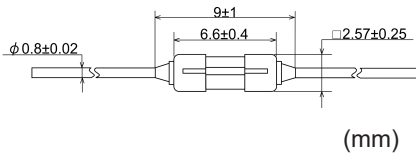




Dimensions and construction:



Tube: Ceramic
 End-cap: Tin plated copper
 Lead wire: Tin plated copper
 Marking: SOC
 [Rated current]

Electrical characteristics:

Rated voltage	Certification	Rated current (I_N)	Rated breaking current	Temperature rise	Current carrying capacity	Overload operation	Endurance test
AC 125 V	S	200 mA, 250 mA 315 mA, 400 mA 500 mA, 630 mA 800 mA, 1 A, 1.25 A 1.6 A, 2 A, 2.5 A 3.15A, 4 A, 5 A	50 A	PF over 0.95	4 h or more at $1.0 I_N$	*3	*4
DC 125 V							
AC 125 V	PS E *1	100 mA–5 A		PF over 0.95		Within 5 s at $2.0 I_N$	
AC 250 V	UL US	100 mA–10 A	100 A	Resistive circuit	75 K or less at $1.0 I_N$	Until temperature stabilization occurs at $1.0 I_N$	Within 60 s at $2.0 I_N$
DC 125 V			300 A				

*1 Fuses with rated currents below 1 A are not covered under the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law.

*2 135 K or less on each part of the fuse when $1.0 I_N$ is applied for 15 min, and then the current is increased by $0.1 I_N$ every 15 min until the fuse operates.

*3

$2.0 I_N$	$2.75 I_N$	$4.0 I_N$	$10 I_N$
Within 5 s	Within 0.3 s	Within 0.03 s	Within 0.004 s

*4 After applying $0.8 I_N$ for 100 h, $1.0 I_N$ can be passed through the fuse for 1 h or more.

Typical cold resistance:

Rated current	Cold resistance	Rated current	Cold resistance	Rated current	Cold resistance
100 mA	4.2 Ω	500 mA	360 m Ω	2.5 A	31 m Ω
125 mA	2.5 Ω	630 mA	280 m Ω	3.15 A	25 m Ω
160 mA	1.5 Ω	800 mA	95 m Ω	4 A	19.2 m Ω
200 mA	940 m Ω	1 A	86 m Ω	5 A	14.5 m Ω
250 mA	880 m Ω	1.25 A	65 m Ω	6.3 A	12.2 m Ω
315 mA	580 m Ω	1.6 A	50 m Ω	8 A	9.7 m Ω
400 mA	460 m Ω	2 A	39 m Ω	10 A	6.9 m Ω

Note: These values are for reference only and are not intended to infer any guaranteed values.

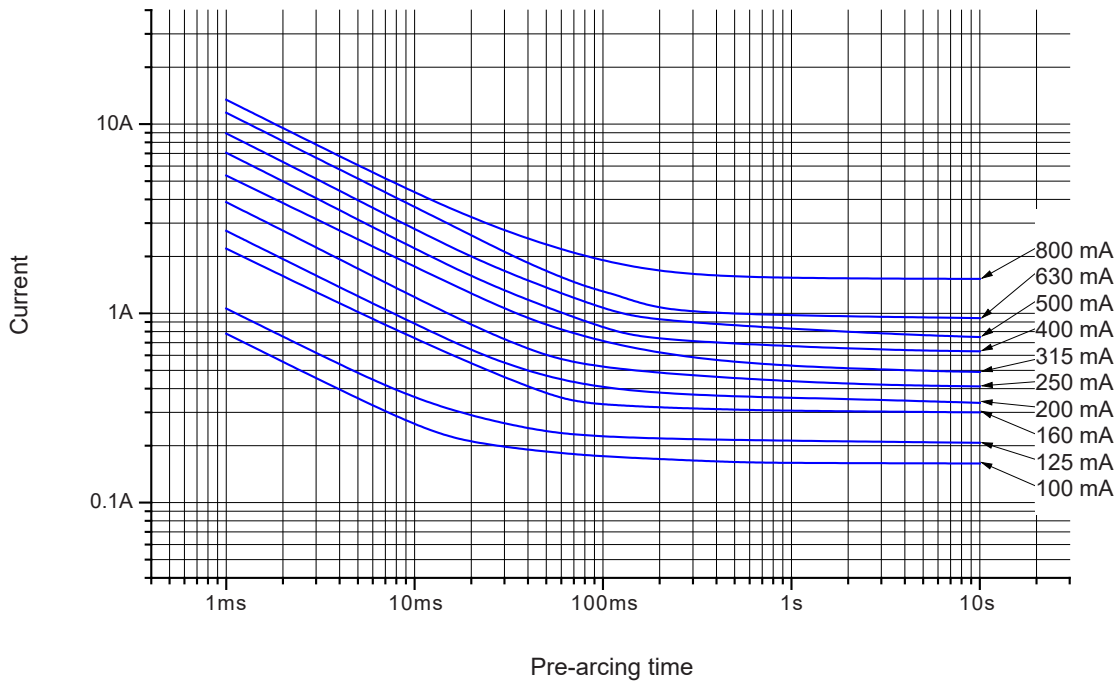
Agency approval information:

Agency/Standard	Ratings covered
UL248-1, L248-14 C-UL US Listed	100 mA–10 A
SEMKO Certified EN (IEC) 60127-1, EN (IEC) 60127-3	200 mA–5 A
Conformity Certificate Specified in Clause 9 of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law (EAMSL) of Japan has been issued by JET (Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories)	1 A–5 A

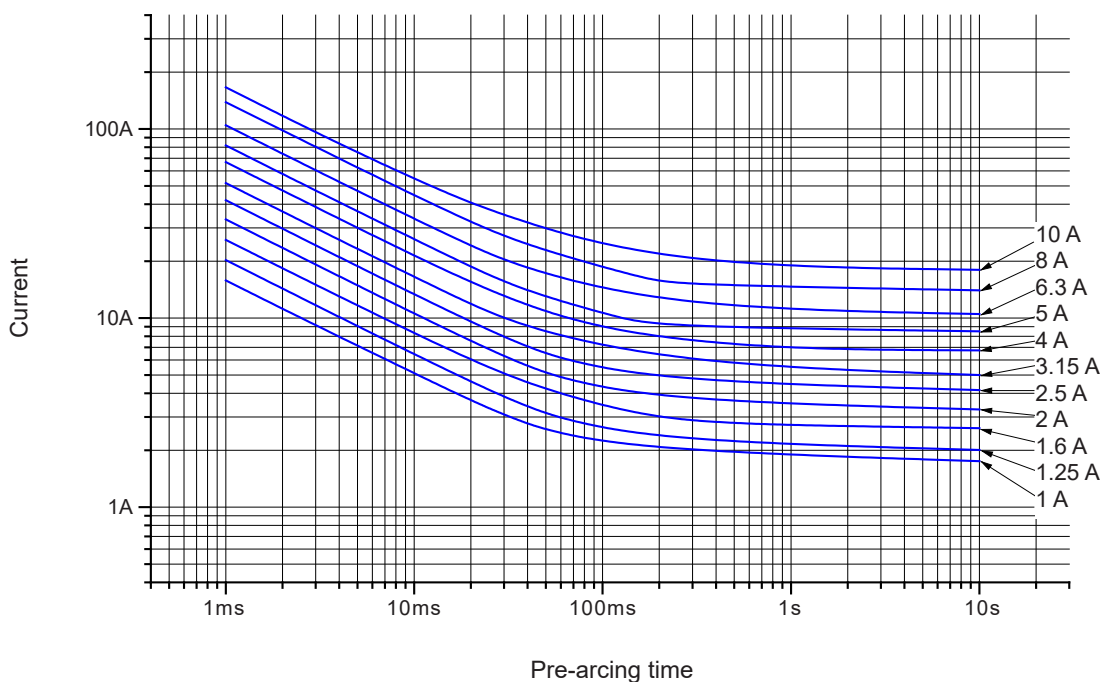
Pre-arcing I-t characteristic:

These I-t curve plots are of the average values of the measurements obtained under the conditions specified by our company. These data are for reference only and are not intended to infer any guaranteed values. Characteristics of the fuse may vary depending on the usage conditions. Always test the fuse under the actual circuit conditions.

Control No.: 050401



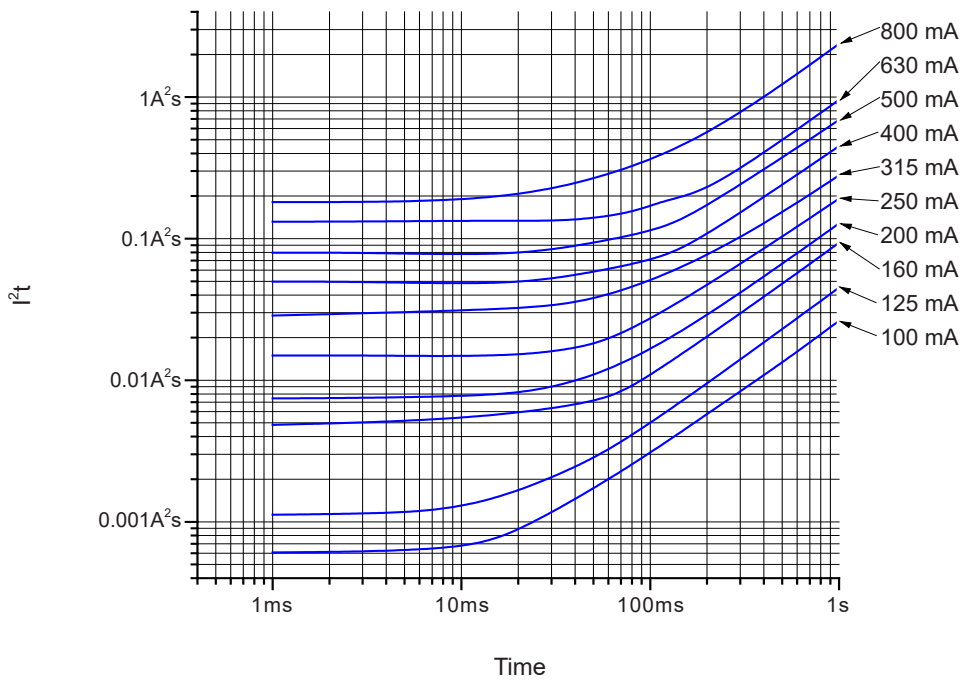
Control No.: 050401



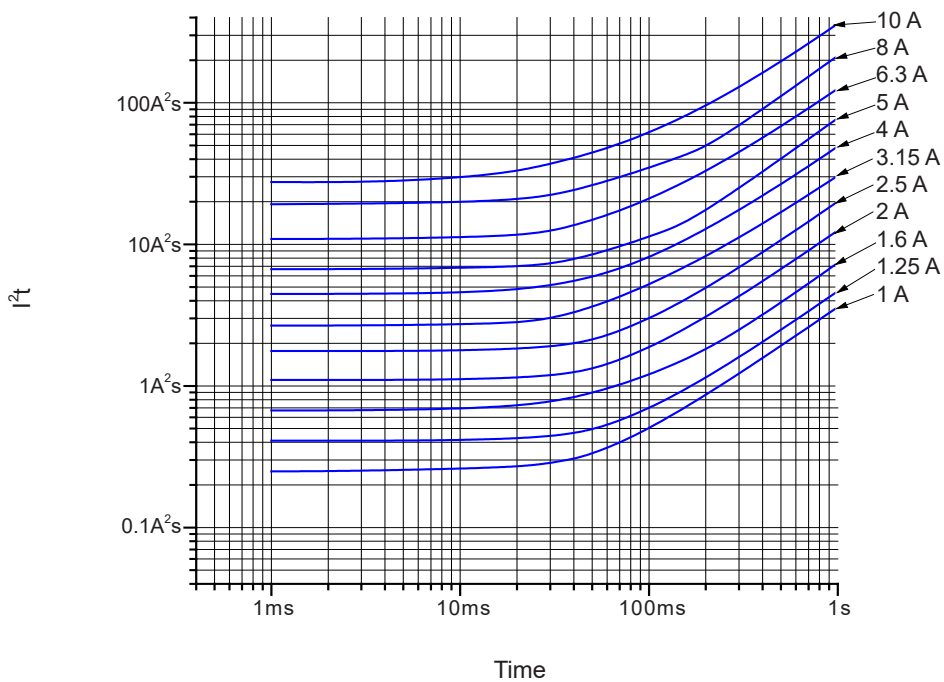
Pre-arcing I^2t -t characteristic:

These I^2t -t curve plots are of the average values of the measurements obtained under the conditions specified by our company. These data are for reference only and are not intended to infer any guaranteed values. Characteristics of the fuse may vary depending on the usage conditions. Always test the fuse under the actual circuit conditions.

Control No.: 050401



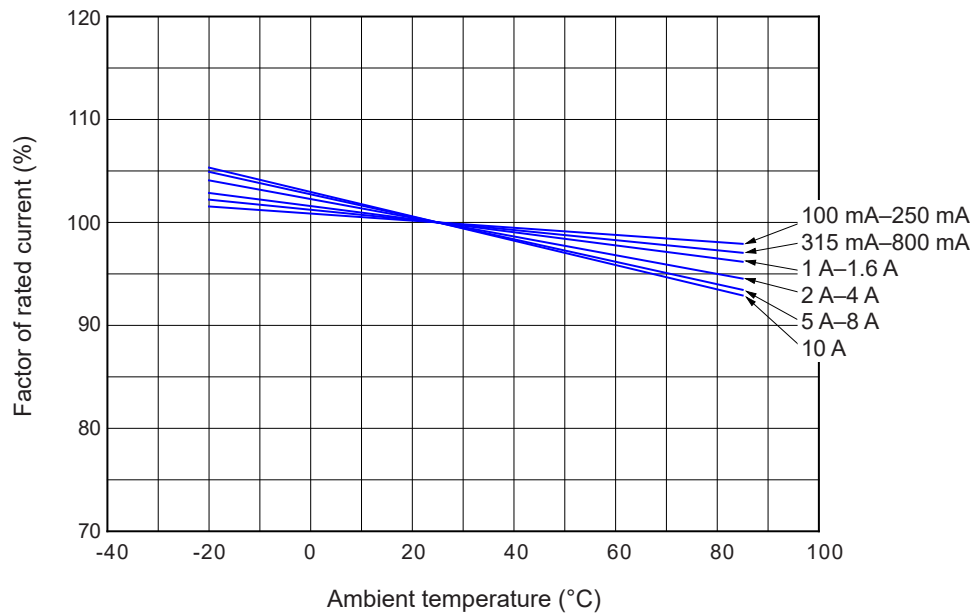
Control No.: 050401



Influence of ambient temperature—the re-rating of the rated current:

This chart is a plot of the measurements obtained at the ambient temperatures of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ under conditions specified by our company. The conditions of your actual application are not considered in this chart. These data are for reference purposes only and are not intended to infer any guaranteed values. Fuse characteristics may vary depending on the usage conditions. Always test the fuse under the actual circuit conditions.

Control No.: 170401



Mounting:

Wave soldering:

Temperature: 260 °C or less
 Duration: 10 s or less
 Board: Glass fabric base epoxy resin
 t=1.6 mm, terminal hole ϕ 1.0 mm
 Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

Hand soldering with soldering iron:

Temperature: 380 °C or less
 Duration: 5 s or less
 Board: Glass fabric base epoxy resin
 t=1.6 mm, terminal hole ϕ 1.0 mm
 Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

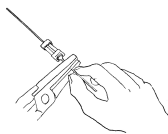


Specification described above are examples when facilities in our company are used. Please make sufficient evaluations under the actual conditions in your company because the conditions may vary depending on facilities, solder type, solder quantity, board size, and board material.

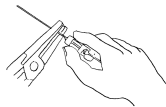
Lead wire forming:

Hand forming:

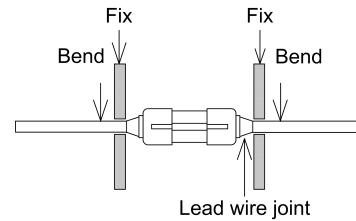
Correct forming



Incorrect forming

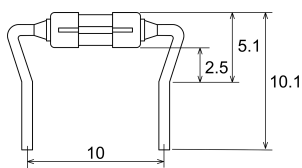


Forming using forming dies:

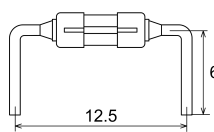


When you form the lead wire, do not apply any excessive stress to the lead wire joint by securely fixing the position between the fuse body and the part subjected to forming as shown in the figures.

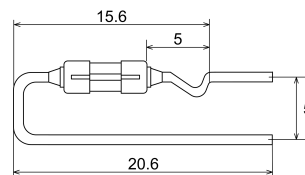
Forming specifications:



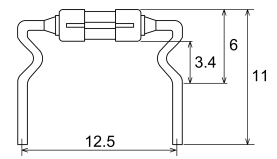
Forming no.: F002



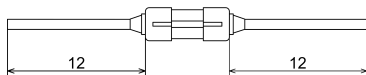
Forming no.: F003



Forming no.: F006



Forming no.: F007



Forming no.: F116

(mm)

Lot number:

The lot number indicates the following:

Example: 17012371 170123: Date manufactured
 71: Process code

Usage conditions:

- * Ambient temperature: -20 °C--+85 °C
- * Ambient humidity: 85% RH or less

Note: Current carrying capacity of the fuse may vary depending on the ambient temperature.

Storage conditions and storage period:

Products packaged as delivered can be stored for one year from the date indicated on the packing label under the following conditions:

- * Ambient temperature: -20 °C--+40 °C (no condensation)
- * Ambient humidity: 85% RH or less
- * Ambient atmosphere: Not exposed to corrosive gas or sea breeze
No visible dust
Not exposed to direct sunlight
- * Load: No application of load that may cause deformation or degradation of the product.

Environmental information:

This product conforms to the EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU and 2015/863. The ten hazardous substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, poly brominated biphenyls [PBB], poly brominated diphenyl ethers [PBDE], bis phthalate [DEHP], butyl benzyl phthalate [BBP], dibutyl phthalate [DBP] and diisobutyl phthalate [DIBP]) specified in the EU RoHS Directive are not used intentionally in this product. However, when lead is used in applications exempted from the requirements of the Directive, this will be indicated in the Dimensions and Construction section of the corresponding product specification.

Packaging:

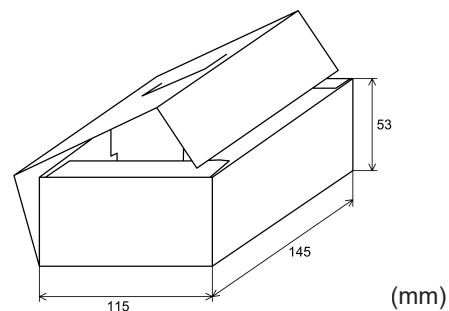
1. 100 fuses are packed into a colorless transparent polyethylene bag.
2. An identification label is attached to each bag.
3. The number of fuses to be packed into the cardboard case shown in the figure below is as follows:

Shape/Forming no.	Number of bags per cardboard case
Straight lead, F006, F007, F116	10 bags (1,000 pcs.)
F002, F003	20 bags (2,000 pcs.)

If the number of fuses is less than the fixed number, the fuses are still packed into the cardboard case in the same manner.

4. The following are indicated on the surface of the cardboard case:

- * Your part number (by request)
- * Quantity of fuses
- * Packaged date
- * Country of origin
- * Manufacturer
- * Production facilities
- * Indications required by the applicable standards



Ordering specifications:

SOC product name: 25RF [rated current] [forming no.]

Contact information:

SOC is a global ISO9001 and IATF16949 registered company headquartered in Japan with subsidiaries in Asia, Europe, and North America.

SOC Corporation

Marketing Division:

3-16-17, Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0074, Japan
TEL +81-3-5420-1011 FAX +81-3-5420-6699
<https://www.socfuse.com/contact/index.html>

SOC America Inc.:

414 S Service Rd #519, Patchogue, NY 11772 USA
TEL +1-631-472-6666
<http://www.socamericainc.com>
info@socamericainc.com

SOC Asia Pte. Ltd.:

15 Jalan Kilang Barat, #07-02 Frontech Centre, Singapore 159357
TEL +65-6376-4115
<http://www.socfuse.com/contact/index.html>
socjp@pacific.net.sg

SOC Europe B.V.:

Databankweg 1, 3821 AL Amersfoort, the Netherlands
TEL +31-33-450-4000
<http://www.soceurope.nl>
info@soceurope.nl

Safety Precautions for Fuse Selection and Use: **WARNING**

Read and follow these precautions before selecting and using fuses and protectors (hereafter “fuses”). Failure to properly select, install, and use fuses can result in not only property damage, but also serious injury or death.

Use fuses within their specification requirements. Exposing fuses to conditions that exceed or are outside specifications can lead to, for example, non-operation, nuisance operations, disconnection of the fuse-element, or explosions, and may cause injuries and/or property damage. Please note that breaking conditions for currents below the minimum breaking current and which exceed the rated breaking current are outside the range of the specification conditions. Please use this product after ensuring that the actual breaking conditions in the application are not included in this range.

Fuse performance can vary greatly due to the actual conditions fuses are operated under (ambient temperature, pulse currents, heat shock, mechanical stress, etc.). Please consider all conditions a fuse will be exposed to when making a selection. Depending on the conditions, non-operation, nuisance operations, disconnection of the fuse-element, explosions, or other accidents may occur, and these may cause injuries and/or property damage.

The breaking ability of a fuse will differ between AC and DC circuits. Use fuses with AC voltage ratings in AC circuits and fuses with DC voltage ratings in DC circuits. When using fuses with both AC and DC voltage ratings, attention should be given to any differences in breaking ability. A fuse’s breaking ability indicates the fuse’s ability in an AC or DC circuit. For example, if a fuse with an AC voltage rating is used in a DC circuit, the fuse’s breaking ability will decrease, and injuries and/or property damage may occur.

Check if the circuit voltage is large enough for the fuse’s operation. When the circuit voltage is too small, the decrease in current caused by an increase in the fuse’s resistance may prevent the fuse from operating even for abnormal currents.

Do not use fuses in environments with high humidity or corrosive or flammable gases. Doing so may result in nuisance operations, disconnection of the fuse-element, or an explosion.

Do not use ultrasonic waves to clean fuses. Ultrasonic cleaning may cause disconnection of the fuse-element.

Do not form a fuse’s leads when the fuse is at a temperature of 40 °C or greater. Doing so may result in disconnection of the fuse-element because of the applied stress.

Do not apply coating or potting to any fuses except sealed fuses, such as the MCFA, or their equivalents, including the MCF3. Doing so may cause disconnection of the fuse-element or a change in the fuse’s characteristics. Please be aware that even sealed fuses or the equivalent are not hermetically sealed, and therefore make sure to confirm no coating or potting material has penetrated the interior or any other location of the fuse before use. As coating or potting a fuse will change its characteristics, make sure to confirm that a coated or potted fuse still satisfies all requirements under actual usage conditions.

Avoid applying excessive force when inserting a fuse into a fuse holder. Doing so may result in the fuse cracking or in contact failure, and this may significantly reduce its ability to work properly or may shorten its life.

When a fuse is used in equipment that directly affects human life or that requires a high degree of reliability, more closely examine and evaluate the fuse in actual circuit conditions than is necessary for use in other general electronic equipment.

Do not touch fuses when they are carrying a current. Doing so may result in electrocution or serious burns.

Fuses obtained as samples should only be used for evaluation. Do not reuse fuses, but instead properly dispose of them.

For final fuse selection, make sure to install the fuse in the actual application in order to confirm the selected fuse satisfies all requirements.