

## **Surge arrester**

2-Electrode arrester

**Series/Type: DG401A**

**Customer:**

**Version/Date: Issue 01/2015-09-15**

**Surge arrester**

**2-Electrode arrester**

**DG401A**

Features	Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Extremely small size</li> <li>● Extremely fast response time</li> <li>● Excellent SMD handling</li> <li>● Stable performance over life</li> <li>● Very low capacitance</li> <li>● High insulation resistance</li> <li>● RoHS-compatible</li> <li>● UL-identification, No:E311500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Splitter</li> <li>● PCI Cards</li> <li>● Morden</li> <li>● Line cards</li> </ul>

**Electrical specifications**

DC breakdown voltage <sup>2) 3)</sup> ——Circuit current less than 2mA	400 ±30	V %
Impulse breakdown voltage <sup>1)</sup> at 1kv/us -Typical values of distribution	≤ 1100	V
Insulation resistance at DC 100V	≥ 1	GΩ
Capacitance at 1MHz <sup>2)</sup>	≤ 0.8	Pf
Service life <sup>2)</sup> 10 operations                      8/20us	0.5	KA
Weight	~1	g
Storage and operations temperature	-40...+90	°C
Climatic category (GB/T 9043, IEC61643-1)	40/90/21	
Marking, Red positive	<b>Without</b>	

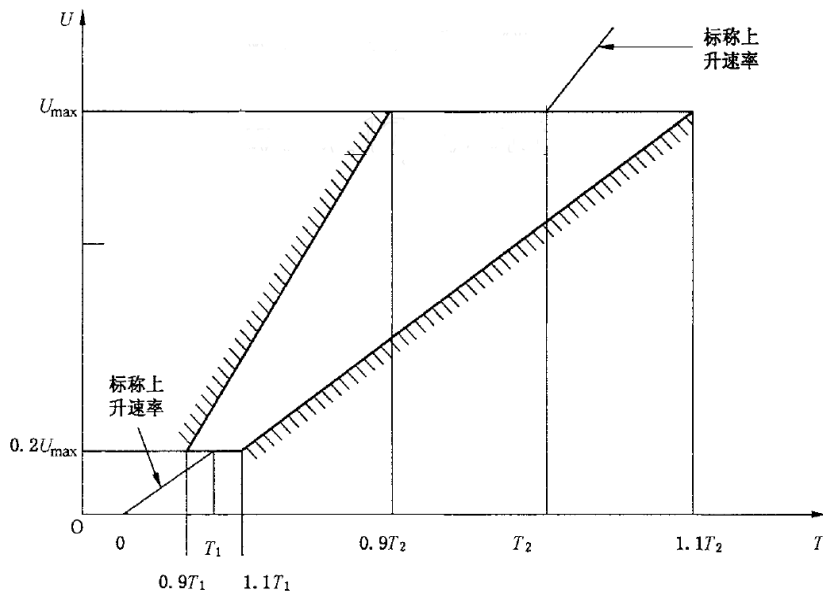


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[www.jsdgme.com](http://www.jsdgme.com)

DC breakdown voltage



8/20us, Test wave

$T_1 = 1.25T = 8\mu s \pm 20\%$

$T_2 = 20\mu s \pm 20\%$

10/700us, Test Wave

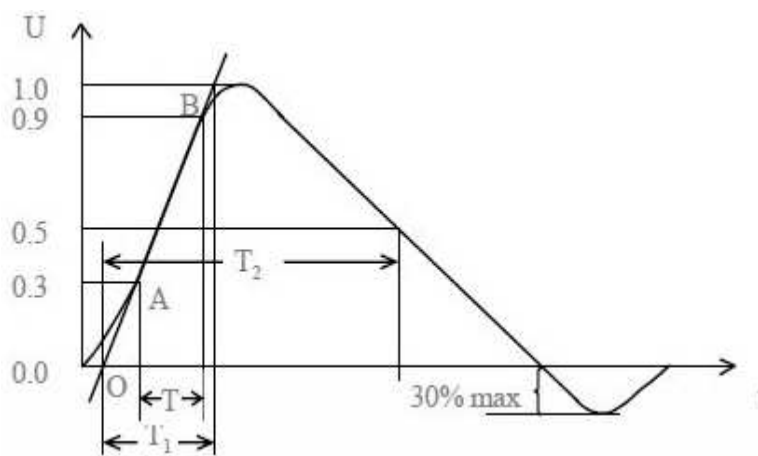
$T_1 = 1.67T = 10\mu s \pm 20\%$

$T_2 = 700\mu s \pm 20\%$

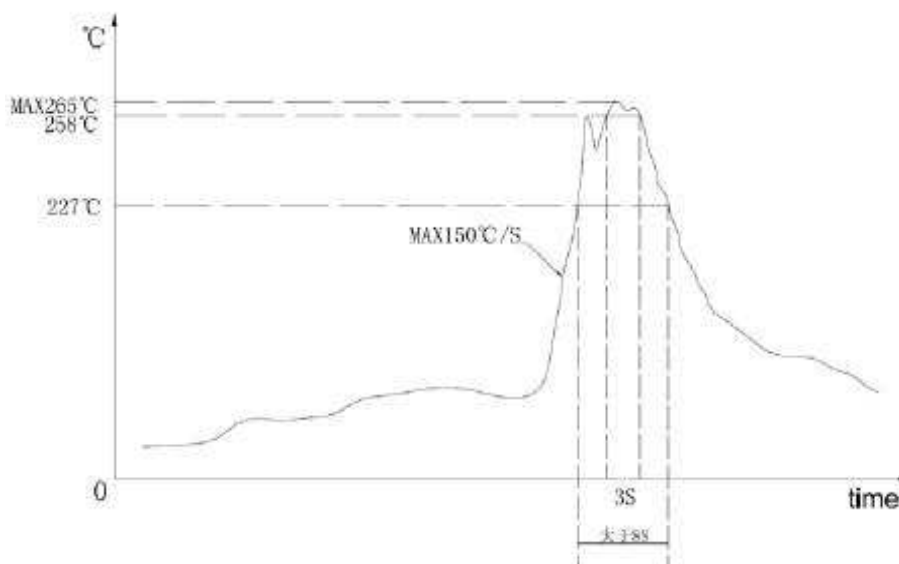
10/1000us, Test Wave

$T_1 = 1.67T = 10\mu s \pm 20\%$

$T_2 = 1000\mu s \pm 20\%$



Recommended wave soldering profile



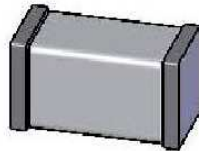
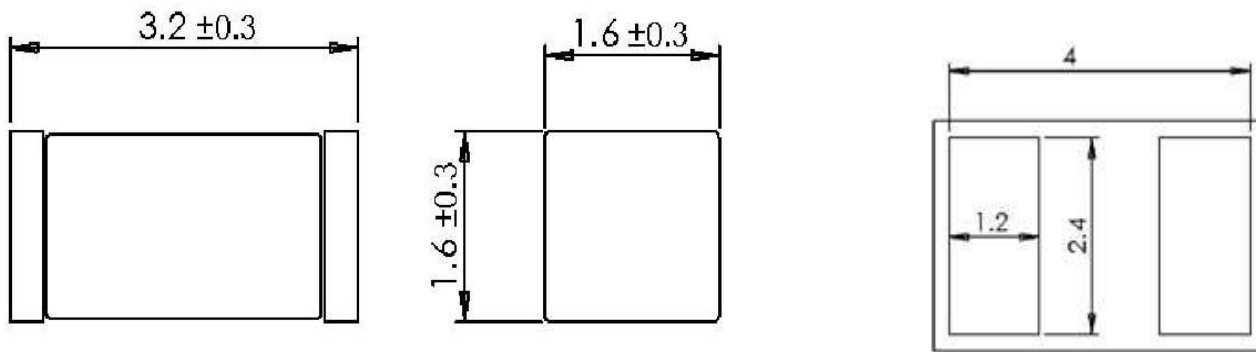
**Surge arrester**

**2-Electrode arrester**

**DG401A**

- 1) Sampling size in accordance to AQL(C=0)
- 2) DC spark-over breakdown voltage  $1\text{kv/us} \leq 950\text{V}$  after load
- 3) Tests according to ITU-T Rec. K. 12 and IEC61643-1

**Dimensions**



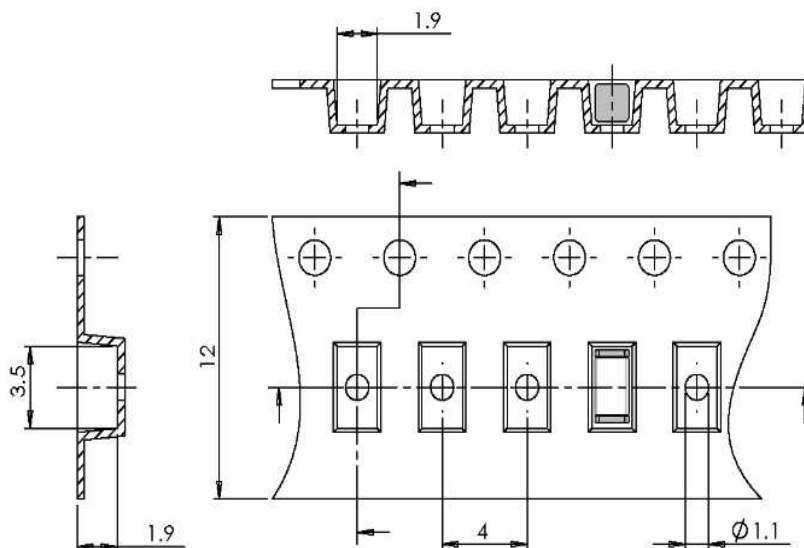
Recommended pad outline

*Dimensions in mm*

Tin-plated

**Packaging**

*One reel with 3000pcs*



**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).
- If the contacts of the surge arrester are defective, current stress can lead to the formation of sparks and loud noises.
- 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.

DC Elec.

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