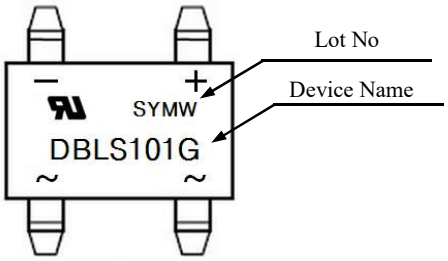
Glass Passivated Bridge Rectifiers
Reverse Voltage 50 to 1000 Volts Forward Current 1.0 Ampere

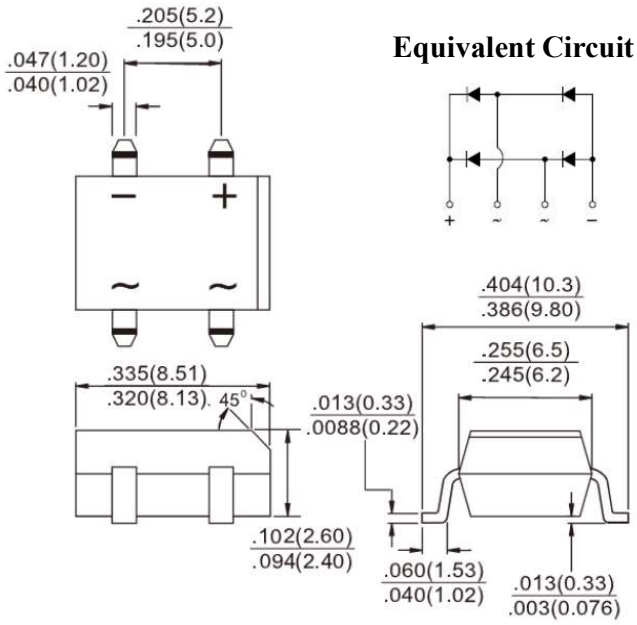
Features
- Glass passivated junction
- Ideal for printed circuit board
- Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique
- High surge current capability
- High temperature soldering guaranteed : 260°C / 10 seconds at 5 lbs., (2.3 kg) tension
- Small size, simple installation
- Leads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

Mechanical Data
- Case : Molded plastic
- Epoxy : UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
- Terminal : Matte tin plated leads, solderable per JESD22-B102, Meet JESD 201 class 1A whisker test
- Polarity Polarity as marked on the body
- Weight : 0.36 gram (approximately)

Marking



DBLS



Dimensions in inch and (millimeters)

Maximum Ratings & Electrical Characteristics (Ta =25°C Unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	DBLS 101G	DBLS 102G	DBLS 103G	DBLS 104G	DBLS 105G	DBLS 106G	DBLS 107G	Unit	Remark
Maximum Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V	
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V	
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V	
Average Forward Rectified Current	I_O	1.0							A	
Peak Forward Surge Current, 60Hz Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load	I_{FSM}	40							A	
Current Squared Time	I^2t	6.6							A^2S	Note 1
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 1.0A	V_F	1.1							V	
Maximum DC Reverse Current at V_{RRM}	I_R	10.0							uA	
Typical Thermal Resistance	Rth(j-a)	68							℃/W	Note 2
	Rth(j-l)	15							℃/W	Note 3
Operation Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-55 to +150							°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-55 to +150							°C	

Note 1. Test Conditions : 1ms≤t<8.3ms Tj=25°C, Rating of per Diode
Note 2. Between junction and ambient, On glass-epoxi substrate
Note 3. Between junction and lead

Ratings and Characteristics Curves (Ta=25℃ unless otherwise noted)

Fig.1 Forward Current Derating Curve

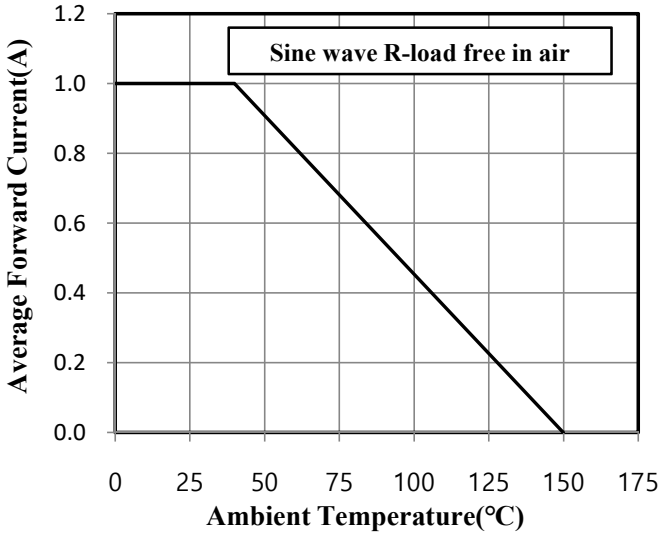


Fig.2 Maximum Non-Repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current

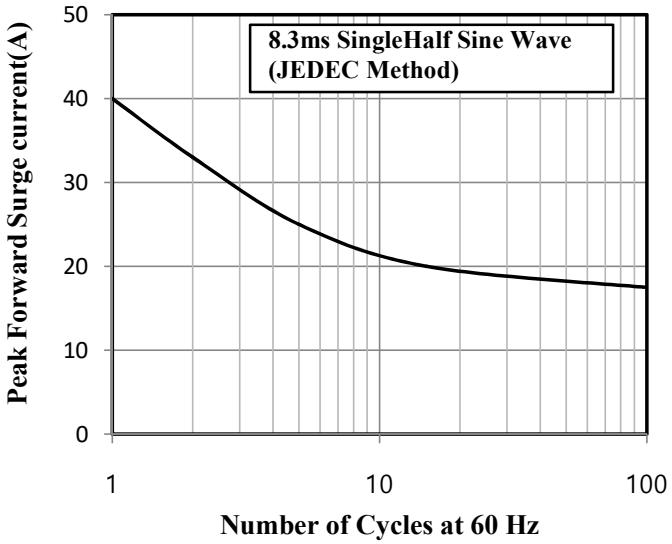


Fig.3 Typical Instantaneous Forward Characteristics

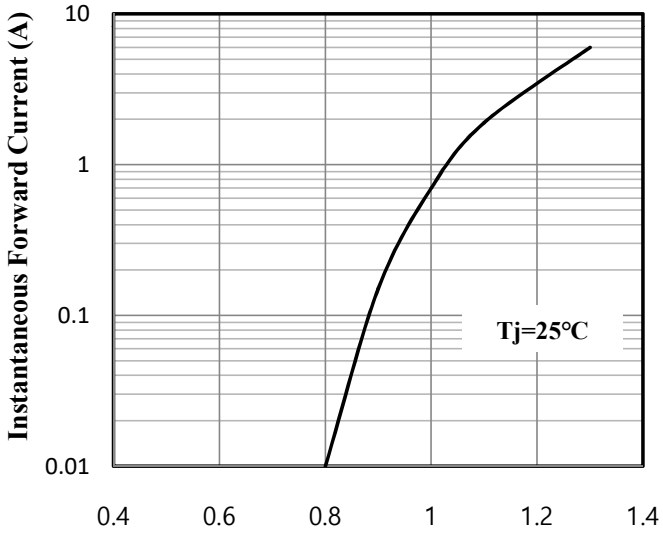


Fig.4 Typical Reverse Charateristics