

PTC thermistors as heating elements

Metallized round disks, 12 V

Series/Type: B59060
Date: February 2012

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Heating elements

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Applications

- Automotive applications
 - diesel fuel preheating
 - defrosting (e.g. spray nozzle heating)
- Low-voltage home appliances

Features

- Silver metallization
- For clamp contacting, not suitable for soldering
- Self-regulating
- RoHS-compatible

Options

Other dimensions and ratings on request

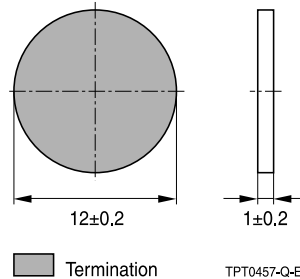
Delivery mode

Packed in blister trays

General technical data

Max. operating voltage		V_{max}	30	V DC
Rated voltage		V_R	12	V DC
Breakdown voltage		V_{BD}	> 36	V
Curvature			< 0.2	mm
Operating temperature range	($V = 0$)	T_{op}	-40/+200	°C
Operating temperature range	($V = V_R; T_{ref} \leq 60\text{ °C}$)	T_{op}	-40/+60	°C
Operating temperature range	($V = V_R; T_{ref} > 60\text{ °C}$)	T_{op}	-40/+100	°C
Tolerance of R_R	(not valid for B59060A0000A010)	ΔR_R	±30	%

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm

Electrical specifications and ordering codes

T_{ref} (typ.) °C	R_{min} ($V = V_R$) Ω	$T_{surf}^{1)}$ ($V = V_R$) °C	R_R ($V_{meas} \leq 1.5\text{ V}$) Ω	Ordering code
0	20 ²⁾	40	≥ 320	B59060A0000A010
40	4 ³⁾	70	9	B59060A0040A010
60	5	80	9	B59060A0060A010
80	4	95	9	B59060A0080A010
120	4	130	9	B59060A0120A010
160	3	165	9	B59060A0160A010
180	3	185	9	B59060A0180A010
220	2	210	9	B59060A0220A010

1) Measured between points

2) $T (R_{PTC} = R_{min}) < 25\text{ °C}$

3) $T (R_{PTC} = R_{min}) < 25\text{ °C}$

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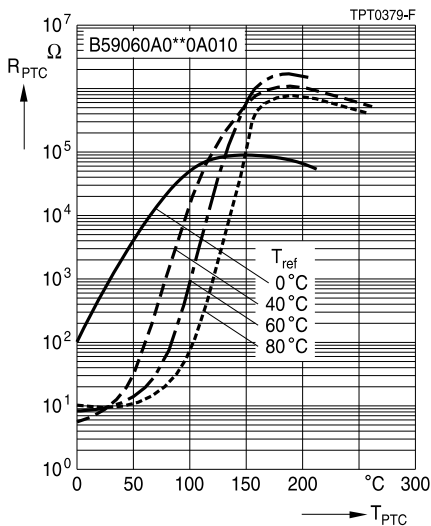
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Reliability data

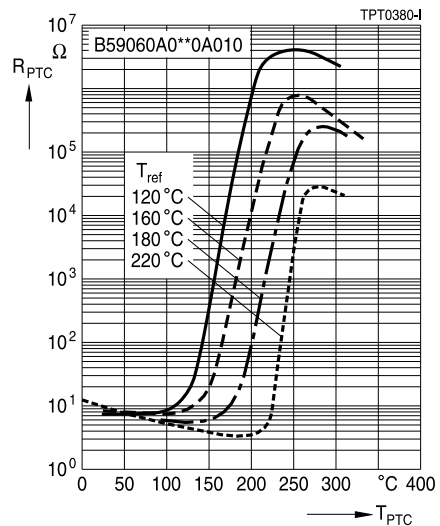
Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	Room temperature, V_{\max} Number of cycles: 10 000	< 25%
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at $V_{\max}/T_{\text{op,max}} (V_R)$ Test duration: 1000 h	< 25%
Damp heat	IEC 60738-1	Temperature of air: 40 °C Relative humidity of air: 93% Duration: 56 days Test according to IEC 60068-2-78	< 25%

Characteristics (typical)

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



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



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 the following period after delivery:
 - Through-hole devices (housed and leaded PTCs): 24 months
 - Motor protection sensors, glass-encapsulated sensors and probe assemblies: 24 months
 - Telecom pair and quattro protectors (TPP, TQP): 24 months
 - Leadless PTC thermistors for pressure contacting: 12 months
 - Leadless PTC thermistors for soldering: 6 months
 - SMDs in EIA sizes 3225 and 4032, and for PTCs with metal tags: 24 months
 - SMDs in EIA sizes 0402, 0603, 0805 and 1210: 12 months

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.

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).

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Symbols and terms

A	Area
C	Capacitance
C_{th}	Heat capacity
f	Frequency
I	Current
I_{max}	Maximum current
I_R	Rated current
I_{res}	Residual current
I_{PTC}	PTC current
I_r	Residual current
$I_{r,oil}$	Residual current in oil (for level sensors)
$I_{r,air}$	Residual current in air (for level sensors)
I_{RMS}	Root-mean-square value of current
I_S	Switching current
I_{Smax}	Maximum switching current
LCT	Lower category temperature
N	Number (integer)
N_c	Operating cycles at V_{max} , charging of capacitor
N_f	Switching cycles at V_{max} , failure mode
P	Power
P_{25}	Maximum power at 25 °C
P_{el}	Electrical power
P_{diss}	Dissipation power
R_G	Generator internal resistance
R_{min}	Minimum resistance
R_R	Rated resistance
ΔR_R	Tolerance of R_R
R_P	Parallel resistance
R_{PTC}	PTC resistance
R_{ref}	Reference resistance
R_S	Series resistance
R_{25}	Resistance at 25 °C
$R_{25,match}$	Resistance matching per reel/ packing unit at 25 °C
ΔR_{25}	Tolerance of R_{25}
T	Temperature
t	Time
T_A	Ambient temperature
t_a	Thermal threshold time

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T_C	Ferroelectric Curie temperature
t_E	Settling time (for level sensors)
T_R	Rated temperature
T_{sense}	Sensing temperature
T_{op}	Operating temperature
T_{PTC}	PTC temperature
t_R	Response time
T_{ref}	Reference temperature
T_{Rmin}	Temperature at minimum resistance
t_S	Switching time
T_{surf}	Surface temperature
UCT	Upper category temperature
V or V_{el}	Voltage (with subscript only for distinction from volume)
$V_{c(max)}$	Maximum DC charge voltage of the surge generator
$V_{F,max}$	Maximum voltage applied at fault conditions in protection mode
V_{RMS}	Root-mean-square value of voltage
V_{BD}	Breakdown voltage
V_{ins}	Insulation test voltage
$V_{link,max}$	Maximum link voltage
V_{max}	Maximum operating voltage
$V_{max,dyn}$	Maximum dynamic (short-time) operating voltage
V_{meas}	Measuring voltage
$V_{meas,max}$	Maximum measuring voltage
V_R	Rated voltage
V_{PTC}	Voltage drop across a PTC thermistor
α	Temperature coefficient
Δ	Tolerance, change
δ_{th}	Dissipation factor
τ_{th}	Thermal cooling time constant
λ	Failure rate
e	Lead spacing (in mm)

Abbreviations / Notes

SMD Surface-mount devices

* To be replaced by a number in ordering codes, type designations etc.

+ To be replaced by a letter

All dimensions are given in mm.

The commas used in numerical values denote decimal points.

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