# **Panasonic**

c Sus bsi. RoHS

# 2, 000 V AC breakdown voltage, 2 Form C and 2 A relays

# TX RELAYS



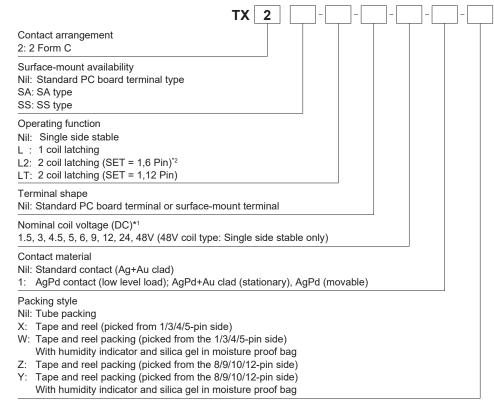
# **FEATURES**

- 1. 2,000 V breakdown voltage between contact and coil
- 2. Outstanding surge resistance.
  1,500 V 10×160μ sec. (FCC part 68)
  (open contacts)
  2,500 V 2×10μ sec. (Telcordia)
  (contact and coil)
- Nominal operating power: High sensitivity of 140mW
- 4. High contact capacity: 2 A 30 V DC
- **5. Compact size** 15.0 (L) × 7.4 (W) × 8.2 (H) mm .591 (L) × .291 (W) × .323 (H) inch
- 6. High contact reliability
  High contact reliability is achieved by
  the use of gold-clad twin crossbar
  contacts, low-gas formation materials,
  mold sealing the coil section, and by
  controlling organic gas in the coil.
  - \*We also offer a range of products with AgPd contacts suitable for use in low level load analog circuits

# TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- 1. Communications (xDSL, Transmission)
- 2. Measurement
- 3. Security
- 4. Home appliances, and audio/visual equipment
- 5. Medical equipment

# ORDERING INFORMATION



Note 1) In case of 5 V transistor drive circuit, it is recommended to use 4.5 V type relay Note 2) Please contact our sales representative for detailed specifications.

# . Standard PC board terminal

Contact	Nominal coil	Single side stable	2 coil latching		
arrangement	nt voltage Part No.		Part No.		
	3 V DC TX2-3V		TX2-LT-3V		
	4.5 V DC TX2-4.5V		TX2-LT-4.5V		
2 Form C	5 V DC	TX2-5V	TX2-LT-5V		
	6 V DC	TX2-6V	TX2-LT-6V		
	9 V DC	TX2-9V	TX2-LT-9V		
-	12 V DC	TX2-12V	TX2-LT-12V		
	24 V DC	TX2-24V	TX2-LT-24V		

Standard packing: Tube: 40 pcs.; Case: 1,000 pcs. Note: Please add "-1" to the end of the part number for AgPd contacts (low level load).

# 2. Surface-mount terminal

# 1) Tube packing

Contact	Nominal coil	Single side stable	2 coil latching		
arrangement	ent voltage Part No.		Part No.		
	3 V DC	TX2SA-3V	TX2SA-LT-3V		
	4.5 V DC	TX2SA-4.5V	TX2SA-LT-4.5V		
	5 V DC	TX2SA-5V	TX2SA-LT-5V		
2 Form C	6 V DC	TX2SA-6V	TX2SA-LT-6V		
	9 V DC	TX2SA-9V	TX2SA-LT-9V		
	12 V DC	TX2SA-12V	TX2SA-LT-12V		
	24 V DC	TX2SA-24V	TX2SA-LT-24V		

Standard packing: Tube: 40 pcs.; Case: 1,000 pcs.

Note: Please add "-1" to the end of the part number for AgPd contacts (low level load).

# 2) Tape and reel packing

Contact	Nominal coil Single side stable		2 coil latching		
arrangement	voltage	Part No.	Part No.		
	3 V DC TX2SA-3V-Z		TX2SA-LT-3V-Z		
	4.5 V DC	TX2SA-4.5V-Z	TX2SA-LT-4.5V-Z		
2 Form C	5 V DC	TX2SA-5V-Z	TX2SA-LT-5V-Z		
	6 V DC	TX2SA-6V-Z	TX2SA-LT-6V-Z		
	9 V DC	TX2SA-9V-Z	TX2SA-LT-9V-Z		
	12 V DC	TX2SA-12V-Z	TX2SA-LT-12V-Z		
	24 V DC	TX2SA-24V-Z	TX2SA-LT-24V-Z		

Standard packing: Tape and reel: 500 pcs.; Case: 1,000 pcs.

- Notes: 1. Tape and reel packing symbol "-Z" is not marked on the relay. "X" type tape and reel packing (picked from 1/3/4/5-pin side) is also available.

  2. Tape and reel packing symbol "-Y" is not marked on the relay. "W" type tape and reel packing (picked from 1/3/4/5-pin side) is also available.

  3. Please add "-1" to the end of the part number for AgPd contacts (low level load).

  - 4. If you need 1 coil latching or 2 coil latching (L2) for both standard PC board terminal and surface-mount terminal, please contact our sales representative.

# **RATING**

# 1.Coil data

- · Operating characteristics such as 'Operate voltage' and 'Release voltage' are influenced by mounting conditions, ambient temperature, etc.
- Therefore, please use the relay within  $\pm$  5% of rated coil voltage.
- 'Initial' means the condition of products at the time of delivery.

# 1) Single side stable

Nominal coil voltage	Pick-up voltage (at 20°C 68°F)	Drop-out voltage (at 20°C 68°F)	Nominal operating current [±10%] (at 20°C 68°F)	Coil resistance [±10%] (at 20°C 68°F)	Nominal operating power	Max. applied voltage (at 20°C 68°F)
3 V DC			46.7 mA	64.3 Ω		150%V of nominal voltage
4.5 V DC	75%V or less of nominal voltage* (Initial)		31 mA	145 Ω	140 mW	
5 V DC			28.1 mA	178 Ω		
6 V DC			23.3 mA	257 Ω		
9 V DC			15.5 mA	579 Ω		
12 V DC			11.7 mA	1,028 Ω		
24 V DC			5.8 mA	4,114 Ω		

# 2) 1 coil latching

Nominal coil voltage	Set voltage (at 20°C 68°F)	Reset voltage (at 20°C 68°F)	Nominal operating current [±10%] (at 20°C 68°F)		Coil resistance [±10%] (at 20°C 68°F)		Nominal operating power		Max. applied voltage (at 20°C 68°F)
			Set coil	Reset coil	Set coil	Reset coil	Set coil	Reset coil	(at 20 C 00 F)
3 V DC		75%V or less of nominal voltage* (Initial)	66.7 mA	66.7 mA	45 Ω	45 Ω	200 mW	200 mW	150%V of nominal voltage
4.5 V DC			44.5 mA	44.5 mA	101.2 Ω	101.2 Ω			
5 V DC	75%V or less of		40 mA	40 mA	125 Ω	125 Ω			
6 V DC	nominal voltage*		33.3 mA	33.3 mA	180 Ω	180 Ω			
9 V DC	(Initial)		22.2 mA	22.2 mA	405 Ω	405 Ω			
12 V DC			16.7 mA	16.7 mA	720 Ω	720 Ω			
24 V DC			8.3 mA	8.3 mA	2,880 Ω	2,880 Ω			

\*Pulse drive (JIS C 5442-1986)

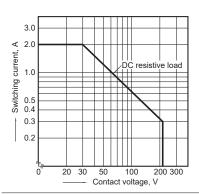
# 2. Specifications

Characteristics	Item		Specifications
Contact	Arrangement		2 Form C
	Initial contact resista	nce, max.	Max. 100 mΩ (By voltage drop 6 V DC 1A)
	Contact material		Standard contact: Ag+Au clad, AgPd contact (low level load): AgPd+Au clad (stationary), AgPd (movable)
	Nominal switching ca	pacity	Standard contact: 2 A 30 V DC, AgPd contact: 1 A 30 V DC (resistive load)
	Max. switching powe	r	Standard contact: 60 W (DC), AgPd contact: 30 W (DC) (resistive load)
	Max. switching voltage	ge	220V DC
Rating	Max. switching curre	nt	Standard contact: 2 A, AgPd contact: 1 A
	Min. switching capac	ity (Reference value)*1	10μA 10mV DC
	Nominal operating	Single side stable	140 mW (3 to 24 V DC)
	power	2 coil latching	200 mW (3 to 24 V DC)
	Insulation resistance	(Initial)	Min. 1,000M $\Omega$ (at 500V DC) Measurement at same location as "Initial breakdown voltage" section
	D	Between open contacts	1,000 Vrms for 1min. (Detection current: 10mA)
	Breakdown voltage (Initial)	Between contact and coil	2,000 Vrms for 1min. (Detection current: 10mA)
	(IIIIIai)	Between contact sets	1,000 Vrms for 1min. (Detection current: 10mA)
	Surge breakdown voltage (Initial)	Between open contacts	1,500 V (10×160µs) (FCC Part 68)
Electrical characteristics		Between contacts and coil	2,500 V (2×10µs) (Telcordia)
onaraoteristics	Temperature rise (at	20°C 68°F)	Max. 50°C (By resistive method, nominal coil voltage applied to the coil; contact carrying current: 2A.)
	Operate time [Set tim	ne] (at 20°C 68°F)	Max. 4 ms [Max. 4 ms] (Nominal coil voltage applied to the coil, excluding contact bounce time.)
	Release time [Reset	time] (at 20°C 68°F)	Max. 4 ms [Max. 4 ms] (Nominal coil voltage applied to the coil, excluding contact bounce time.) (without diode)
	Shock resistance	Functional	Min. 750 m/s² (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 6 ms; detection time: 10µs.)
Mechanical		Destructive	Min. 1,000 m/s <sup>2</sup> (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 6 ms.)
characteristics	\r\ \cdot\ \cdot	Functional	10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 3.3 mm (Detection time: 10µs.)
	Vibration resistance Destructive		10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 5 mm
Expected life	Mechanical		Min. 108 (at 180 cpm)
Expected life	Electrical (Standard	contact)	Min. 10 <sup>5</sup> (2 A 30 V DC resistive), 5×10 <sup>5</sup> (1 A 30 V DC resistive) (at 20 cpm)
Conditions	Conditions for operat	ion, transport and storage*2	Ambient temperature: -40°C to +85°C (up to 24 V coil) -40°F to +185°F (up to 24 V coil) [-40°C to +70°C (48 V coil) -40°F to +158°F (48 V coil)]; Humidity: 5 to 85% R.H. (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature)
	Max. operating spee	d (at rated load)	20 cpm
Unit weight			Approx. 2 g .071 oz

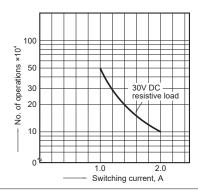
Notes: \*1 This value can change due to the switching frequency, environmental conditions, and desired reliability level, therefore it is recommended to check this with the actual load. (AgPd contact type is available for low level load switching [10V DC, 10mA max. level]).

# REFERENCE DATA

1.Maximum switching capacity

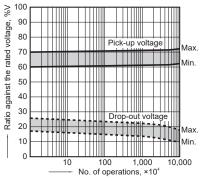


2. Life curve



3. Mechanical life

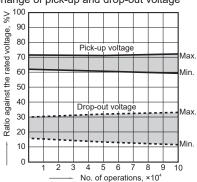
Tested sample: TX2-5V, 10 pcs. Operating speed: 180 cpm



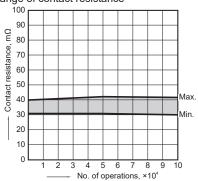
4. Electrical life (2A 30V DC resistive load)

Tested sample: TX2-5V, 6 pcs. Operating speed: 20 cpm

Change of pick-up and drop-out voltage

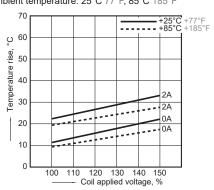


Change of contact resistance



5. Coil temperature rise Tested sample: TX2-5V, 6 pcs. Point measured: Inside the coil

Ambient temperature: 25°C 77°F, 85°C 185°F



<sup>\*2</sup> Refer to "AMBIENT ENVIRONMENT" in GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES.

6-(1). Operate and release time (with diode) Tested sample: TX2-5V, 10 pcs.

Operate time
Release time

Max.

Min.

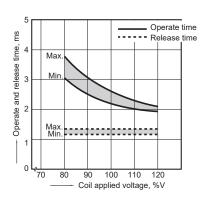
Min.

Min.

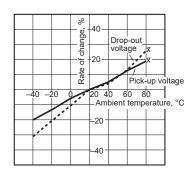
70 80 90 100 110 120

Coil applied voltage, %V

6-(2). Operate and release time (without diode) Tested sample: TX2-5V, 10 pcs.

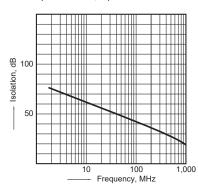


7. Ambient temperature characteristics Tested sample: TX2-5V, 5 pcs.



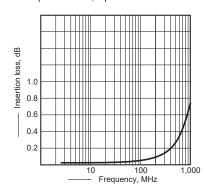
8-(1). High frequency characteristics (Isolation)

Tested sample: TX2-12V, 2 pcs.

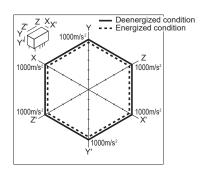


8-(2). High frequency characteristics (Insertion loss)

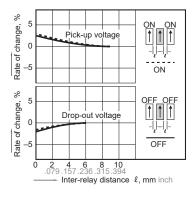
Tested sample: TX2-12V, 2 pcs.



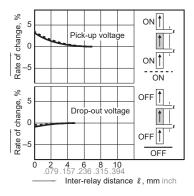
9. Malfunctional shock (single side stable) Tested sample: TX2-5V, 6 pcs.



10-(1). Influence of adjacent mounting Tested sample: TX2-12V, 6 pcs.

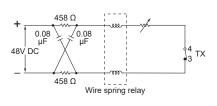


10-(2). Influence of adjacent mounting Tested sample: TX2-12V, 6 pcs.

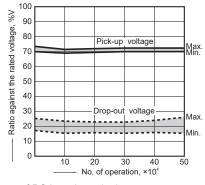


11. Pulse dialing test
Tested sample: TX2-5V, 6 pcs.

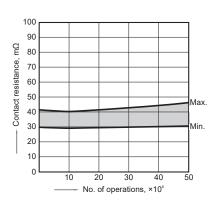
Tested sample: TX2-5V, 6 pcs. (35 mA 48 V DC wire spring relay load)



Change of pick-up and drop-out voltage



Change of contact resistance



Note: Data of surface-mount type are the same as those of PC board terminal type.

# **DIMENSIONS** (mm inch)

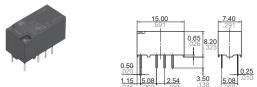
The CAD data of the products with a CAD Data mark can be downloaded from https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/

# 1. Standard PC board terminal

# CAD Data

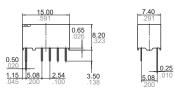
# Single side stable type

External dimensions Standard PC board terminal



# 2 coil latching type

External dimensions Standard PC board terminal



General tolerance: ±0.3 ±.012

# PC board pattern (Bottom view)



Schematic (Bottom view) Single side stable

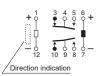
General tolerance: ±0.3 ±.012



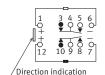
PC board pattern (Bottom view)



Schematic 2 coil latching (Bottom view)



(Operating function LT) (Reset condition)



(Operating function L2) (Reset condition)

Tolerance: ±0.1 ±.004

(Deenergized condition)

Tolerance: ±0.1 ±.004

Note: If you need PC board pattern or schematic, please contact our sales representative.

# 2. Surface-mount terminal

# CAD Data



Tuna	External dimensions (Gen	eral tolerance: ±0.3 ±.012)	Suggested mounting pad (Top view) (Tolerance: ±0.1 ±.004)		
Type	Single side stable type	2 coil latching type	Single side stable type	2 coil latching type	
SA type	15 .591 8.2 323 .331 .025 0.5 0.026	15 .591 82 323 .331 0.25 0.26 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20	3.16.039   5.08   2.54   100	3.16.039	

# Schematic (Top view)

Single side stable

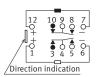


(Deenergized condition)

2 coil latching

(Operating function LT) (Reset condition)

2 coil latching



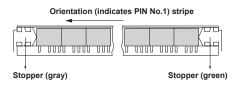
(Operating function L2) (Reset condition)

Note: If you need PC board pattern or schematic, please contact our sales representative.

# **NOTES**

### 1. Packing style

1) The relay is packed in a tube with the relay orientation mark on the left side, as shown in the figure below.



2) Tape and reel packing (Surface-mount terminal type)

(1) Tape dimensions

Relay polarity bar 0.59 1.59 dia. (Z type) 0.79 1.57 0.69 0.4 (Z type) 0.79 1.57 0.69 0.630 0.394 24.0 1.55 0.610 0.630

mm inch

#### 2. Automatic insertion

To maintain the internal function of the relay, the chucking pressure should not exceed the values below.
Chucking pressure in the direction A: 4.9 N {500gf} or less
Chucking pressure in the direction B: 9.8 N {1 kgf} or less
Chucking pressure in the direction C: 9.8 N {1 kgf} or less

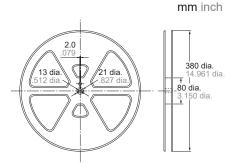


Please chuck the portion.

Avoid chucking the center of the relay.

In addition, excessive chucking pressure to the pinpoint of the relay should be avoided.

# (2) Dimensions of plastic reel



# **Ambient Environment**

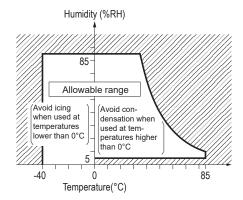
# Usage, Transport, and Storage Conditions

During usage, storage, or transportation, avoid locations subjected to direct sunlight and maintain normal temperature, humidity and pressure conditions.

### Temperature/Humidity

When transporting or storing relays while they are tube packaged, there are cases the temperature may differ from the allowable range. In this case be sure to check the individual specifications.

Also allowable humidity level is influenced by temperature, please check charts shown below and use relays within mentioned conditions. (Allowable temperature values)



Please refer to **"the latest product specifications"** when designing your product.

· Requests to customers :

https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/

# **GUIDELINES FOR SIGNAL RELAYS USAGE**

For cautions for use, please read "GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE". https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions\_use/index.jsp

#### **Precautions for Coil Input**

#### ■Long term current carrying

A circuit that will be carrying a current continuously for long periods without relay switching operation. (circuits for emergency lamps, alarm devices and error inspection that, for example, revert only during malfunction and output warnings with form B contacts) Continuous, long-term current to the coil will facilitate deterioration of coil insulation and characteristics due to heating of the coil itself.

For circuits such as these, please use a magnetic-hold type latching relay. If you need to use a single stable relay, use a sealed type relay that is not easily affected by ambient conditions and make a failsafe circuit design that considers the possibility of contact failure or disconnection.

### **■**DC Coil operating power

Steady state DC current should be applied to the coil. The wave form should be rectangular. If it includes ripple, the ripple factor should be less than 5%

However, please check with the actual circuit since the electrical characteristics may vary. The rated coil voltage should be applied to the coil and the set/reset pulse time of latching type relay differs for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications.

#### **■** Coil connection

When connecting coils of polarized relays, please check coil polarity (+,-) at the internal connection diagram (Schematic). If any wrong connection is made, it may cause unexpected malfunction, like abnormal heat, fire and so on, and circuit do not work. Avoid impressing voltages to the set coil and reset coil at the same time.

#### ■ Maximum allowable voltage and temperature rise

Proper usage requires that the rated coil voltage be impressed on the coil. Note, however, that if a voltage greater than or equal to the maximum continuous voltage is impressed on the coil, the coil may burn or its layers short due to the temperature rise. Furthermore, do not exceed the usable ambient temperature range listed in the catalog.

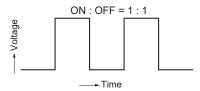
# Maximum allowable voltage for coil

In addition to being a requirement for relay operation stability, the maximum continuous impressed coil voltage is an important constraint for the prevention of such problems as thermal deterioration or deformity of the insulation material, or the occurrence of fire hazards.

#### Temperature rise due to pulse voltage

When a pulse voltage with ON time of less than 2 minutes is used, the coil temperature rise bares no relationship to the ON time. This varies with the ratio of ON time to OFF time, and compared with continuous current passage, it is rather small. The various relays are essentially the same in this respect.

Current passage time	(%)
For continuousu passage	Tempereture rise value is 100%
ON : OFF = 3 : 1	About 80%
ON : OFF = 1 : 1	About 50%
ON : OFF = 1 : 3	About 35%



### Operate voltage change due to coil temperature rise (Hot start)

In DC relays, after continuous passage of current in the coil, if the current is turned OFF, then immediately turned ON again, due to the temperature rise in the coil, the pick-up voltage will become somewhat higher. Also, it will be the same as using it in a higher temperature atmosphere. The resistance/temperature relationship for copper wire is about 0.4% for 1°C, and with this ratio the coil resistance increases. That is, in order to operate of the relay, it is necessary that the voltage be higher than the pick-up voltage and the pick-up voltage rises in accordance with the increase in the resistance value. However, for some polarized relays, this rate of change is considerably smaller.

# **Ambient Environment**

#### Dew condensation

Condensation occurs when the ambient temperature drops suddenly from a high temperature and humidity, or the relay and microwave device is suddenly transferred from a low ambient temperature to a high temperature and humidity. Condensation causes the failures like insulation deterioration, wire disconnection and rust etc.

Panasonic Corporation does not guarantee the failures caused by condensation.

The heat conduction by the equipment may accelerate the cooling of device itself, and the condensation may occur.

Please conduct product evaluations in the worst condition of the actual usage. (Special attention should be paid when high temperature heating parts are close to the device. Also please consider the condensation may occur inside of the device.)

#### Icing

Condensation or other moisture may freeze on relays when the temperature become lower than 0°C. This icing causes the sticking of movable portion, the operation delay and the contact conduction failure etc. Panasonic Corporation does not guarantee the failures caused by the icing.

The heat conduction by the equipment may accelerate the cooling of relay itself and the icing may occur. Please conduct product evaluations in the worst condition of the actual usage.

## •Low temperature and low humidity

The plastic becomes brittle if the switch is exposed to a low temperature, low humidity environment for long periods of time.

#### High temperature and high humidity

Storage for extended periods of time (including transportation periods) at high temperature or high humidity levels or in atmospheres with organic gases or sulfide gases may cause a sulfide film or oxide film to form on the surfaces of the contacts and/or it may interfere with the functions. Check out the atmosphere in which the units are to be stored and transported.

#### Package

In terms of the packing format used, make every effort to keep the effects of moisture, organic gases and sulfide gases to the absolute minimum.

# •Storage requirements

Since the SMD type is sensitive to humidity it is packaged with tightly sealed anti-humidity packaging. However, when storing, please be careful of the following.

1) Please use promptly once the anti-humidity pack is opened. (Signal relay: within 72 hours, Max. 30°C/70% RH). If left with the pack open, the relay will absorb moisture which will cause thermal stress when reflow mounting and thus cause the case to expand. As a result, the seal may break.

- If relays will not be used within 72 hours, please store relays in a humidity controlled desiccator or in an anti-humidity bag to which silica gel has been added.
- \*If the relay is to be soldered after it has been exposed to excessive humidity atmosphere, cracks and leaks can occur. Be sure to mount the relay under the required mounting conditions
- 3) The following cautionary label is affixed to the anti-humidity pack.

# Caution

This vacuum-sealed bag contains

# Moisture Sensitive Products

After this bag is opened, the product must be used

# within 72 hours

If product is not used within 72 hours, baking is necessary.

For baking conditions please contact us.

#### Silicon

When a source of silicone substances (silicone rubber, silicone oil, silicone coating materials and silicone filling materials etc.) is used around the relay, the silicone gas (low molecular siloxane etc.) may be produced.

This silicone gas may penetrate into the inside of the relay. When the relay is kept and used in this condition, silicone compound may adhere to the relay contacts which may cause the contact failure. Do not use any sources of silicone gas around the relay (Including plastic seal types).

#### NOx Generation

When relay is used in an atmosphere high in humidity to switch a load which easily produces an arc, the NOx created by the arc and the water absorbed from outside the relay combine to produce nitric acid. This corrodes the internal metal parts and adversely affects operation. Avoid use at an ambient humidity of 85% RH or higher (at 20°C). If use at high humidity is unavoidable, please contact our sales representative.

# Others

#### ■ Cleaning

- Although the environmentally sealed type relay (plastic sealed type, etc.) can be cleaned, avoid immersing the relay into cold liquid (such as cleaning solvent) immediately after soldering. Doing so may deteriorate the sealing performance.
- Surface mount terminal type relay is sealed type and it can be cleaned by immersion. Use pure water or alcohol-based cleaning solvent.
- Cleaning with the boiling method is recommended (The temperature of cleaning liquid should be 40°C or lower).
  - Avoid ultrasonic cleaning on relays. Use of ultrasonic cleaning may cause breaks in the coil or slight sticking of the contacts due to the ultrasonic energy.

Please refer to "the latest product specifications" when designing your product.

•Requests to customers:

https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/

**Panasonic Corporation** Please contact ...... Electromechanical Control Business Division ■1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8506, Japan industral.panasonic.com/ac/e/

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