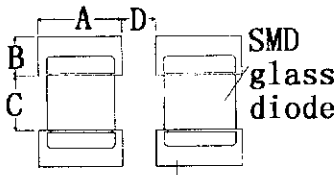
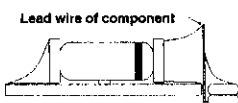
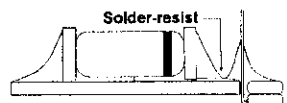
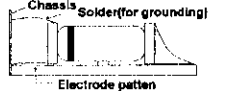

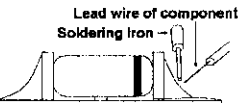
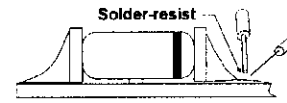
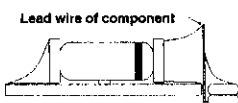
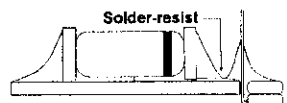
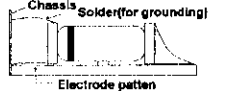

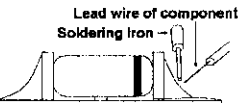
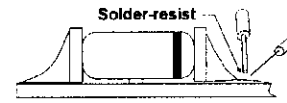
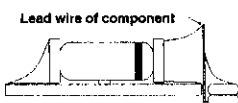
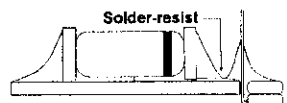
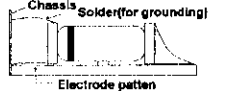



PRECAUTIONS

Precautions on the use of Melf Type glass diodes

Stages	Precautions	Technical considerations																																																				
PCB Design	<p>Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)</p> <p>1. When diodes are mounted on a PCB, the amount of solder used (size of fillet) can directly affect diode performance. Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of solder land patterns:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>(1). Recommended land dimensions for a typical SMD glass diode. Electrode patterns for PCBs</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Electrode pattern</p> <p>Recommended land patterns for wave soldering Unit: mm</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TYPE \ LOCATION</th> <th>Mini MELF LL34</th> <th>MCL MELF LL31</th> <th>CREAM SOLDER THICKNESS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Recommended land patterns for reflow soldering Unit: mm</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TYPE \ LOCATION</th> <th>Mini MELF LL34</th> <th>MCL MELF LL31</th> <th>CREAM SOLDER THICKNESS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.1-0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>0.5 or more</td> <td>0.5 or more</td> <td>0.5 or more</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When designing land patterns, rounded corners on the solder pad might result in better solderability. The size of the solder pad can vary depending on the part location and amount of solder. Therefore, please carefully consider location and solder amounts when designing solder pads. <p>*Examples of good and bad solder application</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Not recommended</th> <th>Lead wire of component</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mixe-mounting of SMD and leaded components</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Component placement close to the chassis</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE \ LOCATION	Mini MELF LL34	MCL MELF LL31	CREAM SOLDER THICKNESS	A	1.6	1.2	0.1-0.3	B	1.2	1.2	0.1-0.3	C	2.2	1.0	0.1-0.3	D	1.0	1.0	0.1-0.3	TYPE \ LOCATION	Mini MELF LL34	MCL MELF LL31	CREAM SOLDER THICKNESS	A	1.6	1.2	0.1-0.3	B	1.2	1.2	0.1-0.3	C	2.2	1.0	0.1-0.3	D	0.5 or more	0.5 or more	0.5 or more	Item	Not recommended	Lead wire of component	Mixe-mounting of SMD and leaded components			Component placement close to the chassis			Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components		
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