



PTC thermistors for overcurrent protection

SMDs, EIA size 0603 and 1210,
24 V, 42 V, 63 V and 230 V

Series/Type: B5960*, B59707, B59807,
B59907, B5962*

Date: April 2008

Overcurrent protection

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SMD

Applications

- Overcurrent protection
- Short-circuit protection

Features

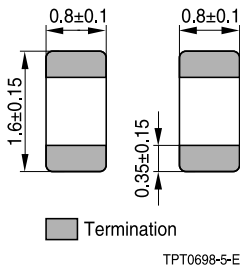
- Thermistor chip with lead-free tinned terminations
- Small size
- Short response times
- Suitable for reflow soldering only
- Suitable for automatic placement
- RoHS-compatible

Delivery mode

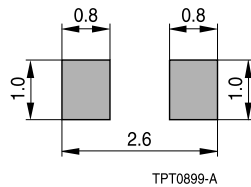
- Blister tape, 180-mm reel

Dimensional drawings in mm

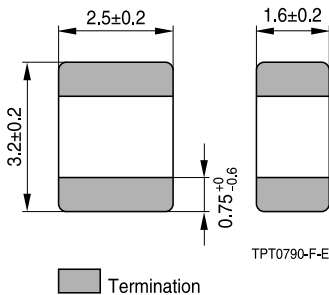
EIA case size 0603



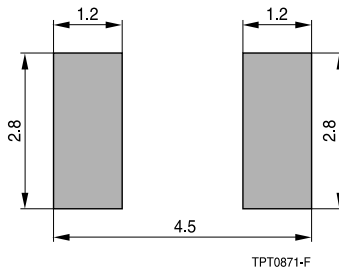
Solder pad



EIA case size 1210



Solder pad



Recommended maximum dimensions (mm)

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General technical data

Switching cycles		N	100	
Tolerance of R_R	(except A907)	ΔR_R	± 25	%
Tolerance of R_R	(for A907)	ΔR_R	± 35	%
Operating temperature range	($V = 0$)	T_{op}	$-40/+125$	$^{\circ}C$
Operating temperature range	($V = V_{max}$, except A907)	T_{op}	$-20/+85$	$^{\circ}C$
Operating temperature range	($V = V_{max}$, for A907)	T_{op}	$-40/+85$	$^{\circ}C$

Electrical specifications and ordering codes

Type	$I_R^{1)}$ mA	$I_S^{1)}$ mA	I_{Smax} ($V = V_{max}$) A	R_R Ω	R_{min} Ω	EIA case size	Ordering code
$V_{max} = 30$ VDC or VAC, $V_R = 24$ VDC or VAC							
A606	90	180	0.5	27	17	1210	B59606A0110A062
A607	70	130	0.4	55	30	1210	B59607A0120A062
$V_{max} = 60$ VDC or VAC, $V_R = 42$ VDC or VAC							
A622	24	47	0.22	220	150	0603	B59622A0090A062
$V_{max} = 80$ VDC or VAC, $V_R = 63$ VDC or VAC							
A623	16	33	0.15	470	300	0603	B59623A0090A062
A707	50	90	0.3	125	75	1210	B59707A0120A062
$V_{max} = 265$ VDC or VAC, $V_R = 230$ VDC or VAC							
A807	15	40	0.2	400	200	1210	B59807A0090A062
$V_{max} = 400$ VDC or VAC, $V_R = 230$ VDC or VAC							
A907	12	22	0.15	1500	640	1210	B59907A0120A062

1) Measured on component soldered to standardized PCB

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Reliability data

Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	Room temperature, I_{Smax}, V_{max} Number of cycles: 100	< 25%
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at V_{max}/T_{op} Test duration : 1000 h	< 25%
Damp heat	IEC 60738-1	Temperature of air: 40 °C Relative humidity of air: 93% Duration: 56 days Test according to IEC 60068-2-78	< 10%
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60738-1	$T = T_{LCT}, T = T_{UCT}$ Number of cycles: 5 Test duration: 30 min Test according to IEC 60068-2-14, Test Na	< 10%
Vibration	IEC 60738-1	Frequency range: 10 to 55 Hz Displacement amplitude: 0.75 mm Test duration: 3 · 2 h Test according to IEC 60028-2-6, Test Fc	< 5%
Bump	IEC 60738-1	Pulse shape: half-sine Acceleration: 50 g Pulse duration: 1 ms; 6 · 3 pulses Test according to IEC 60068-2-29	< 5%
Climatic sequence	IEC 60738-1	Dry heat: $T = T_{UCT}$ Test duration: 16 h Damp heat first cycle Cold: $T = T_{LCT}$ Test duration: 2 h Damp heat 5 cycles Tests performed according to IEC 60068-2-30	< 10%
Bending test	EN 130000/4.35	Components reflow-soldered to test board Maximum bending: 2 mm	< 10%

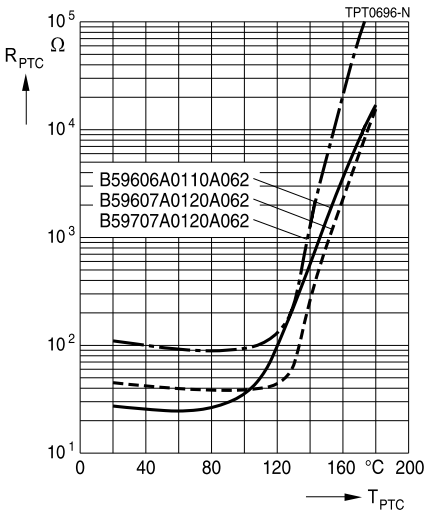
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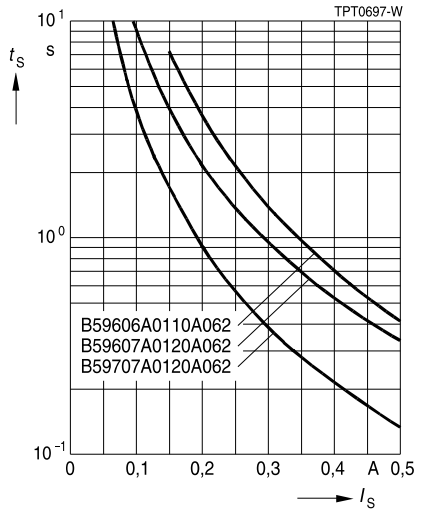
SMD

Characteristics (typical) for A606, A607 and A707

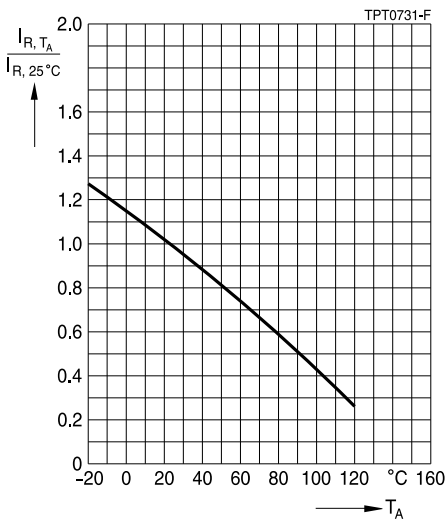
PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus
PTC temperature T_{PTC}
(measured at low signal voltage)



Switching time t_S versus switching current I_S
(measured at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in still air)



Rated current I_R versus ambient temperature T_A
(measured in still air)



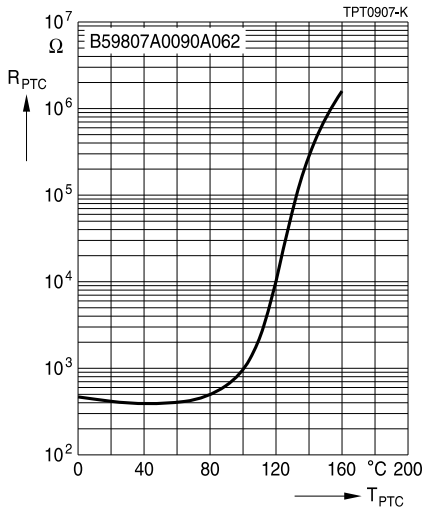
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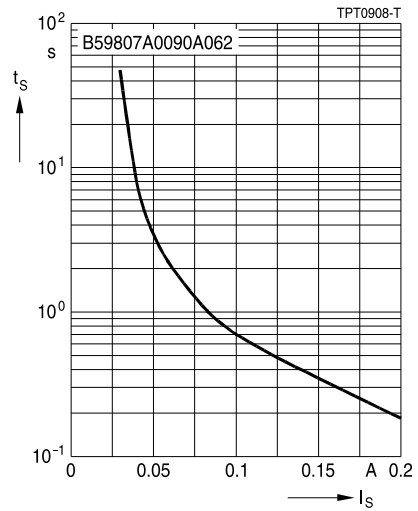
SMD

Characteristics (typical) for A807

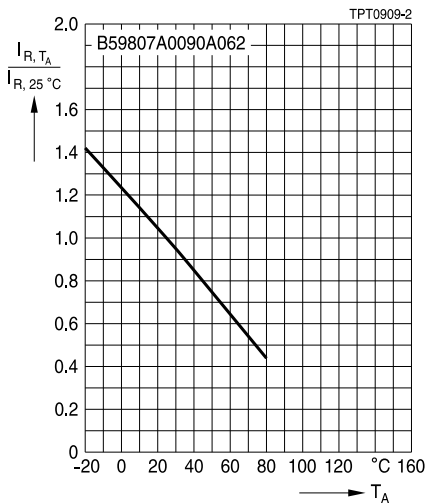
PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus
PTC temperature T_{PTC}
(measured at low signal voltage)



Switching time t_S versus switching current I_S
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



Rated current I_R versus ambient temperature T_A
(measured in still air)



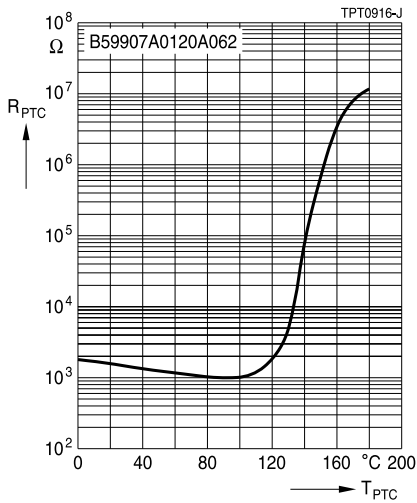
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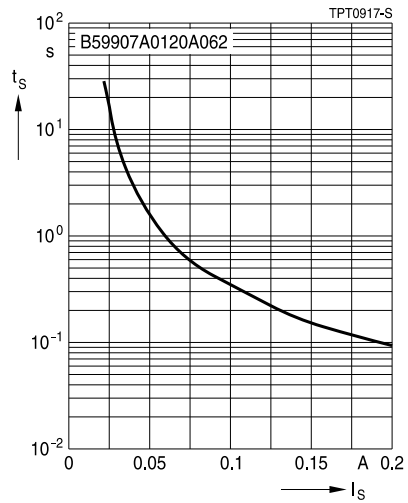
SMD

Characteristics (typical) for A907

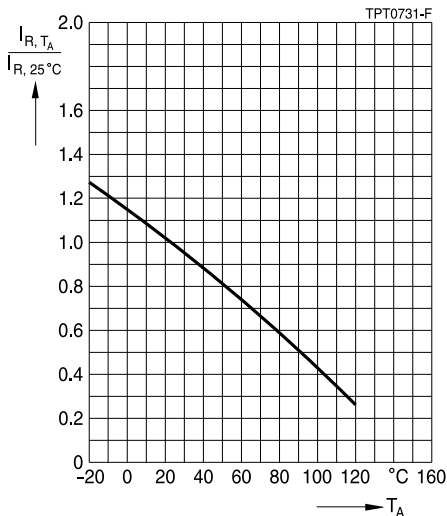
PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus
PTC temperature T_{PTC}
(measured at low signal voltage)



Switching time t_s versus switching current I_s
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



Rated current I_R versus ambient temperature T_A
(measured in still air)



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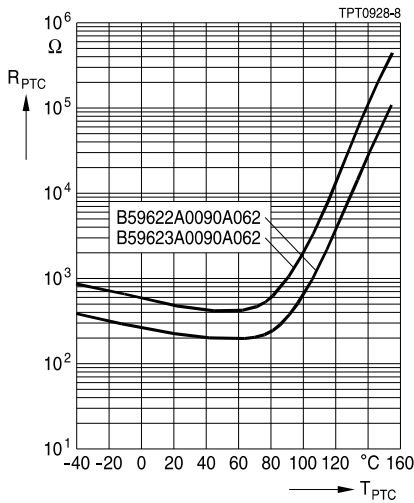
SMD

Characteristics (typical) for A620, A621, A622 and A623

PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus

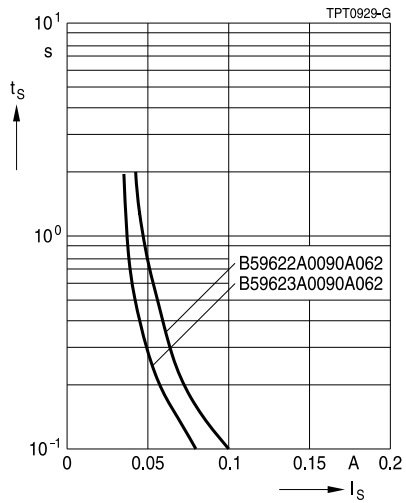
PTC temperature T_{PTC}

(measured at low signal voltage)



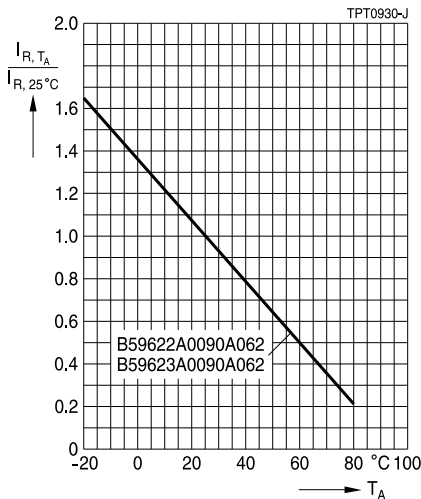
Switching time t_S versus switching current I_S

(measured at 25 $^{\circ}C$ in still air)



Rated current I_R versus ambient temperature T_A

(measured in still air)



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Cautions and warnings

General

- EPCOS thermistors are designed for specific applications and should not be used for purposes not identified in our specifications, application notes and data books unless otherwise agreed with EPCOS during the design-in-phase.
- Ensure suitability of thermistor through reliability testing during the design-in phase. The thermistors should be evaluated taking into consideration worst-case conditions.

Storage

- Store thermistors only in original packaging. Do not open the package before storage.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: storage temperature $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \dots +45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, relative humidity $\leq 75\%$ annual mean, maximum 95%, dew precipitation is inadmissible.
- Avoid contamination of thermistors surface during storage, handling and processing.
- Avoid storage of thermistor in harmful environment with effect on function on long-term operation (examples given under operation precautions).
- Use thermistor within 6 months after delivery.

Handling

- PTCs must not be dropped. Chip-offs must not be caused during handling of PTCs.
- Components must not be touched with bare hands. Gloves are recommended.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during handling.

Soldering (where applicable)

- Use rosin-type flux or non-activated flux.
- Insufficient preheating may cause ceramic cracks.
- Rapid cooling by dipping in solvent is not recommended.
- Complete removal of flux is recommended.
- Standard PTC heaters are not suitable for soldering.

Mounting

- Electrode must not be scratched before/during/after the mounting process.
- Contacts and housing used for assembly with thermistor have to be clean before mounting. Especially grease or oil must be removed.
- When PTC thermistors are encapsulated with sealing material, the precautions given in chapter "Mounting instructions", "Sealing and potting" must be observed.
- When the thermistor is mounted, there must not be any foreign body between the electrode of the thermistor and the clamping contact.
- The minimum force of the clamping contacts pressing against the PTC must be 10 N.
- During operation, the thermistor's surface temperature can be very high. Ensure that adjacent components are placed at a sufficient distance from the thermistor to allow for proper cooling at the thermistors.
- Ensure that adjacent materials are designed for operation at temperatures comparable to the surface temperature of thermistor. Be sure that surrounding parts and materials can withstand this temperature.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during processing.

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Operation

- Use thermistors only within the specified temperature operating range.
- Use thermistors only within the specified voltage and current ranges.
- Environmental conditions must not harm the thermistors. Use thermistors only in normal atmospheric conditions. Avoid use in deoxidizing gases (chlorine gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, ammonia gas, sulfuric acid gas etc), corrosive agents, humid or salty conditions. Contact with any liquids and solvents should be prevented.
- Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function to prevent secondary product damage caused by abnormal function (e.g. use VDR for limitation of overvoltage condition).

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or lifesaving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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