Chip Resistor Networks

Type: **EXBD:1206**

EXBE:1608

EXBA:2512

EXBQ:1506



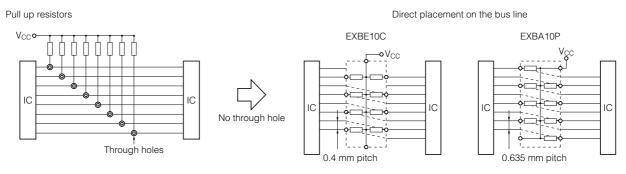
■ Features

- High density placing for digital signal circuits
 - · Bussed 8 or 15 resistors for pull up/down circuits

EXBD: $3.2 \text{ mm} \times 1.6 \text{ mm} \times 0.55 \text{ mm}$, 0.635 mm pitch EXBE: $4.0 \text{ mm} \times 2.1 \text{ mm} \times 0.55 \text{ mm}$, 0.8 mm pitch EXBA: $6.4 \text{ mm} \times 3.1 \text{ mm} \times 0.55 \text{ mm}$, 1.27 mm pitch EXBQ: $3.8 \text{ mm} \times 1.6 \text{ mm} \times 0.45 \text{ mm}$, 0.5 mm pitch

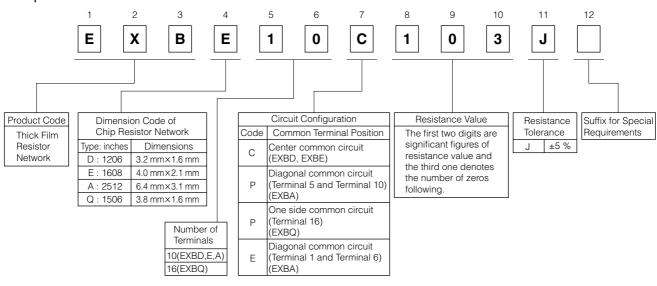
- · Available direct placing on the bus line by means of half pitch spacing without through-holes on PWB ("High density placing" is shown below)
- High speed mounting using conventional placing machine
- Reference Standard…IEC 60115-9, JIS C 5201-9, EIAJ RC-2130
- RoHS compliant

<High density placing>

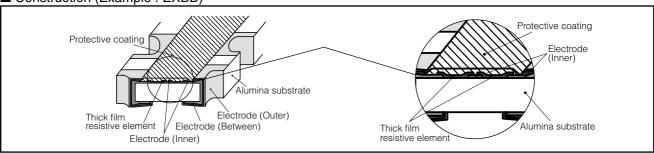


■ Packaging Methods, Land Pattern, Soldering Conditions and Safety Precautions Please see Data Files

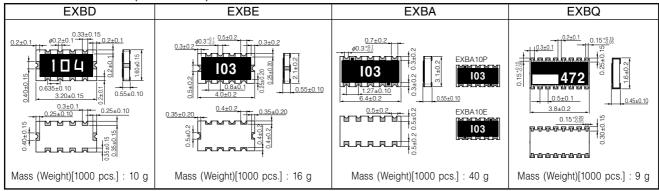
■ Explanation of Part Numbers



■ Construction (Example : EXBD)



■ Dimensions in mm (not to scale)



■ Circuit Configuration

EXBD, EXBE	EXBA		EXBQ
	EXBA10P	EXBA10E	
10 9 8 7	10 9 8 7 6	10 9 8 7 6	16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9

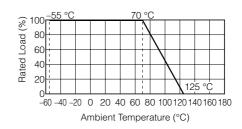
Ratings

Item	Specifications				
Series	EXBD	EXBE	EXBA	EXBQ	
Resistance Range	47 Ω to 1 M Ω (E12)			100 Ω to 470 k Ω (E6 series)	
Resistance Tolerance	±5%				
Number of Terminals	10 terminals			16 terminals	
Number of Resistors	8 element			15 element	
Power Rating at 70 °C	0.05 W/element	0.063 W/element		0.025 W/element	
Limiting Element Voltage ⁽¹⁾	25V		50 V	25V	
Maximum Overload Voltage(2)	50 V		100 V	50 V	
T. C. R.	±200 × 10 ⁻⁶ / °C				
Category Temperature Range	−55 °C to +125 °C				

⁽¹⁾ Rated Continuous Working Voltage (RCWV) shall be determined from RCWV=√Power Rating × Resistance Value, or Limiting Element Voltage listed above, whichever less.

Power Derating Curve

For resistors operated in ambient temperature above 70 $^{\circ}$ C, power rating shall be derated in accordance with the figure on the right.



⁽²⁾ Overload (Short-time Overload) Test Voltage (SOTV) shall be determined from SOTV=2.5 × RCWV* or Maximum Overload Voltage listed above whichever less.