

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Surge arresters –

Part 8: Metal-oxide surge arresters with external series gap (EGLA) for overhead transmission and distribution lines of a.c. systems above 1 kV



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INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## SURGE ARRESTERS –

**Part 8: Metal-oxide surge arresters with external series gap (EGLA)  
for overhead transmission and distribution lines  
of a.c. systems above 1 kV**

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International Standard IEC 60099-8 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 37: Surge arresters.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) The Lightning discharge capability test has been completely re-written and re-named to Test to verify the repetitive charge transfer rating, Qrs with lightning discharges to reflect changes introduced in IEC 60099-4 Ed. 3 (2014) regarding new methods for rating the energy and charge handling capability of metal-oxide arresters. In addition to testing to

evaluate the performance of the MO resistors, procedures for evaluating the performance of the EGLA series gaps have been introduced.

- b) Omissions from Ed. 1 of this standard have been included, notably an RIV test and a means for determining the thermal time constant of the SUV portion of the EGLA.
- c) Definitions for new terms have been added
- d) A number of NOTES in Ed. 1 have been converted to normative requirements

A number of editorial changes have been made throughout the document to improve grammar and general flow of information.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
37/436/FDIS	37/438/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of IEC 60098 series, under the general title *Surge arresters*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
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- replaced by a revised edition, or
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## INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60099 applies to the externally gapped line arrester (EGLA)

This type of surge arrester is connected directly in parallel with an insulator assembly. It comprises a series varistor unit (SVU), made up from non-linear metal-oxide resistors encapsulated in a polymer or porcelain housing, and an external series gap (see Figure 1).

The purpose of an EGLA is to protect the parallel-connected insulator assembly from lightning-caused over-voltages. The external series gap, therefore, should spark over only due to fast-front over-voltages. The gap should withstand all power-frequency and slow-front over-voltages occurring on the system.

In the event of SVU failure, the external series gap should be able to isolate the SVU from the system.

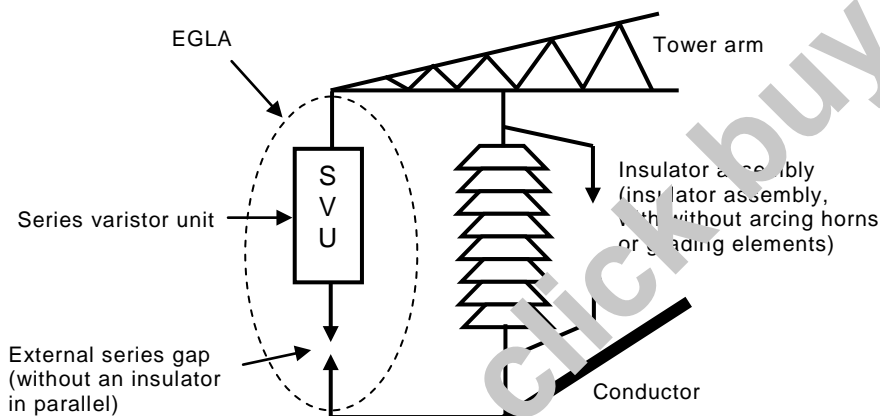


Figure 1 – Configuration of an EGLA with insulator and arcing horn

## **SURGE ARRESTERS –**

### **Part 8: Metal-oxide surge arresters with external series gap (EGLA) for overhead transmission and distribution lines of a.c. systems above 1 kV**

#### **1 Scope**

This part of IEC 60099 covers metal-oxide surge arresters with external series gap (externally gapped line arresters (EGLA)) that are applied on overhead transmission and distribution lines, only to protect insulator assemblies from lightning-caused flashovers.

This document defines surge arresters to protect the insulator assembly from lightning-caused over-voltages only. Therefore, and since metal-oxide resistors are not permanently connected to the line, the following items are not considered for this document:

- switching impulse spark-over voltage;
- residual voltage at steep current and switching current impulse;
- thermal stability;
- long-duration current impulse withstand duty;
- power-frequency voltage versus time characteristics of an arrester;
- disconnecter test;
- aging duties by power-frequency voltage.

Considering the particular design concept and the special application on overhead transmission and distribution lines, some unique requirements and tests are introduced, such as the verification test for coordination between insulator withstand and EGLA protective level, the follow current interrupting test, mechanical load tests, etc.

Designs with the EGLA's external series gap installed in parallel to an insulator are not covered by this document.

#### **2 Normative references**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60060-1:2010, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60060-2:2010, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 2: Measuring systems*

IEC 60068-2-11:1981, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-11: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-14:2009, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*