# BAPE0806R5HY001 AVC 5VDC 80mm Hydraulic Bearing Blower Datasheet


**Brand:** AVC

**SKU:** 693617839875

**Category:** Axial & Centrifugal Fans

**Price:** **$27.99**

**E-mail:** sales@equipspares.com

**Web:** https://www.equipspares.com

Product Page:
https://www.equipspares.com/product/bape0806r5hy001-avc-5vdc-80mm-hydraulic-bearing-blower

## Product Description

AVC BAPE0806R5HY001 is a 5VDC ultra-thin centrifugal blower optimized for thermal management in high-density mobile computing environments. Engineered specifically for the Asus ExpertBook B5 Flip series, this unit addresses the critical technical problem of heat dissipation within constrained chassis volumes. The blower features advanced hydraulic bearing architecture, which significantly reduces mechanical friction and acoustic resonance compared to standard sleeve designs. Its aerodynamic impeller is balanced to maintain structural rigidity at high RPMs, ensuring consistent static pressure to overcome the thermal impedance of dense copper heat pipe arrays. Operating at 0.50A, this 4-wire PWM-controlled fan provides precise thermal regulation and efficient power consumption for mission-critical hardware.

Model Number: BAPE0806R5HY001
Brand: AVC
Product Type: Centrifugal Blower
Rated Voltage: 5 VDC
Voltage Range: 4.5 - 5.5 VDC
Rated Current: 0.50 A
Power: 2.5 W
Bearing Type: Hydraulic Bearing
Termination: 4-Wire Lead Wires

Speed Control: PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)
Frame Material: UL94V-0 Plastic / Metal Housing
Impeller Material: UL94V-0 PBT
Application: Laptop Cooling / Asus ExpertBook B5 Flip
Protection: Locked Rotor Protection, Reverse Polarity Protection

BAPE0806R5HY001 Applications
1. Ultra-Thin Laptop Thermal Modules: Specifically engineered as a high-precision replacement fan for Asus ExpertBook B5 Flip chassis to maintain low-vibration cooling for optical and internal components.
2. Compact Mobile Workstations: Ideal for overcoming high system impedance in 2-in-1 convertible laptops where airflow paths are restricted by 360-degree hinge mechanisms.

## Supplemental Images