

Surge arrester

3-electrode arrester

 Series/Type:
 T20-A230XFP

 Ordering code:
 B88069X8080B502

 Version/Date:
 Issue 07 / 2007-11-22



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3-electrode arrester T20-A230XFP

Features	Applications
 Standard size 	Line protection
 Fast response time 	 Station protection
 Very high current rating 	 Base stations
 Stable performance over life 	
 Very low capacitance 	
 High insulation resistance 	
 Reliable failsafe device 	
 RoHS-compatible 	

Electrical specifications

DC spark-over voltage 1) 2) 4)		230	V
		± 20	%
Impulse spark-over voltage 4)			
at 100 V/µs - for 99 % of measured values		< 400	V
 typical values of distribution 		< 350	V
at 1 kV/µs - for 99 % of measured values - typical values of distribution		< 500	V
		< 450	V
Service life			
10 operations	50 Hz; 1 s ⁵⁾	10	Α
1 operation	50 Hz; 0.18 s (9 cycles) 5)	50	Α
10 operations [5x (+) & 5x (-)]	8/20 µs ⁵⁾	20	kA
1 operation	8/20 μs ⁵⁾	25	kA
1 operation	10/350 μs ⁵⁾	5	kA
300 operations	10/1000 μs ⁵⁾	200	А
Insulation resistance at 100 V _{dc} ⁴⁾		> 10	$G\Omega$
Capacitance at 1 MHz ⁴⁾		< 1.5	pF
Transverse delay time 3)		< 0.2	μs
Arc voltage at 1 A		~ 35	V
Glow to arc transition current		~ 1	Α
Glow voltage		~ 200	V
Weight		~ 2.2	g
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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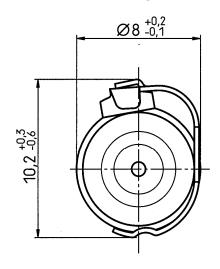
3-electrode arrester T20-A230XFP

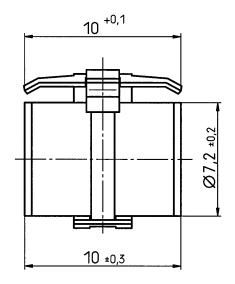
- 1) At delivery AQL 0.65 level II, DIN ISO 2859
- 2) In ionized mode
- 3) Test according to ITU-T Rec. K.12
- ⁴⁾ Tip or ring electrode to center electrode
- Total current through center electrode, half value through tip respectively ring electrode.

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

The arrester failsafe mechanism contains a solder pellet with a melting temperature between 193 and 203 °C.

Dimensional drawing





Not to scale

Dimensions in mm

Non controlled document

Cautions and warnings

- The short-circuit spring does not trigger until 180 °C is reached depending on the material. Care must be taken to limit the thermal radiation onto adjacent parts to safe values.
- 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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