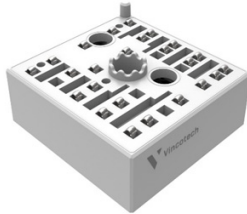
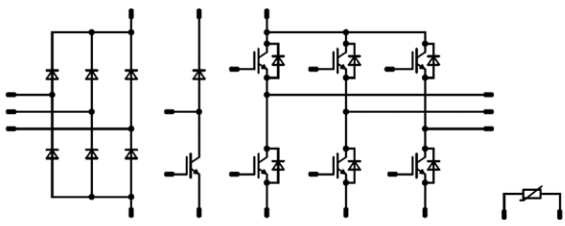




MiniSkiip® 1 PIM	1200 V / 15 A
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Features</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solderless interconnection</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop IGBT3 technology</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>MiniSkiip® 1 housing</b></div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Target applications</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial drives</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Schematic</b></div> 
<div style="background-color: #eee; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><b>Types</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-K200-A-PM</li> </ul>	

## Maximum Ratings

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	29	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10\text{ ms}$ Half Sine Wave $T_j = 25\text{ °C}$	220	A
Surge current capability	$I^2t$		240	A <sup>2</sup> s
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	51	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C



Vincotech

## Maximum Ratings

$T_j = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter, Brake Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	20	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	45	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	93	W
Gate-emitter voltage	$V_{GES}$		$\pm 20$	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$	$T_j \leq 150\text{ °C}$ $V_{CC} = 900\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	10	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Inverter, Brake Diode</b>				
Peak repetitive reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1200	V
Continuous (direct) forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	20	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	42	A
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_s = 80\text{ °C}$	66	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Module Properties

### Thermal Properties

Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operation temperature under switching condition	$T_{jop}$		-40...( $T_{jmax} - 25$ )	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{isol}$	DC Test Voltage* $t_p = 2\text{ s}$	5500	V
		AC Voltage $t_p = 1\text{ min}$	2500	V
Creepage distance		With std lid For more informations see handling instructions	6,3	mm
Clearance		With std lid For more informations see handling instructions	6,3	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI		> 200	

\*100 % tested in production



## Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

### Rectifier Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				25	25 125		1,51 1,42		V
Reverse leakage current	$I_R$			1500		25			50	μA

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						1,37		K/W
-------------------------------------	---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	-----

### Inverter, Brake Switch

#### Static

Gate-emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{GE} = V_{CE}$			0,0006	25	5	5,8	6,5	V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CEsat}$		15		15	25 125	1,4	1,86 2,11	2,1	V
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$I_{CES}$		0	1200		25			2,2	μA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0		25			120	nA
Internal gate resistance	$r_g$							none		Ω
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$							1100		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		0	20		25		100		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$							50		
Gate charge	$Q_g$		±15			25		108		nC

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 2,5$ W/mK (HPTP)						1,02		K/W
-------------------------------------	---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	-----

#### Dynamic

Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{gon} = 54$ Ω $R_{goff} = 54$ Ω	±15	600	15	25		48		ns
Rise time	$t_r$					125		46		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25		27		
Fall time	$t_f$					125		33		
Turn-on energy (per pulse)	$E_{on}$					25		348		
Turn-off energy (per pulse)	$E_{off}$	125		424						
		25		121						
		125		221						
		25		1,54						
		125		2,04						
		25		1,06						
		125		1,66						



## Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V] $V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V] $V_{DS}$ [V] $V_F$ [V]	$I_C$ [A] $I_D$ [A] $I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max		

### Inverter, Brake Diode

#### Static

Forward voltage	$V_F$				15	25 125		1,80 1,87		V
-----------------	-------	--	--	--	----	-----------	--	--------------	--	---

#### Thermal

Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	$\lambda_{paste} = 3,4$ W/mK (HPTP)						1,44		K/W
-------------------------------------	---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	-----

#### Dynamic

Peak recovery current	$I_{RRM}$	$di/dt = 400$ A/ $\mu$ s $di/dt = 429$ A/ $\mu$ s	$\pm 15$	600	15	25 125		12 14		A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125		477 651		ns
Recovered charge	$Q_r$					25 125		2,03 3,38		$\mu$ C
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125		0,77 1,35		mWs
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125		91 36		A/ $\mu$ s

### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$					25		1		k $\Omega$
Deviation of $R_{100}$	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1670$ $\Omega$				100	-2		+2	%
$R_{100}$	$R$					100		1670		$\Omega$
Power dissipation constant						25		0,76		mW/K
A-value	$A_{(25/50)}$					25		$7,635 \cdot 10^{-3}$		1/K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$					25		$1,731 \cdot 10^{-5}$		1/K <sup>2</sup>
Vincotech PTC Reference									E	

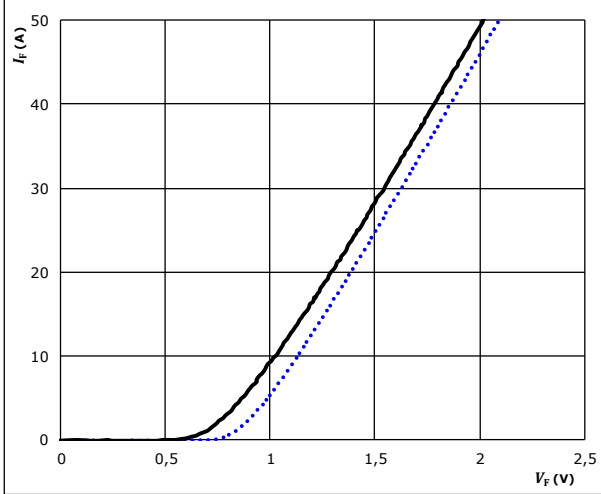


## Rectifier Diode Characteristics

**figure 1.** FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

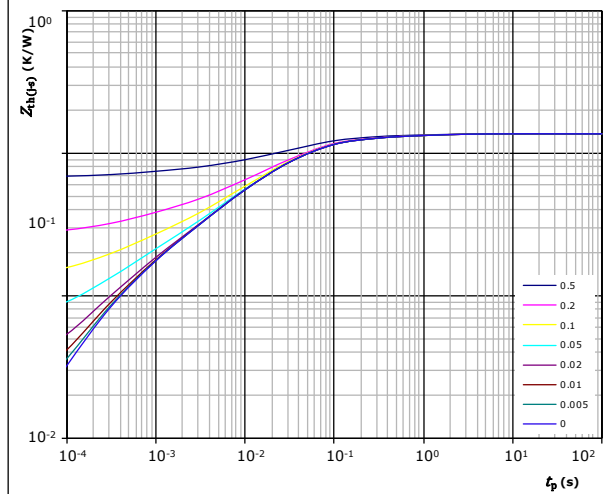


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j: 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (dotted blue line)  
 $125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (solid black line)

**figure 2.** FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,37 \text{ K/W}$

FWD thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
6,75E-02	1,27E+00
1,34E-01	1,97E-01
6,34E-01	3,60E-02
3,25E-01	8,05E-03
1,24E-01	1,73E-03
8,71E-02	2,91E-04

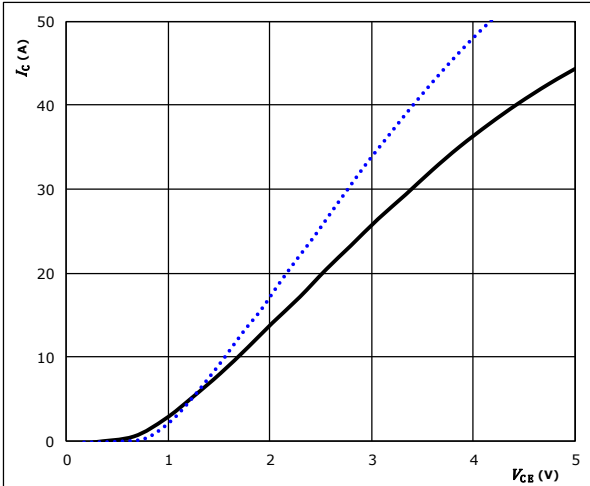


## Inverter, Brake Switch Characteristics

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

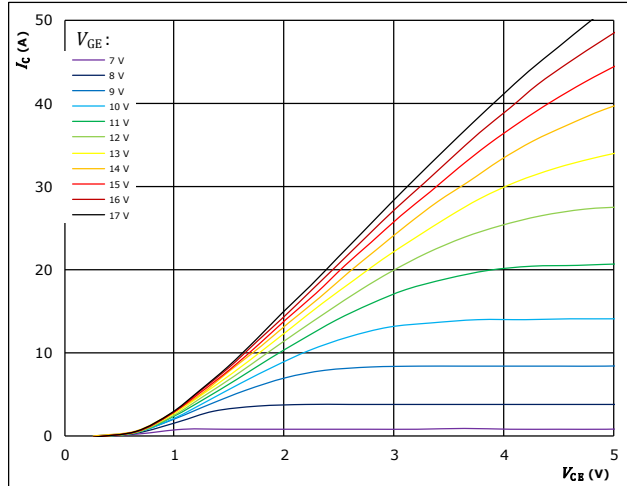


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j: 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (dotted blue line)  
 $125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (solid black line)

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical output characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$

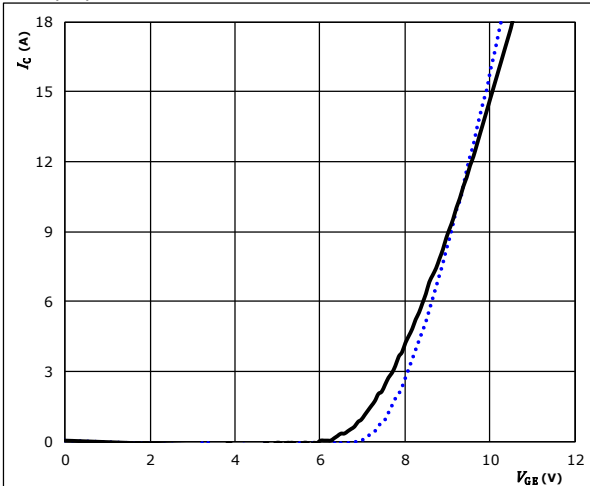


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   
 $T_j = 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V

**figure 3.** IGBT

Typical transfer characteristics

$$I_C = f(V_{GE})$$

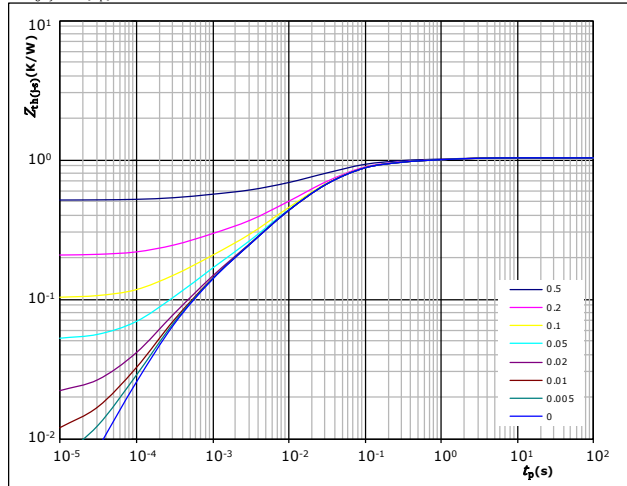


$t_p = 100 \mu\text{s}$   
 $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$   
 $T_j: 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (dotted blue line)  
 $125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (solid black line)

**figure 4.** IGBT

Transient thermal impedance as function of pulse duration

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,02 \text{ K/W}$

IGBT thermal model values

$R$ (K/W)	$\tau$ (s)
5,71E-02	1,00E+00
9,69E-02	1,53E-01
4,24E-01	2,98E-02
2,55E-01	7,88E-03
1,14E-01	1,91E-03
7,71E-02	2,62E-04

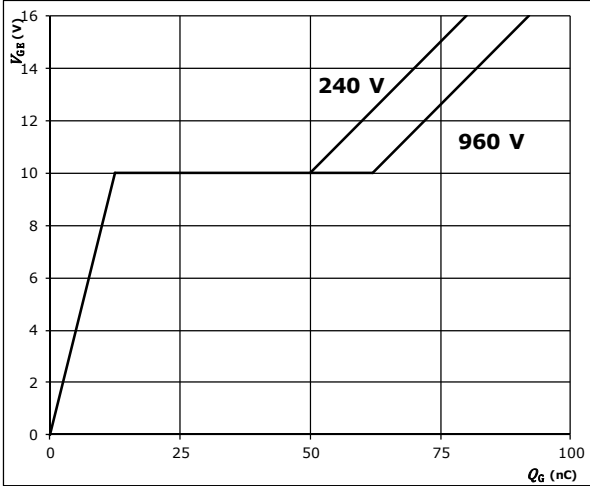


## Inverter, Brake Switch Characteristics

**figure 5.** IGBT

Gate voltage vs gate charge

$$V_{GE} = f(Q_G)$$

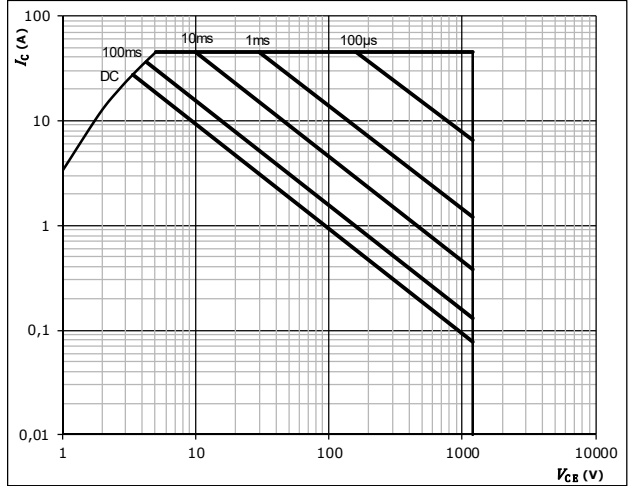


$I_C = 15$  A

**figure 6.** IGBT

Safe operating area

$$I_C = f(V_{CE})$$



$D =$  single pulse  
 $T_s = 80$  °C  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $T_j = T_{jmax}$

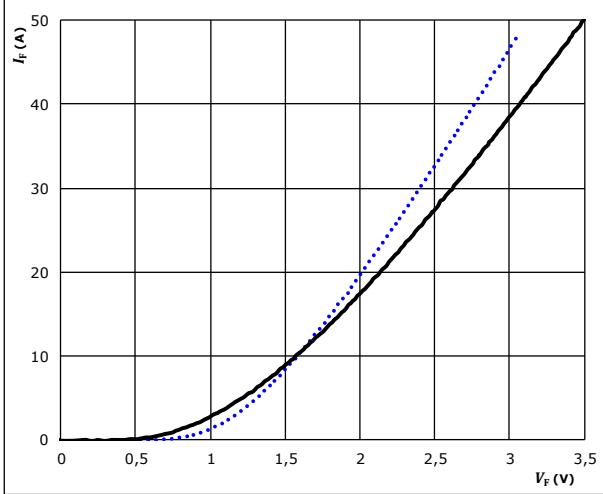


## Inverter, Brake Diode Characteristics

**figure 1.** FWD

Typical forward characteristics

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

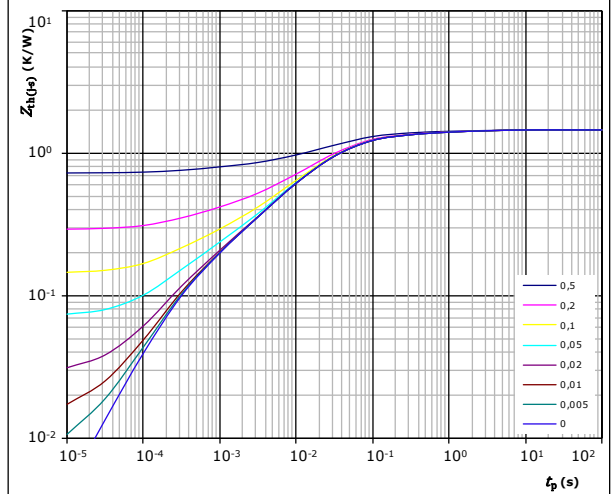


$t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$   $T_j: 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (dotted blue line)  $125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (solid black line)

**figure 2.** FWD

Transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{th(j-s)} = f(t_p)$$



$D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,44 \text{ K/W}$   
 FWD thermal model values

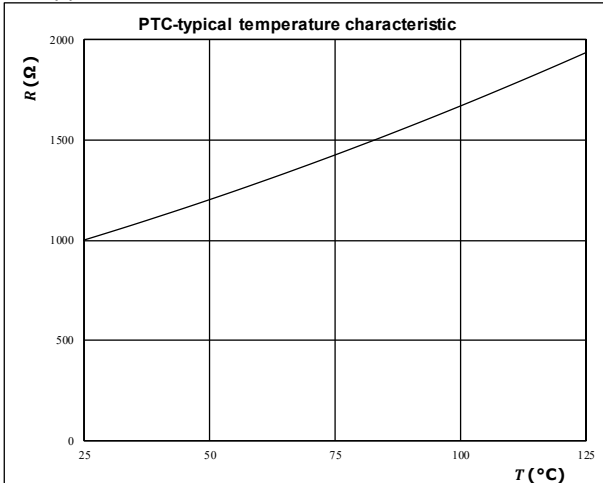
$R \text{ (K/W)}$	$\tau \text{ (s)}$
6,32E-02	2,64E+00
1,25E-01	3,53E-01
4,72E-01	5,08E-02
4,72E-01	1,55E-02
2,06E-01	2,93E-03
1,06E-01	3,09E-04

## Thermistor Characteristics

**figure 1.** Thermistor

Typical PTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature

$$R = f(T)$$





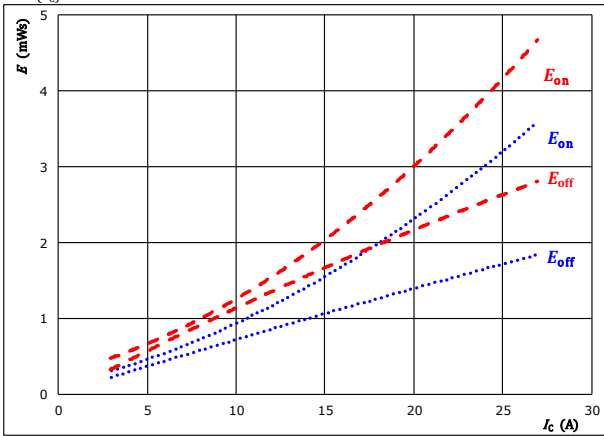


## Switching Characteristics

**figure 1.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of collector current

$$E = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

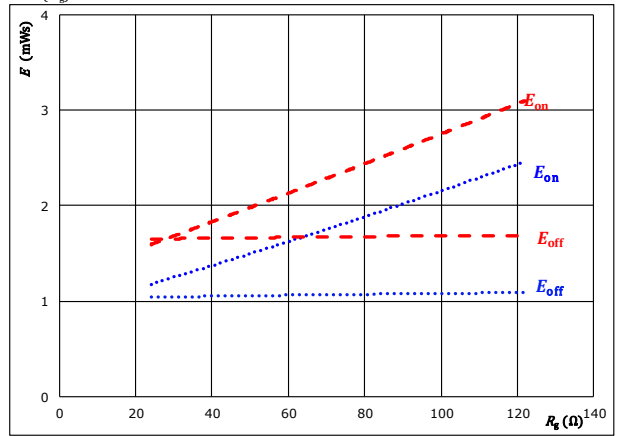
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 54$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{goff} = 54$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted)  
125 °C (red dashed)

**figure 2.** IGBT

Typical switching energy losses as a function of gate resistor

$$E = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

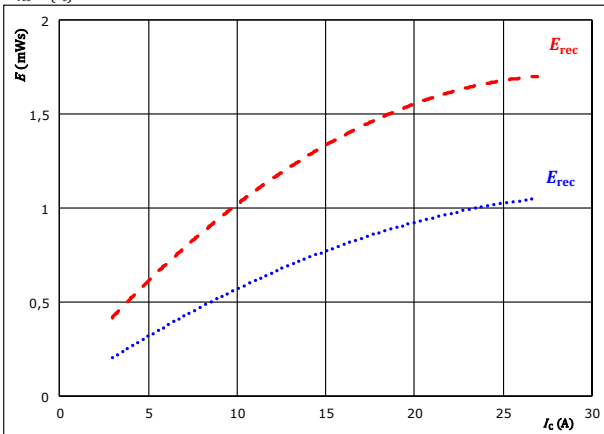
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted)  
125 °C (red dashed)

**figure 3.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of collector current

$$E_{rec} = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

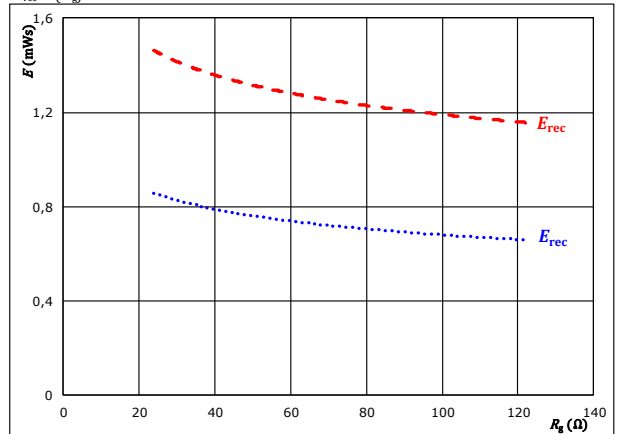
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 54$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted)  
125 °C (red dashed)

**figure 4.** FWD

Typical reverse recovered energy loss as a function of gate resistor

$$E_{rec} = f(R_g)$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted)  
125 °C (red dashed)

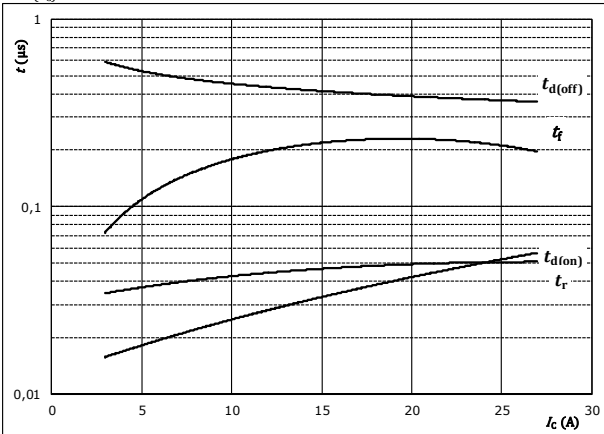


## Switching Characteristics

**figure 5.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_C)$$



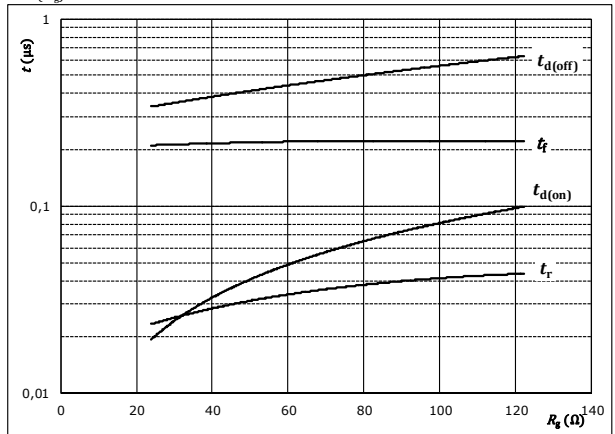
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{g(on)} = 54$   $\Omega$   
 $R_{g(off)} = 54$   $\Omega$

**figure 6.** IGBT

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_g)$$



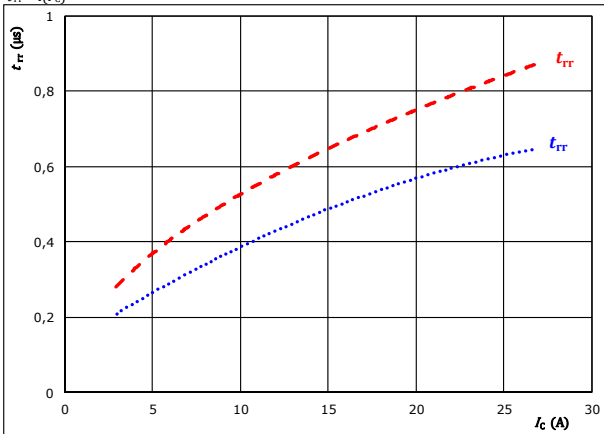
With an inductive load at

$T_j = 125$  °C  
 $V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

**figure 7.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

$$t_{rr} = f(I_C)$$



With an inductive load at

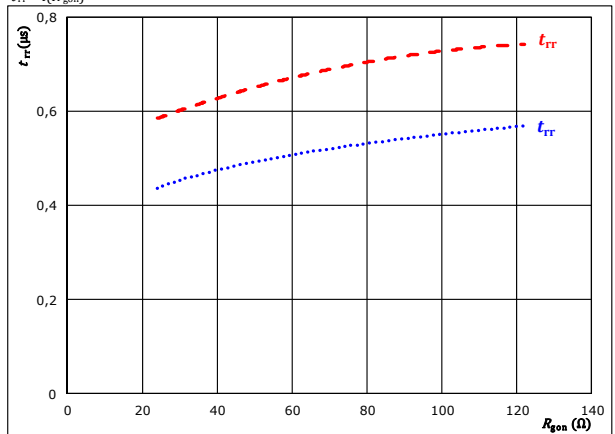
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{g(on)} = 54$   $\Omega$

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted blue line)  
 125 °C (dashed red line)

**figure 8.** FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$t_{rr} = f(R_{g(on)})$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_C = 15$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (dotted blue line)  
 125 °C (dashed red line)

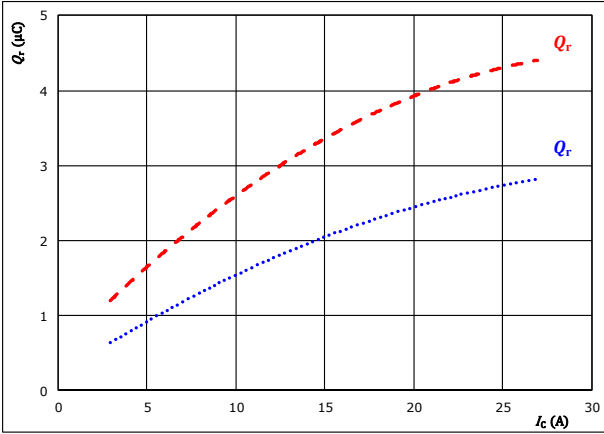


## Switching Characteristics

**figure 9.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of collector current

$$Q_r = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

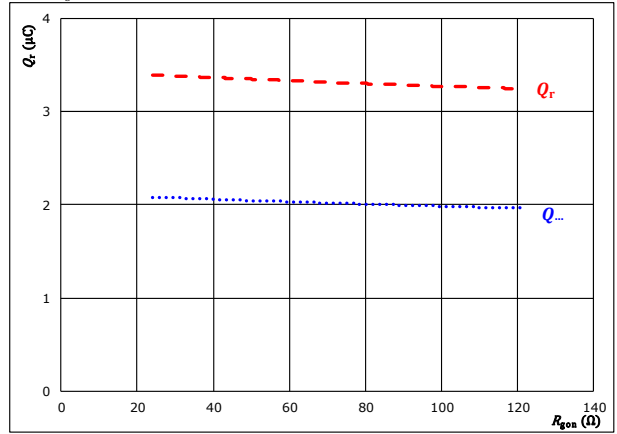
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 54$  Ω

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted line)  
125 °C (red dashed line)

**figure 10.** FWD

Typical recovered charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$Q_r = f(R_{gon})$$



With an inductive load at

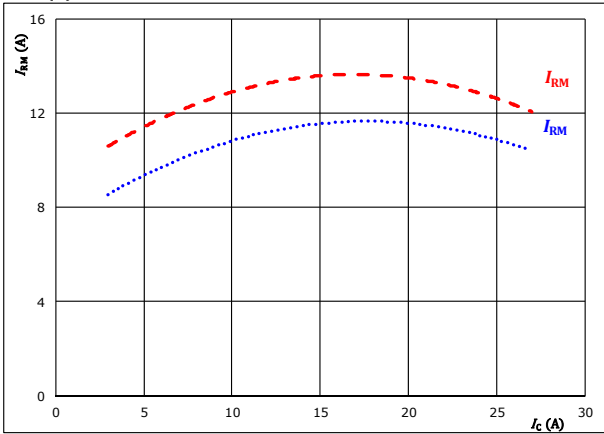
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted line)  
125 °C (red dashed line)

**figure 11.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RM} = f(I_c)$$



With an inductive load at

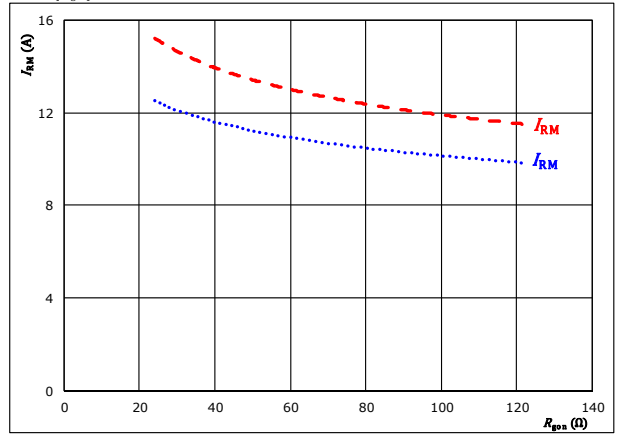
$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $R_{gon} = 54$  Ω

$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted line)  
125 °C (red dashed line)

**figure 12.** FWD

Typical peak reverse recovery current current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$I_{RM} = f(R_{gon})$$



With an inductive load at

$V_{CE} = 600$  V  
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15$  V  
 $I_c = 15$  A

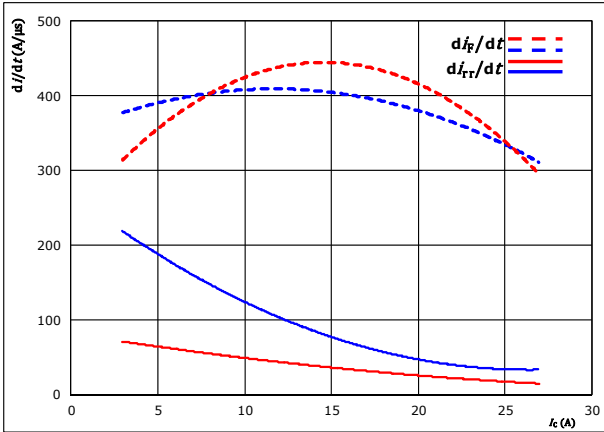
$T_j$ : 25 °C (blue dotted line)  
125 °C (red dashed line)



## Switching Characteristics

**figure 13.** FWD

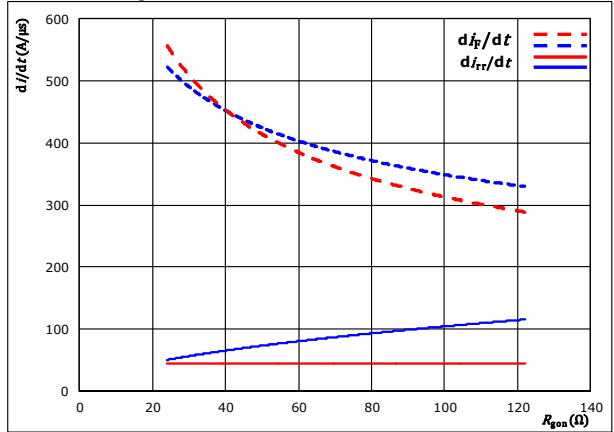
Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current  
 $di_f/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{g\text{on}} = 54 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $T_j: 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

**figure 14.** FWD

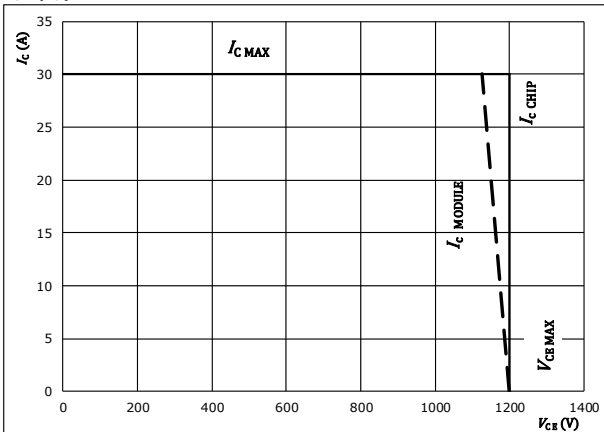
Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor  
 $di_f/dt, di_{rr}/dt = f(R_{g\text{on}})$



With an inductive load at  
 $V_{CE} = 600 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C = 15 \text{ A}$   
 $T_j: 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

**figure 15.** IGBT

Reverse bias safe operating area  
 $I_C = f(V_{CE})$



At  
 $T_j = 125 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $R_{g\text{on}} = 54 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_{g\text{off}} = 54 \text{ } \Omega$



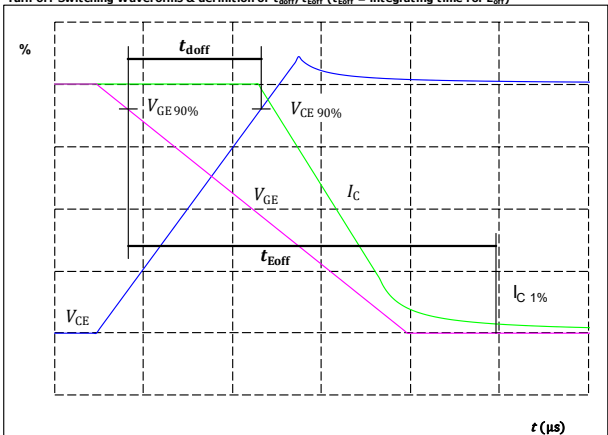
## Switching Definitions

**General conditions**

$T_j$	=	125 °C
$R_{gon}$	=	54 $\Omega$
$R_{goff}$	=	54 $\Omega$

**figure 1.** IGBT

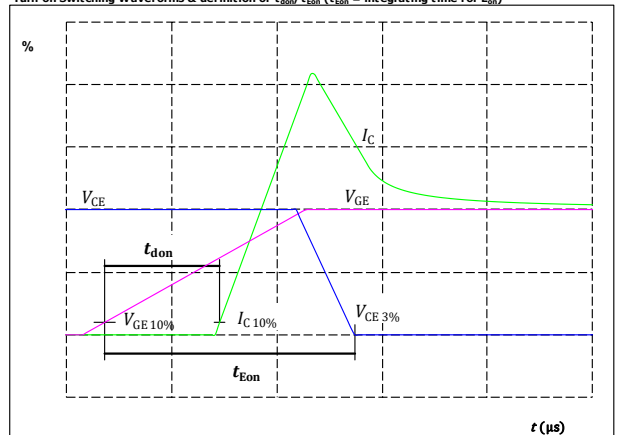
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$  ( $t_{Eoff}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{CE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_{doff} =$	424	ns

**figure 2.** IGBT

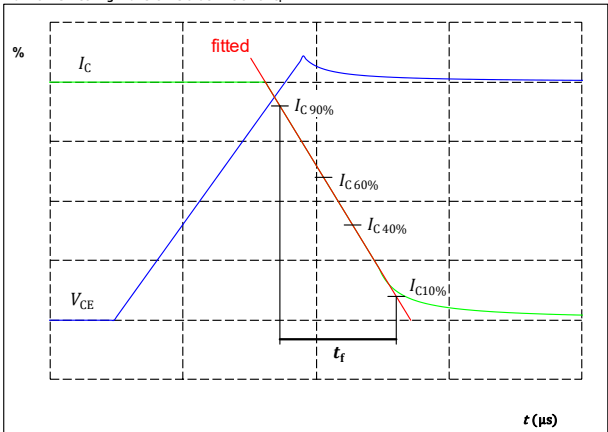
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$  ( $t_{Eon}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{CE}(0\%) =$	-15	V
$V_{GE}(100\%) =$	15	V
$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_{don} =$	46	ns

**figure 3.** IGBT

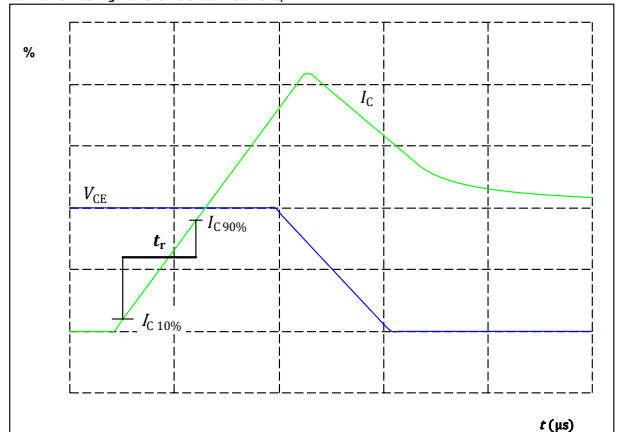
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$



$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_r =$	221	ns

**figure 4.** IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$

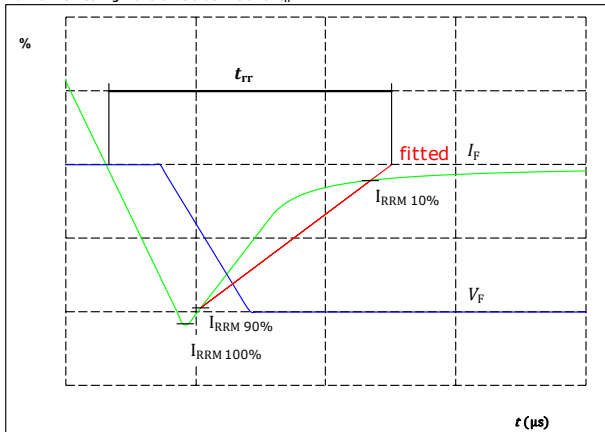


$V_C(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_C(100\%) =$	15	A
$t_r =$	33	ns



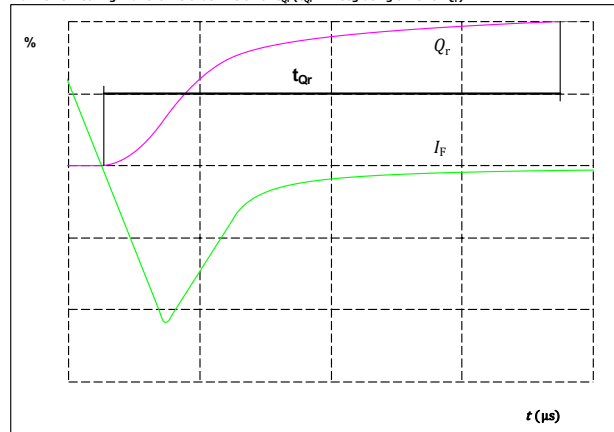
## Switching Characteristics

figure 5. Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{rr}$  FWD



$V_F(100\%) =$	600	V
$I_F(100\%) =$	15	A
$I_{RRM}(100\%) =$	14	A
$t_{rr} =$	651	ns

figure 6. Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qr}$  ( $t_{Qr}$  = integrating time for  $Q_r$ ) FWD



$I_F(100\%) =$	15	A
$Q_r(100\%) =$	3,38	$\mu\text{C}$



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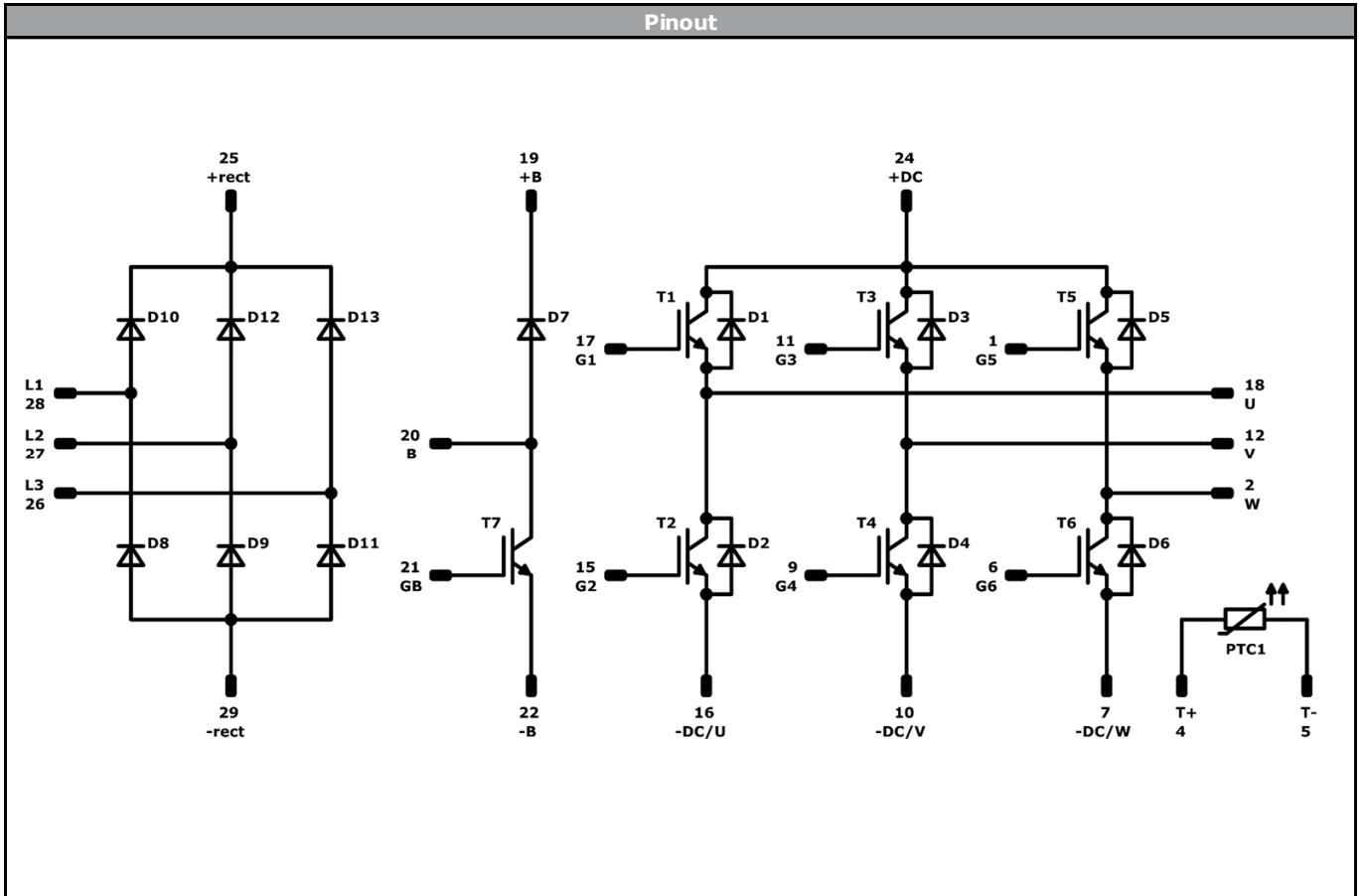
Ordering Code & Marking							
Version				Ordering Code			
With std lid (6.5mm height) + no thermal grease				V23990-K200-A-/0A/-PM			
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + no thermal grease				V23990-K200-A-/0B/-PM			
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)				V23990-K200-A-/1A/-PM			
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (0,8 W/mK, P12, silicone-based)				V23990-K200-A-/1B/-PM			
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)				V23990-K200-A-/4A/-PM			
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, TG20032, silicone-free)				V23990-K200-A-/4B/-PM			
With std lid (6.5mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)				V23990-K200-A-/5A/-PM			
With thin lid (2.8mm height) + thermal grease (2,5 W/mK, HPTP, silicone-based)				V23990-K200-A-/5B/-PM			
VIN WWYY NNNNNNVV LLLL SSSS		<b>Text</b> VIN      Date code VIN      WWYY NNNNNNVV	<b>Name&amp;Ver</b> NNNNNNVV	<b>UL</b> UL	<b>Lot</b> LLLL	<b>Serial</b> SSSS	
							<b>Datamatrix</b> NNNNNNVV      LLLL      SSSS      WWYY

PCB pad table				Outline	
Pin	X	Y	Function		
1	15,93	-14,6	G5		
2	15,93	-9,8	W		
3	Not assembled				
4	15,93	-0,2	+T		
5	15,93	7,62	-T		
6	15,93	12,62	G6		
7	15,93	15,8	-DC/W		
8	Not assembled				
9	8,23	12,62	G4		
10	8,23	15,8	-DC/V		
11	7,73	-14,6	G3		
12	7,73	-9,8	V		
13	Not assembled				
14	Not assembled				
15	0,53	12,62	G2		
16	0,53	15,8	-DC/U		
17	-0,47	-14,6	G1		
18	-0,47	-9,8	U		
19	-5,47	-5	+B		
20	-5,47	5,35	B		
21	-7,17	12,62	GB		
22	-7,17	15,8	-B		
23	Not assembled				
24	-8,07	-9,8	+DC		
25	-15,02	-15,8	+RECT		
26	-15,02	-9,8	L3		
27	-15,02	0	L2		
28	-15,02	9,8	L1		
29	-15,02	15,8	-RECT		

Pad positions refers to center point. For more informations on pad design please see package data



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<b>Identification</b>					
<b>ID</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Comment</b>
D8, D9, D10, D11, D12, D13	Rectifier	1600 V	25 A	Rectifier Diode	
T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7	IGBT	1200 V	15 A	Inverter Switch	
D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7	FWD	1200 V	20 A	Inverter Diode	
PTC1	Thermistor			Thermistor	






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Packaging instruction			
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ) 120	>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ Sample

Handling instruction
Handling instructions for MiniSkiiP® 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

Package data
Package data for MiniSkiiP® 1 packages see vincotech.com website.

UL recognition and file number
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see vincotech.com website. 

Document No.:	Date:	Modification:	Pages
V23990-K200-A-D5-14	12 Jul. 2018	Thermal interface changed to HPTP	

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.