Thank you for purchasing the arresters.
Please read through this manual before use for correct handling.

1. MOUNTING AND WIRING

WARNING

Wiring should be done after ensuring the break of each cable.

1.1 Mounting

Mount the arrester referring the figure below.

The arrester may deteriorate or break if it receives surges. Arresters that have deteriorated below a specific level or are broken, may fail to meet their protection performance level and must therefore be replaced. When replacing such arresters, replace both the main unit and the terminal block. It should be noted that the arrester may fail to safeguard the equipment under protection if it receives any surges exceeding its tolerance limit, such as direct lightning strokes.

1.2 External Dimensions

CHECKING PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS AND PACKAGE

Check that the package contains the following items:
• AR-PS: 1
• Tag number label: 1
• Terminal cover: 2
• User’s Manual (this manual)

CAUTION

The arrester may deteriorate or break if it receives surges. Arresters that have deteriorated below a specific level or are broken, may fail to meet their protection performance level and must therefore be replaced. When replacing such arresters, replace both the main unit and the terminal block. It should be noted that the arrester may fail to safeguard the equipment under protection if it receives any surges exceeding its tolerance limit, such as direct lightning strokes.
1.3 Terminal Arrangement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protect-side terminal</th>
<th>Surge-side terminal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A L1</td>
<td>1 L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B L2</td>
<td>2 L2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Not Connected</td>
<td>3 Not Connected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Wiring

**NOTE**

Use of arresters ignoring the specifications may cause electric shock, overheating or damage.
1. Input signal value applied to the arrester should meet the required specifications.
2. The external wiring to the terminals and wiring to ground are as specifications.

Flexible twisted wire and durable round crimp-on terminal (JIS C 2805) are recommended to use.

**Power supply and grounding cables**

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor: 2.0 mm² or more.
Example of suitable cable: 600V vinyl insulated cable (IV) (JIS C 3307), Vinyl insulated cable (KIV) (JIS C 3316) for electronic instrument.

1.5 Grounding

Interconnect the ground terminals of the arrester and the instrument to be protected. Touch ground from the arrester side as shown in the figure below. Install the arrester and instrument as close as possible, and make the cable as short as possible.

- The wires for interconnect grounding should have lower effective resistance than ground resistance.
- The grounding method must comply with the grounding system defined by rules and standards of the country or the region.
- It should meet the grounding requirements of the instrument to be protected.

**NOTE**

Wire tightening torque for arrester should not be 1.2 Nm or more.

(1) Interconnect Grounding (2) Interconnect Grounding (when using shield line)

Make sure to earth ground the ground terminal through minimum resistance.

Grounding for serial installation of arresters is to connect grounding terminals of neighboring arresters to each other and touch ground at one point from last arrester according.

**2. CONNECTION OF ARRESTERS WITH INSTRUMENTS TO BE PROTECTED**

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- Ambient temperature: −10 to +60°C
- Relative humidity: 5 to 90% RH (No condensation)
- Altitude at installation site: Max. 2000 m above sea level

4. MANTENABCE

4.1 Arrester Checking

The arrester main body and terminal base are connected by plug-in. Circuit between surge side and protect side would not be open even if the main body is removed from the socket on terminal base by loosening main unit-fixing screw. To check the arrester performance, the main body from the socket and check it by using the AR2-CK (arrester checker: option). If the arrester cannot be used because the main body is deteriorated or broken, be sure to replace both the main body and the terminal block. The terminal block may be damaged by receiving surges. The replacement of only the main body may fail to meet its protection performance level.

4.2 Arrester check period

To protect the instrument from damage by induced lightning, the arrester should be checked periodically at least once a year. In areas where lightning occurs frequently, check should be done more often particularly after thunderstorms.

5. HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- Use
- Power Supply (100 V AC)
  - Maximum continuous operating voltage (Uc): 140 V AC
  - Permissible current leakage: Between lines 1 mA or less (at 200 V DC), Between ground 1 mA or less (at 400 V DC)
  - Instrument side voltage limit (10 kV, 1.2/50 μA): Between lines 500 V or less, Between ground 1000 V or less
  - Voltage protection level (Up): 1500 V or less
  - Nominal discharge current (In)(8/20 μA): 2500 A
  - Maximum discharge current (imax)(8/20 μA): 5000 A
  - Discharge starting voltage: Between lines 240 V DC or more, Between ground 420 V DC or more
  - Rated load current: 2 A AC
  - JIS compliant: JIS C 5381-1 (Class II)

*: Description compliant with JIS C 5381-1.