



2-electrode arrester

Series/Type: EF2500X
Ordering code: B88069X5690xxxx^{a)}
Version/Date: Issue 03 / 2008-01-18

Features	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard size ▪ High follow current capability ▪ Very fast response time ▪ Stable performance over life ▪ Very low capacitance ▪ High insulation resistance ▪ RoHS-compatible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application with high follow current ▪ Power supply

Electrical specifications

DC spark-over voltage ^{1) 2)}	2500 ± 20	V %
Impulse spark-over voltage		
at 100 V/μs - for 99 % of measured values	< 3700	V
- typical values of distribution	< 3300	V
at 1 kV/μs - for 99 % of measured values	< 4500	V
- typical values of distribution	< 3700	V
Service life		
10 operations 50 Hz, 1 s	2.5	A
1 operation 50 Hz, 0.18 s (9 cycles)	10	A
10 operations 8/20 μs	2.5	kA
1 operation 8/20 μs	2.5	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	EPCOSEF 2500 YY O EF - Series 2500 - Nominal voltage YY - Year of production O - Non radioactive	

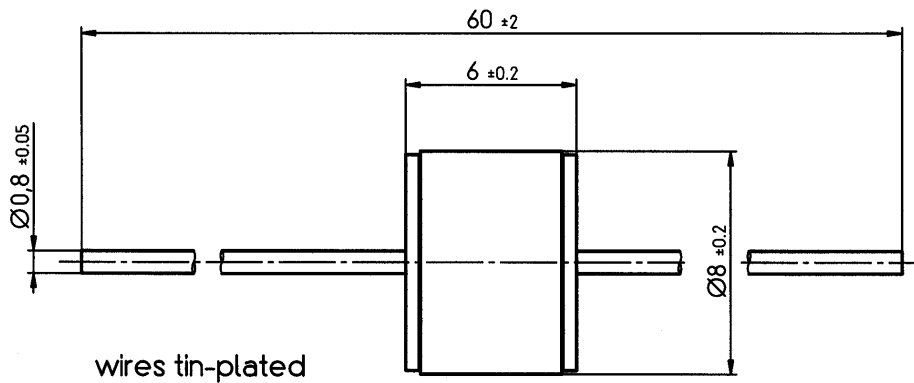
^{a)} xxxx = S102 (100 pcs on 5 stripes)
 = T502 (500 pcs on tape and reel)

¹⁾ At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859

²⁾ In ionized mode

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

Dimensional drawing



Not to scale

Dimensions in mm

Non controlled document

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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