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REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 5
INTRODUCTION 2
1 Scope 8
2 Normative references 8
3 Terms and definitions 9
4 General requirements 11
5 General notes on tests 12
6 Classification 14
6.1 Electrical conditions 14
6.2 Thermal conditions 14
6.3 Resistance to tracking 14
7 Marking 14
8 Documentation 15
9 Constructional requirements 16
9.1 General 16
9.2 Lead secureness tests 17
9.2.1 General 17
9.2.2 Tensile test 17
9.2.3 Thrust test 17
9.2.4 Bending/twist test 17
9.3 Contacts used for the current path 18
9.4 Accessible mounting brackets or metal parts 19
9.5 Insulating materials 19
9.6 Resistance to tracking 19
9.7 Creepage distances and clearances 19
9.8 Temperature and humidity cycle conditioning 20
9.9 Terminals and terminations 20
10 Electrical requirements 21
10.1 Dielectric strength 21
10.2 Insulation resistance 21
10.3 Interrupting current 22
10.3.1 General 22
10.3.2 Specific conditions 22
10.4 Transient overload current 24
10.5 Limited short-circuit test 24
10.5.1 General 24
10.5.2 Test method 24
10.5.3 Fuse size (rating) 25
10.5.4 Compliance 25
11 Temperature tests 25
11.1 General 25
11.2 Holding temperature, T_h 26
11.3 Rated functioning temperature, T_f 26
11.4 Maximum temperature limit, T_m 27
11.5 Ageing 27

12 Resistance to rusting....28
13 Manufacturer's validation programme....28

Annex A (normative) Application guide....29
Annex B (normative) Alternative ageing test for thermal-links with T_h greater than 250 °C for use in electric irons....30
Annex C (normative) Conductive heat ageing test....31
C.1 Conductive heat ageing test....31
C.2 Method....31
C.2.1 General....31
C.2.2 Typical test fixture assembly....31
C.2.3 Temperature setting....31
C.2.4 Temperature behaviour....31
C.2.5 Temperature monitoring....32
C.3 Ageing....32
C.3.1 General....32
C.3.2 Cooling operation....32
C.3.3 Premature operation....32
C.4 Results....33
C.5 Dielectric strength test....33
C.6 Test oven....35
Annex D (informative) Extended holding temperature evaluation....37
D.1 Extended holding temperature conditioning test....37
D.2 Load current interrupt test....37
Annex E (normative) Seal ageing test....39
Annex F (normative) Identification requirements....41
Annex G (normative) Indelibility of markings....42
Annex H (normative) Requirements for thermal-link packaged assemblies....43
Annex I (informative) Holding temperature....48
Bibliography....49

Figure 1 – Bending/twist test....18
Figure C.1 – Typical test fixture assembly....34
Figure C.2 – Typical thermal-link test oven....36
Figure D.1 – Typical terminal block support test fixture....38
Figure E.1 – Conditioning time versus oven temperature for proposed temperature index....40
Figure G.1 – Apparatus for testing durability of markings....42

Table 1 – Test schedule....13
Table 2 – Strength of leads and terminal parts – Minimum required tensile and thrust test forces....18
Table 3 – Creepage distances and clearances (absolute minimum values)....20
Table 4 – Test voltages for dielectric strength....21
Table 5 – Test current for interrupting test....22
Table 6 – Limited short-circuit test capacity....25

Table H.1 – Push and pull force.....45
Table H.2 – Minimum nominal cross-sectional area of conductor 45
Table H.3 – Allowed values for the materials used in the thermal-link package.....47

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THERMAL-LINKS – REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION GUIDE

FOREWORD

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 60691:2015+AMD1:2019 CSV. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 60691 has been prepared by subcommittee 32C: Miniature fuses, of IEC technical committee 32: Fuses. It is an International Standard.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2015 and Amendment 1:2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This fifth edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) requirements for thermal-link packaged assemblies;

b) renew the requirements and definitions for T_h-test;

The harmonization of the USA national standard, UL 1020, fifth edition (withdrawn 2003), and IEC 60691:1993, together with its Amendment 1:1995 and Amendment 2:2000 have served as a basis for the elaboration of this standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
32C/604/FDIS	32C/605/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The following differing practices of a less permanent nature exist in the country indicated below:

– Annex C is required to be declared in the USA;
– Annex E is required in the USA, if applicable;
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- reconfirmed,
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INTRODUCTION

Thermal-links, defined as non-resettable devices functioning once only without refunctioning, are widely applied for the thermal protection of equipment in which, under fault (abnormal) conditions, one or more parts may reach hazardous temperatures.

As these devices have several aspects in common with miniature fuse-links and are used for obtaining a comparable degree of protection, this standard has endeavoured to lay down a number of basic requirements for such devices.

THERMAL-LINKS – REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION GUIDE

1 Scope

This International Standard is applicable to thermal-links intended for incorporation in electrical appliances, electronic equipment and component parts thereof, normally intended for use indoors, in order to protect them against excessive temperatures under abnormal conditions.

NOTE 1 The equipment is not designed to generate heat.

NOTE 2 The effectiveness of the protection against excessive temperatures logically depends upon the position and method of mounting of the thermal-link, as well as upon the current which it is carrying.

This document may be applicable to thermal-links for use under conditions other than indoors, provided that the climatic and other circumstances in the immediate surroundings of such thermal-links are comparable with those in this standard.

This document may be applicable to thermal-links in their simplest forms (e.g. melting strips or wires), provided that molten materials expelled during function cannot adversely interfere with the safe use of the equipment, especially in the case of hand-held or portable equipment, irrespective of its position.

Annex H of this document is applicable to thermal-link packaged assemblies where the thermal-link(s) has already been approved to this standard but packaged in a metallic or non-metallic housing and provided with terminals/wiring leads.

This document is applicable to thermal-links with a rated voltage not exceeding 690 V AC or DC and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

The objectives of this document are:

a) to establish uniform requirements for thermal-links,

b) to define methods of test, and

c) to provide useful information for the application of thermal-links in equipment.

This document is not applicable to thermal-links used under extreme conditions such as corrosive or explosive atmospheres.

This document is not applicable to thermal-links to be used in circuits on AC with a frequency lower than 45 Hz or higher than 62 Hz.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60065:2014, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

IEC 60112:~~2003~~2020, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*
~~IEC 60112:2003/AMD1:2009~~

IEC 60127-2:2014, *Miniature fuses – Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links*

IEC 60216-5:2008, *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties – Part 5: Determination of relative thermal endurance index (RTE) of an insulating material*

IEC 60664-1:~~2007~~2020, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage supply systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60695-2-12:~~2010~~2021, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*
~~IEC 60695-2-12:2010/AMD1:2014~~

IEC 60695-2-13:~~2010~~2021, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials*
~~IEC 60695-2-13:2010/AMD1:2014~~

IEC 60695-10-2:2014, *Fire hazard testing – Part 10-2: Abnormal heat – Ball pressure test method*

IEC 60695-11-10:2013, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

IEC 60730-1:2013, *Automatic electrical controls – Part 1: General requirements*
IEC 60730-1:2013/AMD1:2015
IEC 60730-1:2013/AMD2:2020

IEC 61210:2010, *Connecting devices – Flat quick-connect terminations for electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
clearance
shortest distance in air between two conductive parts

3.2
creepage distance
shortest distance along the surface of insulating material between two conductive parts

3.3
holding temperature
T_h
maximum ambient temperature of the thermal-link at which it will not change its state of conductivity during a specified time at ~~the~~ a specified rated current

~~Note 1 to entry: The minimum permissible value of T_h is 35 °C.~~

3.4
homogeneous series
series of thermal-links having the same external dimensions and common overall construction, deviating from each other only in such characteristics (including ratings) that, for a given test, the testing of one or a reduced number of particular thermal-links of that series shall be taken as representative for all the thermal-links of the series

3.5
interrupting current
I_b
value of the current that the thermal-link is capable of interrupting at rated voltage and under specified circuit conditions

3.6
maximum temperature limit
T_m
temperature of the thermal-link stated by the manufacturer, up to which the mechanical and electrical properties of the thermal-link, having changed its state of conductivity, will not be impaired for a given time

3.7
pilot duty
rating assigned to a switching device that controls the coil of another electro-mechanical device such as a solenoid, relay or contactor

3.8
portable equipment
equipment which is moved while in operation or which can easily be moved from one place to another while connected to the supply

3.9
rated current
I_r
current used to classify a thermal-link

3.10
rated functioning temperature
T_f
temperature of the thermal-link which causes it to change its state of conductivity with a detection current up to 10 mA as the only load

3.11
rated voltage
U_r
voltage used to classify a thermal-link

3.12
thermal element
metallic or non-metallic fusible material that is part of a thermal-link and is responsive to temperature by a change of state such as from solid to liquid at the temperature for which it is calibrated

3.13
thermal-link
non-resettable device incorporating a thermal element, which will open a circuit once only when exposed for a sufficient length of time to a temperature in excess of that for which it has been designed

3.14
transient overload current
I_p
direct current pulse train which the thermal-link is able to withstand without impairing its characteristics

~~**3.15**~~
~~**type test**~~
~~conformity testing on the basis of one or more specimens of a product representative of the production~~

3.15
extended holding temperature
$T_{h\text{-}100}$
maximum temperature at which a thermal-link can be maintained while conducting the rated ~~load~~ current at the rated voltage for a period of 100 weeks which will not cause the thermal-link to open circuit in accordance with extended holding temperature evaluation

Note 1 to entry: This is a rating for user consideration during the investigation of the end product.

Note 2 to entry: Annex D specifies the extended holding temperature evaluation.

3.16
conductive heat ageing test
CHAT
test to evaluate a thermal-link for use in an appliance

Note 1 to entry: If it performs satisfactorily, the thermal-link will be assigned a CHAT rating. This rating is for end-product user consideration during the investigation of the end-use product.

Note 2 to entry: Annex C specifies the conductive heat ageing test.

4 General requirements

4.1 Adequate protection of the equipment against excessive temperatures not only depends upon the properties of the thermal-link but also to a large extent upon the mounting of the thermal-link in the equipment. Therefore~~, in addition to good engineering practice,~~ the requirements of the application guide in Annex A shall be considered.

4.2 Thermal-links shall have adequate electrical and mechanical strength and shall be constructed so as to withstand all conditions of handling likely to be encountered during mounting and normal use, when used within the requirements of this document.

4.3 When a thermal-link changes its state of conductivity, no arc or flame shall be maintained, nor material expelled, that might impair the surrounding area or otherwise create a risk of electric shock or fire. In addition, there shall be no emission of substances (e.g. gases, liquids, dust, mist, vapour) which could cause a hazard.

For thermal-links using melting strips or wires, care should be taken to prevent molten material from short-circuiting or bridging creepage distances and clearances in air, so as to reduce the risk of impairing the insulation system of the equipment.

After it has functioned, the thermal-link shall not be damaged when subjected to temperatures not exceeding T_m, in such a way that the safety of the equipment with regard to risk of electric shock hazard and electrical breakdown is impaired. The thermal-link shall not reclose after it has operated.

4.4 For requirements for thermal-link packaged assemblies, see Annex H.