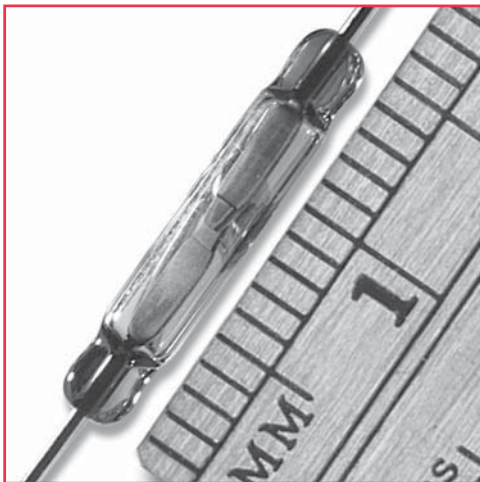


RI-25 Series Dry Reed Switch



RI-25 Series

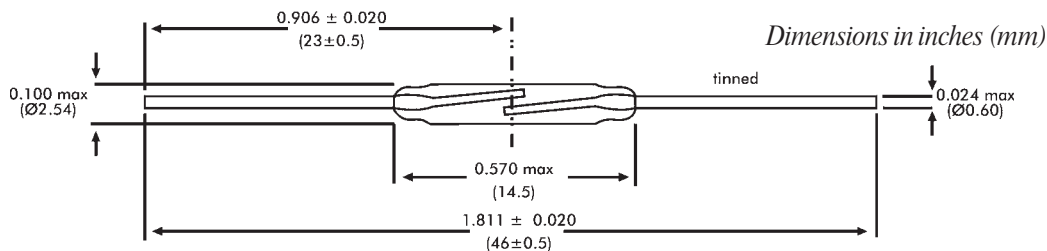
Micro dry-reed switch hermetically sealed in a gas-filled glass envelope. Single-pole, single-throw (SPST) type, having normally open contacts, and containing two magnetically actuated reeds.

The switch is of the double-ended type and may be actuated by an electromagnet, a permanent magnet or a combination of both.

The device is intended for use in high load applications in relays or switching devices.

RI-25 Series Features

- ◆ Can handle up to 25 W load
- ◆ Contact layers: gold, sputtered ruthenium
- ◆ Superior glass-to-metal seal and blade alignment
- ◆ Excellent life expectancy and reliability



General data for all models RI-25

AT-Customization / Preformed Leads

Besides the standard models, customized products can also be supplied offering the following options:

- Operate and release ranges to customer specification
- Cropped and/or preformed leads

Coils

All characteristics are measured using the Philips Standard Coil. For definitions of the Philips Standard Coil, refer to "Application Notes" in the *Reed Switch Technical & Application Information* Section of this catalog.

Life expectancy and reliability

The life expectancy data given below are valid for a coil energized at 1.25 times the published maximum operate value for each type in the RI-25 series.

No-load conditions (operating frequency: 100 Hz)

Life expectancy: min. 3×10^8 operations with a failure rate of less than 0.9×10^{-9} with a confidence level of 90%.

End of life criteria:

Contact resistance $> 1 \Omega$ after 2 ms

Release time > 2 ms (latching or contact sticking).

Loaded conditions (resistive load: 20 V; 500 mA; operating frequency: 125 Hz)

RI-25AAA

Life expectancy: min. 10^6 operations with a failure rate of less than 2.5×10^{-7} with a confidence level of 90%.

End of life criteria:

Contact resistance $> 2 \Omega$ after 2.5 ms

Release time > 2.5 ms (latching or contact sticking).

RI-25AA; RI-25A; RI-25B; RI-25C

Life expectancy: min. 5×10^7 operations with a failure rate of less than 5×10^{-9} with a confidence level of 90%.

End of life criteria:

Contact resistance $> 2 \Omega$ after 2.5 ms

Release time > 2.5 ms (latching or contact sticking).

Loaded conditions (resistive load: 50 V; 100mA; operating frequency: 50 Hz)

Life expectancy: min. 10^6 operations with a failure rate of less than 2×10^{-7} with a confidence level of 90%.

End of life criteria:

Contact resistance $> 1 \Omega$ after 5 ms

Release time > 2 ms (latching or contact sticking).

Switching different loads involves different life expect-

RI-25 Series Dry Reed Switch

| Model Number | | | RI-25AAA | RI-25AA | RI-25A | RI-25B | RI-25C |
|--|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Parameters | Test Conditions | Units | | | | | |
| Operating Characteristics | | | | | | | |
| Operate Range | | AT | 8-16 | 14-23 | 18-32 | 28-52 | 46-70 |
| Release Range | | AT | 4-14 | 7.5-17.5 | 8-22 | 12-29 | 16-32 |
| Operate Time - including bounce (typ.) | (energization) | ms | 0.25(20 AT) | 0.25(29 AT) | 0.25(40 AT) | 0.25(65 AT) | 0.25(88 AT) |
| Bounce Time (typ.) | (energization) | ms | 0.05(20 AT) | 0.15(29 AT) | 0.15(40 AT) | 0.15(65 AT) | 0.15(88 AT) |
| Release Time (max) | (energization) | μ s | 70(20 AT) | 30(29 AT) | 30(40 AT) | 30(65 AT) | 30(88 AT) |
| Resonant Frequency (typ.) | | Hz | 5100 | 5100 | 5100 | 5100 | 5100 |
| Electrical Characteristics | | | | | | | |
| Switched Power (max) | | W | 10 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 25 |
| Switched Voltage DC (max) | | V | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Switched Voltage AC, RMS value (max) | | V | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Switched Current DC (max) | | mA | 750 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Switched Current AC, RMS value (max) | | mA | 750 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Carry Current DC; AC, RMS value (max) | | A | 1.5 | 1.75 | 2.5 | 2.75 | 3.0 |
| Breakdown Voltage (min) | | V | 200 | 275 | 325 | 400 | 500 |
| Contact Resistance (initial max) | (energization) | m Ω | 100 (20 AT) | 100 (25 AT) | 100 (30AT) | 100 (40 AT) | 100 (40 AT) |
| Contact Resistance (initial typ.) | (energization) | m Ω | 70 (20 AT) | 70 (25 AT) | 70 (30 AT) | 70 (40 AT) | 70 (40 AT) |
| Contact Capacitance (max) | without test coil | pF | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Insulation Resistance (min) | RH \leq 45% | M Ω | 10 ⁶ | 10 ⁶ | 10 ⁶ | 10 ⁶ | 10 ⁶ |

ancy and reliability data. Further information is available on request.

Mechanical Data

Contact arrangement is normally open; lead finish is tinned; net mass is approximately 190 mg; and can be mounted in any position.

Shock

The switches are tested in accordance with “IEC 68-2-27”, test Ea (peak acceleration 150 G, half sinewave; duration 11 ms). Such a shock will not cause an open switch (no magnetic field present) to close, nor a switch kept closed by an 80 AT coil to open.

Vibration

The switches are tested in accordance with “IEC 68-2-6”, test Fc (acceleration 10 G; below cross-over frequency 57 to 62 Hz; amplitude 0.75 mm; frequency range 10 to 2000 Hz, duration 90 minutes). Such a vibration will not cause an open switch (no magnetic field present) to close, nor a switch kept closed by an 80 AT coil to open.

Mechanical Strength

The robustness of the terminations is tested in accordance with “IEC 68-2-21”, test Ua₁ (load 40 N).

Operating and Storage Temperature

Operating ambient temperature; min: -55°C; max: +125°C. Storage temperature; min: -55°C; max: +125°C. **Note:** Temperature excursions up to 150°C may be permissible. For more information contact your nearest Coto Technology sales office.

Soldering

The switch can withstand soldering heat in accordance with “IEC 68-2-20”, test Tb, method 1B: solder bath at 350 \pm 10°C for 3.5 \pm 0.5 s. Solderability is tested in accordance with “IEC 68-2-20”, test Ta, method 3: solder globule temperature 235°C; ageing Ib: 4 hours steam.

Welding

The leads can be welded

Mounting

The leads should not be bent closer than 1 mm to the glass-to-metal seals. Stress on the seals should be avoided. Care must be taken to prevent stray magnetic fields from influencing the operating and measuring conditions.