

# **DATA SHEET**

**Product Name Wire-wound Fixed Resistors** 

Part Name KNH0 · KNHA Series

File No DIP-SP-009

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#### 1. Scope

- 1.1 This datasheet is the characteristics of Wire-wound Fixed Resistors manufactured by UNI-ROYAL
- 1.2 Excellent flame tetardant coating
- 1.3 Too low or too high ohmic value can be supplied on a case to basis
- 1.4 Non-inductive type available

#### 2. Part No. System

The standard Part No. includes 14 digits with the following explanation:

2.1 Coated type, the  $1^{st}$  to  $3^{rd}$  digits are to indicate the product type and  $4^{th}$  digit is the special feature.

Example: KNH0=KNH0

2.2 5th~6th digits:

This is to indicate the wattage or power rating. To dieting the size and the numbers,

- 2.3 For power of 1 watt to 16 watt, the 5<sup>th</sup> digit will be a number or a letter code and the 6th digit will be the letters of W, S or U.
- 2.4 For power of 20watt to 99 watt, the 5<sup>th</sup> digit and 6th are indicate the wattage or power rating.

Example: 20=20W; 60=60W

2.5 The 7<sup>th</sup> is to denote the Resistance Tolerance. The following letter code is to be used for indicating the standard Resistance Tolerance.

$$J=\pm 5\%$$
  $K=\pm 10\%$ 

- 2.6 The 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> digits is to denote the Resistance Value.
- 2.6.1 For the standard resistance values of E-24 series, the 8th digit is "0", the 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> digits are to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11<sup>th</sup> digit is the number; For the standard resistance values of E-96 series, the 8<sup>th</sup> digit to the 10th digits is to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11<sup>th</sup> digit is the 11<sup>th</sup> digit is the zeros following.
- 2.6.2 The following number s and the letter codes are to be used to indicate the number of zeros in the  $11^{th}$  digit:

$$J=10^{-1}$$
  $0=10^{0}$   $1=10^{1}$   $2=10^{2}$   $3=10^{3}$ 

- 2.7 The 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> digits.
- 2.7.1 The 12<sup>th</sup> digit is to denote the Packaging Type with the following codes:

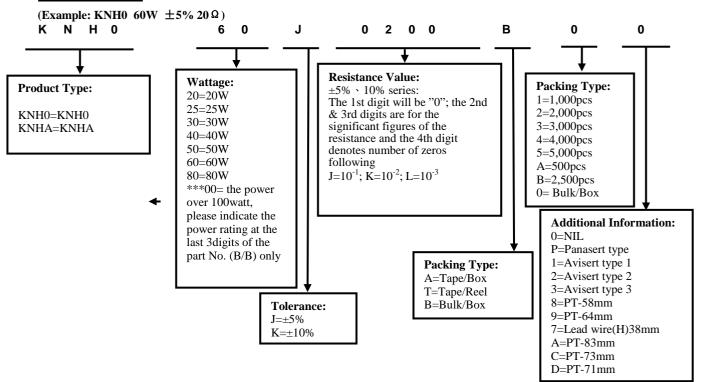
A=Tape/Box (Ammo pack) B=Bulk/Box

T=Tape/Reel P=Tape/Box of PT-26 products

2.7.2 The 13<sup>th</sup> digit is normally to indicate the Packing Quantity of Tape/Box & Tape/Reel packaging types. Using "0" to indicate the Bulk packaging types, the following letter codes is to be used for some packing quantities:

2.7.3 For some items, the 14<sup>th</sup> digit alone can use to denote special features of additional information with the following codes or standard product Example: 0= standard product

#### 3. Ordering Procedure

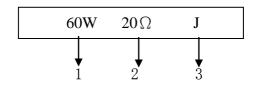








#### 4. Marking

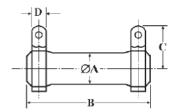


- 1. Wattage Rate
- 2. Nominal Resistance Value
- 3. Resistance Tolerance. J:  $\pm$  5% K:  $\pm$  10%

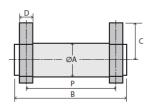
Color of marking: Black Ink

# 5. Ratings & Dimension

KNH0 Type:

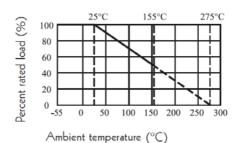






| Туре      | Dimension(mm) |       |       |       | Tolerance  | D:-t D           |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|------------------|
|           | A±1.5         | B±1.5 | C±3.0 | D±1.0 | Tolerance  | Resistance Range |
| KNH0 20W  | 19            | 50    | 19    | 5     | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.4Ω~10ΚΩ        |
| KNH0 25W  | 19            | 60    | 19    | 5     | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.4Ω~10ΚΩ        |
| KNH0 30W  | 19            | 75    | 19    | 5     | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.5Ω~15ΚΩ        |
| KNH0 40W  | 19            | 90    | 19    | 5     | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.6Ω~20ΚΩ        |
| KNH0 50W  | 31            | 75    | 31    | 8     | ±5% \ ±10% | 3Ω~25ΚΩ          |
|           | 28            | 73    |       |       |            |                  |
| KNH0 60W  | 31            | 90    | 31    | 8     | ±5% \ ±10% | 3Ω~30ΚΩ          |
|           | 28            | 90    |       |       |            |                  |
| KNH0 80W  | 31            | 115   | 31    | 8     | ±5% \ ±10% | 3Ω~40ΚΩ          |
|           | 28            | 113   |       |       |            |                  |
| KNH0 100W | 31            | 140   | 31    | 8     | ±5% \ ±10% | 3Ω~50ΚΩ          |
|           | 28            | 140   |       |       |            |                  |
| KNHA 25W  | 21            | 41    | 24    | 5     | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.4Ω~10ΚΩ        |
| KNHA 30W  | 21            | 42    | 24    | 5     | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.4Ω~10ΚΩ        |

#### 6. Derating Curve



#### 6.1 Voltage rating:

Resistors shall have a rated direct-current (DC) continuous working voltage or an approximate sine-wave root-mean-square (RMS) alternating-current (AC) continuous working voltage at commercial-line frequency and waveform corresponding to the power rating, as determined from the following formula:

$$RCWV = \sqrt{P \times R}$$

Where: RCWV = rated dc or RMS ac continuous working voltage at commercial-line frequency and waveform (VOLT.)

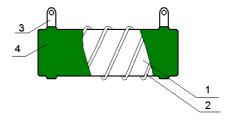
P = power rating (WATT.) R= nominal resistance (OHM)







## 7. Structure



| No. | Name          | Material        |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|
| 1   | Basic body    | Ceramics rod    |
| 2   | Resistor      | Alloy wire      |
| 3   | Terminal lead | Iron ring       |
| 4   | Coating       | Insulated resin |

## 8. Performance Specification

| Characteristic                | Limits   | Test Methods (GB/T5729&JIS-C-5201&IEC60115-1)  4.8 Natural resistance changes per temp. Degree centigrade $ \begin{array}{c} R_2\text{-}R_1 \\ \hline R_1(t_2\text{-}t_1) \\ \hline R_1: \text{ Resistance Value at room temperature } (t_1);\\ R_2: \text{ Resistance at test temperature } (t_2) \\ t_{1:} +25^{\circ}\text{C or specified room temperature} \\ t_{2:} \text{ Test temperature } (-55^{\circ}\text{C or } 125^{\circ}\text{C}) \end{array} $ |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Temperature<br>Coefficient    | ≥20Ω: ±300PPM/°C<br><20Ω: ±400 PPM/°C  |  |  |  |
| Short-time overload           | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (2\% + 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage. | 4.13 Permanent resistance change after the application of a potential of 2.5 times rewv for 5 seconds.   |  |  |
| Resistance to soldering heat  | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (1\% + 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage. | 4.18 Permanent resistance change when leads immersed to a point 2.0-2.5mm from the body in 260°C±5°C solder for 10±1 seconds.  |  |  |
| Solderability                 | 95% coverage min.  | 4.17 The area covered with a new, smooth, clean, shiny and continuous surface free from concentrated pinholes.  Test temp. Of solder:245 °C±3 °C  Dwell time in solder: 2~3 seconds.   |  |  |
| Rapid change of temperature   | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (1\% + 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage. | 4.19 30 min at -55 °C and 30 min at 155°C; 100 cycles.   |  |  |
| Load life in humidity         | $\Delta$ R/R: $\pm$ (5%+0.05 $\Omega$ )  | 7.9 resistance change after 1,000 hours (1.5 hours "on",0.5 hour "off") at RCWV in a humidity test chamber controlled at 40 °C±2 °C and 90 to 95% relative humidity.   |  |  |
| Load life                     | $\Delta$ R/R: $\pm$ (5%+0.05 $\Omega$ )  | 4.25.1 permanent resistance change after 1,000 hours operating at RCWV with duty cycle of 1.5 hours "on", 0.5 hour "off" at 25 °C ±2°C ambient.  |  |  |
| Low<br>Temperature<br>Storage | $\Delta$ R/R: $\pm$ (5%+0.05 $\Omega$ )  | IEC 60068-2-1 (Aa)<br>Lower limit temperature , for 2H.  |  |  |
| High Temperature Exposure     | $\Delta$ R/R: $\pm$ (5%+0.05 $\Omega$ )  | MIL-STD-202 108A<br>Upper limit temperature , for 16H.   |  |  |







#### 9. Label

Label shall be marked with following items:

(1) Type and style

(2) Nominal resistance

(3) Resistance tolerance

(4) Quantity

(5) Lot number

(6) PPM

#### Example:

| CEMENT RESISTORS |          |  |  |  |  |
|------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| WATT: 60W        | VAL: 20Ω |  |  |  |  |
| Q'TY: 100        | TOL: 5%  |  |  |  |  |
| LOT: 4021548     | PPM:     |  |  |  |  |

#### 10. Note

- 10.1. UNI-ROYAL recommend products store in warehouse with temperature between 15 to 35 ℃ under humidity between 25 to 75%RH. Even under storage conditions recommended above, solder ability of products will be degraded stored over 1 year old.
- 10.2. Cartons must be placed in correct direction which indicated on carton, otherwise the reel or wire will be deformed.
- 10.3. Storage conditions as below are inappropriate:
  - a. Stored in high electrostatic environment
  - b. Stored in direct sunshine, rain, snow or condensation.
  - c. Exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, such as Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Br etc.

#### 11. Record

| Version | Description  | Page | Date         | Amended by  | Checked by |
|---------|--|------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1       | First version                                      | 1~5  | Mar.20, 2018 | Haiyan Chen | Nana Chen  |
| 2       | Modify characteristic                              | 4    | Feb.19, 2019 | Haiyan Chen | Yuhua Xu   |
| 3       | Modify the temperature coefficient test conditions | 4    | Oct.28, 2022 | Haiyan Chen | Yuhua Xu   |

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