Ring-Shaped Synthetic Environmentally Friendly Varistor Micro Toy Motor Universal Varistor

Basic Information

Place of Origin: ChinaBrand Name: LIN KUN

Certification: UL CCC RoHS
 Model Number: Ring varistor
 Minimum Order Negotiate
Quantity:

Price: Negotiate
Packaging Details: Negotiate
Delivery Time: 10-20 days

Payment Terms: T/T, Western Union,
 Supply Ability: 100,000 Opieces/month



Product Specification

Type: Varistor
Shape: Ring
Allowable Deviation: ±10%
Rated Power: 0.5 (W)

Material: Titanium Oxide And Strontium

Outer Dia: 2.4-16mm
 Operating Temp: -25 To +120°C

High Light: Ring-Shaped Synthetic Environmentally

Friendly Varistor Micro Toy Motor Universal

Varistor

Highlight: Ring-Shaped Varistor, Micro Toy Motor Varistor

, Synthetic Environmentally Friendly Varistor



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Product Description

Ring-Shaped Synthetic Environmentally Friendly Varistor Micro Toy Motor Universal Varistor

Product Description:



Strontium titanate varistor is a symmetrical varistor made of strontium titanate electronic ceramics sintered at high temperature. It has excellent voltage and current nonlinear characteristics and high capacitance, can suppress surge voltage, and is particularly suitable as a carbon brush protection and spark elimination element for micro motors.

Features

High capacitance, good noise absorption effect in a wide frequency range.

It has a large voltage nonlinear coefficient, strong surge absorption ability and high reliability self-recovery ability.

The varistor voltage E10 temperature coefficient is small and positive.

 $Good\ welding\ resistance,\ small\ E10\ change\ rate\ after\ welding.\ The\ volt-ampere\ characteristic\ has\ no\ directionality.$

Application

Used for spark elimination and noise absorption of micro DC motors, which can increase the service life of carbon brushes.

In a DC motor, the current in the commutating coil reverses in a very short time, and the rate of change of the current over time is very large, and uncontrolled electromagnetic waves are generated. On the spectrum analyzer, it can be seen that the strontium titanate varistor can reduce the interference signal of each frequency band by $20dB\mu V/m$ or more, which is equivalent to suppressing more than 90% of the interference signal. The effect is obvious. Motors with varistors may not pass the EMC test, but after the varistor suppresses more than 90% of the electromagnetic interference of the motor, the user can further suppress the electromagnetic interference. In this way, the total cost of the whole product is often the smallest.

The selection of varistor is closely related to the voltage. It is hoped that users can actually measure and confirm the motor terminal voltage. If there is a large error between the measured voltage and the rated voltage, the varistor is selected according to the rated voltage, and its effect will be greatly reduced.

Product Parameters Varistor Specifications LKT24P3EC06. LKT means palladium titanate material, 24 means 2.4 outer diameter, P3 means plane triode, EC06 means E10 is 6-9V. LKR60P5EC01, LKR means zinc oxide material, 60 means 6.0 outer diameter, P5 means flat five poles, EC01 means E1 value is 2-4.5V.

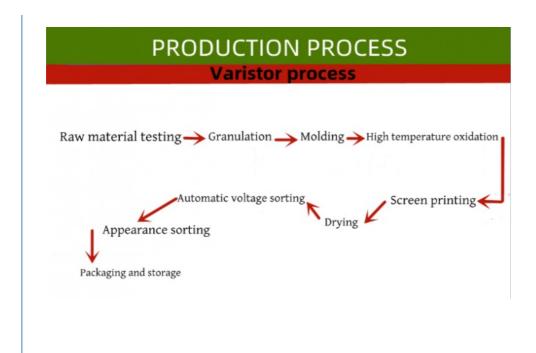
	2001, 211111100	and zine oxide mat	eriai, oo mearis o.o	outer diameter; i e	mound nat nvo	
Serial numbe r	Material	Part number	Outer diameter	Inner diameter	Thickness	
1	Strontium Titanate	LKT24	2.4±0.1	1.75±0.05	≤0.4	
2	Strontium Titanate	LKT25	2.5±0.1	1.75±0.05	≤0.45	
3	Strontium Titanate	LKT30	3.0±0.15	2.15±0.1	≤0.5	
4	Strontium Titanate	LKT30	3.0±0.2	2.8±0.2	≤0.6	
5	Strontium Titanate	LKT51	5.1±0.2	3.7±0.2	≤0.6	
6	Strontium Titanate	LKT60	6±0.2	3.8±0.2	≤0.6	
7	Strontium Titanate	LKT66	6.6±0.2	3.8±0.2	≤0.7	
8	Strontium Titanate	LKT67	6.7±0.2	4.3±0.2	≤0.75	
9	Strontium Titanate	LKT67A	6.7±0.2	4.7±0.2	≤0.7	
10	Strontium Titanate	LKT68	6.8±0.20	4.45±0.2	≤0.6	
11	Strontium Titanate	LKT60A	6.8±0.20	4.8±0.2	≤0.75	
12	Strontium Titanate	LKT76	7.6±0.20	5.0±0.2	≤0.6	
13	Strontium Titanate	LKT78	7.8±0.20	5.35±0.2	≤0.75	
14	Strontium Titanate	LKT78A	7.8±0.20	4.8±0.2	≤0.7	
15	Strontium Titanate	LKT80	8.0±0.20	5.0±0.2	≤0.75	
16	Strontium Titanate	LKT80A	8.0±0.20	5.0±0.20	≤0.75	
17	Strontium Titanate	LKT85	8.5±0.20	5.0±0.20	≤0.75	
18	Strontium Titanate	LKT85A	8.5±0.20	5.7±0.20	≤0.85	
19	Strontium Titanate	LKT95	9.5±0.20	5.7±0.20	≤1.05	
20	Strontium Titanate	LKT106	10.6±0.20	7.5±0.20	≤1.05	
21	Strontium Titanate	LKT107	10.7±0.20	6.7±0.20	≤1.05	
22	Strontium Titanate	LKT109	10.9±0.20	7.0±0.2	≤1.2	
23	Strontium Titanate	LKT117	11.7±0.30	7.4±0.3	≤1.00	
24	Strontium Titanate	LKT120	12.0±0.30	6.8±0.3	≤1.0	

25	Strontium Titanate	LKT120A	12±0.30	8.15±0.3	≤1.1
26	Strontium Titanate	LKT120B	12±0.30	6.95±0.30	≤1.1
27	Strontium Titanate	LKT120C	LKT120C 12±0.30 7.5±0.30		≤1.3
28	Strontium Titanate	LKT127	12.7±0.30	9.5±0.30	≤1.3
29	Strontium Titanate	LKT133	13.3±0.40	10.2±0.30	≤1.3
30	Strontium Titanate	LKT144	14.4±0.30	9.15±0.30	≤1.3
31	Strontium Titanate	LKT165	16.5±0.5	9.5±0.5	≤1.7
32	Strontium Titanate	LKT200	20±0.50	12.0±0.5	≤1.5
33	Strontium Titanate	LKT200A	20±0.50	.50 12.4±0.5	
34	Strontium Titanate	LKT230	23±0.50	15.1±0.5	≤1.9

Serial numbe r	Material	Part number	Outer diameter	Inner diameter	Thickness	Voltage Code	Voltage Rang
1	Zinc oxide	LKR60	6±0.2	3.70±0.2	≤0.70	EC01	2.0 4.5
2	Zinc oxide	LKR66	6.6±0.2	3.70±0.2	≤0.75	EC02	3.0 5.5
3	Zinc oxide	LKR66	6.6±0.2	4.80±0.2	≤0.70	EC03	4.0 7.0
4	Zinc oxide	LKR67	6.7±0.2	4.30±0.2	≤0.70	EC04	5.0 8.0
5	Zinc oxide	LKR68	6.8±0.2	4.70±0.2	≤0.6	EC05	5.9 9.4
6	Zinc oxide	LKR68	6.8±0.2	4.80±0.2	≤0.75	EC06	6.0 9.0
7	Zinc oxide	LKR78	7.8±0.2	4.80±0.2	≤0.75	EC07	7.0 11.0
8	Zinc oxide	LKR78	7.8±0.2	5.40±0.2	≤0.75	EC08	8.0 12.0
9	Zinc oxide	LKR80	8.0±0.2	5.00±0.2	≤0.75	EC09	9.0 14.0
10	Zinc oxide	LKR85	8.5±0.2	5.70±0.2	≤0.85	EC10	10.0 15.0
11	Zinc oxide	LKR85 A	8.5±0.2	5.00±0.2	≤0.75	EC11	11.0 17.0
12	Zinc oxide	LKR95	9.5±0.2	5.70±0.2	≤1.05	EC12	13.0 18.4
13	Zinc oxide	LKR10 6	10.6±0.2	7.50±0.2	≤1.05	EC13	15.0 22.0
14	Zinc oxide	LKR10 7	10.7±0.2	6.70±0.2	≤1.05	EC14	17.0 26.0
15	Zinc oxide	LKR10 9	10.9±0.2	7.00±0.2	≤1.10	EC15	20.0 30.0
16	Zinc oxide	LKR11 0	11.0±0.2	7.20±0.2	≤1.20	EC16	24.0 36.0
17	Zinc oxide	LKR11 7	11.7±0.3	12.00±0.2	≤1.20	EC17	26.0 39.0
18	Zinc oxide	LKR12 0	12.00±0.3	8.30±0.30	≤1.30	EC18	30.0 50.0
19	Zinc oxide	LKR12 0A	112.00±0.3	7.50±0.30	≤1.30	EC19	40.0 70.0

20	Zinc oxide	LKR12 7	12.70±0.3	9.50±0.30	≤1.30	EC20	50.0 80.0
21	Zinc oxide	LKR13 3	13.30±0.3	10.0±0.30	≤1.30	EC21	60.0 100.0
22	Zinc oxide	LKR13 4	13.40±0.3	8.10±0.30	≤1.30		
23	Zinc oxide	LKR14 4	14.40±0.3	9.15±0.30	≤1.30		
24	Zinc oxide	LKR16 0	16.00±0.3	8.40±0.30	≤1.30		
25	Zinc oxide	LKR16 5	16.50±0.3	9.50±0.30	≤1.40		
26	Zinc oxide	LKR20 0	20.00±0.3	12.00±0.50	≤2.00		

Product magnetization method Diagram Magnetization Ordinary axial Single-sided axial multipole Double-sided axial multipole Full radial Inner and outer diameter radial multipole 1. Parallel magnetization: Disadvantages: small contribution of magnetic moment Advantages: simple magnetization Results: bad 1. Radial external magnetization: Disadvantages: large magnetic field requirement Advantages: more windings, good heat dissipation 1. Radial internal magnetization: Disadvantages: winding is limited, heat dissipation is poor Advantages: easy to saturate, simple structure, internal magnetization is recommended.





13423305709

huangju@lk-ptc.com

lk-thermistor.com

Room 101, No. 21, Huayuanzai Road, Chongmei, Chashan Town, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province