



Thermal Cutoffs (TCO)/Thermal-Links (RoHS Compliant)

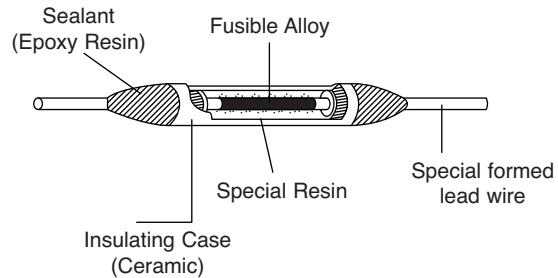
FEATURES

- Small and Insulated Type
- High Reliability
- Solid Structure
- Non-Cadmium Alloy
- Taping type, Lead forming, Insulated lead, etc. available on special request
- Thin Type
Thickness is less than 1 mm. Available for spot welding (MT and MS series).
- RoHS Compliant



CONSTRUCTION

- Axial lead type (2BN and 1BF Series)



RATINGS

- 2BN Series

Part No.	Type No. of Approved Standards	Rated Functioning Temp. ¹ (°C)	Functioning Temp. ² (°C)	Maximum Operating Temp. ³ (°C)	Holding Temp. ⁴ (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit (°C) ⁵		Electrical Rating		
						UL, VDE BEAB	CSA	AC/DC	Amp. (A)	Volt. (V)
XYP2BN082-RC	N082	86	82±2	52	56	200	150	AC	3	125
				60	60			AC	2	250
				45	50			DC	4	50
XYP2BN099-RC	N099	102	94±4	65	70	200	150	AC	3	125
				75	76			AC	2	250
				55	60			DC	4	50
XYP2BN109-RC	N109	114	110±3	76	86	200	150	AC	3	125
				80	90			AC	2	250
				62	74			DC	5	50
XYP2BN110-RC	N110	115	110+3-2	76	86	200	150	AC	3	125
				80	90			AC	2	250
				65	74			DC	5	50
XYP2BN127-RC	N127	134	129±4	92	108	200	180	AC	3	125
				96	108			AC	2	250
				82	96			DC	5	50
XYP2BN134-RC	N134	139	135±3	99	115	200	180	AC	3	125
				103	115			AC	2	250
				80	90			DC	6	50
XYP2BN143-RC	N143	145	141±2	105	115	200	180	AC	3	125
				110	120			AC	2	250
				80	90			DC	6	50

Specifications are subject to change without notice. No liability or warranty implied by this information. Environmental compliance based on producer documentation.





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■ RATINGS

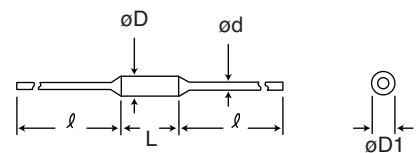
- 1BF Series

Part No.	Type No. of Approved Standards	Rated Functioning Temp. ¹ (°C)	Functioning Temp. ² (°C)	Maximum Operating Temp. ³ (°C)	Holding Temp. ⁴ (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit (°C) ⁵		Electrical Rating		
						UL, VDE BEAB	CSA	AC/DC	Amp. (A)	Volt. (V)
XYP1BF101-RC	F101	102	98±2	70	74	200	150	AC	2	125
				75	76			AC	1	250
				55	60			DC	3.5	50
XYP1BF115-RC	F115	115	110+3-2	76	90	200	150	AC	2	125
				80	90			AC	1	250
				70	80			DC	4	50
XYP1BF129-RC	F129	130	126±2	94	105	200	180	AC	2	125
				94	105			AC	1	250
				74	90			DC	4.5	50
XYP1BF134-RC	F134	133	128±2	92	108	200	180	AC	2	125
				96	108			AC	1	250
				76	92			DC	4.5	50
XYP1BF138-RC	F138	139	135±3	99	115	200	180	AC	2	125
				103	115			AC	1	250
				80	95			DC	5	50
XYP1BF145-RC	F145	168	163-4-2	120	135	200	200	AC	2	125
				120	142			AC	1	250
				95	110			DC	5	50

■ DIMENSIONS in (Not to Scale)

- Axial Lead Type

	Dimensions (mm)				
	L	øD	øD1	ℓ	ød
2BN Series	9.0±1.0	2.5±0.2	3 max.	38±3 (*78±3)	0.60±0.05
1BF Series	6.0±1.0	1.85+0.20-0.15	2.2 max.	38±3 (*68±3)	0.53±0.02



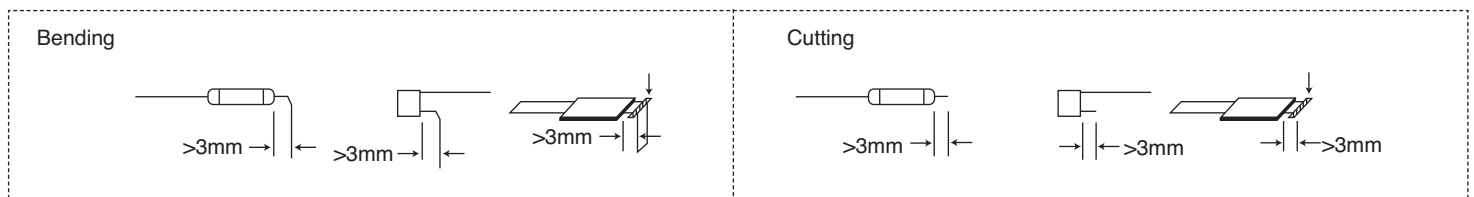
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Safety Precautions (Handling Precautions)

• Design Applications

1. Use TCO within their specified temperature and electrical ratings.
 - 1) Use the TCO under an ambient temperature of not more than the maximum operating temperature specified in the individual specification. Using the TCO under a higher temperature than the maximum operating temperature may cause premature opening or opening delay.
 - When the TCO is continuously used at a temperature close to the functioning temperature, the TCO may operate while being used.
 - When the TCO is continuously used at the temperature higher than the maximum operation temperature, the TCO may be degraded and may not operate normally at the specified temperature.
 - 2) The holding temperature is defined as the highest temperature at which the TCO is activated continuously at the rated current for 168 hours. The TCO can not be used over 168 hours exceeding the holding temperature.
 - 3) Equipment should be designed so that its over shoot does not exceed the maximum temperature limit after the TCO operates.
 - 4) If the TCO is activated by voltage higher than the rated voltage or current higher than the rated current, the TCO produces excessive heat, resulting in premature opening. The arc generated at this condition of operation will result in an abnormality of appearance (crack on body) and insufficient insulation.
 - When TCO is operated in an abnormal mode while the rated voltage and/or the rated current being exceeded, it may not cut off the circuit.
 - 5) Where transient overload is expected to be applied, repeat the tests under the worst conditions.
 - 6) The TCO cannot be used as a current sensitive fuse.
2. To fully use the function of the TCO, a suitable TCO for each equipment application must be selected.
 - 1) Tests should be repeated for the finished equipment to confirm that the TCO does operate as expected.
 - 2) To improve thermal response of the TCO, put the main body of the TCO and the lead wires (terminals) as close to the heat source as possible and the place where the TCO is evenly heated.
 - If the temperatures transferred to the main body and to the lead wires (terminals) are largely different from each other, improper operation can be expected, causing arcing and deterioration of insulation.
3. Avoid application of excessive vibration and mechanical stress to the TCO. Otherwise, failure of the fusible alloy or lead wires, or damage to the main body may result.
4. When sealing the TCO with resin, select a resin that does not corrode the seals or the lead wires (terminals). When sealing the overall TCO with resin, test repeatedly to confirm normal operation of the TCO in the finished equipment.
5. Avoid dipping the equipment with the TCO into varnish or chemical or organic solvent and then drying it. The solvent or the varnish may corrode the body and/or lead wires (terminals) of the TCO.
6. Do not use under the following environments.
 - 1) In liquids such as water, oil, chemical and organic solvents.
 - 2) Under direct sunlight and outdoor and dusty atmospheres.
 - 3) In places where water condensation occurs.
 - Use in the following environments may affect the performance of the TCO; Verify performance and reliability before production use.
 - 1) In places full of corrosive gases such as sea breeze, Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂ and NO₂.
 - 2) In environments with high static electricity and/or strong electromagnetic waves.
 - Do not use the TCO in aerospace equipment, atomic energy equipment, military weapons, life saving equipment, etc.
7. Forming and Cutting
 - 1) Lead wires (terminals) are to be bent or cut at least 3mm away from the TCO seals to avoid damaging the TCO (axial / radial type) or body (thin type). The TCO seals (axial / radial type) shall not be grasped with any tools or holders. Terminals of thin type TCO are to be grasped before they are bent. (See Fig. 1)
 - 2) The lead wires and terminals shall not be nicked, fractured, or bumed. The body and/or seals must not be damaged, burned, or overheated.
 - 3) It is recommended that experimental assembly trails should be done so that it can be verified that manufacturing procedures will not exceed the maximum tested "pull" and "push" forces of 20 N (MT Series: 10 N, MS Series: 5 N) and 5 N respectively on the lead wires (terminals), or induce excessive twisting or the like.



8. Soldering, Welding, Encapsulation

- 1) Lead wires are to be soldered with the standard conditions shown in Table 1. Excessive soldering heat and soldering time may cause damage to a TCO. If higher temperature, longer time or shorter lead length exist rather than the conditions of Table 1, it is recommended to run tests for finding the soldering conditions that do not damage the TCO. Also, use of tools such as pliers are recommended to dissipate the soldering heat by grasping lead wires between the TCO body and soldering point.
- 2) Avoid preheating and gradual cooling as far as possible. However, if preheating and gradual cooling is done, set the process conditions after confirming that the TCO is not affected by these procedures.
- 3) Do not use reflow soldering.
- 4) Thin type (MT, MS Series) is not to be soldered.
- 5) If water or solvent is used for cleaning flux after soldering, check and confirm the reliability of the agent.
- 6) Lead wires are to be clamped at least 3mm away from the seals. Improper connections may cause damage to the seals or other parts and may result in nuisance tripping of the devices due to the generation of excessive heat at a faulty high resistance junction.
- 7) Set the conditions for welding and encapsulation only after checking contact resistance and connection strength.
- 8) When resoldering or rewelding, cool the TCO under room conditions.
- 9) When the TCO is heated by soldering or welding, be careful not to pull, push, or twist the TCO lead wires.

Temperature of Soldering: 300°C		Time: 3s		
Lead Length (l)	Type No.			
25mm	N082, N088	F102	E102, E115	H102, H115
20mm	N098, N109	F115, F130	E130, E133	H130, H133
	N110	F133, F139	E139	H139
15mm	N124, N126	F168		H168
	N135, N143			
10mm	N163, N183			

• Soldering Point

9. The use of sufficiently flexible, appropriate free length and proper size wire should be used for splice connection. Connection including connectors used for splicing shall be of the low resistance type, and they shall be made mechanically secure.

10. Where the lead wires of the TCO is tied with string, put them a least 10mm apart from the seals of the main body of the TCO.

11. Quality control notes:

- 1) Measurement of resistance between lead wires (terminals) and checking of the internal status with X-rays are effective means to confirm the status of the TCO on delivery and after mounting in the equipment.
- 2) It is not necessary to confirm normal operation of the TCO with trial units and with a prototype equipment lot set at normal and abnormal conditions.

12. Storage Method

- 1) Store the TCO in packing cases or in polyethylene bags within the temperature range -10°C to +40°C and RH of 30% to 75%. Store them at a location where no rapid changes of temperature or humidity or no direct sunlight is applied. The location must also be free from vibration and shock.
- 2) Avoid storage in places containing corrosive gases such as sea breeze, Cl₂, H₂, S₂, NH₃, SO₂ and NO₂.
- 3) The period of guarantee for performance such as solderability is for 1 year after our delivery; and this condition applies only in the case where the storage method specified in above has been followed.

13. Do not repair a TCO. Replace it with a new part.

Note: This specification sheet shows the quality and performance of a unit component. For quality assurance, contact us with your requirements. Before using, be sure to evaluate and verify the product after mounting it in your product.