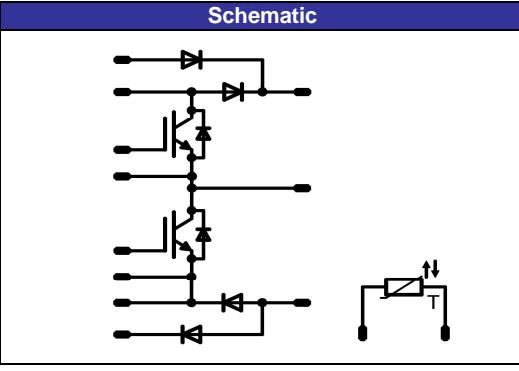


| flowBOOST 2 | | 600V/200A |
|--|--|--|
| Features | |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High efficiency symmetric boost • Ultra fast switching frequency • Low Inductance Layout | | |
| Target Applications | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solar inverter | | |
| Types | |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-F206NBA200SA-M235L33 | | |

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Value | Unit |
|--|--------------------|--|------------|------------------|
| Bypass Diode | | | | |
| Repetitive peak reverse voltage | V _{RRM} | | 1600 | V |
| Forward current * | I _{FAV} | DC current T _h =80°C T _c =80°C | 183 245 | A |
| Surge (non-repetitive) forward current | I _{FSM} | | 1650 | A |
| I ² t-value | I ² t | t _p =10ms, sin 180° T _j =150°C | 13600 | A ² s |
| Power dissipation * | P _{tot} | T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C | 235 356 | W |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T _j max | | 150 | °C |

* measured with phase-change material

Input Boost IGBT

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------|---------|
| Collector-emitter breakdown voltage | V _{CE} | | 600 | V |
| DC collector current * | I _C | T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C | 184 241 | A |
| Repetitive peak collector current | I _{Cpulse} | t _p limited by T _j max | 600 | A |
| Power dissipation * | P _{tot} | T _j =T _j max T _h =80°C T _c =80°C | 340 514 | W |
| Gate-emitter peak voltage | V _{GE} | | ±20 | V |
| Short circuit ratings | t _{SC} V _{CC} | T _j ≤150°C V _{GE} =15V | 6 360 | μs V |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T _j max | | 175 | °C |

* measured with phase-change material

Maximum Ratings

T_j=25°C, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Value | Unit |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|------|
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|------|

Input Boost Inverse Diode

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|----|
| Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage | V _{RRM} | | 600 | V |
| DC forward current * | I _F | T _j =T _j max T _c =80°C | 99 130 | A |
| Repetitive peak forward current | I _{FRM} | t _p limited by T _j max | 200 | A |
| Power dissipation * | P _{tot} | T _j =T _j max T _c =80°C | 169 257 | W |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T _j max | | 175 | °C |

* measured with phase-change material

Input Boost Diode

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|----|
| Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage | V _{RRM} | | 600 | V |
| DC forward current * | I _F | T _j =T _j max T _c =80°C | 147 187 | A |
| Repetitive peak forward current | I _{FRM} | t _p limited by T _j max | 400 | A |
| Power dissipation * | P _{tot} | T _j =T _j max T _c =80°C | 231 350 | W |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T _j max | | 175 | °C |

* measured with phase-change material

Thermal Properties

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|----------------------------------|----|
| Storage temperature | T _{stg} | | -40...+125 | °C |
| Operation temperature under switching condition | T _{op} | | -40...+(T _j max - 25) | °C |

Isolation Properties

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------|------------|----------|----|
| Isolation voltage | V _{is} | t=2s | DC voltage | 4000 | V |
| Creepage distance | | | | min 12,7 | mm |
| Clearance | | | | min 12,7 | mm |

Characteristic Values

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | | | | | Value | | | Unit |
|---|----------------------|---|---|--|--|---|-------|----------------|-------|------|
| | | | V _{GE} [V] or V _{GS} [V] | V _I [V] or V _{CE} [V] or V _{DS} [V] | I _C [A] or I _F [A] or I _D [A] | T _J | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Bypass Diode | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forward voltage | V _F | | | | 135 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 1,19 1,15 | 1,4 | V |
| Threshold voltage (for power loss calc. only) | V _{to} | | | | 135 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 0,90 0,78 | | V |
| Slope resistance (for power loss calc. only) | r _t | | | | 135 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 0,002 0,003 | | Ω |
| Reverse current | I _r | | | 1600 | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | | 0,1 | mA |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R _{thJH} | phase-change material | | | | | | 0,30 | | K/W |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R _{thJH} | Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK | | | | | | 0,35 | | K/W |
| Input Boost IGBT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gate emitter threshold voltage | V _{GE(th)} | | | | 0,0032 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | 5 | 5,8 | 6,5 | V |
| Collector-emitter saturation voltage | V _{CE(sat)} | | 15 | | 200 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | 1,05 | 1,65 1,87 | 1,85 | V |
| Collector-emitter cut-off | I _{CES} | | 0 | 600 | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | | 0,010 | mA |
| Gate-emitter leakage current | I _{GES} | | 20 | 0 | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | | 2400 | nA |
| Integrated Gate resistor | R _{gint} | | | | | | | none | | Ω |
| Turn-on delay time | t _{d(on)} | R _{goff} =2 Ω R _{gon} =2 Ω | 15 | 350 | 200 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 49 | | ns |
| Rise time | t _r | | | | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 35 | | |
| Turn-off delay time | t _{d(off)} | | | | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 422 | | |
| Fall time | t _f | | | | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 28 | | |
| Turn-on energy loss | E _{on} | | | | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 3,48 4,37 | | mWs |
| Turn-off energy loss | E _{off} | | | | | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | | 5,79 7,37 | | |
| Input capacitance | C _{ies} | f=1MHz | 0 | 25 | T _J =25°C | | | 12560 | | pF |
| Output capacitance | C _{oes} | | | | | | | 800 | | |
| Reverse transfer capacitance | C _{res} | | | | | | | 372 | | |
| Gate charge | Q _{Gate} | | 15 | 480 | 200 | T _J =25°C | | 1240 | | nC |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R _{thJH} | phase-change material | | | | | | 0,28 | | K/W |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R _{thJH} | Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK | | | | | | 0,33 | | K/W |
| Input Boost Inverse Diode | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diode forward voltage | V _F | | | | 100 | T _J =25°C T _J =125°C | 1,2 | 1,78 1,74 | 1,9 | V |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R _{thJH} | phase-change material | | | | | | 0,56 | | K/W |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R _{thJH} | Thermal grease thickness≤50um λ = 1 W/mK | | | | | | 0,66 | | K/W |

Characteristic Values

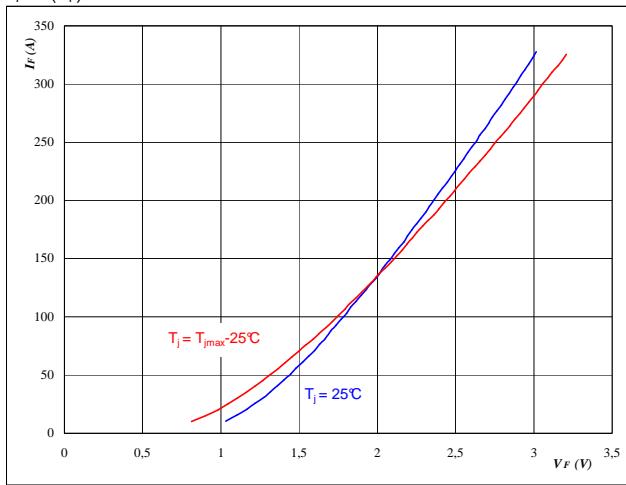
| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | | | | | Value | | | Unit |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|---------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | V_{GE} [V] or V_{GS} [V] | V_r [V] or V_{CE} [V] or V_{DS} [V] | I_c [A] or I_F [A] or I_D [A] | T_j | | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Input Boost Diode | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forward voltage | V_F | | | 200 | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | 1 | 1,88 1,83 | 2 | | V |
| Reverse leakage current | I_{rm} | | 15 | 350 | 200 | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | | 108 | μA |
| Peak recovery current | I_{RRM} | $R_{gon}=2 \Omega$ | 15 | 350 | 200 | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 118 179 | | A |
| Reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 120 148 | | ns |
| Reverse recovery charge | Q_{rr} | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 8,06 15,59 | | μC |
| Reverse recovered energy | E_{rec} | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2,03 4,00 | | mWs |
| Peak rate of fall of recovery current | $di(rec)/dt$ | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_j=125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 1029 1886 | | $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ |
| Thermal resistance junction to sink | R_{thJH} | phase-change material | | | | | | 0,41 | | K/W |
| Thermal resistance junction to case | R_{thJC} | Thermal grease thickness≤50um $\lambda = 1 \text{ W/mK}$ | | | | | | 0,48 | | K/W |
| Thermistor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rated resistance | R | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 22000 | | Ω |
| Deviation of R100 | $\Delta R/R$ | $R_{100}=1486 \Omega$ | | | | $T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$ | -5 | | +5 | % |
| Power dissipation | P | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 200 | | mW |
| Power dissipation constant | | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 2 | | mW/K |
| B-value | $B_{(25/50)}$ | Tol. ±3% | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 3950 | | K |
| B-value | $B_{(25/100)}$ | Tol. ±3% | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | | 3996 | | K |
| Vincotech NTC Reference | | | | | | $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | | | B | |

Input BOOST Inverse Diode

Figure 25

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

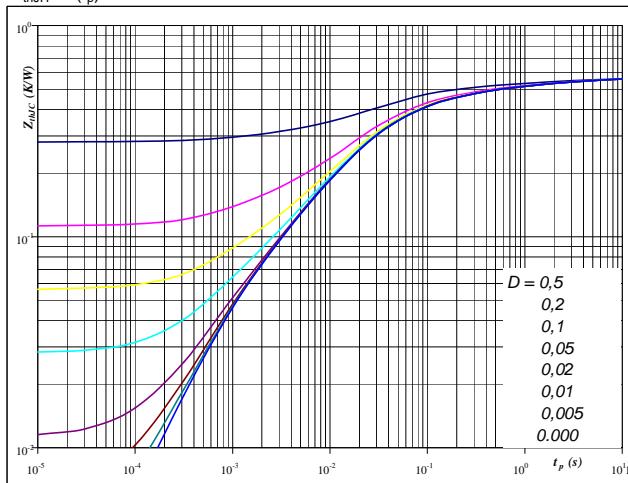

At

$$t_p = 350 \mu\text{s}$$

Boost Inverse Diode
Figure 26

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$

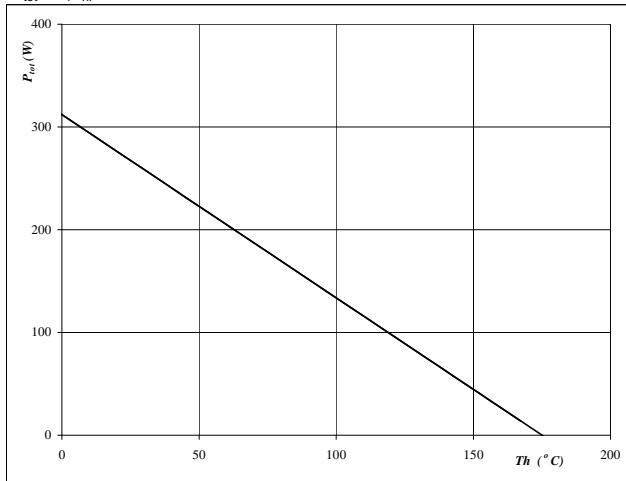

At

$$\begin{aligned} D &= t_p / T \\ R_{thJH} &= 0.56 \text{ K/W} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 27

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$


At

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

Boost Inverse Diode
Figure 28

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$

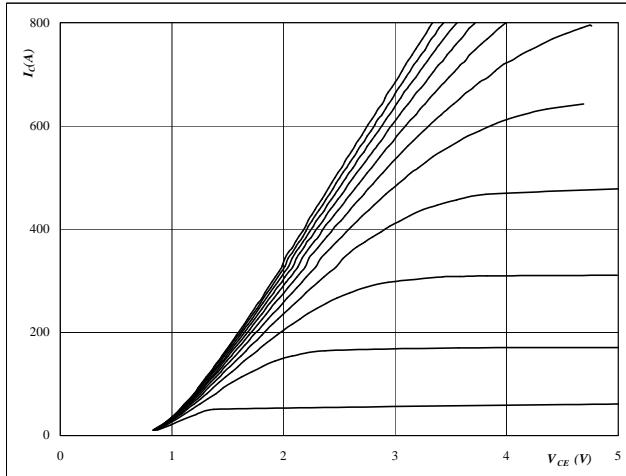

At

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

INPUT BOOST

Figure 1
Typical output characteristics
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$

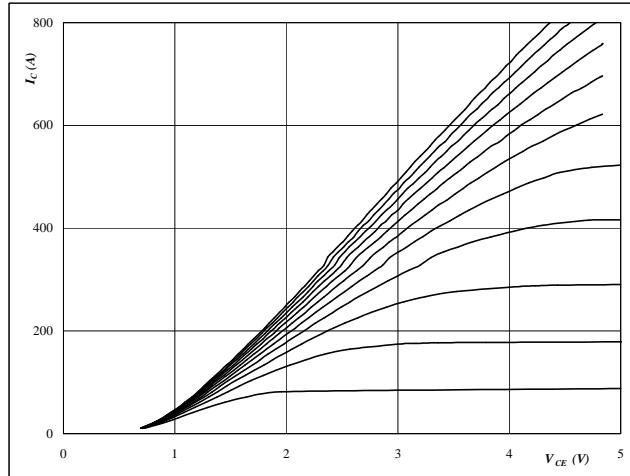
BOOST IGBT



At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 25^\circ C$
 V_{GS} from 8 V to 18 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 2
Typical output characteristics
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$

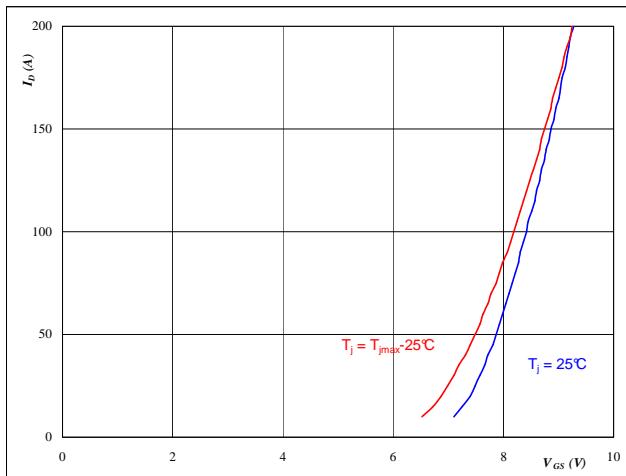
BOOST IGBT



At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $T_j = 125^\circ C$
 V_{GS} from 8 V to 18 V in steps of 1 V

Figure 3
Typical transfer characteristics
 $I_D = f(V_{GS})$

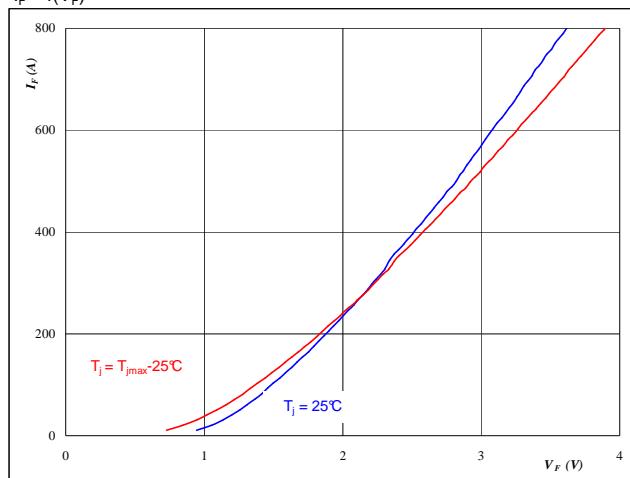
BOOST IGBT



At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$
 $V_{DS} = 10 V$

Figure 4
Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage
 $I_F = f(V_F)$

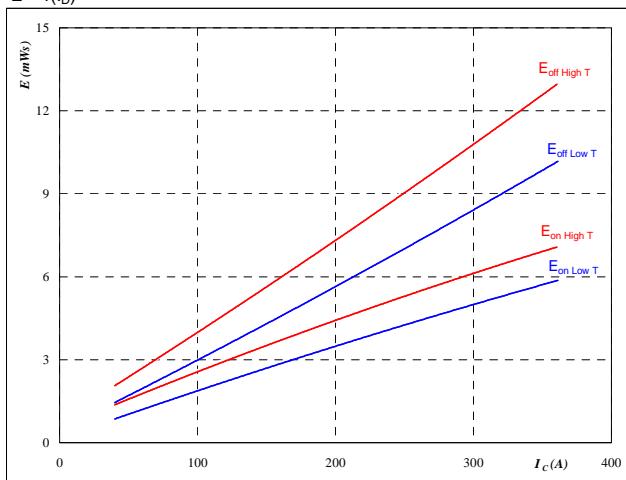
BOOST FWD



At
 $t_p = 350 \mu s$

INPUT BOOST

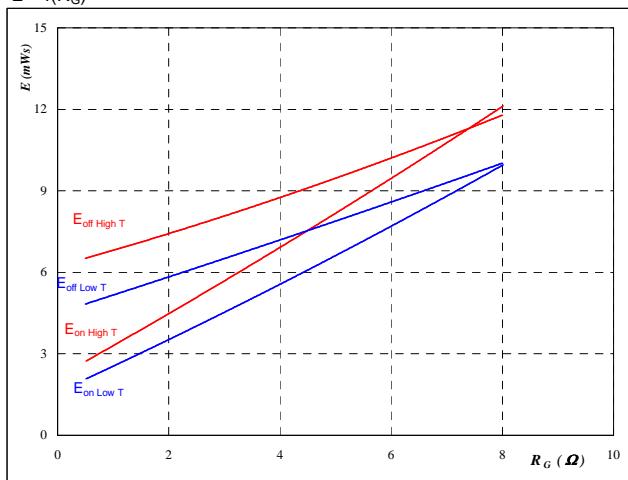
Figure 5
**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of collector current**
 $E = f(I_D)$



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ }\Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ }\Omega$

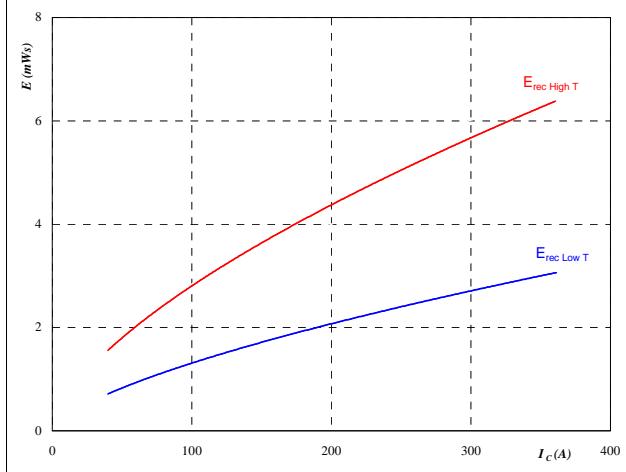
Figure 6
**Typical switching energy losses
as a function of gate resistor**
 $E = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = 200 \text{ A}$

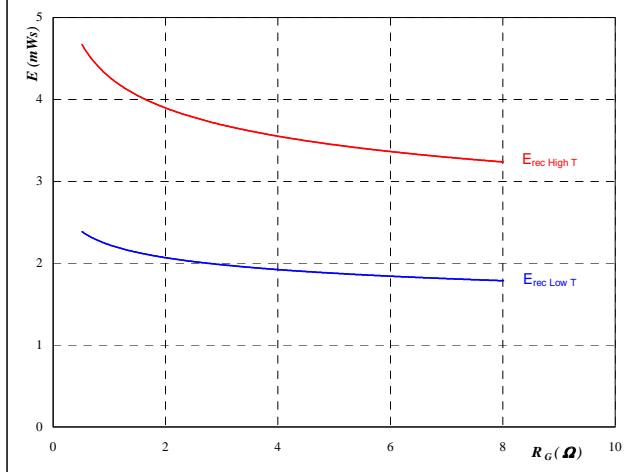
Figure 7
**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of collector (drain) current**
 $E_{rec} = f(I_c)$



With an inductive load at

$T_j = 25/125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $R_{gon} = 2 \text{ }\Omega$
 $R_{goff} = 2 \text{ }\Omega$

Figure 8
**Typical reverse recovery energy loss
as a function of gate resistor**
 $E_{rec} = f(R_G)$



With an inductive load at

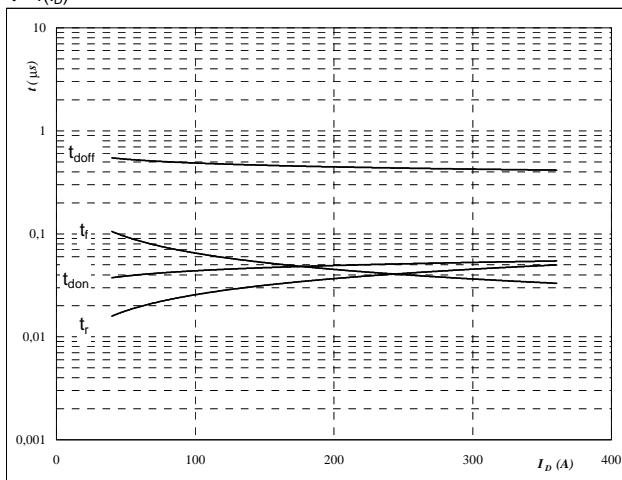
$T_j = 25/125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{DS} = 350 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = 200 \text{ A}$

INPUT BOOST

Figure 9

Typical switching times as a function of collector current

$$t = f(I_D)$$



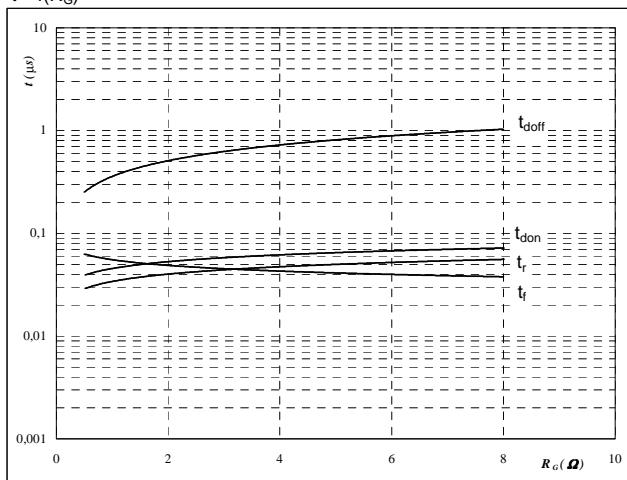
With an inductive load at

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| T _j = | 125 | °C |
| V _{DS} = | 350 | V |
| V _{GS} = | 15 | V |
| R _{gon} = | 2 | Ω |
| R _{goff} = | 2 | Ω |

Figure 10

Typical switching times as a function of gate resistor

$$t = f(R_G)$$



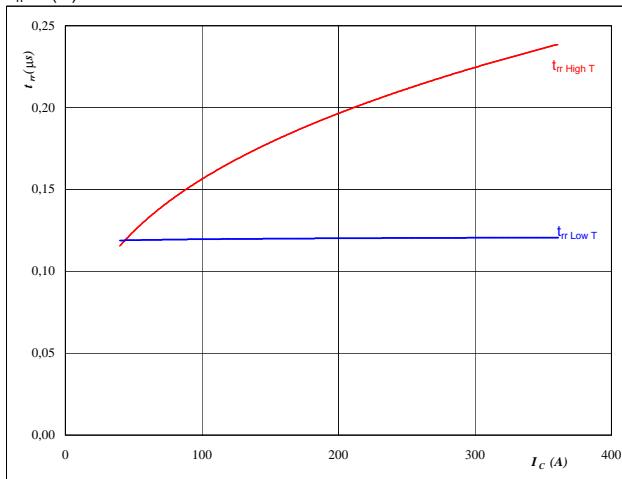
With an inductive load at

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|----|
| T _j = | 125 | °C |
| V _{DS} = | 350 | V |
| V _{GS} = | 15 | V |
| I _C = | 200 | A |

Figure 11
BOOST FWD

Typical reverse recovery time as a function of collector current

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



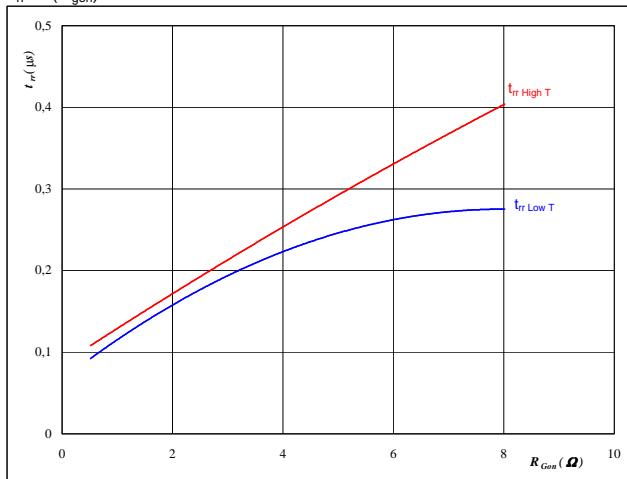
At

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|----|
| T _j = | 25/125 | °C |
| V _{CE} = | 350 | V |
| V _{GE} = | 15 | V |
| R _{gon} = | 2 | Ω |

Figure 12
BOOST FWD

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

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



At

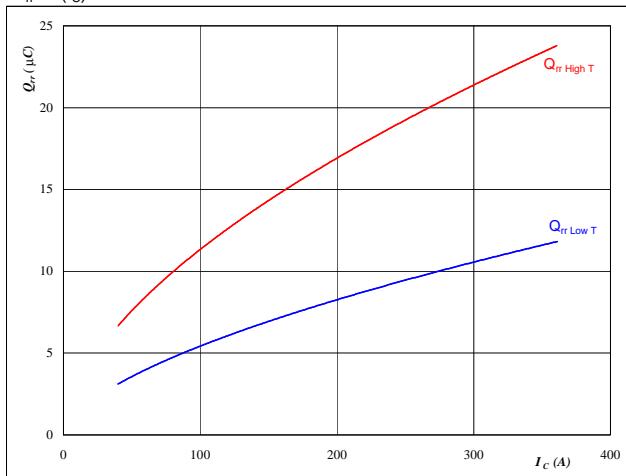
| | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|
| T _j = | 25/125 | °C |
| V _R = | 350 | V |
| I _F = | 200 | A |
| V _{GS} = | 15 | V |

INPUT BOOST

Figure 13

Typical reverse recovery charge as a function of collector current

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

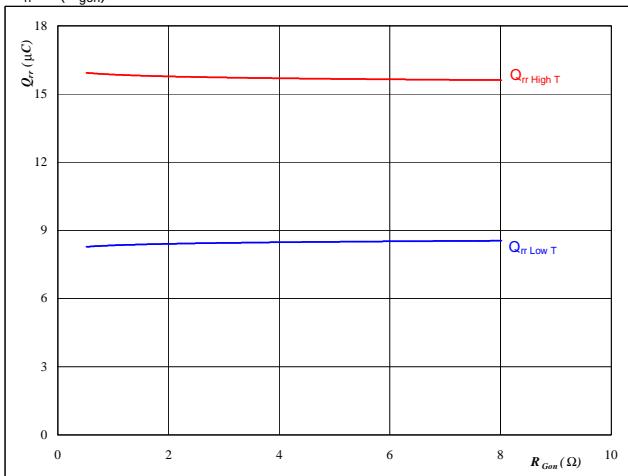

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 2 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

BOOST FWD
Figure 14

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

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

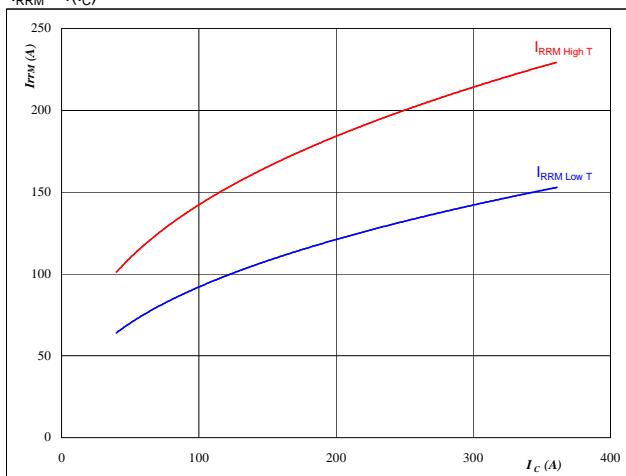

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 200 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GS} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 15

Typical reverse recovery current as a function of collector current

$$I_{RRM} = f(I_C)$$

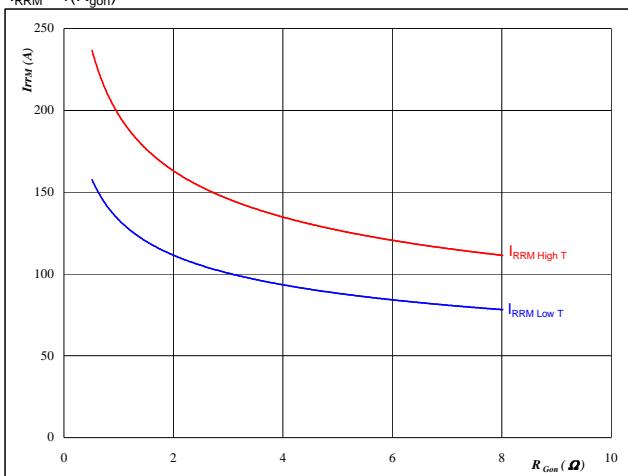

At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_{CE} &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ V_{GE} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \\ R_{gon} &= 2 \quad \Omega \end{aligned}$$

BOOST FWD
Figure 16

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

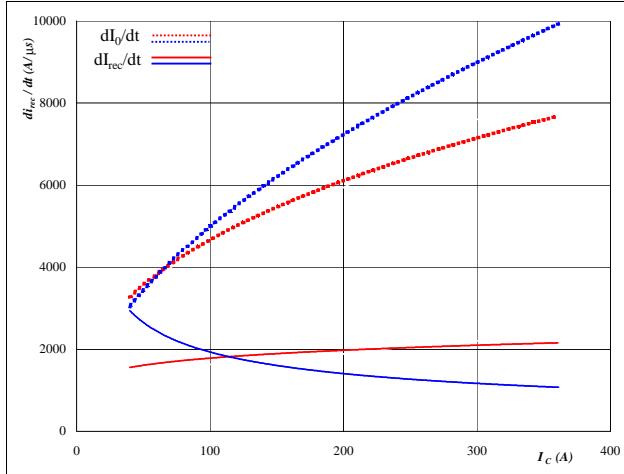
$$I_{RRM} = f(R_{gon})$$


At

$$\begin{aligned} T_j &= 25/125 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \\ V_R &= 350 \quad \text{V} \\ I_F &= 200 \quad \text{A} \\ V_{GS} &= 15 \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

INPUT BOOST

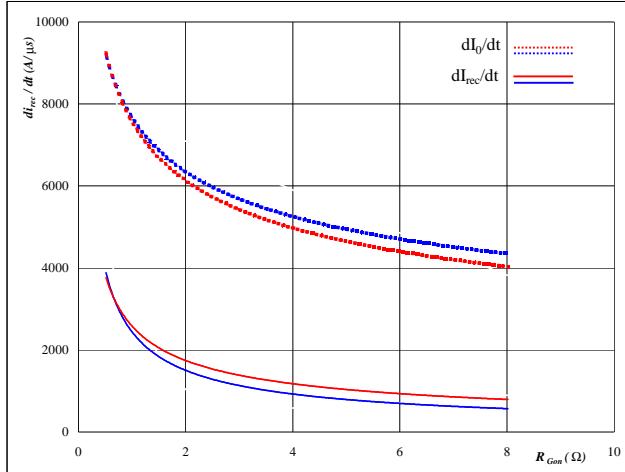
Figure 17
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of collector current
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(I_C)$



At
 T_j = 25/125 °C
 V_{CE} = 350 V
 V_{GE} = 15 V
 R_{gon} = 2 Ω

BOOST FWD

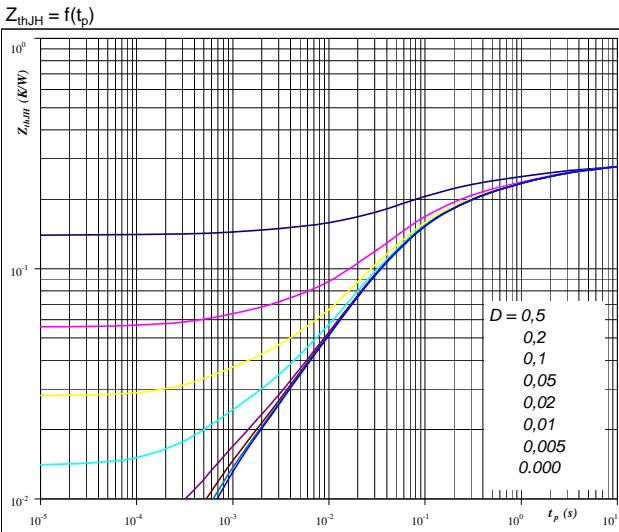
Figure 18
Typical rate of fall of forward
and reverse recovery current as a
function of IGBT turn on gate resistor
 $dI_0/dt, dI_{rec}/dt = f(R_{gon})$



At
 T_j = 25/125 °C
 V_R = 350 V
 I_F = 200 A
 V_{GS} = 15 V

Figure 19
IGBT/MOSFET transient thermal impedance
as a function of pulse width

BOOST IGBT



At
 D = t_p / T
 R_{thJH} = 0.28 K/W R_{thJH} = 0.33 K/W

IGBT thermal model values

| Phase change interface | | Thermal grease | |
|------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| R (C/W) | Tau (s) | R (C/W) | Tau (s) |
| 0,04 | 3,79E+00 | 0,05 | 3,79E+00 |
| 0,05 | 8,27E-01 | 0,06 | 8,27E-01 |
| 0,08 | 1,57E-01 | 0,09 | 1,57E-01 |
| 0,09 | 3,54E-02 | 0,10 | 3,54E-02 |
| 0,02 | 6,25E-03 | 0,02 | 6,25E-03 |
| 0,01 | 7,79E-04 | 0,01 | 7,79E-04 |

FWD thermal model values

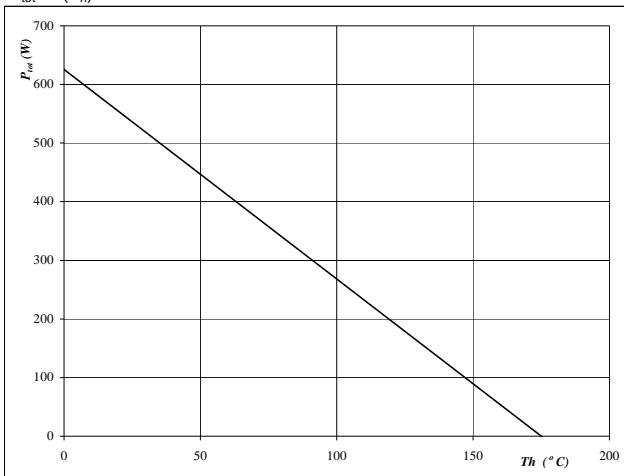
| Phase change interface | | Thermal grease | |
|------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| R (C/W) | Tau (s) | R (C/W) | Tau (s) |
| 0,03 | 5,14E+00 | 0,04 | 5,14E+00 |
| 0,06 | 1,01E+00 | 0,07 | 1,01E+00 |
| 0,09 | 1,84E-01 | 0,10 | 1,84E-01 |
| 0,16 | 4,26E-02 | 0,19 | 4,26E-02 |
| 0,04 | 8,06E-03 | 0,05 | 8,06E-03 |
| 0,02 | 8,50E-04 | 0,03 | 8,50E-04 |

INPUT BOOST

Figure 21

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$

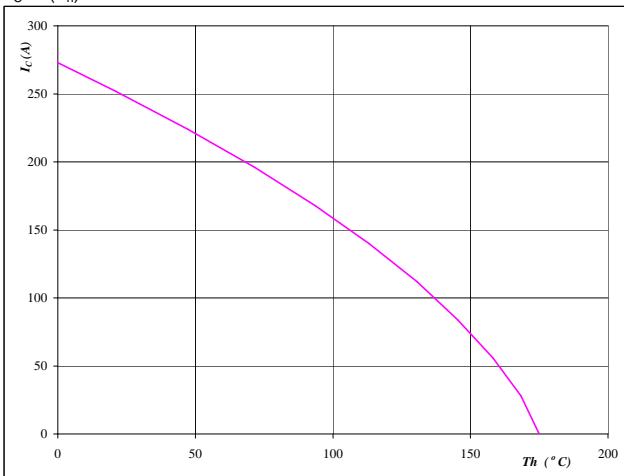

At

$$T_j = 175 \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

BOOST IGBT
Figure 22

Collector/Drain current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_C = f(T_h)$$


At

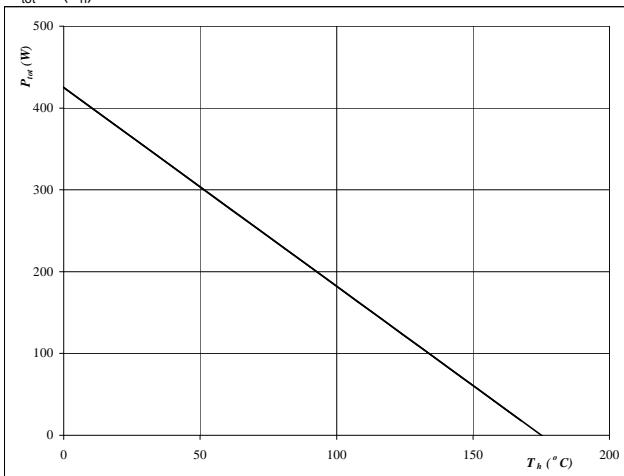
$$T_j = 175 \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$V_{GS} = 15 \quad \text{V}$$

Figure 23
BOOST FWD

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_h)$$

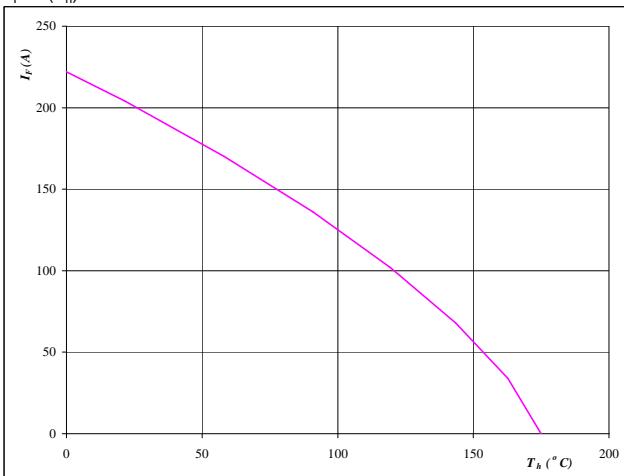

At

$$T_j = 175 \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

Figure 24
BOOST FWD

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

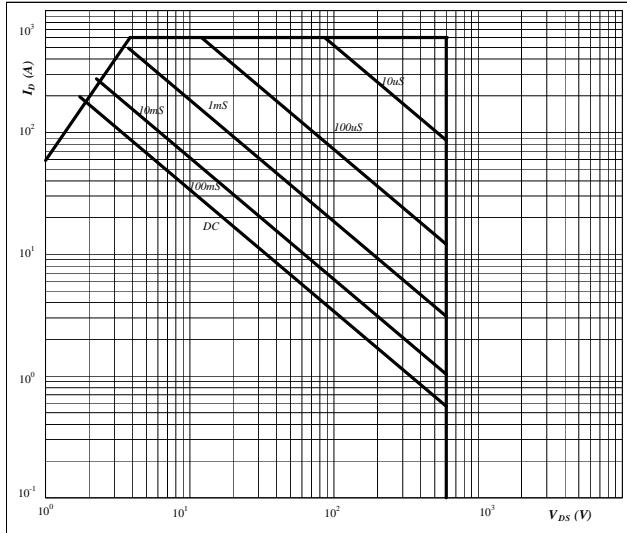
$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At

$$T_j = 175 \quad {}^\circ\text{C}$$

INPUT BOOST

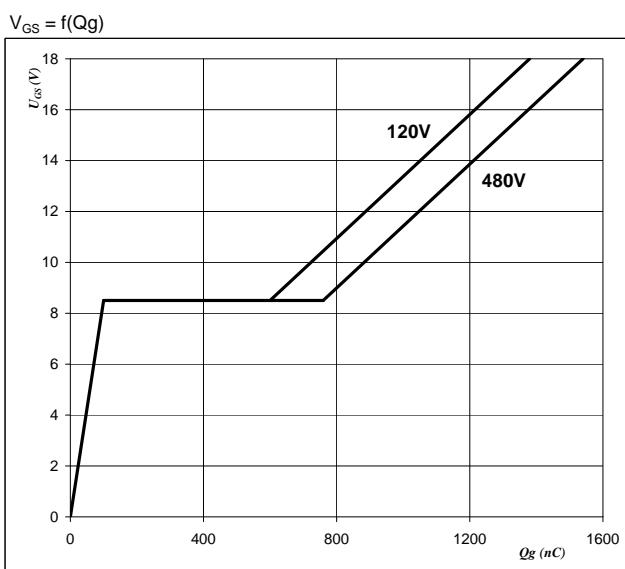
Figure 25
**Safe operating area as a function
of drain-source voltage**
 $I_D = f(V_{DS})$



At
D = single pulse
 $T_h = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
 $V_{GS} = 15 \text{ V}$
 $T_j = T_{jmax} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

BOOST IGBT

Figure 26
Gate voltage vs Gate charge
 $V_{GS} = f(Qg)$



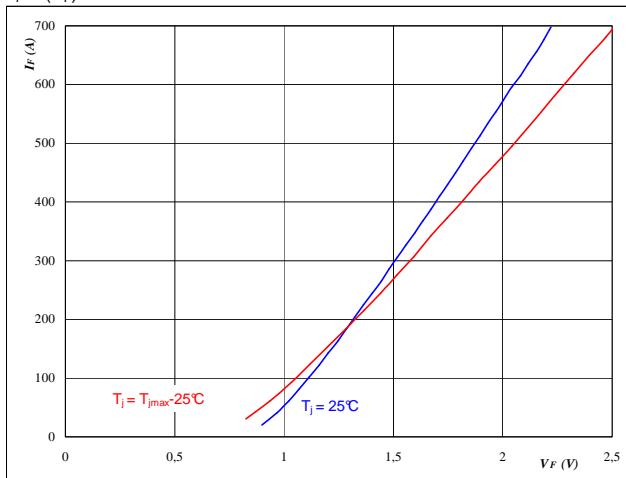
At
 $I_D = 200 \text{ A}$

Bypass Diode

Figure 1

Typical diode forward current as a function of forward voltage

$$I_F = f(V_F)$$

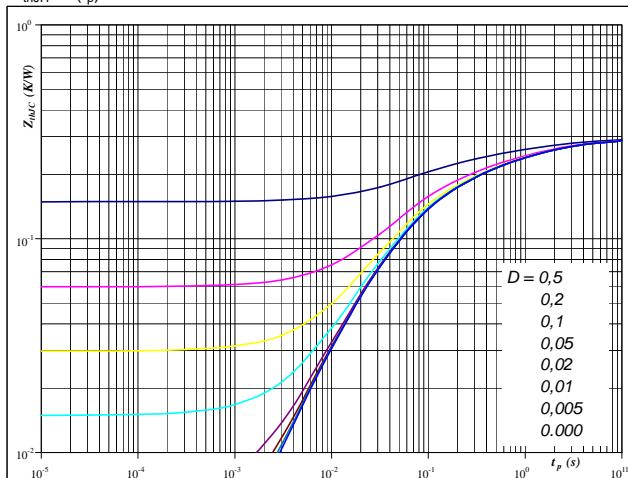

At

$$t_p = 350 \mu\text{s}$$

Bypass diode
Figure 2

Diode transient thermal impedance as a function of pulse width

$$Z_{thJH} = f(t_p)$$

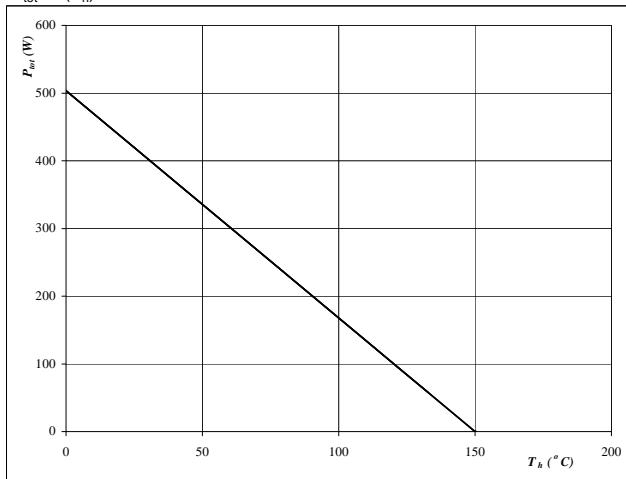

At

$$\begin{aligned} D &= t_p / T \\ R_{thJH} &= 0.30 \text{ K/W} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 3

Power dissipation as a function of heatsink temperature

$$P_{tot} = f(T_h)$$

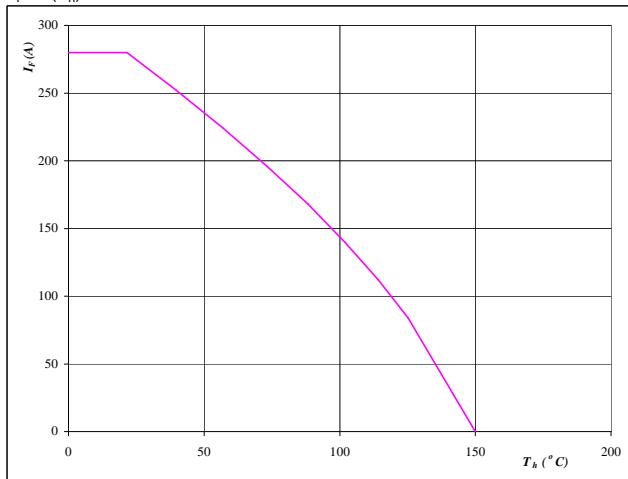

At

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

Bypass diode
Figure 4

Forward current as a function of heatsink temperature

$$I_F = f(T_h)$$


At

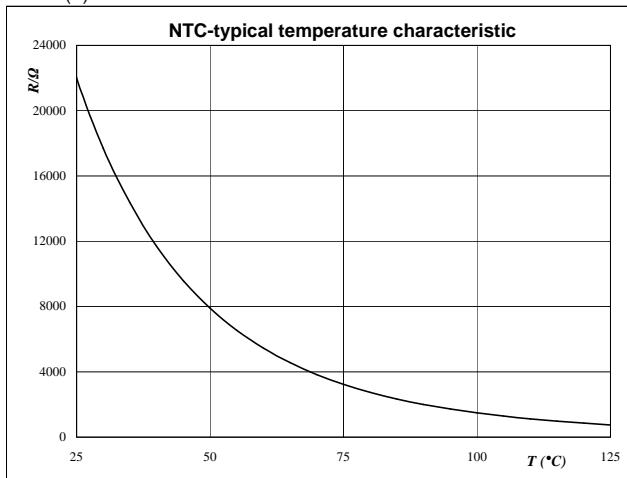
$$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$$

Thermistor

Figure 1 Thermistor

Typical NTC characteristic
as a function of temperature

$$R_T = f(T)$$



Switching Definitions BOOST IGBT

General conditions

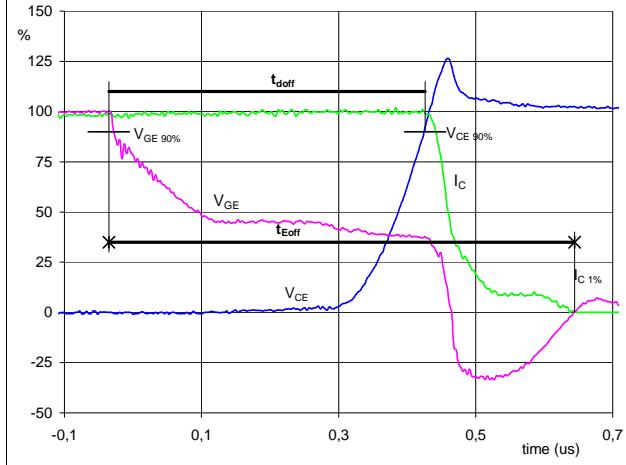
| | |
|------------|----------|
| T_j | = 125 °C |
| R_{gon} | = 2 Ω |
| R_{goff} | = 2 Ω |

Figure 1

Input Boost IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{doff} , t_{Eoff}

(t_{Eoff} = integrating time for E_{off})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = 0 \text{ V}$

$V_{GE}(100\%) = 15 \text{ V}$

$V_C(100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$

$I_C(100\%) = 199 \text{ A}$

$t_{doff} = 0,45 \mu\text{s}$

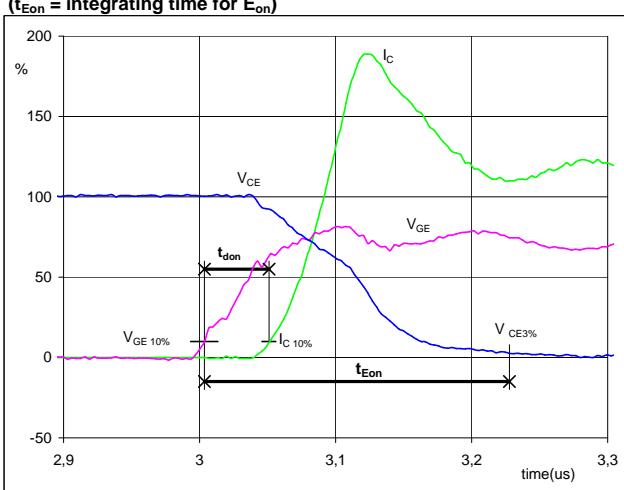
$t_{Eoff} = 0,68 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 2

Input Boost IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_{don} , t_{Eon}

(t_{Eon} = integrating time for E_{on})



$V_{GE}(0\%) = 0 \text{ V}$

$V_{GE}(100\%) = 15 \text{ V}$

$V_C(100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$

$I_C(100\%) = 199 \text{ A}$

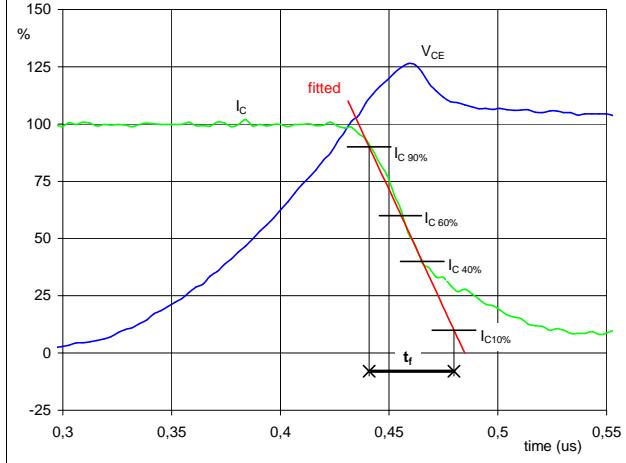
$t_{don} = 0,05 \mu\text{s}$

$t_{Eon} = 0,22 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 3

Input Boost IGBT

Turn-off Switching Waveforms & definition of t_f



$V_C(100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$

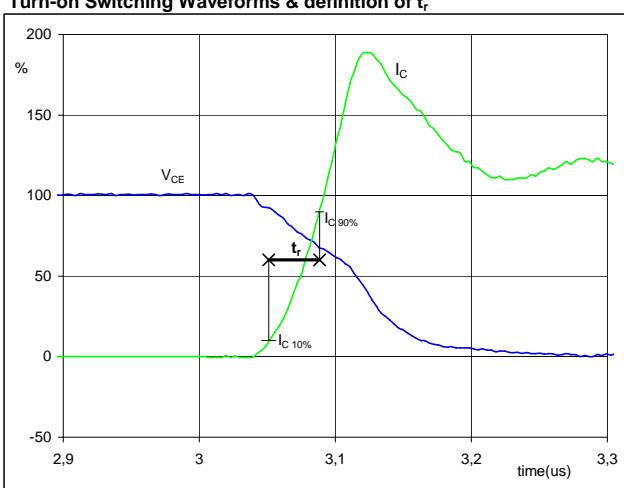
$I_C(100\%) = 199 \text{ A}$

$t_f = 0,04 \mu\text{s}$

Figure 4

Input Boost IGBT

Turn-on Switching Waveforms & definition of t_r

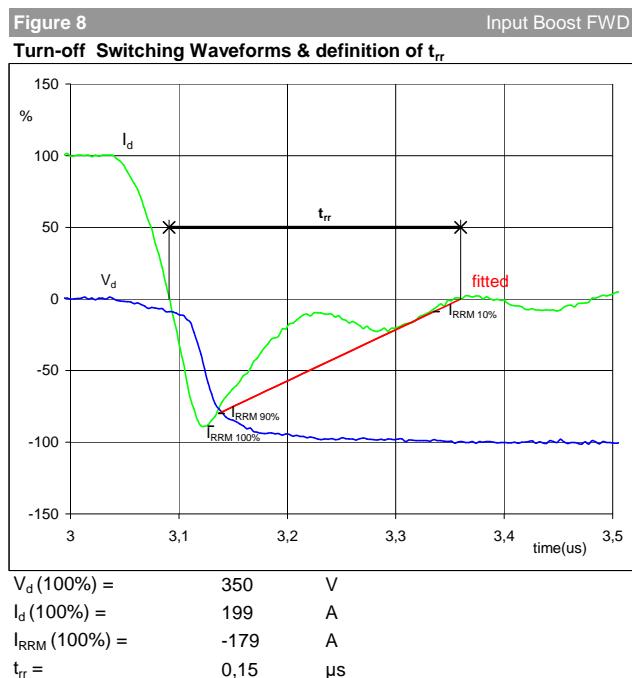
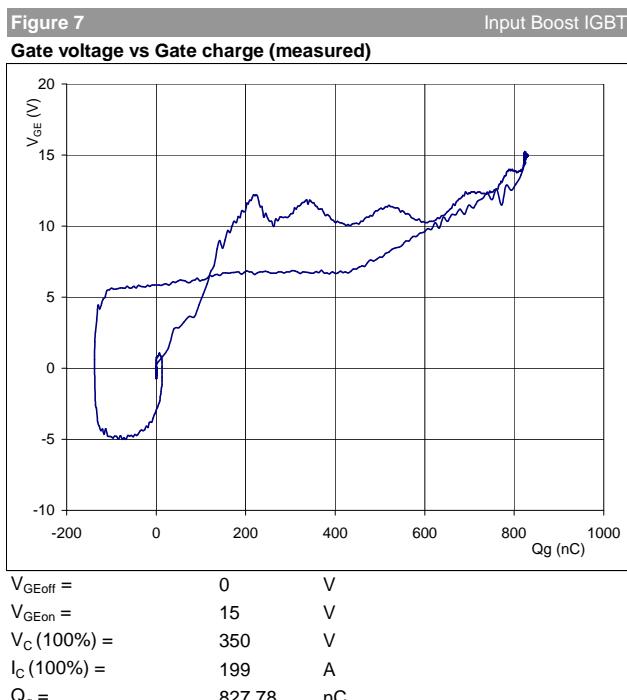
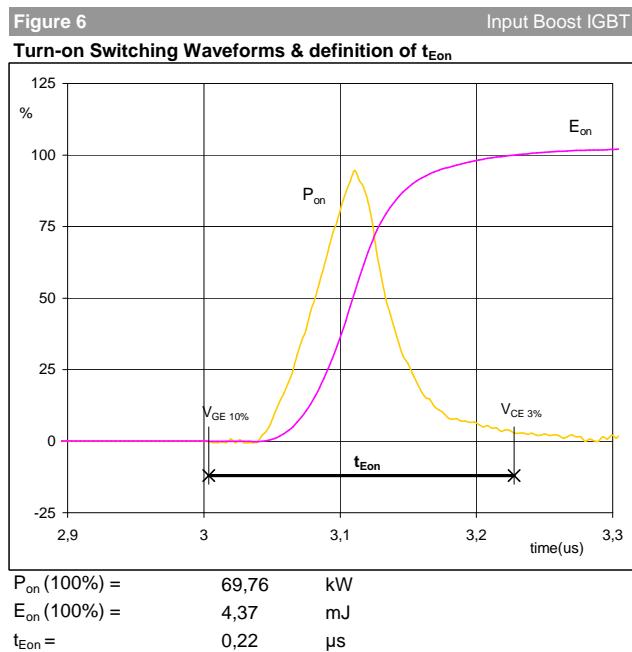
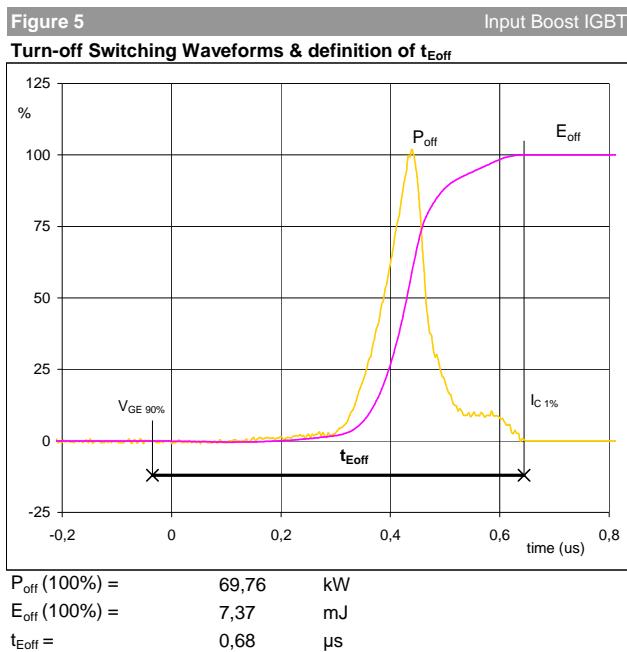


$V_C(100\%) = 350 \text{ V}$

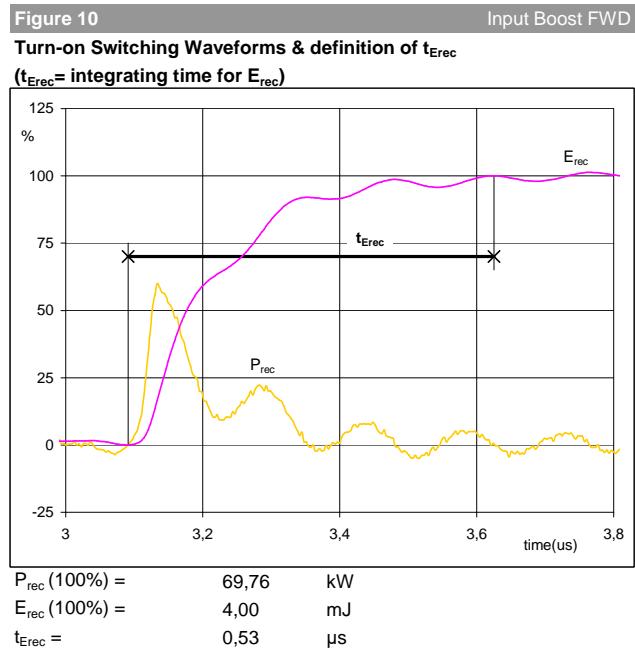
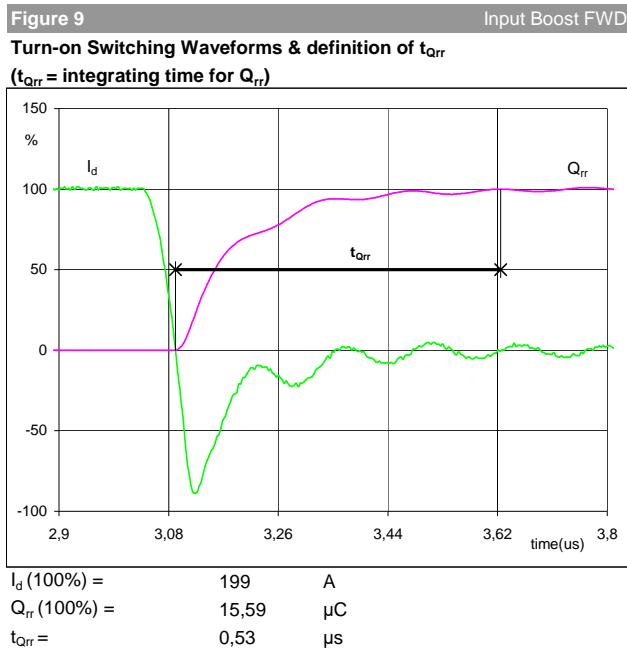
$I_C(100\%) = 199 \text{ A}$

$t_r = 0,04 \mu\text{s}$

Switching Definitions BOOST IGBT



Switching Definitions BOOST IGBT

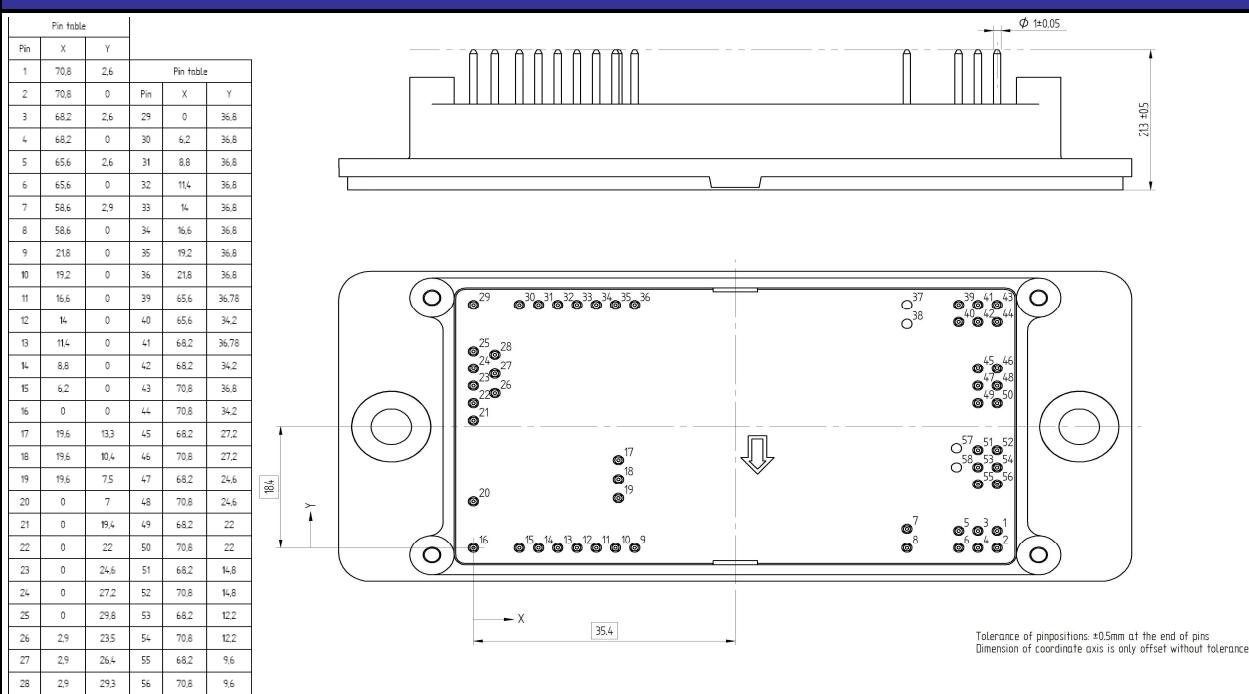


Ordering Code and Marking - Outline - Pinout

Ordering Code & Marking

| Version | Ordering Code | in DataMatrix as | in packaging barcode as |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| without thermal paste 17mm housing | 30-F206NBA200SA-M235L33 | M235L33 | M235L33 |

Outline



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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.