## Mechanically Latching Relays Based on the MM Power Relay

- Low power consumption due to mechanical latch for economic operation.
- Relays with mixed coil specifications can be produced (e.g., AC set coil and DC reset coil).
- Operational response fast enough to enable pulse signal power applications.
- Ambient operating temperature: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Refer to Safety Precautions for All Relays.


## Ordering Information

| Type | Contact form | Open structure |  | Cased$\underset{\text { Plug-in (octal pins) }}{\text { terminals }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Solder terminals | Screw terminals |  |
| Standard | DPDT | MM2K | MM2KB | MM2KP |
|  | 3PDT | MM3K | MM3KB | MM3KP |
|  | 4PDT | MM4K | MM4KB | --- |
|  | DPDT+DPST-NO | --- | --- | MM4KP |
| DC-switching | DPDT | MM2XK | MM2XKB | MM2XKP |
|  | 3PDT | MM3XK | MM3XKB | MM3XKP |
|  | 4PDT | MM4XK | MM4XKB | --- |
|  | DPDT+DPST-NO | --- | --- | MM4XKP |
| Conforming to auxiliary power relay specifications | DPDT+DPST-NO | -- | -- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MM4KP-JD } \\ & \text { MM4XKP-JD } \end{aligned}$ |

## Models Conforming to Auxiliary Power Relay Specifications

The MM4KP-JD and MM4XKP-JD satisfy the ratings of auxiliary relays provided in JEC-2500 (1987) standards for power protective relays specified by the Japan Electromechanical Commission. Furthermore, the MM4KP-JD and MM4XKP-JD satisfy the ratings of multi-contact relays provided in JEC-174D (1979) standards for power auxiliary relays.
These models work at operation level A specified by JEC-174D (1979) standards and the hot start of the relays is possible after the coils radiate heat.
In accordance with JEC-2500 (1987) standards, the coil of each model withstands a $130 \%$ DC load or $115 \%$ AC load.
Note: When ordering, add the rated coil voltage to the model number. Rated coil voltages are given in the coil ratings table.
Example: MM2K, 6 VAC
Rated coil voltage

## Available Models

Open Coils (with Solder Terminals)

| Type | Contact form | Relay model | Available rated voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard | DPDT | MM2K | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC } \\ & 12,24,48,100 / 110,200 / 220 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3PDT | MM3K | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC } \\ & 48,100 / 110 \mathrm{VDC} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4PDT | MM4K | 200/(220) VAC $12,24,48,100 / 110,200 / 220$ VDC |
| DC-switching | DPDT | MM2XK | 24, 100/110 VDC |
|  | 3PDT | MM3XK | $\begin{aligned} & 200 /(220) \text { VAC } \\ & 100 / 110 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4PDT | MM4XK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100/(110) VAC } \\ & \text { 100/110 VDC } \end{aligned}$ |

Open Coils (with Screw Terminals)

| Type | Contact form | Relay model | Available rated voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard | DPDT | MM2KB | 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC 12, 24, 48, 100/110 VDC |
|  | 3PDT | MM3KB | $\begin{aligned} & 100 /(110), 200 /(220) \text { VAC } \\ & 12,48,100 / 110 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4PDT | MM4KB | $\begin{aligned} & 24,100 /(110), 200 /(220) \text { VAC } \\ & 100 / 110 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ |
| DC-switching | DPDT | MM2XKB | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 100 /(110), 200 /(220) \text { VAC } \\ 12,24,48,100 / 110,200 / 220 \text { VDC } \end{array}$ |
|  | 3PDT | MM3XKB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200/(220) VAC } \\ & 24,100 / 110 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4PDT | MM4XKB | 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |

## Cased Coils (Plug-in Terminals)

| Type | Contact form | Relay model | Available rated voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard | DP | MM2KP | $\begin{aligned} & 6,12,24,100 /(110), 200 /(220) \text { VAC } \\ & 12,24,48,100 / 110,125,200 / 220 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3P | MM3KP | 24, 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC <br> 6, 12, 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |
|  | 4P | MM4KP | 24, 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC <br> 6, 12, 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |
| DC-switching | DP | MM2XKP | 24, 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC 12, 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |
|  | 3P | MM3XKP | 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |
|  | 4P | MM4XKP | 100/(110), 200/(220) VAC <br> 6, 12, 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |
| Conforming to auxiliary power relay specifications | 4P | MM4KP-JD | 24, 100/(110), 115, 200/(220) VAC 24, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |
| Conforming to auxiliary power relay specifications for DC-switching | 4P | MM4XKP-JD | 100/(110), 115, 200/(220) VAC 24, 48, 100/110, 125, 200/220 VDC |

## Model Number Legend

$\mathbf{M M} \underset{\frac{1}{2}}{\square} \mathbf{K}_{\frac{\square}{3}}$

1. Contact Form

2: DPDT
3: 3PDT
4: 4PDT (open structure type)/ DPDT+DPST-NO (cased type)
2. Type (see note)

None: Standard
X: DC-switching
3. Terminal Shape

None: Solder
B: Screw
P: Plug-in
Note: The suffix "JD" indicates models conforming to auxiliary power relay specifications.

Accessories (Order Separately)

## Sockets

| Relay | DIN Track/Front-connecting Socket | Back-connecting Socket |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Screw terminals | Solder terminals |
| MM2(X)KP | 11PFA |  |
| MM3(X)KP <br> MM4(X)KP |  |  |
| MM4(X)KP-JD | 14PFA |  |

## Mounting Brackets

| Contact form | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| DPDT | R99-03 (S KANAGU) FOR MM2K.611K |
| 3PDT | R99-03 (S KANAGU) FOR MM3K.612K |
| 4PDT | R99-03 (S KANAGU) FOR MM4K.613K |

## Specifications

## ■ Coil Ratings

## Set Coil

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated } \\ \text { voltage (V) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Rated current (mA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Coil resistance ( $\Omega$ ) |  | Set <br> volt. Max <br> volt. <br> \% of rated <br> voltage  |  | Power consumption (VA or W) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DP |  |  |  | 3P, 4P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Open Relays |  | Cased |  | Open Relays |  | Cased |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | DP | 3P, 4P |  |  |  |
| AC | 6 | 790 | 655 | 690 | 590 | 1,285 | 1,100 | 1,165 | 1,000 | 1.1 | 0.46 | $80 \%$max. | 110\% | Initial: <br> DP: Approx. 6.2 <br> 3P, 4P: Approx. 12 <br> Rated: <br> DP: Approx. 3.5 (3.9) <br> 3P, 4P: Approx. 6 (6.6)* |
|  | 12 | 395 | 325 | 345 | 295 | 640 | 550 | 580 | 500 | 4.7 | 1.9 |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 195 | 160 | 170 | 145 | 320 | 275 | 290 | 250 | 19 | 8.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 94 | 78 | 82 | 70 | 154 | 132 | 140 | 120 | 82 | 34 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 100 / \\ & (110) \end{aligned}$ | 47 | 39/45 | 41 | 35/40 | 77 | 66/76 | 70 | 60/68 | 340 | 141 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 200 / \\ (220) \end{array}$ | 23.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 19.5 / \\ & 22.5 \end{aligned}$ | 20.5 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 17.5 / \\ 20 \end{array}$ | 38.5 | 33/38 | 35 | 30/34 | 1,540 | 563 |  |  |  |
| DC | 6 | 340 |  |  |  | 450 |  |  |  | 17.5 | 13.4 |  |  | DP: Approx. 2.1 <br> 3P, 4P: Approx. 2.7 |
|  | 12 | 176 |  |  |  | 220 |  |  |  | 68 | 54 |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 87 |  |  |  | 94 |  |  |  | 275 | 255 |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 41 |  |  |  | 52 |  |  |  | 1,180 | 930 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 100 / \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | 17/19 |  |  |  | 22/24.5 |  |  |  | 5,750 | 4,500 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 200 / \\ 220 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8.6/9.5 |  |  |  | 11/12 |  |  |  | 23,200 | 18,000 |  |  |  |

Note: 1. The rated current and coil resistance are measured at a coil temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with tolerances of $+15 \% /-20 \%$ for $A C$ rated current and $\pm 15 \%$ for DC coil resistance.
2. Performance characteristic data are measured at a coil temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
3. The AC coil resistance values are reference values.
4. The maximum voltage is one that is applicable instantaneously to the Relay coil at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and not continuously. *Values in parentheses are for open relays.

## Reset Coil

| Rated voltage (V) |  | Rated current (mA) |  | Coil resistance $(\Omega)$ | Reset voltage | Maximum voltage | Power consumption (VA or W) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 50 Hz | 60 Hz |  | \% of rated voltage |  |  |
| AC | 6 | 770 | 690 | 2.3 | 80\% max. | 110\% | Initial: Approx. 6.5 <br> Rated: Approx. 4.1 |
|  | 12 | 385 | 345 | 9.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 191 | 170 | 35 |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 92 | 82 | 175 |  |  |  |
|  | 100/(110) | 46 | 41/46 | 739 |  |  |  |
|  | 200/(220) | 23 | 20/23 | 3,030 |  |  |  |
| DC | 6 | 422 |  | 14.2 |  |  | Approx. 2.8 |
|  | 12 | 215 |  | 56 |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 109 |  | 220 |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 58 |  | 832 |  |  |  |
|  | 100/110 | 25/27 |  | 4,040 |  |  |  |
|  | 200/220 | 12.2/13.5 |  | 16,330 |  |  |  |

Note: 1. The rated current and coil resistance are measured at a coil temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with tolerances of $+15 \% /-20 \%$ for $A C$ rated current and $\pm 15 \%$ for DC coil resistance.
2. Performance characteristic data are measured at a coil temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
3. The AC coil resistance values are reference values.
4. The maximum voltage is one that is applicable instantaneously to the Relay coil at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and not continuously.

Coils (Conforming to Auxiliary Power Relay Specifications)

| Ratedvoltage (V) |  | Rated current (mA) |  |  |  | Coil resistance $(\Omega)$ |  | Set voltage | Reset voltage | Max. voltage | Operation level (JEC174D) | Power consumption (VA or W) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Set coil |  | Reset coil |  | Set coil | Reset coil |  |  |  |  | Set coil |  | Reset coil |  |
|  |  | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | 50 Hz | 60 Hz |  |  | \% of rated voltage |  |  |  | Initial | Rated | Initial | Rated |
| AC | 24 | 245 | 210 | 191 | 170 | 8.5 | 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \% \\ & \max . \end{aligned}$ | $80 \%$max. | 110\% | A | Approx. 6.3 | Approx. <br> 5.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approx. } \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | Approx. 4.1 |
|  | 50 | 117 | 102 | 92 | 82 | 36 | 175 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 100 / \\ (110) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 58.5 | 51/58 | 46 | 41/46 | 150 | 739 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110 | 53 | 46 | 42 | 37.3 | 182 | 835 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 115 | 51 | 44 | 40 | 35.7 | 210 | 885 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 200 / \\ (220) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 25.5 / \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 / \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 620 | 3,030 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 220 | 26.5 | 23 | 21 | 18.6 | 780 | 3,420 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC | 24 | 94 |  | 109 |  | 255 | 220 |  |  |  |  | Approx. 2.7 |  | Approx. 2.8 |  |
|  | 48 | 52 |  | 58 |  | 930 | 832 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 / \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | 22/24.5 |  | 25/27 |  | 4,500 | 4,040 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125 | 22 |  | 23.5 |  | 5,800 | 5,330 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 200 / \\ 220 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 11/12 |  | 12.2/13.5 |  | 18,000 | 16,330 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: 1. The rated current and coil resistance are measured at a coil temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with tolerances of $+15 \% /-20 \%$ for $A C$ rated current and $\pm 15 \%$ for DC coil resistance.
2. The AC coil resistance and coil inductance values are for reference only.
3. Performance characteristic data are measured at a coil temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
4. The maximum voltage is one that is applicable instantaneously to the Relay coil at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and not continuously.

Contact Ratings

## Standard Relays

| Item | Open Relays: MM2K(B), MM3K(B), MM4K(B) |  | Cased Relays: MM2KP, MM3KP, MM4KP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load $(\cos \phi=1)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inductive load } \\ & (\cos \phi=0.4, \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{aligned}$ | Resistive load $(\cos \phi=1)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inductive load } \\ (\cos \phi=0.4, L / R=7 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{gathered}$ |
| Contact mechanism | Single |  |  |  |
| Contact material | Ag |  |  |  |
| Rated load | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \text { at } 220 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & 7 \mathrm{~A} \text { at } 24 \mathrm{VDC} \end{aligned}$ |  | 5 A at 220 VAC 4 A at 24 VDC |  |
| Rated carry current | 10 A |  | 5 A |  |
| Max. switching voltage | 250 VAC, 250 VDC |  | 250 VAC, 250 VDC |  |
| Max. switching current | 10 A |  | 5 A |  |
| Max. switching power (reference value) | 2,200 VA, 168 W |  | 1,100 VA, 96W |  |

## DC-switching Relays

| Item | Open Relays: MM2XK(B), MM3XK(B), MM4XK(B) |  | Cased Relays: MM2XKP, MM3XKP, MM4XKP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load $(\cos \phi=1)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inductive load } \\ (\cos \phi=0.4, \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{gathered}$ | Resistive load $(\cos \phi=1)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inductive load } \\ (\cos \phi=0.4, \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{gathered}$ |
| Contact mechanism | Single |  |  |  |
| Contact material | Ag |  |  |  |
| Rated load | 7 A at 110 VDC | 6 A at 110 VDC | 5 A at 110 VDC |  |
| Rated current flow | 10 A |  | 5 A |  |
| Max. switching voltage | 250 VAC, 250 VDC |  | 250 VAC, 250 VDC |  |
| Max. switching current | 10 A |  | 5 A |  |
| Max. switching power (reference value) | 800 W, 20 VA *1 | 660 W, 20 VA *1 | $700 \mathrm{~W}, 20 \mathrm{VA} * 1$ | $600 \mathrm{~W}, 20 \mathrm{VA} * 1$ |

Note: 1. When switching DC inductive loads at 125 V or more, an unstable region exists for a switching current of between 0.5 and 2.5 A. The Relay will not turn OFF in this region. Use a switching current of 0.5 A or less when switching 125 VDC or more.
2. If $L / R$ exceeds 7 ms when switching $D C$ inductive loads, an arc-breaking time of up to 50 ms must be considered in application and the circuit must be designed to ensure that an arc-breaking time of 50 ms is not exceeded.
*1.Refer to Switching an Switching an AC Load with a DC-switching Model ("X" Model) on page 13.
Contacts (Conforming to Auxiliary Power Relay Specifications)

| Item | MM4KP-JD |  | MM4XKP-JD |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load $(\cos \phi=1)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inductive load } \\ (\cos \phi=0.4, \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{gathered}$ | Resistive load $(\cos \phi=1)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inductive load } \\ (\cos \phi=0.4, \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R}=7 \mathrm{~ms}) \end{gathered}$ |
| Contact mechanism | Single |  |  |  |
| Contact material | Ag |  |  |  |
| Rated load | 5 A at 220 VAC, 4 A at 24 VDC |  | 5 A at 110 VDC |  |
| Rated carry current | 5 A |  |  |  |
| Max. switching voltage | 250 VAC, 250 VDC |  |  |  |
| Max. switching current | 5 A |  |  |  |

Note: 1. When switching DC inductive loads at 125 V or more, an unstable region exists for a switching current of between 0.5 and 2.5 A. The Relay will not turn OFF in this region. Use a switching current of 0.5 A or less when switching 125 VDC or more.
2. If $L / R$ exceeds 7 ms when switching DC inductive loads, an arc-breaking time of up to 50 ms must be considered in application and the circuit must be designed to ensure that an arc-breaking time of 50 ms is not exceeded.

Characteristics

| Item |  | Open or bifurcated-con |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact resistance (see note 2) | $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. |  |
| Set time (see note 3) | AC: $30 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max.;} \mathrm{DC:} 60 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}$. (minimum pulse width for AC and DC: 100 ms ) |  |
| Reset time (see note 3) | $30 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{max}. \mathrm{(minimum} \mathrm{pulse} \mathrm{width} \mathrm{for} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{and} \mathrm{DC:} 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) |  |
| Max. operating frequency | Mechanical: 1,800 operations $/ \mathrm{hr}$ <br> Electrical: 1,800 operations $/ \mathrm{hr}$ (under rated load) |  |
| Insulation resistance (see note 4) | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |  |
| Dielectric strength | $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between contacts of same polarity <br> $2,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between contacts of different polarity, between contacts and coil, and between set and reset coils |  |
| Vibration resistance | Destruction: 10 to 55 to $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.375 \mathrm{~mm}$ single amplitude ( 0.75 mm double amplitude) Malfunction: 10 to 35 to $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ single amplitude ( 1.0 mm double amplitude) |  |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ <br> Malfunction: $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |  |
| Endurance | Mechanical: $2,500,000$ operations $\min$. (at 1,800 operations $/ \mathrm{hr}$ ) <br> Electrical: 500,000 operations $\min$. (at 1,800 operations $/ \mathrm{hr}$ under rated load) (see note 5 ) |  |
| Error rate (level P) (Reference value) (see note 6) | 10 mA at 5 VDC |  |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing or condensation) |  |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 5\% to 85\% |  |
| Weight | Standard Relays DC-switching Relays |  |
|  | MM2K: Approx. 255 g | MM2XK: Approx. 260 g |
|  | MM3K: Approx. 390 g | MM2XK: Approx. 395 g |
|  | MM4K: Approx. 420 g | MM4XK: Approx. 430 g |
|  | MM2KP: Approx. 375 g | MM2XKP: Approx. 380 g |
|  | MM3KP: Approx. 550 g | MM3XKP: Approx. 555 g |
|  | MM4KP: Approx. 570 g | MM4XKP: Approx. 580 g |

Note: 1. The data shown above are initial values.
2. The contact resistance was measured with 1 A at 5 VDC using the voltage drop method.
3. The set or reset time was measured with the rated voltage imposed with any contact bounce ignored at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
4. The insulation resistance was measured with a 500-VDC megger applied to the same places as those used for checking the dielectric strength.
5. The electrical endurance was measured at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
6. This value was measured at a switching frequency of 60 operations per minute.

Characteristics (Conforming to Auxiliary Power Relay Specifications)

| Vibration resistance | Destruction: 10 to 55 to $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.375 \mathrm{~mm}$ single amplitude ( 0.75 mm double amplitude) <br> Malfunction: 10 to 22 to $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ single amplitude (1.0 mm double amplitude) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ <br> Malfunction: $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
| Endurance | Mechanical: $2,500,000$ operations min. (at 1,800 operations $/ \mathrm{hr}$ ) <br> Electrical: $\quad 500,000$ operations min. (at 1,800 operations hr under rated load) (see note 2) |
| Error rate (level P) <br> (Reference value) <br> (see note 3) | 10 mA at 5 VDC |
| Ambient temperature |  |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing or condensation) |
| Weight | Operating: $\quad 5 \%$ to $85 \%$ |

Note: 1. The data shown above are initial values.
2. The electrical endurance was measured at an ambient temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
3. This value was measured at a switching frequency of 60 operations per minute.

## Engineering Data

## Standard Relays

Maximum Switching Power Open Relays


## Endurance Curves

Open Relays


## DC-switching Relays

Maximum Switching Power
Open Relays


Cased Relays


Cased Relays


Cased Relays


Endurance Curves
Open Relays


Cased Relays


Switching current (A)

Maximum Switching Power MM4KP-JD


## Endurance Curves

MM4KP-JD
Endurance (x $10^{4}$ )

MMX4KP-JD


Switching voltage (V)

MM4XKP-JD


Ambient Temperature vs. Set and Reset Voltage MM4KP AC ( 60 Hz )


MM4KP DC


Ambient Temperature vs.
Coil Temperature Rise
MM4KP 110 VAC ( 60 Hz )


MM4KP DC


Malfunctioning Shock


Number of samples: 3
Measurement conditions: Impose a shock of $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ in the $\pm \mathrm{X}, \pm \mathrm{Y}$, and $\pm \mathrm{Z}$ directions three times each with the Relay energized and not energized to check the shock values that cause the Relay to malfunction.


## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## Open Relays with Solder Terminals

MM2(X)K,
MM3
(X)K,
MM3(X)K,
MiM4(X)K


MM2K


Note: Connect the common (C) of MM $\square \mathrm{XK}$ to positive (+).

MM2(X)KB,
MM3 (X)KB,
MM4(X)KB


MM2KB


Note: Connect the common (C) of MM $\square$ XKB to positive (+).

Mounting Holes (Direct Mounting)
Note: The tolerance is $\pm 0.2$.


Mounting Bracket (S Bracket) R99-03 (S KANAGU) FOR MM $\square$

The S Bracket can be used to mount a Relay with open solder or screw terminals.


| Item | R99-03 <br> (S KANAGU) <br> FOR MM2K.611K <br> (DPDT) | R99-03 <br> (S KANAGU) <br> FOR MM3K.612K <br> (3PDT) | R99-03 <br> (S KANAGU) <br> FOR MM4K.613K <br> (4PDT) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\ell$ | $22 \pm 0.2$ | $28 \pm 0.2$ | $34 \pm 0.2$ |
| D | 71 max. | 71 max. | 71 max. |
| W | 33 max. | 39 max. | 45 max. |
| H | 6 max. | 6 max. | 6 max. |

Cased Relays with Plug-in Terminal

MM2(X)KP


MM2KP


Note: It is recommended that 55 mm min. is allowed for this side because the MM2XKP has a curved protective plate on the side.

Terminal Arrangement/ Internal Connections (Bottom View)

Standard Relays
MM2KP


DC-switching Relays MM2XKP


Note: Connect the common (C) to positive (+). Make sure that all common connections are the same in polarity. The markings of the common connections on the casing all show " + " but the polarity of the common connections can be either all negative or all positive.

MM3(X)KP
MM4(X)KP


Note:
It is recommended that 73 mm min. is allowed for this side because the MM3XKP and MM4XKP have a curved protective plate on the side.

Terminal Arrangement/
Internal Connections
(Bottom View)

Standard Relays
MM3KP


MM4KP


DC-switching Relays MM3XKP


MM4XKP


Note: Connect the common (C) to positive (+).
Make sure that all common connections are the same in polarity. The markings of the common connections on the casing all show "+" but the polarity of the common connections can be either all negative or all positive.

## Cases on Models for Switching DC Loads

As shown at the right, there are three holes with a $10-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter in the case.


Be sure the polarity is correct when connecting Exposed Models.


This example is for the MN2XK.
This also applies to models with 3 or 4 poles.

## MM4KP-JD

Terminal Arrangement/ Internal Connections
 (Bottom View)


Note: The MM4KP-JD is DPDT and DPST-NO.


Note: The MM4XKP-JD is DPDT and DPSTNO. Make sure that all common connections are the same in polarity. The markings of the common connections on the casing all show " + " but the polarity of the common connections can be either all negative or all positive.

## Accessories

## Sockets



Note: When using the MM $\square$ KP-JD by itself, the PL15 Back-connecting Socket cannot be used.

## Height with Socket

DIN Track/Front-connecting Socket


## Back-connecting Socket



PL11


PL15

Note: $\square$ PFA can be both track-mounted and screw-mounted.

## Safety Precautions

## Refer to Safety Precautions for All Relays.

## Mounting

Make sure that the Relay is free from iron powder or iron core, otherwise the iron dust may adhere to the Relay. As a result the movable contact may not operate properly.
An arc may be generated between the contacts in switching operation. Be sure to keep combustible objects away from the Relay. If the arc will have a bad effect around the Relay, the use of a model with a casing is recommended.
A model switching DC load incorporates an insulation base with a small built-in permanent magnet. Be sure to keep magnets or ferrous objects away from the permanent magnet, otherwise the capacity of the maximum switching current may drop.
The PL Back-connecting Socket must be flush-mounted from the surface of the panel.
To minimize the influence of heat, separate Relays from each other by at least 20 mm for cooling when mounting multiple Relays together.


Be sure to mount the Relay so that the movable contact is in the downward direction.

## Connection

- When connecting a load to the contact terminals of a model for switching DC loads ("X" models), consider the polarity of the contact terminals so that the generated arcs on the adjacent poles will not collide. (For example, if the common connections of the Relay are all positive or all negative, no arc collision will occur.)
- Use proper crimp terminals or 1.2- to 2-mm-dia. single-conductor wire to connect screw terminals.


## Screw Terminal Model

Do not bend the coil terminals, otherwise the coil wire may be disconnected. Make sure that the tightening torque applied to each terminal is $1.27 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ and the insertion force is 49 N for 10 s .

## Solder Terminal Model

Make sure that Relay terminals are free of flux or other foreign substance before soldering the Relay terminals. Finish soldering the Relay terminals quickly, otherwise the coil wire may be broken.

## Circuits

- You cannot use single contact to demagnetize the set coil as shown below.

$\otimes$ : Latching Relay coil
$\mathrm{xb}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : NC contact of the Relay
- NC contacts can remain open for a few milliseconds when the reset coil turns ON and OFF. NO contact can remain open for a few milliseconds when the set coil turns ON and OFF while the Relay is latched. Design your circuits to allow for this.

- Do not allow voltage to be applied simultaneously to both the set and reset coil. If voltage is applied simultaneously, the Relay will be set.
- There is no reason to apply voltage to Latching Relays continuously because they will latch properly with a single pulse of sufficient width. Continuously applying voltage will only waste power.
- A model for DC loads incorporates a permanent magnetic for arc suppression. Keep floppy disks away from the Relay, otherwise the data on the floppy disk may be damaged.
- Arcing when switching DC power can cause nitric gas to be generated. The case of the MM $\square$ XKP contains holes to allow the gas to escape. This, however, makes it possible for dust and dirt to enter the case. Be sure to use the MM $\square$ XKP in a suitable environment.



## Switching an AC Load with a DC-switching Model ("X" Model)

DC-switching Relays (" X " models) use a magnet to extinguish arcs. The polarity must be correct when you connect the switching section. However, if you connect an AC load, the positive and negative poles of the power supply alternate. This can cause short-circuits due to the collision of arcs that occur when the Relay turns OFF.
Therefore, the switching capacity for an AC load is specified as 20 VA or less to prevent short circuits caused by arc collisions.
Take sufficient caution if you switch an AC Load with a DC-switching model ("X" models).

> Refer to the technical guide on your OMRON website for technical descriptions and FAQs on the product.

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