# Low Voltage Supervisory Circuits with Watchdog and Manual Reset in 5－Lead SOT－23 

## FEATURES

Precision low voltage monitoring
9 reset threshold options： 1.58 V to 4.63 V
140 ms （ min ）reset timeout
Watchdog timer with 1.6 sec timeout
Manual reset input
Reset output stages
Push－pull active－low
Open－drain active－low
Push－pull active－high
Low power consumption（ $7 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ ）
Guaranteed reset output valid to $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=\mathbf{1} \mathrm{V}$
Power supply glitch immunity
Specified from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
5－lead SOT－23 package

## APPLICATIONS

Microprocessor systems
Computers
Controllers
Intelligent instruments
Portable equipment

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADM682x are supervisory circuits that monitor power supply voltage levels and code execution integrity in microprocessor－based systems．As well as providing power－on reset signals，an on－chip watchdog timer can reset the microprocessor if it fails to strobe within a preset timeout period．A reset signal can also be asserted by means of an external push－button through a manual reset input．The parts feature different combinations of watchdog input and manual reset input and output stage configurations，as shown in Table 1.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM


Figure 1.

Table 1．Selection Table

|  |  | Output Stage |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Part No． | Watchdog Timer | Manual Reset |  | RESET |
| ADM6821 | Yes | Yes | - | RESET |
| ADM6822 | Yes | Yes | Open－Drain | - |
| ADM6823 | Yes | Yes | Push－Pull | - |
| ADM6824 | Yes | - | Push－Pull | Push－Pull |
| ADM6825 | - | Yes | Push－Pull | Push－Pull |

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## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Specifications ..... 3
Absolute Maximum Ratings ..... 5
ESD Caution ..... 5
Pin Configurations and Function Descriptions .....  6
Typical Performance Characteristics ..... 7
Circuit Description. .....  9
Reset Output .....  9
Manual Reset Input .....  9
Watchdog Input .....  9
Application Information ..... 10
Watchdog Input Current ..... 10
Negative-Going VCC Transients ..... 10
Ensuring Reset Valid to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ ..... 10
Watchdog Software Considerations. ..... 10
Outline Dimensions ..... 11
Ordering Guide ..... 11

## REVISION HISTORY

6/05-Revision 0: Initial Version

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## SPECIFICATIONS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V for $\mathrm{ADM} 682 \_\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{M} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V for $\mathrm{ADM} 682 \_\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.1 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.75 V for ADM682_Z/Y; $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=1.53 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2.0 V for $\mathrm{ADM} 682 \_\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{V} ; \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.
Table 2.

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUPPLY <br> Vcc Operating Voltage Range Supply Current | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 20 \\ & 16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | V <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | WDI and $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ unconnected, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ WDI and $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ unconnected, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| RESET THRESHOLD VOLTAGE ADM $682 \times L$ ADM682xM ADM682xT ADM682xS ADM682xR ADM682xZ ADM682xY ADM682xW ADM682xV | $\begin{aligned} & 4.50 \\ & 4.25 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 2.85 \\ & 2.55 \\ & 2.25 \\ & 2.12 \\ & 1.62 \\ & 1.52 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.63 \\ & 4.38 \\ & 3.08 \\ & 2.93 \\ & 2.63 \\ & 2.32 \\ & 2.19 \\ & 1.67 \\ & 1.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.75 \\ & 4.50 \\ & 3.15 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 2.70 \\ & 2.38 \\ & 2.25 \\ & 1.71 \\ & 1.62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| RESET THRESHOLD TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT |  | 60 |  | ppm $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| RESET THRESHOLD HYSTERESIS |  | $2 \times \mathrm{V}_{\text {TH }}$ |  | mV |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ TO RESET DELAY |  | 20 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {TH }}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=100 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| RESET TIMEOUT PERIOD | 140 | 200 | 280 | ms |  |
| $\overline{\text { RESET Output Voltage }}$ <br> Vol (Push-Pull or Open-Drain) <br> $V_{\text {OH }}$ (Push-Pull Only) | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \\ & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \\ & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\overline{\text { RESET OUTPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT (Open-Drain }}$ Only) |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | RESET not asserted |
| RESET OUTPUT VOLTAGE (Push-Pull Only) <br> VoH <br> VoL | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \\ & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \\ & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \\ & 0.8 \times V_{c c} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}>=1 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SOURCE }}=1 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}>=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {SOURCE }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}>=2.55 \mathrm{~V}, \text { ISOURCE } \end{aligned}=500 \mu \mathrm{~A} .$ |
| ```MANUAL RESET INPUT (ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6825) \(\overline{\mathrm{MR}}\) Input Threshold VIL \(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}\) \(\overline{\mathrm{MR}}\) Input Pulse Width \(\overline{M R}\) Glitch Rejection \(\overline{\mathrm{MR}}\) to Reset Delay \(\overline{\mathrm{MR}}\) Pull-Up Resistance``` | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \times V_{c c} \\ & 1 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 200 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $0.3 \times V_{c c}$ | V <br> V <br> $\mu \mathrm{s}$ <br> ns <br> ns <br> $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |

ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WATCHDOG INPUT (ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Watchdog Timeout Period | 1.12 | 1.6 | 2.40 | sec |  |
| WDI Pulse Width | 50 |  |  | ns |  |
| WDI Input Threshold |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIL |  |  | $0.3 \times \mathrm{Vcc}$ | V |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $0.7 \times \mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ |  |  | V |  |
| WDI Input Current |  | 120 | 160 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{WDI}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ |
|  | -20 | -15 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {WOI }}=0$ |

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

| Parameter | Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | -0.3 V to +6 V |
| Output Current (RESET, RESET) | 20 mA |
| Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ Thermal Impedance | $170^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Soldering Temperature |  |
| $\quad \mathrm{Sn} / \mathrm{Pb}$ | $240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 30 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 40 \mathrm{sec}$ |

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



Figure 2. ADM6821 Pin Configuration


Figure 3. ADM6822/ADM6823 Pin Configuration


Figure 4. ADM6824 Pin Configuration


Figure 5. ADM6825 Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin No. | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ | Active-Low Reset Output. Asserted whenever $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ is below the reset threshold, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {тн }}$. |
|  | (ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825) | Open-Drain Output Stage for the ADM6822. |
|  |  | Push-Pull Output Stage for the ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825. |
|  | RESET (ADM6821) | Active-High Push-Pull Reset Output. |
| 2 | GND | Ground. |
| 3 | $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ (ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823) | Manual Reset Input. This is an active-low input, which, when forced low for at least $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, generates a reset. It features a $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ internal pull-up. |
|  | RESET (ADM6824/ADM6825) | Active-High Push-Pull Reset Output. |
| 4 | WDI <br> (ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824) | Watchdog Input. Generates a reset if the voltage on the pin remains low or high for the duration of the watchdog timeout. The timer is cleared if a logic transition occurs on this pin or if a reset is generated. |
|  | $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ (ADM6825) | Manual Reset Input. |
| 5 | Vcc | Power Supply Voltage Being Monitored. |

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 6. Supply Current vs. Temperature


Figure 7. Normalized RESET Timeout Period vs. Temperature


Figure 8. VCc to RESET Output Delay vs. Temperature


Figure 9. Normalized Watchdog Timeout Period vs. Temperature


Figure 10. Normalized RESET Threshold vs. Temperature


Figure 11. Maximum Vcc Transient Duration vs. RESET Threshold Overdrive

ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825


Figure 12. Voltage Output Low vs. Isink


Figure 13. Voltage Output High vs. Isource

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ADM682x provide microprocessor supply voltage supervision by controlling the microprocessor's reset input. Code execution errors are avoided during power-up, powerdown, and brownout conditions by asserting a reset signal when the supply voltage is below a preset threshold. In addition, the ADM682x allow supply voltage stabilization with a fixed timeout before the reset deasserts after the supply voltage rises above the threshold.

Problems with microprocessor code execution can be monitored and corrected with a watchdog timer (ADM6821/ ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824). When watchdog strobe instructions are included in microprocessor code, a watchdog timer detects if the microprocessor code breaks down or becomes stuck in an infinite loop. If this happens, the watchdog timer asserts a reset pulse, which restarts the microprocessor in a known state.

If the user detects a problem with the system's operation, a manual reset input is available (ADM6821/ADM6822/ ADM6823/ADM6825) to reset the microprocessor by means of an external push-button, for example.

## RESET OUTPUT

The ADM6821 features an active-high push-pull reset output. The ADM6822 features an active-low open-drain reset output, while the ADM6823 features an active-low push-pull output. The ADM6824/ADM6825 feature dual active-low and activehigh push-pull reset outputs. For active-low and active-high outputs, the reset signal is guaranteed to be logic low and logic high, respectively, for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ down to 1 V .

The reset output is asserted when $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ is below the reset threshold ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TH}}$ ), when $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ is driven low, or when WDI is not serviced within the watchdog timeout period ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{wD}}$ ). Reset remains asserted for the duration of the reset active timeout period ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{RP}}$ ) after $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ rises above the reset threshold, after $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ transitions from low to high, or after the watchdog timer times out. Figure 14 shows the reset outputs.


## MANUAL RESET INPUT

The ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6825 feature a manual reset input $(\overline{\mathrm{MR}})$, which, when driven low, asserts the reset output. When $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ transitions from low to high, reset remains asserted for the duration of the reset active timeout period before deasserting. The $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ input has a $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ internal pull-up so that the input is always high when unconnected. An external push-button switch can be connected between $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ and ground so that the user can generate a reset. Debounce circuitry is integrated on-chip for this purpose. Noise immunity is provided on the $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ input, and fast, negative-going transients of up to $100 \mathrm{~ns}(\mathrm{typ})$ are ignored. A $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor between $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ and ground provides additional noise immunity.

## WATCHDOG INPUT

The ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824 feature a watchdog timer, which monitors microprocessor activity. A timer circuit is cleared with every low-to-high or high-to-low logic transition on the watchdog input pin (WDI), which detects pulses as short as 50 ns . If the timer counts through the preset watchdog timeout period ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{wd}}$ ), reset is asserted. The microprocessor is required to toggle the WDI pin to avoid being reset. Failure of the microprocessor to toggle WDI within the timeout period therefore indicates a code execution error, and the reset pulse generated restarts the microprocessor in a known state.

In addition to logic transitions on WDI, the watchdog timer is also cleared by a reset assertion due to an undervoltage condition on $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{MR}}$ being pulled low. When reset is asserted, the watchdog timer is cleared and does not begin counting again until reset deassserts. The watchdog timer can be disabled by leaving WDI floating or by three-stating the WDI driver.


Figure 15. Watchdog Timing Diagram

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

## WATCHDOG INPUT CURRENT

To minimize watchdog input current (and minimize overall power consumption), leave WDI low for the majority of the watchdog timeout period. When driven high, WDI can draw as much as $160 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. Pulsing WDI low-high-low at a low duty cycle reduces the effect of the large input current. When WDI is unconnected, a window comparator disconnects the watchdog timer from the reset output circuitry so that reset is not asserted when the watchdog timer times out.

## NEGATIVE-GOING Vcc TRANSIENTS

To avoid unnecessary resets caused by fast power supply transients, the ADM682x are equipped with glitch rejection circuitry. The typical performance characteristic in Figure 11 plots $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Cc }}$ transient duration versus. the transient magnitude. The curves show combinations of transient magnitude and duration for which a reset is not generated for the 4.63 V and 2.93 V reset threshold parts. For example, with the 2.93 V threshold, a transient that goes 100 mV below the threshold and lasts $8 \mu$ s typically does not cause a reset, but if the transient is any bigger in magnitude or duration, a reset is generated. An optional $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ bypass capacitor mounted close to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ provides additional glitch rejection.

## ENSURING RESET VALID TO V $\mathrm{cc}=0 \mathrm{~V}$

Both active-low and active-high reset outputs are guaranteed to be valid for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ as low as 1 V . However, by using an external resistor with push-pull configured reset outputs, valid outputs for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ as low as 0 V are possible. For an active-low reset output, a resistor connected between $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ and ground pulls the output low when it is unable to sink current. For the activehigh case, a resistor connected between RESET and $V_{C C}$ pulls the output high when it is unable to source current. A large resistance such as $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ should be used so that it does not overload the reset output when $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ is above 1 V .


Figure 16. Ensuring Reset Valid to $V_{c c}=0 \mathrm{~V}$

## WATCHDOG SOFTWARE CONSIDERATIONS

In implementing the microprocessor's watchdog strobe code, quickly switching WDI low-high and then high-low (minimizing WDI high time) is desirable for current consumption reasons. However, a more effective way of using the watchdog function can be considered.

A low-high-low WDI pulse within a given subroutine prevents the watchdog from timing out. However, if the subroutine becomes stuck in an infinite loop, the watchdog could not detect this because the subroutine continues to toggle WDI. A more effective coding scheme for detecting this error involves using a slightly longer watchdog timeout. In the program that calls the subroutine, WDI is set high. The subroutine sets WDI low when it is called. If the program executes without error, WDI is toggled high and low with every loop of the program. If the subroutine enters an infinite loop, WDI is kept low, the watchdog times out, and the microprocessor is reset.


Figure 17. Watchdog Flow Diagram


Figure 18. Typical Application Circuit

## ADM6821/ADM6822/ADM6823/ADM6824/ADM6825

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-178-AA
Figure 19. 5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]
(RJ-5)
Dimensions shown in millimeters


Figure 20. Ordering Code Structure

## ORDERING GUIDE

| Standard Models ${ }^{1}$ | Reset Threshold (V) | Reset Timeout (ms) | Temperature Range | Quantity | Package Option | Branding |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADM6821SYRJZRL7 ${ }^{2}$ | 2.93 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOA |
| ADM6822SYRJZ-RL7² | 2.93 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOB |
| ADM6822TYRJZ-RL7² | 3.08 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOB |
| ADM6823SYRJ-R7 | 2.93 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOC |
| ADM6823SYRJZ-RL7² | 2.93 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 k | RJ-5 | NOQ |
| ADM6823TYRJ-R7 | 3.08 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3 k | RJ-5 | NOC |
| ADM6823TYRJZ-RL7 ${ }^{2}$ | 3.08 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOQ |
| ADM6824TYRJZ-R7 ${ }^{2}$ | 3.08 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOD |
| ADM6825TYRJZ-R7 ${ }^{2}$ | 3.08 | 140 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 3k | RJ-5 | NOE |

[^1]
## NOTES

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[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ If ordering nonstandard models, complete the ordering code shown in Figure 20 by inserting the part number and reset threshold suffixes. Contact Sales for availability of nonstandard models.
    ${ }^{2} Z=P b$-free part.

