



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

General Description

The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392–MAX4396 family of op amps are unity-gain stable devices that combine high-speed performance, Rail-to-Rail® outputs, and disable mode. These devices are targeted for applications where an input or an output is exposed to the outside world, such as video and communications.

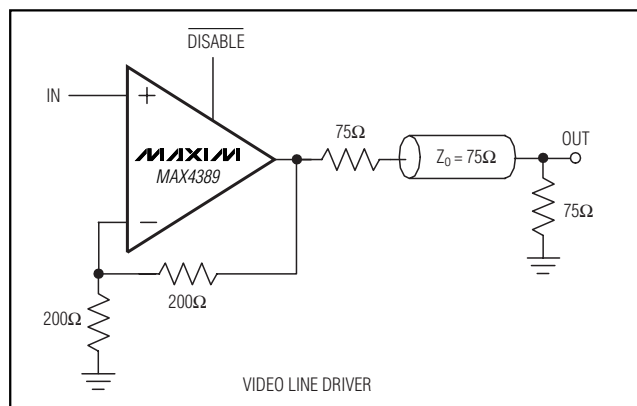
The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392–MAX4396 operate from a single 4.5V to 11V supply or from dual $\pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 5.5V$ supplies. The common-mode input voltage range extends to the negative power-supply rail (ground in single-supply applications). The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392–MAX4396 consume only 5.5mA of quiescent supply current per amplifier while achieving a 145MHz -3dB bandwidth, 35MHz 0.1dB gain flatness, and a 200V/ μs slew rate. Disable mode sets the outputs to high impedance while consuming only 450 μA of current.

The MAX4389 single, MAX4393 dual, MAX4394 triple, and MAX4396 quad include disable capabilities. The MAX4389 and MAX4390 are available in ultra-small, 6-pin SC70 packages.

Applications

Set-Top Boxes
Surveillance Video Systems
Analog-to-Digital Converter Interface
CCD Imaging Systems
Digital Cameras
Video-on-Demand
Video Line Driver

Typical Operating Circuit



Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

Features

- ◆ Low Cost
- ◆ High Speed
 - 145MHz -3dB Bandwidth
 - 35MHz 0.1dB Gain Flatness
 - 200V/ μs Slew Rate
- ◆ Single 4.5V to 11V or Dual $\pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 5.5V$ Operation
- ◆ Rail-to-Rail Outputs
- ◆ Input Common-Mode Range Extends to V_{EE}
- ◆ Low Differential Gain/Phase: 0.015%/0.015°
- ◆ Low Distortion at 5MHz
 - 59dBc Spurious-Free Dynamic Range
- ◆ High Output Drive: $\pm 50mA$
- ◆ 450 μA Disable Capability (MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396)
- ◆ Space-Saving SC70, SOT23, μMAX , or TSSOP Packages

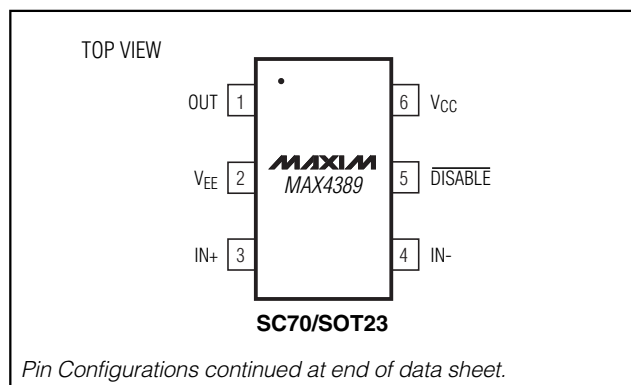
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4389EXT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SC70-6	ABF
MAX4389EUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	ABDC
MAX4390EXT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SC70-6	ABE
MAX4390EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ADZM

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE}) -0.3V to +12V
 $\overline{IN}_+$, $\overline{IN}_-$, $\overline{OUT}_-$, $\overline{DISABLE}$ ($V_{EE} - 0.3V$) to ($V_{CC} + 0.3V$)
 Differential Input Voltage $\pm 2.5V$
 Current into Input Pins $\pm 20mA$
 Output Short-Circuit Duration to
 V_{CC} or V_{EE} (Note 1) Continuous
 Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)
 5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 571mW
 6-Pin SOT23 (derate 8.7mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 696mW
 6-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 245mW

8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 471mW
 8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.5mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 362mW
 10-Pin μ MAX (derate 5.6mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 444mW
 14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 667mW
 14-Pin TSSOP (derate 10mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 727mW
 20-Pin TSSOP (derate 10.9mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$) 879mW
 Operating Temperature Range $-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$
 Junction Temperature $+150^\circ C$
 Storage Temperature Range $-65^\circ C$ to $+150^\circ C$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) $+300^\circ C$

Note 1: Continuous power dissipation must also be observed.

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_L = \infty$ to GND, $V_{CM} = 0$, $V_{OUT} = GND$, GND = 0, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$, and $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V_{CC} , V_{EE}	Inferred from PSRR test	± 2.25		± 5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{CC}	Per amplifier, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$		6.5	10	mA
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	$T_A = +25^\circ C$		6.5	20	mV
		$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$			28	
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TCV_{OS}			± 8		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Offset Voltage Match		MAX4392-MAX4396		± 1		mV
Input Common-Mode Range	V_{CM}	Inferred from the CMRR test	V_{EE}		$V_{CC} - 2.25$	V
Input Bias Current	I_B			6.5	20	μA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}			0.5	7	μA
$\overline{Disable}_-$ Logic Input Low Current	I_{IL}	MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396, $\overline{DISABLE} = 0$		25	60	μA
$\overline{Disable}_-$ Logic Input High Current	I_{IH}	MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$		10	40	μA
$\overline{Disable}_-$ Supply Current	I_{SHDN}	MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396, $\overline{DISABLE} = 0$		450	800	μA
$\overline{Disable}_-$ Voltage OFF	V_{IL}	MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396			$V_{CC} - 3$	V
$\overline{Disable}_-$ Voltage ON	V_{IH}	MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396	$V_{CC} - 1.25$			V
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	Common mode ($V_{EE} < V_{CM} < V_{CC} - 2.25V$)		1.5		M Ω
		Differential mode ($-1V < V_{IN} < 1V$)		100		k Ω
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{EE} < V_{CM} < V_{CC} - 2.25V$	66	75		dB
Open-Loop Gain	A_{VOL}	$V_{EE} + 1V < V_{OUT} < V_{CC} - 1V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$	50	63		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$-5.5V < V_{EE} < -4.5V$, $5.5V > V_{CC} > 4.5V$	48	62		dB

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_L = \infty$ to GND, $V_{CM} = 0$, $V_{OUT} = GND$, $GND = 0$, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$, and $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output-Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND	$V_{CC} - V_{OH}$	0.6	1	V
			$V_{OL} - V_{EE}$	0.4	0.8	
		$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to GND	$V_{CC} - V_{OH}$	0.2	0.3	
			$V_{OL} - V_{EE}$	0.125	0.25	
Output Source/Sink Current	I_{OUT}	$R_L = 20\Omega$ to GND	Sourcing	35	50	mA
			Sinking	70	90	
Output Short-Circuit Current				100		mA

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_L = \infty$ to GND, $GND = 0$, $V_{OUT} = 0$, Gain = $1V/V$, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$, and $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

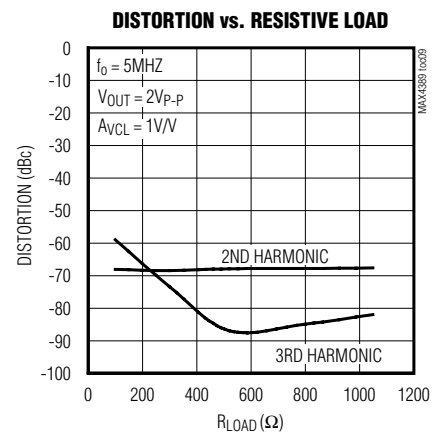
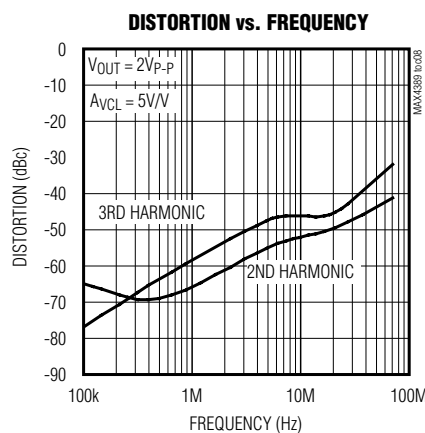
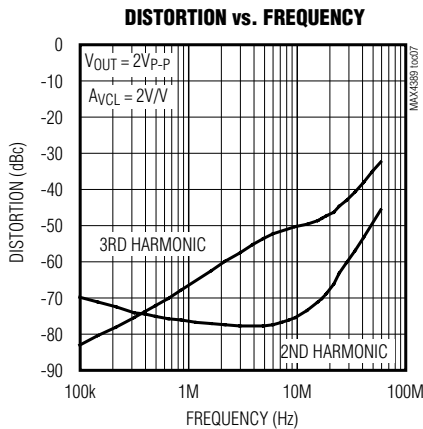
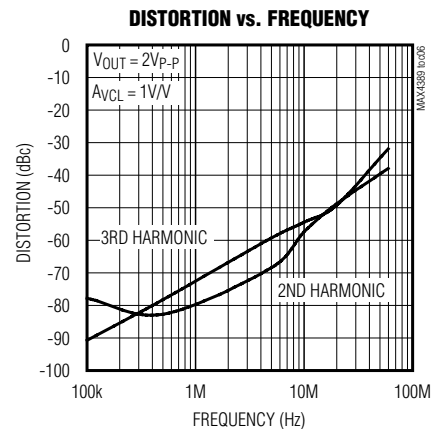
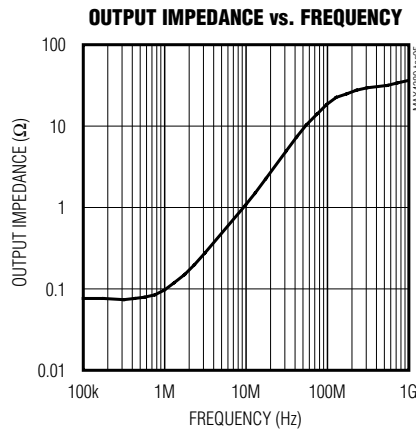
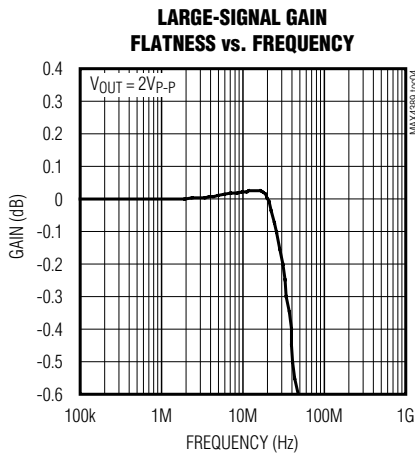
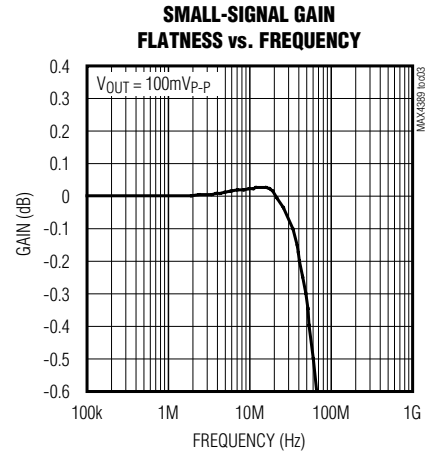
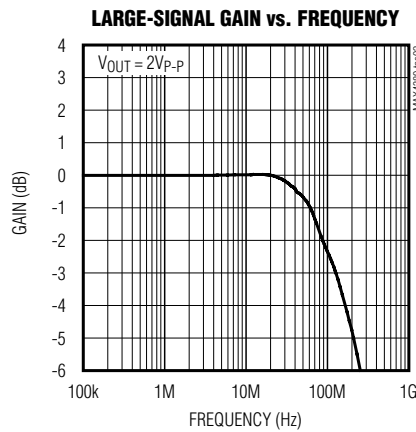
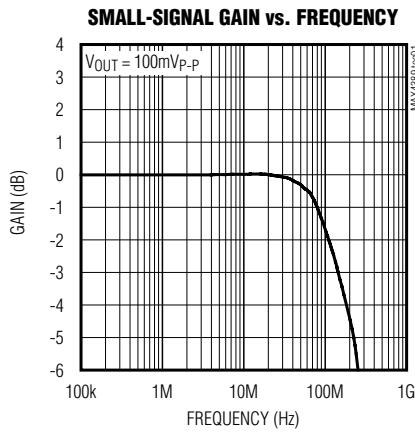
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{SS}	$V_{OUT} = 100mV_{p-p}$		145		MHz
Large-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{LS}	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$		127		MHz
Small-Signal Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$BW_{0.1dBSS}$	$V_{OUT} = 100mV_{p-p}$		35		MHz
Large-Signal Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$BW_{0.1DBLS}$	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$		27		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		200		V/ μs
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_s	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		12		ns
Rise/Fall Time	t_R/t_F	$V_{OUT} = 100mV_{p-p}$		3		ns
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	$f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$		-59		dBc
Differential Phase Error	DP	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$		0.015		Degrees
Differential Gain Error	DG	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$		0.015		%
Input Noise-Voltage Density	e_n	$f = 10kHz$		13		nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise-Current Density	i_n	$f = 10kHz$		2.1		pA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}			1		pF
Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	$f = 5MHz$		0.6		Ω
Disable OFF Time		MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396		0.65		μs
Disable ON Time		MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396		0.35		μs
Channel-to-Channel Isolation	CH_{ISO}	MAX4392/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4395/MAX4396, specified at DC		-97		dB

Note 2: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications over temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Typical Operating Characteristics

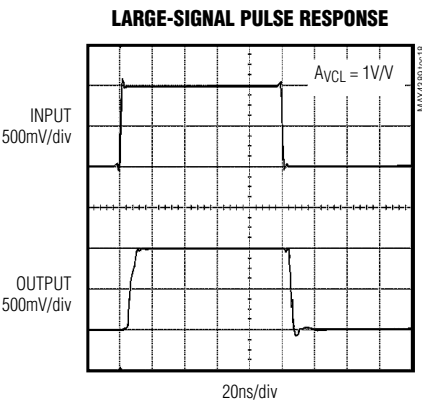
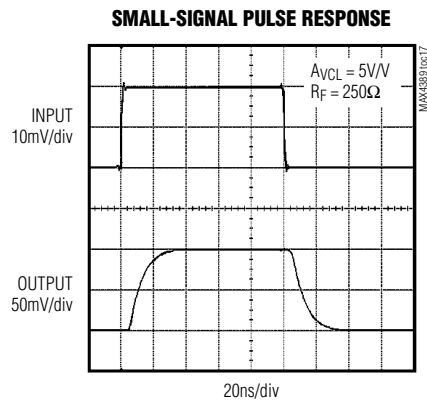
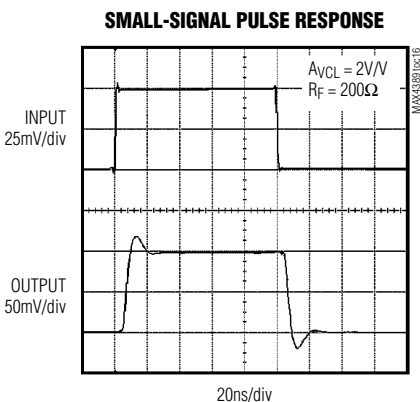
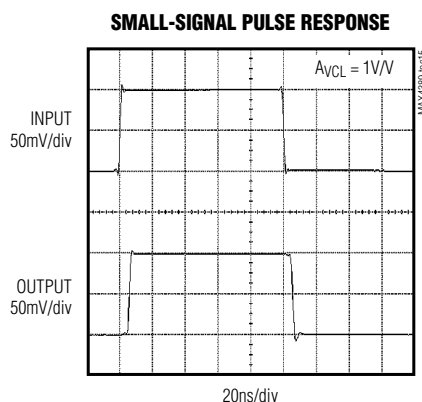
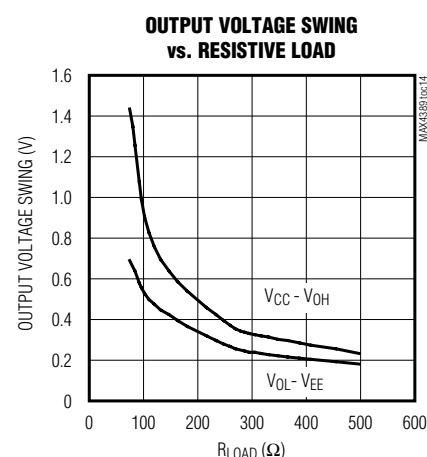
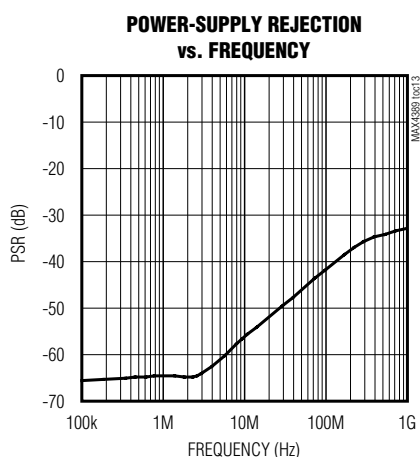
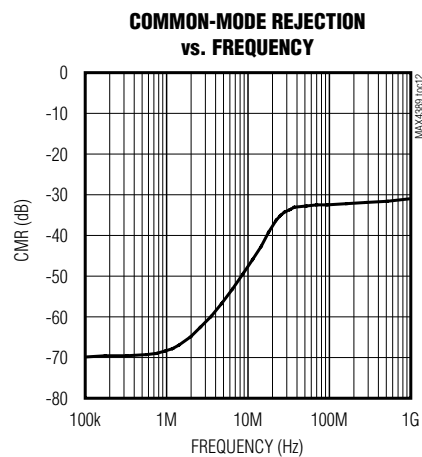
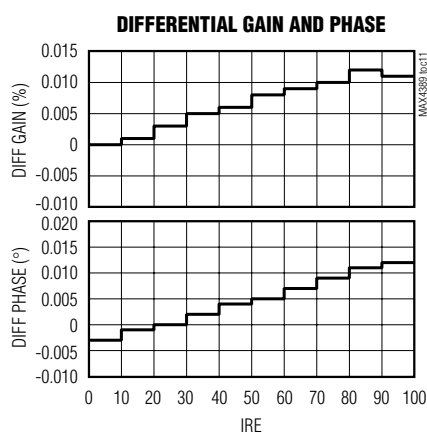
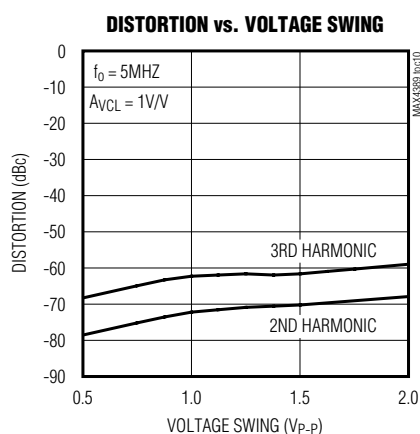
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Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $V_{CM} = 0$, $A_{VCL} = 1V/V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to GND, GND = 0, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

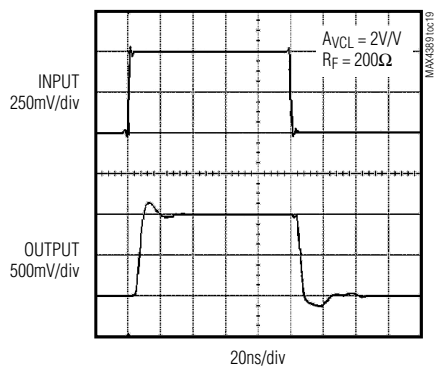


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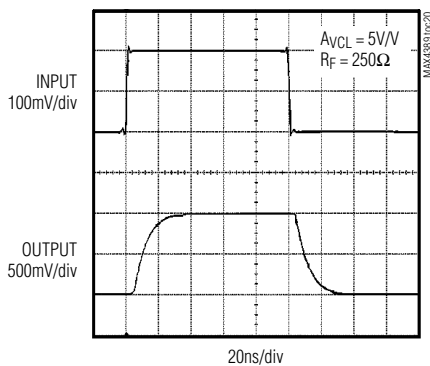
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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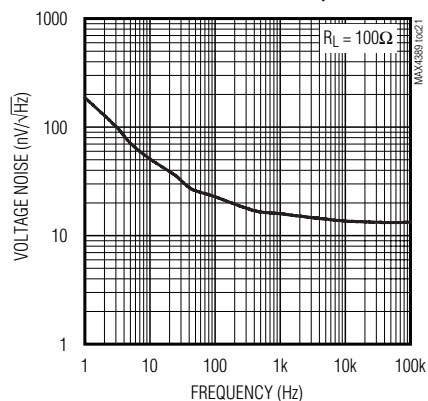
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



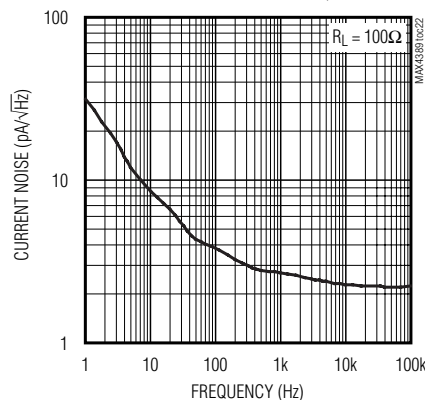
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



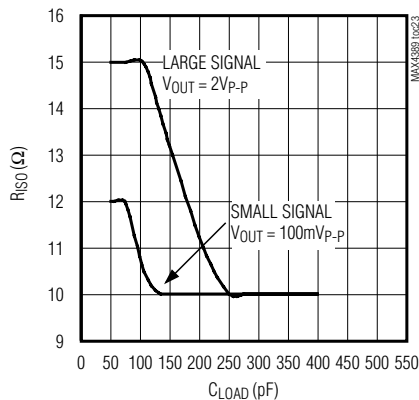
VOLTAGE NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



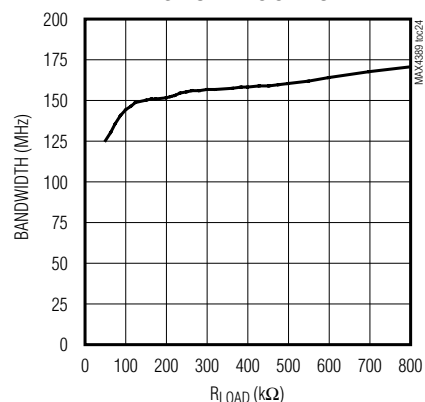
CURRENT NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



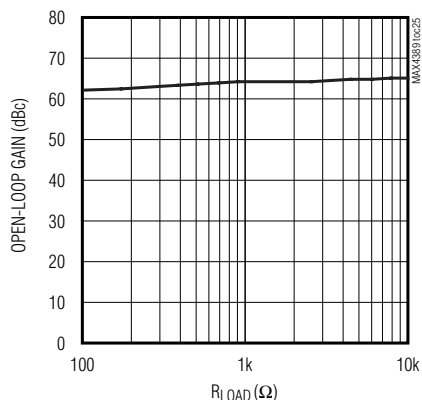
ISOLATION RESISTANCE vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD



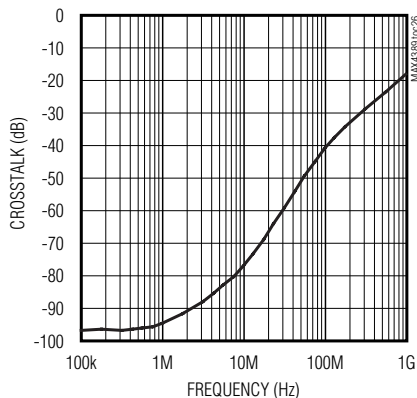
SMALL-SIGNAL BANDWIDTH vs. LOAD RESISTANCE



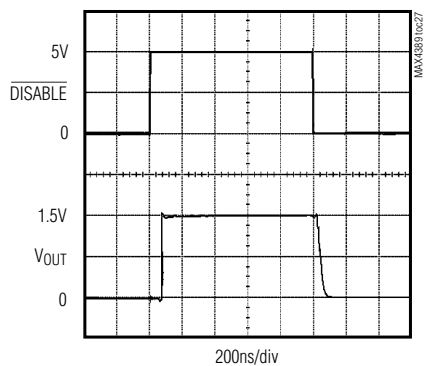
OPEN-LOOP GAIN vs. RESISTIVE LOAD



CROSSTALK vs. FREQUENCY



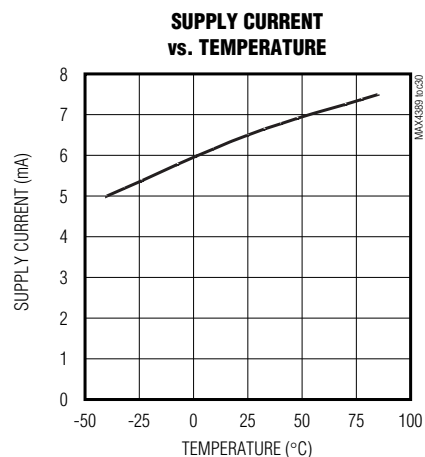
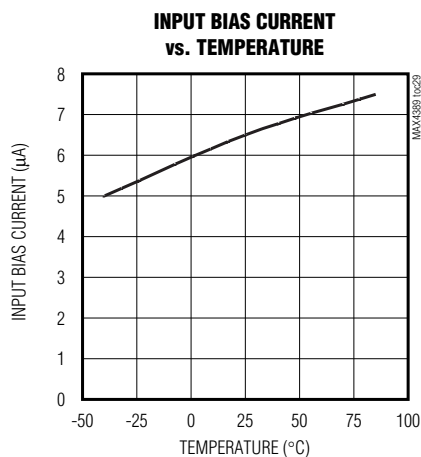
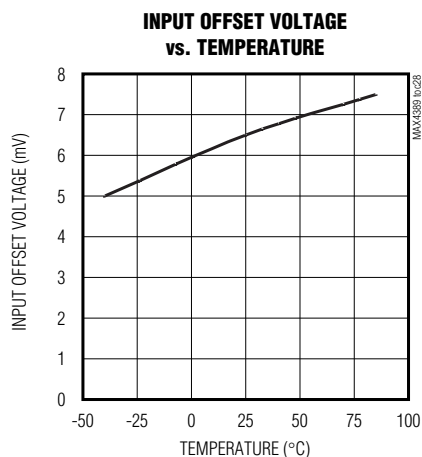
DISABLE RESPONSE



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $V_{CM} = 0$, $A_{VCL} = 1V/V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to GND, $GND = 0$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Pin Description

PIN								NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4389	MAX4390		MAX4392	MAX4393	MAX4394	MAX4395	MAX4396		
SC70/SOT23	SC70	SOT23	μMAX/SO	μMAX	SO/TSSOP	SO/TSSOP	TSSOP		
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	OUT	Amplifier Output
2	2	2	4	4	11	11	16	VEE	Negative Power Supply. Connect a 0.1μF Capacitor to GND.
3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	IN+	Noninverting Input
4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	IN-	Inverting Input
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$	Disable. Connect to VCC to Enable.
6	6	5	8	10	4	4	5	VCC	Positive Power Supply. Connect a 0.1μF Capacitor to GND.
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10, 11	N.C.	No Connection. Not Internally Connected.
—	—	—	3	3	5	3	4	INA+	Amplifier A Noninverting Input
—	—	—	2	2	6	2	3	INA-	Amplifier A Inverting Input
—	—	—	1	1	7	1	2	OUTA	Amplifier A Output
—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	$\overline{\text{DISABLEA}}$	Shutdown Amplifier A. Connect to VCC to Enable.
—	—	—	5	7	10	5	6	INB+	Amplifier B Noninverting Input
—	—	—	6	8	9	6	7	INB-	Amplifier B Inverting Input
—	—	—	7	9	8	7	8	OUTB	Amplifier B Output

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Pin Description (continued)

PIN							NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4389 SC70/SOT23	MAX4390 SC70 SOT23		MAX4392 μMAX/SO	MAX4393 μMAX	MAX4394 SO/TSSOP	MAX4395 SO/TSSOP	MAX4396 TSSOP	
—	—	—	—	6	3	—	9	$\overline{\text{DISABLEB}}$ Shutdown Amplifier B. Connect to VCC to Enable.
—	—	—	—	—	12	10	15	INC+ Amplifier C Noninverting Input
—	—	—	—	—	13	9	14	INC- Amplifier C Inverting Input
—	—	—	—	—	14	8	13	OUTC Amplifier C Output
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	$\overline{\text{DISABLEC}}$ Shutdown Amplifier C. Connect to VCC to Enable.
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	IND+ Amplifier D Noninverting Input
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	IND- Amplifier D Inverting Input
—	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	OUTD Amplifier D Output
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	$\overline{\text{DISABLED}}$ Shutdown Amplifier D. Connect to VCC to Enable.

Detailed Description

The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392–MAX4396 are dual-supply, rail-to-rail, voltage-feedback amplifiers that employ current-feedback techniques to achieve 200V/μs slew rates and 145MHz bandwidths. Excellent harmonic distortion and differential gain/phase performance make these amplifiers an ideal choice for a wide variety of video and RF signal-processing applications.

Applications Information

The output voltage swings to within 200mV of each supply rail. Local feedback around the output stage ensures low open-loop output impedance to reduce

gain sensitivity to load variations. The input stage permits common-mode voltages to the negative supply and to within 2.25V of the positive supply rail.

Choosing Resistor Values

Unity-Gain Configuration

The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392–MAX4396 are internally compensated for unity gain. When configured for unity gain, a 24Ω resistor (R_F) in series with the feedback path optimizes AC performance. This resistor improves AC response by reducing the Q of the parallel LC circuit formed by the parasitic feedback capacitance and inductance.

MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392–MAX4396

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Video Line Driver

The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396 are low-power, voltage-feedback amplifiers featuring bandwidths up to 100MHz, 0.1dB gain flatness to 15MHz. They are designed to minimize differential-gain error and differential-phase error to 0.015% and 0.015°, respectively. They have a 12ns settling time to 0.1%, 200V/μs slew rates, and output-current-drive capability of up to 50mA making them ideal for driving video loads.

Inverting and Noninverting Configurations

Select the gain-setting feedback (R_F) and input (R_G) resistor values to fit your application. Large resistor values increase voltage noise and interact with the amplifier's input and PC board capacitance. This can generate undesirable poles and zeros and decrease bandwidth or cause oscillations. For example, a noninverting gain-of-two configuration ($R_F = R_G$) using 2kΩ resistors, combined with 1pF of amplifier input capacitance and 1pF of PC board capacitance, causes a pole at 79.6MHz. Since this pole is within the amplifier bandwidth, it jeopardizes stability. Reducing the 2kΩ resistors to 100Ω extends the pole frequency to 1.59GHz, but could limit output swing by adding 200Ω in parallel with the amplifier's load resistor (Figures 1a and 1b).

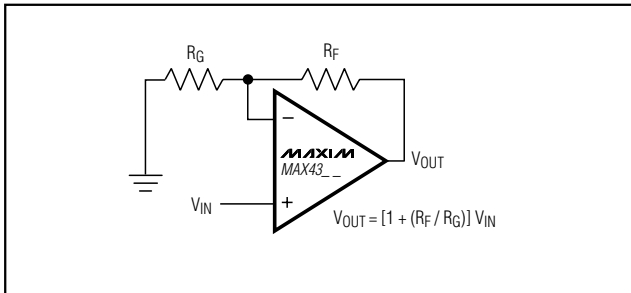


Figure 1a. Noninverting Gain Configuration

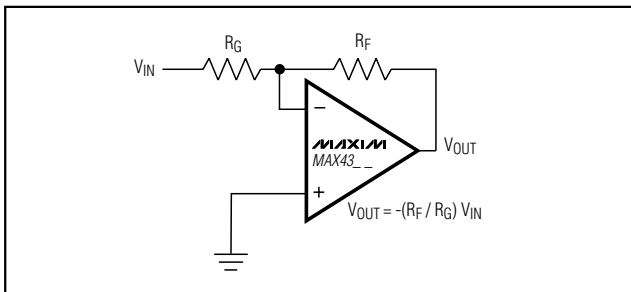


Figure 1b. Inverting Gain Configuration

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396 operate from single 4.5V to 11V or from dual $\pm 2.25V$ to $\pm 5.5V$ supplies. Bypass each supply with a 0.1μF capacitor as close to the pin as possible.

Maxim recommends using microstrip and stripline techniques to obtain full bandwidth. To ensure that the PC board does not degrade the amplifier's performance, design it for a frequency greater than 1GHz. Pay careful attention to inputs and outputs to avoid large parasitic capacitance. Whether or not you use a constant-impedance board, observe the following design guidelines:

- Do not use wire-wrap boards; they are too inductive.
- Do not use IC sockets; they increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use surface-mount instead of through-hole components for better, high-frequency performance.
- Use a PC board with at least two layers; it should be as free from voids as possible.
- Keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.

Low-Power Disable Mode

The MAX4389/MAX4393/MAX4394/MAX4396 feature a disable function that allows the amplifiers to be placed in a low-power, high-output-impedance state. When the disable pin ($\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$) is active, the amplifier's output impedance is 95kΩ. This high resistance and the low 2pF output capacitance make the MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396 in RF/video multiplexer or switch applications. For larger arrays, pay careful attention to capacitive loading (see the *Output Capacitive Loading and Stability* section).

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

The MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396 are optimized for AC performance. They are not designed to drive highly reactive loads, which decrease phase margin and may produce excessive ringing and oscillation. Figure 2 shows a circuit that eliminates this problem. Figure 3 is a graph of the Optimal Isolation Resistor (R_S) vs. Capacitive Load. Figure 4 shows how a capacitive load causes excessive peaking of the amplifier's frequency response if the capacitor is not isolated from the amplifier by a resistor. A small isolation resistor (usually 10Ω to 15Ω) placed before the reactive load prevents ringing and oscillation. At higher capacitive loads, AC performance is controlled by the interaction of the load capacitance and the isolation resistor. Figure 5 shows the effect of a 15Ω isolation resistor on closed-loop response.

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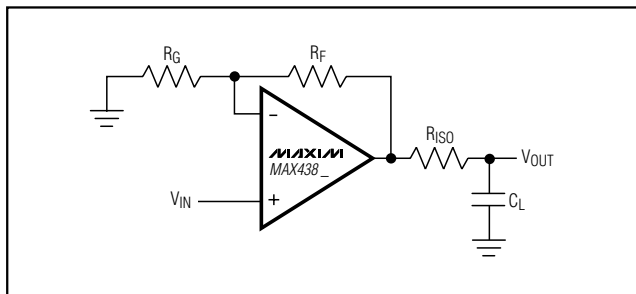


Figure 2. Driving a Capacitive Load Through an Isolation Resistor

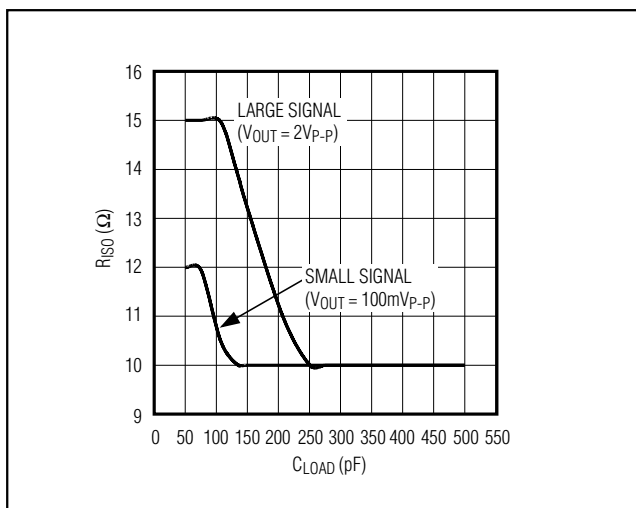


Figure 3. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

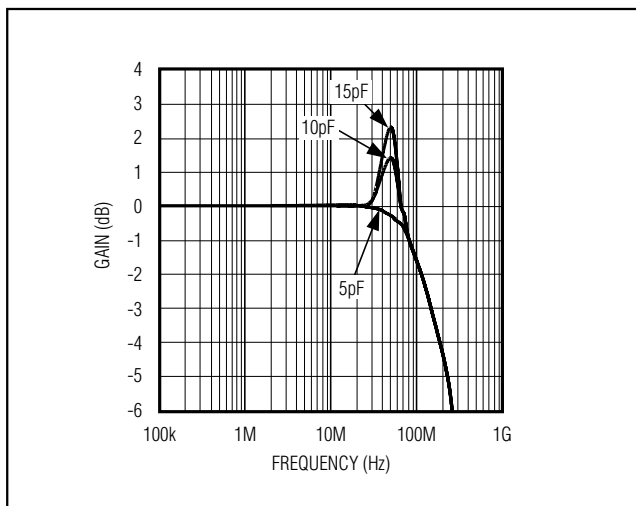


Figure 4. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and No Isolation Resistor

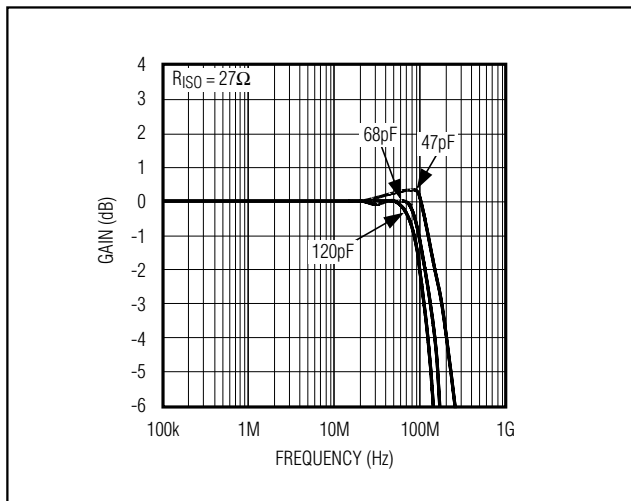


Figure 5. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and 27 Ω Isolation Resistor

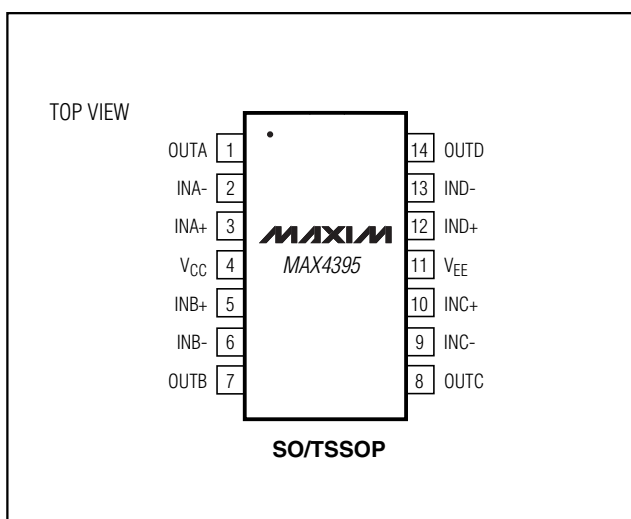
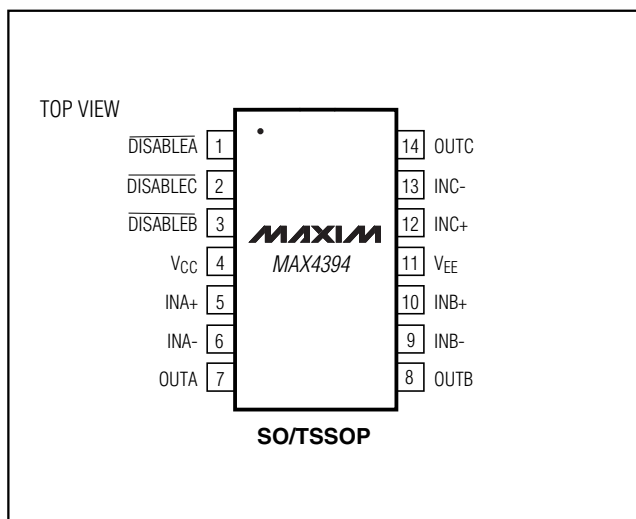
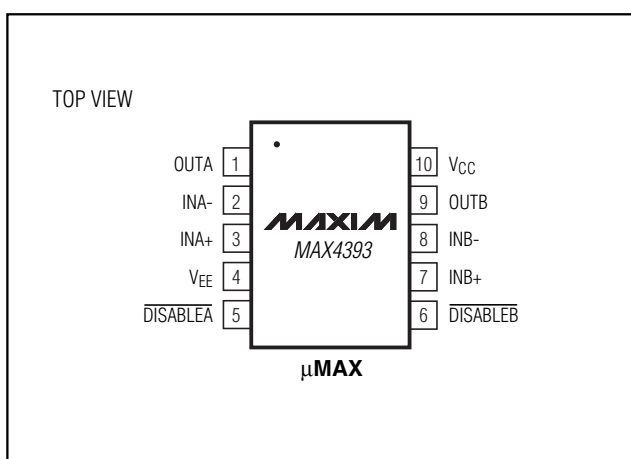
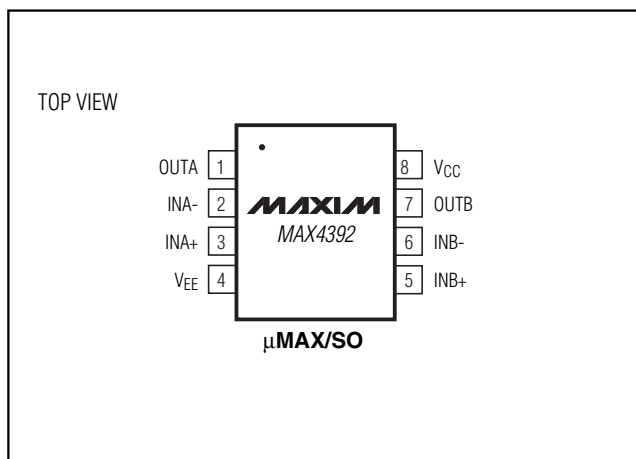
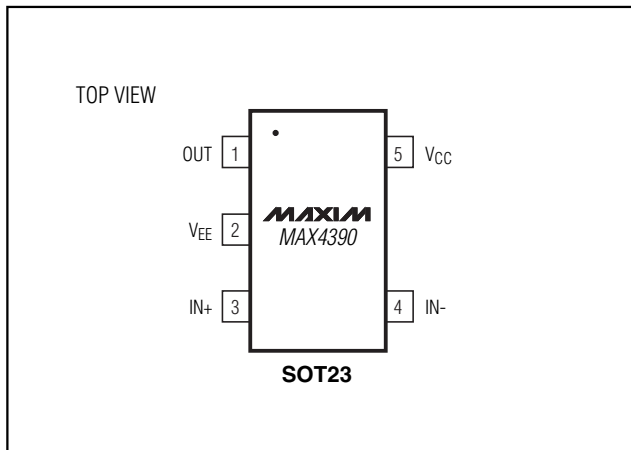
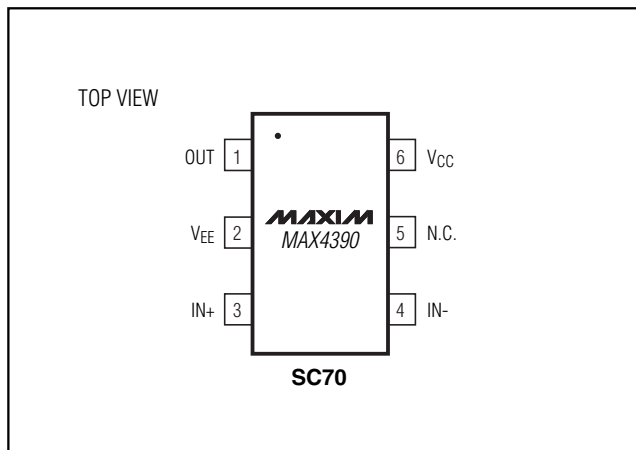
Chip Information

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 MAX4390 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 70
 MAX4392 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 204
 MAX4393 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 204
 MAX4394 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 298
 MAX4395 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 396
 MAX4396 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 396
 PROCESS: BiCMOS

MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396

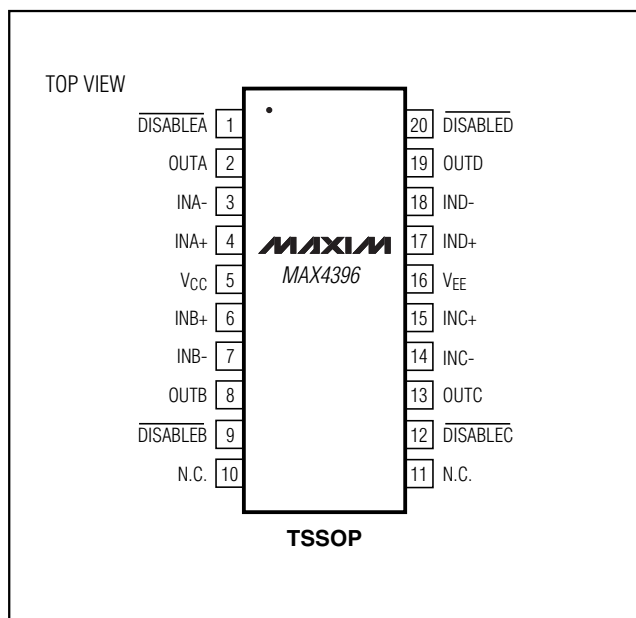
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Pin Configurations (continued)



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Pin Configurations (continued)



Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4392EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4392ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4393EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 μ MAX	—
MAX4394ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4394EUD	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX4395ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4395EUD	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX4396EUP	-40°C to +85°C	20 TSSOP	—

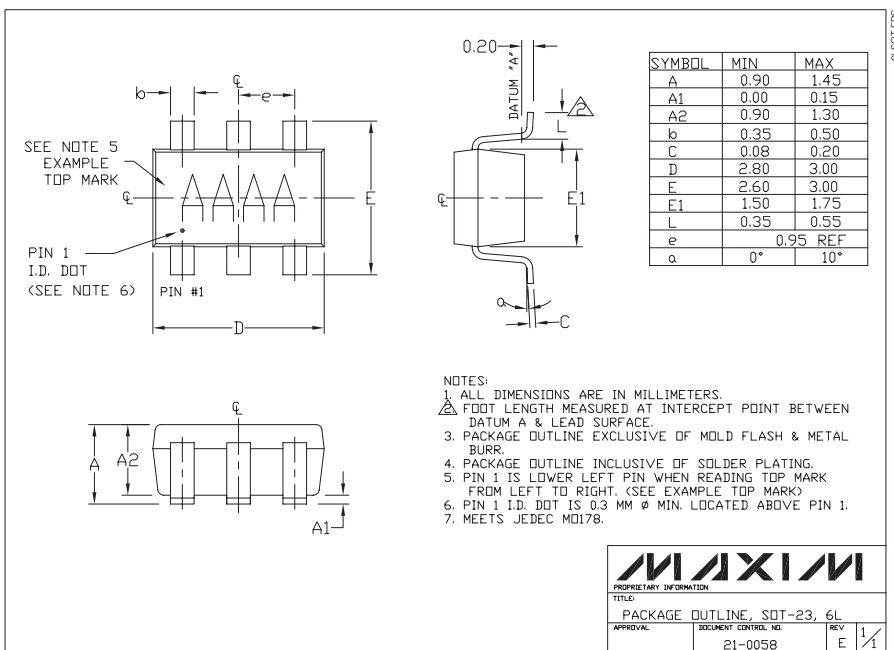
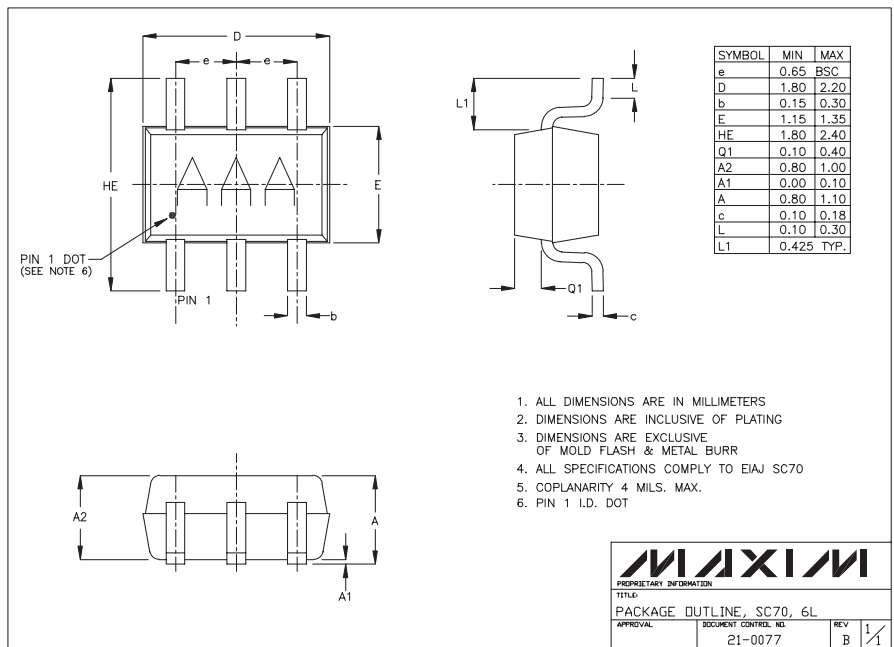
Selector Guide

PART	NO. OF AMPS	DISABLE
MAX4389	1	Yes
MAX4390	1	No
MAX4392	2	No
MAX4393	2	Yes
MAX4394	3	Yes
MAX4395	4	No
MAX4396	4	Yes

MAX4389/MAX4390/MAX4392-MAX4396

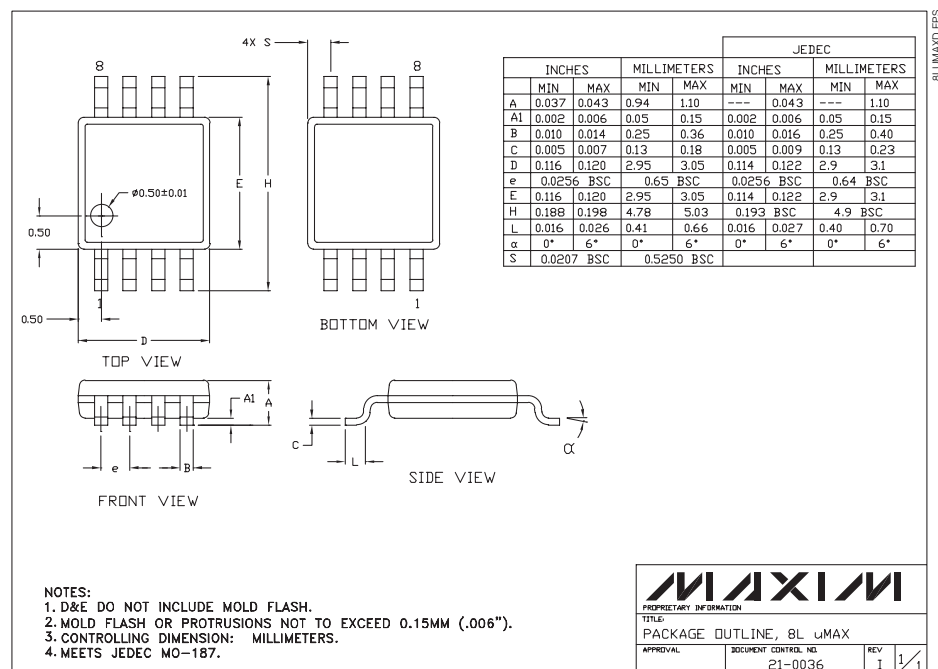
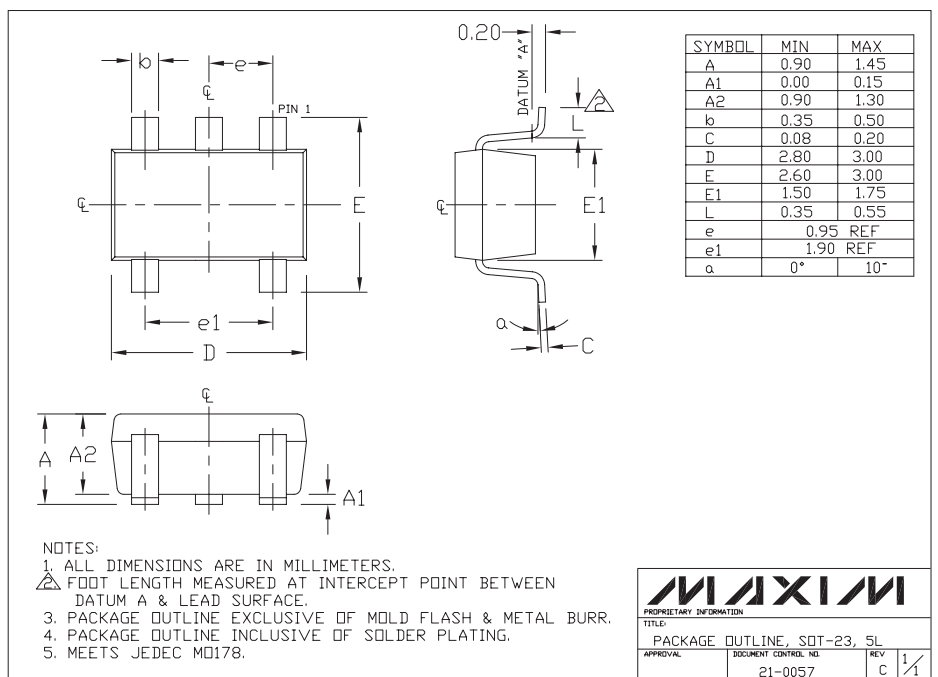
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Package Information



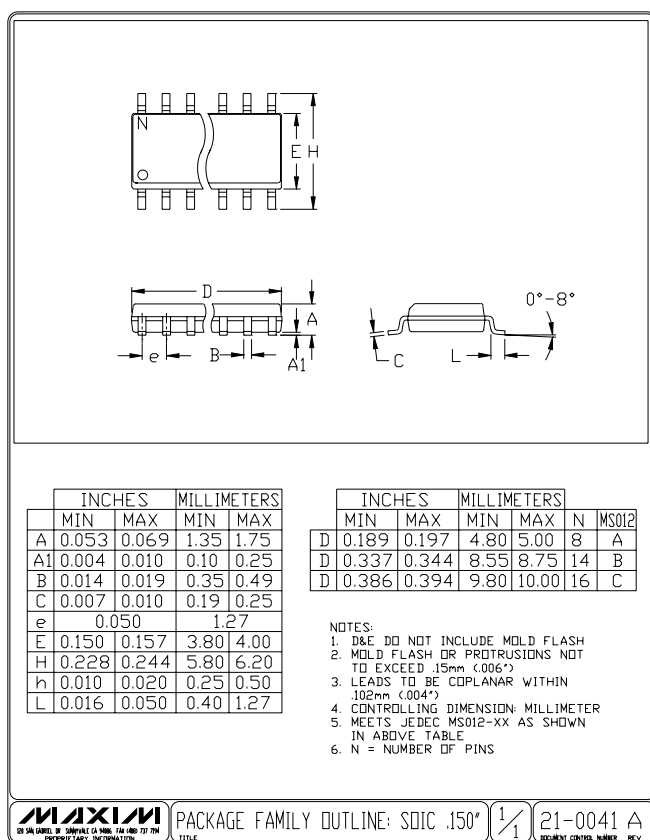
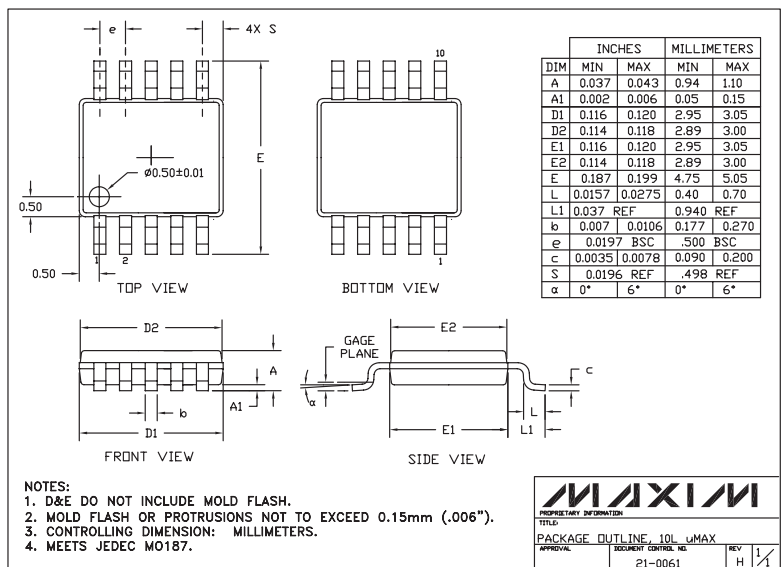
Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Package Information (continued)



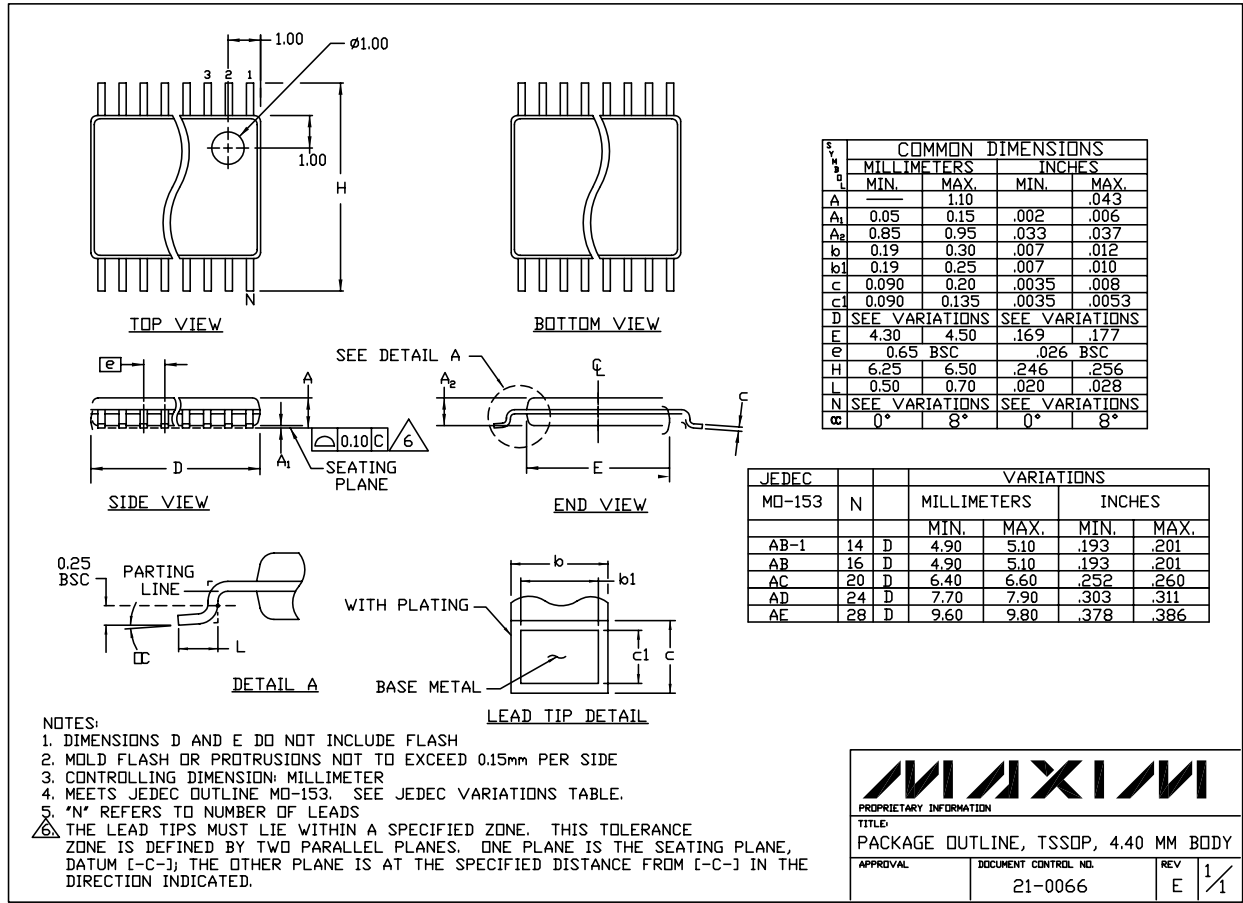
Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Package Information (continued)



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 145MHz Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Package Information (continued)



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