



# F100331 Low Power Triple D Flip-Flop

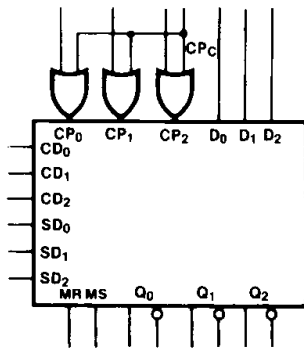
## General Description

The F100331 contains three D-type, edge-triggered master/slave flip-flops with true and complement outputs, a Common Clock (CP<sub>C</sub>), and Master Set (MS) and Master Reset (MR) inputs. Each flip-flop has individual Clock (CP<sub>n</sub>), Direct Set (SD<sub>n</sub>) and Direct Clear (CD<sub>n</sub>) inputs. Data enters a master when both CP<sub>n</sub> and CP<sub>C</sub> are LOW and transfers to a slave when CP<sub>n</sub> or CP<sub>C</sub> (or both) go HIGH. The Master Set, Master Reset and individual CD<sub>n</sub> and SD<sub>n</sub> inputs override the Clock inputs. All inputs have 50 kΩ pull-down resistors.

## Features

- 35% power reduction of the F100131
- 2000V ESD protection
- Pin/function compatible with F100131
- Voltage compensated operating range = -4.2V to -5.7V

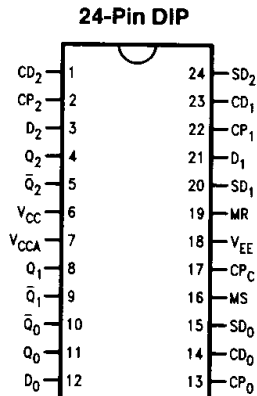
## Logic Symbol



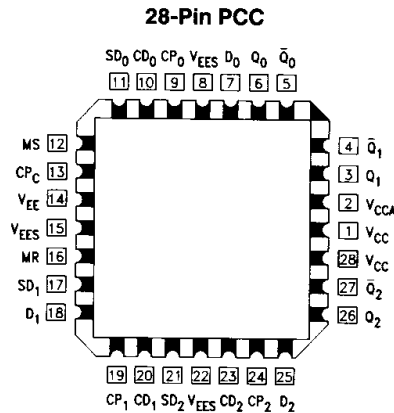
TL/F/10262-1

Pin Names	Description
CP <sub>0</sub> -CP <sub>2</sub>	Individual Clock Inputs
CP <sub>C</sub>	Common Clock Input
D <sub>0</sub> -D <sub>2</sub>	Data Inputs
CD <sub>0</sub> -CD <sub>2</sub>	Individual Direct Clear Inputs
SD <sub>n</sub>	Individual Direct Set Inputs
MR	Master Reset Input
MS	Master Set Input
Q <sub>0</sub> -Q <sub>2</sub>	Data Outputs
$\bar{Q}_0$ - $\bar{Q}_2$	Complementary Data Outputs

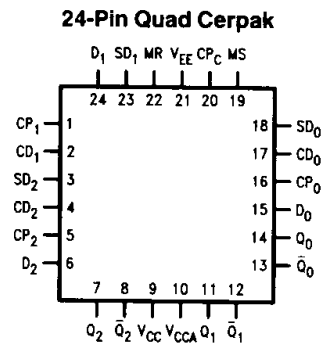
## Connection Diagrams



TL/F/10262-2

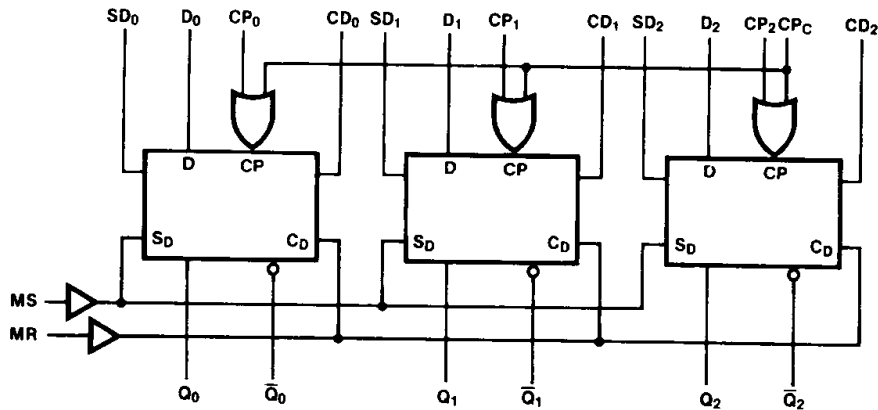


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TL/F/10262-3

# Logic Diagram



TL/F/10262-5

## Truth Tables (Each Flip-Flop)

### Synchronous Operation

Inputs					Outputs
$D_n$	$CP_n$	$CP_c$	$MS$ $SD_n$	$MR$ $CD_n$	$Q_n(t + 1)$
L	↗	L	L	L	L
H	↗	L	L	L	H
L	L	↗	L	L	L
H	L	↗	L	L	H
X	L	L	L	L	$Q_n(t)$
X	H	X	L	L	$Q_n(t)$
X	X	H	L	L	$Q_n(t)$

### Asynchronous Operation

Inputs					Outputs
$D_n$	$CP_n$	$CP_c$	$MS$ $SD_n$	$MR$ $CD_n$	$Q_n(t + 1)$
X	X	X	H	L	H
X	X	X	L	H	L
X	X	X	H	H	U

H = HIGH Voltage Level  
 L = LOW Voltage Level  
 X = Don't Care  
 U = Undefined  
 t = Time before CP Positive Transition  
 t + 1 = Time after CP Positive Transition  
 ↗ = LOW to HIGH Transition

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Above which the useful life may be impaired (Note 1)

**If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.**

Storage Temperature ( $T_{STG}$ )	-65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	
Ceramic	+175°C
Plastic	+150°C
Pin Potential to Ground Pin ( $V_{EE}$ )	-7.0V to +0.5V
Input Voltage (DC)	$V_{EE}$ to +0.5V

Output Current (DC Output HIGH)	-50 mA
ESD (Note 2)	≤ 2000V

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Case Temperature ( $T_C$ )	
Commercial	0°C to +85°C
Military	-55°C to +125°C
Supply Voltage ( $V_{EE}$ )	
Commercial	-5.7V to -4.2V
Military	-5.7V to -4.2V

## Commercial Version

### DC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$ ,  $T_C = 0°C$  to  $+85°C$  (Note 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions	
$V_{OH}$	Output HIGH Voltage	-1025	-955	-870	mV	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ (Max) or $V_{IL}$ (Min)	Loading with 50Ω to -2.0V
$V_{OL}$	Output LOW Voltage	-1830	-1705	-1620	mV		
$V_{OHC}$	Output HIGH Voltage	-1035			mV	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ (Min) or $V_{IL}$ (Max)	Loading with 50Ω to -2.0V
$V_{OLC}$	Output LOW Voltage			-1610	mV		
$V_{IH}$	Input HIGH Voltage	-1165		-870	mV	Guaranteed HIGH Signal for All Inputs	
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage	-1830		-1475	mV	Guaranteed LOW Signal for All Inputs	
$I_{IL}$	Input LOW Current	0.5			μA	$V_{IN} = V_{IL}$ (Min)	
$I_{IH}$	Input HIGH Current			240	μA	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ (Max)	
$I_{EE}$	Power Supply Current	-122		-65	mA	Inputs Open	

**Note 1:** Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device may be damaged or have its useful life impaired. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.

**Note 2:** ESD testing conforms to MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.

**Note 3:** The specified limits represent the "worst case" value for the parameter. Since these values normally occur at the temperature extremes, additional noise immunity and guardbanding can be achieved by decreasing the allowable system operating ranges. Conditions for testing shown in the tables are chosen to guarantee operate under "worst case" conditions.

**Commercial Version** (Continued)

**Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package AC Electrical Characteristics**

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$

Symbol	Parameter	$T_C = 0^\circ C$		$T_C = +25^\circ C$		$T_C = +85^\circ C$		Units	Conditions
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
$f_{max}$	Toggle Frequency	375		375		375		MHz	Figures 2 and 3
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>C</sub> to Output	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	ns	Figures 1 and 3
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.75	2.00	ns	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.70	1.70	0.70	1.70	0.70	1.80	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		0.70	2.00	0.70	2.00	0.70	2.00		CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = H
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay MS, MR to Output	1.10	2.60	1.10	2.60	1.10	2.60	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		1.10	2.80	1.10	2.80	1.10	2.80		CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = H
$t_{TLH}$ $t_{THL}$	Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20%	0.35	1.30	0.35	1.30	0.35	1.30	ns	Figures 1, 3 and 4
$t_s$	Setup Time D <sub>n</sub> CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> (Release Time) MS, MR (Release Time)	0.40		0.40		0.40		ns	Figure 5
		1.30		1.30		1.30			Figure 4
		2.30		2.30		2.30			
$t_h$	Hold Time D <sub>n</sub>	1.00		1.00		1.00		ns	Figure 5
$t_{pw(H)}$	Pulse Width HIGH CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> , CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> , MR, MS	2.00		2.00		2.00		ns	Figures 3 and 4

**PCC and Cerpak AC Electrical Characteristics**

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$

Symbol	Parameter	$T_C = 0^\circ C$		$T_C = +25^\circ C$		$T_C = +85^\circ C$		Units	Conditions
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
$f_{max}$	Toggle Frequency	400		400		400		MHz	Figures 2 and 3
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>C</sub> to Output	0.75	1.80	0.75	1.80	0.75	1.80	ns	Figures 1 and 3
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.75	1.80	0.75	1.80	0.75	1.80	ns	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.70	1.50	0.70	1.50	0.70	1.60	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		0.70	1.80	0.70	1.80	0.70	1.80		CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = H
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay MS, MR to Output	1.10	2.40	1.10	2.40	1.10	2.40	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		1.10	2.60	1.10	2.60	1.10	2.60		CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = H
$t_{TLH}$ $t_{THL}$	Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20%	0.35	1.10	0.35	1.10	0.35	1.10	ns	Figures 1, 3 and 4
$t_s$	Setup Time D <sub>n</sub> CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> (Release Time) MS, MR (Release Time)	0.30		0.30		0.30		ns	Figure 5
		1.20		1.20		1.20			Figure 4
		2.20		2.20		2.20			
$t_h$	Hold Time D <sub>n</sub>	0.90		0.90		0.90		ns	Figure 5
$t_{pw(H)}$	Pulse Width HIGH CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> , CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> , MR, MS	2.00		2.00		2.00		ns	Figures 3 and 4
$t_{s\ G-G}$	Skew, Gate to Gate	TBD		TBD		TBD		ps	PCC Only (Note 1)

**Note 1:** Gate to gate skew is defined as the difference in propagation delays between each of the outputs.

## Military Version—Preliminary DC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$ ,  $T_C = -55^{\circ}C$  to  $+125^{\circ}C$

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units	$T_C$	Conditions		Notes
$V_{OH}$	Output HIGH Voltage	-1025	-870	mV	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Max)$ or $V_{IL} (Min)$	Loading with $50\Omega$ to $-2.0V$	1, 2, 3
		-1085	-870	mV	$-55^{\circ}C$			
$V_{OL}$	Output LOW Voltage	-1830	-1620	mV	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$			
		-1830	-1555	mV	$-55^{\circ}C$			
$V_{OHC}$	Output HIGH Voltage	-1035		mV	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Min)$ or $V_{IL} (Max)$	Loading with $50\Omega$ to $-2.0V$	1, 2, 3
		-1085		mV	$-55^{\circ}C$			
$V_{OLC}$	Output LOW Voltage		-1610	mV	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$			
			-1555	mV	$-55^{\circ}C$			
$V_{IH}$	Input HIGH Voltage	-1165	-870	mV	$-55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	Guaranteed HIGH Signal for all Inputs		1, 2, 3, 4
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage	-1830	-1475	mV	$-55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	Guaranteed LOW Signal for all Inputs		1, 2, 3, 4
$I_{IL}$	Input LOW Current	0.50		$\mu A$	$-55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	$V_{EE} = -4.2V$ $V_{IN} = V_{IL} (Min)$		1, 2, 3
$I_{IH}$	Input HIGH Current		240	$\mu A$	$0^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	$V_{EE} = -5.7V$ $V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Max)$		1, 2, 3
			340	$\mu A$	$-55^{\circ}C$			
$I_{EE}$	Power Supply Current	-130	-50	mA	$-55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$	Inputs Open		1, 2, 3

**Note 1:** F100K 300 Series cold temperature testing is performed by temperature soaking (to guarantee junction temperature equals  $-55^{\circ}C$ ), then testing immediately without allowing for the junction temperature to stabilize due to heat dissipation after power-up. This provides "cold start" specs which can be considered a worst case condition at cold temperatures.

**Note 2:** Screen tested 100% on each device at  $-55^{\circ}C$ ,  $+25^{\circ}C$ , and  $+125^{\circ}C$ , Subgroups, 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

**Note 3:** Sampled tested (Method 5005, Table I) on each manufactured lot at  $-55^{\circ}C$ ,  $+25^{\circ}C$ , and  $+125^{\circ}C$ , Subgroups A1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

**Note 4:** Guaranteed by applying specified input condition and testing  $V_{OH}/V_{OL}$ .

## Military Version—Preliminary (Continued)

### Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package AC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$

Symbol	Parameter	$T_C = -55^\circ C$		$T_C = +25^\circ C$		$T_C = +125^\circ C$		Units	Conditions	Notes
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max			
$f_{max}$	Toggle Frequency	350		350		350		MHz	Figures 2 and 3	4
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>C</sub> to Output	0.50	2.20	0.60	2.00	0.50	2.40	ns	Figures 1 and 3	1, 2, 3
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.50	2.20	0.60	2.00	0.50	2.40	ns		
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.50	2.20	0.60	2.00	0.50	2.40	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		0.50	2.40	0.60	2.10	0.50	2.50			
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay MS, MR to Output	0.70	2.70	0.80	2.60	0.80	2.90	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		0.70	2.90	0.80	2.80	0.80	3.10			
$t_{TLH}$ $t_{THL}$	Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20%	0.20	1.40	0.20	1.40	0.20	1.40	ns	Figures 1, 3 and 4	
$t_s$	Setup Time D <sub>n</sub>	1.00		0.80		0.90		ns	Figure 5	4
	CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> (Release Time)	1.50		1.30		1.60			Figure 4	
	MS, MR (Release Time)	2.50		2.30		2.50				
$t_h$	Hold Time D <sub>n</sub>	1.50		1.30		1.60		ns	Figure 5	
$t_{pw(H)}$	Pulse Width HIGH CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> , CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> , MR, MS	2.00		2.00		2.00		ns	Figures 3 and 4	

### Cerpak AC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$

Symbol	Parameter	$T_C = -55^\circ C$		$T_C = +25^\circ C$		$T_C = +125^\circ C$		Units	Conditions	Notes
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max			
$f_{max}$	Toggle Frequency	375		375		375		MHz	Figures 2 and 3	4
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>C</sub> to Output	0.50	2.00	0.60	1.80	0.50	2.20	ns	Figures 1 and 3	1, 2, 3
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CP <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.50	2.00	0.60	1.80	0.50	2.20	ns		
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay CD <sub>n</sub> , SD <sub>n</sub> to Output	0.50	2.00	0.60	1.80	0.50	2.20	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		0.50	2.20	0.60	1.90	0.50	2.30			
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay MS, MR to Output	0.70	2.50	0.80	2.40	0.80	2.70	ns	CP <sub>n</sub> , CP <sub>C</sub> = L	
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$		0.70	2.70	0.80	2.60	0.80	2.90			
$t_{TLH}$ $t_{THL}$	Transition Time 20% to 80%, 80% to 20%	0.20	1.20	0.20	1.20	0.20	1.20	ns	Figures 1, 3 and 4	

**Note 1:** F100K 300 Series cold temperature testing is performed by temperature soaking (to guarantee junction temperature equals  $-55^\circ C$ ), then testing immediately without allowing for the junction temperature to stabilize due to heat dissipation after power-up. This provides "cold start" specs which can be considered a worst case condition at cold temperatures.

**Note 2:** Screen tested 100% on each device at  $+25^\circ C$ . Temperature only, Subgroup A9.

**Note 3:** Sample tested (Method 5005, Table I) on each Mfg. lot at  $+25^\circ C$ , Subgroup A9, and at  $+125^\circ C$ , and  $-55^\circ C$  Temp., Subgroups A10 and A11.

**Note 4:** Not tested at  $+25^\circ C$ ,  $+125^\circ C$  and  $-55^\circ C$  Temperature (design characterization data).

# Cerpak AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

$V_{EE} = -4.2V$  to  $-5.7V$ ,  $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = GND$

Symbol	Parameter	$T_C = -55^\circ C$		$T_C = +25^\circ C$		$T_C = +125^\circ C$		Units	Conditions	Notes
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max			
$t_s$	Setup Time							ns	Figures 4 and 5	4
	$D_n$	0.90		0.70		0.80				
	$CD_n, SD_n$ (Release Time)	1.40		1.20		1.50				
	MS, MR (Release Time)	2.40		2.20		2.40				
$t_h$	Hold Time $D_n$	1.40		1.20		1.50		ns	Figure 5	
$t_{pw(H)}$	Pulse Width HIGH							ns	Figures 3 and 4	
	$CP_n, CP_C, CD_n,$ $SD_n, MR, MS$	2.00		2.00		2.00				

**Note 1:** F100K 300 Series cold temperature testing is performed by temperature soaking (to guarantee junction temperature equals  $-55^\circ C$ ), then testing immediately without allowing for the junction temperature to stabilize due to heat dissipation after power-up. This provides "cold start" specs which can be considered a worst case condition at cold temperatures.

**Note 2:** Screen tested 100% on each device at  $+25^\circ C$ . Temperature only, Subgroup A9.

**Note 3:** Sample tested (Method 5005, Table I) on each Mfg. lot at  $+25^\circ C$ , Subgroup A9, and at  $+125^\circ C$ , and  $-55^\circ C$  Temp., Subgroups A10 and A11.

**Note 4:** Not tested at  $+25^\circ C$ ,  $+125^\circ C$  and  $-55^\circ C$  Temperature (design characterization data).

## Test Circuits

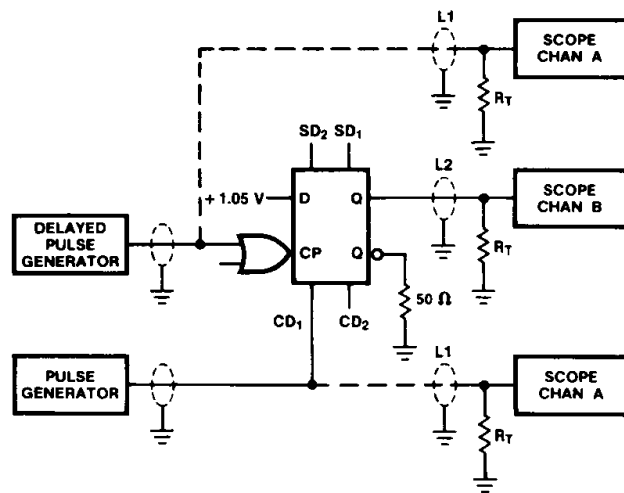


FIGURE 1. AC Test Circuit

TL/F/10262-6

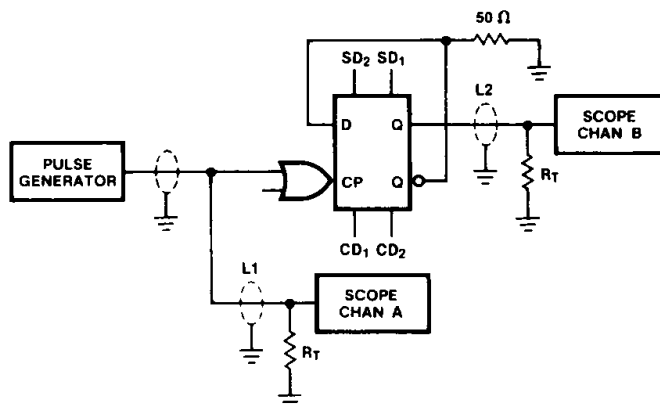


FIGURE 2. Toggle Frequency Test Circuit

TL/F/10262-7

**Notes:**

$V_{CC}, V_{CCA} = +2V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$

L1 and L2 = Equal length  $50\Omega$  impedance lines

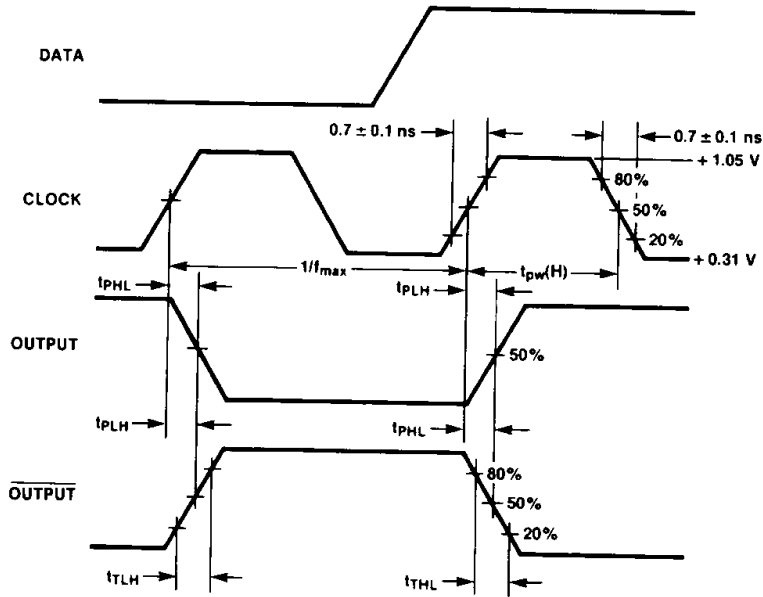
$R_T = 50\Omega$  terminator internal to scope

Decoupling  $0.1 \mu F$  from GND to  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{EE}$

All unused outputs are loaded with  $50\Omega$  to GND

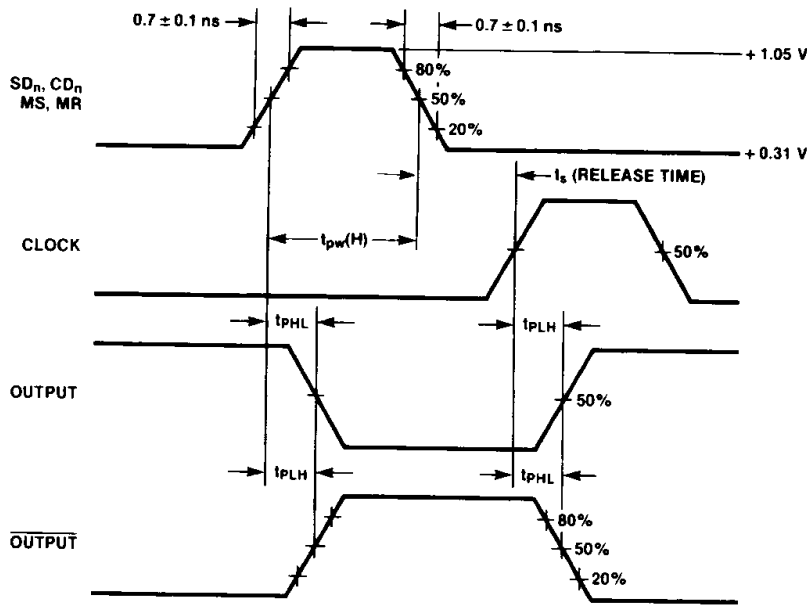
$C_L =$  Fixture and stray capacitance  $\leq 3 pF$

# Switching Waveforms



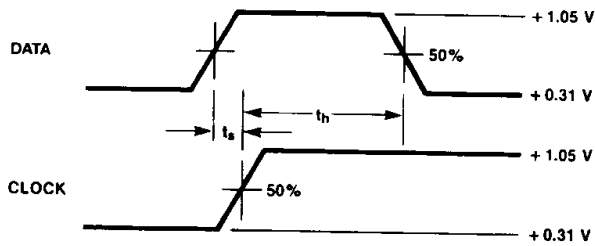
**FIGURE 3. Propagation Delay (Clock) and Transition Times**

TL/F/10262-8



**FIGURE 4. Propagation Delay (Resets)**

TL/F/10262-9



**FIGURE 5. Data Setup and Hold Time**

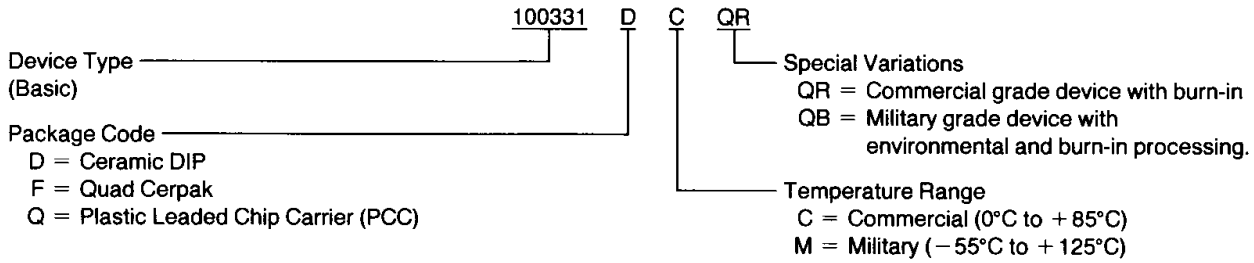
TL/F/10262-10

**Note:**  $t_s$  is the minimum time before the transition of the clock that information must be present at the data input.  
**Note:**  $t_h$  is the minimum time after the transition of the clock that information must remain unchanged at the data input.

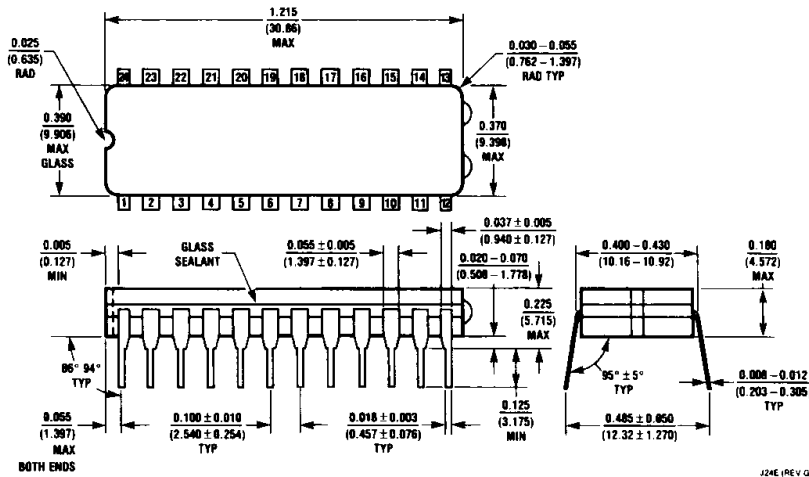


## Ordering Information

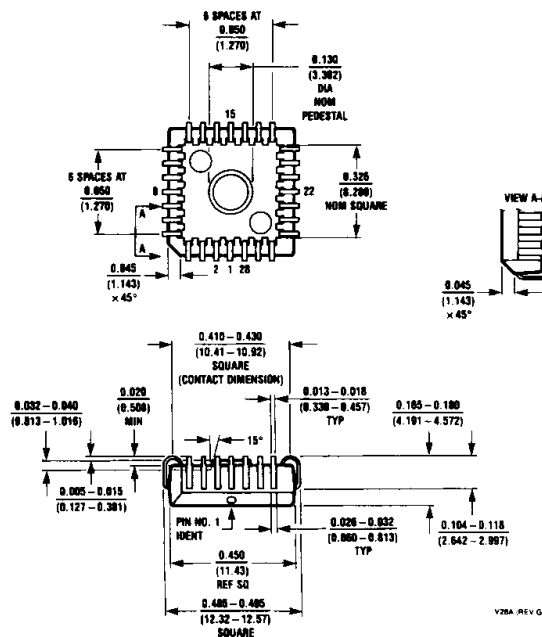
The device number is used to form part of a simplified purchasing code where a package type and temperature range are defined as follows:



## Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)



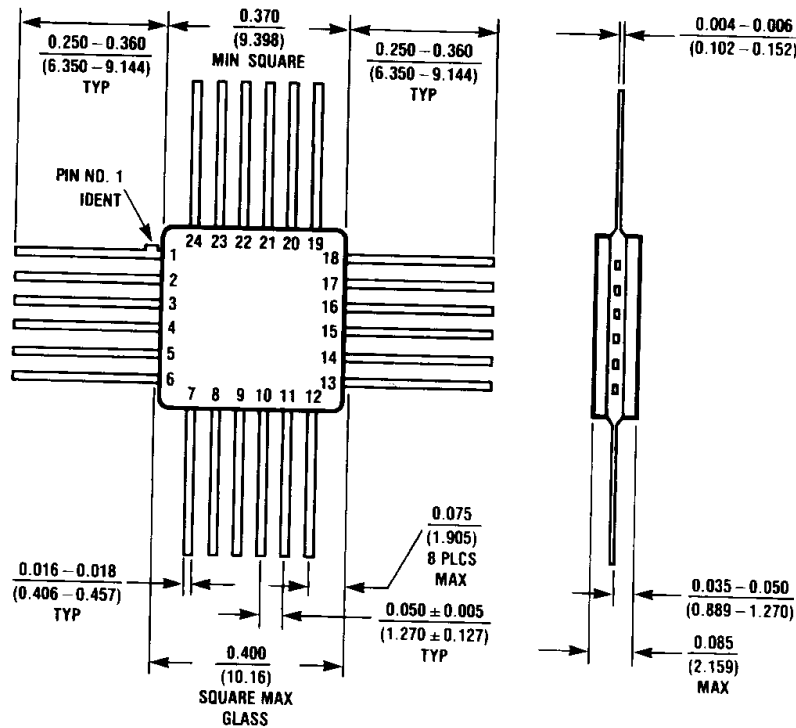
**24-Lead Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package (0.400" Wide) (D)**  
NS Package Number J24E



**28-Lead Plastic Chip Carrier (Q)**  
NS Package Number V28A

**Physical Dimensions** inches (millimeters) (Continued)

Lit. # 114912



**24-Lead Quad Cerpak (F)  
NS Package Number W24B**

W24B (REV C)

**LIFE SUPPORT POLICY**

NATIONAL'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform, when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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