

CURRENT 1.0 Ampere  
 VOLTAGE RANG 50 to 1000 Volts

## ABS2 THRU ABS10

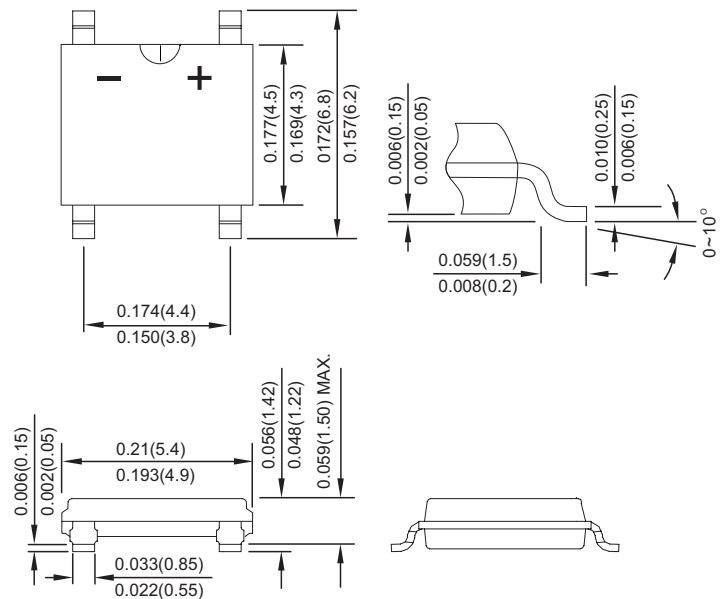
### FEATURES

- ✧ This series is SGS listed under the Recognized Component Index, file number SZXEC1902259902
- ✧ 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

### MECHANICAL DATA

- ✧ Case: Molded plastic body
- ✧ Mounting position : as Marking
- ✧ Weight: 0.12 grams

MINI-SOP



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 @ 1.0A	$V_F$	1.05					V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	$I_R$	10					$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
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					$^\circ\text{C}$

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**Rating and Characteristic Curves (TA=25°C Unless otherwise noted)**

FIG.1- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

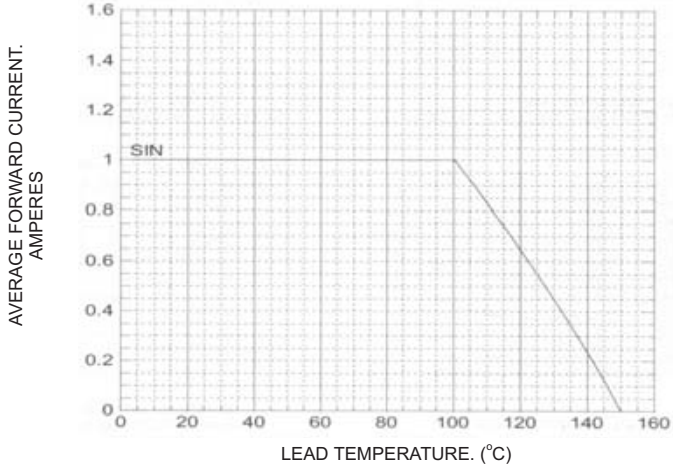


FIG.2- TYPICAL FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

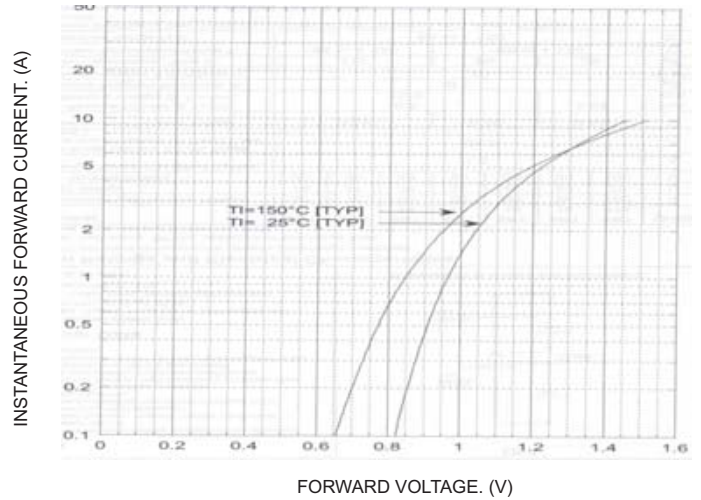


FIG.3- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

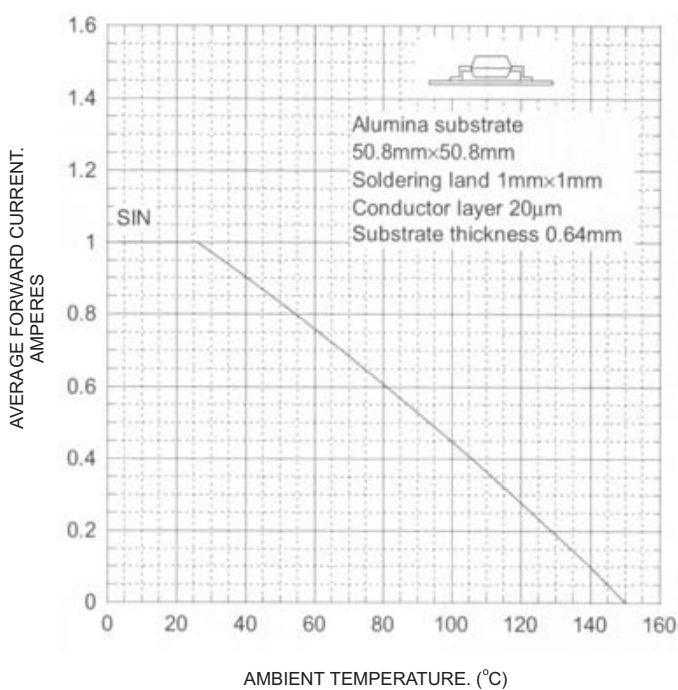


FIG.4- FORWARD POWER DISSIPATION

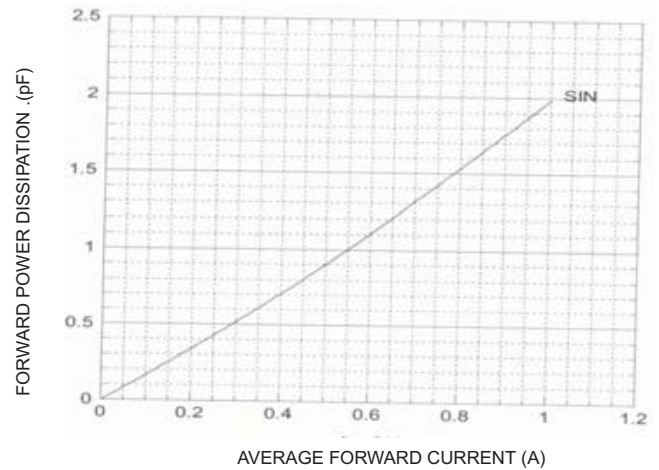


FIG.5- MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

