

Edition 1.0 2013-05

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE

Reed switches – Part 1-1: Generic specification – Quality assessment

Contacts à lames souples – Partie 1-1: Spécification générique – Évaluation de qualité

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE CODE PRIX

ICS 29.120.70

ISBN 978-2-83220-818-2

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD4						
INTRODUCTION						
1	Scope					
2	Normative references					
3	Terms and definitions					
	3.1 Reed switch types					
	3.2	Tests	8			
	3.3	Abbreviations	8			
4	Test	schedules	9			
	4.1	General	9			
	4.2	Qualification approval procedures	9			
	4.3	Quality conformance inspection	9			
	4.4	Formation of inspection lots	9			
	4.5	Intervals between tests	9			
	4.6	Standard conditions for testing	9			
	4.7	Mounting of test specimens during the test	9			
~	4.8 Ohan	General conditions for testing	10			
5	Chara	acteristic values of the reed switches				
	5.1	Characteristics values for general data for reed switches	39			
	5.Z	Contact data	40			
	5.5	5.3.1 Contact reliability electrical endurance making and breaking current	40			
		tandard capacities and switching frequency 77.8401.4440.4766.48776607084.64	40			
		5.3.2 Static contact-circuit resistance	45			
		5.3.3 Mechanical endurance	45			
	5.4	Environmental data	45			
6	Relia	bility – Kailure rate data	46			
7	Marki	ing and documentation	46			
	7.1	Marking of the reed switch	46			
	7.2	Marking of the packaging	46			
Anr	nex A	(normative) Mounting in a standard coil	47			
Anr	nex B	(normative) Variants	48			
Anr	nex C	(informative) Typical applications	49			
Bibl	liograp	bhy	50			
Figu	ure A.	1 – Switch direction and position in a standard coil	47			
Ū						
Tab	ole 1 –	Quality conformance inspection (1 of 8)	11			
Table 2 – Tests for qualification approval (1 of 17) $19$						
Table 3 – Qualification approval (1 of 3) $36$						
Table 4 Characteristic values for general data for rood switches (1 of 2)						
Table 5 — Standard test soil number for tests for read switches $(1 \text{ of } 2)$						
Table 5 – Standard test con number for tests for feed switches						
l ab	Table 7 – Variant A of reeu switches ( <i>I of 3</i> )					
Table 7 – Variant B of heavy-duty reed switches    44						

Table 8 – Environmental data for reed switches	45
Table 9 – Reliability data for reed switches	46



#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

#### **REED SWITCHES –**

### Part 1-1: Generic specification – Quality assessment

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IEC 62246-1-1 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 94: All-or-nothing electrical relays.

This first edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC/PAS 62246-2-1 published in 2008. It is a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous editions:

- inclusion of introduction;
- update of references, terms and definitions;
- renumbering of clauses to bring them into a more logical order;
- inclusion of the generic specifications for reed switches;
- update of typical applications.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting		
94/358/FDIS	94/359/RVD		

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above Table.

This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 62246-1:2011.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62246 series, published under the general title Reed switches, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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#### INTRODUCTION

Reed switches which are in mass production and which are widely used in practice could be classified by the following characteristics:

- a) Size:
  - Normal or standard reed switches with a tube more than 50 mm in length and more than 5 mm in diameter;
  - Sub-miniature reed switches with a tube more than 20 mm and up to 50 mm in length and up to 5 mm in diameter;
  - Miniature reed switches with a tube more than 10 mm and up to 20 mm in length and more than 2 mm and up to 5 mm in diameter;
  - Micro-miniature reed switches with a tube more than 4 mm and up to 10 mm in length and more than 1,5 mm and up to 5 mm in diameter.
- b) Type of switching of electric circuit:
  - Closing or normally open A type;
  - Opening or normally closed B type;
  - Changeover C type.
- c) Withstand voltage level:
  - Low-voltage (up to 1 000 V);
  - High-voltage (more than 1 000 V)
- d) Switches power:
  - Low-power (up to 60 W);
  - Power (100 to 1 000 W);
  - High-power (more than 1 000 W).
- e) Types of electric contacts:
  - The tube is filled with dry air, gas mixture, vacuumized, or high pressurized.

Based on the general provisions of IEC 62246-1, this standard selects and specifies test procedures for reed switches where enhanced requirements for the verification of quality assessment specification apply.

This standard describes sampling and test schedules for qualification approval procedures, quality conformance inspection, formation of inspection lots and intervals between tests.

NOTE All type of reed switches exclude mercury reed switches.

## **REED SWITCHES –**

## Part 1-1: Generic specification – Quality assessment

#### 1 Scope

This part of the IEC 62246 which is a quality assessment specification defines requirements and tests to reed switches for use in general and industrial applications.

This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 62246-1:2014.

This standard selects from IEC 62246-1:2011 and from other sources the appropriate test procedures to be used in detail specifications derived from this specification.

Reed switch types are specified depending on characteristic values and tests,

NOTE Mercury wetted reed switches are not covered by this standard due to their possible environmental impact.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60068-2-6:2007, Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Tests - Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)

IEC 60068-2-11.198), Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-11: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist

IEC 60068-2-14:2009, Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature

IEC 60068-2-20 2008, Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads

IEC 60068-2-21:2006, Environmental testing – Part 2-21: Tests – Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices

IEC 60068-2-78:2001, Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state

IEC 60127-2:2003, Miniature fuses – Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links

IEC 61373:2010, Railway applications – Rolling stock equipment – Shock and vibration tests

IEC 62246-1: 2011, Reed switches – Part 1: Generic specification

#### 3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions given in IEC 62246-1:2011, as well as the following, apply.

#### 3.1 Reed switch types

#### 3.1.1

#### type

products having similar design features and nominal dimensions manufactured by the same techniques and falling within a range of ratings specified by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: Mounting accessories are ignored, provided they have no significant effect on the test results.

## 3.1.2

#### variant

variation within a type having specific characteristics

### 3.1.3

#### reed switch

assembly containing contact blades, partly or completely made of magnetic material, hermetically sealed in an envelope and controlled by means of an externally generated magnetic field (e.g. an energizing quantity applied to a coil)

#### 3.1.4

#### high voltage vacuum reed switch

reed switch, in which ability to switch high voltages is achieved by a high vacuum within the hermetically sealed envelope

#### 3.1.5

#### heavy-duty reed switch

reed switch, in which greater switching eapacity is achieved

Note 1 to entry: Blades having additional contact tips or a contact tip and spring which separate the magnetic path and electric path are typical examples of techniques to increase switching capacity.

#### 3.2 Tests dards itch

#### 3.2.1

## routine test

conformity test made on each reed switch during or after manufacture

### 3.2.2

#### lot-by-lot test

test carried out periodically on a sample of reed switches drawn from running production at least once a month

#### 3.2.3

#### periodic test

test carried out periodically on a sample of reed switches drawn from running production at least once a year and every two years

Note 1 to entry: The results from periodic tests are used verify that the level of technical performance is maintained.

#### 3.3 Abbreviations

## 3.3.1

## IL inspection level

inspection level which determines the relationship between the lot or batch size and the sample size

Note 1 to entry: The size of the sample drawn from the lot is dependent on the severity of the inspection level.

### 3.3.2 AQL

#### acceptance quality level

maximum percent defective that can be considered satisfactory as a process average

#### 4 Test schedules

#### 4.1 General

Test procedures are referenced in the corresponding subclauses of IEC 62246-1:2011.

#### 4.2 Qualification approval procedures

- Sampling and test schedule are specified in Table 2 and Table 3.
- The tests specified and their order is mandatory.
- Tests stated in Table 2 and 3 are mandatory for the variants except when otherwise specified.

#### 4.3 Quality conformance inspection

An initial conformity test has to be passed and then confirmed by routine tests, lot-by-lot tests and periodic tests.

Quality conformance inspection contains the tests stated in Table 1:

- Group A: routine tests;
- Groups A and B: lot-by-lot tests;
- Group C: periodic tests.

Unless otherwise stated in this specification, all tests of Table 1 are mandatory.

Where a subgroup contains cumulative tests, the order of the tests is mandatory. Specimens that have been subjected to tests denoted as destructive (D) shall not be released for delivery. Specimens that have been subjected to tests denoted as non-destructive (ND) are permitted to be released for delivery.

#### 4.4 Formation of inspection lots

The basis for determination of sample size for the quality conformance inspection is the reed switch quantity produced during one month.

#### 4.5 Intervals between tests

- Subgroup A0: at shipment.
- Subgroups A4 and B1: at least once a month.
- Subgroups C1: at least once a year.
- Subgroup C4: at least once every two years.

#### 4.6 Standard conditions for testing

If not otherwise stated, all tests shall be performed under standard conditions for testing according to 7.3 of IEC 62246-1:2011.

#### 4.7 Mounting of test specimens during the test

The following requirement shall apply for shock and vibration tests:

The reed switch shall be mounted by its normal mounting method to the test fixture, where inherent resonances have been minimized so as not to invalidate the test.

#### 4.8 General conditions for testing

Unless otherwise stated, the test coil number and when applicable its polarity specified in Table 5 shall be used for all tests. Unless otherwise stated in this specification, the polarity shall be as specified by the manufacturer.



## Table 1 – Quality conformance inspection (1 of 8) Particular

#### Group A Subgroup A0

For all tests in this subgroup: 100 % test.

Test no.	Test	Test conditions according to IEC 62246-1:2011	Performance requirements
A0 – 1	Visual inspection and check of dimensions	Subclause 7.4	According to Table 4
	(ND)		Marking as specified in 7.1
A0 – 2	Functional tests (ND)	Subclause 7.5, Procedure 1	
		Application points and standard test coil number:	According to Table 5
		must-operate value: saturate value: 150 % of must-operate must-release value:	According to Table 4
		Contact failure-to-make and failure-to-break by monitoring a current, typically	
		10 mA at 24 V DC max.	$\backslash$ $\sim$
A0 – 3	Contact circuit resistance (ND)	Subclause 7.7	Initial value according to Table 4
	iTeh	Application points: terminals of closed contacts Standard test coil number:	According to Table 5
		Test coil voltager 150 % of must-operate Test voltage max.: 6 V DC or 6 V AC Test current max.: 1 A	
A0 – 4	Dielectric test (ND)	Subclause 7.8	
h	tps://standards.iteh.av	Application points and test voltage: -8491-44a0-b5	According to Table 4
		Duration of test: 1 min -1-2013	Maximum leakage current:
		NOTE A shorter test with a higher voltage can be stated in the detail specification.	U,5 MA
A0 – 5	Operating times (ND)	Subclause 7.10	
		Application points and standard test coil number:	According to Table 5
	$\langle / V \rangle$	Test coil voltage: 150 % of must-operate	
		<ol> <li>operate time</li> <li>release time</li> <li>operate bounce time</li> </ol>	According to Table 4
		Contact failure-to-make and failure-to-break by monitoring a current, typically 10 mA at 24 V DC max.	
A0 – 6	Sealing (ND)	Subclause 7.21	
		Application points and standard test coil number:	According to Table 5
		Arc time during test for heavy-duty reed switches:	According to Table 7
		Test coil voltage: 150 % of must-operate	
		Test voltage: 100 V DC – 110 V DC Test current: 0,5 A – 0,55 A Total number of operations required: 3	
		Leak test for reed switches and high voltage reed switch.	

## Table 1 (2 of 8)

## Subgroup A4 (period: inspection lot refers to the production volume in one month)

Test no.	Test	Test conditions according to IEC 62246-1:2011	IL	AQL	Performance requirements
1	Visual inspection and	Subclause 7.4			According to Table 4
	check of dimensions (ND)				Marking as specified in 7.1
2	Functional tests (ND)	Subclause 7.5, Procedure 1			
		Application points and standard test coil number:	(	$\frown$	According to Table 5
		must-operate value saturate value: 150 % of must-operate must-release value	$\langle$		According to Table 4
		Contact failure-to-make and failure-to-break by monitoring a current, typically 10 mA at 24 V DC max.			
3	Contact-circuit	Subclause 7.7		$\langle \rangle$	Initial value according
		Application points: terminals of closed contacts Standard test coil number:	$\sum$		
		Test coil voltage: 150 % of must-operate	$\checkmark$		According to Table 5
	Ti	Test current max.:1 A	E	W	
4	Dielectric test (ND)	Subclause 7.8	S4	1,0	
		Application points and test voltage:			According to Table 4
		Duration of test: 1 min			Maximum leakage
	https://standards.it	NOTE A shorter lest with a higher voltage can be stated in the detail specification.	62-f	43726	0,5 mA <sub>ICC</sub> -
5	Operating times (ND)	Subclause 7.10			
		Application points and standard test coil number:			According to Table 5
		Test coil voltage: 159 % of must-operate			
		1) operating time			According to Table 4
		3) operate bounce time			
		Contact failure-to-make and failure-to-break by monitoring a current, typically 10 mA at 24 V DC max.			
6	Sealing (ND)	Subclause 7.21			
		Application points and standard test coil number:			According to Table 5
		Arc time during test for heavy-duty reed switches:			According to Table 7
		Test coil voltage: 150 % of must-operate			
		Test voltage: 100 V DC – 110 V DC			
		Test current: 0,5 A – 0,55 A			
		Total number of operations required: 3			
		Leak test for reed switches and high-voltage vacuum reed switch.			

## Table 1 (3 of 8)

## Subgroup B1 (period: inspection lot refers to the production volume of one month)

Test no.	Test	Test conditions according to IEC 62246-1:2011	IL	AQL	Performance requirements		
7	Contact reliability test	Subclause 7.28	S3	2,5			
		Test switch type and standard test coil number:			According to Table 5		
		Test coil voltage: 150 % of must-operate					
		Coil suppression: N/A Duty cycle: 50 %					
		Switching load conditions:			According to Table 6		
		Monitoring conditions:		$\sim$	According to Table 6 At each cycle during the test		
		Final measurements:	$\frown$				
		Test 3 – contact circuit resistance			According to Table 4		
		Test 2 – functional tests			According to Table 4		
	TAL STANA TO TOTAL						

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