

# 2-electrode arrester

Series/Type: EF800X Ordering code: B88069X2641xxxx <sup>a)</sup> Version/Date: Issue 03 / 2008-01-18



Surge arrester B88069X2641xxxx <sup>a)</sup>

## 2-electrode arrester EF800X

Features	Applications	
Standard size	<ul> <li>Application with high follow current</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>High follow current capability</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Power supply</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Very fast response time</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Stable performance over life</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Very low capacitance</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>High insulation resistance</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>RoHS-compatible</li> </ul>		

## **Electrical specifications**

DC spark-over voltage 1) 2)		680 1000	V
Impulse spark-over volta	age		
at 100 V/µs -	for 99 % of measured values typical values of distribution	< 1200 < 1000	V
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	for 99 % of measured values typical values of distribution	< 1300 < 1100	V
Service life			
10 operations	50 Hz, 1 s	5	Α
1 operation	50 Hz, 0.18 s (9 cycles)	65	Α
10 operations	8/20 µs	5	kA
1 operation	8/20 µs	10	kA
Max. follow current durir	ng one voltage half cycle at 50 Hz	200	Α
Insulation resistance at	100 V <sub>dc</sub>	> 10	$G\Omega$
Capacitance at 1 MHz		< 1.5	pF
Arc voltage at 1 A		~ 22	V
Glow to arc transition current		< 0.5	Α
Glow voltage		~ 140	V
Weight		~ 1.5	g
Operation and storage temperature		-40 +90	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)		40/ 90/ 21	
Marking, red positive		EPCOSEF 800 YY O  EF - Series 800 - Nominal voltage YY - Year of production O - Non radioactive	

a) xxxx = S102 (100 pcs on 5 stripes) = T502 (500 pcs on tape and reel)

Terms in accordance with ITU-T Rec. K.12 and DIN 57845/VDE0845

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<sup>1)</sup> At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859

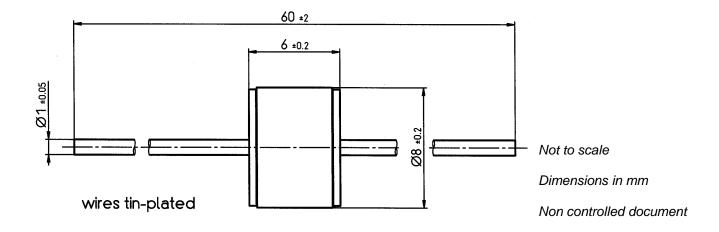
<sup>2)</sup> In ionized mode



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### **Dimensional drawing**



#### **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 head contacts may fail or the component may be destroyed.
- Damaged surge arresters must not be re-used.



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