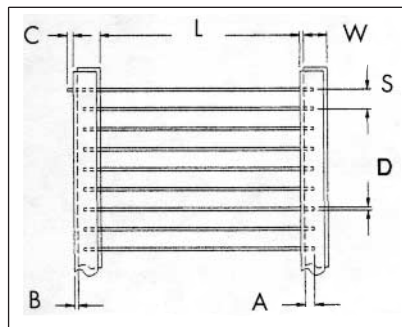




LEADFREE
RoHS Compliant

Type JW

- Ideally suited for “Crossovers” or “Jumpers” on PCBs with Auto Insertion Capability.



Dimensions

	L=LENGTH	S=SPACING	W=WIDTH	A	B	C
inches	2.047±0.039	0.200±0.016	0.236±0.039	0.118 min.	.020 max.	0
(mm)	52.00±1.00	5.00±0.40	6.00±1.00	3.00 min.	0.50 max.	0

Part Number & Features

Part Number	Type	(D) Diameter - Inches (mm)	Gauge Ref.	Max. Current	Qty/Reel
JW50 TR	JW50	0.20±.001 (0.50±0.02)	24	2A	10,000 pcs.
JW55 TR	JW55	0.22±.001 (0.55±0.03)	23	3A	10,000 pcs.
JW60 TR	JW60	0.24±.001 (0.60±0.30)	22	3A	10,000 pcs.
JW80 TR	JW80	0.31±.022 (0.80±0.25)	20	4A	10,000 pcs.

CHARACTERISTICS

TEST	TEST METHOD	LIMITS
RESISTANCE	<0.005 ohm	
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-55°C ~ 155°C	
MAX. CURRENT	5 amps	
MAX. WORKING VOLTAGE	300Vdc	
MAX. OVERLOAD VOLTAGE	600Vdc	
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT	(ppm/°C) 0 ~ -100 ppm	
SHORT TIME OVERLOAD	Apply 2.5 times the voltage rating for 5 seconds	No visible damage
LOAD LIFE	1,000 hrs at 70°C a direct voltage applied, cycles of 1.5 hrs. on and 0.5 hrs. off throughout test.	³ R=0.5%
TEMPERATURE CYCLING	5 cycles of 30 min. duration at the extremes of temperature range, maximum and minimum, measurement of ohmic value 4 hrs. after completion of test.	³ R=0.5%
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH	Using a 90° “V” shaped conductive block apply 100V minimum, increasing 100V/sec. for 5 seconds.	³ R=0.5%
HUMIDITY	350 hrs. at 40°C, 90 to 95% RH	³ R=0.5%
SOLDERABILITY	Dipped in Sn/Pb (60/40) at 235°, 5 sec. 1.5mm from the body	95% of tested surface covered
VIBRATION	by MIL-STD-202, 201A	
TERMINAL ROBUSTNESS	Traction, applied 2.5kg. for 10 sec. Bends, 2 bends 90°C applying load to terminals of 0.5kg. Twist, 2 successive turns 180°, 6mm from body.	No visible damage
RESISTANCE TO SOLVENTS	Trichlorethylene, TMC as the most aggressives for 60 sec. at boiling point.	No visible damage

APPLICATIONS

Molded jumper wires or crossovers, as they are sometimes called, are basically interconnection devices between points on a PC board. They are generally used for the following reasons:

- Inability to connect two points on a PC board due to other circuit paths which must be crossed over.
- An after-the-fact design change that requires new point connections.
- Circuit tuning by changing point connections.
- Optional feature applications.