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客户名称:	
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产品规格书

Products specification

产品种类: 铝电解电容器
 Products types: Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor
 产品型号:
 Products series:
 产品规格: CD110 (CD110X) 系列
 Specification:

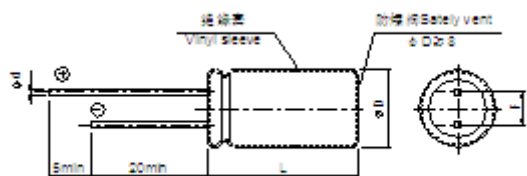
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■ 外形图及尺寸表 Case size table

(mm)



D	±0.5	
	5	6.3
L ±2.0	11	11
F ±0.5	2	2.5
d ±0.05	0.5	

■ 技术性能 Specifications

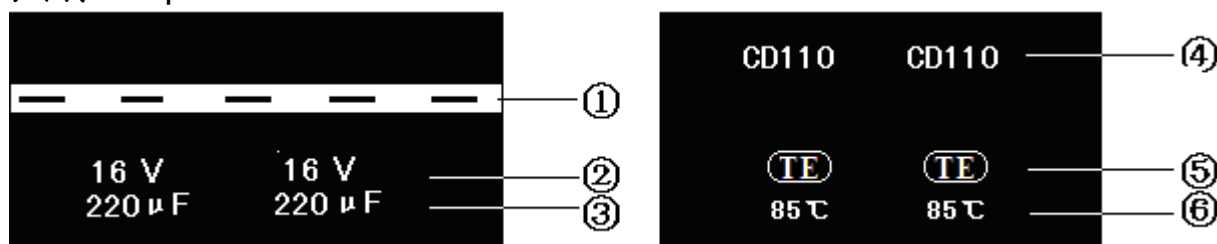
项目 Item	特性 Characteristics																															
使用温度范围 Operating temperature range(°C)	-40~+85	-25~+85																														
额定电压范围 Rated voltage range(V)	6.3~100	160~450																														
标称容量范围 Nominal capacitance range(μF)	0.1~22000																															
标称容量允许偏差 Capacitance tolerance(%)	±20 (20°C,120Hz)																															
漏电流 Leakage current(μA)	$I \leq 0.01C_R U_R (\mu A)$ 或 $3 \mu A$ (取较大者 Whichever is greater)	$I \leq 0.03C_R U_R + 10 (\mu A)$																														
损耗角正切值 Dissipation factor($\text{tg } \delta$) (20°C,120Hz)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>U_R (V)</td> <td>6.3</td> <td>10</td> <td>16</td> <td>25</td> <td>35</td> <td>50</td> <td>63</td> <td>100</td> <td>160~250</td> <td>350~450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\text{tg } \delta$ (max.)</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.20</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.10</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.08</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>0.23</td> </tr> </table>										U_R (V)	6.3	10	16	25	35	50	63	100	160~250	350~450	$\text{tg } \delta$ (max.)	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.23
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温度特性 Temperature characteristics(120Hz)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>U_R (V)</td> <td>6.3</td> <td>10~16</td> <td>25~100</td> <td>160~250</td> <td>350~400</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Z-25°C / Z+20°C</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Z-40°C / Z+20°C</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>										U_R (V)	6.3	10~16	25~100	160~250	350~400	450	Z-25°C / Z+20°C		5			4		Z-40°C / Z+20°C							
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Z-25°C / Z+20°C		5			4																											
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耐久性 Load life (+85°C)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>时间 time</td> <td>2000 小时 2000 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>容量变化率 Capacitance change</td> <td>±20%初始测量值以内 Within ±20% of the initial value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>漏电流 Leakage current</td> <td>≤初始规定值 Not more than the Initial specified value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>损耗角正切值 Dissipation factor</td> <td>≤200%初始规定值 Not more than 200% of the Initial specified value</td> </tr> </table>										时间 time	2000 小时 2000 hours	容量变化率 Capacitance change	±20%初始测量值以内 Within ±20% of the initial value	漏电流 Leakage current	≤初始规定值 Not more than the Initial specified value	损耗角正切值 Dissipation factor	≤200%初始规定值 Not more than 200% of the Initial specified value														
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ESR (Ω)	$\text{tg } \delta / \omega c \quad \omega = 1/2 \pi f \quad (f=50\text{Hz})$																															

■ 试验方法及要求 Tests

项目 Item	试验条件 Test conditions	性能要求 Requirements
浪涌电压 Surge voltage	温度+15~+35℃, 施加规定的浪涌电压, 充电 30 秒, 放电 5 分 30 秒, 共循环 1000 次。 At+15~+35℃, applying the Us 1000 cycles of 30s on and 330s off.	无可见损伤 No visible damage
		$\Delta C/C$ $\leq \pm 15\%$
		$tg \delta$ \leq 初始规定值 Initial specified value
耐久性 Load life	+85℃施加额定电压 2000 小时,恢复 16 小时后: After applying rated voltage for 2000 hours at +85℃ and then resumed 16 hours:	$\Delta C/C$ $\leq \pm 20\%$
		$tg \delta$ \leq 200%初始规定值 Initial specified value
		I \leq 初始规定值 Initial specified value
高温贮存 Shelf life	+85℃, 1000 小时, 不施加电压。试验后: 施加额定电压 30 分钟, 于 24 至 48 小时之间测试。 +85℃, 1000 hours. No voltage applied. After test: U _R to be applied for 30 minutes, 24 to 48 hours before measurement.	$\Delta C/C$ $\leq \pm 20\%$
		$tg \delta$ \leq 200%初始规定值 Initial specified value
		I \leq 初始规定值 Initial specified value
引出端强度 Tension strength	IEC 68-2-21 试验 Ua1: 拉力 10N, 10 秒 IEC 68-2-21 Test Ua1: Loading force 10N for 10s	无可见损伤且标志清晰 No visible damage, marking legible.
防爆试验 Safety vent	直流法或交流法 Applying AC voltage or DC voltage.	不爆炸或产生火焰 No explosion or emission of flame.
可焊性 Solder ability	IEC 68-2-20 试验 Ta 方法 1: 焊料槽温度为 235 ± 5℃, 浸渍深度离本体 1.5 ± 0.5mm, 浸渍持续时间为 2 ± 0.5 秒。 IEC 68-2-20 Test Ta means 1: Tank temperature: 235 ± 5℃, Impregnating depth: off substance 1.5 ± 0.5mm, Impregnating time: 2 ± 0.5s.	引出端的良好镀层, 焊料自由流动, 引出端湿润。 Tin and wet coat the lead wire.
耐焊接热 Resistance to soldering heat	IEC 68-2-20 试验 Tb 方法 1A: 焊料槽温度为 260 ± 5℃, 浸渍深度离本体 1.5 ± 0.5mm, 浸渍持续时间为 10 ± 1 秒。 IEC 68-2-20 Test Tb means 1A: Tank temperature: 260 ± 5℃, Impregnating depth: off substance 1.5 ± 0.5mm, Impregnating time: 10 ± 1s.	无可见损伤, 标志清晰, 电容量变化率 $\leq \pm 5\%$ 。 No visible damage, marking legible, $\Delta C/C \leq \pm 5\%$.
稳态湿热 Stable humidity (steady state)	IEC 68-2-3 试验 Ca: +40℃, 湿度 90 ~ 95%, 不施加电压 21 天。 IEC 68-2-3 Test Ca: 21 days at 40℃, RH 90 to 95%, no voltage applied.	无可见损伤和电解液漏出, 且标志清晰。 No visible damage, no leakage of electrolyte, marking legible.
		$\Delta C/C$ $\leq \pm 10\%$
		$tg \delta$ \leq 120%初始规定值 Initial specified value
振动 Resistance to vibration	IEC 68-2-27 试验 Fc: 频率范围 10 ~ 55Hz, 振幅为 0.75mm, 持续时间为 3 × 2 小时。 IEC 68-2-27 Test Fc: Frequency: 10 ~ 55Hz, Amplitude: 0.75mm, 3 direction, 2 hours per direction.	无可见损伤和电解液漏出, 且标志清晰, 电容量变化率 $\leq \pm 5\%$ 。 No visible damage, no leakage of electrolyte, marking legible, $\Delta C/C \leq \pm 5\%$.
		$\Delta C/C$ $\leq \pm 5\%$
		$tg \delta$ \leq 120%初始规定值 Initial specified value

■ 标志 Marking

表示例: Sample:



序号 No.	项目 Item
①	负极标志 Negative polarity
②	额定电压 Rated voltage
③	标称容量 Nominal capacitance
④	产品型号 Products series
⑤	商标 Brand
⑥	最高使用温度 Max. temperature

■ 铝电解电容器的使用注意事项 Guidelines For Using Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor

为使您获得电解电容器的最佳性能和延长电解电容器的使用寿命，在使用电解电容器前，请务必阅读本注意事项。

Upon using Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors, please proper handling and observing to following important points will insure optimum capacitor performance and long life.

1. 直流电解电容器是有极性的 DC electrolytic capacitors are polarized.

确定极性，极性标志在电容器的基体上。以免因极性反可能引起电路短路或电容器损坏，当极性不固定或不确定的，使用双极性电容器。注意直流电解电容器不能用于交流。

Make sure of the polarity .The polarity is marked on the body of the capacitor. Application of the reversed voltage may cause a short circuit or damage to the capacitor. Use bipolar capacitors when the polarity is not determined or unknown. Note that DC electrolytic capacitors can not be used for AC application.

2. 双极性电容器 Bipolar capacitors

只适用于脉动电路和极性反转电路中，不适用于纯交流和高纹波电路中。

They are used only in pulse circuits as well as polarity reverse circuits but not applicable in pure AC or high ripple current.

3. 使用电压不要大于额定电压 DO not apply voltage greater than rated voltage .

使用电压大于额定电压，漏电流会增大，可能损坏电容器。建议工作电压为额定电压的百分之七十~八十，电容器在建议的工作电压下使用可延长电容器的寿命。

If a voltage exceeding the rated voltage is applied, the leakage current will increase, which damage the capacitor. Recommended working voltage is 70 to 80 percent of rated voltage. Using capacitors at recommended working voltage prolong capacitor life.

4. 不要使过量的纹波电流通过电容器 Do not allow excessive ripple current through the capacitor.

流过电容器的纹波电流超过许可值，将会引起电容器发热，电容量减少，损害电容器。通过电容器的纹波电流不要大于允许值，一般不超过额定值的 80%。

The flow of ripple current over permissible ripple current will cause heat of the capacitor, which may decrease the capacitance and damage the capacitor. Ripple current on the capacitor Must be at or below allowable level, generally not more than 80% of the rated current.

5. 快速的充放电电路中，使用专门设计的电容器 Use specially designed capacitors for the circuits where charge and discharge are frequency repeated.

在经受快速的周期性充放电电路中，电容器可能受损害，它的寿命因容量下降、温升等原因而缩短，在这种电路中，一定要使用专门设计的电容器。

In the circuit subjected to rapid charge and discharge cycles, capacitors may be damaged, its life may be shortened by capacitance decrease, heat rise, ect. Be sure and use special capacitors in these applications.

6. 工作温度范围 Operating temperature range.

电容器的特性随工作温度而变化，在温度较高的情况下，容量、漏电流增大， $tg \delta$ 减少；在低温情况下，容量和漏电流下降， $tg \delta$ 增大。电容器在较低的温度下使用会确保延长寿命。

The characteristics of capacitors change with the operating temperature. The capacitance and leakage current increase and $tg \delta$ decrease at higher temperatures. The capacitance and leakage current decrease and $tg \delta$ increase at lower temperature. Usage at lower temperature will ensure longer life.

7. 使用温度与寿命的关系 Relationship between temperature and life.

电容器的寿命与其使用的温度有关，一般来说，使用温度降低 10℃，其寿命是额定温度下的 2 倍，计算公式如下：

Life of capacitors has relationship with its used temperature .Generally, if the used temperature is reduced 10℃ ,life is prolonged twice at rated temperature. Here is calculating format:

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L1—额定温度下的寿命
Life at rated temperature
T1—额定使用温度
Rated used temperature

L2—实际温度下的寿命
Life at actual temperature
T2—实际使用温度
Actual used temperature

8. 核对工作频率 Check operating frequency.

电解电容器的电容量通常是在 100Hz 或 120Hz 下测得的。然而要记住容量随频率的升高而下降， $tg \delta$ 随频率的升高而增大，并使周围温度升高。

The capacitance of electrolytic capacitors is usually measured at 100Hz or 120Hz. However , remember that capacitance decrease and $tg \delta$ increase as the applied frequency becomes higher whereas the ambient temperature becomes higher.

CD110(X)型产品规格书 CD110(X) Series products specification

9.长时间存放的电容器，在使用前加额定直流电压处理 Apply rated DC voltage treatment to the capacitors which have been stored for a long time.

长时间的存放，实际对电容器的容量和 $\text{tg } \delta$ 没有多大的影响，然而往往会使漏电流增大，耐压降低。

长时间存放后的电容器处理，首先逐渐施加直流电压至额定电压，然后再使用。

Long periods of storage have virtually no effect on a capacitor's capacitance and $\text{tg } \delta$. Such periods tend, however, to increase leakage current and decrease withstand voltage.

After removing capacitors from long-duration storage, First apply a gradually increasing DC voltage to rated voltage and then use them.

10.电容器外壳与阴极端是不绝缘的 The capacitor case is not insulated from the cathode terminal.

电容器的外壳与阴极端是通过电解液连接的，如果电容器的外壳必须与线路绝缘，则电容器的安装位置处，一定要采取绝缘措施。

The capacitor's case and cathode terminal connect through the electrolyte. If the case is to be completely insulated, that insulation must be at the capacitor's mounting point.

11.电容器的端子或引线不要施加过大的力 Do not apply excessive force to the terminals and leads.

过大的力施加到端子或引线上，可能引起引线的断裂或端子分裂，转而引起内部连接的破坏。

The excessive strong force applied to the terminals and lead wires may cause leads to break or terminals to separate and, in turn, cause the internal contact to fail.

12.浸焊料后，线路板的清洗 Cleaning of the circuit board after solder dipping.

清洗线路板以去除焊剂或其它附着物。为了保护塑料套管，印刷标志以及封口材料不被破坏，电容器不能用卤化物或类似溶剂作为电容器清洗用，如三氯乙烯，二甲苯或酮类等。建议使用的清洗溶剂为：甲醇，异丙醇，乙醇，异丁醇，石油醚，丙醇和一般的洗涤剂。

Cleaning circuit boards to remove flux or other extraneous matter. To ensure protection for sleeve, marking and sealing materials on capacitor body, capacitor should never be washed or cleaned by halogen agents or solvents such as trichlorethylene, xylene or acetone etc. Recommended cleaning solvents. Methanol, isopropanol ethanol, isobutanol, petroleum ether, propanol and/or commercial detergents.

13.焊接时注意温度和持续的时间 Be cautious of the temperature and duration when soldering.

烙铁应与电容器的塑料绝缘套管保持一定的距离。当电容器浸于焊料槽时，建议温度在 260°C 以内，时间不要超过 10 秒钟，以避免电容器元件受损。

Soldering irons should be kept away from the vinyl-insulated sleeves of capacitor. When the capacitor dipped in solder bath, recommendable within 260°C and 10 seconds to avoid damage of capacitor unit.

14.印刷线路板上孔的布局 Hole positions on the circuit board.

设计印刷线路板时，安装孔距应等于引线间距，当孔距大于或小于引线间距时，安装电容器时，将有应力作用到引线上，可能引起短路，电路损坏，漏电流增大。

另外，焊料可能通过所打的孔及后加工零件的引线孔溅落到塑料套管上，造成损伤，所以要认真考虑孔的布局。

When designing a circuit board, space the position holes equally to the space between lead wires. When the spacing is either greater than or less than the capacitor's leads, mounting the capacitor will apply to the leads, causing short circuits, broken circuits, and increased current.

Otherwise, through-holes on the circuit board as well as lead holes of post-process parts can result in solder splashing onto the vinyl sleeve, causing damage. Consider hole positions carefully.

■ multiplier for ripple current

Frequency Coefficient

U_R (V)	Freq (Hz)					
	$C_R U_R$	50.6 0	120	1K	10K	100K
6.3~16	ALL	0.80	1	1.1	1.2	1.2
25~35	≤ 1000	0.80	1	1.5	1.7	1.7
	> 1000	0.80	1	1.2	1.3	1.3
50~100	≤ 1000	0.80	1	1.6	1.9	1.9
	> 1000	0.80	1	1.2	1.3	1.3
160~450	ALL	0.80	1	1.3	1.5	1.6

Temperature coefficient

Temperature($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	+70	+85
Factor	1.35	1

■Nominal capacitance, rated voltage, rated ripple current and case size table

U _R (V)		6.3 (0J)		10 (1A)		16 (1C)		25 (1E)		35 (1V)	
C _R (μ F)		φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)*	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)
4.7	(4R7)							φ5×11	38	φ5×11	40
10	(100)					φ5×11	50	φ5×11	55	φ5×11	59
22	(220)			φ5×11	50	φ5×11	75	φ5×11	82	φ5×11	87
33	(330)	φ5×11	60	φ5×11	65	φ5×11	92	φ5×11	100	φ5×11	107
47	(470)	φ5×11	70	φ5×11	75	φ5×11	110	φ5×11	118	φ5×11	130
100	(101)	φ5×11	100	φ5×11	99	φ5×11	162	φ6.3×11	199	φ6.3×11.5	214
220	(221)	φ5×11	200	φ6.3×11	146	φ6.3×11.5	265	φ8×11.5	349	φ8×11.5	443
330	(331)	φ6.3×11	270	φ6.3×11	240	φ8×11.5	385	φ10×12.5	510	φ10×12.5	542
470	(471)	φ6.3×11	322	φ8×11.5	417	φ8×11.5	458	φ10×12.5	545	φ10×16	664
1000	(102)	φ8×11.5	546	φ10×12.5	650	φ10×16	792	φ10×20	996	φ12.5×20	1210
2200	(222)	φ10×20	1011	φ10×20	1080	φ12.5×20	1350	φ12.5×25	1660	φ16×30	1950
3300	(332)	φ10×20	1230	φ12.5×20	1430	φ12.5×25	1690	φ16×25	2031	φ16×35.5	2510
4700	(472)	φ12.5×20	1710	φ12.5×25	1780	φ16×25	2100	φ16×31.5	2650	φ18×35.5	2990
6800	(682)	φ12.5×25	1930	φ16×25	2220	φ16×35.5	2600	φ18×35.5	3290		
10000	(103)	φ16×25	2450	φ16×35.5	2701	φ18×35.5	3130				
15000	(153)	φ16×35.5	2860	φ18×35.5	3101						
22000	(223)	φ18×40	3340								

U _R (V)		50 (1H)		63 (1J)		100 (2A)		160 (2C)		200 (2D)	
C _R (μ F)		φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)
0.1	(0R1)	φ5×11	5			φ5×11	5				
0.22	(R22)	φ5×11	7			φ5×11	8				
0.33	(R33)	φ5×11	9			φ5×11	10				
0.47	(R47)	φ5×11	13			φ5×11	10	φ6.3×11	15	φ6.3×11	15
1	(010)	φ5×11	20			φ5×11	15	φ6.3×11	23	φ6.3×11	22
2.2	(2R2)	φ5×11	31			φ5×11	25	φ6.3×11	33	φ6.3×11	33
3.3	(3R3)	φ5×11	38			φ5×11	30	φ6.3×11.5	40	φ6.3×11	40
4.7	(4R7)	φ5×11	45	φ5×11	45	φ5×11	35	φ6.3×11.5	48	φ8×11.5	56
10	(100)	φ5×11	66	φ5×11	66	φ6.3×11	60	φ8×11.5	81	φ10×12.5	94
22	(220)	φ5×11	98	φ5×11	100	φ6.3×11	110	φ10×16	150	φ10×20	170
33	(330)	φ5×11	127	φ6.3×11	140	φ8×11.5	160	φ10×20	202	φ12.5×20	223
47	(470)	φ6.3×11	155	φ6.3×11	170	φ10×12.5	210	φ12.5×25	267	φ12.5×20	265
100	(101)	φ8×11.5	260	φ10×12.5	300	φ10×20	380	φ16×25	422	φ16×25	483
220	(221)	φ10×12.5	445	φ10×16	470	φ12.5×25	720	φ16×35.5	790	φ18×35.5	885
330	(331)	φ10×16	595	φ10×20	710	φ16×25	880	φ18×31.5	1080		
470	(471)	φ12.5×20	887	φ12.5×20	901	φ16×25	1150				
1000	(102)	φ16×25	1410	φ16×25	1550	φ18×40	1380				
2200	(222)	φ16×35.5	2340								
3300	(332)	φ18×35.5	2810								

U _R (V)		250 (2E)		315 (2F)		350 (2V)		400 (2G)		450 (2W)	
C _R (μ F)		φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)	φD×L(mm)	I _r (mA)
0.47	(R47)	φ6.3×11	15	φ6.3×11	15	φ6.3×11	15	φ6.3×11	15	φ8×11.5	18
1	(010)	φ6.3×11	22	φ6.3×11	22	φ6.3×11	22	φ6.3×11	22	φ8×11.5	26
2.2	(2R2)	φ6.3×11	32	φ8×11.5	38	φ8×11.5	38	φ8×11.5	38	φ10×12.5	43
3.3	(3R3)	φ8×11.5	40	φ10×12.5	54	φ10×12.5	53	φ10×12.5	55	φ10×16	59
4.7	(4R7)	φ8×11.5	56	φ10×12.5	65	φ10×12.5	65	φ10×16	71	φ10×20	76
10	(100)	φ10×16	94	φ10×20	115	φ10×20	115	φ12.5×20	123	φ12.5×20	123
22	(220)	φ10×20	170	φ12.5×25	182	φ12.5×25	198	φ12.5×25	198	φ16×25	226
33	(330)	φ12.5×25	243	φ16×25	277	φ16×25	277	φ16×25	277	φ16×31.5	304
47	(470)	φ12.5×25	295	φ16×25	331	φ16×25	331	φ16×31.5	361	φ16×35.5	380
100	(101)	φ16×31.5	528	φ18×31.5	567	φ18×31.5	508				

* I_r-Rated ripple current (+85°C 120Hz)