

OBO Typicals

Detailed mounting drawings

of lightning protection, earthing and equipotential bonding systems

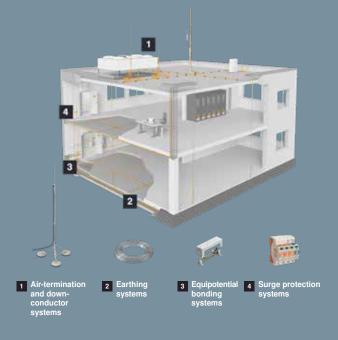


Basic knowledge Basic principles of standardised planning

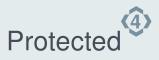
Your planning aid for the practical implementation of current standards and regulations.

With innovative OBO technology against:

- Risk from lightning current and induced voltages
- Damage from fire, explosions, stepped voltage, contact voltage, etc.
- Damage to people, buildings and building contents







The "Protected to the power of four" principle: Only matched protection is real protection. Discover in the video what our different systems do.





From the basics through to concrete applications – in local training offers, we can provide knowledge about:

- Basic standardisation principles
- Risk analyses, lightning protection classes, lightning protection systems
- Earther requirements for earth rods, ring earthers and foundation earth electrodes
- Risks of lightning discharges and surge voltages
- Lightning protection zones and arrester technologies
- Protective equipotential bonding and functional equipotential bonding
- Application examples, installation information, planning aids, practical questions



Earthing systems

The foundation for lightning and surge protection

Earther requirements according to IEC/EN 62305-3

Туре А

- Horizontal earther
- Vertical earther (earth rod)

Туре В

- Ring earther (surface earther)
- Foundation earth electrode

Earther arrangement, type A (Horizontal and earth rods)

At least two earthers are required for the type A arrangement.

A minimum dimension for type A earthers is, for example, a length of 2.5 m for vertical installation and 5 m for horizontal installation for lightning protection class III.

Horizontal earther

In the form of radiation, ring and grid earthers. Round or strip material is used, which is generally inserted up to a depth of 0.5 m to 1.0 m (depending on the local frost depth).

Earth rod

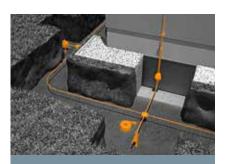
Made of round or profile steel, which is generally inserted vertically into greater depths

However, depending on the earth, they are subject to more or less strong corrosion. Therefore, you should check whether it is a part of the foundation earthing (V4A) or a purely lightning protection earthing (V4A not necessarily required). Earther arrangement, type B (Foundation earth electrode, ring earther)

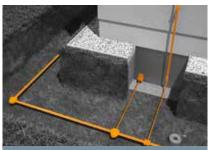
To ensure the foundation earth electrode is protected against corrosion, it must be surrounded on all sides by at least 5 cm of concrete. This gives it an almost unlimited lifespan. Steel should be used as the material for the foundation earth electrode. The steel may both be galvanised or ungalvanised.

If the earther cannot be integrated in the building foundation or is run out of the foundation, then round or strip material, made of corrosion-resistant stainless steel (V4A), must be used.

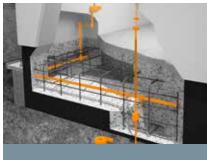
Round steels must have a diameter of at least 10 mm. In the case of strip steel, the dimensions must be at least 30×3 mm.



Type A – earth rod with equipotential bonding



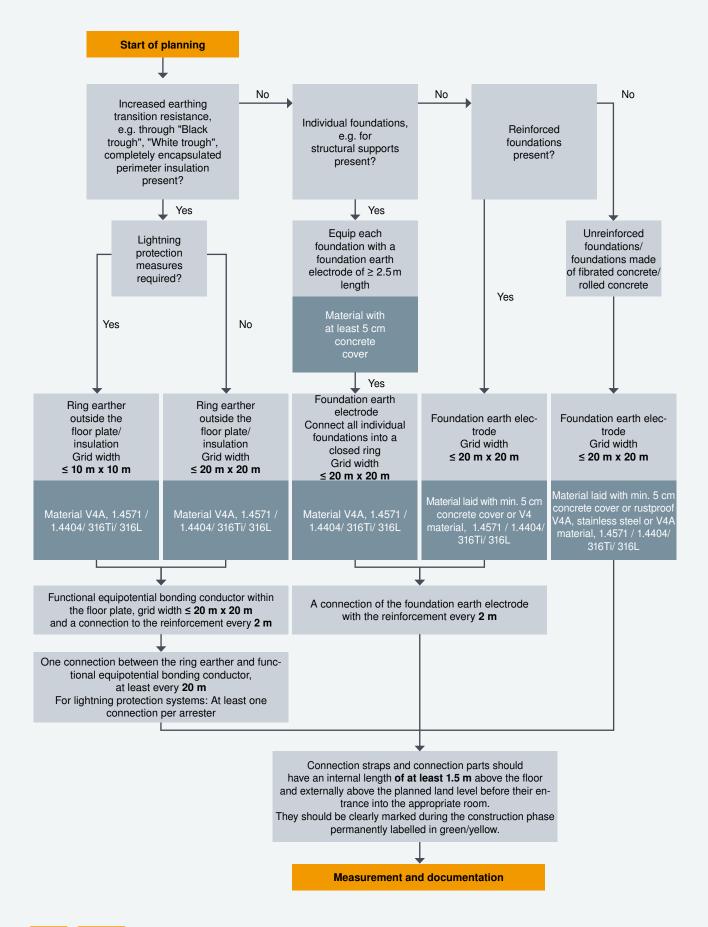
Type B - ring earther



Type B - foundation earth electrode



Planning aid for creating a foundation earth electrode



Earthing material for use in concrete:

- Surrounded with at least 5 cm of concrete on all sides
- Connect $\leq 2 \text{ m}$ with reinforcement
- Grid width max. 20 x 20 m

Earthing material for use in the earth:

- V4A material
- Clamps in earth with corrosion protection strip
- Routing depth 0.5–1.0 m (depending on local frost depth)
- Routing outside the drainage layer (routing in moist area)
- The quantity and minimum lengths must be maintained, depending on the lightning protection class



	Туре	PU	Item no.	Description
ę	RD 10 FT	80 m	5021 10 3	Round conductor \varnothing 10 mm FT, 50 kg/ring (0.63 kg/m)
	5052 DIN 30X3.5	60 m	5019347	Flat conductor 30x3.5 FT, 50 kg/ring (0.84 kg/m)
	5052 DIN 40X4	40 m	5019355	Flat conductor 40x4 FT, 50 kg/ring (1.28 kg/m)
	1811	25 pieces	5014 01 8	Spacer FT length 250 mm
(*	1814 FT	25 pieces	5014 46 8	Connection terminal on reinforcement \varnothing 8–14 mm
18	1814 FT D37	25 pieces	5014 46 9	Connection terminal on reinforcement \varnothing 16–37 mm
	205 DG L180 A4	10 pieces	5420022	Fixed earthing terminal M10/M12 V4A
0.0	205 DG L180 FT	10 pieces	5420024	Fixed earthing terminal M10/M12 FT
۲	DW RD10	10 pieces	2360 04 1	Sealing sleeve for round conductors, 10 mm
<pre></pre>	252 8-10 FT	25 pieces	5312310	Cross-connector with intermediate plate
۲	RD 10-V4A	50 m	5021642	Round conductor \varnothing 10 mm V4A, 32 kg/ring (0.63 kg/m)
0	5052 V4A 30X3.5	25 m	5018730	Flat conductor 30x3.5 V4A, 21 kg/ring (0.83 kg/m)
9	250 V4A	10 pieces	5312925	Cross-connector for flat conductors and round conductors V4A
40	252 8-10 V4A	10 pieces	5312318	Cross-connector with intermediate plate V4A
40	249 8-10 V4A	10 pieces	5311 40 4	Vario quick connector round/round, V4A
	219 20 BP V4A	5 pieces	5000866	BP earth rod, \varnothing 20 mm, length: 1.5 m, V4A
Ĵ	1819 20BP	5 pieces	3041 21 2	Earth point for earth rod ST and BP
49bg	2760 20 V4A	5 pieces	5001 63 3	Connection clip for earth rod, universal, V4A
e	356 50	1 piece	2360 05 5	Corrosion protection strip, width: 50 mm
	ProtectionBall	25 pieces	5018014	Protective cap for connection straps
	1819 20BP 2760 20 V4A 356 50	5 pieces 5 pieces 1 piece	3041 21 2 5001 63 3 2360 05 5	Earth point for earth rod ST and BP Connection clip for earth rod, universal, V4A Corrosion protection strip, width: 50 mm

Special requirements for foundations with trough seals and perimeter insulation

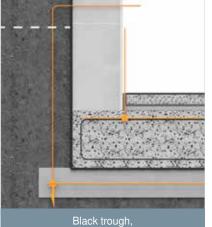
With trough seals, the earth contact of the earther is not guaranteed. For this reason, a ring earther is to be installed outside the trough seal. Long-lasting corrosion protection is to be ensured. Rustproof stainless steels (V4A) must be used.

Black trough

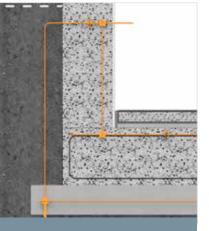
These are building seals which can withstand the water pressure and are made of multi-layer plastic or bitumen strips (black material).

White trough

The white trough is created from water-impervious concrete (WI concrete). The concrete can take up water but, even with the long-term effect of the water on the concrete, is not fully permeated, i.e. no moisture occurs on the inner side of the wall.



ring earther entry above the highest groundwater level



White trough, pressurised water-tight ring earth entry in the groundwater



Insulated floor plate with perimeter insulation (here: shown in blue)

Equipotential bonding Protection against dangerous potential differences

Protective equipotential bonding is to be created by connecting the following conductors to the main earthing rail, if appropriate:

- Earthing conductor to system earther;
- Protective conductor of the main cable (PE or PEN conductor);
- Protective equipotential bonding conductors of antenna systems;
- Functional and surge voltage earthing conductors in IT;
- Protective equipotential bonding conductors of the lightning protection system (LPS);
- Equipotential bonding conductor of conductive water consumption lines;
- Protective equipotential bonding conductor of conductive internal gas lines;



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- Protective equipotential bonding conductor of other metallic pipe systems run into the building from another building,
 e.g. central heating and air-conditioning systems, exhaust gas traps;
- Protective equipotential bonding conductor from other outside conductive parts, if they can be touched in the normal state of use;
- Protective equipotential bonding conductor of conductive reinforcements of concrete structures, where they can be touched and are reliably interconnected

	Туре	PU	Item no.	Description
ha	1801 VDE	1 piece	5015650	Equipotential busbar for inside installation with clamping rail – also suitable for industry and Ex areas. 7 x 2.5-25 mm ² ; 2 x 25-95 mm ² ; 1 x FL 30 x 3.5 mm
5	1809	1 piece	5015073	Equipotential busbar for inside installation for private applications. $7xup$ to $25 mm^2$; $1 x Rd 8-10$; $1 x FL 30$ or Rd 8-10
\$	1809 BG	1 piece	5015502	Equipotential busbar for small systems 3 x up to 6 mm ² ; 2 x up to 16 mm ²
Ş	1809 A	1 piece	5015 11 1	Equipotential busbar for outside installation, UV-resistant, VA screws and crossbar. 7 x up to 25 mm^2 ; 1 x Rd 8-10; 1 x FL 30 or Rd 8-10
	1802 10 VA	1 piece	5015866	BigBar equipotential busbar for the industrial sector (also suitable for Ex area) made of V2A stainless steel, with insulation feet, 10 connections with M10 carriage bolts
	927 1	10 pieces	5057 51 5	Stainless steel earthing pipe clamp

Products for equipotential bonding





Lightning protection systems Lightning protection is preventive fire protection

Currently valid standard: IEC/EN 62305 Part 1–4

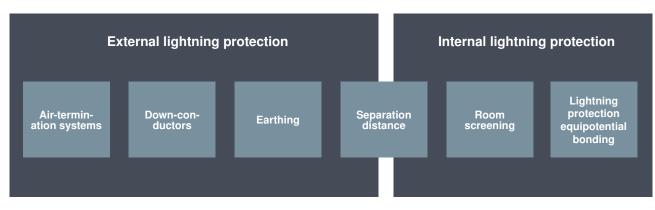
- Part 1: General principles
- Part 2: Risk management
- Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard
- Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems with structures



One of the key evaluation factors in each lightning protection risk analysis is the local density of lightning strikes. These are expressed in lightning strikes per km²/year and should be determined by measurements in a lightning location method. The result of this risk analysis is the existing risk level I–IV. The planner must implement the appropriate lightning protection class I–IV.

External and internal lightning protection systems

Comprehensive lightning protection can only be achieved through a coordinated approach.



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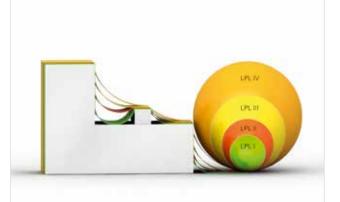
Protection class of the lightning protection system

The characteristics of a lightning protection system (LPS) are specified by the characteristic values of the structure system to be protected and according to the lightning protection class.

Each protection class of an LPS is characterised by:

- a) Characteristic data, according to the protection class of the LPS:
- Characteristic lightning values
- Rolling sphere radius, grid width and protective angle
- Typical distances between down-conductors and ring conductors

- Separation distance to avoid dangerous spark formation
- Minimum length of the earthers
- b) Characteristic data, irrespective of the protection class of the LPS:
- Lightning protection equipotential bonding
- Minimum thickness of metal plates or pipes in air-termination systems
- Material, shape and minimum dimensions of air-termination systems, down-conductors and earthers



Standard	German supplement	Contents
VDE 0185-305-1 (IEC 62305-1)		Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles
VDE 0185-305-2 (IEC 62305-2)		Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management
	1	Lightning risk in Germany
	2	Calculation aids for estimating the risk of damage for buildings
	3	Additional information on use of EN 62305-2
VDE 0185-305-3 (IEC 62305-3)		Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard
	1	Additional information on use of EN 62305-3
	2	Additional information for building structures
	3	Additional information for the testing and servicing of lightning protection systems
	4	Use of metal roofs in lightning protection systems
	5	Lightning and surge protection for PV power supply systems
VDE 0185-305-4 (IEC 62305-4)		Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures
	1	Distribution of the lightning current
VDE 0675-6-11 (IEC 0675-6-11)		Low-voltage surge protection devices – Part 11: Surge protection devices connected to low-voltage power systems
VDE 0100-534 (IEC 60364-5-53)		Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Isolation, switching and control – Clause 534: Devices for protection against surge voltages (ÜSE)
VDE 0100-443 (IEC 60364-4-44)		Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic. disturbances – Clause 443: Protection against surge voltages of atmospheric origin or due to switching
VDE 0100-712 (IEC 60364-7-712)		Requirements for operational premises, special rooms and systems – photovoltaic (PV) power supply systems
VDE 0855-1 (IEC 60728-11)		Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services
VDE 0127-24 (IEC 61400-24)		Wind power plants - Part 24: Lightning protection

Key lightning protection standards and specifications

Product standards	Contents
VDE 0185-305-1 (IEC 62305-1)	Lightning protection system components – Requirements for connection components
VDE 0185-561-2 (IEC 62561-2)	Lightning protection system components - Requirements for conductors and earthers
VDE 0185-561-3 (IEC 62561-3)	Lightning protection system components – Requirements for isolating spark gaps
VDE 0185-561-4 (IEC 62561-4)	Lightning protection system components – Requirements for holders
VDE 0185-561-5 (IEC 62561-5)	Lightning protection system components – Requirements for inspection housings and earth electrode penetrations
VDE 0185-561-6 (IEC 62561-6)	Lightning protection system components – Requirements for lightning strike counters
VDE 0185-561-7 (IEC 62561-7)	Lightning protection system components - Requirements for earthing enhancing compounds
VDE V 0185-561-8 (IEC TS 62561-8)	Lightning protection components – Requirements for components for an insulated lightning protection system
VDE 0675-6-11 (IEC 61643-11)	Surge protection devices for use in low-voltage power systems – Requirements and test methods
VDE 0845-3-1 (IEC 61643-21)	Surge protective devices connected to telecommunications and signalling networks

Product standards for lightning and surge protection components

Air-termination systems

Planning with the protective angle, rolling sphere and grid method

The probability that a lightning current enters a construction system to be protected is reduced considerably by a correctly planned air-termination system.

The air-termination system can be comprised of any combination of the following components:

- Air-termination rods (including freestanding masts)
- Tensioned cables
- Meshed conductors

The individual air-termination rods should be intercon-

nected at roof height, in order to guarantee current distribution.

On a structure, air-termination systems must be attached to corners, exposed areas and edges (particularly to the top part of facades).

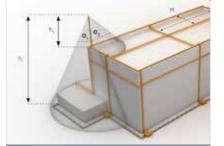
Following a practical assessment of the building, one or a combination of the following planning methods is selected.

- Rolling sphere method
- Protective angle method
- Grid method

Planning methods for air-termination systems



The rolling sphere method is suitable in every case, but is particularly suitable for complex systems.



The protective angle method is suitable for buildings with simple shapes.



The grid method is suitable for buildings with simple shapes, e.g. with flat roofs.

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With the different protection methods, the bases for the calculation of the air-termination system are the rolling sphere radius, the grid width or the protective angle α . The basis data for the appropriate lightning protection class can be found in the tables and the aid diagram and are intended as orientation for the following protection methods.

Protection method					
Lightning protection class Radius of this rolling sphere r Grid width W Protective angle α°					
I	20 m	5 x 5 m			
II	30 m	10 x 10 m	Cae graphie below		
III	45 m	15 x 15 m	See graphic below		
IV	60 m	20 x 20 m			

Maximum values of the rolling sphere radius, the grid width and the protective angle according to the appropriate lightning protection class of the LPS according to IEC/EN 62305-3

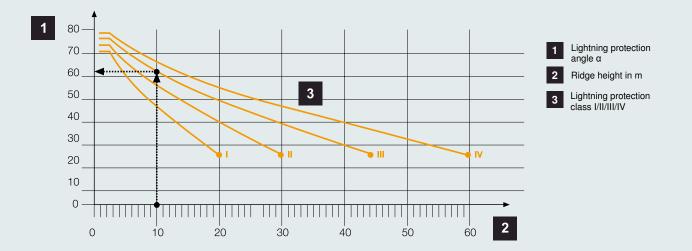


Diagram for determining the protective angle in accordance with IEC 62305

Lightning protec- tion class	Protection angle α for air-termination rods of up to 2 m length	
I	70 °	
II	72 °	
Ш	76 °	
IV	79 °	

Protective angle based on lightning protection class according to IEC 62305-3 for air-termination rods up to 2 m

Rolling sphere method

Calculation of the penetration depth



$$p = R - \sqrt{R^2 - (\frac{d}{2})^2}$$

Formula for calculating the penetration depth (p)

Roof structures with multiple air-termination rods

If you use several air-termination rods to protect an object, you must take into consideration the penetration depth between them. Use the formula alongside for a precise calculation. The table below gives you a quick overview.

Penetration depth according to the lightning protection class

Distance of the air-termination system (d) in m	Penetration depth in m Lightning protection class I Rolling sphere: R = 20 m	Penetration depth in m Lightning protection class II Rolling sphere: R = 30 m	Penetration depth in m Lightning protection class III Rolling sphere: R = 45 m	Penetration depth in m Lightning protection class IV Rolling sphere: R = 60 m
2	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
3	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02
4	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.04
5	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.05
10	0.64	0.42	0.28	0.21
15	1.46	0.96	0.63	0.47
20	2.68	1.72	1.13	0.84

Protective angle method

Installation principle, building with pitched roof

1st step: Determining the building height

Determine the ridge height of the building. This height is the starting point for planning the entire lightning protection system. The ridge conductor is arranged on the ridge and thus forms the "backbone" for the airtermination system.

2nd step: Determination of the protective angle α

Transfer the height of the building to the diagram to read off the protective angle. Transfer the protective angle to the building.

3rd step: Building sections outside the protective angle

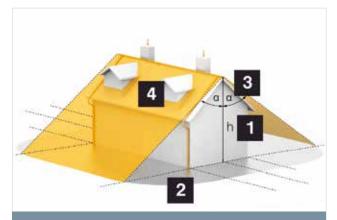
Building parts outside of the protected area require additional protection. The chimney in our example has a diameter of 70 cm and therefore requires a 1.5 m long air-termination rod. Dormer windows are given their own ridge conductor.

4th step: Completing the air-termination system

Connect the air-termination system with the downconductors. The ends of the ridge conductor should protrude and curve upwards by 0.15 m. This also protects any projecting canopies.

The following roof structures must be protected with air-termination systems against direct lightning strikes:

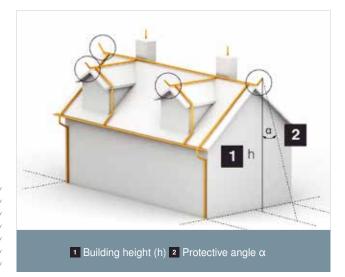
- Metallic materials higher than 0.3 m
- Non-conductive materials (e.g. PVC pipes) with a height greater than 0.5 m



Building height h 2 Protected area
 Protective angle α 4 Dormer windows not protected by the ridge cable



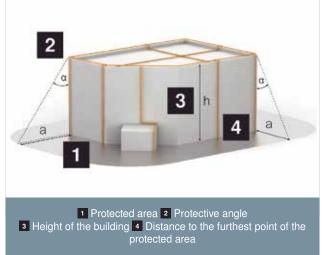
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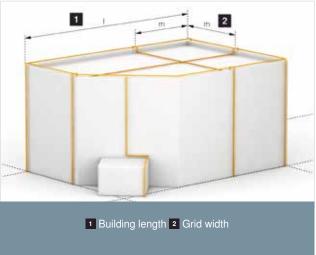
Grid method

Installation principle, building with flat roof



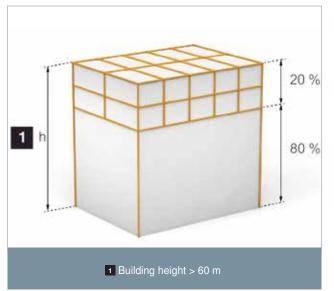
1st step: Installing the air-termination system

First, a round conductor is installed at all primary impact points such as ridges, crests or edges. Determine the protected area by transferring the height of the building to the diagram, reading off the protective angle and transferring this to the building.



2nd step: Installing the grids

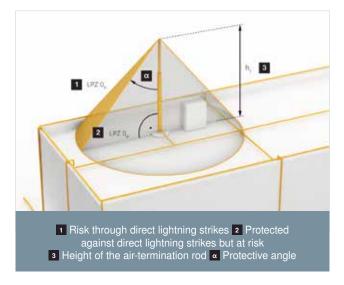
A number of different loop sizes are suitable for the particular lightning protection class of the building. If, as in our example, the overall length I is greater than 20 m, an expansion piece must also be integrated for temperature-controlled length changes.

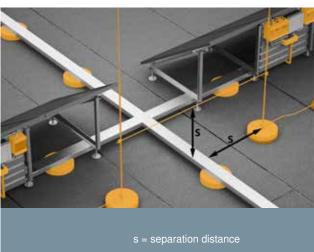


3rd step: Protection against lateral impact

From a building height of 60 m and the risk of serious damage (e.g. with electrical or electronic devices) it is advisable to install a ring circuit to protect against lateral impact.







4th step: Protection of roof structures

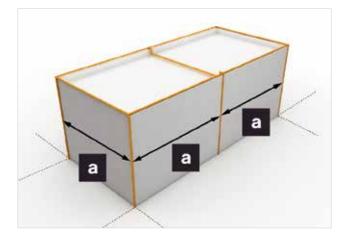
You must now protect all roof structures with air-termination rods. This involves observing the separation distance (s).

The air-termination rods must be erected at a certain

distance (s) from the building to be protected. This distance safely prevents arcing of the lightning current and dangerous spark creation.

Down-conductor systems

Connection of the air-termination system with the earthing system



Number of down-conductors

The number of down-conductors is derived from the scope of the building to be protected although at least two down-conductors are required in every case. Care must be taken to ensure that the current paths are short and installed without loops.

Number of down-conductors of a separated LPS

If the air-termination system consists of air-termination rods on separate masts (or one mast), which is/are not made from metal or connected reinforced steel, then at least one down-conductor is required for each

Lightning protection class	Typical distance a
I	10 m
II	10 m
Ш	15 m
IV	20 m

mast. Metal masts or masts made from connected reinforced steel do not require additional down-conductors.

Arrangement of the down-conductors

The down-conductors should preferably be installed near the corners of the building. In order to achieve optimum splitting of the lightning current, the down-conductors must be evenly distributed around the outer walls of the building.

Down-conductors must be routed so that they are straight and vertical and represent the shortest possible direct connection to the earth. Loop formation must be avoided.

Down-conductors may not be routed in drain pipes or down pipes, even if they are jacketed with insulation.



Calculation of the separation distance according to IEC/EN 62305-3

Steps	
Calculate the value of the coefficient k _i	$ k_i \text{ is dependent on the selected protection class of the lightning protection system: } Protection class I: k_i = 0.08 $
Calculate the value of the coefficient k _c (simplified system)	$ k_c is dependent on the (partial) lightning current that flows into the down-conductors: $
Calculate the value of the coefficient ${\bf k}_{\rm m}$	 k_m is dependent on the material of the electrical insulation: Material air: k_m = 1 Material concrete, brickwork: k_m = 0.5 GFK insulating rods: k_m = 0.7 If several insulating materials are used, in practice the lowest value for k_m is used.
Calculate the value L	L is the cable length in metres, measured from the point at which the separation distance (s) is to be calculated up to the closest point of the equipotential bonding.

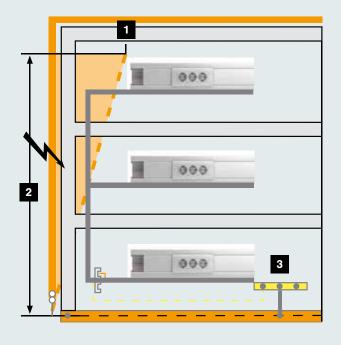
The high-voltage-resistant, insulated **isCon**[®] downconductor is the modern solution for maintaining the necessary separation distances safely.

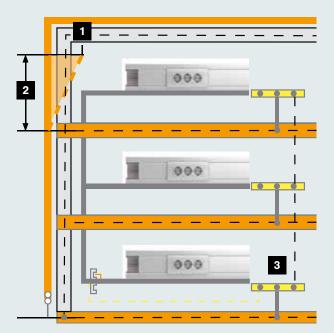


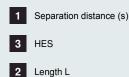
$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{k}_{i} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_{c}}{\mathbf{k}_{m}} \cdot \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{m})$$
$$\mathbf{s} = \text{separation distance}$$



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Equipotential areas as the reference layer for calculating the separation distance in high buildings

In high buildings, conventional separation distance calculations can create separation distances which can no longer be implemented, as the length to the next reference level (e.g. earthing system or closest point of the equipotential bonding) is very long in the calculation due to the building dimensions.

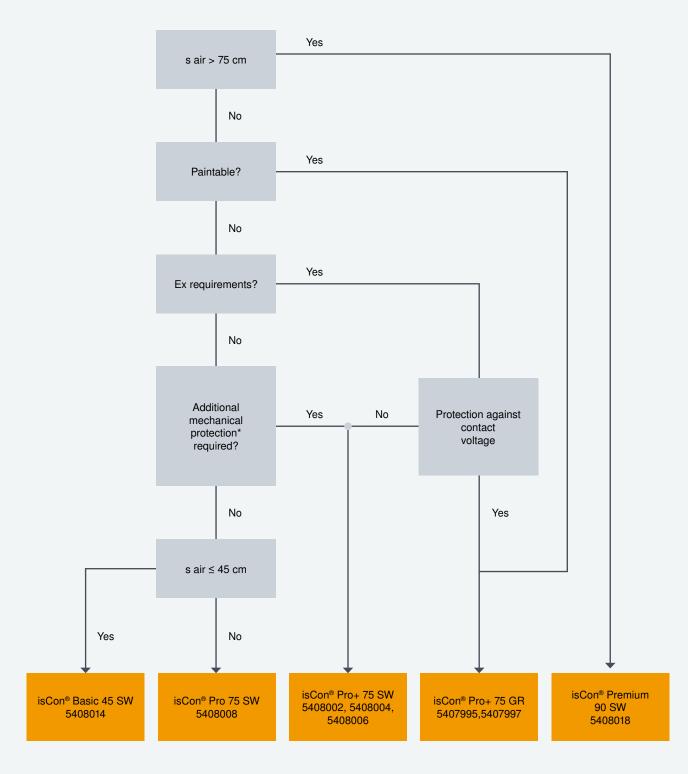
To still be able to plan and install a lightning protection system according to VDE 0185- 305-3 (IEC/EN 62305-3), the creation of equipotential layers should be taken into account early in the project planning.

Creation of equipotential areas, e.g. on every 2nd or 3rd floor using:

- Lightning protection equipotential bonding through suitable lightning arresters and surge protection devices for power and communication units
- Meshed earthing system according to DIN 1804
- Meshed ceiling reinforcement (multiple times in the building) 5 x 5 m according to DIN EN 62305-4 (VDE 0185-304-4)
- Connection to reinforcement every 2 m
- Lightning protection equipotential bonding of all metallic or electrical cables running into the equipotential levels (e.g. external cameras, luminaires, supply lines, PV systems, etc.)

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isCon[®] down-conductors Selection aid



*Additional mechanical protection: Surface damage of the external protective jacket does not influence the high-voltage-resistant, insulating function of the black isCon® Pro+ down-conductor! For this, the jacketing must remain for a minimum of 0.2 mm over the entire scope of the down-conductor.

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Materials and corrosion protection

Requirements for long-lasting protection

The following materials are preferred for use in external lightning protection systems: Hot galvanised steel, rustproof steel (VA), copper and aluminium.

Corrosion

Especially when different materials are connected with one another, there is a risk of corrosion. For this reason, no copper parts may be installed above galvanised surfaces or above aluminium parts as copper particles worn away by rain or other environmental influences can penetrate the galvanised surface. In addition, a galvanic element is created, which accelerates corrosion of the contact surface.

Material combinations without increased risk of corrosion

	Steel, galvanised	Aluminium	Copper	Stainless steel	Titanium	Tin
Steel, galvanised	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aluminium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Copper	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Stainless steel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Titanium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Material	Shape	Minimum dimensions
Copper Tin-plated copper	Strip, solid Round, solid (b) Cable (b) Round, solid	20 x 2.5 mm ø 8 mm 50 mm ² ø 15 mm
Aluminium	Round, solid Cable	ø 8 mm 50 mm²
Copper-coated aluminium alloy	Round, solid (c)	ø 8 mm
Aluminium alloy	Strip, solid Round, solid Cable (b) Round, solid	20 x 2.5 mm ø 8 mm 50 mm ² ø 15 mm
Hot galvanised steel	Strip, solid Round, solid Cable (b) Round, solid	20 x 2.5 mm ø 8 mm 50 mm ² ø 15 mm
Copper-coated steel (c)	Round, solid Strip, solid	ø 8 mm 20 x 2.5 mm
Rustproof steel (a)	Strip, solid Round, solid Cable (b) Round, solid (d)	20 x 2.5 mm ø 8 mm 50 mm ² ø 15 mm

Material, form and minimum dimensions of air-termination conductors, air-termination rods, earth entry rods and down-conductors

(a) Chromium \geq 16%; nickel \geq 8%; carbon \leq 0.08%

(b) In certain applications, 8 mm diameter can be reduced to 28 mm² (6 mm diameter) if echanical resistance is not a primary criterion.

(c) At least 70 µm copper plating with 99.9% copper content

(d) Can be used for air-termination rods and base

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Material	Shape	Minimum dimensions		
		Earth rod	Earthing cable	Earth plate
Copper	Cable			
Tin-plated copper	Round, solid			
	Strip, solid		50 mm ²	
	Round, solid	ø 15 mm	ø 8 mm	
	Grid plate	ø 20 mm	20 x 2.5 mm	
	Pipe			500 x 500 mm
	Plate, solid			600 x 600 mm
Hot galvanised steel	Round, solid			
	Round, solid	ø 14 mm		
	Pipe	ø 25 mm	ø 10 mm	
	Strip, solid			
	Plate, solid			
	Grid plate		30 x 3 mm	500 x 500 mm
	Profile (a)	290 mm ²		600 x 600 mm
Bright steel (b)	Cable		70 mm ²	
	Round, solid	ø 8 mm	ø 10 mm	
	Strip, solid		25 x 3 mm	
Copper-coated steel (c)	Round, solid		ø 8 mm	
	Round, solid	ø 14 mm	ø 10 mm	
	Strip, solid		30 x 3 mm	
Rustproof steel (d)	Round, solid		ø 10 mm	
	Round, solid			
	Strip, solid	ø 15 mm	30 x 3.5 mm	

Materials, form and cross-section of earthers according to VDE 0185-561-2 (IEC 62561-2)

(a) Various profiles with a cross-section of 290 mm² and a minimum thickness of 3 mm are approved, e.g. cross profiles.

(a) Validus profiles with a closs-section of 250 mm and a minimum thick
(b) Must be embedded in concrete to a depth of at least 50 mm.
(c) At least 250 µm copper plating with 99.99% copper content.
(d) Chromium ≥ 16%; nickel ≥ 5%; molybdenum ≥ 2%; carbon ≤ 0.08%.

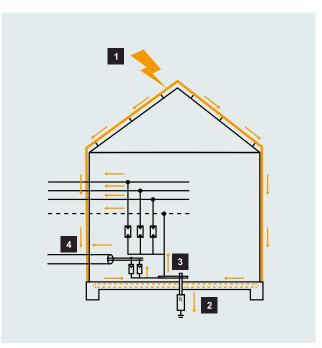
Lightning and surge protection systems

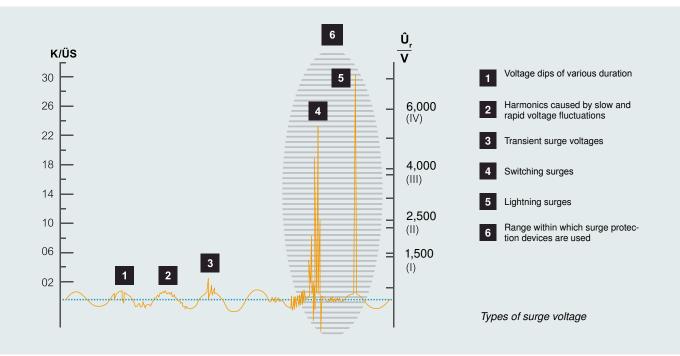
During a lightning strike, only 50% of the lightning energy is arrested into the ground via the earthing system. The other half flows into the electrical installation of the structure. Other reasons for surge voltages are remote lightning strikes or switching operations. OBO lightning current and surge arresters offer secure protection of the sensitive electrical devices in the system against damage from surge voltages.

The highest surges are caused by lightning strikes. According to IEC/EN 62305, lightning strikes are simulated with lightning surge currents of up to 200 kA (10/350 μ s).

Lightning strike	100%	limp = max. 200 kA (IEC/EN 62305)
2 Earthing system	~ 50%	l = 100 kA
3 Electrical installation	~ 50%	l = 100 kA
4 Data cable	~ 5%	l = 5 kA

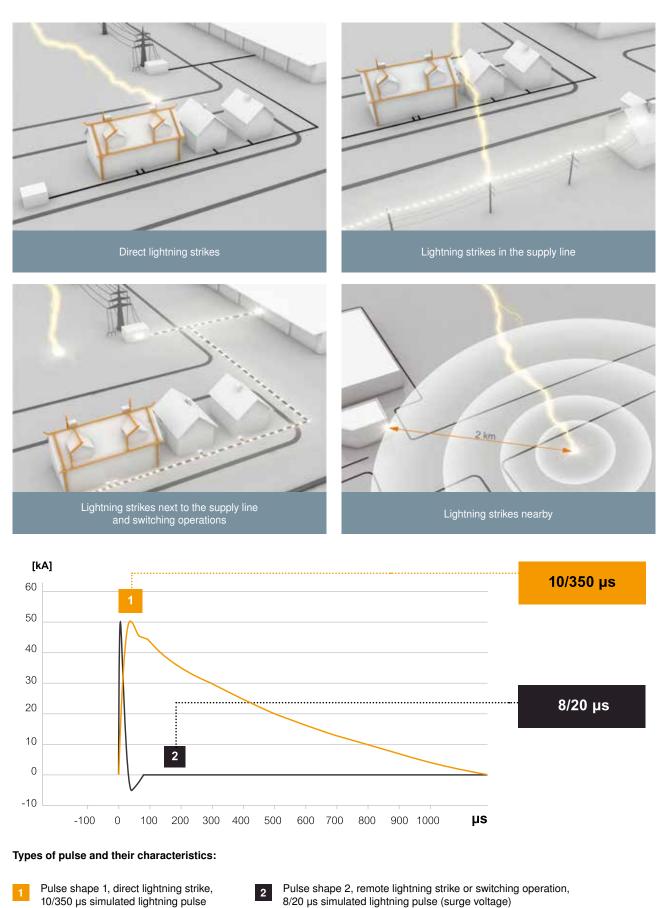
Typical distribution of lightning current





Causes of damage

Equipment and systems can be protected against all the shown causes of damage using OBO surge arresters.



OBO 22

Surge protection systems for energy technology

Surge protection devices ensure that power lines under voltage are properly equipotentially bonded. They respond before the insulation in electrical and electronic devices can be irreparably damaged by surges.

Lightning current arrester, type 1/class I Combination arrester, type 1+2/class I+II

<u>TN-C system:</u> type 1/class I lightning current arresters and type 1+2/class I+II combination arresters are used in the 3-pin circuit (e.g.: 3 x MCD 50-B).

<u>TN-S and TT system</u>: Lightning current and combination arresters are used in the 3+1 circuit (e.g. $3 \times MC$ 50-B and $1 \times MC$ 125-B NPE). With the 3+1 circuit, the external lines (L1, L2, L3) are connected to the neutral cable (N) via arresters. The neutral conductor (N) is connected to the protective earth via a collective spark gap. Following consultation with the local energy provider, use before the main meter device is also possible.

Surge arrester type 2/class II

Type 2/class II surge arresters are used in the 3+1 circuit (e.g. V20 3+NPE). With the 3+1 circuit, the external lines (L1, L2, L3) are connected to the neutral cable (N) via arresters. The neutral conductor (N) is connected to the protective earth via a collective spark gap. The arresters must be used before a residual current protective device (RCD), as it would otherwise interpret the surge current as a residual current and interrupt the power circuit.

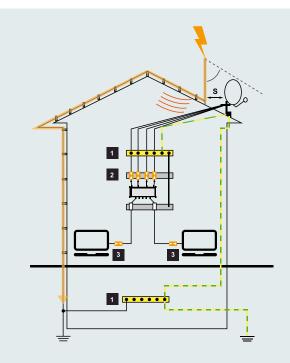


Lightning and surge protection for satellite systems according to IEC/EN 60728-11

Satellite systems and antennas are often in exposed locations on roofs, next to the air-termination rods. For this reason, air-termination rods must be used to protect these systems against direct lightning strikes, to prevent them from serving as lightning air-termination systems themselves. Ideally, in the finished lightning protection system, the satellite antenna should be located within the protective angle of the air-termination rod. In this case, the risk of a direct lightning strike in the SAT cables is almost zero.

However, if the air-termination rod is struck, surge voltages will be coupled.

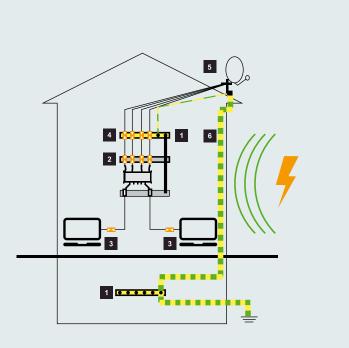
Using a surge protection device like the OBO TV 4+1 (for protecting for example multiswitches) or FC-SAT-D (for protecting a TV set), these surge voltages can be limited to a level that is safe for the device in question. Here, it is vital that the required separation distance (s) is maintained between the air-termination rod and the antenna system. The following figures show the lightning and surge protection for a satellite TV system:



Current path in case of a direct strike close to a satellite dish

	Product	Item no.
1	Equipotential busbar, e.g. 1801 VDE	5015650
2	Coaxial surge protection, e.g. TV 4+1	5083400
3	Fine protection device for SAT and 230 V supply line, e.g. OBO FC-SAT-D	5092816

With appropriate coordination of the lightning and surge protection components, lightning currents and surges can be safely arrested. If there is no external lightning protection on the building, the exposed installation of the satellite system poses the risk of attracting a direct strike, like an air-termination rod. For this reason, class D1 lightning arresters are needed in addition to the surge protection. As well as the stand, ard antenna earthing using 4 mm² Cu, the antenna system must additionally be connected with the main earthing rail using a copper earthing conductor of minimum 16 mm².



Should a risk analysis according to VDE 0185-305-2 (IEC/EN 62305-2) not be possible or not be required by the authorities, then static atmospheric surge voltages (e.g. lightning) can cause arcing from the 16 mm² earthing conductor to the electrical installation or the antenna system of the building. For this reason, we recommend making the earthing conductor insulating and resistant to high voltages and floating discharges through suitable measures.

Induction of surge voltage into a satellite system

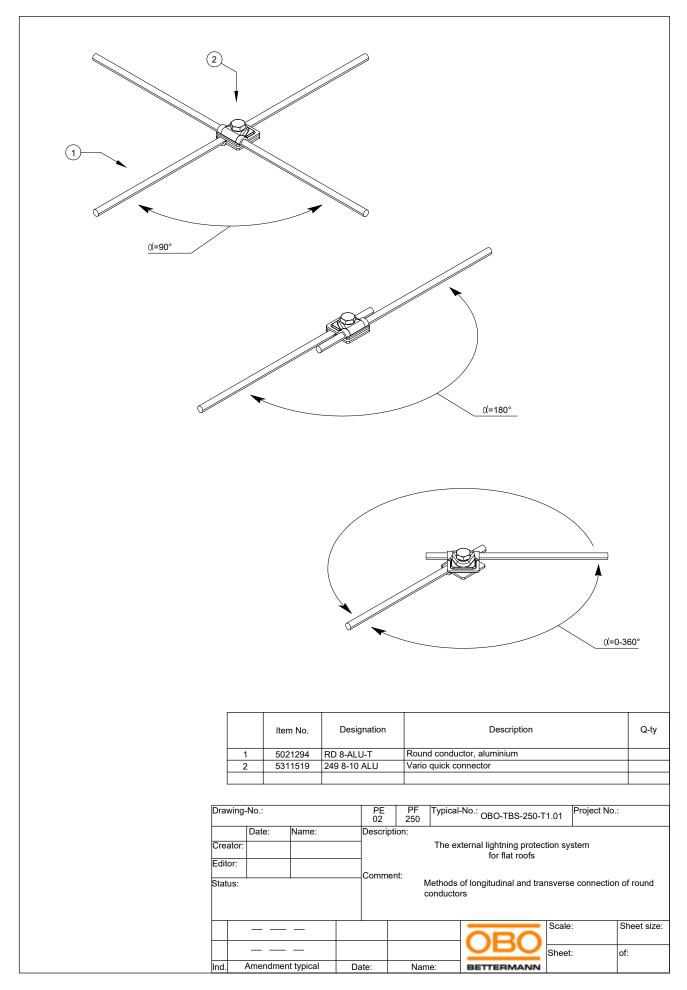
	Product	Item no.
1	Equipotential busbar, e.g. 1801 VDE	5015650
2	Coaxial surge protection, e.g. TV 4+1	5083400
3	Fine protection device for SAT and 230 V supply line, e.g. OBO FC-SAT-D	5092816
4	OBO DS-F lightning arrester	5093275/5093272
5	Antenna earthing with 4 mm ² Cu	-
6	Min. 16 mm ² Cu earthing conductor	-

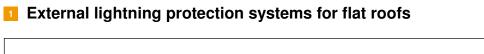
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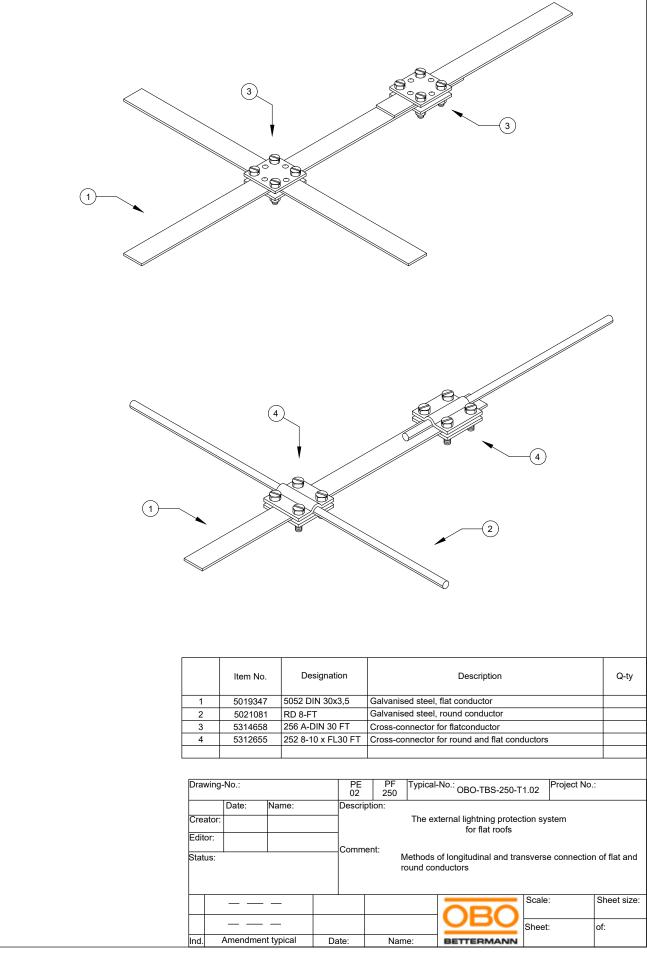
OBO Typicals – detailed mounting drawings of lightning protection, earthing and equipotential bonding systems

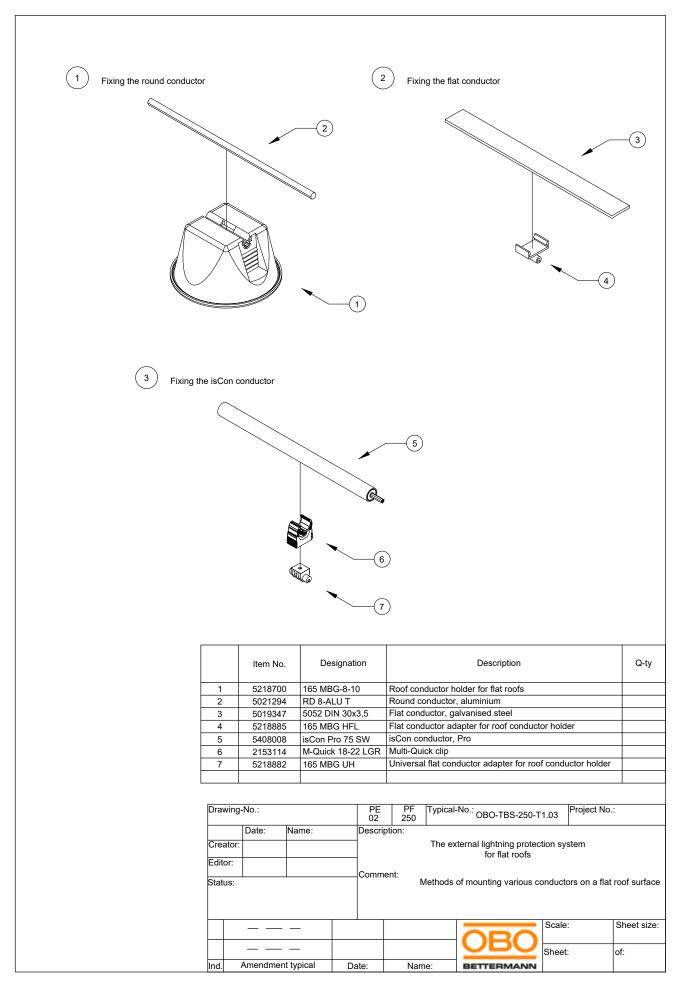
1	External lightning protection systems for flat roofs	p. 28
	Connection components Fastener for flat roofs Thermal expansion pieces Example applications	
2	External lightning protection systems for flat roof equipment	p. 52
	FangFix air-termination systems FangFix junior air-termination systems Standard isolated systems isFang air-termination system	
3	External lightning protection systems for pitched roofs	p. 72
4	Down-conductors	p. 96
5	Lightning strike counter	p. 106
6	Isolated lightning protection systems	p. 108
	High-voltage-resistant, isolated installations with isCon [®] conductor iRod – air-termination systems \geq 10 m	
7	Earthing systems	p. 118
	Earth rods Ring systems Foundation earth electrodes Portable grounding system	
8	Equipotential bonding systems	p. 132

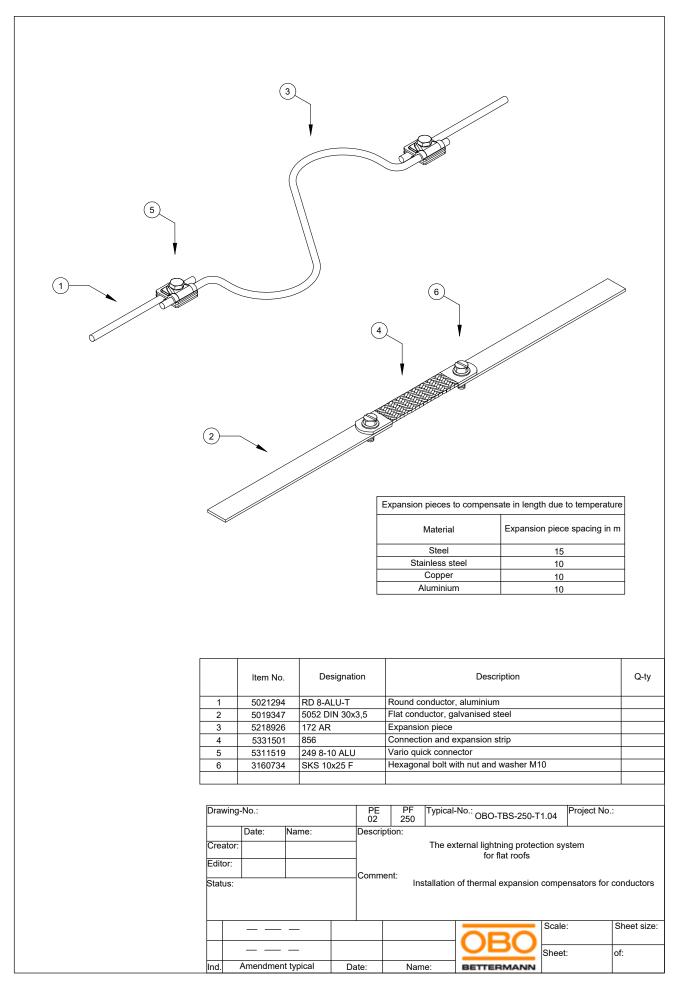
27 <u>OBO</u>

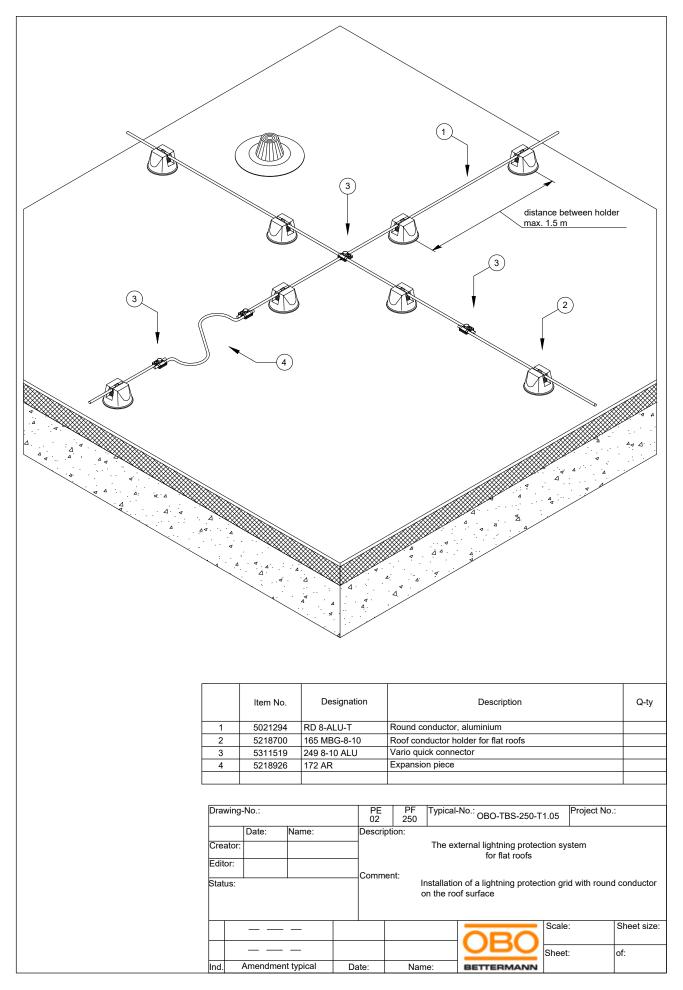


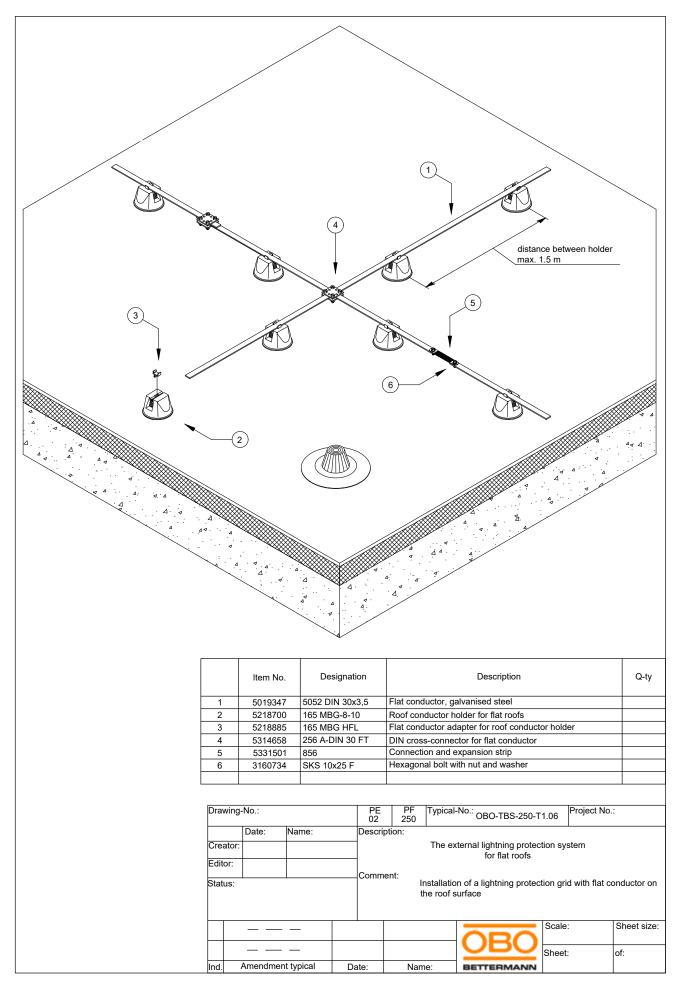


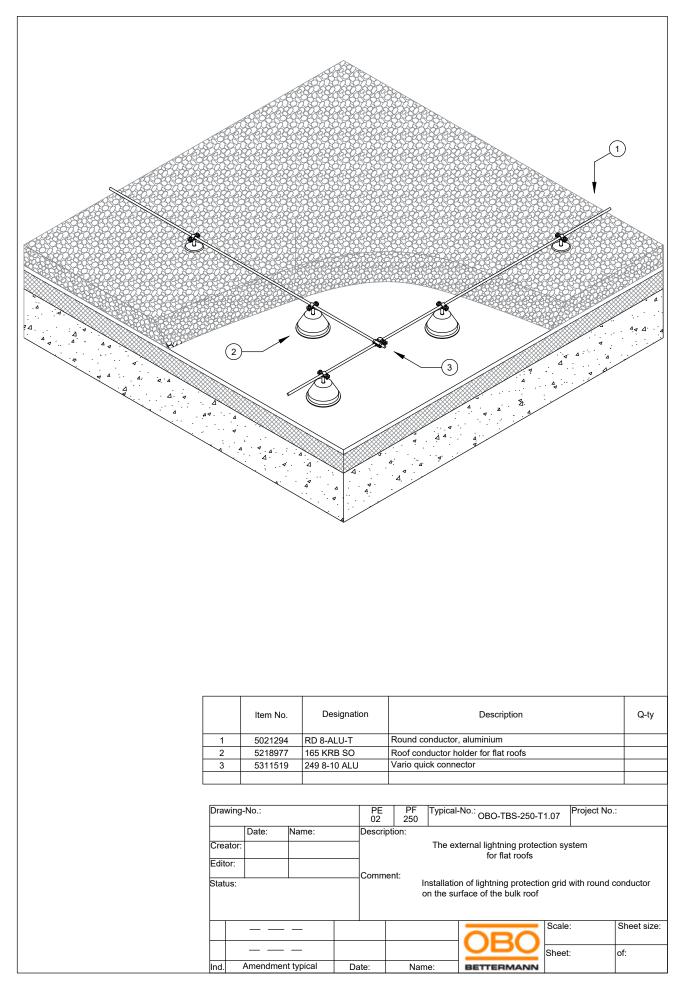


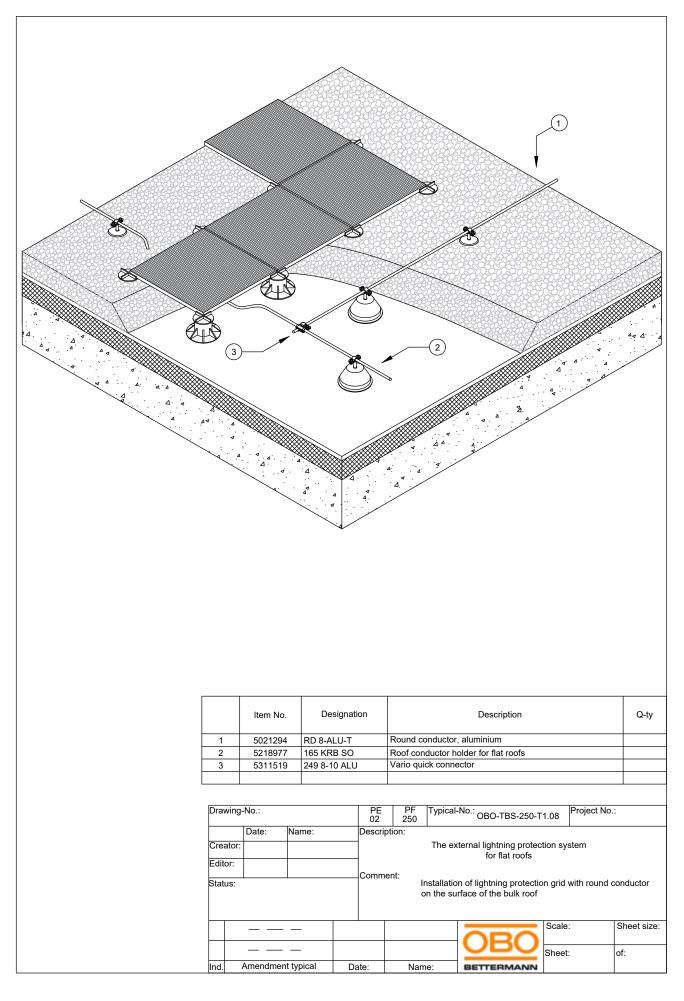


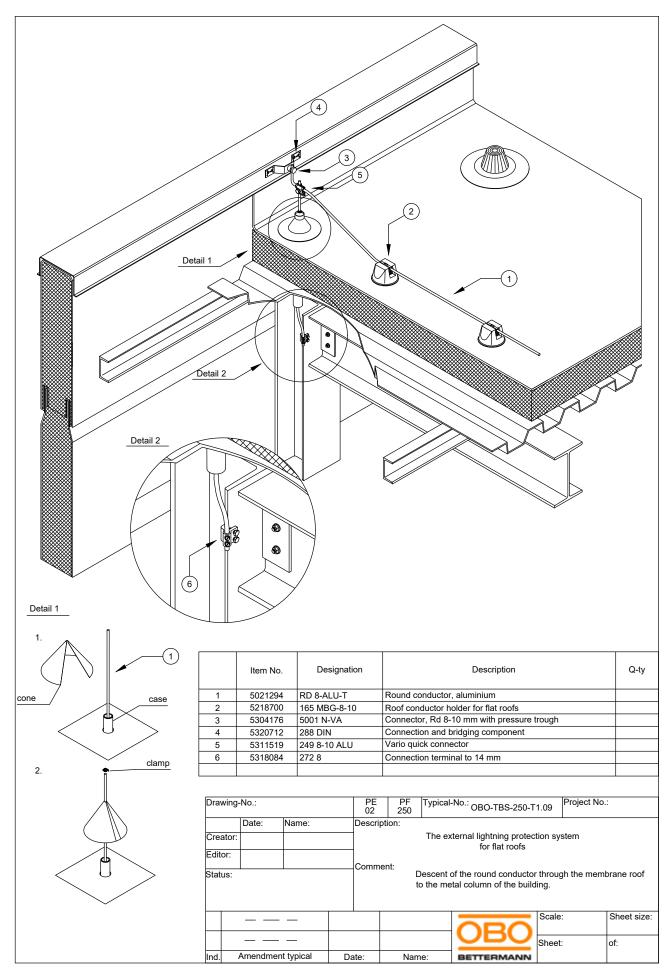


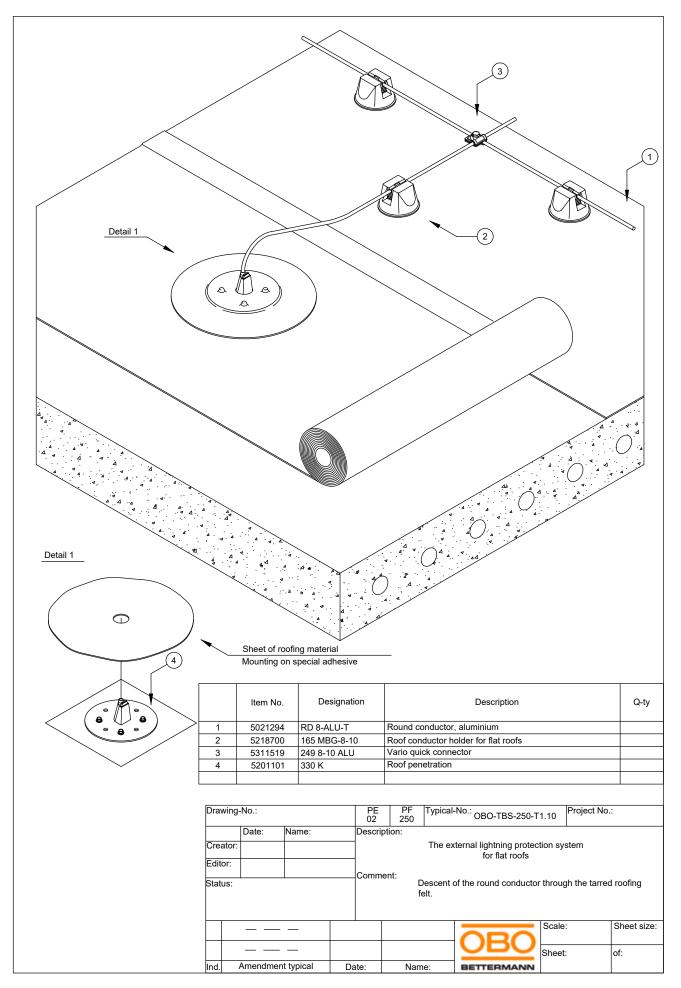


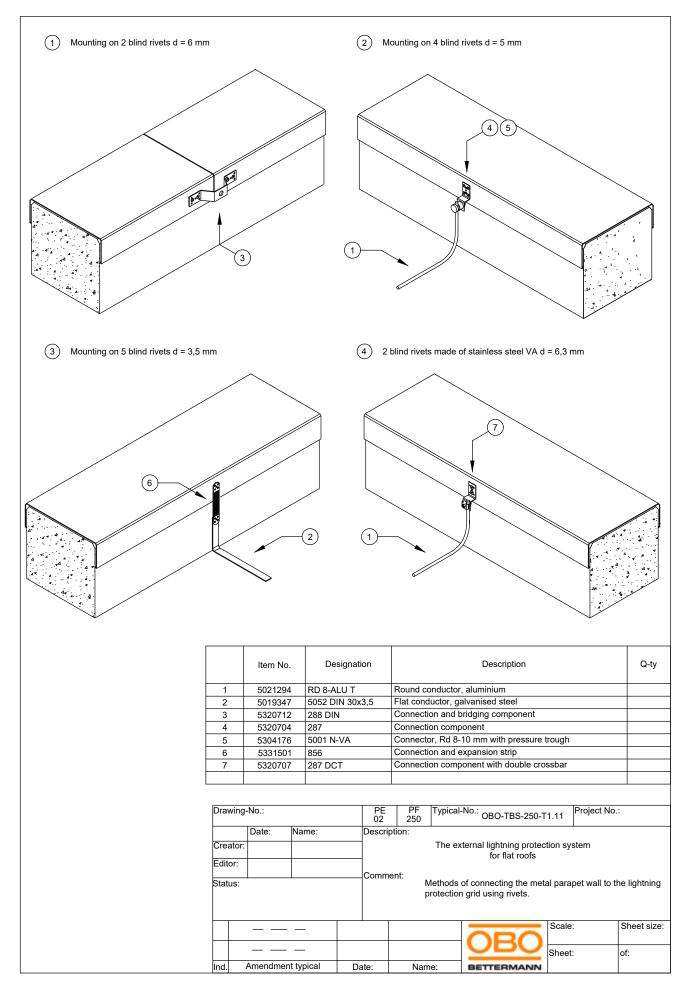




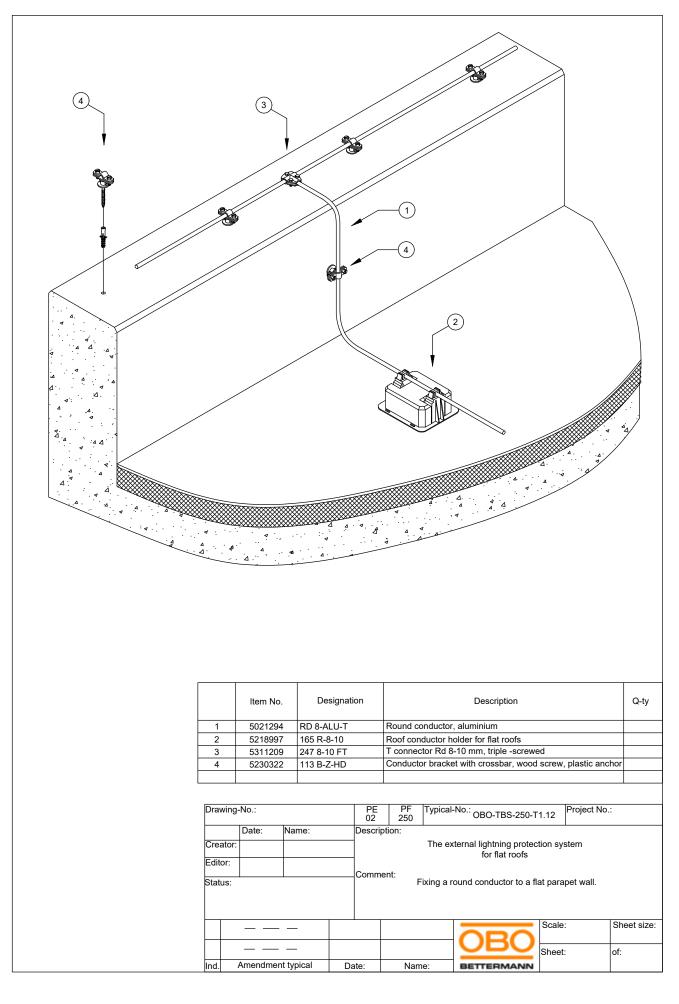


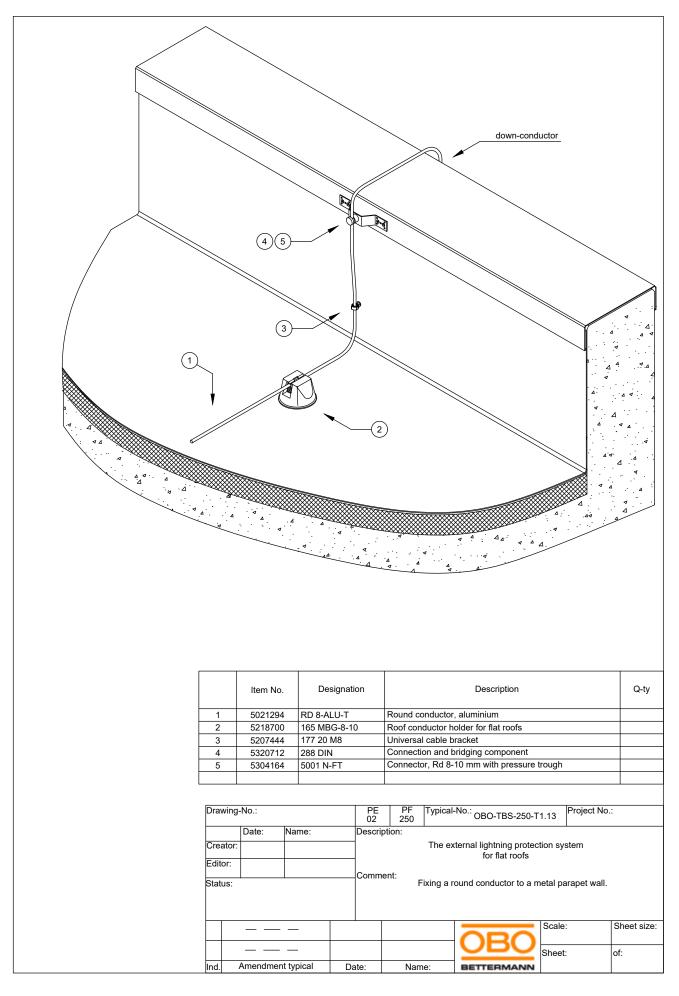


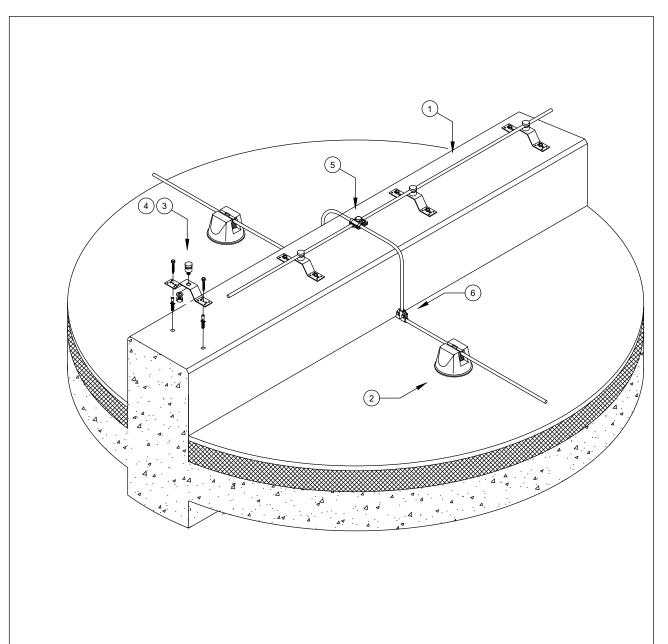






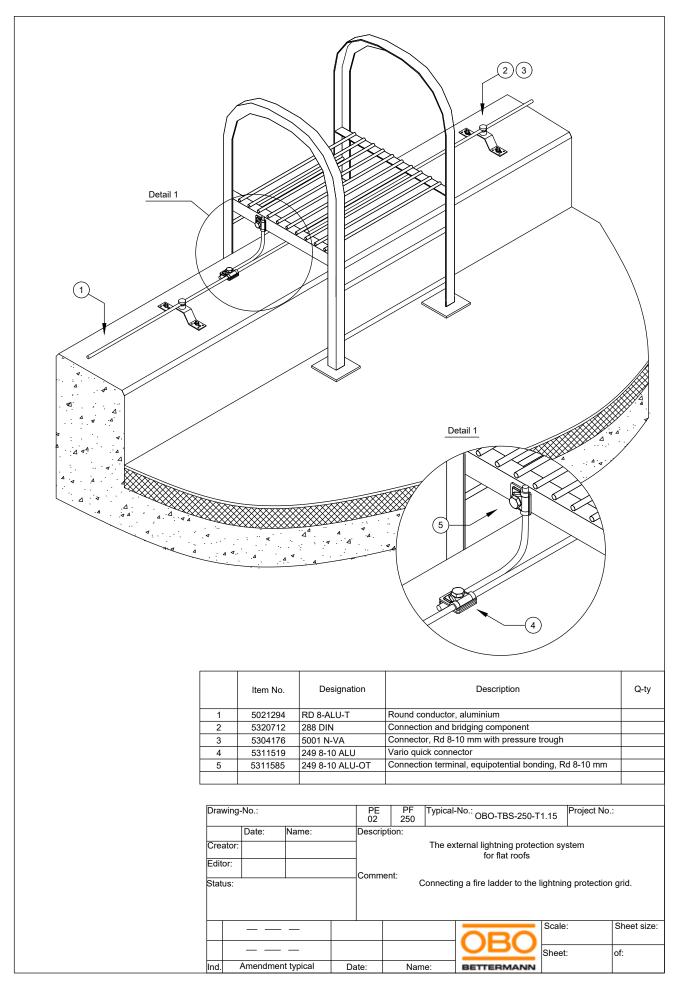


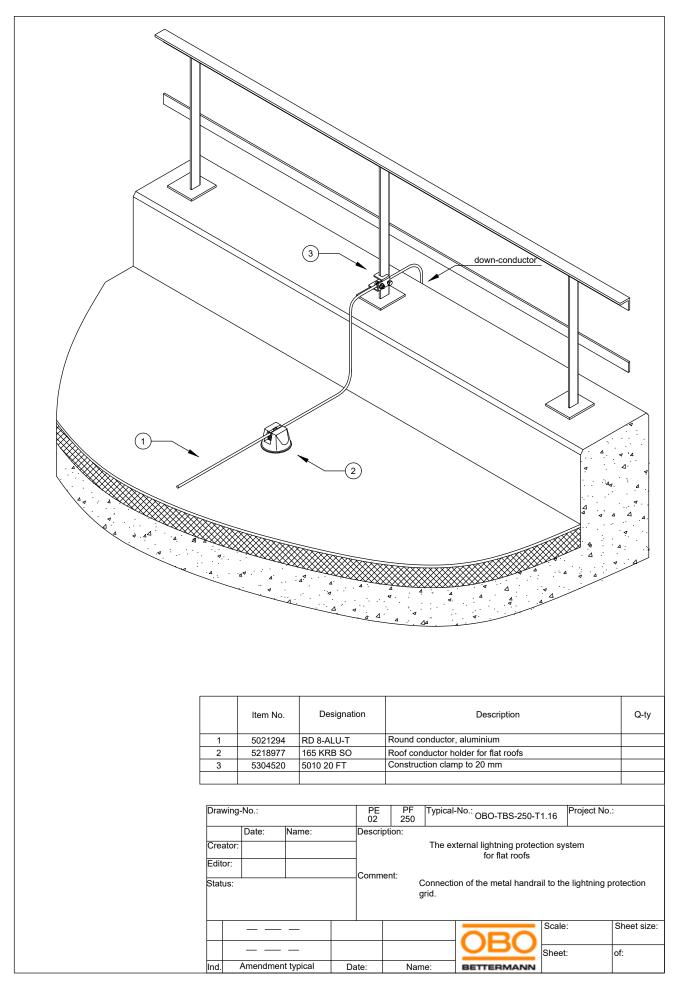




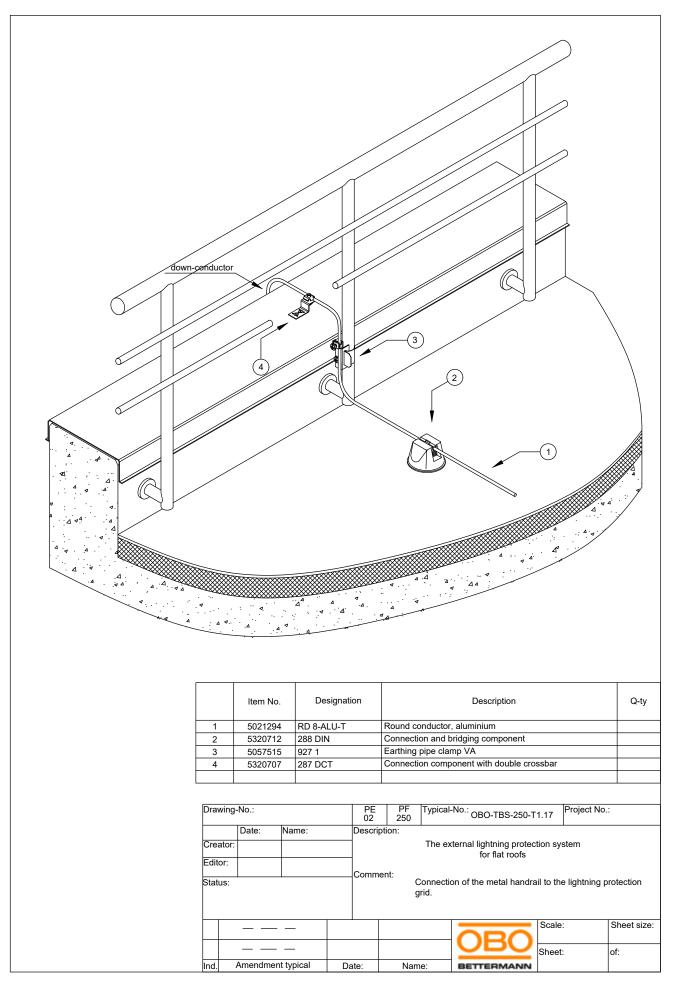
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2	5218700	165 MBG-8-10	Roof conductor holder for flat roofs	
3	5320712	288 DIN	Connection and bridging component	
4	5304176	5001 N-VA	Connector, Rd 8-10 mm with pressure trough	
5	5311519	249 8-10 ALU	Vario quick connector	
6	5311101	245 8-10 FT	T connector Rd 8-10 mm	

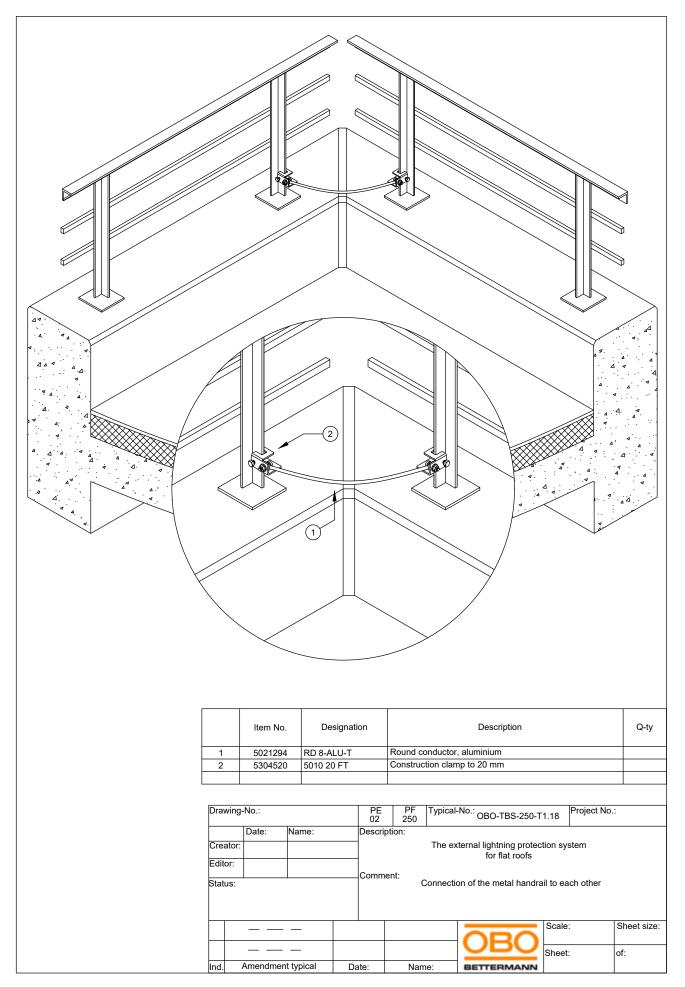
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Editor:	Editor:									
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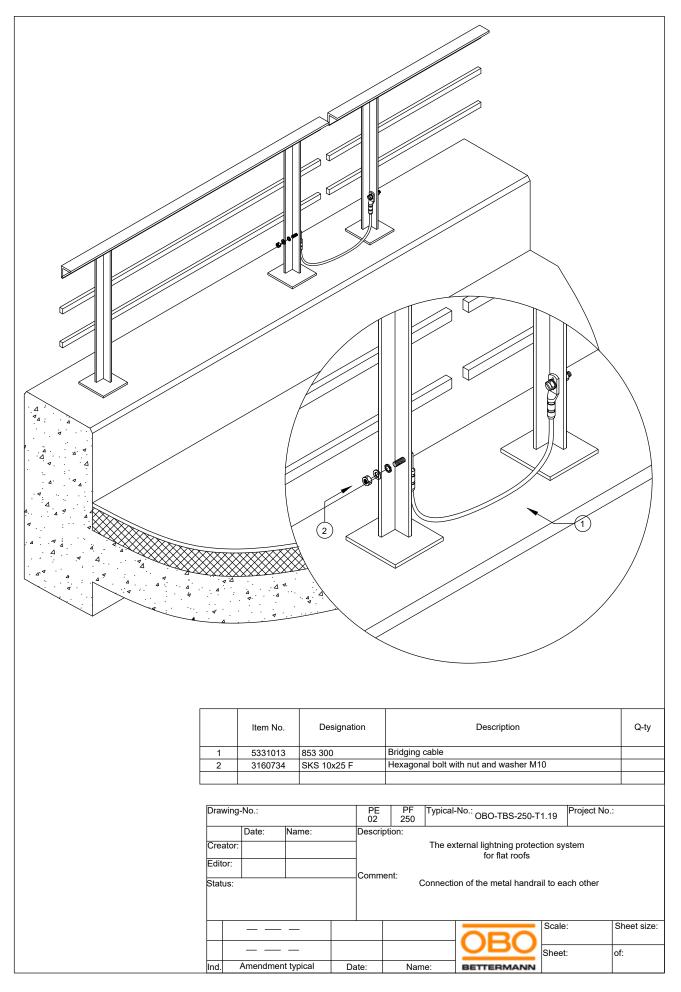


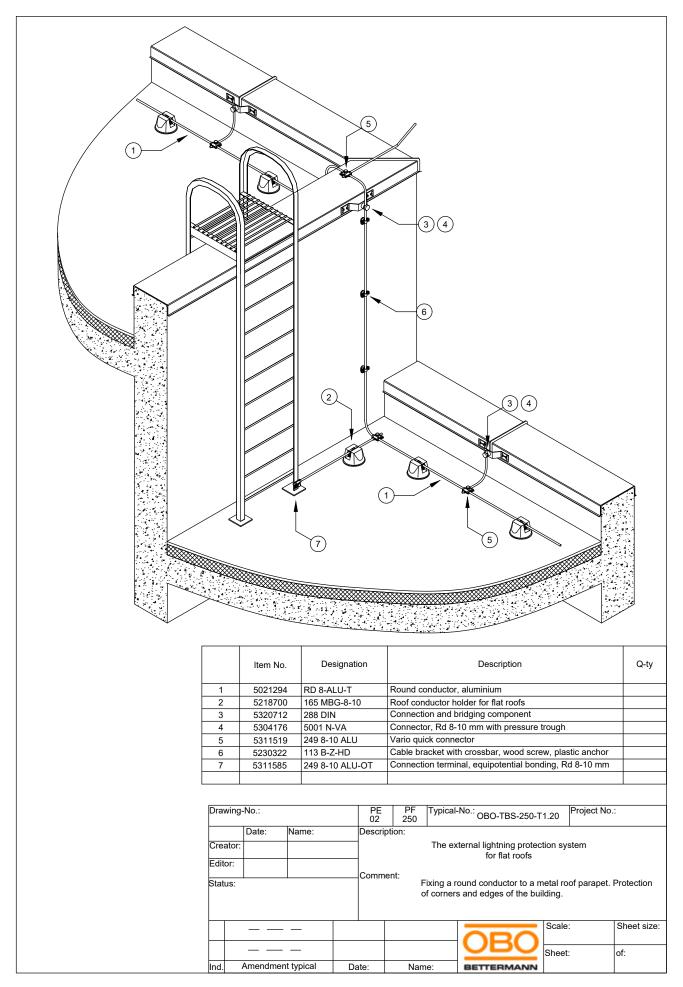




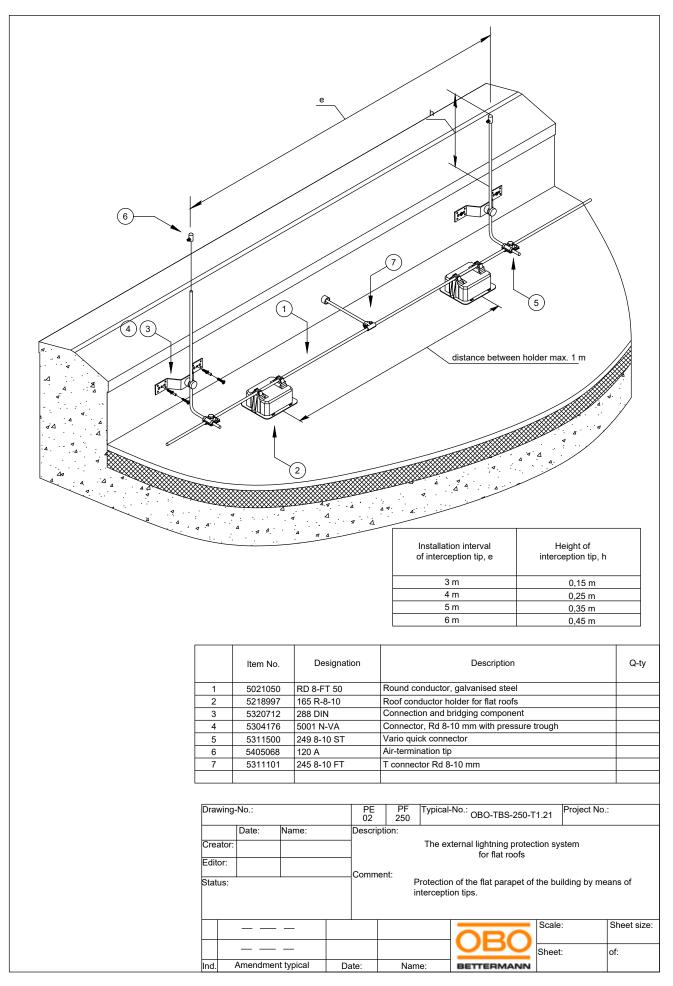


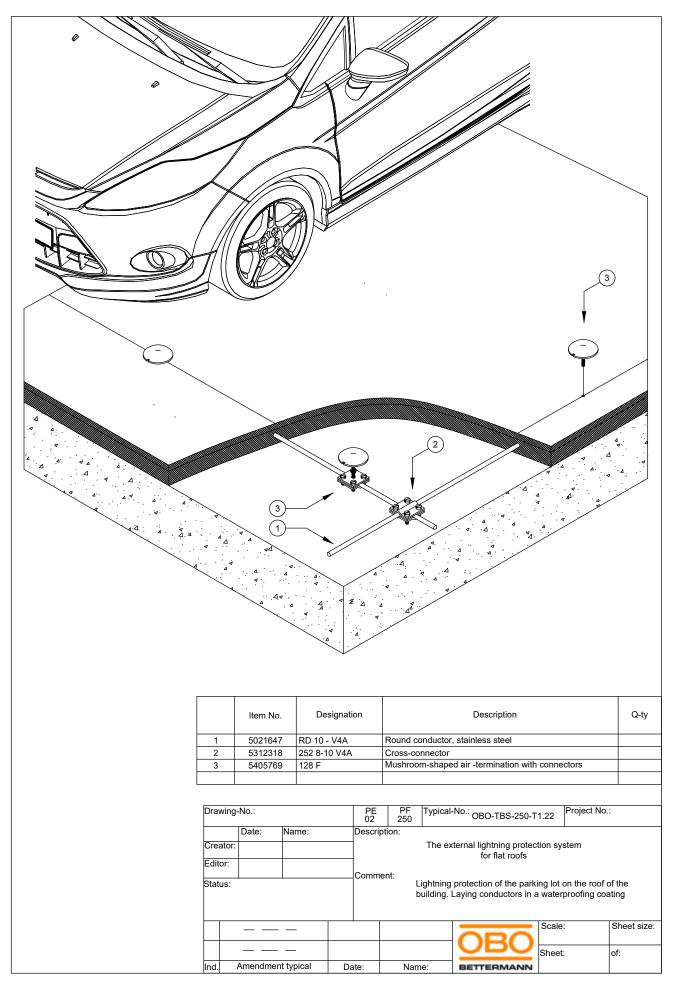


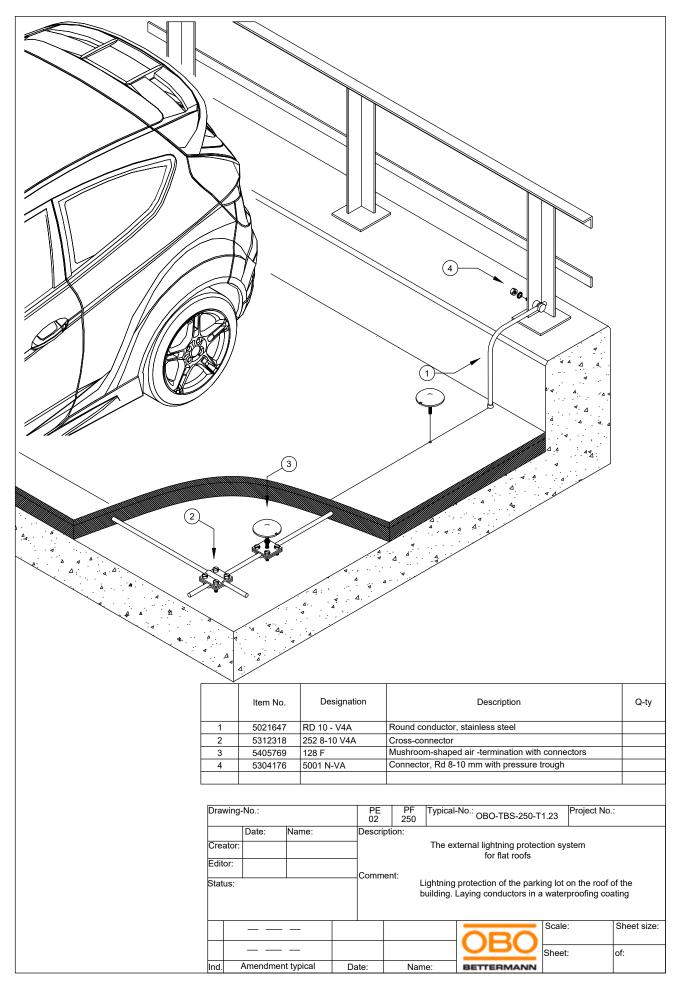




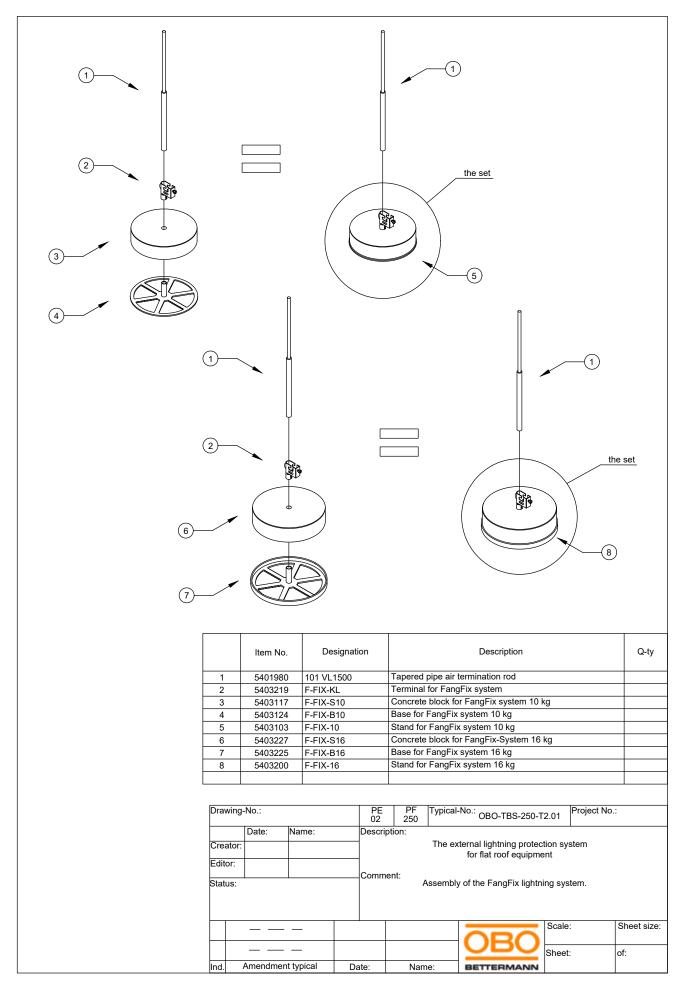


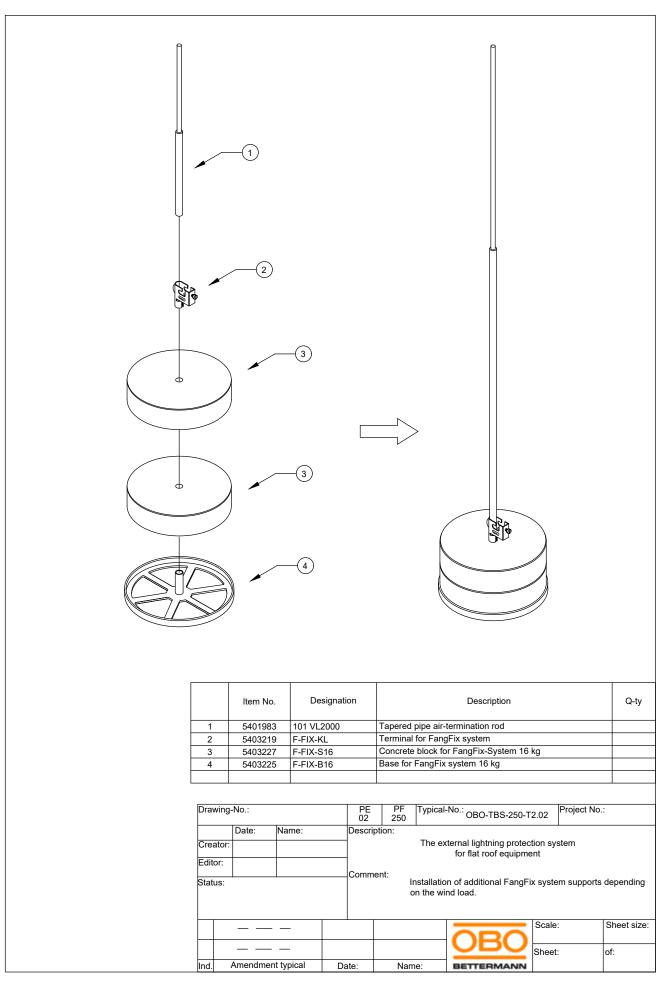


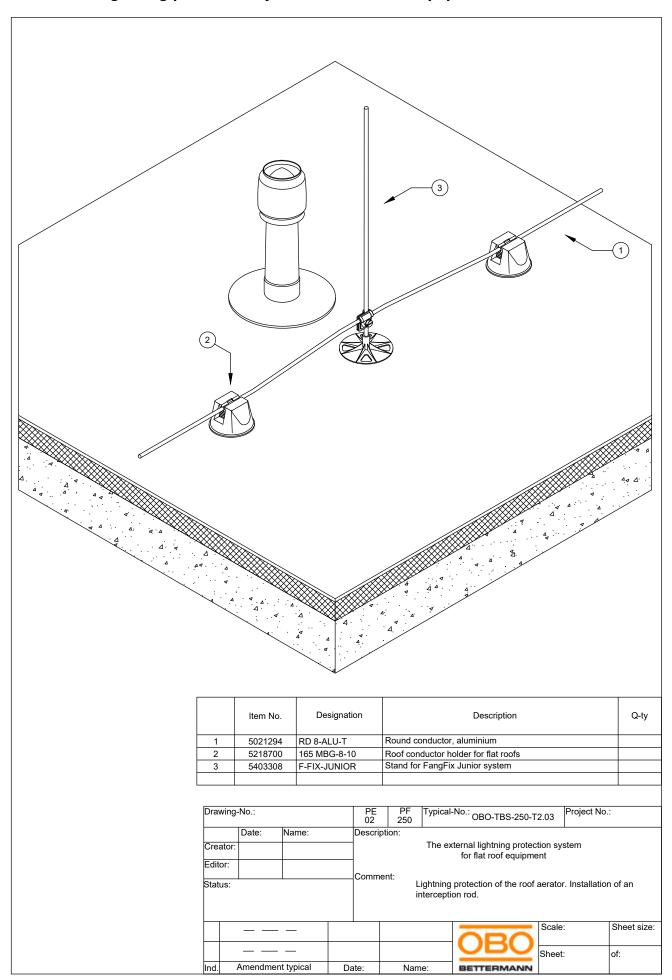




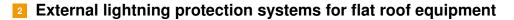
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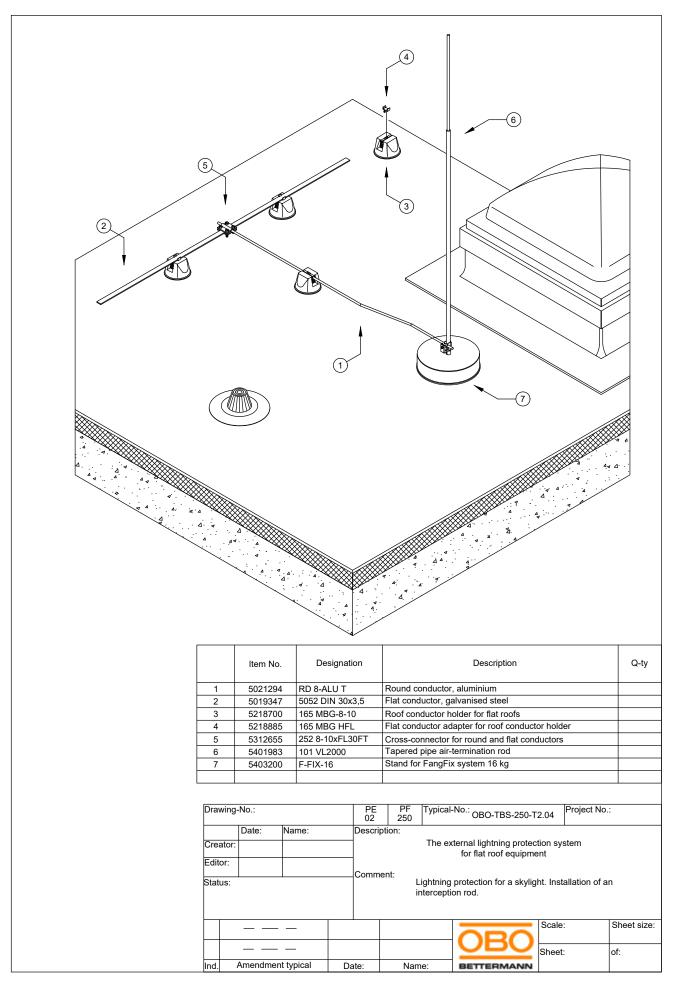




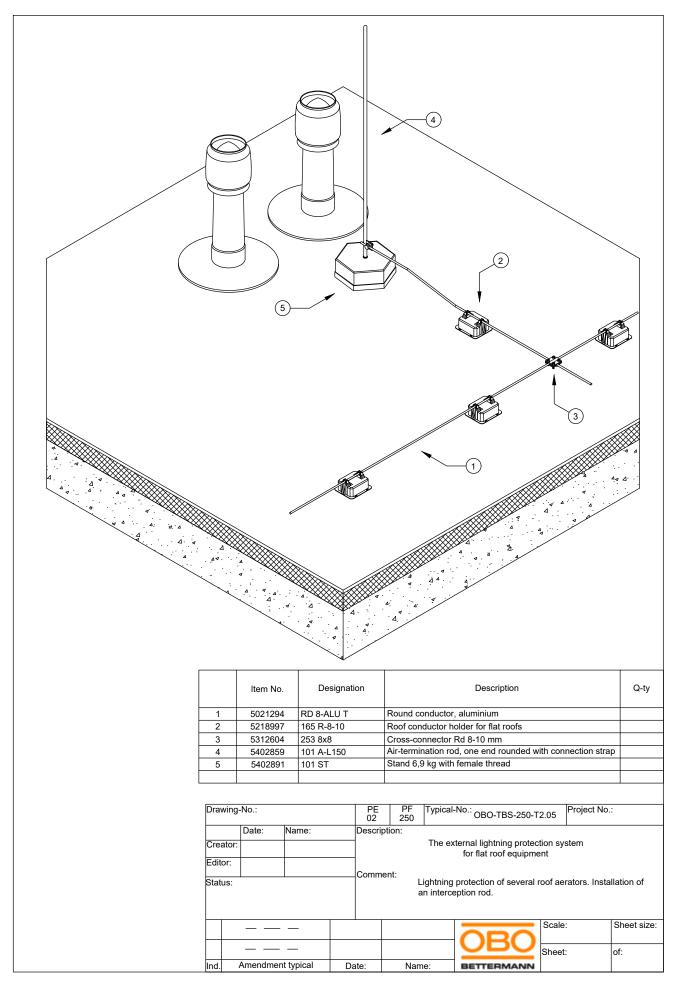


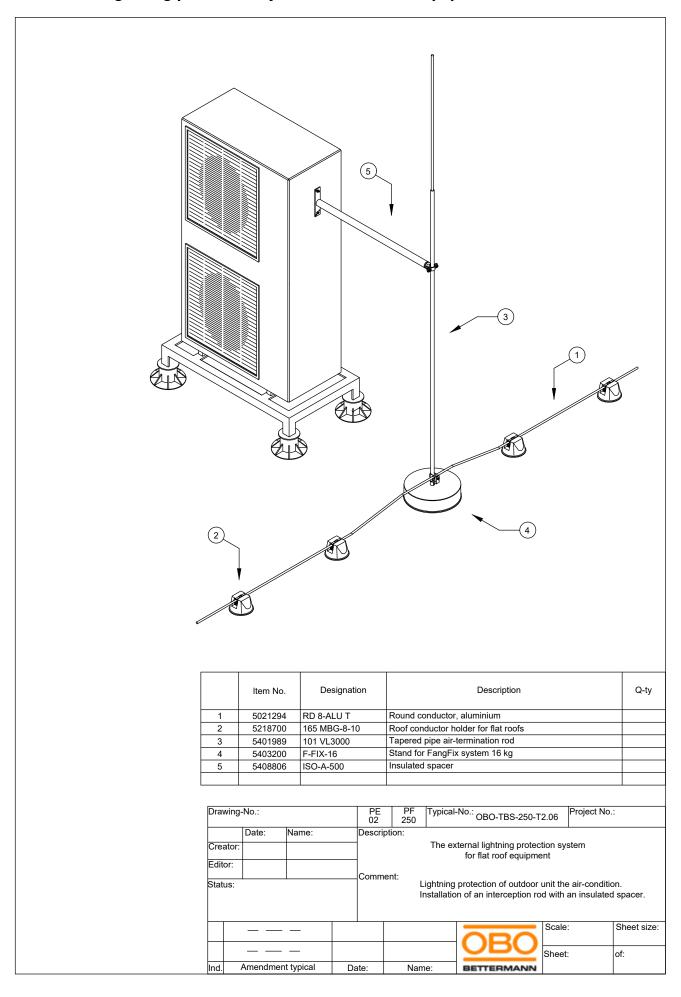
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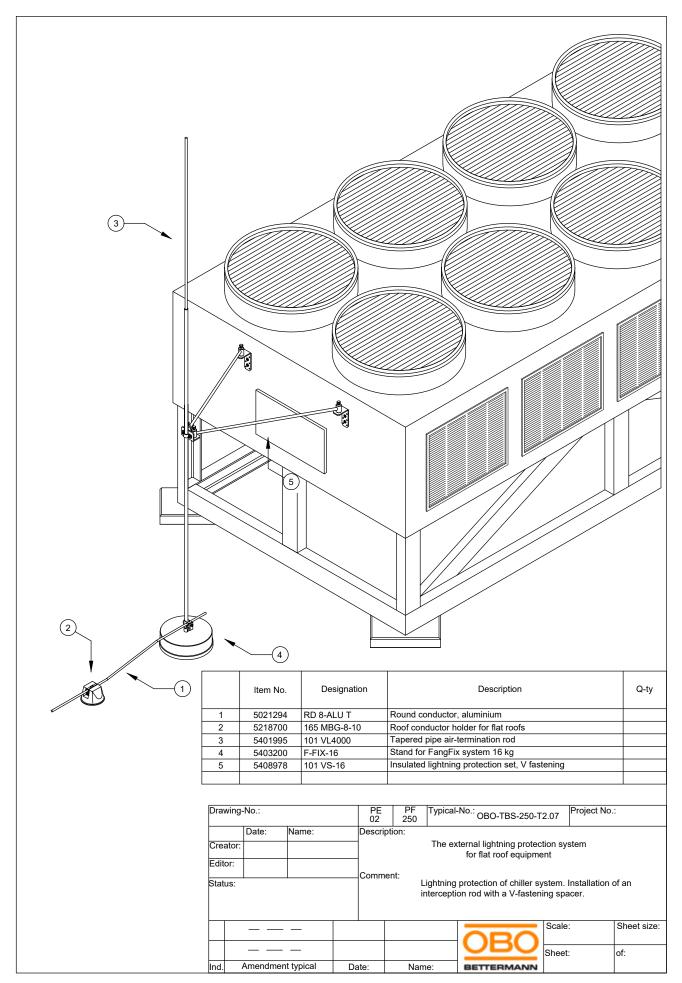






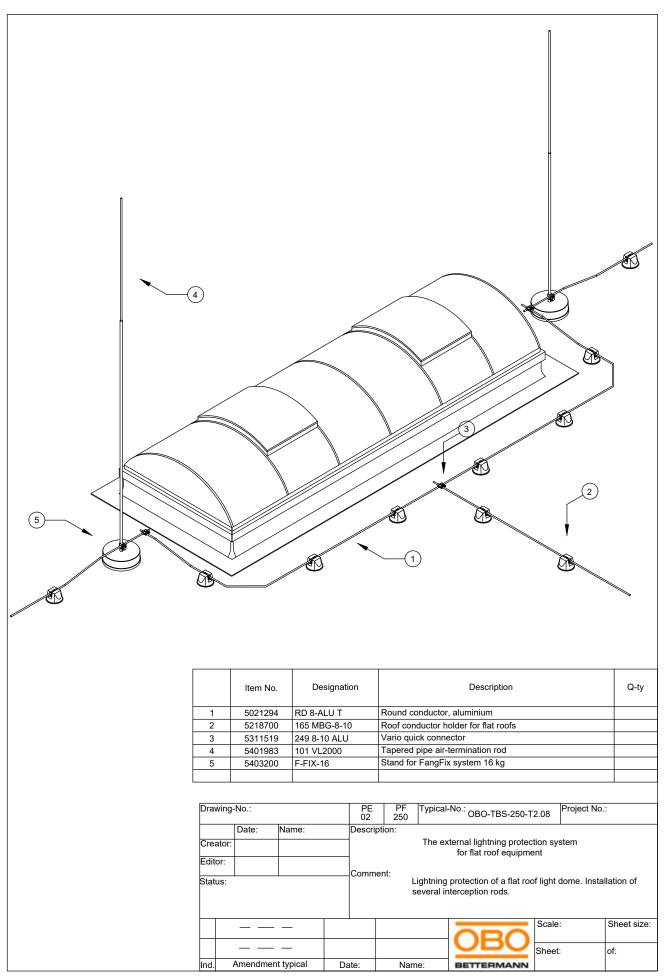




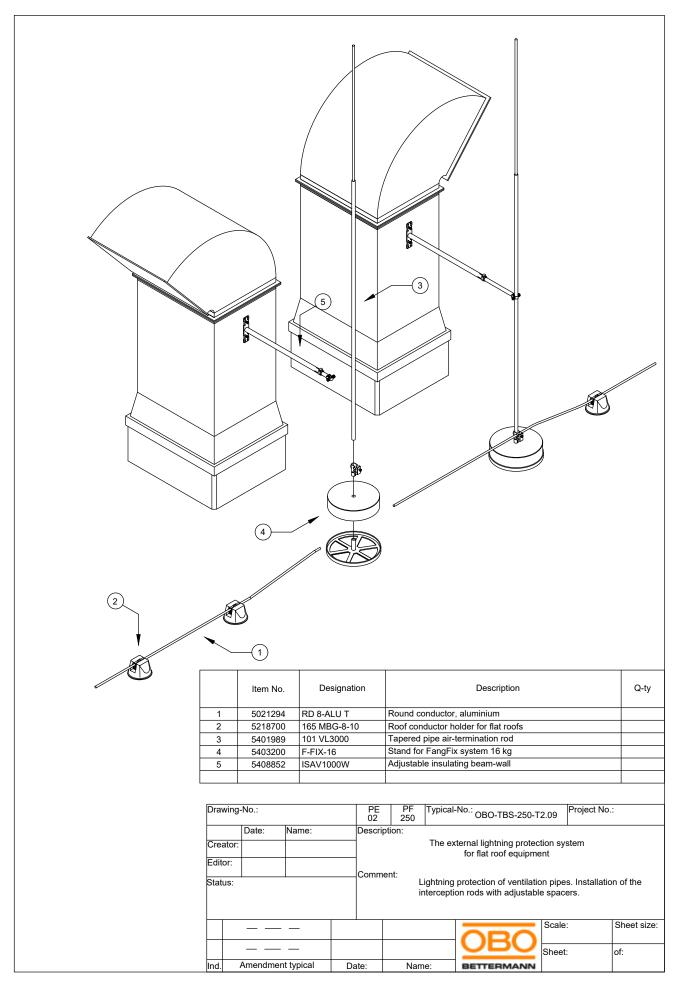


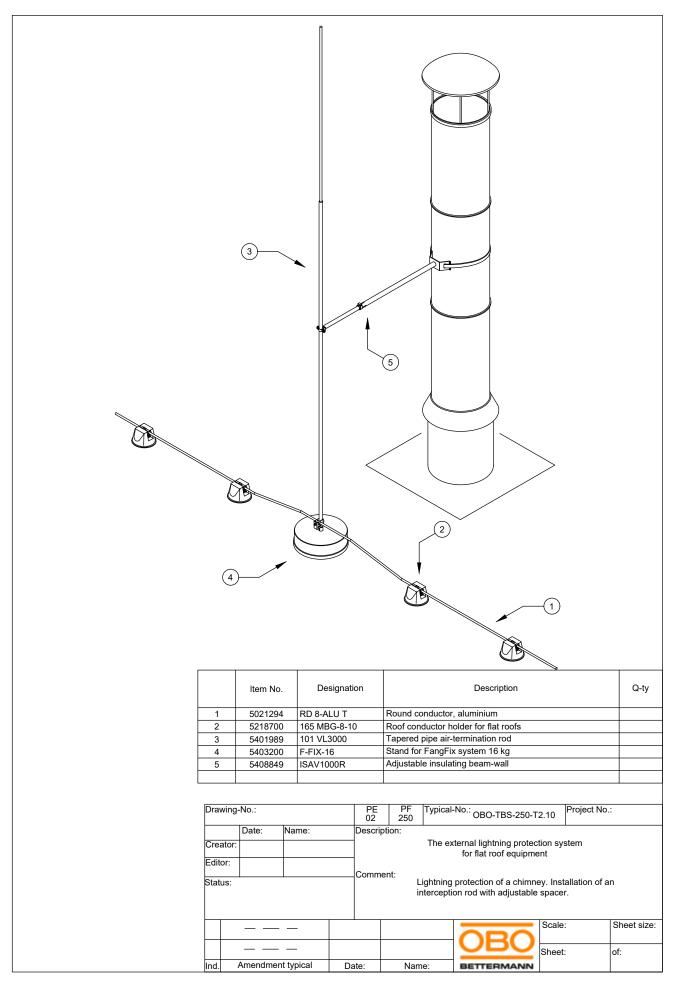
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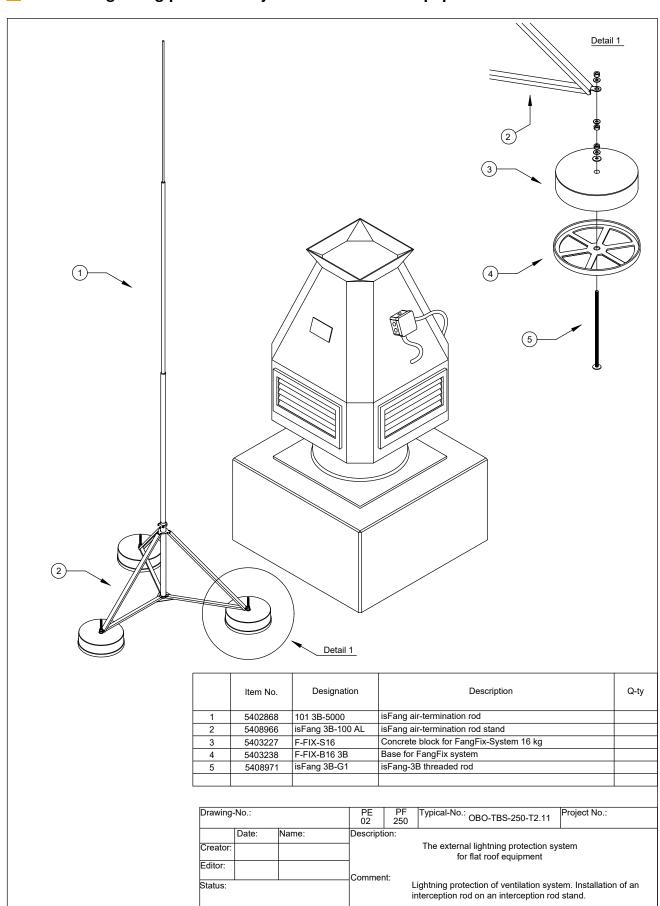












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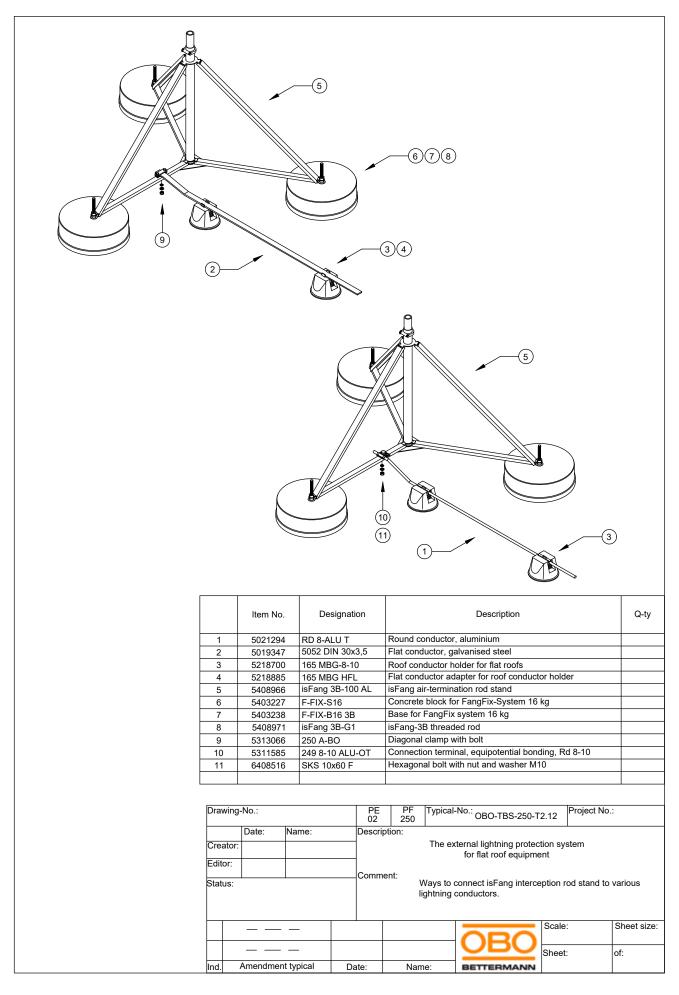
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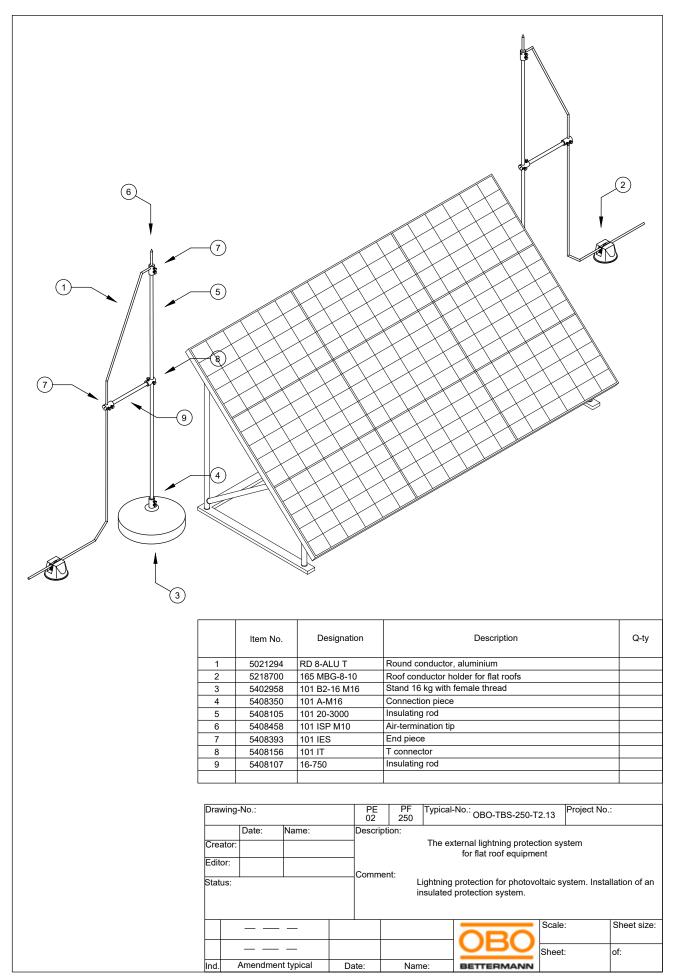
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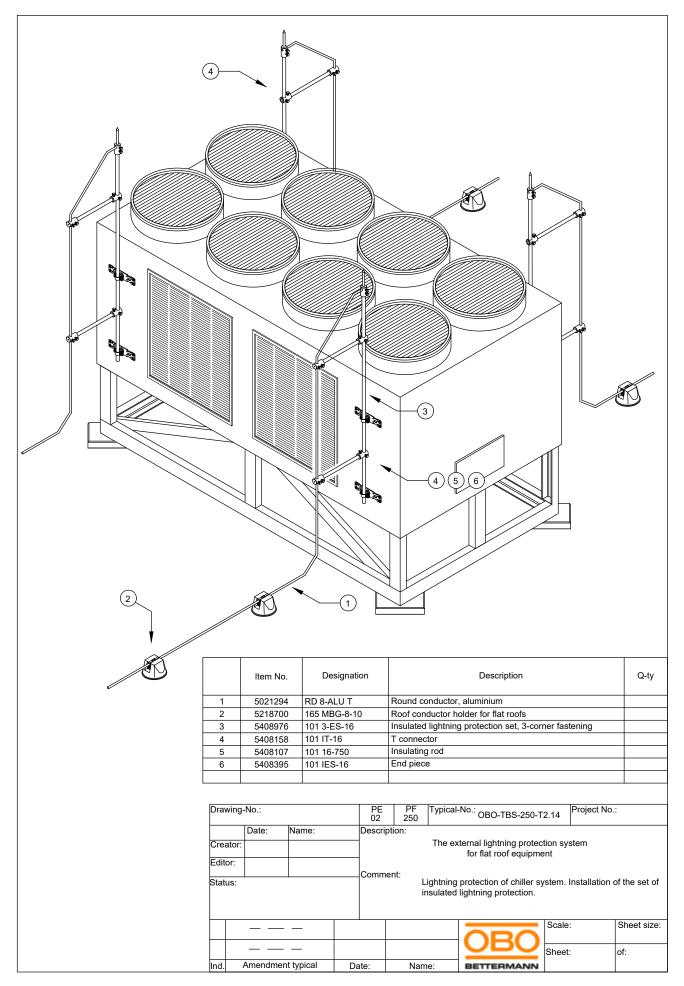
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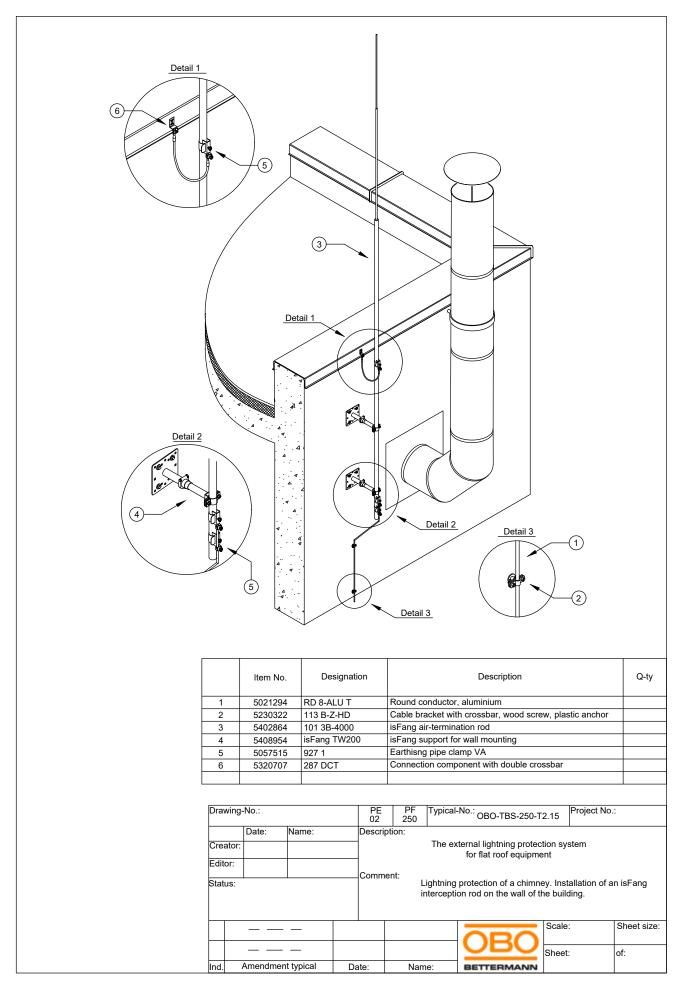


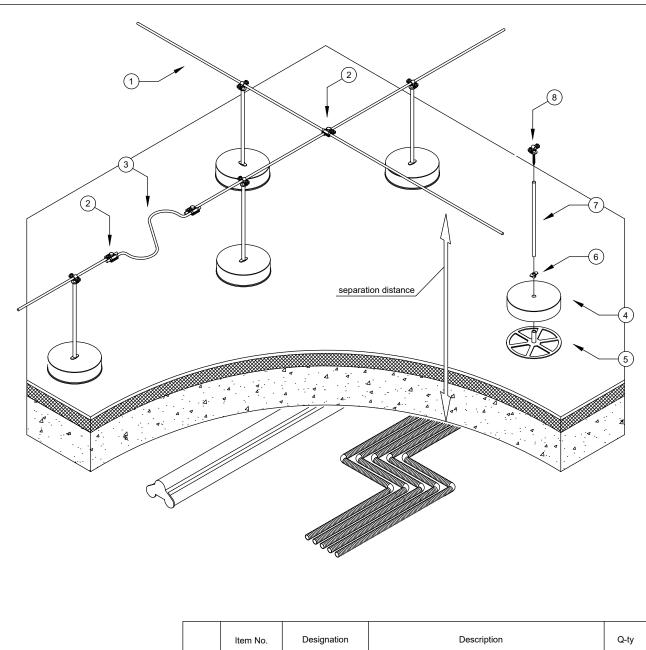




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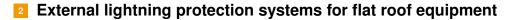


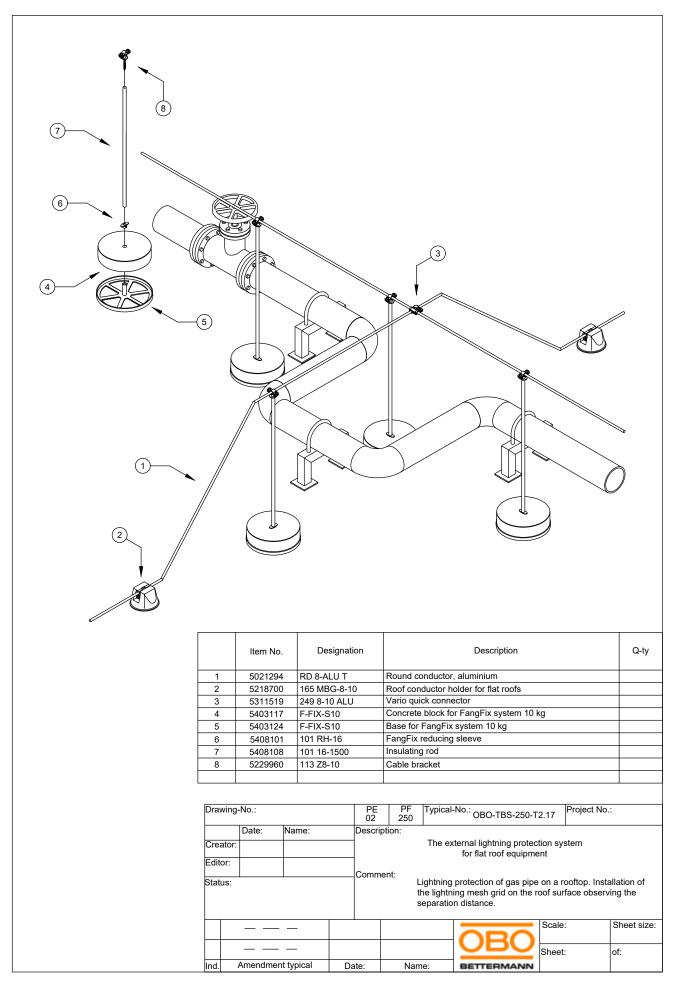




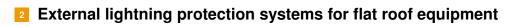
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2	5311519	249 8-10 ALU	Vario quick connector	
3	5218926	172 AR	Expansion piece	
4	5403117	F-FIX-S10	Concrete block for FangFix system 10 kg	
5	5403124	F-FIX-S10	Base for FangFix system 10 kg	
6	5408101	101 RH-16	FangFix reducing sleeve	
7	5408107	101 16-750	Insulating rod	
8	5229960	113 Z8-10	Cable bracket	

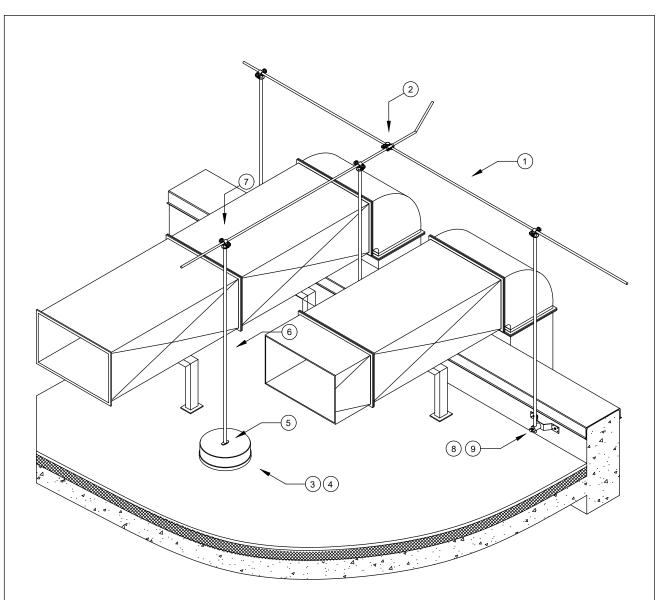
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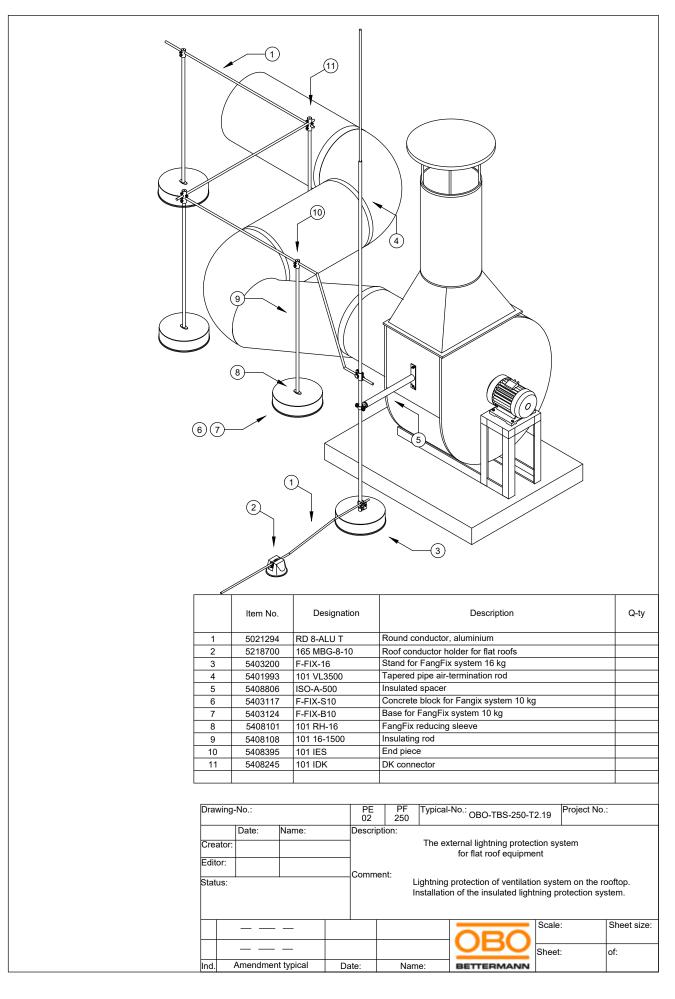




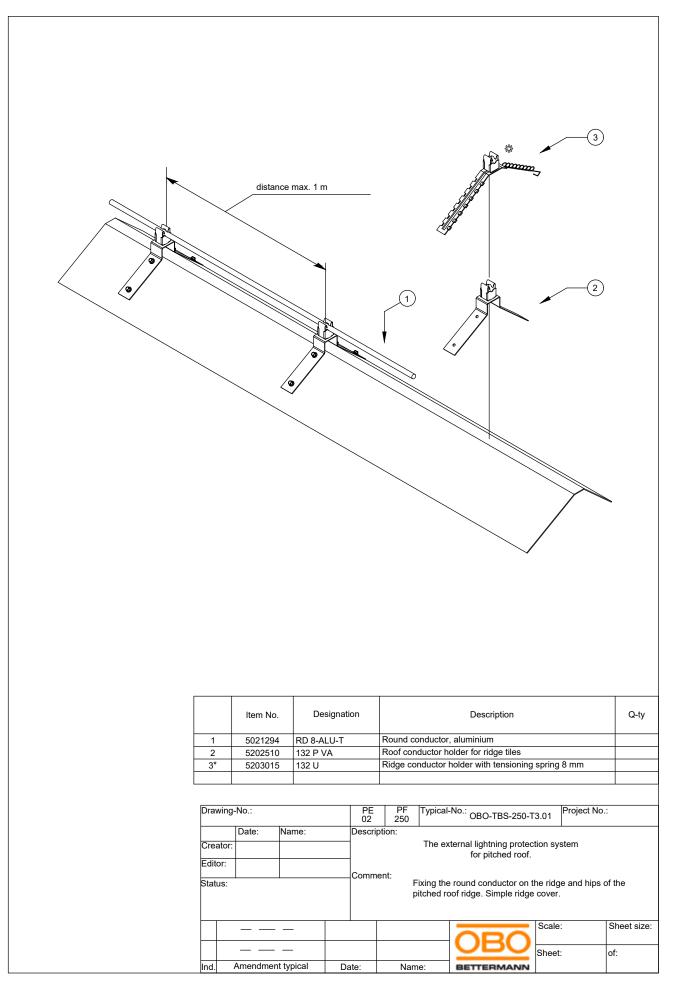


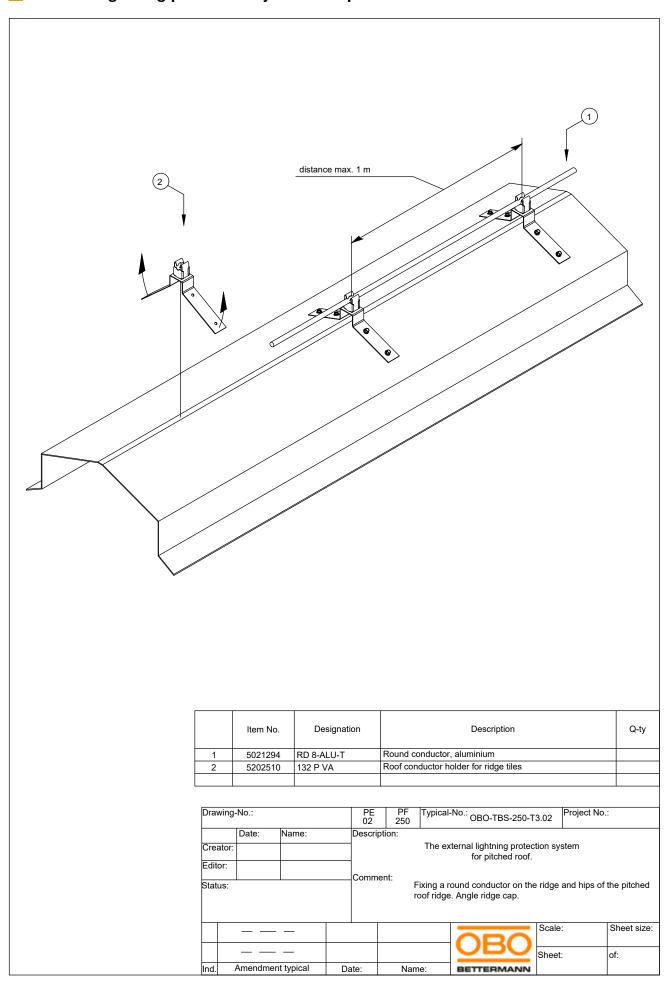
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2	5311519	249 8-10 ALU	Vario quick connector				
3	5403227	F-FIX-S16	Concrete block for FangFix-System 16 kg				
4	5403235	F-FIX-B16	Base for FangFix system 16 kg				
5	5408101	101 RH-16	FangFix reducing sleeve				
6	5408108	101 16-1500	Insulating rod				
7	5229960	113 Z8-10	Cable bracket				
8	5320712	288 DIN	Bridging cable				
9	5408988	101 BB-16	Fastening bolts				

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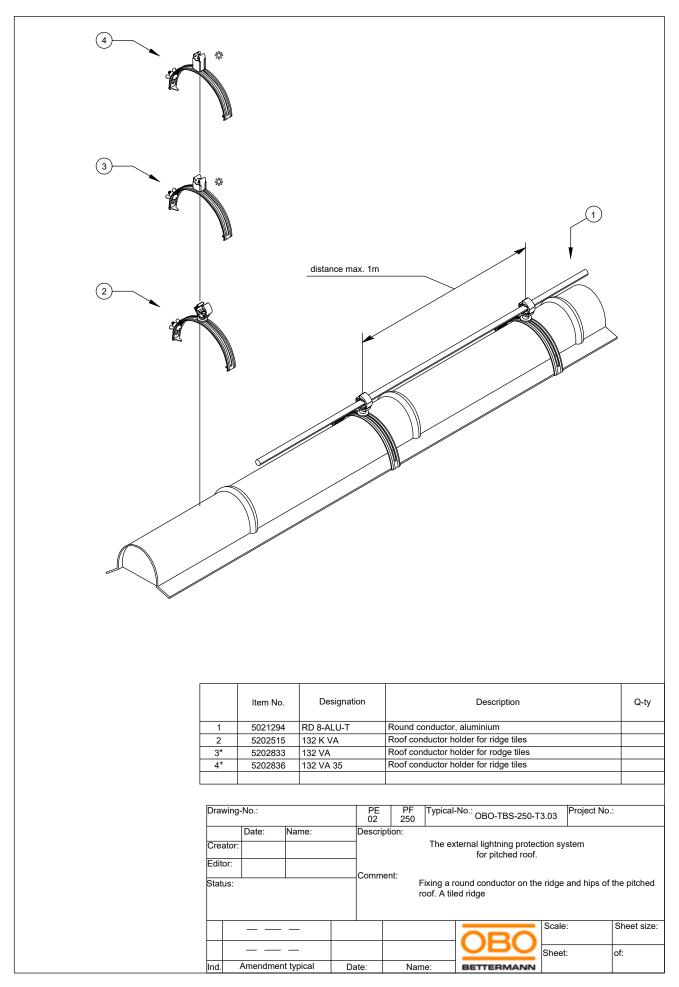


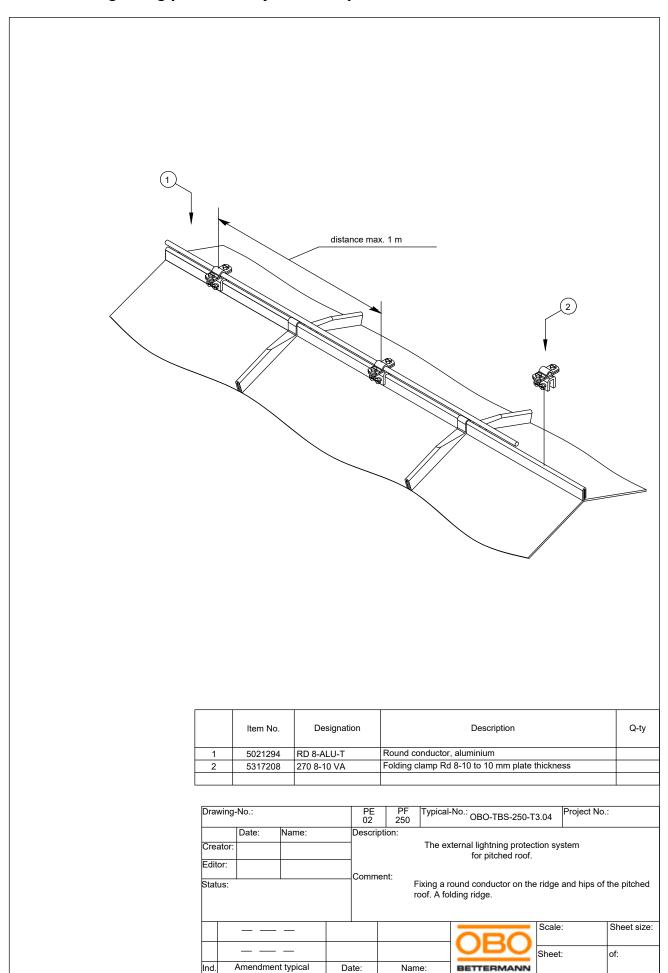
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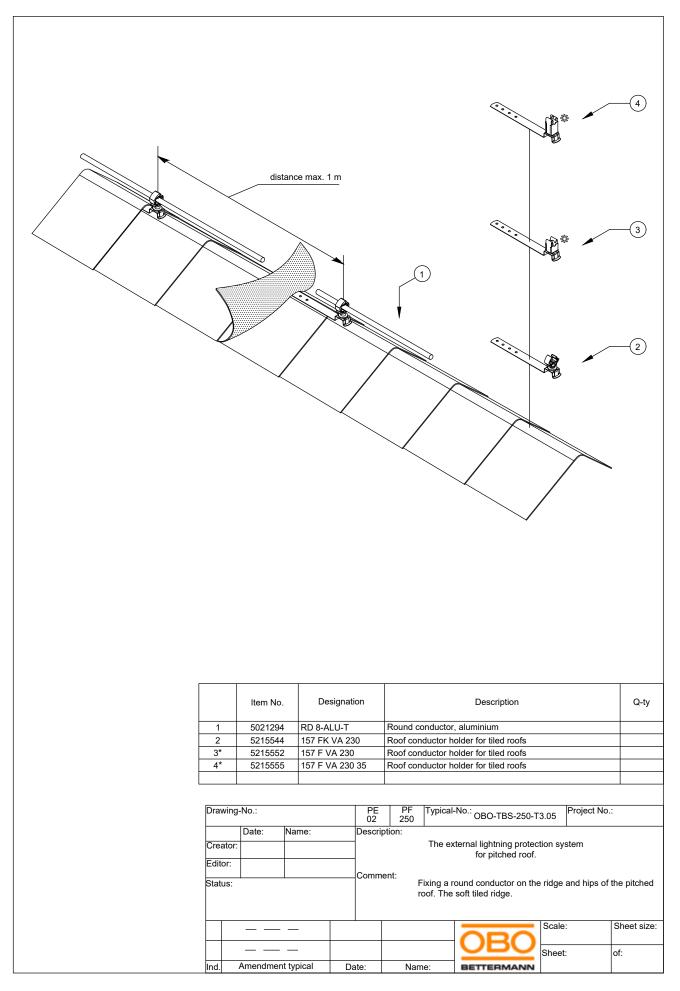


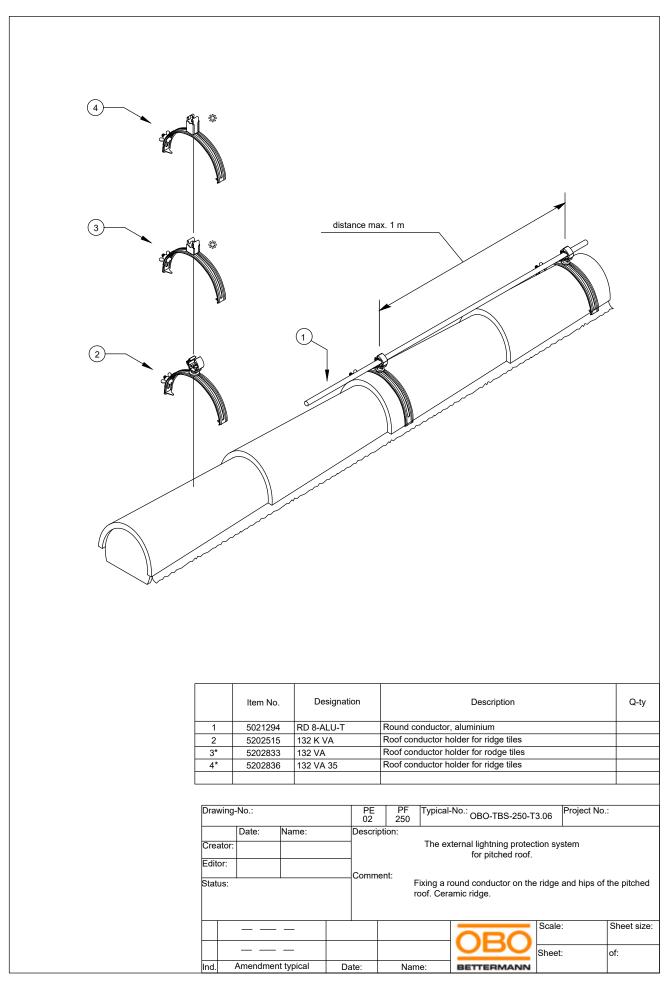


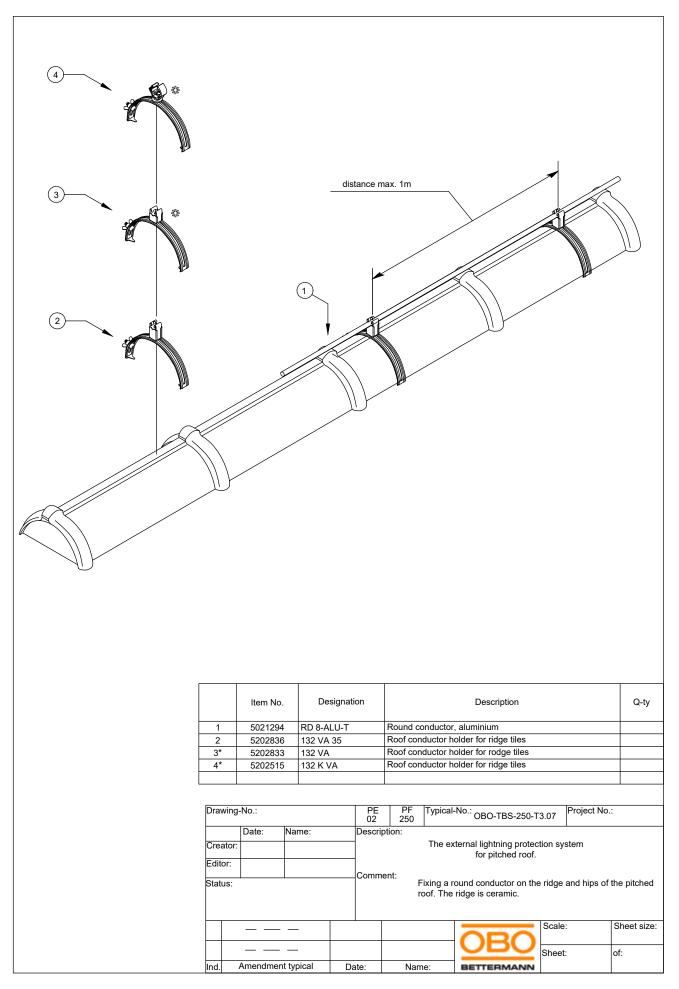
73 OBO

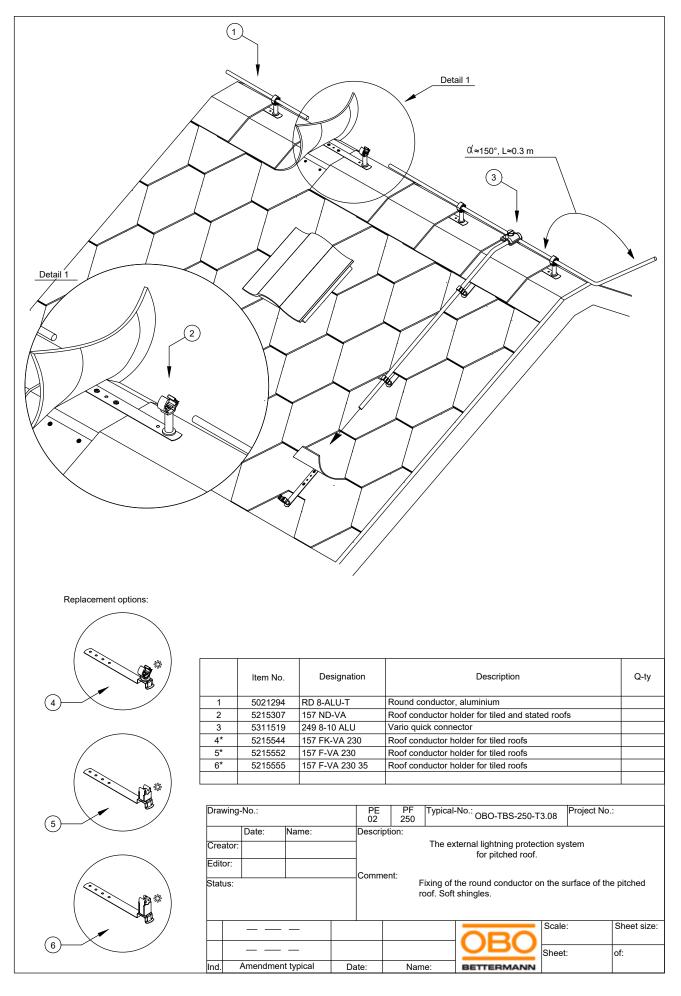




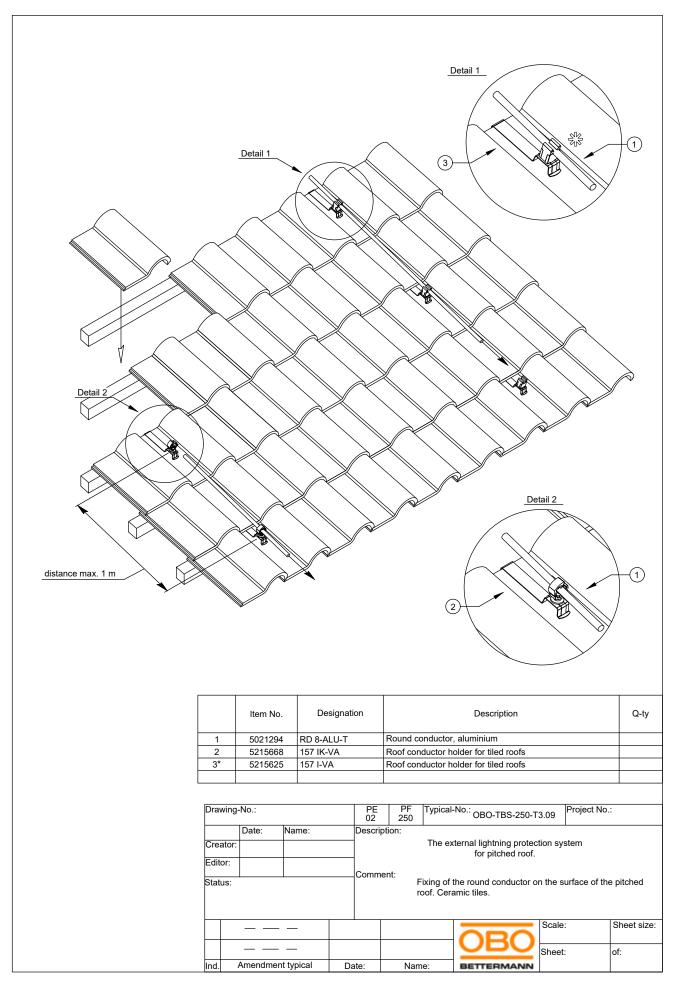


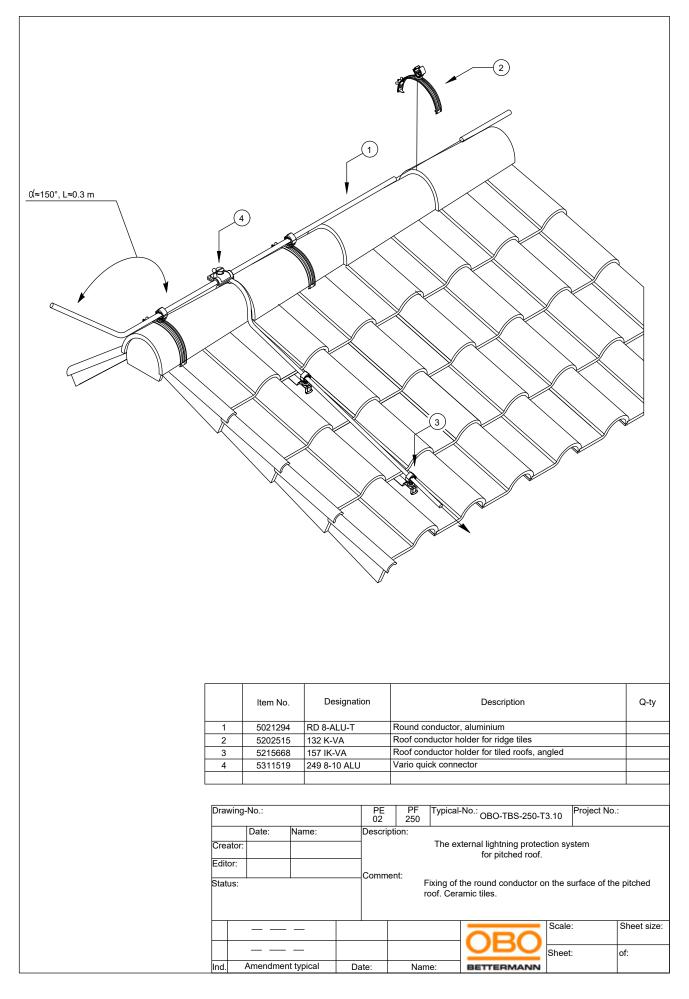




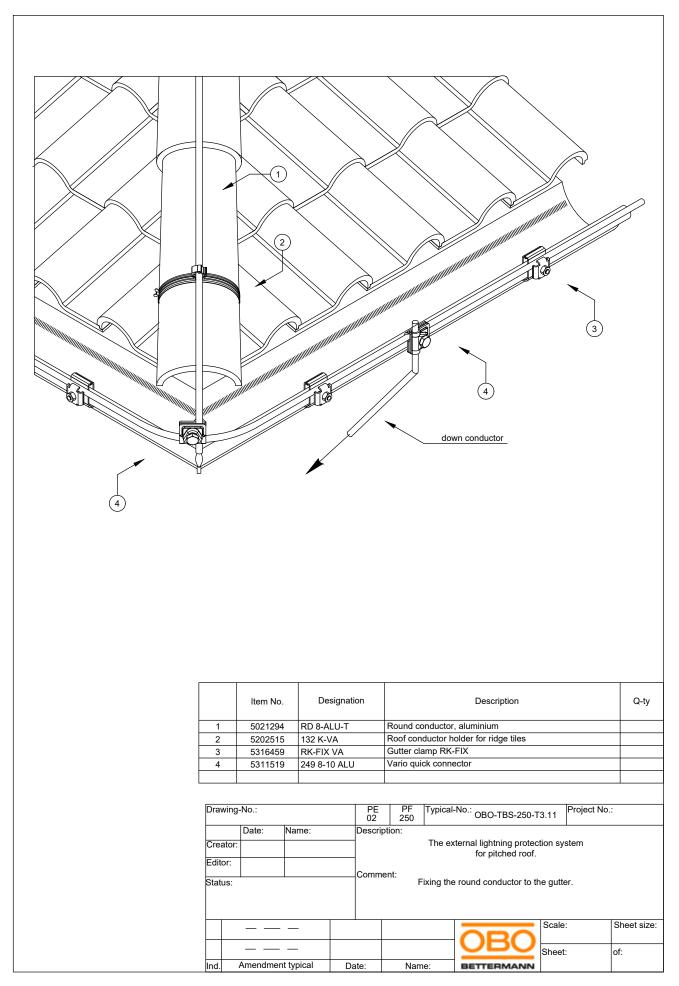


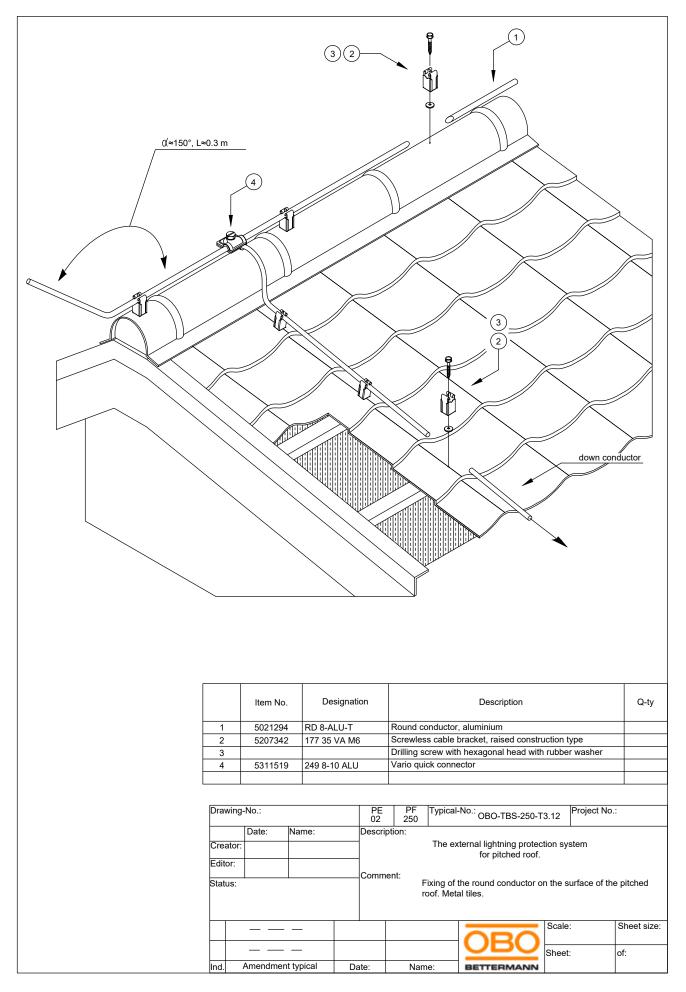




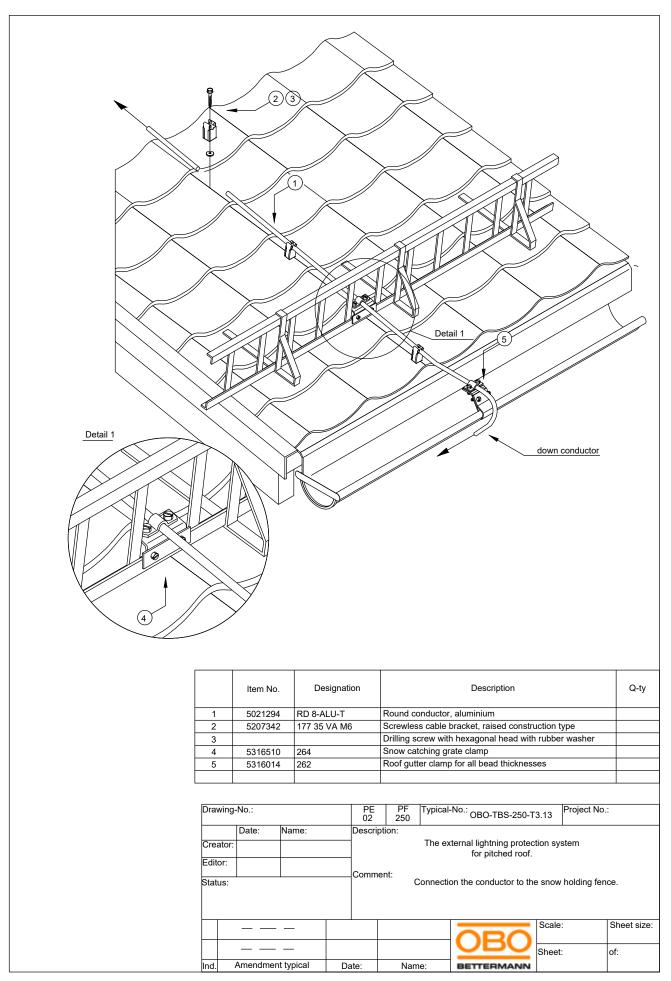


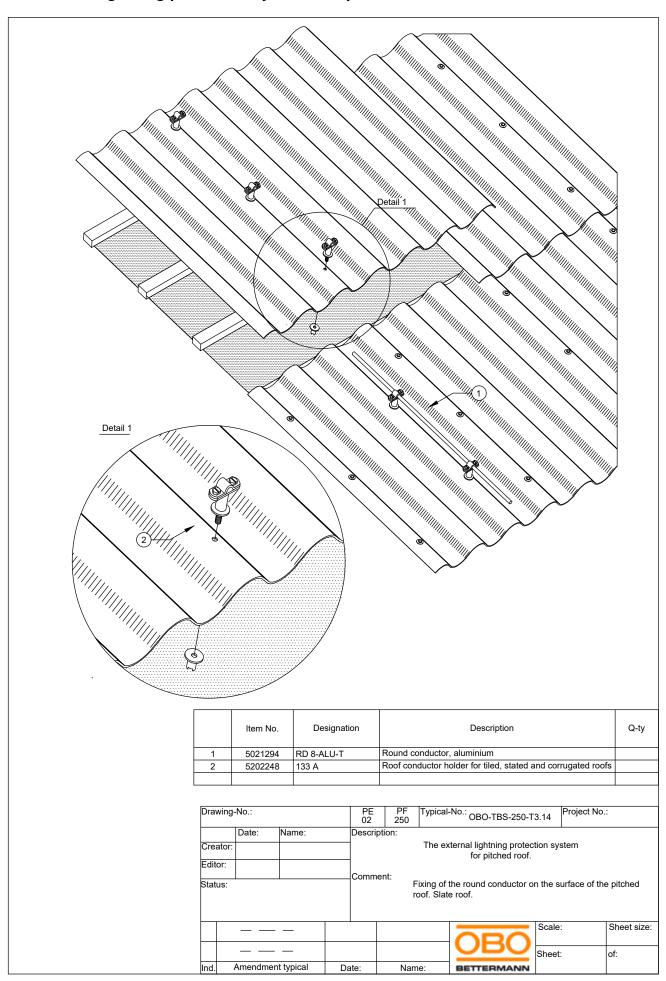


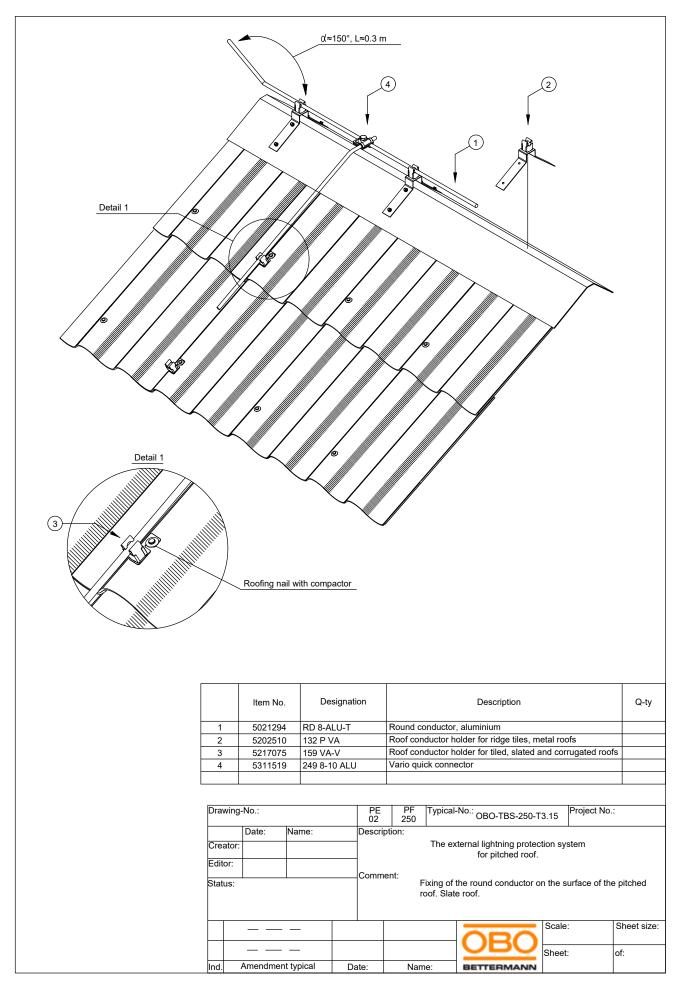




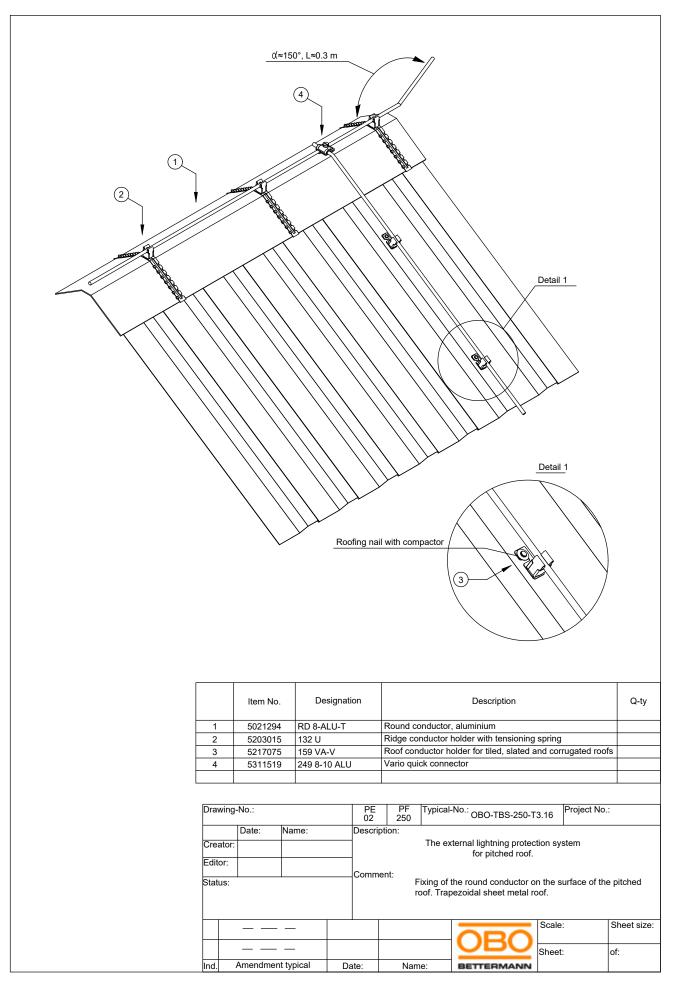




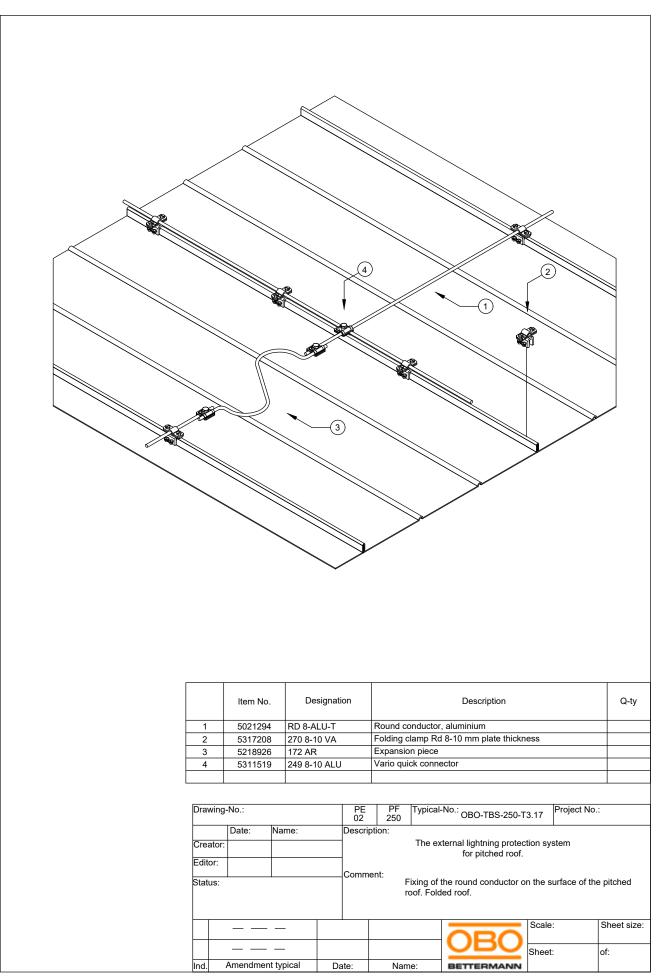


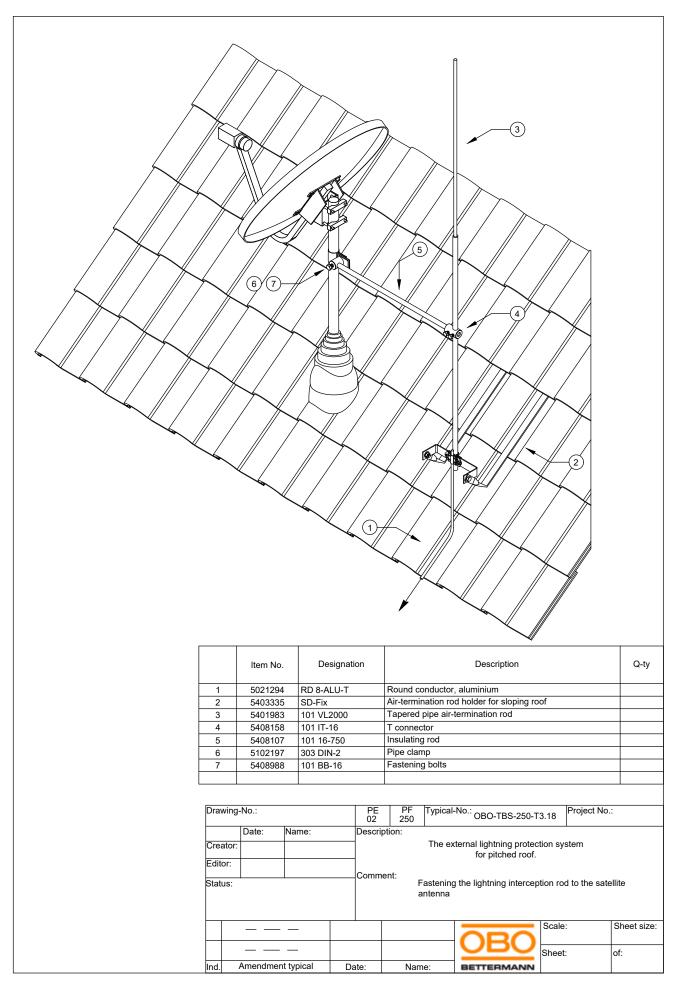




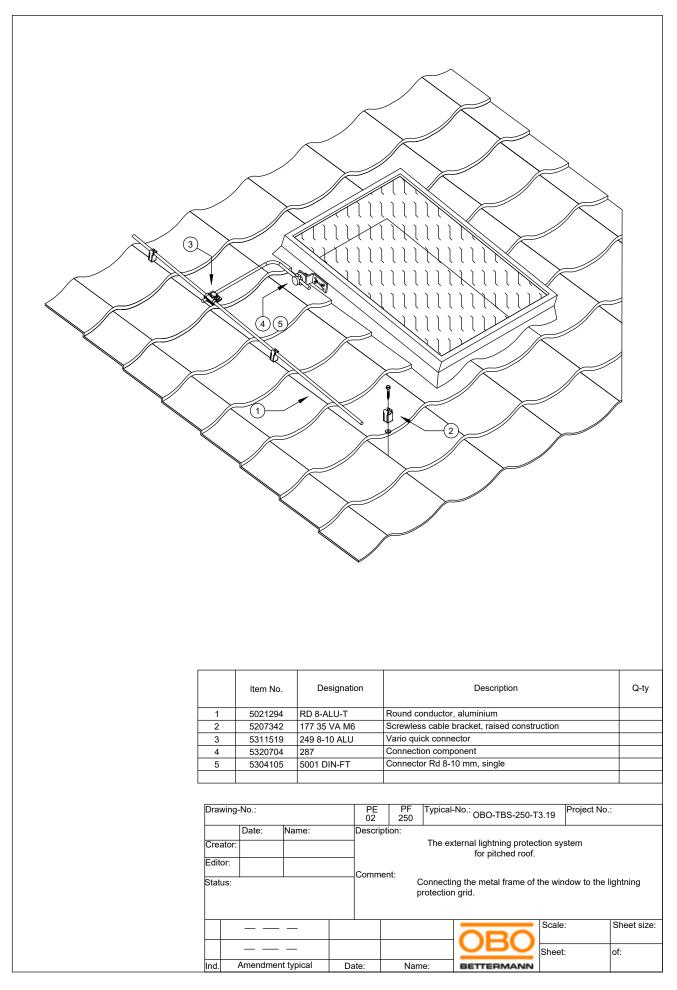


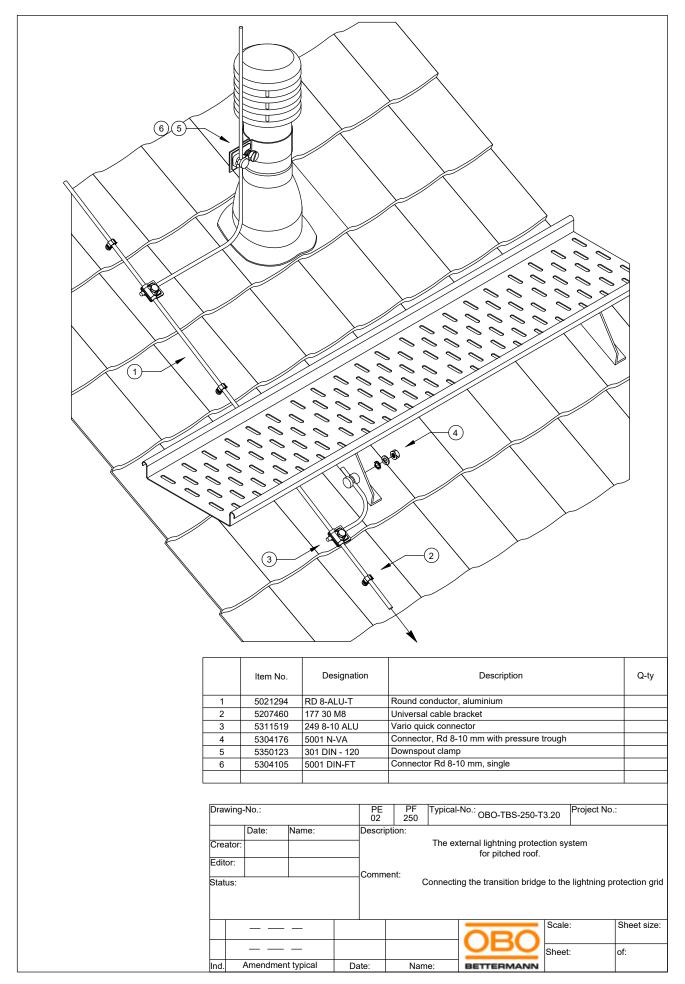












9

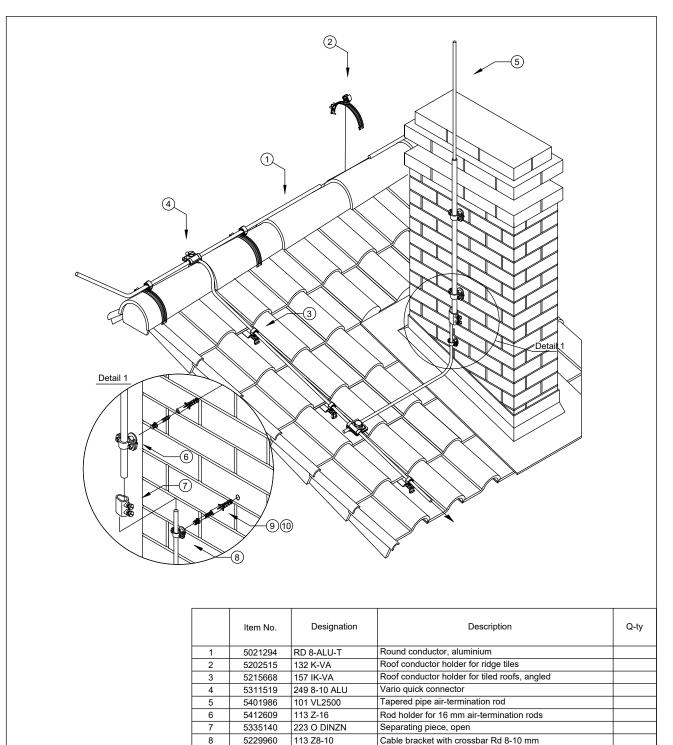
10

3133230

2349086

985 M8 35

910 N 8x40 GRW

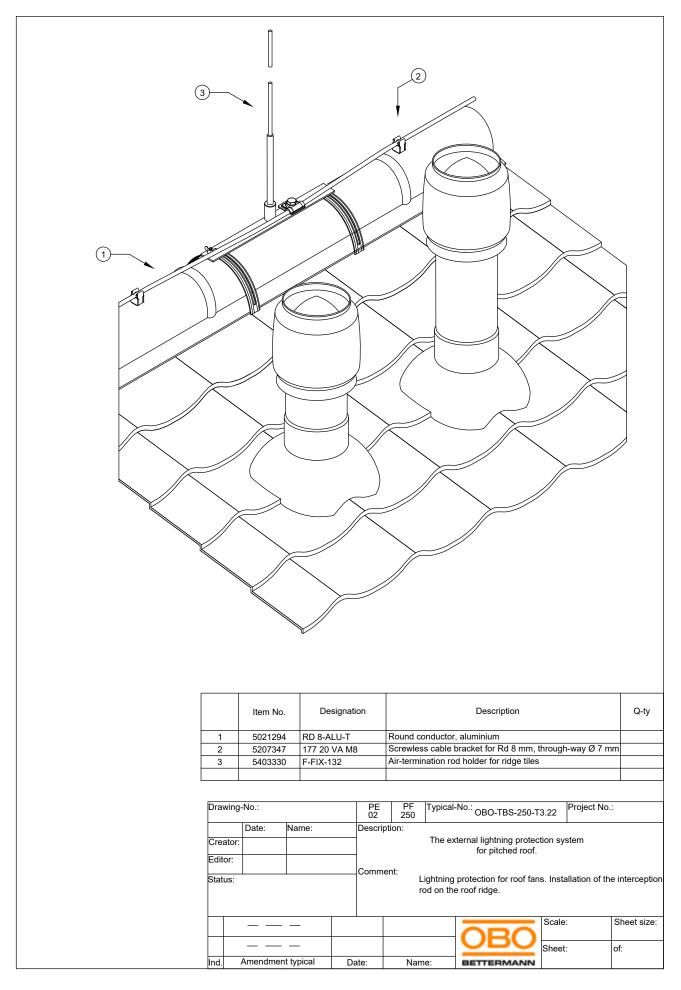


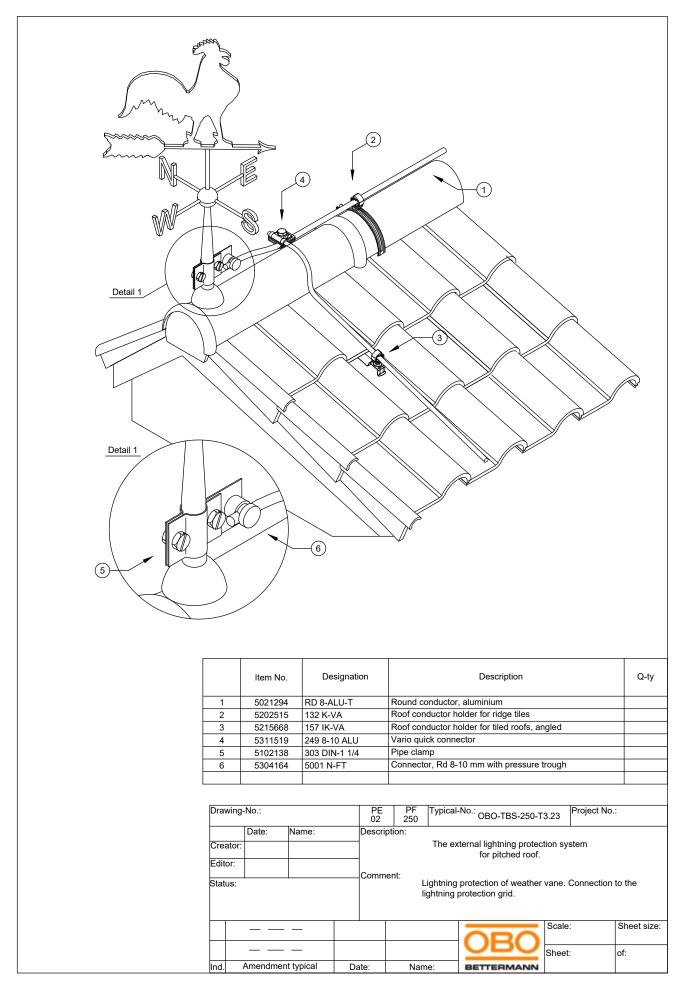
Drawing-No.:				PE 02	PF 250	Typical-	No.: OBO-TBS-250-T	3.21	Project No.:		
	Date:	Name:		Descrip	tion:						
Creator:				The external lightning protection system for pitched roof.							
Editor:							·				
Status:	Status				Comment: Lightning protection for the chimney. Installation of a						
Status.							on rod on a brick surfa			4	
		_						Scale	: 5	Sheet size:	
		_					<u>ORO</u>	Sheet	: c	f:	
Ind.	Amendmer	nt typical	Da	ite:	Nam	ie:	BETTERMANN				

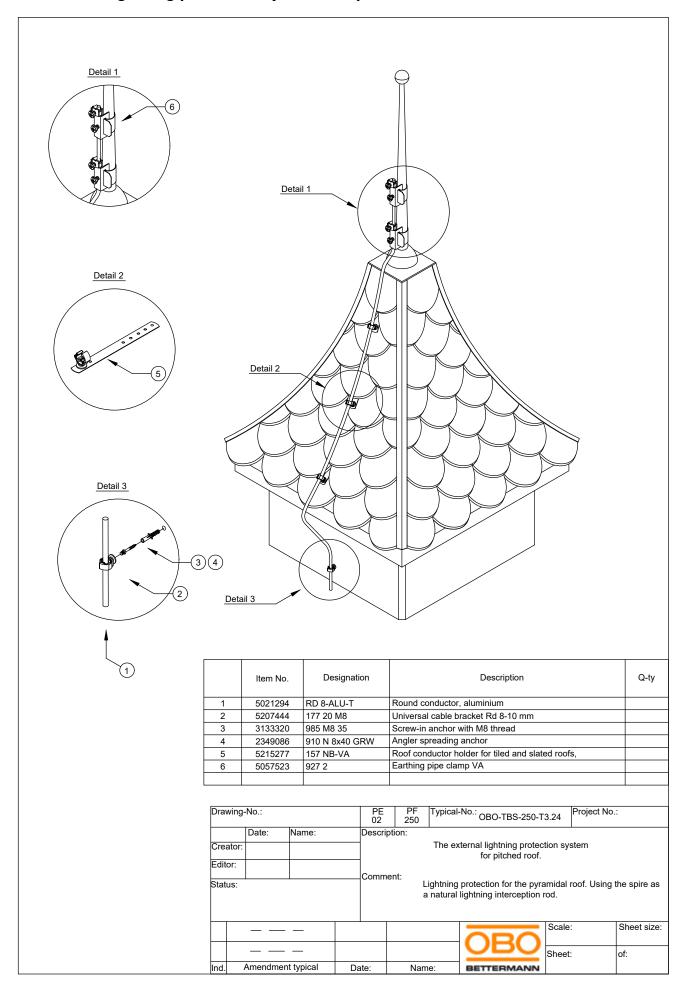
Screw-in anchor with M8 thread

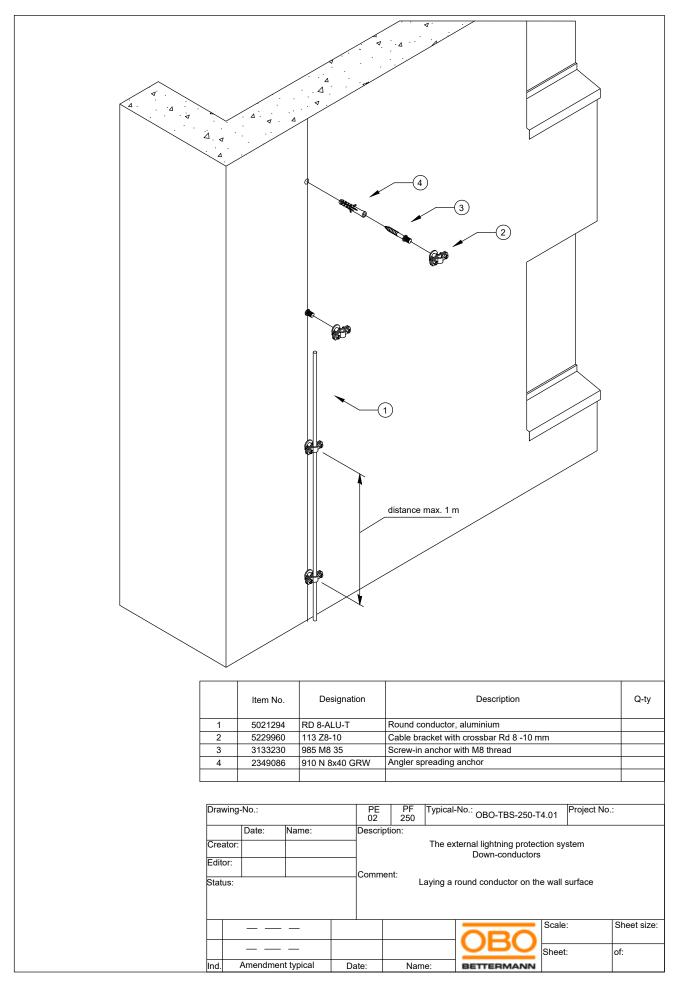
Angler spreading anchor

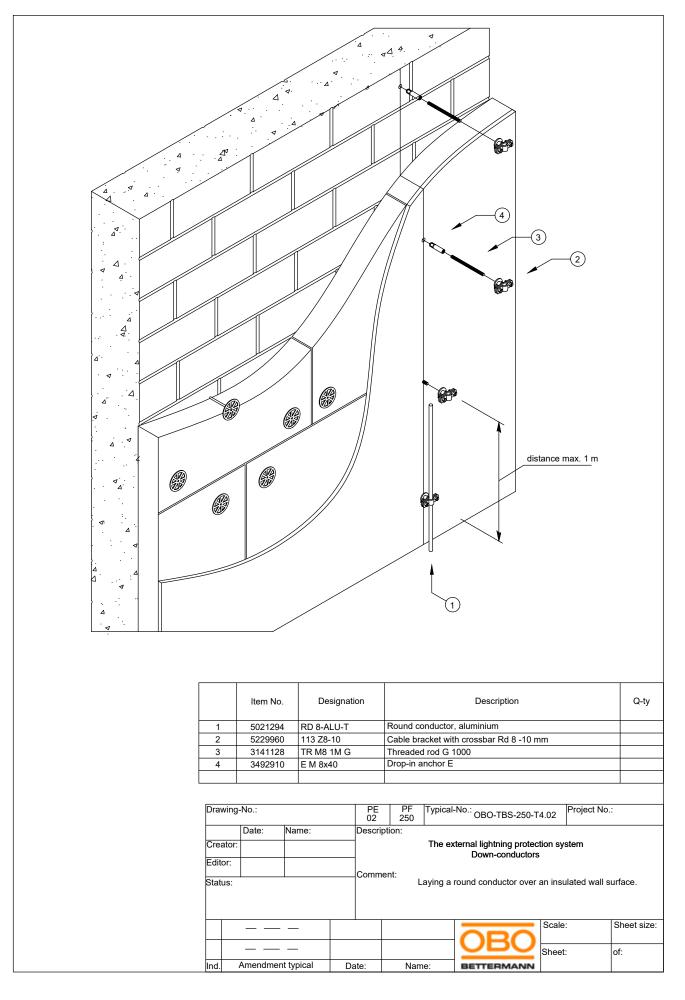


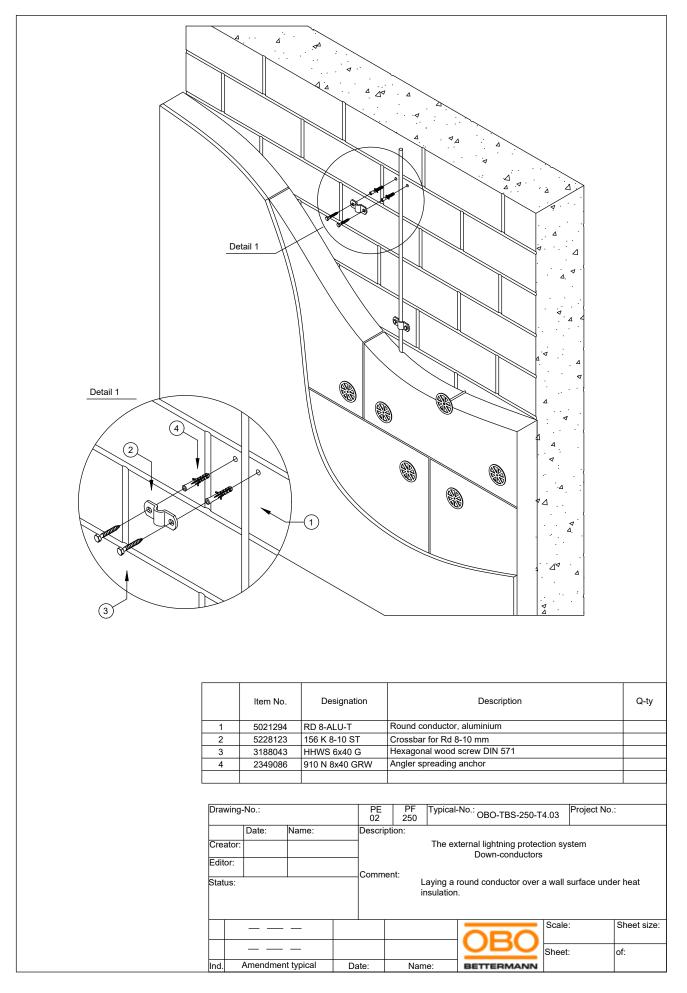


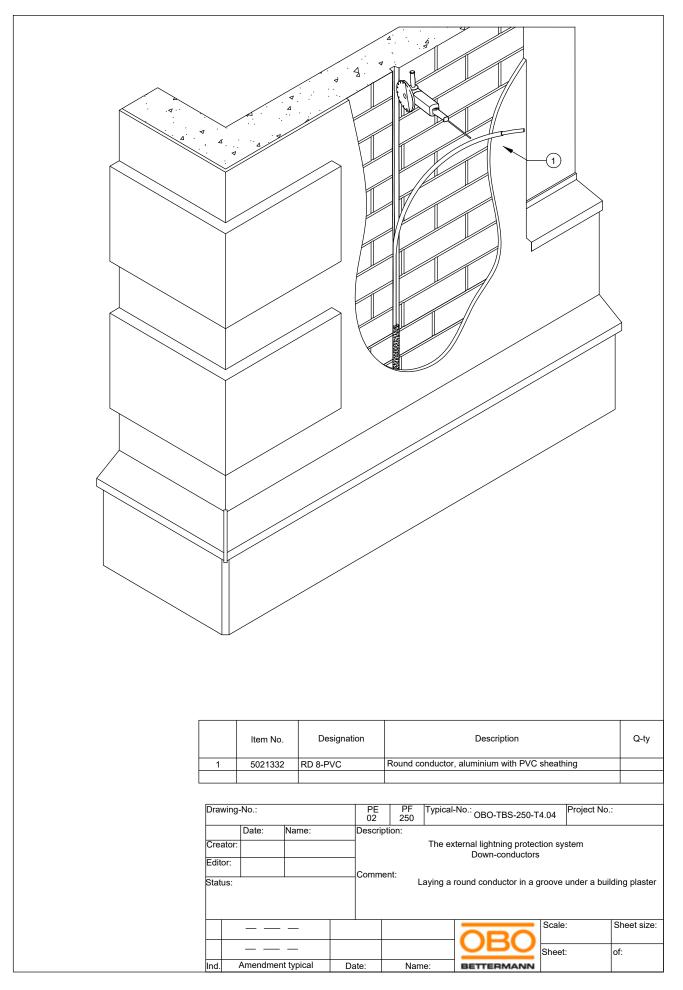


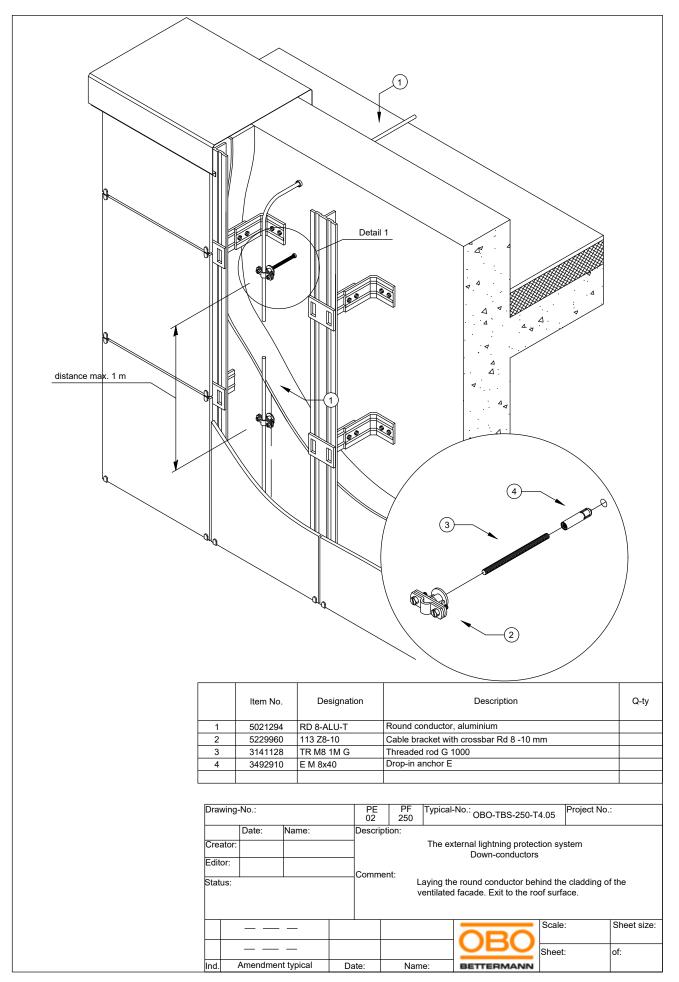




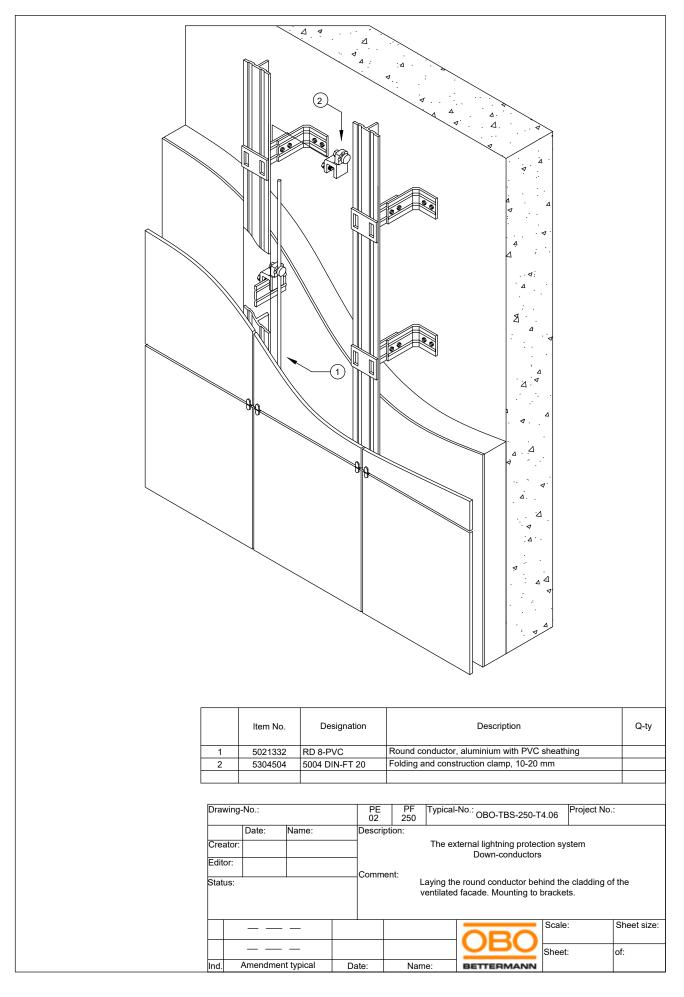


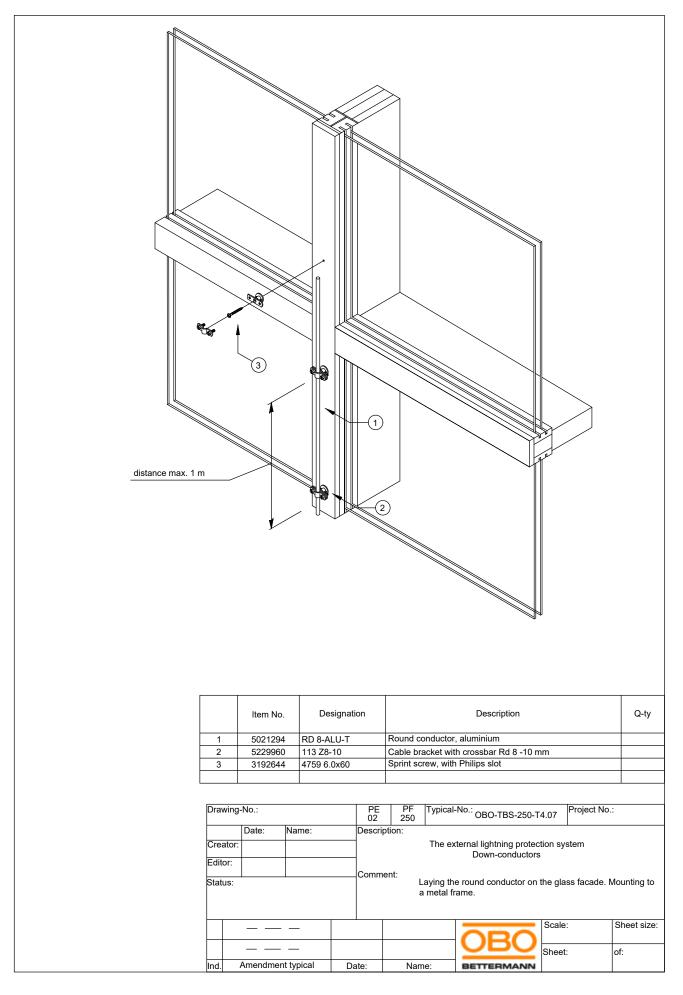


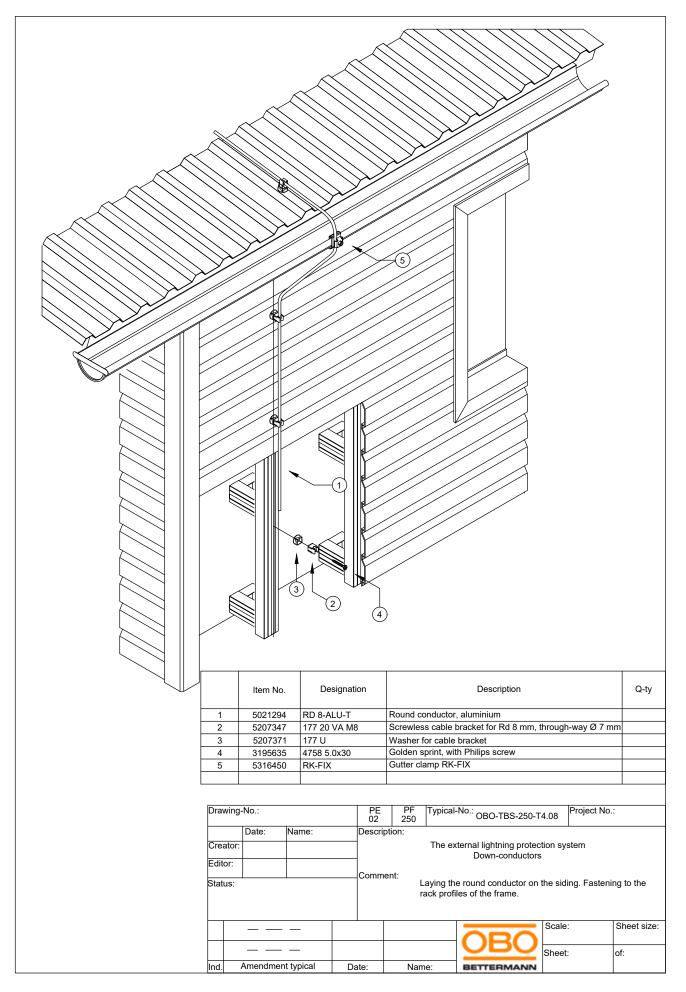


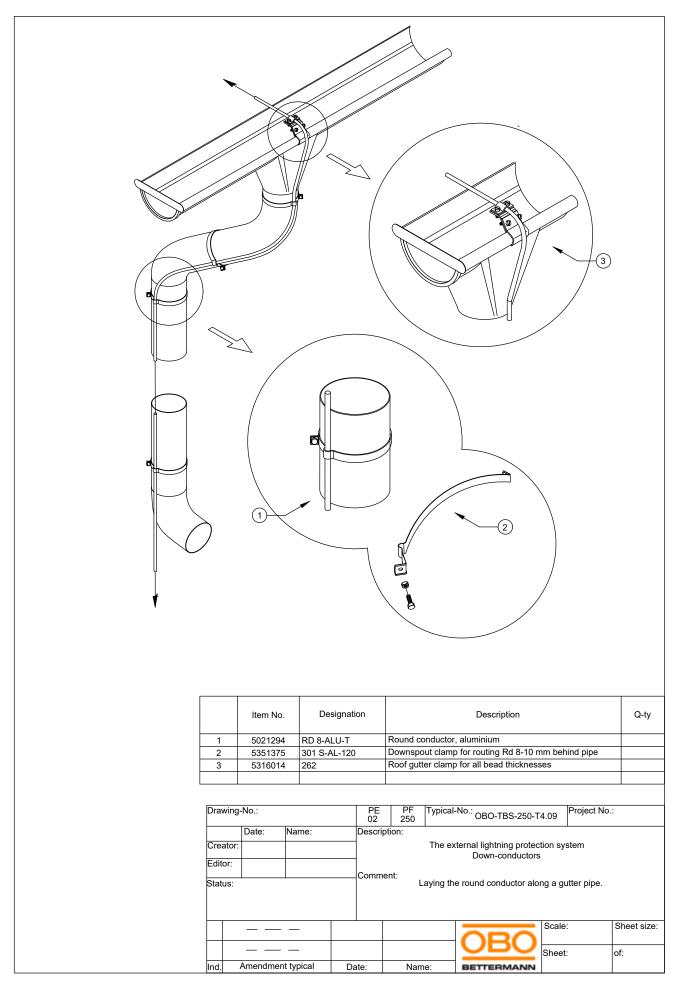






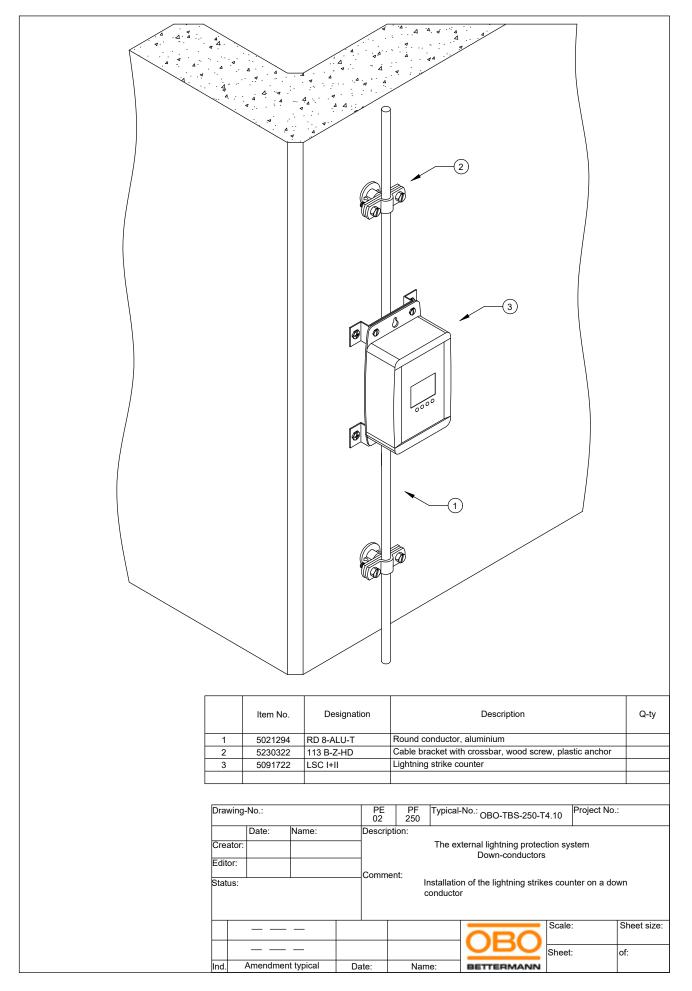


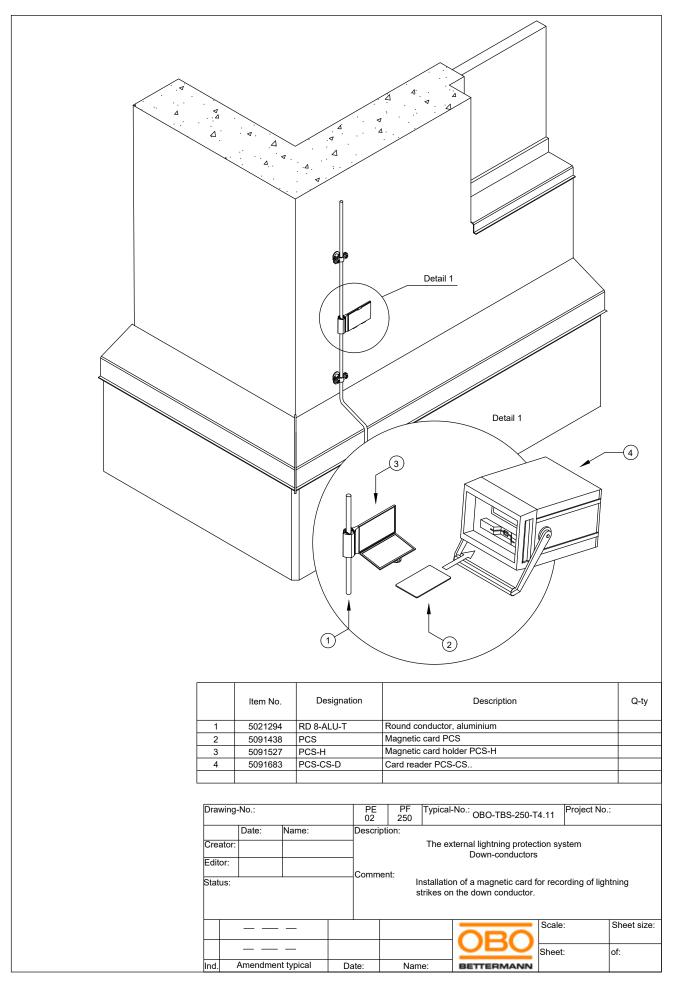


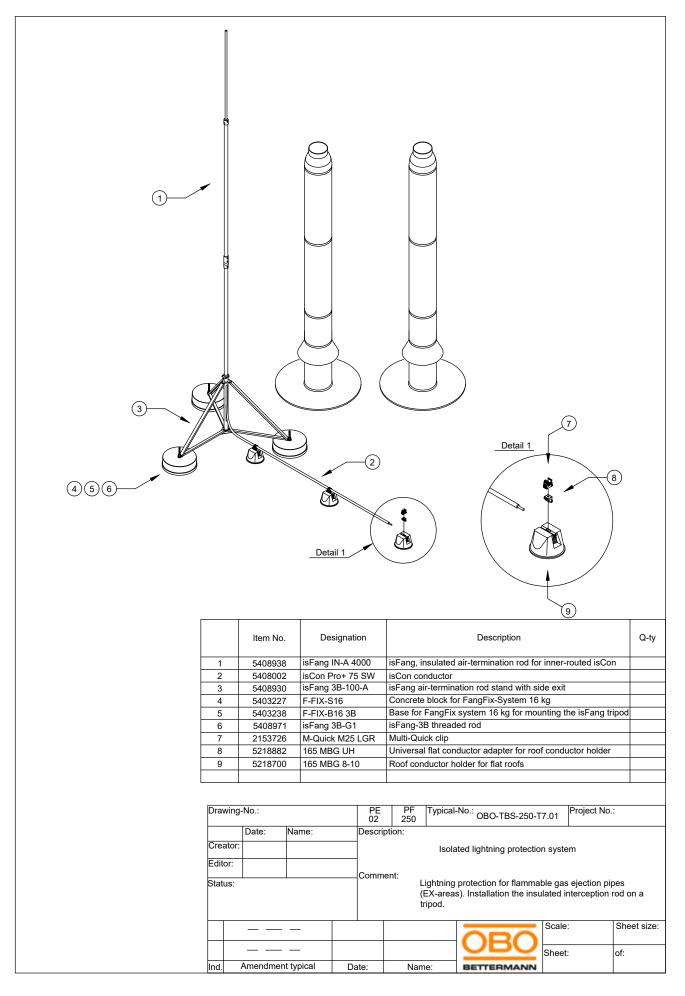


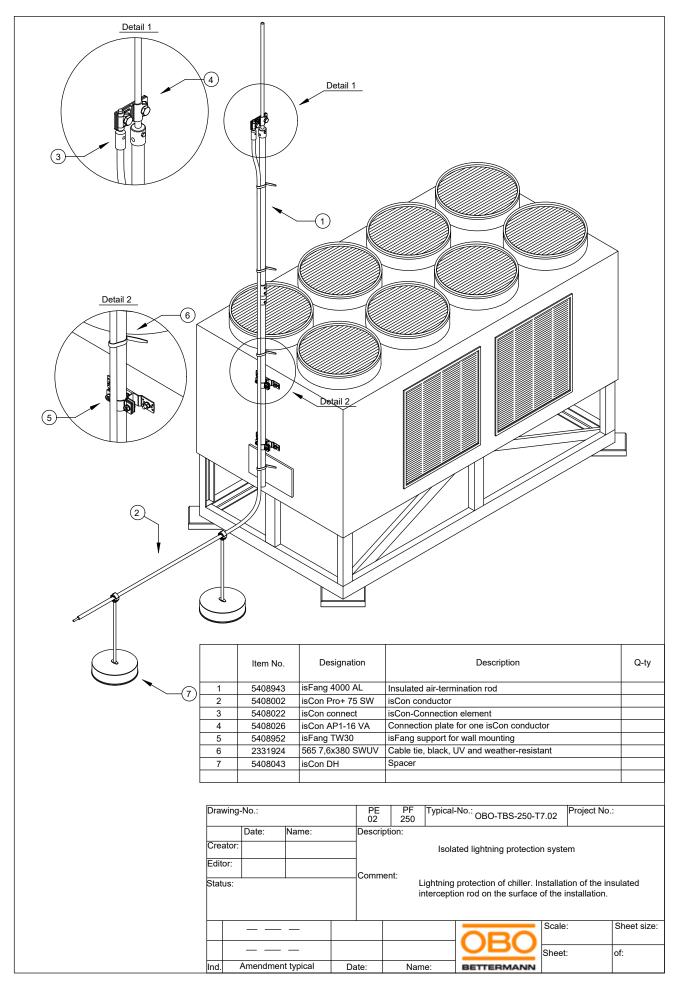


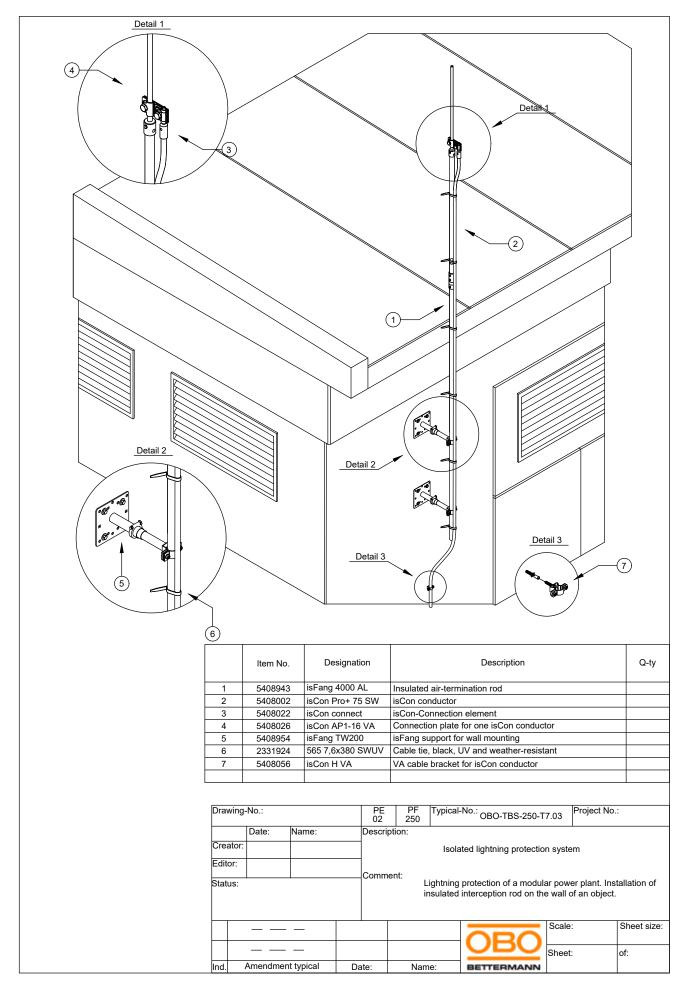
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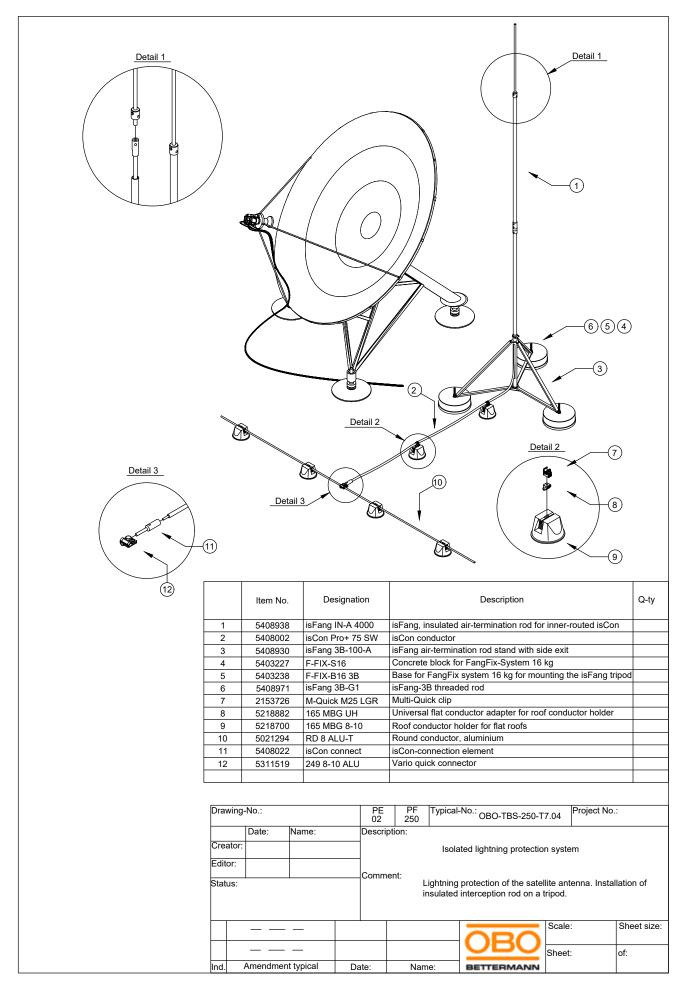


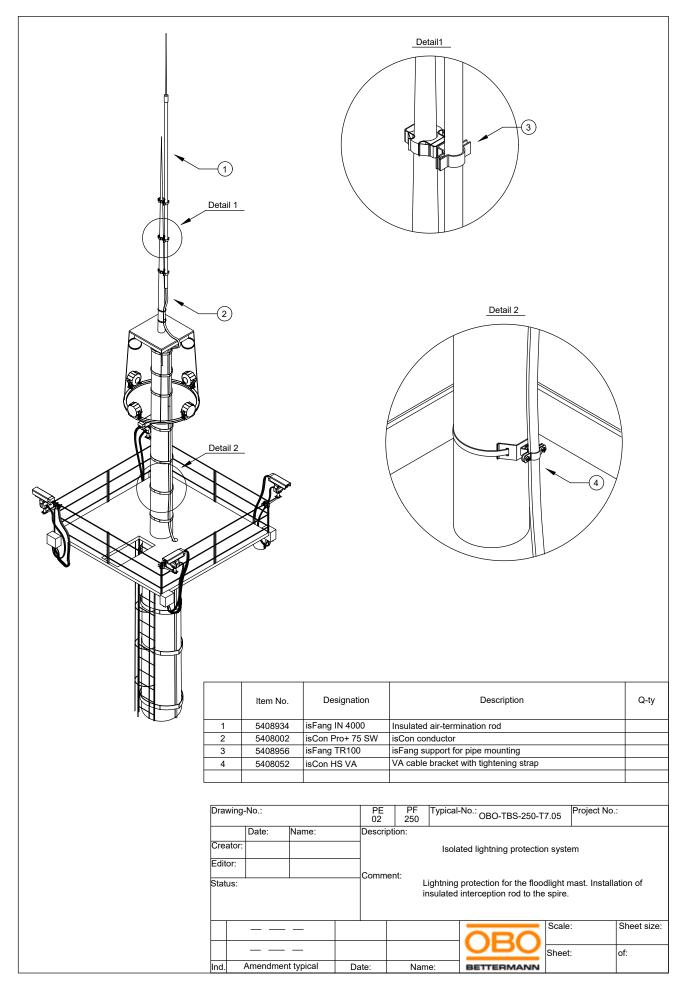


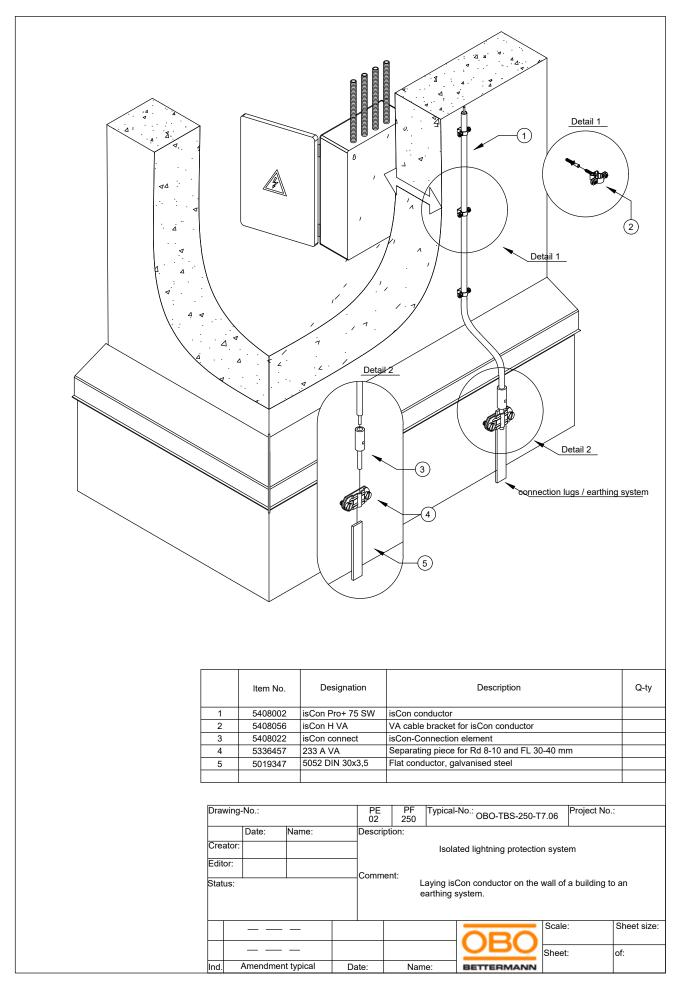


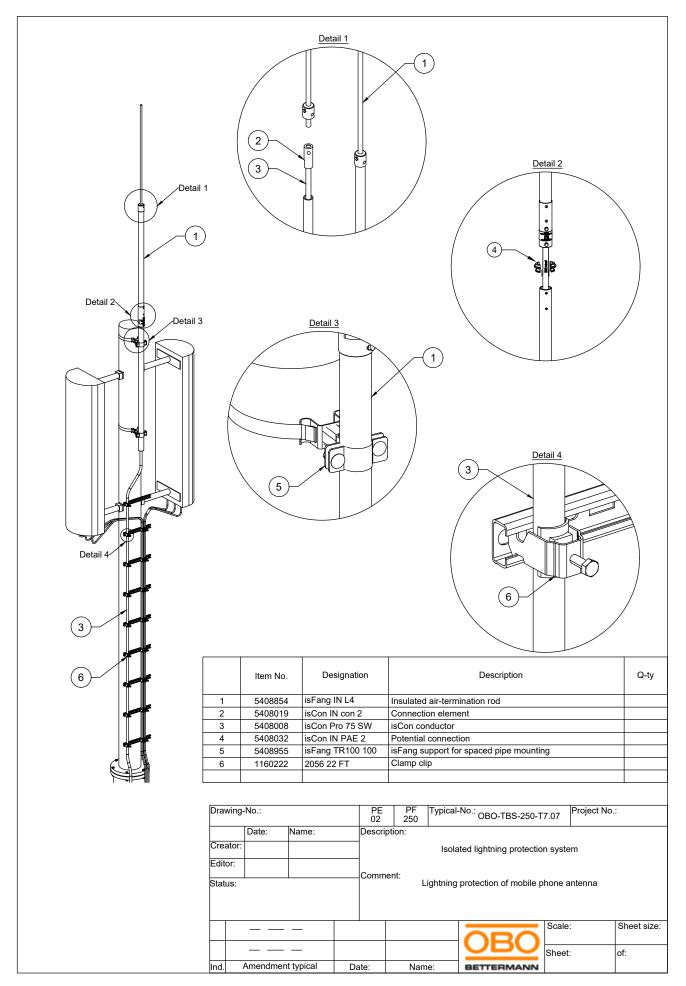


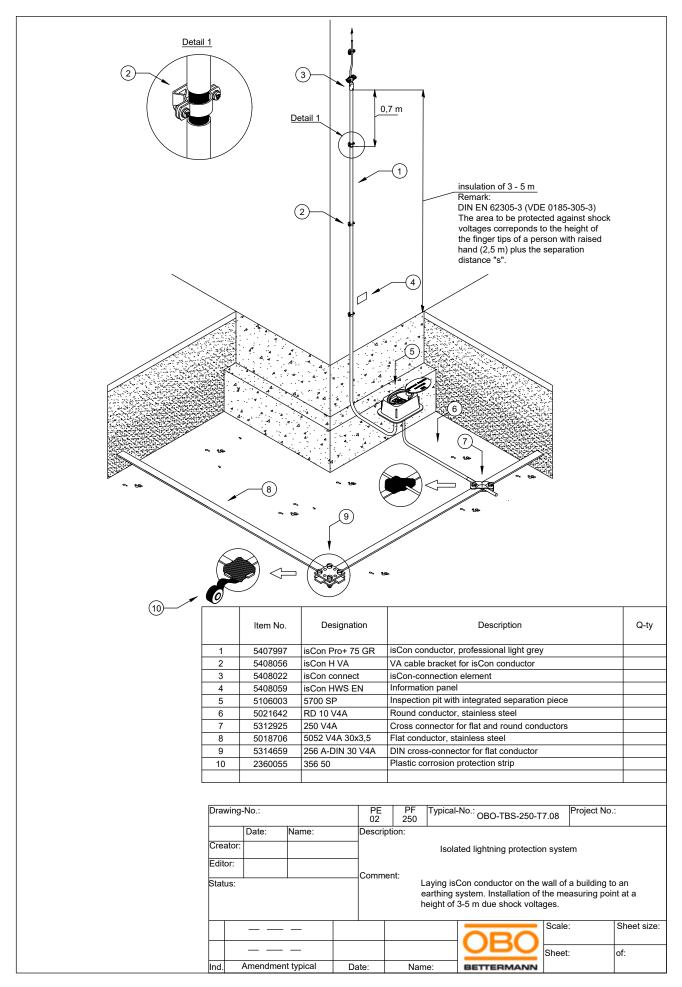


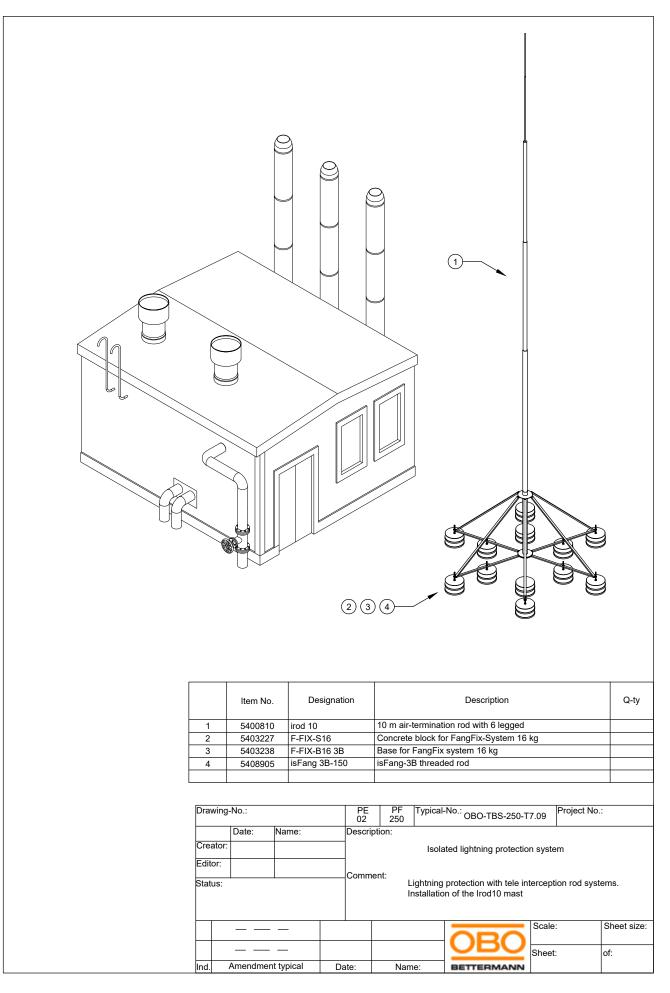




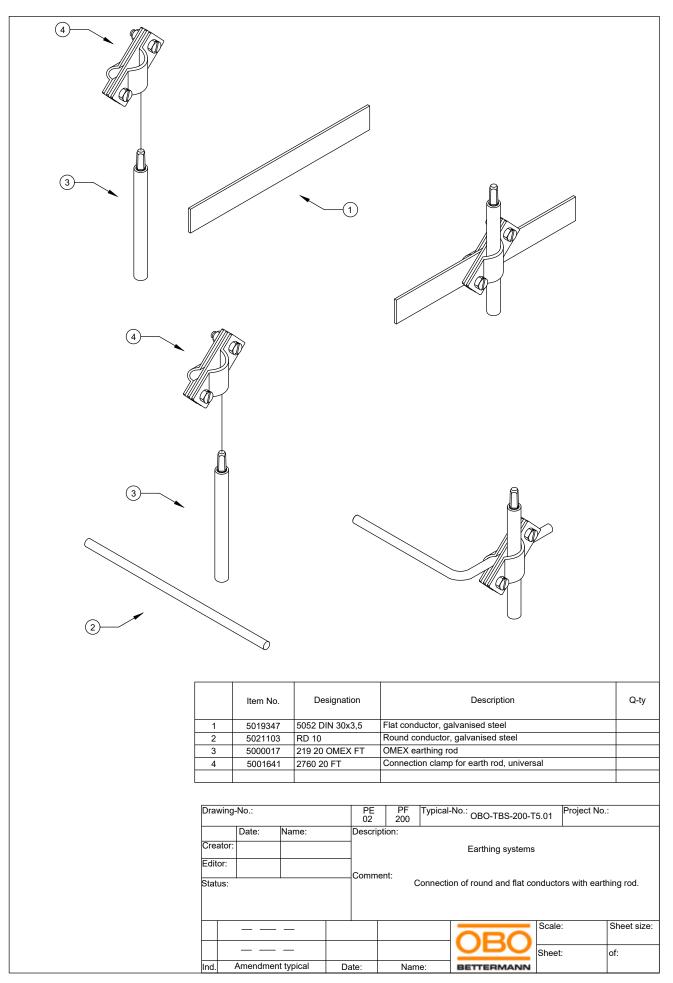


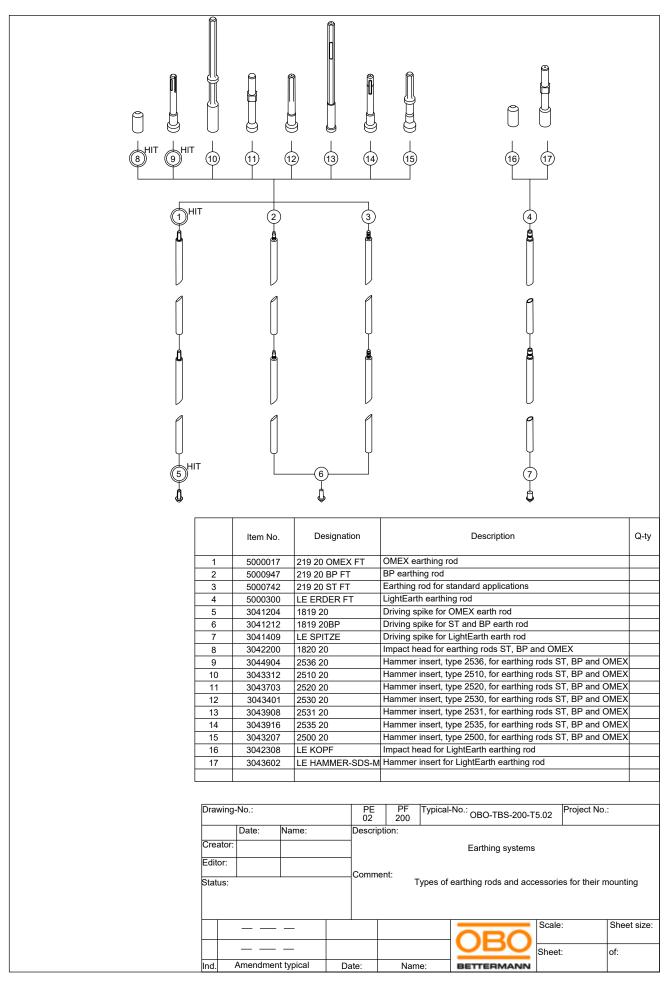


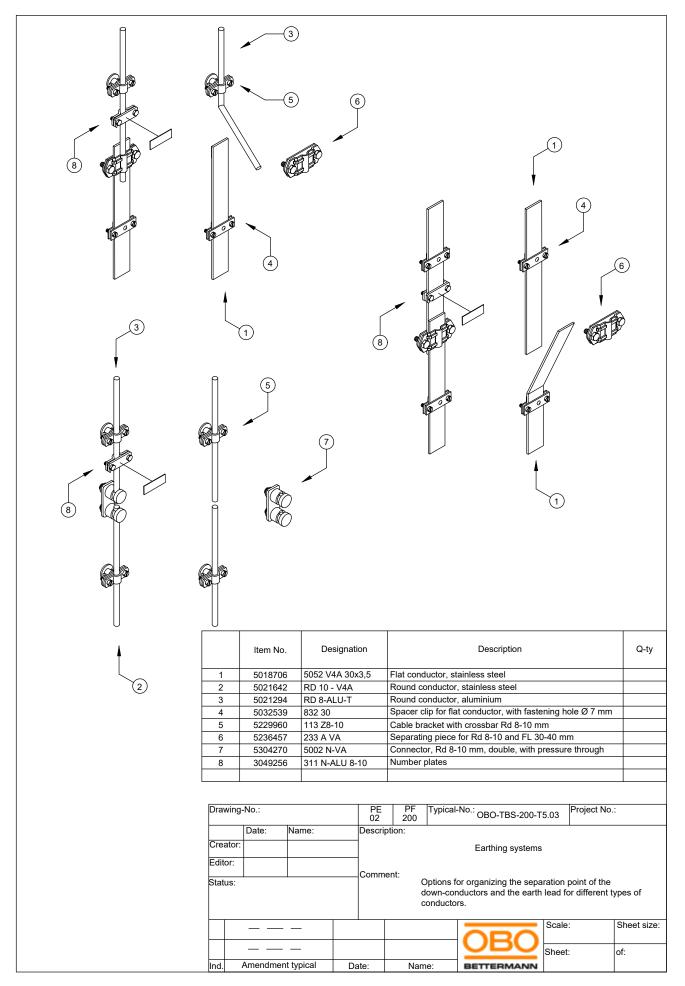


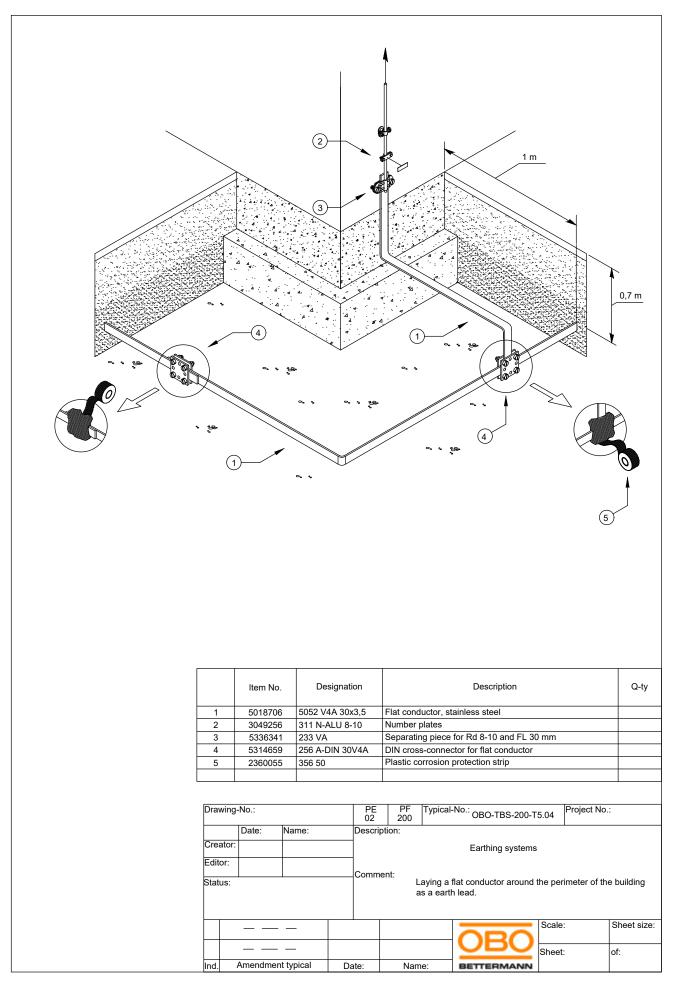


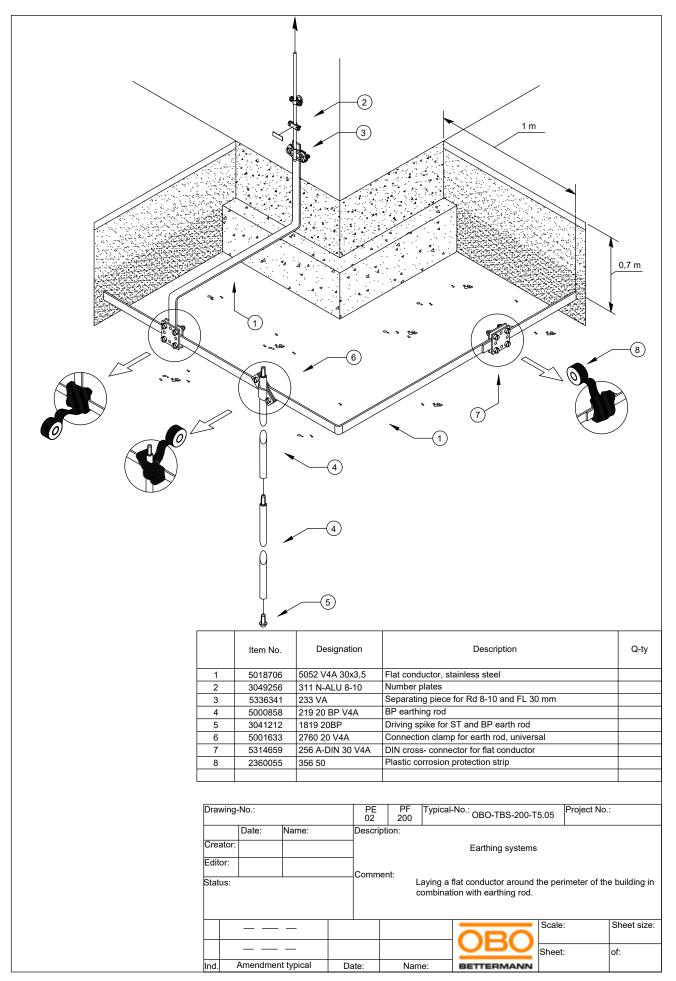
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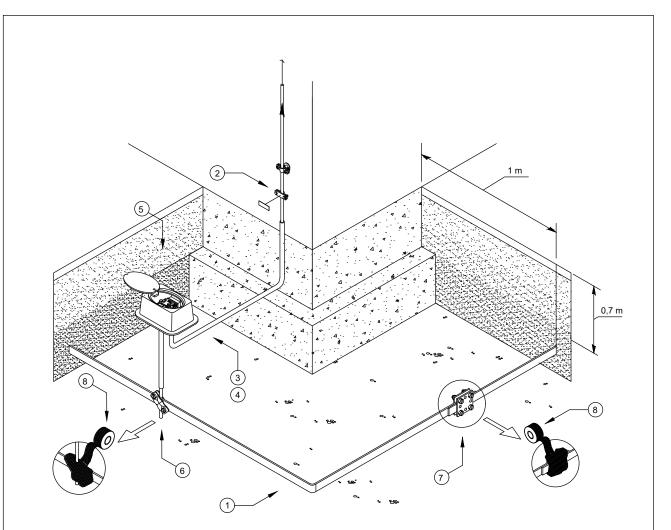






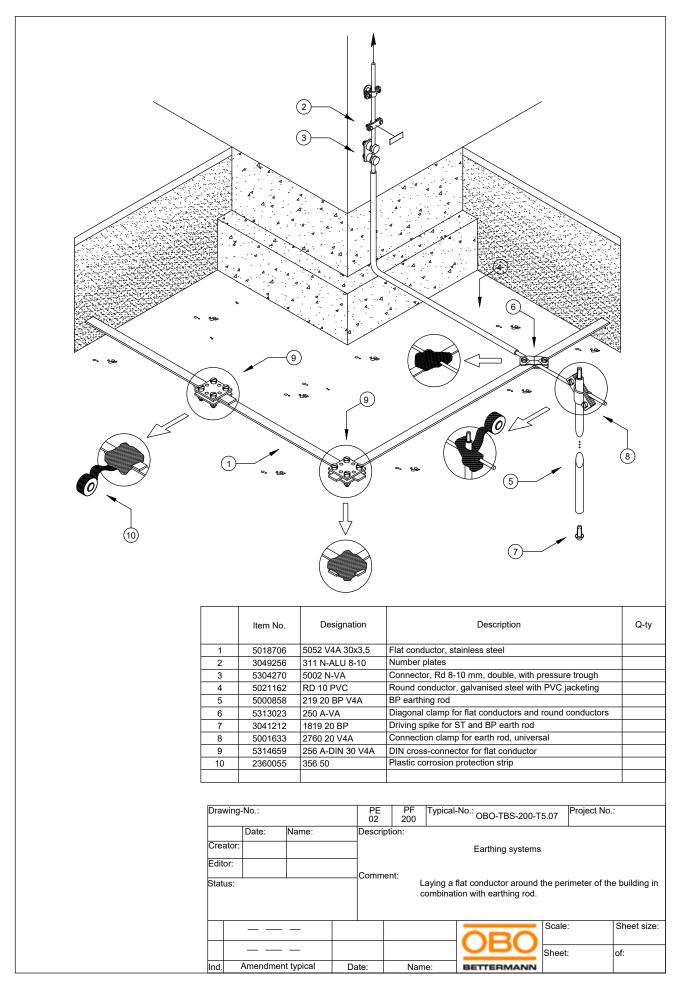


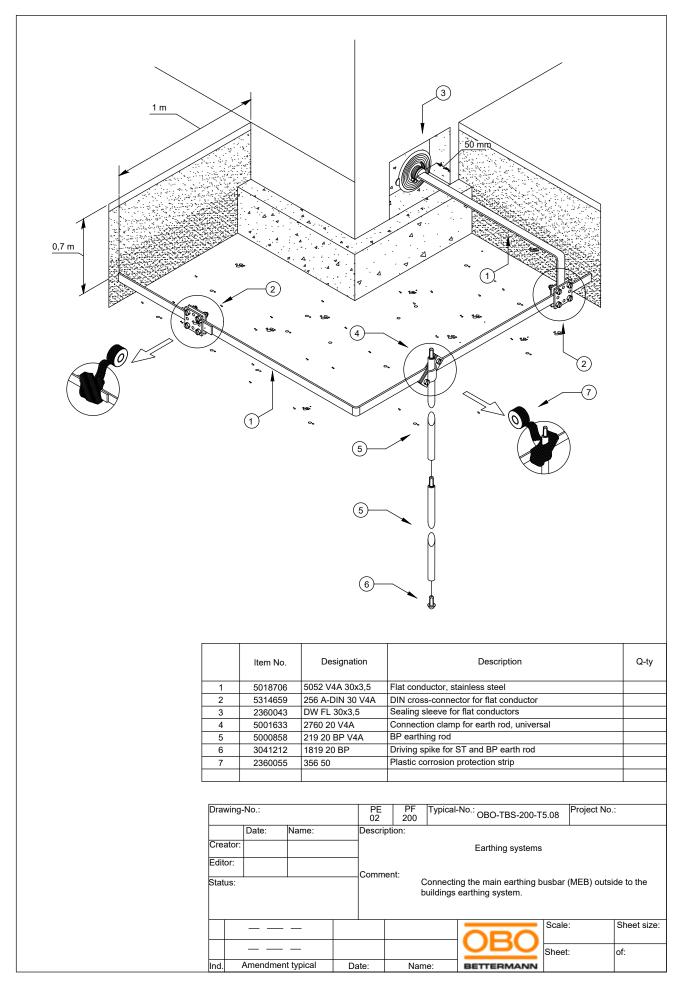


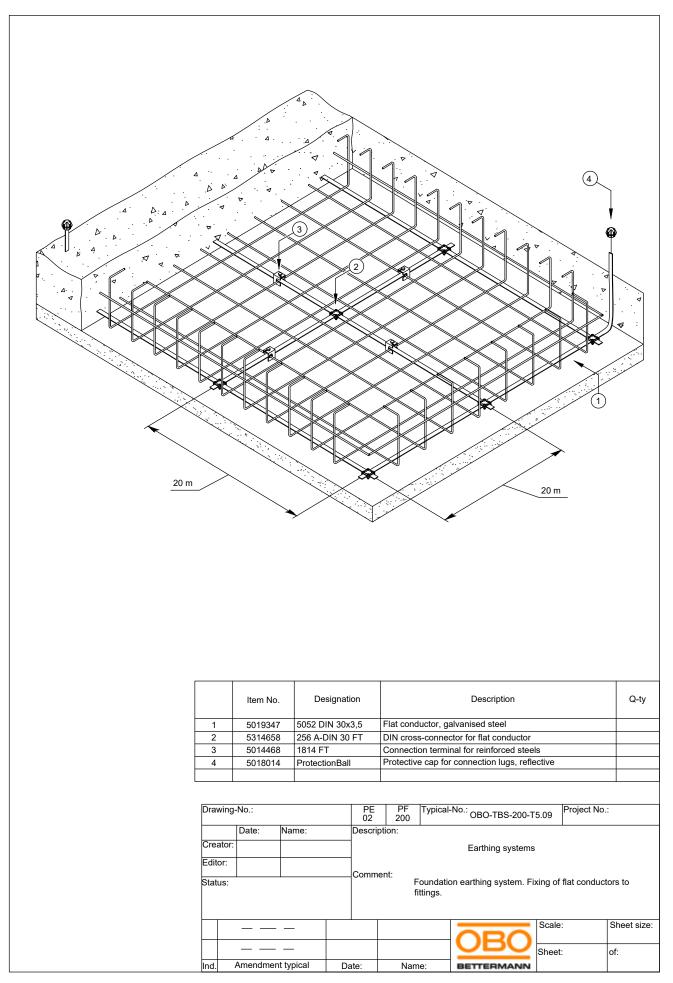


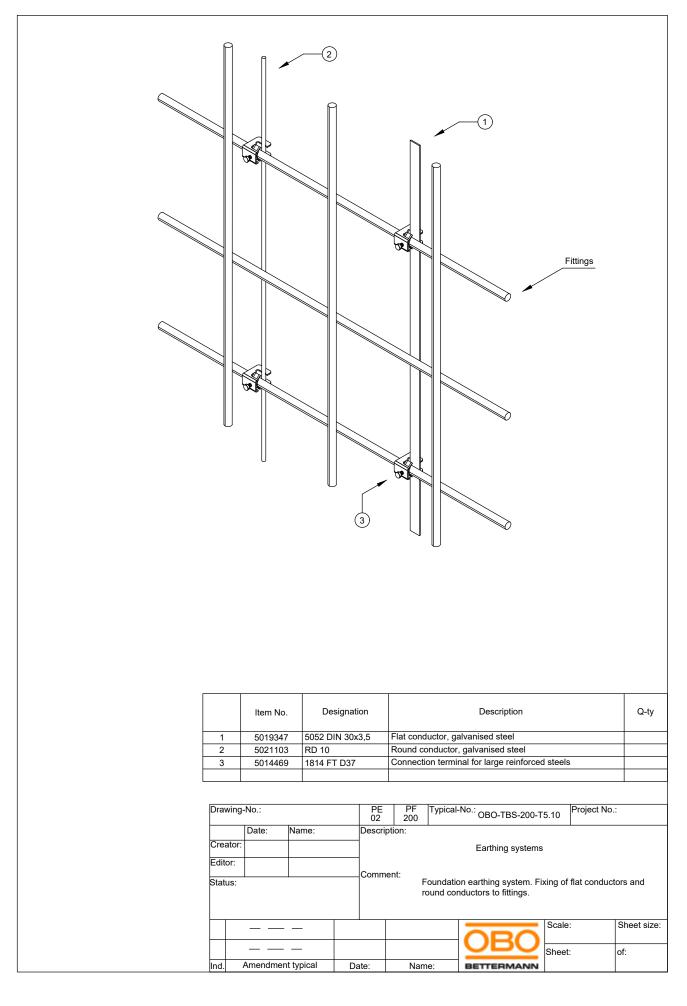
	Item No.	Designation	Description	Q-ty
1	5018706	5052 V4A 30x3,5	Flat conductor, stainless steel	
2	3049256	311 N-ALU 8-10	Number plates	
3	5021081	RD 8 FT	Round conductor, galvanised steel	
4			Shrink tubing (corrosion protection)	
5	5106003	5700 SP	Inspection pit with integrated separation piece	
6	5313023	250 A-VA	Diagonal clamp for flat conductors and round conductors	
7	5314659	256 A-DIN 30 V4A	DIN cross-connetor for flat conductor	
8	2360055	356 50	Plastic corrosion protection strip	

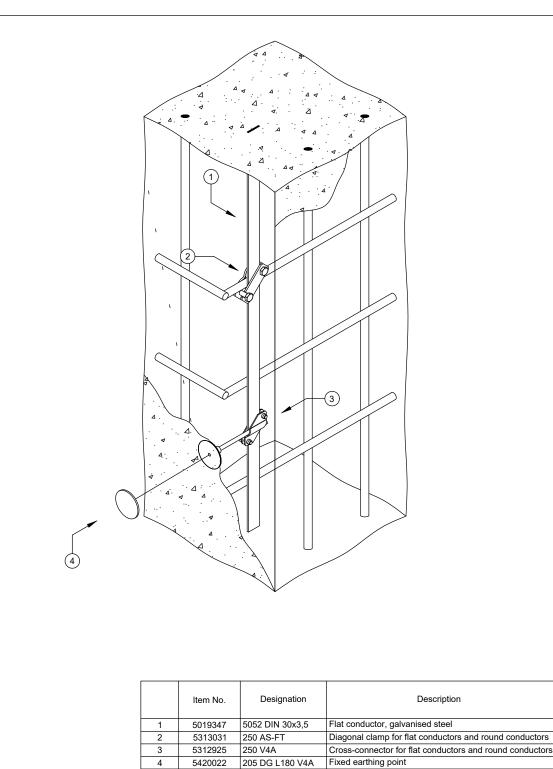
Drawing	-No.:			PE 02	PF 200	Typical-	No.: OBO-TBS-200-T	5.06	Project No.	:
	Date:	Name:		Descrip	tion:					
Creator:							Earthing systems	;		
Editor: Status:				Comme	1		n of a inspection pit b -conductors.	etweer	n the earthin	g systems
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								Sheet	:	of:
Ind.	Amendme	nt typical	Da	ate:	Nan	ne:	BETTERMANN			





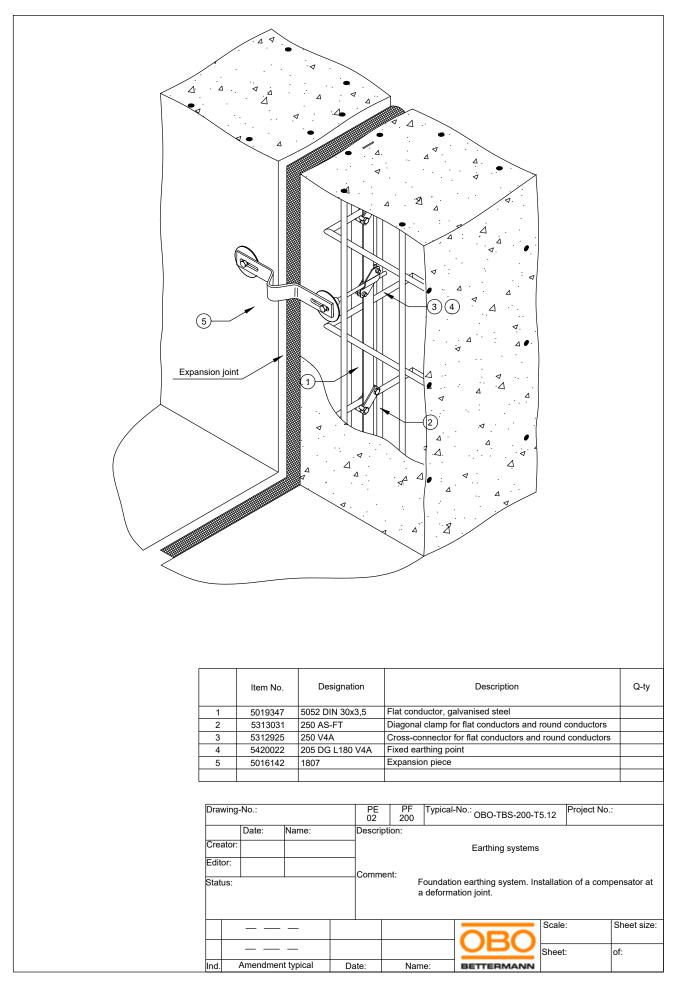




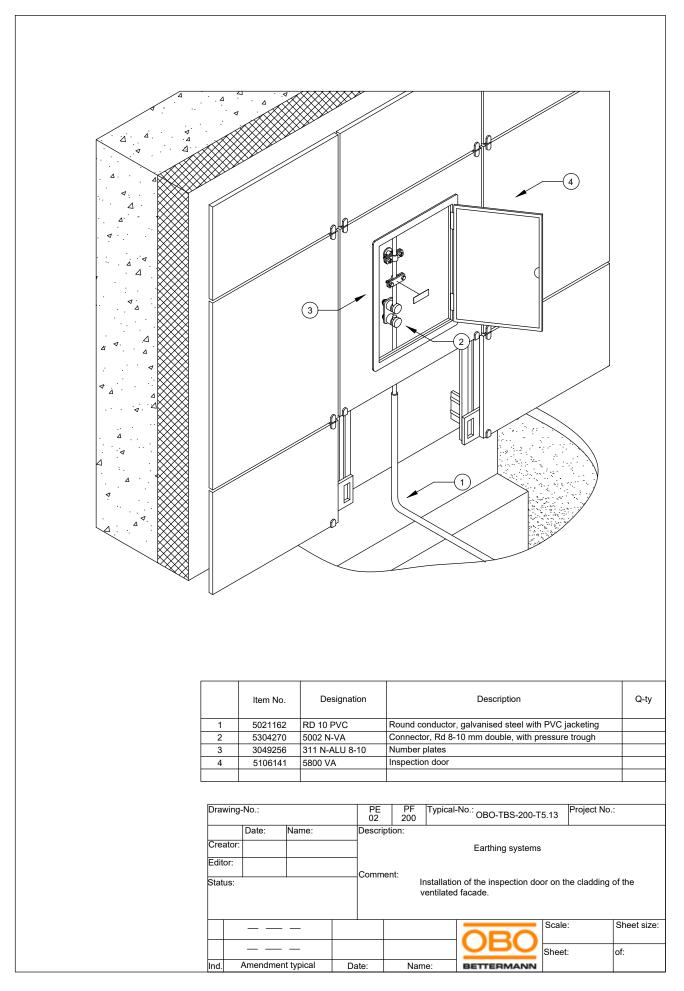


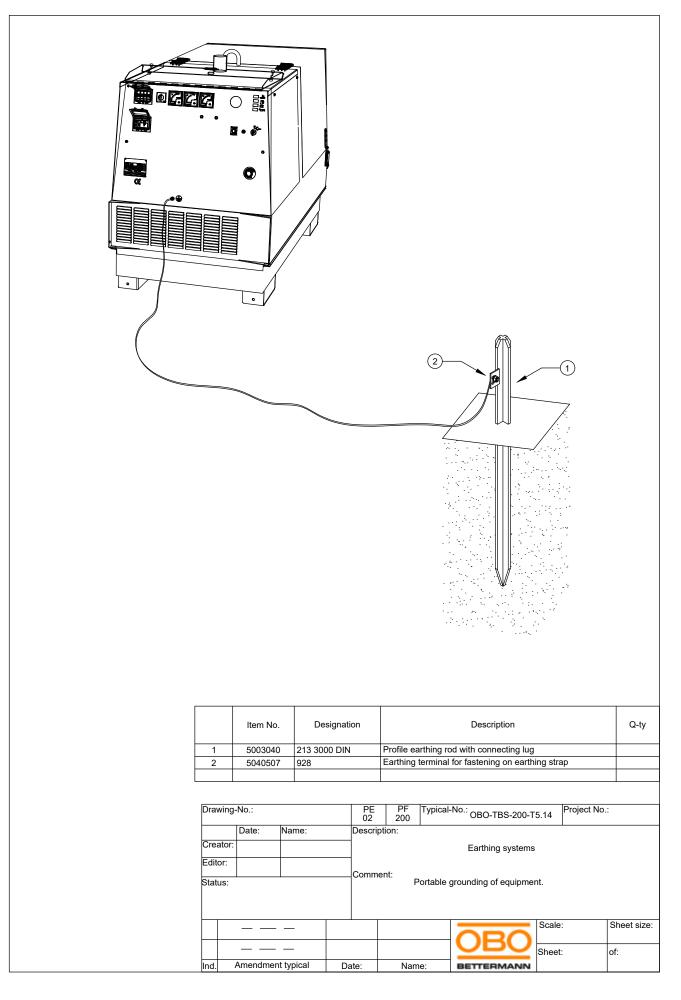
-										
Draw	Drawing-No.:			PE 02	PF 200	l ypical-	No.: OBO-TBS-200-T	5.11	Project No.	:
	Date:	Name:		Descrip	otion:	•				
Creat	tor:			Earthing systems						
Edito Statu:				Comment: Foundation earthing system. Output of the connection point t the surface.					ction point to	
								Scale	:	Sheet size:
								Sheet	:	of:
Ind.	Amendme	ent typical	Da	ate:	Nam	ie:	BETTERMANN			

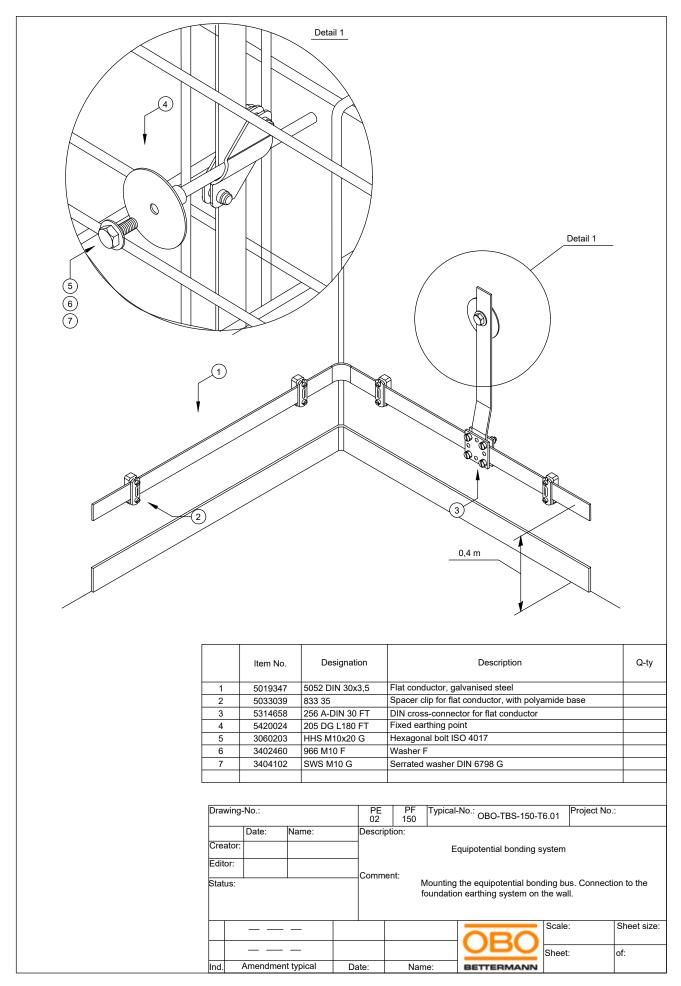
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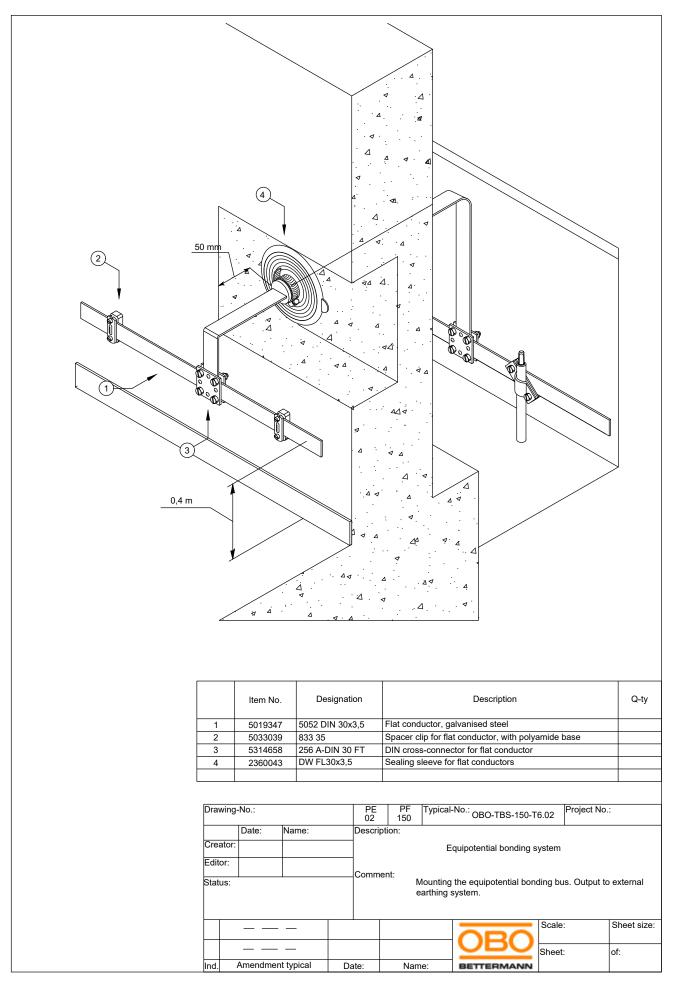


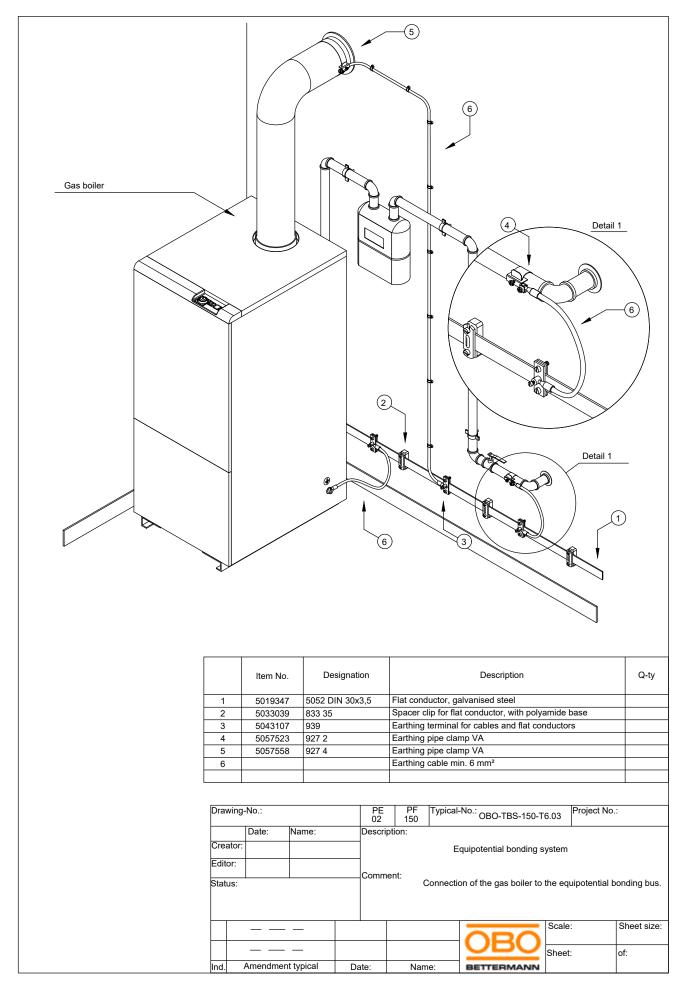


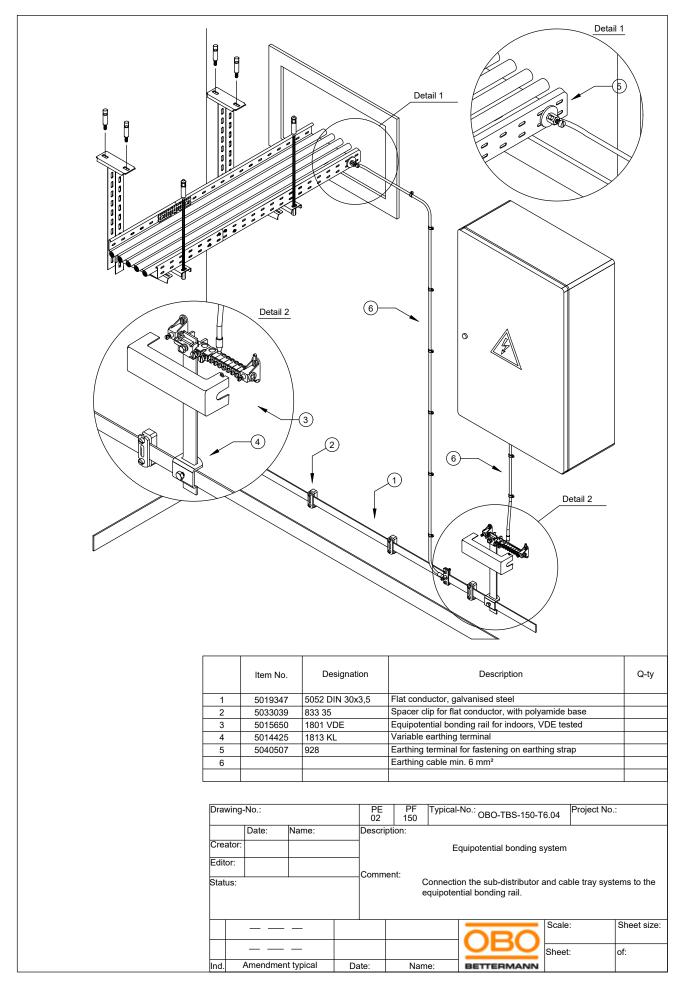


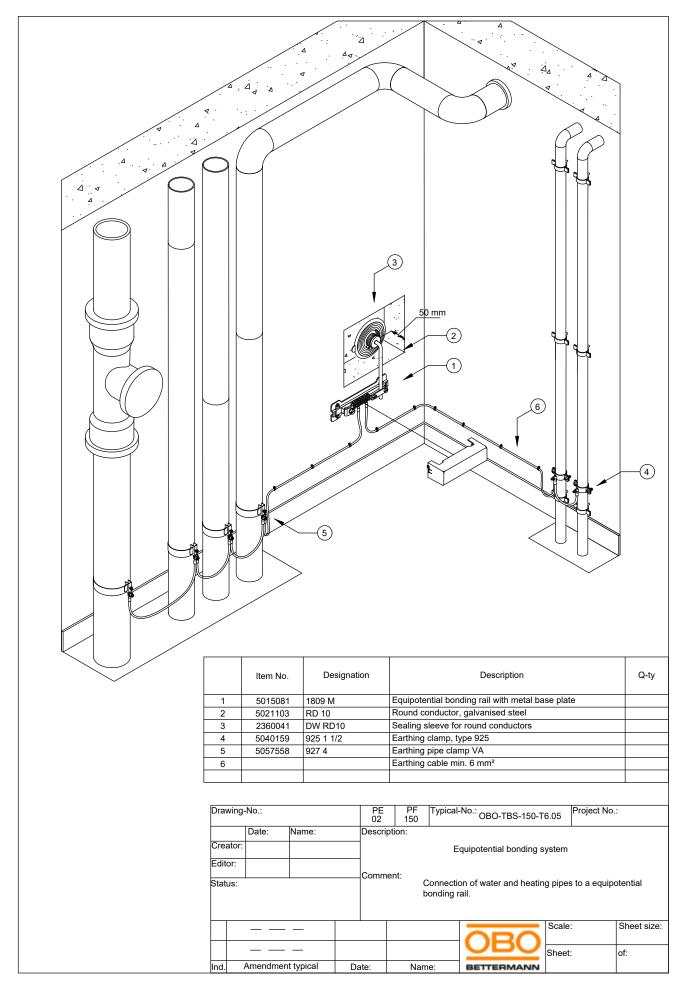












Notes	

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NOLES	



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