

Arrestor & Leakage Tester

Lightning Arrestor & Leakage Tester

Part No: AT-100

The AT-100 is a two stick, live line tester designed to test disconnected lightning arresters prior to energising them on a power distribution system. The tester is designed to warn the user that an arrester is damaged or deteriorating and should not be energised.

- For use on systems from 4kV to 25kV phase-to-phase and up to 69kV with optional R-69 add-on resistor stick pair
- Built-in universal splines for attachment to hotsticks
- Easy-to-read meter face
- Optional bushing probes allows testing of elbow
- Can be used on 50Hz and 60Hz systems
- Each unit includes the AT-100 unit with carrying case and two overhead hook probes

Part No	Description
AT-100	Lightning Arrester/Leakage Tester 4-25kV, up to 69kV with Optional R-69 Resistors
AT-100-KT	Kit Includes AT-100, (2) 025-OLPS-5, (2) R-69 and CM-100/V Case
R-69	Add-on Resistor Stick for voltages above 25kV up to 69kV (pair req'd)

The AT-100 tests lightning arresters with high voltage DC. The high voltage DC is equal to the peak AC voltage; for example, on a 15kV system with a phase to earth voltage of 7200V, the AT-100 DC test voltage is about 10kV. The tester measures and displays the arrester DC leakage current. It is rated for use on systems from 4kV (2.4kV phase to earth) up to 25kV (15.2kV phase to earth). The instrument can be used on systems up to 69kV (40kV phase to earth) with the addition of the optional R-69 add-on resistor stick pair. The AT-100 can be used



SERVICE

MANUFACTURE

Easy to read

electrode of the arrester.

Secondly, with the arrester connected directly to an energised phase the AT-100 is connected between the bottom electrode of the arrester and earth. The meter displays DC leakage current, if any.

Arresters with leakage currents greater than 20 microamps are classified as high leakage and should not be energised.

ADVANCED APPLICATIONS

The AT-100 Lightning Arrester & Leakage Tester can be used as a general purpose DC high potential tester for testing the leakage current of devices other than arresters such as insulators, open switch contacts, crossarms, etc. Testing with DC minimises the much higher AC capacitive current and allows the user to test for actual DC leakage current.



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