Tyco / Electronics
Raychem Circuit Protection
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PolySwitch® PTC Devices

Overcurrent Protection Device

PRODUCT: LVR005K

DOCUMENT: SCD 25013
PCN: 771692
REV LETTER: H
REV DATE: NOVEMBER 24, 2003

Specification Status: RELEASED

Electrical Rating at 20ºC

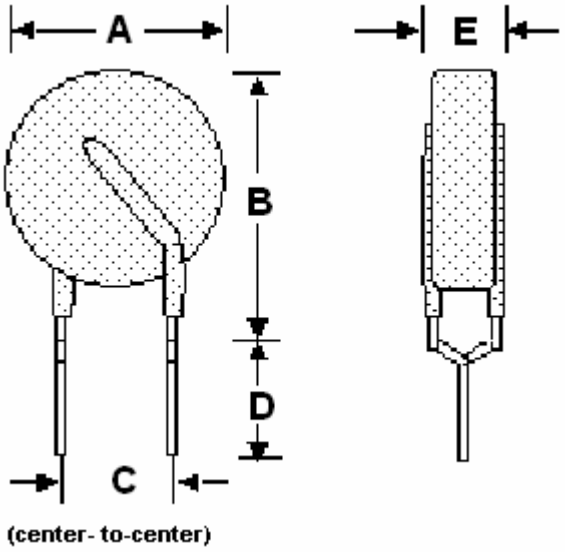
Rated Operating Voltage/ Interrupt Current:

240 V_{AC} /1.0 A_{RMS}
240 V_{DC} /1.0 A $_{DC}$
135 V_{AC}/20.0 A_{RMS}
135 V_{DC}/20.0 A $_{DC}$

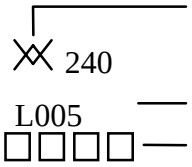
Max Interrupt Voltage: 265 V_{AC}/$_{DC}$ @1.0 A_{RMS}

Insulating Material :
Cured, Flame Retardant Epoxy Polymer

Lead Material: 24 AWG Sn Plated Copper



Marking:



Raychem Logo and Voltage

Part Identification

Lot Identification (can be on back)

TABLE I. DIMENSIONS:

	A		B		C		D		E	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
mm:	--	8.3	--	12.9	4.3	5.8	7.6	--	--	3.8
in*:	--	(0.33)	--	(0.51)	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.30)	--	--	(0.15)

*Rounded off approximation

TABLE II. PERFORMANCE RATINGS:

I_{HOLD} RATED CURRENT	CURRENT RATINGS		TIME TO TRIP	RESISTANCE		POST-TRIP RESISTANCE STANDARD TRIP	NOMINAL TRIPPED POWER DISSIPATION @ 265 V_{RMS}
AMPS AT 20°C HOLD	AMPS AT 20°C		SECONDS AT 20°C, 0.25A	OHMS AT 20°C		OHMS AT 20°C	WATTS AT 20°C
	HOLD	TRIP	MAX	MIN	MAX	MAX	
0.05	0.05	0.12	15.0	18.5	31.0	65.0	0.7

Recognitions:	UL, TUV, CSA recognized.
Reference Documents:	PS300
Precedence:	This specification takes precedence over documents referenced herein.
Effectivity:	Reference documents shall be the issue in effect on the date of invitation for bid.
Warning:	Refer to Page 2 of this document for application limitations.

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Warning: Application Limitations for LVR Product Line

1. Users should independently evaluate the suitability of and test each product selected for their own application.
2. This product should not be used in an application where maximum interrupt voltage or maximum interrupt current can be exceeded in a fault condition. Operation beyond the maximum ratings or improper use may result in device damage and possible electrical arcing and flame.
3. A PTC device is not a fuse - it is a nonlinear thermistor that limits current. Because under a fault condition all PTC devices go into a high resistance state but not open circuit, hazardous voltage may be present at PTC locations.
4. The devices are intended for protection against occasional overcurrent or overtemperature fault conditions and should not be used when repeated fault conditions or prolonged trip events are anticipated.
5. In most applications, power must be removed and the fault condition cleared in order to reset a PTC device. However, under certain unusual conditions, a PTC device may automatically reset (see Raychem Circuit Protection Databook). Accordingly, PTC devices should not be used in an application where an automatic reset could create a safety hazard, such as garbage disposals and blenders.
6. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the need for back up or fail safe protection to prevent damage that may occur in the event of abnormal function or failure of the PTC device.
7. Operation in circuits with a large inductance can generate a circuit voltage (Ldi/dt) above the rated voltage of a PTC device.
8. Devices are not recommended for reflow soldering.
9. Device performance can be impacted negatively if devices are handled in a manner inconsistent with recommended electronic, thermal, or mechanical procedures for electronic components.
10. PTC devices are not recommended to be installed in applications where the device is constrained such that its PTC properties are inhibited, for example in rigid potting materials or in rigid housings which lack adequate clearance to accommodate device expansion.
11. Contamination of the PTC material with certain silicone-based oils or some aggressive solvents can adversely impact the performance of the devices.