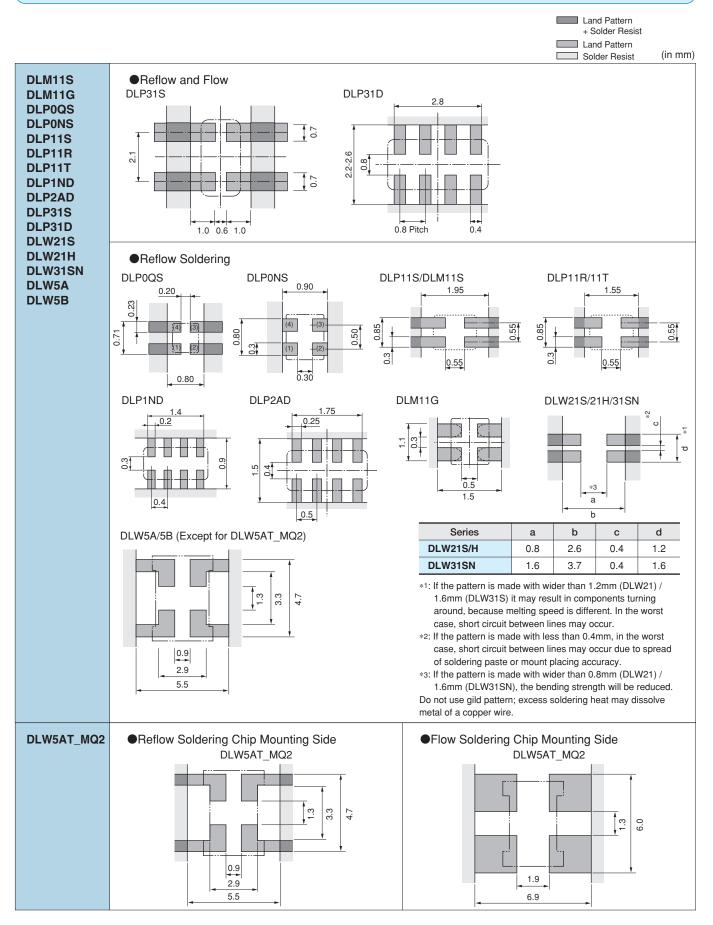
1. Standard Land Pattern Dimensions





PCB Warping

PCB should be designed so that products are not subjected to the mechanical stress caused by warping the board.

2. Solder Paste Printing and Adhesive Application

When reflow soldering the chip common mode choke coils, the printing must be conducted in accordance with the following cream solder printing conditions.

If too much solder is applied, the chip will be prone to damage by mechanical and thermal stress from the PCB and may crack.

Standard land dimensions should be used for resist and copper foil patterns.

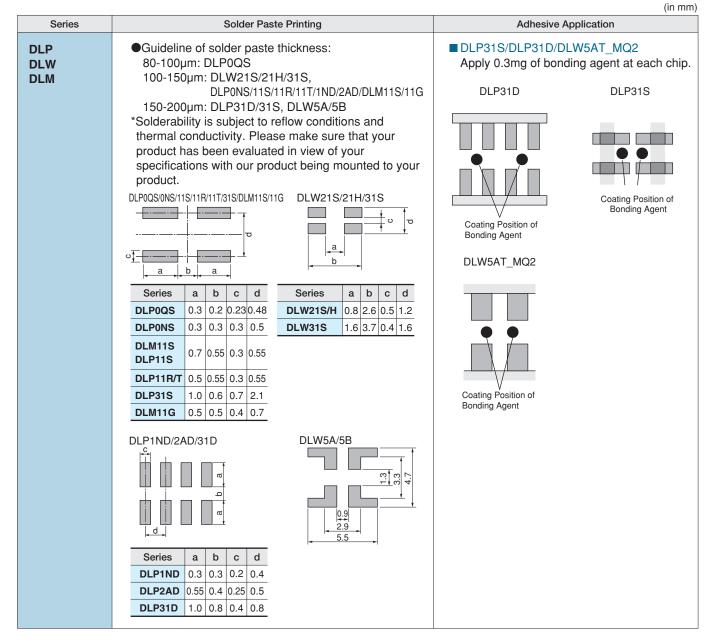
Products should be located in the sideways direction (Length: a<b) to the mechanical stress.

Poor example

Good example

When flow soldering the chip common mode choke coils, apply the adhesive in accordance with the following conditions.

If too much adhesive is applied, then it may overflow into the land or termination areas and yield poor solderability. In contrast, if insufficient adhesive is applied, or if the adhesive is not sufficiently hardened, then the chip may become detached during flow soldering process.





3. Standard Soldering Conditions

(1) Soldering Methods

Use flow and reflow soldering methods only.

Use standard soldering conditions when soldering chip common mode choke coils.

In cases where several different parts are soldered, each having different soldering conditions, use those conditions requiring the least heat and minimum time.

Solder: Use Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder. Use of Sn-Zn based solder will deteriorate performance of products. If using DLP/DLM series with Sn-Zn based solder, please contact Murata in advance.

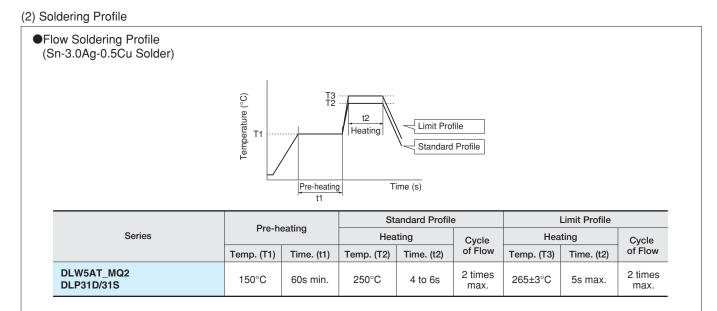
Flux:

• Use Rosin-based flux.

In case of DLW21/31 series, use Rosin-based flux with converting chlorine content of 0.06 to 0.1wt%. In case of using RA type solder, products should be cleaned completely with no residual flux.

- Do not use strong acidic flux (with chlorine content exceeding 0.20wt%)
- Do not use water-soluble flux.

For additional mounting methods, please contact Murata.



eflow Soldering Profile n-3.0Ag-0.5Cu Solder)								
	Temperature (°C) 081 08	Pre-he	t2		Profile ard Profile			
		_90s±	30s	time (s)				
		+	30s	time (s)		Limit	Profile	
Series	Hea	Standar	rd Profile Peak	Quala	Hea		Peak	Cvcle
Series	Hea Temp. (T1)	Standar	rd Profile	Quala	Hea Temp. (T3)			Cycle of Reflow
Series DLM/DLP DLW21/31		, Standar ting	d Profile Peak Temperature	Cycle		ting	Peak Temperature	

DL Chip Common Mode Choke Coil Soldering and Mounting

- (3) Reworking with Solder Iron
 The following conditions must be strictly followed when using a soldering iron.
 Pre-heating: 150°C 60s min.
 - Soldering iron power output / Tip diameter:
 - 30W max. / ø3mm max.
 - Temperature of soldering iron tip / Soldering time / Times: 350°C max. / 3-4s / 2 times*1
 - *1 DLP0QS, DLP0NS, DLP11S, DLP11T, DLP1ND, DLP2AD: 380°C max. / 3-4s / 2 times

Do not allow the tip of the soldering iron to directly contact the chip.

For additional methods of reworking with a soldering iron, please contact Murata engineering.

4. Cleaning

Following conditions should be observed when cleaning chip EMI filter.

- Cleaning Temperature: 60°C max. (40°C max. for alcohol type cleaner)
- (2) Ultrasonic

Output: 20W/liter max. Duration: 5 minutes max. Frequency: 28 to 40kHz

(3) Cleaning agent

The following list of cleaning agents have been tested on the individual components. Evaluation of final assembly should be completed prior to production.

Do not clean DLW (Except for DLW21H) series.

Before cleaning, please contact Murata engineering.

- (a) Alcohol cleaning agent Isopropyl alcohol (IPA)
- (b) Aqueous cleaning agent Pine Alpha ST-100S
- (4) Ensure that flux residue is completely removed. Component should be thoroughly dried after aqueous agent has been removed with deionized water.

