## Slim Power Relays

## RJ ${ }_{\text {Series }}$



Compact and rugged power relays. Large switching capacity.

Plug-in terminal relays ideal for various applications such as control panels and machine tools.

## 

- See website for details on approvals and standards.
- Lloyd Register type approved.


## Large Switching Capacity

Highly conductive materials ensure stable electric conduction of current.

Large Switching Capacity (maximum allowable switching current)



Note: According to published specifications in other manufacturers' catalogs.

## Excellent Durability

Our unique return spring structure provides improved durability and reliability of all mechanical parts.


## High Visibility LED Indicator

IDEC's Unique Light Guide Structure.
An RJ relay can be easily identified with the illuminating LED.


Wide variety of models
Diode, reverse polarity diode, and RC circuits are available. Wide variety of $A C / D C$ coil voltages.

## RJ Series Slim Power Relays

Plug-in Terminal

| Shape | 1-pole: With forward polarity diode (with LED indicator) |  | 2-pole: Standard (with LED Indicator) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Style | 1-pole (SPDT) |  | 2-pole (DPDT) |  |
|  | Part No. | Code: $\square$ | Part No. | Code: $\square$ |
| Standard (with LED Indicator) | RJ1S-CL- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 | RJ2S-CL- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 |
|  |  | A200, A220 |  | A200, A220 |
|  |  | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |  | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |
|  |  | D100 |  | D100 |
| Simple (without LED Indicator) | RJ1S-C- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 | RJ2S-C- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 |
|  |  | A200, A220 |  | A200, A220 |
|  |  | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |  | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |
|  |  | D100 |  | D100 |
| With forward polarity diode (with LED indicator) | RJ1S-CLD- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 | RJ2S-CLD- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |
|  |  | D100 |  | D100 |
| With forward polarity diode (without LED indicator ) | RJ1S-CD- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 | RJ2S-CD- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |
|  |  | D100 |  | D100 |
| With reverse polarity diode (with LED indicator) | RJ1S-CLD1- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 | RJ2S-CLD1- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |
|  |  | D100 |  | D100 |
| With reverse polarity diode (without LED indicator ) | RJ1S-CD1- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 | RJ2S-CD1- $\square$ | D5, D6, D12, D24, D48 |
|  |  | D100 |  | D100 |
| With RC(with LED indicator) | RJ1S-CLR- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 | RJ2S-CLR- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 |
|  |  | A200, A220 |  | A200, A220 |
| With RC (without LED indicator) | RJ1S-CR- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 | RJ2S-CR- $\square$ | A12, A24, A100, A110 |
|  |  | A200, A220 |  | A200, A220 |

- Other coil voltages available (A115, A120, A230, A240)

Coil Voltage Code *

| Code | Rated Coil Voltage |
| :---: | :---: |
| A12 | 12 V AC |
| A24 | 24 V AC |
| A100 | $100-(110)$ V AC |
| A110 | 110 V AC |
| A115 | 115 V AC |
| A120 | 120 V AC |
| A200 | $200-(220)$ V AC |
| A220 | 220 V AC |
| A230 | 230 V AC |
| A240 | 240 V AC |
| D5 | 5 V DC |
| D6 | 6 V DC |
| D12 | 12 V DC |
| D24 | 24 V DC |
| D48 | 48 V DC |
| D100 | $100-110 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |

Note: Specify a coil voltage code in place of $\square$ in the Part No.

## Contact Ratings

| No. of Poles | Contact | Allowable Contact Power |  | Rated Load |  |  | Allowable Switching Current | Allowable Switching Voltage | Minimum Applicable Load (Note) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive Load | Inductive Load | Voltage | Resistive Load | Inductive Load $\begin{aligned} & \cos \emptyset=0.3 \\ & \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | NO | 3000VA AC 360W DC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1875VA AC } \\ & \text { 180W DC } \end{aligned}$ | 250 V AC | 12A | 7.5A | 12A | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \\ & 125 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC } \end{aligned}$ | 5V DC, 100 mA (reference value) |
|  |  |  |  | 30V DC | 12A | 6A |  |  |  |
|  | NC | 3000VA AC 180W DC | 1875VA AC 90W DC | 250 V AC | 12A | 7.5A |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30V DC | 6A | 3A |  |  |  |
| 2 | NO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2000VA AC } \\ & 240 W \text { DC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1000VA AC } \\ & \text { 120W DC } \end{aligned}$ | 250 V AC | 8A | 4A | 8A | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \\ & 125 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC } \end{aligned}$ | 5V DC, 10 mA (reference value) |
|  |  |  |  | 30V DC | 8A | 4A |  |  |  |
|  | NC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2000VA AC } \\ & \text { 120W DC } \end{aligned}$ | 1000VA AC60W DC | 250 V AC | 8A | 4A |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30V DC | 4A | 2A |  |  |  |

Note: Measured at operating frequency of 120 operations per minute. Failure rate level P.

## Approved Ratings

| Voltage | UL <br> Resistive |  |  |  | CSA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | VDE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Resistive |  |  |  | Inductive |  |  |  | Resistive |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC-15, DC-13 } \\ \text { (Note) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | RJ1 |  | RJ2 |  | RJ1 |  | RJ2 |  | RJ1 |  | RJ2 |  | RJ1 | RJ2 | RJ1 | RJ2 |
|  | NO | NC | N0 | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | N0 | NC | NO | NC | NO | N0 | NO | NO |
| 250 V AC | 12A | 12A | 8A | 8A | 12A | 12A | 8A | 8A | 7.5A | 7.5A | 4A | 4A | 12A | 8A | 6A | 3A |
| 30V DC | 12A | 6A | 8A | 4A | 12A | 6A | 8A | 4A | 6A | 3A | 4A | 2A | 12A | 8A | 2.5A | 2A |

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## RJ Series Slim Power Relays

Coil Ratings

| Rated Voltage |  | Coil <br> Voltage <br> Code | Without LED Indicator |  |  | With LED Indicator |  |  | Operating Characteristics (against rated values at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  | Power Consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated } \\ \text { Current (mA) } \\ \left. \pm 15 \% \text { (at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coil } \\ \text { Resistance ( } \Omega \text { ) } \\ \left. \pm 10 \% \text { (at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated } \\ \text { current (mA) } \\ \left. \pm 15 \% \text { (at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coil } \\ & \text { Resistance ( }(\Omega) \\ & \left. \pm 10 \% \text { (at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Minimum Pickup Voltage | Dropout Voltage | Maximum Allowable Voltage (Note) |  |
|  |  | 50 Hz |  | 60 Hz | 50 Hz |  |  |  |  | 60 Hz |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { AC } \\ 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | 12 V AC |  | A12 | 87.3 | 75.0 | 62.5 | 91.1 | 78.8 | 62.5 | $\begin{gathered} 80 \% \\ \text { maximum } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 30 \% \\ \text { minimum } \end{array}$ | 140\% | Approx. 0.9 VA (60Hz) |
|  | 24 VAC |  | A24 | 43.9 | 37.5 | 243 | 47.5 | 41.1 | 243 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110VAC | A110 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 5270 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 5270 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 115VAC | A115 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 6030 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6030 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120 VAC | A120 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 6400 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 6400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 220 VAC | A220 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 21530 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 21530 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 230 V AC | A230 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 24100 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 24100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 240 V AC | A240 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 25570 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 25570 |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC | 5 V | D5 | 106 |  | 47.2 |  |  | 47.2 | $\begin{gathered} 70 \% \\ \text { maximum } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \% \\ \text { minimum } \end{gathered}$ | 170\% | Approx. 0.53W |  |
|  | 6 V | D6 | 88.3 |  | 67.9 | 92.2 |  | 67.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 V | D12 | 44.2 |  | 271 | 48.0 |  | 271 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 V | D24 | 22.1 |  | 1080 | 25.7 |  | 1080 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 V | D48 | 11.0 |  | 4340 | 10.7 |  | 4340 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100-110V | D100 | 5.3-5.8 |  | 18870 | 5.2-5.7 |  | 18870 |  |  | 160\% |  |  |

Note: Maximum allowable voltage is the maximum voltage that can be applied to relay coils and not the continuous allowable voltage.

## Specifications

| LED Illumination | Model |  | RJ1S | RJ2S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Controllers | Number of Poles |  | 1-pole | 2-pole |
|  | Contact Configuration |  | SPDT | DPDT |
| Operator Interfaces | Contact Material |  | Silver-nickel alloy |  |
| Sensors | Degree of Protection |  | IP40 |  |
|  | Contact Resistance (initial value) (*1) |  | $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ maximum |  |
| AUTO-ID | Operate Time (*2) |  | 15 ms maximum |  |
|  | Release Time (*2) |  | 10 ms maximum (with diode/with RC: 20 ms maximum) |  |
|  | Dielectric Strength | Between contact and coil | 5000 V AC, 1 minute | 5000 V AC, 1 minute |
|  |  | Between contacts of the same pole | 1000 V AC, 1 minute | 1000 V AC, 1 minute |
| Relays |  | Between contacts of different poles | - | 3000 V AC, 1 minute |
| Sockets | Vibration Resistance | Operating extremes | 10 to 55 Hz , amplitude 0.75 mm |  |
|  |  | Damage limits | 10 to 55 Hz , amplitude 0.75 mm |  |
| DIN Rail Products | Shock Resistance | Operating extremes | N0 contact: $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$, NC contact: $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$ |  |
|  |  | Damage limits | $1000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |  |
|  | Electrical Life (rated load) |  | AC load: $\quad 200,000$ operations minimum (operation frequency 1800 operations per hour)DC load:100,000 operations minimum (operation frequency 1800 operations per hour) |  |
| RJ | Mechanical Life (no load) |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { AC coil: } & 30,000,000 \text { operations minimum (operation frequency } 18,000 \text { operations per hour) } \\ \text { DC coil: } & 50,000,000 \text { operations minimum (operation frequency } 18,000 \text { operations per hour) }\end{array}$ |  |
| RU | Operating Temperature (*3) |  | -40 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (no freezing) |  |
| RV8H | Operating Humidity |  | 5 to 85\% RH (no condensation) |  |
|  | Weight (approx.) |  | 19 g |  |

RL Note: Above values are initial values.
*1) Measured using 5V DC, 1A voltage drop method.
*2) Measured at the rated voltage (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), excluding contact bounce time.
*3) $100 \%$ rated voltage.

## Applicable Socket

| Terminal | Part No. |  | Page |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RJ1S (1-pole) | RJ2S (2-pole) |  |
| Standard Screw Terminal | SJ1S-05B | SJ2S-05B | H-043 |
| Finger-safe Screw Terminal | SJ1S-07L | SJ2S-07L |  |
| Push-in Terminal | SJ1S-21L | SJ2S-21L |  |

Relay Coil Tape Color

| Coil Voltage | Coil Color |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 V AC | Yellow |
| 24 V AC | White |
| 110 V AC | Clear |
| 115 V | Yellow |
| 120 V AC | Blue |
| 220 V AC | Black |
| 230 V AC | Yellow |
| 240 V AC | Red |
| 5 V DC | Yellow |
| 6 V DC | Yellow |
| 12 V DC | Yellow |
| 24 V DC | Green |
| 48 V DC | Yellow |
| $100-110 \mathrm{~V}$ DC | Yellow |

## Dimensions

RJ1S


RJ2S-CL


All dimensions in mm.
RJ1S-CL- $\square$ Standard (w/LED Indicator)


Coil voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ and below
RJ1S-C- $\square$ Simple


RJ1S-CLD- $\square$ With Diode (w/LED Indicator)


RJ1S-CD- $\square$ With Diode


RJ1S-CLD1- $\square$ With Diode (w/LED Indicator)


RJ1S-CD1- $\square$ With Diode


RJ1S-CLR- $\square$ With RC (w/LED Indicator)


RJ1S-CR- $\square$ With RC



## Electrical Life Curve

RJ1


## Maximum Switching Capacity

RJ1


RJ2


RJ2


Operating Temperature and Coil Temperature Rise
RJ1

Sockets
DIN Rail Products




The above temperature rise curves show characteristics when $100 \%$ the rated coil voltage is applied.
The slanted dashed line indicates allowable temperature rise for the coil at different ambient temperatures.

## $\triangle$ Safety Precautions

Turn off the power to the relay before starting installation, removal, wiring, maintenance, and inspection of the relays. Failure to turn power off may cause electrical shock or fire hazard.
Observe specifications and rated values, otherwise electrical shock or fire hazard may be caused.
Use wires of the proper size to meet the voltage and current
requirements. Tighten the terminal screws on the relay socket to the proper tightening torque.
5. Surge suppression for transistor driving circuits:

When the relay coil is turned off, a high-voltage pulse is generated, causing the transistor to deteriorate and sometimes to break. Be sure to connect a diode to suppress the counter electromotive force. Then, the coil release time becomes slightly longer. To shorten the coil release time, connect a Zener diode between the collector and emitter of the transistor. Select a Zener diode with a Zener voltage slightly higher than the power voltage.

Terminal Blocks

## RJ Series Slim Power Relays

## Instructions

## Protection for Relay Contacts

1. The contact ratings show maximum values. Make sure that these values are not exceeded. When an inrush current flows through the load, the contact may become welded. If this is the case, connect a contact protection circuit, such as a current limiting resistor.
2. Contact protection circuit:

When switching an inductive load, arcing causes carbides to form on the contacts, resulting in an increased contact resistance. In consideration of contact reliability, contact life, and noise suppression, use of a surge absorbing circuit is recommended. Note that the release time of the load becomes slightly longer. Check the operation using the actual load. Incorrect use of a contact protection circuit will adversely affect switching characteristics. Four typical examples of contact protection circuits are shown in the following table:
This protection circuit can be used when
the load impedance is smaller than the RC
impedance in an AC load power circuit.
R: Resistor of approximately the same
resistance value as the load
C: 0.1 to $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
3. Do not use a contact protection circuit as shown below:
This protection circuit is very effective in arc suppression
when opening the contacts. But, the capacitor is charged
while the contacts are opened. When the contacts are closed,
the capacitor is discharged through the contacts, increasing
the possibility of contact welding.

Generally, switching a DC inductive load is more difficult than switching a DC resistive load. Using an appropriate arc suppressor, however, will improve the switching characteristics of a DC inductive load.

## Other Precautions

1. General notice:

- To maintain the initial characteristics, do not drop the relay or shock the relay.
- The relay cover cannot be removed from the base during normal operation. To maintain the initial characteristics, do not remove the relay cover.
- Use the relay in environments free from condensation of dust, sulfur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, and hydrogen sulfide $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$.
- Make sure that the coil voltage does not exceed the applicable coil voltage range.

2. Connecting outputs to electronic circuits:

When the output is connected to a load which responds very quickly, such as an electronic circuit, contact bouncing causes incorrect operation of the load. Take the following measures into consideration.
a) Connect an integral circuit.
b) Suppress the pulse voltage due to bouncing within the noise margin of the load.
3. UL- and CSA-approved ratings may differ from product rated values determined by IDEC.
4. Do not use relays in the vicinity of strong magnetic field as this may affect relay operation

- DC diode type has polarity.
- The surge absorbing element on AC relays with RC or DC relays with diode is provided to absorb the counter electromotive force generated by the coil. When the relay is subject to an excessive external surge voltage, the surge absorbing element may be damaged. Add another surge absorbing provision to the relay to prevent damage.

Thank you for using IDEC Products.
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(1) Rated values, performance values, and specification values of IDEC products listed in this Catalog are values acquired under respective conditions in independent testing, and do not guarantee values gained in combined conditions.
Also, durability varies depending on the usage environment and usage conditions.
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(1) If using IDEC products in combination with other products, confirm the applicable laws / regulations and standards.
Also, confirm that IDEC products are compatible with your systems, machines, devices, and the like by using under the actual conditions. IDEC shall bear no liability whatsoever regarding the compatibility with IDEC products.
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ii. Safety design, including redundant design and malfunction prevention design that prevents other danger and damage even in the event that an IDEC product fails
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ii. Use in applications that require a high degree of reliability, such as provision systems for gas / waterworks / electricity, etc., systems that operate continuously for 24 hours, and settlement systems
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## 3. Inspections

We ask that you implement inspections for IDEC products you purchase without delay, as well as thoroughly keep in mind management/maintenance regarding handling of the product before and during the inspection.

## 4. Warranty

(1) Warranty period

The warranty period for IDEC products shall be one (1) year after purchase or delivery to the specified location. However, this shall not apply in cases where there is a different specification in the Catalogs or there is another agreement in place between you and IDEC.
(2) Warranty scope

Should a failure occur in an IDEC product during the above warranty period for reasons attributable to IDEC, then IDEC shall replace or repair that product, free of charge, at the purchase location / delivery location of the product, or an IDEC service base. However, failures caused by the following reasons shall be deemed outside the scope of this warranty.
i. The product was handled or used deviating from the conditions / environment listed in the Catalogs
ii. The failure was caused by reasons other than an IDEC product
iii. Modification or repair was performed by a party other than IDEC
iv. The failure was caused by a software program of a party other than IDEC
v. The product was used outside of its original purpose
vi. Replacement of maintenance parts, installation of accessories, or the like was not performed properly in accordance with the user's manual and Catalogs
vii. The failure could not have been predicted with the scientific and technical standards at the time when the product was shipped from IDEC
viii. The failure was due to other causes not attributable to IDEC (including cases of force majeure such as natural disasters and other disasters)
Furthermore, the warranty described here refers to a warranty on the IDEC product as a unit, and damages induced by the failure of an IDEC product are excluded from this warranty.

## 5. Limitation of liability

The warranty listed in this Agreement is the full and complete warranty for IDEC products, and IDEC shall bear no liability whatsoever regarding special damages, indirect damages, incidental damages, or passive damages that occurred due to an IDEC product.

## 6. Service scope

The prices of IDEC products do not include the cost of services, such as dispatching technicians. Therefore, separate fees are required in the following cases.
(1) Instructions for installation / adjustment and accompaniment at test operation (including creating application software and testing operation, etc.)
(2) Maintenance inspections, adjustments, and repairs
(3) Technical instructions and technical training
(4) Product tests or inspections specified by you

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[^0]:    Note: According to the utilization categories of IEC60947-5-1

