

Compliance with RoHS Directive

## FEATURES

1. Best space savings in its class.
2. Compact and high-capacity 30A load switching.
3. Full line up (High heat-resistant type and SMD type)
4. Terminals for PC board pattern designs are easily allocated.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS
Defogger, Seat heater, Head lamp, Fog lamp, Fan motor, etc.

## ORDERING INFORMATION



Notes: *1. Surface-mount terminal type is available in high heat-resistant type only.
*2. Tube packing: PC board terminal type only
Tape and reel packing: Surface-mount type only

## TYPES

1. PC board terminal type

| Contact arrangement | Nominal coil voltage | Part No. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard type | High heat-resistant type |
| 1 Form A | 12 V DC |  | ACNM7112 |
| 1 Form C |  | ACNM1112 | ACNM5112 |

Standard packing; Carton (tube): 50 pcs.; Case: 1,500 pcs.

## 2. Surface-mount terminal type

| Contact arrangement | Nominal coil voltage | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | High heat-resistant type |
| 1 Form A | 12 V DC | ACNM7112SAX |
|  |  | ACNM7112SAZ |
|  |  | ACNM5112SAX |
|  |  | ACNM5112SAZ |

Standard packing; Carton (tape and reel): 200 pcs.; Case: 600 pcs.
Notes: *1. Surface-mount terminal type is available in high heat-resistant type only.
*2. An " $X$ " at the end of the part number indicates, for tape and reel packing, reverse NO terminal direction in pull-out direction. A " $Z$ " at the end of the part number indicates, for tape and reel packing, normal NO terminal direction in pull-out direction.

CN-M (ACNM)

## RATING

## 1. Coil data

| Nominal coil voltage | Pick-up voltage <br> (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Drop-out voltage <br> (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Nominal operating <br> current $[ \pm 10 \%]$ <br> (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Coil resistance <br> $[ \pm 10 \%]$ <br> (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Nominal operating <br> power <br> (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Usable voltage range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 V DC | Max. 7.2 V DC <br> (Initial) | Min. 1.0 V DC <br> (Initial) | 53.3 mA | $225 \Omega$ | 640 mW | 10 to 16 VDC |

## 2. Specifications

| Characteristics | Item |  | Specifications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact | Arrangement |  | 1 Form A, 1 Form C |
|  | Contact resistance (Initial) |  | Typical $5 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (By voltage drop 6 V DC 1 A) |
|  | Contact material |  | Ag alloy (Cadmium free) |
| Rating | Nominal switching capacity (resistive load) |  | N.O.: 30A 14V DC, N.C.: 15A 14V DC |
|  | Max. carrying current (at 14V DC) |  | N.O. <br> $30 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~h}, 40 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~min}$. at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> $25 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~h}, 35 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~min}$. at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> $20 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~h}, 30 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~min}$. at $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (High heat-resistant type) <br> N.C. <br> 25A/1 h, 30A/2 min. at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> $20 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~h}, 25 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~min}$. at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> $15 \mathrm{~A} / 1 \mathrm{~h}, 20 \mathrm{~A} / 2 \mathrm{~min}$. at $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (High heat-resistant type) |
|  | Nominal operating power |  | 640 mW |
|  | Min. switching capacity (resistive load)* |  | 1A 12V DC |
| Electrical characteristics | Insulation resistance (Initial) |  | Min. $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (at 500 V DC) |
|  | Breakdown voltage (Initial) | Between open contacts | 500 Vrms for 1 min . (Detection current: 10 mA ) |
|  |  | Between contacts and coil | 500 Vrms for 1 min. (Detection current: 10 mA ) |
|  | Operate time (at nominal voltage) |  | Max. 10 ms (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, excluding contact bounce time) (Initial) |
|  | Release time (at nominal voltage) |  | Max. $10 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{(at} 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, excluding contact bounce time) (Initial) (without diode) |
| Mechanical characteristics | Shock resistance | Functional | Min. $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\{10 \mathrm{G}\}$ (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 11 ms ; detection time: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) |
|  |  | Destructive | Min. $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ \{100G\} (Half-wave pulse of sine wave: 6 ms ) |
|  | Vibration resistance | Functional | 10 Hz to 100 Hz , Min. $44.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\{4.5 \mathrm{G}\}$ (Detection time: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) |
|  |  | Destructive | 10 Hz to 500 Hz , Min. $44.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\{4.5 \mathrm{G}\}$ <br> Time of vibration for each direction; $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ direction: 2 hours, Z direction: 4 hours |
| Expected life | Mechanical |  | Min. $10^{7}$ (at 120 cpm ) |
|  | Electrical |  | <Resistive load> <br> Min. $10^{5}$ (At nominal switching capacity, operating frequency: 1s ON, 2s OFF) |
|  |  |  | <Motor load> <br> Min. $2 \times 10^{5}$ : at 80 A (inrush), 16 A (steady), 14 V DC (Operating frequency: 2 s ON, 6 s OFF) |
|  |  |  | <Lamp load> <br> Min. 105: at 84 A (inrush), 12 A (steady), 14 V DC (Operating frequency: 1s ON, 14s OFF) |
| Conditions | Conditions for operation, transport and storage |  | Standard type; Ambient temp: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, Humidity: 5 to $85 \%$ R.H. High heat-resistant type; Ambient temp: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, Humidity: 2 to $85 \%$ R.H. (Not freezing and condensing at low temperature) |
| Unit weight |  |  | Approx. 5.5 g .19 oz |

Note: *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.

## REFERENCE DATA

1-(1). Coil temperature rise Sample: ACNM1112, 3pcs Measured portion: Inside the coil Contact carrying current: 10A, 20A, 30A
Ambient temperature: $26^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 78.8^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$


1-(2). Coil temperature rise
Sample: ACNM7112, 3pcs
Measured portion: Inside the coil
Contact carrying current: 10A, 20A
Ambient temperature: $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

2. Ambient temperature and operating voltage range

3. Distribution of pick-up and drop-out voltage Sample: ACNM1112, 20pcs.

4. Distribution of operate and release time Sample: ACNM1112, 20pcs.


5-(1). Electrical life test (Resistive load)

Sample: ACNM1112, 3pcs.
Load: Resistive load (NO side: 30A 14V DC)
Operating frequency: (ON:OFF = 1s:1s)
Ambient temperature: Room temperature
Circuit:


Change of pick-up and drop-out voltage


Change of contact resistance


5-(2). Electrical life test (Motor load)

Sample: ACNM7112, 3pcs.
Load: inrush: 80A/steady: 16A,
radiator fan actual load (motor free)
Switching frequency: (ON:OFF = 2s:6s)
Ambient temperature: $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Circuit:


Change of pick-up and drop-out voltage


Change of contact resistance


5-(3). Electrical life test (Lamp load)
Sample: ACNM3112, 3pcs.
Load: inrush: 84A/steady: 12A
Switching frequency: (ON:OFF = 1s:14s)
Ambient temperature: Room temperature
Circuit:


Change of pick-up and drop-out voltage


Change of contact resistance


## CN-M (ACNM)

DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm inch)

## 1. PC board terminal type



* Dimensions (thickness and width) of terminal specified in this catalog is measured before pre-soldering intervals between terminals is measured at A surface level.

2. Surface-mount terminal type


Recommended mounting pad (Top view)


1 Form C


Schematic (Top view)

1 Form A


1 Form C


Tolerance: $\pm 0.1 \pm .004$

## NOTES

## 1. Coil operating power

Pure 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, check it with the actual circuit since the characteristics may be slightly different.

## 2. Coil applied voltage

To ensure proper operation, the voltage applied to the coil should be the rated operating voltage of the coil. Also, be aware that the pick-up and drop-out voltages will fluctuate depending on the ambient temperature and operating conditions.

## 3. Cycle lifetime

Check this with the real device as it is affected by coil driving circuit, load type, activation frequency, activation phase, ambient conditions and other factors.

## 4. Soldering

When soldering the relays, ensure conformance with the conditions listed below.

1) Automatic soldering

- Preheating: less than $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (solder target surface of PC board) for less than 120 sec
- Soldering: less than $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 500^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (solder temperature) for less than 5 sec (soldering time)

2) Manual soldering

- Soldering tip temperature: less than 280 to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 536$ to $572^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- Soldering iron: 30 to 60 W
- Soldering time: less than 5 sec


## 5. Usage, transport and storage conditions

1) Ambient temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure during usage, transport, and storage of the relay:
(1) Temperature:
-40 to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-40$ to $+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
(Standard type)
-40 to $+110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-40$ to $+230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
(High heat-resistant type)
(2) Humidity: 2 to $85 \%$ RH
(Avoid freezing and condensation.)
(3) Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106 kPa The humidity range varies with the temperature. Use within the range indicated in the graph below. (Temperature and humidity range for usage, transport, and storage)

2) Condensation

Condensation forms when there is a sudden change in temperature under high temperature and high humidity conditions. Condensation will cause deterioration of the relay insulation.
3) Freezing

Condensation or other moisture may freeze on the relay when the temperatures is lower than $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. This causes problems such as sticking of movable parts or operational time lags. 4) Low temperature, low humidity environments
The plastic becomes brittle if the relay is exposed to a low temperature, low humidity environment for long periods of time.
6. Others

If the relay has been dropped, the appearance and characteristics should always be checked before use.

