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Relay and Socket Pairing Chart — 8-Pin, 11-Pin and 14-Pin Bases (Omron, Schneider, Phoenix)

cBallast Technical Sourcing · Plug-in relays and sockets · issued 2026-10-06 · cballast.com/documents/relay-socket-pairing-chart-8-11-14-pin

Which socket fits which plug-in relay: the pin-count logic (8-pin = 2 changeover, 11-pin = 3 C/O, 14-pin = 4 C/O), the Omron MY/LY and Schneider Zelio RXM pairings with their coil-code letters, hold-down clips, and the wiring habits that prevent miswired bases.

Pin count tells you the contact count

Plug-in "ice-cube" relays follow one rule worth engraving: each changeover (C/O) contact needs three pins, plus two for the coil. That is why the families line up as they do:

Base | Contacts | Typical relays | Matching sockets in stock |

8-pin (blade) | 2 C/O (DPDT) | Omron MY2/MY2N, Schneider RXM2, LY2 (power blade) | Omron PYF08 series, RXZE 8-pin for RXM2 |

11-pin (round) | 3 C/O | Omron MK3P-style, legacy round-base relays | round screw bases, quoted per relay |

14-pin (blade) | 4 C/O (4PDT) | Omron MY4, Schneider RXM4 (e.g. RXM4AB2P7) | Omron PYF14 series, Schneider RXZE 14-pin |

Blade (flat-pin) relays only fit blade sockets of the same pin count and pitch — an MY4 will not enter an 8-pin base, but an under-pinned relay can sometimes be forced into a wider base one row off, which is why the first commissioning check after a no-function fault is simply "is the relay seated in the right base?". Phoenix Contact's PLC-RSC line (PLC-RSC-24DC/21 and kin) sidesteps pairing entirely: relay and terminal base ship as one slim module.

Reading the relay code before buying the socket

Omron MY2N-GS 24VDC: MY = family, 2/4 = contact count (!' 8/14-pin base), N = indicator LED, GS = current RoHS-era execution; the coil voltage is printed in clear text. Socket: PYF08A-type for MY2, PYF14A-type for MY4; finger-safe "-N" base versions exist for both.

Schneider RXM4AB2P7: RXM = Zelio miniature plug-in; 4 = contacts (!' 14-pin); AB2 = the standard contact/LED execution; P7 = 230 V AC coil — the same letter code the TeSys contactors use (B7 24 V AC, BD 24 V DC, F7 110 V AC…), decoded fully in the Schneider code decoder.

LY2 power relays carry bigger blades on the same 2-C/O logic and take their own PTF-pattern socket, not a PYF.

Wiring and fixing habits that save callbacks

Wire from the socket's embossed numbering, never from a generic relay diagram: coil terminals and contact triplets are printed on every quality base, and mirror-image mistakes come from copying the relay's bottom view instead of the base's top view.

Coil polarity matters on DC bases with LED/diode modules — A1/A2 marking is not decorative on those.

Fit the hold-down clip shipped with the socket family: vibration walks un-clipped relays out of blade bases, and panels at sea double the case for them.

One spare of each base belongs in the panel spares kit — relays fail an order of magnitude more often than their sockets, but a cracked base stops the same circuit.

Stock runs deep on all three ecosystems — around 160 Omron and 170 Zelio relay line items, plus the Phoenix PLC-RSC interface modules; start from Omron, Schneider Electric or Phoenix Contact and quote the printed relay code — the correct base and clip come back on the same quotation.

Frequently asked questions
Which socket fits an Omron MY2 relay?A PYF08-pattern 8-pin blade socket (PYF08A and its finger-safe successors) — the MY2's two changeover contacts need eight pins; the 4-contact MY4 steps up to a PYF14-pattern base.What is the difference between 8-pin, 11-pin and 14-pin sockets?Contact count: 2 changeovers on 8-pin blades, 3 on 11-pin round bases, 4 on 14-pin blades — three pins per changeover plus two coil pins.What does P7 mean in RXM4AB2P7?230 V AC coil — Schneider's standard coil-letter system (B7 = 24 V AC, BD = 24 V DC, F7 = 110 V AC) shared with the TeSys contactor range.Can I replace just the relay and keep the socket?Yes — that is the point of plug-in bases: match pin count, coil voltage and contact rating and the relay swaps in seconds; renew the hold-down clip if it has lost tension.Why does my relay circuit work on the bench but not in the panel?The classic causes are a relay seated in the wrong-pitch base, coil polarity reversed on a DC base with an LED module, or wiring copied from the relay's bottom-view diagram instead of the socket's printed terminals.

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