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Thick Film Chip Resistors 01005, 0201, 0402, 0603, 0805, 1206, 1210, 1812, 2010, 2512

Type: ERJ XG, 1G, 2G, 3G, 6G, 8G, 14, 12, 12Z, 1T

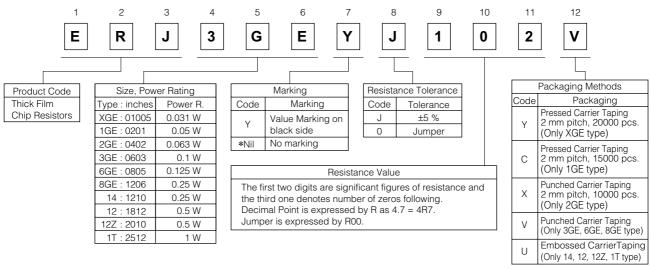


■ Features

- Small size and lightweight
- High reliability
 Metal glaze thick film resistive element and three layers of electrodes
- Compatible with placement machines Taping packaging available
- Suitable for both reflow and flow soldering
- Reference Standards
 IEC 60115-8, JIS C 5201-8, EIAJ RC-2134B

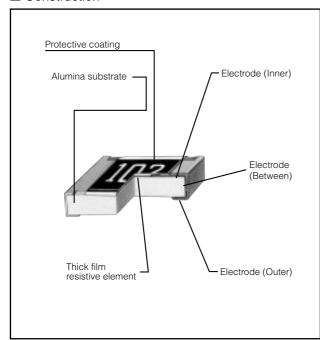
■ Explanation of Part Numbers

• ERJXGE, 1GE, 2GE, 3GE, 6GE, 8GE, 14, 12, 12Z, 1T Series, ±5 % type

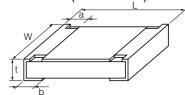


^{*} When omitted, the rest of the P/N factors shall be moved up respectively. (Only XGE, 1GE, 2GE type)

■ Construction



■ Dimensions in mm (not to scale)



	Туре		Din	nensions ((mm)		Mass (Weight)
	(inches)	L	W	а	b	t	(g/1000 pcs.)
EW	ERJXG (01005)	0.40 ^{±0.02}	0.20 ^{±0.02}	0.10 ^{±0.03}	0.10 ^{±0.03}	0.13 ^{±0.02}	0.04
	ERJ1G (0201)	0.60 ^{±0.03}	0.30 ^{±0.03}	0.10 ^{±0.05}	0.15 ^{±0.05}	0.23 ^{±0.03}	0.15
	ERJ2G (0402)	1.00 ^{±0.05}	0.50 ^{±0.05}	$0.20^{\pm0.10}$	0.25 ^{±0.05}	0.35 ^{±0.05}	0.8
	ERJ3G (0603)	1.60 ^{±0.15}	0.80+0.15	0.30 ^{±0.20}	0.30 ^{±0.15}	0.45 ^{±0.10}	2
	ERJ6G (0805)	2.00 ^{±0.20}	1.25 ^{±0.10}	0.40 ^{±0.20}	0.40 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.10}	4
	ERJ8G (1206)	3.20+0.05	1.60+0.05	0.50 ^{±0.20}	0.50 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.10}	10
	ERJ14 (1210)	3.20 ^{±0.20}	2.50 ^{±0.20}	0.50 ^{±0.20}	0.50 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.10}	16
	ERJ12 (1812)	4.50 ^{±0.20}	3.20 ^{±0.20}	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	0.50 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.10}	27
	ERJ12Z (2010)	5.00 ^{±0.20}	2.50 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.10}	27
	ERJ1T (2512)	6.40 ^{±0.20}	3.20 ^{±0.20}	0.65 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.20}	0.60 ^{±0.10}	45

■ Ratings

<For Resistor>

<1 01 1 (ESISTO)							
Type (inches)	Power Rating at 70 °C (W)	Limiting Element Voltage (Maximum RCWV) ⁽¹⁾ (V)	Maximum Overload Voltage ⁽²⁾ (V)	Resistance Tolerance (%)	Resistance Range (Ω)	T.C.R. [×10 ⁻⁶ /°C (ppm/°C)]	Category Temperature Range (Operating Temperature Range) (°C)
ERJXG (01005)	0.031	15	30	±5	10 to 1 M (E24)	<100 Ω:±300 100 Ω<:±200	-55 to +125
ERJ1G (0201)	0.05	15	30	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		-55 to +125
ERJ2G (0402)	0.063	50	100	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)	<10 Ω: -100 to +600	-55 to +155
ERJ3G (0603)	0.1	50	100	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		-55 to +155
ERJ6G (0805)	0.125	150	200	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		-55 to +155
ERJ8G (1206)	0.25	200	400	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)	10 Ω to 1 M Ω : ±200	-55 to +125
ERJ14 (1210)	0.25	200	400	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		-55 to +125
ERJ12 (1812)	0.5	200	400	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		-55 to +125
ERJ12Z (2010)	0.5	200	400	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)	1 MΩ<: -400 to +150	-55 to +125
ERJ1T (2512)	1	200	400	±5	1 to 1 M (E24)		-55 to +125

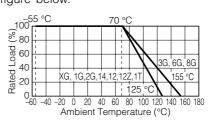
NE

<For Jumper>

<1 or dampor>		
Type (inches)	Rated Current (A)	Maximum Overload Current (A)
ERJ1G (0201)	0.5	1
ERJ2G (0402)	4	2
ERJ3G (0603)	I	
ERJ6G (0805)		
ERJ8G (1206)		
ERJ14 (1210)	2	4
ERJ12 (1812)		4
ERJ12Z (2010)		
ERJ1T (2512)		

Power Derating Curve

For resistors operated in ambient temperatures above 70 °C, power rating shall be derated in accordance with the figure below.



⁽¹⁾ Rated Continuous Working Voltage (RCWV) shall be determined from RCWV=√Power Rating × Resistance Values, or Limiting Element Voltage (max. RCWV) listed above, whichever less.

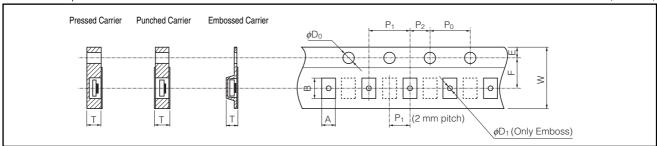
⁽²⁾ Overload (Short-time Overload) Test Voltage (SOTV) shall be determined from SOTV=2.5×Power Rating or max. Overload Voltage listed above whichever less.

■ Packaging Methods (Taping)

Standard Quantity

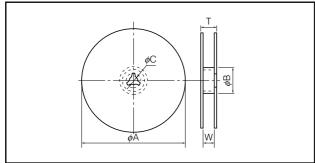
Туре	Kind of Taping	Pitch (P₁)	Quantity		
ERJXG	Dragged Carrier Toping		20000 pcs./reel		
ERJ1G	Pressed Carrier Taping	2 mm	15000 pcs./reel		
ERJ2G	- Punched Carrier Taping		10000 pcs./reel		
ERJ3G					
ERJ6G					
ERJ8G			5000 pag /rool		
ERJ14		4 mm	5000 pcs./reel		
ERJ12	Embassad Carrier Taning				
ERJ12Z	Embossed Carrier Taping				
ERJ1T			4000 pcs./reel		

● Carrier Tape (Unit:mm)



Туре	А	В	W	F	Е	P ₁	P ₂	P _o	ϕD_0	Т	ϕD_1			
ERJXG	0.25 ^{±0.03}	0.45 ^{±0.03}								0.31 ^{±0.05}	_			
ERJ1G	0.38 ^{±0.05}	0.68 ^{±0.05}				2.00 ^{±0.10}				$0.42^{\pm0.05}$	_			
ERJ2G	0.70 ^{±0.05}		8.00*****	3 8.00 ±0.20	$\begin{bmatrix} 8.00^{\pm0.20} \\ \end{bmatrix}$ 3.						Ī	$0.52^{\pm0.05}$	_	
ERJ3G	1.10 ^{±0.10}	1.90 ^{±0.10}				0.00	3.50 ^{±0.05}	3.50 ^{±0.05}					$0.70^{\pm0.05}$	_
ERJ6G	1.65 ^{±0.15}	2.50 ^{±0.20}							2.00 ^{±0.05}	4.00 ^{±0.10}	1.50+0.10	0.84 ^{±0.05}	_	
ERJ8G	2.00 ^{±0.15}	3.60 ^{±0.20}							1.75		2.00	4.00	1.50_0	0.64
ERJ14	2.80 ^{±0.20}	3.50 ^{±0.20}	8.00 ^{±0.30}	3.00 ^{±0.30}			4.00 ^{±0.10}					1.0+0.10		
ERJ12	3.50 ^{±0.20}	4.80 ^{±0.20}								1.00 ^{±0.10}				
ERJ12Z	2.80 ^{±0.20}	5.30 ^{±0.20}	12.00 ^{±0.30}	5.50 ^{±0.20}						1.00	1.5 min.			
ERJ1T	3.60 ^{±0.20}	6.90 ^{±0.20}												

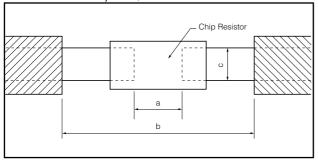




					(Unit : mm)
Туре	φA	φB	φC	W	T
ERJXG					
ERJ1G					
ERJ2G					
ERJ3G	180.0+0	60 min.		9.0 ^{±1.0}	11.4 ^{±1.0}
ERJ6G			13.0 ^{±1.0}		
ERJ8G			13.0		
ERJ14					
ERJ12					
ERJ12Z				13.0 ^{±1.0}	15.4 ^{±2.0}
ERJ1T					

■ Recommended Land Pattern

In case of flow soldering, the land width must be smaller than the Chip Resistor width to control the solder amount properly. Generally, the land width should be 0.7 to 0.8 times (W) of the width of chip resistor. In case of reflow soldering, solder amount can be adjusted, therefore the land width should be set to 1.0 to 1.3 times chip resistor width (W).

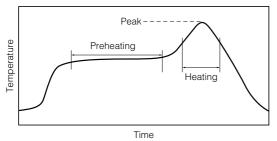


Type	Dimensions (mm)					
(inches)	а	b	С			
ERJXG (01005)	0.15 to 0.20	0.5 to 0.7	0.20 to 0.25			
ERJ1G(0201)	0.3 to 0.4	0.8 to 0.9	0.25 to 0.35			
ERJ2G(0402)	0.5 to 0.6	1.4 to 1.6	0.4 to 0.6			
ERJ3G (0603)	0.7 to 0.9	2 to 2.2	0.8 to 1			
ERJ6G (0805)	1 to 1.4	3.2 to 3.8	0.9 to 1.4			
ERJ8G (1206)	2 to 2.4	4.4 to 5	1.2 to 1.8			
ERJ14(1210)	2 to 2.4	4.4 to 5	1.8 to 2.8			
ERJ12(1812)	3.3 to 3.7	5.7 to 6.5	2.3 to 3.5			
ERJ12Z(2010)	3.6 to 4	6.2 to 7	1.8 to 2.8			
ERJ1T(2512)	5 to 5.4	7.6 to 8.6	2.3 to 3.5			

■ Recommended Soldering Conditions

Recommendations and precautions are described below.

- Recommended soldering conditions for reflow
- · Reflow soldering shall be performed a maximum of two times.
- · Please contact us for additional information when used in conditions other than those specified.
- Please measure the temperature of the terminals and study every kind of solder and printed circuit board for solderability before actual use.



For soldering (Example: Sn/Pb)

	Temperature	Time	
Preheating	140 °C to 160 °C	60 s to 120 s	
Main heating	Above 200 °C	30 s to 40 s	
Peak	235 ± 5 °C	max. 10 s	

For lead-free soldering (Example : Sn/Ag/Cu)

	Temperature	Time
Preheating	150 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s
Main heating	Above 230 °C	30 s to 40 s
Peak	max. 260 °C	max. 10 s

Recommended soldering conditions for flow

	For so	Idering	For lead-free soldering		
	Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time	
Preheating	140 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s	150 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s	
Soldering	245 ± 5 °C 20 s to 30 s		max. 260 °C	max. 10 s	

The following are precautions for individual products. Please also refer to the precautions common to Fixed Resistors shown on page ER3 of this catalog.

- 1. Take measures against mechanical stress during and after mounting of Thick Film Chip Resistors (hereafter called the resistors) so as not to damage their electrodes and protective coatings.
- 2. If a transient load (heavy load in a short time) like a pulse is expected to be applied, check and evaluate the operations of the resistors when installed in your products before use.
 - Never exceed the rated power. Otherwise, the performance and/or reliability of the resistors may be impaired.
- 3. Do not use halogen-based or other high-activity flux. Otherwise, the residue may impair the resistors' performance and/or reliability.
- 4. When soldering with a soldering iron, never touch the resistors' bodies with the tip of the soldering iron. When using a soldering iron with a high temperature tip, finish soldering as quickly as possible (within three seconds at 350 °C max.).
- 5. As the amount of applied solder becomes larger, the mechanical stress applied to the resistors increases, causing problems such as cracks and faulty characteristics. Avoid applying an excessive amount of solder.
- 6. Do not apply shock to the resistors or pinch them with a hard tool (e.g. pliers and tweezers). Otherwise, the resistors' protective coatings and bodies may be chipped, affecting their performance.
- 7. Avoid excessive bending of printed circuit boards in order to protect the resistors from abnormal stress.

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- When using our products, no matter what sort of equipment they might be used for, be sure to make a written agreement on the specifications with us in advance. The design and specifications in this catalog are subject to change without prior notice.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this catalog.
- This catalog explains the quality and performance of the products as individual components. Before use, check and evaluate their operations when installed in your products.
- Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other significant damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/gas equipment, rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.
- * Systems equipped with a protection circuit and a protection device
- * Systems equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault

(1) Precautions for use

- These products are designed and manufactured for general and standard use in general electronic equipment (e.g. AV equipment, home electric appliances, office equipment, information and communication equipment)
- These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions. Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determine whether or not they can be used.
 - 1. In liquid, such as water, oil, chemicals, or organic solvent
 - 2. In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust
 - 3. In salty air or air with a high concentration of corrosive gas, such as Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, or NO2
 - 4. In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist
 - 5. In an environment where these products cause dew condensation
 - Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin or other materials
- These products generate Joule heat when energized. Carefully position these products so that their heat will not affect the other components.
- Carefully position these products so that their temperatures will not exceed the category temperature range due to the effects of neighboring heat-generating components. Do not mount or place heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
- Note that non-cleaning solder, halogen-based highly active flux, or water-soluble flux may deteriorate the performance or reliability of the products.
- Carefully select a flux cleaning agent for use after soldering. An unsuitable agent may deteriorate the performance or reliability. In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues. Otherwise, the insulation performance may be deteriorated.

(2) Precautions for storage

The performance of these products, including the solderability, is guaranteed for a year from the date of arrival at your company, provided that they remain packed as they were when delivered and stored at a temperature of 5 °C to 35 °C and a relative humidity of 45 % to 85 %.

Even within the above guarantee periods, do not store these products in the following conditions. Otherwise, their electrical performance and/or solderability may be deteriorated, and the packaging materials (e.g. taping materials) may be deformed or deteriorated, resulting in mounting failures.

- 1. In salty air or in air with a high concentration of corrosive gas, such as Cl2, H2S, NH3, SO2, or NO2
- 2. In direct sunlight

<Package markings>

Package markings include the product number, quantity, and country of origin. In principle, the country of origin should be indicated in English.

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