

General technical information

勝 特 力 材 料 886-3-5753170 胜特力电子(上海) 86-21-34970699 胜特力电子(深圳) 86-755-83298787 Http://www.100y.com.tw

> **FUNCTION / OPERATING RANGE** Green LED + diode module (standard polarity) 6 - 24 V DC 28 - 60 V DC 110 - 220 V DC Green LED + diode module (non-standard polarity) 6 - 24 V DC 28 - 60 V DC 110 - 220 V DC Green LED + Varistor 6 - 24 V AC/DC 28 - 60 V AC/DC 110 - 240 V AC/DC Green LED 6 - 24 V AC/DC 28 - 60 V AC/DC 110 - 240 V AC/DC Diode module (standard polarity)

> > 6 - 220 V DC

6 - 220 V DC

Diode module (non-standard polarity)

RC module

6 - 24 V AC/DC

28 - 60 V AC/DC

110 - 240 V AC/DC

Residual current bypass module

110 - 240 V AC

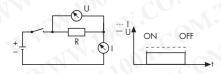
99.01		99.02			99.80	
Sockets	Relays	Sockets	Relays	Sockets	Relays	
0.20	60.12	90.02	60.12	94.54.1	55.32, 55.34	
0.21	60.13	90.03	60.13	94.82.3	55.32	
0.72	55.32	92.03	62.32, 62.33	94.84.3	55.32, 55.34	
24.73	55.33	94.02	55.32	94.92.3	55.32	
24.74	55.34	94.03	55.33		55.32, 55.34	
24.82	55.32	94.04	55.32, 55.34	95.55.3	40.51/52/61	
96.72	56.32	95.03	40.31	4	44.52, 44.62	
6.74	56.34	95.05	40.51/52/61	95.83.3		
		95.55	44.52, 44.62	95.85.3	40.51/52/61	
			40.51/52/61	$\overline{U}_{D_{\lambda}}$	44.52/62	
			44.52, 44.62	95.93.3		
		97.01	46.61	95.95.3	40.51/52/61	
Y.COM.TA		97.02	46.52	1	44.52, 44.62	
		97.51	46.61	_1100		
		97.52	46.52			
CODE		CODE			CODE	
00.	(0)	111			100	
99.01.9.024.99		99.02.9.024.99		99.80.9.024.99		
99.01.9.060.99		99.02.9.060.99		99.80.9.060.99		
99.01.9.220.99		99.02.9.220.99		99.80.9.220.99		
99.01.9.024.79 99.01.9.060.79		99.02.9.024.79 99.02.9.060.79		M. With		
99.01.9.220.79		99.02.9.220.79				
	,01.7,220.7		7.02,7.220.7			
	1	CA.				
99.01.0.024.98		99.02.0.024.98		99.80.0.024.98 99.80.0.060.98		
99.01.0.060.98 99.01.0.230.98		99.02.0.060.98 99.02.0.230.98		99.80.0.230.98		
77	.01.0.230.78	7	7.02.0.230.76	7	7.00.0.230.70	
				_ 13		
99.01.0.024.59		99.02.0.024.59			99.80.0.024.59	
99.01.0.060.59		99.02.0.060.59		99.80.0.060.59		
99	2.01.0.230.59	9	9.02.0.230.59	99	9.80.0.230.59	
		100 J. COM				
99.01.3.000.00		99.02.3.000.00		99.80.3.000.00		
TAN M		49,1003		ON THE		
99.01.2.000.00		99.02.2.000.00		99.80.2.000.00		
77.01.2.000.00		77.02.2.000.00		cÓ	77.00.2.000.00	
				01		
99.01.0.024.09		99.02.0.024.09		99.80.0.024.09		
99.01.0.060.09		99.02.0.060.09		99.80.0.060.09		
99	2.01.0.230.09	9	9.02.0.230.09	99	9.80.0.230.09	
Ch				1/00	1 COx	
	2.01.8.230.07	0	9.02.8.230.07	00	9.80.8.230.07	
99						



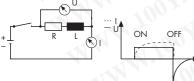
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Voltage-current characteristic when switching a resistive load (fig. 1).



Voltage-current characteristic when switching a relay coil (fig. 2).



Switching Relay Coils.

When switching a resistive load, the current follows the phase of the voltage directly (Fig 1).

When switching relay coils the current and voltage waveforms are different due to the inductive nature of the coil (Fig 2). A brief explanation of this mechanism is as follows.

On energisating the coil, the build up of the magnetic field gives rise to counter electromotive forces which in turn delay the rise in coil current. On de-energisation, the sudden interruption of the coil current causes a sudden collapse of the magnetic field, which in turn induces a high voltage of reverse polarity across the coil. This reverse polarity voltage peak can reach a value typically 15 times higher than the supply voltage, and as a consequence can disturb or destroy electronic devices.

To counteract this potentially damaging effect, relays coils can be suppressed with a Diode, a Varistor (voltage dependent resistor) or a RC (resistor/capacitor) module – dependent on the operating voltage. (See below for descriptions of the various Modules available.)

Whilst the above description is based on the working of a DC coil, the reverse polarity voltage peak on de-energisation applies similarly to AC coils. However, when energising AC coils there will also be a coil inrush current of 1.3 to 1.7 times the nominal coil current – dependent on coil size. If coils are fed via a transformer (and particularly if several are energised at the same time) then this may need to taken into account when calculating the VA rating of the transformer.

