



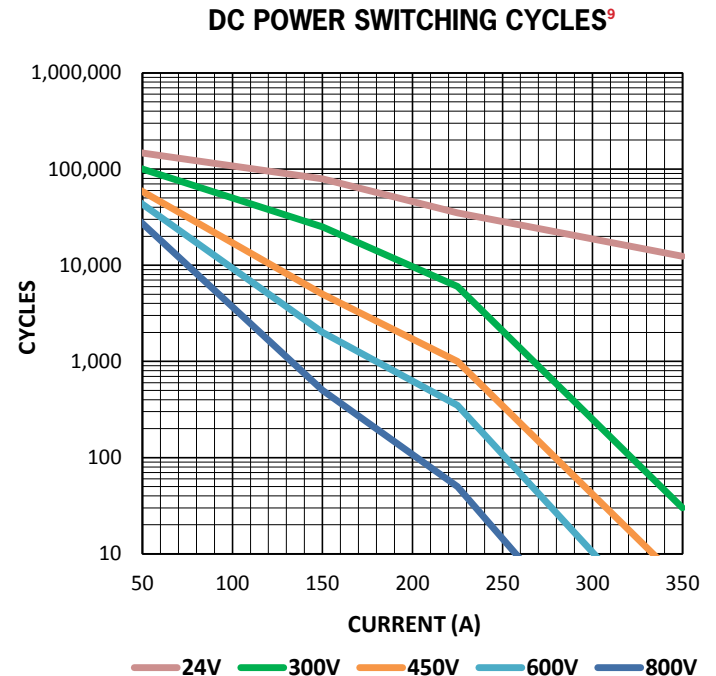
FEATURES

- > Chassis level power terminals – No need for specially routed power cables, special bus bars, or special lugs.
- > Rugged **EPIC®** seal rated to 175°C – Reduced risk of fire or meltdown in over current conditions. The same technology used for advanced aerospace programs.
- > Hermetically sealed – Designed to meet: UL1604 for Class I & II, Div 2 and Class III for use in hazardous locations, IP67 for temporary water immersion for 30 min, IP69K for pressure washing, SAE J1171 - external ignition protection, and ISO8846 for protection against ignition around flammable gasses.
- > High Efficiency Dual DC Coils – Very low 12, 24 or 48 VDC continuous coil power with no EMI emissions or cross-talk on your system control power. Ideal for battery powered systems or where low power is needed.
- > Built-in coil suppression for all DC coils – Saves you engineering time and parts cost to add external coil suppression.
- > Stainless steel nuts and mounting inserts, for years of corrosion free service.
- > Not position sensitive – can be mounted in any position for ease of installation.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

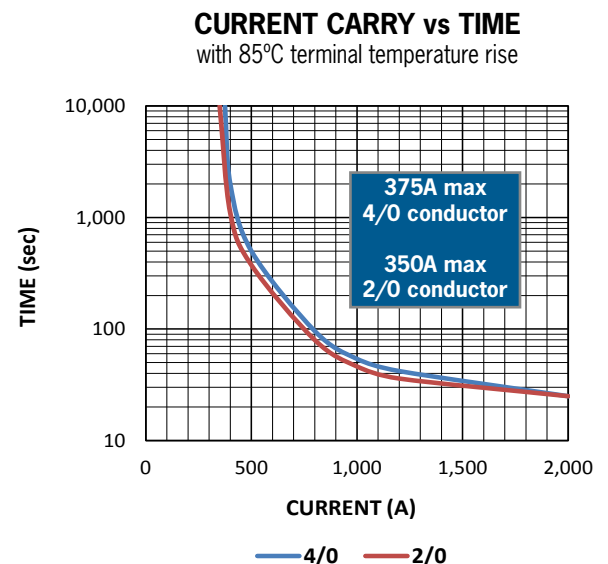
Specifications	Units	Data
Contact Arrangement		
Main	Form X	SPST-NC
Mechanical Life	Cycles	1,000,000
Contact Resistance¹		
Max	mohms	0.4
Typical	mohms	0.15 to 0.3
Operate Time, Max²	ms	12
Release Time, Max	ms	20
Insulation Resistance³	Mohms	100
Dielectric At Sea Level (Leakage < 1mA)	VRMS	2,200
Shock, 1/2 Sine, 11ms	G peak	20
Vibration, Sinusoidal (500-2000 Hz Peak)	G	15
Ambient Temp Range		
Operating ⁴	°C	-55 to +85
Storage	°C	-70 to +150
Weight, Typical	Kg (Lb)	0.5 (1.1)
Environmental Seal	Exceeds IP67 & IP69K	
Salt Fog	MIL-STD-810	

POWER SWITCHING AND CURRENT CARRY RATINGS

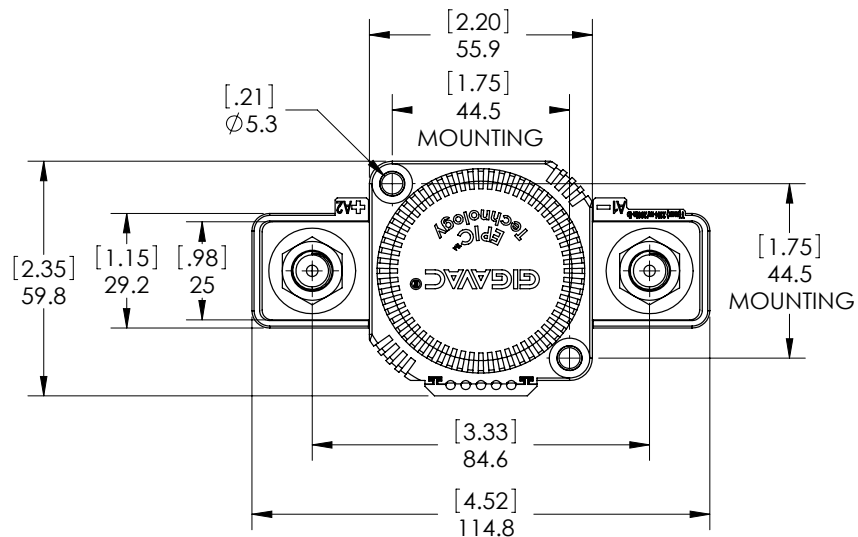


COIL RATINGS at 25°C

Coil P/N Designation	B	C	F
Coil Voltage, Nominal	12 VDC	24 VDC	48 VDC
Coil Voltage, Max	16 V	32 V	60 V
Pick-Up Voltage, Max^{5, 7}	8 V	16 V	32 V
Drop-Out Voltage	0.2 to 4 V	0.5 to 10 V	1 to 20 V
Pick-Up Current, Max (75 ms)^{5, 6}	4.2 A	1.6 A	.8 A
Coil Current⁶	0.15 A	0.07 A	.035 A
Coil Power⁶	1.8 W	1.68 W	1.68 W
Internal Coil Suppression			
Coil Back EMF	55 V		125 V
Transients, Max (13 ms)	±50 V		±75 V
Reverse Polarity	16 V	32 V	64 V



A black, cylindrical GIGAVAC coil with a ribbed top. It is mounted on a yellow base. Two wires, one red and one black, are connected to the top of the coil. The base has two terminal blocks with screws. A yellow label on the front of the coil reads: "T1 T1 T2 X2 T3", "GXNC14", "Coil 24 VDC", "GIGAVAC", "SANTA BARBARA, CA, U.S.A.", "www.gigavac.com", "part no.", "CASE 3057", "EAGLE 0720".

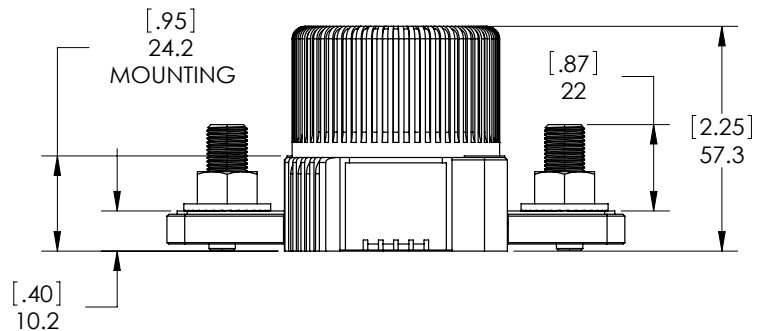


M5 Bolts

DuPont Zytel FR50
(25% Glass Filled Nylon)

Stainless M10x1.5 Bolt
Stainless M10x1.5 Flanged Nut

Torque 14-20Nm [125-175in-lb]



Silicone, 20 AWG, UL: VW-1

A schematic diagram of a four-terminal network. It consists of a top horizontal bar with two terminals labeled $A2(+)$ and $A1(-)$. Below this bar is a dashed vertical line. At the bottom, there is a rectangular block with two terminals labeled $X2(-)$ and $X1(+)$. A solid line connects $A2(+)$ to $X2(-)$, and another solid line connects $A1(-)$ to $X1(+)$. The dashed line represents a connection between the top and bottom blocks.

PART NUMBER SYSTEM

GXNC14	B	A
Coil Voltage	B = 12 Vdc, Internal Coil Suppression	
	C = 24 Vdc, Internal Coil Suppression	
	F = 48 Vdc, Internal Coil Suppression	
Coil Termination		A = Flying leads 38 cm (15 in)
		B = Flying leads 61 cm (24 in)
		C = Flying leads 122 cm (48 in)
		D = Coil Terminals

Notes & Definitions:

- 1 Contact resistance measured at currents higher than 100A.
- 2 Operation time is measured at 25°C and includes maximum 7ms bounce.
- 3 Insulation resistance is 50 Mohms after life.
- 4 Contactor can operate up to 125°C in special cases - contact GIGAVAC for details.
- 5 Contactor has two coils. Both are used for pick-up, and then in approximately 75 milliseconds, one coil is electronically removed from the coil drive circuit. The remaining coil supplies low continuous hold power sufficient for the contactor to meet all of its specified performance specifications. This provides low coil power without PWM electronics that can cause EMI emissions and/or cross-talk on control power.
- 6 Contactor is operated by a coil that changes resistance with temperature. Since pick-up current, coil current and coil power are specified at nominal voltage, they will be lower than indicated at temperatures above 25°C and higher than indicated at temperatures below 25°C. Similarly, pick-up and drop-out voltages will be higher than indicated at temperatures above 25°C and lower than indicated at temperatures below 25°C.
- 7 For pick-up testing of contactors with dual coils, the voltage can not be ramped up slowly, but must be applied instantly to at least the maximum pick-up voltage. Otherwise, the contactor will not pick-up.
- 8 For AC power switching cycles, contact factory. Limit make current to 600A to avoid contact welding.

APPLICATION NOTES

- Contactors feature internal transorb for coil suppression. No external diodes should be added across the coil. The use of additional external coil suppression can slow the release time and invalidate the life cycle ratings, or can cause the contactor not to be able to interrupt the maximum current specified. If lower coil back EMF is required, please contact GIGAVAC for assistance.
- Power switching lifecycles are based on current flow from A2(+) to A1(-). For best breaking performance, the contactor should be installed so that current flows from A2(+) to A1(-). There are cases where the contactor will interrupt power in the opposite direction but please contact GIGAVAC to confirm suitability. Direction of current flow is not relevant during make or when flowing on closed contacts. For bi-directional contactors, please contact GIGAVAC.
- Applications with capacitors will require a pre-charge circuit.
- Electrical life rating is based on resistive load with 27μH maximum inductance in circuit. Because your application may be different, we suggest you test the contactor in your circuit to verify life is as required.
- End of life is defined as when the dielectric, insulation resistance or contact resistance fails the specifications listed.