Excellent Integrated System Limited

Stocking Distributor

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Murata Electronics North America
RCE5C2A100J0DBH03A

For any questions, you can email us directly:
sales@integrated-circuit.com

⚠Caution/Notice

⚠Caution

■ Storage and Operation Conditions

■ Rating

1. Operating Voltage
2. Operating Temperature and Self-generated Heat
3. Fail-safe

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Vibration and Impact
2. Soldering
3. Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating
4. Treatment after Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating

Notice

■ Rating

1. Capacitance change of capacitor

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Cleaning (ultrasonic cleaning)
2. Soldering and Mounting
   (1) Allowable Conditions for Soldering Temperature and Time
   (2) Insertion of the Lead Wire

⚠Caution

■ Storage and Operation Conditions

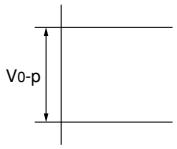
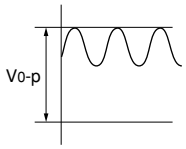
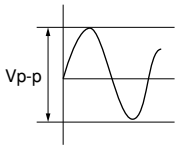
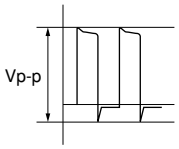
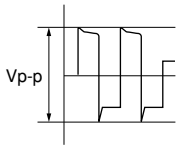
The insulating coating of capacitors does not form a perfect seal; therefore, do not use or store capacitors in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt or the like are present. Also avoid exposure to moisture. Before cleaning, bonding or molding this product, 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 degrees centigrade and 20 to 70%.
Use capacitors within 6 months after delivery.

■ Rating

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 V0-p which contains DC bias within the rated voltage range.
When the voltage is applied to the circuit, starting or stopping may generate irregular voltage for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor with a rated voltage range that includes these irregular voltages.

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 all equipment should be taken into consideration.

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

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 similar current, it may have self-generated heat due to dielectric loss. In the case of "High Dielectric Constant Type Capacitors," applied voltage load should be such that self-generated heat is within 20 °C under the condition where the capacitor is subjected at an atmosphere temperature of 25 °C. Please contact us if self-generated heat occurs with "Temperature Compensating Type Capacitors".

When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity -K of ø0.1mm under conditions where the capacitor is not affected by radiant heat from other components or wind from surroundings. Excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics and reliability. Never attempt to perform measurement with the cooling fan running. Otherwise, accurate measurement cannot be ensured.

3. 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.

⚠Caution

Continued from the preceding page.

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Vibration and Impact

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

2. 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.

3. Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating

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

In case the amount of application, 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 may be damaged by the organic solvents and may result, worst case, in a short circuit.

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

4. Treatment after Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating

When the outer coating is hot (over 100 degrees centigrade) 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.

Notice

■ Rating

1. Capacitance change of capacitor

In case of F/X7R/X7S/X7T/X8L/Y5V/Z5U char.

Capacitors have an aging characteristic, whereby the capacitor continually decreases its capacitance slightly if the capacitor is left on for a long time. Moreover, capacitance might change greatly depending on the surrounding temperature or an applied voltage.

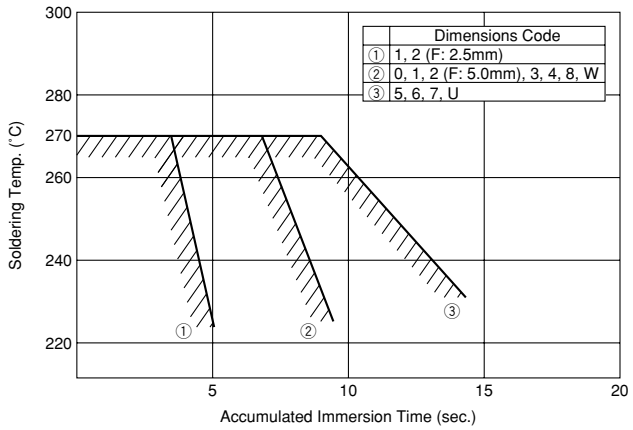
■ Soldering and Mounting

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

(1) Allowable Conditions for Soldering Temperature and Time



Perform soldering within tolerance range (shaded portion).

(2) 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.