Safety Precautions (Common precautions for Fixed Resistors)

- When using our products, no matter what sort of equipment they might be used for, be sure to make a written agreement on the specifications with us in advance. The design and specifications in this catalog are subject to change without prior notice.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this catalog.
- This catalog explains the quality and performance of the products as individual components. Before use, check and evaluate their operations when installed in your products under the actual conditions for use.
- Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other significant damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/gas equipment, rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.
  - Systems equipped with a protection circuit and a protection device.
  - Systems equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.
  - Systems equipped with an arresting the spread of fire or preventing glitch.

(1) Precautions for use

- These products are designed and manufactured for general and standard use in general electronic equipment. (e.g. AV equipment, home electric appliances, office equipment, information and communication equipment)
  For applications in which special quality and reliability are required, or if the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize life or cause threat of personal injury (such as for aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transport equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention and anti-theft devices, and safety equipment), please be sure to consult with our sales representative in advance and to exchange product specifications which conform to such applications.
- These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions. Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determine whether or not they can be used.
  1. In liquid, such as water, oil, chemicals, or organic solvent.
  2. In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
  3. In salty air or air with a high concentration of corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NOₓ.
     These components are sensitive to static electricity and can be damaged under static shock (ESD).
     Please take measures to avoid any of these environments.
     Smaller components are more sensitive to ESD environment.
     Avoid any environment where strong electromagnetic waves and radiation exist.
  6. In an environment where these products cause dew condensation.
  7. Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin or other materials.
- These products generate Joule heat when energized. Carefully position these products so that their heat will not affect the other components.
- Carefully position these products so that their temperatures will not exceed the category temperature range due to the effects of neighboring heat-generating components. Do not mount or place heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
- Note that non-cleaning solder, halogen-based highly active flux, or water-soluble flux may deteriorate the performance or reliability of the products.
- Carefully select a flux cleaning agent for use after soldering. An unsuitable agent may deteriorate the performance or reliability. In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues. Otherwise, the insulation performance may be deteriorated.
- Do not apply flux to these products after soldering. The activity of flux may be a cause of failures in these products.
- Refer to the recommended soldering conditions and set the soldering condition. High peak temperature or long heating time may impair the performance or the reliability of these products.
- Recommended soldering condition is for the guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the products, not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
• Do not reuse any products after removal from mounting boards.
• Do not drop these products. If these products are dropped, do not use them. Such products may have received mechanical or electrical damage.
• If any doubt or concern to the safety on these products arise, make sure to inform us immediately and conduct technical examinations at your side.

(2) Precautions for storage
The performance of these products, including the solderability, is guaranteed for a year from the date of arrival at your company, provided that they remain packed as they were when delivered and stored at a temperature of 5 °C to 35 °C and a relative humidity of 45 % to 85 %.

Even within the above guarantee periods, do not store these products in the following conditions. Otherwise, their electrical performance and/or solderability may be deteriorated, and the packaging materials (e.g. taping materials) may be deformed or deteriorated, resulting in mounting failures.
1. In salty air or in air with a high concentration of corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NOₓ.
2. In direct sunlight.

<Package markings>
Package markings include the product number, quantity, and country of origin.
In principle, the country of origin should be indicated in English.
△ Safety Precautions

The following are precautions for individual products. Please also refer to the common precautions for Fixed Resistors in this catalog.

1. Checking the fusing conditions
   1) Fusing characteristics differ depending on the type, shape, and resistance. Check the fusing conditions before selecting the type of Metal Film Fusing Resistors (hereafter called the fusing resistor) to be used.
   2) Use the fusing resistors under the maximum open circuit voltage. Otherwise, arcing may occur when a voltage much higher than the rated one is applied in the event of an abnormality in the circuit, or when a high voltage is applied after fusing.
   3) Under abnormal conditions of a constant voltage circuit, a current of about 2 or 3 times the initial abnormal current passes through, accelerating the speed at which the fusing resistors blows. When using a constant current circuit, carefully check the conditions because the fusing resistors may not blow in a constant current circuit.

2. Checking for pulse voltage, impact voltage, and transient voltage
   Make sure to evaluate and check the fusing resistors mounted on your product if they are to be mounted on a circuit that generates an impact voltage, or if there is a possibility that the transient phenomenon (significantly high voltage applied in a short time) may occur or that a pulse voltage with a high peak voltage may be applied. Make sure to consult our sales staff before using the fusing resistors under special conditions.

3. Conditions of use in a steady state
   Make sure that the load conditions have a sufficient allowance for the power derating curve. The characteristics of the fusing resistors are set by using a constant voltage circuit.

4. The solvent resistance of the fusing resistors is not assured. If you use a solvent for cleaning after soldering or other processes, make sure to consult our sales staff before use and perform a prior test and evaluation to ensure that the solvent will not affect the reliability of the fusing resistors.

(Data for Reference)

### Pulse Characteristics (Usual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>( V_{p\text{ max}} ) (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERQ14A</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERQ12A</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERQ1AB</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERQ2AB</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Withstand pulse limit power is calculated by the next method.

\[
P_p = K \cdot P \cdot \frac{T}{\tau} \\
V_p = \sqrt{K \cdot P \cdot R \cdot \frac{T}{\tau}}
\]

Reference to the right about a fixed number of \( V_{p\text{ max}} \).

- \( T > 1(s) \rightarrow T = 1(s) \)
- \( T/\tau \approx 100 \rightarrow T/\tau = 100 \)
- \( P_r < P \rightarrow P \) stands for \( P_r \) (\( V_r < V_p \rightarrow V_r \) stands for \( V_r \))
- Added voltages \( V_{p\text{ max}} \)
- \( P_r \) or \( V_r \) is reference value

Conditions: Pulse added time=1000 h, Resistance change=±5 %

Room temperature