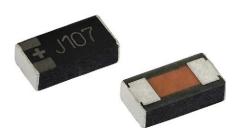


vPolyTanTM Polymer Surface Mount Chip Capacitors, Compact, Leadframeless Molded Type



PERFORMANCE / ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating Temperature: -55 °C to +105 °C Capacitance Range: 1 μ F to 330 μ F Capacitance Tolerance: \pm 20 % Voltage Rating: 6.3 V_{DC} to 35 V_{DC}

FEATURES

- Low ESR
- 100 % surge current tested
- Molded case available in 8 case codes including 0603 and 0805 footprint
- Lead (Pb)-free L-shaped face-down terminations
- 8 mm tape and reel packaging available per EIA-481 standard
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912



RoHS

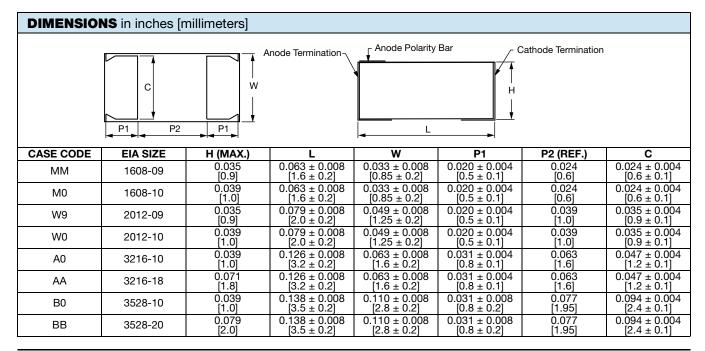
HALOGEN FREE

GREEN (5-2008)

APPLICATIONS

- Decoupling, smoothing, filtering
- Bulk energy storage in wireless cards
- Infrastructure equipment
- Storage and networking
- · Computer motherboards
- Smartphones and tablets

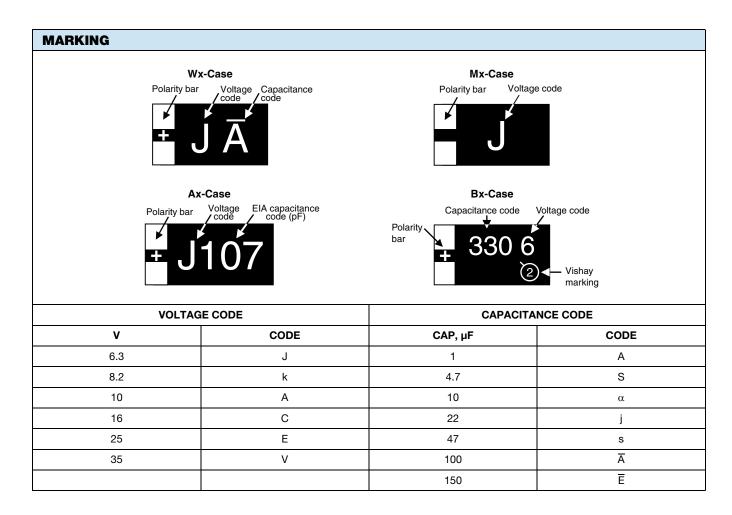
ORDERING INFORMATION										
T58	ММ	106	M	6R3	С	0300				
TYPE	CASE CODE L See Ratings and Case Codes table.	This is expressed in picofarads. The first two digits are the significant figures. The third is the number of zeros to follow.	CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE I M = ± 20 %	DC VOLTAGE RATING I This is expressed in volts. To complete the three-digit block, zeros precede the voltage rating. A decimal point is indicated by an "R" (6R3 = 6.3 V)	TERMINATION / PACKAGING L C = lead (Pb)-free solderable coating, 7" reel	ESR Maximum 100 kHz ESR in mΩ				



Revision: 10-Dec-2018 1 Document Number: 40189

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RATINGS AND CASE CODES (ESR m Ω)									
μF	6.3 V	8.2 V	10 V	16 V	25 V	35 V			
1						W9 (500)			
4.7					W0 (500)				
10	MM (300, 500)								
22	MM (300, 500) / W9 (500)				BB (100, 150)				
47	M0 (300, 500) / W9 (150, 200, 300)	W0 (300, 500)	A0 (175)	BB (90, 200)					
100	A0 (100, 150)								



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			MAX. DCL	MAX. DF	MAX. ESR	MAX. RIPPLE,	HIGH TEMPERATURE LOAD	
CAPACITANCE (μF)	CASE	PART NUMBER	AT +25 °C AT +25 (μA) (%)		AT +25 °C 100 kHz (mΩ)	100 kHz I _{RMS} (A)	TEMPERATURE (°C)	TIME (h)
			6.3 V	DC AT +105	°C			
10	MM	T58MM106M6R3C0500	6.3	8	500	0.224	105	2000
10	MM	T58MM106M6R3C0300	6.3	8	300	0.289	105	2000
22	MM	T58MM226M6R3C0500	14	10	500	0.224	105	2000
22	MM	T58MM226M6R3C0300	14	10	300	0.289	105	2000
22	W9	T58W9226M6R3C0500	14	10	500	0.283	105	2000
47	M0 ⁽¹⁾	T58M0476M6R3C0500	30	14	500	0.224	85	2000
47	M0 ⁽¹⁾	T58M0476M6R3C0300	30	14	300	0.289	85	2000
47	W9	T58W9476M6R3C0300	30	10	300	0.365	105	1000
47	W9	T58W9476M6R3C0200	30	10	200	0.447	105	1000
47	W9	T58W9476M6R3C0150	30	10	150	0.516	105	1000
100	A0	T58A0107M6R3C0150	63	10	150	0.606	105	1000
100	A0	T58A0107M6R3C0100	63	10	100	0.742	105	1000
			8.2 V	DC AT +105	°C			
47	W0	T58W0476M8R2C0500	39	10	500	0.283	105	1000
47	W0	T58W0476M8R2C0300	39	10	300	0.365	105	1000
			10 V	_{DC} AT +105	°C			
47	A0	T58A0476M010C0175	47	14	175	0.561	105	1000
			16 V	DC AT +105	°C			
47	BB	T58BB476M016C0200	75	14	200	0.652	105	2000
47	BB	T58BB476M016C0090	75	14	90	0.972	105	2000
			25 V	_{DC} AT +105	°C			
4.7	W0	T58W0475M025C0500	23.5	10	500	0.283	105	1000
22	BB	T58BB226M025C0150	55	14	150	0.753	105	2000
22	BB	T58BB226M025C0100	55	14	100	0.850	105	2000
				DC AT +105				
1.0	W9	T58W9105M035C0500	3.5 ⁽²⁾	8	500	0.283	105	2000

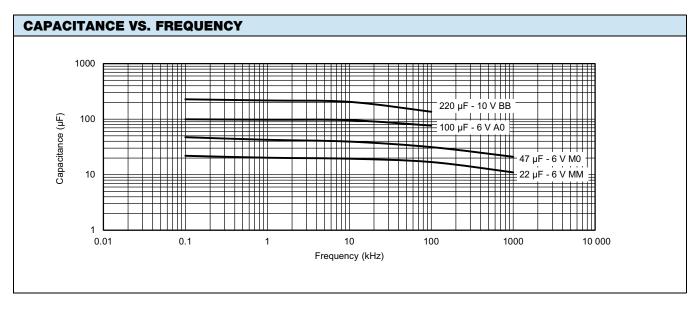
Notes

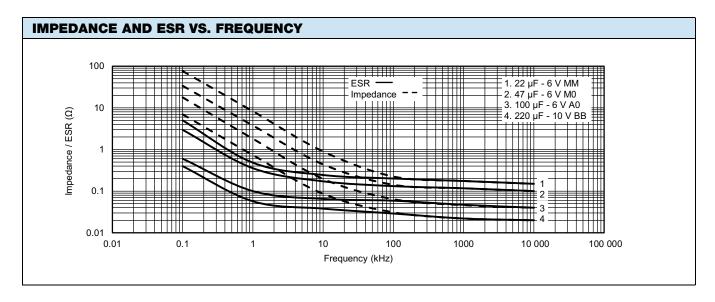
⁽²⁾ Can be rated up to 38 V

RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE DERATING GUIDELINES							
CAPACITOR VOLTAGE RATING	OPERATING VOLTAGE						
6.3	5.0						
8.2	6.6						
10	8.0						
16	12.8						
25	20						
35	28						

 $^{^{(1)}}$ Humidity tests at 40 °C / 90 % RH 500 h, no voltage applied







POWER DISSIPATION							
CASE CODE	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT +25 °C (W) IN FREE AIR						
MM / MO	0.025						
W9 / W0	0.040						
A0	0.055						
AA	0.075						
В0	0.070						
ВВ	0.085						



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STANDARD PACKAGING QUANTITY							
CASE CODE	UNITS PER 7" REEL						
MM / M0	4000						
W0	3000						
W9	4000						
A0	3000						
AA	2000						
В0	3000						
BB	2000						

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS						
ITEM	CONDITION	POST TEST PERFOR	RMANCE			
Life test at +105 °C	2000 h application of rated voltage at 105 °C,	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	MIL-STD-202 method 108	Dissipation factor	Within initial limits			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Humidity tests	At 60 °C / 90 % RH 500 h, no voltage applied	Capacitance change	-20 % to +40 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Stability at low and	-55 °C	Capacitance change	Within -20 % to 0 % of initial value			
high temperatures		Dissipation factor	Shall not exceed 150 % of initial limit			
		Leakage current	n/a			
	25 °C	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Within initial limit			
	105 °C	Capacitance change	Within -50 % to +30 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limits			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 1000 % of initial limits			
Surge voltage	85 °C, 1000 successive test cycles at 1.3 of	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	rated voltage in series with a 1 kΩ resistor at the rate of 30 s ON, 30 s OFF	Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
	the rate of 50 3 Orv, 50 3 Or r	Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Shock	MIL-STD-202, method 213, condition I,	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
(specified pulse)	100 g peak	Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Vibration	MIL-STD-202, method 204, condition D, 10 Hz to 2000 Hz 20 <i>g</i> peak	There shall be no med post-conditioning.	chanical or visual damage to capacitors			
Shear test	Apply a pressure load of 5 N for 10 s ± 1 s	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	horizontally to the center of capacitor side body	Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			

PRODUCT INFORMATION						
Polymer Guide	www.vishay.com/doc?40076					
Moisture Sensitivity	www.vishay.com/doc?40135					
Infographic	www.vishay.com/doc?48084					
Sample Board	www.vishay.com/doc?48073					
FAQ						
Frequently Asked Questions	www.vishay.com/doc?42106					



Guide for Tantalum Solid Electrolyte Chip Capacitors with Polymer Cathode

INTRODUCTION

Tantalum electrolytic capacitors are the preferred choice in applications where volumetric efficiency, stable electrical parameters, high reliability, and long service life are primary considerations. The stability and resistance to elevated temperatures of the tantalum/tantalum oxide/manganese dioxide system make solid tantalum capacitors an appropriate choice for today's surface mount assembly technology.

Vishay Sprague has been a pioneer and leader in this field, producing a large variety of tantalum capacitor types for consumer, industrial, automotive, military, and aerospace electronic applications.

Tantalum is not found in its pure state. Rather, it is commonly found in a number of oxide minerals, often in combination with Columbium ore. This combination is known as "tantalite" when its contents are more than one-half tantalum. Important sources of tantalite include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, and several African countries. Synthetic tantalite concentrates produced from tin slags in Thailand, Malaysia, and Brazil are also a significant raw material for tantalum production.

Electronic applications, and particularly capacitors, consume the largest share of world tantalum production. Other important applications for tantalum include cutting tools (tantalum carbide), high temperature super alloys, chemical processing equipment, medical implants, and military ordnance.

Vishay Sprague is a major user of tantalum materials in the form of powder and wire for capacitor elements and rod and sheet for high temperature vacuum processing.

THE BASICS OF TANTALUM CAPACITORS

Most metals form crystalline oxides which are non-protecting, such as rust on iron or black oxide on copper. A few metals form dense, stable, tightly adhering, electrically insulating oxides. These are the so-called "valve"metals and include titanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium, and aluminum. Only a few of these permit the accurate control of oxide thickness by electrochemical means. Of these, the most valuable for the electronics industry are aluminum and tantalum.

Capacitors are basic to all kinds of electrical equipment, from radios and television sets to missile controls and automobile ignitions. Their function is to store an electrical charge for later use.

Capacitors consist of two conducting surfaces, usually metal plates, whose function is to conduct electricity. They are separated by an insulating material or dielectric. The dielectric used in all tantalum electrolytic capacitors is tantalum pentoxide.

Tantalum pentoxide compound possesses high-dielectric strength and a high-dielectric constant. As capacitors are being manufactured, a film of tantalum pentoxide is applied to their electrodes by means of an electrolytic process. The film is applied in various thicknesses and at various voltages and although transparent to begin with, it takes on different colors as light refracts through it. This coloring occurs on the tantalum electrodes of all types of tantalum capacitors.

Rating for rating, tantalum capacitors tend to have as much as three times better capacitance/volume efficiency than aluminum electrolytic capacitors. An approximation of the capacitance/volume efficiency of other types of capacitors may be inferred from the following table, which shows the dielectric constant ranges of the various materials used in each type. Note that tantalum pentoxide has a dielectric constant of 26, some three times greater than that of aluminum oxide. This, in addition to the fact that extremely thin films can be deposited during the electrolytic process mentioned earlier, makes the tantalum capacitor extremely efficient with respect to the number of microfarads available per unit volume. The capacitance of any capacitor is determined by the surface area of the two conducting plates, the distance between the plates, and the dielectric constant of the insulating material between the plates.

COMPARISON OF CAPACITOR DIELECTRIC CONSTANTS					
DIELECTRIC	e DIELECTRIC CONSTANT				
Air or vacuum	1.0				
Paper	2.0 to 6.0				
Plastic	2.1 to 6.0				
Mineral oil	2.2 to 2.3				
Silicone oil	2.7 to 2.8				
Quartz	3.8 to 4.4				
Glass	4.8 to 8.0				
Porcelain	5.1 to 5.9				
Mica	5.4 to 8.7				
Aluminum oxide	8.4				
Tantalum pentoxide	26				
Ceramic	12 to 400K				

In the tantalum electrolytic capacitor, the distance between the plates is very small since it is only the thickness of the tantalum pentoxide film. As the dielectric constant of the tantalum pentoxide is high, the capacitance of a tantalum capacitor is high if the area of the plates is large:

$$C = \frac{eA}{t}$$

where

C = capacitance

e = dielectric constant

A = surface area of the dielectric

t = thickness of the dielectric

Tantalum capacitors contain either liquid or solid electrolytes. In solid electrolyte capacitors, a dry material (manganese dioxide) forms the cathode plate. A tantalum lead is embedded in or welded to the pellet, which is in turn connected to a termination or lead wire. The drawings show the construction details of the surface mount types of tantalum capacitors shown in this catalog.

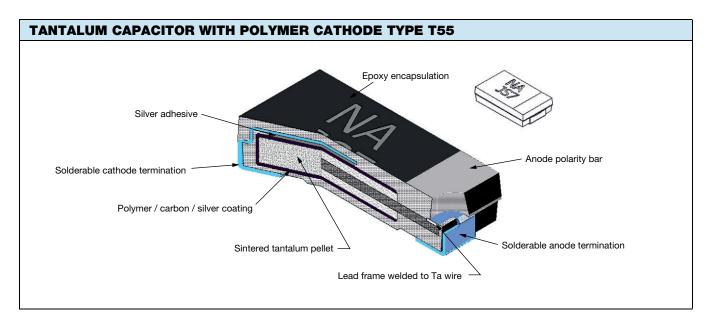


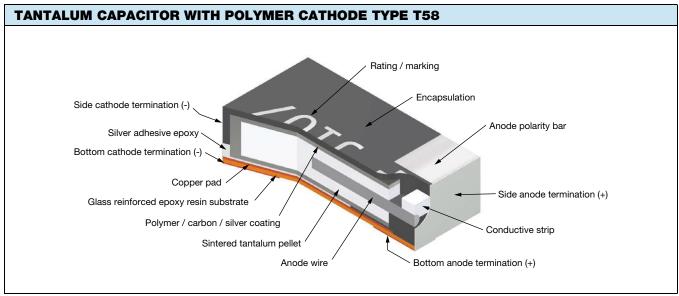
SOLID ELECTROLYTE POLYMER TANTALUM CAPACITORS

Solid electrolyte polymer capacitors utilize sintered tantalum pellets as anodes. Tantalum pentoxide dielectric layer is formed on the entire surface of anode, which is further impregnated with highly conductive polymer as cathode system.

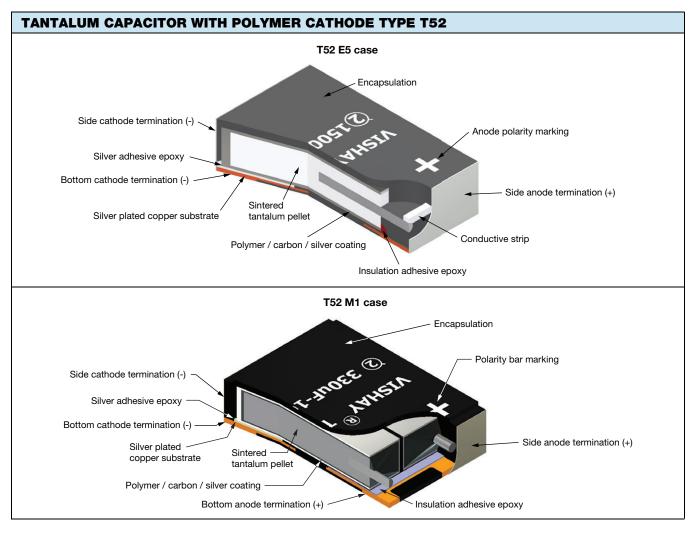
The conductive polymer layer is then coated with graphite, followed by a layer of metallic silver, which provides a conductive surface between the capacitor element and the outer termination (lead frame or other).

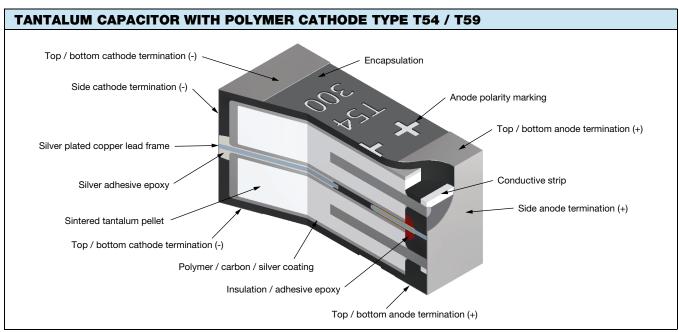
Molded chip polymer tantalum capacitor encases the element in plastic resins, such as epoxy materials. After assembly, the capacitors are tested and inspected to assure long life and reliability. It offers excellent reliability and high stability for variety of applications in electronic devices. Usage of conductive polymer cathode system provides very low equivalent series resistance (ESR), which makes the capacitors particularly suitable for high frequency applications.











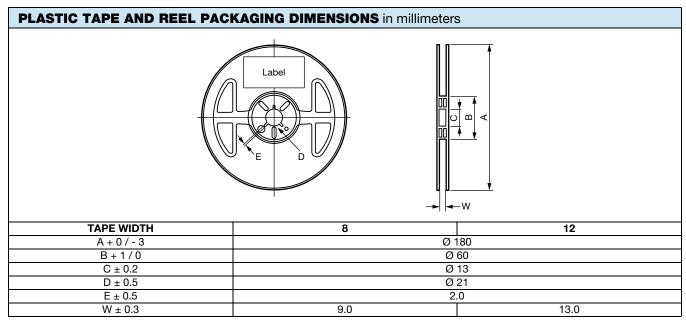


POLYMER CAPACITORS - MOLDED CASE					
SERIES	T55				
PRODUCT IMAGE	THE HEAD WEST				
TYPE	VPolyTan TM , molded case, high performance polymer				
FEATURES	High performance				
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +105 °C				
CAPACITANCE RANGE	3.3 μF to 1000 μF				
VOLTAGE RANGE	2.5 V to 63 V				
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %				
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.1 CV				
DISSIPATION FACTOR	8 % to 10 %				
ESR	12 m Ω to 500 m Ω				
CASE SIZES	J, P, A, T, B, Z, V, D				
TERMINATION FINISH	Cases J, P: 100 % tin Case A: 100 % tin or Ni / Pd / Au Cases T, B, Z, V, D: Ni / Pd / Au				

POLYMER CAL	POLYMER CAPACITORS - LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CASE								
SERIES	T52	T58	T59	T54					
PRODUCT IMAGE		# NO7		Tarage 1					
ТҮРЕ	vPolyTan TM polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low profile, leadframeless molded type	vPolyTan TM polymer surface mount chip capacitors, compact, leadframeless molded type	vPolyTan TM polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low ESR, leadframeless molded type	vPolyTan TM polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low ESR, leadframeless molded type, hi-rel commercial off-the-shelf (COTS)					
FEATURES	Low profile	Small case size	Multianode	Hi-rel COTS, multianode					
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +105 °C	-55 °C to +105 °C	-55 °C to +105 °C	-55 °C to +125 °C					
CAPACITANCE RANGE	47 μF to 1500 μF	1 μF to 330 μF	15 μF to 470 μF	15 μF to 470 μF					
VOLTAGE RANGE	10 V to 35 V	6.3 V to 35 V	16 V to 75 V	16 V to 75 V					
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %	± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 20 %					
LEAKAGE CURRENT		0.1	CV						
DISSIPATION FACTOR	10 % 1 8 % to 1/1 %		10 %	10 %					
ESR	25 m Ω to 55 m Ω	50 m Ω to 500 m Ω	25 m Ω to 150 m Ω	25 m Ω to 150 m Ω					
CASE SIZES	E5, M1	MM, M0, W0, W9, A0, AA, B0, BB	EE	EE					
TERMINATION	100	% tin	100 % 1	in / lead					

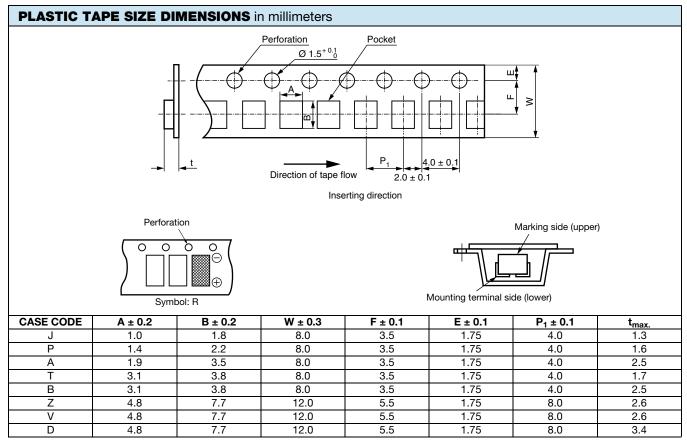


MOLDED CAPACITORS, T55 TYPE



Note

• A reel diameter of 330 mm is also applicable

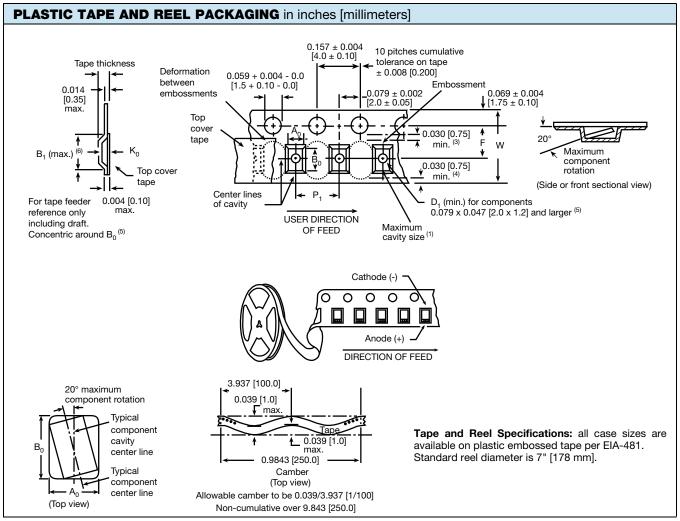


Note

• A reel diameter of 330 mm is also applicable



LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CAPACITORS, ALL TYPES



Notes

- · Metric dimensions will govern. Dimensions in inches are rounded and for reference only.
- (1) A₀, B₀, K₀, are determined by the maximum dimensions to the ends of the terminals extending from the component body and / or the body dimensions of the component. The clearance between the ends of the terminals or body of the component to the sides and depth of the cavity (A₀, B₀, K₀) must be within 0.002" (0.05 mm) minimum and 0.020" (0.50 mm) maximum. The clearance allowed must also prevent rotation of the component within the cavity of not more than 20°.
- (2) Tape with components shall pass around radius "R" without damage. The minimum trailer length may require additional length to provide "R" minimum for 12 mm embossed tape for reels with hub diameters approaching N minimum.
- (3) This dimension is the flat area from the edge of the sprocket hole to either outward deformation of the carrier tape between the embossed cavities or to the edge of the cavity whichever is less.
- (4) This dimension is the flat area from the edge of the carrier tape opposite the sprocket holes to either the outward deformation of the carrier tape between the embossed cavity or to the edge of the cavity whichever is less.
- (5) The embossed hole location shall be measured from the sprocket hole controlling the location of the embossment. Dimensions of embossment location shall be applied independent of each other.
- (6) B₁ dimension is a reference dimension tape feeder clearance only.

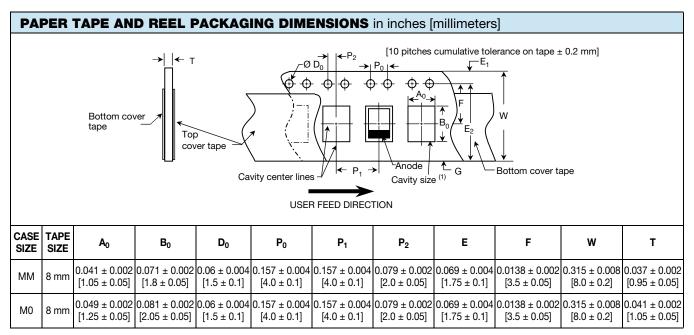


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CARRIER 1	CARRIER TAPE DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]								
CASE CODE	TAPE SIZE	B ₁ (MAX.) ⁽¹⁾	D ₁ (MIN.)	F	K ₀ (MAX.)	P ₁	w		
E5	12 mm	0.329 [8.35]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.50 ± 0.05]	0.071 [1.8]	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.476 ± 0.008 [12.1 ± 0.20]		
MM ⁽²⁾	8 mm	0.075 [1.91]	0.02 [0.5]	0.138 [3.5]	0.043 [1.10]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
M1	12 mm	0.32 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.094 [2.39]	0.315 ± 0.04 [8.0 ± 1.0]	0.472 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [12.0 + 0.3 / - 0.10]		
W9	8 mm	0.126 [3.20]	0.030 [0.75]	0.138 [3.5]	0.045 [1.15]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
WO	8 mm	0.126 [3.20]	0.030 [0.75]	0.138 [3.5]	0.045 [1.15]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
A0	8 mm	-	0.02 [0.5]	0.138 [3.5]	0.049 [1.25]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
AA	8 mm	0.154 [3.90]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 [3.5]	0.079 [2.00]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
В0	12 mm	0.181 [4.61]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 [5.5]	0.049 [1.25]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
BB	8 mm	0.157 [4.0]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 [3.5]	0.087 [2.22]	0.157 [4.0]	0.315 [8.0]		
EE	12 mm	0.32 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.175 [4.44]	0.315 ± 0.04 [8.0 ±1.0]	0.472 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [12.0 + 0.3 / - 0.10]		

Notes

- (1) For reference only
- (2) Standard packaging of MM case is with paper tape. Plastic tape is available per request



Note

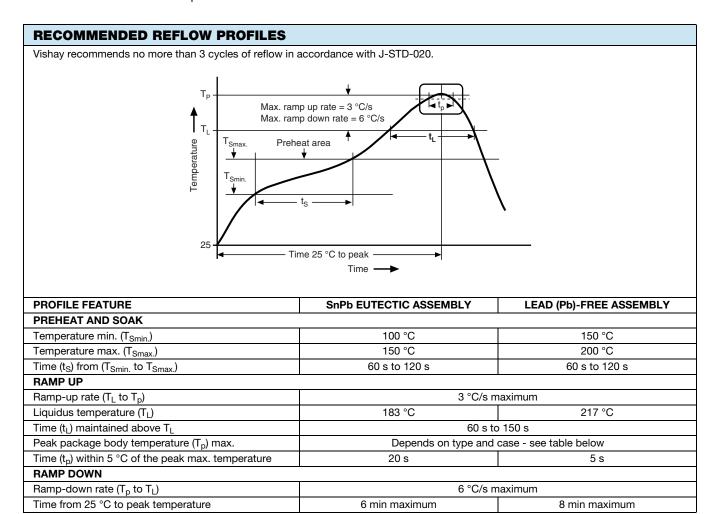
⁽¹⁾ A₀, B₀ are determined by the maximum dimensions to the ends of the terminals extending from the component body and / or the body dimensions of the component. The clearance between the ends of the terminals or body of the component to the sides and depth of the cavity (A₀, B₀) must be within 0.002" (0.05 mm) minimum and 0.020" (0.50 mm) maximum. The clearance allowed must also prevent rotation of the component within the cavity of not more than 20°



PACKING AND STORAGE

Polymer capacitors meet moisture sensitivity level rating (MSL) of 3 or 4 as specified in IPC/JEDEC® J-STD-020 and are dry packaged in moisture barrier bags (MBB) per J-STD-033. Standard Ratings table defines MSL level for each particular family. Level 3 specifies a floor life (out of bag) of 168 hours and level 4 specifies a floor life of 72 hours at 30 °C maximum and 60 % relative humidity (RH). Unused capacitors should be re-sealed in the MBB with fresh desiccant. A moisture strip (humidity indicator card) is included in the bag to assure dryness. To remove excess moisture, capacitors can be dried at 40 °C (standard "dry box" conditions).

For detailed recommendations please refer to J-STD-033.

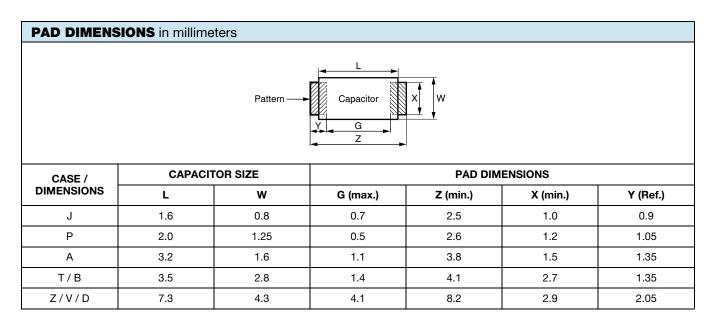


PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (Tp) MAXIMUM				
TYPE	CASE CODE	PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (T _P) MAX.		
		SnPb EUTECTIC ASSEMBLY	LEAD (Pb)-FREE ASSEMBLY	
T55	J, P, A, T, B, Z, V, D	n/a	260 °C	
T52	E5, M1		260 °C	
T58	MM, M0, W9, W0, A0, AA, B0, BB		260 °C	
T59	EE	220 °C	250 °C	
T54	EE	220 °C	250 °C	

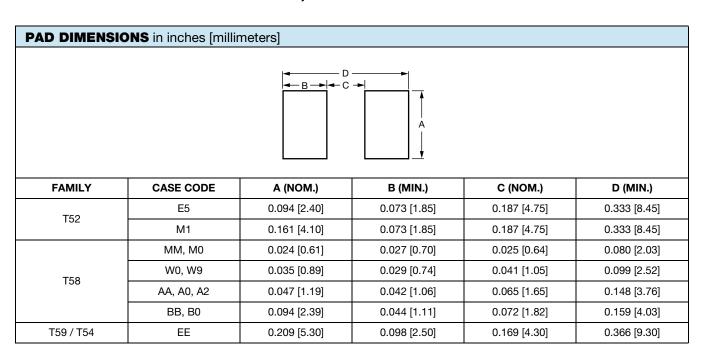
- T52, T55, and T58 capacitors are process sensitive.
- PSL classification to JEDEC J-STD-075: R4G
- T54 and T59 capacitors with 100 % tin termination are process sensitive. PSL classification to JEDEC J-STD-075: R6G



MOLDED CAPACITORS, T55 TYPE



LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CAPACITORS, ALL TYPES





GUIDE TO APPLICATION

 AC Ripple Current: the maximum allowable ripple current shall be determined from the formula:

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}$$

where.

P = power dissipation in W at +45 °C as given in the tables in the product datasheets.

R_{ESR} = the capacitor equivalent series resistance at the specified frequency.

2. **AC Ripple Voltage:** the maximum allowable ripple voltage shall be determined from the formula:

$$V_{RMS} = Z \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}$$

or, from the formula:

$$V_{RMS} = I_{RMS} \times Z$$

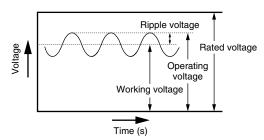
where,

P = power dissipation in W at +45 °C as given in the tables in the product datasheets.

R_{ESR} = The capacitor equivalent series resistance at the specified frequency.

Z = The capacitor impedance at the specified frequency.

2.1 The tantalum capacitors must be used in such a condition that the sum of the working voltage and ripple voltage peak values does not exceed the rated voltage as shown in figure below.



3. **Temperature Derating:** power dissipation is affected by the heat sinking capability of the mounting surface. If these capacitors are to be operated at temperatures above +45 °C, the permissible ripple current (or voltage) shall be calculated using the derating coefficient as shown in the table below:

MAXIMUM RIPPLE CURRENT TEMPERATURE DERATING FACTOR			
≤ 45 °C	1.0		
55 °C	0.8		
85 °C	0.6		
105 °C	0.4		

4. Reverse Voltage: the capacitors are not intended for use with reverse voltage applied. However, they are capable of withstanding momentary reverse voltage peaks, which must not exceed the following values: At 25 °C: 10 % of the rated voltage or 1 V, whichever is smaller.

At 85 $^{\circ}\text{C}\text{:}5$ % of the rated voltage or 0.5 V, whichever is smaller.

At 105 $^{\circ}\text{C}\text{: }3$ % of the rated voltage or 0.3 V, whichever is smaller.

5. Mounting Precautions:

5.1 Limit Pressure on Capacitor Installation with Mounter: pressure must not exceed 4.9 N with a tool end diameter of 1.5 mm when applied to the capacitors using an absorber, centering tweezers, or similar (maximum permitted pressurization time: 5 s). An excessively low absorber setting position would result in not only the application of undue force to the capacitors but capacitor and other component scattering, circuit board wiring breakage, and / or cracking as well, particularly when the capacitors are mounted together with other chips having a height of 1 mm or less.

5.2 Flux Selection

- 5.2.1 Select a flux that contains a minimum of chlorine and amine.
- 5.2.2 After flux use, the chlorine and amine in the flux remain must be removed.
- 5.3 Cleaning After Mounting: the following solvents are usable when cleaning the capacitors after mounting. Never use a highly active solvent.
 - Halogen organic solvent (HCFC225, etc.)
 - Alcoholic solvent (IPA, ethanol, etc.)
 - Petroleum solvent, alkali saponifying agent, water, etc.

Circuit board cleaning must be conducted at a temperature of not higher than 50 °C and for an immersion time of not longer than 30 minutes. When an ultrasonic cleaning method is used, cleaning must be conducted at a frequency of 48 kHz or lower, at an vibrator output of 0.02 W/cm³, at a temperature of not higher than 40 °C, and for a time of 5 minutes or shorter.

Notes

- Care must be exercised in cleaning process so that the mounted capacitor will not come into contact with any cleaned object or the like or will not get rubbed by a stiff brush or similar. If such precautions are not taken particularly when the ultrasonic cleaning method is employed, terminal breakage may occur.
- When performing ultrasonic cleaning under conditions other than stated above, conduct adequate advance checkout.



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