

## Lightning Protection—Part 2

By Mike Tracy, KC1SX,  
Technical Information Services  
Coordinator

**Q: I want to protect my station against lightning. What's the best way?**

**A:** There is no single "best way." In this column, continuing where we left off in October, I'll describe products and methods for lightning control and tell you how they're applied in general terms. However, every amateur station is unique and there are no solutions that apply to *all* installations. You really need to consult the experts for specific applications.

**Q: But how do I find an expert?**

**A:** Start with your local government. Find out what building codes apply in your area and have someone explain the regulations about antenna installation and safety. I'll also list several companies that sell lightning-protection products. Some of these companies offer considerable help in determining how their products should be applied to a specific installation. The yellow pages of most telephone directories will provide a list of professional engineers, lightning protection suppliers and contractors who can give you advice and assistance. Contact your ARRL Section Manager or Technical Coordinator. They may be able to direct you to an ARRL Technical Advisor or other knowledgeable ham in your area.

**Q: I'll do that, but I want to know more so I can talk to them intelligently. Where do I begin?**

**A:** Before I get into the "how-to" part, we need to look at some of the more common materials used for lightning protection.

Grounding materials are available from a variety of sources. In addition to your local hamfest, check building-supply and electrical-supply stores. Ground rods should be either solid copper, copper-clad steel, hot-dipped galvanized steel or stainless steel. They shouldn't be smaller than 8 feet in length and 1/2 inch in diameter.

Copper strapping (or *flashing*) comes in a number of sizes, but a strap 1 1/2 inches wide and 0.051 inch thick is the *minimum* recommended for ground connections. A copper strap makes a better lightning and RF ground than a wire because of its lower inductance. On the other hand, it's more expensive and harder to find.

Bare copper should be used for buried ground wires. There are some exceptions for corrosive soil; an expert's advice may be required. Exposed runs above ground

that are subject to physical damage may require additional protection (a conduit) to meet code requirements. The size you should use depends on the application, but never use anything smaller than #6 AWG for bonding conductors. Your local lightning-protection experts or building inspectors can tell you what sizes you should use for each application.

**Q: Okay, I know what to look for. Now what do I do with all this stuff?**

**A:** Start with your tower and antennas. Because a tower is usually the highest metal object on the property, it becomes the most likely target for a strike. Proper tower grounding is essential to lightning protection. The goal is to establish multiple paths to Earth ground at the tower so that the strike energy is divided and dissipated.

To establish multiple current paths on a tower, connect each of the tower legs and all of the metal guy wires to separately driven ground rods. The ground rods must not be closer than 6 feet from each other. Bond the tower ground rods together with a #6 AWG or larger copper bonding conductor (forming a "ring" around the tower base). In addition, connect a continuous bonding conductor between the tower "ring" ground and the bulkhead panel at the entrance to your home. All connections should be made using connectors and fittings approved for grounding applications. **Do not use solder for these connections.** Solder connections will be destroyed by the heat of a lightning strike.

Unless the tower is being used as a shunt-fed antenna, grounded metal guys should always be used. If the tower is a crank-up or telescoping type, be sure to add a strap jumper at the junction of each section to keep the resistance low. Because galvanized steel (which has a zinc coating) reacts with copper when combined with moisture, stainless steel hardware should be used between the galvanized metal and the copper grounding materials.

All grounding media at the home must be bonded together. This includes lightning-protection conductors, your electrical service, telephone, antenna system grounds and underground metal piping. Any ground rods used for lightning protection or entrance-panel grounding must be *separate* and spaced at least 6 feet from the electrical service or other utility ground.

**Q: If the strike energy takes several paths to ground, doesn't it follow the feed line as well?**

**A:** Yes, it sure does! To prevent the strike

energy from entering the shack via your feed line, you must ground the feed line *outside* your home. The portion of the coax that runs down the tower should also be grounded *to the tower* to keep the tower and line at the same potential. This helps prevent the *side-flash* phenomenon mentioned in Part 1 of this series. Ground the coax at the top of the tower and at the lowest point on the tower (just before it's routed to the shack). Several companies offer grounding blocks that make this job easy. PolyPhaser offers a coax-grounding kit that uses straps instead of blocks. The straps can easily accommodate many different coax sizes.

The feed line should also be grounded just before it enters the shack. You can do this with an in-line arrester mounted on an entrance panel. We'll discuss this in a moment.

**Q: Is there anything else I should know about feed lines?**

**A:** Most lightning-protection schemes have one goal in mind: Controlling the flow of the energy in a strike. The energy is most dangerous when it goes in unintended or unexpected directions. To avoid a surprise, you must eliminate any possible paths for surges to enter the building. This involves routing the feed lines, rotator control cables, and so on at least 6 feet away from other nearby grounded metal objects.

**Q: What about the lightning arrestors that I see advertised?**

**A:** They are another important part of your protection plan. Feed-line lightning arrestors are available for both coax cable and balanced line. Most of the balanced line arrestors use a simple spark gap arrangement, but a balanced-line *impulse* suppressor is available from ICE (see their address at the end of this column).

Arrestors for coaxial cable also come in several types, each of which functions somewhat differently. DC blocking-type arrestors have a fixed frequency range and must be selected for a specific application. Their main advantage is that they present a high-impedance path to the frequencies found in lightning (less than 1 MHz) while offering a low impedance to signals created by your radio.

Arrestors that have dc continuity (the gas tube and spark gap types) are broadband and can be used over a wider frequency range than the dc-blocking types. Also, in installations where the coax is also used to supply voltages to a remote device (such as a mast-mounted preamp or remote coax switch), the dc continuity-type

arrestor *must* be used.

Whether you use balanced line or coax arrestors, they should be mounted at the entry point to your shack—on the *outside* of the building—using a secure grounding connection. The easiest way to do this is to install a large metal (preferably copper) enclosure as a bulkhead and grounding block. This bulkhead serves as your last line of defense by keeping the lightning energy from entering your home, so it's critical that it be installed properly. You can homebrew a bulkhead panel from 1/8-inch copper sheet, bent into a box shape. Position the bulkhead on the building exterior, 4 to 6 inches (minimum) away from nearby combustible materials. Install a separate ground rod for this panel and connect it to the bulkhead with a short, direct connection. Also, bond this ground rod to the rest of the ground system. Mount all protective devices, switches and relay disconnects on the outside wall of the bulkhead.

**Q: What about my rotator control lines?**

**A:** You'll find multi-wire surge suppressors for these and other wires leading to your antenna system. They are available from a number of manufacturers, including ICE and PolyPhaser. As with the feed-line arrestors, these should be mounted on the grounded entrance panel.

**Q: Can I do anything else to keep a strike from reaching my equipment?**

**A:** The only foolproof way to protect your station equipment is to completely disconnect each item from the antenna system and the wall outlets when you're not operating. Even when you're on the air, however, you could encounter the rare "bolt from the blue."

Let's admit it; we sometimes forget to disconnect our station before we go off to our other activities. Don't let the lack of a thunderstorm forecast lull you into a sense of false security. Although lightning usually occurs during summer thunderstorms, it has also been known to strike during winter storms—and even when there are no storms at all. The strike that comes before the first clap of thunder may be the one that hits your station.

**Q: Is there an easy way to disconnect my setup?**

**A:** A quick, convenient way to disconnect your feed lines is through a feed-line switch. If you're using a coaxial feed line, you can use a manual, multiposition coax switch, a remote coax switch or an in-line coaxial relay.

Although you could also simply disconnect your coax by hand, it's awkward and the connectors will become worn after repeated connecting and disconnecting. Some coax switches also contain lightning arrestors.

For open wire or ladder line, you could install a knife switch or electrically operated remote 2-pole relay. Whichever method you choose, be sure to mount the switch on the *outside* of your entrance panel.

**Q: Is there anything else I should do to protect my equipment?**

**A:** One area often neglected is power line protection. Inexpensive multioutlet strips usually have little or no protection against surges or transients. Sensitive electronic equipment (modern digital radios, TNCs, computers, etc) sometimes need more protection than the factory provides.

Power line protectors use several different protection schemes, each of which solves a different power-line problem. *Inrush current limiters* keep the input current to the equipment's power supply from exceeding a fixed level. *Transient suppressors* (usually semiconductor-type devices) absorb voltage spikes that could damage sensitive digital ICs. *Surge suppressors* limit the input voltage on the line (usually by a clamping or "crowbar" method) to prevent damage.

To protect your equipment against transients caused by lightning-induced voltage surges on the ac line, unplug the power strip at the wall socket. Don't depend on the built-in switch or wall-outlet switch. A nearby strike can induce voltages that will easily jump the gap and overload the protective circuits.

**Q: Now what about that list of manufacturers?**

**A:** As promised, here they are:  
Alpha Delta Communications  
PO Box 620

Manchester, KY 40962  
tel 606-598-2029

Note: Coax lightning arrestors, coax switches with surge protectors

Ameritron  
921 Louisville Road  
Starkville, MS 39759  
tel 601-323-8211

Note: Remote coax switches, inrush ac current protector

Certified Quality (The Wireman)

261 Pittman Rd  
Landrum, SC 29356  
tel 800-727-9473 (orders)  
803-895-4195 (Tech line)

Note: The Wireman stocks copper wire up to #4 AWG, 2-inch flat copper strap, 8-foot copper-clad ground rod and 1x1/4 inch bus bar.

Cushcraft Corporation  
48 Perimeter Rd  
Manchester, NH 03108  
tel 603-627-7887

Note: Coax lightning arrestors

Industrial Communication Engineers,  
Ltd.

PO Box 18495  
Indianapolis, IN 46218-0495  
tel 317-545-5412  
fax 317-545-9645

Note: Coax lightning arrestors

Lightning and Noise Protectors  
PO Box 380054  
Birmingham, AL 35238-0054  
tel 800-776-8357

MFJ Enterprises  
Box 494  
Mississippi State, MS 39672  
Note: Model 1704 coax switch with lightning arrestor

PolyPhaser Corporation  
PO Box 9000  
Minden, NV 89423-9000  
tel 702-782-2511  
Note: Many lightning protection products for feed lines, towers, equipment, etc

Radioware Corporation  
87 Belmont Street  
North Andover, MA 01845  
tel 800-950-9273  
Note: Amateur products distributor; Radioware stocks grounding blocks, other grounding products and many ICE products

Rohn  
PO Box 2000  
Peoria, IL 61656  
tel: 309-697-5612  
Note: Copper strap and other tower grounding products

Zero Surge Inc  
944 State Route 12  
Frenchtown, NJ 08825  
tel 908-996-7700  
Note: Power line surge protector

Thanks to ARRL Technical Advisor John Bittering, KI7GW, for his assistance during the preparation of this column.

We welcome your suggestions for topics to be discussed in *Lab Notes*, but we are unable to answer individual questions. Please send your comments or suggestions to: *Lab Notes*, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111. 

