● Part Numbering

Safety Standard Recognized Ceramic Capacitors

(Part Number)

DE	2	E3	KH	102	M	N3	A	
❶	❷	❸	❹	❺	❻	❼	❽	❾

❶Product ID

Product ID	
DE	High Voltage (250V - 6.3kV) / Safety Standard Recognized Ceramic Capacitors

❷Series Category

Code	Outline	Contents
1	Safety Standard Recognized	IEC60384-14 Class X1, Y1
2		IEC60384-14 Class X1, Y2
J	AC250V (r.m.s.)	"Products which are based on the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law of Japan"

In case of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law of Japan, first three digits (❶Product ID and ❷Series Category) express "Series Name".
In case of Safety Recognized Capacitors, first three digits express product code. The following fourth figure expresses recognized type shown in ❹Safety Standard Recognized Type column.

❸Temperature Characteristics

Code	Temperature Characteristics	Cap.Change or Temp. Coeff.	Temperature Range
B3	B	±10%	−25 to +85℃
E3	E	+20%,−55%	
F3	F	+30%,−80%	
1X	SL	+350 to −1000ppm/℃	+20 to +85℃

❹Rated Voltage/Safety Standard Recognized Type

Code	Rated Voltage
E2	AC250V
KH	X1, Y2; AC250V, (Safety Standard Recognized Type KH)
KY	X1, Y2; AC250V, (Safety Standard Recognized Type KY)
KX	X1, Y1; AC250V, (Safety Standard Recognized Type KX)

❺Capacitance

Expressed by three figures. The unit is pico-farad (pF). The first and second figures are significant digits, and the third figure expresses the number of zeros which follow the two numbers.
If there is a decimal point, it is expressed by the capital letter "**R**". In this case, all figures are significant digits.

❻Capacitance Tolerance

Code	Capacitance Tolerance
J	±5%
K	±10%
M	±20%
Z	+80%, −20%

❼Lead Style

Code	Lead Style	Dimensions (mm)		
		Lead Spacing	Lead Diameter	Pitch of Components
A2	Vertical Crimp Long	5	ø0.6±0.05	—
A3		7.5		
A4		10		
A5		10	ø0.6+0.1,−0.05	
B2	Vertical Crimp Short	5	ø0.6±0.05	—
B3		7.5		
B4		10		
B5		10	ø0.6+0.1, −0.05	
C3	Straight Long	7.5	ø0.6±0.05	—
D3	Straight Short	7.5	ø0.6±0.05	—
N2	Vertical Crimp Taping	5	ø0.6±0.05	12.7
N3		7.5		15
N4		10		25.4
N5		10	ø0.6+0.1, −0.05	25.4
N7		7.5	ø0.6±0.05	30
P3	Straight Taping	7.5	ø0.6±0.05	15

❽Packaging

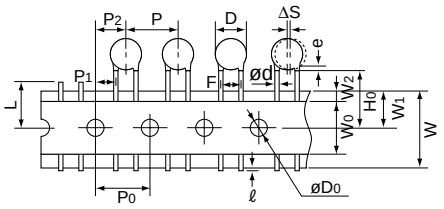
Code	Packaging
A	Ammo Pack
B	Bulk

❾Individual Specification

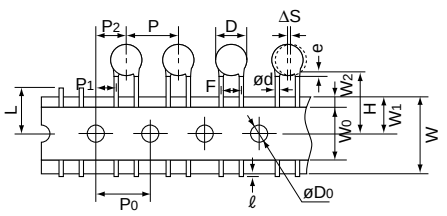
In case part number cannot be identified without "Individual Specification", it is added at the end of part number. Expreseed by three figures.

■ Taping Specifications

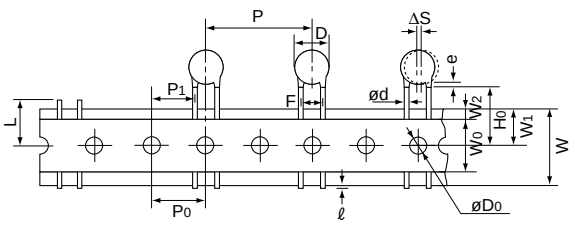
● 12.7mm pitch / lead spacing 5mm taping
Vertical crimp type
(Lead Code : N2)



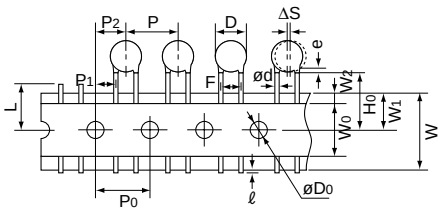
● 15mm pitch / lead spacing 7.5mm taping
Straight type
(Lead Code : P3)



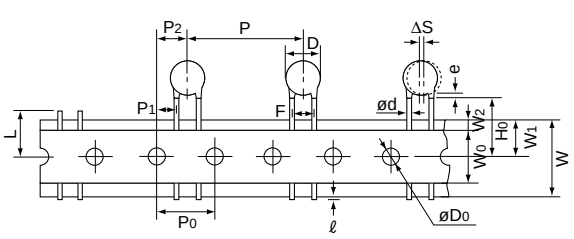
● 25.4mm pitch / lead spacing 10.0mm taping
Vertical crimp type
(Lead Code : N4, N5)

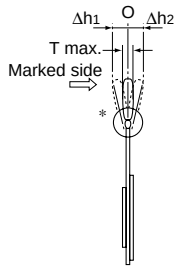


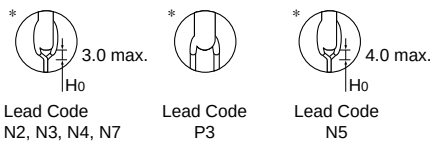
● 15mm pitch / lead spacing 7.5mm taping
Vertical crimp type
(Lead Code : N3)

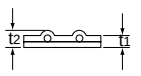


● 30mm pitch / lead spacing 7.5mm taping
Vertical crimp type
(Lead Code : N7)









Item	Code	N2	N3	P3	N7	N4	N5
Pitch of component	P	12.7	15.0	15.0	30.0	25.4	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7±0.3	15.0±0.3	15.0±0.3	15.0±0.3	12.7±0.3	
Lead spacing	F	$5.0^{+0.8}_{-0.2}$	7.5±1.0	7.5±1.0	7.5±1.0	10.0±1.0	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35±1.3	7.5±1.5	7.5±1.5	7.5±1.5	—	
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85±0.7	3.75±1.0	3.75±1.0	3.75±1.0	7.7±1.5	
Body diameter	D	See the individual product specifications					
Deviation along tape, left or right	ΔS	0±1.0	0±2.0				
Carrier tape width	W	18.0±0.5					
Position of sprocket hold	W1	9.0±0.5					
Lead distance between reference and bottom planes	H0	$18.0^{+2.0}_{-0}$		—	$18.0^{+2.0}_{-0}$		
	H	—		$20.0^{+1.5}_{-1.0}$	—		
Protrusion length	ℓ	+0.5 to -1.0					
Diameter of sprocket hole	øD0	4.0±0.1					
Lead diameter	ød	0.6±0.05					$0.6^{+0.1}_{-0.05}$
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6±0.3					
Total thickness, tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.					
Body thickness	T	See the individual product specifications					
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	$11.0^{+0}_{-1.0}$					
Hold down tape width	W0	11.5 min.					
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5±1.5					
Coating extension on lead	e	Up to the end of crimp		3.0 max.	Up to the end of crimp		
Deviation across tape, front	Δh1	1.0 max.	2.0 max.				
Deviation across tape, rear	Δh2						

(in mm)

Continued on the following page.

Continued from the preceding page.

■ Packaging Styles

Bulk	Taping
Polyethylene Bag 	Ammo Pack 

■ Minimum Quantity (Order in Sets Only)

[Bulk] 1,000 pcs.

[Taping] (pcs.)

Lead Code	Type KY	Type KH	Type KX	DEJ Series
N2	1,000	–	–	1,500
N3, P3	900	900	–	1,000
N7	–	400	–	–
N4, N5	–	–	500	–

■ Minimum Order Quantity

[Bulk] 3,000 pcs.

[Taping] (pcs.)

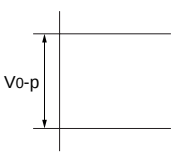
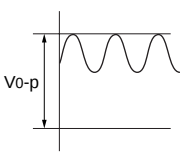
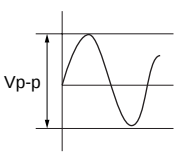
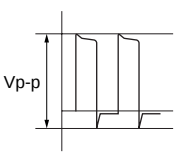
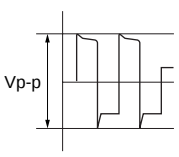
Lead Code	Type KY	Type KH	Type KX	DEJ Series
N2	3,000	–	–	3,000
N3, P3	2,700	2,700	–	3,000
N7	–	2,000	–	–
N4, N5	–	–	2,000	–

“Minimum Quantity” means the numbers of units of each delivery or order.
The quantity should be an integral multiple of the “minimum quantity”.
(In case of bulk packaging, minimum quantities differ from packing quantities in a bulk bag.)

1. Operating Voltage

When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in AC or ripple current circuits, be sure to maintain the Vp-p value of the applied voltage or the Vo-p which contains DC bias within the rated voltage range.

When the voltage is applied to the circuit, starting or stopping may generate irregular voltage for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor with a rated voltage range that includes these irregular voltages.

Voltage	DC Voltage	DC+AC Voltage	AC Voltage	Pulse Voltage (1)	Pulse Voltage (2)
Positional Measurement					

2. Operating Temperature and Self-generated Heat (Apply to B/E/F Char.)

Keep the surface temperature of a capacitor below the upper limit of its rated operating temperature range. Be sure to take into account the heat generated by the capacitor itself. When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency current, pulse current or similar current, it may have self-generated heat due to dielectric loss. Applied voltage load should be such that self-generated heat is within 20°C under the condition where the capacitor is subjected at an atmosphere temperature of 25°C. When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of ø0.1mm under conditions where the capacitor is not affected by radiant heat from other components or wind from surroundings. Excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics and reliability. (Never attempt to perform measurement with the cooling fan running. Otherwise, accurate measurement cannot be ensured.)

3. Test condition for withstanding Voltage

(1) Test Equipment

Test equipment for AC withstanding voltage should be used with the performance of the wave similar to 50/60Hz sine wave.

If the distorted sine wave or overload exceeding the specified voltage value is applied, a defect may be caused.

Continued on the following page.

Continued from the preceding page.

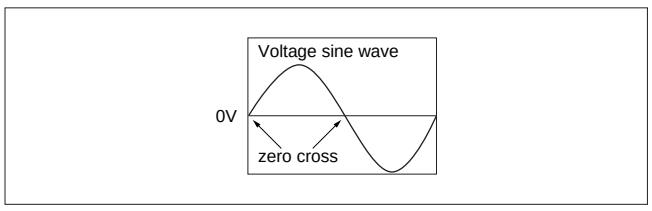
(2) Voltage Applied Method

When the withstanding voltage is applied, capacitor's lead or terminal should be firmly connected to the output of the withstanding voltage test equipment, and then the voltage should be raised from near zero to the test voltage.

If the test voltage without the raise from near zero voltage would be applied directly to capacitor, test voltage should be applied with the *zero cross. At the end of the test time, the test voltage should be reduced to near zero, and then capacitor's lead or terminal should be taken off the output of the withstanding voltage test equipment.

If the test voltage without the raise from near zero voltage would be applied directly to capacitor, the surge voltage may arise, and therefore, a defect may be caused.

*ZERO CROSS is the point where voltage sine wave passes 0V. See figure at right.



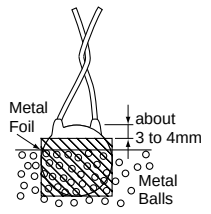
4. Fail-Safe

When capacitor would be broken, failure may result in a short circuit. Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function like a fuse on your product if failure would result in an electric shock, fire or fuming.

Failure to follow the above cautions may result, worst case, in a short circuit and cause fuming or partial dispersion when the product is used.

■ Apply to Type KY/KH/KX

Operating Temperature Range : -25 to +125°C (-25 to +85°C in case of the standard of UL)

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Specifications</th><th>Testing Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Appearance and Dimensions</td><td>No marked defect on appearance form and dimensions are within specified range.</td><td>The capacitor should be visually inspected for evidence of defect.
Dimensions should be measured with slide calipers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Marking</td><td>To be easily legible</td><td>The capacitor should be visually inspected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Capacitance</td><td>Within specified tolerance</td><td rowspan="2">The capacitance, dissipation factor and Q should be measured at 20˚C with 1±0.1kHz (char. SL : 1±0.1MHz) and AC5V (r.m.s.) max.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Dissipation Factor (D.F.)
Q</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Specifications</th></tr><tr><td>B, E</td><td>D.F.≦2.5%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>D.F.≦5.0%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">SL</td><td>Q≧400+20C*1(C<30pF)</td></tr><tr><td>Q≧1000 (C≧30pF)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Insulation Resistance (I.R.)</td><td>10000MΩ min.</td><td>The insulation resistance should be measured with DC500±50V within 60±5 sec. of charging.
The voltage should be applied to the capacitor through a resistor of 1MΩ.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">6</td><td rowspan="2">Dielectric Strength</td><td>Between Lead Wires</td><td>No failure</td><td>The capacitor should not be damaged when test voltages of Table 1 are applied between the lead wires for 60 sec.
<Table.1><table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Test Voltage</th></tr><tr><td>KY</td><td>In case of lead spacing F=5mm AC2000V (r.m.s.)
In case of lead spacing F=7.5mm AC2600V (r.m.s.)</td></tr><tr><td>KH</td><td>AC2600V (r.m.s.)</td></tr><tr><td>KX</td><td>AC4000V (r.m.s.)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Body Insulation</td><td>No failure</td><td>First, the terminals of the capacitor should be connected together. Then, as shown in figure at right, a metal foil should be closely wrapped around the body of the capacitor to the distance of about 3 to 4mm from each terminal.
Then, the capacitor should be inserted into a container filled with metal balls of about 1mm diameter. Finally, AC voltage of Table 2 is applied for 60 sec. between the capacitor lead wires and metal balls.
 
<Table.2><table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Test Voltage</th></tr><tr><td>KY</td><td>AC2600V (r.m.s.)</td></tr><tr><td>KH</td><td>AC2600V (r.m.s.)</td></tr><tr><td>KX</td><td>AC4000V (r.m.s.)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td colspan="2">Temperature Characteristics</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Capacitance Change</th></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>Within $^{+20}_{-55}$%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>Within $^{+30}_{-80}$%</td></tr></table>Temperature characteristic guarantee is -25 to +85°C
<table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Temperature Coefficient</th></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>+350 to -1000ppm/°C</td></tr></table>Temperature characteristic guarantee is +20 to +85°C</td><td>The capacitance measurement should be made at each step specified in Table 3.
<Table.3><table><tr><th>Step</th><th>Temperature (ºC)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>20±2</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>-25±2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>20±2</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>85±2</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>20±2</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td colspan="2">Solderability of Leads</td><td>Lead wire should be soldered with uniform coating on the axial direction over 3/4 of the circumferential direction.</td><td>The lead wire of a capacitor should be dipped into molten solder for 2±0.5 sec.
The depth of immersion is up to about 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of lead wires.
Temp. of solder: Lead Free Solder (Sn-3Ag-0.5Cu) 245±5°C
H63 Eutectic Solder 235±5°C</td></tr>
</table>

*1 "C" expresses nominal capacitance value (pF).

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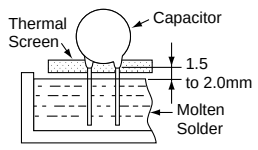
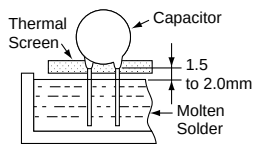
<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Specifications</th><th>Testing Method</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">9</td><td rowspan="4">Soldering Effect (Non-Preheat)</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No marked defect</td><td rowspan="4">As shown in figure, the lead wires should be immersed in solder of 350±10°C or 260±5°C up to 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal for 3.5±0.5 sec. (10±1 sec. for 260±5°C).
 

Pre-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored at 85±2°C for 1 hr., then placed at *2room condition for 24±2 hrs. before initial measurements.
Post-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 hrs. at *2room condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance Change</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I.R.</td><td>1000MΩ min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per Item 6</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">10</td><td rowspan="4">Soldering Effect (On-Preheat)</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No marked defect</td><td rowspan="4">First the capacitor should be stored at 120+0/-5°C for 60+0/-5 sec.
Then, as in figure, the lead wires should be immersed solder of 260+0/-5°C up to 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal for 7.5+0/-1 sec.
 

Pre-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored at 85±2°C for 1 hr., then placed at *2room condition for 24±2 hrs. before initial measurements.
Post-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 hrs. at *2room condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance Change</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I.R.</td><td>1000MΩ min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per Item 6</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">11</td><td rowspan="3">Vibration Resistance</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No marked defect</td><td rowspan="3">The capacitor should be firmly soldered to the supporting lead wire and vibrated at a frequency range of 10 to 55Hz, 1.5mm in total amplitude, with about a 1 minute rate of vibration change from 10Hz to 55Hz and back to 10Hz.
Apply for a total of 6 hrs., 2 hrs. each in 3 mutually perpendicular directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance</td><td>Within the specified tolerance</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.F.
Q</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Specifications</th></tr><tr><td>B, E</td><td>D.F.≦2.5%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>D.F.≦5.0%</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>Q≧400+20C*1(C<30pF)
Q≧1000 (C≧30pF)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">12</td><td rowspan="5">Humidity (Under Steady State)</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No marked defect</td><td rowspan="5">Set the capacitor for 500±12 hrs. at 40±2°C in 90 to 95% relative humidity.
Post-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 hrs. at *2room condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance Change</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Capacitance Change</th></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr><tr><td>E, F</td><td>Within ±15%</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>Within ± 5%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>D.F.
Q</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Specifications</th></tr><tr><td>B, E</td><td>D.F.≦5.0%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>D.F.≦7.5%</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>Q≧275+5/2C*1(C<30pF)
Q≧350 (C≧30pF)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>I.R.</td><td>3000MΩ min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per Item 6</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">13</td><td rowspan="5">Humidity Loading</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No marked defect</td><td rowspan="5">Apply the rated voltage for 500±12 hrs. at 40±2°C in 90 to 95% relative humidity.
Post-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 hrs. at *2room condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance Change</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Capacitance Change</th></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr><tr><td>E, F</td><td>Within ±15%</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>Within ± 5%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>D.F.
Q</td><td><table><tr><th>Char.</th><th>Specifications</th></tr><tr><td>B, E</td><td>D.F.≦5.0%</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>D.F.≦7.5%</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>Q≧275+5/2C*1(C<30pF)
Q≧350 (C≧30pF)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>I.R.</td><td>3000MΩ min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per Item 6</td></tr>
</table>

*1 "C" expresses nominal capacitance value (pF).

*2 "room condition" Temperature: 15 to 35°C, Relative humidity: 45 to 75%, Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106kPa

Continued on the following page.

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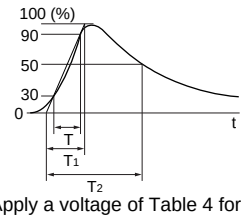
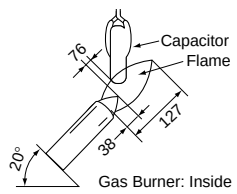
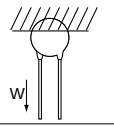
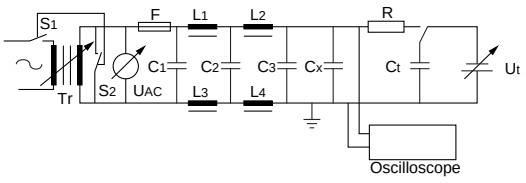
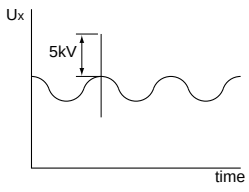
No.	Item		Specifications	Testing Method
14	Life	Appearance	No marked defect	Impulse Voltage Each individual capacitor should be subjected to a 5kV (Type KX: 8kV) impulses for three times. After the capacitors are applied to life test.  Front time (T_1) =1.2µs=1.67T Time to half-value (T_2) =50µs Apply a voltage of Table 4 for 1000 hrs. at 125+2/-0°C, and relative humidity of 50% max. <Table.4> Applied Voltage: AC425V (r.m.s.), except that once each hour the voltage is increased to AC1000V (r.m.s.) for 0.1 sec. Post-treatment: Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 hrs. at *2room condition.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±20%	
		I.R.	3000MΩ min.	
		Dielectric Strength	Per Item 6	
15	Flame Test		The capacitor flame discontinues as follows. Cycle: 1 to 4 — Time (sec.): 30 max. Cycle: 5 — Time (sec.): 60 max.	The capacitor should be subjected to applied flame for 15 sec. and then removed for 15 sec. until 5 cycles are completed.  Gas Burner: Inside Dia. 9.5 (in mm)
16	Robustness of Terminations	Tensile	Lead wire should not be cut off. Capacitor should not be broken.	As shown in the figure at right, fix the body of the capacitor and apply a tensile weight gradually to each lead wire in the radial direction of the capacitor up to 10N and keep it for 10±1 sec. 
		Bending		Each lead wire should be subjected to 5N weight and then a 90° bend, at the point of egress, in one direction, return to original position, and then apply a 90° bend in the opposite direction at the rate of one bend in 2 to 3 sec.
17	Active Flammability		The cheese-cloth should not be on fire.	The capacitor should be individually wrapped in at least one but not more than two complete layers of cheese-cloth. The capacitor should be subjected to 20 discharges. The interval between successive discharges should be 5 sec. The U_{AC} should be maintained for 2 min. after the last discharge.  $C_{1,2}$: 1µF±10% C_3 : 0.033µF±5% 10kV $L_{1\ to\ 4}$: 1.5mH±20% 16A Rod core choke C_t : 3µF±5% 10kV R : 100Ω±2% C_x : Capacitor under test U_{AC} : U_R±5% F : Fuse, Rated 10A U_R : Rated Voltage U_t : Voltage applied to C_t 

*1 "C" expresses nominal capacitance value (pF).

*2 "room condition" Temperature: 15 to 35°C, Relative humidity: 45 to 75%, Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106kPa

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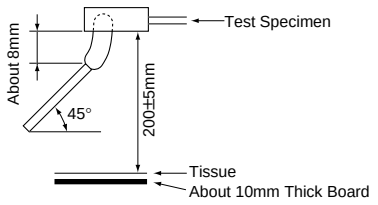
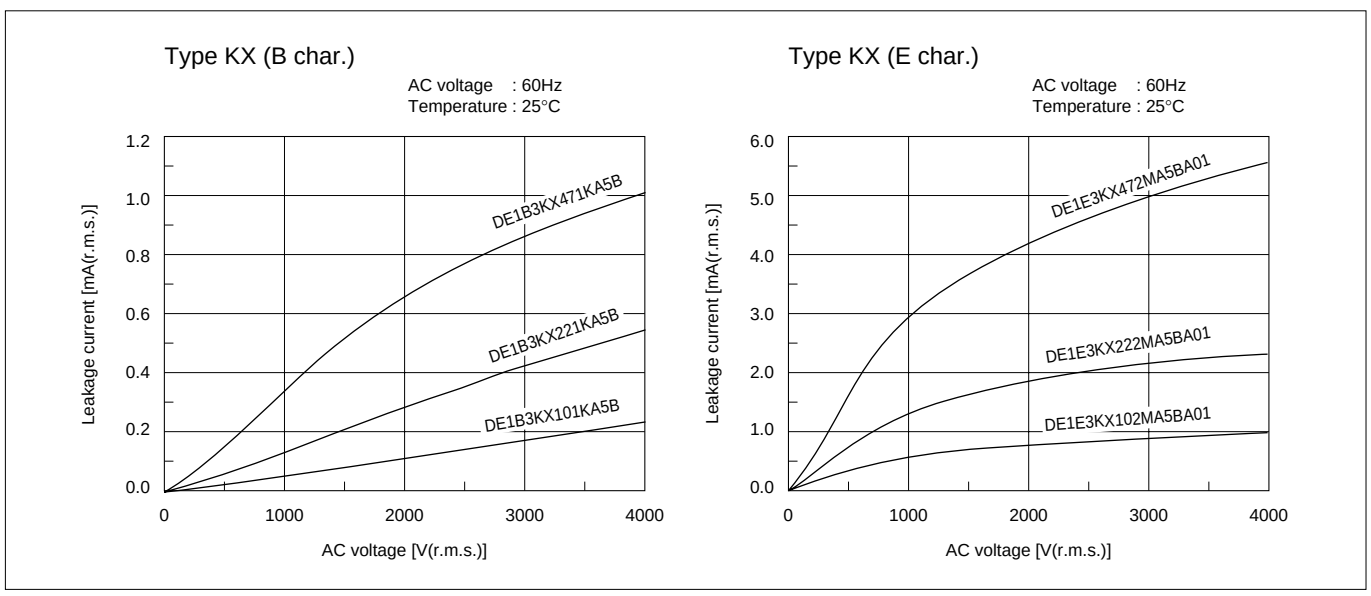
<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Specifications</th><th>Testing Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td colspan="2">Passive Flammability</td><td>The burning time should not exceed 30 sec.
The tissue paper should not ignite.</td><td>The capacitor under test should be held in the flame in the position which best promotes burning. Each specimen should only be exposed once to the flame. Time of exposure to flame: 30 sec.
Length of flame : 12±1mm
Gas burner : Length 35mm min.
Inside Dia. 0.5±0.1mm
Outside Dia. 0.9mm max.
Gas : Butane gas Purity 95% min.
  </td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">19</td><td rowspan="4">Temperature and Immersion Cycle</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No marked defect</td><td rowspan="4">The capacitor should be subjected to 5 temperature cycles, then consecutively to 2 immersion cycles.
<Temperature Cycle>
Step | Temperature (ºC) | Time (min.)
1 | -25+0/-3 | 30
2 | Room temp. | 3
3 | 125+3/-0 | 30
4 | Room temp. | 3
Cycle time: 5 cycle
<Immersion Cycle>
Step | Temperature (ºC) | Time (min.) | Immersion Water
1 | 65+5/-0 | 15 | Clean water
2 | 0±3 | 15 | Salt water
Cycle time: 2 cycle
Pre-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored at 85±2˚C for 1 hr., then placed at *2room condition for 24±2 hrs.
Post-treatment:
Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hrs. at *2room condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance Change</td><td>Char. | Capacitance Change
B | Within ±10%
E, F | Within ±20%
SL | Within ± 5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.F.
Q</td><td>Char. | Specifications
B, E | D.F.≦5.0%
F | D.F.≦7.5%
SL | Q≧275+5/2C*1(C<30pF)
Q≧350 (C≧30pF)</td></tr>
<tr><td>I.R.</td><td>3000MΩ min.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per Item 6</td></tr>
</table>

*1 "C" expresses nominal capacitance value (pF).
*2 "room condition" Temperature: 15 to 35°C, Relative humidity: 45 to 75%, Atmospheric pressure: 86 to 106kPa

Type KY/KH/KX are recognized by UL1414 6th edition and CSA E384-14.
"Discharge Test" that was compulsory in previous safety standards(*) is not specified in new safety standards. (* UL1414 5th edition and CSA C22.2 No.1)
Therefore the description of "Discharge Test" is deleted in this catalog.


Type KX (B char.)
AC voltage : 60Hz
Temperature : 25°C
Leakage current [mA(r.m.s.)]
AC voltage [V(r.m.s.)]
DE1B3KX471KA5B
DE1B3KX221KA5B
DE1B3KX101KA5B
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
Type KX (E char.)
AC voltage : 60Hz
Temperature : 25°C
Leakage current [mA(r.m.s.)]
AC voltage [V(r.m.s.)]
DE1E3KX472MA5BA01
DE1E3KX222MA5BA01
DE1E3KX102MA5BA01
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
0
1000
2000
3000
4000

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