# muRata

# Reference Specification

Leaded MLCC for General Purpose RDE Series

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	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. In case of Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : X7R,X7S,X8L, etc.), applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20 °C on the condition of atmosphere temperature 25 °C. Please contact us if self-generated heat is occurred with Class 1 capacitors (Temp.Char. : C0G,U2J,X8G, etc.). When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of  $\phi$ 0.1mm 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.

#### 3. Fail-safe

Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function on your product to prevent a second damage that may be caused by the abnormal function or the failure of our product.

#### 4. 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 5 to 40 °C and 20 to 70%. Use capacitors within 6 months.

#### 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.

#### 7. BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

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 a bonded or molded 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 or molding resin may cause a outer coating resin cracking and/or ceramic element cracking of a capacitor in a temperature cycling.

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

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. 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 equipment6. Transportation equipment (vehicles, trains, ships, etc.)7. Traffic signal equipment8. 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. Soldering and Mounting

Insertion of the Lead Wire

- When soldering, insert the lead wire into the PCB without mechanically stressing the lead wire.
- Insert the lead wire into the PCB with a distance appropriate to the lead space.

#### 3. CAPACITANCE CHANGE OF CAPACITORS

• Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : X7R,X7S,X8L, etc.)

Class 2 capacitors 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.

### 1. Application

This product specification is applied to Leaded MLCC RDE series used for General Electronic 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

• Part number configuration

ex.) RDE	7U	3A	102	J	2	K1	H03	В
Series	Temperature Characteristic	Rated voltage	Capacitance	Capacitance tolerance	Dimension code	Lead code	Individual specification	Packing style
							code	code

• Temperature characteristic

Code	Temp. Char.	Temp. Range	Temp.coeff. (ppm/°C)	Standard Temp.	Operating Temp.Range
7U	U2J	25∼125°C	-750±120	25°C	-55 <b>∼</b> 125°C

Rated voltage

Code	Rated voltage
2E	DC250V
2J	DC630V
3A	DC1000V

#### Capacitance

The first two digits denote significant figures; the last digit denotes the multiplier of 10 in pF. ex.) In case of 102

$$10 \times 10^2 = 1000 pF$$

• Capacitance tolerance

Code	Capacitance Tolerance				
J	+/-5%				
K	+/-10%				

#### • Dimension code

Code	Dimensions (LxW) mm max.				
1	4.5 x 3.5				
2	5.5 x 4.0				
3	5.5 x 5.0				
4	7.5 x 5.5				
5	7.5 x 8.0				
U	7.7 x13.0				

#### • Lead code

Code	Lead style	Lead spacing (mm)
B1	Straight type	5.0+/-0.8
E1	Straight taping type	5.0+0.6/-0.2
K1	Inside crimp type	5.0+/-0.8
M1 Inside crimp taping type		5.0+0.6/-0.2

Lead wire is "solder coated CP wire".

 Individual specification code Murata's Control Code

Please refer to [ Part number list ].

• Packing style code

Code	Packing style
Α	Taping type of Ammo
В	Bulk type

#### 3. Marking

Temp. Char. : Letter code : U (U2J char.)

Capacitance : Actual numbers (Less than 100pF)

3 digit numbers (100pF and over)

Capacitance Tolerance: Code

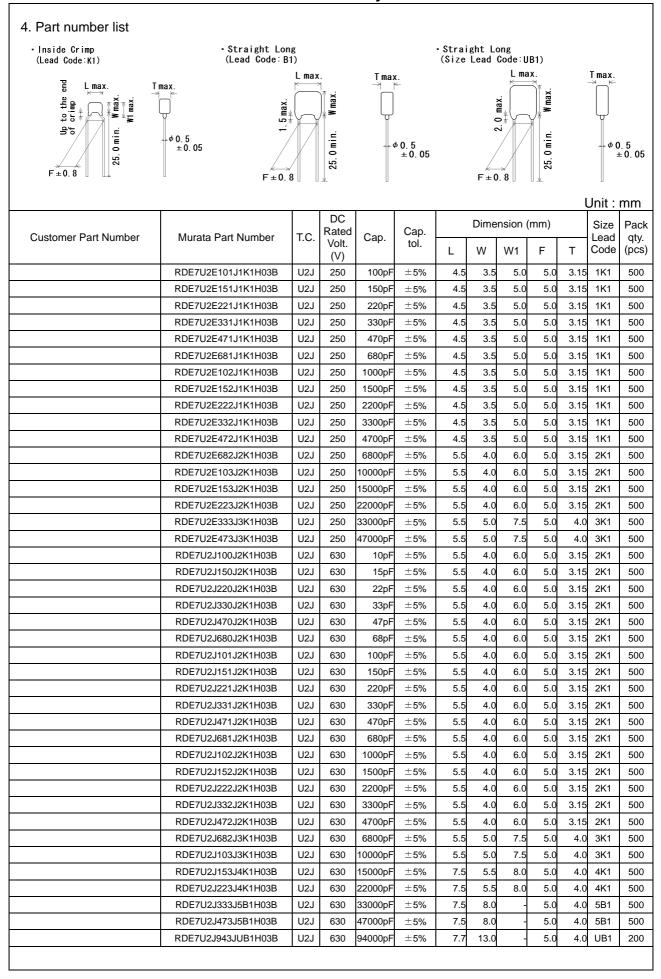
Rated voltage : Letter code : 4 (DC250V only. Except dimension code : 1)

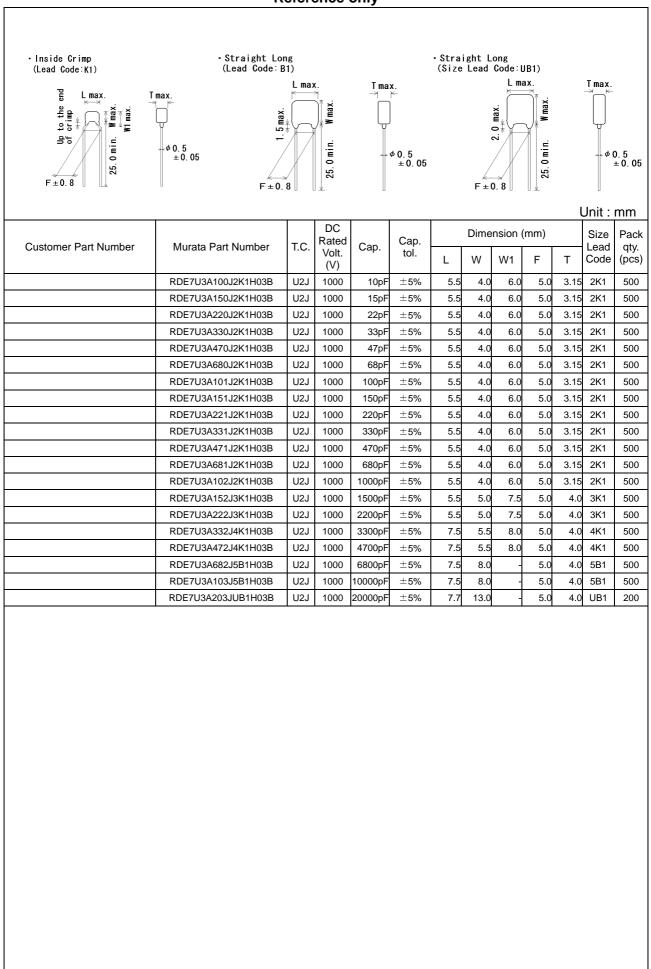
Letter code: 7 (DC630V only.) Letter code: A (DC1000V only.)

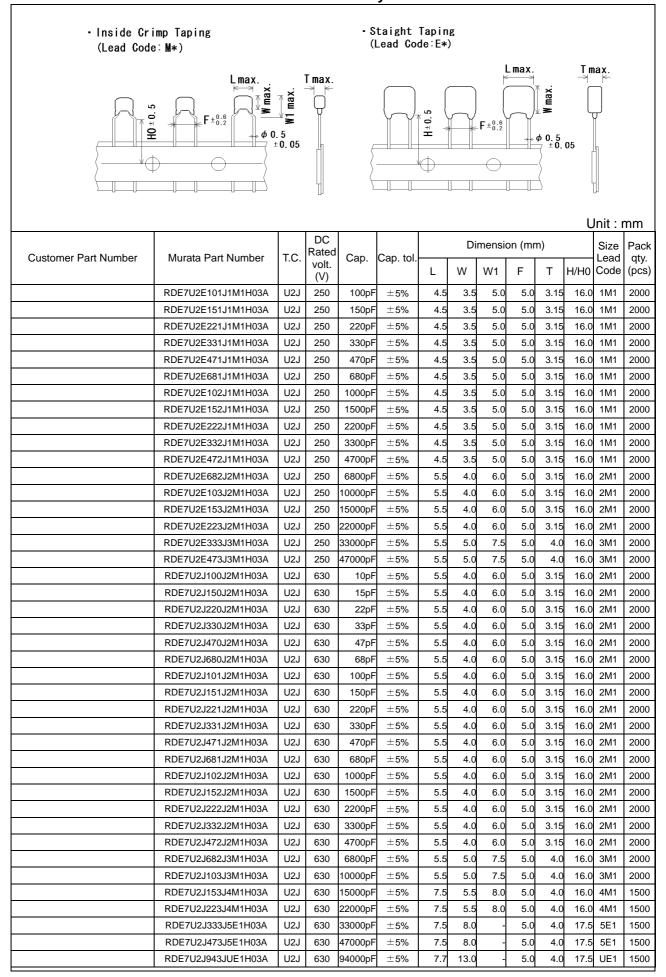
Company name code : Abbreviation : ( (Except dimension code : 1)

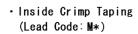
(Ex.)

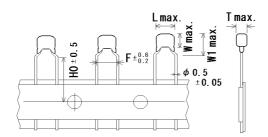
(Ex.)			
Rated voltage Dimensions	DC250V	DC630V	DC1000V
1	U 102J	-	-
2	<b>€</b> <sup>223</sup>	<b>€</b> 472	GH102 JAU
3, 4	<b>6</b> 473 J4U	<b>6</b> 103 J7U	<b>6</b> 472 JAU
5, U	-	<b>6</b> 333 J7U	103 JAU



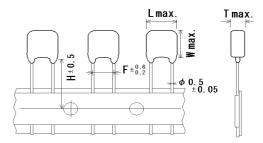








Staight Taping (Lead Code:E\*)



Contain an Part North an	Museum Dant Nusselan	т.	DC Rated	0.50	C== 4=1		Di	mensi	on (mr	m)		Size	1.7
Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	volt. (V)	Cap.	Cap. tol.	L	W	W1	F	Т	H/H0	Lead Code  0 2M1 0 3M1 0 3M1 0 3M1 0 4M1 0 4M1	
	RDE7U3A100J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	10pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A150J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	15pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A220J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	22pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A330J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	33pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A470J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	47pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A680J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	68pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A101J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	100pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A151J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	150pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A221J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	220pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A331J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	330pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A471J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	470pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A681J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	680pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A102J2M1H03A	U2J	1000	1000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U3A152J3M1H03A	U2J	1000	1500pF	±5%	5.5	5.0	7.5	5.0	4.0	16.0	3M1	2000
	RDE7U3A222J3M1H03A	U2J	1000	2200pF	±5%	5.5	5.0	7.5	5.0	4.0	16.0	3M1	2000
	RDE7U3A332J4M1H03A	U2J	1000	3300pF	±5%	7.5	5.5	8.0	5.0	4.0	16.0	4M1	1500
	RDE7U3A472J4M1H03A	U2J	1000	4700pF	±5%	7.5	5.5	8.0	5.0	4.0	16.0	4M1	1500
	RDE7U3A682J5E1H03A	U2J	1000	6800pF	±5%	7.5	8.0	-	5.0	4.0	17.5	5E1	1500
	RDE7U3A103J5E1H03A	U2J	1000	10000pF	±5%	7.5	8.0	-	5.0	4.0	17.5	5E1	1500
	RDE7U3A203JUE1H03A	U2J	1000	20000pF	±5%	7.7	13.0	-	5.0	4.0	17.5	UE1	1500

No.	I1	tem	Specification	Test Method					
1	Appearance		No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection.					
2	Dimension a Marking	ind	Within the specified dimensions and Marking	Visual inspection, Using Caliper.					
3	Dielectric Strength	Between Terminals	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitor should not be damaged when voltage in Table is applied between the terminations for 1 to 5 seconds. (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA.)  Rated voltage Test Voltage  DC250V 200% of the rated voltage  DC630V 150% of the rated voltage  DC1kV 130% of the rated voltage					
		Body Insulation	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitor is placed in a container with metal be of 1mm diameter so that each terminal, short-circ is kept approximately 2mm from the balls, and volin Table is impressed for 1 to 5 seconds between capacitor terminals and metal be (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA.)  Rated voltage Test Voltage  DC250V DC500V  DC630V, DC1kV DC1.3kV					
4	Insulation Resistance (I.R.)	Between Terminals	10,000MΩ or 500MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)	The insulation resistance should be measured wit DC500±50V (DC250±25V in case of rated volta DC250V) at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 minutes of charging. (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA)					
5	Capacitance	•	Within the specified tolerance	The capacitance, Q should be measured at 25°C at the frequency and voltage shown in the table.					
6	Q		$30pF \le C: Q \ge 1,000$ $30pF > C: Q \ge 400+20C$ C: Nominal Capacitance (pF)	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$					
7	Capacitance Temperature Characterist	)	Within the specified Tolerance. 25°C~125°C: -750±120 ppm/°C -55°C~25°C: -750+120/-347 ppm/°C	The capacitance change should be measured after minutes at each specified temperature stage.  The temperature coefficient is determind using the capacitance measured in step 3 as a reference.  When cycling the temperature sequentially from some standard of the temperature sequentially from some standard of the capacitance shape within the specified tolerance for the temperature coefficient.  Step Temperature(°C)  1 25±2 2 -55±3 3 25±2 4 125±3					
8	Terminal Tensile Strength Strength		Termination not to be broken or loosened	As in the figure, fix the capacitor body, apply the force gradually to each lead in the radial direction of the capacitor until reaching 10N and then keep applied the force for 10±1 seconds.					
		Bending Termination not to be broker loosened		Each lead wire should be subjected to a force of 2.5N and then be bent 90° at the point of egress in one direction. Each wire is then returned to the original position and bent 90° in the opposite direction at the rate of one bend per 2 to 3 second					
9	Vibration	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitor should be subjected to a simple					
	Resistance	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance	harmonic motion having a total amplitude of 1.5m					
		Q	$30pF \le C : Q \ge 1,000$ $30pF > C : Q \ge 400+20C$ $C : Nominal Capacitance( pF)$	the frequency being varied uniformly between approximate limits of 10Hz and 55Hz. The frequency, from 10Hz to 55Hz and return to 10Hz, traversed in approximately 1 minute. This mot shall be applied for a period of 2 hours in each mutually perpendicular directions (total of 6 hours).					

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			Reference only							
No.	Ite	m	Specification	Test Method						
10	Solderability of L	ead	Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires.	The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a solution of ethanol (JIS K 8101) and rosin (JIS K 5902) (25% rosin in weight propotion).Immerse in solder solution for 2±0.5 seconds. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5 to 2mm from the terminal body. Temp. of solder:  245±5°C Lead Free Solder(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu) 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eutectic Solder						
11-1	Resistance to	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	The lead	d wires should	d be imme	rsed in the m			
	Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat)	Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)		.5 to 2.0mm f c for 10±1 sec		ot of termina	l at		
		Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects		treatment itor should be on.	stored for	r 24±2 hours	at *room		
11-2	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	60+0/-5	capacitor sho seconds.					
	(On-Preheat)	Capacitance Change Dielectric	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	melted s	e lead wires solder 1.5 to 2 for 7.5+0/-1	.0mm from				
		Strength (Between terminals)		Post-treatment     Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours a condition.						
11-3	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		erature of iron					
	(soldering iron method)	Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	Soldering time : 3.5±0.5 seconds Soldering position						
		Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects	Straight Lead:1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of termin Crimp Lead:1.5 to 2.0mm from the end of lead ber  Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours at *root of termin content conte						
12	Temperature Cycle	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		5 cycles acco the following		e 4 heat trea	atments		
	Cycle	Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger)		oom condition		hours, then i	measure.		
		Q	$30pF \le C : Q \ge 350$ $10pF \le C < 30pF : Q \ge 275+5C/2$	Step	1	2	3	4		
			10pF > C : Q ≥ 200+10C C : Nominal Capacitance (pF)	Temp.	Min. Operating Temp. ±3	Room Temp.	Max. Operating Temp. ±3	Room Temp.		
		I.R.	1,000MΩ or 50MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)	Time (min.)	30±3	3 max.	30±3	3 max.		
		Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects or abnormalities							
13	Humidity (Steady State)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		capacitor at 4		d relative hun	nidty 90		
	(Gleady Glate)	Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	<ul> <li>to 95% for 500+24/-0 hours.</li> <li>Remove and set for 24±2 hours at *room condition then measure.</li> </ul>						
		Q	$30pF \le C : Q \ge 350$ $10pF \le C < 30pF : Q \ge 275+5C/2$ $10pF > C : Q \ge 200+10C$							
			C : Nominal Capacitance (pF)	]						
		I.R.	1,000MΩ or 50MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller) C, Relative humidity:45 to 75%, Atmo							

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;room condition" Temperature:15 to 35°C, Relative humidity:45 to 75%, Atmosphere pressure:86 to 106kPa

No.	Item		Specification	Test Method		
14	Humidity Load	Appearance Capacitance Change Q I.R.	No defects or abnormalities $ \begin{tabular}{ll} Within \pm 5\% \ or \pm 0.5pF \\ (Whichever is larger) \\ \hline 30pF \le C: Q \ge 200 \\ 30pF > C: Q \ge 100+10C/3 \\ \hline C: Nominal Capacitance(pF) \\ \hline 500M\Omega \ or 25M\Omega \cdot \mu F \ min. \\ (Whichever is smaller) \\ \hline \end{tabular} $	Apply the rated voltage at 40±2°C and relative humidity of 90 to 95% for 500+24/-0 hours. Remove and set for 24±2 hours at *room condition, then measure. (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA)		
15	High Temperature Load	Appearance Capacitance Change Q	No defects or abnormalities	Apply voltage in Table at the maximum operating temperature ±3°C for 1000+48/-0 hours. Remove and set for 24±2 hours at *room condition then measure.  (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA)  Rated voltage Test Voltage  DC250V 150% of the rated voltage  DC630V, DC1kV 120% of the rated voltage		
16	Solvent Resistance	Appearance Marking	No defects or abnormalities  Legible  15°C Relative humidity:45 to 75% Atm	The capacitor should be fully immersed, unagitated, in reagent at 20 to 25°C for 30±5 seconds and then remove gently. Marking on the surface of the capacitor shall immendiately be visually examined.  Regent: Isopropyl alcohol		

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

#### 6. Packing specification

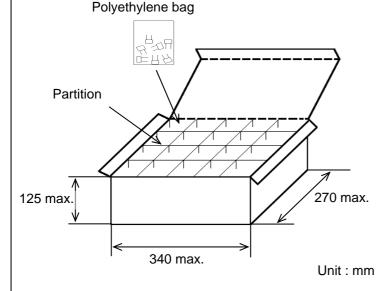
•Bulk type (Packing style code : B)

The size of packing case and packing way

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

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

\*2 : Standard n = 20 (bag)

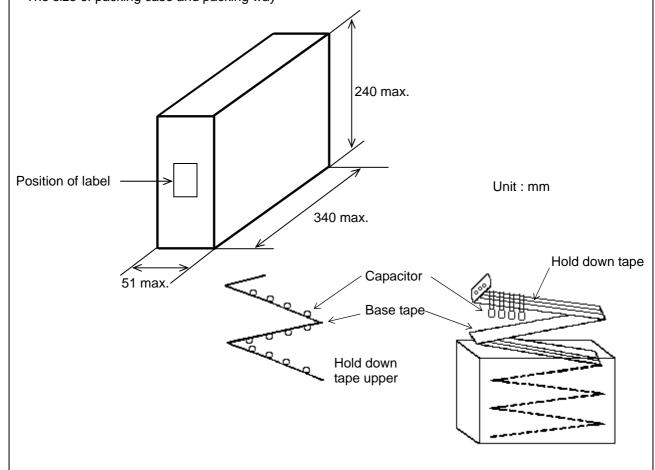


Note)

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

- •Ammo pack taping type (Packing style code : A)
  - · A crease is made every 25 pitches, and the tape with capacitors is packed zigzag into a case.
  - · When body of the capacitor is piled on other body under it.

The size of packing case and packing way



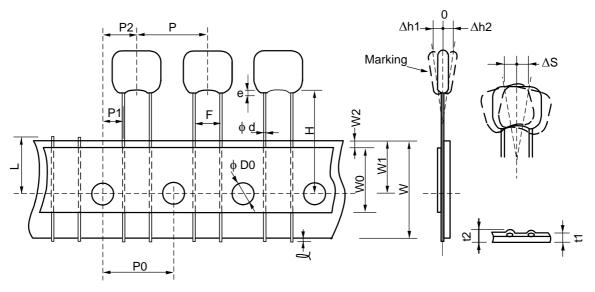
EKBCRPE01

### 7. Taping specification

## 7-1. Dimension of capacitors on tape

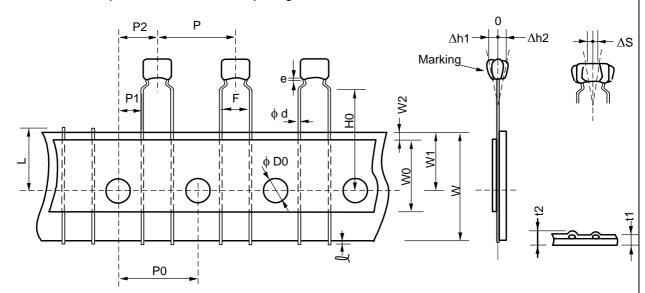
Straight taping type < Lead code : E1 >

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+/-0.2		
Lead spacing	F	5.0+0.6/-0.2		
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35+/-1.3	<b>5</b>	
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85+/-0.7	Deviation of progress direction	
Deviation along tape, left or right defect	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/-0.5	Deviation of tape width direction	
For straight lead type	Н	17.5+/-0.5		
Protrusion length	l	0.5 max.		
Diameter of sprocket hole	D0	4.0+/-0.1		
Lead diameter	φd	0.50+/-0.05		
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6+/-0.3		
Total thickness of tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	They include hold down tape thickness.	
	∆h1	2.0 max. (Dimension code : U)		
Deviation across tape	∆h2	1.0 max. (except as above)		
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0+0/-1.0		
Hold down tape width	W0	9.5 min.		
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5+/-1.5		
Coating extension on lead	е	2.0 max. (Dimension code : U) 1.5 max. (except as above)		

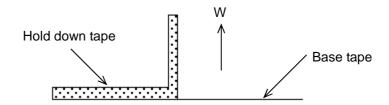
Inside crimp taping type < Lead code : M1 > Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 5.0mm



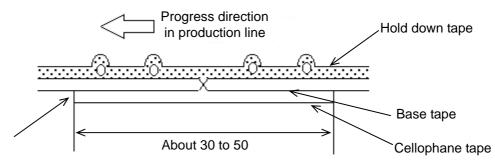
Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	Р	12.7+/-1.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7+/-0.2	
Lead spacing	F	5.0+0.6/-0.2	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35+/-1.3	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85+/-0.7	
Deviation along tape, left or right defect	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/-0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom plane	НО	16.0+/-0.5	
Protrusion length	l	0.5 max.	
Diameter of sprocket hole	D0	4.0+/-0.1	
Lead diameter	φd	0.50+/-0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6+/-0.3	They include hold down tape thickness.
Total thickness of tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
	∆h1	2.0 max. (Dimension code : W)	
Deviation across tape	∆h2	1.0 max. (except as above)	
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0+0/-1.0	
Hold down tape width	W0	9.5 min.	
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5+/-1.5	
Coating extension on lead	е	Up to the end of crimp	

#### 7-2. Splicing way of tape

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



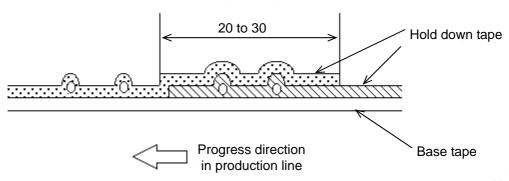
- 2) Splicing of tape
  - a) When base tape is spliced
    - •Base tape shall be spliced by cellophane tape. (Total tape thickness shall be less than 1.05mm.)



No lifting for the direction of progressing

Unit: mm

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



- c) When both tape are spliced
  - •Base tape and hold down tape shall be spliced with splicing tape.

#### EU RoHS and Halogen Free

This products of the following crresponds to EU RoHS and Halogen Free

#### (1) RoHS

EU RoHs 2011/65/EC compliance

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)

### (2) Halogen-Free

The International Electrochemical Commission's (IEC) Definition of Halogen-Free (IEC 61249-2-21) compliance

- •900 ppm maximum chlorine
- •900 ppm maximum bromine
- •1500 ppm maximum total chlorine and bromine

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