MBS2 THRU **MBS10**

Single Phase 0.8 AMPS. Glass Passivated Bridge Rectifiers

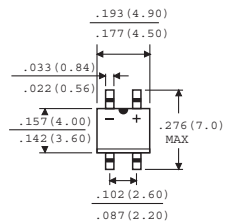


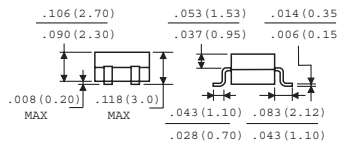
Voltage Range
200 to 1000 Volts
Current
0.8 Amperes

Features

- ✧ Ideal for printed circuit board
- ✧ Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique
- ✧ High surge current capability
- ✧ High temperature soldering guaranteed: 260℃ / 10 seconds at 5 lbs., (2.3 kg) tension
- ✧ Small size, simple installation
- ✧ Leads solderable per MIL-STD-202 Method 208

MBS





Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Rating at 25℃ 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**	**MBS2**	**MBS4**	**MBS6**	**MBS8**	**MBS10**	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	$I_{(AV)}$	0.5 0.8					A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC method)	I_{FSM}	35					A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 0.4A	V_F	1.0					V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @ T_A=25℃ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage @ T_A=125℃	I_R	5.0 100					uA uA
Typical Junction Capacitance Per Leg (Note1)	Cj	13					pF
Typical Thermal Resistance Per Leg	$R\theta_{JA}$	85					℃/W
Operating Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +150					℃
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-55 to +150					℃

Note: 1. Measured at 1 MHz and Applied Reverse Voltage of 4.0 Volts D.C.

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (MBS2 THRU MBS10)

FIG.1- DERATING CURVE FOR OUTPUT RECTIFIED CURRENT

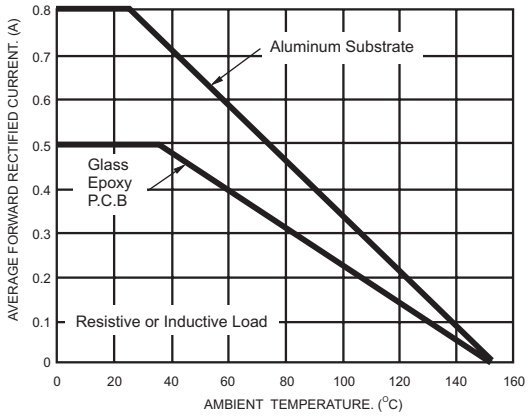


FIG.2-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT PER LEG

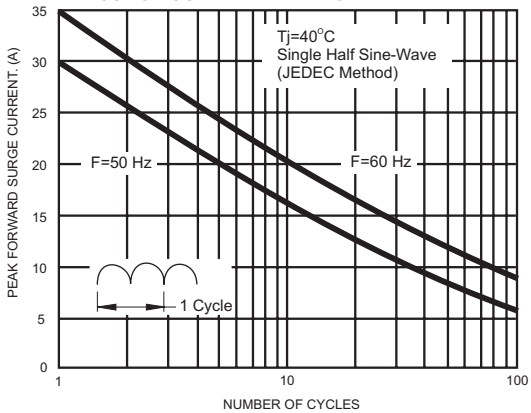


FIG.3- TYPICAL FORWARD VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS PER LEG

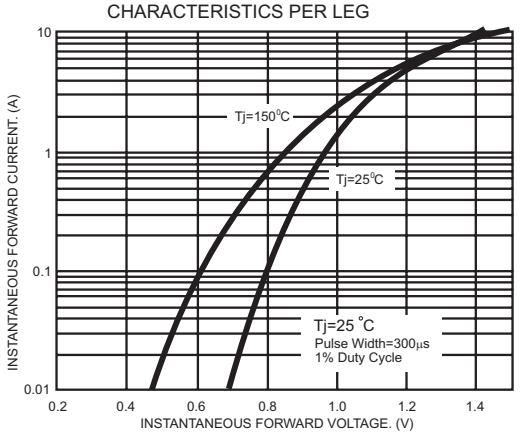


FIG.4- TYPICAL REVERSE LEAKAGE CHARACTERISTICS PER LEG

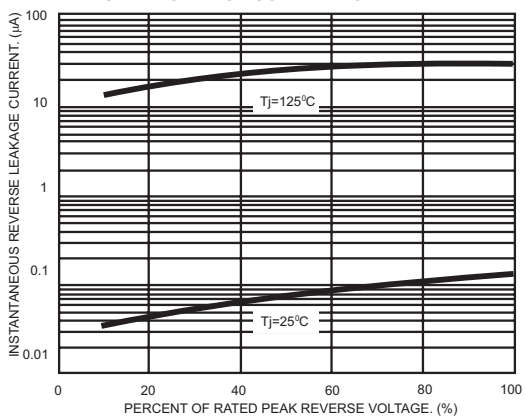


FIG.5- TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACTITANCE PER LEG

