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 Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and ITU Recommendation 	DW OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)
 V.28 Single Chip With Easy Interface Between 	V_{DD} $\begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ 1 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$ V_{CC}
UART and Serial-Port Connector	RA1 [2 19] RY1
Less Than 9-mW Power Consumption	RA2 [] 3 18] RY2
Wide Driver Supply Voltage 4.5 V to	RA3 4 17 RY3 DY1 5 16 DA1
13.2 V	DY2 6 15 DA2
 Driver Output Slew Rate Limited to 	RA4 🛛 7 14 🗍 RY4
30 V/µs Max	DY3 [8 13] DA3
 Receiver Input Hysteresis 1100 mV Typ 	RA5 [9 12] RY5
Push-Pull Receiver Outputs	V _{SS} [10 11] GND
On-Chip Receiver 1-μs Noise Filter	

- **Functionally Interchangeable With Texas** Instruments SN75185
- Operates Up to 120 kbit/s Over a 3-Meter Cable (See Application Information for Conditions)

description

The SN75C185 is a low-power BiMOS device containing three independent drivers and five receivers that are used to interface data terminal equipment (DTE) with data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE). Typically, the SN75C185 replaces one SN75188 and two SN75189 devices. This device conforms to TIA/EIA-232-F. The drivers and receivers of the SN75C185 are similar to those of the SN75C188 and SN75C189A, respectively. The drivers have a controlled output slew rate that is limited to a maximum of 30 V/µs, and the receivers have filters that reject input noise pulses that are shorter than 1 µs. Both these features eliminate the need for external components.

The SN75C185 uses the low-power BiMOS technology. In most applications, the receivers contained in this device interface to single inputs of peripheral devices such as ACEs, UARTS, or microprocessors. By using sampling, such peripheral devices usually are insensitive to the transition times of the input signals. If this is not the case, or for other uses, it is recommended that the SN75C185 receiver outputs be buffered by single Schmitt input gates or single gates of the HCMOS, ALS, or 74F logic families.





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PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters



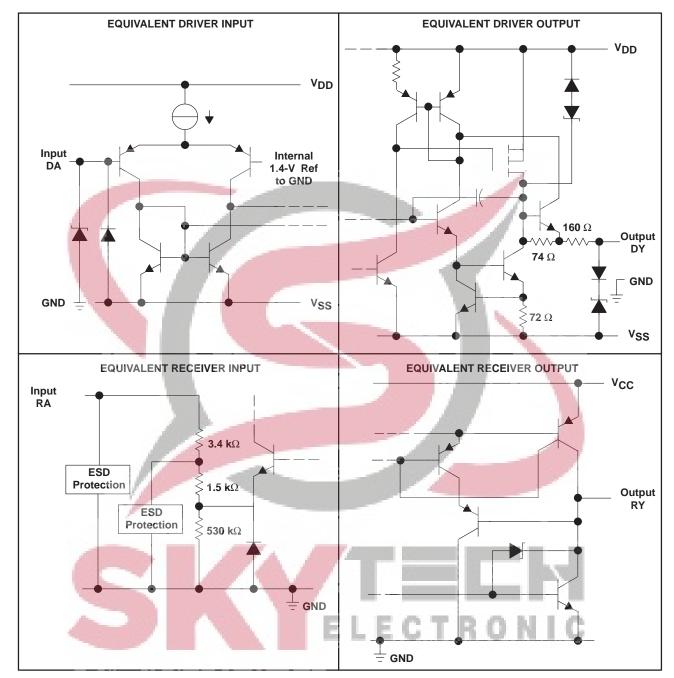
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logic diagram (positive logic) logic symbol[†] 2 19 l RA1 RY1 RA1 - RY1 3 18 L RA2 RY2 4 17 RY2 RA2 RA3 L RY3 5 16 \triangleleft DY1 DA1 RY3 15 RA3 6 \triangleleft DY2 DA2 7 14 l DY1 DA1 RA4 RY4 8 13 \triangleleft DY3 DA3 9 12 DY2 DA2 RA5 L RY5 RY4 RA4 [†] This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12. DY3 DA3 RA5 RY5 ELECTRO



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equivalent schematics of inputs and outputs

All resistor values are nominal.



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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[†]

Supply voltage $M_{}$ (as Note 1)	125\/
Supply voltage, V _{DD} (see Note 1)	
Supply voltage, V _{SS}	–13.5 V
Supply voltage, V _{CC}	
Input voltage range, V _I : Driver	\dots V _{SS} to V _{DD}
Receiver	$\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots -30$ V to 30 V
Output voltage range, V _O : Driver	\dots V _{SS} -6 V to V _{DD} + 6 V
Receiver	-0.3 V to V _{CC} + 0.3 V
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Note 2): DW package	
N package	69°C/W
Operating free-air temperature range, T _A	0°C to 70°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C
Storage temperature range, T _{stg}	−65°C to 150°C

[†] Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltages are with respect to network GND.

2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51.

recommended operating conditions

			MIN NOM	MAX	UNIT
		VDD	4.5 12	2 13 .2	V
	Supply voltage	VSS	-4.5 -12	2 –13.2	V
	Vcc	4.5 5	5 6	V	
	Innut voltage (and Nate 2)	Drivers	V _{SS} +2	VDD	v
VI	Input voltage (see Note 3)	Receivers	-25	25	v
VIH	High-level input voltage	Deixers	2		V
VIL	Low-level input voltage	Drivers		0.8	V
ЮН	High-level output current	Dessite		-1	mA
IOL	High-level output current	Receivers		3.2	mA
ТА	Operating free-air temperature		0	70	°C

NOTE 3: The algebraic convention, where the more positive (less negative) limit is designated as maximum, is used in this data sheet for logic levels only, e.g., if -10 V is a maximum, the typical value is a more negative voltage.

supply currents

o app	ly carronice						
	PARAMETER	TEST	TEST CONDITIONS				
	Supply ourrept from Van	No load,	$V_{DD} = 5 V,$	$V_{SS} = -5 V$	1	15 200	
IDD	Supply current from VDD	All inputs at 2 V or 0.8 V	V _{DD} = 12 V,	$V_{SS} = -12 V$	1	15 200	μΑ
	Supply ourront from Vee	No load,	$V_{DD} = 5 V,$	$V_{SS} = -5 V$	-1	15 –200	
ISS	Supply current from VSS	All inputs at 2 V or 0.8 V	V _{DD} = 12 V,	$V_{SS} = -12 V$	-1	15 –200	μA
	Supply current from V _{CC}	No load	V _{DD} = 5 V,	$V_{SS} = -5 V$		750	μA
lcc	Supply current norm vCC	All inputs at 0 or 5 V	V _{DD} = 12 V,	$V_{SS} = -12 V$		750	μΑ



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DRIVER SECTION

electrical characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, V_{DD} = 12 V, V_{SS} = –12 V, V_{CC} = 5 V $\pm 10\%$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS					TYP†	MAX	UNIT
Vou	High-level output voltage	V _{IL} = 0.8 V,	RL = 3 kΩ,	V _{DD} = 5 V,	$V_{SS} = -5 V$	4	4.5		V
Vон	High-level output voltage	See Figure 1		V _{DD} = 12 V	$V_{SS} = -12 V$	10	10.8		v
Vei	Low-level output voltage		RL = 3 kΩ,	V _{DD} = 5 V,	$V_{SS} = -5 V$		-4.4	-4	V
VOL (see Note 3)		See Figure 1		V _{DD} = 12 V	$V_{SS} = -12 V$		-10.7	-10	v
Iн	High-level input current	$V_I = 5 V$, See Figure 2						1	μA
Ι _{ΙL}	Low-level input current	V _I = 0, See Figure 2				1		-1	μA
IOS(H)	High-level short-circuit output current (see Note 4)	V _I = 0.8 V, See Flgure 1					-12	-19.5	mA
IOS(L)	Low-level short-circuit output current (see Note 4)	V _I = 2 V, See Figure 1	VO = 0 or V	o = V _{DD} ,		4.5	12	19.5	mA
r _o	Ou <mark>tput res</mark> istance	V _{DD} = V _{SS} = See Note 5	$V_{CC} = 0,$	$V_{O} = -2 V to$	2 V,	300	400		Ω

[†] All typical values are at $T_A = 25 \,^{\circ}$ C.

NOTES: 3. The algebraic convention, where the more positive (less negative) limit is designated as maximum, is used in this data sheet for logic levels only, e.g., if -10 V is a maximum, the typical value is a more negative voltage.

4. Not more than one output should be shorted at one time.

5. Test conditions are those specified by TIA/EIA-232-F.

switching characteristics, V_{DD} = 12 V, V_{SS} = -12 V, V_{CC} = 5 V ±10%, T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 3)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
^t PLH	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output (see Note 6)			1.2	3	μs
^t PHL	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level o <mark>utput (see</mark> Note 6)	$R_L = 3 k\Omega$ to 7 k Ω , $C_L = 15 pF$		2.5	3.5	μs
^t TLH	Transition time, low- to high-level output		0.53	2	3.2	μs
^t THL	Transition time, high- to low-level output		0.53	2	3.2	μs
^t TLH	Transition time, low- to high-level output (see Note 7)			1		μs
^t THL	Transition time, high- to low-level output (see Note 7)	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 2500 \text{ pF}$		1		μs
SR	Output slew rate (see Note 7)	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	4	10	30	V/µs

NOTES: 6. tpHL and tpLH include the additional time due to on-chip slew rate and are measured at the 50% points.

 Measured between 3-V and -3-V points of output waveform TIA/EIA-232-F conditions), and all unused inputs are tied either high or low.



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RECEIVER SECTION

electrical characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, V_{DD} = 12 V, V_{SS} = –12 V, V_{CC} = 5 V $\pm 10\%$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
Positive-going input threshhold voltage	See Figure 5	1.6	2.1	2.55	V
Negative-going input threshhold voltage	See Figure 5	0.65	1	1.25	V
Input hysteresis voltage (V _{IT+} -V _{IT} _)		600	1100		mV
	$V_{I} = 0.75 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = -20 \mu\text{A}, \text{ See Figure 5 and Note 8}$	3.5			
High-level output voltage	$V_{L} = 0.75 V$ $V_{CC} = 4.5 V$	2.8	4.4		v
	$V_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	3.8	4.9		
	See Figure 5 V _{CC} = 5.5 V	4.3	5.4		
Low-leve <mark>l outpu</mark> t voltage	V _I = 3 V, I _{OL} = 3.2 mA, See Figure 5	1	0.17	0.4	V
Lifed Incolored	V _I = 3 V	0.43	0.55	1	
High-level input current	V _I = 25 V	3.6	4.6	8.3	mA
	$V_{1} = -3 V$	-0.43	-0.55	-1	
Low-level input current	VI = -25 V	-3.6	-5.0	-8.3	mA
Short-circuit output at high level	V _I = 0.75 V, V _O = 0, See Figure 4		-8	-15	mA
Short-circuit output at low level	$V_{I} = V_{CC}$, $V_{O} = V_{CC}$, See Figure 4		13	25	mA
	Positive-going input threshhold voltage Negative-going input threshhold voltage Input hysteresis voltage (V _{IT +} – V _{IT} _) High-level output voltage Low-level output voltage High-level input current Low-level input current	Positive-going input threshhold voltageSee Figure 5Negative-going input threshhold voltageSee Figure 5Input hysteresis voltage $(V_{IT +} - V_{IT -})$ See Figure 5High-level output voltage $V_I = 0.75 \text{ V}$, $I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$, See Figure 5 $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ Low-level output voltage $V_I = 3 \text{ V}$, $V_I = 3 \text{ V}$ IOL = 3.2 mA, See Figure 5High-level input current $V_I = 3 \text{ V}$ $V_I = -25 \text{ V}$ Low-level input current $V_I = -3 \text{ V}$ $V_I = -25 \text{ V}$ Short-circuit output at high level $V_I = 0.75 \text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, See Figure 4	Positive-going input threshhold voltageSee Figure 51.6Negative-going input threshhold voltageSee Figure 50.65Input hysteresis voltage $(V_{IT+} - V_{IT-})$ See Figure 5600High-level output voltage $V_I = 0.75 V$, 	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline Positive-going input threshhold voltage } & See Figure 5 & 1.6 & 2.1 \\ \hline Negative-going input threshhold voltage & See Figure 5 & 0.65 & 1 \\ \hline Negative-going input threshhold voltage & See Figure 5 & 0.65 & 1 \\ \hline Input hysteresis voltage (V_{IT+}-V_{IT-}) & V_{I}=0.75 V, & I_{OH}=-20 \mu A, See Figure 5 and Note 8 & 3.5 \\ \hline V_{I}=0.75 V, & I_{OH}=-20 \mu A, See Figure 5 and Note 8 & 3.5 \\ \hline V_{I}=0.75 V, & V_{I}=0.75 V, & V_{CC}=4.5 V & 2.8 & 4.4 \\ \hline V_{CC}=5.5 V & 3.8 & 4.9 \\ \hline V_{CC}=5.5 V & 4.3 & 5.4 \\ \hline Low-level output voltage & V_{I}=3 V, & I_{OL}=3.2 \text{mA}, See Figure 5 & 0.17 \\ \hline High-level input current & V_{I}=3 V & I_{OL}=3.2 \text{mA}, See Figure 5 & 0.17 \\ \hline High-level input current & V_{I}=-3 V & -0.43 & -0.55 \\ \hline V_{I}=-25 V & -3.6 & -5.0 \\ \hline Short-circuit output a high level & V_{I}=0.75 V, & V_{O}=0, See Figure 4 & -8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline Positive-going input threshhold voltage & See Figure 5 & 1.6 & 2.1 & 2.55 \\ \hline Negative-going input threshhold voltage & See Figure 5 & 0.65 & 1 & 1.25 \\ \hline Negative-going input threshhold voltage & See Figure 5 & 0.65 & 1 & 1.25 \\ \hline Input hysteresis voltage & V_I = 0.75 V, & I_{OH} = -20 \mu A, See Figure 5 and Note 8 & 3.5 & & \\ \hline V_I = 0.75 V, & I_{OH} = -20 \mu A, See Figure 5 and Note 8 & 3.5 & & \\ \hline V_I = 0.75 V, & I_{OH} = -20 \mu A, See Figure 5 and Note 8 & 3.5 & & \\ \hline V_{IOH} = -1 m A, See Figure 5 & 0.17 & 0.4 & \\ \hline V_{CC} = 5.5 V & 3.8 & 4.9 & \\ \hline V_{CC} = 5.5 V & 3.8 & 4.9 & \\ \hline V_{CC} = 5.5 V & 3.8 & 4.9 & \\ \hline V_{CC} = 5.5 V & 4.3 & 5.4 & \\ \hline V_{I} = 3 V, & I_{OL} = 3.2 m A, See Figure 5 & 0.17 & 0.4 & \\ \hline V_{I} = 25 V & 3.6 & 4.6 & 8.3 & \\ \hline V_{I} = -3 V & -0.43 & -0.55 & -1 & \\ \hline V_{I} = -25 V & -3.6 & -5.0 & -8.3 & \\ \hline Short-circuit output at high level & V_{I} = 0.75 V, & V_{O} = 0, See Figure 4 & -8 & -15 & \\ \hline \end{array}$

[†] All typical values are at $T_A = 25 \,^{\circ}C$.

NOTE 8: If the inputs are left unconnected, the receiver interprets this as an input low, and the receiver outputs remain in the high state.

switching characteristics, V_{DD} = 12 V, V_{SS} = -12 V, V_{CC} = 5 V ±10%, T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 6)

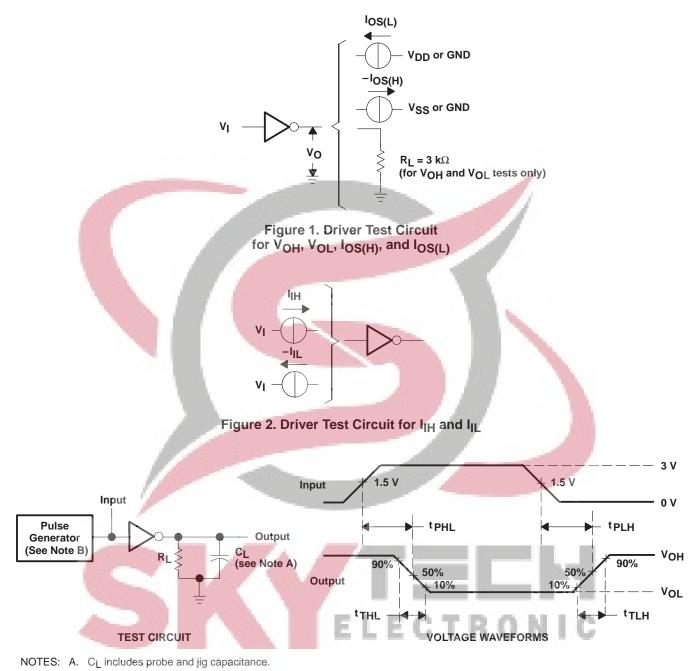
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	MIN T	YP MAX	UNIT	
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output		100		3 4	μs
^t PHL	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output	$R_{I} = 5 k\Omega, C_{I}$	= 50 pF		3 4	μs
t _{TLH}	Transition time, low- to high-level output	$R_{L} = 5 R_{2}$, C_{L}	= 50 pr	3	00 450) ns
t _{THL}	Transition time, high- to low-level output			1	00 300) ns
^t w(N)	Duration of longest pulse rejected as noise (see Note 9)	$R_{L} = 5 k\Omega, C_{L}$	= 50 pF	1		μs

NOTE 9: The receiver ignores any postive- or negative-going pulse that is less than the minimum value of t_{w(N)} and accepts any positive- or negative-going pulse greater than the maximum of t_{w(N)}.

ELECTRON



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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

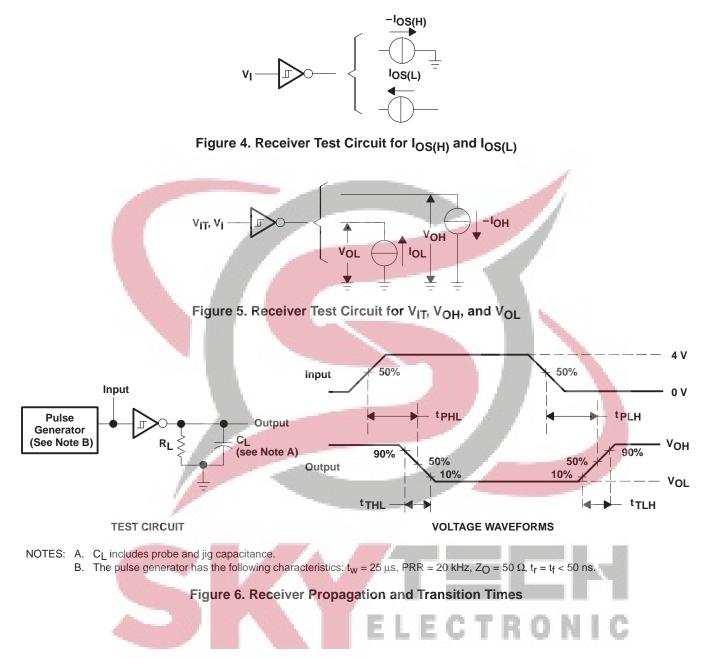
B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: $t_W = 25 \mu s$, PRR = 20 kHz, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$, $t_r = t_f < 50 ns$.

Figure 3. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



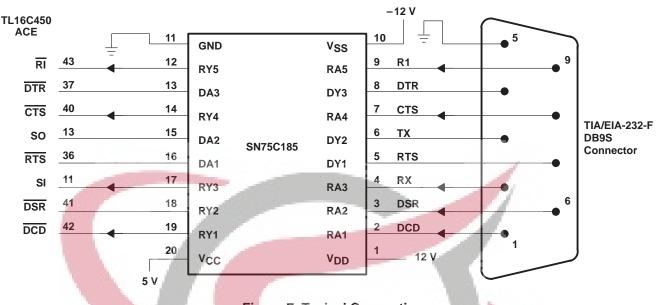
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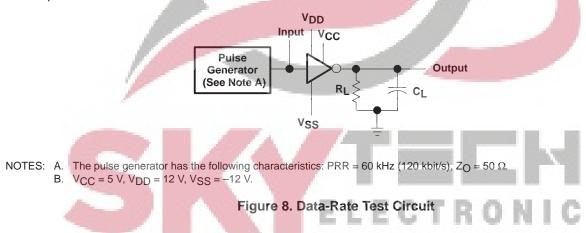
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 7. Typical Connection

The SN75C185 supports data rates up to 120 kbit/s over a 3-meter cable. Laboratory experiments show that, with $C_L = 500 \text{ pF}$ and $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ (minimum RS-232 input resistance load), the device can support this data rate. The 500-pF load approximates a typical 3-meter cable because the maximum RS-232 specification is 2500 pF (or about 15 meters). Figure 8 shows the test circuit used. Temperature was varied from 0°C to 70°C for the experiment.







6-Feb-2020

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	•	Pins	Package	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	(6)	(3)		(4/5)	
SN75C185DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	SN75C185	Samples
SN75C185DWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	SN75C185	Samples
SN75C185DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	SN75C185	Samples
SN75C185N	ACTIVE	PDIP	Ν	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	SN75C185N	Samples
SN75C185NE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	NIPDAU	N/ A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	SN75C185N	Samples

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

⁽²⁾ RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <= 1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <= 1000ppm threshold requirement.

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

⁽⁴⁾ There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

⁽⁶⁾ Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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Addendum-Page 1



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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

6-Feb-2020

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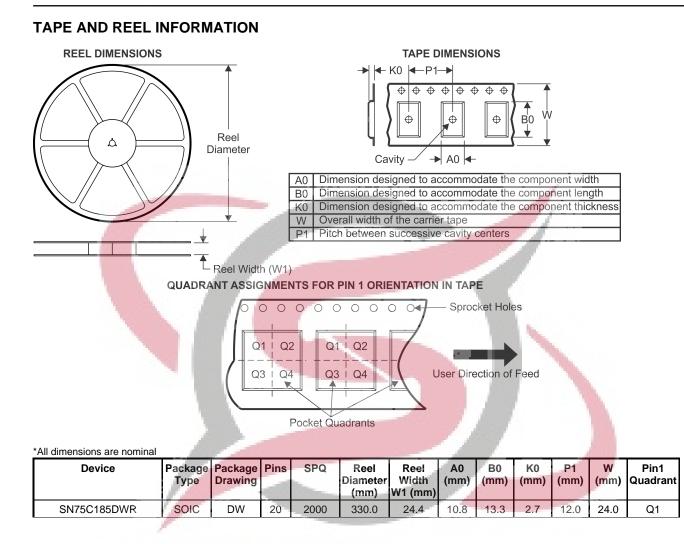
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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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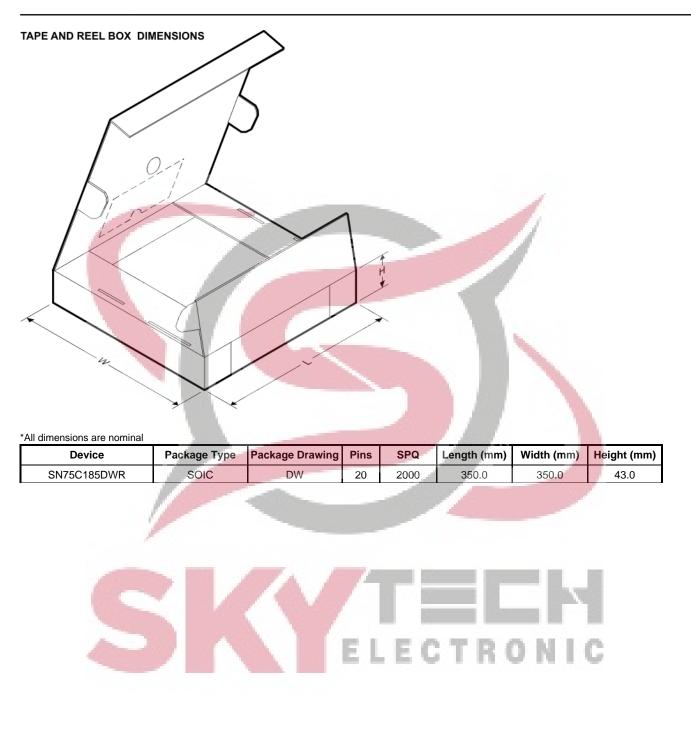
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14-Feb-2019

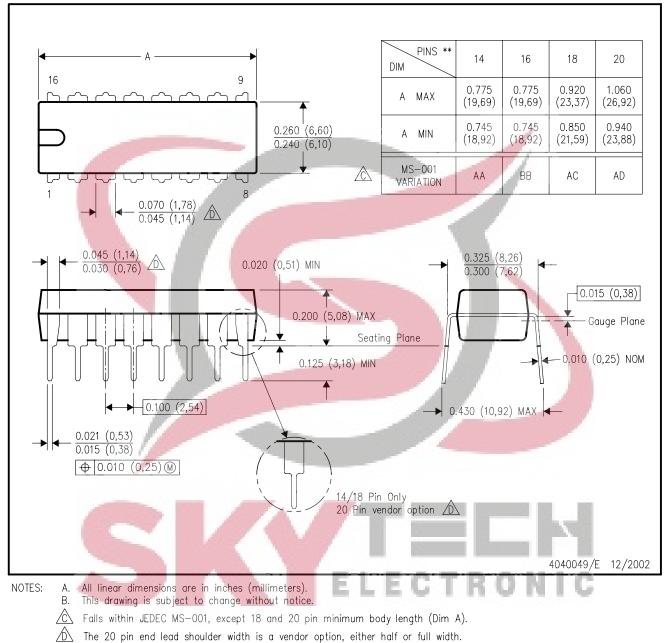


Pack Materials-Page 2

N (R-PDIP-T**)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN





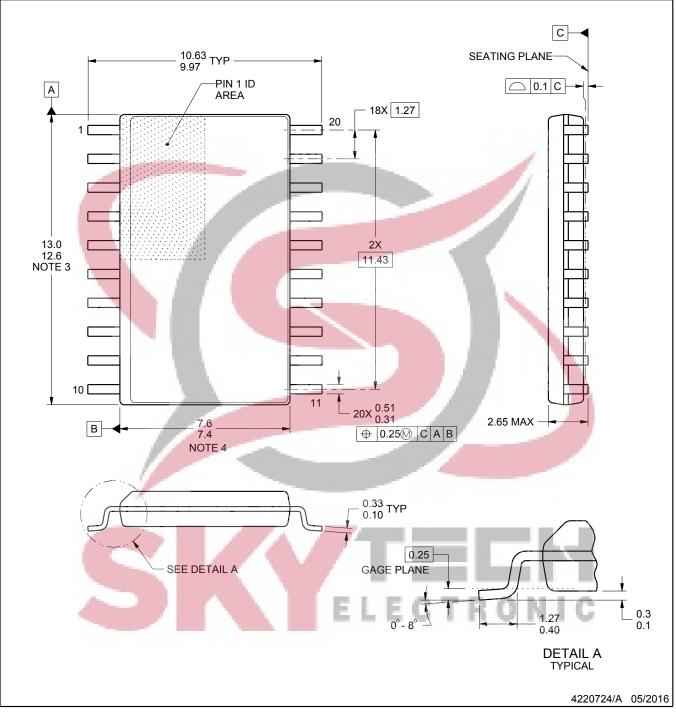
DW0020A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



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-013.

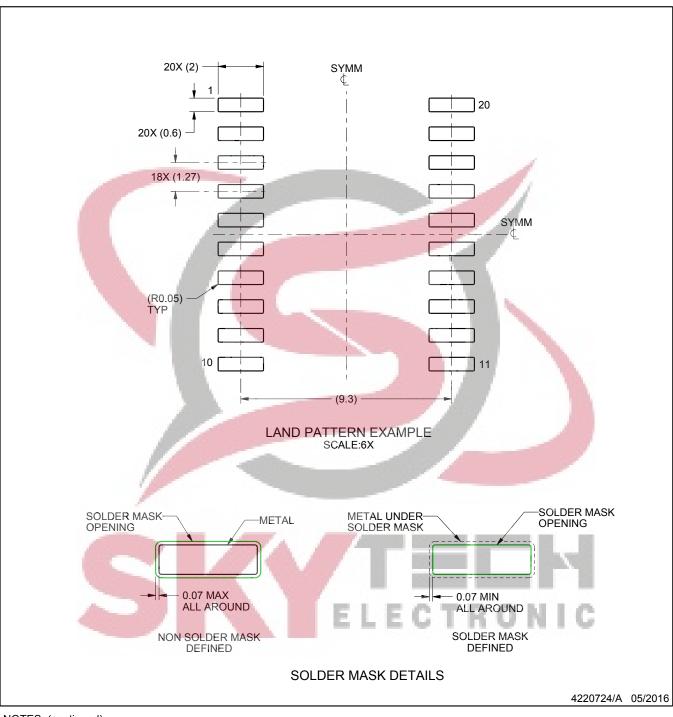
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DW0020A

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



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.

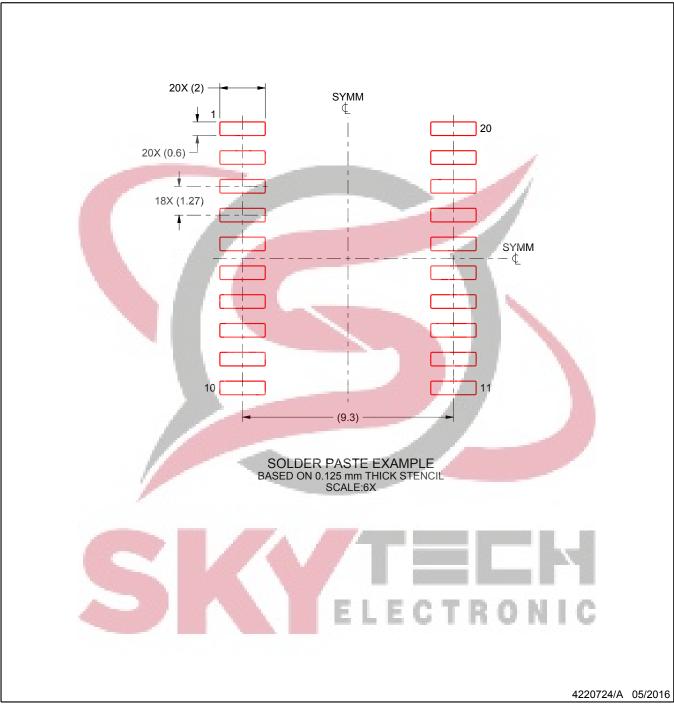
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DW0020A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



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.

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