Radial Leaded Ceramic Disc Capacitors

Safety Standard Recognized, C900, Encapsulated, AS Type, X1 760 VAC/Y1 500 VAC (Industrial Grade)

Overview

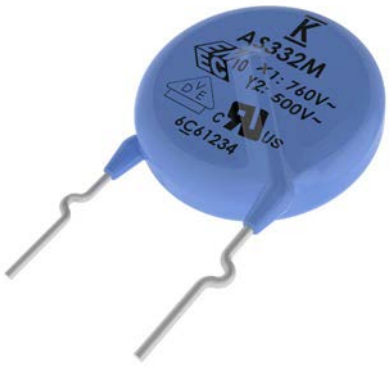
KEMET's 900, encapsulated radial leaded ceramic disc capacitors are specifically designed for interference-suppression AC line filtering applications. Having internationally recognized safety certifications, these capacitors are well-suited for applications that require keeping potentially disruptive or damaging line transients and EMI out of susceptible equipment. They are also an ideal solution when needing to suppress line disturbances at the source.

Safety Certified Capacitors are classified as either X and/or Y capacitors. Class X capacitors are primarily used in line-to-line (across-the-line) applications. In this application, there is no danger of electric shock to humans should the capacitor fail, but could result in a risk of fire. The class Y capacitor is primarily used in line-to-ground (line by-pass) applications. In this application, failure of the capacitor could lead to danger of electric shock.

With a working voltage of 760 VAC in line-to-line (Class X) and 500 VAC in line-to-ground (Class Y) applications, these safety capacitors meet the impulse test criteria outlined in IEC Standard 60384. Meeting subclass X1 and Y1 requirements, these devices are certified to withstand impulses up to 4 KV (X1) and 8 KV (Y1) respectively. These encapsulated devices also meet the flame test requirements outlined in UL Standard 94 V–0.

Benefits

- Safety standard recognized (IEC 60384–14)
- Reliable operation up to 125°C
- Class X1/Y1
- 10 mm lead spacing
- Lead (Pb)-free and RoHS Compliant
- Halogen-free
- Available capacitance tolerances of ±5%, ±10%, and ±20%
- High reliability
- Preformed (crimped) or straight lead configurations
- Non-polar device, minimizing installation concerns
- 100% pure matte tin-plated lead finish, allowing for excellent solderability
- Encapsulation meets flammability standard UL 94 V–0



Applications

Typical applications include:
- Line-to-line (Class X) filtering
- Line-to-ground (Class Y) filtering
- Antenna coupling
- Primary and secondary coupling (switching power supplies)
- Line disturbances suppression (motors and motor controls, relays, switching power supplies, and invertors)

Ordering Information

C9	6	1	U	222	M	W	W	D	A	A	7317
Ceramic Series	Body Diameter	Lead Spacing[1]	Spec.	Capacitance Code (pF)	Capacitance Tolerance	Rated Voltage	Dielectric/ Temp. Char.	Design	Lead Config.[1]	Failure Rate	Packaging (C-Spec)
C9 = Ceramic 900	1 = 8.0 mm 2 = 9.0 mm 3 = 10.0 mm 5 = 12.0 mm 6 = 13.0 mm 7 = 14.0 mm 8 = 15.0 mm	1 = 10.0 mm	U = Safety	Two significant digits and number of zeroes	K = ±10% M = ±20%	W = X1 760 VAC/ Y1 500 VAC	Y = Y5P W = Y5U	D = Disc	A = Straight B = Vertical Kink C = Outside Kink	A = N/A	See "Packaging C-Spec Ordering Options Table"

[1] "Vertical Kink" and "Outside Kink" lead configurations cannot be combined with the bulk/20 mm lead length option (WL20). 20 mm lead length is only available on capacitors ordered with straight leads (lead configuration ordering code "A"). For nonstandard lead length inquiries, please contact KEMET.

Packaging C-Spec Ordering Options Table

Packaging Type	Lead Length (mm)[2,3]	Packaging Ordering Code (C-Spec)
Ammo Pack	See Note 5	7317
Bulk Bag	3.0±1.0	WL30
	3.5±1.0	WL35
	4.0±1.0	WL40
	4.5±1.0	WL45
	5.0±1.0	WL50
	20.0 minimum[4]	WL20

[1] Preformed (crimped) lead configurations include "Vertical Kink" and "Outside Kink." See "Lead Configurations" and "Ordering Information" sections of this document for further details.

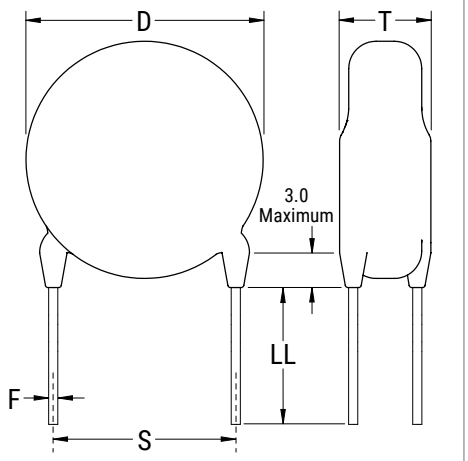
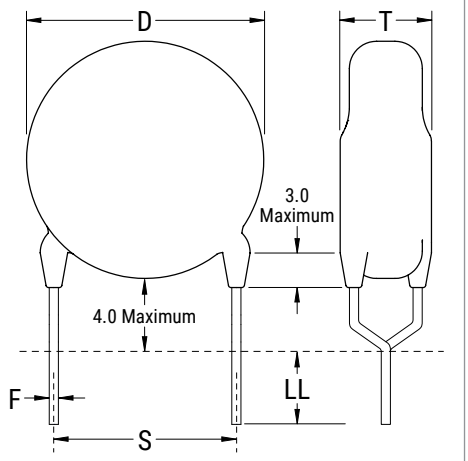
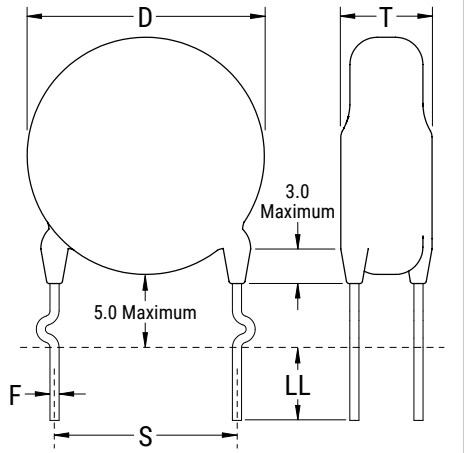
[2] "Vertical Kink" and "Outside Kink" lead configurations cannot be combined with the bulk/20 mm lead length option (WL20). 20 mm lead length is only available on capacitors with straight leads (lead configuration ordering code "A"). For nonstandard lead length inquiries, please contact KEMET.

[3] For nonstandard lead length inquiries, please contact KEMET.

[4] Lead length of 20.0 mm minimum only available for straight leads.

[5] Lead length for ammo pack packaging is defined by the H and H_0 dimensions in Table 3.

Lead Configurations

Straight	Vertical Kink	Outside Kink
		

Dimensions – Millimeters

Lead Configuration	Lead Configuration Ordering Code[1]	S	Lead Spacing Tolerance	D	T	e	ØF
		Lead Spacing[2]		Body Diameter[2]	Body Thickness	Lead Meniscus	Lead Diameter
Straight	A	10.0	±1.0	See Table 1 - "Product Ordering Codes and Ratings"		3.0 maximum	0.55±0.1
Vertical Kink (Preformed)	B	10.0	±1.0				
Outside Kink (Preformed)	C	10.0	±1.0				

[1] Lead Configuration is identified in the 13th character of the ordering code. See "Lead Configuration" and "Ordering Information" sections of this document for further details.

[2] Body diameter of capacitor will limit available lead spacing and packaging options. See "Product Ordering Codes and Ratings" sections of this document for further details.

Approval Standard and Certification No.

Safety Standard	Standard No.	Subclass	Working Voltage	Certificate No.
VDE (ENEC)	IEC 60384–14	X1	760 VAC	40042063
		Y1	500 VAC	
UL CAN/CSA	UL 60384–14 and E60384–14	X1	760 VAC	E356389
		Y1	500 VAC	

These devices are VDE/ENEC and UL recognized for antenna coupling and AC line-to-line (class X) and line-to-ground (class Y) applications per IEC60384–14 and UL 60384–14.

Environmental Compliance

These devices are Halogen-free and RoHS Compliant. They meet all requirements set forth by both EU and China RoHS directives.

General Specifications/Performance Characteristics

Dielectric/Temperature Characteristic	Y5P	Y5U
Operating Temperature Range:	−40°C to +125°C	
Capacitance Change with Reference to +25°C and 0 VDC Applied (TCC):	±10%	+20%/−55%
Dielectric Withstanding Voltage	4,000 VAC (60 ±5 seconds at 25°C)	
Quality Factor (Q)	See “Dissipation Factor”	
Dissipation Factor (tanδ) at +25°C[1]	2.50%	2.50%
Insulation Resistance (IR) Limit at +25°C	10,000 MΩ Minimum (500 VDC applied for 60 ±5 seconds at 25°C)	

[1] *Capacitance and Dissipation Factor (DF) measured under the following conditions:*
1 kHz ±50 Hz and 1.0 ±0.2 Vrms

Note: When measuring capacitance, it is important to ensure the set voltage level is held constant. The HP4284 and Agilent E4980 have a feature known as Automatic Level Control (ALC). The ALC feature should be switched to "ON."

Table 1 – Product Ordering Codes and Ratings

Dielectric/ Temp. Char.	KEMET Part Number	Capacitance	Capacitance Tolerance	Dimensions (mm)			Lead Spacing	
				Body Diameter (Maximum)	Body Thickness (Maximum)	Lead Diameter	Bulk Packaging	Ammo Packaging
Y5P	C911U101KWYD(1)A(2)	100 pF	±10%	8.0	7.0	0.55±0.05	10 mm	
	C911U151KWYD(1)A(2)	150 pF		8.0				
	C911U221KWYD(1)A(2)	220 pF		8.0				
	C911U331KWYD(1)A(2)	330 pF		8.0				
	C921U471KWYD(1)A(2)	470 pF		9.0				
	C931U561KWYD(1)A(2)	560 pF		10.0				
	C931U681KWYD(1)A(2)	680 pF		10.0				
	C951U102KWYD(1)A(2)	1,000 pF		12.0				
Y5U	C921U102MWWD(1)A(2)	1,000 pF	±20%	9.0				
	C931U152MWWD(1)A(2)	1,500 pF		10.0				
	C961U222MWWD(1)A(2)	2,200 pF		13.0				
	C961U332MWWD(1)A(2)	3,300 pF		13.0				
	C971U392MWWD(1)A(2)	3,900 pF		14.0				
	C981U472MWWD(1)A(2)	4,700 pF		15.0				

(1) To properly complete ordering code, insert the one-digit character code to reflect the required lead configuration: (See "Lead Configuration" section of this document, page 2, for further details.)

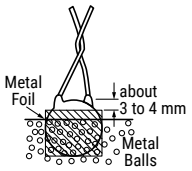
A = Straight

B = Vertical Kink

C = Outside Kink

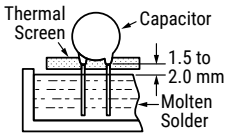
(2) To properly complete ordering code, enter the four-digit numeric or alphanumeric "Packaging C-Spec Ordering Code". See "Dimensions" section of this document, page 2, for available options.

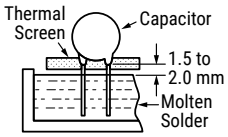
Table 2 – Performance & Reliability: Test Methods and Conditions

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Specification</th><th>Test Method</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Operating Temperature Range</td><td colspan="2">−40°C to +125°C</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Dielectric Strength</td><td>Between lead wires</td><td>No failures</td><td>The capacitor shall not be damaged when 4,000 VAC (rms) is applied between the lead wires for 60 seconds.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Body Insulation</td><td>No failures</td><td>The terminals (leads) of the capacitor shall be connected together. A metal foil is tightly wrapped around the body of the capacitor at a distance of about 3 to 4 mm from each terminal. The capacitor is then inserted into a container filled with metal balls approximately 1 mm in diameter. 4,000 VAC (rms) is applied for 60 seconds between the capacitor lead wires and metal balls.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Insulation Resistance (IR)</td><td>10,000 MΩ minimum</td><td>The insulation resistance shall be measured with 500 ±50 VDC applied after 60 ±5 seconds of charging.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Capacitance</td><td>Within specified tolerance</td><td rowspan="2">Capacitance is measured at 1 kHz ±20% and 5 V_{rms} or less (20 ±2°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Dissipation Factor (DF) or Q</td><td>DF ≤ 2.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Temperature Characteristics</td><td><table><tr><th>Temperature Characteristics</th><th>Capacitance Change</th></tr><tr><td>Y5U</td><td>Within +22%/−56%</td></tr></table></td><td>A capacitance measurement is made at each step specified:<table><tr><th>Step</th><th>Temperature</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>+20 ±2°C</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>−25 ±2°C</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>+20 ±2°C</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>+85 ±2°C</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>+20 ±2°C</td></tr></table>Pretreatment:
Capacitor is stored at 85 ±2°C for 1 hour and then placed at room condition[1] for 24 ±2 hours before measurement.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Terminal Strength</td><td>Tensile</td><td>Lead wire or capacitor body shall not break.</td><td>With the termination in its normal position, the specimen is held by its body in such a manner that the axis of the termination is vertical. A tensile force of 10 N is applied to the termination in the direction of its axis and acting in a direction away from the body of the specimen.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bending</td><td>Lead wire or capacitor body shall not break.</td><td>With the termination in its normal position, the specimen is held by its body in such a manner that the axis of the termination is vertical. A mass force of 5 N is then suspended from the end of the termination. The body of the specimen is then inclined within a period of 2 to 3 seconds, through an angle of approximately 90° in the vertical plane and then resumed to its initial position over the same period of time. This operation constitutes one bend. One bend immediately followed by a second bend in the opposite direction.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Solderability</td><td>Lead wire should have a uniform coating of solder in the axial direction and over 3/4 of its circumference.</td><td>The lead wire of the capacitor is dipped into molten solder for 5 ±0.5 seconds. The depth of immersion is up to 1.5 mm (+5/−0 mm) from the root of lead wires.
Solder temperature: Lead-free solder (Sn-3Ag – 0.5 Cu) 245°C ±5°C.</td></tr>
</table>

[1] *"Room Condition" is defined as follows: Temperature: 15 ~ 35°C/Humidity: 45 ~ 75%/Atmospheric Pressure: 86 ~ 106 kPa.*

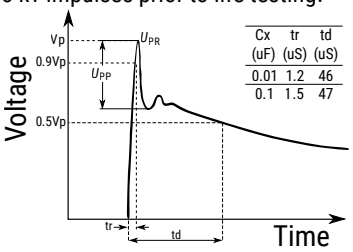
Table 2 – Performance & Reliability: Test Methods and Conditions cont'd

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Specification</th><th colspan="2">Test Method</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Soldering Effect (Non-Preheat)</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No visual defect</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">As shown in the figure below, the lead wires are immersed in molten solder up to 1.5 mm (+5/−0 mm) from the end of the epoxy meniscus (root of lead wire).
Duration/Solder Temperature: 3.5 ±0.5 seconds/350°C ±10°C or 10 ±1 seconds/260°C ±5°C
 

Pretreatment: Capacitor is stored at 85°C ±2°C for 1 hour and then placed at room condition[1] for 24 ±2 hours before initial measurements.
Post-treatment: Capacitor is stored for 1 to 2 hours at room condition[1].</td></tr>
<tr><td>IR</td><td>1,000 MΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per item 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Soldering Effect (Preheat)</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No visual defect</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Capacitor is stored at 120°C +0/−5°C for 60 +0/−5 seconds. Then, as shown in the figure below, the lead wires are immersed in molten solder up to 1.5 mm (+5/−0mm) from the end of the epoxy meniscus (root of lead wire).
Duration/Solder Temperature: 7.5 +0/−1 seconds/260°C ±5°C
 

Pretreatment: Capacitor is stored at 85°C ±2°C for 1 hour and then placed at room condition[1] for 24 ±2 hours before initial measurements.
Post-treatment: Capacitor is stored for 1 to 2 hours at room condition[1].</td></tr>
<tr><td>IR</td><td>1,000 MΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>Per item 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance</td><td>Within ±10%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Biased Humidity</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No visual defect</td><td>Steady State Humidity:</td><td>Load Humidity:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance</td><td><table><tr><th>Temperature Characteristics</th><th>Capacitance Change</th></tr><tr><td>Y5U</td><td>Within ±30%</td></tr></table></td><td rowspan="4">90 to 95% humidity at 40°C ±2°C for 500 ±12 hours.

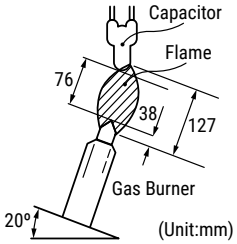
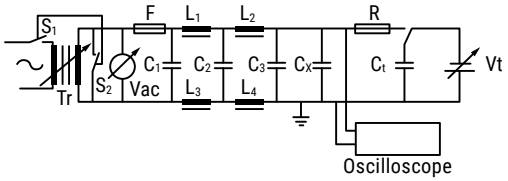
Post-treatment:
Capacitor is stored for 1 to 2 hours at room condition[1].</td><td rowspan="4">90 to 95% humidity at 40°C ±2°C for 500 ±12 hours with full rated voltage applied.

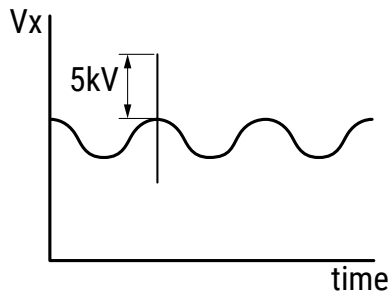
Post-treatment:
Capacitor is stored for 1 to 2 hours at room condition[1].</td></tr>
<tr><td>DF</td><td>5.0% maximum</td></tr>
<tr><td>IR</td><td>3,000 MΩ minimum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>No failures</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">High Temperature Life</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No visual defect</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Impulse Voltage: Each individual capacitor is subjected to three 8 kv impulses prior to life testing.
 

Capacitors are placed in a circulating air oven for a period of 1,000 hours. The air in the oven is maintained at a temperature of 125°C ±2°C throughout the test. The capacitors are subjected to AC 850 V_{rms}. Each hour the voltage is increased to 1,000 V_{rms} for 0.1 seconds. .</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance Change</td><td>Within ±20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>IR</td><td>3,000 MΩ minimum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>No failures</td></tr>
</table>

[1] *"Room Condition" is defined as follows: Temperature: 15 ~ 35°C/Humidity: 45 ~ 75%/Atmospheric Pressure: 86 ~ 106 kPa.*

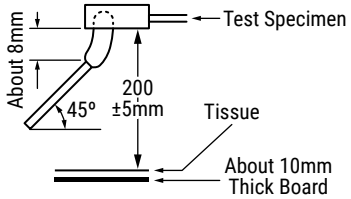
Table 2 – Performance & Reliability: Test Methods and Conditions cont'd

<table>
<tr><th>Item</th><th>Specification</th><th>Test Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>Flame Test</td><td>The capacitor flame extinguishes as follows
<table>
<tr><th>Cycle</th><th>Time</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 ~ 4</td><td>30 seconds maximum</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>60 seconds maximum</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The capacitor is exposed to a flame for 15 seconds and then removed for 15 seconds. This test is repeated for 5 cycles.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active Flammability</td><td>The cheesecloth should not ignite.</td><td>The capacitors are individually wrapped in at least one, but not more than two, complete layers of cheesecloth. They are then subjected to 20 discharges. The interval between successive discharges is 5 seconds. The VAC is maintained for 2 minutes after the last discharge.


<table>
<tr><td>$C_{1, 2}$</td><td>1 µF ±10%</td><td>C_3</td><td>0.033 µF ±5% 10 kV</td></tr>
<tr><td>L_{1-4}</td><td>1.5 Mh ±20% 16A Rod core choke</td><td>Cx</td><td>Test capacitor</td></tr>
<tr><td>R</td><td>100±2%</td><td>V_{AC}</td><td>VR ±5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ct</td><td>3 µF ±5% 10 kV</td><td>V_R</td><td>Rated voltage</td></tr>
<tr><td>F</td><td>Fuse, rated 10A</td><td>Vt</td><td>Voltage applied to Ct</td></tr>
</table>

</td></tr>
</table>

[1] *"Room Condition" is defined as follows: Temperature: 15 ~ 35°C/Humidity: 45 ~ 75%/Atmospheric Pressure: 86 ~ 106 kPa.*

Table 2 – Performance & Reliability: Test Methods and Conditions cont'd

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Specification</th><th>Test Method</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Passive Flammability</td><td>The burning time should not exceed 30 seconds.
The tissue paper should not ignite.</td><td>The capacitor under test is held into a flame and in a position which best promotes burning. Each specimen is exposed to the flame once.
 

Time of exposure to flame: 30 seconds
Length of flame: 12 ±1 mm
Gas burner length: 35 mm minimum
Inside diameter: 0.5 ±0.1 mm
Outside diameter: 0.9 mm maximum
Gas butane gas purity: 95% minimum</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Temperature Cycle</td><td>Appearance</td><td>No visual defect</td><td rowspan="5">The capacitor is subjected to 5 temperature cycles.

Temperature Cycle
<table><tr><th>Step</th><th>Temperature (°C)</th><th>Dwell Time (minutes)</th><th>Transition Time (minutes)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>−40 +0/−3</td><td>30</td><td rowspan="4">3</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Room temperature</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>125 +3/−0</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Room temperature</td><td>3</td></tr></table>
Pretreatment: capacitor shall be stored at 85 ±2 for 1 hour then placed at room condition[1] for 24 ±2 hours.
Post-treatment: capacitor is stored for 1 to 2 hours at room condition[1].</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance</td><td><table><tr><th>Temperature Characteristics</th><th>Capacitance Change</th></tr><tr><td>Y5V</td><td>Within ±20%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>DF/Q</td><td>DF ≤ 7.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>IR</td><td>3,000 MΩ minimum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dielectric Strength</td><td>No failures</td></tr>
</table>

[1] *"Room Condition" is defined as follows: Temperature: 15 ~ 35°C/Humidity: 45 ~ 75%/Atmospheric Pressure: 86 ~ 106 kPa.*

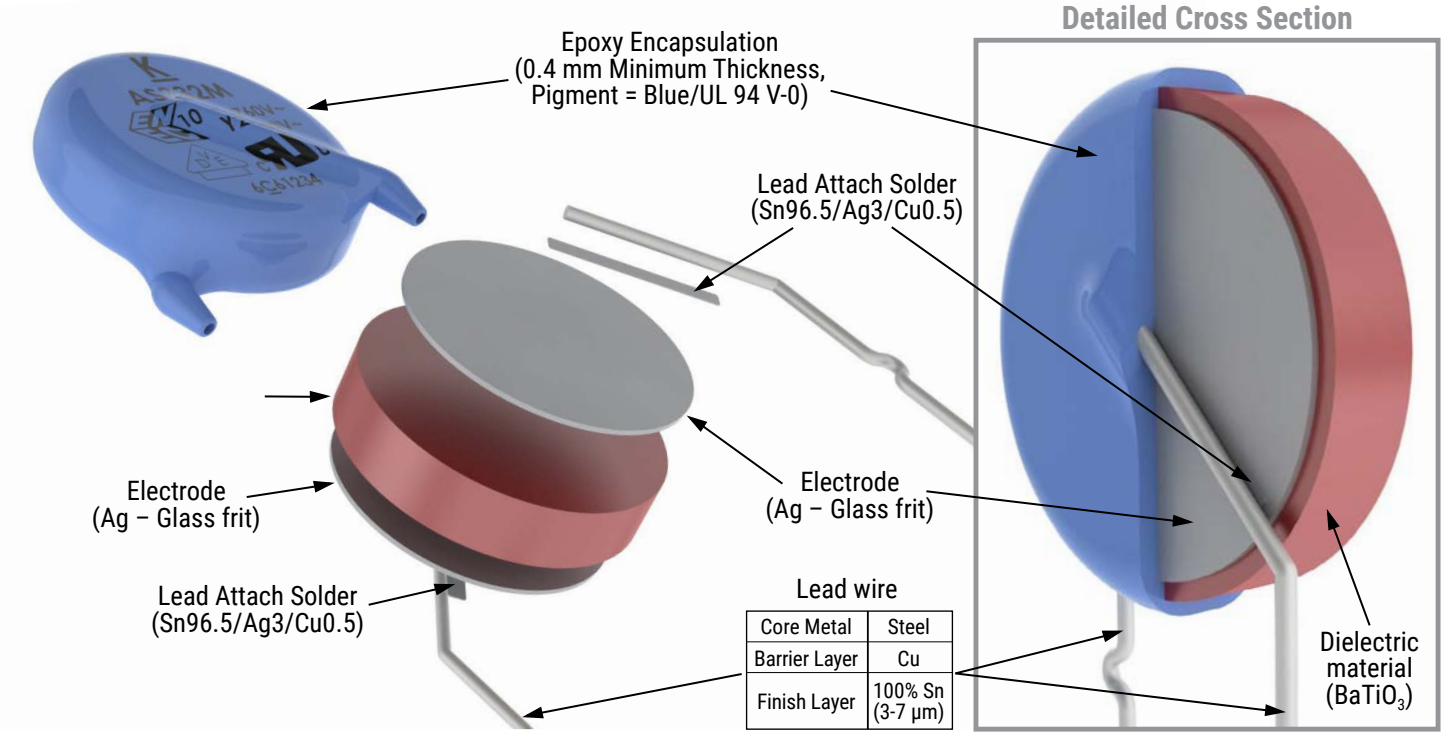
Soldering and Mounting Information

Soldering:
When soldering this product to a PCB/PWB, do not exceed the solder heat resistance specification of the capacitor. Subjecting this product to excessive heating could reflow the solder joint between the lead and ceramic element and/or may result in thermal shocks that can crack the ceramic element.

When soldering these capacitors with a soldering iron, it should be performed under the following conditions:
- Temperature of iron-tip: 400°C maximum
- Soldering iron wattage: 50 W maximum
- Soldering time: 3.5 seconds maximum

Cleaning (ultrasonic cleaning):
To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions:
- Rinse bath capacity: output of 20 watts per liter or less
- Rinsing time: 5 minute maximum
- Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly
- Excessive ultrasonic cleaning may lead to fatigue destruction of the lead wires

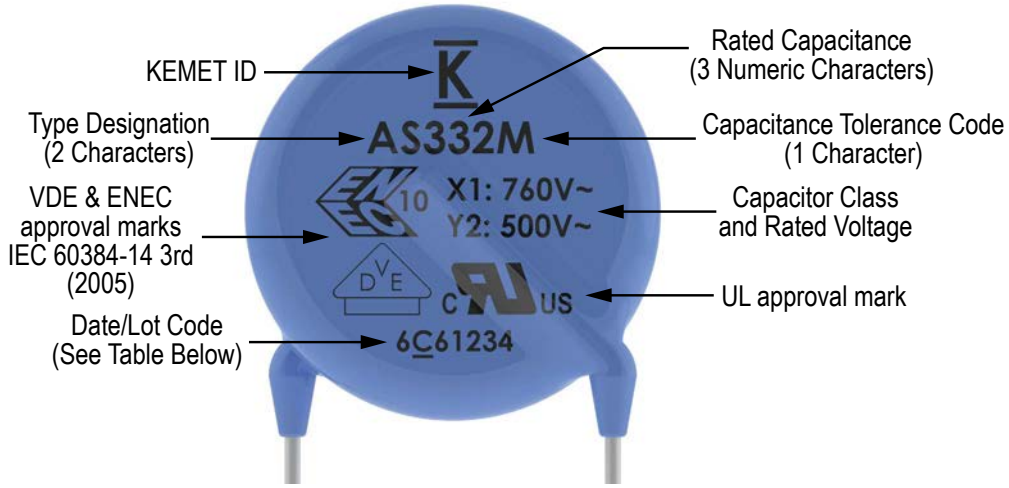
Construction



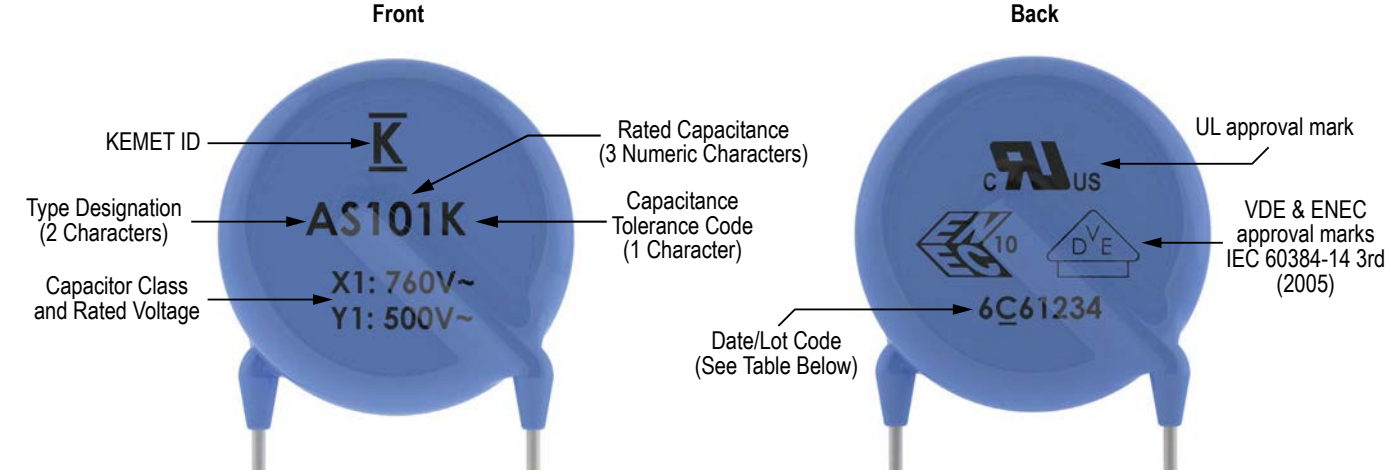
Marking

These capacitors shall be stamped or laser marked with KEMET's trademark, type designation, capacitor class, rated voltage, rated capacitance, and capacitance tolerance codes. In addition, all devices are marked with the recognized approval mark and a date/lot code for traceability. Marking will be supplied either on one side or both sides of the encapsulated capacitor body. All marking shall be legible to allow for clear identification of the component. Marking appears in legible contrast. Illustrated below is an example of the marking format and content. (Two-sided marking is limited to capacitors with body diameters ≤ 8.0 mm)

Single Sided



Double Sided



Date/Lot Code Explanation

6	C	6	1234
Last digit of year, e.g., 6 = 2016	Manufacturing Location Code	Manufacturing Month: 1-9 = Jan - Sept A = October N = November D = December	Last 4 digits of lot number

Packaging Quantities

Capacitor Body Diameter (mm)	Body Diameter Code[1]	Bulk Bag (Loose)	Ammo Pack (Carrier Tape)	
			Component pitch on carrier tape[2]	
			25.4 mm	
7.0	0	500 pieces/bag	1,000 pieces/box	
8.0	1			
9.0	2			
10.0	3			
11.0	4			
13.0	6		500 pieces/box	
14.0	7			
15.0	8			

[1] *The "Body Diameter Code" is located in the third character position of the ordering code. This code identifies the maximum diameter of the capacitor body in millimeters. For more information regarding the ordering code, see "Ordering Information" section of this document.*

[2] *For details regarding component pitch on carrier tape, see "Ammo Pack Taping Format" and "Ammo Pack Taping Specifications" sections of this document.*

Figure 1 - Ammo Pack Taping Format (10 mm Lead Spacing)

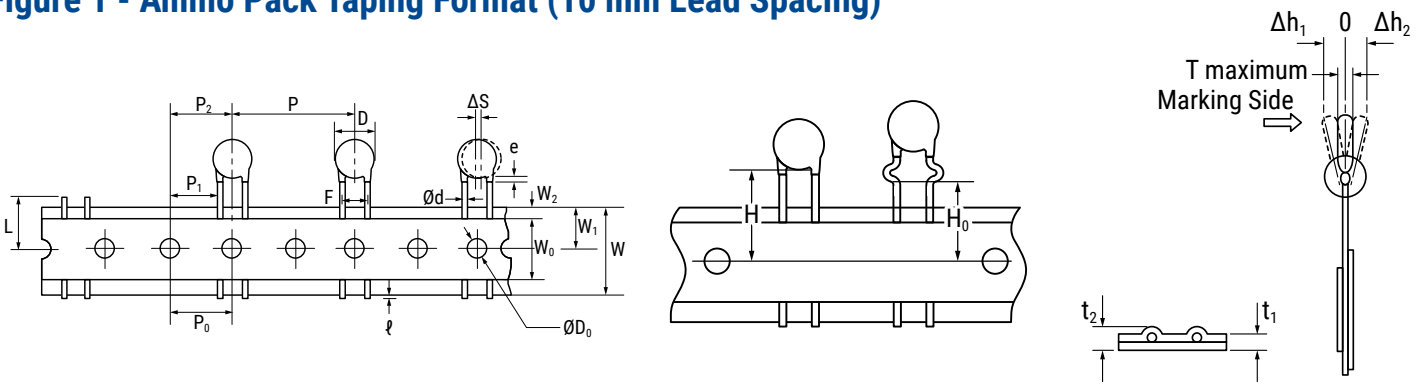


Table 3 – Ammo Pack Taping Specifications

Lead Spacing		10 mm	
Lead Style		**Straight**	**Preformed[1]**
Item	Symbol	Dimensions (mm)	
Lead Spacing	F	10.0±1.0	
Component Pitch	P	25.4±2	
Sprocket Hole Pitch	P_0	12.7±0.3	
Sprocket Hole Center to Component Center	P_2	12.7±1.5	
Sprocket Hole Center to Lead Center	P_1	7.7±1.5	
Body Diameter	D	See Table 1 - Product Ordering Codes and Ratings	
Component Alignment (side/side)	ΔS	0±2.0	
Carrier Tape Width	W	18.0+1.0/−0.5	
Sprocket Hole Position	W_1	9.0±0.5	
Height to Seating Plane[2] (preformed leads[1])	H_0	N/A	18.0 +2.0/−0
Height to Seating Plane[2] (straight leads)	H	20.0 +1.5/−1.0	N/A
Lead Protrusion	ℓ	2.0 maximum	
Diameter of Sprocket Hole	D_0	4.0±0.2	
Lead Diameter	φd	0.55±0.1	
Carrier Tape Thickness	t_1	0.6±0.3	
Total Thickness (Carrier Tape, Hold-Down Tape and Lead)	t_2	1.5 maximum	
Component Alignment (front/back)	Δh_1	2.0 maximum	
	Δh_2	2.0 maximum	
Cut Out Length	L	11.0 maximum	
Hold-Down Tape Width	W_0	11.0 minimum	
Hold-Down Tape Position	W_2	1.5±1.5	
Coating Extension on Leads (meniscus)	e	3.0 maximum for straight lead; not to exceed the bend for preformed[1] lead configurations.	
Body Thickness	T	7.0 Maximum	

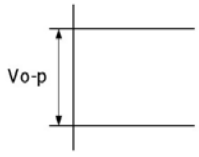
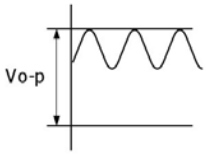
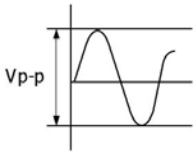
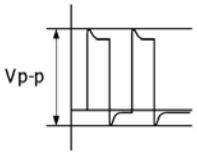
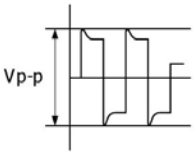
[1] Preformed (crimped) lead configurations include vertical kink and outside kink. See "Lead Configurations" and "Ordering Information" sections of this document for further details.

[2] Also referred to as "lead length" in this document.

Application Notes:

Storage and Operating Conditions:
The Insulating coating of these devices does not form an air and moisture tight seal. Avoid exposure to moisture and do not use or store these devices in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt, or the like are present. Before cleaning, bonding, or molding these devices, it is important to verify that your process does not affect product quality and performance. KEMET recommends testing and evaluating the performance of a cleaned, bonded, or molded product prior to implementing and/or qualifying any of these processes. Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity do not exceed 40 degrees centigrade and 70% respectively. For optimum solderability, capacitor stock should be used promptly, preferably within 6 months of receipt.

Working Voltage:
Application voltage (Vp-p or Vo-p) must not exceed the voltage rating of the capacitor. Irregular voltages can be generated for a transient period of time when voltage is initially applied and/or removed from a circuit. It is important to choose a capacitor with a voltage rating greater than or equal to these irregular voltages.

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

Operating Temperature and Self-Generating Heat:
The surface temperature of a capacitor should be kept below the upper limit of its rated operating temperature range. Be sure to take into account the heat generated by the capacitor itself. When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency current, pulse current or similar current, it may self-generate heat due to dielectric loss. Temperature rise due to self-generated heating should not exceed 20°C (while operated at an atmosphere temperature of 25°C).

Handling - Vibration and Impact:
Do not expose these devices or their leads to excessive shock or vibration during use.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ABOVE CAUTIONS MAY RESULT, WORST CASE, IN A SHORT CIRCUIT AND CAUSE FUMING OR PARTIAL DISPERSION WHEN THE PRODUCT IS USED.

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Although all product–related warnings, cautions and notes must be observed, the customer should not assume that all safety measures are indicted or that other measures may not be required.