



SCHIRTEC®

**LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEMS  
SURGE PROTECTION DEVICES  
EARTHING MATERIALS**

**2010**



*Created For Your Safety*



## EXTERNAL PROTECTION

### SCHIRTEC E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS

**SCHIRTEC** E.S.E. Lightning Conductors are products that do not include radioactive materials but protect large fields from one point by becoming active with the lightning risk due to increasing atmospheric electrical field effect in lightning weathers. The head part of E.S.E. Lightning Conductors are formed by four main parts;

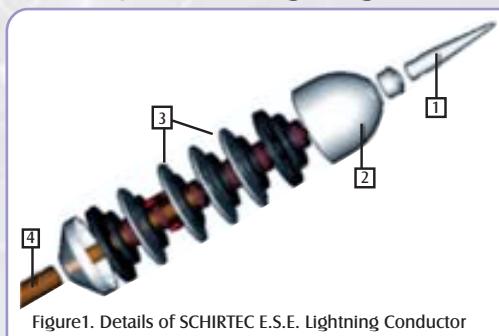


Figure1. Details of SCHIRTEC E.S.E. Lightning Conductor

1. Air Terminal
2. Ion Generator
3. Accelerator and Atmospheric Electrodes
4. Grounding Connection Terminal

The air terminal has enough size and quality to conduct the biggest lightning strike. Ion generator, induction coil and the protector have high impedance. The generator is located inside of a special epoxy resin. So, ion generator is protected from the environmental conditions.

Accelerator and atmospheric electrodes are designed in a way that can be charged with different potentials and with this feature, it is aimed to make work the electrodes as both additional ionization producing resource and as accelerator. The regulation is made with the number of the electrodes and ion generator's impedance, lets the different protection capacities in the **SCHIRTEC** E.S.E. Lightning Conductors.

Grounding connection terminal, makes the ground connection of the head. At the same time connection with the roof pole is provided with the pipe that the terminal exists.

The products of **SCHIRTEC** E.S.E. Lightning Conductors are produced with completely rustproof materials, and this feature is documented by TÜV certificate. Product's lightning current carrying capability is tested in BET Laboratory and CTI Vienna. Early ionization time and according to it early ionization way is documented by the tests made in ICMET laboratory.

The most important factor in **SCHIRTEC** E.S.E. Lightning Conductor is the protection radius. It depends on level calculation and the  $\Delta T$  value, which is found in the product's test results .

**The level of protection is** calculated according to appendix B of the NF C 17-102.

**The protection radius** is calculated;  $R_p = (h(2D-h) + \Delta L(2D+\Delta L))^{0,5}$   $h \geq 5m$ .....Eq.1

**h(m):** True height of the Schirtec E.S.E. above the surface to be protected

**D(m):** Standardised striking distance D =20m (level I), 30m (level II), 45m (level III) or 60m (level IV)

**$\Delta L$  (m):** Triggering advance  $\Delta T$  measured during efficiency tests acc. to appendix C of the NF C 17-102 standard which allows  $\Delta T$  to be calculated using the formula  $\Delta L=V \cdot \Delta T$ ,  $V=10^6$  m/s from NF C 17-102.

#### A sample calculation for **SCHIRTEC-A**:

If you calculate **Level-I** according to appendix B of the NF C 17-102

For **D=20 m**,  $\Delta L=60$  m,  $h=6m$ ,  
from  $R_p = (h(2D-h) + \Delta L(2D+\Delta L))^{0,5}$  ...Eq.1

Protection radius is  $R_p= 79$  m calculated.

If you calculate **Level-II** according to appendix B of the NF C 17-102

For **D=30 m**,  $\Delta L=60$  m,  $h=6m$ ,  
from Eq.1,  $R_p=87$  m calculated.

If you calculate **Level-III** according to appendix B of the NF C 17-102

For **D=45 m**,  $\Delta L=60$  m,  $h=6m$ ,  
from Eq.1,  $R_p=97$  m calculated.

If you calculate **Level-IV** according to appendix B of the NF C 17-102

For **D=60 m**,  $\Delta L=60$  m,  $h=6m$   
from Eq.1,  $R_p=107$  m calculated

### SCHIRTEC-A E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR



The technical characteristic of its head is explained.  
This model was the first one presented to the world market.

SCHIRTEC-A E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR					
Ref.No:	Explanation	$\Delta T(\mu s)$	Material	Size (cm)	Weight(kg)
S-A	E.S.E. Type Lightning Conductor According to NF C 17-102 $\Delta T:60 \mu s$	68	Stainless Steel	59x12	2,8

## SCHIRTEC-AS E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR



The working principle of **SCHIRTEC-AS** Lightning Conductor's head is the same as that of the **SCHIRTEC-A** and **SCHIRTEC-DA** Lightning Conductors. By decreasing the number of the electrodes in the air terminal head and changing the ion generator impedance, **SCHIRTEC-AS** is provided with less protection capacity.

**SCHIRTEC-AS E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR**

Ref.No:	Explanation	ΔT(μs)	Material	Size (cm)	Weight(kg)
S-AS	E.S.E. Type Lightning Conductor According to NF C 17-102 ΔT:30 μs	36	Stainless Steel	55x12	2,6

## SCHIRTEC-DAS E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR



The technical characteristic of its head which is the same as the S-AS is explained on the above. The main difference between S-DAS and S-AS is the second ion generator .

With the help of this second ion generator, the **SCHIRTEC-DAS** has got a larger protection radius indeed.

**SCHIRTEC-DAS E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR**

Ref.No:	Explanation	ΔT(μs)	Material	Size (cm)	Weight(kg)
S-DAS	E.S.E. Type Lightning Conductor According to NF C 17-102 ΔT:45 μs	45	Stainless Steel	66x12	3,8

## SCHIRTEC-DA E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR



The technical characteristic of its head which is the same as the S-A is explained on the previous page. The main difference between S-DA and S-A is the second ion generator .

With the help of this second ion generator, the **SCHIRTEC-DA** has got a larger protection radius indeed.

**SCHIRTEC-DA E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR**

Ref.No:	Explanation	ΔT(μs)	Material	Size (cm)	Weight(kg)
S-DA	E.S.E. Type Lightning Conductor According to NF C 17-102 ΔT:60 μs	75	Stainless Steel	70x12	4,1

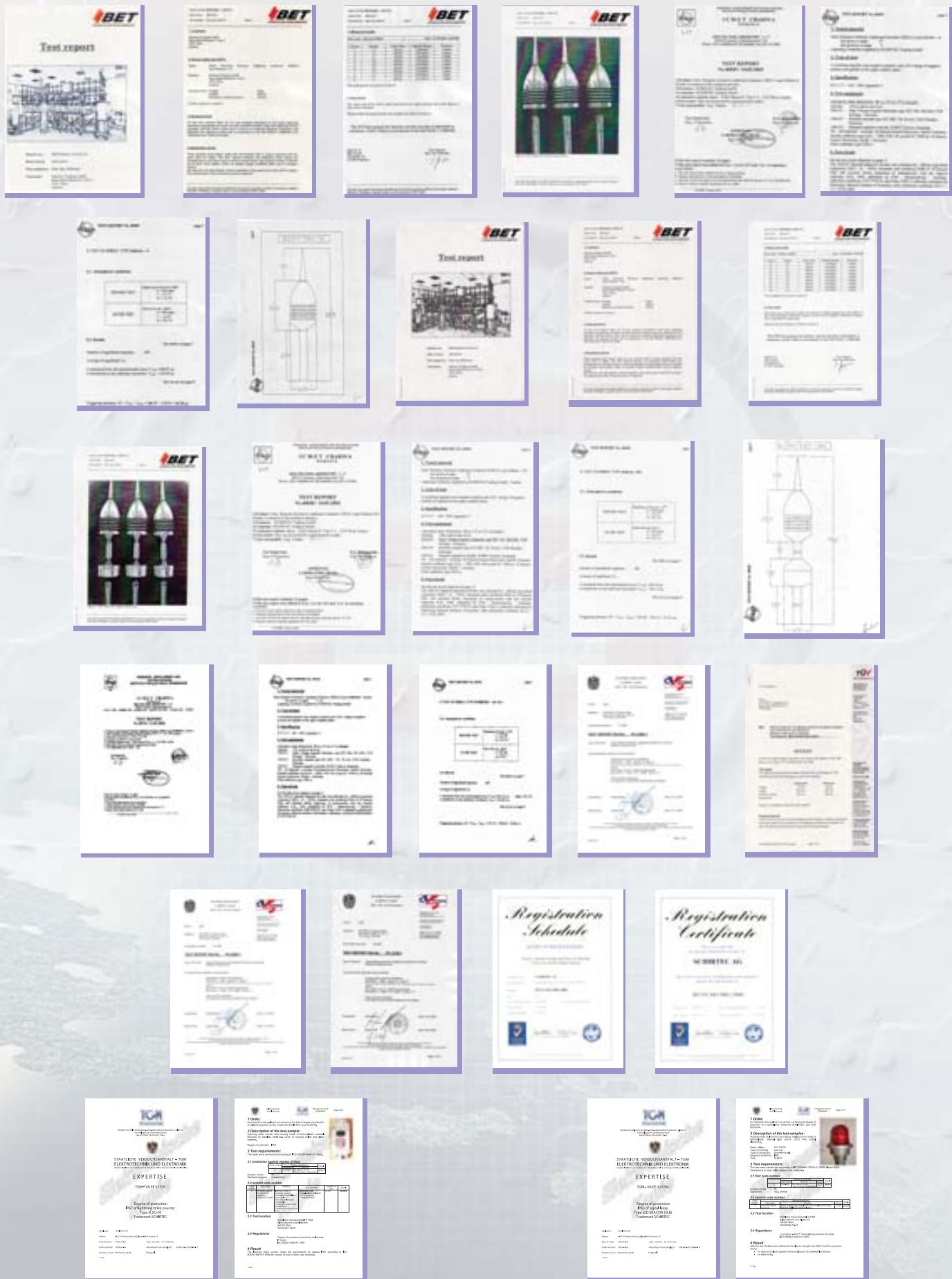
### The Protection Radius For **SCHIRTEC** E.S.E. Lightning Conductors (According to NF C 17-102)

Rp (m) h(m)	SCHIRTEC-AS (ΔT:30 μs )				SCHIRTEC-DAS (ΔT:45 μs)				SCHIRTEC-A/DA (ΔT:60 μs)			
H	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
2	19	22	25	28	25	28	32	36	31	35	39	43
4	38	44	51	57	51	57	64	72	63	69	78	85
5	48	55	63	71	63	71	81	89	79	86	97	107
6	48	55	64	72	63	71	81	90	79	87	97	107
8	49	56	65	73	64	72	82	91	79	87	98	108
10	49	57	66	75	64	72	83	92	79	88	99	109
20	50	59	71	81	65	74	86	97	80	89	102	113
30	50	60	73	85	65	75	89	101	80	90	104	116
60	50	60	75	90	65	75	90	105	80	90	105	120



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## SCHIRTEC CERTIFICATES & TEST REPORTS





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## SA-1T (SCHIRTEC LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR TESTER)



The SCHIRTEC Lightning Conductors can be checked by this Tester every time. The Tester will indicate OK or FAULT with the help of red or green LED.

Ref.No:	Description	Dimension (cm)
SA-1T	SCHIRTEC Tester	6x9,5x3,8

## SLSC-10 (SCHIRTEC LIGHTNING STRIKE COUNTER)



Ref.No:	Description
SLSC-10	SCHIRTEC Lightning Strike Counter

### Description

The Lightning Strikes will be detected and recorded by SLSC-10. This functional device can show the intact operation of the Lightning System.

### Why Should We Use Lightning Counter?

By using an inductive record, the counter is able accurately to count all lightning events for a later reference.

### Operating Principle

SLSC-10 works with an inductive effect of the lightning strike current. The events are monitored by a mechanical counter display. The counter includes a high frequency transformer.

### Applications and Descriptions

- ⌚ Currents detected from 2 to 100 kA
- ⌚ Nonresetable
- ⌚ Mechanical Counter with 6 digits
- ⌚ Easy mountable

- ⌚ Testable with 9V Battery
- ⌚ Does not require any external power supply
- ⌚ Produced according to IP 67 (certified by TGM Laboratory)
- ⌚ Serial Counter
- ⌚ Dimensions: 11,3x7x4,8 cm

## VARIOUS LIGHTNING PROTECTION ACCESSORIES & EARTHING MATERIALS

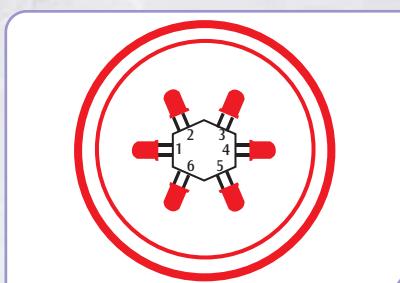


## SLB (SCHIRTEC LED BEACON)



### Properties,

- ⦿ Special designed red glass cover.
- ⦿ Aluminium frame.
- ⦿ Anti-static protection covered circuit.
- ⦿ Produced according to IP 65 (certified by TGM Laboratory)



The SCHIRTEC LED BEACON is covered by a red colour glass and especially manufactured to show a maximum light distribution.

The SCHIRTEC LED BEACON's frame is manufactured by an injection aluminium technology. Upon it, a special kit is mounted in order to facilitate the montage.

For the security purpose, the red glass cover is connected with a slim steel wire (minimum 30 cm) to the aluminium frame firmly.

There is a microprocessor in the electronic circuit of this device which enable us to program the flashing periods.

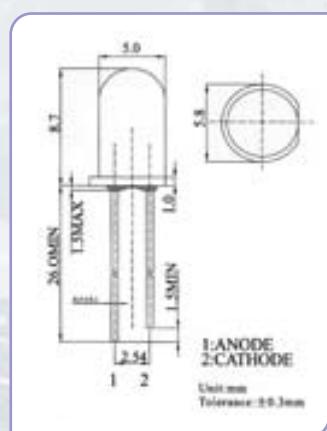
As remarked in the above figure, there are 6 sets of LED placed in the device hexagonally. Each set consists of 8 pieces of LED totalled to 48 (6X8) pieces of LED. With the help of them, an efficient light distribution is possible for 360 degrees.

The inside micro controller checks all the LEDs permanently and tries to find out any failure. If any failure is located, the error LED should be lighted and the failure contact outputs will be activated.

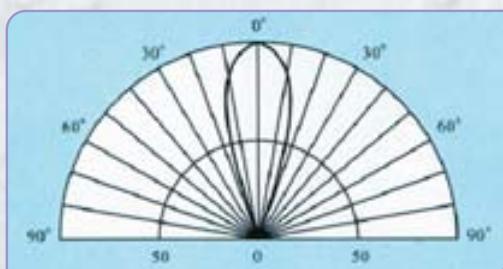
The user is able to let this device function in 8 different modes. It is also possible to adjust every mode to fast or slow.

### Characteristic of LED ;

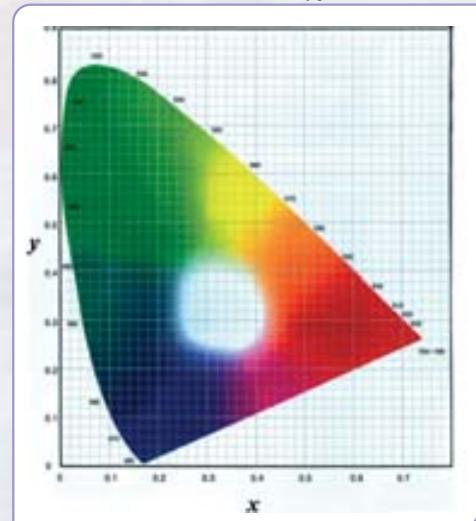
This data shows some typical values.



Directive Characteristics ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



Relative Luminous Intensity  
(The view of 30 degrees)



### SCHIRTEC LED BEACON

	SLB-24	SLB-48	SLB-220
Power Supply	24 V AC/ V DC	36-72 V AC/ V DC	220 V AC
Power Consumption		max. 3 W	
Luminescence (typical)		32 cd	
Luminescence (maximum)		46 cd	
Height & Diameter		206&135 mm	
Operating Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )		- 40 to +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	
Weight		1.5 kg	



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## INTERNAL PROTECTION SURGE PROTECTION DEVICES

### POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS LIGHTNING ARRESTER CLASS I

NEW



S45	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 60kA (L/N) , $U_N$ =230V/50Hz, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 2,5$ KV
S50-50	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 50kA(L/N), $U_N$ =230V/50Hz, $I_{max}$ = 110 kA, $U_p \leq 1,3$ KV
S55	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 60kA (L/N) , $U_N$ =230V/50Hz, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 4$ KV
S50-3	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 50kA (L/N) , $U_N$ =230V/50Hz, $I_{max}$ = 110 kA, $U_p \leq 1,3$ KV
S100	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 120kA (N/PE), $U_c$ =255V/50Hz, $I_{max}$ = 160kA, $U_p \leq 2$ KV
SB 120	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20), $U_N$ = 120V, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 950$ V
SB 230	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20), $U_N$ = 230V, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 1000$ V
SB 400	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20) , $U_N$ = 400V, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 1600$ V
SB 500	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20) , $U_N$ = 500V , $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 2100$ V
SB 120S	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20) + dist.sig., $U_N$ = 120V, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 950$ V
SB 230S	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20)+ dist.sig., $U_N$ = 230V, $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 1000$ V
SB 400S	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20)+ dist.sig., $U_N$ = 400V , $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 1600$ V
SB 500S	= Lightning arrester class I. 85kA (8/20)+ dist.sig., $U_N$ = 500V , $I_{max}$ = 100 kA, $U_p \leq 2100$ V
SBT 120	= Lightning arrester class I. 80kA (8/20) , $U_N$ = 120 V, $I_{max}$ = 80kA, $U_p \leq 1$ KV
SBT 230	= Lightning arrester class I. 80kA (8/20) , $U_N$ = 230 V , $I_{max}$ = 80 kA , $U_p \leq 2$ KV
SBT 400	= Lightning arrester class I. 80kA (8/20) , $U_N$ = 400 V , $I_{max}$ = 80kA , $U_p \leq 2$ KV
SBT 120S	= Lightning arrester class I. 80kA (8/20)+dist.sig. $U_N$ = 120V, $I_{max}$ = 80kA, $U_p \leq 1$ KV
SBT 230S	= Lightning arrester class I. 80kA (8/20)+dist.sig. $U_N$ = 230V , $I_{max}$ = 80 kA , $U_p \leq 2$ KV
SBT 400S	= Lightning arrester class I. 80kA (8/20)+dist.sig. $U_N$ =400V , $I_{max}$ = 80kA , $U_p \leq 2$ KV
SBN-80	= Encapsulated Gas Discharge Tube 80kA, $U_c$ = 255V/50 Hz, $I_{max}$ = 120 kA, $U_p \leq 1,3$ KV
SBN-100	= Encapsulated Gas Discharge Tube 100kA, $U_c$ = 255V/50Hz, $I_{max}$ = 150kA, $U_p \leq 1,5$ KV
SZ110	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 110 kA (L/N) $U_N$ = 230 V AC, $U_p \leq 2,5$ KV
SZ110/500	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 110 kA (L/N) $U_N$ = 400 V AC, $U_p \leq 2,5$ KV
SJK110	= Encapsulated power spark gap $I_{imp}$ = 110 kA (N/PE) $U_c$ = 255 V AC, $I_{max}$ = 150 kA $U_p \leq 2$ KV

NEW



SBM7-75	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) $U_c$ = 75 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 350$ V
SBM7-75S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) dist. sig. $U_c$ = 75 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 350$ V
SBM7-150	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) $U_c$ = 150 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 950$ V
SBM7-150S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) dist. sig. $U_c$ = 150 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 950$ V
SBM7-275	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) $U_c$ = 275 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 1,2$ KV
SBM7-275S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) dist. sig. $U_c$ = 275 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 1,2$ KV
SBM7-320	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) $U_c$ = 320 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 1,3$ KV
SBM7-320S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp}$ = 7 kA (10/350) dist. sig. $U_c$ = 320 V AC $I_{max}$ =50 KA $U_p < 1,3$ KV



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SBM7-385	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 7 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ $U_c = 385 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 50 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,5 \text{ kV}$
SBM7-385S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 7 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ dist. sig. $U_c = 385 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 50 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,5 \text{ kV}$
SBM7-440	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 7 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ $U_c = 440 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 50 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,7 \text{ kV}$
SBM7-440S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 7 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ dist. sig. $U_c = 440 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 50 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,7 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-275	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ $U_c = 275 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,2 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-275S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ dist. sig. $U_c = 275 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,2 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-320	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ $U_c = 320 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,3 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-320S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ dist. sig. $U_c = 320 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,3 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-385	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ $U_c = 385 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,5 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-385S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ dist. sig. $U_c = 385 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,5 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-440	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ $U_c = 440 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,6 \text{ kV}$
SBM12,5-440S	= Lightning arrester class I $I_{imp} = 12,5 \text{ kA (10/350)}$ dist. sig. $U_c = 440 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 100 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,6 \text{ kV}$
SB25	= Encapsulated Gas Discharge Tube $25 \text{ kA}$ $U_c = 255 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 50 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,3 \text{ kV}$
SB25M	= Encapsulated Gas Discharge Tube $25 \text{ kA}$ $U_c = 255 \text{ V AC}$ $I_{max} = 50 \text{ kA}$ $U_p < 1,3 \text{ kV}$

## POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS LIGHTNING ARRESTER CLASS I+II

**NEW**



SSPC\*



SSPC25/1+1



SSPC25/3+0



SSPC12,5/3+1

SSPC12,5	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNC 12,5 kA (10/350)
SSPC12,5S	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNC 12,5 kA (10/350) + dist.sig.
SSPC12,5/1+1	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 25 kA(10/350)
SSPC12,5S/1+1S	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 25 kA(10/350) + dist.sig.
SSPC12,5/3+0	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNC 12,5 kA (10/350) Total Lightning Current = 37,5 kA (10/350)
SSPC12,5S/3+0	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNC 12,5 kA (10/350) + dist.sig. Total Lightning Current = 37,5 kA (10/350)
SSPC12,5/3+1	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 50 kA(10/350)
SSPC12,5S/3+1	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 50 kA(10/350) + dist.sig.
SSPC25	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNC 25 kA (10/350)
SSPC25S	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNC 25 kA (10/350) + dist.sig.
SSPC25/1+1	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 50 kA(10/350)
SSPC25S/1+1S	= 1 Pole Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 50 kA(10/350) + dist.sig.
SSPC25/3+0	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNC 12,5 kA (10/350) Total Lightning Current = 75 kA (10/350)
SSPC25S/3+0	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNC 12,5 kA (10/350) + dist.sig. Total Lightning Current = 75 kA (10/350)
SSPC25/3+1	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 100 kA(10/350)
SSPC25S/3+1	= 3 Poles Lightning arrester for TNS or TT Total Lightning Current 100 kA(10/350) + dist.sig.



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## POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS LIGHTNING ARRESTER CLASS II



SCF-230



SC-230



SSPU1-240S



SSPU3-240S



SCN-20

SCF - 120	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20)	SC - 400	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20)
SCF - 230	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20)	SC- 120 S	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20) + sig.
SCF - 280	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20)	SC - 230 S	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20) + sig.
SCF - 400	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20)	SC - 280 S	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20) + sig.
SCF - 120 S	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20) + sig.	SC - 400 S	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20) + sig.
SCF - 230 S	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20) + sig.	SCN-20	= Encapsulated Gas Discharge Tube 20kA, $U_c=255V/50\text{ Hz}, I_{max}=20\text{ kA}, U_p \leq 1,3\text{ kV}$
SCF- 280 S	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20) + sig.	SSPU 1 - 120	= 1 pole, $U_N = 120V$
SCF- 400 S	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20) + sig.	SSPU 3 - 240 S	= 3 poles, $U_N = 3x400/230V$ + sig.
SCT - 230	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20)	SSPU 1 - 240 S	= 1 pole, $U_N = 230V$ + sig.
SCT - 280	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20)	SSPU 1 - 240	= 1 pole, $U_N = 230V$
SCT - 230 S	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20) + sig.	SSPU 3 - 240	= 3 poles, $U_N = 3x400/230V$
SCT - 280 S	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20) + sig.	SSPU 3 - 120	= 3 poles, $U_N = 3x208/120V$
SC - 120	= Surge arrester 15kA (8/20)	SSPU 3 - 400	= 3 poles, $U_N = 3x680/400V$
SC - 230	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20)	SPR 100	= Helping Connection Module
SC - 280	= Surge arrester 20kA (8/20)		

## POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS LIGHTNING ARRESTER CLASS III



SDL-32HFF



SDL-16HFF

SDL-25HFF



SDL-32HFFS



SDI-16

SDI-16

SDLTN	= One phase protection for 230V
SDL-25RFIS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 25A + sig.
SDL-8HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 8A
SDL-16HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 16A
SDL-16HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 16A + sig.
SDL-25HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 25A
SDL-25HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 25A + sig.
SDL-25RFIS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 25A + sig.
SDL-32HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 32A
SDL-32HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 32A + sig.
SDL-50HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 50A
SDL-63HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 63A
SDL-80HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 80A
SDL-120HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 120A
SDL-150HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 230V, 150A
SDL-16/400HFF	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 400V, 16A
SDL-16/400HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 400V, 16A + sig.
SDL-316HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 3x400/230V, 16A + sig
SDL-325HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 3x400/230V, 25A + sig
SDL-332HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 3x400/230V, 32A + sig
SDL-350HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 3x400/230V, 50A + sig
SDL-363HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 3x400/230V, 63A + sig
SDL-380HFFS	= Surge arrester 8kA (8/20), 3x400/230V, 80A + sig
SDI- 16	= Protected socket, 8kA (8/20), 16A
SD- 4	= Protected socket with high freq. filter, 8kA (8/20), 6A
SD- 16	= Protected socket with high freq. filter, 8kA (8/20), 16A
SD-FAXRJ12	= Combined protection of supply and telephone network



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## COMPUTER NETWORK PROTECTION



SD 2/100M - 5 cat  
SD 4/100M - 5 cat



SD 4/100M - 5 cat



SD 2/100M - 5 cat

- SCHIRTECNET 8. RJ/RJ = Module for 8 stations, input and output RJ 45
- SCHIRTECNET 8.\*XC/RJ = Module for 8 stations, input XC and output RJ 45
- SCHIRTECTEL 8.1 RJ/RJ = Module for 8 stations, input and output RJ 45
- SCHIRTECTEL 8.2 RJ/RJ = Module for 8 stations, input and output RJ 45
- SCHIRTECTEL 8.1 LSA/RJ = Module for 8 stations, input LSA-plus and output RJ 45
- SCHIRTECTEL 8.2 LSA/RJ = Module for 8 stations, input LSA-plus and output RJ 45

- SD 2/100M - 5 cat = Module for PC systems for 5 cat
- SD 1/100M - 5 cat = Module for PC systems for 5 cat
- SD 4/100M - 5 cat = Module for PC systems for 5 cat
- SCHIRTECNET 1. 2RJ/RJ = Module for PC systems for 5 cat

- SPSK 10 = Metal box
- SPSK 2/100M - 5 cat = Module for 2 pairs
- SPSK 4/100M - 5 cat = Module for 4 pairs
- SPSK 24 = Metal box

## COAXIAL PROTECTION



SCO-1G  
SCO-2G



SCO-1P  
SCO-2P



SCO-10P



SCO-7/16

- SCO - 1P = for BNC connector
- SCO - 2P = for BNC connector
- SCO - 9P = for F connector
- SCO - 10P = TV connector
- SCO - 3GN (F/F) = for N connector
- SCO - 3GN (F/M) = for N connector
- SCO - 4GN (F/F) = for N connector
- SCO - 4GN (F/M) = for N connector
- SCO-1G = for BNC connector
- SCO-2G = for BNC connector
- SCO-9G = for F connector
- SCO-10G = TV connector
- SCO-11G = for UHF connector
- SCO-12G = for UHF connector
- SCO-7/16 = 7/16 connector (F/F)

## INSULATION LEVEL DROP DETECTOR



SIS 71



CE 500

SIS 71 = Ins. level drop detector AC IT system (10-210kW)

SIS 72 = Ins. level drop detector AC IT system (1-9kW)

CE 500 = Inductor 3x500V

## EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING (HIGH POWER GAS DISCHARGE TUBE)



SGDT-150-RW1  
SGDT-150-RW2



SGDT-100-RW



SGDT-100



(Isolating Spark Gap for Railway systems,  $I_{imp} = 150$  kA)

- SGDT-100 = Isolating Spark Gap,  $I_{imp} = 100$  kA
- SGDT-100-Ex = Ex Isolating Spark Gap,  $I_{imp} = 100$  kA
- SGDT-100-RW = Ex Isolating Spark Gap,  $I_{imp} = 100$  kA

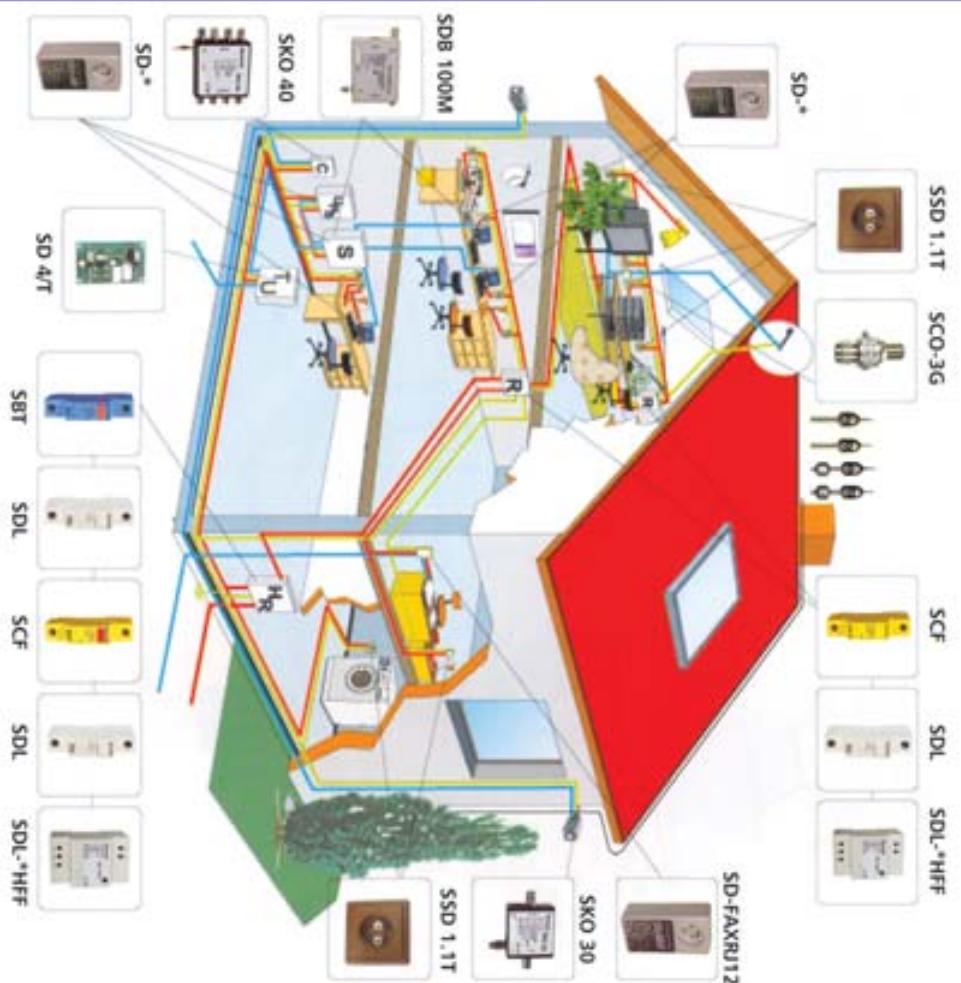


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## SURGE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Home and Office Application



**HR - Main switchboard**  
**R - Subdistribution switchboard**

TU - Tel. central

S - Server computer

[www.schirtec.at](http://www.schirtec.at)

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**TÜV** ÖSTERREICH  
**tgm** TGM CONSULTING

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E.S.E. LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS INSTALLATION SCHEME



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