SCHOTT
glass made of ideas

SEFUSE®

Thermal Links

SCHOTT is a leading international technology group in the areas of specialty glass and glass-ceramics. With more than 130 years of outstanding development, materials and technology expertise we offer a broad portfolio of high-quality products and intelligent solutions that contribute to our customers' success.

For several decades, SCHOTT has been a leading developer and manufacturer of thermal links. These safety devices serve a broad range of applications, including home appliances, li-ion batteries and automobiles. With many years of extensive experience and a strong development and manufacturing set-up, we can respond flexibly to market needs and customer requirements.

Contents

Please review the "Cautions" on pages 20 through 23 prior to using SEFUSE®.

Introduction

SCHOTT develops and manufactures thermal link protection devices, widely known as SEFUSE®. These devices are designed to protect industrial and home electrical equipment from catching fire by sensing overheating and cutting off the electrical circuit immediately.
There are two SEFUSE® types: SF and SM. Both types suit the needs of a wide range of applications. The SF-type uses thermosensitive material as the thermal pellet, while the SM-type uses a fusible alloy.

SCHOTT SEFUSE® Advantages:

Trusted: For many decades, SEFUSE® has been one of the most renowned a trusted brands of thermal links worldwide.

Safe & Reliable: SCHOTT SEFUSE® thermal links are highly reliable thermal protection devices that provide excellent, long-lasting performance and meet numerous international industrial safety standards, such as UL, VDE, CCC, PSE, etc. SEFUSE® SF-type fuses, except SF/K series, have a ceramic pipe that alleviates stress that may occur on the sealing resin when the leads are bent, thereby reliably holding the leads in place.

Eco-friendly: SEFUSE® thermal links contain no hazardous substances and comply with WEEE and RoHS standards. In addition, the sliding contact of SEFUSE® SF-type thermal links are made of an environmentally-friendly silver copper oxide (AgCuO) material that is patented worldwide.

Safety standards

UL (USA) cUL (Canada) CSA (Canada) VDE (Germany) BEAB (UK) CCC (China) KC (Korea) PSE (Japan)

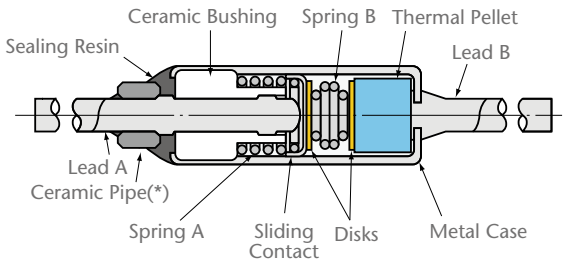
Design

SF-type

Series: SF/R, SFH/R, SF/K, SF/Y

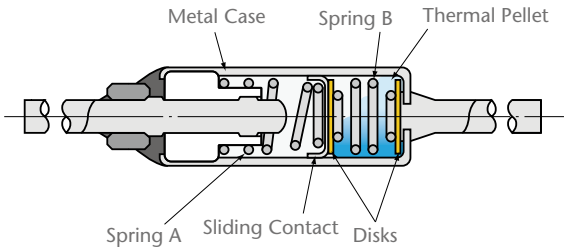
The thermal pellet placed inside the metal case of the SF-type responds to an abnormal temperature situation and triggers the cutoff function. The SF-type features a large rated current of 6A to 15A (AC). Furthermore, the SFH/R series has higher Tm than conventional thermal links, as well as excellent insulation performance at high temperature conditions.

Before operation



The SF-type contains a sliding contact, springs and a thermal pellet inside a metal case. When spring B is compressed, there is firm contact between lead A and the sliding contact. At normal temperatures, current flows from lead A to the sliding contact and then through the metal case to lead B.

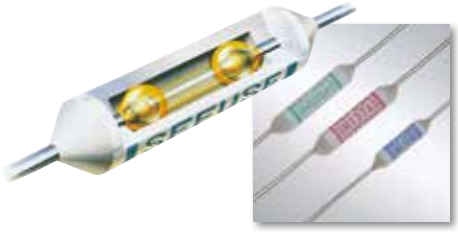
After operation



When the ambient temperature rises to the operating temperature of the SF-type, heat is transferred through the metal case and melts the thermal pellet. Springs A and B then stretch and the sliding contact moves away from lead A, thereby opening the electrical circuit.

*Not used in SF/K series.

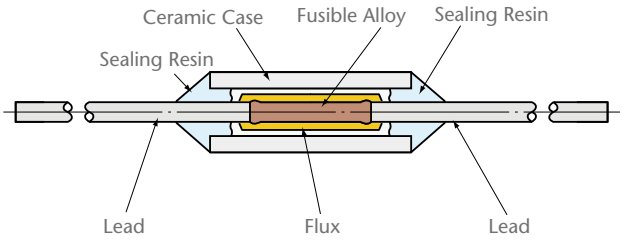
SM-type



Series: SM/A, SM/B, SM/G

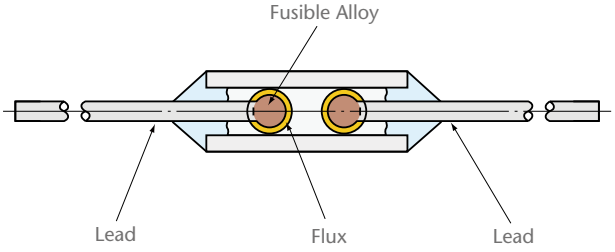
The SM-type uses a fusible alloy inside a ceramic case. As ceramic is an insulator, the SM-type can be fixed directly where temperature detection is required. The SM-type has a rated current of 0.5A to 2.0A (AC) / 3.0A to 7.0A (DC).

Before operation



The leads of the SM-type are connected by a fusible alloy thereby allowing the current to flow directly from one lead to the other. The fusible alloy is coated with a special flux.

After operation



When the ambient temperature rises to the operating temperature of the SM-type, the fusible alloy melts and forms a drop around the end of each lead due to the surface tension and the special flux coating. Without a direct contact between the leads, the electrical circuit is opened.

Applications

Small home appliances
Coffee makers, electric kettles, bread makers, rice cookers, hot plates, irons, hair dryers

* SF-type, SM-type

Large home appliances
Airconditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, fan heaters, electrical toilets, gas boilers, electrical tables with heaters

* SF-type, SM-type

Automotive
Automotive air conditioners, seat heaters, engine cooling

* SF-type

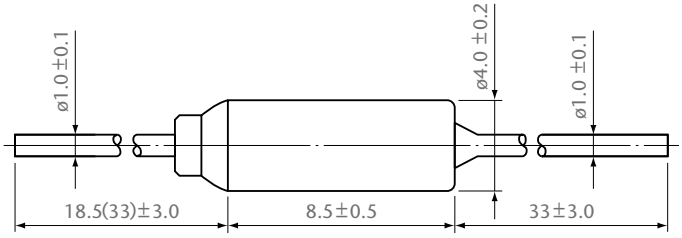
Office equipment
Copiers, laser beam printers, facsimile copiers, power taps, etc.

* SF-type

Standard Ratings

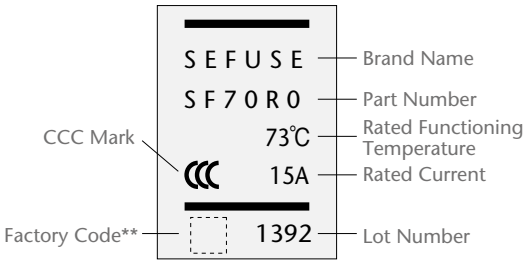
SF/R series

Dimension (Unit: mm)

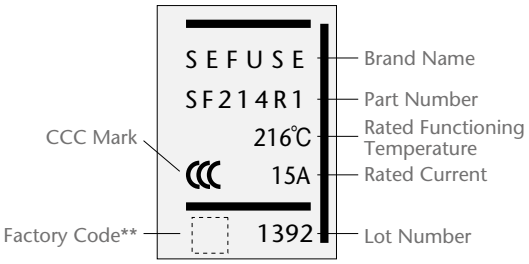


Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.

Marking 1 (SF70R*–SF129R*)



Marking 2 (SF139R*–SF240R*)



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

How to read a lot number

ex.) 13 9 2
- 2 — Sub-lot number
- 9 — Month
  - X……October
  - Y……November
  - Z……December
- 13 — Last two digit of year

Ratings

1) 2) Part Number * : 0/1 0: standard 1: long	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	3) Th (℃)	Tm (℃)	Rated Current	Rated Voltage	UL/cUL Thailand	VDE Thailand	CCC Thailand	KTL Thailand (SU05020 -****)	6) PSE Thailand (JET1974-32001 -****) Rating15A	Rating10A
SF70R*	73	70±2	58	165	4) 7) 15A/10A (Resistive)	4) AC250V	E71747	677802 -1171 -0015	20130102 05600209	5004	2001	1003
SF76R*	77	76+0/−4	62									
SF81R*	84	81+3/−1	69								2002	1002
SF90R*	94	90±2	79									
SF94R*	99	94±2	84									
SF113R*	113	108±2	98							5005	2003	1001
SF119R*	121	119±2	106							5006	2004	1004
SF129R*	133	129±2	118	175								
SF139R*	142	139±2	127								2005	1005
SF144R*	144	142±2	129	210								
SF150R*	152	150+1/−3	137									
SF167R*	167	164±2	153	250						5007	2006	1006
SF184R*	184	182±2	174				5)				2007	1007
SF188R*	192	188+3/−1	177	375								
SF214R*	216	214+1/−3	200							5008	2008	1008
SF229R*	229	227±2		380							2009	1009
SF240R*	240	237±2										

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) For standard lead length type, add the suffix "0" at the end of the part number.
For long lead length type, add the suffix "1" at the end of the part number.

3) 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.

4) The electrical ratings according to the various safety standards are shown in the following table.

Rated Voltage	UL/cUL	VDE	CCC	KTL	PSE 6)
AC120V	20A (Resistive)	—	—	—	—
AC250V	10A (Resistive)	10A	10A	10A	10A
	15A (Resistive)	15A	15A	15A	15A
	16A (Resistive)	—	—	—	—

5) The following SF-types have passed the Conductive Heat Aging Test (CHAT) specified by the UL safety standard: SF184R*, SF188*, SF214*, SF229R*, and SF240R*.

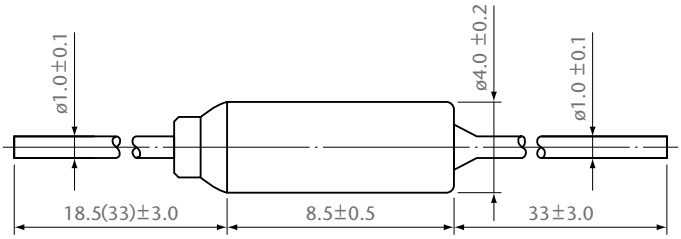
6) With respect to the PSE standard, SF/R is separately available for 10A and 15A ratings. Please select the appropriate product rating according to the specifications of the final application.

7) In case of requests for 10A rated current thermal links, please add "J1" after the part number (name). i.e. SF***R0 J1

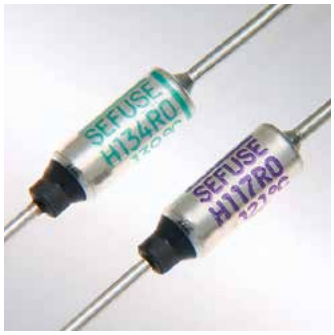
Standard Ratings

SFH/R series

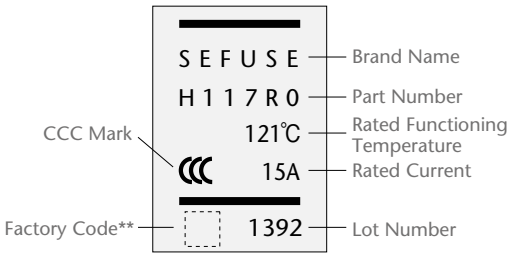
Dimension (Unit: mm)



Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.

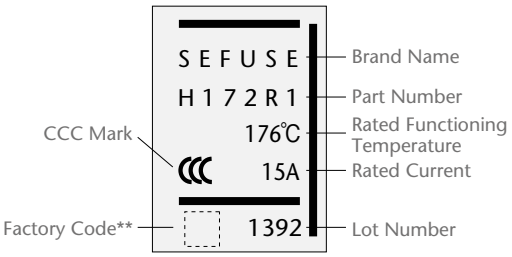


Marking 1 (SFH106R*–SFH129R*)



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

Marking 2 (SFH134R*–SFH172R*)



How to read a lot number

ex.) 13 9 2
- 2 — Sub-lot number
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  - X……October
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  - Z……December
- 13 — Last two digit of year

Ratings

1) 2) Part Number * : 0/1 0: standard 1: long	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	3) Th (℃)	Tm (℃)	Rated Current	Rated Voltage	UL/cUL	VDE	CCC	KTL	6) PSE	
							Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand (SU05020 -****)	Thailand (JET1974-32001 -****)	
											Rating15A	Rating10A
SFH106R*	110	106±3	99	400	4) 7) 15A/10A (Resistive)	4) AC250V	E71747	677802 -1171 -0016	20130102 05613895	5005	2003	1001
SFH109R*	113	109±3	102									
SFH113R*	117	113±3	106									
SFH117R*	121	117±3	110							5006	2004	1004
SFH124R*	128	124±3	117									
SFH129R*	134	129+3/−2	122									
SFH134R*	139	134+3/−2	127									
SFH152R*	157	152+3/−2	145								2005	1005
SFH162R*	167	162+3/−2	155							5007	2006	1006
SFH172R*	176	172±3	165				5)					

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) For standard lead length type, add the suffix "0" at the end of the part number.
For long lead length type, add the suffix "1" at the end of the part number.

3) 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.

4) The electrical ratings according to the various safety standards are shown in the following table.

Rated Voltage	UL/cUL	VDE	CCC	KTL	PSE 6)
AC120V	20A (Resistive)	—	—	—	—
AC250V	10A (Resistive)	10A	10A	10A	10A
	15A (Resistive)	15A	15A	15A	15A
	16A (Resistive)	—	—	—	—

5) The following SF-types have passed the Conductive Heat Aging Test (CHAT) specified by the UL safety standard: SFH172R*.

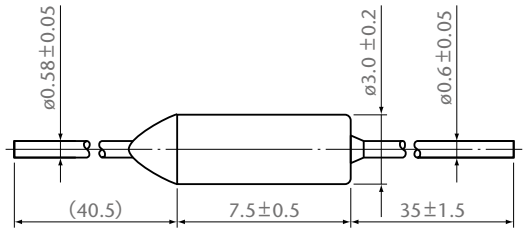
6) With respect to the PSE standard, SFH/R is separately available for 10A and 15A ratings. Please select the appropriate product rating according to the specifications of the final application.

7) In case of requests for 10A rated current thermal links, please add "J1" after the part number (name). i.e. SF***R0 J1

Standard Ratings

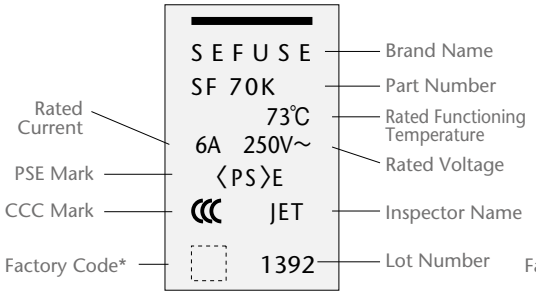
SF/K series

Dimension (Unit: mm)

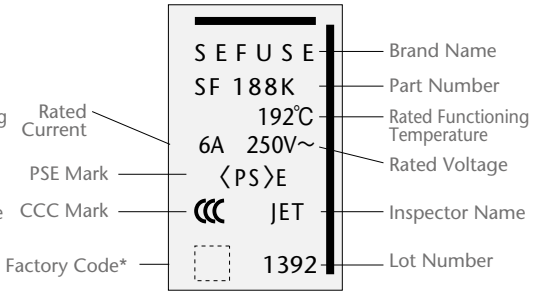


Note: The value in parentheses is a reference value.

Marking 1 (SF70K–SF119K)



Marking 2 (SF167K–SF214K)



How to read a lot number

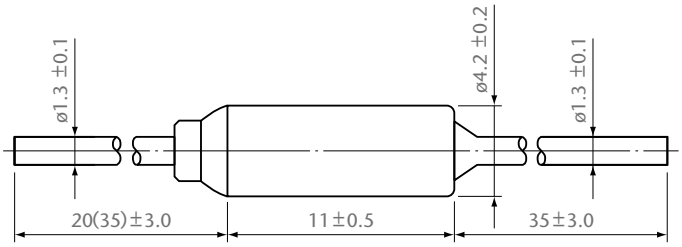
ex.) 13 9 2

- 2 — Sub-lot number
- 9 — Month (X……October, Y……November, Z……December)
- 13 — Last two digit of year

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

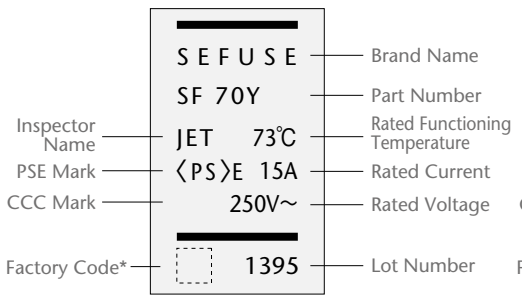
SF/Y series

Dimension (Unit: mm)

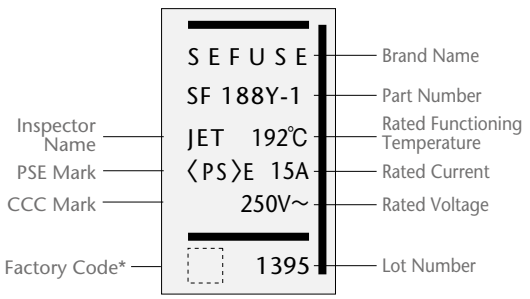


Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.

Marking 1 (SF70Y–SF129Y)



Marking 2 (SF139Y–SF240Y)



How to read a lot number

ex.) 13 9 2

- 2 — Sub-lot number
- 9 — Month (X……October, Y……November, Z……December)
- 13 — Last two digit of year

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

Ratings

1) Part Number	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	2) Th (℃)	Tm (℃)	3) Rated Current	Rated Voltage	UL/cUL Thailand	VDE Thailand	BEAB Thailand	CCC Thailand	KTL Thailand (SU05020-****)	PSE 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						—			1002
SF94K	99	94±2	84				5)	5)		5)	5)	
SF96K	99	96±2	71				E71747	677802-1171-0006	C1180	2008010205282881	5004	
SF119K	121	119±2	94								5006	1004
SF167K	167	164±2	152	200							5007	1006
SF188K	192	188+3/−1	164	300			4)					1007
SF214K	216	214+1/−3	198						—		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

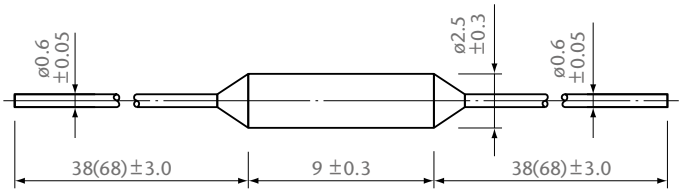
1) 2) Part Number	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	Tm (℃)	Rated Current	Rated Voltage	UL Japan	CCC Japan	PSE Japan (JET1975-32001-****)
SF70Y	73	70±2	150	15A (Resistive)	AC250V	—	2004010205122568	1008
SF76Y	77	76+0/−4						
SF90Y	94	90±2						1010
SF94Y	99	94±2	4)				4)	
SF96Y	99	96±2	150				2004010205122568	
SF113Y	113	110±2	160					1011
SF119Y	121	119±2	150			E71747		1012
SF129Y	133	129±2	159					
SF139Y	142	139±2						1013
SF150Y	152	150+1/−3	4)				4)	
SF167Y	167	164±2						1014
SF184Y	184	182±2	210			—	2004010205122568	1015
SF188Y	192	188+3/−1	300					
SF214Y	216	214+1/−3	350					1016
SF229Y	229	227±2	380					1017
SF240Y	240	237±2	350				3)	

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.

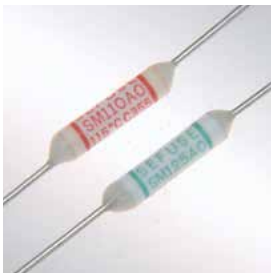
Standard Ratings

SM/A series

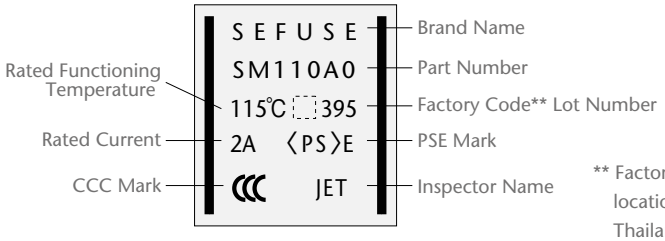
Dimension (Unit: mm)



Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.



Marking



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

How to read a lot number

ex.) 3 9 5
- 5 — Sub-lot number
- 9 — Month
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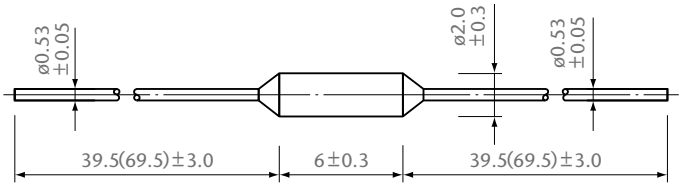
  - Z……December
- 3 — Last one digit of year

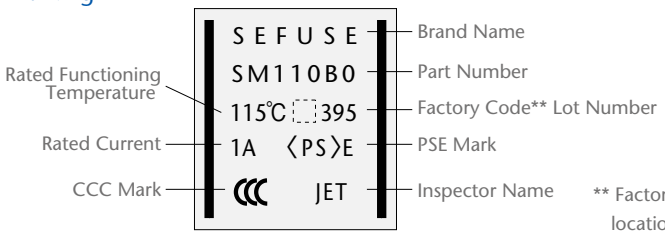
SM/B series

Dimension (Unit: mm)



Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.

Marking



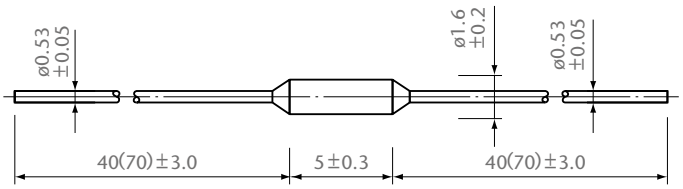
** Factory Code represents the factory location as shown below
Thailand : C

How to read a lot number

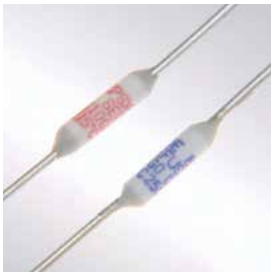
ex.) 3 9 5
- 5 — Sub-lot number
- 9 — Month
  - X……October
  - Y ……November
  - Z……December
- 3 — Last one digit of year

SM/G series

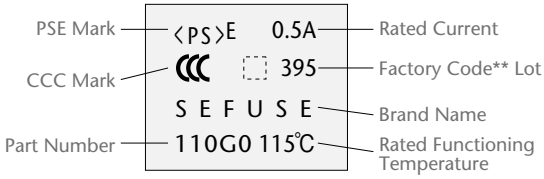
Dimension (Unit: mm)



Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.



Marking



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How to read a lot number

ex.) 3 9 5
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Ratings

1) 2) Part Number * : 0/1 0: standard 1: long	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	Tm (℃)	Electrical Ratings AC	Electrical Ratings 3) DC	UL Thailand	CSA Thailand	VDE Thailand	BEAB Thailand	CCC Thailand	KTL Thailand (SU05020 -****)	PSE Thailand (JET1974 -32001 -****)
SM072A*	76	72+3/−2	100	2A (Resistive) AC250V	3A/DC50V(UL) 4A/DC50V(VDE)	E71747	4)	677802 -1171 -0001	C1191	20020102 05023067	5009	1017
SM092A*	97	92+3/−2	200		4A/DC50V		172780 (LR52330)					1016
SM110A*	115	110±2	125		7A/ DC50V						5001	1011
SM125A*	131	126+3/−2	200								5002	1012
SM137A*	142	137+3/−2										1013
SM146A*	151	146+3/−2										
SM150A*	150											
SM225A*	225	219±3	235				—				—	1018

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) For standard lead length type, add the suffix "0" at the end of the part number. For long lead length type, add the suffix "1" at the end of the part number.
3) DC ratings are approved by UL and VDE.
4) SM072A* has c-UL recognition.

Ratings

1) 2) Part Number * : 0/1 0: standard 1: long	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	Tm (℃)	Electrical Ratings AC	Electrical Ratings 3) DC	UL Thailand	CSA Thailand	VDE Thailand	BEAB Thailand	CCC Thailand	KTL Thailand (SU05020 -****)	PSE Thailand (JET1974 -32001 -****)
SM092B*	97	92+3/−2	200	1A (Resistive) AC250V	3.5A/DC50V	E71747	172780 (LR52330)	677802 -1171 -0004	C1169	20020102 05023066	5009	1016
SM110B*	115	110±2	125		6A/DC50V						5001	1011
SM125B*	131	126+3/−2	200								5002	1012
SM137B*	142	137+3/−2										1013
SM146B*	151	146+3/−2										
SM150B*	150											
SM225B*	225	219±3	235				—			—	—	1018

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) For standard lead length type, add the suffix "0" at the end of the part number. For long lead length type, add the suffix "1" at the end of the part number.
3) DC ratings are approved by UL and VDE.

Ratings

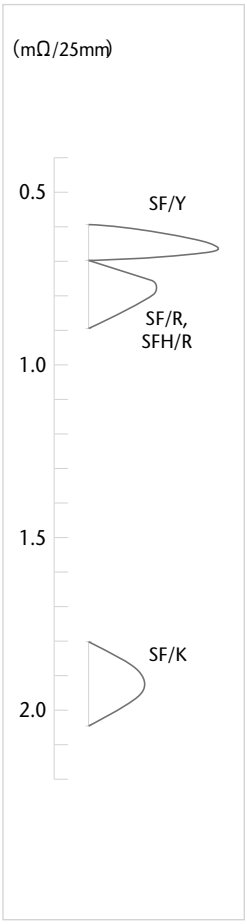
1) 2) Part Number * : 0/1 0: standard 1: long	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (℃)	Operating Temperature (℃)	Tm (℃)	Electrical Ratings AC	Electrical Ratings 3) DC	UL Thailand	CSA Thailand	VDE Thailand	BEAB Thailand	CCC Thailand	PSE Thailand (JET1974 -32001 -****)
SM110G*	115	110±2	125	0.5A (Resistive) AC250V	5A/DC50V	E71747	172780 (LR52330)	677802 -1171 -0003	C1157	20120102 05547628	1011
SM137G*	142	137+3/−2	200								1013
SM146G*	151	146+3/−2									
SM225G*	225	219±3	235				—			—	1018

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) For standard lead length type, add the suffix "0" at the end of the part number. For long lead length type, add the suffix "1" at the end of the part number.
3) DC ratings are approved by UL and VDE.

Performance Data

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

Internal resistance



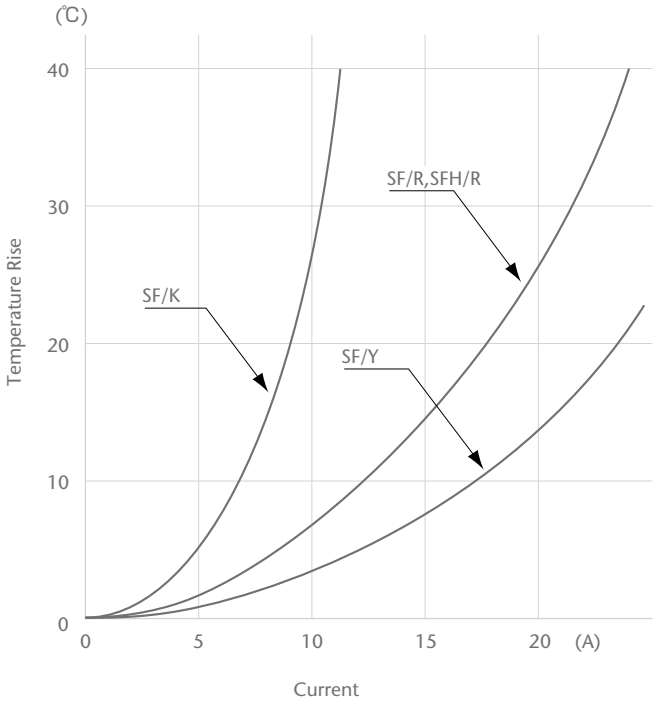
Initial operating temperature (SF/R series · SF/K series · SF/Y series)

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

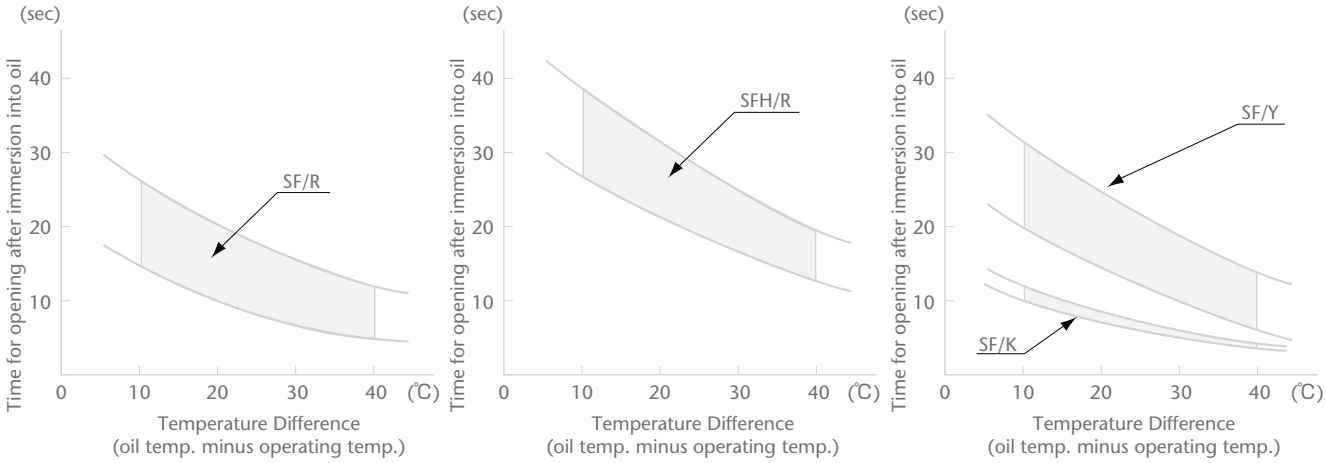
Initial operating temperature (SFH/R series)

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

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

Internal resistance and initial operating temperature

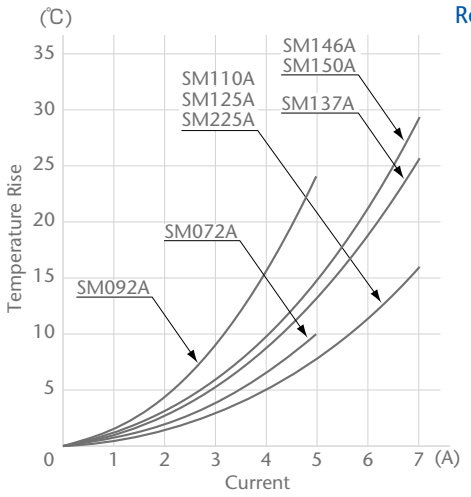
Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (℃)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (℃)
SM092B	8 9 10	90.6 91.6 92.6	SM137B	5.6 6.1 6.6	137 138 139
SM110B	4.4 4.6 4.8	110 111 112	SM146B SM150B	5.7 6.2 6.7	145.5 146.5 147.5
SM125B	3.8 4.2 4.6	125 126 127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

Internal resistance and initial operating temperature

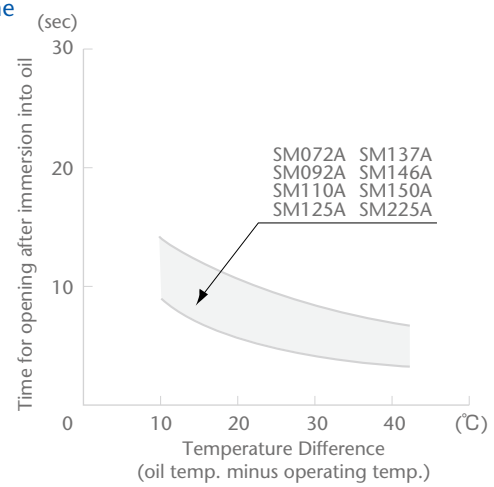
Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (℃)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (℃)
SM110G	5 6 7	110 111 112	SM146G	6.4 7.2 8.0	145.5 146.5 147.5
SM137G	6.8 7.6 8.4	136 137 138	SM225G	4.3 4.6 4.8	217.4 217.8 218.4

SM/A series

Temperature Rise

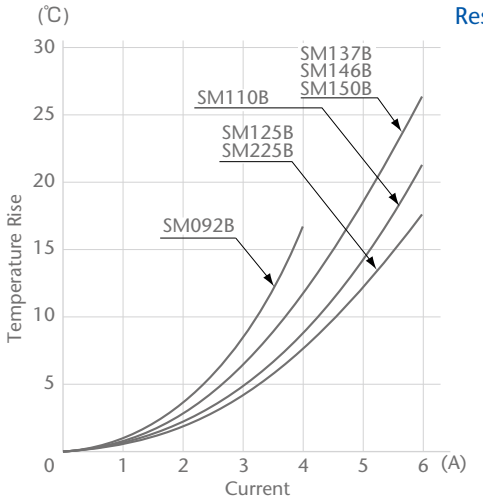


Response Time

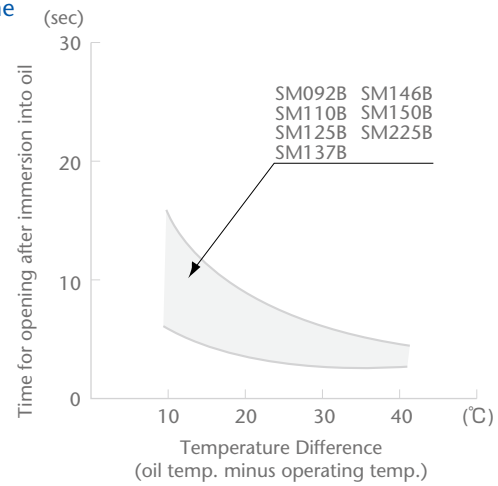


SM/B series

Temperature Rise

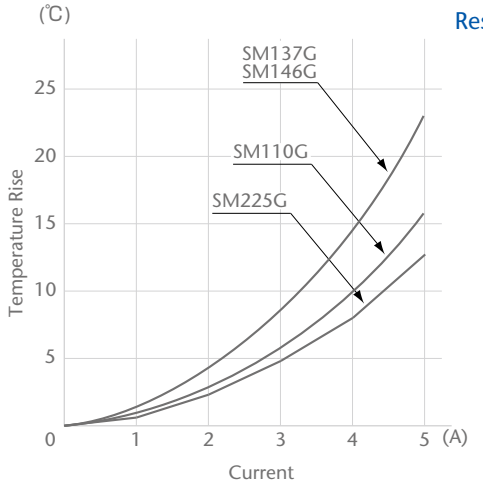


Response Time

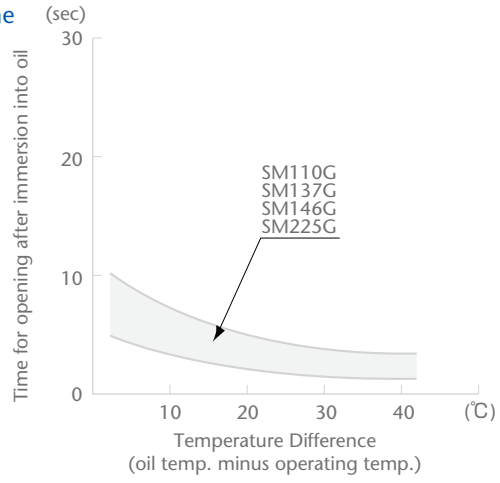


SM/G series

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 ±7°C of the specified operating temperature. In cases where Tf is greater than 200°C, the thermal links should operate within ±10°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°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°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°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)

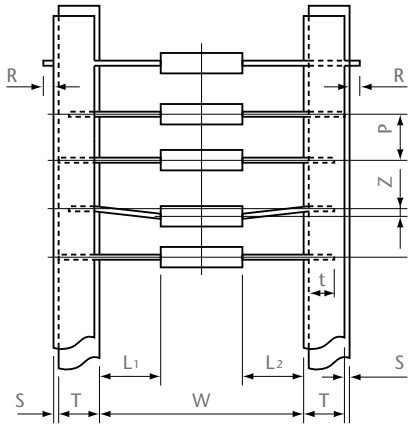
Maximum temperature limit is the maximum temperature for which conductivity does not occur again during the following test.
First, the samples are maintained at Tm for a period of 10 minutes. Then, the withstand voltage test is conducted for 2 minutes with twice the rated voltage. During the test, the 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 0.2MΩ; SM-type: not less than 2MΩ (between body and lead) and not less than 0.2MΩ (between lead and lead)

Lead Cutting and Taping

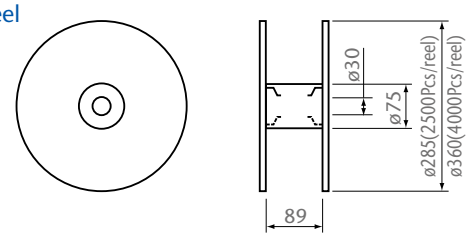
Lead cutting and taping services are available upon request for the following types.

	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



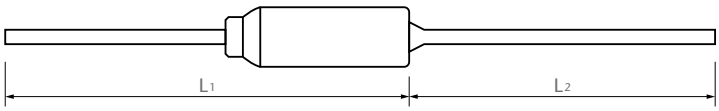
SF/R, SFH/ R : 4000Pcs/reel
SF/K, SM : 2500Pcs/reel

(Unit : mm)

W	P	|L1-L2|	T	Z	R	t	S
52±2							
63±2	5±0.5	≦2.0	6±1	≦2.0	≦0.5	≦3.2	≦0.8
67±2							

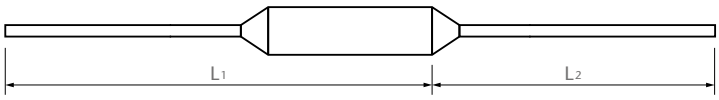
Lead Cutting

SF-type



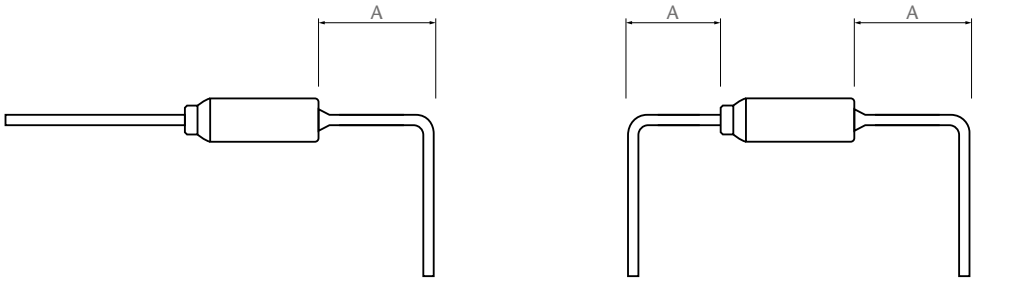
L1 : 16.4～30 (mm)
L2 : 6～30 (mm)

SM-type



L1, L2 : 9～35 (mm)

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 Tm
Please ensure that the design of the final application does not exceed Tm (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 Th (SF-type)
Continuous exposure to temperatures close to the Th 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 Th 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					
		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	Part Number	Fuse Body Temperature
SM072A	52℃	SF70R, K, Y	50℃	SF139R, Y	119℃	SFH106R	86℃
SM092A, B	72℃	SF76R, K, Y	56℃	SF144R	122℃	SFH109R	89℃
SM110A, B, G	90℃	SF81R	61℃	SF150R, Y	130℃	SFH113R	93℃
SM125A, B	96℃	SF90R, K, Y	70℃	SF167R, K, Y	140℃	SFH117R	97℃
SM137A, B, G	117℃	SF94R, K, Y	74℃	SF184R, Y	140℃	SFH124R	104℃
SM146A, B, G	126℃	SF96K, Y	76℃	SF188R, K, Y	140℃	SFH129R	109℃
SM150A, B	126℃	SF113R, Y	88℃	SF214R, K, Y	140℃	SFH134R	114℃
SM225A, B, G	140℃	SF119R, K, Y	99℃	SF229R, Y	140℃	SFH152R	132℃
		SF129R, Y	109℃	SF240R, Y	140℃	SFH162R	140℃
						SFH172R	140℃

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.

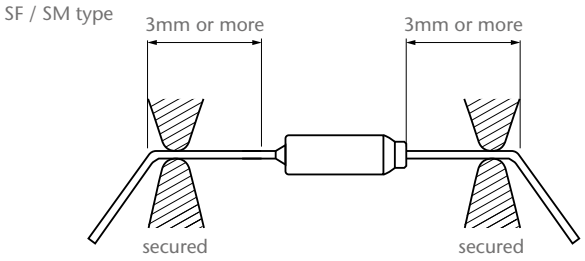
The thermal link corresponds to industrial waste, and requires disposal according to governmental and provincial regulations. The services of a licensed disposal contractor could also be engaged.

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

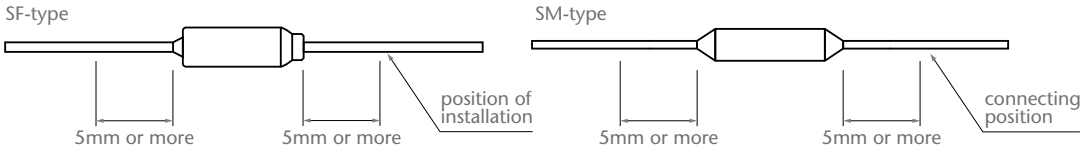
When bending the lead wire, it is important not to apply excessive pressure to the root of the lead wire. The lead wire should be secured close to the case and bent (not twisted) at a distance 3 mm or more from the body of the fuse.



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.

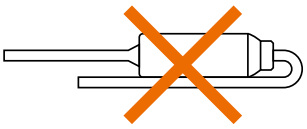


If soldering, take note that the thermal link may function because of excessive solder temperature. To prevent such malfunctions, for example, holding the lead near the case with a tool is effective for allowing the heat to escape and the soldering should be done in short intervals.
Another effective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

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