

Discontinued

### Thermal Cutoffs (TCO)/ Thermal-links

- EYP** Series: **N**  
 Series: **F**  
 Series: **E**  
 Series: **H**  
 Series: **MP**  
 Series: **MU**



#### Features

- Small and Insulation Type  
TCO is compact and insulated, featuring quick temperature response, and mountable in a small space without insulation or protection.
- High Reliability  
TCO opens reliably when the equipment becomes abnormal, and is not resettable.
- Solid Structure  
Uniquely formed lead provides reliable TCO connection and provides easy assembly handling. (Axial lead type only)
- Thin Type  
Thick is less than 0.8 mm (MP series), available for spot welding (MP and MU series)
- Halogen-free (Thin type MP and MU series)  
The thin type fuses with a part number listed in this catalog contain no halogen other than any that may exist as an impurity.
- RoHS compliant

#### Approved Safety Standards

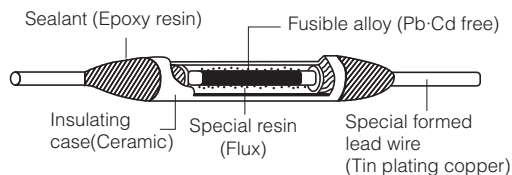
- (Japan) : Approved by JET
  - UL, C-UL (U.S.A.) : E60271
  - CSA (Canada) : 1□□□□□□ (LR67163)
  - VDE (Germany) : 481106-1171-□□□□
  - BEAB (U.K.) : C□□□□
  - CCC (China) : 20020102050042□□
- See Ratings in details.

#### Recommended Applications

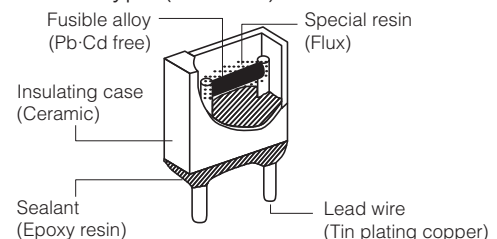
- Transformers, Solenoids, Ventilation fans, Electric fans, Small electric motors, Driers, Gas home appliances, Fluorescent lights, Electric shavers, Adaptors, Heating devices, ICs, Batteries, etc. The TCO can also be used for overheating protection.

#### Construction

- Axial lead type (N, F and E series)

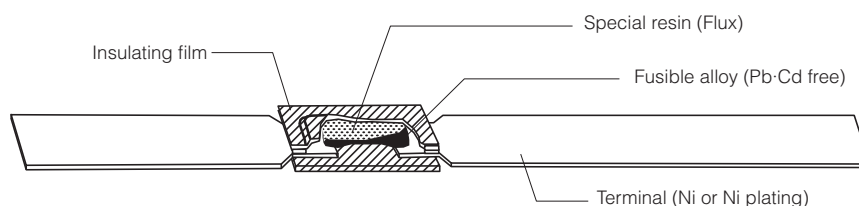


- Radial lead type (H series)



- Thin type (MP and MU series)

\* Thin type is not to be soldered.



## Ratings

### ● N series

Part No.	Type No. of Approved Standards	Rated Functioning Temp. : Tf *1 (°C)	Functioning Temp. *2 (°C)	Electrical Rating			Maximum Operating Temp. *3 (°C)	Holding Temp. : Th*4 (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit : Tm*5 (°C)	Approved Safety Standards						
				AC/DC	Volt. (V)	Amp. (A)					UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	
EYP2BN082	N082	86	82±2	AC	250	2	60	60	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	52	56		—	○	○	○	○	○	—
				DC	50	4	45	50		—	○	○	○	○	○	—
EYP2BN099	N099	102	98 <sup>+4</sup>	AC	250	2	65	75	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	60	70		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	4	55	65		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BN109	N109	114	110±3	AC	250	2	80	90	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	76	86		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	5	65	74		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BN110	N110	115	110 <sup>+3</sup> <sub>-2</sub>	AC	250	2	80	90	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	76	86		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	5	65	74		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BN127	N127	134	129±4	AC	250	2	90	100	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	75	90		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	4	65	80		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BN134	N134	139	135±3	AC	250	2	100	110	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	85	100		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	6	60	70		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BN143	N143	145	141±2	AC	250	2	110	120	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	105	115		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	6	80	90		—	○	○	○	○	—	

Note: (1) For long lead types add the letter "L" at the end of the part number.

(2) The information of the Approved Safety Standards is furnished as of Jun. 2010.

Approved Safety Standards File No. UL:E60271, CSA:1687496(LR67163), VDE:481106-1171-0001, BEAB:C1144, CCC:2011010205464841

### ● F series

Part No.	Type No. of Approved Standards	Rated Functioning Temp. : Tf *1 (°C)	Functioning Temp. *2 (°C)	Electrical Rating			Maximum Operating Temp. *3 (°C)	Holding Temp. : Th*4 (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit : Tm*5 (°C)	Approved Safety Standards						
				AC/DC	Volt. (V)	Amp. (A)					UL C-UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	
EYP1BF101	F101	102	98±3	AC	250	1	65	75	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	2	60	70		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3.5	55	65		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP1BF115	F115	115	110 <sup>+3</sup> <sub>-2</sub>	AC	250	1	80	90	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	2	76	90		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	4	70	80		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP1BF134	F134	134	129 <sup>+4</sup>	AC	250	1	90	105	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	2	85	100		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	4	65	80		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP1BF138	F138	139	135±3	AC	250	1	100	110	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	2	90	105		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	5	65	70		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP1BF145	F145	145	141±2	AC	250	1	110	125	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	2	110	125		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	5	80	95		—	○	○	○	○	—	







Note: (1) For long lead types add the letter "L" at the end of the part number.

(2) The information of the Approved Safety Standards is furnished as of Jun. 2010.

Approved Safety Standards File No. UL/C-UL:E60271, CSA:1709436(LR67163), VDE:481106-1171-0003, BEAB:C1133, CCC:2011010205464842

## Ratings

### ● E series







Part No.	Type No. of Approved Standards	Rated Functioning Temp. : Tf *1 (°C)	Functioning Temp. *2 (°C)	Electrical Rating			Maximum Operating Temp. *3 (°C)	Holding Temp. : Th *4 (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit : Tm *5 (°C)	Approved Safety Standards						
				AC/DC	Volt. (V)	Amp. (A)					UL C-UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	
EYP05BE101	E101	102	98±3	AC	250	0.5	65	75	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	1.5	60	70		—	○	○	○	○	○	—
				DC	50	3	55	65		—	○	○	○	○	○	—
EYP05BE115	E115	115	110±2	AC	250	0.5	80	95	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	1.5	76	93		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3	70	84		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP05BE134	E134	134	129 <sup>+4</sup> <sub>-3</sub>	AC	250	0.5	90	105	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	1.5	85	100		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3	70	85		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP05BE138	E138	139	135±3	AC	250	0.5	100	115	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	1.5	95	110		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	4	65	80		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP05BE145	E145	145	141±2	AC	250	0.5	110	125	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	1.5	105	125		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	5	80	95		—	○	○	○	○	—	

Note: (1) For long lead types add the letter "L" at the end of the part number.

(2) The information of the Approved Safety Standards is furnished as of Jun. 2010.

Approved Safety Standards File No. UL/C-UL:E60271, CSA:1709439(LR67163), VDE:481106-1171-0002, BEAB:C1139, CCC:2011010205464843

### ● H series

Part No.	Type No. of Approved Standards	Rated Functioning Temp. : Tf *1 (°C)	Functioning Temp. *2 (°C)	Electrical Rating			Maximum Operating Temp. *3 (°C)	Holding Temp. : Th *4 (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit : Tm *5 (°C)	Approved Safety Standards						
				AC/DC	Volt. (V)	Amp. (A)					UL C-UL	CSA	VDE	BEAB	CCC	
EYP2BH101	H101	102	98±3	AC	250	2	65	75	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	60	70		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3.5	55	65		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BH115	H115	115	110±2	AC	250	2	80	90	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	76	86		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3.5	74	84		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BH134	H134	134	129 <sup>+4</sup> <sub>-3</sub>	AC	250	2	90	95	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	70	85		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3.5	65	80		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BH138	H138	139	135±3	AC	250	2	100	105	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	80	95		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	3.5	75	90		—	○	○	○	○	—	
EYP2BH145	H145	145	141±2	AC	250	2	110	125	200		○	○	○	○	○	○
				AC	125	3	100	115		—	○	○	○	○	—	
				DC	50	4.5	85	100		—	○	○	○	○	—	

Note: (1) The information of the Approved Safety Standards is furnished as of Jun. 2010.

Approved Safety Standards File No. UL/C-UL:E60271, CSA:1709435(LR67163), VDE:481106-1171-0004, BEAB:C1140, CCC:2011010205464844

## Ratings

### ● MP series

Part No.	Rated Functioning Temp. : Tf *1 (°C)	Functioning Temp. *2 (°C)	Electrical Rating			Maximum Operating Temp. *3 (°C)	Holding Temp. : Th *4 (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit : Tm *5 (°C)	Approved Safety Standards
			AC/DC	Volt. (V)	Amp. (A)				UL
EYP2MP092AFT	92	88 <sup>+3</sup> <sub>-4</sub>	DC	32	2	55	60	135	○
EYP2MP098AFT	98	94 <sup>+3</sup> <sub>-2.5</sub>	DC	32	2	60	65	135	○

Note: (1) The information of the Approved Safety Standards is furnished as of Jun. 2010.  
Approved Safety Standards File No. UL:E60271

### ● MU series

Part No.	Rated Functioning Temp. : Tf *1 (°C)	Functioning Temp. *2 (°C)	Electrical Rating			Maximum Operating Temp. *3 (°C)	Holding Temp. : Th *4 (°C)	Maximum Temp. Limit : Tm *5 (°C)	Approved Safety Standards
			AC/DC	Volt. (V)	Amp. (A)				UL
EYP4MU092GFD	92	89 <sup>+3</sup> <sub>-4</sub>	DC	32	4	55	55	135	○

Note: (1) The information of the Approved Safety Standards is furnished as of Jun. 2010.  
Approved Safety Standards File No. UL:E60271

#### \*1 Rated Functioning Temperature (Tf)

The temperature at which a TCO changes its state of conductivity to open circuit with loading detection current only.

Tolerance;  $\pm 7$  °C  
UL, CSA, VDE, BEAB, CCC;  $\pm 10$  °C

#### \*2 Functioning Temperature (Fusing-off temperature)

The functioning temperature at which a TCO changes its state of conductivity to open circuit in the ambient air oven which increases temperature by 1 °C per minute and with loading the detective current 0.1 A or less.

#### \*3 Maximum Operating Temperature

The maximum temperature at which a TCO can be maintained while conducting rated current for 1000 h.

For details please refer to specification.

#### \*4 Holding Temperature (Th)

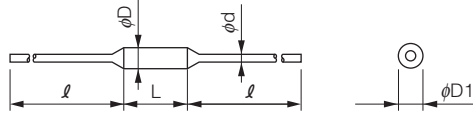
The maximum temperature at which a TCO can be maintained while conducting rated current for 168 h which will not cause a change in state of conductivity to open circuit.

#### \*5 Maximum Temperature Limit (Tm)

The maximum temperature at which a TCO can maintains its mechanical and electrical properties without closing again for 10 minutes after a TCO has changed its state of conductivity.

## Dimensions in mm (not to scale)

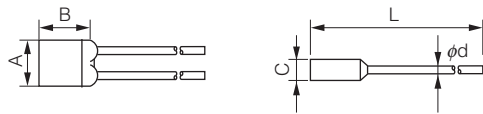
### ● Axial lead type



	Dimensions (mm)				
	L	φD	φD1	ℓ	φd
N Series	9.0±1.0	2.5±0.2	3 max.	38±3 (*78±3)	0.60±0.05
F Series	6.0±1.0	1.85 <sup>+0.20</sup> <sub>-0.15</sub>	2.2 max.	38±3 (*68±3)	0.53±0.02
E Series	5.0±0.5	1.5±0.1	1.8 max.	38±3 (*68±3)	0.53±0.02

(\* ) For long lead types add the letter "L" at the end of the part number.

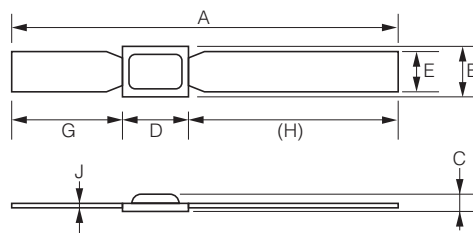
### ● Radial lead type



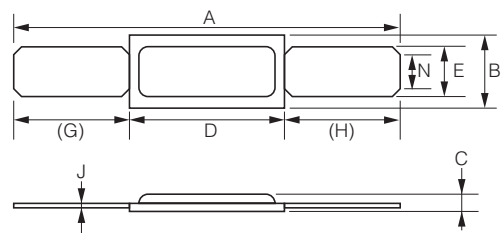
	Dimensions (mm)				
	A	B	C	L	φd
H Series	5.0±0.5	4.0±0.5	2.2±0.3	55±3	0.53±0.02

### ● Thin type

EYP2MP□□□AFT



EYP4MU□□□GFD



	Dimensions (mm)									
	A	B	C	D	E	G	(H)	J	N	
EYP2MP□□□AFT	24.5±0.5	2.7±0.2	0.64±0.15	4.2±0.5	2.3±0.2	7.9±0.5	(12.4)	0.10±0.02	—	
EYP4MU□□□GFD	26.5±0.5	4.5±0.4	1.00±0.15	10.5±0.5	3.0±0.2	(8.0)	(8.0)	0.15±0.02	1.8±0.5	

## Marking

The following items are indicated on TCO.

- N, F, E, H Series : Type No., Date Code, Trade Mark, <PS>E Mark, JET, Rated Functioning Temperature, Rated Current
- MP, MU Series : Type No., Date Code, Trade Mark

## Packaging Methods

Part No.	Standard Quantity	Style	Mass (Weight) [mg/pc.]
EYP2BN□□□	2,000 pcs./Box	Bulk	340
EYP2BN□□□L	2,000 pcs./Box		510
EYP1BF□□□	3,000 pcs./Box		220
EYP1BF□□□L	4,000 pcs./Box		330
EYP05BE□□□	4,000 pcs./Box		210
EYP05BE□□□L	5,000 pcs./Box		320
EYP2BH□□□	1,500 pcs./Box		350
EYP2MP□□□AFT	2,000 pcs./Box		54
EYP4MU□□□GFD	1,000 pcs./Box		130

## Safety and Legal Matters to Be Observed

### Product specifications and applications

- Please be advised that this product and product specifications are subject to change without notice for improvement purposes. Therefore, please request and confirm the latest delivery specifications that explain the specifications in detail before the final design, or purchase or use of the product, regardless of the application. In addition, do not use this product in any way that deviates from the contents of the company's delivery specifications.
- Unless otherwise specified in this catalog or the product specifications, this product is intended for use in general electronic equipment (AV products, home appliances, commercial equipment, office equipment, information and communication equipment, etc.).  
When this product is used for the following special cases, the specification document suited to each application shall be signed/sealed (with Panasonic Industry and the user) in advance..These include applications requiring special quality and reliability, wherein their failures or malfunctions may directly threaten human life or cause harm to the human body (e.g.: space/aircraft equipment, transportation/traffic equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, disaster prevention/crime prevention equipment, safety equipment, etc.).

### Safety design and product evaluation

- Please ensure safety through protection circuits, redundant circuits, etc., in the customer's system design so that a defect in our company's product will not endanger human life or cause other serious damage.
- This catalog shows the quality and performance of individual parts. The durability of parts varies depending on the usage environment and conditions. Therefore, please ensure to evaluate and confirm the state of each part after it has been mounted in your product in the actual operating environment before use.  
If you have any doubts about the safety of this product, then please notify us immediately, and be sure to conduct a technical review including the above protection circuits and redundant circuits at your company.

### Laws / Regulations / Intellectual property

- The transportation of dangerous goods as designated by UN numbers, UN classifications, etc., does not apply to this product. In addition, when exporting products, product specifications, and technical information described in this catalog, please comply with the laws and regulations of the countries to which the products are exported, especially those concerning security export control.
- Each model of this product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment) (2011/65/EU and (EU) 2015/863). The date of compliance with the RoHS Directive and REACH Regulation varies depending on the product model.  
Further, if you are using product models in stock and are not sure whether or not they comply with the RoHS Directive or REACH Regulation, please contact us by selecting "Sales Inquiry" from the inquiry form.
- During the manufacturing process of this product and any of its components and materials to be used, Panasonic Industry does not intentionally use ozone-depleting substances stipulated in the Montreal Protocol and specific bromine-based flame retardants such as PBBs (Poly-Brominated Biphenyls) / PBDEs (Poly-Brominated Diphenyl Ethers). In addition, the materials used in this product are all listed as existing chemical substances based on the Act on the Regulation of Manufacture and Evaluation of Chemical Substances.
- With regard to the disposal of this product, please confirm the disposal method in each country and region where it is incorporated into your company's product and used.
- The technical information contained in this catalog is intended to show only typical operation and application circuit examples of this product. This catalog does not guarantee that such information does not infringe upon the intellectual property rights of Panasonic Industry or any third party, nor imply that the license of such rights has been granted.
- Design, materials, or process related to technical owned by Panasonic Industry are subject to change without notice.

**Panasonic Industry will assume no liability whatsoever if the use of our company's products deviates from the contents of this catalog or does not comply with the precautions. Please be advised of these restrictions.**

## Matters to Be Observed When Using This Product (Rectangular chip fuse)

### Use environments and cleaning conditions

- This product (Fuses) is not designed for use in specific environments. Using the fuses in the following specific environments or service conditions may affect the performance/reliability. Avoid using it in such specific environments. If you intend to use the fuses in such environments, checking the performance, reliability, etc., of the product sufficiently is your own responsibility.
  - (1) Used in liquid, such as water, oil, chemicals, and organic solvents.
  - (2) Used in a place exposed to direct sunlight, an outdoor place with no shielding, or a dusty place.
  - (3) Used in a place where the product is heavily exposed to sea breeze or a corrosive gas, such as Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, or NO<sub>x</sub>.
  - (4) Used in an environment where static electricity and electromagnetic waves are strong.
  - (5) Located close to a heating component or a flammable material, such as a vinyl cable placed near the product.
  - (6) Sealed or coated with a resin.
  - (7) Solder flux of the resistor soldered with no-clean type solder, etc., is cleansed with a solvent, water, or a water-soluble cleaner, etc. (Water-soluble flux residues have a particularly large influence on a resistor.)
  - (8) Used in a place where dew concentrates on the product.
  - (9) Used in a contaminated state.  
(Example: Touching the resistor mounted on a printed board leaving sebum on the fuses (improper handling))
- Sealing the fuses with a resin in a resin potting process, damp-proofing process, etc., applies excessive stress to the fuses, which may cause the internal electrodes a connection problem. In such cases, the proper operation of the fuses is not guaranteed. If you intend to use the resistor in such environments, checking the performance, reliability, etc., of the product sufficiently is your own responsibility.
- Do not leave the fuses immersed in a solvent for a long time. When using the fuses immersed in a solvent, confirm the operation of the product mounted on the board.
- When a cleaning solution or cleaning condition for cleaning the printed board or a drying condition for drying the printed board after soldering the fuses is improper, it may have a negative effect on the performance/reliability of the fuses. Confirming these conditions sufficiently is your own responsibility. Also examine the effects of soiled cleaning agent, cleaning residues, and post-cleaning contaminations, and control for these effects properly.

### Response to anomalies and handling conditions

- When the fuses is heating abnormally or emitting a smell, stop using the fuses immediately, for example, turn off the main power supply of the device.  
Also, keep your face and hands away from the product as it may become hot and cause burns.
- The fuses is so thin that it may break easily when subjected to impact. Before putting the fuses in use, confirm that the fuses has not been broken by impact that applied thereto when mounted on the printed board. Applying impact to the fuses or pinching the fuses with a hard tool (pliers, tweezers, etc.) may the fuses or its protective film, which affects its performance. Be careful to avoid such cases.
- Do not reuse a fuses having been used on a printed board and removed therefrom. Do not touch the fuses with your bare hands.
- Be careful not to drop the fuses on the floor, etc. The fuses is likely to suffer mechanical or electrical damage when dropped on the floor. Avoid using said fuses.
- The fuses may have its resistance value changed due to electrostatic discharge (ESD). Take ESD prevention measures when handling the fuses. ESD prevention measures include an environment where static electricity is not likely to be generated (recommended RH: 40% to 60%), by wearing an earth band, conductive gloves, etc., grounding the device in which the fuses is incorporated, and placing a conductive mat, etc., on a work platform.
- Select a rated current for the chip fuse so that a current flowing through the chip fuse, in a normal condition, is 70% or less of the rated current. Do not let a current larger than the rated current flow continuously through the chip fuse.

- Be careful when a pulse current larger than the rated current, such as an inrush current or surge current at the moment of turning on the power supply, briefly flows through the chip fuse. It may cause the chip fuse to fuse off, which is undesirable. Calculate the  $I^2t$  value of the pulse current, and from the  $I^2t$ -t characteristics curve, determine the tolerance of the chip fuse to the number of pulses applied. Based on these  $I^2t$  value and tolerance, make a decision on whether or not to use the chip fuse. Determining the tolerance involves technicalities. Consult our sales staff in advance.
- The product fuses off when carrying a current two times or more of the rated current. Select a product so that the abnormal current generated in the event of a circuit failure of your product is at least twice the rated current of the product. Make sure that the abnormal current does not exceed the maximum cutoff current of the product.
- The chip fuse is intended for use on the secondary side of the power supply. Do not use the fuse on the primary side of the power supply. Keep source voltage applied to the chip fuse equal to or lower than the rated voltage of the chip fuse.
- The load characteristics and fuse characteristics of the chip fuse are affected by the ambient temperature. Before actually using the chip fuse, evaluate and confirm the operation of the chip fuse incorporated in your product while sufficiently taking into consideration the category temperature range.

### Circuit design and circuit board design

- To prevent a case where a transient load (e.g., a pulse for a short period) too large for the product to handle is applied, make sure to evaluate and confirm the operation of the product incorporated in your product. Applying power or voltage (current) larger than the rated power or rated voltage (current) to the fuses may impair its performance and reliability. Make sure to use the fuses with power or voltage (current) equal to or lower than the rated power or rated voltage (current). The product warranty does not cover usage where an excessively large load, such as a pulse current, is applied to the product.
- The fuses may have a high temperature even when used with power equal to or lower than the rated power. Be careful in such cases. Another factor to be considered are effects on the board, peripheral components, etc., and the effects of peripheral components on the fuses. Make sure to confirm first that the temperature of the fuse elements incorporated in your product is equal to or lower than the specified temperature, and then use the fuses.
- Continuously using the chip fuse in a fused state is not allowed.  
When the chip fuse fuses off, immediately turn off the power supply to cut off the current flow.
- When a fuses is used in a high-frequency circuit, the fuses may fail to offer the required characteristics. Check whether the fuses offers the required characteristics in the actual circuit in which the fuses are incorporated.
- Be careful that unusual stress caused by an excessive bend of the printed board is not applied to the fuses. Design the circuit structure such that the fuses is not close to a perforated line for board splitting or on a line with sizable holes bored on the board.
- When a different component is mounted on the board where the fuses has been soldered, be careful that the board does not bend excessively. If necessary, provide the board with backup pins (support pins) to keep it straight.
- Avoid manual board splitting. Use a jig, etc., to break the board so that it does not bend excessively when split apart.

### Mounting conditions

- When the product is used under mounting conditions departing from mounting conditions specified in our specification sheet, the product may be exposed to unexpected stress to fail. Be careful to avoid such a case. When mounting the fuses on a printed board, set the fuses's front and back surfaces in the direction indicated by the tape. Make sure to evaluate and confirm the operation of the fuses incorporated in your product and determine whether the fuses is usable as a component of the product.
- Set soldering conditions for the fuses within the recommended soldering conditions specified by our company. Any time, soldering condition departing from the specified soldering condition, such as a high peak temperature or a long heating may impair the performance/reliability of the fuses. Note that the specified soldering conditions indicate conditions under which degradation of the fuses characteristics does not occur but do not indicate conditions under which stable soldering can be performed. Check and set individual conditions under which stable soldering can be performed.
- Heat the fuses in advance so that a difference between the soldering temperature and the temperature of the fuses surface is reduced to 100 °C or lower. When dipping the soldered fuses in a solvent, etc., to cool fuse elements rapidly, ensure that the temperature difference between the fuses and the solvent is 100 °C or lower during the dipping.



- When soldering the fuses using a soldering iron, apply hot air, etc., to the fuses to heat it sufficiently in advance and then solder the fuses without bringing the soldering iron tip into contact with the product. If the temperature of the soldering iron tip is high, finish the soldering work quickly (within 3 seconds when the temperature of the soldering iron tip is 350 °C or lower). In the case of a fuses with low resistance, the resistor may fail to offer the exactly intended resistance value because of the variation in the solder volume, etc. Make sure to confirm the resistance value of the fuses in the actual circuit configuration.
- Soldering the fuses with too much solder or too little solder results in the poor reliability of the solder connection of the fuses. Use the proper volume of solder in the soldering process. Sufficiently check for the volume of solder used.
- Soldering with high bond strength or special property solder may affect the quality of the fuses. Do not use such solder.
- Use rosin-based solder flux. When using highly active solder flux made mainly of halogen (chlorine, bromine, etc.), flux residues may affect the performance and reliability of the fuses. Check the effects of flux residues before using the solder flux. Do not use highly acidic flux, water-soluble flux, or flux containing fluoride ions. When solder flux sticks to the fuses after the soldering process, the activation energy of the flux may corrode the fuses and cause it to fail. Prevent solder flux from sticking to the fuses.

## Storage conditions

Keeping the product in the following environments or conditions may lead to degradation of its performance, solderability, etc. Do not keep the product in the following environments.

- (1) Stored in a place where the product is heavily exposed to sea breeze or a corrosive gas, such as Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, or NO<sub>x</sub>.
- (2) Stored in a place where the product is exposed to direct sunlight.
- (3) Stored in a place where a temperature condition of 5 °C to 35 °C and a relative humidity condition of 45% to 85% cannot be maintained.
- (4) Kept in storage for more than one year from the delivery date.