



## Characteristics and application

GROMOSTAR - a lightning rod with early streamer emission PDA (fr. paratonnerre à dispositif d'amorçage) is the main element of a lightning protection system that protects a building against damage and fire resulting from lightning discharges, whose task is to directly take the discharge from a storm cloud. The main feature characterizing this product is the method of operation consisting in earlier generation of ionization compared to other elements of the protected building, which results in sending the lightning current directly to the lightning rod and then a discharge conduit to bring it down to earth. GROMOSTAR is used to protect people and property from the effects of a direct lightning strike in public and industrial facilities, residential buildings and in open areas.

## Properties

- greater effectiveness compared to the classic Franklin head confirmed by laboratory tests,
- proven, solid construction that can withstand multiple lightning strikes,
- total reliability in various climatic conditions,
- simple installation and maintenance - little interference in the roofing,
- lower installation and subsequent operation costs compared to traditional lightning protection systems,
- technical solution covered by a patent in many countries of the world,
- production process subject to the requirements of ISO 9001 and Qualifoudre INERIS,
- product tested in accordance with NF C17-102 (09/2011) and PN-EN 50164-1:2010 in high voltage laboratories: at the Institute of Plasma Physics and Laser Microfusion in Warsaw, SIAME at Pau University (France) and the ITB Building Materials Laboratory in Warsaw,
- certificate of the Institute of Power Engineering, Warsaw confirming product compliance with the PN-EN 62561-1 standard.

## Principle of operation

In stormy conditions, when the leader of the lightning discharges from the cloud towards the ground, there is a sharp increase in the electric field around the front edge of the leader.

Blades of metal and semiconductor components become a source of upwards leaders developing towards the front edge of a descending lightning bolt.

The GROMOSTAR lightning rod produces an upwards leader (ionization process) sooner than the other elements in its protected zone.

- Electrical charges accumulate on the outer cover of the lightning rod and the electric potential of the cover increases in relation to the ground potential.
- The flashover on the internal magneto causes an electric current of several A to flow in the initiating system, giving rise to an upwards leader on the blade.
- The upwards leader, which is supported by the initiating system and the inflow of electric charge from the ground and from metal structures electrically connected to the mast, moves towards the descending leader of the lightning discharge.
- As the upwards and downwards leaders approach each other, there is a strong current increase in the initiating system leading to flashover in the external spark gap.
- The short circuit created between the cover and the base directs the atmospheric discharge current to the ground, bypassing the system initiating the development of the leader.

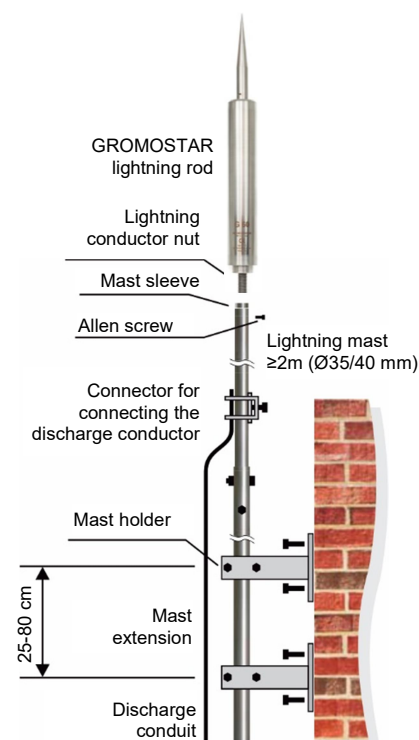
## Technical data

Compliance with standards: NF C17-102 (09/2011), PN EN 62561-1

<b>Advance time <math>\Delta T</math> [<math>\mu s</math>]:</b>	25
<b>Dimensions[mm]:</b>	mounting: M16x40, length: 391, diameter inox $\varnothing$ 50,8; Cu $\varnothing$ 63
<b>Weight[kg]:</b>	1,9
<b>Material:</b>	stainless steel 304 (inox), copper (Cu)
<b>Packaging:</b>	cardboard 550 x140 x 80 mm

## Principles of assembly

The GROMOSTAR lightning rod should be screwed into the sleeve of the lightning mast; the nut tightened with a size 32 wrench, and then locked with the M5 Allen counter screw at the top of the mast. The lightning conductor on the lightning mast can be attached to a rigid building structure (chimney, wall, steel structure) using mast holders or placed in a tripod with a concrete base adapted for this purpose (flat roof surface). The lightning conductor placed on the mast must stand at least 2m above all elements installed on the building, e.g. antennas, air conditioners, superstructures. Design and installation of lightning protection using GROMOSTAR lightning conductors should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of NF C17-102 (09/2011). The installation should be entrusted to a specialist. The manufacturer is not liable for damages resulting from incorrect installation. The GROMOSTAR lightning protection system protects the building against the effects of a direct lightning strike. To ensure full protection of the building, including electrical installations and signal transmission, against the effects of lightning, surge protection should be used.



## Protection zone radius

According to the NF C17-102 (09/2011) standard, the radius of the GROMOSTAR lightning protection zone R is related to the  $\Delta T$  value, protection levels I, II, III, IV and the height H of the lightning rod.

$\Delta T$  - advance time value (determined on the basis of PDA lightning rod effectiveness tests carried out in a high voltage laboratory)

H - lightning rod elevation over protected elements (required  $H \geq 2m$ )

R - radius of the protected zone

$\Delta T$ [ $\mu s$ ]	Type	Level of protection (effectiveness)	Protection radius R (m) for height H (m)							
			H=2	H=3	H=4	H=5	H=7	H=10	H=20	
25	GROMOSTAR 25	I (98%)	17	25	34	42	43	44	45	
		II (95%)	20	29	40	50	50	52	55	
		III (90%)	23	34	46	57	58	63	65	
		IV (80%)	26	39	52	65	66	69	75	

For facilities requiring protection at 1++ (99.9%) and for facilities posing a threat to the environment (specific hazard factor  $hf=20$  according to EN 62305-2) or that may cause environmental contamination ( $hf = 50$  according to EN 62305-2), the values of the protection radius should be reduced by 40%.

**Guarantee period:** 10 years

