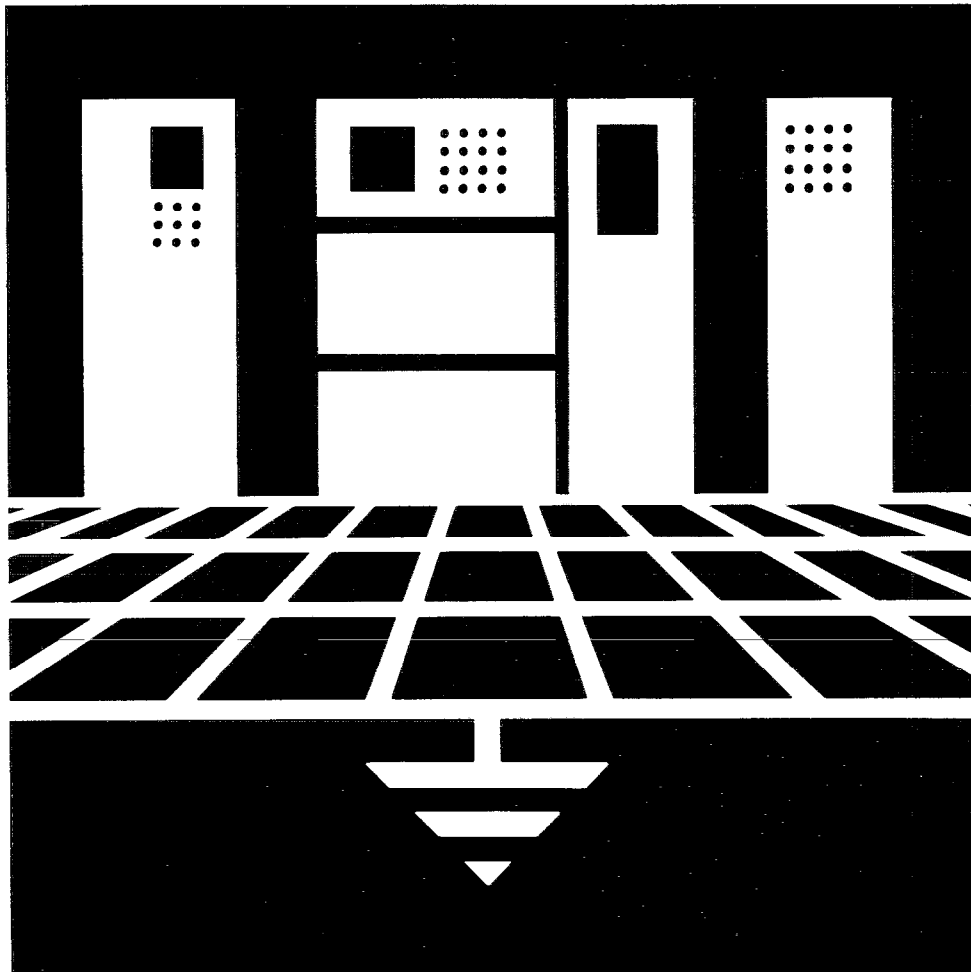




A-4P
4/93 Issue
Supersedes 1/92



SIGNAL REFERENCE GRIDS & COMPUTER ROOM GROUNDING

Proper grounding and bonding of sensitive electronic systems including computer installations require careful consideration of all frequencies from DC to over 100 megahertz. The National Electrical Code (NEC) requirements for fault current and NFPA lightning protection must also be met.

The safety grounding system ("green wire") required by Code does not address the special requirements of noise immunity. An additional "grounding" system called the Signal Reference Grid (SRG) is needed to assure trouble-free equipment performance. There is no conflict between NEC safety requirements and the need for an SRG to protect computer data.

The ERICO Signal Reference Grid (SRG) is a low impedance network of conductors which establish an equipotential plane for high frequency, low voltage digital signals. Because signal voltages are low, their sensitivity to transient noise is very high — typically 1 volt for digital systems. In order to minimize the effects of noise, many computer manufacturers, users and government agencies have detailed specifications regarding computer grounding. Welded connections are often specified because they are the only connections proven to assure a "noise-free" bond. Normal shock and vibration jar

mechanical connections, creating electronic noise. This causes relatively high Ldi/dt voltages due to a sudden change in connection impedance. This sudden change can result in pulses which can be coupled into the signal circuits. These unwanted signals can create false data or even cause permanent circuit damage. Corrosion, dirt and cleaning fluids cannot interfere with the molecular bond of a welded joint.

Recommendations on ERICO Signal Reference Grids are in full agreement with IEEE Std 1100-1992, *IEEE Recommended Practice for Powering and Grounding Sensitive Electronic Equipment*.

SRG's are required because computers are sensitive to noise voltages which have a broad frequency band. At these frequencies:

1. Distributed capacitance and mutual inductance cannot be ignored. Coupling between adjacent power and data circuits and ground may introduce noise into data cables. Even nearby lightning strikes can be a real threat to proper operation.
2. Radiated fields are usually not a threat with the exception of nearby transmitters which may be a serious problem and require shielding.
3. An effective SRG has a multitude

of conductors creating a very low impedance to noise at any frequency. SRG's typically use two foot spacing between their conductors which has proven to be adequate regardless of the computer operating speed.

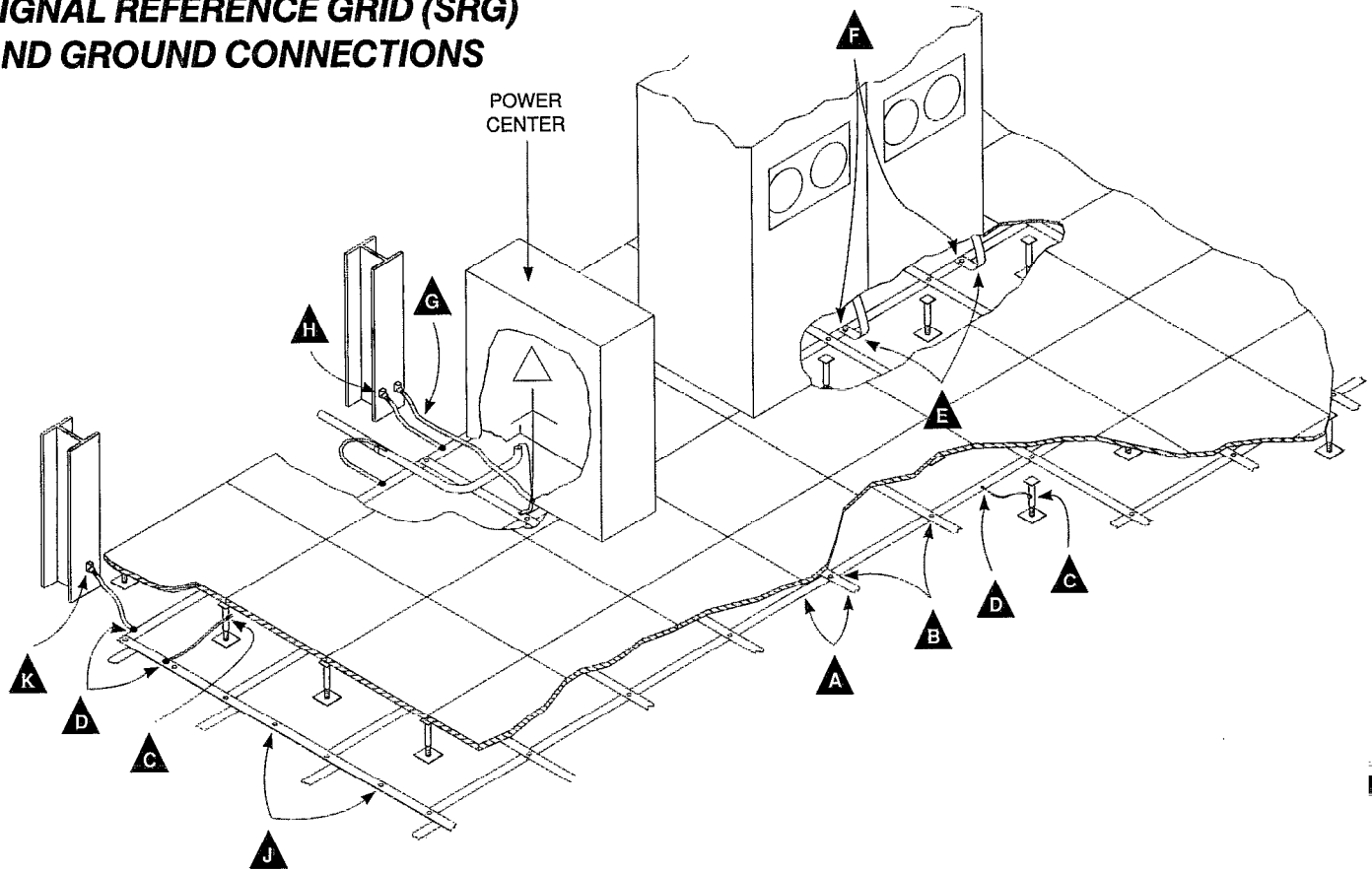
4. Terminations must be a constant low impedance over the life of the facility. Welded connections are therefore needed so the ground path never changes.

5. The multiple paths within the SRG allow the noise currents to divide at each crossover, which further reduces voltage drop.

Other means of creating a Signal Reference Grid exist. For example, brazed copper mesh made of round copper or copper clad wire has been used successfully. Mesh is commonly buried in the structural floor but it often costs more than flat strip SRG's. Raised floor stringers have been used but they have a tendency towards loose connections and low capacitance to computer cables. The result is higher impedance and less predictable performance.

The flat strip SRG is the most functional low impedance and cost effective "computer grounding" system available. Compared to the cost of equipment or the cost of corrupted information, an ERICO SRG is the best data insurance you can buy.

SIGNAL REFERENCE GRID (SRG) AND GROUND CONNECTIONS

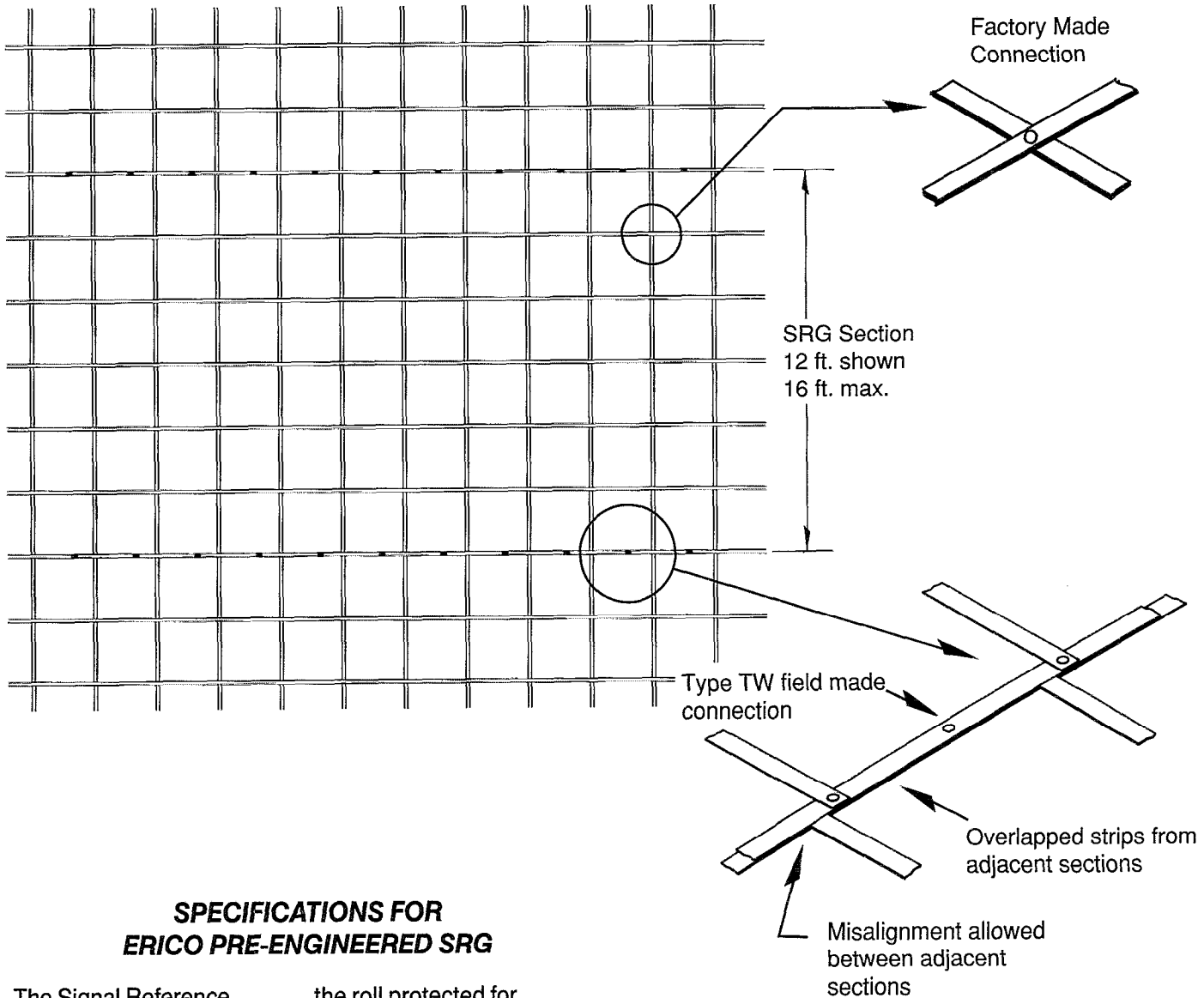


NOTES:

1. NEC and local codes must be followed.
2. All equipment shall be bonded to the ERICO SRG using low impedance risers. Never connect to strip closest to outside wall.
3. All raised floors within the computer room should be the bolted stringer type.
4. Every 6th raised floor pedestal in each direction shall be connected to the SRG using a #6 AWG concentric copper conductor. The connection to both the pedestal and the SRG shall be CADWELD.
5. All columns, conduits, water pipes, ducts, etc. entering the computer room shall be bonded to the SRG (at each end of the room if these are horizontal).
6. Power distribution panels and power distribution center should be mounted directly to the building steel or bonded to it by a short length of grounding conductor equal to the "green wire ground" but at least a #4 AWG copper. The grounding wire inside any panel or enclosure supplying AC power to the computer must be bonded to its enclosure.

KEY

A	SRG strips – pre-engineered sections to 16 feet wide.
B	SRG CADWELD or arc-welded connection.
C	CADWELD connection, #6 AWG to pedestal.
D	CADWELD connection, #6 AWG to SRG.
E	Low impedance riser equipment bond.
F	CADWELD connection, low impedance risers to SRG.
G	Power center ground, #4 AWG minimum.
H	CADWELD connection, #4 AWG to steel column.
J	CADWELD connection between adjacent sections of SRG.
K	CADWELD connection, #6 AWG to steel column.



SPECIFICATIONS FOR ERICO PRE-ENGINEERED SRG

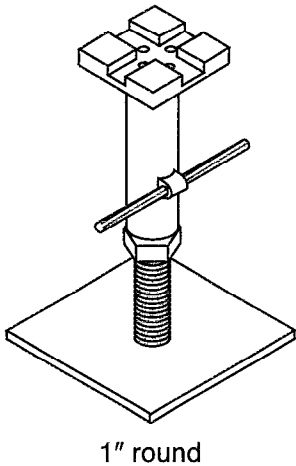
The Signal Reference Grid (SRG) shall be manufactured from 2 inch wide by 26 AWG gage (0.0159 inch thick) copper strips on 2 foot centers. All crossovers shall be joined by welding. The SRG shall be furnished 4 to 16 feet wide. The sections shall be rolled on tubes with the outside of

the roll protected for shipment. These sections shall be bonded to each other in the field with CADWELD connections.

NOTES:

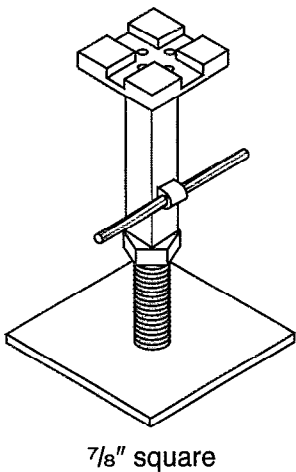
1. Other strip sizes are available.
2. Other spacing is available.
3. Roll weight usually limited to about 200 pounds gross weight for convenience (1200 sq. ft.).

PEDESTAL CONNECTIONS for steel pedestals



CADWELD® STANDARD CONNECTIONS

CONDUCTOR SIZE	PEDESTAL TYPE	CADWELD MOLD P/N	WELD METAL	HANDLE FRAME
#6 AWG-7 strand #6 AWG-7 strand	1" round 7/8" square	VTP1H005M VGT1H004M	#15 #15	B399CS B399AS
#4 AWG-7 strand #4 AWG-7 strand	1" round 7/8" square	VTP1L003M VGT1L010M	#15 #15	B399CS B399AS
#2 AWG-7 strand #2 AWG-7 strand	1" round 7/8" square	VTP1V004M VGT1V004M	#15 #15	B399CS B399AS



CADWELD® EXOLON® LOW EMISSION WELDING PROCESS CONNECTIONS (1)

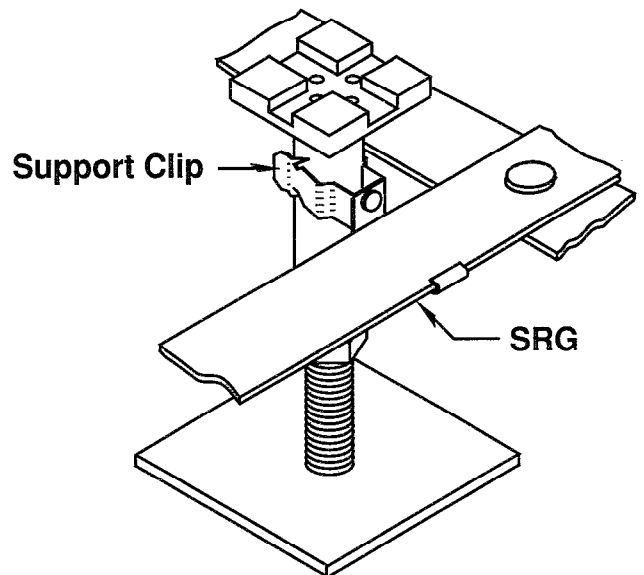
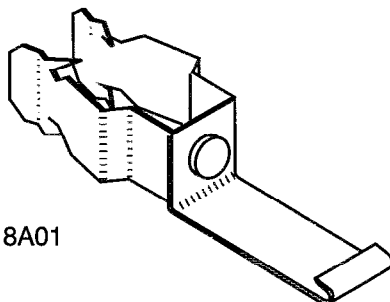
CONDUCTOR SIZE	PEDESTAL TYPE	CADWELD MOLD P/N	WELD METAL	HANDLE FRAME
#6 AWG-7 strand #6 AWG-7 strand	1" round 7/8" square	XLVTP1H005M XLVGP1H004M	XL15 XL15	XLB399CS XLB399BS
#4 AWG-7 strand #4 AWG-7 strand	1" round 7/8" square	XLVTP1L003M XLVGP1L010M	XL15 XL15	XLB399CS XLB399BS
#2 AWG-7 strand #2 AWG-7 strand	1" round 7/8" square	XLVTP1V004M XLVGP1V004M	XL15 XL15	XLB399CS XLB399BS

(1) See EXOLON® note, page 8

SRG SUPPORT CLIP

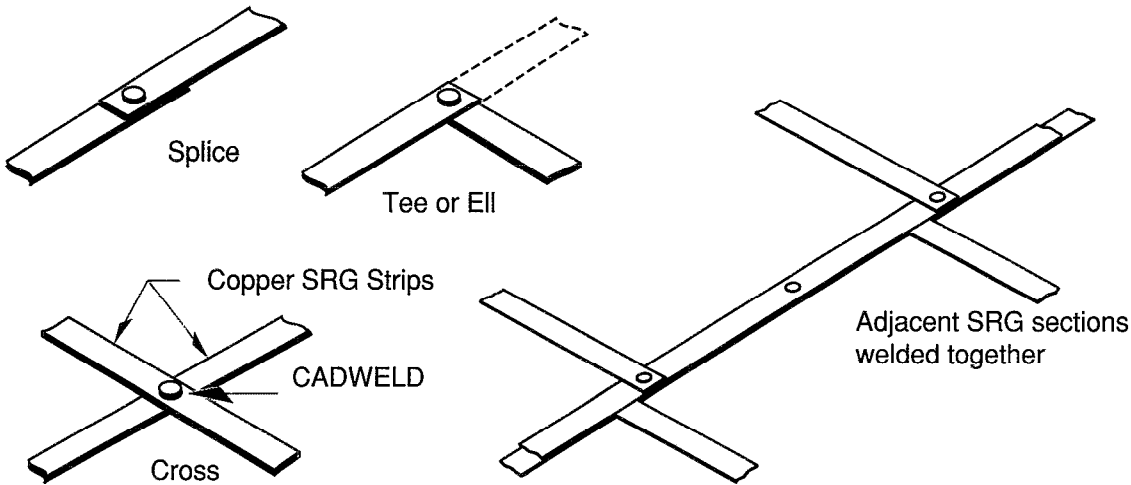
When retrofitting an existing computer room, the SRG can be supported above the power and data cables with the

ERICO SRG Support Clip. Part No. B818A01. The clip will fit both the 1" round or 7/8" square raised floor pedestal.



The SRG Support Clip is normally used only on retrofit construction where cables are already in place.

CADWELD TYPE TW CONNECTIONS

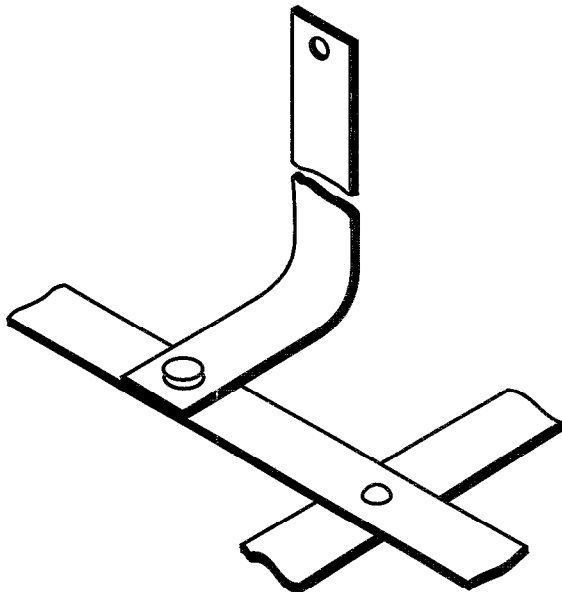


26 GAGE x 2" COPPER

MOLD STYLE	MOLD PART NO.	WELD METAL	HANDLE CLAMP
EXOLON® (1)	XLTWR107A3	XL32	XLL160
STANDARD	TWR107A3	32	L160

(1) See EXOLON® Note, Page 8

LOW IMPEDANCE RISER (LIR)



SPECIFICATIONS

- 26 gage x 2" x 72" copper strip with 5/16" hole in one end for connecting to equipment (same material as used in the SRG).
- 40,481 circular mils.
- 23 ohms impedance for 12" length at 20 MHZ (see page 8).

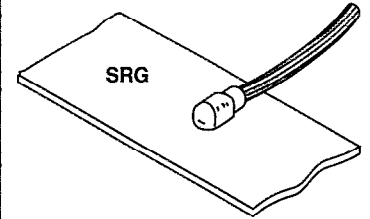
The LIR is welded to the SRG using the Type TW mold listed in chart above.

CADWELD Part No. B802D01A72

OTHER CADWELD CONNECTIONS

BONDING CONDUCTOR TO 26 GAGE x 2" SRG

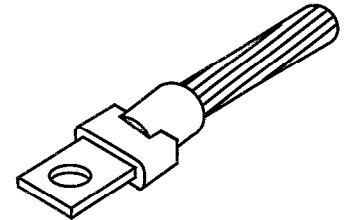
CONDUCTOR SIZE	MOLD STYLE	MOLD PART NO.	WELD METAL	HANDLE CLAMP
#6-7 Strand	EXOLON® (1) STANDARD	XLHAC1H013 HAC1H013	XL25 25	XLL160 L160
#4-7 Strand	EXOLON® (1) STANDARD	XLHAC1L020 HAC1L020	XL32 32	XLL160 L160
#2-7 Strand	EXOLON® (1) STANDARD	XLHAC1V012 HAC1V012	XL32 32	XLL160 L160



(1) See EXOLON® Note, Page 8

CADWELD TYPE LA LUG

CONDUCTOR SIZE	LUG PART NO. (1)	MOLD STYLE	MOLD PART NO. (2)	WELD METAL
#6-7 Strand	B101AA	EXOLON® (4) STANDARD	XLLAP1HAA (3) LAT1HAA (3)	XL25 25
#4-7 Strand	B101AA	EXOLON® (4) STANDARD	XLLAP1LAA LAT1LAA	XL25 25
#2-7 Strand	B101AA	EXOLON® (4) STANDARD	XLLAP1VAA LAT1VAA	XL32 32

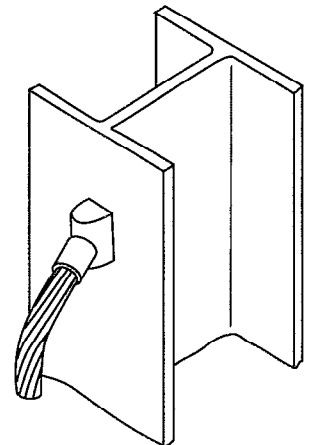


(1) 1/16 x 1/8 Copper lug with one hole for 1/4" screw
(2) Includes Handle Clamp

(3) Requires Sleeve B112
(4) See EXOLON® Note, Page 8

CADWELD TYPE VS TO STEEL STRUCTURE

CONDUCTOR SIZE	MOLD STYLE	MOLD PART NO.	WELD METAL	HANDLE CLAMP
#6-7 Strand	EXOLON® (2) STANDARD	XLVSP1H (1) VST1H (1)	XL25 25	Included Included
#4-7 Strand	EXOLON® (2) STANDARD	XLVSC1L VSC1L	XL45 45	XLL160 L160
#2-7 Strand	EXOLON® (2) STANDARD	XLVSC1V VSC1V	XL45 45	XLL160 L160



(1) Requires Sleeve B112
(2) See EXOLON® Note, Page 8

The following chart lists calculated impedances for various conductors at 20 MHZ.

Note that 26 gage x 2 strip has a lower impedance than a 4/0 conductor, even though it is only 1/5 the cross sectional area.

CONDUCTOR SIZE	CONDUCTOR TYPE	IMPEDANCE IN OHMS		
		12" LENGTH	24" LENGTH	36" LENGTH
#6 AWG	7 STRAND	35 OHMS	81 OHMS	130 OHMS
#4 AWG	7 STRAND	33	77	125
1/0 AWG	7 STRAND	30	70	114
4/0 AWG	7 STRAND	27	64	106
16GA x 1.5"	STRIP	25	61	100
16GA x 2"	STRIP	23	56	94
26GA x 2"	STRIP	23	57	94

NOTE: Only 26 gage is available prefabricated. All other thicknesses must be field fabricated.

EXOLON® NOTE:

EXOLON is a low emission welding process.

Required to start the CADWELD® EXOLON® reaction is the Relia-Start™ Battery XLB971A1.

Welding Tray XLB974B2 can be used under the mold to protect cables and equipment from hot materials. It is very useful on retrofit jobs.

REFERENCES

IEEE Std 1100-1992, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Powering and Grounding Sensitive Electronic Equipment"

Grounding, Bonding and Shielding for Electronic Equipment and Facilities. MIL-HDBK-419-A, Department of Defense, Washington, DC 20301, 29 December 1987

Grounding, Bonding and Shielding for Long Haul/Tactical Communications Systems Including Ground Based Communications -- Electronics Facilities and Equipment. MIL-STD-188-124A, Department of Defense, Washington, DC 20301. 02 February 1984.

ANSI/NFPA 70-1993, "National Electrical Code" (NEC), National Fire Protection Association, Boston, MA 02210.