

Radial Lead Resettable Polymer PTCs

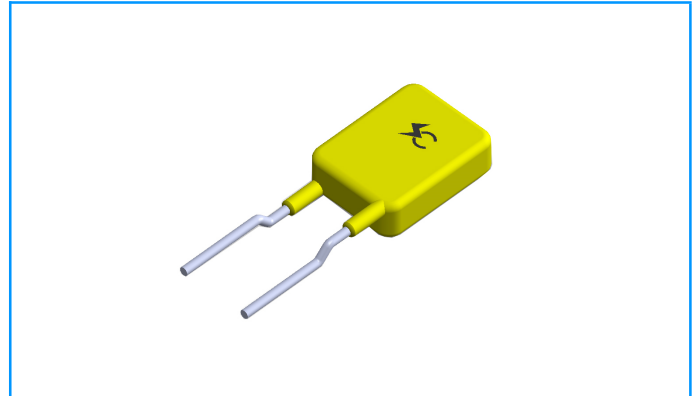
SC250-120SW0A

Description

The SC250-120SW0A is designed to protect against short duration high voltage fault currents (power cross or power induction surge) typically found in telecom applications (250Vrms). The series can be used to help telecom networking equipment meet the protection requirements specified in ITU K.20 and K.21.

Features

- 0.12A hold current range
- 250V_{AC} interrupt rating
- Fast time-to-trip
- Binned and shorted narrow resistance ranges available
- RoHS compliant, Lead-Free and Halogen-Free



Applications

- Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)
- Central Office (CO) / telecom centers
- Power ports
- LAN / WAN equipment
- Access equipment

Electrical Parameters

Part Number	I _{hold} (A)	I _{trip} (A)	V _{maxi} (Vac)	I _{max} (A)	P _{dtyp.} (W)	Maximum Time To Trip		Resistance		
						Current (A)	Time (Sec.)	R _{min} (Ω)	R _{max} (Ω)	R _{1max} (Ω)
SC250-120SW0A	0.12	0.24	250	1.2	1.0	0.36	15.00	6.0	12.0	16.0

I_{hold}= Hold current: maximum current device will pass without tripping in 25°C still air.

I_{trip}= Trip current: minimum current at which the device will trip in 25°C still air.

V_{maxi}= Maximum voltage that can be safely placed across a device in its tripped state under specified fault conditions.

I_{max}= Maximum fault current device can withstand without damage at rated voltage (V_{max})

P_{dtyp.}= Power dissipated from device when in the tripped state at 25°C still air.

R_{min}= Minimum resistance of device in initial (un-soldered) state.

R_{max}= Maximum resistance of device in initial (un-soldered) state.

R_{1max}= Maximum resistance of device at 25°C measured one hour after tripping.

Caution: Operation beyond the specified rating may result in damage and possible arcing and flame.

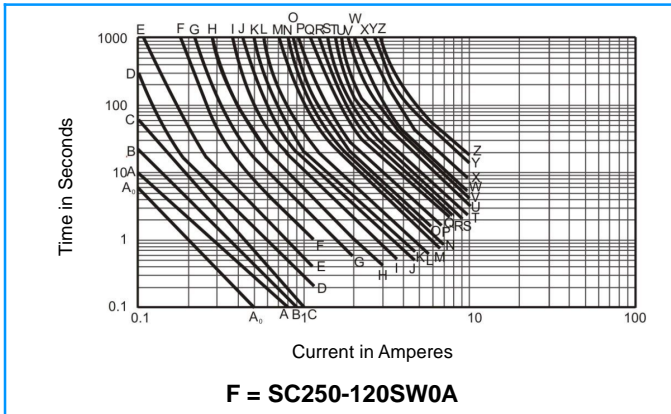
Temperature Derating Chart – I_{hold} (A)

Part Number	Ambient Operation Temperature								
	-40°C	-20°C	0°C	25°C	40°C	50°C	60°C	70°C	85°C
	Hold Current (A)								
SC250-120SW0A	0.186	0.164	0.143	0.120	0.098	0.088	0.077	0.066	0.049

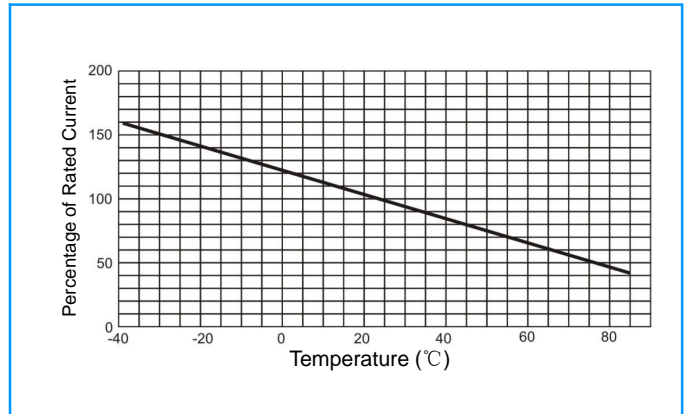
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Average Time Current Curves



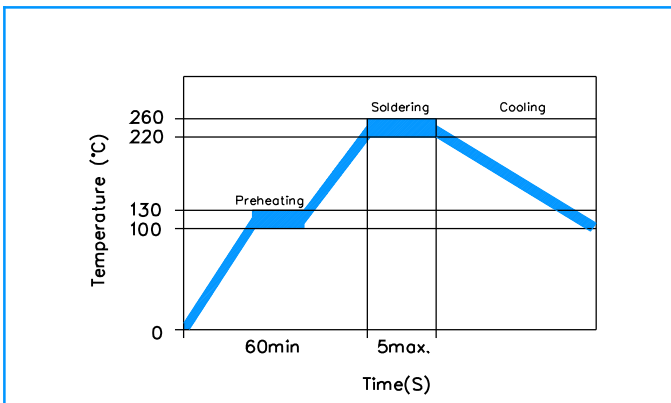
Temperature Derating Curve



Test Procedures and Requirement

Test	Test Conditions	Accept/Reject Criteria
Resistance	In still air @25±2°C	$R_{min} \leq R \leq R_{max}$
Hold Current	60 min, at I_{hold} , In still air @25±2°C	No trip
Time to Trip	Specified current, V_{max} , @25±2°C	$T \leq$ Maximum Time To Trip
Frequency Current withstand	220V / I_{max} , 20 cycle	Resistance of the variation of the poor value: ≤30%
Failure mode	V_{max} / 5A, 60 minute	No arcing or burning

Soldering Parameters



Pre-Heating Zone	Refer to the condition recommended by the manufacturer. Max. ramping rate should not exceed 4°C/Sec
Soldering Zone	Max. solder temperature should not exceed 260°C
Cooling Zone	Cooling by natural convection in air

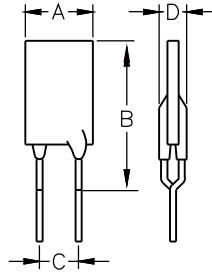
Physical Specifications

Lead Material	0.02-0.04A Tin-plated Copper clad steel 0.05-2.00A Tin-plated Copper
Soldering Characteristics	Solder ability per MIL-STD-202, Method 208E
Insulating Material	Cured, flame retardant epoxy polymer meets UL 94V-0 requirements.
Device Labeling	Marked with 'SC', voltage, current rating

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Dimensions (Unit: mm)



Part Number	A	B	C	D	Lead
	Max.	Max.	Typ.	Max.	
SC250-120SW0A	6.5	10.5	5.1±0.5	4.6	0.6

Packaging Quantity

Part Number	Quantity
SC250-120SW0A	1000 PCS / Bag

Warning



- ⊣ This product should not be used in an application where the maximum interrupt voltage or maximum interrupt current in a fault condition, Operation beyond the maximum rating or improper use may result in device damage and possible electrical arcing and flame.
- ⊣ A PPTC device is not a fuse, It is a nonlinear thermistor that limits current, Because under a fault condition all PPTC devices go into a high resistance state but not open circuit hazardous voltage may be present at PPTC.
- ⊣ The devices are intended for protection against occasional over-current or over-temperature fault conditions and should not be used when repeated fault conditions or prolonged trip events.
- ⊣ In most application, power must be removed and the fault condition cleared in order to reset a PPTC device.
- ⊣ PPTC devices are not recommended to be installed in applications where the device is constrained such that its PPTC properties are inhibited, for example in rigid potting materials or Add devices surface coating, Bundled devices ontology, which lack adequate clearance to accommodate device expansion.
- ⊣ Contamination on of the PPTC material with certain silicone-based oils or some aggressive solvents can adversely impact the performance of the devices. For example, Organic solvents to cleaning.