



## 2-electrode arrester

**Series/Type:** EF2500X  
**Ordering code:** B88069X5690xxxx <sup>a)</sup>  
**Version/Date:** Issue 03 / 2008-01-18

Features	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Standard size</li> <li>▪ High follow current capability</li> <li>▪ Very fast response time</li> <li>▪ Stable performance over life</li> <li>▪ Very low capacitance</li> <li>▪ High insulation resistance</li> <li>▪ RoHS-compatible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Application with high follow current</li> <li>▪ Power supply</li> </ul>

**Electrical specifications**

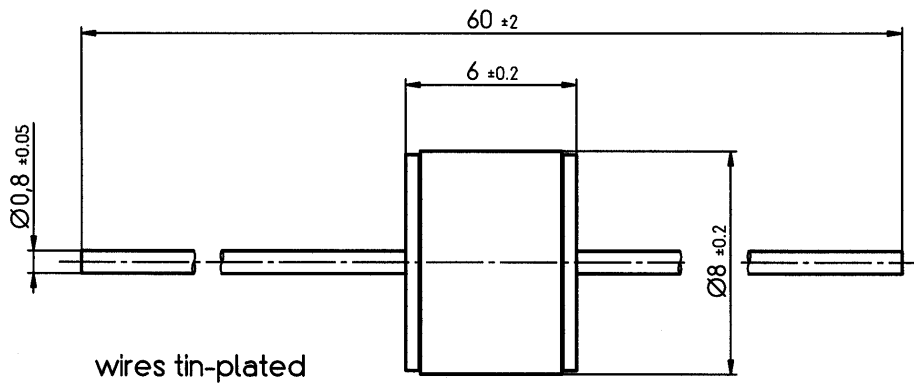
DC spark-over voltage <sup>1)2)</sup>	2500 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage		
at 100 V/μs - for 99% of measured values	< 3700	V
- typical values of distribution	< 3300	V
at 1 kV/μs - for 99% of measured values	< 4500	V
- typical values of distribution	< 3700	V
Service life		
10 operations      50 Hz, 1 s	2.5	A
1 operation        50 Hz, 0.18 s (9 cycles)	10	A
10 operations      8/20 μs	2.5	kA
1 operation        8/20 μs	2.5	kA
Max. follow current during one voltage half cycle at 50 Hz	200	A
Insulation resistance at 100 V <sub>dc</sub>	> 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 ... +90	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	40/ 90/ 21	
Marking, red positive	<b>EPCOSEF 2500 YY O</b> EF    - Series 2500 - Nominal voltage YY   - Year of production O    - Non radioactive	

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

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

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

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

**Dimensional drawing**


*Not to scale*

*Dimensions in mm*

*Non controlled document*

**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.
- Damaged surge arresters must not be re-used.

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