

High Voltage (Up to 3 kV) Thick Film Chip Resistors





LINKS TO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



The RCV e3 high voltage thick film chip resistors series is the perfect choice for modern electronics with high voltage requirements. Typical applications include E-meter, AC power supplies, lighting ballasts and inverters for industrial drives, aircons, and white good.

FEATURES

- High operating voltage (up to 3 kV)
- Low voltage coefficient of resistance (VCR): 25 ppm/V



- UL 1676 recognition for RCV2010 e3 and RCV2512 e3 only; UL file no. E526561
- IEC 62368-1 ed. 3 compliant for RCV2010 e3 and RCV2512 e3 only
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see <u>www.vishay.com/doc?99912</u>

APPLICATIONS

- E-meter
- · Inverters for industrial drives, aircons, and white good
- AC power supplies
- · Lighting ballasts

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS					
DESCRIPTION	RCV0805 e3	RCV1206 e3	RCV2010 e3	RCV2512 e3	
Imperial size	0805	1206	2010	2512	
Metric size code	RR2012M	RR3216M	RR5025M	RR6332M	
Resistance range	100 kΩ t	o 10 MΩ	100 kΩ to	ο 100 MΩ	
Resistance tolerance		± 5 %	; ± 1 %		
Temperature coefficient		± 200 ppm/K	; ± 100 ppm/K		
Voltage coefficient	25 ppm/V				
Rated dissipation, P_{70} ⁽¹⁾	0.125 W	0.33 W	0.75 W	1 W	
Operating voltage, U _{max.} AC _{RMS} /DC	400 V	800 V	2000 V	3000 V	
Permissible film temperature, $\vartheta_{\text{F max.}}^{(1)}$	155 °C				
Operating temperature range		-55 °C to	o +155 °C		
Max. resistance change at P_{70} for resistance range, $ \Delta R/R $ after:					
1000 h	≤ 1.0 %	≤ 1.0 %	≤ 2.0 %	≤ 2.0 %	
Approval UL 1676 recognition file			E526561		
Approval IEC 62368-1	-	-	Ed. 3 ap	oproved	
Permissible voltage against ambient (insulation):					
1 min, U_{ins}	500 V				

Notes

- Application-specific safety requirements may set limitations to the applicability of the specified voltage
- (1) Please refer to APPLICATION INFORMATION below

APPLICATION INFORMATION

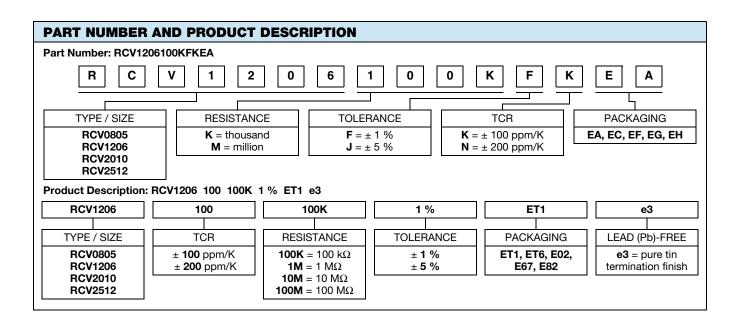
When the resistor dissipates power, a temperature rise above the ambient temperature occurs, dependent on the thermal resistance of the assembled resistor together with the printed circuit board. The rated dissipation applies only if the permitted film temperature is not exceeded.

These resistors do not feature a limited lifetime when operated within the permissible limits. However, resistance value drift increasing over operating time may result in exceeding a limit acceptable to the specific application, thereby establishing a functional lifetime.



TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT AND RESISTANCE RANGE							
TYPE / SIZE	TCR	TOLERANCE	RESISTANCE	E-SERIES			
RCV0805 e3	± 200 ppm/K	± 5 %	100 kΩ to 10 MΩ	E24			
NC \$0005 e3	± 100 ppm/K	± 1 %	100 k Ω to 10 M Ω	E24; E96			
RCV1206 e3	± 200 ppm/K	± 5 %	100 kΩ to 51 MΩ	E24			
NCV1200 e3	± 100 ppm/K	± 1 %	100 kΩ to 10 MΩ	E24; E96			
RCV2010 e3	± 200 ppm/K	± 5 %	100 k Ω to 100 M Ω	E24			
NCV2010 e3	± 100 ppm/K	± 1 %	100 kΩ to 10 MΩ	E24; E96			
RCV2512 e3	± 200 ppm/K	± 5 %	100 k Ω to 100 M Ω	E24			
	± 100 ppm/K	± 1 %	100 kΩ to 10 MΩ	E24; E96			

PACKAGING	PACKAGING								
TYPE / SIZE	CODE	QUANTITY	PACKAGING STYLE	WIDTH	PITCH	PACKAGING DIMENSIONS			
RCV0805 e3	EA = ET1	5000				Ø 180 mm / 7"			
HCV0005 e3	EC = ET6	20 000	Paper tape according to	0 200	8 mm 4 mm	Ø 330 mm / 13"			
RCV1206 e3	EA = ET1	5000	IEC 60286-3, type 1a	0 111111		Ø 180 mm / 7"			
RCV1206 e3	EC = ET6	20 000				Ø 330 mm / 13"			
RCV2010 e3	EF = E02	4000			4 mm	Ø 180 mm / 7"			
RCV2512 e3	EG = E67	2000	Blister tape according to IEC 60286-3, type 2a	12 mm	8 mm	Ø 180 mm / 7"			
	EH = E82	4000			4 mm	2 100 111111 / /			





DESCRIPTION

Production is strictly controlled and follows an extensive set of instructions established for reproducibility. A cermet film layer and a glass-over are deposited on a high grade (Al_2O_3) ceramic substrate. Specially designed inner contacts are deposited on both sides. A special laser is used to achieve the target value by smoothly fine trimming the resistive layer without damaging the ceramics. The resistor elements are covered by a protective coating designed for electrical, mechanical, and climatic protection. The terminations receive a final pure matte tin on nickel plating. The result of the determined production is verified by an extensive testing procedure on 100 % of the individual chip resistors. Only accepted products are laid directly into the tape in accordance with IEC 60286-3 type 1a and 2a $^{(1)}$.

ASSEMBLY

The resistors are suitable for processing on automatic SMD assembly systems. They are suitable for automatic soldering using wave, reflow or vapor phase as shown in **IEC 61760-1** ⁽¹⁾. The encapsulation is resistant to all cleaning solvents commonly used in the electronics industry, including alcohols, esters, and aqueous solutions. The suitability of conformal coatings, potting compounds and their processes, if applied, shall be qualified by appropriate means to ensure the long-term stability of the whole system.

The resistors are RoHS-compliant, the pure matte tin plating provides compatibility with lead (Pb)-free and lead-containing soldering processes. Solderability is specified for 2 years after production or requalification. The permitted storage time is 20 years. The immunity of the plating against tin whisker growth has been proven under extensive testing.

MATERIALS

Vishay acknowledges the following systems for the regulation of hazardous substances:

- IEC 62474, Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electrotechnical Industry, with the list of declarable substances given therein (2)
- The Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL) (3)
- The REACH regulation (1907/2006/EC) and the related list of substances with very high concern (SVHC) (4) for its supply chain

The products do not contain any of the banned substances as per IEC 62474, GADSL, or the SVHC list, see www.vishay.com/how/leadfree.

Hence the products fully comply with the following directives:

- 2000/53/EC End-of-Life Vehicle Directive (ELV) and Annex II (ELV II)
- 2011/65/EU Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) with amendment 2015/863/EU
- 2012/19/EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE)

Vishay pursues the elimination of conflict minerals from its supply chain, see the Conflict Minerals Policy at www.vishay.com/doc?49037.

APPROVALS

Where applicable, the resistors are tested in accordance with **EN 140401-802** which refers to **EN 60115-1**, **EN 60115-8** and the variety of environmental test procedures of the **IEC 60068** ⁽¹⁾ series.

Products RCV2010 e3 and RCV2512 e3 only, are additionally tested in accordance with UL 1676 and IEC 62368-1, ed. 3.

Recognition by Underwriter Laboratories Inc. is indicated by the UL logo on the package label.

RELATED PRODUCTS

For high voltage, automotive thick film products, please refer to latest edition of RCV-AT e3, High Voltage (Up to 3 kV) Thick Film Chip Resistors datasheet, www.vishav.com/doc?20082.

For high voltage thin film products, please refer to latest edition of TNPV e3, High Voltage Thin Film Chip Resistors datasheet, www.vishay.com/doc?28881.

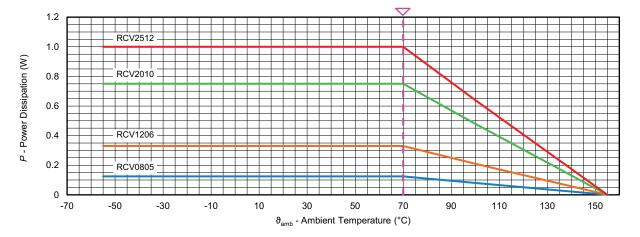
For products with professional specification, please refer to latest edition of MMA0204 HV, MMB0207 HV, Professional High Voltage Thin Film MELF Resistors datasheet, www.vishav.com/doc?28880.

For tighter precision specification, automotive high voltage thin film, please refer to latest edition of MMA 0204 HV AT, MMB 0207 HV AT, Precision Automotive High Voltage Thin Film MELF Resistors datasheet, www.vishay.com/doc?28951.

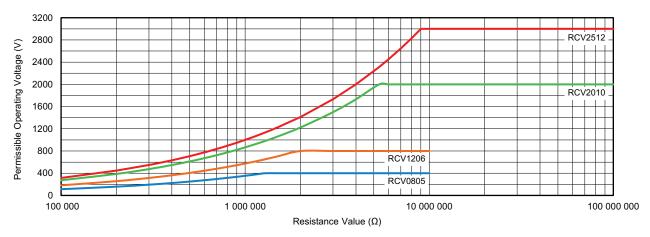
Notes

- (1) The quoted IEC standards are also released as EN standards with the same number and identical contents
- (2) The IEC 62474 list of declarable substances is maintained in a dedicated database, which is available at http://std.iec.ch/iec62474
- (3) The Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL) is maintained by the American Chemistry Council and available at www.gadsl.org
- (4) The SVHC list is maintained by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) and available at http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

DERATING



NOMINAL OPERATING VOLTAGE



The permissible operating voltage $U_{\rm max.}$ equals the rated voltage. For ambient temperatures above 70 °C power derating must be considered

TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS

All executed tests are carried out in accordance with the following specifications:

EN 60115-1, generic specification

EN 60115-8, sectional specification

EN 140401-802, detail specification

IEC 60068-2-xx, test methods

UL 1676 - Conductive-Path and Discharge-Path Resistors

IEC 62368-1 Audio / Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment, Part 1: Safety Requirements ed. 3

The parameters stated in the "Test Procedures and Requirements" table are based on the required tests and permitted limits of EN 140401-802. The table presents only the most important tests, for the full test schedule refer to the documents listed above. However, some additional tests and a number of improvements against those minimum requirements have been included.

The testing also covers most of the requirements specified by EIA/IS-703 and JIS-C-5201-1.

The tests are carried out under standard atmospheric conditions in accordance with IEC 60068-1, 4.3, whereupon the following values are applied:

Temperature: 15 °C to 35 °C Relative humidity: 25 % to 75 %

Air pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa (860 mbar to 1060 mbar)

A climatic category LCT / UCT / 56 is applied, defined by the lower category temperature (LCT), the upper category temperature (UCT), and the duration of exposure in the damp heat, steady state test (56 days).



Stability for product types: STABILITY CLASS STABILITY CLASS OR BETTER OR BETTER OR BETTER	EN	IEC		PROCEDURE		REQUIREMENTS CHANG				
RCV e3 100 kΩ to 100 MΩ ± 5 %	60115-1	TEST	TEST	Stability fo	r product ty	/pes:	STABILITY CLASS 1	STABILITY CLASS 2 OR BETTER		
6.2 - Temperature coefficient of resistance and tolerance (20 / 155 / 20) °C and (20 / 155 / 20) °C tolerance to resistance and tolerance of resistance and tolerance of resistance and tolerance of resistance are stated (20 / 155 / 20) °C tolerance tolerance to resistance are stated temperature 70 °C tolor tolerance tolerance at rated temperature 70 °C tolor tolerance tolerance tolerance at rated temperature 70 °C tolor tolerance t		WILTHOD				RCV e3	100 kΩ to 100 MΩ			
7.1 -	6.1	-		-			± 1 %	± 5 %		
Findurance at rated temperature 70 °C Solider bath witchever is the less severe; 1.5 h or; 0.5 h or;	6.2	-					± 100 ppm/K	± 200 ppm/K		
10.4 78 (Cab) Damp heat, steady state	7.1	-		whiche	ever is the le .5 h on; 0.5	ess severe; h off				
10.3	7.3	-			155 °C; 10	00 h	± (2 % R	+ 0.1 Ω)		
10.3.4.2 2 (Bb) Dry heat 10.3.4.3 30 (Db) Damp heat, cyclic Cold So *C; 24 h; ≥ 90 % RH; 1 cycle −55 °C; 2 h ± (1 % R + 0.05 Ω) ± (2 % R + 0.10.3.4.5 13 (M) Low air pressure 10.3.4.6 30 (Db) Damp heat, cyclic Damp heat, cyclic Damp heat, cyclic U = √55 °C; 2 h ± (1 % R + 0.05 Ω) ± (2 % R + 0.10.3.4.7 − DC load U = √55 °C; 2 h ± (1.5 % R + 0.05 Ω) ± (2 % R + 0.10.3.4.7 − DC load U = √55 °C; 2 h ± (0.5 % R + 0.05 Ω) ± (1 % R +	10.4	78 (Cab)	Damp heat, steady state	(40			± (1 % R + 0.05 Ω)	$\pm~(2~\%~R+0.1~\Omega)$		
10.3.4.3 30 (Db)	10.3	-	Climatic sequence:							
10.3.4.4 1 (Ab)	10.3.4.2	2 (Bb)	Dry heat							
10.3.4.5 13 (M) Low air pressure Damp heat, cyclic 55 °C; 5 days; > 90 % RH; 5 cycles U = √(P _{TO} × R ≤ U _{max} ; 1 min 1 (0.5 % R + 0.05 Ω)	10.3.4.3	30 (Db)	Damp heat, cyclic	55 °C; 24	-					
10.3.4.6 30 (Db) Damp heat, cyclic DC load $U = \sqrt{P_{70} \times R} \le U_{\max}; 1 \text{min}$ 1 (Aa) Cold -55 °C; 5 days; > 90 % RH; 5 cycles $U = \sqrt{P_{70} \times R} \le U_{\max}; 1 \text{min}$ 1 (Aa) Cold -55 °C; 2 h ± (0.5 % R + 0.05 Ω) 10.1 14 (Na) Rapid change of temperature RCV2010, RCV2512: 100 cycles RCV2010, RCV2512:	10.3.4.4	1 (Ab)	Cold		-55 °C: 2	h	± (1 % R + 0.05 Ω)	± (2 % R + 0.1 Ω)		
10.3.4.7 - DC load $U = \sqrt{P_{70} \times R} \le U_{\text{max}}$; 1 min - 1 (Aa) Cold -55 °C; 2 h ± (0.5 % R + 0.05 Ω) 10.1 14 (Na) Rapid change of temperature RCV0805, RCV1206: 1000 cycles RCV2010, RCV2512: 100 cycles RCV2010,	10.3.4.5	13 (M)	Low air pressure	1						
1 (Aa) Cold -55 °C; 2 h ± (0.5 % R + 0.05 Ω) 10.1 14 (Na) Rapid change of temperature of temp	10.3.4.6	30 (Db)	Damp heat, cyclic							
10.1 14 (Na) Rapid change of temperature	10.3.4.7	-	DC load	$U = \sqrt{F}$	P ₇₀ x R ≤ U	_{max.} ; 1 min				
10.1 14 (Na) Paper traingly of temperature RCV0805, RCV1206: 1000 cycles RCV2010, RCV2512: 100 cycles RCV2010, RCV2512: 100 cycles No visible damage $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$	_	1 (Aa)	Cold	-55 °C; 2 h			± (0.5 % F	? + 0.05 Ω)		
8.1 - Short-term overload $\frac{ Style }{ RCV0805 } \frac{ Style }{ Style } \frac{ Style }{ RCV0805 } \frac{ Style }{ Style } \frac{ Style }{ RCV0805 } \frac{ Style }{ Style } Styl$	10.1	14 (Na)		RCV0805, RCV1206: 1000 cycles			± (1 % h + 0.03 \(\frac{1}{2}\))			
8.1 - Short-term overload RCV0805 1 s 800 RCV1206 2 s 1000 RCV2010, RCV2512 ± (2.0 % R + 0.0 RCV2010, RCV2512 ± (2.0 % R +					1	,				
Short-term overload RCV1206 2 s 1000 RCV2010, RCV2512: ± (2.0 % R + 0.0							RCV0805, RCV1206;	± (0.25 % R + 0.05 Ω)		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8.1	-	Short-term overload				RCV2010, RCV2512: ± (2.0 % R + 0.05			
8.2 - Solderability RCV2512 5 s 6000 RCV2512 5 s 6000 Severity no. 4: $U = 10 \times \sqrt{P_{70} \times R} \text{ or } U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}};$ whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R} \text{ or } U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}};$ whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R} \text{ or } U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}};$ whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R} \text{ or } U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}};$ whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R} \text{ or } U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}};$ whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R} \text{ or } U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}};$ whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $EC 61340-3-1 \text{ (1)};$ 3 positive + 3 negative discharges; $RCV0805: 1000 \text{ V}$ $RCV1206: 2000 \text{ V}$ $RCV2010: 12 \text{ kV}$ $RCV2512: 25 \text{ kV}$ R										
8.2 - Single pulse high voltage overload 10 μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 10. μ s / 700 μ										
8.2 - voltage overload 10 μ s / 700 μ s whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses 8.4 - Periodic electric overload $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $\pm (2 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ no visible damage $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 0.1 s on; 2.5 s off; 1000 cycles $\pm (2 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ no visible damage $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $\pm (2 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ no visible damage $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $\pm (2 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ no visible damage $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $\pm (2 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ no visible damage $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $\pm (2 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ no visible damage $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times P_{70} \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = \sqrt{15 \times R}$ or $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; whichever is the less severe; 10 pulses $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; hold on visible damage $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; hold on visible damage $U = 2 \times U_{\text{max.}}$; hold on vis			0	HCV2512						
8.4 - Periodic electric overload whichever is the less severe; 0.1 s on; 2.5 s off; 1000 cycles 8.5 - Electrostatic discharge (human body model) IEC 61340-3-1 (1); 3 positive + 3 negative discharges; RCV0805: 1000 V RCV1206: 2000 V RCV2010: 12 kV RCV2512: 25 kV 9.11 6 (Fc) Vibration Endurance by sweeping $f = 10 \text{ Hz}$ to 2000 Hz; no resonance; A $\leq 1.5 \text{ mm} \leq 200 \text{ m/s}^2$; 7.5 h Solder bath method, SnPb40; non-activated flux (235 \pm 5) °C; (2 \pm 0.2) s Good tinning (\geq 95 % covered); no visible damage Solder bath method, Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; non-activated flux (245 \pm 5) °C; (3 \pm 0.3) s Good tinning (\geq 95 % covered); no visible damage Solder bath method, Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; non-activated flux (245 \pm 5) °C; (3 \pm 0.3) s Solder bath method; Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; no visible damage Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; no visible damage Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5	8.2	-	voltage overload	U = 10 x \infty whichever is	Severity no $P_{70} \times R$ or the less se	o. 4: U = 2 x U _{max.;} evere; 10 pulses				
8.5	8.4	-	Periodic electric overload	whiche	ever is the le	ess severe;				
8.5				IE	C 61340-3	-1 ⁽¹⁾ ;				
9.11 6 (Fc) Vibration	8.5	-		3 positive + 3 negative discharges; RCV0805: 1000 V RCV1206: 2000 V RCV2010: 12 kV			± (1 % R	+ 0.05 Ω)		
Solder bath method, SnPb40; non-activated flux (235 ± 5) °C; (2 ± 0.2) s Solder bath method, Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; non-activated flux (245 ± 5) °C; (3 ± 0.3) s Solder bath method, Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; non-activated flux (245 ± 5) °C; (3 ± 0.3) s	9.11	6 (Fc)	Vibration	f = 10 Hz to 2000 Hz; no resonance;				± (0.5 % <i>R</i> + 0.05 Ω) no visible damage		
11.1 Solderability $ \begin{array}{c c} & \text{non-activated flux} \\ & (235 \pm 5) ^{\circ}\text{C}; (2 \pm 0.2) \text{s} \\ \hline & \text{Solder bath method, Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5;} \\ & \text{non-activated flux} \\ & (245 \pm 5) ^{\circ}\text{C}; (3 \pm 0.3) \text{s} \end{array} $ Good tinning (\geq 95 % covered); no visible damage						-				
Solder bath method, Sn96.5Ag3Cu0.5; no visible damage non-activated flux (245 ± 5) °C; (3 ± 0.3) s	11 1	E0 /T-1/	Coldorability	n	on-activate	d flux	Good tinning (≥ 95 % covered) 3Cu0.5; no visible damage			
Posistance to Soldering both method:	11.1	58 (Ta)	Solderability	ne	on-activate	d flux				
11.2 Resistance to soldering bath method; (260 ± 5) °C; (10 ± 1) s $\pm (0.25 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$ $\pm (0.5 \% R + 0.05 \Omega)$		58 /Td\	Resistance to	Sold	ering bath	method;	± (0.25 % P ± 0.05 O)	± (0.5 % R + 0.05 Ω)		

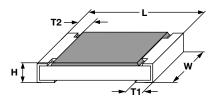
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TEST P	TEST PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS								
EN	IEC (t)		PROCEDURE	REQUIREMENTS PERMISSIBLE CHANGE (ΔR)					
60115-1 CLAUSE	60082-2 (1) TEST METHOD	TEST	Stability for product types:		STABILITY CLASS 2 OR BETTER				
	2111.02		RCV e3	100 kΩ to 100 MΩ					
11.3	45 (XA)	Component solvent resistance	lsopropyl alcohol; +50 °C; method 2	No visible damage					
9.7	21 (Uu ₃)	Shear (adhesion)	17.7 N	No visible damage					
9.8	21 (Uu ₁)	Substrate bending	Depth 2 mm; 3 times	RCV0805, RCV1206: ± (0.25 % R + 0.0 RCV2010, RCV2512: ± (1 % R + 0.05 no visible damage, no open circuit in bent position					
12.2	-	Voltage proof	$U = 1.4 \times U_{ins}$; 60 s	No flashover or breakdown					
12.4	-	Flammability, needle flame test	IEC 60695-11-5 ⁽¹⁾ ; 10 s	No burning after 30 s					

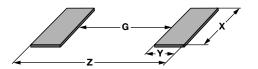
Note

DIMENSIONS



DIMENSIONS AND MASS								
TYPE / SIZE	L (mm)	W (mm)	H (mm)	T1 (mm)	T2 (mm)	MASS (mg)		
RCV0805 e3	2.0 + 0.20 / - 0.10	1.25 ± 0.15	0.5 ± 0.10	0.3 + 0.20 / - 0.10	0.3 ± 0.20	5.5		
RCV1206 e3	3.2 + 0.10 / - 0.20	1.6 ± 0.15	0.55 ± 0.05	0.45 ± 0.20	0.4 ± 0.20	10		
RCV2010 e3	5.0 ± 0.15	2.5 ± 0.15	0.6 ± 0.10	0.6 ± 0.20	0.45 ± 0.20	25.5		
RCV2512 e3	6.3 ± 0.20	3.15 ± 0.15	0.6 ± 0.10	0.6 ± 0.20	0.45 ± 0.20	42		

SOLDER PAD DIMENSIONS



RECOMMEN	RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD DIMENSIONS								
		WAVE SO	LDERING		REFLOW SOLDERING				
TYPE / SIZE	G (mm)	Y (mm)	X (mm)	Z (mm)	G (mm)	Y (mm)	X (mm)	Z (mm)	
RCV0805 e3	0.90	1.30	1.60	3.50	1.00	0.95	1.45	2.90	
RCV1206 e3	1.40	1.40	1.95	4.20	1.50	1.05	1.80	3.60	
RCV2010 e3	3.60	1.65	2.85	6.90	3.70	1.20	2.70	6.10	
RCV2512 e3	4.90	1.60	3.50	8.10	5.00	1.25	3.35	7.50	

Note

⁽¹⁾ The quoted IEC standards are also released as EN standards with the same number and identical contents

Utilization of the full specified operating voltage may require special considerations on the creepage and clearance distance between conductors at different potential levels



Legal Disclaimer Notice

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