

Messrs:

Specification No.: JEED41-00007

XM PHILIPS

Agent:

E-MANTECH (HK) LIMITED

Halogen Free (Br ≤ 900ppm, Cl ≤ 900ppm) Br + Cl ≤ 1500ppm
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## Product Specification

Issued Date: Nov.17,2022

Part Description : Type RA Safety Standard Certified Lead Type Disc Ceramic Capacitors for General Purpose

Customer Part No. :

MURATA Part No. : DE1E3RA222MTMBP01F

### Acknowledgement of reception

We have received the attached specification.	
Date: Company:	Date: Agent
_____	_____
Received by  (Signature) (Type)	Received by  (Signature) (Type)
Representative  (Signature) (Type)	Representative  (Signature) (Type)

Sales office

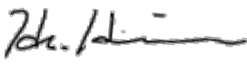
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)  
(Type)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Company name/Dept.)

Technical Dept.  
Prepared by

  
Y. Iitsuka  
(Signature)  
(Type)

Representative

  
H. Hirose  
(Signature)  
(Type)

Product Engineering Sec. 5  
Izumo Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Company name/Dept.)

Please return one copy of this product specification with your signature of receipt.  
If the copy is not returned by Feb.17,2023 this product specification will be deemed to have been received.



## ⚠ CAUTION

### 1. OPERATING VOLTAGE

1) Do not apply a voltage to a safety standard certified product that exceeds the rated voltage as called out in the specifications. Applied voltage between the terminals of a safety standard certified product shall be less than or equal to the rated voltage (+10 %). When a safety standard certified product is used as a DC voltage product, the AC rated voltage value becomes the DC rated voltage value.

(Example: AC250 V (r.m.s.) rated product can be used as DC250 V (+10 %) rated product.)

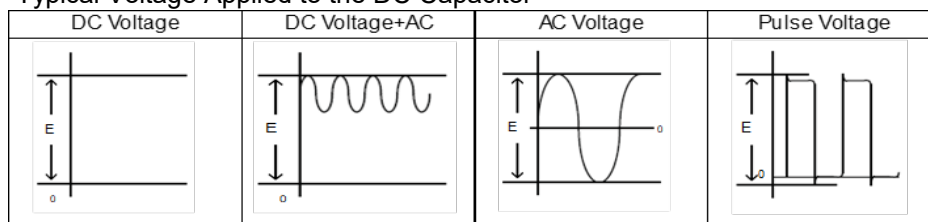
If both AC rated voltage and DC rated voltage are specified, apply the voltage lower than the respective rated voltage.

1-1) When a safety standard certified product is used in a circuit connected to a commercial power supply, ensure that the applied commercial power supply voltage including fluctuation should be less than 10 % above its rated voltage.

1-2) When using a safety standard certified product as a DC rated product in circuits other than those connected to a commercial power supply.

When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, the zero-to-peak voltage shall not exceed the rated DC voltage. When AC voltage or pulse voltage is applied, the peak-to-peak voltage shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.

Typical Voltage Applied to the DC Capacitor



(E: Maximum possible applied voltage.)

2) Abnormal voltages (surge voltage, static electricity, pulse voltage, etc.) shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.

### 2. OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SELF-GENERATED HEAT

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 the like, it may have the self-generated heat due to dielectric-loss. Applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20 °C on the condition of atmosphere temperature 25 °C. When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of  $\Phi 0.1$  mm and be in the condition where capacitor is not affected by radiant heat of other components and wind of 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 50/60 Hz sine wave.

If the distorted sine wave or over load exceeding the specified voltage value is applied, the defective may be caused.

## 2) VOLTAGE APPLIED METHOD

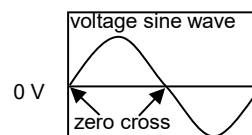
When the withstanding voltage is applied, capacitor's lead or terminal should be firmly connected to the out-put of the withstanding voltage test equipment, and then the voltage should be raised from near zero to the test voltage.

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 out-put 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, the defective may be caused.

\*ZERO CROSS is the point where voltage sine wave pass 0 V.

- See the right figure -



## 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 follow an electric shock, fire or fume.

## 5. VIBRATION AND IMPACT

Do not expose a capacitor or its leads to excessive shock or vibration during use.

## 6. SOLDERING

When soldering this product to a PCB/PWB, do not exceed the solder heat resistance specification of the capacitor. Subjecting this product to excessive heating could melt the internal junction solder and may result in thermal shocks that can crack the ceramic element.

When soldering capacitor with a soldering iron, it should be performed in following conditions.

Temperature of iron-tip	: 400 °C max.
Soldering iron wattage	: 50 W max.
Soldering time	: 3.5 s max.

## 7. BONDING, RESIN MOLDING AND COATING

In case of bonding, molding or coating this product, verify that these processes do not affect the quality of capacitor by testing the performance of the bonded, molded or coated product in the intended equipment.

In case of the amount of applications, dryness / hardening conditions of adhesives and molding resins containing organic solvents (ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, etc.) are unsuitable, the outer coating resin of a capacitor is damaged by the organic solvents and it may result, worst case, in a short circuit.

The variation in thickness of adhesive, molding resin or coating may cause a outer coating resin cracking and/or ceramic element cracking of a capacitor in a temperature cycling.

## 8. TREATMENT AFTER BONDING, RESIN MOLDING AND COATING

When the outer coating is hot (over 100 °C) after soldering, it becomes soft and fragile.

So please be careful not to give it mechanical stress.

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.

## 9. OPERATING AND STORAGE ENVIRONMENT

The insulating coating of capacitors does not form a perfect seal; therefore, do not use or store capacitors in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt or the like are present. And avoid exposure to moisture. Before cleaning, bonding, or molding this product, verify that these processes do not affect product quality by testing the performance of a cleaned, bonded or molded product in the intended equipment. Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity do not exceed -10 to 40 °C and 15 to 85 %.

Use capacitors within 6 months after delivered. Check the solderability after 6 months or more.

## 10. LIMITATION OF APPLICATIONS

Please contact us before using our products for the applications listed below which require especially high reliability for the prevention of defects which might directly cause damage to the third party's life, body or property.

1. Aircraft equipment
2. Aerospace equipment
3. Undersea equipment
4. Power plant control equipment
5. Medical equipment
6. Transportation equipment (vehicles, trains, ships, etc.)
7. Traffic signal equipment
8. Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment
9. Data-processing equipment exerting influence on public
10. Application of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above.

## NOTICE

### 1. CLEANING (ULTRASONIC CLEANING)

To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions.

Rinse bath capacity : Output of 20 watts per liter or less.

Rinsing time : 5 min maximum.

Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly.

Excessive ultrasonic cleaning may lead to fatigue destruction of the lead wires.

### 2. CAPACITANCE CHANGE OF CAPACITORS

#### • Class 1 capacitors

Capacitance might change a little depending on a surrounding temperature or an applied voltage.

Please contact us if you use for the strict time constant circuit.

#### • Class 2 and 3 capacitors

Class 2 and 3 capacitors like temperature characteristic B, E and F have an aging characteristic, whereby the capacitor continually decreases its capacitance slightly if the capacitor leaves for a long time. Moreover, capacitance might change greatly depending on a surrounding temperature or an applied voltage. So, it is not likely to be able to use for the time constant circuit.

Please contact us if you need a detail information.

### 3. PERFORMANCE CHECK BY EQUIPMENT

Before using a capacitor, check that there is no problem in the equipment's performance and the specifications.

Generally speaking, CLASS 2 ceramic capacitors have voltage dependence characteristics and temperature dependence characteristics in capacitance. So, the capacitance value may change depending on the operating condition in a equipment. Therefore, be sure to confirm the apparatus performance of receiving influence in a capacitance value change of a capacitor, such as leakage current and noise suppression characteristic.

Moreover, check the surge-proof ability of a capacitor in the equipment, if needed, because the surge voltage may exceed specific value by the inductance of the circuit.

**⚠ NOTE**

1. Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
2. You are requested not to use our product deviating from this specification.
3. We consider it not appropriate to include any terms and conditions with regard to the business transaction in the product specifications, drawings or other technical documents. Therefore, if your technical documents as above include such terms and conditions such as warranty clause, product liability clause, intellectual property infringement liability clause, or export control clause, they will be deemed to be invalid.

1.Application

This specification is applied to Safety Standard Certified Lead Type Disc Ceramic Capacitors Type RA used for General Electric equipment.

The safety standard certification is obtained by Class X1, Y1.

Do not use these products in any automotive power train or safety equipment including battery chargers for electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids.

Approval standard and certified number

	Standard number	*Certified number	Rated voltage
UL/cUL	UL60384-14/CSA E60384-14	E37921	X1: AC440 V(r.m.s.) Y1: AC300 V(r.m.s.)
ENEC (VDE)	EN60384-14	40043033	
CQC	IEC60384-14	CQC16001138225	

\*Above Certified number may be changed on account of the revision of standards and the renewal of certification.

2.Rating

2-1.Operating temperature range

-40 ~ 125°C

2-2.Rated Voltage

X1: AC440 V(r.m.s.)  
Y1: AC300 V(r.m.s.)  
DC1,000 V

2-3.Part number configuration

ex.)	DE1	E3	RA	222	M	TM	B	P01F
	Series	Temperature Characteristics	Certified Type	Capacitance	Capacitance Tolerance	Lead Style	Package	Individual Specification

• Series

DE1 denotes class X1,Y1 .

• Temperature Characteristics

Please confirm detailed specification on [Specification and test methods].

Code	Temperature Characteristics
E3	E

• Certified Type

This denotes safety certified type name Type RA.

• Capacitance

The first two digits denote significant figures ; the last digit denotes the multiplier of 10 in pF.

ex.) In case of 222 .

$$22 \times 10^2 = 2200\text{pF}$$

• Capacitance Tolerance

Please refer to [ Part number list ].

• Lead Style

\* Please refer to [ Part number list ].

Code	Lead Style
T*	Vertical crimp short type

• Package

Code	Package
B	Bulk type

• Individual Specification

For part number that cannot be identified without "Individual Specification", it is added at the end of part number.

Code	Individual Specification
P01F	▶Rated voltage : X1: AC440 V(r.m.s.) Y1: AC300 V(r.m.s.) DC1,000 V ▶Halogen free ( Br ≤ 900ppm, Cl ≤ 900ppm ) ( Br+Cl ≤ 1500ppm ) ▶CP wire

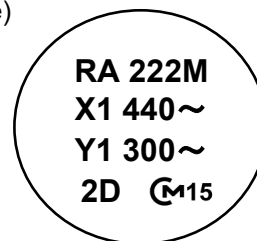
Note) Murata part numbers might be changed depending on Lead Style or any other changes. Therefore, please specify only the Certified Type (RA) and capacitance of products in the parts list when it is required for applying safety standard of electric equipment.

3. Marking

- Certified type : RA
- Capacitance : 3 digit system
- Capacitance tolerance : Code
- Class code and Rated voltage mark : **X1 440~**  
: **Y1 300~**
- Manufacturing year : Letter code(The last digit of A.D. year.)
- Manufacturing month : Code  

Feb./Mar. → 2	Aug./Sep. → 8
Apr./May → 4	Oct./Nov. → O
Jun./Jul. → 6	Dec./Jan. → D
- Company name code : **Ⓜ15** (Made in Thailand)

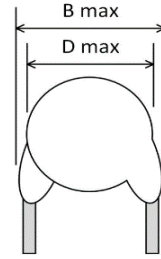
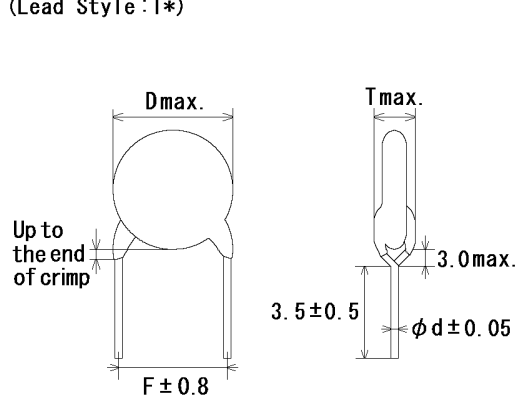
(Example)





4. Part number list

·Vertical crimp short type  
(Lead Style:T\*)



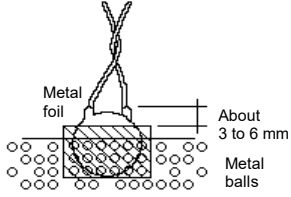
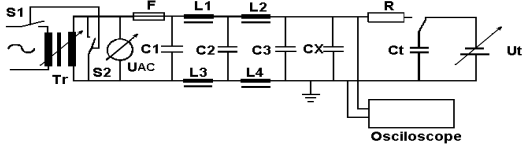
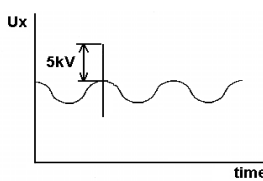
Explanations of "B"

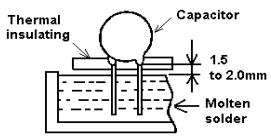
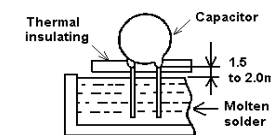
B : Max width dimension whichever is bigger "D" or "Coated lead wire part".

Note) The mark '\*' of Lead Style differ from lead spacing (F) and lead diameter (d).  
Please see the following list about details.

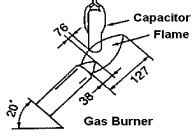
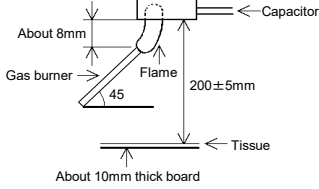
Unit : mm

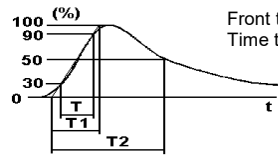
Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	Cap. (pF)	Cap. tol.	Dimension (mm)					Lead Style	Pack qty. (pcs)
					D	T	F	d	B		
	DE1E3RA222MTMBP01F	E	2200	±20%	9.0	4.0	10.0	0.6	13.5	TM	500

5. Specification and test methods												
No.	Item	Specification	Test method									
1	Appearance and dimensions	No marked defect on appearance form and dimensions. Please refer to [Part number list].	The capacitor should be inspected by naked eyes for visible evidence of defect. Dimensions should be measured with slide calipers.									
2	Marking	To be easily legible.	The capacitor should be inspected by naked eyes.									
3	Dielectric strength	Between lead wires No failure.	The capacitor should not be damaged when AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) <50/60 Hz> is applied between the lead wires for 60 s.									
		Body insulation No failure.	First, the terminals of the capacitor should be connected together. Then, a metal foil should be closely wrapped around the body of the capacitor to the distance of about 3 to 6 mm from each terminal. Then, the capacitor should be inserted into a container filled with metal balls of about 1 mm diameter. Finally, AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) <50/60 Hz> is applied for 60 s between the capacitor lead wires and metal balls. 									
4	Insulation Resistance (I.R.)	10,000 MΩ min.	The insulation resistance should be measured with DC500±50 V within 60±5 s of charging. The voltage should be applied to the capacitor through a resistor of 1 MΩ.									
5	Capacitance	Within specified tolerance.	The capacitance should be measured at 20 °C with 1±0.1 kHz and AC1±0.2 V(r.m.s.) max..									
6	Dissipation Factor (D.F.)	2.5 % max.	The dissipation factor should be measured at 20 °C with 1±0.1 kHz and AC1±0.2 V(r.m.s.) max..									
7	Temperature characteristic	Char. SL : +350 to -1,000 ppm/ °C (Temp. range : 20 to 85 °C) Char. B : Within ±10 % Char. E : Within +20/-55 % (Temp. range : -25 to 85 °C)	The capacitance measurement should be made at each step specified in Table.									
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Temp.(°C)</td> <td>20±2</td> <td>-25±2</td> <td>20±2</td> <td>85±2</td> <td>20±2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	1	2	3	4	5	Temp.(°C)	20±2
Step	1	2	3	4	5							
Temp.(°C)	20±2	-25±2	20±2	85±2	20±2							
8	Active flammability	The cheese-cloth should not be on fire.	The capacitors should be individually wrapped in at least one but more than two complete layers of cheese-cloth. The capacitor should be subjected to 20 discharges. The interval between successive discharges should be 5 s. The UAc should be maintained for 2 min after the last discharge.  C1,2 : 1 μF±10 %, C3 : 0.033 μF±5 % 10 kV L1 to L4 : 1.5 mH±20 % 16A Rod core choke R : 100 Ω±2 %, Ct : 3 μF±5 % 10 kV UAc : UR ±5 % UR : Rated working voltage Cx : Capacitor under test F : Fuse, Rated 10 A Ut : Voltage applied to Ct 									

No.	Item	Specification	Test method	
9	Robustness of terminations	Tensile	<p>Lead wire should not cut off. Capacitor should not be broken.</p> <p>Fix the body of capacitor, apply a tensile weight gradually to each lead wire in the radial direction of capacitor up to 10 N and keep it for 10±1 s.</p> <p>With the termination in its normal position, the capacitor is held by its body in such a manner that the axis of the termination is vertical; a mass applying a force of 5 N is then suspended from the end of the termination.</p> <p>The body of the capacitor is then inclined, within a period of 2 to 3 s, through an angle of approximately 90 ° in the vertical plane and then returned to its initial position over the same period of time; this operation constitutes one bend.</p> <p>One bend immediately followed by a second bend in the opposite direction.</p>	
	Bending			
10	Vibration resistance	Appearance	<p>The capacitor should be firmly soldered to the supporting lead wire and vibration which is 10 to 55 Hz in the vibration frequency range, 1.5 mm in total amplitude, and about 1 min in the rate of vibration change from 10 Hz to 55 Hz and back to 10 Hz is applied for a total of 6 h; 2 h each in 3 mutually perpendicular directions.</p>	
		Capacitance		No marked defect.
		D.F.		Within the specified tolerance. 2.5 % max.
11	Solderability of leads	Lead wire should be soldered with uniformly coated on the axial direction over 3/4 of the circumferential direction.	<p>The lead wire of a capacitor should be dipped into a ethanol solution of 25 wt% rosin and then into molten solder for 2±0.5 s. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5 to 2.0 mm from the root of lead wires.</p> <p>Temp. of solder : 245±5 °C Lead Free Solder (Sn-3Ag-0.5Cu)</p>	
12	Soldering effect (Non-preheat)	Appearance	<p>Solder temperature : 350±10 °C or 260±5 °C Immersion time : 3.5±0.5 s (In case of 260±5 °C : 10±1 s) The depth of immersion is up to about 1.5 to 2.0 mm from the root of lead wires.</p>  <p>Pre-treatment : Capacitor should be stored at 125±2 °C for 1 h, and apply the AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) 60 s then placed at *room condition for 24±2 h before initial measurements. (Do not apply to Char. SL) Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *room condition.</p>	
		Capacitance change		No marked defect.
		I.R.		Within ±10 %
		Dielectric strength		1,000 MΩ min. Per item 3
13	Soldering effect (On-preheat)	Appearance	<p>First the capacitor should be stored at 120+0/-5 °C for 60+0/-5 s. Then, as in figure, the lead wires should be immersed solder of 260+0/-5 °C up to 1.5 to 2.0 mm from the root of terminal for 7.5+0/-1 s.</p>  <p>Pre-treatment : Capacitor should be stored at 125±2 °C for 1 h, and apply the AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) 60 s then placed at *room condition for 24±2 h before initial measurements. (Do not apply to Char. SL) Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *room condition..</p>	
		Capacitance change		No marked defect.
		I.R.		Within ±10 %
		Dielectric strength		1,000 MΩ min. Per item 3

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

No.	Item	Specification	Test method						
14	Flame test	The capacitor flame discontinue as follows. <table border="1" data-bbox="568 286 826 383" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cycle</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 to 4</td> <td>30 s max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>60 s max.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cycle	Time	1 to 4	30 s max.	5	60 s max.	The capacitor should be subjected to applied flame for 15 s. and then removed for 15 s until 5 cycles.  <p style="text-align: center;">(in mm)</p>
Cycle	Time								
1 to 4	30 s max.								
5	60 s max.								
15	Passive flammability	The burning time should not be exceeded the time 30 s. The tissue paper should not ignite.	The capacitor under test should be held in the flame in the position which best promotes burning. Time of exposure to flame is for 30 s. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">                         Length of flame : 12±1 mm                          Gas burner : Length 35 mm min.                          Inside Dia. 0.5±0.1 mm                          Outside Dia. 0.9 mm max.                          Gas : Butane gas Purity 95 % min.                     </p> 						
16	Humidity (Under steady state)	Appearance	No marked defect.						
Capacitance change		Char. SL : Within ±5 % Char. B : Within ±10 % Char. E : Within ±15 %							
D.F.		Char. SL : 2.5 % max. Char. B, E : 5.0 % max.							
I.R.		3,000 MΩ min.							
Dielectric strength		Per item 3							
Set the capacitor for 500±12 h at 40±2 °C in 90 to 95 % relative humidity.  Pre-treatment : Capacitor should be stored at 125±2 °C for 1 h, and apply the AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) 60 s then placed at *room condition for 24±2 h before initial measurements. (Do not apply to Char. SL)  Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *room condition.									
17	Humidity loading	Appearance	No marked defect.						
Capacitance change		Char. SL : Within ±5 % Char. B : Within ±10 % Char. E : Within ±15 %							
D.F.		Char. SL : 2.5 % max. Char. B, E : 5.0 % max.							
I.R.		3,000 MΩ min.							
Dielectric strength		Per item 3							
Apply 440 Vac(r.m.s.) for 500±12 h at 40±2 °C in 90 to 95 % relative humidity.  Pre-treatment : Capacitor should be stored at 125±2 °C for 1 h, and apply the AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) 60 s then placed at *room condition for 24±2 h before initial measurements. (Do not apply to Char. SL)  Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *room condition.									
* "room condition" Temperature : 15 to 35 °C, Relative humidity : 45 to 75 %, Atmospheric pressure : 86 to 106 kPa									

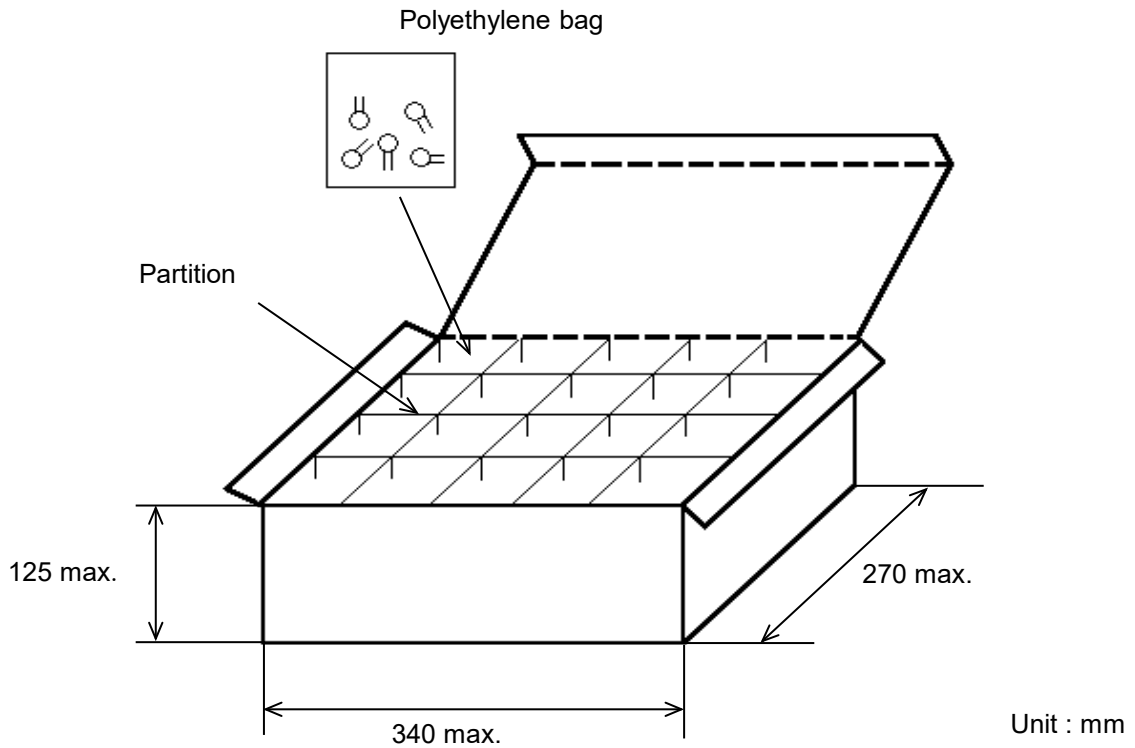
No.	Item	Specification	Test method																											
18	Life	Appearance	No marked defect.																											
	Capacitance change	Within $\pm 20\%$	<p>Impulse voltage</p> <p>Each individual capacitor should be subjected to a 8 kV impulses for three times or more. Then the capacitors are applied to life test.</p>  <p>Front time (T1) = 1.7 <math>\mu</math>s=1.67T Time to half-value (T2) = 50 <math>\mu</math>s</p> <p>The capacitors are placed in a circulating air oven for a period of 1,000 h. The air in the oven is maintained at a temperature of 125+2/-0 °C, and relative humidity of 50 % max.. Throughout the test, the capacitors are subjected to a AC550 V(r.m.s.) &lt;50/60 Hz&gt; alternating voltage of mains frequency, except that once each hour the voltage is increased to AC1,000 V(r.m.s.) for 0.1 s.</p> <p>Pre-treatment : Capacitor should be stored at 125<math>\pm</math>2 °C for 1 h, and apply the AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) 60 s then placed at *room condition for 24<math>\pm</math>2 h before initial measurements. (Do not apply to Char. SL)</p> <p>Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 24<math>\pm</math>2 h at *room condition.</p>																											
	I.R.	3,000 M $\Omega$ min.																												
	Dielectric strength	Per item 3																												
19	Temperature and immersion cycle	Appearance	No marked defect.																											
		Capacitance change	Char. SL : Within $\pm 5\%$ Char. B : Within $\pm 10\%$ Char. E : Within $\pm 20\%$																											
		D.F.	Char. SL : 2.5 % max. Char. B, E : 5.0 % max.																											
		I.R.	3,000 M $\Omega$ min.																											
		Dielectric strength	Per item 3																											
			<p>The capacitor should be subjected to 5 temperature cycles, then consecutively to 2 immersion cycles.</p> <p>&lt;Temperature cycle&gt;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="933 985 1348 1131"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature(°C)</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-40+0/-3</td> <td>30 min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Room temp.</td> <td>3 min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>125+3/-0</td> <td>30 min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Room temp.</td> <td>3 min</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Cycle time : 5 cycles</p> <p>&lt;Immersion cycle&gt;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="925 1187 1508 1288"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature(°C)</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Immersion water</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>65+5/-0</td> <td>15 min</td> <td>Clean water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0<math>\pm</math>3</td> <td>15 min</td> <td>Salt water</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Cycle time : 2 cycles</p> <p>Pre-treatment : Capacitor should be stored at 125<math>\pm</math>2 °C for 1 h, and apply the AC4,000 V(r.m.s.) 60 s then placed at *room condition for 24<math>\pm</math>2 h before initial measurements. (Do not apply to Char. SL)</p> <p>Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 24<math>\pm</math>2 h at *room condition.</p>	Step	Temperature(°C)	Time	1	-40+0/-3	30 min	2	Room temp.	3 min	3	125+3/-0	30 min	4	Room temp.	3 min	Step	Temperature(°C)	Time	Immersion water	1	65+5/-0	15 min	Clean water	2	0 $\pm$ 3	15 min	Salt water
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2	0 $\pm$ 3	15 min	Salt water																											

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

6. Packing specification

• Bulk type (Package : B)

The size of packing case and packing way



$$\text{The number of packing} = {}^*1 \text{ Packing quantity} \times {}^*2 n$$

\*1 : Please refer to [Part number list].

\*2 : Standard n = 20 (bag)

Note)

The outer package and the number of outer packing be changed by the order getting amount.

7. Standard of Outgoing Inspection

Please refer to Appendix : "OUTGOING INSPECTION STANDARD

FOR Safety Certified Ceramic Capacitors/ High Voltage Ceramic Capacitors "(SKMKE01).

**OUTGOING INSPECTION STANDARD**  
**FOR Safety Certified Ceramic Capacitors/High Voltage Ceramic Capacitors**

IZUMO MURATA MFG. CO., LTD

Inspection Method : Based on ISO2859—1 Normal Inspection Single Sampling Plan.

The meaning of AQL 0.25n is that if rejected unit is more than  
 or equal to one at sample size of AQL 0.25(%), the whole lot will be rejected.

Inspection Lot : Outgoing inspection is carried out by the Quality Control Section of the production factory for all production lots after sorting in the manufacturing process.

Performed for every mfg. lot.

NO.	Inspection Item	Sampling	
		Level	AQL
1.	Appearance	II	Critical 0.25n
		II	Major 0.25%
		II	Minor 2.5%
2.	Dimension	S-3	0.65%
3.	Capacitance	II	0.25n
4.	DF/Q	II	0.25%
5.	Withstanding voltage	II	0.04n
6.	Insulation Resistance	II	0.04n

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[MPX474K31DTEV158G0](#) [CY1471ME19EE45W2A2](#) [MPX104K31D2KN158HF](#) [MPX224K31D2KN158G0](#) [PX104K2W1502](#)  
[YU1AH222M090DASD0H](#) [C47S1472K60C000](#) [MP2224K32C5J6LC](#) [H102M050FQ55250L750A](#) [MP2474K32D6R8LC](#)  
[MP2224K32C3J6LC](#) [MP2104K32C3J6LC](#) [PX334K2C1006](#) [YU0AC222M080L20C7B](#) [MP2473K27B2X6LC](#) [MP2224K32D4J8LC](#)  
[MP2684K32D6T8LC](#) [ST3Y1Y5U332M500VAC](#) [ST3Y1Y5V472M500VAC](#) [MP2474K32D4X8LC](#) [MP2474K32D4J8LC](#)  
[YU0AH332M110L4EB0B](#) [CY1681ME1IEE45S2A2](#) [Y1220J-E1I-B4-AC400V](#) [Y1120K-E1I-B4-AC400V](#) [MP2154K32D2R8LC](#)  
[ST1Y1Y5V222M500VAC](#)