# **RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS**

# **SURFACE MOUNT TYPE**

The following conditions are recommended for air or infrared reflow soldering on the SMD products onto a glass epoxy circuit board of  $90 \times 50 \times 0.8$ mm (with resist) by cream solder. The temperatures shown are the surface temperature values on the top of the can and temperature of capacitor terminal.

Reflow should be performed twice or less.

Please ensure that the capacitor became cold enough to the room temperature (5 to 35°C) before the second reflow.

# • Recommended soldering heat conditions



Size Code	Preheat	Time maintained above 217℃	Time maintained above 230℃	Peak temp.	Reflow number
E61, F61, F80	150 to 180°C 120 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	40 sec.max.	260℃ max.	2-cycles allowed
HA0 to JH0		50 sec. max.	40 sec.max.	260°C max.	1-cycle only
				245°C max.	2-cycles allowed

# • Recommended Solder Land on PC Board



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Cize code	Terminal code : A			Terminal code : G		
Size code	а	b	С	а	b	С
E61	1.4	3.0	1.6			
F61, F80	1.9	3.5	1.6	1.9	3.5	3.3
HA0	3.1	4.2	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.5
JA0	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5	4.4	3.5
JC5	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5	4.4	3.5
JH0	4.0	4.7	2.5	4.0	4.7	3.8

# **RADIAL LEAD TYPE**

Recommended soldering heat conditions Preheat 150°C 120 seconds max. Flow soldering 260+5°C max. 10+1 seconds max. (Or 380±10°C max. 3±0.5 seconds max.: hand soldering)

# PRECAUTIONS FOR USERS

## Soldering method

SMD type have no capability to withstand such dip or wave soldering as totally immersing components into a solder bath.

## Reflow soldering

Reflow the capacitors within Recommended Reflow Soldering Conditions. Verify there is no temperature stress to the capacitors because the following differences might degrade capacitors electrically and mechanically. Please consult with us if other reflow conditions are employed.

- 1.Location of components : Temperature increases at the edge of PC board more than the center.
- Population of PC board : The lower the component population is, the more temperature rises.
- 3.Material of PC board : A ceramic-made board needs more heat than a glass epoxy-made board. The heat increase may cause damage to the capacitors.
- 4.Thickness of PC board : A thicker board needs more heat than a thinner board. The heat may damage the capacitors.
- 5.Size of PC board : A larger board needs more heat than a smaller board. The heat may damage the capacitors.
- 6.Solder thickness
- If very thin cream solder paste is to be used for SMD types, please consult with us.
- 7.Location of infrared ray lamps : IR reflow as well as hot plate reflow heats only on the reverse side of the PC board to lessen heat stress to the capacitors.
- 8.Case leakage current will increase (~mA) after the reflow process, the leakage current which rose gradually decreases when voltage is applied.
  9.Please consult us about vapor phase soldering (VPS).

## Rework of soldering

Use a soldering iron for rework. Do not exceed an iron tip temperature of  $380\pm10^{\circ}$ C and an exposure time of  $3\pm0.5$  seconds.

## **Mechanical stress**

Do not grab the capacitors to lift the PC board and give stress to the capacitor. Avoid bending the PC board. This may damage the capacitors.

## Cleaning assembly board

Immediately after solvent cleaning, remove residual solvent with an air knife for at least 10 minutes. If the solvent is insufficiently dry, the capacitors may corrode.

## Coating on assembly board

- 1.Before curing coating material, remove the cleaning solvents from the assembly board.
- 2.Before conformal coating, a chloride free pre-coat material is recommended to decrease the stress on the capacitors.

## Molding with resin

Internal chemical reaction gradually produces gas in the capacitor; increasing internal pressure. If the end seal of the capacitor is completely coverd by resin the gas will be unable to escape causing a potentially dangerous situation. The chlorine in resin will penetrate the end seal, reach the element, and damage of the capacitor.

## Glue

- The followings are requirements for glue.
- 1.A low curing temperature over a short period of time
- 2.Strong adhension and heat resistance after curing
- 3.Long shelf life
- 4.No corrosion

## Others

Product specifications in this catalog are subject to change without notice. Request our product specifications before purchase and/or use. Please use our products based on the information contained in this catalog and product specifications

Refer to PRECAUTIONS AND GUIDELINES(Conductive Polymer Hybrid).