

DC Power Relays (60-A, 100-A Models) G9EA-1

DC Power Relays Capable of Interrupting High-voltage, High-current Loads

- A compact relay (73 x 36 x 67.2 mm (L x W x H)) capable of switching 400-V 60-A DC loads. (Capable of interrupting 600 A at 300 VDC max.)
- The switching section and driving section are gas-injected and hermetically sealed, allowing these compact relays to interrupt high-capacity loads. The sealed construction also requires no arc space, saves space, and helps ensure safe applications.
- Downsizing and optimum design allow no restrictions on the mounting direction.
- Terminal Cover and DIN Track Adapters are also available for industrial applications.
- UL/CSA standard UL508 approved.

Note: Refer to *Precautions* on page 22.



Model Number Structure

Model Number Legend

G9EA-□-□-□-□
1 2 3 4

- Number of Poles**
1: 1 pole
- Contact Form**
Blank: SPST-NO
- Coil Terminals**
B: M3.5 screw terminals
Blank: Lead wire output
- Special Functions**
CA: High-current conduction (100 A)

Ordering Information

List of Models

Models	Terminals		Contact form	Rated coil voltage	Model
	Coil terminals	Contact terminals			
Switching/current conduction models	Screw terminals (See note 2.)	Screw terminals (See note 1.)	SPST-NO	12 VDC	G9EA-1-B
	Lead wires			24 VDC	G9EA-1
High-current conduction models	Screw terminals (See note 2.)			48 VDC	G9EA-1-B-CA
	Lead wires			60 VDC	G9EA-1-CA
				100 VDC	

Note: 1. Two M5 screws are provided for the contact terminal connection.

2. Two M3.5 screws are provided for the coil terminal connection.

Specifications

■ Ratings

Coil

Rated voltage	Rated current	Coil resistance	Must-operate voltage	Must-release voltage	Maximum voltage (See note 3.)	Power consumption
12 VDC	417 mA	28.8 Ω	75% max. of rated voltage	8% min. of rated voltage	130% of rated voltage (at 23°C within 10 minutes)	Approx. 5 W
24 VDC	208 mA	115.2 Ω				
48 VDC	102 mA	469.3 Ω				
60 VDC	86.2 mA	695.7 Ω				Approx. 5.2 W
100 VDC	53.6 mA	1,864 Ω				Approx. 5.4 W

Note: 1. The figures for the rated current and coil resistance are for a coil temperature of 23°C and have a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$.
 2. The figures for the operating characteristics are for a coil temperature of 23°C.
 3. The figure for the maximum voltage is the maximum voltage that can be applied to the relay coil.

Contacts

Item	Resistive load	
	G9EA-1(-B)	G9EA-1(-B)-CA
Rated load	60 A at 400 VDC, 100 A at 120 VDC	30 A at 400 VDC
Rated carry current	60 A	100 A
Maximum switching voltage	400 V	400 V
Maximum switching current	100 A	30 A

■ Characteristics

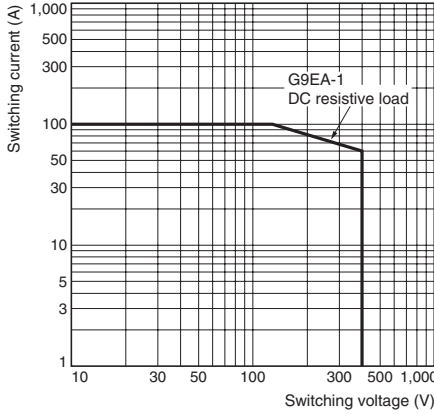
Item		G9EA-1(-B)	G9EA-1(-B)-CA
Contact resistance (See note 2.)		30 m Ω max. (0.6 m Ω typical)	10 m Ω max. (0.3 m Ω typical)
Contact voltage drop		0.1 V max. (for a carry current of 60 A)	0.1 V max. (for a carry current of 100 A)
Operate time		50 ms max.	
Release time		30 ms max.	
Insulation resistance (See note 3.)	Between coil and contacts	1,000 M Ω min.	
	Between contacts of the same polarity	1,000 M Ω min.	
Dielectric strength	Between coil and contacts	2,500 VAC, 1 min	
	Between contacts of the same polarity	2,500 VAC, 1 min	
Impulse withstand voltage (See note 4.)		4,500 V	
Vibration resistance	Destruction	10 to 55 to 10 Hz, 0.75-mm single amplitude (Acceleration: 2.94 to 88.9 m/s ²)	
	Malfunction	10 to 55 to 10 Hz, 0.75-mm single amplitude (Acceleration: 2.94 to 88.9 m/s ²)	
Shock resistance	Destruction	490 m/s ²	
	Malfunction	196 m/s ²	
Mechanical endurance (See note 5.)		200,000 ops. min.	
Electrical endurance (See note 6.)		120 VDC, 100 A, 3,000 ops. min.	400 VDC, 30 A, 1,000 ops. min.
		400 VDC, 60 A, 3,000 ops. min.	120 VDC, 30 A, 2,500 ops. min.
		400 VDC, 30 A, 30,000 ops. min.	---
Short-time carry current		100 A (10 min)	150 A (10 min)
Maximum interruption current		600 A at 300 VDC (5 times)	---
Overload interruption		180 A at 400 VDC (100 times min.)	100 A at 120 VDC (150 times min.)
Reverse polarity interruption		-60 A at 200 VDC (1,000 times min.)	---
Ambient operating temperature		-40 to 70°C (with no icing or condensation)	
Ambient operating humidity		5% to 85%	
Weight		Approx. 310 g	

Note: 1. The above values are initial values at an ambient temperature of 23°C unless otherwise specified.
 2. The contact resistance was measured with 1 A at 5 VDC using the voltage drop method.
 3. The insulation resistance was measured with a 500-VDC megohmmeter.
 4. The impulse withstand voltage was measured with a JEC-212 (1981) standard impulse voltage waveform (1.2 $\times$ 50 μ s).
 5. The mechanical endurance was measured at a switching frequency of 3,600 operations/hr.
 6. The electrical endurance was measured at a switching frequency of 60 operations/hr.

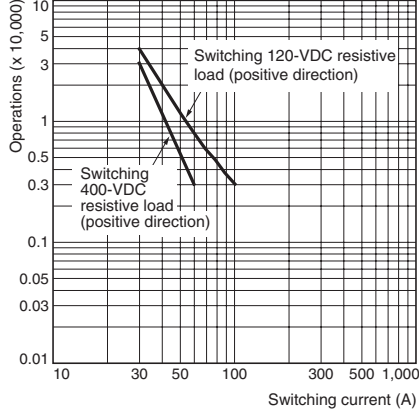
Engineering Data

■ G9EA-1(-B) Switching/Current Conduction Models

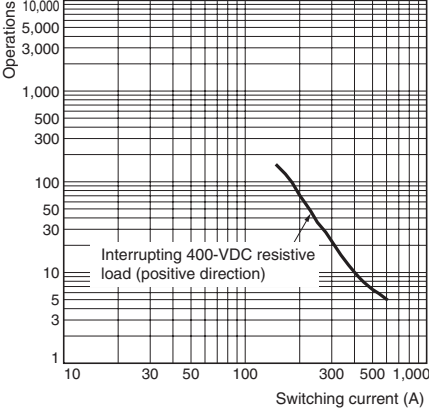
Maximum Switching Capacity



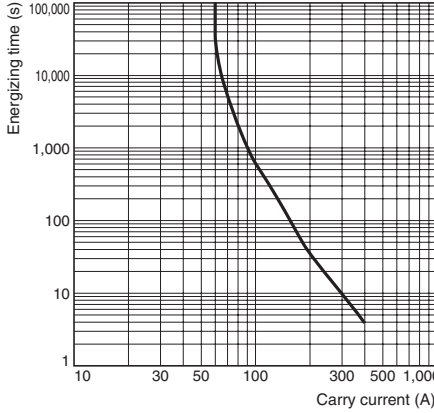
Electrical Endurance (Switching Performance)



Electrical Endurance (Interruption Performance)

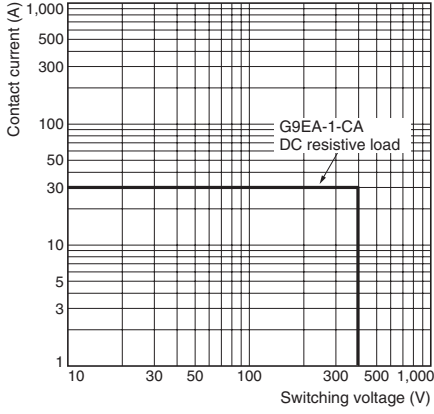


Carry Current vs Energizing Time

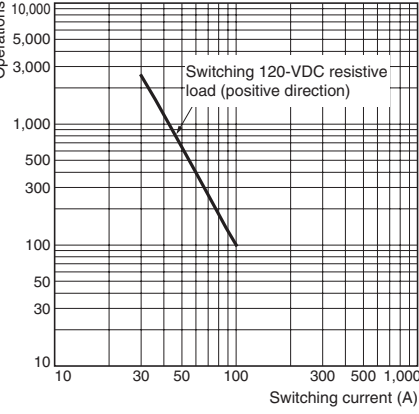


■ G9EA-1(-B)-CA High-current Conduction Models

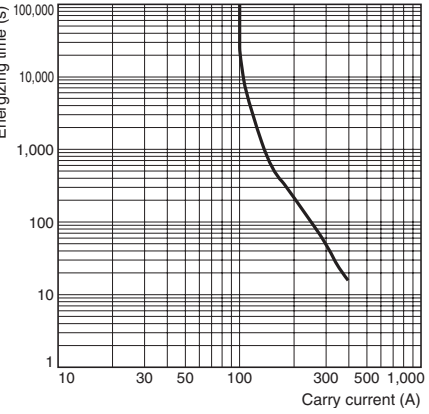
Maximum Switching Capacity



Electrical Endurance (Switching Performance)

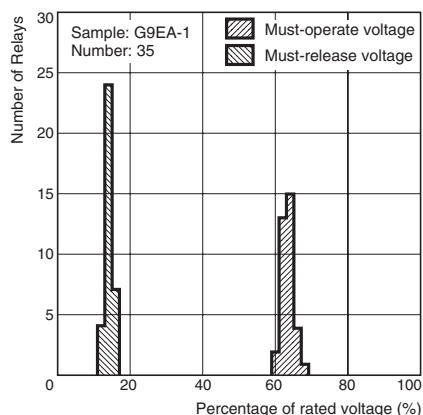


Carry Current vs Energizing Time

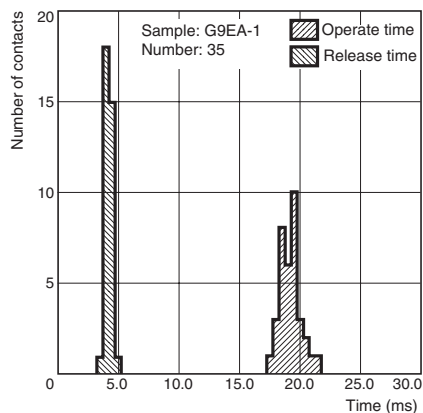


■ All G9EA-1 Models

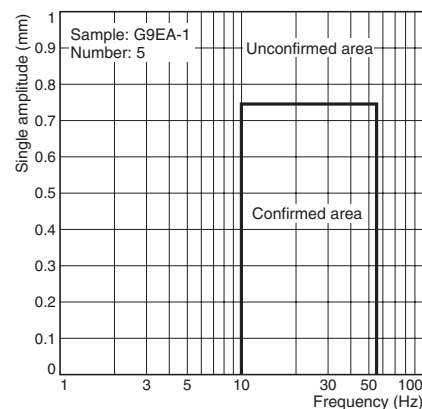
Must-operate Voltage and Must-release Voltage Distributions



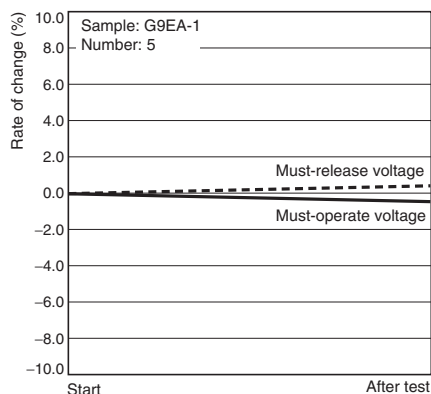
Time Characteristic Distributions



Vibration Malfunction

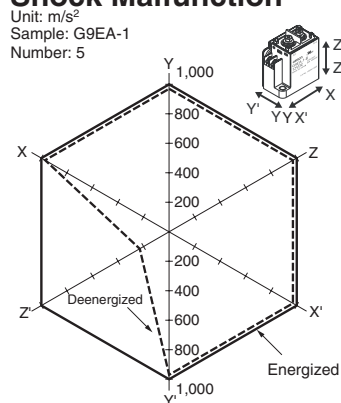


Vibration Resistance



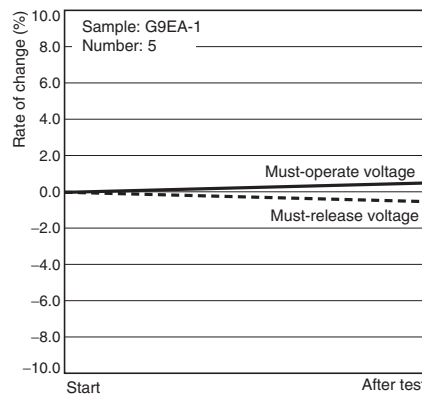
Characteristics were measured after applying vibration at a frequency of 10 to 55 Hz (single amplitude of 0.75 mm) to the test piece (not energized) for 2 hours each in 3 directions. The percentage rate of change is the average value for all of the samples

Shock Malfunction



The value at which malfunction occurred was measured after applying shock to the test piece 3 times each in 6 directions along 3 axes.

Shock Resistance



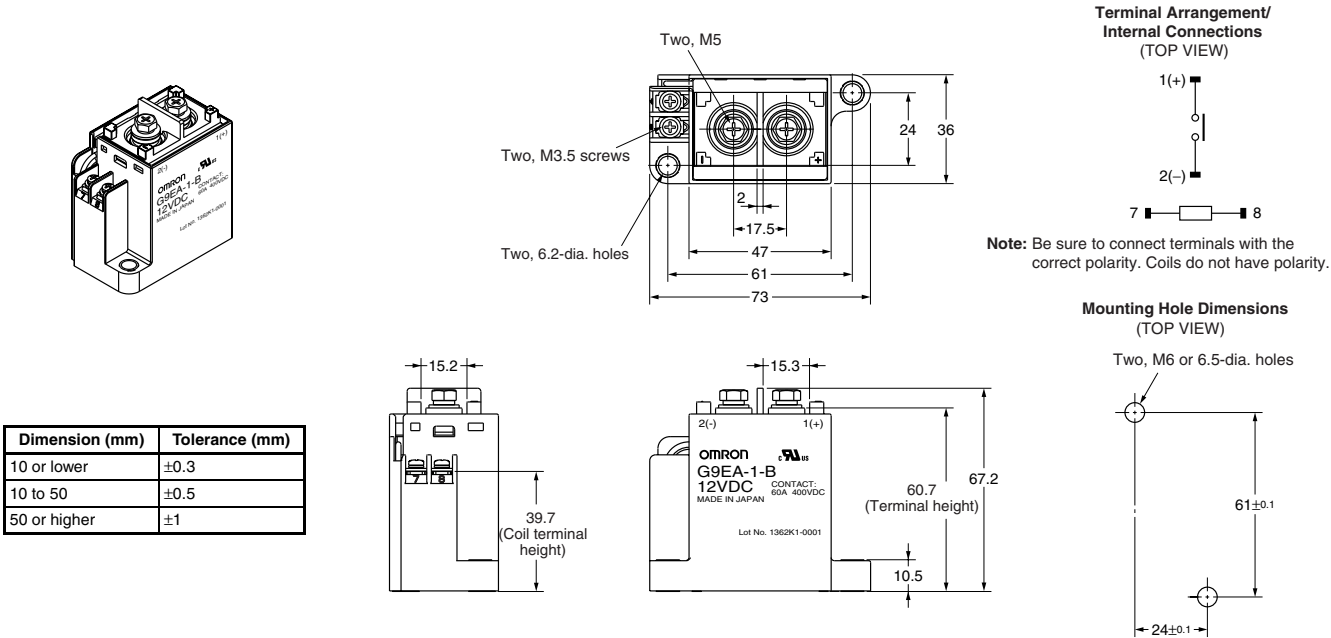
Characteristics were measured after applying a shock of $490 m/s^2$ to the test piece 3 times each in 6 directions along 3 axes. The percentage rate of change is the average value for all of the samples.

Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

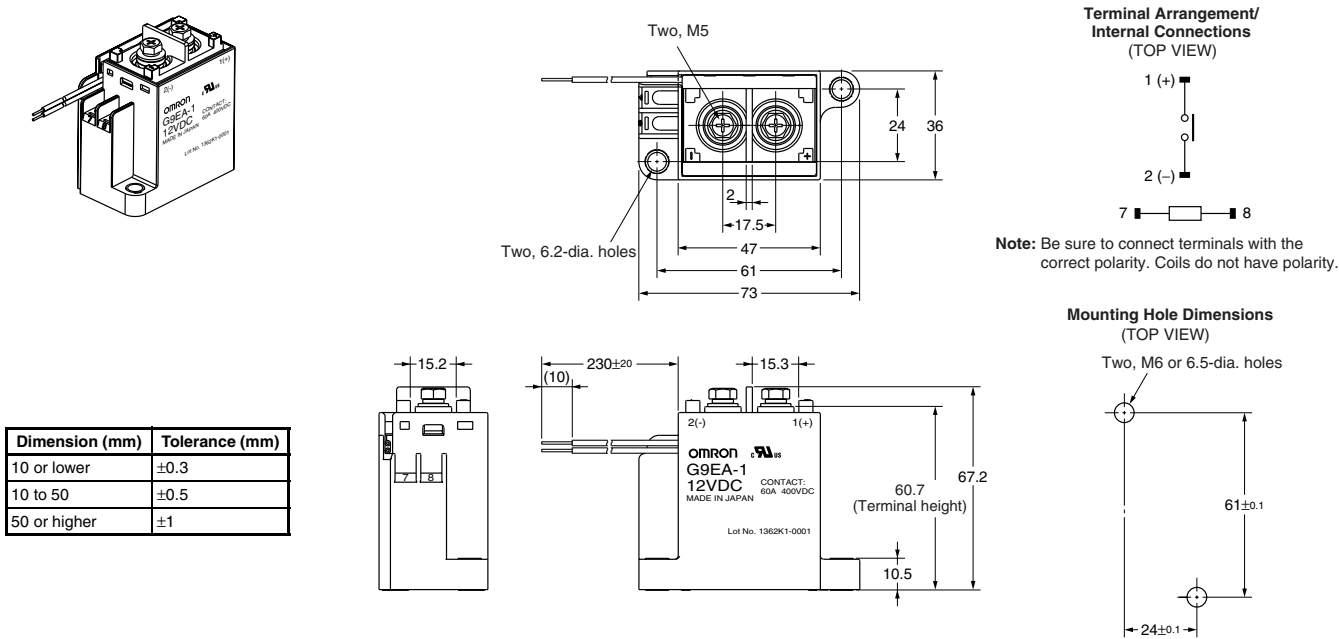
Models with Screw Terminals

G9EA-1-B(-CA)



Models with Lead Wires

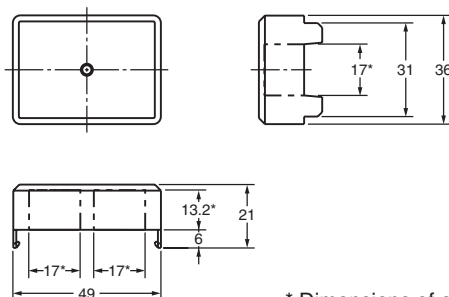
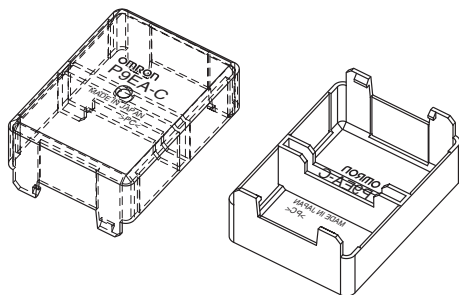
G9EA-1(-CA)



Options

Terminal Cover

P9EA-C



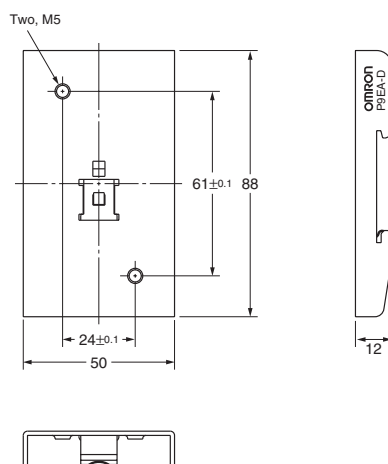
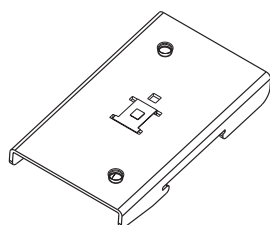
Note: Be sure to remove the cutouts for wiring that are located in the wiring outlet direction before installing the Terminal Cover.

Dimension (mm)	Tolerance (mm)
10 or lower	±0.3
10 to 50	±0.5
50 or higher	±1

* Dimensions of cutouts for wiring.

DIN Track Adapter

P9EA-D



Dimension (mm)	Tolerance (mm)
10 or lower	±0.3
10 to 50	±0.5
50 or higher	±1

Precautions

⚠ WARNING

Take measures to prevent contact with charged parts when using the Relay for high voltages.



■ Precautions for Correct Use

Refer to the relevant catalog for common precautions.

- Be sure to tighten all screws to the appropriate torque given below. Loose screws may result in burning due to abnormal heat generation during energization.
 - M8 screws: 8.82 to 9.80 N·m
 - M6 screws: 3.92 to 4.90 N·m
 - M5 screws: 1.57 to 2.35 N·m
 - M4 screws: 0.98 to 1.37 N·m
 - M3.5 screws: 0.75 to 1.18 N·m
- The G9EA and G9EC Relays' contacts have polarity. Be sure to perform connections with the correct polarity. If the contacts are connected with the reverse polarity, the switching characteristics specified in this document cannot be assured.
- Do not drop or disassemble this Relay. Not only may the Relay fail to meet the performance specifications, it may also result in damage, electric shock, or burning.
- Do not use these Relays in strong magnetic fields of 800 A/m or higher (e.g., near transformers or magnets). The arc discharge that occurs during switching may be bent by the magnetic field, resulting in flashover or insulation faults.
- This Relay is a device for switching high DC voltages. If it is used for voltages exceeding the specified range, it may not be possible to interrupt the load and burning may result. In order to prevent fire spreading, use a configuration in which the current load can be interrupted in the event of emergencies.
In order to ensure safety of the system, replace the Relay on a regular basis.
- If the Relay is used for no-load switching, the contact resistance may increase and so confirm correct operation under the actual operating conditions.
- These Relays contain pressurized gas. Even in applications with low switching frequencies, the ambient temperature and heat caused by arc discharge in the contacts may allow permeation of the sealed gas, resulting in arc interruption failure.
In order to ensure safety of the system, replace Relays on a regular basis.
- Do not use or store the Relay in a vacuum. Doing so will accelerate deterioration of the sealing.
- With this Relay, if the rated voltage (or current) is continuously applied to the coil and contacts, and then turned OFF and immediately ON again, the coil temperature, and consequently the coil resistance, will be higher than usual. This means that the must operate voltage will also be higher than usual, exceeding the rated value ("hot start"). In this case, take the appropriate countermeasures, such as reducing the load current or restricting the energizing time or ambient operating temperature.
- The ripple percentage for DC relays can cause fluctuations in the must-operate voltage or humming. For this reason, reduce the ripple percentage in full-wave rectified power supply circuits by adding a smoothing capacitor. Ensure that the ripple percentage is less than 5%.
- Ensure that a voltage exceeding the specified maximum voltage is not continuously applied to the coil. Abnormal heating in the coil may shorten the lifetime of the insulation coating.
- Do not use the Relay at a switching voltage or current greater than the specified maximum values. Doing so may result in arc discharge interruption failure or burning due to abnormal heating in the contacts.

- The contact ratings are for resistive loads. The electrical endurance with inductive loads is inferior to that of resistive loads. Confirm correct operation under the actual operating conditions.
- Do not use the Relay in locations where water, solvents, chemicals, or oil may come in contact with the case or terminals. Doing so may result in deterioration of the case resin or abnormal heating due to corrosion or contamination of the terminals. Also, if electrolyte adheres to the output terminals, electrolysis may occur between the output terminals, resulting in corrosion of the terminals or wiring disconnections.
- Be sure to turn OFF the power and confirm that there is no residual voltage before replacing the Relay or performing wiring.
- The distance between crimp terminals or other conductive parts will be reduced and insulation properties will be lowered if wires are laid in the same direction from the contact terminals. Use insulating coverings, do not wire in the same direction, and take other measures as required to maintain insulation properties.
- Use either a varistor, or a diode plus Zener diode as a protective circuit against reverse surge in the relay coil. Using a diode alone will reduce the switching characteristics.
- Be sure to use the screws provided with the product for wiring coil terminals and contact terminals. The specified tightening torque cannot be achieved with different screws and may result in abnormal heat generation when energized.

Recommended Wire Size

Model	Size
G9EA-1(-B)	14 to 22 mm ²
G9EA-1(-B)-CA	22 to 38 mm ²
G9EC-1(-B)	38 to 60 mm ²
G9EB-1-B	2 to 5.5 mm ²

Note: Use flexible leads.