

Power Relays (Over 2A)
JV-N RELAYS

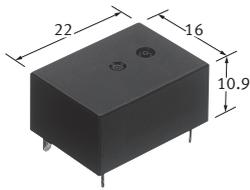
Product Catalog

**IN Your
Future**

JV-N RELAYS

1 Form A 16 A, low profile: 10.9 mm power relays for heater control

Protective construction: Flux-resistant



(Unit : mm)

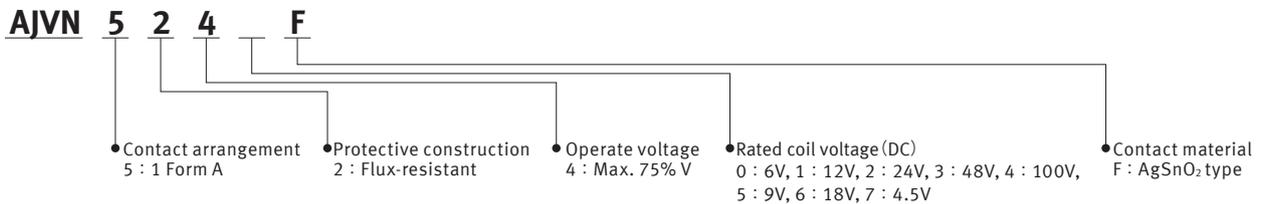
FEATURES

- Low profile: 16 mm (W) × 22 mm (L) × 10.9 mm (H)
- Low operating power: 200 mW

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Home appliances

ORDERING INFORMATION (PART NO. : Ordering part number for Japanese market)



ORDERING INFORMATION (TYPE NO. : Ordering part number for non Japanese market)



Power Relays (Over 2 A) JV-N RELAYS

TYPES

" Type No. " is ordering part number for non Japanese market. " Part No. " is ordering part number for Japanese market.

■ PC board terminal

Rated coil voltage	Type No.	Part No.	Standard packing	
			Inner carton	Outer carton
4.5 V DC	JVN1aF-4.5V-F	AJVN5247F	100 pcs.	1,000 pcs.
6 V DC	JVN1aF-6V-F	AJVN5240F		
9 V DC	JVN1aF-9V-F	AJVN5245F		
12 V DC	JVN1aF-12V-F	AJVN5241F		
18 V DC	JVN1aF-18V-F	AJVN5246F		
24 V DC	JVN1aF-24V-F	AJVN5242F		
48 V DC	JVN1aF-48V-F	AJVN5243F		
100 V DC	JVN1aF-100V-F	AJVN5244F		

RATING

■ Coil data

- Operating characteristics such as " Operate voltage " and " Release voltage " are influenced by mounting conditions or 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.

Rated coil voltage	Operate voltage* (at 20 °C)	Release voltage* (at 20 °C)	Rated operating current ($\pm 10\%$, at 20 °C)	Coil resistance ($\pm 10\%$, at 20 °C)	Rated operating power	Max. allowable voltage (at 20 °C)
4.5 V DC	Max. 75 % V of rated coil voltage (initial)	Min. 5 % V of rated coil voltage (initial)	44.4 mA	101 Ω	200 mW	150 % V of rated coil voltage
6 V DC			33.3 mA	180 Ω		
9 V DC			22.2 mA	405 Ω		
12 V DC			16.7 mA	720 Ω		
18 V DC			11.1 mA	1,620 Ω		
24 V DC			8.3 mA	2,880 Ω		
48 V DC			4.2 mA	11,520 Ω		
100 V DC	Max. 60 V DC	Min. 4 V DC	6 mA	16,600 Ω	600 mW	110 V DC

* Square, pulse drive

Power Relays (Over 2 A) JV-N RELAYS

■ Specifications

Item		Specifications
Contact data	Contact arrangement	1 Form A
	Contact resistance (initial)	Max. 100 mΩ (by voltage drop 6 V DC 1 A)
	Contact material	AgSnO ₂ type
	Contact rating (resistive)	16 A 125 V AC, 10 A 277 V AC, 10 A 30 V DC
	Max. switching power (resistive)	2,770 VA, 300 W
	Max. switching voltage	277 V AC, 110 V DC (0.3 A)
	Max. switching current	16 A (AC) , 10 A (DC)
	Min. switching load	100 mA 5 V DC
Insulation resistance (initial) * ¹		Min. 1,000 MΩ (at 500 V DC, Measured portion is the same as the case of dielectric strength.)
Dielectric strength (initial)	Between open contacts	1,000 V rms for 1 min (detection current: 10 mA)
	Between contact and coil	2,500 V rms for 1 min (detection current: 10 mA) (coil de-energized condition)
Surge withstand voltage (initial) * ¹ * ²	Between contact and coil	4,500 V (coil de-energized condition)
Time characteristics (initial)	Operate time	Max. 12 ms (4.5 to 48 V DC) , Max. 8 ms (100 V DC) (at rated coil voltage, at 20 °C, without bounce)
	Release time	Max. 20 ms (at rated coil voltage, at 20 °C, without bounce, coil with diode)
Shock resistance (initial) * ¹	Functional	200 m/s ² (half-sine shock pulse: 11 ms, detection time: 10 μs)
	Destructive	1,000 m/s ² (half-sine shock pulse: 6 ms)
Vibration resistance (initial) * ¹	Functional	10 to 55 Hz (at double amplitude of 1.6 mm, detection time: 10 μs)
	Destructive	10 to 55 Hz (at double amplitude of 2 mm)
Expected life * ¹	Mechanical life	Min. 20 × 10 ⁶ ope. (at 180 times/min) (coil with diode)
Conditions	Conditions for usage, transport and storage* ³	Ambient temperature: -40 to +70 °C, -40 to +60 °C (at 100 V DC) Humidity: 5 to 85 % RH (Avoid icing and condensation)
Unit weight		Approx. 8 g

*1: For detailed information on expected life, surge withstand voltage, insulation resistance, vibration resistance, and shock resistance, please refer to " Cautions for usage of JV-N relays " .

*2: Wave is standard shock voltage of $\pm 1.2 \times 50 \mu\text{s}$

*3: For ambient temperature, please read " GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE " .

■ Expected electrical life

Conditions: Resistive load, switching frequency at 20 times/min, Coil with diode

Type	Switching capacity	Number of operations
1 Form A	16 A 125 V AC	Min. 10 × 10 ³ ope.
	10 A 125 V AC	Min. 50 × 10 ³ ope.
	8 A 125 V AC	Min. 100 × 10 ³ ope.
	10 A 277 V AC	Min. 50 × 10 ³ ope.
	10 A 30 V DC	Min. 100 × 10 ³ ope.

Note) For more information on electrical life, please refer to " Cautions for usage of JV-N relays " .

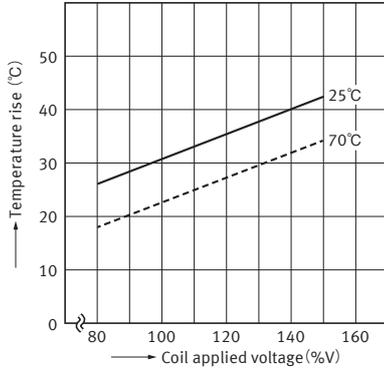
Power Relays (Over 2 A) JV-N RELAYS

REFERENCE DATA

- Reference data is provided for informational purposes only and does not represent guaranteed values.

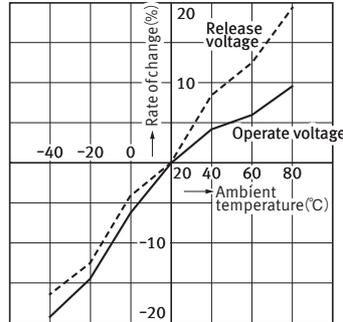
1. Coil temperature characteristics (Average)

Tested sample : JVN1aF-12 V-F, 6 pcs.
Measured portion : Coil inside
Contact current : 16A



2. Ambient temperature characteristics (Average)

Tested sample : JVN1aF-12 V-F, 6 pcs.



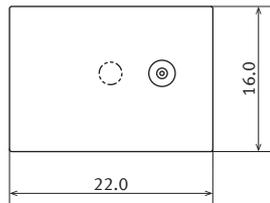
DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm)

CAD The CAD data of the products with a " CAD " mark can be downloaded from our Website.

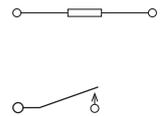
CAD



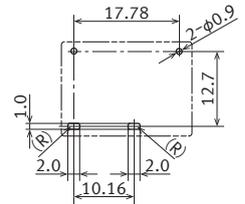
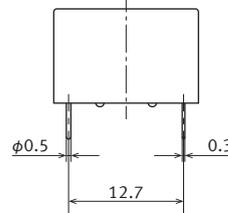
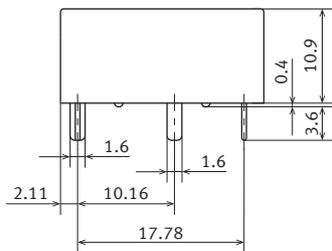
External dimensions



Schematic
(BOTTOM VIEW)



Recommended
PC board pattern
(BOTTOM VIEW)



Tolerance ± 0.1

General tolerance
Less than 1mm : ± 0.2
Min. 1mm less than 5mm : ± 0.3
Min. 5mm : ± 0.4

Power Relays (Over 2 A) JV-N RELAYS

SAFETY STANDARDS

Each standard may be updated at any time, so please check our Website for the latest information.

UL (Approved)

File No.	Contact rating
E43028	16 A 277 V AC General Use
	16 A 125 V AC General Use
	10 A 30 V DC Resistive
	0.3 A 110 V DC Resistive
	1/10 HP 277 V AC
	1/10 HP 125 V AC

CSA (Approved)

File No.	Contact rating
1678144	16 A 277 V AC
	16 A 125 V AC
	10 A 30 V DC
	0.3 A 110 V DC
	1/10 HP 277 V AC
	1/10 HP 125 V AC

VDE (Approved)

File No.	Rated coil voltage	Contact rating
40055712	4.5 ~ 48 V DC	16 A 250 V AC (cosΦ=1.0), -40/+70 °C ※
		16 A 250 V AC (cosΦ=0.4), -40/+70 °C ※
		10 A 30 V DC (0 ms), -40/+70 °C ※
	100 V DC	16 A 250 V AC (cosΦ=1.0), -40/+60 °C ※
		16 A 250 V AC (cosΦ=0.4), -40/+60 °C ※
		10 A 30 V DC (0 ms), -40/+60 °C ※

※ Tested with opened vent hole

GUIDELINES FOR USAGE

For cautions for use, please read " GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE ".
https://industry.panasonic.com/global/en/products/control/relay/cautions_use

Cautions for usage of JV-N relays

Please use our products in the conditions described in our specification sheets and catalog.

Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd. does not guarantee any failure caused by the usage in the conditions beyond the specification sheets and catalog.

- Please visit our Automation Controls Products web site and refer to the caution for use and the explanations of technical terms.
- Please check the internal connection diagram in the catalog or specification, and connect the terminals correctly. If any wrong connection is made, it may cause circuit damage by unexpected malfunction, abnormal heat, fire, and so on.
- When the voltage is applied to the relay coil exceeding ±5 % range of the rated voltage, relay operation cannot be assured.
 Additionally the ambient temperature and condition of the application should be considered under the worst condition of the actual usage because they may change the relay operate and release voltage.
* It is not allowed to apply the continuous maximum voltage to the coil. In order to obtain the specified performance, please apply the rated voltage.
- The rated voltage ripple factor should be max. 5 %.
 When ripple current increases, the relay performance may be adversely affected, for example, the operation sound may increase.
 The change of ambient temperature and condition affect the relay performance, please evaluate in the worst condition of the actual usage.

- Lifetime is dependent on the coil driving circuit, load type, operation frequency, on/off phase and ambient conditions.

Please check lifetime under the actual condition.

The following load conditions may reduce lifetime:

- If the on/off phase is synchronized with the AC load, contact lockup or welding may occur due to the material transfer of contact.
- When switching loads that cause contact spark discharge at high frequencies, the resulting spark energy may synthesize HNO₃ which causes contact corrosion.
 To prevent this, take one or more of the following actions:
 1. Use a spark suppressor across the contacts.
 2. Reduce the operation frequency.
 3. Reduce the ambient humidity.
- When " Dry-switching " without current conduction is used, please contact us.

Note) Dry-switching

Dry-switching can reduce the consumption of contact material without current conduction. On the other hand, as the contact cleaning effect disappears, conduction failure may occur. This dry-switching condition is not recommended in applying our relay.

Power Relays (Over 2 A) JV-N RELAYS

- The specification value of lifetime, surge withstand voltage, insulation resistance, vibration resistance and shock resistance are obtained from the relay independent test conducted under the standard test condition range of JIS C 5442 (*1) (Temperature 15 ~ 35 °C, humidity 25 ~ 75 % RH) based on our company test level (Confidence level of 60 %, confidence level of 80 % or higher), if specific conditions are not mentioned.
- Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd does not guarantee the suitability of our relay for user application. In order to enhance the reliability of actual usage, please evaluate the relay under the actual worst conditions, and please judge the suitability for user application and whether the relay can be used. Please use our relay with sufficient margin for the performance, and carry out safety design such as redundant design, fire prevention design, malfunction prevention design and etc. In addition, periodic maintenance should be required.
- Minimum switching load is a guide to the lower current limit of switching under the micro-load. This parameter is changed by the condition, such as switching times, environment condition, and expected reliability. Therefore, Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd. cannot assure the reliability. When the relay is used lower than minimum switching load, reliability is attrition. Please use the relay over minimum switching load.
- If the relay is dropped, it should not be used again.
- When a source of silicone gas (silicone rubber, silicone oil, silicone coating materials and silicone filling materials etc.) is used around the relay, the silicone gas (low molecular weight siloxane etc.) may be produced. The produced silicone gas may penetrate the plastic case and enter the inside of the relay. When the relay is kept and used in this condition, silicone compound may adhere to the relay contacts. The silicon compound may be changed to the insulator which may cause the contact failure. Do not use any source of silicone gas around the relay.
- Do not use the relay in areas where flammable or explosive gases from gasoline and thinner, etc., may be present.
- Please check the insulation distance between each terminal and ground.
- Please absolutely avoid the ultrasonic and high frequency vibration to the relay that adversely affects its performance.
- The product specifications may be changed based on product improvements and another reasons (specification changes, including production discontinuation).
- "Coil with diode" indicates that a diode should be connected across the relay coil in customer's circuit. Please select the diode based on the following guidelines:
 - Average rectified current: Equal to or greater than the rated operating current of the relay coil.
 - Reverse Voltage: At least three times the rated voltage of the relay coil.

- For cautions for use, please read " GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE ".
https://industry.panasonic.com/global/en/products/control/relay/cautions_use

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.

● Operate voltage change due to coil temperature rise

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 operate 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 operate voltage and the operate 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

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/Pressure

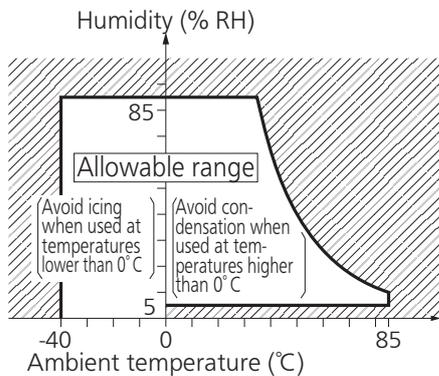
When transporting or storing relays while they are tube packaged, there are cases the temperature may differ from the allowable range. In this case be sure to check the individual specifications.

Also allowable humidity level is influenced by temperature, please check charts shown below and use relays within mentioned conditions. (Allowable temperature values differ for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications.)

1) Temperature:

The tolerance temperature range differs for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications

2) Humidity: 5 to 85 % RH



3) Pressure: 86 to 106 kPa

Dew condensation

Condensation occurs when the ambient temperature drops suddenly from a high temperature and humidity, or the relay 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 Industry Co., Ltd. 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 Industry Co., Ltd. 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 relay 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.

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 sealed 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.
- 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 ultrasonic energy.

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

- Requests to customers:

<https://industry.panasonic.com/global/en/salespolicies>

■ Global Sales Network Information: industry.panasonic.com/global/en/salesnetwork/globalnetwork

Panasonic
INDUSTRY

Panasonic Industry Co., Ltd.

Electromechanical Control Business Division

■ 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8506, Japan
industry.panasonic.com