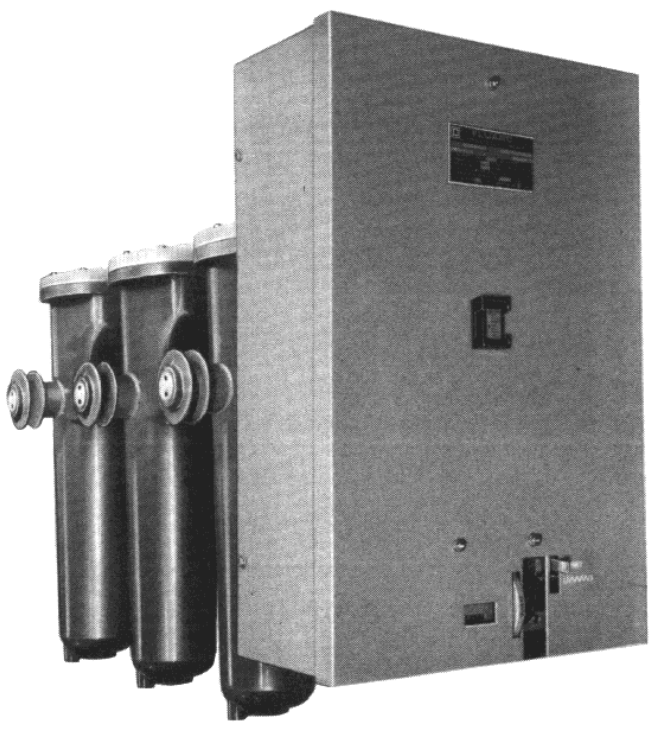
CLASS 9885

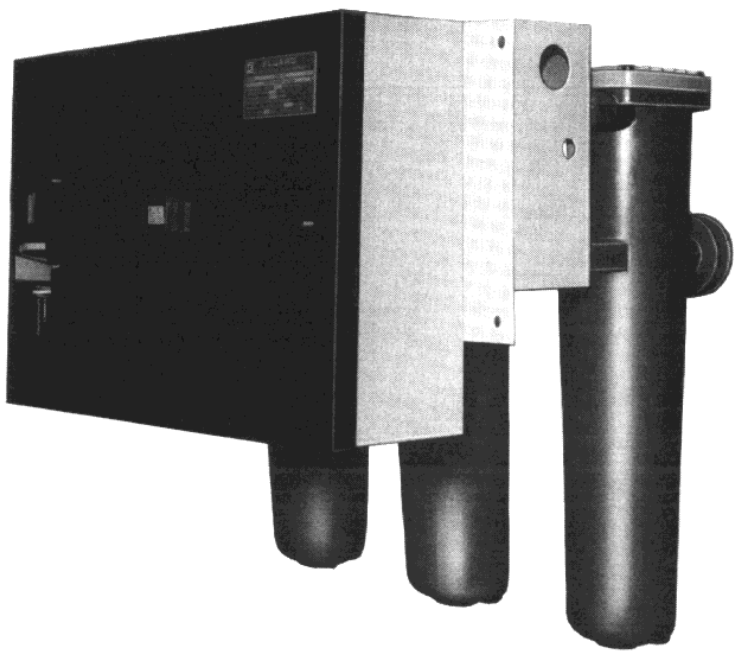
INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE MANUAL

SF_6 Open Style Circuit Breakers



TYPE FBO-RHS

SIDE MOUNTED MECHANISM



TYPE FBO-FM

FRONT MOUNTED MECHANISM

SQUARE D COMPANY

June 1982

MANUAL SU-9885-1

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

STANDARD FB RATINGS

Breaker Type	FBO-1	FBO-2	FBO-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	50kV	60kV	80kV
Voltage Wet	45kV	50kV	75kV
Interrupting Time (3 Cycles - Optional)	5 Cycles	5 Cycles	5 Cycles
Time Between Coil Energization And Contact Parting	55 msec.	55 msec.	55 msec.
Spring Charging Time	8-11 sec.	8-11 sec.	8-11 sec.
Closing Time	85 msec.	85 msec.	85 msec.
Reclosing Time	0.3 sec.	0.3 sec.	0.3 sec.
Continuous Current **	400A-1200A	400A-1200A	400A-1200A
Interrupting Capacity (Max. Voltage)	20kA	18kA	16kA
Momentary Rating (Peak)	60kA	54kA	48kA

Table 1

*Actual Voltage Range of the FBO-1 Breaker is 2.4kV thru 15.5kV.

**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 work with or operate the breaker.

2. Check proper phasing of all circuits and connect the switchgear to the equipment ground before applying high voltage power.

3. Do not work around "live" parts.

4. Any switch or breaker that has been opened to deenergize the equipment being serviced should be effectively locked, tagged, and even blocked open if possible to prevent accidental energization of the equipment.

5. Service current carrying parts only when these parts are disconnected from the system and grounded to the ground bus.

6. In case of fire do not use liquid fire extinguishers until all circuits have been made electrically "dead".

7. All personnel responsible for supervision and operation should be familiar with the breaker and its functions.

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

3. Apply control power and operate breaker electrically.

4. It would be advisable to perform a contact resistance measurement with the breaker in the closed position, a new breaker should read 100 or less micro ohms, using a DC test instrument.

5. If everything is found to be satisfactory, proceed to place breaker in service.

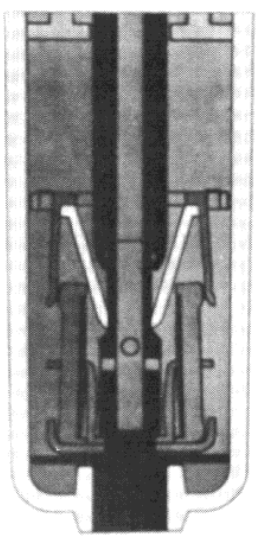
OPERATION THEORY OF SF_6

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

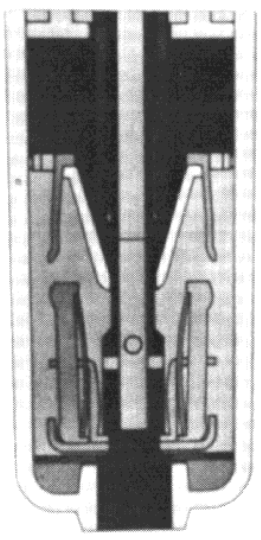
As the arcing contacts part, the gas is compressed into the arc region. The action of the gas absorbs the arc energy and full interruption takes place at a current zero.

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

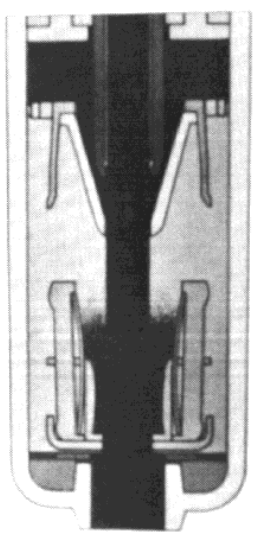
FB Circuit Breaker Operation



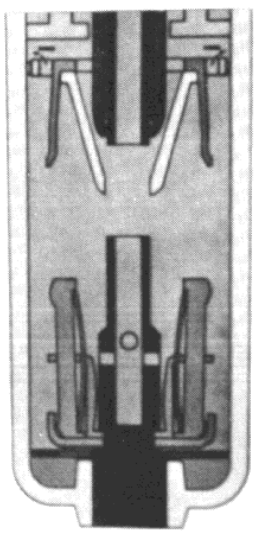
Cutaway of Fluarc SF_6 Circuit Breaker Bottle in Closed Position Prior to Interruption.



Separation of the Main Contacts Prior to Arc Inception and Compression of SF_6 Reservior.



Parting of Arcing Contacts. Puffing of the Arc Continues Until Interruption at a Current Zero.



Circuit Breaker in Open Position with Current Interrupted.

Figure 2

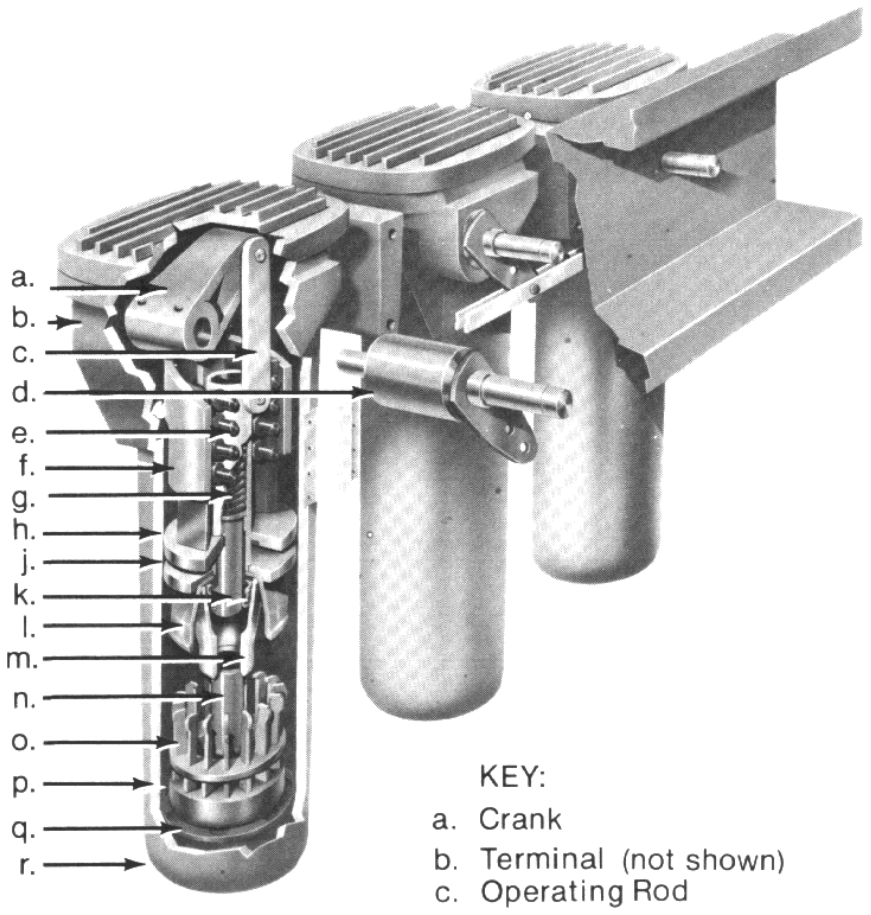


Figure 3

KEY:

a. Crank
b. Terminal (not shown)
c. Operating Rod
d. Rotating Control Shaft
e. Conical Rollers
f. Cradle
g. Contact Stem
h. Cradle Base
j. Piston
k. Movable Arcing Contact
l. Movable Main Contact
m. Nozzle
n. Fixed Arcing Contact
o. Fixed Main Contact
p. Pole Enclosure
q. SF_6 Regenerating Material
r. Terminal (not shown)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

GENERAL

The FBO 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 SF_6 interrupters can be predicted by use of the graph (Figure 18) showing the relationship of interrupting current vs. number of operations. The interrupter chambers are pressurized with SF_6, sealed and have no need of maintenance.

The need for inspections and possible interrupter replacement should be based upon the frequency of operation, types and levels of interruptions and environmental conditions. Specific inspections and/or maintenance would be as follows:

- Operating Mechanism
- Contact Erosion
- Sequence of Operation
- Gas Servicing

WARNING: THROUGHOUT THESE PROCEDURES, THE OPENING AND CLOSING SPRINGS SHOULD BE DISCHARGED FOR SAFETY.

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. The springs can be charged either electrically through the gear motor or manually through the use of the manual charging handle.

Opening and closing speeds are independent of the method by which the springs are charged. 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.

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.

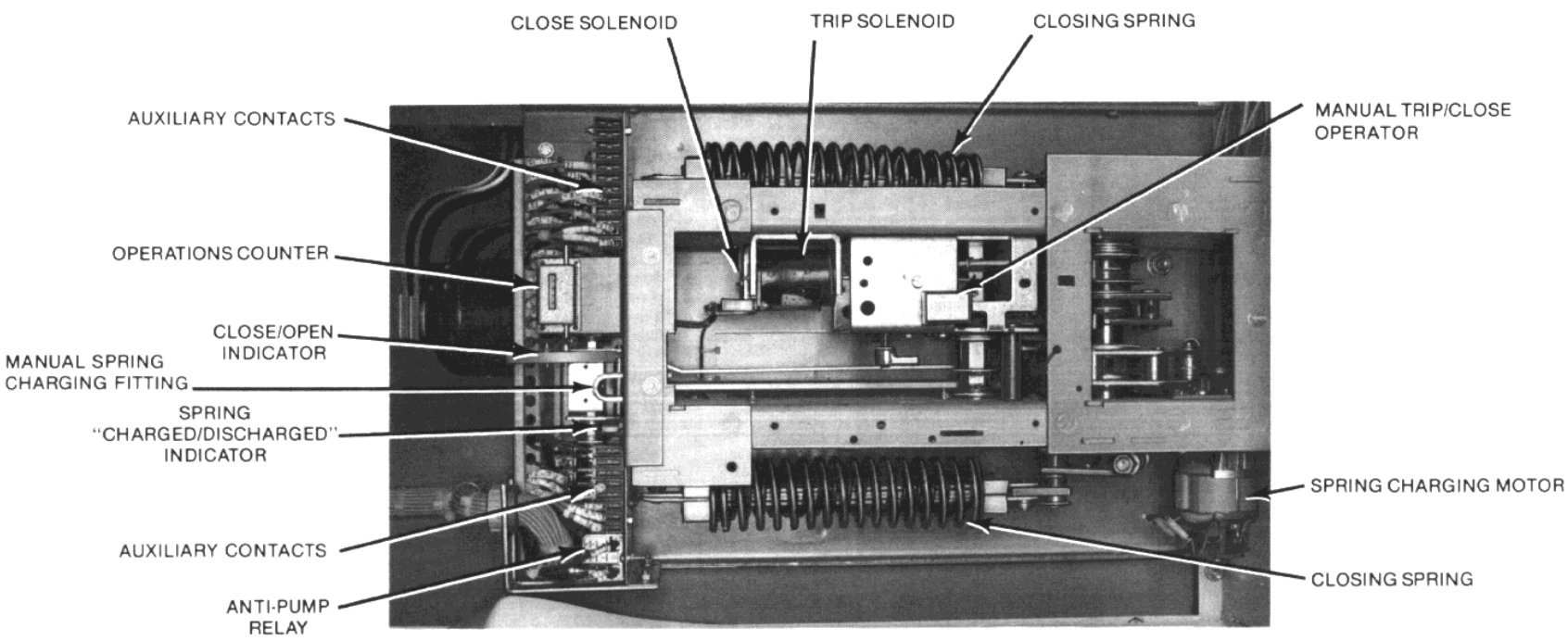


Figure 4

OPERATING MECHANISM LUBRICATION

An important part of normal preventive maintenance of this breaker would be to ensure that the mechanism is clean and properly lubricated. Suggested maintenance frequency of the operating mechanism is every 3000 operations or 36 months, whichever comes first. Consideration must be given to a shorter cycle in the case of adverse environmental conditions. Cleaning and lubrication should be as follows:

1. Linkages designated should be cleaned with tricholorethylene and lubricated lightly with oil. (Figures 5, 6)
2. The spring guides and gears designated "G" should be greased lightly with a low temperature grease such as automotive molybdenum disulfide. (Figure 7)
3. The opening spring should be lubricated at point A with oil and point B with grease. (Figure 8)

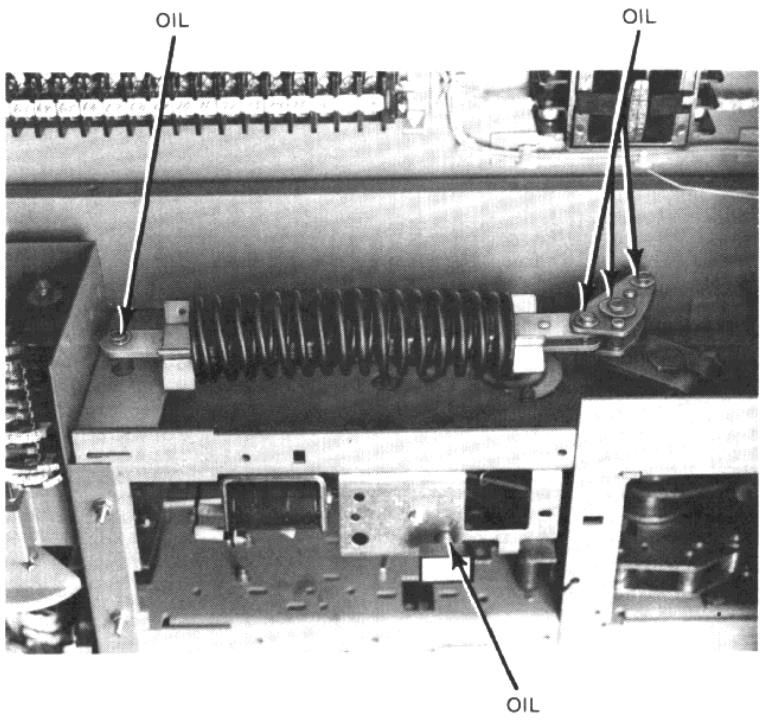


Figure 5

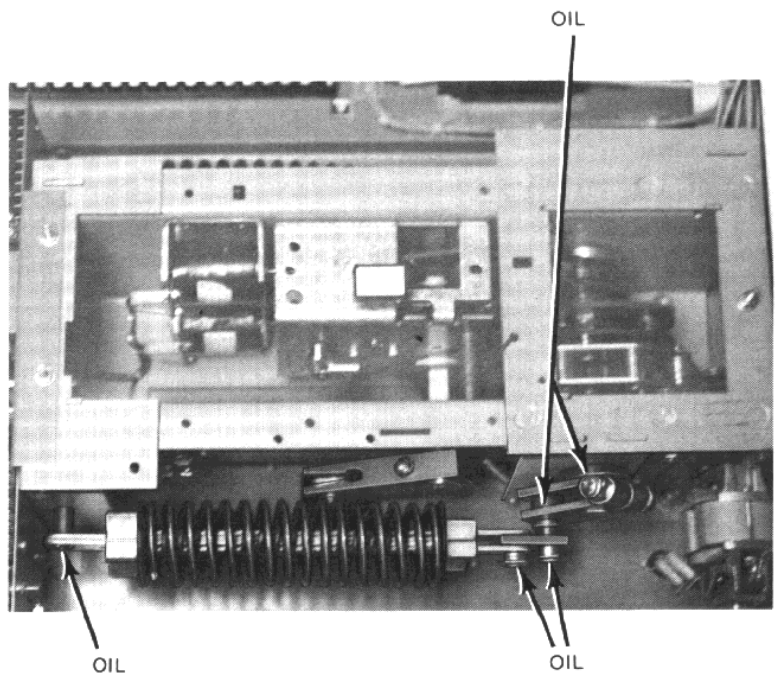


Figure 6

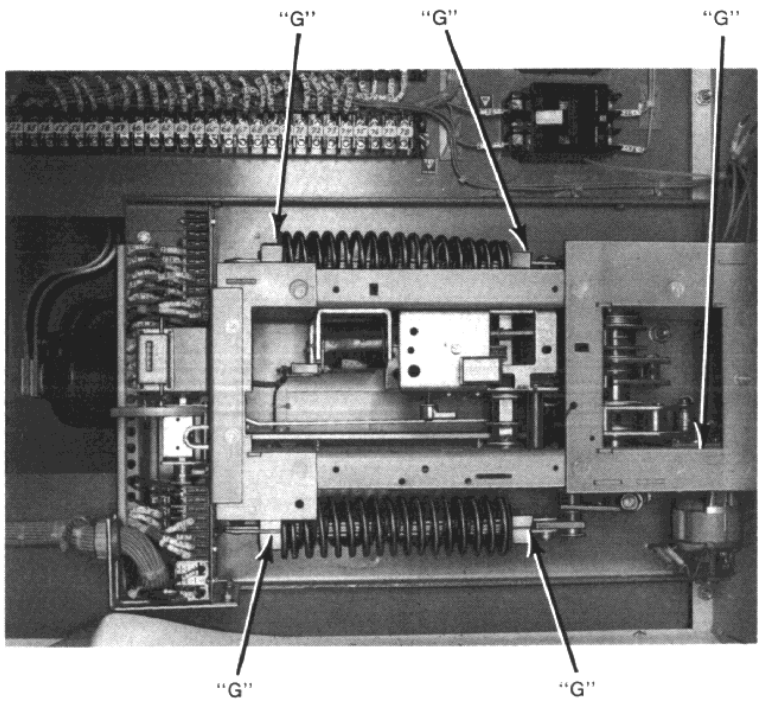


Figure 7

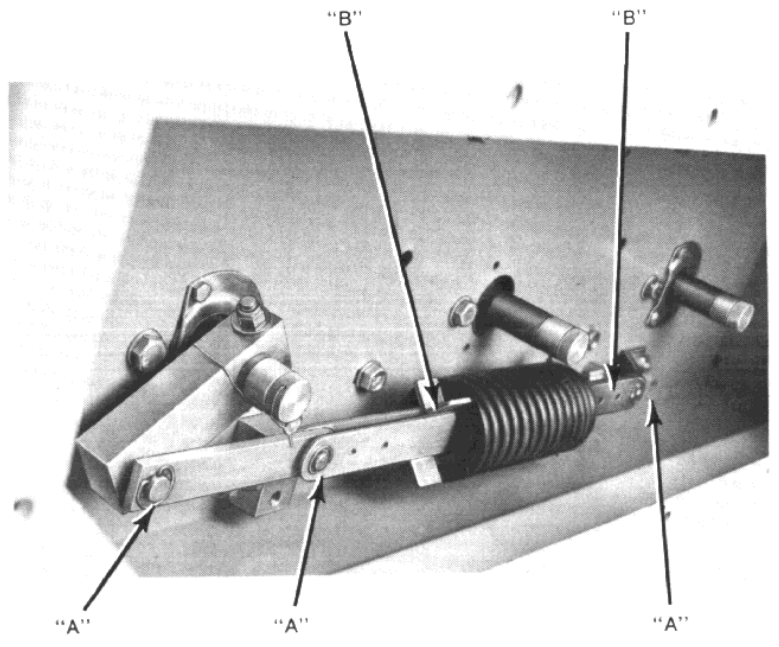


Figure 8

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CONTACT EROSION

The total life of an interrupter is determined by a combination of interrupting current and number of operations, and can be measured through contact erosion. Contact erosion becomes most significant after the breaker has reached 75% of its predicted life. This can be estimated by using the graph. A red and green indicator is provided in the high voltage compartment for determining whether or not the interrupters should be replaced. (See Figure 13)

To check contact erosion it is necessary to defeat and remove the closing springs and slow-close the breaker. Use the following procedure:

1. Totally remove the high voltage from the terminals and make sure the breaker is open and the springs are discharged.
2. As shown in (Figure 9), charge the mechanism manually so that the right-hand holes are just barely accessible.

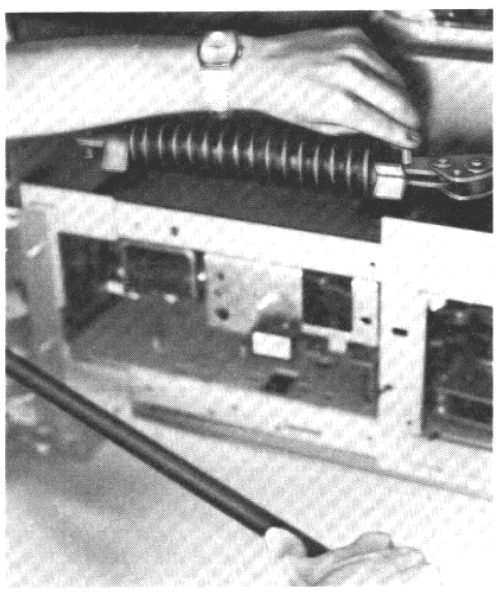


Figure 9

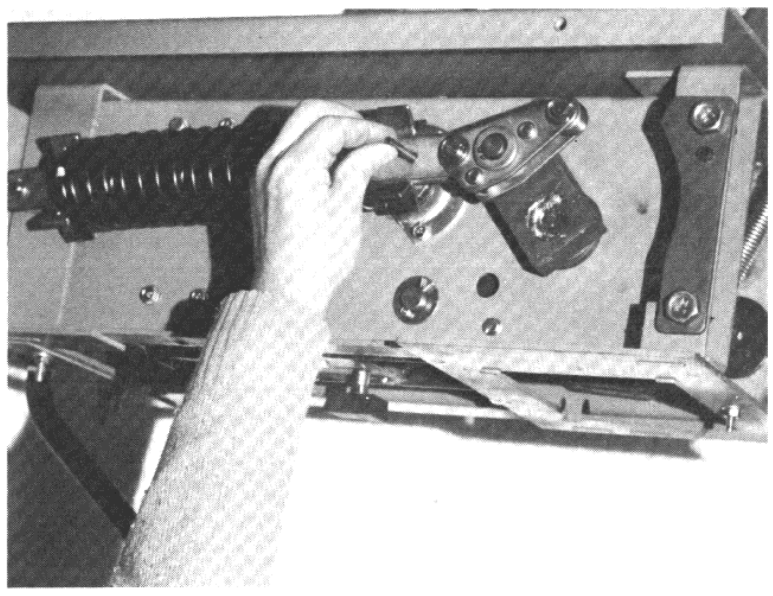


Figure 10

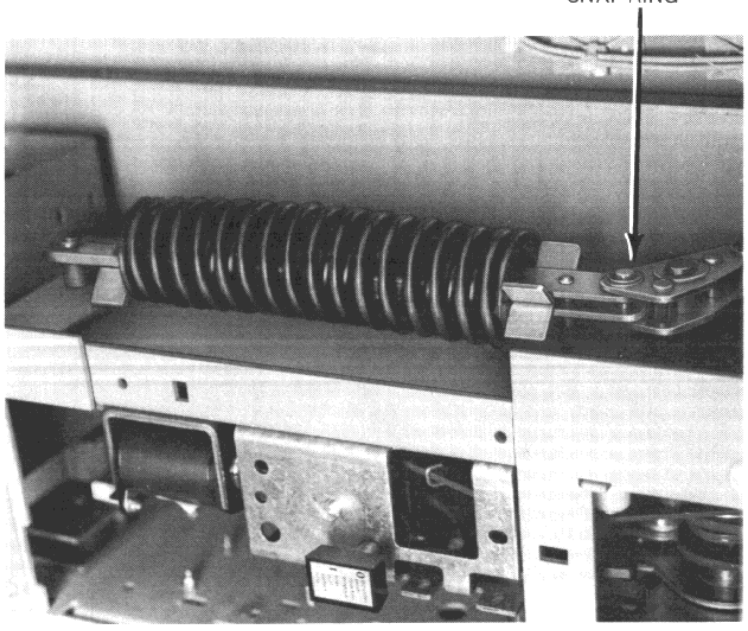


Figure 11

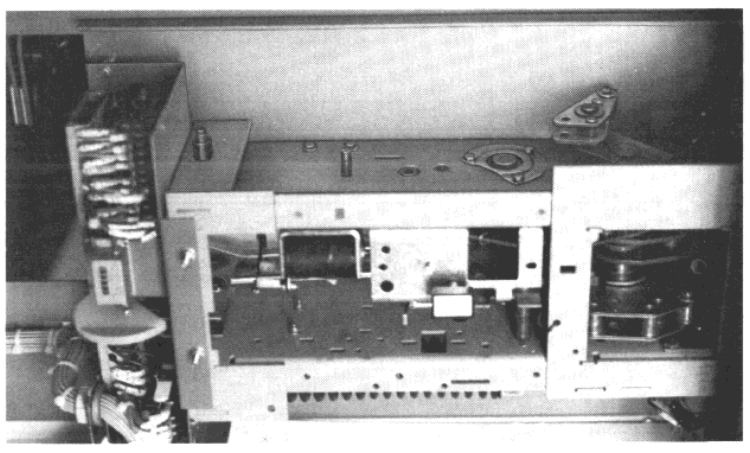


Figure 12

CONTACT EROSION (continued)

This should be such that a pin may be inserted.
3. Continuing to put a slight pressure on the charging handles, insert a 6mm or 10-32 diameter screw or pin through the hole as shown. Repeat for lower spring. (Figure 10). If the pin does not have the spring forces applied to it after installation, it has been performed INCORRECTLY! The procedure must then be performed again by fully cycling the breaker through a close/open operation.
4. Remove the snap rings on both springs (Figure 11). Be certain to note the position of the washers and the main pins so they may be replaced in the same manner when reassembling.
5. Detach and remove the springs. (Figure 12) shows top spring location after removal.
6. Charge the mechanism manually until a click is heard.
7. Pull the OPEN/CLOSE button.
8. Attach a bell-set, ohmmeter or 3-phase LED test set across each interrupter. Continue to slow close the breaker through the manual charging handle and check contact "make" point on each interrupter. As long as the end of the connecting link (index) is not in the red zone (Figure 13) the contact condition is considered good.

When the index area (end of link) is at the red/green transition line, the bottle(s) should be replaced.

To re-install the closing springs, use the following procedure:
1. Manually close the breaker fully, then trip it open, using the manual trip button.
2. Re-install both the top and bottom springs, recoupling them as shown in (Figure 14).
3. BE CERTAIN THE SPACERS, WASHERS AND PINS ARE INSTALLED IN THE SAME POSITION AS THEY WERE PRIOR TO REMOVAL.
4. After re-installation of the springs, charge the mechanism slightly to relieve the tension in order to be able to remove the pins that were inserted previously.
5. The mechanism should now be manually fully charged and the breaker tripped to ensure proper mechanical operation.

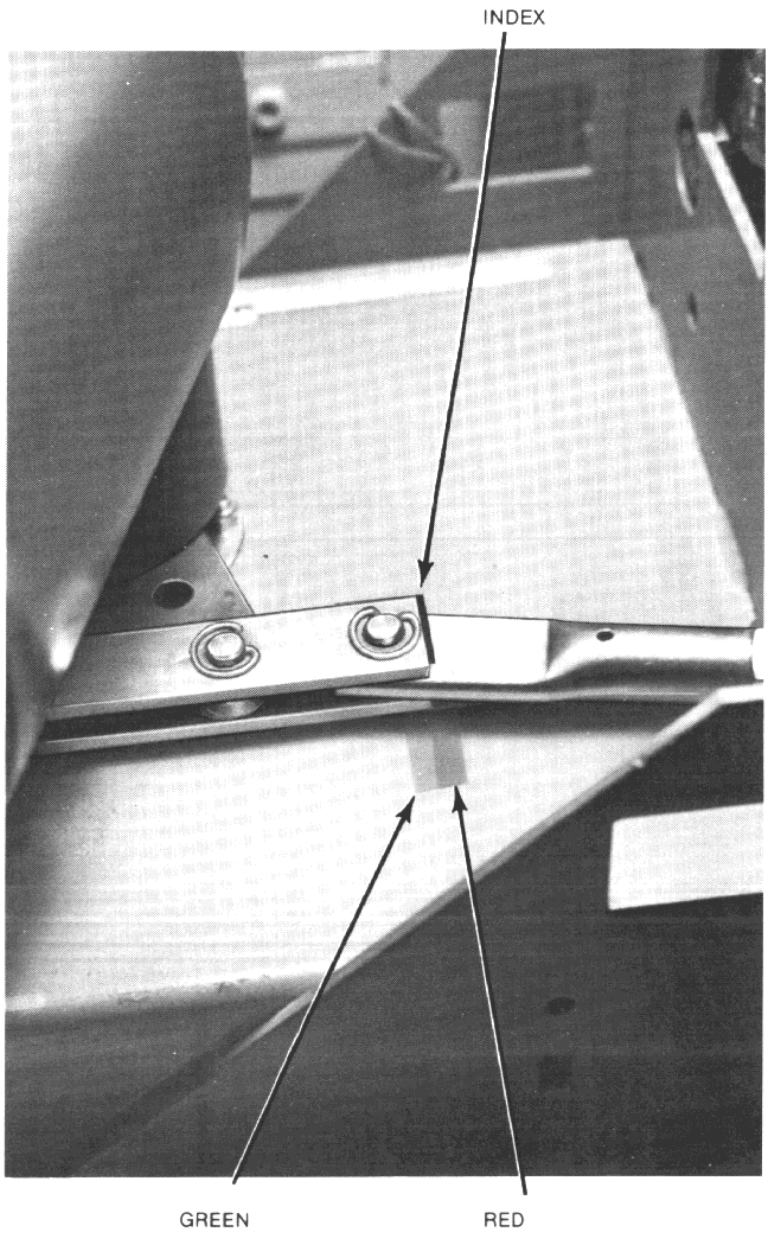


Figure 13

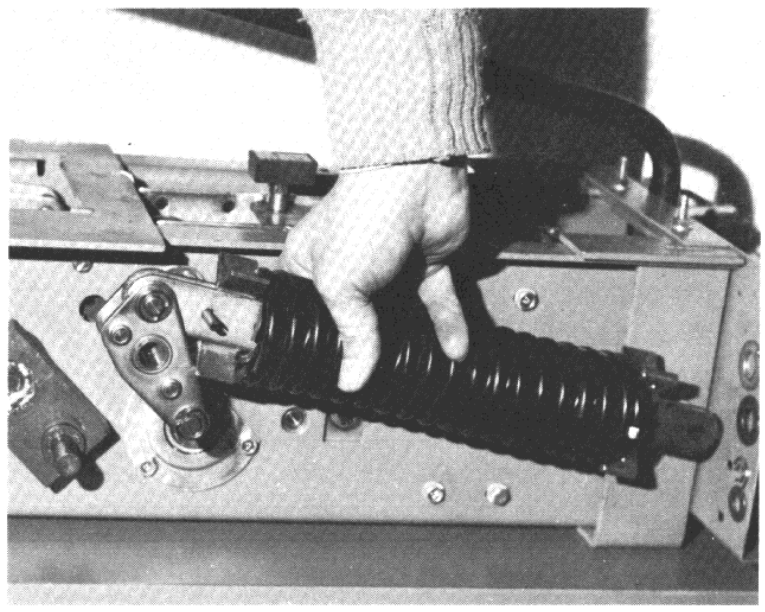


Figure 14

BREAKER EXERCISE AND SPEED OF OPERATION

At the time of normal relay maintenance it is also recommended that the breaker be totally exercised by closing and opening through all available means while checking the control functions.

The operating mechanism has been tested to 10,000 operations with a very slight (0.3 meters per second) variation over the entire range. Adjustments are not required over the life of the breaker in regard to speed of operation.

ELECTRICAL OPERATION SEQUENCE

1. The breaker will close only after the closing springs are fully charged.
2. Charging of the springs is controlled by 52LS/bb Limit Switch Contact. When the springs are discharged and power is available on terminals 61 and 62, the motor will charge the closing springs. When the springs are fully charged 52LS/bb contact opens, stopping the motor.
3. The breaker is electrically closed by operating the closing solenoid 52X. The closing signal is applied across terminals 69 and 70. With the closing springs fully charged, 52LS/aa Limit Switch Contact is closed. As long as the breaker is open, 52/b and 52Y/b Auxiliary Switch Contact supply current to 52X. When the closing Solenoid closes 52/b opens the circuit. Contact 52/a energizes the anti-pump relay 52Y and 52Y/b opens, preventing the closing solenoid from being re-energized until 52Y is de-energized. At the same time, 52Y/a seals in the anti-pump relay until the close signal is removed from terminals 69 and 70. Contact 52LS/aa recloses as soon as the closing springs are recharged.
4. The breaker can be tripped by applying a signal across terminals 65 and 6. When the breaker is closed, 52/a is closed setting up the trip circuit. After the breaker opens, 52/a opens de-energizing the trip solenoid. (See Legend Figure 16-Page-#11)
5. The open/closed status of the breaker may be determined remotely through the use of terminals 8, 10 and 73.
6. Some of the electrical options as shown include remote closing spring status indication, an additional trip coil, and an undervoltage trip coil.

GAS SERVICING

The Fluarc interrupters are designed and sealed for life. The interrupters are charged at the factory and field charging is not required. Testing of the interrupter gas pressure is possible through a Schrader valve in the rotary shaft mechanism. However, this practice is not recommended at installation. Execution of a gas pressure check will lead to leakage (of a few pounds of pressure). For conservative maintenance and inspection procedures a 5 year gas pressure check should be adequate.

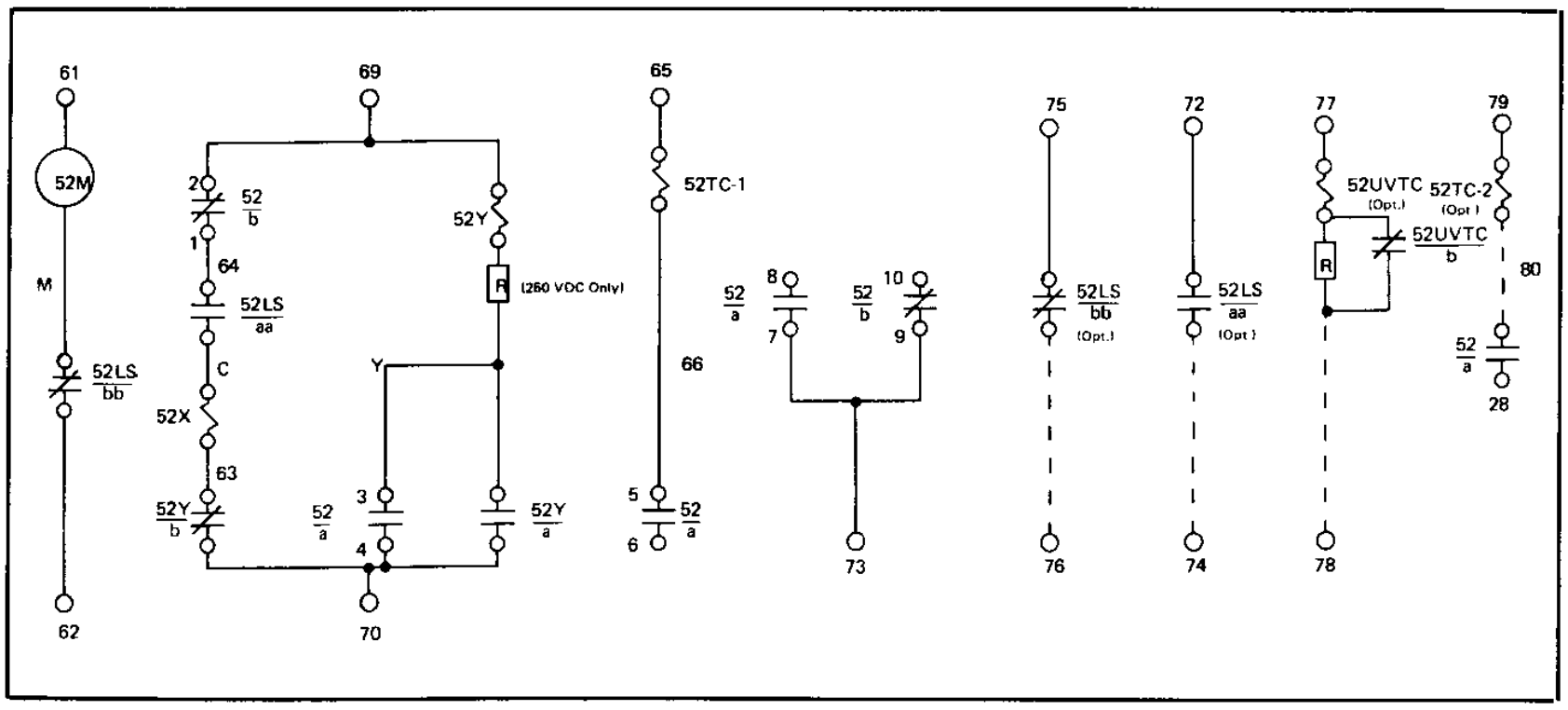


Figure 15

BREAKER INTERNAL WIRING

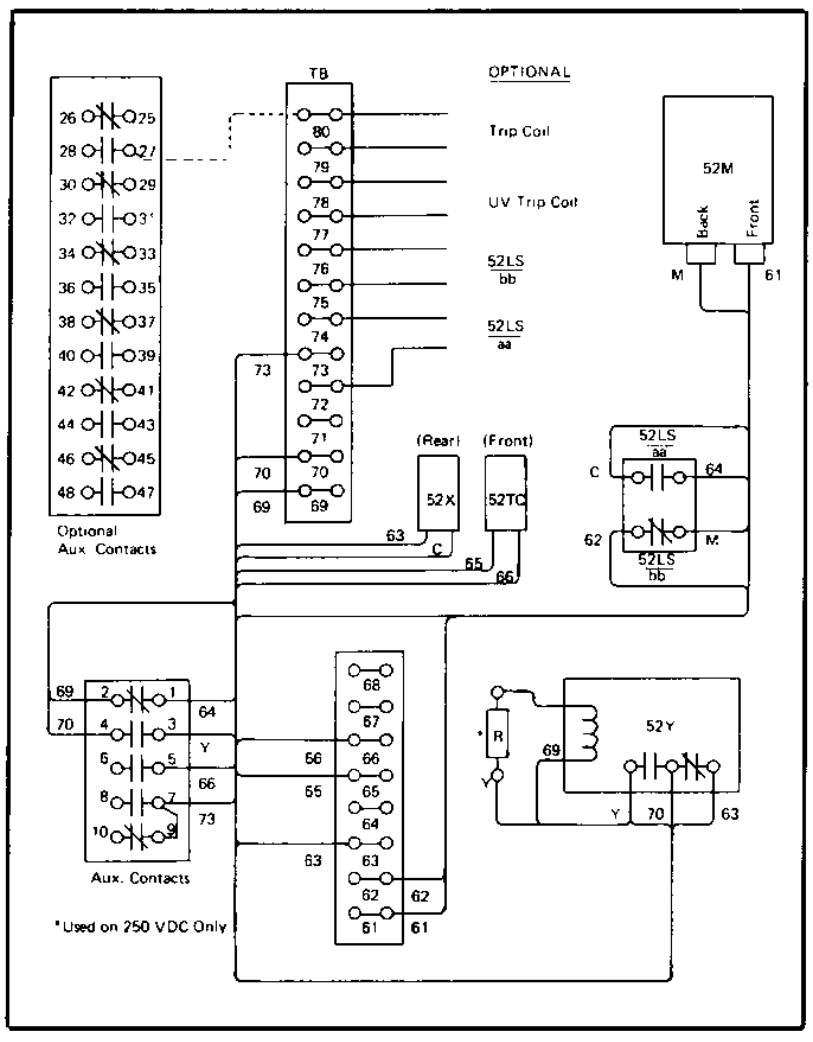


Figure 16

LEGEND:

52 UVTC	Undervoltage Trip Coil (Optional)
52TC-1,-2	Breaker Trip Solenoid (1 standard, 2 optional)
52X	Breaker Closing Solenoid
52Y	Anti-Pump Relay
52M	Closing Springs Charging Motor
52Y/a	Anti-Pump Relay Contact-Normally Open
52Y/b	Anti-Pump Relay Contact-Normally Closed
52LS/aa	Closing Springs Limit Switch-Open when springs are not charged. Closed when springs are charged.
52LS/bb	Closing Springs Limit Switch-Closed when springs are not charged. Open when springs are charged.
52/a	Auxiliary Switch Contacts-Open when breaker is in the tripped open position. Closed when breaker is in the closed position.
52/b	Auxiliary Switch Contacts-Closed when breaker is in the open position. Open when breaker is in the closed position.

NOTES:

Breaker shown in open position, closing springs discharged.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

These instruction allow shutdown periods to be kept to a minimum. If the suggested remedies fail to solve the problem, refer to 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	Closing solenoid	Bad connection. Check the circuit. Defective coil. Replace the coil.
	End of charging switch	Check condition of switch. Replace if necessary.
	Latch mechanism	Latch is in pivoted position clear of its holding pin. Clean and oil the hinge.
BREAKER CLOSES AND OPENS AT ONCE AND REMAINS OPENED WHILE THE CLOSING ACTION IS MAINTAINED	Any release (direct or indirect)	Fault in the HV main circuit or incorrect adjustment of protective circuits. Eliminate the fault. Adjust protective circuits.
BREAKER CANNOT BE OPENED ELECTRICALLY	Auxiliary switch	Check circuit.
	Trip solenoid	Trip control power connections. Check the circuit. Defective coil. Replace the coil.

Table 2

SUGGESTED MAINTENANCE TOOLS

The only tools necessary for "normal" maintenance such as checking contact erosion and simple cursory inspection are as follows:

Long Nose Pliers

Continuity Tester

13mm Socket or Box End Wrench

10mm Wrench or 6 in. Adjustable Wrench

6mm-25mm or 10-32 × 1″ screw

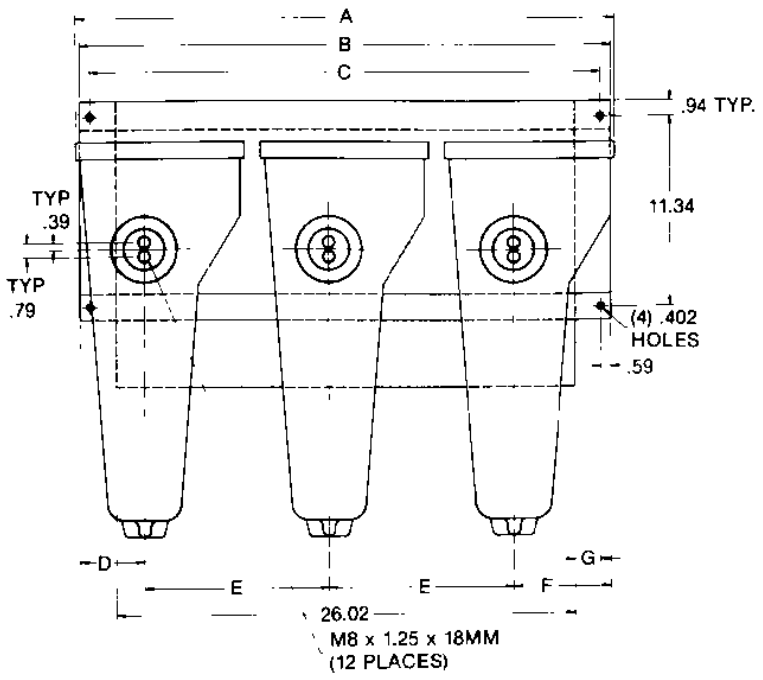
AVAILABLE REPLACEMENT PARTS

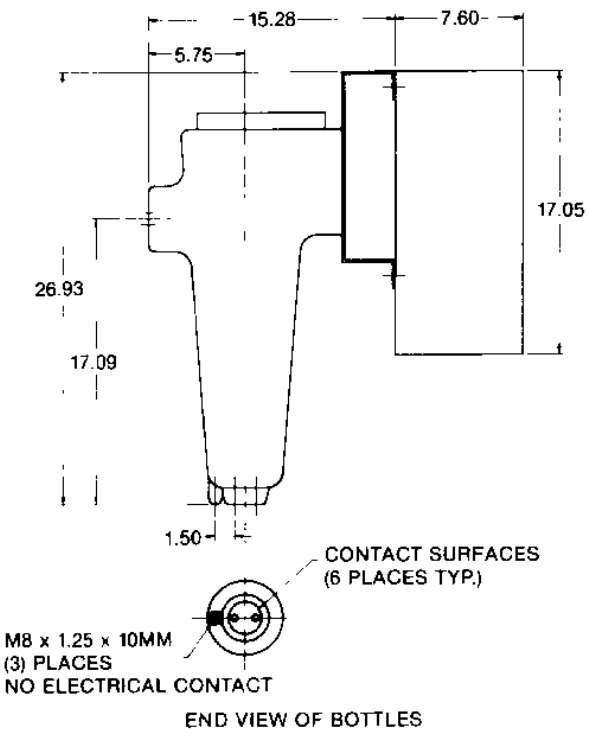
Device	Voltage	Part No.
Spring Charging Motor	24 VDC	B44065-357-01
	48 VDC	B44065-357-02
	125 VDC	B44065-357-03
	250 VDC	B44065-357-04
	120 VAC	B44065-357-05
	240 VAC	B44065-357-04
Closing Solenoid	24 VDC	C44065-033-01
	48 VDC	C44065-033-02
	125 VDC	C44065-033-03
	250 VDC	C44065-033-04
	120 VAC	C44065-033-05
	240 VAC	C44080-376-04
Trip Solenoid	24 VDC	C44080-384-01
	48 VDC	C44080-384-02
	125 VDC	C44065-034-07
	250 VDC	C44080-384-03
	120 VAC	C44065-034-08
	240 VAC	C44065-034-06
Anti-Pump Relay	(Class 8501 Type KF)	
Interrupter	(Order by Breaker S/N + Description)	

Table 3

DIMENSIONS

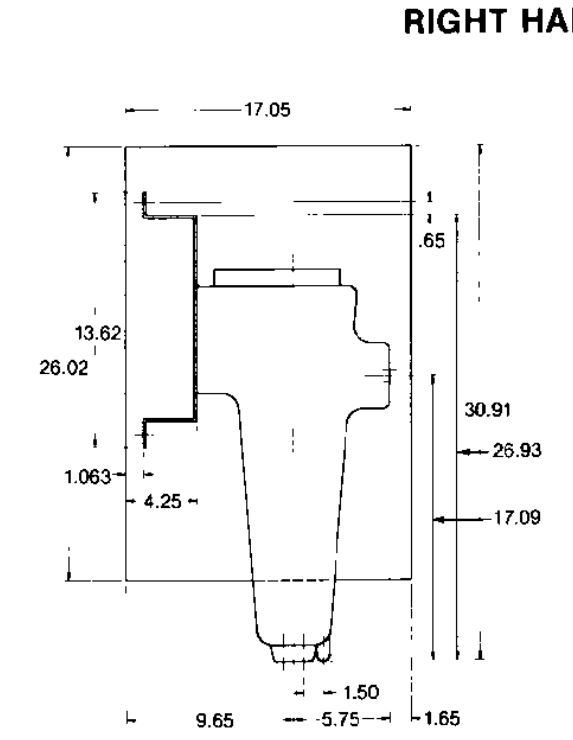
FRONT MOUNTED MECHANISM

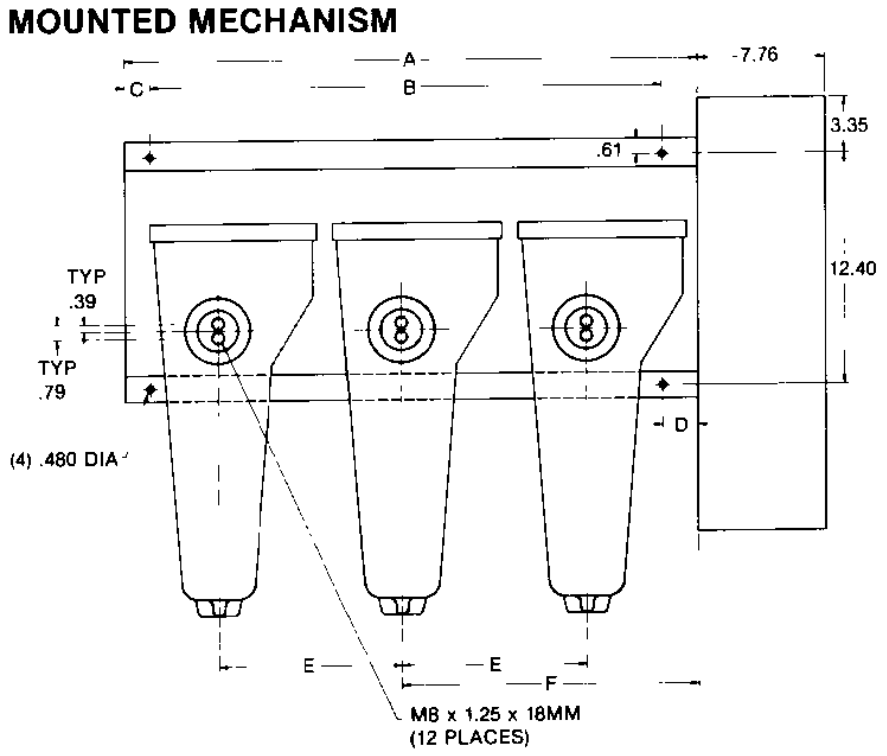


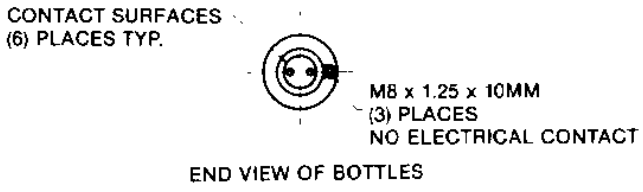


DIM	110/125KV BIL		150/170KV BIL		DIM
	MM	INCHES	MM	INCHES	
A	772	**30.39**	912	**35.91**	A
B	762	**30.00**	902	**35.51**	B
C	732	**28.82**	872	**34.33**	C
D	75	**2.95**	73	**2.87**	D
E	280	**11.02**	350	**13.78**	E
F	127	**5.00**	129	**5.08**	F
G	39	**1.54**	109	**4.29**	G

RIGHT HAND SIDE MOUNTED MECHANISM







DIM	110KV BIL		125KV BIL		150KV BIL		DIM
	MM	INCH	MM	INCH	MM	INCH	
A	900	**35.43**	1017	**40.04**	1305	**51.38**	A
B	808	**31.81**	925	**36.42**	1231	**48.46**	B
C	38	**1.50**	38	**1.50**	20	**.79**	C
D	54	**2.13**	54	**2.13**	54	**2.13**	D
E	280	**11.02**	330	**12.99**	380	**14.96**	E
F	530	**20.87**	597	**23.50**	740	**29.13**	F

Figure 17

INTERRUPTER LIFE EXPECTANCY CURVE
TYPE FB

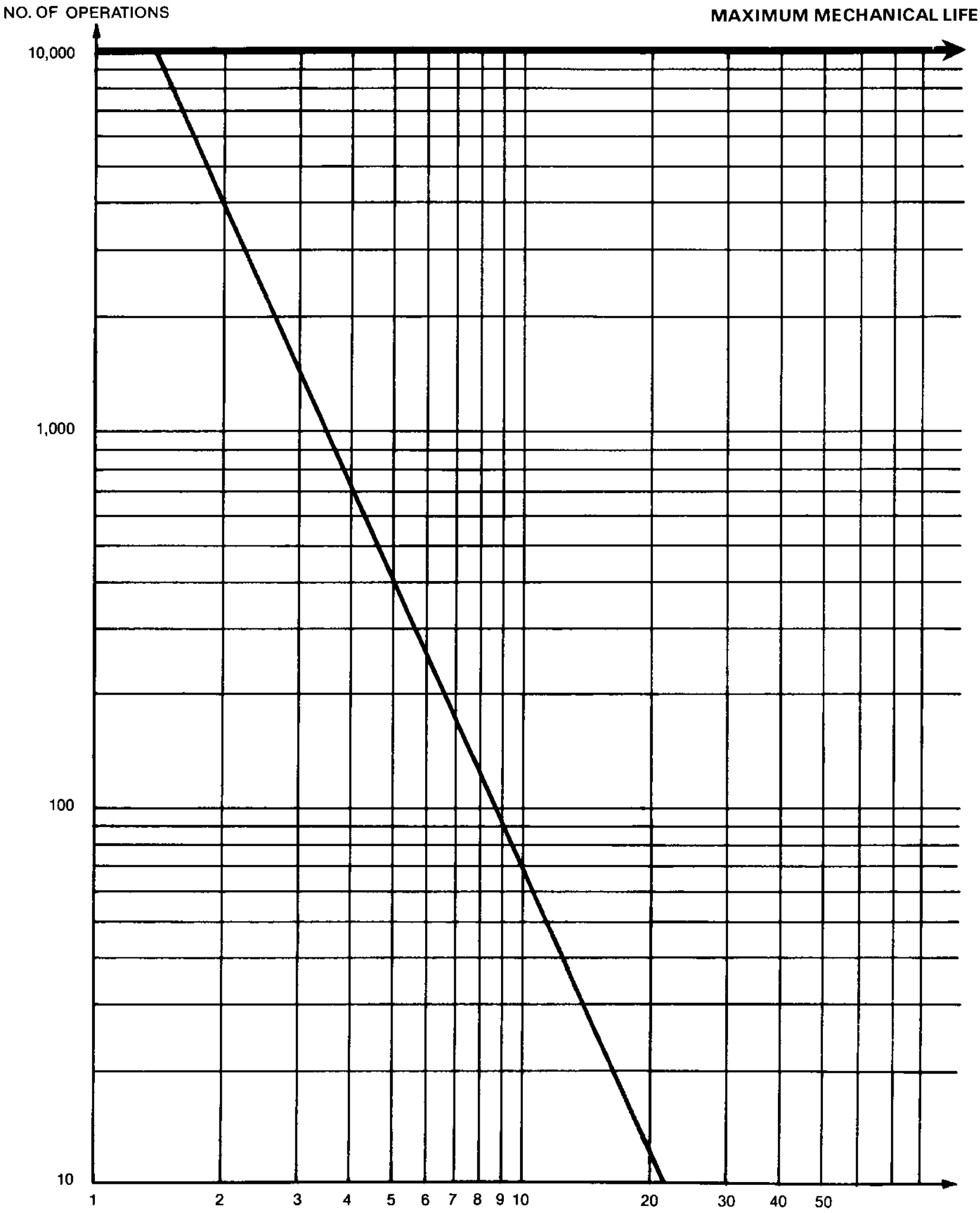


Figure 18

SQUARE D COMPANY

Manual SU-9885-1

3M 6/82 PS

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