

## **Notice for TAIYO YUDEN products**

Please read this notice before using the TAIYO YUDEN products.

#### /!\ REMINDERS

#### Product Information in this Catalog

Product information in this catalog is as of October 2019. All of the contents specified herein and production status of the products listed in this catalog are subject to change without notice due to technical improvement of our products, etc. Therefore, please check for the latest information carefully before practical application or use of our products.

Please note that TAIYO YUDEN shall not be in any way responsible for any damages and defects in products or equipment incorporating our products, which are caused under the conditions other than those specified in this catalog or individual product specification sheets.

#### Approval of Product Specifications

Please contact TAIYO YUDEN for further details of product specifications as the individual product specification sheets are available. When using our products, please be sure to approve our product specifications or make a written agreement on the product specification with TAIYO YUDEN in advance.

#### Pre-Evaluation in the Actual Equipment and Conditions

Please conduct validation and verification of our products in actual conditions of mounting and operating environment before using our products.

#### Limited Application

#### 1. Equipment Intended for Use

The products listed in this catalog are intended for generalpurpose and standard use in general electronic equipment (e.g., AV equipment, OA equipment, home electric appliances, office equipment, information and communication equipment including, without limitation, mobile phone, and PC) and other equipment specified in this catalog or the individual product specification sheets.

TAIYO YUDEN has the line-up of the products intended for use in automotive electronic equipment, telecommunications infrastructure and industrial equipment, or medical devices classified as GHTF Classes A to C (Japan Classes I to III). Therefore, when using our products for these equipment, please check available applications specified in this catalog or the individual product specification sheets and use the corresponding products.

#### 2. Equipment Requiring Inquiry

Please be sure to contact TAIYO YUDEN for further information before using the products listed in this catalog for the following equipment (excluding intended equipment as specified in this catalog or the individual product specification sheets) which may cause loss of human life, bodily injury, serious property damage and/or serious public impact due to a failure or defect of the products and/or malfunction attributed thereto.

- (1) Transportation equipment (automotive powertrain control system, train control system, and ship control system, etc.)
- (2) Traffic signal equipment
- (3) Disaster prevention equipment, crime prevention equipment
- (4) Medical devices classified as GHTF Class C (Japan Class III)
- (5) Highly public information network equipment, dataprocessing equipment (telephone exchange, and base station, etc.)
- (6) Any other equipment requiring high levels of quality and/or reliability equal to the equipment listed above

#### 3. Equipment Prohibited for Use

Please do not incorporate our products into the following equipment requiring extremely high levels of safety and/or reliability.

- (1) Aerospace equipment (artificial satellite, rocket, etc.)
- (2) Aviation equipment \*1
- (3) Medical devices classified as GHTF Class D (Japan Class IV), implantable medical devices \*2

- (4) Power generation control equipment (nuclear power, hydroelectric power, thermal power plant control system, etc.)
- (5) Undersea equipment (submarine repeating equipment, underwater work equipment, etc.)
- (6) Military equipment
- (7) Any other equipment requiring extremely high levels of safety and/or reliability equal to the equipment listed above

#### \*Notes:

- 1. There is a possibility that our products can be used only for aviation equipment that does not directly affect the safe operation of aircraft (e.g., in-flight entertainment, cabin light, electric seat, cooking equipment) if such use meets requirements specified separately by TAIYO YUDEN. Please be sure to contact TAIYO YUDEN for further information before using our products for such aviation equipment.
- Implantable medical devices contain not only internal unit which is implanted in a body, but also external unit which is connected to the internal unit.

#### 4. Limitation of Liability

Please note that unless you obtain prior written consent of TAIYO YUDEN, TAIYO YUDEN shall not be in any way responsible for any damages incurred by you or third parties arising from use of the products listed in this catalog for any equipment that is not intended for use by TAIYO YUDEN, or any equipment requiring inquiry to TAIYO YUDEN or prohibited for use by TAIYO YUDEN as described above.

#### Safety Design

When using our products for high safety and/or reliability-required equipment or circuits, please fully perform safety and/or reliability evaluation. In addition, please install (i) systems equipped with a protection circuit and a protection device and/or (ii) systems equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault for a failsafe design to ensure safety.

#### Intellectual Property Rights

Information contained in this catalog is intended to convey examples of typical performances and/or applications of our products and is not intended to make any warranty with respect to the intellectual property rights or any other related rights of TAIYO YUDEN or any third parties nor grant any license under such rights.

#### Limited Warranty

Please note that the scope of warranty for our products is limited to the delivered our products themselves and TAIYO YUDEN shall not be in any way responsible for any damages resulting from a failure or defect in our products. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if there is a written agreement (e.g., supply and purchase agreement, quality assurance agreement) signed by TAIYO YUDEN and your company, TAIYO YUDEN will warrant our products in accordance with such agreement

#### ■ TAIYO YUDEN's Official Sales Channel

The contents of this catalog are applicable to our products which are purchased from our sales offices or authorized distributors (hereinafter "TAIYO YUDEN's official sales channel"). Please note that the contents of this catalog are not applicable to our products purchased from any seller other than TAIYO YUDEN's official sales channel.

#### Caution for Export

Some of our products listed in this catalog may require specific procedures for export according to "U.S. Export Administration Regulations", "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law" of Japan, and other applicable regulations. Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact our sales staff.

## MULTILAYER CHIP BEAD INDUCTORS(BK SERIES)

2.0 × 1.25





\*Except for BK0603, BK1005

PARTS NUMBER

2125

\* Operating Temp.:-55~+125°C

△=Blank space

В	K	Δ	1	6	0	8	Н	S	1	2	1	_	Т	Δ
	1			(2	2		(	3)		4		<b>⑤</b>	6	7

 ①Series name
 Series name

 BKΔ
 Multilayer chip bead

BK△	Multilayer chip bead inductor
	, ,

②Dimensions (L	×W)	
Code	Type (inch)	Dimensions (L×W)[mm]
0603	0603(0201)	$0.6 \times 0.3$
1005	1005 (0402)	1.0 × 0.5
1608	1608 (0603)	1.6 × 0.8

2125 (0805)

③Material							
Code	Material						
HW							
HS							
HR							
НМ	Refer to impedance curves						
LM	for material differences						
LL							
TS							
TM							

4)Nominal	imped	ance
• •		

Code (example)	Nominal impedance[ $\Omega$ ]
150	15
101	100
102	1000

5 Characteristics

Code	Characteristics
_	Standard

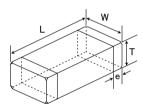
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7Internal code

•	Santonial code						
	Code	Internal code					
	Δ	Standard					

#### ■STANDARD EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS / STANDARD QUANTITY



Туре	1	w	т		Standard quantity[pcs]	
Type	L	VV	'	е	Paper tape	Embossed tape
BK 0603	$0.60 \pm 0.03$	$0.30 \pm 0.03$	$0.30 \pm 0.03$	0.15±0.05	15000	
(0201)	$(0.024 \pm 0.001)$	$(0.012\pm0.001)$	$(0.012\pm0.001)$	$(0.006 \pm 0.002)$	15000	_
BK 1005	1.00±0.05	0.50±0.05	0.50±0.05	0.25±0.10	10000	_
(0402)	$(0.039 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.020\pm0.002)$	$(0.020\pm0.002)$	$(0.010 \pm 0.004)$	10000	_
BK 1608	1.6±0.15	0.8±0.15	0.8±0.15	0.3±0.2	4000	
(0603)	$(0.063 \pm 0.006)$	$(0.031 \pm 0.006)$	$(0.031 \pm 0.006)$	$(0.012 \pm 0.008)$	4000	_
	2.0+0.3/-0.1	1.25±0.2	0.85±0.2	0.5±0.3	4000	
BK 2125	(0.079 + 0.012 / -0.004)	$(0.049\pm0.008)$	$(0.033 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.020 \pm 0.012)$	4000	_
(0805)	2.0+0.3/-0.1	1.25±0.2	1.25±0.2	0.5±0.3		0000
	(0.079 + 0.012 / -0.004)	$(0.049 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.049 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.020 \pm 0.012)$	_	2000

Unit:mm(inch)

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#### BK 0603

Parts number	EHS	Nominal impedance [ Ω ]	Impedance tolerance	Measuring frequency [MHz]	DC Resistance [Ω](max.)	Rated current [mA] (max.)	Thickness [mm]
BK 0603HS220-T	RoHS	22	±25%	100	0.065	500	0.30 ±0.03
BK 0603HS330-T	R₀HS	33	±25%	100	0.070	500	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603HS800-T	R₀HS	80	±25%	100	0.40	200	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
BK 0603HS121-T	R₀HS	120	±25%	100	0.45	200	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603HS241-T	R₀HS	240	±25%	100	0.65	200	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HS601-T	R₀HS	600	±25%	100	1.20	150	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HM600-T	R₀HS	60	±25%	100	0.25	200	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HM121-T	R₀HS	120	±25%	100	0.40	200	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HM241-T	R₀HS	240	±25%	100	0.80	200	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HM471-T	R₀HS	470	±25%	100	1.05	100	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HM601-T	R₀HS	600	±25%	100	1.20	100	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HR121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.23	450	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HR241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.38	350	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603HR601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.80	250	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603HR102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	1.15	220	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603HR122-T	RoHS	1200	±25%	100	1.30	200	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603LL100-T	RoHS	10	±25%	100	0.25	200	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603LL220-T	RoHS	22	±25%	100	0.45	200	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603LL330-T	RoHS	33	±25%	100	0.55	150	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603LL470-T	RoHS	47	±25%	100	0.70	150	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603LL560-T	RoHS	56	±25%	100	1.00	100	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603LL800-T	RoHS	80	±25%	100	1.30	100	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603LL121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	1.50	100	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603TS800-T	RoHS	80	±25%	100	0.18	500	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603TS121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.23	450	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603TS241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.32	400	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603TS601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.75	270	$0.30 \pm 0.03$
3K 0603TM800-T	RoHS	80	±25%	100	0.18	450	0.30 ±0.03
3K 0603TM121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.23	400	0.30 ±0.03
BK 0603TM241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.38	300	0.30 ±0.03
BK 0603TM601-T	R₀HS	600	±25%	100	0.85	250	$0.30 \pm 0.03$

Parts number	EHS	Nominal impedance $\left[ \ \Omega \ \right]$	Impedance tolerance	Measuring frequency [MHz]	DC Resistance $[\Omega]$ (max.)	Rated current [mA] (max.)	Thickness [mm]
< 1005HW680−T	RoHS	68	±25%	100	0.17	500	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005HW121-T	R₀HS	120	±25%	100	0.24	450	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005HW241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.31	400	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005HW431-T	R₀HS	430	±25%	100	0.50	350	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005HW601-T	R₀HS	600	±25%	100	0.60	300	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005HS100-T	RoHS	10	±25%	100	0.03	1,000	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS330-T	RoHS	33	±25%	100	0.06	700	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005HS680-T	RoHS	68	±25%	100	0.10	700	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS800-T	RoHS	80	±25%	100	0.10	700	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.20	500	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.30	400	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS431-T	RoHS	430	±25%	100	0.45	350	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.55	300	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HS102-T	R₀HS	1000	±25%	100	0.58	300	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HR601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.60	300	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HM750-T	RoHS	75	±25%	100	0.18	350	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HM121-T	R₀HS	120	±25%	100	0.18	300	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HM241-T	R₀HS	240	±25%	100	0.30	300	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HM471-T	RoHS	470	±25%	100	0.45	250	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HM601-T	R₀HS	600	±25%	100	0.50	250	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005HM102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	0.70	150	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL100-T	RoHS	10	±25%	100	0.11	500	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL220-T	RoHS	22	±25%	100	0.18	400	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL330-T	RoHS	33	±25%	100	0.25	400	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL470-T	RoHS	47	±25%	100	0.33	350	0.50 ±0.05
K 1005LL680-T	RoHS	68	±25%	100	0.31	400	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.45	350	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL181-T	RoHS	180	±25%	100	0.50	300	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LL241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.70	250	0.50 ±0.05
3K 1005LM182-T	R₀HS	1800	±25%	100	0.90	120	0.50 ±0.05

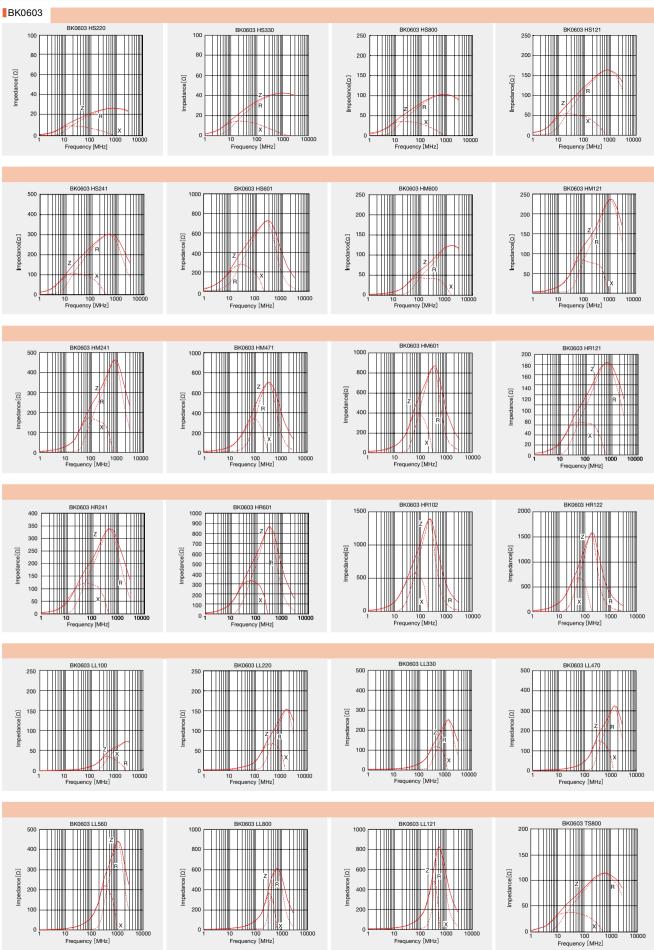
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●BK 1608	ı	1	ı				ı
Parts number	EHS	Nominal impedance $\left[ \ \Omega \ \right]$	Impedance tolerance	Measuring frequency [MHz]	DC Resistance $[\Omega]$ (max.)	Rated current [mA] (max.)	Thickness [mm]
BK 1608HW121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.15	600	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HW241-T	R <sub>0</sub> HS	240	±25%	100	0.25	450	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HW431-T	RoHS	430	±25%	100	0.30	400	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HW601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.40	300	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS220-T	RoHS	22	±25%	100	0.05	1,500	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS330-T	RoHS	33	±25%	100	0.08	1,200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS470-T	RoHS	47	±25%	100	0.10	900	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS600-T	RoHS	60	±25%	100	0.10	800	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS800-T	RoHS	80	±25%	100	0.10	600	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.18	500	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.25	400	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.45	350	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HS102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	0.60	300	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HM121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.20	350	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HM241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.35	300	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HM471-T	RoHS	470	±25%	100	0.45	250	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HM601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.60	250	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608HM102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	0.70	200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL300-T	RoHS	30	±25%	100	0.20	500	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL470-T	RoHS	47	±25%	100	0.30	400	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL560-T	RoHS	56	±25%	100	0.30	400	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL680-T	RoHS	68	±25%	100	0.35	300	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.50	300	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL181-T	RoHS	180	±25%	100	0.65	250	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.80	250	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL331-T	RoHS	330	±25%	100	0.85	200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL431-T	RoHS	430	±25%	100	0.85	200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL511-T	RoHS	510	±25%	100	0.90	200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LL681-T	RoHS	680	±25%	100	1.00	150	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LM751-T	RoHS	750	±25%	100	0.60	300	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LM152-T	RoHS	1500	±25%	100	0.75	250	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LM182-T	RoHS	1800	±25%	100	0.85	200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608LM252-T	RoHS	2500	±25%	100	1.10	200	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608TS431-T	RoHS	430	±25%	100	0.21±30%	400	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608TS601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.27±30%	350	0.80 ±0.15
BK 1608TS102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	0.30±30%	300	0.80 ±0.15

#### BK 2125

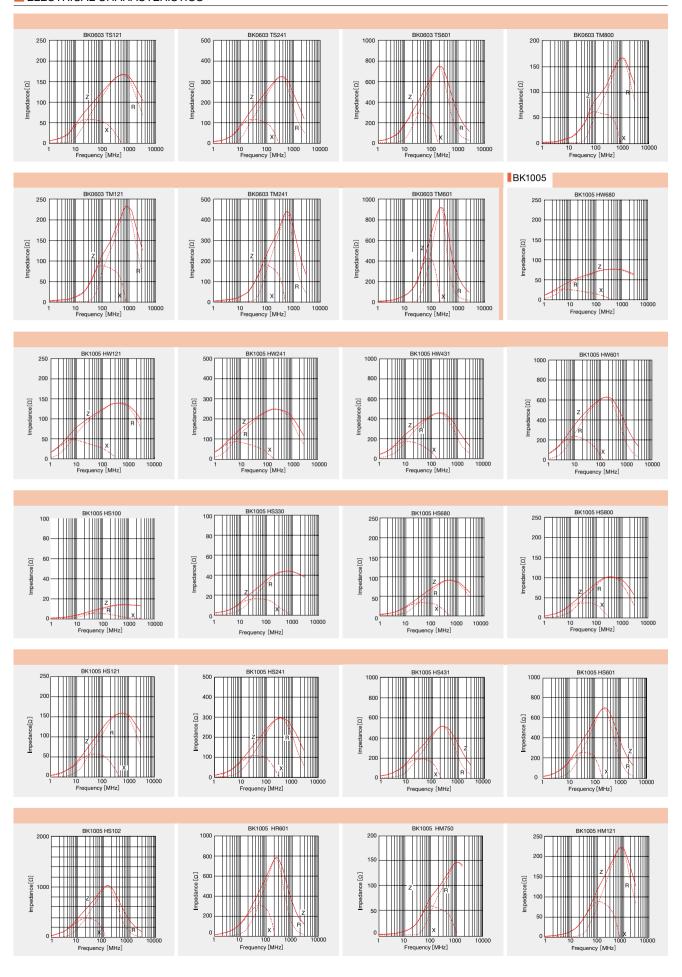
Parts number	EHS	Nominal impedance [Ω]	Impedance tolerance	Measuring frequency [MHz]	DC Resistance [Ω](max.)	Rated current [mA] (max.)	Thickness [mm]
BK 2125HS150-T	RoHS	15	±25%	100	0.05	1,200	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS220-T	RoHS	22	±25%	100	0.05	1,200	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS330-T	RoHS	33	±25%	100	0.05	1,200	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS470-T	RoHS	47	±25%	100	0.05	1,000	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS750-T	RoHS	75	±25%	100	0.10	1,000	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS101-T	RoHS	100	±25%	100	0.10	900	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.15	800	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.20	600	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS431-T	RoHS	430	±25%	100	0.25	500	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.30	500	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HS102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	0.40	300	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HM121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.15	800	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HM241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.20	600	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HM471-T	RoHS	470	±25%	100	0.25	500	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HM601-T	RoHS	600	±25%	100	0.25	500	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125HM102-T	RoHS	1000	±25%	100	0.35	400	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125LL560-T	RoHS	56	±25%	100	0.20	600	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125LL121-T	RoHS	120	±25%	100	0.30	400	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125LL241-T	RoHS	240	±25%	100	0.35	300	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125LM751-T	RoHS	750	±25%	100	0.30	400	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125LM152-T	RoHS	1500	±25%	100	0.35	400	0.85 ±0.2
BK 2125LM182-T	RoHS	1800	±25%	100	0.45	300	1.25 ±0.2
BK 2125LM252-T	RoHS	2500	±25%	100	0.75	200	1.25 ±0.2

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

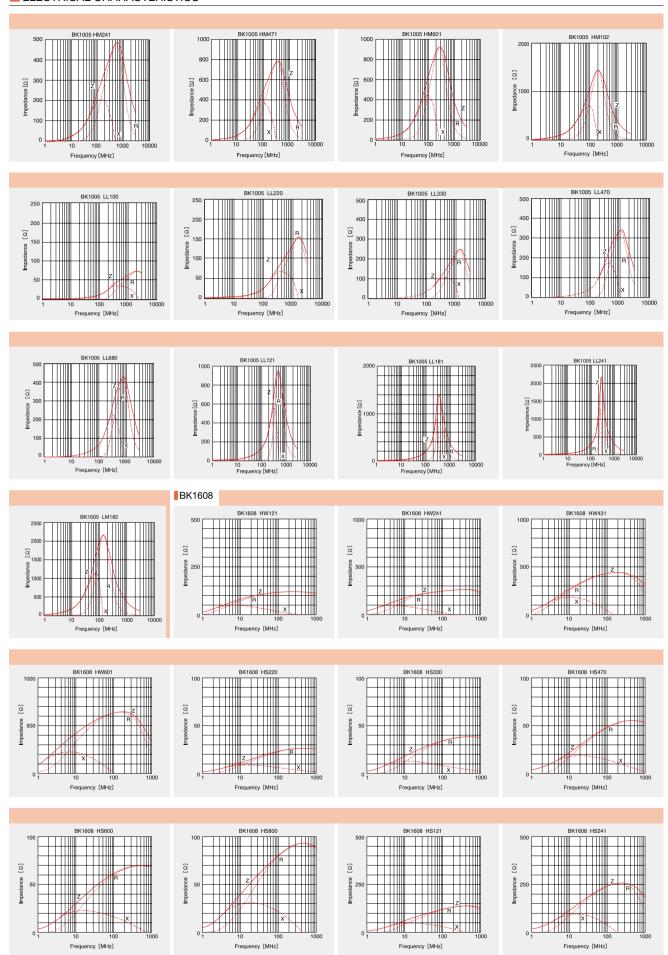


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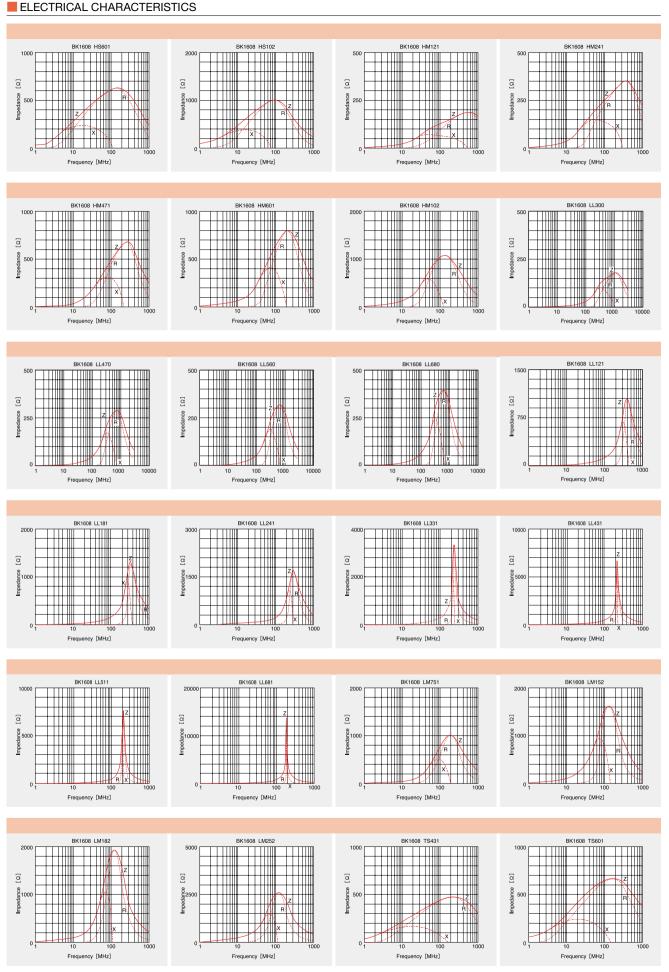
#### ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



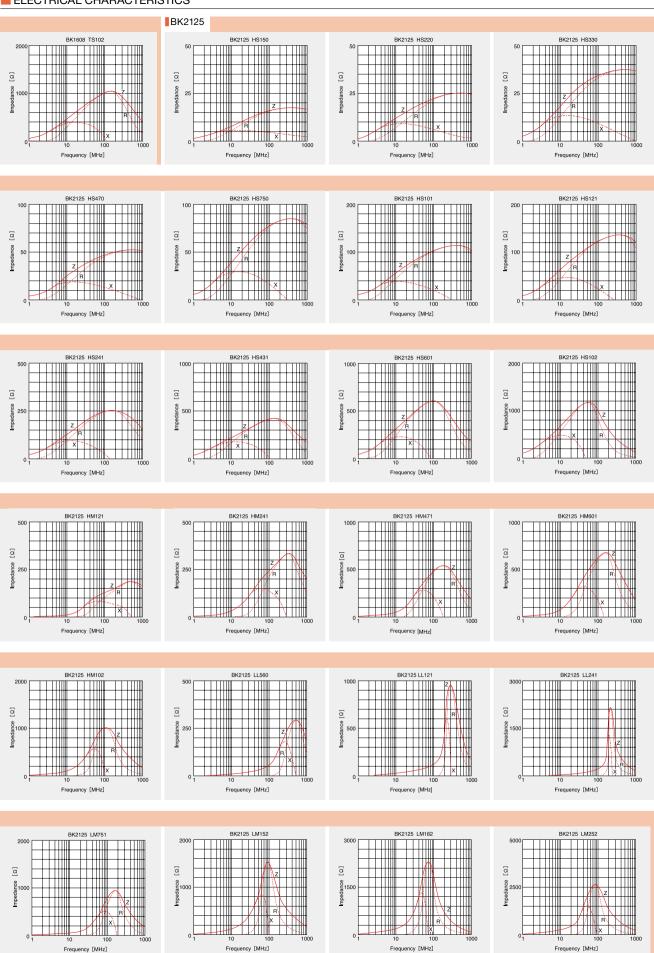
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# Multilayer chip inductors Multilayer chip inductors for high frequency, Multilayer chip bead inductors Multilayer common mode choke coils (MC series F type)

Metal Multilayer Chip Power Inductors (MCOIL<sup>TM</sup> MC series)

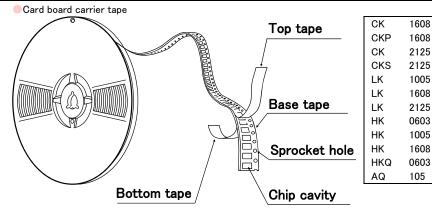
#### PACKAGING

#### 1 Minimum Quantity

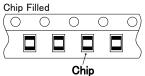
Tape & Reel Packaging			
Туре	Thickness	Standard Qu	uantity [pcs]
туре	mm(inch)	Paper Tape	Embossed Tape
CK1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	_
CK2125 (0805)	0.85 (0.033)	4000	_
GRZ123 (0003)	1.25(0.049)	_	2000
CK5313E(000E)	0.85(0.033)	4000	_
CKS2125 (0805)	1.25(0.049)	_	2000
CKP1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	_
CKP2012 (0805)	0.9 (0.035)	_	3000
CKP2016 (0806)	0.9 (0.035)	_	3000
	0.7 (0.028)	_	3000
CKP2520 (1008)	0.9 (0.035)	_	3000
	1.1 (0.043)	_	2000
LK1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	10000	_
LK1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	_
11(0105(0005)	0.85 (0.033)	4000	_
LK2125(0805)	1.25(0.049)	_	2000
HK0603(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	_
HK1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	10000	_
HK1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	_
	0.85 (0.033)	_	4000
HK2125(0805)	1.0 (0.039)	_	3000
HKQ0603S (0201)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	_
HKQ0603U(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	_
AQ105(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	10000	_
BK0603(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	_
BK1005 (0402)	0.5 (0.020)	10000	_
BKH0603(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	_
BKH1005 (0402)	0.5 (0.020)	10000	_
BK1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	_
DI(1000 (0000)	0.85 (0.033)	4000	
BK2125 (0805)	1.25 (0.049)	-	2000
BK2010(0804)	0.45 (0.018)	4000	
BK3216(1206)	0.8 (0.031)	-	4000
BKP0603 (0201)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	4000
BKP1005 (0402)	0.5 (0.020)	10000	_
BKP1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	_
BKP2125 (0805)	0.85 (0.033)	4000	_
MCF0605 (0202)	0.3 (0.012)	15000	_
MCF0806 (0302)	0.4 (0.016)	13000	10000
			5000
MCF1210 (0504)	0.55(0.022)		<b>+</b>
MCF2010(0804)	0.45(0.018)	10000	4000
MCEE1005 (0402)	0.55(0.022)	10000	
MCEK1210(0504)	0.5 (0.020)	5000	<del>-</del>
MCFK1608 (0603)	0.6 (0.024)	4000	<del>-</del>
MCFE1608 (0603)	0.65(0.026)	4000	
MCHK1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	-
MCKK1608 (0603)	1.0 (0.039)	4000	3000
MCHK2012 (0806)	0.8 (0.031)	4000	
MCKK2012 (0805)	1.0 (0.039)	-	3000

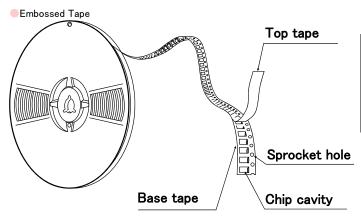
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#### ②Taping material



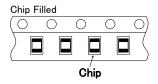
BK	0603
BK	1005
BK	1608
BK	2125
BK	2010
BKP	0603
BKP	1005
BKP	1608
BKP	2125
BKH	0603
BKH	1005
MCF	0605
MC	1005
MC	1210
MC	1608
MC	2012



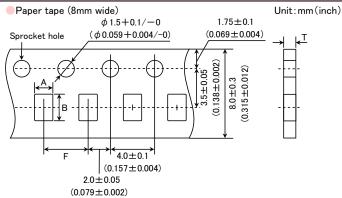


CK	2125	
CKS	2125	
CKP	2012	
CKP	2016	
CKP	2520	
LK	2125	
HK	2125	

2125
3216
0806
1210
2010
1608
2012



#### **3**Taping Dimensions

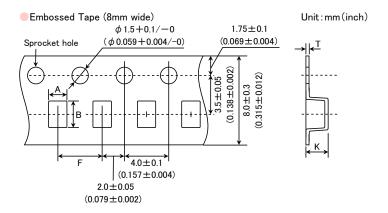


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Туре	Thickness	·	cavity	Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness
. , , , ,	mm(inch)	Α	В	F	Т
CK1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	1.0±0.2	1.8±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
01(1000(0000)	0.0 (0.001)	$(0.039 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.071 \pm 0.008)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.043max)
CK2125(0805)	0.85(0.033)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
ON2123 (0003)	0.00 (0.000)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.043max)
CKS2125(0805)	0.85(0.033)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
01(32123 (0003)	0.00 (0.000)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.043max)
CKP1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	1.0±0.2	1.8±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
OKF 1000 (0003)	0.0 (0.031)	$(0.039 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.071 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.043max)
LK1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$0.65 \pm 0.1$	1.15±0.1	2.0±0.05	0.8max
LK1003 (0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.026 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.045 \pm 0.004)$	(0.079±0.002)	(0.031max)
LK1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	1.0±0.2	1.8±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
LI(1000 (0000)	0.0 (0.001)	$(0.039 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.071 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.043max)
LK2125(0805)	0.85(0.033)	1.5±0.2	$2.3 \pm 0.2$	4.0±0.1	1.1max
LN2123(0003)	0.65 (0.033)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.043max)
HK0603(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	$0.40 \pm 0.06$	0.70±0.06	2.0±0.05	0.45max
HKU003 (UZU1)	0.3 (0.012)	$(0.016 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.028 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079\pm0.002)$	(0.018max)
HK1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	0.65±0.1	1.15±0.1	2.0±0.05	0.8max
HK1003 (0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.026 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.045\pm0.004)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.031max)
HK1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	1.0±0.2	1.8±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
111(1000(0003)	0.0 (0.031)	$(0.039 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.071 \pm 0.008)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.043max)
HKU06036 (0304)	0.2 (0.012)	0.40±0.06	0.70±0.06	2.0±0.05	0.45max
HKQ0603S(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	(0.016±0.002)	$(0.028 \pm 0.002)$	(0.079±0.002)	(0.018max)
HKQ0603U(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	0.40±0.06	0.70±0.06	2.0±0.05	0.45max
HKQ00030 (0201)	0.3 (0.012)	$(0.016 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.028 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.018max)
A O 1 0 E ( 0 4 0 0 )	0 F (0.000)	0.75±0.1	1.15±0.1	2.0±0.05	0.8max
AQ105(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.030 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.045\pm0.004)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.031max)
DV0602 (0201)	0.2 (0.012)	0.40±0.06	0.70±0.06	2.0±0.05	0.45max
BK0603(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	$(0.016 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.028 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.018max)
DV1005 (0402)	0.5 (0.020)	0.65±0.1	1.15±0.1	2.0±0.05	0.8max
BK1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.026 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.045\pm0.004)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.031max)
DK1600 (0602)	0.0 (0.021)	1.0±0.2	1.8±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
BK1608(0603)	0.8 (0.031)	$(0.039 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.071 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.043max)
DK010E (000E)	0.05(0.000)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
BK2125(0805)	0.85(0.033)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.043max)
DK0010(0004)	0.45(0.010)	1.2±0.1	2.17±0.1	4.0±0.1	0.8max
BK2010(0804)	0.45 (0.018)	$(0.047 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.085 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.031max)
DVD0000 (0001)	0.0 (0.010)	0.40±0.06	0.70±0.06	2.0±0.05	0.45max
BKP0603 (0201)	0.3 (0.012)	$(0.016 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.028 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.018max)
DI/D1005 (0100)	0.5 (0.000)	0.65±0.1	1.15±0.1	2.0±0.05	0.8max
BKP1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.026 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.045\pm0.004)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.031max)
DI(D1000 (0000)	0.0 (0.004)	1.0±0.2	1.8±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
BKP1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	$(0.039 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.071 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.043max)
DI/D010E (000E)	0.05 (0.000)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max
BKP2125 (0805)	0.85(0.033)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.043max)
DI(10000 (0004)	0.0 (0.0:5)	0.40±0.06	0.70±0.06	2.0±0.05	0.45max
BKH0603(0201)	0.3 (0.012)	(0.016±0.002)	$(0.028 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.018max)
DI(11400E (0.400)	0.5 (0.055)	0.65±0.1	1.15±0.1	2.0±0.05	0.8max
BKH1005(0402)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.026 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.045\pm0.004)$	(0.079±0.002)	(0.031max)
MOE000E (0000)	00 (0010)	0.62±0.03	0.77±0.03	2.0±0.05	0.45max
MCF0605 (0202)	0.3 (0.012)	$(0.024 \pm 0.001)$	$(0.030 \pm 0.001)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.018max)
MOEI(4000 (0000)	0.0 (0.001)	1.1±0.05	1.9±0.05	4.0±0.1	0.72max
MCFK1608 (0603)	0.6 (0.024)	$(0.043\pm0.002)$	$(0.075\pm0.002)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.028max)
10551005/0105	0.55/0.0513	0.8±0.05	1.3±0.05	2.0±0.05	0.64max
MCEE1005 (0402)	0.55(0.021)	$(0.031 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.051 \pm 0.002)$	(0.079±0.002)	(0.025max)
105(4045/555)	0.5 (2.2)	1.3±0.1	1.55±0.1	4.0±0.1	0.64max
MCEK1210 (0504)	0.5 (0.020)	$(0.051 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.061 \pm 0.004)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.025max)
		1.1±0.05	1.9±0.05	4.0±0.1	0.72max
MCFK1608 (0603)	0.6 (0.024)	$(0.043 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.075 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.028max)
		1.1±0.05	1.9±0.05	4.0±0.1	0.72max
MCFE1608 (0603)	0.65(0.026)	$(0.043 \pm 0.002)$	(0.075±0.002)	(0.157±0.004)	(0.028max)
		1.2±0.05	2.0±0.05	4.0±0.1	0.9max
MCHK1608 (0603)	0.8 (0.031)	$(0.047 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.157±0.004)	(0.035max)
MCHK2012 (0805)	0.8 (0.031)	$1.65 \pm 0.1$	$2.4\pm0.1$	4.0±0.1	0.9max
		$(0.065 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.094 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.035max)

 $\mathsf{Unit}:\mathsf{mm}(\mathsf{inch})$ 

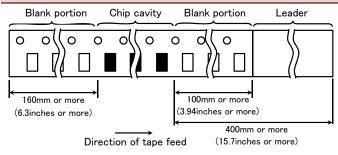
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<b>-</b>	Thickness	Chip cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness		
Туре	mm(inch)	Α	В	F	K	Т	
01/0405 (0005)	4.05(0.040)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	2.0	0.3	
CK2125 (0805)	1.25(0.049)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.079)	(0.012)	
01/00105 (0005)	4.05 (0.040)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	2.0	0.3	
CKS2125 (0805)	1.25(0.049)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.079)	(0.012)	
OKD0010 (000E)	0.0 (0.005)	1.55±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.3	0.3	
CKP2012 (0805)	0.9 (0.035)	$(0.061 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.051)	(0.012)	
OKD0016 (0006)	0.0 (0.035)	1.8±0.1	2.2±0.1	4.0±0.1	1.3	0.25	
CKP2016 (0806)	0.9 (0.035)	$(0.071 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.087 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.051)	(0.01)	
	0.7 (0.000)				1.4		
	0.7 (0.028)				(0.055)		
	0.0 (0.005)				1.4	0.3	
OKD0E00 (1000)	0.9 (0.035)	2.3±0.1	2.8±0.1	4.0±0.1	(0.055)		
CKP2520 (1008)	1.1 (0.042)	$(0.091 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.110 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	1.7	(0.012)	
	1.1 (0.043)				(0.067)		
	4.4. (0.040)				1.7		
	1.1 (0.043)				(0.067)		
I KO10E (000E)	1.05(0.040)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	2.0	0.3	
LK2125 (0805)	1.25(0.049)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.079)	(0.012)	
	0.05(0.000)				1.5		
LUKO10E (000E)	0.85(0.033)	1.5±0.2	$2.3 \pm 0.2$	$4.0 \pm 0.1$	(0.059)	0.3	
HK2125(0805)	1.0 (0.020)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	2.0	(0.012)	
1.0 (0.039)				(0.079)			
DV010F (000F)	1.05(0.040)	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	2.0	0.3	
BK2125(0805)	1.25(0.049)	$(0.059 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.008)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.079)	(0.012)	
DV0010(1000)	0.0 (0.001)	1.9±0.1	3.5±0.1	4.0±0.1	1.4	0.3	
BK3216(1206)	0.8 (0.031)	$(0.075 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.138 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.055)	(0.012)	
MOE0000 (0000)	0.4 (0.010)	0.75±0.05	0.95±0.05	2.0±0.05	0.55	0.3	
MCF0806 (0302)	0.4 (0.016)	$(0.030 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.037 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.079 \pm 0.002)$	(0.022)	(0.012)	
MOE1010(0504)	0.55 (0.000)	1.15±0.05	1.40±0.05	4.0±0.1	0.65	0.3	
MCF1210 (0504)	0.55 (0.022)	$(0.045\pm0.002)$	$(0.055 \pm 0.002)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.026)	(0.012)	
MOE0010 (0004)	0.45(0.010)	1.1±0.1	2.3±0.1	4.0±0.1	0.85	0.3	
MCF2010(0804)	0.45 (0.018)	$(0.043\pm0.004)$	$(0.091 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.033)	(0.012)	
MOKK1000 (0000)	1.0 (0.000)	1.1±0.1	1.95±0.1	4.0±0.1	1.4	0.25	
MCKK1608 (0603)	1.0 (0.039)	$(0.043\pm0.004)$	$(\pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.055)	(0.01)	
MOV(0010 (000E)	4.0 (0.000)	1.55±0.1	2.35±0.1	4.0±0.1	1.35	0.25	
MCKK2012 (0805)	1.0 (0.039)	$(0.061 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.093 \pm 0.004)$	$(0.157 \pm 0.004)$	(0.053)	(0.010)	

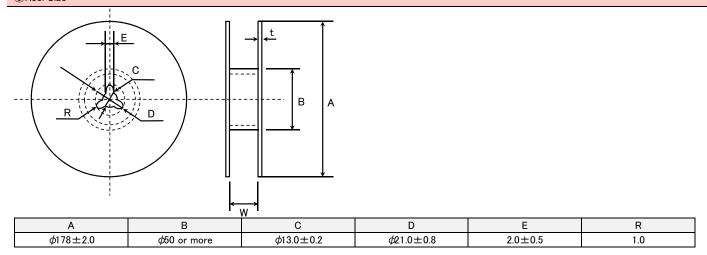
 $\mathsf{Unit}:\mathsf{mm}(\mathsf{inch})$ 

#### **4**LEADER AND BLANK PORTION



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#### ⑤Reel Size

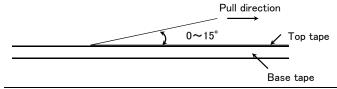


	t	W
4mm width tape	1.5max.	5±1.0
8mm width tape	2.5max.	10±1.5

(Unit:mm)

#### **6**Top tape strength

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



## Multilayer chip inductors

## Multilayer chip inductors for high frequency, Multilayer chip bead inductors

Multilayer common mode choke coils (MC series F type)

Metal Multilayer Chip Power Inductors (MCOIL™ MC series)

#### RELIABILITY DATA

	erature Range		
	BK series		
	BKH series	FF 1.05°0	
	BKP series	-55~+85°C	
	MCF series	-40~+85°C	
	CK series		
0 :5 13/1	CKS series	-40∼+85°C	
Specified Value	CKP series		
	LK series	FF 1405°0	
	HK0603, HK1005	-55~+125°C	
	HK1608, HK2125	-40~+85°C	
	HKQ0603		
	AQ105		
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series	-40~+125°C (Including self-generated heat)	
2. Storage Temper	ratura Ranga		
L. Otorage Temper	BK series		
	BKH series		
	BKP series	_55~+85°C	
	MCF series	-40~+85°C	
	CK series	40 1000	
	CKS series		
Specified Value	CKP series		
Specified value	LK series		
	HK0603, HK1005	-55∼+125°C	
	HK1608, HK2125	-40~+85°C	
	HKQ0603	-40~+83 C	
	AQ105		
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series	-40~+85°C	
	MGOIL MG series	-40~+85 C	
3. Rated Current			
	BK series	TI	
	BKH series	The temperature of the element is increased within 20°C.	
	BKP series	The temperature of the element is increased within 40°C	
	MCF series	Refer to each specification.	
	CK series	TI	
	CKS series	The temperature of the element is increased within 20°C.	
	CKP series	The temperature of the element is increased within 40°C	
Specified Value	LK series	The decreasing-rate of inductance value is within 5 %	
	HK0603, HK1005		
	HK1608, HK2125	The decreasing-rate of inductance value is within 5 %, or the temperature of the element	
	HKQ0603	increased within 20°C	
	AQ105		
		Idc1: The decreasing-rate of inductance value is within 30 %	
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series		

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4. Impedance	1				
	BK series				
Specified Value	BKH series		Refer to each specification.		
opeomed value	BKP series		Nerel to each specification.		
	MCF series				
	BK0603Series, BKP0603	Series, BKH Series			
	Measuring frequency	: 100±1MHz			
	Measuring equipment	: 4991A(or its ed	quivalent)		
	Measuring jig	: 16193A(or its e	equivalent)		
	BK1005Series, BKP1005	Series ,BKH1005Ser	ries		
	Measuring frequency : 100±1MHz				
	Measuring equipment	: 4291A(or its ed	guivalent)		
	Measuring jig	: 16192A ( or its equivalent ) , HW:16193A ( or its			
	equivalent)				
Test Methods and	BK1608 • 2125Series, BKF	P1608 • 2125Series			
Remarks	Measuring frequency : 100±1MHz				
	Measuring equipment	: 4291A(or its ed	quivalent), 4195A (or its equivalent)		
	Measuring jig	: 16192A(or its equivalent), HW:16193A(or its equivalent)			
	BK2010 • 3216Series				
	Measuring frequency	: 100±1MHz			
	Measuring equipment	: 4291A(or its ed	quivalent), 4195A(or its equivalent)		
	Measuring jig	: 16192A(or its e	equivalent)		
	MCF Series				
	Measuring frequency	: 100±1MHz			
	Measuring equipment	: 4291A(or its ed	quivalent)		
5. Inductance					
	CK series				
	CKS series				
	OLCD.				

5. Inductance				
	CK series			
	CKS series			
	CKP series			
	LK series			
Specified Value	HK0603, HK1005		Refer to each specification.	
	HK1608, HK2125			
	HKQ0603			
	AQ105			
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series			
	CK, CKS, LK Series			
	Measuring frequency : Refer to each		specification.	
			l294A+16092A(or its equivalent) .+16193A(or its equivalent)	
	Measuring current : 047∼4.7 µH		⇒1mArms 、 5.6~33 μH ⇒0.1mArms	
	CKP、MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC Series			
	Measuring frequency : 1MHz			
	Measuring equipment	: 4285A(or its	equivalent)	
Test Methods and Remarks	HK0603、HK1005、AQ Series	<b>S</b>		
Remarks	Measuring frequency	: 100MHz		
	5		4991A+16197A(or its equivalent), AQ105⇒4291A+16197A(or its equivalent) 291A+16193A(or its equivalent)	
	HK1608、HK2125 Series			
	Measuring frequency	: ~100nH⇒10	00MHz 、120nH~⇒50MHz	
	Measuring equipment /jig	: 4291A+1609	2A(or its equivalent)	
	HKQ Series			
	Measuring frequency	: 500MHz		
	Measuring equipment /jig	: E4991A+161	97A(or its equivalent)	

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6. Q				
	CK series			
	CKS series	_		
Specified Value	CKP series			
	LK series			
	HK0603, HK1005			
opcomed value	HK1608, HK2125	Refer to each specification.		
	HKQ0603	There to each specification.		
	AQ105 MCOIL™ MC series			
		_		
	LK Series			
	Measuring frequency : Refer to each s	·		
	Measuring equipment /jig : 1608,2125⇒429			
		16193A(or its equivalent)		
	Measuring current : $047 \sim 4.7 \mu\text{H} \Rightarrow$	1mArms 、 5.6~33 μH ⇒0.1mArms		
	HK0603, HK1005, AQ Series			
Test Methods and	Measuring frequency : 100MHz			
Remarks	Measuring equipment /jig : HK0603⇒E49	991A+16197A(or its equivalent), AQ105⇒4291A+16197A(or its equivalent)		
	HK1005⇒429	11A+16193A(or its equivalent)		
	HK1608、HK2125 Series			
	Measuring frequency : ~100nH⇒10	00MHz 、120nH~⇒50MHz		
	Measuring equipment /jig : 4291A+1609	2A (or its equivalent)		
	HKQ Series			
	Measuring frequency : 500MHz			
		97A(or its equivalent)		
7. DC Resistance				
7. 50 110010141100	BK series			
	BKH series			
	BKP series			
	MCF series			
	CK series			
	CKS series			
Specified Value	CKP series	Refer to each specification.		
	LK series			
	HK0603, HK1005			
	HK1608, HK2125			
	HKQ0603			
	AQ105			
	MCOIL™ MC series			
To at Mathematical	WIGOIL WIG series			
Test Methods and	Measuring equipment: IWATSU VOAC7512, H	IIOKI RM3545 (or its equivalent)		
Remarks				
0.0.10.0	r (ODF)			
8. Self Resonance I				
	BK series			
	BKH series	<del> </del>		
	BKP series			
	MCF series			
	CK series	Defaute and annifortion		
	CKS series	Refer to each specification.		
Specified Value	CKP series	-		
	LK series			
	HK0603, HK1005			
	HK1608, HK2125	Refer to each specification.		
	HKQ0603	Training to dust oppositionation.		
	AQ105			
	MCOIL™ MC series	_		
	LK, CK Series:	( فعمان شرد		
Test Methods and	Measuring equipment : 4195A(or its eq			
Remarks	Measuring jig : 16092A (or its e	equivalent)		
	HK, HKQ, AQ Series :			
	Measuring equipment : 8719C (or its ed	quivalent)		

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#### 9. Resistance to Flexure of Substrate BK series BKH series BKP series MCF series CK series CKS series Specified Value CKP series No mechanical damage. LK series HK0603, HK1005 HK1608, HK2125 HKQ0603 AQ105 MCOIL<sup>™</sup> MC series : 2mm(BK Series, BKP, BKH1005, CK, CKS, CKP, LK, HK, HKQ0603S, HKQ0603U, AQ Series, MCF1210, MC Warp : 1mm(BKH0603, MCF Series without 1210 size,) Testing board : glass epoxy-resin substrate Thickness : 0.8mm Test Methods and Remarks Board Warp Deviation±1/ 45 45 (Unit:mm)

10. Solderability					
_	BK series				
	BKH series				
	BKP series				
	MCF series				
	CK series		At least 90% of terminal electrode is covered by new solder.		
	CKS series				
Specified Value	CKP series				
	LK series				
	HK0603, HK1005				
	HK1608, HK2125				
	HKQ0603				
	AQ105				
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series				
Test Methods and	Solder temperature	:230±5°C (JIS Z	3282 H60A or H63A)		
Remarks	Solder temperature	:245±3°C (Sn/3.0	0Ag/0.5Cu)		
Remarks	Duration	:4±1 sec.			

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11. Resistance to S	Soldering				
	BK series		A		
	BKH series		Appearance: No significant abnormality		
	BKP series		Impedance change: Within ±30%		
	MCF series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Impedance change: Within ±20%		
	CK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: R10~4R7⇒Within ±10%、6R8~100⇒Within ±15%		
	CKS series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±20%		
Specified Value	CKP series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±30%		
	LK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: 1005⇒Within ±15% 1608,2125⇒ 47N~4R7: Within ±10% 5R6~330: Within ±15%		
	HK0603, HK1005				
	HK1608, HK2125		Appearance: No significant abnormality		
	HKQ0603		Inductance change: Within ±5%		
	AQ105				
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±10%		
	Solder temperature	:260±5°C	-		
	Duration	:10±0.5 sec.			
Test Methods and	Preheating temperature :150 to 180°C				
Remarks	Preheating time :3 min.				
	Flux	:Immersion into	o methanol solution with colophony for 3 to 5 sec.		
	Recovery	:2 to 3 hrs of r	recovery under the standard condition after the test. (See Note 1)		

(Note 1) When there are questions concerning measurement result; measurement shall be made after 48 ± 2 hrs of recovery under the standard condition.

12. Thermal Shock					
	BK serie	s		A No. 1 of the second s	
	BKH ser	BKH series		significant abnormality	
	BKP seri	ies	Impedance chang	ge: Within ±30%	
	MCF ser	ies	Appearance: No significant abnormality Impedance change: Within ±20%		
	CK serie	s	Appearance: No	significant abnormality	
	CKS ser	ies	Inductance chan	ge:Within ±20%	
Specified Value	CKP ser	ies		significant abnormality ge:Within ±30%	
	LK series		Appearance:No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±10% Q change: Within ±30%		
	HK0603,	HK1005			
	HK1608, HK2125		Appearance: No significant abnormality		
	HKQ060	3	Inductance change: Within ±10% Q change: Within ±20%		
	AQ105				
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±10%		
	Condition	ns for 1 cycle			
	Step	temperature (°C)	)	time (min.)	
	1	Minimum operating temperate	ure $+0/-3$	30±3	
Test Methods and	2	Room temperatur	e	2~3	
Remarks	3	Maximum operating temperat	ture $+3/-0$	30±3	
	4	Room temperatur	e	2~3	
	Number	of cycles:5			
	Recover	y:2 to 3 hrs of recovery under the s	standard condition a	after the test.(See Note 1)	

 $(Note \ 1) \ When \ there \ are \ questions \ concerning \ measurement \ result; measurement \ shall \ be \ made \ after \ 48 \pm 2 \ hrs \ of \ recovery \ under \ the \ standard \ condition.$ 

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13. Damp Heat (St	eady state)			
	BK series		A 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	
	BKH series		Appearance: No significant abnormality	
	BKP series		Impedance change: Within ±30%	
	MCF series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Impedance change: Within ±20%	
	CK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality	
	CKS series		Inductance change: Within ±20%	
O .c 17/1	CKP series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±30%	
Specified Value	LK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: 1005,1608⇒Within ±10% 2125⇒Within ±20% Q change: Within ±30%	
	HK0603, HK1005			
	HK1608, HK2125		Appearance: No significant abnormality	
	HKQ0603		Inductance change: Within ±10% Q change: Within ±20%	
	AQ105			
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±10%	
	BK, BKP, BKH, LK, CK.	CKS, CKP, MCF S	•	
	Temperature :40±2			
	Humidity : 90 to	95%RH		
	Duration : 500 +2	4/−0 hrs		
Test Methods and	Recovery :2 to 3	hrs of recovery und	er the standard condition after the removal from test chamber.(See Note 1)	
Remarks	HK, HKQ, AQ, MCOIL™	MC series:		
	Temperature : 60±2	C		
	Humidity : 90 to 9	95%RH		
	Duration : 500 +2	4/-0 hrs		
	Recovery :2 to 3	hrs of recovery und	er the standard condition after the removal from test chamber. (See Note 1)	

(Note 1) When there are questions concerning measurement result; measurement shall be made after 48±2 hrs of recovery under the standard condition.

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DIC :		
BK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality
BKH series		1
BKP series		Impedance change: Within ±30%
MCF series		-
CK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality
CKS series		Inductance change: Within ±20%
CKP series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±30%
LK series		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: 1005⇒Within ±10%  1608⇒0.047∼12.0 μH: Within ±10%  15.0∼33.0 μH: Within ±  15%  2125⇒Within ±20%  Q change: Within ±30%
HK0603, HK1005		
HK1608, HK2125		Appearance: No significant abnormality
HKQ0603		Inductance change: Within ±10% Q change: Within ±20%
AQ105		
MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series※		Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±10%
BK, BKP, BKH, LK	CK, CKS, CKP Series:	•
Temperature	:40±2°C	
Humidity	:90 to 95%RH	
Applied current	: Rated current	
Duration	:500 +24/-0 hrs	
Recovery	:2 to 3 hrs of recovery	under the standard condition after the removal from test chamber.(See Note 1)
HK HKO AO MCO	OII ™ MC Series:	
•		series : Idc2max
• •		501150 ; 140±1141.
		under the standard condition after the removal from test chamber. (See Note 1)
	BKP series  MCF series  CK series  CKS series  CKP series  LK series  HK0603, HK1005  HK1608, HK2125  HKQ0603  AQ105  MCOIL™ MC series  BK, BKP, BKH, LK, Temperature Humidity Applied current Duration Recovery  HK, HKQ, AQ, MCC Temperature Humidity Applied current Duration Recovery	MCF series  CK series  CKS series  CKP series  CKP series  LK series  HK0603, HK1005  HK1608, HK2125  HKQ0603  AQ105  MCOIL™ MC series  BK, BKP, BKH, LK, CK, CKS, CKP Series Temperature :40±2°C Humidity :90 to 95%RH Applied current :Rated current Duration :500 +24/−0 hrs Recovery :2 to 3 hrs of recovery  HK, HKQ, AQ, MCOIL™ MC Series: Temperature :60±2°C Humidity :90 to 95%RH Applied current :Rated current Series: Temperature :60±2°C Humidity :90 to 95%RH Applied current :Rated current :MC Duration :500 +24/−0 hrs

Note on standard condition: "standard condition" referred to herein is defined as follows:

5 to 35°C of temperature, 45 to 85% relative humidity, and 86 to 106kPa of air pressure.

When there are questions concerning measurement results:

In order to provide correlation data, the test shall be conducted under condition of  $20\pm2^{\circ}C$  of temperature, 60 to 70% relative humidity, and 86 to 106kPa of air pressure.

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

(Note 1) Measurement shall be made after  $48\pm2$  hrs of recovery under the standard condition.

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	BK series	
	BKH series	Appearance: No significant abnormality
	BKP series	Impedance change: Within ±30%
	MCF series	Appearance: No significant abnormality Impedance change: Within ±20%
	CK series	Appearance: No significant abnormality
	CKS series	Inductance change: Within ±20%
	CKP series	Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±30%
Specified Value	LK series	Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: 1005⇒Within ±10%  1608⇒0.047 ~ 12.0 μH: Within ±10%  15.0 ~ 33.0 μH: Within ±  15%  2125⇒Within ±20%  Q change: Within ±30%
	HK0603, HK1005	
	HK1608, HK2125	Appearance: No significant abnormality
	HKQ0603	Inductance change: Within ±10% Q change: Within ±20%
	AQ105	
	MCOIL <sup>™</sup> MC series※	Appearance: No significant abnormality Inductance change: Within ±10%
Test Methods and Remarks	ng temperature MC series ; Idc2max very under the standard condition after the removal from test chamber. (See Note 1)	

Note on standard condition: "standard condition" referred to herein is defined as follows:

5 to 35°C of temperature, 45 to 85% relative humidity, and 86 to 106kPa of air pressure.

When there are questions concerning measurement results:

In order to provide correlation data, the test shall be conducted under condition of  $20\pm2^{\circ}C$  of temperature, 60 to 70% relative humidity, and 86 to 106kPa of air pressure. Unless otherwise specified, all the tests are conducted under the "standard condition."

(Note 1) Measurement shall be made after 48±2 hrs of recovery under the standard condition.

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## Precautions on the use of Multilayer chip inductors Multilayer chip inductors for high frequency, Multilayer chip bead inductors Multilayer common mode choke coils (MC series F type)

#### **■**PRECAUTIONS

#### 1. Circuit Design

◆Verification of operating environment, electrical rating and performance

 A malfunction in medical equipment, spacecraft, nuclear reactors, etc. may cause serious harm to human life or have severe social ramifications.

#### Precautions

As such, any inductors to be used in such equipment may require higher safety and/or reliability considerations and should be clearly differentiated from components used in general purpose applications.

- ◆Operating Current(Verification of Rated current)
  - 1. The operating current including inrush current for inductors must always be lower than their rated values.
  - 2. Do not apply current in excess of the rated value because the inductance may be reduced due to the magnetic saturation effect.

#### 2. PCB Design

Precautions

considerations

#### ◆Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)

1. When inductors are mounted on a PCB, the size of land patterns and the amount of solder used (size of fillet) can directly affect inductor performance.

Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of solder land patterns:

- (1) The amount of solder applied can affect the ability of chips to withstand mechanical stresses which may lead to breaking or cracking. Therefore, when designing land-patterns it is necessary to consider the appropriate size and configuration of the solder pads which in turn determines the amount of solder necessary to form the fillets.
- (2) When more than one part is jointly soldered onto the same land or pad, the pad must be designed so that each component's soldering point is separated by solder-resist.
- (3) The larger size of land patterns and amount of solder, the smaller Q value after mounting on PCB. It makes higher the Q value to design land patterns smaller than terminal electrode of chips.
- ◆Pattern configurations (Inductor layout on panelized[ breakaway] PC boards)
  - After inductors have been mounted on the boards, chips can be subjected to mechanical stresses in subsequent manufacturing processes (PCB cutting, board inspection, mounting of additional parts, assembly into the chassis, wave soldering the reflow soldered boards etc.) For this reason, planning pattern configurations and the position of SMD inductors should be carefully performed to minimize stress.

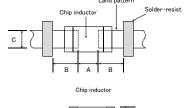
#### ◆Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)

- 1. The following diagrams and tables show some examples of recommended patterns to prevent excessive solder amounts (larger fillets which extend above the component end terminations). Examples of improper pattern designs are also shown.
  - (1) Recommended land dimensions for a typical chip inductor land patterns for PCBs

#### Recommended land dimensions for Multilayer inductor

Wave-soldering (Unit:mm)

Ту	ре	1608	2012	2125	2016	2520	3216
Size	┙	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.2
Size	W	0.8	1.25	1.25	1.6	2.0	1.6
-	4	0.8~1.0	1.0~1.4	1.0~1.4	1.0~1.4	1.0~1.4	1.8~2.5
E	3	0.5~0.8	0.8~1.5	0.8~1.5	0.8~1.5	0.6~1.0	0.8~1.7
С		0.6~0.8	0.9~1.2	0.9~1.2	1.3~1.6	1.6~2.0	1.2~1.6



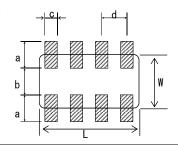


## Technical Reflow-soldering (Unit:mm)

Ту	/pe	0603	1005	105	1608	2012	2125	2016	2520	3216
Size	L	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.2
Size	W	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.25	1.25	1.6	2.0	1.6
,	4	0.20~0.30	0.45~0.55	0.50~0.55	0.8~1.0	0.8~1.2	0.8~1.2	0.8~1.2	1.0~1.4	1.8~2.5
	3	0.20~0.30	0.40~0.50	0.30~0.40	0.6~0.8	0.8~1.2	0.8~1.2	0.8~1.2	0.6~1.0	0.6~1.5
(	3	0.25~0.40	0.45~0.55	0.60~0.70	0.6~0.8	0.9~1.6	0.9~1.6	1.2~2.0	1.8~2.2	1.2~2.0

#### ■ Recommended land dimension for Array type (Unit:mm)

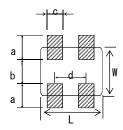
Ту	ре	2010	3216
Size	L	2.0	3.2
Size	W	1.0	1.6
á	a	0.5~0.6	0.7~0.9
b		0.5~0.6	0.8~1.0
С		0.2~0.3	0.4~0.5
Ь		0.5	0.8



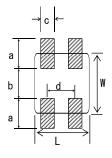
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 Recommended land dimension for Multilayer common mode choke coil (Unit:mm)

Type		0605	0806	
Size	L	0.65	0.85	
W		0.50	0.65	
а		0.27~0.30	0.25~0.35	
b		0.17~0.20	0.25~0.35	
С		0.20~0.26	0.25~0.35	
d		0.4	0.5	



		(Unit:mm)				
Type 1210						
·	L	1.0				
Size	W	1.25				
	а	0.45~0.55				
b		0.7~0.8				
С		0.25~0.35				
d		0.55				



(2) Examples of good and bad solder application

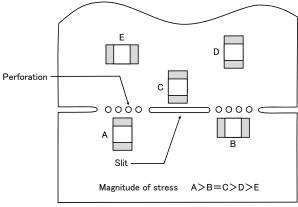
Z)	Examples of good and bad solder	application						
	Item	Not recommended	Recommended					
	Mixed mounting of SMD and leaded components	Lead wire of component	Solder-resist					
	Component placement close to the chassis	Chassis Solder (for grounding) Electrode pattern	Solder-resist					
	Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components	Lead wire of component  Soldering iron	Solder-resist -					
	Horizontal component placement		Solder-resist					

- ◆Pattern configurations(Inductor layout on panelized[ breakaway] PC boards)
  - 1-1. The following are examples of good and bad inductor layout; SMD inductors should be located to minimize any possible mechanical stresses from board warp or deflection.

Item	Not recommended	Recommended	
Deflection of the board			Position the component at a right angle to the direction of the mechanical stresses that are anticipated.

1-2. To layout the inductors for the breakaway PC board, it should be noted that the amount of mechanical stresses given will vary depending on inductor layout.

An example below should be counted for better design.



1-3. When breaking PC boards along their perforations, the amount of mechanical stress on the inductors 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, any ideal SMD inductor layout must also consider the PCB splitting procedure.

#### 3. Considerations for automatic placement

- ◆Adjustment of mounting machine
  - 1. Excessive impact load should not be imposed on the inductors when mounting onto the PC boards.
  - 2. The maintenance and inspection of the mounter should be conducted periodically.

#### Precautions

#### ◆ Selection of Adhesives

1. Mounting inductors with adhesives in preliminary assembly, before the soldering stage, may lead to degraded inductor characteristics unless the following factors are appropriately checked; the size of land patterns, type of adhesive, amount applied, hardening temperature and hardening period. Therefore, it is imperative to consult the manufacturer of the adhesives on proper usage and amounts of adhesive to use.

#### ◆Adjustment of mounting machine

- 1. If the lower limit of the pick-up nozzle is low, too much force may be imposed on the inductors, causing damage. To avoid this, the following points should be considered before lowering the pick-up nozzle:
  - (1) The lower limit of the pick-up nozzle should be adjusted to the surface level of the PC board after correcting for deflection of the board.
  - (2) The pick-up pressure should be adjusted between 1 and 3N 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 should be used under the PC board. The following diagrams show some typical examples of good pick-up nozzle placement:

Item	Improper method	Proper method
Single-sided mounting	chipping or cracking	supporting pins or back-up pins
Double-sided mounting	chipping or cracking	supporting pins or back-up pins

## Technical considerations

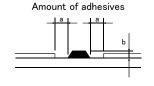
2. As the alignment pin wears out, adjustment of the nozzle height can cause chipping or cracking of the inductors because of mechanical impact on the inductors. To avoid this, the monitoring of the width between the alignment pin in the stopped position, and maintenance, inspection and replacement of the pin should be conducted periodically.

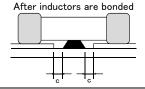
#### ◆Selection of Adhesives

- 1. Some adhesives may cause reduced insulation resistance. The difference between the shrinkage percentage of the adhesive and that of the inductors may result in stresses on the inductors and lead to cracking. Moreover, too little or too much adhesive applied to the board may adversely affect component placement, so the following precautions should be noted in the application of adhesives.
  - (1) Required adhesive characteristics
    - a. The adhesive should be strong enough to hold parts on the board during the mounting & solder process.
    - b. The adhesive should have sufficient strength at high temperatures.
    - c. The adhesive should have good coating and thickness consistency.
    - d. The adhesive should be used during its prescribed shelf life.
    - e. The adhesive should harden rapidly.
    - f. The adhesive must not be contaminated.
    - g. The adhesive should have excellent insulation characteristics.
    - h. The adhesive should not be toxic and have no emission of toxic gasses.
  - (2) When using adhesives to mount inductors on a PCB, inappropriate amounts of adhesive on the board may adversely affect component placement. Too little adhesive may cause the inductors to fall off the board during the solder process. Too much adhesive may cause defective soldering due excessive flow of adhesive on to the land or solder pad.

[Recommended conditions]

[Teconimenaea conditions]		
Figure	0805 case sizes as examples	
а	0.3mm min	
b	100∼120 μm	
С	Area with no adhesive	





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#### 4. Soldering

Precautions

#### ◆ Selection of Flux

- 1. Since flux may have a significant effect on the performance of inductors, it is necessary to verify the following conditions prior to use;
  - (1) Flux used should be with less than or equal to 0.1 wt% (Chlorine conversion method) of halogenated content. Flux having a strong acidity content should not be applied.
  - (2) When soldering inductors on the board, the amount of flux applied should be controlled at the optimum level.
  - (3) When using water-soluble flux, special care should be taken to properly clean the boards.

#### **♦**Soldering

1. Temperature, time, amount of solder, etc. are specified in accordance with the following recommended conditions, and please contact us about peak temperature when you use lead-free paste.

#### ◆Selection of Flux

- 1-1. When too much halogenated substance (Chlorine, etc.) content is used to activate the flux, or highly acidic flux is used, an excessive amount of residue after soldering may lead to corrosion of the terminal electrodes or degradation of insulation resistance on the surface of the Inductor.
- 1-2. Flux is used to increase solderability in flow soldering, but if too much is applied, a large amount of flux gas may be emitted and may detrimentally affect 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 by water content in the air, the residue on the surface of Inductor in high humidity conditions may cause a degradation of insulation resistance and therefore affect the reliability of the components. The cleaning methods and the capability of the machines used should also be considered carefully when selecting water-soluble flux.

#### **♦**Soldering

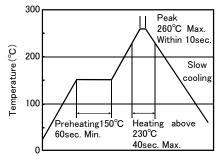
#### 1-1. Preheating when soldering

Preheating: Inductors shall be preheated sufficiently, and the temperature difference between the inductors and solder shall be within 130° C.

Cooling: The temperature difference between the components and cleaning process should not be greater than 100°C. Inductors are susceptible to thermal shock when exposed to rapid or concentrated heating or rapid cooling. Therefore, the soldering process must be conducted with a great care so as to prevent malfunction of the components due to excessive thermal shock.

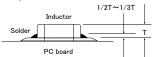
#### [Reflow soldering]

[Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering]



#### Caution

1. Solder (fillet) should wet up to 1/2 to 1/3 of the thickness of an inductor ideally as shown below:

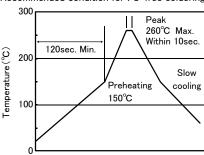


- 2. Because excessive dwell time can detrimentally affect solderability, soldering duration shall be kept as close to recommended time as possible.
- 3. The allowable number of reflow soldering is two (2) times.

## Technical considerations

#### [Wave soldering]

[Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering]

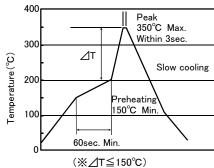


#### Caution

- 1. Make sure the inductors are preheated sufficiently.
- 2. The temperature difference between the inductor and melted solder should be within 130°C.
- 3. Cooling after soldering should be as gradual as possible.
- 4. The allowable number of wave soldering is one (1) time.
- 5. Wave soldering must not be applied to the inductors designated as for reflow soldering only.

#### [Hand soldering]

[Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering]



#### Caution

- 1. It is recommended to use a 20W soldering iron with a maximum tip diameter of 1.0 mm.
- 2. The soldering iron shall not directly touch inductors
- 3. The allowable number of hand soldering is one (1) time  $\,$

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#### 5. Cleaning Cleaning conditions 1. When cleaning the PC board after the Inductors are all mounted, select the appropriate cleaning solution according to the type of flux Precautions used and purpose of the cleaning (e.g. to remove soldering flux or other materials from the production process.) 2. Cleaning conditions should be determined after verifying, through a test run, that the cleaning process does not affect the inductor's characteristics. **♦**Cleaning conditions 1. The use of inappropriate solutions can cause foreign substances such as flux residue to adhere to the inductor, resulting in a degradation of the inductor's electrical properties (especially insulation resistance). 2. Inappropriate cleaning conditions (insufficient or excessive cleaning) may detrimentally affect the performance of the inductors. Technical In the case of ultrasonic cleaning, too much power output can cause excessive vibration of the PC board which may lead to the cracking considerations of the inductor or the soldered portion, or decrease the terminal electrodes' strength. Therefore, the following conditions should be carefully checked: 20W/ℓ or less Ultrasonic output Ultrasonic frequency 40kHz or less Ultrasonic washing period 5 min. or less

#### 6. Resin coating and mold

#### Precautions

- 1. With some type of resins a 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 inductor's performance.
- 2. Thermal expansion and thermal shrinkage characteristics of resins may lead to the deterioration of inductors' performance.
- 3. When a resin hardening temperature is higher than inductor operating temperature, the stresses generated by the excessive heat may lead to damage in inductors.

#### 7. Handling

- ◆Breakaway PC boards (splitting along perforations)
  - 1. When splitting the PC board after mounting inductors and other components, care is required so as not to give any stresses of deflection or twisting to the board.
  - 2. Board separation should not be done manually, but by using the appropriate devices.

#### ◆General handling precautions

- · Always wear static control bands to protect against ESD.
- · Keep the inductors away from all magnets and magnetic objects.
- Precautions
- Use non-magnetic tweezers when handling inductors.
- Any devices used with the inductors (soldering irons, measuring instruments) should be properly grounded.
   Keep bare hands and metal products (i.e., metal desk) away from inductor electrodes or conductive areas that lead to chip electrodes.
- Keep inductors away from items that generate magnetic fields such as speakers or coils.

#### ◆Mechanical considerations

Be careful not to subject the inductors to excessive mechanical shocks.

- (1) If inductors are dropped on the floor or a hard surface they should not be used.
- (2) When handling the mounted boards, be careful that the mounted components do not come in contact with or bump against other boards or components.

#### 8. Storage conditions

#### ◆Storage

#### Precautions

To maintain the solderability of terminal electrodes and to keep the packaging material 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.

#### Recommended conditions

Ambient temperature: 30°C or below Humidity: 70% RH or below

The ambient temperature must be kept below 40°C. Even under ideal storage conditions, solderability of inductor is deteriorated as time passes, so inductors should be used within 6 months from the time of delivery.

•Inductor should be kept where no chlorine or sulfur exists in the air.

## Technical considerations

#### ◆Storage

If the parts are stocked in a high temperature and humidity environment, problems such as reduced solderability caused by oxidation of terminal electrodes and deterioration of taping/packaging materials may take place. For this reason, components should be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. If exceeding the above period, please check solderability before using the inductors.

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