



Surge arrester

3-electrode arrester

Series/Type: EZ3-A250XF1
Ordering code: B88069X4521B502
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Features	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extremely small size ▪ Fast response time ▪ High current rating ▪ Stable performance over life ▪ Very low capacitance ▪ High insulation resistance ▪ Reliable failsafe device ▪ RoHS-compatible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Branch exchange (MDF) ▪ Line protection ▪ Station protection

Electrical specifications

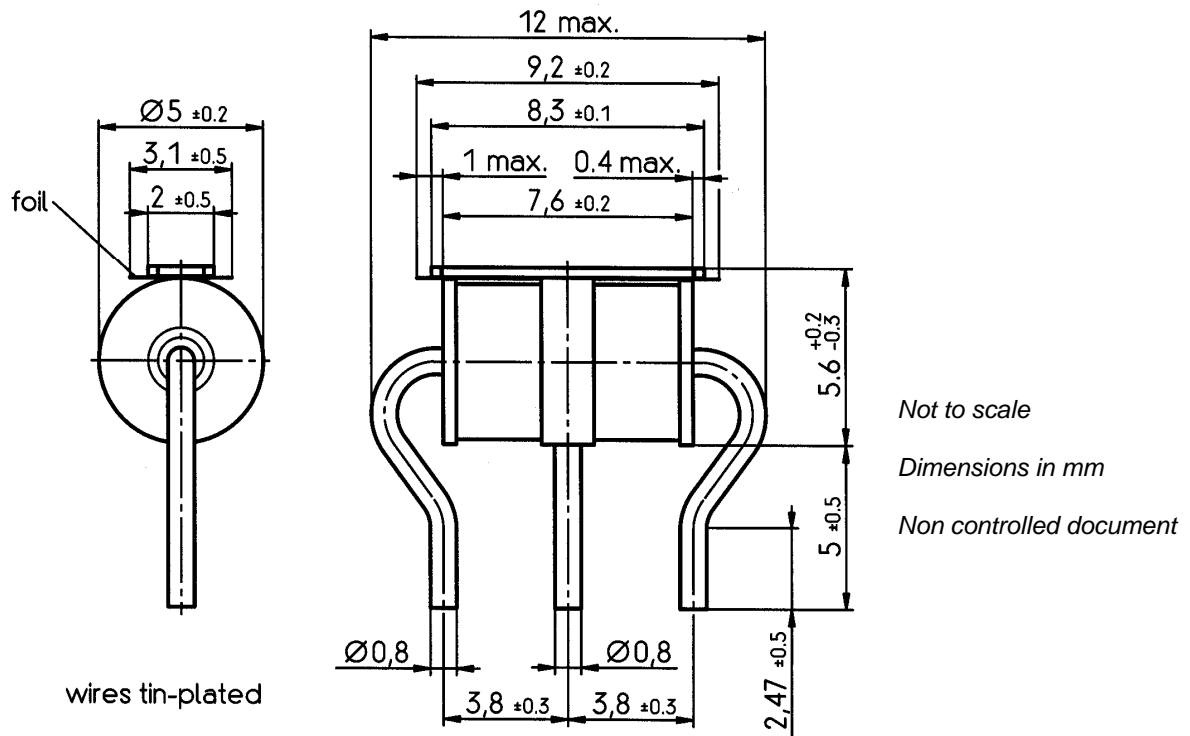
DC spark-over voltage ^{1) 2) 4)}	250 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage ⁴⁾		
at 100 V/μs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution	< 600 < 450	V V
at 1 kV/μs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution	< 750 < 600	V V
Service life		
10 operations 50 Hz, 1 s ⁵⁾	5	A
1 operation 50 Hz, 0.18 s ⁵⁾	5	A
10 operations [5x (+) & 5x (-)] 8/20 μs ⁵⁾	5	kA
1 operation 10/350 μs ⁵⁾	1	kA
300 operations (alternating polarity) 10/1000 μs ⁵⁾	200	A
Insulation resistance at 100 V _{dc} ⁴⁾	> 1	GΩ
Capacitance at 1 MHz ⁴⁾	< 1.5	pF
DC holdover voltage ³⁾		
at 135 V _{dc} / 1300 Ω	< 150	ms
Transverse delay time ³⁾	< 0.2	μs
Arc voltage at 1 A	~ 10	V
Glow to arc transition current	~ 1	A
Glow voltage	~ 80	V
Weight	~ 1.0	g
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 production O - Non radioactive	

- 1) At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859
- 2) In ionized mode
- 3) Test according to ITU-T Rec. K.12
- 4) Tip or ring electrode to center electrode
- 5) 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

Arrester fail safe works at temperatures $> 260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The arrester has to be fixed mechanically, if the arrester is contacted by soldering and if the solder temperature is less than $260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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.
- Surge arrester with triggered short-circuit mechanism must not be re-used.

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