

# AZSR165

## 65 AMP POWER RELAY

### FEATURES

- Up to 80 Amp switching capability
- Wide contact gap of  $\geq 3.0$  mm
- Clearance and creepage of  $\geq 10$  mm
- 5 kV dielectric strength, 10 kV surge withstand voltage
- UL Class F insulation(155°C)
- UL / CUR E365652
- TÜV B0887930008
- CQC 17002178200



### CONTACTS

Arrangement	SPST-N.O. (1 Form A)
Ratings (max.) switched power switched current continuous current switched voltage	(resistive load) 43200 VA 80A 65A 690VAC
Rated Loads	<b>UL/CUR/TÜV/CQC</b> 80A at 540 VAC, resistive, 85°C, 1k cycles <sup>[1][2]</sup> 10 A make - 65 A carry - 10 A break at 690 VAC, resistive, 85°C, 100k cycles <sup>[1]</sup> 20 A make - 65 A carry - 20 A break at 690 VAC, resistive, 85°C, 30k cycles <sup>[1]</sup> 20 A make - 65 A carry - 20 A break at 690 VAC, resistive, 85°C, 100k cycles <sup>[2]</sup>
Contact material	AgNi - silver nickel <sup>[1]</sup> AgSnO <sub>2</sub> - silver tin oxide <sup>[2]</sup>
Contact gap	$\geq 3.0$ mm
Initial contact resistance	$\leq 100$ m $\Omega$ (at 6V, 1A, voltage drop method ) < 3 m $\Omega$ (typical)  $\leq 10$ m $\Omega$ (at 10A, voltage drop method )

### COIL

Nominal coil DC voltages	6, 9, 12, 24,
Dropout voltage	$\geq 5\%$ of nominal coil voltage
Holding voltage	$\geq 40\%$ of nominal coil voltage
Coil power nominal holding power at pickup voltage	2.2 W 360mW 1.25 W
Temperature Rise	70 K at nom. coil voltage, 85°C
Max. temperature	Class F insulation - 155°C (311°F)

### GENERAL DATA

Life Expectancy mechanical electrical	(minimum operations) $1 \times 10^6$ see approved ratings
Operate Time max. typical	(at nominal coil voltage) 40 ms < 25ms
Release Time max. typical	(at nominal coil voltage) 10 ms (without coil suppression) < 5 ms (suppression with Z-diode at 2 x Unom.)
Dielectric Strength	(at sea level for 1 min.) 5000 V <sub>RMS</sub> coil to contact 2500 V <sub>RMS</sub> between open contacts
Surge Voltage coil to contact	10 kV ( at 1.2 x 50 $\mu$ s )
Insulation Resistance	1000 M $\Omega$ (min.) at 23°C, 500 VDC, 50% RH
Creepage coil to contact	$\geq 10.0$ mm
Clearance coil to contact	$\geq 10.0$ mm
Temperature Range operating	(at nominal coil voltage) -40°C (-40°F) to 85°C (185°F)
Vibration resistance	0.062" (1.5 mm) DA at 10–55 Hz
Shock	10 g
Enclosure protection category material group flammability	PBT(Case) and PA46(Base) RT II, flux proof IIIa UL94 V-0
Terminals	Tinned copper alloy, P. C.
Soldering max. temperature max. time	270 °C (518°F ) 5 seconds
Dimensions length width height	38.0 mm (1.50") 33.0 mm (1.30") 41.5 mm (1.63")
Weight	76 grams (approx.)
Compliance	UL 508, IEC 61810-1, RoHS, REACH
Packing unit in pcs	10 per plastic tube / 150 per carton box

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## COIL VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal Coil VDC	Must Operate VDC	Min. Holding VDC	Max. Cont. VDC	Resistance Ohm $\pm 10\%$
6	4.5	2.4	6.6	16.5
9	6.75	3.6	9.9	37
12	9	4.8	13.2	65
24	18	9.6	26.4	260

Note: All values at 23°C (73°F), upright position, terminals downward.

## ORDERING DATA

AZSR165-1A--DL

**Nominal coil voltage**

See coil voltage specifications table

**Contact material**

Nil: silver nickel

E: silver tin oxide

### Example ordering data

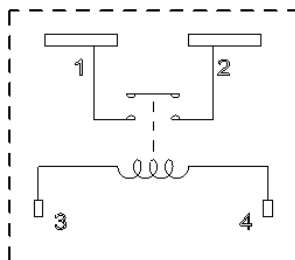
AZSR165-1A-12DL Contact material: silver nickel, 12 VDC nom. coil voltage

AZSR165-1AE-9DL Contact material: silver tin oxide, 9 VDC nom. coil voltage

## WIRING DIAGRAMS

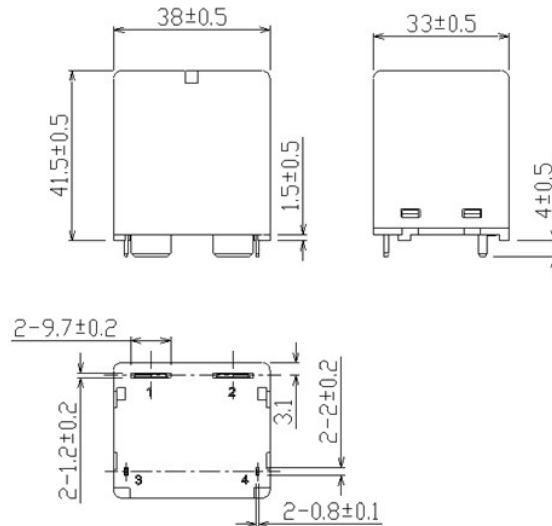
Viewed towards terminals.

Note: Provide sufficient PCB cross section on load terminals. Recommended cross section according to IEC 61810-1 at 65A is 16 mm<sup>2</sup>



## MECHANICAL DATA

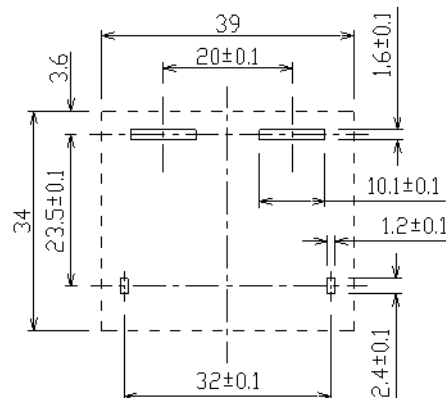
Dimensions in mm. Tolerance:  $\pm 0.5$  mm unless otherwise stated



## PC BOARD LAYOUT

Recommendation for PC board layout.

Dimensions in mm. Viewed towards terminals.



## NOTES

### General

1. All values in this datasheet are at reference temperature of 23°C (73°F) unless stated otherwise.
2. Evaluate the component's performance and operating conditions under the worst-case conditions of the actual application.
3. The datasheet and the component's specifications are subject to change without notice.

### Storage, handling, and environmental guidelines

4. Relays are electromechanical components that are sensitive to shock. The relay's adjustment can be affected if the relay is subjected to excessive shock or excessive pressure is applied to the relay case. Relays which have been dropped must no longer be used.
5. Substances containing silicone or phosphorus must be avoided in the vicinity to the relay. Outgassing from these substances can penetrate the relay and adhere on the contacts. Deposits of these substances may act as insulators and adversely affect the contact resistance. Silicone can be found e.g. in gaskets, lubricants or filling materials, phosphorus can be found e.g. as a flame retardant in plastics.
6. Protect relays from atmospheres containing corrosive gases, liquids, or solids such as water vapor, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Cl, P, dust, and other harmful substances and elements. Corrosion of internal structures and contacts leads to malfunction and shortens the component's service life.
7. Prevent non-sealed relays and relays with opened vent hole from atmospheres subject to dust. Dust particles may enter the case and get stuck between the contacts, causing the contact circuits to fail.
8. Do not use these relays in environments with explosive or flammable gases. Electrical arcing at the contacts could ignite these gases and cause fire.
9. For automated dual wave soldering process we recommend preheating with 120°C (248°F) for max. 120 seconds and a soldering temperature of 260 ±5°C (500 ±9°F) for max. 10 seconds soldering time (max. 5 seconds per wave). For manual soldering we recommend 350°C (662°F) max. temperature for max. 5 seconds. During the soldering process, no force may be exerted on the relay terminals.
10. Non-sealed relays must not be washed, immersion cleaned or conformal coated as substances may enter the case and cause corrosion or seizure of mechanical parts.
11. With sealed versions of this relay type, the vent hole must be cut open after washing or conformal coating to achieve the specified performance and service life. Care must be taken to ensure no particles get into the relay as a result of the cutting process.
12. Avoid high frequency or ultrasonic vibrations on the relays as these can cause contact welding and misalignment or destruction of internal structures.
13. During operation, storage and transport, ambient temperature should be within the specified operating temperature range. Humidity should be in the range of 5% to 85% RH. Icing and condensation must be avoided. Relays stored for an extended period of time may show initially increased contact resistance values due to chemical effects such as oxidation.

### Design guidelines

14. The relay may pull in and operate with less than the specified *must operate* voltage value.
15. The coil's *must operate* and *min. holding* voltages, the coil's *ohmic resistance* and the relay's *operate time* depend on the temperature of the coil. The specified values are given for a coil temperature of 23°C and increase by approx. 0.39% per Kelvin of temperature rise. This circumstance must be considered, especially during operation with high load currents and elevated ambient temperature.
16. At elevated ambient temperatures, after applying the rated nominal coil voltage for ≥ 200 milliseconds, the coil energization must be reduced to a holding level in order to reduce thermal stress and prevent the coil from overheating.
17. Coil suppression circuits such as diodes, etc. in parallel to the coil will lengthen the release time. We recommend using suppression circuits with a breakdown voltage of approx. 2 times the nominal coil voltage in order to achieve a quick release time.
18. For short-circuit performance according IEC62955, IEC61008-1 or IEC62752, coil suppression circuits with a breakdown voltage of ≥ 2 times the nominal coil voltage must be used. Using rectifier diodes or similar in parallel to the coil is not appropriate.
19. When using PWM coil control, use a fast-switching recirculation diode in parallel with the coil to keep the coil current during pulse pauses. To achieve the IEC62955, IEC61008-1 or IEC 62752 required short-circuit performance, when de-energizing the coil, the recirculation diode must be eliminated from the circuit to get a fast decay of coil current and a short release time. As PWM frequency we recommend ≥ 15 kHz in order to avoid audible noise from magnetostriction. To reduce EMI effects, we recommend to apply the PWM to the coil's inner layer terminal and have the outer layer terminal connected to ground or the supply rail.
20. Contact resistance is a function of load current, dwell time and wear level of the contacts. Immediately after closing the contacts, or if tested with low current only, the contact resistance will show a relatively high value. A low level steady state contact resistance is reached at higher current after a certain time in thermal equilibrium.
21. The relay dissipates heat from power losses through its load terminals. Provide sufficient cross section and area of the PCB traces so that they can act as heat spreader.
22. For PCBs with multiple relays, do not place the components directly next to each other. We suggest providing a mounting distance of minimum 10 mm to allow for better cooling.
23. For load current greater than 50 Amps, the load contact sets must be connected in parallel to share the load current. See section *Wiring Diagram* for details.
24. A minimum load of 10 mA / 5 V / 50 mW is recommended for the gold plated monitor contact to ensure a reliable and stable electrical connection.
25. As with any contact mechanism, the relay's NC monitor contact bounces when switching. For evaluation of its signal, suitable debouncing measures must be taken to get a reliable signal.

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## DISCLAIMER

This product specification is to be used in conjunction with the application notes which can be downloaded from the regional ZETTLER relay websites. The specification provides an overview of the most significant part features. Any individual applications and operating conditions are not taken into consideration. It is recommended to test the product under application conditions. Responsibility for the application remains with the customer. Proper operation and service life cannot be guaranteed if the part is operated outside the specified limits.

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