



UNI-ROYAL
厚聲集團

DATA SHEET

Product Name **Radial Type Cement Fixed Resistors**

Part Name **PRM Series**

File No. **DIP-SP-029**

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1. Scope

This datasheet is the characteristics of Radial Type Cement Fixed Resistors manufactured by UNI-ROYAL.

2. Part No. System

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

2.1 For Cement Fixed Resistors, these 4 digits are to indicate the product type but if the product type has only 3digits, the 4th digit will be "0"

Example: PRM0=PRM- type

2.2 5th~6th digits:

2.2.1 For power of 1 watt to 16 watt ,the 5th digit will be a number or a letter code and the 6th digit will be the letters of W.

Example: 5W=5W; AW=10W;

2.2.2 For power rating Between 20 watt to 99 watt, the 5th and the 6th digits will show the whole numbers of the power rating itself.

Example: 20=20W 75=75W

2.3 The 7th digit is to denote the Resistance Tolerance. The following letter code is to be used for indicating the standard Resistance Tolerance.

J=±5% K= ±10%

2.4 The 8th to 11th digits is to denote the Resistance Value.

2.4.1 For Cement Fixed Resistors the 8th digits will be coded with "W"or "P"to denote Wire-wound type or Power Film type respectively of the Cement Fixed Resistor product. the 9th & 10th digits are to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11th digit is the number of zeros following

Example: W12J=1.2Ω W120=12Ω P273=27KΩ

2.5 The 12th, 13th & 14th digits.

2.5.1 The 12th digit is to denote the Packaging Type with the following codes: B=Bulk/Box

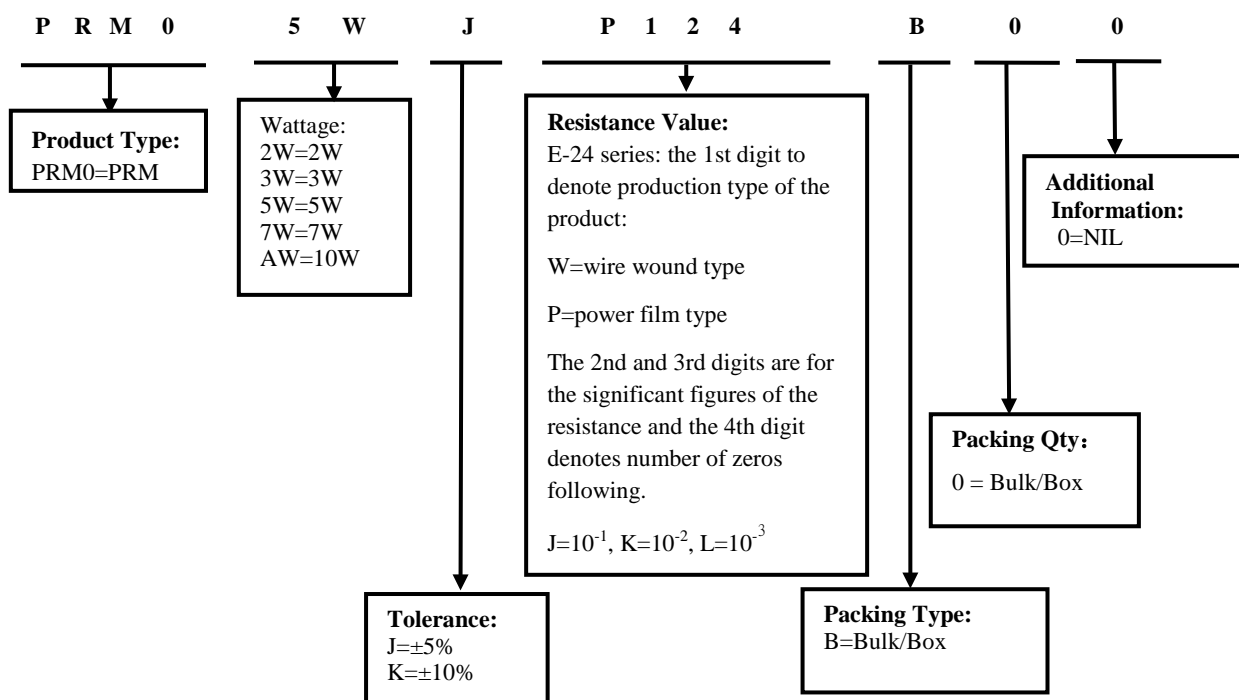
2.5.2 The 13th digit is normally to indicate the Packing Quantity, This digit should be filled with "0"for the Cement products with "Bulk/Box"packing requirements.

2.5.3 For some items, the 14th digit alone can use to denote special features of additional information with the following codes or standard product

Example: 0= standard product

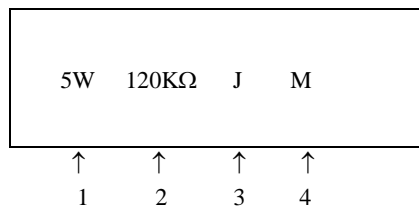
3. Ordering Procedure

(Example: PRM 5W ±5% 120KΩ B/B)



4. Marking

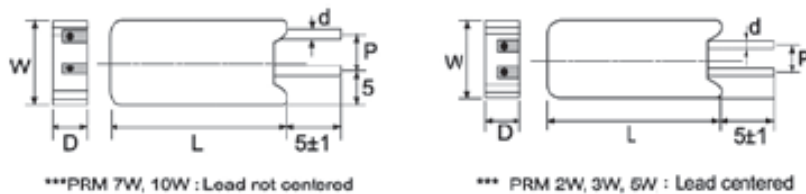
Example:



Code description and regulation:

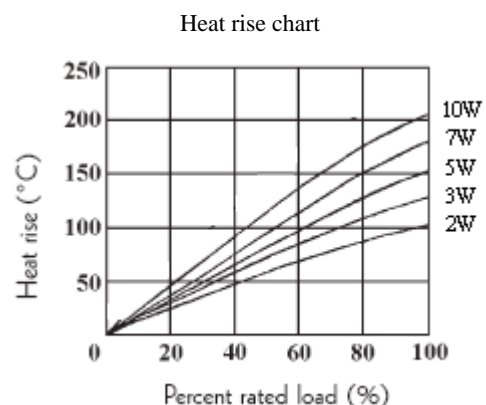
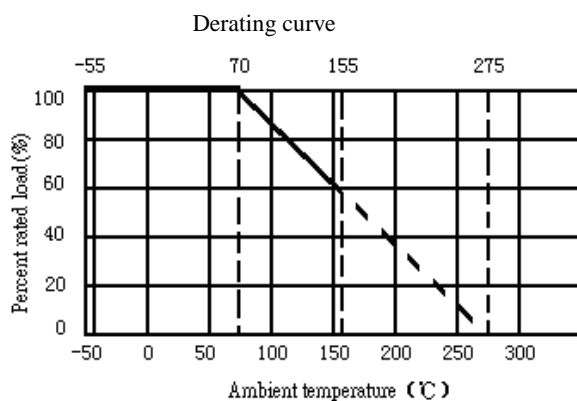
1. Wattage Rating
2. Nominal Resistance Value
3. Resistance Tolerance. J: $\pm 5\%$
K: $\pm 10\%$
4. Pattern:
M: Power film
W: Wire wound
Color of marking: Black Ink

5. Ratings & Dimension



Type	Dimension(mm)					Max Working Voltage	Max Overload Voltage	Resistance Range	
	W ± 1	D ± 1	L ± 1	P ± 1	d ± 0.05			Wire Wound	Power Film
PRM 2W	11.5	7.5	20	5	0.70	250V	500V	0.1 Ω -27 Ω	28 Ω -120K Ω
PRM 3W	12.5	8.5	25	5	0.70	300V	600V	0.1 Ω -39 Ω	40 Ω -150K Ω
PRM 5W	13	9	25	5	0.75	350V	700V	0.1 Ω -47 Ω	48 Ω -150K Ω
PRM 7W	13	9	38	5	0.75	500V	1000V	0.1 Ω -680 Ω	681 Ω -200K Ω
PRM10W	13	9	50	5	0.75	700V	1400V	0.1 Ω -910 Ω	911 Ω -200K Ω

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:

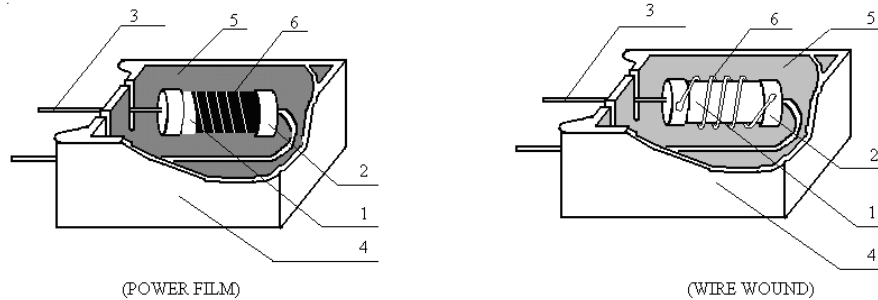
$$RCWV = \sqrt{P \times R}$$

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 Generic Name
1	Body	Al ₂ O ₃
2	Cap	Tin plated iron
3	Lead	Copper wire
4	Ceramic case	Al ₂ O ₃ CaO
5	Filling materials	SiO ₂
6	Resistance element	Power film: Metal Oxide Film
		Wire-wound: Ni-Cr alloys

8. Performance Specification

Characteristic	Limits	Test Methods (GB/T5729&JIS-C-5201&IEC60115-1)
Temperature Coefficient	$\geq 20\Omega$: $\pm 350\text{PPM}/^\circ\text{C}$ $< 20\Omega$: $\pm 400\text{PPM}/^\circ\text{C}$	4.8 Natural resistance changes per temp. Degree centigrade $\frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1(t_2 - t_1)} \times 10^6 \text{ (PPM}/^\circ\text{C})$ R ₁ : Resistance Value at room temperature (t ₁) ; R ₂ : Resistance at test temperature (t ₂) t ₁ : +25°C or specified room temperature t ₂ : Test temperature (-55°C or 125°C)
Short-time overload	Resistance change rate must be in $\pm(5\%+0.05\Omega)$, and no mechanical damage.	4.13 Permanent resistance change after the application of a potential of 2.5 times RCWV for 5 seconds.
Dielectric withstanding voltage	No evidence of flashover mechanical damage, arcing or insulation break down.	4.7 Resistors shall be clamped in the trough of a 90° metallic V-block and shall be tested at AC potential respectively specified in the above list for 60-70 seconds. for cement fixed resistors the testing voltage is 1000V.
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 \pm 5°C solder for 10 \pm 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: $245^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ Dwell time in solder: 2~3seconds.
Terminal strength	No evidence of mechanical damage	4.16 Direct load: Resistance to a 2.5 kg direct load for 10 seconds in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the terminal leads. Twist test: Terminal leads shall be bent through 90° at a point of about 6mm from the body of the resistor and shall be rotated through 360° about the original axis of the bent terminal in alternating direction for a total of 3 rotations.
Humidity (Steady state)	Resistance change rate must be $\text{in} \pm(5\%+0.05\Omega)$, and no mechanical damage.	4.24 Temporary resistance change after 240 hours exposure in a humidity test chamber controlled at $40 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 90~95%RH relative humidity
Load life in humidity	For Wire-wound: $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ For Power film range: $< 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	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 $40^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 90 to 95% relative humidity.
Load life	For Wire-wound: $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ For Power film range: $< 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	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 $70^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ambient.
Low Temperature Storage	For Wire-wound: $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ For Power film range: $< 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	IEC 60068-2-1 (Aa) Lower limit temperature , for 2H.
High Temperature Exposure	For Wire-wound: $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ For Power film range: $< 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega \Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	MIL-STD-202 108A Upper limit temperature , for 16H.

9. Note

- 9.1. UNI-ROYAL recommend products store in warehouse with temperature between 15 to 35°C 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.
- 9.2. Cartons must be placed in correct direction which indicated on carton, otherwise the reel or wire will be deformed.
- 9.3. Storage conditions as below are inappropriate:
- Stored in high electrostatic environment
 - Stored in direct sunshine, rain, snow or condensation.
 - Exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, such as Cl_2 , H_2S , NH_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 , etc.

10. Record

Version	Description	Page	Date	Amended by	Checked by
1	First version	1~5	Mar.20, 2018	Haiyan Chen	Nana Chen
2	Modify characteristic	4~5	Feb.26, 2019	Haiyan Chen	Yuhua Xu
3	Modify characteristic	5	Nov.20,2020	Song Nie	Yuhua Xu
4	Modify the temperature coefficient test conditions	4	Nov.07, 2022	Haiyan Chen	Yuhua Xu