070/250 HYB Series

1. SCOPE

1.1. Content

This specification covers the requirements for product performance, test methods and quality assurance provisions of 070/250 HYB Series.

1.2. Qualification

When tests are performed on the subject product line, procedures specified in Figure 1 shall be used. All inspections shall be performed using the applicable inspection plan and product drawing.

1.3. Qualification Test Results

Successful qualification testing on the subject product line has not been completed. The Qualification Test Report number will be issued upon successful qualification testing.

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS AND FORMS

The following documents and forms constitute a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the latest edition of the document applies.

2.1. TE Documents

- 85111 : Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 13P PLUG HSG)
- 85112 : Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 13P CAP HSG)
- 85109 : Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 11P PLUG HSG)
- 85110: Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 11P CAP HSG)
- 85113 : Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 15P PLUG HSG)
- 85114 : Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 15P CAP HSG)
- 85228 : Customer Drawing (070/250 HYBRID 19P PLUG HSG)

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Design and Construction

Product shall be of the design, construction, materials and physical dimensions specified on the applicable product drawing.

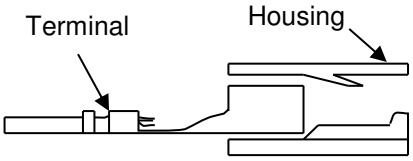
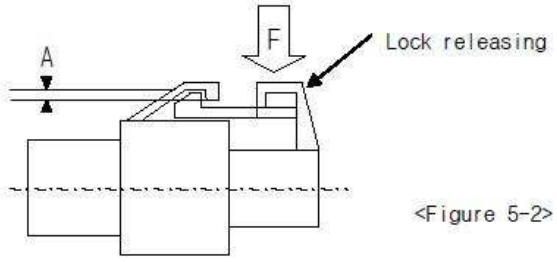
3.2. Ratings

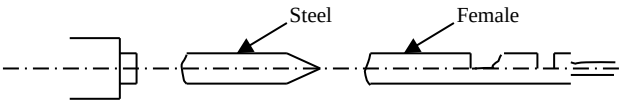
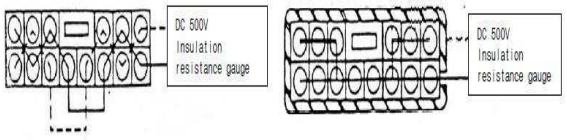
Voltage	Temperature	Humidity
12V DC	25±5℃	65±20%

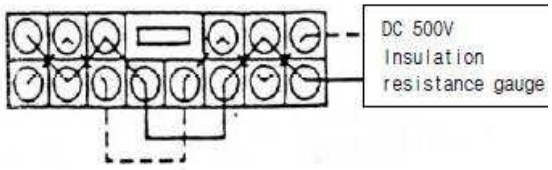
| Indicates Change

3.3. Test Requirements and Procedures Summary

Unless otherwise specified, all tests shall be performed at ambient environmental conditions.

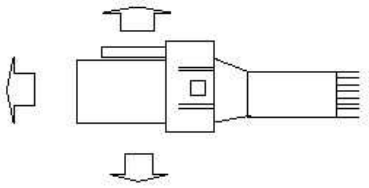
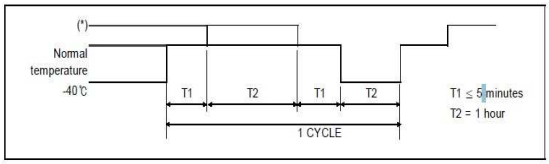
TEST DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT	PROCEDURE
Appearance	No crack, damage, distortion are permitted	Using sense of sight and touch.
CONN engage and disengage force	11P, 13P, 15P, 19P 14kgf or less	Measure force by inserting and disengaging the connector with terminal assembled at constant 50 mm/min speed. However, remove lock part when measuring disengage force.
Reverse insertion between housings	It shall not be incorrectly inserted by applying force of 20kgf.	1) Insert terminal to housing 2) Fix housing of female connector to moving part of measuring instrument in reverse insertion direction. (Reverse insertion: 180 degree rotation on the locking part) 3) Set a measuring instrument to stop at force of 20kgf and insert that. At this moment, monitor resistance of one terminal matched to identify current carrying between terminals. 4) Check the insertion by housing modification of male connector after connector insertion.
Reverse insertion between terminal and housing	5kgf or more	Crimp cable of maximum size on terminal and then insert it into housing by end of insulation barrel in the reserve direction.
Engage force between terminal and housing	Max 1.5kgf or less	As shown in the following figure 4-1, measure the weight while inserting terminal into fixed housing at 50mm/min speed.  <Figure 4-1>
Strength of HSG lock	Min 10kgf or more	Combine housing only, fix the one side of housing in completely locked condition, and extend the other side in axial direction and 30 angle direction at a constant speed of 50mm/min. Then measure weight when lock structure is disengaged or destroyed.
HSG lock releasing force	Max 6kgf	Apply force (F) to lock releasing part, and measure weight on the point of A=0. However, cut connector and then perform test at the section in order to secure visibility.  <Figure 5-2>
Terminal retention force	Min 10kgf	Fix the housing after inserting crimped terminals. Extend one line of cable in axial direction at a speed of 50mm/min at a position 50~100mm away from crimped part, and measure weight when terminal is disengaged from the housing.

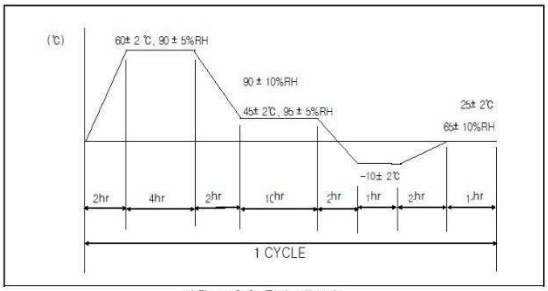
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Terminal engage and disengage force (kgf)</td><td>Engage</td><td>070~090 : 0.3~1.0kgf
250 : 0.5~2.0kgf</td><td rowspan="2">As shown in figure 4-3, engage and disengage male terminal or steel gauge into or from female terminal at 50 mm/min speed.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disengage</td><td>070~090: 0.15~1.0kgf
250 : 0.5~2.1kgf</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crimp strength (kgf)</td><td colspan="2">1.25SQ: Min 17kgf or more
2.0SQ: Min 20kgf or more</td><td>Fix the crimped terminal, and draw the cable at a position 50~100 mm away from crimped part in axial direction at 100 mm/min speed. Then measure the weight when cable is cut or disengaged from the crimped part</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">070 : Max 5mV/A
250 : Max 3mV/A</td><td>Measure the circuit voltage drop (V) by sending voltage and current described in the table
5-1 with terminal combined on the connector.
Then calculate a voltage drop (VD) in terminal
by subtracting cable resistance (L) from the circuit voltage drop (V).
1)HARNESS versus UNIT:VD =V(L3+L4)
<table><tr><td>Application</td><td>Open voltage</td><td>Short circuit current</td><td>Division</td></tr><tr><td>Signal circuit</td><td>20 ± 5 mV</td><td>10 mA</td><td>ECU, Sensor</td></tr><tr><td>Power circuit</td><td>13 V</td><td>1 A</td><td>Other than the above</td></tr></table>
<Table5-1></td></tr>
<tr><td>Insulation resistance</td><td colspan="2">Min 100 MΩ</td><td>Measure resistance between neighbor terminals (figure 5-6), and between terminal and housing surface (figure 5-7) with DC 500V insulation resistance gauge with connector combined.
 

<Figure 5-6: Between neighboring terminals> <Figure 5-7: Between neighboring terminal and housing surface></td></tr>
<tr><td>Leakage current</td><td colspan="2">10 μA or less</td><td>Measure it by applying DC 14V between neighboring terminals (figure 5-6).
 

<Figure 5-6: Between neighboring terminals></td></tr>
<tr><td>High voltage test</td><td colspan="2">No allowed insulation breakdown</td><td>Measured by applying test potential of 1000 V AC between the adjacent contact between the contact and housing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Temperature rise</td><td colspan="2">Max 30℃</td><td>Apply basic current (I = Io *K) of clause to the connector with electrodes in series in the room free from wind (normal temperature). And measure a temperature of crimped part after reaching saturation temperature. Then calculate a temperature of crimped part by subtracting ambient temperature from the temperature.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Twisting Test
- Connector Engage and Disengage Endurance Test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="2">Apply 8kgf force on the end part of combined connector 10 times each in the (front, rear, left, right) directions perpendicular to axial direction.

Make combine connectors engage and disengage at 100mm/min. Perform it 50 times.
(Do not use locking device)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Overcurrent cycle test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="5">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and apply the following current 1000 cycles for the connector with electrodes in series at 60℃ of ambient temperature.
<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Current application condition A</td><td>Applied current</td><td>2 times of basic current</td></tr><tr><td>Current application time</td><td>1 minute - ON, 9 minutes - OFF</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Current application condition B</td><td>Applied current</td><td>5 times of basic current</td></tr><tr><td>Current application time</td><td>10 seconds - ON, 590 seconds - OFF</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Voltage Drop</td><td rowspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td><td>Condition A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Condition B</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Temp rise</td><td rowspan="2">Max 40℃</td><td>Condition A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Condition b</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Cold temperature test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="4">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and leave it
in temperature chamber of -40℃ for 120 hours. Make connector engaged and disengaged 5 times immediately, and drop it onto the concrete surface from 1m height 3 times in the direction of figure 6-1. (Voltage drop & Temperature rise test perform at normal temperature) :
 
<Figure 6-1></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Insulation Resistance</td><td rowspan="2">Min 10 kΩ</td><td>Between terminals</td></tr>
<tr><td>housing surface</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Leakage</td><td colspan="2">Max 1mA</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Cold and hot temperature shock test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="2">Engage and disengage Connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, this repeats 200 CYCLE by below test condition. (Non-Sealed : 80℃)
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">High temperature test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="2">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and leave it in combined state at the temperature chamber of the table 6-1 for 300 hours. Then pick it out and leave it until it returns to normal temperature.
<table><tr><th>High Temperature</th><th>Connector Using Part</th></tr><tr><td>80℃</td><td>Non - Waterproof Connector</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td>Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and leave
it at 25℃ ambient temperature and 65% relative humidity for</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Temperature Humidity Test</td><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td><td rowspan="4">25 hours. And perform 5 cycles of the method specified in figure 6-3. Then pick connector out of chamber and dry it for 2 hours or more.
 

< Figure 6-3 : Test pattern ></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Insulation Resistance</td><td rowspan="2">Min 10 kΩ</td><td>Between terminals</td></tr>
<tr><td>housing surface</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Leakage</td><td colspan="2">Max 1 mA</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Dust Test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="2">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and diffuse 1.5kg Portland cement(JIS R5210) with fan (or others) for 10 seconds per 15 minutes while maintaining 150mm distance from wall in the closed container of 900~1200mm length, width and height, with connector combined. After 1 hour, measure it.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Oil and liquid test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="2">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and perform test each sample with connector combined.
A. Immerge connector in combined state for 2 hours in mixed oil of 50± 2℃ ENG oil (SAE10W) or equivalent oil and
B. Immerge connector in combined state for1 hour in car gasoline (JIS K2202) at normal temperature, and then pick it out.
C. Immerge connector in combined state for 1 hour in brake liquid (pure product) at normal temperature, and then pick it out.
D. Immerge connector in combined state for 1 hour in 100% washer liquid (pure product) at normal temperature, and then pick it out.
E. Immerge connector in combined state for 1 hour in 50% LLC (Long life coolant) at normal temperature, and then pick it out.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sulfur (SO2) gas test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="2">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and expose it in combined state to sulfur gas of 40±3℃, density 10ppm, humidity 90~95%, for 24 hours. Then pick connector out of chamber and dry it for 2 hours or more.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Complex environment endurance test</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No crack, damage, distortion are permitted</td><td rowspan="4">Engage and disengage connector with terminal assembled 10 times with hands, and leave it in combined state in the temperature chamber of 120℃ or 80℃ (follows table 7) for 48 hours.
And then perform the following vibration test. Then measure instant short circuit according to the method of clause 4.16 for 4 hours for X, Y, Z each.
1) Sin Wave Test
<table><tr><th>Division</th><th>Condition</th></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Crimp Tensile Strength</td><td>1.25SQ</td><td>Min 17kgf</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.0SQ</td><td>Min 20kgf</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage Drop</td><td colspan="2">Max 10mV/A</td></tr>
</table>

	Temperature Rise	Max 40℃		Ambient temperature/humidity	Refer to figure 4-8, 90~95%
				Applied current	Basic current (Connector electrodes in series.)
	Instant short circuit	Max 10㎲		Current application cycle	120 CYCLE (45 minutes-ON, 15 minutes-OFF)
				Vibration acceleration	4.4G
				Frequency	20Hz ~ 200Hz (sweep time: 3 minutes or less)
				Vibration time	40 hours for X, Y, Z each
				Connector attaching method	Test mode A, B, C

3.4. Applied Part No List

TE Part no	Description
0-85111-1/2/4/5 1-85111-2	070/250 HYBRID 13P PLUG HSG
0-85112-1/2/4/5 1-85112-2	070/250 HYBRID 13P CAP HSG
0-85109-1/2	070/250 HYBRID 11P PLUG HSG
0-85110-1/2	070/250 HYBRID 11P CAP HSG
0-85113-1/2/4/5 1-85113-2	070/250 HYBRID 15P PLUG HSG
0-85114-1/2/5 1-85114-2/5	070/250 HYBRID 15P CAP HSG
0-85228-1/2	070/250 HYBRID 19P PLUG HSG