

PTC thermistors as heating elements

Rectangular, 400 V

Series/Type: B59249R*

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Heating elements

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R249

Applications

- Automotive applications
 - cabin heating in electric vehicles
 - cabin heating in plug-in hybrid electric vehicles
 - battery heating

Features

- Aluminum metallization
- Suitable for clamp contacting
- Self-regulating
- RoHS-compatible

Options

Other dimensions and ratings on request

Delivery mode

Packed in cardboard boxes

General technical data

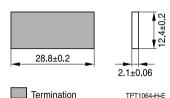
Max. operating voltage		V_{max}	600	V DC
Rated voltage		V_R	400	V DC
Operating temperature range $(V = 0)$))	T _{op}	-40/ + 200	°C
Operating temperature range $(V = V)$	/ _R)	T _{op}	-40/+100	°C
Tolerance of R _R		ΔR_R	±35	%
Curvature			< 0.05	mm

Electrical specification and ordering code

T _{ref}	V_{BD}	R _{min}	T _{surf} 1)	R _R	Ordering code
(typ.) $(V_{meas} \le 1.5 \text{ V})$		$(V = V_R)$	$(V = V_R)$	$(V_{meas} \le 1.5 \text{ V})$	
°C	V	Ω	°C	Ω	
155	1000	220	190	3000	B59249R0155B010

¹⁾ Temperature measurement is contactless. Voltage is provided by the power supply via pin contacts (diameter 2.5 mm).

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm



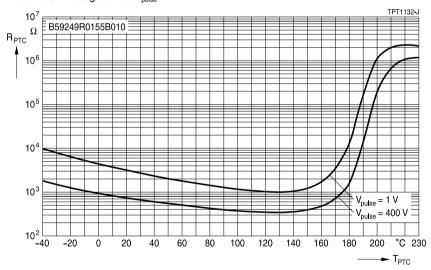
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Reliability data

Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	Room temperature, V _{max} Number of cycles: 10 000	< 25%
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at V _{max} and T _{op,max} (@ V _R) 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	< 25%

Characteristics (typical)

PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus PTC temperature T_{PTC} measured by applying short voltage pulses at two different voltage levels V_{pulse} .





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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 prior to processing.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: storage temperature −25 °C ... +45 °C, relative humidity ≤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 1210 and smaller: 12 months

Handling

- PTCs must not be dropped. Chip-offs must not be caused during handling of PTCs.
- The ceramic and metallization of the 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.



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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 and pressure of the clamping contacts pressing against the PTC must be 10 N and 50 kPa, respectively. In case the assembly is exposed to mechanical shock and/ or vibration this force should be higher in order to avoid movement of the PTC during operation.
- 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).

This listing does not claim to be complete, but merely reflects the experience of EPCOS AG.

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Symbols and terms

Symbol	Term
A	Area
С	Capacitance
C_{th}	Heat capacity
f	Frequency
1	Current
I _{max}	Maximum current
I _R	Rated current
I _{res}	Residual current
I _{PTC}	PTC current
I_r	Residual currrent
$I_{r,oil}$	Residual currrent in oil (for level sensors)
$I_{r,air}$	Residual currrent in air (for level sensors)
I _{RMS}	Root-mean-square value of current
Is	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
Р	Power
P ₂₅	Maximum power at 25 °C
P_{el}	Electrical power
P_{diss}	Dissipation power
R_G	Generator internal resistance
R_{min}	Minimum resistance
R_R	Rated resistance @ rated temperature T _R
ΔR_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
ΔR_{25}	Tolerance of R ₂₅



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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 @ 25 °C or otherwise specified in the data sheet
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)
$V_{c(max)}$	Maximum DC charge voltage of the surge generator
$V_{F,max}$	Maximum voltage applied at fault conditions in protection mode
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
$V_{\text{max,dyn}}$	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
α	Temperature coefficient
Δ	Tolerance, change
δ_{th}	Dissipation factor
$ au_{th}$	Thermal cooling time constant
λ	Failure rate

Lead spacing (in mm)

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Important notes

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