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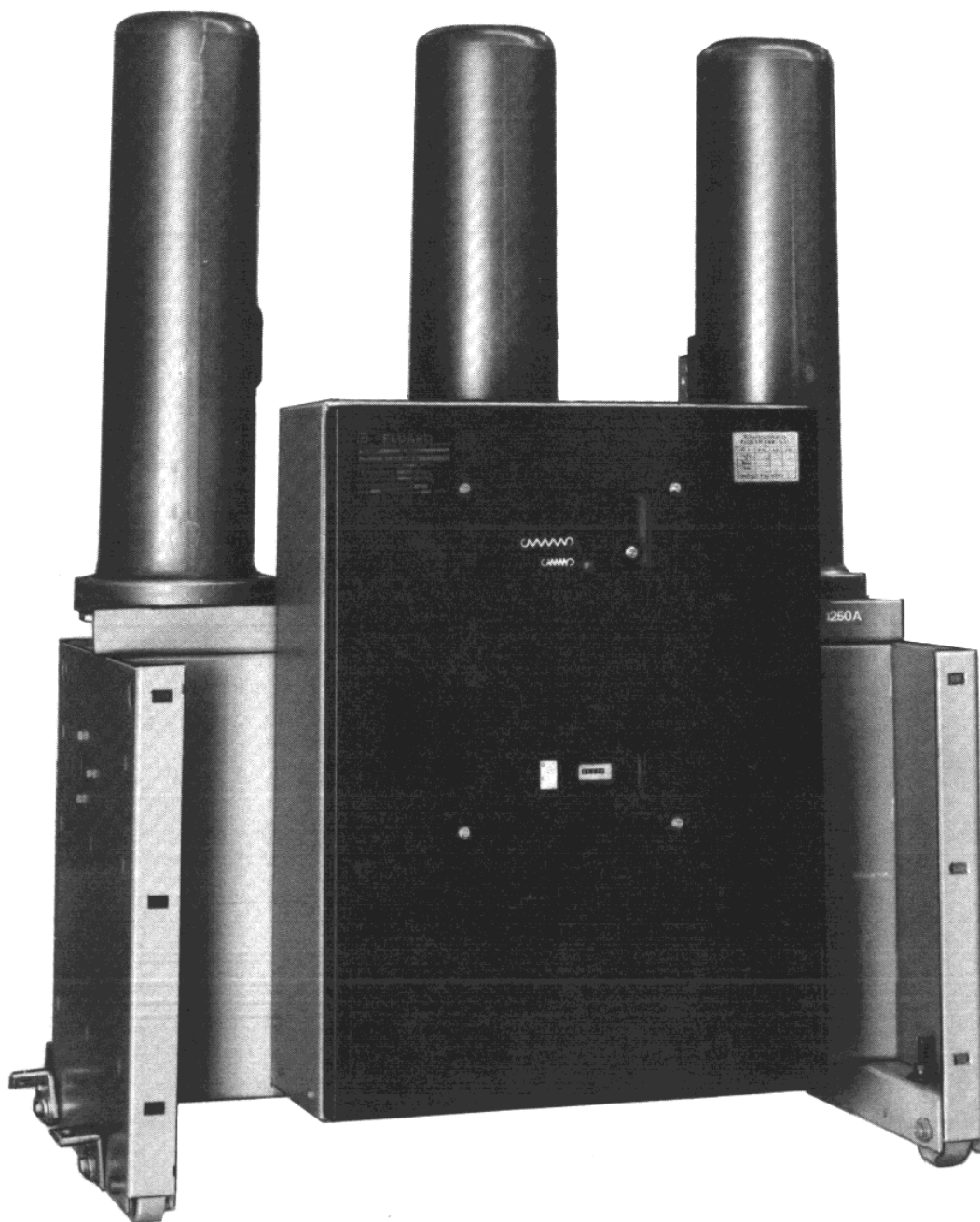
Installation & Maintenance Manual

FLUARC[®]

SF₆ CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Type FC

• INSTALLATION • OPERATION • MAINTENANCE



SQUARE D COMPANY

TYPE FC SF₆ CIRCUIT BREAKERS

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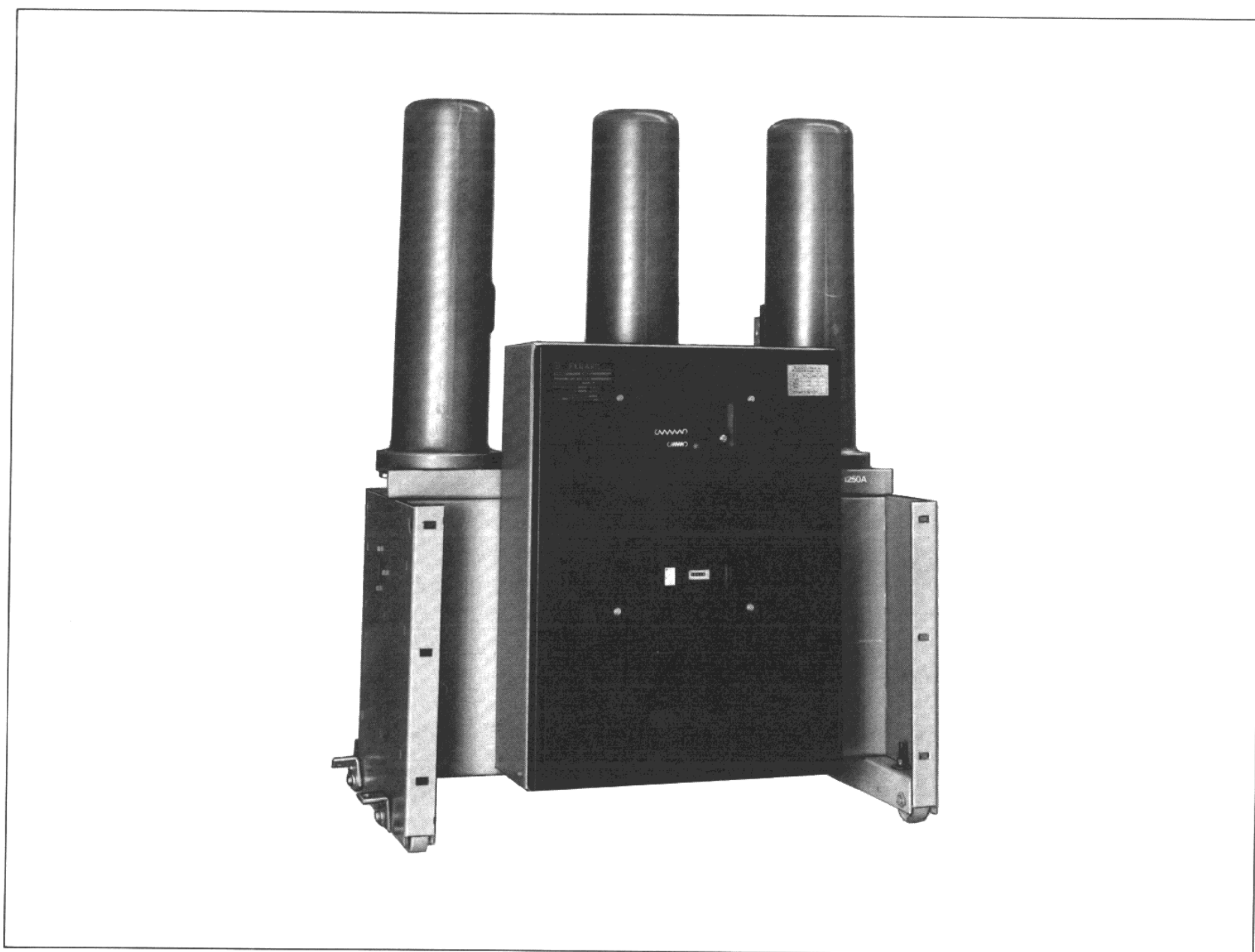


Figure 1

INTRODUCTION

The use of SF₆ gas (sulfur hexafluoride) equipment by utilities for High Voltage and Extra High Voltage application is relatively common. Square D company's FLUARC circuit breaker is a low-pressure, sealed-interrupter type for applications at 10 kV through 38 kV.

Designed for low maintenance requirements the type FC circuit breaker uses three (3) sealed interrupters. These inter-

rupters are filled with SF₆ gas at the factory and sealed for life. **FIELD CHARGING OF THE INTERRUPTERS IS NOT REQUIRED.**

The breaker should be utilized within the design limitations described on the nameplate. See Table 1 for complete ratings.



STANDARD FC RATINGS

Breaker Type	FC-1	FC-2	FC-3
Rated Frequency	60 Hz	60 Hz	60 Hz
Nominal Operating Voltage	14.4kV	23kV	34.5kV
Maximum Design Voltage	15.5kV	25.8kV	38kV
Basic Insulation Level	110kV	125kV	150kV
60 Hz Withstand: Voltage Dry Voltage Wet	50kV 45kV	60kV 50kV	80kV 75kV
Interrupting Time	5 Cycles	5 Cycles	5 Cycles
Time Between Coil Energization And Contact Parting	40-60 msec.	40-60 msec.	40-60 msec.
Spring Charging Time	10-13 sec.	10-13 sec.	10-13 sec.
Closing Time	50-90 msec.	50-90 msec.	50-90 msec.
Reclosing Time	0.2 sec.	0.2 sec.	0.2 sec.
Continuous Current*	1200A-2000A	1200A-2000A	1200A-2000A
Interrupting Capacity (Max. Voltage)	20-40kA	20-40kA	20-32kA
Momentary Rating (Peak)	54-108kA	54-108kA	54-86kA

Table 1

*The design of the Bussing and Enclosure Ventilation must be such so as to limit the temperature of the Breaker Power Connections to 90°C total.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

1. Only qualified and authorized personnel should be permitted to handle or operate the breaker.
2. Do not work around "live" parts.
3. Any switch or breaker that has been opened to de-energize the equipment being serviced should be effectively locked, tagged, and even blocked open if possible to prevent accidental energization.
4. Service current carrying parts only when these parts are disconnected from the system and grounded to the ground bus.
5. In case of fire do not use liquid fire extinguishers until all circuits have been made electrically "dead".
6. All personnel responsible for supervision and operation should be familiar with the breaker and its functions.
7. If the circuit breaker is to be stored for an extended period of time prior to placing in service, periodic exercising is necessary to maintain the high integrity of the gas seal in the interrupters. Time between exercise periods should be no greater than one year.

PRE-SERVICE CHECK-OUT

Prior to placing the breaker in service, perform the following checks:

1. Inspect for any shipping damage such as broken parts, loose hardware, etc.
2. Remove all dust and foreign particles from the interrupters by wiping with a soft dry cloth. For more extensive cleaning, a non-flammable solvent should be used.

These checks are part of normal factory quality procedures, however, it is suggested these items be re-checked prior to actual energization.

3. Manually charge the closing springs and close and trip the breaker.

4. Apply control power and operate breaker electrically.
5. Perform contact resistance measurement: new breaker should read 150 micro ohms or less, using a DC test instrument and measured across complete pole unit.
6. If everything is found to be satisfactory, proceed to place breaker in service.

GAS SERVICING

The Type FC interrupters are designed to be sealed for life. They are charged with SF₆ to 48.5 psig at the factory and therefore do not require charging at the time of installation.

Gas pressure can be tested at a pressure valve located at the bottom of the bottle (Figure 6). It is recommended that this practice be kept to a minimum (5 year intervals) because the gas lost during a pressure check will be greater than that expected over several years normal service.

A pressure switch that operates at 29.4 psig is provided as an integral part of the interrupter for the purpose of providing a warning of a low pressure situation.

If necessary, additional gas may be introduced into an interrupter through the pressure valve.

OPERATION THEORY OF SF₆

The FLUARC® system of arc interruption utilizes a puffer type interrupter. It moves the gas through a nozzle system across the arc.

As the arcing contacts part, the gas is compressed into the arc region. The action of the gas absorbs the arc energy and full interruption takes place at a current zero.

This system provides a soft high speed interruption, quiet operation, long interrupter life and reduced maintenance.



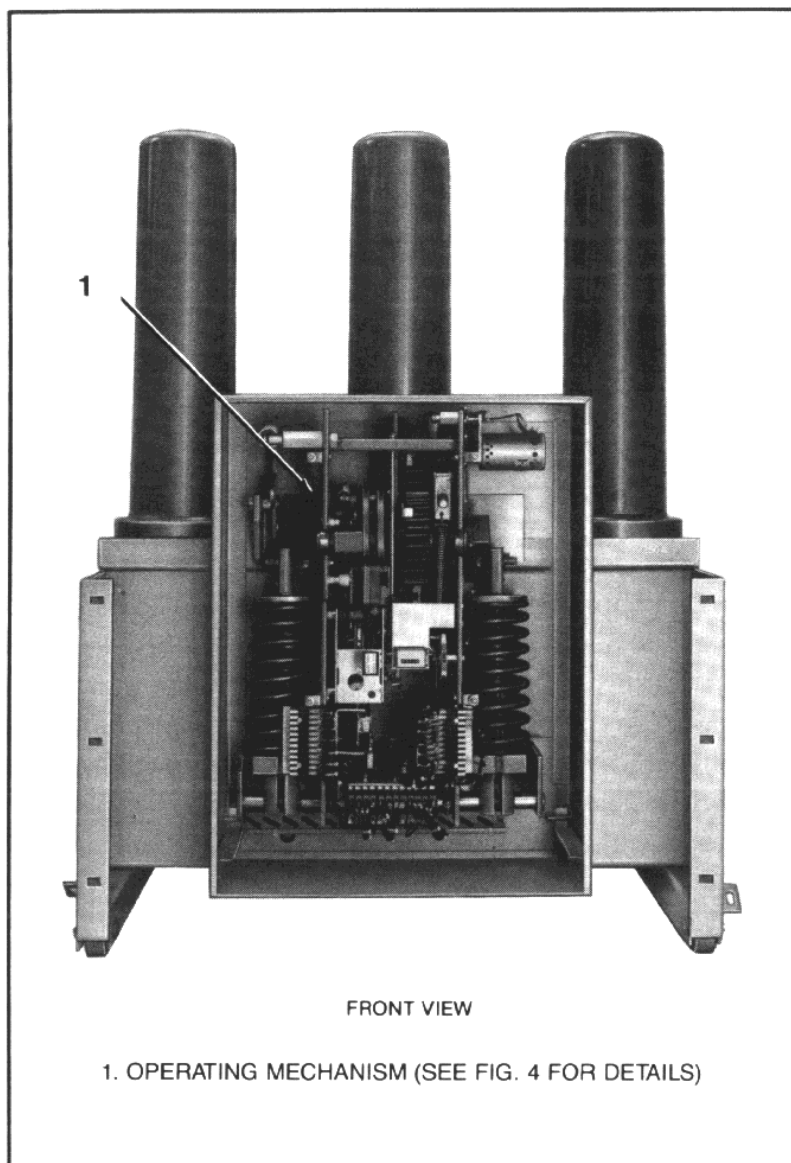


Figure 2

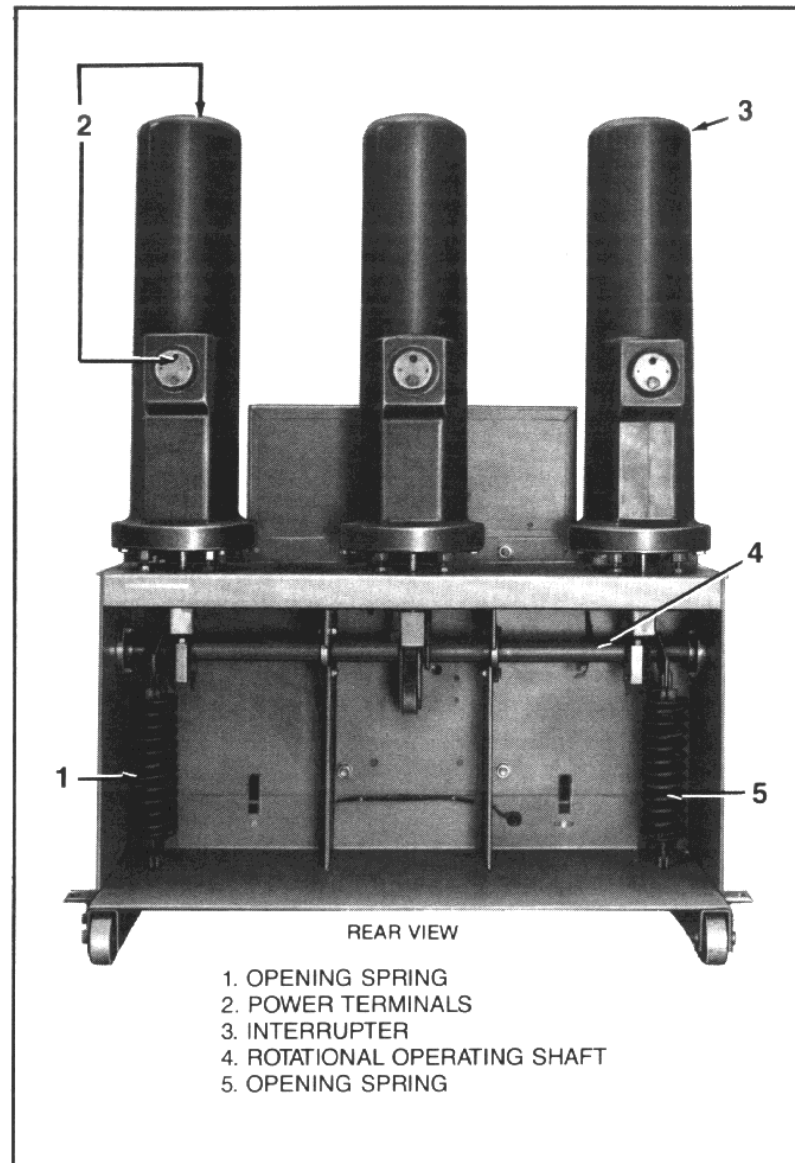


Figure 3

OPERATING MECHANISM DESCRIPTION

A stored energy mechanism is located in the control housing and consists of high energy closing springs and a ratcheting system for charging these springs. The breaker is prevented from being closed until the springs are fully compressed. Opening and closing speeds are independent of the method by which the springs are charged (manual or electrical).

The springs can be charged either electrically through the gear motor or manually through the use of the manual charging handle (Figure 9). After the springs are fully charged,

the breaker may be closed either electrically by energizing the closing solenoid or manually by pulling out the CLOSE/OPEN button. Depress the same button to trip the breaker (Figure 4).

The closed/open status of the breaker can be determined by a mechanical flag showing through the escutcheon plate of the mechanism. In the same general location is a flag that indicates whether the closing springs are CHARGED or DISCHARGED (Figure 4).

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

General Maintenance

The FC Breaker has been manufactured and tested with the concept of maintenance-free operation within the limits of predictable conditions. The mechanical life of the mechanism is 10,000 operations. The mechanical operations counter is incremented on CLOSE operations.

The life of the SF₆ interrupters can be predicted by use of the graph (Figure 14) showing the relationship of interrupting current vs. number of operations. The interrupter chambers are pressurized with SF₆, sealed and are maintenance free.

The need for inspections and possible interrupter replacement should be based upon the frequency of operation, types and levels of interruptions.

Suggested maintenance interval of the mechanism is every 3000 operations or 36 months, whichever comes first. Ad-

verse environmental conditions would make more frequent maintenance advisable.

Specific inspections and/or maintenance would be as follows:

- Operating Mechanism
- Contact Erosion
- Sequence of Operation

Operating Mechanism Lubrication

A good preventive maintenance program should include cleaning and lubrication of parts subject to wear through friction. The lubrication points may be identified in Figures 4, 6 and 7.

Lubrication should be as follows:

- Pivot Points and Bearings:
10W-40 Automotive Oil—"MS" Duty
- Spring Guides and Gears:
Automotive Molybdenum Disulfide Grease (Shell)

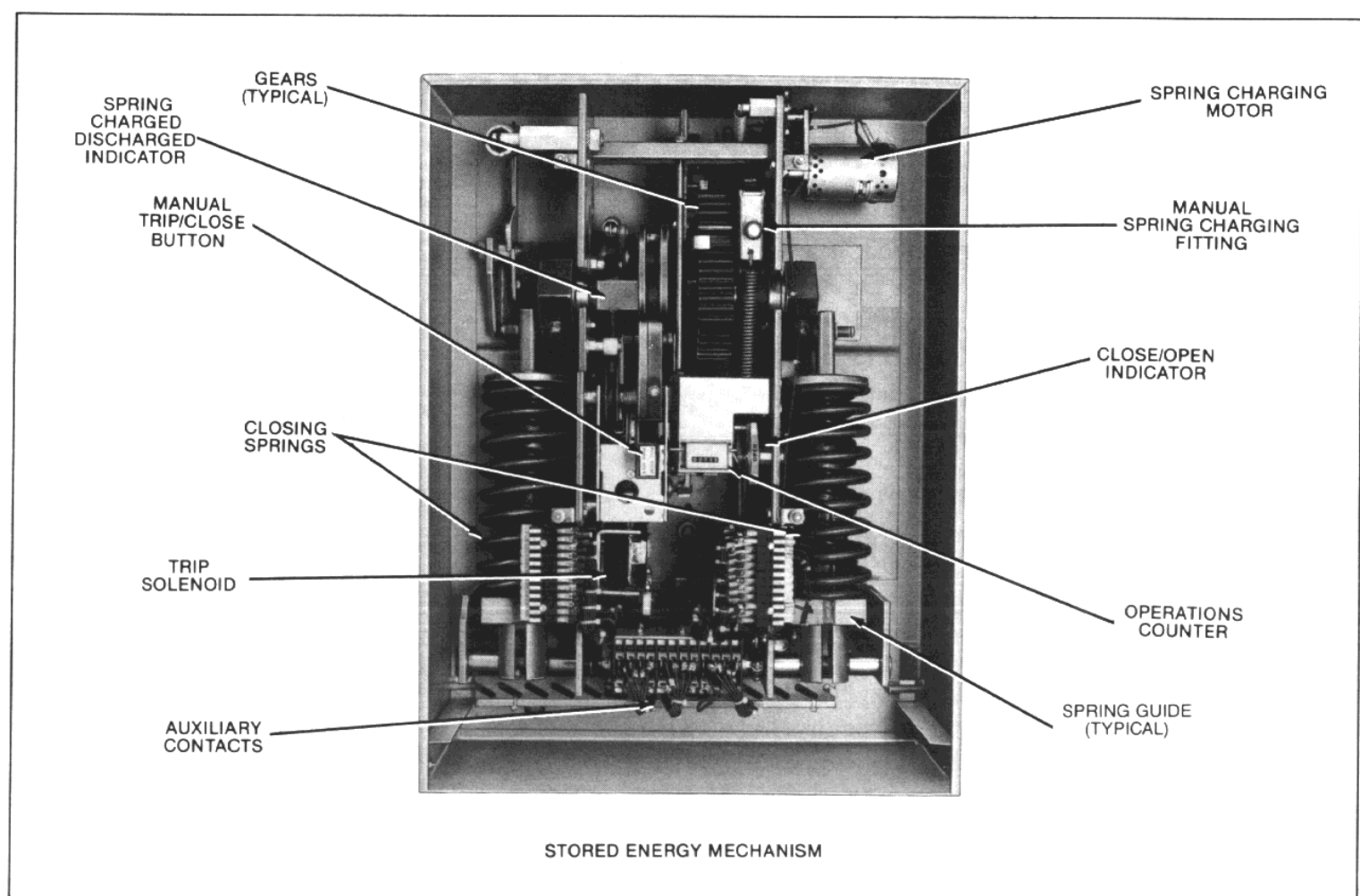


Figure 4



Contact Erosion Measurement

This procedure describes the method required for checking the arcing contact erosion of each bottle.

WARNING: The primary circuit must be de-energized before proceeding.

1. Check to insure that primary circuit as well as control power has been disconnected.
2. Insure that the breaker is in the Open position and the mechanism springs, both closing and opening, are discharged. This can be accomplished by operating the close/open button by first pulling then pushing.

CAUTION: Only perform wear evaluation on one bottle at a time. Reconnect one bottle before proceeding to the next. This is important because the connecting rods are adjusted to different lengths and cannot be interchanged without re-adjustment.

NOTE: The upper and lower pins of the connecting rod are different lengths. The shorter pin is used at the lower position as shown in Figure 6.

3. Identify the location of the connecting rod in Figures 6 and 7. See Figure 6 for connecting rod details. This device is to be removed as follows.

- a) Make certain the jam nut is tight.
- b) Remove one lower circlip.
- c) Position the manual charging lever so that it rests on the rotational operating shaft and under the operating mechanism head of the bottle being evaluated (Figure 8).
- d) Lift the manual charging lever slightly to remove the load from the operating mechanism head. The lower pin in the connecting rod can now be removed. Release the manual charging lever slowly.
- e) Remove one upper circlip. While holding the connecting rod, remove the upper pin.

4. Attach a continuity tester between the primary conductors of the bottle under evaluation.
5. Using the manual operating handle as shown in Figure 8, operate the mechanism head upward until continuity is obtained. Observe the wear mark located on the stationary rod

of the bottle (Figure 5). If the operating mechanism head covers the wear mark before continuity is made, it is necessary to replace the bottle.

6. After checking the bottle, reconnect it. Replace the connecting rod by reversing the procedure outlined in Item #3.
7. With the connecting rods properly installed and all three bottles restored to normal service, execute a manual close/open operation. This will insure that the breaker is operating properly.
8. Reconnect the breaker control power and put the breaker through an electrical close/open operation.

The breaker is now ready for primary power energization.

An alternate method of slow-closing an interrupter would be through the use of a hydraulic jack as shown in Figure 10.

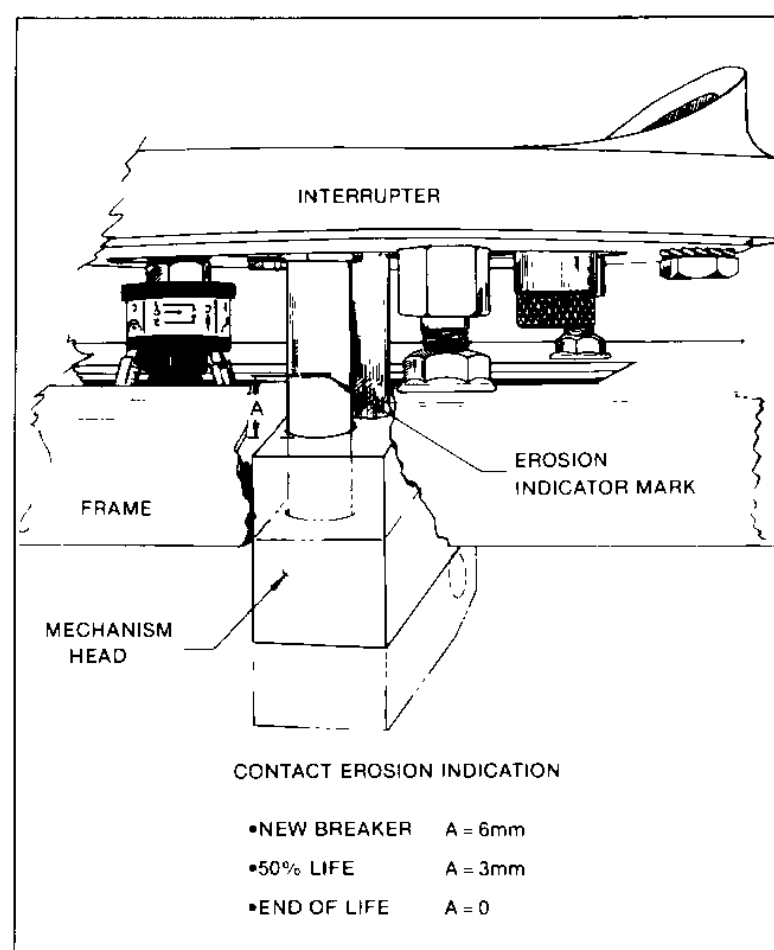


Figure 5

TYPE FC SF₆ CIRCUIT BREAKERS

CLASS
9880

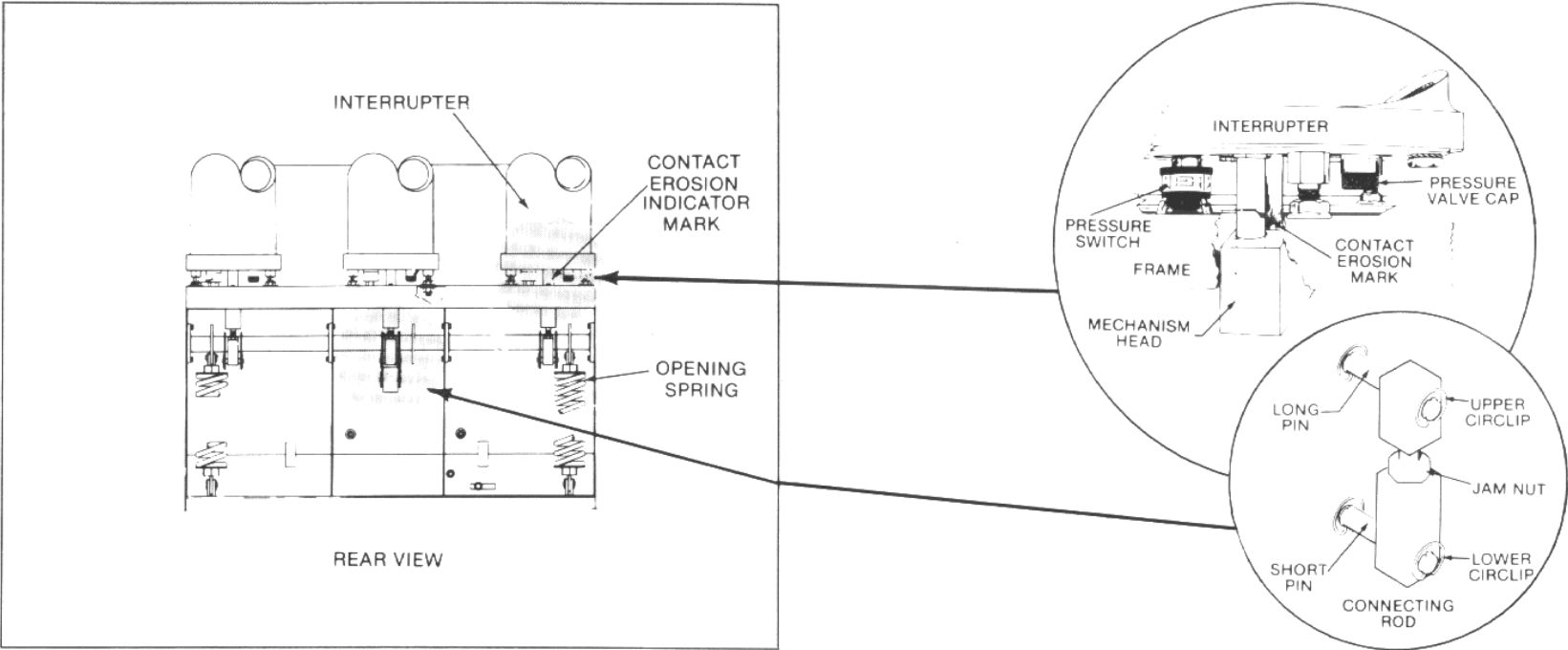


Figure 6

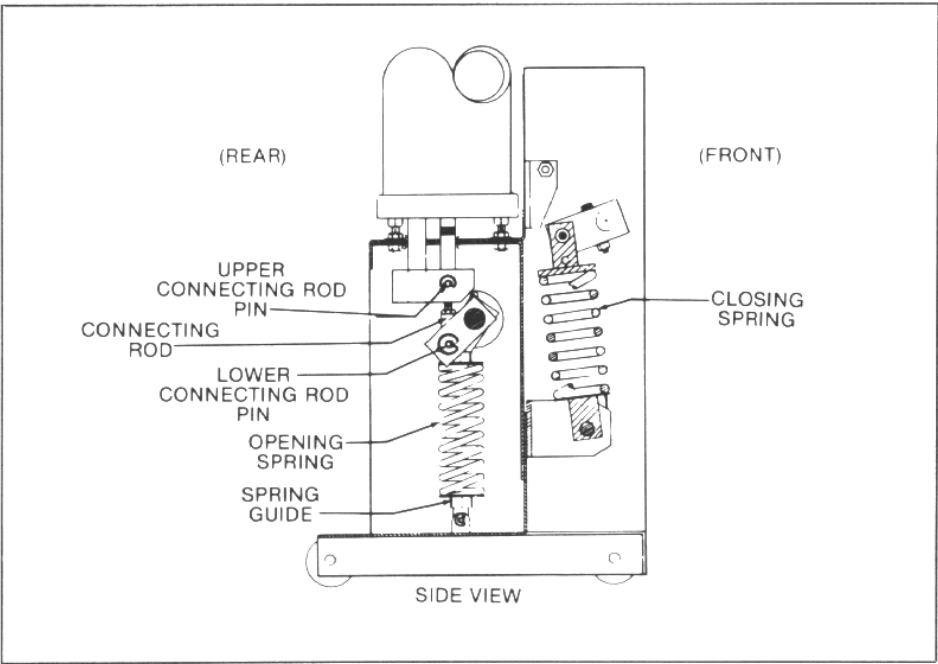


Figure 7

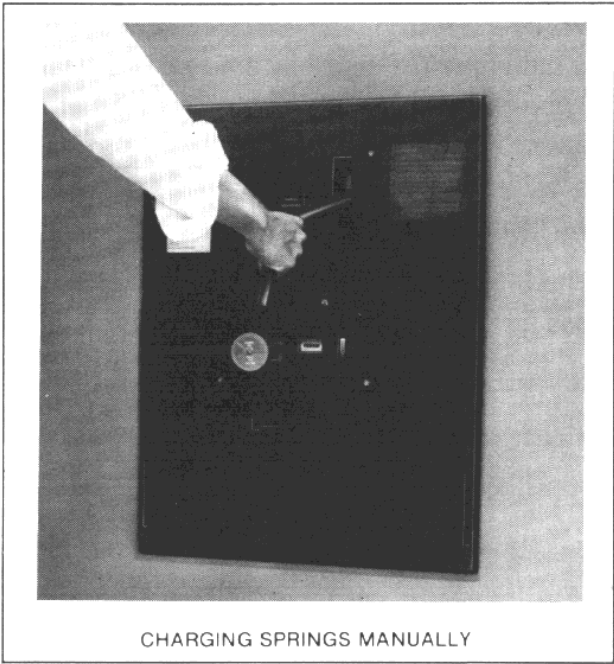


Figure 9

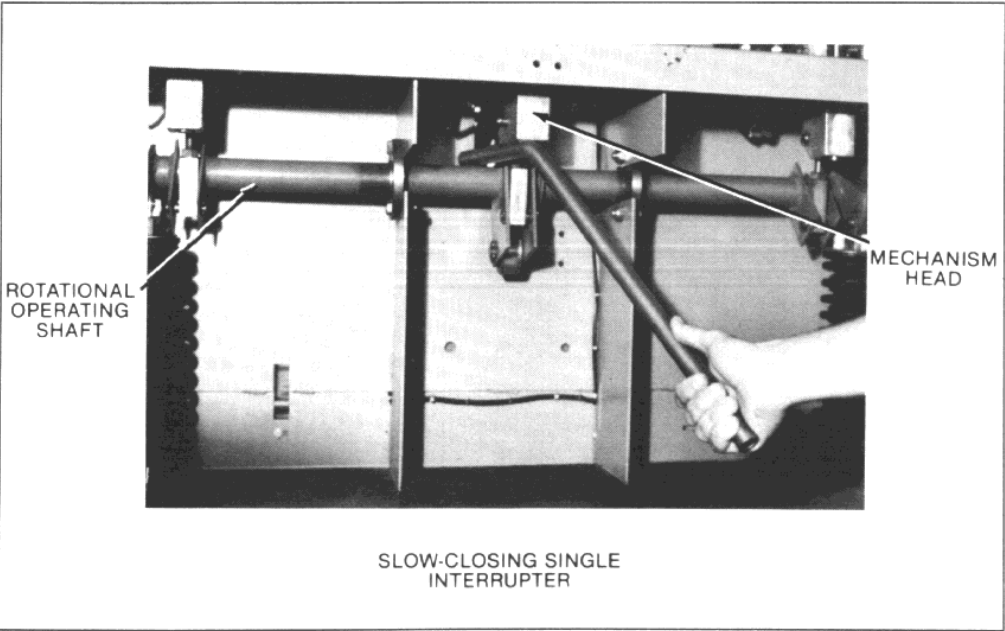


Figure 8

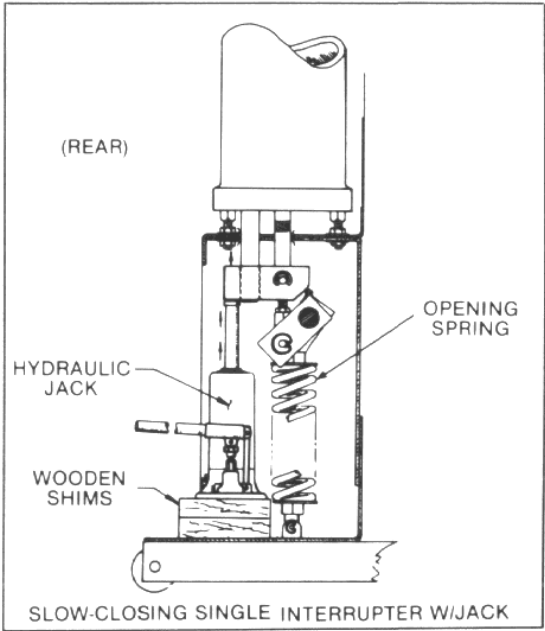


Figure 10



OPERATION OF BREAKER

1. Refer to Figure 11 & 12 for Elementary & Connection diagrams.
2. Charging of the closing springs is controlled by 52LS/bb. When the springs are discharged and power is available on terminals 61 and 62, the closing springs charging motor will run to charge the closing springs. When the springs are charged, the contact 52LS/bb opens stopping the motor.
3. The breaker is electrically closed by operating the closing solenoid 52X. The closing signal is applied across terminals 2 and 4. The closing springs must be charged. Contacts 52/b and 52Y/b pass current to the closing solenoid 52X. When the breaker closes, contacts 52/b and 52/a change state. Contact 52/b opens the closing solenoid circuit. Contact 52/a energizes the anti-pump relay 52Y. Contact 52Y/b opens, preventing the closing solenoid from being re-energized until 52Y is de-energized, and contact 52Y/a seals the anti-pump relay until the close signal is removed from terminals 2 and 4. The anti-pump relay 52Y limits the breaker to one closing operation per close signal applied across terminals 2 and 4. The Latch Check Switch (52 LC) is open when Trip Mechanism is activated.
4. The breaker is electrically tripped by applying a signal across terminal 65 and 6. If the breaker is closed (contact 52/a closed), the trip solenoid will operate, tripping the breaker. Contact 52/a opens, de-energizing the trip solenoid when the breaker is open.
5. Remote status indicators are connected to indicate if the breaker is open or closed. Contact 52/a, connected to terminal 8, is closed when the breaker is closed. Contact 52/b, connected to terminal 10, is closed when the breaker is open.
6. An optional remote status indicator to indicate the status of the closing springs is available.
7. An additional trip coil is available as an option. When the second trip coil is provided, applying power across terminals 71 and 28 will cause the breaker to trip. Contact 52/a opens the trip coil current when the breaker is open.
8. An undervoltage trip coil is available as an option. The breaker is tripped when there is loss of voltage across terminals 67 and 68.
9. A pressure switch (PS) is located at the bottom of each interrupter (Figure 7). The switch is designed to operate when the gas pressure falls below 29.4 psig.



ELEMENTARY DIAGRAM

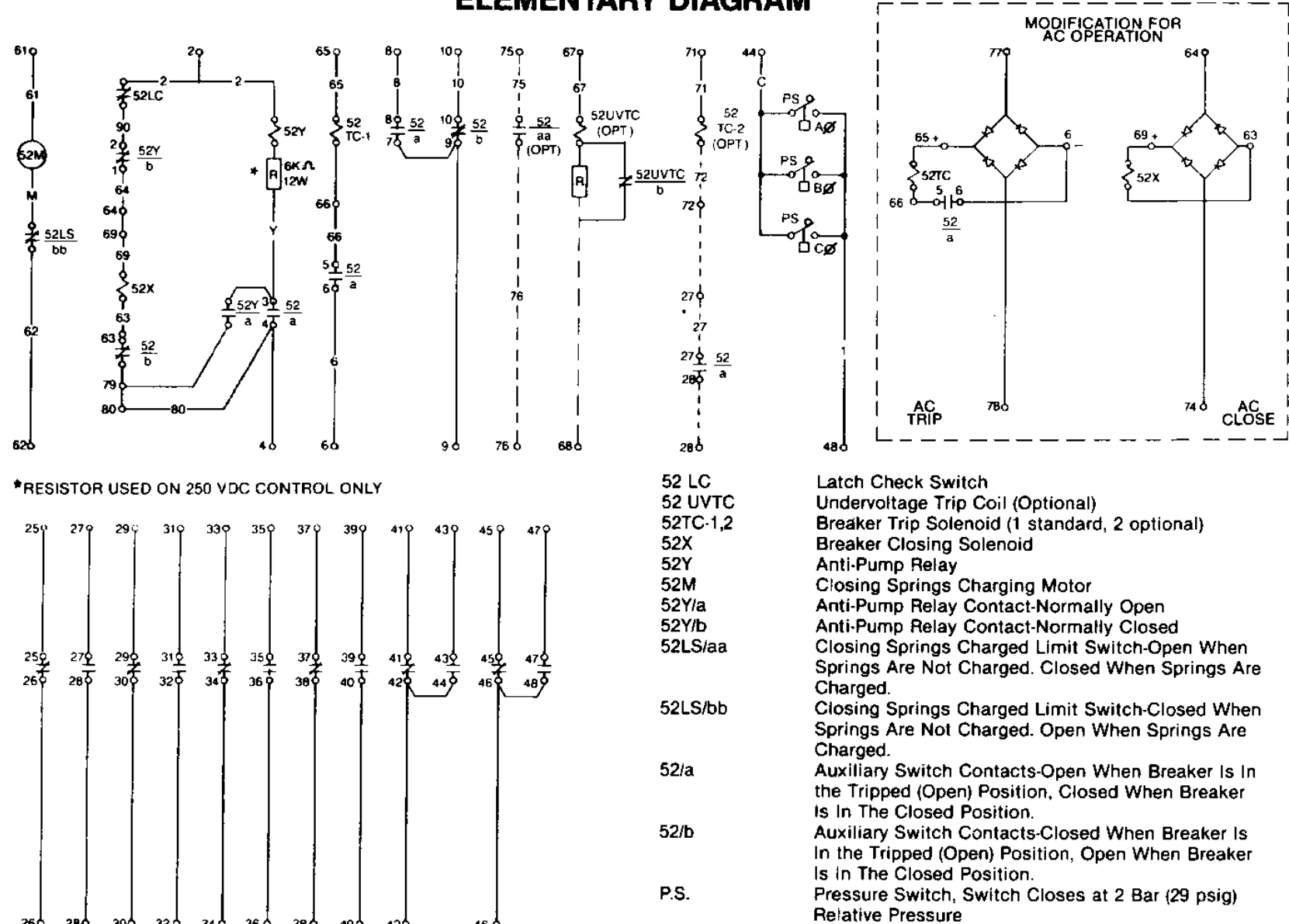
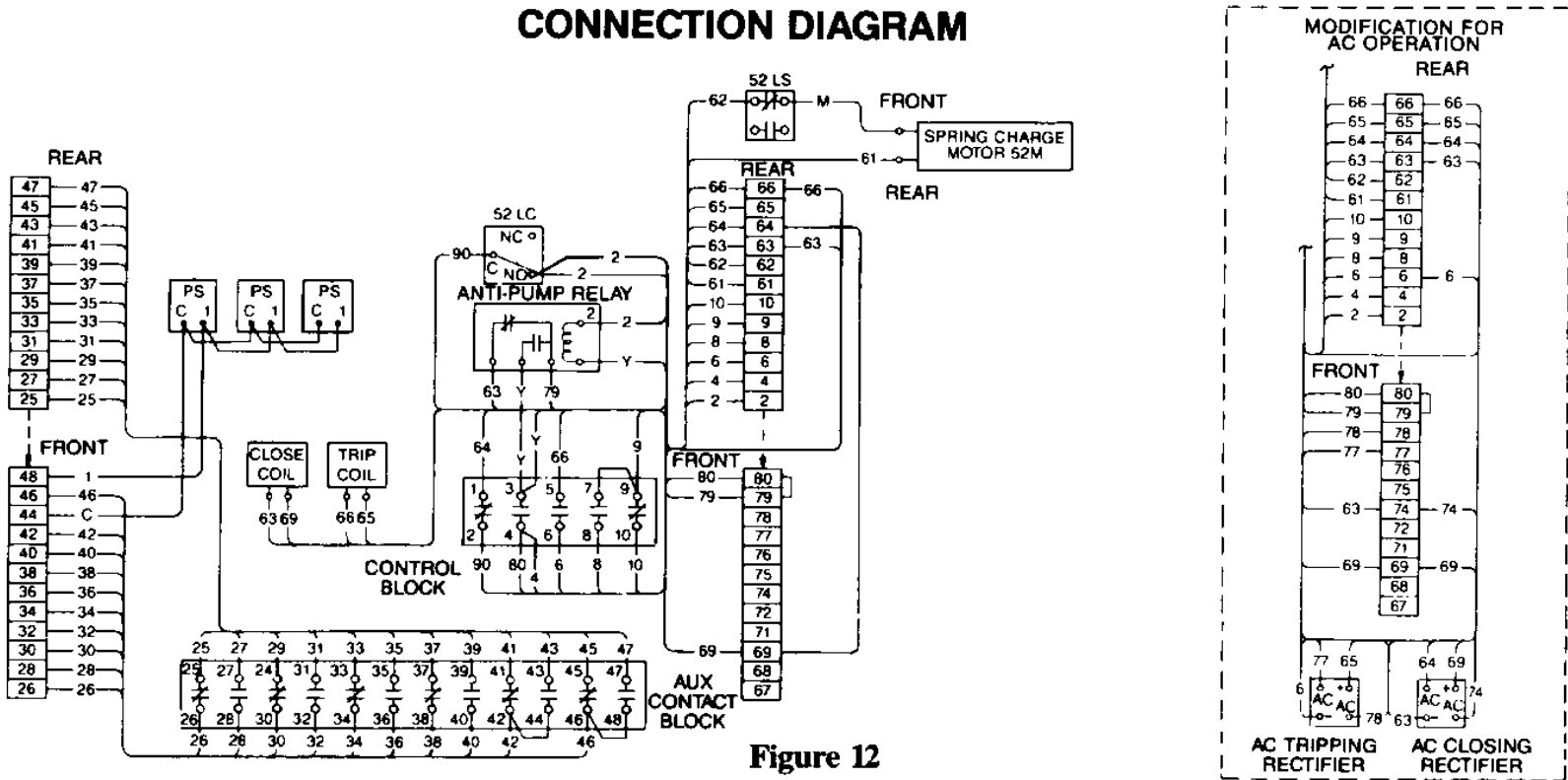


Figure 11

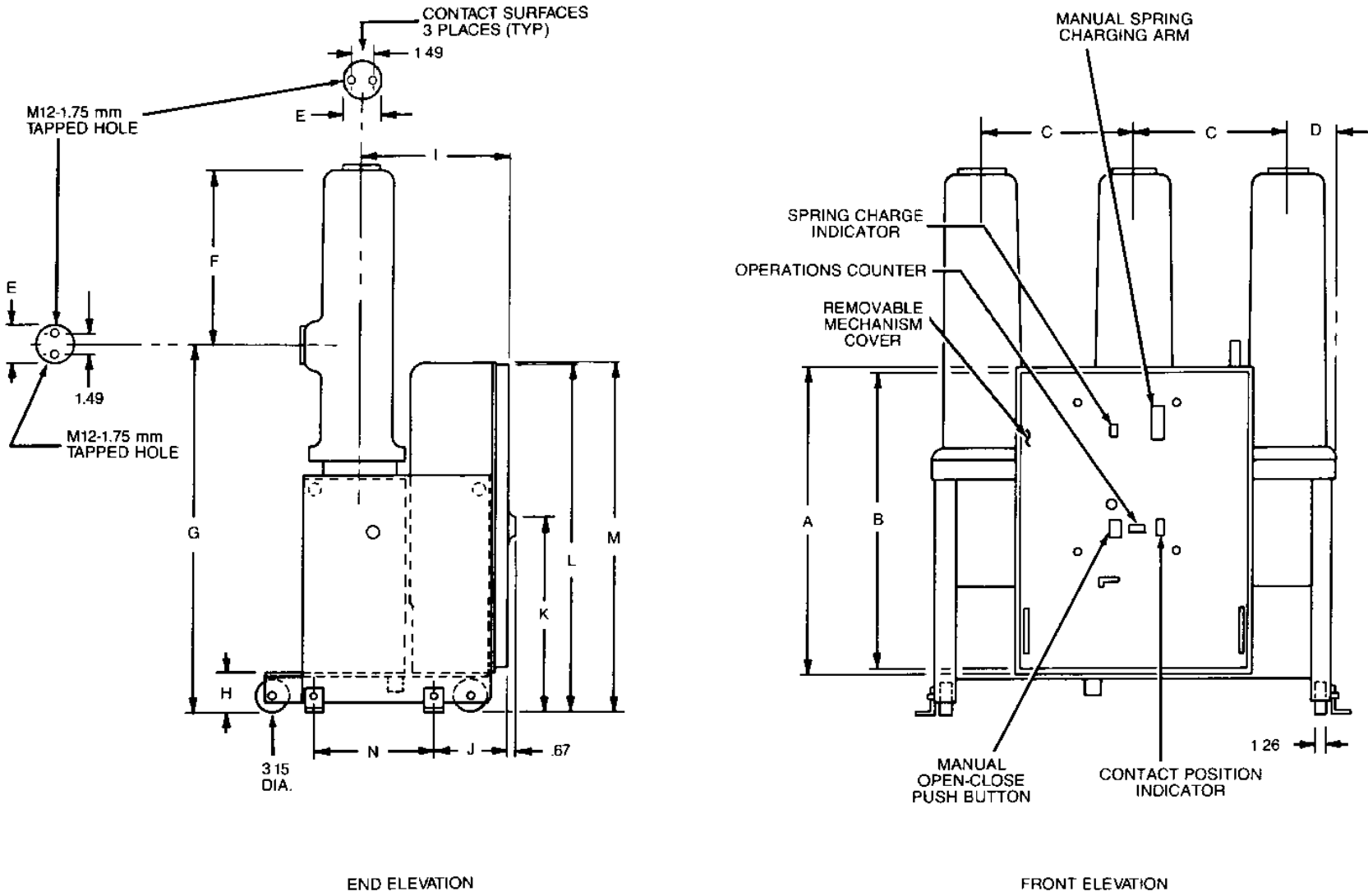
CONNECTION DIAGRAM



TYPE FC SF₆ CIRCUIT BREAKERS

DIMENSIONS

Approximate Dimensions—Not For Construction



1200/2000 110/125/150 KV BIL														
DIM	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
INCHES	31.50	31.10	15.75	5.04	2.48	17.68	37.76	3.70	15.47	7.60	20.04	35.55	35.75	12.40
MMS	800	790	400	128	63	449	959	94	393	193	504	903	903	315

Figure 13

LIFE EXPECTANCY CURVE

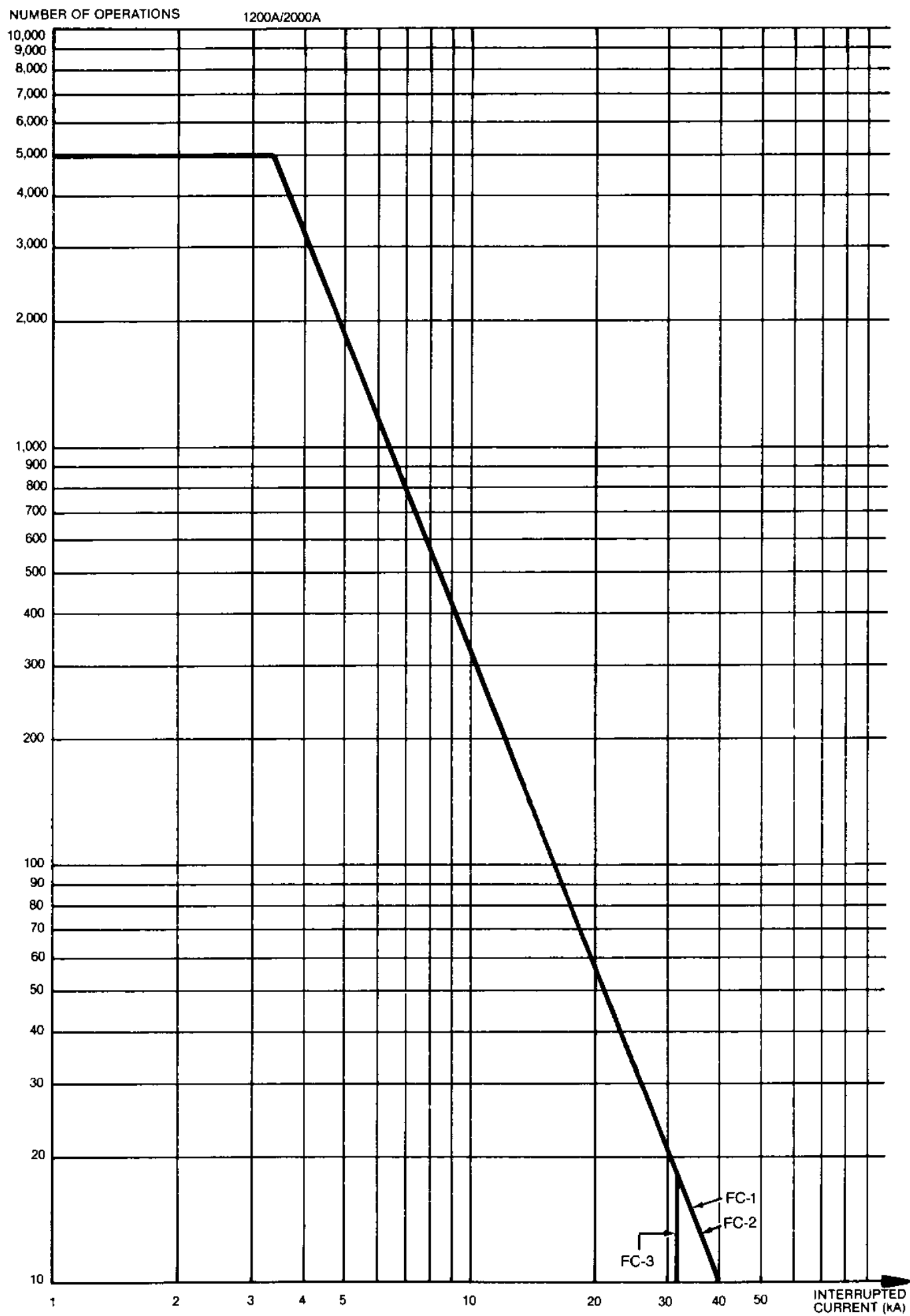


Figure 14



TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

These instructions allow shutdown periods to be kept to a minimum. If the suggested remedies fail to solve the problem, consult the factory.

Problem	Possible Cause	Probable Reason & Remedy
MECHANISM DOES NOT CHARGE AUTOMATICALLY	Electrical Charging motor	Low voltage at the terminals of the motor. Correct the voltage. Replace the motor if necessary.
	End-of-charging switch	Check condition of switch. Replace it if necessary.
	Wiring	Check connections.
BREAKER WILL NOT CLOSE (The indicator stays green)	Closing solenoid	Bad connection. Check the circuit. Inoperative coil. Replace the coil.
	Anti-Pump Relay	Check relay. Replace if necessary.
	Latch mechanism	Latch may not be pivoting properly. Clean and oil the hinge.
	Emergency Trip Assembly	Locked out—Reset.
	Latch Check Switch	Misadjusted or Inoperative Adjust or replace.
BREAKER CLOSSES AND OPENS AT ONCE AND REMAINS OPEN	Any release (direct or indirect)	Fault in the HV main circuit or incorrect adjustment of protective circuits. Eliminate the fault. Adjust protective circuits. Check to see if protective relay time dial is set to "0".
BREAKER CANNOT BE OPENED ELECTRICALLY	Auxiliary switch	Check circuit.
	Trip solenoid	Bad connection. Check the circuit. Inoperative coil. Replace the coil.

Table 2



TYPE FC SF₆ CIRCUIT BREAKERS

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Device	Voltage	Part No.
Spring Charging Motor	24 VDC	B44065-031-06
	48 VDC	B44065-031-01
	125 VDC	B44081-169-01
	250 VDC	B44065-031-04
	120 VAC	B44081-169-01
	240 VAC	B44065-031-04
Closing Solenoid	24 VDC	C44065-389-05
	48 VDC	C44080-590-01
	125 VDC	C44080-590-03
	250 VDC	C44080-590-02
	120 VAC	*C44080-590-04
	240 VAC	*C44080-590-02
Trip Solenoid	24 VDC	C44080-590-25
	48 VDC	C44065-389-21
	125 VDC	C44080-590-24
	250 VDC	C44080-590-23
	120 VAC	*C44080-590-24
	240 VAC	*C44080-590-22
Anti-Pump Relay	(Class 8501 Type KF)	
Interrupter	(Order by Breaker S/N + Description)	
*Must be used with rectifier—A44081-141-01		

Table 3





SQUARE D COMPANY
P.O. Box 558 Middletown, Ohio 45042