



Surge arrester

3-electrode arrester

Series/Type: EZ3-A230XF1
Ordering code: B88069X2591B502
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3-electrode arrester
EZ3-A230XF1

Features	Applications
- Extremely small size - Fast response time - High current rating - Stable performance over life - Very low capacitance - High insulation resistance - Reliable failsafe device - RoHS-compatible	- Branch exchange (MDF) - Line protection - Station protection

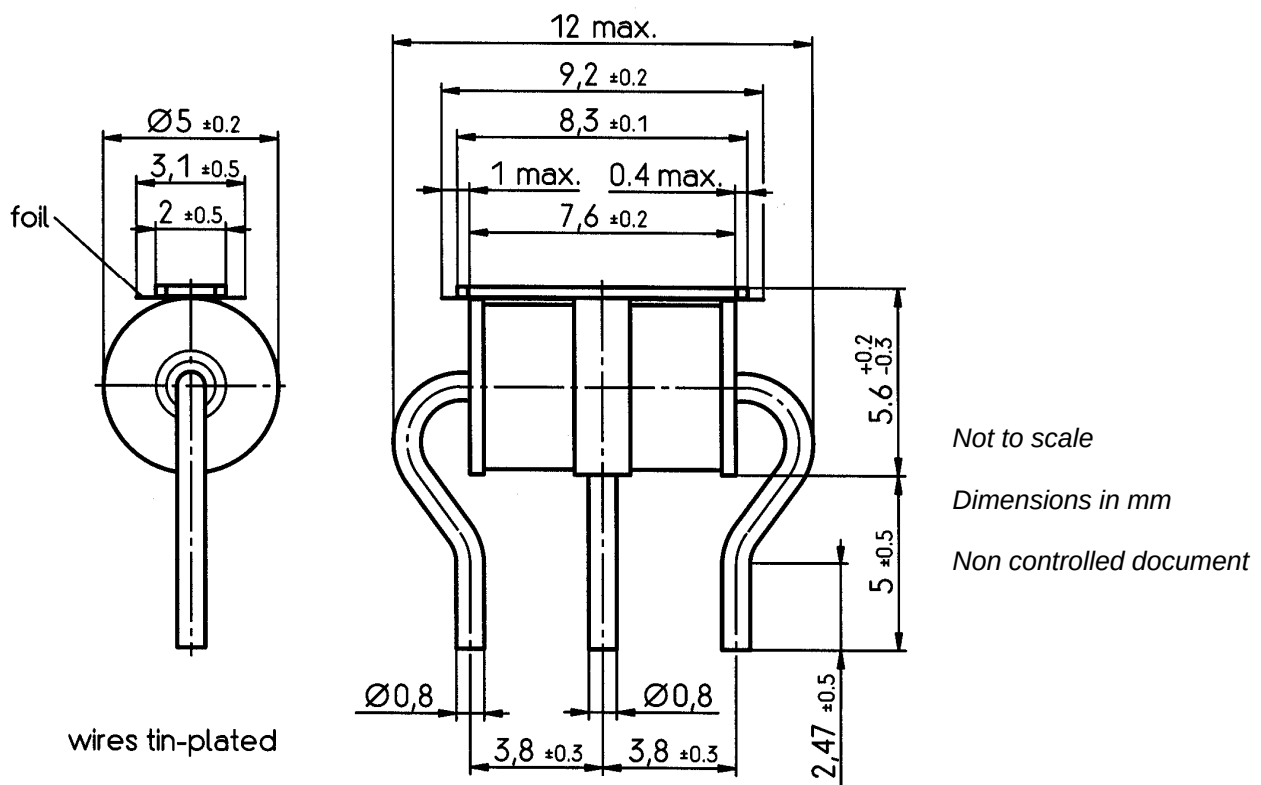
Electrical specifications

DC spark-over voltage ^{1) 2) 4)}	230 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage ⁴⁾		
at 100 V/μs - for 99 % of measured values	< 600	V
- typical values of distribution	< 450	V
at 1 kV/μs - for 99 % of measured values	< 750	V
- typical values of distribution	< 600	V
Service life		
10 operations 50 Hz, 1 s ⁵⁾	5	A
1 operation 50 Hz, 0.18 s ⁵⁾	5	A
10 operations [5x (+) & 5x (-)] 8/20 μs ⁵⁾	5	kA
1 operation 10/350 μs ⁵⁾	1	kA
300 operations (alternating polarity) 10/1000 μs ⁵⁾	200	A
Insulation resistance at 100 V _{dc} ⁴⁾	> 1	GΩ
Capacitance at 1 MHz ⁴⁾	< 1.5	pF
DC holdover voltage ³⁾		
at 135 V _{dc} / 1300 Ω	< 150	ms
Transverse delay time ³⁾	< 0.2	μs
Arc voltage at 1 A	~ 10	V
Glow to arc transition current	~ 1	A
Glow voltage	~ 80	V
Weight	~ 1.0	g
Storage temperature	-40 ... +90	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	40/ 90/ 21	
Marking, blue negative	EPCOS EZ 230 YY O EZ - Series 230 - Nominal voltage YY - Year of production O - Non radioactive	

- 1) At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859
 - 2) In ionized mode
 - 3) Test according to ITU-T Rec. K.12
 - 4) Tip or ring electrode to center electrode
 - 5) Total current through center electrode, half value through tip respectively ring electrode.
- Terms in accordance with ITU-T Rec. K.12 and DIN 57845/VDE0845

Arrester fail safe works at temperatures $> 260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The arrester has to be fixed mechanically, if the arrester is contacted by soldering and if the solder temperature is less than $260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Dimensional Drawing



Cautions and warnings

- Surge arresters must not be operated directly in power supply networks.
- Surge arresters may become hot in case of longer periods of current stress (danger of burning).
- Surge arresters may be used only within their specified values. In case of overload, the head contacts may fail or the component may be destroyed.
- Damaged surge arresters must not be re-used.
- Surge arrester with triggered short-circuit mechanism must not be re-used.

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The following applies to all products named in this publication:

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