

# TLP2766A

## 1. Applications

- Factory Automation (FA)
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- High-Speed Digital Interfacing for Instrumentation and Control Devices

## 2. General

The TLP2766A consists of a high-output GaAs light-emitting diode coupled with a high-gain, high-speed photo detector. It is housed in the SO6L package.

This product can be mounted on the same land-pattern with Toshiba's SDIP6 packages.

In addition, the SO6L packages has a maximum height of 2.3 mm, which is approximately 45 % thinner than the conventional SDIP6 packages. Its low profile package contributes to system size reduction and can be placed in height-restricted locations, such as the back of a board.

Also, since TLP2766A guarantees high Isolation Voltage of 5 kVrms (min), this product satisfies the reinforced insulation class according to international safety standards.

The detector has a totem-pole output stage with current sourcing and sinking capabilities.

The TLP2766A has an internal Faraday shield that provides a guaranteed common-mode transient immunity of  $\pm 20$  kV/ $\mu$ s.

## 3. Features

- (1) Inverter logic type (Totem pole output)
- (2) Package: SO6L
- (3) Operating temperature: -40 to 125 °C
- (4) Supply voltage: 2.7 to 5.5 V
- (5) Data transfer rate: 20 MBd (typ.) (NRZ)
- (6) Threshold input current: 3.5 mA (max)
- (7) Supply current: 3 mA (max)
- (8) Propagation delay time: 55 ns (max)
- (9) Pulse width distortion: 30 ns (max)
- (10) Common-mode transient immunity:  $\pm 20$  kV/ $\mu$ s (min)
- (11) Isolation voltage: 5000 Vrms (min)
- (12) Safety standards

UL-approved: UL1577, File No.E67349

cUL-approved: CSA Component Acceptance Service No.5A File No.E67349

VDE-approved: EN60747-5-5, EN60065 or EN60950-1 (Pending) **(Note 1)**

CQC-approved: GB4943.1, GB8898 Japan Factory (Pending)

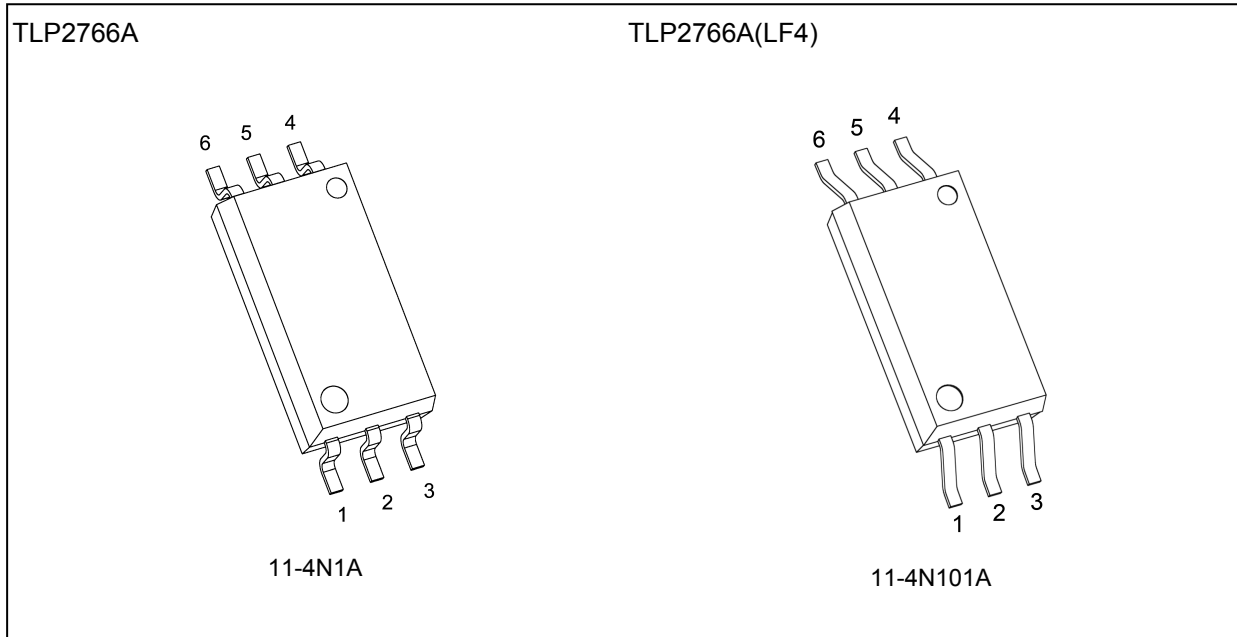


Note 1: When a VDE approved type is needed, please designate the **Option (D4)**.

Start of commercial production

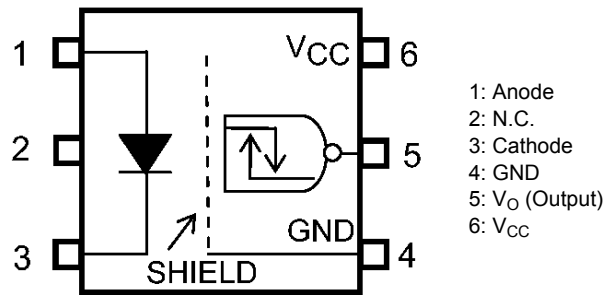
2018-05

## 4. Packaging (Note)

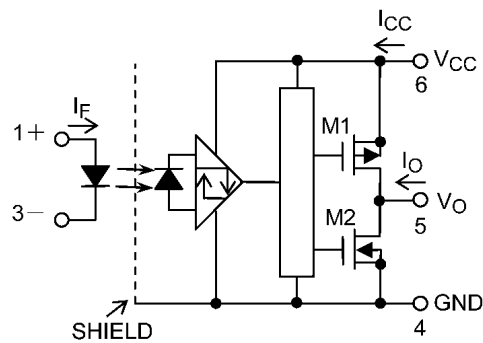


Note: Lead-formed product: (LF4)

## 5. Pin Assignment



## 6. Internal Circuit (Note)



Note: A 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor must be connected between pin 6 and pin 4.

## 7. Principle of Operation

### 7.1. Truth Table

Input	LED	Output
H	ON	L
L	OFF	H

### 7.2. Mechanical Parameters

Characteristics	Min	Unit
Creepage distances	8.0	mm
Clearance distances	8.0	
Internal isolation thickness	0.4	

## 8. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )

	Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Rating	Unit
LED	Input forward current	$I_F$		25	mA
	Input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_F / \Delta T_a$		-1	mA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
	Input forward current (pulsed)	$I_{FP}$		40	mA
	Input forward current derating (pulsed) ( $T_a \geq 110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_{FP} / \Delta T_a$		-1.6	mA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
	Peak transient input forward current	$I_{FPT}$	(Note 1)	1	A
	Peak transient input forward current derating ( $T_a \geq 110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta I_{FPT} / \Delta T_a$		-40	mA/ $^\circ\text{C}$
	Input power dissipation	$P_D$		40	mW
	Input power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P_D / \Delta T_a$		-1.6	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
	Input reverse voltage	$V_R$		5	V
Detector	Output current	$I_O$		10 / -10	mA
	Output voltage	$V_O$		-0.5 to 6	V
	Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$		-0.5 to 6	
	Output power dissipation	$P_O$		60	mW
	Output power dissipation derating ( $T_a \geq 110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P_O / \Delta T_a$		-2.4	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Common	Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-40 to 125	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to 125	
	Lead soldering temperature (10 s)	$T_{sol}$		260	
	Isolation voltage (AC, 60 s, R.H. $\leq 60\%$ )	$BV_S$	(Note 2)	5000	

Note: Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

Note 1: Pulse width (PW)  $\leq 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , 300 pps

Note 2: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1, 2 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

## 9. Recommended Operating Conditions (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input on-state current	$I_{F(ON)}$	(Note 1)	4.5	—	15	mA
Input off-state voltage	$V_{F(OFF)}$		0	—	0.8	V
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	(Note 2)	2.7	—	5.5	
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	(Note 2)	-40	—	125	°C

Note: The recommended operating conditions are given as a design guide necessary to obtain the intended performance of the device. Each parameter is an independent value. When creating a system design using this device, the electrical characteristics specified in this data sheet should also be considered.

Note: A ceramic capacitor (0.1  $\mu$ F) should be connected between pin 6 and pin 4 to stabilize the operation of a high-gain linear amplifier. Otherwise, this photocoupler may not switch properly. The bypass capacitor should be placed within 1 cm of each pin.

Note 1: The rise and fall times of the input on-current should be less than 0.5  $\mu$ s.

Note 2: Denotes the operating range, not the recommended operating condition.

## 10. Electrical Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to $125$ °C, $V_{CC} = 2.7$ to $5.5$ V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input forward voltage	$V_F$	—	$I_F = 10$ mA, $T_a = 25$ °C	1.4	—	1.8	V
Input forward voltage temperature coefficient	$\Delta V_F / \Delta T_a$	—	$I_F = 10$ mA	—	-1	—	mV/°C
Input reverse current	$I_R$	—	$V_R = 5$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	—	—	10	μA
Input capacitance	$C_t$	—	$V = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz, $T_a = 25$ °C	—	40	—	pF
High-level output voltage	$V_{OH}$	Fig. 14.1.2	$V_F = 0.8$ V, $I_O = -4$ mA, $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V	2.3	3.1	—	V
High-level output voltage			$V_F = 0.8$ V, $I_O = -4$ mA, $V_{CC} = 5$ V	4	4.82	—	
Low-level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	Fig. 14.1.1	$I_F = 4.5$ to $15$ mA, $I_O = 4$ mA	—	0.16	0.4	
Low-level supply current	$I_{CCL}$	Fig. 14.1.3	$I_F = 4.5$ to $15$ mA	—	2	3	mA
High-level supply current	$I_{CCH}$	Fig. 14.1.4	$V_F = 0.8$ V	—	1.8	3	
Threshold input current (H/L)	$I_{FHL}$	—	$I_O = 4$ mA, $V_O < 0.4$ V	—	1.25	3.5	
Threshold input voltage (L/H)	$V_{FLH}$	—	$I_O = -4$ mA, $V_O > 2$ V	0.8	1.46	—	V

Note: All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5$  V,  $T_a = 25$  °C, unless otherwise noted.

## 11. Isolation Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = 25$ °C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Total capacitance (input to output)	$C_S$	(Note 1)	$V_S = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz	—	0.4	—	pF
Isolation resistance	$R_S$	(Note 1)	$V_S = 500$ V, R.H. $\leq 60$ %	$1 \times 10^{12}$	$1 \times 10^{14}$	—	Ω
Isolation voltage	$BV_S$	(Note 1)	AC, 60 s	5000	—	—	Vrms

Note 1: This device is considered as a two-terminal device: Pins 1, 2 and 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 and 6 are shorted together.

## 12. Switching Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to $125$ °C, $V_{CC} = 2.7$ to $3.6$ V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (H/L)	$t_{pHL}$	(Note 1)	Fig. 14.1.5	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	25	40	ns
Propagation delay time (L/H)	$t_{pLH}$			$I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	25	40	
Pulse width distortion	$ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $			$I_F = 14 \leftrightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	0	25	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	$t_{psk}$	(Note 1), (Note 2)			-30	—	30	
Propagation delay time (H/L)	$t_{pHL}$	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 6$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	32	55	
Propagation delay time (L/H)	$t_{pLH}$			$I_F = 6 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	24	55	
Pulse width distortion	$ t_{pHL} - t_{pLH} $			$I_F = 6 \leftrightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	8	30	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	$t_{psk}$	(Note 1), (Note 2)			-30	—	30	
Fall time	$t_f$	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	4	—	
Rise time	$t_r$			$I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	5	—	
High-level common-mode transient immunity	$CM_H$		Fig. 14.1.6	$I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CM} = 1000$ V <sub>p-p</sub> , $V_O \geq 2$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	$\pm 20$	—	—	kV/ $\mu$ s
Low-level common-mode transient immunity	$CM_L$			$I_F = 6$ mA, $V_{CM} = 1000$ V <sub>p-p</sub> , $V_O \leq 0.4$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	$\pm 20$	—	—	

Note: All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 3.3$  V,  $T_a = 25$  °C, unless otherwise noted.

Note 1:  $f = 5$  MHz, duty = 50 %, input current  $t_r = t_f = 5$  ns,  $C_L$  is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew,  $t_{psk}$ , is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in  $t_{pHL}$  and/or  $t_{pLH}$  that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

### 13. Switching Characteristics (Note) (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to $125$ °C, $V_{CC} = 4.5$ to $5.5$ V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Note	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Propagation delay time (H/L)	$t_{pHL}$	(Note 1)	Fig. 14.1.5	$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	27	45	ns
Propagation delay time (L/H)	$t_{pLH}$			$I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	23	45	
Pulse width distortion	$ \mathbf{t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}} $			$I_F = 14 \leftrightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	4	25	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	$t_{psk}$	(Note 1), (Note 2)			-30	—	30	
Propagation delay time (H/L)	$t_{pHL}$	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 6$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	34	55	
Propagation delay time (L/H)	$t_{pLH}$			$I_F = 6 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	24	55	
Pulse width distortion	$ \mathbf{t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}} $			$I_F = 6 \leftrightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	10	30	
Propagation delay skew (device to device)	$t_{psk}$	(Note 1), (Note 2)			-30	—	30	
Fall time	$t_f$	(Note 1)		$I_F = 0 \rightarrow 14$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	4	—	
Rise time	$t_r$			$I_F = 14 \rightarrow 0$ mA, $R_{IN} = 100$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 15$ pF	—	5	—	
High-level common-mode transient immunity	$CM_H$		Fig. 14.1.6	$I_F = 0$ mA, $V_{CM} = 1000$ V <sub>p-p</sub> , $V_O \geq 4$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	$\pm 20$	—	—	kV/ $\mu$ s
Low-level common-mode transient immunity	$CM_L$			$I_F = 6$ mA, $V_{CM} = 1000$ V <sub>p-p</sub> , $V_O \leq 0.4$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C	$\pm 20$	—	—	

Note: All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5$  V,  $T_a = 25$  °C, unless otherwise noted.

Note 1:  $f = 5$  MHz, duty = 50 %, input current  $t_r = t_f = 5$  ns,  $C_L$  is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.

Note 2: The propagation delay skew,  $t_{psk}$ , is equal to the magnitude of the worst-case difference in  $t_{pHL}$  and/or  $t_{pLH}$  that will be seen between units at the same given conditions (supply voltage, input current, temperature, etc).

## 14. Test Circuits and Characteristics Curves

### 14.1. Test Circuits

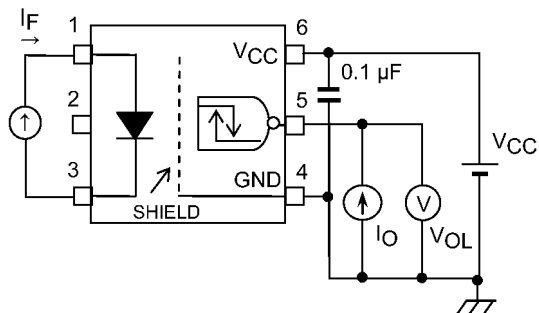


Fig. 14.1.1 VOL Test Circuit

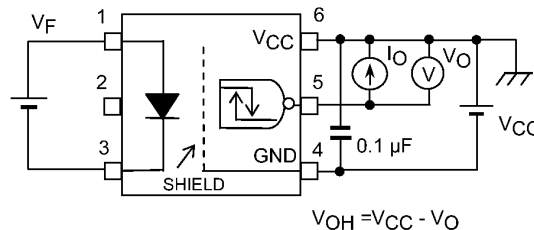


Fig. 14.1.2 VOH Test Circuit

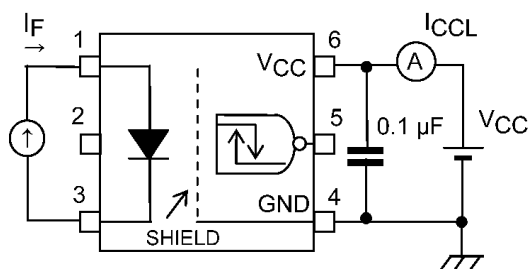


Fig. 14.1.3 ICCL Test Circuit

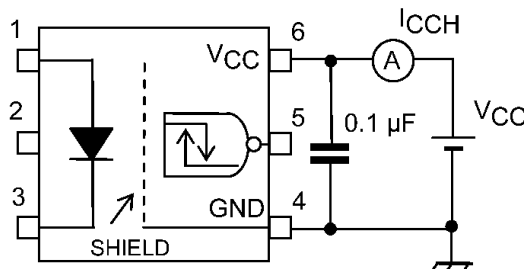
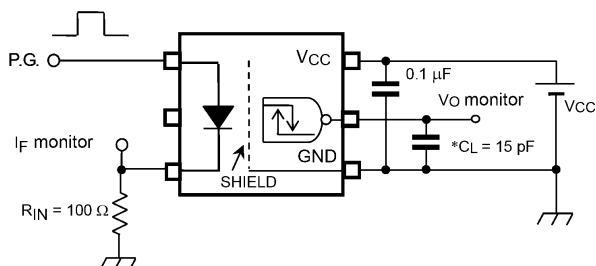


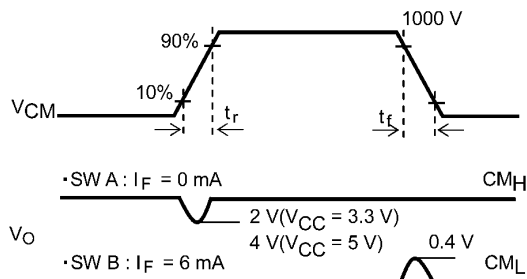
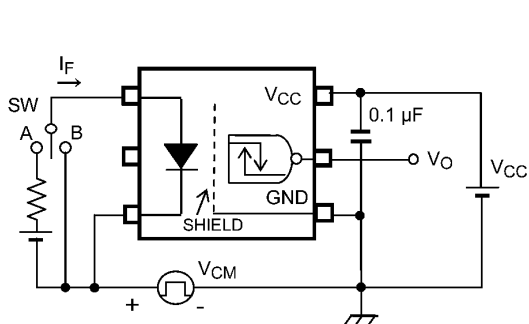
Fig. 14.1.4 ICCH Test Circuit

$I_F = 6 \text{ mA} / 14 \text{ mA (P.G.)}$   
 $(f = 5 \text{ MHz, duty} = 50\%, t_r = t_f = \text{less than } 5 \text{ ns})$



\*CL is approximately 15 pF which includes probe and stray wiring capacitance.  
 P.G.: Pulse generator

Fig. 14.1.5 Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveform

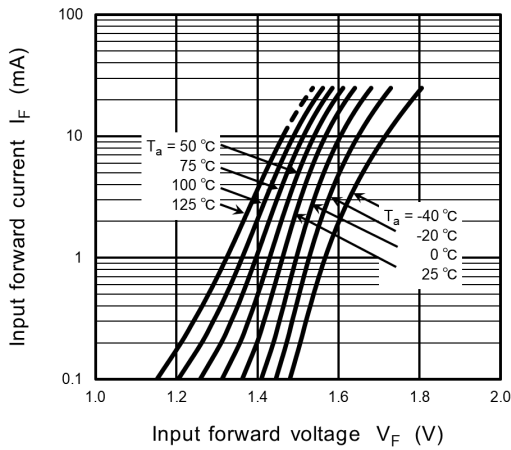


$$C_{M_L} = \frac{800(\text{V})}{t_r(\mu\text{s})} \quad C_{M_H} = \frac{800(\text{V})}{t_f(\mu\text{s})}$$

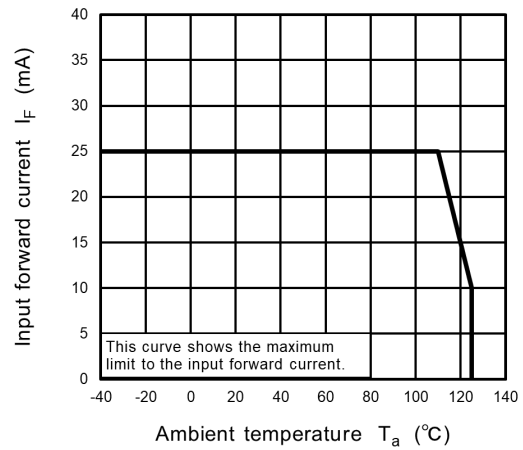
Fig. 14.1.6 Common-Mode Transient Immunity Test Circuit and Waveform



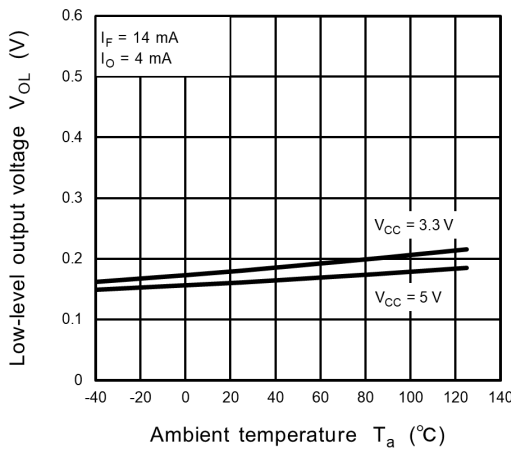
## 14.2. Characteristics Curves (Note)



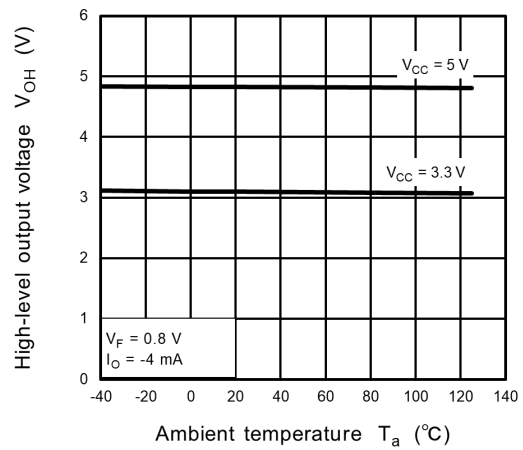
**Fig. 14.2.1**  $I_F - V_F$



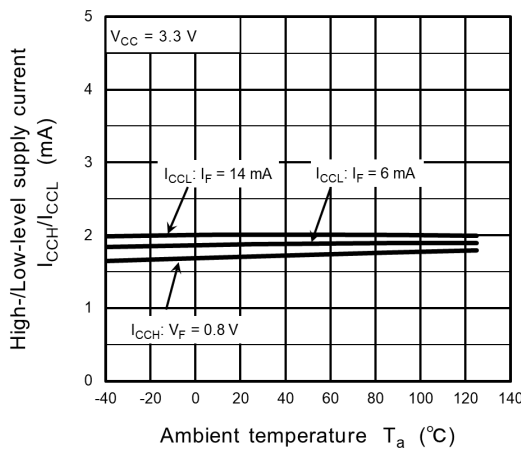
**Fig. 14.2.2**  $I_F - T_a$



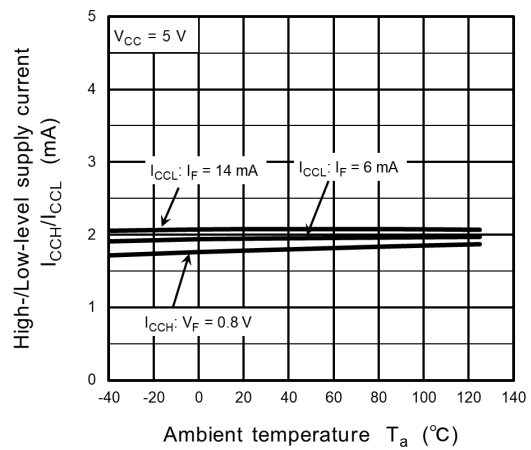
**Fig. 14.2.3**  $V_{OL} - T_a$



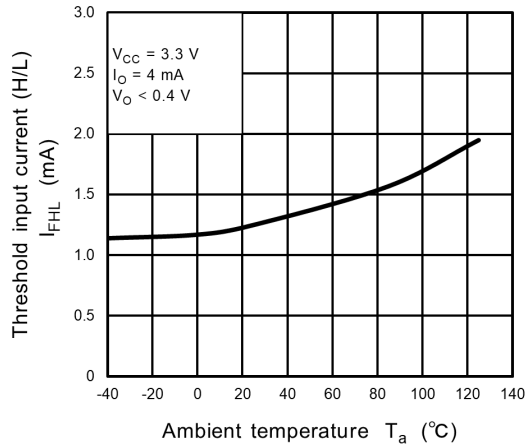
**Fig. 14.2.4**  $V_{OH} - T_a$



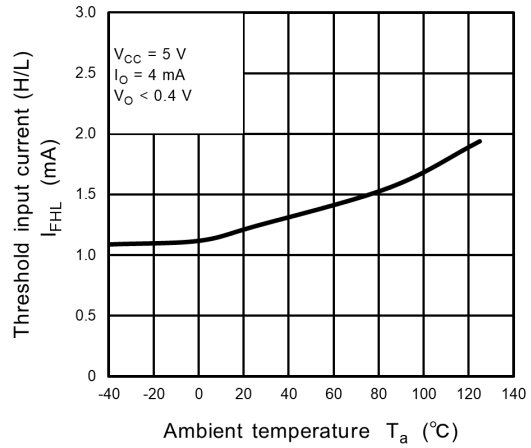
**Fig. 14.2.5**  $I_{CCH} / I_{CCL} - T_a$



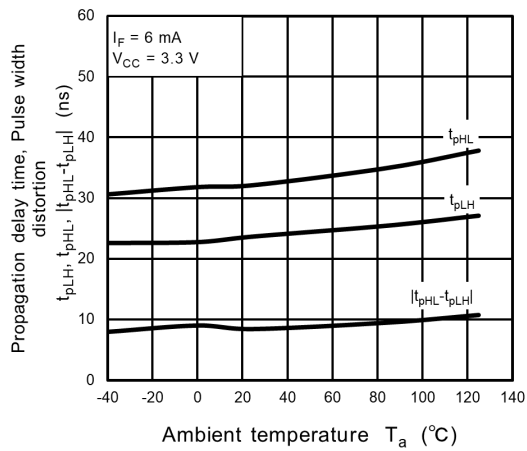
**Fig. 14.2.6**  $I_{CCH} / I_{CCL} - T_a$



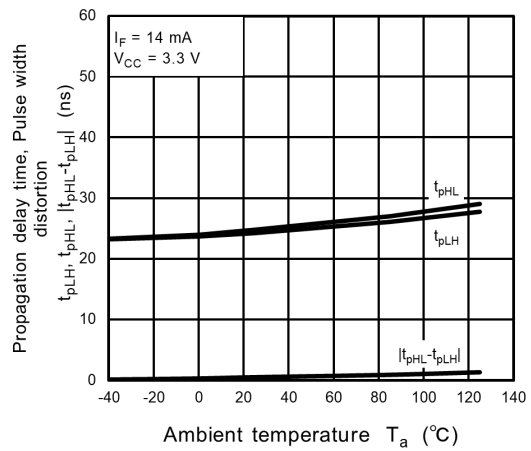
**Fig. 14.2.7**  $I_{FHL} - T_a$



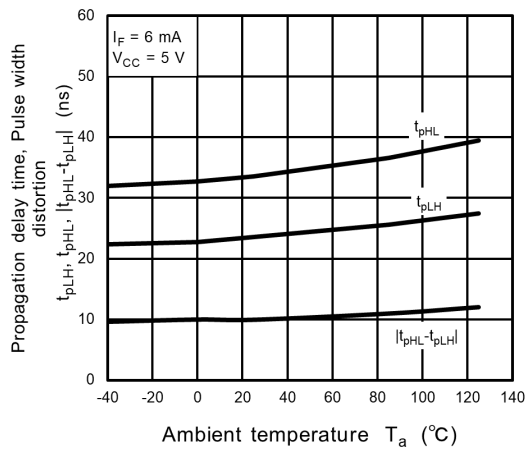
**Fig. 14.2.8**  $I_{FHL} - T_a$



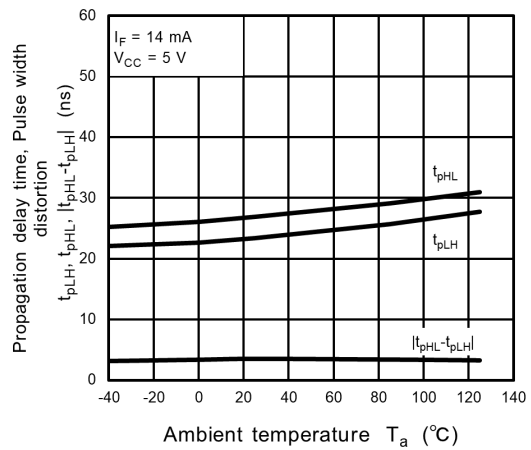
**Fig. 14.2.9**  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$



**Fig. 14.2.10**  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$



**Fig. 14.2.11**  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$



**Fig. 14.2.12**  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - T_a$

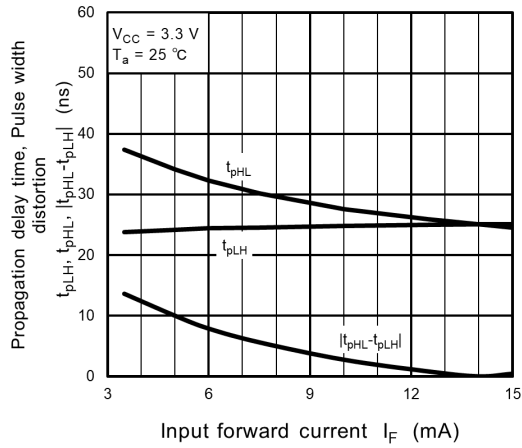


Fig. 14.2.13  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$

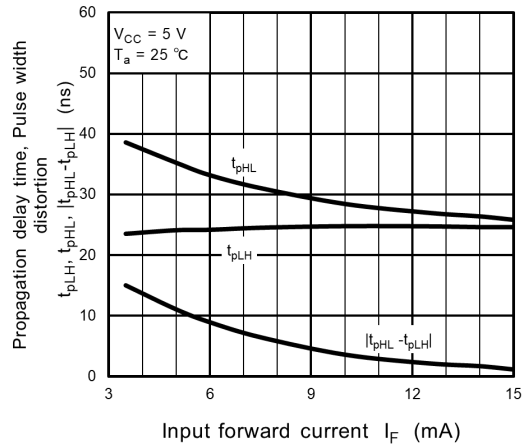


Fig. 14.2.14  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - I_F$

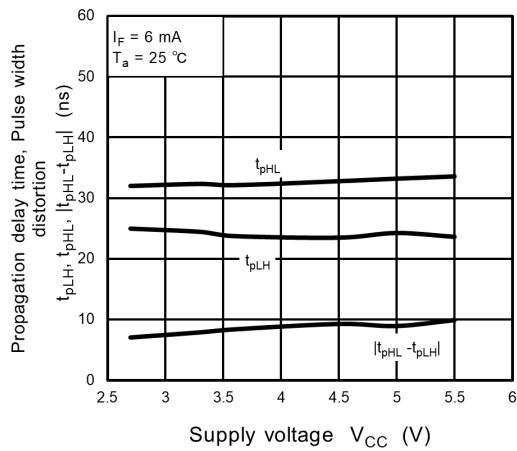


Fig. 14.2.15  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - V_{CC}$

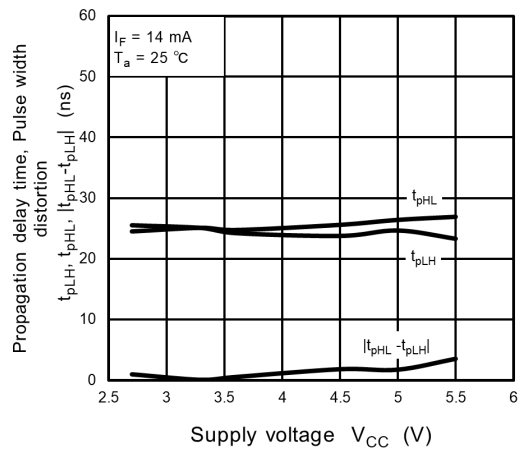


Fig. 14.2.16  $t_{pLH}$ ,  $t_{pHL}$ ,  $|t_{pHL} - t_{pLH}| - V_{CC}$

Note: The above characteristics curves are presented for reference only and not guaranteed by production test, unless otherwise noted.

## 15. Soldering and Storage

### 15.1. Precautions for Soldering

The soldering temperature should be controlled as closely as possible to the conditions shown below, irrespective of whether a soldering iron or a reflow soldering method is used.

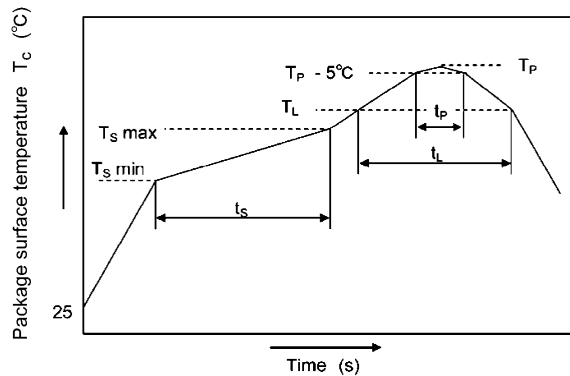
- When using soldering reflow.

The soldering temperature profile is based on the package surface temperature.

(See the figure shown below, which is based on the package surface temperature.)

Reflow soldering must be performed once or twice.

The mounting should be completed with the interval from the first to the last mountings being 2 weeks.



	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Preheat temperature	$T_S$	150	200	°C
Preheat time	$t_s$	60	120	s
Ramp-up rate ( $T_L$ to $T_P$ )			3	°C/s
Liquidus temperature	$T_L$	217		°C
Time above $T_L$	$t_L$	60	150	s
Peak temperature	$T_P$		260	°C
Time during which $T_c$ is between ( $T_P - 5$ ) and $T_P$	$t_p$		30	s
Ramp-down rate ( $T_P$ to $T_L$ )			6	°C/s

An example of a temperature profile when lead(Pb)-free solder is used

- When using soldering flow  
Preheat the device at a temperature of 150 °C (package surface temperature) for 60 to 120 seconds.  
Mounting condition of 260 °C within 10 seconds is recommended.  
Flow soldering must be performed once.
- When using soldering Iron  
Complete soldering within 10 seconds for lead temperature not exceeding 260 °C or within 3 seconds not exceeding 350 °C  
Heating by soldering iron must be done only once per lead.

### 15.2. Precautions for General Storage

- Avoid storage locations where devices may be exposed to moisture or direct sunlight.
- Follow the precautions printed on the packing label of the device for transportation and storage.
- Keep the storage location temperature and humidity within a range of 5 °C to 35 °C and 45 % to 75 %, respectively.
- Do not store the products in locations with poisonous gases (especially corrosive gases) or in dusty conditions.
- Store the products in locations with minimal temperature fluctuations. Rapid temperature changes during storage can cause condensation, resulting in lead oxidation or corrosion, which will deteriorate the solderability of the leads.
- When restoring devices after removal from their packing, use anti-static containers.
- Do not allow loads to be applied directly to devices while they are in storage.
- If devices have been stored for more than two years under normal storage conditions, it is recommended that you check the leads for ease of soldering prior to use.

## 16. Land Pattern Dimensions (for reference only)

Unit: mm

TLP2766A

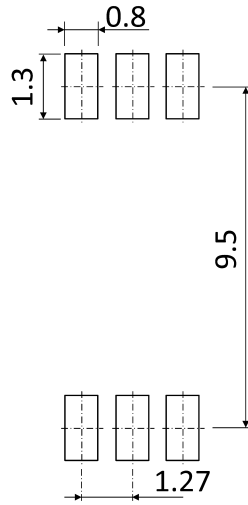


Fig. 16.1 Lead Forming Option (standard)

TLP2766A(LF4)

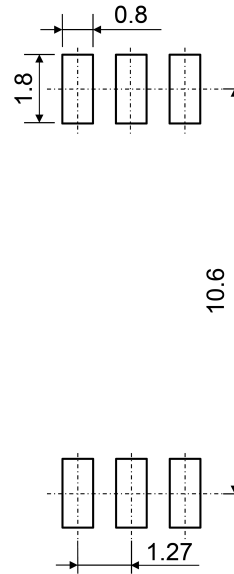
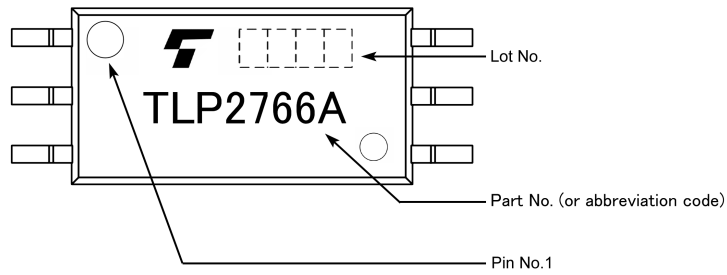


Fig. 16.2 Lead Forming Option (LF4)

## 17. Marking



## 18. EN60747-5-5 Option (D4) Specification

- Part number: TLP2766A (Note 1)
- The following part naming conventions are used for the devices that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

Example: TLP2766A(D4-TP,E)

D4: EN60747 option

TP: Tape type

E: [[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE (Note 2)

Note 1: Use TOSHIBA standard type number for safety standard application.  
e.g., TLP2766A(D4-TP,E → TLP2766A

Note 2: Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's RoHS compatibility.

RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

Description	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Application classification for rated mains voltage $\leq 600$ Vrms for rated mains voltage $\leq 1000$ Vrms		I-IV I-III	—
Climatic classification		40 / 125 / 21	—
Pollution degree		2	—
Maximum operating insulation voltage	VIORM	1230	Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method A $V_{pr} = 1.6 \times VIORM$ , type and sample test $t_p = 10$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC	$V_{pr}$	1970	Vpeak
Input to output test voltage, Method B $V_{pr} = 1.875 \times VIORM$ , 100 % production test $t_p = 1$ s, partial discharge $< 5$ pC	$V_{pr}$	2310	Vpeak
Highest permissible overvoltage (transient overvoltage, $t_{pr} = 60$ s)	VTR	8000	Vpeak
Safety limiting values (max. permissible ratings in case of fault, also refer to thermal derating curve) current (input current $I_F$ , $P_{so} = 0$ ) power (output or total power dissipation) temperature	$I_{si}$ $P_{so}$ $T_s$	300 700 150	mA mW °C
Insulation resistance $V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 25$ °C $V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = 100$ °C $V_{IO} = 500$ V, $T_a = T_s$	$R_{si}$	$\geq 10^{12}$ $\geq 10^{11}$ $\geq 10^9$	$\Omega$

Fig. 18.1 EN60747 Insulation Characteristics

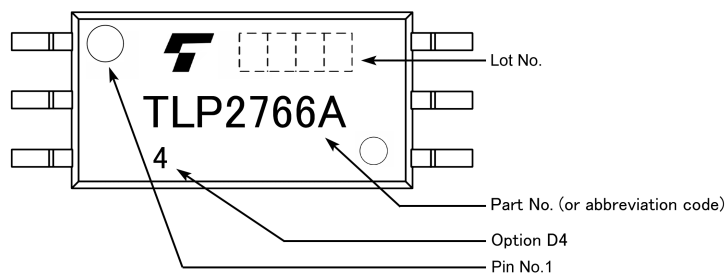
Minimum creepage distance	Cr	8.0 mm
Minimum clearance	Cl	8.0 mm
Minimum insulation thickness	ti	0.4 mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	175

**Fig. 18.2 Insulation Related Specifications (Note)**

Note: This photocoupler is suitable for **safe electrical isolation** only within the safety limit data. Maintenance of the safety data shall be ensured by means of protective circuits.



**Fig. 18.3 Marking on Packing for EN60747**



**Fig. 18.4 Marking Example (Note)**

Note: The above marking is applied to the photocouplers that have been qualified according to option (D4) of EN60747.

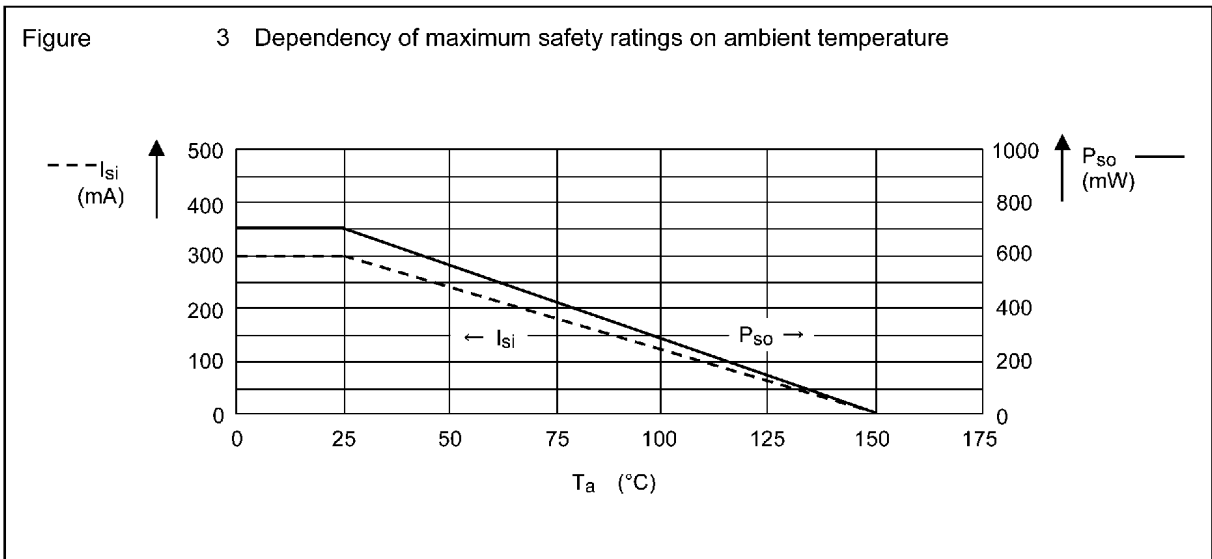
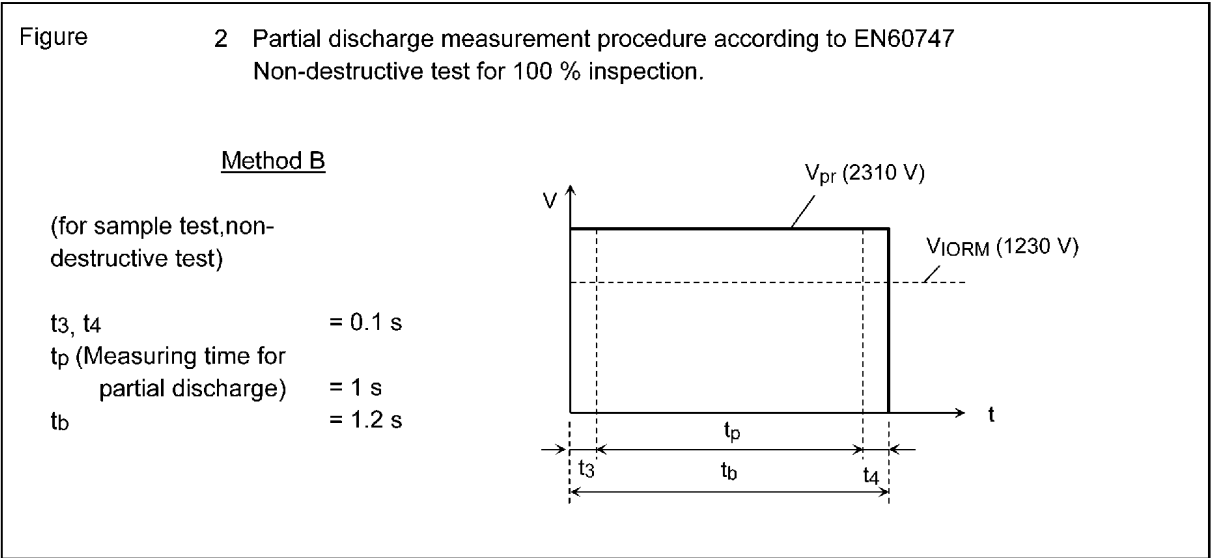
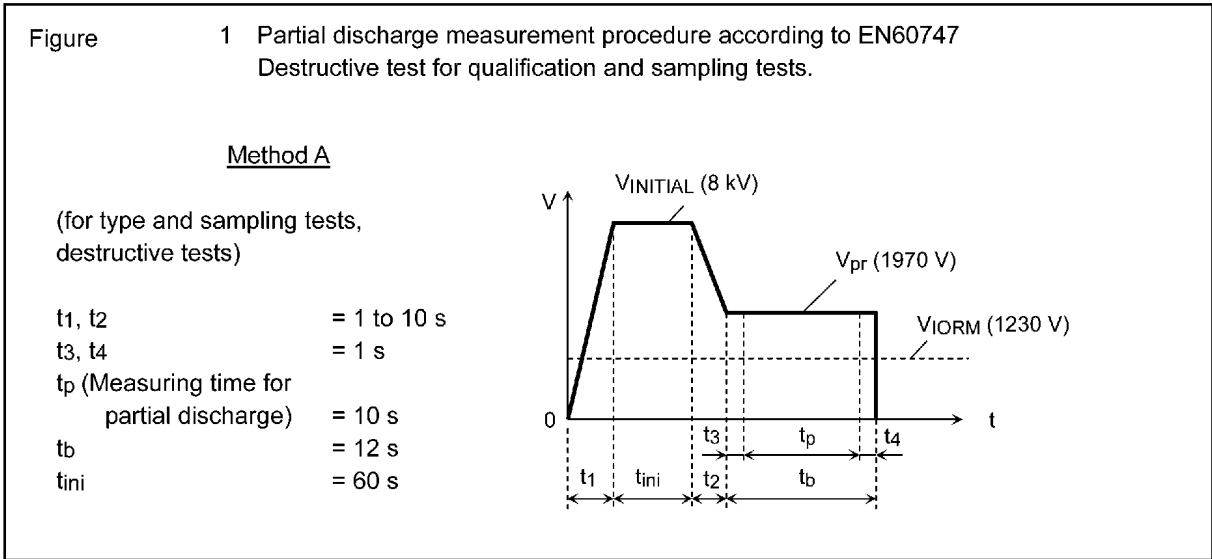


Fig. 18.5 Measurement Procedure



## 19. Specifications for Embossed-Tape Packing

### 19.1. Applicable Package

Package Name	Product Type
SO6L / SO6L(LF4)	Long creepage mini flat coupler

### 19.2. Product Naming Conventions

Type of package used for shipment is denoted by a symbol suffix after a part number. The method of classification is as below.

Example) TLP2766A(TP,E)

Part number: TLP2766A

Tape type: TP

[[G]]/RoHS COMPATIBLE: E (Note 1)

Note 1: Please contact your Toshiba sales representative for details on environmental information such as the product's RoHS compatibility.

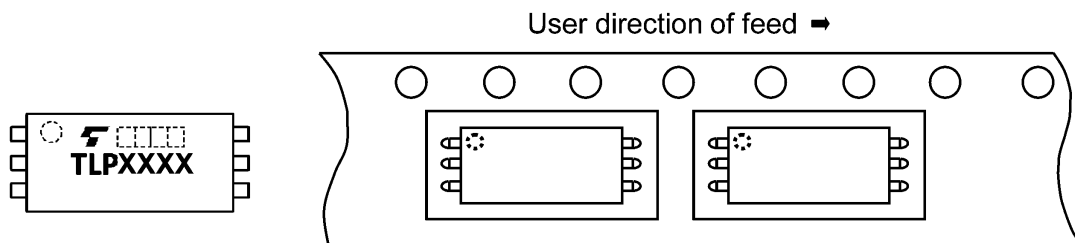
RoHS is the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

### 19.3. Tape Dimensions Specification

Tape Type	Division	Packing Amount (A unit per reel)
TP / TP4	—	1500

#### 19.3.1. Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Feed

Device orientation in the carrier cavities as shown in the following figure.



Orientation of Device in Relation to Direction of Tape Movement

#### 19.3.2. Empty Device Recesses

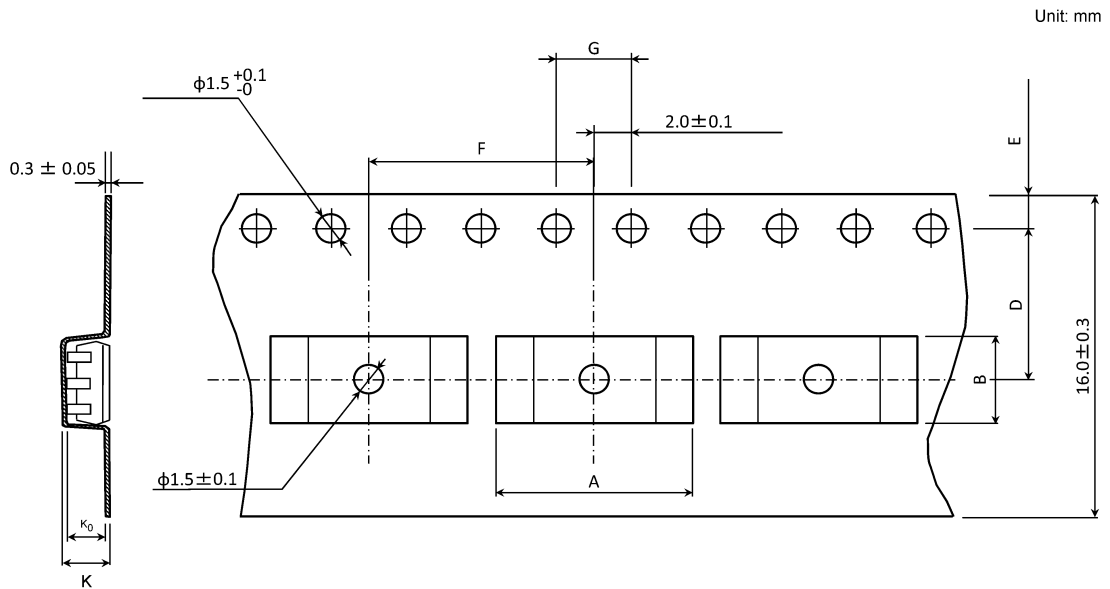
Characteristics	Standard	Remarks
Occurrences of 2 or more successive empty cavities	0 device	Within any given 40-mm section of tape, not including leader and trailer
Single empty cavity	6 devices (max) per reel	Not including leader and trailer

#### 19.3.3. Tape Leader and Trailer

The start of the tape has 14 or more empty holes. The end of the tape has 34 or more empty holes and a cover tape of 30 mm or longer.

## 19.3.4. Tape Dimensions

Tape material: Plastic (for protection against static electricity)

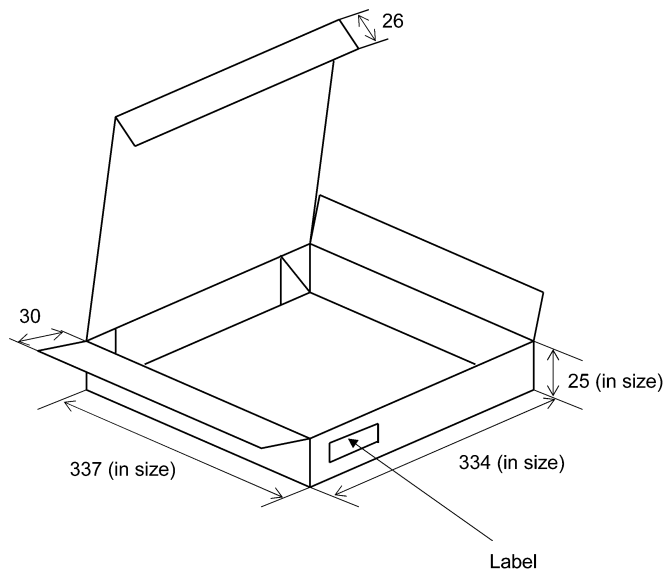


**Table Tape Dimensions (unit: mm, tolerance:  $\pm 0.1$ )**

Symbol	Dimension (standard)	Dimension (LF4)	Remark
A	10.4	11.55	—
B	4.24	4.24	—
D	7.5	7.5	Center line of embossed cavity and sprocket hole
E	1.75	1.75	Distance between tape edge and sprocket hole center
F	12.0	16.0	Cumulative error +0.1/-0.3 per 10 empty cavities holes
G	4.0	4.0	Cumulative error +0.1/-0.3 per 10 sprocket holes
K	2.7	2.8	—
$K_0$	2.4	2.4	Internal space



## 19.4. Packing (Note)



1 reel/carton (unit: mm)

Note: Taping reel diameter:  $\phi$ 330 mm

## 19.5. Label Format

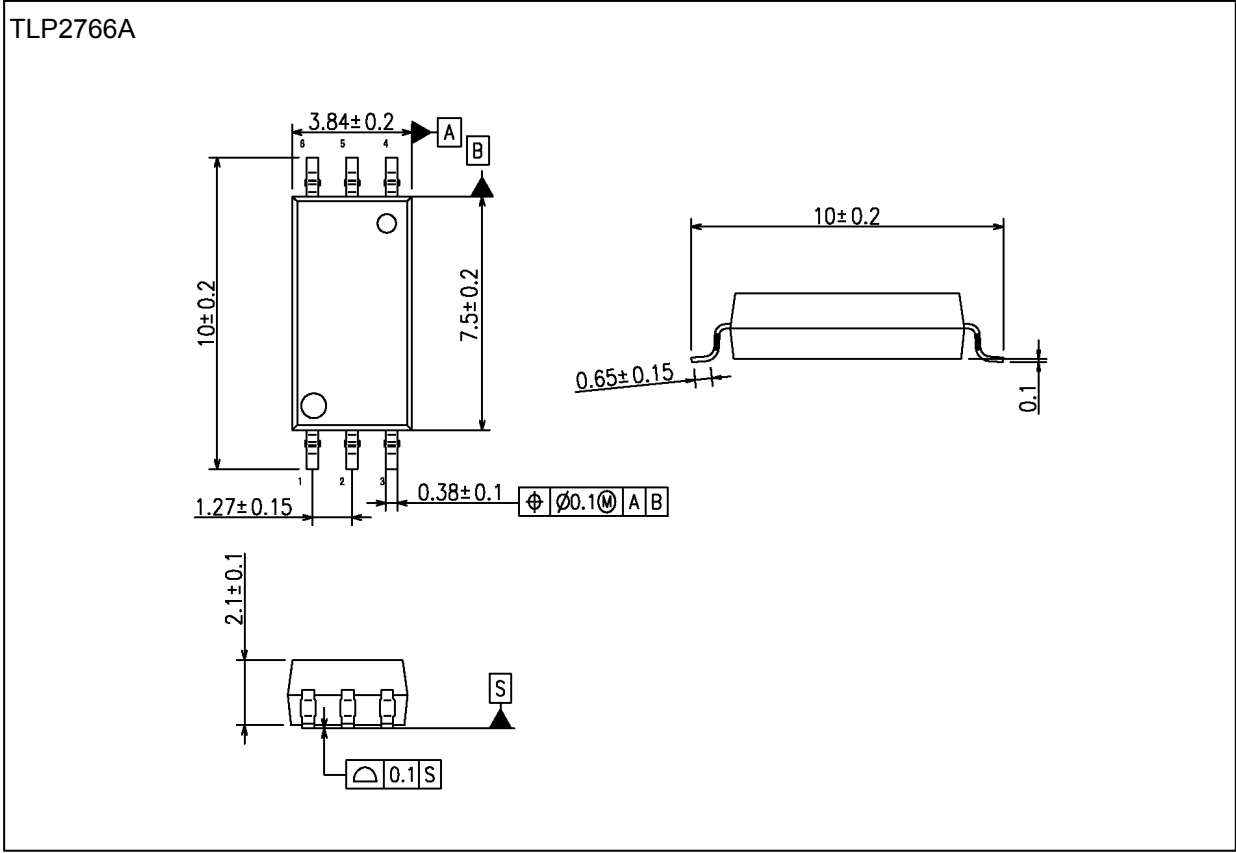
- (1) Carton: The label provides the part number, quantity, lot number, the Toshiba logo, etc.
- (2) Reel: The label provides the part number, the taping name, quantity, lot number, etc.

## 20. Ordering Information (Example of Item Name)

Item Name	Packaging	VDE Option	Packing (MOQ)
TLP2766A(E)			Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2766A(TP,E)			Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP2766A(D4,E)		EN60747-5-5	Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2766A(D4-TP,E)		EN60747-5-5	Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP2766A(LF4,E)	LF4, Wide forming		Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2766A(TP4,E)	LF4, Wide forming		Tape and reel (1500 pcs)
TLP2766A(D4LF4,E)	LF4, Wide forming	EN60747-5-5	Magazine (125 pcs)
TLP2766A(D4TP4,E)	LF4, Wide forming	EN60747-5-5	Tape and reel (1500 pcs)

Package Dimensions

Unit: mm

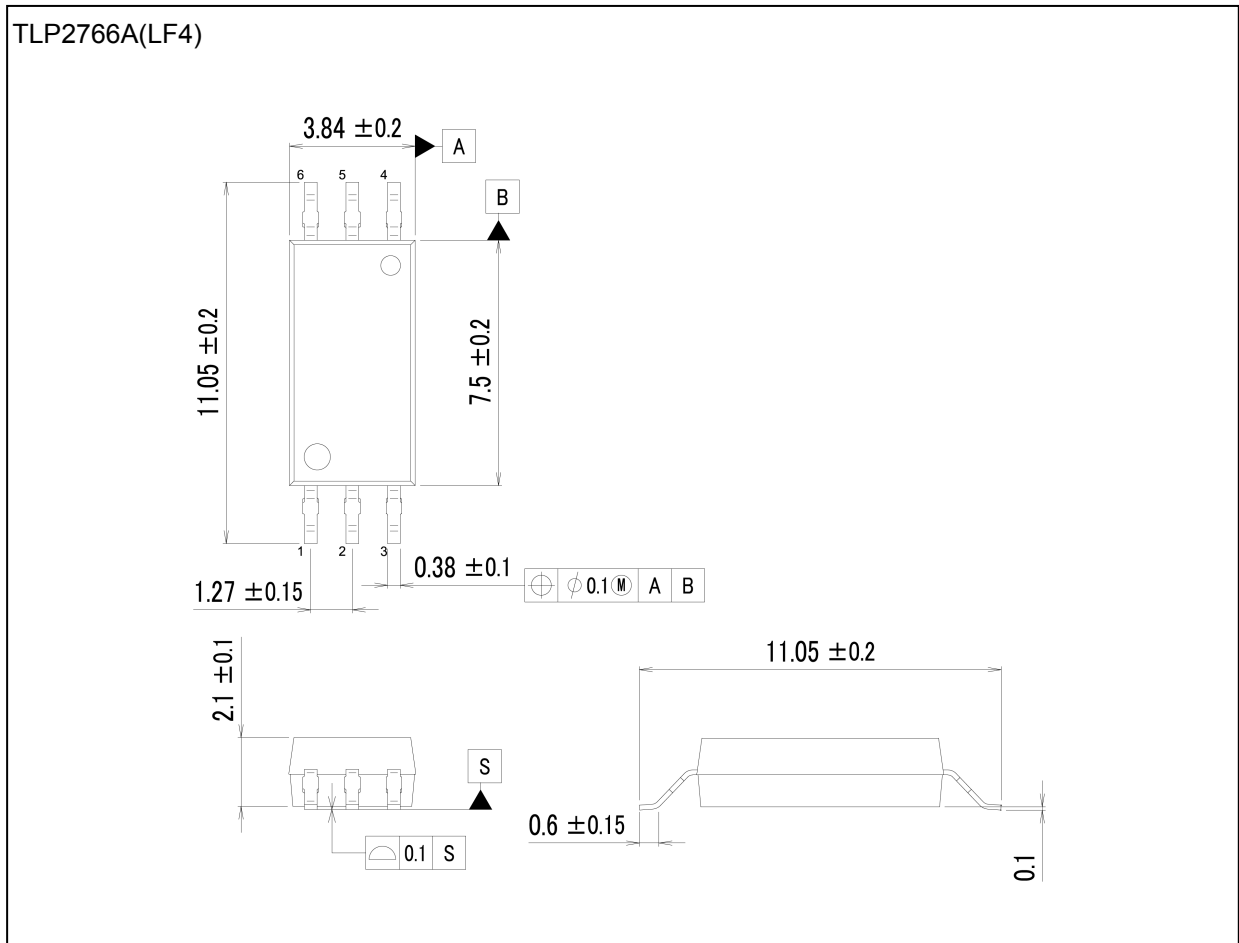


Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4N1A

## Package Dimensions

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.126 g (typ.)

Package Name(s)
TOSHIBA: 11-4N101A

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