

# AZDC007

## 50 AMP DC MINIATURE POWER RELAY

### FEATURES

- Single pole / normally open miniature DC power relay
- 50 Amp / 65 VDC switching capacity
- Wide contact gap of 1.8 mm
- High dielectric strength of 4.5 kV<sub>RMS</sub>
- 10 kV surge withstand voltage
- Approvals: CQC 21002295387



CONTACTS	
<b>Arrangement</b>	SPST-NO (1 Form A)
<b>Ratings (max.)</b> switched power switched current continuous current switched voltage	(resistive load) 3250 W 50 A 50 A 65 VDC
<b>Approved ratings</b> CQC	35 A at 65 VDC, resistive, 105°C, 6k cycles 50 A at 65 VDC, resistive, 85°C, 6k cycles
<b>Contact material</b>	AgSnO <sub>2</sub> (silver tin oxide)
<b>Contact gap</b>	≥ 1.8 mm
<b>Contact resistance</b> initial typical	≤ 100 mΩ (at 1A) < 3 mΩ (at 50A, contact factory for details)

COIL	
<b>Nominal coil voltages</b>	5, 9, 12, 18, 24, 48, 60 (DC)
<b>Dropout voltage</b>	> 5% of nominal coil voltage
<b>Holding voltage</b>	> 35% of nominal coil voltage (at 23°C)
<b>Coil power</b> nominal holding power	(at 23°C) 1.6 W 0.2 W
<b>Temperature rise</b>	70 K at nom. coil voltage, 85°C
<b>Insulation system</b>	class F, max. temperature 155°C

GENERAL DATA	
<b>Life Expectancy</b> mechanical electrical	(minimum operations) 1 x 10 <sup>5</sup> see approved ratings
<b>Operate Time</b>	≤ 20 ms (at nominal coil voltage)
<b>Release Time</b>	≤ 10 ms (nom. coil voltage, w/o suppression)
<b>Dielectric Strength</b> coil to load contacts open load contacts	(at sea level for 1 min.) 4500 V <sub>RMS</sub> 2500 V <sub>RMS</sub>
<b>Surge Voltage</b> coil to load contacts	(1.2/50 μs pulses) 10 kV
<b>Insulation Distances</b> coil to load contacts open load contacts	(clearance / creepage) ≥ 6.4 mm / ≥ 7.6 mm ≥ 1.8 mm / ≥ 7.5 mm
<b>Insulation Resistance</b>	1000 MΩ (min.) at 23°C, 500 VDC, 50% RH
<b>Temperature Range</b> operating	(at nominal coil voltage) -40°C (-40°F) to 105°C (221°F) at 35A -40°C (-40°F) to 85°C (185°F) at 50A
<b>Shock</b>	20 g
<b>Enclosure</b> material protection category material group flammability	PBT RT II, flux proof Illa UL94 V-0
<b>Terminals</b>	Tinned copper alloy, THT PCB mounting
<b>Soldering</b> preheating soldering	(referring IEC 61760-1 wave soldering) 120°C (248°F) / ≤ 120 s 260 ±5°C (500 ±9°F) / ≤ 2 x 5 s
<b>Dimensions</b> length width height	33.4 mm (1.31") 15.9 mm (0.63") 25.15 mm (0.99")
<b>Weight</b>	25 grams (approx.)
<b>Compliance</b>	UL 508, IEC 61810-1, GB/T 21711.1-2008, RoHS, REACH
<b>Packing (pcs.)</b>	50 per plastic tray 400 per carton box

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## 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. Prevent relays from atmospheres containing corrosive gases. 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. These relays are equipped with permanent magnets. This has to be taken into account during handling and assembly of the components.
10. 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.
11. 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.
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 should be reduced to a suitable holding level in order to reduce thermal stress and prevent the coil from overheating.
17. Coil suppression circuits such as rectifier diodes, etc. in parallel to the coil will lengthen the release time. We recommend using suppression circuits like TVS diodes, or Zener diodes in series with a rectifier diode, with a breakdown voltage of approx. 2 times the nominal coil voltage in order to achieve a quick release time.
18. 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 a quick release time, when de-energizing the coil, the recirculation diode must be eliminated from the circuit to get a fast decay of coil current. 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 (1) and have the outer layer terminal (2) connected to ground or the supply rail.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. The relay's load circuit is polarized. Observe polarity as shown in the wiring diagram to achieve the specified performance and service life.

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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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