1. Scope

1.1 This specification for approve relates to the Wire-wound Power Resistors manufactured by UNI-ROYAL

1.2 Small body size； High power.

1.3 Excellent flame retardant coating； Provides stable performance in various environments.

2. Explanation of Part No. System

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

2.1 1th ~4th digits

This is to indicate the Chip Resistor. Example: WPR0 =Wire-wound Power Resistors

2.2 5th~6th 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 denote“1”~“16”as Hexadecimal:

1/16W~1W: (＜1W)

Wattage	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/16
Normal Size	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W8	WA	WG
Small Size	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S8	SA	SG
Extra Small Size	U2	U3	U4	U5	U6	U8	UA	UG

1W~16W (≧1W)

Wattage	1	2	3	5	7	8	9	10	15
Normal Size	1W	2W	3W	5W	7W	8W	9W	AW	FW
Small Size	1S	2S	3S	5S	7S	8S	9S	AS	FS
Extra Small Size	1U	2U	3U	5U	7U	8U	9U	AU	FU

2.2.2 For power rating less or equal to 1 watt, the 5th digit will be the letters W to represent the size required & the 6th digit will be a number or a letter code. Example: WA=1/10W; W4=1/4W

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. D=±0.5% F=±1% G=±2% J=±5% K= ±10%

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

2.4.1 For the standard resistance values of 5%&10% series, the 8th digit is “0”,the 9th & 10th digits are to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11th digit is the number of zeros following;

For the standard resistance values of ≤2% series in, the 8th digit to the 10th digits is to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11th digit is the 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 11th 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 12th, 13th & 14th digits.

The 12th digit is to denote the Packaging Type with the following codes:

C=Bulk in (Chip Product) T=Tape/Reel

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

4=4000pcs 5=5000pcs C=10000pcs D=20000pcs E=15000pcs

2.4.5 For some items, the 14th digit alone can use to denote special features of additional information with the following codes:

0=NIL P=Panasert type 1=Avisert type 1 2=Avisert type 2 3=Avisert type 3

3. Ordering Procedure

(Example: WPR 1W ±5% 100Ω T/B-1000)

W P R 0 1 W J 0 1 0 1 A 1 0

Product Type:
WPR =Wire-wound Power Resistors

Special Features:
0= NIL

Wattage:
1W=1W
2W=2W
3W=3W
4W=4W
AU=10WSS

Tolerance:
J=±5%

Resistance Value:
±5%、10% series:
The 1st digit will be ”0”; the 2nd & 3rd digits are for the significant figures of the resistance and the 4th digit denotes number of zeros following
Example:20KΩ:0203
$J=10^{-1}$; $K=10^{-2}$; $L=10^{-3}$

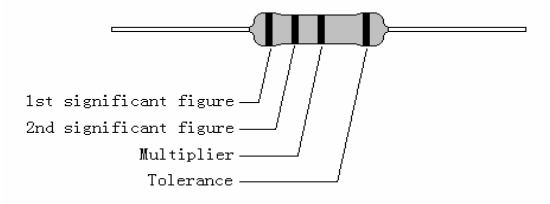
Packing Type:
A=Tape/Box;
T=Tape/Reel;
B=Bulk/Box

Packing quantity:
1=1,000pcs
2=2,000pcs
3=3,000pcs
4=4,000pcs
5=5,000pcs
A=500pcs
B=2,500pcs
0=Bulk/Box

Additional Information:
0=NIL
P=Panasert type
1=Avisert type 1
2=Avisert type 2
3=Avisert type 3
8=PT-58mm
9=PT-64mm
7=Lead wire(H)38mm
A=PT-83mm
C=PT-73mm
D=PT-71mm

4. Marking

Resistors shall be marked with color coding
Colors shall be in accordance with JIS C 0802

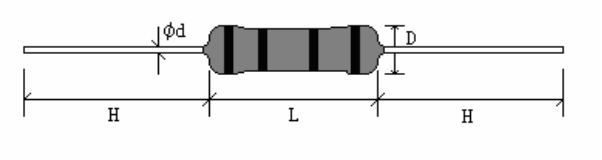


4.1 Label:
Label shall be marked with following items:
(1) Type and style
(2) Nominal resistance
(3) Resistance tolerance
(4) Quantity
(5) Lot number
(6) PPM

Example:

CARBON FILM FIXED RESISTORS	
WATT: 1W	VAL: 100Ω
Q'TY: 1000	TOL: 5%
LOT: 7021548	PPM:

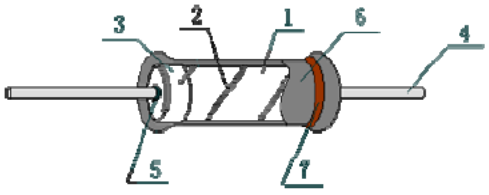
5. Dimension



Unit: mm

Type (70℃)	D±1	L±1	d±0.05	H±3	Max working voltage	Dielectric withstanding voltage	Tolerance	Resistance	Operating temperance
WPR 1W	2.5	6.2	0.60	28	50V	250V	±5%	0.1Ω~300Ω	-55℃~155℃
WPR 2W	3.5	9.0	0.75	28	50V	250V		0.1Ω~1KΩ	
WPR 3W	4.5	10.5	0.75	25	50V	350V		0.1Ω~1KΩ	
WPR 4W	5.5	15.5	0.75	28	50V	350V		0.1Ω~1.8KΩ	
WPR 10WSS	8.5	39.5	0.75	38	50V	350V		1Ω~5KΩ	

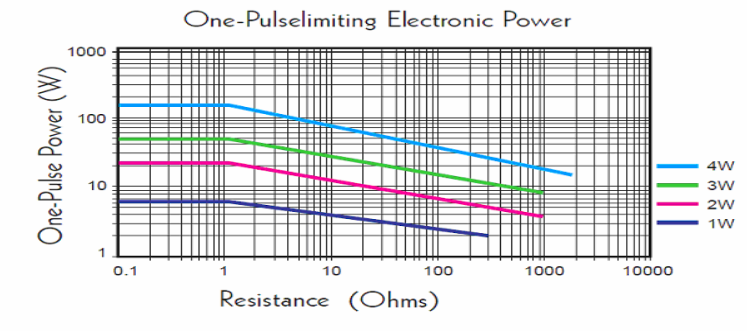
6. Structure



No.	Name	Raw material
1	Basic body	Al_2O_3
2	Alloy wire	Cu- Ni Alloys
3	End cap	Steel (Tin plated iron surface)
4	Lead wire	Tinned copper wire
5	Joint	By welding
6	Coating	Insulated resin Color: Gray
7	Color code	Epoxy resin

7. Pulse Withstanding Curve

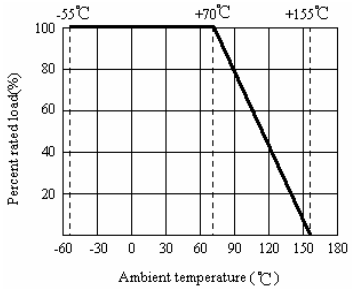
The pulse energy capacity limits in the graph below relate to pulses below 100msduration, low mean power dissipation and at 25℃



8.0 Derating Curve:

Resistors shall have a power rating based on continuous load operation at an ambient temperature from -55℃ to 70℃. For temperature in excess of 70℃, the load shall be derated as shown in figure 1

Figure 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 commercial-line frequency and waveform (Volt.)
P = power rating (WATT.) R = nominal resistance (OHM)
In no case shall the rated DC or RMS AC continuous working voltage be greater than the applicable maximum value.
The overload voltage is 2.5 times RCWV or Max. Overload voltage whichever is less

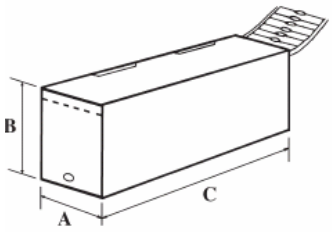
9. Performance Specification

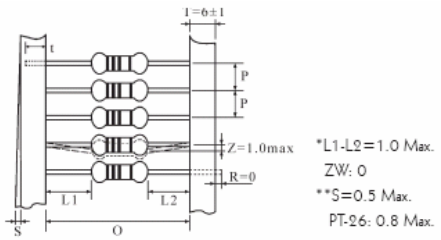
Characteristic	Limits	Test Method (GB/T5729&JIS-C-5201&IEC60115)
Temperature Coefficient	±200 PPM/℃	4.8 Natural resistance changes per temp. Degree centigrade $\frac{R_2-R_1}{R_1(t_2-t_1)} \times 10^6$ (PPM/℃) $\frac{R_3-R_1}{R_1(t_3-t_1)} \times 10^6$ (PPM/℃) R_1: Resistance Value at room temperature （t_1）; R_2: Resistance Value at upper limit temperature ± 2℃（t_2） R_3 : Resistance Value at lower limit temperature ± 3℃（t_3） Test pattern： Room temperature：（t_1） Upper limit temperature：（t_2） Lower limit temperature ：（t_3）
Short-time overload	Resistance change rate must be in ±(5%+0.05Ω) , and no mechanical damage.	4.13 Permanent resistance change after the application of a potential of 2.5 times RCWV or the max. Overload voltage respectively specified in the above list, whichever less for 5 seconds.
Terminal strength	Neither breakage of the lead wire nor loosening of termination	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.
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℃±3℃ Dwell time in solder: 2~3seconds.
Resistance to soldering heat	Resistance change rate must be in ±(1%+0.05Ω) , and no mechanical damage.	4.18 Permanent resistance change when leads immersed to a point 2.0-2.5mm from the body in 260 ℃ ±5 ℃, solder for 10±1 seconds.
Insulation resistance	More than 1,000MΩ	4.6 Test voltage DC:500V .test time: after 1 min
Rapid change of temperature	±(5%+0.05Ω)	4.19 30 min at lower limit temperature and 30 min at upper limit temperature，5 cycles.
Resistance to solvent	With no evidence of mechanical damage.	Specimens shall be immersed in a bath of alcohol completely for a 3 minutes using ultrasonic test equipment
Humidity	Resistance change rate must be in ±(2%+0.05Ω) , and no mechanical damage.	4.24 temporary resistance change after a 240 hours exposure in a humidity test chamber controlled at 40℃±20℃ and 90- 95% relative humidity.
Load life in humidity	±(5%+0.05Ω)	7.9 Resistance changes after 1,000 hours operating at RCWV with duty cycle of 1.5 hours “on”, 0.5 hour “off” in a humidity test chamber controlled at 40℃±2℃ and 90 - 95% relative humidity.
Load life	±(5%+0.05Ω)	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℃±2℃ ambient.
Pulse test	Resistance change rate must be in ±(5%+0.05Ω) , and no mechanical damage.	1)The Pulse duration below 100ms 2)The Pulse power dissipation about 25℃
Dielectric withstanding voltage	Flash over, burning, insulation Damage should not be observed	1)test voltage: see table 1 2)duration time 60s
Low Temperature Storage	±(5%+0.05Ω)	4.23.4 - 55 ℃ for 2hrs
High Temperature Exposure	±(5%+0.05Ω)	4.23.2 155℃ for 16hrs

10. Standard Packing

10.1 Tapes in Box Packing：

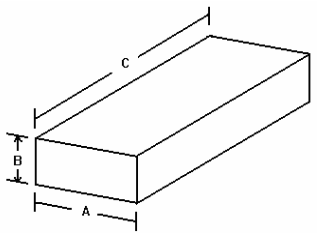




Dimension of T/B (mm)

Part No.	O	P	A±5	B±5	C±5	Qty/Box
WPR 1W	52±1	5±0.3	75	116	255	5,000pcs
WPR 2W	52±1	5±0.3	75	45	255	1,000pcs
WPR 3W	52±1	5±0.3	86	82	255	1,000pcs
WPR 4W	64±5	10±0.5	90	119	255	1,000pcs

10.2 Bulk in Box Packing



Dimension of Box (mm)

Part No.	A±5	B±5	C±5	Qty/Box
WPR 10WS	140	80	240	25/200pcs

11.0 Precaution for storage/Transportation:

11.1. UNI-ROYAL recommend the storage condition temperature: 15℃~35℃, humidity :25%~75%.
(Put condition for individual product).Even under UNIOHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products over 1 year old. (Put condition for each product) may be degraded.

11.2. 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.

11.3. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the products are stored in the following places:

a. Storage in high Electrostatic.

b. Storage in direct sunshine、rain and snow or condensation.

c. Where the products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl_2, H_2S_3 NH_3, SO_2, NO_2.

12.0 Record:

Version	Description of amendment	Page	Date	Amended by	Checked by
1	First issue of this specification	1~6	Mar.20, 2018	Chen Haiyan	Chen Nana