

SN74HC7001 Quadruple 2-Input AND Gates with Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

1 Features

- Buffered inputs
- Wide operating voltage range: 2 V to 6 V
- Wide operating temperature range: -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Supports fanout up to 10 LSTTL loads
- Significant power reduction compared to LSTTL logic ICs

2 Applications

- [Combining power good signals](#)
- [Enable digital signals](#)

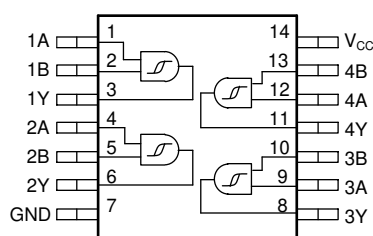
3 Description

This device contains four independent 2-input AND gates with Schmitt-trigger inputs. Each gate performs the Boolean function $Y = A \bullet B$ in positive logic.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
SN74HC7001D	SOIC (14)	8.70 mm × 3.90 mm
SN74HC7001N	PDIP (14)	19.30 mm × 6.40 mm

- (1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



Functional pinout



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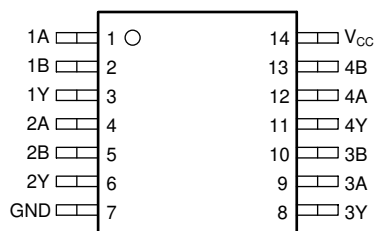
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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision E (November 2004) to Revision F (April 2021)	Page
• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document.....	1
• Updated to new data sheet standards.....	1
• $R_{\theta JA}$ increased for the D (86 to 133.6 °C/W) and NS (76 to 122.6 °C/W) packages and decreased for the N package (80 to 61.4 °C/W).....	4

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 5-1. D or N Package
14-Pin SOIC or PDIP
Top View**

Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1A	1	Input	Channel 1, Input A
1B	2	Input	Channel 1, Input B
1Y	3	Output	Channel 1, Output Y
2A	4	Input	Channel 2, Input A
2B	5	Input	Channel 2, Input B
2Y	6	Output	Channel 2, Output Y
GND	7	—	Ground
3Y	8	Output	Channel 3, Output Y
3A	9	Input	Channel 3, Input A
3B	10	Input	Channel 3, Input B
4Y	11	Output	Channel 4, Output Y
4A	12	Input	Channel 4, Input A
4B	13	Input	Channel 4, Input B
V _{CC}	14	—	Positive Supply

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage		–0.5	7	V
I _{IK}	Input clamp current ⁽²⁾	V _I < 0 or V _I > V _{CC}		±20	mA
I _{OK}	Output clamp current ⁽²⁾	V _O < 0 or V _O > V _{CC}		±20	mA
I _O	Continuous output current	V _O = 0 to V _{CC}		±25	mA
	Continuous current through V _{CC} or GND			±50	mA
T _J	Junction temperature ⁽³⁾			150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature		–65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
- (3) Guaranteed by design.

6.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage	2	5	6	V
V _I	Input voltage	0		V _{CC}	V
V _O	Output voltage	0		V _{CC}	V
T _A	Operating free-air temperature	–40		85	°C

6.3 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		SN74HC7001			UNIT
		D (SOIC)	N (PDIP)	NS (SOP)	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	14 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	133.6	61.4	122.6	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	89.0	49.2	81.8	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	89.5	41.2	83.8	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	45.5	28.8	45.4	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	89.1	40.9	83.4	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

6.4 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range; typical values measured at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		V _{CC}	Operating free-air temperature (T _A)						UNIT
					25°C			-40°C to 85°C			
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{T+}	Positive switching threshold			2 V	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.7		1.5	V
				4.5 V	1.55	.5	3.15	1.55		3.15	
				6 V	2.1	3.3	4.2	2.1		4.2	
V _{T-}	Negative switching threshold			2 V	0.3	0.6	1	0.3		1	V
				4.5 V	0.9	1.6	2.45	0.9		2.45	
				6 V	1.2	2	3.2	1.2		3.2	
ΔV _T	Hysteresis (V _{T+} - V _{T-})			2 V	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2		1.2	V
				4.5 V	0.4	0.9	2.1	0.4		2.1	
				6 V	0.5	1.3	2.5	0.5		2.5	
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}	I _{OH} = −20 μA	2 V	1.9	1.998		1.9			V
				4.5 V	4.4	4.499		4.4			
				6 V	5.9	5.999		5.9			
			I _{OH} = −4 mA	4.5 V	3.98	4.3		3.84			
			I _{OH} = −5.2 mA	6 V	5.48	5.8		5.34			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}	I _{OL} = 20 μA	2 V		0.002	0.1			0.1	V
				4.5 V		0.001	0.1			0.1	
				6 V		0.001	0.1			0.1	
			I _{OL} = 4 mA	4.5 V		0.17	0.26			0.33	
			I _{OL} = 5.2 mA	6 V		0.15	0.26			0.33	
I _I	Input leakage current	V _I = V _{CC} or 0		6 V			±0.1			±1	μA
I _{CC}	Supply current	V _I = V _{CC} or 0	V _I = V _{CC} or 0	6 V			2			20	μA
C _i	Input capacitance			2 V to 6 V		3	10			10	pF

6.5 Switching Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		FROM	TO	V _{CC}	Operating free-air temperature (T _A)						UNIT
					25°C			−40°C to 85°C			
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t _{pd}	Propagation delay	A or B	Y	2 V	60	130	163	ns			
				4.5 V	18	26	33				
				6 V	14	22	28				
t _t	Transition-time		Any	2 V	28	75	95	ns			
				4.5 V	8	15	19				
				6 V	6	13	16				

6.6 Operating Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range; typical values measured at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{pd}	Power dissipation capacitance per gate	No load	2 V to 6 V		20		pF

6.7 Typical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

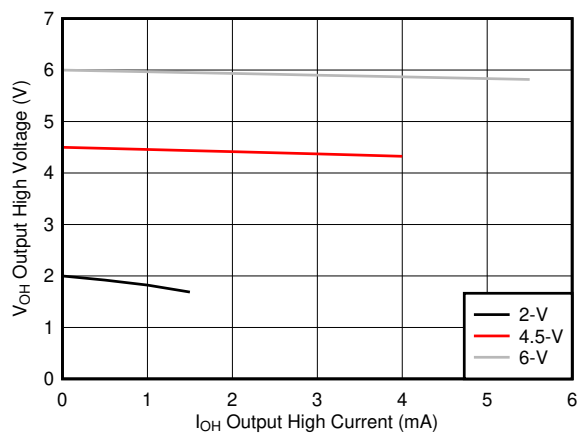


Figure 6-1. Typical output voltage in the high state (V_{OH})

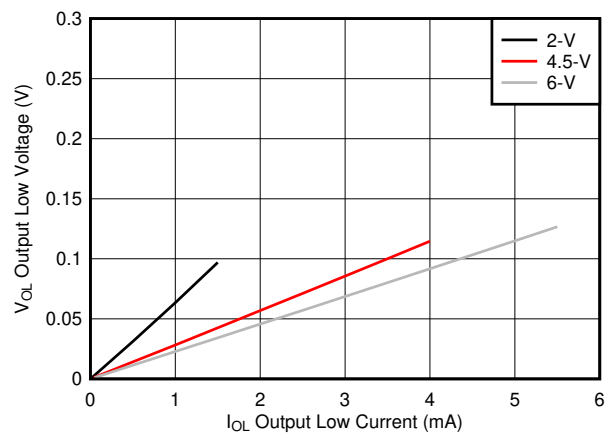
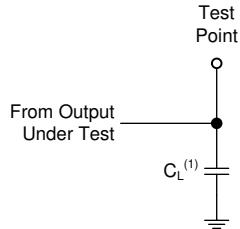


Figure 6-2. Typical output voltage in the low state (V_{OL})

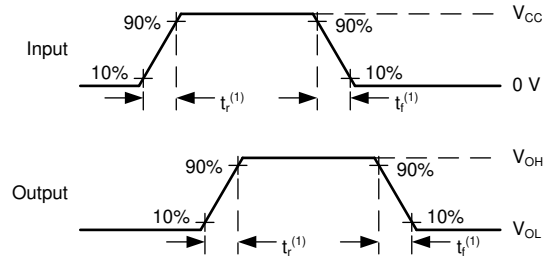
7 Parameter Measurement Information

- Phase relationships between waveforms were chosen arbitrarily. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 1 \text{ MHz}$, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$, $t_t < 6 \text{ ns}$.
- The outputs are measured one at a time, with one input transition per measurement.



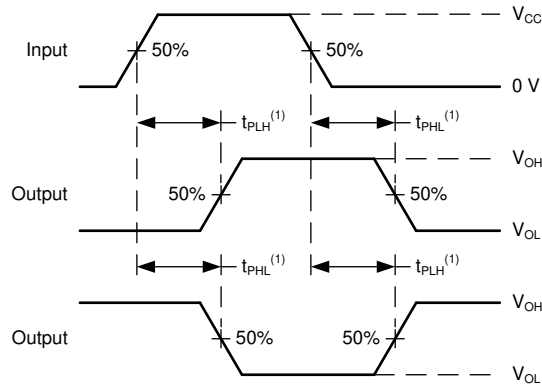
A. $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ and includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 7-1. Load Circuit



A. t_t is the greater of t_r and t_f .

Figure 7-2. Voltage Waveforms Transition Times



A. The maximum between t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} is used for t_{pd} .

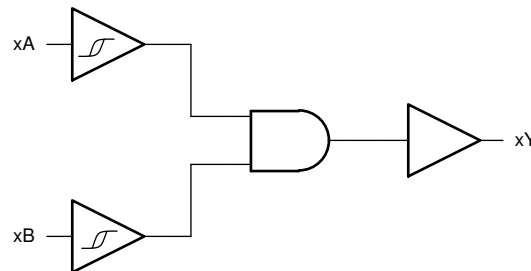
Figure 7-3. Voltage Waveforms Propagation Delays

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

This device contains four independent 2-input AND gates with Schmitt-trigger inputs. Each gate performs the Boolean function $Y = A \bullet B$ in positive logic.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Balanced CMOS Push-Pull Outputs

A balanced output allows the device to sink and source similar currents. The drive capability of this device may create fast edges into light loads so routing and load conditions should be considered to prevent ringing. Additionally, the outputs of this device are capable of driving larger currents than the device can sustain without being damaged. It is important for the output power of the device to be limited to avoid damage due to over-current. The electrical and thermal limits defined in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) must be followed at all times.

The SN74HC7001 can drive a load with a total capacitance less than or equal to the maximum load listed in the [Switching Characteristics](#) connected to a high-impedance CMOS input while still meeting all of the datasheet specifications. Larger capacitive loads can be applied, however it is not recommended to exceed the provided load value. If larger capacitive loads are required, it is recommended to add a series resistor between the output and the capacitor to limit output current to the values given in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#).

8.3.2 CMOS Schmitt-Trigger Inputs

Standard CMOS inputs are high impedance and are typically modeled as a resistor from the input to ground in parallel with the input capacitance given in the [Electrical Characteristics](#). The worst case resistance is calculated with the maximum input voltage, given in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#), and the maximum input leakage current, given in the [Electrical Characteristics](#), using ohm's law ($R = V \div I$).

The Schmitt-trigger input architecture provides hysteresis as defined by ΔV_T in the [Electrical Characteristics](#), which makes this device extremely tolerant to slow or noisy inputs. While the inputs can be driven much slower than standard CMOS inputs, it is still recommended to properly terminate unused inputs. Driving the inputs slowly will also increase dynamic current consumption of the device. For additional information regarding Schmitt-trigger inputs, please see [Understanding Schmitt Triggers](#).

8.3.3 Clamp Diode Structure

The inputs and outputs to this device have both positive and negative clamping diodes as depicted in [Figure 8-1](#).

CAUTION

Voltages beyond the values specified in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) table can cause damage to the device. The recommended input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.

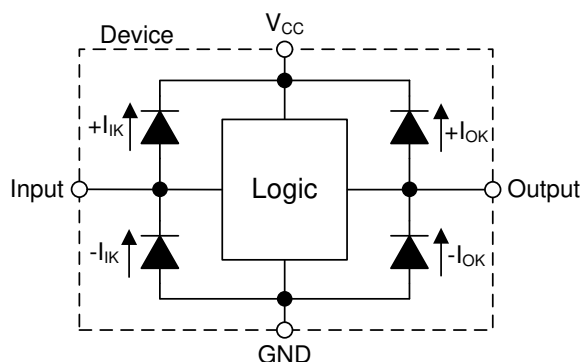


Figure 8-1. Electrical Placement of Clamping Diodes for Each Input and Output

8.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 8-1. Function Table

INPUTS		OUTPUT
A	B	Y
H	H	H
L	X	L
X	L	L

9 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

In this application, three 2-input AND gates are combined to produce a 4-input AND gate function as shown in [Figure 9-1](#). The fourth gate can be used for another application in the system, or the inputs can be grounded and the channel left unused.

This device is used to directly control the RESET pin of a motor controller. The controller requires four input signals to all be HIGH before being enabled, and should be disabled in the event that any one signal goes LOW. The 4-input AND gate function combines the four individual reset signals into a single active-low reset signal.

9.2 Typical Application

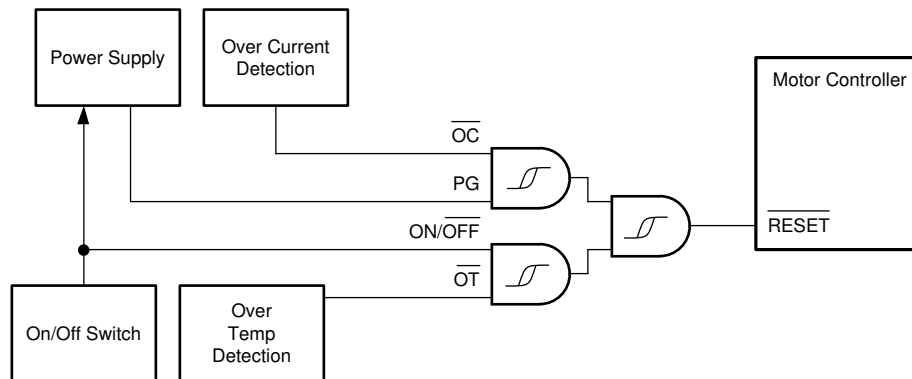


Figure 9-1. Typical application schematic

9.2.1 Design Requirements

9.2.1.1 Power Considerations

Ensure the desired supply voltage is within the range specified in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#). The supply voltage sets the device's electrical characteristics as described in the [Electrical Characteristics](#).

The supply must be capable of sourcing current equal to the total current to be sourced by all outputs of the SN74HC7001 plus the maximum supply current, I_{CC} , listed in the [Electrical Characteristics](#). The logic device can only source or sink as much current as it is provided at the supply and ground pins, respectively. Be sure not to exceed the maximum total current through GND or V_{CC} listed in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#).

Total power consumption can be calculated using the information provided in [CMOS Power Consumption and \$C_{pd}\$ Calculation](#).

Thermal increase can be calculated using the information provided in [Thermal Characteristics of Standard Linear and Logic \(SLL\) Packages and Devices](#).

CAUTION

The maximum junction temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$ listed in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#), is an *additional limitation* to prevent damage to the device. Do not violate any values listed in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#). These limits are provided to prevent damage to the device.

9.2.1.2 Input Considerations

Input signals must cross $V_{L(min)}$ to be considered a logic LOW, and $V_{H(max)}$ to be considered a logic HIGH. Do not exceed the maximum input voltage range found in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#).

Unused inputs must be terminated to either V_{CC} or ground. These can be directly terminated if the input is completely unused, or they can be connected with a pull-up or pull-down resistor if the input is to be used sometimes, but not always. A pull-up resistor is used for a default state of HIGH, and a pull-down resistor is used for a default state of LOW. The resistor size is limited by drive current of the controller, leakage current into the SN74HC7001, as specified in the [Electrical Characteristics](#), and the desired input transition rate. A 10-k Ω resistor value is often used due to these factors.

The SN74HC7001 has no input signal transition rate requirements because it has Schmitt-trigger inputs.

Another benefit to having Schmitt-trigger inputs is the ability to reject noise. Noise with a large enough amplitude can still cause issues. To know how much noise is too much, please refer to the $\Delta V_T(min)$ in the [Electrical Characteristics](#). This hysteresis value will provide the peak-to-peak limit.

Unlike what happens with standard CMOS inputs, Schmitt-trigger inputs can be held at any valid value without causing huge increases in power consumption. The typical additional current caused by holding an input at a value other than V_{CC} or ground is plotted in the [Typical Characteristics](#).

Refer to [Section 8.3](#) for additional information regarding the inputs for this device.

9.2.1.3 Output Considerations

The positive supply voltage is used to produce the output HIGH voltage. Drawing current from the output will decrease the output voltage as specified by the V_{OH} specification in the [Electrical Characteristics](#). Similarly, the ground voltage is used to produce the output LOW voltage. Sinking current into the output will increase the output voltage as specified by the V_{OL} specification in the [Electrical Characteristics](#).

Unused outputs can be left floating. Do not connect outputs directly to V_{CC} or ground.

Refer to [Section 8.3](#) for additional information regarding the outputs for this device.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

1. Add a decoupling capacitor from V_{CC} to GND. The capacitor needs to be placed physically close to the device and electrically close to both the V_{CC} and GND pins. An example layout is shown in the [Section 11](#).
2. Ensure the capacitive load at the output is ≤ 70 pF. This is not a hard limit, however it will ensure optimal performance. This can be accomplished by providing short, appropriately sized traces from the SN74HC7001 to the receiving device.
3. Ensure the resistive load at the output is larger than $(V_{CC} / I_O(max)) \Omega$. This will ensure that the maximum output current from the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) is not violated. Most CMOS inputs have a resistive load measured in megaohms; much larger than the minimum calculated above.
4. Thermal issues are rarely a concern for logic gates, however the power consumption and thermal increase can be calculated using the steps provided in the application report, [CMOS Power Consumption and Cpd Calculation](#)

9.2.3 Application Curves

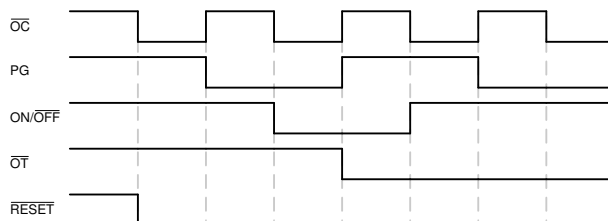


Figure 9-2. Typical application timing diagram

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The power supply can be any voltage between the minimum and maximum supply voltage rating located in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#). Each V_{CC} terminal should have a bypass capacitor to prevent power disturbance. A 0.1- μF capacitor is recommended for this device. It is acceptable to parallel multiple bypass caps to reject different frequencies of noise. The 0.1- μF and 1- μF capacitors are commonly used in parallel. The bypass capacitor should be installed as close to the power terminal as possible for best results, as shown in [Figure 11-1](#).

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

When using multiple-input and multiple-channel logic devices inputs must not ever be left floating. In many cases, functions or parts of functions of digital logic devices are unused; for example, when only two inputs of a triple-input AND gate are used. Such unused input pins must not be left unconnected because the undefined voltages at the outside connections result in undefined operational states. All unused inputs of digital logic devices must be connected to a logic high or logic low voltage, as defined by the input voltage specifications, to prevent them from floating. The logic level that must be applied to any particular unused input depends on the function of the device. Generally, the inputs are tied to GND or V_{CC} , whichever makes more sense for the logic function or is more convenient.

11.2 Layout Example

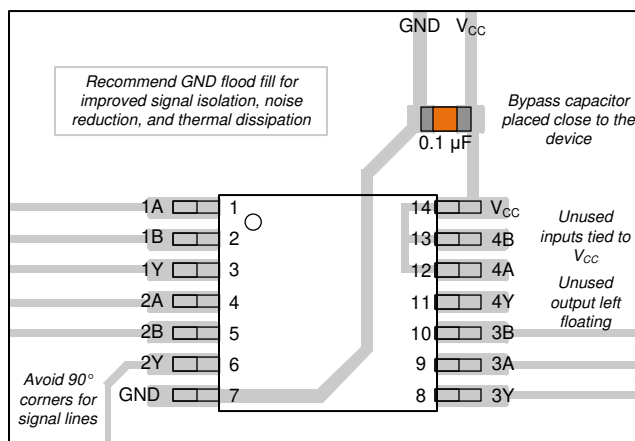


Figure 11-1. Example layout for the SN74HC7001

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- [HCMOS Design Considerations](#)
- [CMOS Power Consumption and CPD Calculation](#)
- [Designing with Logic](#)

12.2 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

12.3 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

12.4 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

12.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
SN74HC7001D	Obsolete	Production	SOIC (D) 14	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	HC7001
SN74HC7001DR	Active	Production	SOIC (D) 14	2500 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	HC7001
SN74HC7001DT	Obsolete	Production	SOIC (D) 14	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	HC7001
SN74HC7001N	Active	Production	PDIP (N) 14	25 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	SN74HC7001N

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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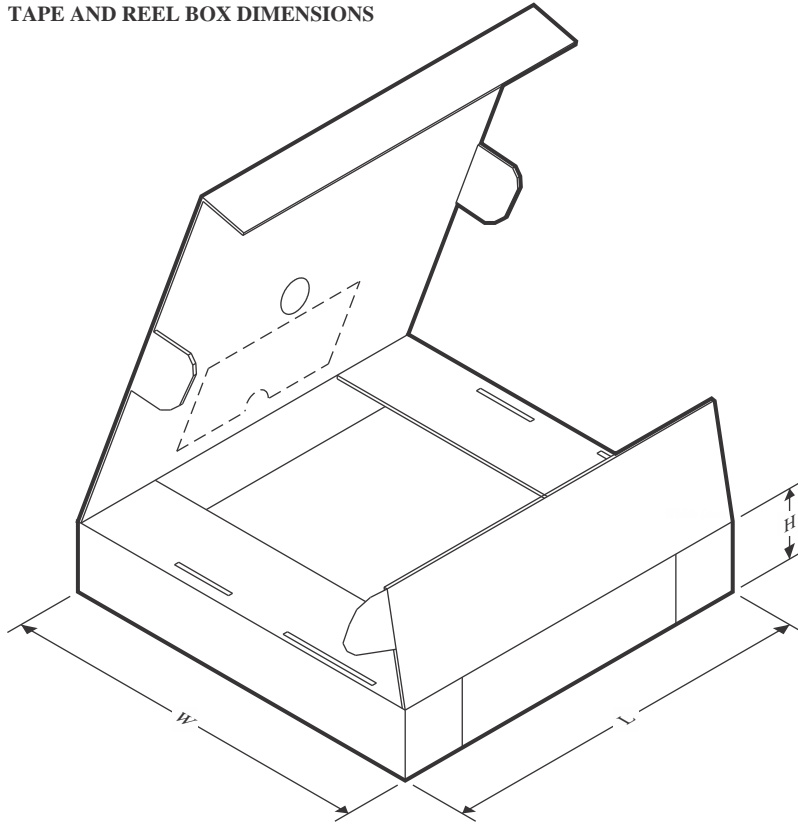
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74HC7001DR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

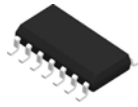
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74HC7001DR	SOIC	D	14	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0

TUBE

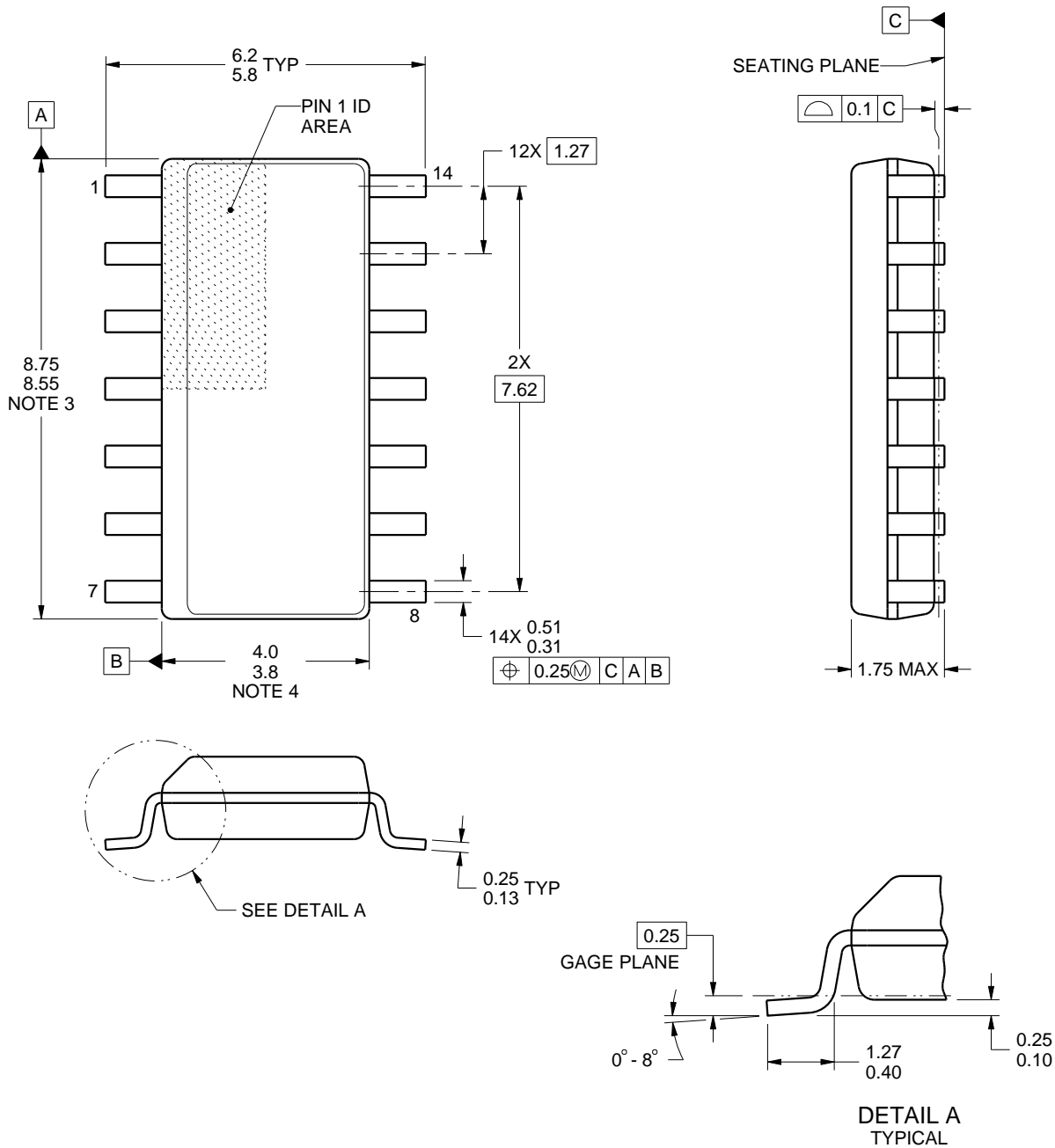


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
SN74HC7001N	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
SN74HC7001N	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32

D0014A**PACKAGE OUTLINE****SOIC - 1.75 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4220718/A 09/2016

NOTES:

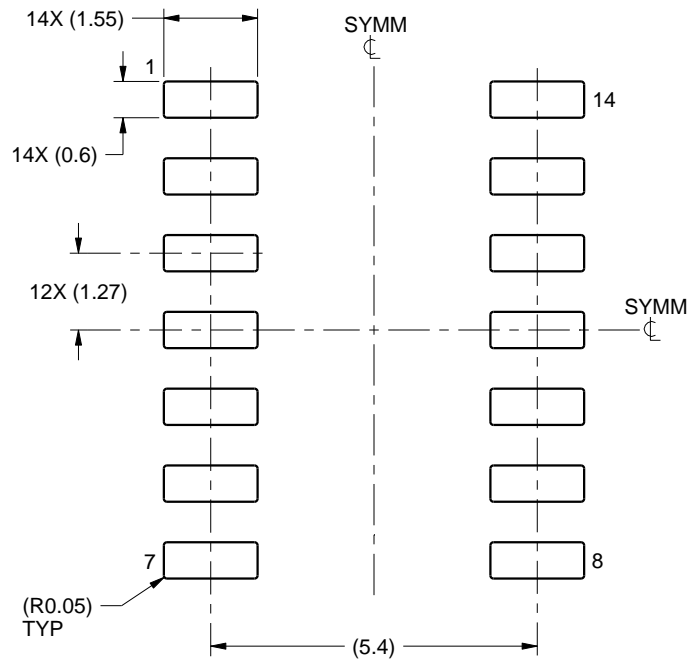
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm, per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AB.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

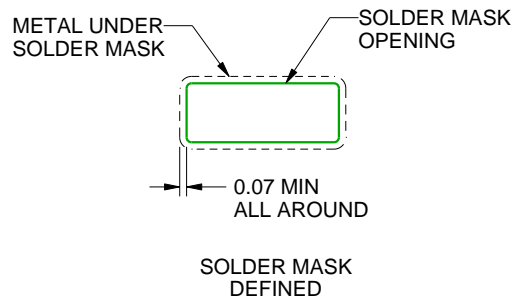
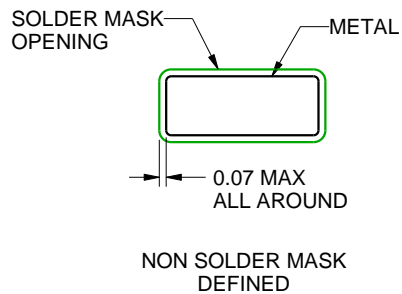
D0014A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

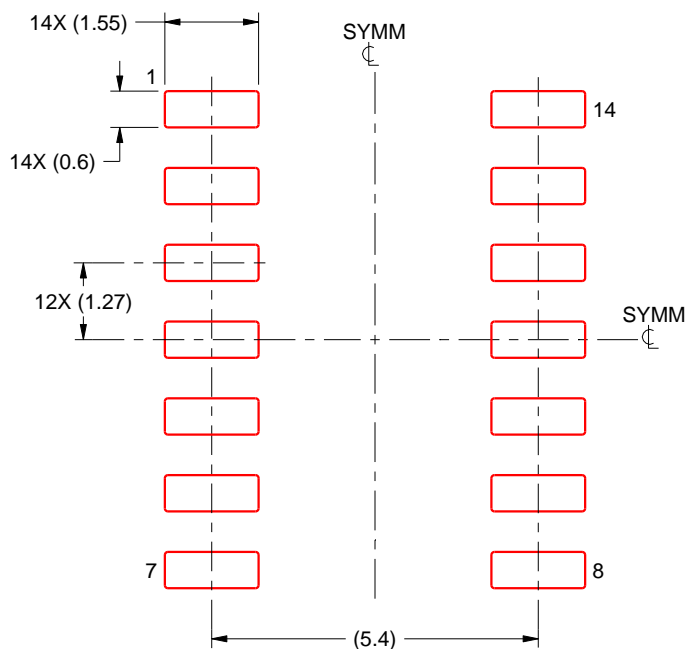
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0014A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

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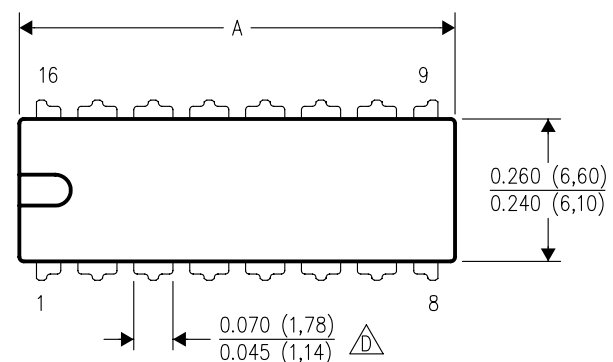
NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

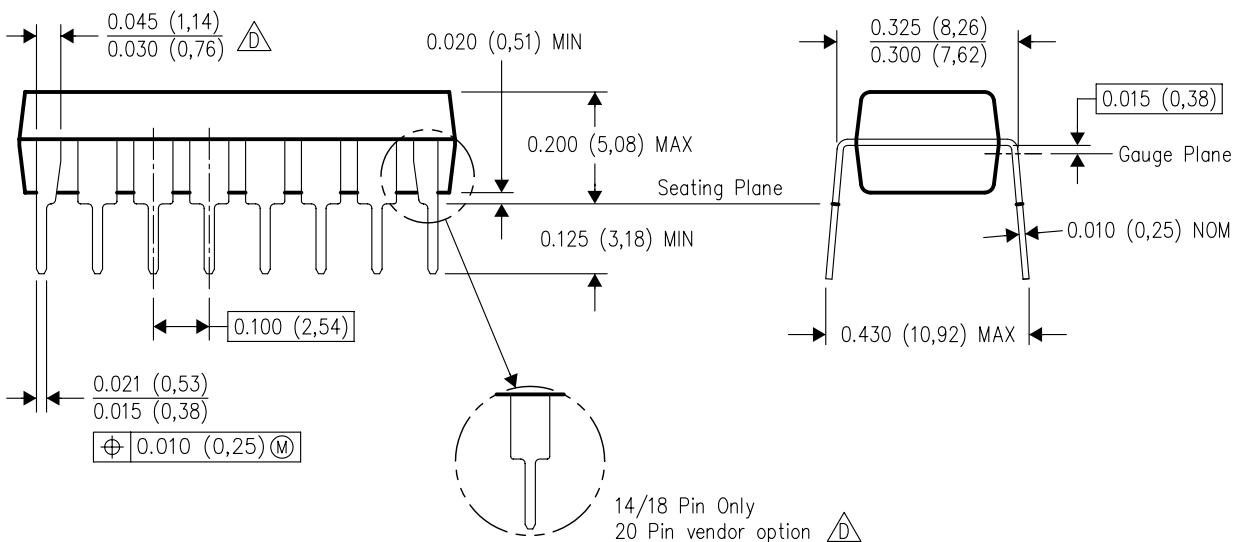
N (R-PDIP-T**)

16 PINS SHOWN

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE





PINS ** DIM	14	16	18	20
A MAX	0.775 (19,69)	0.775 (19,69)	0.920 (23,37)	1.060 (26,92)
A MIN	0.745 (18,92)	0.745 (18,92)	0.850 (21,59)	0.940 (23,88)
MS-001 VARIATION	AA	BB	AC	AD



4040049/E 12/2002

NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
-  Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
 The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.

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