

UNI-ROYAL
厚聲集團

DATA SHEET

Product Name Axial Leaded Type Cement Fixed Resistors

Part Name PRW Series

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Kunshan Foss Electronic material Co., Ltd.
Royal Electronic Factory (thailand) co., ltd

Brands *RoyalOhm* *UniOhm*



1. Scope:

- 1.1 This specification for approve relates Power Axial Leaded Type Cement Fixed Resistors manufactured by UNI-ROYAL
- 1.2 Self-extinguishing
- 1.3 Extremely small & sturdy mechanically safe
- 1.4 Non-inductive type available
- 1.5 Excellent flame & moisture resistance
- 1.6 Too low or too high values on Wire-wound & Power –film type can be supplied on a case to case basis

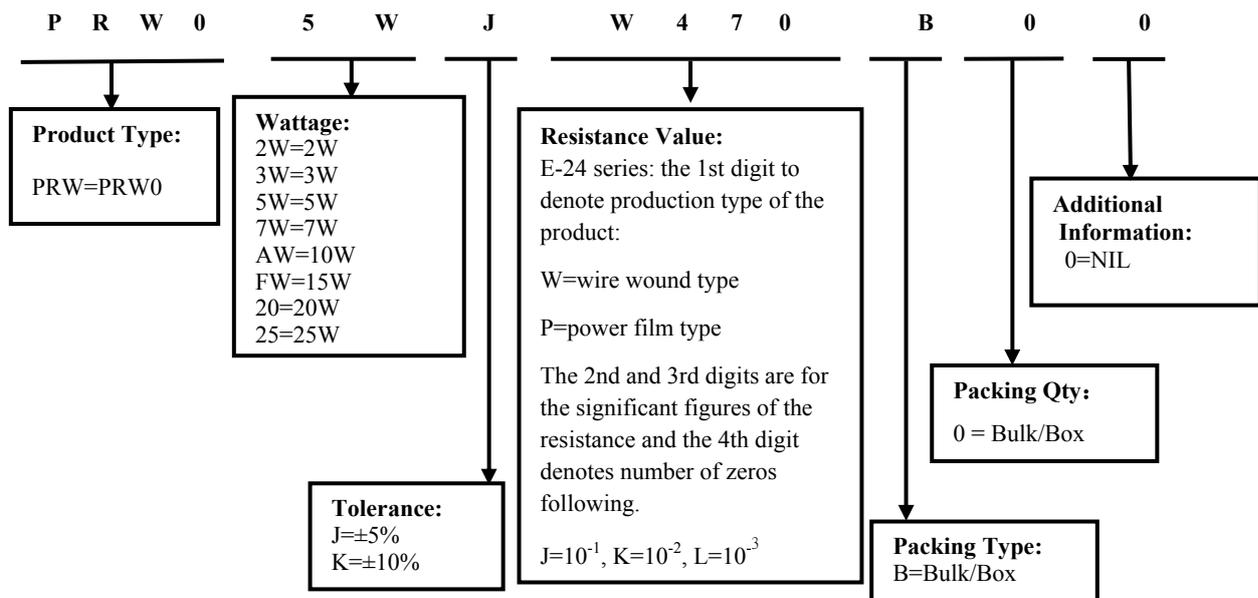
2. Part No. System:

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: PRW0=PRW 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 between20 watt to99 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 to 11th please refer to point a) of item 4.
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

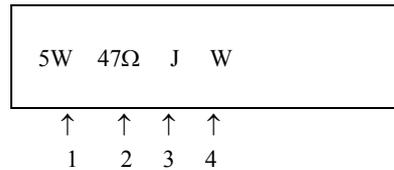
3. Ordering Procedure

(Example: PRW 5W ±5% 47Ω B/B)



4. Marking

Example:



Code description and regulation:

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

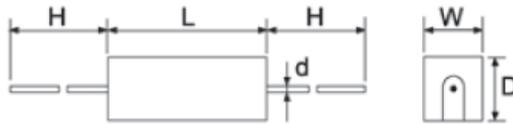
4. Pattern:

M: Power film

W: Wire wound

Color of marking: Black Ink

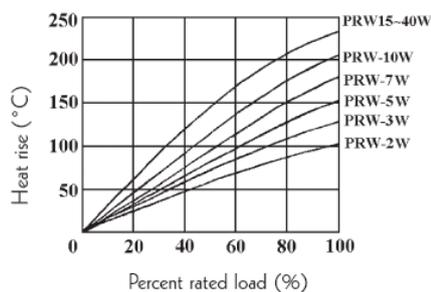
5. Ratings & Dimension



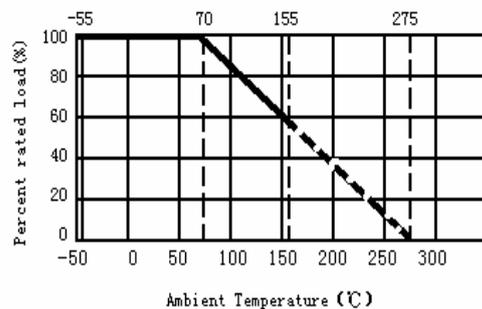
Type	Dimension(mm)					Max. working voltage	Max. Overload voltage	Resistance Range	
	W ± 1	D ± 1	L ± 1	H	d ± 0.05			Wire Wound	Power Film
PRW 1W	6	6	13.5	25 ± 3	0.70	200V	400V	0.1Ω~27Ω	28Ω~100KΩ
PRW 2W	7	7	18	28 ± 5	0.70	250V	500V	0.1Ω~27Ω	28Ω~120KΩ
PRW 3W	8	8	22	32 ± 5	0.70	300V	600V	0.1Ω~39Ω	40Ω~150KΩ
PRW 5W	10	9	22	35 ± 5	0.75	350V	700V	0.1Ω~47Ω	48Ω~150KΩ
PRW 7W	10	9	35	35 ± 5	0.75	500V	1000V	0.1Ω~680Ω	681Ω~200KΩ
PRW 10W	10	9	49	35 ± 5	0.75	700V	1400V	0.1Ω~910Ω	911Ω~200KΩ
PRW 15W	12.5	11.5	49	35 ± 5	0.75	700V	1400V	1Ω~1KΩ	1.1KΩ~200KΩ
PRW 20W	14.5	13.5	60	35 ± 5	0.75	750V	1500V	2Ω~1.2KΩ	1.3KΩ~200KΩ
PRW 25W	14.5	13.5	64	35 ± 5	0.75	750V	1500V	2Ω~1.2KΩ	1.3KΩ~200KΩ

6. Derating Curve

Heat rise chart:



Derating curve:



6.1 Voltage rating:

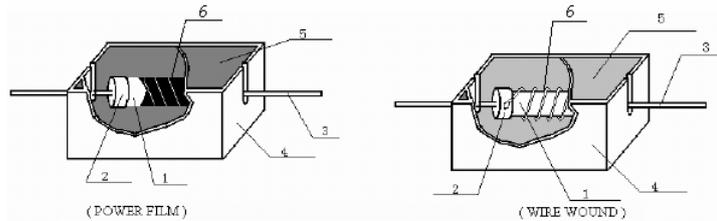
Resistors shall have a rated direct-current (DC) continuous working voltage or an approximate sine-wave root-mean-square (RMS) alternating-current (AC) continuous working voltage at commercial-line frequency and waveform corresponding to the power rating, as determined from the following formula:

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

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 or Cu-Ni 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 (Upper limit temperature or Lower limit temperature) t ₁ : +25°C or specified room temperature t ₂ : Upper limit temperature or Lower limit temperature test temperature
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.
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. Test temp. Of solder:245°C±3°C Dwell time in solder: 2~3seconds.

Rapid change of temperature	$\Delta R/R \pm (2\% + 0.05 \Omega)$, no evidence of mechanical damage	4.19 30 min at lower limit temperature and 30 min at upper limit temperature · 100 cycles.
Humidity (Steady state)	Resistance change rate must be 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: < 100K Ω $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega$ $\Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	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: < 100K Ω $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega$ $\Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	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: < 100K Ω $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega$ $\Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	4.23.4 Lower limit temperature, for 2H.
High Temperature Exposure	For Wire-wound: $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ For Power film range: < 100K Ω $\Delta R/R: \pm 5\%$ $\geq 100\text{K}\Omega$ $\Delta R/R: \pm 10\%$	4.23.2 Upper limit temperature, for 16H.

9. Note

- 9.1 UN-ROYAL recommend the storage condition temperature: $15^\circ\text{C} \sim 35^\circ\text{C}$, humidity :25%~75%.
(Put condition for individual product)
Even under UNI-ROYAL recommended storage condition, solderability of products over 1 year old. (Put condition for each product) many be degraded.
- 9.2 Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton as a symbol.
Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 9.3 Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the products are stored in the following places:
- Storage in high Electrostatic
 - Storage in direct sunshine · rain and snow or condensation
 - Where the products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl_2 , H_2S , NH_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 .

10. Record

Version	Description of amendment	Page	Date	Amended by	Checked by
1	First issue of this specification	1~5	Mar.20, 2018	Chen Haiyan	Chen Nana
2	Modify the Performance Specification	4~5	Feb.26, 2019	Chen Haiyan	Xu Yuhua

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