

SIOV metal oxide varistors

Housed (ThermoFuse) varistors, AdvancedD series

Series/Type: **ETFV14**
Date: April 2011

ThermoFuse varistors, ETFV14 series
Construction

- Round varistor element, leaded
- Coating: epoxy resin, flame-retardant to UL 94 V-0
- Terminals: tinned copper wire, metal compound wire
- Housing: thermoplastic, flame-retardant to UL 94 V-0

Features

- Wide operating voltage range 130 ... 420 V_{RMS}
- Self-protected under abnormal overvoltage conditions
- High-energy Advanced series E2

Approvals

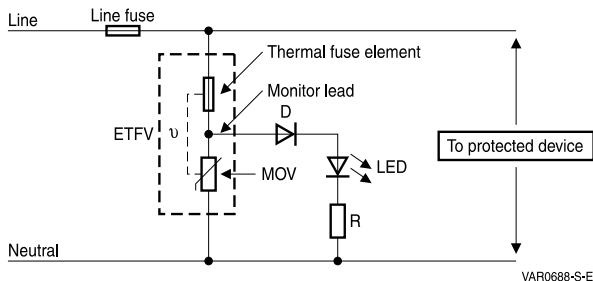
- UL
- IEC
- VDE

Applications

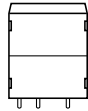
- Air conditioner, refrigerator, TV, etc.
- Power meter, inverter, telecom equipment, etc.
- Transient voltage surge suppressors (TVSS)
- Solar inverter

Delivery mode

- Bulk (standard)

Typical applications

General technical data

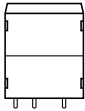
Climatic category	to IEC 60068-1	40/85/56	
Operating temperature	to IEC 61051	-40 ... + 85	°C
Storage temperature		-40 ... + 85	°C
Electric strength	to IEC 61051	≥ 2.5	kV _{RMS}
Insulation resistance	to IEC 61051	≥ 100	MΩ
Response time		< 25	ns


Electrical specifications and ordering codes
Maximum ratings ($T_A = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

Ordering code	Type (untaped) SIOV-	V_{RMS} V	V_{DC} V	i_{max} (8/20 μs) A	W_{max} (2 ms) J	P_{max} W
B72214T2131K101	ETFV14K130E2	130	170	6000	50	0.6
B72214T2141K101	ETFV14K140E2	140	180	6000	55	0.6
B72214T2151K101	ETFV14K150E2	150	200	6000	60	0.6
B72214T2171K101	ETFV14K175E2	175	225	6000	70	0.6
B72214T2211K101	ETFV14K210E2	210	270	6000	80	0.6
B72214T2231K101	ETFV14K230E2	230	300	6000	90	0.6
B72214T2251K101	ETFV14K250E2	250	320	6000	100	0.6
B72214T2271K101	ETFV14K275E2	275	350	6000	110	0.6
B72214T2301K101	ETFV14K300E2	300	385	6000	125	0.6
B72214T2321K101	ETFV14K320E2	320	420	6000	136	0.6
B72214T2351K101	ETFV14K350E2	350	460	6000	136	0.6
B72214T2381K101	ETFV14K385E2	385	505	6000	136	0.6
B72214T2421K101	ETFV14K420E2	420	560	6000	136	0.6

Characteristics ($T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

Ordering code	Type (untaped) SIOV-	V_V (1 mA) V	ΔV_V (1 mA) %	$V_{c,max}$ (i_c) V	i_c A	C_{typ} (1 kHz) pF
B72214T2131K101	ETFV14K130E2	205	± 10	340	50	650
B72214T2141K101	ETFV14K140E2	220	± 10	360	50	610
B72214T2151K101	ETFV14K150E2	240	± 10	395	50	570
B72214T2171K101	ETFV14K175E2	270	± 10	455	50	490
B72214T2211K101	ETFV14K210E2	330	± 10	545	50	410
B72214T2231K101	ETFV14K230E2	360	± 10	595	50	380
B72214T2251K101	ETFV14K250E2	390	± 10	650	50	350
B72214T2271K101	ETFV14K275E2	430	± 10	710	50	320
B72214T2301K101	ETFV14K300E2	470	± 10	775	50	300
B72214T2321K101	ETFV14K320E2	510	± 10	840	50	280
B72214T2351K101	ETFV14K350E2	560	± 10	910	50	260
B72214T2381K101	ETFV14K385E2	620	± 10	1025	50	240
B72214T2421K101	ETFV14K420E2	680	± 10	1120	50	220

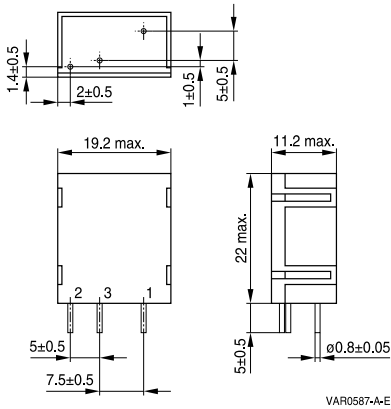


Housed varistors

ETFV14

ThermoFuse varistors, ETFV14 series

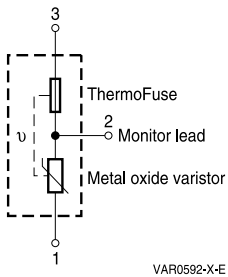
Dimensional drawings

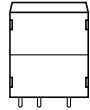


Weight

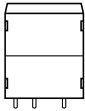
Nominal diameter mm	V_{RMS} V	Weight g
14	130 ... 420	4.0 ... 5.6

Lead configuration

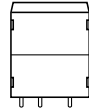



Reliability data

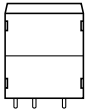
Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Varistor voltage	The voltage between two terminals with the specified measuring current applied is called V_V (1 mA _{DC} @ 0.2 ... 2 s).	To meet the specified value
Clamping voltage	The maximum voltage between two terminals with the specified standard impulse current (8/20 μ s) applied.	To meet the specified value
Endurance at upper category temperature	1000 h at UCT After having continuously applied the maximum allowable AC voltage at UCT ± 2 °C for 1000 h, the specimen shall be stored at room temperature and normal humidity for 1 to 2 h. Thereafter, the change of V_V shall be measured.	$ \Delta V/V$ (1 mA) $\leq 10\%$
Surge current derating, 8/20 μ s	10 surge currents (8/20 μ s), unipolar, interval 30 s, amplitude corresponding to derating curve for 10 impulses at 20 μ s	$ \Delta V/V$ (1 mA) $\leq 10\%$ (measured in direction of surge current) No visible damage
Surge current derating, 2 ms	10 surge currents (2 ms), unipolar, interval 120 s, amplitude corresponding to derating curve for 10 impulses at 2 ms	$ \Delta V/V$ (1 mA) $\leq 10\%$ (measured in direction of surge current) No visible damage
Electric strength	IEC 61051-1, test 4.9.2 Metal balls method, 2500 V _{RMS} , 60 s The varistor is placed in a container holding 1.6 \pm 0.2 mm diameter metal balls such that only the terminations of the varistor are protruding. The specified voltage shall be applied between both terminals of the specimen connected together and the electrode inserted between the metal balls.	No breakdown


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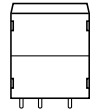
Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Climatic sequence	<p>The specimen shall be subjected to:</p> <p>a) dry heat at UCT, 16 h, IEC 60068-2-2, test Ba</p> <p>b) damp heat, 1st cycle: 55 °C, 93% r. H., 24 h, IEC 60068-2-30, test Db</p> <p>c) cold, LCT, 2 h, IEC 60068-2-1, test Aa</p> <p>d) damp heat, additional 5 cycles: 55 °C/25 °C, 93% r. H., 24 h/cycle, IEC 60068-2-30, test Db.</p> <p>Then the specimen shall be stored at room temperature and normal humidity for 1 to 2 h.</p> <p>Thereafter, the change of V_V shall be measured. Thereafter, insulation resistance R_{ins} shall be measured at $V = 500$ V.</p>	$ \Delta V/V (1 \text{ mA}) \leq 10\%$ $R_{ins} \geq 100 \text{ M}\Omega$
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60068-2-14, test Na, LCT/UCT, dwell time 30 min, 5 cycles	$ \Delta V/V (1 \text{ mA}) \leq 5\%$ No visible damage
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 60068-2-78, test Ca The specimen shall be subjected to 40 ± 2 °C, 90 to 95% r. H. for 56 days without load / with 10% of the maximum continuous DC operating voltage V_{DC} . Then stored at room temperature and normal humidity for 1 to 2 h. Thereafter, the change of V_V shall be measured. Thereafter, insulation resistance R_{ins} shall be measured at $V = 500$ V (insulated varistors only).	$ \Delta V/V (1 \text{ mA}) \leq 10\%$ $R_{ins} \geq 100 \text{ M}\Omega$



Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Solderability	<p>IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 with modified conditions for lead-free solder alloys: 245 °C, 3 s:</p> <p>After dipping the terminals to a depth of approximately 3 mm from the body in a soldering bath of 245 °C for 3 s, the terminals shall be visually examined.</p>	<p>The inspection shall be carried out under adequate light with normal eyesight or with the assistance of a magnifier capable of giving a magnification of 4 to 10 times. The dipped surface shall be covered with a smooth and bright solder coating with no more than small amounts of scattered imperfections such as pinholes or un-wetted or de-wetted areas. These imperfections shall not be concentrated in one area.</p>
Resistance to soldering heat	<p>IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A, 260 °C, 10 s:</p> <p>Each lead shall be dipped into a solder bath having a temperature of 260 ±5 °C to a point 2.0 to 2.5 mm from the body of the specimen, be held there for 10 ±1 s and then be stored at room temperature and normal humidity for 1 to 2 h.</p> <p>The change of V_V shall be measured and the specimen shall be visually examined.</p>	<p>$\Delta V/V (1 \text{ mA}) \leq 5\%$</p> <p>No visible damage</p>
Tensile strength	<p>IEC 60068-2-21, test Ua1</p> <p>After gradually applying the force specified below and keeping the unit fixed for 10 s, the terminal shall be visually examined for any damage.</p> <p>Force for wire diameter:</p> <p>0.6 mm = 10 N 0.8 mm = 10 N 1.0 mm = 20 N</p>	<p>$\Delta V/V (1 \text{ mA}) \leq 5\%$</p> <p>No break of solder joint, no wire break</p>


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Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc, method B4 Frequency range: 10 ... 55 Hz Amplitude: 0.75 mm or 98 m/s ² Duration: 6 h (3 · 2 h) Pulse: sine wave After repeatedly applying a single harmonic vibration according to the table above. The change of V _v shall be measured and the specimen shall be visually examined.	ΔV/V (1 mA) ≤5% No visible damage
Bump	IEC 60068-2-29, test Eb Pulse duration: 6 ms Max. acceleration: 400 m/s ² Number of bumps: 4000 Pulse: half sine	ΔV/V (1 mA) ≤5% No visible damage
Fire hazard	IEC 60695-11-5 (needle flame test) Severity: vertical 10 s	5 s max.



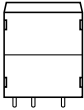
Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement		
Abnormal overvoltage test	The device is designed to meet the limited current abnormal overvoltage condition, outlined in section 39.4 of UL 1449, 3 rd edition. Detailed test voltage applied onto the device for different types as in the following table:	Any of these phenomena shall not be observed, or this specimen will be judged as failed part: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emission of flame, molten metal, glowing or flaming particles through any openings (pre-existed or created as a result of the test) in the product. 2. Charring, glowing, or flaming of the supporting surface, tissue paper, or cheesecloth. 3. Ignition of the enclosure. 4. Creation of any openings in the enclosure that result in accessibility of live parts, when evaluated in accordance with accessibility of live parts test in section 58.2 of UL1449, 3rd edition. 		
	Type		Device rating V	Test voltage V
	ETFV14K130E2		130	260
	ETFV14K140E2		140	280
	ETFV14K150E2		150	300
	ETFV14K175E2		175	350
	ETFV14K210E2		210	420
	ETFV14K230E2		230	415
	ETFV14K250E2		250	500
	ETFV14K275E2		275	480
	ETFV14K300E2		300	600
	ETFV14K320E2		320	600
	ETFV14K350E2		350	600
	ETFV14K385E2		385	600
ETFV14K420E2	420	600		

Note:

UCT = Upper category temperature

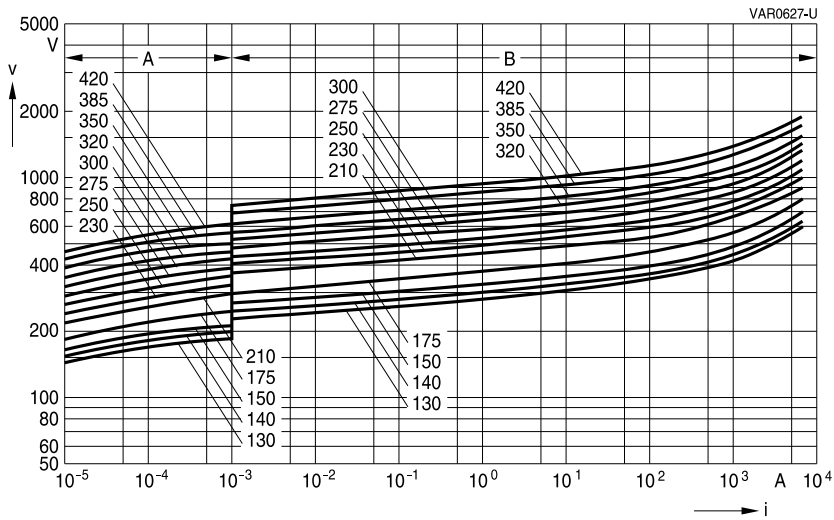
LCT = Lower category temperature

 R_{ins} = Insulation resistance

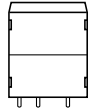


v/i characteristics

$v = f(i)$ for explanation of the characteristics refer to "General technical information", chapter 1.6.3
 A = Leakage current, B = Protection level } for worst-case varistor tolerances



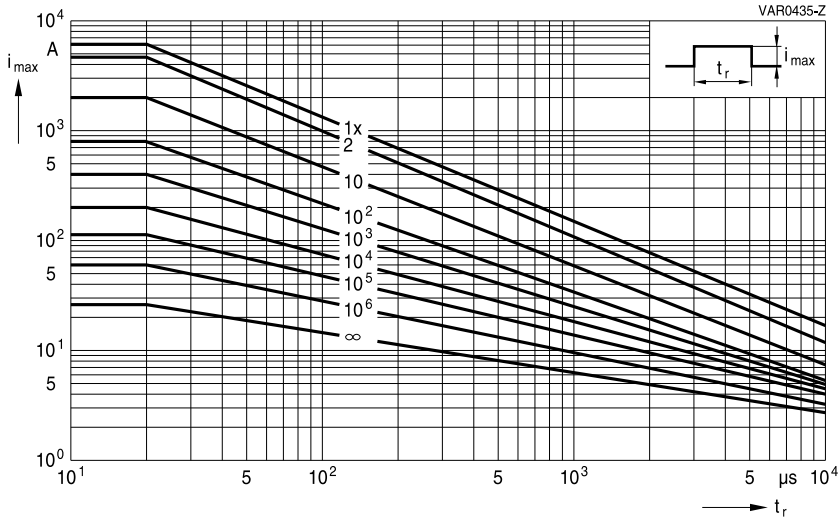
SIOV-ETFV14 ... E2



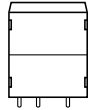
Derating curves

Maximum surge current $i_{max} = f(t_r, \text{pulse train})$

For explanation of the derating curves refer to "General technical information", section 1.8.1



SIOV-ETFV14 ... E2

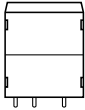


Mounting

1. Potting, sealing or adhesive compounds can produce chemical reactions in the SIOV ceramic that will degrade the component's electrical characteristics.
2. Overloading SIOVs may result in ruptured packages and expulsion of hot materials. For this reason SIOVs should be physically shielded from adjacent components.

Operation

1. Use SIOVs only within the specified temperature operating range.
2. Use SIOVs only within the specified voltage and current ranges.
3. Environmental conditions must not harm SIOVs. Use SIOVs only in normal atmospheric conditions. Avoid use in deoxidizing gases (chlorine gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, ammonia gas, sulfuric acid gas etc), corrosive agents, humid or salty conditions. Contact with any liquids and solvents should be prevented.


Symbols and terms

Symbol	Term
C	Capacitance
C_{typ}	Typical capacitance
i	Current
i_c	Current at which $V_{c, max}$ is measured
I_{leak}	Leakage current
i_{max}	Maximum surge current (also termed peak current)
I_{max}	Maximum discharge current to IEC 61643-1
I_{nom}	Nominal discharge current to IEC 61643-1
LCT	Lower category temperature
L_{typ}	Typical inductance
P_{max}	Maximum average power dissipation
R_{ins}	Insulation resistance
R_{min}	Minimum resistance
T_A	Ambient temperature
t_r	Duration of equivalent rectangular wave
UCT	Upper category temperature
v	Voltage
V_{clamp}	Clamping voltage
$V_{c, max}$	Maximum clamping voltage at specified current i_c
V_{DC}	DC operating voltage
V_{jump}	Maximum jump start voltage
V_{max}	Maximum voltage
V_{op}	Operating voltage
V_{RMS}	AC operating voltage, root-mean-square value
$V_{RMS, op, max}$	Root-mean-square value of max. DC operating voltage incl. ripple current
V_{surge}	Super imposed surge voltage
V_V	Varistor voltage
ΔV_V	Tolerance of varistor voltage
W_{LD}	Maximum load dump
W_{max}	Maximum energy absorption
e	Lead spacing

All dimensions are given in mm.

The commas used in numerical values denote decimal points.

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