SIOV metal oxide varistors

Housed (ThermoFuse) varistors, AdvanceD series

Series/Type: **ETFV14**

Date: April 2011

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

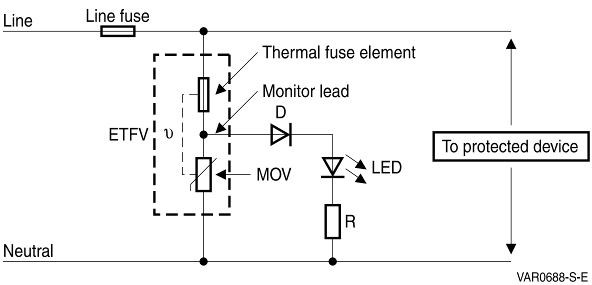
Applications

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

Delivery mode

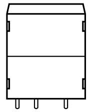
- Bulk (standard)

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



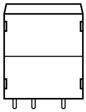
Electrical specifications and ordering codes

Maximum ratings (T_A = 85 °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

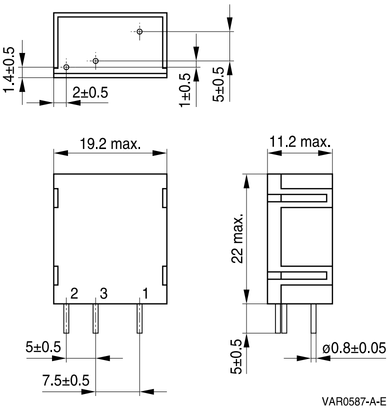
Characteristics (T_A = 25 °C)

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



ThermoFuse varistors, ETFV14 series

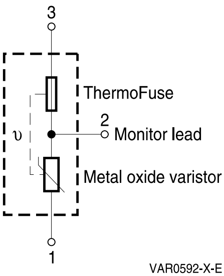
Dimensional drawings

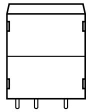


Weight

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

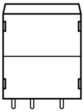
Lead configuration



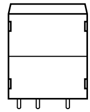


Reliability data

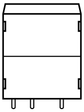
Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Varistor voltage	The voltage between two terminals with the specified measuring current applied is called V_V (1 mA_{DC} @ 0.2 ... 2 s).	To meet the specified value
Clamping voltage	The maximum voltage between two terminals with the specified standard impulse current (8/20 µs) 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 µs	10 surge currents (8/20 µs), unipolar, interval 30 s, amplitude corresponding to derating curve for 10 impulses at 20 µs	$\|\Delta V/V$ (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 ±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



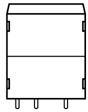
Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Climatic sequence	The specimen shall be subjected to: a) dry heat at UCT, 16 h, IEC 60068-2-2, test Ba b) damp heat, 1st cycle: 55 °C, 93% r. H., 24 h, IEC 60068-2-30, test Db c) cold, LCT, 2 h, IEC 60068-2-1, test Aa d) damp heat, additional 5 cycles: 55 °C/25 °C, 93% r. H., 24 h/cycle, IEC 60068-2-30, test Db. Then 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. Thereafter, insulation resistance R_{ins} shall be measured at V = 500 V.	$\|\Delta V/V\ (1\ mA)\| \leq 10\%$ $R_{ins} \geq 100\ M\Omega$
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60068-2-14, test Na, LCT/UCT, dwell time 30 min, 5 cycles	$\|\Delta V/V\ (1\ mA)\| \leq 5\%$ 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).	$\|\Delta V/V\ (1\ mA)\| \leq 10\%$ $R_{ins} \geq 100\ M\Omega$



Test	Test methods/conditions	Requirement
Solderability	IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1 with modified conditions for lead-free solder alloys: 245 °C, 3 s: 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.	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.
Resistance to soldering heat	IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A, 260 °C, 10 s: 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. The change of V_V shall be measured and the specimen shall be visually examined.	$\lvert \Delta V/V\ (1\ mA) \rvert \leq 5\%$ No visible damage
Tensile strength	IEC 60068-2-21, test Ua1 After gradually applying the force specified below and keeping the unit fixed for 10 s, the terminal shall be visually examined for any damage. Force for wire diameter: 0.6 mm = 10 N 0.8 mm = 10 N 1.0 mm = 20 N	$\lvert \Delta V/V\ (1\ mA) \rvert \leq 5\%$ No break of solder joint, no wire break



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.	$\lvert\Delta V/V$ (1 mA)$\rvert \leq 5\%$ 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	$\lvert\Delta V/V$ (1 mA)$\rvert \leq 5\%$ No visible damage
Fire hazard	IEC 60695-11-5 (needle flame test) Severity: vertical 10 s	5 s max.



<table>
<tr><th>Test</th><th>Test methods/conditions</th><th>Requirement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Abnormal overvoltage test</td><td>The device is designed to meet the limited current abnormal overvoltage condition, outlined in section 39.4 of UL 1449, 3rd edition.
Detailed test voltage applied onto the device for different types as in the following table:
<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Device rating
V</th><th>Test voltage
V</th></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K130E2</td><td>130</td><td>260</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K140E2</td><td>140</td><td>280</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K150E2</td><td>150</td><td>300</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K175E2</td><td>175</td><td>350</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K210E2</td><td>210</td><td>420</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K230E2</td><td>230</td><td>415</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K250E2</td><td>250</td><td>500</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K275E2</td><td>275</td><td>480</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K300E2</td><td>300</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K320E2</td><td>320</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K350E2</td><td>350</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K385E2</td><td>385</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>ETFV14K420E2</td><td>420</td><td>600</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Any of these phenomena shall not be observed, or this specimen will be judged as failed part:
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.</td></tr>
</table>

Note:

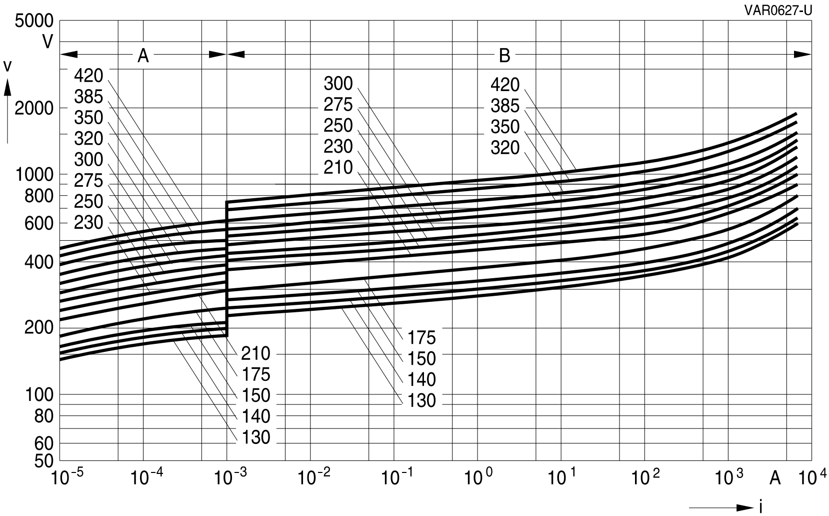
UCT = Upper category temperature

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

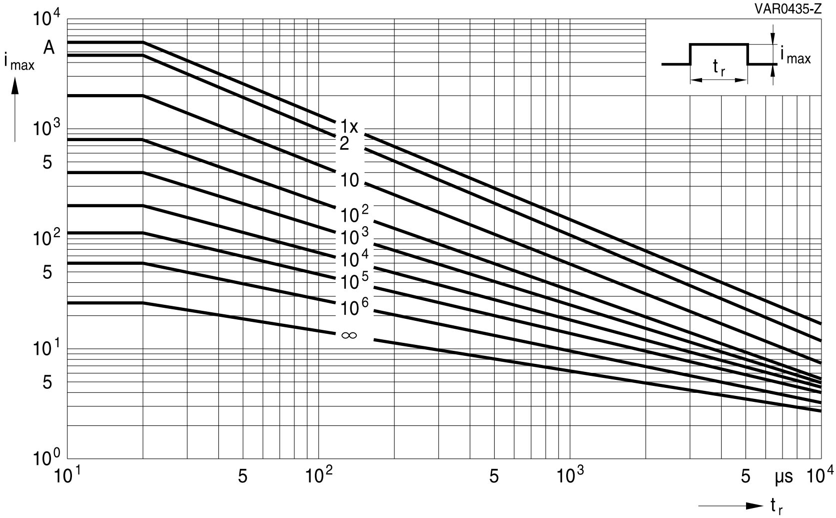


SIOV-ETFV14 ... E2

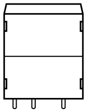
Derating curves

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

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



SIOV-ETFV14 ... E2



Cautions and warnings

General

1. EPCOS metal oxide varistors are designed for specific applications and should not be used for purposes not identified in our specifications, application notes and data books unless otherwise agreed with EPCOS during the design-in-phase.
2. Ensure suitability of SIOVs through reliability testing during the design-in phase. SIOVs should be evaluated taking into consideration worst-case conditions.
3. For applications of SIOVs in line-to-ground circuits based on various international and local standards there are restrictions existing or additional safety measures required.

Storage

1. Store SIOVs only in original packaging. Do not open the package before storage.
2. Storage conditions in original packaging:

Storage temperature:	−25 °C ... +45 °C,
Relative humidity:	<75% annual average, <95% on maximum 30 days a year.
Dew precipitation:	is to be avoided.

3. Avoid contamination of an SIOV's during storage, handling and processing.
4. Avoid storage of SIOVs in harmful environments that can affect the function during long-term operation (examples given under operation precautions).
5. The SIOV type series should be soldered within the time specified:

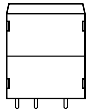
SIOV-S, -Q, -LS, -B, -SFS	24 months
ETFV	12 months.

Handling

1. SIOVs must not be dropped.
2. Components must not be touched with bare hands. Gloves are recommended.
3. Avoid contamination of the surface of SIOV electrodes during handling, be careful of the sharp edge of SIOV electrodes.

Soldering (where applicable)

1. Use rosin-type flux or non-activated flux.
2. Insufficient preheating may cause ceramic cracks.
3. Rapid cooling by dipping in solvent is not recommended.
4. Complete removal of flux is recommended.

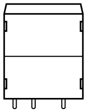


Mounting

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
$\boxed{e}$	Lead spacing

All dimensions are given in mm.
The commas used in numerical values denote decimal points.

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or lifesaving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
4. In order to satisfy certain technical requirements, **some of the products described in this publication may contain substances subject to restrictions in certain jurisdictions (e.g. because they are classed as hazardous)**. Useful information on this will be found in our Material Data Sheets on the Internet (www.epcos.com/material). Should you have any more detailed questions, please contact our sales offices.
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