

# Surface-mounting Relay G6J-Y

## Ultra-compact and Slim DPDT Relay

- Dimensions of 9H x 5.7W x 10.6L mm provide a mounting area reduction of approx. 56% when compared with the OMRON G6S.
- Dielectric strength of 1,500 VAC and an impulse withstand voltage of 2,500 V for 2 x 10 μs (conforms to Telcordia specifications (formerly Bellcore)).
- Conforms to FCC Part 68 requirements (1,500 V, 10 x 160 μs).
- Single-winding latching models to save energy.
- UL recognized / CSA certified.
- RoHS Compliant.



## Ordering Information

Item		Model	
Terminal	Contact form	Non-latching	Single coil latching
PCB through-hole	DPDT	G6J-2P-Y	G6JU-2P-Y
SMT Gull-wing		G6J-2FL-Y	G6JU-2FL-Y
SMT Shortened leads		G6J-2FS-Y	G6JU-2FS-Y

**Note 1:** When ordering, add the rated coil voltage to the model number.  
Example: G6J-2P-Y DC12  
  └─── Rated coil voltage

**Note 2:** When ordering tape packing, add “-TR” to the model number.  
Example: G6J-2P-Y-TR DC12  
  └─── Rated coil voltage

“-TR” is not part of the relay model number. Therefore it is not marked on the relay case.

### Model Number Legend:

G6J  -   - Y -  DC   
          1      2      3          4          5

**1. Relay Function**

None: Non-latching, standard  
U: Single-winding latching

**2. Contact Form**

2: DPDT

**3. Terminal Shape**

P: PCB through-hole terminals  
FL: SMT Gull-wing  
FS: SMT shortened leads

**4. Packaging**

None: Tube packaging  
TR: Tape and reel packaging

**9. Rated Coil Voltage**

3, 4.5, 5, 12, 24

## Application Examples

Communications equipment, measurement devices, computer peripheral devices, office automation equipment, and audio-visual products.

# Specifications

## ■ Contact Data

Rated load	0.3 A @ 125 VAC 1 A @ 30 VDC
Contact material	Ag (Au Clad)
Max. carry current	1 A
Max. operating voltage	125 VAC, 110 VDC
Max. operating current	1 A
Max. switching capacity	37.5 VA, 30 W
Min. permissible load (see note)	10m VDC, 10 $\mu$ A

**Note:** This value was measured at a switching frequency of 120 operations/min and the criterion of contact resistance is 5% of the load impedance. This value may vary depending on the operating frequency, operating conditions, expected reliability level of the relay, etc. Always double-check relay suitability under actual load conditions.

## ■ Coil Data

### G6J-Y Standard, Non-latching (G6J-2P-Y, G6J-2FS-Y, G6J-2FL-Y)

Rated voltage (VDC)	Rated current (mA)	Coil resistance ( $\Omega$ )	Pick-up voltage	Drop-out voltage	Max. voltage	Power consumption (mW)
			% of rated voltage			
3	48.0	62.5	75% max.	10% min.	150% max.	140
4.5	32.6	137.9				
5	28.9	173.1				
12	12.3	976.8				
24	9.2	2,600.5				230

- Note:** 1. The rated current and coil resistance are measured at a coil temperature of 23°C with a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$ .  
 2. The operating characteristics are measured at a coil temperature of 23°C.  
 3. The maximum voltage is the highest voltage that can be imposed on the Relay coil instantaneously.

### G6JU-Y Single coil, Latching (G6JU-2P-Y, G6JU-2FL-Y, G6JU-2FS-Y)

Rated voltage (VDC)	Rated current (mA)	Coil resistance ( $\Omega$ )	Set voltage	Reset voltage	Max. voltage	Power consumption (mW)
			% of rated voltage			
3	33.7	89.0	75% max.	75% max.	150% max.	100
4.5	22.0	204.3				
5	20.4	245.5				
12	9.0	1,329.2				

- Note:** 1. The rated current and coil resistance are measured at a coil temperature of 23°C with a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$ .  
 2. The operating characteristics are measured at a coil temperature of 23°C.  
 3. The maximum voltage is the highest voltage that can be imposed on the Relay coil instantaneously.

## ■ Characteristics

Item	Standard non-latching relays G6J-2P-Y, G6J-2FS-Y, G6J-2FL-Y		Single coil latching relays G6JU-2P-Y, G6JU-2FS-Y, G6JU-2FL-Y	
	<b>Contact resistance (See note 1)</b>	100 mΩ max.		
<b>Operating (set) time (See note 2)</b>	3 ms max. (approx. 1.6 ms)			
<b>Release (reset) time (See note 2)</b>	3 ms max. (approx. 1.0 ms)		3 ms max. (approx. 0.9 ms)	
<b>Minimum set/reset pulse width</b>	---		10 ms min. (at 100% rated coil voltage)	
<b>Insulation resistance (See note 3)</b>	1,000 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC)			
<b>Dielectric strength</b>	1,500 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min. between coil and contacts 1,000 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min. between contacts of different polarity 750 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min. between contacts of the same polarity			
<b>Surge withstand voltage</b>	2,500 VAC, (2 x 10 μs) between coil and contacts 1,500 VAC, (10 x 160 μs) between contacts of the same and different polarity			
<b>Vibration</b>	<b>Mechanical durability</b>	10 to 55 Hz, 5-mm double amplitude		
	<b>Malfunction durability</b>	10 to 55 Hz, 3.3-mm double amplitude		
<b>Shock</b>	<b>Mechanical durability</b>	1,000 m/s <sup>2</sup> (approx. 100G)		
	<b>Malfunction durability</b>	750 m/s <sup>2</sup> (approx. 75G)		
<b>Service life</b>	<b>Mechanical</b>	50,000,000 operations min. (at 36,000 operations/hour)		
	<b>Electrical</b>	100,000 operations min. (with a rated load at 1,800 operations/hour)		
<b>Ambient temperature</b>	-40 to 85°C with no icing or condensation			
<b>Humidity</b>	5% to 85% RH			
<b>Weight</b>	Approx. 1.0 g			

- Note:**
1. The contact resistance was measured with 10 mA at 1 VDC with a fall-of-potential method.
  2. Values in parentheses are typical values unless otherwise stated.
  3. The insulation resistance was measured with a 500-VDC Megger Tester applied to the same parts as those for checking the dielectric strength.
  4. The above values are initial values.

# Characteristic Data

## Maximum Switching Capacity



## Ambient Temperature vs. Maximum Voltage



Note: "Maximum voltage" is the maximum voltage that can be applied to the Relay coil.

## Ambient Temperature vs. Switching Current



## Electrical Life Expectancy



## Ambient Temperature vs. Must Operate or Must Release Voltage



## Shock Malfunction



Conditions: Shock is applied in  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ , and  $\pm Z$  directions three times each with and without energizing the Relays to check the number of contact malfunctions.

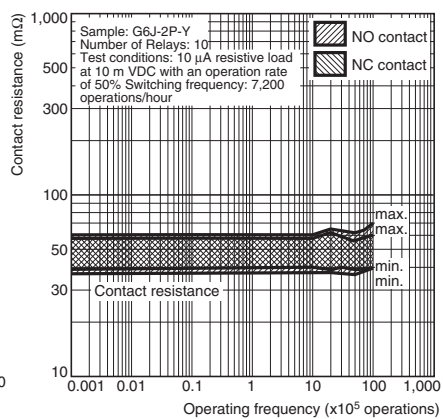
## Electrical Life Expectancy (with Must Operate and Must Release Voltage) (See note.)



## Electrical Life Expectancy (Contact resistance) (See note.)



## Contact Reliability Test (See note.)



Note: 1. The tests were conducted at an ambient temperature of 23°C.  
2. The contact resistance data are periodically measured reference values and are not values from each monitoring operation. Contact resistance values will vary according to the switching frequency and operating environment, so be sure to check operation under the actual operating conditions before use

### Mutual Magnetic Interference



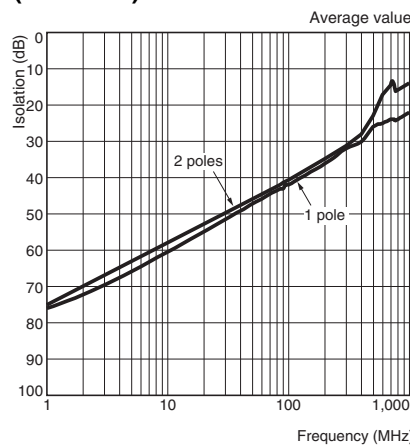
### Mutual Magnetic Interference



### External Magnetic Interference



### High-frequency Characteristics (Isolation)



### High-frequency Characteristics (Insertion Loss)



### High-frequency Characteristics (Return Loss, V.SWR)



- Note:**
1. The tests were conducted at an ambient temperature of 23°C.
  2. High-frequency characteristics depend on the PCB to which the Relay is mounted. Always check these characteristics, including endurance, in the actual machine before use.

**Must Operate and Must Release Time Distribution (See note.)**



**Must Operate and Must Release Bounce Time Distribution (See note.)**



**Vibration Resistance**



**Note:** The tests were conducted at an ambient temperature of 23°C.

# Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise stated.

A tolerance of  $\pm 0.3$  ( $\pm 0.01$ ) applies to every dimension in the following drawings unless otherwise stated.

## G6J-2P-Y G6JU-2P-Y



### Mounting Dimensions (Bottom View)\*



\*Tolerance  $\pm 0.1$  mm

### Terminal Arrangement Internal Connections (Bottom View)



## G6J-2FS-Y G6JU-2FS-Y

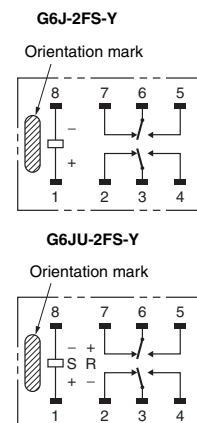


### Mounting Dimensions (Top View)\*

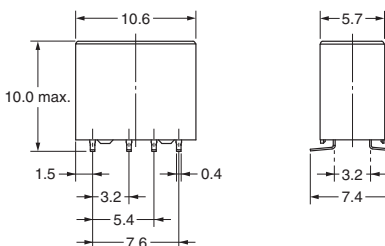


\*Tolerance  $\pm 0.1$  mm

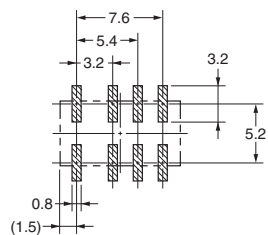
### Terminal Arrangement/ Internal Connections (Top View)



## G6J-2FL-Y G6JU-2FL-Y

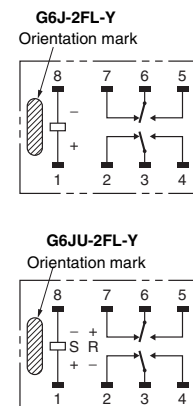


### Mounting Dimensions (Top View)\*



\*Tolerance  $\pm 0.1$  mm

### Terminal Arrangement/ Internal Connections (Top View)

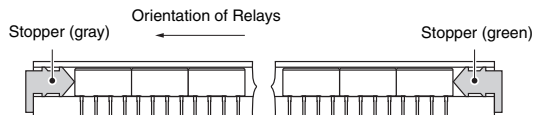


# Stick Packing and Tape Packing

## 1. Stick Packing

Relays in stick packing are arranged so that the orientation mark of each Relay is on the left side.

Always confirm that the Relays are in the correct orientation when mounting the Relays to the PCBs.



Stick length: 555 mm (stopper not included)

No. of Relays per stick: 50

## 2. Tape Packing (Surface-mounting Terminal Relays)

When ordering Relays in tape packing, add the prefix “-TR” to the model number, otherwise the Relays in stick packing will be provided.

Tape type: TB2412R (EIAJ (Electronic Industrial Association of Japan))

Reel type: R24D (EIAJ (Electronic Industrial Association of Japan))

Relays per reel: 400

### Direction of Relay Insertion

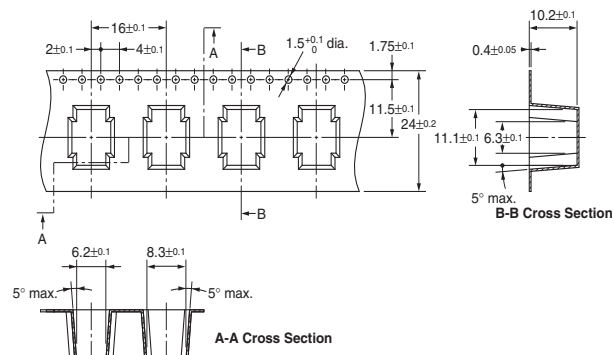


### Reel Dimensions

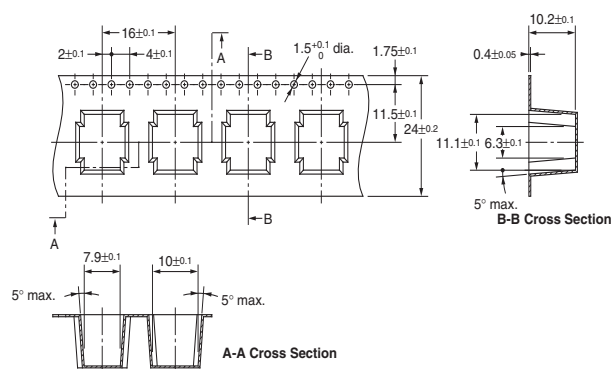


### Carrier Tape Dimensions

#### G6J-2FS-Y, G6JU-2FS-Y



#### G6J-2FL-Y, G6JU-2FL-Y



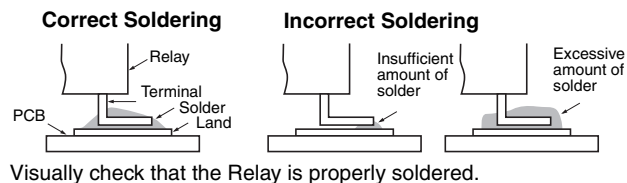


# Recommended Soldering Method

## IRS Method (for Surface-mounting Terminal Relays)



- The thickness of cream solder to be applied should be between 150 and 200 μm on OMRON's recommended PCB pattern.
- In order to perform correct soldering, it is recommended that the correct soldering conditions be maintained as shown below on the left-hand side.



Visually check that the Relay is properly soldered.

**Note:** Temperatures are given for the surface of the terminal.

## ■ Approved Standards

UL Recognized (File No. E41515) / CSA Certified (File No. LR31928) - - Ambient Temp. = 40°C

Contact form	Coil rating	Contact rating	Number of test operations
DPDT	G6J-2P-Y, 2FS-Y, 2FL-Y: 3 to 24 VDC G6JU-2P-Y, 2FS-Y, 2FL-Y: 3 to 24 VDC	1 A at 30 VDC (Resistive) 0.5 A at 60 VDC (Resistive) 0.3 A at 125 VAC (General purpose)	6000

# Precautions

## Correct Use

### Long Term Current Carrying

Under a long-term current carrying without switching, the insulation resistance of the coil goes down gradually due to the heat generated by the coil itself. Furthermore, the contact resistance of the Relay will gradually become unstable due to the generation of film on the contact surfaces. A Latching Relay can be used to prevent these problems. When using a non-latching relay, the design of the fail-safe circuit provides protection against contact failure and open coils.

### Handling of Surface-mounting Relays

Use the Relay as soon as possible after opening the moisture-proof package. If the Relay is left for a long time after opening the moisture-proof package, the appearance may suffer and seal failure may occur after the solder mounting process. To store the Relay after opening the moisture-proof package, place it into the original package and seal the package with adhesive tape.

When washing the product after soldering the Relay to a PCB, use a water-based solvent or alcohol-based solvent, and keep the solvent temperature at less than 40°C. Do not put the relay in a cold cleaning bath immediately after soldering.

### Soldering

Solder: JIS Z3282, H63A

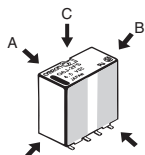
Soldering temperature: Approx. 250°C (At 260°C if the DWS method is used.)

Soldering time: Approx. 5 s max. (Approx. 2 s for the first time and approx. 3 s for the second time if the DWS method is used.)

Be sure to adjust the level of the molten solder so that the solder will not overflow onto the PCB.

### Claw Securing Force During Automatic Insertion

During automatic insertion of Relays, make sure to set the securing force of the claws to the following values so that the Relay characteristics will be maintained.



Direction A: 4.90 N max.

Direction B: 9.80 N max.

Direction C: 9.80 N max.

Secure the claws to the area indicated by shading. Do not attach them to the center area or to only part of the Relay.

### Environmental Conditions During Operation, Storage, and Transportation

Protect the Relays from direct sunlight and keep the Relays under normal temperature, humidity, and pressure.

### Mounting Latching Relays

The Latching Relays are reset before shipping. If excessive vibration or shock is imposed, however, the Latching Relays may be set accidentally. Be sure to apply a reset signal before use. Make sure that the vibration or shock that is generated by other devices on the same panel does not exceed the rated value of the Latching Relays.

### Maximum Voltage

The maximum voltage of the coil can be obtained from the coil temperature increase and the heat-resisting temperature of coil insulating sheath material. (Exceeding the heat-resisting temperature may result in burning or short-circuiting.) The maximum voltage also involves important restrictions. Maximum voltage:

- must not cause thermal changes or deterioration of the insulating material.
- must not cause damage to other control devices.
- must not cause any harmful effect on people.
- must not cause fire.

Therefore, be sure not to exceed the maximum voltage specified in the catalog.

As a rule, the rated voltage must be applied to the coil. A voltage exceeding the rated value, however, can be applied to the coil provided that the voltage is less than the maximum voltage. It must be noted that continuous voltage application to the coil will cause a coil temperature increase which could deteriorate the coil insulation, shorten the relay's electrical life, or affect various characteristics of the relay.

### Coating

Relays mounted on PCBs may be coated or washed. Do not apply coatings or detergents containing silicone.

### Other Handling

Dropping the relay may impose excess shock that exceeds the specifications. Do not use any relay that has been dropped.



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**ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.**

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937. To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527.

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09/11

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