

FUSIBLE ALLOY THERMAL SENSITIVE PELLET TYPE, 1 AMPERE RATED CURRENT

NEC's SEFUSE (SM/B series) is a small, solid and reliable product which can be used under 1 ampere of rated current. It protects home appliances and industrial equipment from fire by opening of electrical circuit if it senses an abnormal temperature rise.

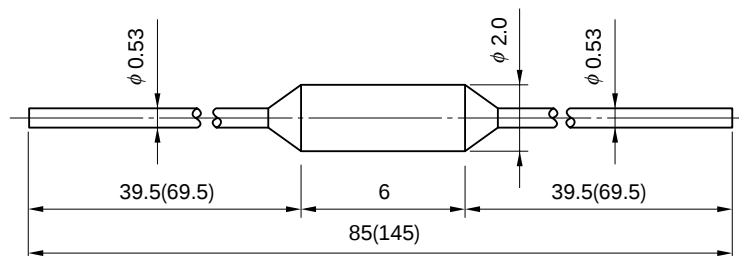
FEATURES

- Approved by UL (USA), CSA (Canada), VDE (Germany), BEAB (UK) and MITI (Japan)
- One shot operation.
- Compact, durable and reliable by hermetic seal structure.
- Excellent sensitive to abnormal temperature rise and high accuracy in operation.
- Stable characteristics in a long-term.
- Capable of opening at cutoff current of AC 1 ampere.

APPLICATIONS

Transformers, Motors,
Electric home appliances, Electric Industrial equipments,
Office automation equipments, etc.

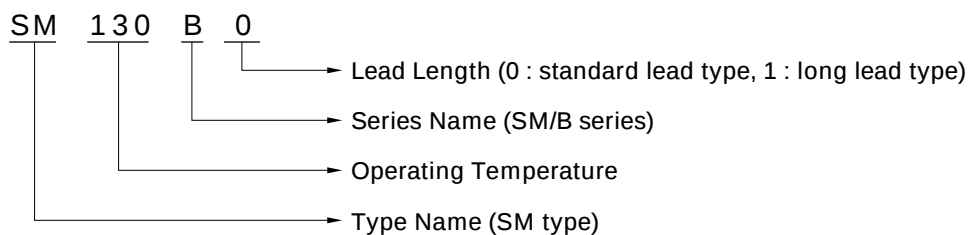
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (Unit : mm)



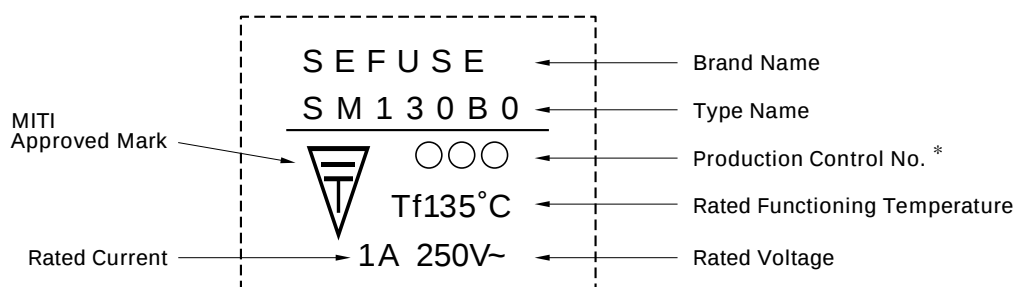
Note: Dimensions in parentheses are for long lead devices.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice.

TYPE NAME DESIGNATION

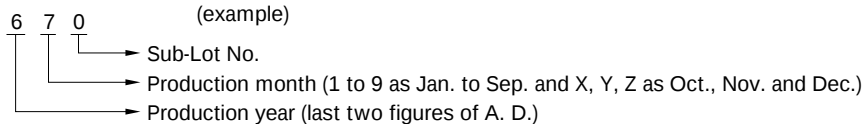


MARKING



* Designation of Production Control No.

(example)



STANDARD RATINGS

Part Number ¹⁾	Rated Functioning Temperature	Operating Temperature	T _H T _h T _c	T _M T _m	Rated Current	Rated Voltage	Safety Standard				
							UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	▽
SM095B0	100 °C	95+5/-0 °C	65 °C	115 °C	1 Aac (Res.)	250 Vac (Res.)	E71747	LR 52330	6778.2- 4510- 1009	C0557	33-466
SM110B0	115 °C	110±2 °C	80 °C	125 °C							33-472
SM126B0	131 °C	126±2 °C	96 °C	140 °C							33-467
SM130B0	135 °C	130±2 °C	100 °C	145 °C							33-468
SM145B0	150 °C	145±2 °C	115 °C	160 °C							33-467
SM129B0	130 °C	129+0/-5 °C	96 °C	140 °C							33-467

Notes : 1) The type names are for standard lead. When long lead type is required, change the last number "0" to "1".

Definition of Terms

- **Rated Functioning Temperature**

Rated functioning temperature is the operating temperature of the thermal cutoff, measured using the method specified in the safety standard. In Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law of Japan, case operation should be within the specified operating temperature range of $\pm 7^{\circ}\text{C}$. In standards that comply with the IEC standard (such as UL, CSA, VDE, BEAB), it is called the rated functioning temperature, and should operate within the prescribed temperature range of $+0/-10^{\circ}\text{C}$.

It is represented by the symbol TF in the UL standard, and by the symbol Tf in the CSA, VDE and BEAB standards.

In SEFUSE, a temperature that complies with both standards is set as the rated functioning temperature, and is indicated on the body of the thermal cutoff.

- **Operating Temperature**

Operating temperature is the operating temperature range when the thermal cutoff is made to operate inside a constant temperature oven whose temperature is raised at the rate of $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$. while a detection current of 100 mA or lower is applied.

The operating temperature is a standard set by NEC and is not specified by a safety standard.

- **T_H, Th, Tc (Holding Temperature)**

Holding temperature is the maximum temperature at which, when applying a rated current to the thermal cutoff, the state of conductivity is not changed during 168 hours.

It is represented by the symbol T_H in the UL standard, Th in the CSA standard, and Tc in the VDE and BEAB standards.

- **T_M, Tm (Maximum Temperature Limit)**

Maximum temperature limit is the maximum temperature for which conductivity does not occur again after thermal cutoff operation.

It is represented by the symbol T_M in the UL standard and by Tm in the CSA, VDE and BEAB standards.

- **Rated Current**

Maximum alternating current that can pass through thermal cutoff

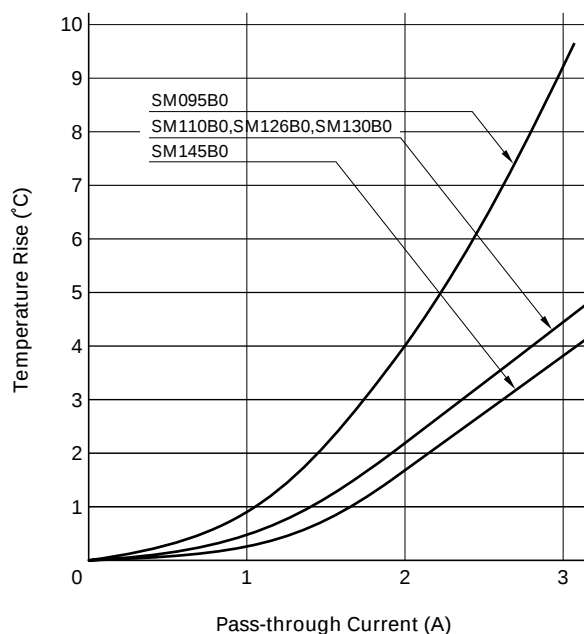
- **Rated Voltage**

Maximum circuit voltage for thermal cutoff

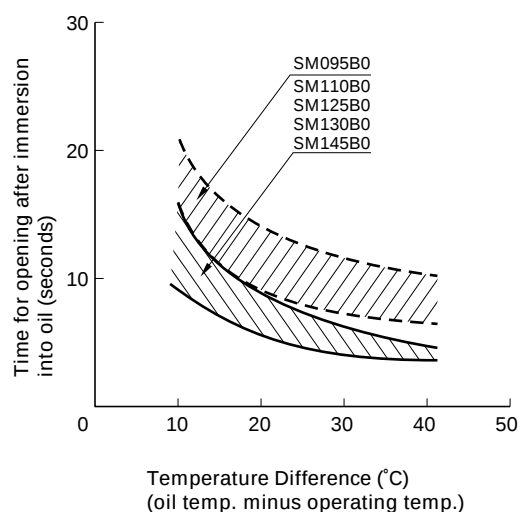
Performance Data

SM/B Series

Temperature Rise



Response Time



Initial Characteristics

SM145B0	146 145 144		10 ⁶ 10 ⁵ 10 ⁴	3.0 2.0 1.0	4.0 3.5 3.0	
SM130B0	130 129 128		10 ⁶ 10 ⁵ 10 ⁴	3.0 2.0 1.0	4.7 4.6 4.5	
SM126B0	127 126 125		10 ⁶ 10 ⁵ 10 ⁴	3.0 2.0 1.0	4.8 4.6 4.4	
SM110B0	112 111 110		10 ⁶ 10 ⁵ 10 ⁴	3.0 2.0 1.0	4.7 4.6 4.5	
SM095B0	98 97 96		10 ⁶ 10 ⁵ 10 ⁴	3.0 2.0 1.0	9.5 9.0 8.0	
Part Number	Operating Temperature (°C)	Insulation Resistance after Operation (MΩ)	Withstand Voltage after Operation (kV)	Internal Resistance (mΩ/25 mm)		

High Temperature Storage Test

SM145B0	
SM130B0	
SM126B0	
SM110B0	
SM095B0	
Part Number	Change of Operating Temperature (°C)

Cautions

This section describes cautions designed to protect the performance of the thermal cutoff. Be sure to read and fully understand these cautions.

To obtain full performance from the thermal cutoff, it is necessary for the customer to appropriately store the thermal cutoff, design appropriate circuits for the application, and perform evaluations, mounting and testing as necessary. Problems arising from the inappropriate execution of the above are the responsibility of the customer, and NEC declines any and all responsibility.

Design Cautions

- Do not use this device for purposes other than as a thermal cutoff.
The thermal cutoff is designed to detect abnormal rises in temperature and break circuits if needed. It is not a current fuse that cuts excess current. If used as a current fuse, the SEFUSE 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 electric appliance, office automation equipment, audio and video equipment, computer communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, personal electronic equipment and transportation equipment (excluding engine control).
- The customer should select the proper thermal cutoff device, mounting location, and mounting method as appropriate for each application.
Verify whether the chosen selections are appropriate by repeatedly testing the final design for thermal cutoff under normal conditions as well as under predicted maximum abnormal conditions.
- Make designs so that the temperature of the body of the thermal cutoff does not exceed the temperatures shown in Table 1.
If, these temperatures are exceeded on a regular basis, the thermal cutoff may start operating only at temperatures lower than the normal operating temperature. Malfunctions may also occur. Even if the thermal cutoff's operating temperature is exceeded, it may malfunction.

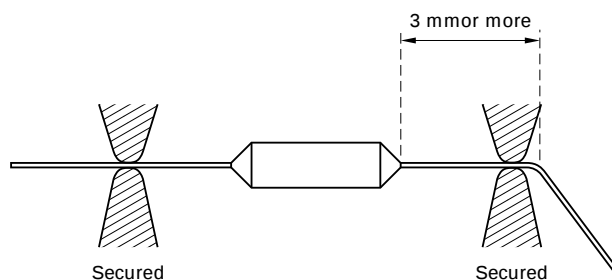
Table 1.

Type Name	Body Temperature
SM095B0, SM095B1	75°C
SM110B0, SM110B1	90°C
SM126B0, SM126B1	106°C
SM129B0, SM129B1	106°C
SM130B0, SM130B1	110°C
SM145B0, SM145B1	125°C

- The body temperature of the thermal cutoff becomes higher as current passes through and might rise higher than the ambient operating temperature (see test data). The temperature may rise even higher depending on the mounting method and other conditions. Therefore, after mounting the thermal cutoff under the same conditions you would use for the actual application, run the final product and measure the body temperature of the thermal cutoff.
- Use the thermal cutoff with a voltage and current level lower than the rated level.
If the thermal cutoff is used with a voltage or current level higher than the rated level, the body of the thermal cutoff may be destroyed.
- Do not use the thermal cutoff in water, organic solvents or other liquids, or environments containing sulfurous acid gas, nitrous acid gas, or high humidity. Doing so will cause deterioration of the sealing resin, the thermal cutoff to operate at lower-than-operating temperatures, or malfunctions to occur. Also, the thermal cutoff may not operate even if its operating temperature is exceeded.

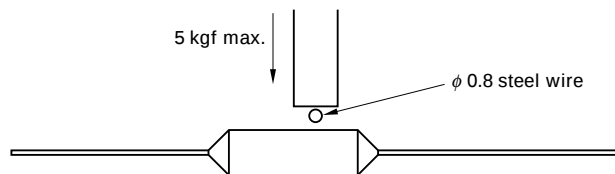
Lead wire process

- When bending the lead wire, in order not to apply excessive pressure to the root of the lead wire, secure the lead wire close to the case and bend the part beyond the secured section,



The lead wire should be bent at a distance 3 mm or more from the body of the fuse, and should not be twisted.

- The tensile strength applied to the lead wire should be 1kg or less for the SM type thermal cutoff.
- The strength applied to the body of the thermal cutoff should be 5 kg or less for the SM type thermal cutoff.

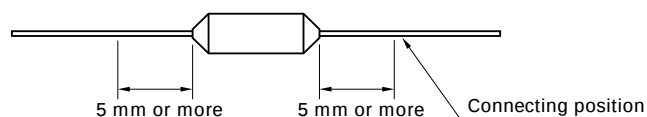


Mounting

SEFUSE can be mounted by soldering, caulking, or welding.

- If soldering, note that the thermal cutoff may not function because of excessive solder temperature. To prevent such malfunctions, you can hold the lead near the case using a tool and solder for short intervals at a time, allowing the heat to escape.
Another effective method is to use a lower solder temperature and to solder at a location that is distant 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 cutoff to operate (break the circuit).
- It is recommended that the connecting position at the lead of resign-sealed side should be 5 mm or more from the body of the thermal cutoff.



- After mounting the thermal cutoff, be careful not to apply force that may pull, push or twist the lead wires.

Recommendation

- Be careful when mounting the thermal cutoff because external force, heat, or a harmful atmosphere (containing excessive humidity or sulfurous acid gas) may damage the characteristics of the thermal cutoff. If applicable, it is recommended to warn general consumers who are not aware of the usage cautions for the thermal cutoff not to mount, remove or replace the thermal cutoff through a note to this effect in the user's manual and other related material.

If you desire any clarifications or explanations regarding these cautions, please call an NEC sales representative.

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