

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC KENDRAPARA



LECTURES NOTE

TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINE

6th Sem Electrical

**Prepared By
Swati Sukla**

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CHAPTER - 1

9 am Q) Installation, Commissioning and Testing of Machine.

10 am

11 am

12 noon

Inspection of Arrival of Machine and Inspection procedure before its installation:-

1 pm

→ Inspection is the examination of certain machine

2 pm

maybe motor etc generator etc their parts to

3 pm

inspect for their damage or missing.

4 pm

→ The main aim of the inspection is to check that machine received is in good condition.

5 pm

6 pm → This inspection work should be carried out by some competent persons who have got through knowledge regarding the inspection of particular machine.

7 pm

What to inspect and how to inspect.

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WK 02
(005-360)

following procedure :-

9 am → The wooden crates containing motor should be unloaded by using cranes, sliding the motor down an inclined blank, using pipe or barge

11 am should be avoided.

12 noon → Handling of electrical machine (motor)

1 pm Motor should be handled be-carefully to increase life and service of the motor.

2 pm

Following precautions should be followed during Handling :-

4 pm

Always using lifting hook to lift the motor except in very small frame, where no lifting hook is provided.

7 pm

→ Don't use any other part of the motor for lifting purposes.

→ Don't use shaft projection for dragging the motor.

→ Don't roll or drag the motor on floor.

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WK 02
(006-359)

Procedure for inspection of an Electrical Motor Before its installation :-

10 am → The inspection of motor should be carried out as follows.

11 am

① External inspection of motor for conditions

12 noon

② Inspection of terminals by opening the terminal lid.

1 pm

③ Blowing of motor with clean, dry air to remove dust.

2 pm

④ Checking of the rotor for easy rotation when turned by hand.

4 pm

⑤ Rectification of defects observed during inspection.

6 pm

⑥ Particular attention should be given towards centrifugal bearings of the motor.

7 pm

⑦ Insulation resistance are tested between winding and frame tested by means of a megger.

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WK 02
(007-358)

Step in Drying - out of a motor or a Generator

9 am

→ Preliminary preparation of the machine, source of heat measurement etc.

10 am

→ Arrange the Set up.

11 am

→ Apply heat by one of suitable means gradually.

12 noon

→ Take periodic reading at Lock time.

1 pm

→ Measure periodically of insulation resistance.

2 pm

→ Intermediate Stage.

3 pm

→ Raising Stage.

4 pm

By radiating Lamp :-

5 pm

This is the most simple method used for medium and small motors.

6 pm

→ The lamp are located in the chamber opposite to the motor winding.

7 pm

→ The heating should be continuous and carefully controlled so that it doesnot too high thus damaging the insulation.

FEBRUARY - 2022						
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WK 02
(008-357)

9 am → In order to ascertain how drying out is

10 am Proceeding 'Megger' reading should be taken every 12 hour.

11 am By circulating Short-circuit current :-

12 noon

This is most convenient method of drying any electrical machine such as generator, synchronous motor, field winding etc.

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

→ The machine is connected low voltage source.

4 pm

→ The 2/p voltage current power the temperature of body, temperature of air are periodically measured.

5 pm

6 pm

→ The increase in temperature should be very gradually upto the value of not exceeding

7 pm

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Generalized procedure of installation of

9 am Electrical machine :-

10 am Installation procedure of an electric motor involves a series of activities like :-

- 11 am (a) Location and layout
- 12 noon (b) Positioning of machine
- 1 pm (c) concrete foundation
- 2 pm (d) Leveling and Alignment
- 3 pm (e) Grouting
- (f) Fitting of other parts, accessories, piping etc.
- 4 pm (g) → final leveling and Alignment.

5 pm Location and layout :-

6 pm → The location of an electrical machine depends on its purpose of installation, definite type and size.

7 pm → The location plan should permit to have reserved wide space all around for continuing the erection work and should facilitate regular 2022 inspection, repairing etc.

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→ The location should be finalized in such a fashion that it will not disturb the operation and maintenance work of other machines.

10 am → Laying out means marking of the foundation plan with the help of chalk on a concrete block and by a string with number of pegs.

11 am (b) Positioning of machines :-

2 pm → Positioning of machine at the location is an important job which deserves care, skill and an efficient team work.

3 pm → An equipment may have the weight of few tons but it is too be loaded or unloaded to be moved vertically or horizontally to bring it at the site and to place it on the foundation as well.

4 pm → Different types of lifting devices like pulley blocks, chain hoists overhead cranes etc.

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WK 02 (012-653) Concrete foundation:-

9 am The part of a structure which provides a base or

10 am support for the machinery is called foundation.

11 am → This size and strength of foundation depends upon
12 noon the size and nature of supported machine.

1 pm → foundation serves the purpose to protect the
2 pm machine from external vibrations and to lower down
3 pm the frequency of natural vibration.

4 pm Leveling And Alignment:-

5 pm After having the machine on the foundation, the
6 pm important job is to level and align it with other
7 pm accessories. → The leveling is performed with leveling
wedge, shoe etc.

→ The horizontal and slight vertical movement on
the heavy mass of machine is performed by
2022 pipes, rollers.

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→ When the leveling is completed the foundation
9 am bolt, cavity along with the bolt may be made of

10 am concrete, pouring of the cement concrete is generally
11 am made through the gap provided at the top of the
12 noon foundation.

1 pm Grouting:-

2 pm Grouting is a procedure of connecting the machine
3 pm with the foundation by a concrete mixture of
4 pm plastic consistency.

5 pm → Generally a quick setting cement is used to
6 pm perform grouting.

7 pm → The top of the foundation block is made roughened
made moistened with water and wooden partitions
are placed all around the machine.

WK 03
(014-351)

→ coarse setting cement is then poured with in the boundary with care to eliminate any air gap within it.

→ once started the pouring should be completed

continuously the machine must be left undisturbed

for a few days after grouting to provide it time to set.

Ⓐ Fitting of other parts, accessories, piping etc.

When the machine erected, the other accessories may be joined accordingly.

→ while laying out the foundation plan, overall requirement should be kept in mind i.e. minimize the problem arising later on.

WK 03
(015-350)

Ⓐ Final Levelling and Alignment :-

After grouting has set in properly accurate leveling can be carried out such leveling involve minor adjustment.

Procedure :-

Align the motor and the driven machine on bed-plates in their final position with shims under their feet.

→ Mark both half coupling by means of chalk line. Make accurate measurement between the ~~gap~~ faces of the vertical surfaces.

Turn the motor shaft through 90° , 180° , 270° and 360° and not reading of gap.

JANUARY • MONDAY

17

WK 04
(017-348)

9 am Electre wiring for Motors:-

10 am Every manufacture lends out a terminal

Diagram with his motors this generally shows how the internal windings are arranged and how the terminals lettered.

12 pm Size of cable:-

3 pm All cable should be large enough size to carry

the current which is stamped on the motor name plate.

and 5 pm size of the cable should be followed from the table.

→ The size of cables used should be capable of

carrying full load current corresponding to the rating of motor.

JANUARY - 2022

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TUESDAY • JANUARY

18

9 am Methods for installation of wiring for Two or more motors :-

10 am → A separate circuit may be run to each motor

11 am from fuse distribution board. This method is generally

12 pm adopted for a group of motors of small sizes.

2 pm → A separate circuit may be run to each motor

from a distribution board. The fuses are to be

3 pm used in each branch circuits of ample capacity.

4 pm → The frame of every motor shall be earthed

5 pm by two separate and distinct connections through

6 pm earth electrodes. The earth connection should be

7 pm visible for periodical inspection.

19

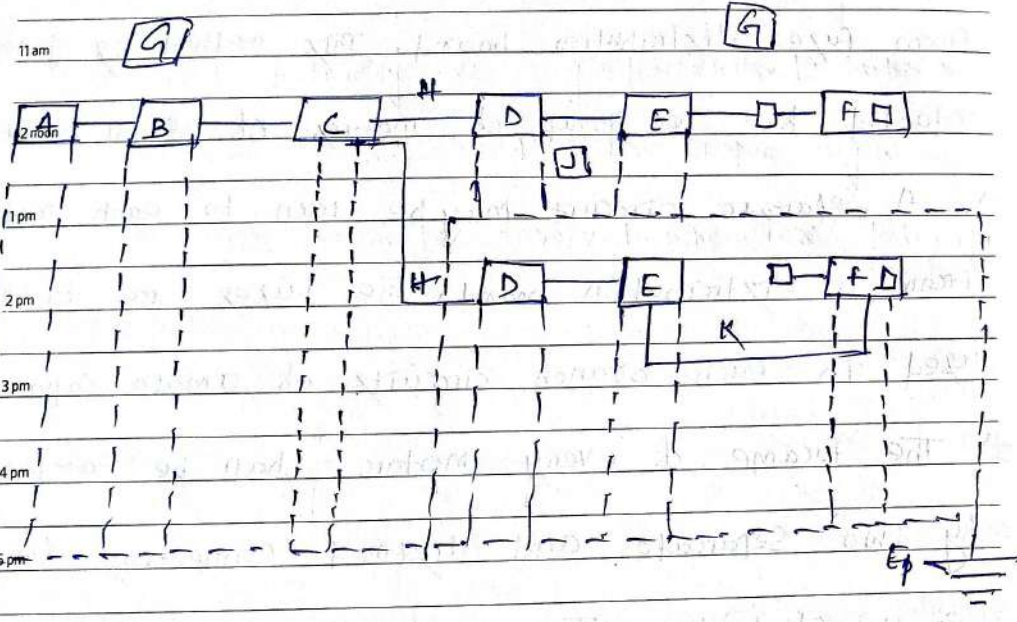
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WK 04
(019-346)

9 am

10 am

11 am



6 pm

(Arrangement of wiring circuit for motor)

7 pm

20

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WK 04
(020-345)

9 am

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

A = Supply company's metering panel.

B = Iron clad main switch with overload release.

C = Power panel.

D = Triple pole iron clad switch near motor

E = Motor starter fitted with over current and no-volt protective devices.

F = Motor.

G = Danger Notice plate.

H = All cables to be steel armoured.

J = Card with instructions for Reenergizing

persons suffering from electric shock.

K = Earth metal tubing protecting cables from starter to motor.

Ep = Earthing.

JANUARY - 2022						
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General Requirement for electric Installation

9 am

According to Indian Electricity Rule:-

10 am

Introduction:-

11 am

Like fire electricity is a good servant but a

12 noon

bad master if not handled in proper way.

1 pm

The two main hazards involved, whenever electricity

2 pm

is employed, are

3 pm

① Danger of shock.

4 pm

② Danger of fire

5 pm

→ Right from generating station to consumer premises

and then to appliances certain requirements, regulatory

code of practice have laid down in our country which

are well known as Indian Electricity Rule (IER).

The abstract of few important IER are given

below.

2022

Rule 30

9 am

① Service line and apparatus on consumer's premises:-

10 am

The Supplier shall ensure that all electric supply

11 am

lines, wires, fittings and apparatus belonging to him

12 noon

which are on a consumer premises are in safe

1 pm

condition and in all respect fit for supplying energy.

2 pm

→ Service line placed by the supplier on the premises

3 pm

of a consumer which are underground shall be

4 pm

so insulated and protected by supplier.

5 pm

Rule - 31 cut-out consumer's premises:-

6 pm

→ The Supplier shall provide a suitable cut-out in

each conductor of every line other than any DAY 23

earthed neutral conductor.

→ When ~~one~~ more than one consumer is supplied

through a common service line, each such

2022

Wk 05
(024-341)

9 am

Consumer shall be provided with an independent cut out at the point of Junction to the Common Service

10 am

→ The owner of every electric supply line, other than earthed or neutral conductors of concentric cable, shall protect it by suitable cutout.

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

Rule-39 Identification of Earthed and Earthed Neutral

Conductors and position of switches and cut-outs

Therein :-

4 pm

→ Where the conductors include an earthed conductor of a two wire system or an earthed neutral conductor

of a multi-wire system or a conductor which is to be connected thereto.

→ An indication of permanent nature shall be provided by the owner of the earthed or earthed neutral conductor.

Wk 05

9 am

→ Where the earthed or earthed neutral conductor is the property of the supplier, at or near

10 am

point of commencement of supply.

11 am

→ Where a conductor forming part of consumer's system is to be connected to the supplier's earthed neutral conductor at the point where such connection is to be made.

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

→ In all other cases, at the point corresponding to the point of commencement of supply or may be approved by an inspector.

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

② No cut out link or switch other than a locked switch arranged to operate simultaneously on the earthed neutral conductor and conductor shall be inserted in ~~any wire~~ or remain inserted in any earthed neutral conductor in a two wire system.

7 am

There to with following exceptions:-

① A Link for Testing purpose.

② A switch for use in controlling a generator or etc.

Rule - 33 :-

Earthed Terminal on consumer's premises:-

The Supplier shall provide and maintain on consumer's premises or the consumer use a suitable earthed terminal in an accessible position at or near point of commencement of supply as defined under Rule 58.

→ Provided that in case of medium, high or extra high voltage installation the consumer shall, in addition to the above mentioned earthing arrangement.

→ The consumer shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent mechanical damage to the earthed terminal and its lead belonging to the Supplier.

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Rule 34 :- Accessibility of Bare conductors :-

Where bare conductors are used in a building the owner of such conductors shall

① ensure that they are accessible.

② Provide in readily accessible position switches for rendering them dead whenever necessary.

③ Take such other safety measures as are considered necessary by the inspector.

Rule 35 :- Caution Notices :-

Every motor, Generator, transformer and other electrical plant and equipment together with apparatus used for controlling regulating same.

→ All supports of high and extra high voltage overhead lines.

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9 am Provided further that where the generator, motor, transformer or other apparatus is within an enclosure, one notice affixed to the said enclosure shall be sufficient for the purposes of this rule.

1 pm Rule-36

Handling of electric supply lines apparatus:-

3 pm Before any conductor or apparatus is handled, adequate precaution shall be taken by earthing or other suitable means to discharge electrically such conductor and any adjacent conductor.

7 pm → No person shall work on any live electric supply line and no person shall assist such person on such work unless he is authorised in that behalf and takes the safety measures approved by Inspector.

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9 am Rule-37

Supply of vehicle cranes etc:-

10 am Every person owning a vehicle, travelling crane or like to which energy is supplied from an external source shall ensure that it is electrically

1 pm Controlled by a suitable switch enabling all voltage to be cut-off in one operation and where such vehicles, travelling crane or the line runs on metal rails the owner shall ensure that the

5 pm rails are electrically continuous and earthed.

6 pm Rule-38 :-
Cables for portable apparatus:-

7 pm Flexible cables shall not be used for portable motors, generators, transformers, rectifiers, electric drills, electric sprays, welding sets. They are heavily insulated and adequately protected from mechanical injury.

01

WK 06
(032-333)

The protection is by means of metallic

9 am

covering it shall be in metallic connection with

10 am

the frame of any such apparatus and earth.

11 am

Rule - 39

12 noon

Cables protected by Bituminous Materials

1 pm

→ Where the Supervisor has brought into use an

2 pm

electric supply line which is not completely enclosed

3 pm

in a continuous metallic covering connected with

4 pm

earth.

5 pm

→ Any pipe, conduit or the like into which such

6 pm

electric supply line may, have been drawn, ~~or~~

7 pm

unless other arrangements are approved by

Inspector.

9 am Necessity of Starters for Both DC & AC

10 am Machine or Motor

11 am → When a motor is at rest back emf is zero

12 noon armature resistance is very small. There fore it is dangerous to start the motor at ratings

1 pm above 5 HP directly from the line.

2 pm → The starting current is very high and

3 pm this heavy current may damage the armature

4 pm and also cause a flash over across commutator

5 pm → In series with armature at the time of starting

6 pm which is gradually cut out as the motor gains speed
7 pm and develops back emf which regulated the speed.

So the starters are used for limiting the starting current to safe value.

05

WK 06
(036-329)

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9 am So Apart from Reducing the starting current

10 am at start, suitable arrangements are made

11 am for protecting the motor from overloading by

disconnecting it automatically from supply.

→ 1 pm Hence the starter is an electrically operated switch designed for accelerating a motor from rest

to 3 pm normal speed in predetermined direction of rotation.

4 pm Types of starters for DC motors

6 pm for DC shunt and compound motor.

7 pm ① Three point starter

② four point starter.

DC series motor.

③ Two point starter.

MONDAY • FEBRUARY

07

WK 07
(038-327)

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Overload Relays :-

9 am

10 am A Relay is a device that opens or closes an

11 am auxiliary circuit under some predetermined condition

12 noon in the main circuit.

1 pm → A Relay is also an electro-magnetically operated

2 pm switch. The main parts of Relay are Armature, Contacts

3 pm and coil.

→ When the current flows through the coil, the armature is attracted and operates the contacts.

Relay can be designed to operate with very

6 pm small current in the coil.

7 pm

Testing of Protective Relays

9 am

Various tests of Relays

10 am

① Acceptance test.

11 am

② - Installation Test.

12 noon

③ Manufacturer's Test.

1 pm

Testing Before Given Supply & Testing Report

2 pm

3 pm

Testing before given supply are.

4 pm

① Electrical check.

5 pm

Mechanical check.

6 pm

Electrical check

→ Insulation Resistance Test between installation

7 pm

and earth.

→ Insulation Resistance between conductors.

→ Testing of earth continuity.

→ Earth Resistance test.

2022

Earth Resistance Test

9 am

Test of Polarity Whether P'

10 am

① Before performing insulation resistance test between installation and earth.

→ The position of main switch, fuses and switches will be checked.

→ Before making test with the help of megger the position of main switch, fuses, switches etc.

① Main switch to be off position

→ The fuses beyond the main switch should be in position.

→ All switches in ON position.

→ The lamps and other equipments in their position.

→ The phase and neutral terminals are connected to each other and connected to the line terminal of the megger.

→ Starting devices should be properly installed to

save the motor from being damaged.

→ Double earthing should be provided for protecting the motor in case of leakage.

→ The protective devices installed should be of proper rating to save motor from being damaged.

Mechanical checks:-

Before closing the main switch the installation should

be carefully inspected to ensure that

→ The motor is well bolted down.

→ The motor should be checked for proper lubrication.

→ The belt or other driving equipment is tight

→ All covers, guards, terminal lids etc. are

in place.

→ All wiring is tight and correctly connected.

→ All starter, switches, controllers, brush gear handles and in off position.

→ The bearing should be free from moisture contents and metallic particles.

→ After conducting the above mentioned checking the motor should be run to lead for finding

possible faults such as noise, overheating and vibration etc.

WK 07
(043-322)

Testing Report

9 am

10 am Before the electrical machine is put into service

11 am The installation should be got passed by the Chief Electrical Inspector.

1 pm ① Getting testing Report of installation from

2 pm Govt. approved Electrical Contractor.

3 pm Submission of Report along with application to H.S.E.B

4 pm Authority.

Motor No	Kw	Rpm	Location	Insulation Resistance	Resistance of earth circuit	Remarks
6 pm						
7 pm						
13 SUNDAY						

Signature of contractor

Contractor's License No

Basic idea on dispatch of transformer :-

10 am Basic idea on dispatch of transformer :-

11 am Transformers are generally dispatch by manufacturer

12 noon In one of following methods depending upon size and local condition.

2 pm ① Dried out, filled with oil, ready for service
3 pm (Small transformer).

② With oil covering the core and coil cooling
5 pm (Medium transformer).

③ With out in the tank filled with nitrogen at
7 pm pressure (Large T/F).

Transformer may be packed in a strong wooden packing case for dispatch or it can also be sent without any packing case depending

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9^{am} Upon the conditions of transformer.

10^{am}

Delivery of Transformer at the site:-

12^{noon} Low power Transformer are transported to the site completely assembled, ~~and~~ medium power

Transformer either completely assembled and packed in boxes.

4^{pm} Low and medium power transformer are taken to their sites on trucks and high power transformer are transported on rail wagns or road trailers.

Handling on Arrival of site:-

The simplest and most convenient way to unload the transformer is with the help of cranes.

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9^{am} Where cranes are not available in such cases

10^{am} a trench is to be dug to a depth equal to the height of trailer platform and the transformer

12^{noon} is laid in position as usual.

1^{pm} Inspection of site:-

2^{pm} on arrival at site the packing cases should be checked against the dispatch particulars.

4^{pm} Any loss of packages in the transit should be communicated to the manufacturer and insurance company.

6^{pm} The transformer should be unpacked and inspected for any signs, fitting, bursting etc.

7^{pm} → Oil leakage should be checked.

WK 08
(050-315)

9 am The following checks are.

10 am checking oil:- The samples of oil should be
11 am drawn from near the top and bottom and tested
12 noon for Per T.S 1866-1961. Code of practice for
maintenance of insulating oil.

2 pm A lower than 30KV dielectric strength (i.e. a 4mm
gap) would indicate presence of moisture.

3 pm checking insulation resistance of winding:-

5 pm Insulation resistance of winding should be checked

6 pm with 1000V megger. Voltage is being applied

7 pm for a period of one minute. All the winding
except the winding under test should be earthed
Storage during this test.

The transformers arrived at site and likely to
be installed immediately do not need long storage.

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but the transformers which are moisture ~~affected~~

9 am & rams are dust etc.

10 am It is preferable to store the transformers

11 am which are not to be installed immediately need proper

12 noon storage indoors with proper covering and flooring.

1 pm The oil should not be drained unless there is a

2 pm provision for filling inert gas.

3 pm Civil work associated with Transformer foundation:-

4 pm Civil construction features regarding installation:-

5 pm Before installation the following factors

6 pm should be considered :-

① Ventilation :-

Noise level.

Space required for movement maintenance.

FEBRUARY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28													

9 am ① Trenches for cable. minimum clearances between

the transformer and walls should be as:

11 am Walls on all four sides = 1.25 m

12 noon " " three " = 1.1 m

" " back side only = 0.51 m.

1 pm Wall on two sides = clearance from each side

2 pm must be 0.75 m.

3 pm The clearance of 0.5 m should be provided between

4 pm the top most point of the conservator and the roof.

5 pm Outdoor installation :-

6 pm Foundation :-

7 pm It must be strong enough to bear the load of transformer without any vibration and must be made with proper floor level and

permitted level.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

9 am Factory for Drainage of oil :-

enclose Transformer having oil capacity of more

10 am than 900 litres should be provided with soak pit.

11 am ~~Gravel~~ Gravel should be spread all around.

12 noon Proper slope should be maintained and soak pit

1 pm filled with sand and gravel should be provided

2 pm manholes.

3 pm Cabling :-

4 pm Power cable and control cable should never be placed in same conduit DC control cable.

5 pm AC protection circuit cables and AC power cable

6 pm should be separated from each other.

7 pm Cable Boxes :- If the transformer is fitted with cable boxes and be connected by paper insulated power cables. Cable ends should be sealed and cable boxes should be filled with oil.

FEBRUARY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28													

- ① Fitment of Accessories
- ② Filling of oil
- ③ Drying out.
- ④ charging of breather with fresh silica gel.
- ⑤ cleaning of porcelain of bushings with tri-chloro ethylene and then by dry cloth.
- ⑥ Conductors and cables.
- ⑦ Earthing of tank and cover.
- ⑧ Neutral earthing as per schematic diagram.
- ⑨ connection of protection circuits and alarm circuits with CTs.
- ⑩ - Setting of relays in the control room.

① Fitment of Accessories:-

- 9 am Transformers are dispatched with some accessories removed and packed in separate packages to avoid damage during transportation.
- 10 am Accessories are fitted after the transformer has been put in position. The accessories fitted are
- ① oil conservator.
 - ② silica gel dehydrating breather.
 - ③ Buchholz Relay.
 - ④ Explosion Vent.
 - ⑤ Temperature Indicators for oil and winding.
 - ⑥ Bushings.
 - ⑦ magnetic oil gauge
 - ⑧ Tap changing
 - ⑨ cooling equipment.

Buchholz Relay:-

9 am

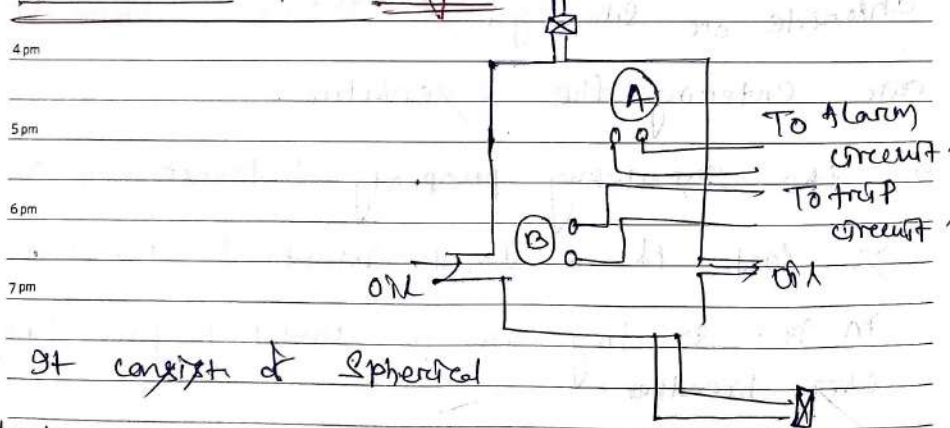
10 am The Relay is a gas actuated Relay which

is meant for the protection of oil immersed

transformer from insulation failure.

→ The Relay is situated in the pipe connected between the transformer and conservator.

Construction and working :-



→ It consists of spherical floats A and B are provided.

→ Each assembly of floats is overranged

such a way that when the transformer

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

is completely filled and ready for use.

9 am

The contacts of both the switches are open.

10 am

Working principle:-

12 noon

It should be seen that piping and relay oil free

1 pm

from any matter that may be disturb relay operation.

2 pm

operation.

3 pm

→ The distance of relay from conservator should not

4 pm

be less than 3 times the diameter of the pipe.

5 pm

→ The pipe should slope up from the tank to

6 pm

the conservator at an angle 3° to 7° .

7 pm

Advantages :-

It is the simplest form of transformer protection.

→ It detects the faults at a stage

much earlier than is possible with other forms of protection.

9 am Disadvantages:-

10 am It can only be used with oil immersed

11 am equipped with conservator tanks.

→ 12 noon This device can detect faults only below oil level

in the transformer.

Maintenance:- It should be critically inspected and subjected to operational test at least once in a year.

→ While performing operational tests, dry air or N_2 should be injected through lower pet cock and its behaviour should be recorded.

→ ~~Whenever~~ along mechanical inspection oil level should be brought down and buckets should be checked for free movement.

→ 2022 The breather is sealed at the top with a plug.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

Explosion vent:-

9 am

It is also a safety device of transformer

10 am

which protects the transformer tank from gases

11 am

induced by any type of short circuit in the

12 noon

transformer.

1 pm

→ This consists of a vertical pipe closed by a

2 pm

diaphragm made of thin bakelite sheet.

3 pm

Temperature indicator:-

4 pm

It is also a protecting device fitted to a

5 pm

transformer to indicate the temperature of

6 pm

transformer oil.

7 pm

→ For measuring the temperature of oil, bulb of

vapour pressure type thermometer is placed in

the hot oil and dial of the thermometer

is mounted outside of the tank.

MARCH - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

→ The two indicating pointers black and red are provided. → Black pointer indicates the temperature of one and it also drives red pointer.

Bushing :-

The bushing serve as supports and insulation of busbars and transformer terminals.

→ The bushing consist of porcelain shell body, upper and lower locating washers used for

fixing the position of busbar.

→ The winding of a transformer is connected to the lines through the copper rods which are insulated from the tank cover. These are known as bushing.

→ one bushing is used for 33KV applications. For current Rating above 2000A.

APRIL - 2022													
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

Types of bushing.

- ① HV Bushing
- ② LV Bushing.

Important tests on HV Bushing.

- Ⓐ Type Tests
- Ⓑ Routine test.

Type Tests :-

→ measurement of dc Resistance between terminals of conductors.

→ Temp. rise Test.

→ Short circuit Test.

Routine Test :-

→ measurement of insulation Resistance.

→ measurement of Resistance.

→ Power frequency voltage withstand test for 1 minute.

MARCH - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

9 am Maintenance of Bushing :-

10 am

The bushings after unpacking are cleaned.

11 am

the protective cover is to be removed and

12 noon

then it is washed with hot transformer oil.

1 pm

Following checks are carried out if the bushing

2 pm

is stored indoors.

3 pm

→ oil strength of bushing oil must be able

4 pm

to withstand 40KV at 4 mm gap.

5 pm

→ The insulation resistance value between line

6 pm

terminals and flange should be more than

7 pm

10,000 MΩ in case of healthy bushings.

→ If the bushing have been stored for more than

5 years, its capacitance should be measured

and compared with standard values.

APRIL - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
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25	26	27	28	29	30									

→ The bushing should be installed at an ^{WVK 11} correct angle
9 am it should be fixed properly on the turret setting.

10 am

① Magnetic oil Gauge :-

11 am

→ The magnetic oil level gauge supervises the level of oil in the conservator tank.

12 noon

1 pm

→ The oil level gauge as provided on the transformer

2 pm

are the dial type with minimum and maximum level

3 pm

markings and a pointer which indicates the level

4 pm

of oil in the conservator.

5 pm

② Tap changing :-

6 pm

The voltage control of transmission and distribution

7 pm

system is obtained by tap changing.

Tap changes are either on load or off load

tap changers.

Tap changer is fitted with the transformer

MARCH - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31											

for adjusting Secondary voltage. The voltage control of the range $\pm 16\%$ can be achieved by tap changing transformer.

Types of Tap changer:-

① off-load Tap changer :- Occasional adjustment Secondary voltage can be made by off load tap changer.

→ The tap is changed only after opening the circuit breaker on secondary side.

→ off load tap changer operation is manually executed by substation operator.

13 SUNDAY

② ON Load Tap changer:-

The daily voltage variation due to changing load and short period voltage variations

2022

APRIL - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

WK 12
(073-292)

are controlled by on-load tap changer automatically.

→ The tapping of on load tap changer can be changed without interruption in load current.

→ The on-load tap changer is fitted with

power transformer. The winding may be HV and LV is tapped. The taps are connected to the diverter switch of tap changer.

③ Cooling Equipment:-

The radiators are generally dispatched in separate packages. Before erection, they should be cleaned properly and washed with oil and then mounted as per layout.

15

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

WK 12
(074-291)

Making of Leak Proof Joints :-

9 am

Only the material recommended by manufacturer should be used for the gasket. If no material is recommended, then ~~use~~ a gasket of cork or synthetic material like neoprene or neoprene bonded cork should be used.

The surface should be thoroughly cleaned by alcohol, naphtha or any other cleansing agent.

5 pm

Characteristic of Transformer Oil :-

6 pm

→ The properties of transformer oil are listed

7 pm

gear oil are recommended in IS 335. 1963.

- The fresh dielectric oil has a pale yellow colour.
- The dark colour appearance indicates deterioration.
- The dielectric oil should never contain

suspended particles, water soluble acids, active sulphur or colloidal carbon. These impurities cause oil deterioration.

16

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					

WK 12
(074-291)

→ Higher flash point (145°C) is preferred

9 am

→ Flash point indicates the tendency to evaporate.

10 am

For flash point lower than 135°C , the oil

11 am

evaporates quickly and viscosity rises.

12 noon

Procedure for filling the oil in Transformer Tank

1 pm

The oil is filled in the tank after the following steps :-

3 pm

① Drying out of transformer tank, core and coils

4 pm

② Filling of oil by means of oil filtering plant (leaf).

6 pm

③ Before filling the oil, the transformer should

7 pm

be fitted with all the accessories such as

plugs and valve gauge.

→ oil sample should be taken and tested and

then filled the tank.

MARCH - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

→ It should be ensured in oil filling operation

that no air pockets are left in the tank and

no dust or moisture enters the tank.

→ All the air vents should be opened.

→ Oil should be filled through metal hoses from

the oil filtering plant.

Equipment Required for oil filling:-

→ High vacuum filtering plant.

Oil storage tank with silica gel breather.

Vacuum gauge.

Oil dielectric strength tester.

Moisture content meter.

Vacuum tank.

Oil sampling cans or bottles

Thermometer.

Valves filling and hoses.

2022 Dry air or Dry nitrogen cylinders.

Monometer.

APRIL - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

Characteristics of insulating oil:-

→ It should have a high dielectric strength not less than 40 KV (rms) in drums and 30KV (rms) in transformer tank

→ It should be free from moisture contents and water vapour.

→ The oil should be perfectly clear and pale in color

transparent and free from suspended matter of

Sediments.

→ Acidity contents should be very low in the oil.

→ It should have high flash points 140°C and lower

Point.

→ The oil should be chemically stable.

→ It should possess low viscosity.

→ Density of oil at 20°C should be 0.89 gm/cm³.

→ Mineral oil grade B should be used.

Charging of Breather with silica gel :-

→ Remove the wing nuts supporting the body.
 → Glass container should be squarely fitted on its gasket, then pour reactivated or fresh silica gel into the container upto level $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the top.

→ Fixed the assembly to the top plate with inspection window facing outward from the T/F.
 → Transformer oil should be poured into the oil cup until it overflows through the screw hole.

→ Silica gel is reactivated by applying heat to it or heating it in oven until its colour is restored to blue.

→ While baking silica gel temperature should not exceed 150°C .

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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28	29	30	31										

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

Testing of Transformer oil :-

10 am ① Breakdown Test (BDV Test), or Flash Point Test.

11 am ② Crackle Test.

12 noon ③ Signet Test.

1 pm ④ Acidity Test.

2 pm Breakdown Test :-

→ It is performed to check the dielectric strength of transformer oil.

→ The test performed in the oil testing set.

→ The sample of oil is drawn from near the top and bottom of the transformer and tested.

→ A lower than 30KV dielectric strength for a 4mm gap of electrode could indicate the presence of moisture.

MARCH - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

9 am Crackel Test :-

10 am It is performed to check presence of moisture

in the insulating oil, to perform this test a breaker.

Sample of oil is taken in a beaker and the oil is some.

2 pm One iron rod of 12.5 mm is made red hot

3 pm and dipped in sample oil if there is any

4 pm hissing sound coming through the oil in beaker,

5 pm it indicates the presence of moisture content

6 pm in the oil which will be considered not suitable for

7 pm the use.

Sight Test :-

The test can be performed by taking

Water in a beaker and bent tube of oil filled with oil. The level in the tube should not less

2022 than 35mm by level in the beaker.

APRIL - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

Close the end of the tube and fix it on the stand by dipping into water. If bubbles appear at set, then it indicates the presence of moisture content in the oil. This test is rarely used because the oil testing set is not easily available in the lab.

11 am This test is done to measure the free

12 noon organic and inorganic compound present in the oil.

1 pm It is expressed in terms of the number of

milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to

neutralize the total free acid in one gram of

4 pm material.

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

Question

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31										

WK 13
(083-282)

① 9 am What is the function of conservators?

② 10 am What is the function of breather?

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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WK 14
(089-276)

① 9 am Explain the procedure of inspection and storage and handling.

② 10 am Explain the ~~work~~ the civil work associated with transformer foundations.

③ 11 am Explain the procedure of filling oil of the transformer tank.

④ 12 noon Explain the procedure of maintenance of t/f oil.

⑤ 1 pm State the characteristics of T/f oil.

⑥ 2 pm Explain the procedure of drying out power T/F.

⑦ 3 pm Explain the procedure of testing the BDV of oil.

⑧ 4 pm Explain how a t/f is dispatched from manufacturer work and transported to site.

⑨ 5 pm Describe construction and parts of a typical medium sized T/F.

MARCH • THURSDAY

31

MARCH - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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28	29	30	31										

WK 14
(090-275)

Name the various Accessories and Fittings on a T/R.

9 am Explain the principle and application of Buchholz Relay

10 am Explain Maintenance of Buchhing.

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

APRIL - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

9 am

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

Substation :-

9 am A Substation is an assembly of
10 am apparatus which is installed to control transmission
11 am or distribution of electric power.

12 noon → Main function :- is to receive energy, transmitted
1 pm where these are to at high voltage from generating
2 pm station, reduce the voltage to suitable value for
3 pm local distribution

Indoor Substation :-

4 pm Indoor Distribution and Transformer Substation
5 pm
6 pm Consists of a series of open and enclosed chambers
7 pm The main equipment of given installation is arranged
in these compartments.

Design and planning of indoor Substation

APRIL - 2022

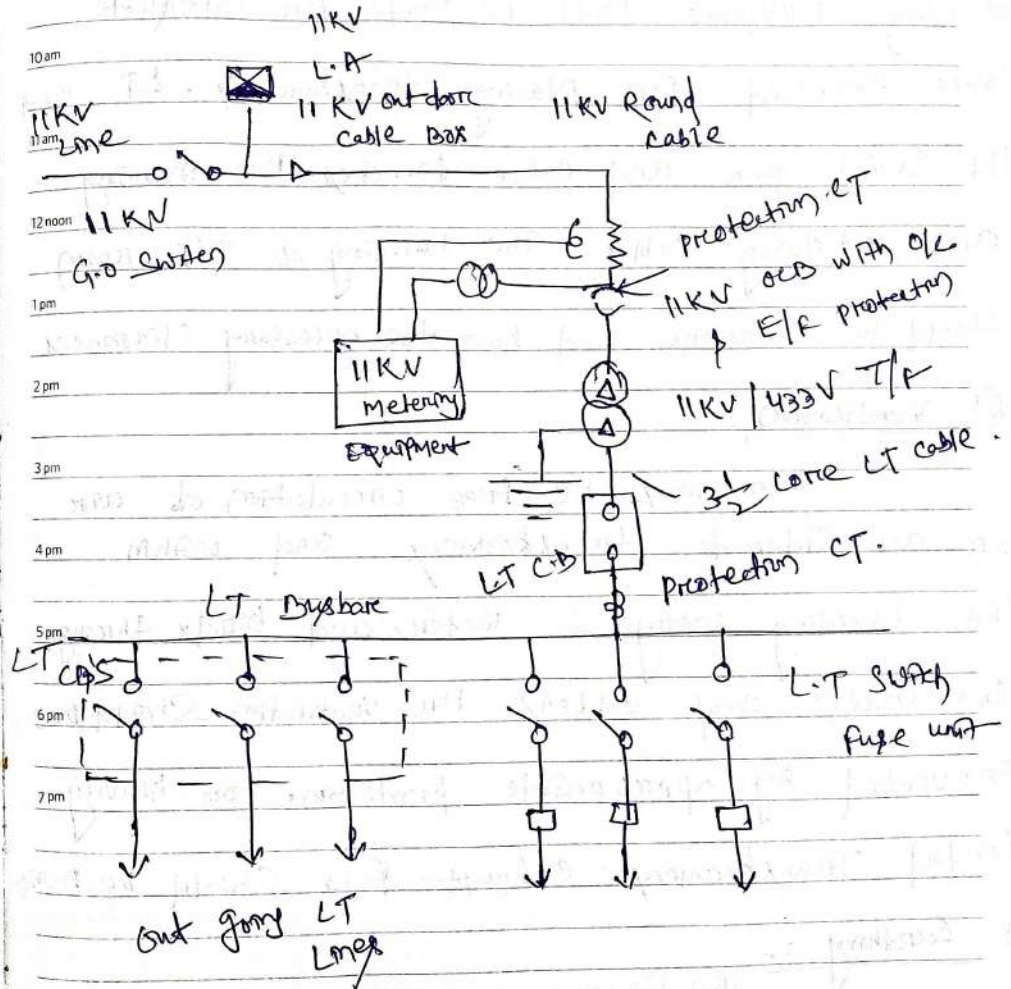
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					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

- 9 am → The type of supply required (whether 3φ, 4 wire or 3φ, 3 wire load and earthing arrangement.
- 10 am → Atmospheric conditions such as air temperature and moisture.
- 11 am → Atmospheric pollution
- 12 noon → Reliability of substation equipment so that there is minimum power interruption.
- 1 pm → Continuity of service through alternative supply if the source of supply is interrupted.
- 2 pm → Possibility for modification or future extension.
- 3 pm → Noise Reduction
- 4 pm → Radio and telecommunication interference due to switching.

MAY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

General Requirements of Layout of indoor Substation.



APRIL - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

① Building construction :- When constructing the building provisions should be made for adequate space required for placing transformers, LT and HT switch gear and cable trenches for incoming and outgoing cables. The building of T/F room should be spacious and have the necessary clearances.

② Ventilation :-

There must be free circulation of air on all sides of transformers and within the building entry of water and birds through the inlets and outlets for ventilation should be prevented by appropriate protection. For heavily loaded transformers exhaust fans should be provided.

③ Earthing :- The equipment installed in a medium voltage distribution substation should be solidly earthed.

MAY - 2022														
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

④ Cable Trenches :- Cable trenches are provided for laying the cables. The cable trenches

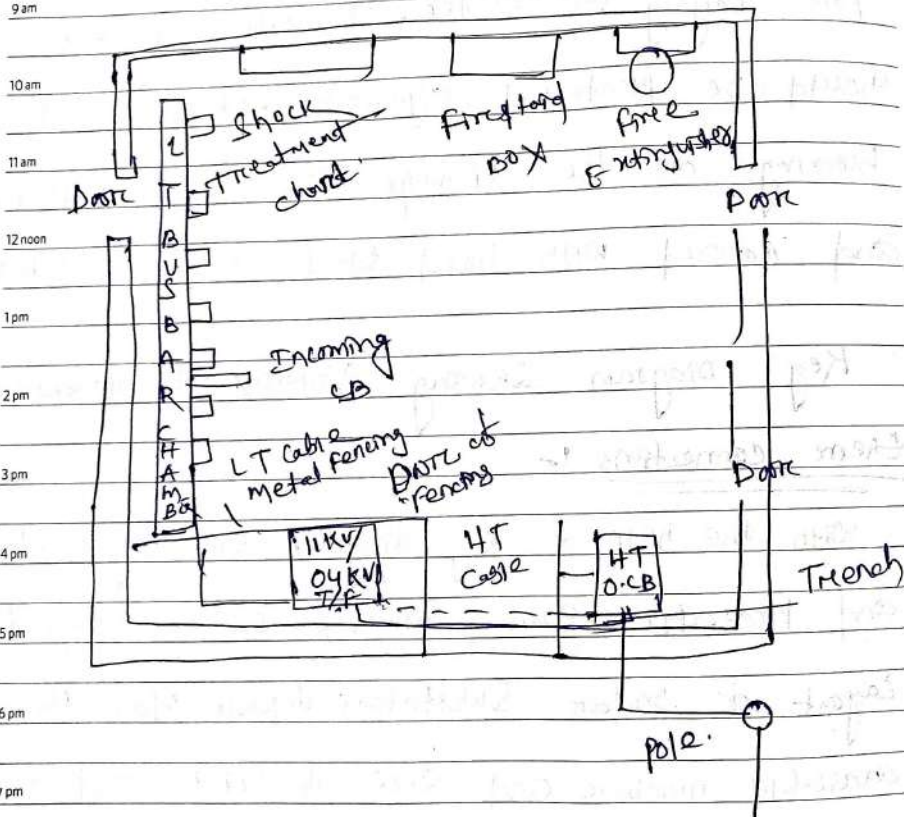
should be protected against entry of water by blocking or the openings and filled with sand and covered with mild steel or R.C.C slabs.

⑤ Key Diagram showing various equipments and their connections :-

With the help of key diagrams, the layout drawings and protective gear schemes can be evolved. Layout of indoor substation depends upon the space available number and size of T/Fs and number and type of H-T and LT switch gear required.

APRIL - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								



MAY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

Layout of indoor Substation!

9 am The transformer should be installed in a separate room. If this is not possible the transformer should be installed in one corner and protected by metal fencing.

10 am
11 am
12 noon
1 pm The position of 11KV O.C.B and transformer should be such that minimum possible 11KV cables used.

2 pm
3 pm
4 pm LT switch gear should be located in such a position so that the operation of circuit breakers and switches is easy.

Considerations for safe operation of substation:

9 am ① Fencing and Gate for transformer Enclosure! -

10 am Expanded metal fencing supported by channel iron

11 am supports is provided to enclose the transformer.

12 noon A small Gate is provided with locking arrangement
1 pm for a safety.

2 pm ② Fire Protection! - Cely and foam fire

3 pm extinguishers and buckets filled with sand

4 pm should be located in easily accessible position

5 pm in switch room or substation.

6 pm ③ Precautions against dust and insects! -

7 pm Indoor substation should be made in accessible to

birds, reptiles, rats, insects and dust. All cable

ducts and openings should be sealed as far as

possible.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

④ Effect of Atmosphere condensing! -

9 am All steel and iron parts should be given an

10 am anti corrosive coating before final painting.

11 am For installation near the chemical fumes or

12 noon gases, rubber chlorinated paint should be used.

1 pm

2 pm Earthing! -

Non current carrying parts with

3 pm conducting surface should be effectively earthed

4 pm The earth connections of all equipments should

5 pm be made duplicate. The following points:-

6 pm → Earth conductor should be earthed separately.

7 pm → Lightning arrester should be protected against mechanical damage.

→ The Resistance of earth system should not exceed 2Ω.

→ All metal fencing should be earthed at two points.

→ Pipe and plate earthing should be provided

for indoor substation.

WK 16
(104-261)

Installation of outdoor Substation :-

9 am The Substation should be installed and

10 am Commissioned to deliver the Power to the distribution network.

11 am Selection of site for Substation :-

12 noon Following factors are considered :-

- 1 pm → Type of Substation
- 2 pm → Availability of suitable and sufficient land
- 3 pm → Communication facility
- 4 pm → Atmospheric Pollution
- 5 pm → Availability of essential Amenities to the staff.
- 6 pm → Drainage facility

7 pm CIVIL ACTIVITIES :- → Soil investigations at the allocated site.

- 8 pm → Design and drawing. Issue of drawing to site.
- 9 pm → CIVIL foundation work, this include excavation of foundation reinforcement, concreting, curing.
- 10 pm → Super structure of building, ground floor first floor etc.
- 11 pm → CIVIL work for earthing system
 - Road, RALLY - Drainage Water supply
 - Fencing - CIVIL WORK Fire Cabling system etc.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

WK 16

Drawings :- Plot Plans indicating area allocated to the Substation, approach roads, railway line etc.

10 am Layouts :- These include electrical layout, civil layout

11 am Complete Substation layouts of important buildings.

12 noon Drawing of Stores :- These include indoor store, outdoor fenced stores, semi-enclosed sheds.

1 pm → foundation Plan for the complete Substation.

2 pm → foundation drawings for AC yard, Control building, transformer.

3 pm → Drawings of structures for equipment. Procurement tower and gantries.

4 pm → Drawing for earthing layout.

5 pm → Drawing for cable layout.

6 pm → Outline general arrangement drawings of equipment.

7 pm → Protection and Control Schematic drawings.

WK 16
(106-259)Transport and Receipt of Transformer!

9 am The following modes of transport are used

10 am ① By ship, By Road, By Rail.

11 am → The power transformer shunt reactors, long

12 noon busbars, long bushing need special care and

1 pm attention during transport.

2 pm → The transport of these equipment should be

3 pm planned before starting the detail design of ~~the~~

4 pm such equipment.

5 pm → The arrangement of road tracks, cranes, special

6 pm wagon should be made in advance. The necessary

7 pm permit from railway authorities & road authorities

17 SUNDAY
Should be obtained before transport.

APRIL - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

WK 17
(108-257)Insulation Resistance Checking of winding!

9 am The insulation resistance is measured by a megger

10 am → A megger consist of DC generator and mega-ohm
11 am meter.

12 noon → The standard megger are of 100V DC, 5 kV DC
and 5 kV DC.

1 pm → The insulation resistance is the ratio of $\frac{V_{de}}{I_{de}}$

2 pm $V_{de} = V$ is the applied voltage across two
3 pm conductors separated by insulation under test.

4 pm $I_{de} = I$ is the current flowing through the
5 pm insulation.

6 pm → megger test gives clear indication about
7 pm health clear lines and dryness.

→ In power T/P the insulation resistance is

measured between each winding and earth tank.
in case of

→ Between HV winding and LV winding resistance
other equipment and insulation resistance are
measured betⁿ the terminal and earth frame.

Testing of transformer oil :-

- 9 am ① BDV Test.
- 10 am ② Crackle test.
- 11 am ③ Slight Test ④ Acidity test.

Protection fitting :- Construction of mounting

A HT fuse is used for protection at HT side and an iron clad L.T switch is used for protection of LT side.

- 4 pm → Lightning arresters are installed over HT line to protect from surges.
- 6 pm → 11 KV lightning arresters three in numbers are erected at the top of H pole structure for the protection of transformer against lightning.
- 7 pm → protection relay panels, control cables, circuit breakers, CTs, VTs etc.

APRIL - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

MAY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

Protection fitting :-

9 am Buchholz Relay, Explosion vent, Pressure Release Valve, Oil temperature indicator, Breather are fitted to the T/F for protection purpose.

12 noon → The foundation plan of the complete substation indicates the building foundation, yard foundation transformer foundation etc.

- 4 pm → The foundation plan for an individual equipment is recommended by the manufacture.
- 5 pm → Particular attention should be paid to the design of t/f foundation.
- 7 pm → The provision of cable trenches, earthing drainage, auxiliary supply should be taken into consideration.

APRIL - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30							

WK 17
(111-254)

Final commissioning :-

9 am

These are divided in following categories :-

10 am

11 am Equipment functional check test.

12 noon Sub system check.

1 pm Complete system.

2 pm Commissioning test.

3 pm Performance characteristic test.

Earthing Arrangement :-

5 pm The basic purpose of earthing system is to

protect the human body from electric shock and stop the current to flow in the circuit.

The main function of earthing -

-> To maintain the potential of any part of the system at definite value.

MAY - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

WK 17
(112-253)

-> To allow current to flow to earth

9 am

In case of fault so that the protective gear will operate to isolate faulty circuit.

11 am

Type of Earthing :-

12 noon

1 Neutral earthing

1 pm

Equipment Earthing.

2 pm

Neutral Earthing :-

3 pm

It is the connection of ground to the neutral

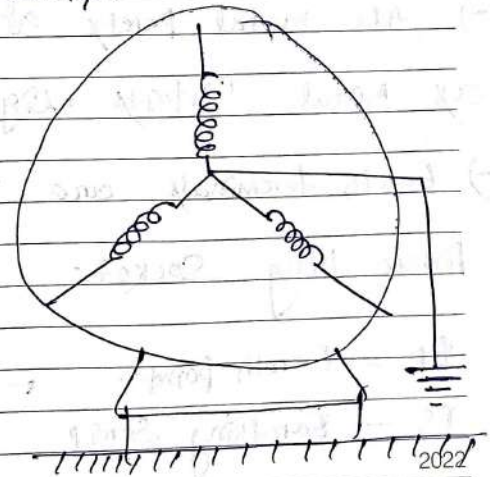
4 pm

point of star connected winding of generator, transformer and other rotating machines.

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm



Equipment Earthing!-

APRIL - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30									

9 am

connection non current carrying metal parts

10 am

of equipment such as tower, motor body, pipe

11 am

and tank etc to the ground is called equipment

12 noon

earthing. → points to be connected to Earth in

1 pm

Neutral conductor of 3p, 4 wire and middle

2 pm

conductor of 2p 3 wire or supply system.

3 pm

→ Metal beam of generator, motor and other

4 pm

metallic parts of equipments.

5 pm

→ All metal parts of electrical installation such

6 pm

as metal conductors, light fittings, iron clad main switch

7 pm

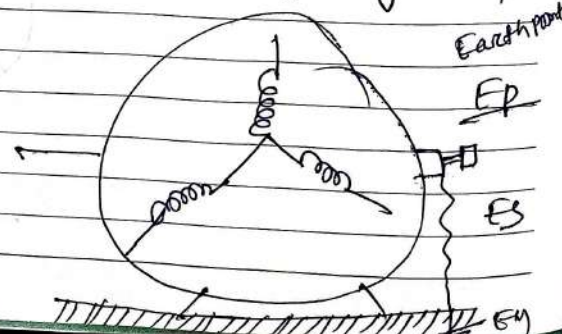
→ Earth terminals are three pin lighting and

power plug socket.

EP - Earth point.

ES - Earthing Strip

EM - Earthing Mat.



Purpose of Earthing!-

9 am

→ To save human life from danger or shock or death.

10 am

→ To protect large building from atmospheric lightning.

12 noon

→ To protect all machine.

1 pm

→ To maintain the line voltage constant.

2 pm

→ To maintain potential of any part of a system at a definite value w.r.t earth.

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

Testing and Commissioning of Substation :-

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

Before Commissioning the Substation following points should be checked.

→ The earth Resistance of substation should not be more than 5Ω .

→ It should be ensured that the H-T and L-T fuses are of the appropriate sizes.

→ It should be ensured that the arc path of silica gel breather of the transformer is clean. If it is checked it should be cleared.

→ Before commissioning the substation the operation of tap changing switch should be checked.

→ Horn gaps are provided as a backup protection across H-T bushing terminals and body of the T/F.

→ The oil level in the T/F should be upto mark indicated on the transformer.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

Control and Relay Panels :-

The protective relays are automatic devices

which can sense the fault and send instructions to the associated circuit-breaker to open.

→ The relay and control panels are located

mainly in the control room of the substation

building from where it is possible to supervise

and monitor the substation.

Installation of control panels :-

After separate panels of control board have

been received at the site they must be checked

for any damaged or missing parts. The insulation

Resistance of all the control wiring should not be

less than $1 M\Omega$.

Large Installations:- When control of a large

numbers of circuits is desired as in case of generating stations, the general trend is to provide separate

panels like:- (a) control and indication equipment

(b) Relay and indication equipment, Voltage Regulator equipment.

→ The diagram of main connections are given on the front face of the panel, these diagrams indicate the position of CB and Isolator.

→ The control operator gets the idea to which breaker is open or closed.

→ The control ~~operator gets the~~ generator and main t/f circuits are

generally brought on a separate control desk.

located centrally in front of main control board.

Installation of Switchgear:-

(a) Preliminary Preparations:-

The preliminary preparation include study of drawings, acceptance, report checking certificates and

test reports of the equipment, completion of civil engineering work, arranging the tools, lifting gear

etc. organising the labour, prepare the schedule of installation, preparing sequence cards for

erection of major etc. Such card indicates the sequence of operation, items involved, procedure in brief etc.

(a) Sequence Card for erection of Switchgear equipment:-

S No	Operation	Tools, lifting gear etc	Drawing No	Technician and procedure
				2022

WK 18
(120-245)

The drawing include

9 am

① circuit diagram of the plant.

10 am

② civil engineering plans, foundation plans etc.

11 am

③ Dimension drawings of equipment.

12 noon

Location of Switchgear :-

1 pm

Generally upto 11kV, indoor switch gear is

2 pm

popular.

3 pm

→ Indoor switchgear should be located in a clean

4 pm

dry room free from vermin, snakes, moisture

5 pm

dust etc. Floor should be dry and levelled.

6 pm

→ The floor should withstand load about 1000 kg/m^2

7 pm

(200lb/sq/ft). Enough space should be left in

01 SUNDAY

front and in the rear of switchgear, as

recommended by the manufacturer.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30								

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

WK 19
(122-243)

The following points :-

9 am

① fire proof doors, roof, ceiling etc.

10 am

② Sealing of cable ducts.

11 am

③ Subdivision of switch gear.

12 noon

④ Installation of fire fighting apparatus.

1 pm

Unpacking :-

2 pm

The equipment is packed in crates and is

3 pm

brought to site by railway and motor truck.

4 pm

→ Packages are lowered on the site by means

5 pm

of rope, hoist or crane carefully.

6 pm

→ on unpacking the items are checked against

7 pm

list. Further the items are carefully inspected

→ if any damage is found the matter should

be informed to the manufacturer and insurance

company immediately and the damaged equipment

Wk 19
(123-242)Foundation :-

9 am

The foundation is prepared according to the

10 am

foundation plan. Holes are provided at foundation bolts

11 am

Trenches and passages are provided for cables and

12 noon

other piping. The floor should be correctly levelled

1 pm

and marked according to the drawing.

2 pm

Erection :-

3 pm

The equipment is installed according to the procedure mentioned in the instruction

Manual.

→ Some types of lifting devices special tools etc

6 pm

may be necessary

7 pm

→ The assembly is erected vertically. The vertically is checked by means of spirit level.

→ ~~It~~ necessary

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30								

Wk 19
(124-241)Relay :-

9 am

It is advisable not to adjust the relay

10 am

Mechanism. The faulty relay should be sent to

11 am

the manufacturer since relay repair is a

12 noon

specialized job.

1 pm

→ Contacts of relay should be inspected for any

2 pm

sign of burning where necessary, glass paper

3 pm

should be used for cleaning.

4 pm

→ All the terminals of relay should be checked

5 pm

for tightness. The wiring should be checked for

6 pm

security.

7 pm

Wk 19
(125-240)Busbars Earthing Connections :-

9 am

10 am The bus-bar contacts and making surfaces

11 am connectors should be cleaned with emery

paper or smooth file. The busbars are assembled as soon as they are cleaned.

Special grease is applied also.

Connections of main cable :-

4 pm

The cable terminal box should be clean and moisture should be removed by blow-lamp.

The cable filling compound should be warmed to about 125-140°C.

→ The buckets used for filling should be pre-heated to about 80 before use.

→ The level of compound should be about 45 mm below the top cover to allow expansion during service conditions.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S					
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26					
27	28	29	30															

→ The cable cover is bolted when the ^{Wk 19} compound

9 am

gets cold. No moisture should enter while

10 am

filling the compound.

11 am

Earthing :-

12 noon

The Earthing bar of the switchgear, the

1 pm

Metallic non current carrying parts are

2 pm

connected to station earthing system.

3 pm

→ The earthing bar is run through various

4 pm

units and the frames of each unit

5 pm

connected to earthing bar.

6 pm

→ Earthing bar is connected to station earth

7 pm

by two GI flats.

9 am Installation of outdoor circuit breakers :-

10 am

Outdoor - C.B are mounted on pre-fabricated

11 am

Galvanized Steel Structures.

12 noon

Important steps :-

1 pm

① Receipt and storage :-

2 pm

3 pm The Packing cases are inspected and stored

Indoor/ covered store in a planned location.

Indoor equipment are stored indoor, outdoor

equipment are stored outdoor.

7 pm Civil works :-

08 SUNDAY These are carried out as a part

of civil works. The foundation plan is

decided on the basis of requirements of

the clearness and the base of equipment/

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30								

Structure.

9 am

→ Pockets are provided for grouting the foundation

10 am

bolts.

11 am

→ Earthing mat is made welded with iron rod mesh

12 noon

and is buried in the yard at depth of upto 1m.

1 pm

2 pm Foundations :- (Various steps for installation)

3 pm

① Check the readiness of foundation and their

dimensions as per the drawings. Check the

5 pm locations of holes for grouting with reference

6 pm to foundation plan.

② Check the level of foundation surface.

③ Place the boxed structure of the circuit-

breaker in position. Make connection of earthing
rod to structure.

④ →

Assemble operating mechanism in its position.

Wk 20
(130-235)

MAY - 2022						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

→ 9 am Assemble Support Porcelain and Interrupting heads.

→ 11 am Join the links in the mechanism with the links

→ 12 noon the pole units as explained in manufacturer's instruction Book.

→ 2 pm Give auxiliary Supplies to mechanism for Motor fire trap circuit and closing circuit.

→ 4 pm Tighten all the bolts and other hardware. Remove packing.

→ 5 pm If provision available operate slow opening and slow closing.

→ 7 pm Measure Insulation Resistance.

→ Fill quenching medium after drying out operator. Check leakage and ensure leakage free

assembly.

2022

JUNE - 2022						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

→ 9 am Measure Insulation Resistance and Resistance between terminals of poles.

→ 10 am Make terminal connection, packing connections.

→ 11 am operate breaker from local control panel.

→ 12 noon operate the breaker from control room by operators instructions. and then by operating

relevant relays.

→ 4 pm Pre commissioning checks / Tests :-

→ 5 pm These are performed in accordance with the agreed field quality plan and include :-

→ 7 pm → Leakage tests

→ Time / contact travel characteristics

→ Time tests

→ Insulation Resistance test on main and auxiliary circuits.

2022

MAY • THURSDAY

12

WK 20
(132-233)

→ Measurement of low resistance between

9 am

terminal of pole.

10 am

→ checking of earthing connection.

11 am

→ operation of breaker from local control cabinet

12 noon

→ operation of breaker from control room by

1 pm

Manual command, by relay command.

2 pm

3 pm

===== *

4 pm

5 pm

MAY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

JUNE - 2022

M	T	W
		1
13	14	15
27	28	29

9 am

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30										

Maintenance

Introduction :-

10 am Maintenance is the process of maintaining any equipment or machinery in a proper and efficient condition.

1 pm → A machine should never be allowed to run without lubrication. The periodic inspection and maintenance details may vary with the type of machine and its working conditions.

Fundamental of maintenance :-

6 pm Maintenance can be defined as those activities required to keep the equipment in operating condition so that it continues to meet specifications.

7 pm → The maintenance schedule is usually in the form of log sheets on which weeks, months

of the year are tabulated.

9 am

→ The Spares are important for maintenance duty.

10 am

The Spares are kept in store with proper

11 am

Inventory control.

12 noon

Classification of Maintenance :-

1 pm

2 pm (a) Corrective or breakdown maintenance.

3 pm (b) Preventive maintenance.

4 pm (c) Contracted maintenance.

Corrective or Breakdown maintenance

6 pm Corrective maintenance is carried out when

an equipment fails or does not work satisfactorily.

Preventive maintenance

It is carried out to reduce the failure of equipment to minimum.

Contracted maintenance

9 am

In this maintenance, contract ~~means~~ terms & are agreed upon by the Supplier of the equipment

10 am

11 am

and user and may include both preventive and

12 noon

corrective maintenance.

1 pm

Preventive Maintenance Planning :-

2 pm

It is an important feature of modern

3 pm

industry and it is most commonly used in the

4 pm

Maintenance department.

5 pm

→ The maintenance engineers should inspect the

6 pm

plant periodically under working conditions and

7 pm

also when it is at rest with good planning

and preparation.

→ The planning maintenance should be categorized in following ways :-

Wk 21
(139-226)

9 am

① Routine maintenance.

10 am

② Periodical maintenance (weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly or half yearly)

11 am

③ Maintenance of fault as and when the fault occurs.

12 noon

1 pm

Advantages of Preventive Maintenance :-

2 pm

→ It prevents unscheduled interruption to various machines and equipments and premature failures.

→ It makes an effective use of systematic maintenance and inspection to determine the need for minor and major repairs.

→ It reduces breakdown to a minimum and increases the efficiency of equipments and machinery.

MAY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						

Wk 21
(140-225)

9 am

→ It helps to plan flexibility in operation due to accurate knowledge of machinery and tools.

10 am

→ It lowers wear and tear of machine and other equipments.

11 am

→ It makes working condition better.

12 noon

→ It increases the life of the machine.

1 pm

→ Less standby equipment is needed.

2 pm

→ Provide greater safety and protection to the workers.

3 pm

→ The cost of repairing is reduced.

4 pm

Classification of Preventive Maintenance :-

5 pm

① Routine Maintenance :-

It should be carried out daily, if possible. It

includes inspection, minor repairs such as

replacement of small parts and adjustment

of equipment so that it remains in operation.

MAY - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

① Routine maintenance of electric motor involve

9 am Washing and lubrication of bearings, checking of
10 am control equipment and replacement of carbon
11 am brushes etc.

② Periodic maintenance :-

1 pm It should be carried out weekly,
2 pm monthly, quarterly or half yearly depending upon
3 pm the requirements and condition of the machine
4 pm → It includes inspection of loose parts,
5 pm ventilation, replacement of worn parts, change of
6 pm oil, checking of insulation etc.

③ Overhaul :-

22 SUNDAY It should be carried out
half-yearly or yearly.
→ It consists of replacement or renewal of
main units, assemblies and parts of
2022 electrical equipment.

JUNE - 2022													
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30										

① Maintenance on fault :-

9 am It is carried out immediately as and when
10 am a fault occurs blowing of fuse, short circuit
11 am or overloading etc.

12 noon The following factors should be taken into

1 pm consideration at the time of preparing the

2 pm schedule for maintenance :-

- 3 pm ① checking of stationary parts.
- 4 pm ② checking of movable parts
- 5 pm ③ checking of working condition of equipment.
- 6 pm ④ checking of safety measures.
- 7 pm ⑤ checking of protective devices.
- ⑥ checking of facilities available.
- ⑦ checking of stores and spares inventory.
- ⑧ checking of tools, trolley, keys, and fixtures etc.

Breakdown :-

When Industrial plants or electrical machines are running and stop incidently, it is known as breakdown.

Causes of Breakdown :-

The following are main causes of breakdown :-

- (a) faulty design construction
- (b) incorrect installation
- (c) overload
- (d) Negligence
- (e) wear and tear
- (f) Accident.

Breakdown Maintenance :-

It is carried out as and when necessary.

MAY - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							

JUNE - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30								

The following are the main recommendations for implementation to breakdown maintenance.

① Engineering Records :-

The timely fulfilment of breakdown maintenance depends to a great extent upon the way in which the work is recorded.

→ The proper entry of all detected faults into repair cards of an electrical equipment is of special importance.

→ This card will tell us the overall condition of the equipment and kind of repairs required and helps planning time required for repairs.

② Inspection :- The maintenance work mainly depends upon the ~~main~~ inspection.

MAY - 2022						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					30	31

9 am

Therefore Inspection must be carried out by senior and competent person who has got

10 am

through knowledge of maintenance work. ~~Divided~~

11 am

into 2 type
 (a) External Inspection

12 noon

(b) Internal Inspection

1 pm

External Inspection :-

2 pm

The external inspection is carried out when the equipment are in operation. Condition like vibration, abnormal sound, wear and slackness ~~etc.~~ and clearance lubrication etc.

5 pm

6 pm

Internal Inspection :-

7 pm

Internal inspection is to be carried out during preplanned shut down which can be done monthly or quarterly or half-yearly depending upon the operating conditions.

JUNE - 2022						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	28	29	30			

③ servicing :-

9 am

This refers to cleaning adjustment,

10 am

lubrication and maintenance function without

11 am

dismantling the equipment.

12 noon

Testing :-

1 pm

The testing of electrical equipments

2 pm

must be done very carefully because the

3 pm

performance of the equipments specially

4 pm

protective device such as relay etc.

5 pm

→ Testing work should be done by

6 pm

responsible person who has thorough

7 pm

knowledge of use and proper handling of

testing equipments.

Test entry should be made in forms available.

Engineering Analysis:-

10 am It is observed that a few equipments require

more frequent repairs as compared to others.

Following are main reasons:-

- 1 pm ① Defective Design.
- 2 pm ② Faulty Material
- 3 pm ③ Unhealthy operating conditions.
- 4 pm ④ Mixture of equipment.
- 5 pm ⑤ Poor maintenance.
- 6 pm ⑥ Low quality material used in equipment.

Tools and Tackles:-

Proper tools and tackles are more essential for the continuously operating unit.

→ Proper tools also reduce the amount of

Manual labour required for handling heavy equipments.

Manual work can be reduced by:

① Mechanizing the lifting and handling operation

② Employing infrared heating and induction heat

loss method for drying out motors, transformer-

mers etc.

③ Joining wires and rods by welding instead of

soldering.

Inventory control of stores and spares:-

It is also very much necessary to maintain

Section to make the inventory of all the spares

required and should be made readily

available for use whenever required.

List of Commonly used instruments for

Maintenance :-

The following instruments are generally used for

Maintenance in Industry :-

(A) Voltmeter with switch :- Voltmeter with switch

is used to find out voltage between main phases and between phase and neutral at the supply end.

(B) A small switch board fitted with various size of lamp holders and socket outlets including

fluorescent lighting fittings, into which other components such as choke coils, starters, switch

may be connected.

(C) An oven provided with a ventilated fan and preferably heated electrically.

→ Infra-red lamps may be used for heating

in the place of ~~heat~~ resistance heaters or

Steam pipe heating.

→ Prowire can be used for testing the armature of motor, repulsion type motor, series AC and universal motors.

→ A low voltage supply from a car battery can be used through a switch and variable

resistance for making voltage drop test on armature.

→ A meggar for measuring earth resistance upto 100Ω .

→ An earth fault loop tester for impedance test of earthing.

→ A clip on multi range ammeter, a double range ac voltmeter, dc voltmeter and multi range dc ammeter also used for maintenance work.

→ WK 23 (153-212) A strong torch is used specially fitted

9 am

with a terminal one socket O/P for simply

10 am

containing test and testing fuses etc.

11 am

List of commonly used Tools for maintenance

12 noon

Installation and maintenance work necessitate the

use of large variety of measuring tools and gauges etc.

① pm Screw Drivers

② 5 pm Combination pliers

③ pm Side cutting pliers

④ pm Cutters

⑤ Hand Hammers (Ball peen hammer, cross pen hammer, Straight peen, Straight claw hammer)

⑥ Hack saw

⑦ The file

⑧ 2022 The spirit level

→ chisel

9 am

10) Spanners

10 am

11) Bench vice

11 am

Pocket knife

12 noon

Warden saw

1 pm

Blow lamp

2 pm

Hand drill

3 pm

Bearing puller

4 pm

→ PVC / VDR cable of different sizes

5 pm

→ Lead of terminals

6 pm

→ Varnish

7 pm

→ Sand paper

8 pm

→ Relays

→ Contacts of starters

9 pm

→ Electrolyte capacitors of different rating

10 pm

→ Ball bearing

List of Accessories

Maintenance Work

→ Nuts, bolts, washers

→ Fuse wire of different rating

→ Support enamelled winding wire of

Copper material

→ Rubber gloves

→ Thimbles

JUNE - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30											

→ ^{WK 23 (155-210)} Cartridge fuse and fuse carriers of different

9 am

Sizes.

→ ^{10 am} Double pole iron clad Switch

→ ^{11 am} Tripole " " " "

→ ^{2 noon} Spare socket outlet & plugs

→ ^{1 pm} Lamp holders

→ ^{2 pm} Solder wire

→ ^{3 pm} Grease.

→ ^{4 pm} Emery paper.

→ ^{5 pm} Carbon brushes of different sizes

→ ^{6 pm} Pulleys

→ ^{7 pm} Handles for starters

→ ^{5 SUN} Starters coils

→ Lubricating oil.

JULY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								

WK 24 (157-208)

Maintenance Schedule of Electric Motor

9 am

S/No	Periodically	Maintenance Activity
1	Daily	→ inspect and tighten earthing connection.
		→ check bearing.
		→ inspect fuses and Relay setting.
		→ check lubricating system
		→ Watchout for excessive vibrations.
		→ Care should be taken that amount of unusual dust, dripping water, acids / fumes may not enter the motor.
	Weekly	→ Bearing should be checked for noise and then little add grease in housing them.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30											

WK 24 (158-207)

9 am

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

→ When there is Sparking the colour and condition of commutator brushes. The brushes for loose connection should be checked. Be smoothed with the help of the surface of commutator should be smoothed with the help of sand paper and clean the segments of commutator with the help of cleaning stick.

Rotor & Armature →

The uniformity of air gap in the motor should be checked in which sleeve bearings are used.

Mechanical condition → Sometimes there is a unusual noise is heard from motor due to metal to metal contact.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								

WK 24 (159-206)

9 am

10 am

11 am

12 noon

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

Mechanical inspection

→ Check the belt for suitable slackness and good surface condition. The gears should be checked wear and tear.

Monthly / Quarterly

Windings

check winding for there proper insulation. test insulation resistance, short circuit and earth or leakage. moisture content should also be checked.

Brushes

→ check the brushes for there proper fittings & free play in the brush holders. Brush spring pressure should be noticed.

Commutator

→ Commutator should be examined for high mica & high bars, scratches and roughness.

JUNE - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30											

Coupling and other Drives →

Sometimes the belt becomes loose. Adjust it.

Loads →

Changing load conditions, should be observed, controlling devices, through poor handling or wrong adjustments.

Half yearly/yearly :-

windings →

check the windings for insulation resistance, dry cracks of insulation if needed.

Stator cage rotor →

Broken or loose bars of rotor should be observed thoroughly get it soldered welded.

Wound Rotor →

Collector, washers and connections should be checked.

JULY - 2022														
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								

Armature stator →

check the stator for open, short earth or leakage fault. Insulation Resistance should also be checked. Lamination core should be checked for its looseness.

Arc gap →

Uniformity of arc gap should be observed.

Mechanical parts →

The inside and outside of frames and belts should be checked the rotor.

Maintenance schedule of synchronous motor :-

Maintenance is also essential for the longer life of electrical machinery. The following points required for the maintenance schedule :-

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30										

11

① General :- The machines should be stopped and

isolated from all supplies before any maintenance work is done.

→ The frequency maintenance required depends to large extent upon the site conditions.

② Cleaning :- The unit should be periodically cleaned internally by blowing out with a jet of dry air and by wiping away any deposits of grease and carbon dust with a clean dry cloth.

③ Brushes :- The brushes should be examined initially after every 100 hrs. Running to see that they are bedding properly. → Care must be taken to see that the brush holders are not allowed to touch the surfaces of sliprings.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								

13

④ Sliprings :-

During normal running the sliprings should have a dark bluish appearance free from grooving and uneven wear.

⑤ Bearings :- The bearings are charged with grease at works, and the bearings should be recharged after every 300 hours of running.

Periodically clean and recharge the bearings.

⑥ Oil Leakage :-

It may be noted for lubricating the synchronous machine it should be neither excessive oiling or insufficient lubrication. → The lubrication should be appropriate and periodic.

WK 25
(165-200)

Temperature :-

JUNE - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30										

9 am

The insulation temperature and body temperature

10 am

Must be recorded frequently. It should be within

11 am

permissible limits so that machine can run

12 noon

smoothly.

1 pm

Maintenance Schedule of Transformer

2 pm

Frequency of inspection	Inspection	Inspection Details	Action Required when cond ⁿ are unsatisfactory
-------------------------	------------	--------------------	---

4 pm

Hourly → Load, temperature, voltage
Check against rated figure
Starts fan

6 pm

Daily Dehydrating breather
Check that air passages are clear
check colour.

7 pm

Monthly oil level in transformers
check transformer oil level.

JULY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								

WK 25
(199)

9 am

Quarterly → Bushings → Examine for cracks and dirt deposits.

10 am

Half yearly → Conservator → check for moisture cover.

11 am

Yearly → (a) oil m T/F → Check for dielectric strength and water
check acidity and sludge.

1 pm

(b) Earth Resistance

2 pm

(c) Relay, alarms and → clean and compare these ~~circuits~~ circuits and replace contacts fuses.

3 pm

4 pm

Two yearly: - Non-conservator filter on regardless of condⁿ.
T/F.

6 pm

Five yearly or after internal fault: - Overall inspection → Wash by hosing down and coils with clean dry oil.

WK 25
(167-198)

Maintenance of underground cable :-

JUNE - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30											

9 am

→ Terminals boxes should be carefully inspected

10 am

If there is any damage or leakage of insulation

oil

→ of all types of cables inspection and insulation

12 noon

Resistance test should be made regularly.

1 pm

→ check of excessive cable temperature.

2 pm

→ Check if any accumulation of water in cable ducts

3 pm

→ check any dripping of water, oil, other liquid

4 pm

on cables.

5 pm

→ A check should be made for any excessive

6 pm

mechanical stress which may be caused during

7 pm

laying of cable.

→ check any indication of insulation.

JULY - 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								

WK 25
(168-197)

Sf6 Circuit Breaker :-

Sl.No	Activity	Periodicity	Activity
1 am	Checking of Sf6 pressure from densimeter	Weekly	Remote monitoring system, available for alarm.
2 noon	Checking of ground and its supply.	Yearly/shut down period	Applicable to the EHT breaker above 220kV system.
3 +	Sf6 gas pressure	second checking	Comparison with other breaker system brings idea regarding gas.
4 to	checking with respect to different temperature and climate condition	Like winter check & summer check	
5 pm	Sf6 gas leakage test with leak detector	Yearly	
6 to	measurement of Sf6 gas	2/3 yearly	Different guidelines are to be followed depending upon the manufacturer.

18

Maintenance of

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30												

WK 25
(169-196)

Overhead Transmission Line :-

9 am

All overhead lines should be inspected regularly

10 am

Each month inspector at ground level when the line is live.

11 am

12 noon

Supports :- (Tower).

1 pm

Ⓐ Metal Supports :-

2 pm

The condition of the concrete foundation should be examined for possible damage.

3 pm

4 pm

Ⓑ Wooden poles :-

5 pm

The poles should be checked for correct alignment and also the underground portion of the pole should be checked to verify

6 pm

7 pm

19 SUNDAY

there is any damage.

20

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31									

WK 26
(171-194)

Ⓐ Cross Arms :-

9 am

It should be checked whether the metallic cross arms are fitted or wooden cross arm may be delaying.

10 am

11 am

12 noon

Ⓑ Insulators and fittings :-

1 pm

TO check

2 pm

→ Broken and chip porcelain

3 pm

→ Fitted insulators

4 pm

→ Accumulation of dust, coal on insulators.

5 pm

→ Rusting of fittings.

6 pm

→ Burnt and fused spots

7 pm

→ Damaged insulators should be replaced.

→ Dirty insulators should be clean after disconnecting the line from the supply :-

④ Conductor & Earth wire :-

9 am

Clearance of phase wire and earth wire to

10 am

ground should be checked in according to (IER)

11 am

→ In case of sag it should be conducted

12 noon

properly after disconnecting the line from

the supply.

1 pm

⑤ Conductor fittings and Joints :-

3 pm

To check :-

4 pm

→ Looseness of binding on insulators and at joints

5 pm

→ Slip of conductors from the insulators sheet.

6 pm

⑥ Gang operated switch OR fuse :-

7 pm

To check defective switch

Buzzing or overheating of contacts.

Damaged arcing contact.

Missing or broken earth wire.

④ Bird Nest :-

9 am

Bird nest coming on the overhead line should

10 am

be removed also remove the bird nest from the cross arm.

11 am

④ Earth electrodes should be watered from time to time.

1 pm

④ Earth Resistance should be check from time to time.

3 pm

Battery Maintenance Schedule :-

4 pm

Sl. No	Periodicity	Maintenance Activity
6 pm	Daily	→ Inspect the battery and carry out general cleaning.
7 pm		→ check the height of electrolyte.
		→ Record & check the specific gravity and temperature of electrolyte of the pilot cells.
		→ Record & check the temperature
		→ check the voltage

23

WK 26 (174-18)

M T W T F S S M T W T F S S

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30

periodic activity

Periodically

Weekly

- inspect the battery very carefully.
- Remove dust on dirt from accumulators
- Keep the battery clean & dry
- Check the cells for cracks and electrolyte leakage
- Record and check the specific gravity voltage and temperature of pilot cells.
- check for the plate buckling collection of sediment at the bottom of the cells etc.

9 am
10 am
11 am
12 noon
1 pm
2 pm
3 pm
4 pm

5 pm

Fortnightly

carry out inspection schedule laid down above.

6 pm

7 pm

4

Quarterly

- Check the specific gravity and temperature of each cell.
- Check the voltage of the battery and each cell.
- Check the level of electrolyte.

2022

M T W T F S S M T W T F S S

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

24

WK 26 (190)

- All the bolts and nuts should be checked for tightness.
- Petroleum plug.
- Test the battery load, a small continuous load.

9 am

10 am

11 am

12 noon

Yearly

- In addition to the inspection schedule given above check for the following conditions.
- condition of individual cell.
- Resistance that is terminal as well as cell to cell.
- inspection of battery rack.
- label of the sediments if collected and the bottom of the cell.
- point to each the racks, within the room with resistance point if needed.

1 pm

2 pm

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm

Maintenance of Substation :-

Maintenance Activity

9 am	Serial	Periodically	Maintenance Activity
10 am	1	Half yearly	→ visually inspection for - cleanliness - for checking leakage - for cracks in porcelain - sign for decay
11 am			
12 noon			
1 pm			
2 pm	2	Yearly	→ check level of oil in different equipment → check gas pressure → inspection of surge arresters → checking of various switching devices for burning, for corrosion → check operating mechanisms - circuit breaker - isolator. → check as per manufacturer instruction for connectors. → To provide necessary lubrication to various joints
3 pm			
4 pm			
5 pm			
6 pm			
7 pm			
26 SUNDAY			
2022			