# 土15kV ESD-Protected, $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ Fault-Protected, 10Mbps, Fail-Safe RS-485/J1708 Transceivers 


#### Abstract

General Description The MAX3440E-MAX3444E fault-protected RS-485 and $J 1708$ transceivers feature $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ protection from signal faults on communication bus lines. Each device contains one differential line driver with three-state output and one differential line receiver with three-state input. The 1/4-unitload receiver input impedance allows up to 128 transceivers on a single bus. The devices operate from a 5 V supply at data rates of up to 10 Mbps . True fail-safe inputs guarantee a logic-high receiver output when the receiver inputs are open, shorted, or connected to an idle data line. Hot-swap circuitry eliminates false transitions on the data bus during circuit initialization or connection to a live backplane. Short-circuit current-limiting and thermal shutdown circuitry protect the driver against excessive power dissipation, and on-chip $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ ESD protection eliminates costly external protection devices. The MAX3440E-MAX3444E are available in 8-pin SO and PDIP packages and are specified over industrial and automotive temperature ranges.


Applications
RS-422/RS-485 Communications
Truck and Trailer Applications
Industrial Networks
Telecommunications Systems
Automotive Applications
HVAC Controls

Features

- $\pm 15 k V$ ESD Protection
- $\pm 60 V$ Fault Protection
- Guaranteed 10Mbps Data Rate (MAX3441E/MAX3443E)
- Hot Swappable for Telecom Applications
- True Fail-Safe Receiver Inputs
- Enhanced Slew-Rate-Limiting Facilitates Error-Free Data Transmission (MAX3440E/MAX3442E/MAX3444E)
- Allow Up to 128 Transceivers on the Bus
- -7 V to +12 V Common-Mode Input Range
- Automotive Temperature Range ( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
- Industry-Standard Pinout

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX3440EESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3440EEPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3440EASA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3440EAPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

| PART | TYPE | DATA RATE <br> (Mbps) | LOW-POWER <br> SHUTDOWN | RECEIVER/DRIVER <br> ENABLE | TRANSCEIVERS <br> ON BUS | HOT SWAP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX3440E | RS-485 | 0.25 | No | Yes | 128 |  |
| MAX3441E | $R S-485$ | 2.5 to 10 | No | Yes | 128 |  |
| MAX3442E | $R S-485$ | 0.25 | Yes | Yes | 128 | Yes |
| MAX3443E | $R S-485$ | 2.5 to 10 | Yes | Yes | 128 | Yes |
| MAX3444E | $J 1708$ | 0.25 | Yes | Yes | 128 | Yes (only RE) |

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuits


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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS



| Operating Temperature Ranges |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| MAX344_EE | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| MAX344_EA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range .......................... $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Junction Temperature.. | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note 1: A, B must be terminated with $54 \Omega$ or $100 \Omega$ to guarantee $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ fault protection.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $+5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DRIVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Differential Driver Output | VOD | Figure 1, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega$ |  | 2 |  | VCC | V |
|  |  | Figure 1, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=54 \Omega$ |  | 1.5 |  | VCC |  |
| Change in Magnitude of Differential Output Voltage | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD}}$ | Figure 1, RL = $100 \Omega$ or $54 \Omega$ (Note 2) |  |  |  | 0.2 | V |
| Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage | VOC | Figure $1, \mathrm{RL}=100 \Omega$ or $54 \Omega$ |  |  | Vcc/2 | 3 | V |
| Change in Magnitude of Common-Mode Voltage | $\Delta \mathrm{V}$ Oc | Figure 1, RL = $100 \Omega$ or $54 \Omega$ (Note 2) |  |  |  | 0.2 | V |
| DRIVER LOGIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Driver Input High Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DIH }}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  | V |
| Driver Input Low Voltage | V DIL |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| Driver Input Current | IDIN |  |  |  |  | $\pm 2$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Driver Short-Circuit Output Current (Note 3) | IOSD | $0 \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \leq+12 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  | +350 | mA |
|  |  | $-7 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ |  | -350 |  |  |  |
| Driver Short-Circuit Foldback Output Current | IOSDF | $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {cC }}-1 \mathrm{~V}\right) \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }} \leq+12 \mathrm{~V}$ (Note 3) |  | +25 |  |  | mA |
|  |  | $-7 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}$ OUT $\leq+1 \mathrm{~V}$ ( Note 3) |  |  |  | -25 |  |
| RECEIVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Current | ${ }_{\text {I }, ~}$ B | A, B | $\mathrm{V}_{C C}=\mathrm{GND}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 250 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  | $V_{A, B}=-7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | -150 |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}}= \pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | $\pm 6$ | mA |
| Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage | $V_{\text {TH }}$ | $-7 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}} \leq+12 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -200 |  | -50 | mV |
| Receiver Input Hysteresis | $\Delta^{1} \mathrm{~V}_{\text {TH }}$ |  |  | 25 |  |  | mV |

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## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $+5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RECEIVER LOGIC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output High Voltage | V OH | Figure 2, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-1.6 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $V_{\text {CC }}-0.6$ |  | V |
| Output Low Voltage | VOL | Figure 2, $\mathrm{IOL}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 0.4 | V |
| Three-State Output Current at Receiver | Iozr | $0 \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Receiver Input Resistance | RIN | $-7 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{VCM} \leq+12 \mathrm{~V}$ | 48 |  | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Receiver Output Short-Circuit Current | IOSR | $0 \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RO}} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  | $\pm 95$ | mA |

CONTROL

| Control Input High Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CIH}}$ | $\mathrm{DE}, \overline{\mathrm{DE}, \overline{\mathrm{RE}, \mathrm{DE} / \mathrm{RE}}}$ | 2 | V |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Input Current Latch During First <br> Rising Edge | I N | $\mathrm{DE}, \mathrm{DE} / \mathrm{RE}, \overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |

SUPPLY CURRENT

| Normal Operation | IQ | No load, $\mathrm{DI}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ or GND | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MAX} 3440 \mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{DE} / \mathrm{RE}=\mathrm{VCC}_{\mathrm{CC}}\right), \\ & \mathrm{MAX} 3442 \mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}},\right. \\ & \overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{GNDD}), \\ & \mathrm{MAX} 3444 \mathrm{E}(\overline{\mathrm{DE}}=\overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{GND}) \end{aligned}$ | 30 | mA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | MAX3441E (DE/RE = $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ), MAX3443E ( $D E=V_{C C}$, $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{GND}$ ) | 10 |  |
| Supply Current in Shutdown Mode | ISHDN | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{GND}, \overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{VCC}(\mathrm{MAX} 3442 \mathrm{E} / \\ & \mathrm{MAX} 3443 \mathrm{E}) \end{aligned}$ |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{GND}, \overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & (\text { MAX } 3442 \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{MAX} 3443 \mathrm{E}) \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}=\overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}(\mathrm{MAX} 3444 \mathrm{E})$ |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}=\overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{MAX} 3444 \mathrm{E})$ |  | 10 |  |
| Supply Current with Output Shorted to $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ | ISHRT | DE $=G N D$ output in th | $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}=\mathrm{GND}$, no load ee-state (MAX3443E) | $\pm 15$ | mA |

## PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $+5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overvoltage Protection |  | A, B; RSOURCE $=0, \mathrm{RL}=54 \Omega$ |  | $\pm 60$ |  |  | V |
| ESD Protection |  | A, B | Human Body Model |  | $\pm 15$ |  | kV |
| FAULT DETECTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receiver Differential Threshold | FDIPH | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=0$, high limit |  | 270 |  | 450 | mV |
| Receiver Differential Threshold | FDIPL | $V_{C M}=0$, low limit |  | -450 |  | -270 | mV |
| Fault-Detection Common-Mode Input Voltage Positive |  |  |  | 12 |  |  | V |
| Fault-Detection Common-Mode Input Voltage Negative |  |  |  |  |  | -7 | V |

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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (MAX3440E/MAX3442E/MAX3444E)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $+5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Driver Propagation Delay | tpLHA, tPLHB | MAX3440E/MAX3442E, <br> Figure 3, RL=54 $\Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
|  |  | MAX3444E, RDIFF $=60 \Omega$, CDIFF $=100 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |  |  |
| Driver Differential Propagation Delay | tDPLH, tDPHL | Figure 4, RL = 54 $\Omega, \mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Driver Differential Output Transition Time | tLH,thL | Figure 4, RL = $54 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ | 200 | 2000 | ns |
| Driver Output Skew | tskewab, tSKEWBA | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{RL}=54 \Omega, \mathrm{CL}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { tSKEWAB }=\text { ItPLHA }- \text { tPHLBl, } \\ & \text { tSKEWBA }=\text { ItpLHB - tpHLAl } \end{aligned}$ |  | 350 | ns |
| Differential Driver Output Skew | tDSKEW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{RL}=54 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { tDSKEW }=\text { ItDPLH - tDPHLI } \end{aligned}$ |  | 200 | ns |
| Maximum Data Rate | $\mathrm{fmax}^{\text {m }}$ |  | 250 |  | kbps |
| Driver Enable Time to Output High | tpdzH | Figure 5, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Driver Disable Time from Output High | tpdHz | Figure 5, RL $=500 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Driver Enable Time from Shutdown to Output High | tPDHS | Figure 5, RL $=500 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3442E/MAX3444E) |  | 4.2 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Driver Enable Time to Output Low | tpDZL | Figure 6, $R_{L}=500 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Driver Disable Time from Output Low | tpdLz | Figure 6, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Driver Enable Time from Shutdown to Output Low | tPDLS | Figure 6, RL=500 $\Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3442E/MAX3444E) |  | 4.2 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Driver Time to Shutdown | tSHDN | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3442E/MAX3444E) |  | 800 | ns |
| Receiver Propagation Delay | tRPLH, trPHL | Figure 7, $\mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}=20 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=0$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Receiver Output Skew | trSKEW | $C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {RSKEW }}=\mathrm{ItRPLH}^{\text {- }}$ tRPHL ${ }^{\text {l }}$ |  | 200 | ns |
| Receiver Enable Time to Output High | tRPZH | Figure 8, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Receiver Disable Time from Output High | trPhz | Figure 8, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Receiver Wake Time from Shutdown | trPWAKE | Figure 8, RL=1k $\Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3442E/MAX3444E) |  | 4.2 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Receiver Enable Time to Output Low | trPZL | Figure 8, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Receiver Disable Time from Output Low | trPLZ | Figure 8, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 2000 | ns |
| Receiver Time to Shutdown | tSHDN | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF} \\ & (\text { MAX3442E/MAX3444E) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 800 | ns |

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## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (MAX3441E/MAX3443E)

$\left(\mathrm{V}_{C C}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ to $+5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Driver Propagation Delay | tPLHA, tPLHB | Figure 3, RL = $27 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 60 | ns |
| Driver Differential Propagation Delay | tDPLH, <br> tDPHL | Figure 4, RL = $54 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 60 | ns |
| Driver Differential Output Transition Time | tLH,thL | Figure 4, RL = $54 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 25 | ns |
| Driver Output Skew | tskewab, tskewba | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{RL}=54 \Omega, \mathrm{CL}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { tSKEWAB }=\text { ItPLHA }- \text { tpHLBl, } \\ & \text { tSKEWBA }=\text { ItpLHB - tpHLAl } \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 | ns |
| Differential Driver Output Skew | tDSKEW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{RL}=54 \Omega, \mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}, \\ & \text { tDSKEW }=\text { ItDPLH }- \text { tDPHLI } \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 | ns |
| Maximum Data Rate | $f_{\text {max }}$ |  | 10 |  | Mbps |
| Driver Enable Time to Output High | tPDZH | Figure 5, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 1200 | ns |
| Driver Disable Time from Output High | tpDHZ | Figure 5, RL $=500 \Omega, C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 1200 | ns |
| Driver Enable Time from Shutdown to Output High | tPDHS | Figure 5, RL = 500,$~ C L=50 p F(M A X 3443 E)$ |  | 4.2 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Driver Enable Time to Output Low | tpDZL | Figure 6, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 1200 | ns |
| Driver Disable Time from Output Low | tpdLz | Figure 6, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 1200 | ns |
| Driver Enable Time from Shutdown to Output Low | tPDLS | Figure 6, RL = 500 ${ }^{\text {, } C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}(\mathrm{MAX} 3443 \mathrm{E}) ~}$ |  | 4.2 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Driver Time to Shutdown | tshDN | Figure 6, RL = 500, , $C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3443E) |  | 800 | ns |
| Receiver Propagation Delay | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tRPLH, } \\ & \text { tRPHL } \end{aligned}$ | Figure 7, $\mathrm{CL}=20 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{V} \mathrm{V} \mathrm{L}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=0$ |  | 85 | ns |
| Receiver Output Skew | tRSKEW | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=20 \mathrm{pF}$, trskew $^{\text {a }}$ ItRPLH $-\mathrm{t}_{\text {RPHL }} \mathrm{I}$ |  | 15 | ns |
| Receiver Enable Time to Output High | tRPZH | Figure 8, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 400 | ns |
| Receiver Disable Time from Output High | tRPHZ | Figure 8, $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 400 | ns |
| Receiver Wake Time from Shutdown | tRPWAKE | Figure 8, RL = 1k $\Omega, C L=20 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3443E) |  | 4.2 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Receiver Enable Wake Time from Shutdown | tRPSH | Figure 8, RL = $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 400 | ns |
| Receiver Disable Time from Output Low | trPLZ | Figure 8, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=20 \mathrm{pF}$ |  | 400 | ns |
| Receiver Time to Shutdown | tSHDN | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=500 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ (MAX3443E) |  | 800 | ns |

Note 2: $\Delta V_{O D}$ and $\Delta V_{O C}$ are the changes in $V_{O D}$ and $V_{O C}$, respectively, when the DI input changes state.
Note 3: The short-circuit output current applies to peak current just before foldback current limiting; the short-circuit foldback output current applies during current limiting to allow a recovery from bus contention.

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## $\left(\mathrm{V} C \mathrm{C}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted.)



RECEIVER OUTPUT CURRENT
vs. OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE


DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT
vs. DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE


Typical Operating Characteristics


RECEIVER OUTPUT CURRENT
vs. OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE


DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. TEMPERATURE


SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE


RECEIVER OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. TEMPERATURE


A, B CURRENT
vs. A, B VOLTAGE (TO GROUND)


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Test Circuits and Waveforms


Figure 1．Driver VOD and VOC


Figure 2．Receiver $V_{O H}$ and $V_{O L}$


Figure 3．Driver Propagation Times


Figure 4．Driver Differential Output Delay and Transition Times

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Figure 5. Driver Enable and Disable Times


Figure 6. Driver Enable and Disable Times


Figure 7. Receiver Propagation Delay

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Test Circuits and Waveforms (continued)


Figure 8. Receiver Enable and Disable Times
Note 4: The input pulse is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics: $f=5 \mathrm{MHz}, 50 \%$ duty cycle; $\operatorname{tr} \leq 6 n s ; Z_{0}=50 \Omega$. Note 5: $\mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and stray capacitance.

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Pin Description

| PIN |  |  | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX3440E MAX3441E | MAX3442E MAX3443E | MAX3444E |  |  |
| 1 | - | - | FAULT | Fault output. $1=$ fault; $0=$ normal operation <br> A or B under the following conditions: <br> - A-B differential <200mV <br> - A shorted to B <br> - A shorted to a voltage within the common-mode range (detected only when the driver is enabled) <br> - B shorted to a voltage within the common-mode range (detected only when the driver is enabled) <br> - A or B outside the common-mode range |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | RO | Receiver Output. If receiver enabled and (A-B) $\geq-50 \mathrm{mV}$, $R O=$ high; if $(A-B) \leq-200 \mathrm{mV}, R O=$ low. |
| - | 2 | 2 | $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ | Receiver Output Enable. Pull $\overline{\text { RE }}$ low to enable RO. |
| - | - | 3 | $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ | Driver Output Enable. Pull $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ low to enable the outputs. Force $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ high to three-state the outputs. Drive $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ high to enter low-power shutdown mode. |
| 3 | - | - | DE/RE | Driver/Receiver Output Enable. Pull DE/RE low to threestate the driver output and enable RO. Force DE/RE high to enable driver output and three-state RO. |
| - | 3 | - | DE | Driver Output Enable. Force DE high to enable driver. Pull $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ low to three-state the driver output. Drive $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ high and pull DE low to enter low-power shutdown mode. |
| 4 | 4 | - | DI | Driver Input. A logic low on DI forces the noninverting output low and the inverting output high. A logic high on DI forces the noninverting output high and the inverting output low. |
| - | - | 4 | TXD | J1708 Input. A logic low on TXD forces outputs $A$ and $B$ to the dominant state. A logic high on TXD forces outputs A and $B$ to the recessive state |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | GND | Ground |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | A | Noninverting Receiver Input/Driver Output |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | B | Inverting Receiver Input/Driver Output |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | VCC | Positive Supply, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V |

# $\pm 15 k V$ ESD-Protected, $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ Fault-Protected, 10Mbps, Fail-Safe RS-485/J1708 Transceivers 

Function Tables

## Table 1. MAX3440E/MAX3441E Fault Table

| INPUTS |  | OUTPUTS |  | FAULT CONDITION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A-B <br> VID DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE | COMMON-MODE voltage | RO | FAULT CONDITIONED BY DELAY |  |
| $\geq 0.45 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\leq 12 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\geq-7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 | 0 | Normal operation |
| $<0.45 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\geq 0.27 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| $<0.27 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\geq-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1 | 1 | Low-input differential voltage |
| $\leq-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\geq-0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | Indeterminate <br> (Note 1) | 1 | Low-input differential voltage |
| $\leq-0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ and $>-0.27 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0 | 1 | Low-input differential voltage |
| $\leq-0.27 \mathrm{~V}$ and $>-0.45 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate |
| $\leq-0.45 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| X | <-7V or >+12V | Indeterminate | 1 | Outside common-mode voltage range |

$X=$ Don't care .
Note 1: Receiver output may oscillate with this differential input condition.
Table 3. MAX3442E/MAX3443E
(RS-485/RS-422)
Table 2. MAX3440E/MAX3441E (RS-485/RS-422)

| TRANSMITTING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUTS |  | OUTPUTS |  |
| DE/RE | DI | A | B |
| 0 | $X$ | High-Z | High-Z |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

$X=$ Don't care.

Table 4. MAX3444E (J1708) Application

| TRANSMITTING |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUTS |  | OUTPUTS |  | CONDITIONS |
| TXD | $\overline{\mathbf{D E}}$ | A | B | - |
| 0 | 1 | High-Z | High-Z | - |
| 1 | 1 | High-Z | High-Z | - |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Dominant state |
| 1 | 0 | High-Z | High-Z | Recessive state |


| TRANSMITTING |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUTS |  |  | OUTPUTS |  |
| $\overline{\mathbf{R E}}$ | $\mathbf{D E}$ | $\mathbf{D I}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ |
| 0 | 0 | $X$ | High-Z | High-Z |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | $X$ | Shutdown | Shutdown |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

$X=$ Don't care.
Table 5. MAX3440E/MAX3441E (RS-485/RS-422)

| RECEIVING |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUTS |  | OUTPUTS |
| DE/RE | (A - B) | RO |
| 0 | $\geq-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 |
| 0 | $\leq-0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 |
| 0 | Open/shorted | 1 |
| 1 | $X$ | High-Z |

[^0]
# 土15kV ESD-Protected, $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ Fault-Protected, 10Mbps, Fail-Safe RS-485/J1708 Transceivers 

Table 6. MAX3442E/MAX3443E
(RS-485/RS-422)

| RECEIVING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUTS |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathbf{R E}}$ | $\mathbf{D E}$ | (A - B) | RO |
| 0 | $X$ | $\geq-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 |
| 0 | $X$ | $\leq-0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 |
| 0 | $X$ | Open/shorted | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | $X$ | High-Z |
| 1 | 0 | $X$ | Shutdown |

$X=$ Don't care.

## Detailed Description

The MAX3440E-MAX3444E fault-protected transceivers for RS-485/RS-422 and J1708 communication contain one driver and one receiver. These devices feature failsafe circuitry, which guarantees a logic-high receiver output when the receiver inputs are open or shorted, or when they are connected to a terminated transmission line with all drivers disabled (see the True Fail-Safe section). All devices have a hot-swap input structure that prevents disturbances on the differential signal lines when a circuit board is plugged into a hot backplane (see the Hot-Swap Capability section). The MAX3440E/MAX3442E/MAX3444E feature a reduced slew-rate driver that minimizes EMI and reduces reflections caused by improperly terminated cables, allowing error-free data transmission up to 250 kbps (see the Reduced EMI and Reflections section). The MAX3441E/ MAX3443E drivers are not slew-rate limited, allowing transmit speeds up to 10 Mbps .

## Driver

The driver accepts a single-ended, logic-level input (DI) and transfers it to a differential, RS-485/RS-422 level output (A and B). Deasserting the driver enable places the driver outputs ( $A$ and $B$ ) into a high-impedance state.

## Receiver

The receiver accepts a differential, RS-485/RS-422 level input ( $A$ and $B$ ), and transfers it to a single-ended, logic-level output (RO). Deasserting the receiver enable places the receiver inputs ( $A$ and $B$ ) into a high-impedance state (see Tables 1-7).

Table 7. MAX3444E (RS-485/RS-422)

| RECEIVING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INPUTS |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathbf{R E}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{D E}}$ | (A - B) | RO |
| 0 | $X$ | $\geq-0.05 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 |
| 0 | $X$ | $\leq-0.2 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 |
| 0 | $X$ | Open/shorted | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | $X$ | High-Z |
| 1 | 1 | $X$ | Shutdown |

$X=$ Don't care .

## Low-Power Shutdown

(MAX3442E/MAX3443E/MAX3444E)
The MAX3442E/MAX3443E/MAX3444E offer a low-power shutdown mode. Force DE low and $\overline{R E}$ high to shut down the MAX3442E/MAX3443E. Force $\overline{D E}$ and $\overline{R E}$ high to shut down the MAX3444E. A time delay of 50ns prevents the device from accidentally entering shutdown due to logic skews when switching between transmit and receive modes. Holding DE low and $\overline{R E}$ high for at least 800ns guarantees that the MAX3442E/MAX3443E enter shutdown. In shutdown, the devices consume a maximum $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ supply current.
$\pm 60 V$ Fault Protection
The driver outputs/receiver inputs of RS-485 devices in industrial network applications often experience voltage faults resulting from shorts to the power grid that exceed the -7 V to +12 V range specified in the EIA/TIA485 standard. In these applications, ordinary RS-485 devices (typical absolute maximum -8 V to +12.5 V ) require costly external protection devices. To reduce system complexity and eliminate this need for external protection, the driver outputs/receiver inputs of the MAX3440E-MAX3444E withstand voltage faults up to $\pm 60 V$ with respect to ground without damage. Protection is guaranteed regardless whether the device is active, shut down, or without power.

True Fail-Safe
The MAX3440E-MAX3444E use a -50mV to -200mV differential input threshold to ensure true fail-safe receiver inputs. This threshold guarantees the receiver outputs a logic high for shorted, open, or idle data lines. The -50 mV to -200 mV threshold complies with the $\pm 200 \mathrm{mV}$ threshold EIA/TIA-485 standard.

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$\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ ESD Protection
As with all Maxim devices, ESD-protection structures are incorporated on all pins to protect against ESD encountered during handling and assembly. The MAX3440E-MAX3444E receiver inputs/driver outputs (A, B) have extra protection against static electricity found in normal operation. Maxim's engineers have developed state-of-the-art structures to protect these pins against $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ ESD without damage. After an ESD event, the MAX3440E-MAX3444E continue working without latchup.
ESD protection can be tested in several ways. The receiver inputs are characterized for protection to $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ using the Human Body Model.

## ESD Test Conditions

ESD performance depends on a number of conditions. Contact Maxim for a reliability report that documents test setup, methodology, and results.


Figure 9a. Human Body ESD Test Model

Human Body Model
Figure 9a shows the Human Body Model, and Figure 9 b shows the current waveform it generates when discharged into a low impedance. This model consists of a 100pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the device through a $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor.

Driver Output Protection
Two mechanisms prevent excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or bus contention. The first, a foldback current limit on the driver output stage, provides immediate protection against short circuits over the whole common-mode voltage range. The second, a thermal shutdown circuit, forces the driver outputs into a high-impedance state if the die temperature exceeds $+160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Normal operation resumes when the die temperature cools to $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, resulting in a pulsed output during continuous short-circuit conditions.


Figure 9b. Human Body Model Current Waveform

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Hot-Swap Capability

Hot-Swap Inputs

Inserting circuit boards into a hot, or powered, backplane may cause voltage transients on $D E, D E / R E, \overline{R E}$, and receiver inputs $A$ and $B$ that can lead to data errors. For example, upon initial circuit board insertion, the processor undergoes a power-up sequence. During this period, the high-impedance state of the output drivers makes them unable to drive the MAX3440E-MAX3444E enable inputs to a defined logic level. Meanwhile, leakage currents of up to $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ from the high-impedance output, or capacitively coupled noise from VCC or GND, could cause an input to drift to an incorrect logic state. To prevent such a condition from occurring, the MAX3440E-MAX3443E feature hot-swap input circuitry on DE, DE/RE, and $\overline{R E}$ to guard against unwanted driver activation during hot-swap situations. The MAX3444E has hot-swap input circuitry only on $\overline{R E}$. When Vcc rises, an internal pulldown (or pullup for RE) circuit holds DE low for at least $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, and until the current into DE exceeds $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. After the initial power-up sequence, the pulldown circuit becomes transparent, resetting the hot-swap tolerable input.

## Hot-Swap Input Circuitry

 At the driver-enable input (DE), there are two NMOS devices, M1 and M2 (Figure 10). When Vcc ramps from zero, an internal $15 \mu$ s timer turns on M2 and sets the SR latch, which also turns on M1. Transistors M2, a 2 mA current sink, and M1, a $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ current sink, pull DE to GND through a $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. M 2 pulls DE to the disabled state against an external parasitic capacitance up to 100 pF that may drive DE high. After $15 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, the timer deactivates M2 while M1 remains on, holding DE low against three-state leakage currents that may drive DE high. M1 remains on until an external current source overcomes the required input current. At this time, the SR latch resets M1 and turns off. When M1 turns off, DE reverts to a standard, high-impedance CMOS input. Whenever $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ drops below 1V, the input is reset.A complementary circuit for $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ uses two PMOS devices to pull $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.

## Applications Information

128 Transceivers on the Bus
The MAX3440E-MAX3444E transceivers 1/4-unit-load receiver input impedance ( $48 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) allows up to 128 transceivers connected in parallel on one communication line. Connect any combination of these devices, and/or other RS-485 devices, for a maximum of 32-unit loads to the line.

Reduced EMI and Reflections
The MAX3440E/MAX3442E/MAX3444E are slew-rate limited, minimizing EMI and reducing reflections caused by improperly terminated cables. Figure 11 shows the driver output waveform and its Fourier analysis of a 125 kHz signal transmitted by a MAX3443E. High-frequency harmonic components with large amplitudes are evident.
Figure 12 shows the same signal displayed for a MAX3442E transmitting under the same conditions. Figure 12's high-frequency harmonic components are much lower in amplitude, compared with Figure 11's, and the potential for EMI is significantly reduced.


Figure 10. Simplified Structure of the Driver Enable Pin (DE)

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In general，a transmitter＇s rise time relates directly to the length of an unterminated stub，which can be dri－ ven with only minor waveform reflections．The following equation expresses this relationship conservatively：

$$
\text { Length }=\text { tRISE } /(10 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{ft})
$$

where tRISE is the transmitter＇s rise time．
For example，the MAX3442E＇s rise time is typically 800ns，which results in excellent waveforms with a stub length up to 53 ft ．A system can work well with longer unterminated stubs，even with severe reflections，if the waveform settles out before the UART samples them．

## RS－485 Applications

The MAX3440E－MAX3443E transceivers provide bidi－ rectional data communications on multipoint bus trans－ mission lines．Figures 13 and 14 show a typical network applications circuit．The RS－485 standard covers line lengths up to 4000ft．To minimize reflections and reduce data errors，terminate the signal line at both ends in its characteristic impedance，and keep stub lengths off the main line as short as possible．


Figure 11．Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of MAX3443E Transmitting a 125 kHz Signal

J1708 Applications The MAX3444E is designed for J 1708 applications．To configure the MAX3444E，connect $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{RE}}$ to GND． Connect the signal to be transmitted to TXD．Terminate the bus with the load circuit as shown in Figure 15．The drivers used by SAE J1708 are used in a dominant－ mode application．$\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ is active low；a high input on $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ places the outputs in high impedance．When the driver is disabled（TXD high or $\overline{\mathrm{DE}}$ high），the bus is pulled high by external bias resistors R1 and R2．Therefore，a logic level high is encoded as recessive．When all transceivers are idle in this configuration，all receivers output logic high because of the pullup resistor on A and pulldown resistor on B．R1 and R2 provide the bias for the recessive state． C1 and C2 combine to form a 6 MHz lowpass filter，effec－ tive for reducing FM interference．R2，C1，R4，and C2 combine to form a 1.6 MHz lowpass filter，effective for reducing $A M$ interference．Because the bus is untermi－ nated，at high frequencies，R3 and R4 perform a pseudotermination．This makes the implementation more flexible，as no specific termination nodes are required at the ends of the bus．

Figure 12．Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of MAX3442E Transmitting a 125 kHz Signal

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Figure 13. MAX3440E/MAX3441E Typical RS-485 Network


Figure 14. MAX3442E/MAX3443E Typical RS-485 Network


Chip Information
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 310 PROCESS: BICMOS

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuits (continued)

_Ordering Information (continued)

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX3441EESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3441EEPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3441EASA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3441EAPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3442EESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3442EEPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3442EASA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3442EAPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3443ECSA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3443ECPA | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3443EESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3443EEPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3443EASA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3443EAPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3444EESA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3444EEPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |
| MAX3444EASA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 SO |
| MAX3444EAPA | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8 PDIP |

## $\pm 15 k V$ ESD－Protected，$\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ Fault－Protected， 10Mbps，Fail－Safe RS－485／J1708 Transceivers

（The package drawing（s）in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications．For the latest package outline information， go to www．maxim－ic．com／packages．）


|  | INCHES |  | MILLIMETERS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIM | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |  |  |
| A | 0.053 | 0.069 | 1.35 | 1.75 |  |  |
| A1 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.10 | 0.25 |  |  |
| B | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.35 | 0.49 |  |  |
| C | 0.007 | 0.010 | 0.19 | 0.25 |  |  |
| e | 0.050 |  | BSC | 1.27 |  | BSC |
| E | 0.150 | 0.157 | 3.80 | 4.00 |  |  |
| H | 0.228 | 0.244 | 5.80 | 6.20 |  |  |
| L | 0.016 | 0.050 | 0.40 | 1.27 |  |  |

VARIATIONS：

|  | INCHES |  | MILLIMETERS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| DIM | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | N | MS012 |
| D | 0.189 | 0.197 | 4.80 | 5.00 | 8 | AA |
| D | 0.337 | 0.344 | 8.55 | 8.75 | 14 | AB |
| D | 0.386 | 0.394 | 9.80 | 10.00 | 16 | AC |


SIDE VIEW

NOTES：
1．D\＆E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH．
2．MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.15 mm （．006＂）．
3．LEADS TO BE COPLANAR WITHIN 0.10 mm （．004＂）．
4．CONTROLLING DIMENSION：MILLIMETERS．
5．MEETS JEDEC MSO12．
6． $\mathrm{N}=$ NUMBER OF PINS．

| 阬DEALLAS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 21－0041 |  |

# $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}$ ESD-Protected, $\pm 60 \mathrm{~V}$ Fault-Protected, 10Mbps, Fail-Safe RS-485/J1708 Transceivers 

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)


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[^0]:    $X=$ Don't care.

