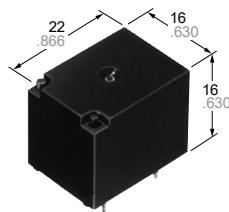


### Cubic type 1a/1c 10A power relays

### JS RELAYS



Protective construction: Flux-resistant type/Sealed type

#### FEATURES

1. Miniature size with universal terminal footprint
2. High contact capacity: 10 A
3. TV-5 type available (Standard type)
  - 1 Form A type → TV-5
  - 1 Form C type → TV-5 (N.O. side only)
4. VDE, TÜV also approved
5. Sealed construction for automatic cleaning (Standard type)
6. Class B and F coil insulation type also available
7. EN60335-1 GWT compliant (Tested by VDE) type available
8. Surge voltage 6 kV type also available

#### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

1. Home appliances  
Air conditioner, heater, etc.
2. Office machines  
PPC, facsimile, etc.
3. Vending machines

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

JS  -  -  -  - **F**  -  -

Contact arrangement

**1:** 1 Form C (Standard)

1a: 1 Form A (Standard)

1aP: 1 Form A (Long endurance type)\*

Protective construction

Nil: Sealed type

**F:** Flux-resistant type

Coil insulation class

Nil: Class E insulation

**B:** Class B insulation

F: Class F insulation

Nominal coil voltage (DC)

5V, 6V, 9V, 12V, 18V, **24V**, 48V

Contact material

**F:** AgSnO<sub>2</sub> type

Flame resistance and tracking resistance

Nil: -

T: EN60335-1 (Conform)

Surge voltage

6K: 6kV type

\* 1 Form A long endurance type is Flux-resistant type only (Class B insulation only).

## TYPES

Contact arrangement	Nominal coil voltage	Sealed type	Flux-resistant type
		Part No.	Part No.
1 Form A (Standard)	5V DC	JS1a-5V-F	JS1aF-5V-F
	6V DC	JS1a-6V-F	JS1aF-6V-F
	9V DC	JS1a-9V-F	JS1aF-9V-F
	12V DC	JS1a-12V-F	JS1aF-12V-F
	18V DC	JS1a-18V-F	JS1aF-18V-F
	24V DC	JS1a-24V-F	JS1aF-24V-F
	48V DC	JS1a-48V-F	JS1aF-48V-F
1 Form A Long endurance type	5V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-5V-F
	6V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-6V-F
	9V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-9V-F
	12V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-12V-F
	18V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-18V-F
	24V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-24V-F
	48V DC	—	JS1aPF-B-48V-F
1 Form C (Standard)	5V DC	JS1-5V-F	JS1F-5V-F
	6V DC	JS1-6V-F	JS1F-6V-F
	9V DC	JS1-9V-F	JS1F-9V-F
	12V DC	JS1-12V-F	JS1F-12V-F
	18V DC	JS1-18V-F	JS1F-18V-F
	24V DC	JS1-24V-F	JS1F-24V-F
	48V DC	JS1-48V-F	JS1F-48V-F

Standard packing Carton: 100 pcs. Case: 500 pcs.

Notes: 1. Class B and F coil insulation types available.

Ex) JS1aF-B-12V-F, JS1aF-F-12V-F

2. 1 Form A long endurance type is Flux-resistant type only (Class B insulation only).

3. EN60335-1 GWT compliant types available. When ordering, please add suffix "T".

Ex) JS1aF-B-12V-FT

4. Surge voltage 6kV types available. When ordering, please add suffix "6K" (except for Long endurance type and EN60335-1 GWT compliant type).

Ex) JS1aF-B-12V-F-6K

## RATING

### 1. Coil data

• Operating characteristics such as 'Operate voltage' and 'Release voltage' are influenced by mounting conditions, 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.

#### 1) Single side stable type

Nominal coil voltage	Pick-up voltage (at 20°C 68°F)	Drop-out voltage (at 20°C 68°F)	Nominal operating current [ $\pm 10\%$ ] (at 20°C 68°F)	Coil resistance [ $\pm 10\%$ ] (at 20°C 68°F)	Nominal operating power (at 20°C 68°F)	Max. applied voltage (at 70°C 158°F)
5V DC	70%V or less of nominal voltage (Initial)	10%V or more of nominal voltage (Initial)	72mA	69.4Ω	360mW	130%V of nominal voltage [When using relays at 85°C 185°F, see Note*]
6V DC			60mA	100Ω		
9V DC			40mA	225Ω		
12V DC			30mA	400Ω		
18V DC			20mA	900Ω		
24V DC			15mA	1,600Ω		
48V DC			7.5mA	6,400Ω		

Note: \* When using relays in a high ambient temperature, consider the pick-up voltage rise due to the high temperature (a rise of approx. 0.4% V for each 1°C 33.8°F with 20°C 68°F as a reference) and use a coil impressed voltage that is within the maximum applied voltage range.

## 2. Specifications

Characteristics	Item	Specifications	
Contact	Contact material	AgSnO <sub>2</sub> type	
	Contact resistance (Initial)	Max. 100 mΩ (By voltage drop 6 V DC 1A)	
	Arrangement	1 Form A, 1 Form C	1 Form A Long endurance type
Rating	Nominal switching capacity (resistive load)	10 A 250 V AC (NO), 10 A 125 V AC, 6 A 277 V AC, 5 A 30 V DC	10 A 250 V AC, 10 A 277 V AC, 5 A 30 V DC
	Max. switching power (resistive load)	2,500VA 150W (NO), 1,662VA 150W (NC)	2,770VA 150W
	Max. switching voltage	250V AC, 100V DC (0.5A)	
	Max. switching current	10A (AC), 5A (DC)	
Electrical characteristics	Min. switching capacity (reference value)*1	100mA, 5V DC	
	Insulation resistance (Initial)	Min. 100MΩ (at 500V DC) Measurement at same location as "Breakdown voltage" section.	
	Breakdown voltage (Initial)	Between open contacts	750 Vrms for 1 min. (Detection current: 10 mA)
		Between contact and coil	1,500 Vrms for 1 min. (Detection current: 10 mA)
	Operate time (at nominal voltage) (at 20°C 68°F)	Max. 10 ms (excluding contact bounce time.)	
Mechanical characteristics	Release time (at nominal voltage) (at 20°C 68°F)	Max. 10 ms (excluding contact bounce time) (Without diode)	
	Shock resistance	Functional	98 m/s <sup>2</sup> (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 11 ms; detection time: 10μs.)
		Destructive	980 m/s <sup>2</sup> (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 6 ms.)
	Vibration resistance	Functional	10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 1.6 mm (Detection time: 10μs.)
Expected life	Destructive	10 to 55 Hz at double amplitude of 2 mm	
	Mechanical (at 180 times/min.)	Min. 10 <sup>7</sup>	
Conditions	Conditions for operation, transport and storage*2		–40°C to +105°C –40°F to +221°F*3, Humidity: 5 to 85% R.H. (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature)
	Unit weight	Approx. 12 g .423 oz	

Notes: \*1. This value can change due to the switching frequency, environmental conditions, and desired reliability level, therefore it is recommended to check this with the actual load.

\*2. The upper limit of the ambient temperature is the maximum temperature that can satisfy the coil temperature rise value. Refer to Usage, transport and storage conditions in NOTES.

\*3. When using relays in a high ambient temperature, consider the pick-up voltage rise due to the high temperature (a rise of approx. 0.4% V for each 1°C 33.8°F with 20°C 68°F as a reference) and use a coil impressed voltage that is within the maximum applied voltage range.

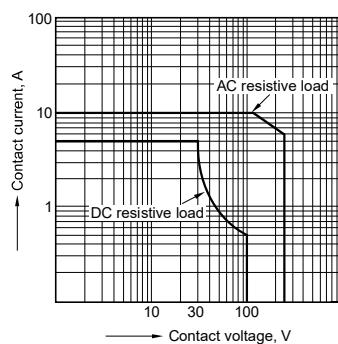
## 3. Electrical life

Condition: Resistive load, at 20°C 68°F, at 20 times/min.

Type	Switching capacity	No. of operations
1 Form A, 1 Form C	10A 125V AC	min. 1×10 <sup>5</sup>
	6A 277V AC	
	5A 30V DC	
1 Form A Long endurance type	N.O. 10A 250V AC	min. 5×10 <sup>4</sup>
	10A 277V AC	min. 2×10 <sup>5</sup>
	10A 277V AC 5A 30V DC	min. 1.5×10 <sup>5</sup> (at 105°C 221°F) min. 1×10 <sup>5</sup>

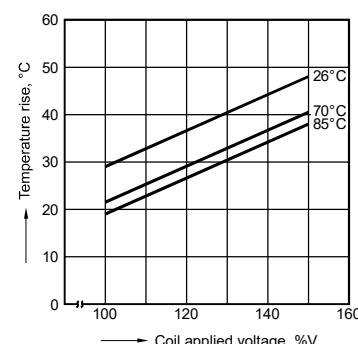
## REFERENCE DATA

### 1. Maximum value for switching capacity



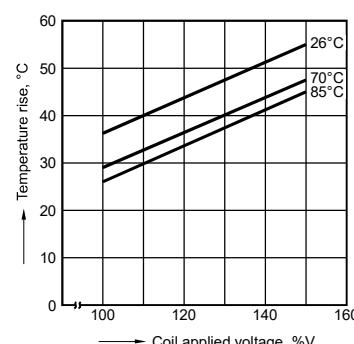
### 2.-1) Coil temperature rise

Sample: JS1a-24V-F  
Measured portion: Inside the coil  
Contact current: 5 A



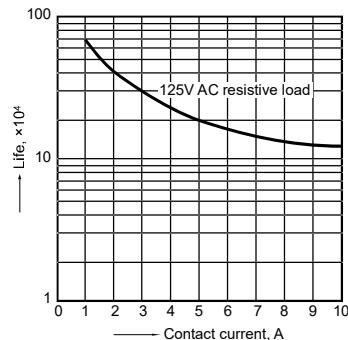
### 2.-2) Coil temperature rise

Sample: JS1a-24V-F  
Measured portion: Inside the coil  
Contact current: 10 A



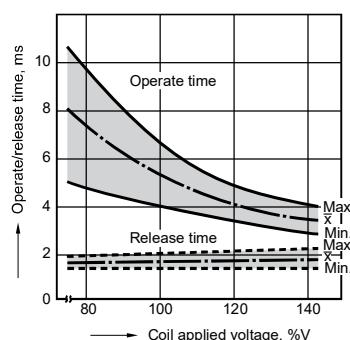
## 3. Life curve

Ambient temperature: Room temperature



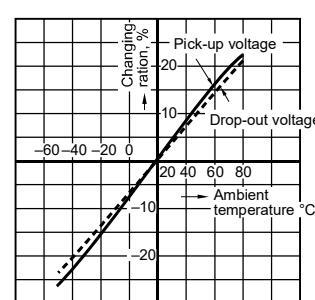
## 4. Operate/release time

Sample: JS1-12V-F, 25 pcs.



## 5. Ambient temperature characteristics

Sample: JS1-12V-F, 6 pcs.



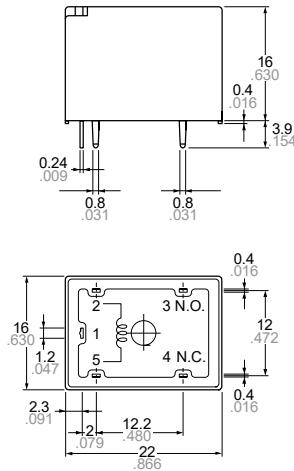
## DIMENSIONS (mm inch)

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

CAD



## External dimensions



Note: Terminal No. 4 is only for Standard  
1 Form C type

## Dimension:

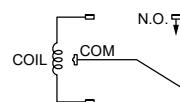
Less than 1mm .039inch:

Min. 1mm .039inch less than 3mm .118 inch:

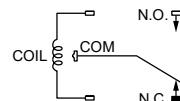
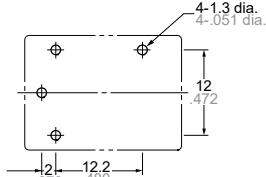
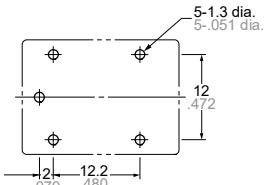
Min. 3mm .118 inch:

Schematic  
(Bottom view)

## 1 Form A



## 1 Form C

PC board pattern  
(Bottom view)1 Form A  
(Standard, High Power)1 Form C  
(Standard)Tolerance:  $\pm 0.1 \pm .004$ 

## General tolerance

 $\pm 0.1 \pm .004$  $\pm 0.2 \pm .008$  $\pm 0.3 \pm .012$

## SAFETY STANDARDS

Type	UL/C-UL (Recognized)				CSA (Certified)		
	File No.	Contact rating	Temperture	Cycles	File No.	Contact rating	Cycles
Standard type	E43028	10A 125V AC (N.C.)	—	—	LR26550	10A 125V AC	$10^5$
		6A 277V AC	—	$10^5$		12A 125V AC	$10^5$
		5A 30V DC	—	$10^5$		6A 277V AC	$10^5$
		1/8HP 125V AC	—	$10^5$		5A 30V DC	$10^5$
		1/8HP 277V AC	—	$10^4$		1/8HP 125V AC	$10^5$
		12A 125V AC	70°C 158°F	$10^5$		1/8HP 277V AC	$10^5$
		10A 125V AC (N.O.)	85°C 185°F	$10^5$		—	—
		4FLA/4LRA 240V AC (N.O.)	105°C 221°F	$10^5$		—	—
		2FLA/4LRA 240V AC (N.C.)	105°C 221°F	$3 \times 10^4$		—	—
		1/3HP 277V AC (N.O.)	75°C 167°F	$10^5$		—	—
Type	VDE (Certified)				TUV (Certified)		
	File No.	Contact rating	Temperture	Cycles	File No.	Contact rating	Cycles
Standard type	40011475	10A 125V AC ( $\cos\phi = 1.0$ )	70°C 158°F	$10^4$	B 12 09	10A 125V AC ( $\cos\phi = 1.0$ )	$10^5$
		6A 250V AC ( $\cos\phi = 1.0$ )	70°C 158°F	$10^5$	13461 336	6A 250V AC ( $\cos\phi = 1.0$ )	$10^5$

\* Standard: UL, CSA, VDE (Long endurance type and EN60335-1 GWT compliant type)  
 UL, CSA (Surge voltage 6kV type)

## NOTES

### 1. For cautions for use, please read "GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES".

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

- Requests to customers :  
<https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/>

# GUIDELINES FOR POWER RELAYS AND HIGH-CAPACITY DC CUT OFF RELAYS USAGE

For cautions for use, please read "GUIDELINES FOR RELAY USAGE".

[https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions\\_use/index.jsp](https://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/control/relay/cautions_use/index.jsp)

## 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.

## 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:

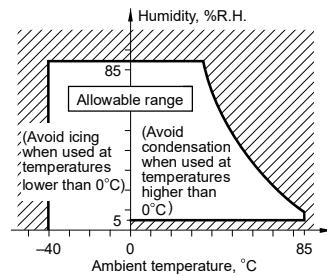
The tolerance temperature range differs for each relays, please refer to the relay's individual specifications

#### 2) Humidity:

5 to 85 % RH

#### 3) Pressure:

86 to 106 kPa



### ■ 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

(Hot start)

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 pick-up 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 pick-up voltage and the pick-up voltage rises in accordance with the increase in the resistance value. However, for some polarized relays, this rate of change is considerably smaller.

### · 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 Corporation 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 Corporation 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 switch 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 seal 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

1) 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.

2) 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://industrial.panasonic.com/ac/e/salespolicies/>

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Please contact .....

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