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(54) **ELECTROMAGNETIC RELAY**

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H01H 50/56 (2006.01)
(Continued)

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CPC ***H01H 50/56*** (2013.01); ***H01H 9/443*** (2013.01); ***H01H 50/18*** (2013.01); ***H01H 50/38*** (2013.01); ***H01H 50/546*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01H 50/56; H01H 9/443; H01H 50/38; H01H 50/546; H01H 50/18; H01H 1/22;
(Continued)

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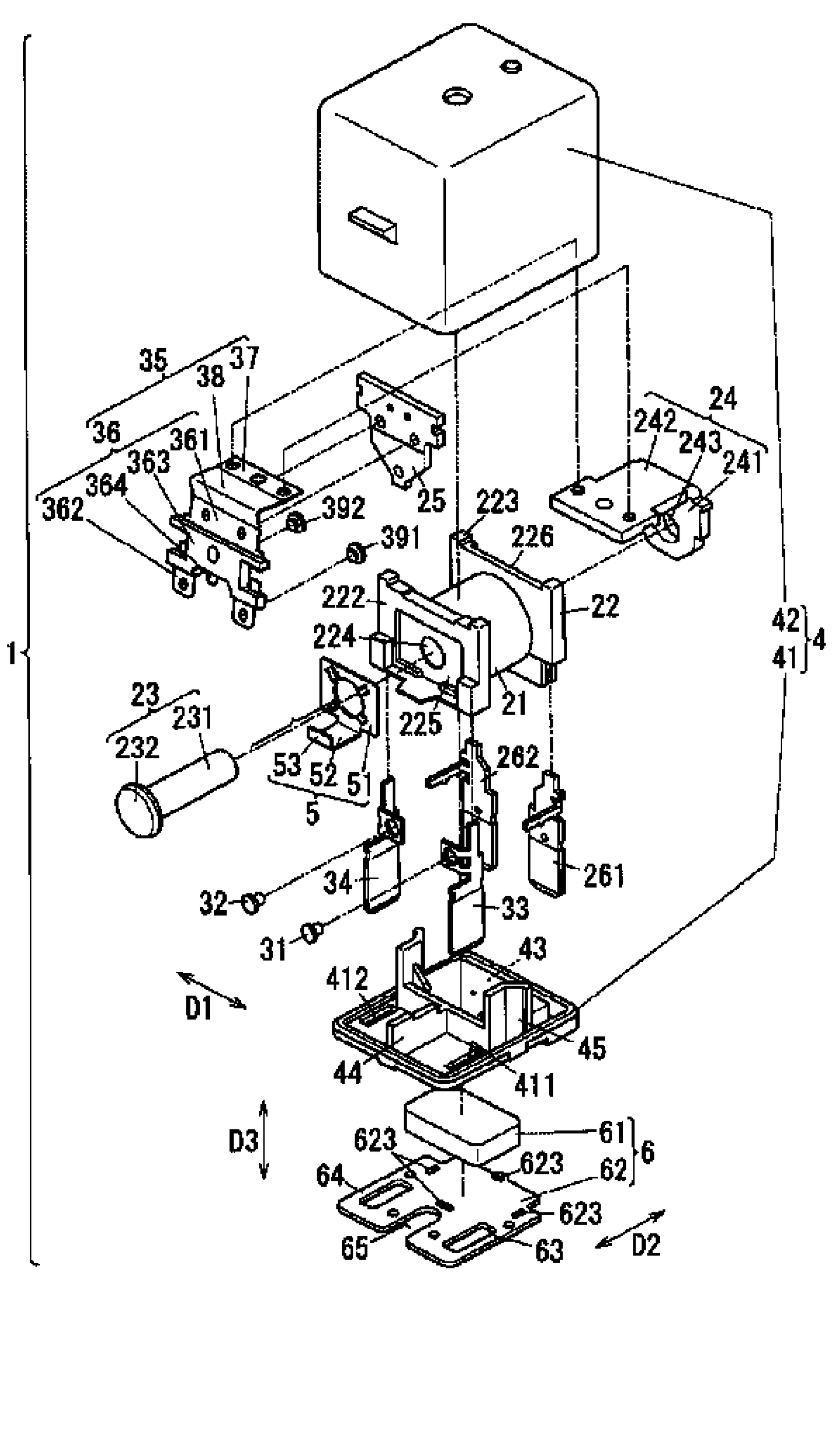
Primary Examiner — Kenneth Whittington
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Greenblum & Bernstein, P.L.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electromagnetic relay includes an exciting coil, a pair of fixed contacts, a movable spring, a magnet, and a yoke in contact with the magnet. The pair of fixed contacts is arranged along a first direction. The movable spring comes into contact with or moves away from the fixed contacts in response to the turn on or off of current to the exciting coil. The magnet prolongs the arc generated between the fixed contacts and the movable spring. The magnet is adjacent to the fixed contacts along a second direction orthogonal to the first direction, and is adjacent to the exciting coil along a third direction orthogonal to the first direction and the second direction. The yoke is adjacent to the fixed contacts along the third direction in a state where the yoke is in contact with the magnet.

12 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01H 9/44	(2006.01)
H01H 50/18	(2006.01)
H01H 50/38	(2006.01)
H01H 50/54	(2006.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01H 1/2075; H01H 50/02; H01H 1/34; H01H 51/065
USPC 335/78, 126, 131, 201
See application file for complete search history.

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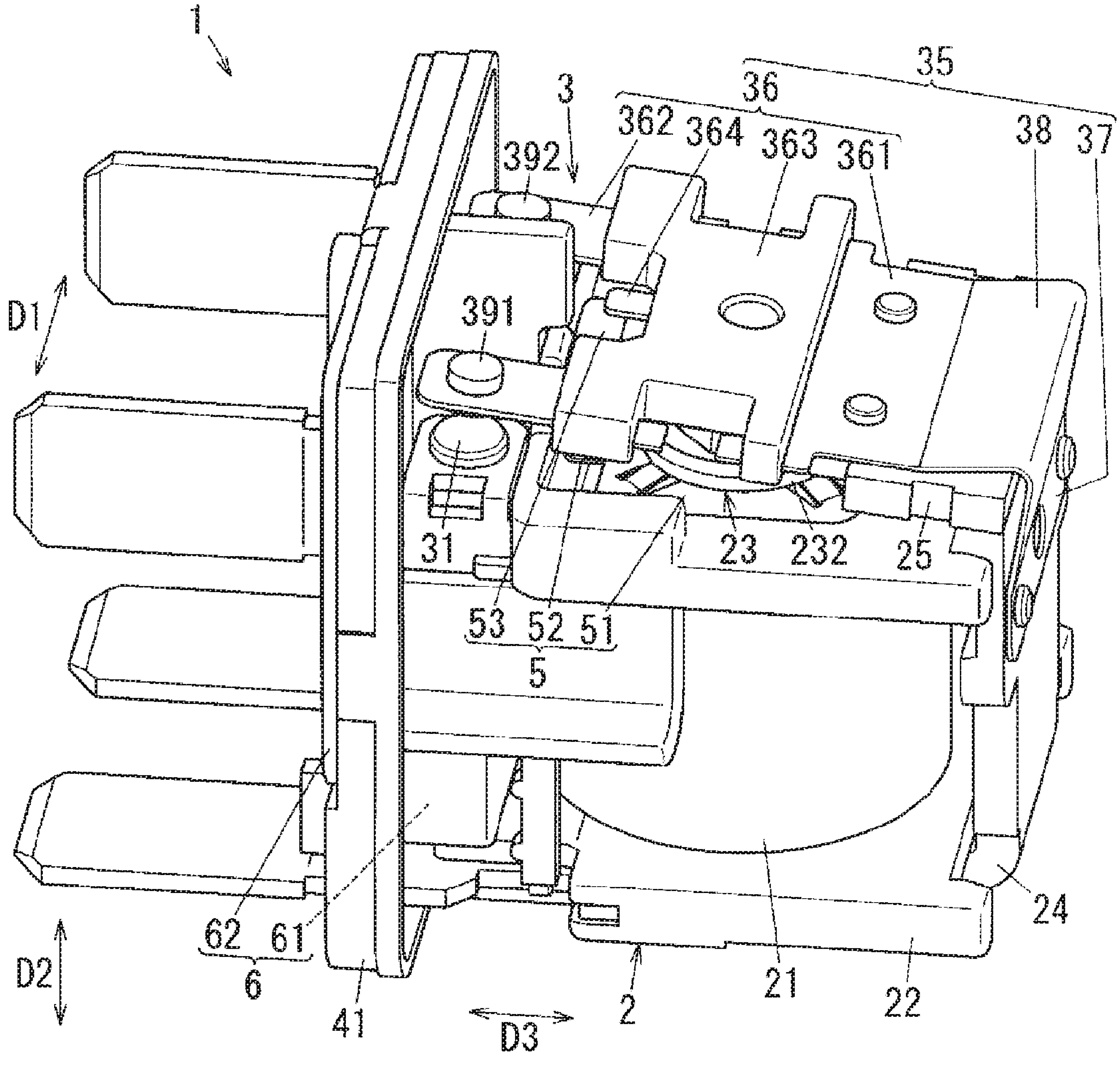
FIG. 1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3
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36
362
364
363
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392
391
D1
31
23
232
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51
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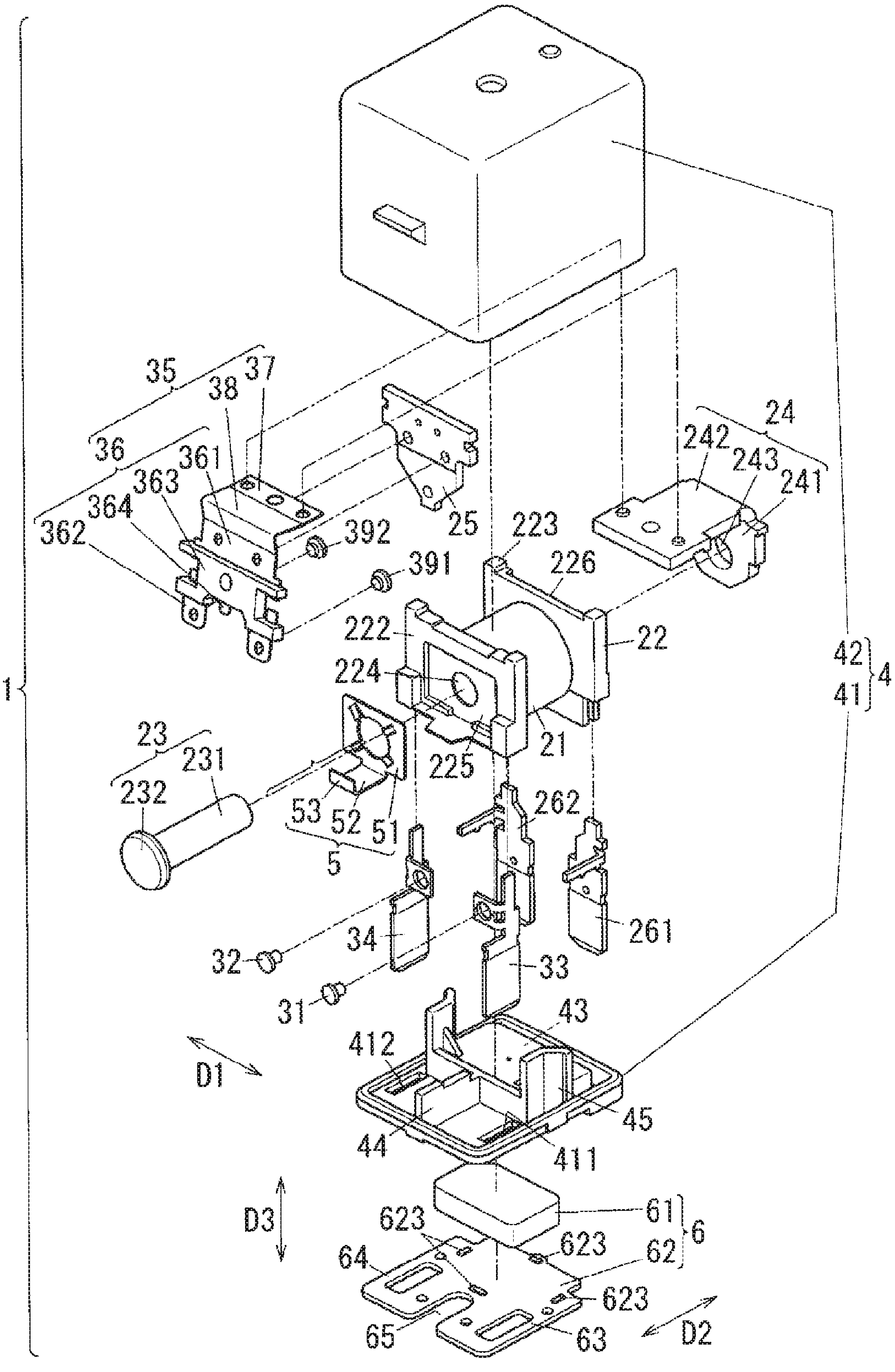
D2
62
61
6
41
D3
2
21
22
24

FIG. 2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53
52
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5
262
261
34
32
31
33
43
412
D1
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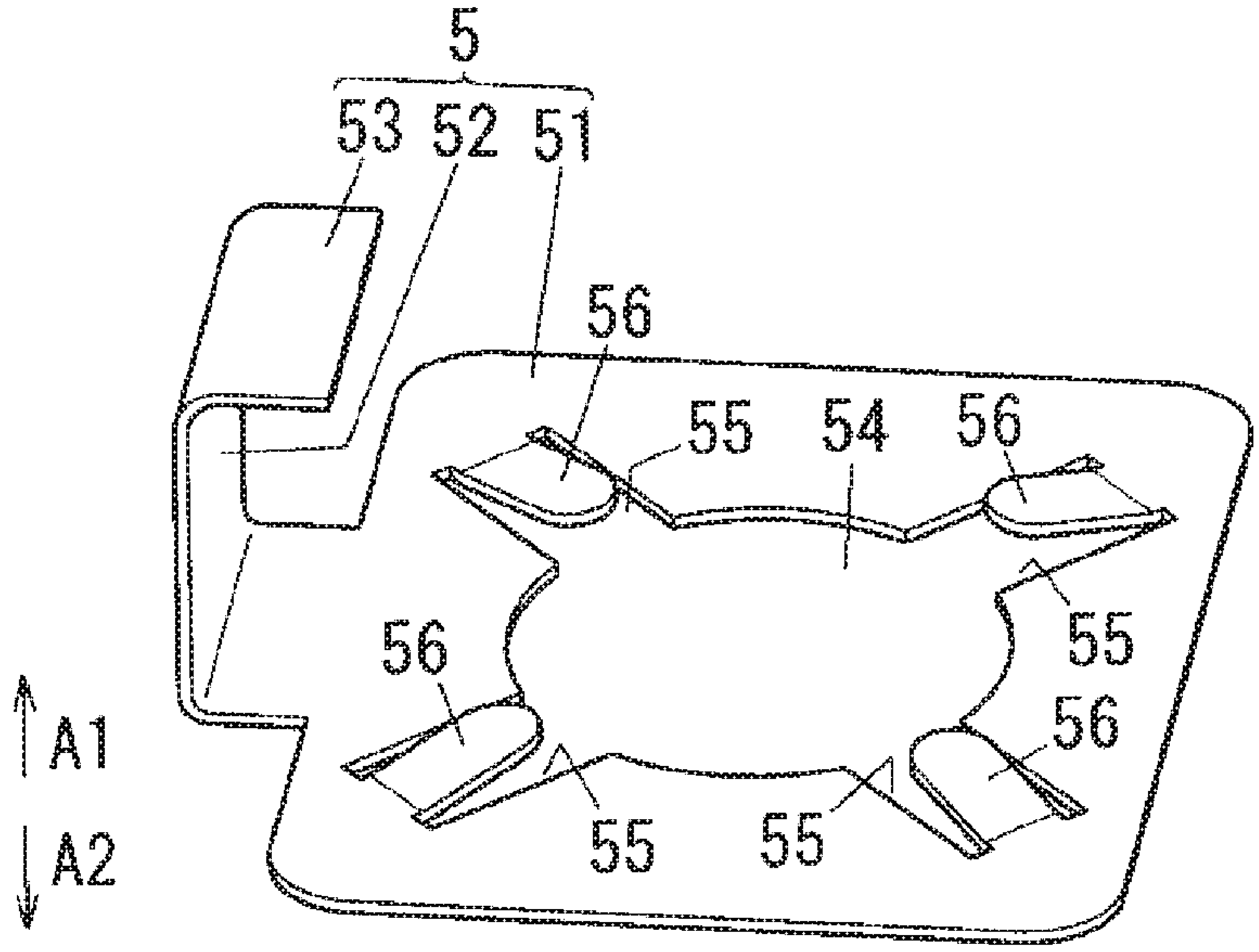
63
D2
42
41
4

FIG. 3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A1
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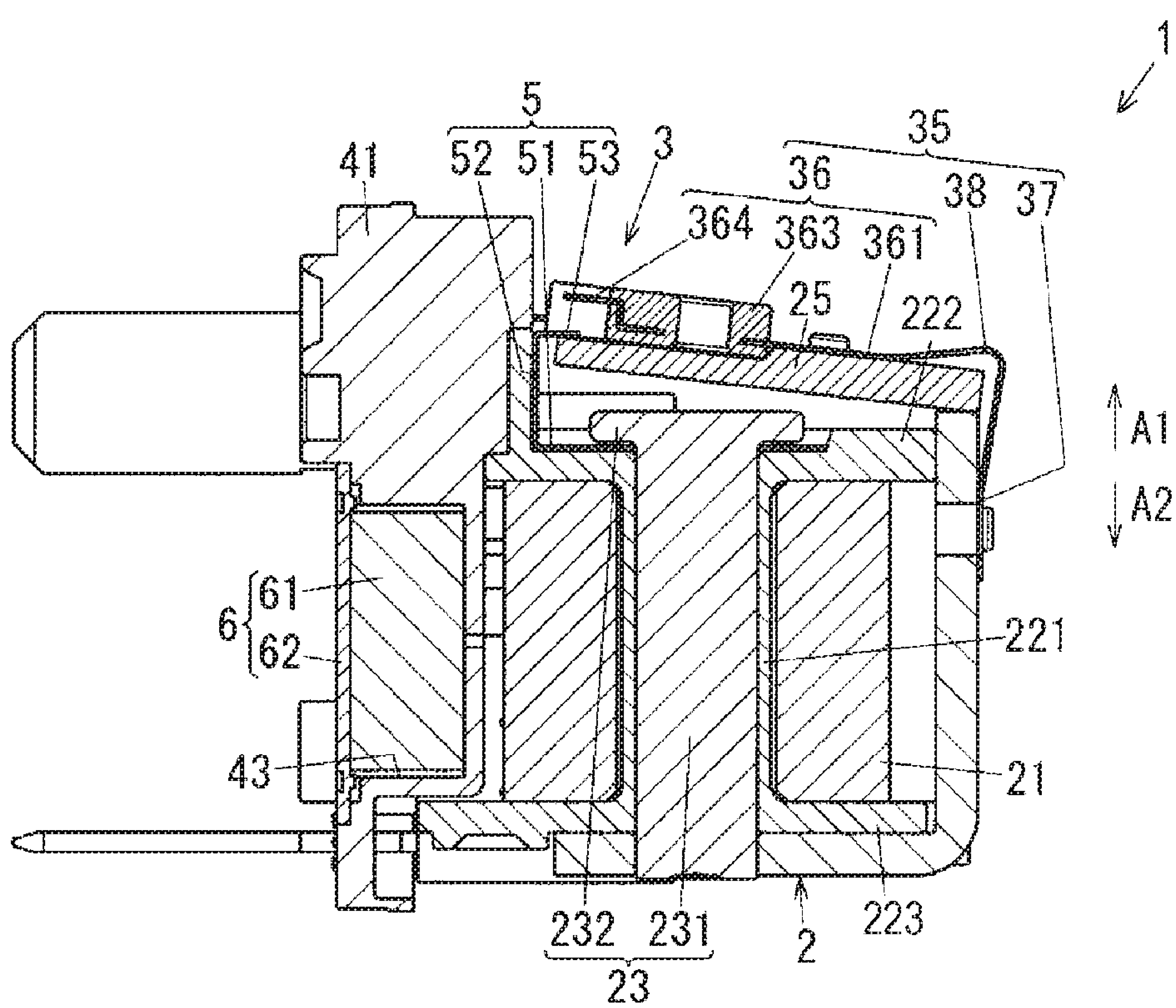
FIG. 4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3
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364
363
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A1
A2
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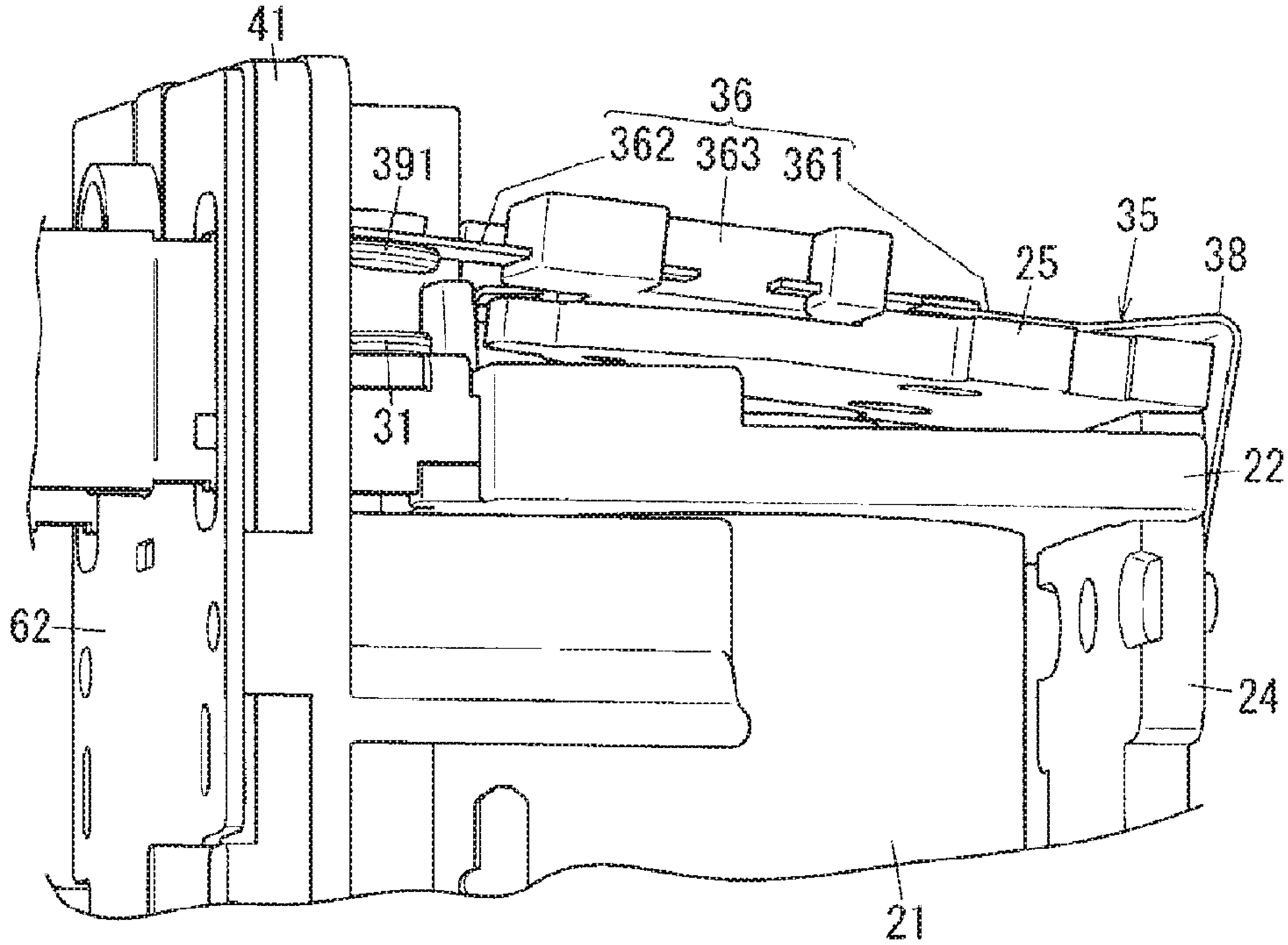
61
62
221
43
21
232
231
2
223
23

FIG. 5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36
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391
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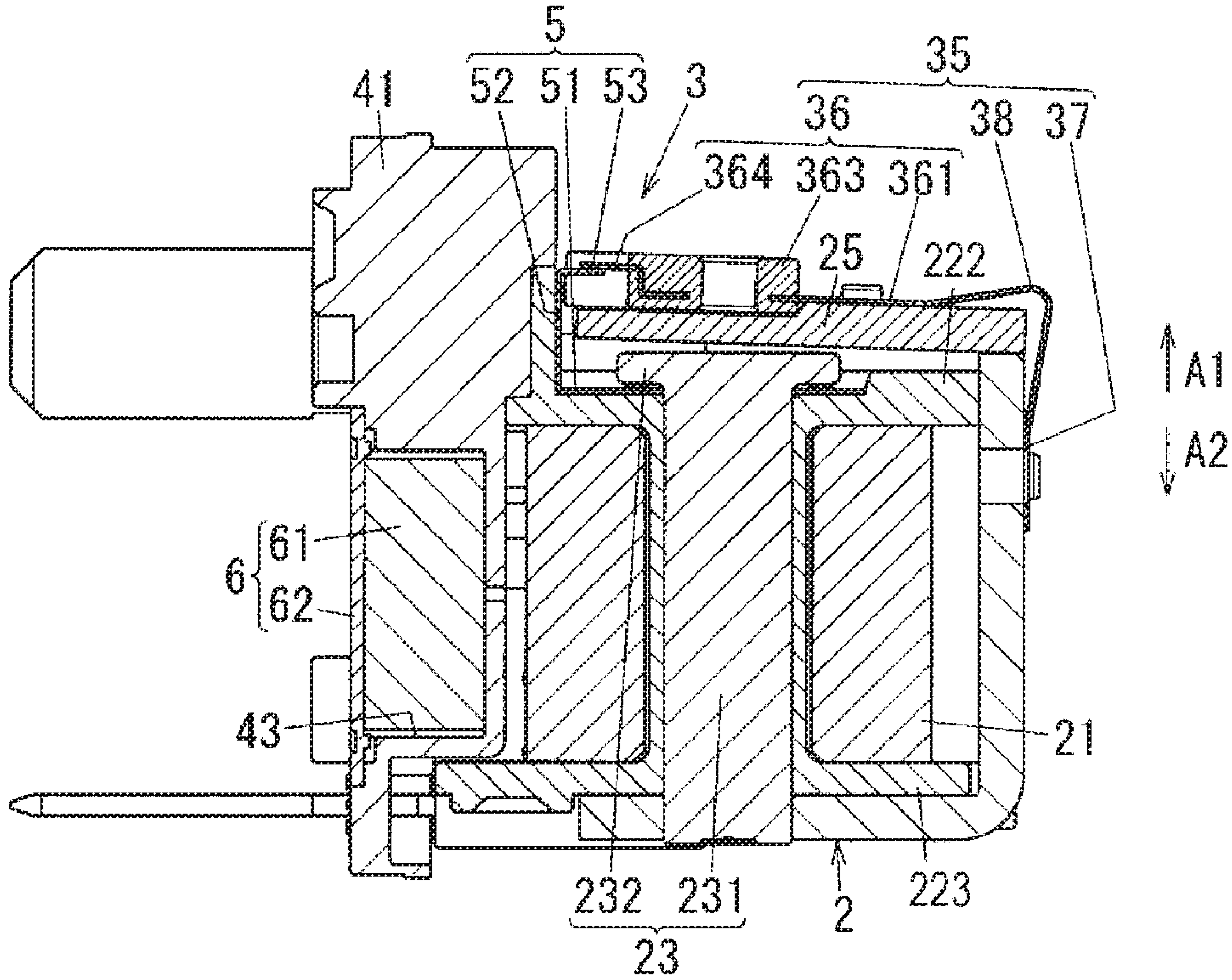
31
22
62
24
21

FIG. 6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A2
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43
21
232
231
2
223
23

FIG. 7

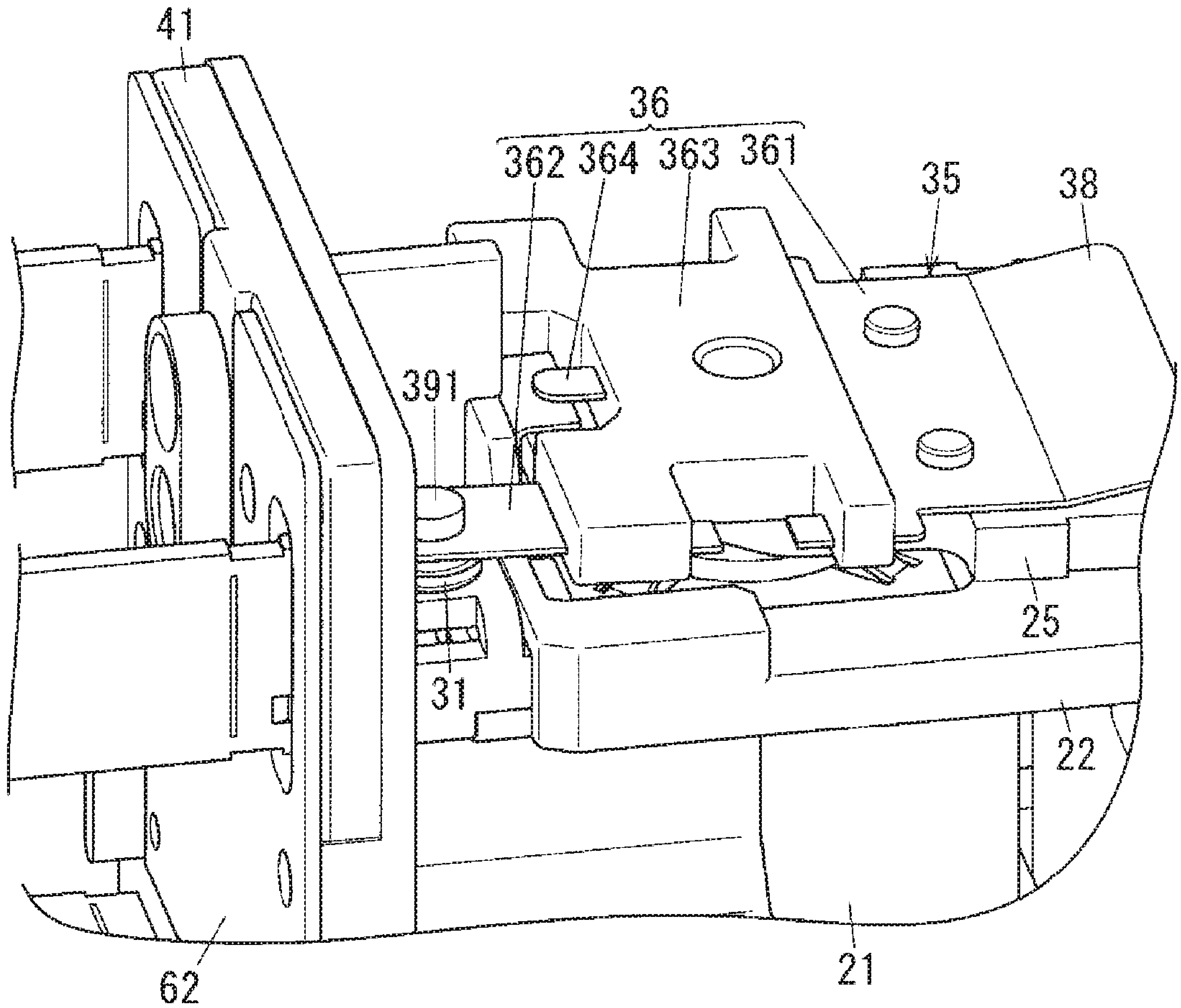
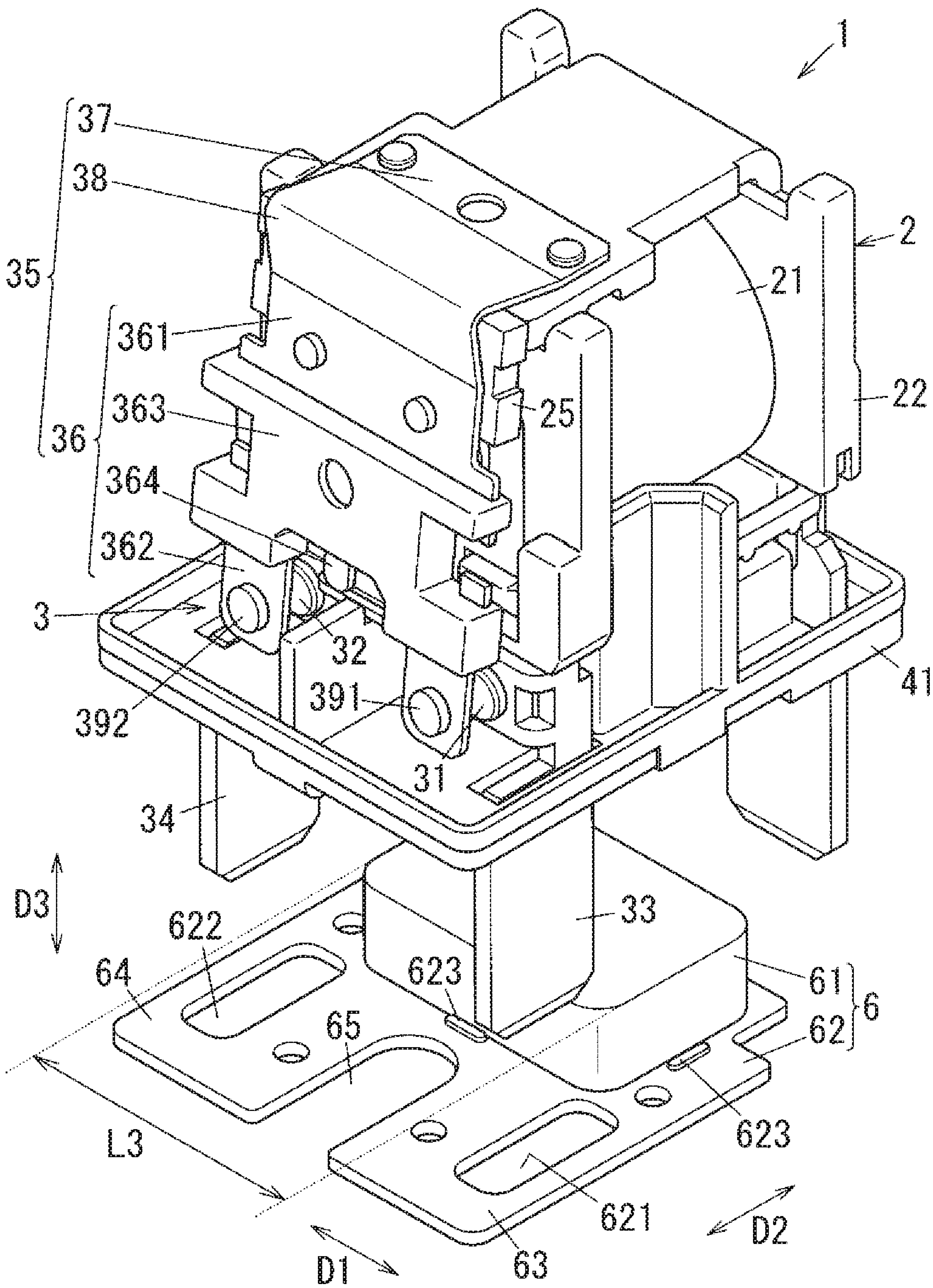


FIG. 8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D1
D2

FIG. 9

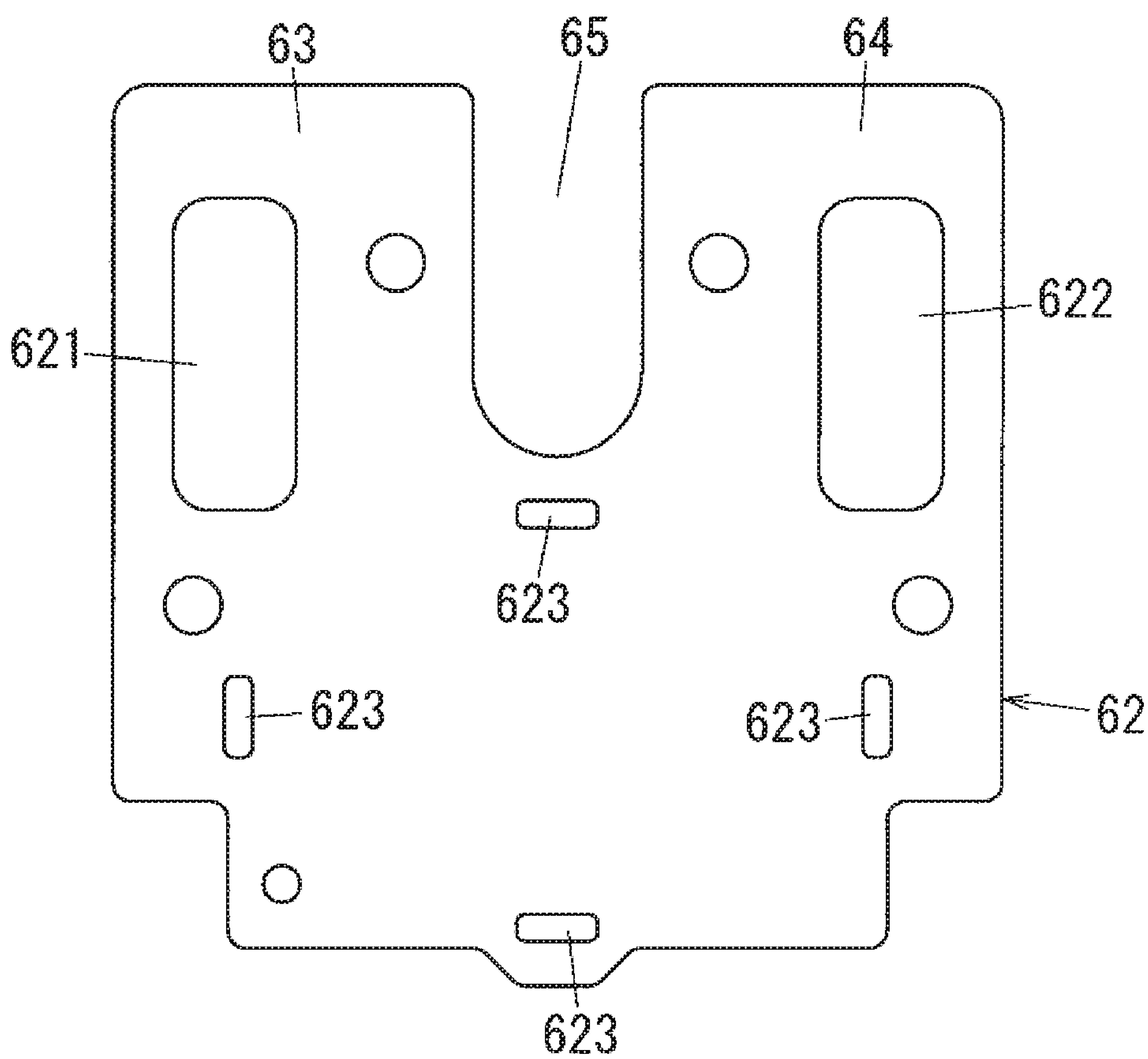


FIG. 10

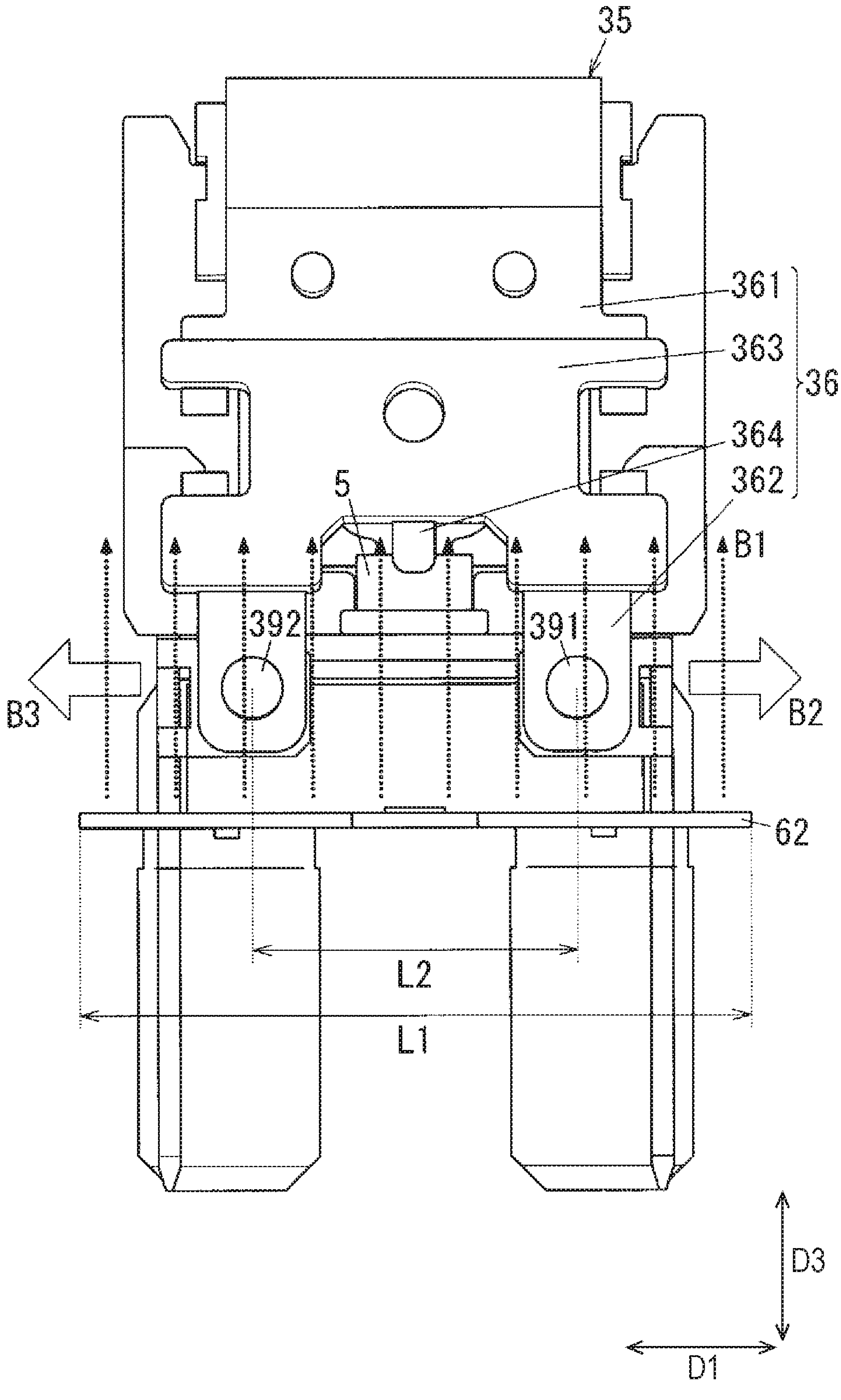


FIG. 11

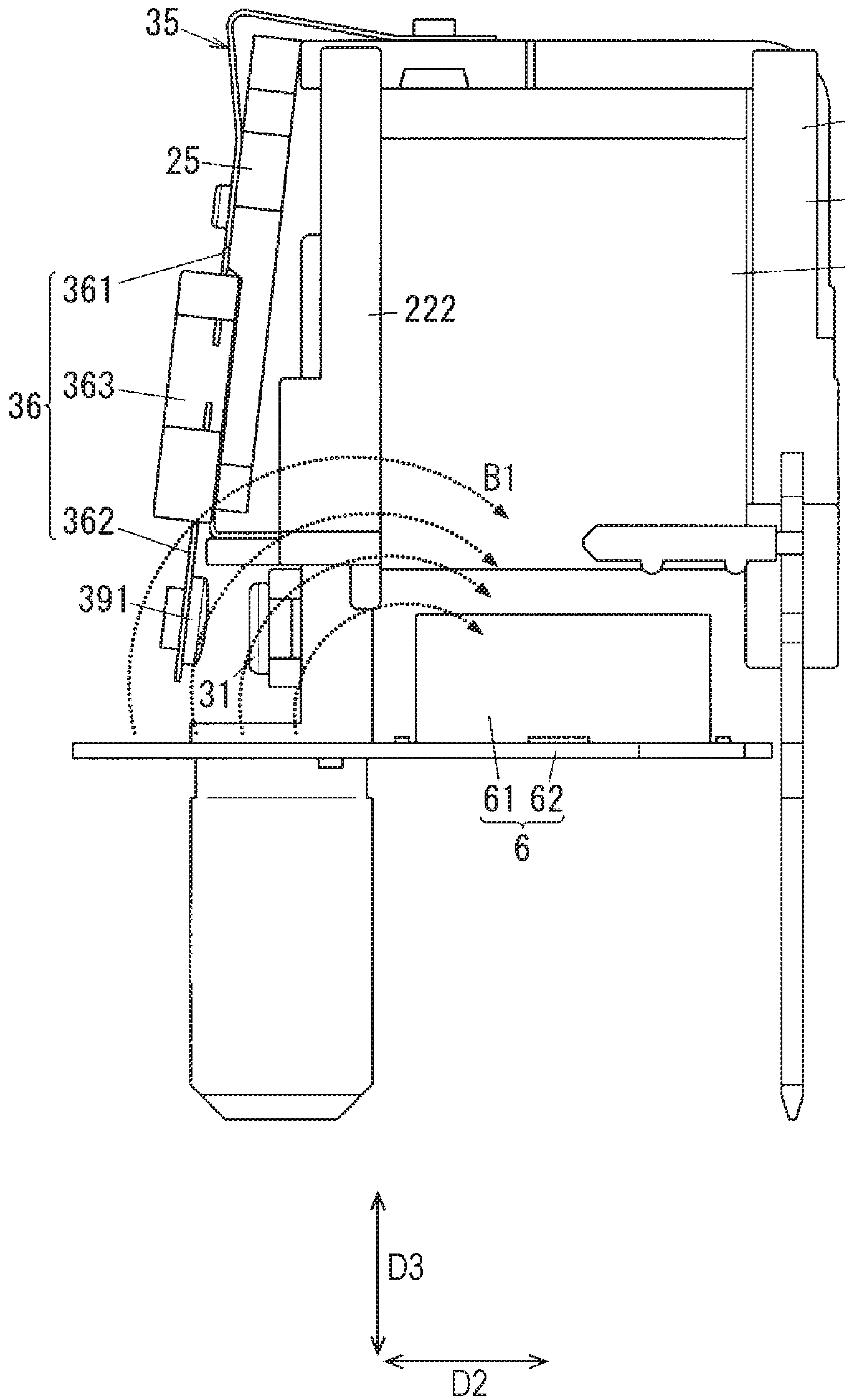


FIG. 12

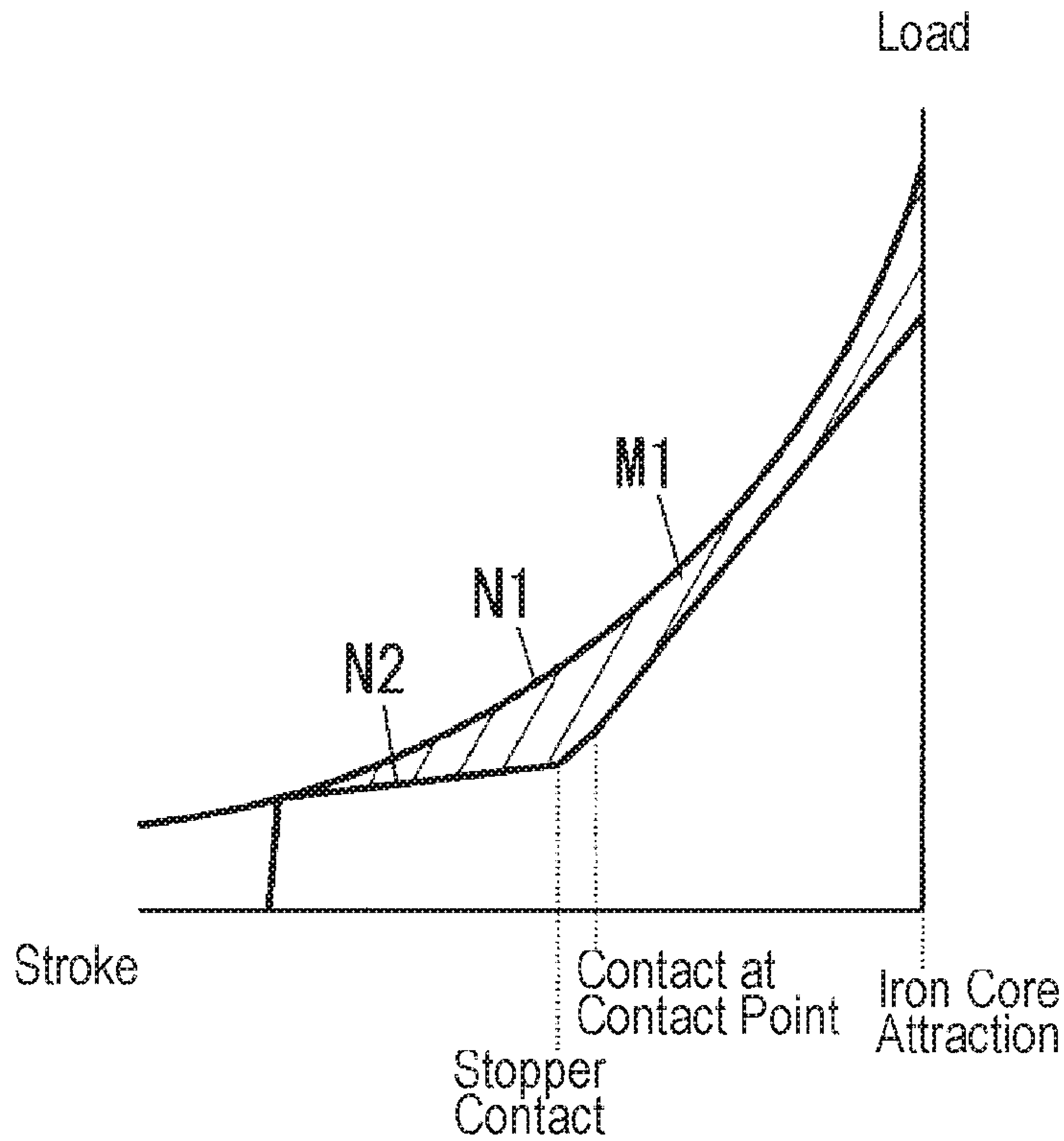
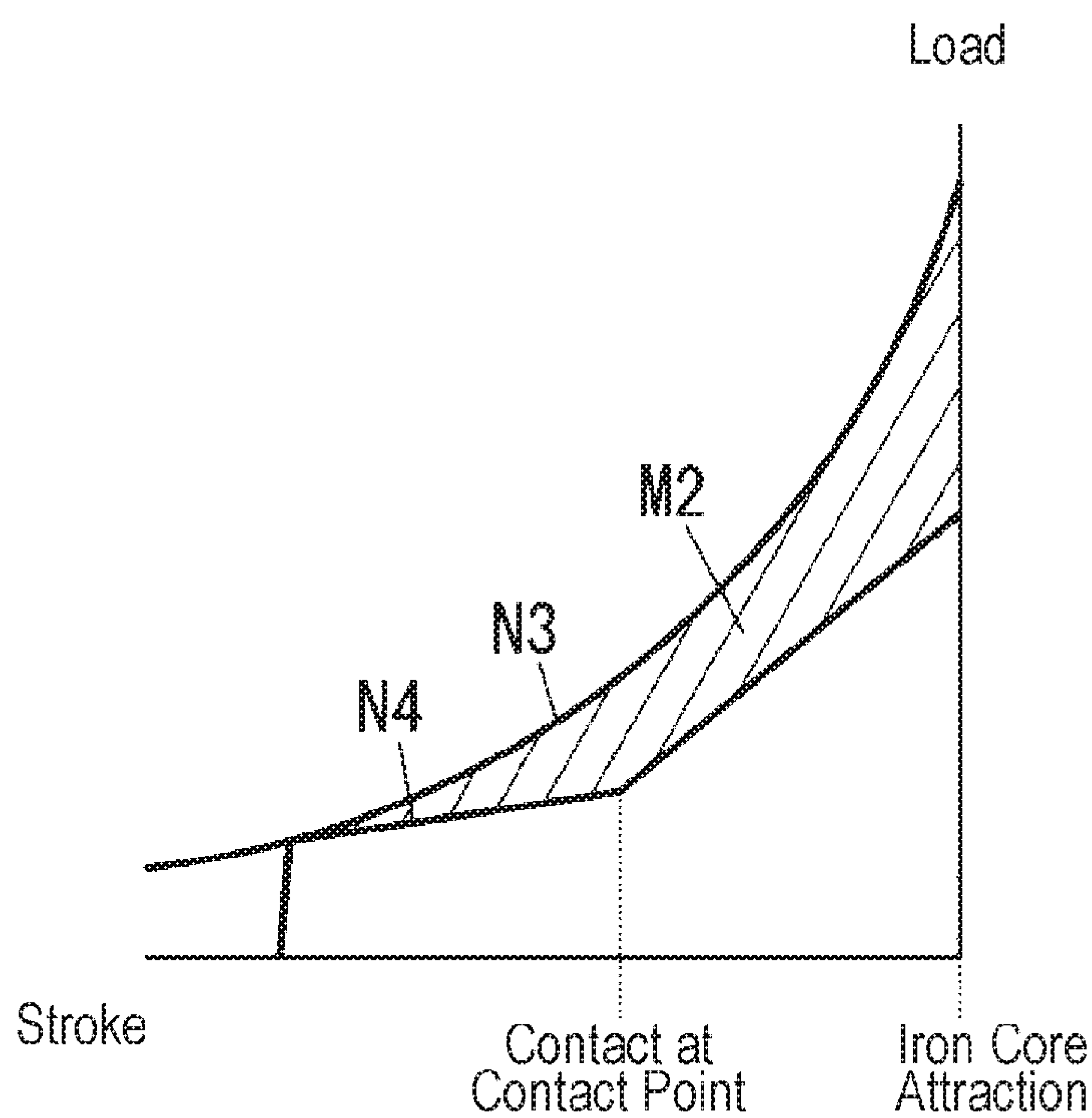

Load
M1
N1
N2
Stroke
Contact at
Contact Point
Iron Core
Attraction
Stopper
Contact

FIG. 13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N3
N4
Stroke
Contact at
Contact Point
Iron Core
Attraction

FIG. 14

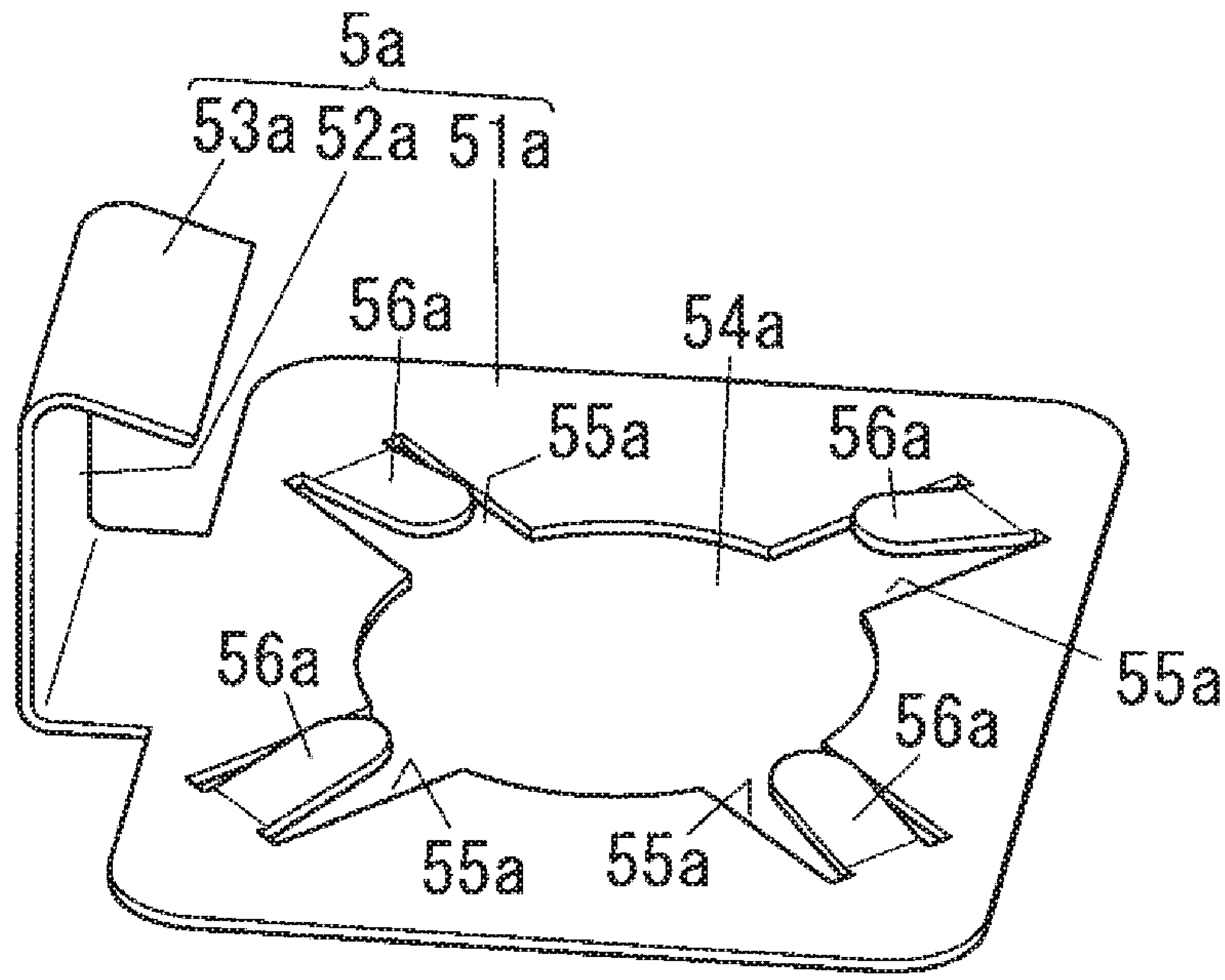
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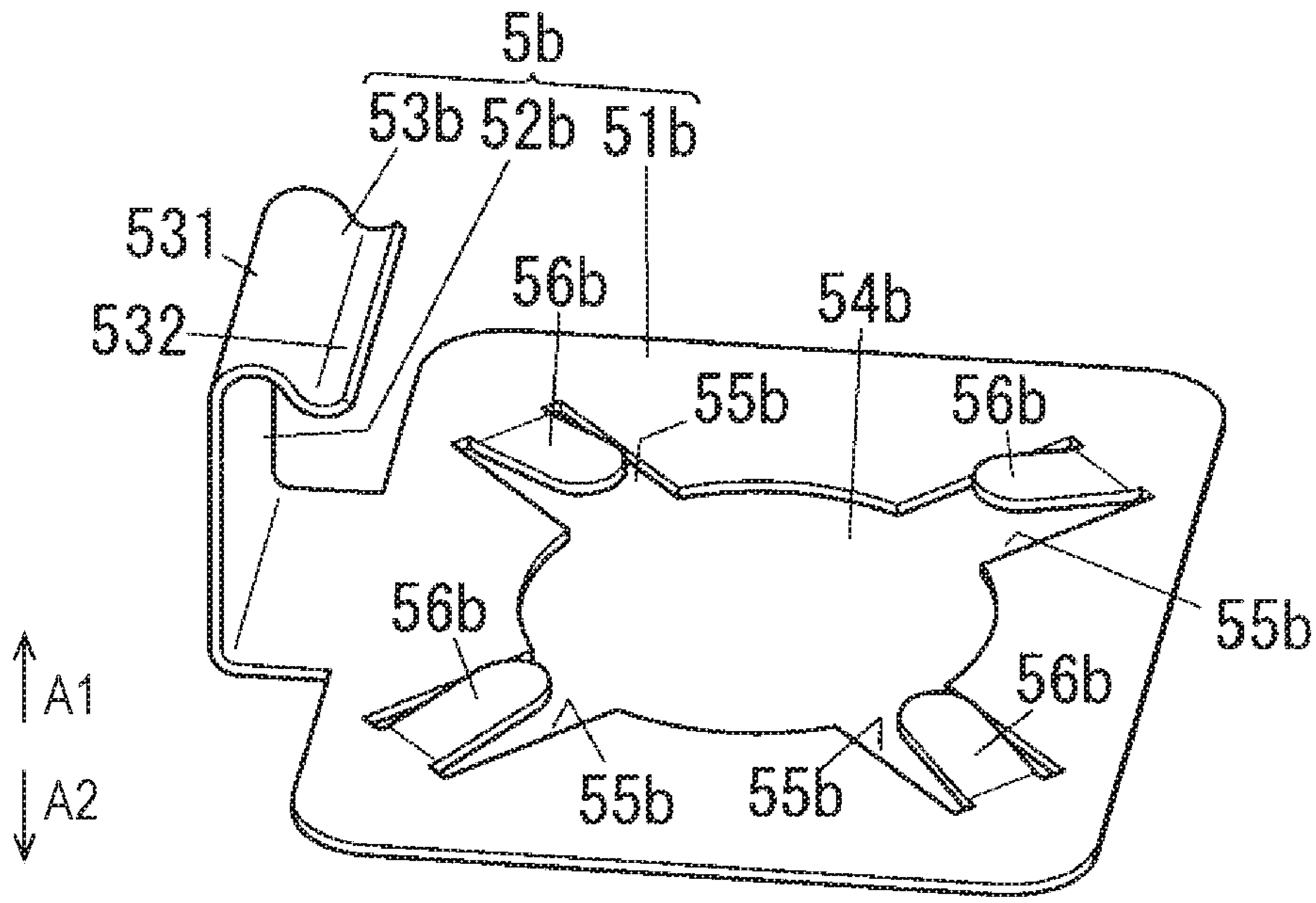
FIG. 15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56b
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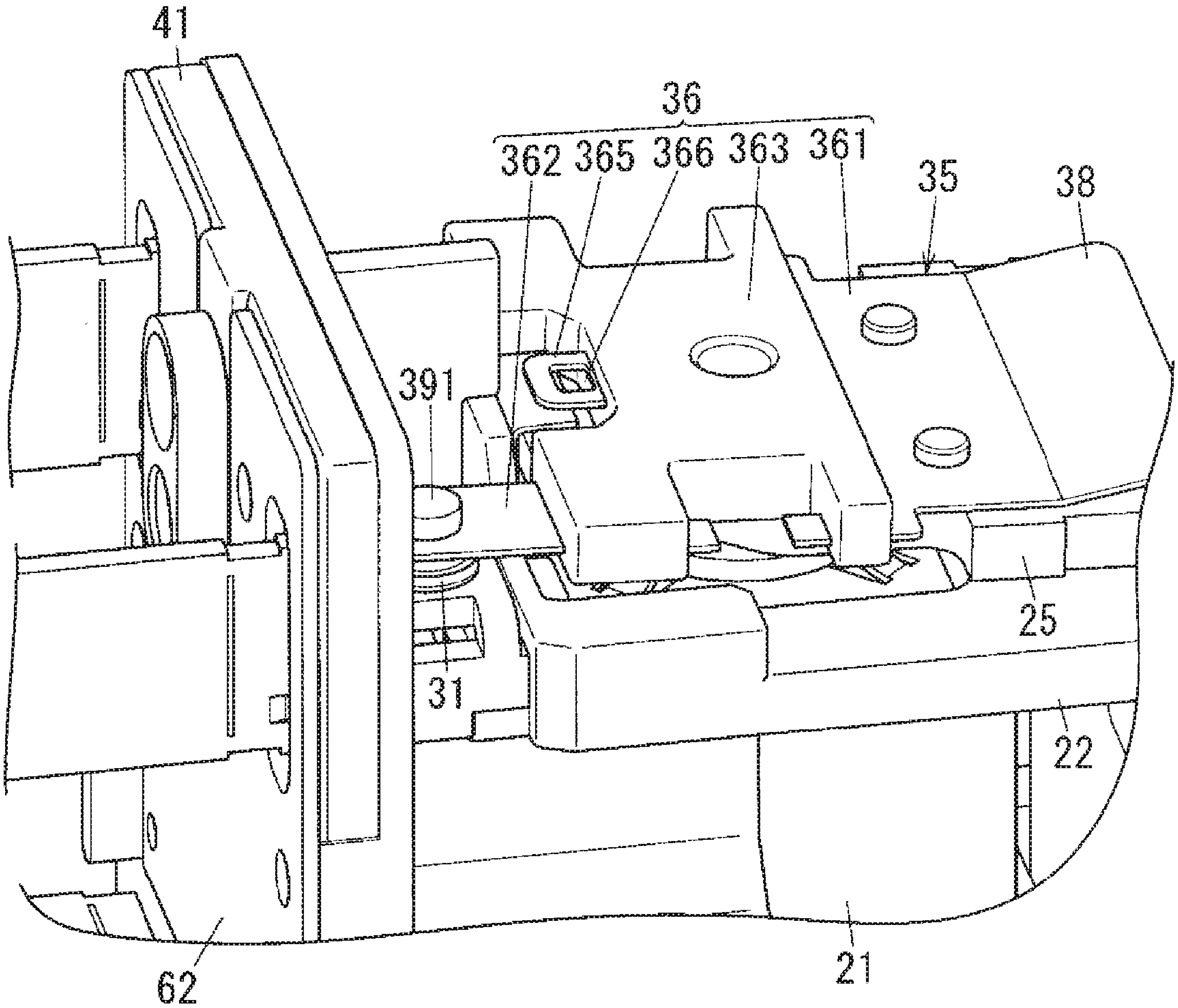
A2
55b
55b

FIG. 16



ELECTROMAGNETIC RELAY

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue; a claim printed with strikethrough indicates that the claim was canceled, disclaimed, or held invalid by a prior post-patent action or proceeding.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present disclosure relates to an electromagnetic relay, and more specifically to a hinge type electromagnetic relay.

2. Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, an electromagnetic relay is known which includes a permanent magnet for extinguishing an arc generated when a movable contact moves away from a fixed contact.

For example, the electromagnetic relay disclosed in Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No. H10-326553 includes a permanent magnet disposed near a contact portion (fixed contact and movable contact). In this electromagnetic relay, the arc generated between the movable contact and the fixed contact is prolonged by a magnetic force of the permanent magnet, and then is extinguished.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure provides an electromagnetic relay of a high breaking capability (interruption ability) without enlarging the size thereof.

The electromagnetic relay of the present disclosure includes an exciting coil, a pair of fixed contacts, a movable spring, a magnet, and a yoke. The pair of fixed contacts is arranged along first direction. The movable spring conies into contact with or moves away from the pair of fixed contacts in response to the turn on or off of current to the exciting coil. The magnet prolongs the arc generated between the pair of fixed contacts and the movable spring. The yoke is in contact with the magnet. The magnet is adjacent to the pair of fixed contacts along a second direction orthogonal to the first direction, and is adjacent to the exciting coil along a third direction orthogonal to the first direction and the second direction. The yoke is adjacent to the pair of fixed contacts along the third direction in a state where the yoke is in contact with the magnet.

In the present disclosure, the magnetic flux densities near the contacts (fixed contacts and movable spring) and in an arc extinguishing space can be increased. Therefore, the breaking capability can he increased without enlarging the sizes of the magnet and electromagnetic relay.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an electromagnetic relay in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is a perspective view of a stopper of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a sectional view of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **5** is a perspective view of an essential part of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **6** is a sectional view of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1** in another state;

FIG. **7** is another perspective view of the essential part of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **8** is an exploded perspective view of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1** in a partially exploded state;

FIG. **9** is a plan view of a yoke of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **10** and FIG. **11** are diagrams for illustrating a magnetic flux in the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **12** is a diagram for illustrating the operation of the electromagnetic relay shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **13** is a diagram for illustrating the operation of an electromagnetic relay in a comparative example;

FIG. **14** and FIG. **15** are perspective views of stoppers in modified examples of the exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. **16** is a perspective view of an essential part of an electromagnetic relay in another modified example of the exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Prior to the descriptions of exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, problems of the conventional electromagnetic relay are briefly described. In the conventional electromagnetic relay, a permanent magnet is disposed near a contact. Therefore, a small-sized permanent magnet must be used for extinguishing an arc. As a result, the magnetic flux density near the contact is small, and the breaking capability is not sufficient.

When a large-sized permanent magnet is used in order to solve the problem, the whole electromagnetic relay is also enlarged.

Hereinafter, electromagnetic relay **1** of the exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure is described with reference to the accompanying drawings. FIG. **1** and FIG. **2** are a perspective view and an exploded perspective view of electromagnetic relay **1**, respectively. FIG. **3** is a perspective view of stopper **5** of electromagnetic relay **1**. FIG. **4** is a sectional view of electromagnetic relay **1** when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off. FIG. **5** is a perspective view of an essential part of electromagnetic relay **1** when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off. FIG. **6** is a sectional view of electromagnetic relay **1** when exciting coil **21** is energized. FIG. **7** is a perspective view of the essential part of electromagnetic relay **1** when exciting coil **21** is energized.

As shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, electromagnetic relay **1** includes electromagnet block **2**, contact block **3**, case **4**, stopper **5**, and arc extinguishing, mechanism **6**.

As shown in FIG. **2**, electromagnet block **2** of FIG. **1** includes exciting coil **21**, bobbin **22**, iron core **23**, yoke **24**, armature **25**, and a pair of coil terminals **261** and **262**.

Bobbin **22** includes cylinder **221** and a pair of flanges **222** and **223** as shown in FIG. **4**. Cylinder **221** is provided with through hole **224** in the axial direction as shown in FIG. **2**. In other words, cylinder **221** is formed in a hollow cylindrical shape. Each of flanges **222** and **223** is formed in a substantially rectangular plate shape, for example, and flanges **222** and **223** are disposed at opposite ends in the axial direction of cylinder **221**. Cylinder **221** and flanges **222** and **223** are formed integrally and are made of an insulating material such as a resin. Exciting coil **21** is wound on cylinder **221**. Recess **225** is formed in substantially the center of the surface of cylinder **221** that has flange **222**.

Iron core **23** is inserted into through hole **224** in bobbin **22** and faces (opposes) armature **25**. Iron core **23** includes shaft **231** and flange **232**. Shaft **231** is formed in a column shape, in more detail, shaft **231** is formed in a long circular column (solid cylinder) shape. Flange **232** is formed at one end of shaft **231**. Shaft **231** and flange **232** are formed integrally and are made of a magnetic material.

Yoke **24** includes first piece **241** and second piece **242**, and is formed in a substantially L shape. First piece **241** and second piece **242** are formed integrally and are made of a magnetic material. First piece **241** is engaged with bobbin **22** at recess **226** provided on flange **223**. First piece **241** is provided with through hole **243**. Iron core **23** is inserted into through hole **243**. Second piece **242** is extended from one end of first piece **241** perpendicularly to the first piece **241**. In other words, second piece **242** is extended along the axial direction of cylinder **221** of bobbin **22**.

Armature **25** is attached to movable portion **36** of movable spring **35**, and is displaced integrally with movable portion **36**. More specifically, armature **25** is attached to movable portion **36** and is disposed so as to face iron core **23**. Armature **25** is made of a magnetic material and is formed in a long tabular shape. One end of armature **25** is in contact with second piece **242** of yoke **24**.

Each of coil terminals **261** and **262** is made of a conductive material such as copper and is formed in a long plate shape. Tips of exciting coil **21** are wound on coil terminals **261** and **262**, respectively, and are connected to them, respectively, by solder or the like.

As shown in FIG. **2**, contact block **3** of FIG. **1** includes a pair of fixed contacts **31** and **32**, a pair of main terminals **33** and **34**, and movable spring **35**.

Fixed contact **31** is coupled to main terminal **33**, and fixed contact **32** is coupled to main terminal **34**. Each of main terminals **33** and **34** is made of a conductive material such as copper.

Movable spring **35** is configured to come into contact with or move away from fixed. contacts **31** and **32** in response to the turn on or off of the current to exciting coil **21**. Movable spring **35** includes movable portion **36**, fixed portion **37**, and return spring **38**. Movable spring **35** is formed in a substantially L shape.

Movable portion **36** comes into contact with or moves away from fixed contact **31** or **32** in response to the current to exciting coil **21**. Movable portion **36** includes base **361**, contact pressure portion **362**, and molded portion **363**. Movable portion **36** further includes projection **364**. The part of movable portion **36** other than molded portion **363** is made of a metal such as copper. Molded portion **363** is made of an insulating material such as a resin. Armature **25** is fixed to a surface of movable portion **36**, where the surface faces (opposes) iron core **23**.

Contact pressure portion **362** is deformed when exciting coil **21** is energized. Contact pressure portion **362** includes a pair of movable contacts **391** and **392** as shown in FIG. **1**. Fixed contacts **31** and **32** are arranged along first direction D**1**. Movable contact **391** is disposed at a position facing fixed contact **31**, and movable contact **392** is disposed at a position facing fixed contact **32**. Movable contact **391** comes into contact with or moves away from fixed contact **31**, and movable contact **392** comes into contact with or moves away from fixed contact **32**.

Projection **364** is disposed between movable contacts **391** and **392**. More specifically, projection **364** is disposed so as to project from molded portion **363** between movable contacts **391** and **392**. When exciting coil **21** is energized, projection **364** comes into contact with stopper **5**. Preferably, projection **364** has elasticity. Therefore, it is preferable that the ratio of the width of projection **364** with respect to the length of projection **364** is smaller.

Fixed portion **37** is fixed to electromagnet block **2**. More specifically, fixed portion **37** is fixed to second piece **242** of yoke **24** by screwing, for example. Thus, movable spring **35** is fixed to yoke **24**.

When exciting coil **21** is energized, armature **25** is attracted to iron core **23** by the magnetic force. Therefore, movable portion **36** deforms about fixed portion **37** as the fulcrum, and movable contacts **391** and **392** in movable portion **36** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**, respectively. In movable spring **35**, when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, movable portion **36** moves away from fixed contacts **31** and **32** by a return force (elastic force).

Case **4** includes substantially rectangular tabular base **41**, and substantially rectangular box-shaped cover **42** that covers base **41**. One surface of cover **42** is open. Case **4** accommodates exciting coil **21**, bobbin **22**, iron core **23**, yoke **24**, armature **25**, the pair of fixed contacts **31** and **32**, and movable spring **35**.

Base **41** is provided with through hole **411** into which main terminal **33** is inserted, through hole **412** into which main terminal **34** is inserted, a through hole (not shown) into which coil terminal **261** is inserted, and another through hole (not shown) into which coil terminal **262** is inserted. Base **41** is further provided with recess **43** opening outward as shown in FIG **4**. More specifically, base **41** includes recess **43** at a position adjacent to exciting coil **21** in third direction D**3** shown in FIG. **1**. Permanent magnet (hereinafter referred to as "magnet") **61** is stored in recess **43**. Base **41** includes wall **44** disposed between fixed contacts **31** and **32** as shown in FIG. **2**. Wall **44** is disposed so as to separate fixed contact **31** from fixed contact **32**. Base **41** also includes support portion **45** for supporting exciting coil **21**.

Stopper **5** restricts the movement of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35**. In more detail, when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, stopper **5** restricts the movement of movable portion **36** (movable contacts **391** and **392**) of movable spring **35** after movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** moves away from fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Stopper **5** is made of a metal. Preferably, stopper **5** is made of the same metal as that of movable spring **35**. However, the material of stopper **5** is not limited to the same metal, but may be a material different from the same metal. It is preferable that stopper **5** is made of a nonmagnetic material. However, the material of stopper **5** is not limited to the nonmagnetic material, but may be a magnetic material.

Stopper **5** integrally includes base **51**, extending portion **52**, and abutting portion **53** as shown in FIG. **3**.

Base **51** is fixed to electromagnet block **2**. In more detail, base **51** is fixed to bobbin **22**. Base **51** is provided with through hole **54** into which shaft **231** of iron core **23** is inserted. Then, base **51** is engaged with bobbin **22** at recess **225** formed in substantially the center of flange **222**. Base **51** is grasped by flange **232** of iron core **23** and bobbin **22** in a state where shaft **231** of iron core **23** is inserted into through hole **54**. Base **51** is further provided with four recesses **55** around through hole **54**. Base **51** includes four contact pieces **56** disposed in four recesses **55**, respectively. The tip of each of contact pieces **56** is tilted so as to be closer to flange **232** of iron core **23** than each base end. Thus, when base **51** is grasped by flange **232** of iron core **23** and bobbin **22**, base **51** can be fixed further firmly.

Extending portion **52** extends from base **51**. In more so detail, extending, portion **52** extends from base **51** along, the direction having an angle of 90° with respect to the surface (main surface) of base **51** that is in contact with the bottom surface of recess **225**.

Abutting portion **53** has elasticity. Abutting portion **53** is disposed at the tip of extending portion **52**. In the example shown in FIG. **3**, abutting portion **53** is formed in a tabular shape. Abutting portion **53** is projected from the tip of extending portion **52** so as to form an angle of 90° with the extending direction of extending portion **52**. In other words, abutting portion **53** is extended substantially in parallel with the main surface of base **51**.

When exciting coil **21** is energized, abutting portion **53** abuts on movable portion **36**. When the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, abutting portion **53** abuts on armature **25**.

When movable portion **36** abuts on abutting portion **53**, abutting portion **53** is deflected thanks to the elasticity along direction A**1** in which movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable portion **36** move away from fixed contacts **31** and **32**. In other words, abutting portion **53** has elasticity so that abutting portion **53** can be deflected along direction A**1** in which movable contacts **391** and **392** move away from fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Thus, abutting portion **53** decreases the amount of movement per unit time of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** in direction A**1** in comparison to that before movable portion **36** abuts on abutting portion **53**. Here, the amount of movement per unit time indicates the moving speed of movable portion **36**. Note that abutting portion **53** abuts alternately on movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** and armature **25** more preferably at a portion of the tip or the vicinity thereof than at a portion of the base end or the vicinity thereof that is close to extending portion **52**.

When the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, as shown in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, stopper **5** abuts on armature **25** that is displaced integrally with movable spring **35**. When exciting coil **21** is energized, as shown in FIG. **6** and FIG. **7**, stopper **5** abuts on projection **364** of movable portion **36** before movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Thus, stopper **5** decreases the moving speed of movable portion **36** in direction A**2**. Direction A**2** indicates the direction in which movable portion **36** (movable contacts **391** and **392**) approaches fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Then, when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, as shown in FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, stopper **5** abuts on armature **25** that is displaced integrally with movable spring **35**. Thus, stopper **5** restricts the movement of movable portion **36** in direction A**1**.

FIG. **8** is an exploded perspective view of electromagnetic relay **1** in a partially exploded state. Arc extinguishing mechanism **6** includes magnet **61** and yoke **62**.

When magnet **61** is stored in recess **43** of base **41**, magnet **61** is adjacent to fixed contacts **31** and **32** along second direction D**2** that is orthogonal to first direction D**1**. At this time, magnet **61** is adjacent to exciting coil **21** along third direction D**3** that is orthogonal to first direction D**1** and second direction D**2**. Magnet **61** is a ferrite magnet, for example. In the present exemplary embodiment, the north (N) pole of magnet **61** faces yoke **62**, and the south (S) pole faces exciting coil **21**. Magnet **61** is disposed for prolonging the arc generated between fixed contacts **31** and **32** and movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable spring **35**.

Yoke **62** is made of a material of a high magnetic permeability, such as a ferrous material (for example, zinc-coated steel plate). Yoke **62** is in contact with magnet **61**. More specifically, yoke **62** is attached on magnet **61** by the magnetic force. Yoke **62** is adjacent to fixed contacts **31** and **32** in third direction D**3** in a state where yoke **62** is in contact with magnet **61**. Furthermore, yoke **62** is in contact with the outer surface of case **4** in the state where yoke **62** is in contact with magnet **61**.

FIG. **9** is a plan view of yoke **62**. Yoke **62** is provided with through hole **621** into which main terminal **33** is inserted, and through hole **622** into which main terminal **34** is inserted. Yoke **62** includes a plurality of (four in the shown example) projections **623** for positioning magnet **61**.

FIG. **10** and FIG. **11** are diagrams for illustrating a magnetic flux in electromagnetic relay **1**. When the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, arcs is sometimes generated between movable contact **391** and fixed contact **31** and between movable contact **392** and fixed contact **32** while movable contacts **391** and **392** are moving away front fixed contacts **31** and **32**. At this time, as shown in FIG. **10** and FIG. **11**, arc extinguishing mechanism **6** (magnet **61** and yoke **62**) generates a magnetic flux in third direction D**3** near movable contacts **391** and **392** and fixed contacts **31** and **32** in the view from second direction D**2**. As discussed above, is first direction D**1** means the direction in which fixed contacts **31** and **32** are arranged, second direction D**2** means the direction in which movable contacts **391** and **392** face (oppose) fixed contacts **31** and **32**, and third direction D**3** is orthogonal to first direction D**1** and second direction D**2**. According to Fleming's left-hand rule, a force is applied to the arc in first direction D**1**. Thus, the arc generated between movable contact **391** and fixed contact **31** can be prolonged in the direction of arrow B**2**, namely outward. The arc generated between movable contact **392** and fixed contact **32** can be also prolonged in the direction of arrow B**3**, namely outward.

Yoke **62** may include a pair of adjacent portions **63** and **64** adjacent to fixed contacts **31** and **32**, and cutout **65** may be disposed between adjacent portions **63** and **64**. Thus, the magnetic flux densities near movable contacts **391** and **392** and fixed contacts **31** and **32** can be increased, and the arcs can be prolonged more outward.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. **10**, in first direction D**1**, length L**1** of yoke **62** may be longer than distance L**2** between fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Furthermore, in first direction D**1**, length L**1** of yoke **62** may be longer than length L**3** of magnet **61** shown in FIG. **8**. Thus, the arcs can be prolonged longer, so that the arcs can be extinguished rapidly.

Next, the operation. of electromagnetic relay **1** is described with reference to FIG. **4** to FIG. **7**, FIG. **12**, and FIG. **13**. FIG. **12** is a diagram for illustrating the operation of electromagnetic relay **1**. FIG. **13** is a diagram for illustrating the operation of an electromagnetic relay in a comparative example. In FIG. **12** and FIG. **13**, the horizontal axis shows stroke, and the vertical axis shows load.

First, before exciting coil **21** is energized, armature **25** is separate from iron core **23** and movable contacts **391** and **392** are separate from fixed contacts **31** and **32** in a state where movable spring **35** is attached on armature **25**. Furthermore, armature **25** is in contact with stopper **5**.

When exciting coil **21** is energized, iron core **23** is magnetized and armature **25** is attracted to flange **232** of iron core **23**. In response to this phenomenon, the tip of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** on which armature **25** is attached shifts. Then, movable contacts **391** and **392** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**, respectively. As a result, movable contacts **391** and **392** are electrically connected to fixed contacts **31** and **32**, respectively.

When exciting coil **21** is energized, armature **25** moves away front abutting portion **53** of stopper **5**. Then, before movable contacts **391** and **392** conic into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**, projection **364** of movable spring **35** abuts on abutting portion **53** of stopper **5**. Thus, the moving speed of movable spring **35** is reduced.

Thus, in electromagnetic relay **1**, projection **364** of movable spring **35** abuts on stopper **5** before movable contacts **391** and **392** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Therefore, as shown in FIG. **12** and FIG. **13**, contact collision energy M**1** of electromagnetic relay **1** is smaller than contact collision energy M**2** of the electromagnetic relay of the comparative example having no stopper **5**. As shown in FIG. **12**, contact collision energy M**1** is the integrated value of the difference between attraction force curve N**1** and spring load curve N**2**. While, as shown in **13**, contact collision energy M**2** is the integrated value of the difference between attraction force curve N**3** and spring load is curve N**4**.

When the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, iron core **23** is demagnetized. Therefore, due to an elastic action of movable spring **35**, armature **25** moves away from flange **232** of iron core **23** and movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** shifts. In response to this phenomenon, movable contacts **391** and **392** move away from fixed contacts **31** and **32**. As a result, movable contacts **391** and **392** are electrically disconnected from fixed contacts **31** and **32**.

As discussed above, when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, due to an elastic action of movable spring **35**, projection **364** of movable spring **35** moves away from stopper **5**. Also, movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** shifts. Thereafter, armature **25** abuts on abutting portion **53** of stopper **5**. At this time, stopper **5** reduces the impact of movable spring **35** because stopper **5** has elasticity.

Thus, when exciting coil **21** is energized in electromagnetic relay **1**, projection **364** abuts on stopper **5** before movable contacts **391** and **392** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**. At this time, stopper **5** decreases the moving speed of movable spring **35**. In other words, stopper **5** restricts the movement of movable spring **35**. Thus, compared with an electromagnetic relay having, no stopper, the contact collision energy when movable contacts **391** and **392** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32** can be decreased in electromagnetic relay **1**. As a result, the collision sound produced when movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** come into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32** can be reduced.

Furthermore, the decreased moving speed of movable spring **35** by stopper **5** allows the impact when armature **25** collides against iron core **23** to be reduced. Thus, the collision sound produced when armature **25** collides against iron core **23** can be reduced. Furthermore, the decreased moving speed of movable spring **35** stopper **5** allows the contact bounce to be reduced. Thus, the contact erosion caused by the arc during the contact bounce can be reduced, so that the on-off life of the contact is extended.

In electromagnetic relay **1**, when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off and stopper **5** abuts on armature **25**, stopper **5** is deformed due to the elasticity. By this deformation, the impact that armature **25** gives to stopper **5** at the time of return can be reduced (absorbed or relaxed). Therefore, the collision sound produced when armature **25** collides against stopper **5** can be reduced.

In addition, stopper **5** and movable portion **36** (including movable contacts **391** and **392**) of movable spring **35** are made of metal. Thus, the contact between stopper **5** and movable portion **36** (movable contacts **391** and **392**) of movable spring **35** indicates the contact between metal components. Therefore, in this case, abrasion powder is hardly generated compared with a case of employing a resin-made stopper. Even when abrasion powder is generated, the abrasion powder is metal powder and hence a conduction failure hardly occurs between fixed contacts **31** and **32** and movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35**.

In electromagnetic relay **1**, the same part (abutting portion **53**) of stopper **5** abuts on movable spring **35** when exciting coil **21** is energized, and abuts on armature **25** when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut of. Thus, compared with a stopper having mutually different contact parts, stopper **5** can be formed in a simple configuration. In electromagnetic relay **1**, the number of components can be made smaller than that in the case where the component on which movable spring **35** abuts when exciting coil **21** is energized is different from the component on which armature **25** abuts when the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off.

In electromagnetic relay **1**, even when magnet **61** is disposed in a position separate from the contacts (fixed contacts **31** and **32** ;And movable contacts **391** and **392**), the magnetic flux densities near the contacts and in the arc extinguishing space can be increased by using yoke **62**. Thus, the breaking capability can be increased without enlarging electromagnetic relay **1**.

In addition, yoke **62** is provided with cutout **65** between adjacent portions **63** and **64** adjacent to fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Therefore, the magnetic flux can be concentrated to the vicinity of each contact. Thus, in electromagnetic relay **1**, the magnetic flux density near each contact can be greater than that in an electromagnetic relay including a yoke having no cutout. As a result, the breaking capability can be further increased.

In electromagnetic relay **1**, length L**1** of yoke **62** may be longer than distance L**2** between fixed contacts **31** and **32** in the direction in which fixed contacts **31** and **32** are arranged (first direction D**1**), namely in the direction in which the arcs are prolonged. In this configuration, the arcs can be prolonged longer. Thus, the arcs can he extinguished rapidly, and hence the breaking capability can be further increased.

Next, modified examples of the present exemplary embodiment are described with reference to FIG. **14** to FIG. **16**. FIG. **14** and FIG. **15** are perspective views of stoppers in the modified examples of the present exemplary embodiment. FIG. **16** is a perspective view of an essential part of an electromagnetic relay in another modified example of the present exemplary embodiment.

Electromagnetic relay **1** may include stopper **5**a shown in FIG. **14** instead of stopper **5**. Stopper **5**a is integrally formed of base **51**a, extending portion **52**a, and abutting portion **53**a. Base **51**a has a configuration similar to that of base **51** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**. Through hole **54**a, recesses **55**a, and contact pieces **56**a are similar to through hole **54**, recesses **55**, and contact pieces **56** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**, respectively. Extending portion **52**a has a configuration similar to that of extending portion **52** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**.

Abutting portion **53**a is projected from the tip of extending portion **52**a so as to have an angle less than 90° with respect to extending portion **52**a. In other words, the tip of abutting portion **53**a is closer to base **51**a than its base end is. Except for the above-mentioned point, abutting portion **53**a is similar to abutting portion **53** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**.

Electromagnetic relay **1** may include stopper Sb shown in FIG. **15** instead of stopper **5**. Stopper **5**b is integrally formed of base **51**b, extending portion **52**b, and abutting portion **53**b. Base **51**b has a configuration similar to that of base **51** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**. Through hole **54**b, recesses **55**b, and contact pieces **56**b are similar to through hole **54**, recesses **55**, and contact pieces **56** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**, respectively. Extending portion **52**b has a configuration similar to that of extending portion **52** (shown in FIG. **3**) of stopper **5**.

Abutting portion **53**b is formed in a curved plate shape. In more detail, abutting portion **53**b integrally has first curved surface portion **531** and second curved surface portion **532**. First curved surface portion **531** is disposed at the tip of extending portion **52**b. First curved surface portion **531** has a curved surface projecting in direction A1 in which movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable portion **36** move away from fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Second curved surface portion **532** is disposed at the tip of first curved surface portion **531**. Second curved surface portion **532** has a curved surface projecting in direction A2 in which movable contacts **391** and **392** of movable portion **36** approach fixed contacts **31** and **32**. Except for the above-mentioned points, abutting portion **53**b is similar to abutting portion **53** of stopper **5** shown in FIG. **3**.

In movable spring **35** of electromagnetic relay **1**, movable portion **36** may include projection **365** shown in FIG. **16** instead of projection **364**.

Projection **365** is disposed between movable contacts **391** and **392**. More specifically, projection **365** is projected from molded portion **363** between movable contacts **391** and **392**. Projection **365** is provided with hole **366**. Thus, even when the width of projection **365** is increased to enlarge the contact region between projection **365** and stopper **5**, the elasticity of projection **365** can be kept.

In electromagnetic relay **1**, magnet **61** may be disposed so as to reverse the N pole and S pole. In other words, magnet **61** may be disposed so that the surface facing exciting coil **21** serves as the N pole and the surface facing yoke **62** serves as the S pole. In this case, it is necessary to reverse the polarities of main terminals **33** and **34**. Thus, the arcs generated between movable contacts **391** and **392** and fixed contacts **31** and **32** can be prolonged outward.

Note that electromagnetic relay **1** does not need to include movable contacts **391** and **392**, in this case, a part of movable portion **36** of movable spring **35** that faces fixed contact **31** comes into contact with or moves away from fixed contact **31**, and a part of movable portion **36** that faces fixed contact **32** comes into contact with or moves away from fixed contact **32**. In other words, when exciting coil **21** is energized, movable portion **36** comes into contact with fixed contacts **31** and **32**. When the current supplied to exciting coil **21** is cut off, movable portion **36** moves away from fixed contacts **31** and **32**.

What is claimed is:

1. An electromagnetic relay comprising:
an exciting coil;
a pair of fixed contacts arranged along a first direction;
a movable spring which comes into contact with or moves away from the pair of fixed contacts in response to current to the exciting coil being turned on or off;
a magnet which prolongs an arc generated between the pair of fixed contacts and the movable spring; and
a yoke in contact with the magnet,
wherein the magnet is adjacent to the pair of fixed contacts along a second direction orthogonal to the first direction, and is adjacent to the exciting coil along a third direction orthogonal to the first direction and to the second direction, and the yoke is adjacent to the pair of fixed contacts along the third direction when the yoke is in contact with the magnet,
wherein edges of the yoke extend beyond edges of the magnet in the first direction and the second direction to provide a planar surface in the third direction,
wherein the magnet overlaps the yoke along the third direction, and
wherein the fixed contacts and the magnet are arranged along the second direction.

2. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**,
wherein the yoke includes a pair of adjacent portions that are adjacent to the pair of fixed contacts, and is provided with a cutout between the pair of adjacent portions.

3. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**,
wherein the yoke is longer than a distance between the pair of fixed contacts in the first direction.

4. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**, further comprising:
a case that stores the exciting coil, the pair of fixed contacts, and the movable spring,
wherein the case is provided with a recess that opens outwardly at a position adjacent to the exciting coil in the third direction,
the magnet is stored in the recess, and
the yoke is in contact with an outer surface of the case when the yoke is in contact with the magnet.

5. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**,
wherein the movable spring opposes the pair of fixed contacts in the second direction, and
the magnet has:
a first pole which is in contact with the yoke; and
a second pole which opposes the exciting coil, and the magnet is adjacent to the pair of fixed contacts on an opposite side to the movable spring, and is capable of generating a magnetic flux in the third direction between the movable spring and the pair of fixed contacts.

6. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**, wherein a first end of said movable spring comes into contact with or moves away from the pair of fixed contacts and an opposite end of the movable spring is connected to [the] *another* yoke.

7. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**, the exciting coil including an aperture within which a core is received, [the] *and another* yoke including an aperture that receives a portion of the core.

8. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**, said movable spring comprising a generally L-shaped spring member, a first leg of said L-shaped spring member connected to [said] *another* yoke, and a second leg of said L-shaped spring member including a pair of contact portions configured to come into contact with said fixed contacts.

9. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**, [said yoke] *further* comprising *another yoke including* a generally L-shaped member having two legs, one end of said movable spring being connected to one leg of said *other* yoke, said one leg being positioned opposite said magnet with respect to said exciting coil.

10. The electromagnetic relay according to claim **1**, further comprising an armature attached to a portion of the movable spring, said armature being configured to move into and out of contact with said exciting coil in a direction substantially the same as a direction of movement of said movable spring towards and away from contact with the pair of fixed contacts.

11. An electromagnetic relay comprising:

an exciting coil;

a first fixed contact;

a second fixed contact;

a movable contact provided on a movable spring that bends around a fixed portion, such that the movable contact moves along a path to come into contact with or move away from the first fixed contact or the second fixed contact in response to a current to the exciting coil;

a yoke adjacent to the movable contact and extending along said path on a side of the movable contact opposite to said fixed portion; and

a magnet connected with the yoke, the magnet and the yoke generating a flux proximate the movable contact, wherein the magnet is positioned proximate to the movable contact in a direction along said path,

wherein the yoke extends along two extending directions to provide a planar surface of the yoke in an orthogonal direction that is orthogonal to the two extending directions,

wherein the magnet extends along the two extending directions to provide a planar surface of the magnet in the orthogonal direction that is orthogonal to the two extending directions,

wherein a size of the planar surface of the magnet being larger than a size of each side surface of the magnet orthogonal to the planar surface of the magnet, and

wherein the planar surface of the magnet is in contact with the planar surface of the yoke.

12. The electromagnetic relay according to claim 11,

wherein the yoke is longer than a distance between the first fixed contact and the movable contact in said direction when the movable contact is disconnected from the first fixed contact.

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