

# Rotational Absolute Magnetic Kit Encoder Version 60 mm HP Position Sensor Version 2.1



#### **LINKS TO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**





QUICK REFERENCE DATA				
Sensor type	ROTATIONAL, magnetic technology			
Output type	Connector Würth Elektronik 687106182122 to plug a flat flex cable or connector Hirose DF58-6P-1.2V(21) to plug an external connector equipped of wires			
Market appliance	Industrial			
Dimensions	Diameter 60 mm			

#### **FEATURES**

- · Especially dedicated to robotics applications
- High precision, high repeatability, high resolution, single or multi-turns variant



ROHS

- Plug and play or self-calibration
- Memorization of last position before power off
- Not sensitive to external magnetic fields and temperature
- Not sensitive to moisture and pollution
- Especially dedicated for harsh conditions (vibrations, shocks, CEM...)
- Built-in self-monitoring
- Hall effect principle
- · Option back-up battery connector
- Protected design, patent EP 2711663
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see <a href="https://www.vishav.com/doc?99912">www.vishav.com/doc?99912</a>

PARAMETER	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319	
Voltage power supply (on sensor connector)		0.25 V	
Supply current at 5 V	 ≤ 18	60 mA	
Standard output format	5	SSI	
Optional output format	Biss-C	C or SPI	
Useful electrical angle	360°		
Accuracy at 25 °C	Better than 13 bits (0.044°)		
Repeatability	> 10	6 bits	
Resolution	262 144 points (18 bits, ≈ 0.0014°)	335 872 points (≈ 18.35 bits, ≈ 0.0011°)	
Startup time	≤ 2	0 ms	
Data latency time	≤ 20	00 μs	
Maximum sampling rate	9.2	kHz	
Optional multi-turn counter without external battery	16 bits counter		
For multi-turns options	Memorization of the last angle value and the multi-turns counter at the power of		
On request: multi-turns counter with external backup battery (not supplied)	16 bits counter, battery: voltage 3.6 V to 5 V, I <sub>max.</sub> 15 mA		

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (All Versions)		
PARAMETER		
Mechanical angle	360°	
Maximum speed rotation	10 000 rpm (mechanical limits)	
Rotor weight	< 40 g	
Stator weight	< 15 g	

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For technical questions, contact: mcbprecisionpot@vishay.com

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SAP PART	SAP PART NUMBERING GUIDELINES												
TYPE	MODEL	DESIGN	SIZE (mm)	TYPE	FUNCTION	ACCURACY (BITS)	RESOLUTION (BITS)	OUTPUT	PACKAGING	OPTION			
								F = SPI CCW J = SSI CCW L = Biss-C	B = box				
R = rotational	AM	K = kit	060	М	M 1 13	M 1	M 1	1	13		F = SPI CCW	B = box	661 = multi-turn counting
													J = SSI CCW
								L = Biss-C	B = box	659 = multi-turn counting			
ON REQUEST	Γ: VARIAN	T RAMKO	60 18 E	BITS (26	2 144 POINT	S) <sup>(1)</sup>							
								F = SPI CCW J = SSI CCW L = Biss-C	B = box				
R = rotational	AM	K = kit	060	М	1	13	18	F = SPI CCW	B = box	684 = multi-turn counting			
								J = SSI CCW	B = box	685 = multi-turn counting			
								L = Biss-C	B = box	683 = multi-turn counting			

#### Notes

- "Multi-turn with connection back-up battery" possible on request, please contact Vishay
- (1) The standard RAMK060 gives 18.35 bits (335 872 points) and can be used when the exact number of points could be loaded in customer's device. To provide only 18.0 bits (262 144 points), when only the number of bits can be loaded in customer's device, the last variant RAMK060M11318XB is a solution available on request

ACCESSORY	
Transfer adaptor (see section "Accessory on Request")	ACCSRAMKADAPTCB067

PERFORMANCE				
PARAMETER				
Standard operating temperature range	-40 °C to +85 °C			
Storage temperature range	-55 °C to +105 °C			
Humidity	≤ 80 % no condensing			
Environmental protection	Coating on PCB components side			
Vibrations	0.05 g <sup>2</sup> /Hz, 20 Hz to 2000 Hz for 1 hour along three major axis			
Shocks	100 g, 14 ms, ½ sine (one on each axis)			
Magnetic protection	No influence up to 3 mT (typical value) (uniform magnetic field)     No permanent deviation greater than 0.03° if a magnet of 50 mT was in contact with the upper metallic shape of the rotor     No permanent deviation greater than 0.03° if a magnet of 50 mT was exposed at 5 mm of the magnetic rubber			



#### **COMMUNICATION INTERFACES**

Three protocols are possible: SSI protocol, Biss-C protocol, or SPI protocol.

#### **Connector Types**

Connector to plug a flat flex cable: output connector FCC pitch 0.5 mm, thickness 0.3 mm bottom contacts connector Würth Elektronik 687106182122

Connector to plug an external connector equipped of wires: output connector wires connector on the PCB: Hirose DF58-6P-1.2V(21)

- User crimp socket: Hirose DF58-6S-1.2C
- User crimp contact: Hirose DF58-2830SCF

### Recommended FCC (customer side)

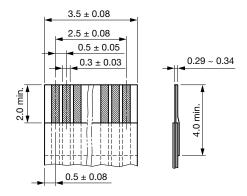


Fig. 1 - Recommended FCC

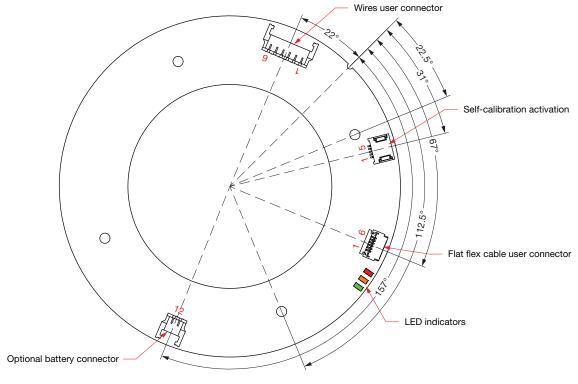


Fig. 2 - User Connectors

#### Note

See also last page for accessory which allows to provide a different pinning



## **SELF-MONITORING**

All frame includes 3 status bits. These 3 status bits form a 3 bits word.

	BIT A1			BIT A3	DECIMAL	LED			PRIORITY
	MSB	BIT A2	LSB	VALUE	STATUS	INIECIEMATICAL	ACTION	LEVEL	
Normal operation	0	0	0	0	Green	Frame without error or warning.	No action required.	-	
Temperature overflow	0	1	1	3	Red	This error is set if the temperature of the sensor is superior to +85 °C or inferior to -40 °C.  This information is sent until temperature is over range.	Set the environmental temperature between -40 °C to +85 °C .	1 (highest)	
Mechanical mounting error	0	0	1	1	Red	This error is set when the mechanical tolerances of the airgap parameter are out of range. This information is sent until power supply turns off.	The mechanical mounting must be adjusted.	2	
Cells default	0	1	0	2	Red	This error occurs when a magnetic cell is temporary or completely out of order.  This error is sent at each concerned frame.	Check the sensor integrity.	3	
Need self-calibration	1	0	0	4	Orange	To get the best performances, a self-calibration is required. This information is available until power supply turns off.	The self-calibration shall be start.	4	
Self-calibration error	1	0	1	5	Orange	This warning occurs when the self-calibration is not ended correctly. The factory settings are restored.  This information is available until power supply turns off.	The self-calibration shall be restarted.	5	
Multi-turn counter error	1	1	0	6	Green	This warning occurs when at the power on the sensor has detected an excessive displacement during the power off. This warning and the multi-turns counter are reset at the next power on.	No action required.	6	
Internal angle correction	1	1	1	7	Orange stealthily	This warning occurs when the sensor has performed an internal correction error.  This warning is sent at each concerned frame.	It is advisable to adjust the mechanical assembly or to perform a selfcalibration.	7 (lowest)	



## **SSI INTERFACE** (Standard Output Format)

TABLE 1 - SSI CONNECTOR			
PIN NO.	NAME		
1	V <sub>CC</sub> power supply		
2	CLK+		
3	CLK-		
4	DATA+		
5	DATA-		
6	GND power supply		

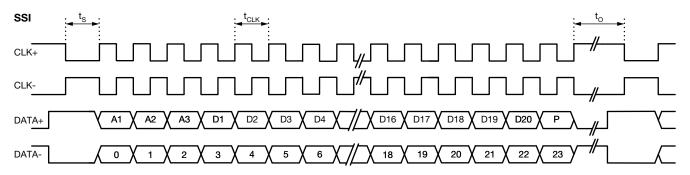


Fig. 3 - SSI Chronogram

TABLE 2 - SSI PARAMETERS				
PARAMETER	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319		
SSI configuration	Slave r	node only		
CLK and DATA differential interface	RS422 according	RS422 according to the EIA-RS422		
DATA output	Binary two'	Binary two's complement		
DATA bit status		3		
DATA bits (angle value)	18	19		
Parity	E	VEN		
Time start (t <sub>s</sub> )	1 µs r	ninimum		
Clock frequency (1/t <sub>CLK</sub> )	100 kHz	100 kHz to 3 MHz		
Time out (t <sub>O</sub> )	20 μs	20 μs minimum		

TABLE 3 - SSI DATA BITS FORMAT  ANGLE VALUE SSI DATA BITS FORMAT				
Bit 0	Statu	s bit A1		
Bit 1	Statu	Status bit A2		
Bit 2	Status bit A3			
Bit 3	D1: DA	ATA MSB		
Bit 20	D18: DATA LSB	D18: DATA		
Bit 21	D19: always = 0	D19: DATA LSB		
Bit 22	D20: a	lways = 0		
Bit 23	P	Parity		



## **BISS-C INTERFACE** (Optional)

TABLE 4 - BISS-C CONNECTOR			
PIN NO.	NAME		
1	V <sub>CC</sub> power supply		
2	CLK+		
3	CLK-		
4	DATA+		
5	DATA-		
6	GND power supply		

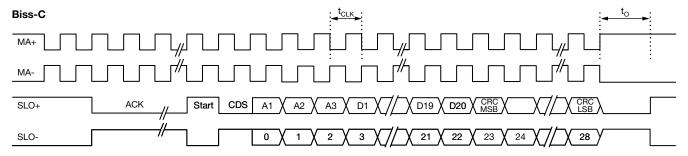


Fig. 4 - Biss-C Chronogram

TABLE 5 - BISS-C PARAMETERS				
PARAMETER	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319		
Biss-C configuration	Point to point (mult	i-slave not supported)		
CLK and DATA differential interface	RS422 according	RS422 according to the EIA-RS422		
DATA output	Binary two'	Binary two's complement		
ACK	12 bits alw	12 bits always equal to 0		
Start	1 bit alwa	ys equal to 1		
CDS	1 bit alwa	ys equal to 0		
DATA bit status		3		
DATA bits (angle value)	18	19		
CRC	6 bits inverted, P(x)	6 bits inverted, P(x) = X3 + X1 + 1, (0 x 43)		
Clock frequency (1/t <sub>CLK</sub> )	5 MHz maximu	5 MHz maximum (3 MHz tested)		
Time out (t <sub>O</sub> )	20 µs	20 μs minimum		

TABLE 6 - BISS-C DATA BITS FORMAT			
ANGLE VALUE BISS-C DATA BITS FORMAT			
FRAME BITS (BISS-C CHRONOGRAM FIG. 4)	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319	
Bit 0	Status	s bit A1	
Bit 1 Status bit A2			
Bit 2	Status bit A3		
Bit 3	D1: DA	TA MSB	
Bit 20	D18: DATA LSB	D18: DATA	
Bit 21	D19: always = 0	D19: DATA LSB	
Bit 22	D20: al	ways = 0	
Bit 23	CRC MSB		
Bit 28	CRC	LSB	



## **SPI INTERFACE** (Optional)

TABLE 7 - SPI CONNECTOR		
PIN NO.	NAME	
1	V <sub>CC</sub> power supply	
2	CLK	
3	DATA	
4	CS	
5	NC	
6	GND power supply	

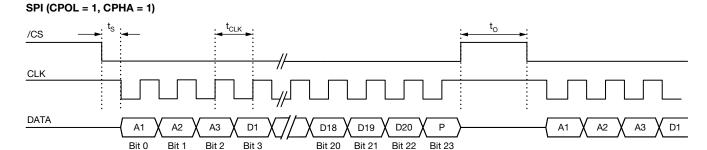


Fig. 5 - SPI Chronogram

TABLE 8 - SPI PARAMETERS			
PARAMETER	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319	
SPI configuration	Slave	mode only	
CS and CLK level	TTL3	3.3 V or 5 V	
DATA level	Т	TTL 5 V	
DATA output	Binary two	Binary two's complement	
DATA bit status		3	
DATA bits (angle value)	18	19	
Parity		EVEN	
Time start (t <sub>s</sub> )	1 µs	1 µs minimum	
Clock frequency (1/t <sub>CLK</sub> )	Up	Up to 4 MHz	
Time out (t <sub>o</sub> )	6 µs	6 μs minimum	

TABLE 9 - SPI DATA BITS FORMAT				
ANGLE VALUE SPI DATA BITS FORMAT				
FRAME BITS (SPI CHRONOGRAM FIG. 5)	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319		
Bit 0	Statu	ıs bit A1		
Bit 1	Status bit A2			
Bit 2	Status bit A3			
Bit 3	D1: D/	D1: DATA MSB		
Bit 20	D18: DATA LSB	D18: DATA		
Bit 21	D19: always = 0	D19: DATA LSB		
Bit 22	D20: a	llways = 0		
Bit 23	Р	Parity		



#### **OPTIONAL MULTI-TURNS COUNTER**

# First Possible Option: Counting of Turns Without Battery Backup Connector and Memorization of Last Position Before Power Off!

In normal operation when the power is on, the counting of the turns is made in the two directions, clockwise and anticlockwise. The maximum value of the counter is -32 768 anticlockwise turns to +32 767 clockwise turns. When the counter reaches the maximum value of 32 767, the next counter value is set to -32 768. When it reaches the minimum value of -32 768, the next value is set to 32 767.

The value of the turn counter is sent in the output frame in two complement. No counting during power off. When the power is off, the last position before power cutting (value of the multi-turn counter and value of the angle) is memorized in a no volatile memory and the encoder can accept (during power off) a movement of encoder up to  $\pm$  90° to calculate and release the new position as soon as the power comes back.

The number of non-volatile memory in write-in cycles is unlimited.

At the power on, if the variation of the angle is superior to  $\pm$  90°, the error flag of the frame is set and the multi-turn counter is reset at the next power on. This procedure could be used to reset the multi-turns counter.

The multi-turns counter is also reset when the sensor enter in the self-calibration mode.

#### Second Possible Option: Counting of Turns With Battery Backup Across Connector

After the power off, if the sensor turns, the number of revolutions are counted internally. The counting is made in the two directions, clockwise and anticlockwise. The maximum value of the counter is -32 767 anticlockwise turns to +32 767 clockwise turns. When the counter reaches the maximum value of 32 767, the next counter value is set to -32 768. When the counter reaches the minimum of -32 768, the next value is set to 32 767.

During the power is off, no data is sent to the output. With the backup battery connector plugged to external battery, with low consumption, the encoder counts the number of turns and stocks this data in memory. As soon as the power comes back, the encoder releases the data of number of turns and continues to count in normal conditions.

The multi-turns counter is also reset when the sensor enter in the self-calibration mode.

#### **MULTI-TURNS SSI OUTPUT FORMAT**

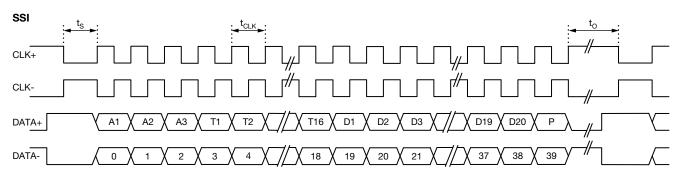


Fig. 6 - SSI Multi-Turns Chronogram

TABLE 10 - SSI MULTI-TURN DATA BITS FORMAT			
SSI DATA BITS FORMAT			
FRAME BITS (SSI CHRONOGRAM FIG. 6)	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319	
Bit 0	Stat	us bit A1	
Bit 1	Stat	us bit A2	
Bit 2	Bit 2 Status bit A3		
Bit 3	Bit 3 T1: multi-turn counter MSB		
Bit 18	Bit 18 T16: multi-turn counter LSB		
Bit 19	D1: 0	D1: DATA MSB	
Bit 36	D18: DATA LSB	D18: DATA	
Bit 37 D19: always = 0 D19: DATA LSB			
Bit 38	D20:	D20: always = 0	
Bit 39		Parity	



### **MULTI-TURNS BISS-C OUTPUT FORMAT**

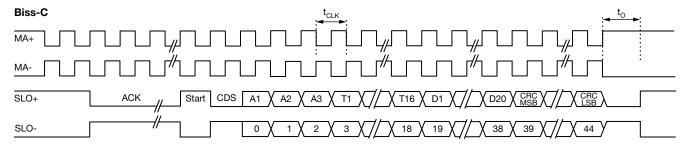


Fig. 7 - Biss-C Multi-Turns Chronogram

TABLE 11 - BISS-C MULTI-TURN DATA BITS FORMAT			
ANGLE VALUE BISS-C DATA BITS FORMAT			
FRAME BITS (BISS CHRONOGRAM FIG. 7)	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319	
Bit 0	Stat	us bit A1	
Bit 1	Bit 1 Status bit A2		
Bit 2	Bit 2 Status bit A3		
Bit 3	Bit 3 T1: multi-turn counter MSB		
Bit 18	8 T16: multi-turn counter LSB		
Bit 19	D1: [	D1: DATA MSB	
Bit 36	D18: DATA LSB	D18: DATA	
Bit 37	D19: always = 0	D19: DATA LSB	
Bit 38	D20: always = 0		
Bit 39	CF	CRC MSB	
Bit 44	CRC LSB		

## **MULTI-TURNS SPI OUTPUT FORMAT**

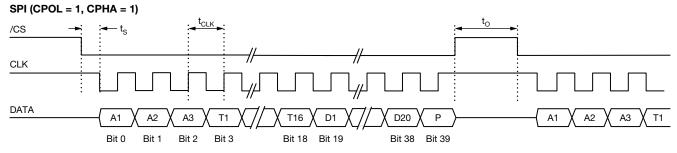


Fig. 8 - SPI Multi-Turns Chronogram

TABLE 12 - SPI MULTI-TURN DATA BITS FORMAT			
SPI DATA BITS FORMAT			
FRAME BITS (SSI CHRONOGRAM FIG. 8)	RAMK060M11318	RAMK060M11319	
Bit 0	Stat	us bit A1	
Bit 1	Stat	us bit A2	
Bit 2	Bit 2 Status bit A3		
Bit 3	Bit 3 T1: multi-turn counter MSB		
Bit 18	Bit 18 T16: multi-turn counter LSB		
Bit 19	Bit 19 D1: DATA MSB		
Bit 36	D18: DATA LSB	D18: DATA	
Bit 37 D19: always = 0 D19: DATA LSB			
Bit 38	Bit 38 D20: always = 0		
Bit 39 Parity			

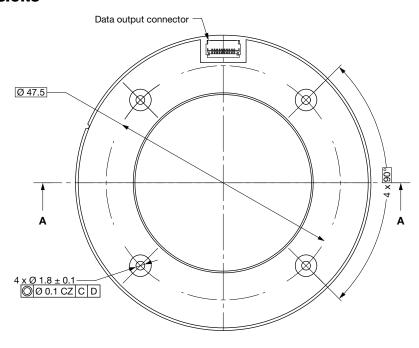


### **OPTIONAL BATTERY BACKUP CONNECTOR**

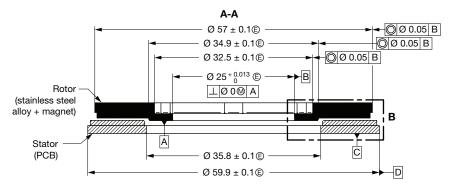
- Header on the PCB: Hirose SMD 7 106 (666-1001-0-21)
- Crimp socket: Hirose DF58-2S-1.2C (Hirose number 666-1006-0 00)
- Crimp contact: Hirose DF58-2830SCF (Hirose number 666-1011-0 00)

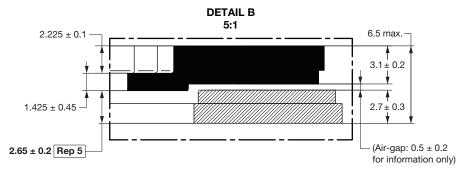
### **MOUNTING INFORMATION** (All Versions)

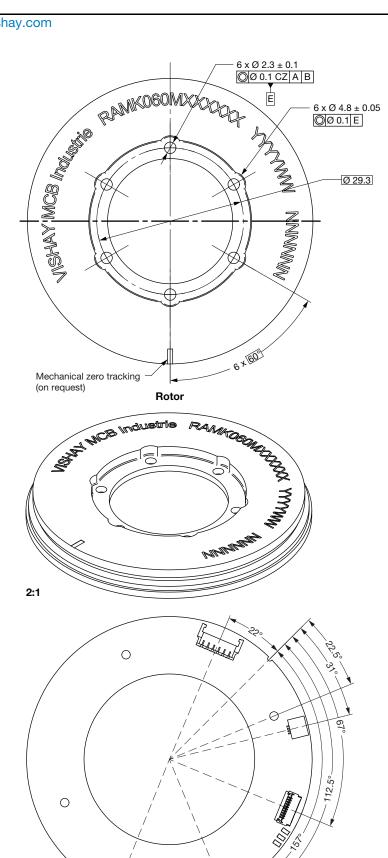
#### SENSOR DIMENSIONS



## Stator









## **MOUNTING DATA AND SELF-MONITORING**

After the mounting and throughout the use of the sensor, the encoder provides across the LED colors and also across data bits of self-monitoring the status of correct mounting and of correct operation. Look at section "Self-Monitoring" and the table "Summary" in section "Approach No. 2", "Self-Calibration Procedure" of §1.

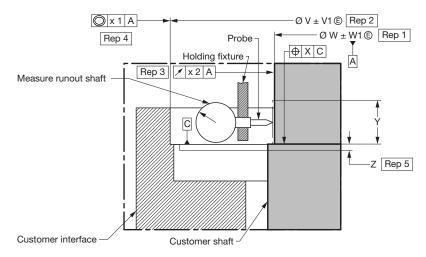
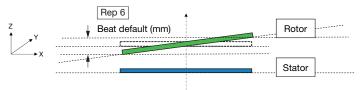


Fig. 9 - Mounting Detail



Rotor axis and stator axis are the same but the reference surfaces are not parallel

Fig. 10 - Beat

#### APPROACH NO. 1: TOTALLY PLUG AND PLAY WITHOUT SELF-CALIBRATION

<u>Comment:</u> it is the case for the customer's equipment whose mechanical tolerances are under control (requirements described in Table 13).

TABL	TABLE 13 - RECOMMENDED DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES OF CUSTOMER INTERFACES			
Rep 1	Customer shaft diameter for centering of the rotor (see Fig. 9)	25 mm + 0 mm / - 0.010 mm		
Rep 2	Customer interface diameter for centering of the stator (see Fig. 9)	60 mm + 0.060 mm / 0 mm		
Rep 3	Diameter runout of the customer shaft for the rotor centering (see Fig. 9)	< 0.005 mm		
Rep 4	Concentricity of the stator centering diameter versus shaft centering diameter (see Fig. 9)	< 0.020 mm		
Rep 5	Position of the stator reference bottom surface versus rotor reference bottom surface (see Fig. 9)	2.65 mm ± 0.1 mm		
Rep 6	Total beat included in the air-gap between Ref. C (rotor) and Ref. D (stator) (see Fig. 10)	< 0.2 mm		



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#### **APPROACH NO. 2: SELF-CALIBRATION**

<u>Comment:</u> it is the case for the customer's equipment whose mechanical tolerances are NOT under the tolerances described in Approach No. 1, a self-calibration can be used to compensate the misalignment (= eccentricity between rotor axis and stator axis) and the runout of the customer shaft for the rotor centering (eccentricity mounting of the rotor).

Other case where the self-calibration has to be used, it is when the sensor sets the auto-calibration flag (conditions to use the self-calibration procedure: Table 14).

#### **Self-Calibration Procedure**

- 1. How to know if the encoder needs a self-calibration
  - a. Mount the encoder
  - b. Plug the connector
  - c. Turn-on the power supply
  - d. Turn the rotor (at least 360°)
  - e. Look at the LED color

Case 1 Green LED: ON

Red LED: OFF

Orange LED: OFF The encoder is ready to be used with full performances

Case 2 Green LED: OFF

Red LED: ON

Orange LED: OFF Bad mechanical position, adjust the mechanical position

Case 3 Green LED: OFF

Red LED: OFF

Orange LED: ON Do the self-calibration

SUMMARY			
LED COLOR	STATUS	ACTION	
Green	Ready to use with full performances	None	
Orange	The resolution and / or the accuracy might be out of specification	Do the self-calibration	
Red	Bad mechanical position	Adjust the mechanical position	
No light	No power	Check the power supply	

Reminder: similar data are available across the output frame "status bits of self-monitoring":

- "Normal operation" = green color
- "Need self-calibration" = orange color
- "Mechanical mounting error" = red color
- 2. How to do the self-calibration
  - a. The encoder is mounted, the connector is unplug
  - b. Plug the shunt supplied by Vishay and turn-on the power supply (the red LED is blinking)
  - c. Turn the rotor with a maximum rotation speed of 10 rpm (at least 360°) (acquisition of data = the orange LED is blinking)
  - d. When the green and orange LEDs are blinking, the correction calculation is in progress
  - e. When the green LED is blinking, the correction calculation is finished
  - f. Turn off the power supply and unplug the shunt
  - g. Plug the connector, turn-on the power supply, turn the rotor (at  $360^\circ$ ) and look at the LED color. Green LED: ON | Red LED: OFF | Orange LED: OFF
  - h. The encoder is ready to be used with full performances

#### Note

The procedure of self-calibration is also described in video available to ask for Vishay



The self-calibration is operational when the requirements are in accordance with Table 14.

	TABLE 14 - RECOMMENDED DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES OF CUSTOMER INTERFACES TO USE THE SELF-CALIBRATION PROCEDURE		
Rep 3	Diameter runout of the customer shaft for the rotor centering (included gap between customer shaft and inner rotor diameter) (see Fig. 9)	< 0.08 mm	
Rep 4	Misalignment: concentricity of the stator centering diameter versus shaft centering diameter (included tolerances of customer holder and stator interface) (see Fig. 9) ± 0.8 mm		
Rep 5	Rep 5 Position of the stator reference bottom surface versus rotor reference bottom surface (see Fig. 9) 2.65 mm ± 0.2 mm (air-gap: the condition of previous line avoids to measure the air-gap) (air-gap = 0.5 mm ± 0.2 mm)		
Rep 6	Total beat included in the air-gap between Ref. C (rotor) and Ref. D (stator) (see Fig. 10)	< 0.2 mm	

#### Note

- Values at room temperature
- Recommended screws for the rotor: M2 ISO 4762 (stainless steel A4) with recommended torque = 0.3 Nm ± 10 % + narrow
  washer M2 NFE 25514 "Z" type (stainless steel A4) thickness 0.5 mm. It is recommended to add glue on screws threads
  function of environmental and use conditions
- Recommended screws for the stator: M1.6 ISO 1207 (stainless steel A4, screw head diameter ≤ 3.2 mm and screw head height ≤ 1 mm) with recommended torque = 0.10 Nm ± 10 % + washer M1.6 DIN 125 (insulated raw material) thickness 0.3 mm. It is recommended to add glue on screws function of environmental and use conditions

#### OTHER INFORMATION







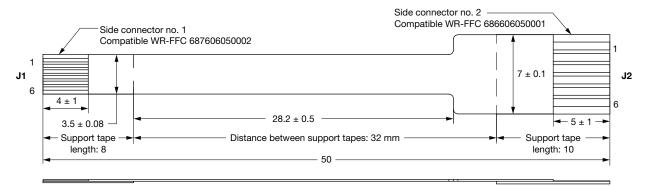
Do not use magnetic parts around the encoder!

#### WARNING: the rotor and the stator must have the same serial number!

- Do not damage the magnetic disk surface
- Do not put the disk in contact with metallic particles
- Do not use cleaning product or chemical product

#### **ACCESSORY ON REQUEST**

## TRANSFER ADAPTOR TO PROVIDE A FLAT FLEX CABLE WITH DIFFERENT PINNING AT THE OUTPUT



CONNECTOR J1		CONNECTOR J2			
EN	ENCODER RAMK SIDE		CUSTOMER DEVICE SIDE		
PIN NO.	SPI	SSI/Biss-C	PIN NO. SPI SSI/Biss-		
1	VCC	VCC	1	VCC	VCC
2	CLK	CLK+	2	Not connected	Data-
3	MISO	CLK-	3	MISO	CLK-
4	CS	Data+	4	CLK	CLK+
5	Not connected	Data-	5	CS	Data+
6	GND	GND	6	GND	GND

CONNECTOR J1		<b>CONNECTOR J2</b>
Pin 1	connected to	Pin 1
Pin 2	connected to	Pin 4
Pin 3	connected to	Pin 3
Pin 4	connected to	Pin 5
Pin 5	connected to	Pin 2
Pin 6	connected to	Pin 6

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