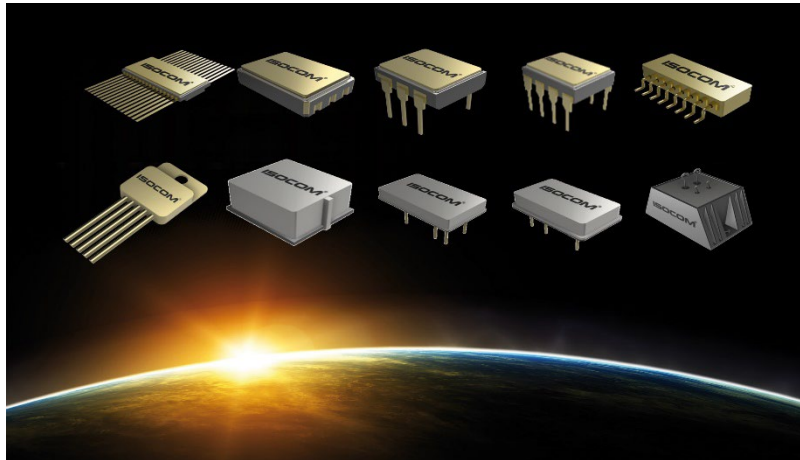


New Latching Solid State Relays from ISOCOM



Isocom's latching solid state relay will switch a large number of currents up to 60Amps with the additional benefit of positional memory, being on or off, and remaining in the last position until a new signal current forces it to the original position.

These products will replace mechanical relays and can be used as a single switch with on or off status. In contrast to mechanical relays the latching solid-state relay will use an electronically latching circuit to maintain its position compared with magnetic and mechanical-locking mechanisms.

Isocom CEO Thomas Bayat explained; "Our newly designed solid-state relays will offer our customers better performance in comparison to mechanical relays. The ITAR-free solid-state relays are manufactured in Europe to meet customers' requirements."

The Isocom unique design of a latching solid-state relay uses a much smaller current than many other types of switching devices to activate the switch by isolating the input from the output circuit. The latching solid state relay does not require the continuous application of current to hold its position once actuated by the latching method.

The solid-state relay is operated by input current of 10 mA to optical relay emitter with isolation of up to 2000 volts. The output voltage can be from 30 volts to 200 volts with operating currents of 3 amps to 60 amps.

The solid-state relays will be offered as:

- Single pole-single throw
- Double pole-double throw
- Single pole-treble throw
- Single pole-quadruple throw

Our latching relays are suitable for a wide range of applications in the space and aerospace industries including:

- Power Supplies
- Solar Panels for Space
- Automating Control of Motors and Engines
- Hi-Voltage Engines

Latching relays are used to control switching power with a large amount of current flow to turn on or off under controlled conditions with a digital on and off signal.

A relay switch is generally designed to function as a method of connecting with isolation gaps on one or more connected devices or circuits, receiving an input signal from the emitter and transmitting an on/off (set/reset) output to another. This is achieved when an optical signal current, generated by the electrical input from a PWM or a controller device to switch on the input of the relay, causes the beam of light to make the contact in the detector to switch to open or close. Doing so either makes or breaks the circuit on which the detector is positioned, and therefore allows or blocks the transmission of the electrical signal to the rest of the circuit to which it is connected.

For further information please visit the Isocom website www.isocom.uk.com or email our team at sales@isocom.uk.com