

1. Shock & Drop • Vibration

Do not inflict excessive shock and mechanical vibration that exceeds the norm, such as hitting or mistakenly dropping, when transporting and mounting on a board. There are cases when pieces of crystal break, and pieces that are used become damaged, and become inoperable. When a shock or vibration that exceeds the norm has been inflicted, make sure to check the characteristics.

2. Cleaning

Since a crystal piece can be broken by resonance when a crystal device is cleaned by ultrasonic cleaning, be careful when carrying out ultrasonic cleaning.

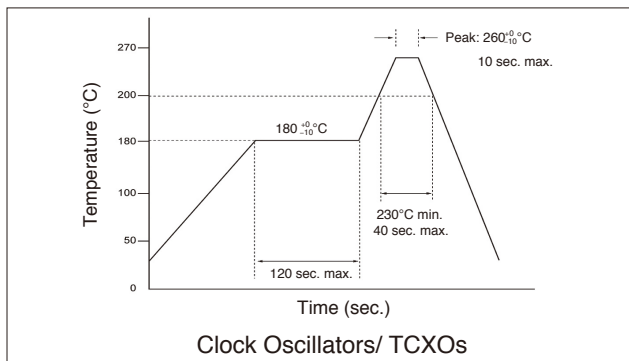
3. Soldering conditions

To maintain the product reliability, please follow recommended conditions.

Standard soldering iron conditions

	Clock Oscillators
Soldering iron	280°C to 340°C
Time	3+1/ -0 sec. max.

Reflow conditions (Example)



Recommended reflow Conditions vary depending upon products. Please check with the respective specification for details.

4. Mounting Precautions

The lead of the device and the pattern of the board is soldered on the surface. Since extreme deformation of the board tears off the pattern, tears off the lead metal, cracks the solder and damages the sealed part of the device and there are cases in which performance deteriorates and operation fails, use it within the stipulated bending conditions. Due to the small cracks in the board resulting from mounting, please pay sufficient attention when attaching a device at the position where the warping of the board is great.

When using an automatic loading machine, as far as possible, select a type that has a small impact and use it while confirming that there is no damage.

Surface mount devices are NOT flow soldering compatible.

5. Storage Condition

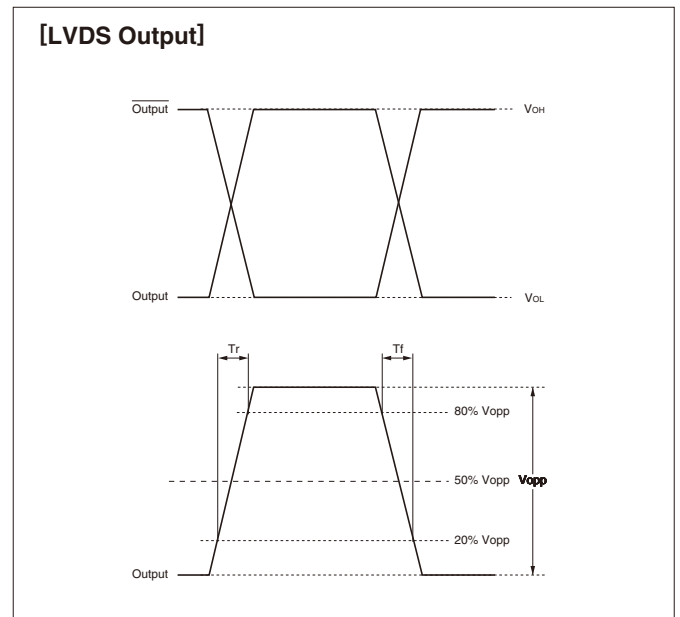
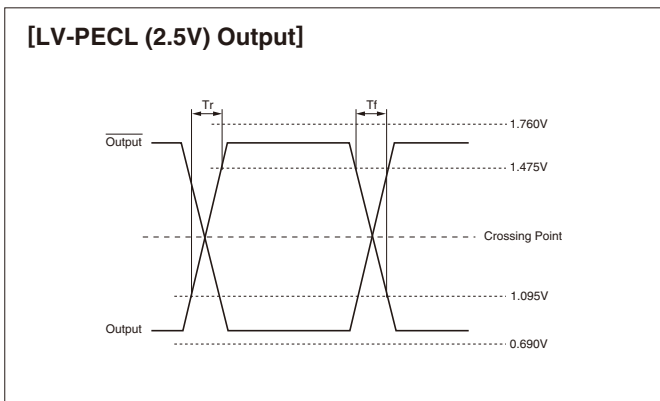
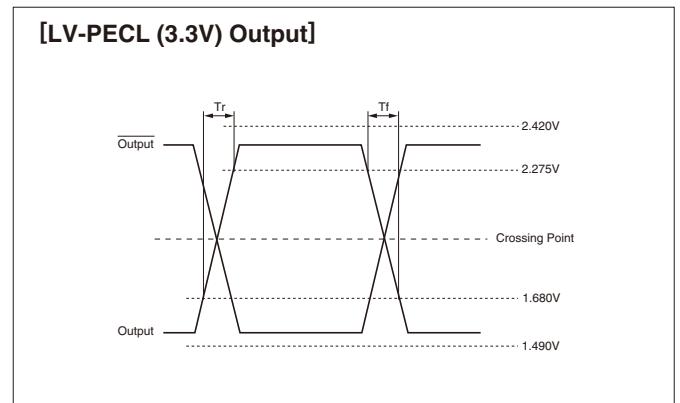
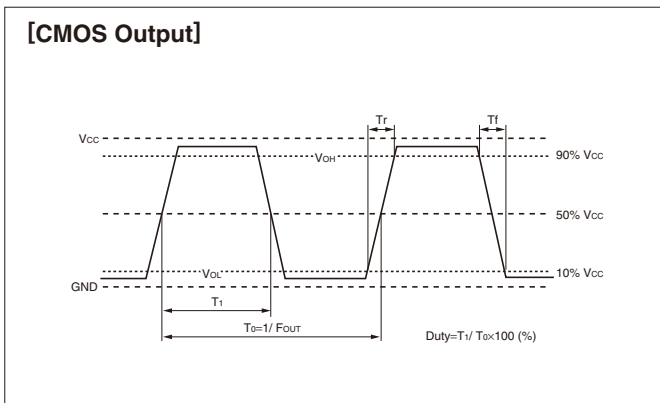
Since the long hour high temperature and low temperature storage, as well as the storage at high humidity are causes of deterioration in frequency accuracy and solderability.

Parts should be stored in temperature range of -5 to +40°C, humidity 40 to 60% RH, and avoid direct sunlight. Then use within 6 months.

6. In order to use clock oscillators

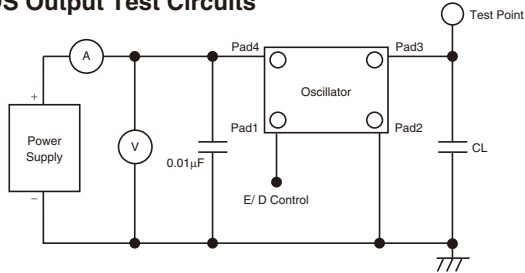
- (1) The miniature oscillator for the clock utilizes a CMOS IC and incorporates a protective circuit against static electricity. However, exercise care in the same manner as for a normal CMOS IC.
- (2) Internal capacitor is not provided in the power supply section (+DC-GND). *
To serve as overimpressed voltage and overcurrent protective device, place a bypass capacitor (0.01μF) as near as possible to the (+DC-GND) terminal. However, the capacitance value is meant as a guideline. Depending on the capacitor type, frequency characteristics vary. Accordingly, use a capacitor that matches the frequency characteristics.
* KC7050H (K50H)/ KC7050S (FSO) series has Bypass Capacitor between Vcc and GND.
- (3) Applying reverse voltage could result in damage to internal parts. Take care not to connect terminals incorrectly.
- (4) Please do not use oscillators under unfavorable condition such as beyond specified range in catalog or specification sheet.
- (5) Please keep oscillators away from water, salt water or harmful gas.
- (6) KC7050H (K50H)/ KC7050S (FSO) series should be stored in humidity-controlled area after the package is unsealed, in temperature +25±5°C, under humidity of 65%RH, and should be mounted on PCB within 7 days.

Clock Timing Chart



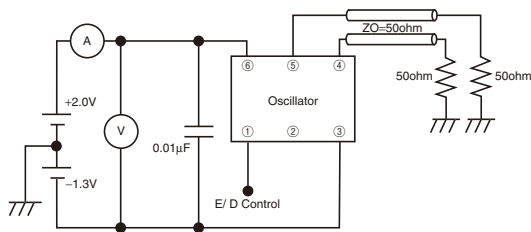
Test Circuits

CMOS Output Test Circuits

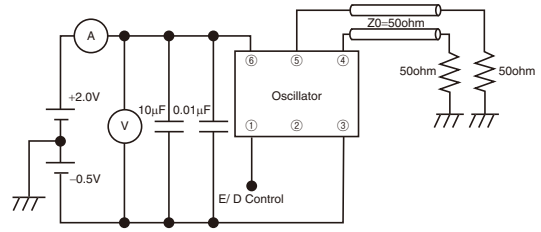


Note) Maximum load (Includes capacitances of fixture and probe)

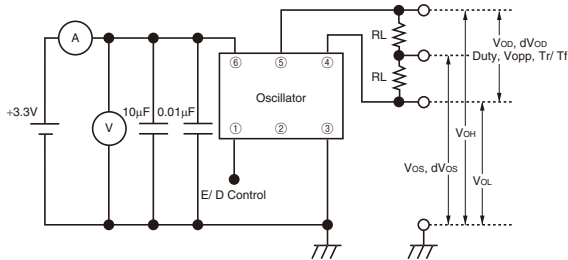
LV-PECL (3.3V/ XO) Output Test Circuits



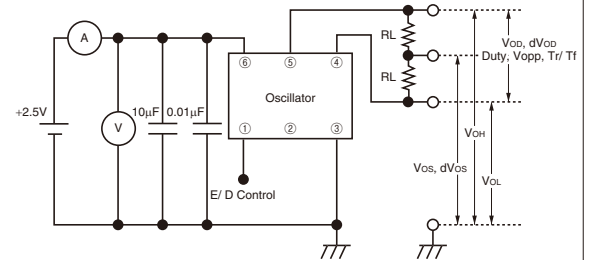
LV-PECL (2.5V/ XO) Output Test Circuits



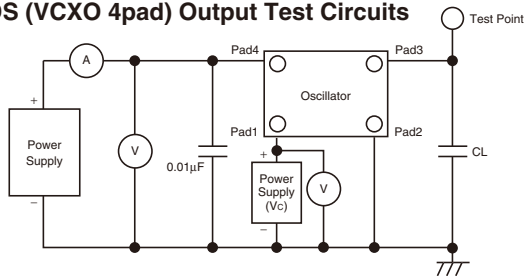
LVDS (3.3V/ XO) Output Test Circuits



LVDS (2.5V/ XO) Output Test Circuits

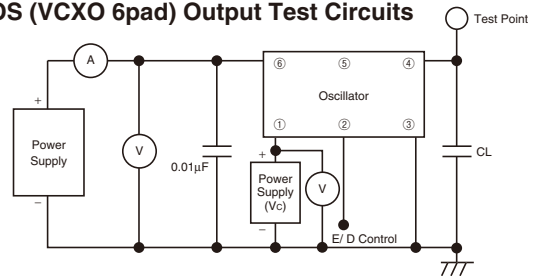


CMOS (VCXO 4pad) Output Test Circuits



Note) Maximum load (Includes capacitances of fixture and probe)

CMOS (VCXO 6pad) Output Test Circuits



Note) Maximum load (Includes capacitances of fixture and probe)