



## METAL OXIDE VARISTOR

### Performance Characteristics - Mechanical

Characteristics	Test Method	Specifications								
<b>Robustness of Terminations (Tensile)</b>	<p>After gradually applying the force specified below and keeping the unit fixed for ten seconds, the terminal shall be visually examined for any damage.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Terminal diameter</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Force</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 0.6mm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.8N (1.0kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 0.8mm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.8N (1.0kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 1.0mm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19.6N (2.0kgf)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Terminal diameter</u>	<u>Force</u>	$\phi$ 0.6mm	9.8N (1.0kgf)	$\phi$ 0.8mm	9.8N (1.0kgf)	$\phi$ 1.0mm	19.6N (2.0kgf)	
<u>Terminal diameter</u>	<u>Force</u>									
$\phi$ 0.6mm	9.8N (1.0kgf)									
$\phi$ 0.8mm	9.8N (1.0kgf)									
$\phi$ 1.0mm	19.6N (2.0kgf)									
<b>Robustness of Terminations (Bending)</b>	<p>The unit shall be secured with its terminal kept vertical and the force specified below be applied in the axial direction. The terminal shall gradually be bent by 90° in one direction, then 90° in the opposite direction, and again back to the original position. The damage of the terminal shall be visually examined.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Terminal diameter</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Force</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 0.6mm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.9N (0.5kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 0.8mm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.9N (0.5kgf)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 1.0mm</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.8N (1.0kgf)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Terminal diameter</u>	<u>Force</u>	$\phi$ 0.6mm	4.9N (0.5kgf)	$\phi$ 0.8mm	4.9N (0.5kgf)	$\phi$ 1.0mm	9.8N (1.0kgf)	No outstanding damage
<u>Terminal diameter</u>	<u>Force</u>									
$\phi$ 0.6mm	4.9N (0.5kgf)									
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<b>Vibration</b>	<p>After repeatedly applying a single harmonic vibration (amplitude: 0.75mm): double amplitude: 1.5mm with 1 minute vibration frequency cycles (10Hz to 55Hz to 10Hz) to each of three perpendicular directions for 2 hours. Thereafter, the unit shall be visually examined.</p>									
<b>Solderability</b>	<p>After dipping the terminals to a depth of approximately 3mm from the body in a soldering bath of <math>235 \pm 5</math> °C for <math>2 \pm 0.5</math> seconds, the terminal shall be visually examined.</p>	Approximately 95% of the terminals shall be covered with solder uniformly.								
<b>Resistance to Soldering Heat</b>	<p>After each lead shall be dipped into a solder bath having a temperature <math>260 \pm 5</math> °C to a point 2.0 to 2.5mm from the body of the unit, using shielding board (t=1.5mm), be held there for specified time (5series: <math>5 \pm 1</math>s and others: <math>10 \pm 1</math>s), and then be stored at room temperature and humidity for 1 to 2 hours. The change of <math>V_c</math> and mechanical damages are examined.</p>	$\Delta V_{cmA}/V_{cmA} \leq \pm 5\%$ No outstanding damage								