



DC COMPONENTS CO., LTD.

RECTIFIER SPECIALISTS

**6A05G
THRU
6A10G**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF GLASS PASSIVATED RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE RANGE - 50 to 1000 Volts

CURRENT - 6.0 Amperes

FEATURES

- * Low cost
- * Low leakage
- * Low forward voltage drop
- * High current capability
- * High surge current capability

MECHANICAL DATA

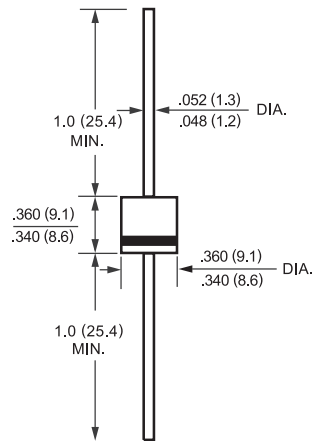
- * Case: Molded plastic
- * Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- * Lead: MIL-STD-202E, Method 208 guaranteed
- * Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
- * Mounting position: Any
- * Weight: 2.08 grams

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings 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%.



R-6



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

	SYMBOL	6A05G	6A1G	6A2G	6A4G	6A6G	6A8G	6A10G	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	VRRM	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum RMS Voltage	VRMS	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	VDC	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at TA = 60°C	IO	6.0							Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	IFSM					400			Amps
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 6.0A DC	VF					1.1			Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	IR					10			uAmps
						500			
Maximum Full Load Reverse Current Average Full Cycle .375" (9.5mm) lead length at TL = 75°C						50			uAmps
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note)	CJ					150			pF
Typical Thermal Resistance	RθJA					10			°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	TJ, TSTG					-65 to +175			°C

NOTES : Measured at 1 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 volts

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (6A05G THRU 6A10G)

FIG. 1 - TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

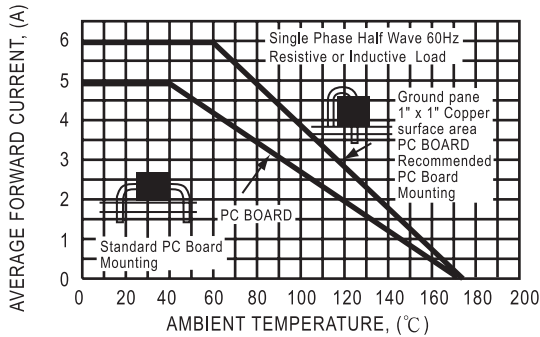


FIG. 2 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

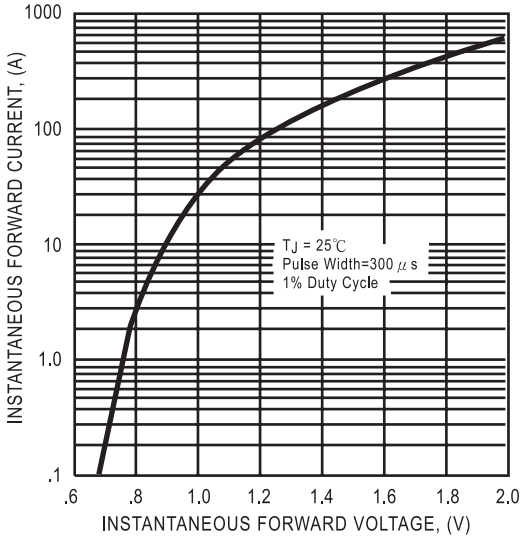


FIG. 3 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

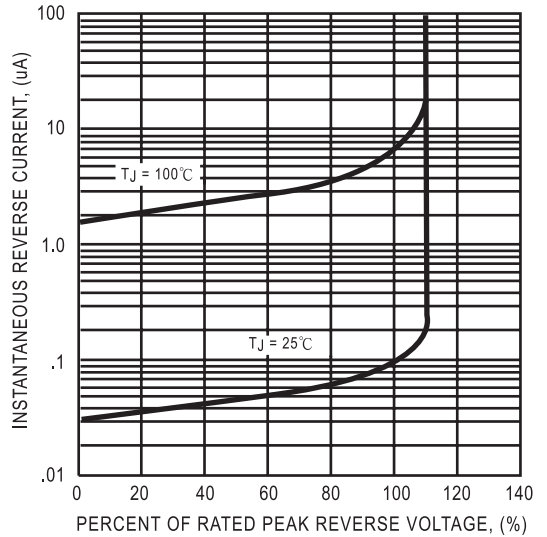


FIG. 3 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

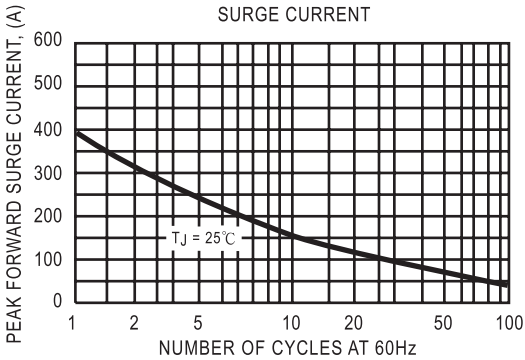
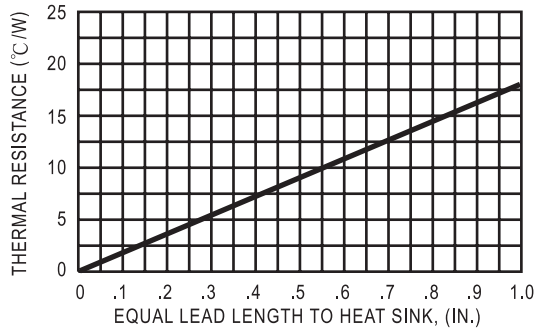


FIG. 5 - TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE VS LEAD LENGTH



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