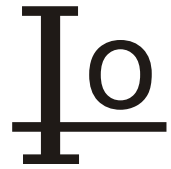


# ABS2 THRU ABS10



Single Phase 1.0 AMP. Glass Passivated Bridge Rectifiers

Thin Mini-Dip



## Features

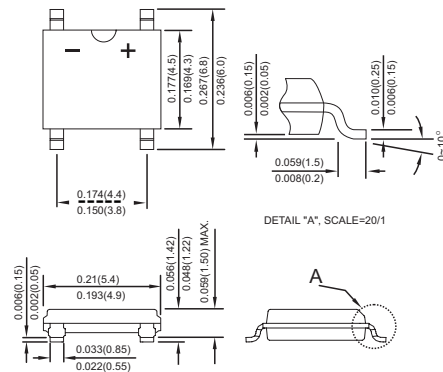
- ✧ Glass passivated junction
- ✧ Ideal for printed circuit board
- ✧ Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique
- ✧ High temperature soldering guaranteed: 260°C / 10 seconds / 0.375" ( 9.5mm ) lead length at 5 lbs., ( 2.3 kg ) tension
- ✧ Small size, simple installation  
Leads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

## VOLTAGE RANGE

50 to 1000 Volts

## CURRENT

1.0 Ampere



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

## Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Rating at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

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

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%

Type Number	Symbol	ABS2	ABS4	ABS6	ABS8	ABS10	Units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	$V_{RMS}$	140	280	420	560	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{DC}$	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current On glass-epoxy P.C.B. On aluminum substrate	$I_{(AV)}$	1.0					A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC method )	$I_{FSM}$	30					A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 0.5A	$V_F$	0.95					V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	$I_R$	10					$\mu\text{A}$
Typical Thermal resistance Junction to Lead On aluminum substrate On Glass-Epoxy substrate	$R_{\theta JL}$ $R_{\theta JA}$	25 62.5 80					$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Operating Temperature Range	$T_J$	-55 to +150					$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-55 to +150					$^\circ\text{C}$

# ABS2 THRU ABS10

## RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIG.1- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

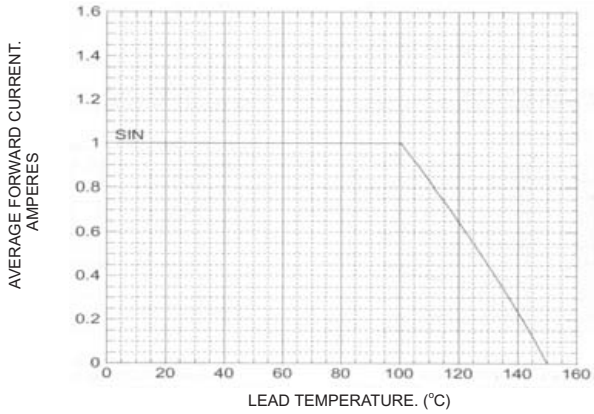


FIG.2- TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

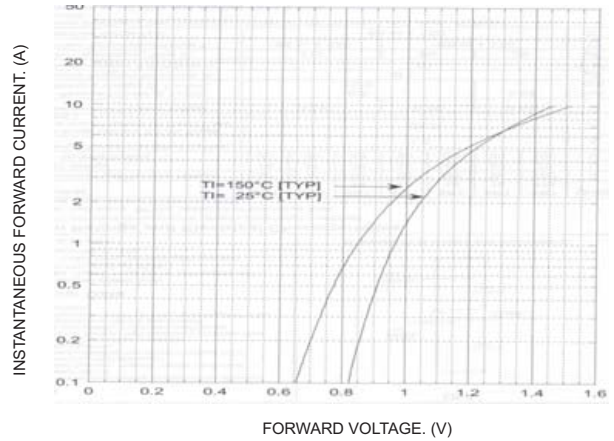


FIG.3- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

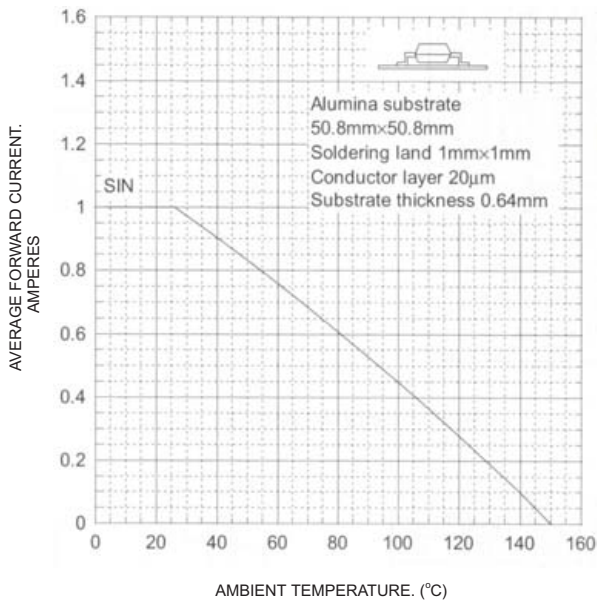


FIG.4- FORWARD POWER DISSIPATION

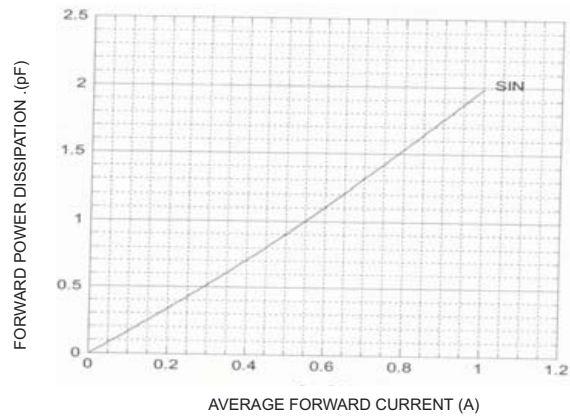


FIG.5- MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

