

有关敝公司产品的注意事项

请务必在使用敝公司产品之前阅读。



注意

产品目录中的记载内容

本产品目录中所记载的内容为2019年10月的内容。因产品改良等原因，可能会不经预告而变更其记载内容，或是停止供应本产品目录中所记载的产品。所以，请务必在使用前先确认最新的产品信息。

未按照本产品目录中所记载的内容或交货规格说明书使用敝公司产品，即便其致使用设备发生损害、不良情况等时，敝公司也不承担任何责任，敬请知悉。

签署交货规格说明书

就本产品目录中所记载产品的产品规格等相关内容，敝公司备有交货规格说明书，详情请向敝公司咨询。在使用敝公司产品前请务必就交货规格说明书之内容确认并批准之。

实装前的事前评估

使用敝公司产品时，请务必事先安装到使用设备之后，在实际使用的环境下进行评估和确认。

用途的限定

1. 可以使用的设备

本产品目录中所记载的产品预设为使用于一般电子设备 [音像设备、办公自动化设备、家电产品、办公设备、信息通讯设备 (手机、电脑等)] 以及面向本产品目录或是交货规格说明书中另行注明的设备通用性、标准性用途。

另外，面向汽车用电子设备、电信基础设施 / 工业设备、医疗设备 (国际 (GHTF) 第一类、第二类、第三类) 方面的应用，敝公司也备有预设的产品线，请参考本产品目录或是交货规格说明书的内容，使用相对应的产品。

2. 需要另行确认的设备

若考虑将本产品目录中所记载的产品使用于当产品发生故障、品质不良，或是由此引起的运转失常而可能会危及生命、身体或是财产，以及有可能给社会造成深刻影响的以下设备 (不包括本产品目录或是交货规格说明书中另行注明可以使用设备) 等时，请务必事先向敝公司咨询。

- (1) 运输用设备 (汽车驱动控制设备、火车控制设备、船舶控制设备等)
- (2) 交通信号设备
- (3) 防灾 / 保安设备
- (4) 医疗设备 (国际 (GHTF) 第二类)
- (5) 高公共性信息通讯设备 / 信息处理设备 (电话交换机、电话 / 无线 / 广播电视基站等)
- (6) 其他与上述设备有同等品质与可靠性要求的设备

3. 禁止使用的设备

请勿将敝公司产品使用于对安全性和可靠性有着极高要求的以下设备。

- (1) 航天设备 (人工卫星、火箭等)
- (2) 航空设备^(注释1)
- (3) 医疗设备 (国际 (GHTF) 第四类)、植体 (体内植入型) 医疗设备^(注释2)
- (4) 发电控制设备 (面向核能 / 水力 / 火力发电厂等的设备)
- (5) 海底设备 (海底中继设备、海中的作业设备等)
- (6) 军事设备
- (7) 其他与上述设备有同等品质与可靠性要求的设备

注释 1：仅限于对航空设备的安全运行不产生直接干扰的设备 [机内娱乐设备、机内照明设备、电动座椅、餐饮设备等]，在满足敝公司另行指定的相关条件时，亦可将敝公司产品用于以上用途。在贵公司考虑将敝公司的产品用于以上用途时，请务必事先向敝公司咨询相关的信息。

注释 2：包括注入人体内的部分和与此相连接的体外部分。

4. 责任的限制

未经敝公司的事先书面同意，把本产品目录中所记载的产品使用于非敝公司预设用途的设备、前述需要向敝公司咨询的设备或敝公司禁止使用的设备，从而给客户或第三方造成损害的，敝公司不承担任何责任，敬请知悉。

安全设计

需将敝公司的产品使用于对安全性和可靠性要求较高的设备、电路上时，请进行充分的安全性评估和可靠性评估。另外，请通过设置保护电路、保护装置的系统，设置冗余电路不会被单一故障影响安全性的系统等失效导向安全 (fail-safe) 设计，确保充分的安全性。

有关知识产权

本产品目录中所记载的信息是用于说明相关产品的典型操作以及相关应用。此类信息的使用不代表对于敝公司以及第三方的知识产权以及其他权利的使用许可或是不侵权保证。

保证范围

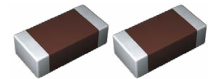
敝公司产品的保证范围仅限于已经交付的敝公司产品本身，由敝公司产品的故障或不良情况所诱发的损害，敝公司不承担任何责任，敬请知悉。但是，以书面形式另行签署了交易基本合同书、品质保证协定书等时，敝公司将根据该合同的条件提供保证。

正规销售渠道

本产品目录中所记载的内容适用于从敝公司营业所、销售子公司、销售代理店 (即“正规销售渠道”) 购买的敝公司产品，并不适用于从其他渠道购买的敝公司产品，敬请知悉。

出口时的注意事项

本产品目录中所记载的部分产品在出口时须事先确认《外汇和对外贸易法》以及美国在出口管理方面的相关法规，并办理相关手续。如有不明之处，请向敝公司咨询。



波峰焊

回流焊

■ 型号标示法

J	M	K	3	1	6	△	B	J	1	0	6	M	L	—	T	△
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫					

△=空格

① 额定电压

代码	额定电压 [VDC]
P	2.5
A	4
J	6.3
L	10
E	16
T	25
G	35
U	50
H	100
Q	250
S	630
X	2000

② 系列名称

代码	系列名称
M	多层电容器
V	高频用多层电容器
W	LW 逆转型多层电容器

③ 端接类型

代码	端接类型
K	电镀
S	Cu 内部电极 (高频波用)

④ 外型尺寸

规格	L×W [mm]	EIA (inch)
021	0.25 × 0.125	008004
042	0.4 × 0.2	01005
063	0.6 × 0.3	0201
105	1.0 × 0.5	0402
	0.52 × 1.0 ※	0204
107	1.6 × 0.8	0603
	0.8 × 1.6 ※	0306
212	2.0 × 1.25	0805
	1.25 × 2.0 ※	0508
316	3.2 × 1.6	1206
325	3.2 × 2.5	1210
432	4.5 × 3.2	1812

注: ※LW 逆转型 (□WK)

⑤ 产品尺寸公差

代码	规格	L [mm]	W [mm]	T [mm]
△	所有规格	标准	标准	标准
A	063	0.6±0.05	0.3±0.05	0.3±0.05
	105	1.0±0.10	0.5±0.10	0.5±0.10
	107	1.6+0.15/-0.05	0.8+0.15/-0.05	0.8+0.15/-0.05
	212	2.0+0.15/-0.05	1.25+0.15/-0.05	0.45±0.05 0.85±0.10 1.25+0.15/-0.05
	316	3.2±0.20	1.6±0.20	0.85±0.10 1.6±0.20
	325	3.2±0.30	2.5±0.30	2.5±0.30
B	063	0.6±0.09	0.3±0.09	0.3±0.09
	105	1.0+0.15/-0.05	0.5+0.15/-0.05	0.5+0.15/-0.05
	107	1.6+0.20/-0	0.8+0.20/-0	0.45±0.05 0.8+0.20/-0
	212	2.0+0.20/-0	1.25+0.20/-0	0.45±0.05 0.85±0.10 1.25+0.20/-0
	316	3.2±0.30	1.6±0.30	1.6±0.30
C	105	1.0+0.20/-0	0.5+0.20/-0	0.5+0.20/-0
E	063	0.6+0.25/-0	0.3+0.25/-0	0.3+0.25/-0
	105	1.0+0.30/-0	0.5+0.30/-0	0.5+0.30/-0

注: 参照标准产品的尺寸

△=空格

⑥ 温度特性

■ 高介电常数【超低失真多层陶瓷电容器 除外】

代码	适用标准	温度范围 [°C]	基准温度 [°C]	静电容量变化率	静电容量允许偏差	允许偏差代码
BJ	JIS	B	-25~+85	20	±10%	K
	EIA	X5R	-55~+85	25	±15%	±10% ±20% K M
B7	EIA	X7R	-55~+125	25	±15%	±10% K
						±20% M
C6	EIA	X6S	-55~+105	25	±22%	±10% K
						±20% M
C7	EIA	X7S	-55~+125	25	±22%	±10% K
						±20% M
LD(※)	EIA	X5R	-55~+85	25	±15%	±10% K
						±20% M

注: ※LD 低失真大容量多层陶瓷电容器

△=空格

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■温度补偿用

代码	适用标准		温度范围 [°C]	基准温度 [°C]	静电容量变化率	静电容量允许偏差	允许偏差代码
CG	EIA	C0G	-55~+125	25	0±30ppm/°C	±0.05pF	A
						±0.1pF	B
						±0.25pF	C
						±0.5pF	D
						±5%	J
UJ	JIS	UJ	-55~+125	20	-750±120ppm/°C	±0.25pF	C
						±0.5pF	D
	EIA	U2J		25		±5%	J
UK	JIS	UK	-55~+125	20	-750±250ppm/°C	±0.25pF	C
	EIA	U2K	-55~+125	25			

⑥系列名称

· 超低失真多层陶瓷电容器

代码	系列名称
SD	标准品

· 中高耐压多层陶瓷电容器

代码	系列名称
SD	标准品

⑦静电容量

代码 (例)	静电容量
0R5	0.5pF
010	1pF
100	10pF
101	100pF
102	1,000pF
103	10,000pF
104	0.1 μF
105	1.0 μF
106	10 μF
107	100 μF

注: R=小数点

⑧静电容量允许偏差

代码	静电容量允许偏差
A	±0.05pF
B	±0.1pF
C	±0.25pF
D	±0.5pF
F	±1pF
G	±2%
J	±5%
K	±10%
M	±20%
Z	+80/-20%

⑨产品厚度

代码	产品厚度 [mm]
K	0.125
H	0.13
E	0.18
C	0.2
D	
P	0.3
T	
K	0.45 (107 型以上)
V	0.5
W	
A	0.8
D	0.85 (212 型以上)
F	1.15
G	1.25
L	1.6
N	1.9
Y	2.0 max
M	2.5

⑩个别规格

代码	个别规格
-	标准

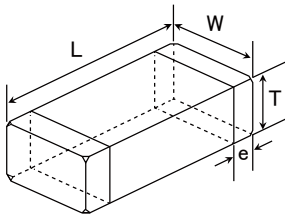
⑪包装

代码	包装规格
F	φ178mm 卷盘带装 (2mm 间距)
T	φ178mm 卷盘带装 (4mm 间距)
P	φ178mm 卷盘带装 (4mm 间距, 1000 个/卷盘) 325 规格 (厚度代码M)
R	φ178mm 卷盘带装 (2mm 间距) 105 规格 (厚度代码E,H)
W	φ178mm 压纹带 (1mm 间距) 021/042 规格专用

⑫管理记号

代码	管理记号
△	标准

■ 标准产品尺寸



※ LW逆转型

Type (EIA)	标准产品尺寸[mm]				
	L	W	T	*1	e
□MK021(008004)	0.25±0.013	0.125±0.013	0.125±0.013	K	0.0675±0.0275
□VS021(008004)	0.25±0.013	0.125±0.013	0.125±0.013	K	0.0675±0.0275
□MK042(01005)	0.4±0.02	0.2±0.02	0.2±0.02	C	0.1±0.03
□VS042(01005)	0.4±0.02	0.2±0.02	0.2±0.02	D	
□MK063(0201)	0.6±0.03	0.3±0.03	0.3±0.03	P	0.15±0.05
				T	
□MK105(0402)	1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.13±0.02	H	0.25±0.10
			0.18±0.02	E	
			0.2±0.02	C	
			0.3±0.03	P	
			0.5±0.05	V	
□VK105(0402)	1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	W	0.25±0.10
□WK105(0204)※	0.52±0.05	1.0±0.05	0.3±0.05	P	0.18±0.08
□MK107(0603)	1.6±0.10	0.8±0.10	0.45±0.05	K	0.35±0.25
			0.8±0.10	A	
□WK107(0306)※	0.8±0.10	1.6±0.10	0.5±0.05	V	0.25±0.15
□MK212(0805)	2.0±0.10	1.25±0.10	0.45±0.05	K	0.5±0.25
			0.85±0.10	D	
			1.25±0.10	G	
□WK212(0508)※	1.25±0.15	2.0±0.15	0.85±0.10	D	0.3±0.2
□MK316(1206)	3.2±0.15	1.6±0.15	0.85±0.10	D	0.5+0.35/-0.25
			1.15±0.10	F	
			1.6±0.20	L	
□MK325(1210)	3.2±0.30	2.5±0.20	0.85±0.10	D	0.6±0.3
			1.15±0.10	F	
			1.9±0.20	N	
			1.9+0.1/-0.2	Y	
			2.5±0.20	M	
□MK432(1812)	4.5±0.40	3.2±0.30	2.0+0/-0.30	Y	0.6±0.4
			2.5±0.20	M	0.9±0.6

注: ※LW 逆转型、*1 产品厚度代码

■ 标准包装

规格	EIA (inch)	产品厚度		标准数量 [pcs]	
		[mm]	代码	纸带	压纹带
021	008004	0.125	K	—	50000
042	01005	0.2	C	—	40000
			D		
063	0201	0.3	P	15000	—
			T		
105	0402	0.13	H	—	20000
		0.18	E	—	15000
		0.2	C	20000	—
		0.3	P	15000	—
		0.5	V	10000	—
	W				
	0204 ※	0.30	P	—	—
107	0603	0.45	K	4000	—
		0.8	A		
	0306 ※	0.50	V	—	4000
212	0805	0.45	K	4000	—
		0.85	D		
		1.25	G		
	0508 ※	0.85	D	4000	—
316	1206	0.85	D	4000	—
		1.15	F	—	3000
		1.6	L	—	2000
325	1210	0.85	D	—	2000
		1.15	F		
		1.9	N		
		2.0 max	Y		
		2.5	M	—	1000
432	1812	2.0 max	Y	—	1000
		2.5	M	—	500

注: ※LW 逆转型 (□WK)

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■ 型号一览

超低失真多层陶瓷电容器

● 105型

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125°C)】厚度 0.5mm (V)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊
							额定电压 x %		
UMK105 SD391KV-F		50	Standard Type	390 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
UMK105 SD471KV-F				470 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
UMK105 SD561KV-F				560 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
TMK105 SD681KV-F		25		680 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
TMK105 SD821KV-F				820 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
TMK105 SD102KV-F				1000 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
TMK105 SD122KV-F		16		1200 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
EMK105 SD152KV-F				1500 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
EMK105 SD182KV-F				1800 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
EMK105 SD222KV-F		10		2200 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
EMK105 SD272KV-F				2700 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
LMK105 SD332KV-F				3300 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R
LMK105 SD392KV-F			3900 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R	
LMK105 SD472KV-F			4700 p	±10	0.1	200	0.5±0.05	R	

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125°C)】厚度 0.3mm (P)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊
							额定电压 x %		
LMK105 SD152KP-F		10	Standard Type	1500 p	±10	0.1	200	0.3±0.03	R
JMK105 SD272KP-F		6.3		2700 p	±10	0.1	200	0.3±0.03	R

● 107型

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125°C)】厚度 0.8mm (A)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊	
							额定电压 x %			
UMK107 SD102KA-T		50	Standard Type	1000 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
UMK107 SD122KA-T				1200 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
UMK107 SD152KA-T				1500 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
UMK107 SD182KA-T				25	1800 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R
UMK107 SD222KA-T					2200 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R
UMK107 SD272KA-T					2700 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R
UMK107 SD332KA-T		16		3300 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
TMK107 SD392KA-T				3900 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
TMK107 SD472KA-T				4700 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
EMK107 SD562KA-T		10		5600 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
EMK107 SD682KA-T				6800 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
EMK107 SD822KA-T				8200 p	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R	
EMK107 SD103KA-T			0.01 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R		
LMK107 SD123KA-T			0.012 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R		
LMK107 SD153KA-T			0.015 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R		
LMK107 SD183KA-T			0.018 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R		
LMK107 SD223KA-T			0.022 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.8±0.10	R		

● 212型

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125°C)】厚度 1.25mm (G)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊
							额定电压 x %		
GMK212 SD183KG-T		35	Standard Type	0.018 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.25±0.10	R
GMK212 SD223KG-T				0.022 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.25±0.10	R
GMK212 SD273KG-T				0.027 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.25±0.10	R
LMK212 SD683KG-T		10		0.068 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.25±0.10	R
LMK212 SD823KG-T				0.082 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.25±0.10	R
LMK212 SD104KG-T				0.1 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.25±0.10	R

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125°C)】厚度 0.85mm (D)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊	
							额定电压 x %			
UMK212 SD392KD-T		50	Standard Type	3900 p	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	
UMK212 SD472KD-T				4700 p	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	
UMK212 SD562KD-T				5600 p	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	
UMK212 SD682KD-T				35	6800 p	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R
UMK212 SD822KD-T					8200 p	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R
UMK212 SD103KD-T					0.01 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R
GMK212 SD123KD-T		16		0.012 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	
GMK212 SD153KD-T				0.015 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	
EMK212 SD333KD-T				0.033 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	
LMK212 SD473KD-T		10		0.047 μ	±10	0.1	200	0.85±0.10	R	

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■ 型号一览

● 316型

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125℃)】厚度 1.6mm (L)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊
							额定电压 x %		
TMK316 SD823KL-T		25	Standard Type	0.082 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.6±0.20	R
TMK316 SD104KL-T				0.1 μ	±10	0.1	200		

【温度特性 SD : Standard (-55~+125℃)】厚度 1.15mm (F)

型号1	型号2	额定电压 [V]	温度特性	静电容量 [F]	静电容量允许偏差 [%]	tan δ [%]	高温负载	厚度*3 [mm]	焊接方式 R: 回流焊 W: 波峰焊
							额定电压 x %		
GMK316 SD333KF-T		35	Standard Type	0.033 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.15±0.10	R
GMK316 SD393KF-T				0.039 μ	±10	0.1	200		
TMK316 SD473KF-T		25	Standard Type	0.047 μ	±10	0.1	200	1.15±0.10	R
TMK316 SD563KF-T				0.056 μ	±10	0.1	200		
TMK316 SD683KF-T				0.068 μ	±10	0.1	200		

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Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

PACKAGING

① Minimum Quantity

● Taped package

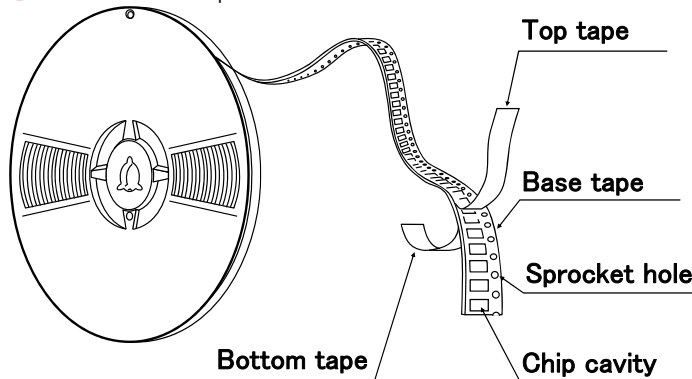
Type(EIA)	Thickness		Standard quantity [pcs]	
	mm	code	Paper tape	Embossed tape
<input type="checkbox"/> MK021(008004)	0.125	K	—	50000
<input type="checkbox"/> VS021(008004)				
<input type="checkbox"/> MK042(01005)	0.2	C, D	—	40000
<input type="checkbox"/> VS042(01005)				
<input type="checkbox"/> MK063(0201)	0.3	P, T	15000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> WK105(0204) ※	0.3	P	10000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MK105(0402) <input type="checkbox"/> MF105(0402)	0.13	H	—	20000
	0.18	E	—	15000
	0.2	C	20000	—
	0.3	P	15000	—
	0.5	V	10000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> VK105(0402)	0.5	W	10000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MK107(0603)	0.45	K	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> WK107(0306) ※	0.5	V	—	4000
<input type="checkbox"/> MF107(0603)	0.8	A	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> VS107(0603)	0.7	C	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ107(0603)	0.8	A	3000	3000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK212(0805)	0.45	K	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> WK212(0508) ※	0.85	D		
<input type="checkbox"/> MF212(0805)	1.25	G	—	3000
<input type="checkbox"/> VS212(0805)	0.85	D	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ212(0805)	0.85	D	4000	—
	1.25	G	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK316(1206) <input type="checkbox"/> MF316(1206)	0.85	D	4000	—
	1.15	F	—	3000
	1.6	L	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ316(1206)	1.15	F	—	3000
	1.6	L	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK325(1210) <input type="checkbox"/> MF325(1210)	0.85	D	—	2000
	1.15	F		
	1.9	N		
	2.0max.	Y		
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ325(1210)	2.5	M	—	1000
	1.9	N	—	2000
	2.5	M	—	500(T), 1000(P)
<input type="checkbox"/> MK432(1812)	2.5	M	—	500

Note : ※ LW Reverse type.

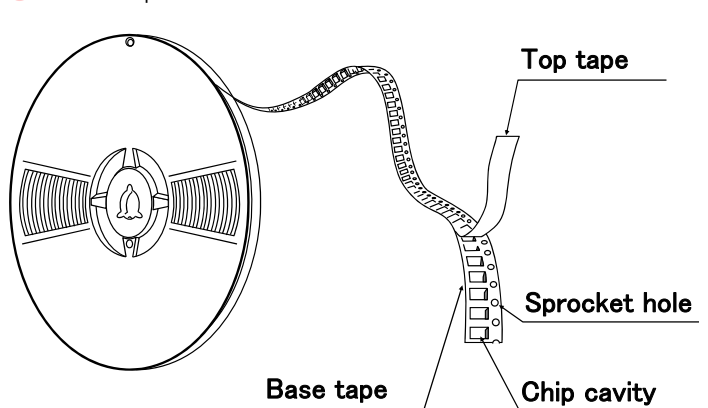
② Taping material

※No bottom tape for pressed carrier tape

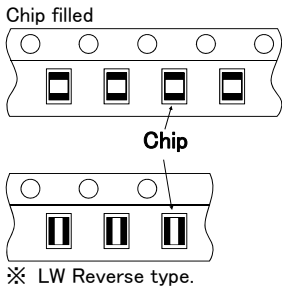
● Card board carrier tape



● Embossed tape



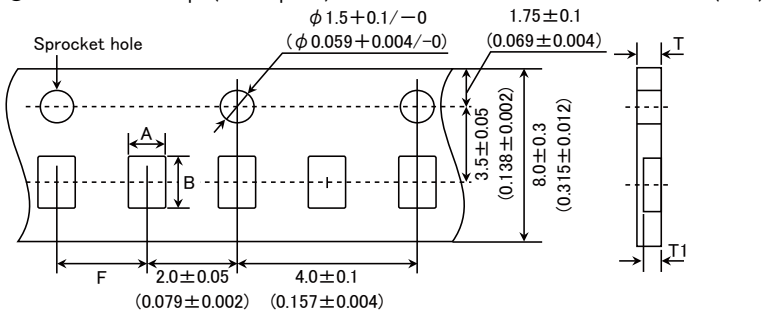
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③ Representative taping dimensions

● Paper Tape (8mm wide)

● Pressed carrier tape (2mm pitch)

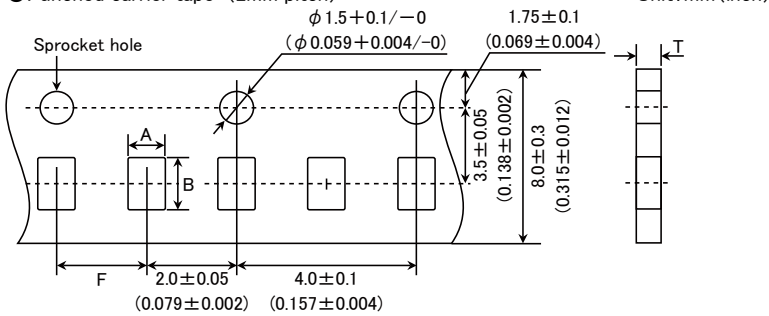


Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		T	T1
□MK063(0201)	0.37	0.67	2.0±0.05	0.45max.	0.42max.
□WK105(0204) ※	0.65	1.15		0.4max.	0.3max.
□MK105(0402) (*1 C)				0.45max.	0.42max.
□MK105(0402) (*1 P)					

Note *1 Thickness, C: 0.2mm ,P: 0.3mm. ※ LW Reverse type.

Unit: mm

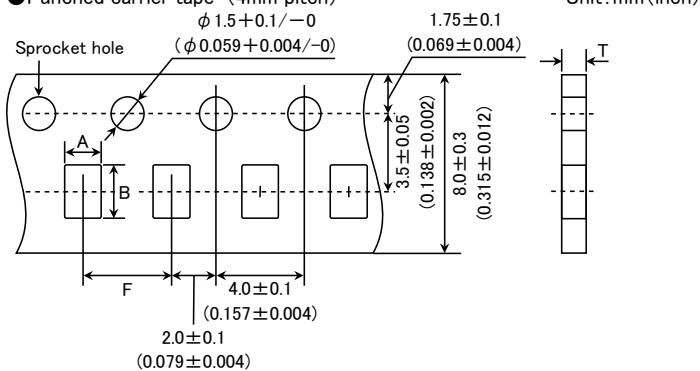
● Punched carrier tape (2mm pitch)



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness
	A	B		T
□MK105 (0402)	0.65	1.15	2.0±0.05	0.8max.
□MF105 (0402)				
□VK105 (0402)				

Unit: mm

● Punched carrier tape (4mm pitch)

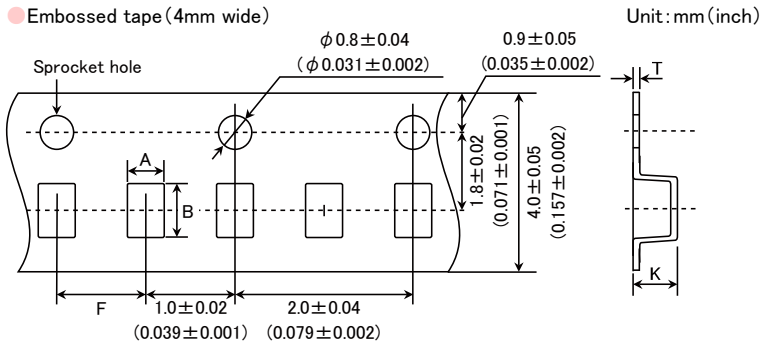


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Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness
	A	B	F	T
□MK107(0603) □WK107(0306) ※ □MF107(0603)	1.0	1.8	4.0±0.1	1.1max.
□MK212(0805) □WK212(0508) ※ □MK316(1206)	1.65	2.4		1.1max.
	2.0	3.6		

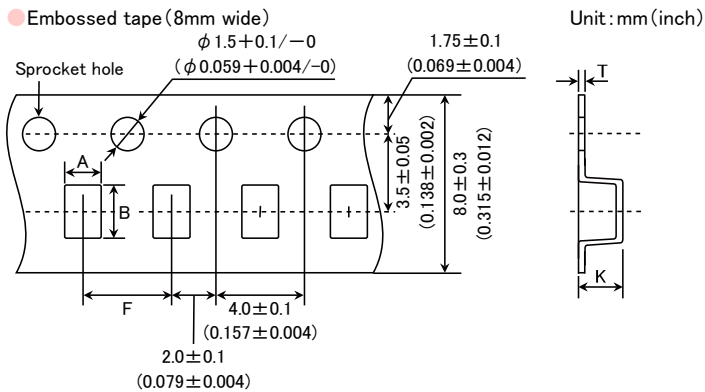
Note: Taping size might be different depending on the size of the product. ※ LW Reverse type.

Unit: mm



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B	F	K	T
□MK021(008004) □VS021(008004)	0.135	0.27	1.0±0.02	0.5max.	0.25max.
□MK042(01005) □VS042(01005)					

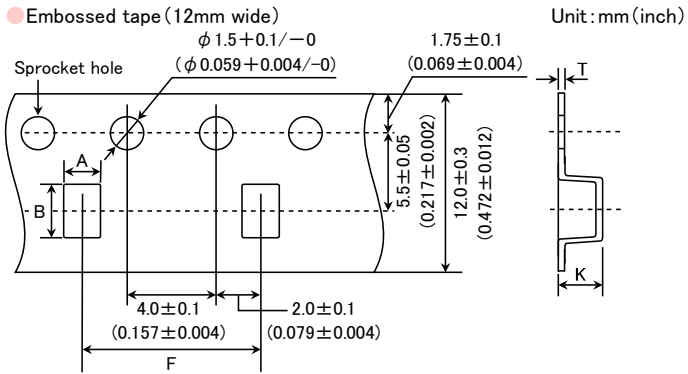
Unit: mm



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B	F	K	T
□MK105(0402)	0.6	1.1	2.0±0.1	0.6max.	0.2±0.1
□WK107(0306) ※ □MK212(0805) □MF212(0805)	1.0	1.8	4.0±0.1	1.3max.	0.25±0.1
□MK316(1206) □MF316(1206)	2.0	3.6		3.4max.	0.6max.
□MK325(1210) □MF325(1210)	2.8	3.6			

Note: ※ LW Reverse type.

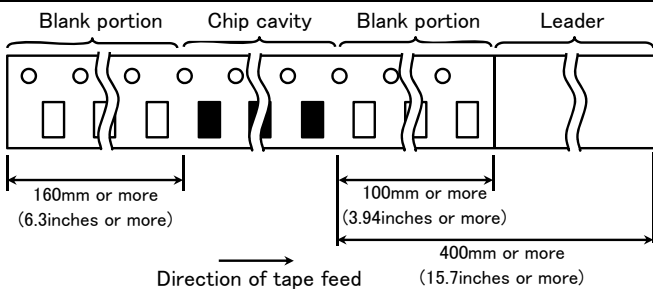
Unit: mm



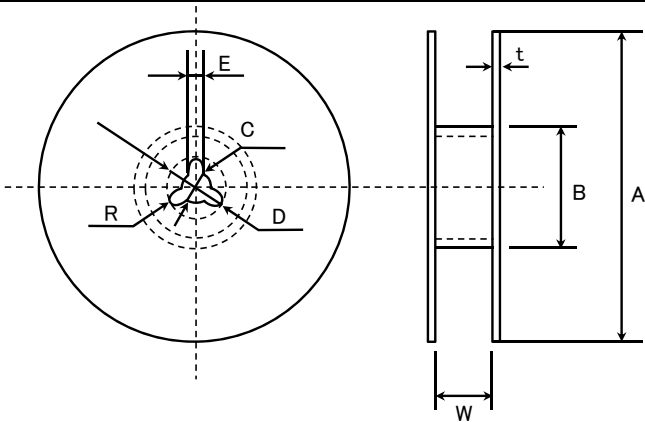
Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B	F	K	T
□MK325(1210)	3.1	4.0	8.0±0.1	4.0max.	0.6max.
□MK432(1812)	3.7	4.9	8.0±0.1	4.0max.	0.6max.

Unit: mm

④Trailer and Leader



⑤Reel size

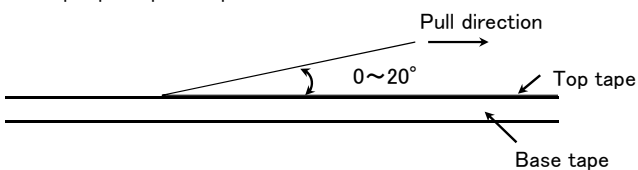


A	B	C	D	E	R
$\phi 178 \pm 2.0$	$\phi 50 \text{ min.}$	$\phi 13.0 \pm 0.2$	$\phi 21.0 \pm 0.8$	2.0 ± 0.5	1.0
	T	W			
4mm wide tape	1.5max.	5 ± 1.0			
8mm wide tape	2.5max.	10 ± 1.5			
12mm wide tape	2.5max.	14 ± 1.5			

Unit: mm

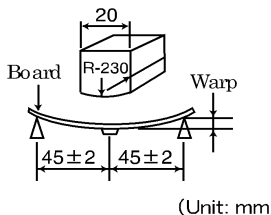
⑥Top Tape Strength

The top tape requires a peel-off force of 0.1 to 0.7N in the direction of the arrow as illustrated below.



Super Low Distortion Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

RELIABILITY DATA

1. Operating Temperature Range	
Specified Value	-55 to +125°C
2. Storage Temperature Range	
Specified Value	-55 to +125°C
3. Rated Voltage	
Specified Value	6.3VDC, 10VDC, 16VDC, 25VDC, 35VDC, 50VDC
4. Dielectric Withstanding Voltage (Between terminals)	
Specified Value	No breakdown or damage
Test Methods and Remarks	Applied voltage : Rated voltage × 3 Duration : 1 to 5 sec. Charge/discharge current : 50mA max.
5. Insulation Resistance	
Specified Value	10000 MΩ or 500MΩ μ F, whichever is smaller
Test Methods and Remarks	Applied voltage : Rated voltage Duration : 60±5 sec. Charge/discharge current : 50mA max.
6. Capacitance (Tolerance)	
Specified Value	±10%
Test Methods and Remarks	Measuring frequency : 1kHz±10% Measuring voltage : 1±0.2Vrms Bias application : None
7. Dissipation Factor	
Specified Value	0.1%max
Test Methods and Remarks	Measuring frequency : 1kHz±10% Measuring voltage : 1±0.2Vrms Bias application : None
8. Bending Strength	
Specified Value	Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : ±5%
Test Methods and Remarks	Warp : 1mm Speed : 0.5mm/second Duration : 10 seconds Test board : glass epoxy resin substrate Thickness : 1.6mm
	 <p>(Unit: mm)</p>
	Capacitance measurement shall be conducted with the board bent.
9. Adhesive Force of Terminal Electrodes	
Specified Value	Terminal electrodes shall be no exfoliation or a sign of exfoliation.
Test Methods and Remarks	Applied force : 5N Duration : 30 ±5 seconds

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10. Solderability			
Specified Value	At least 95% of terminal electrode is covered by new solder.		
Test Methods and Remarks		Eutectic solder	Lead-free solder
	Solder type	H60A or H63A	Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu
	Solder temperature	230±5°C	245±3°C
	Duration	4±1 sec.	
11. Resistance to Soldering Heat			
Specified Value	Appearance	: No abnormality	
	Capacitance change	: ±2.5% max.	
	Dissipation factor	: Initial value	
	Insulation resistance	: Initial value	
	Withstanding voltage	(between terminals) : No abnormality	
Test Methods and Remarks	Solder temp.	: 270 ±5°C	
	Duration	: 3 ±0.5 sec.	
	Preheating conditions	: 80 to 100°C, 2 to 5 min. or 5 to 10 min. 150 to 200°C, 2 to 5 min. or 5 to 10 min.	
	Measurement shall be conducted	: 24±2hrs under the standard condition Note1	
12. Temperature Cycle (Thermal Shock)			
Specified Value	Appearance	: No abnormality	
	Capacitance change	: ±2.5% max	
	Dissipation factor	: Initial value	
	Insulation resistance	: Initial value	
	Withstanding voltage	(between terminals): No abnormality	
Test Methods and Remarks	Conditions for 1 cycle		
	Step	temperature (°C)	Time (min.)
	1	Minimum operating temperature	30±3 min.
	2	Normal temperature	2 to 3 min.
	3	Maximum operating temperature	30±3 min.
	4	Normal temperature	2 to 3 min.
Number of cycles: 5 times			
Measurement shall be conducted			: 24±2hrs under the standard condition Note1
13. Humidity (Steady state)			
Specified Value	Appearance	: No abnormality	
	Capacitance change	: ±5% max	
	Dissipation factor	: 0.5% max	
	Insulation resistance	: 50MΩ μF or 1000MΩ, whichever is smaller	
Test Methods and Remarks	Temperature	: 40±2°C	
	Humidity	: 90 to 95% RH	
	Duration	: 500 +24/-0 hrs	
	Measurement shall be conducted	: 24 ±2hrs under the standard condition Note1	
14. Humidity Loading			
Specified Value	Appearance	: No abnormality	
	Capacitance change	: ±7.5% max	
	Dissipation factor	: 0.5% max	
	Insulation resistance	: 25MΩ μF or 500MΩ, whichever is smaller	
Test Methods and Remarks	According to JIS C 5101-1.		
	Temperature	: 40±2°C	
	Humidity	: 90 to 95% RH	
	Duration	: 500 +24/-0 hrs	
	Applied voltage	: Rated voltage	
	Charge/discharge current	: 50mA max	
	Measurement shall be conducted	: 24 ±2hrs under the standard condition Note1	

15. High Temperature Loading

Specified Value	Appearance	: No abnormality
	Capacitance change	: $\pm 3\%$ max
	Dissipation factor	: 0.35% max
	Insulation resistance	: $50\text{M}\Omega$ μF or $1000\text{M}\Omega$, whichever is smaller
Test Methods and Remarks	According to JIS C 5101-1.	
	Temperature	: Maximum operating temperature
	Duration	: 1000 +48/-0 hrs
	Applied voltage	: Rated voltage x 2
	Charge/discharge current	: 50mA max
Measurement shall be conducted	: 24 \pm 2hrs under the standard condition	Note1

Note1 Standard condition: Temperature: 5 to 35°C, Relative humidity: 45 to 85 % RH, Air pressure: 86 to 106kPa

When there are questions concerning measurement results, in order to provide correlation data, the test shall be conducted under the following condition.

Temperature: $20\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, Relative humidity: 60 to 70 % RH, Air pressure: 86 to 106kPa

Unless otherwise specified, all the tests are conducted under the "standard condition".

Precautions on the use of Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

PRECAUTIONS

1. Circuit Design

- Precautions**
- ◆ Verification of operating environment, electrical rating and performance
 1. A malfunction of equipment in fields such as medical, aerospace, nuclear control, etc. may cause serious harm to human life or have severe social ramifications. Therefore, any capacitors to be used in such equipment may require higher safety and reliability, and shall be clearly differentiated from them used in general purpose applications.
 - ◆ Operating Voltage (Verification of Rated voltage)
 1. The operating voltage for capacitors must always be their rated voltage or less. If an AC voltage is loaded on a DC voltage, the sum of the two peak voltages shall be the rated voltage or less. For a circuit where an AC or a pulse voltage may be used, the sum of their peak voltages shall also be the rated voltage or less.
 2. Even if an applied voltage is the rated voltage or less reliability of capacitors may be deteriorated in case that either a high frequency AC voltage or a pulse voltage having rapid rise time is used in a circuit.

2. PCB Design

- Precautions**
- ◆ Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)
 1. When capacitors are mounted on PCBs, the amount of solder used (size of fillet) can directly affect the capacitor performance. Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of land patterns:
 - (1) Excessive solder applied can cause mechanical stresses which lead to chip breaking or cracking. Therefore, please consider appropriate land-patterns for proper amount of solder.
 - (2) When more than one component are jointly soldered onto the same land, each component's soldering point shall be separated by solder-resist.
 - ◆ Pattern configurations (Capacitor layout on PCBs)
 After capacitors are mounted on boards, they can be subjected to mechanical stresses in subsequent manufacturing processes (PCB cutting, board inspection, mounting of additional parts, assembly into the chassis, wave soldering of the boards, etc.). For this reason, land pattern configurations and positions of capacitors shall be carefully considered to minimize stresses.

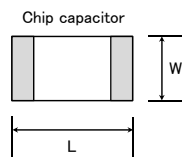
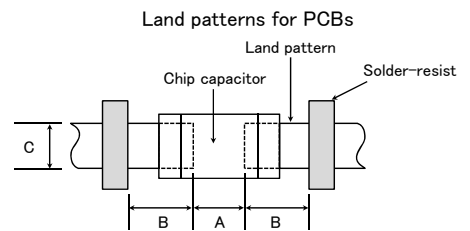
◆ Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)
The following diagrams and tables show some examples of recommended land patterns to prevent excessive solder amounts.

(1) Recommended land dimensions for typical chip capacitors

● Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors : Recommended land dimensions (unit: mm)

Wave-soldering

Type		107	212	316	325
Size	L	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.2
	W	0.8	1.25	1.6	2.5
A		0.8 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.4	1.8 to 2.5	1.8 to 2.5
B		0.5 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.5	0.8 to 1.7	0.8 to 1.7
C		0.6 to 0.8	0.9 to 1.2	1.2 to 1.6	1.8 to 2.5



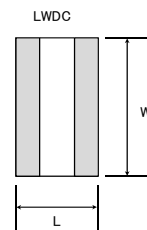
Reflow-soldering

Type		021	042	063	105	107	212	316	325	432
Size	L	0.25	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.2	4.5
	W	0.125	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.25	1.6	2.5	3.2
A		0.095~0.135	0.15~0.25	0.20~0.30	0.45~0.55	0.6~0.8	0.8~1.2	1.8~2.5	1.8~2.5	2.5~3.5
B		0.085~0.125	0.10~0.20	0.20~0.30	0.40~0.50	0.6~0.8	0.8~1.2	1.0~1.5	1.0~1.5	1.5~1.8
C		0.110~0.150	0.15~0.30	0.25~0.40	0.45~0.55	0.6~0.8	0.9~1.6	1.2~2.0	1.8~3.2	2.3~3.5

Note: Recommended land size might be different according to the allowance of the size of the product.

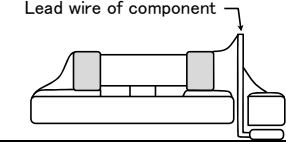
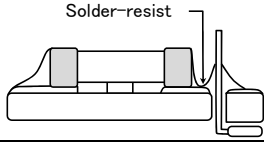
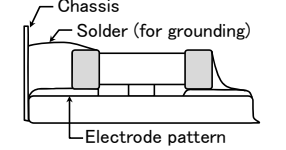
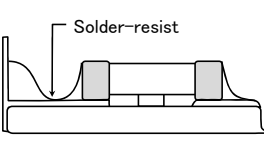
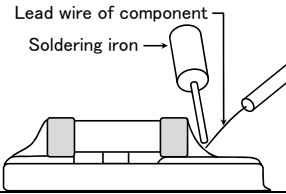
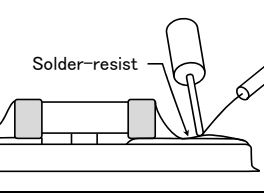
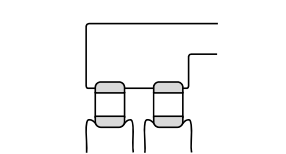
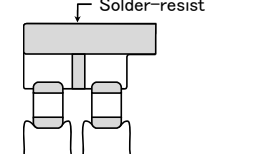
● LWDC: Recommended land dimensions for reflow-soldering (unit: mm)

Type		105	107	212
Size	L	0.52	0.8	1.25
	W	1.0	1.6	2.0
A		0.18~0.22	0.25~0.3	0.5~0.7
B		0.2~0.25	0.3~0.4	0.4~0.5
C		0.9~1.1	1.5~1.7	1.9~2.1



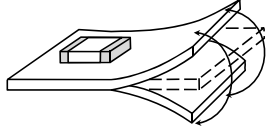
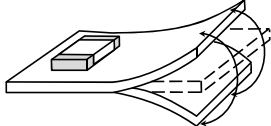
Technical considerations

(2) Examples of good and bad solder application

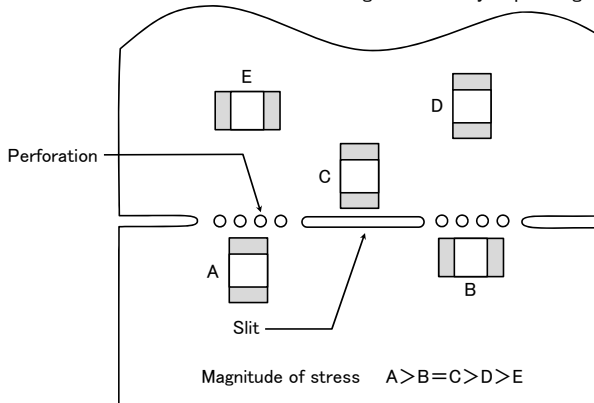
Item	Not recommended	Recommended
Mixed mounting of SMD and leaded components		
Component placement close to the chassis		
Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components		
Horizontal component placement		

◆ Pattern configurations (Capacitor layout on PCBs)

1-1. The following is examples of good and bad capacitor layouts ; capacitors shall be located to minimize any possible mechanical stresses from board warp or deflection.

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Deflection of board		 Place the product at a right angle to the direction of the anticipated mechanical stress.

1-2. The amount of mechanical stresses given will vary depending on capacitor layout. Please refer to diagram below.



1-3. When PCB is split, the amount of mechanical stress on the capacitors can vary according to the method used. The following methods are listed in order from least stressful to most stressful: push-back, slit, V-grooving, and perforation. Thus, please consider the PCB, split methods as well as chip location.

3. Mounting

Precautions

◆ Adjustment of mounting machine

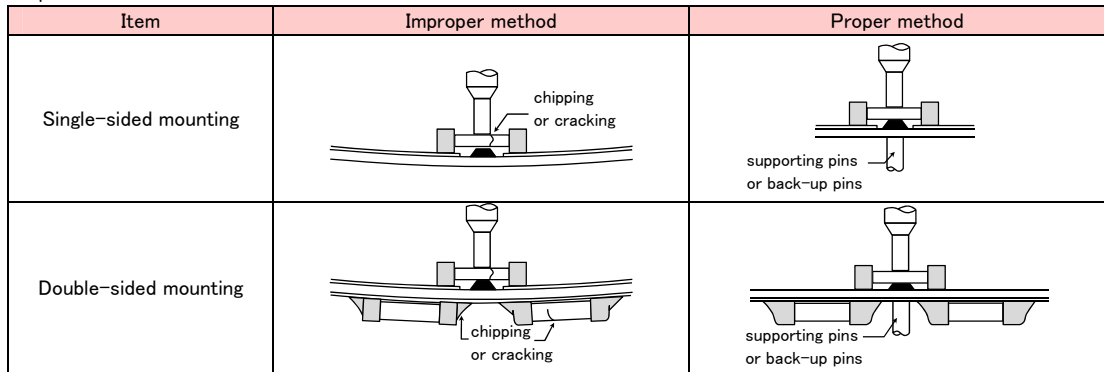
- When capacitors are mounted on PCB, excessive impact load shall not be imposed on them.
- Maintenance and inspection of mounting machines shall be conducted periodically.

◆ Selection of Adhesives

- When chips are attached on PCBs with adhesives prior to soldering, it may cause capacitor characteristics degradation unless the following factors are appropriately checked : size of land patterns, type of adhesive, amount applied, hardening temperature and hardening period. Therefore, please contact us for further information.

◆Adjustment of mounting machine

1. When the bottom dead center of a pick-up nozzle is too low, excessive force is imposed on capacitors and causes damages. To avoid this, the following points shall be considerable.
 - (1) The bottom dead center of the pick-up nozzle shall be adjusted to the surface level of PCB without the board deflection.
 - (2) The pressure of nozzle shall be adjusted between 1 and 3 N static loads.
 - (3) To reduce the amount of deflection of the board caused by impact of the pick-up nozzle, supporting pins or back-up pins shall be used on the other side of the PCB. The following diagrams show some typical examples of good and bad pick-up nozzle placement:



Technical considerations

2. As the alignment pin is worn out, adjustment of the nozzle height can cause chipping or cracking of capacitors because of mechanical impact on the capacitors. To avoid this, the monitoring of the width between the alignment pins in the stopped position, maintenance, check and replacement of the pin shall be conducted periodically.

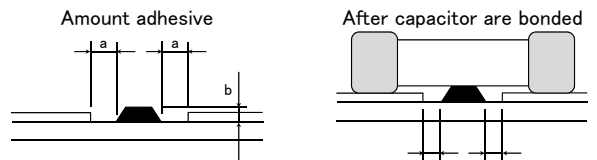
◆Selection of Adhesives

Some adhesives may cause IR deterioration. The different shrinkage percentage of between the adhesive and the capacitors may result in stresses on the capacitors and lead to cracking. Moreover, too little or too much adhesive applied to the board may adversely affect components. Therefore, the following precautions shall be noted in the application of adhesives.

- (1) Required adhesive characteristics
 - a. The adhesive shall be strong enough to hold parts on the board during the mounting & solder process.
 - b. The adhesive shall have sufficient strength at high temperatures.
 - c. The adhesive shall have good coating and thickness consistency.
 - d. The adhesive shall be used during its prescribed shelf life.
 - e. The adhesive shall harden rapidly.
 - f. The adhesive shall have corrosion resistance.
 - g. The adhesive shall have excellent insulation characteristics.
 - h. The adhesive shall have no emission of toxic gasses and no effect on the human body.
- (2) The recommended amount of adhesives is as follows;

[Recommended condition]

Figure	212/316 case sizes as examples
a	0.3mm min
b	100 to 120 μm
c	Adhesives shall not contact land



4. Soldering

◆Selection of Flux

- Since flux may have a significant effect on the performance of capacitors, it is necessary to verify the following conditions prior to use;
- (1) Flux used shall be less than or equal to 0.1 wt% (in Cl equivalent) of halogenated content. Flux having a strong acidity content shall not be applied.
 - (2) When shall capacitors are soldered on boards, the amount of flux applied shall be controlled at the optimum level.
 - (3) When water-soluble flux is used, special care shall be taken to properly clean the boards.

Precautions

◆Soldering

Temperature, time, amount of solder, etc. shall be set in accordance with their recommended conditions.
Sn-Zn solder paste can adversely affect MLOC reliability.
Please contact us prior to usage of Sn-Zn solder.

Technical considerations

◆Selection of Flux

- 1-1. When too much halogenated substance (Chlorine, etc.) content is used to activate flux, or highly acidic flux is used, it may lead to corrosion of terminal electrodes or degradation of insulation resistance on the surfaces of the capacitors.
- 1-2. Flux is used to increase solderability in wave soldering. However if too much flux is applied, a large amount of flux gas may be emitted and may adversely affect the solderability. To minimize the amount of flux applied, it is recommended to use a flux-bubbling system.
- 1-3. Since the residue of water-soluble flux is easily dissolved in moisture in the air, the residues on the surfaces of capacitors in high humidity conditions may cause a degradation of insulation resistance and reliability of the capacitors. Therefore, the cleaning methods and the capability of the machines used shall also be considered carefully when water-soluble flux is used.

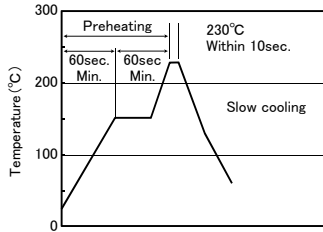
▶ This catalog contains the typical specification only due to the limitation of space. When you consider the purchase of our products, please check our specification. For details of each product (characteristics graph, reliability information, precautions for use, and so on), see our Web site (<http://www.ty-top.com/>).

◆ Soldering

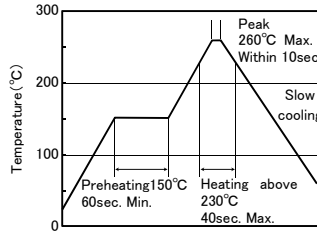
- Ceramic chip capacitors are susceptible to thermal shock when exposed to rapid or concentrated heating or rapid cooling.
- Therefore, the soldering must be conducted with great care so as to prevent malfunction of the components due to excessive thermal shock.
- Preheating : Capacitors shall be preheated sufficiently, and the temperature difference between the capacitors and solder shall be within 130°C.
- Cooling : The temperature difference between the capacitors and cleaning process shall not be greater than 100°C.

[Reflow soldering]

【Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering】

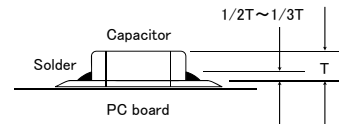


【Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering】



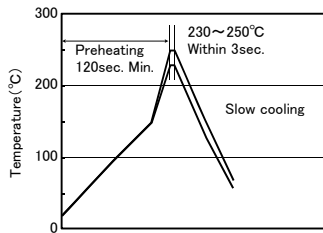
Caution

- ① The ideal condition is to have solder mass (fillet) controlled to 1/2 to 1/3 of the thickness of a capacitor.
- ② Because excessive dwell times can adversely affect solderability, soldering duration shall be kept as close to recommended times as possible. soldering for 2 times.

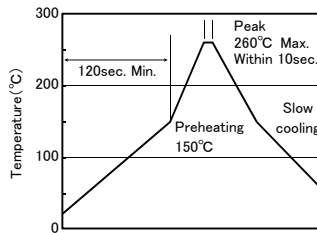


[Wave soldering]

【Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering】



【Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering】

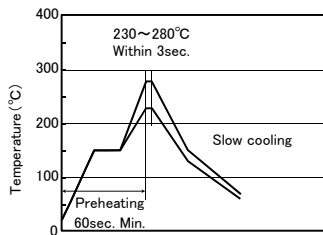


Caution

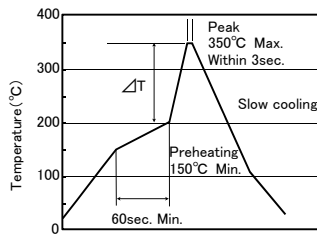
- ① Wave soldering must not be applied to capacitors designated as for reflow soldering only. soldering for 1 times.

[Hand soldering]

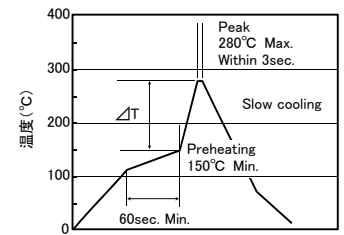
【Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering】



【Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering】



316type or less	$\Delta T \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$
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325type or more	$\Delta T \leq 130^{\circ}\text{C}$
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Caution

- ① Use a 50W soldering iron with a maximum tip diameter of 1.0 mm.
- ② The soldering iron shall not directly touch capacitors. soldering for 1 times.

5. Cleaning	
Precautions	<p>◆Cleaning conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When PCBs are cleaned after capacitors mounting, please select the appropriate cleaning solution in accordance with the intended use of the cleaning. (e.g. to remove soldering flux or other materials from the production process.) Cleaning condition shall be determined after it is verified by using actual cleaning machine that the cleaning process does not affect capacitor's characteristics.
Technical considerations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of inappropriate cleaning solutions can cause foreign substances such as flux residue to adhere to capacitors or deteriorate their outer coating, resulting in a degradation of the capacitor's electrical properties (especially insulation resistance). Inappropriate cleaning conditions (insufficient or excessive cleaning) may adversely affect the performance of the capacitors. In the case of ultrasonic cleaning, too much power output can cause excessive vibration of PCBs which may lead to the cracking of capacitors or the soldered portion, or decrease the terminal electrodes' strength. Therefore, the following conditions shall be carefully checked; Ultrasonic output : 20 W/l or less Ultrasonic frequency : 40 kHz or less Ultrasonic washing period : 5 min. or less

6. Resin coating and mold	
Precautions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> With some type of resins, decomposition gas or chemical reaction vapor may remain inside the resin during the hardening period or while left under normal storage conditions resulting in the deterioration of the capacitor's performance. When a resin's hardening temperature is higher than capacitor's operating temperature, the stresses generated by the excessive heat may lead to damage or destruction of capacitors. The use of such resins, molding materials etc. is not recommended.

7. Handling	
Precautions	<p>◆Splitting of PCB</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When PCBs are split after components mounting, care shall be taken so as not to give any stresses of deflection or twisting to the board. Board separation shall not be done manually, but by using the appropriate devices. <p>◆Mechanical considerations</p> <p>Be careful not to subject capacitors to excessive mechanical shocks.</p> <p>(1) If ceramic capacitors are dropped onto a floor or a hard surface, they shall not be used.</p> <p>(2) Please be careful that the mounted components do not come in contact with or bump against other boards or components.</p>

8. Storage conditions	
Precautions	<p>◆Storage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the solderability of terminal electrodes and to keep packaging materials in good condition, care must be taken to control temperature and humidity in the storage area. Humidity should especially be kept as low as possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended conditions Ambient temperature : Below 30°C Humidity : Below 70% RH The ambient temperature must be kept below 40°C. Even under ideal storage conditions, solderability of capacitor is deteriorated as time passes, so capacitors shall be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. Ceramic chip capacitors shall be kept where no chlorine or sulfur exists in the air. The capacitance values of high dielectric constant capacitors will gradually decrease with the passage of time, so care shall be taken to design circuits. Even if capacitance value decreases as time passes, it will get back to the initial value by a heat treatment at 150°C for 1 hour.
Technical considerations	<p>If capacitors are stored in a high temperature and humidity environment, it might rapidly cause poor solderability due to terminal oxidation and quality loss of taping/packaging materials. For this reason, capacitors shall be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. If exceeding the above period, please check solderability before using the capacitors.</p>

※RCR-2335B (Safety Application Guide for fixed ceramic capacitors for use in electronic equipment) is published by JEITA.

Please check the guide regarding precautions for deflection test, soldering by spot heat, and so on.