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# SPECIFICATIONS

Tantalum Capacitors

**251-Series**

Version January 2020

## TYPE 251

To meet the users' demands for smaller and high-function portable information devices, we developed compact and low profile tantalum capacitors with appropriately designed mounting area for high-density mounting ahead of other companies.

The capacitors are widely used in portable information and telecommunication equipment, such as mobile phones, smart phones, hearing aids

and high functionally compact portable devices. The tantalum capacitors designed for high-density mounting will considerably contribute to miniaturization and improvement of performance of these portable multimedia devices.

## FEATURES

1. Using the face-down terminal structure makes it possible to design the land in almost the same size as the terminal. As the result of this, parts can be downsized, and the mounting area can be reduced to 1/2 to 1/3 of that required by conventional structures.
2. Type 251 in size 1005 to 3216L are applicable to a wide capacitance range from 0.47 to 330  $\mu\text{F}$ .
3. This type of capacitors is suitable for ultra miniaturized, such as DVC, DSC, SSD, smart phones, hearing aids and high functionally compact portable devices.
4. Case M (face-down terminal type 1608) and case S (face-down terminal type 1012) of this type are listed in the Surface Mounting Device-Outline Registration System of Electronic Device Registration Center of JEITA.
5. Lead-free and RoHS Compliant.

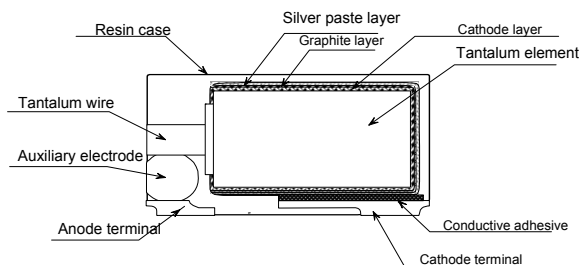
## RATING

Item	Rating	Remarks
Category Temperature Range (Operating Temperature Range)	-55 ~ +125°C	To be used at derated voltage when temperature exceeds 85°C (At 125°C, 2/3 × rated voltage)
Rated Temperature (Max. Operating Temp. at Rated Voltage)	+85°C	
Rated Voltage	2.0 ~ 35 VDC	See CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING
Nominal Capacitance	0.47~ 330 $\mu\text{F}$	
Capacitance Tolerance	±20%(M), ±10%(K)	
Failure Rate Level	1%/1000 h	To be used at derated voltage when temperature.

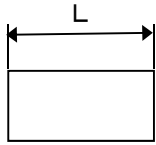
## ORDERING INFORMATION

251		M		4001		107		M		R		10S		500	
TYPE		SERIES		RATED VOLTAGE		NOMINAL CAPACITANCE		CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE		STYLE OF REELED PACKAGE		CASE CODE		SPECIFICATION NUMBER	
Marking	Rated voltage	Marking	NOMINAL CAPACITANCE	Capacitance Tolerance	Marking	Anode Notation	Reel size	Code	Case code	Max. height	EIA Code	Specification Number			
2001	2VDC	474	0.47 $\mu\text{F}$	±20%	M	Feed hole: -	φ180	R	06U	0.6	1005	Blanks or 500			
2501	2.5VDC	684	0.68 $\mu\text{F}$	±10%	K				09M	0.9	1608				
3001	3VDC	105	1.0 $\mu\text{F}$						10M	1.0	1608				
4001	4VDC	155	1.5 $\mu\text{F}$						09S	0.9	2012				
6301	6.3VDC	225	2.2 $\mu\text{F}$						10S	1.0	2012				
8001	8VDC	335	3.3 $\mu\text{F}$						12S	1.2	2012				
1002	10VDC	475	4.7 $\mu\text{F}$						13S	1.3	2012				
1602	16VDC	685	6.8 $\mu\text{F}$						09A	0.9	3216L				
2002	20VDC	106	10 $\mu\text{F}$						10A	1.0	3216L				
2502	25VDC	156	15 $\mu\text{F}$						12A	1.2	3216L				
3502	35VDC	226	22 $\mu\text{F}$						13A	1.3	3216				
		336	33 $\mu\text{F}$												
		476	47 $\mu\text{F}$												
		686	68 $\mu\text{F}$												
		107	100 $\mu\text{F}$												
		157	150 $\mu\text{F}$												
		227	220 $\mu\text{F}$												
		337	330 $\mu\text{F}$												

## STRUCTURE(TYPICAL)



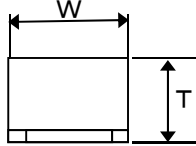
## DIMENSIONS



[U case]

(mm)

Case Code	Max. height	L ±0.05	W ±0.05	T ±0.05	P1 ±0.1	P2 ±0.1	C ±0.1
06U	0.6	1.05	0.55	0.55	0.3	0.45	0.4



[M case]

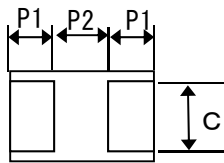
(mm)

Case Code	Max. height	L ±0.1	W ±0.1	T ±0.1	P1 ±0.1	P2 ±0.1	C ±0.1
09M	0.9	1.6	0.85	0.8	0.5	0.65	0.7

[S case]

(mm)

Case Code	Max. height	L ±0.1	W ±0.1	T ±0.1	P1 ±0.1	P2 ±0.1	C ±0.1
09S	0.9	2.0	1.25	0.8	0.5	1.05	0.9
10S	1.0	2.0	1.25	0.9	0.5	1.05	0.9
12S	1.2	2.0	1.25	1.1	0.5	1.05	0.9
13S	1.3	2.0	1.25	1.2	0.5	1.05	0.9



[A case]

(mm)

Case Code	Max. height	L ±0.1	W ±0.1	T ±0.1	P1 ±0.1	P2 ±0.1	C ±0.1
09A	0.9	3.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.65	1.2
10A	1.0	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.65	1.2
12A	1.2	3.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.65	1.2
13A	1.3	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.65	1.2

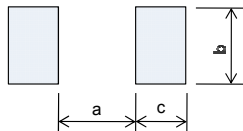
[SPECIFICATION NUMBER 500 PRODUCTS] ※Dimensional Tolerance of Specification Number 500 is as bel

(mm)

Case Code	Max. height	L	W	T ±0.1	P1 ±0.1	P2 ±0.1	C ±0.1
06U	0.6	1.1 <sup>+0.15</sup> <sub>-0.05</sub>	0.55 <sup>+0.15</sup> <sub>-0.05</sub>	0.55 ±0.05	0.35	0.45	0.4
09M	0.9	1.6 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0.85 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0.8	0.5	0.75	0.65 ±0.07
10M	1.0	1.6 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0.85 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0.9	0.5	0.75	0.65 ±0.07
09S	0.9	2.0 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	1.25 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0.8	0.5	1.15	0.9
10S	1.0	2.0 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	1.25 <sup>+0.2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0.9	0.5	1.15	0.9

※Product height is difference depending on the description. Please refer to "CATALOG NUMBER AND RATING" for the details.

## RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT



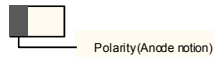
(mm)

Case Size	EIA Code	a	b	c	Mask Thickness
06U	1005	0.30 ≤	0.3	0.45	≤ 100 μm
06U (Spec. Number 500)		0.35 ≤			
09M	1608	0.50 ≤	0.65	0.65	≤ 100 μm
09M, 10M (Spec. Number 500)				0.75	
09S, 10S, 12S, 13S	2012	0.50 ≤	0.8	1.05	≤ 100 μm
09S, 10S (Spec. Number 500)				1.15	
09A, 10A, 12A	3216L	0.80 ≤	1.1	1.65	≤ 100 μm
13A	3216	0.80 ≤	1.1	1.65	≤ 100 μm

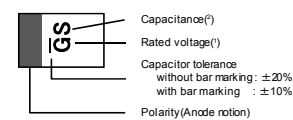
In order to expect the self alignment effect, it is recommended that land width is almost the same size as terminal of capacitor, and space between lands (c) nearly equal to the space between terminals for appropriate soldering.

## MARKING

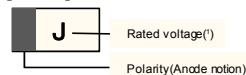
[U case]



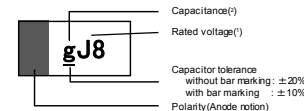
[S case]



[M case]



[A case]



<sup>(1)</sup> Rated voltage is indicated with one alphabetic letter.

Rated voltage (VDC)	2.5	4	6.3	8	10	16	20	25	35
Mcase, Scase	e	G	J	K	A	C	D	E	V
Acase	e	g	j	k	A	C	D	E	V

<sup>(2)</sup> Capacitance is shown by the code below.

Capacitance (μF)	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.3	4.7	6.8	10	15	22	33	47	68	100	150	220	330
Scase	A	E	J	N	S	W	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{E}$	$\bar{J}$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{S}$	$\bar{W}$	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{E}$	$\bar{J}$	$\bar{N}$
Acase	A6	E6	J6	N6	S6	W6	A7	E7	J7	N7	S7	W7	A8	E8	J8	N8

[ U case ]

R.V. Cap.	2	2.5	3	4	6.3	8	10	16	20	25	35
0.47							06U				
0.68							06U				
1					06U		06U				
1.5							06U				
2.2			06U		06U		06U				
3.3											
4.7	06U			06U			06U				
6.8											
10	06U	06U		06U							
15			06U								
22			06U	06U							

[ M case ]

R.V. Cap.	2	2.5	3	4	6.3	8	10	16	20	25	35
0.47							09M	09M			
0.68											
1				09M	09M		09M	09M			
1.5				09M	09M		09M	09M			
2.2				09M	09M		09M	09M			
3.3				09M	09M		09M	09M			
4.7				09M	09M		09M	09M			
6.8				09M	09M		09M				
10				09M	09M		09M				
15				09M	09M		09M				
22				09M	09M						
33				09M	09M						
47				09M							

[ S case ]

R.V. Cap.	2	2.5	3	4	6.3	8	10	16	20	25	35
1									12S	12S	12S
1.5									12S	12S	
2.2									12S		
3.3										10S	
4.7										12S	
6.8								10S,12S			
10							10S,12S	10S,12S			
15							10S,12S	13S			
22					10S,12S		10S,12S				
33					10S,12S		10S,13S				
47				10S,12S	10S,12S		10S,13S				
8				10S,12S	12S						
100		10S,12S		09S,10S,12S	13S						
150		12S		13S							
220		12S		12S,13S							

[A case]

R.V. Cap.	2	2.5	3	4	6.3	8	10	16	20	25	35
2.2											10A,12A
3.3										12A	12A
4.7										09A,10A	
6.8										12A	
10											
15											
22								13A			
33							10A,12A				
47					10A		10A,12A				
68					10A		13A				
100				10A	10A,12A	13A					
150				10A,12A	10A						
220				09A,10A,12A,13A	12A						
330		12A									

[SPECIFICATION NUMBER 500 Series]

R.V. Cap.	2	2.5	3	4	6.3	8	10	16	20	25	35
22							10M				
33			06U								
47					10M						
68											
100		10M		09M,10M							
220			09S	10S							
330											





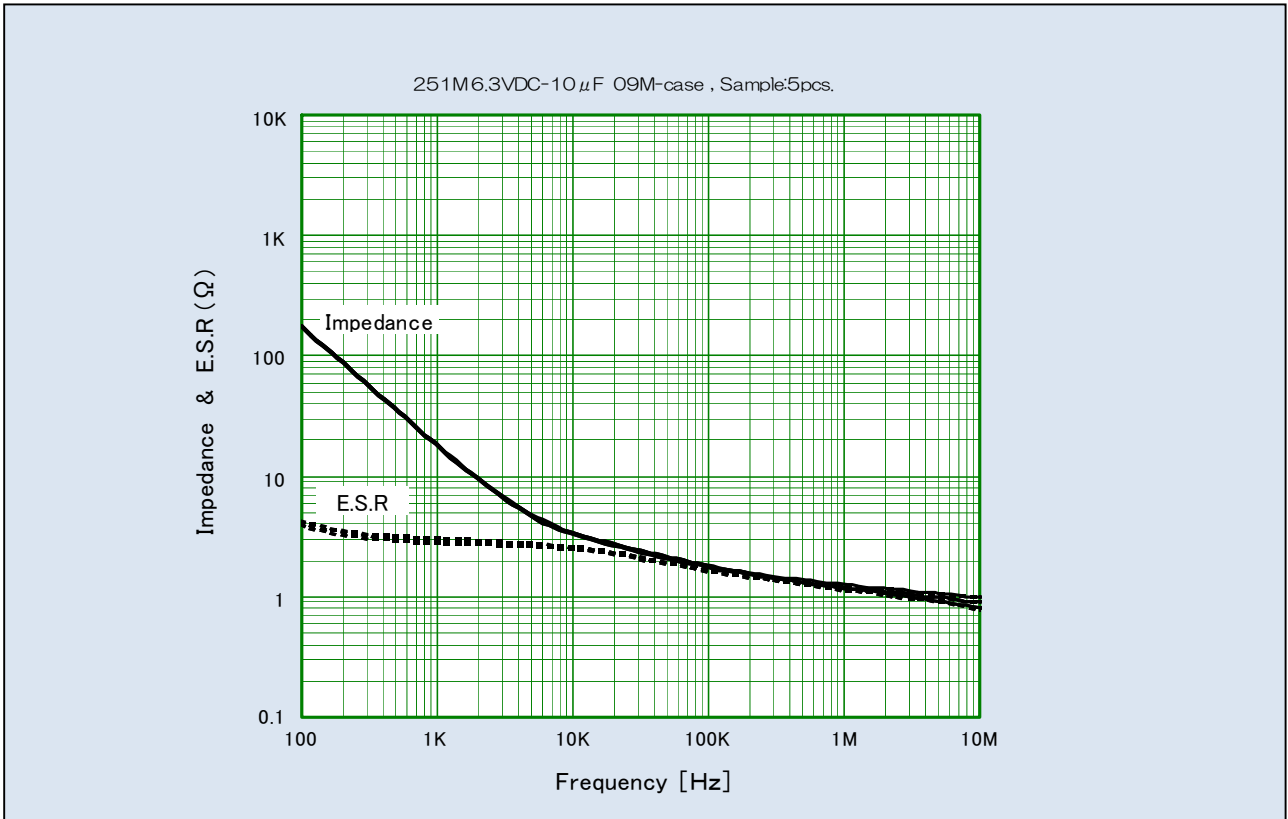


# PERFORMANCE

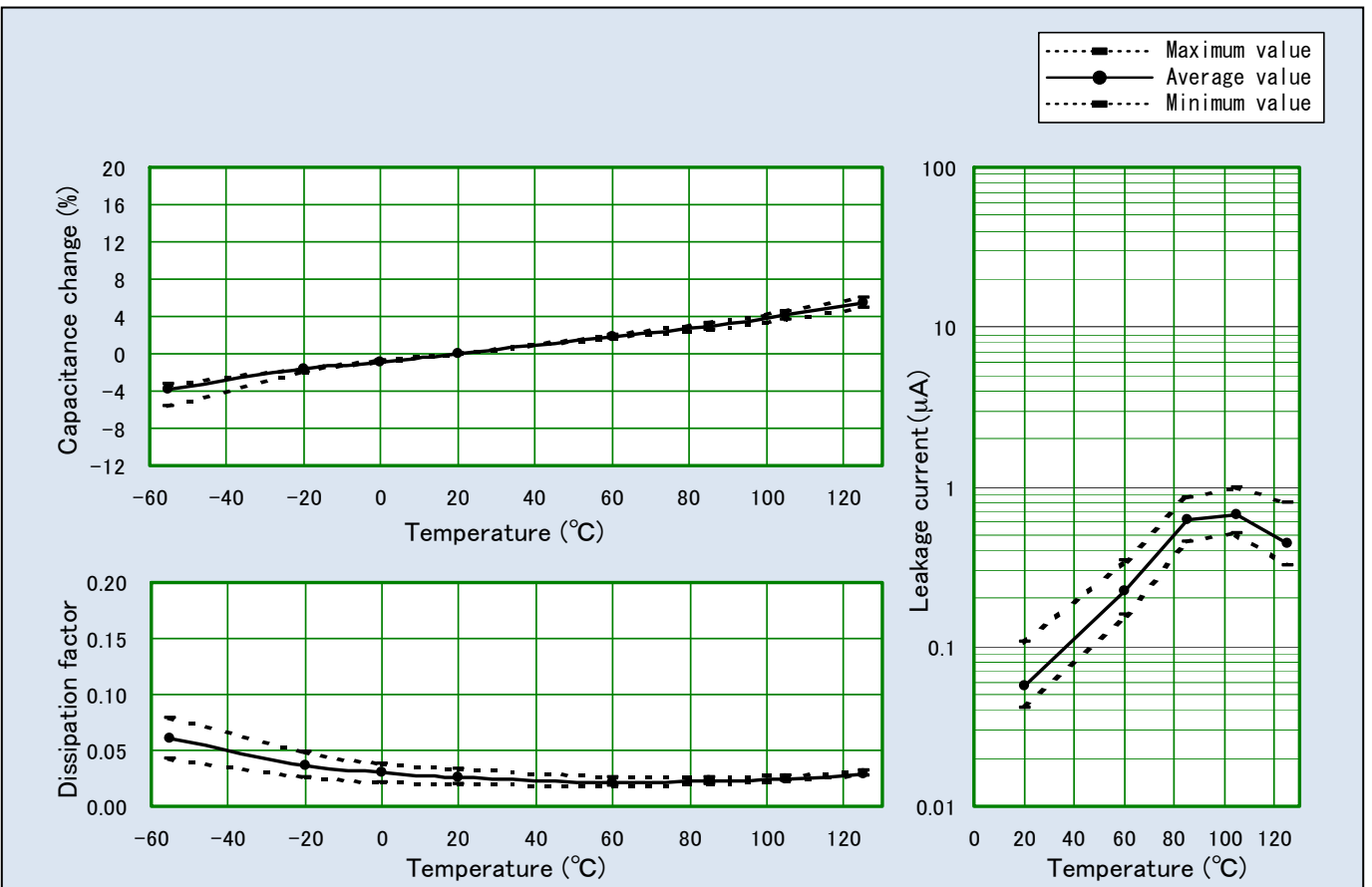
No	Item	Performanc	Test method
1	Leakage Current (μA)	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.9 Applied voltage : Rated voltage      Duration : 5 min Measuring temperature : Room temperature
2	Capacitance (μF)	Shall be within the specified tolerance.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.7 Measuring frequency : 120 Hz ±20% Measuring voltage : 0.5 Vrms +1.5 to 2 VDC Measuring temperature : Room temperature
3	Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.8 Measuring frequency : 120 Hz ±20% Measuring voltage : 0.5 Vrms +1.5 to 2 VDC Measuring temperature : Room temperature
4	ESR(Equivalent series resistance)	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.8 Measuring frequency : 100kHz ±10% Measuring voltage : 0.5Vrms or less Measuring temperature : Room temperature
5	Characteristics at High and Low Temperature		JIS C 5101-1, 4.29
	Step1	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within the specified tolerance. Shall not exceed the value in No.3.
	Step2	Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.
	Step3	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shall be within ± 2% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.
	Step4	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.
	Step5	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING.
6	Surge	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.
7	Shear Test		JIS C 5101-1, 4.26 Test temperature and applied voltage : To each half of specimens • 85 ±2°C, rated voltage × 1.15 • 125 ±2°C, 2/3 × rated voltage × 1.15 Series protective resistance : 1000 Ω Discharge resistance : 1000 Ω
8	Substrate Bending Test(Terminal Strength)	Capacitance Appearance	Initial value to remain steady during measurement. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.
9	Vibration (Vibration Resistance)	Capacitance Appearance	Initial value to remain steady during measurement. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.
10	Shock		JIS C 5101-1, 4.34 Capacitors mounted under the following conditions are used as specimens. • Indirect heating method (reflow) • Temperature : 240 ±10°C / Time : Less than 10 sec Pressure : Case U : 2N , 1N (Spec. Number 500) Case M, S, A : 5N Duration : 10 ±1 sec
11	Solderability		JIS C 5101-1, 4.35 Bending : 1 mm
12	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	JIS C 5101-1, 4.17 Frequency range : 10 ~ 55 Hz Swing width : 1.5 mm Vibration direction : 3 directions with mutually right-angled Duration : 2 hours in each of these mutually perpendicular directions (total 6 hours) Mounting : Solder terminal to the printed board
13	Component solvent resistance	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	There shall be no intermittent contact of 0.5 ms or greater, short, or open. Nor shall there be any spark discharge, insulation breakdown, or evidence of mechanical damage.
14	Solvent resistance of marking	Appearance	JIS C 5101-1, 4.15 Solder temperature : 235 ±5°C      Dipping time : 2 ±0.5 sec Dipping depth : Terminal shall be dipped into melted solder.
15	Rapid change of temperature	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	JIS C 5101-1, 4.31 Temperature : 23 ±5°C      Dipping time : 5 ±0.5 min. Conditioning : JIS C 0052 method 2      Solvent : Isopropyl alcohol
16	Damp heat , steady state	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	JIS C 5101-1, 4.32 Temperature : 23 ±5°C      Dipping time : 5 ±0.5 min. Conditioning : JIS C 0052 method 1      Solvent : Isopropyl alcohol Rubbing material : cotton wool
17	Endurance	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	JIS C 5101-1, 4.16 Number of cycles : 5 Step 1 : -55 ±3°C, 30 ±3 min.      Step 2 : 25 <sup>+10</sup> / <sub>-5</sub> °C, 3 min. max. Step 3 : +125 ±2°C, 30 ±3 min.      Step 4 : 25 <sup>+10</sup> / <sub>-5</sub> °C, 3 min. max.
			JIS C 5101-1, 4.22 Temperature : 40 ±2°C Moisture : 90 to 95% R.H. Duration : 500 <sup>+24</sup> / <sub>0</sub> h
			JIS C 5101-1, 4.23 Test temperature and applied voltage :85±°C and rated voltage or125±°C and 2/3×rated voltage Duration : 2000 <sup>+72</sup> / <sub>0</sub> hrs Power supply impedance : 3Ω or less



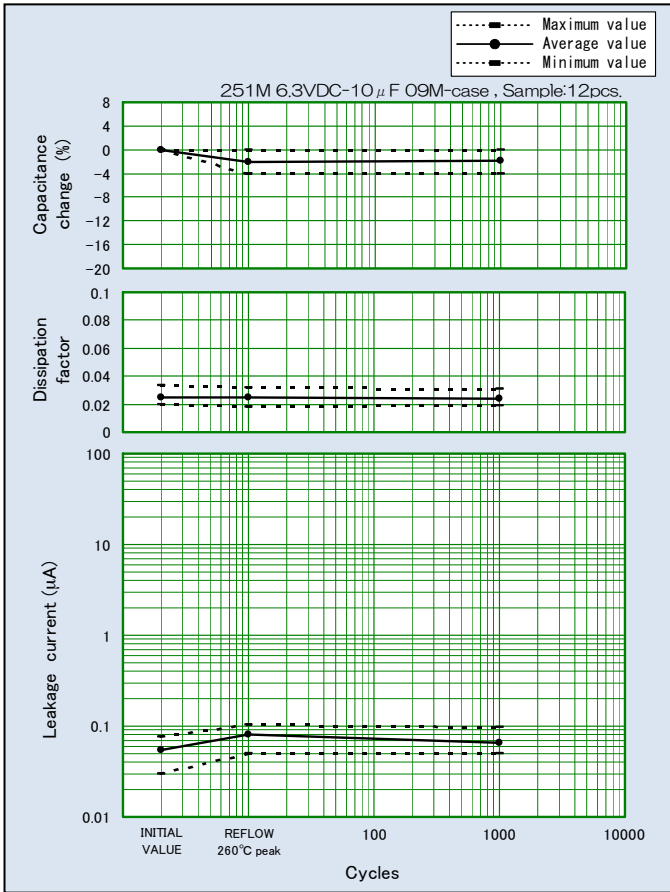
## FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS



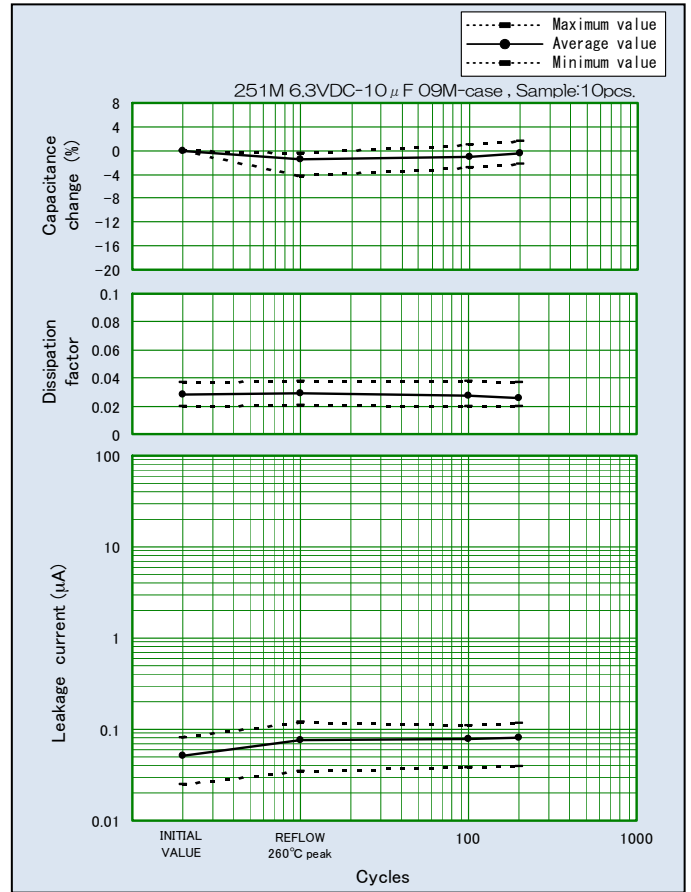
## TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS



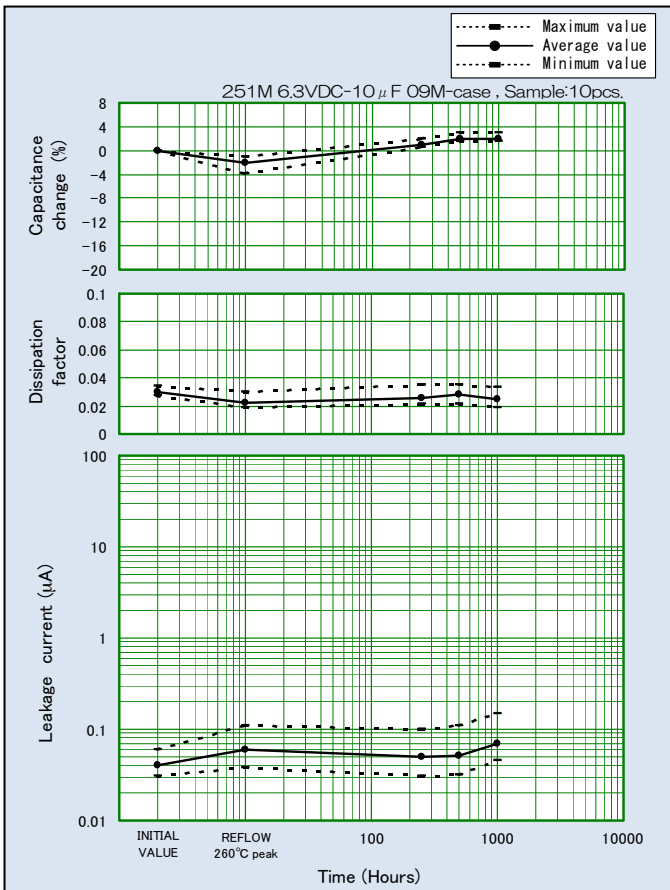
**SURGE VOLTAGE 85°C, RATED VOLTAGE × 1.15**



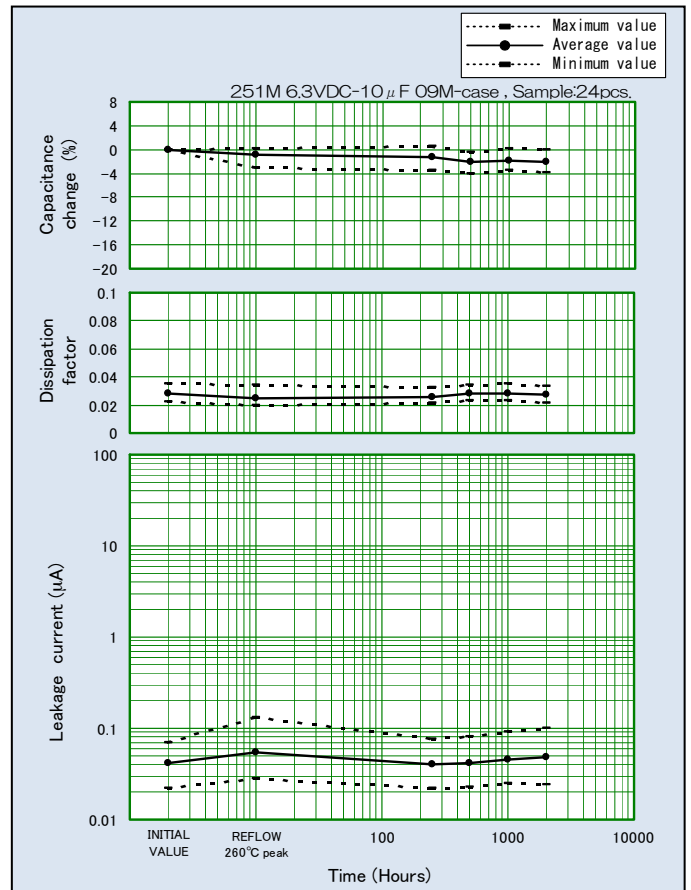
**THERMAL SHOCK -55/+125°C**



**MOISTURE RESISTANCE 40°C, 95%RH**



**HIGH TEMPERATURE LOAD 85°C, RATED VOLTAGE**





# Application Notes for Tantalum Solid Electrolytic Capacitor

## 1. Operating Voltage

Tantalum Solid Electrolytic Capacitor shall be operated at the rated voltage or lower.

**Rated voltage:** The "rated voltage" refers to the maximum DC voltage that is allowed to be continuously applied between the capacitor terminals at the rated temperature.

**Surge voltage:** The "surge voltage" refers to the voltage that is allowed to be instantaneously applied to the capacitor at the rated temperature or the maximum working temperature. The capacitor shall withstand the voltage when a 30-second cycle of application of the voltage through a 1000 Ω series resistance is repeated 1000 times in 6-minute periods.

When designing the circuit, the equipment's required reliability must be considered and appropriate voltage derating must be performed.

## 2. Application that contain AC Voltage

Special attention to the following 3 items.

- (1) The sum of the DC bias voltage and the positive peak value of the AC voltage should not exceed the rated voltage.
- (2) Reverse voltage should not exceed the allowable values of the negative peak AC voltage.
- (3) Ripple current should not exceed the allowable values.

## 3. Reverse Voltage

Tantalum solid electrolytic capacitor is polarity. Please do not impress reverse voltage. As well, please confirm the potential of the tester beforehand when both ends of the capacitor are checked with the tester etc.

## 4. Permissible Ripple Current

The permissible ripple current and voltage at about 100 kHz or higher can be determined by the following formula from the permissible power loss (Pmax value) shown in Table 1 and the specified ESR value. However, when the expected operating temperature is higher than room temperature, determine the permissible values multiplying the Pmax value by the specified multiplier (Table 2). For the permissible values at different frequencies, consult our Sales Department.

$$P=I^2 \times ESR \text{ or } P=\frac{E^2 \times ESR}{Z^2}$$

$$\text{Permissible ripple current } I_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{max}}{ESR}} \text{ (Arms)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Permissible ripple voltage } E_{max} &= \sqrt{\frac{P_{max}}{ESR}} \times Z \\ &= I_{max} \times Z \text{ (Vrms)} \end{aligned}$$

I<sub>max</sub> : Permissible ripple current at regulated frequency (Arms : RMS value)

E<sub>max</sub> : Permissible ripple voltage at regulated frequency (Vrms : RMS value)

P<sub>max</sub> : Permissible power loss (W)

ESR : Specified ESR value at regulated frequency (Ω)

Z : Impedance at regulated frequency (Ω)

Table 1 Permissible power loss

Case size	Pmax (W)
06U	0.030
09M	0.050
09M,10M (Specification Number 500)	0.057
09S,10S,12S,13S	0.065
09A,10A,12A,13A	0.078

Table 2 Pmax multiplier at each operating temperature

Operating temperature (°C)	Multiplier
25	1.0
55	0.9
85	0.8
125	0.4

Note: Above values are measured at 0.8t glass epoxy board mounting in free air and may be changed depending on the kind of board, packing density, and air convection condition. Please consult us if calculated power loss value is different from above list of P max value.

## 5. Application on low-impedance circuit

The failure rate of low impedance circuit at 0.1Ω/V is about five times greater than that of a 1Ω/V circuit. To curtail this higher failure rate, tantalum capacitors used in low impedance circuits, such as filters for power supplies, particularly switching power supplies, or for noise by-passing, require that operating voltage be derated to less than half of the rated voltage. Actually, less than 1/3 of the rated voltage is recommended.

## 6. Non Polar Application(BACK TO BACK)

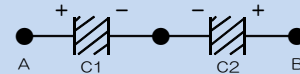
Tantalum capacitors can be used as a non-polar unit if two capacitors are connected "BACK-TO-BACK" when reserve voltage is applied at a more than permissible value, or in a purely AC circuit. The two capacitors should both be of the same rated voltage and capacitance tolerance, and they should both be twice the required capacitance value.

**Ripple Voltage:** Permissible Ripple Voltage shall not exceed the value allowed for either C1 or C2 (This will be the same, as the capacitors should be identical.)

**Capacitance:**  $(C1 \times C2) / (C1 + C2)$

**Leakage Current:** If terminal A is (+), the Leakage Current will be equal to C1's Leakage Current.

If terminal B is (+), the Leakage Current will be equal to C2's Leakage Current.



## 7. Soldering

### 7.1. Preheating

To obtain optimal reliability and solderability conditions, capacitors should be pre-heated at 130 to 200 °C for approximately 60 to 120 seconds.

### 7.2. Soldering

The body of the capacitor shall not exceed 260 °C during soldering.

#### (1) Reflow Soldering

Reflow soldering is a process in which the capacitors are mounted on a printed board with solder paste. There are two methods of Reflow Soldering: Direct and Atmospheric Heat.

· Direct Heat (Hot plate)

During the Direct Heat method, the capacitor has been positioned on a printed board, which is then placed upon a hot plate.

The capacitor maintains a lower temperature than the substrate, which in turn stays at a lower temperature than the hot plate.

· Atmospheric Heat

a) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering)

During VPS, the substrate is heated by an inert liquid with a high boiling point. The temperature of the capacitor's body and the temperature of the substrate are about the same as the atmosphere. This temperature should be below 240°C.

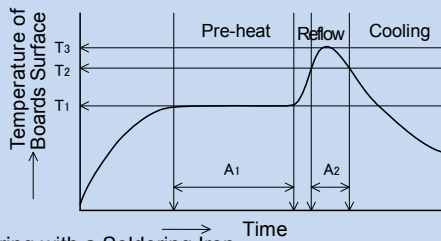
b) Near and Far IR Ray

Due to the heat absorption of the capacitor's body, the internal temperature of the capacitors may be 20 ~ 30°C higher than the setting temperature and may exceed 260°C.

Temperature control is crucial in maintaining a temperature of 260 °C or lower.

c) Convection Oven

An infrared ray is the main source of heat in this process. The temperature of the substrate and the capacitors can be maintained at a similar level by the circulation of heated air, or an inert gas.



Temperature	Time
T1=130°C~200°C	A1= 60~120sec.
T2=220°C~230°C	A2<60sec.
T3=~260°C	10 sec. or less than 10

Number of times : 2 times max..

(2) Soldering with a Soldering Iron

Soldering with a soldering iron cannot be recommended due to the lack of consistency in maintaining temperatures and process times. If this method should be necessary, the iron should never touch the capacitor's terminals, and the temperature of the soldering iron should never exceed 350°C. The application of the iron should not exceed 5 seconds.

(3) Please consult us for other methods.

**8. Cleaning**

Cleaning by organic solvent may damage capacitor's appearance and performance. However, our capacitors are not effected even when soaked at 20 ~ 30°C 2-propanol for 5 minutes. When introducing new cleaning methods or changing the cleaning term, please consult us.

**9. Protective Resin Coating**

After components are assembled to substrate, a protective resin coating is sometimes applied. As this resin coating cures, it gives mechanical and thermal stress to Tantalum capacitors. This stress can cause damage to the capacitors, which affects their reliability. Before using a resin coating, proper research must be done in regards to the material and process to insure that excessive stress will not be applied to capacitors and other components.

**10. Vibration**

Approximately 300 G shall be applied to a capacitor, when dropped from 1 meter to a concrete floor.

Although capacitors are made to withstand this drop test, stress from shock due to falling or striking does cause damage to the capacitors and increases failure rates. Do not subject capacitors to this type of mechanical stress.

**11. Ultrasonic cleaning**

Matsuo does not recommend Ultrasonic cleaning. This may cause damage to the capacitors, and may even cause broken terminals. If the Ultrasonic cleaning process will be used, please note the following:

(1)The solvent should not be boiled. (Lower the ultrasonic wave output or use solvent with The high boiling point.)

(2)The recommended wattage is less than 0.5 watts per cm<sup>2</sup>.

(3)The cleaning time should be kept to a minimum. Also, samples must be swang in the solvent. Please consult us.

**12. Additional Notes**

· When more than one capacitor is connected in series, a resistor that can distribute the voltage equally to the capacitors shall be connected in parallel.

· The capacitor cases shall not be cut even if the mounting space is insufficient.

· During a customers aging process, voltage should remain under the rated voltage at all times.

· Capacitors should never be touched or manipulated while operating.

· Capacitors are not meant to be dismantled.

· When testing capacitors, please examine the power source before conducting test to insure the tester's polarity and applied voltage.

· In the event of a capacitor burning, smoking, or emitting an offensive smell during operation, please turn the circuit "off" and keep hands and face away from the burning capacitor.

· If a capacitor be electrical shorted, it becomes hot, and the capacitor element may ignite.

In this case, the printed board may be burnt out.

· Capacitors should be stored at room temperature under low humidity. Capacitors should never be stored under direct sunlight, and should be stored in an environment containing dust.

· If the capacitors will be operated in a humid environment, they should be sealed with a compound under proper conditions.

· Capacitors should not be stored or operated in environments containing acids, alkalis or active gasses.

· When capacitors are disposed of as "scrap" or waste, they should be treated as Industria Waste since they contain various metals and polymers.

· Capacitors submitted as samples should not be used for production purposes.

These application notes are prepared based on "Guideline of notabilia for fixed tantalum electrolytic capacitors with solid electrolyte for use in electronic equipment" (EIAJ RCR-2368) issued by Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA). For the details of the instructions (explanation, reasons and concrete examples), please refer to this guideline, or consult our Sales Department.

Specifications on this catalog are subject to change without prior notice. Please inquire of our Sales Department to confirm specifications prior to use.