Surge Arrester

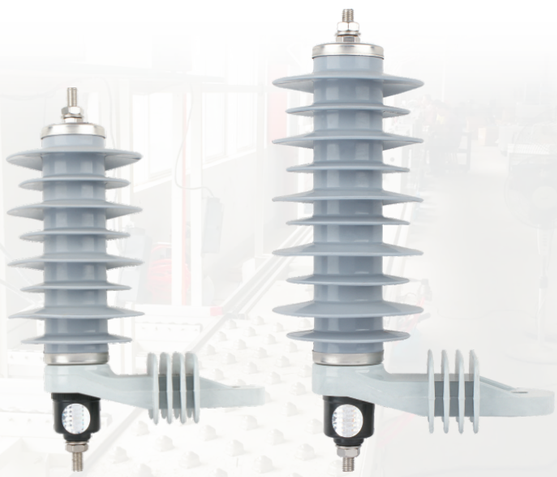
CNC
ELECTRIC

Surge Arrester

Zinc Oxide Arrester

- The zine oxide arrester is the most advanced over-voltage protector in the world;Due to make the risistor disc of core componet mainly adopt zine oxide arrester.Compared with the conventional silicon carbide arrester, this presciption of theproduct improves gr-eatly the volt-Ampere characterisics of the resistor disc andincreased through-current capability at over-voltage so as to dring a rad-icalchanges for the characteristics of the arresters.
- Under the circumstance of normal operating voltage, the current through thearrester is just on microampere degree, When suff-ered from over-voltage, thearrester's excellent nonlinear characteristics will make the current through thearrester incrase to several thousand amperse, while the arrester will be under thecirculating state and release over-voltage energy so as to protecting the powertransmission equipments against the demage caused by th over-voltage.

General



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Operating conditions

1. The ambient air temperatures is no higher than +40℃,no lower than -40℃ ;
2. The altitude above sea level dose not exceed 1000-2000m(the plateau ares should be indicated when ordering);
3. AC systen frequency is 50Hz or 60Hz;
4. The power frequency voltage applied to the arrester for a long time does not exceed the continuous working voltage of the arrester;
5. Maximum wind speed does not exceed 35m/s;
6. The earthquake intensity does not exceed 7 degrees;
7. The filthy area should be given clear indication.

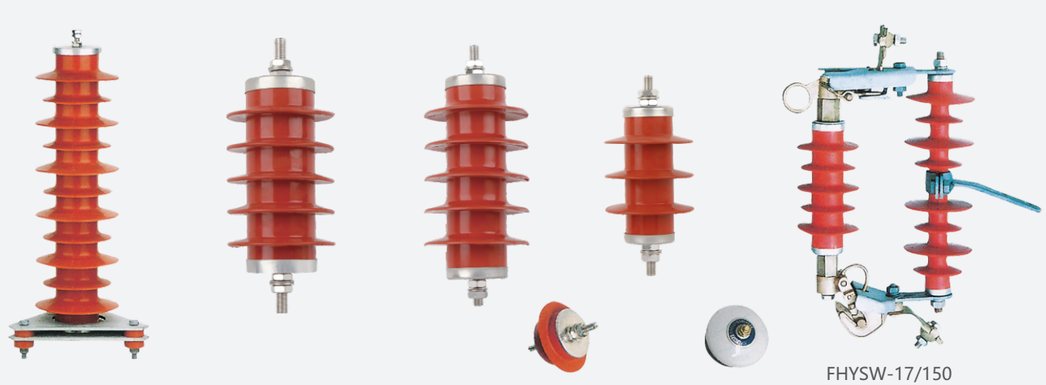
Features

The zinc oxide arrester is applied to protect the electrical equimpent in AC power system against the damage resulted from atmospheres over-voltage and operational over-voltage.

Technical performance

The technical performance of the product confirms to GB11032-2000, IEC60099-4,IEEE.C62.11 standard technical requirements.

HYWZ serise arrester



FHYSW-17/150

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Technical data

Type	System Rated voltage KV(rms)	Arrester Rated voltage KV(rms)	Continuous Rated voltage KV(rms)	DC1mA voltage (kv)	Lightning Impulse residual voltage (kv)	Steep wave Impulse residual voltage (kv)	2ms square wave Impulse current withstand (A)
HYWS -3.8/17	3	3.8	2.4	7.5	17.0	19.6	100
HYWS -7.6/30	6	7.6	4.0	15.0	30.0	34.5	100
HYWS -12.7/50	10	12.7	6.6	26.0	50.0	57.5	150
HYWS17/50	10	17	13.6	26.5	50.0	57.5	150
HYWZ-7.6/27	6	7.6	4.0	14.5	27.0	31.0	200
HYWZ-12.7/45	10	12.7	6.6	24.0	45.0	51.8	200
HYWZ-17/45	10	17	12.7	24.0	45.0	51.8	200
HYWZ-42/134	35	52	40.8	78.0	134.0	154.0	400
HY2.5WD-7.6/19	605	7.6	4.8	11.5	19.0	21.9	200, 400
HY2.5WD-12.7/31	10.5	12.7	6.6	19.0	31.0	35.7	200, 400
HY2.5WD-16.7/40	13.8	16.7	9.0	25.0	40.0	46.0	400
HY2.5WD-19/45	15.7	19	10.0	28.5	45.0	51.8	400
HY5WR-7.6/27	6	7.6	4.8	13.8	27.0	20.8	400
HY5WR-12.7/45	10	12.7	6.6	23.0	45.0	35.0	400
HY5WR-42/134	35	52	23.4	73.0	134.0	105.0	400

Application

Take HY5WS-17/50 as an example: H-Compound coat in organism ;Y-Metals oxide lightning arrester; 5-The mark calls to turn on electricity the electric current(KV);W-TheW mean to have no clefthe C means to establish the cleft; S-The S means to go together with the electricity; Z electricity stands; D electrical engineering type; R electric capacity type 17-Avoiding the thunder sum settles the electric voltage(KV)50-

The mark calls to turn on electricity electric current bottom biggest press(KV).