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# **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

Product identifier used on the label M-Line 361A-20R Solder

Other means of identification Not applicable

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions

on use

Recommended use Welding and soldering products (with flux coatings or flux cores.), flux products.

Restrictions on use For professional users only.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier VISHAY MEASUREMENTS GROUP, INC.

Address of Supplier Post Office Box 27777 Raleigh, NC 27611

USA

Telephone +1 919-365-3800 Fax +1 919-365-3945 mm.us@vishaypg.com E-Mail (competent person)

**Emergency telephone number** 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (24 hours)

# **SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200

Physical hazards Not classified

Health hazards Skin Sensitisation, Category 1 Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A

Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation

Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 1

Not classified

Hazard Symbol

Environmental hazards





Signal Word(s) DANGER

Hazard Statement(s) May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement(s) Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Do not breathe fumes/vapour from heated product. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

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Other hazards

Smoke produced during soldering will contain rosin which is an allergen and can cause pulmonary irritation and damage.

Percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:

0%

### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substances Not applicable

Mixtures Substances in preparations / mixtures

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.	Hazard classification
Tin	60 - 65	7440-31-5	231-141-8	Not classified
Lead	35 - 40	7439-92-1	231-100-4	Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 1
Rosin	1 - 5	8050-09-7	232-475-7	Skin Sensitisation, Category 1
Antimony	< 1	7440-36-0	231-146-5	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3

# **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**



### Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

Inhalation

Skin Contact

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Do not breathe fumes. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment if exposure to high levels of material are likely. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash all affected areas with plenty of water. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Molten material can cause severe burns. Do NOT try to peel molten material from the skin. Cool rapidly with water.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if eye irritation develops or persists.

If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Flux fumes during soldering may cause irritation and damage of mucous membranes and respiratory system. Smoke produced during soldering will contain rosin which is an allergen and can cause pulmonary irritation and damage

High atmospheric concentrations may lead to adverse effects on the central nervous system and anaesthetic effects, including drowsiness, giddiness, headache, nausea and unconsciousness. Lead is a cumulative poison and continuous exposure to small amounts over time can raise the body's content to toxic levels. Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain, nausea,

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vomiting and headache. May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation if swallowed. Lead poisoning may cause lassitude, weight loss, anemia, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system damage.

Molten material can cause severe burns.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to a physician:

Treat symptomatically.

In case of burns immediately cool affected skin as long as possible with cold water.

If thought to be overexposed, the person should have a blood-lead analysis done. Patient should be kept under medical observation for at least 48 hours.

#### **SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media** 

Suitable Extinguishing Media Unsuitable extinguishing Media

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

As appropriate for surrounding fire.

Do not use water on fires when molten metal is present.

Flux in cored solder may ignite when the solder melts in a fire. When heated to soldering temperatures, the solvent in the flux will boil away and carry up droplets of rosin and thermal degradation products such as aliphatic aldehydes, acids and terpenes. No lead or antimony are detected in fumes from soldering below 537°C. Melted solder may liberate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, lead oxide fumes.

Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not breathe fumes. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid run off to waterways and sewers.

# **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Environmental precautions

Methods and material for containment and cleaning

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. See Section: 8. Melted solder will solidify on cooling and can be scraped up. Avoid breathing smoke fumes during soldering. Use caution to avoid breathing fumes if a gas torch is used to cut up large pieces.

Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Allow product to cool/solidify and pick up as a solid. Transfer to a container for disposal. Recover or recycle if possible. Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste.

### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid all contact. Avoid breathing smoke fumes during soldering. Use caution to avoid breathing fumes if a gas torch is used to cut up large pieces. Use personal protective equipment as required. See Section: 8. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and after work.

When molten: Keep from any possible contact with water.

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage temperature Storage life

Incompatible materials

Ambient.

Stable under normal conditions.

Store away from sources of sulfur. Keep away from: Strong Acids, Alkalis, Chlorine and Strong oxidising agents. Use of strong acid fluxes may result in liberation of toxic lead chloride fumes.

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### **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Tin, metal	7440-31-5	-	2	-	-	NIOSH, OSHA, ACGIH
Lead and inorganic compounds (as Pb)	7439-92-1	-	0.050 0.05	-	-	NIOSH, OSHA Total Dust ACGIH, A3
Rosin core solder, pyrolysis products	8050-09-7	-	0.1	-	-	NIOSH
Rosin core solder thermal decomposition products (colophony)	8050-09-7	-(L)	-	-	-	ACGIH, SEN
Antimony	7440-36-0	-	0.5	-	-	NIOSH, OSHA, ACGIH

Note: OSHA PELs 1910.1000 TABLE Z-1/ NIOSH RELs / ACGIH TLVs

(L) Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible

A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans: The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at a relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histological type(s), or by mechanism(s) that may not be relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiological studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans. Available evidence does not suggest that the agent is likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

SEN: Confirmed potential for worker sensitization as a result of dermal contact and/or inhalation exposure, based on weight of scientific evidence.

### **Biological Exposure Indices**

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	Determinant	Biological Exposure Indices	Sampling Time	Note
Lead and inorganic compounds (as Pb)	7439-92-1	Lead in blood	200 μg/l	Not critical	*

Source: 2015 ACGIH Biological Exposure Indicies (BEIs)

The other components listed in Section 3 do not have biological exposure indicies.

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation or use appropriate containment. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit. Local exhaust recommended.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable. Avoid all contact. Avoid breathing smoke fumes during soldering. Use caution to avoid breathing fumes if a gas torch is used to cut up large pieces. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep work clothes separately. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place.

Eye/face protection



Wear eye protection with side protection (EN166). Hot/molten product: Goggles or Full face shield.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves (EN374). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material:

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<sup>\*</sup> Note: Persons applying this BEI are encouraged to counsel female workers of child-bearing age about the risk of delivering a child with a PbB over the current CDC reference value.

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refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer.

Hot/molten product: Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when

needed.

Body protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, lab coat,

apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Hot/molten product: Wear flameproof clothing.

Respiratory protection



In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Open system(s): Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. Recommended: Dust mask/ Half-face mask (DIN EN 140), Filter type: P2.

#### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Silver - Grey metal in wire form

Not available. Odor Not available. Odor Threshold Not available. Hq Melting Point/Freezing Point Not available. Initial boiling point and boiling range Not available. Flash Point Not applicable. Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1) Not applicable. Non-flammable. Flammability (solid, gas)

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits Not applicable. Vapour pressure Not available. Vapour density Not available. >1 (H2O = 1)Relative density Insoluble in water. Solubility(ies) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not available. Auto-ignition temperature Not available. **Decomposition Temperature** Not available. Viscosity Not available.

### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

 Reactivity
 Stable under normal conditions.

 Chemical stability
 Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Flux in cored solder may ignite when the solder melts in a fire. Reacts vigorously

with chlorine and oxidising agents. Use of strong acid fluxes may result in

liberation of toxic lead chloride fumes.

Conditions to avoid When molten: Keep from any possible contact with water.

Incompatible materials Keep away from: Strong Acids, Alkalis, Chlorine and Strong oxidising agents.

Store away from sources of sulfur.

Hazardous decomposition product(s)

When heated to soldering temperatures, the solvent in the flux will boil away and

carry up droplets of rosin and thermal degradation products such as aliphatic aldehydes, acids and terpenes. No lead or antimony are detected in fumes from soldering below  $537\mathbb{C}$ . Melted solder may liberate carbon monoxide, carbon

dioxide, lead oxide fumes.

#### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on toxicological effects (Substances in preparations / mixtures)

Acute toxicity - Ingestion Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 > 2000 mg/kg

bw/day.

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Acute toxicity - Inhalation

**Acute toxicity - Skin Contact** 

Skin corrosion/irritation
Serious eye damage/irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity

STOT - single exposure STOT - repeated exposure

**Aspiration hazard** 

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Ingestion Skin Contact Eye Contact

Early onset symptoms related to exposure

Delayed health effects from exposure

Other information
NTP Report on Carcinogens

IARC Monographs

**OSHA** Designated Carcinogen

Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 (Dusts) > 5 mg/l.

Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 > 2000 mg/kg

w/dav.

Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Skin Sensitisation, Category 1; May cause an allergic skin reaction. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A/B; May damage fertility. May damage the

unborn child.

Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation; May cause harm to breastfed

babies.

Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 1; Causes

damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Possible – accidental exposure Unlikely – accidental exposure Possible – accidental exposure Unlikely – accidental exposure

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Molten material can cause severe burns. Flux fumes during soldering may cause irritation and damage of mucous

membranes and respiratory system. Smoke produced during soldering will contain rosin which is an allergen and can cause pulmonary irritation and

damage.

High atmospheric concentrations may lead to adverse effects on the central nervous system and anaesthetic effects, including drowsiness, giddiness,

headache, nausea and unconsciousness.

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Lead is a cumulative poison and continuous exposure to small amounts over time can raise the body's content to toxic levels. Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and headache. May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation if swallowed. Lead poisoning may cause lassitude, weight loss, anemia, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system damage.

Lead: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen Lead: Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans All chemicals are not listed

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** 

Persistence and degradability Bioaccumulative potential Mobility in soil Other adverse effects Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Estimated Mixture LC50 >100 mg/l (Fish)

The organic part of the product is biodegradable.

The product has low potential for bioaccumulation. (metal in wire form) The product is predicted to have low mobility in soil. (metal in wire form)

None known.

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### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Waste treatment methods Solder can be reclaimed. This material and its container must be disposed of as

hazardous waste. Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal facility. Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Additional Information** 

(Not classified according to the United Nations 'Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods')

ADR/RID **IMDG** IATA **UN** number Not classified Not classified Not classified **UN** proper shipping name Not classified Not classified Not classified Transport hazard class(es) Not classified Not classified Not classified Packing group Not classified Not classified Not classified **Environmental hazards** Not classified Not classified as a Not classified

Marine Pollutant.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL

73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

Special precautions for user See Section: 2

#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**US Federal Regulations** 

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)

Tin: Subject to 25,000 lb reporting threshold

Lead: Subject to 25,000 lb reporting threshold Rosin: Subject to 25,000 lb reporting threshold Antimony: Subject to 25,000 lb reporting threshold

EPCRA/SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous

Substances

EPCRA Section 313 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

Program

Lead: PBT Chemical - No De Minimis limit, except for supplier notification

purposes; Reporting Threshold = 100 pounds

Antimony: De Minimis limit: 1%
All chemicals are not listed
All chemicals are not listed

All chemicals are not listed

OSHA List of highly hazardous chemicals, toxics and

reactives

NTP Report on Carcinogens (RoC) List

NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List

Poison Prevention Packaging Act

**US State Regulations** 

California State, Proposition 65 List

California State, Safer Consumer Products Regulations

Lead: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

All chemicals are not listed

Proposition 65 List Lead: Safe harbor level - NSRL: 15 (oral) ug/day; MADL: 0.5 ug/day

Tin: Initial Candidate Chemicals List

Lead: Initial Candidate Chemicals List, Group Member List: Lead and Lead

Compounds

Antimony: Candidate Chemicals List, Group Member List: Antimony and

**Antimony Compounds** 

Maine State, Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products Act New Jersey State Worker and Community RTK Act

t Lead: COC list Tin: RTKHSL. SHHSL Lead: RTKHSL. SHHSL Antimony: RTKHSL

Pennsylvania State, Worker and Community RTK Act Tin: Hazardous Substance List

Lead: Hazardous Substance List. Environmental Hazard List Antimony: Hazardous Substance List. Environmental Hazard List

Rhode Island State, Hazardous Substances RTK Act Tin: Hazardous Substance List

Lead: Hazardous Substance List Antimony: Hazardous Substance List

Non-Regional

IARC Monographs, List of Classifications Lead: Group 2B

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### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Updated substance / mixture classification. New SDS Regulation compliant with HazCom 2012 format, all sections have been updated to include new information. Please review SDS with care.

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#### References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS), Harmonised Classification(s) for Rosin (CAS# 8050-09-7), Existing ECHA registration(s) for Rosin (CAS# 8050-09-7), Tin (CAS# 7440-31-5) and Antimony (CAS# 7440-36-0), and the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) Opinion (05.12.13) for Lead (CAS# 7439-92-1): http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/57ceb1ac-aafc-4852-9aa5-db81bcb04da3

GHS Classification of the substance or mixture	Classification Procedure	
Skin Sensitisation, Category 1	Threshold Calculation	
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A	Threshold Calculation	
Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation	Threshold Calculation	
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure,	Threshold Calculation	
Category 1		

#### **LEGEND**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

BEI: Biological Exposure Indices (ACGIH)

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

Irr: Irritation

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

OSHA: The Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PEL: Permissible exposure limit

REL: Recommended exposure limit SCL: Specific Concentration Limit

Skin": Risk of overexposure via dermal contact

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STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TLV: Threshold Limit value

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act TWA: Time Weighted Average

**URT**: Upper respiratory tract

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

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