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FILING RECEIPT

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Applicant(s)

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Power of Attorney: Charles Cantine--43531

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 02/18/2010

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 61/301.315**

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Non-Publication Request: No Early Publication Request: No

** SMALL ENTITY **

Title

600A ELBOW ARRESTER ASSEMBLY

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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET - Page 1 of 2

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

Express Mail Label No. <u>ELECTRONICALLY FILED (EFS)</u>

		INVENTOR(S)					
Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name o	r Surname	(City	Residence ity and either State or Foreign Country)			
Glenn J.	Luzzi		Mt. B	ethel, PA			
Additional inventors are being named on the	-			s attached hereto			
7	TITLE OF THE IN	VENTION (500 characte	ers max):				
Direct all correspondence to: CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS							
The address corresponding to Custon	mor Numbor						
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ENC	LOSED APPLICA	ATION PARTS (check a	ll that apply	y)			
Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR	1.76	CD(s), i	Number of CE	Os			
Drawing(s) Number of Sheets Other (specify)							
Specification (e.g. description of the invention) Number of Pages 10							
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METHOD OF PAYMENT OF THE FILING	FEE AND APPLICA	TION SIZE FEE FOR THIS	PROVISION	AL APPLICATION FOR PATENT			
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A check or money order is enclosed to cover the filing fee and application size fee (if applicable).							
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION COVER SHEET Page 2 of 2

PTO/SB/16 (10-08)

Approved for use through 06/30/2010. OMB 0651-0032

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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under No. No. Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contr	
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TYPED or PRINTED NAME Charles E. Cantine	REGISTRATION NO. 43,531 (if appropriate)
TELEPHONE 212-806-5400	Docket Number: 493331/0035

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal							
Application Number:							
Filing Date:							
Title of Invention:	600A ELBOW ARRESTER ASSEMBLY						
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Glenn J. Luzzi						
Filer:	Ch	arles E Cantine/Luci	lle Assevero				
Attorney Docket Number:	493331/0035						
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Claims:							
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First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Glenn J. Luzzi			
Customer Number:	26610			
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1 Application Data Sheet	Application Data Sheet	Application Data Sheet.pdf	53362	no	2
		077e9e036a94eac206a35d9f2c976402551 8e6a1			
Warnings: Information:					
	SPTO supplied ADS fillable form				
			655839		10
2		Specification.pdf	27b988a239c08fcaad8b42616b6ed3deac3 00da2	yes	
Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description					
	Document Des	Start	Eı	End	
	Specificat	1	:	8	
	Claims	9	9		
	Abstrac	10	10		
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	Drawings.pdf	187513 80cfee68ebcc0b2a0acc3d65f51f3c0c11c5b	no	2
14/			80ctee68ebccub2a0acc3d6515113cuc11c5b 676		
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5 Fee Worksheet (PTO-875)	Eag Workshoot (PTO-975)	fee-info.pdf	29662	no	2
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Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application Type::

Regular

Subject Matter::

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600A ELBOW ARRESTER ASSEMBLY

Attorney Docket Number::

493331/0035

Total Drawing Sheets::

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Small Entity?::

Yes

Secrecy Order in Parent

Appl.?::

Applicant Information

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United States

Status::

Full Capacity

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Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::

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600A ELBOW ARRESTER ASSEMBLY

FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to electrical connector assemblies, and specifically to an arrester assembly for 600 Ampere systems.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Electrical systems, such as underground utility systems, typically require protection against transient voltages. Transient voltages may be caused by a number of sources, for example, from fault conditions in the system, lightning strikes, etc., and are typically orders of magnitude greater than operating voltages. Accordingly, transient voltages can damage electrical components such as cables, splices, terminations, transformers, switchgear, etc. To protect systems and components from transient voltages, suppression components are generally employed. One such suppression component that is widely used includes elbow arresters.

[0003] In underground utility systems, 200A load-break elbow arresters are commonly used. In 200A systems, 200A load-break elbow arresters can be easy installed and removed. Further, 200A load-break arresters permit live operation, i.e., the ability to be installed or removed while the 200A system is energized. Live operation permits easy maintenance and servicing of the system. Live operation of 200A load-break elbow arresters are typically performed using a fiberglass hot-stick.

[0004] Despite the ease with which 200A load-break arresters can be installed or removed, the use of elbow arresters in 600A systems is more complicated. In order to install a 200A load-break arrester in a 600A system, a 600A to 200A reducing component is typically required.

These reducing components are expensive, and increase the size and complexity of the assembly.

The increased size of the assembly may cause the stack height of the installation to become excessive and require a large enclosure. Alternatively, the use of a 600A to 200A reducing component can be avoided by directly installing an arrester onto a 600A elbow. However, there are complications associated with installing an arrester directly onto a 600A elbow. First, 600A devices typically require a bolted and torqued connection. Thus, installation and removal of the arrester is often difficult and time-consuming. Second, 600A components typically cannot be installed or removed while the 600A system is energized. Accordingly, installation or removal of the arrester for servicing would require powering down the 600A system.

SUMMARY

[0005] The present invention is directed to a 600A arrester assembly. In an embodiment of the present invention, the assembly includes a connector module and an arrester module. The assembly provides a 600A elbow arrester that does not require a 600A to 200A reducing device and is capable of live operation using a standard hot-stick. Further, the assembly prevents flashovers which are inherent in live operation of 600A systems.

[0006] In an embodiment, the present invention provides a 600A arrester assembly. The arrester assembly includes a connector module including an internal conductor disposed within an insulative housing. The connector module includes a bushing interface configured to engage a bushing, a cable interface configured to receive a cable, and a first mating interface having a contact, a locking element, and an insulative element. The assembly further includes an arrester module including a second mating interface having a contact and a locking element. The arrester module is configured to releasably engage the connector module via a releasable engagement of the first mating interface and the second mating interface. The insulative element is disposed at

least partially within the first mating interface so as to insulate the conductor and the contact of the first mating interface from an edge of the first mating interface, and the locking elements of the first and second mating interfaces providing the releasable engagement of the first and second mating interfaces.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] The present invention will be more readily understood from the detailed description of exemplary embodiments presented below considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0008] Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of an unmated 600A arrester assembly, shown proximate a bushing, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
[0009] Figure 2 is a cross sectional enlarged view of a portion of the connector module of the 600A arrester assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;
[0010] Figure 3 is a cross sectional view of a mated 600A arrester assembly attached to a bushing in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and
[0011] Figure 4 is a cross sectional enlarged view of a portion of a mated 600A arrester assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] Figure 1 presents a cross-sectional view of an unmated 600A arrester assembly 100 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The arrester assembly 100 includes an arrester module 7 couplable to a connector module 8. The connector module 8 is similar to the elbow described in U.S. Patent No. 7,588,469, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its

entirety. The connector module 8 includes an insulative housing 110 and an internal conductor 120. The connector module 8 is configured to include three mating interfaces 1, 2, 11. Although each mating interface may be configured to mate with a variety of various connectors or devices, the mating interfaces preferably include a bushing interface 2, a cable interface 1, and a mating interface 11. The bushing interface 2 is preferably configured to mate with a bushing 15, and includes a bore 21 and a contact 22. Alternatively, bushing interface 2 may be configured to mate with a connecting plug or other electrical connectors and/or devices. The bore 21 is preferably cylindrical or conical, and is preferably configured to receive a bushing 15. The contact 22 is electrically coupled to the internal conductor 120 and preferably includes threads to threadedly engage a portion of the bushing 15. The contact 22 may also include a portion 4 that can be engaged by a tool to rotate the contact 22 so as to threadedly engage the threads of the contact 22 with a portion of the bushing 15. Alternatively, contact 22 can be a female connector configured to mate with a male connector of the bushing 15. Preferably, the bushing interface 2 is a 600A female bushing interface and is configured to mate with the industry standard 600A male bushing interface.

[0013] The cable interface 1 is configured to receive a cable (not shown) and includes a bore 111 and a contact 112. In a preferred embodiment, the contact 112 is preferably a lug that is electrically coupled to the cable. The bore 111 is preferably cylindrical or conical and is preferably configured to receive a cable that mates with the connector module 8. The contact 112 provides an electrical connection between the cable and the contact 22, and ultimately the bushing 15 and the internal conductor 120. Preferably, the contact 112 includes a lug hole through which the contact 22 passes through in mating with a portion of the bushing 15. The contact 112 optionally includes various adapters configured to receive different types of cables.

[0014] The mating interface 11 is configured to mate with an electrical component or connector such as the arrester module 7. Although the mating interface 11 is described with respect to the arrester module 7, one of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the mating interface 11 can be configured to mate with a wide range of electrical components and/or connectors. The mating interface 11 preferably includes a cylindrical or conical bore 131, a contact 5, a locking mechanism 13, and an insulating element 3. The bore 131 is defined by insulative material 122 forming the mating interface 11, and is configured to house at least a portion of the internal conductor 120, the contact 5, and at least a portion of the insulating element 3. The contact 5 is electrically coupled to the internal conductor 120, and is configured to mate with an electrical contact 6 of the arrester module 7. Preferably, the contact 5 of the mating interface 11 is a female connector, and the contact 6 of the arrester module is preferably a male connector. The physical connection between the connector module 8 and the mated arrester module 7 is secured via the locking mechanism 13. Locking mechanism 13 may include a protrusion that engages a recess 14 of the arrester module 7, or may include other securing mechanisms. Although the locking mechanism 13 is shown as being disposed towards an end of the mating interface 11, the locking mechanism 13 can be disposed at other locations along the mating interface 11 such as at locations 18 and 19 as shown in FIG. 1.

[0015] The insulating element 3 is disposed at an end of the bore 131 of the mating interface 11 that mates with the arrester module 7. In a preferred embodiment, the insulating element 3 extends beyond the end of the bore 131 of the mating interface 11 past the end of the insulative material 122. The insulating element 3 helps ensure that neither the internal conductor 120 nor the contact 5 is exposed at the end of the bore 131 of the mating interface 11. This can help protect against flashovers that are inherent in typical 600A system interfaces. The mating

interface 11 is preferably similar to a typical 600A male interface. Figure 2 presents an end of the mating interface 11 in greater detail. Figure 2 shows the bore 131, the insulating element 3, insulative material 122, and the locking mechanism 13.

[0016] The arresting module 7 is couplable with the connector module 8 and resembles a 200A elbow arrester component. The arresting module 7 mates with the mating interface 11 of the connector module 8. The arresting module 7 includes an insulative housing 700, a mating interface 10, a block stack 9, and a ground connection 702 coupled to the bottom of the block stack 9. The block stack 9 is disposed within the insulative housing 700, and typically includes a stack of metal oxide varistor ("MOV") blocks. The mating interface 10 resembles a 600A female interface, and engages the male mating interface 11 of the connector module 8. The mating interface 10 includes a bore 701, a contact 6, and a locking mechanism 14. When the arresting module 7 is mated to the connecting module 8, the locking mechanism 14 engages the locking mechanism 13 of the connector module 8, securing the mechanical connection of the arresting module 7 to the connecting module 8. Preferably, the locking mechanism 14 includes a groove or a recess complementary to the protrusion of the locking mechanism 13. Although the locking mechanism 14 is shown as being disposed near the base of the contact 6, the locking mechanism 14 may be disposed anywhere along the bore 701, such as near locations 16 and 17, as long as the design is complementary to locking mechanism 13 of the mating interface 11. [0017] The contact 6 is preferably a male connector, and is disposed in the bore 701, which is preferably conical or cylindrical. When the mating interface 10 is mated to the mating interface 11 of the connector module 8, the contact 6 is electrically coupled to the contact 5 of the connector module 8. The insulating element 3 ensures that the internal conductor 120 and the contact 5 are sufficiently buried within the bore 131 and separated from the contact 6 to prevent

flashover during live operation, i.e., installation or removal of the arrester module 7 while the system is energized. Accordingly, arrester module 7 preferably includes a pulling eye 12 to engage a hot-stick for live operation of the arrester module 7.

[0018] Figure 3 presents a cross-sectional view of a mated 600A arrester assembly 100 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The assembly 100 includes the connector module 8 and the arrester module 7, shown installed to a bushing 15. As shown in Figure 3, the connector module 8 is mated to the arrester module 7 and the assembly is installed to a 600A bushing 15. The connector module 8 is mated to the 600A bushing 15 via the bushing interface 2. In this mated position, the contact 22 is electrically coupled to the 600A bushing 15. As shown in Figure 3, the contact 22 includes threads which are threadedly engaged with the 600A bushing 15. The threaded engagement may have been actuated via rotation of the contact 22 with a tool configured to engage the contact 22 at portion 4 of the contact 22.

[0019] Additionally, the connector module 8 is mated to the arrester module 7 via a releasable engagement of the interface modules 10 and 11. In this mated position, the contact 6 of the arrester module 7 is electrically coupled to the contact 5 of the connector module 8. The releasable engagement is provided via engagement of the locking mechanisms 13 and 14. As shown in greater detail in Figure 4, locking mechanisms 13 and 14 preferably include a complementary protrusion and recess to provide the releasable engagement of the connector module 8 and arrester module 7. Other means, devices or physical structures for releasably connecting the arrester module 7 to the connector module 8 in accordance with the teachings herein are contemplated as a matter of design choice to one of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, locking mechanisms 13 and 14 can be disposed at other locations, such as those designated by reference numbers 16, 17, 18, and 19, and can also provide releasable engagement

of the connector module 8 and the arrester module 7. Alternatively, locking mechanisms can be incorporated in the contact 5 of the connector module 8 and the contact 6 of the arrester module 7, for example in an area of the contact 5 referenced by reference number 18. Another option includes disposing a locking mechanism at an end of contact 6 to releasably engage with a locking mechanism at 19. Other options include incorporating the locking mechanisms at the end of the bushing shown by reference number 16, or on the mating interfaces shown by reference number 17. Accordingly, the design of the modules and the releasable engagement of the modules allows for live operation of the arrester module 7 and does not require a 600A to 200A reducing component.

[0020] In an embodiment of the present invention provides an arrester assembly that is easily installed onto industry accepted standard 600A bushings and is capable of live operation using a standard hot-stick without requiring a 600A to 200A reducing device. Further, the assembly allows removal of the arrester module 7 while the system is energized and protects against flashovers that are common in typical 600A systems.

[0021] The present invention is not limited to the described embodiments. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the illustrated embodiments, and in their operation, may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A 600A elbow arrester assembly, comprising:

a connector module including an internal conductor disposed within an insulative housing, the connector module including a bushing interface configured to engage a bushing, a cable interface configured to receive a cable, and a first mating interface having a contact, a locking element, and an insulative element; and

an arrester module including a second mating interface having a contact and a locking element, the arrester module being configured to releasably engage the connector module via a releasable engagement of the first mating interface and the second mating interface,

the insulative element disposed at least partially within the first mating interface so as to insulate the conductor and the contact of the first mating interface from an edge of the first mating interface, and the locking elements of the first and second mating interfaces providing the releasable engagement of the first and second mating interfaces.

ABSTRACT

A 600A elbow arrester assembly including a connector module having an internal conductor disposed within an insulative housing. The connector module including a bushing interface configured to engage a bushing, a cable interface configured to receive a cable, and a first mating interface having a contact, a locking element, and an insulative element. The assembly further including an arrester module including a second mating interface having a contact and a locking element. The arrester module being configured to releasably engage the connector module via a releasable engagement of the first mating interface and the second mating interface. The insulative element being disposed at least partially within the first mating interface so as to insulate the conductor and the contact of the first mating interface from an edge of the first mating interface, and the locking elements of the first and second mating interfaces providing the releasable engagement of the first and second mating interfaces.



