

# **Surge arrester**

3-electrode arrester

Series/Type: T33-A230X

Ordering code: B88069X9800B502 Version/Date: Issue 04 / 2007-03-29

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Surge arrester B88069X9800B502
3-electrode arrester T33-A230X

Features	Applications
<ul><li>Very small size</li></ul>	Line protection
<ul> <li>Extremely fast response time</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Station protection</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>High current rating</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Base stations</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Stable performance over life</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Extremely 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)		230 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage <sup>4)</sup> at 100 V/µs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution		< 400 < 350	V
at 1 kV/µs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution		< 450 < 420	V
Service life			
10 operations	50 Hz; 1 s <sup>5)</sup>	10	Α
1 operation	50 Hz; 0.18 s (9 cycles) <sup>5)</sup>	30	Α
10 operations [5x (+) & 5x	(-)] 8/20 μs <sup>5)</sup>	10	kA
1 operation	8/20 μs <sup>5)</sup>	10	kA
1 operation	10/350 μs <sup>5)</sup>	2	kA
Insulation resistance at 100 V <sub>dc</sub> <sup>4)</sup>		> 10	$G\Omega$
Capacitance at 1 MHz 4)		< 1.5	pF
Transverse delay time 3)		< 0.2	μs
Arc voltage at 1 A Glow to arc transition current Glow voltage		~ 30 ~ 1 ~ 200	V A V
Weight		~ 1.4	g
Operation and storage temperature		-40 +90	°C
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)		40/ 90/ 21	
Marking, blue negative		EPCOS 230 YY O 230 - Nominal voltage YY - Year of production O - Non radioactive	

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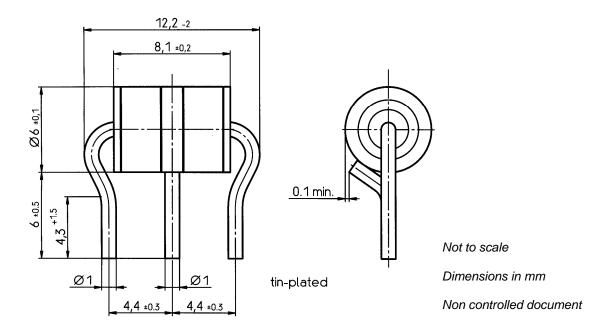
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- At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859
- 2) In ionized mode
- 3) Test according to ITU-T Rec. K.12
- 4) Tip or ring electrode to center electrode
- 5) Total current through center electrode, half value through tip respectively ring electrode.

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

### **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.

KB AB E / KB AB PM Issue 04 / 2007-03-29



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