



DEA Series

High Temperature Lead Type Disc Ceramic Capacitors of Class 1 for General Purpose

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Dec. 2017, and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice.

Please consult the approval sheet before ordering. Please read rating and Cautions first.

⚠ CAUTION

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 started to apply to the circuit or it is stopped applying, the irregular voltage may be generated for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor within rated voltage containing these irregular voltage.

When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in input circuits from commercial power source (AC filter), be sure to use Safety Recognized Capacitors because various regulations on withstand voltage or impulse withstand established for each equipment should be taken into considerations.

Voltage	DC Voltage	DC+AC Voltage	AC Voltage	Pulse Voltage(1)	Pulse Voltage(2)
Positional Measurement	Vo-p Vo-p	Vo-p	Vp-p	Vp-p	Vp-p

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. The allowable frequency should be in less than 300kHz in sine wave. Applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 5 °C on the condition of atmosphere temperature 25 °C. When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of ϕ 0.1mm and be in the condition where capacitor is not affected by radiant heat of other components and wind of surroundings. (Never attempt to perform measurement with the cooling fan running. Otherwise, accurate measurement cannot be ensured.)

3. 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.

4. LOAD REDUCTION AND SELF-GENERATED HEAT DURING APPLICATION OF HIGH-FREQUENCY AND HIGH-VOLTAGE

Since the heat generated by the low-dissipation capacitor itself is low, its allowable power is much higher than the general B characteristic. However, in case such an applied load that the self-heating temperature

is 20 °C at the rated voltage, the allowable power may be exceeded.

Therefore, when using the low-dissipation capacitors in a high-frequency and high-voltage circuit with a frequency of 1kHz or higher, make sure that the Vp-p values including the DC bias, do not exceed the applied voltage value specified in Table 1. Also make sure that the self-heating temperature (the difference between the capacitor's surface temperature and the capacitor's ambient temperature) at an ambient temperature of 25 °C does not exceed the value specified in Table 1.

As shown in Fig. 1, the self-heating temperature depends on the ambient temperature. Therefore, if you are not able to set the ambient temperature to approximately 25 °C, please contact our sales representatives or product engineers.

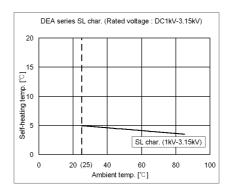
Temp. Char.	DC Rated	Allowable Cond	ditions at High-frequency *2	Capacitor's	
	Voltage	Applied Voltage	Self-heating Temp.	Ambient	
Onan	vollago	(max.)	(25 °C Ambient Temp.)	Temp. *1	
	1kV	1000Vp-p			
SL	2kV	2000Vp-p	5 °C max.	-25 to +85 °C	
	3.15kV	3150Vp-p			

^{*1} When the ambient temperature is 85 to 125 °C, the applied voltage needs to be further reduced.

If the low-dissipation capacitors needs to be used at an ambient temperature of 85 to 125 °C, please contact our sales representatives or product engineers.

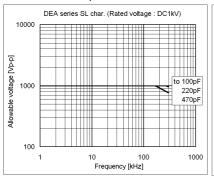
^{*2} Fig. 2 shows reference data on the allowable voltage-frequency characteristic for a sine ave voltage.

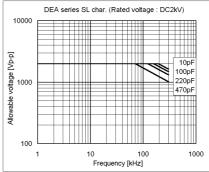
<Fig. 1> Dependence of Self-heating Temperature on Ambient Temperature

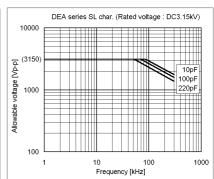


<Fig. 2> Allowable Voltage (Sine Wave Voltage) – Frequency Characteristic [At Ambient Temperature of 85 °C or less]

Because of the influence of harmonics, when the applied voltage is a rectangular wave or pulse wave voltage (instead of a sine wave voltage), the heat generated by the capacitor is higher than the value obtained by application of the sine wave with the same fundamental frequency. Roughly calculated for reference, the allowable voltage for a rectangular wave or pulse wave corresponds approximately to the allowable voltage for a sine wave whose fundamental frequency is twice as large as that of the rectangular wave or pulse wave. This allowable voltage, however, varies depending on the voltage and current waveforms. Therefore, you are requested to make sure that the self-heating temperature is not higher than the value specified in Table 1.







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: 50W 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.

⚠ 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.

EGD20E

1. Application

This specification is applied to High Temperature Lead Type Disc Ceramic Capacitors of DC1kV ratings and Class 1 of DEA series used for General Electric equipment.

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

2. Rating

2-1. Operating temperature range

-25 ~ +125°C

2-2. Part number configuration

ex.) DEA 1X 3A 561 J B3 B Series Temperature Rated Capacitance Capacitance tolerance code style code specification

•Temperature characteristic

Code	Temperature characteristic
1X	SL

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

Rated voltage

Code	Rated voltage
3A	DC1kV

Capacitance

The first two digits denote significant figures; the last digit denotes the multiplier of 10 in pF. ex.) In case of 561.

$$56 \times 10^1 = 560 pF$$

Capacitance tolerance

Please refer to [Part number list].

• Lead code

Code	Lead style
A*	Vertical crimp long type
C*	Straight long type
B*	Vertical crimp short type
D*	Straight short type
N*	Vertical crimp taping type
P*	Straight taping type

^{*} Please refer to [Part number list].

Solder coated copper wire is applied for termination.

Packing style code

Code	Packing type
В	Bulk type
Α	Ammo pack taping type

• Individual specification

In case part number cannot be identified without 'individual specification', it is added at the end of part number.

3. Marking

Nominal capacitance : Actual value(under 100pF)

3 digit system(100pF and over)

Capacitance tolerance : Code

Manufacturing year

Manufacturing month

(Omitted for maximum body diameter ϕ 6mm and under)

Rated voltage : Letter code

Company name code : Abbreviation (

(Omitted for maximum body diameter φ 9mm and under)

: Letter code(The last digit of A.D. year.)

(Omitted for maximum body diameter ϕ 5mm and under)

: Code

(Omitted for maximum body diameter ϕ 5mm and under)

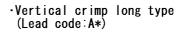
Feb./Mar. \rightarrow 2 Aug./Sep. \rightarrow 8 Apr./May \rightarrow 4 Oct./Nov. \rightarrow O Dec./Jan. \rightarrow D

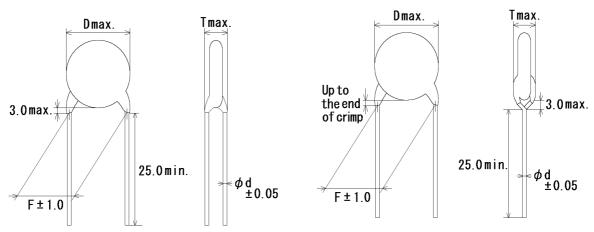
(Example)

561 J 1KV (M 0D

4. Part number list

·Straight long type
(Lead code:C*)

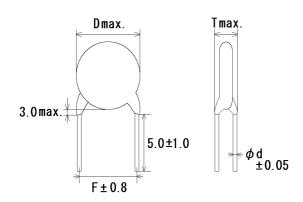


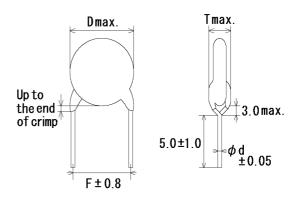


Note) The mark '*' of lead code differ from lead spacing(F) and lead diameter(d).
Please see the following list about details.

										<i>/</i> ///////////////////////////////////	
T.C.	Сар.	Cap. Cap. tol.	Customer Dert Number	Murata Dart Number	DC Rated Volt.	Dimension (mm)				Lead	Pack
1.0.	(pF)	Сар. ю.	ap. tol. Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number F	(V)	D	Т	F	d	Code	qty. (pcs)
SL	10	±5%		DEA1X3A100JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	12	±5%		DEA1X3A120JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	15	±5%		DEA1X3A150JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	18	±5%		DEA1X3A180JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	22	±5%		DEA1X3A220JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	27	±5%		DEA1X3A270JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	33	±5%		DEA1X3A330JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	39	±5%		DEA1X3A390JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	47	±5%		DEA1X3A470JC1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	56	±5%		DEA1X3A560JC1B	1000	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	68	±5%		DEA1X3A680JC1B	1000	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.5	C1	500
SL	82	±5%		DEA1X3A820JA2B	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	500
SL	100	±5%		DEA1X3A101JA2B	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	500
SL	120	±5%		DEA1X3A121JA2B	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	500
SL	150	±5%		DEA1X3A151JA2B	1000	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	500
SL	180	±5%		DEA1X3A181JA2B	1000	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	500
SL	220	±5%		DEA1X3A221JA2B	1000	8.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	250
SL	270	±5%		DEA1X3A271JA2B	1000	9.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	250
SL	330	±5%		DEA1X3A331JA2B	1000	10.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	250
SL	390	±5%		DEA1X3A391JA2B	1000	10.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	250
SL	470	±5%		DEA1X3A471JA2B	1000	11.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	A2	250
SL	560	±5%		DEA1X3A561JA3B	1000	12.0	4.0	7.5	0.6	А3	200

·Straight short type (Lead code:D*) Vertical crimp short type (Lead code: B*)



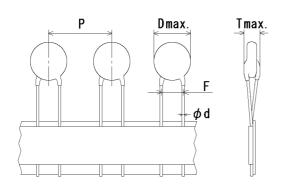


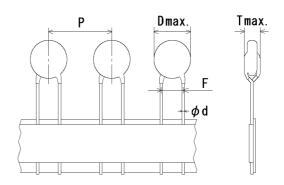
Note) The mark '*' of lead code differ from lead spacing(F) and lead diameter(d).
Please see the following list about details.

									1	Unit :	mm
т.	Cap.	C 4-1	Curataman Dant Number	Museus Dout Number	DC DC	Dir	nensi	on (m	m)	Lead	Pack
T.C.	(pF)	Cap. tol.	tol. Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	Rated Volt. (V)	D	Т	F	d	Code	qty. (pcs)
SL	10	±5%		DEA1X3A100JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	12	±5%		DEA1X3A120JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	15	±5%		DEA1X3A150JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	18	±5%		DEA1X3A180JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	22	±5%		DEA1X3A220JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	27	±5%		DEA1X3A270JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	33	±5%		DEA1X3A330JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	39	±5%		DEA1X3A390JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	47	±5%		DEA1X3A470JD1B	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	56	±5%		DEA1X3A560JD1B	1000	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	68	±5%		DEA1X3A680JD1B	1000	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.5	D1	500
SL	82	±5%		DEA1X3A820JB2B	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	100	±5%		DEA1X3A101JB2B	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	120	±5%		DEA1X3A121JB2B	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	150	±5%		DEA1X3A151JB2B	1000	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	180	±5%		DEA1X3A181JB2B	1000	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	220	±5%		DEA1X3A221JB2B	1000	8.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	270	±5%		DEA1X3A271JB2B	1000	9.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	330	±5%		DEA1X3A331JB2B	1000	10.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	390	±5%		DEA1X3A391JB2B	1000	10.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	470	±5%		DEA1X3A471JB2B	1000	11.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	B2	500
SL	560	±5%		DEA1X3A561JB3B	1000	12.0	4.0	7.5	0.6	В3	250

·Straight taping type (Lead code:P*)

·Vartical crimp taping type (Lead code:N*)





Note) The mark '*' of lead code differ from lead spacing(F), lead diameter(d) and pitch of component(P). Please see the following list or taping specification about details.

											JI IIIC . I		
T.C.	Cap.	Cap. Cap.	Cap. Cap.	Customer Bort Number	Customer Part Number Murata Part Number	DC Data di valt	Dimension (mm)					Lead	Pack
1.0.	(pF)	tol.	tol. Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	Rated volt. (V)	D	Т	F	d	Р	code	qty. (pcs)	
SL	10	±5%		DEA1X3A100JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	12	±5%		DEA1X3A120JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	15	±5%		DEA1X3A150JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	18	±5%		DEA1X3A180JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	22	±5%		DEA1X3A220JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	27	±5%		DEA1X3A270JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	33	±5%		DEA1X3A330JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	39	±5%		DEA1X3A390JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	47	±5%		DEA1X3A470JP2A	1000	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	56	±5%		DEA1X3A560JP2A	1000	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	68	±5%		DEA1X3A680JP2A	1000	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	P2	1500	
SL	82	±5%		DEA1X3A820JN2A	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	100	±5%		DEA1X3A101JN2A	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	120	±5%		DEA1X3A121JN2A	1000	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	150	±5%		DEA1X3A151JN2A	1000	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	180	±5%		DEA1X3A181JN2A	1000	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	220	±5%		DEA1X3A221JN2A	1000	8.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	270	±5%		DEA1X3A271JN2A	1000	9.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	330	±5%		DEA1X3A331JN2A	1000	10.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	390	±5%		DEA1X3A391JN2A	1000	10.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	470	±5%		DEA1X3A471JN2A	1000	11.0	4.0	5.0	0.6	12.7	N2	1500	
SL	560	±5%		DEA1X3A561JN3A	1000	12.0	4.0	7.5	0.6	15.0	N3	1000	

5 Sn	ecification and test	mathods		ixererence	· · · · · · ·						
No.	Ite			Specification			Test	method			
1	Appearance and o		No marked form and d	defect on app		The capacitor should be inspected by for visible evidence of defect. Dimensions should be measured with					
2	Marking		To be easil	y legible.		Dimensions should be measured with slide caliper The capacitor should be inspected by naked eyes. The capacitor should not be damaged when DC voltage of 200% of the rated voltage are applied between the lead wires for 1 to 5 s. (Charge/Discharge current≤50mA.) The capacitor is placed in the container with metal balls of diameter 1mm so that each lead wire, shortcircuited, is kept about 2mm off the balls as shown in the figure, and AC1250V (r.m.s.)<50/60Hz> is applied for 1 to 5 s between capacitor lead wires and small metals. (Charge/Discharge current≤50mA.) The insulation resistance should be measured with DC500±50V within 60±5 s of charging. The capacitance should be measured at 20°C with 1±0.2MHz and AC5V(r.m.s.) max The Q should be measured at 20°C with 1±0.2MH and AC5V(r.m.s.) max The capacitance measurement should be made at each step specified in Table. 2 3 4 5 -25±3 20±2 85±2 20±2 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 (5N for lead diameter 0.5mm), and keep it for 10±1 s. Each lead wire should be subjected to 5N (2.5N felead diameter 0.5mm) of weight and bent 90° at the point of egress, in one direction, then returned to iroriginal position, and bent 90° in the opposite					
3	Dielectric strength				voltage of 200% of the rated voltage are applied between the lead wires for 1 to 5 s.						
		Body insulation	No failure.			The capacitor is placed in the container with balls of diameter 1mm so that each lead wire shortcircuited, is kept about 2mm off the balls as shown in the figure, and AC1250V (r.m.s.)<50/60Hz> is applied for 1 to 5 s between capacitor lead wires and small metals.			ead wire,	ut 2m	
4	Insulation Resistance (I.R.)	Between lead wires	10000ΜΩ	min.		The insulatio	n resistance	should be n		ith	
5	Capacitance		Within spe	cified tolerance	Э.				d at 20°C wi	th	
6	Q		400+20C*2min. (30pF under) 1 000 min. (30pF min.)			The Q should be measured at 20°C with 1±0.2MHz and AC5V(r.m.s.) max				Hz	
7	7 Temperature characteristic		+350 to -1 000ppm/°C (Temp. range: +20 to +85°C)			each step specified in Table.					
				Step Temp.(°C)	1 20±2						
8	Strength of lead	Pull		should not cut should not be t		body of the c weight gradu radial direction 10N (5N for	apacitor and ally to each on of the cap lead diamete	I apply a ten lead wire in acitor up to	sile //// the	<u>//</u>	
		Bending				Each lead wire should be subjected to 5 lead diameter 0.5mm) of weight and be point of egress, in one direction, then re			bent 90° at returned to opposite	the	
9	Vibration resistance	Appearance Capacitance Q	400+20C*2	defect. cified tolerance min. (30pF und (30pF min	der)	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 1min rate of vibration change from 10Hz to 55Hz and back to 10Hz. Apply for a total of 6 h; 2 h each in 3 mutually perpendicular directions.			vith		
10	Solderability of lea	ads	Lead wire should be soldered with uniformly coated on the axial direction over 3/4 of the circumferential direction.			The lead wire of a capacitor should be dipped into a					

*2 "C "	expresses	nominal	capacitance	value	(pF)
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No.	Ite	m	Specification	Test method	
11	Soldering effect	Appearance	No marked defect.	The lead wire should be immersed into the melted	
	(Non-preheat)	Capacitance	Within ± 2.5%	solder of 350±10°C (Body of \$\phi 5\$ and under:	
		change		270±5°C) up to about 1.5 to 2.0mm from the	
		Dielectric	Per item 3.	main body for 3.5±0.5 s. (Body of φ5 and under:	
		strength		5±0.5 s.)	
		(Between lead		Post-treatment :	
		wires)		Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *1room condition.	
12	Soldering effect (On-preheat)	Appearance	No marked defect.	First the capacitor should be stored at 120+0/-5°C	
		Capacitance	Within ± 2.5%	for 60+0/-5 s. Then, as in figure, the lead wires should be	
		change Dielectric	Per item 3.	immersed solder of 260+0/-5°C up to 1.5 to 2.0mm	
		strength	Per item 3.	from the root of terminal for 7.5+0/-1 s.	
		(Between lead			
		wires)		Thermal Capacitor insulating	
				1.5	
				1 to 2.0mm	
				Molten solder	
				Post-treatment :	
				Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *1room	
				condition.	
13	Humidity (Under steady	Appearance	No marked defect.	Set the capacitor for 500 +24/-0 h at 40±2°C in 90	
		Capacitance	Within ± 5%	to 95% relative humidity.	
	state)	change		4_	
		Q	275+5/2C*2min. (30pF under)	Post-treatment:	
			350 min. (30pF min.)	Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *1room condition.	
		I.R.	1 000MΩ min.		
14	Humidity loading	Appearance	No marked defect.	Apply the rated voltage for 500 +24/-0 h at 40±2°C	
		Capacitance	Within ± 5%	in 90 to 95% relative humidity.	
		change Q	275 : 5/20*2 (20-5 : do n)	_ (Charge/Discharge current≤50mA.) Post-treatment :	
		Q	275+5/2C*2min. (30pF under) 350 min. (30pF min.)	Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *1room	
		I.R.	1 000MΩ min.	condition.	
15	Life	Appearance	No marked defect.	Apply a DC voltage of 150% of the rated voltage	
10	LIIC	Capacitance	Within ± 3%	for 1000 +48/-0 h at 125±2°C, and relative humidity	
		change	VVIIIII1 = 070	of 50% max	
		Q	275+5/2C*2min. (30pF under)	(Charge/Discharge current≤50mA.)	
			350 min. (30pF min.)	Post-treatment :	
		I.R.	2000M $Ω$ min.	Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *1room condition.	
16	Temperature	Appearance	No marked defect.	The capacitor should be subjected to 5 temperature	
	cycle	Capacitance	Within ± 5%	cycles.	
		change		<temperature cycle=""></temperature>	
		Q	275+5/2C*2min. (30pF under)	Step Temperature(°C) Time	
		1.5	350 min. (30pF min.)	1 -25±3 30 min	
		I.R.	1 000M Ω min. Per item 3.	2 Room Temp. 3 min 3 +125+3 30 min	
		Dielectric strength	Per item 3.	1.222	
		(Between lead			
		wires)		Cycle time : 5 cycle	
		'		Post-treatment : Capacitor should be stored for 1 to 2 h at *1room	
				condition.	
*1 "ro	om condition" Temp	erature: 15 to 35°	C, Relative humidity: 45 to 75%, Atn		

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

6.Packing specification

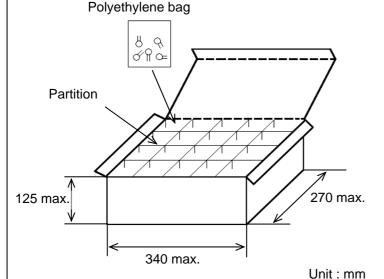
•Bulk type (Packing style code : B)

The number of packing = *1 Packing quantity *2 n

The size of packing case and packing way

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

*2 : Standard n = 20 (bag)

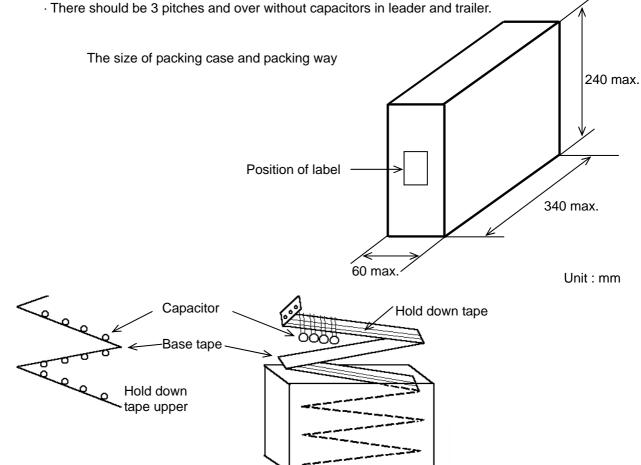


Note)

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

•Ammo pack taping type (Packing style code : A)

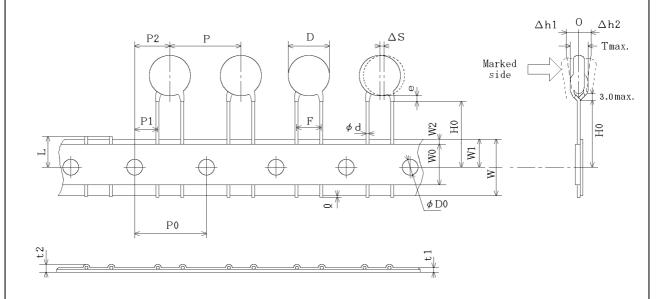
- · The tape with capacitors is packed zigzag into a case.
- \cdot When body of the capacitor is piled on other body under it.



7. Taping specification

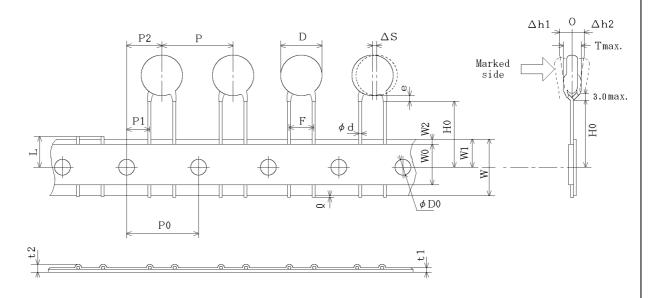
7-1. Dimension of capacitors on tape

Vertical crimp taping type < Lead code : N2 > Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 5.0mm



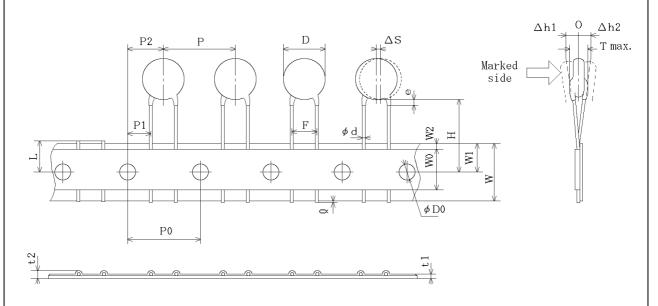
Item		Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	Р	12.7±1.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7±0.3	
Lead spacing	F	5.0±0.2	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35±1.3	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85±0.7	
Body diameter	D	Please refer to [Part number list].	
Deviation along tape, left or right	ΔS	0±1.0	They include deviation by lead bend .
Carrier tape width	W	18.0±0.5	
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0±0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom planes	Н0	18.0± ^{2.0}	
Protrusion length	Q	+0.5~-1.0	
Diameter of sprocket hole	φ D 0	4.0±0.1	
Lead diameter	φd	0.60±0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6±0.3	They include hold down tape thickness.
Total thickness, tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
Deviation across tape, front	∆h1	1.0 max.	
Deviation across tape, rear	∆h2		
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	е	Up to the end of crimp	
Body thickness	Т	Please refer to [Part number list].	

Vertical crimp taping type < Lead code : N3 > Pitch of component 15.0mm / Lead spacing 7.5mm



Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	Р	15.0±2.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	15.0±0.3	
Lead spacing	F	7.5±1.0	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	7.5±1.5	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.75±1.0	
Body diameter	D	Please refer to [Part number list].	
Deviation along tape, left or right	ΔS	0±2.0	They include deviation by lead bend .
Carrier tape width	W	18.0±0.5	
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0±0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom planes	H0	18.0±2.0	
Protrusion length	Q	+0.5~-1.0	
Diameter of sprocket hole	φ D 0	4.0±0.1	
Lead diameter	φd	0.60±0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6±0.3	They include hold down tape thickness.
Total thickness, tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
Deviation across tape, front	∆h1	2.0	
Deviation across tape, rear	∆h2	2.0 max.	
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	е	Up to the end of crimp	
Body thickness	Т	Please refer to [Part number list].	

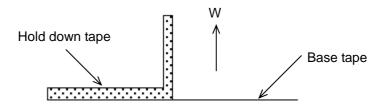
Straight taping type < Lead code: P2 > Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 5.0mm



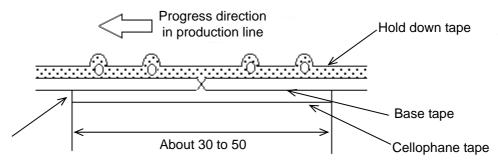
Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	Р	12.7±1.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7±0.3	
Lead spacing	F	$5.0\pm^{0.8}_{0.2}$	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35±1.3	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85±0.7	
Body diameter	D	Please refer to [Part number list].	
Deviation along tape, left or right	ΔS	0±1.0	They include deviation by lead bend .
Carrier tape width	W	18.0±0.5	
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0±0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom	Н	20.0±1.5	
planes			
Protrusion length	Q	+0.5~-1.0	
Diameter of sprocket hole	φ D 0	4.0±0.1	
Lead diameter	φd	0.60±0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6±0.3	They include hold down tape thickness.
Total thickness, tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
Deviation across tape, front	∆h1	4.0	
Deviation across tape, rear	∆h2	1.0 max.	
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0± ⁰ 1.0	
Hold down tape width	WO	11.5 min.	
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5±1.5	
Coating extension on lead	е	3.0 max.	
Body thickness	Т	Please refer to [F	Part number list].

7-2. Splicing way of tape

1) Adhesive force of tape is over 3N at test condition as below.



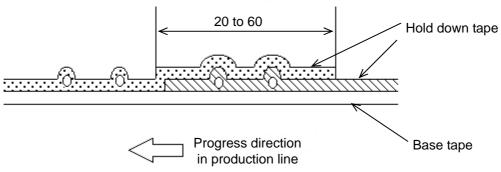
- 2) Splicing of tape
 - a) When base tape is spliced
 - •Base tape should be spliced by cellophane tape. (Total tape thickness should be less than 1.05mm.)



No lifting for the direction of progressing

Unit: mm

- b) When hold down tape is spliced
 - •Hold down tape should be spliced with overlapping. (Total tape thickness should be less than 1.05mm.)



- c) When both tape are spliced
 - •Base tape and hold down tape should be spliced with splicing tape.
- 3) Missing components
 - •There should be no consecutive missing of more than three components.
 - •The number of missing components should be not more than 0.5% of total components that should be present in a Ammo pack.

EU RoHS RoHS指令への対応

This products of the following crresponds to EU RoHS 当製品は以下の欧州RoHSに対応しています。

(1) RoHS

EU RoHs 2011/65/EC compliance 2011/65/EC(改正RoHS指令)に対応

maximum concentration values tolerated by weight in homogeneous materials

- •1000 ppm maximum Lead
- •1000 ppm maximum Mercury
- •100 ppm maximum Cadmium
- •1000 ppm maximum Hexavalent chromium
- •1000 ppm maximum Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)
- •1000 ppm maximum Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)

鉛:1000ppm以下 水銀:1000ppm以下 カドミウム:100ppm以下 六価クロム:1000ppm以下

ポリ臭化ビフェニル(PBB): 1000ppm以下

ポリ臭化ジフェニルエーテル(PBDE): 1000ppm以下

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564R3DF0T22 C1210N561J102T CD70ZU2GA102MYAKA 8903D0 90410-10 0838-040-X7R0-220K SL102101J060BAND5P
JN102MQ35FAAAAKPLP 0841-040-X5U0-103M ZU501103M090B20C6P SL102181J070HAND5P SL102151J070HAND5P
ZU501102M050B20C6P SL500180J040B20C2P ZU102103M100B20C0P F121K25S3NN63J5R F121K25S3NP63K7R
F121K25S3NR63K7R F122K47S3NP63K7R F151K29S3NR63K7R F222K47S3NN63J7R F681K43S3NR63K7R HVCC103Y6P152MEAX
F681K29S3NN63J5R S103Z43Y5VN6TJ5R TCC0805X7R472K501FT C947U392MZVDBA7317 CCK-22N CCK-2P2 CCK-4P7
RDE5C1H102J0ZAH03P CCK-470P 564R30GAD10KA 25YD22-R DHS4E4G141MCXB DEJF3E2472ZB3B DEA1X3F390JC3B