CMOS Digital Integrated Circuits Silicon Monolithic

# **74LCX157FT**

### 1. Functional Description

Low-Voltage Quad 2-Channel Multiplexer with 5-V Tolerant Inputs and Outputs

### 2. General

The 74LCX157FT is a high-performance CMOS multiplexer. Designed for use in 3.3 V systems, it achieves high-speed operation while maintaining the CMOS low power dissipation.

The device is designed for low-voltage  $(3.3\ V)\ V_{CC}$  applications, but it could be used to interface to 5 V supply environment for inputs.

It consists of four 2-input digital multiplexers with common SELECT and  $\overline{ST}$  inputs. When the  $\overline{ST}$  input is held "H" level, selection of data is inhibited and all the outputs become "L" level.

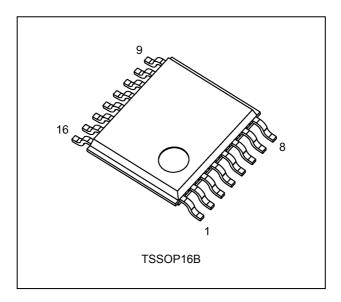
The SELECT decoding determines whether the A or B inputs get routed to their corresponding Y outputs. All inputs are equipped with protection circuits against static discharge.

#### 3. Features

- (1) AEC-Q100 (Rev. H) (Note 1)
- (2) Wide operating temperature range:  $T_{opr} = -40$  to 125 °C
- (3) Low-voltage operation:  $V_{CC} = 1.65$  to 3.6 V
- (4) High-speed operation:  $t_{pd} = 6.5 \text{ ns (max)} (V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ V})$
- (5) Output current:  $|I_{OH}|/I_{OL} = 24 \text{ mA (min)} (V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V})$
- (6) Power-down protection provided on all inputs and outputs
- (7) Pin and function compatible with the 74 series (74LVC/ALVC/ etc.) 157 type

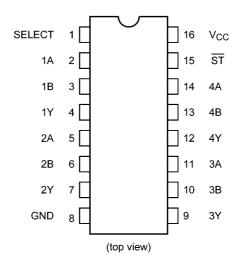
Note 1: This device is compliant with the reliability requirements of AEC-Q100. For details, contact your Toshiba sales representative.

### 4. Packaging

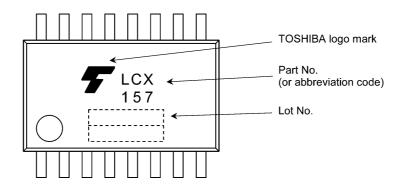




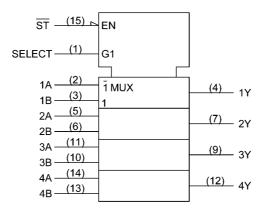
## 5. Pin Assignment



## 6. Marking



## 7. IEC Logic Symbol



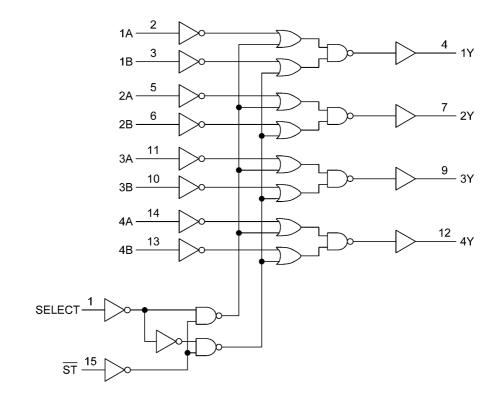


## 8. Truth Table

| Inputs<br>ST | Inputs<br>SELECT | Inputs<br>A | Inputs<br>B | Outputs<br>Y |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Н            | X                | X           | Х           | L            |
| L            | L                | L           | Х           | L            |
| L            | L                | Н           | Х           | Н            |
| L            | Н                | X           | L           | L            |
| L            | Н                | X           | Н           | Н            |

X: Don't care

## 9. System Diagram





### 10. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note)

| Characteristics                 | Symbol                            | Note     | Rating                        | Unit |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------|
| Supply voltage                  | V <sub>CC</sub>                   |          | -0.5 to 6.5                   | V    |
| Input voltage                   | V <sub>IN</sub>                   |          | -0.5 to 6.5                   | V    |
| Output voltage                  | V <sub>OUT</sub>                  | (Note 1) | -0.5 to 6.5                   | V    |
|                                 |                                   | (Note 2) | -0.5 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 |      |
| Input diode current             | I <sub>IK</sub>                   |          | -50                           | mA   |
| Output diode current            | I <sub>OK</sub>                   | (Note 3) | ±50                           | mA   |
| Output current                  | I <sub>OUT</sub>                  |          | ±50                           | mA   |
| Power dissipation               | P <sub>D</sub>                    | (Note 4) | 180                           | mW   |
| V <sub>CC</sub> /ground current | I <sub>CC</sub> /I <sub>GND</sub> |          | ±100                          | mA   |
| Storage temperature             | T <sub>stg</sub>                  |          | -65 to 150                    | °C   |

Note: Exceeding any of the absolute maximum ratings, even briefly, lead to deterioration in IC performance or even destruction.

Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings and the operating ranges.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

Note 1:  $V_{CC} = 0 V$ 

Note 2: High or Low state. I<sub>OUT</sub> absolute maximum rating must be observed.

Note 3:  $V_{OUT} < GND$ ,  $V_{OUT} > V_{CC}$ 

Note 4: 180 mW in the range of  $T_a$  = -40 to 85 °C. From  $T_a$  = 85 to 125 °C a derating factor of -3.25 mW/°C shall be applied until 50 mW.

### 11. Operating Ranges (Note)

| Characteristics           | Symbol                           | Note     | Rating               | Unit |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------|------|
| Supply voltage            | V <sub>CC</sub>                  |          | 1.65 to 3.6          | V    |
|                           |                                  | (Note 1) | 1.5 to 3.6           |      |
| Input voltage             | V <sub>IN</sub>                  |          | 0 to 5.5             | V    |
| Output voltage            | V <sub>OUT</sub>                 | (Note 2) | 0 to 5.5             | ٧    |
|                           |                                  | (Note 3) | 0 to V <sub>CC</sub> |      |
| Output current            | I <sub>OH</sub> ,I <sub>OL</sub> | (Note 4) | ±24                  | mA   |
|                           |                                  | (Note 5) | ±12                  |      |
| Operating temperature     | T <sub>opr</sub>                 |          | -40 to 125           | ç    |
| Input rise and fall times | dt/dv                            | (Note 6) | 0 to 10              | ns/V |

Note: The operating ranges must be maintained to ensure the normal operation of the device.

Unused inputs must be tied to either V<sub>CC</sub> or GND.

Note 1: Data retention only.

Note 2:  $V_{CC} = 0 V$ 

Note 3: High or low state

Note 4:  $V_{CC}$  = 3.0 to 3.6 V

Note 5:  $V_{CC}$  = 2.7 to 3.0 V

Note 6:  $V_{IN}$  = 0.8 to 2.0 V ,  $V_{CC}$  = 3.0 V



## 12. Electrical Characteristics

## 12.1. DC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a$ = -40 to 85 °C)

| Characteristics           | Symbol           | Test Condition   |                          | V <sub>CC</sub> (V) | Min                   | Max                   | Unit |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| High-level input voltage  | V <sub>IH</sub>  | _  |                          | 1.65 to 2.3         | $V_{CC} \times 0.9$   | _                     | V    |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.3 to 2.7          | 1.7                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.7 to 3.6          | 2.0                   | _                     |      |
| Low-level input voltage   | V <sub>IL</sub>  | _  |                          | 1.65 to 2.3         |                       | V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.1 | V    |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.3 to 2.7          |                       | 0.7                   |      |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.7 to 3.6          | _                     | 0.8                   |      |
| High-level output voltage | V <sub>OH</sub>  | $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$                              | $I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$    | 1.65 to 3.6         | V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2 | _                     | V    |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$ | 1.65                | 1.05                  | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -8 mA         | 2.3                 | 1.7                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -12 mA        | 2.7                 | 2.2                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -18 mA        | 3.0                 | 2.4                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | I <sub>OH</sub> = -24 mA | 3.0                 | 2.2                   | _                     |      |
| Low-level output voltage  | V <sub>OL</sub>  | $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$                              | $I_{OL}$ = 100 $\mu$ A   | 1.65 to 3.6         | _                     | 0.2                   | V    |
|                           |                  |  | I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA   | 1.65                | _                     | 0.45                  |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 8 mA          | 2.3                 | _                     | 0.7                   |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 12 mA         | 2.7                 |                       | 0.4                   |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 16 mA         | 3.0                 |                       | 0.4                   |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 24 mA         | 3.0                 |                       | 0.55                  |      |
| Input leakage current     | I <sub>IN</sub>  | V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V                               |                          | 1.65 to 3.6         | ı                     | ±5.0                  | μА   |
| Power-OFF leakage current | I <sub>OFF</sub> | $V_{IN}/V_{OUT} = 5.5 V$                                   |                          | 0                   |                       | 10.0                  | μΑ   |
| Quiescent supply current  | I <sub>CC</sub>  | $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND                                   |                          | 1.65 to 3.6         | _                     | 10.0                  | μΑ   |
|                           |                  | V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 to 5.5 V                             |                          | 1.65 to 3.6         |                       | ±10.0                 |      |
| Quiescent supply current  | Δl <sub>CC</sub> | V <sub>IH</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V<br>(per 1 input) |                          | 2.7 to 3.6          | _                     | 500                   | μА   |



## 12.2. DC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = -40 to 125 °C)

| Characteristics           | Symbol           | Test Condition   | ı                        | V <sub>CC</sub> (V) | Min                   | Max                   | Unit |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| High-level input voltage  | V <sub>IH</sub>  | _  |                          | 1.65 to 2.3         | $V_{CC} \times 0.9$   | _                     | V    |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.3 to 2.7          | 1.7                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.7 to 3.6          | 2.0                   | _                     |      |
| Low-level input voltage   | V <sub>IL</sub>  | _  |                          | 1.65 to 2.3         | _                     | V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.1 | V    |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.3 to 2.7          | _                     | 0.7                   |      |
|                           |                  |  |                          | 2.7 to 3.6          | _                     | 0.8                   |      |
| High-level output voltage | V <sub>OH</sub>  | $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$                              | $I_{OH}$ = -100 $\mu$ A  | 1.65 to 3.6         | V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2 | _                     | V    |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -4 mA         | 1.65                | 0.9                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -8 mA         | 2.3                 | 1.55                  | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -12 mA        | 2.7                 | 2.0                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OH}$ = -18 mA        | 3.0                 | 2.2                   | _                     |      |
|                           |                  |  | I <sub>OH</sub> = -24 mA | 3.0                 | 2.0                   | _                     |      |
| Low-level output voltage  | V <sub>OL</sub>  | $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$                              | $I_{OL}$ = 100 $\mu$ A   | 1.65 to 3.6         |                       | 0.2                   | V    |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 4 mA          | 1.65                | _                     | 0.65                  |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 8 mA          | 2.3                 | _                     | 0.9                   |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 12 mA         | 2.7                 | _                     | 0.6                   |      |
|                           |                  |  | $I_{OL}$ = 16 mA         | 3.0                 | _                     | 0.6                   |      |
|                           |                  |  | I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA  | 3.0                 |                       | 0.75                  |      |
| Input leakage current     | I <sub>IN</sub>  | V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 to 5.5 V                               |                          | 1.65 to 3.6         | _                     | ±20.0                 | μΑ   |
| Power-OFF leakage current | I <sub>OFF</sub> | V <sub>IN</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub> = 5.5 V                  |                          | 0                   | _                     | 40.0                  | μΑ   |
| Quiescent supply current  | Icc              | $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND                                   |                          | 1.65 to 3.6         | _                     | 40.0                  | μΑ   |
|                           |                  | V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.6 to 5.5 V                             |                          | 1.65 to 3.6         | _                     | ±40.0                 |      |
| Quiescent supply current  | Δl <sub>CC</sub> | V <sub>IH</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V<br>(per 1 input) |                          | 2.7 to 3.6          | _                     | 5.0                   | mA   |

## 12.3. AC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a = -40$ to 85 °C)

| Characteristics        | Symbol                               | Note                      | Test Condition            | V <sub>CC</sub> (V) | Min | Max  | Unit |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|------|------|
| Propagation delay time | t <sub>PLH</sub> ,t <sub>PHL</sub>   |                           | See 12.7 AC Test Circuit, | $1.8 \pm 0.15$      | _   | 20.0 | ns   |
| (A,B - Y)              |                                      |                           | Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1 | 2.5 ± 0.2           | _   | 7.3  |      |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | 2.7                 | _   | 6.3  |      |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | $3.3 \pm 0.3$       | 1.5 | 5.8  |      |
| Propagation delay time | t <sub>PLH</sub> ,t <sub>PHL</sub>   |                           | See 12.7 AC Test Circuit, | 1.8 ± 0.15          | _   | 25.0 | ns   |
| (SELECT - Y)           |                                      |                           | Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1 | 2.5 ± 0.2           | _   | 9.0  |      |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | 2.7                 | _   | 8.0  |      |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | $3.3\pm0.3$         | 1.5 | 7.0  |      |
| Propagation delay time | t <sub>PLH</sub> ,t <sub>PHL</sub>   |                           | See 12.7 AC Test Circuit, | 1.8 ± 0.15          | _   | 25.0 | ns   |
| (ST - Y)               |                                      | Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1 | 2.5 ± 0.2                 | _                   | 9.0 |      |      |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | 2.7                 | _   | 8.0  |      |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | $3.3\pm0.3$         | 1.5 | 7.0  |      |
| Output skew            | t <sub>osLH</sub> ,t <sub>osHL</sub> | (Note 1)                  | _                         | 2.7                 | _   | _    | ns   |
|                        |                                      |                           |                           | $3.3\pm0.3$         | _   | 1.0  |      |

Note 1: Parameter guaranteed by design. ( $t_{osLH} = |t_{PLH}m - t_{PLH}n|$ ,  $t_{osHL} = |t_{PHL}m - t_{PHL}n|$ )



## 12.4. AC Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, Ta = -40 to 125 °C)

| Characteristics        | Symbol                               | Note     | Test Condition   | V <sub>CC</sub> (V)       | Min           | Max  | Unit |  |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|---------------------------|---------------|------|------|--|
| Propagation delay time | t <sub>PLH</sub> ,t <sub>PHL</sub>   |          | See 12.7 AC Test Circuit,                              | $1.8 \pm 0.15$            | _             | 22.0 | ns   |  |
| (A,B - Y)              |                                      |          | Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1                              | 2.5 ± 0.2                 | _             | 8.5  |      |  |
|                        |                                      |          |  | 2.7                       | _             | 7.0  |      |  |
|                        |                                      |          |  | $3.3 \pm 0.3$             | 1.5           | 6.5  |      |  |
| Propagation delay time | t <sub>PLH</sub> ,t <sub>PHL</sub>   |          | See 12.7 AC Test Circuit,<br>Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1 | $1.8 \pm 0.15$            | _             | 27.5 | ns   |  |
| (SELECT - Y)           |                                      |          |  | $2.5\pm0.2$               | _             | 10.0 |      |  |
|                        |                                      |          |  | 2.7                       | _             | 9.0  |      |  |
|                        |                                      |          |  | $3.3 \pm 0.3$             | 1.5           | 8.0  |      |  |
| Propagation delay time | t <sub>PLH</sub> ,t <sub>PHL</sub>   |          | See 12.7 AC Test Circuit,                              | $1.8\pm0.15$              |               | 27.5 | ns   |  |
| (ST - Y)               |                                      |          | Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1                              | Fig. 12.8.1, Table 12.8.1 | $2.5 \pm 0.2$ | _    | 10.0 |  |
|                        |                                      |          | 2.7  | _                         | 9.0           |      |      |  |
|                        |                                      |          |  | $3.3 \pm 0.3$             | 1.5           | 8.0  |      |  |
| Output skew            | t <sub>osLH</sub> ,t <sub>osHL</sub> | (Note 1) | _  | 2.7                       | 1             |      | ns   |  |
|                        |                                      |          |  | $3.3 \pm 0.3$             | _             | 1.0  |      |  |

Note 1: Parameter guaranteed by design. ( $t_{osLH} = |t_{PLH}m - t_{PLH}n|$ ,  $t_{osHL} = |t_{PHL}m - t_{PHL}n|$ )

# 12.5. Dynamic Switching Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $T_a$ = 25 °C, Input: $t_r$ = $t_f$ = 2.5 ns, $C_L$ = 50 pF, $R_L$ = 500 $\Omega$ )

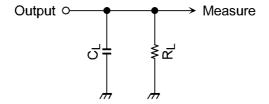
| Characteristics                              | Symbol           | Test Condition                                 | V <sub>CC</sub> (V) | Тур. | Unit |
|--|------------------|--|---------------------|------|------|
| Quiet output maximum dynamic V <sub>OL</sub> | V <sub>OLP</sub> | V <sub>IH</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0 V | 3.3                 | 0.8  | V    |
| Quiet output minimum dynamic V <sub>OL</sub> | V <sub>OLV</sub> | V <sub>IH</sub> = 3.3 V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0 V | 3.3                 | 0.8  | V    |

## 12.6. Capacitive Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

| Characteristics               | Symbol           | Note     | Test Condition           | V <sub>CC</sub> (V) | Тур. | Unit |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|------|
| Input capacitance             | C <sub>IN</sub>  |          |                          | 3.3                 | 7    | pF   |
| Output capacitance            | C <sub>OUT</sub> |          |                          | 0                   | 8    | pF   |
| Power dissipation capacitance | C <sub>PD</sub>  | (Note 1) | f <sub>IN</sub> = 10 MHz | 3.3                 | 25   | pF   |

Note 1:  $C_{PD}$  is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. Average operating current can be obtained by the equation.  $I_{CC}(_{opr}) = C_{PD} \times V_{CC} \times f_{IN} + I_{CC}$ 

### 12.7. AC Test Circuit





### 12.8. AC Waveform

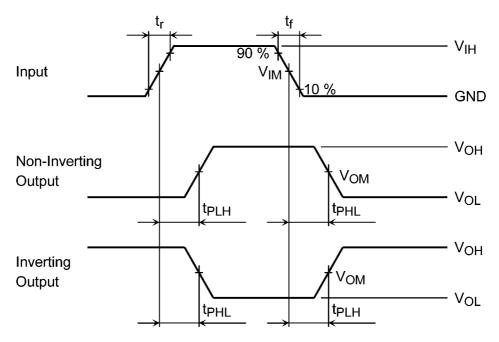


Fig. 12.8.1 t<sub>PLH</sub>, t<sub>PHL</sub>

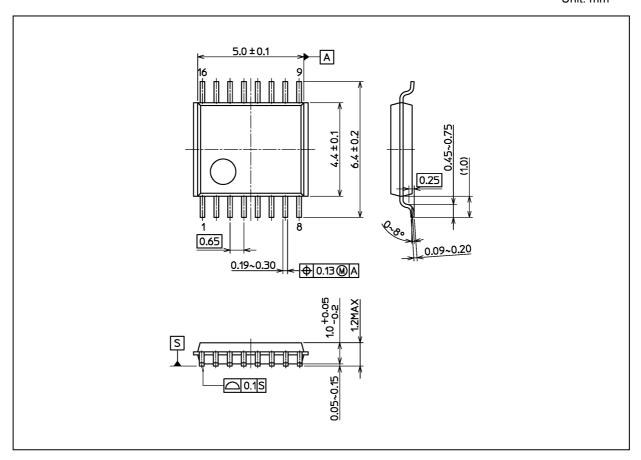
Table 12.8.1 AC Waveform Symbols

|        | Symbol                          | $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$<br>$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$ | $V_{CC}$ = 2.5 $\pm$ 0.2 V | V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 ± 0.15 V |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Input  | V <sub>IH</sub>                 | 2.7 V  | V <sub>CC</sub>            | V <sub>CC</sub>                |
|        | V <sub>IM</sub>                 | 1.5 V  | V <sub>CC</sub> /2         | V <sub>CC</sub> /2             |
|        | t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub> | 2.5 ns   | 2.0 ns                     | 2.0 ns                         |
| Output | V <sub>OM</sub>                 | 1.5 V  | V <sub>OH</sub> /2         | V <sub>OH</sub> /2             |
| Load   | C <sub>L</sub>                  | 50 pF  | 30 pF                      | 30 pF                          |
|        | RL                              | 500 Ω  | 500 Ω                      | 1 kΩ                           |



## **Package Dimensions**

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.055 g (typ.)

|                    | Package Name(s) |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Nickname: TSSOP16B |                 |



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OOO «ЛайфЭлектроникс" "LifeElectronics" LLC

ИНН 7805602321 КПП 780501001 P/C 40702810122510004610 ФАКБ "АБСОЛЮТ БАНК" (ЗАО) в г.Санкт-Петербурге К/С 3010181090000000703 БИК 044030703

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

#### Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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