



# **PTC thermistors as limit temperature sensors**

Motor protection, triple sensors

**Series/Type:** B59300  
**Date:** December 2009

**Applications**

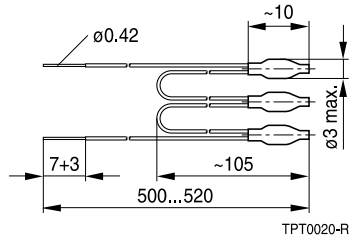
- Thermal protection of winding in electric motors
- Limit temperature monitoring

**Features**

- Thermistor pellets with insulating encapsulation in series connection (triple sensor)
- Low-resistance type, steep R/T curve
- Silver-plated and PTFE-insulated AWG 26 litz wires
- Characteristics for sensing temperatures  
 $T_{\text{sense}} = 90$  up to  $160$  °C  
conform with DIN 44082
- Color coding of litz wires to DIN 44082, connecting wires in yellow
- UL approval to UL 1434 (file number E69802)
- RoHS-compatible

**Delivery mode**

- Bulk

**Dimensional drawing**


Dimensions in mm

**General technical data**

Max. operating voltage	$(T_A = 0 \dots 40 \text{ °C})$	$V_{\text{max}}$	30	V DC
Max. measuring voltage	$(T_A = -25 \text{ °C} \dots T_{\text{sense}} + 23 \text{ K})$	$V_{\text{meas,max}}$	7.5	V DC
Rated resistance	$(V_{\text{PTC}} \leq 2.5 \text{ V})$	$R_R$	$\leq 300$	$\Omega$
Insulating test voltage		$V_{\text{ins}}$	2.5	kV AC
Thermal threshold time		$t_a$	$< 3$	s
Operating temperature range	$(V \leq V_{\text{meas,max}})$	$T_{\text{op}}$	$-25/ T_{\text{sense}} + 23$	°C
Operating temperature range	$(V = V_{\text{max}})$	$T_{\text{op}}$	0/+40	°C

**Sensors**
**Motor protection, triple sensors**
**M1300**
**Electrical specifications and ordering codes**

$T_{\text{sense}}$ °C	R ( $T_{\text{sense}} - \Delta T$ ) ( $V_{\text{PTC}} \leq 2.5 \text{ V}$ ) $\Omega$	R ( $T_{\text{sense}} + \Delta T$ ) ( $V_{\text{PTC}} \leq 2.5 \text{ V}$ ) $\Omega$	R ( $T_{\text{sense}} + 15 \text{ K}$ ) ( $V_{\text{PTC}} \leq 7.5 \text{ V}$ ) $\Omega$	R ( $T_{\text{sense}} + 23 \text{ K}$ ) ( $V_{\text{PTC}} \leq 2.5 \text{ V}$ ) $\Omega$	Ordering code
<b><math>\Delta T = \pm 5 \text{ K}</math></b>					
100	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1100A070
110	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1110A070
120	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1120A070
130	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1130A070
140	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1140A070
150	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1150A070
155	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1155A070
160	$\leq 1650$	$\geq 3990$	$\geq 12 \text{ k}$	-	B59300M1160A070
<b><math>\Delta T = \pm 7 \text{ K}</math></b>					
170	$\leq 1710$	$\geq 1710$	-	$\geq 30 \text{ k}$	B59300M1170A070
180	$\leq 1710$	$\geq 1710$	-	$\geq 30 \text{ k}$	B59300M1180A070

**Color coding of litz wires (to DIN 44081)**

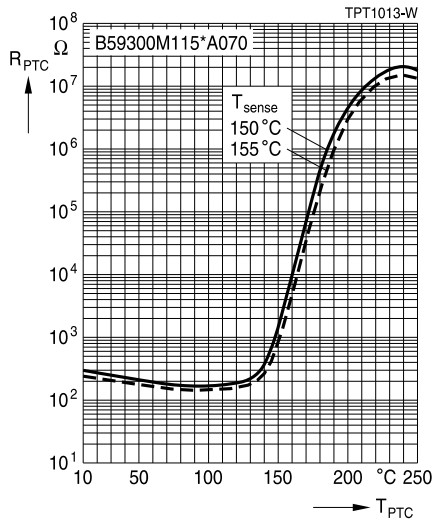
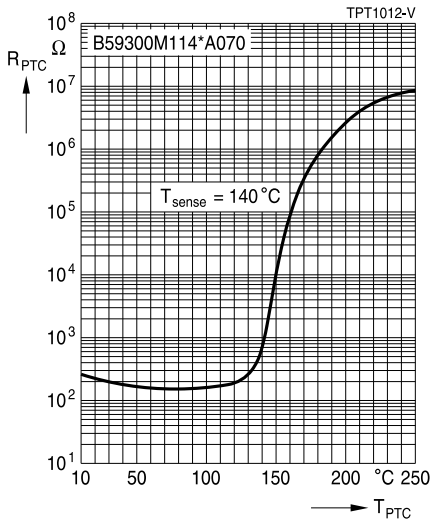
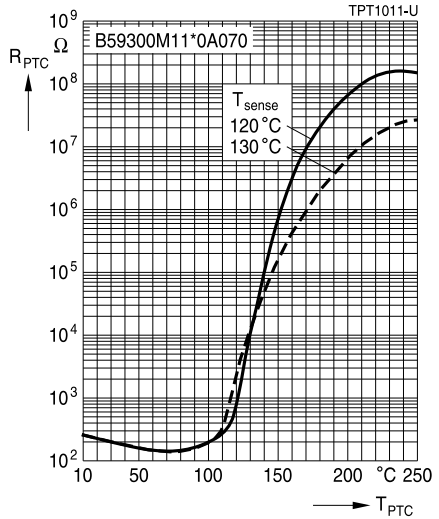
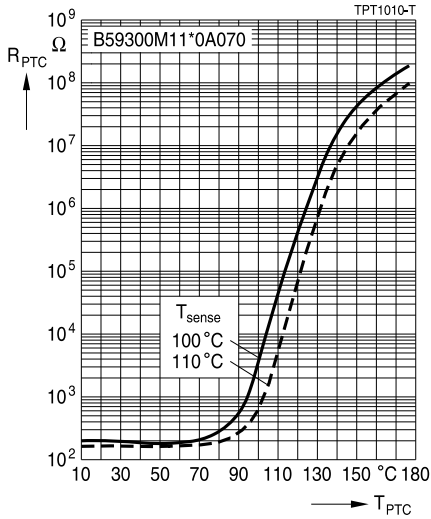
$T_{\text{sense}}$ °C	Color
100	red/red
110	brown/brown
120	grey/grey
130	blue/blue
140	white/blue
150	black/black
155	blue/black
160	blue/red
170	white/green
180	white/red

**Reliability data**

Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	Room temperature, $I_{Smax}; V_{max}$ Number of cycles: 500 000	< 25%
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at $V_{max}/T_{op,max}$ ( $V_{max}$ ) Test duration: 1000 h	< 25%
Damp heat	IEC 60738-1	Temperature of air: 40 °C Relative humidity of air: 93% Duration: 56 days Test according to IEC 60068-2-78	< 10%
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60738-1	$T_1 = T_{op,min}$ (0 V), $T_2 = T_{op,max}$ (0 V) Number of cycles: 5 Test duration: 30 min Test according to IEC 60068-2-14, Test Na	< 25%
Vibration	IEC 60738-1	Frequency range: 10 to 55 Hz Displacement amplitude: 0.75 mm Test duration: 3 × 2 h Test according to IEC 60068-2-6, Test Fc	< 5%

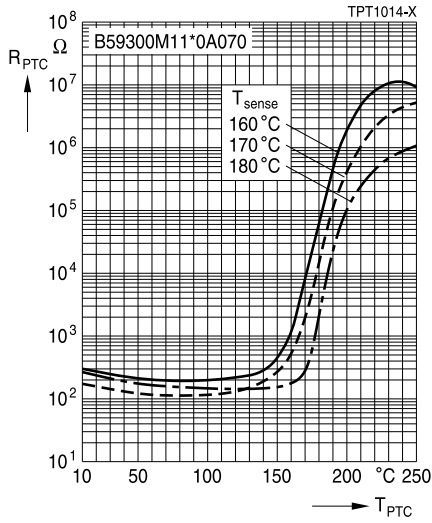
**Characteristics (typical)**

PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
(measured at low signal voltage)



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PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
 (measured at low signal voltage)



## Cautions and warnings

### General

- EPCOS thermistors are designed for specific applications and should not be used for purposes not identified in our specifications, application notes and data books unless otherwise agreed with EPCOS during the design-in-phase.
- Ensure suitability of thermistor through reliability testing during the design-in phase. The thermistors should be evaluated taking into consideration worst-case conditions.

### Storage

- Store thermistors only in original packaging. Do not open the package before storage.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: storage temperature  $-25\text{ °C} \dots +45\text{ °C}$ , relative humidity  $\leq 75\%$  annual mean, maximum 95%, dew precipitation is inadmissible.
- Avoid contamination of thermistors surface during storage, handling and processing.
- Avoid storage of thermistor in harmful environment with effect on function on long-term operation (examples given under operation precautions).
- Use thermistor within the following period after delivery:
  - Through-hole devices (housed and leaded PTCs): 24 months
  - Motor protection sensors, glass-encapsulated sensors and probe assemblies: 24 months
  - Telecom pair and quattro protectors (TPP, TQP): 24 months
  - Leadless PTC thermistors for pressure contacting: 12 months
  - Leadless PTC thermistors for soldering: 6 months
  - SMDs in EIA sizes 3225 and 4032, and for PTCs with metal tags: 24 months
  - SMDs in EIA sizes 0402, 0603, 0805 and 1210: 12 months

### Handling

- PTCs must not be dropped. Chip-offs must not be caused during handling of PTCs.
- Components must not be touched with bare hands. Gloves are recommended.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during handling.

### Soldering (where applicable)

- Use rosin-type flux or non-activated flux.
- Insufficient preheating may cause ceramic cracks.
- Rapid cooling by dipping in solvent is not recommended.
- Complete removal of flux is recommended.
- Standard PTC heaters are not suitable for soldering.

### Mounting

- Electrode must not be scratched before/during/after the mounting process.
- Contacts and housing used for assembly with thermistor have to be clean before mounting. Especially grease or oil must be removed.
- When PTC thermistors are encapsulated with sealing material, the precautions given in chapter "Mounting instructions", "Sealing and potting" must be observed.
- When the thermistor is mounted, there must not be any foreign body between the electrode of the thermistor and the clamping contact.
- The minimum force of the clamping contacts pressing against the PTC must be 10 N.
- During operation, the thermistor's surface temperature can be very high. Ensure that adjacent components are placed at a sufficient distance from the thermistor to allow for proper cooling at the thermistors.
- Ensure that adjacent materials are designed for operation at temperatures comparable to the surface temperature of thermistor. Be sure that surrounding parts and materials can withstand this temperature.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during processing.

### Operation

- Use thermistors only within the specified temperature operating range.
- Use thermistors only within the specified voltage and current ranges.
- Environmental conditions must not harm the thermistors. Use thermistors only in normal atmospheric conditions. Avoid use in deoxidizing gases (chlorine gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, ammonia gas, sulfuric acid gas etc), corrosive agents, humid or salty conditions. Contact with any liquids and solvents should be prevented.
- Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function to prevent secondary product damage caused by abnormal function (e.g. use VDR for limitation of overvoltage condition).



### Symbols and terms

A	Area
$C_{th}$	Heat capacity
f	Frequency
I	Current
$I_{max}$	Maximum current
$I_R$	Rated current
$I_{PTC}$	PTC current
$I_r$	Residual current
$I_{r,oil}$	Residual current in oil (for level sensors)
$I_{r,air}$	Residual current in air (for level sensors)
$I_{RMS}$	Root-mean-square value of current
$I_S$	Switching current
$I_{Smax}$	Maximum switching current
LCT	Lower category temperature
N	Number (integer)
$N_c$	Operating cycles at $V_{max}$ , charging of capacitor
$N_f$	Switching cycles at $V_{max}$ , failure mode
P	Power
$P_{25}$	Maximum power at 25 °C
$P_{el}$	Electrical power
$P_{diss}$	Dissipation power
$R_{min}$	Minimum resistance
$R_R$	Rated resistance
$\Delta R_R$	Tolerance of $R_R$
$R_P$	Parallel resistance
$R_{PTC}$	PTC resistance
$R_{ref}$	Reference resistance
$R_S$	Series resistance
$R_{25}$	Resistance at 25 °C
$R_{25,match}$	Resistance matching per reel/ packing unit at 25 °C
$\Delta R_{25}$	Tolerance of $R_{25}$
T	Temperature
t	Time
$T_A$	Ambient temperature
$t_a$	Thermal threshold time
$T_C$	Ferroelectric Curie temperature

$t_E$	Settling time (for level sensors)
$T_R$	Rated temperature
$T_{sense}$	Sensing temperature
$T_{op}$	Operating temperature
$T_{PTC}$	PTC temperature
$t_R$	Response time
$T_{ref}$	Reference temperature
$T_{Rmin}$	Temperature at minimum resistance
$t_S$	Switching time
$T_{surf}$	Surface temperature
UCT	Upper category temperature
$V$ or $V_{el}$	Voltage (with subscript only for distinction from volume)
$V_{RMS}$	Root-mean-square value of voltage
$V_{BD}$	Breakdown voltage
$V_{ins}$	Insulation test voltage
$V_{link,max}$	Maximum link voltage
$V_{max}$	Maximum operating voltage
$V_{max,dyn}$	Maximum dynamic (short-time) operating voltage
$V_{meas}$	Measuring voltage
$V_{meas,max}$	Maximum measuring voltage
$V_R$	Rated voltage
$V_{PTC}$	Voltage drop across a PTC thermistor
$\alpha$	Temperature coefficient
$\Delta$	Tolerance, change
$\delta_{th}$	Dissipation factor
$\tau_{th}$	Thermal cooling time constant
$\lambda$	Failure rate
$e$	Lead spacing (in mm)

### Abbreviations / Notes

**SMD** Surface-mount devices

\* To be replaced by a number in ordering codes, type designations etc.

+ To be replaced by a letter

All dimensions are given in mm.

The commas used in numerical values denote decimal points.

## Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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