PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Lightning protection systems

Fasteners for lightning protection conductors

Code: 6121100-71

Description: Copper fastener for Ø8–10mm conductor, code 6121100-71

Application

Fastening round or stranded conductor. Used in air termination system, down conductor system. Suitable for brick or concrete surfaces.



Classification as per IEC EN 62561

- Metallic.
- With screws.
- Designed to clamp but allow axial movement of the conductor.

Technical characteristics - Installation instructions

Material	Copper (Cu)
Screws	M6x16 mm, V2A stainless steel screws, one stainless steel wood fixing screw
Withstands (according to IEC EN 62561-4)	Lateral load, 200 N / Axial load, 50 N
Conductor's dimensions	Ø8–10 mm (50–70 mm2)
Compatibility with conductors made of	Cu, Cu/eSn, SSt (Stainless Steel), St/eCu
Tightening torque of conductor	3,5Nm
Fixing on brick or concrete	Through a wood fixing screw (included) and a PVC wall plug Ø8 mm (not included)
Spacing between fasteners of air termination conductors	≤1000 mm for solid conductor1). / ≤500 mm for stranded conductor1).
Spacing between fasteners of down conductors	≤1000 mm for solid conductor. / ≤1000 mm for stranded conductor used for heights ≤20 m. / ≤500 mm for stranded conductor for heights ≥20 m.

Before and after of change of direction or clamp or contraction-expansion absorbing component.	≤300 mm.

Testing as per IEC EN 62561

The component has successfully passed the testing requirements of standard IEC EN 62561-4 “Lightning protection system components (LPSC) – Part 4 : Requirements for conductor fasteners”. Test report No **31389** by accredited laboratory as per ISO 17025

ELEMKO management systems

- ISO 9001
- ISO 14001
- ISO 45001

Country of Origin

Greece

Optional accessories

PVC sealing washer, ELEMKO code 61 03 201

Unit: piece / Package: 50 pieces

1) Where additional mechanical strength is required, e.g snow, strong winds etc, the spacing between the fasteners should be ≤300 mm.

We reserve the right to introduce changes in the component due to technical evolution.