

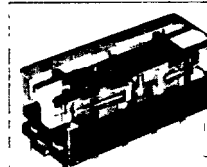
177-231

To

177-254

Power switching range from 1nW to 1KVA
New 5 layered twin linear contacts
Volumetric/contact resistance
approx 30/20 mΩ
Highly efficient
Good → HF and → capacitance value 15 pF
Low → thermovoltage approx 2 or < 1uV
100 A (1ms) short circuit capability
Long → operational life
(up to 2x10⁸ operations)

The arrows refer to more specific information in the text



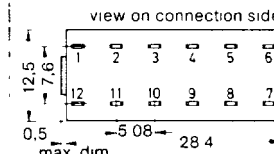
Sealed plastic enclosure IP67

weight approx 7 g

p-c b hole

dia Ø 1.3 ± 0.1

p-c board stand off 0.4



Data sheet

Ratings

Max current make/const/break	A	20 / 5 / 5	Test voltage contact/contact/coil	V _{eff}	750 / 1500
Max break voltage	V	250	Upper temp limit (max storage temp)	C	+ 85
Max break power without → contact protection	W(VA)	100 (1000)	Permissible ambient temp for 100% utilisation	C	-55 / +65
Shock/vibration resistance	g-g/Hz	50-20 / 1000	Thermal resistance	K/W	65
Pick up/drop out/bounce time S2 S3 S4	ms	8/5/1 9/5/2 10/5/2	Life 0.1 A, 10 V d.c. / 4 A, 250 V a.c.	operations	2 · 10 ⁸ / 10 ⁵
Pick up/operating power, bi/monostable	mW	50-100 / 100-200	Life at various loadings (see fig. 4)		
Insulation resistance 500 V d.c.	Ω	10 ¹⁰	Efficiency η = $\frac{\text{max. A. switching power (W) of contacts (VA)}}{\text{pers. power (W) of relay volume (cm3)}}$	at 10 ⁵ operations	5700 (11400)

Type	S2	S3	S4	S2-L	S3-L	S4-L	S2-L2	S3-L2	S4-L2						
Contact arrangement	2NO+2NC (2CO)	3NO+1NC (2NO+1CO)	4NO	2NO+2NC (2CO)	3NO+1NC (2NO+1CO)	4NO	2NO+2NC (2CO)	3NO+1NC (2NO+1CO)	4NO						
Connection diagram viewed from wiring side Attention to polarity!															
The contact configuration given in brackets is achieved by p-c-board connection of pins 3/4 on S3 or 3/4 and 9/10 on S2. Parallel switching of contacts increases permissible current. Series switching increases voltage capability.															
Switching parameters	Monostable relay, shown de-energised Switched by application of correct polarity			Bistable relay with 1 or 2 coils. Contact operation after or during excitation by indicated polarity. Switched after impulse (8 ms) or permanent excitation of a coil with opposite polarity or C-circuit (fig 10).											
Coilvoltage				Coil-				Coil-				Coil-			
rated voltage	pick up voltage at 20 °C	drop out voltage at 20 °C		permissible voltage at 40 °C	resistance ± 10%	no of turns	inductance ± 10%		permissible voltage at 40 °C	resistance per coil ± 10%	no of turns	inductance per coil ± 10%			
V	V	V		V	Ω		H		V	Ω		H			
1.5	1.1	0.15		2.7	11.3	700	0.006		4.2	22.5	810	0.009		3.6	11.3
3	2.1	0.3		5.9	45	1400	0.023		8.4	90	1700	0.04		5.9	45
5	3.5	0.5		10.1	130	2350	0.065		15.3	300	3100	0.14		10.1	130
6	4.2	0.6		11.9	180	2800	0.093		16.8	360	3100	0.14		11.9	180
9	6.3	0.9		17.7	400	4050	0.194		25.0	800	4700	0.31		17.7	400
12	8.4	1.2		23.7	720	5600	0.37		33.7	1450	6500	0.6		23.7	720
16	11.2	1.6		29.7	1130	7550	0.673		41.9	2250	7700	0.85		31.6	1280
24	16.8	2.4		47.2	2850	11000	1.427		66.7	5700	12000	2.05		47.2	2850
48	33.6	4.8		81.5	8500	17000	3.41		111.0	16000	25000	8.9		71.3	6500

Ordering example

type (see connection diagram) _____

coil voltage S2-L - 12 V

Prices

(excl VAT) in £/pce in qties of	1	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000
S2-/S3-/S4-	15, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12 V						
	16, 24 V						
	48 V						
S2-L-/S3-L-/S4-L-	15, 3, 5, 6 V						
	9, 12 V						
	16, 24 V						
	48 V						
S2-L2-/S3-L2-/S4-L2-	15, 3, 5, 6 V						
	9, 12 V						
	16, 24 V						
	48 V						
Plug-in socket type S-SS, S-NS							
Active plug-in socket type S-NS -	12, 24 V						

Approvals:

UL-approval E 43028

CSA LR 26550

VDE 0435/0110

Insulation class C to 250 V a.c. (300 V d.c.) for circuits not connected to the main system network

Insulation class B to 125 V a.c. (150 V d.c.) for circuits connected to the main system network

Patents:

A 357 622, AUS 472 096, 496 595, 502 682, BR 7 308 012, CDN 1 008 904, 1 027 155, 1 037 532, CH 571 273, 599 679, CSSR 185 214, D 2 345 638, 2 454 967, DDR 109 766, 117 562, E 421 697, F 2 225 827, 2 271 654, GB 1 456 861, 1 456 862, 1 456 863, 1 506 284, I 995 850, 1 038 135, IRL 39 962, R 76 316, S 396 503, 407 305, UDSSR 704 483, 778 718, USA 3 946 347, 3 993 971, ZA 73/9725

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S relay – Reliability and operational life – features

The S relay is an example of how the quality of a relay type can be dramatically improved by close attention to design and manufacturing detail. Both purchase price and operational costs have been reduced whilst efficiency and life expectancy have been dramatically increased.

A higher contact pressure with lower excitation has been achieved by combining a permanent flux and the excitation flux with four armature airgaps.

The stored permanent magnetic force in the contact springs has increased the contact quality and efficiency.

The twin linear contact configuration as shown in fig 1 guarantees low → constant contact resistance and → capacitance, fixed contact dimensions during a long → operational life, a high short circuit capability of 100 A (1ms), and hence exceptionally high contact reliability.

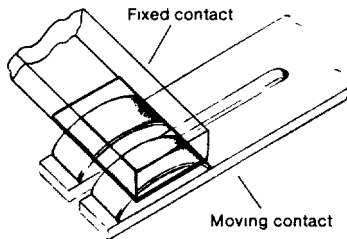


fig 1 Twin linear contact

A new 5 layered contact design (fig 2) permits the switching of all loads between 1 μ A and 5 A at 1 mV to 250 V d.c. or a.c. up to 100 W (or 1 kVA) and ensures a long operational life.

Compared to the point contact style of contact, the twin linear contact configuration offers an approximately 5-fold increase in wear resistance due to its 5 μ solid gold layer. Hence the S relay is suitable for up to 10^5 operations at loads of 2 A, 15 V. What is more on 40 test cycles each of 10^4 operations at 15 V, 2 A and 10^5 operations at 30 mV a.c., 10 μ A, it gave in total 4.4×10^6 fault-free switching operations.

The contact configuration has reduced the contact → bounce time (fig 3) to, on average, below 0.1 ms.

The contact resistance of the sealed S relay remained during test below 20 m Ω after 1000 hours' immersion in 3–5 ppm H₂S at 40°C and 95% relative humidity. The sealing consistency test complying with AQL 1.5 was carried out by submersing the relay in Flour-

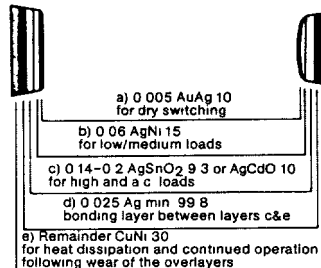


fig 2 New design of 5 layer contact

Carbon at 70°C for 3 Minutes. This resulted in no bubble formation. The test thus satisfied condition Qc2 of din 40046, page 15, point 3.3.

The minimum creepage path of the dual-in-line mounting pins is 3.7 mm and this fulfils insulation group C up to 250 V.

The strong mounting of the armature bearing on its shaft guarantees high shock and vibration resistance.

The pick-up and drop-out values remain in tolerance during the operational life. (See diagram on pick-up/drop-out times on page 3).

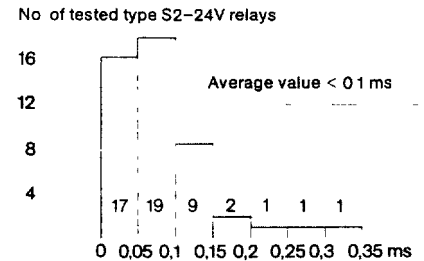


fig 3 Histogram of bounce times

Life duration

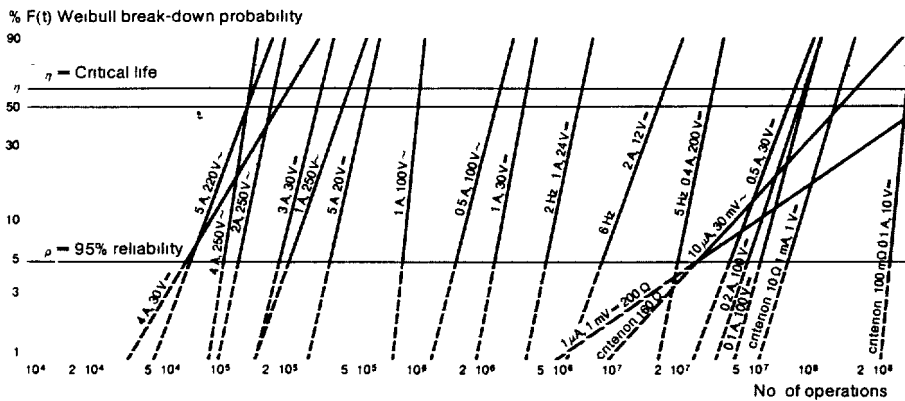
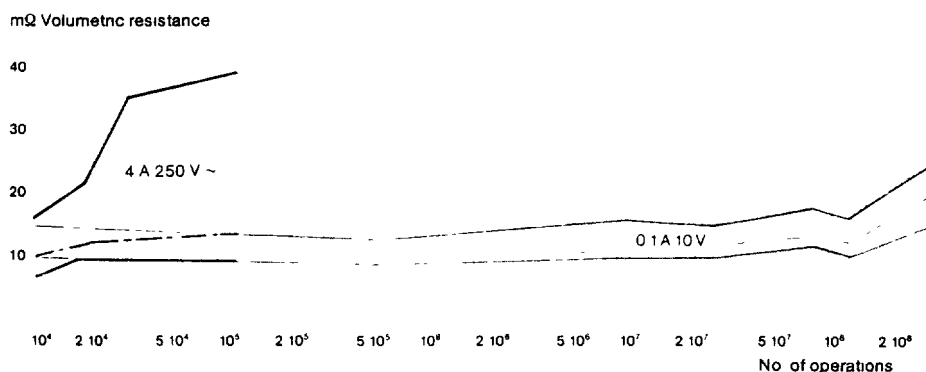


fig. 4 Weibull reliability data for various contact loadings with a critical break point at 100 m Ω , unless stated otherwise.

Contact resistance during operational life



Load-limite-curve

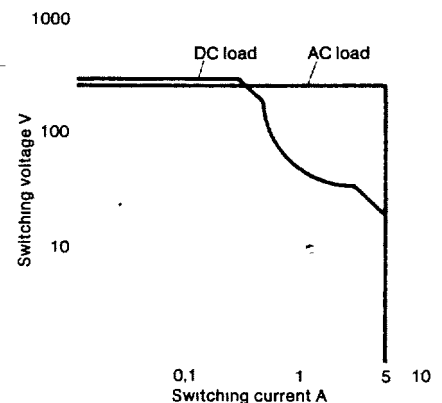


fig 5 Contact resistance conditions at 4 A, 250 V a.c. After 18000 operations the volume resistance (contact + line resistance) amounted to 20 m Ω and after 10000 operations it increased to 38 m Ω . At low loads the contact resistance remained practically constant during the 10^8 operations.

S relay – The multi featured relay

HF characteristics

The relatively good HF characteristics of this S relay are due to the following

- Low → capacitance
- Short twin contact finger springs
- High through power
- Low contact resistance
- Contacts shielded from armature

By series connection of the contacts the cross-talk attenuation can be improved

Thermovoltage

At normal coil excitation after 30 min at 25 – 29°C and 60 – 75% relative humidity

type S2	Connections	4-5	10-11
	U_{th} [μV]	$1,3 \pm 0,6$	2 ± 1
type S4	Connections	2-3	4-5 8-9 10-12
	$U_{th} \pm 0,3$ [μV]	2,3 1,5 1,8	1,9

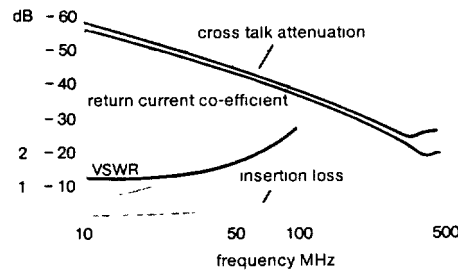


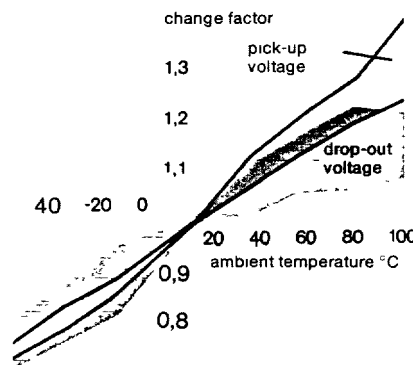
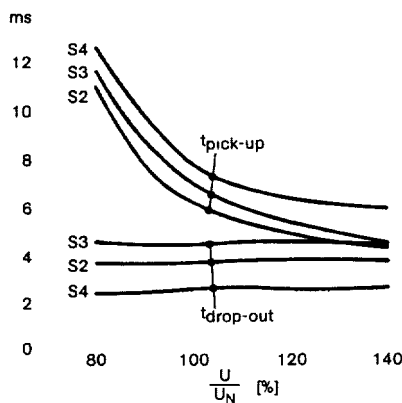
fig 6 HF characteristics of the S relay

Capacitance values ± pF

contact ungrounded	0,7
contact (coil grounded)	0,35
coil/fixed contact	1,15
coil/fixed contact (moving contact grounded)	0,9
coil/moving contact	1,4
coil/moving contact (fixed contact grounded)	1,15
contact set/contact set	0,6
contact set/contact set (coil grounded)	0,1

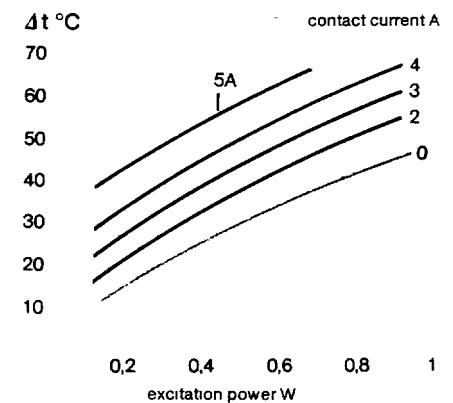
With impulse operation of bistable S relays or switching via a C switching network (fig 10) the thermovoltage < 1 μV

Pick-up/drop-out times ± 20% Temperature influence



Example A relay with a pick-up voltage of 8 V (20°C) picks up at $1,2 \times 8 = 9,6$ V at 60°C and at -40°C at $0,8 \times 8 = 6,4$ V

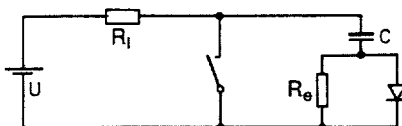
Coil heating (after 30 min switching)



If 4 contacts are simultaneously carrying 5 A then with normal excitation of 0,2 W, the max ambient temperature can be 50°C

Contact protection for d.c. operation

The following contact protection circuit is recommended to increase the contact life when switching high loads



R_l = Load resistance
 R_e = Discharge resistor

Thus it is then possible to switch loads considerably in excess of 100 W. To completely suppress an arc the value of the capacitor should be approx. 1 μF per ampere of switch-off current. Thus with a current of 5 A a 4,7 μF capacitor should be used.

The size of the discharge resistor R_e depends on the switching voltage and frequency. Generally care should be taken that charging current + contact current are kept below 20 A. The overload current capacity of the diode must exceed the switching current.

Historical experience with the S relay

At „Electronica 74“ the S relay was still the „Relay of the future“. In October 1975 the first unit was delivered and today it has become one of the most specified relays on the world market.

The S relay is unique in many respects, for its high efficiency, the switching range of between 1 nW to 1 kVA or its universal acceptability for mono- or bistable switching requirements with 4 contacts of various configurations.

Since additionally it is hermetically sealed, has good HF characteristics and a low thermovoltage as well as being energy saving and highly reliable in operation, it finds wide use in such fields as measurement, control, information, signal and process technologies.

S relays can also be used as coupling and linking elements within electronic circuits as well as interface relays for microprocessors or as storage elements.

The rejection rate has sunk from an initial value of 1% to the current level of below 0,01%. Only the sales price has in real terms, fallen by 15% since 1975. The supply is secured since S relays are now manufactured in West Germany, Japan and soon also in the USA.

Due to the surface characteristics of the high quality gold contact assembly it is recommended that ultrasonic cleaning methods be avoided.

Operation of the S relays

The S relay has a rotating armature. A permanent magnetic field is superimposed with the excitation flux across 4 air gaps. This results in high efficiency and contact pressure at low energising power. With monostable S relays the opposite pole faces are dissimilar. Fig. 8 shows the switching operation with mono or bistable configurations with one or two coils depending on the polarity of the exciting voltage.

Thus at any given time a NO and a NC contact are linked like a changeover contact. For NO contacts, the top half, and for NC contacts the bottom half of the time axis is used. The excitation pulses ABEFHJL indicate that a

monostable polarised relay with constant polarity applied operates in normal circumstances like an un-polarised relay. Changing over the polarity at the coil does not affect the contact operation. Bistable relays change the contact position with the applied voltage polarity and remain in that state even when the excitation voltage is interrupted.

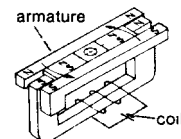


fig 7 Magnet system of the S relay

Uses Amplifiers, choppers changing sine waveform into rectilinear pulses (FGH). Bistable relays with two coils permit particularly elegant efficient solutions to switching

problems e.g. If a coil is pulsed for > 4 ms then a contact will open or close as appropriate until the other coil is pulsed with the opposite polarity.

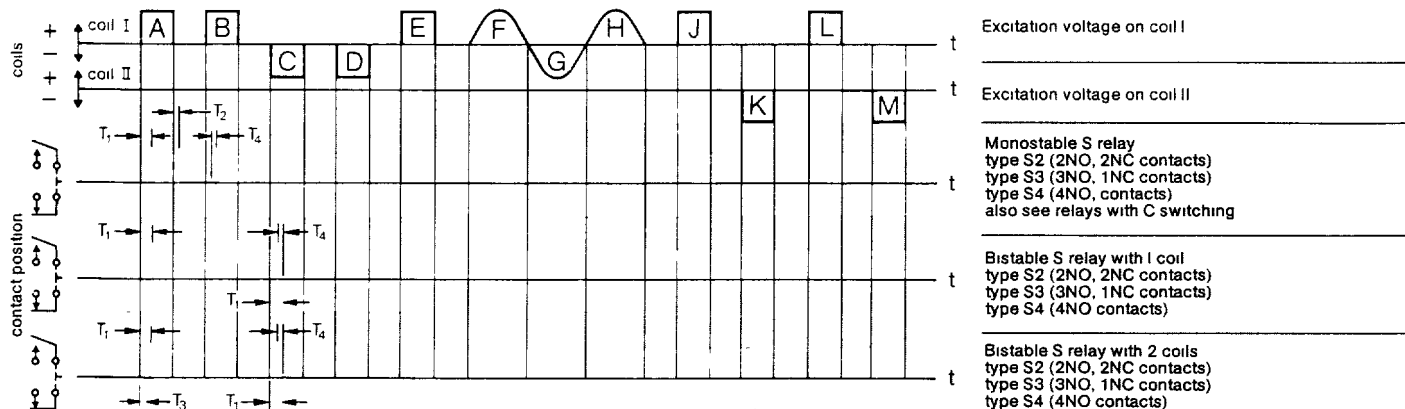


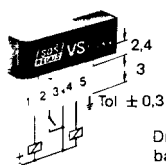
fig 8 Switching mode of various S relays with an example of a NO and NC contact or alternatively of a combined changeover pair

T_1 = pick-up time T_2 = drop-out time
 T_3 = response time T_4 = transition time

Special user examples of the S relay

As latch relay

If the electronic switching element shown in fig. 9 is connected with a relay of type S2-L2, S3-L2 or S4-L2, then the relay assumes the properties of a latch relay e.g. with an impulse of the same polarity the relay switches momentarily in the opposite sense. A relay contact is used in this control circuit. All other data on the S relay remains the same.



Dimensions: 18.5 x 3.3 x 6.3 mm
basic gnd 2.54 mm
p-c board hole dia $\varnothing 0.8$

fig 9 VS Electronic module

As ultra-modern relay

- 99% saving of energising power
 - Thermovoltage $< 1 \mu V$ at 100% operation
 - Pick-up/drop-out time approx. 3 or 2 ms
 - Ratio, pick-up/drop-out voltage approx. 1:2
- The C switching circuit shown in fig. 10 bestows monostable operation on bistable relays so that only during the pick-up time is there any power consumed (See SDS IC data sheet).

See also plug-in socket with C switching

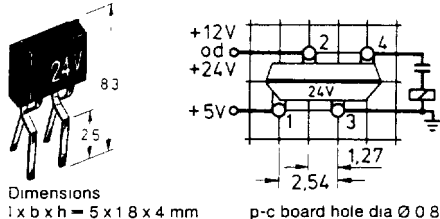
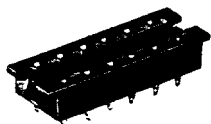


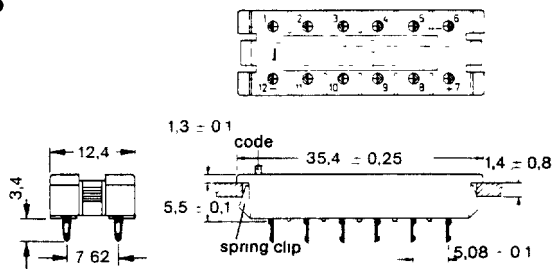
fig 10 IC for C switching

Plug-in socket type S-NS

For p-c board or chassis mounting



p-c board hole dia 1.3 ± 0.1
chassis punching $12.6 \times 33.1 \pm 0.1$



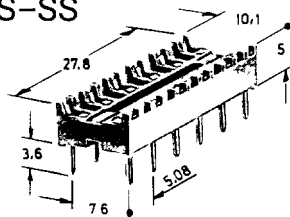
Plug-in circuit with C switching circuit

The S-NS is also available with an in-built C switching circuit to become an active plug-in socket for 12 V and 24 V coil voltages. It bestows monostable switching capability on single coil bistable relays whose rated coil voltage is approx. 50% less. e.g. relay S2-L-6 V for plug-in socket S-NS-12 V excitation voltage. → Ultra modern relay. The internal connection of the C switching circuit are shown in blue. Control is made via connections 7 (+) and 12 (-).

When using the active S-NS in existing p-c boards which have been designed for S2- and S4-relays the S-NS socket must be turned in relation to the p-c board by 180° .

Plug-in type S-SS

p-c board hole dia 1 mm



Distributor

4