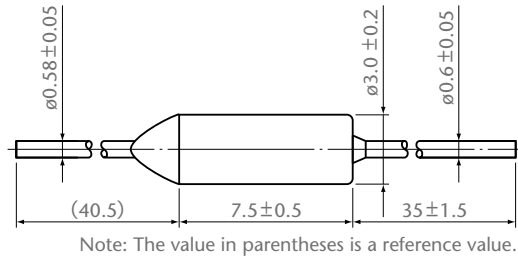


# Standard Ratings

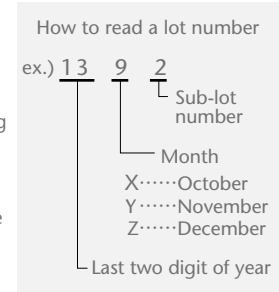
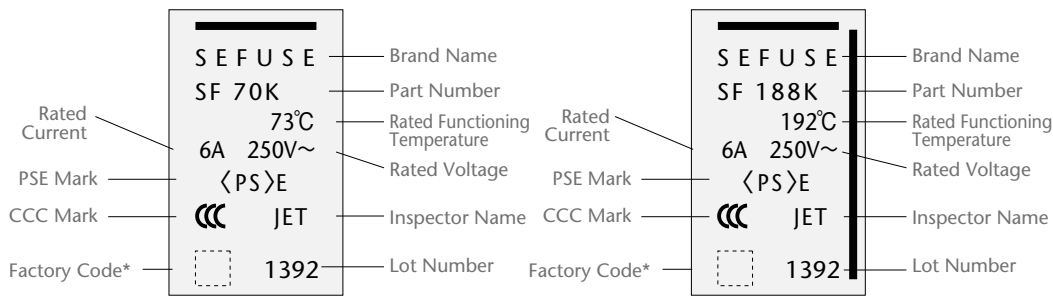
## SF/K series

Dimension (Unit: mm)



### Marking 1 (SF70K–SF119K)

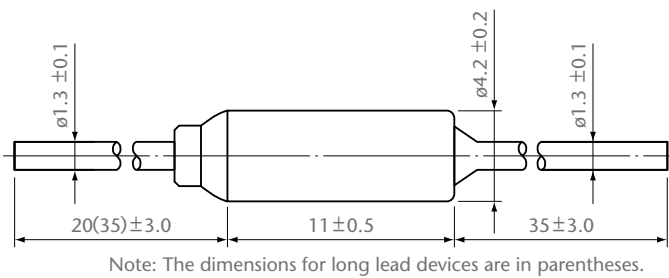
### Marking 2 (SF167K–SF214K)



\* Factory Code represents the factory location as shown next Thailand : C

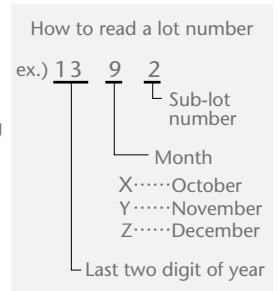
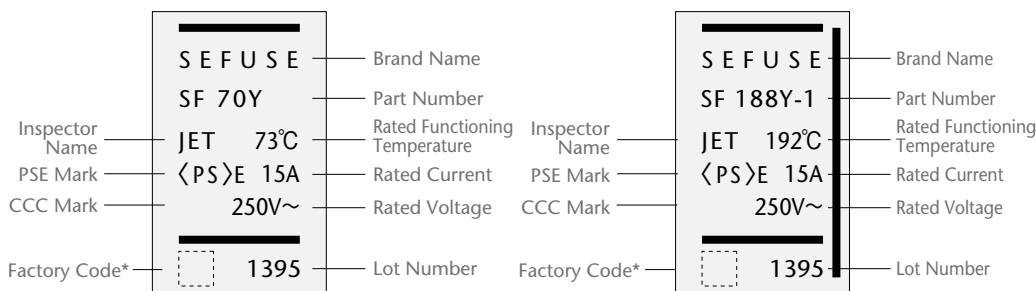
## SF/Y series

Dimension (Unit: mm)



### Marking 1 (SF70Y–SF129Y)

### Marking 2 (SF139Y–SF240Y)



\* Factory Code represents the factory location as shown next Japan : none

## Ratings

1) Part Number	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (°C)	Operating Temperature (°C)	2)		3)		UL/cUL	VDE	BEAB	CCC	KTL	PSE		
			Th (°C)	Tm (°C)	Rated Current	Rated Voltage	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand (SU05020-****)	Thailand (JET1974-32001-****)		
SF70K	73	70±2	45	150	6A (Resistive)	AC250V	E71747	677802-1171-0006	C1180	2008010205282881	5004	1003		
SF76K	77	76+0/-4	51											
SF90K	94	90±2	66											
SF94K	99	94±2	84											
SF96K	99	96±2	71				200	E71747	677802-1171-0006	C1180	2008010205282881	5004	5006	1004
SF119K	121	119±2	94											
SF167K	167	164±2	152											
SF188K	192	188+3/-1	164											
SF214K	216	214+1/-3	198	300	4)	—	—	—	—	5008	1008			

Note 1) No use of hazardous substances prescribed by WEEE and RoHS.

All products do not use SVHC prescribed by REACH (191 substances, 27th June, 2018).

- 2) Th is the maximum temperature measured on the thermal link when it continues to conduct a rated current without changing its state of conductivity for 168 hours.
- 3) The following electrical ratings were used for the UL, VDE, and KTL safety standards: 10A (Resistive)/AC 250V.
- 4) The following SF-types have passed the Conductive Heat Aging Test (CHAT) specified by the UL safety standard: SF188K and SF214K.
- 5) Pending approval.

## Ratings

1) 2) Part Number	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (°C)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Tm (°C)	Rated Current	Rated Voltage	UL	CCC	PSE
						Japan	Japan	Japan (JET1975-32001-****)
SF70Y	73	70±2	150	15A (Resistive)	AC250V	—	2004010205122568	1008
SF76Y	77	76+0/-4						
SF90Y	94	90±2						
SF94Y	99	94±2						
SF96Y	99	96±2	150					
SF113Y	113	110±2	160					
SF119Y	121	119±2	150					
SF129Y	133	129±2	159				E71747	2004010205122568
SF139Y	142	139±2						
SF150Y	152	150+1/-3						
SF167Y	167	164±2				4)		
SF184Y	184	182±2	210					
SF188Y	192	188+3/-1	300					
SF214Y	216	214+1/-3	350					
SF229Y	229	227±2	380					
SF240Y	240	237±2	350			—	—	2004010205122568
						3)	1016	
								1017

Note 1) No use of hazardous substances prescribed by WEEE and RoHS.

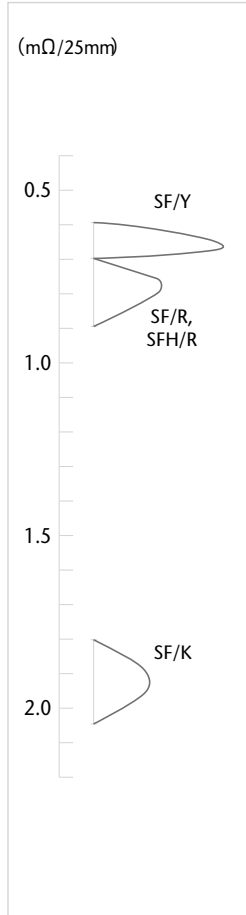
All products do not use SVHC prescribed by REACH (191 substances, 27th June, 2018).

- 2) Part number indicates thermal links with standard lead lengths. For long lead length types, add the suffix "-1" at the end of the part number.
- 3) 2004010205122568
- 4) Pending approval.

# Performance Data

SF/R series · SFH/R series · SF/K series · SF/Y series

## Internal resistance



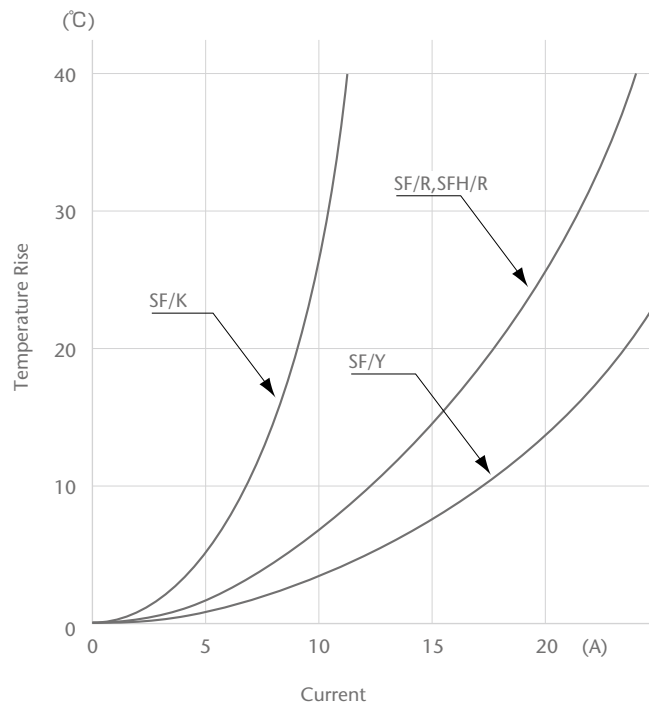
## Initial operating temperature (SF/R series · SF/K series · SF/Y series)

Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)
SF70R/K/Y	69	SF113R/Y	108	SF167R/K/Y	163
	70		109		164
	71		110		165
SF76R/K/Y	73	SF119R/K/Y	118	SF184R/Y	181
	74		119		182
	75		120		183
SF81R	82	SF129R/Y	129	SF188R/K/Y	189
	83		130		190
	84		131		191
SF90R/K/Y	89	SF139R/Y	138	SF214R/K/Y	212
	90		139		213
	91		140		214
SF94R/K	93	SF144R	140	SF229R/Y	227
	94		141		228
	95		142		229
SF96K/Y	95	SF150R/Y	148	SF240R/Y	235
	96		149		236
	97		150		237

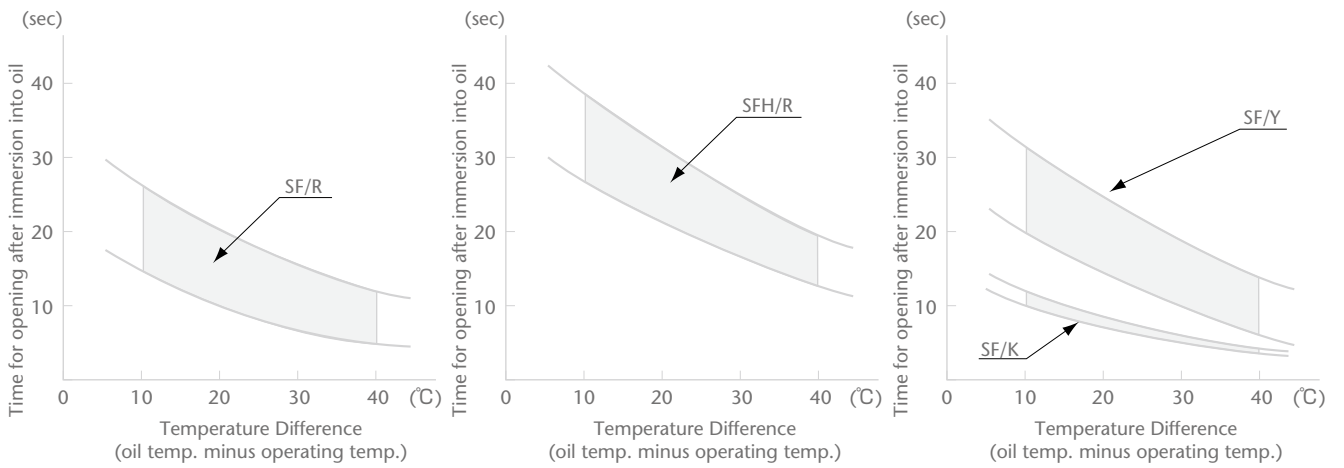
## Initial operating temperature (SFH/R series)

Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)
SFH106R	105	SFH124R	123	SFH162R	161
	106		124		162
	107		125		163
SFH109R	108	SFH129R	128	SFH172R	171
	109		129		172
	110		130		173
SFH113R	112	SFH134R	133		
	113		134		
	114		135		
SFH117R	116	SFH152R	151		
	117		152		
	118		153		

Temperature Rise



Response Time



# Performance Data

SM/A series · SM/B series · SM/G series

## Internal resistance and initial operating temperature

Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)
SM072A	3.7	72	SM137A	3.8	137
	3.9	73		4.3	138
	4.1	74		4.8	139
SM092A	5.8	90.6	SM146A SM150A	4.4	145
	6.3	91.6		4.7	146
	6.8	92.6		5.0	147
SM110A	2.8	110	SM225A	2.8	217.2
	3.0	111		3.0	217.7
	3.2	112		3.2	218.4
SM125A	2.7	124.4			
	2.9	125.4			
	3.1	126.4			

## Internal resistance and initial operating temperature

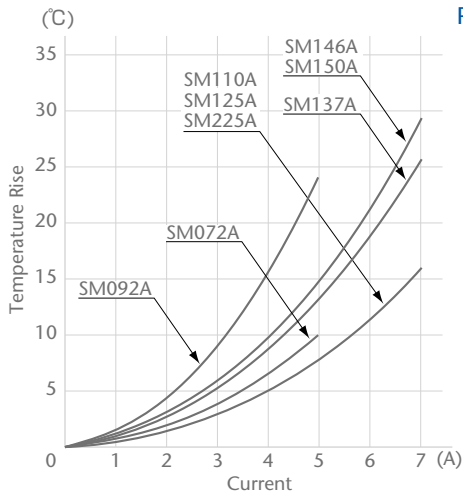
Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)
SM092B	8	90.6	SM137B	5.6	137
	9	91.6		6.1	138
	10	92.6		6.6	139
SM110B	4.4	110	SM146B SM150B	5.7	145.5
	4.6	111		6.2	146.5
	4.8	112		6.7	147.5
SM125B	3.8	125	SM225B	3.8	217.8
	4.2	126		4.2	218.5
	4.6	127		4.3	218.8

## Internal resistance and initial operating temperature

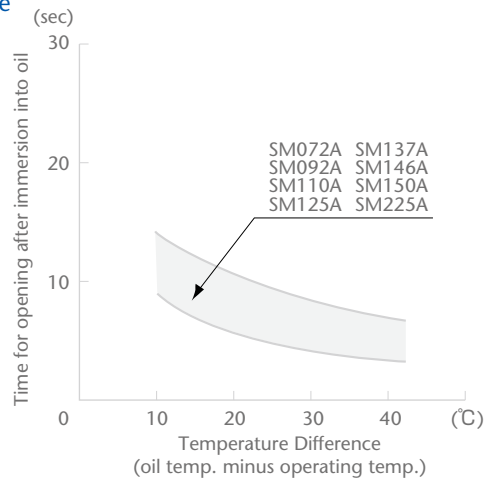
Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)
SM110G	5	110	SM146G	6.4	145.5
	6	111		7.2	146.5
	7	112		8.0	147.5
SM137G	6.8	136	SM225G	4.3	217.4
	7.6	137		4.6	217.8
	8.4	138		4.8	218.4

### SM/A series

#### Temperature Rise

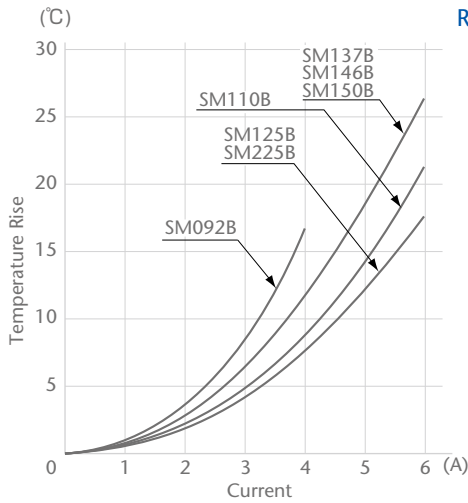


#### Response Time

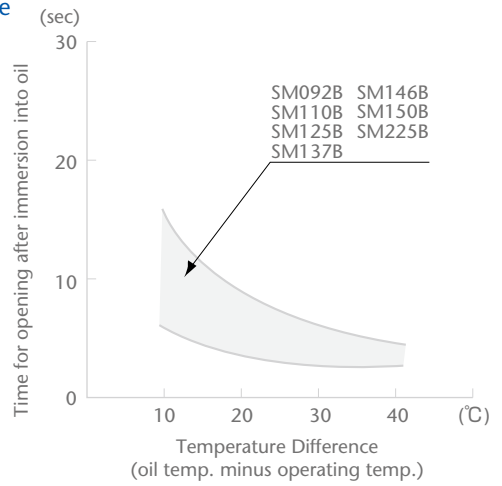


### SM/B series

#### Temperature Rise

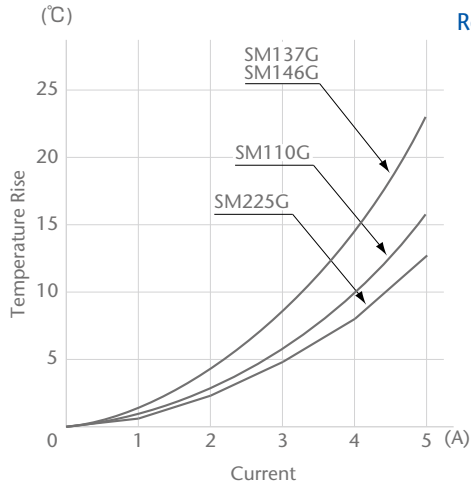


#### Response Time

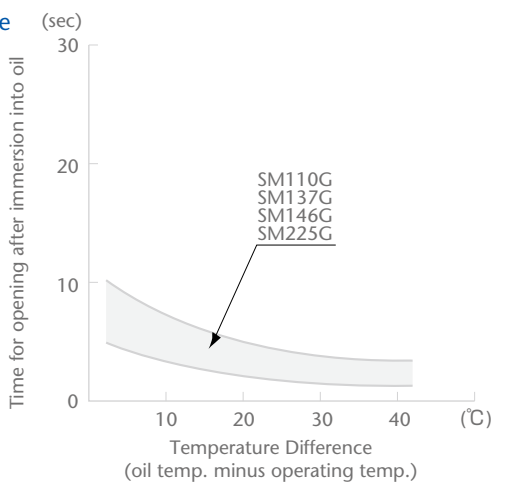


### SM/G series

#### Temperature Rise



#### Response Time



## Definition of Terms

### Rated Functioning Temperature (Tf)

Rated functioning temperature is the operating temperature of the thermal link, measured using the method specified in the safety standard.

As stated in the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law (PSE) of Japan (Appendix 3, Section 3), the thermal links should operate within  $\pm 7^{\circ}\text{C}$  of the specified operating temperature. In cases where Tf is greater than  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the thermal links should operate within  $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  of the specified operating temperature.

In standards that comply with the IEC standard, it is indicated that the thermal links should operate within  $+0/-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  of the specified temperature range.

### Operating Temperature

Operating temperature and tolerance refers to the operating temperature range measured by the following conditions.

A thermal link test sample is placed in the condition where the temperature of a thermostatic oven is raised until  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  below the rated functioning temperature of the test sample at optionally increasing speed.

Then the temperature of the thermostatic oven is raised at the rate of  $0.5-1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  a minute.

At this time, the electric current flowing through the test sample for opening confirmation shall be less than 10mA.

Furthermore, the distance between a measuring point and a test sample shall be less than 20 mm.

### Th (Holding Temperature)

Th is the maximum temperature measured on the thermal links when it continues to conduct a rated current without changing its state of conductivity for 168 hours.

### Tm (Maximum Temperature Limit)

Maximum temperature limit is the maximum temperature for which conductivity does not occur again during the following test.

First, the samples are maintained at Tm for a period of 10 minutes. Then, the withstand voltage test is conducted for 2 minutes with twice the rated voltage. During the test, the thermal links must remain in the functioned state, i.e. open. Hence, no current is allowed to pass through.

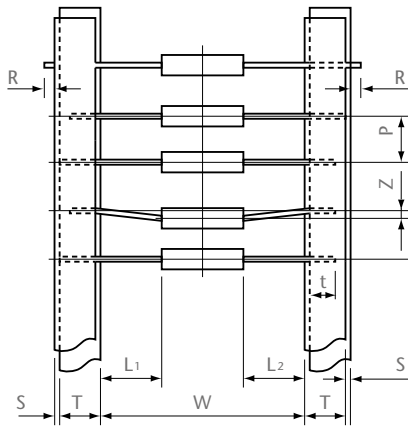
(Functioned state of the SF-type: not less than  $0.2\text{M}\Omega$ ; SM-type: not less than  $2\text{M}\Omega$  (between body and lead) and not less than  $0.2\text{M}\Omega$  (between lead and lead))

## Lead Cutting and Taping

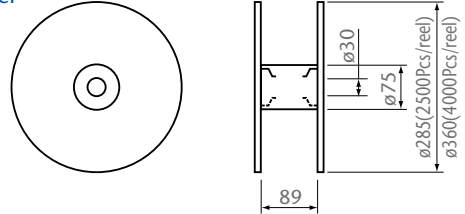
Lead cutting and taping services are available upon request for the following types.

	Standard Lead Type						Long Lead Type				
	SF/R0 SFH/R0	SF/K	SF/Y	SM/A0	SM/B0	SM/G0	SF/R1 SFH/R1	SF/Y1	SM/A1	SM/B1	SM/G1
Taping	—	○	—	○	○	○	○	—	—	—	—
Lead Cutting	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	—	—	—	—
Lead Forming	○	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	—	—

Taping



Reel



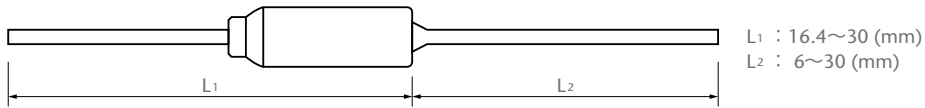
SF/R, SFH/ R : 4000Pcs/reel  
 SF/K, SM : 2500Pcs/reel

(Unit : mm)

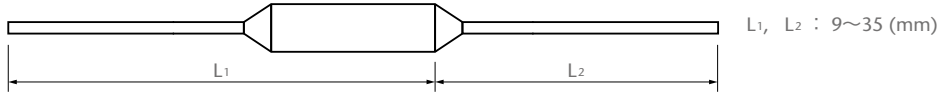
W	P	L <sub>1</sub> -L <sub>2</sub>	T	Z	R	t	S
52±2	5±0.5	≤2.0	6±1	≤2.0	≤0.5	≤3.2	≤0.8
63±2							
67±2							

Lead Cutting

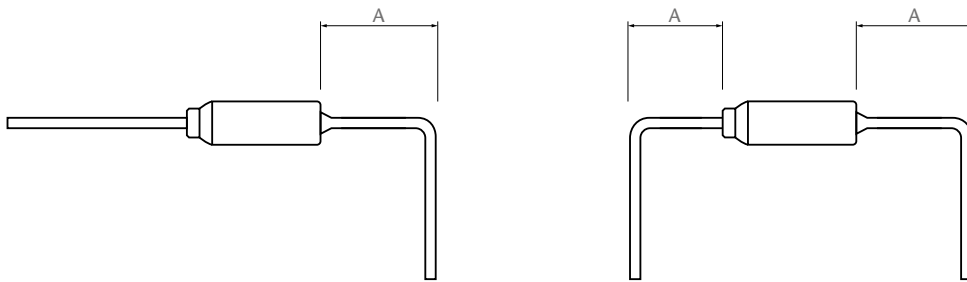
SF-type



SM-type



Lead Forming (SF/R, SFH/R)



A : Should be more than 5mm

For more information on dimensions not described in diagrams above, please kindly contact us.

# Packing Quantity

Series	SF/R, SFH/R, SF/Y	SF/K	SM/A, SM/B, SM/G
Packing quantity in a carton box	5,000pcs/box	11,200pcs/box	10,000pcs/box



## Cautions

This section describes points to note, about the design, installation and storage of SEFUSE® thermal links, so as to achieve the optimum performance of these thermal protection devices.

For optimal thermal link performance, it is recommended that customers correctly store the thermal protection devices, design appropriate circuits for the appliances and perform evaluations, mounting and testing steps as necessary. Problems arising from the inappropriate execution of the above would be the sole responsibility of the customer, and SCHOTT declines any and all responsibility.

### Design

**Do not use this device for any purpose other than as a thermal link.**

The thermal link is designed to detect abnormal rises in temperature and open the electrical circuits as required. It is not a current fuse that cuts off excess current. If the thermal link is used as a current fuse, it may malfunction.

**Do not use this device in aerospace equipment, aeronautical equipment, nuclear reactor control systems, life support equipment or systems, transportation machinery engine control or safety-related equipment.**

This device is designed for use in household electrical appliances, office automation equipment, audio and video equipment, computer communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, personal electronic equipment and transportation equipment (excluding engine control).

**Decisions regarding the type of thermal link, the installation location and the mounting method should be made by the customers, based upon the requirements of the final application.**

It is recommended that designers test the final design with the selected thermal link under both normal conditions as well as predicted worst-case scenarios.

▼ **Thermal links should be mounted where it can detect abnormal heat as quickly as possible.**

The thermal link operates when the thermal element within melts. Therefore, if the thermal element does not reach the operating temperature, the cutoff will not activate even if the ambient temperature has risen to the operating temperature. In addition, a short lag time might result in the event of a sudden rise in the ambient temperature or if the thermal link only detects part of the temperature increase.

▼ **Thermal links\* should be mounted such that the temperature gradient is equal throughout the thermal link.**

If lead B of the SF-type, which is caulked to the metal case, is mounted in such a way that it only conducts heat to the metal case, the temperature around the thermal pellet would always be higher than other parts in the metal case. This could lead to the thermal link opening prematurely. Hence, it is recommended that lead A, which is the resin-sealed side, be connected nearer to the heat source.

It should also be mentioned that similarly, if lead A is fixed in a location where the temperature it is exposed to is always lower than that of lead B, the thermal link could also be prematurely triggered.

\* except SFH/R series

▼ **Cautions about T<sub>m</sub>**

Please ensure that the design of the final application does not exceed T<sub>m</sub> (the maximum temperature limit) of the thermal link.

If used in conditions beyond the rated temperature, a dielectric breakdown could result and the thermal link could re-conduct even after opening.

▼ **Cautions about T<sub>h</sub> (SF-type)**

Continuous exposure to temperatures close to the T<sub>h</sub> temperature of the thermal link could result in the thermal pellet reducing in size over time, thereby shortening the lifespan of the thermal link. This change in the pellet size is irreversible. Hence, it is important that designers select and test thermal links suitable for the temperature zone of the final application, based on the temperature recommendations in Table 1.

Please also note that the T<sub>h</sub> temperature test is a one-time test, not a cycle test, conducted continuously for 168 hours.

Designers of the final application should take into account the maximum surface temperature of the thermal link as shown in Table 1, and avoid exceeding this level.

If the body temperature of the thermal link is exceeded on a regular basis, the thermal link may start opening at temperatures lower than the normal operating temperature. Malfunctions may also occur. In case of using SM-type in DC rating, please kindly contact SCHOTT.

Table 1 Recommended usage temperatures

SM-type		SF-type					
Part Number	Fuse Body Temperature	SF/R, SF/K, SF/Y series				SFH/R series	
		Part Number	Fuse Body Temperature	Part Number	Fuse Body Temperature	Part Number	Fuse Body Temperature
SM072A	52°C	SF70R, K, Y	50°C	SF139R, Y	119°C	SFH106R	86°C
SM092A, B	72°C	SF76R, K, Y	56°C	SF144R	122°C	SFH109R	89°C
SM110A, B, G	90°C	SF81R	61°C	SF150R, Y	130°C	SFH113R	93°C
SM125A, B	96°C	SF90R, K, Y	70°C	SF167R, K, Y	140°C	SFH117R	97°C
SM137A, B, G	117°C	SF94R, K, Y	74°C	SF184R, Y	140°C	SFH124R	104°C
SM146A, B, G	126°C	SF96K, Y	76°C	SF188R, K, Y	140°C	SFH129R	109°C
SM150A, B	126°C	SF113R, Y	88°C	SF214R, K, Y	140°C	SFH134R	114°C
SM225A, B, G	140°C	SF119R, K, Y	99°C	SF229R, Y	140°C	SFH152R	132°C
		SF129R, Y	109°C	SF240R, Y	140°C	SFH162R	140°C
						SFH172R	140°C

Note that the temperature listed in Table 1 refers to the surface temperature of the thermal link, not the ambient temperature.

#### Thermal links have a limited life.

The thermal elements used are durable substances designed for long-term use. However, the longevity of the thermal link depends on the conditions in which it is exposed to. This is particularly true if the thermal protection device is frequently exposed to temperatures very close to its operating temperature.

Hence, it is recommended that designers conduct a reliability test by fixing the thermal protection device onto the actual application and simulating the expected operating conditions to assess the lifetime of the device.

#### The body temperature of the thermal link increases as current passes through it.

The body temperature of the thermal link could rise to levels higher than the ambient temperature current passes through the device. In addition, the body temperature could also increase depending on a number of factors such as the mounting method. Hence, it is recommended that designers measure the body temperature of the thermal link after conducting a reliability test.

#### Use the thermal link with a voltage and current level lower than the rated level.

If the thermal link is used with a voltage or current level higher than the rated level, the contacts may be welded together in the SF-type, causing the thermal link to malfunction. In the SM-type, the body of the thermal link may rupture.

Do not use the thermal link in an atmosphere out of the standard specifications such as in environments exposed to sulfurous acid gas, nitrogen oxide gas, ammonia gas or conditions that contain formic acid. It is also not suitable for high humidity situations and submersion in a liquid.

The case of the thermal link\* is made with a copper alloy. Hence, installing the thermal link in such conditions or similar, could deteriorate the sealing resin or lead to cracks in the case of the thermal link due to corrosion. The thermal link could thus operate at lower than operating temperatures or not activate even if its operating temperature is exceeded.

\* SF-K series only

#### The thermal link corresponds to industrial waste.

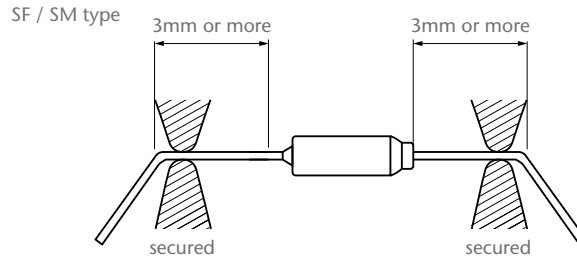
The thermal link corresponds to industrial waste, and requires disposal according to governmental and provincial regulations. The services of a licensed disposal contractor could also be engaged.

#### The thermal link is a non-repairable device.

In case of replacement, an equivalent thermal link from the same manufacturer should be used. For general consumers who are not aware of the cautions associated with the thermal link, they should be informed not to mount, remove or replace the thermal link through a note to this effect in the user's manual and other related materials.

## Lead wire process

When bending the lead wire, it is important not to apply excessive pressure to the root of the lead wire. The lead wire should be secured close to the case and bent (not twisted) at a distance 3 mm or more from the body of the fuse.

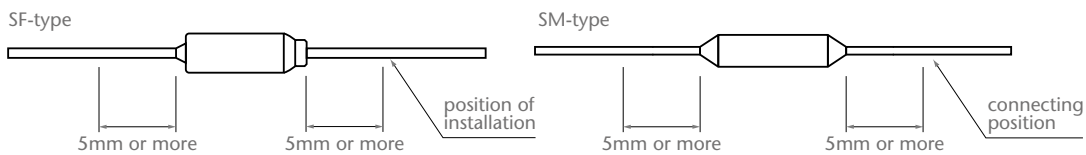


The tensile strength applied to the lead wire should be 49N or less for SF-type and 9.8N or less for SM-types. The strength applied to the body of the thermal link should be 98N or less for SF-type, 49N or less for SM-type. With regards to the SF-type, deformation of the case may change the location of the sliding contact during operation and could lead to the thermal link operating only at temperatures lower than the normal operating temperature range. The thermal link may also not operate even if the thermal link's operating temperature is exceeded.

## Mounting

Thermal links can be mounted by soldering, caulking or welding.

The connecting position should be 5 mm or more from the body of the thermal links.



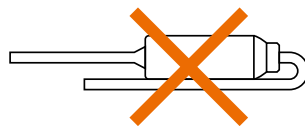
If soldering, take note that the thermal link may function because of excessive solder temperature. To prevent such malfunctions, for example, holding the lead near the case with a tool is effective for allowing the heat to escape and the soldering should be done in short intervals.

Another effective method is to use a lower solder temperature and to solder at a location that is at a distance from the case.

If caulking or welding, be careful to keep the resistance value of the connecting section low. If the connecting section has a high resistance value, the passing current may generate an abnormally high temperature that will cause the thermal link to operate. If caulking particularly, please test many times because heat-cycle and humidity cause a high resistant value.

After mounting the thermal link, be careful not to apply force that may pull, push or twist the lead wires.

If using a SF-type thermal link, the lead on the resin-sealed side must not be allowed to touch the case. This would cause the current to flow from the lead on the resin-sealed side to the opposite lead resulting in a non-functioning thermal link.



Note that the body of the SF-type is the same in potential as the circuit. Therefore, it must be electrically isolated from other metallic parts.

## Storage

The body and lead A of the SF-type, and the leads of SM092A, SM092B, SM225A, SM225B and SM225G are silver-plated. Therefore, these parts may discolor because of sulfuration, making the markings on the body illegible or negatively affecting the solder-ability of the lead. To avoid this, the thermal link should not be kept around materials (such as cardboard or rubber, etc.) which generate sulfurous acid gas.

When storage in cardboard boxes is required, thermal links should be double packed and sealed in polybags such as polyethylene.

## Recommendation

SCHOTT recommends the following tests upon receipt and after mounting of the thermal link, as it may have undergone some mechanical load or thermal influence during transportation or when being mounted.

1. Appearance check
2. Resistance check (comparing before with after), or conductive check
3. X-ray inspection
4. Operation check for sampling

Be careful when mounting the thermal link because external force, heat or a harmful atmosphere (containing excessive humidity or sulfurous acid gas) may damage the thermal link.

If applicable, it is recommended that the general consumers, who are unaware of the usage cautions for thermal links, be informed not to mount, remove, or replace the thermal link through a note to this effect in the user's manual and other related material.

All reasonable care has been taken to present the data here and the values contained in this document were obtained under certain testing conditions by us. They are not guaranteed and are for reference only.

For any clarifications or more information about these cautions, please kindly contact SCHOTT.

The information herein is based on the documents as of August 2018, and is subject to change without notice. Therefore it is recommended to refer to latest individual information such as drawing for mass production designing. The latest product information will also be made available on [www.schott.com/epackaging](http://www.schott.com/epackaging) for your reference.

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Our products are classified into 2 groups: "Standard" and "Special". The recommended applications of the products according to its quality level are indicated below. If you intend to use our products for applications other than "Standard" level, please consult with our sales representative in advance.

"Standard"

Computers, office equipment, communication equipment, measuring equipment, audio & visual equipment, home electric appliances, machine tools, personal electrical equipment and industrial robots, etc.

"Special"

Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships and others), aircrafts, aerospace equipment, medical equipment for life support, etc.

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