

# DC Power Relays (25-A Models) G9EB-1

## DC Power Relays Capable of Interrupting High-voltage, High-current DC Load

- Utilizes a unique gas-filled, fully sealed, non-ceramic construction achieved by using resin with a metal case. This reduces the need for special processing and materials that were required with previous models, resulting in a low-cost relay that is both compact and lightweight.
- Smallest and lightest in its class at 25 × 60 × 58 mm and approximately 135 g. This is approximately half the volume and a third of the weight of other DC Power Relays in the same class (400 VDC, 25 A).\*
- The unique design of the contact switching component and permanent magnet for blowing out the arc eliminates the need for polarity in the main circuit (contact terminal). This improves ease of wiring and installation, and contributes to providing fail-safe measures against incorrect wiring.

\* Based on our investigation as of December 2004.

**Note:** Refer to *Precautions* on page 22.



## Model Number Structure

### Model Number Legend

G9EB-□-□-□-□  
1 2 3 4

- 1. Number of Poles**  
1: 1 pole
- 2. Contact Form**  
Blank: SPST-NO
- 3. Coil Terminals**  
B: M4 screw terminals
- 4. Special Functions**

## Ordering Information

### List of Models

Models	Terminals		Contact form	Coil rated voltage	Model
	Coil terminals	Contact terminals			
Switching/current conduction models	Screw terminals (See note 2.)	Screw terminals (See note 1.)	SPST-NO	12 VDC 24 VDC 48 VDC 60 VDC 100 VDC	G9EB-1-B

- Note:** 1. Two M4 screws are provided for the contact terminal connection.  
2. Two M4 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	166.7 mA	72 Ω	75% max. of rated voltage	10% min. of rated voltage	130% of rated voltage (at 23°C within 10 minutes)	Approx. 2 W
24 VDC	83.3 mA	288 Ω				
48 VDC	41.7 mA	1,152 Ω				
60 VDC	33.3 mA	1,800 Ω				
100 VDC	20 mA	5,000 Ω				

- Note:**
1. The figures for the rated current and coil resistance are for a coil temperature of 23°C and have a tolerance of ±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
	G9EB-1(-B)
Rated load	25 A at 250 VDC
Rated carry current	25 A
Maximum switching voltage	250 V
Maximum switching current	25 A

## ■ Characteristics

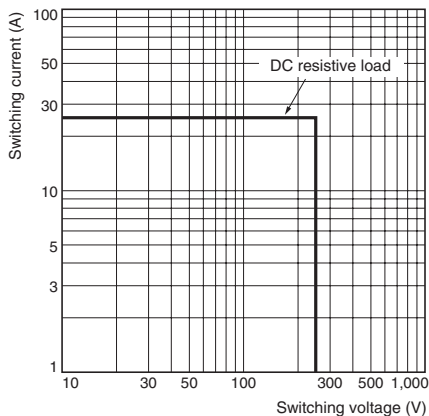
Item	G9EB-1-B	
Contact resistance (See note 2.)	30 mΩ max.	
Contact voltage drop	0.1 V max. (for a carry current of 25 A)	
Operate time	30 ms max.	
Release time	15 ms max.	
Insulation resistance (See note 3.)	Between coil and contacts	1,000 MΩ min.
	Between contacts of the same polarity	1,000 MΩ min.
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 <sup>2</sup> )
	Malfunction	10 to 55 to 10 Hz, 0.75-mm single amplitude (Acceleration: 2.94 to 88.9 m/s <sup>2</sup> )
Shock resistance	Destruction	490 m/s <sup>2</sup>
	Malfunction	100 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Mechanical endurance (See note 5.)	100,000 operations min.	
Electrical endurance (resistive load) (See note 6 and 7.)	250 VDC, 25 A, 30,000 ops. min.	
Short-time carry current	50 A (5 min), 40 A (10 min)	
Maximum interruption current (See note 7.)	100 A at 250 VDC (5 times)	
Overload interruption (See note 7.)	50 A at 250 VDC (50 times min.)	
Ambient operating temperature	-40 to 70°C (with no icing or condensation)	
Ambient operating humidity	5% to 85%	
Weight (including accessories)	Approx. 135 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 × 50 μs).
  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.
  7. These values are for when a varistor is used as the protective circuit against reverse surge in the relay coil. Using a diode will reduce the switching characteristics.

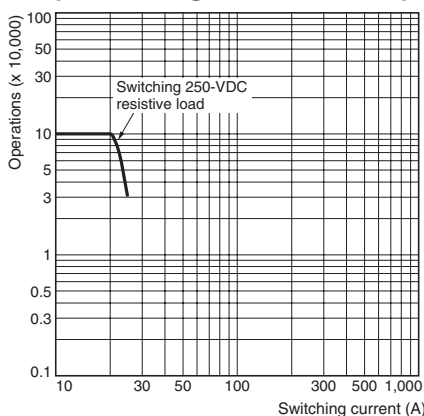
# Engineering Data

## ■ G9EB-1-B Switching/Current Conduction Models

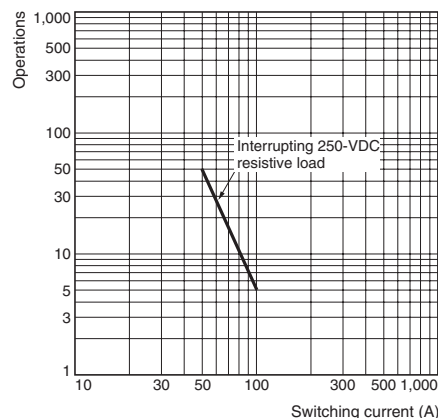
**Maximum Switching Capacity**



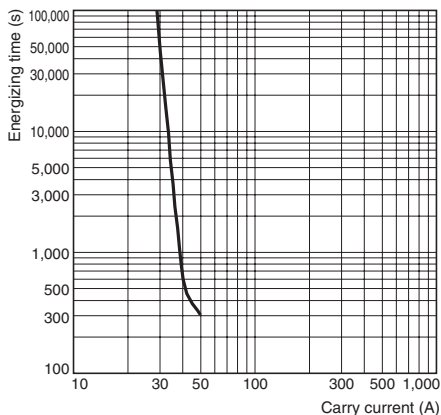
**Electrical Endurance (Switching Performance)**



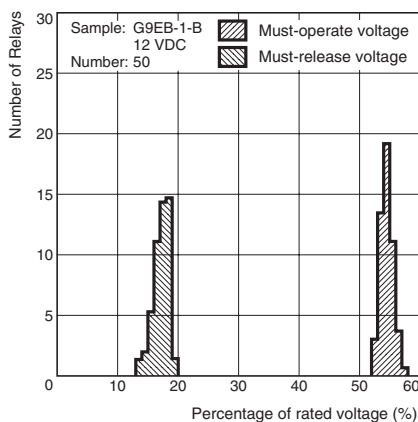
**Electrical Endurance (Interruption Performance)**



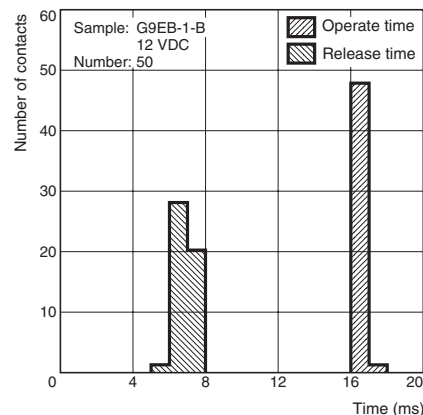
**Carry Current vs Energizing Time**



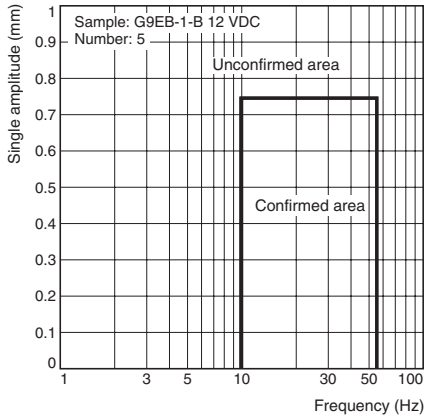
**Must-operate Voltage and Must-release Voltage Distributions**



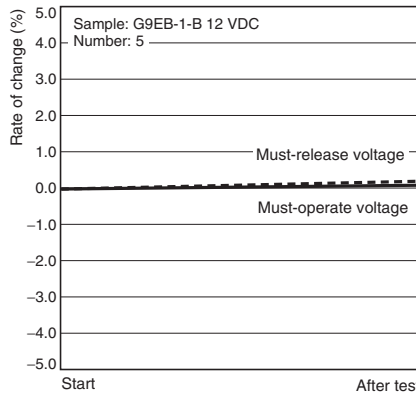
**Time Characteristic Distributions**



### Vibration Malfunction

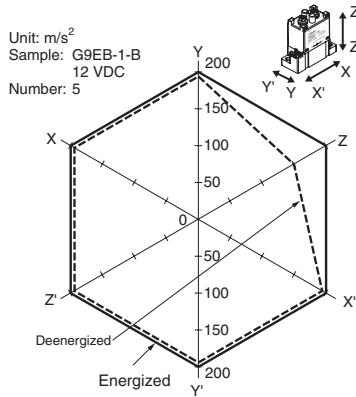


### Vibration Resistance



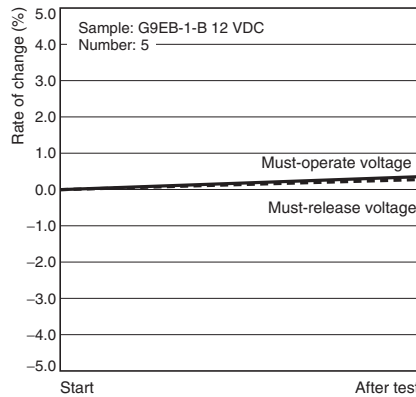
Characteristics were measured after applying vibration at a frequency of 10 to 55 Hz (single amplitude of 0.75 mm) to the test piece (not energized) for 2 hours each in 3 directions. The percentage rate of change is the average value for all of the samples

### 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



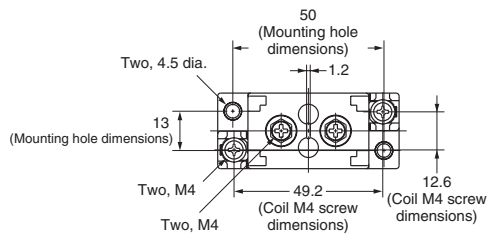
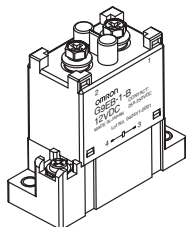
Characteristics were measured after applying a shock of  $490 m^2/s$  to the test piece 3 times each in 6 directions along 3 axes. The percentage rate of change is the average value for all of the samples.

# Dimensions

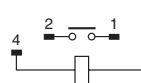
Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## Screw Terminal Type

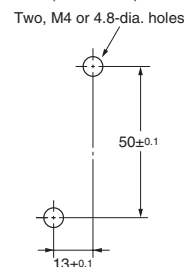
### G9EB-1-B



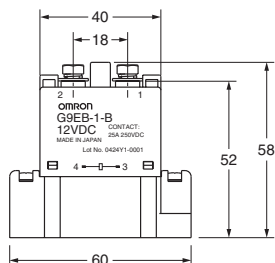
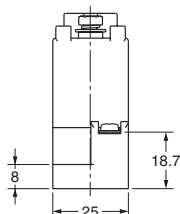
Terminal Arrangement/  
Internal Connections  
(TOP VIEW)



Mounting Hole Dimensions  
(TOP VIEW)



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.

1. 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
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. If the Relay is used for no-load switching, the contact resistance may increase and so confirm correct operation under the actual operating conditions.
7. 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.
8. Do not use or store the Relay in a vacuum. Doing so will accelerate deterioration of the sealing.
9. 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.
10. 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%.
11. 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.
12. 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.

13. 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.
14. 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.
15. Be sure to turn OFF the power and confirm that there is no residual voltage before replacing the Relay or performing wiring.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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 <sup>2</sup>
G9EA-1(-B)-CA	22 to 38 mm <sup>2</sup>
G9EC-1(-B)	38 to 60 mm <sup>2</sup>
G9EB-1-B	2 to 5.5 mm <sup>2</sup>

**Note:** Use flexible leads.