

# 2-electrode arrester

Series/Type:EF600XOrdering code:B88069X6461xxxx a)Version/Date:Issue 01 / 2006-11-29

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# Surge arrester

# 2-electrode arrester

B88069X6461xxxx <sup>a)</sup> EF600X

Features	Applications
Standard size	<ul> <li>AC power lines</li> </ul>
High follow current capability	<ul> <li>Application with high follow current</li> </ul>
Very fast response time	
<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 <sup>1) 2)</sup>	600 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage at 100 V/µs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution	< 850 < 750	V V
at 1 kV/µs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution	< 950 < 850	V 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
1 operation 10/350 μs	1	kA
Max. follow current during one voltage half cycle at 50 Hz	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 +90	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	40/ 90/ 21	
Marking, red positive	EPCOS EF 600 YY OEF- Series600- Nominal voltageYY- Year of productionO- Non radioactive	

<sup>a)</sup> xxxx = S102 (100 pcs on 5 taped 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

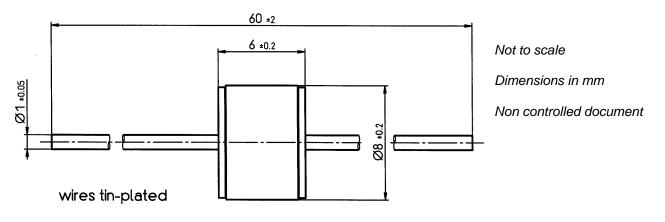
#### KB AB E / KB AB PM



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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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