

## **PTC thermistors as heating elements**

Disk shaped, 230 V,  $\varnothing = 8$  mm

**Series/Type:** B59053

**Date:** January 2016

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## Heating elements

### Disk shaped, 230 V

**A53**

#### Applications

- Home appliances
  - doorlock for washing machines
  - thermal actuators
  - insecticide and perfume vaporizers

#### Features

- Silver metallization
- For clamp contacting, not suitable for soldering
- Self-regulating
- UL approval for  $T_{ref} = 110\text{ °C}$ ,  $150\text{ °C}$  and  $220\text{ °C}$  to UL 1434 (file number E69802) with  $V_{max} = 140\text{ V}$  and  $V_R = 120\text{ V}$
- RoHS-compatible

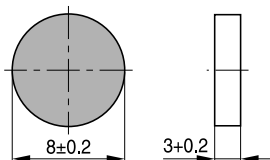
#### Options

- Other dimensions and ratings on request

#### Delivery mode

- Packed in blister trays

#### Dimensional drawing



Termination TPT0309-Z-E

Dimensions in mm

#### General technical data

Max. operating voltage		$V_{max}$	265	V AC
Rated voltage		$V_R$	230	V AC
Breakdown voltage	( $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ )	$V_{BD}$	500	V
Curvature			< 0.2	mm
Operating temperature range	( $V = 0$ )	$T_{op}$	-40/+200	°C
Operating temperature range	( $V = V_R$ )	$T_{op}$	-40/+100	°C
Tolerance of $R_R$		$\Delta R_R$	±35	%

#### 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
110	960	135	4200	B59053A0110A010
130	840	155	4200	B59053A0130A010
150	700	170	4200	B59053A0150A010
180	530	200	4200	B59053A0180A010
220	640	235	6000	B59053A0220A010

1) Measured between points

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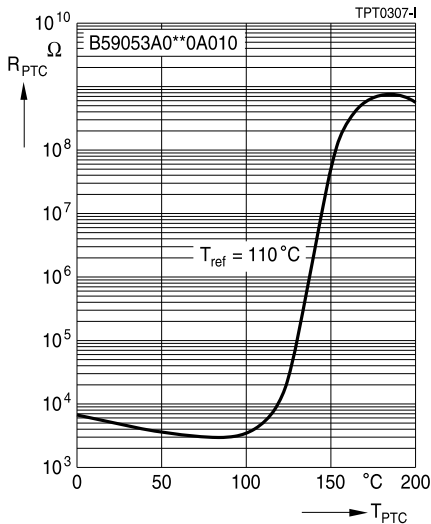
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### Reliability data

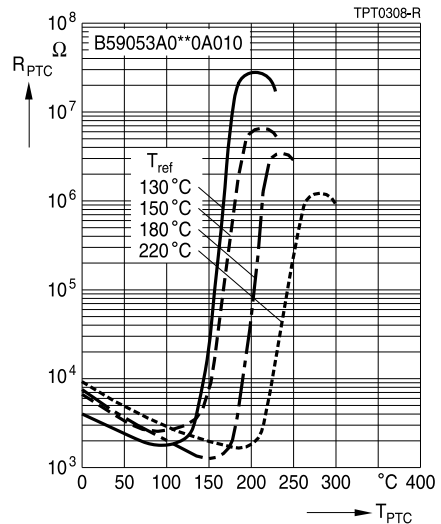
Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	Room temperature, $V_{max}$ Number of cycles: 10 000	< 25%
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at $V_{max}$ and $T_{op,max}$ (@ $V_R$ ) Test duration: 1000 h	< 25%
Damp heat	IEC 60738-1	Temperature 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 prior to processing.
- 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 1210 and smaller: 12 months

### Handling

- PTCs must not be dropped. Chip-offs must not be caused during handling of PTCs.
- The ceramic and metallization of the 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 and pressure of the clamping contacts pressing against the PTC must be 10 N and 50 kPa, respectively. In case the assembly is exposed to mechanical shock and/ or vibration this force should be higher in order to avoid movement of the PTC during operation.
- 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).

This listing does not claim to be complete, but merely reflects the experience of EPCOS AG.

### Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

The ordering code for one and the same EPCOS product can be represented differently in data sheets, data books, other publications, on the EPCOS website, or in order-related documents such as shipping notes, order confirmations and product labels. **The varying representations of the ordering codes are due to different processes employed and do not affect the specifications of the respective products.** Detailed information can be found on the Internet under [www.epcos.com/orderingcodes](http://www.epcos.com/orderingcodes)

## Heating elements


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### Symbols and terms

Symbol	Term
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 @ rated temperature $T_R$
$\Delta R_R$	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
$\Delta R_{25}$	Tolerance of $R_{25}$

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T	Temperature
t	Time
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature
t <sub>a</sub>	Thermal threshold time
T <sub>C</sub>	Ferroelectric Curie temperature
t <sub>E</sub>	Settling time (for level sensors)
T <sub>R</sub>	Rated temperature @ 25 °C or otherwise specified in the data sheet
T <sub>sense</sub>	Sensing temperature
T <sub>op</sub>	Operating temperature
T <sub>PTC</sub>	PTC temperature
t <sub>R</sub>	Response time
T <sub>ref</sub>	Reference temperature
T <sub>Rmin</sub>	Temperature at minimum resistance
t <sub>S</sub>	Switching time
T <sub>surf</sub>	Surface temperature
UCT	Upper category temperature
V or V <sub>el</sub>	Voltage (with subscript only for distinction from volume)
V <sub>c(max)</sub>	Maximum DC charge voltage of the surge generator
V <sub>F,max</sub>	Maximum voltage applied at fault conditions in protection mode
V <sub>RMS</sub>	Root-mean-square value of voltage
V <sub>BD</sub>	Breakdown voltage
V <sub>ins</sub>	Insulation test voltage
V <sub>link,max</sub>	Maximum link voltage
V <sub>max</sub>	Maximum operating voltage
V <sub>max,dyn</sub>	Maximum dynamic (short-time) operating voltage
V <sub>meas</sub>	Measuring voltage
V <sub>meas,max</sub>	Maximum measuring voltage
V <sub>R</sub>	Rated voltage
V <sub>PTC</sub>	Voltage drop across a PTC thermistor
α	Temperature coefficient
Δ	Tolerance, change
δ <sub>th</sub>	Dissipation factor
τ <sub>th</sub>	Thermal cooling time constant
λ	Failure rate
	Lead spacing (in mm)

## Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

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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 life-saving 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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## Important notes

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Release 2018-10