



ODISHA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

FOR

GENERAL EQUIPMENT AND SUBSTATION ACCESSORIES

GENERAL EQUIPMENT AND SUBSTATION ACCESSORIES

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1. MOTORS

1.1 General

All motors shall comply with IEC 34 / IS 335 and dimensions with IEC 72, however they shall be capable of operating continuously under actual service conditions without exceeding the specified temperature rises, determined by resistance, at any frequency between 48 and 51.5 Hertz together with any voltage between ± 10 per cent of the nominal value.

All motors shall be totally enclosed, and if situated in the open they shall be weatherproof and suitable for outdoor working. They shall be provided with a suitable means of drainage to prevent accumulation of water due to condensation and with suitable means of breathing.

Motors operating in an ambient temperature not exceeding 40°C shall have insulation to at least Class B and preferably Class F standards. The temperature rise shall be restricted to that associated with Class B insulation. Where the motor may be appreciably affected by conducted heat the class of insulation shall be to approval.

All motors shall be suitable for direct starting at full voltage.

Motors shall have sealed ball or roller bearings.

The three line connections of AC motors shall be brought out to a terminal box. The terminal arrangement shall be suitable for the reception of aluminium cable. Terminal markings shall be made in a clear and permanent manner and shall comply with IEC 34. A permanently attached diagram or instruction sheet shall be provided giving the connections for the required direction of rotation. All terminal boxes shall be of the totally enclosed type designed to exclude the entry of dust and moisture and sealed from the internal air circuit of the motor. All joints shall be flanged with gaskets of neoprene or other approved material. Natural rubber insulation shall not be used.

Motors rated above 1 kW shall be three phase motors. Where single phase motors are employed the motors shall be grouped so as to form an approximately balanced three phase load.

1.2 Motor control gear

Control gear shall comply with the requirements of IEC 292, the control gear being rated according to the duty imposed by the particular application.

Motor contactors shall comply with IEC 158 class of intermittent duty 0-3 with type 52 enclosure protection. Apparatus shall be capable of switching the stalled current, and shall have a continuous current rating of at least 50 per cent greater than the full load current of the motors they control.

The operating currents of overload trips fitted to motor contactors shall be substantially independent of ambient temperature conditions, including the effect of direct sunlight on the enclosure in which the contactors are installed.

Where small motors are connected in groups, the group protection shall be arranged so that it will operate satisfactorily in the event of a fault occurring on a single motor. The control and protection equipment shall be accommodated in the control cabinet or marshalling kiosk.

Each motor or group of motors shall be provided with control gear for starting and stopping by hand and automatically. Overload and single-phasing protection shall be provided.

2.0 CABLE BOXES

Cable boxes shall be suitable for cables entering from above or below as may be required. They shall be weatherproof, rodent and insect-proof and be complete with all gaskets, compression glands, wiping glands and all associated fittings as may be required to make-off the cables.

Gland plates shall be insulated from the cable boxes and, in the case of single core cables, shall be of non-magnetic or insulating material. If metallic gland plates are used, single core cable glands shall be insulated from the gland plate. Gland plate insulation shall be capable of withstanding a dry high voltage test of 2000volts ac for one minute.

Where cable boxes are provided for three core cables, the sockets on the outer phases shall be inclined towards the centre to minimise opening of the cable cores. Cable sockets shall be supplied under this Contract.

Cable boxes for voltages up to and including 11kV shall be suitable for PVC or XLPE insulated steel wire-armoured PVC served cables. The boxes shall be air insulated and designed to accommodate all the fittings required by the cable manufacturer. Front covers and gland plates shall be removable and a 12mm diameter breathing hole covered with a wire gauze shall be provided.

Cable boxes shall be capable of withstanding on site the cable high voltage test level in accordance with IEC 502.

The drilling of gland plates, supply and fitting of compression glands and connecting up of power cables not included in the Contract scope of work shall be carried out under a separate contract.

Connection of the power cables included in the Contract scope of works shall be carried out under this Contract.

3.0 TERMINAL BOARDS AND TERMINAL BLOCKS

Terminal boards shall be of good quality non-flammable insulating material with a comparative tracking index (CTI) of not less than 500 to IEC112.

Terminal boards shall be spaced not less than 150 mm apart. For relay panels, they shall be mounted at the sides of the cubicle, and set obliquely towards the rear doors to give easy access to termination and to enable ferrule numbers to be read without difficulty.

Studs of stud type terminal boards shall be locked in the base to prevent turning and all connections shall be made on the front of the terminal board using lock nuts or lock washers. Where crimped type termination are provided at least two sets of crimping tools for each size of crimp must be supplied for each installation.

Terminals shall be of the insertion clamp type incorporating captive pressure screws which do not bear directly on the wire but on a serrated clamping plate. The pressure screws shall have an inherent locking feature.

Where connections are to be made between multi-core cables and telephone type multi-pair cables, the terminal blocks shall be of the insulation displacement type and shall have a withdrawable insulated link in order to facilitate isolation (or busy out in the case of the apparatus associated with the telephone system) of the individual circuits. These terminals shall also be provided with facilities for the insertion of test probes on both sides of the link.

All terminations shall be numbered for identification and grouped according to function. Engraved white on black labels shall be provided on the terminal blocks.

Terminals for connections which exceed 110 Volts shall be separated from those of other circuits and shall be fitted with insulating screens and "DANGER" notices.

The use of terminal blocks as junction points for wires which are not required in the associated cubicle shall be avoided wherever practicable.

All termination racks shall have a minimum of 20 per cent spare terminals blocks. At least 20% spare terminals shall be provided on each panel and these spare terminals shall be uniformly distributed on all terminal blocks.

All internal wiring to be connected to external equipments shall terminate on terminal blocks, preferably vertically mounted on the side of each panel. Terminal blocks shall be 650 V grade and have

10A continuous rating. Terminal blocks shall be moulded in one piece, complete with insulated barriers, stud type terminals, washers, nuts and lock nuts. Terminal blocks shall include a white fibre marking strip with clear plastic, slip-on/clip-on terminal covers. Markings on the terminal strips shall correspond to terminal numbers on the wiring diagrams.

Terminal blocks for current transformer and voltage transformer secondary leads shall be provided with test links and isolating facilities. Current transformer secondary leads shall be provided with short circuiting and earthing facilities.

All terminal blocks shall be suitable for terminating on each side, two by 2.5 mm² standard copper conductors.

Wherever duplication of a terminal block is necessary it shall be achieved by solid bonding links.

Unless otherwise specified, terminal blocks shall be suitable for connecting the following conductors on each side :

- All CT and VT circuits : Minimum of two 2.5 mm² copper stranded.
- AC/DC power supply circuits : One 16 mm² aluminium.
- All other circuits : Minimum of one of 2.5 mm² copper stranded

There shall be a minimum clearance of 250 mm between the first row of terminal blocks and the associated cable gland plate or panel side wall, as per the terminal block mounting arrangement adopted. Also the clearance between the edges of two rows of terminal blocks shall be minimum of 150 mm.

Arrangement of the terminal block assemblies and the wiring channel within the enclosure shall be such that a row of terminal blocks is run in parallel and close proximity along each side of the wiring duct to provide for convenient attachment of internal panel wiring. The side of the terminal blocks opposite the wiring duct shall be reserved for external cable connections. All adjacent terminal blocks shall also share this field wiring corridor. All wiring shall be provided with adequate support inside the panels to hold it firmly and to enable free and flexible termination without causing strain on terminals.

All necessary cable terminating accessories such as gland plates, supporting clamps and brackets, wiring troughs and gutters etc. including glands and lugs for cable shall be in Contractors scope of supply.

4.0 FUSES AND LINKS

Carriers and bases for fuses and links shall be in accordance with IEC 269 and colour coded to permit identification of the circuit rating.

The fuses and links mounted in cubicles for tripping circuits and protective gear test links shall be mounted on the front of the panel. Other links and fuses shall be accommodated within the cubicle or above the cubicle doors. Fuses and links shall be grouped and spaced according to their function in order to facilitate identification.

All incoming circuits in which the voltage exceeds 125V shall be fed through insulated fuses and/or links, the supplies being connected to the bottom terminal. The contacts of the fixed portion of the fuse or link shall be shrouded so that accidental contact with live metal cannot be made when the moving portion is withdrawn.

Main supply fuse links shall be of the high rupturing capacity cartridge type.

Where fuse carriers are mounted vertically the incoming (supply) side shall be the bottom terminal.

Where either fuses or circuit breakers are used it should be ensured that proper discrimination between main and sub-circuits is maintained.

5.0 COMMUNICATIONS CABLES

All cables and wiring shall have copper conductors and PVC insulation and shall comply with IEC 227. Telephone type cables shall comply with IEC 96 and IEC 189.

Cabling and wiring installations shall be arranged to minimise the risk of fire and damage which may be caused in the event of fire.

For telephone type cables conductor wires with a cross sectional area of less than 0.2 mm^2 shall not be used. Where twin or quad make up is required in any cable the cores shall be uniformly twisted and the lays arranged such that crosstalk is reduced to a minimum.

No conductor smaller than 32/0.2mm (1mm²), or having less than three strands shall be used for interconnecting cabling except in the case of telephone cables. All cables shall have insulation which will withstand the highest temperature to be experienced in service.

Each conductor of a multi-core cable shall be readily identified by a numbered marker tape or, in the case of telephone type cables, colour coded insulation.

The Contractor shall submit full details of all loading on cables and in the case of interposing current transformer connections, the loop resistance of each circuit.

Apparatus cubicles, cabinets, racks and panels shall be provided with gland plates and all necessary equipment for the termination of cables. The Contract Works shall include for the checking, termination and ferruling of the cable cores and their lacing into cable forms and connection to the equipment terminal boards or tag blocks using claw washers. Crimping ferrules shall be used for each conductor.

6.0 MARSHALLING KIOSKS AND CONTROL CABINETS

The Contractor shall provide within every bay of the switch yard a bay marshalling kiosk to which all incoming and outgoing connections to and from the associated bay equipment will be run. The terminal blocks within the kiosks shall be grouped together by function and shall be properly labelled and segregated. Transformer and circuit breaker control/marshalling kiosks will be provided under a separate contract, but it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to cable up to the control/marshalling kiosks as provided by the transformer and circuit breaker suppliers. The Contractor shall provide a separate stand alone kiosk for busbar protection CT marshalling and the kiosk shall house the CT shorting and switching relays required for the correct function of the busbar protection scheme.

All outdoor cabinets and kiosks shall be protected in accordance with Class IP55 of IEC 947-1 and shall be insect and rodent proof. The minimum sheet steel thickness for all cubicles, kiosks and panels shall be not less than 2 mm cold rolled or 2.5 mm hot rolled sheet steel. The top of the outdoor boxes/kiosks shall be provided with Aluminium alloy sheets having 2 mm thick with proper sloping for easy discharge of water.

Anti-condensation heaters, 240V AC single phase, shall be provided and shall be controlled by a watertight switch mounted externally. Ventilation louvres shall be provided, suitably lined internally with a mesh screen, and divisions between compartments shall be perforated.

Control cabinets shall be illuminated with a switch operated and fused 240V CFL tube. Control cabinets shall be provided with a switch operated single phase 240V 15A power socket.

All cables shall enter cabinets and kiosks at the base.

Each compartment of all kiosks and cabinets shall be provided with access doors at the front and rear. Doors and access covers shall not be secured by nuts and bolts but shall be fastened with integral handles with provision for locking with a padlock.

Doors for kiosks shall be of the lift off and hinged type and shall be provided with glazed windows of adequate size to facilitate reading of indicators from outside the kiosk. Facilities shall be provided to permit removal of the temperature indicators without the need to pass the capillary tubing and bulb through the various compartments.

Doors and covers under 15kg mass may be of the slide on pattern, but above this mass hinged doors shall be used. Door shall be provided with padlocking facilities.

When three phase connections rated at 380V and above are taken through cabinets or kiosks, the terminal blocks shall be adequately screened, insulated and suitably marked with the phase colour; “DANGER” notices shall be affixed to the terminal blocks and a DANGER notice stating the voltage shall be fixed on the inside and outside of the kiosk or cabinet. Exterior DANGER notices shall be stove enamelled and shall be written in English and Oriya and shall be of an approved class/grade.

A durable copy of the circuit wiring diagram shall be affixed to the back of the kiosk door and labels shall be provided inside each kiosk or box to describe the functions of the various items of equipment.

When the marshalling kiosks are positioned in side the switchyard , flood water shall not ingress in to the marshalling kisok. The contractor may achieve the same either positioning the marshalling kiosk appropriately or providing adequate water proof arrangement.

CT, CVT & IVT outdoor kiosks shall be of Aluminium alloy sheets having 3mm thickness. It shall have proper slop canopy for easy drainage of water.

7.0 AUXILIARY SWITCHES

With each disconnecter, contactor and earthing device, there shall be supplied all necessary auxiliary switches and mechanisms for indication, protection, control, interlocking, supervisory and other services as specified. Not less than four spare auxiliary switches of each type shall be provided.

All auxiliary switches shall be wired up to a suitable terminal board on the fixed portion of the switchgear whether they are in use or not in the first instance, and shall be arranged in the same sequence on all similar items of equipment. Switches shall be provided to interrupt the supply of current to the tripping mechanism of the circuit breakers and latched contactors. All such switches and mechanisms shall be mounted in accessible positions clear of the operating mechanism, and shall be adequately protected.

The contacts of all auxiliary switches shall be strong and be capable of adjustment in relation to the movement of the circuit breaker or other item of equipment. Auxiliary switches and auxiliary circuits shall be capable of carrying a continuous current of 10 Amps.

8.0 MINIATURE OR MOULDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Miniature or moulded case circuit breakers (MCB's or MCCB's) shall be designed and tested in accordance with IEC 157 and supplementary requirements of this specification. They shall be suitable for use over the full range of expected voltage variation as specified in the Schedules.

MCB's and MCCB's shall be suitably rated for both the continuous and short circuit loading of the circuits they are protecting under all service and atmospheric conditions stated in the specification. The Contractor shall ensure that correct discrimination is maintained between main and sub-circuits.

For three phase circuits, the miniature circuit breakers shall be of the three pole type; for single phase circuits they shall be of the single pole type and for dc circuits they shall be of the double pole type.

Where miniature circuit breakers are used in circuits containing inductive loads, e.g. operating coils, it is essential that they are suitable for satisfactory operation in the circuit in which they are used, i.e. account is taken of the circuit time constant.

All miniature circuit breakers shall be provided with an auxiliary contact for remote indication of circuit breaker operation.

Means shall be provided to prevent the miniature circuit breakers being inadvertently switched to the 'OFF' position.

Miniature circuit breakers shall be mounted in such a manner so as to give easily visible indication of breaker position and shall be grouped and spaced according to their function in order to facilitate identification and easy replacement.

9.0 SPACE HEATERS

Heaters shall be suitably designed to prevent any contact between the heater wire and the air. They shall consist of coiled resistance wire centred in a metal sheath and completely encased in a highly compacted powder of magnesium oxide or other material having equal heat conducting and electrical insulation properties, or they shall consist of resistance wire wound on a ceramic and completely covered with a ceramic material to prevent any contact between the wire and the air.

Alternatively, they may consist of a resistance wire mounted into a tubular ceramic body built into an envelop of stainless steel or the resistance wire wound on a tubular ceramic body and embedded in vitreous glaze. The surface temperature of the heaters shall be restricted to a value which will not shorten the life of the heater sheaths or that of insulated wire or other component in the compartments.

10.0 LVAC CABLES

10.1 General

LVAC power cables shall have aluminium conductors with XLPE insulation, galvanised steel wire armour and PVC oversheath and shall comply with the requirements of IEC 227, 228 and 502 as applicable. Cables shall be sized to carry the highest anticipated load under the worst case ambient conditions. Where a three, three and a half or four core power cable is provided, the cores shall be coloured to distinguish the relevant phases.

All sheaths shall be free from defects and impervious to water.

10.2 1.1kV grade power and control cables

10.2.1 Codes and Standards

The design, manufacture, testing and performance of cables covered under this specification shall comply with latest edition of the standards including amendments as indicated in the relevant schedules attached to this specification.

10.2.2 Technical requirements

The cables shall be suitable for laying in racks, ducts, trenches, conduits and underground buried installation with uncontrolled backfill and chances of flooding by water.

They shall be designed to withstand all mechanical, electrical and thermal stresses under steady state and transient operating conditions. The XLPE insulated LV power cables shall withstand without damage a three phase fault current of at least 45 kA for a minimum of 0.12 seconds, with an initial peak of 105 kA in one of the phases. The armour for XLPE insulated power cables shall be capable of carrying 45 kA for at least 0.12 seconds without exceeding the maximum allowable temperature of PVC outer sheath.

Progressive sequential marking of the length of cable in metres at every one metre shall be provided on the outer sheath of all cables.

Strip wire armouring following method (a) of the relevant IS shall not be accepted for any of the cables. For control cables round wire armouring only shall be used.

Cables shall have outer sheath of a material with an oxygen index of not less than 29 and a temperature index of not less than 250°C.

All the cables shall pass fire resistance test as per IS 1554 (Part-I)

The normal current rating of all PVC insulated cables shall be as per IS 3961.

Repaired cables shall not be accepted.

10.3 LV XLPE power cables

XLPE insulated cables shall conform to IS 7098 (Part-I) and its amendments read along with this Specification. The conductor shall be stranded aluminium circular/sector shaped and compacted. In multi-core cables, the core shall be identified by red, yellow, blue and black coloured strips or colouring of insulation. A distinct inner sheath shall be provided in all multi-core cables even if they are unarmoured. For armoured or unarmoured cables, the inner sheath shall be of extruded PVC to type ST-2 of IS 5831. When armouring is specified for single core cables, the same shall consist of aluminium wires/strips.

10.4 LV XLPE power cables

PVC (70C) insulated 1100V grade power cables shall conform to IS 1554 (Part-I) and its amendments, read along with this Specification and shall be suitable for a steady conductor temperature of 70°C. The conductor shall be stranded aluminium. Insulation shall be extruded PVC to type-A of IS 5831. A distinct inner sheath shall be provided in all multi-core cables. For multi-core armoured cables, the inner sheath shall be of extruded PVC. The outer sheath shall be extruded PVC to Type ST-1 of IS 5831 for all cables.

10.5 LV PVC control cables

The 1100V grade control cables shall conform to IS 1554 (Part-1) and its amendments, read along with this specification. The conductor shall be stranded copper. The insulation shall be extruded PVC to type A of IS 5831. A distinct inner sheath shall be provided in all cables whether armoured or not. The oversheath shall be extruded PVC to type ST-1 of IS 5831 and shall be grey in colour except where specifically advised by the Project Manager to be black.

Cores shall be identified as per IS 1554 (Part-1) for cables up to five cores and for cables with more than five cores the identification of cores shall additionally be done by printing legible alphabets on all cores. The alphabets shall be white and shall be printed at approximately 100 mm intervals along the cable length. Cables without such core identifications will not be accepted.

10.6 Cable drums

Cables shall be supplied non-returnable wooden or steel drums of heavy construction. Wooden drums shall be properly seasoned sound and free from defects. Wood preservative shall be applied to the entire drum.

Standard lengths for each size of power and control cables shall be 500/1000 meters. The cable length per drum shall be subject to a tolerance of plus or minus 5% of the standard drum length. The Project Manager shall have the option of rejecting cable drums with shorter lengths. However, the total quantity of cables after taking into consideration of all cable drums for each size shall be within the tolerance of $\pm 2\%$.

A layer of water proof paper shall be applied to the surface of the drums and over the outer most cable layer.

10.7 Tests

All cables shall conform to all type, routine and acceptance tests listed in the relevant IS.

The temperature index tests shall be carried out as per ASTM-D-2863.

All cables shall meet the fire-resistance test as per IS 1554 (Part-I)

10.8 Cable sizes

Following standard sizes of cables shall be considered by Bidder for various power distribution and protection, control and metering purposes in the system:

- XLPE power cables: 1c 630 mm², 1c 300 mm², 3 1/2c 300 mm². (armoured)
- LV XLPE power cables: (armoured) 1c 150 mm², 3 1/2 c 70 mm², 3 1/2c 35 mm², 4c 16 mm², 4c 6 mm², 2c 6 mm².
- PVC control cables: 2c 2.5 mm², 3c 2.5 mm², 5c 2.5 mm², 7c 2.5 mm², 10c 2.5 mm², 14c 2.5 mm², 19c 2.5 mm², 27c 2.5 mm²

11.0 BUSHINGS

All bushings shall comply with the requirements of IEC 137 and the associated barrel porcelains shall comply with IEC 233 together with the requirements of this Specification. Provision shall be made for the fitting of arcing horns.

Transformer bushings rated at 66 kV and above shall be either of the oil impregnated paper or resin impregnated type. When filled with transformer oil there shall be no connection with the oil in the transformer and an oil gauge shall be provided. The visible oil levels in the gauge shall correspond to the range of average oil temperatures, from the minimum ambient stated in the Schedules to plus 70C. The oil level at 15C shall be marked. Connections from the main windings to bushings shall be flexible and shall be such that undue mechanical stresses are not imposed on them during assembly on site.

Terminal clamps shall be supplied with each bushing for flexible or rigid busbars as may be required. The material of the clamps shall be as stated in the Schedules.

12.0 BUSHINGS, HOLLOW COLUMN INSULATORS, SUPPORT INSULATORS

Bushings shall be manufactured and tested in accordance with IS 2099 and IEC 137 while hollow column insulators shall be manufactured and tested in accordance with IEC 233/IS 5621. The support insulators shall be manufactured and tested as per IS 2544/IEC 168 and IS 2099/IEC 273. The insulators shall also conform to IEC 815 as applicable.

The Contractor may also offer composite silicon insulators conforming to IEC 36.

Support insulators, bushings and hollow column insulators shall be manufactured from high quality porcelain. Porcelain used shall be homogeneous, free from laminations, cavities and other flaws or imperfections that might affect the mechanical or dielectric quality and shall be thoroughly vitrified tough and impervious to moisture.

Glazing of the porcelain shall be uniform brown in colour, free from blisters, burrs and other similar defects.

Support insulators, bushings and hollow column insulators shall be designed to have ample insulation, mechanical strength and rigidity for the conditions under which they will be used.

When operating at normal rated voltage there shall be no electric discharge between the conductors and bushing which would cause corrosion or injury to conductors, insulators or supports by the formation of substances produced by chemical action. No radio interference shall be caused by the insulators or bushings when operating at the normal rated voltage.

Bushing porcelain shall be robust and capable of withstanding the internal pressures likely to occur in service. The design and location of clamps and the shape and the strength of the porcelain flange securing the bushing to the tank shall be such that there is no risk of fracture. All portions of the assembled porcelain enclosures and supports other than gaskets, which may in any way be exposed to the atmosphere shall be composed of completely non hygroscopic material such as metal or glazed porcelain.

All iron parts shall be hot dip galvanised and all joints shall be air tight. Surface of joints shall be trued up, porcelain parts by grinding and metal parts by machining. Insulator and bushing design shall be such as to ensure a uniform compressive pressure on the joints.

12.1 Tests

In accordance with the requirements stipulated above bushing, hollow column insulators and support insulators shall conform to type tests and shall be subjected to routine tests in accordance with IS 2099 and IS 2544.

All routine tests shall be conducted on hollow column insulators as per IEC 233. In addition the following tests shall also be conducted

1. Ultrasonic test as a routine test.
2. Pressure test as a routine test.
3. Bending load test in four directions at 50% specified bending load, as a routine test.
4. Bending load test in four directions at 100% specified bending load, as a sample test on each lot.
5. Burst pressure test as a sample test on each lot.
6. Hollow porcelain insulators should be in one integral piece in green and fired stage. No jointed porcelain will be acceptable.

12.2 Technical parameters of bushings, hollow column insulators and support insulators:

Parameter	420kV	245kV	145kV	36kV
Rated voltage kV	420	245	145	36
Impulse withstand (wet and dry) kVp	±1425	±1050	±650	±170
Switching surge withstand (wet and dry) kVp	±1050			
Power frequency withstand (wet and dry) kVrms	630	460	275	70
Total creepage distance mm	10500	6125	3625	900

Pollution level shall be Class III Heavy as per IEC 71, and as specified in Schedules for all classes of equipment.

Insulators shall also meet the requirements of IEC 815 for 420kV, 245kV and 145kV systems as applicable having alternate long and short sheds.

13.0 CIRCUIT BREAKERS

13.1 General

Circuit breakers shall be of three pole air break design, horizontal draw out type in accordance with IEC 947-2. In particular, evidence shall be provided of the performance when switching currents in the critical current range. They shall be capable of the ratings specified in the Schedules, when mounted in the switchboard.

Circuit breakers shall be fitted with trip-free, spring-operated mechanisms of the independent manually operated type and be provided with making and over current release facilities. A push-button shall be provided to trip the breaker electrically.

The breaker shall be provided with '**OPEN**', '**CLOSE**', '**SERVICE**', '**TEST**' and '**SPRING CHARGED**' position indicators and shall be provided with the necessary number of auxiliary contacts for interlocking, indication and tripping purposes plus two spare.

Each incoming circuit shall be provided with thermal overload relays and short circuit protection relays; they shall also be provided with an undervoltage relay to trip breaker in the event of a supply failure.

There shall be 'SERVICE', 'TEST' and fully withdrawn positions for the breakers. It shall be possible to close the door in 'TEST' position.

Movement of a circuit breaker between 'SERVICE' and 'TEST' positions shall not be possible unless it is in 'OPEN' position. Attempted withdrawal of a closed circuit breaker shall not trip the circuit breaker.

Closing of a circuit breaker shall not be possible unless it is in 'SERVICE', 'TEST' or fully withdrawn positions.

A breaker of particular rating shall be prevented from insertion in a cubicle of a different rating.

Circuit breakers shall be provided with electrical anti-pumping and trip free feature.

Means shall be provided to slowly close the circuit breaker in withdrawn position if required for inspection and setting of contacts. In service position slow closing shall not be possible.

Circuit breakers shall be provided with the following mechanism as specified in the Bill of Material.

13.2 Power operated mechanism

Power operated mechanism shall be provided with a universal motor suitable for operation 220V DC control supply with voltage variation from 90% to 110% rated voltage. Motor insulation shall be class 'E' or better.

The motor shall be such that it requires not more than 30 seconds for fully charging the closing spring.

Once the closing springs are discharged, after the one closing operation of circuit breaker, it shall automatically initiate, recharging of the spring.

The mechanism shall be such that as long as power is available to the motor, a continuous sequence of closing and opening operations shall be possible. After failure of power supply at least one open-close-open operation shall be possible.

Provision shall be made for emergency manual charging and as soon as this manual charging handle is coupled, the motor shall automatically be mechanically decoupled.

All circuit breakers shall be provided with closing and tripping coils. The closing coils shall operate correctly at all values of voltage between 85% to 110% at rated control voltage. Tripping coils shall operate satisfactorily under all values of supply voltage between 70% to 110% of rated control voltage.

Provision for mechanical closing of the breaker only in 'TEST' and withdrawn positions shall be made.

14.0 RELAYS

All relays and timers in protective circuits shall be flush mounted on panel front with connections from the inside. They shall have transparent dust tight covers removable from the front. All protective relays shall have a drawout construction for easy replacement from the front. They shall either have built-in test facilities, or shall be provided with necessary test blocks and test switches located immediately below each relay. Auxiliary relays and timers may be furnished in non-drawout cases.

All AC relays shall be suitable for operation at 50 Hz with 110 volts VT secondary and 1A or 5A CT secondary.

All protective relays and timers shall have at least two potential free output contacts. Relays shall have contacts as required for protection schemes. Contacts of relays and timers shall be silver faced and shall have a spring action. Adequate numbers of terminals shall be available on the relay cases for applicable relaying schemes.

All protective relays, auxiliary relays and timers shall be provided with hand reset operation indicators (flags) for analysing the cause of operation.

All relays shall withstand a test voltage of 2kV (rms) for one minute.

Motor starters shall be provided with three element, ambient temperature compensated, time lagged, hand reset type terminal overload relays with adjustable settings. The setting ranges shall be properly selected to suit the motor ratings. These relays shall have a separate black coloured hand reset push button mounted on compartment door and shall have at least one changeover contact.

All fuse protected, contactor controlled motors shall have single phasing protection, either as a distinct feature in the overload relays (by differential movement of bi-metallic strips), or as a separate device. The single phasing protection shall operate with 80% of the set current flowing in two of the phases.

15.0 CONTACTORS

Motor starter contactors shall be of air break, electromagnetic type rated for uninterrupted duty as per IS 2959.

Contactors shall be double break, non-gravity type and their main contacts shall be silver faced.

Direct line starter contactors shall be of utilisation category AC2. These contactors shall be as per IS 1822.

Each contactor shall be provided with two normally open (NO) and two normally close (NC) auxiliary contacts.

Operating coils of contactors shall be of 240V AC unless otherwise specified elsewhere. The Contactors shall operate satisfactorily between 85% to 110% of the rated voltage. Contactors shall drop out at 70% of the rated voltage.

16.0 INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS

All current and voltage transformers shall be completely encapsulated cast resin insulated type suitable for continuous operation at the temperature prevailing inside the switchgear enclosure, when the switchboard is operating at its rated condition and the outside ambient temperature is 50°C.

All instrument transformers shall be able to withstand the thermal and mechanical stresses resulting from the maximum short circuit and momentary current ratings of the associated switchgear.

All instrument transformer shall have clear indelible polarity markings. All secondary terminals shall be wired to a separate terminal on an accessible terminal block where star-point formation and earthing shall be done.

Current transformers may be multi or single core type. All voltage transformers shall be single phase type. Busbar VT's shall be housed in a separate compartment.

All VT's shall have readily accessible HRC current limiting fuses on both primary and secondary sides.

17.0 INDICATING INSTRUMENTS

All indicating and integrating meters shall be flush mounted on panel front. The instruments shall be of at least 96 mm square size with 90 degree scales, and shall have an accuracy class of 2.5 or better. The covers and cases of instruments and meters shall provide a dust and vermin proof construction.

All instruments shall be compensated for temperature errors and factory calibrated to directly read the primary quantities. Means shall be provided for zero adjustment without removing or dismantling the instruments.

All instruments shall have white dials with black numerals and lettering. Black knife edge pointer with parallax free dials will be preferred.

Ammeters provided on motor feeders shall have a compressed scale at the upper current region to cover the starting current.

Watt-hour meters shall be of three phase, three element type. Maximum demand indicators need not be provided.

18.0 CONTROL AND SELECTOR SWITCHES

Control and instrument switches shall be rotary operated type with escutcheon plates clearly marked to show the function and positions. Switches shall be suitable for flush mounting with only switch front plate and operating handle projecting from the panel front. Switches shall be of sturdy construction suitable for mounting on panel front. Switches with shrouding of live parts and sealing of contacts against dust ingress shall be preferred. Handles of different shapes along with suitable inscriptions on switches shall be provided as an aid to switch identification. The selection of operating handles for the different types of switches shall be as follows :

Switch Type	Application	Specification
Switchgear control switches	For closing and opening of breakers and isolators.	Pistol grip, black, three position type.
Synchronising switches	For synchronising check bypass facilities	Oval, black, keyed (common removable handle, or with locking facility and common key).
Selector switches	Auto, manual, local, remote and test facilities	Oval or knob, black
Instrument switches	Phase or meter selection	Round, knurled, black
Protection transfer switch	Transfer of protection.	Pistol grip, lockable and black.

TABLE 18.1 Switch operating handles

The control switches of breakers and isolators shall be of spring return to neutral type. The control springs shall be strong and robust enough to prevent inadvertent operation due to light touch. The spring return type switch shall have spring return from close and trip positions to “after close” and “after trip” positions respectively. They shall have at least two (2) contacts closing in close positions, and two (2) contacts closing in Trip positions unless specified otherwise.

Circuit breaker selector switches for breaker controlled motors shall have three stay put positions marked ‘**AUTO**’, ‘**MANUAL**’ and ‘**TEST**’ respectively. They shall have two contacts each of three positions and shall have black, pistol grip handles.

Instrument selection switches shall be of maintained contact stayput type. Ammeter selection switches shall have make-before-break type contacts so as to prevent open circuiting of CT secondaries when changing the position of the switch. Voltmeter transfer switches for AC shall be suitable for reading all line-to-line and line-to-neutral voltages for non effectively earthed systems, and for reading all line to line voltages for effectively earthed systems. Ammeter and voltmeter selector switches shall have four stayput positions with an adequate number of contacts for three phase four wire systems. These shall have black oval handles

Synchronising switches shall be of maintained contact stayput type having a common removable handle for a group of switches. The handle shall be removable only in the ‘**OFF**’ position and it shall be co-ordinated to fit in to all the synchronising switches. These switches shall be arranged to connect the synchronising equipment when turned to the ‘**ON**’ position. One contact of each switch shall be connected in the closing circuit of the respective breaker so that the breaker cannot be closed until the switch is turned to the ‘**ON**’ position.

Lockable type switches which can be locked in particular positions shall be provided when specified. The key locks shall be fitted on the operating handles.

The contacts of all switches shall preferably open and close with snap action to minimise arcing. Contacts of switches shall be spring assisted and contact faces shall be with rivets of pure silver or silver alloy. Springs shall not be used as current carrying parts.

The contact combination and their operation shall be such as to give completeness to the interlocking and function of the scheme. The contact rating of the switches shall be as follows :

	Contact rating in Amps		
Description	220V DC	50V DC	240V AC
Make and carry continuously	10A	10A	10A
Make and carry Make and carry for 0.5 sec.	30A	30A	30A
Break			
Resistive load	3A	20A	7A
Inductive Load with L/R=40ms	0.2A	—	—

TABLE 18.2 Contact ratings of switches

19.0 AIR BREAK SWITCHES

Air breaker switches shall be of the heavy duty, single throw group operated, load break, fault make type complying with IS 4064.

The Bidder shall ensure that all switches are adequately rated so as to be fully protected by the associated fuses during all abnormal operating conditions such as overload, locked motor, short circuit etc.

Switch operating handles shall be provided with padlocking facilities to lock them in 'OFF' position.

Interlocks shall be provided such that it is possible to open the cubicle door only when the switch is in 'OFF' position and to close the switch only when the door is closed. However suitable means shall be provided to intentionally defeat the interlocks explained above.

Switches and fuses for AC/DC control supply and heater supply wherever required shall be mounted inside and cubicles.

20.0 PUSH BUTTONS

Push-buttons shall be of spring return, push to actuate type. Their contacts shall be rated to make, continuously carry and break 10A at 240V and 0.5A (inductive) at 220V DC.

All push-buttons shall have one normally open and one normally closed contact, unless specified otherwise. The contact faces shall be of silver or silver alloy.

All push-buttons shall be provided with integral escutcheon plates marked with the appropriate function.

The colour of the button shall be as follows :

- GREEN** : For motor **START**, breaker **CLOSE**, valve /damper **OPEN**
- RED** : For motor **TRIP**, breaker **OPEN**, valve /damper **CLOSE**
- BLACK** : For overload reset, all annunciator and miscellaneous functions.

All push-buttons on panels shall be located in such a way that red push buttons shall always be to the left of green push buttons.

21.0 INDICATING LAMPS

Indicating lamps shall be of the panel mounting filament type and low watt consumption. Lamps shall be provided with series resistors, preferably built-in the lamps assembly. The lamps shall have

escutcheon plates marked with its function, wherever necessary. Lamps shall have translucent lamp covers of colours appropriate to the application as indicated in Table 21.1

Colour	Indication
RED	For motor ON , breaker/isolator CLOSED , valve/damper OPEN
GREEN	For motor OFF , breaker /isolator OPEN , valve/damper CLOSE
WHITE	For motor Auto-Trip
BLUE	For all healthy conditions (e.g. control supply) and also for ' SPRING CHARGED '
AMBER	For all alarm conditions (e.g. overload) Also for ' SERVICE ' and ' TEST ' positions indicators.

TABLE 21.1 Indicating lamp colours

Indication lamps should be located just above the associated push buttons/control switches. Red lamps shall invariable be located to the right of green lamps. In case a white lamp is also provided, it shall be placed between the red and green lamps along with the centre line of control switch/push button pair. Blue and amber lamps should normally be located above the red and green lamps.

When associated with push-buttons, red lamps shall be directly above the green push button, and green lamps shall be directly above the red push-button.

The wattage and resistance of the lamps shall be as follows:

- 220/250V 5 - 10W 4000 - 8000 ohms
- 110V 5 - 10W 1000 - 2000 ohms

Neon indicating lamps or LED's shall be provided when specified. The wattage of the neon lamp shall be 0.25 to 0.5W.

Bulbs and lenses shall be interchangeable and easily replaceable from the front of the panel. Tools, if required for replacing the bulbs and lenses shall also be included in the scope of supply.

All indicating lamps shall be suitable for continuous operation at 90 to 110% of their rated voltage.

22.0 FUSES

All fuses shall be of HRC cartridge fuse link type. Screw type fuses shall not be accepted. Fuses for AC circuits shall be of Class 2 type, 20kA (RMS) breaking current at 415V AC, and for DC circuits Class 1 type 4kA breaking current.

Fuses shall have visible operation indicators.

Fuses shall be mounted on fuse carriers, which are mounted on fuse bases. Wherever it is not possible to mount fuses on carriers, they shall be directly mounted on plug in type bases. In such cases one set of insulated fuse pulling handles shall be supplied with each switchgear.

Fuse ratings shall be chosen by the Contractor depending upon the circuit requirements and these shall be subject to approval of Project Manager.

23.0 NAME PLATES AND LABELS

All switchgears and ACDC distribution boards etc. shall be provided with prominent, engraved identification plates. The module identification plate shall clearly give the feeder number and feeder designation. For single front switchboards, similar panel and board identification labels shall be provided at the rear also. Language shall conform to the requirements stipulated elsewhere in the technical specification..

All name plates shall be of non-rusting metal or 3-ply lamincoid with white engraved lettering on black back ground. Inscriptions and lettering sizes shall be subject to Project Manager's approval.

Suitable plastic sticker labels shall be provided for easy identification of all equipment, located inside the panel or module. These labels shall be positioned so as to be clearly visible and shall give the device number as mentioned in the module wiring drawings.

24.0 ELECTRIC MOTORS (LV)

24.1 Codes and Standards

All motors shall conform to the latest revisions of the relevant IEC, Indian Standards, British Standards given in the schedules, except where modified or supplemented by this Specification.

The design, manufacture, installation and performance of motors shall conform to the provisions of latest Indian Electricity Act and Indian Electricity Rules. Nothing in these specifications shall be construed to relieve the contractor of his responsibility in this regard.

In case of contradiction between this specification and IS or BS or IEC, the stipulations on this specification shall prevail.

National Electrical Code for Hazardous locations and relevant NEMA standard shall also be applicable for motors located in hazardous location.

24.2 Service conditions and temperature rise

Unless otherwise specified, machines shall be designed for a maximum ambient air temperature of 50C. Accordingly the temperature rise of the stator winding by resistance method over the ambient air temperature shall not exceed 70C.

For applications where the motor temperatures may be appreciably affected by conducted or radiated heat, the amount of heat must be specified by the Contractor and the appropriate temperature rises agreed.

24.3 AC Motors

24.3.1 General

All AC motors shall be of squirrel cage type, unless otherwise specified and shall be suitable for direct on line starting.

Each motor shall be assigned a maximum continuous rating (MCR) corresponding to 70C temperature. Maximum continuous motor rating shall be at least ten percent above the maximum load demand of the driven equipment at designed capacity.

Rated voltage for AC motors shall be as given below for various MCR's of the motor, unless specified otherwise:

- From 0.2 kW to 220 kW 415 V, three phase, 50 Hz
- Below 0.2 kW 240 V, single phase, 50 Hz

Voltage and frequency variations shall be as per clause 3.3 of IS 325.

The lowest voltage at the motor terminals throughout the starting period, with which the driven equipment shall satisfactorily start up even under the most arduous conditions specified, shall be 85% for motors rated up to 110 kW, and 80% for motors rated above.

The accelerating torque at any speed with the lowest starting voltage shall be at least ten (10) percent of rated full load torque of the motor.

The motors shall be suitable for two starts in succession under the specified conditions of load, torque and inertia, with the motor initially at its normal running temperature.

The ratio of locked rotor kVA at rated voltage to rated kW (MCR corresponding to 70C temperature rises) shall not exceed the following (without any further tolerance):

Motor MCR kW	Start kVA/Rated kW
Up to 110kW	1.0
Above 110kW	10.0

When tests to determine the breakaway starting current of cage induction motors are taken at reduced voltage, due allowance shall be made for the effect of saturation. The estimated value of breakaway starting current at rated voltage shall be given on all test certificates.

All motors shall be so designed that the maximum inrush currents and locked rotor and pull out torque, developed by them at 110% of the rated voltage, do not endanger the motor or the driven equipment.

The pull out torque at rated voltage shall not be less than 200 percent of the full load torque.

Motors for reciprocating compressors etc. shall be specially designed/rated to withstand the torque pulsation produced by the driven equipment.

24.3.2 Transient recovery

The motors shall be capable of resuming normal operation after a system disturbance causing temporary loss of supply voltage for periods of up to 0.2 second (fault clearance time), followed by sudden restoration to 70 percent rated voltage. From this voltage the motors shall be capable of acceleration and ultimate recovery under the most arduous load conditions.

24.4 DC Motors

DC motors shall comply with IS 4722 and shall be shunt wound type rated for 220V. Motor MCR kW rating at 50C ambient shall be at least ten percent higher than the power requirement of the driven equipment under the most onerous operating conditions foreseen during the plant's life.

DC motors which are to operate from batteries shall be capable of operating continuously under actual service conditions at any voltage between 190V and 240V.

DC motors supplied from rectifier equipment connected to AC power supplies shall meet the voltage and frequency variations specified for AC motors.

Rectifier equipment shall be capable of meeting the condition of transient recovery given above for AC motors and shall be provided with the necessary current limiting devices.

The pull-out torque of DC motors at the rated voltage shall not be less than 200 percent of the full load torque.

24.5 Enclosure and method of cooling

The following types of enclosure may be supplied:

- Totally enclosed, fan ventilated.
- Totally enclosed, closed air circuit, integral heat exchanger.
- Totally enclosed, closed air circuit, machine mounted heat exchanger.

In all cases protective enclosure and method of cooling of motors shall be IP 54 and IC 0141 in accordance with IS 4691 and IS 6362 respectively.

Cooling fans shall be directly driven from the motor shaft.

Motors situated outdoors or exposed to the weather shall be weather protected (IPW-55).

All totally enclosed type of motors shall have a dust tight construction with suitable means of breathing and of drainage to prevent accumulation of water from condensation. Drain holes shall exclude bodies greater than 6 mm diameter.

24.6 Constructional features

All components shall be of adequate mechanical strength and robustness and shall be constructed of metal unless otherwise approved. Glass fibre or plastic components, where employed, shall be of adequate design and robustness taking into account the conditions of service required and the effects of operating temperatures, ageing and thermal stability of the material. The material shall be resistant to flame propagation.

Rotors shall be so designed as to keep the combined critical speeds with the driven equipment away from the running speed by at least 20%.

Motors and their major components such as stators, rotors, terminal boxes, bearings and heat exchangers shall be designed to be readily interchangeable as integral units.

All motor rotors shall be dynamically balanced.

The enclosures shall be designed to provide an effective sealing between the primary and secondary air circuits.

The radial air gap between stator and rotor shall have an adequate margin to minimise the possibility of rubbing between the stator and rotor due to eccentric positioning, play and wear, shaft deflection due to rotor weight and unbalanced magnetic pull etc. The minimum radial air gap for all motors shall be in accordance with Clause 5.1.5 of IS 6381.

All requirements of clause 5.1.4 of IS 6381 shall also be complied with.

All the induction motors shall be capable of running at 75% of rated voltage for a period of 5 minutes.

Induction motors shall be designed to be capable of withstanding the voltage and torque stresses developed due to the difference between motor residual voltage and incoming supply voltage equal to 150% of the rated motor voltage during fast changeover of buses. The necessary features incorporated in the design to comply with this requirement shall be clearly indicated in this proposal.

24.7 Variable speed motors

Variable speed motors shall be such that the speed can be continuously adjusted over the required range. The speed control gear shall be provided with an interlock to ensure that the motor can only be started when its control sequence is at the correct setting. When the motor is switched off, the speed control sequence shall automatically return to this position.

24.8 Brush gear, commutators and slip-rings

Brush gear, commutators and slip-rings shall be designed to operate without injurious sparking and to run for at least three months without the need for adjustment or replacement of brushes.

Brushes shall be of electro graphite or metal graphite type. Adequate precautions shall be taken to protect the windings, commutators, slip-rings and brush gear against deposits of entrained carbon dust.

Removable covers shall be fitted to provide access to the brush gear, commutators and slip-rings. For totally enclosed type motors, windows shall be provided to permit observation of the brush gear whilst the motor is running.

Brush holders shall be of non-ferrous materials and located securely to accurately position the brushes on the commutator. Means for adjusting brush pressure and brush assembly shall be provided.

24.9 Internal electric heaters

Internal electric heaters shall be provided on motors rated above 30 kW, to maintain the windings in a dry condition during periods of standstill. The heater shall be suitable for use on a 240V, 50 Hz, AC supply.

24.10 Lifting facilities

All heavy parts of the motors shall be provided with adequate arrangements for lifting or handling during erection or overhaul.

All material used for equipment construction including castings and forging etc. shall be of tested quality as per relevant codes and standards. No welding shall be carried out on cast iron components for repair or any other purpose.

24.11 Winding and insulation

Winding insulation shall be of class B or better and of proven high quality and reliability.

All winding insulation shall be non-hygroscopic, oil resistant and of materials resistant to flame propagation. All windings shall be impregnated and suitably processed to effectively seal them to prevent deterioration from adverse environmental conditions at site during the installation period and also during normal operation.

All winding overhangs and leads shall be adequately supported, braced and blocked to provide sufficient rigidity during all normal conditions of service.

Cage windings and all joints shall be designed to give an adequate safety factor on fatigue due to thermal and mechanical stresses, taking into account the specified starting and running conditions. The short-circuiting and rings shall be of joint less construction. All electrical joints and connections shall be of brazed or welded construction.

Motors shall be designed to give a life endurance of at least 18000 starts.

24.12 Bearings

Bearings shall be of rolling type. Vertical motors shall normally have rolling type guide and thrust bearings.

Bearings shall be designed to prevent ingress of dust and water and shall be sealed against leakage of lubricant along the shaft.

When the motor shaft is not located axially by its own bearings, it shall be permanently marked to indicate its normal running position and the extent of float in either direction.

Bearings shall comply with the relevant Indian or International Standards. The bearing housing shall be correctly packed with lithium based grease at the time of assembly. Construction shall be such that the bearings can be dismantled without risk of damage.

For direct drives, bearings shall have an expected life of at least 40,000 running hours. For motors with significant external radial or axial loads, e.g. belt drives, bearing shall have a life of at least 15000 running hours. The bearing assembly shall be provided with a grease relief device to eject any surplus grease in to a separate container.

Lubrication shall be possible without removal of the guarding. All grease nipples, oil cups and dip sticks shall be readily accessible.

24.13 Heat exchangers

An adequate margin shall be included in the design of heat exchangers to allow for fouling of cooling tubes or ducts under service conditions. Provision shall be made for the easy cleaning of the cooling tubes or ducts, preferably on load.

The cooling tubes or ducts shall be adequately braced and supported to prevent vibration and premature fatigue or fracture.

24.14 Noise level

Noise levels shall comply with BS 4999, Part-51.

24.15 Vibration level

The double amplitude of vibrations as measured at motor bearings shall be within the limits specified in IS 4729, and the limits specified for the driven equipment.

24.16 Earthing terminals

Two independent earthing points shall be provided in accordance with IS 3043(1966), on opposite sides of the motor for bolted connection of Employer's earthing conductor.

24.17 Terminal boxes and associated fittings

Terminal boxes for motors rated above 110 kW shall be capable of withstanding a system fault level of 31 MVA for 0.12 seconds.

Unless otherwise approved, the terminal box shall be capable of being turned through 360 degrees in steps of 90 degrees.

415 volt terminals shall be suitable for receiving 1.1 kV grade PVC or XLPE, unarmoured or armoured power cables.

Only three line terminals need be brought out from each three phase primary winding. All inter phase connections whether star or delta shall be made inside the machine.

Marking of all terminals shall be in accordance with IS 4728.

Leads from terminals to the windings shall be adequately sized and braced to withstand heating and forces produced by maximum fault current.

Cable boxes and terminations shall be designed to enable easy disconnection and replacement of cables.

All joints other than those on cable glands shall be gasketed with neoprene, neoprene bonded cork or other approved material.

For single core cables, gland plates shall be effectively non-magnetic.

The following shall be supplied along with each motor :

1. Crimping type tinned copper lugs for power cables, with all necessary hardware.
2. Compression type tinned brass cable glands for power cables (to be supplied loose).
3. Removable type undrilled gland plate.
4. Terminal boxes shall of weather proof construction with a degree of protection of IP-55. At least one motor of each batch shall be type tested to comply with the following : the terminal boxes shall be subject to an internal air pressure of 0.207 bar g for 12 hours. After this period the pressure shall not be less than 0.104 bar g (after correcting for any change in temperature).

24.18 Rating plate

In addition to the requirements as called for in General Technical Clauses and relevant IS, the rating plate shall indicate the following:

- Maximum continuous rating in kW for 70C temperature rise.
- Bearing identification numbers (in case of ball or roller bearings) and recommended lubricant.

24.19 Paint and finish

All external parts shall be finished and painted to produce a neat and durable surface which would prevent rusting and corrosion. The equipment shall be thoroughly degreased, and sharp edges and scales removed and treated with one coat of primer and two coats of grey enamel paint. Motor colour codes shall comply with the requirements indicated elsewhere in this Specification.

All fasteners used in the construction of the equipment shall be either of corrosion resistant material or electro galvanised to service condition 4. Current carrying fasteners shall be either of stainless steel or high tensile brass or copper.

24.20 Tests

Induction motors shall be subjected to the following routine and type tests.

24.20.1 Routine Tests

Visual Checks of the following:

- Marking on rating plates
- Appearance and painting
- Location and details of terminal boxes and accessories.
- In order to observe compliance to degree of protection, following test will be performed. It shall not be possible to insert a feeler gauge of 1 mm thick in the enclosure or flange faces.

Dimensional checks

Measurement of Insulation Resistance (IR) of windings, and space heaters.

Measurement of winding resistance, and space heater resistance at ambient temperature.

High voltage test on main windings, and space heaters.

IR measurement after HV test in main windings, and space heaters.

No load running test (reading of current, voltage input and speed measurement).

Measurement of bearing temperature during steady state conditions.

Vibration measurement at rated speed and rated voltage, also measurement of vibration during coasting down.

Reduced voltage running test at no load

Locked rotor test.

Phase sequence polarity check and check for terminal markings.

Over speed test

Measurement of air gap

Functional check on auxiliaries

24.20.2 Type Tests

All tests as listed under routine tests

Measurement of noise at no load

Locked rotor test - measurement of VA power input

Momentary overload test

Temperature rise test at rated conditions as well as at maximum input conditions (during heat run test, measurement of bearing temperature, winding temperature, core temperature, coolant flow and coolant temperature). In case the temperature rise test is carried at other load than rated load, specified approval for the test method and procedure shall be obtained from the Project Manager.

Degree of protection test for the enclosure followed by IR, HV and no load run test.

Terminal box - fault level withstand test and pressure test.

Pull out torque measurement

Measurement of no-load starting time.

24.20.3 DC motors

DC motors shall be subjected to all routine and type tests as per IS 4722. In addition, following tests shall be carried out:

- Noise level measurement as type test.
- Vibration measurement as routine test
- Degree of protection test as per IS 4691 as type test.

24.21 Junction boxes and cables

Design and selection of all the components shall be made with a good margin of safety factor.

The equipment shall be installed indoor.

The reference ambient temperature outside the equipment shall be taken as 50C and relative humidity as 100%.

25.0 JUNCTION BOXES

25.1 Construction

Contractor shall supply and install junction boxes complete with terminals as required.

Junction boxes shall be suitable for mounting on walls, columns, structures etc. The brackets, bolts, nuts, cable-glands, screws and all other accessories required for the erection shall be included in the Bidders scope.

Junction boxes shall be of square or rectangular type of 2.0 mm CRCA sheet steel and shall have bolted cover with good quality gasket lining.

Junction box and covers shall be hot dip galvanised.

All the terminals blocks of ESSEN make or equivalent shall be rated for 1100V and shall be of stud type. Each terminal shall be suitable for connecting two 2.5 mm² copper conductor.

All terminals shall be complete with insulated barriers, terminals studs, washers, nuts, locknuts, identification strips etc.

Junction boxes located inside shall have IP-54 protection as per IS 2147. Junction boxes located outside shall have IP-55 protection as per IS 2147.

Junction boxes shall be provided with one earthing terminal suitable for galvanised steel conductor.

The general arrangement, cross sectional details and other technical details are to be submitted in the form of drawing for Project Manager's approval.

25.2 Interconnecting cables

All cables between junction box and field devices shall be stranded copper conductor, PVC insulated, extruded PVC inner sheathed, single galvanised steel wire armoured and overall PVC sheathed 1.1 kV grade and shall conform to IS 1554. The minimum size of cable used shall be 2.5 mm² copper conductor. All cables shall be supplied by the Contractor.

26.0 CONDUIT AND CONDUIT ACCESSORIES

The contractor shall supply and install all rigid steel conduit, flexible conduits, Hume pipes etc. complete with accessories such as tees, bends, adaptors and couplings as required for cabling work between various field devices to junction boxes.

All conduits shall be seamed by welding and shall be heavy gauge hot dip galvanised.

Each piece of conduit shall be straight, free from any defects and conform to IS 1653. The manufacturer's name shall be stamped on each piece.