Technical details

SPDs

Installation rules for SPDs: choice of associated breaking devices (fuse/circuit breaker)

Choice of disconnector

Surge arresters must be associated with upstream short-circuit protection and residual current protection against indirect contact (usually already present in the installation).

	Function	Application
*		 Residual current circuit-breaker compulsory for TT systems Residual current circuit-breaker possible for TN-S, IT and TN-C-S systems Residual current circuit-breaker forbidden for TN-C systems
	Protection against indirect contact	If a residual current circuit-breaker is used, it is preferable to use a type S.
		Otherwise there is a risk of nuisance tripping. This does not affect the effectiveness of the surge arrester, but may cause the circuit to be opened.
or \Box	Protection against fault currents	The breaking device associated with the surge arrester can be either a circuit breaker or a fuse.
		Its rating should take into consideration the surge arrester's characteristics and the short-circuit current of the installation.
	Thermal protection	Thermal protection is integrated into the surge arrester.

Maximum circuit-breaker or fuse protection rating depending on I_{max} and I_{imp} of the surge arrester.





I_{max} and I_{imp} of the surge arrester.	\$	Ψ	
Type 1 surge arresters	Circuit-breaker (curve C)	Fuse (gG)	
25 kA (10/350): OVR T1		≤ 125 A	
Type 1+2 surge arresters	Circuit-breaker (curve C)	Fuse (gG)	
7 kA (10/350): OVR T1+2			
• I _p = 300 A to 1 kA	40 A (1)	32 A	
• I _p = 1 kA and above	63 A (2)	32 A	
Type 2 surge arresters	Circuit-breaker (curve C)	Fuse (gG)	
70 kA (8/20)			
• I _p = 300 A to 1 kA	40 A (1)	32 A	
• I _p = 1 kA and above	63 A (2) 32 A		
40 kA (8/20)			
• I _p = 300 A to 1 kA	40 A (1)	32 A	
• I _p = 1 kA and above	63 A (2)	32 A	
15 kA (8/20)			
• I _p = 300 A to 1 kA	40 A (1)	32 A	
• I _p = 1 kA and above	63 A (2)	32 A	
(1) Series S 200 L or S 941 N.			

⁽¹⁾ Series S 200 L or S 941 N.

⁽²⁾ Series S 200 L and S 200 / S 200 M.