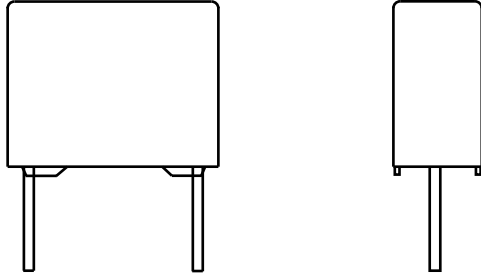


## DC Film Capacitors MKT Radial Potted Type




### FEATURES

- 10 mm lead pitch. Supplied loose in box and taped on reel or ammpack
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see [www.vishay.com/doc?99912](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99912)


**RoHS  
COMPLIANT**

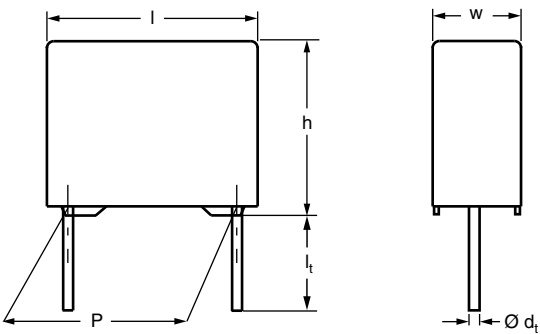
### APPLICATIONS

Blocking and coupling, bypass and energy reservoir

QUICK REFERENCE DATA	
Capacitance tolerance	± 10 %, ± 5 %
Capacitance range (E12 series)	0.0047 µF to 0.68 µF
Rated DC voltage	100 V, 250 V, 400 V, 630 V
Rated AC voltage	63 V, 160 V, 220 V, 250 V
Climatic testing class (according to IEC 60068-1)	55/105/56
Rated temperature	85 °C
Maximum application temperature	105 °C
Performance grade	Grade 1 (long life)
Leads	Tinned wire
Reference standards	IEC 60384-2
Dielectric	Polyester film
Electrodes	Metallized
Construction	Mono construction 
Encapsulation	Flame retardant plastic case and epoxy resin (UL-class 94 V-0)
Marking	C-value; tolerance; rated voltage; manufacturer's symbol; year and week of manufacturer; manufacturer's type

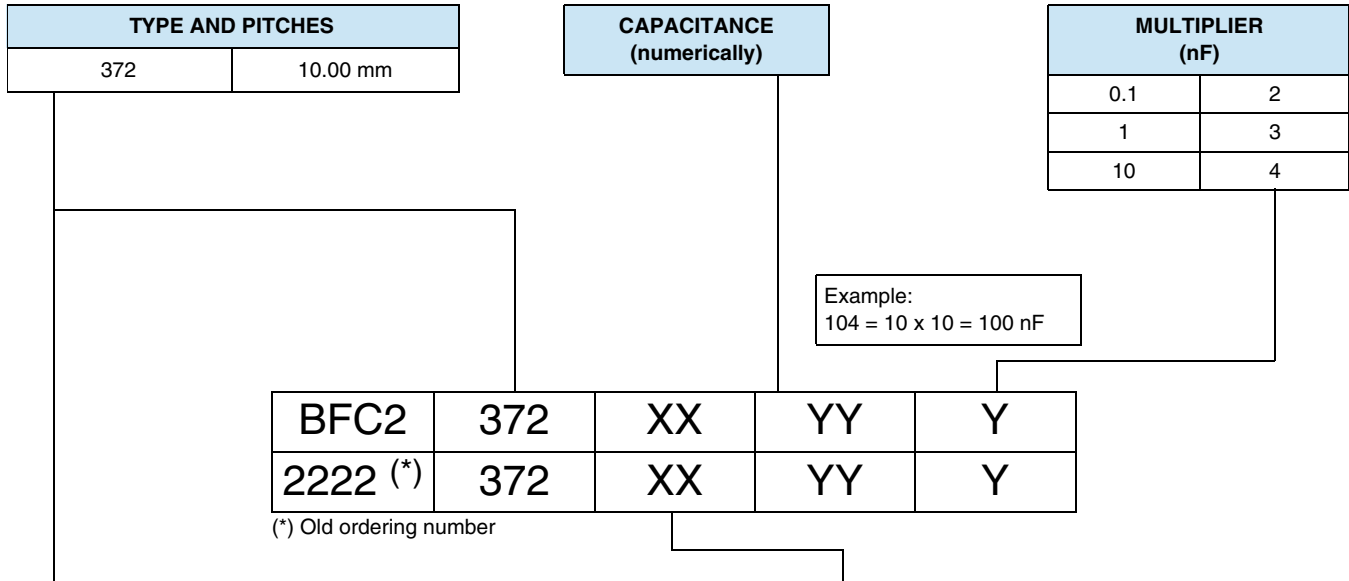
#### Note

- For more detailed data and test requirements, contact [dc-film@vishay.com](mailto:dc-film@vishay.com)

DIMENSIONS




**COMPOSITION OF CATALOG NUMBER**



TYPE	PACKAGING	LEAD CONFIGURATION	PREFERRED TYPES				
			C-TOL.	100 V	250 V	400 V	630 V
372	Loose in box	Lead length 4.0 mm + 1.0 mm/- 0.5 mm	± 10 %	21	41	51	61
			± 5 %	22	42	52	62
	Taped on reel <sup>(1)</sup>	H <sup>(1)</sup> = 18.5 mm P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm Reel diameter = 356 mm	± 10 %	25	45	55	65
			± 5 %	26	46	56	66
	Ammopack <sup>(1)</sup>	H <sup>(1)</sup> = 18.5 mm P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm	± 10 %	28	48	58	68
			± 5 %	29	49	59	69

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> For detailed tape specifications refer to packaging information: [www.vishay.com/doc?28139](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28139)

SPECIFIC REFERENCE DATA				
DESCRIPTION	VALUE			
Tangent of loss angle: C ≤ 0.1 μF 0.1 μF < C ≤ 0.68 μF	at 1 kHz	at 10 kHz	at 100 kHz	
	≤ 75 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	≤ 130 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	≤ 250 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
	≤ 75 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	≤ 130 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	≤ 250 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
Rated voltage pulse slope (dU/dt) <sub>R</sub> at	100 V <sub>DC</sub>	250 V <sub>DC</sub>	400 V <sub>DC</sub>	630 V <sub>DC</sub>
	34 V/μs	50 V/μs	80 V/μs	120 V/μs
R between leads, for C ≤ 0.33 μF at 10 V; 1 min at 100 V; 1 min	> 15 000 MΩ	> 15 000 MΩ	> 30 000 MΩ	> 30 000 MΩ
RC between leads, for C > 0.33 μF at 100 V; 1 min	> 5000 s			
R between interconnecting leads and case (foil method)	> 30 000 MΩ			
Withstanding (DC) voltage (cut off current 10 mA) <sup>(1)</sup> ; rise time ≤ 1000 V/s	160 V; 1 min	400 V; 1 min	640 V; 1 min	1008 V; 1 min
Withstanding (DC) voltage between leads and case	200 V; 1 min	500 V; 1 min	800 V; 1 min	1260 V; 1 min
Maximum application temperature	105 °C			

**Note**

<sup>(1)</sup> See "Voltage Proof Test for Metallized Film Capacitors": [www.vishay.com/doc?28169](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28169)



ELECTRICAL DATA												
U <sub>RDC</sub> (V)	CAP. (µF)	DIMENSIONS w x h x l (mm)	MASS (g) <sup>(3)</sup>	CATALOG NUMBER BFC2 372 XYYYY AND PACKAGING						C-VALUE  ..YYY		
				LOOSE IN BOX		REEL <sup>(1)(2)</sup>		AMMOPACK <sup>(2)</sup>				
				l <sub>t</sub> = 4.0 mm + 1.0 mm/- 0.5 mm		H = 18.5 mm; P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm		H = 18.5 mm; P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm				
				C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %	C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %	C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %			
XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	..YYY				
<b>U<sub>RAC</sub> = 63 V; PITCH = 10.0 mm ± 0.4 mm; d<sub>t</sub> = 0.60 mm ± 0.06 mm</b>												
100	0.10	4.0 x 10.0 x 12.5	0.65							104		
	0.12									124		
	0.15									154		
	0.18									184		
	0.22									224		
	0.27									274		
	0.33									334		
0.39	5.0 x 11.0 x 12.5	0.87							394			
0.47									474			
0.56	6.0 x 12.0 x 12.5	1.15							564			
0.68									684			
<b>U<sub>RAC</sub> = 160 V; PITCH = 10.0 mm ± 0.4 mm; d<sub>t</sub> = 0.60 mm ± 0.06 mm</b>												
250	0.047	4.0 x 10.0 x 12.5	0.65							473		
	0.056									563		
	0.068									683		
	0.082									823		
	0.10									104		
	0.12			5.0 x 11.0 x 12.5	0.87							124
	0.15											154
0.18	6.0 x 12.0 x 12.5	1.15							184			
0.22									224			
<b>U<sub>RAC</sub> = 220 V; PITCH = 10.0 mm ± 0.4 mm; d<sub>t</sub> = 0.60 mm ± 0.06 mm</b>												
400	0.0047	4.0 x 10.0 x 12.5	0.65							472		
	0.0056									562		
	0.0068									682		
	0.0082									822		
	0.010									103		
	0.012									123		
	0.015									153		
	0.018									183		
	0.022									223		
	0.027									273		
	0.033									333		
	0.039			5.0 x 11.0 x 12.5	0.87							393
	0.047											473
	0.056											563
0.068	6.0 x 12.0 x 12.5	1.15							683			
0.082									823			
<b>U<sub>RAC</sub> = 250 V; PITCH = 10.0 mm ± 0.4 mm; d<sub>t</sub> = 0.60 mm ± 0.06 mm</b>												
630	0.010	4.0 x 10.0 x 12.5	0.65							103		
	0.012									123		
	0.015									153		
	0.018									183		
	0.022									223		
	0.027			5.0 x 11.0 x 12.5	0.87							273
	0.033											333
	0.039											393
	0.047			6.0 x 12.0 x 12.5	1.15							473

Notes

• SPQ = Standard Packing Quantity

(1) Reel diameter = 356 mm is available on request

(2) H = in-tape height; P<sub>0</sub> = sprocket hole distance; for detailed specifications refer to packaging information: [www.vishay.com/doc?28139](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28139)

(3) Weight for short lead product only

## MOUNTING

### Normal Use

The capacitors are designed for mounting on printed-circuit boards. The capacitors packed in bandoliers are designed for mounting in printed-circuit boards by means of automatic insertion machines.

For detailed tape specifications refer to packaging information: [www.vishay.com/doc?28139](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28139)

### Specific Method of Mounting to Withstand Vibration and Shock

In order to withstand vibration and shock tests, it must be ensured that stand-off pips are in good contact with the printed-circuit board:

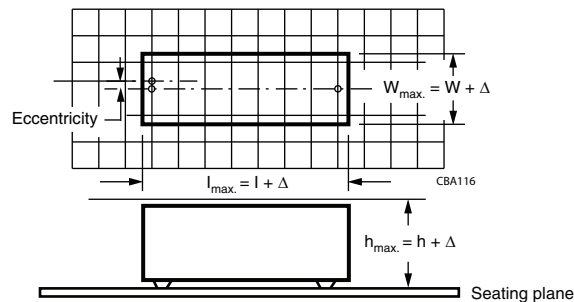
- For pitches  $\leq 15$  mm capacitors shall be mechanically fixed by the leads
- For larger pitches the capacitors shall be mounted in the same way and the body clamped

### Space Requirements On Printed-Circuit Board

The maximum space for length ( $l_{max.}$ ), width ( $w_{max.}$ ) and height ( $h_{max.}$ ) of film capacitors to take in account on the printed-circuit board is shown in the drawing:

- For products with pitch  $\leq 15$  mm,  $\Delta w = \Delta l = 0.3$  mm and  $\Delta h = 0.1$  mm
- For products with  $15$  mm  $<$  pitch  $\leq 27.5$  mm,  $\Delta w = \Delta l = 0.5$  mm and  $\Delta h = 0.1$  mm

Eccentricity defined as in drawing. The maximum eccentricity is smaller than or equal to the lead diameter of the product concerned.



## SOLDERING

For general soldering conditions and wave soldering profile, we refer to the application note:

“Soldering Guidelines for Film Capacitors”: [www.vishay.com/doc?28171](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28171)

### Storage Temperature

$T_{stg} = -25$  °C to  $+35$  °C with RH maximum 75 % without condensation

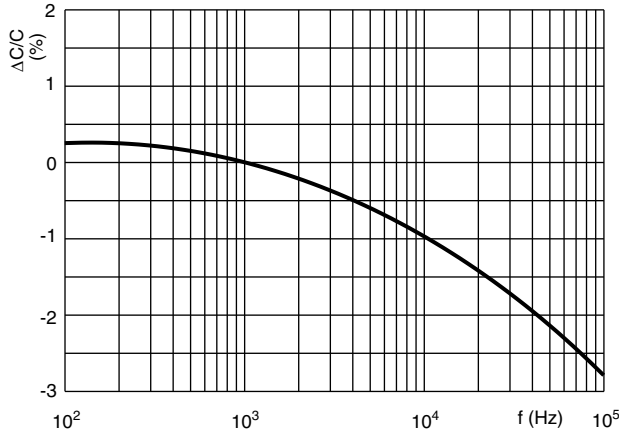
### Ratings and Characteristics Reference Conditions

Unless otherwise specified, all electrical values apply to an ambient free air temperature of  $23$  °C  $\pm 1$  °C, an atmospheric pressure of 86 kPa to 106 kPa and a relative humidity of 50 %  $\pm 2$  %.

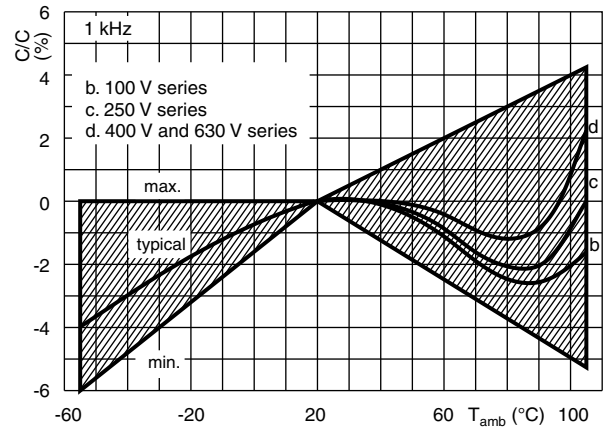
For reference testing, a conditioning period shall be applied over  $96$  h  $\pm 4$  h by heating the products in a circulating air oven at the rated temperature and a relative humidity not exceeding 20 %.



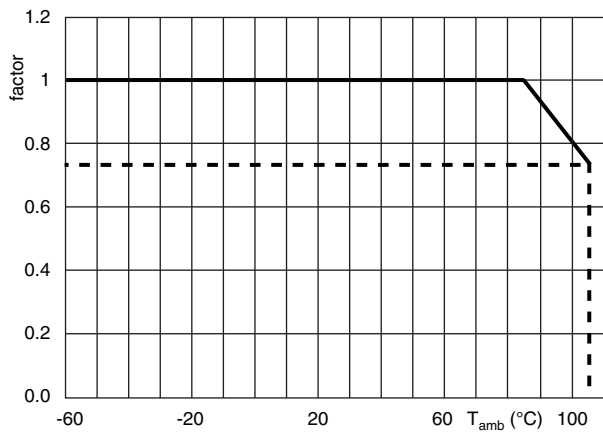
CHARACTERISTICS



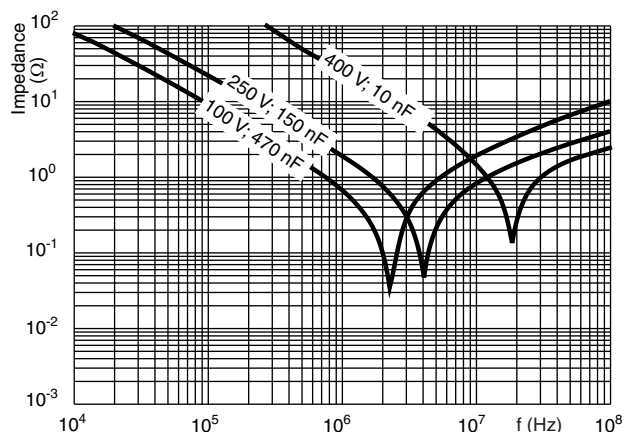
Capacitance as a function of frequency



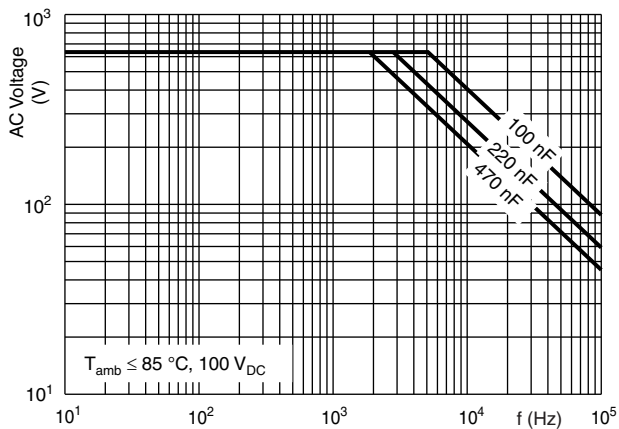
Capacitance as a function of ambient temperature



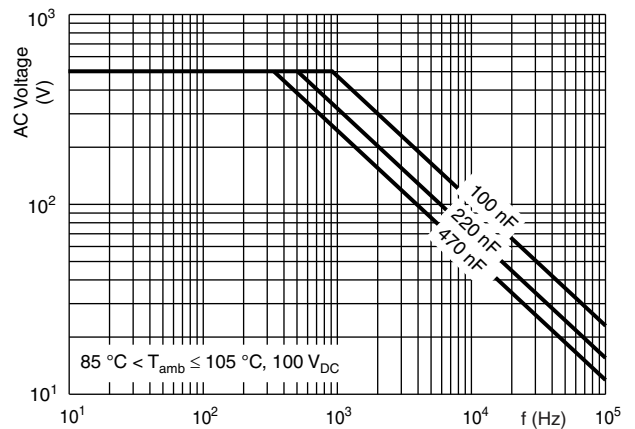
Max. DC and AC voltage as a function of temperature



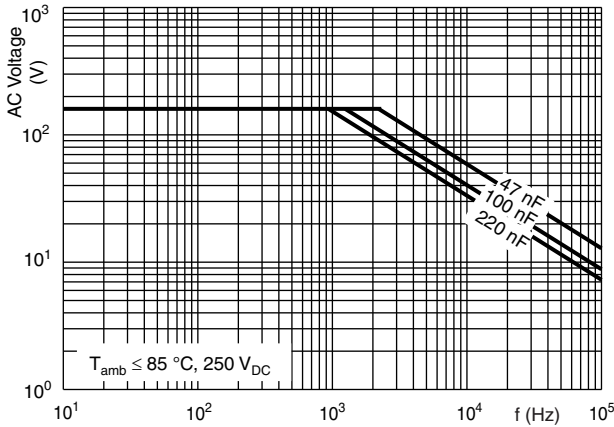
Impedance as a function of frequency



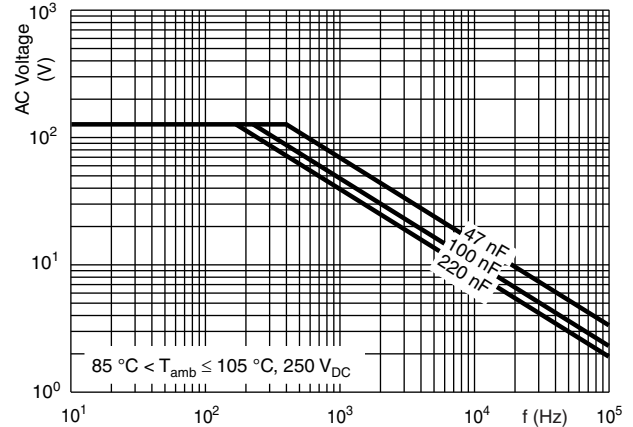
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



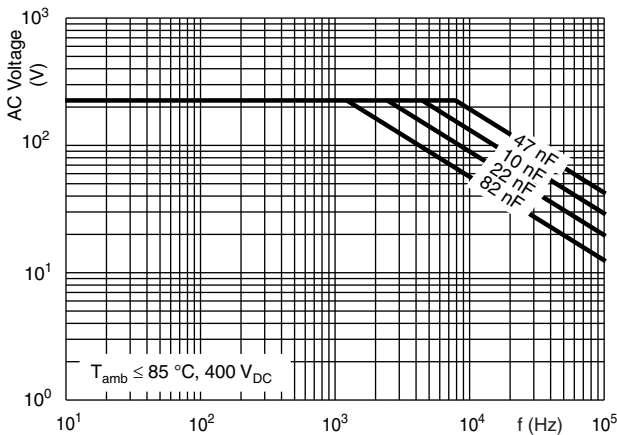
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



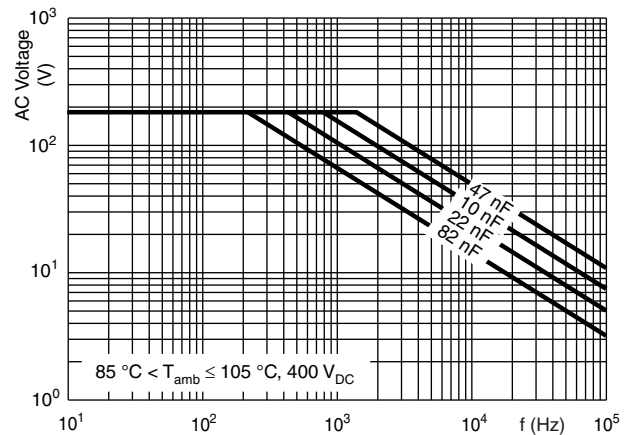
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



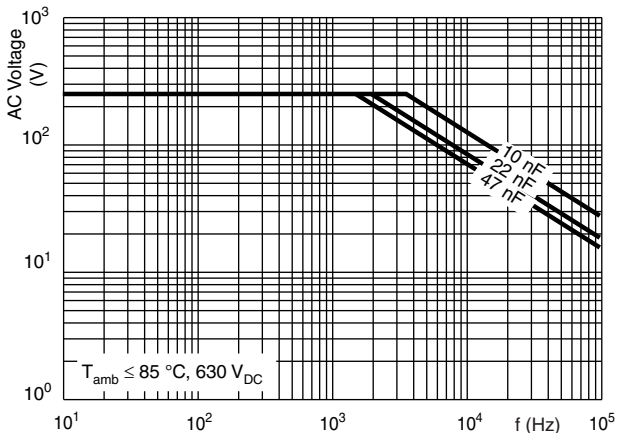
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



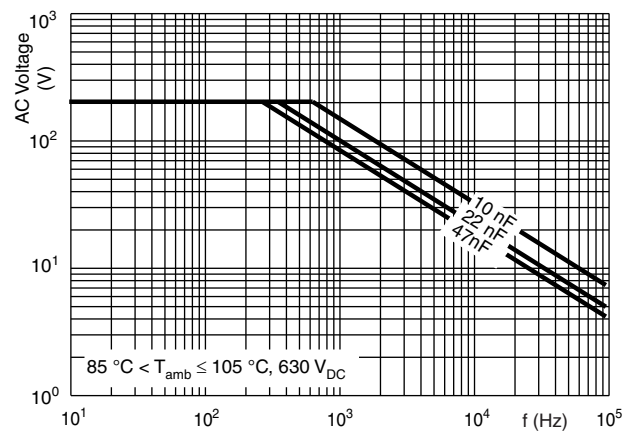
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



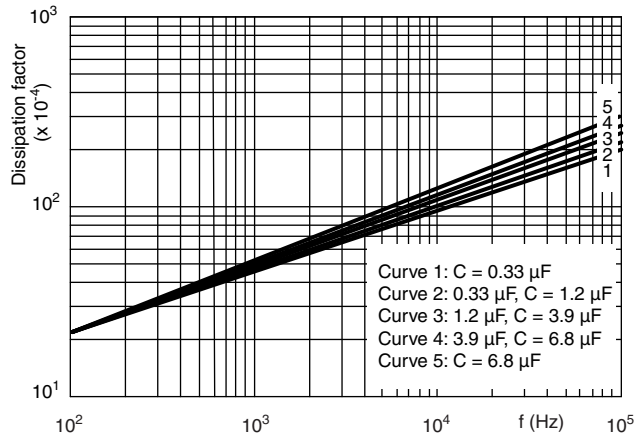
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



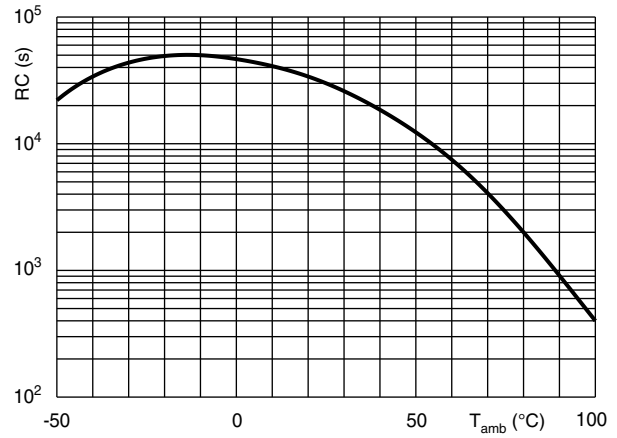
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency

**Maximum RMS current (sinewave) as a function of frequency**

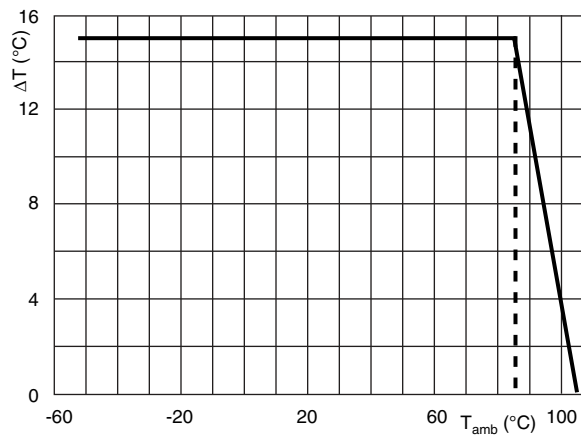
$U_{AC}$  is the maximum AC voltage depending on the ambient temperature in the curves “Max. RMS voltage and AC current as a function of frequency”.



Tangent of loss angle as a function of frequency



Insulation resistance as a function of the ambient temperature (typical curve)


 Maximum allowed component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of the ambient temperature  $T_{amb}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

**HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (G) AS A FUNCTION OF (ORIGINAL) PITCH AND CAPACITOR BODY THICKNESS IN  $\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$** 

$W_{MAX.}$ (mm)	HEAT CONDUCTIVITY ( $\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	
	PITCH 10.0 mm	
4.0	6.0	
5.0	7.5	
6.0	9.0	

## POWER DISSIPATION AND MAXIMUM COMPONENT TEMPERATURE RISE

The power dissipation must be limited in order not to exceed the maximum allowed component temperature rise as a function of the free ambient temperature.

The power dissipation can be calculated according type detail specification “HQN-384-01/101: Technical Information Film Capacitors”, [www.vishay.com/doc?28147](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28147).

The component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) can be measured (see section “Measuring the component temperature” for more details) or calculated by  $\Delta T = P/G$ :

- $\Delta T$  = component temperature rise ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- $P$  = power dissipation of the component (mW)
- $G$  = heat conductivity of the component ( $\text{mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

## MEASURING THE COMPONENT TEMPERATURE

A thermocouple must be attached to the capacitor body as in:



The temperature is measured in unloaded ( $T_{\text{amb}}$ ) and maximum loaded condition ( $T_C$ ).

The temperature rise is given by  $\Delta T = T_C - T_{\text{amb}}$ .

To avoid radiation or convection, the capacitor should be tested in a wind-free box.

## APPLICATION NOTE AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

These capacitors are not suitable for mains applications as across-the-line capacitors without additional protection, as described hereunder. These mains applications are strictly regulated in safety standards and therefore electromagnetic interference suppression capacitors conforming the standards must be used.

For capacitors connected in parallel, normally the proof voltage and possibly the rated voltage must be reduced. For information depending of the capacitance value and the number of parallel connections contact: [dc-film@vishay.com](mailto:dc-film@vishay.com)

To select the capacitor for a certain application, the following conditions must be checked:

1. The peak voltage ( $U_P$ ) shall not be greater than the rated DC voltage ( $U_{\text{RDC}}$ )
2. The peak-to-peak voltage ( $U_{\text{P-P}}$ ) shall not be greater than  $2\sqrt{2} \times U_{\text{RAC}}$  to avoid the ionization inception level
3. The voltage peak slope ( $dU/dt$ ) shall not exceed the rated voltage pulse slope in an RC-circuit at rated voltage and without ringing. If the pulse voltage is lower than the rated DC voltage, the rated voltage pulse slope may be multiplied by  $U_{\text{RDC}}$  and divided by the applied voltage.

For all other pulses following equation must be fulfilled:

$$2 \times \int_0^T \left( \frac{dU}{dt} \right)^2 \times \left( dt < U_{\text{RDC}} \times \left( \frac{dU}{dt} \right)_{\text{rated}} \right)$$

$T$  is the pulse duration.

4. The maximum component surface temperature rise must be lower than the limits (see graph “Max. allowed component temperature rise”).
5. Since in circuits used at voltages over 280 V peak-to-peak the risk for an intrinsically active flammability after a capacitor breakdown (short circuit) increases, it is recommended that the power to the component is limited to 100 times the values mentioned in the table: “Heat Conductivity”
6. When using these capacitors as across-the-line capacitor in the input filter for mains applications the applicant must guarantee that the following conditions are fulfilled in any case (spikes and surge voltages from the mains included).
7. For continuous use as series connection with an impedance to the mains, please refer to application note [www.vishay.com/doc?28153](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28153).



<b>VOLTAGE CONDITIONS FOR 6 ABOVE</b>		
<b>ALLOWED VOLTAGES</b>	<b><math>T_{amb} \leq 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math></b>	<b><math>85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} &lt; T_{amb} \leq 105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}</math></b>
Maximum continuous RMS voltage	$U_{RAC}$	See "Max. AC voltage as function of temperature" per characteristics
Maximum temperature RMS-overvoltage (< 24 h)	$1.25 \times U_{RAC}$	$U_{RAC}$
Maximum peak voltage ( $V_{O-P}$ ) (< 2 s)	$1.6 \times U_{RDC}$	$1.3 \times U_{RDC}$

**Example**

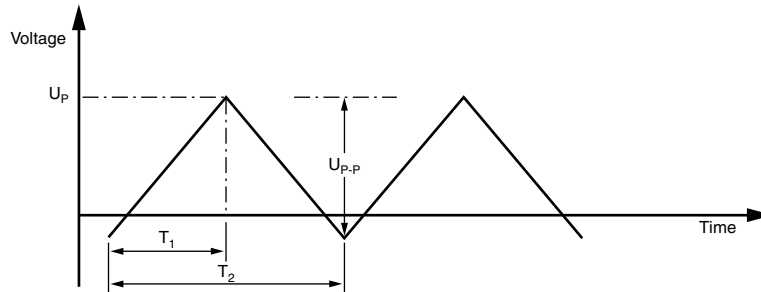
$C = 330\text{ nF} - 63\text{ V}$  used for the voltage signal shown in next drawing.

$U_{P-P} = 40\text{ V}$ ;  $U_P = 35\text{ V}$ ;  $T_1 = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ;  $T_2 = 200\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

The ambient temperature is  $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Checking conditions:

1. The peak voltage  $U_P = 35\text{ V}$  is lower than  $63\text{ V}_{DC}$
2. The peak-to-peak voltage  $40\text{ V}$  is lower than  $2\sqrt{2} \times 40\text{ V}_{AC} = 113\text{ V}_{P-P}$
3. The voltage pulse slope ( $dU/dt$ ) =  $40\text{ V}/100\text{ }\mu\text{s} = 0.4\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$   
This is lower than  $60\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$  (see specific reference data for each version)
4. The dissipated power is  $16.2\text{ mW}$  as calculated with fourier terms  
The temperature rise for  $W_{max.} = 3.5\text{ mm}$  and pitch =  $5\text{ mm}$  will be  $16.2\text{ mW}/3.0\text{ mW}/^{\circ}\text{C} = 5.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
This is lower than  $15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature rise at  $35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , according figure "Max. allowed component temperature rise"
5. Not applicable
6. Not applicable
7. Not applicable

**Voltage Signal**

**INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS**
**General Notes**

Sub-clause numbers of tests and performance requirements refer to the "Sectional Specification, Publication IEC 60384-2 and Specific Reference Data".

<b>GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS</b>		
<b>SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST</b>	<b>CONDITIONS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>SUB-GROUP C:1A PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.1 Dimensions (detail)		As specified in chapters "General Data" of this specification
4.3.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470\text{ nF}$ at $100\text{ kHz}$ for $470\text{ nF} < C \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ at $10\text{ kHz}$ for $C > 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ at $1\text{ kHz}$	
4.3 Robustness of terminations	Tensile and bending	No visible damage
4.4 Resistance to soldering heat	Method: 1A Solder bath: $280\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Duration: $10\text{ s}$	



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB-GROUP C1A PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.14 Component solvent resistance	Isopropylalcohol at room temperature Method: 2 Immersion time: 5 min ± 0.5 min Recovery time: min. 1 h, max. 2 h	
4.4.2 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle	No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 2\%$ of the value measured initially  Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100$ nF or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100$ nF < $C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF < $C \leq 470$ nF and $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.3.1
<b>SUB-GROUP C1B PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.6.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470$ nF at 100 kHz for $470$ nF < $C \leq 10$ $\mu$ F at 10 kHz for $C > 10$ $\mu$ F at 1 kHz	No visible damage
4.6 Rapid change of temperature	$\theta A = -55$ °C $\theta B = +105$ °C 5 cycles Duration $t = 30$ min	
4.7 Vibration	Visual examination Mounting: see section "Mounting" of this specification Procedure B4 Frequency range: 10 Hz to 55 Hz Amplitude: 0.75 mm or Acceleration 98 m/s <sup>2</sup> (whichever is less severe) Total duration 6 h	No visible damage
<b>SUB-GROUP C1B PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.7.2 Final inspection	Visual examination	No visible damage
4.9 Shock	Mounting: see section "Mounting" of this specification Pulse shape: half sine Acceleration: 490 m/s <sup>2</sup> Duration of pulse: 11 ms	
4.9.3 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle    Insulation resistance	No visible damage  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 3\%$ of the value measured in 4.6.1  Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100$ nF or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100$ nF < $C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF < $C \leq 470$ nF and $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.6.1  As specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB-GROUP C1 COMBINED SAMPLE OF SPECIMENS OF SUB-GROUPS C1A AND C1B</b>		
4.10 Climatic sequence		
4.10.2 Dry heat	Temperature: +105 °C Duration: 16 h	
4.10.3 Damp heat cyclic Test Db, first cycle		
4.10.4 Cold	Temperature: -55 °C Duration: 2 h	
4.10.6 Damp heat cyclic Test Db, remaining cycles		
4.10.6.2 Final measurements	Voltage proof = $U_{RDC}$ for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber  Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No breakdown of flash-over  No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 3\%$ of the value measured in 4.4.2 or 4.9.3  Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100$ nF or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100$ nF < $C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF < $C \leq 470$ nF and $\leq 0.005$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.3.1 or 4.6.1  $\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification
<b>SUB-GROUP C2</b>		
4.11 Damp heat steady state	56 days, 40 °C, 90 % to 95 % RH	
4.11.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle at 1 kHz	
4.11.3 Final measurements	Voltage proof = $U_{RDC}$ for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber  Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No breakdown of flash-over  No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 5\%$ of the value measured in 4.11.1.  Increase of $\tan \delta \leq 0.005$ Compared to values measured in 4.11.1  $\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification
<b>SUB GROUP C3</b>		
4.12 Endurance	Duration: 2000 h 1.25 x $U_{RDC}$ at 85 °C 0.8 x 1.25 $U_{RDC}$ at 105 °C	



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB GROUP C3</b>		
4.12.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470$ nF at 100 kHz for $470$ nF < $C \leq 10$ $\mu$ F at 10 kHz for $C > 10$ $\mu$ F at 1 kHz	
4.12.5 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 5\%$ compared to values measured in 4.12.1  Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100$ nF or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100$ nF < $C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF < $C \leq 470$ nF and $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.12.1  $\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification
<b>SUB-GROUP C4</b>		
4.13 Charge and discharge	10 000 cycles Charged to $U_{RDC}$ Discharge resistance: $R = \frac{U_R}{C \times 2.5 \times (dU/dt)_R}$	
4.13.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470$ nF at 100 kHz for $470$ nF < $C \leq 10$ $\mu$ F at 10 kHz for $C > 10$ $\mu$ F at 1 kHz	
4.13.3 Final measurements	Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	$ \Delta C/C  \leq 3\%$ compared to values measured in 4.13.1  Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100$ nF or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100$ nF < $C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF < $C \leq 470$ nF and $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.13.1  $\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification



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