G3PE-Single-phase

Compact, Slim-profile SSRs with Heat Sinks. Models with No Zero Cross for a Wide Range of Applications.

- RoHS compliant.
- Models also available with no zero cross
- Surge pass protection improved surge dielectric strength for output currents. (OMRON testing)
- Compact with a slim profile.
- Mount to DIN Track or with screws.
- Conforms to UL, CSA, and EN standards (TÜV certification).

⚠ Refer to *Safety Precautions* at the end of this document.

Ordering Information

List of Models

Number of phases	Insulation method	Operation indicator	Rated input voltage	Zero cross function	Applicable load ✻	Model
Single-phase	Phototriac coupler	Yes (yellow)	12 to 24 VDC	Yes	15 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-215B DC12-24**
					25 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-225B DC12-24**
					35 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-235B DC12-24**
					45 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-245B DC12-24**
				No	15 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-215BL DC12-24**
					25 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-225BL DC12-24**
					35 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-235BL DC12-24**
					45 A, 100 to 240 VAC	**G3PE-245BL DC12-24**
				Yes	15 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-515B DC12-24**
					25 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-525B DC12-24**
					35 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-535B DC12-24**
					45 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-545B DC12-24**
				No	15 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-515BL DC12-24**
					25 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-525BL DC12-24**
					35 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-535BL DC12-24**
					45 A, 200 to 480 VAC	**G3PE-545BL DC12-24**

✻ The applicable load current depends on the ambient temperature. For details, refer to *Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature* in *Engineering Data*.

G3PE-Single-phase

Specifications

Certification

UL508, CSA22.2 No.14, and EN60947-4-3

Ratings

Input (at an Ambient Temperature of 25°C)

Item / Model	Rated voltage	Operating voltage range	Rated input current	Voltage level	
				Must operate voltage	Must release voltage
G3PE-□□□B	12 to 24 VDC	9.6 to 30 VDC	7 mA max.	9.6 VDC max.	1.0 VDC max.
G3PE-□□□BL			15 mA max.		

Output

Model / Item	G3PE-215B(L)	G3PE-225B(L)	G3PE-235B(L)	G3PE-245B(L)	G3PE-515B(L)	G3PE-525B(L)	G3PE-535B(L)	G3PE-545B(L)
Rated load voltage	100 to 240 VAC (50/60 Hz)				200 to 480 VAC (50/60 Hz)			
Load voltage range	75 to 264 VAC (50/60 Hz)				180 to 528 VAC (50/60 Hz)			
Applicable load current *	0.1 to 15 A (at 40°C)	0.1 to 25 A (at 40°C)	0.5 to 35 A (at 25°C)	0.5 to 45 A (at 25°C)	0.1 to 15 A (at 40°C)	0.1 to 25 A (at 40°C)	0.5 to 35 A (at 25°C)	0.5 to 45 A (at 25°C)
Inrush current resistance	150 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)	220 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)	440 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)		150 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)	220 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)	440 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)	
Permissible I^2t (reference value)	$121A^2s$	$260A^2s$	$1,260A^2s$		$128A^2s$	$1,350A^2s$		$6,600A^2s$
Applicable load (resistive load)	3 kW (at 200 VAC)	5 kW (at 200 VAC)	7 kW (at 200 VAC)	9 kW (at 200 VAC)	6 kW (at 400 VAC)	10 kW (at 400 VAC)	14 kW (at 400 VAC)	18 kW (at 400 VAC)

* The applicable load current depends on the ambient temperature. For details, refer to *Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature* in *Engineering Data* on page 1228.

Characteristics

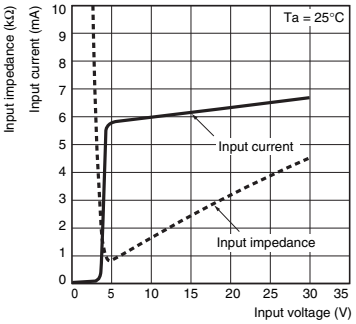
Model / Item	G3PE -215B	G3PE -225B	G3PE -235B	G3PE -245B	G3PE -215BL	G3PE -225BL	G3PE -235BL	G3PE -245BL
Operate time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.				1 ms max.			
Release time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.							
Output ON voltage drop	1.6 V (RMS) max.							
Leakage current	10 mA max. (at 200 VAC)							
Insulation resistance	100 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC)							
Dielectric strength	2,500 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min							
Vibration resistance	10 to 55 to10 Hz, 0.375-mm single amplitude (0.75-mm double amplitude) (Mounted to DIN track)							
Shock resistance	Destruction: 294 m/s^2 (Mounted to DIN track)							
Ambient storage temperature	−30 to 100°C (with no icing or condensation)							
Ambient operating temperature	−30 to 80°C (with no icing or condensation)							
Ambient operating humidity	45% to 85%							
Weight	Approx. 240 g		Approx. 400 g		Approx. 240 g		Approx. 400 g	

Model / Item	G3PE -515B	G3PE -525B	G3PE -535B	G3PE -545B	G3PE -515BL	G3PE -525BL	G3PE -535BL	G3PE -545BL
Operate time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.				1 ms max.			
Release time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.							
Output ON voltage drop	1.8 V (RMS) max.							
Leakage current	20 mA max. (at 480 VAC)							
Insulation resistance	100 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC)							
Dielectric strength	2,500 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min							
Vibration resistance	10 to 55 to10 Hz, 0.375-mm single amplitude (0.75-mm double amplitude) (Mounted to DIN track)							
Shock resistance	Destruction: 294 m/s^2 (Mounted to DIN track)							
Ambient storage temperature	−30 to 100°C (with no icing or condensation)							
Ambient operating temperature	−30 to 80°C (with no icing or condensation)							
Ambient operating humidity	45% to 85%							
Weight	Approx. 240 g		Approx. 400 g		Approx. 240 g		Approx. 400 g	

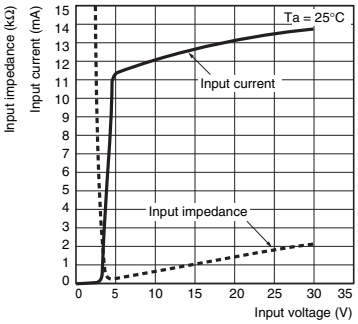
Engineering Data

Input Voltage vs. Input Impedance and Input Voltage vs. Input Current

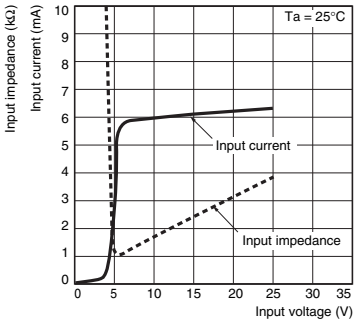
G3PE-2□□B



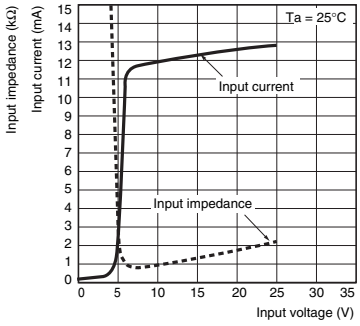
G3PE-2□□BL



G3PE-5□□B

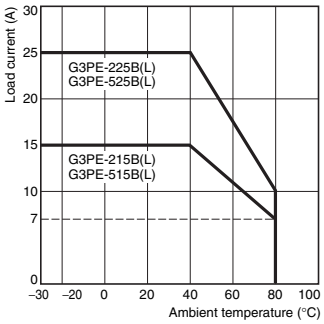


G3PE-5□□BL

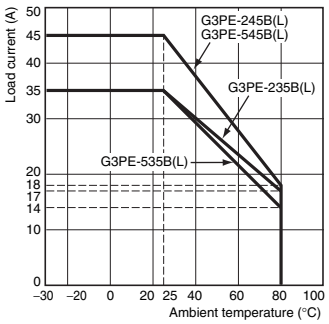


Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature

G3PE-215B(L), G3PE-225B(L)
G3PE-515B(L), G3PE-525B(L)



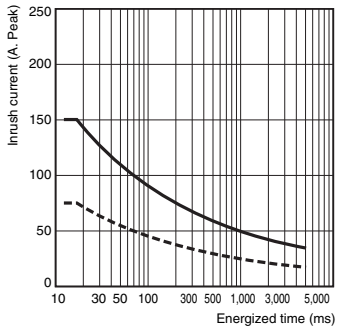
G3PE-235B(L), G3PE-245B(L)
G3PE-535B(L), G3PE-545B(L)



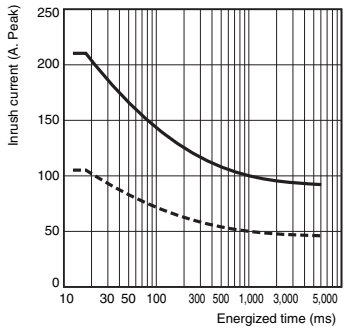
Inrush Current Resistance: Non-repetitive

Keep the inrush current to below the inrush current resistance value (i.e., below the broken line) if it occurs repetitively.

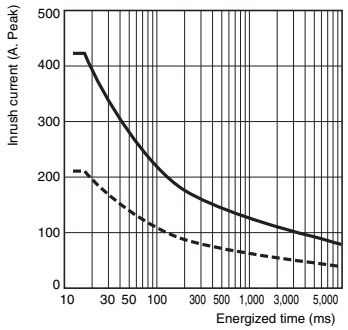
G3PE-215B(L), G3PE-515B(L)



G3PE-225B(L), G3PE-525B(L)

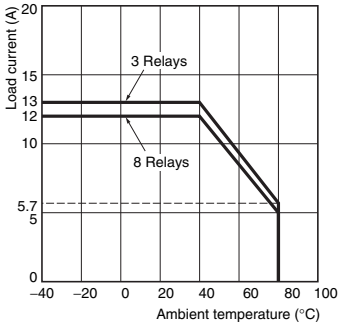


G3PE-235B(L), G3PE-245B(L)
G3PE-535B(L), G3PE-545B(L)

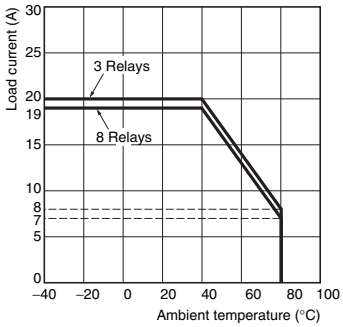


Close Mounting (3 or 8 SSRs)

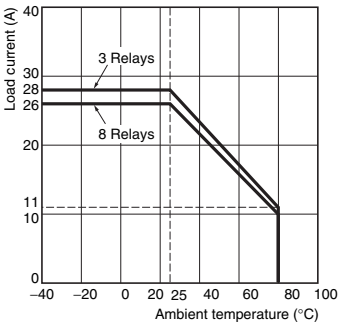
G3PE-215B(L)



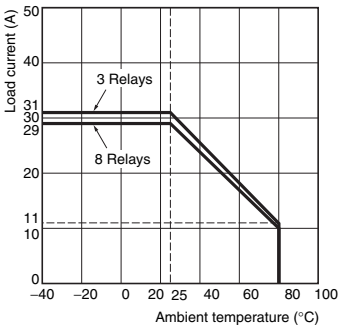
G3PE-225B(L)



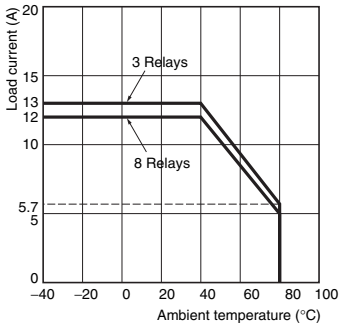
G3PE-235B(L)



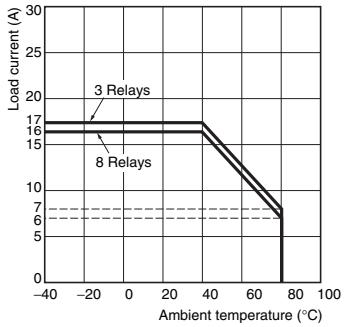
G3PE-245B(L)



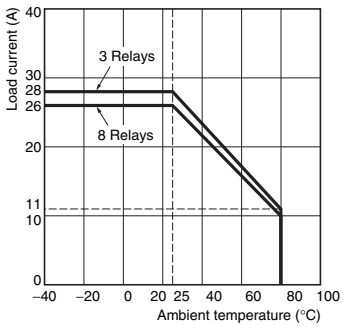
G3PE-515B(L)



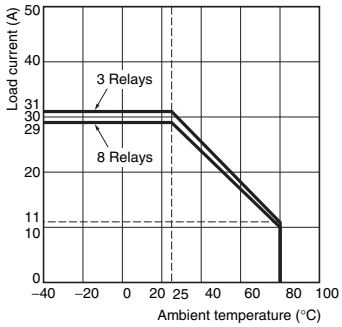
G3PE-525B(L)



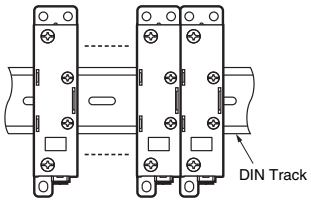
G3PE-535B(L)



G3PE-545B(L)



Close Mounting Example

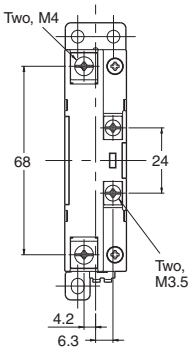


Dimensions

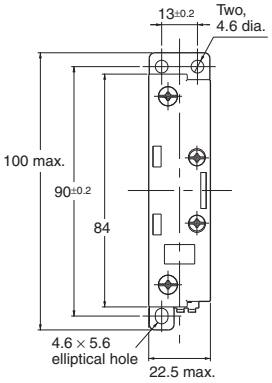
Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

Solid State Relays

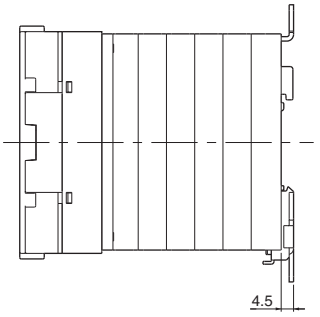
G3PE-215B(L)
G3PE-225B(L)
G3PE-515B(L)
G3PE-525B(L)

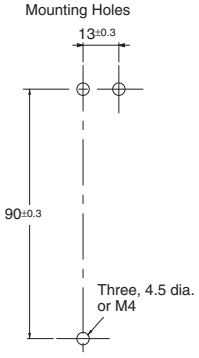


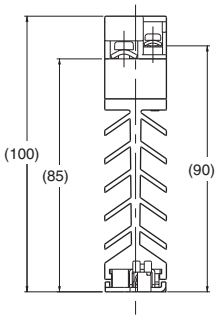
Note: Without terminal cover.



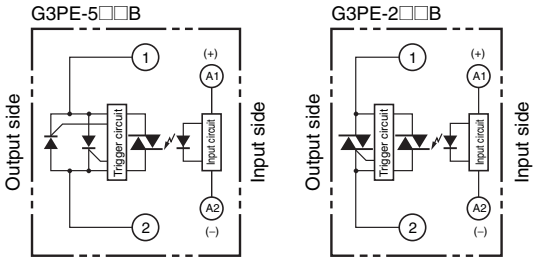
Note: With terminal cover.



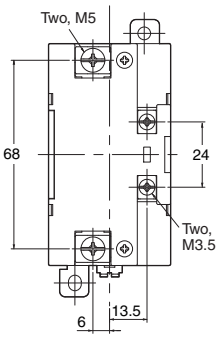




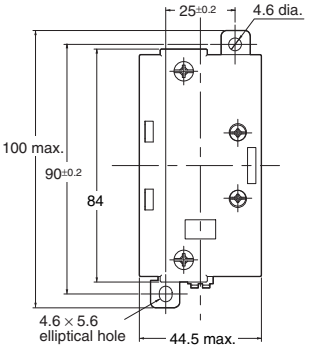
Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram



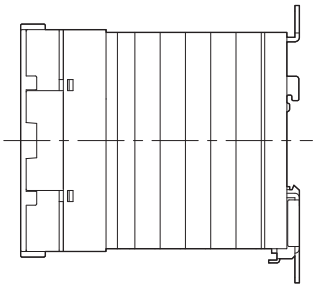
G3PE-235B(L)
G3PE-245B(L)
G3PE-535B(L)
G3PE-545B(L)

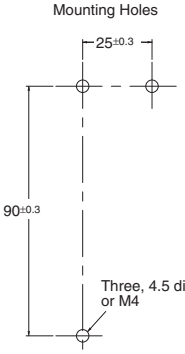


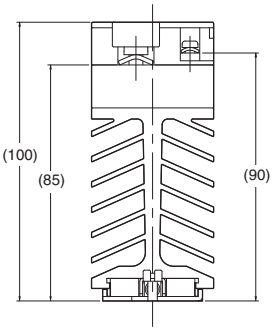
Note: Without terminal cover.



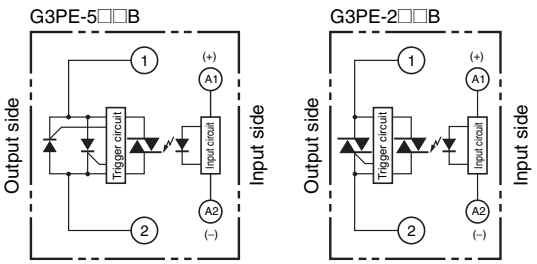
Note: With terminal cover.







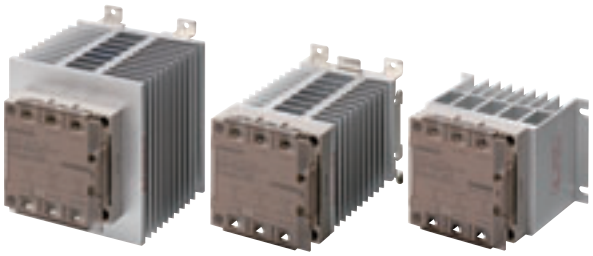
Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram



Solid State Contactors for Heaters

G3PE-Three-phase

Compact, Slim-profile SSRs with Heat Sinks. Solid State Contactors for Three-phase Heaters Reduced Installation Work with DIN Track Mounting.



- RoHS compliant.
- Surge pass protection improved surge dielectric strength for output currents. (OMRON testing)
- Slim design with 3-phase output and built-in heat sinks.
- DIN Track mounting types and screw mounting types are available. All DIN Track mounting types mount to DIN Track (applicable DIN Track: TR35-15Fe (IEC 60715)).
- Conforms to UL, CSA, and EN standards (TÜV certification).

⚠ Refer to *Safety Precautions* at the end of this document.

Ordering Information

List of Models

Models with Built-in Heat Sinks

Number of phases	Insulation method	Operation indicator	Rated input voltage	Zero cross function	Type	Applicable load *1	Number of poles	Model
Three-phase	Phototriac coupler	Yes (yellow)	12 to 24 VDC	Yes	DIN track mounting *2	15 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-215B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-215B-2N DC12-24
						25 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-225B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-225B-2N DC12-24
						35 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-235B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-235B-2N DC12-24
						45 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-245B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-245B-2N DC12-24
						15 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-515B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-515B-2N DC12-24
						25 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-525B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-525B-2N DC12-24
						35 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-535B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-535B-2N DC12-24
						45 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-545B-3N DC12-24
							2	G3PE-545B-2N DC12-24
					Screw mounting	15 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-215B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-215B-2 DC12-24 *3
						25 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-225B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-225B-2 DC12-24
						35 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-235B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-235B-2 DC12-24
						45 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	G3PE-245B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-245B-2 DC12-24
						15 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-515B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-515B-2 DC12-24 *3
						25 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-525B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-525B-2 DC12-24
						35 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-535B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-535B-2 DC12-24
						45 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	G3PE-545B-3 DC12-24
							2	G3PE-545B-2 DC12-24

***1.** The applicable load current depends on the ambient temperature. For details, refer to *Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature* in *Engineering Data* on page 1235.
***2.** The applicable DIN Track is the TR35-15Fe (IEC 60715). For details, refer to the mounting information in the *Safety Precautions for All G3PE Models* on page 1243.
***3.** DIN Track or Screw mounting.

Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks

Number of phases	Insulation method	Operation indicator	Rated input voltage	Zero cross function	Type	Applicable load ✻	Number of poles	Model
Three-phase	Phototriac coupler	Yes (yellow)	12 to 24 VDC	Yes	Externally attached heat sinks	15 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	**G3PE-215B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-215B-2H DC12-24**
						25 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	**G3PE-225B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-225B-2H DC12-24**
						35 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	**G3PE-235B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-235B-2H DC12-24**
						45 A, 100 to 240 VAC	3	**G3PE-245B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-245B-2H DC12-24**
						15 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	**G3PE-515B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-515B-2H DC12-24**
						25 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	**G3PE-525B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-525B-2H DC12-24**
						35 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	**G3PE-535B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-535B-2H DC12-24**
						45 A, 200 to 480 VAC	3	**G3PE-545B-3H DC12-24**
							2	**G3PE-545B-2H DC12-24**

✻ The rated load current depends on the heat sink or radiator that is mounted. It also depends on the ambient temperature. For details, refer to *Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature* on page 1235.

Accessories (Order Separately)

Heat Sink

Heat resistance Rth (s-a) (°C/W)	Model
1.67	**Y92B-P50**
1.01	**Y92B-P100**
0.63	**Y92B-P150**
0.43	**Y92B-P200**
0.36	**Y92B-P250**

G3PE-Three-phase

Specifications

Certification

UL508, CSA22.2 No.14, and EN60947-4-3

Ratings (at an Ambient Temperature of 25°C)

Operating Circuit (All Models)

ItemModel	Same for all models
Rated operating voltage	12 to 24 VDC
Operating voltage range	9.6 to 30 VDC
Rated input current (impedance)	10 mA max. (24 VDC)
Must-operate voltage	9.6 VDC max.
Must-release voltage	1 VDC min.
Insulation method	Phototriac
Operation indicator	Yellow LED

Main Circuit of Models with Built-in Heat Sinks

Item \ Model	G3PE-215B-3(N)	G3PE-215B-2(N)	G3PE-225B-3(N)	G3PE-225B-2(N)	G3PE-235B-3(N)	G3PE-235B-2(N)	G3PE-245B-3(N)	G3PE-245B-2(N)	G3PE-515B-3(N)	G3PE-515B-2(N)	G3PE-525B-3(N)	G3PE-525B-2(N)	G3PE-535B-3(N)	G3PE-535B-2(N)	G3PE-545B-3(N)	G3PE-545B-2(N)
Rated load voltage	100 to 240 VAC								200 to 480 VAC							
Operating voltage range	75 to 264 VAC								180 to 528 VAC							
Rated load current ✻1	15 A (at 40°C)		25 A (at 40°C)		35 A (at 25°C)		45 A (at 25°C)		15 A (at 40°C)		25 A (at 40°C)		35 A (at 25°C)		45 A (at 25°C)	
Minimum load current	0.2 A				0.5 A											
Inrush current resistance (peak value)	150 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)		220 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)		440 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)				220 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)				440 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)			
Permissible I^2t (reference value)	$121A^2s$		$260A^2s$		$1,260A^2s$				$260A^2s$				$1,260A^2s$			
Applicable load (resistive load: AC1 class) ✻2	5.1 kW (at 200 VAC)		8.6 kW (at 200 VAC)		12.1 kW (at 200 VAC)		15.5 kW (at 200 VAC)		12.5 kW (at 480 VAC)		20.7 kW (at 480 VAC)		29.0 kW (at 480 VAC)		37.4 kW (at 480 VAC)	

✻1. The applicable load current depends on the ambient temperature. For details, refer to *Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature* in *Engineering Data* on page 1235.

✻2. Applicable Load
Use the following formula to calculate the maximum total capacity of a heater load for a three-phase balanced load with delta connections.
Maximum load capacity = Load current × Load voltage × $\sqrt{3}$
Example: 15 A × 200 V × $\sqrt{3}$ = 5,196 W ≅ 5.1 kW
Example: 15 A × 400 V × $\sqrt{3}$ = 10,392 W ≅ 10.3 kW

Main Circuit of Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks

Item \ Model	G3PE-215B-3H	G3PE-215B-2H	G3PE-225B-3HH	G3PE-225B-2H	G3PE-235B-3H	G3PE-235B-2H	G3PE-245B-3H	G3PE-245B-2H	G3PE-515B-3H	G3PE-515B-2H	G3PE-525B-3H	G3PE-525B-2H	G3PE-535B-3H	G3PE-535B-2H	G3PE-545B-3H	G3PE-545B-2H
Rated load voltage	100 to 240 VAC								200 to 480 VAC							
Operating voltage range	75 to 264 VAC								180 to 528 VAC							
Rated load current ✻	15 A (at 40°C)		25 A (at 40°C)		35 A (at 25°C)		45 A (at 25°C)		15 A (at 40°C)		25 A (at 40°C)		35 A (at 25°C)		45 A (at 25°C)	
Minimum load current	0.2 A				0.5 A											
Inrush current resistance (peak value)	150 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)		220 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)		440 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)				220 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)				440 A (60 Hz, 1 cycle)			
Permissible I^2t (reference value)	$121A^2s$		$260A^2s$		$1,260A^2s$				$260A^2s$				$1,260A^2s$			
Applicable load (resistive load: AC1 class)	Refer to *Engineering Data* on page 1235.															

✻ The rated load current depends on the heat sink or radiator that is mounted. It also depends on the ambient temperature.
For details, refer to *Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature* in *Engineering Data* on page 1235.

Characteristics

Models with Built-in Heat Sinks

Item \ Model	G3PE-215B-3(N)	G3PE-215B-2(N)	G3PE-225B-3(N)	G3PE-225B-2(N)	G3PE-235B-3(N)	G3PE-235B-2(N)	G3PE-245B-3(N)	G3PE-245B-2(N)	G3PE-515B-3(N)	G3PE-515B-2(N)	G3PE-525B-3(N)	G3PE-525B-2(N)	G3PE-535B-3(N)	G3PE-535B-2(N)	G3PE-545B-3(N)	G3PE-545B-2(N)
Operate time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.															
Release time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.															
Output ON voltage drop	1.6 V (RMS) max.								1.8 V (RMS) max.							
Leakage current ✻	10 mA max. (at 200 VAC)								20 mA max. (at 480 VAC)							
Insulation resistance	100 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC)															
Dielectric strength	2,500 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min															
Vibration resistance	• DIN Track mounting: 10 to 55 to 10 Hz, 0.175-mm single amplitude (0.35-mm double amplitude) • Screw mounting: 10 to 55 to 10 Hz, 0.375-mm single amplitude (0.75-mm double amplitude)															
Shock resistance	294 m/s^2 (reverse mounting: 98 m/s2)															
Ambient storage temperature	−30 to 100°C (with no icing or condensation)															
Ambient operating temperature	−30 to 80°C (with no icing or condensation)															
Ambient operating humidity	45% to 85%															
Weight	Approx. 1.25 kg	Approx. 1.45 kg	Approx. 1.25 kg	Approx. 1.65 kg	Approx. 1.45 kg	Approx. 2.0 kg	Approx. 1.65 kg		Approx. 1.25 kg	Approx. 1.45 kg	Approx. 1.25 kg	Approx. 1.65 kg	Approx. 1.45 kg	Approx. 2.0 kg	Approx. 1.65 kg	

✻ The leakage current of phase S will be approximately $\sqrt{3}$ times larger if the 2-element model is used.

Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks

Item \ Model	G3PE-215B-3H	G3PE-215B-2H	G3PE-225B-3H	G3PE-225B-2H	G3PE-235B-3H	G3PE-235B-2H	G3PE-245B-3H	G3PE-245B-2H	G3PE-515B-3H	G3PE-515B-2H	G3PE-525B-3H	G3PE-525B-2H	G3PE-535B-3H	G3PE-535B-2H	G3PE-545B-3H	G3PE-545B-2H
Operate time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.															
Release time	1/2 of load power source cycle + 1 ms max.															
Output ON voltage drop	1.6 V (RMS) max.								1.8 V (RMS) max.							
Leakage current ✻	10 mA max. (at 200 VAC)								20 mA max. (at 480 VAC)							
Insulation resistance	100 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC)															
Dielectric strength	2,500 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min															
Vibration resistance	10 to 55 to 10 Hz, 0.375-mm single amplitude (0.75-mm double amplitude)															
Shock resistance	Destruction: 294 m/s^2															
Ambient storage temperature	−30 to 100°C (with no icing or condensation)															
Ambient operating temperature	−30 to 80°C (with no icing or condensation)															
Ambient operating humidity	45% to 85%															
Weight	Approx. 300 g															

✻ The leakage current of phase S will be approximately $\sqrt{3}$ times larger if the 2-element model is used.

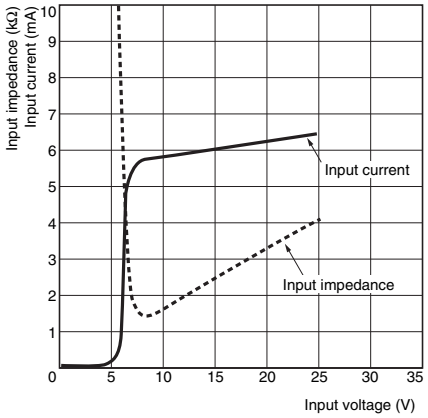
Heat Sinks

Model	Weight
Y92B-P50	Approx. 450 g
Y92B-P100	Approx. 450 g
Y92B-P150	Approx. 600 g
Y92B-P200	Approx. 850 g
Y92B-P250	Approx. 1,200 g

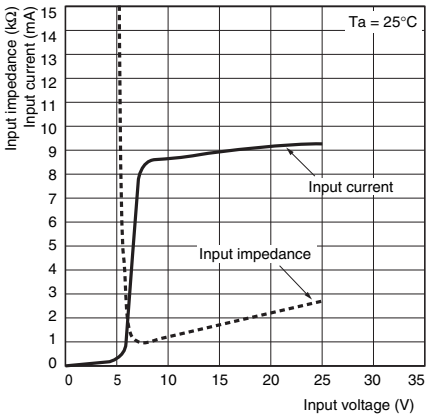
Engineering Data

Input Voltage vs. Input Impedance and Input Voltage vs. Input Current

G3PE-2□□B-□□



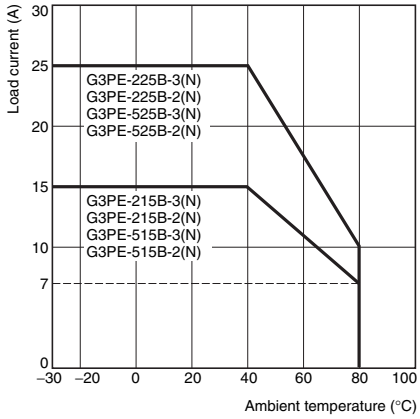
G3PE-5□□B-□□



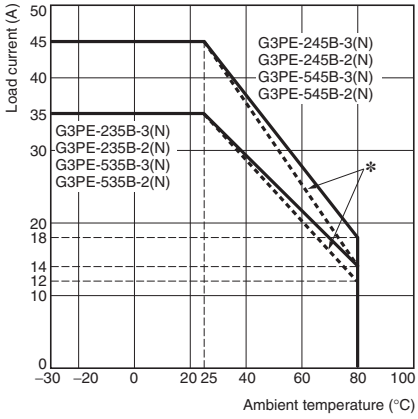
Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature

Models with Built-in Heat Sinks

G3PE-215B-3(N), G3PE-225B-3(N)
G3PE-215B-2(N), G3PE-225B-2(N)
G3PE-515B-3(N), G3PE-525B-3(N)
G3PE-515B-2(N), G3PE-525B-2(N)



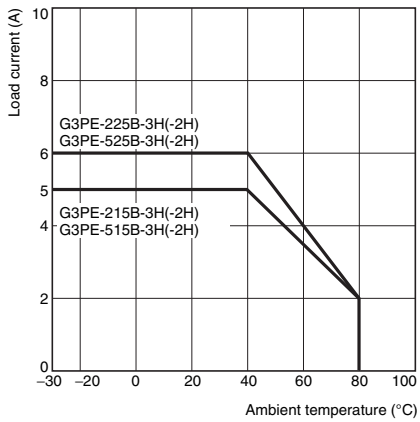
G3PE-235B-3(N), G3PE-245B-3(N)
G3PE-235B-2(N), G3PE-245B-2(N)
G3PE-535B-3(N), G3PE-545B-3(N)
G3PE-535B-2(N), G3PE-545B-2(N)



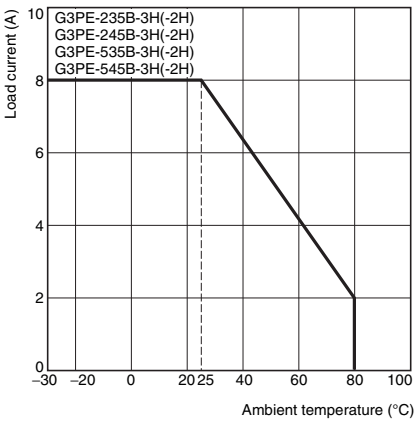
* The dotted lines in the charts are the UL derating curves for the G3PE-235B-3(N), G3PE-245B-3(N), G3PE-235B-2(N), G3PE-245B-2(N), G3PE-535B-3(N), G3PE-545B-3(N), G3PE-535B-2(N), G3PE-545B-2(N).

Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks

G3PE-215B-3H(-2H)
G3PE-225B-3H(-2H)
G3PE-515B-3H(-2H)
G3PE-525B-3H(-2H)



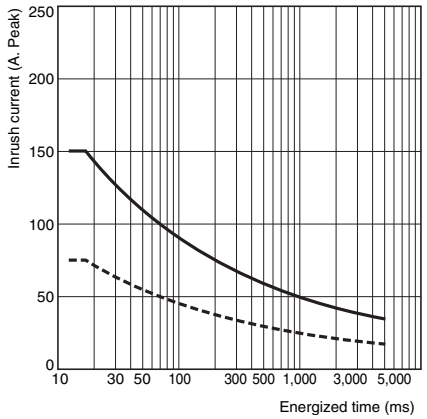
G3PE-235B-3H(-2H)
G3PE-245B-3H(-2H)
G3PE-535B-3H(-2H)
G3PE-545B-3H(-2H)



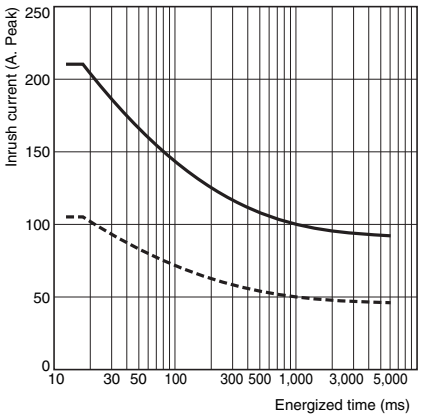
Inrush Current Resistance: Non-repetitive

Keep the inrush current to below the inrush current resistance value (i.e., below the broken line) if it occurs repetitively.

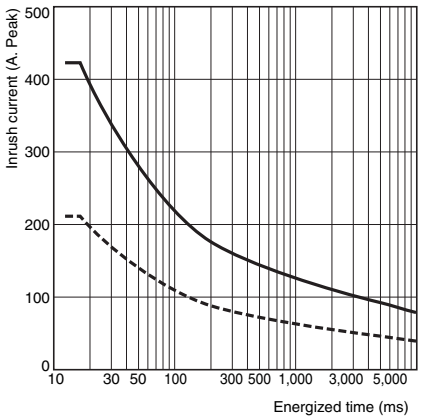
G3PE-215B-3(N)(H)
G3PE-215B-2(N)(H)



G3PE-225B-3(N)(H), G3PE-525B-3(N)(H)
G3PE-225B-2(N)(H), G3PE-525B-2(N)(H)
G3PE-515B-3(N)(H),
G3PE-515B-2(N)(H),

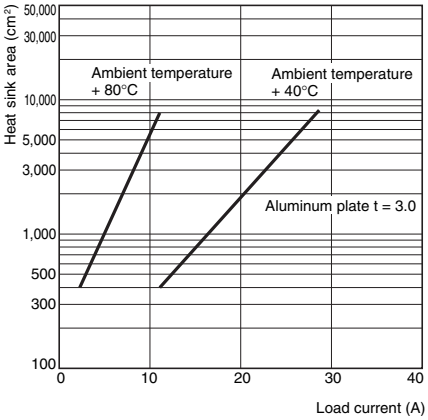


G3PE-235B-3(N)(H), G3PE-535B-3(N)(H)
G3PE-235B-2(N)(H), G3PE-535B-2(N)(H)
G3PE-245B-3(N)(H), G3PE-545B-3(N)(H)
G3PE-245B-2(N)(H), G3PE-545B-2(N)(H)

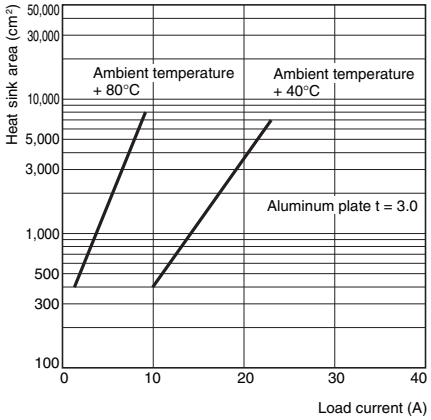


Heat Sink Area vs. Load Current (40°C and 80°C)

G3PE-225B-3H



G3PE-525B-3H



Note: The heat sink area is the combined area of all surfaces of the heat sink that radiate heat.
For the G3PE-525B-3H, when a current of 18 A flows through the SSR at 40°C, the graph shows that a heat sink area of about 2,500 cm^2 would be required. Therefore, if the heat sink is square, one side of an aluminum plate in the heat sink must be 36 cm or longer ($\sqrt{2{,}500\ (cm^2)}/2$ = 36 cm (rounded to a whole number)).

Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks Heat Resistance Rth (Junction/SSR Back Surface)

Model	Rth (°C/W)
G3PE-215B-3H	1.05
G3PE-225B-3H	0.57
G3PE-235B-3H	0.57
G3PE-245B-3H	0.57

Heat Resistance of Heat Sinks

Model	Rth (°C/W)
Y92B-P50	1.67
Y92B-P100	1.01
Y92B-P150	0.63
Y92B-P200	0.43
Y92B-P250	0.36

Note: If a commercially available heat sink is used, use one that has a heat resistance equal to or lower than a standard OMRON Heat Sink.

G3PE-Three-phase

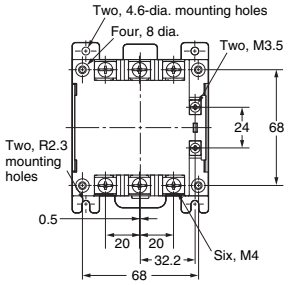
Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

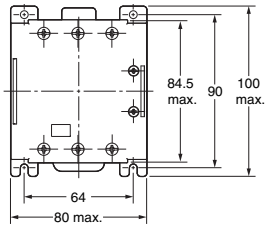
Solid State Relays

Models with DIN Track Mounting

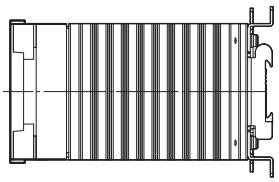
G3PE-215B-3N
G3PE-215B-2N
G3PE-225B-2N
G3PE-515B-3N
G3PE-515B-2N
G3PE-525B-2N



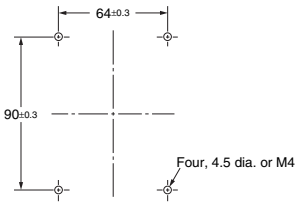
Note: Without terminal cover.

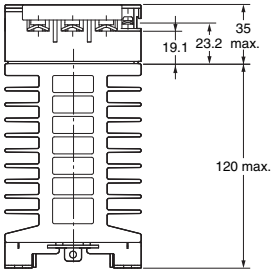


Note: With terminal cover.



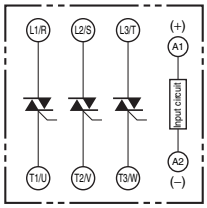
Mounting Holes



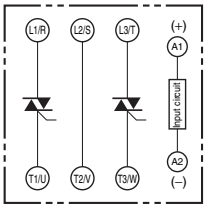


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

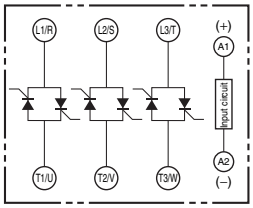
G3PE-215B-3N



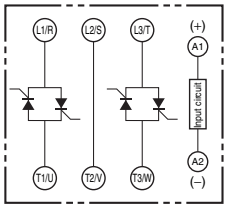
G3PE-2□5B-2N



G3PE-515E-3N

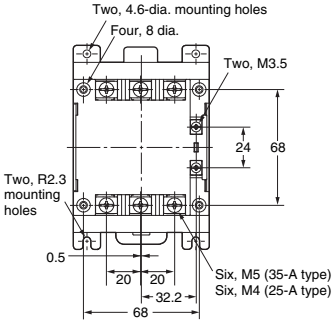


G3PE-5□5B-2N

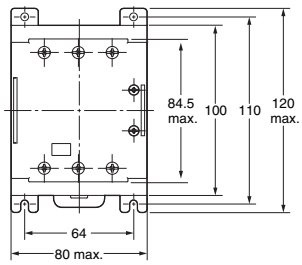


Models with DIN Track Mounting

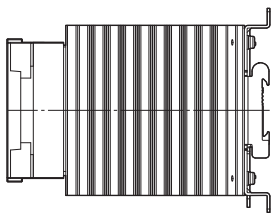
G3PE-225B-3N
G3PE-235B-2N
G3PE-525B-3N
G3PE-535B-2N



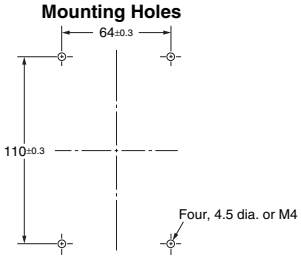
Note: Without terminal cover.

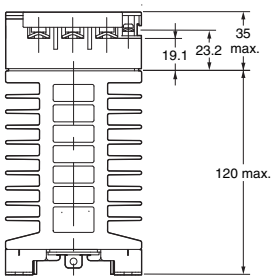


Note: With terminal cover.



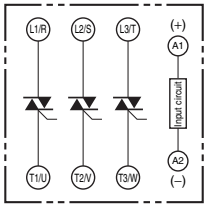
Mounting Holes



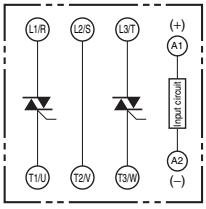


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

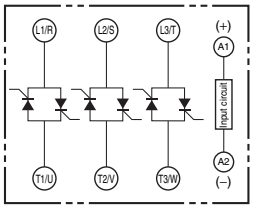
G3PE-225B-3N



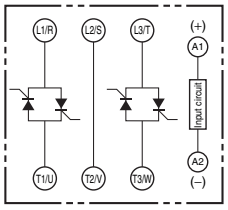
G3PE-235B-2N



G3PE-525B-3N

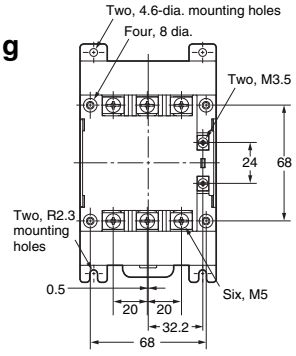


G3PE-535B-2N

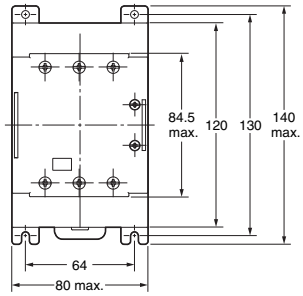


Models with DIN Track Mounting

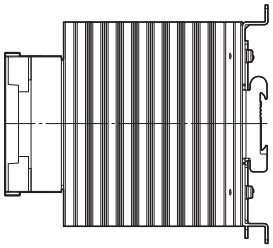
G3PE-235B-3N
G3PE-245B-2N
G3PE-535B-3N
G3PE-545B-2N



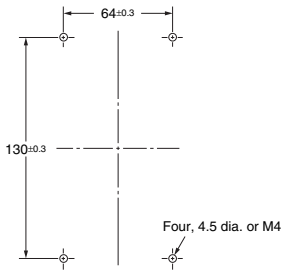
Note: Without terminal cover.

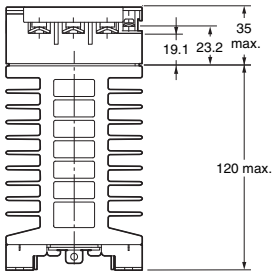


Note: With terminal cover.



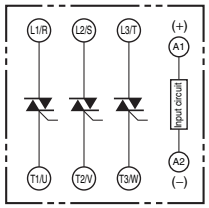
Mounting Holes



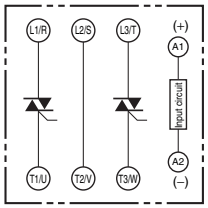


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

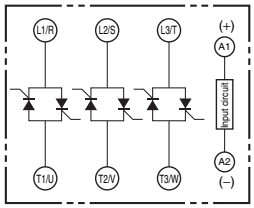
G3PE-235B-3N



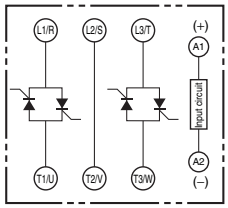
G3PE-245B-2N



G3PE-535B-3N

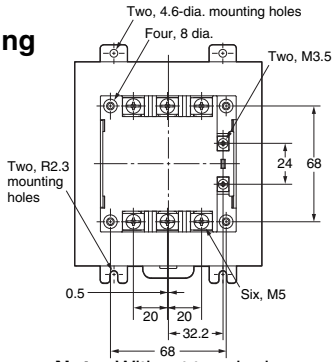


G3PE-545B-2N

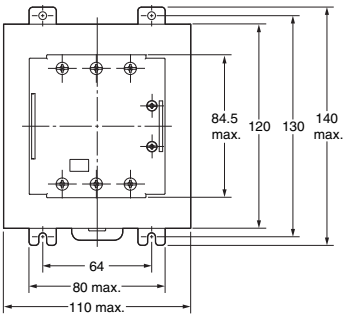


Models with DIN Track Mounting

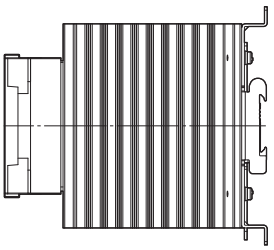
G3PE-245B-3N
G3PE-545B-3N



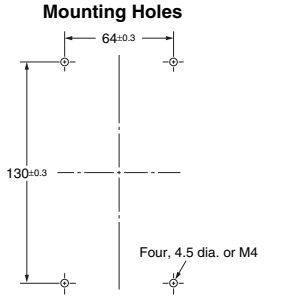
Note: Without terminal cover.

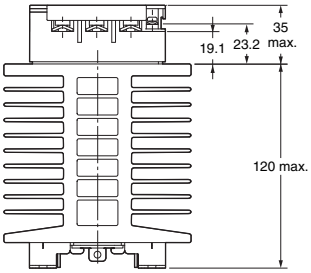


Note: With terminal cover.



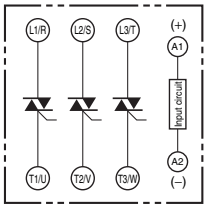
Mounting Holes



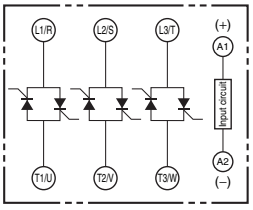


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

G3PE245B-3N



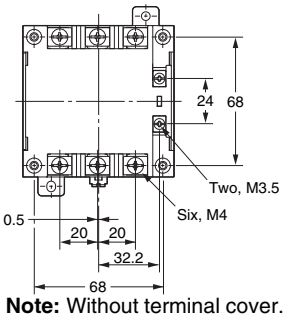
G3PE-545B-3N



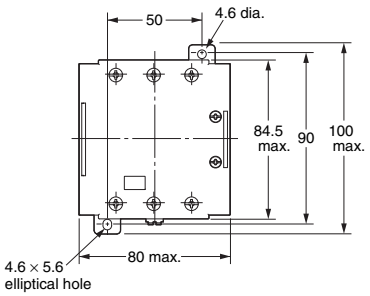
Models with Screw Mounting

G3PE-215B-2
G3PE-515B-2

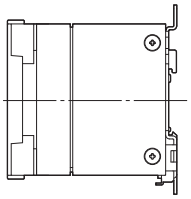
DIN Track or screw mounting



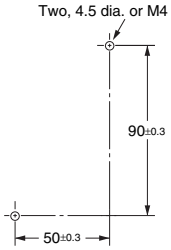
Note: Without terminal cover.

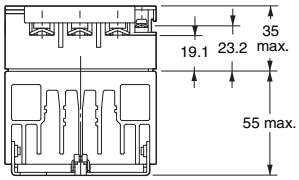


Note: With terminal cover.



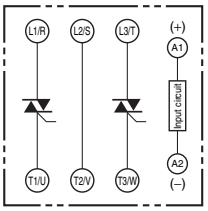
Mounting Holes



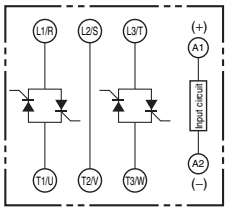


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

G3PE-215B-2

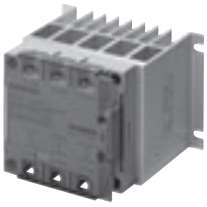


G3PE-515B-2

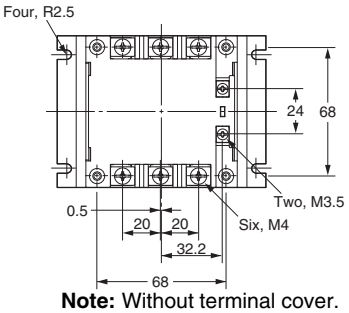


Models with Screw Mounting

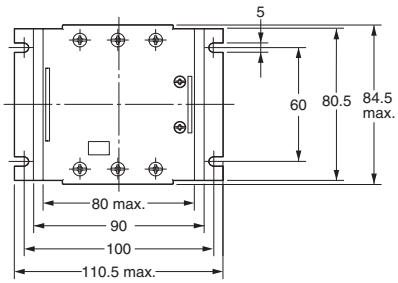
G3PE-215B-3
G3PE-225B-2
G3PE-515B-3
G3PE-525B-2



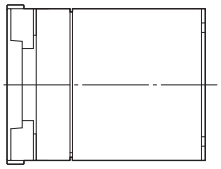
For screw mounting only



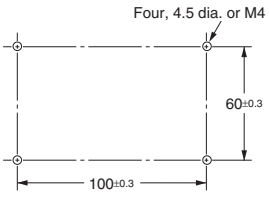
Note: Without terminal cover.

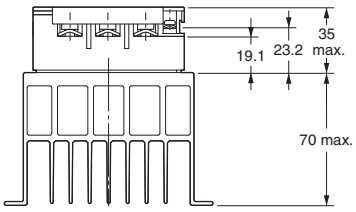


Note: With terminal cover.



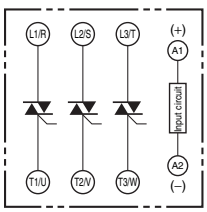
Mounting Holes



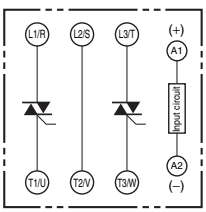


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

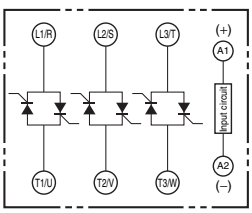
G3PE-215B-3



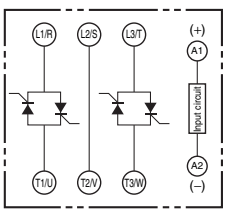
G3PE-225B-2



G3PE-515B-3



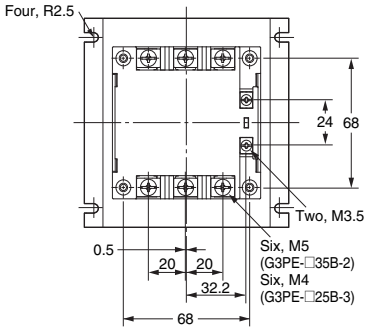
G3PE-525B-2



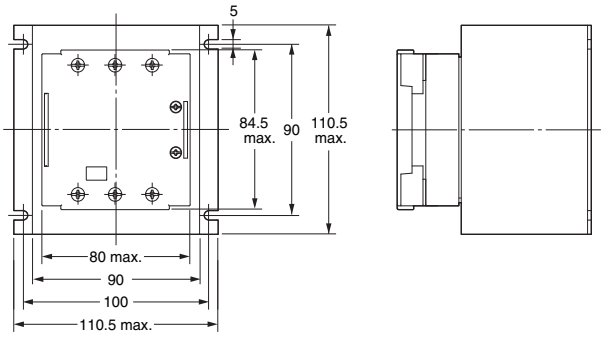
Models with Screw Mounting

G3PE-225B-3
G3PE-235B-2
G3PE-525B-3
G3PE-535B-2

For screw mounting only

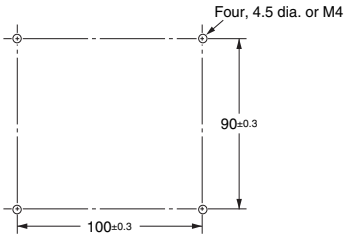


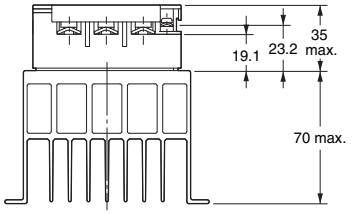
Note: Without terminal cover.



Note: With terminal cover.

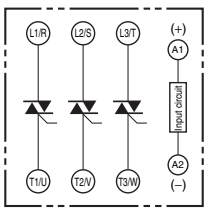
Mounting Holes



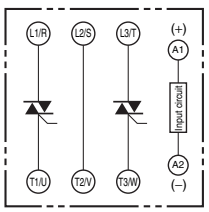


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

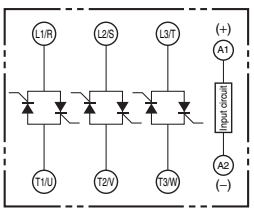
G3PE-225B-3



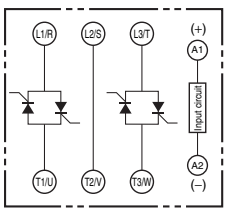
G3PE-235B-2



G3PE-525B-3



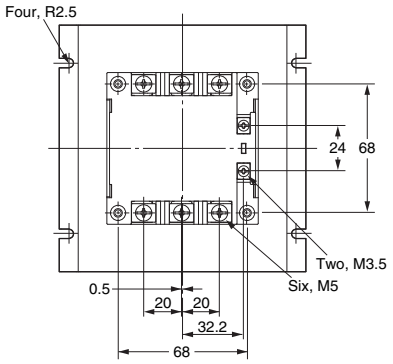
G3PE-535B-2



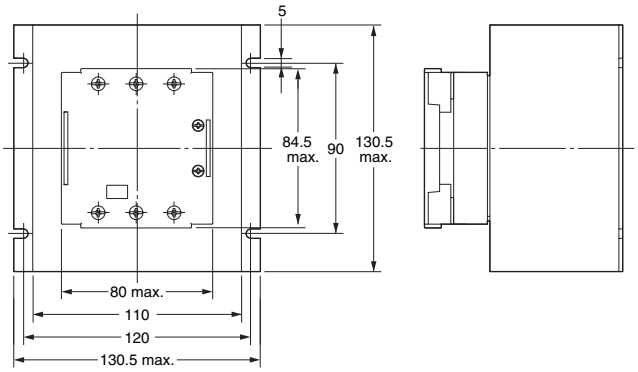
Models with Screw Mounting

G3PE-235B-3
G3PE-245B-2
G3PE-535B-3
G3PE-545B-2

For screw mounting only

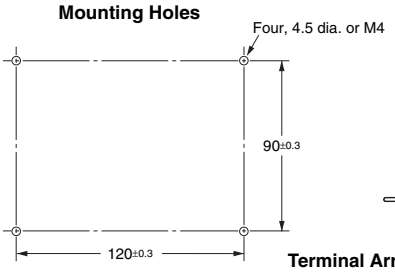


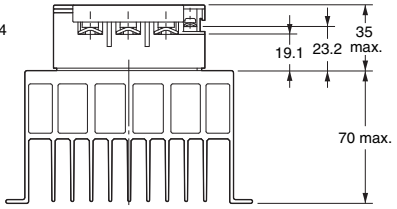
Note: Without terminal cover.



Note: With terminal cover.

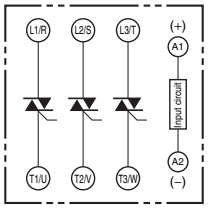
Mounting Holes



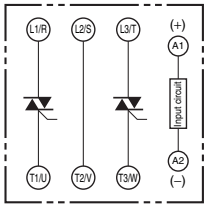


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

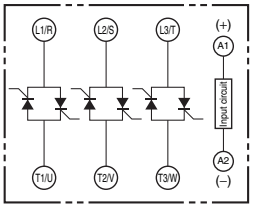
G3PE-235B-3



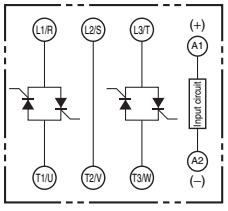
G3PE-245B-2



G3PE-535B-3



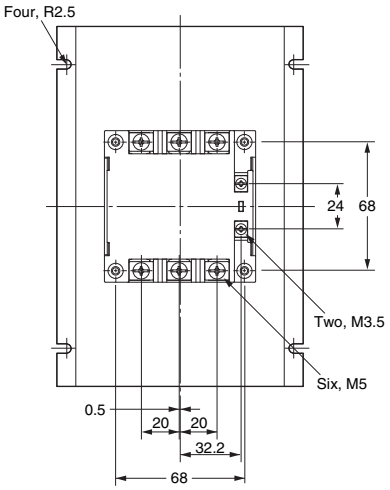
G3PE-545B-2



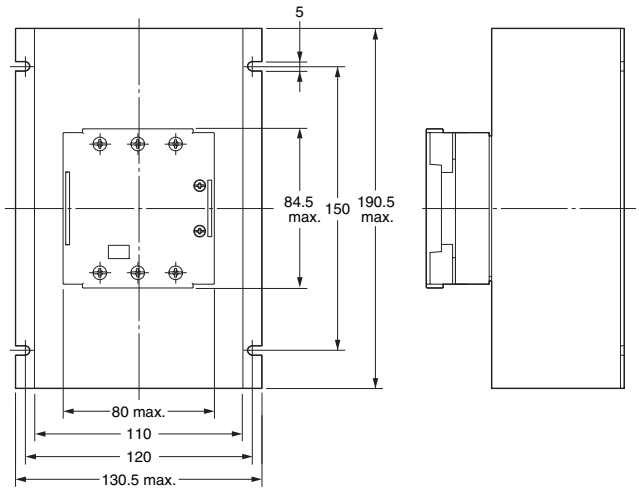
Models with Screw Mounting

G3PE-245B-3
G3PE-545B-3

For screw mounting only

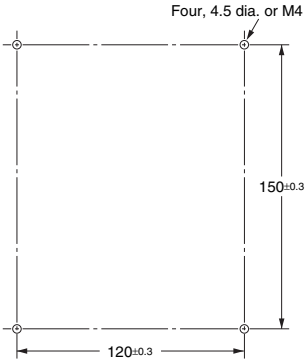


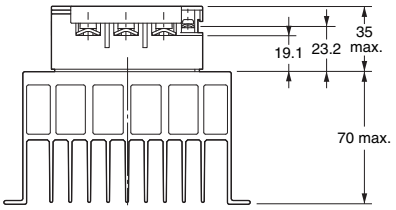
Note: Without terminal cover.



Note: With terminal cover.

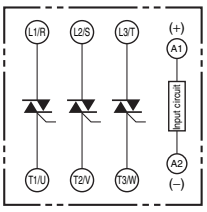
Mounting Holes



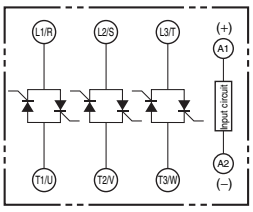


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

G3PE-245B-3

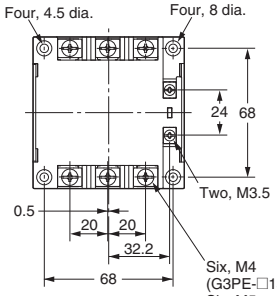


G3PE-545B-3

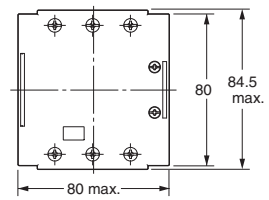


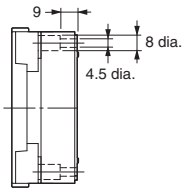
Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks

G3PE-215B-3H
G3PE-215B-2H
G3PE-225B-3H
G3PE-225B-2H
G3PE-235B-3H
G3PE-235B-2H
G3PE-245B-3H
G3PE-245B-2H
G3PE-515B-3H
G3PE-515B-2H
G3PE-525B-3H
G3PE-525B-2H
G3PE-535B-3H
G3PE-535B-2H
G3PE-545B-3H
G3PE-545B-2H



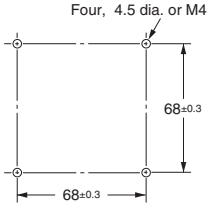
Note: Without terminal cover.

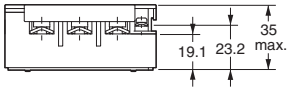




Note: With terminal cover.

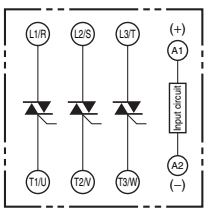
Mounting Holes



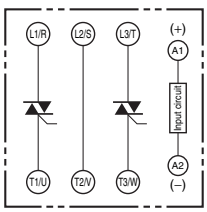


Terminal Arrangement/Internal Circuit Diagram

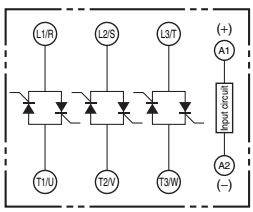
G3PE-2□5B-3H



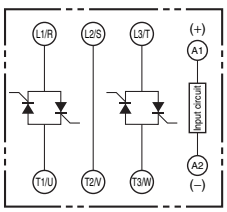
G3PE-2□5B-2H



G3PE-5□5B-3H

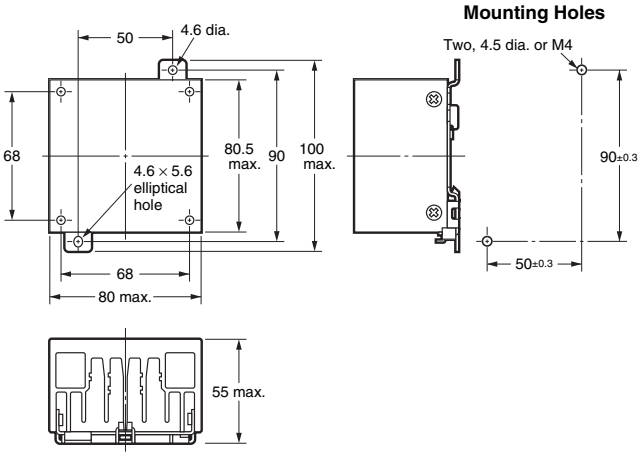


G3PE-5□5B-2H

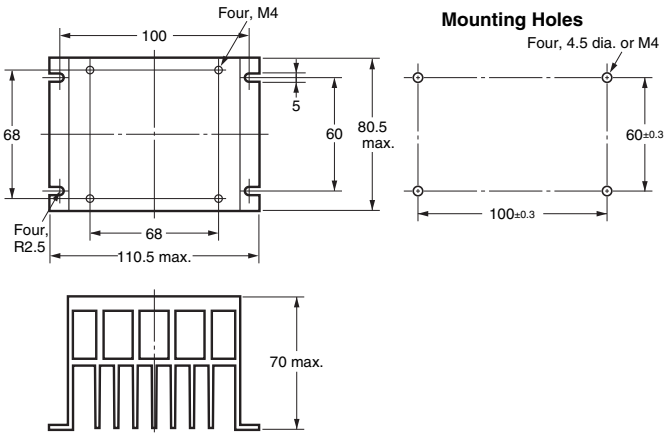


Accessories (Order Separately)

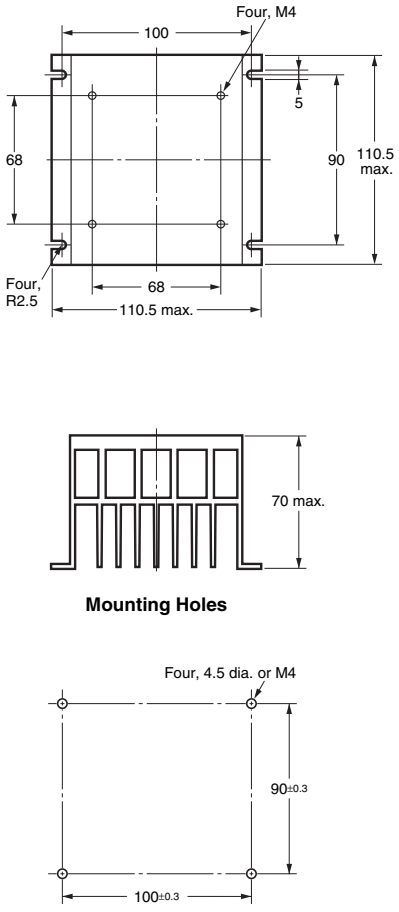
Heat Sink
Y92B-P50 (Mounts to DIN Track.)
For G3PE-215B-2H and G3PE-515B-2H



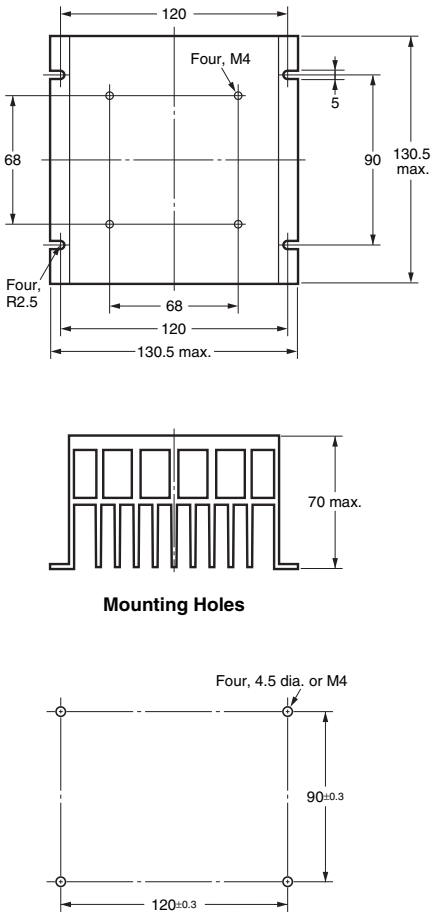
Heat Sink
Y92B-P100
For G3PE-215B-3H, G3PE-225B-2H, G3PE-515B-3H, and G3PE-525B-2H



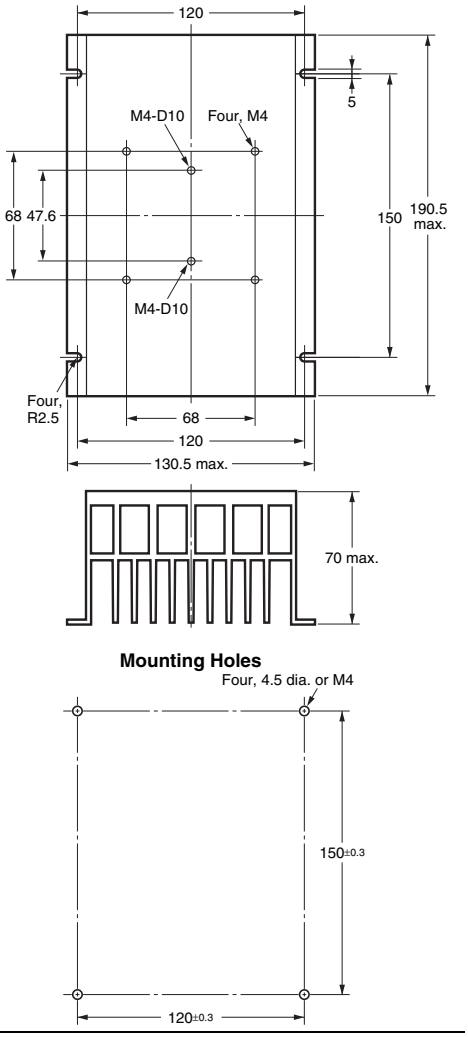
Heat Sink
Y92B-P150
For G3PE-225B-3H, G3PE-235B-2H, G3PE-525B-3H, and G3PE-535B-2H



Heat Sink
Y92B-P200
For G3PE-235B-3H, G3PE-245B-2H, G3PE-535B-3H, and G3PE-545B-2H



Heat Sink
Y92B-P250
For G3PE-245B-3H and G3PE-545B-3H



Safety Precautions for All G3PE Models

For common precautions, refer to *Safety Precautions for All Solid-state Relays* on page 1191.

⚠ CAUTION

Minor electrical shock may occasionally occur.
Do not touch the G3PE terminal section (i.e., current-carrying parts) while the power is being supplied. Also, always attach the cover terminal.

The G3PE may rupture if short-circuit current flows. As protection against accidents due to short-circuiting, be sure to install protective devices, such as fuses and no-fuse breakers, on the power supply side.

Minor electrical shock may occasionally occur.
Do not touch the main circuit terminals on the G3PE immediately after the power supply has been turned OFF. Shock may result due to the electrical charge stored in the built-in snubber circuit.

Minor burns may occasionally occur.
Do not touch the G3PE or the heat sink while the power is being supplied or immediately after the power supply has been turned OFF. The G3PE and heat sink become extremely hot.

Precautions for Safe Use

OMRON constantly strives to improve quality and reliability. SSRs, however, use semiconductors, and semiconductors may commonly malfunction or fail. In particular, it may not be possible to ensure safety if the SSRs are used outside the rated ranges. Therefore, always use the SSRs within the ratings. When using an SSR, always design the system to ensure safety and prevent human accidents, fires, and social harm in the event of SSR failure. System design must include measures such as system redundancy, measures to prevent fires from spreading, and designs to prevent malfunction.

Transport

Do not transport the G3PE under the following conditions. Doing so may result in damage, malfunction, or deterioration of performance characteristics.

- Conditions in which the G3PE may be subject to water.
- Conditions in which the G3PE may be subject to high temperature or high humidity.
- Conditions in which the G3PE is not packaged.

Operating and Storage Environments

Do not use or store the G3PE in the following locations. Doing so may result in damage, malfunction, or deterioration of performance characteristics.

- Locations subject to rainwater or water splashes.
- Locations subject to exposure to water, oil, or chemicals.
- Locations subject to high temperature or high humidity.
- Do not store in locations subject to ambient storage temperatures outside the range −30 to 100°C.
- Do not use in locations subject to relative humidity outside the range 45% to 85%.
- Locations subject to corrosive gases.
- Locations subject to dust (especially iron dust) or salts.
- Locations subject to direct sunlight.
- Locations subject to shock or vibration.

Installation and Handling

- Do not block the movement of the air surrounding the G3PE or heat sink. Abnormal heating of the G3PE may result in shorting failures of the output elements or burn damage.
- Do not use the G3PE if the heat radiation fins have been bent by being dropped. Doing so may result in malfunction due to a reduction in the heat radiation performance.
- Do not handle the G3PE with oily or dusty (especially iron dust) hands. Doing so may result in malfunction.
- Attach a heat sink or radiator when using an SSR. Not doing so may result in malfunction due to a reduction in the heat radiation performance.

Installation and Mounting

- Mount the G3PE in the specified direction. Otherwise excessive heat generated by the G3PE may cause short-circuit failures of the output elements or burn damage.
- Make sure that there is no excess ambient temperature rise due to the heat generation of the G3PE. If the G3PE is mounted inside a panel, install a fan so that the interior of the panel is fully ventilated.
- Make sure the DIN track is securely mounted. Otherwise, the G3PE may fall.
- When mounting the heat sink, do not allow any foreign matter between the heat sink and the mounting surface. Foreign matter may cause malfunction due to a reduction in the heat radiation performance.
- If the G3PE is mounted directly in a control panel, use aluminum, steel plating, or similar material with a low heat resistance as a substitute for a heat sink. Using the G3PE mounted in wood or other material with a high heat resistance may result in fire or burning due to heat generated by the G3PE.

Installation and Wiring

- Use wires that are suited to the load current. Otherwise, excessive heat generated by the wires may cause burning.
- Do not use wires with a damaged outer covering. Otherwise, it may result in electric shock or ground leakage.
- Do not wire any wiring in the same duct or conduit as power or high-tension lines. Otherwise, inductive noise may damage the G3PE or cause it to malfunction.
- When tightening terminal screws, prevent any non-conducting material from becoming caught between the screws and the tightening surface. Otherwise, excessive heat generated by the terminal may cause burning.
- Do not use the G3PE with loose terminal screws. Otherwise, excessive heat generated by the wire may cause burning.
- For the G3PE models with a carry current of 35 A or larger, use M5 crimp terminals that are an appropriate size for the diameter of the wire.
- Always turn OFF the power supply before performing wiring. Not doing so may cause electrical shock.

Installation and Usage

- Select a load within the rated values. Not doing so may result in malfunction, failure, or burning.
- Select a power supply within the rated frequencies. Not doing so may result in malfunction, failure, or burning.
- If a surge voltage is applied to the load of the Contactor, a surge bypass(✻) will function to trigger the output element. The G3PE therefore cannot be used for motor loads. Doing so may result in load motor malfunction.

✻ Surge Bypass
This circuit protects the output circuit from being destroyed. This suppresses the surge energy applied inside the SSR in comparison with a varistor for the main circuit protection. By alleviating electrical stress on the electronic components of the SSR's output circuit, failure and destruction due to surge voltage are suppressed.

Reference value: Surge dielectric strength of 30 kV min.
(Test conditions: 1.2 × 50 μs standard voltage waveform, peak voltage of 30 kV, repeated 50 times according to JIS C5442)

Precautions for Correct Use

The SSR in operation may cause an unexpected accident. Therefore it is necessary to test the SSR under the variety of conditions that are possible. As for the characteristics of the SSR, it is necessary to consider differences in characteristics between individual SSRs.
The ratings in this catalog are tested values in a temperature range between 15°C and 30°C, a relative humidity range between 25% and 85%, and an atmospheric pressure range between 86 and 106 kPa. It will be necessary to provide the above conditions as well as the load conditions if the user wants to confirm the ratings of specific SSRs.

Causes of Failure

- Do not drop the G3PE or subject it to abnormal vibration or shock during transportation or mounting. Doing so may result in deterioration of performance, malfunction, or failure.
- Tighten each terminal to the torque specified below. Improper tightening may result in abnormal heat generation at the terminal, which may cause burning.

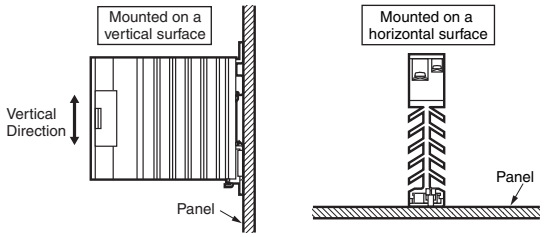
Terminals	Screw terminal diameter	Tightening torque
Input terminals	M3.5	0.59 to 1.18 N·m
Output terminals	M4	0.98 to 1.47 N·m
	M5	1.57 to 2.45 N·m

- Do not supply overvoltage to the input circuits or output circuits. Doing so may result in failure or burning.
- Do not use or store the G3PE in the following conditions. Doing so may result in deterioration of performance.
  - Locations subject to static electricity or noise
  - Locations subject to strong electric or magnetic fields
  - Locations subject to radioactivity

Mounting

- The G3PE is heavy. Firmly mount the DIN Track and secure both ends with End Plates for DIN Track mounting models. When mounting the G3PE directly to a panel, firmly secure it to the panel.

Screw diameter: M4
Tightening torque: 0.98 to 1.47 N·m



Note: Make sure that the load current is 50% of the rated load current when the G3PE is mounted horizontally.
For details on close mounting, refer to the related information under performance characteristics.
Mount the G3PE in a direction so that the markings read naturally.

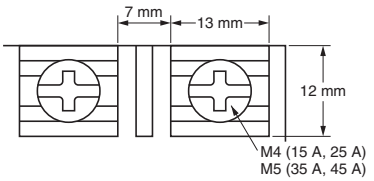
- The G3PE-2N/-3N (DIN Track mounting models) can be mounted on the following TR35-15Fe (IEC 60715) DIN Tracks.

Manufacturer / Thickness	1.5 mm	2.3 mm
Schneider	AM1-DE200	---
WAGO	210-114, 210-197	210-118
PHOENIX	NS35/15	NS35/15-2.3

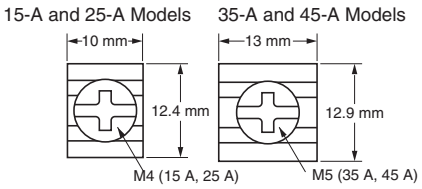
Wiring

- When using crimp terminals, refer to the terminal clearances shown below.

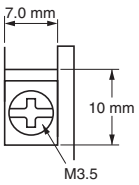
Output Terminal Section for Three-phase Models



Output Terminal Section for Single-phase Models



Input Terminal Section



- Make sure that all lead wires are thick enough for the current.
- For three-element and two-element models, the output terminal will be charged even when the Relay is OFF. Touching the terminal may result in electric shock. To isolate the Relay from the power supply, install an appropriate circuit breaker between the power supply and the Relay.
  Always turn OFF the power supply before wiring the Unit.
- Terminal L2 and terminal T2 of a 2-element model are internally connected to each other. Connect terminal L2 to the ground terminal of the power supply.
  If terminal L2 is connected to a terminal other than the ground terminal, cover all the charged terminals, such as heater terminals, to prevent electric shock and ground faults.

Fuses

- Use a quick-burning fuse on the output terminals to prevent accidents due to short-circuiting. Use a fuse with equal or greater performance than those given in the following table.

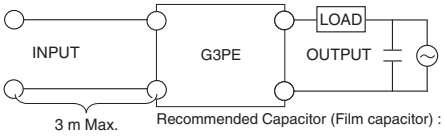
Recommended Fuse Capacity

Rated G3PE output current	Applicable SSR	Fuse (IEC 60269-4)
15 A	G3PE□15B Series	32 A
25 A	G3PE□25B Series	
35 A	G3PE□35B Series	63 A
45 A	G3PE□45B Series	

EMC Ditective Compliance

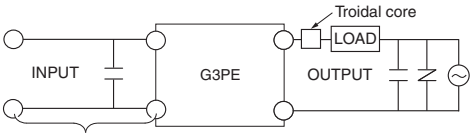
EMC direcives can be complied with under the following conditions.

1. Single phase 240V (2□□B) models
   - A capacitor must be connected to the load power supply.
   - The input cable must be less than 3 m.



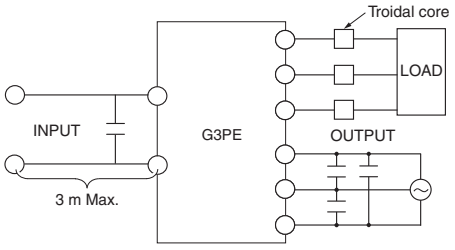
Recommended Capacitor (Film capacitor) : 1μF , 250VAC

2. Single phase 480V (5□□B) models
   - A capacitor must be connected to the input power supply.
   - A capacitor, varistor and toroidal core must be connected to the load power supply.
   - The input cable must be less than 3 m.



Recommended Capacitor (Film capacitor) : 0.05μF , 500VAC (LOAD)
0.1μF , 250VAC (INPUT)
Recommended Varistor : 470V, 1750A
Recommended Troidal core : NEC/TOKIN:ESD-R-25B or equivalent

3. Three phases models
   - A capacitor must be connected to the input power supply.
   - A capacitor and toroidal core must be connected to the load power supply.
   - The input cable must be less than 3 m.



Recommended Capacitor (Film capacitor) : 1μF , 250VAC (240V LOAD)
0.05μF , 500VAC (480V LOAD)
0.1μF , 250VAC (INPUT)
Recommended Troidal core : NEC/TOKIN:ESD-R-25B or equivalent

EMI

This is a Class A product (for industrial environments). In a domestic environment, the G3PE may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take appropriate measures.

Noise and Surge Effects

If noise or an electrical surge occurs that exceeds the malfunction withstand limit for the G3PE output circuit, the output will turn ON for a maximum of one half cycle to absorb the noise or surge. Confirm that turning the output ON for a half cycle will not cause a problem for the device or system in which the G3PE is being used prior to actual use. The G3PE malfunction withstand limit is shown below.

- Malfunction withstand limit (reference value): 500 V

Note: This value was measured under the following conditions.
Noise duration: 100 ns and 1 μs
Repetition period: 100 Hz
Noise application time: 3 min

Mounting Models with Externally Attached Heat Sinks

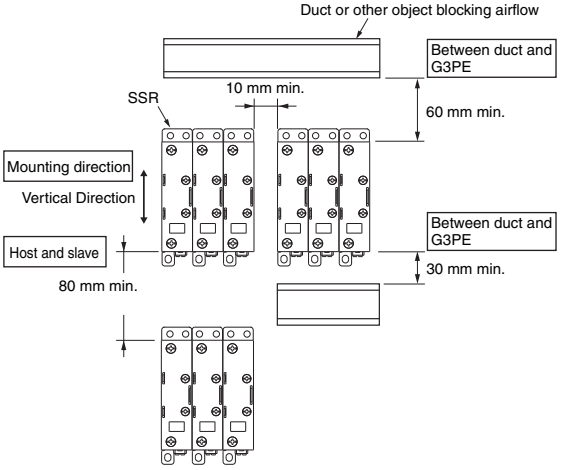
- Before attaching an external Heat Sink or Radiator to the Unit, always apply silicone grease, such as Momentive Performance Material's YG6260 or Shin-Etsu Chemical's G747, to the mounting surface to enable proper heat radiation.
- Tighten the screws to the following torque to secure the Unit and external Heat Sink or Radiator to enable proper heat dissipation.
  Tightening torque: 2.0 N·m

Mounting to Control Panel

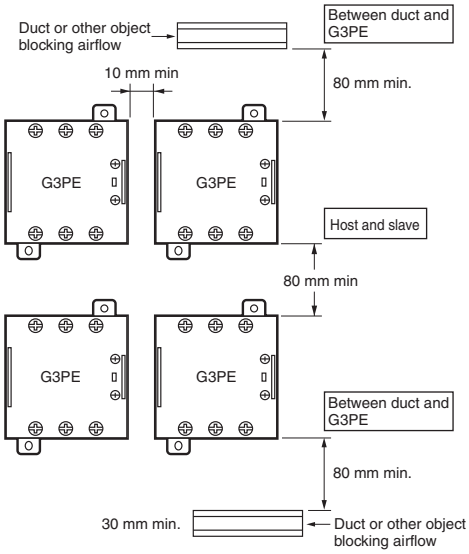
The G3PE is heavy. Firmly mount the DIN track and secure both ends with End Plates for DIN-track-mounting models. When mounting the G3PE directly to a panel, firmly secure it to the panel.
If the panel is airtight, heat from the SSR will build up inside, which may reduce the current carry ability of the SSR or adversely affect other electrical devices. Be sure to install ventilation holes on the top and bottom of the panel.

SSR Mounting Pitch (Panel Mounting)

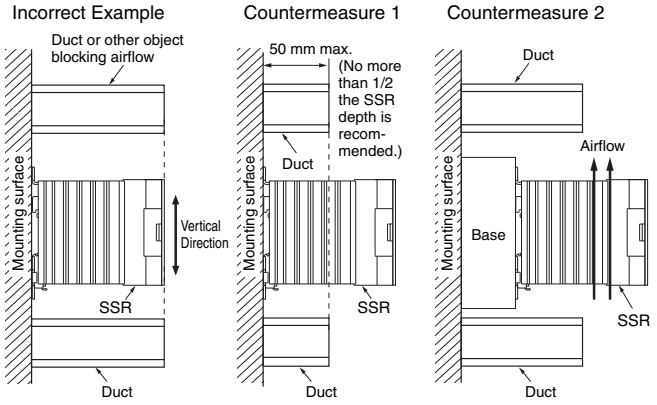
- Single-phase Model



- Three-phase Models



Relationship between the G3PE and Ducts or Other Objects Blocking Airflow

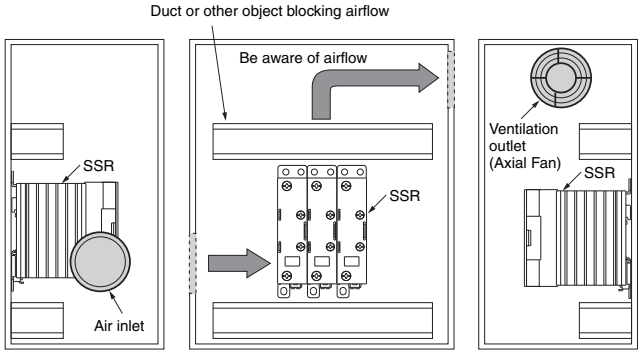


If the depth direction of the G3PE is obstructed by ducts, the heat radiation will be adversely affected.

Use ducts that have a shallow depth, to provide a sufficient ventilation area.

If the ducts cannot be made lower, place the G3PE on a metal base so that it is not surrounded by the ducts.

Ventilation Outside the Control Panel



Note: 1. If the air inlet or air outlet has a filter, clean the filter regularly to prevent it from clogging to ensure an efficient flow of air.
2. Do not locate any objects around the air inlet or air outlet, otherwise the objects may obstruct the proper ventilation of the control panel.
3. A heat exchanger, if used, should be located in front of the G3PE to ensure the efficiency of the heat exchanger.

G3PE Ambient Temperature

The rated current of the G3PE is measured at an ambient temperature of 40°C.
The G3PE uses a semiconductor to switch the load. This causes the temperature inside the control panel to increase due to heating resulting from the flow of electrical current through the load. The G3PE reliability can be increased by adding a ventilation fan to the control panel to dispel this heat, thus lowering the ambient temperature of the G3PE.
(Arrhenius's law suggests that life expectancy is doubled by each 10°C reduction in ambient temperature.)

SSR rated current (A)	15 A	25 A	35 A	45 A
Required number of fans per SSR	0.23	0.39	0.54	0.70

Example: For 10 G3PE SSRs with load currents of 15 A,
$0.23 \times 10 = 2.3$
Thus, 3 fans would be required.

Note: 1. Size of fans: 92 mm × 92 mm, Air volume: 0.7 m^3/min, Ambient temperature of control panel: 30°C
2. If there are other instruments that generate heat in the control panel in addition to SSRs, more ventilation will be required.
3. Ambient temperature: The temperature that will allow the SSR to cool by convection or other means.

Refer to the Service & Support on your OMRON website for technical descriptions and FAQs on the product.

Solid State Relays Common Precautions

●For precautions on individual products, refer to "■Precautions" in individual product information.

⚠ CAUTION

Touching the charged section is likely to cause electric shock. Do not touch the SSR terminal section (the charged section) when the power supply is ON. For SSRs with terminal covers, be sure to attach the cover before use.

The SSR and heat sink will be hot and are likely to cause burns. Do not touch the SSR or the heat sink either while the power supply is ON, or immediately after the power is turned OFF.

The internal snubber circuit is charged and will cause electric shock. Do not touch the SSR load terminal immediately after the power is turned OFF.

Electric shock is likely to result. Be sure to conduct wiring with the power supply turned OFF.

SSRs may occasionally explode. Do not apply a short-circuit current to the load side of an SSR. To protect against short-circuit accidents, be sure to install a protective device, such as a quick-break fuse etc. on the power supply line.

Safety Cautions

OMRON constantly strives to improve quality and reliability. SSRs, however, use semiconductors, and semiconductors may commonly malfunction or fail. Short-circuit failures represent the main failure mode and can result in an inability to shut OFF the load. Therefore, for fail-safe operation of control circuits that use SSRs, do not use circuits that shut OFF the load power supply only with an SSR, but rather also use circuits with a contactor or breaker that shuts off the load when the SSR fails. In particular, it may not be possible to ensure safety if the SSRs are used outside the rated ranges. Therefore, always use the SSRs within the ratings.
When using an SSR, always design the system to ensure safety and prevent human accidents, fires, and social harm in the event of SSR failure. System design must include measures such as system redundancy, measures to prevent fires from spreading, and designs to prevent malfunction.

1. Do not apply voltage or current in excess of the ratings to the terminals of the SSR. Doing so may result in failure or burn damage.
2. Heat Radiation
   - Be careful with the increase in ambient temperature caused by self-heating. Mount a fan etc. to provide a sufficient air ventilation especially in case of internal mounting.
   - Mount the SSR following the specified mounting orientation. The abnormal heat generation from the body may cause output elements to short or may cause burning.
3. Perform correct wiring following the precautions below. Improper wiring may lead to abnormal heating resulting in burn damage to the SSR once the power is supplied.
   - Use a suitable wire according to the load current. Otherwise the abnormal heating of the wire may cause burning.
4. Operating Conditions
   - Designate the load within the rated range. Otherwise it may result in faulty operation, malfunction, or burning.
   - Use a power supply within the rated frequency range. Otherwise it may result in faulty operation, malfunction, or burning.
5. Do not transport the SSR under the following conditions. Failure, malfunction, or deterioration of performance characteristics may occur.
   - Conditions under which the SSR will be exposed to water
   - High temperatures or high humidity
   - Without proper packing
6. Operating and Storage Environment
   Do not use or store the SSR in the following environments. Doing so may result in damage, malfunction, or deterioration of performance characteristics.

   - Do not use or store in environments subject to exposure to sunlight.
   - Do not use in environments subject to temperatures outside the range specified individually.
   - Do not use in environments subject to relative humidity outside the range of 45% to 85% RH, or in locations subject to condensation as the result of severe changes in temperature.
   - Do not store in environments subject to temperatures outside the range specified individually.
   - Do not use or store in environments subject to corrosive or flammable gases.
   - Do not use or store in environments subject to dust, salt, or iron dust, or in locations subject to salt damage.
   - Do not use or store in environments subject to shock or vibration.
   - Do not use or store in environments subject to exposure to water, oil, or chemicals, or in environments subject to exposure to rain and water splashes.
   - Do not use or store in environments subject to high temperature or high humidity.

Precautions for Correct use

●Before Using SSR

1. The SSR in operation may cause an unexpected accident. Therefore it is necessary to test the SSR under the variety of conditions that are possible.
   For example, as for the characteristics of the SSR, it is necessary to consider differences in characteristics between individual SSRs.
2. The ratings in this catalog are tested values in a temperature range between 15°C and 30°C, a relative humidity range between 25% and 85%, and an atmospheric pressure range between 88 and 106 kPa. It will be necessary to provide the above conditions as well as the load conditions if the user wants to confirm the ratings of specific SSRs.

■Input Circuit

●Connecting to the Input Side

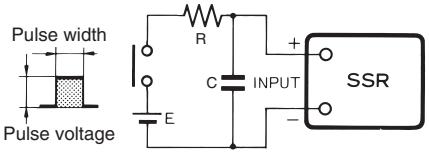
There is variation in the input impedance of SSRs. Therefore, do not connect multiple inputs in series. Otherwise malfunction may occur.

●Input Noise

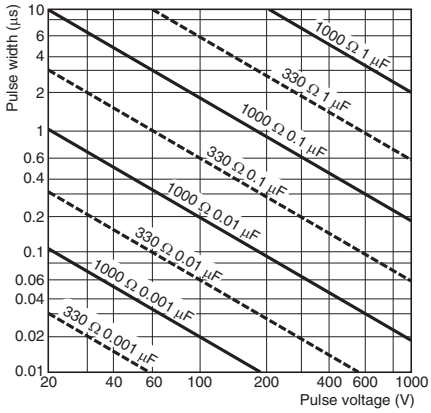
SSRs need only a small amount of power to operate. This is why the input terminals must shut out electrical noise as much as possible. Noise applied to the input terminals may result in malfunction. The following describes measures to be taken against pulse noise and inductive noise.

1. Pulse Noise

A combination of capacitor and resistor can absorb pulse noise effectively. The following is an example of a noise absorption circuit with capacitor C and resistor R connected to an SSR incorporating a photocoupler.



The value of R and C must be decided carefully. The value of R must not be too large or the supply voltage (E) will not be able to satisfy the required input voltage value. The larger the value of C is, the longer the release time will be, due to the time required for C to discharge electricity.



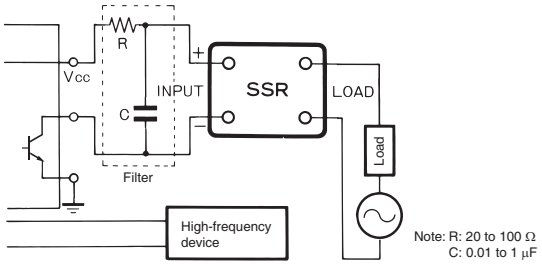
Note. For low-voltage models, sufficient voltage may not be applied to the SSR because of the relationship between C, R, and the internal impedance. When deciding on a value for R, check the input impedance for the SSR.

2. Inductive Noise

Do not wire power lines alongside the input lines. Inductive noise may cause the SSR to malfunction. If inductive noise is imposed on the input terminals of the SSR, use the following cables according to the type of inductive noise, and reduce the noise level to less than the must release voltage of the SSR.

Twisted-pair wire: For electromagnetic noise
Shielded cable: For static noise

A filter consisting of a combination of capacitor and resistor will effectively reduce noise generated from high-frequency equipment.



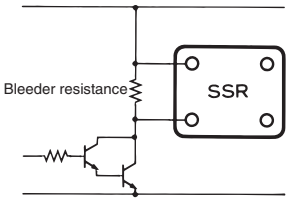
●Input Conditions

1. Input Voltage Ripples

When there is a ripple in the input voltage, set the input voltage so that the peak voltage is lower than the maximum operating voltage and the root voltage is above the minimum operating voltage.

2. Countermeasures for Leakage Current

When the SSR is powered by transistor output, the must release voltage may be insufficient due to leakage current while power is OFF. To counteract this, connect bleeder resistance as shown in the diagram below and set the bleeder resistance so that VR is half of the release voltage or less.



The bleeder resistance R can be obtained in the way shown below.

$$R \leq \frac{E}{I_L - I}$$

E : Voltage applied at both ends of the bleeder resistance = half of the release voltage of the SSR
I_L : Leakage current of the transistor
I : Release voltage of SSR

The actual value of the release current is not given in the datasheet and so when calculating the value of the bleeder resistance, use the following formula.

$$\text{Release current for SSR} = \frac{\text{Minimum value of release voltage}}{\text{Input impedance}}$$

For SSRs with constant-current input circuits, calculation is performed at 0.1 mA.

The calculation for the G3M-202P DC24 is shown below as an example.

$$\text{Release current } I = \frac{1\text{ V}}{1.6\text{ k}\Omega} = 0.625\text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Bleeder resistance } R = \frac{1\text{V} \times 1/2}{I_L - 0.625\text{ mA}}$$

Solid State Relays Common Precautions

3. ON/OFF Frequency

An SSR has delay times called the operating time and release time. Loads, such as inductive loads, also have delay times called the operating time and release time. These delays must all be considered when determining the switching frequency.

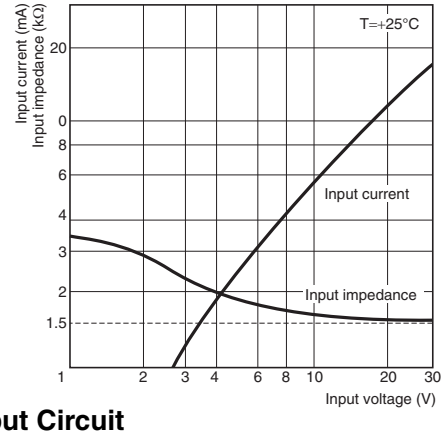
4. Input impedance

In SSRs which have wide input voltages (such as G3CN and G3TB), the input impedance varies according to the input voltage and changes in the input current.

For semiconductor-driven SSRs, changes in voltage can cause malfunction of the semiconductor, so be sure to check by the actual device before usage.

See the following examples.

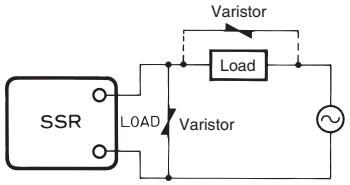
Input impedance (Example)
G3CN



■Output Circuit

●AC Switching SSR Output Noise and Surges

- In case there is a large voltage surge in the AC current being used by the SSR, the RC snubber circuit built into the SSR between the SSR load terminals will not be sufficient to suppress the surge, and the SSR transient peak element voltage will be exceeded, causing overvoltage damage to the SSR.
- Only the following models have a built-in surge absorbing varistor: G3NA, G3S, G3PA, G3NE, G3PH, G3DZ (some models), G3RZ, and G3FM. When switching an inductive load with any other models, be sure to take countermeasures against surge, such as adding a surge absorbing element.
- In the following example, a surge voltage absorbing element has been added.



Select an element which meets the conditions in the following table as the surge absorbing element.

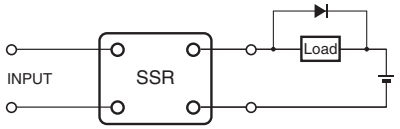
Voltage	Varistor voltage	Surge resistance
100 to 120 VAC	240 to 270 V	1,000 A min.
200 to 240 VAC	440 to 470 V	
380 to 480 VAC	820 to 1,000 V	

●Output Connections

Do not connect SSR outputs in parallel. With SSRs, both sides of the output will not turn ON at the same time, so the load current cannot be increased by using parallel connections.

●DC Switching SSR Output Noise Surges

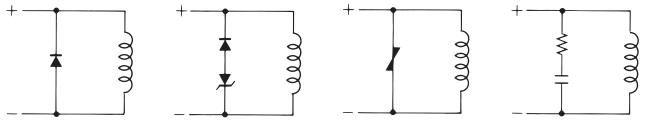
When an L load, such as a solenoid or electromagnetic valve, is connected, a diode that prevents counter-electromotive force. If the counter-electromotive force exceeds the withstand voltage of the SSR output element, it could result in damage to the SSR output element. To prevent this, insert the element parallel to the load, as shown in the following diagram and table.



As an absorption element, the diode is the most effective at suppressing the counter-electromotive force. The release time for the solenoid or electromagnetic valve will, however, increase. Be sure to check the circuit before use. To shorten the time, connect a Zener diode and a regular diode in series. The release time will be shortened at the same rate that the Zener voltage (Vz) of the Zener diode is increased.

Talbe 1. Absorption Element Example

Absorption element	Diode	Diode + Zener diode	Varistor	CR
Effectiveness	○	○	△	×



(Reference)

1. Selecting a Diode

   Withstand voltage = $V_{RM} \geq$ Power supply voltage × 2

   Forward current = $I_F \geq$ load current

2. Selecting a Zener Diode

   Zener voltage = $V_Z <$ SSR withstand voltage

   − (Power supply voltage + 2 V)

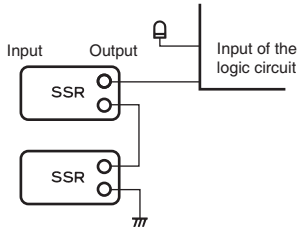
   Zener surge power =

   $P_{RSM} > V_Z \times$ Load current × Safety factor (2 to 3)

Note. When the Zener voltage is increased (Vz), the Zener diode capacity (P_{RSM}) is also increased.

●AND Circuits with DC Output SSRs

Use the G3DZ relay for the following type of circuit.



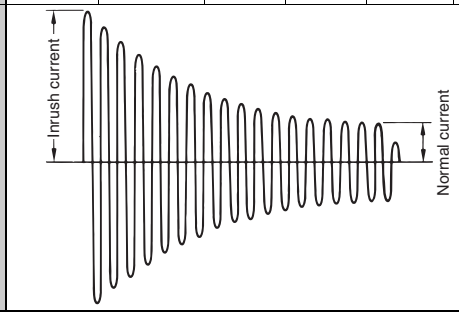
●Self-holding Circuits

Self-holding circuits must use mechanical relays. (SSRs cannot be used to design self-holding circuits.)

●Selecting an SSR for Different Loads

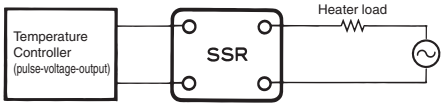
The following provides examples of the inrush currents for different loads.

AC Load and Inrush Current

Load	Solenoid	Incandescent lamp	Motor	Relay	Capacitor	Resistive load
Inrush current/ Normal current	Approx. 10 times	Approx. 10 to 15 times	Approx. 5 to 10 times	Approx. 2 to 3 times	Approx. 20 to 50 times	1
Waveform						

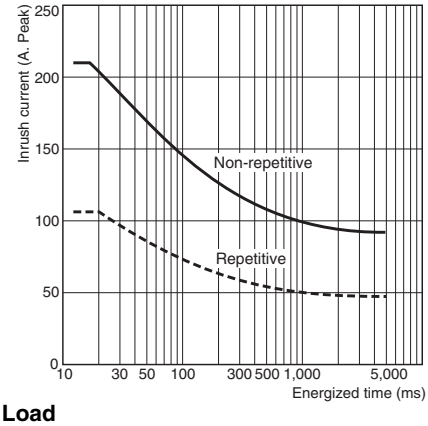
1. Heater Load (Resistive Load)

A resistive load has no inrush current. The SSR is generally used together with a pulse-voltage-output in temperature controller for heater ON/OFF switching. When using an SSR with the zero cross function, most generated noise is suppressed. This type of load does not, however, include all-metal and ceramic heaters. Since the resistance values at normal temperatures of all-metal and ceramic heaters are low, an overcurrent will occur in the SSR, causing damage. For switching of all-metal and ceramic heaters, select a Power Controller (G3PW, consult your OMRON representative) with a long soft-start time, or a constant-current switch.



2. Lamp Load

A large inrush current flows through incandescent lamps, halogen lamps, and similar devices (approx. 10 to 15 times higher than the rated current). Select an SSR so that the peak value of inrush current does not exceed half the inrush current resistance of the SSR. Refer to “Repetitive” (indicated by the dashed line) shown in the following figure. When a repetitive inrush current of greater than half the inrush current resistance is applied, the output element of the SSR may be damaged.



3. Motor Load

When a motor is started, an inrush current of 5 to 10 times the rated current flows and the inrush current flows for a longer time than for a lamp or transformer. In addition to measuring the startup time of the motor or the inrush current during use, ensure that the peak value of the inrush current is less than half the inrush current resistance when selecting an SSR. The SSR may be damaged by counterelectromotive force from the motor. Be sure to install overcurrent protection for when the SSR is turned OFF.

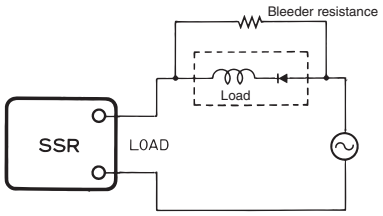
4. Transformer Load

When the SSR is switched ON, an energizing current of 10 to 20 times the rated current flows through the SSR for 10 to 500 ms. If there is no load in load side circuit, the energizing current will reach the maximum value. Select an SSR so that the energizing current does not exceed half the inrush current resistance of the SSR.

5. Half-wave Rectifying Circuit

AC electromagnetic counters or solenoids have built-in diodes, which act as half-wave rectifiers. For these types of loads, a halfwave AC voltage does not reach the SSR output. For SSRs with the zero cross function, this can cause them not to turn ON. Two methods for counteracting this problem are described below.

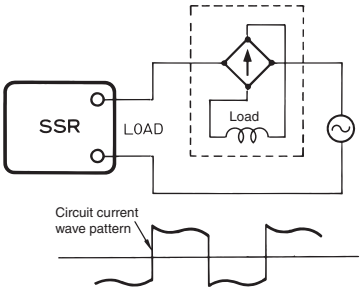
1. Connect a bleeder resistance with approximately 20% of the SSR load current.



2. Use SSRs without the zero cross function.

6. Full-wave Rectified Loads

AC electromagnetic counters and solenoids have built-in diodes, which act as full-wave rectifiers. The load current for these types of loads has a rectangular wave pattern, as shown in the following diagram.



Accordingly, AC SSRs use a triac (which turns OFF the element only when the circuit current is 0 A) in the output element. If the load current waveform is rectangular, it will result in an SSR release error.

When switching ON and OFF a load whose waves are all rectified, use Power MOS FET Relay.

-V-model SSRs: G3F-203SL-V, G3H-203SL-V

Power MOS FET Relay: G3DZ, G3RZ, G3FM

Note. Refer to your OMRON website for detailed specification of G3FM models.

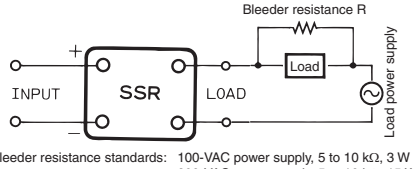
7. Small-capacity Loads

Even when there is no input signal to the SSR, there is a small leakage current (IL) from the SSR output (LOAD). If this leakage current is larger than the load release current, the SSR may fail to release. Connect a bleeder resistance R in parallel to increase the SSR switching current.

$$R < \frac{E}{I_L - I}$$

E: Load (e.g., relays) release voltage

I: Load (e.g., relays) release current

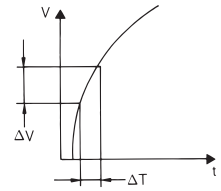


Bleeder resistance standards: 100-VAC power supply, 5 to 10 kΩ, 3 W
200-VAC power supply, 5 to 10 kΩ, 15 W

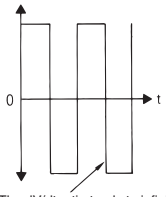
8. Inverter Load

Do not use an inverter-controlled power supply as the load power supply for the SSR. Inverter-controlled waveforms become rectangular, so the dV/dt ratio is extremely large and the SSR may fail to release.

An inverter-controlled power supply may be used on the input side provided the effective voltage is within the normal operating voltage range of the SSR.



ΔV/ΔT = dV/dt: voltage increase ratio



The dV/dt ratio tends to infinity, so the SSR will not turn OFF.

9. Capacitive Load

The supply voltage plus the charge voltage of the capacitor is applied to both ends of the SSR when it is OFF. Therefore, use an SSR model with an input voltage rating twice the size of the supply voltage. Limit the charge current of the capacitor to less than half the peak inrush current value allowed for the SSR.

10. SSR for DC Switching

Connection

With the SSR for DC switching, the load can be connected to either negative (-) or positive (+) output terminal of the SSR.

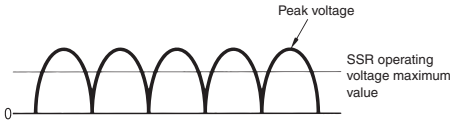
Protective Component

Since the SSR does not incorporate an overvoltage absorption component, be sure to connect an overvoltage absorption component when using the SSR under an inductive load.

■Load Power Supply

1. Rectified Currents

If a DC load power supply is used for full-wave or half-wave rectified AC currents, make sure that the peak load current does not exceed the maximum usage load power supply of the SSR. Otherwise, overvoltage will cause damage to the output element of the SSR.



2. Operating Frequency for AC Load Power Supply

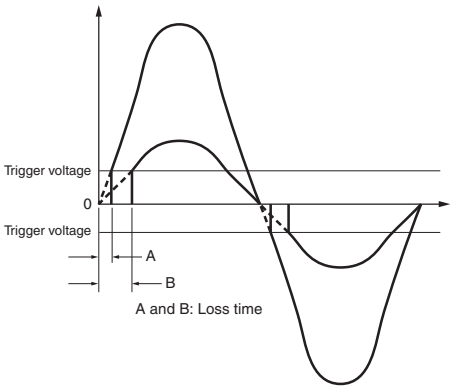
The operating frequency range for an AC load power supply is 47 to 63 Hz.

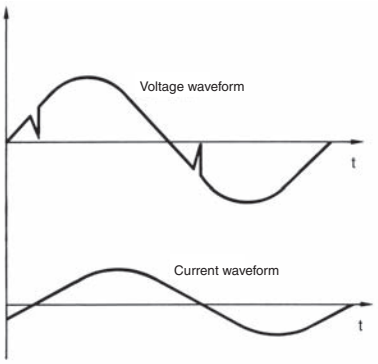
3. Low AC Voltage Loads

If the load power supply is used under a voltage below the minimum operating load voltage of the SSR, the loss time of the voltage applied to the load will become longer than that of the SSR operating voltage range. See the following load example. (The loss time is A < B.)

Before operating the SSR, make sure that this loss time will not cause problems.

If the load voltage falls below the trigger voltage, the SSR will not turn ON, so be sure to set the load voltage to 75 VAC min.





An inductance (L) load causes a current phase delay as shown on the left. Therefore, the loss is not as great as that caused by a resistive (R) load. This is because a high voltage is already imposed on the SSR when the input current to the SSR drops to zero and the SSR is turned OFF.

4. Phase-controlled AC Power Supplies

Phase-controlled power supply cannot be used.

■Operating and Storage Environments

1. Operating Ambient Temperature

The rated value for the ambient operating temperature of the SSR is for when there is no heat build-up. For this reason, under conditions where heat dissipation is not good due to poor ventilation, and where heat may build up easily, the actual temperature of the SSR may exceed the rated value resulting in malfunction or burning.

When using the SSR, design the system to allow heat dissipation sufficient to stay below the **"●Load Current vs. Ambient Temperature"** characteristic curve. Note also that the ambient temperature of the SSR may increase as a result of environmental conditions (e.g., climate or air-conditioning) and operating conditions (e.g., mounting in an airtight panel).

2. Transportation

When transporting the SSR, observe the following points. Not doing so may result in damage, multifunction, or deterioration of performance characteristics.

3. Vibration and Shock

Do not subject the SSR to excessive vibration or shock. Otherwise the SSR may malfunction and internal components may be damaged.

To prevent the SSR from abnormal vibration, do not install the SSR in locations or by means that will subject it to vibration from other devices, such as motors.

4. Solvents

Do not allow the SSR to come in contact with solvents, such as thinners or gasoline. Doing so will dissolve the markings on the SSR.

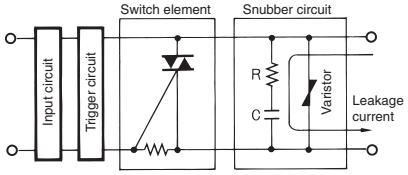
5. Oil

Do not allow the SSR terminal cover to come in contact with oil. Doing so will cause the cover to crack and become cloudy.

■Actual Operation

1. Leakage Current

A leakage current flows through a snubber circuit in the SSR even when there is no input. Therefore, always turn OFF the input or load and check that it is safe before replacing or wiring the SSR.



2. Cutting Terminals

Do not cut the terminals using an automated-cutter. Cutting the terminals with devices such as an automated-cutter may damage the internal components.

3. Deformed Terminals

Do not attempt to repair or use a terminal that has been deformed. Otherwise excessive force will be applied to the SSR, and it will lose its original performance capabilities.

4. Hold-down Clips

Exercise care when pulling or inserting the hold-down clips so that their form is not distorted. Do not use a clip that has already been deformed. Otherwise excessive force will be applied to the SSR, causing it not to perform to its specification, and also it will not have enough holding power, causing the SSR to be loose, and resulting in damage to the contacts.

5. PCB SSR Soldering

- SSRs must be soldered at 260°C within five seconds. For models, however, that conform to separate conditions, perform soldering according to the specified requirements.
- Use a rosin-based non-corrosive flux that is compatible with the material of the SSR.

6. Ultrasonic Cleaning

Do not perform ultrasonic cleaning. Performing ultrasonic cleaning after the SSR base has been installed will cause ultrasonic waves to resonate throughout the SSR internal structure, thereby damaging the internal components.

■Safety Concept

1. Error Mode

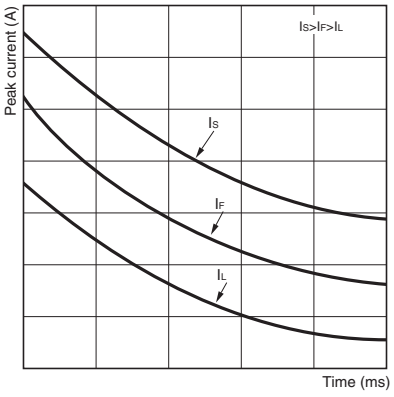
The SSR is an optimum relay for high-frequency switching and highspeed switching, but misuse or mishandling of the SSR may damage the elements and cause other problems. The SSR consists of semiconductor elements, and will break down if these elements are damaged by surge voltage or overcurrent. Most faults associated with the elements are short-circuit malfunctions, whereby the load cannot be turned OFF. Therefore, to provide a safety feature for a control circuit using an SSR, design a circuit in which a contactor or circuit breaker on the load power supply side will turn OFF the load when the SSR causes an error. Do not design a circuit that turns OFF the load power supply only with the SSR. For example, if the SSR causes a half-wave error in a circuit in which an AC motor is connected as a load, DC energizing may cause overcurrent to flow through the motor, thus burning the motor. To prevent this from occurring, design a circuit in which a circuit breaker stops overcurrent to the motor.

Location	Cause	Result
Input area	Overvoltage	Input element damage
Output area	Overvoltage	Output element damage
	Overcurrent	
Whole Unit	Ambient temperature exceeding maximum	Output element damage
	Poor heat radiation	

2. Short-circuit Protection

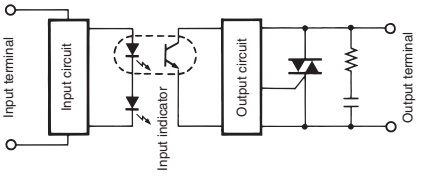
A short-circuit current or an overcurrent flowing through the load of the SSR will damage the output element of the SSR. Connect a quick-break fuse in series with the load as a short-circuit protection measure.

Design a circuit so that the protection coordination conditions for the quick-break fuse satisfy the relationship between the SSR surge resistance (I_S), quick-break fuse current-limiting feature (I_F), and the load inrush current (I_L), shown in the following chart.



3. Operation Indicator

The operation indicator turns ON when current flows through the input circuit. It does not indicate that the output element is ON.



Solid State Relays Common Precautions

■HANDLING THE SSR

●Do Not Drop

The SSR is a high-precision component. Do not drop the SSR or subject it to excessive vibration or shock regardless of whether the SSR is mounted or not.

The maximum vibration and shock that an SSR can withstand varies with the model. Refer to the relevant datasheet.

The SSR cannot maintain its full performance capability if the SSR is dropped or subjected to excessive vibration or shock. In addition, it may result in malfunction due to its damaged internal components if the SSR is dropped or subjected to excessive vibration or shock.

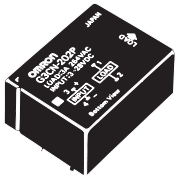
The impact of shock given to the SSR that is dropped varies upon the case. For example, if a single SSR is dropped on a plastic tile from a height of 10 cm, the SSR may receive a shock of 1,000 m/s^2 or more. (It depends on the floor material, the angle of collision with the floor, and the dropping height.)

Handle the SSR models in stick packages with the same care and keep them free from excessive vibration or shock.

●Terminal arrangement/Internal connections

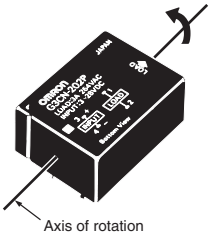
1. BOTTOM VIEW

If the relay's terminals cannot be seen from above, as in this example, a BOTTOM VIEW is shown.



2. Rotating direction to BOTTOM VIEW

The following shows the terminal rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow, with the coil always on the left (orientation mark on the left).



■PCB-mounting SSRs

1. Suitable PCBs

1 PCB Material

PCBs are classified into epoxy PCBs and phenol PCBs. The following table lists the characteristics of these PCBs. Select one, taking into account the application and cost. Epoxy PCBs are recommended for SSR mounting in order to prevent the solder from cracking.

Material / Item	Epoxy		Phenol
	Glass epoxy (GE)	Paper epoxy (PE)	Paper phenol (PP)
Electrical characteristics	· High insulation resistance. · Highly resistive to moisture absorption.	· Inferior to glass epoxy but superior to paper phenol PCBs.	· New PCBs are highly insulation-resistive but easily affected by moisture absorption and cannot maintain good insulation performance over a long time.
Mechanical characteristics	· The dimensions are not easily affected by temperature or humidity. · Ideal for through-hole or multi-layer PCBs.	· Inferior to glass epoxy but superior to paper phenol PCBs.	· The dimensions are easily affected by temperature or humidity. · Not suitable for through-hole PCBs.
Economical efficiency	· Expensive	· Rather expensive	· Inexpensive
Application	· Applications that require high reliability.	· Applications that may require less reliability than those for glass epoxy PCBs but require more reliability than those of paper phenol PCBs.	· Applications in comparatively good environments with low-density wiring.

2 PCB Thickness

The PCB may warp due to the size, mounting method, or ambient operating temperature of the PCB or the weight of components mounted to the PCB. Should warping occur, the internal mechanism of the SSR on the PCB will be deformed and the SSR may not provide its full capability. Determine the thickness of the PCB by taking the material of the PCB into consideration.

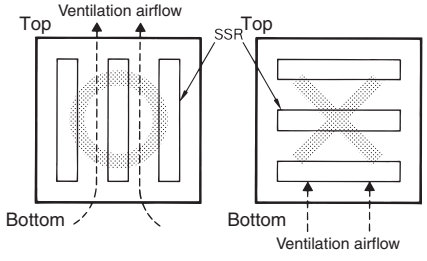
3 Terminal Hole and Land Diameters

Refer to the following table to select the terminal hole and land diameters based on the SSR mounting dimensions. The land diameter may be smaller if the land is processed with through-hole plating.

Hole dia. (mm)		Minimum land dia. (mm)
Nominal value	Tolerance	
0.6	±0.1	1.5
0.8		1.8
1.0		2.0
1.2		2.5
1.3		2.5
1.5		3.0
1.6		3.0
2.0		3.0

2. Mounting Space

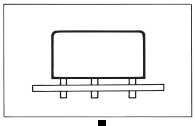
The ambient temperature around the sections where the SSR is mounted must be within the permissible ambient operating temperature. If two or more SSRs are mounted closely together, the SSRs may radiate excessive heat. Therefore, make sure that the SSRs are separated from one another at the specified distance provided in the datasheet. If there is no such specification, maintain a space that is as wide as a single SSR. Provide adequate ventilation to the SSRs as shown in the following diagram.



3. Mounting SSR to PCB

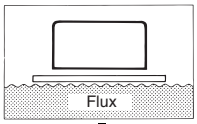
Read the precautions for each model and fully familiarize yourself with the following information when mounting the SSR to the PCB.

Step 1
SSR mounting



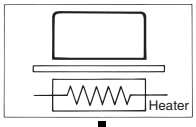
1. Do not bend the terminals to make the SSR self-standing, otherwise the full performance of the SSR may not be possible.
2. Process the PCB properly according to the mounting dimensions.

Step 2
Flux coating



1. The flux must be a non-corrosive rosin flux, which is suitable to the material of the SSR. Apply alcohol solvent to dissolve the flux.
2. Make sure that all parts of the SSR other than the terminals are free of the flux. The insulation resistance of the SSR may be degraded if there is flux on the bottom of the SSR.

Step 3
Preheating

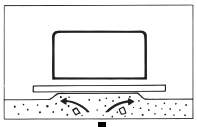


1. Be sure to preheat the SSR to allow better soldering.
2. Preheat the SSR under the following conditions.

Temperature	100°C max.
Time	1 min max.

3. Do not use the SSR if it is left at high temperature over a long time. This may change the characteristics of the SSR.

Step 4
Soldering

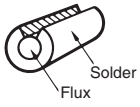


●Automatic Soldering

1. Flow soldering is recommended for maintaining a uniform soldering quality.
- Solder: JIS Z3282 or H63A
- Soldering temperature: Approx. 250°C (Approx. 260°C for DWS)
- Soldering time: Approx. 5 s (Approx. 2 s for first time and approx. 3 s for second time for DWS)
- Perform solder level adjustments so that the solder will not overflow on the PCB.

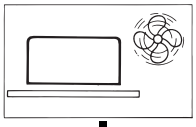
●Manual Soldering

1. After smoothing the tip of the soldering iron, solder the SSR under the following conditions.
- Solder: JIS Z3282, 1160A, or H63A with rosin-flux-cored solder
- Soldering iron: 30 to 80 W
- Soldering temperature: 280°C to 350°C
- Soldering time: Approx. 3 s



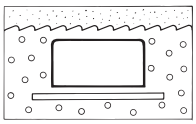
2. As shown in the above illustration, solder with a groove for preventing flux dispersion.

Step 5
Cooling



1. After soldering the SSR, be sure to cool down the SSR so that the soldering heat will not deteriorate the SSR or any other components.
2. Do not dip the SSR into cold liquid, such as a detergent, immediately after soldering the SSR.

Step 6
Cleaning



1. Refer to the following table for the selection of the cleaning method and detergent.

Detergent

Boiling or dip cleaning is possible for the SSR. Do not perform ultrasonic cleaning or cut the terminals, otherwise the internal parts of the SSR may be damaged. Make sure that the temperature of the detergent is within the permissible ambient operating temperature of the SSR.

2. Applicability of Detergents

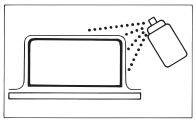
Detergent		Applicability
Chlorine detergent	・Perochine Chlorosolder ・Trichloroethylene	OK
Aqueous detergent	・Indusco ・Holys ・Pure water (pure hot water)	OK
Alcohol	・IPA ・Ethanol	OK
Others	・Paint thinner ・Gasoline	NG

Note 1. Contact your OMRON representatives before using any other detergent. Do not apply Freon TMC, paint thinner, or gasoline to any SSR.

Note 2. The space between the SSR and PCB may be not be adequately cleaned with a hydrocarbon or alcohol detergent.

Actions are being taken worldwide to stop the use of CFC-113 (chlorofluorocarbon) and 1.1.1 trichloroethane. Your understanding and cooperation are highly appreciated.

Step 7
Coating



1. Do not fix the whole SSR with resin, otherwise the characteristics of the SSR may change.
2. The temperature of the coating material must be within the permissible ambient operating temperature range.

Coating

Type	Applicability
Epoxy	OK
Urethane	OK
Silicone	OK

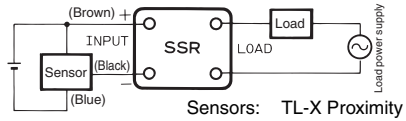
Note. When soldering PCB SSR with high-heat capacity such as the G3M, make sure that the soldering of SSR terminals is properly performed.

Solid State Relays Common Precautions

■Application Circuit Examples

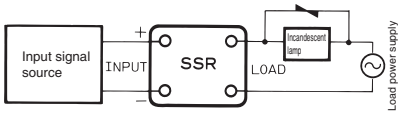
1. Connection to Sensors

The SSR connects directly to a Proximity Sensor or Photoelectric Sensor.

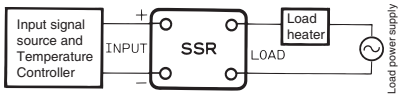


Sensors: TL-X Proximity Sensor
E3S Photoelectric Sensor

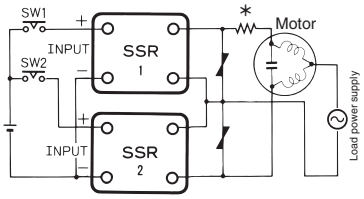
2. Switching Control of Incandescent Lamps



3. Temperature Control of Electric Furnaces



4. Forward and Reverse Operation of Singlephase Inductive Motors



Note 1. The voltage between the load terminals of either SSR 1 or SSR 2 when turned OFF is approximately twice as high as the supply voltage due to LC coupling. Be sure to use an SSR model with a rated output voltage of at least twice the supply voltage. For example, if the motor operates at a supply voltage of 100 VAC, the SSR must have an output voltage of 200 VAC or higher.

Note 2. Make sure that there is a time lag of 30 ms or more to switch over SW1 and SW2.

* Resistor to limit advanced phase capacitor discharge current. To select a suitable resistor, consult with the manufacturer of the motor.

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