

Surge Arrester

Surge protector for AC power supplies EZ11B-2000-3k

FEATURES

- High self-extinguishing capability
- High follow current limitation capability
- Stable performance over life
- Status indicator contacts
- Thermal disconnector
- High insulation resistance
- RoHS-compatible

APPLICATIONS

- AC power line L-N, N-PE, L-PE
- Class I and Class II surge protection

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Electrical specifications

High insulation resistance			
RoHS-compatible			
trical specifications			
•		EZ11B-2000-3k	
		L-N N-PE L-PE	Unit
DC spark-over voltage 1)		> 600	V
Front of wave spark-over voltage		< 2000	V
- at 1.2/50 μs, 6 kV		\2000	v
Breakdown time		< 100	ns
- typical values		< 40	ns
Insulation resistance at 100 V _{DC}		>1	GΩ
Class I according to IEC 61643-11			
Nominal operating voltage	Un	277	V_{AC}
Max. continuous operating voltage	Uc	320	V _{AC}
Follow current extinguishing capability ²⁾	lf	1kA@277Vac	
		800A@320Vac	
Nominal discharge current 8/20 µs	In	40	kA
Impulse current 10/350 μs	l _{imp}	4	kA
Class II according to IEC 61643-11			
Nominal operating voltage	U _N	277	Vac
Max. continuous operating voltage	Uc	320	V _{AC}
Follow current extinguishing capability ²⁾	l _f	1kA@277Vac	
		800A@320Vac	
Nominal discharge current 8/20 µs	In	40	kA
Maximum discharge current 8/20 μs	I _{max}	40	kA
Connection cable cross section		> 4	mm²
Operation and storage			
- temperature		-40 + 105	°C
- humidity		5 95	%
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)		40/105/21	

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

*Values in this document are preliminary and may be subject to change.

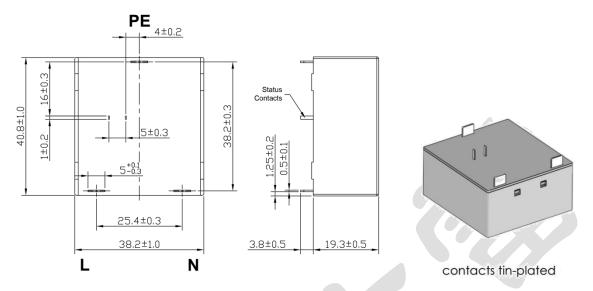
²⁾ Cut-off selectivity for 80A curve B or C circuit breaker or 125A gG/gL circuit fuse is given.



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Dimensional drawing in mm

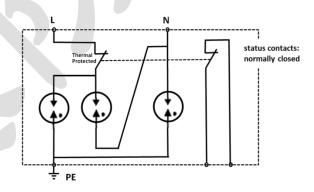


Marks

ex: EZ11B-2000-3k



Schematic



Cautions and warnings

- The follow current must be limited (see page 1) so that the arrester can be properly extinguished when the surge has decayed. The arrester might otherwise heat up and ignite adjacent components.
- If the contacts of the surge arresters are defective, current load can cause sparks and loud noises.
- Surge arresters may become hot in the event of longer periods of current stress (burn risk). In the event of overload the connectors may fail or the component may be destroyed.
- Do not operate surge arresters in power supply networks, whose maximum operating voltage exceeds the minimum spark-over voltage of the surge arresters.
- Surge arresters must be handled with care and must not be dropped.
- Do not continue to use damaged surge arresters.

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