

# FINAL VERSION

---

**Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide**



## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms and definitions .....	8
4 General requirements .....	10
5 General notes on tests .....	11
6 Classification.....	12
6.1 Electrical conditions.....	13
6.2 Thermal conditions.....	14
6.3 Resistance to tracking.....	14
7 Marking .....	14
8 Documentation .....	15
9 Constructional requirements .....	15
9.1 General.....	15
9.2 Lead secureness tests .....	16
9.2.1 General .....	16
9.2.2 Tensile test.....	16
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 .....	18
9.5 Insulating materials.....	18
9.6 Resistance to tracking.....	18
9.7 Creepage distances and clearances.....	18
9.8 Temperature and humidity cycle conditioning.....	19
9.9 Terminals and terminations.....	19
10 Electrical requirement .....	19
10.1 Dielectric strength.....	19
10.2 Insulation resistance .....	20
10.3 Interrupting current .....	21
10.3.1 General .....	21
10.3.2 Specific conditions.....	21
10.4 Transient overload current .....	22
10.5 Limited short-circuit test.....	23
10.5.1 General .....	23
10.5.2 Test method .....	23
10.5.3 Fuse size (rating).....	23
10.5.4 Compliance .....	24
11 Temperature tests .....	24
11.1 General.....	24
11.2 Holding temperature, $T_h$ .....	24
11.3 Rated functioning temperature, $T_f$ .....	25
11.4 Maximum temperature limit, $T_m$ .....	25

11.5	Ageing .....	25
12	Resistance to rusting .....	26
13	Manufacturer's validation programme .....	26
Annex A	(normative) Application guide.....	28
Annex B	(normative) Alternative ageing test for thermal-links with $T_h$ greater than 250 °C for use in electric irons .....	29
Annex C	(normative) Conductive heat ageing test.....	30
C.1	Conductive heat ageing test.....	30
C.2	Method .....	30
C.3	Ageing .....	31
C.4	Results .....	31
C.5	Dielectric strength test .....	32
C.6	Test oven.....	32
Annex D	(informative) Extended holding temperature evaluation.....	34
D.1	Extended holding temperature conditioning test .....	34
D.2	Load current interrupt test.....	34
Annex E	(normative) Seal ageing test .....	36
Annex F	(normative) Identification requirements .....	38
Annex G	(normative) Indelibility of markings .....	39
Annex H	(normative) Requirements for thermal-link packaged assemblies .....	40
Bibliography	.....	43
Figure 1	– Bending/twist test.....	17
Figure C.1	– Typical test fixture assembly.....	32
Figure C.2	– Typical thermal-link test oven .....	33
Figure D.1	– Typical terminal block support test fixture .....	35
Figure E.1	– Conditioning time versus oven temperature for proposed temperature index.....	37
Figure G.1	– Apparatus for testing durability of markings .....	39
Table 1	– Test schedule.....	13
Table 2	– Strength of leads and terminal parts – Minimum required tensile and thrust test forces.....	17
Table 3	– Creepage distances and clearances (absolute minimum values) .....	19
Table 4	– Test voltages for dielectric strength.....	20
Table 5	– Test current for interrupting test .....	21
Table 6	– Limited short-circuit test capacity .....	23
Table H.1	– Push and pull force .....	41
Table H.2	– Minimum nominal cross-sectional area of conductor .....	42

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**THERMAL-LINKS –  
REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION GUIDE**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the view in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

**DISCLAIMER**

**This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.**

This Consolidated version of IEC 60691 bears the edition number 4.1. It consists of the fourth edition (2015-10) [documents 32C/512/FDIS and 32C/515/RVD] and its corrigendum (2016-08), and its amendment 1 (2019-01) [documents 32C/548/FDIS and 32C/559/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

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

This fourth edition constitutes a technical revision.

This fourth 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;
- c) change starting temperature for interrupt current test;
- d) clarify requirements for marking (packing label);
- e) minimum Proof Tracking Index 175 instead 120.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives – Part 2.

The basis for this standard is 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.

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;
- Annex F is required to be declared in the USA.

In this standard, the following type is used:

- *compliance statements: in italics*, etc.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

## 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.

Currently in preview, click buy full version

## 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 standard 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 standard 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 standard 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 standard is applicable to thermal-links with a rated voltage not exceeding 690 V a.c. or d.c. and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

The objectives of this standard are:

- a) to establish uniform requirements for thermal-links,
- b) to define methods of test,
- c) to provide useful information for the application of thermal-links in equipment.

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

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

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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*