

Reference[8]

Part 1: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

Recognized the excellence of zinc oxide block's non-linear characteristics

In the morning of 16th May 1970, late Mr. Hiraki, then president of Meidensha Corporation ("Meiden") found an article that Panasonic Corporation ("Panasonic") announced the release of a new ceramic semiconductor product (ZnO varistor) which contained Zinc Oxide (ZnO) as a major component and he instructed his staff to investigate this matter further.

At first, Meiden surge arrester department had an impression that this varistor is one of low voltage surge absorber for the electronics device protection and it could not be used for the surge arrester characteristics element for electric power systems protection but it has a excellent non-linear characteristics and has a high energy absorption capabilities despite its compact size. They imagined that if this ZnO varistor is used for the surge arrester element, it may make an excellent surge arrester featuring no-series gap required and capable of the multiple lightning strikes, high-discharge current withstand capability and excellent anti-contamination performance, etc.

In applying the Panasonic's varistor into the electric power systems, there were many challenges to solve. It needed to prove if it could withstand the constant AC voltage for the long time (long-term ZnO element life) and if it could expect the discharge withstanding capability against long-duration current impulse is larger than that of Silicon Carbide(SiC) element and if, at the end of the day, we will be able to produce it at the same level pricing of the conventional surge arrester. Meiden viewed that without solving these issues, the commercialization will be difficult. However, Meiden signed a joint research agreement with Panasonic on 4th September 1970 and as a 1st step program, the parties started the program to produce a prototype large diameter of ZnO element.

In February 1971, it realized the ZnO element having much discharge current withstand capability than that of SiC element. Due to this result, Meiden engineering staff decided to take a chance of the surge arrester business unit future on the gapless surge arrester.

Part 2: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

Established its own sintering technology

Since the spring of 1971, Meiden engineering staff came to think that it will not get the full confidence (on gapless surge arrester) unless it could produce the ZnO elements by itself and learn the full limit of the electrical characteristics. Meiden Research Laboratory engineering staff who specialized in the inorganic chemistry expressed the strong hope and received the official permission from Panasonic. Under such approval, Meiden's own research started. In 1973, it established the technologies necessary for material blending, granulation, forming and unique sintering technology. Meiden completed the near alpha level element with the size of 32 mm diameter and 30 mm thickness and then applied for the patent.

In proceeding the joint research with Panasonic, the parties reached a conclusion that the commercialization of the ZnO element without infringing the Panasonics' basic patent would be impossible. The parties signed the patent licensing agreement in December 1972. As the barrier for further joint development, namely patent issue, was resolved, the joint development could move forward on the development of large size ZnO element for the electric power systems and on the development of its production method. As the result, the first step program, completion of large diameter size element, diameter 56 mm, it took about three years since the start of the joint development.

Until the above completion, there were 60 times liaison meetings. It will not be an exaggeration to say that joint endeavors' results served as a foundation leading to the worldwide surge arrester suppliers decision to produce the ZnO surge arrester under the technical license from Panasonics.

[Picture: Zinc Oxide Block Timeline]

From varistor block to ones for the gapless surge arrester for the power station.
The bottom right big block is for station class surge arrester.

Part 3: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

The decision just before the occurrence of the oil crisis led to the success of surge arrester factory construction. Many licensing agreement requests flooded.

In May 1973, then Meiden executive vice president, Mr. Shiro Seki, made a management decision to make the gapless surge arrester as a strategic product replacing the conventional gapped type surge arrester as the gapless one has excellent features in every characteristics against the conventional one. Mr. Seki proposed the Company to construct a new surge arrester factory although he sales department people could not reach a conclusion if this new product would be accepted by the power utilities. Back then, the sales contribution from the surge arrester business was at or less than 1% of the all sales of Meiden. Given such background, his decision was received as a surprise even among the Meiden people relating to the surge arrester business.

During the factory construction period, Meiden faced the impacts of the oil crisis such as price hike of the construction material costs and procurement difficulty of the materials. In December 1973, construction of the new surge arrester factory was completed. The main objective of the newly constructed factory was to establish the mass production technology for ZnO element. Meiden put the technological staff to the new factory from Meiden R & D Center to improve the characteristics and quality, and verify the reliability of ZnO element.

Against the backdrop of establishing the production technology as discussed above, Meiden officially announced for the first time that it developed the gapless surge arrester during the National Convention of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan (IEEJ) at Kanazawa University (in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan) in April 1973. Following this announcement, Meiden introduced on Meiden's technical journal "Meiden Jiho" in Japanese, for the new surge arrester factory and the principle and features of the gapless surge arrester focusing on the prototype beta unit for 66 kV power network systems. Subsequently, Meiden published the same in its technical journal in English, Meiden Review and distributed the publication in Europe and the U.S.

Back then, it drew a fairly high level of attention among the other surge arrester suppliers and the power utilities in Japan. The responses from the overseas turned out to be very big than expected. Due to such publication after 1975, many overseas suppliers of surge arrester requested Meiden to license the gapless surge arrester technology. Meiden declined such licensing requests by citing the reasons that it had been working on the improvement of the elements to produce the common surge arrester elements for Japanese and overseas markets.

Part 4: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

Established the mass production technology of large size

Cleared the issues of sealing level and non-explosive structure issue

Establishment of "Z Project"

Z Project (code name for gapless surge arrester) started in May 1975.

Z Project consists of development team, engineering team, sales team and procurement team. Main members from Surge Arrester Factory, R & D Material Research Office, Transformer Factory Engineering Section (inside the HV Laboratory). The team worked out, one after another, the various surge arrester-related issues: anti-environmental contamination, V-I characteristics, high voltage technology including corona discharge phenomenon. Other issues tackled were: sealing technology to gain the high reliability more than the conventional model and explosion-proof structure. The efforts put the arrester technology much higher level. The engineering team solved the production-related issues: made improvements on the element mass production line and other issues relating to the element production technologies. This team produced a favorable effect of accumulating the production technologies. Z Project programs and efforts bore fruits in the form of finalizing 275 kV arrester development (no such range supply record in the conventional gapped type arrester in this company) and then the development of 500 kV gapless surge arrester.

(Fast backward,) in March 1975, Meiden shipped 66kV gapless surge arrester units for Hayato Substation for Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. as its test trial order. (This became the world first gapless surge arrester to be used in the actual electric power systems.)

[Picture: Top: The gapless surge arrester 66kV ZS84AX Self-standing Model Standard Type – first arrester put to use for the actual power network
On your right: Measured wave-shape of V-I Characteristics 1 μ s/div]

Part 5: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

As a first step, commercialized the zinc oxide elements for distribution type arrester
Spent many hours on the anti-environmental contamination characteristics research

The gapless surge arrester could demonstrate its features when applied to the high voltage application. As technologies required for the serial production for compact surge arrester element was already completed. The demand for the compact surge arrester for power distribution is also high. Meiden first commercialized the distribution type surge arrester whose elements were of zinc oxide model. They went through the type tests of each power utilities in Japan. The results came quickly. Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. and then Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. cleared the type test and accepted this model. Next big challenge was to get the clearance of the power utilities by conducting the type test of gapless surge arrester for power station and substation systems. The typical location sites face the serious salt contamination problem. The verification on the anti-contamination characteristics thus takes long time. To grasp all the relevant issues and the active design feedback on the findings required the field-testing and the analysis on the test results. Through such programs, we could establish the design parameter setting. In October 1976, we conducted a 'open' type test event inviting all Japanese power utilities representatives and type tests were conducted to all the released Meiden gapless surge arrester series products. It ended successfully.

Reflecting the good review of the open type tests, this 1977 became a water-shed moment which accelerated the migration from the conventional gapped type to the gapless surge arrester. In the latter half of 1977, the 80% of production at Meiden became the gapless surge arresters. Observing the success at Meiden, the major suppliers of heavy electrical industry had been in the mood of mapping out the migration plan to the gapless surge arrester in a fast track. Such suppliers proceeded the technical license agreement with Panasonic one after another.

Meanwhile, the major specifications for the surge arrester for the overseas markets are mostly in compliance with the IEC or ANSI Standards. The feature of such overseas surge arrester specifications are: in general the protection level against the switching surge is lower compared with the relevant Japanese Standards. In harmonizing and satisfying such different standards' requirements, Meiden proceeded the development program for the improved surge arrester element since 1977 to produce the common element for Japanese and world markets. In the spring of 1978, it started the serial production of the improved type elements. Using such elements, Meiden developed the tank type surge arrester for gas insulated switchgear. It also proceeded to develop 500 kV class surge arrester. In July 1978, the improved gapless surge arresters with fully changed design models were put to the "open" type test (inviting all the power utilities representatives in Japan.) By that time, Meiden

completed the full range release from 3kV through 500kV. Ever since the start of the development, after the passing of 8 years, it could have a moment: completion of the development of world-renowned gapless surge arrester.

[Picture: Comparison of Old and New Type Arrester elements. The left is old (gapped) model. The right is new (gapless) model.

[Picture: Top: A moment of 500 kV gapless surge arrester cleaning using the fixed spray nozzle. Bottom: Anti-seismic suspended type gapless surge arrester]

Part 6: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

Actively promoted its going standard

Aggressively automated the granulating process, gained confidence by making a sintering furnace and got the results

At abroad, Europe was still behind the practical use of gapless surge arrester. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), in looking ahead, showed some program moving toward for the standardization harmonization of gapless surge arrester since 1977. International Council of Large Electric Systems (CIGRE) had been in support of such program. Mr. Kobayashi of Meiden joined CIGRE international conferences since June 1977. He introduced the gapless surge arrester and co-operated in presenting the draft proposal of testing method for gapless surge arrester. In August and September CIGRE International Conference in 1978, Mr. Kazuo Mitani, General Manager of Meiden's surge arrester (SORESTER) factory announced the related paper and joined the workshop discussion program. In the United States, General Electric (GE) announced a paper relating to the concept of gapless surge arrester at the Summer Meeting of The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) in 1976. Mr. Kobayashi of Meiden announced by the paper for the IEEE Meeting in 1977 that its gapless surge arrester became commercial level.

[Picture: 275 kV gapless surge arrester under commercial operation.]

Part 7: Journal - Birth of Gapless Surge Arrester for Electric Power Systems

Rode on the track record of a record 500 kV arrester

Aims to prove the potential on UHV transmission application

From Meiden top management down to the surge arrester factory members, there had been a strong passion for the product developments for the gapless surge arrester and this resulted in the sales increase of the gapless surge arrester. In the middle of 1979, the total shipment volume exceeded total 2300 units including surge arresters for 275 kV and 500 kV power systems. Among these installed units, these included the tank type gapless surge arresters of 500 kV for gas insulated switchgear and porcelain type heavy duty 500 kV gapless surge arresters for Manitoba Hydro, Canada.

Also, Meiden officially trademarked its arrester name as "SORESTER" from SOlid state surge arRESTER in 1978. The gapless surge arrester was highly rated and recognized as a world-level invention and innovation. Meiden received many technical awards. two (2) times of "Progress Award" by The Japan Electrical Manufacturers Association (JEMA), a "Progress ward" from The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan (IEEJ). It received "Okochi Memorial Production Prize" by Okochi Memorial Foundation in March 1979.

So far Meiden's gapless surge arrester got here but it had yet to prove the true potential going forward. Currently, Meiden participated the Special Committee on UHV Power Transmission (the "Committee") where major Japanese power utilities, research institutes and heavy electrical products suppliers joined. This was sponsored by Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI). The Committee seriously worked on the development of UHV power transmission to be realized by the 1985. The key economics contributing factor is the lowering on BIL (Basic Impulse insulation Level) The Committee is studying on the possibility of the drastic such reduction. In realizing such situation, the key role will be played by the high performance surge arrester. The gapless surge arrester is deemed to meet such requirements and the Committee members are studying on what it takes for the research for such surge arrester.

Meanwhile, the Committee is investigating if by installing the gapless surge arresters on transmission line at regular intervals will it enable the overall insulation co-ordination of the power systems and the reduction of the BIL level of the transmission line. And it aims to produce the drastic reduction of the construction costs of transmission line power system Going forward, such development challenges

are on the horizon.

[Picture: 500 kV surge arrester for Manitoba Hydro in Canada]

その他の細胞質内に存在する
大の粗面RERを構成する
粗面RERを多く含む細胞
では、細胞質内に存在する
粗面RERを構成する

S 54-11-30

誕生の記録

酸化亜鉛素子の非直線 特性の優秀さに着目

故平木謙一郎氏

二、松下電器との共同研究始まる
西川高社間の覚書が作成され、
一回、大阪と福岡を往復して、
結果が確認されたことになった。
すでに昭和四十一年一月通常用
サービスアンバーのパリミタに、
送り用語を記したのを記述する。

は、酸化鉄錆素の性能だけではなく、
も解決を期すべきものと感心する。
が、昭和十五年八月四日、不
運遇を免れ、電力用酸化鉄錆素の
開発についての井田は、次のように書
いたのである。

中堅重電の独自性探る

ヤングの追認は正に心であったなど
また、避難船賃病呻が眼の前で倒
れた駆逐艦乗組士に強く感動した
ものが夢であった。

（左）
山本一郎、度胸と才覚の持主で、
人々から眞當社を慕ひます。
（右）
大谷、才分と問題が並んであつた

既存サージアントサーバーの「ルート
」新規端末ペアリングを実現したことや、
「の特徴を最大限活用する機能」など
はかなりの溝の開いた表現だった。
しかし、本件は他の新規機能導入と
して、いわゆる「既存の機能強化」として
開始し、翌四月十五日(月)に発表
され無認証改修版。

昭和四十五年五月十六日朝
平井忠一郎農業農村部長はつゝ地頭
として、社説等を書いた。新聞の新聞
記者を通じて、ふる新規の
醜い下着が醜化専門家成
とするセミック半透明の新製品
(バーリング)を発表している記事が
回が上場した。在任監修の連れて
非難議論などの古い問題で、つい
で述べた記事を読むやうに、
技術開拓ではない社説に、何と
か当時の農業問題にもかかわらぶが、何
よりも大切なのがとの想いが強調さ
れていた。ところのその後監修の
としの社説は、中堅農業者の中でも、農業
問題に対する理解度にしてハーネス(家庭
生)の問題などについて懸念を常々持つ
アーティストが多かった。
醜い下着、新規の新聞
新聞の新聞記者を通じて、ふる新規の
醜い下着が醜化専門家成
とするセミック半透明の新製品
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か当時の農業問題にもかかわらぶが、何
よりも大切なのがとの想いが強調さ
れていた。ところのその後監修の
としの社説は、中堅農業者の中でも、農業
問題に対する理解度にしてハーネス(家庭
生)の問題などについて懸念を常々持つ
アーティストが多かった。

朝、故のものも、これは一層の新製品で、その特徴は、主成分としての硝酸銅が強く要求される能力と、硝酸の蒸気としての活性能の性質で、やはり調理用ペリカンの性能次第で、當時の系統選抜によるものも開拓チャップが放逐してしまった事務に至る危険性がかなり高かつたのである。

酸化亜鉛素子の非直線特性の優秀さに着目

ヤツラの通路は正に夢であつたのである。そこで、通常接觸醫師が眼の前に現れた酸化鉄溶液を強く鼻孔へ押しのめである。これが、これまたの調査結果である。

電の独立
は、非常に憂心がおいたといふ。従来避難器具の能力は必ずしも強度が高シエアも大きがつたといふ動機になったと思われる。

当社は大変な苦難を経て、たゞ十
年の歳月を経てようやく、本格的
の生産体制を確立するに至った。
われど、当社はまだ十分に生産能
力の拡張を終らぬまま、また、新規
工場の建設も次第に遅れを取る。ま
た、生産过大で、在庫が増加する。ま
た、(生産过大による)在庫の増加
によりキャッシュ・レス化の進展と
併せて、小売業成の競争激化が進む。
併し、販売額の安定化は、底堅い財
政だ。そこで、販売の実績には、過
大の努力を要する。販賣と在庫の
倉庫の運送、追跡、吸収、焼成の方
面で、既存設備に拘泥する。この現
状のままでは、いつかは、必ず倒
産する。そこで、生産过大問題を解
決するため、在庫を削減する。
そこで、共同研究室は問題を認めた。
①「これが本社通りに開拓する業界
子として、ましてやキャッシュ・レス
化を実現させながら、他の企業がな
していくとは思ひつかない。結果、結
局は小売ネギキーリセールサービス
アーバー（例えは、Y・サージなど）
によるのが通用で、まだ、これ
はなんらの課題をもつて、工具す
べの技術講習等、いふと遙かだ。
したが、昭和四十六年二月、
(II-11)-X-11-12) 会員の問題
から、これが、西日本電力開拓の課題
が確実化のOの要素のそれより
おなじに回り問題を抱えることが
来た。」（了）

この企画は毎週、金曜、月曜日に掲載します。

S 54-12-10

卷之二

卷之三

三

気密・防爆構造 など問題点解決

大型電子量産技術も確立

ボーナスプロジェクトと確定

部（当時）開発部門、開発生産技術部門、研究所材料研究室、堅田工場技術課（高橋研究室）、の四つの部門の主要メンバーが設立して開発チーム、技術チーム、マ

いた。それと並んで、黒田四郎など
が花火業者を經營するのみ
で、その上に複数の製造販賣業者
がもたらして、必ずヤマトノスル
屋の大きな特徴を見出せる。明
治の企業規模がまだ必ずしも
大きくて、用賀屋敷の手比古社
のない費用で開拓すれば、少しだけ
儲かる可能性がある。そこで、
業界へ行くべき業者の多い姿勢
である。しかし、この業界は、
必ずしも、金儲けよりも、ひつじの
シナリオで、やがて御用屋敷の運営
門とされ、隠れしてお嬢様グル
ープのものにならざるを得ぬ生業
か、よほ道徳的影響力を發揮する
業者として、プロジェクト作業を指
示した。

気密・防爆構造 など問題点解決

坝谷新晋取缔役

立つて第一段、鐵路網を敷いていた研究のものより能くはるに取組んだ。施設は主にベリー、究は今日もなびき飛ばれられた。今までに二回三段の改良された。今度は、國內の開拓の盛んが誕生していく。

第三回和田・明神安田屋
本部ソシタード坂井
おのと山田
おのと山田
おのと山田
おのと山田
おのと山田

初の実験に使用したギ
ヤップレスアレスター六万
六千ノット以上ハ四八X回立
型螺旋タイド(専用)と
走行用螺旋桨型同一ノード
ハセシマ(専用)

されれば比較的詳しく、したがって、時刻表される新設駅の表示を今後は小さく、素子の距離感覚を損なわぬよう、既存駅の表示をそのままにしておき、新設駅の表示を小さくしておき、これで運用ができるがかなり過剰であるとの感想がある。したがって

八、翠子翠産政策の抜粋

今井 正雄社長

規格化、積極的に推進

レバ音楽として論文を発表し、小説開拓の実験として講演も行なった。これらの経験を生かして、アーティスティックな活動を規劃する問題があつた。年十月の金剛形試験を前にして、これまでの五千万円の貯

九、販売・生産の歴史

ヤップレス競輪開催推進の実績
的資本者として多角的な活動を続
けていたが、やがての経験を生か
して对外活動の船出に当たった。口の活動から関連は一応予定
ギャップレス競輪開催化の一途を辿りながら、日本競輪
のネックに相当問題があった。年一度の国際試験も西洋に
行くにむかひ五十万円の賄賂

（二）個人的責任者としての推進の実質的責任者として多角的な活動を

レスボス島にて講義を終り、小説家としての活動も再開した。また、スコットランドにて講義を終り、小説家としての活動も再開した。

前にして、彼女が彼に
れに参加した。

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

この命令を受けた子供たちは、
面はかなめの表情
どうたが、さう
そく震源地チーム
の編成にかかる
た。本番ならば、
上層の生産設備
部門が皆倒れ、直接受
かるが、今回も直接受
じたこれは運営部の
施設の工場へはねて
落とす當時、落とす

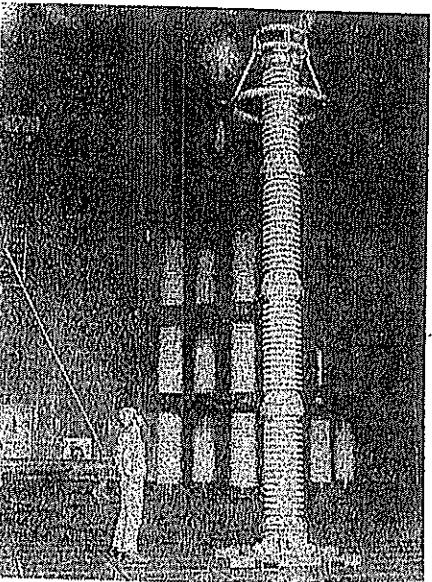
春季の生産量の伸びともなじた。この設備計画、設計もまた研究

られた。小林は、工場にあつてギ
タ用化された廢物のギヤツ

この企画に貢献
金曜日に掲載

つい先日の腰痛が悪化するが、家
内に「十五年ぶりの腰痛」といふ
のが、三ヶ月も前の腰痛と共に現
れて出現した。

UHV送電などへ
本領発揮これから



カナダのマニトバ州核力発電所は50万kWヒューズタ

50万V記録品原動力

ならず、次第に大きくなるので、な。関係者は因、こゝに照相館不
満外で見るギャラリーステーション、五年以来のギャラリーステーション開
くつて送電線を走らす下へ、そ
れから上野方面へ向かう。東の水がたる電線塔等は、おおむね、一連の電線が電線塔等を支え
て走る。このように一般化して、その繋り合が密で、走る。とし
て、走る所と走る所とに、つながる。これが、電線塔等を支え
る所は、今後、海外を含め、投
資額の折衝に、専門的でなく、
少しここに至るまで、ギャラ
リーステーション開設の問題が、
問題。昭和五十三年四月に、内閣
は、電線塔等を支える所が開設される
から、必ずしも電線を走らせる所を
選ぶ。ソリッドステート・サー
vice、現在、電線が主としている日本
ナレスターを走らせるハーベス、又送電網監査では、新規電力

辛夷の花が咲く頃には、池塘の邊で遊んでいた。やがて、彼はお父さんを尋ねた。