***भारतीय मानक***

***Indian Standard***

**IS………..:2024**

**IEC 62561-3: 2023**

**विद्युत संरक्षण प्रणाली कम्पोनेंट्स (एलपीएससी)**

**भाग 3 स्पार्क गैप को पृथक करने के लिए आवश्यकताएँ (आईएसजीएस )**

**Lightning protection system components (LPSC)**

Part 3 Requirements for Isolating Spark Gaps ISGs

ICS 29.020; 91.120.40

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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**September 2024 Price Group**

Electrical Installation Sectional Committee, ETD 20

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Standard (Part 3) which is identical with IEC 62561-3: 2023 ‘Lightning protection system components (LPSC) – Part 3 Requirements for isolating spark gaps (ISGs)’ issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Electrical Installation Sectional Committee and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.

This Indian Standard is published in several parts. The other parts in this series are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Part 1 | Lightning protection system components LPSC - Part 1: Requirements for connection components |
| Part 2 | Lightning protection system components LPSC Part 2: Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes |
| Part 4 | Lightning protection system components LPSC Part 4: Requirements for conductor fasteners |
| Part 5 | Lightning protection system components LPSC Part 5: Requirements for earth electrode inspection housings and earth electrode seals |
| Part 6 | Lightning protection system components LPSC Part 6: Requirements for lightning strike counters LSCs |
| Part 7 | Lightning Protection System Components LPSC Part 7: Requirements for earthing enhancing compounds |
| Part 8 | Lightning protection system components LPSC Part 8: Requirements for components for isolated LPS |

The text of the IEC Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

1. Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appears referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
2. Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *International Standard* | *Corresponding Indian Standard* | *Degree of Equivalence* |
| IEC 62305-1: 2010  Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles | IS/IEC 62305-1: 2010 Protection Against Lightning Part 1 General Principles | Identical with IEC 62305-1: 2010 |
| ISO 6957: 1988  Copper alloys – Ammonia test for stress corrosion resistance | IS 16872: 2019 Copper Alloys — Ammonia Test for Stress Corrosion Resistance | Identical with ISO 6957: 1988 |

In this adopted standard, reference appears to International Standards for which Indian Standards also exists. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following international standards referred in this adopted standard and decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *International Standard* | *Title* |
| IEC 60068-2-52: 2017 | Environmental testing – Part 2-52: Tests – Test Kb: Salt mist, cyclic (sodium chloride solution) |
| IEC 60068-2-75: 2014 | Environmental testing – Part 2-75: Tests – Test Eh: Hammer tests |
| IEC 62561-1 | Lightning protection system components (LPSC) – Part 1: Requirements for connection components |
| ISO 4892-2: 2013 | Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenonarc lamps |
| ISO 4892-3: 2016 | Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps |
| ISO 4892-4: 2013 | Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 4: Openflame carbon-arc lamps |
| ISO 22479: 2019 | Corrosion of metals and alloys – Sulphur dioxide test in a humid atmosphere (fixed gas method) |

Only the English language text has been retained while adopting it in this Indian Standard, and as such, the page number given here are not the same as in the IEC Publication.

India specific changes have been made to the adopted IEC 62561-3 as outlined in National Annex A.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2: 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

**NATIONAL ANNEX A**

(*National Foreword*)

**A-1 BIS CERTIFICATION MARKING**

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the

conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act,

2016 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, and the product(s) may be marked with the Standard Mark.