Surge arrester

2-electrode arrester

Series/Type:	**EF800X**
Ordering code:	**B88069X2641******
Version/Date:	Issue 05 / 2013-09-04

Surge arrester B88069X2641****

2-electrode arrester EF800X

Features

- Standard size
- High follow current capability
- Very fast response time
- Stable performance over life
- Very low capacitance
- High insulation resistance
- RoHS-compatible

Applications

- Application with high follow current
- Power supply

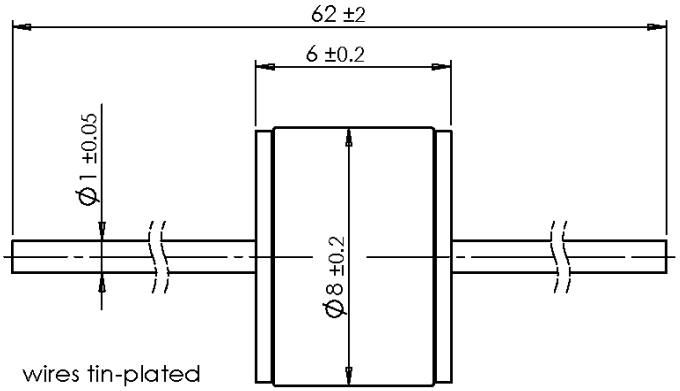
Electrical specifications

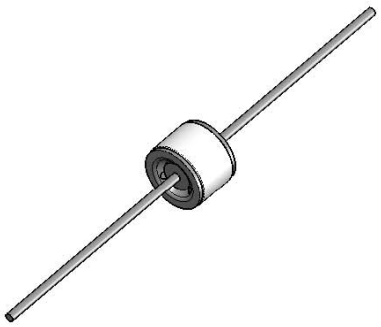
DC spark-over voltage [1) 2)]	680 ... 1000	V
Impulse spark-over voltage		
at 100 V/µs - for 99% of measured values	< 1200	V
at 100 V/µs - typical values of distribution	< 1000	V
at 1 kV/µs - for 99% of measured values	< 1300	V
at 1 kV/µs - typical values of distribution	< 1100	V
Service life		
10 operations 50 Hz, 1 s	5	A
1 operation 50 Hz, 0.18 s (9 cycles)	65	A
10 operations 8/20 µs	5	kA
1 operation 8/20 µs	10	kA
Max. follow current during one voltage half cycle at 50 Hz [3)]	200	A
Insulation resistance at 100 V_{DC}	> 10	GΩ
Capacitance at 1 MHz	< 1.5	pF
Arc voltage at 1 A	~ 22	V
Glow to arc transition current	< 0.5	A
Glow voltage	~ 140	V
Weight	~ 1.5	g
Operation and storage temperature	-40 ... +125	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	40/ 125/ 21	
Marking, red positive	**EPCOS EF 800 YY O** EF - Series 800 - 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) Max. continuous operating voltage U_c = 275 V

Terms in accordance with ITU-T Rec. K.12; IEC 61663-2 and IEC 61643-311.

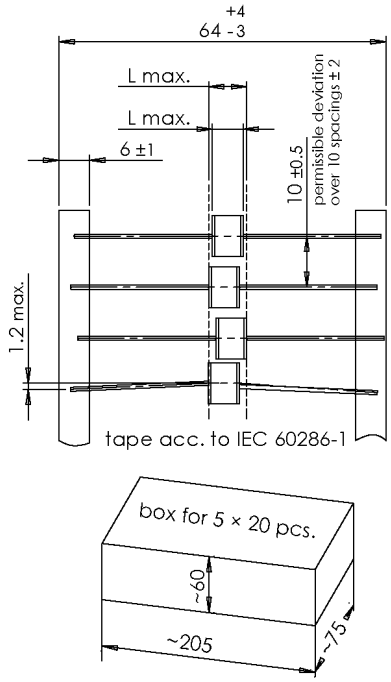
Dimensional drawing in mm

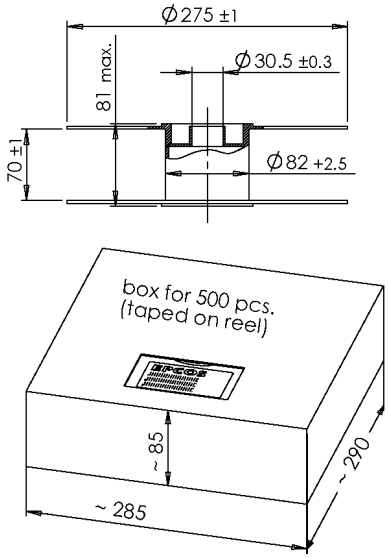




Ordering codes and packing advices

*B88069X2641**S102** = 100 pcs. on 5 taped stripes* *B88069X2641**T502** = 500 pcs. on tape and reel*





Cautions and warnings

- Surge arrester must be selected so that the maximum expected follow current can be quenched.
- The follow current must be limited so that the arrester can be properly extinguished when the surge has decayed. The arrester might otherwise heat up and ignite adjacent components.
- 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 lead contacts may fail or the component may be destroyed.
- Surge arresters must be handled with care and must not be dropped.
- Damaged surge arresters must not be re-used.

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