

# **Surge arrester**

3-electrode arrester

Series/Type: EZ3-A250X

Ordering code: B88069X6061B502 Version/Date: Issue 02 / 2007-09-06

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Surge arresterB88069X6061B5023-electrode arresterEZ3-A250X

Features	Applications	
<ul> <li>Extremely small size</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Branch exchange (MDF)</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Fast response time</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Line protection</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>High current rating</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Station protection</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) 4)		250 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage 4) at 100 V/µs - for 99 % of measur - typical values of dis at 1 kV/µs - for 99 % of measur - typical values of dis  Service life 10 operations 1 operation 10 operations [5x (+) & 5x (-)] 1 operation	stribution ed values	< 600 < 450 < 750 < 600 5 5	V V V V A A kA
300 operations (alternating polarity)	10/1000 µs <sup>5)</sup>	200	Α
Insulation resistance at 100 V <sub>dc</sub> <sup>4)</sup>		> 1	$G\Omega$
Capacitance at 1 MHz <sup>4)</sup>		< 1.5	pF
DC holdover voltage $^{3)}$ at 135 V <sub>dc</sub> / 1300 $\Omega$		< 150	ms
Transverse delay time 3)		< 0.2	μs
Arc voltage at 1 A Glow to arc transition current Glow voltage Weight		~ 10 ~ 1 ~ 80 ~ 0.8	V A V
Operation and storage temperature		-40 +90	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)		40/ 90/ 21	
Marking, blue, negative		EPCOS EZ 250 YY O EZ - Series 250 - Nominal voltage YY - Year of productio O - Non radioactive	

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At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859

2) In ionized mode

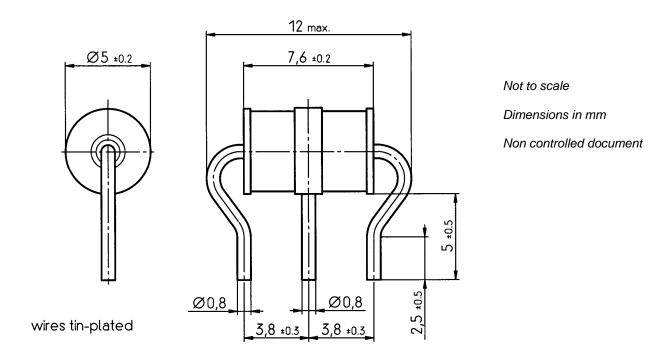
3) Test according to ITU-T rec. K. 12

Tip or ring electrode to center electrode

Total current through center electrode, half value through tip respectively ring electrode

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

#### **Dimensional drawing**



### **Cautions and warnings**

- 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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