PECLERS®

GBJ35005 THRU GBJ3510

GLASS PASSIVATED SINGLE-PHASE BRIDGE RECTIFIER

REVERSE VOLTAGE: **50 to 1000 VOLTS**

FORWARD CURRENT: **35.0 AMPERE**

FEATURES

· Glass passivated chip junction

· Reliable low cost construction utilizing molded plastic technique

· Ideal for printed circuit board

· Low forward voltage drop

· Low reverse leakage current

· High surge current capability

MECHANICAL DATA

Case: Molded plastic, GBJ

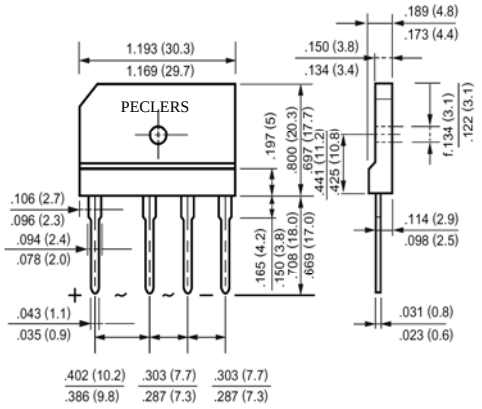
Epoxy: UL 94V-O rate flame retardant

Terminals: Leads solderable per MIL-STD-202, method 208 guaranteed

Mounting position: Any

Weight: 0.23ounce, 6.6gram

GBJ



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Ratings at 25℃ ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

Single phase, half wave, 60H_Z, resistive or inductive load.

For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

	Symbols	GBJ35005	GBJ3501	GBJ3502	GBJ3504	GBJ3506	GBJ3508	GBJ3510	Units
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	**Volts**
Maximum RMS Voltage	V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	**Volts**
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	**Volts**
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current with Heatsink at T_C=100℃	$I_{(AV)}$	35.0							**Amp**
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3ms single half-sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC method)	I_{FSM}	350							**Amp**
Maximum Forward Voltage Drop per Element at 17.5 A DC and 25 ℃	V_F	1.1							**Volts**
Maximum Reverse Current at T_A=25℃	I_R	10.0							**uAmp**
at Rated DC Blocking Voltage T_A=125℃		500							
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note 1)	C_J	85							**pF**
Typical Thermal Resistance (Note 2)	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.6							**℃/W**
Operating and Storage Temperature Range	T_J, Tstg	-55 to +150							**℃**

NOTES:

1- Measured at 1 MH_Z and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 VDC.

2- Thermal Resistance fromn Junction to Case with Device Mounted on 300mm x 300mm x 1.6mmCu Plate Heatsink.

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

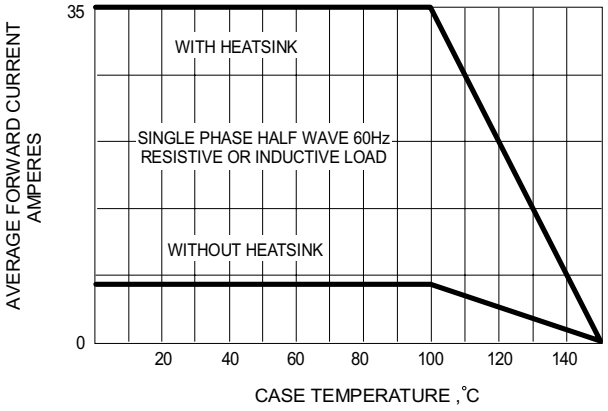


FIG.1 - FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

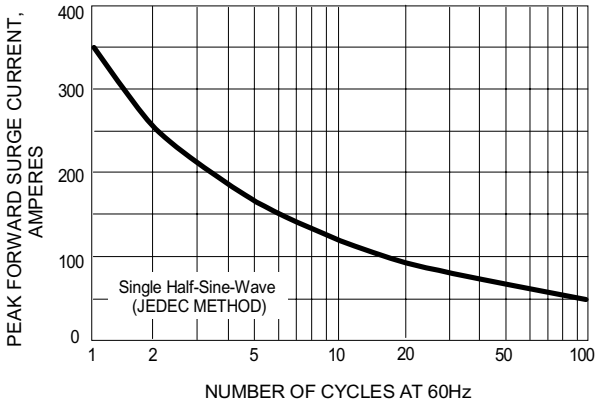


FIG.2 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT