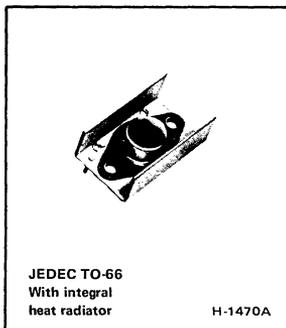


**RCA**  
Solid State  
Division

**Thyristors**

**S2710 Series**



## 1.7-Ampere Silicon Controlled Rectifiers

For Low-Cost Power-Control and Power-Switching Applications

| Voltage                  | 200 V             | 400 V             | 600 V             |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Package                  | Type              | Type              | Type              |
| TO-66 with Heat Radiator | S2710B<br>(40504) | S2710B<br>(40505) | S2710M<br>(40506) |

Numbers in parentheses are former RCA type numbers.

S2710B, S2710D, and S2710M are all-diffused, three-junction silicon controlled-rectifiers having integral heat radiators. They are variants of the 2N3228, 2N3525, and 2N4101, respectively.\*

The S2710 series is designed to meet the needs of many power-control and power-switching applications in which heat sinks are required but where the design of special cooling systems to achieve the full current rating of the thyristor is not warranted.

The radiator design of these devices has tabs to allow printed-circuit board mounting and holes to allow chassis mounting if desired.

| Thyristor with Heat Radiator | Thyristor without Heat Radiator |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S2710B                       | 2N3228                          |
| S2710D                       | 2N3525                          |
| S2710M                       | 2N4101                          |

\* Ratings and characteristics given for the 2N3228, 2N3525, and 2N4101 in RCA data bulletin File No. 114 are also applicable to the devices in the S2710 series.

### Features:

- Forward and reverse gate ratings
- All-diffused center gate construction
- Low leakage currents, both forward and reverse
- Low forward voltage drop at high current levels
- High di/dt and dv/dt capability
- Low switching losses

### TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1: Gate  
Pin 2: Cathode  
Radiator, Case: Anode

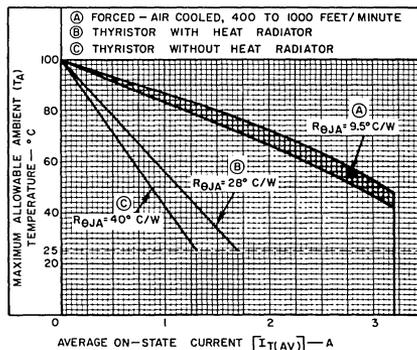


Fig. 1— Maximum allowable ambient temperature vs. on-state current.