

ANTREX Electronics

Electronic Components Sourcing Information

Product Reference Information

Part Number: 0ZRM0075AF2B

Manufacturer: Bel Fuse Inc.

Package: Radial, Disc

Availability: Please confirm with sales

Product Page:

<https://antrexco.com/product/details/bel-fuse-inc/0zrm0075af2b.html>

Request a Quote:

[Submit RFQ for this part](#)



Scan for product page

Contact Information

Email: info@antrexco.com

WhatsApp: +86-186-8066-5326

Website: <https://antrexco.com>

Quality & Trust

New & Original Components

Supplier verification and packaging condition review

CoC / RoHS / REACH documents available on request

Secure sourcing support for OEM / EMS projects

Note:

This PDF includes an ANTREX product reference cover page.

The original manufacturer datasheet follows from the next page.

Radial Leaded PTC

0ZRM Series

HF  0ZRM Series

RoHS Compliant

Product Features

- Continuous Use at Voltages up to 120Vac/Vdc
- Full compliance with EU Directive 2011/65/EU and amending directive 2015/863
- AEC-Q Compliant
- Meets Bel automotive qualification*
* - Largely based on internal AEC-Q test plan

Operating (Hold Current) Range

100mA - 3.75A

Temperature Range

-40°C to 85°C

Maximum Operating Voltage

120VAC/VDC

Maximum Interrupt Voltage

135VAC/VDC

Agency Approval

TUV (Std. EN60738-1-1, Cert. R50131685)

UL Recognized Component (Std. UL1434, File E305051)



UK CA CE  c  US
AEC-Q Compliant

LEAD FREE = 
HALOGEN FREE = 

Electrical Characteristics (23°C)

	Part Number (Bulk)	Hold Current	T
--	-----------------------	-----------------	---

PTC's – Basic Theory of Operation / “Tripped” Resistance Explanation

A Bel PTC consists of a block of polymeric material containing conductive carbon granules which is sandwiched between two conductive metal plates. When this polymer block reaches approximately 125C, either due to current passing through it via conductive chains of carbon particles or due to an external heat source; it swells volumetrically. This expansion breaks apart a majority of the chains of carbon granules that run randomly between the two conductive plates. This behavior results in a sharp increase in resistance across the two plates which all but eliminates current flow through the device, allowing just enough residual current flow to maintain the block's internal temperature at 125C. Once this “tripped” state current is cut off, the polymer brick cools and shrinks to its original size, thereby allowing its broken carbon chains to reestablish themselves and permit the part to return to its low resistance state. Once cooled to room ambient, the PTC will once again exhibit a resistance less than its “R1max” rating.

At currents below the device I_{HOLD} rating, AND at temperatures below 100C, the PTC maintains a resistance value below its R1 MAX rating.

The catalog data for each device specifies a “Typical Power” value. This is the power required to exactly match the heat lost by the tripped device to its ambient surroundings at 23C. By Ohm's Law, power can be stated as: $W = E^2/R$. Thus the approximate resistance of a “Tripped” PTC can be determined by: $R = E^2/W$, where “E” is the voltage appearing across the PTC (usually the supply's open circuit voltage), and “W” is the Typical Power value for the particular PTC.

Since the PPTC acts to maintain a constant internal temperature, its apparent resistance will change based upon applied voltage and, to a lesser degree, ambient conditions. Consider the following example....

A PTC with a Typical Power of 1 watt protecting a circuit using a 60V supply will demonstrate an apparent, tripped resistance “R” of:

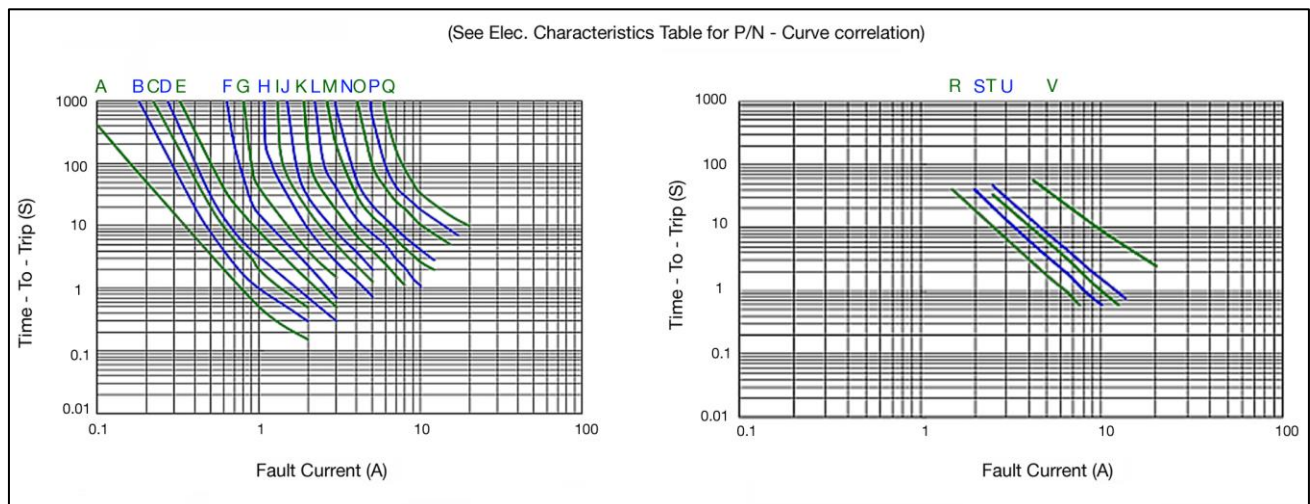
$$R = 60^2/1 = 3,600 \text{ ohms}$$

This same tripped device when used to protect a 12V circuit would now present an apparent resistance of:

$$R = 12^2/1 = 144 \text{ ohms}$$

The value for Typical Power is “typical” because any physical factors that affect heat loss (such as ambient temperature or air convection) will somewhat alter the level of power that the PTC needs to maintain its internal temperature. In short, PTCs do not exhibit a constant, quantifiable tripped resistance value.

Average Time Current Characteristic Curve at 23°C



Physical Specifications

Lead material:

Matte tin plated copper, size / diameter as shown in Drawings and Table under Product Dimensions.

Soldering characteristics

MIL-STD-202, Method 208H.

Insulating coating

Flame retardant epoxy, meets UL-94-V-0 requirements.

PTC Marking

“bel” or “b”, , LH code and “RM” .

Product Dimensions

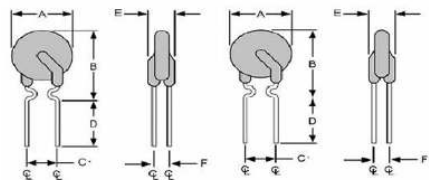


Fig.1
Lead Size : 24AWG
Ø0.51 mm Diameter

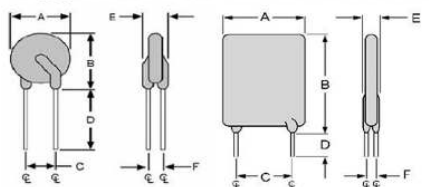


Fig.3
Lead Size : 20AWG
Ø0.81 mm Diameter

Fig.4
Lead Size : 20AWG
Ø0.81 mm Diameter

All dimensions in mm.

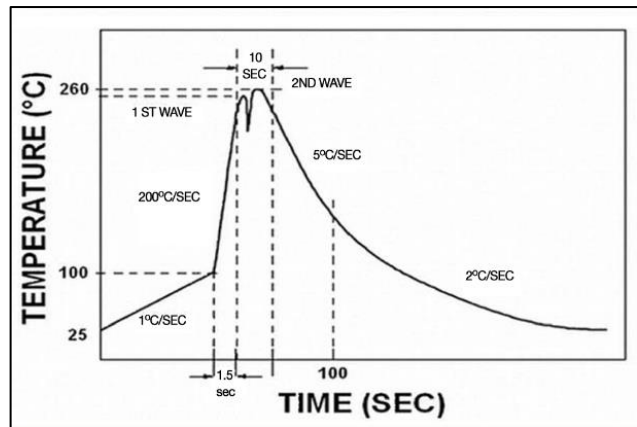
Part Number	Fig.	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Max	Max	Typical	Min	Max	Typical
0ZRM0010FF	1	7.9	13.0	5.1	7.6	3.8	2.2
0ZRM0017FF	1	7.9	13.0	5.1	7.6	3.8	2.2
0ZRM0020FF	2	7.9	13.0	5.1	7.6	3.8	2.2
0ZRM0025FF	2	7.9	13.0	5.1	7.6	3.8	2.2
0Z							

Environmental Specifications

Temperature cycling	JESD22 Method JA-104
Biased humidity	MIL-STD-202 Method 103
Operational life	MIL-STD-202 Method 108
Terminal strength	AEC-Q200-004
Resistance to solvents	MIL-STD-202 Method 215
Mechanical shock	MIL-STD-202 Method 213
Vibration	MIL-STD-202 Method 204
Resistance to soldering heat	MIL-STD-202 Method 210
Thermal shock	MIL-STD-202 Method 107
Solderability	ANSI/J-STD-002

Soldering Parameters

Lead-free Wave Soldering Profile	
Wave Solder Parameter	
Average ramp-up rate	200°C / second
Heating rate during preheat	typical 1 - 2°C / second Max 4°C / second
Final preheat temperature	within 125°C of soldering temperature
Peak temperature T _p	260°C
Time within +0°C / -5°C of actual peak temperature	10 seconds
Ramp-down rate	5°C / second max.



Standard Packaging

Part Number	Bulk		Reel/Tape	
	Pcs/Box	P/N Code	Pcs/Reel	P/N Code
0ZRM0010FF - 0ZRM0050FF	3000	1E	2000	2C