

# **DATA SHEET**

**Product Name Wire-Wound Film Fixed Resistors** 

Part Name KNS Series

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#### 1. Scope

- 1.1 This datasheet is the characteristics of Wire-Wound Film Fixed Resistors manufactured by UNI-ROYAL
- 1.2 Excellent flame retardant 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 Wire-Wound Fixed Resistors type, the 1st to 3rd digits are to indicate the product type and 4th digit is the special feature.

Example: KNS= Wire-Wound Fixed Resistors type.

- 2.2 5<sup>th</sup>~6<sup>th</sup> digits:
- 2.2.1 This is to indicate the wattage or power rating. To dieting the size and the numbers,

The following codes are used; and please refer to the following chart for detail:

W=Normal Size; "1"~"G"to denotes"1"~"16"as Hexadecimal:

 $1W\sim16W \ (\ge 1W)$ 

| Wattage     | 1  | 2  | 3  | 5  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 15 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Normal Size | 1W | 2W | 3W | 5W | 7W | 8W | 9W | AW | FW |

2.2.2 For power of 1 watt to 16 watt, the 5<sup>th</sup> digit will be a number or a letter code and the 6<sup>th</sup> digit will be the letters of W, S or U.

Example: AW=10W; 3S=3W-S

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

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

- 2.4 The 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> digits is to denote the Resistance Value.
- 2.4.1 For the standard resistance values of E-24 series, the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 of zeros following.;
- 2.4.2 The following number s and the letter codes are to be used to indicate the number of zeros in the 11<sup>th</sup> digit:

$$0=10^0$$
  $1=10^1$   $2=10^2$   $3=10^3$   $4=10^4$   $5=10^5$   
 $6=10^6$   $J=10^{-1}$   $K=10^{-2}$   $L=10^{-3}$   $M=10^{-4}$ 

2.4.3 The 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> digits.

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

2.4.4 The 13<sup>th</sup> digit is normally to indicate the Packing Quantity of Tape/Box & Tape/Reel packaging types. The following letter code is to be used for some packing quantities:

A=500pcs B=2500pcs C=10000pcs D=20000pcs G=25000pcs H=50000pcs

2.4.5 For the FORMED type products, the 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> digits are used to denote the forming types of the product with the following letter codes:

MF=M-type with flattened lead wire F0= F-type MK= M-type with kinked lead wire F1= F1-type ML= M-type with normal lead wire F2= F2-type MC= M-type with bending lead wire F3= F3-type

2.4.6 For some items, the 14<sup>th</sup> digit alone can use to denote special features of additional information with the following codes:

P=Panasert type 1=Avisert type 1 2=Avisert type 2

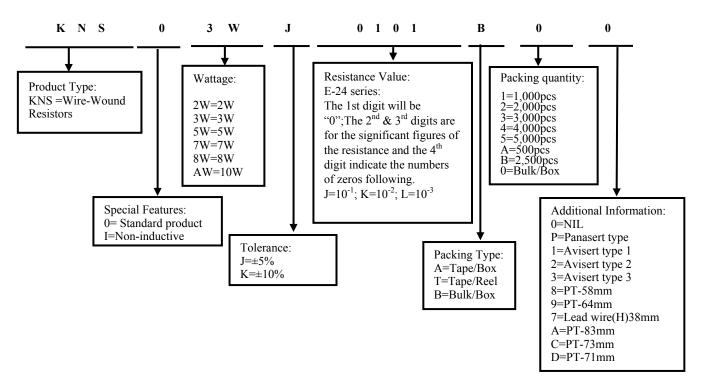
3=Avisert type 3 A=Cutting type CO 1/4W-A type B= Cutting type CO 1/4W-B type





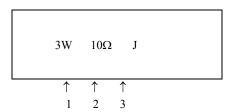
#### 3. Ordering Procedure

(Example: KNS 3W  $\pm 5\%$  100 $\Omega$  B/B)



#### 4. Marking

Example:



Code description and regulation:

- 1. Wattage Rating
- 2. Nominal Resistance Value
- 3. Resistance Tolerance. J: ± 5%

K: ± 10%

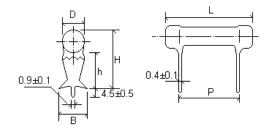
Color of marking: Black Ink





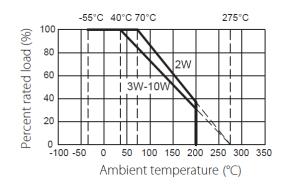


#### 5. Ratings & Dimension



| Туре    | Dimension(mm) |       |       |       |       |       | Tolerance  | Resistance Range           |  |
|---------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------------------|--|
|         | D±1.0         | L±1.5 | P±1.0 | H±1.0 | h±1.0 | B±0.5 | Tolerance  | Resistance Range           |  |
| KNS 2W  | 7.0           | 19.0  | 8     | 19    | 12    | 4.5   | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.05Ω~470Ω                 |  |
| KNS 3W  | 7.0           | 21.0  | 10    | 19    | 13    | 4.5   | ±5% \ ±10% | $0.068\Omega\sim470\Omega$ |  |
| KNS 5W  | 9.0           | 26.0  | 15    | 21.5  | 13    | 6.5   | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.01Ω~750Ω                 |  |
| KNS 7W  | 9.0           | 31.0  | 20    | 21.5  | 13    | 6.5   | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.1Ω~1.1ΚΩ                 |  |
| KNS 8W  | 9.0           | 41.0  | 30    | 21.5  | 13    | 6.5   | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.2Ω~2.2ΚΩ                 |  |
| KNS 10W | 9.0           | 54.0  | 43    | 21.5  | 13    | 6.5   | ±5% \ ±10% | 0.3Ω~3.3ΚΩ                 |  |

#### 6. Derating Curve



#### 6.1 Voltage rating:

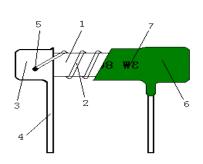
Resistors shall have a rated direct-current (DC) continuous working voltage or an approximate sine-wave root-mean-square (RMS) alternating-current (AC) continuous working voltage at commercial-line frequency and waveform corresponding to the power rating, as determined from the following formula:

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

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         | Raw Materials                   |  |  |
|-----|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | Basic body   | Rod type ceramics               |  |  |
| 2   | Alloy wire   | Ni-Cr                           |  |  |
| 3   | End cap      | Steel (Tin plated iron surface) |  |  |
| 4   | Terminal lug | Steel (Tin plated iron surface) |  |  |
| 5   | Joint        | By welding                      |  |  |
| 6   | Coating      | Color: Deep Green               |  |  |
| 7   | Marking      | Epoxy resin                     |  |  |







#### 8. Performance Specification

| Characteristic                  | Limits   | Test Methods<br>(GB/T5729&JIS-C-5201&IEC60115-1)   |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Temperature<br>Coefficient      | ≥ 20Ω: ±300PPM/°C<br><20Ω: ±400PPM/°C  | $ \begin{array}{c} 4.8 \text{ Natural resistance changes per temp. Degree centigrade} \\ \hline \frac{R_2\text{-}R_1}{R_1(t_2\text{-}t_1)} \times 10^6  (\text{PPM/°C}) \\ \hline R_1: \text{ Resistance Value at room temperature }  (t_1) ; \\ R_2: \text{ Resistance at test temperature} \\  \text{ (Upper limit temperature or Lower limit temperature)} \\ t_1: +25^{\circ}\text{C or specified room temperature} \\ t_2: \text{ Upper limit temperature or Lower limit temperature test} \\ \text{ temperature} \end{array} $ |  |  |  |
| Short-Time<br>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 rcwv for 5 seconds.   |  |  |  |
| 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.   |  |  |  |
| 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.  Temperature of solder: 245 °C±3 °C  Dwell time in solder: 2~3 seconds.   |  |  |  |
| Load life in humidity           | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (5\% \pm 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage. | 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                       | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (5\% \pm 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage. | 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°C±2°C ambient.  |  |  |  |
| Low<br>Temperature<br>Storage   | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (5\% \pm 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage. | 4.23.4 Lower limit temperature , for 2H.   |  |  |  |
| High<br>Temperature<br>Exposure | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (5\% + 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage.   | 4.23.2 Upper limit temperature , for 16H.  |  |  |  |
| Rapid change of temperature     | Resistance change rate must be in $\pm (2\% + 0.05\Omega)$ , and no mechanical damage.   | 4.19 30 min at -55 °C and 30 min at 155°C; 100 cycles.   |  |  |  |

#### 9. <u>Note</u>

- 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:
  - 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  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , etc.







### 10. Record

| Version | Description   | Page   | Date         | Amended by  | Checked by |
|---------|---|--------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1       | First issue of this specification                   | 1~6    | Mar.20, 2018 | Chen Haiyan | Chen Nana  |
| 2       | Modify the Derating Curve     Modify characteristic | 4<br>5 | Feb.19, 2019 | Chen Haiyan | Xu Yuhua   |

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