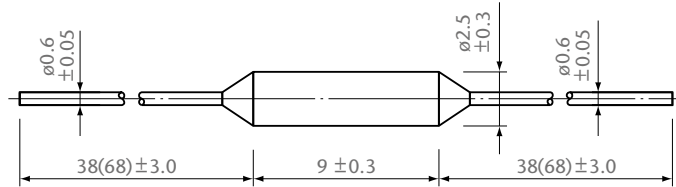


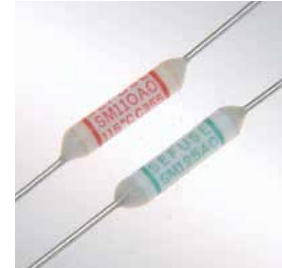
Standard Ratings

SM/A series

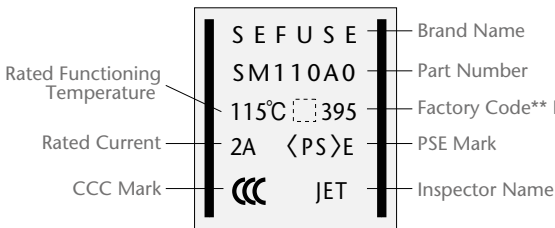
Dimension (Unit: mm)



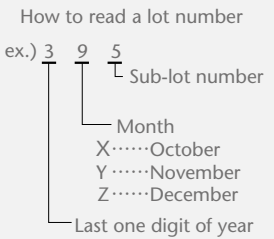
Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.



Marking

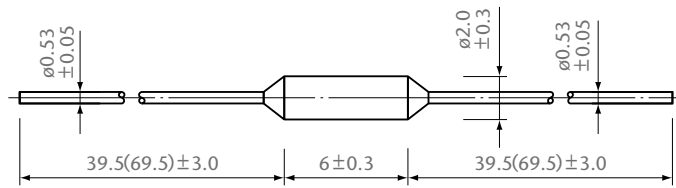


** Factory Code represents the factory location as shown below
Thailand : C

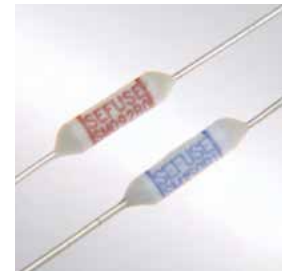


SM/B series

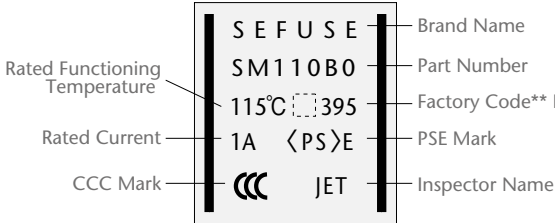
Dimension (Unit: mm)



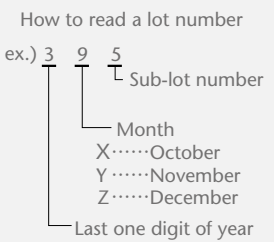
Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.



Marking

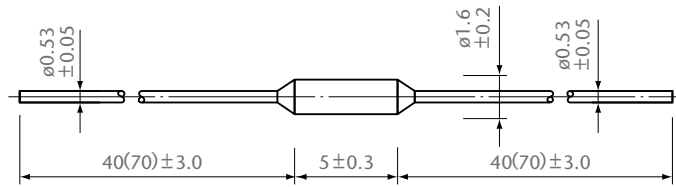


** Factory Code represents the factory location as shown below
Thailand : C

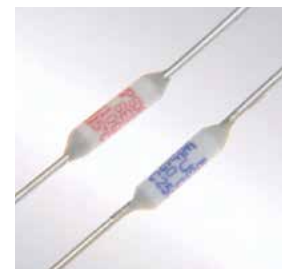


SM/G series

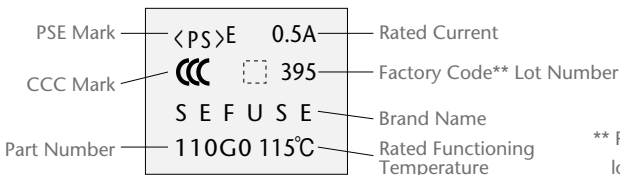
Dimension (Unit: mm)



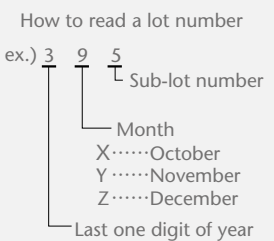
Note: The dimensions for long lead devices are in parentheses.



Marking



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



Ratings

1) 2) Part Number * : 0/1 0: standard 1: long	Rated Functioning Temperature Tf (°C)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Tm (°C)	Electrical Ratings		UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	KTL	PSE		
				AC	DC	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand (SU05020 -****)	Thailand (JET1974 -32001 -****)		
SM072A*	76	72+3/-2	100	2A (Resistive) AC250V	3A/DC50V(UL) 4A/DC50V(VDE)	E71747	4) 172780 (LR52330)	677802 -1171 -0001	C1191	20020102 05023067	5009	1017		
SM092A*	97	92+3/-2	200		4A/DC50V							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	146+3/-2												
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 (°C)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Tm (°C)	Electrical Ratings		UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	KTL	PSE		
				AC	DC	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand (SU05020 -****)	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	146+3/-2												
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 (°C)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Tm (°C)	Electrical Ratings		UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	PSE			
				AC	DC	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	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	235									—	—	1018
SM225G*	225	219±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).

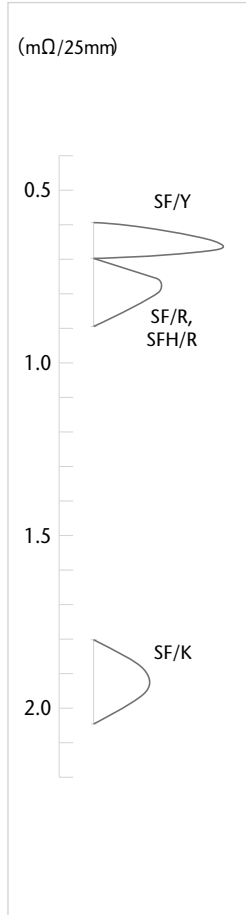
2) For standard lead length type, add the suffix "0" at the end of the part number. For long lead length type, add the suffix "1" at the end of the part number.

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



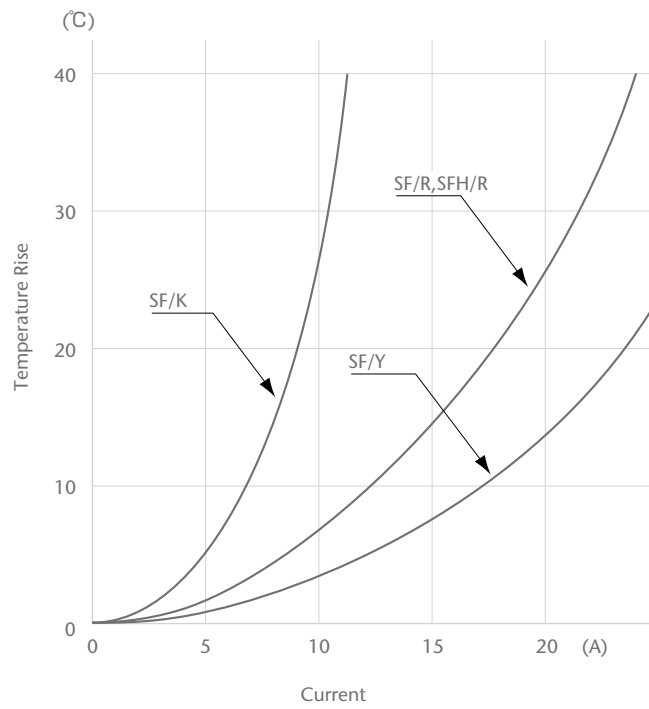
Initial operating temperature (SF/R series · SF/K series · SF/Y series)

Part Number	Operating Temperature (°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

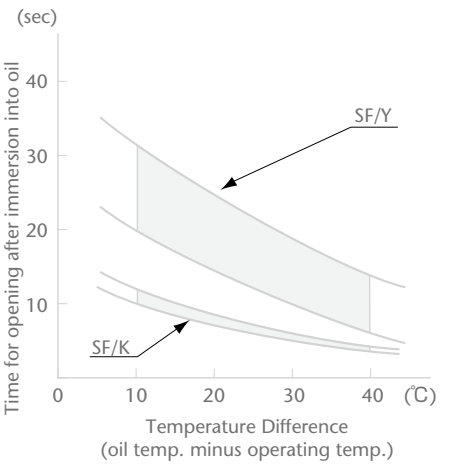
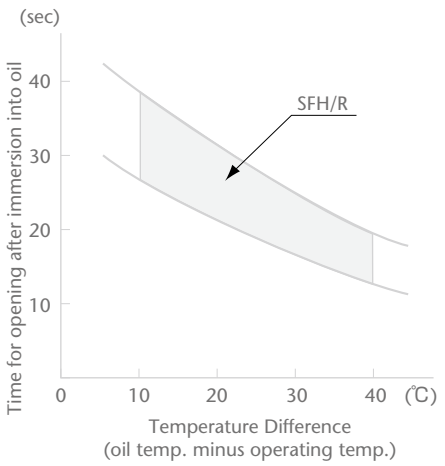
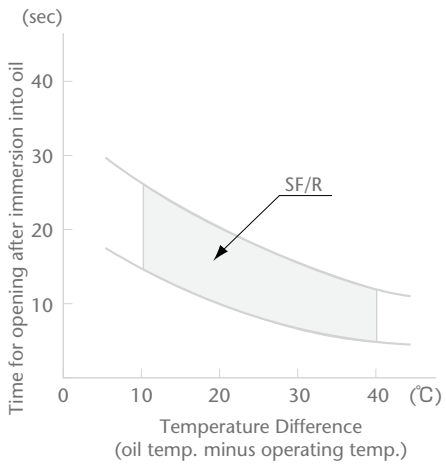
Initial operating temperature (SFH/R series)

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

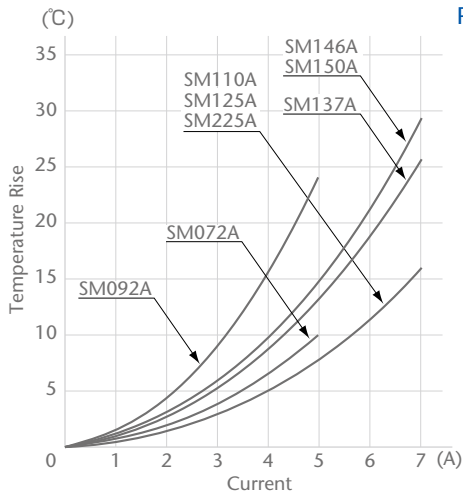
Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)
SM092B	8	90.6	SM137B	5.6	137
	9	91.6		6.1	138
	10	92.6		6.6	139
SM110B	4.4	110	SM146B SM150B	5.7	145.5
	4.6	111		6.2	146.5
	4.8	112		6.7	147.5
SM125B	3.8	125	SM225B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

Internal resistance and initial operating temperature

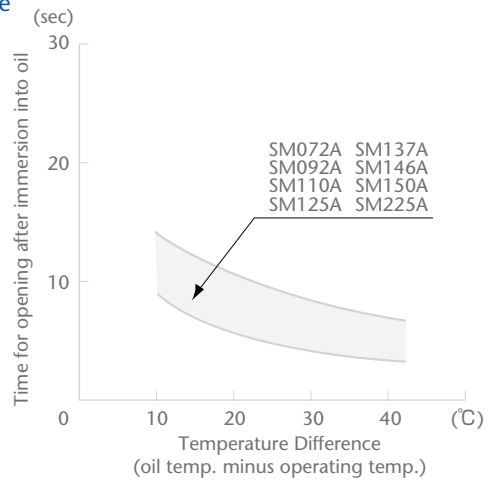
Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)	Part Number	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25mm)	Operating Temperature (°C)
SM110G	5	110	SM146G	6.4	145.5
	6	111		7.2	146.5
	7	112		8.0	147.5
SM137G	6.8	136	SM225G	4.3	217.4
	7.6	137		4.6	217.8
	8.4	138		4.8	218.4

SM/A series

Temperature Rise

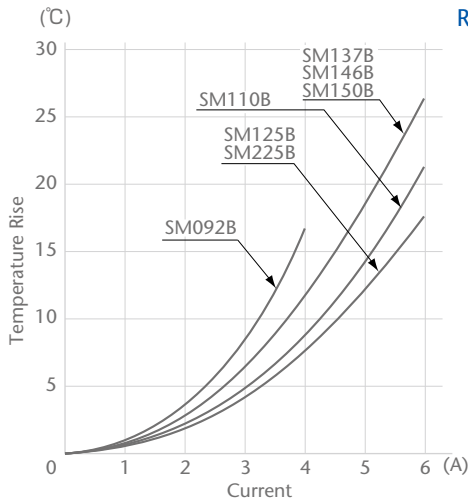


Response Time

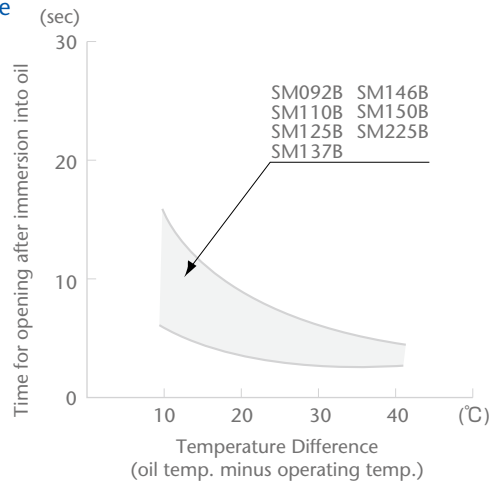


SM/B series

Temperature Rise

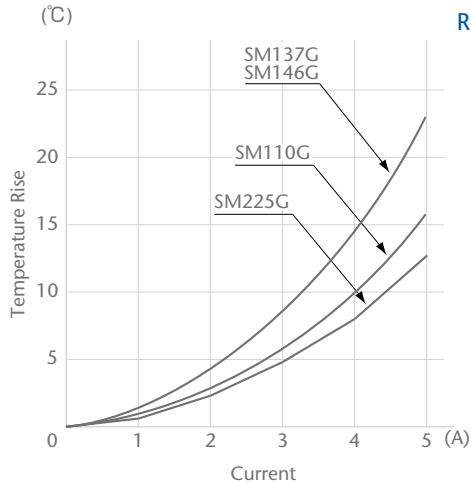


Response Time

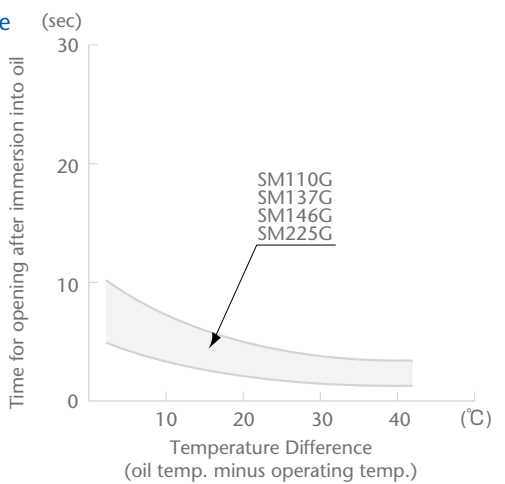


SM/G series

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°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°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.

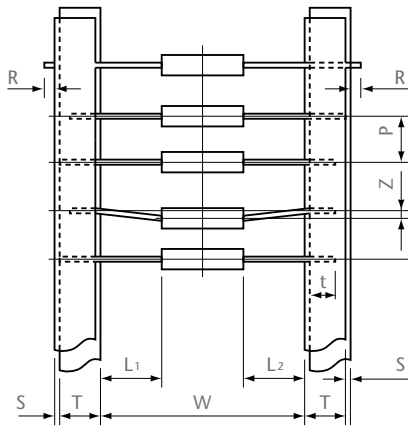
(Functioned state of the SF-type: not less than $0.2\text{M}\Omega$; SM-type: not less than $2\text{M}\Omega$ (between body and lead) and not less than $0.2\text{M}\Omega$ (between lead and lead))

Lead Cutting and Taping

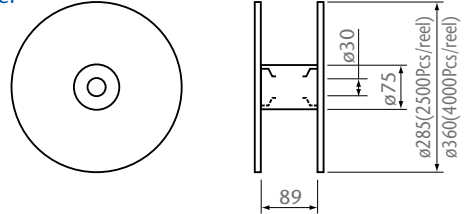
Lead cutting and taping services are available upon request for the following types.

	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



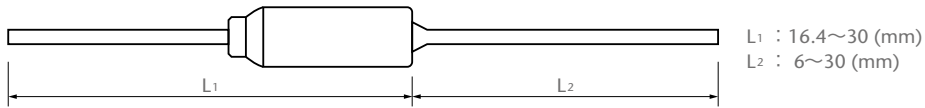
SF/R, SFH/ R : 4000Pcs/reel
 SF/K, SM : 2500Pcs/reel

(Unit : mm)

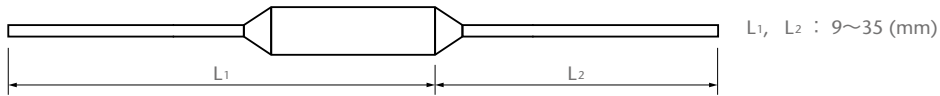
W	P	L ₁ -L ₂	T	Z	R	t	S
52±2	5±0.5	≤2.0	6±1	≤2.0	≤0.5	≤3.2	≤0.8
63±2							
67±2							

Lead Cutting

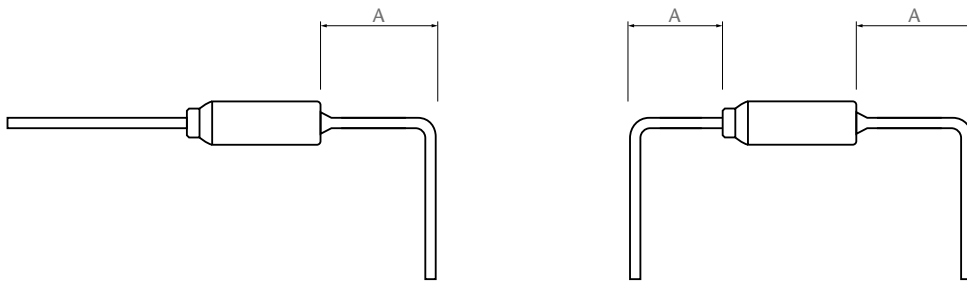
SF-type



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_m**

Please ensure that the design of the final application does not exceed T_m (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_h (SF-type)**

Continuous exposure to temperatures close to the T_h 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_h 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.

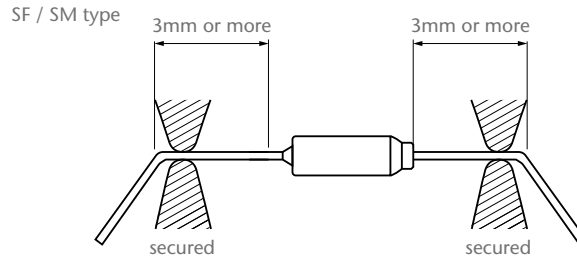
The thermal link corresponds to industrial waste, and requires disposal according to governmental and provincial regulations. The services of a licensed disposal contractor could also be engaged.

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.

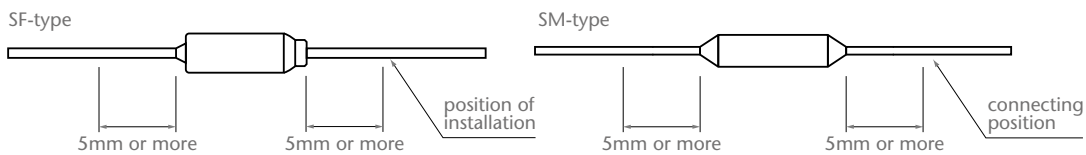


The tensile strength applied to the lead wire should be 49N or less for SF-type and 9.8N or less for SM-types. The strength applied to the body of the thermal link should be 98N or less for SF-type, 49N or less for SM-type. With regards to the SF-type, deformation of the case may change the location 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.



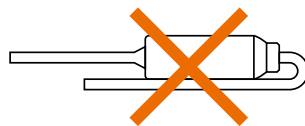
If soldering, take note that the thermal link may function because of excessive solder temperature. To prevent such malfunctions, for example, holding the lead near the case with a tool is effective for allowing the heat to escape and the soldering should be done in short intervals.

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 for your reference.

It is prohibited to reprint or copy the contents herein without prior written agreement from SCHOTT Japan Corporation.

Please note that should any problems relevant to the industrial property of third parties occur with the use of products from SCHOTT Japan Corporation, the company would not assume any responsibility for matters other than the ones directly related to the structure or the manufacturing process of the products supplied by SCHOTT Japan Corporation.

Although continuous efforts to improve the quality and reliability of our products are in place, the possibility of defects cannot be entirely eliminated. Therefore when using our electronic component products, please ensure that sufficient safety measures are included in the design of the final application, such as redundancy, fire containment and malfunction prevention against physical injuries, fire disasters and social damages in consideration of the said defect occurrences.

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.

SCHOTT Japan Corporation
3-1 Nichiden, Minakuchi-cho,
Koka-shi, Shiga 528-0034,
Japan
Phone +81-(0)748-63-6629
Fax +81-(0)748-63-6627
tf.sjc@schott.com
www.schott.com/epackaging



This printed matter uses FSC® certified paper using properly controlled forest wood. Furthermore, it uses vegetable-oil-based ink including soy oil-based ink and waterless printing that does not discharge any hazardous waste fluids.