

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
11 October 2007 (11.10.2007)

PCT

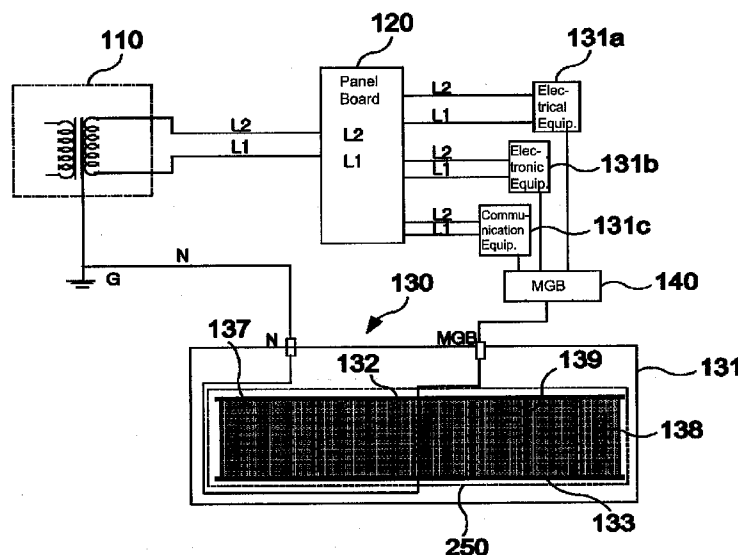
(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2007/114543 A1**

- (51) International Patent Classification:  
*H01R 4/66* (2006.01)
- (21) International Application Number:  
PCT/KR2006/002907
- (22) International Filing Date: 24 July 2006 (24.07.2006)
- (25) Filing Language: Korean
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
10-2006-0030163 3 April 2006 (03.04.2006) KR
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- (81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every  
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,  
AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,  
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,  
KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,  
LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG,  
NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD,  
SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,  
UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every  
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: EARTHING DEVICE WHICH NEEDS NOT BE BURIED UNDER GROUND



(57) Abstract: An earthing device which needs not be buried under the ground is provided. The earthing device includes an earthing panel and a discharging device mounted inside the earthing panel. The discharging device includes at least one electrode plate, multiple discharging electrodes coupled to the electrode plate, and catalyst filled between the discharging electrodes. Since an earth electrode needs not be buried under the ground, it requires less construction costs, time and area, and environmental pollution (especially, soil pollution) does not happen. Further, the earthing device can be simply and economically installed regardless of place.

WO 2007/114543 A1



GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— *with international search report*

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

**【DESCRIPTION】****【Invention Title】**

EARTHING DEVICE WHICH NEEDS NOT BE BURIED UNDER  
GROUND

5 **【Technical Field】**

The present invention relates to an earthing device, and more particularly to an earthing device which needs not be buried under the ground.

**【Background Art】**

10 In order to secure a stable operation of a high-tech electronic equipment and protect human life from an electrical accident and an excess voltage by lightning, electrical surge, static electricity, earth fault or the like, an earthing is necessarily required. Because the conventional earthing is performed by burying an earthing rod under the ground, there are many problems of not only constructing costs, time and area but also environmental pollution (especially, soil pollution).

15 Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing an earthing device of a prior art. As shown in the drawing, a lightning rod 50 and electric, electronic and communication equipment 31a, 31b and 31c are earthed to the ground through earthing rods 50a and 30a. When the electric, electronic and communication equipment 31a, 31b and 31c are provided in plural, they are connected to an MGB (Main Ground Board) 40, and the  
20 MGB 40 is connected to the earthing rod 30a. The electric, electronic and communication equipment 31a, 31b and 31c operate by receiving power branching from a panel board 20. The panel board 20 receives power through a transformer 10. The transformer 10 is also earthed to the ground through an earthing rod 10a. Instead of the earthing rod 10a, a bare copper wire (mesh grounding) 32a or a copper earth plate  
25 33a may be used.

However, since the earthing of the prior art is performed by boring or digging

in the ground and burying an earth electrode, such as the earthing rod, the bare copper wire or the copper earth plate, under the ground, it requires much construction costs and time and needs a large area for burying the earth electrode. Especially, it is very difficult and takes much cost to bury the earth electrode under the ground and draw out  
5 an earth wire in a downtown region due to lots of skyscrapers and limitations of construction area.

Because a soil resistivity is different in each case, the number of the earth electrodes for acquiring a target earth resistance value is varied according to circumstances. The soil resistivity is a very important element in earthing.  
10 Generally, the soil resistivity ranges from hundreds of ohm-meter ( $\Omega m$ ) to thousands of ohm-meter ( $\Omega m$ ), and averages between 300 to 1,000  $\Omega m$ . Because of such a high soil resistivity, fault current by lightning, electrical surge, noise, static electricity or earth fault is not discharged promptly to the ground, which occasionally causes electrical accidents.

15 Recently, since a variety of high-tech equipment capable of operating with a low voltage has been increasingly used, a small earth resistance value is required. Therefore, still more earth electrodes should be buried under the ground, which causes problems of larger area for burying the earth electrodes and more construction costs and time.

20 **【Disclosure】**

**【Technical Problem】**

Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above problems, and it is an object of the present invention to provide an earthing device which can achieve a better earthing effect by discharging fault current more  
25 effectively while not being buried under the ground.

**【Technical Solution】**

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, the above and other

objects can be accomplished by the provision of an earthing device including an earthing panel and a discharging device mounted inside the earthing panel, characterized in that: the discharging device includes at least one electrode plate, multiple discharging electrodes coupled to the electrode plate, and catalyst filled  
5 between the discharging electrodes.

Preferably, the discharging device may include first and second electrode plates which are disposed opposite to each other, the discharging electrodes coupled to the first electrode plate may be arranged alternately with the discharging electrodes coupled to the second electrode plate, and heat wires may be connectingly mounted  
10 between the first and second electrode plates.

Preferably, each of the discharging electrodes may have a plate shape, and be formed with a plurality of discharging needles protruding from a side surface of the discharging electrode and a plurality of through-holes.

Preferably, each of the discharging needles may be pointed at an end, and  
15 made from a metal material.

Preferably, each of the discharging electrodes may have a rod shape, and be formed with a plurality of discharging needles protruding radially around an outer surface of the discharging electrode.

Preferably, the catalyst may contain one selected from the group consisting of  
20 carbon, graphite, bentonite, zeolite, zinc oxide, bismuth, praseodymium, cobalt, manganese, antimon, lynconite, silicon carbide, silicon, germanium, argon gas, copper sulfate solution, potassium hydroxide solution, electrolyte, plaster, cement and combination thereof as a principal component.

Preferably, the earthing panel may include an MGB terminal which is  
25 connected to an MGB of equipment to be earthed, an N-terminal which is connected to an earth wire of a transformer for supplying power to the equipment, and an L-terminal which is connected to a power cable of the transformer.

Preferably, the earthing device may include two or more discharging devices, the first electrode plate of one of the discharging devices is connected to the N-terminal, the first electrode plate of other discharging device is connected to the L-terminal, and the second electrode plate of each of the discharging devices is  
30

connected to the MGB terminal.

Preferably, filters may be mounted in series between the N-terminal and the discharging device and between the MGB terminal and the discharging device.

5 Preferably, a constant voltage element may be mounted in series between the L-terminal and the discharging device, and a constant voltage element may be mounted in parallel with respect to the discharging device between the N-terminal and the L-terminal.

10 Preferably, the earthing panel may include two or more L-terminals, and a constant voltage element may be mounted in parallel with respect to the discharging device between the L-terminals.

#### **【Advantageous Effects】**

15 According to an earthing device in accordance with the present invention, since an earth electrode needs not be buried under the ground, the problems of the prior art described above can be overcome, and the earthing device can be simply and economically installed regardless of place. As such, a common earthing system, an equipotential and stabilization of a reference potential can be achieved according to international standards.

20 Further, the earthing device in accordance with the present invention is configured to satisfy both lightning protection system and earthing system, to thereby secure a stable operation of a high-tech electronic equipment and protect human life from an electrical accident and an excess voltage by lightning, electrical surge, static electricity, earth fault or the like.

#### **【Description of Drawings】**

25 The above and other objects, features and other advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing an earthing device of a prior art;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing an earthing device in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a discharging device of an earthing device depicted in Fig. 2;

5 Fig. 4 is a view showing a modification of a discharging electrode of a discharging device depicted in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing an earthing device in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 6 is a schematic view explaining a comparative experiment about discharge current of an earthing device of a prior art and an earthing device of the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a schematic view explaining another comparative experiment about discharge current of an earthing device of a prior art and an earthing device of the present invention.

15 **【Best Mode】**

Now, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the annexed drawings.

First Embodiment

20 Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing an earthing device in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As shown in the drawing, an earthing device 130 comprises an earthing panel 131 and a discharging device 250 mounted inside the earthing panel 131. Fault current generated at electric equipment 131a, electronic equipment 131b and communication equipment 131c flows to an MGB  
25 (Main Ground Board) terminal of the earthing panel 131 via an MGB 140.

The discharging device 250 includes an upper electrode plate 132 and a lower electrode plate 133, which are arranged opposite to each other. The MGB terminal of the earthing panel 131 is connected to the upper electrode plate 132 of the discharging device 250. The discharging device 250 further includes multiple discharging

electrodes 139 protruding from the upper and lower electrode plates 132 and 133, and catalyst 137 filled between the discharging electrodes 139. As a contact area between the discharging electrodes 139 and the catalyst 137 is increased, the discharging is performed faster. For this reason, the discharging electrodes 139 protruding from the upper electrode plate 132 and the discharging electrodes 139 protruding from the lower electrode plate 133 are arranged alternately to increase a discharging capacity.

Multiple heat wires 138 are positioned between the upper and lower electrode plates 132 and 133 to connect them in series. So, the fault current transmitted from the MGB 140 is transformed promptly into heat energy by the heat wires 138, thereby achieving the discharging more smoothly.

The electric, electronic and communication equipment 131a, 131b and 131c operate by receiving power branching from a panel board 120. The panel board 120 receives power through a transformer 110. If an earth wire (an N-wire) of the transformer 110 is connected to the lower electrode plate 133 through an N-terminal of the earthing panel 131, an equipotential is formed between a reference potential of the transformer 110 and the earthing of the equipment 131a, 131b and 131c. Thus, human life can be protected and the expensive high-tech equipment can operate safely. In the prior art, because the earth wire (the N-wire) of the transformer 10 is not connected to the earthing rod 30a of the electric, electronic and communication equipment 31a, 31b and 31c, a potential difference is generated between a reference potential of the transformer 10 and the earthing rod 30a (*see* Fig. 1).

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the discharging device. As shown in the drawing, each discharging electrode 139 includes a discharging plate 134. In order to increase the contact area between the discharging plates 134 and the catalyst 137 and increase amount of discharging, the discharging electrodes 139 protruding from the upper electrode plate 132 and the discharging electrodes 139 protruding from the lower electrode plate 133 are arranged alternately. In order to further increase the amount of discharging, each discharging plate 134 is formed with a plurality of discharging needles 135 at its both side surfaces. The discharging needles 135 extend horizontally. Preferably, the discharging needles 135 may have a conical shape, which is pointed at an end, for the efficient discharging. Preferably, the electrode plates 132



and 133, the discharging plate 134 and the discharging needle 135 may be made from a metal material such as copper, zinc, steel, stainless or the like.

The catalyst 137 is provided for facilitating the discharging, and has resistance to heat and shock generated during the discharging. Preferably, the catalyst 137 may contain one selected from the group consisting of carbon, graphite, bentonite, zeolite,  
5 zinc oxide, bismuth, praseodymium, cobalt, manganese, antimon, lynconite, silicon carbide, silicon, germanium, argon gas, copper sulfate solution, potassium hydroxide solution, electrolyte, plaster, cement and combination thereof as a principal component.

The discharging plate 134 is formed with a plurality of through-holes 136,  
10 through which the catalyst 137 can flow freely. The existence of the through-holes 136 makes electric charges further aggregate on the discharging needles 135, thereby facilitating the discharging.

Preferably, a nichrome wire may be used as the heat wire 138. The heat wire 138 promptly transforms the discharging current in the discharging device 250 into the  
15 heat energy, to lower the ground potential. If adjusting the capacitance of the discharging electrodes 139 and the reactance of the heat wires 138, the impedance can be decreased.

Conclusively, by using the discharging device 250 structured as above, the present invention can perform the discharging more effectively and faster than the prior  
20 art which is affected by the soil resistivity

Fig. 4 is a view showing a modification of the discharging electrode. As shown in the drawing, a modified discharging electrode 239 includes a cylindrical discharging rod 234 and a plurality of discharging needles 235 formed radially around an overall outer surface of the discharging rod 234 for increasing the contact area with  
25 the catalyst 137. In other words, the discharging electrode 239 has a brush shape.

#### Second Embodiment

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing an earthing device in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention. As shown in the drawing, an earthing device 230 comprises an earthing panel 231 and multiple discharging devices  
30 250 mounted inside the earthing panel 231. Lower electrode plates 233 of the

respective discharging devices 250 are connected to an MGB terminal of the earthing panel 231. An upper electrode plate 232 of one of the discharging devices 250 is connected to an N-terminal of the earthing panel 231. On the other hand, upper electrode plates 232 of the remaining discharging devices 250 are connected to L-  
5 terminals of the earthing panel 231.

The MGB terminal of the earthing panel 231 is connected to the MGB 140 of a lightning rod 150, the electric equipment 131a, the electronic equipment 131b and the communication equipment 131c. The N-terminal of the earthing panel 231 is connected to an earth wire of the transformer 110 for supplying power to the panel  
10 board 120. The L-terminals (L1, L2 and L3-terminals) of the earthing panel 231 are connected to power cables L1, L2 and L3 for supplying power the equipment 131a, 131b and 131c through the panel board 120.

LC filters 252a and 252b are mounted in series between the N-terminal and the discharging device 250 and between the MGB terminal and the discharging device  
15 250, respectively. The LC filters 252a and 252b decrease a synthetic impedance of the discharging electrodes 139 and the heat wires 138, eliminate noise transmitted to the equipment 131a, 131b and 131c from the transformer 110, and eliminate noise generated at the equipment 131a, 131b and 131c.

Constant voltage elements 253a, 253b and 253c, such as a varistor, a gas  
20 tube, a zener diode or the like, are mounted in series between the L-terminals and the respective discharging devices 250. Constant voltage elements 255a, 255b and 255c are mounted in parallel with respect to the discharging devices 250 between the N-terminal and the L1-terminal, between the L1-terminal and the L2-terminal, and between the L2-terminal and L3-terminal, respectively. The constant voltage  
25 elements 253a, 253b, 253c, 255a, 255b and 255c cause the excess voltage from lightning, electrical surge, static electricity or earth fault to be discharged through the discharging devices 250 from the lightning rod 150 and the equipment 131a, 131b and 131c, so as to protect the lightning rod 150 and the equipment 131a, 131b and 131c as well as the discharging devices 250 during the discharging.

30 Light emitting diodes 254a, 254b and 254c are mounted between the N-terminal and the L1-terminal, between the L1-terminal and the L2-terminal, and

between the L2-terminal and L3-terminal, respectively, as an alarm device, for indicating the operating states of the discharging devices 250 to a worker. A counter 251 is mounted between the MGB terminal and the discharging devices 250 to count the number of occurrences of lightning, electrical surge, static electricity or earth fault.

5

#### First Comparative Experiment

Fig. 6 is a schematic view explaining a comparative experiment about discharge current of the earthing device of the prior art and the earthing device of the present invention. Fig. 6(a) illustrates the prior art, and Fig. 6(b) illustrates the present invention.

10

In case of the prior art depicted in Fig. 6(a), a reference electrode 30b is located apart from the earthing electrode 30a by a distance of 12 m. The reference electrode 30b is connected to a COM terminal of a lightning surge simulator (LSS-15AX) 300, and the earthing electrode 30a is connected to a HOT terminal of the lightning surge simulator 300. A combination wave impulse of  $15\text{kV}(1.25/50\mu\text{s})$  and  $7.5\text{kA}(8/20\mu\text{s})$  is applied to the lightning surge simulator 300, and voltage and current generated at the lightning surge simulator 300 are measured. An operating speed is measured by an oscilloscope. The values of earth resistance and soil resistivity are measured by a Saturn GEO X.

15

In case of the present invention depicted in Fig. 6(b), the reference electrode 30b is connected to the COM terminal of the lightning surge simulator (LSS-15AX) 300, and the MGB terminal of the earthing device 130 is connected to the HOT terminal of the lightning surge simulator 300. The N-terminal of the earthing device 130 is connected to the earth wire of the transformer 110. The below table 1 shows results of the above comparative experiment.

20

25

Table 1

test sample	number of samples	mounting method	earth resistance ( $\Omega$ )	input volt. (kV)	output volt. (kV)	discharge current (kA)	current discharge speed (ms)
general earthing rod ( $\Phi 14 \times 1,000$ )	10	buried under ground	45	15	14.91	0.082	<20
general earthing rod ( $\Phi 22 \times 1,800$ )	10	buried under ground	20	15	14.87	0.085	<20
copper earth plate (500×500)	10	buried under ground	10	15	14.92	0.085	<10
PGS earth rod ( $\Phi 54 \times 18,000$ )	1	buried under ground	5	15	14.65	0.091	<5
earthing device of the present invention (500×500×200)	1	mounted on ground	insulated against ground	15	13.95	0.122	<0.2
test condition: temperature: 17°C, humidity: 54%, test error: $\pm 10\%$							

### Second Comparative Experiment

5 Fig. 7 is a schematic view explaining another comparative experiment about discharge current of the earthing device of the prior art and the earthing device of the present invention. Fig. 7(a) illustrates the prior art, and Fig. 7(b) illustrates the present invention.

10 Compared with the above first experiment, the second comparative experiment has a difference in that a distance between the reference electrode 30b and the earth electrode 30a is 2 m in case of the prior art, and the N-terminal of the earthing device 130 is connected to the COM terminal of the lightning surge simulator (LSS-15AX) 300 in case of the present invention. The below table 2 shows results of the second comparative experiment.

Table 2

test sample	number of samples	mounting method	earth resistance ( $\Omega$ )	input volt. (kV)	output volt. (kV)	discharge current (kA)	current discharge speed (ms)
general earthing rod ( $\Phi 14 \times 1,000$ )	10	buried under ground	45	15	14.83	0.122	<10
general earthing rod ( $\Phi 22 \times 1,800$ )	10	buried under ground	20	15	14.81	0.128	<10
copper earth plate (500×500)	10	buried under ground	10	15	14.68	0.134	<5
PGS earth rod ( $\Phi 54 \times 18,000$ )	1	buried under ground	5	15	14.35	0.159	<5
earthing device of the present invention (500×500×200)	1	mounted on ground	insulated against ground	15	13.96	2230	<0.02
test condition: temperature: 17°C, humidity: 54%, test error: $\pm 10\%$							

5 It is clearly seen from the above tables 1 and 2 that the earthing device of the present invention has an advantage that the discharge current is larger and the current discharge speed is higher than the prior art.

10 Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.

**【CLAIMS】**

**【Claim 1】** An earthing device including an earthing panel and a discharging device mounted inside the earthing panel, characterized in that:

5 the discharging device includes at least one electrode plate, multiple discharging electrodes coupled to the electrode plate, and catalyst filled between the discharging electrodes.

**【Claim 2】** The device according to claim 1, wherein the discharging device includes first and second electrode plates which are disposed opposite to each other, and the discharging electrodes coupled to the first electrode plate are arranged  
10 alternately with the discharging electrodes coupled to the second electrode plate.

**【Claim 3】** The device according to claim 2, wherein each of the discharging electrodes has a plate shape, and is formed with a plurality of discharging needles protruding from a side surface of the discharging electrode.

**【Claim 4】** The device according to claim 3, wherein each of the discharging  
15 needles is pointed at an end.

**【Claim 5】** The device according to claim 3, wherein the discharging needles are made from a metal material.

**【Claim 6】** The device according to claim 2, wherein each of the discharging electrodes has a plate shape, and is formed with a plurality of through-holes.

**【Claim 7】** The device according to claim 2, wherein each of the discharging  
20 electrodes has a rod shape, and is formed with a plurality of discharging needles protruding radially around an outer surface of the discharging electrode.

**【Claim 8】** The device according to claim 7, wherein each of the discharging

needles is pointed at an end.

5       **【Claim 9】**       The device according to claim 1, wherein the discharging device includes first and second electrode plates which are disposed opposite to each other, and heat wires are connectingly mounted between the first and second electrode plates.

**【Claim 10】**     The device according to claim 9, wherein the heat wires are nichrome wires.

10       **【Claim 11】**     The device according to claim 1, wherein the catalyst contains one selected from the group consisting of carbon, graphite, bentonite, zeolite, zinc oxide, bismuth, praseodymium, cobalt, manganese, antimon, lynconite, silicon carbide, silicon, germanium, argon gas, copper sulfate solution, potassium hydroxide solution, electrolyte, plaster, cement and combination thereof as a principal component.

15       **【Claim 12】**     The device according to claim 2, wherein the earthing panel includes an MGB terminal which is connected to an MGB of equipment to be earthed, an N-terminal which is connected to an earth wire of a transformer for supplying power to the equipment, and an L-terminal which is connected to a power cable of the transformer, and

20               the earthing device includes two or more discharging devices, the first electrode plate of one of the discharging devices is connected to the N-terminal, the first electrode plate of other discharging device is connected to the L-terminal, and the second electrode plate of each of the discharging devices is connected to the MGB terminal.

**【Claim 13】**     The device according to claim 12, wherein a filter is mounted in series between the N-terminal and the discharging device.

25       **【Claim 14】**     The device according to claim 12, wherein a filter is mounted in

series between the MGB terminal and the discharging device.

**【Claim 15】** The device according to claim 12, wherein a constant voltage element is mounted in series between the L-terminal and the discharging device.

5 **【Claim 16】** The device according to claim 12, wherein a constant voltage element is mounted in parallel with respect to the discharging device between the N-terminal and the L-terminal.

**【Claim 17】** The device according to claim 16, wherein the earthing panel includes two or more L-terminals, and a constant voltage element is mounted in parallel with respect to the discharging device between the L-terminals.

10 **【Claim 18】** The device according to claim 12, wherein an alarm device for indicating an operating state of the discharging device is mounted to the earthing panel.

**【Claim 19】** The device according to claim 12, wherein a counter for counting an operation number of the discharging device is mounted between the MGB terminal and the discharging device.

15 **【Claim 20】** The device according to claim 1, wherein the earthing panel is mounted on ground.



Fig. 1

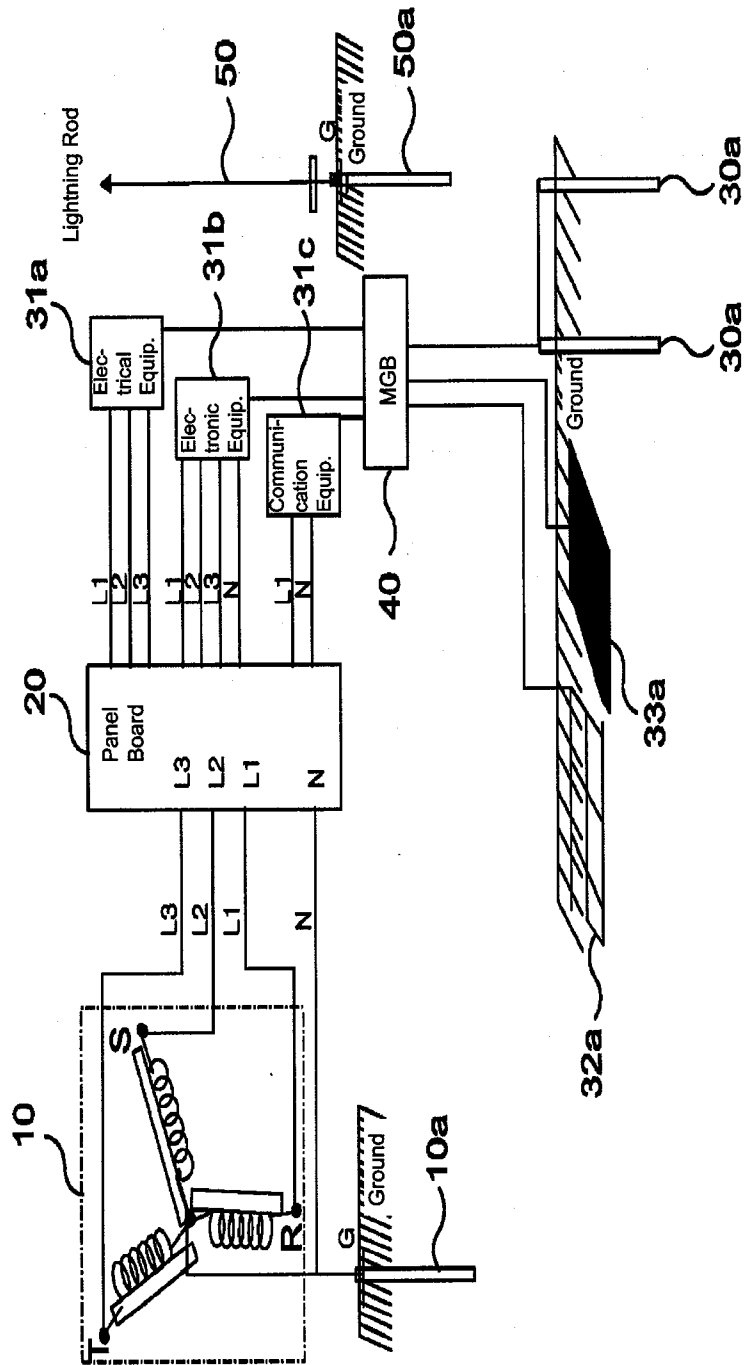


Fig. 2

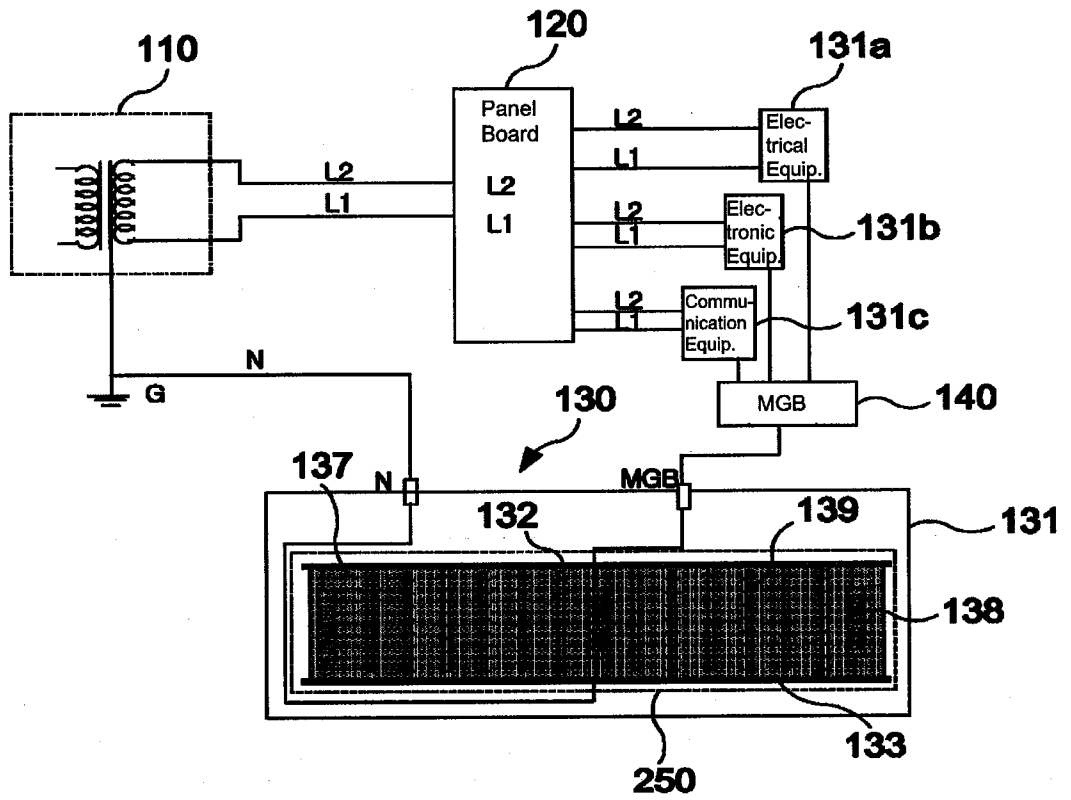


Fig. 3

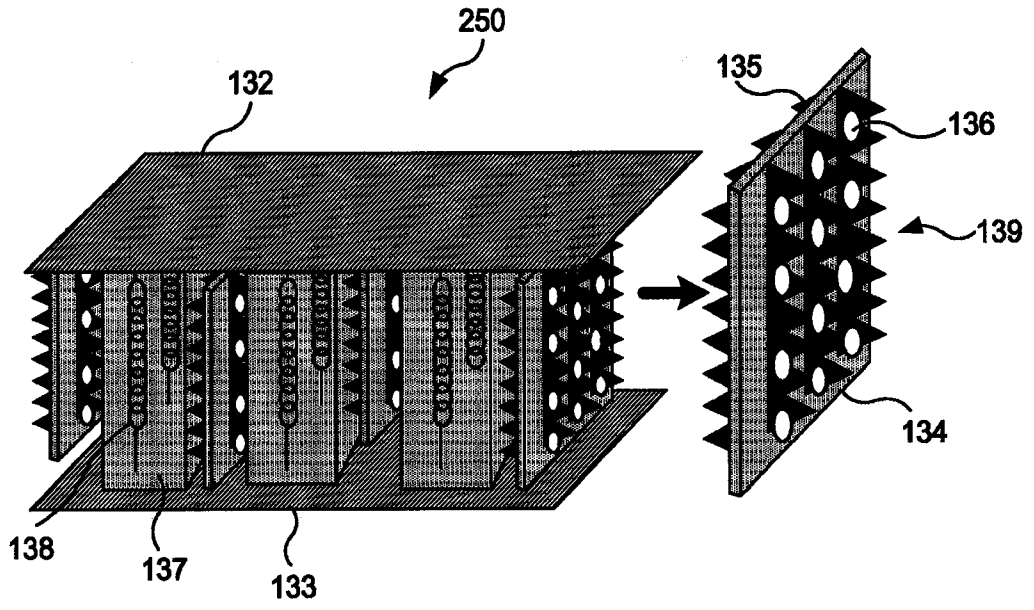


Fig. 4

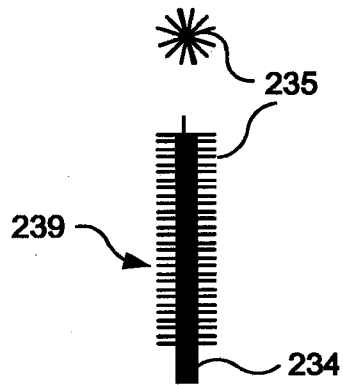


Fig. 5

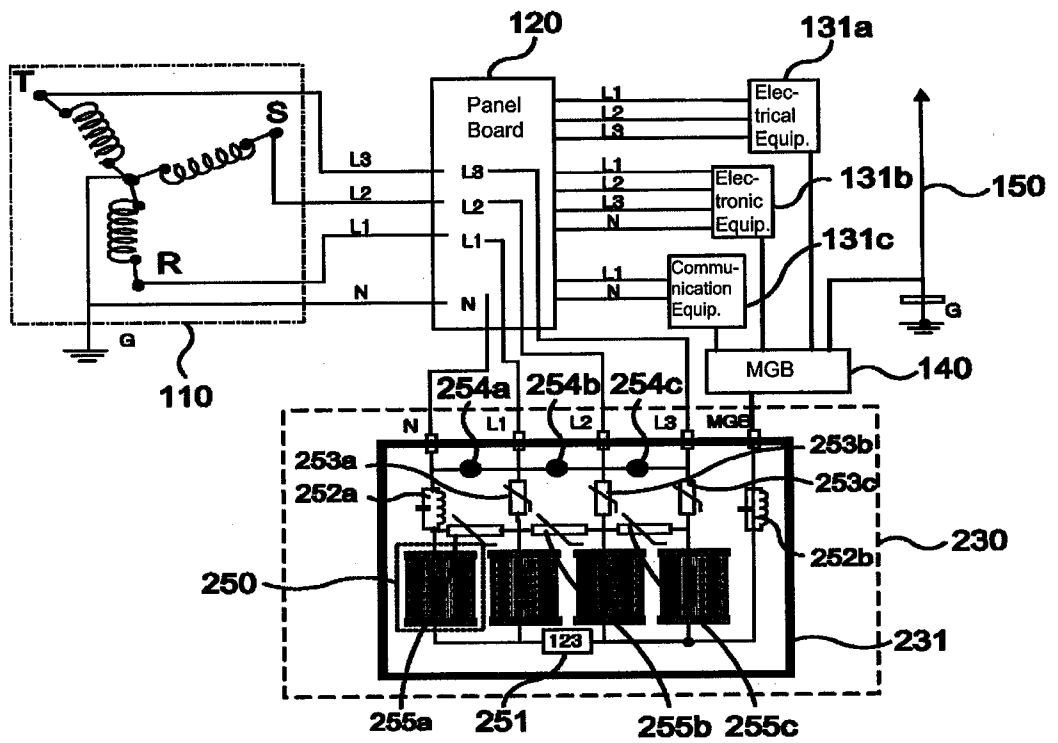


Fig. 6

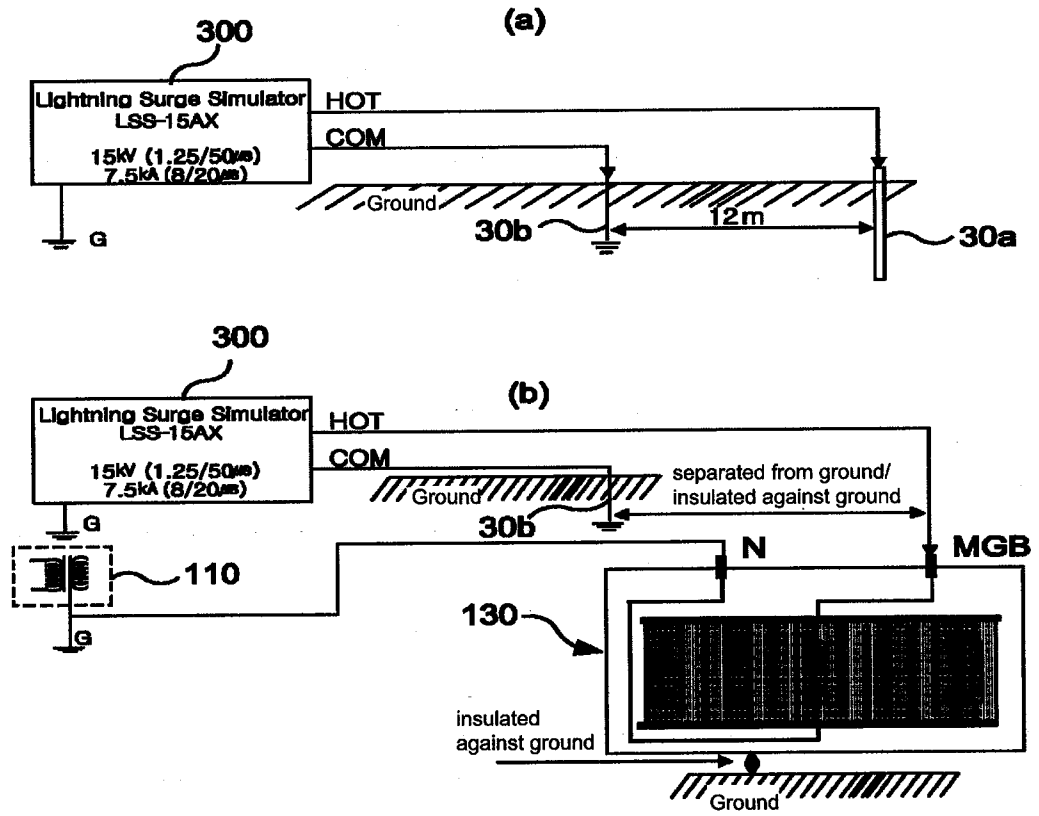
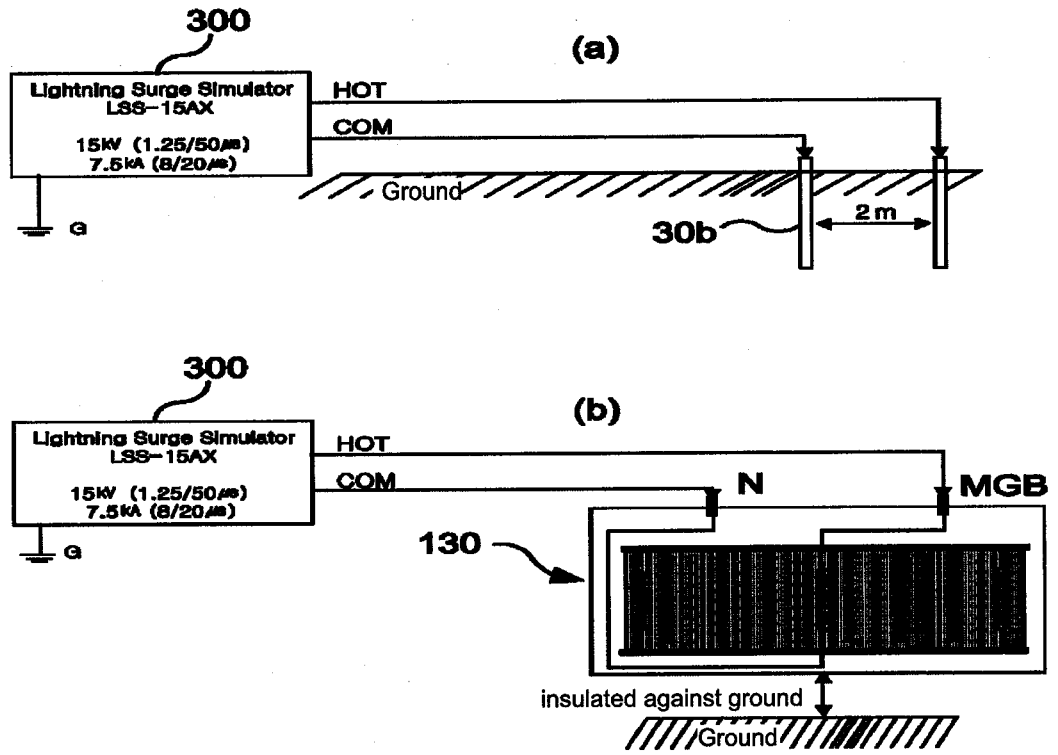




Fig. 7



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.  
PCT/KR2006/002907

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>		
<i>H01R 4/66(2006.01)</i>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 8: H01R4 H01T4 H02G13 H02H9		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched KOREAN PATENTS AND APPLICATIONS FOR INVENTIONS SINCE 1975		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) PAJ, FPD, USPAT, eKIPASS, IEEE "EARTHING""ELCTRODE""THUNDER""LAYER"		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KR 1997-0073507 A1 (You-Jeong KIM) 05 OCTOBER 1999 (1999-10-05) see FIGURE 2 and 3	1
A	JP 04126377 A1 (KANEGAFUCHI CHEM IND CO LTD , OUKEN KIZAI KK) 27 ARPIL 1992 (1992-04-27) see the abstract, FIGURE 3,5,9	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 18 DECEMBER 2006 (18.12.2006)		Date of mailing of the international search report <b>18 DECEMBER 2006 (18.12.2006)</b>
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR  Korean Intellectual Property Office 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140		Authorized officer  CHEKAL Hyun  Telephone No. 82-42-481-5667 

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2006/002907

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
KR 1019970073507 A1	05. 10. 1999	NONE	
JP 04126377	27. 04. 1992	NONE	