

# CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR PROGRAMMABLE

## SG - 8002 LB series

- Frequency range : 1 MHz to 125 MHz
  - Supply voltage : 3.3 V or 5.0 V
  - Function : Output enable(OE) or Standby( $\overline{ST}$ )
  - Thickness : 1.2 mm Max.
  - Short mass production lead time by PLL technology.
  - SG-Writer available to purchase.
- Please contact Epson Toyocom or local sales representative.



Product Number (please contact us)  
Q3323LBxxxxx00



Actual size



### Specifications (characteristics)

Item	Symbol	Specifications *2		Remarks
		PH / SH	PC / SC	
Output frequency range	$f_0$	1 MHz to 80 MHz	—	$V_{CC}=4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$
		—	1 MHz to 125 MHz	$V_{CC}=3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$
		—	1 MHz to 66.7 MHz	$V_{CC}=2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.7 V to 3.6 V	
Temperature range	Storage temperature	-40 °C to +125 °C		Store as bare product after unpacking
	Operating temperature	-20 °C to +70 °C (-40 °C to +85 °C)		Refer to "Outline specifications" (Frequency range)
Frequency tolerance	$f_{tol}$	B: $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6}$ , C: $\pm 100 \times 10^{-6}$		-20 °C to +70 °C
		M: $\pm 100 \times 10^{-6}$ *3		-40 °C to +85 °C
		L: $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6}$		-40 °C to +85 °C, $V_{CC} \pm 5\%$ *3
Current consumption	$I_{CC}$	30 mA Max.	—	No load condition, $f_0=80\text{ MHz}$
		—	28 mA Max.	No load condition, $f_0=125\text{ MHz}$
Disable current	$I_{dis}$	25 mA Max.	—	P Type only, $f_0=80\text{ MHz}$
Stand-by current	$I_{std}$	—	16 mA Max.	P Type only, $f_0=125\text{ MHz}$
		50 $\mu\text{A}$ Max.		S Type only, $\overline{ST} = \text{GND}$
Symmetry *1	SYM	40 % to 60 %	—	50 % $V_{CC}$ , $L_{CMOS}=15\text{ pF}$ , $\leq 80\text{ MHz}$
		45 % to 55 %	—	50 % $V_{CC}$ , $L_{CMOS}=25\text{ pF}$ , $\leq 50\text{ MHz}$
		—	40 % to 60 %	50 % $V_{CC}$ , $L_{CMOS}=15\text{ pF}$ , $V_{CC}=3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ , $\leq 125\text{ MHz}$
		—	40 % to 60 %	50 % $V_{CC}$ , $L_{CMOS}=15\text{ pF}$ , $V_{CC}=2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ , $\leq 66.7\text{ MHz}$
High output voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC}-0.4\text{ V Min.}$		$I_{OH}=-16\text{ mA(PH,SH)}$ , $-8\text{ mA(PC,SC)}$
		0.4 V Max.		$I_{OL}=16\text{ mA(PH,SH)}$ , $8\text{ mA(PC,SC)}$
Low output voltage	$V_{OL}$	0.4 V Max.		
Output load condition(CMOS) *1	$L_{CMOS}$	15 pF Max.		Max. frequency and Max. supply voltage
Output enable / disable input voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.0 V Min.	70 % $V_{CC}$ Min.	$\overline{ST}$ terminal or OE terminal
	$V_{IL}$	0.8 V Max.	20 % $V_{CC}$ Max.	
Rise time / Fall time *1	$t_r / t_f$	3 ns Max.		20 % $V_{CC}$ to 80 % $V_{CC}$ level, $L_{CMOS}=\text{Max.}$
Start-up time	$t_{str}$	10 ms Max.		Time at minimum supply voltage to be 0 s
Frequency aging	$f_{aging}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ / year Max.		+25 °C, $V_{CC}=5.0\text{ V / }3.3\text{ V (PC / SC)}$ First year

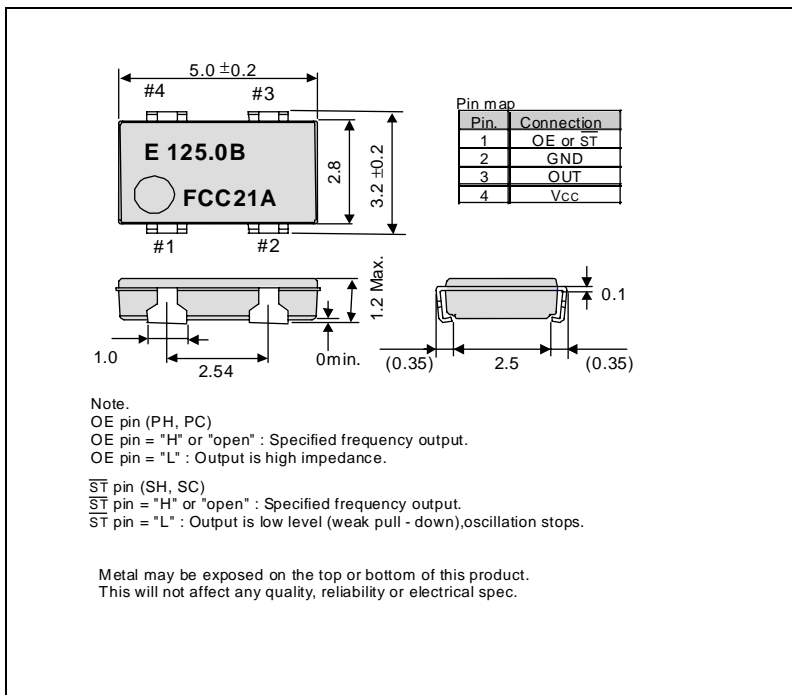
\*1 Operating temperature (-40 °C to +85 °C), the available frequency, symmetry and output load conditions, please refer to "Outline specifications" page.

\*2 PLL-PLL connection & Jitter specification, please refer to "Jitter specifications and characteristics chart" page.

\*3 PH,SH for "M" tolerance and "L" tolerance will be available up to 27 MHz. Checking possible by the Frequency checking program.

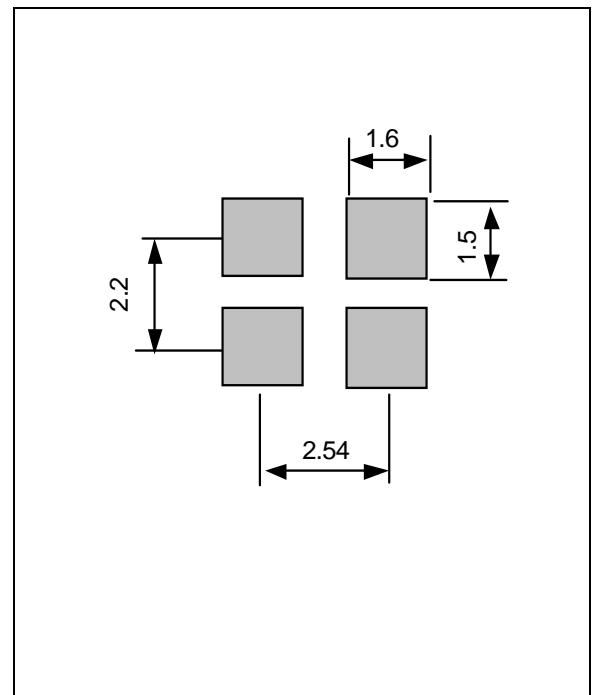
### External dimensions

(Unit:mm)



### Footprint (Recommended)

(Unit:mm)





## SG-8002 Series Outline of specifications

Item	Current Consumption	Supply Voltage	Output load condition	Output rise time Output fall time	Symmetry	Function								
SG-8002LB (SOJ 4-pin)	PH	30 mA Max.	4.5 V to 5.5 V	15 pF	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 80 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	OE ST							
	SH													
	PC	28 mA Max.	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	15 pF	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =2.7 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz)	OE ST							
	SC													
SG-8002CA (SON)	45 mA Max.	4.5 V to 5.5 V	5 TTL+15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 5 TTL+15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 55 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V L_CMOS or L_TTL=Max.) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V L_CMOS or L_TTL=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 40.0 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C) 40 % to 60 % (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 55.0 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	OE ST								
							25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 50 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 55 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS≤25) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 40.0 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=50 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 55.0 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	OE ST				
											15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/2.7 to 3.6 V) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V) 30 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS≤15) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=30 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =2.7 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz)	OE ST
15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 90 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 50 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS≤25) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 90 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=50 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C)	OE ST											
				15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/2.7 to 3.6 V) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V) 30 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS≤15) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=30 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =2.7 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz)	OE ST							
								15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 5TTL + 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 90 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V L_CMOS≤25) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V L_CMOS or L_TTL=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 40 % to 60 % (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 90 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C)	OE ST			
												15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 90 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 50 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 50 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS≤25) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 90.0 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=50 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C)
15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/2.7 to 3.6 V) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V) 30 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS≤15) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , CL=30 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , CL=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , CL=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =2.7 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz)	OE ST											
				5 TTL+15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 5 TTL+15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 27 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V L_TTL=Max.) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V L_TTL=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 27.0 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C) 40 % to 60 % (1.4 V, L_TTL=5 TTL+15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C)	OE ST							
								15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 100 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 27 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=25 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 27.0 MHz/-40 °C to +85 °C) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/-20 °C to +70 °C)	OE ST			
												15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz/2.7 to 3.6 V) 15 pF (f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz/3.0 to 3.6 V)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % V <sub>CC</sub> to 80 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 125 MHz) ↑ (50 % V <sub>CC</sub> , L_CMOS=15 pF, V <sub>CC</sub> =2.7 V to 3.6 V, f <sub>res</sub> 66.7 MHz)

## ▶ TABLE OF FREQUENCY RANGE

Model	Supply voltage	Frequency tolerance Operating Temperature	Frequency			
			1 MHz	50 MHz	100 MHz	125 MHz
SG-8002CE	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B,C	1.0 MHz	125 MHz		
		M	1.0 MHz	27 MHz		
	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B,C,M	1.0 MHz	*2.7 V to 3.6 V : 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MHz		
SG-8002LB	5.0 V±0.5 V	B,C	1.0 MHz	80 MHz		
		M,L	1.0 MHz	27 MHz		
	3.3 V±0.3 V	B,C,M,L	1.0 MHz	*2.7 V to 3.6 V : 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MHz		
SG-8002JF	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B,C	1.0 MHz	125 MHz		
		M	1.0 MHz	40 MHz		
	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B,C,M	1.0 MHz	*2.7 V to 3.6 V : 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MHz		
SG-8002CA SG-8002JA SG-8002DB SG-8002DC	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B,C	1.0 MHz	125 MHz		
		M	1.0 MHz	55 MHz		
	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B,C,M	1.0 MHz	*2.7 V to 3.6 V : 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MHz		
SG-8002JC	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B	1.0 MHz	125 MHz		
		C	1.0 MHz	125 MHz		
	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B C	1.0 MHz	*2.7 V to 3.6 V : 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MHz		

Frequency tolerance : B:±50×10<sup>-6</sup>(-20 °C to +70 °C), C:±100×10<sup>-6</sup>(-20 °C to +70 °C), M:±100×10<sup>-6</sup>(-40 °C to +85 °C), L:±50×10<sup>-6</sup>(-40 °C to +85 °C)



# SG / HG-8002 series\_ Jitter specifications and characteristics chart

## ■PLL-PLL connection

Because we use a PLL technology, there are a few cases that the jitter value will increase when SG-8002 is connected to another PLL-oscillator.

In our experience, we are unable to recommend these products for the applications such as telecom carrier use or analog video clock use. Please be careful checking in advance for these application (Jitter specification is Max.250 ps/CL=15 pF)

## Jitter Specifications

Model	Supply Voltage	Jitter Item	Specifications	Remarks
PT / PH ST / SH	5.0 V ±0.5 V	Cycle to cycle	150 ps Max.	33 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 125 MHz, L <sub>CMOS</sub> =15 pF
			200 ps Max.	1.0 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> < 33 MHz, L <sub>CMOS</sub> =15 pF
		Peak to peak	200 ps Max.	33 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 125 MHz, L <sub>CMOS</sub> =15 pF
			250 ps Max.	1.0 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> < 33 MHz, L <sub>CMOS</sub> =15 pF
SC / PC	3.3 V ±0.3 V	Cycle to cycle	200 ps Max.	1.0 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 125 MHz, L <sub>CMOS</sub> =15 pF
		Peak to peak	250 ps Max.	1.0 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 125 MHz, L <sub>CMOS</sub> =15 pF

## ■Remarks on noise management for power supply line

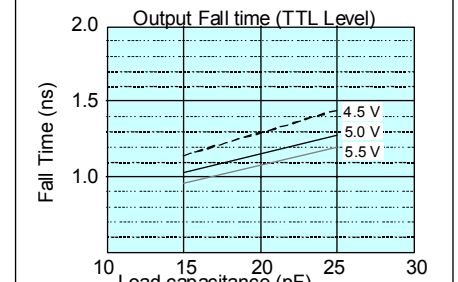
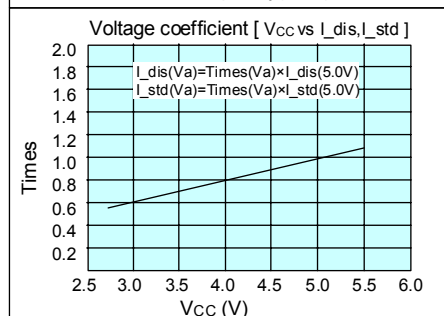
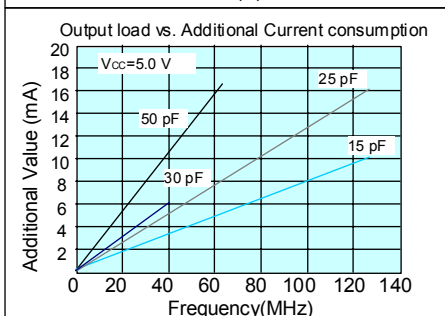
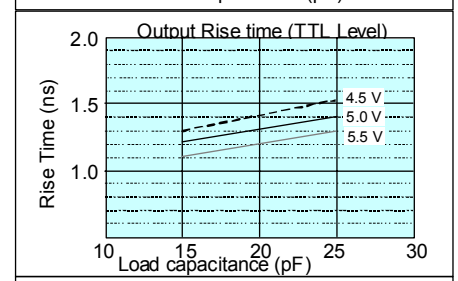
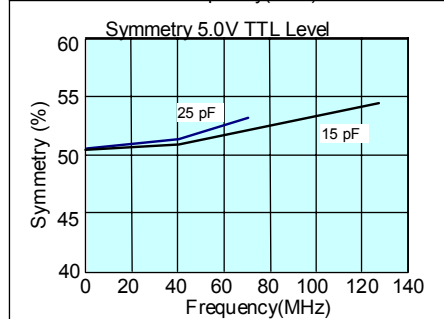
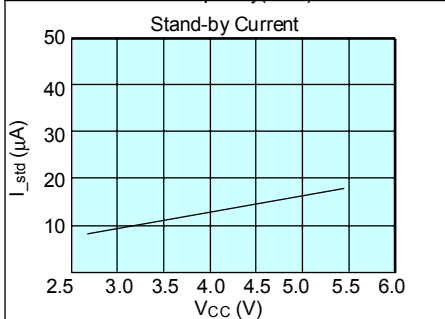
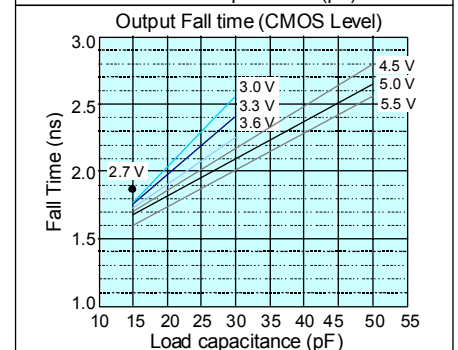
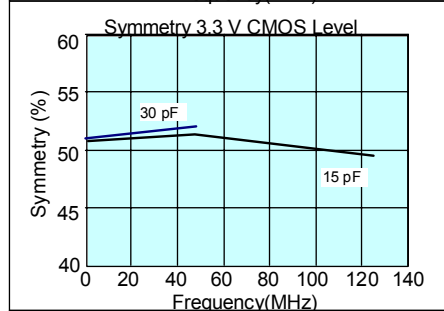
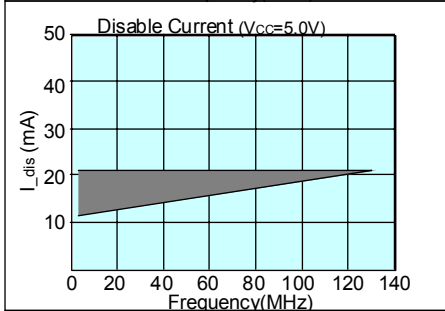
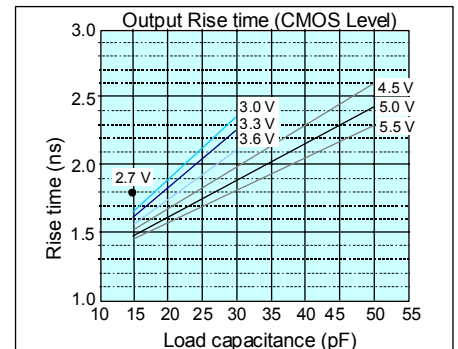
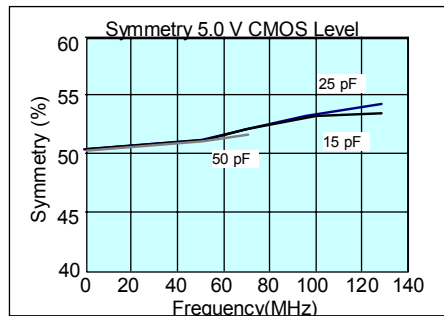
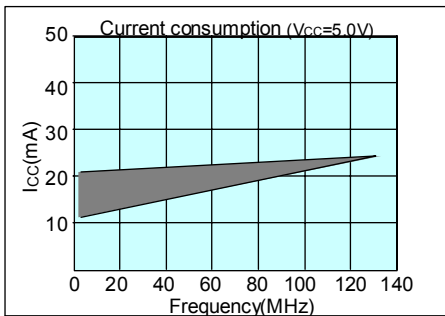
We do not recommend inserting filters or other devices in the power supply line as the counter measure of EMI noise reduction.

This device insertion might cause high-frequency impedance high in the power supply line and it affects oscillator stable drive.

When this measure is required, please evaluate circuitry and device behavior in the circuit and verify that it will not affect oscillation.

Start up time (0 % V<sub>cc</sub> to 90 % V<sub>cc</sub>) of power source should be more than 150 μs.

## ■SG-8002 series Characteristics chart



# “QMEMS” EPSON TOYOCOM

In order to meet customer needs in a rapidly advancing digital, broadband and ubiquitous society, we are committed to offering products that are one step ahead of the market and a rank above the rest in quality. To achieve our goals, we follow a “3D (three device) strategy” designed to drive both horizontal and vertical growth. We will to grow our three device categories of “Timing Devices”, “Sensing Devices” and “Optical Devices”, and expand vertical growth through a combination of products from these categories.

A Quartz MEMS is any high added value quartz device that exploits the characteristics of quartz crystal material but that is produced using MEMS (micro-electro-mechanical system) processing technology.

Market needs are advancing faster than previously imagined toward smaller, more stable crystal products, but we will stay ahead of the curve by rolling out products that exceed market speed and quality requirements. We want to further accelerate the 3D strategy by QMEMS.

Quartz devices have become crucial in the network environment where products are increasingly intended for broadband, ubiquitous applications and where various types of terminals can transfer information almost immediately via LAN and WAN on a global scale. Epson Toyocom Corporation addresses every single aspect within a network environment. The new corporation offers “Digital Convergence” solutions to problems arising with products for consumer use, such as, core network systems and automotive systems.



## PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CONFORMING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

At Epson Toyocom, all environmental initiatives operate under the Plan-Do-Check-Action(PDCA) cycle designed to achieve continuous improvements. The environmental management system (EMS) operates under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard.

ISO 14000 is an international standard for environmental management that was established by the International Standards Organization in 1996 against the background of growing concern regarding global warming, destruction of the ozone layer and global deforestation

All of our major manufacturing and non-manufacturing sites, in Japan and overseas, completed the acquisition of ISO 14001 certification. In the future, new group companies will be expected to acquire the certification around the third year of operations.

## WORKING FOR HIGH QUALITY

In order to provide high quality and reliable products and services than meet customer needs, Epson Toyocom made early efforts towards obtaining ISO9000 series certification and has acquired ISO9001 for all business establishments in Japan and abroad. We have also acquired ISO/TS 16949 certification that is requested strongly by major automotive manufacturers as standard.

QS-9000 is an enhanced standard for quality assurance systems formulated by leading U.S. automobile manufacturers based on the international ISO 9000 series.

ISO/TS 16949 is a global standard based on QS-9000, a severe standard corresponding to the requirements from the automobile industry.

### ► Explanation of the mark that are using it for the catalog

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Pb free.</li> <li>► Complies with EU RoHS directive.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Pb free terminal designed. Contains Pb in products exempted by RoHS directive. (Contains Pb in sealing glass, high melting temperature type solder or other.)</li> <li>► Complies with EU RoHS directive.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► The products have been designed for high reliability applications such as Automotive.</li> </ul>

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  - / Medical instruments to sustain life / Submarine transmitters / Power stations and related / Fire work equipment and security equipment
  - / traffic control equipment / and others requiring equivalent reliability.
- In this new crystal master for Epson Toyocom, product codes and markings will remain as previously identified prior to the merger. Due to the on-going strategy of gradual unification of part numbers, please review product codes and markings, as they will change during the course of the coming months.

We apologize for the inconvenience, but we will eventually have a unified part numbering system for Epson Toyocom that will be user friendly.