KBU1001G THRU KBU1007G

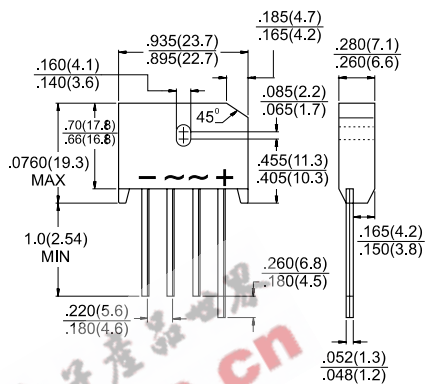
Single Phase 10 AMPS. Glass Passivated Bridge Rectifiers

Voltage Range
50 to 1000 Volts
Current
10.0 Amperes

Features

- ✧ UL Recognized File # E-96005
- ✧ Glass passivated junction
- ✧ Ideal for printed circuit board
- ✧ Reliable low cost construction
- ✧ Plastic material has Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-0
- ✧ Surge overload rating to 200 amperes peak
- ✧ High temperature soldering guaranteed: 250°C / 10 seconds / .375", (9.5mm) lead lengths at 5 lbs., (2.3kg) tension
- ✧ Weight: 0. 3 ounce, 8.0 grams
- ✧ Mounting torque: 5 in. lb. Max.

KBU



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	KBU 1001G	KBU 1002G	KBU 1003G	KBU 1004G	KBU 1005G	KBU 1006G	KBU 1007G	Units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	V
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current @T_A =45℃	10.0							A
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms Single Half Sine-wave Superimposed on Rated Load (JEDEC method)	200							A
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage @ 10.0A	1.1							V
Maximum DC Reverse Current @ T_A=25℃ at Rated DC Blocking Voltage @ T_A=125℃	5.0 500							uA uA
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note) RθJC	2.2							℃/W
Operating Temperature Range T_J	-55 to +150							℃
Storage Temperature Range T_{STG}	-55 to + 150							℃

Note: Thermal Resistance from Junction to Case with Device Mounted on 100mm x 100mm x 1.6mm Cu Plate Heatsink.

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (KBU1001G THRU KBU1007G)

FIG.1- MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT PER BRIDGE ELEMENT

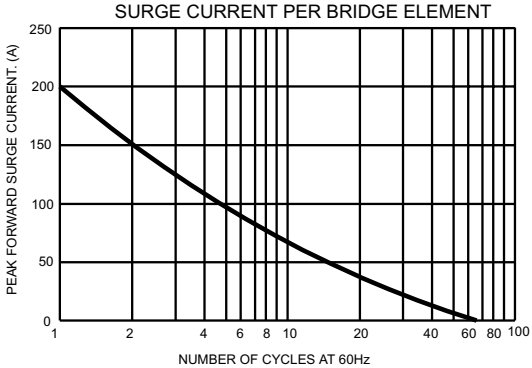


FIG.2- MAXIMUM FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

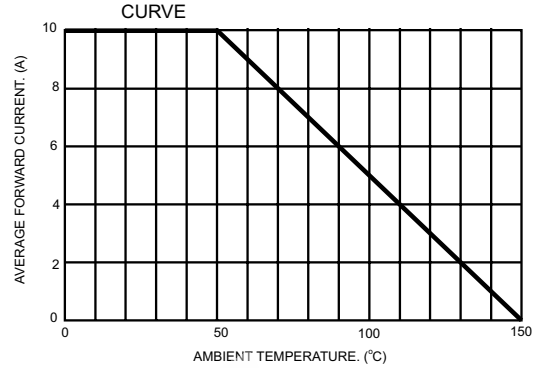


FIG.3- TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS PER BRIDGE ELEMENT

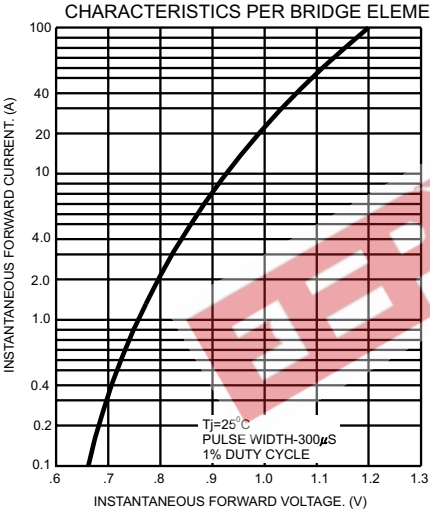


FIG.4- TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS PER BRIDGE ELEMENT