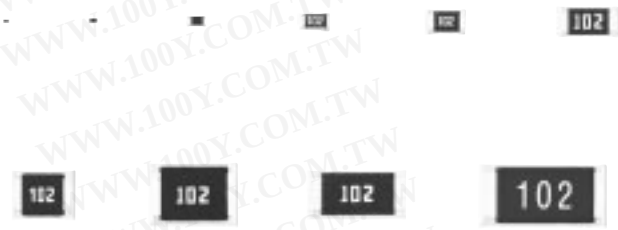
Thick Film Chip Resistors
01005, 0201, 0402, 0603, 0805, 1206, 1210, 1812, 2010, 2512

Type: **ERJ XG, 1G, 2G, 3G, 6G, 8G, 14, 12, 12Z, 1T**



■ Features

- Small size and lightweight
- High reliability
  Metal glaze thick film resistive element and three layers of electrodes
- Compatible with placement machines
  Taping packaging available
- Suitable for both reflow and flow soldering
- Reference Standards
  IEC 60115-8, JIS C 5201-8, EIAJ RC-2134B

■ Explanation of Part Numbers

- ERJXGN, 1GE, 2GE, 3GE, 6GE, 8GE, 14, 12, 12Z, 1T Series, ±5 % type

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	R	J	3	G	E	Y	J	1	0	2	V

Product Code
Thick Film Chip Resistors

Size, Power Rating	
Type : inches	Power R.
XGN : 01005	0.031 W
1GE : 0201	0.05 W
2GE : 0402	0.1 W
3GE : 0603	0.1 W
6GE : 0805	0.125 W
8GE : 1206	0.25 W
14 : 1210	0.5 W
12 : 1812	0.75 W
12Z : 2010	0.75 W
1T : 2512	1 W

Marking	
Code	Marking
Y	Value Marking on black side
*Nil	No marking

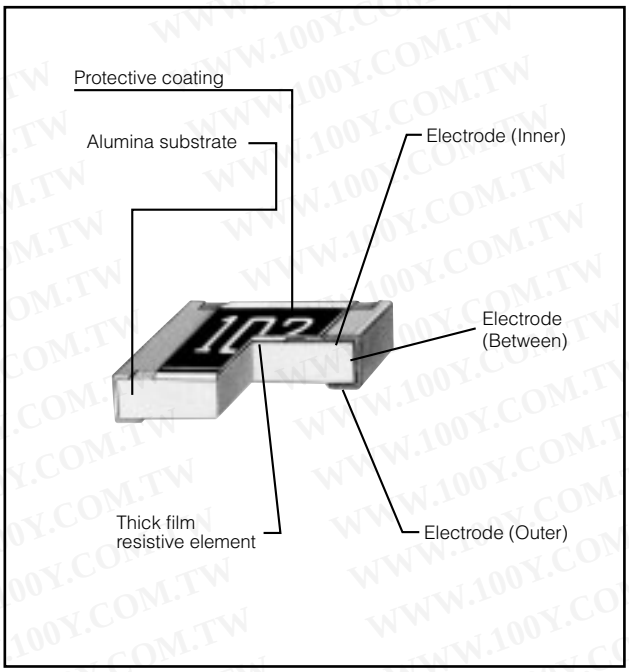
Resistance Tolerance	
Code	Tolerance
J	±5 %
0	Jumper

Resistance Value
The first two digits are significant figures of resistance and the third one denotes number of zeros following. Decimal Point is expressed by R as 4.7 = 4R7. Jumper is expressed by R00.

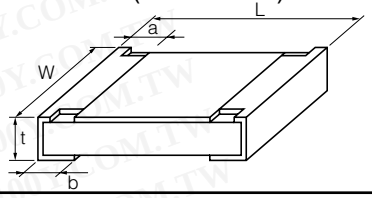
Packaging Methods		
Code	Packaging	Type
Y	Pressed Carrier Taping 2 mm pitch, 20000 pcs.	ERJXGN
C	Pressed Carrier Taping 2 mm pitch, 15000 pcs.	ERJ1GE
X	Punched Carrier Taping 2 mm pitch, 10000 pcs.	ERJ2GE
V	Punched Carrier Taping 4 mm pitch	ERJ3GE ERJ6GE ERJ8GE
U	Embossed CarrierTaping 4 mm pitch	ERJ14 ERJ12 ERJ12Z ERJ1T

* When omitted, the rest of the P/N factors shall be moved up respectively.
(Only XGN, 1GN, 2GE type)

■ Construction



■ Dimensions in mm (not to scale)



Type (inches)	Dimensions (mm)					Mass (Weight) (g/1000 pcs.)
	L	W	a	b	t	
ERJXG (01005)	$0.40^{\pm0.02}$	$0.20^{\pm0.02}$	$0.10^{\pm0.03}$	$0.10^{\pm0.03}$	$0.13^{\pm0.02}$	0.04
ERJ1G (0201)	$0.60^{\pm0.03}$	$0.30^{\pm0.03}$	$0.10^{\pm0.05}$	$0.15^{\pm0.05}$	$0.23^{\pm0.03}$	0.15
ERJ2G (0402)	$1.00^{\pm0.05}$	$0.50^{\pm0.05}$	$0.20^{\pm0.10}$	$0.25^{\pm0.05}$	$0.35^{\pm0.05}$	0.8
ERJ3G (0603)	$1.60^{\pm0.15}$	$0.80^{+0.15}_{-0.05}$	$0.30^{\pm0.20}$	$0.30^{\pm0.15}$	$0.45^{\pm0.10}$	2
ERJ6G (0805)	$2.00^{\pm0.20}$	$1.25^{\pm0.10}$	$0.40^{\pm0.20}$	$0.40^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.10}$	4
ERJ8G (1206)	$3.20^{+0.05}_{-0.20}$	$1.60^{+0.05}_{-0.15}$	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.10}$	10
ERJ14 (1210)	$3.20^{\pm0.20}$	$2.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.10}$	16
ERJ12 (1812)	$4.50^{\pm0.20}$	$3.20^{\pm0.20}$	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.10}$	27
ERJ12Z (2010)	$5.00^{\pm0.20}$	$2.50^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.10}$	27
ERJ1T (2512)	$6.40^{\pm0.20}$	$3.20^{\pm0.20}$	$0.65^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.20}$	$0.60^{\pm0.10}$	45

■ Ratings

<For Resistor>

Type (inches)	Power Rating at 70 °C (W)	Limiting Element Voltage (Maximum RCWV)(1) (V)	Maximum Overload Voltage(2) (V)	Resistance Tolerance (%)	Resistance Range (Ω)	T.C.R. [×10⁻⁶/°C (ppm/°C)]	Category Temperature Range (Operating Temperature Range) (°C)
ERJXG (01005)	0.031	15	30	±5	4.7 to 1 M (E24)	<10 Ω : −100 to +600 10 Ω to 100 Ω : ±300 100 Ω< : ±200	−55 to +125
ERJ1G (0201)	0.05	25	50	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)	<10 Ω: −100 to +600 10 Ω to 1 MΩ: ±200 1 MΩ<: −400 to +150	−55 to +125
ERJ2G (0402)	0.1	50	100	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ3G (0603)	0.1	75	150	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ6G (0805)	0.125	150	200	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ8G (1206)	0.25	200	400	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ14 (1210)	0.5	200	400	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ12 (1812)	0.75	200	500	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ12Z (2010)	0.75	200	500	±5	1 to 10 M (E24)		−55 to +155
ERJ1T (2512)	1	200	500	±5	1 to 1 M (E24)		−55 to +155

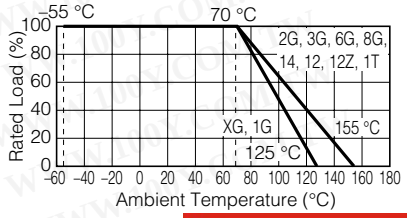
(1) Rated Continuous Working Voltage (RCWV) shall be determined from RCWV=$\sqrt{\text{Power Rating} \times \text{Resistance Values}}$, or Limiting Element Voltage (max. RCWV) listed above, whichever less.
(2) Overload (Short-time Overload) Test Voltage (SOTV) shall be determined from SOTV=2.5×Power Rating or max. Overload Voltage listed above whichever less.

<For Jumper>

Type (inches)	Rated Current (A)	Maximum Overload Current (A)
ERJXG (01005)	0.5	1
ERJ1G (0201)		
ERJ2G (0402)	1	2
ERJ3G (0603)		
ERJ6G (0805)	2	4
ERJ8G (1206)		
ERJ14 (1210)		
ERJ12 (1812)		
ERJ12Z (2010)		
ERJ1T (2512)		

Power Derating Curve

For resistors operated in ambient temperatures above 70 °C, power rating shall be derated in accordance with the figure below.



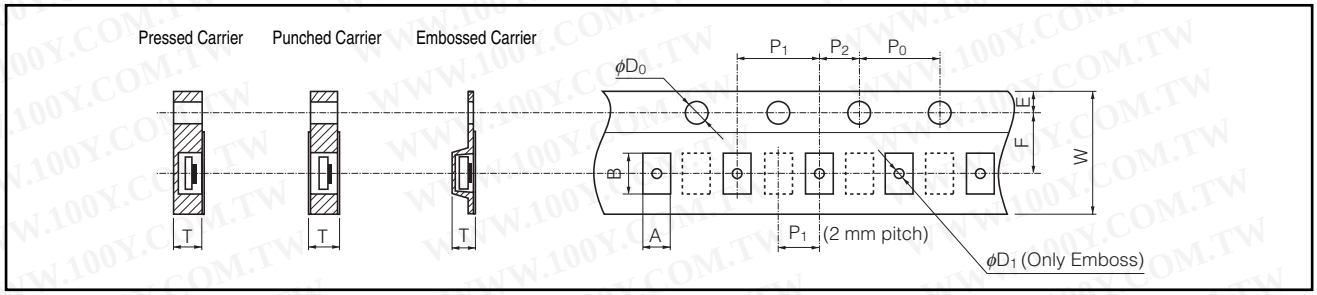
■ Packaging Methods (Taping)

● Standard Quantity

Type	Kind of Taping	Pitch (P_1)	Quantity
ERJXG	Pressed Carrier Taping	2 mm	20000 pcs./reel
ERJ1G			15000 pcs./reel
ERJ2G	Punched Carrier Taping		10000 pcs./reel
ERJ3G		4 mm	5000 pcs./reel
ERJ6G			
ERJ8G			
ERJ14	Embossed Carrier Taping		
ERJ12			
ERJ12Z			
ERJ1T			4000 pcs./reel

● Carrier Tape

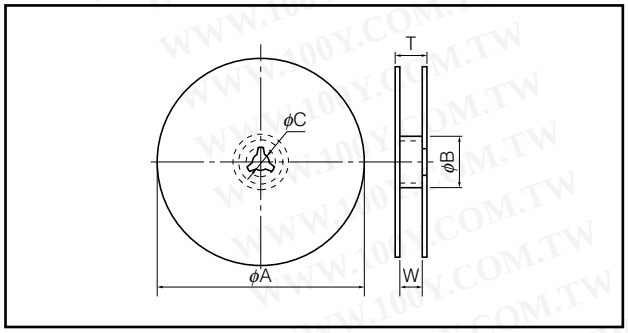
(Unit : mm)



Type	A	B	W	F	E	P_1	P_2	P_0	ϕD_0	T	ϕD_1
ERJXG	$0.24^{\pm0.03}$	$0.45^{\pm0.03}$	$8.00^{\pm0.20}$	$3.50^{\pm0.05}$	$1.75^{\pm0.10}$	$2.00^{\pm0.10}$	$2.00^{\pm0.05}$	$4.00^{\pm0.10}$	$1.50^{+0.10}_{-0}$	$0.31^{\pm0.05}$	–
ERJ1G	$0.38^{\pm0.05}$	$0.68^{\pm0.05}$								$0.42^{\pm0.05}$	–
ERJ2G	$0.67^{\pm0.05}$	$1.17^{\pm0.05}$								$0.52^{\pm0.05}$	–
ERJ3G	$1.10^{\pm0.10}$	$1.90^{\pm0.10}$				$4.00^{\pm0.10}$				$0.70^{\pm0.05}$	–
ERJ6G	$1.65^{\pm0.15}$	$2.50^{\pm0.20}$								$0.84^{\pm0.05}$	–
ERJ8G	$2.00^{\pm0.15}$	$3.60^{\pm0.20}$									–
ERJ14	$2.80^{\pm0.20}$	$3.50^{\pm0.20}$	$8.00^{\pm0.30}$							$1.00^{\pm0.10}$	$1.0^{+0.10}_{-0}$
ERJ12	$3.50^{\pm0.20}$	$4.80^{\pm0.20}$	$12.00^{\pm0.30}$	$5.50^{\pm0.20}$							1.5 min.
ERJ12Z	$2.80^{\pm0.20}$	$5.30^{\pm0.20}$									
ERJ1T	$3.60^{\pm0.20}$	$6.90^{\pm0.20}$									

● Taping Reel

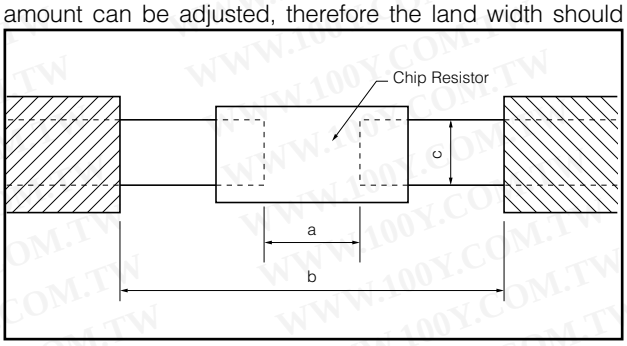
(Unit : mm)



Type	φA	φB	φC	W	T
ERJXG	$180.0^{+0}_{-3.0}$	60 min.	$13.0^{\pm1.0}$	$9.0^{\pm1.0}$	$11.4^{\pm1.0}$
ERJ1G					
ERJ2G					
ERJ3G					
ERJ6G					
ERJ8G					
ERJ14					
ERJ12				$13.0^{\pm1.0}$	$15.4^{\pm2.0}$
ERJ12Z					
ERJ1T					

■ Recommended Land Pattern

In case of flow soldering, the land width must be smaller than the Chip Resistor width to control the solder amount properly. Generally, the land width should be 0.7 to 0.8 times (W) of the width of chip resistor. In case of reflow soldering, solder amount can be adjusted, therefore the land width should be set to 1.0 to 1.3 times chip resistor width (W).



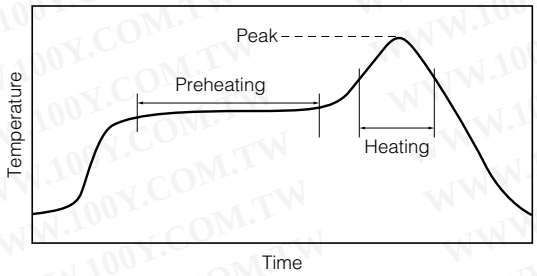
Type (inches)	Dimensions (mm)		
	a	b	c
ERJXG(01005)	0.15 to 0.20	0.5 to 0.7	0.20 to 0.25
ERJ1G(0201)	0.3 to 0.4	0.8 to 0.9	0.25 to 0.35
ERJ2G(0402)	0.5 to 0.6	1.4 to 1.6	0.4 to 0.6
ERJ3G(0603)	0.7 to 0.9	2 to 2.2	0.8 to 1
ERJ6G(0805)	1 to 1.4	3.2 to 3.8	0.9 to 1.4
ERJ8G(1206)	2 to 2.4	4.4 to 5	1.2 to 1.8
ERJ14(1210)	2 to 2.4	4.4 to 5	1.8 to 2.8
ERJ12(1812)	3.3 to 3.7	5.7 to 6.5	2.3 to 3.5
ERJ12Z(2010)	3.6 to 4	6.2 to 7	1.8 to 2.8
ERJ1T(2512)	5 to 5.4	7.6 to 8.6	2.3 to 3.5

■ Recommended Soldering Conditions

Recommendations and precautions are described below.

● Recommended soldering conditions for reflow

· Reflow soldering shall be performed a maximum of two times.
· Please contact us for additional information when used in conditions other than those specified.
· Please measure the temperature of the terminals and study every kind of solder and printed circuit board for solderability before actual use.



For soldering (Example : Sn/Pb)

	Temperature	Time
Preheating	140 °C to 160 °C	60 s to 120 s
Main heating	Above 200 °C	30 s to 40 s
Peak	235 ± 5 °C	max. 10 s

For lead-free soldering (Example : Sn/Ag/Cu)

	Temperature	Time
Preheating	150 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s
Main heating	Above 230 °C	30 s to 40 s
Peak	max. 260 °C	max. 10 s

● Recommended soldering conditions for flow

	For soldering		For lead-free soldering	
	Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time
Preheating	140 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s	150 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s
Soldering	245 ± 5 °C	20 s to 30 s	max. 260 °C	max. 10 s

⚠ Safety Precautions

The following are precautions for individual products. Please also refer to the precautions common to Fixed Resistors shown on page ER2 of this catalog.

1. Take measures against mechanical stress during and after mounting of Thick Film Chip Resistors (hereafter called the resistors) so as not to damage their electrodes and protective coatings.
2. If a transient load (heavy load in a short time) like a pulse is expected to be applied, check and evaluate the operations of the resistors when installed in your products before use.
   Never exceed the rated power. Otherwise, the performance and/or reliability of the resistors may be impaired.
3. Do not use halogen-based or other high-activity flux. Otherwise, the residue may impair the resistors' performance and/or reliability.
4. When soldering with a soldering iron, never touch the resistors' bodies with the tip of the soldering iron. When using a soldering iron with a high temperature tip, finish soldering as quickly as possible (within three seconds at 350 °C max.).
5. As the amount of applied solder becomes larger, the mechanical stress applied to the resistors increases, causing problems such as cracks and faulty characteristics. Avoid applying an excessive amount of solder.
6. Do not apply shock to the resistors or pinch them with a hard tool (e.g. pliers and tweezers). Otherwise, the resistors' protective coatings and bodies may be chipped, affecting their performance.
7. Avoid excessive bending of printed circuit boards in order to protect the resistors from abnormal stress.