DATA SHEET

NEC

MINIATURE SIGNAL RELAY
EC2 SERIES

COMPACT AND LIGHTWEIGHT, SMALL MOUNTING SIZE, HIGH BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE

DESCRIPTION

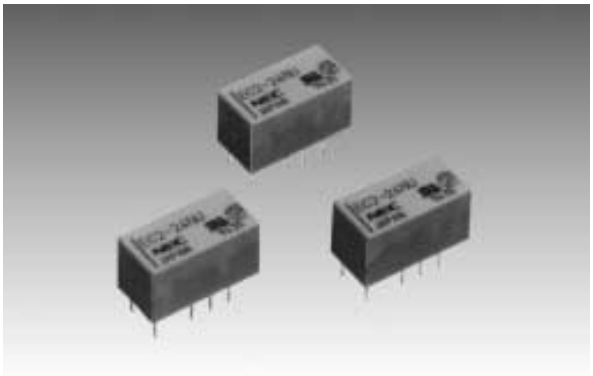
The EC2 series has reduced mounting space but sustained high-performance of NEC EA2 series. Furthermore, it complies with 2500 V surge-voltage requirement of Bellcore specification.

FEATURES

- Compact and light weight
- 2 form c contact arrangement
- Low power consumption
- Reduced mounting space : 15 mm × 7.5 mm
- High-breakdown voltage of coil to contacts :
  1500 Vac, 2500 V (rise time : 2 μs, fall time : 10 μs)
- Capable of High-power switching :
  700 Vac, 4.2 A, 4 times in case of accident
- UL recognized (E73266), CAS certified (LR46266)

APPLICATIONS

Electronic switching systems, PBX, terminal equipment, telephone systems.



For Right Use of Miniature Relays

DO NOT EXCEED MAXIMUM RATINGS.

Do not use relays under exceeding conditions such as over ambient temperature, over voltage and over current. Incorrect use could result in abnormal heating, damage to related parts or cause burning.

READ CAUTIONS IN THE SELECTION GUIDE.

Read the cautions described in NEC's "Miniature Relays" (ER0046EJ*) when you choose relays for your application.

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PART NUMBER SYSTEM

EC2 – 9 S NU

- NU: Nil : Standard type
  NU : UL recognized, CSA certified type
  NJ : Trimed leads type *
  NP : Silver-palladium alloy contact (with gold alloy overlay) *
  * UL recognized, CSA certified type
- S: Latch type
  Nil : Non-latch type
  S : Single coil latch type
  T : Double coil latch type
- 9: Nominal coil voltage
  3, 4.5, 5, 6, 9, 12, 24 V
- EC2: EC2 series

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Contact Form		2 Form c	
Contact Material		Silver alloy with gold alloy overlay	
Contact Ratings (UL / CSA Rating)	Maximum Switching Power	60 W, 125 VA	
	Maximum Switching Voltage	220 Vdc, 250 Vac	
	Maximum Switching Current	2 A	
	Maximum Carrying Current	2 A	
Minimum Contact Ratings		10 mVdc, 10 μA *1	
Initial Contact Resistance		50 mΩ typ. (Initial)	
Nominal Operating Power	Non-Latch Type	140 mW (3 to 12 V), 200 mW (24 V)	
	Single Coil Latch Type	100 mW	
	Single Coil Latch Type	140 mW	
Operate Time (Excluding Bounce)		Approx. 2 ms	
Release Time (Excluding Bounce)		Approx. 1 ms without diode	
Insulation Resistance		1000 MΩ at 500 Vdc	
Breakdown Voltage	Between Open Contacts	1000 Vac (for one minute) 1500 V surge (10 × 160 μs *2)	
	Between Adjacent Contacts		
	Between Coil and Contact	1500 Vac (for one minute) 2500 V surge, (2 × 10 μs *3)	Double Coil 1000 Vac (for one minute) Latch type 1500 V surge (10 × 160 μs *2)
Shock Resistance		735 m / s² (misoperating) 980 m / s² (destructive failure)	
Vibration Resistance		10 to 55 Hz double amplitude of 3 mm (misoperating) 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude of 5 mm (Destructive failure)	
Ambient Temperature		–40 to 85°C	
Coil Temperature Rise		18 degrees at nominal coil voltage (140 mW)	
Running specifications	No-load	1×10^8 *4 operations (Non-latch type) 1×10^7 operations (latch type)	
	Load	50 Vdc, 0.1 A (resistive) 1×10^6 operations at 85°C, 2 Hz	
		10 Vdc, 10 mA (resistive) 1×10^6 operations at 85°C, 2 Hz	
Weight		Approx. 1.9 g	

*1 This value is reference value in the resistance load.
Minimum capacity changes depending on switching frequency and environment temperatur and the load.

*2 rise time : 10 μs, fall time : 160 μs

*3 rise time : 2 μs, fall time : 10 μs

*4 This shows a number of operation where it can be running by which a fatal defect is not caused, and a number of operation by whicha steady characteristic is maintained is 1×10^7 times.

Recommended relay drive conditions

Drive under conditions. If it is impossible, please inquire to NEC.

Nonlatch type	Voltage: within ±5% at nominal voltage	Ambient temperature –40 to +85°C
Single coil latch type Double coil latch type	Square pulse (rise and fall time is rapidly) Pulse height : within ±5% at nominal voltage Pulse width : More than 10 ms	

PRODUCT LINEUP

Non-latch Type

at 20˚C

Nominal Coil Voltage (Vdc)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10 %	Must Operate Voltage (Vdc)	Must Release Voltage (Vdc)
3	64.3	2.25	0.3
4.5	145	3.38	0.45
5	178	3.75	0.5
6	257	4.5	0.6
9	579	6.75	0.9
12	1028	9	1.2
24	2880	18	2.4

Single-Coil Latch Type

at 20˚C

Nominal Coil Voltage (Vdc)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10 %	Must Operate Voltage (Vdc)	Must Release Voltage (Vdc)
3	90	2.25	2.25
4.5	202.5	3.38	3.38
5	250	3.75	3.75
6	360	4.5	4.5
9	810	6.75	6.75
12	1440	9	9
24	5760	18	18

Double-Coil Latch Type ** (Can not be driven by revese polarity for reverse operation.)

at 20˚C

Nominal Coil Voltage (Vdc)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ±10 %		Must Operate Voltage (Vdc)	Must Release Voltage (Vdc)
3	S	64.3	2.25	–
	R	64.3	–	2.25
4.5	S	145	3.38	–
	R	145	–	3.38
5	S	178	3.75	–
	R	178	–	3.75
6	S	257	4.5	–
	R	257	–	4.5
9	S	579	6.75	–
	R	579	–	6.75
12	S	1028	9	–
	R	1028	–	9
24	S	4114	18	–
	R	4114	–	18

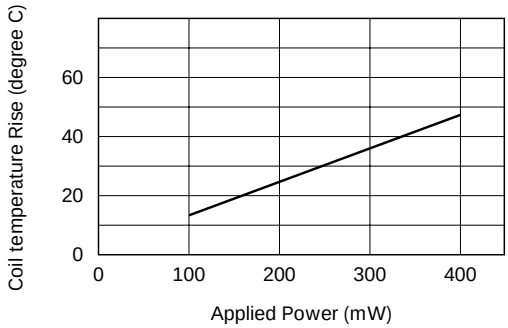
Note * Test by pulse voltage

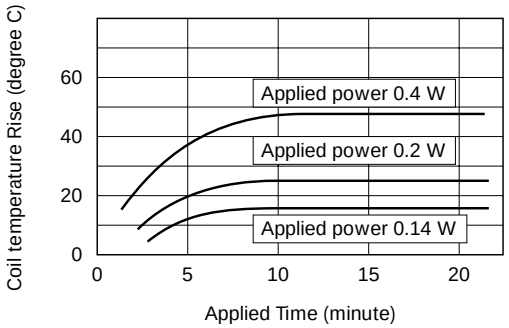
** S : Set coil (pin No.1...⊕, pin No.5...⊖) R: Reset coil (pin No.10...⊕, pin No.6...⊖)
The latch type relays should be initalized at appointed position before using, and should be enegized to specific polanity by a bone polabity to avoid wrong operation.
Any special coil requirement, please contact NEC for availability.

PERFORMANCE DATA

■COIL TEMPERATURE RISE

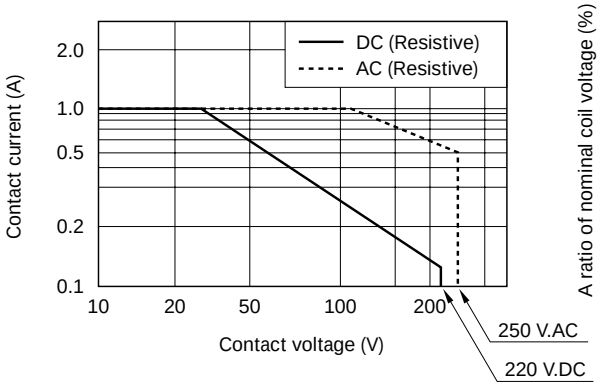
Temperature is measured by coil resistance.





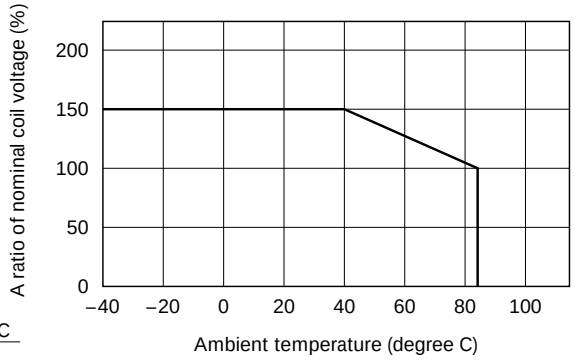
■SWITCHING CAPACITY

This is allowed maximum value.
Inquiry for NEC under maximum value at continuous use.

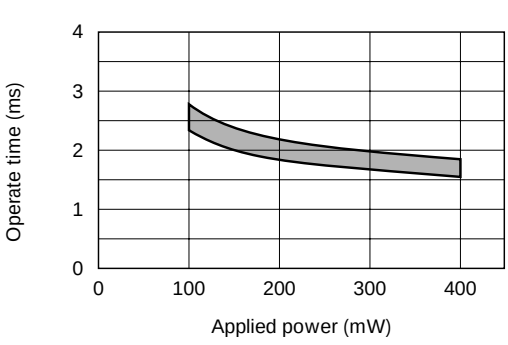


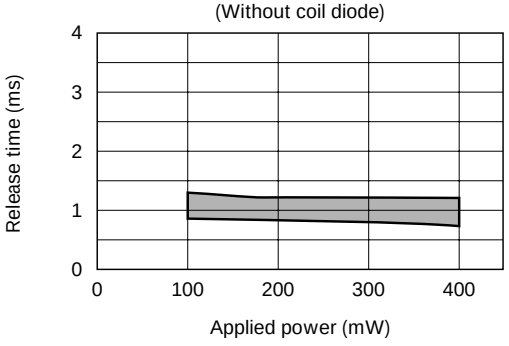
■MAXIMUM COIL VOLTAGE

This is maximum value of permissible alteration.
Inquiry for NEC at continuous use.



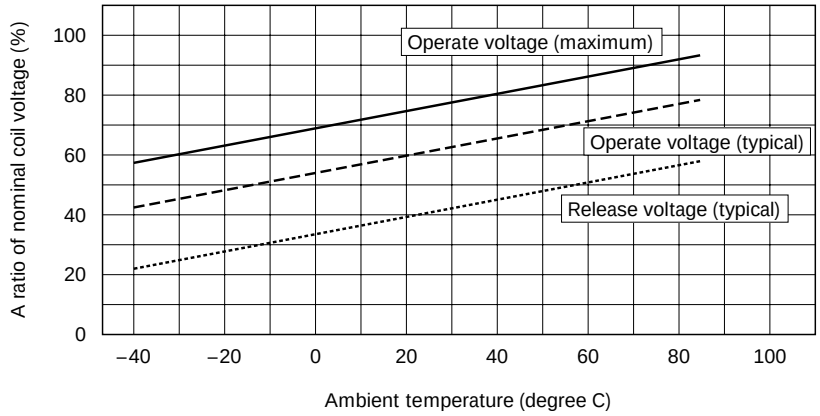
■APPLIED VOLTAGE VS. TIMING (Sample: EC2-5NU)





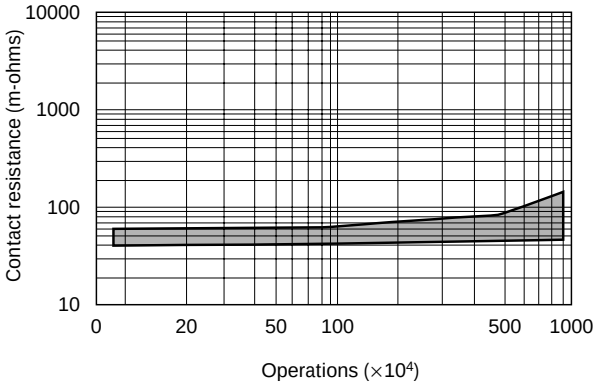
■OPERATE AND RELEASE VOLTAGE VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

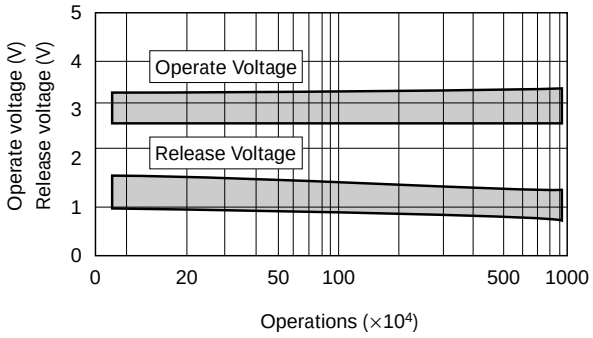
This shows a typical change of operate (release) voltage. Maximum value of operate estimated, so it must be applied more than this value for safety operation. In case of "hot start operation", please inquiry for NEC.



■RUNNING TEST (Nonload)

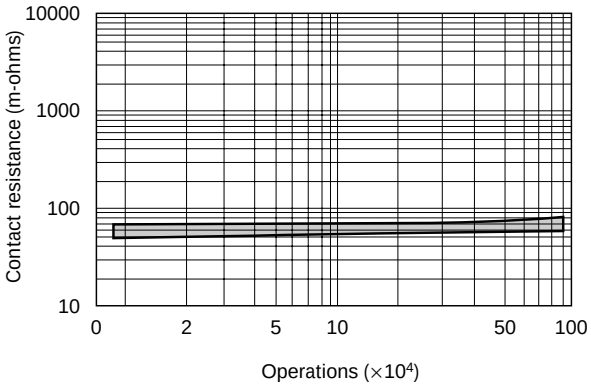
(Load: None, Driving: 5V.DC, 50 Hz, 50% duty, Ambient temperature: Room temperature, Sample: EC2-5NU 20 pieces)

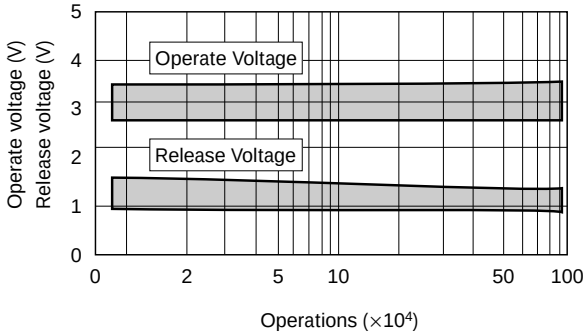




■RUNNING TEST (Load)

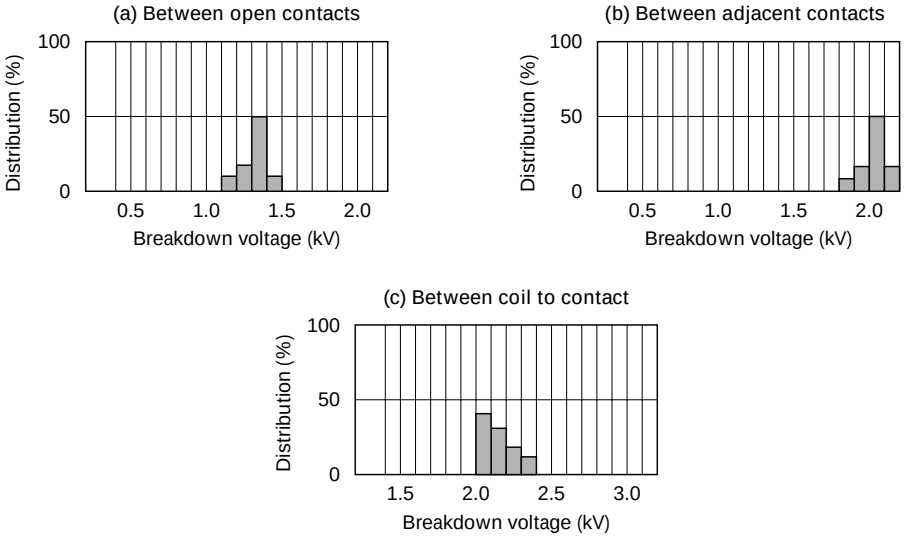
(Load: 50 V.DC 0.1 A resistive, Driving: 5V.DC, 5 Hz, 50% duty, Ambient temperature: 85 degree C, Sample: EC2-5NU 10 pieces)



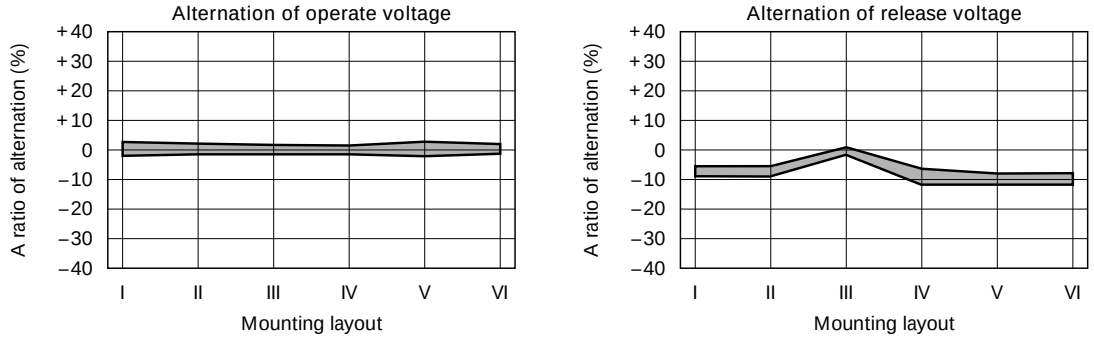


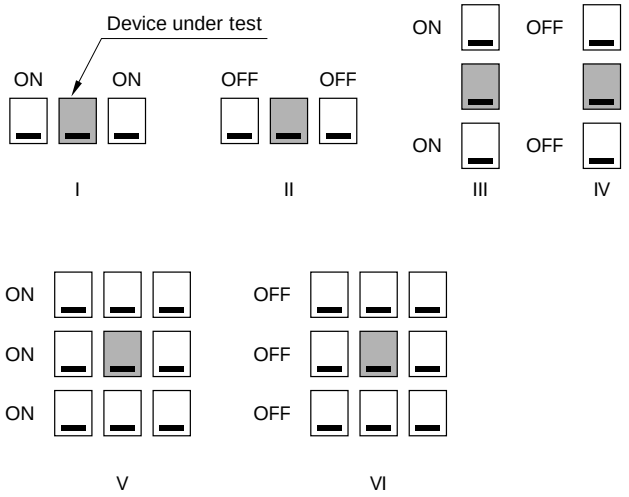
■BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE

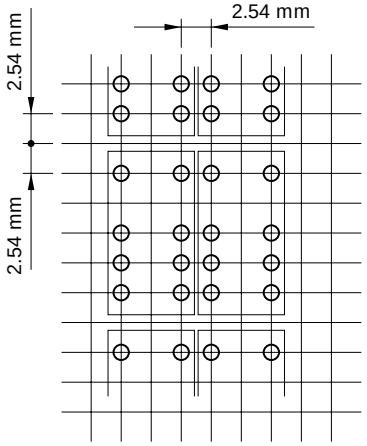
Sample: EC2-5NU 10 pieces



■ALTERNATION OF VOLTAGE AT DENSELY MOUNTING (Magnet interference)



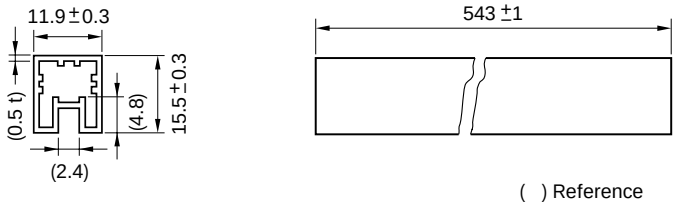




PACKAGE

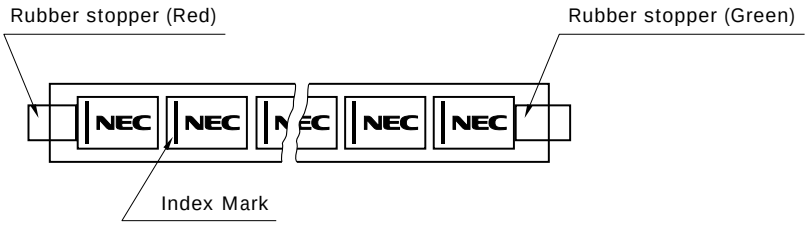
Dimensions of Relay Tube (Unit : mm)

35 pieces / Tube
Material : Polyvinyl chloride
(auti-static treated)



( ) Reference

Outline of Package



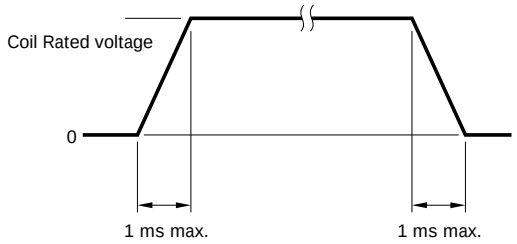
Notes on Correct Use

1. Notes on contact load

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

2. Driving relays

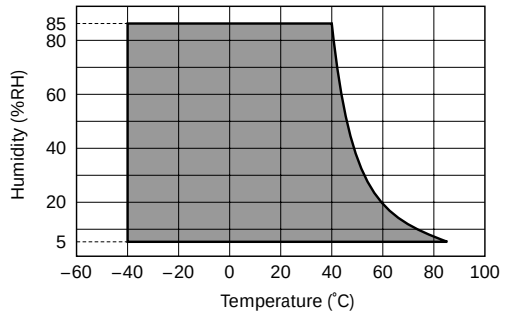
- If the internal connection diagram of a relay shows + and - symbols on the coil, apply the rated voltage to the relay in the specified direction. If a rippled DC current source is used, abnormalities such as beat at the coil may occur.
- The maximum voltage that can be applied to the coil of the relay varies depending on the ambient temperature. Generally, the higher the voltage applied to the coil, the shorter the operating time. Note, however, that a high voltage also increases the bounce of the contacts and the contact opening and closing frequency, which may shorten the lifetime of the contacts.
- If the driving voltage waveform of the relay coil rises and falls gradually, the inherent performance of the relay may not be fully realized. Make sure that the voltage waveform instantaneously rises and falls as a pulse.



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

3. Operating environment

- Make sure that the relay mounted in the application set is used within the specified temperature range. Use of a relay at a temperature outside this range may adversely affect insulation or contact performance.
- If the relay is used for a long period of time in highly humid (RH 85% or higher) environment, moisture may be absorbed into the relay. This moisture may react with the NOx and SOx generated by glow discharges that occur when the contacts are opened or closed, producing nitric or sulfuric acid. If this happens, the acid produced may corrode the metallic parts of the relay, causing operational malfunction.
- Because the operating temperature range varies depending on the humidity, use the relay in the temperature range illustrated in the figure below. Prevent the relay from being frozen and avoid the generation of condensation.
- The relay maintains constant sealability under normal atmospheric pressure (810 to 1,200 hpa). Its sealability may be degraded or the relay may be deformed and malfunction if it is used under barometric conditions exceeding the specified range.
- The same applies when the relay is stored or transported. Keep the upper-limit value of the temperature to which the relay is exposed after it is removed from the carton box to within 50˚C.
- If excessive vibration or shock is applied to the relay, it may malfunction and the contacts remain closed. Vibration or shock applied to the relay during operation may cause considerable damage to or wearing of the contacts. Note that operation of a snap switch mounted close to the relay or shock due to the operation of magnetic solenoid may also cause malfunctioning.



4. Notes on mounting relays

- When mounting a relay onto a PC board using an automatic chip mounter, if excessive force is applied to the cover of the relay when the relay is chucked or inserted, the cover may be damaged or the characteristics of the relay degraded. Keep the force applied to the relay to within 1 kg.
- Avoid bending the pins to temporarily secure the relay to the PC board. Bending the pins may degrade sealability or adversely affect the internal mechanism.
- It is recommended to solder the relay onto a PC board under the following conditions:

<1> Reflow soldering

Refer to the recommended soldering temperature profile.

<2> Flow soldering

Solder temperature: 250˚C max., Time: 5 to 10 seconds, Preheating: 100˚C max./1 minute max.

<3> Manual soldering

Solder temperature: 350˚C, Time: 2 to 3 seconds

- Ventilation immediately after soldering is recommended. Avoid immersing the relay in cleaning solvent immediately after soldering due to the danger of thermal shock being applied to the relay.
- Use an alcohol-based or water-based cleaning solvent. Never use thinner and benzene because they may damage the relay housing.
- Do not use ultrasonic cleaning because the vibration energy generated by the ultrasonic waves may cause the contacts to remain closed.

5. Handling

- Relays are packaged in magazine cases for shipment. If a space is created in the case after some relays have been removed, be sure to insert a stopper to secure the remaining relays in the case. If relays are not well secured, vibration during transportation may cause malfunctioning of the contacts.
- Exercise care in handling the relay so as to avoid dropping it or allowing it to fall. Do not use a relay that has been dropped. If a relay drops from a workbench to the floor, a shock of 9,800 m/s2 (1,000 G) or more is applied to the relay, possibly damaging its functions. Even if a light shock has been applied to the relay, thoroughly evaluate its operation before using it.
- Latching relays are factory-set to the reset state for shipment. A latching relay may be set, however, by vibration or shock applied while being transported. Be sure to forcibly reset the relay before using it in the application set. Also note that the relay may be set by unexpected vibration or shock when it is used in a portable set.
- The sealability of a surface-mount relay may be lost if the relay absorbs moisture and is then heated during soldering. When storing relays, therefore, observe the following points:

<1> The storage humidity must be no more than 70% RH. The recommended storage period is 3 months maximum.

<2> To store the relay for 3 months or longer, keep the storage humidity to within 50% RH. Do not store the relay for more than 6 months.

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