

<b>flow PIM 0</b>		<b>600 V / 6 A</b>
<b>Features</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clip-in housing</li> <li>Trench Fieldstop IGBT's for low saturation losses</li> <li>Optional w/o BRC</li> </ul>		
<b>Target Applications</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial drives</li> <li>Embedded drives</li> </ul>		
<b>Types</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V23990-P541-A28-PM</li> <li>V23990-P541-A29-PM</li> <li>V23990-P541-B28-PM</li> <li>V23990-P541-B129-PM</li> <li>V23990-P541-C29-PM</li> <li>V23990-P541-D28-PM</li> <li>V23990-P541-D129-PM</li> </ul>		
<b>flow 0 housing</b>		
17mm housing		12mm housing
<b>Schematic</b>		

## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>				
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$		1600	V
DC forward current	$I_{PAV}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	32 43	A
Surge (non-repetitive) forward current	$I_{FSM}$	$t_p = 10 \text{ ms}$ 50 Hz half sine wave	200	A
I <sup>2</sup> t-value	$I^2t$		200	A <sup>2</sup> s
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	43 66	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		150	°C
<b>Inverter\Brake Switch</b>				
Collector-emitter break down voltage	$V_{CE}$		600	V
DC collector current	$I_C$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	12 12	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$I_{CRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	18	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$	36 54	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage	$V_{GE}$		±20	V
Short circuit ratings	$t_{SC}$ $V_{CC}$	$T_j \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$	6 360	μs V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	°C



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## Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Inverter\Brake Diode</b>				
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$		600	V
DC forward current	$I_F$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	12 12	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$I_{FRM}$	$t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	12	A
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_s = T_{jmax}$ $T_c = 80^\circ\text{C}$	27 41	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$		175	$^\circ\text{C}$

## Thermal Properties

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

## Isolation Properties

Isolation voltage	$V_{is}$	$t = 2 \text{ s}$	DC voltage	4000	V
Creepage distance				min 12,7	mm
Clearance			17mm \ 12mm housing	min 12,7 \ 9,7	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI			>200	



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## Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_r$ [V]	$I_c$ [A]	$I_F$ [A]	$T_j$ [°C]	Min	Typ	Max	
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$I_p$ [A]						
<b>Rectifier Diode</b>										
Forward voltage	$V_F$			25	25 125	0,8	1,20 1,17	1,45		V
Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only)	$V_{to}$			25	25 125		0,88 0,76			V
Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only)	$r_t$			25	25 125		11 20			mΩ
Reverse current	$I_r$		1600		25 145			1,1		mA
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$					1,61			K/W
<b>Inverter\Brake Switch</b>										
Gate emitter threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}$		0,00009	25 125	5	5,8	6,5		V
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CESat}$		15	6	25 125	1	1,52 1,7	2,1		V
Collector-emitter cut-off current incl. Diode	$I_{CES}$		0	600	25 125			0,06		mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$		20	0	25 125			350		nA
Integrated Gate resistor	$R_{gint}$						none			Ω
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$R_{goff} = 16 \Omega$ $R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	6	25 125	12 10			
Rise time	$t_r$					25 125	8			ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$					25 125	11 118 134			
Fall time	$t_f$					25 125	87 116			
Turn-on energy loss	$E_{on}$					25 125	0,07 0,10			mWs
Turn-off energy loss	$E_{off}$					25 125	0,15 0,19			
Input capacitance	$C_{ges}$	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$	$\pm 15$	480	6		368			pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$					25	28			
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$						11			
Gate charge	$Q_G$					25	42			
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$					2,66			K/W
<b>Inverter\Brake Diode</b>										
Diode forward voltage	$V_F$	$R_{gon} = 32 \Omega$	$\pm 15$	300	6	25 125	1 1,64 1,56	2,5		V
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_{RRM}$					25 125	8			A
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$					25 125	73 163			ns
Reverse recovered charge	$Q_{rr}$					25 125	0,23 0,43			μC
Peak rate of fall of recovery current	$(di_{rr}/dt)_{max}$					25 125	569 338			A/μs
Reverse recovered energy	$E_{rec}$					25 125	0,04 0,09			mWs
Thermal resistance junction to sink	$R_{th(j-s)}$	phase-change material $\lambda = 3,4 \text{ W/mK}$					3,5			K/W



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## Characteristic Values

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions					Value			Unit
		$V_{GE}$ [V]	$V_r$ [V]	$I_c$ [A]	$T_j$ [ $^{\circ}$ C]	Min	Typ	Max		
		$V_{GS}$ [V]	$V_{CE}$ [V]	$I_F$ [A]	$I_D$ [A]					

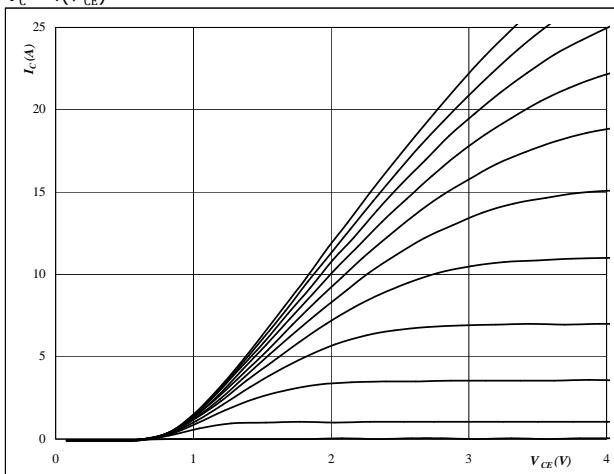
### Thermistor

Rated resistance	$R$					25		22000		$\Omega$
Deviation of R100	$\Delta_{R/R}$	$R_{100} = 1486 \Omega$				100	-5		5	%
Power dissipation	$P$					25		210		mW
Power dissipation constant						25		3,5		mW/K
B-value	$B_{(25/50)}$	Tol. $\pm 1\%$				25		3884		K
B-value	$B_{(25/100)}$	Tol. $\pm 1\%$				25		3964		K
Vincotech NTC Reference						25			F	

## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 1****Inverter\Brake Switch****Typical output characteristics**

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

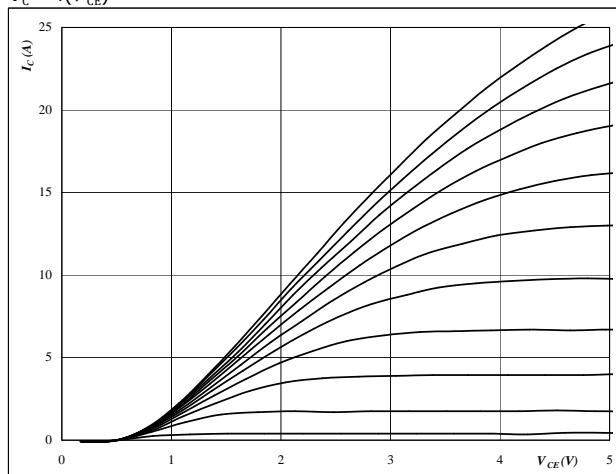
**At**

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

$$T_j = 25 {}^\circ C$$

 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V
**Figure 2****Inverter\Brake Switch****Typical output characteristics**

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

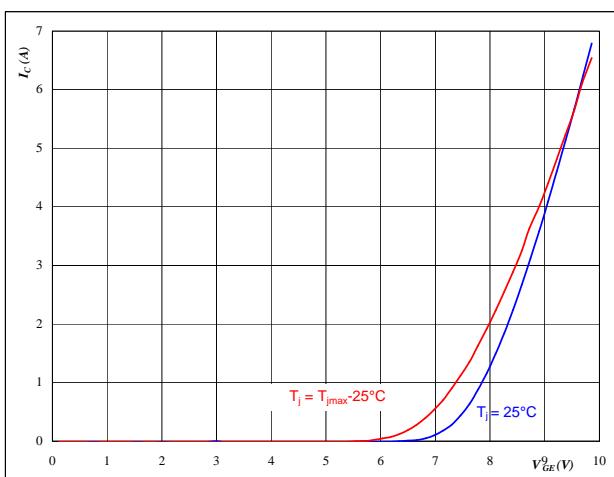
**At**

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

$$T_j = 125 {}^\circ C$$

 $V_{GE}$  from 7 V to 17 V in steps of 1 V
**Figure 3****Inverter\Brake Switch****Typical transfer characteristics**

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

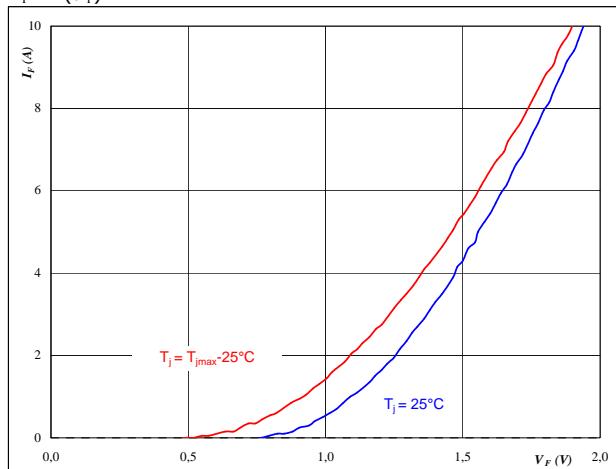
**At**

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

$$V_{CE} = 10 V$$

**Figure 4****Inverter\Brake Diode****Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

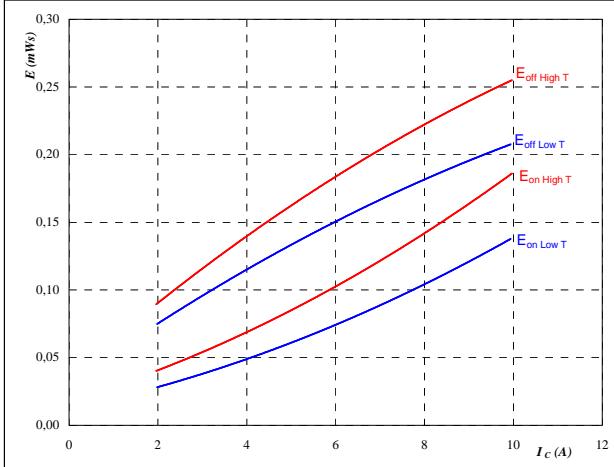
**At**

$$t_p = 250 \mu s$$

## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 5**  
**Inverter\Brake Switch**  
**Typical switching energy losses**  
**as a function of collector current**

$$E = f(I_C)$$

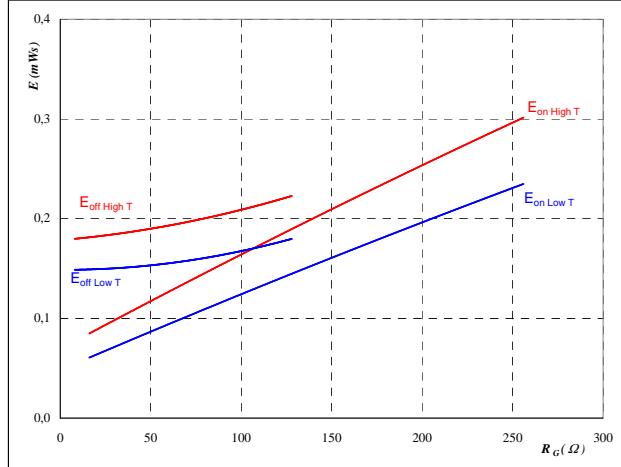


With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 32 \quad \Omega \\ R_{goff} &= 16 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 6**  
**Inverter\Brake Switch**  
**Typical switching energy losses**  
**as a function of gate resistor**

$$E = f(R_G)$$

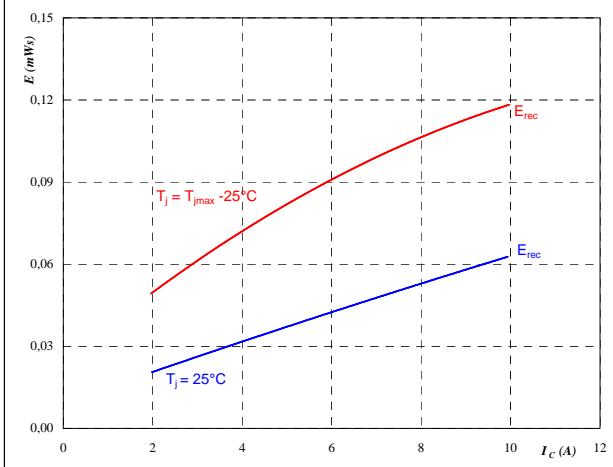


With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 6 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 7**  
**Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Typical reverse recovery energy loss**  
**as a function of collector current**

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

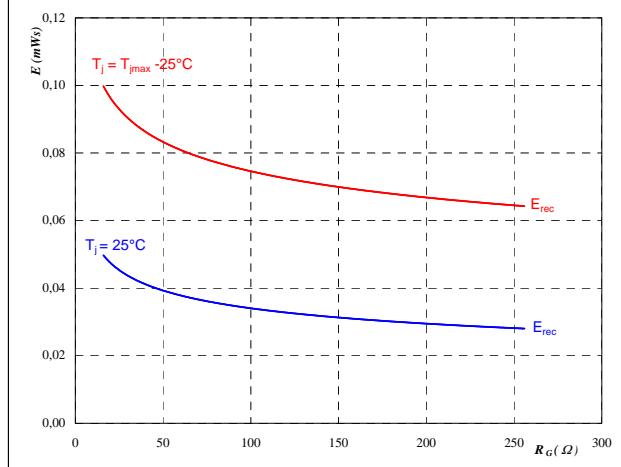


With an inductive load at

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 32 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 8**  
**Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Typical reverse recovery energy loss**  
**as a function of gate resistor**

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



With an inductive load at

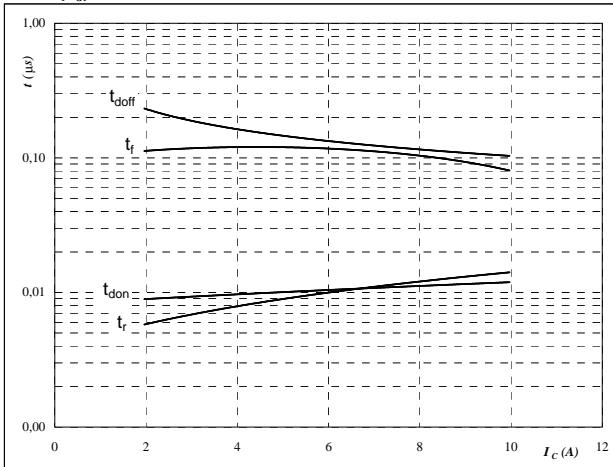
$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ I_C &= 6 \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 9** Inverter\Brake Switch

**Typical switching times as a function of collector current**

$$t = f(I_C)$$



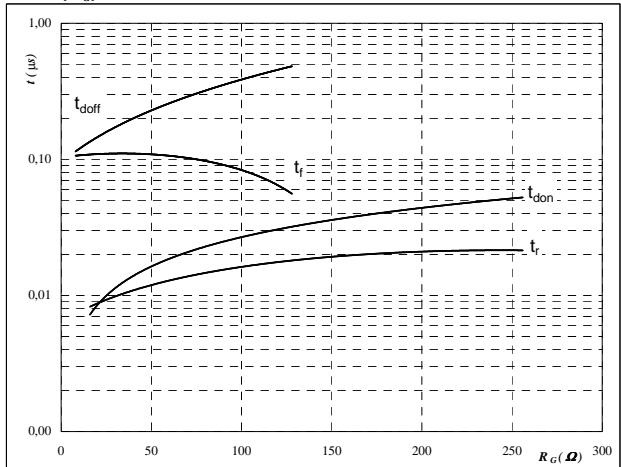
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	$\Omega$
$R_{goff} =$	16	$\Omega$

**Figure 10** Inverter\Brake Switch

**Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor**

$$t = f(R_G)$$



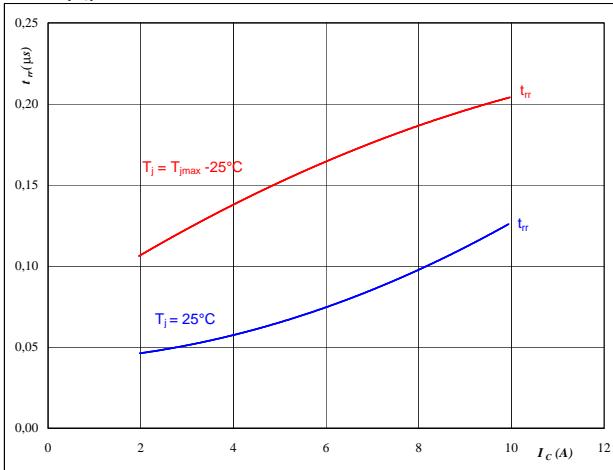
With an inductive load at

$T_j =$	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$I_C =$	6	A

**Figure 11** Inverter\Brake Diode

**Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current**

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



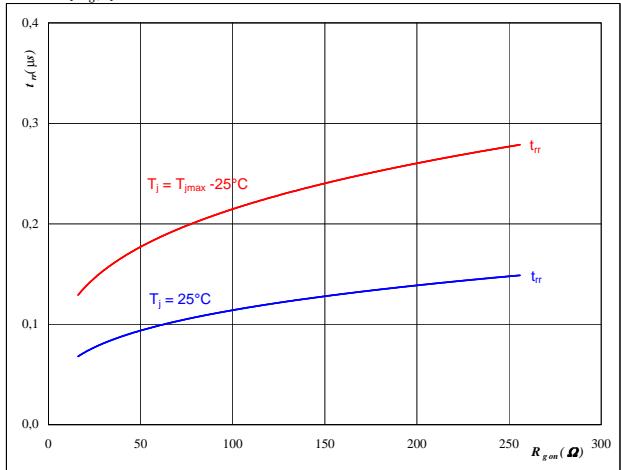
**At**

$T_j =$	25/125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{CE} =$	300	V
$V_{GE} =$	15	V
$R_{gon} =$	32	$\Omega$

**Figure 12** Inverter\Brake Diode

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

$$t_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$$

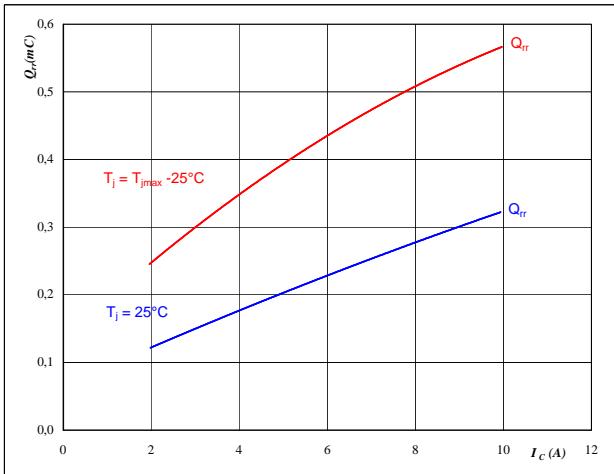


**At**

$T_j =$	25/125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_R =$	300	V
$I_F =$	6	A
$V_{GE} =$	15	V

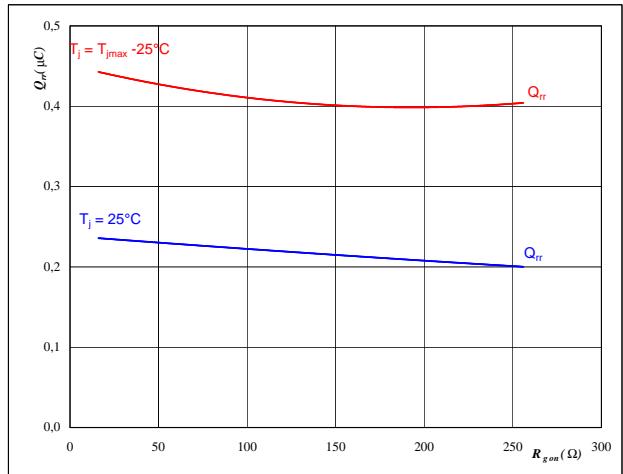
## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 13** **Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current**  
 $Q_{rr} = f(I_c)$



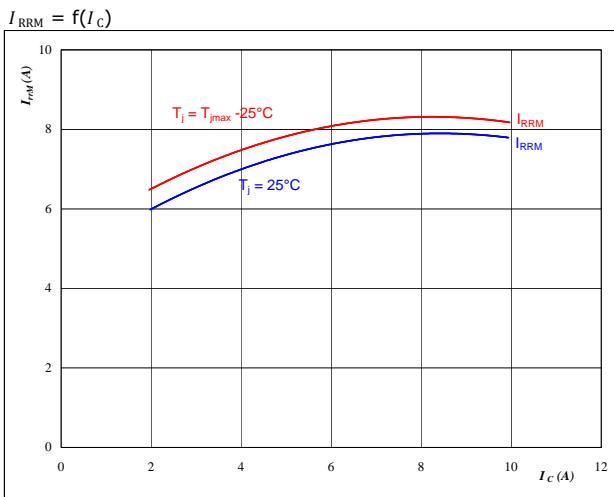
**At**  
 $T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/125} \quad {}^\circ C$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \quad V$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \quad V$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \quad \Omega$

**Figure 14** **Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**  
 $Q_{rr} = f(R_{gon})$



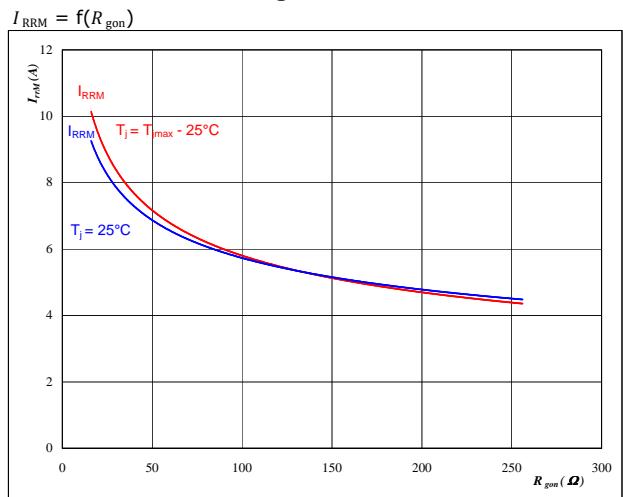
**At**  
 $T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/125} \quad {}^\circ C$   
 $V_R = 300 \quad V$   
 $I_F = 6 \quad A$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \quad V$

**Figure 15** **Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current**



**At**  
 $T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/125} \quad {}^\circ C$   
 $V_{CE} = 300 \quad V$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \quad V$   
 $R_{gon} = 32 \quad \Omega$

**Figure 16** **Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Typical reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor**



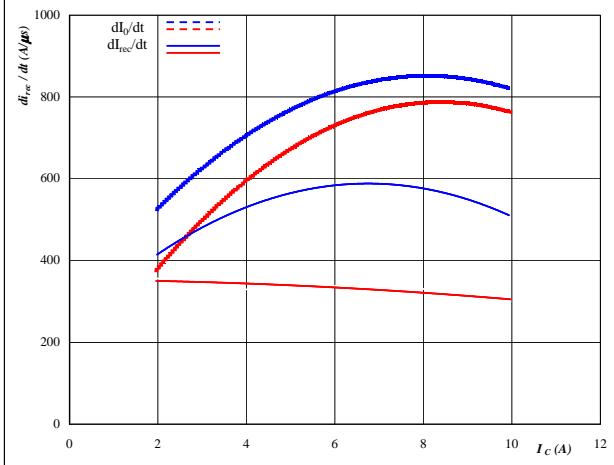
**At**  
 $T_j = \textcolor{blue}{25/125} \quad {}^\circ C$   
 $V_R = 300 \quad V$   
 $I_F = 6 \quad A$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \quad V$

## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 17** Inverter\Brake Diode

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$$



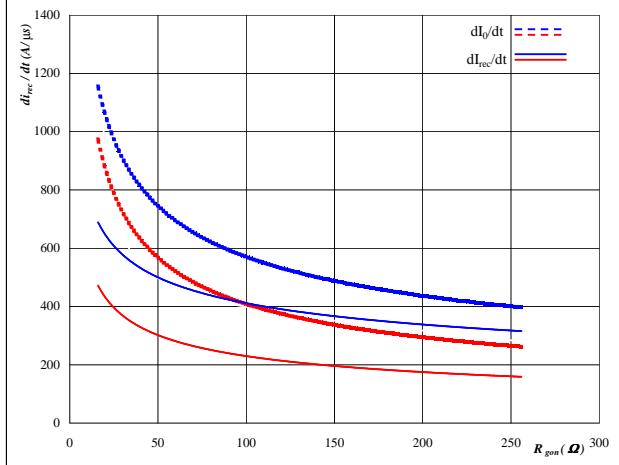
At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 32 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 18** Inverter\Brake Diode

Typical rate of fall of forward and reverse recovery current as a function of IGBT turn on gate resistor

$$dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$$



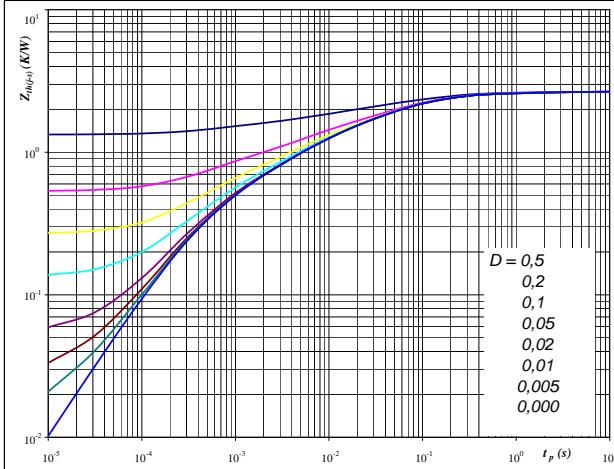
At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 300 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 6 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 19** Inverter\Brake Switch

IGBT transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

$$\begin{aligned} D &= t_p / T \\ R_{th(j-s)} &= 2,66 \quad \text{K/W} \end{aligned}$$

IGBT thermal model values

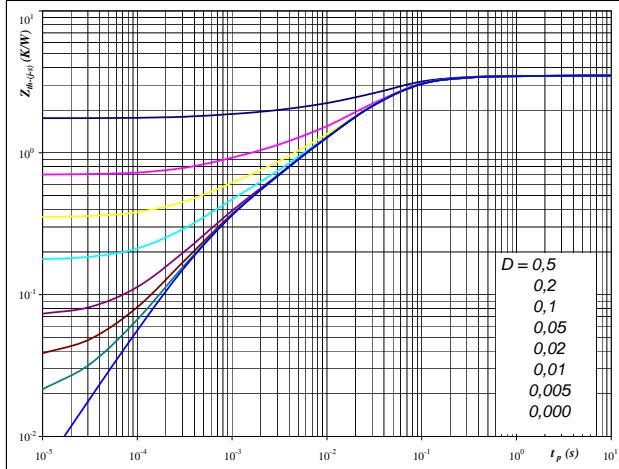
Phase change interface

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,11	1,8E+00
0,43	1,8E-01
0,82	4,9E-02
0,61	9,5E-03
0,38	2,3E-03
0,31	4,0E-04

**Figure 20** Inverter\Brake Diode

FWD transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

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



At

$$\begin{aligned} D &= t_p / T \\ R_{th(j-s)} &= 3,50 \quad \text{K/W} \end{aligned}$$

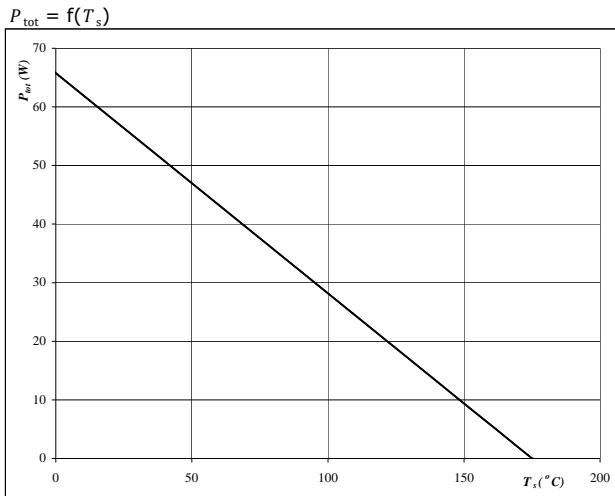
FWD thermal model values

Phase change interface

R (K/W)	Tau (s)
0,08	1,3E+00
0,41	1,5E-01
2,02	3,9E-02
0,53	9,9E-03
0,27	2,4E-03
0,19	5,1E-04

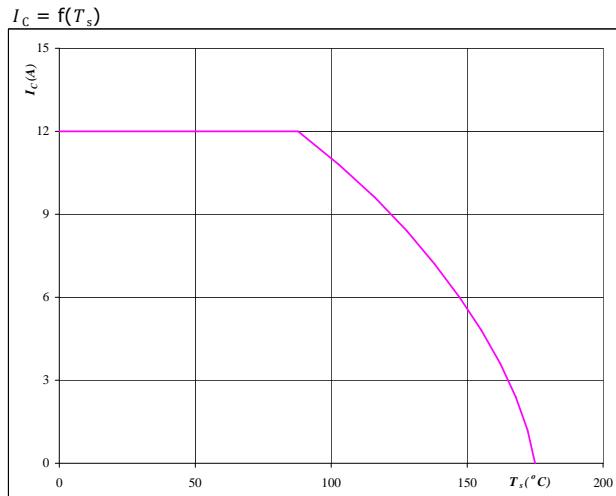
## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 21**  
**Inverter\Brake Switch**  
**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**



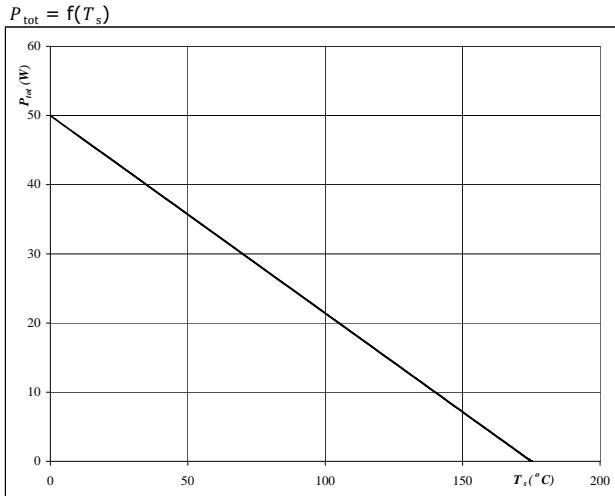
**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 22**  
**Inverter\Brake Switch**  
**Collector current as a function of heatsink temperature**



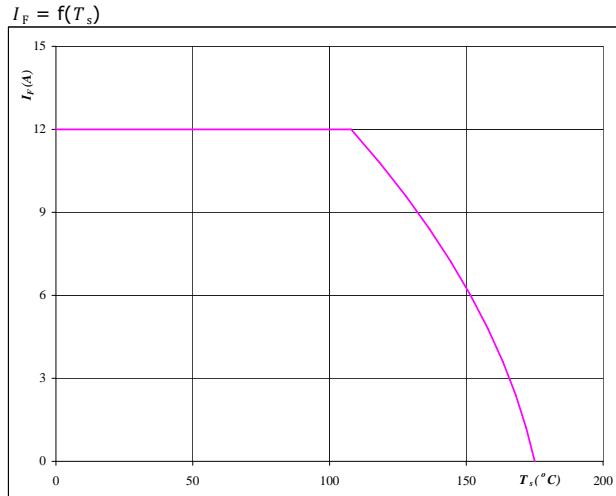
**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $V_{GE} = 15 \text{ V}$

**Figure 23**  
**Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**



**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

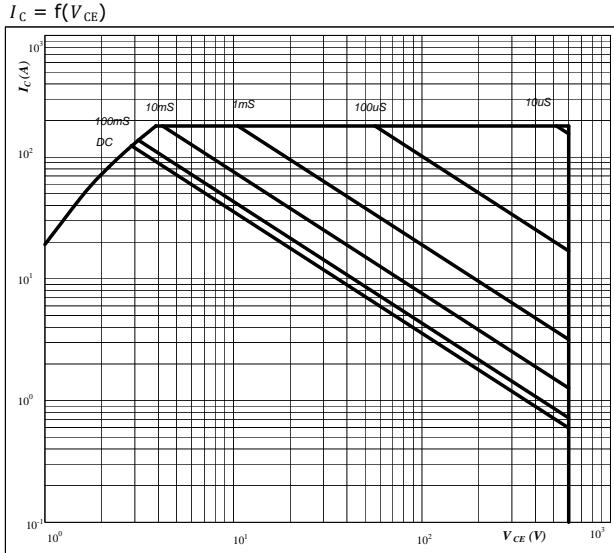
**Figure 24**  
**Inverter\Brake Diode**  
**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**



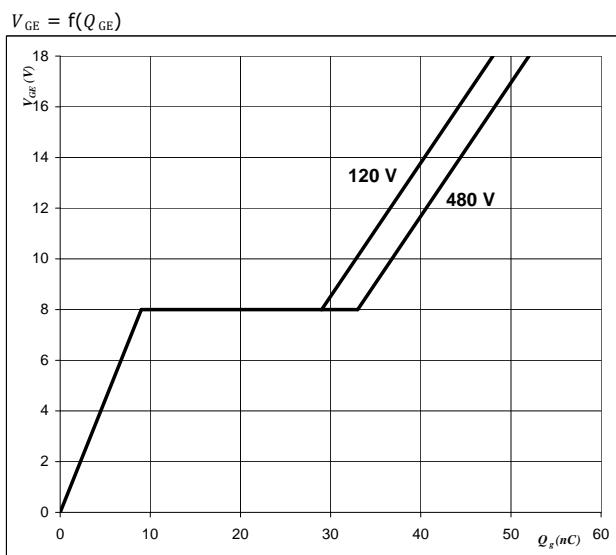
**At**  
 $T_j = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

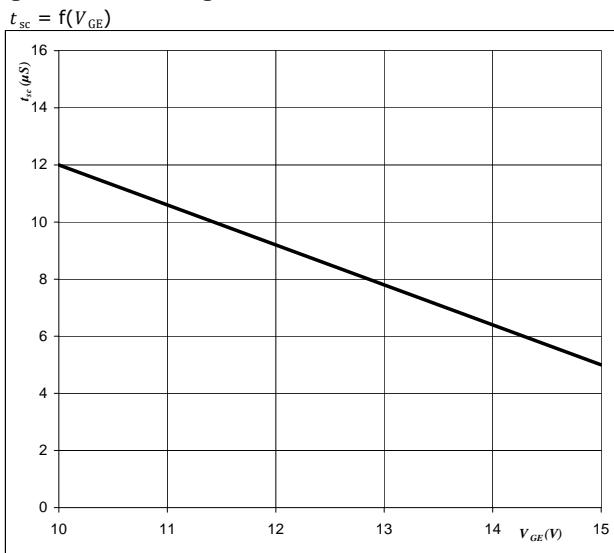
**Figure 25** Inverter\Brake Switch  
Safe operating area as a function of collector-emitter voltage

**At** $D =$  single pulse $T_h =$  80 °C $V_{GE} =$  15 V $T_j = T_{jmax}$  °C

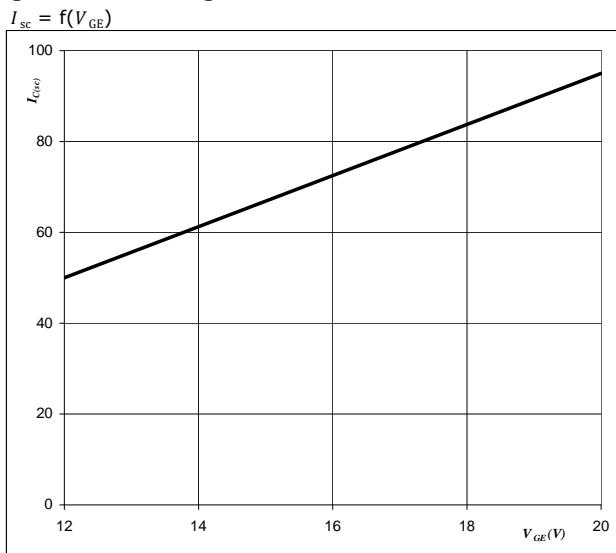
**Figure 26** Inverter\Brake Switch  
Gate voltage vs Gate charge

**At** $I_C =$  6 A

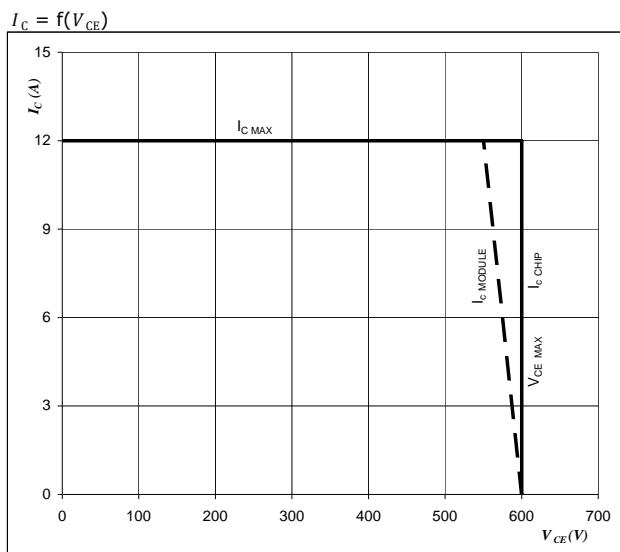
**Figure 27** Inverter\Brake Switch  
Short circuit withstand time as a function of gate-emitter voltage

**At** $V_{CE} =$  600 V $T_j \leq$  150 °C

**Figure 28** Inverter\Brake Switch  
Typical short circuit collector current as a function of gate-emitter voltage

**At** $V_{CE} \leq$  400 V $T_j =$  150 °C

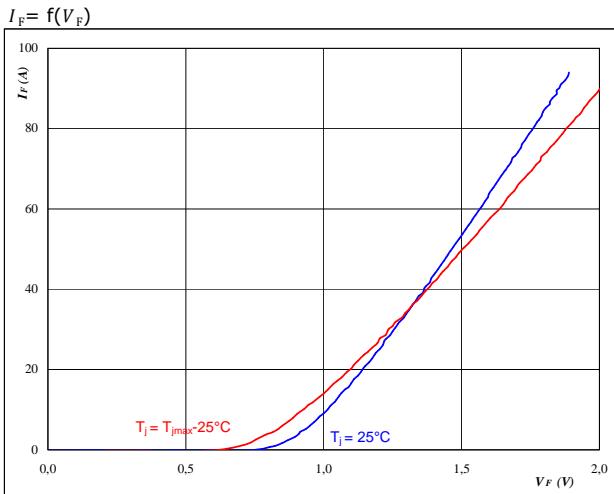
## Characteristics Inverter\Brake

**Figure 29**
**IGBT**
**Reverse bias safe operating area**

**At**

$$T_j = T_{j\max} - 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

## Rectifier Diode

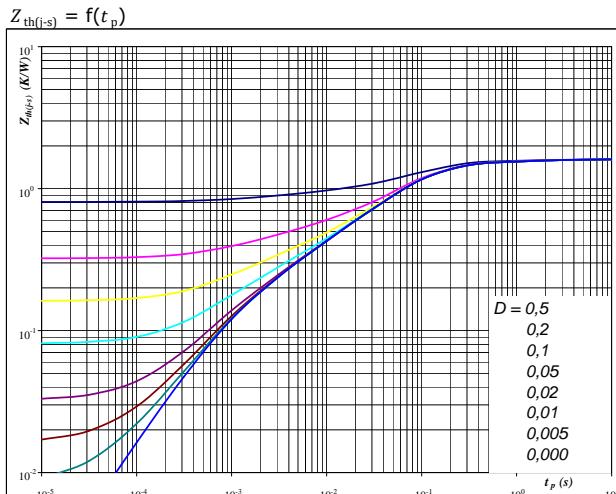
**Figure 1**  
**Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage**



**At**  
 $t_p = 250 \mu\text{s}$

**Rectifier diode**

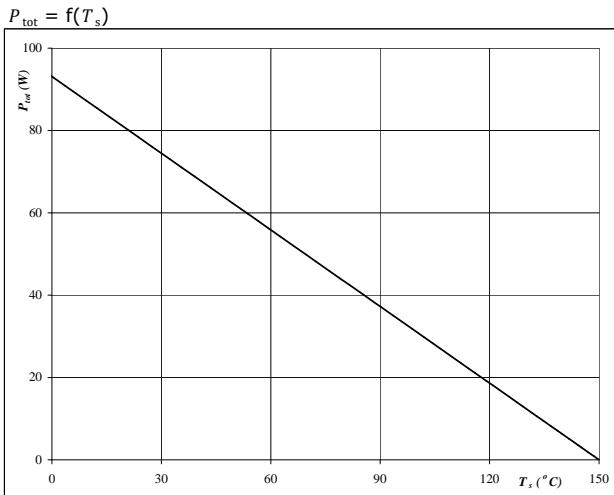
**Figure 2**  
**Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width**



**At**  
 $D = t_p / T$   
 $R_{th(j-s)} = 1,61 \text{ K/W}$

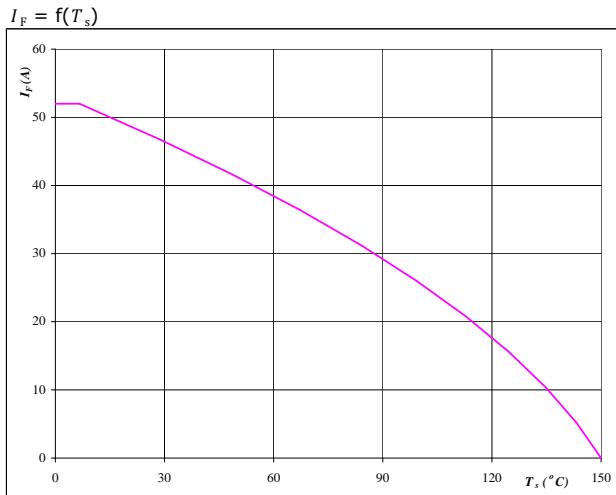
**Rectifier diode**

**Figure 3**  
**Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature**



**At**  
 $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

**Rectifier diode**  
**Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature**



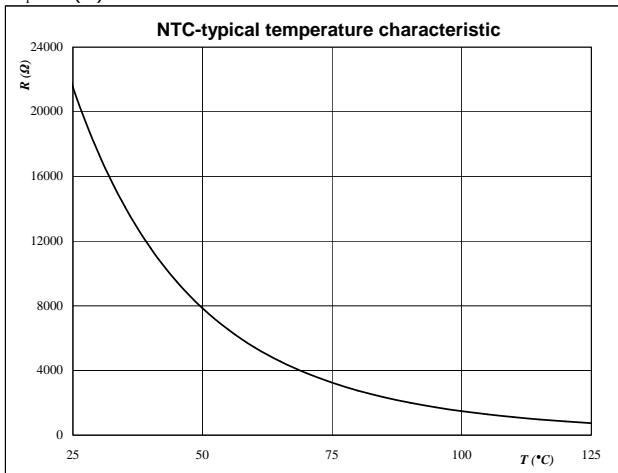
**At**  
 $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

## Thermistor

**Figure 1** Thermistor

**Typical NTC characteristic  
as a function of temperature**

$$R_T = f(T)$$



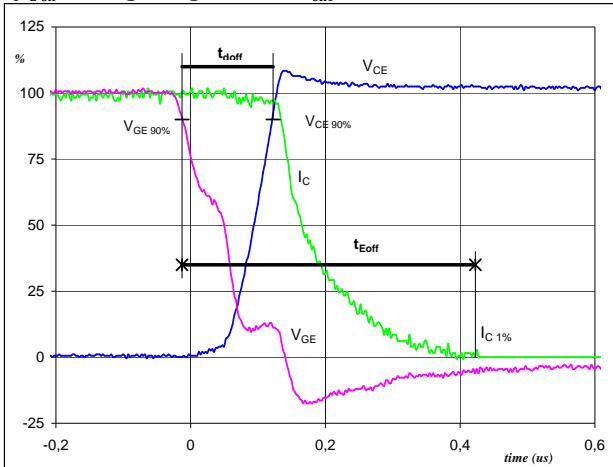
## Switching Definitions Inverter

**General conditions**

$T_j$	= 125 °C
$R_{gon}$	= 32 Ω
$R_{goff}$	= 16 Ω

**Figure 1** Inverter Switch

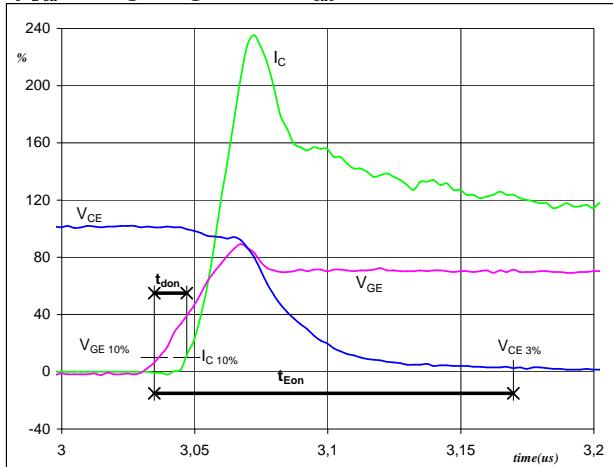
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{doff}$ ,  $t_{Eoff}$   
( $t_E_{off}$  = integrating time for  $E_{off}$ )



$V_{GE\ (0\%)} = 0 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE\ (100\%)} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $V_C\ (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C\ (100\%) = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{doff} = 0,13 \mu\text{s}$   
 $t_E_{off} = 0,44 \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 2** Inverter Switch

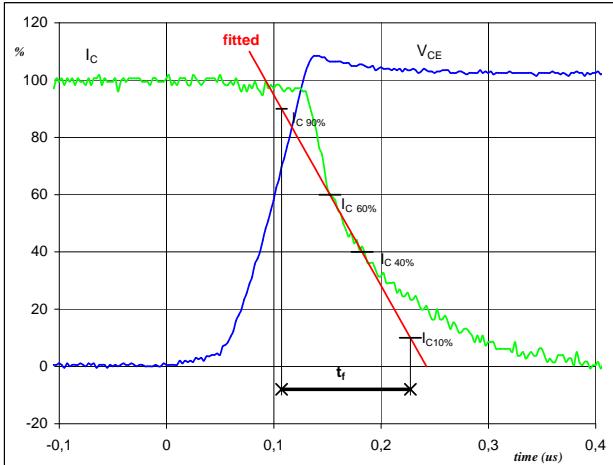
Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{don}$ ,  $t_{Eon}$   
( $t_E_{on}$  = integrating time for  $E_{on}$ )



$V_{GE\ (0\%)} = 0 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{GE\ (100\%)} = 15 \text{ V}$   
 $V_C\ (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C\ (100\%) = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $t_{don} = 0,01 \mu\text{s}$   
 $t_E_{on} = 0,13 \mu\text{s}$

**Figure 3** Inverter Switch

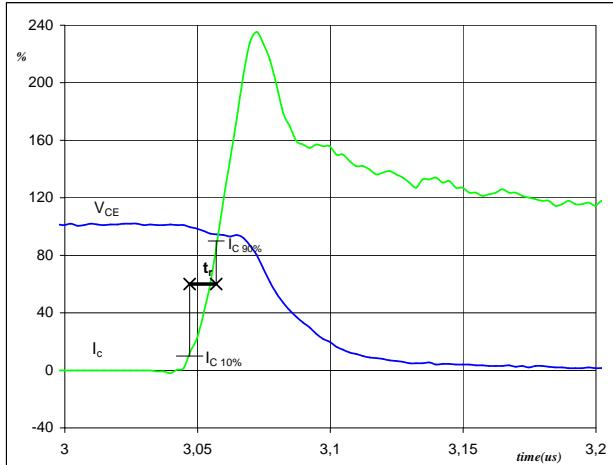
Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_f$



$V_C\ (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C\ (100\%) = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $t_f = 0,12 \mu\text{s}$

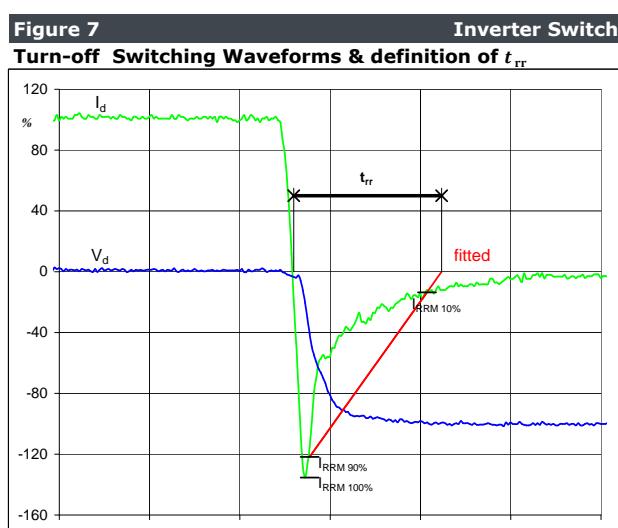
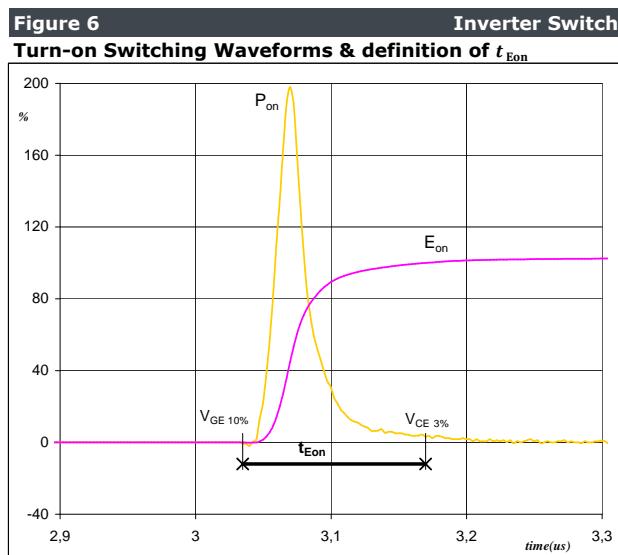
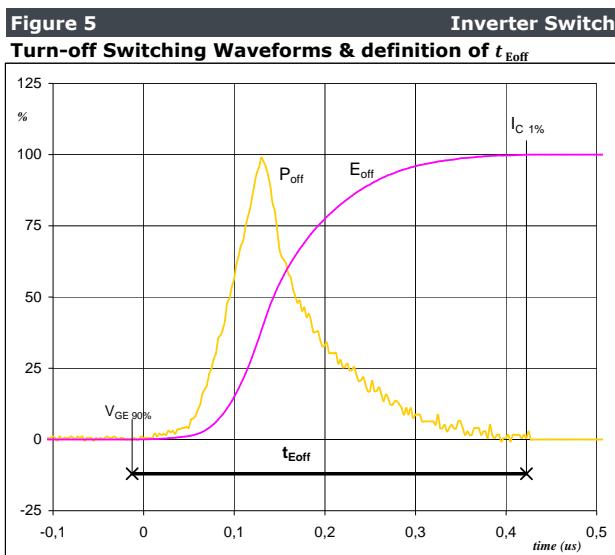
**Figure 4** Inverter Switch

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_r$



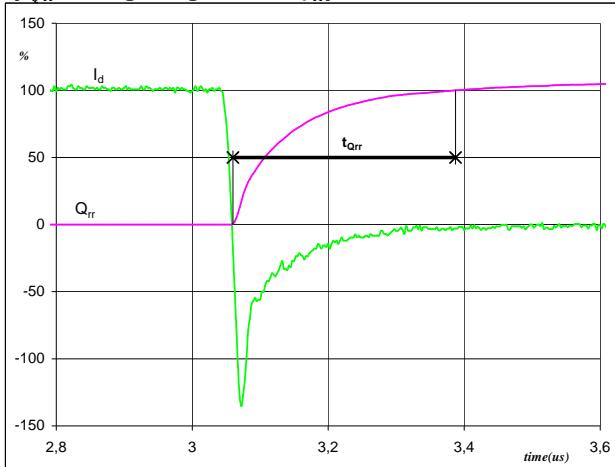
$V_C\ (100\%) = 300 \text{ V}$   
 $I_C\ (100\%) = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $t_r = 0,01 \mu\text{s}$

## Switching Definitions Output Inverter



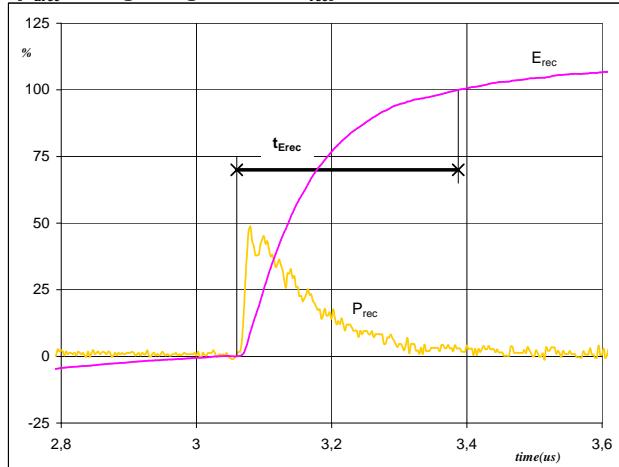
## Switching Definitions Output Inverter

**Figure 8** Inverter Diode  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Qrr}$**   
 $(t_{Qrr} = \text{integrating time for } Q_{rr})$



$I_d$  (100%) = 6 A  
 $Q_{rr}$  (100%) = 0,43  $\mu\text{C}$   
 $t_{Qrr}$  = 0,33  $\mu\text{s}$

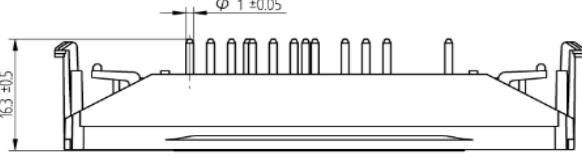
**Figure 9** Inverter Diode  
**Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of  $t_{Erec}$**   
 $(t_{Erec} = \text{integrating time for } E_{rec})$



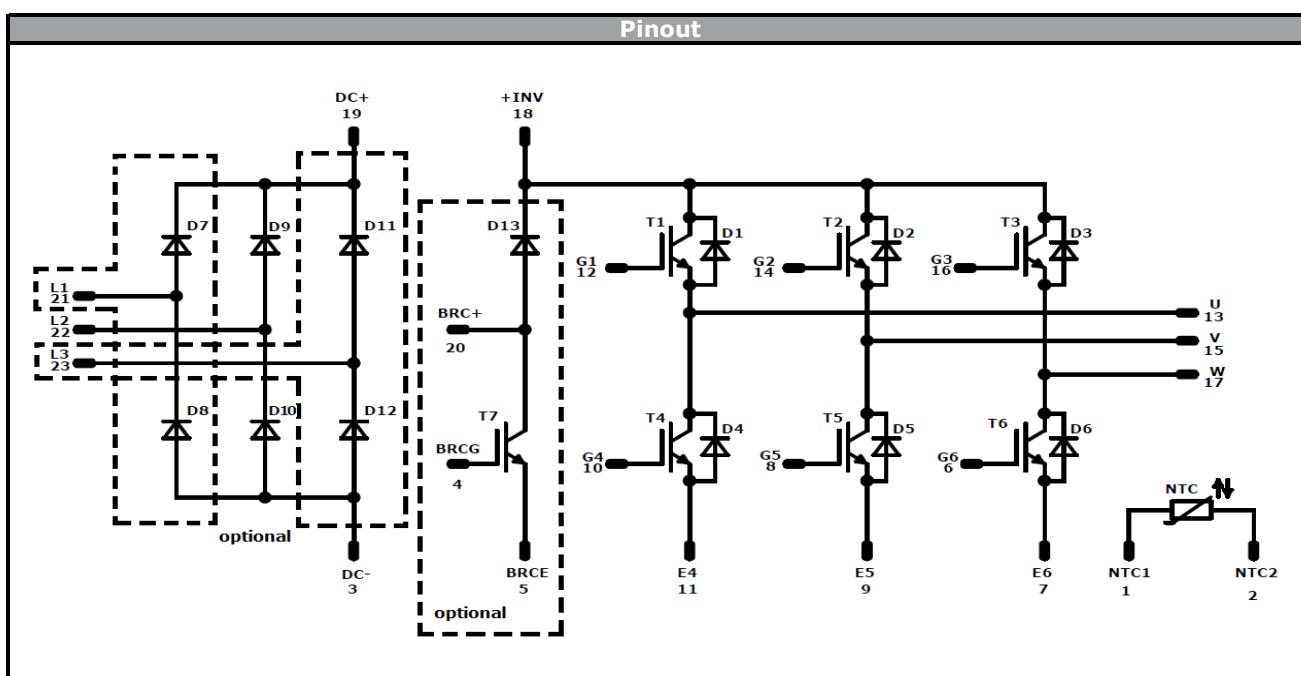
$P_{rec}$  (100%) = 1,79 kW  
 $E_{rec}$  (100%) = 0,09 mJ  
 $t_{Erec}$  = 0,33  $\mu\text{s}$

## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking								
Version	Ordering Code							
without thermal paste 12mm housing with solder pins	V23990-P541-A28-PM							
without thermal paste 17mm housing with solder pins	V23990-P541-A29-PM							
without thermal paste 12mm housing with solder pins with 1 phase Rectifier	V23990-P541-B28-PM							
without thermal paste 17mm housing with solder pins with 1 phase Rectifier	V23990-P541-B129-PM							
without thermal paste 17mm housing with solder pins w/o BRC	V23990-P541-C29-PM							
without thermal paste 12mm housing with solder pins w/o BRC with 1 phase Rectifier	V23990-P541-D28-PM							
without thermal paste 17mm housing with solder pins w/o BRC with 1 phase Rectifier	V23990-P541-D129-PM							
VIN WWWWW NNNNNNNVVUL LLLLLL SSSSS		<b>Text</b>	<b>VIN</b>	<b>Date code</b>	<b>Name&amp;Ver</b>	<b>UL</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Serial</b>
			VIN	WWYY	NNNNNNNV	UL	LLLLL	SSSS
		<b>Datamatrix</b>	<b>Type&amp;Ver</b>	<b>Lot number</b>	<b>Serial</b>	<b>Date code</b>		
			TTTTTTTVV	LLLLL	SSSS	WWYY		

Pin table				Pinout variation		Outline		
Pin	X	Y	Function	Module subtype	Not assembled pins			
1	25,5	2,7	NTC1	P541-A28	-			
2	25,5	0	NTC2	P541-A29	-			
3	22,8	0	-DC	P541-B28	21			
4	20,1	0	BRCG	P541-B129	23			
5	16,2	0	BRCE	P541-C29	4,5,20			
6	13,5	0	G6	P541-D28	4,5,20,21			
7	10,8	0	E6	P541-D129	4,5,20,23			
8	8,1	0	G5					
9	5,4	0	E5					
10	2,7	0	G4					
11	0	0	E4					
12	0	19,8	G1					
13	0	22,5	U					
14	7,5	19,8	G2					
15	7,5	22,5	V					
16	15	19,8	G3					
17	15	22,5	W					
18	22,8	22,5	+INV					
19	25,5	22,5	+DC					
20	33,5	22,5	BRC+					
21	33,5	15	L1					
22	33,5	7,5	L2					
23	33,5	0	L3					

## Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout



<b>Identification</b>					
ID	Component	Voltage	Current	Function	Comment
T1-T6	IGBT	600 V	6 A	Inverter Switch	
D1-D6	FWD	600 V	6 A	Inverter Diode	
T7	IGBT	600 V	6 A	Brake Switch	
D13	FWD	600 V	6 A	Brake Diode	
D7-D12	Rectifier	1600 V	25 A	Rectifier Diode	
NTC	NTC			Thermistor	

<b>Packaging instruction</b>		>SPQ	Standard	<SPQ	Sample
Standard packaging quantity (SPQ)	<b>135</b>				

<b>Handling instruction</b>
Handling instructions for flow 0 packages see <a href="http://vincotech.com">vincotech.com</a> website.

<b>Package data</b>
Package data for flow 0 packages see <a href="http://vincotech.com">vincotech.com</a> website.

<b>UL recognition and file number</b>
This device is certified according to UL 1557 standard, UL file number E192116. For more information see <a href="http://vincotech.com">vincotech.com</a> website.



<b>Document No.:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Modification:</b>	<b>Pages</b>
V23990-P541-x2x-D7-14	23 Apr. 2016		all

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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.