

JGX-39F

 ISO 9001 Certified	Solid State Relay AC250V 4/6/8/10Amp	JGX-39F
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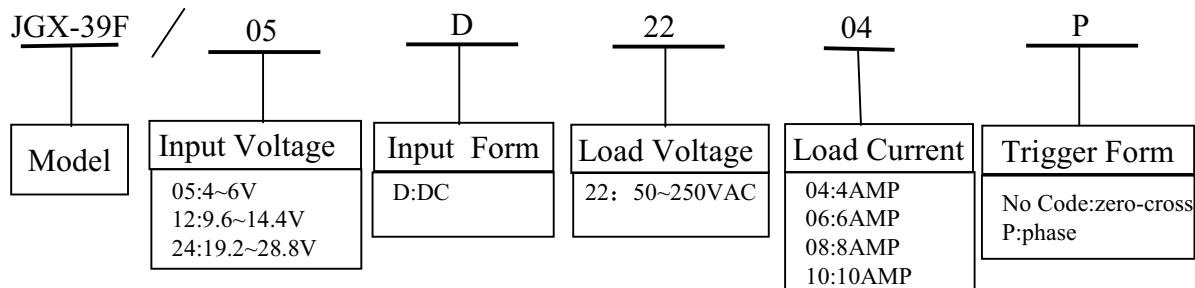


- Photo isolation
- 600V blocking voltage
- 2000V isolation
- Zero voltage turn-on
- Built-in RC snubber
- PCB mount

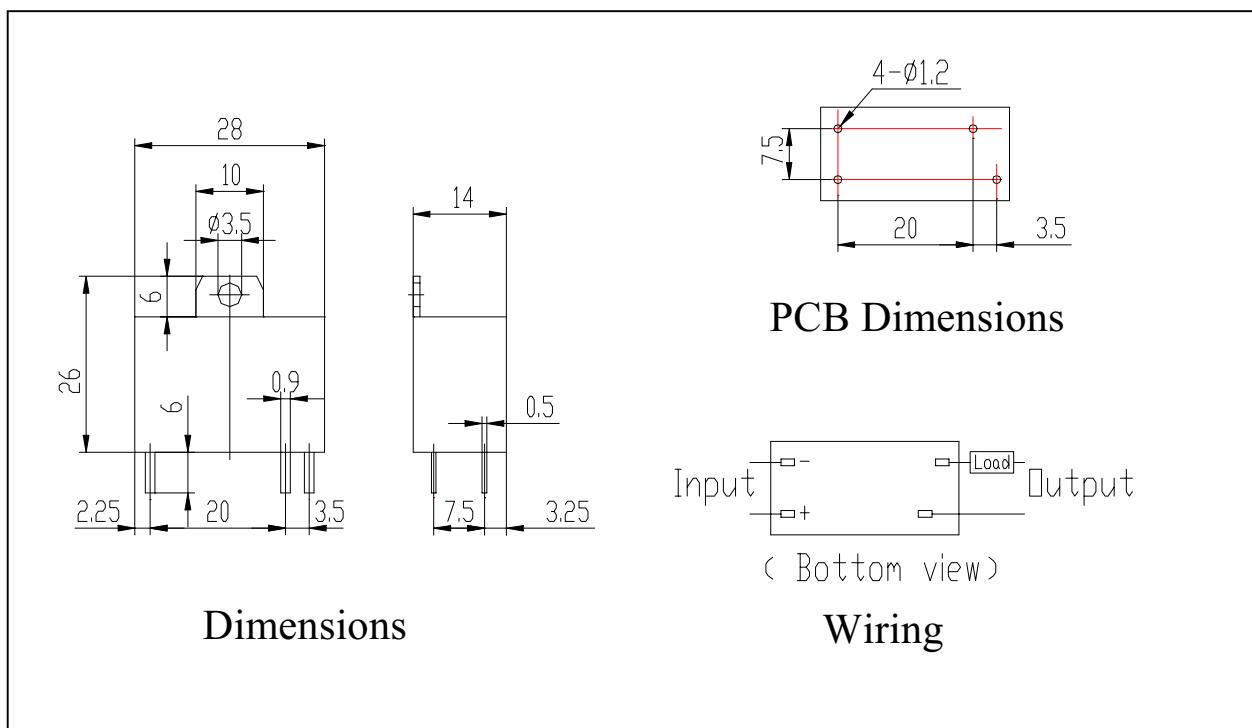
INPUT	Voltage	05D	4 to 6 VDC			
		12D	9.6 to 14.4VDC			
		24D	19.2 to 28.8VDC			
	Turn-on voltage	05D	3.5VDC			
		12D	8.4VDC			
		24D	16.8VDC			
	Current		15 mA			
	Turn-off Voltage		1 VDC			
OUTPUT	Voltage Range		50 to 250 VAC			
	Current Rating (with heat sink)		4A	6A	8A	10A
	Surge (Non repetitive)		60A	90A	120A	150A
	Voltage Drop		1.5 VAC			
	Minimum Load Current		100 mA			
	Leakage current		3mA			
	Zero voltage switching		Yes			
	Dv/Dt		100 v/us			
	Frequency Range		47~70 Hz			
	Time turn-on		1/2 of cycle+1ms			
General Characteristics	Time turn-off		1/2 of cycle+1ms			
	Dielectric strength		2000 VAC, 1min			
	Insulation resistance		100M Ω min, 500VDC			
	Ambient temp. range (Operating)		-30 to +80 °C			
	Termination		PCB terminal			
	Weight		Approx. 12g			
Construction		Fully-sealed				

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■ ORDER DESIGNATION

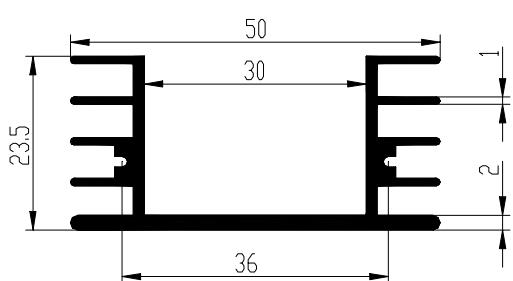


■ OUTLINE DIMENSIONS , MOUNTING AND WIRING



■ SRX-YC HEAT-SINK SECTION DIMENSIONS

■ INSTALLATION



CLOSE MOUNTING

When mounting Solid-state relays(SSRs)side by side, provide a space equivalent to the width of a single SSR between two adjacent SSRs. Other,reduce the current flow to 1/2 to 1/3 of the rated current.

HEAT SINK MOUNTING

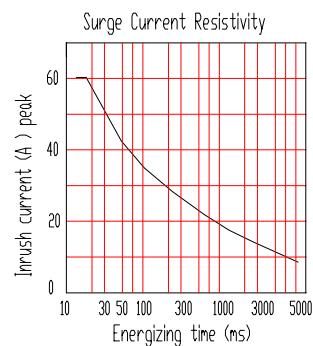
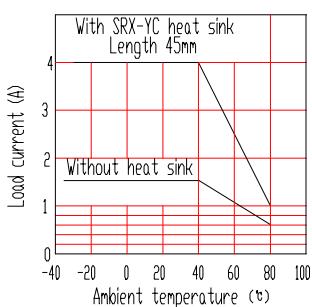
To mount an SSR in a heat sink, apply a heat conductive grease to the metal back surface of the SSR. Press the SSR firmly onto the heat sink to ensure a good seal. Screw the SSR down to the heat sink.

JGX-39F

■ JGX-39F CHARACTERISTIC DATA

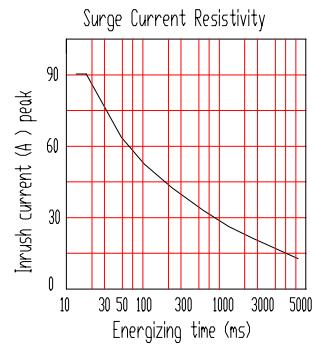
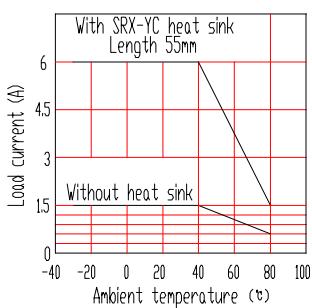
■ JGX-39F 4A CHARACTERISTIC DATA

Load Current vs. Ambient Temp.



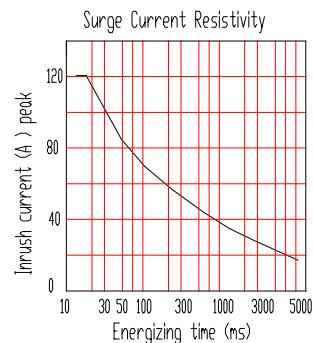
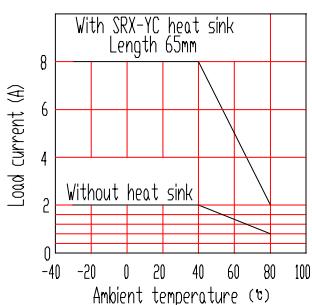
■ JGX-39F 6A CHARACTERISTIC DATA

Load Current vs. Ambient Temp.



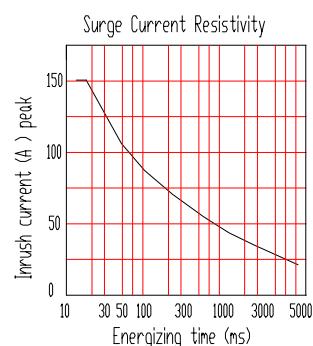
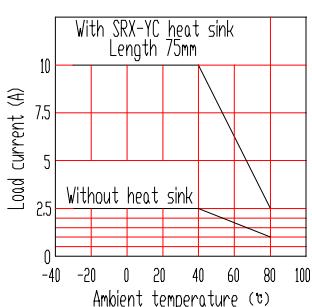
■ JGX-39F 8A CHARACTERISTIC DATA

Load Current vs. Ambient Temp.



■ JGX-39F 10A CHARACTERISTIC DATA

Load Current vs. Ambient Temp.



■ PRECAUTIONS

LOAD CONNECTION

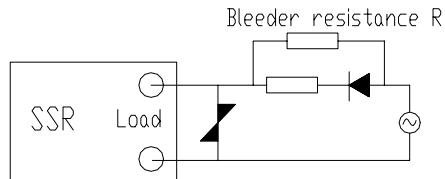
Before connecting a load that generates a high surge current, such as a lamp load, to the SSR, make sure that the SSR can withstand the surge current of the load.

The product data sheet shows the non-repetitive peak value of the surge current that flows through the SSR. Normally, use 1/2 the non-repetitive peak surge current as the standard value. If a surge current exceeding that value is expected, connect a quick-blowing fuse to protect the SSR.

For an AC load, use a power supply rated at 50 or 60 Hz. The maximum input frequency is 10 Hz.

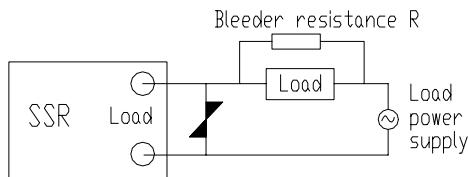
HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER LOADS

If the SSR is not provided with a zero cross function, a half-wave rectifier load can be switched with no problem. If the SSR is equipped with a zero cross function, allow about 20% of the load current to flow through the SSR.



Note: Connect bleeder resistor R.

LOW-CAPACITY LOADS



Note: connect bleeder resistor R.

CAPACITIVE LOADS

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 surge current value allowed for the SSR.

■ NOTES

Soldering must be completed within 10 seconds at 260°C maximum..

To use the SSR output for phase control, select a model that doesn't incorporate a zero-cross function.

The load terminals are internally connected to a snubber circuit that absorbs noise. However, if wiring from these terminals is laid with or placed in the same duct as high-voltage or power lines, noise may be induced, causing the SSR to operate irregularly or malfunction.

The input circuitry does not incorporate a circuit protecting the SSR against damage from reverse polarity connection. Make sure that the polarity is correct when connecting the input lines.

When using the JGX-39F for an AC load with a peak voltage of more than 450V, connect the load terminals of the relay to a inrush absorber.

When testing dielectric strength, apply voltage between input and output (Input and output terminals shall be shorted respectively.)