RQ Series PCB Relays

IDEC RQ relays are low-profile, PCB relays that provide quality within a compact package. Size equals value. RQ relays are small, yet maintain high contact ratings and long operational life. For larger power needs, a 16A model is also available.

- Low profile:
  29 x 12.7 x 15 mm
- Contact rating:
  8A (DPDT) and 12A (SPDT)
- High capacity model with 16A (SPDT) contact rating
- Operational life:
  100K cycles at full resistive load
  10 million cycles, no load
- LED/Diode Plug-in modules available with DIN rail socket

c UL us
UL Recognized
File No. E59804, Vol 1

TÜV Rheinland
R500562600001

CE

Part Number Selection

		Part Number	
Contact	Model	Pin Terminal	Coil Voltage Code
SPDT 12A 	Basic	RQ1V-CM-□	A24, A115, A230, D12, D24
SPDT 16A 	HIgh Capacity (HC)	RQ1V-CH-□	A24, A115, A230, D12, D24, D110
DPDT 8A 	Basic	RQ2V-CN-□	A24, A115, A230, D12, D24, D110

Ordering Information
When ordering, specify the Part No. and coil voltage code.
(example) RQ1V-CM A115
Part No. — Coil Voltage Code

Coil Voltage Table

Coil Voltage Code	A24	A115	A230	D12	D24	D110
Coil Rating	24V AC	110-120V AC	220-240V AC	12V DC	24V DC	110V DC

Sockets

Relays	Finger-safe DIN Rail Mount	PCB Mount
RQ1	SQ1V-07B†	SQ1V-63*
RQ2 RQ1 HC	SQ2V-07B†	SQ2V-63*
		

1. *Comes with hold down spring
2. †Comes with retaining clip and marking plate.

Replacement Parts & Accessories

Part Number	Description
SQ9Z-C	Replacement retaining clip
SQ9Z-C63	Replacement hold-down spring for SQ PCB sockets
SQ9Z-J8	8 pt jumper for DIN socket

Part Number	Description
SQ9Z-LD	Diode plug in modules for DIN socket
SQ9Z-LR	RC plug-in module (110-230V AC) for DIN socket
SQ9Z-P	Replacement marking plate

Accessories

Description	Appearance	Use with	Part No.	Remarks
Aluminum DIN Rail (1 meter length)		All DIN rail sockets	BNDN1000	IDEC offers a low-profile DIN rail (BNDN1000). The BNDN1000 is designed to accommodate DIN mount sockets. Made of durable extruded aluminum, the BNDN1000 measures 0.413 (10.5mm) in height and 1.37 (35mm) in width (DIN standard). Standard length is 39" (1,000mm).
DIN Rail End Stop		DIN rail	BNL5	9.1 mm wide.

Specifications

Model (Contact)		RQ1	RQ1 HC	RQ2
No. of poles		1	1	2
Contact Configuration		SPDT	SPDT	DPDT
Contact Rating		12A	16A	8A
Contact Material		Silver-Nickel alloy		
Contact Resistance		100mΩ max		
Operating Time		12 ms		
Release Time		8 ms		
Dielectric Strength	Between contact & coil Between contacts	5,000VAC, 1 minute 1,000VAC, 1 minute		
Vibration Resistance	Damage limits Operating extremes	10-55 Hz, amplitude 1.5mm 10-55 Hz, amplitude 1.5mm		
Shock Resistance	Damage limits Operating extremes	100m/s^2 min (10G) 1,000m/s^2 min (100G)		
Mechanical Life		10,000,000 operations		
Electrical Life @ Full Rated Load		100,000 operations		
Operating Temperature		-40 to 85° C		
Operating Humidity		45 to 85% RH		
Dimensions (H x W x D mm)		29 x 12.7 x 15		
Weight (Approx.)		15g		

Coil Ratings

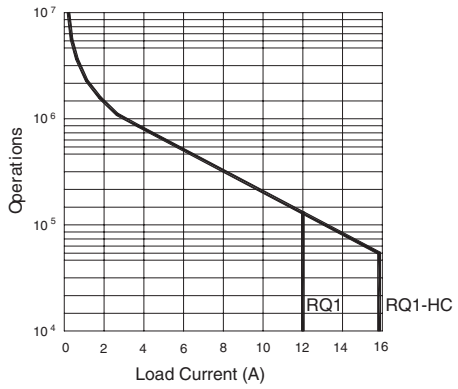
Rated Voltage		Nominal Current 50HZ	Nominal Current 60HZ	Coil Resistance	Power Consumption 50HZ	Power Consumption 60HZ	Pickup Voltage	Dropout Voltage	Max Allowable Voltage
DC	12V	33.3mA		360Ω	0.40W		80% Max	5% Min	130%
	24V	16.7mA		1,440Ω					
	110V	4.1mA		26,530Ω					
AC	24V	29.75mA	25.35mA	350Ω	0.71W	0.61W	80% Max	30% Min	130%
	115V	7.65mA	6.3mA	8,100Ω	0.88W	0.73W			
	230V	3.42mA	2.72mA	32,500Ω	0.79W	0.63W			

Socket Specifications

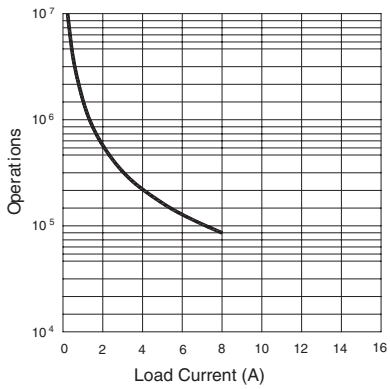
	Relays	Terminal	Electrical Rating	Wire Size	Torque
DIN Rail Sockets	SQ1V-07B	M3 screw with box clamp	300V, 12A	Maximum up to 2 - #14 AWG	1.0N•m Maximum
	SQ2V-07B	M3 screw with box clamp	300V, 8A	Maximum up to 2 - #14 AWG	1.0N•m Maximum
PCB Mount Socket	SQ1V-63	PCB mount	300V, 12A	—	—
	SQ2V-63	PCB mount	300V, 12A	—	—

Electrical Life Curves

RQ1 & RQ1 High Capacity

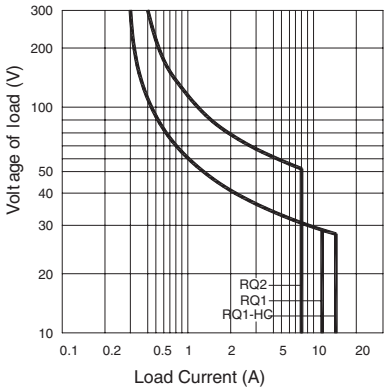


RQ2



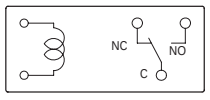
Maximum Switching Capacity

RQ1, RQ1 High Capacity & RQ2

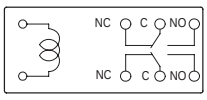


Internal Connection (View from Bottom)

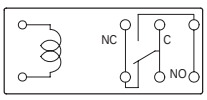
RQ1



RQ2

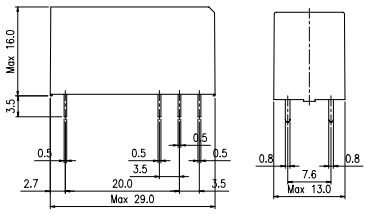


RQ1 HC

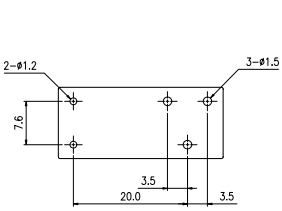


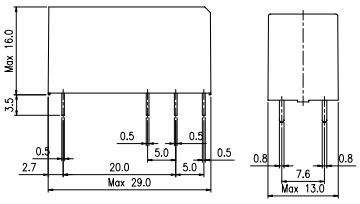
Dimensions (mm)

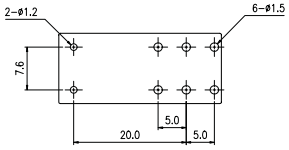
RQ1



RQ2/RQ1 HC

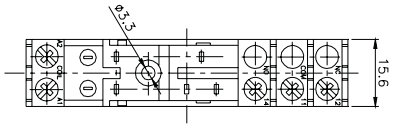


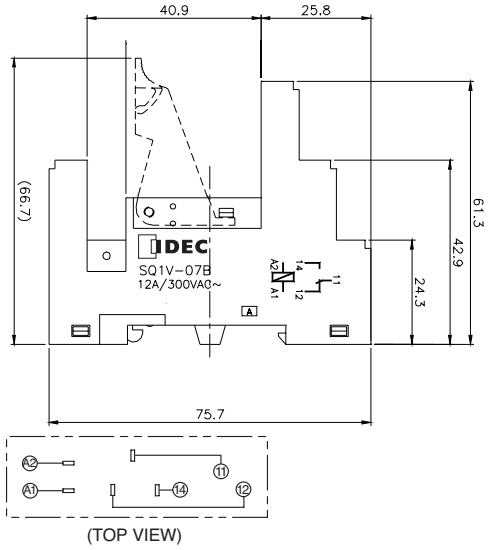




SQ Socket Domensions

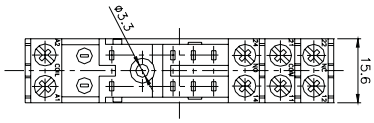
SQ1V-07B

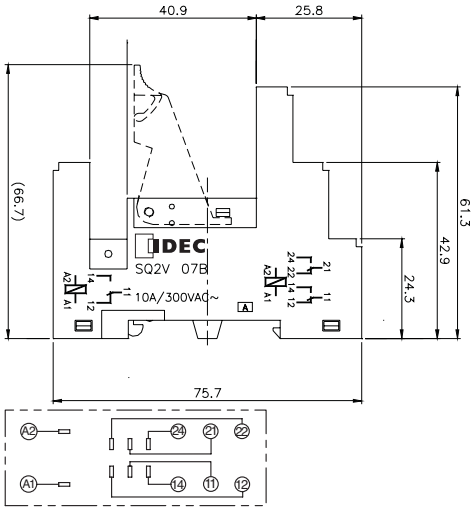




(TOP VIEW)

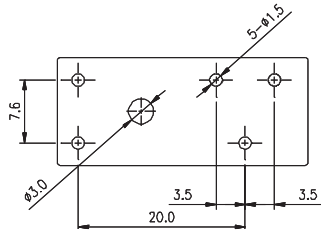
SQ2V-07B



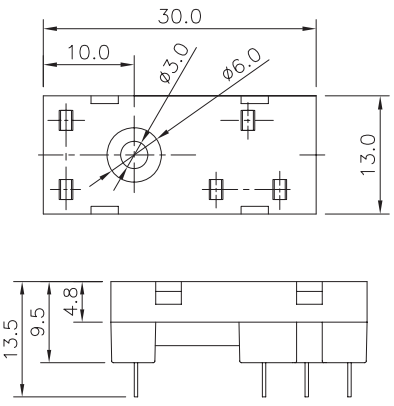


(TOP VIEW)

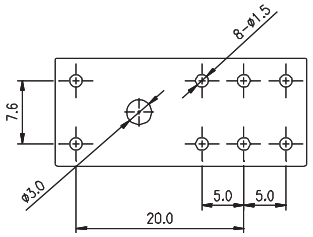
SQ1V-63 PCB Pin Layout



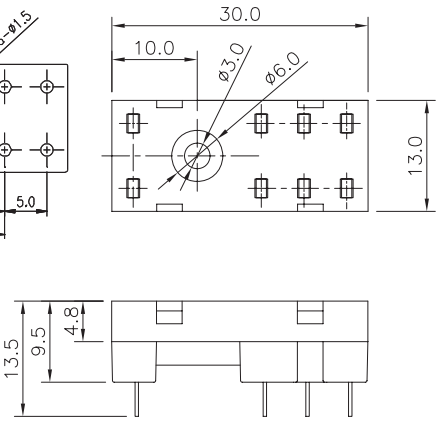
SQ1V-63



SQ2V-63 PCB Pin Layout



SQ2V-63

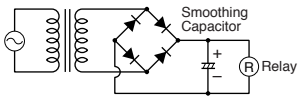


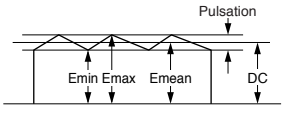
Operating Instructions

Driving Circuit for Relays

1. To ensure correct relay operation, apply rated voltage to the relay coil.

2. Input voltage for the DC coil:
   A complete DC voltage is best for the coil power to make sure of stable relay operation. When using a power supply containing a ripple voltage, suppress the ripple factor within 5%. When power is supplied through a rectification circuit, the relay operating characteristics, such as pickup voltage and dropout voltage, depend on the ripple factor. Connect a smoothing capacitor for better operating characteristics as shown below.



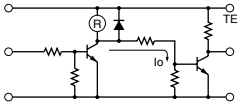


$$\text{Ripple Factor (\%)} \quad \frac{\text{Emax} - \text{Emin}}{\text{Emean}} \times 100\%$$

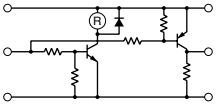
Emax = Maximum of pulsating current
Emin = Minimum of pulsating current
Emean = DC mean value

3. Leakage current while relay is off:
   When driving an element at the same time as the relay operation, special consideration is needed for the circuit design. As shown in the incorrect circuit below, leakage current (Io) flows through the relay coil while the relay is off. Leakage current causes coil release failure or adversely affects the vibration resistance and shock resistance. Design a circuit as shown in the correct example.

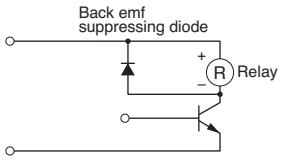
Incorrect



Correct



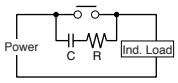
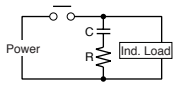
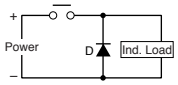
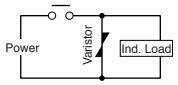
4. Surge suppression for transistor driving circuits:
   When the relay coil is turned off, a high-voltage pulse is generated, causing a transistor to deteriorate and sometimes to break. Be sure to connect a diode to suppress the back electromotive force. Then, the coil release time becomes slightly longer. To shorten the coil release time, connect a Zener diode between the collector and emitter of the transistor. Select a Zener diode with a Zener voltage slightly higher than the power voltage.



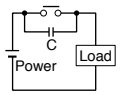
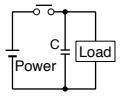
Protection for Relay Contacts

1. The contact ratings show maximum values. Make sure that these values are not exceeded. When an inrush current flows through the load, the contact may become welded. If this is the case, connect a contact protection circuit, such as a current limiting resistor.

2. Contact protection circuit:
   When switching an inductive load, arcing causes carbides to form on the contacts, resulting in increased contact resistance. In consideration of contact reliability, contact life, and noise suppression, use of a surge absorbing circuit is recommended. Note that the release time of the load becomes slightly longer. Check the operation using the actual load. Incorrect use of a contact protection circuit will adversely affect switching characteristics. Four typical examples of contact protection circuits are shown in the following table:

RC		This protection circuit can be used when the load impedance is smaller than the RC impedance in an AC load power circuit. • R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load • C:0.1 to 1 µF
		This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits. R: Resistor of approximately the same resistance value as the load C: 0.1 to 1 µF
Diode		This protection circuit can be used for DC load power circuits. Use a diode with the following ratings. Reverse withstand voltage: Power voltage of the load circuit x 10 Forward current: More than the load current
Varistor		This protection circuit can be used for both AC and DC load power circuits. For a best result, when using a power voltage of 24 to 48V AC/DC, connect a varistor across the load. When using a power voltage of 100 to 240V AC/DC, connect a varistor across the contacts.

3. Do not use a contact protection circuit as shown below:

	This protection circuit is very effective in arc suppression when opening the contacts. But, the capacitor is charged while the contacts are opened. When the contacts are closed, the capacitor is discharged through the contacts, increasing the possibility of contact welding.
	This protection circuit is very effective in arc suppression when opening the contacts. But, when the contacts are closed, a current flows to charge the capacitor, causing contact welding.

Generally, switching a DC inductive load is more difficult than switching a DC resistive load. Using an appropriate arc suppressor, however, will improve the switching characteristics of a DC inductive load.

Soldering

1. When soldering the relay terminals, use a soldering iron of 30 to 60W, and quickly complete soldering (within approximately 3 seconds).

2. Use a non-corrosive rosin flux.

Operating Instructions con't

Other Precautions

1. General notice:
   To maintain the initial characteristics, do not drop or shock the relay.

   The relay cover cannot be removed from the base during normal operation. To maintain the initial characteristics, do not remove the relay cover.

   Use the relay in environments free from condensation, dust, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S).

   Make sure that the coil voltage does not exceed applicable coil voltage range.

2. UL and CSA ratings may differ from product rated values determined by IDEC.
3. Do not use relays in the vicinity of strong magnetic field, as this may affect relay operation.

Safety Precautions

- Turn off the power to the relay before starting installation, removal, wiring, maintenance, and inspection of the relays. Failure to turn power off may cause electrical shock or fire hazard.
- Observe specifications and rated values, otherwise electrical shock or fire hazard may be caused.
- Use wires of the proper size to meet voltage and current requirements. Tighten the terminal screws on the relay socket to the proper tightening torque.
- Surge absorbing elements on AC relays with RC or DC relays with diode are provided to absorb the back electromotive force generated by the coil. When the relay is subject to an excessive external surge voltage, the surge absorbing element may be damaged. Add another surge absorbing provision to the relay to prevent damage.

Precautions for the RU Relays

- Before operating the latching lever of the RU relay, turn off the power to the RU relay. After checking the circuit, return the latching lever to the original position.
- Do not use the latching lever as a switch. The durability of the latching lever is a minimum of 100 operations.
- When using DC loads on 4PDT relays, apply a positive voltage to terminals of neighboring poles and a negative voltage to the other terminals of neighboring poles to prevent the possibility of short circuits.
- DC relays with a diode have a polarity in the coil terminals. Apply the DC voltage to the correct terminals.