

SMD1210 Series

Features

- Surface Mount Devices
- Lead free device
- Surface Mount packaging for automated assembly
- Agency recognition: UL

Applications

Almost anywhere there is a low voltage power supply, up to 30V and a load to be protected, including:

- Computer mother board, Modem, USB hub
- PDAs & Charger, Analog & digital line card
- Digital cameras, Disk drives, CD-ROMs,



Sea & Land

Performance Specification

| Model | Marking | V _{max} (Vdc) | I _{max} (A) | I _{hold} @25°C (A) | I _{trip} @25°C (A) | P _d Max. (W) | Maximum Time To Trip | | Resistance | |
|-------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Current (A) | Time (Sec) | R _{1min} (Ω) | R _{1max} (Ω) |
| SMD1210-005 | α A | 30.0 | 100 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.50 | 2.800 | 50.000 |
| SMD1210-010 | α B | 30.0 | 100 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.60 | 0.800 | 15.000 |
| SMD1210-020 | α C | 30.0 | 100 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.02 | 0.400 | 5.000 |
| SMD1210-035 | α D | 6.0 | 100 | 0.35 | 0.75 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.20 | 0.200 | 1.300 |
| SMD1210-050 | α F | 13.2 | 100 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.10 | 0.180 | 0.900 |
| SMD1210-075 | α G | 6.0 | 100 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.10 | 0.070 | 0.400 |
| SMD1210-110 | α H | 6.0 | 100 | 1.10 | 2.20 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.30 | 0.050 | 0.210 |
| SMD1210-150 | α L | 6.0 | 100 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.50 | 0.030 | 0.110 |

I_{hold} = Hold Current. Maximum current device will not trip in 25°C still air.

I_{trip} = Trip Current. Minimum current at which the device will always trip in 25°C still air.

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

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

P_d = Maximum power dissipation when device is in the tripped state in 25°C still air environment at rated voltage.

R_{1min/max} = Minimum/Maximum device resistance prior to tripping at 25°C.

R_{1max} = Maximum device resistance is measured one hour post reflow.

CAUTION : Operation beyond the specified ratings may result in damage and possible arcing and flame.

Environmental Specifications

| Test | Conditions | Resistance change |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Passive aging | +85°C, 1000 hrs. | ±5% typical |
| Humidity aging | +85°C, 85% R.H., 168 hours | ±5% typical |
| Thermal shock | +85°C to -40°C, 20 times | ±33% typical |
| Resistance to solvent | MIL-STD-202, Method 215 | No change |
| Vibration | MIL-STD-202, Method 201 | No change |
| Ambient operating conditions : | -40 °C to 85 °C | |
| Maximum surface temperature of the device in the tripped state is 125 °C | | |

AGENCY APPROVALS :

U.L pending

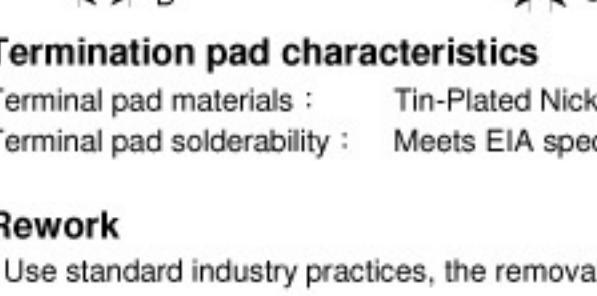
I_{hold} versus temperature

| Model | Maximum ambient operating temperature (T _{mao}) vs. hold current (I _{hold}) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | -40°C | -20°C | 0°C | 25°C | 40°C | 50°C | 60°C | 70°C | 85°C |
| SMD1210-005 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| SMD1210-010 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| SMD1210-020 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.08 |
| SMD1210-035 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| SMD1210-050 | 0.76 | 0.67 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.28 |
| SMD1210-075 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.40 |
| SMD1210-110 | 1.69 | 1.48 | 1.29 | 1.10 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.43 |
| SMD1210-150 | 2.13 | 1.92 | 1.71 | 1.50 | 1.26 | 1.14 | 1.01 | 0.89 | 0.71 |

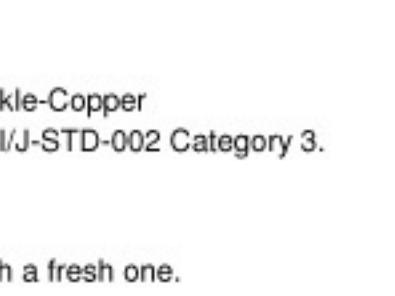
Construction and Dimension (Unit:mm)

| Model | A | | B | | C | | D | |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |
| SMD1210-005 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-010 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-020 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-035 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-050 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-075 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-110 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.30 | |
| SMD1210-150 | 3.00 | 3.43 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 0.60 | 1.40 | 0.30 | |

Dimensions & Marking



Recommended pad layout (mm)



Termination pad characteristics

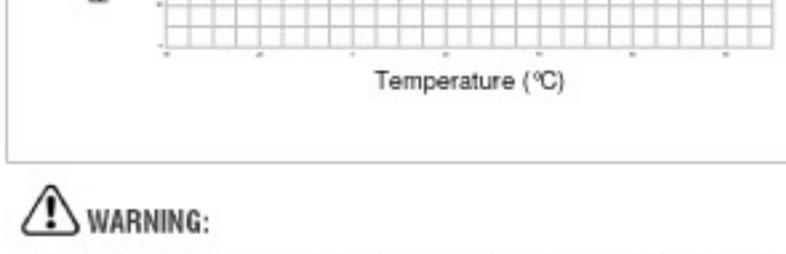
Terminal pad materials : Tin-Plated Nickle-Copper or Gold-Plated Nickle-Copper

Terminal pad solderability : Meets EIA specification RS186-9E and ANSI/J-STD-002 Category 3.

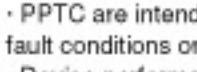
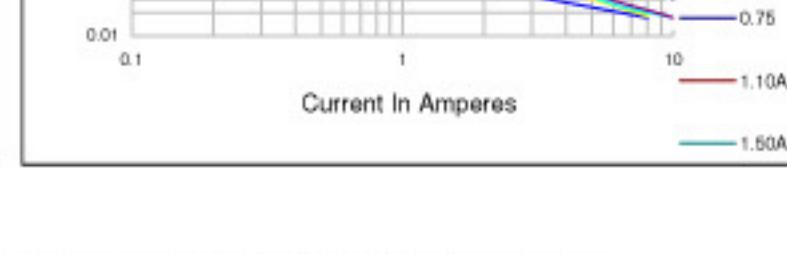
Rework

Use standard industry practices, the removal device must be replaced with a fresh one.

Thermal derating curve



Typical time-to-trip at 25°C



WARNING:

- Use PPTC beyond the maximum ratings or improper use may result in device damage and possible electrical arcing and flame.
- PPTC 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 are anticipated.
- Device performance can be impacted negatively if devices are handled in a manner inconsistent with recommended electronic, thermal, and mechanical procedures for electronic components.
- Use PPTC with a large inductance in circuit will generate a circuit voltage (L di/dt) above the rated voltage of the PPTC.
- Avoid impact PPTC device its thermal expansion like placed under pressure or installed in limited space.
- Contamination of the PPTC material with certain silicon based oils or some aggressive solvents can adversely impact the performance of the devices. PPTC SMD can be cleaned by standard methods.
- Requests that customers comply with our recommended solder pad layouts and recommended reflow profile. Improper board layouts or reflow profile could negatively impact solderability performance of our devices.