

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

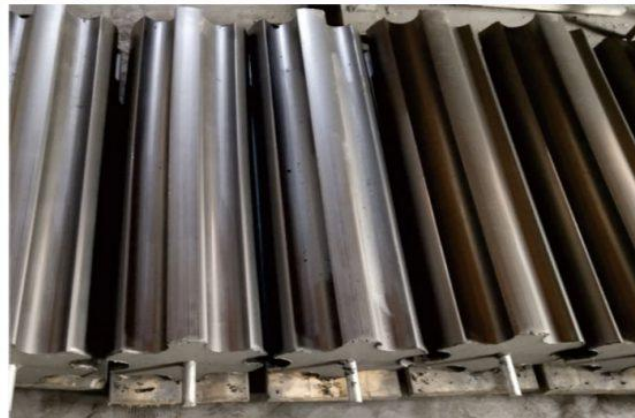
The grounding module is a grounding body made of conductive non-metallic materials. It is composed of non-metallic materials with good electrical conductivity and chemical stability, metal grounding body, electrolyte and hygroscopic agent. It has high resistance reduction efficiency, long service life and stability. Good sex, no pollution. Suitable for various soil environments, especially high-resistance soil environments.

Main application scope: safety grounding and lightning protection grounding in petroleum, petrochemical, electric power, electrified railway, mobile communications and other fields.

### Features

The grounding module is a grounding device with carbon material and metal material as the pole core. The shape includes rectangular (flat plate) shape, flat trapezoidal shape, cylindrical shape, three-quincunx shape, six-quincunx shape and other models. Special specifications and shapes can be customized. The main features of the grounding module are as follows:

1. Grounding resistance is not affected by seasons, the resistance remains stable for a long time, and the grounding resistance is low. It is more stable than steel pipes and angle steel grounding bodies.
2. In areas with high soil resistivity, it can effectively reduce ground resistance. The resistance value is stable after a large current impact, and there is no hardening, brittleness, or breakage.
3. Corrosion-resistant, environmentally friendly, pollution-free, long service life, and easy to assemble.



## Specifications and models

Product appearance	Specification size (mm)	Weight range (kg)
Rectangular (flat shape)	500*400*60	20-25
	500*300*80	20-25
	600*400*60	25-30
	550*450*60	25-30
	600*200*60	13-18
	600*150*60(lon chamber)	8
	400*200*60	11-15
	300*200*60	9-13
	450*450*3	14
	500*100*60	5
	600*100*60	5.5
	500*130*60	6.8
	1000*100*100	18
	1000*150*100	26
	360*240*50	6.8
	480*170*120	18
flat trapezoid	(400+200)*500*60	20-25
	(400+200)*800*60	28-32
Cylindrical	100*800	12-16
	100*1000	15-19
	120*800	20-25

	120*1000	28-32
	150*800	28-32
	150*850	32-36
	150*1000	32-38
	200*800	47
	200*1000	57
	220*1000	68
	140*180	22
	140*1000	29
	260*1000	75
	160*600	24
	400*400*(40-30)	10
	418*418*(40-30)	10
	450*450*(40-30)	15
Three plum blossoms	150*800	22-27
	150*1000	30-33
	200*800	43
	200*1000	55
	260*800	55
six quincunx shape	260*1000	65
	200*800	40
	200*1000	52
	260*800	54

	260*1000	65
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**Technical Parameters**

solid state resistivity	<0.20.m.
Inrush current withstand	Contact resistance $\leq 30\text{m}\Omega$ .
Power frequency current withstand	Contact resistance $\leq 30\text{m}\Omega$ .
Resistance reduction effect coefficient	$K \leq 0.9\%$ .
annual corrosion rate	$Y \leq 0.03\%$ .
Surface Quality	The surface of the grounding module should be continuous and smooth, without obvious unevenness or scratches.

**Construction method**

1. The grounding module can be buried vertically or horizontally according to the site conditions. The depth of the grounding module is 80cm below the ground.
2. When burying grounding modules, it is recommended that the distance between them should not be less than 4m (the radius of the ion scattering is 1m-3m, depending on the on-site geological conditions).
3. The grounding module can be connected in parallel or in parallel. Electric welding and hot melt welding can be used. The overlap length of electric welding should be greater than 3-5 times its width or more than 6 times its diameter. The welding joint should be full, even and smooth, except for Slag and anti-corrosion.
4. When backfilling the grounding module, avoid filling with stones. Try to backfill with sticky soil. Add an appropriate amount of water and compact it in layers to ensure that it is in close contact with the earth. Do not use excessive force when compacting. Measure the grounding resistance after sufficient moisture is absorbed.