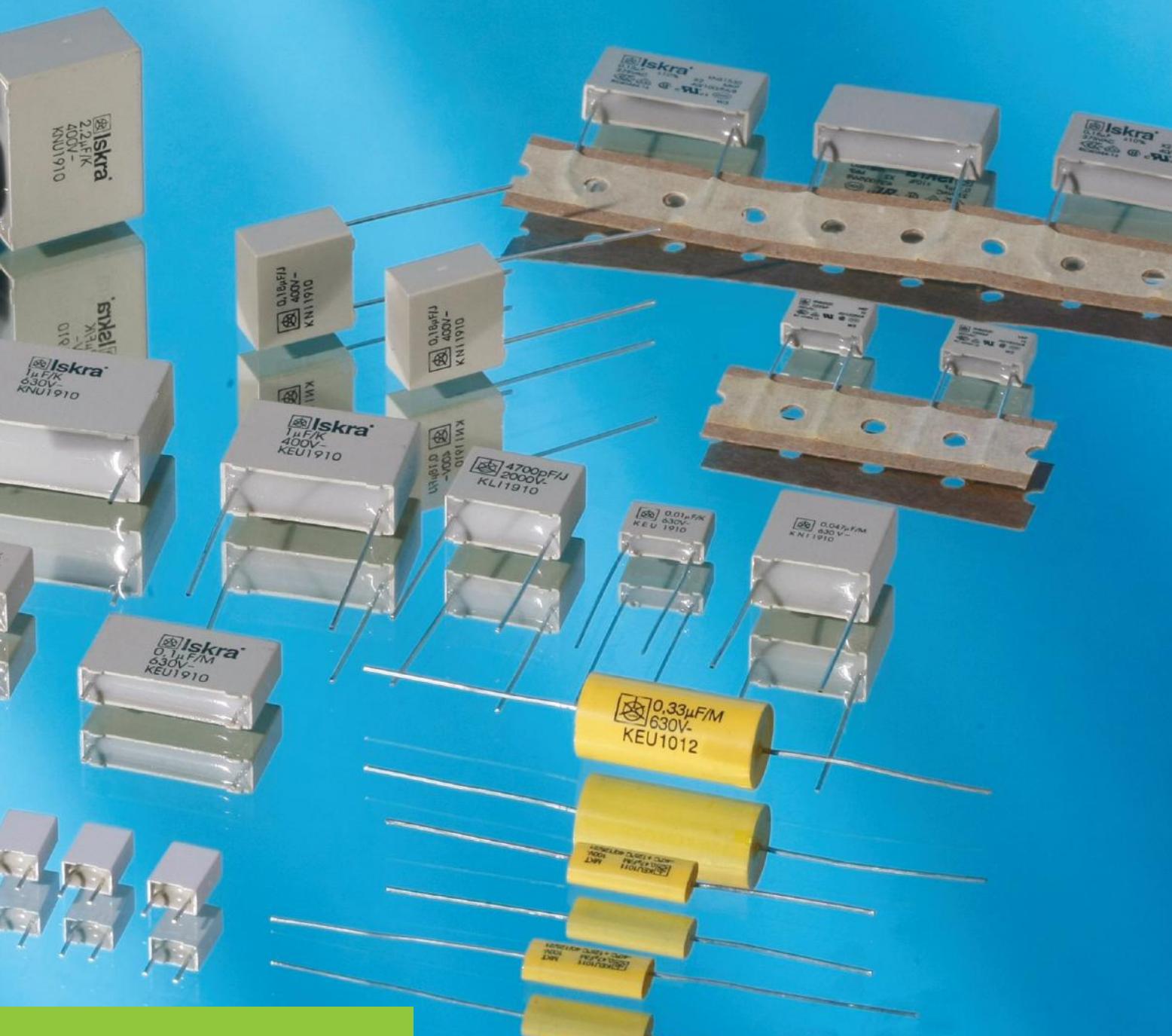


# Capacitors for Use in Electronics



Capacitors

 **Iskra**®



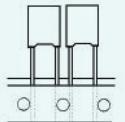
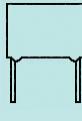
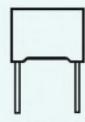
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# General information on Iskra Capacitors for use in electronics

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## Contents

Type	Version	Pitch (mm)	Dielectric	Capacitance range	Rated voltage	Page
KFU1910		10; 15; 22,5; 27,5	Polyester film (KT)	0,022 µF — 1 µF 0,015 µF — 0,47 µF 4700 pF — 0,33 µF 1000 pF — 0,22 µF 1000 pF — 0,068 µF	100 V DC 250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC 1000 V DC	14
KEU1930						
KEU1930 taped		7,5	Metallized polyester film (MKT)	0,068 µF — 1 µF 0,033 µF — 0,33 µF 0,01 µF — 0,15 µF 4700 pF — 0,033 µF 1000 pF — 0,015 µF	63 V DC 100 V DC 250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC	17
KEU1910		10; 15; 22,5; 27,5	Metallized polyester film (MKT)	0,22 µF — 22 µF 0,068 µF — 10 µF 0,033 µF — 10 µF 0,01 µF — 4,7 µF 4700 pF — 1,5 µF 1000 pF — 0,68 µF	63 V DC 100 V DC 250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC 1000 V DC	19
KEU1012		axial leads	Metallized polyester film (MKT)	0,15 µF — 10 µF 0,068 µF — 10 µF 0,047 µF — 10 µF 0,01 µF — 3,3µF 1000 pF — 1µF 1000 pF — 0,47 µF	63 V DC 100 V DC 250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC 1000 V DC	22
KLI1910	 <b>PULSE</b>	7,5;10; 15; 22,5; 27,5	Polypropylene film (KP)	6800 pF — 0,15 µF 3300 pF — 0,1 µF 2200 pF — 0,047 µF 1000 pF — 0,047 µF 100 pF — 0,22 µF 1000 pF — 0,22 µF 1000 pF — 0,1 µF 1000 pF — 0,047 µF	100 V DC 160 V DC 250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC 1000 V DC 1600 V DC 2000 V DC	25
KNI1910	 <b>PULSE</b>	7,5; 10; 15; 22,5	Metallized polypropylene film (MKP)	680 pF — 2,2 µF 680 pF — 1,8 µF 680 pF — 0,39 µF 3300 pF — 0,33 µF 1000 pF — 0,15 µF 1000 pF — 0,1 µF	250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC 1000 V DC 1600 V DC 2000 V DC	30
KNU1910		10; 15; 22,5; 27,5	Metallized polypropylene film (MKP)	0,022 µF — 6,8 µF 0,01 µF — 2,2 µF 4700 pF — 1 µF 0,01 µF — 1 µF 1000 pF — 0,33 µF	250 V DC 400 V DC 630 V DC 1000 V DC 1600 V DC	37

## General technical data

ISKRA capacitors for use in electronics are made of dielectric materials as follow:  
- polypropylene film  
- polyester  
(polyethyleneterephthalate).

### Survey of specific properties of individual dielectrics and use:

#### Polyester (polyethyleneterephthalate) film

##### Dielectric constant (25 °C/1 kHz):

$\epsilon_r = 3,25$ ; ASTM D 150-65T

##### Dielectric loss (25 °C/60 Hz):

$\tan\delta \leq 20, 10^{-4}$  C;  
ASTM D 150-65T

##### Dielectric strength (25 °C/60 Hz):

295 kV/mm; ASTM D 149-64,  
ASTM D 2305-67

##### Temperature coefficient of capacitance:

$TC \approx +500, 10^{-6}$  C/°C

##### Temperature range max.:

+ 125 °C

##### Water absorption (sink for 24 h):

0,8 % max.; ASTM D 570-63

##### Dielectric absorption:

0,2 to 0,8 %

Polyester capacitors are used mainly in electronic devices where special characteristics of electrical parameters are not required and where wider temperature range is required. Mainly they are used as conjuctive or block capacitors.

#### Polypropylene film

##### Dielectric constant (25 °C/1 kHz):

$\epsilon_r = 2,2$ ; ASTM D 150

##### Dielectric loss (25 °C/1 kHz):

$\tan\delta \leq 5, 10^{-4}$  C; ASTM D 150

##### Dielectric strength (25 °C/1 kHz):

300 to 380 kV/mm; ASTM D 149

##### Temperature coefficient of capacitance:

( $-100 \leq TC \leq -300$ ),  $10^{-6}/^{\circ}C$

##### Temperature range max.:

+ 100 °C

##### Water absorption:

< 0,05 %; ASTM D 202

## Dielectric absorption:

0,03 %

Polypropylene capacitors are used mainly in electronic circuits, where following requirements appear:

- small dielectric losses
- high insulation resistance
- negative and defined temperature coefficient (temperature compensation at oscillating circles with ferrite coil)
- high pulse loading
- loading with AC voltage.

The E-ranges are put down in accordance to IEC-publ. 60063 and DIN 41426.

Required values from E-range are all values from table below, multiplied by positive or negative whole number power exponent of the number 10.

## Designation of dielectric in type code of capacitors

Type code is composed by three letters and four figures:

K	X	X		Y	Y	Y	Y
↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓
1	2	3		4	5	6	7

1<sup>st</sup> Letter, "K" means capacitor

2<sup>nd</sup> Letter tells the type of dielectric (special for metallized version)

3<sup>rd</sup> Letter tells the purpose of use

4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Figure describes construction and design of capacitor and leads

Survey of letter used for single kinds of dielectric:

F - polyester film

E - metallized polyester film

L - polypropylene film

N - metallized polypropylene film

## Electrical characteristics

### 1. Rated capacitance

Rated capacitance  $C_R$  values are available according to E-ranges.

Available E-ranges (E6, E12, E24, E48, E96, on request E192) are stated at type descriptions in catalogue. The values from range E6 are privileged.

E6 ± 20 %	E12 ± 10 %	E24 ± 5 %	E48 ± 2 %	E96 ± 1 %	E192 ± 0.5 %	E6 ± 20 %	E12 ± 10 %	E24 ± 5 %	E48 ± 2 %	E96 ± 1 %	E192 ± 0.5 %	E6 ± 20 %	E12 ± 10 %	E24 ± 5 %	E48 ± 2 %	E96 ± 1 %	E192 ± 0.5 %
				100	100				147	147	147				215	215	215
				100	101				147	147	149				218	218	218
				100	102				150	150	150				221	221	221
				100	104				152	152	152				223	223	223
				105	105				154	154	154				226	226	226
				105	106				154	154	156				229	229	229
				105	107				158	158	158				232	232	232
				105	109				160	160	160				234	234	234
100				110	110				162	162	162				237	237	237
100				110	111				162	162	164				240	240	240
100				110	113				165	165	165				243	243	243
100				110	114				167	167	167				246	246	246
				115	115				169	169	169				249	249	249
				115	117				169	169	172				252	252	252
				115	118				174	174	174				255	255	255
				115	120				176	176	176				258	258	258
				121	121				178	178	178				261	261	261
				121	123				178	178	180				264	264	264
				121	124				182	182	182				267	267	267
				121	126				184	184	184				271	271	271
				127	127				187	187	187				274	274	274
				127	129				187	187	189				277	277	277
120				127	130				191	191	191				280	280	280
120				127	130				191	191	193				284	284	284
120				133	133				196	196	196				287	287	287
120				133	135				196	196	198				291	291	291
120				133	137				200	200	200				294	294	294
120				133	138				200	200	203				298	298	298
				140	140				205	205	205				301	301	301
				140	142				205	205	208				305	305	305
				140	143				210	210	210				309	309	309
				140	145				210	210	213				312	312	312

E6 ± 20 %	E12 ± 10 %	E24 ± 5 %	E48 ± 2 %	E96 ± 1 %	E192 ± 0,5 %	E6 ± 20 %	E12 ± 10 %	E24 ± 5 %	E48 ± 2 %	E96 ± 1 %	E192 ± 0,5 %	E6 ± 20 %	E12 ± 10 %	E24 ± 5 %	E48 ± 2 %	E96 ± 1 %	E192 ± 0,5 %
				316	316				464	464	470				681	681	690
				316	320				475	475	481				698	698	706
				316	324				487	487	493				715	715	723
				316	324				499	499	505				732	732	741
				330	332	332	332	336		511	511	517			750	750	759
				330	332	332	340	344		523	523	530			768	768	777
				330	348	348	348	352		536	536	542			787	787	796
				330	348	348	357	361		549	549	556			806	806	816
				360	365	365	365	370		562	562	569			825	825	835
				360	365	365	374	379		576	576	583			845	845	856
				360	383	383	383	388		590	590	597			866	866	876
				360	383	383	392	397		604	604	612			887	887	898
				390	402	402	402	407		619	619	626			909	909	920
				390	402	402	412	417		634	634	642			931	931	942
				390	422	422	422	427		649	649	657			953	953	965
				390	422	422	432	437		665	665	673			976	976	988
				430	442	442	442	448									
				430	442	442	453	459									

## 2. Tolerance of rated capacitance

Standard tolerances and belonging codes for marking tolerances of rated capacitances are as follow:

Tolerance	$\pm 20\%$	$\pm 10\%$	$\pm 5\%$	$(\pm 2,5\%)$	$\pm 2\%$	$(\pm 1,25\%)$	$\pm 1\%$	$\pm 0,5\%$
Code	M	K	J	(H)	G	(E)	F	D

The narrowest possible tolerance is  $\pm 1 \text{ pF}$  (Z).

Available tolerances of rated capacitances are stated at type descriptions in catalogue.

## 3. Temperature dependence of capacitance

Temperature coefficient  $TC$  is defined for temperature range  $\vartheta_1 \dots \vartheta_2$  according to DIN 41380 as follows:

$$TC = \frac{C_2 - C_1}{C_3 (\vartheta_2 - \vartheta_1)}$$

$C_1$  - capacitance at temperature  $\vartheta_1$

$C_2$  - capacitance at temperature  $\vartheta_2$

$C_3$  - capacitance at temperature  $(25 \pm 10)^\circ\text{C}$

Temperature coefficient for single type of capacitors is given in  $10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 4. Rated voltage $U_R$

The rated voltage  $U_R$  is the maximum direct voltage which may be applied continuously to the terminals of a capacitor at any temperature between the lower category temperature and the rated temperature.

## 5. Category voltage $U_C$

Category voltage  $U_C$  is the maximum direct voltage which may be applied to the terminals of a capacitor at its upper category temperature. Adequate reducing of voltage for temperature range between upper rated temperature and category temperature is given at single types of capacitors in catalogue.

At un-sinusoidal alternating voltage it is to be dismantled according to Fourier's analysis to sinusoidal voltages and calculated the power loss as a sum of single partial sinusoidal power losses. For carrying-out the Fourier's analysis the voltage-time diagram is needed.

The sum of temperatures because of self-heating and temperature of surroundings of capacitor may be equal or lower than permitted category temperature with considering the category voltage  $U_C$ .

## 6. Alternating voltage loading

Allowed alternating voltage loading for single types is limited to frequency 50 to 60 Hz. The sum of applied alternating voltage (amplitude) and direct voltage to the terminals of a capacitor must not exceed category voltage  $U_C$ . In general mica and plastic foil capacitors are not suitable for connection to network, except special versions of capacitors, which are suitable also for such purposes.

## 7. Allowed self-heating because of alternating voltage loading

If capacitors are loaded with alternating voltages of higher frequencies with sinusoidal or unsinusoidal shape of alternating voltage, than self-heating and pulse loading is to consider.

Self heating of capacitor ( $\Delta\vartheta$ ) is in operating of capacitor conditioned by belonging power loss ( $P_i$ ) and outer surface of capacitor ( $S$ ), and is calculated by the following from:

$$\Delta\vartheta(K) = \frac{P_i (\text{mW})}{S(\text{cm}^2)} \beta$$

where the base for termoplastic case is used

$$\beta = 1 \left( \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{cm}^2} \right)$$

Power loss of capacitor ( $P_i$ ) at loading with sinusoidal voltage of higher frequencies is calculated as follows:

$$P_i = U_{ef}^2 \cdot 2 \pi \cdot f \cdot C \cdot \tan\delta(f)$$

where:

$C$  = capacitance in F

$U_{ef}$  = effective voltage in V

$f$  = frequency in Hz

$\tan\delta(f)$  = loss factor at frequency  $f$

$P_i$  = power loss in W

## 8. Pulse loading

The capacitors charged with un-sinusoidal voltage pulses with quick rise (high  $du/dt$ ) will be loaded with high current pulses. Because of overloading of internal contacts and connections in capacitor the current must be limited, The boundary current for single types of capacitors depend on:

- amplitude and shape of pulse
- rated voltage of capacitor
- capacitance
- geometrical shape of capacitor.

At the repeating pulses the current loading will be limited by self-heating, surrounding temperature and cooling.

The limit of allowed current loading is given with allowed voltage rise in time ( $du/dt$ ) in V/ $\mu\text{s}$  (volts per microsecond)

$$I_{max} = C_R \frac{du}{dt}$$

$C_R$  = rated capacitance in  $\mu\text{F}$   
 $du/dt$  = allowed pulse loading in V/ $\mu\text{s}$

At single types of capacitors the data of allowed pulse loading is valuable for unlimited number of pulses (charging and discharging of capacitors) up to rated voltage  $U_R$ . Minimum resistance in series with capacitor is then:

$$R = \frac{U_R}{C_R \cdot du/dt}$$

where:

$U_R$  = rated voltage  
of the capacitor in V

$C_R$  = rated capacitance in  $\mu\text{F}$

R = min. series resistance in Ohm

At the pulses of lower voltage than rated voltage the given values of allowed pulse loading are to multiply with the relation factor rated voltage/pulse voltage.

If the demanded pulse loading of the capacitor comply with the requests in certain case, the control is needed to be sure that power loss is not exceeded, resp. self-heating is in area of allowed pulse loading max. 15 °C. In critical cases the capacitor surface temperature is to measure and temperature fall of 5 °C inside capacitor is to consider.

## 9. Disipation factor $\tan\delta$

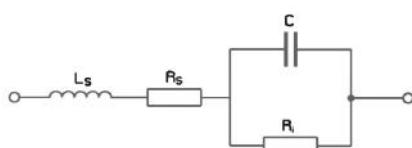
Every capacitor has beside desired capacitance also of her electrical properties, which are shown as constituent elements in following by connection:

$L_S$  - serial inductance

$R_S$  - serial resistnace

$R_i$  - insulation resistance  
(parallel resistance)

C - capacitance



The real capacitor has always incorrectnesses as serial inductance  $L_S$  and loss resistance  $R_S$  and  $R_i$ . The inductance can be reduced but not to zero. At certain frequency  $f_0$  the capacitance and inductance reactances are equal:

$$\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \omega_0 L$$

where

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$$

At frequencys higher than  $f_0$  (the resonant frequency) the inductive component prevail. The resistance  $R_S$  is the resistance of the capacitor's wires, transitional resistance of electrode contacting, the resistance of capacitor electrodes and polarisation losses in capacitor dielectric. Resistance  $R_i$  is insulating resistance depending on insulating properties of dielectric in capacitor.

Values  $R_S$  and  $R_i$  determine losses in capacitor and depend on temperature, frequency, voltage and capacitance and cause heating of capacitor. The resistance  $R_i$  is much bigger then the resistance  $R_S$  so we can change both resistances only with equivalent serial resistance of capacitor ESR.

The relation between equivalent serial resistance of capacitor ESR and his reactance  $1/\omega C$  is dissipation factor of capacitor and is marked with  $\tan\delta$ .

$$\tan\delta = \text{ESR} \cdot \omega \cdot C$$

The values of dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ) are given at single types of capacitors in catalogue.

## 10. Insulation resistance $R_i$

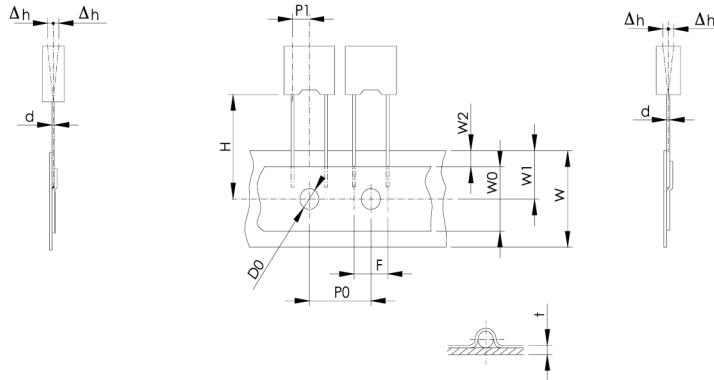
Insulation resistance of capacitor is given as resistance  $R_i$  in  $M\Omega$  or as time constant in seconds  $R_i \cdot C_R = M\Omega \cdot \mu\text{F}$ .

The insulation resistance is the relation between the applied direct voltage and the current, after precise determined time. The limited values for insulation resistance are given for testing time 60 sec. at 20 °C.

Test voltages in accordance to rated voltages are as follow:

Rated voltage $U_R$	Test voltage
< 100 V	10 V
100 V ≤ $U_R$ < 500 V	100 V
≥ 500 V	500 V

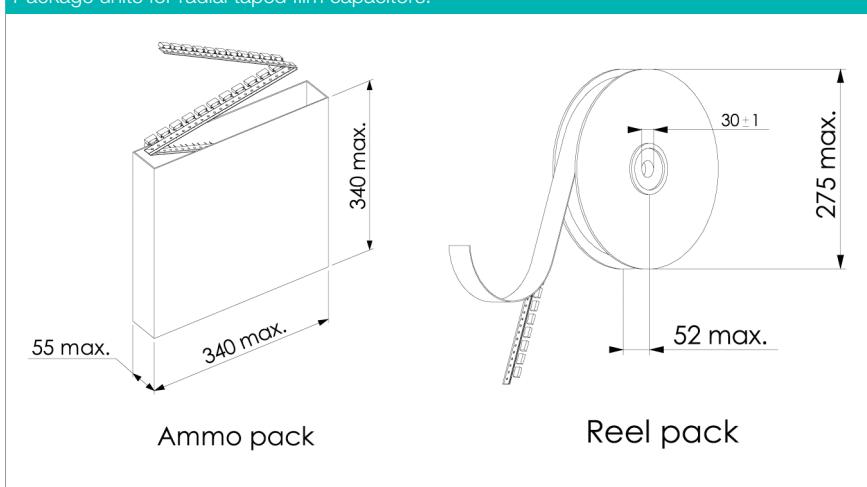
Lead spacing 7,5 mm



Descriptions	Symbol	Dimensions (mm)	
		Lead spacing 7,5 mm	Tolerances
Carrier tape width	W	18	+ 1/-0,5
Hold-down tape width	W <sub>0</sub>	12	± 0,5
Hotel position	W <sub>1</sub>	9	± 0,5
Hold-down tape position	W <sub>2</sub>	3 max.	
Feed hole diameter	D <sub>0</sub>	4	± 0,2
Pitch of component	P	12,7	± 1
Feed hole pitch	P <sub>0</sub> *	12,7	± 0,3
Feed hole centre to lead	P <sub>1</sub>	3,75	± 0,7
Feed hole centre to component centre	P <sub>2</sub>	12,7	± 1,3
Height from feed hole centre to the component body	H	18,5	± 0,5
Component alignment	Δp	0	± 1,3
	Δh	0	± 2
Lead spacing	F	7,5	+ 0,6/-0,1
Lead wire diameter	d	0,6	± 0,5
Total tape thickness	t	0,7	± 0,2

\* Cumulative pitch error over any 20 pitches: max. ± 1mm

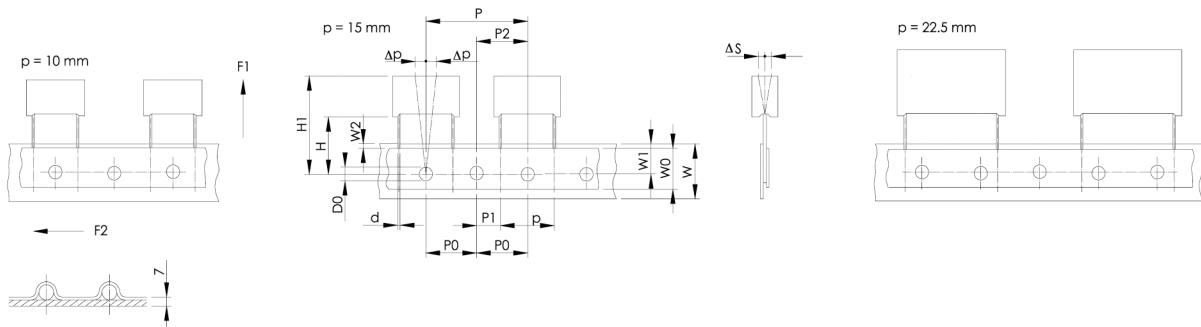
## Package units for radial taped film capacitors:



## KEU1930 taped

Capacitor thickness b (mm)	Ammo-pack (pcs/box)	Reel-pack (pcs/reel)
3,5	2250	1000
4	1900	850
4,5	1700	750
5	1550	700
6	1300	600

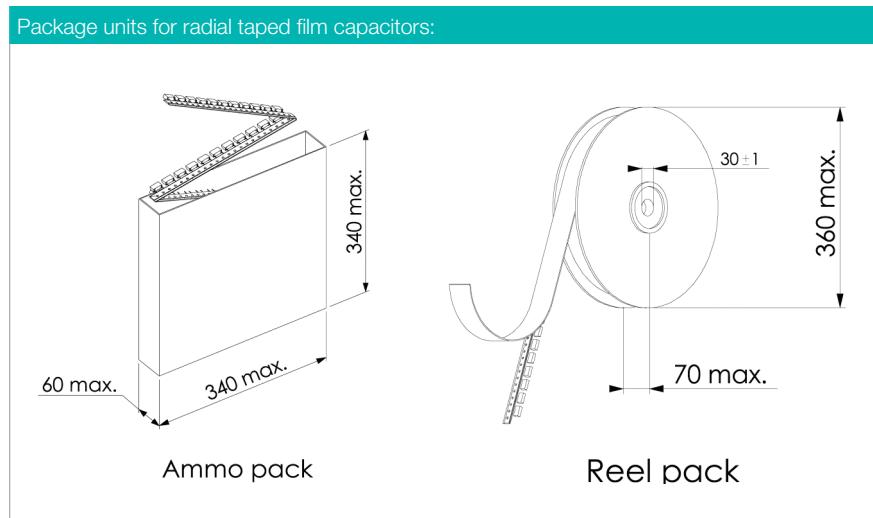
## Taping specification for radial capacitors acc. to IEC 60286-2



Descriptions	Symbol	Dimensions (mm)			
		Lead spacing 10 mm	Lead spacing 15 mm	Lead spacing 22,5 mm	Tolerances
Carrier tape width	$W$	18	18	18	$\pm 1/-0,5$
Hold-down tape width	$W_0$	12 or 6	12 or 6	12 or 6	$\pm 0,5$
Hotel position	$W_1$	9	9	9	$\pm 0,5$
Hold-down tape position	$W_2$	3	3	3	max
Feed hole diameter	$D_0$	4	4	4	$\pm 0,2$
Pitch of component	$P$	25,4	25,4	38,1	$\pm 1$
Feed hole pitch	$P_0^*$	12,7	12,7	12,7	$\pm 0,2$
Feed hole centre to lead	$P_1$	7,7	5,2	7,8	$\pm 0,7$
Feed hole centre to component centre	$P_2$	12,7	12,7	19,5	$\pm 1,3$
Height from feed hole centre to the component body	$H$	18,5	18,5	18,5	$\pm 0,5$
Component alignment	$\Delta p$	0	0	0	$\pm 1,3$
	$\Delta S$	0	0	0	$\pm 2$
Lead spacing	$p$	10	15	22,5	$+ 0,6/-0,1$
Lead wire diameter	$d$	0,6	0,8	0,8	$\pm 0,5$
Total tape thickness	$t$	0,7	0,7	0,7	$\pm 0,2$
Extraction force for components	$F_1$	5	5	5	min. (N)
Break force of the tape	$F_2$	15	15	15	min. (N)
Component height	$H_1$	31	34	39	max

\* Cumulative pitch error over any 20 pitches: max.  $\pm 1\text{mm}$

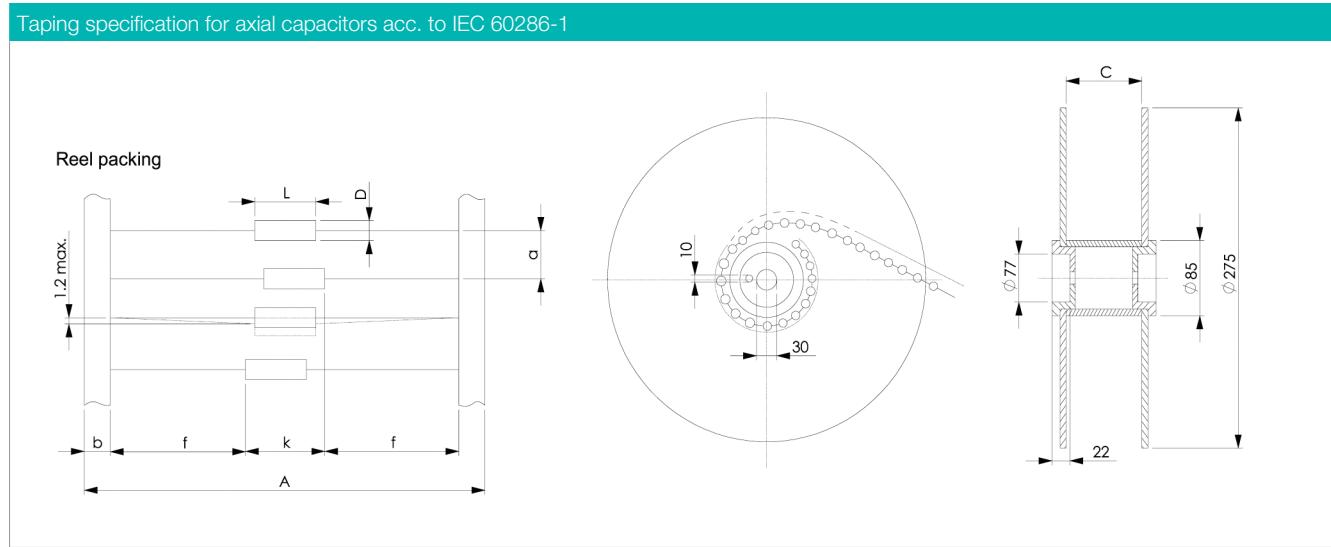
## Package units for radial taped film capacitors:



## Taped package units

Pitch (mm)	Capacitor thickness b (mm)	Ammo-pack (pcs/box)	Reel-pack (pcs/reel)
10	4; 4,3	900	900
	5	768	700
	6	648	550
15	5	768	600
	5,5	696	600
	6	648	500
	7	552	450
	7,5	504	400
	8,5	444	350
	9	420	350
22,5	6	424	350
	6,5	392	350
	7	368	300
	8,5	304	250
	10	256	200
	10,5	240	200

Taping specification for axial capacitors acc. to IEC 60286-1



## Reel packing

Description	Symbol	Dimensions (mm)
Capacitor diameter	D	4,5 — 19,5
Body length of capacitor	L	11 — 33,5
Outer spacing of tapes	A	See table II
Inner reel width	C	See table II
Tape width	b	6 ± 1
Lead length from the capacitor body to the adhesive tape	f	≥ 20 mm
Body location (permissible lateral deviation)	k	L <sub>max</sub> + 1,4
Component spacing	a	See table I
Permissible deviation over 10 spacing	Δa	See table I

Table I

D (mm)	a (mm)	Δa (mm)
≤ 5	5 ± 0,5	± 2
5,1 — 9,5	10 ± 0,5	± 2
9,6 — 14,7	15 ± 0,75	± 3
14,8 — 19,5	20 ± 1	± 4

Table II

L <sub>max</sub> (mm) Body length	A (mm)	C (mm)
≤ 11	75 ± 2	77
14 — 21,5	85 ± 2	87
≥ 26,5	95 ± 2	97

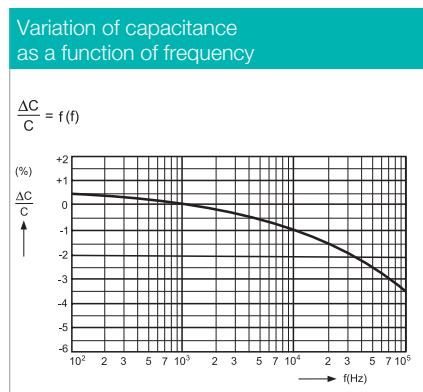
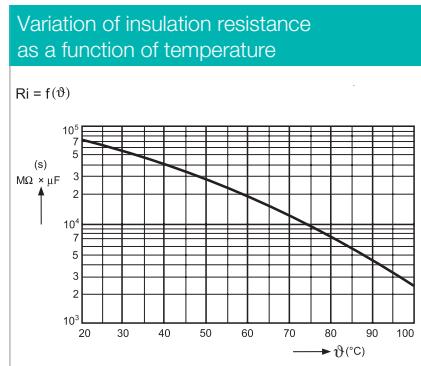
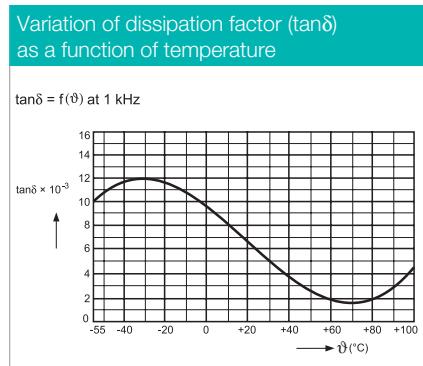
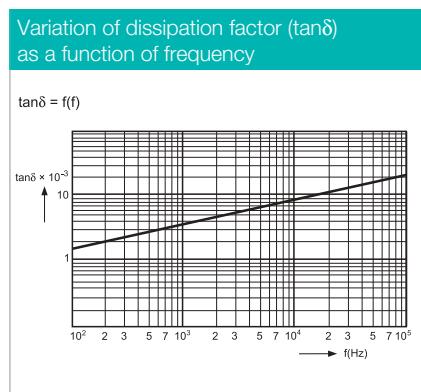
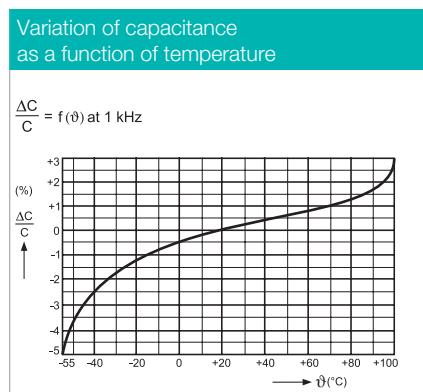
# Capacitors

Type KFU

Polyester capacitors

As dielectric high quality polyester film is used, electrodes are of tin or aluminium foil. The winding is extended foil design, terminals are electrically welded to electrodes on frontal side. Such version is little inductive and because of good contacting suitable for pulse loading operation.

## Typical electrical characteristics of polyester capacitors KFU



## Capacitors

Type KFU1910 radial leads, pitch 10 mm to 27,5 mm

### TECHNICAL DATA

#### General technical data

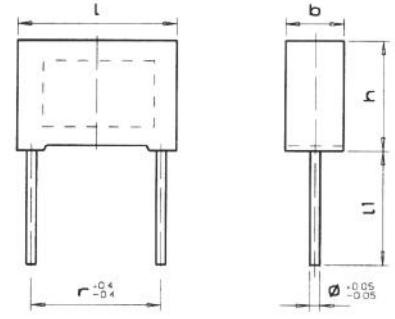
Dielectric:	polyester (polyethyleneterephthalate) film
Electrodes:	tin or aluminium foil
Winding:	non-inductive construction, flat shape
Leads:	tinned copper wire; standard lengths $l_1$ : $4^{\pm 0,5}$ ; $6^{-1}$ ; $25^{\pm 5}$ . Other lead lengths on request.
Encapsulation:	flame-retardant plastic case with flame-retardant epoxy resin seal, UL 94 V-0
Marking:	Iskra symbol, capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage
Climatic category:	55/100/56, IEC 60068-1
Temperature range:	- 55 °C to + 100 °C
Complies with standards:	IEC 60384-11

#### Electrical data

Capacitance range:	1000 pF to 1 $\mu$ F
Standard values of capacitance ( $C_R$ ):	range E6
Capacitance tolerance:	$\pm 20\%$ (M), $\pm 10\%$ (K)
Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ):	100 V DC, 250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC, 1000 V DC
Allowed alternative voltage up 60 Hz:	63 V AC, 100 V AC, 160 V AC, 200 V AC, 250 V AC
Category voltage ( $U_C$ ):	to + 85 °C $U_C = U_R$ ; from + 85 °C to + 100 °C voltage $U_R$ is lowered for 1,25 % per 1 °C
Test voltage:	$2 \times U_R$ , 2 s
Dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ):	$\leq 60 \times 10^{-4}$ at 1 kHz at 20 °C
Insulation resistance ( $R_R$ ):	$\geq 30\,000\,M\Omega$ for $C_R \leq 0,33\,\mu F$ ; $R_i \times C_R \geq 10\,000\,s$ , for $C_R > 0,33\,\mu F$
Self inductance:	appr. 10 nH/cm length of capacitor and leads
Soldering on printed circuit boards:	temperature of soldering bath 265 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.
Pulse loading (du/dt):	1000 V/ $\mu$ s



#### Dimensions in mm



#### Diameter of leads:

Pitch $r$ (mm)	Diameter of leads $\phi$ (mm)
10	0,6
15; 22,5; 27,5	0,8

Dimensional data: KFU1910

Capa- citance	Rated voltage U <sub>R</sub>																			
	100 V DC				250 V DC				400 V DC				630 V DC				1000 V DC			
	I <sub>max.</sub>	h <sub>max.</sub>	b <sub>max.</sub>	r	I <sub>max.</sub>	h <sub>max.</sub>	b <sub>max.</sub>	r	I <sub>max.</sub>	h <sub>max.</sub>	b <sub>max.</sub>	r	I <sub>max.</sub>	h <sub>max.</sub>	b <sub>max.</sub>	r	I <sub>max.</sub>	h <sub>max.</sub>	b <sub>max.</sub>	r
	(mm)				(mm)				(mm)				(mm)				(mm)			
1000 pF													13	9,5	4,3	10	18	11	5,5	15
1500 pF													13	9,5	4,3	10	18	11	5,5	15
2200 pF													13	9,5	4,3	10	18	11	5,5	15
3300 pF													13	9,5	4,3	10	18	13	7	15
4700 pF									13	9,5	4,3	10	13	10,5	5	10	18	13	7	15
6800 pF									13	9,5	4,3	10	13	11,5	6	10	18	14,5	9	15
0,01 µF									13	10,5	5	10	13	11,5	6	10	18	14,5	9	15
0,015 µF					13	10,5	5	10	13	11,5	6	10	18	13	7	15	27	16,5	7	22,5
0,022 µF	13	9,5	4,3	10	13	10,5	5	10	18	11	5,5	15	18	13	7	15	27	18,5	8,5	22,5
0,033 µF	13	10,5	5	10	18	11	5,5	15	18	13	7	15	18	14,5	9	15	27	19	10,5	22,5
0,047 µF	13	11,5	6	10	18	11	5,5	15	18	14,5	9	15	27	15	6,5	22,5	32	20	11	27,5
0,068 µF	18	11	5,5	15	18	13	7	15	27	15	6,5	22,5	27	18,5	8,5	22,5	32	22,5	13	27,5
0,1 µF	18	13	7	15	18	14,5	9	15	27	18,5	8,5	22,5	27	19	10,5	22,5				
0,15 µF	18	14,5	9	15	27	16,5	7	22,5	27	19	10,5	22,5	32	20	11	27,5				
0,22 µF	18	14,5	9	15	27	18,5	8,5	22,5	32	20	11	27,5	32	22,5	13	27,5				
0,33 µF	27	18,5	8,5	22,5	32	20	11	27,5	32	22,5	13	27,5								
0,47 µF	27	19	10,5	22,5	32	22,5	13	27,5												
0,68 µF	32	20	11	27,5																
0,82 µF	32	20	11	27,5																
1 µF	32	22,5	13	27,5																

# Capacitors

## Type KEU

Metallized polyester capacitors

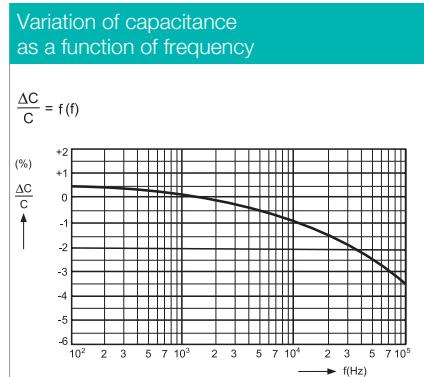
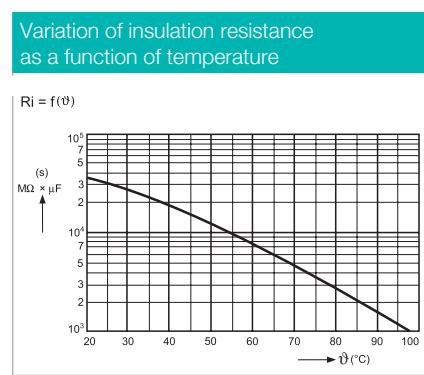
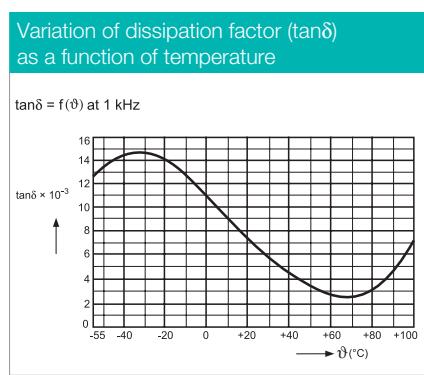
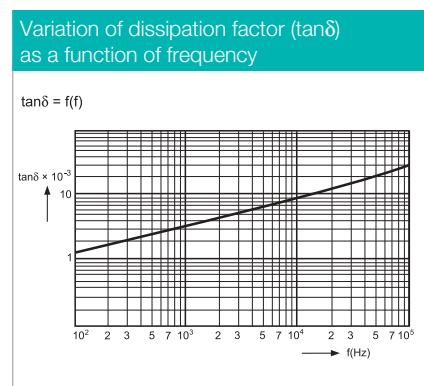
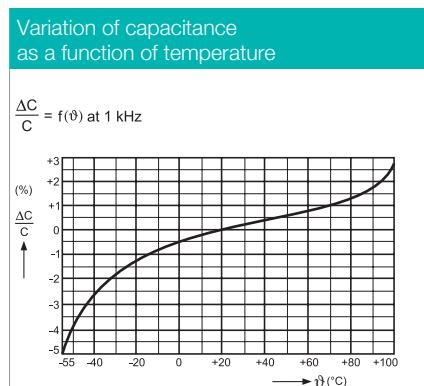
As a dielectric high quality polyester film with good electrical properties is used. Electrodes of capacitor are vacuum metallized aluminium. The thickness of aluminium is approximately 0,01  $\mu\text{F}$  to 0,04  $\mu\text{F}$ , so the capacitor is self-regenerative after breakdown. The weak point in dielectric because of un-homogeneous material in some microseconds regenerate with energy of current bow of charged capacitor. In this process metallized

layer of aluminium in the area of weak point without any damage of dielectric burns out. The weak point is blameless insulated. So metallized capacitor withstands breakdowns without a permanent short circuit with considering self healing resp. regeneration. The majority of weak points are cleared during the high voltage burning-out in the manufacturing process.

Contact surface is made by spraying

the parts of metal contact material. Leads are electrically welded on contact surface. The technology and control system in production assure high liability of capacitors also in use on low voltages and high frequencies. In the case of pulse loading or loading the capacitor with alternative voltage of high gradient of growth is to consider allowed pulse loading  $dU/dt$  resp. maximal allowed current.

## Typical electrical characteristics of metallized polyester capacitors KEU



# Capacitors

Type KEU1930

Type KEU1930 taped

radial leads, pitch 7,5 mm

## TECHNICAL DATA

General technical data

**Dielectric:**

polyester (polyethylene terephthalate) film

**Electrodes:**

vacuum metallized aluminum on dielectric

**Winding:**

non-inductive flat shape

**Leads:**

tinned copper wire; standard lengths  $l_1$ :  $4^{\pm 0,5}$ ;  $6^{-1}$ ;  $25^{\pm 5}$ . Other lead lengths on request.

**Encapsulation:**

flame-retardant plastic case with flame-retardant epoxy resin seal, UL 94 V-0

**Marking:**

capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage

**Climatic category:**

55/100/56, IEC 60068-1

**Temperature range:**

- 55 °C to + 100 °C

**Complies with standards:**

IEC 60384-2

## Electrical data

**Capacitance range:**

1000 pF to 1 µF

**Standard values of capacitance ( $C_P$ ):**

range E6

**Capacitance tolerance:**

$\pm 20\%$  (M),  $\pm 10\%$  (K), and  $\pm 5\%$  (J) on special request

**Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ):**

63 V DC, 100 V DC, 250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC

**Allowed alternative voltage up to 60 Hz:**

40 V AC, 63 V AC, 160 V AC, 200 V AC, 220 V AC

**Category voltage ( $U_C$ ):**

to + 85 °C  $U_C = U_R$ ; from + 85 °C to + 100 °C voltage  $U_R$  is lowered for 1,25 % per 1 °C

**Test voltage:**

$1,6 \times U_R$ , 2 s

**Dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ):**

$\leq 100 \times 10^{-4}$  at 1 kHz and 20 °C

**Self inductance**

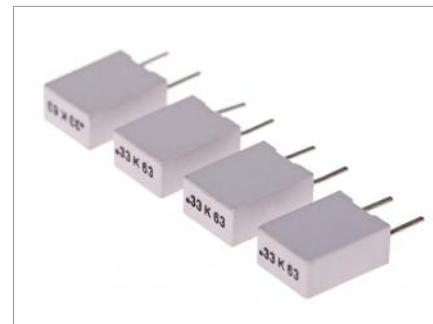
$\leq 10$  nH at leads length 2 mm

**Soldering on printed circuit board:**

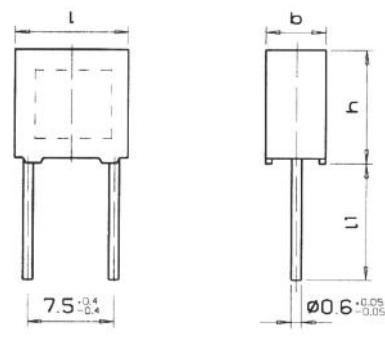
temperature of soldering bath 270 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.

**Pulse loading (du/dt):**

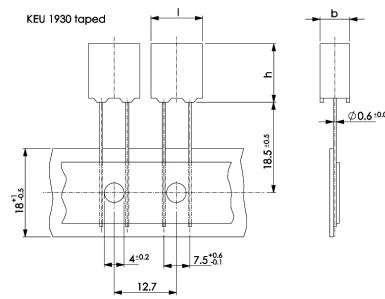
10 V/µs for  $U_R = 63$  V DC  
15 V/µs for  $U_R = 100$  V DC  
30 V/µs for  $U_R = 250$  V DC  
50 V/µs for  $U_R = 400$  V DC  
70 V/µs for  $U_R = 630$  V DC



KEU 1930 (dimensions in mm)



KEU 1930 taped (dimensions in mm)



Insulation resistance ( $R_i$ ) at 20 °C:

Rated capacitance $C_R$ ( $\mu F$ )	Min. $R_i$ or $R_i \times C_R$ between terminals	
	$U_R > 100$ V DC	$U_R \leq 100$ V DC
$\leq 0,33$	7500 MΩ	3750 MΩ
$> 0,33$	2500 s	1250 s

Dimensional data: KEU1930

Capa- citance ( $\mu F$ )	Rated voltage $U_R$														
	63 V DC			100 V DC			250 V DC			400 V DC			630 V DC		
	$l_{max.}$	$h_{max.}$	$b_{max.}$	$l_{max.}$	$h_{max.}$	$b_{max.}$	$l_{max.}$	$h_{max.}$	$b_{max.}$	$l_{max.}$	$h_{max.}$	$b_{max.}$	$l_{max.}$	$h_{max.}$	$b_{max.}$
	(mm)			(mm)			(mm)			(mm)			(mm)		
0,001													10,5	6,5	3,5
0,0015													10,5	6,5	3,5
0,0022													10,5	6,5	3,5
0,0033													10,5	6,5	3,5
0,0047										10,5	6,5	3,5	70,5	9	4
0,0068										10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4
0,01							10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4	10,5	11	5
0,015							10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4	10,5	12	6
0,022							10,5	9	4	10,5	11	5			
0,033				10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4	10,5	12	6			
0,047				10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4						
0,068	10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4	10,5	11	5						
0,1	10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4	10,5	11	5						
0,15	10,5	6,5	3,5	10,5	9	4	10,5	12	6						
0,22	10,5	9	4	10,5	11	5									
0,33	10,5	9	4	10,5	12	6									
0,47	10,5	11	5												
0,68	10,5	11	5												
1	10,5	12	6												

Taped version details data see page 10

# Capacitors

Type KEU1910

radial leads, pitch 10 mm to 27,5 mm

## TECHNICAL DATA

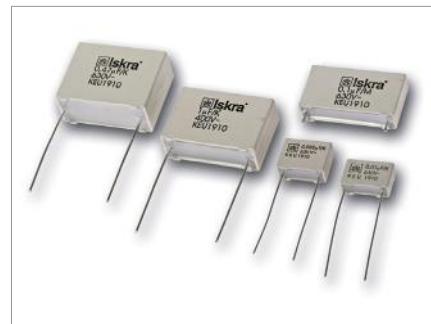
General technical data

Dielectric:	polyester (polyethylene terephthalate) film
Electrodes:	vacuum metallized aluminum on dielectric
Winding:	non-inductive flat shape
Leads:	tinned copper wire; standard lengths $l_1$ : $4^{\pm 0,5}$ ; $6^{\pm 1}$ ; $25^{\pm 5}$ . Other lead lengths on request.
Encapsulation:	flame-retardant plastic case with flame-retardant epoxy resin seal, UL 94 V-0
Marking:	Iskra symbol, capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage
Climatic category:	55/100/56, IEC 60068-1
Temperature range:	- 55 °C to + 100 °C
Complies with standards:	IEC 60384-2

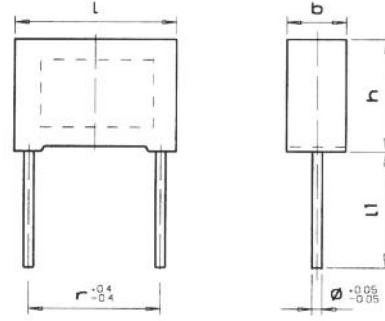
## Electrical data

Capacitance range:	1000 pF to 22 µF
Standard values of capacitance ( $C_R$ ):	range E6
Capacitance tolerance:	$\pm 20\%$ (M), $\pm 10\%$ (K), and $\pm 5\%$ (J) on special request
Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ):	63 V DC, 100 V DC, 250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC, 1000 V DC
Allowed alternative voltage up to 60 Hz:	40 V AC, 63 V AC, 160 V AC, 200 V AC, 220 V AC, 250 V AC
Category voltage ( $U_C$ ):	up to + 85 °C $U_C = U_R$ ; from + 85 °C to + 100 °C voltage $U_R$ is lowered for 1,25 % per 1 °C
Test voltage:	$1,6 \times U_R$ , 2 s
Dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ):	$\leq 80 \times 10^{-4}$ at 1 kHz and 20 °C
Self inductance	10 nH/cm length of capacitor and leads
Soldering on printed circuit board:	temperature of soldering bath 270 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.
Insulation resistance ( $R_i$ ) at 20 °C:	

Rated capacitance $C_R$ ( $\mu F$ )	Min. $R_i$ or $R_i \times C_R$ between terminals	
	$U_R > 100$ V DC	$U_R \leq 100$ V DC
$\leq 0,33$	30000 MΩ	15000 MΩ
$> 0,33$	10000 s	5000 s



KEU1910 (dimensions in mm)



## Diameter of leads:

Pitch r (mm)	Diameter of lead ø (mm)
10	0,6
15; 22,5; 27,5	0,8

## Pulse loading (du/dt):

$U_R$ (V DC)	Pitch r (mm)			
	10	15	22,5	27,5
Allowed pulse loading (V/µs)				
63	9	6	3	2,5
100	12	8	5	4
250	22	14	9	7
400	35	20	12	10
630	45	32	17	13
1000	90	45	26	20





## Capacitors

Type KEU1012

axial leads

### TECHNICAL DATA

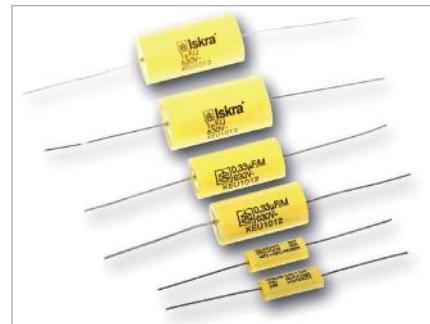
General technical data

Dielectric:	polyester (polyethylene terephthalate) film
Electrodes:	vacuum metallized aluminum on dielectric
Winding:	non-inductive construction, cylindric shape
Leads:	tinned copper wire
Encapsulation:	polyester film, ends sealed with epoxy resin
Marking:	capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage (at larger dimensions also Iskra symbol, type designation)
Climatic category:	55/100/21, IEC 60068-1
Temperature range:	- 55 °C to + 100 °C
Complies with standards:	IEC 60384-2

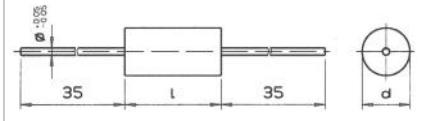
### Electrical data

Capacitance range:	1000 pF to 10 µF
Standard values of capacitance ( $C_R$ ):	range E6
Capacitance tolerance:	± 20 % (M), ± 10 % (K), and ± 5 % (J) on special request
Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ):	63 V DC, 100 V DC, 250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC, 1000 V DC
Allowed alternative voltage up to 60 Hz:	440 V AC, 63 V AC, 160 V AC, 200 V AC, 220 V AC, 250 V AC
Category voltage ( $U_C$ ):	up to + 85 °C $U_C = U_R$ ; from + 85 °C to + 100 °C voltage $U_R$ is lowered for 1,25 % per 1 °C
Test voltage:	$1,6 \times U_R$ , 2 s
Dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ):	$\leq 80 \times 10^{-4}$ at 1 kHz and 20 °C
Self inductance	10 nH/cm length of capacitor and leads
Soldering on printed circuit board:	temperature of soldering bath 270 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.
Insulation resistance ( $R_i$ ) at 20 °C:	

Rated capacitance $C_R$ (µF)	Min. $R_i$ or $R_i \times C_R$ between terminals	
	$U_R > 100$ V DC	$U_R \leq 100$ V DC
≤ 0,33	30000 MΩ	15000 MΩ
> 0,33	10000 s	5000 s



KEU1012 (dimensions in mm)



Diameter of leads:

Capacitor length $l_{max}$ (mm)	Diameter of leads $\varnothing$ (mm)
11; 14; 19	0,6
26,5; 31,5	0,8

Pulse loading (du/dt):

$U_R$ (V DC)	$l_{max}$ (mm)				
	11	14	19	26,5	31,5
Allowed pulse loading (V/µs)					
63	12	9	6	3	2,5
100	18	12	8	5	4
250	32	22	14	9	7
400	55	35	20	12	10
630	70	45	32	17	13
1000	-	90	45	26	20

Dimensional data: KEU1012

Capacitance ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	Rated voltage $U_R$											
	63 V DC		100 V DC		250 V DC		400 V DC		630 V DC		1000 V DC	
	$d_{\max.}$	$l_{\max.}$	$d_{\max.}$	$l_{\max.}$	$d_{\max.}$	$l_{\max.}$	$d_{\max.}$	$l_{\max.}$	$d_{\max.}$	$l_{\max.}$	$d_{\max.}$	$l_{\max.}$
	(mm)		(mm)		(mm)		(mm)		(mm)		(mm)	
0,001									5	11	5	14
0,0015									5	11	5	14
0,0022									5	11	5	14
0,0033									5	11	5,5	14
0,0047									5	11	6	14
0,0068									5,5	11	7	14
0,01							5	11	5	14	6	19
0,015							5	11	5,5	14	6,5	19
0,022							5	11	6,5	14	7,5	19
0,033							5,5	11	6	19	8,5	19
0,047					5	11	5,5	14	6,5	19	10	19
0,068			5	11	5,5	11	6	14	7,5	19	9	26,5
0,1			5	11	5,5	14	7	14	9	19	10,5	26,5
0,15	5	11	5	11	6	14	6,5	19	8,5	26,5	11,5	31,5
0,22	5	11	6	11	7	14	7,5	19	10	26,5	13,5	31,5
0,33	5,5	11	6	14	6,5	19	9	19	12	26,5	16	31,5
0,47	6	14	6,5	14	7,5	19	8,5	26,5	12,5	31,5	18,5	31,5
0,68	6	14	7,5	14	8,5	19	10	26,5	14,5	31,5		
1	7	14	7	19	8,5	26,5	10,5	31,5	17,5	31,5		
1,5	6,5	19	8,5	19	10	26,5	12,5	31,5				
2,2	7,5	19	9,5	19	11	31,5	15	31,5				
3,3	9	19	9,5	26,5	13	31,5	18	31,5				
4,7	9	26,5	11	26,5	15	31,5						
6,8	10	26,5	12	31,5	18	31,5						
10	10,5	31,5	14	31,5	21	31,5						

Taped version details data see page 12

## Capacitors

Type KLI

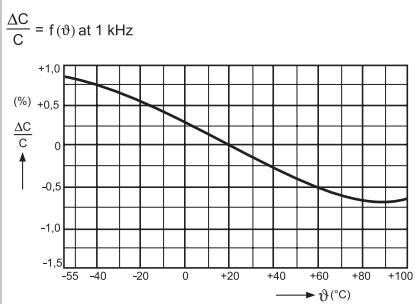
Polypropylene capacitors

As a dielectric a high quality polypropylene film with excellent electrical properties is used. The electrodes are of aluminium foil and vacuum evaporated metal on polypropylene film for internal serial connection. Winding is extended foil design and enables contacting

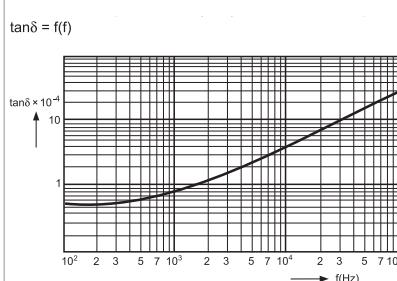
of leads on aluminium electrodes for high currents. Capacitors are suitable for operating in pulse circuits (for instance in TV sets in thyristor or transistor deflection steps) where high pulse loading appear.

### Typical electrical characteristics of polypropylene polyester capacitors KLI

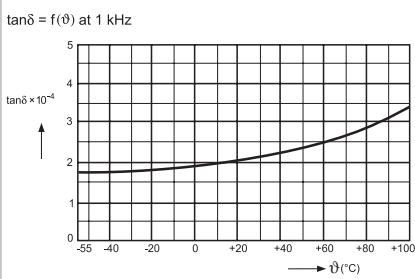
Variation of capacitance as a function of temperature



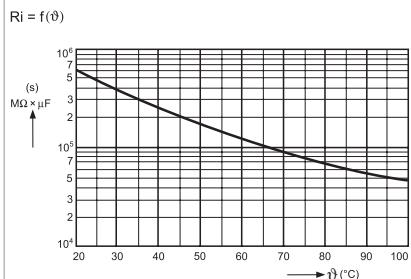
Variation of dissipation factor (tanδ) as a function of frequency



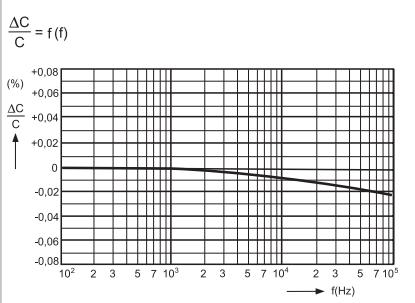
Variation of dissipation factor (tanδ) as a function of temperature



Variation of insulation resistance as a function of temperature



Variation of capacitance as a function of frequency



# Capacitors

Type KLI1910

radial leads, pitch 7,5 mm to 27,5 mm

## TECHNICAL DATA

General technical data

Dielectric: polypropylene film

Electrodes: metal foil; metal foil and metallized polypropylene film (internal series connection for  $U_R \geq 630V$  DC and  $r \geq 15mm$ )

Winding: non-inductive construction, flat shape

Leads: tinned copper wire, standard lengths  $l_1: 4^{\pm 0,5}, 6^{-1}, 25^{\pm 5}$ . Other lead lengths on request.

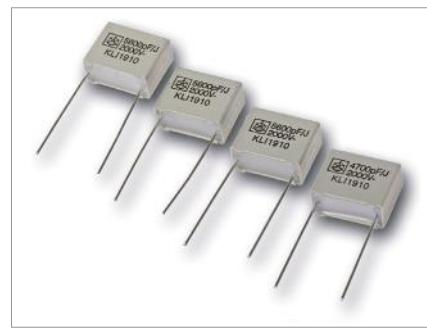
Encapsulation: flame-retardant plastic case with flame-retardant epoxy resin seal, UL 94 V-0

Marking: Iskra symbol, capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage, type designation

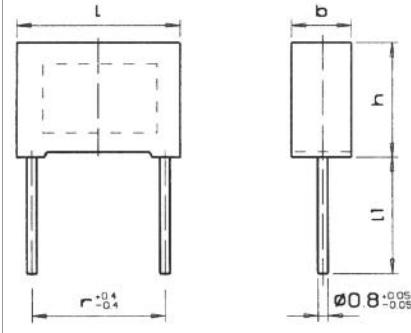
Climatic category: 55/100/56 IEC 60068-1

Temperature range: - 55 °C to + 100 °C

Complies with standards: IEC 60384-13; IEC 60384-16



KLI1910 (dimensions in mm)



Diameter of leads:

Pitch r (mm)	Diameter of leads Ø (mm)
7,5; 10	0,6
15; 22,5; 27,5	0,8

## Typical application:

Switching circuits in electronic ballast; applications with high voltage and very high current.

## Pulse loading (du/dt):

U <sub>R</sub> (V DC)	Pitch r (mm)				
	7,5	10	15	22,5	27,5
Allowed pulse loading (V/μs)					
100	9000	4500	2200	-	-
160	11000	5500	2700	-	-
250	18000	9300	4500	-	-
400	25000	13000	6100	-	-
630	31000	16000	8000	3500	2700
1000	-	-	10900	4700	3600
1600	-	-	16400	8200	6100
2000	-	-	20500	10200	7700

## Electrical data

Capacitance range: 100 pF to 0,22 µF

Standard values of capacitance ( $C_R$ ): range E6 and E12

Capacitance tolerance:  $\pm 20\%$  (M),  $\pm 10\%$  (K), and  $\pm 5\%$  (J)

Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ): 100 V DC, 160 V DC, 250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC, 1000 V DC, 1600 V DC, 2000 V DC

Allowed alternative voltage up to 60 Hz: 63 V AC, 90 V AC, 125 V AC, 160 V AC, 200 V AC (for 630 V DC,  $r \leq 10$  mm), 300 V AC, 400 V AC, 500 V AC, 600 V AC

Category voltage ( $U_C$ ): up to + 85 °C  $U_C = U_R$ ; from + 85 °C to + 100 °C voltage  $U_R$  is lowered for 1,25 % per 1 °C

Test voltage:  $2 \times U_R$  (for  $U_R \leq 630$  V), 2s;  $1,6 \times U_R$  (for  $U_R \geq 630$  V and  $r \geq 15$  mm), 2s

Dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ):  $\leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$  at 1 kHz and 20 °C  
 $\leq 6 \times 10^{-4}$  at 10 kHz and 20 °C  
 $\leq 10 \times 10^{-4}$  at 100 kHz and 20 °C for  $C_R \leq 0,1 \mu F$ .

Insulation resistance ( $R_i$ ) at 20 °C:  $\geq 100000 M\Omega$

Soldering on printed circuit board: temperature of soldering bath 270 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.







# Capacitors

Type KNI

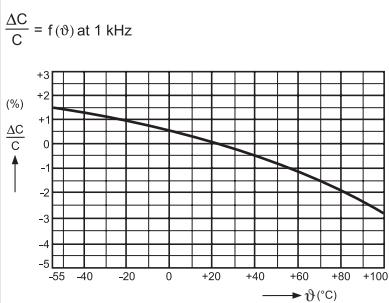
Metallized polypropylene capacitors

As a dielectric a high quality polypropylene film of excellent electrical properties is used. Electrodes of capacitors are of double sides vacuum metallized aluminium on polyester film. Winding is cylindrical extended foil design. Such construction enables very good contacting and is able to translate higher currents.

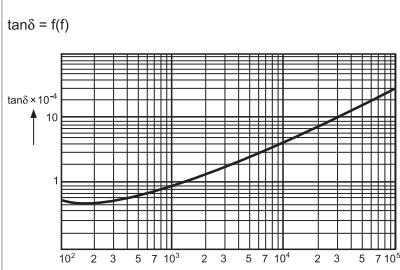
The capacitor has the property to regenerate after break-down. Capacitors are suitable for use in high pulse loading (for instance in TV sets for "S" correction) because of self regenerative properties and low loss angle, where common types of metallized capacitors do not comply the requirements.

## Typical electrical characteristics of metallized polypropylene capacitors KNI

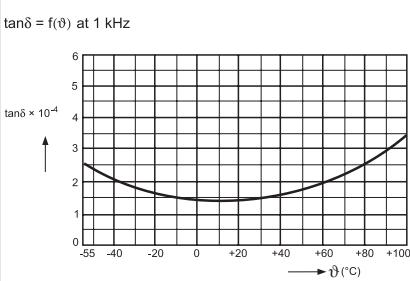
Variation of capacitance as a function of temperature



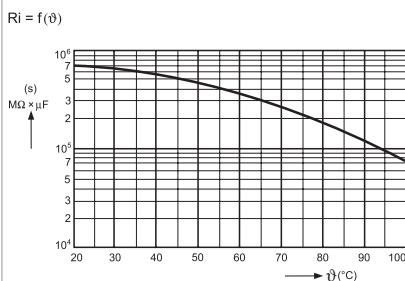
Variation of dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ) as a function of frequency



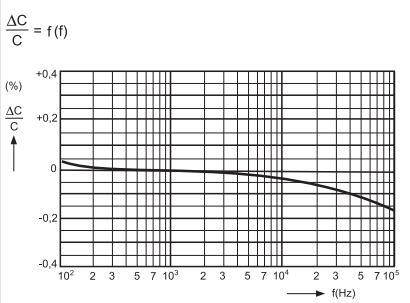
Variation of dissipation factor ( $\tan\delta$ ) as a function of temperature



Variation of insulation resistance as a function of temperature



Variation of capacitance as a function of frequency



# Capacitors

Type KNI1910

radial leads, pitch 7,5 mm to 27,5 mm

## TECHNICAL DATA

### General technical data

Dielectric: polypropylene film

Electrodes: double-sided metallized polyester film and metallized polypropylene film (internal series connection for  $U_R \geq 630V$  DC and  $r \geq 15mm$ )

Winding: non-inductive construction, flat shape

Leads: tinned copper wire, standard lengths  $l_1: 4^{\pm 0,5}; 6^{-1}; 25^{\pm 5}$ . Other lead lengths on request.

Encapsulation: flame-retardant plastic case with flame-retardant epoxy resin seal, UL 94 V-0

Marking: Iskra symbol, capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage, type designation

Climatic category: 55/100/56 IEC 60068-1

Temperature range: - 55 °C to + 100 °C

Complies with standards: IEC 60384-16; IEC 60384-17

### Electrical data

Capacitance range: 680 pF to 2,2 µF

Standard values of capacitance ( $C_R$ ): range E12

Capacitance tolerance:  $\pm 20\%$  (M),  $\pm 10\%$  (K), and  $\pm 5\%$  (J)

Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ): 250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC, 1000 V DC, 1600 V DC, 2000 V DC

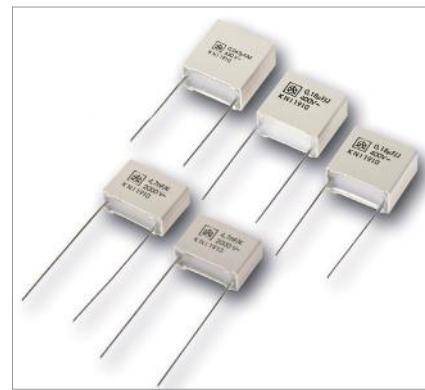
Allowed alternative voltage up to 60 Hz: 180 V AC, 250 V AC, 300 V AC, 400 V AC, 500V AC, 630 V AC, 650 V AC

Category voltage ( $U_C$ ): up to + 85 °C  $U_C = U_R$ ; from + 85 °C to + 100 °C voltage  $U_R$  is lowered for 1,25 % per 1 °C

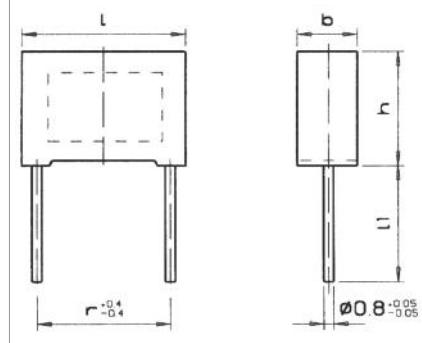
Test voltage:  $1,6 \times U_R$ , 2 s

Insulation resistance ( $R_i$ ):  $\geq 100000 M\Omega$  at 20 °C for  $C_R \leq 0,33 \mu F$   
 $R_i \times C_R \geq 30000$  s at 20 °C for  $C_R > 0,33 \mu F$

Soldering on printed circuit boards: temperature of soldering bath 270 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.  
 $\leq 3 \times 10^{-4}$  at 1 kHz and 20 °C,  
 $\leq 6 \times 10^{-4}$  at 10 kHz and 20 °C  
for  $C_R \leq 1 \mu F$   
 $\leq 15 \times 10^{-4}$  at 100 kHz and 20 °C  
for  $C_R \leq 0,1 \mu F$ .



KNI1910 (dimensions in mm)



### Diameter of leads:

Pitch (mm)	Diameter of leads Ø (mm)
7,5; 10	0,6
15; 22,5; 27,5	0,8

### Typical application:

Deflection circuits in TV-sets; protection circuits in SMPS (switch mode power supplies) and in electronic ballast; applications with high voltage and current.

### Pulse loading (du/dt):

$U_R$ (V DC)	Pitch r (mm)				
	7,5	10	15	22,5	27,5
Allowed pulse loading (V/µs)					
250	1500	1100	750	450	300
400	1800	1600	1000	600	500
630	2800	1800	2500	1500	1000
1000	-	-	3200	2000	1200
1600	-	-	4500	2500	1800
2000	-	-	7000	3200	2200

Dimensional data - r7,5 mm: KNI1910

Capa- citance ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	Rated voltage $U_R$											
	250V DC/180V AC				400V DC/250V AC				630V DC/300V AC			
	$l_{\max.}$	$h_{\max.}$	$b_{\max.}$	$r$	$l_{\max.}$	$h_{\max.}$	$b_{\max.}$	$r$	$l_{\max.}$	$h_{\max.}$	$b_{\max.}$	$r$
(mm)				(mm)				(mm)				
0,00068	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,00082	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,001	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0012	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0015	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0018	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0022	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0027	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0033	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0039	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0047	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0056	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0068	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5
0,0082	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	9	4	7,5
0,01	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	10	5	7,5
0,012	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	10	5	7,5
0,015	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	9	4	7,5	10,5	11	5	7,5
0,018	10,5	8	4	7,5	10,5	9	4	7,5	10,5	11	5,5	7,5
0,022	10,5	9	4	7,5	10,5	10	5	7,5	10,5	12	6	7,5
0,027	10,5	10	5	7,5	10,5	11	5	7,5				
0,033	10,5	10	5	7,5	10,5	11	5,5	7,5				
0,039	10,5	11	5	7,5	10,5	12	6	7,5				
0,047	10,5	12	6	7,5								
0,056	10,5	12	6	7,5								

Dimensional data - r10 mm: KNI1910

Capa- citance ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	Rated voltage $U_R$											
	250V DC/180V AC				400V DC/250V AC				630V DC/300V AC			
	$l_{\max.}$	$h_{\max.}$	$b_{\max.}$	$r$	$l_{\max.}$	$h_{\max.}$	$b_{\max.}$	$r$	$l_{\max.}$	$h_{\max.}$	$b_{\max.}$	$r$
	(mm)				(mm)				(mm)			
0,001									13	9	4	10
0,0012									13	9	4	10
0,0015									13	9	4	10
0,0018									13	9	4	10
0,0022									13	9	4	10
0,0027									13	9	4	10
0,0033									13	9	4	10
0,0039									13	9	4	10
0,0047									13	9	4	10
0,0056									13	9	4	10
0,0068									13	9	4	10
0,0082									13	9	4	10
0,01	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10
0,012	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10
0,015	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10
0,018	13	9	4	10	13	9	4	10	13	10,5	5	10
0,022	13	9	4	10	13	9,5	4,3	10	13	10,5	5	10
0,027	13	9	4	10	13	10,5	5	10	13	11,5	6	10
0,033	13	10,5	5	10	13	10,5	5	10	13	12	6	10
0,039	13	10,5	5	10	13	11,5	6	10	13	12	6	10
0,047	13	11,5	6	10	13	12	6	10				
0,056	13	11,5	6	10								
0,068	13	12	6	10								







## Capacitors

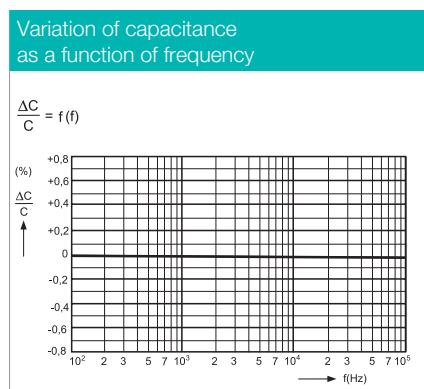
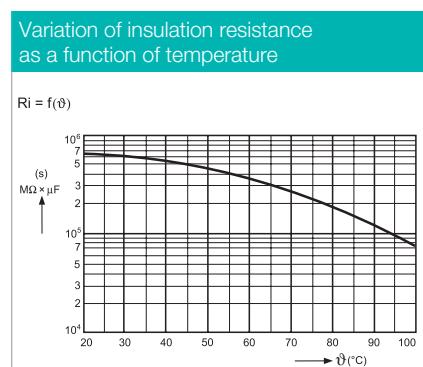
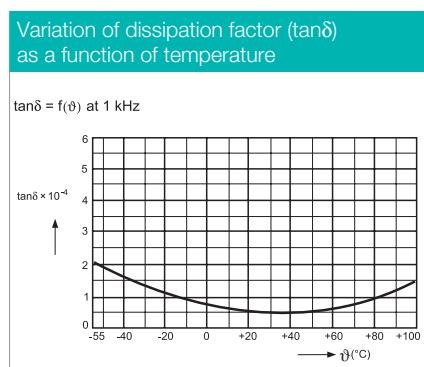
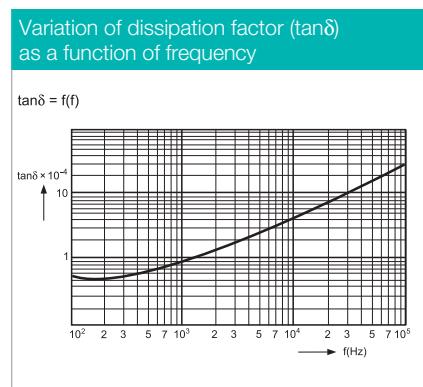
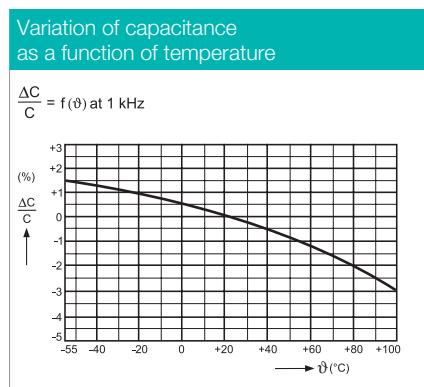
### Type KNU

Metallized polypropylene capacitors

As a dielectric a high quality polypropylene film of excellent electrical properties is used. Electrodes are of vacuum evaporated metal on dielectric. Leads are electrically welded on

contact surface of capacitors. So the possibility for bad contact or even loss of contact during the operation of capacitors is excluded.

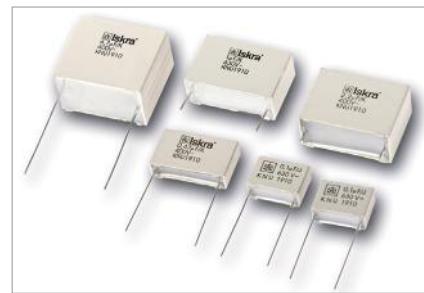
### Typical electrical characteristics of metallized polypropylene capacitors KNU



# Capacitors

Type KNU 1910

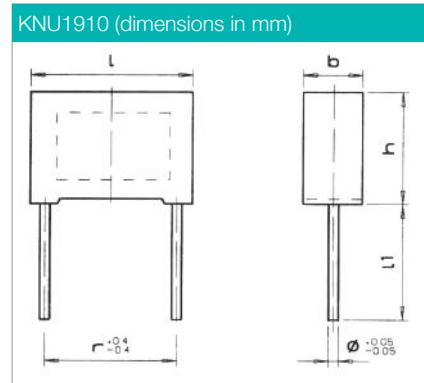
radial leads, pitch 10 mm to 27,5 mm



## TECHNICAL DATA

General technical data

Dielectric:	polypropylene film
Electrodes:	vacuum metallized on dielectric
Winding:	non-inductive construction, flat shape
Leads:	tinned copper wire, standard lengths $l_1$ : $4^{\pm 0,5}$ ; $6^1$ ; $25^{\pm 5}$ . Other lead lengths on request.
Encapsulation:	flame-retardant plastic case with flame-retardant epoxy resin seal, UL 94 V-0, resistant to wash in halogenated solvents
Marking:	Iskra symbol, capacitance, tolerance, rated voltage, type designation
Climatic category:	55/100/56 IEC 60068-1
Temperature range:	- 55 °C to + 100 °C
Complies with standards:	IEC 60384-16



Diameter of leads:

r (mm)	Ø (mm)
10	0,6
15; 22,5; 27,5	0,8

## Electrical data

Capacitance range:	1000 pF to 6,8 µF
Standard values of capacitance ( $C_R$ ):	range E6
Capacitance tolerance:	$\pm 20\%$ (M); $\pm 10\%$ (K) and $\pm 5\%$ (J) on special request
Temperature coefficient of capacitance ( $T_C$ ):	appr. $-200 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$
Rated voltage ( $U_R$ ):	250 V DC, 400 V DC, 630 V DC, 1000 V DC, 1600 V DC
Allowed alternative voltage up to 60 Hz:	160 V AC, 220 V AC, 250 V AC, 300 V AC, 500 V AC
Category voltage ( $U_C$ ):	up to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ $U_C = U_R$ ; from $+85^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$ voltage $U_R$ is lowered for 1,35 % per $1^\circ\text{C}$
Test voltage:	$1,6 \times U_R$ , 2 s
Insulation resistance ( $R_i$ ) at 20 °C:	$\geq 100000 \text{ M}\Omega$ at 20 °C for $C_R \leq 0,33 \mu\text{F}$ $R_i \times C_R \geq 30000 \text{ s}$ at 20 °C for $C_R > 0,33 \mu\text{F}$
Self inductance:	appr. 10 nH/cm length of capacitor and leads
Soldering on printed circuit boards:	temperature of soldering bath 270 °C max., soldering time 5 s max.

Pulse loading (du/dt):

$U_R$ (V DC)	Pitch r (mm)			
	10	15	22,5	27,5
Allowed pulse loading (V/µs)				
250	180	120	60	45
400	200	150	90	65
630	230	180	120	90
1000	-	210	130	100
1600	-	450	190	140







**Iskra, d. d.**  
Headquarters  
Stegne 21, SI-1000  
Ljubljana, Slovenia  
Tel.: +386 1 513 00 00  
Fax: +386 1 511 15 32  
E-mail: [iskra@iskra.eu](mailto:iskra@iskra.eu)  
<http://www.iskra.eu>

