



SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVAL

ITEM Metallized Polypropylene Film Capacitor

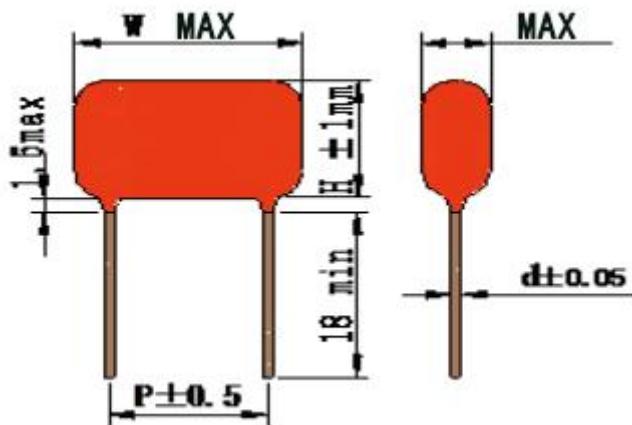
PART NO. **CBB21 475K630V P27.5 MP475K630DP27.5-001**

(Date): 2023/04/17

Metallized Polypropylenen Film Capacitor

1 Dimension (mm) Form 1

item	CAP (uF)	R. V (VDC)	DF (1KHZ) ≤ %	TOL ±%	Product Dimensions						
					W (max)	H (max)	T (max)	P (±0.8)	L (±2)	φd± 0.05	
MP475K630DP27.5-001	4.7uF	630V	0.10	10	31	27.5	17	27.5	22	0.8	V



(laser printing)

CBB21

475K630V

(Code)	I	II	III	IV	V	X
(Forming shapes)						
(Applicable range)	$P \geq F$ 0mm $\leq P-F \leq 3\text{mm}$ $\leq 3\text{mm}$	$P \leq F$ 3mm $\leq P-F$ $\leq 8\text{mm}$	$P \leq F$ 3mm $\leq F-P \leq 5\text{mm}$ $\leq 5\text{mm}$	P 0mm $\leq F-P \leq 3\text{mm}$ $\leq 3\text{mm}$	$P=F$	
(Dimension standard)	A $\leq 5.0\text{mm}$; B allow deviation $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$; F allow deviation $\pm 1.0\text{mm}$;					

Product features and Usage

Product features:

- 1, Mini Size , Good self healing;
2. Low loss at high frequency ,low temperature rise;High impact strength;
3. Good pressure resistance and durability during High frequency ac

1.2 The main purpose:

High frequency, direct current, alternating current and pulse high current situations.Such as: lamps, monitor equipment, power supply, etc

2. Reference standard

GB2693

IEC384-1

GB10190

SJ/T10353

GB2693

IEC384-1

GB10190 «Fixed capacitors for electronic equipment Part 1 : Part specification : Metallized

polypropylene film dielectric dc fixed capacitor》;

SJ/T10353 《Detailed specification for electronic components : CBB21Type Metallized polypropylene film dielectric dc fixed capacitor Evaluate level E》;

3. Number rule and product naming method

3.1 Number rule

3.11 Capacitance code representation method:

code	102	103	104	105
μF	0.001	0.01	0.1	1.0

3.12 Capacitance tolerance :

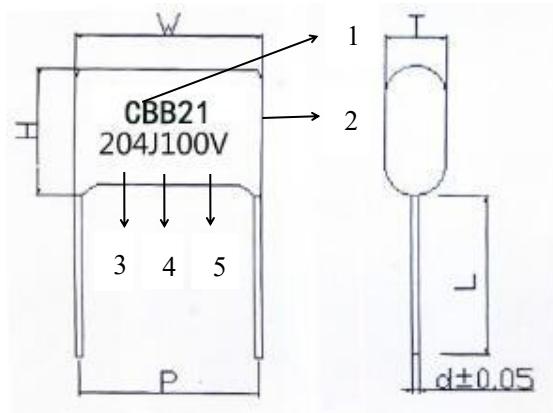
tolerance	±2%	±5%	±10%	±20%
symbol	G	J	K	M

4. Shape marks and geometric dimensions

4.1 Capacitors marks can be marked

1. Product model; 2. Nominal capacitance; 3. Allowable capacitance deviation; 4. Rated voltage,

For example



4.2 Cosmetic requirement

The mark is correct clear and readable no obvious damage, pinhole bubble, the outlet line have no serious damage.

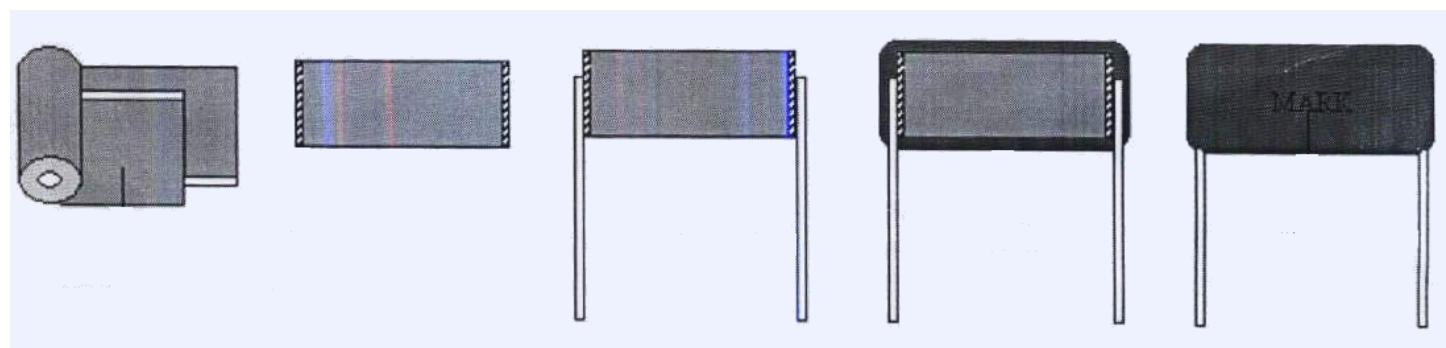
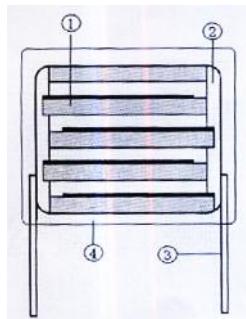
4.3 Structure drawing

1. Metallized polypropylene film

1. pray metallized layer

2. CP Wire

3. Epoxy resin



5. Technical requirement (Form 2q)

NO	article	performance requirement		test method
5.1	temperature range	- 40°C~+105°C		
5.2	related voltage U_{RDC}	100V 250V、400V、450V、630V、1000V		
5.3	Capacitance range	0.0010μF ~8.2μF		
5.4	Capacitance tolerance deviation	J(±5%) K(±10%)		1KHz, 1V
5.5	Loss tangent	$\tg\delta \leq 0.1\% \quad (20^\circ\text{C} \pm 5 \quad 1\text{KHz})$		$20^\circ\text{C} \pm 1\text{KHz}, 1\text{V}$
5.6	Withstand voltage	between the pins	No breakdown or arc	testing voltage: 1.5UR, duration time: 1~5sec

		pins and outside	No breakdown or arc	testing voltage: 2UR, duration time: 60sec
5.7	Insulation resistance	C≤0.33μF, ≥15000MΩ $C > 0.33\mu F, \geq 7500S$	100V charge 1min	
5.8	Weld ability	90% The tin area Beyond	1Welding groove method Ta, Way 1 Solder temperature: 260± 5°C Dipping time: 2.0±0.5S	
5.9	appearance	a. pores, bubbles, white. b. Lead is no long paint, no oxidation, no bending, the same length, the same diameter. c. d. Clear and correct marking is in the middle, no ink, no characters, etc.		visual inspection

6. Test requirements: Form 3

NO	article	Performance requirements	Test method
6.1	Initial measurement	Capacitance Loss tangent: 1KHz	
	Leading-out strength	The appearance have No visible damage	Pull test: Ua1: Pull: $0.5 < \varphi d \leq 0.8 \text{mm}$; 10N Bend test Ub: Double bending torsion in each direction; Double successive torsion 180°
	Welding heat resistant	appearance have No visible damage, clear mark	Welding groove method Tb, Way 1A, $260 \pm 5\%$, $10 \pm 1S$
	Last measurement	capacitance: $ \Delta C/C \leq 5\%$ $Tg\delta$ Increase ≤ 0.004 (1KHz)	
6.2		1KHz	

	Initial measurement	Capacitance , Loss tangent, 1KHz	
	Rapid temperature change	the appearance have No visible damage	$0_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$, $0 = +105^\circ\text{C}$ 5cycles, duration time: $t = 30\text{min}$
	vibration	the appearance have No visible damage	Amplitude 0.75mm Or acceleration 98m/s^2 (Take the less severe) , frequency 10~500Hz Three Direction , each direction 2h, Total 6h

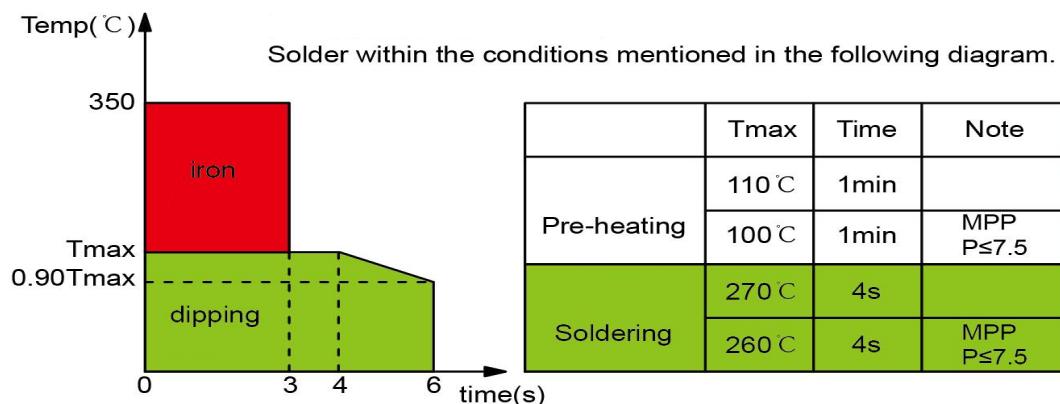
NO	article	Performance requirements	Test way
	collision	the appearance have No visible damage	4000 Times , acceleration 390m/s ² Pulse duration : 6ms
6.2	Last measurement	capacitance: ΔC/C ≤5% Loss tangent : tgδ Increase ≤0.004 Insulation resistance IR: ≥ Rating 50%	
6.3	initial measurement	Capacitance Loss tangent: 1KHz	
	Hot		+105°C, 16h
	Orderly		Test Db, Severe degree b, First

	hot and humid Circulating		cycle
	Cold		-40°C, 2h
	Low depression	no permanent breakdown, Harmful deformation of arc or undercasing	15~35°C, 8.5Kpa,1h At the last test 5 minutes , UR was applied
	hot and humid Circulating		Test Db , Severe degree b, rest cycle, at the end of the trial, UR was applied 1 minute
	Last measurement	appearance have No visible damage ,Clear mark capacitance : $ \Delta C/C \leq 10\% $ Loss tangent: $tg\delta \leq 0.004 $ $Tg\delta $ increasing $\leq 0.004 $ IR: $C \leq 0.33\mu F, \geq 3500M\Omega $	

			$C > 0.33\mu F, \geq 1000S$	
6.4	humid hot of Voltage stabilizing		<p>the appearance have No visible damage ,Clear mark</p> <p>capacitance: $\Delta C/C \leq 10\%$</p> <p>Loss tangent: $\operatorname{tg} \delta: \leq 0.003$</p> <p>IR: $C \leq 0.33\mu F, \geq 3500M\Omega$</p> <p>$C > 0.33\mu F, \geq 1000S$</p>	<p>temperature: $40 \pm 2^\circ C$</p> <p>humidity: 93 %RH</p> <p>applied voltage: UR</p> <p>duration time: 500 小 (hours)</p>
6.5	durability		<p>the appearance have No visible damage ,Clear mark</p> <p>capacitance: $\Delta C/C \leq 10\%$</p> <p>Loss tangent: $\operatorname{tg} \delta: \leq 0.003$</p> <p>阻 IR: $C \leq 0.33\mu F, \geq 3500M\Omega$</p>	<p>+85°C, 1000h</p> <p>UR applied voltage : $1.1 \times$ rate voltage</p>

		$C > 0.33\mu F, \geq 1000S$	
6.6	characteristic changed by temperature	<p>characteristics In the lower limit of Category</p> <p>temperature $-40^{\circ}C : 0 \leq \Delta C/C \leq \pm 3\%$</p> <p>characteristics In the upper limit of Category</p> <p>temperature $105^{\circ}C : -4\% \leq \Delta C/C \leq 0$</p>	<p>Statically, the capacitors are kept in turn at each of the following temperatures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. $(20 \pm 2^{\circ}C)$ b. $(-40 \pm 3^{\circ}C)$ c. $(20 \pm 2^{\circ}C)$ d. $(105 \pm 2^{\circ}C)$ e. $(20 \pm 2^{\circ}C)$ f. $(105 \pm 2^{\circ}C)$ g. $(20 \pm 2^{\circ}C)$

7.



If re-working or dipping twice in necessary, it should be done after the capacitor returned to the normal temperature.

During manual welding, MPP film capacitor is the worst temperature resistance component among all components, please pay special attention to the welding time, try not to exceed 5 seconds, solder spot as far as possible from the body, in addition, it is not suitable for reflow welding, otherwise the product will cause performance problems due to the thermal shrinkage of the film;

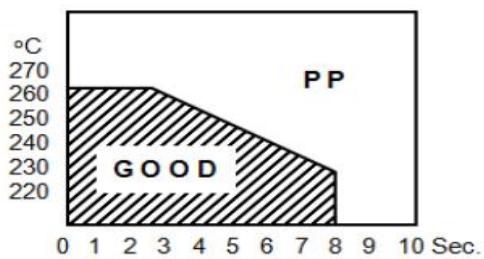
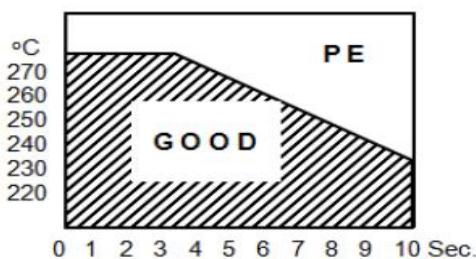
Wave soldering, capacitor is not horizontal installation, direct plug PC board is appropriate, to prevent soldering, tin wave scald capacitor internal materials; It is recommended not to cover the solder carrier, reduce the temperature of capacitor through the tin furnace as far as possible; The temperature of the third stage of preheating is between 80-100°C, and the temperature is 260°C+/-5. (The lower the temperature, the safer) soldering time within 5S; (double wave soldering total time) Solder process should not stop/stuck

material, resulting in long soldering time and soldering time of finished plate, resulting in potential risks of scald; (For other soldering methods, follow this requirement)

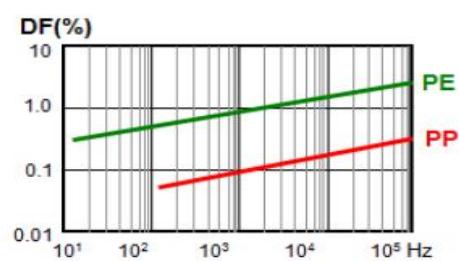
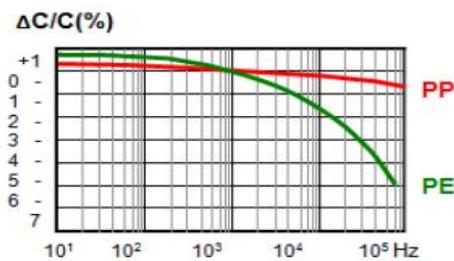
temperature of metallized film capacitor $\geq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, keep away from high-heat components to prevent the heat of other components from affecting the normal operation of the capacitor.

Ratio of capacitor operating temperature to rated voltage reduction

Soldering Temperature VS Time

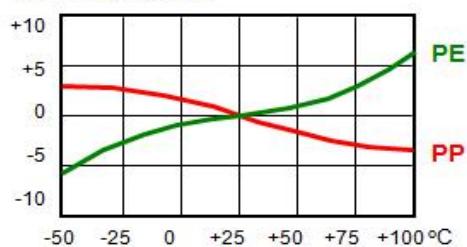


Frequency Characteristics

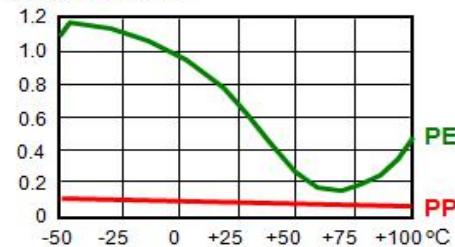


Temperature Characteristics

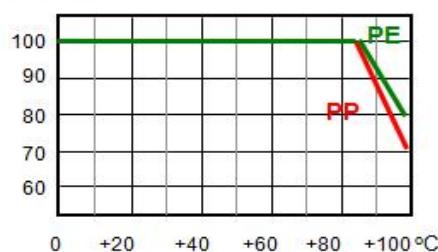
$\Delta C/C(\%)$ at 1KHz



DF(%) at 1KHz



Vn(%)



I.R.(MΩ)

