

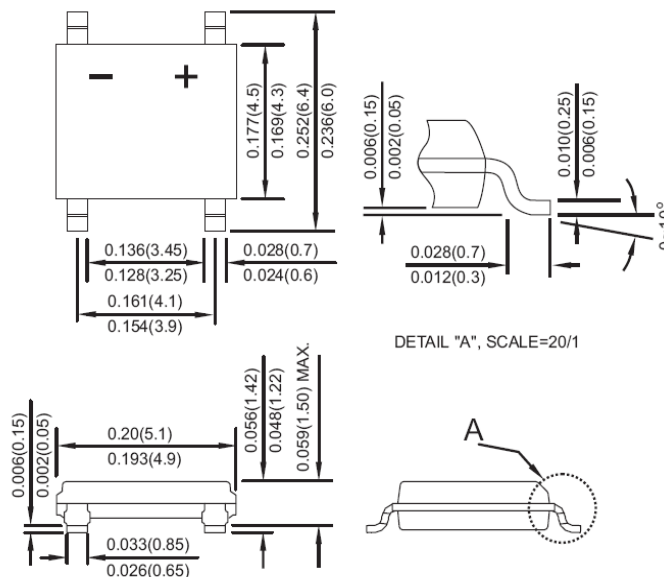
## GLASS PASSIVATED BRIDGE RECTIFIERS

REVERSE VOLTAGE **1000** Volts  
FORWARD CURRENT **-0.8** Amperes

### Features

- ✧ Glass passivated junction
- ✧ Ideal for printed circuit board
- ✧ Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique
- ✧ High temperature soldering guaranteed:  
260°C / 10 seconds / 0.375" ( 9.5mm )  
lead length at 5 lbs., ( 2.3 kg ) tension
- ✧ Small size, simple installation  
Pure tin plated terminal , Lead free. Leads  
solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208
- ✧ High surge current capability

### ABS



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

## MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Single phase, half wave ,60Hz, resistive or inductive load.

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	ABS10	UNIT
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub>	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	V <sub>RMS</sub>	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V <sub>DC</sub>	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current on glass-epoxy P.C.B (NOTE1)	I(AV)	0.8	A
on aluminum substrate		1	
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3ms Single Half Sine-Wave Super Imposed on Rated Load(JEDEC Method)	I <sub>FSM</sub>	30	A
Peak Forward Voltage at 0.4A DC	V <sub>F</sub>	1.1	V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @T <sub>J</sub> =25°C	I <sub>R</sub>	5	uA
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage @T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		500	
Tyical Junction Capacitance Per Element (Note2)	C <sub>J</sub>	15	pF
Tyical Thermal Resistance (Note3)	R <sub>θJC</sub>	75	°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub>	-55to+150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55to+150	°C

NOTES:1.Mounted on P.C. board.

2.Measured at1.0MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0V DC.

3.Thermal resistance junction to ambient.

# RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

## ABS10

FIG.1- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

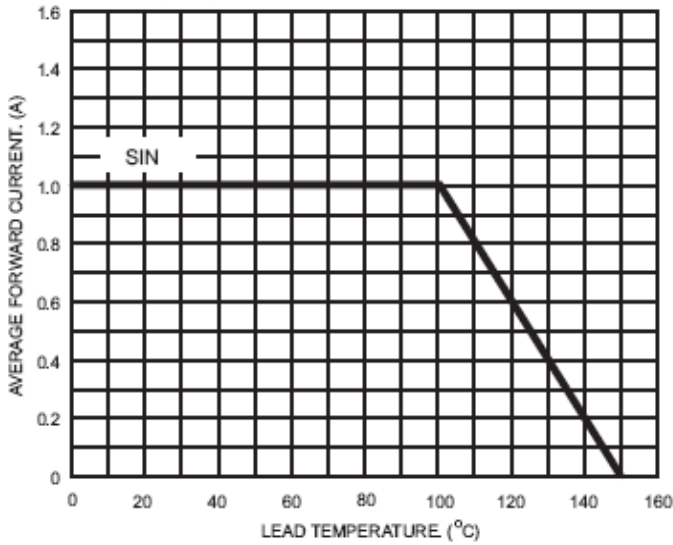


FIG.2- TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

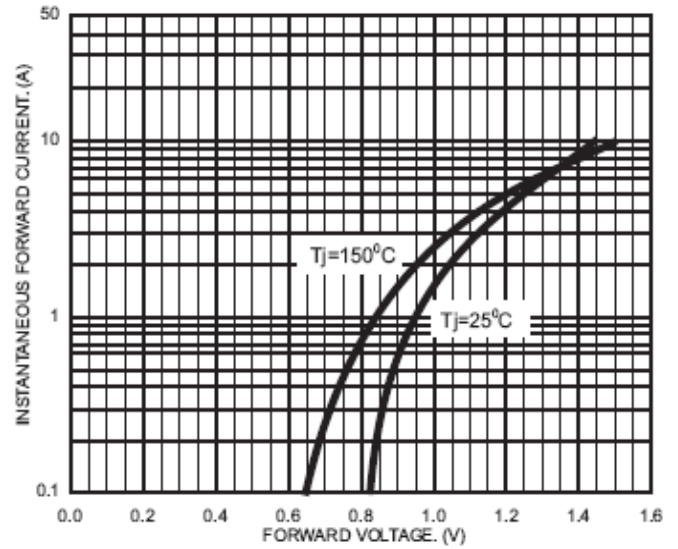


FIG.3- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

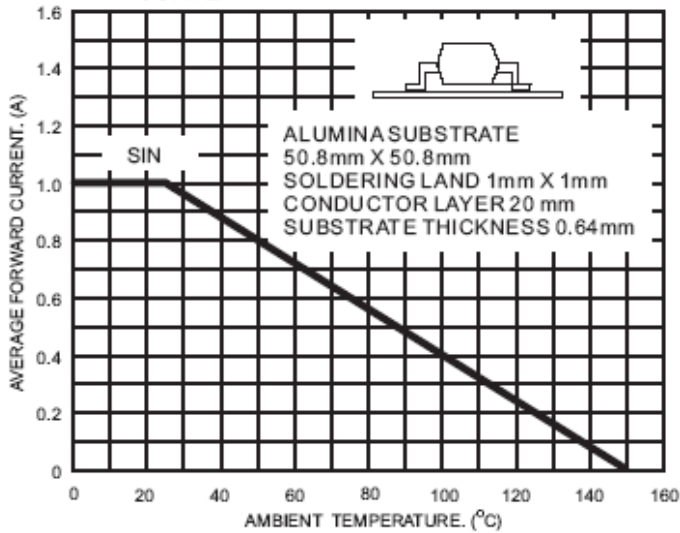


FIG.4- FORWARD POWER DISSIPATION

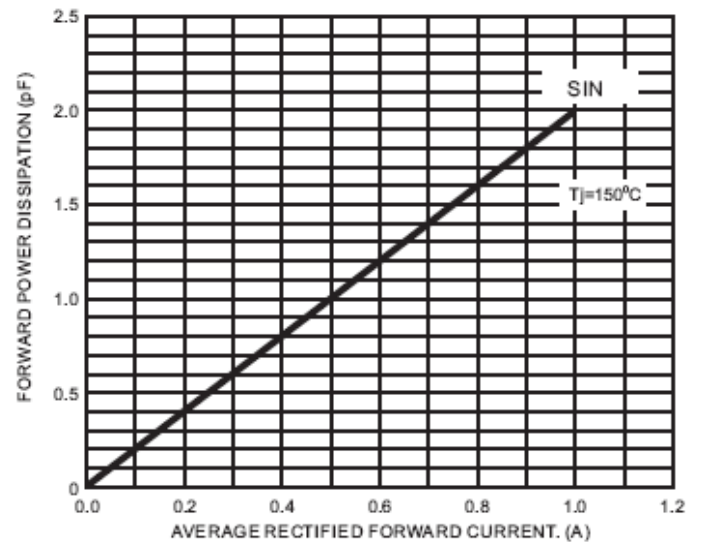


FIG.5- MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

