc., type 2518-0500-A00B (for $1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ).
6. Available in normally closed configuration to special order (factory).
7. For higher dielectric voltage consult factory.


## N(TELEDYNE RELAYS

## FEATURES

- 10, 25, and 40 Amp ratings
- High impedance logic compatible DC input
- High dv/dt rating ( $200 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$ typical)
- Recessed dual-purpose terminals (screws and quick disconnects)
- Functional package design
- Form A \& B versions available
- Zero voltage turn-on; zero current turn-off
- UL Recognized, File \#E55197
- CSA Certified, File \#LR31034


## description

This popular AC SSR Series features a functional as well as attractive package design, with dual-purpose screw and quick disconnect terminals recessed to provide high barriers and resulting long creepage paths for safety. Available in three output current ratings - 10, 25, and 40 Amps - and output voltage ratings up to 250 VRMS continuous and 600 V peak transient. These DC input versions have high input circuit impedance and resultant low input current drain which provides compatibility with low and high level logic systems. Form A (SPST, normally open) and Form B (SPST, normally closed) versions are available.

## PART NUMBERING

| INPUTCONTROLVOLTAGE RANGE | OUTPUT VOLTAGE RATING (VAC) |  | OUTPUT (LOAD) CURRENT RATING \& PART NUMBERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous (RMS) | Transient (PEAK) | 10 AMP | 15 AMP | 25 AMP | 40 AMP |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3-28 \\ & \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ | 140 | 250 | 611-7* | 611-3 | 611-1 | 611-5 |
|  | 250 | 500 | 611-8* | 611-4 | 611-2 | 611-6 |
|  | 250 | 650 | $611-8 \mathrm{H}^{*}$ | $611-4 \mathrm{H}$ | 611-2H | 611-6H |

[^4]ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range |  |  | 3 |  | 28 | VDC |
| Input Current at $5 \mathbf{V}$ Control Voltage $\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  | 6 | mA |
| Turn-On Voltage |  |  | 3.0 |  |  | VDC |
| Turn-On Voltage$\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | VDC |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-Off Voltage } \\ & \left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | VDC |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 8 | 10 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC (RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |
| Reverse Voltage Protection |  |  | 30 |  |  | VDC |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Figure 2 or 5 for Temperature Derating) |  |  | 0.05 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.15 \\ 25,40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AMPS } \\ & \text { (RMS) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Load Voltage Rating (See Part Numbering) |  |  | 12 |  | 250 | VAC (RMS) |
| Frequency Range |  |  | 47 |  | 70 | Hz |
| Surge Current Rating (16MS) (See Figure 3) |  |  |  |  | 1000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% OF } \\ \text { RATING } \end{gathered}$ |
| Over Voltage Rating | 611-1,-3 | 5,-7 | 250 |  |  | $V$ PEAK |
|  | 611-2,-4 | 6,-8 | 500 |  |  |  |
|  | 611-2H. | H, $-6 \mathrm{H},-8 \mathrm{H}$ | 650 |  |  |  |
| Contact Voltage Drop at Rated Current |  |  |  | 0.8 | 1.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC } \\ \text { (RMS) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Turn-On Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  |  | 8.3 | mS |
| Turn-Off Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  |  | 16.6 | mS |
| Off-State Leakage $@ 140 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ $@ 250 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  | 8 13 | mA (RMS) |
| Zero Voltage Turn-On Point |  |  |  | $\pm 12$ |  | $V$ (PEAK) |
| Off-State dv/dt (See Note 1) |  |  | 100 | 200 |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Triac Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  | 10, 15,25A |  |  | 1.21 | WATTS/ AMP |
|  |  | 40A |  |  | 1.25 |  |
| Triac Junction <br> Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{Max}$ ) |  | 10, 15, 25A |  |  | 100 | Degrees Centigrade |
|  |  | 40A |  |  | 110 |  |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to HS ( $\mathrm{e} J \mathrm{~J}$ ) (Includes $\theta_{\mathrm{Cs}}$ ) |  | 10A |  |  | 3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \\ & \text { WATT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 15A |  |  | 1.8 |  |
|  |  | 25A, 40A |  |  | 1.3 |  |

PATENT \#3,648,075

## 611-DC INPUT SERIES

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. CONTROL VOLTAGE
 FIGURE 3 - PEAK SURGE CURRENT VS. SURGE CURRENT DURATION (SEE NOTE 3)


FIGURE 2 - MAX. ALLOWABLE CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 4 - MAX. ALLOWABLE CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS


## WIRING DIAGRAM



- Optional transient voltage protection.
(See Note 4)

USE THE TABLE BELOW FOR SELECTION OF PROPER METAL OXIDE VARISTOR (MOV)

| MAXIMUM <br> CONTINUOUS <br> LINE VOLTAGE <br> RATING | TRANSIENT <br> (PEAK) <br> RATING OF <br> RELAY | TELEDYNE <br> MOV <br> P/N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140 VAC | 500 | $970-1$ |
| 250 VAC | 650 | $970-2$ |

(See 970 Series Data for further information on MOVs).

## IOTES:

Output (dv/dt) protection is provided in all models, and they are designed to switch resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms
Relays mounted with silicone grease on heat sink such as Astrodyne. Inc., Type 2518-0500-A00B (for $1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ).
Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until $T_{J}$ falls below maximum.
With proper MOV installed. relay is protected against voltage transients such as those defined
in IEEE STD 472-1974.


TELEDYNE RELAYS

## FEATURES

- 10, 25, and 40 Amp ratings
- 90-250 VRMS voltage range
- High dv/dt rating (200V/ $\mu$ sec typical)
- Recessed dual-purpose terminals (screws and quick disconnects)
- Functional package design
- Zero Voltage Turn-On; Zero Current Turn-Off
- UL Recognized File \#E55197
- CSA Certified, File \#LR31043


## DESCRIPTION

This popular AC SSR Series features a functional as well as attractive package design, with dual-purpose screw and quick disconnect terminals recessed to provide high barriers and resulting long creepage paths for safety. Available in three output current ratings - 10, 25, and 40 Amps - and output voltage ratings up to 250 VRMS continuous and 600 V transient. These versions of the 611 Series are driven by AC, with an input voltage range of $90-250$ VRMS.

## PART NUMBERING

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INPUT } \\ & \text { CONTROL } \\ & \text { VOLTAGE } \\ & \text { RANE } \end{aligned}$ | OUTPUT VOLTAGE RATING (VAC) |  | OUTPUT (LOAD) CURRENT RATING \& PART NUMBERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous (RMS) | Transient (PEAK) | 10 AMP | 15 AMP | 25 AMP | 40 AMP |
| 90-250 | 140 | 250 | 611-17 | 611-13 | 611-11 | 611-15 |
| VAC | 250 | 500 | 611-18 | 611-14 | 611-12 | 611-16 |
|  | 250 | 650 | $611-18 \mathrm{H}$ | 611-14H | 611-12H | 611-16H |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage ( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | 90 |  | 250 | VAC |
| Frequency Range |  |  | 47 |  | 70 | Hz |
| Input Current at Max. Control Voltage$\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  | 18 | mA (RMS) |
| Turn-On Voltage ( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | 90 |  |  | VAC |
| Turn-Off Voltage ( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  |  | 4 | VAC |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 8 | 10 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | 1500 |  |  | VAC (RMS) |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Figure 2 or 4 for Temperature Derating) |  |  | 0.05 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,15 \\ & 25,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AMPS } \\ & \text { (RMS) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Load Voltage Rating (See Part Numbering) |  |  | 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 140, \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | VAC (RMS) |
| Frequency Range |  |  | 47 |  | 70 | Hz |
| Surge Current Rating (16MS) (See Figure 3) |  |  |  |  | 1000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% OF } \\ \text { RATING } \end{gathered}$ |
| Over- <br> Voltage <br> Rating | 611-11,-1 | 3,-15,-17 | 250 |  |  | $V$ PEAK |
|  | 611-12,-1 | , ,-16,-18 | 500 |  |  |  |
|  | 611-12H.- | 14H,-16H, -18 H | 650 |  |  |  |
| Contact Voltage Drop at Rated Current |  |  |  | 0.8 | 1.5 | VAC (RMS) |
| Turn-On Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  |  | 10 | mS |
| Turn-0ff Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  | 16 | 40 | mS |
| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { Off-State Leakage } & @ 140 \mathrm{~V} \\ \left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) & @ 250 \mathrm{~V} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 8 | mA (RMS) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |
| Zero Voltage Turn-On Point |  |  |  | $\pm 12$ |  | $V$ (PEAK) |
| Off-State dv/dt (See Note 1) |  |  | 100 | 200 |  | V/ $\mu$ Sec |
| Triac Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  | 10A, 15A, 25A |  |  | 1.21 | WATTS/ |
|  |  | 40A |  |  | 1.25 | AMP |
| Triac Junction Temp. ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ Max.) |  | 10, 15, 25A |  |  | 100 | Degrees |
|  |  | 40A |  |  | 110 | Centigrade |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to HS ( $\Theta_{\mathrm{JS}}$ ) (Includes $\Theta_{\text {Cs }}$ ) |  | 10A |  |  | 3.1 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ |
|  |  | 15A |  |  | 1.8 | WATT |
|  |  | 25A, 40A |  |  | 1.3 |  |

[^5]
## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. CONTROL VOLTAGE


FIGURE 3 - PEAK SURGE CURRENT VS. SURGE CURRENT DURATION (SEE NOTE 3)


FIGURE 2 - MAX. ALLOWABLE CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 4 - MAX. ALLOWABLE CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



TOLERANCES
$. \mathrm{XX} \pm .01(.25 \mathrm{~mm})$; $X X X \pm .005(.13 \mathrm{~mm})$


TEMPERATURE

- Ambient Temperature Range $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage
- Weight: 4 oz max
- Case Material: Glass filled polycarbonate rated self-extinguishing
- Base Plate Material: Aluminum

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

- Color: Aqua

WIRING DIAGRAM


- OPTIONAL TRANSIENT VOLTAGE PROTECTION.
(See Note 4)
USE THE TABLE BELOW FOR SELECTION OF PROPER METAL OXIDE VARISTOR (MOV)

| MAXIMUM <br> CONTINUOUS <br> LINE VOLTAGE <br> RATING | TRANSIENT <br> (PEAK) <br> RATING OF <br> RELAY | TELEDYNE <br> MOV <br> P/N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140 VAC | 500 | $970-1$ |
| 250 VAC | 650 | $970-2$ |

(See 970 Series Data for further information on MOVs).

## NOTES:

1. Output (dv/dt) protection is provided in all models, and they are designed to switch resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms
2. Relays mounted with silicone grease on heat sink such as Astrodyne. Inc., Type 2518-0500-A00B (for $1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ).
3. Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until $T_{J}$ falls below maximum.
4. With proper MOV installed, relay is protected against voltage transients such as those defined in IEEE STD 472-1974.


## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## FEATURES

- Optical isolation between control and load circuits
- Logic compatible input current levels
- Constant current input control circuit
- Zero voltage turn-on; zero current turn-off
- High transient immunity
- UL Recognized, File \#E55197
- CSA Certified File \#LR31043*


## DESCRIPTION

These state-of-the-art AC SSRs utilize custom integrated circuits to replace conventional discrete circuitry. The resultant $40 \%$ reduction in component count provides numerous advantages, none the least of which are lower cost and higher reliability.
Optical coupling between control and load circuits provides a minimum of 2500 VRMS input/output isolation. Synchronous "zero-voltage" turn-on and zero current turn-off minimize switching transients and EMI. Improved circuit design and builtin snubber protection guarantee high immunity from false triggering and reliable switching of low power factor loads. Constant current input circuitry reduces excessive power dissipation at higher input voltage levels.

## PART NUMBERING

|  | OUTPUT VOLTAGE RATING (VAC) |  | OUTPUT (LOAD) CURRENT RATING \& PART NUMBERS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous (RMS) | Transient (PEAK) | 10 AMP | 25 AMP | 40 AMP |
| 3-32 | 140 | 250 | 615-1* | 615-3 | 615-5 |
| VDC | 250 | 500 | 615-2* | 615-4 | 615-6 |
|  | 250 | 650 | 615-2H* | 615-4H | 615-6H |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Control Voltage Range |  |  | 3 | 32 | VDC |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input Current } \\ & \quad \text { (Current Limited, See Figure 1) } \\ & \left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \text { ta } \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | 5 V |  | 10 | mA |
|  |  | 32 V |  | 14 |  |
| Turn-On Voltage ( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | 3.0 |  | VDC |
| Turn-Off Voltage ( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |
| Isolation (input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | $10^{10}$ |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 15 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  |  | 2500 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ & 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |
| Dielectric Strength (Input \& Output to Case) (See Note 5) | 615-1,-2,-2H |  | 1500 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 615-3,-4,-4 \mathrm{H} \\ & -5,-6 .-6 \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Reverse Voltage Protection |  |  | 32 |  | VDC |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | MAX | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Figures 2 and 4 for Temperature Derating) |  |  | 0.05 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 25,40 \end{gathered}$ | AMPS (RMS) |
| Load Voltage Rating | 615-1,-3,-5 |  | 12 | 140 | VAC(RMS) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 615-2,-2 \mathrm{H},-4, \\ & -4 \mathrm{H},-6,-6 \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ |  | 12 | 250 |  |
| Frequency Range |  |  | 47 | 70 | Hz |
| Surge Current Rating (16ms) (See Figure 3) |  |  |  | 1000 | $\% \text { OF }$ RATING |
| Over Voltage Rating (Transient Peak) | 615-1,-3,-5 |  | 250 |  | $V$ PEAK |
|  | 615-2,-4,-6 |  | 500 |  |  |
|  | 615-2H, $-4 \mathrm{H},-6 \mathrm{H}$ |  | 650 |  |  |
| Contact Voltage Drop at Rated Current |  |  |  | 1.5 | VAC(RMS) |
| Turn-On Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  | 8.3 | mS |
| Turn-Off Time ( 60 Hz ) |  |  |  | 14 | mS |
| Off-State Leakage | @ 140 V |  |  | 6 | mA (RMS) |
|  | @ 250 V |  |  | 9 |  |
| Off-State dv/dt (See Note 1) |  |  | 200 |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Triac Power Dissipation Factor (D) | 615-1,-2,-2H |  |  | 1.21 | WATTS/ AMP |
|  | 615-3, -4, -4 H |  |  | 1.2 |  |
|  | 615-5,-6,-6H |  |  | 1.125 |  |
| Fusing I'T (1ms) | 615-1,-2,-2H |  |  | 20 | $A^{2}$ SEC |
|  | 615-3, -4, -4 H |  |  | 150 |  |
|  | 615-5,-6,-6H |  |  | 300 |  |
| Triac Junction Temperature (TJ Max.) |  |  |  | 110 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to HS $\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JS}}\right)$ (Includes $\Theta_{\text {Cs }}$ ) | 615-1,-2,-2H |  |  | 3.1 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ WATT |
|  | 615-3, -4,-4H |  |  | 0.8 |  |
|  | 615-5,-6,-6H |  |  | 0.7 |  |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES




SURGE CURRENT DURATION (MILLISECONDS)
FIGURE 3 - SURGE CURRENT DURATION (See Note 3)


FIGURE 2 - THERMAL DERATING CURVES


MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS


WIRING DIAGRAM

*OPTIONAL EXTERNAL TRANSIENT VOLTAGE PROTECTION.

USE THE TABLE BELOW FOR SELECTION OF PROPER METAL OXIDE VARISTOR (MOV)

| MAXIMUM <br> CONTINUOUS <br> LINE VOLTAGE <br> RATING | TRANSIENT <br> (PEAK) <br> RATING OF <br> RELAY | TELEDYNE <br> MOV <br> P/N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140 VAC | 500 | $970-1$ |
| 250 VAC | 650 | $970-2$ |

(SEE 970 SERIES DATA SHEET FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON MOV'S)

1. Output ( $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ ) protection is provided in all models, and they are designed to switch resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The dv/dt rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms.
2. Relays mounted with silicone grease on heat sink such as Astrodyne, Inc., Type 2518-0500-A00B (for $1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ).
3. Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below maximum.
4. Hardware packaged separately: 6-32 and 8-32 Screws and Saddle Clamps.
5. 615 series are available with 3750 Dielectric Input and Output to Case. Use " $A$ " ' suffix when ordering (Example: 615-2HA)
6. Relays may be shipped with $1 / 4$ "' Quick Disconnects instead of Saddle Clamps by adding a " $Q$ " (tor sıngie) or " $Q Q$ "' (for double) to Basic Part Number (Example: 615-2HAQ).


## FEATURES

- High input/output isolation (3750 VRMS)
- High output voltage ratings
- High dv/dt rating (200V/ $\mu$ sec minimum)
- Logic compatible DC input voltage ranges
- Multipurpose screw/quick disconnect terminals
- Designed to meet safety requirements of UL, CSA, and VDE
- Zero voltage turn-on; zero current turn-off
- UL Recognized File \#E55197


## DESCRIPTION

The 621 Series high voltage AC SSRs were designed for applications involving high line voltages (up to 480 VRMS) and/or high peak transient voltages (up to 800 V peak). In addition, the high input/output isolation rating of 3750 VRMS meets VDE specifications for equipment to be used in the European market. The 480 VRMS continuous load voltage rating also provides sufficient guard band for 220 VRMS 3-phase ungrounded wje or delta systems where high line to line voltages are experienced. A choice of two DC input control ranges offers compatibility with both high and low level logic. Recessed barriered multi-purpose screw/quick disconnect terminals with resulting long creepage paths provide additional safety from arc-over.

## PART NUMBERING

| INPUT <br> CONTROL <br> VOLTAGE <br> RANGE | OUTPUT VOLTAGE <br> RATING (VAC) |  | OUTPUT (LOAD) CURRENT <br> RATING \& PART NUMBERS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous <br> (RMS) | Transient <br> (PEAK) | $\mathbf{1 5}$ AMP | 25 AMP | 40 AMP |
| $3-14$ VDC | 480 | 800 | $621-1$ | $621-3$ | $621-5$ |
| $12-32$ VDC | 480 | 800 | $621-2$ | $621-4$ | $621-6$ |
| $90-250$ VAC | 480 | 800 | $621-11$ | $621-13$ | $621-15$ |



## SERIES 621

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## TOLERANCES:

$X X \pm .01$ (.25): $\mathrm{XXX} \pm .005(.13)$

WIRING DIAGRAM


## NOTES:

1. Output transient ( $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ ) protection is provided in all models, and they are designed to operate resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The dv/dt rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms .
2. A typical $1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ heat sink is Astrodyne $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N} 2518-0500-\mathrm{A} 00 \mathrm{~B}$
3. Triac may lose blocking capability during and after surge until $T_{J}$ falls below maximum.


## N- TELEDYNE RELAYS

# SOLID STATE AC RELAY <br> OPTICALLY ISOLATED 3 AMP 

## FEATURES

- Low profile package for PC Board mounting
- Logic compatible DC input ranges
- UL Recognized File \#E47991
- CSA Certified File \#LR31043


## DESCRIPTION

This AC SSR is designed expressly for PC Board applications where low profile height is required due to close board spacing. Optical coupling provides 1500 VRMS input/output isolation, and a choice of two DC input ranges offers compatibility with low and high level logic systems. Output rating is $3 A / 250$ VRMS up to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature, derating to $1.5 \mathrm{~A} / 250$ VRMS at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Internal snubber network is included - across output.

## PART NUMBERING

|  |  | OUTPUT VOLTAGE RATING |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT CONTROL <br> VOLTAGE RATING | PART <br> NUMBER | CONTINUOUS <br> (RMS) | TRANSIENT <br> PEAK |
| $4-32$ VDC | $675-6$ |  | 400 VAC |
| $4 n$ | $675-6 \mathrm{H}$ | 250 VAC | 600 VAC |


| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS <br> (25${ }^{\circ}$ C UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |

PATENT \#3,648,075

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE


## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

- Ambient Temperature Range: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage
- Weight: 50 Grms.
- Case Material: High temperature plastic (UL Recognized, 94 V 0 ), epoxy encapsulated


WIRING DIAGRAM


USE THE TABLE BELOW FOR SELECTION OF PROPER METAL OXIDE VARISTOR (MOV) *OPTIONAL TRANSIENT VOLTAGE PROTECTION. (SEE NOTE 4)

TABLE 1

| MAXIMUM <br> CONTINUOUS <br> LINE VOLTAGE <br> (OPERATING | TRANSIENT <br> (PEAK) <br> RATING OF <br> RELAY | TELEDYNE <br> MOV P/N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140VAC | 400 | $970-1$ |
| 250 VAC | 600 | $970-2$ |

(SEE 970 SERIES DATA FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON MOVs)

## NOTES:

1. Reverse polarity input protection is provided up to 10 VDC maximum
2. Output transient (dv/dt) protection is provided in all models, and they are designed to switch resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The dv/dt rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms.
3. Triac may lose blocking capability during surge conditions.
4. With proper MOV installed, relay is protected against voltage transients such as those defined in IEEE STD 472-1974.


## ^ TELEDYNE RELAYS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SOLID STATE DC RELAY } \\
& \text { OPTICALLY ISOLATED } \\
& 2 \text { \& } 5 \text { AMP/50 VDC } \\
& \text { (AC OR DC INPUT CONTROL) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## FEATURES

- TTL compatible inputs
- Optional controlled rise \& fall times
- Terminal options: Screws, quick disconnects, or PC Board solder pins


## DESCRIPTION

These optically coupled DC SSRs are rated at 2 and 5 amps, respectively, at 50 VDC, and are available with either TTL compatible DC inputs or AC line voltage inputs. Optional controlled output rise and fall times provide the following added advantages:
a) limit in-rush currents for capacitive and lamp loads
b) limit turn-off transients with inductive loads
c) minimize EMI and switching transients

The adaptive package design offers a choice of screw or quick disconnect terminals for chassis, panel, or heat sink mounting, or solder pins for direct mounting on PC boards.

## PART NUMBERING (See Note 1)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INPUT } \\ & \text { CONTROL } \\ & \text { VOLTAGE } \\ & \text { RANGE } \end{aligned}$ | OUTPUT <br> VOLTAGE <br> RATING | OUTPUT LOAD RATING \& PART NUMBERING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | CONTROLLED RISE AND FALL TIME |  |
|  |  | 2 AMP | 5 AMP | 2 AMP | 5 AMP |
| 3-32 VDC | 50 VDC | 603-1 | 603-2 | 603-21 | 603-22 |
| $90-250$ VAC |  | 603-11 | 603-12 |  |  |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | REF. |
|  | Control Voltage Range $\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | 3 |  | 32 | VDC |  |
|  | Input Current at 5V$\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  | 5.5 | mADC | Fig. 3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input Current at } 32 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 35 | 42 | mADC | Fig. 3 |
|  | Turn-On Voltage |  | 3 |  |  | VDC |  |
|  | Turn-Off Voltage $\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  | 0.8 | VDC |  |
|  | Control Voltage Range $\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | 90 |  | 250 | VAC |  |
|  | Input Current at Max. Control Voltage |  |  |  | 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { mA } \\ & \text { RMS } \end{aligned}$ | Fig. 3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-0n Voltage } \\ & \left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | 90 |  |  | VAC |  |
|  | Turn-Off Voltage $\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  | 20 | VAC | Note 4 |
|  | Control Voltage Frequency |  | 47 |  | 70 | Hz |  |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  |  | OHMS |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 10 | 20 | PF |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  |  | 1500 |  |  | "RMS |  |
| Reverse Voltage Protection (DC Control) |  |  |  |  | 32 | VDC |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | REF. |
| Output Current Rating (Resistive) |  | 3-1,-11,-21 |  |  | 2 | AMPS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fig. } \\ & 1 \& 2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 03-2,-12,-22 |  |  | 5 | AMPS |  |
| Load Voltage Rating |  |  | 3 |  | 50 | VDC |  |
| Voltage Drop at Max. Current |  |  |  | 1 | 1.5 | VDC |  |
| Surge Current (\% of Rating) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fig. 4 |
|  | Turn On Time Delay (Td(on)) 5 V in $/ 50 \mathrm{~V}$ load | 603-1,-2 |  | 15 | 25 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$. |  |
|  |  | 603-21,-22 |  | 25 | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$. |  |
|  | Rise Time (Tr) 5 V in $/ 50 \mathrm{~V}$ load | 603-1,-2 |  | 50 | 75 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fig. } 5 \\ 6.7 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 603-21,-22 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | Msec. |  |
|  | Turn Off Time Delay (Td(off)) 5 V in $/ 50 \mathrm{~V}$ load | 603-1.-2 |  |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$. |  |
|  |  | 603-21,-22 |  | 1 | 2 | Msec. |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fall Time (Ti) } \\ & 5 V_{\text {in }} / 50 V_{\text {load }} \end{aligned}$ | 603-1.-2 |  | 100 | 200 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$. |  |
|  |  | 603-21,-22 | 65 | 100 | 145 | $\mu \mathrm{sec} . /$ VOLT |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-On Time } \\ & \text { (time delay) (Td })+ \text { rise time }(T r)) \\ & 120 \mathrm{~V} \text { in } / 50 \mathrm{~V} \text { load } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 15 | 25 | Msec. |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-Off Time } \\ & \text { (time delay (Tol) + fall time ( } \mathrm{T} \mathrm{t}) \text { ) } \\ & 120 \mathrm{~V} \text { in } / 50 \mathrm{~V} \text { load } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 15 | 25 | Msec. |  |
| Output Leakage Current (at $50 \mathrm{~V}, 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 3-1,-11, -21 |  | 4 | 10 | mADC |  |
|  |  | 3-2,-12, -22 |  | 6 | 15 | mA DC |  |
| Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | W/AMP |  |
| Power Switch Junction Temperature (TJ Max.) |  |  |  |  | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - 603-1/603-21 DC RELAY DERATING CURVE




SURGE DURATION (MS) NON REPETITIVE


RESPONSE CURVES


FIGURE 5


FIGURE 6


FIGURE 7

WIRING DIAGRAM


Input and output polarity must be observed.
*Inductive loads must be diode suppressed.

## NOTES:

1. Basic part number provides for screw terminals only (Fig. 8). For PC Board pins add suffix "P" to part number (Fig. 9) for quick disconnect terminals, add suffix " $Q$ " (Fig. 10). Example: 603-2P.
2. Relays mounted with silicone grease on heat sink such as Astrodyne, Inc., type 2158-0400-A-00B-(for $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ).
3. Maximum continuous duty repetition rate for both 603-21 \& 603-22 at full load current is one cycle/second.


## FEATURES

- High output voltage rating ( 250 VDC)
- Logic compatible DC input range
- Low off-state leakage
- Terminal options: Screws, quick disconnects, or PC Board solder pins


## DESCRIPTION

These DC SSRs were designed specifically for high voltage loads up to 5A/250 VDC. They utilize the Teledyne transformer coupled 643-2 as a driver/isolator to provide high input/output isolation and low off-state leakage. The adaptive package design offers a choice of screw or quick disconnect terminals for chassis, panel, or heat sink mounting, or solder pins for direct mounting on PC boards.

| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | REF. |
| Control Voltage Range$\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 603-3 | 4 |  | 10 | VDC | Note 3 |
|  | 603-4 | 10 |  | 32 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input Current at 5V } \\ & \left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 603-3 |  | 10 | 15 | mADC | Fig. 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input Current at } 28 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 603-4 |  | 22 | 35 | mADC | Fig. 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-0n } \\ & \text { Voltage } \end{aligned}$ | 603-3 | 4 |  |  | VDC |  |
|  | 603-4 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-Off Voltage } \\ & \left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0.4 | VDC |  |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | OHMS |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 15 | pf |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input to Case, Output to Case) |  | 1500 |  |  | VRMS |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | REF. |
| Output Current at Rating (Resistive) |  |  |  | 5 | AMPS | Fig. 1 |
| Load Voltage Rating |  | 3 |  | 250 | VDC |  |
| Voltage Drop at Max. Current |  |  | 1.8 | 2 | VDC |  |
| Turn-On Time Delay ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{on})}$ ) <br> @ 10V input, 1 amp/250V load |  |  | 10 | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ | Fig. 3 and 4 |
| Rise Time ( $\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ ) <br> @ 10V input, 1 amp/250V load |  |  | 5 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ |  |
| Turn-Off Time Delay ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{off})}$ ) <br> @ 10V input, 1 amp/250V load |  |  | 100 | 200 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ |  |
| Fall Time ( T f ) <br> @ 10V input, 1 amp/250V load |  |  | 25 | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ |  |
| Output Leakage Current <br> (@250V) | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{ADC}$ |  |
|  | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.2 | 1 | mADC |  |
| Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  |  |  | 2 | W/AMP |  |
| Power Switch Junction Temperature (TJ Max.) |  |  |  | 175 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to $\operatorname{Sink}\left(\theta_{\mathrm{Js}}\right)$ |  |  |  | 9.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{ }{ }^{\mathrm{C} /} \\ & \text { WATT } \end{aligned}$ | Fig. 1 |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient ( $\Theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ ) |  |  |  | 26.9 |  |  |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

## PART NUMBERING

| PART <br> NUMBERS | INPUT CONTROL <br> VOLTAGE RANGE | OUTPUT <br> VOLTAGE <br> RATING | OUTPUT (LOAD) <br> CURRENT RATING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $603-3$ | $4-10$ VDC |  |  |
| $603-4$ | $10-32$ VDC |  |  |



## RESPONSE CURVES



FIGURE 4

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



## WIRING DIAGRAM



Input and output polarity must be observed.* Inductive loads must be diode suppressed.

## NOTES:

1. Basic part number provides for screw terminals only (Figure 5). For PC board pins add suffix " $P$ " to part number (Figure 6). For quick disconnect terminals, add suffix " $a$ " (Figure 7)
2. Relays mounted with silicon grease on heat sink such as Astrodyne. Inc. Type 2518-0400-A00B-(for $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ )
3. Rise and fall times of input signal must be $\leqslant 10 \mu \mathrm{~S}$. or damage may result.


## * TELEDYNE RELAYS

HIGH CURRENT SOLID STATE DC RELAY TRANSFORMER ISOLATED 20 AMP

## FEATURES

- High and low level logic compatible input
- Transformer isolated for low off-state leakage
- Snap action prevents damage from slowly ramped inputs
- Multi-purpose terminals - screw and quick disconnects


## DESCRIPTION

The 613 Series high current DC solid state relays are designed for switching DC loads up to 20 amps at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and below, derating to 10 amps at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (when mounted on a $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ Watt heat sink or equivalent heat sinking panel or chassis). The internal circuit consists of a transformer isolated 643 Series Serendip ${ }^{\circledR}$ driving an output power transistor, thus providing 1500 VRMS of input/output isolation and low offstate leakage.

## PART NUMBERING

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \text { INPUT } & \begin{array}{c}\text { OUTPUT } \\ \text { CONTROL } \\ \text { VOLTAGE } \\ \text { RANGE }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { VOLTAGE } \\ \text { RATING }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { OUTPUT LOAD RATING } \\ \text { \& PART NUMBERING }\end{array}\right]$


PATENT \#3,691,426

## SERIES 613

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 -TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE


FIGURE 2 - LOAD CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

dIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## RESPONSE CURVES



FIGURE 3

WIRING DIAGRAM


Input and output polarity must be observed.
*Inductive loads must be diode suppressed.

## NOTES:

1. Relays mounted on heat sink such as Astrodyne, Inc. Type 2518-0500-A00B.
 SOLID STATE DC RELAY

## OPTICALLY ISOLATED

 3 AMP
## FEATURES

- Low profile package for PC Board mounting
- Logic compatible DC input ranges


## DESCRIPTION

This DC SSR is designed expressly for PC board applications where low profile height is required due to close board spacing. Optical coupling provides 1500 VRMS input/output isolation, and a choice of two DC input ranges offers compatibility with low and high level logic systems. Output rating is 3 A/50 VDC up to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature, derating to $2 \mathrm{~A} / 50 \mathrm{VDC}$ at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

PART NUMBERING

| INPUT CONTROL | PART | OUTPUT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTAGE RANGE | NUMBER | VOLTAGE RATING |
| $4-10 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $675-22$ | 55 VDC |
| $10-32 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $675-23$ |  |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Input Voltage Range | 675-22 | 4 |  | 10 | VDC | See Note 2 |
|  | 675-23 | 10 |  | 32 |  |  |
| Input Current | @ 5 $\mathrm{VIN}^{\text {a }}$ |  | 4 | 7 | mADC |  |
|  | @ 28VIN | $1500$ | 10 | 12 |  |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 15 | pf |  |
| Turn-On Voltage | 675-22 | 4 |  |  | VDC |  |
|  | 675-23 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-Off Voltage (Both Types) |  |  |  | 0.8 | VDC |  |
| OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Output Current Rating |  |  |  | 3 | AMPS DC | See Fig. 2 And Note 1 |
| Load Voltage Rating |  | 4 |  | 55 | VDC |  |
| Voltage Drop (at 2 Amps) |  |  |  | 2 | VDC |  |
| Off-State Leakage Current at 55VDC |  |  |  | 10 | mADC |  |
| Turn-On Time |  |  |  | 500 | $\mu$ SEC | See Note 3 |
| Turn-0ff Time |  |  |  | 2.5 | mSEC | See Note 3 |
| Power Dissipation |  |  |  | 1.5 | watts/amp |  |

PATENT \#3,691,426


FIGURE 1- TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE


FIGURE 2 - MAXIMUM LOAD CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



WIRING DIAGRAM


- Ambient Temperature Range $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating
$-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage
- Weight: 50 Grms
- Case Material: High temperature plastic (UL
recognized, 94V0), epoxy encapsulated.

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## NOTES:

1. Inductive loads must be diode suppressed
. Reverse polarity input protection is provided up to 10VDC max
2. Includes delay time.

## SECTION IV

## Solid State I/O Interface Modules




# SOLID STATE AC \& DC I/O CONVERTER MODULES OPTICALLY ISOLATED 

## FEATURES

- All solid state - optically isolated.
- AC output modules feature synchronous zero voltage switching, and built-in snubber network.
- Output modules have built-in transient voltage suppression.
- Logic terminals physically and electrically isolated from AC line terminals.
- LED status indicators for monitoring and troubleshooting.
- High noise immunity - can withstand severe industrial environments without misfiring.


## PART NUMBERING

| P/N | MODULE TYPE | INPUT vOLTAGE RANGE | OUTPUT MAX VOLTAGE RATINGS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 673-1 | AC | 95-132VAC | 18VDC |
| 673-11 | InPut | 187-250VAC |  |
| 673-6 | AC | 4-32VDC | 132VAC |
| 673-6H | OUTPUT |  | 250VAC |
| 673-21 | DCINPUT | 10-55VDC | 18VDC |
| 673-31 |  | 95-132VDC |  |
| 673-41 |  | 187-250VDC |  |
| 673-22 | DC | 4-10VDC | 55VDC |
| 673-23 | OUTPUT | 10-32VDC |  |

AC Modules are Color Coded Red
DC Modules are Color Coded Blue

## DESCRIPTION

The Teledyne 673 Series Solid State I/O Converter modules are designed expressly for application in programmable controllers, machine tool controls, computerized process controllers, etc. Solid state technology is combined with a unique packaging concept to provide reliable, noise-free I/0 interface switching circuits between the computer and the loads and sensing switches of the process being controlled.
Each module contains a LED indicator to facilitate fault location and quick surveillance of individual circuit status. Electrical isolation between logic and the power lines is accomplished by means of optical isolators. Noise suppression and signal conditioning circuits provide a high level of noise immunity against the harsh industrial environments in which devices must operate

Output modules are functionally equivalent to conventional fourterminal SSRs, with AC and DC load current ratings of 3-4 amps maximum (at room temperature). sufficient for most standard solenoids. motor starters, etc. AC output modules incorporate MOVS and DC modules include zeners across their output terminals for transient voltage protection.
Input modules provide the reverse switching function of output modules. They convert the high voltage $A C$ and $D C$ control signals coming from pressure. flow. limit switches. etc . to "clean" low level logic signals for computer input.
673 Series modules feature barriered power terminals (combination screw/quick disconnect) for service wiring hook-up. eliminating the need for external power line terminal strips. When panel mounted in rows, the barriered power terminals in effect become an internal terminal strip for service wiring and provide for maximum physical isolation of power lines from logic circuits. Custom 19" mounting panels which accept up to 16 1/0 modules are available.

Typical applications include: microprocessor control systems. programmable controllers. machine tool controls and process control systems


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Line Voltage at $47-70 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 673-1 | 95 | 120 | 132 | VAC(RMS) |  |
|  | 673-11 | 187 | 230 | 264 |  |  |
| Input Current | @120Vin |  | 6 | 7.5 | mA(RMS) |  |
|  | @230Vin |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 10 | pf |  |
| Input Current which will not cause relay to turn on |  |  |  | 1.0 | mA(RMS) | See Note 2 |
| Turn-Off Voltage | 673-1 |  |  | 10 | VAC(RMS) |  |
|  | 673-11 |  |  | 25 |  |  |
| Input Transient Voltage Immunity (Duration $\leqslant 1 \mathrm{mS}$ ) |  |  |  | $\pm 600$ | $V$ (PEAK) |  |
| OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Turn-0n Time ( 60 Hz ) | 673-1 | 5 |  | 21 | mSEC | See Note 3 |
|  | 673-11 | 3 |  | 30 |  |  |
| Turn-Off Time ( 60 Hz ) | 673-1 | 5 |  | 21 | mSEC | See Note 3 |
|  | 673-11 | 3 |  | 30 |  |  |
| Output Transistor Breakdown Voltage |  |  |  | 18 | VDC | See Note 6 |
| Output Current (1V(sat) ) |  |  |  | 16 | mA |  |
| Output Leakage at 12VDC (Input Off) |  |  |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | See Note 6 |
| Output Voltage Drop (at 8 mA Load) |  |  |  | 0.4 | VDC |  |
| Logic Supply Voltage |  | 4.5 |  | 6 | VDC | See Note 9 |
| Logic Supply Current (at 6VDC) |  |  |  | 17 | mA |  |

673-6 AND -6H AC OUTPUT MODULE (Zero Voltage Turn-On)


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MaX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Voltage Range 673 -6,-6H |  | 4 |  | 32 | VDC | See Note 4 |
| Input Current | @ 5VDC |  |  | 10 | mADC | See Fig. 1 |
|  | @32VDC |  |  | 18 |  |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  | 2500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Capactiance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 15 | pf |  |
| Turn-On Voltage | 673-6,-6H | 4 |  |  | VDC |  |
| Turn-Off Voltage (Both Types) |  |  |  | 1 | VDC |  |
| OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Load Current Rating |  | . 010 |  | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AMPS } \\ & \text { (RMS) } \end{aligned}$ | See Fig. 2 |
| Load Voltage Rating | 673-6 | 20 |  | 132 | VAC(RMS) |  |
|  | 673-6H | 20 |  | 250 |  |  |
| Frequency Range |  | 47 |  | 70 | Hz |  |
| Surge Current Rating (16mS) |  |  |  | 80 | AMPS | See Fig. 3 |
| Off State dv/dt |  | 100 | 200 |  | V/ $/$ SEC |  |
| Peak Transient Voltage | 673-6 | $\pm 500$ |  |  | V(PEAK) | See Note 8 |
|  | 673-6H | $\pm 650$ |  |  | (PEAK) | See Note |
| Voltage across Load at Turn-On |  |  | $\pm 12$ |  | V (PEAK) |  |
| Output Voltage Drop |  |  |  | 2 | VAC(RMS) |  |
| Off State Leakage Current ( 60 Hz ) | @115VAC |  |  | 8 | mA(RMS) |  |
|  | @230VAC |  |  | 13 |  |  |
| Turn-On Time at 60 Hz |  |  |  | 8.3 | mSEC |  |
| Turn-Off Time |  |  |  | 16 | mSEC |  |
| Power Dissipation @ 1 Max. |  |  |  | 1.5 | watts/amp |  |

## 673-21, $-31,-41$, and -51 DC INPUT MODULE



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)


## 673-22, -23 , and -42 DC OUTPUT MODULE



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Line Voltage |  | 673-22, -42 | 4 |  | 10 | VDC | See Note 4 |
|  |  | 673-23 | 10 |  | 32 |  |  |
| Input | @ 5VDC | 673-22 |  | 15 | 16 | mADC | See Fig. 1 |
|  | @ 5VDC | 673-42 |  | 18 | 22 |  |  |
| Current | @28VDC | 673-23 |  | 21 | 22.5 |  |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) |  |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  |  | 10 | pf |  |
| Turn-On Voltage |  | 673-22, -42 | 4 |  |  | VDC |  |
|  |  | 673-23 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Turn-Off Voltage |  | 673-22, -23 |  |  | 1 | VDC |  |
|  |  | 673-42 |  |  | 0.5 |  |  |
| OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Load Current Rating |  | 673-22,-23 |  |  | 4 | AMPS DC | See Fig. 2 and Note 1 |
|  |  | 673-42 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| Load Voltage Rating |  | 673-22,-23 | 4 |  | 55 | VDC |  |
|  |  | 673-42 | 4 |  | 250 |  |  |
| Voltage Drop <br> (at Max. Load Current) |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | VDC |  |
| Off State Leakage Current |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| at 250 VDC |  | 673-22, -23 |  |  | 10 | mADC |  |
|  |  | 673-42 |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |
| Turn-On Time |  | 673-22, -23 |  |  | 500 | $\mu$ SEC | See Note 5 |
|  |  | 673-42 |  |  | 10 | $\mu$ SEC |  |
| Turn-Off Time |  | 673-22, -23 |  |  | 2.5 | mSEC | See Note 5 |
|  |  | 673-42 |  |  | 400 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ |  |
| Power Dissipation |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | watts/amp |  |

## NOTES:

1. Zener diode is built-in to clip transient voltages in excess of maximum ratings
2. Relates to allowable open circuit leakage current in limit switches, drivers, etc
3. The logic output transistor will not bounce during input turn-on or turn-off and during steady state conditions (on or off) will maintain a constant logic state.
4. Reverse polarity input protection is provided up to 10VDC max
5. Includes delay time.
6. Open collector output.
7. No minimum power factor for inductive loads as long as surge rating is not exceeded. The dv/dt rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms.
8. Internal MOV. clips transient voltages at 400 volts for $673-4,-6$ and 600 volts for $673-6 \mathrm{H}$
9. For $673-1,-11,-21,-31$ and -41 with VCC supplied from 1 2VDC source, use circuit below:
10. Inner scale applies to resistive current $673-22,-23,-42$. Outer scale applies to constant current 673-6 \& 674.

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE


SURGE CURRENT DURATION (MSEC) NON REPETITIVE
FIGURE 3 - PEAK SURGE CURRENT VS. DURATION ( $673-4,-4 \mathrm{H}, 673-5,-5 \mathrm{H}$ )


FIGURE 2 - MAXIMUM LOAD CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

- Ambient Temperature Range:
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating
$-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage

Note: Temperature derating curves (Fig. 2) are based on 16 modules mounted on a panel at full load. Ambient temperature is measured $1^{\prime \prime}$ in front of screw terminals in still air.

## OUTLINE SPECIFICATIONS



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS:
WEIGHT: 6 oz. max.
CASE MATERIAL: Glass-filled polycarbonate (rated self-extinguishing)
POWER LINE TERMINALS: \#6 screws with non-rotating captive washers
capable of accepting two \#14 AWG wires. Quick disconnects $.205 \times .032$
LOGIC TERMINALS: .031'' Dia. pins

16 Modules may be mounted on Teledyne 671P-2 or 671P-4 Series panels by means of adapter kit P/N 9-369 (see Series 671P mounting panel data for further information).

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS) tOLERANCES

$$
x X \pm .01 \text { (.25); } . x x X \pm .005 \text { (.13) }
$$



## SERIES

673 P


Custom designed mounting tracks for Teledyne 673 Series Solid State I/O Converter modules are available to accept 8 or 16 modules. Tracks provide snap-in feature for modules, eliminating need for mounting screws. Tracks contain integral interconnect wiring to a variety of connectors for interface with logic circuitry. Tracks are also available affixed to panels for mounting in standard $19^{\prime \prime}$ racks in single or double row versions, accommodating up to 32 modules.

## PART NUMBERING

## 8 MODULE TRACK

673P-1E7 8 module track with edge board contacts (Note 4 )
673P-1M7 8 module track with flat ribbon cable connector (Note 4)
673P-1E8 8 module track on 3.5 in . panel with edge board contacts (Note 4)
673P-1M8 8 module track on 3.5 in. panel with flat ribbon cable connector (Note 4)

## 16 MODULE TRACK

673P-1E0 16 module track with edge board contacts
$673 \mathrm{P}-1 \mathrm{M} 016$ module track with flat ribbon cable connector
673P-1D0 16 module track with ' $D$ ' ' style connector
673P-1E1 16 module track on 3.5 in. panel with edge board contacts
673P-1M1 16 module track on 3.5 in. panel with flat ribbon cable connector
673P-1D1 16 module track on 3.5 in. panel with " $D$ '" style connector

## 32 MODULE TRACK

673P-1E2 Dual 16 module tracks on 5.25 in. panel with edge board contacts
673P-1M2 Dual 16 module tracks on 5.25 in. panel with two edge board connectors
673P-1D2 Dual 16 module tracks on 5.25 in. panel with two " $D$ " style connectors



673P-1E1


673P-1E2


673P-1D2
(See Note 6)

## NOTES:

1. 16 equally spaced sockets, molded plastic material with AMP \#380598-2 circuit board receptacles or equivalent (Pins $5 \& 6$ not used).
2. These numbers do not appear on the track, but are shown for pin identification.
3. Cover and back plate are black anodized aluminum. Springs, steel, black oxide finish.
4. Contact factory for mechanical specifications and wiring diagram.
5. Pins $1 \& 10$ on side shown.
6. " $D$ " connector mounted on rear of track or panel - contact factory for mechanical specifications.

## SECTION V

## Military Solid State Relays




## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

## MILITARY SOLID STATE AC/DC RELAY

$\pm 50 \mathrm{~mA}$

## FEATURES

- Low on-resistance (2 ohms typical)
- Switches AC or DC up to 40V
- High switching speed
- TO-5 Package - hermetically sealed
- Qualified to MIL-R-28750/5


## DESCRIPTION

This all solid state TO-5 relay features AC/DC switching capability up to 40 V and low on resistance (2 ohms typical) which is stable with time and temperature. Thus, it serves as an ideal solid state alternative to electromechanical relays in low level switching applications. Transformer coupling provides 1,000 VAC (P-P) isolation and low off-state leakage. Internal construction employs hybrid microcircuit techniques. The M640-1 is most frequently used as a data coupler, isolated line driver, current loop switch, and for general purpose analog and transducer signal switching in military/aerospace applications.

## PART NUMBERING

| Teledyne P/N | Military P/N | Output Voltage <br> Rating (VDC) | Output Current <br> Rating @ 7V DC <br> Input (mA) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M640-1W | M28750/5-001 | $\pm 40$ | $\pm 50$ |


| ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Temperature (Ambient, <br> Operating \& Storage)  <br> Vibration $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Shock $20 \mathrm{~g}, 10$ to 2000 Hz <br> Acceleration $50 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{mSec}$. l |  |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ TO $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Control Voltage Range | 4 |  | 7 | VDC | Note 2 |
| Input Current at 5V Control Voltage |  | 13 | 22 | mA DC | See Fig. 1 |
| Rated Turn On Voltage | 5 |  |  | VDC |  |
| Rated Turn Off Voltage |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output) | 1000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAC(PP) } \\ & 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Insulation Resistance (Input to Output) | $10^{9}$ |  |  | Ohms | @500VDC |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  | 10 | pf |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Output Current ( 7 Volt Input) $\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 0 |  | $\pm 50$ | mA Peak | See Fig. 2 And Note 1 |
| Output Current (5 Volt Input) $\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 0 |  | $\pm 25$ | mA Peak | See Fig. 2 And Note 1 |
| Output Voltage | 0 |  | $\pm 40$ | $V$ Peak | AC or DC |
| Output Voltage Drop |  |  | 0.5 | VDC |  |
| Offset Voltage |  |  | 10 | mV | See Fig.3,5 |
| ''On' Resistance (@25%) |  | 2.0 | 5.0 | Ohms | See Fig. 4 |
| Off State Leakage Current @40V |  |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| Turn On Time (Tdelay + Trise) |  |  | 10 | $\mu$ SEC |  |
| Turn Off Time (Tdelay + Tfall) |  |  | 15 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ | See Fig. 6 |
| Capacitance Across Output |  | 7 | 10 | pf |  |
| Insulation Resistance (Input to Output, Output to Case) | $10^{9}$ |  |  | Ohms | @500VDC |
| Dielectric Strength (Case to Output) | 1000 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(PP) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Overload (1\% Duty Cycle) |  |  | . 01 | jOULES | See Fig. 8 |
| Power Dissipation |  |  | 140 | mW |  |

[^6]CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



- Weight: 5 grams (typical)
- Enclosure: T0-5 (4 pin)
dIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)
- Seal: Hermetic


## WIRING DIAGRAM



SCHEMATIC (BOTTOM VIEW)

## NOTES:

1. For any control voltage, the maximum steady state load current value shown in Figure 2 must not be exceeded. Attempting to draw steady state currents in excess of these curves can cause permanent damage. (See Fig. 8). 2. Reversing polarity of input may cause permanent damage.


# NT TELEDYNE RELAYS 

# MILITARY SOLID STATE DC RELAYS 100 mA and 250 mA 



## FEATURES

- High switching speed
- Exceeds current and voltage ratings of opto-isolators
- TO-5 package - hermetically sealed
- Qualified to MIL-R-28750/6 and 7


## DESCRIPTION

These all solid state DC relays employ transformer coupling for high isolation and low off-state leakage. The output current and voltage ratings greatly exceed the capabilities of opto-isolators, with an equivalent current transfer ratio as high as $2000 \%$. Thus, they serve as ideal solid state alternatives for opto-isolators and electromechanical relays in applications such as isolated line drivers, lamp drivers, current loop switches, and general purpose DC switching where "relay" isolation is required. Internal construction employs hybrid microcircuit techniques.

## PART NUMBERING

| Teledyne P/N | Military P/N | Output Voltage <br> Rating (VDC) | Output Current <br> Rating @ 7VDC <br> Input (mA) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M643-1W | M28750/6-001 | 40 | 250 |
| M643-2W | M28750/7-001 | 250 | 100 |


| ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Temperature (Ambient, <br> Operating \& Storage) | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | $20 \mathrm{~g}, 10$ to 2000 Hz |
| Shock | $50 \mathrm{G}, 11 \mathrm{mSec}$. |
| Acceleration | 100 g |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ TO $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT(CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Control Voltage Range |  | 4 |  | 7 | VDC | $\begin{gathered} \text { See Fig. } 2 \\ \text { and } 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Input Current at 5V Control Voltage |  |  | 13 | 22 | mA DC | See Fig. 1 |
| Rated Turn On Voltage |  | 5 |  |  | VDC |  |
| Rated Turn Off Voltage |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input to Case) |  | 1000 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(PP) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Insulation Resistance (Input to Output, Input to Case) |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  |  | Ohms | @500VDC |
| Capacitance (Input to Output, Input to Case) |  |  |  | 10 | pf |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Output Current 7 Volts Input |  |  |  |  |  | See Fig. 2,3 And Note 2 |
| $\frac{-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}{-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}$ | M643-1W | 0 |  | 250 | mA |  |
|  | M643-2W | 0 |  | 100 | mA |  |
| Output Current (5 Volt Input) $\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | M643-1W | 0 |  | 125 | mA | See Fig. 2,3 <br> And Note 2 |
|  | M643-2W | 0 |  | 50 | mA |  |
| Output Voltage | M643-1W | 0 |  | 50 | VDC |  |
|  | M643-2W | 0 |  | 250 | VDC |  |
| Output Voltage Drop |  |  |  | 0.5 | VDC |  |
| Off State Leakage at Max Load Voltage | $\mathrm{V}=40 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| Voltage M643-2W | $V=250 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 200 |  |  |
| Turn On Time (To + TR | R) -1 |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ |  |
|  | -2 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Turn Off Time ( $\mathrm{To}+\mathrm{TF}$ | F) -1 |  |  | 15 |  | See Fig. 6 |
|  | -2 |  |  | 75 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ | See Fig. 7 |
| Capacitance Across Output | M643-1W |  | 10 | 15 | pf |  |
|  | M643-2W |  | 30 | 40 |  |  |
| Insulation Resistance (Input to Output, Output to Case) |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  |  | Ohms | @ 500VDC |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Output to Case) |  | 1000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAC(PP) } \\ & 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Maximum Surge Through Output $5 \mathrm{mS}, 1 \%$ Duty Cycle |  |  |  | 150 | \% of Current Rating | See Fig. 5 |
| Power Dissipation | M643-1W |  |  | 260 | mW |  |
|  | M643-2W |  |  | 160 |  |  |

## SERIES M643

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES




FIGURE 2 - M643-1W OUTPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT CONTROL VOLTAGE AND AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



FIGURE 3 - M643-2W OUTPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT CONTROL VOLTAGE AND AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 6 - TURN-OFF TIME VS. LOAD RESISTANCE (TYPICAL)

FIGURE 4 - CONTACT NOISE VS. FREQUENCY 100 HZ BANDWIDTH (TYPICAL)

DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

- Weight: 5 grams (typical)
- Enclosure: TO-5 (4 pin).
- Seal: Hermetic.


## WIRING DIAGRAM



SCHEMATIC (BOTTOM VIEW)

## NOTES:

1. Reversing polarity of input or output may cause permanent damage.
2. For any control voltage, the maximum load current value shown in Figure 2 and 3 must not be exceeded. Attempting to draw currents in excess of these curves can cause permanent damage.


## MODEL

MILITARY SOLID STATE AC RELAY OPTICALLY ISOLATED 1 AMP (2 AMPS with Heat Sink)

## FEATURES

- Low profile metal DIP package
- Zero voltage turn-on
- Low minimum output current
- Logic compatible input
- Meets MIL-R-28750/9 \& MIL-STD-704B


## DESCRIPTION

Optically isolated, with 1500 VRMS input/output isolation, this state of the art military solid state relay features a load rating of 1 amp at 250 VRMS over a frequency range of 45 to 440 Hz . Synchronous "zero voltage" turn-on assures low EMI, which is critical for most military applications. The output circuit utilizes inverse parallel SCRs, which provide reliable switching of both resistive and reactive loads with power factors as low as .2, and also 10 amp surge capability for high inrush loads.

The 682-1 meets the requirements of MIL-R-28750/9, and is designed to withstand severe environmental conditions encountered in military/aerospace applications. Advanced circuit design together with conservative component derating assure reliable operation over a wide operating temperature range.

| ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Temperature (Ambient, <br> Operating \& Storage) | -55 to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | $50 \mathrm{~g}, 10-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Shock | $50 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{mSec}$ |
| Acceleration | 100 g |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> $\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{TO}+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | MAX. |
| Control Voltage Range (Note 1) |  |  | 3 |  | 16 | VDC |
| Input Current at: (See Figure 1) |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \mathrm{VDC} \\ 16 \mathrm{VDC} \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | mA DC |
| Turn-On Voltage |  |  | 3 |  |  | VDC |
| Turn-Off Voltage |  |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |
| Isolation @ 500 VDC (Input to Case, Input to Output, Output to Case) |  |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  |  | 10 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength |  | utput | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | ut to Case | 1250 |  |  |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN . | TYP. | MAX | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Note 6 \& Figure 4 for Temperature Derating) |  |  | . 020 |  | 1.0 | AMPS (RMS) |
| Load Voltage Rating |  |  | 20 |  | 250 | VAC(RMS) |
| Frequency Range |  |  | 45 |  | 440 | Hz |
| Surge Current @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(16 \mathrm{~ms})$ (See Figure 3) |  |  |  |  | 10 | AMPS PEAK |
| Over Voltage Rating, Transient ( $\mathrm{T} \leqslant 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) (See Note 3) |  |  |  |  | $\pm 460$ | $V$ PEAK |
| Output Voltage Drop @ 1 Amp (See Figure 2) |  |  |  |  | 1.4 | VAC(RMS |
| Turn-On Time |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ | CYCLE |
| Turn-Off Time |  |  |  |  | 1.0 | CYCLE |
| Off-State Leakage Current ( 250 VAC, 400 Hz ) |  |  |  |  | 3 | mA |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Voltage Turn-On Point } \\ & V_{\text {in }}=3 \mathrm{VDC}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}}=220 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L} .}=500 \Omega \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\pm 10$ | $V$ PEAK |
| Off-State dv/dt (With Snubber See Note 4) |  |  | 200 |  |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Commutating dv/dt |  |  | 5 |  |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Load Power Factor <br> (With Snubber - See Note 4) |  |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |
| Fusing $1^{12} \mathbf{~ ( 1 0 m S )}$ |  |  |  |  | 1 | $A^{2}$ SEC |
| Power Dissipation Factor @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  | 1.4 | WATTS/ AMP |
| Output Switch Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ Max.) |  |  |  |  | 130 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thermal Resistance Junction } \\ & \text { to Ambient }\left(\Theta_{J A}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 75 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case ( $\Theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ ) |  |  |  |  | 10 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE



FIGURE 2-LOAD CURRENT VS. TYPICAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE DROP


FIGURE 4 - MAX. LOAD CURRENT VS. TEMPERATURE (SEE NOTE 2)

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

- Enclosure: 4 Pin DIP, Hermetically Sealed
- Leak Rate $1 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{CC} /$ SEC. Max.
- Material: Header/Pins - Kovar, Gold Plated Can-Grade A Nickel


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## NOTES:

1. Reversing polarity of input may cause permanent damage
2. Case temperature is measured at point specified.
3. Designed to operate within limits of MIL-STD-704B-400 HZ aircraft power.

4. Output may lose blocking capability during and after surge unit $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ falls below maximum
5. Absolute maximum current rating is 2 AMPS. (Power dissipation factor at 2 AMPS is 1.7 Watts/AMP)

## WIRING DIAGRAM

TYPICAL INTERFACE TO 5 VOLT LOGIC (WITH SUGGESTED dv/dt SUPPRESSION - SEE NOTE 4)


RELAY BOTTOM VIEW


## FEATURES

- 1500 VRMS optical isolation
- Logic compatible input
- High speed switching response
- Low profile metal DIP - hermetically sealed
- Meets MIL-R-28750/8


## DESCRIPTION

The $683-1$ is designed to replace electromechanical relays in military applications where all solid state circuitry is required. Utilizing hybrid thick film microcircuitry, this relay features a constant current input IC to limit input power dissipation over a control voltage range of 3 to 16 VDC. Dual photo-voltaic optocouplers provide 500 VRMS isolation, high output current rating, and low off state leakage. Snap action switching precludes damage from slowly ramped inputs. Typical applications are isolated line drivers, data couplers, lamp drivers, and power transistor drivers.

| ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Temperature (Ambient, <br> Operating \& Storage) | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | $50 \mathrm{~g}, 10-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Shock | $50 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{mSEC}$ |
| Acceleration | 100 g |


| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS <br> $\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Control Voltage Range |  | 3 |  | 16 | VDC |
| Input Current at: <br> (Current Limited, See Fig. 1) | 5 VDC |  | 10 | 15 | mA DC |
|  | 16 VDC |  | 15 | 20 |  |
| Turn-On Voltage |  | 3 |  |  | VDC |
| Turn-Off Voltage |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |
| Isolation @ 500 VDC, Input To Case Input To Output, Output To Case |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance, (Input To Output) |  |  |  | 5 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength, Input To Case Input To Output, Output To Case |  | 500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC RMS } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX | UNITS |
| Maximum Allowable Output Current (See Fig. 3 \& 4) |  | 0 |  | 600 | mA |
| Output Voltage |  | 2 |  | 50 | VDC |
| Output Voltage Drop (See Fig. 2) |  |  | 1.25 | 1.4 | VDC |
| Turn-On Time$\left(V_{L}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=250 \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{1 N}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ |  |  | 15 | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ |
| Turn-Off Time$\left(V_{L}=25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{L}=25 \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{1 N}=5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ |  |  | 20 | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ |
| Off-State Leakage At : | 25 VDC |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | 50 VDC |  |  | 60 |  |
| Capacitance Across Contacts |  |  | 50 | 75 | pf |
| Output Switch Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ Max.) |  |  |  | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction To Ambient ( $\Theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ ) |  |  |  | 115 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Thermal Reistance Junction To Case ( $\Theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ ) |  |  |  | 35 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE



FIGURE 2 - LOAD CURRENT VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE DROP


FIGURE 4 - MAX. LOAD CURRENT VS. CASE TEMPERATURE (SEE NOTE 3)

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS


- Enclosure: 4 Pin DIP, Hermetically Sealed
- Leak Rate: $1 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{CC} /$ SEC. Max.
- Material: Header/Pins - Kovar, Gold Plated Can-Grade A Nickel


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

TYPICAL INTERFACE TO 5 VOLT LOGIC


RELAY BOTTOM VIEW

## NOTES:

1. Reversing polarity of input or output may cause permanent damage.
2. Inductive loads must be diode suppressed.
3. Case temperature is measured at point specified.


## * TELEDYNE RELAYS

MODEL AC RELAY OPTICALLY ISOLATED 10 AMP

## FEATURES

- Optical Isolation between control and load circuits
- Logic compatible input
- Zero voltage turn-on for reduced EMI
- High transient immunity
- Designed to meet MIL-R-28750


## DESCRIPTION

The 602-1 contains a hermetically sealed isolator which utilizes thick film hybrid microcircuit construction. Optically isolated, with synchronous "Zero Voltage" turn-on, this state of the art isolator provides the drive current for a hermetically sealed 10 amp output triac. Both components are potted in thermally conductive epoxy. A snubber circuit is included to provide reliable switching of both resistive and reactive loads with power factors as low as .2.
The 602-1 is designed to meet the requirements of MIL-R-28750, and can withstand severe environmental conditions encountered in military/aerospace applications.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Ambient Temperature | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating <br> $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Shock | 100 g for 11 mS. |
| Vibration | $30 \mathrm{~g}, 78-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> (0.1 Double Amplitude $10-78 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| Acceleration | 100 g |
| Altitude | Sea Level to $100,000 \mathrm{ft}$. |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range (Note 1) ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 3 |  | 16 | VDC |
| Input Current at: (See Fig. 1) | 5 VDC |  | 10 | 15 | mA DC |
|  | 16 VDC |  | 12 | 18 |  |
| Turn-On Voltage ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 3 |  |  | VDC |
| Turn-Off Voltage ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |
| Isolation @ 500 VDC (Input to Case, Input to Output, Output to Case) |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 10 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Case, Input to Output, Output to Case) |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAC RMS } \\ & 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Note 4 for Temperature Derating) |  | . 15 |  | 10 | A |
| Load Voltage Rating |  | 30 |  | 220 | VAC |
| Frequency Range |  | 45 |  | 440 | Hz |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Surge Current @ } 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { (16ms) } \\ & \text { (See Fig. 3) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 100 | A PEAK |
| Over Voltage Rating, Transient ( $\mathrm{T} \leqslant 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) (See Note 3) |  |  |  | $\pm 460$ | $V$ PEAK |
| Output Voltage Drop @ 10 Amp (See Fig. 2) |  |  |  | 1.5 | VDC |
| Turn-On Time |  |  |  | 1/2 | CYCLE |
| Turn-0ff Time |  |  |  | 1 | CYCLE |
| Off State Leakage Current ( 220 VAC, 400 Hz ) @ $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 8 | mA |
| Zero Voltage Turn-On Point$\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  | $\pm 10$ | V PEAK |
| Off State dv/dt ( See Note 4) |  | 200 |  |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Commutating dv/dt @ $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 3 |  |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Load Power Factor (See Note 4) |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |
| Fusing $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~T}$ (1ms) |  |  |  | 150 | $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ SEC |
| Power Dissipation Factor @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 1.25 | WATTS/ AMP |
| Output Switch Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ Max.) |  |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient ( $\Theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ ) |  |  |  | 11.5 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to H.S. ( $\theta_{\mathrm{Js}}$ ) (Includes $\theta_{\mathrm{cs}}$ ) |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE


FIGURE 3 - PEAK SURGE CURRENT VS SURGE CURRENT DURATION (SEE NOTE 5)


FIGURE 2 - LOAD CURRENT VS. TYPICAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE DROP


FIGURE 4 - THERMAL DERATING CURVES

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Weight: 3 0z. max.
- Case Material: Self extinguishing plastic, epoxy filled
- Base Plate Material: Aluminum

(DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

WIRING DIAGRAM


## NOTES:

## 1. Reversing polarity of input may cause permanent damage

2. Case temperature $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. @ 10A, measured at point specified
3. Designed to operate within limits of MIL-STD-704B 400 Hz aircraft power
4. Built-in snubber $(R=100 \Omega, C=0.01$ MFD $)$.
5. Output may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below maximum.


## N TELEDYNE RELAYS

# MILITARY SOLID STATE AC RELAY OPTICALLY ISOLATED 25 AMP 

## FEATURES

- Optical Isolation between control and load circuits
- Logic compatible input current levels
- Zero voltage turn on for reduced EMI
- High transient immunity
- Meets MIL-R-28750/10 and MIL-STD-704B


## DESCRIPTION

The 652 Series is a military style AC power SSR packaged in a thermally efficient hermetically sealed aluminum case. Circuit components are exclusively military grade (hermetically sealed) with the circuit board assemblies encapsulated to assure resistance to military shock and vibration levels.
Output switching is accmplished by means of back-to-back SCRs which, together with advanced drive circuit techniques, provide reliable operation over a line frequency range of $45-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Input drive circuitry is logic compatible, thereby precluding the need for additional relay driver stages. Synchronous "zero voltage" turn on and zero current turn off result in significantly lower EMI levels compared with mechanical relays and contactors, thus making the 652 an ideal alternative for $A C$ power switching in aerospace applications.

## PART NUMBERING

| INPUT <br> CONTROL <br> VOLTAGE <br> RANGE | OUTPUT VOLTAGE <br> RATING (VAC) |  |  <br> PART NUMBERING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Continuous <br> (RMS) | Transient <br> (PEAK) | 25 AMP |
| $3.8-9$ VDC | 250 | 460 | $652-1$ |
| $9-32 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | $652-2$ |

## ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Ambient Temperature | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating <br> \& Storage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Shock | 100 g for 11 mS |
| Vibration | $\left.\begin{array}{c}30 \mathrm{~g}, 78-2000 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 0.1 \mathrm{NN.DA} 10-78 \mathrm{~Hz}\right)$ |
| Acceleration | 100 g |
| Attitude | Sea Level to $100,000 \mathrm{ft}$. |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range$\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | -1 | 3.8 |  | 9 | VDC |
|  | -2 | 9 |  | 32 |  |
| Input Current at: 5 V <br> $\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ 28 V | -1 |  |  | 16 | mA |
|  | -2 |  |  | 20 | mA |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-On Voltage } \\ & \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ | -1 | 3.8 |  |  | VDC |
|  | -2 | 9 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-Off Voltage } \\ & \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0.8 | VDC |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input \& Output to Case) |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | OHMS |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  | 15. | 20 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input \& Output to Case) |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC (RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |
| Transient Input Voltage which will not damage Relay ( $\mathrm{T} \leqslant 10 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ ) (Note 4) |  |  |  | $\pm 600$ | $V$ PEAK |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX | UNITS |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Output Current Rating } \\ & \text { (See Figure 2, } 4 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  | . 100 |  | 25 | AMPS (RMS) |
| Load Voltage Rating$\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | 25 |  | 250 | VAC (RMS) |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Frequency Range (Note 4) } \\ \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | 45 |  | 440 | Hz |
| Surge Current Rating ( 16 ms ) (See Figure 3) |  |  |  | 1000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% OF } \\ \text { RATING } \end{gathered}$ |
| Over Voltage Rating Transient ( $\mathrm{T} \leqslant 20 \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{S}}$ ) (Note 4) |  |  |  | $\pm 460$ | $V$ (PEAK) |
| Output Voltage Drop @ 25A |  |  |  | 1.8 | VAC |
| Turn-On Time ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  | 1/2 | CYCLE |
| Turn-0ff Time ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  | 10 | mS |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Off-State Leakage at } 208 \text { VAC, } 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 15 | mA (RMS) |
| Zero Voltage Turn-On Point |  |  | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 30$ | $V$ (PEAK) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Off-State dv/dt } \\ & \text { (See Note 1) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 200 | 400 |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{SEC}$ |
| Fusing $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~T}\left(1 \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{S}}\right)$ |  |  |  | 300 | $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ SEC |
| Power Dissipation Factor (D) |  |  |  | 1.25 | WATTS/ AMP |
| Power Switch Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ Max.) |  |  |  | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to HS $\left(\Theta_{\mathrm{JS}}\right)$ (Includes $\left.\Theta_{\mathrm{cs}}\right)($ See $\operatorname{Note}$ 2) |  |  |  | 1.2 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ WATT |
| Thermal Resistance Junction toAmbient ( $\Theta_{J A}$ ) (No Heat Sink) |  |  |  | 6.8 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ WATT |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - TYPICAL INPUT CURRENT VS. CONTROL VOLTAGE
 FIGURE 3-PEAK SURGE CURRENT VS. SURGE CURRENT DURATION (SEE NOTE 3)


FIGURE 2-MAX. ALLOWABLE CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 4 - MAX. ALLOWABLE CURRENT VS. CASE
TEMPERATURE (SEE NOTE 2)

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

-Weight: 6 0z. max.

- Case Material: Aluminum, Tin Plated


DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

WIRING DIAGRAM


NOTES:

1. Output transient (dv/dt) protection is provided in all models, and they are designed to switch resistive or inductive loads to 0.2 power factor. The $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ rating is based on a source impedance of 50 ohms .
2. Case temperature measurement point is center of mounting surface.
3. Output may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below maximum
4. Designed to operate within all categories of MIL-STD-704B Aircraft Power Limits.


NTELEDYNE RELAYS

## MILITARY SOLID STATE DC RELAY

20 AMP

## FEATURES

- Optical Isolation between control and load circuits
- Logic compatible input current level
- Snap action switching
- Meets MIL-R-28750


## DESCRIPTION

The 653 is a military style DC power SSR packaged in a thermally efficient hermetically sealed aluminum case. Circuit components are exclusively military grade (hermetically sealed) with the circuit board assembly encapsulated to assure resistance to military shock and vibration levels.
Output switching is accomplished by means of a Darlington Power Transistor which, together with advanced drive circuit techniques, provide reliable operation over the full output range. Input drive circuitry is logic compatible, thereby eliminating the need for additional relay driver stages. Snap action switching precludes damage from slowly ramped inputs.

## PART NUMBERING

| INPUT CONTROL <br> VOLTAGE RANGE | OUTPUT VOLTAGE <br> RATING (VDC) | OUTPUT CURRENT RATING <br> \& PART NUMBERING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 ~ A M P ~}$ |
| $3-16 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 50 | $653-1$ |

## ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Ambient Temperature | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating and Storage |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shock | 50 g for 11 mSEC. |
| Vibration | 50 g Level 10 to 2000 Hz |
| Accelration | 100 g |
| Altitude | Sea Level to $100,000 \mathrm{ft}$. |

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range $\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | 3 |  | 16 | VDC |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input Current at: } \\ & \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 5 VDC |  | 10 | 15 | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { See } \\ & \text { Fig. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 16 VDC |  | 15 | 20 | mA |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-On Voltage } \\ & \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 |  |  | VDC |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turn-Off Voltage } \\ & \left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |  |
| Isolation (Input to Output, Input \& Output to Case) |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | Ohms |  |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  | 10 | pf |  |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Output, Input \& Output to Case) |  | 500 |  |  | VAC (RMS) |  |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS | NOTES |
| Output Current Rating Resistive (See Figures 3 and 4) |  | . 100 |  | 20 | Amps |  |
| Load Voltage Rating$\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to }+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  | 5 |  | 50 | VDC |  |
| Surge Current Rating @ $\mathbf{2 5}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for .1 sec . (See Figure 5) |  |  |  | 40 | Amps |  |
| Output Voltage Drop @ 20 Amps (See Figure 2) |  |  |  | 2.5 | VDC |  |
| Turn-On Time ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  | 60 | $\mu \mathrm{SEC}$ | See |
| Turn-0ff Time ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  | 175 | $\mu$ SEC |  |
| Off-State Leakage @ 50 VDC |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | . 3 | mA |  |
|  |  | $115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 15 |  |  |
| Power Switch Junction Temperature (TJ Max.) |  |  |  | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to HS ( $\Theta$ ss) (Includes $\Theta c s$ ) (See Note 2) |  |  |  | 1.2 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ <br> Watt |  |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient ( $\Theta$ JA) (No Heat Sink) |  |  |  | 6.1 | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \\ & \text { Watt } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE (TYPICAL) LOAD CURRENT (A)


FIGURE 2 - LOAD CURRENT VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE DROP


AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 4 - MAX. LOAD CURRENT VS. CASE TEMPERATURE


FIGURE 5 - MAX. SURGE CURRENT @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



- Weight: 6 0z. max
- Case Material: Aluminum, Tin Plated


WIRING DIAGRAM


## NOTES:

1. Reversing polarity of input or output may cause permanent damage.
2. Case temperature measurement is center of mounting surface
3. Case temperature measurement is center
4. Measured at $\mathrm{VL}=500 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{RL}=10 \Omega$.
5. All units incorporate drop action.


# * TELEDYNE RELAYS 

AC HERMETIC 3-PHASE MILITARY SOLID STATE RELAYS OPTICALLY ISOLATED

## FEATURES

- Optical isolation between control and load circuits
- Zero voltage turn-on for reduced EMI
- Low minimum output current
- High transient immunity
- Meets MIL-R-28750 \& MIL-STD-704B


## DESCRIPTION

Utilizing three thick film hybrid microcircuits, the Series 661 is packaged in a hermetically sealed military style enclosure. Optically isolated, with 1500 VRMS input/output isolation, this state-of-the-art military solid state relay features a load rating of 2 amp at 250 VRMS over a frequency range of 45 to 440 Hz . Synchronous "zero voltage" turn-on assures low EMI, which is critical for most military applications. The output circuits utilize inverse parallel SRCs, which provide reliable switching of both resistive and reactive loads with power factors as low as .2, and also 10 amp surge capability for high inrush loads.
The 661 meets the requirements of MIL-R-18750, and is designed to withstand severe environmental conditions encountered in military/aerospace applications.
Advanced circuit design together with conservative component derating and state-of-the-art packaging, processing, and sealing techniques allow reliable operation over a wide operating temperature range.

ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Temperature (Ambient, <br> Operating and Storage) | $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vibration | $50 \mathrm{~g}, 10-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Shock | $50 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{mSEC}$ |
| Acceleration | 100 g |
| Leak Rate | $1 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{CC} /$ SEC MAX. |

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

$\left(-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ TO $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

| INPUT (CONTROL) SPECIFICATIONS |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Voltage Range (Note 1) |  | -10 | 3 |  | 16 | VDC |
|  |  | -11 | 14 |  | 32 |  |
| Input Current at: (See Figure 1) | $\begin{array}{lr} -10 & 5 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & 16 \mathrm{VDC} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | mA DC |
|  | -11 | 32 VDC |  | 29 | 35 |  |
| Turn-On Voltage | -10 |  | 3 |  |  | VDC |
|  | -11 |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| Turn-Off Voltage Both |  |  |  |  | 1.0 | VDC |
| Isolation @ 500 VDC (Input to Case, Input to Output, Output to Case) |  |  | $10^{9}$ |  |  | Ohms |
| Capacitance (Input to Output) |  |  |  |  | 30 | pf |
| Dielectric Strength (Input to Case, Input to Output, Output to Case) |  |  | 1500 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC(RMS) } \\ 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |
| OUTPUT (LOAD) SPECIFICATIONS PER PHASE MIN. |  |  |  | TYP. | MAX. | UNITS |
| Output Current Rating (See Figure 3 and 4 for Temperature Derating) |  |  | . 020 |  | 2.0 | Amp |
| Load Voltage Rating (47-440 Hz) |  |  | 20 |  | 250 | VAC |
| Frequency Range |  |  | 45 |  | 440 | Hz |
| Surge Current @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(16 \mathrm{mS})$ (See Figure 3) Note 5 |  |  |  |  | 10 | AMPS PEAK |
| Overvoltate Rating, Transient ( $\mathrm{T} \leqslant 20 \mathrm{mS}$ ) (See Note 3) |  |  |  |  | $\pm 460$ | V PEAK |
| Output Voltage Drop @ 1 Amp (See Figure 2) |  |  |  |  | 1.4 | VDC |
| Turn-On Time |  |  |  |  | 0.5 | CYCLE |
| Turn-0ff Time |  |  |  |  | 1.0 | CYCLE |
| Off-State Leakage Current ( $250 \mathrm{VAC}, 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |  |  |  |  | 6 | mA |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero Voltage Turn-On Point } \\ & \text { Vin }=\text { VDC, VL }=220 \text { VAC, RL }=500 \Omega \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\pm 10$ | V PEAK |
| Off-State dv/dt |  |  | 200 |  |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Commutating dv/dt |  |  | 5 |  |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Load Power Factor |  |  | 0.2 |  |  |  |
| Fusing $1^{12} \mathrm{~T}$ (10 mS) |  |  |  |  | 1 | $A^{2}$ SEC |
| Power Dissipation Factor @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 3 Phases Connected |  |  |  |  | 4.2 | WATTS/ AMP |
| Output Switch Junction Temperature (Ts Max.) |  |  |  |  | 130 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient (ӨJa) No Heat Sink |  |  |  |  | 23 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction to Case (Ouc) |  |  |  |  | 11.3 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES


FIGURE 1 - INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)


FIGURE 2 - TYPICAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE DROP VS. LOAD CURRENT


MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS


WIRING DIAGRAM


DIMENSIONS AFE SHOWN IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

## NOTES:

1. Reversing polarity of input may cause permanent damage.
2. Case temperature is measured at point specified.
3. Designed to operate within limits of MIL-STD-704B Hz aircraft power
4. -11 input will withstand DC voltage transients per MIL-STD-704B
5. Output may lose blocking capability during and after surge until TJ falls below maximum.
6. Specifications shown herein are subject to change without notice.

## SECTION VI

## Special Purpose Solid State Devices




## dESCRIPTION

Teledyne 970 Series Metal Oxide Varistors (MOV's) are characterized specifically for use with Teledyne solid state AC relays and I/O converter modules for protection against high voltage transients that are prevalent on AC lines or otherwise generated when switching inductive loads. They can also be used for general circuit protective service other than solid state relays.
MOV's are bidirectional voltage sensitive devices that assume a low impedance state when their design voltage threshold is exceeded. As such, they perform a transient voltage clipping or suppression function on the AC line similar to back-to-back zener diodes and are ideal for circuit protection use from the standpoint of performance, economy and ease of installation.
The 970-1 and -2 have a specified 20 amp minimum clamping capability at 400 V and 600 V peak respectively. When shunting SSR's the transient energy dissipated by the MOV's is limited by the SSR load impedance as well as the line source impedance. The MOV's thus characterized, protect SSR's against voltage transients such as those defined in IEEE STD 472-1974.
(Consult factory for information regarding MOV's with higher ratings.)

## PART NUMBERING

| PART <br> NUMBER | TRANSIENT <br> (PEAK) RATING <br> OF RELAY (MIN.) | MAXIMUM <br> CONTINUOUS <br> LINE VOLTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $970-1^{*}$ | 400 | 140 VAC |
| $970-2^{*}$ | 600 | 250 VAC |
| $970-3$ | 600 | 264 VAC |
| $970-4$ | 800 | 410 VAC |

[^7]| ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS$\left(-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leqslant \mathrm{Ta} \leqslant 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  | MIN. | MAX. | UNITS * | TEST CONDITIONS | NOTES |
| Allowable Continuous AC RMS Voltage | -1 |  | 140 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VAC } \\ & \text { (RMS) } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Note 2 |
|  | -2 |  | 250 |  |  |  |
|  | -3 |  | 264 |  |  |  |
|  | -4 |  | 410 |  |  |  |
| Average Power Dissipation |  |  | 0.4 | Watts |  |  |
| Transient Energy Rating | -1 |  | 5 | Joules | 10 Amp, 2 mSEC Pulse | Note 1.4 Fig. 2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-2 \\ & -3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 |  |  |  |
|  | -4 |  | 40 |  |  |  |
| Peak Allowable Surge Current (End of Life) |  |  | 500 | Amps | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mu \mathrm{SEC} \\ \text { Pulse } \\ \text { Applied Twice } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Note 1.4 Fig. 2 |
| Clamping Voltage at 20 Amps | -1 |  | 400 | Volts (Peak) | $1=\underset{\text { Peak }}{20 \text { Amps }}$ | Note 2-4 Fig. 1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & -2 \\ & -3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 600 |  |  |  |
|  | -4 |  | 800 |  |  |  |
| MOV Lifetime |  |  | $10^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Transients } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} I=100 \text { Amps } \\ 20 \mu \text { SEC Pulse } \\ 10 \text { SEC Between } \\ \text { Pulses } \end{gathered}$ | Note 1,4 Fig. 2 |
| Dielectric Strength |  | 1500 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAC } \\ \text { (RMS) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Leads to Case |  |
| Insulation Resistance |  | $10^{\circ}$ |  | $\Omega$ | Leads to Case |  |

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES



FIGURE 1 - MAXIMUM VOLT-AMPERE CHARACTERISTICS


## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (NOTE 5)



- Ambient Temperature Range: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating
$-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage
- Solderability per MIL-STD-202D, Method 208B


## TYPICAL APPLICATION:



## NOTES:

1. End of life for these tests is when the post-test value of MOV voltage corresponding to 1 mA of leakage varies by more than $10 \%$ from the initial value
2. The ( -1 ) MOV is designed to be used on 140 VAC maximum line voltage, to protect solid state relays with 400 V peak blocking capability
The (-2) MOV is designed to be used on 250 VAC maximum line voltage, to protect solid state relays with 600 V peak blocking capability
3. The maximum line transient $\left(V_{p}\right)$ which can be clipped by the MOV without triac voltage breakdown is given by (Where $R_{L}$ is the load + source impedance.)
$V_{p}=20 R_{L}+400$ (For -1 MOV ) $\quad V_{p}=20 R_{L}+600$ (For -2 MOV)
4. Tested using a pulse having an 8 microsecond rise time.
5. Consult factory for ring, spade and quick-disconnect terminal options.


## NT TELEDYNE RELAYS

ISO-CUBE ${ }^{\circledR}$ MILITARY OPTO-ISOLATOR

## FEATURES

- HIGH ISOLATION . . . . . . . . . . . 1,500 VRMS (2,100 VDC)
- high transfer ratio . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 140\%
- high vOLTAGE OUTPUT 40 V MIN.
- LOW DISSIPATION
- ISOLATED CASE
- DESIGNED TO MEET MIL-S-19500


## DESCRIPTION

The 4N50* Iso-Cube optically coupled isolator consists of a gallium arsenide LED photon-coupled to a silicon photodiode detector and a high gain NPN transistor with base access.
The low profile, hermetically sealed package measures $.370^{\prime \prime}$ square by $.225^{\prime \prime}$ high with pinout on $.100^{\prime \prime}$ centers for ease of PC board layout.
Employing unique construction techniques developed for Teledyne hybrid SSRs, the miniature Iso-Cube provides the highest isolation available in a military style coupler.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | LIMIT |  | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MIN. | MAX. |  |
| ${ }^{*} V_{\text {(BR)CBO }}$ <br> $V_{\text {(BR)CEO }}$ <br> $V_{\text {(BR)EBO }}$ | Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & I_{C}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{I}_{E}=0, I_{F}=0 \\ & I_{C}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=0 \\ & I_{E}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}, I_{C}=0, I_{F}=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 40 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | V |
| ${ }^{*} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | Input Diode Static Reverse Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ C(on) | On-State Collector Current | $\begin{aligned} & V_{C E}=1 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=2 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & V_{C E}=1 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & V_{C E}=5 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 13 \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ |  | mA |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & V_{C E}=1 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & V_{C E}=5 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.5 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & V_{C E}=1 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & V_{C E}=5 \mathrm{~V}, I_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.5 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $*_{\text {C(off) }}$ | Off-State Collector Current | $V_{C E}=20 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=0, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ |  | 100 | nA |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{C E}=20 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=0, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ |  | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $V_{C E}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=0, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=0$ |  | 350 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| * $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Input Diode Static Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | . 8 | 1.3 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1 | 1.5 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ | . 7 | 1.2 |  |
| * $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE(sat) }}$ | Collector-Emitter Saturation | $I_{C}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{B}=0, I_{F}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | . 3 | V |
|  | Voltage $\quad T_{A}=-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=0, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | . 3 |  |
| * $\mathrm{R}_{\text {io }}$ | Input-to-Output Isolation Res. | Input Shorted / Output Shorted @ 500 VDC | $10^{9}$ |  | $\Omega$ |
| * $\mathrm{C}_{\text {io }}$ | Input-to-Output Capacitance | Input Shorted / Output Shorted @ 1 KHz |  | 5 | pf |
| * $\mathrm{V}_{\text {(diel) }}$ | Dielectric Strength, Input-to-Output, Both to Case | Pins $1 \& 7$ and $3,4, \& 5$ Shorted $I_{\text {LEAK }} \leqslant 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 1,500 | VRMS/60 Hz |
| * $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | Rise Time (See Figure 6) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F} \text { (on) }}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| * $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Fall Time (See Figure 6) | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {(on) }}=10 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |


| MAXIMUM RATINGS <br> (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise noted) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| *Isolation Voltage (Input-output-case) | 1,500 VRMS |
| *Collector-Emitter Voltage (Base open) | 40 V |
| *Collector-Base Voltage | 40 V |
| *Emitter-Base Voltage | 4 V |
| *Input diode reverse voltage | . 3 V |
| *Input diode continuous forward Current @ $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient (See Note 4) | $40 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| *Continuous collector current | 50 mA |
| *Continuous transistor power Dissipation @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (See Note 5) | $\ldots 300 \mathrm{~mW}$ |
| *Temperature Range, Operating \& Storage | $-55^{\circ}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| *Lead soldering temperature, 10 SEC | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| *Peak input diode current (See Note 6) | . . . . . 1 A |

## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



FIGURE 1 - COLLECTOR CURRENT (IC) VS. COLLECTOR EMITTER VOLTAGE (VCE)


FIGURE 4 - NORMALIZED ON-STATE COLLECTOR CURRENT (IC (on)) VS. FREE AIR TEMPERATURE ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ )


FIGURE 2 - COLLECTOR CURRENT (IC) VS. COLLECTOR-EMITTER VOLTAGE (VE)


FIGURE 5 - INPUT DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE $\left(V_{F}\right)$ VS. FORWARD CURRENT ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{F}}$ )

## NOTES:

1. The input waveform is applied by a generator with the following characteristics: $Z$ out $=5 \Omega$

$$
\mathrm{tr} \leqslant 15 \mathrm{~ns} \text {, pulse width } \approx 100 \mu \mathrm{~s}
$$

$$
\text { duty cycle } \approx 1 \%
$$

2. Waveforms are monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}<12 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}>1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\text {in }}<20 \mathrm{pf}$.
3. Parameters measured on 576 curve tracer.
4. Derate linearly to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient at the rate of $0.67 \mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
5. Derate linearly to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient at the rate of $3 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
6. This value applies for $T_{W} \leqslant 1 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{PRR} \leqslant 300 \mathrm{PPS}$
7. *Denotes JEDEC registered data.

## SECTION VII

## Appendix



## Solid State Relay Applications



The contents of this handbook have been carefully prepared by Teledyne Relays to assure their technical accuracy. However, no responsibility is assumed by Teledyne Relays for the consequences of their use.

All diagrams shown herein are intended as a guide to illustrate typical solid state relay applications and no patent licenses are conveyed or implied.

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## SOLID STATE RELAY applcations hanobook

## An engineering guide to the selection and application of solid state relays

## ベ TELEDYNE RELAYS

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## FOREWORD

Prior to the development of semiconductor switching technology, electromechanical relays had been the mainstay for remote switching of electrical and electronic circuits. With the advent of the semiconductor switch, circuit designers were provided with a whole new spectrum of performance parameters not possible with electromechanical relays (e.g., high switching speed, greater reliability, longer life, smaller size). The one feature essential for many applications that was still missing, however, was electrical isolation between the control circuit and the circuit to be switched. The solid state relay fulfilled this requirement by combining the inherent advantages of semiconductor switching with the "coil-to-contact" isolation capability of the electromechanical relay.

It has become increasingly apparent to manufacturers as well as users that solid state relays, like any electronic components, have limitations that must be dealt with to assure reliable operation. These limitations do not necessarily preclude their use in most applications, but rather point to the fact that selection of the best relay for an application must take into consideration all of the critical parameters related to load conditions, transients, environment, method of mounting, etc.

This handbook has been prepared to provide those involved in selecting, specifying, testing, and procurement of solid state relays sufficient information to avoid the pitfalls of misapplication and to take full advantage of their many capabilities.

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION TO SOLID STATE RELAYS

### 1.1 Definition of a Solid State Relay

A solid state relay (SSR) is an electronic switching device, utilizing either discrete circuitry or microelectronic techniques, that provides electrical isolation between the control circuit (input) and the load circuit (output) and that otherwise performs essentially the same remote switching function as an electromechanical relay (EMR).

### 1.2 Why Use Solid State Relays?

SSRs offer many advantages over electromechanical relays, depending upon the nature of the application. These advantages include:
a) Long life and high reliability
b) Logic compatability
c) Fast switching speed
d) Freedom from contact bounce
e) Reduction of electro-magnetic interference (EMI)
f) High surge current capability
g) High resistance to shock and vibration

## Long Life and High Reliability

The very nature of an SSR, with its absence of moving parts and freedom from contact degradation due to arcing, provides the capability for inherently high reliability and long operational life. Compared to the usually well defined finite life of an EMR, typically 100,000 to $1,000,000$ operations, SSRs have extremely long life expectancies closely related to the long life characteristics of semiconductor devices. This is, of course, dependent upon design techniques, selection of components for the SSR circuit, the quality surveillance program imposed by the SSR manufacturer, and the proper application of the SSR within its prescribed ratings.

## Logic Compatability

SSRs are available with either AC or DC input ratings. DC input versions are by far the most common, and generally have low enough input power requirements to be compatible with most IC logic families, thus precluding the need for intermediate buffer or "relay driver" stages. For example, a typical Teledyne AC SSR ( 611 Series) with load current ratings at high as 40Amps requires a maximum of 6 mA of control current at 5 VDC .

## Switching Speed

SSRs are available with switching speeds ranging from 8.3 milliseconds (typical specification limit for an AC SSR with zero voltage turn-on) down to the low microsecond region for lower current AC, DC, or bidirectional DIP SSRs (Teledyne Serendip ${ }^{*}$ Series).

## Freedom From Contact Bounce

The absence of moving contacts in an SSR provides the capability of bounce-free switching, which is an advantage when interfacing with logic circuits and other fast-acting loads.

## Reduction of EMI

In addition to inherently low EMI generation due to the absence of contact arcing and bounce, AC SSRs offer two other features that contribute to substantially reduced EMI as compared to electromechanical relays. First, all AC SSRs turn off at zero current, which is an inherent characteristic of the thyristor output switching devices (triacs or SCRs). This is especially advantageous when switching inductive loads with respect to the reduction of back EMF transients. Secondly, most AC SSRs feature zero voltage turn-on (also known as zero crossover or synchronous switching). This feature provides that the line voltage is switched to the load only when it is close to zero (typically within $\pm 12$ volts), thus resulting in a very small step change in power with proportionately low EMI levels being generated.

## High Surge Current Capability

AC SSRs offer the capability of withstanding high surge currents for relatively short durations, which makes them ideal for switching loads such as motors, transformers and lamps. Most AC SSRs have a one cycle peak non-repetitive surge current rating of ten times the steady state RMS rating.

DC SSRs can be designed to provide overcurrent surge capability, but only by using an "oversized" (or "over-rated") output transistor. This is due to the fact that power transistors are non-regenerative devices, which can be destroyed by overdissipation if the surge is prolonged. Surge ratings of over $400 \%$ for short durations ( 10 microseconds) have been achieved in some DC SSRs (Teledyne 603 Series).

## High Resistance to Shock and Vibration

With no contacts to chatter or other moving parts to bind under extreme G levels, SSRs that are properly designed and packaged can typically withstand higher levels of shock and vibration than EMRs.

### 1.3 Types of Solid State Relays

SSRs can arbitrarily be classified in several ways:
a) Output switching capability (i.e., AC, DC, or Bi-directional)
b) Output current rating (high current or power vs. small signal)
c) Method of isolation (optical or transformer coupling)
d) Method of mounting (screw mounting to panel, chassis, or heat sink vs. direct pc board mounting)

### 1.4 The Anatomy of a Solid State Relay

An SSR consists basically of an input control/ isolation circuit (analogous to the coil of an EMR) and a solid state output switching device (analogous to the EMR contacts). Input/output isolation is typically achieved by means of an opto-coupler or an oscillatortransformer combination. Both isolation techniques provide about the same degree of electrical isolation, which is now available up to 5000 volts. The input control voltage can either be DC or AC, in which latter case a rectifier/filter circuit is added ahead of the isolation circuit.

Most SSRs are specifically limited to switching either AC or DC, depending upon the type of output
switching device employed. Thyristors, either triacs or back-to-back SCRs, are generally used for AC switching, while power transistors are best suited for DC switching. Teledyne model 640-1 Serendip ${ }^{\circledR}$ SSR, utilizing back-to-back transistors, features a bipolar output switching capability (either AC or DC) up to 50 volts and 80 mA .

Many AC SSRs incorporate a zero voltage turn-on circuit that prevents the output thyristor from gating on until the voltage across the load is at or near zero (typically within $\pm 12$ volts). This results in a very small step change in power; hence, proportionately lower EMI levels are generated at the instant of switching. In addition, high in-rush currents associated with incandescent lamp loads are reduced considerably, which can extend lamp life.

The majority of SSRs available are single-pole-single-throw (SPST) normally open (analogous to a 1 form A electromechanical contact form). This stems mainly from the fact that multi-pole SSRs require duplication of most of the circuitry for each pole and, therefore, do not prove to be cost effective. In addition, thermal considerations relating to power dissipation in the output switching device dictate heat sinking areas, and hence package volume per pole, that would preclude there being any significant packaging advantage to multipole configurations.

Figures 1-1 and 1-2, respectively, show typical circuits for an optically coupled AC SSR and a transformer coupled DC SSR.


Fig. 1-1 Simplified schematic of optically-isolated AC SSR.


Fig. 1-2 Simplified schematic of transformer-isolated DC SSR.

### 1.5 Definition of Terms and Specification Parameters

Input (or Control) Voltage Range - The full range of input voltage over which the SSR will operate at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Turn-on Voltage - The minimum input voltage to guarantee turn-on over the prescribed ambient temperature range. Analogous to the guaranteed pick-up voltage of an EMR.

Turn-off Voltage - The input voltage below which the SSR is guaranteed to turn-off. Analogous to the minimum drop-out voltage of an EMR.

Input Current - The current drawn by the input circuit of the SSR (related to the impedance of the input circuit). It is usually specified at a particular voltage within the rated input voltage range.

Isolation - The resistance measured at 500 VDC between input and output terminals. Sometimes referred to as "insulation resistance."

Dielectric Strength - The breakdown voltage rating, expressed in VRMS, between input and output terminals. Sometimes referred to as "isolation voltage."

Output (or Load) Current Rating - The maximum steady state load current rating at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For SSR package configurations designed expressly for pc board mounting, this rating refers to free air mounting on a pc board without external heat sinking. For package configurations designed for mounting to a panel, chassis, or
other heat sinking surface this rating is qualified by specifying a required minimum heat sink surface area or heat sink thermal resistance.

Surge Current Rating - The maximum non-repetitive surge (or overload) current for a specified duration that the SSR can safely withstand without causing permanent damage or degradation to the output switching device.

Output (or Load) Voltage Rating - The maximum steady state load voltage that the SSR can withstand. It is related to the breakdown voltage rating of the output switching device.

Over-Voltage Rating - The guaranteed transient peak blocking (or breakdown) voltage rating of the SSR.

Off-state $d v / d t$ - The rate of rise of voltage, expressed in volts per microsecond ( $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$.), that the SSR output switching device can withstand without turning on. Applies to AC SSRs only.

### 2.0 APPLICATION OF SOLID STATE RELAYS

### 2.1 General

SSRs as alternatives to EMRs, combine the threefold advantages of low control power requirements (i.e., logic compatibility), input/output isolation, and solid state switching reliability. Typical applications where solid state relays are used to advantage are:
a) Business Machines
b) Computers and Computer Peripherals
c) Industrial Control Systems
d) Machine Tool controls
e) Digital Process Control Systems
f) Film Processing Equipment
g) Batch Weighing and Processing Systems
h) Medical Electronic Equipment
i) Test Equipment and Instrumentation
j) Communications Equipment

### 2.2 Specifying the Solid State Relay

### 2.2.1 Input Specifications

When driving SSRs directly from 5-volt digital logic circuits, which is perhaps the most common mode of operation, the recommended method is to "sink" the SSR input to ground through the interfacing logic gate as shown in Fig. 2-1. The obvious considerations in selecting and specifying the SSR input characteristics are voltage and current requirements:


Fig. 2-1 Driving SSR from digital logic.
a) The current sinking capabilities of the gate must be sufficient to handle the maximum input current of the SSR. This is normally specified at a particular input voltage level (usually 5VDC) and also at the maximum rated input voltage of the SSR.
b) The SSR input voltage range must be broad enough to assure that the relay will operate under the worst case conditions of Vcc variation over the ambient temperature range.

Other logic families, such as CMOS and HiNIL, or discrete drivers can be used to drive SSRs as long as the SSR input voltage and current conditions are met.

AC input SSRs normally present no difficulties in terms of input requirements, since AC power sources usually have more than adequate drive current capacity and most AC input SSRs have broad enough input voltage ranges to assure operation at minimum low line voltage conditions.

### 2.2.2 Output Specifications

a) Steady State Current

All SSRs, AC and DC types alike, have well defined maximum steady state load current ratings relating directly to the maximum junction temperature rating of the output switching device (thyristor or transistor). Typical thyristor maximum junction temperatures are $100^{\circ}$ to $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, while transistor maximum junction temperatures are typically $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Since it is impractical for the user to readily measure semiconductor junction temperatures under operating conditions, thermal data is on the SSR data sheet. This data is provided to assure that the maximum operating conditions of current and ambient temperature are within the capability of the SSR, or to assure that an SSR with a high enough current rating is selected.


Fig. 2-2 Typical thermal derating curve for AC SSR (Teledyne 611 Series).

Thermal derating curves define allowable load current vs. ambient temperature. Figure 2-2 shows a typical thermal curve for a heat sink mounted AC SSR. For SSRs designed expressly for pc board mounting where no external
heat sinking is required, the thermal curves provided on the SSR data sheet are usually sufficient to establish thermal derating conditions. For SSRs designed to be mounted on a heat sinking surface (panel, chassis or actual heat sink), thermal derating curves are somewhat limited in their usefulness since they are based on specifically defined typical heat sinks. As such, they are frequently used only as guidelines, since the actual heat sinking available in a given application may not be equivalent to the typical heat sinks specified on the curves. Thermal derating calculations are discussed in detail in Section 2.3.

## b) Surge Current

The high surge current capability of AC SSRs makes them ideal for controlling loads such as motors, transformers, and lamps. Most AC SSRs have a one cycle peak non-repetitive surge current rating of ten times the steady state RMS rating. A typical surge current rating curve is shown in Fig. 2-3. It should be noted that the


Fig. 2-3 Typical AC SSR surge current rating curve.
curve represent the loci limits of a peak current step function and does not define the shape of the allowable
current surge. It should also be pointed out that during the surge current interval, gate control of the output thyristor may be lost for a few cycles until the junction cools down. It may not be possible, therefore, to turn off the SSR by removal of the control signal during and immediately after the surge. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. takes this into consideration in its conservative motor and lamp load ratings, which are typically $25 \%$ and $40 \%$, respectively, of the steady state rating.

Some DC SSRs have a specified overcurrent surge capability made possible by the use of an over-sized output transistor. Fig. 2-4 shows a typical DC SSR surge current duration curve (Teledyne 603 series).


Fig. 2-4 Typical DC SSR surge current rating curve (Teledyne 603 Series).

Another way to cope with the surge current condition in DC switching circuits is by use of DC SSRs having controlled response times (Teledyne models 60321 and -22 ). In these devices, the rise and fall times of the voltage across the load are extended by a factor of approximately 20 . The longer rise time causes a substantial reduction in the in-rush current associated with the lamp loads. Figure 2-5 illustrates the reduction in in-rush current that can be achieved when switching a typical 40 watt lamp load with a controlled response time SSR,


Fig. 2-5 Effect of controlled-response-time DC SSR driving lamp loads.

## c) Leakage

Since the SSR output switching device is a semiconductor, there is always some leakage current in the "off" or non-conducting state. The drive circuitry of optoisolated, zero crossing AC SSRs also contributes to this leakage. A third contributor, usually built into AC SSRs, is the RC "snubber" network, used to improve dv/dt and commutating characteristics. If external snubbers are added, the value of the capacitor should not be too large since it provides AC coupling into the load.

Off-state leakage current is usually specified as a maximum value for a particular load voltage over the full temperature range. For opto-coupled AC SSRs the offstate leakage is in the order of 8 mA maximum (at 140VRMS). With transformer coupling, this figure is typically less than 5 mA (or 2 mA without a snubber).

Optically coupled DC SSRs exhibit leakage currents of approximately the same magnitude as their AC counterparts, while transformer coupled versions can have leakage currents in the low microampere region (less than 60 microamps in the Teledyne 643 Series). Offstate leakage current is inherently lower in the transformer coupled versions since bias currents for the output switching device are provided by the control signal rather than through the load.
d) Output Voltage

Steady State - AC SSRs designed for use in 120VRMS applications are normally rated at 140VRMS maximum and utilize output thyristors rated at 200 V peak breakdown. SSRs designed for 220VRMS applications are normally rated at 250 VRMS maximum and utilize output thyristors rated at 400 V peak breakdown. AC SSRs with 600 -volt ratings are also available (Teledyne " $H$ " versions) for added safety from excessive "high line" conditions or where transient spikes are present. Some designers prefer to specify the higher voltage ratings even for 120VRMS applications for the added safety factor they provide.

Transients - If the breakdown (or peak blocking) voltage rating of an AC SSR is exceeded, the output thyristor will "anode fire" and the relay will turn on or "false trigger." This is attributable to self-induced bias by means of leakage into the gate, as opposed to "punchthrough" which is permanent. In many applications this is undesirable and can even be dangerous in the case of industrial control equipment. If transient conditions are present and false triggering is to be prevented, the SSR must have a high enough peak blocking voltage rating (such that the maximum peak line voltage plus the superimposed transient voltage is still within the blocking voltage rating). Otherwise external transient suppression must be employed, which will be discussed in detail in Sec. 2.4.

### 2.2.3 Isolation Specifications

There are three parameters that relate to input/
output isolation: resistance, voltage, and capacitance.
a) Resistance - Normally referred to as "isolation" or "insulation resistance," it is the leakage resistance typically measured at 500VDC between input and output terminals. It can also be specified between input and case and output and case, for a metal cased or metal based package. A typical specification limit which is sufficient for most applications is $10^{9}$ ohms minimum.
b) Voltage - Normally referred to as "dielectric strength" or "isolation voltage," it is the breakdown voltage rating between input and output terminals. It can also be specified between input and case, and output and case for a metal cased or metal based package. A typical isolation voltage rating for an AC SSR is 1500 VRMS, although higher ratings up to 3750 VRMS are being specified where compliance with European specifications (i.e., VDE and IEC) is required.
c) Capacitance - Less frequently specified than resistance and voltage. Input/output capacitance of $10-$ 20pf maximum is normally sufficient to assure that no appreciable noise is coupled from the load back to the input where it can have undesirable effects on interfacing logic.

### 2.2.4 Packaging Specifications

There are basically two styles of SSR packages: those designed for mounting directly on printed circuit boards, and those designed for mounting to a heat sinking surface such as a chassis, panel, or actual heat sink.
a) Printed Circuit Board Packages - Figure 2-6 shows a variety of standard SSR configurations designed expressly for pc board mounting. Since this involves essentially free air mounting without benefit of external heat sinking, pc board mounted SSRs are limited in their load current handling capacity to around 5 Amps at room temperature.


Fig. 2-6 PC board mount SSRs.


Fig. 2-7 Chassis mount SSRs.
b) Heat Sink Mounted Packages - Figure 2-7 shows a variety of standard SSR configurations designed for mounting to a heat sinking surface. These package styles require one or two mounting screws and feature screw terminals, quick disconnects, or dual purpose screw/quick disconnect terminals (Teledyne 611 Series). Thermally conductive grease should be used between the SSR mounting surface and the heat sinking surface to assure efficient uniform heat transfer.

### 2.3 Thermal Derating

Figure 2-8 shows a thermal model representing the heat flow and temperature relationship between the SSR output semiconductor junction and the surrounding am-


Fig. 2-8 Thermal model of SSR.
bient. Using the following equation, it is possible to calculate maximum safe load current, maximum allowable ambient temperature, junction temperature, or required heat sink size (expressed as thermal resistance) for any application:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{J}-\mathrm{T}_{\Lambda}=\mathbf{P} \theta_{J \Lambda}=\mathbf{P}\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JC}}+\theta_{\mathrm{CS}}+\theta_{\mathrm{SA}}\right) \\
& \text { Where: } \\
& \mathbf{P}= \text { Power Dissipation }=\mathrm{DI}_{\mathrm{L}} \\
& \text { and } \\
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}= \text { Junction Temperature }\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}= \text { Ambient Temperature }\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}= \text { Thermal Resistance, junction to case } \\
&\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \text { watt }\right) \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{CS}}= \mathrm{Thermal} \text { Resistance, case to heat sink } \\
&\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \text { watt }\right) \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{S} \Lambda}= \mathrm{Thermal} \text { Resistance, heat sink to ambient } \\
&\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \text { watt }\right) \\
& \mathrm{D}= \text { Dissipation Factor for output } \\
& \text { semiconductor (watts/amp) } \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}= \text { Load Current }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ (max.) , $\theta_{\mathrm{JC}}$, and D are specified on the SSR data sheet.
$\theta_{\text {CS }}$ is dependent upon how well the SSR is mounted to the heat sink surface. If the mounting surface is flat such that the SSR and the mating heat sink surface are in intimate contact and thermal conducting grease is used, $\theta_{\mathrm{CS}}$ can be assumed to be approximately $0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ watt.

The following are thermal calculation examples:
Example A: To determine the maximum allowable load current, when the maximum ambient temperature and heat sink size are known.
SSR thermal characteristics from data sheet:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}(\max .)=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& \mathrm{D}=1.2 \text { watts } / \mathrm{amp} \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}=1.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{watt}
\end{aligned}
$$

Known conditions:
$\mathrm{T}_{\Lambda}$ (max.) $=70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\theta_{\mathrm{S} \Lambda}=1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ watt
Calculations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P} & =\frac{\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}-\mathrm{T}_{\Lambda}}{\theta_{\mathrm{JC}}+\theta_{\mathrm{CS}}+\theta_{\mathrm{S} \Lambda}} \\
& =\frac{100-70}{1.1+0.2+1}=13.04 \mathrm{watts} \\
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}} & =\frac{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{D}}=\frac{13.04}{1.2}=10.86 \mathrm{Amps}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example B: To determine the maximum allowable ambient temperature, when maximum steady state load current and heat sink size are known. (Assume same SSR thermal characteristics as in Example A.)
Known conditions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=5.0 \mathrm{amps} \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{S} \Lambda}=1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{watt}
\end{aligned}
$$

Calculations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P}=\mathbf{D I}_{\mathrm{L}} & =1.2 \times 5.0=6.0 \text { watts } \\
\mathrm{T}_{J}-\mathrm{T}_{\Lambda} & =\mathbf{P}\left(\theta_{J \mathrm{C}}+\theta_{\mathrm{CS}}+\theta_{\mathrm{SA}}\right) \\
& =6(1.1+0.2+1)=13.8 \\
\mathrm{~T}_{\Lambda}=\mathrm{T}_{J} & -13.8=100-13.8 \\
& =86.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example C: To determine the required heat sink size (expressed as thermal resistance), when the
maximum ambient temperature and steady state load current are known. (Assume same SSR thermal characteristics as in Examples A \& B)
Known conditions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}=8.0 \mathrm{Amps} \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}(\max .)=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Calculations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{P}=\mathrm{DI}_{\mathrm{L}}=1.2 \times 8.0=9.6 \text { Watts } \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{SA}}=\frac{\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}-\mathrm{T}_{\Lambda}}{\mathbf{P}}-\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JC}}+\theta_{\mathrm{CS}}\right) \\
& \theta_{\mathrm{SA}}=\frac{100-50}{9.6}-(1.1+0.2) \\
& =3.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \text { watt }
\end{aligned}
$$

For a given load current, one can also compute the maximum allowable case temperature for any ambient temperature conditions, and then provide sufficient cooling and/or heat sinking to assure that this case temperature is not exceeded.

By substituting $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}$ (case temperature measured at a specified point on the relay mounting surface) for $T_{A}$ and deleting $\theta_{\mathrm{CS}}$ and $\theta_{\mathrm{SA}}$, the thermal equation can be rewritten as follows:

$$
\mathbf{T}_{J}-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=\mathbf{P} \theta_{\mathrm{JC}}
$$

Example:
For the same AC SSR used in the previous examples, at a load current of 5.0 Amps :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{DI}_{\mathrm{L}}=1.2 \times 5.0=6 \text { Watts } \\
& \mathrm{T}_{J}-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=\mathrm{P} \theta_{\mathrm{JC}} \\
& 100-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=6 \times 1.1 \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{C}}=100-6.6=93.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Figure 2-9 shows a typical $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ /watt aluminum heat sink with a Teledyne 611 Series AC SSR mounted. Where the SSR is mounted to an aluminum panel or


Fig. 2-9 Typical $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ /watt heat sink with SSR mounted.


Fig. 2-10 Thermal impedance of square aluminum plate, $1 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ thick.
chassis, the graph in Figure 2-10, which shows thermal resistance of $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ aluminum plate, can be used to determine the thermal resistance of the effective heat sinking area.

### 2.4 Transient Suppression

### 2.4.1 AC Applications

False triggering of AC SSRs can be caused by over voltage transients which exceed the peak voltage rating of the relay, or by transients having a high rate-of-rise which exceeds the off-state $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ rating of the relay. In either case the false triggering phenomenon is not necessarily destructive to the SSR in the case of lower current loads. The reason is that the output thyristor, due to its regenerative nature, acts as a pulse stretcher wherein the briefest transient can be expanded to an entire half cycle of line voltage. Conversely, however, in the case of higher current loads, repetitive false triggering can
cause degradation and eventual failure of the SSR. From an application standpoint false triggering can usually be tolerated when switching lamp or heater loads, and in fact may never be detected since the false triggering results in the SSR turning on for a maximum of a half cycle. In the cases of fast acting inductive loads such as solenoid actuators, however, false triggering could become a problem.
a) Suppression of Overvoltage Transients

With AC SSRs, brief over-voltage transients are somewhat reduced by the internal RC snubber network, depending upon its time constant. A more complete solution, however, involves employment of a transient clipper such as a metal oxide varistor (MOV) across the output terminals of the SSR. The MOV is a bi-directional voltage sensitive device that assumes a low impedance state when its design voltage threshold is exceeded. It offers the additional advantages of small size, low cost, and ease of installation.

Care must be taken in the selection of the proper SSR/MOV combination to ensure that there is sufficient safety margin between the maximum line voltage and the breakdown voltage rating of the SSR, otherwise the MOV could be totally ineffective. The MOV should be in its fully conductive state at a voltage less than the specified peak voltage rating of the SSR and in the high impedance state below the maximum peak line voltage. Thus, when using an MOV rated for nominal line voltage, a relay with an output rated for the next highest voltage should be selected. For example, on a nominal 115 VAC line, an SSR with a 400 V peak rating should be used instead of the usual 200 V unit. Likewise, at 220 VAC an SSR with a 600 V peak rating instead of 400 V should be used.


Fig. 2-11 MOV maximum volt-ampere characteristics.
Figure 2-11 shows the voltage-current characteristics for the Teledyne 970 Series of MOVs that are specifically designed for use with AC SSRs. The curves show a minimum current clamping capability of 20
amperes at the SSR peak voltage ratings of 400 and 600 volts. For these MOVs, the maximum line transient, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}$, which can be clipped without thyristor voltage breakdown is given by:

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}=20 \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}+400(\text { for the model } 970-1)
$$

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}=20 \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}+600 \text { (for the model 970-2) }
$$

where $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ load + source impedance
b) Off-state dv/dt

The rate effect phenomenon in thyristors is caused by capacitive coupling within the device between the high terminal and the gate, which can cause self-induced turnon bias if the rate-of-rise of forward voltage (dv/dt) limits are exceeded. An internal RC snubber network across the output thyristor is employed to improve the transient immunity of the SSR. An off-state dv/dt rating of 100 volts/microsecond minimum is considered to be acceptable for most applications.

In order for the specified dv/dt rating of an SSR to be meaningful, it is necessary to define realistic test conditions, principally with regard to load and source impedance. Teledyne Relays uses a 50 ohm resistance in series with the SSR under test to represent an assumed load and source impedance. These test conditions have been proposed as an industry standard for inclusion in a joint EIA/NARM SSR relay specification. Incidentally, this resistance value could be set arbitrarily higher to give an implied higher, but unrealistic, dv/dt rating.

There exists a phenomenon that can occur when main AC power is applied to a system through closure of a mechanical contact whereby steep switching transients are generated. The rate-of rise of such transients can greatly exceed the $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ rating of a standard AC SSR, which would result in false triggering of the SSR for a half cycle. If this occurs and is deemed to be objectionable, external suppression circuitry must be employed. Figure 2-12 shows a suppression circuit designed specifically to eliminate this problem.


Fig. 2-12 dv/dt suppression circuit.

### 2.4.2 DC Applications

DC SSRs are equally as susceptible to over-voltage transients as their AC counterparts, while $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$ is not a factor. Since the output switching semiconductors used in DC SSRs are non-regenerative devices, however, they will not latch on when false triggered, as a thyristor does for a half cycle. Figure 2-13 illustrates the two basic approaches to transient suppression in DC circuits applying the suppression at the source of the transient, as in the case of back EMF transients generated on turnoff of an inductive load, and applying the suppression directly across the SSR output terminals.


Fig. 2-13 Transient suppression for DC SSRs.
The classic "arc suppression" diode shunting the load is the simplest and most effective technique for suppressing transients generated in inductive loads. The disadvantage in this method lies in the fact that the diode slows down the response time of the load, which may be undesirable in some cases. This disadvantage can be overcome by using a zener in series with the diode, which provides clamping at the zener voltage level without prolonging the response time of the load. The zener voltage plus the operating load voltage should be less than the SSR breakdown voltage rating.

Another method of transient suppression in DC switching circuits involves the use of the controlled response time DC SSR. In this case, the extended fall time of the load current can result in a significant reduction in the back EMF transient generated when an inductive


Fig. 2-14 Effect of controlled response time DC SSR driving inductive load.
load is switched off. Figure 2-14 illustrates this effect on the switching transient generated in a 1.5 henry solenoid valve.

If there are externally generated transients on the DC line, a zener clamp across the SSR output terminals must be used. The zener voltage should be between the operating load voltage and the SSR breakdown voltage. Under some circumstances, it may be desirable to use transient suppression across both the SSR and the load.

### 2.5 Inductive Load Switching

Switching inductive loads with AC SSRs can present certain conditions which must be dealt with to assure reliable performance.

These conditions and their respective solutions are discussed below.

### 2.5.1 Light Loads

Erratic turn-on can sometimes occur when AC SSRs are required to switch very low current inductive loads at low line voltages (under 50 VRMS). This is due to the load current failing to reach the holding current level of the output thyristor. This can be overcome by shunting the SSR output terminals with an additional RC snubber circuit. The capacitor discharge current will provide latching current early in the AC cycle holding the relay on until the load current can take over. Typical values for the RC snubber are 47 ohms and 0.5 micro-
farads.
Another possible problem area associated with low current inductive loads involves off-state leakage current. The inherent off-state leakage current of an AC SSR may be sufficient to prevent light solenoids and relays from dropping out. An acceptable solution is to shunt the load with an RC network to by-pass enough of the leakage current to provide normal drop-out of the load.

### 2.5.2 Transformer Loads

Transformers typically have a relatively high AC impedance and very low DC resistance and are usually designed for economy reasons, to operate very close to the saturation point on the magnetic BH curve. It is possible for a transformer, when last energized, to have been polarized leaving the core in a magnetized state somewhere near its saturation point. When the transformer is again energized and the first half cycle of applied voltage happens to be of the same polarity, the core can be driven into saturation. The result is that the impedance drops to the level of the DC resistance in the primary, thus causing a high current surge which can exceed the surge current rating of the SSR. Two solutions are possible:
a) Use an over-rated SSR that can safely handle the surge current.
b) Include some series resistance in the primary circuit to limit the in-rush current to within the surge rating of the SSR.

### 2.5.3 Motor Loads

Motor starting current and time, as well as surge currents resulting from locked rotor conditions, must be within the surge rating of the SSR. As with transformer loads, it may be necessary to employ a current limiting resistor or an over-rated SSR to assure that the surge current rating is not exceeded during start-up or under locked rotor conditions.

Motor reversing and braking are discussed separately in Section 2.6.

### 2.6 Special Solid State Relay Applications

In addition to simple on/off switching applications, SSRs can be used in a variety of other modes to perform special switching functions. The following circuits are presented as design guides and to stimulate further useful SSR applications.

### 2.6.1 Reversing Control for Split Phase Motors (Fig. 2-15)



Fig. 2-15 Reversing control for split phase motors.
The LC phase shift causes twice line voltage to appear across the "off" relay, so the SSRs must be rated accordingly. The resistors are required to limit the capacitor discharge current when the motor is reversed. Resistor values can be calculated from the following:

$$
\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{x}}=0.2 \frac{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}} \text { ohms }
$$

$\mathbf{P}=\mathbf{I}^{2}{ }_{\mathrm{M}} \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{X}}$ watts (wattage rating of resistors)
where: $\mathrm{E}=$ Peak line voltage
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{SSR}$ current rating
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{M}}=$ Motor current
2.6.2 Braking Control for Split Phase Motors (Fig. 2-16)


Fig. 2-16 Braking control for split phase motors.

A simple circuit is shown which will provide run and quick stop control of fractional horsepower split phase motors. This circuit provides a DC bias current to one winding to cause braking, yet provides proper AC relationships to exist during run conditions. Load voltage rating of the SSR should be twice line voltage due to the additive effect of the DC bias applied to the motor winding on turn-off.

### 2.6.3 3-Phase AC Switching (Fig. 2-17)



Fig. 2-17 3-Phase AC switching.
Three SPST AC SSRs can be used to control 3phase loads from a single input control source. The SSR inputs may be connected in series or in parallel, and loads can either be wye or delta connected. In a 3-wire ungrounded wye or delta system, only two SSRs are required. In a 3 -wire delta or ungrounded wye system, the SSR output voltage ratings must be high enough to safely handle line-to-line voltage levels.


Fig. 2-18 SPDT switching using two AC SSRs.
Two SPST AC SSRs controlled from a single DC source, can be connected to operate as a SPDT relay to switch AC power to either of two loads. Note that one of the SSRs must be an AC input type. Because of overlap (make-before-break), the power source must be capable of supporting both loads for approximately two cycles. Offstate leakage in load $\# 1$ will be equal to the offstate leakage of relay $\# 1$ plus the input current for relay \#2.

### 2.6.5 Driving High Power Thyristors (Fig. 2-19)



Fig. 2-19 Driving high power thyristors with low power AC SSRs.

Standard AC SSRs are available in maximum steady state current ratings up to 40 amperes. For switching higher current levels, Teledyne AC Serendip ${ }^{\circledR}$ SSRs have sufficient output switching capacity to drive the gates of most large high power thyristors. Non-shorted gate type SCRs should have a reverse diode between gate and cathode to prevent damage from reverse voltage. Current
limiting resistors may be required in series with the SSR outputs for extremely high current loads. If zero voltage turn-on is required, Teledyne 601 or 675 Series can be used. Here gate resistors are required to bias off the higher off-state leakage currents.

### 2.6.6 Driving High Power Transistors (Fig. 2-20)

In the same manner that AC SSRs can be used to drive high power thyristors, DC SSRs can be used to drive power transistors for switching higher current or higher voltage loads. Teledyne 603, 643, and 675 Series DC SSRs are all suitable for this type of application depending upon the load current and voltage requirements and mounting considerations.


Fig. 2-20 Driving high power transistors with DC SSRs.
By driving the high power transistor in a Darlington configuration, the ability to connect the load in either the positive voltage or ground leg is retained, Fig. 2-20(a). For lower forward voltage drop resulting in lower dissipation, the output transistor is driven in the saturating mode, Fig. 2-20(b). In this configuration the load can
only be connected in the collector leg $(+)$, but if it is necessary that the load be in the ground leg a PNP transistor can be used (with the circuit reversed). Output voltages higher than the voltage rating of the SSR driver are permissible if a second supply is used, as shown in Fig. 2-20(c).

### 2.6.7 Latching AC SSR (Fig. 2-21)



Fig. 2-21 Latching AC SSR.
An AC SSR can be made to self latch (at the sacrifice of input/output isolation), thus permitting the use of momentary action switches for on/off or stop/ start operation. It may be necessary to insert an RC filter across the relay input to prevent the relay from turning on due to switching transients upon application of system power. Note that the SSR employed here must be an AC input type.
2.6.8 Switching AC Loads With DC SSRs (Fig. 2-22)


Fig. 2-22 Using DC SSR to switch AC loads in full-wave circuits.

AC loads can be switched using DC SSRs in a bridge configuration to achieve freedom from the effects of $\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}$. Another feature of this circuit is fast response (instantaneous on/off) as opposed to the delayed zero current turn-off inherent in thyristors. Teledyne 603, 643 , and 675 Series DC SSRs can be used in this circuit depending upon the load current and voltage requirements and mounting considerations.

The full-wave bridge circuit of Figure 2-22(a) requires only a single relay, but adds a two diode drop to that of the relay, which could be a problem in lower voltage AC circuits. The circuit of Figure 2-22(b) has only one added diode drop but requires the use of two relays.

### 2.6.9 Circuit to Null Out Offset Voltage of Teledyne Serendip ${ }^{(®)}$ Model 640-1 SSR (Fig. 2-23)



Fig. 2-23 Circuit to null out offset voltage of Teledyne 640-1.
This analog dual switching circuit shows a typical balanced differential amplifier input with a variable divider to null out offset voltage. The offset voltage can be nulled to zero at a given temperature, but may require adjustment for temperature changes. The same approach can be used with a single 640-1 SSR.
2.6.10 Bounce Suppression and Latch Circuit (Fig. 2-24)


Fig. 2-24 Bounce suppression and latch circuit.
The dual latch is the simplest bounce suppression circuit, but requires double throw style contacts to operate. The circuit will trip on the leading edge of the input signal thus preventing bounce. By adding a second SSR to the inverted output a SPDT output is provided. Each SSR should have an individual load, rather than a single load switched between two sources because of
possible overlap (make-before-break) .The bounce-free feature may be useful with DC SSRs (AC thyristor types are self latching). The flip-flop function may be applied to any SSRs, while observing the above precautions. The inputs can either be alternately pulsed with logic ground signals or by means of momentary action switches.
2.6.11 Over/Under Voltage Sensor (Fig. 2-25)


Fig. 2-25 Over/under voltage sensor.

The output SSR opens if line voltage exceeds the pre-set limits set up by the potentiometers. Power is automatically applied to the SSR load when the line voltage is within these limits. The circuit can be used to operate alarms and circuit breakers, as well as to protect voltage sensitive equipment. Two of the comparators in the IC quad package provide level detection and each is followed by a comparator which performs the timing and pulse stretching functions. The output of the higher trip circuit operates by inhibiting the input of the lower trip circuit. The output will only drop out if two or more consecutive cycles are out of limits, thus preventing "transient tripping." This period may be extended by increasing the timing capacitor values.

### 2.6.12 Multivibrator / Flasher Driver for SSRs

(Fig. 2-26)
The IC timer provides a $50 \%$ duty cycle multivibrator drive for SSRs with DC inputs. The frequency of
oscillation is determined by the RC time constant and may be adjusted by making $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ variable. The timer output can be used to drive many SSRs in parallel, either in the source or sink mode, up to its 200 mA limit. An additional SSR connected as shown will provide alternating outputs.


Fig. 2-26 Multivibrator/flasher driver for SSRs.


Fig. 2-27 Phase sequence detector.

### 2.6.13 Phase Sequence Detector (Fig. 2-27)

This circuit prevents damage to the load due to incorrect phasing. The three power SSRs are only permitted to turn-on for a phase sequence of phase A leading phase B. If phase A lags phase B the input currents will cancel, causing the SCR and the "inhibit" SSR to remain off until the sequence is reversed. This circuit illustrates how SSRs when controlling power lines may be gated at their inputs to provide additional logic functions. Voltage sensors, time delays, etc. may be similarly added. The inhibit SSR is included in this circuit to maintain isolation at the input for other control functions.

### 2.6.14 Time Delay Driver for SSRs (Fig. 2-28)

With input voltage applied, the IC timer provides a variable width "one-shot" output, for each momentary closure of SW1. The timing period is determined by the RC time constant of $R_{1}$ and $C_{1}$ and is independent of supply voltage. With SW1 permanently closed the circuit will function as a "time-delay-on-operate" for each application of input voltage. In either mode of operation, the "normally closed" SSR closes when the input voltage is applied.


Fig. 2-28 Time delay driver for SSRs.

### 3.0 I/O CONVERTER MODULES

Rapid advancements in computer technology in the last several years have brought about a virtual revolution in the field of industrial electronic systems. Process control systems, machine tool controls, and the more general purpose programmable controllers have undergone significant advancements in design and hence applicability. Today's new systems covering a wide range of complexity are available at lower cost, occupy less space, and provide higher reliability, greater immunity to harsh industrial environments, and substantially increased flexibility.

Solid state relay technology is proving to be a major contributor to the success of these systems. A prime example of this lies in the requirement for reliable, noisefree I/O interface switching circuits between the computer and the loads and sensing switches of the process being controlled. Typical programmable controllers, for example, utilize up to several hundred of these input/ output circuits. Thus, the market has in effect defined a new class of solid state relay - the solid state I/O Module, also referred to as I/O Converter Interface.

There are two basic types of I/O converters - input converters and output converters - and both are available in AC and DC versions. Figure 3-1 describes the functional relationship of the input and output converters in a typical programmable controller. All I/O converter modules need only be single form A (to use conventional relay terminology), since multi-pole, multithrow, and normally closed switching logic is performed by the computer, thus providing for module standardization with resultant cost advantages.

Output converters are functionally equivalent to conventional SSRs. They typically feature optical input/ output coupling to provide electrical isolation between computer logic and power lines. Output load current ratings have been standardized at 3 Amps maximum at room temperature (derated for higher ambient temperatures ), which has proven to be sufficient load switching capacity for most standard solenoids, motor starters, etc. AC output converters, like most AC SSRs today, utilize triacs for the output switching stage; DC output converters utilize conventional power transistors in a


Fig. 3-1 Typical I/O Converter Module application.
three-stage complimentary Darlington configuration.
Input converters basically perform a reverse switching or conversion function compared to an output converter, i.e., they convert the high voltage AC or DC control power to 5 -volt logic signals for use by the computer or microprocessor. For example, in a programmable controller the input converters sense switch closures from limit switches, pressure or flow switches, etc., and convert them through transient suppression and bounce elimination circuitry to "clean" 5VDC signals from which the controller's logic processor determines the appropriate sequence and timing of the machine or process being controlled. Input converters are also optically isolated, input to output, to protect the computer logic from the high voltage power control circuits.

Teledyne Relays' 673 Series I/ O Modules are designed for side-by-side panel mounting, featuring barriered screw terminals for load connections such that when
mounted in rows they eliminate the need for additional terminal strips and associated inter-connect wiring. Logic terminals are located on the rear of the modules, where they are physically isolated from the power wiring, and are designed to be plugged directly into a custom mounting panel available as an accessory. Logic circuit interconnections are provided within the panel, which carries no AC power circuits. Each 673 module contains an LED status indicator to facilitate fault location and quick surveillance of individual circuit status. Figure 3-2 shows 673 modules mounted on a Teledyne panel.

Utilizing the same circuit concepts as the 673, the Teledyne 675 Series converter modules feature a low profile package designed for direct mounting on pc boards (Fig. 3-3). Performance specifications and ratings are similar to the 673 series, but no LED. status indicators are included.


Fig. 3-2 Teledyne 673 Series I/O Converter Modules.

While many areas of modern electronic technology were born out of the aerospace industry and subsequently found application in the consumer electronics and commercial/industrial markets, solid state relay technology had a reverse evolution. The first large scale uses of SSRs were in industrial control applications and computer peripherals, and the list of products and equipment now using SSRs in large quantities has grown to cover virtually every conceivable type of commercial and industrial equipment utilizing electronic circuits and controls. At the same time, military applications for SSRs have been in the minority. There appears, however, to be emerging an increasing interest in the aerospace community in SSRs for both military and space applications.

In 1970, a military specification covering solid state relays, MIL-R-28750, was published. Several "slash" sheets have been issued to this specification since then, and Teledyne Relays is the first to qualify to it with the following models:


Fig. 4-1 Hermetically sealed TO-5 packaged SSRs.

| Teledyne $P / N$ | Military P/N |
| :---: | :---: |
| M640-1 | M28750/5 |
| M643-1 | M28750/6 |
| M643-2 | M28750/7 |

These hermetically sealed devices are TO-5 packaged SSRs (Fig. 4-1) designed for switching low level analog signals (M640-1), and DC levels up to $300 \mathrm{~mA} / 40$ VDC (M643-1), and $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 250$ VDC (M643-2). More recent additions to the Teledyne line of military SSRs are the model 682-1 AC version rated at $1 \mathrm{amp} /$ 250 VRMS and the 683-1 DC version rated at $.6 \mathrm{amp} / 50$ VDC. These relays feature a low profile hermetic DIP configuration and, like the M640 Series, utilize hybrid microcircuit construction. Slash sheets to MIL-R-28750 have been assigned as follows:

```
682-1 M28750/9
683-1 M28750/8
```

and qualification is imminent.


Fig. 4-2 Low profile AC SSR in hermetic DIP package.

Fig. 4-3 shows the Teledyne 652 Series military power AC SSR designed to operate over a temperature range of $-55^{\circ}$ to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Packaged in a thermally efficient hermetically sealed enclosure, its maximum load ratings are $25 \mathrm{~A} / 220$ VRMS, $45-440 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The 652 series SSRs are also slated for qualification to MIL-R-28750.

The foregoing applications engineering data, while it may primarily relate and make frequent reference to industrial and commercial equipment applications, is directly relevant to military/aerospace equipment from the standpoint of the basic technical details of SSR technology and applications. Inductive loads, high voltage transients, and current surges must be dealt with in the same way in military as in commercial equipment, and EMI considerations are even more critical in military applications. Thus, meaningful applications data can be of paramount concern to design and component engineers in selecting, specifying, and testing of SSRs for military and spacecraft applications.


Fig. 4-3 Military power AC SSR packaged in a thermal-efficient hermetic enclosure.

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