GE PowerVac® 5kV HD

for PowerVac® Vacuum Circuit Breakers
Type PV HD 4.16-250-0
with ML-19 Mechanism

Instructions
DEH-40013

WARNINGS, CAUTIONS AND NOTES AS USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

This document is based on information available at the time of this publication. While efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the information contained herein does not cover all details of variations in hardware and software, nor does it provide for every possible contingency in connection with installation, operation, and maintenance. Features may be described herein that are not present in all hardware and software systems. GE Industrial Systems assumes no obligation of notice to holders of this document with respect to changes subsequently made.

WARNINGS

Warning notices are used in this publication to emphasize that hazardous voltages, currents, or other conditions that could cause personal injury or death are present in this equipment or may be associated with its use.

Warning notices are also used for situations in which inattention or lack of equipment knowledge could cause either personal injury or damage to equipment.

CAUTIONS

Caution notices are used for situations in which equipment might be damaged if care is not taken.

NOTES

Notes call attention to information that is especially significant to understanding and operating the equipment.

GE Industrial Systems makes no representation or warranty, expressed, implied, or statutory, with respect to, and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy completeness, sufficiency, or usefulness of the information contained herein. No warranties of merchantability or fitness for purpose shall apply.

The following is a trademark of GE Company: PowerVac®

© 2003 GE Company
All Rights Reserved
# PowerVac® 5kV Horizontal Drawout

## Table of Contents

### Chapter 9. Electrical Checks
- 9-1 Electrical Operation ................................................. 28
- 9-2 High Potential Test .................................................. 28
- Primary Circuit ......................................................... 28
- Secondary Circuit ....................................................... 28
- 9-3 Primary Circuit Resistance ........................................ 28
- 9-4 Vacuum Integrity Test ............................................... 28
- 9-5 Insulation Tests ..................................................... 29

### Chapter 10. Maintenance
- 10-1 General ............................................................ 30
- 10-2 Service Conditions ................................................ 31
- 10-3 Fault Interruptions ................................................ 31
- 10-4 Contact Erosion .................................................... 31
- 10-5 Transfer Finger Wear .............................................. 31
- 10-6 Mechanism .......................................................... 31
- 10-7 Primary Insulation Parts ........................................ 31
- 10-8 Lubrication .......................................................... 32
- 10-9 Recommended Maintenance ...................................... 32
- 10-10 Breaker Timing and Speed Check ............................ 32

### Chapter 11. Mechanical Adjustments
- 11-1 General ............................................................ 35
- 11-2 Wipe Adjustment ................................................... 35
- 11-3 Contact Gap Adjustment ......................................... 36
- 11-4 Trip Coil Flunger ................................................... 37
- 11-5 Close Coil Flunger .................................................. 38
- 11-6 Control Switch Adjustment ...................................... 39
- 11-7 Adjustment of MOC Switch ..................................... 39
- 11-8 Positive Interlock .................................................. 40

### Chapter 12. Repair and Replacement
- 12-1 General ............................................................ 44
- 12-2 Replacing Interrupters ........................................... 44
- 12-3 Primary Bushing .................................................... 45
- 12-4 Mechanism .......................................................... 45
- 12-5 Control Switches ................................................... 45
- 12-6 Trip Coil Replacement ............................................. 45
- 12-7 Closing Coil Replacement ....................................... 47
- 12-8 Auxiliary Switch Replacement .................................. 47
- 12-9 Motor Replacement ................................................ 49
- 12-10 "Y" Relay Replacement .......................................... 49

### Chapter 13. Renewal Parts
- 13-1 Ordering Instructions ............................................. 51

### Chapter 14. Stationary Cubicle Subassembly
- 14-1 Introduction ....................................................... 53
- 14-2 Major Components ................................................ 53
- 14-3 Testing and Inspection .......................................... 54
- 14-4 Compartment Maintenance ...................................... 58
List of Figures

1. View of the 5kV 'VL' Breaker with Front Cover ........................................... 7
2. Hooking lifting eyes .............................................................................. 8
4. Positive Interlock ............................................................................. 9
5. Rating Interference Bolt ..................................................................... 10
6. Positive Interlock system .................................................................. 12
7. Manual charge handle ....................................................................... 13
8. Primary Contact Insertion ................................................................... 14
9. Primary contact penetration and wipe ............................................... 15
10. MCC switch ...................................................................................... 16
11. Secondary disconnect coupler ............................................................. 17
12. Front View of ML-19 Mechanism with Front Cover Removed ............. 18
13. Charging & Trip system left side view ............................................. 19
14. Manual Charging system right side view .......................................... 19
15. Electrical Charging system right side view ........................................ 20
16. Closing linkage left side view ............................................................. 20
17. Opening spring & auxiliary switch left side view ................................ 21
18. Wipe Spring assembly left side view ................................................ 21
19. Typical ML-19 mechanism internal wiring connections ................. 22
20. Typical breaker wiring diagram (Replacement for breakers with MS mechanisms) ........................................... 23
21. Typical breaker wiring diagram (Replacement for breakers with ML mechanisms) ........................................... 24
22. Closing spring with gage tool inserted .............................................. 25
23. Contact Erosion Indicator .................................................................. 26
24. Primary contact erosion measurement-rear view ................................ 26
25. Wipe indicator check and wipe measurement-rear view .................... 27
26. Sample Operating Speed Graphs ......................................................... 33
27. Opening Speed Adjustment ................................................................. 33
28. Travel Transducer Installation (Part#0144D1235G00X) ....................... 34
29. Wipe Insulator .................................................................................. 35
30. Contact Gap Adjustment—Opening Buffer ....................................... 36
31. Contact Gap measurement, wipe indicator check and wipe measurement ........................................... 36
32. Trip coil gap adjustment ................................................................... 37
33. Trip coil button with gage .................................................................. 37
34. Trip coil assembly ............................................................................. 37
35. Close coil assembly-front view ........................................................... 38
36. Close coil gap adjustment-front view ............................................... 38
37. SM/LS & CHG switch adjustment-left side view ................................ 39
38. CL/AS and positive Interlock switch adjustment-right side view .......... 39
39. Positive Interlock .............................................................................. 40
40. Adjustment of MCC Switch/Plunger Interlock ..................................... 41
41. Toggle Linkage Positions .................................................................... 42
41A Toggle Linkage Positions (View from Right Side) ............................... 42
42. Toggle Linkage Positions (View from Right Side) ............................... 42
42A Toggle Linkage Positions (View from Right Side) ............................... 42
43. Pole Assembly .................................................................................. 44
44. Trip Coil and Linkage (Closing Spring Removed) ............................... 46
45. Front View of ML-19 Breaker Mechanism (Lower) ............................ 48
46. Front View of ML-19 Breaker Mechanism (Upper) ............................ 49
47. Motor Cutoff Switch .......................................................................... 50
48. Closing Spring Gag ........................................................................... 50
49. Front View of ML-19 Mechanism with Front Cover Removed ............. 51
50. Schematic of ML-19 Mechanism ......................................................... 52
51. Typical stationary structure wiring ..................................................... 56
52. Electrical schematic diagram for vertical lift elevating mechanism ........ 57
53. Positive interlock M-26 units .............................................................. 59
Appendix A .............................................................................................. 63

List of Tables

1. Measurements .................................................................................... 43
2. Adjustments ....................................................................................... 43
3. ML-19 Control Devices and Voltages .................................................... 47
4. Elevating Motor Troubleshooting ......................................................... 57

Trouble Reporting Form ............................................................................ 66-67
1-1 Safety

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT ALL PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS EQUIPMENT READ AND COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND THE WARNINGS LOCATED THROUGHOUT THIS INSTRUCTION BOOK. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN RESULT IN DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY.

Each user must maintain a safety program for the protection of personnel, as well as other equipment, from the potential hazards associated with electrical equipment.

The following requirements are intended to augment the user’s safety program but NOT supplant the user’s responsibility for devising a complete safety program. The following basic industry practiced safety requirements are applicable to all major electrical equipment such as switchgear or switchboards. GE neither condones nor assumes any responsibility for practices which deviate from the following:

1. ALL CONDUCTORS MUST BE ASSUMED TO BE ENERGIZED UNLESS THEIR POTENTIAL HAS BEEN MEASURED AS TO GROUND.

Many accidents have been caused by power system back feeds from a wide variety of sources.

2. It is strongly recommended that all equipment be completely de-energized, verified to be "dead", then grounded with adequate capacity grounding assemblies prior to any maintenance. The grounding cable assemblies must be able to withstand energizing fault levels so that protective equipment may clear the circuit safely. Additional discussion on this concept is covered in Chapter 20 of ANSI/NFPA 70B, Electrical Equipment Maintenance.

3. Although interlocks to reduce some of the risks are provided, the individual’s actions while performing service or maintenance are essential to prevent accidents. Each person’s knowledge; his mental awareness; and his planned and executed actions often determine if an accident will occur. The most important method of avoiding accidents is for all associated personnel to carefully apply a thorough understanding of the specific equipment from the viewpoints of its purpose, its construction, its operation and the situations which could be hazardous.

1-2 Maintenance

All personnel associated with installation, operation and maintenance of electrical equipment, such as power circuit breakers and other power handling equipment, must be thoroughly instructed, with periodic retraining, regarding power equipment in general as well as the particular model of equipment on which they are working. Instruction books, actual devices and appropriate safety and maintenance practices such as OSHA publications, National Electric Safety Code (ANSI C2), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70B Electrical Equipment Maintenance must be closely studied and followed. During actual work, supervision should audit practices to assure conformance.
2-1 Description

The PowerVac® 5kV HD vacuum circuit breaker is an horizontal drawout, removable and interchangeable interrupting element, for use in metal-clad switchgear to provide protection and control of electrical apparatus and power systems. The PowerVac 5kV HD Type PV-HD1 circuit breaker with ML-19 mechanism is available in continuous current ratings of 1200 and 2000 amperes in accordance with industry standards. Refer to the breaker nameplate for complete rating information of any particular breaker. The nameplate also describes the control power requirements for that breaker. The application of a breaker must be such that its voltage, current and interrupting ratings are never exceeded. Since this book is written to include all ratings of the breaker, as well as several design variations, the instructions will be of a general character and all illustrations will be typical unless otherwise specified.

![Diagram of 5kV HD Breaker with Indicators]

**Figure 1a. View of 5kV 'HD' Breaker with Front Cover (Left Side)**

1. Nameplate
2. Racking Access
3. Front Removable Cover
4. Open/Close Indicator
5. Charge/Discharge Indicator
6. Counter
7. Manual Trip Button
8. Manual Close Button
10. Secondary Contacts
11. Surge Suppressor
12. Trip Roller
13. Primary Bushings
14. Positive Interlock Pedal
15. Shutter Operator
Figure 1b. View of 5kV 'HD' Breaker with
Front Cover (Right Side)

1 Position Indicator Flag
2 Positive Interlock Plunger
3 Spring Discharge Roller
4 NOC Actuator
3-1. Receiving

Each breaker is carefully inspected before shipment. Immediately upon receipt of the circuit breaker, an examination should be made for any damage sustained in transit. If injury or rough handling is evident, a claim should be filed immediately with the transportation company, and the nearest GE Sales Office should be notified.

**CAUTION:** THE BREAKER HAS BEEN SHIPPED IN THE CLOSED POSITION.

3-2. Handling

It is expected that care will be exercised during the unpacking and installation of breakers so that no damage will occur from careless or rough handling, or from exposure to moisture or dirt. Loose parts associated with the breaker are sometimes included in the same crate. Check all parts against the packing list to be sure that no parts have been overlooked.

3-3. Storage

It is recommended that the breaker be put into service immediately in its permanent location. If this is not possible, the following precautions must be taken to assure the proper storage of the breaker.

The breaker should be stored in a clean location, free from corrosive gases or fumes. Particular care should be taken to protect the equipment from moisture and cement dust, as this combination has a very corrosive effect on many parts.

Breakers should be carefully protected against condensation, preferably by storing in a warm, dry room of moderate temperature such as 40 to 100° F. High humidity may have an adverse effect on the insulating parts and should be avoided. Circuit breakers for outdoor metal-clad switchgear should be stored in the equipment only when power is available and the heaters are in operation to prevent condensation.

Rollers, latches, etc. of the operating mechanism should be coated with GE part No. 0282A2048P009 (Mobil 28 red) grease to prevent rusting.

If the breaker is stored for any length of time, it should be inspected periodically to see that corrosion has not started. Should the breaker be stored under unfavorable atmospheric conditions, it should be serviced before being placed online.

3-4 Safety Precautions

This circuit breaker uses powerful springs for energy storage. DO NOT WORK ON THE INTERRUPTERS OR THE MECHANISM UNLESS THE CIRCUIT BREAKER IS IN THE "OPEN" POSITION AND BOTH THE CLOSING AND OPENING SPRINGS ARE EITHER DISCHARGED OR GAGGED AND ALL ELECTRICAL POWER IS REMOVED.

These precautions are required to prevent accidental operation. Anyone working on the circuit breaker should be familiar with the contents of this instruction book.

3-5 Unpacking the Breaker

The circuit breaker has been supplied with maintenance items. Locate this package and inspect the contents to be certain all accessories have been received. After removing the cleats that attach the breaker to the skid, hook the lifting eyes on both sides of the breaker. Connect a 1,000 lb. minimum rated chain fall or sling (not provided) to these lifting hooks and remove the breaker from the skid.

Packing List

With your breaker, you should have received:

1. Manual charging handle. (Part No. 0282A7227P001)
2. Gag tool. (Part No. 0209880436003)
3. Breaker Instruction Book DEH 40013
4. Elementary Wiring Diagram per breaker summary.
5. (1) Tube of GE red grease. (Part No. 0282A2048P010)
CAUTION: THE BREAKER HAS BEEN SHIPPED IN THE CLOSED POSITION.

After removing packing material, open the breaker by pushing in firmly on the manual trip button (Figure 1a, Item 7), while keeping hands away from moving parts. A safe way to do this is to push on the trip button with the round side of the maintenance handle. Verify that the operation counter advances one count.

Closing and opening springs are now in their discharged positions. Check this by first pressing the manual close button, then the manual trip button. The indicator flags on the front of the breaker should show "OPEN" and "DISCHGD".

All mechanical and electrical checks listed in Chapter 4 should be completed before putting breakers in service.

3-6 Safety Interlocks

Each PowerVac™ HD vacuum circuit breaker is provided with the following interlocks:

Positive Interlock System

The purpose of the positive interlock is to prevent moving the breaker to or from the connected position while the main contacts are closed, and to prevent closing the contacts unless the breaker is in either the TEST or CONNECTED position. The positive interlock works with the cell floor cam located at the right front of the cell floor (see Figure 50). The cell floor cam has two notches. The first notch (from the front of the cell) is the DISCONNECTED position. The second notch is the TEST position. The positive interlock plunger will drop into the first notch when the breaker is pushed into the cell. To rack the breaker past this first notch (TEST), the pedal on the front of the breaker must be pushed down to lift the plunger up allowing movement of the breaker. The plunger will then drop into the second notch (DISCONNECTED). Note that when the pedal is pushed down, keep the pedal down just long enough to allow the plunger to move past the notch. Do not continue to rack the breaker once the plunger drops into a notch. When racking the breaker out of the cell, the reverse will occur.

Interference Plate

This interlock permits only a breaker with a matching continuous current rating to be inserted into a metal-clad compartment of identical rating. The rating interference plate has been assembled to match the current rating of the compartment. This assembly is done by fastening a keyed plate on the lower left side of the breaker truck to align with the proper cubicle interference plate. This feature should not be removed. Figure 5.

Spring Discharge

The spring discharge linkage interacts with the spring discharge cam mounted on the right cell wall (see Figure 50). When the breaker enters or leaves the cell, the spring discharge linkage discharges all springs. This is done as the breaker enters the DISCONNECTED position. In the DISCONNECTED position the spring discharge roller on the right side of the breaker (Figure 1b, Item 4) has rolled under the spring discharge cam. The cam has forced the roller down to its lowest point actuating the breaker element's trip latch first and then the close latch, discharging all springs.

Trip Interlock Linkage

The trip interlock linkage consists of a trip roller on the left side of the breaker (Figure 1a, Item 12) that interacts with the trip interlock cam mounted on the left cell wall (see Figure 50). The trip roller is connected by linkage to the racking access door and the breaker element's trip mechanism. To rack the breaker past the TEST position the trip roller is forced down to clear the interlock cam in the cell. This is done by opening the racking access door. When the breaker is racked past the TEST position the trip interlock cam will keep the trip roller down (even when the racking tool is not in place) until the breaker reaches the CONNECTED position. The interlock cam keeps the trip roller down to ensure that the breaker cannot be closed while travelling between the TEST and CONNECTED positions (even when the racking tool is not being used).
A major goal in the design of switchgear has always been the interchangeability of breakers. GE Switchgear has been very successful in achieving that goal for many years. Analysis of instruction book adjustments, shop tolerances, and service advice letters issued in recent years, however, has demonstrated that tolerances in switchgear equipment installed and presently operating can change, resulting in situations where it is impossible to meet all adjustments. Also, when adjustment is brought into specification it can cause a problem with another interface or adjustment.

Although GE has made every effort to assure interchangeability and satisfactory interface with existing equipment. Older equipment and field modifications that may have been made over the years, may require additional procedures before the new vacuum breaker can be installed in the cubicle. At a minimum, all breaker-to-switchgear interfaces as explained in this section should be verified for proper operation prior to energizing. The interfacing parts on all ratings of type AMH and PowerVac HD breakers are functionally the same.

The following section defines the essential dimensions relating to the interfacing elements of the breaker and switchgear, to assure reliable performance. Some of these elements also affect the other important interfaces required for reliable operation of the equipment, such as:

1. Safety interlock features.
2. Mechanism operation.
3. Primary disconnect penetration.
4. Secondary pin alignment.
4-1 Breaker Preparation

Prior to interfacing the breaker into the switchgear cell, rub a small amount of 0282A2048P009 red grease, provided with the breaker, on the silvered portion of the breaker studs, ground shoe, and secondary pins, to form a thin coating for contact purposes.

4-2 Equipment Test Position

All breaker compartments have a test position in which the primary disconnects are disengaged while the secondary contacts are engaged. This TEST position permits complete testing of the electrical control circuit without energizing the primary power circuit. When the breaker is first put into service, its control circuit should be thoroughly tested while in this position to make sure that all closing and tripping circuits are complete and functioning properly.

The TEST position is not suitable for inspection and maintenance of the breaker and should, therefore, be used only for testing breaker operation.

4-3 Breaker Position & Racking

The breaker is positioned by centering it with the compartment and lining up the guide element on the breaker with the guide in the cell. For the 5kV breaker a single guide channel is centered on the cell floor. This guide channel mates with a similar piece fixed to the bottom of the breaker frame. The breaker guide is flared to aid in aligning it with the cell guide.

When the breaker has been aligned with the cell through the engagement of the guide elements the breaker should be rolled into the cell until the position interlock pin engages in the position cam on the cell floor. The position interlock pin is spring loaded and biased so that its engagement in the position cam is automatic as the breaker is rolled in. The breaker is then in the disconnect position. As the breaker reaches the disconnect position the racking jackshaft engages with the jacknut in the rear of the cell. This nut is spring loaded and self-aligning, thus the nut should be free to align with the jackshaft. Do not tighten the side pivotmounting screws. The nut is retracted as it is struck by the end of the jackshaft. The spring backed nut is automatically fed onto the shaft when the shaft is rotated by the operating handle.

**DAMAGE TO THE JACKSCREW THREADS MAY OCCUR IF THE POSITION INTERLOCK FOOT PEDAL IS HELD DOWN WHEN THE BREAKER IS INSERTED INTO THE CELL.**

To move the breaker from the disconnect position it must first be determined that the breaker is open. The racking access door which covers the handle socket on the front end of the jackshaft must be moved aside by turning the racking access handle and the crank inserted. The racking access door is part of the interlock mechanism and cannot be rotated open unless the breaker contacts are in the open position. After the crank handle has been inserted the position interlock pin must be released. This is done by stepping on the foot pedal while simultaneously rotating the crank handle clockwise. After a slight movement of the breaker the foot pedal should be released. By continuing to rotate the handle the breaker will be moved into the TEST position. When this position is reached the position interlock pin will again drop into the position cam. With the breaker in the TEST position the secondary contacts are in contact with the stationary secondary blocks in the cell. The breaker can be electrically operated providing the crank handle has been removed and the racking access door is permitted to close. The shutters covering the primary disconnects in the cell are closed.

To move the breaker from the TEST position the breaker must be open. The racking access door is rotated open and the crank handle inserted. The position interlock pin is released by the foot pedal and the crank handle is turned clockwise. By continuing to turn the crank handle the breaker is moved to the CONNECTED position. When this position is reached a collar on the jackshaft is jammed against the jacknut and further rotation of the crank handle is impossible. If the motion of the breaker into the cell should be halted between the TEST and the CONNECTED positions a fixed cam in the cell holds
the interlock mechanism in the tripped position even though the racking crank has been removed and the breaker cannot be closed. When the breaker reaches the CONNECTED position the primary and the secondary disconnects are both engaged and closing of the breaker will energize the primary circuit.

The breaker is removed from the cell in a manner similar to that used to insert it. The breaker must first be open, the racking access door is rotated out of the way, the crank is inserted and by counter-clockwise rotation of the crank the breaker is moved out of the cell. The position interlock pin will again automatically engage with the position cam in the TEST position and must be retracted with the foot pedal to move the breaker to the DISCONNECT position. The stored energy mechanism operating springs on the breaker are automatically discharged between the DISCONNECT and TEST positions by a cell mounted cam. This discharge will occur each time the breaker is moved into or out of the cell.

4-4 Check for Proper Interlock and Trip-free Functions Before Energizing the Breaker

**WARNING:** THE PRIMARY EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY DE-ENERGIZED WHILE THE TESTS ARE IN PROGRESS. DO NOT INSTALL OR REMOVE THE BREAKER OR MAKE ADJUSTMENTS UNLESS THE BREAKER IS OPEN.

To test the function of the safety interlock system and trip free function, the following checks should be made:

1. Verify that red grease has been rubbed on the inner surface of the primary connector clusters, the ground shoe, and the 16 secondary connector pins, forming a thin coat for contact purposes.

2. Manually charge the breaker to compress the closing spring. When the spring has reached the fully charged position, the indicator on the front should have moved from the DISCHARGED to the CHARGED position. This indicates the spring is fully charged. Do not attempt to manually charge a fully charged breaker. To do so could damage the charging clutch and make the manual charging feature inoperable.

3. Manually close the breaker. Check the indicators on the front of the breaker. A red indicator means the breaker is closed. The word CLOSED appears on a red background.

4. Manually trip the breaker; a green indicator means the breaker is open. The word OPEN appears on a green background.

5. Insert the breaker into the cell to the TEST position. Operate the breaker electrically, the breaker is open. The word OPEN appears on a green background.

**CAUTION:** It is recommended that the breaker be open and the closing springs discharged before insertion into cell or removal from the "TEST" position.

6. Remove breaker from cell.

7. **NOTE:** If the breaker secondary wiring is to be given a high potential (high-pot) test at 1500 volts, remove both of the motor leads from the terminal connection. Failure to disconnect the motor from the circuit may cause damage to the winding insulation. (Alternatively, the secondary circuit may be beggered at 500v with the motor leads connected.)

8. Conduct high-pot tests to test insulation. With the breaker open, high-pot test each terminal to the breaker frame and across the terminals on each pole at 15KV (AC) for one minute. The breaker frame and all terminals (except the one being tested) are to be grounded during these tests.

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

9. An interlock between the breaker should be in-place inside the cubicle. It works with the rack screw door to prevent insertion or removal of the breaker in the unit while in a closed position. It prevents a closing operation when the breaker is not in either the fully CONNECTED or TEST position. To insure that this interlock will function during manual, as well as during electrical operation of the equipment,
9. (cont) both mechanical and electrical blocking is part of the design

10. The breaker position, either TEST or DISCONNECTED, can be verified by the position indicator flags near the bottom of the breaker front cover, directly above the positive interlock release lever. As the breaker is moved into the cubicle, it first stops at the DISC, disconnected position, and the racking system may be engaged. The position indicator flag should read DISC. Open the rack door, insert the NH type racking tool, release the positive interlock by stepping down on the lever and begin racking the breaker. When the breaker reaches the TEST position, the positive interlock stops movement and the position indicator should read TEST. To position, the positive interlock release must be operated by stepping down on the lever. The breaker will stop when it reaches the fully connected position. To ensure that the breaker is reaching the fully CONNECTED position, one or both of the following should be confirmed:

a. The breaker front cover is nearly flush with the cell housing. The breaker cover can protrude approximately 1/8” outside of the cell when fully connected to the primary stabs

b. After insertion into the cell, withdraw the breaker and confirm that the cluster fingers have made approximately 3/4” + 1/4” of contact with the primary stabs by the grease transfer markings on the fingers.

11. If the breaker does not rack completely into the CONNECTED position, or the breaker has sustained damage, then primary disconnect alignment must be checked.

12. Interference systems should be in-place inside the cubicle to prevent insertion of a 1200 ampere breaker into a 2000 ampere metal-clad cubicle. Another interference system should prevent the insertion of a 250 MVA breaker into a metal-clad cubicle braced for 350 MVA short circuit.

13. The interlock and interference systems are metal plates on the floor of the cubicle which block or interacts with the carriage assembly.

**WARNING:** AGAIN, BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THIS CHECK, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PRIMARY CIRCUITS BE DE-ENERGIZED.

**WARNING:** DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MANUALLY CHARGE A CHARGED BREAKER. TO DO SO COULD DAMAGE THE CHARGING CLUTCH AND MAKE THE MANUAL CHARGING FEATURE INOPERABLE.

4-5 Primary Contact Penetration

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. Contact the local GE Sales Office for factory assistance.
PowerVac® 5kV Horizontal Drawout

Chapter 4. Installation

4-6 Stationary Auxiliary Switch (MOC)

The Stationary Auxiliary Switch is a Mechanism Operated Contact (MOC) mounted on the right hand wall in the switchgear cell. When the breaker has been inserted to the TEST or CONNECTED position, the MOC switch will be actuated whenever the breaker is closed. The MOC switch is operated by the MOC actuator roller on the right side of the breaker carriage. (Figure 1b Item 3). When the breaker is closed, the roller moves up to actuate the MOC switch linkage. This takes place in both the TEST and the CONNECT positions. The MOC switch actuator linkage also has an interlock that will not allow the racking access door to open when the breaker is closed.

A major goal in the design of switchgear has always been the interchangeability of breakers. GE Switchgear has been very successful in achieving that goal for many years. Analysis of instruction book adjustments, shop tolerances, and service advice letters issued in recent years, however, have demonstrated that tolerances in switchgear equipment installed and presently operating can result in situations where it is impossible to meet all adjustments or that an adjustment is brought into specification and it causes a problem with another interface.

4-7 Stops

4-8 Ground

A visual check should be made to observe the ground connection.
4-9 Secondary Coupler

4-10 Position Switch (TOC)
5-1 Description

The PowerVac® 5kV HD vacuum circuit breaker uses a sealed vacuum power interrupter to establish and interrupt a primary circuit. Primary connections to the associated metal-clad switchgear are made by pole assemblies, electrically and mechanically connected to the vacuum interrupters. The operating mechanism provides vertical motion at each pole location in order to move the lower contact of the vacuum interrupters from an open position to a spring-loaded closed position and then back to the open position on command.

The ML-19 mechanism (Figure 12) is a stored-energy type mechanism and uses a gear motor to charge a closing spring. During a closing operation, the energy stored in the closing spring is used to close the vacuum interrupter contacts, charge the wipe springs which load the contacts, charge the opening springs, and overcome bearing and other frictional forces.

The energy then stored in the wipe and opening springs will open the contacts during an opening operation.

Closing and opening operations are controlled electrically by the control switch on the metal-clad door or remote relaying.

Mechanical control for maintenance or emergencies is provided by manual close and trip buttons on the circuit breaker.

Also, the closing spring may be manually charged (Figure 7) for de-energized checks and maintenance.

Figure 12. Front View of ML-19 Mechanism with Front Cover Removed

1 Opening Spring
2 Charging Motor
3 Close Spring
4 Manual Close Button
5 Charge/Discharge Indicator
6 Manual Trip Button
7 Open/Close Indicator
8 Counter
9 Manual Charge Lever
10 MOC Driver Link
11 Anti-pump Relay
12 Cam shaft
13 Close coil
14 Close coil adjustment collar
15 Close latch-check switch
16 Opening dashpot
17 Auxiliary switch
5-2 Close Spring Charging

Figure 13 shows a left side view of the closing spring. The closing spring is charged and ready to close. The closing spring charging system consists of a closing spring mounted on the left side of the breaker and the electrical charging system mounted on the right side of the breaker. Both components are fastened to the cam shaft (Figure 13, Item 2).

A manual charging system is provided to manually charge the breaker, or while under maintenance so that the mechanism can be slowly closed and the closing spring can be charged. (Figure 14, Item 1)

![Manual Charging System](image)

**Figure 14. Manual Charging System**

1. Manual charging crank
2. One way clutch

**WARNING:** DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MANUALLY CHARGE A CHARGED BREAKER. TO DO SO COULD DAMAGE THE CHARGING CLUTCH AND MAKE THE MANUAL CHARGING FEATURE INOPERABLE.

The manual charging system (Figure 14) works directly on the cam shaft where a one-way clutch (Figure 14, Item 2), driven by a manual handle, provides rotation of the ratchet wheel. Manual pumping of the handle advances the ratchet wheel and the holding pawl prevents counter-rotation while the handle is returning for another stroke. Approximately eight complete strokes of the manual handle are required for one complete spring-charging operation.

When the spring charge indicator (Figure 1, Item 5) shows "CHARGED", MANUAL CHARGING MUST BE DISCONTINUED TO AVOID MECHANISM DAMAGE.
Spring charging is accomplished electrically by a rotating eccentric on the output shaft of a gear motor (Figure 15, Item 6) which in turn drives pivoted charging arms (Figure 15, Item 1). The charging arms oscillate about the centerline of a ratchet wheel (Figure 15, Item 2). A driving pawl (Figure 15, item 3), mounted within the charging arms, oscillates with the charging arms. Starting from its rear-most position, the charging arms rotate forward, while spring forces engage the driving pawl with a tooth on the ratchet wheel. The ratchet wheel is advanced by the rotating charging arms and pawl assembly. Advancement of one tooth spacing is provided for each oscillation of the system. The ratchet motion is restricted to one direction by a spring-loaded holding pawl (Figure 15, Item 4) that prevents the ratchet wheel from going backwards as the charging arm oscillates back to pick up the next tooth. Thirteen complete cycles of the charging arms are needed for a full charge of the closing spring. The efficient, compact gear motor accomplishes this action in about two seconds. When the charging cycle is complete, the ratchet wheel is positioned so that a missing tooth is adjacent to the driving pawl and any motor overspin will not drive the ratchet wheel, thus preventing damage to the system.

The closing coil cannot be electrically energized unless the closing spring is completely charged. This action is prevented by the 52/CHG switch in the closing circuit. (Figure 13, Item 6)

5-3 Trip Free Operation

The linkage is mechanically trip-free in any position on the closing stroke. Electrically energizing the trip coil while closing will, after the auxiliary switch contacts change position, rotate the trip latch and permit the circuit breaker to open fully. The linkage will reset as in a normal open operation and the closing spring will recharge as described under "CLOSE SPRING CHARGING".

5-4 Closing Operation

By either energizing the close solenoid or depressing the manual close button (Figure 1, Item 8) the close latch (Figure 15, Item 5) is rotated, releasing the closing spring (Figure 13, Item 1). This action releases the energy in the closing spring and transmits it to the closing cam (Figure 16, Item 1) and closing roller (Figure 16, Item 2) causing the linkage to rise until the close prop (Figure 16, Item 3) can slip under the close roller (Figure 16, Item 2) and hold the linkage in place. As the linkage moves, the primary drive crank (Figure 16, Item 5) rotates the primary cross shaft (Figures 16 & 17, Item 4) which in turn rotates the outer phase bell cranks. (Figure 17, item 2)
The rotation of the primary cross shaft rotates two outer phase bell cranks which compress the outer opening springs (Figure 17, Item 1). The primary cross shaft also rotates two sets of inner drive cranks that in turn rotate two outer sets of secondary drive cranks, (Figure 18, Item 2) As the outer secondary drive cranks rotate about the secondary cross shaft, the center drive cranks are rotated. The rotation of the secondary drive cranks close the vacuum interrupters, and compresses the wipe springs on all three phases. (Figure 18, Item 1) The interrupters are driven closed through insulated operating rods. (Figure 18, Item 4). This interrupters are driven closed through insulated operating rods (Figure 18, Item 4).

The rotation of the primary cross shaft (Figure 17, Item 4) also changes the auxiliary switch position. (Figure 17, Item 3) The position flag on the front panel will then indicate “CLOSED”. After the breaker is closed, the charging motor is again energized and the closing spring is charged as described under “CLOSE SPRING CHARGING”. Spring charging is possible when the breaker is in the closed position because the linkage is held in place by the prop.

5-5 Opening Operation

By either energizing the trip solenoid (Figure 13 Item 3) or depressing the manual trip button (Figure, Item 7), the trip latch (Figure 16, Item 6) is rotated, permitting the linkage to collapse. The vacuum interrupter contacts will then open under the force of the wipe springs (Figure 18, item 1) and opening springs (Figure 17, item 1). At the end of the opening stroke, the center phase secondary drive cranks hit the dashpot limiting overtravel and rebound.

Rotation of the Primary cross shaft from the closed to the open position operates the auxiliary switch (Figure 17, Item 3) opening the trip coil circuit. When the closing spring has been recharged, (Figure 13, Item 1) the linkage is reset allowing the trip latch (Figure 16, Item 6) to rest in place on the trip roller, ready for another closing operation. If the closing spring has not been recharged, the trip latch will be held out of position. A latch-checking switch, 52 LCS (Figure 15, Item 7) will not close unless the latch is in its normal position. The contacts of the latch-checking switch are part of the closing circuit and will not allow for an electrical close until the latch is reset.

---

**Figure 17. Opening spring & auxiliary switch left side view**

1. Opening Spring
2. Outer bell cranks
3. Auxiliary switch
4. Primary cross shaft

**Figure 18. Wipe spring assembly-left side view**

1. Wipe spring
2. Secondary drive crank
3. Secondary cross shaft
4. Insulated operating rod
5. Wipe indicator
6-1 Controls

A standard internal wire harness for a PowerVac® HD circuit breaker ML-19 mechanism is shown in Figure 19. The wiring from the breaker internals to the secondary disconnect varies with each breaker. A typical HD breaker wiring diagram has been provided (Figure 20). Always follow the wiring diagram supplied with the actual circuit breaker for trouble shooting purposes.

The close spring-charging motor circuit is established through the CL/MS (Close Latch Monitor Switch) Switch, if the close latch is reset and the SM/LS (Spring Motor Limit Switch) Switch is closed, the motor will charge the closing spring. When the closing spring is charged, the SM/LS interrupts the circuit.

The interlock switch (52/IS) is closed when the breaker is in DISCONNECTED, TEST, AND CONNECTED position and prevents the motor from charging during racking. This switch is located on the carriage and is operated by the trip roller assembly.

The close coil circuit is established through two normally closed 52Y relay contacts, and the Latch Checking Switch (LCS). If the trip latch is reset, an auxiliary switch contact 52b is also in series with the close coil and closes when the breaker is open and opens when the breaker is closed.

During a close operation, the cam rotation closes the SM/LS contact allowing the 52Y relay to be energized. The 52Y relay opens its contacts, in the close coil circuit and seals itself in through one of its own contacts. This seal-in action prevents re-closing on a sustained close command. The close signal must be removed to drop out the 52Y relay and reestablish the closing circuit. This provides the anti-pump feature.

Circuit breaker-mounted auxiliary switch contacts that are not used in the control circuit are brought out for control and indication functions. The metal-clad equipment may provide a breaker-operated stationary auxiliary switch for additional contacts.

Figure 19. Typical ML-19 mechanism internal wiring connections.
Figures 20 and 21 show typical wiring diagrams for PowerVac® HD breakers.

The wiring on your breakers may be different. Consult your nameplate for the correct drawing number and call your local GE office when additional copies of this drawing are required.

Figure 20. Typical HD breaker wiring diagram
Chapter 6. Control Circuit
7-1 Visual Inspection
Visually inspect the circuit breaker for any signs of damage or loose hardware.

7-2 Closing Spring Charging
Manually charge the breaker closing spring. The closing spring is charged by a ratcheting mechanism that advances one ratchet tooth at a time. Approximately eight complete strokes are required. When the spring is fully charged, the spring load is held by the closing latch. The spring state indicator (Figure 1a, Item 5) changes from "DISCHGD" to "CHARGED", and a positive snap is heard as the spring travels over center.

CAUTION: AFTER THE SPRING IS COMPLETELY CHARGED, AS INDICATED ABOVE, FURTHER FORCING THE CHARGING HANDLE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE CLOSING LATCH AND ITS ASSOCIATED PARTS.

7-3 Closing Spring Gag
Remove the mechanism front and top covers and insert the tip of the closing spring gag tool (Figure 22, Item 2) between the end of the spring and the spring guide, engaging the détentes (Figure 22, Item 3) on the gag tool into the slots in the closing spring guide. (Figure 22, Item 4) Reference also Figure 48.

With the gag tool in position depress the manual close button. This action will partially discharge the closing spring and also partially close the vacuum interrupter contacts.

CAUTION: DO NOT REMOVE TIE BAR (FIGURE 22, ITEM 1) UNLESS SPRING HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE BREAKER.

CAUTION: DO NOT ENERGIZE THE SECONDARY CONTROL CIRCUIT AT THIS TIME. USE OF THE GAG TOOL SHOULD ONLY BE ATTEMPTED WHEN THE BREAKER IS OUT OF THE SWITCHGEAR CELL.

7-4 Slow Closing
To manually slow close the breaker contacts, remove the top plate of mechanism. Install the closing spring gag, as described above. Put the manual charge handle on the manual charge lever and move the handle up and down. The breaker will be fully closed when the spring charge indicator shows "CHARGED".

CAUTION: WITH THE GAG TOOL INSTALLED, THE BREAKER CLOSED, AND OPENING SPRINGS CHARGED, THE BREAKER CAN BE TRIPPED AT FULL SPEED.

Figure 22. Closing spring with gag tool inserted

1 Tie bar 4 Closing spring guide
2 Gag tool 5 Spring pin
3 Gag tool détentes 6 Closing spring

7-5 Gag Tool Removal
To remove the gag tool, the closing spring must be fully charged. If the spring charge indicator does not show "CHARGED" in the window, manually charge the spring until it does. Lift up and push down and away on the gag tool to clear the détentes on the gag tool from the slots in the closing spring guide. For safety, first close the breaker by depressing the manual "CLOSE" button and then depress the manual "TRIP" button. All stored energy is now removed from the breaker.
8-1 Primary Contact Erosion

The vacuum interrupter is a sealed unit and the contacts are not visible. The contacts are designed for 0.125" total wear. When 0.125" of wear has occurred, the vacuum interrupter must be replaced. Vacuum interrupters are typically good for 25 full rated interruptions before the 0.125" wear has been reached. Vacuum interrupters are also good for in excess of 10,000 no-load operations and 5,000 load operations. The mechanical seal system will develop a leak in the bellow before the contacts will reach 0.125" wear. See Chapter 9 for vacuum integrity test.

Each interrupter has been premeasured at the factory for the primary contact gap and this measurement has been recorded on the ceramic bottle. This measurement varies from phase to phase and from breaker to breaker but is approximately 4 inches. The actual measurement "A" is the distance from the bottom of the insulated operating rod to the bottom of the lower stainless steel interrupter support, as shown in Figure 24. To determine contact wear, repeat this measurement on each phase and subtract the measurement from the factory recorded measurement. If the difference is 0.125" or greater, then the vacuum interrupter should be replaced. See Chapter 12.

8-2 Spring Wipe Indicator

The wipe springs are preloaded to a length of 2.25 inches. When the breaker is closed, the secondary drive cranks will continue to move upwards after the primary contacts in the vacuum interruptor have been closed. This over travel is taken up by compressing the wipe springs. The over travel distance is pre-adjusted at the factory to be 0.125" minimum. The spring wipe can be verified by viewing the wipe indicator. (Figure 23, Item 2) The wipe indicator has four red lines that make up a total distance of 0.125". The wipe indicator was preset at the factory so that when the breaker is charged and closed all four red lines should be visible above the wipe plate.
With the breaker closed and charged and the closing spring gagged for safety (Chapter 7-3), verify that each phase has sufficient spring wipe. If more then two red lines are showing the breaker wipe is sufficient. The minimum wipe, 0.050", has been reached when the white space between the second and third line is no longer visible above the wipe plate. Adjustment is not required until wipe is 0.050 inch or less.

If adjustment is required see WIPE ADJUSTMENT in MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS Chapter 11-2.

8-3 Contact Gap

The method of measuring the contact gap is as follows: First with the breaker in the open position, the closing springs charged, and the closing spring gag tool installed for safety (Chapter 7-3), apply a piece of masking tape to the surface of the operating rod insulator as shown in Figure 24. Using a reference block, make a mark on the tape near the top on all three poles. The reference block should be 6 23/32" long, if the breaker mechanism has been removed from the breaker truck, or X" if verifying the gap with the element installed in the truck. It is also advisable to put a reference mark on the tape to identify to which pole the tape is applied.

Remove the closing spring gag tool and close the breaker. Using the same procedure as above, re-mark the tape. This new mark will be near the bottom of the tape. Trip the breaker, remove the tapes and re-apply them to a flat surface. Measure the distance between the two lines. A caliper will give an accurate reading of the contact gap.

Dimension B: The gaps must be between 0.480" and 0.600" for all three phases.

A properly adjusted breaker will generally have less gap and wipe on the center pole than on the outside poles. Due to the fact that the outer phases are directly driven by the secondary drive cranks by the primary cross shaft and the center phase is driven by the secondary drive cranks by the secondary cross shaft, the center phase tends to lag the outer phase during opening and closing. See Chapter 5-4 and 5-5 for a thorough description on closing and opening. It is important that the three phases do not open or close more than two milliseconds apart from each other. In general the center phase will need a gap of 0.020" less than the outer phases to prevent any phase stagger. If the center phase measures 0.550" nominally then the outer phase should be approximately 0.570".
9-1 Electrical Operation

Electrical checking consists of electrical breaker operation primary and secondary wiring high-potential testing (if required), primary circuit resistance (if required), PowerVac interrupter high-potential testing, and insulation resistance to ground.

To check the electrical operation with the breaker removed from the cubicle, attach a secondary test coupler to the circuit breaker connector and the other end to the secondary coupler mounted in the cubicle. Check the control voltage on the nameplate and close and open the breaker several times.

**CAUTION:** REPEATED OPERATIONS AT A RATE EXCEEDING TWO PER MINUTE MAY CAUSE CHARGING MOTOR OVERHEATING AND FAILURE.

Leave the circuit breaker in an open and spring discharged condition after checks are complete and before inserting the circuit breaker into a metal-clad unit. Reinstall the front cover if it has been removed.

9-2 High-Potential Test

If high-potential tests to check the integrity of the insulation are required, the AC high-potential test described below is strongly recommended. DC high-potential testing is not recommended. The following procedure must be adhered to.

**CAUTION:** IF DC HIGH-POTENTIAL TESTING IS REQUIRED, THE DC HIGH POTENTIAL MACHINE MUST NOT PRODUCE PEAK VOLTAGES EXCEEDING 50 KV.

**NOTE:** ALWAYS RECHECK WITH AN AC TEST SET, IF INITIAL RESULTS ARE QUESTIONABLE.

**Primary Circuit**

The breaker should be AC hi-potted in the closed breaker mode to verify the insulation system. An AC hi-pot machine capable of producing the test voltages shown below may be used to hi-pot the breaker phase to phase and phase to ground.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BREAKER VOLTAGE</th>
<th>TEST VOLTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.16 kV</td>
<td>14 kV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION:** DISCONNECT THE SURGE SUPPRESSORS BEFORE HI-POTTING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER.

The machine should be connected with its output potential at zero and the voltage increased at 500 vps to the test voltage and that voltage maintained for 60 seconds. The voltage should then be returned to zero and the hi-pot machine removed from the circuit. Do not exceed the test voltage indicated for the applicable breaker voltage rating.

If the test should experience a failure, STOP, turn off the test set and discharge the breaker circuit.

1. Check the test setup and leads for connection errors.
2. Wipe down the breaker to remove any moisture, dust and contamination.
3. Retest the breaker at the proper test voltage.

**Secondary Circuit**

Prior to hi-potting the breaker secondary circuit, disconnect the motor leads and thread a wire connecting all secondary coupler pins. Connect the hi-pot machine from this wire to ground. Increase the voltage to 1125 volts (rms) 60 Hz and maintain for 60 seconds. Reduce the voltage to zero and remove the hi-pot machine connections from the circuit. Remove the wire connecting the secondary coupler pins and reconnect the motor leads.

9-3 Primary Circuit Resistance

A resistance check of the primary circuit may be made with the breaker closed. Use a low resistance measuring instrument which measures micro-ohms. The 100 ampere reading should be less than 40 micro-ohms when connected.

9-4 Vacuum Interrupter Integrity Test

**NOTE:** USE OF A DC HI-POT IS NOT RECOMMENDED, BUT CAN BE USED FOR QUICK FIELD CHECKS ONLY. ALWAYS RECHECK WITH AN AC TESTER IF INITIAL RESULTS ARE QUESTIONABLE. PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY VACUUM INTERRUPTER INTEGRITY TEST, THE OUTSIDE (EXTERNAL SURFACE) OF THE VACUUM INTERRUPTERS SHOULD BE WIRED CLEAN OF ANY CONTAMINATES WITH A NON-LINTING CLOTH OR INDUSTRIAL TYPE WIPE. THIS IS CRITICAL; THE ENTIRE EXTERNAL SURFACE IS TO BE COMPLETELY FREE OF ALL DIRT, DEBRIS, DUST, OIL, ETC.

**CAUTION:** X-RADIATION WILL BE PRODUCED IF AN ABNORMALLY HIGH VOLTAGE IS APPLIED ACROSS A PAIR OF ELECTRODES IN A VACUUM. X-RADIATION WILL INCREASE AS VOLTAGE INCREASES AND/OR AS CONTACT SEPARATION DECREASES. ONLY TEST A CORRECTLY-ADJUSTED CIRCUIT BREAKER.

DURING A HIGH-POTENTIAL OR A VACUUM INTEGRITY TEST, ANY X-RADIATION WHICH MAY BE PRODUCED WILL NOT BE HAZARDOUS AT A DISTANCE SAFE FOR HIGH-POTENTIAL TESTING, IF THE TEST IS CONDUCTED AT THE RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE AND WITH THE NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT BREAKER GAP.

DO NOT APPLY VOLTAGE THAT IS HIGHER THAN THE RECOMMENDED VALUE OR USE CONTACT SEPARATION THUS LESS THAN THE RECOMMENDED OPEN-POSITION BREAKER CONTACT GAP.
This test of the vacuum interrupter will determine its internal dielectric condition and vacuum integrity.

**CAUTION:** DISCONNECT THE SURGE SUPPRESSORS BEFORE HI-POTTING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER AND VACUUM INTERRUPTERS.

The vacuum integrity test is performed using an AC hi-potential tester. A vacuum integrity test of the interrupter is required to insure that no loss of vacuum has occurred.

With the breaker open, individually check each interrupter by connecting the hi-pot machine "Hot" lead to the primary bushing and the ground lead to the load side bushing. If the machine has a center point ground, the connections can be made either way.

For the Vacuum Integrity Test, Apply 27 KV (rms) 60 Hz at 500 fps and hold for 10 seconds. If no breakdown occurs, the interrupter is in acceptable condition. After the hi-potential voltage is removed, discharge any electrical charge that may be present through the internal ground of the test machine or by a grounded cable to one of the phase bushings.

If a failure of a vacuum bottle should occur during the integrity test, the test procedure should be reviewed and the pole piece cleaned.

GE failure rate for vacuum bottles is 0.0007 per fieldunit.

1. Note the voltage level at failure on the first test, and retest the phase pole piece. If the pole piece passes re-test, the vacuum bottle is acceptable. STOP.
2. If the test fails again, but at a higher-voltage level than was observed in the first test, clean the pole piece and retest.
3. If a failure of the integrity test occurs a third time, consider the vacuum bottle to have lost vacuum and replace the complete pole piece as described under Repair of Interrupter Assembly, Chapter 12.

Although a AC high-potential test is recommended for checking the vacuum integrity, a DC high potential test can also be conducted on the vacuum interrupters at 40 KV and held for 10 seconds with the restrictions noted as follows.

1. No attempt should be made to compare the one vacuum interrupter with another, nor to correlate the condition of any interrupter to low values of DC leakage current. There is no significant correlation.

2. After the high-potential voltage is removed, discharge any electrical charge that may be retained.

**CAUTION:** MANY DC HIGH-POTENTIAL MACHINES ARE HALF-WAVE RECTIFIERS. THIS TYPE OF HI-POT TESTER MUST NOT BE USED TO TEST VACUUM INTERRUPTERS. THE CAPACITANCE OF THE POWERVAC BOTTLES IS VERY LOW AND THE LEAKAGE IN THE RECTIFIER AND ITS DC VOLTAGE MEASURING EQUIPMENT IS SUCH THAT THE PULSE FROM THE HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER MAY BE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 120 KV WHEN THE METER IS ACTUALLY READING 40 KV. IN THIS CASE, SOME PERFECTLY GOOD BOTTLES CAN SHOW A RELATIVELY HIGH LEAKAGE CURRENT SINCE IT IS THE PEAK VOLTAGE OF 120 KV THAT IS PRODUCING ERRONEOUS BOTTLE LEAKAGE CURRENT. IN ADDITION, ABNORMAL X-RADIATION WILL BE PRODUCED.

The following is a list of acceptable hi-potential machines.

**AC machines:**
- Hipotronics
- Hipotronics
- Biddle
- Phoenix

**Model:**
- 7BT 60A
- 60HVT
- 222060
- 7BT 60A

**DC machines:**
- Hipotronics
- Hipotronics

**Model:**
- 860PL
- 880PL

**9-5 Insulation Tests**

The primary circuit insulation on the breaker may be checked phase to phase and phase to ground using a 2500 Volt or other suitable megohmmeter.

**CAUTION:** DISCONNECT THE SURGE SUPPRESSORS BEFORE HI-POTTING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER.

Since definite limits cannot be given for satisfactory insulation values, a record should be kept of the megohmmeter readings as well as temperature and humidity readings. This record should be used to detect any weakening of the insulation from one check period to the next. Generally, readings should equal or exceed 10,000 megohms.

To measure the breaker secondary circuit insulation resistance, with a megohmmeter disconnect the motor leads and thread a wire connecting together all secondary coupler pins. The measurement is made by connecting a 500 Volt megohmmeter from the wire to ground.
10-1 General

PowerVac® 5kV HD circuit breakers have been designed to be as maintenance-free as practicable. They include features such as sealed vacuum interrupters and long-life synthetic greases which contribute to many years of trouble-free performance with a minimum amount of maintenance.

If maintenance on the PowerVac® HD breaker is being performed to an extended schedule such as a 5-year or 10-year program, the vacuum interrupter integrity test should be performed if the breaker is removed for reasons other than scheduled breaker maintenance, and it has been more than one year since the last vacuum integrity test.

Both long and short term maintenance of all electrical equipment is essential for reliability and safety. Maintenance programs MUST be customized to the specific application, well planned, and carried out consistent with both industry experience and manufacturer’s recommendations. The local environment must always be considered in such programs, including such variables as ambient temperatures, extreme moisture, number of operations, corrosive atmosphere or major insect problems and any other unusual or abusive condition of the application.

One of the critical service activities, sometimes neglected, involves the servicing and calibration of various relay, protection, and control devices. These devices monitor conditions in the primary and secondary circuits, sometimes initiating emergency corrective action such as opening or closing circuit breakers. In view of the vital role of these devices, it is important that a periodic test program be followed. As was outlined above, it is recognized that the interval between periodic checks will vary depending upon environment, the type of device and the user’s experience. It is the General Electric recommendation that, until the user has accumulated enough experience to select a test interval better suited to his individual requirements, all significant relay calibrations should be checked at an interval of one to two years.

To accomplish this, protective relays can be adequately tested using field test sets. Specific calibration instructions on particular devices typically are provided by supplied instruction books.

Instruction books supplied by manufacturers address components that would normally require service or maintenance during the useful life of the equipment. However, they can not include every possible part that could require attention, particularly over a very long service period or under adverse environments. Maintenance personnel must be alert to deterioration of any part of the supplied switchgear, taking actions, as necessary, to restore it to serviceable status.

Industry publications of recommended maintenance practices such as ANSI/NFPA 70B, Electrical Equipment Maintenance, should be carefully studied and applied in each user’s formation of a planned maintenance program.

Some users may require additional assistance from GE in the planning and performance of maintenance. The local GE office can be contacted to either undertake maintenance or to provide technical assistance, including the latest equipment publications.

The performance and safety of this equipment may be compromised by the modification of supplied parts or their replacement by non-identical substitutes. All such design changes should be qualified by GE factory engineering.

The user should methodically keep written maintenance records as an aid in future service planning and equipment reliability improvement. Unusual experiences should be promptly communicated to GE.

PowerVac® Interrupter

The PowerVac® Interrupter used in this breaker is a reliable, clean interrupting element. Since the contacts are contained in a vacuum chamber, they remain clean and require no maintenance at any time. The metallic vapors eroded from the contact surfaces during high current interruption remain in the chamber and are deposited on metal shields thus insuring a high dielectric value of the vacuum and the walls of the interrupter.

Trouble Reporting

Although all reputable manufacturers design their products to perform satisfactorily with a minimum of problems, the IEEE Switchgear Committee, an organization of both users and manufacturers, recognized the need for a common trouble reporting format. A reproducible copy of this form is included on pages 66 and 67 of this book and is recommended for use with any manufacturer’s circuit breakers.
10-2 Service Conditions

The frequency of required maintenance depends on the severity of the service conditions of the switchgear application. If the service conditions are mild, the interval between maintenance operations may be extended to 10 years or 10,000 no load operations or 5000 normal load switching operations.

Mild service conditions are defined as an environment in which the switchgear is protected from the deleterious effects of conditions such as:

- Salt spray.
- Changes in temperature that produce dust conductive/or abrasive and condensation.
- Damaging chemicals and fumes.
- Vibration or mechanical shock.
- High relative humidity (90%).
- Temperature extremes (below -30°C or above +40°C).

WARNING: BEFORE ANY MAINTENANCE WORK IS PERFORMED, MAKE CERTAIN THAT ALL CONTROL CIRCUITS ARE DE-ENERGIZED AND THAT THE BREAKER IS REMOVED FROM THE METALCLAD UNIT. DO NOT WORK ON THE BREAKER OR MECHANISM WHILE IT IS IN THE CLOSED POSITION WITHOUT TAKING PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL TRIPPING. DO NOT WORK ON THE BREAKER WHILE THE CLOSING SPRING IS CHARGED UNLESS IT IS SECURED IN THAT POSITION BY THE CLOSING-SPRING GAG.

10-3 Fault Interruptions

The erosion rate of the primary contacts in the vacuum interrupters is very low for no-load and normal load switching operations. However, fault current interruptions at or near the breaker rating may result in appreciable contact erosion. With frequent fault interruptions, it is necessary to perform maintenance based on the number of interruptions. After each 20 full fault interruptions the following should be performed:

1. Contact erosion check.
2. Wipe and gap check.
3. Vacuum interrupter integrity test.

10-4 Contact Erosion

Refer to Chapter 8-1 for contact erosion and contact gap measurements. When erosion reaches 1/8 inch, the interrupter should be replaced.

10-5 Transfer Finger Wear

With the breaker open, examine the moving contact rod projecting below the transfer fingers (Figure 23, Item 8). Wipe off the lubricant in order to see the metal surface condition. The finger locations should present a burnished silver contact surface without copper appearance. If copper is visible at more than one location per pole or the silver plating is torn, the interrupter assembly should be replaced. After inspection, re-lubricate with grease, part # 0282A2048P009 (Mobil 28 red grease).

10-6 Mechanism

Check all items covered in INSTALLATION Chapter 4 and readjust or tighten hardware as required. Lubricate as recommended under LUBRICATION.

10-7 Primary Insulation Parts

Using dry, non-linting cloth or industrial-type wipers, clean accessible insulation surfaces on the interrupter supports and operating rod insulators. In service locations, where contamination is heavy or external flashovers have occurred, or occlusion is noted during interrupter high-potential testing, remove the interrupter assemblies and clean the inside surfaces of the interrupter supports and the outer insulation surfaces of the PowerVac interrupters. Follow the procedure in REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT, Chapter 12.
Be sure to discharge the interrupter before removing the interrupter assemblies. Removal and re-assembly of complete interrupter assemblies is recommended and adjustment is not normally required due to the design of the interrupter operating rod insulator connection. The interrupter assemblies should be returned to the same location from which they were removed.

Replacement of individual vacuum bottles is not recommended. Therefore, vacuum bottles are not supplied as a replacement part.

10-8 Lubrication

Proper lubrication is important for maintaining reliable circuit breaker performance. The ML-19 mechanism uses bearings which have a synthetic lining in some locations. These bearings do not require lubrication to maintain low friction, but lubrication does not harm them and oiling lightly is recommended. Sleeve bearings are used in some linkage locations and needle or roller bearings are used for low friction on the trip shaft and close shaft.

Bearings and operating linkages are lubricated during factory assembly with grease and oil, but all lubricants have a tendency to deteriorate with age. Providing a fresh lubricant supply at periodic intervals is essential to proper breaker operation, especially where frequent operation may have forced lubricant out of the bearing surfaces. Apply a few drops of light synthetic machine oil such as Mobil 1 at each bearing. Apply a coat of 0282A2048P009 grease on the four corners of the closing spring guide where it enters inside the spring. Metal-to-metal contact surfaces should be cleaned and lubricated with 0282A2048P009 grease to provide cleanliness and prevent oxidation.

Electrical primary contact surfaces also require periodic lubrication to inhibit oxidation and minimize friction. At each inspection and maintenance interval, do the following:

1. Wipe clean and coat lightly with 0282A2048P009 grease all silvered primary contact surfaces such as the movable contact rod of the interrupter and the primary disconnect cluster fingers.

2. Clean and coat lightly with 0282A2048P009 grease the pins of the secondary disconnects.

10-9 Recommended Maintenance

The following operations should be performed at each maintenance check:

1. Perform a visual inspection of the breaker. Check for loose or damaged parts.

2. Perform a slow closing operation described under MECHANICAL CHECKING AND SLOW CLOSING.

3. Check the erosion indicator and the wipe and gap as described under DIMENSIONAL CHECKS.

4. Perform the vacuum interrupter integrity test as described under ELECTRICAL CHECKS.

5. Lubricate the breaker operating mechanism as described under LUBRICATION.

6. Check the electrical operation of the breaker using the portable test cabinet.

CAUTION: REPEATED OPERATIONS AT A RATE EXCEEDING TWO PER MINUTE MAY CAUSE CHARGING MOTOR OVERHEATING AND SUBSEQUENT MOTOR FAILURE.

7. Examine the movable contact rod as described in Chapter 10-5.

8. If desired, perform the additional tests (Megger, Primary and Secondary High Potential, and Primary Circuit Resistance). See ELECTRICAL CHECKS.

10-10 Breaker Timing & Speed Check

Timing and speed checks are optional and also depend on the level of maintenance performed. Generally these tests are not required for normal maintenance. If a new mechanism has been installed or extensive repair, replacement or major disassembly has been performed, it is recommended that these tests be performed.

To determine contact velocity, a travel transducer and oscillograph are required. Optional travel transducer and linkage system can be obtained by contacting your local GE Sales Office by ordering part number 0144D1238G001. The travel transducer apparatus can typically be installed as shown in Figure 28. A typical travel trace and interpretation are shown in Figure 26.
The opening speed is modified by moving the speed adjusting nuts on the opening spring assemblies. A change in the opening speed affects the closing speed. Reference Figure 27.

The operating speeds for 5 cycle breakers with the MOC are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Feet Per Second</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>6.5 normal, 4.5 minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>2.6 nominal, 4.2 maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timing may be checked by monitoring control circuit voltage and using no more than six volts DC and one ampere through the vacuum interrupter contact to indicate closed or open condition. Typical time ranges vary with coil voltage, but nominal values are:

Initiation of trip signal to contact parting

32-45 milli-seconds
2 milli-seconds maximum pole spread

Initiation of close signal to contact closing

35-75 milli-seconds
2 milli-seconds maximum pole spread.

Trip-free operation may be checked by applying a simultaneous close and trip signal, and a minimum reclose operation may be checked by tripping a charged breaker open while maintaining a close signal.

Instantaneous reclose time 85-150 milliseconds.

*Time from application of trip signal until breaker contacts reclose.

---

Figure 26. Sample Operating Speed Graphs

Figure 27. Opening Speed Adjustment

1. Lock Nuts
2. Opening Spring
3. Outer Bell Crank
4. Primary Cross Shaft
Figure 28. Typical Travel Transducer Installation
(Part # 0144D1238G001)

1. Clamp
2. Connecting Link
3. Transducer
4. Mounting Bracker
11-1 General
The ML-19 HD Mechanism has been designed for extended intervals between maintenance. In most cases only the wipe and gap adjustments will require re-setting throughout the life of the circuit breaker.

11-2 Wipe Adjustment
Wipe is the additional compression of a pre-loaded spring, used to apply force to the vacuum interrupter contacts and to provide opening kick-off force. Always adjust the contact wipe before adjusting the gap.

An indicator is provided on the wipe spring assembly with graduations given in 0.032 inch on which the wipe is indicated directly. Reference Figure 29.

Improved accuracy of wipe measurement may be obtained by using a feeler gauge between the top of the wipe spring (5/8) nut and bottom of the spring block. The difference in readings on each pole with the breaker closed and open is the contact wipe. Adjustment is not required if the wipe is more than 0.075 inch. After adjustment the wipe should be 0.15-0.18 inch.

To adjust the primary contact wipe, close the breaker and proceed as follows:

1. Loosen, but do not remove, the two cap screws (Figure 29, Item 7) holding the interrupter clamp.

2. Check that the interrupter clamp is loose. A light prying at the clamp half junction may be required to loosen the wedging action of the clamp.

3. Hold the hexagon projection (Figure 29, Item 8) at the bottom of the operating rod insulator (1 inch wrench) and loosen the adjacent locknut (Figure 29, Item 4), with (3/4 inch wrench). Adjust by rotating the operating rod insulator. The thread is 1/2-13 and each turn will give about 0.078 inch change in primary wipe. Screw the operating rod insulator toward the interrupter to increase wipe.

4. After setting the contact wipe on each phase, torque the operating rod locknut (Figure 29, Item 4) to 40-50 foot pounds while holding the hex projection (8) to prevent the operating rod insulator (5) from turning. Tighten the clamp screws (7) to 8-10 foot pounds and trip the breaker open. This procedure prevents accidental twisting of the interrupter's operating rod by loading the contacts with the wipe springs and forcing relative rotation to occur at the clamp interface. After adjustment, re-measure the wipe dimensions (Figure 25). If the wipe settings are within the required limits, this indicates there is an adequate contact closing relationship between the poles.

Figure 29. Wipe Insulator
11-3 Contact Gap Adjustment

The gap adjustment refers to the separation, or gap, between the primary contacts within the vacuum interrupter. Before attempting to measure or set the gap adjustment, verify that the wipe settings are within acceptable limits. Any change of the wipe settings will affect the gap settings.

1. With the breaker in the open position and the closing spring discharged, the buffer arm should be stopped against the buffer. Pressing the stem into the buffer.

2. To verify contact gap dimensions, reference Figure 31.

![Figure 30. Contact Gap Adjustment](image)

1. Buffer Arm
2. Buffer
3. Shims
4. Buffer Stem
5. Bolts

![Figure 31. Contact Gap Measurement, Wipe Indicator Check and Wipe Measurement](image)
11-4 Trip Coil Plunger Gap

The Trip Coil Plunger gap is shown in Figure 32. Achieving this initial setting is crucial to the safe operation of the breaker. With the closing spring removed, position the closing camshaft so the latch roller is in contact with close latch. Ensure that the close roller is reset and in contact with the close cam.

The fabrication of a simple gauge made from .375" thick material will facilitate the setting of the Trip Coil Plunger gap. See Figure 33 as an example. Using your gauge as shown, a visual check of the contact between the Trip Pin (Figure 32, Item 7) and the Trip Lever (Figure 32, Item 8) will indicate the need for adjustment. The trip pin should just make contact with the trip release lever, not cause it to move, nor show any gap.

To adjust the trip coil plunger gap, lift the Locktab (Figure 32, Item 6) away from Adjusting Nut (Figure 32, Item 5). Turn the Adjusting Nut until the Trip Pin makes contact with Trip Lever (Item 8) while maintaining the .375" dimension. Bend the Locktab back to secure the Adjusting Nut.

Allow the trip plunger to fully reset and turn the Adjustment Screw (Figure 32, Item 4) up or down to remove all the free play in the Safety Interlock trip release linkage. The Trip Release Arm should just make contact with the top of the pin on the Vertical Link (Figure 32, Item 12).

Figure 32. Trip Coil Gap Adjustment
(For an in-context view, see Figure 34)

Figure 33. Trip Coil Button with Guage
(Spring Removed)
The Adjustable Link (Figure 32, Item 11) connects the trip release mechanism to the safety interlock cross shaft in the carriage below. Achieving and maintaining the trip plunger gap settings is critical for the proper adjustment of the trip side of the safety interlock system. Adjustment of the safety interlock system is covered in Chapter X.

11-5 Close Coil Plunger Adjustment

The closing system is shown in Figure 35. Familiarize yourself with its components and operation. With the closing spring discharged, operate the plunger (Figure 35, Item 4) to make certain that the plunger moves freely through its full stroke in the coil. To check the closing coil plunger gap the breaker should be open and the closing spring charged and gagged.

Close Coil Gap adjustment is achieved by setting the gap (Gap "A" in Figure 36) between the Close Plunger Clevis (Figure 35, Item 3; Figure 36, Item 7) and the top of the Close Coil cover under three sets of conditions.

First the gap is measured at the point when pushing down on the plunger clevis until the Close Latch Actuator (Figure 35, Item 1) rises up to just touch, but not move, the Close Latch. At this point Gap "A" should measure at no less than .375 inches and no more than .438 inches. Adjustment to the gap may be made by loosening the four bolts holding the Close Coil to the breaker element sidewall and sliding it up or down as needed to achieve the desired gap.

Figure 36. Close coil assembly -front view

1 Close Latch Actuator 8 Adjusting collar & set screw
2 Close Return Spring 9 Manual Actuating Shaft
3 Close Plunger Clevis 10 Adjusting Plate
4 Close Plunger 11 Manual Close Button
5 Close Coil 12 CL/MS (switch)
6 Safety Interlock Link
7 Manual Close Arm

Figure 34. Trip Coil Assembly
(Spring Removed)
The second reading of this gap is with the system at rest. Here the gap should read a total of the gap measured in the first check (.375" minimum to .438" maximum) plus .250". At this measurement the Adjusting Collar (Figure 35, Item 8; Figure 36, Item 4) should be contacting the Manual Close Arm (Figure 35, Item 7). Move the Adjusting Collar up or down to meet the Manual Close Arm and secure the set screws.

The third measurement of Gap "A" involves the Spring Discharge Roller on the right side of the breaker carriage. The roller is pushed down one full inch which causes the rotation of the Safety Interlock linkage. Set the close plunger clevis gap (Gap "A") to the close housing to 0.032 - 0.094 by adjusting the length of the vertical link descending from the Safety Interlock Arm (Figure 36, Item 6).

11-6 Control Switch Adjustment

The breaker is to be in the open position with the opening and closing springs discharged. This results in the control switch plungers being in the depressed position. Four sets of switches are to be checked. On the LCS (Figure 37, Item 5) and stacked switches (SM/LS & CHG) (Figure 37) the plunger rod is to be recessed within the rear of the switch body. The recess should measure between 0 and 1/32 inch. This is a visual check.

**Figure 37. SM/LS & CHG switch adjustment - left side view**

1 Charging Crank 4 Switch Mounting Bracket
2 Switch Actuator 5 SM/LS & CHG Switch
3 Actuator Roller 6 Switch Plunger

**Figure 36. Close coil gap adjustment - front view**

1 Close Coil 4 Collar & Set Screws
2 Manual Close Arm 5 Washer
3 Close Plunger 6 Safety Interlock Arm
7 Close Plunger Clevis

**Figure 38a. CL/MS Switch - right side view**

1 Close latch
2 CL/MS (switch)
3 Switch adjustment nuts
4 Switch plunger
11-7 Adjustment of MOC Switch

The Stationary Auxiliary Switch is mounted on the right hand wall of the switchgear cubicle. When the breaker has been inserted to the TEST or the CONNECTED position, the switch will be actuated whenever the breaker is closed. The switch is actuated by the movement of the MOC roller at the rear on the right side of the breaker carriage (Figure 1b, Item 3). This cell-side switch has a number of “a” contacts (closed when the breaker is closed and open when the breaker is open) and “b” contacts (open when the breaker is closed and closed when the breaker is open). The following paragraph defines the essential dimensions relating to the interfacing elements of the breaker and switchgear, to assure reliable performance.

With the breaker out of the cell, open, and all springs discharged, remove the front cover. The adjustable rod from the MOC driving link to the long arm of the MOC shaft assembly should be set to 3.\(\pm 0.015\)" between pivot centers. The breaker is then closed and the height of the MOC roller is set to 14.375\(\pm 0.015\)" from the floor to the top of the roller using the adjustable rod at the far end of the MOC shaft assembly. Open the breaker.

A major goal in the design of switchgear has always been the interchangeability of breakers. GE Switchgear has been very successful in achieving that goal for many years. Analysis of instruction book adjustments, shop tolerances, and service advice letters issued in recent years, however, has demonstrated that tolerances in switchgear equipment installed and
presently operating can result in situations where it is impossible to meet all adjustments or that an adjustment is brought into specification and it causes a problem with another interface.

11-8 Positive Interlock

THIS INTERLOCK IS FACTORY-SET AND SHOULD NOT BE ROUTINELY ADJUSTED IN THE FIELD.

Should circumstances warrant and it becomes necessary to adjust the positive interlock, the procedure is as follows. The positive interlock adjustment is accomplished by threading the fully threaded 1/4-20 cap screw on the positive interlock pedal up or down to attain 3/4" gap between the positive interlock plunger and the floor. Once the adjustment is made, tighten the jamb nut on the fully threaded 1/4-20 cap screw to lock the adjustment. Also check for free movement of the system.
Breaker Open - Spring Discharged

Figure 41. Toggle Linkage Positions

Breaker Closed - Spring Charged

Figure 42. Toggle Linkage Positions (View from Right Side)

Breaker Open - Spring Discharged

Figure 41A. Toggle Linkage Positions (View from Right Side)

Breaker Closed - Spring Charged

Figure 42A. Toggle Linkage Positions (View from Right Side)
### TABLE #1  MEASUREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>BREAKER</th>
<th>CLOSING SPRING</th>
<th>OPENING SPRING</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact Wipe</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Measure the stem or between spring block and nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Gap</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Measure the travel of the operating rod insulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Erosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Measure distance from bottom of insulated operating rod to bottom of stainless steel interrupter support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip Coll</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Measure between plunger button and coil housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Coll</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Measure under the collar to the end of plunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Switches</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Depends on switch type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Chapter 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Chapter 10-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Speeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Cut off Switch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE #2  ADJUSTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>BREAKER</th>
<th>CLOSING SPRING</th>
<th>OPENING SPRING</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact Wipe</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Adjust operating rod to obtain required dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Gap</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Use buffer shims to advance or retard gap adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Erosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Replace interrupter when wear exceeds 0.125&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip Coll</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Turn adjusting nut to obtain required dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Coll</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Charged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Loosen set screw and move collar up or down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Switches</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>Adjust link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Cut off Switch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43
12-1 General
The following information covers in detail the proper method of removing various parts of the breaker in order to make any necessary repairs. This section includes only those repairs that can be made at the installation site, or parts of the breaker that are most subject to damage.

**Important:** Upon completion of any kind of repair work, all interrupter and mechanism adjustments must be checked.

Refer as needed to sections on mechanical and electrical adjustments.

12-2 Replacement of Interrupter (Assemblies)
Interrupters are supplied in complete interrupter assemblies which include the vacuum interrupter mounted in the interrupter support, and primary studs. It is recommended that the interrupter NOT be removed from the assembly in the field.

**CAUTION:** DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE OR REINSERT THE VACUUM INTERRUPTER IN THE INTERRUPTER SUPPORT ASSEMBLY. SPECIAL TOOLS AVAILABLE ONLY AT THE FACTORY ARE REQUIRED TO PREVENT DAMAGING THE VACUUM INTERRUPTER BELLOWS.

1. To remove the ML-19 element from the main truck or frame.
   a. Remove rear cover; disconnect surge suppressors; remove rear interphase barrier support and interphase.
   b. Disconnect element-to-primary bus at the element end.
   c. Detach the Secondary Connector Bracket. Be sure to mark its location and retain the shims for re-installation. Detach the MOC Driver from the Frame.
   d. Properly support the ML-19 element
      Remove (4) bolts at top of frame
      (2) bolts at sides
   e. Lift element clear of frame.

2. Close the breaker element and remove the coupling clamp (Figure 23, Item 6). Hold the hex projection (Figure 23, Item 7) at the bottom of the operating rod insulator with a 1 inch wrench and loosen the adjacent lock nut with a 3/4 inch wrench. Screw down the lock nut and the operating rod insulator until clear of interrupter rod.

![Figure 43. Pole Assembly](image-url)
3. Remove interrupter assembly fasteners (8); four on the upper standoff and four on the lower. Remove the old assembly and install the new assembly.

4. Install the new assembly. Screw the operating rod insulator up to mate with the base of the interrupter rod. Install coupling clamp. Tighten coupling clamp cap screws, then loosen them 1-2 turns.

   a. With continuity indicator across the contacts, back off the operating rod until the contacts separate, (continuity indicator off).

   b. Advance operating rod until contacts touch, (continuity indicator on).

   c. Advance operating rod two and one-half (2-1/2) additional turns.

   d. Tighten lock nut to 40-50 foot pounds and the coupling clamp cap screws to 8-10 foot pounds.

   e. Check wipe - must be 0.12 - 0.18 inch (set all three phases before measuring). It is not necessary that all three poles have the same wipe measurement as long as all three poles fall within the specified limits.

   f. Check gap - must be 0.48 - 0.60 inch. Adjust if needed per CONTACT GAP ADJUSTMENT in MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT (Chapter 11-3).

5. After the interrupter assembly is installed, check the erosion indicator. If the erosion indicator does not line up to the mark, adjust indicator (Figure 23).

6. Perform the VACUUM INTERRUPTER INTEGRITY TEST as described in ELECTRICAL CHECKS (Chapter 9-4).

**CAUTION: PRIMARY DISCONNECT WIPE CAN ONLY BE CHECKED WHEN THE SWITCHEAR IS DE-ENERGIZED.**

**12-3 Primary Disconnect Bushings**

The primary disconnect bushing assemblies should not be removed. Alignment of these items is critical to the function of the vertical lift equipment. If removal of these bushings is required, contact your local GE office for the location of a GE Authorized Service Center that can replace them.

**12-4 Mechanism**

Pin Retaining Rings, commonly referred to as "X"-washers, are widely used in the ML-19 mechanism to retain pins. They can be installed and removed with a pair of standard pliers. Reuse is not recommended. To remove, slowly squeeze the removal ears to open the ring. To install, position ring in the pin groove and squeeze the installation ears closed, leaving no more than 1/16 inch gap between the ears. Retaining rings can be obtained from your local GE Sales office by ordering part number 0282A0015G001.

**12-5 Control Switches**

Control switches may be removed from their mounting brackets by disconnecting the wires and removing the mounting hardware. When replacing the switches, check that the correct type, normally open or normally closed, is used. Reinstall, wire, and adjust per DIMENSIONAL CHECKS - CONTROL SWITCH ADJUSTMENT.

**12-6 Trip Coil Replacement**

**TOOLS REQUIRED**

- 1/8" Allen wrench
- Needle nose pliers
- 7/16" Socket wrench
- 7/16" Box/combination wrench
- 1/4" Square drive ratchet
- 1/4" Square 3" extension
- Loctite #271 or equivalent

Perform the operation in the following sequence:

Reference Figure 44

1. Charge closing spring and install gag tool.
2. Depress the close and then the trip button.
3. Pump the manual close handle 3 - 4 times.
4. With the 5/16" Allen wrench, remove the pivot bolt (Figure 49) on the closing spring (Figure 49, Item 3).
5. Remove the closing spring.
6. Disconnect the trip linkage tension spring (Figure 44, Item 13).
PowerVac® 5kV Horizontal Drawout

Chapter 12. Repair and Replacement

7. Remove the four bolts (item 6) securing the trip coil brackets to the mechanism side plate. See Figure 44. Slide the coil assembly toward the front of the mechanism.

8. Cut the coil wires and remove the coil and plunger.

9. To install and secure the new trip coil to the mechanism side plate, reverse the above procedures and connect the leads with insulated butt connectors (Figure 44).

10. Install the vertical link and tension spring (Figure 44, Items 12 and 13).

11. The trip coil gap must be adjusted and set according to the procedure outlined in Section 7-4. Charge the breaker and electrically close and trip the breaker to make certain the reassembly of the mechanism is correct.

NOTE: THE SAFETY INTERLOCK MUST BE CHECKED AFTER REPLACING A TRIP COIL ON A BREAKER. SEE CHAPTER 11 FOR ADJUSTMENTS.

Apply locite to the threads on the close spring pivot bolt and install the close spring (See Section 7-4).

Figure 44. Trip Coil and Linkage (Closing Spring Removed)

1. Trip Coil
2. Plunger Button
3. Trip Lever
4. Tension Spring
5. Interlock Bracket
6. Trip Coil Mounting Bolts
7. Interlock Link
8. Adjusting Screw
9. Positive Interlock Cam
10. Set Screw
12-7 Closing Coil Replacement
Reference Figure 35 and 36. Disconnect the closing latch actuator tension spring (item 2). Remove the "X" washer from the rear of the plunger pin (item 3). Slide the pin forward, freeing the coil for the actuator.

Remove the four bolts securing the close coil (item 5) to the side plate. Cut the leads to the close coil (item 5) and remove it. Reassemble the coil and housing with plunger. Use the four bolts over and, connect the leads with insulated butt connectors. Assemble the plunger pin and install a new "X" washer. Attach the tension spring, the collar (item 8) and washer, must be under the actuator arm and must be on top of item 4. Tighten to the dimensions shown.

**NOTE:** THE SAFETY INTERLOCK MUST BE CHECKED AFTER REPLACING A TRIP COIL OR CLOSE COIL. SEE CHAPTER 11 FOR DETAILS ON CHANGING THE COILS OUT.

The Final Adjustment
To adjust the closing coil linkage with the positive interlock roller (Figure 1, Item 11), the breaker must be closed and charged. Rotate the positive interlock roller and before reaching the dimension shown (1.195). The positive interlock arm (Figure 36) moves the close plunger downward, discharging the breaker. The collar may be moved up or down to discharge the breaker. After adjustment, tighten both screws. See MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS section under CLOSE COIL PLUNGER.

12-8 Auxiliary Switch Replacement
With the breaker open and the closing spring discharged, remove outer "X" washer from auxiliary switch pin on the main drive shaft. Remove mounting hardware securing the auxiliary switch to the side sheet, slide switch and bracket from breaker. Observe and make note of the direction of the index mark on the end of the shaft and the position of the operating link in relation to the main drive shaft. Loosen set screw and remove crank. Reference Figure 46.

Remove mounting hardware securing auxiliary switch to the mounting bracket. Before removing any wires from switch terminals, make sure they are properly tagged with switch terminal numbers to assure proper placement on new switch. Remove wires.

To install new switch, attach leads then install switch, or install switch then attach leads depending upon the type of switch and its terminal accessibility. Install switch shaft in operating link with index mark aligned as noted above. Reverse above procedure to complete installation.

### Table 3. ML-19 Control Devices and Voltages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Voltage</th>
<th>Charge Motor Current Amps</th>
<th>Windup Amps</th>
<th>Close Coil Current Amps</th>
<th>Range Volts</th>
<th>Trip Coil - 5 Cycle Current Amps</th>
<th>Range Volts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48VDC</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>38-56</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>28-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125VDC</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>100-140</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>70-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250VDC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>200-280</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>140-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340VDC*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>280-380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120VAC</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>104-127</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240VAC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>208-254</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 45. Front View of ML-19 Breaker Mechanism (Lower)
12-9 Motor Replacement
With the breaker open and the closing spring discharged, disconnect motor leads. Remove three (3) 3/8-16 hex capscrews securing the motor to the mechanism plates. Disengage the motor output shaft from the charge linkage arms and withdraw motor.

To install the new motor, reverse the above procedure.

12-10 "Y" Relay Replacement
Before removing the "Y" relay, make sure all leads are marked with terminal locations (figure 41). Next, disconnect all leads and remove the two fasteners securing the "Y" relay's shock absorbing mounting bracket to the mechanism rear plate. Withdraw relay and bracket. Remove fasteners securing relay to mounting bracket.

Reverse above procedure to install new anti pump relay.

Figure 46. Front View of ML-19 Breaker Mechanism (Upper)

1 Opening Spring
2 Charging Motor
3 Close Spring
4 Anti-pump Relay
5 Opening Spring
6 Manual Trip Button
7 Open/Close Indicator
8 Counter
9 Motor Cutoff Switch
1 Switch
2 Trip Roller
3 Link to Safety Interlock

Figure 48. Motor Cutoff Switch

1 Counter
2 Manual Charge Mechanism
3 Gag Tool
4 Closing Spring

Figure 49. Closing Spring Gag
It is recommended that sufficient renewal parts be carried in stock to enable the prompt replacement of any worn, broken or damaged parts. A stock of such parts minimizes service interruptions caused by breakdowns, and saves time and expense. When continuous operation is a primary consideration, more renewal parts should be carried, the amount depending upon the severity of the service and the time required to secure replacements.

Renewal parts which are GE furnished may not be identical to the original parts, but they will be interchangeable. Verify that the parts are original GE parts of operational problems may occur.

A separate Renewal Parts Bulletin DEF-008 may be available from your local GE Sales office.

13-1 Ordering Instructions

1. Always specify the complete nameplate information. Include the manufacturing date of both the breaker and the mechanism.

2. Specify the quantity, catalog number (if listed), reference number (if listed), and description of each part ordered, and the parts bulletin number.

3. Standard hardware, such as screws, bolts, nuts, washers, etc. are not listed in this bulletin. Such items should be purchased locally.

4. For prices or information on parts not listed in the Renewal Parts Bulletin DEF-008, refer to the nearest GE office.

Figure 49. Front View of ML-19 Mechanism with Front Cover Removed

1 Opening Spring
2 Charging Motor
3 Close Spring
4 Manual Close Button
5 Charge/Discharge Indicator
6 Manual Trip Button
7 Open/Close Indicator
8 Counter
9 Manual Charge Lever
10 Close Relay
11 Cam shaft
12 Close coil
13 Close coil adjustment collar
14 Close latch check switch
15 Opening dashpot
16 Auxiliary switch
17 MOC Plunger linkage
Figure 50. Schematic of HD Breaker Compartment
14-1 Introduction
The PowerVac 5kV HD breaker is designed to operate in a standard, unmodified GE Type AMH-4.16 cell. The switchgear generally consists of one or more units which are mounted side by side and connected mechanically and electrically to form a complete switchgear line-up. Designed to provide maximum safety to the operator, the switchgear unit is compartmented and contains the instrument panel, bus compartment, breaker cell, and cable or termination compartment. The principal parts and features of the switchgear unit are described in greater detail as they relate to the proper operation of the PowerVac 5kV HD breaker.

14-2 Description of Major Components

1. Breaker Element
To recap, the PowerVac 5kV HD vacuum circuit breaker incorporates a carriage-mounted element with a trip-free operating mechanism, an interlock system, secondary and primary disconnecting devices, the operating control device and necessary control wiring, the racking mechanism jack-screw, stop pin, foot release pedal, and position indicator, and pins and rollers for operating the cell's shutters auxiliary switch (MOC) and position switch (TOC). The breakers are mounted on fixed wheels for easy insertion and removal. The front panel on the breaker becomes the front cover of the cell when the breaker is in the CONNECTED position.

2. Secondary Disconnects
Stationary secondary connection blocks are mounted in the breaker compartment as shown in Figure 50. Co-operating spring-loaded sliding pin contacts are mounted on the breaker carriage (Figure 1a, Item 10). The cell-mounted stationary blocks must be located such that the moveable pins line up correctly, engage and remain engaged from TEST to CONNECTED and back to the TEST position.

3. Primary Disconnects
The primary disconnect device utilizes silver to silver contacts to insure against reduction of current carrying capacity due to oxidation of the contact surfaces. The device consists of a number of silver plated copper fingers supported longitudinally at their centers by a non-magnetic metal spider which spaces and supports the contact fingers. The fingers are locked to the breaker studs in a semi-circular groove machine in the outward end of the studs. A double set of garter springs holds the fingers in place in the grooved stud end. A second set of two garter springs provides the pressure on the outward ends of the fingers when the finger assembly is pushed over the ball end of the stationary studs in the cell. The articulated action of the sliding contact fingers permits considerable misalignment of the breaker studs and the cell studs with no loss of contact pressure.

In checking the primaries for proper alignment, apply a light coat of Mobil 28, or other suitable contact lubricating grease to the cluster fingers. Rack the breaker into the CONNECTED position and then rack it back out of the cell. Check to see that the wipe (marks left on the inside of the cluster fingers) are fairly even and that all fingers have wipe. This wipe test indicates alignment and verifies that all fingers have engaged the cell-side studs.

4. Spring Discharge Cam
The spring discharge cam is located on the right side of the cell (see Figure 50) and is the safety interlock that ensures that all stored energy devices are discharged and the operating mechanism is in a safe condition for the operators.

5. Trip Interlock Cam
The trip interlock cam is located on the left side of the cell (see Figure 50) and is the safety interlock that ensures the breaker is in a trip-free state while in the transition from the TEST to the CONNECTED position. The interlock system engaged by the trip cam mechanically blocks closing of the breaker by holding the trip mechanism, it also electrically blocks the charging motor by opening the motor lockout switch.

6. Connections
The main bus bars and other connection bars are made of copper, and the contact surfaces are silver plated. All field assembled joints in the primary conductors should be made as follows:

1. Wipe silver clean with a clean cloth and denatured alcohol. If badly tarnished, use a non-abrasive silver polish. Do not use steel wool, sandpaper, or any abrasive on the silvered surface. Avoid handling of cleaned surfaces as much as possible.

2. After cleaning, apply a light coating of grease, 0282A2048P009, to the silvered surfaces so that the contact area will be thoroughly sealed. Using a standard washer, lock washer, and nut, together, tighten joints to the torque values shown below.
14-3 Testing and Inspection

1. General
Although the breaker has been completely tested at the factory, a final field inspection and test should be made to be sure that the equipment has been properly installed and that all connections are correct and have not become loose in transportation. Reference Chapter 4.

WARNING: THE PRIMARY EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY DE-ENERGIZED WHILE THE TESTS ARE IN PROGRESS.

2. Breaker Testing
The operation of the breaker with its associated devices may be tested outside the unit by use of the test coupler. Reference Chapter 9.

3. Hi-potential Testing
Hi-potential tests to check the integrity of the switchgear insulation is not necessary, if the insulation has been previously checked during maintenance. Should the purchaser desire to make hi-potential tests, the test voltage should not exceed 14kV AC at 60 Hz. This voltage is 75% of factory test voltage and is in accordance with ANSI standards.

4. Breaker Positioning
Before proceeding to place the breaker in the operating position, the steps as outlined in Chapter 4 must be taken.

WARNING: DO NOT INSTALL OR REMOVE THE BREAKER OR MAKE ADJUSTMENTS UNLESS THE BREAKER IS OPEN.

4.1. Rub a small amount of 0282A2048P009 lubricant on the silvered portion of the breaker studs, ground shoe, and 16 secondary coupler pins, to form a thin coating for contact purposes.

4.2. Lower the elevating mechanism lifting brackets until the lifting brackets are in the fully lowered position. The breaker should then enter the housing freely. After first assuring that the breaker is in the open position, push the breaker into the unit until it rests against the rear of the front lifting saddle of the elevating mechanism.

4.3. The clearance between the interference block on the breaker and the interference block on the interlock mechanism should be from .063" to .125". Figure 6.

WARNING: AGAIN, BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THIS CHECK, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PRIMARY CIRCUITS BE DE-ENERGIZED.

4.4. To elevate the breaker, place the elevating control selector switch on the elevating motor to "RAISE". A clutch handle under the elevating motor is then pulled forward until a limit switch engages to raise the breaker into the unit. Carefully raise the breaker and while elevating, note that the shutter slides open and the breaker studs center with respect to the openings in the stationary disconnecting devices or damage to the contacts may result.

4.5. Hold the clutch handle in the forward position until a limit switch on the structure opens to stop the motor at the end of the upward travel of the breaker. The springs will charge when the clutch handle is released. Figure 53.

CAUTION: THE MOTOR RAISE/LOWER SELECTOR SWITCH MUST NOT BE USED TO ENERGIZE OR INTERRUPT MOTOR CIRCUIT AT ANY TIME.

4.6. When the breaker is fully elevated, the clearance between the breaker lifting rail and the upper stop bolts should not be more than .125" and not less than .094".

4.7. The positive interlock roller should be centered in the upper "VEP" and the interlock roller should have 1/16" clearance to the stationary plate directly under it. Figure 6 and 53.

4.8. To lower the breaker, proceed the same as for raising, except, place the selector switch to "LOWER".

4.9. To raise or lower the breaker, the clutch must be held in the engaged position, otherwise a spring will return it to its disengaged position and open the electrical circuit to the motor.

4.10. The breaker may be raised or lowered by an emergency hand crank which can be inserted after removing the motor. The motor is removed by unlatching the motor assembly from its support and dis-
connecting the motor lead plug.

After removing the motor, insert the manual crank and pull the clutch forward. Rotate the crank until the coupling engages the clutch. The clutch handle will be held in the down position by a latch on the crank assembly. The breaker must be open before the crank can be inserted and held in the clutch coupling.

4.11. After the breaker is lowered and withdrawn from the unit, inspect the contact surfaces of both the breaker studs and the stationary disconnecting devices.

a. Each segment of the stationary disconnecting device should make a heavy impression in the contact lubricant on the breaker studs. Contact wipe should start not less than .125" from the top of the contact ball, although each contact need not start at the same location. Figure 9.

b. The penetration of the breaker stud inside the stationary disconnecting device, as indicated by the contact lubricant, should be .75" to .875". This indicates that the breaker studs contacted at the full pressure center of the silver band on the stationary disconnecting device. Figure 9.

c. Should the inspection of the contacts show that the breaker is not being raised to the proper position, re-adjust the upper stop bolts and limit switches to raise or lower the breaker to the proper location. Lock the stop bolts in the new position. Figure 6.

d. If proper contacting cannot be attained by the above methods, additional adjustments may be necessary.

CAUTION: DO NOT MAKE THESE ADJUSTMENTS. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL GE REPRESENTATIVE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

5. Positive Interlock

The cell-side positive interlock cam causes a closed and charged breaker to open and all springs to discharge. While engaged the positive interlock cam prevents closing the primary contacts when the breaker is being raised or lowered by holding the breaker mechanism in a trip condition. The breaker mechanism holds the positive interlock switch open during racking and prevents the charging motor from operating. Figure 6 and 53.

1. Lower the elevating mechanism lifting brackets until the lifting brackets are in the fully lowered position. The breaker should then enter the housing freely. After first assuring that the breaker is in the open position, insert the breaker into the unit until it rests against the rear of the front lifting saddle of the elevating mechanism. Reference Figure 6 and 53.

2. When inserting a breaker into a unit for elevating, engaging the elevator clutch will trip a closed breaker and discharge the opening and closing springs if they are energized.

WARNING: AGAIN, IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THIS CHECK, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PRIMARY CIRCUITS BE DE-ENERGIZED.

3. Open the breaker. Elevate the breaker to the raised position. The positive interlock roller should engage into the upper Vee. Breaker can be electrically closed.

4. Snap the selector switch to the "LOWER" position. Pull the clutch handle forward. The breaker should be open and the closing spring will discharge, when engaging the clutch and lowering the breaker.
6. **Stationary Auxiliary Switch (MAC)**

On units equipped with stationary auxiliary switches, the clearance between the end of the switch mechanism operating rod and the operating plunger on the circuit breaker should be 0 to 0.062" with the circuit breaker in the raised and open position. Figures 10 and 40.

Any adjustment in this dimension must be made on the auxiliary switch setting. Care should be taken to prevent destroying interchangeability of the circuit breaker by excessive adjustment. Consult GE nearest sales office.

7. **Spring Discharge**

When elevating or lowering the breaker, the positive interlock lever roller on the breaker interacts with the positive interlock cam in the cell. Subsequently...The closing spring is discharged and the breaker is trip-free. Figures 6 and 53.

**CAUTION:** IF THE INTERLOCK DOES NOT FUNCTION AS INDICATED ABOVE, DO NOT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL GE REPRESENTATIVE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

8. **Space Heaters**

Space heaters are provided in all equipment in order to keep the inside temperature several degrees higher than that outside. By maintaining a slight temperature differential, the heaters help facilitate drying and prevent condensation and the resulting corrosion and insulation deterioration which might occur.

Before energizing the heaters, be sure the power source is of the proper voltage, frequency, and phase arrangement, and is connected in accordance with the wiring diagrams furnished with the equipment.

Heaters should be visually inspected several times a year to assure they are operating properly. It is also recommended that the heaters be energized at all times and that thermostatic control NOT be used.

14-4 **Breaker Compartment Maintenance**

**General**

A regular maintenance schedule should be established to obtain the best service and reliability from the breaker compartment. Plant operating and local conditions will dictate the frequency of inspection required. For specific information regarding the maintenance of devices, relays, meters, etc., refer to the separate instruction book furnished for each device. The breaker testing device, which may be furnished as an option, provides a convenient means for maintaining the circuit breaker. Under normal operating conditions the protective relays do not operate, therefore, it is important to check the operation of these devices regularly.

A permanent record of all maintenance work should be kept, the degree of detail depending on the operating conditions. In any event, it will be a valuable reference for subsequent maintenance work and for station operation. It is recommended that the record include reports of tests made, the condition of equipment and repairs and adjustments that were made.

**WARNING:** BEFORE ANY COVERS ARE REMOVED OR AND DOORS ARE OPENED WHICH PERMIT ACCESS TO THE PRIMARY CIRCUITS, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE CIRCUIT OR CIRCUITS BE DE-ENERGIZED AND BREAKERS BE WITHDRAWN TO A DISCONNECTED POSITION, AND TAGGED.

IF WORK IS TO BE DONE ON REMOTE EQUIPMENT CONNECTED TO A UNIT, THE BREAKER FOR THAT UNIT SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE DISCONNECTED POSITION AND TAGGED. ALSO, REMOTE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE ISOLATED FROM ANY OTHER POWER SOURCES CONNECTED TO IT.

The primary circuits of the equipment are insulated in order to reduce the size of the equipment. However, this insulation, except in one of two instances, requires a certain amount of air gap between phases and to ground to complete the insulation integrity. Inserting any object in this air space, when equipment is energized, whether it be a tool or a part of the body, may under certain conditions, in effect, short circuit this gap and may cause a breakdown in the primary circuit to ground and cause serious damage or injury or both.
Figure 53. Positive interlock M-26 units
Care should be exercised in the maintenance and checking procedures that accidental tripping or operation of the protective devices is not initiated.

The equipment and connections should be given the following overall maintenance at least annually.

1. Thoroughly clean the equipment, removing all dust and other accumulations. Wipe clean the buses and supports with a clean cloth and denatured alcohol. Do not use solvents. Inspect the buses and connections carefully for evidence of overheating or weakening of the insulation.

2. Measure the resistance to ground and between phases of the insulation of buses and connections. Since definite limits cannot be given for satisfactory insulation resistance values, a record must be kept of the reading. Weakening of the insulation from one maintenance period to the next can be recognized from the comparison of the recorded readings. The readings should be taken under similar conditions each time, and the recordings should be adjusted to include the temperature and humidity.

Hi-potential tests are not required, but if it seems advisable, based on the insulation resistance tests or after repairs, the test voltage should not exceed 14kV AC, 60 Hz. These voltages are 75% of the factory test voltages and are in accordance with ANSI standards.

Potential transformers and control power transformers must be disconnected during high voltage testing.

3. Clean racking mechanism and lubricate.

4. Check primary and secondary disconnecting device contacts for signs of abnormal wear or overheating. Clean contacts with de-natured alcohol.

Discoloration of the silvered surfaces is not ordinarily harmful unless atmospheric conditions cause deposits, such as sulfides, on the contacts. If necessary, the deposits can be removed with a good grade of silver polish.

Before inserting the breaker, apply a thin coat of 0282A2048P009 lubricant, to the primary cluster fingers and the secondary disconnect fingers for lubrication.

5. Check tightness and continuity of all control connections and wiring.

6. If the equipment is equipped with heaters, check to see that all heaters are energized and operating.
FAILURE REPORTING FORM

Check all appropriate blocks and provide information indicated. For major trouble provide additional information requested on back of page supplemented with additional pages if necessary.

EQUIPMENT: Station_________________________ User Ident of Recloser

Equipment Nameplate Mfr__________________ Type_______ Serial

Information KV______ Int Amps/MVA_________ Continuous

Amps______ BIL______

Recloser Background: Shipped_____ , Installed_____, Maintained______, Modernized________ Troubleshoot

Date_____________ (Mo/Yr) (Mo/Yr) (Mo/Yr) (Mo/Yr)

(Mo/Day/Yr) Operational Counter Reading

Location: □ Indoor □ Outdoor Enclosure: □ Non-metal Clad, □ Metalclad, □ GIS

Interrupter: □ Air Blast, □ Air Magnetic, □ Oil, □ SF6, □ Vacuum, Other__________________________

ENVIRONMENT: General: □ Industrial, □ Urban, □ Suburban, □ Rural, □ Sea Coast, □ Above 3300', □ High Contamination,

Other__________________________

Weather Conditions: □ Dry, □ Rain, □ Lightning in Area, □ Snow, □ Fog, □ Freezing Rain, □ Frost, □ Condensation,

Temp. Trend — □ Rising, □ Falling, □ Steady, □ Extreme Cold, Temperature___° F,

Wind — □ Calm, □ Light, □ Strong-Steady, □ Strong-Gusty

External Mechanical Stresses Involved: □ Normal, □ Earthquake, □ Wind, □ Abnormal Terminal Loading, Other__________________________

Nominal System voltage__________________________

TROUBLE:

When Discovered: □ Installation, □ In Service, □ Maintenance, □ Test, Other__________________________

Recloser Mode at Time of Trouble: □ De-energized, □ Closed, □ Open, □ Tripping, □ Closing, □ Reclosing,

□ Fault Interruption, □ Load Switching, □ Line Switching

Recloser Response at Time of Trouble: □ Not Called to Operate, □ Performed as Intended, □ Unsatisfactory Operation,

□ Failed to Operate

Subsystem in Trouble: □ External Insulation to Gmd, □ Internal Insulation to Gmd, □ Insulating Medium,

□ Isolating Contact, □ Bushing, □ Interrupter, □ Seals-Gaskets, □ Air System, □ SF6 System, □ C.T.,

□ Resistor Sw or Aux. Int., □ Voltage Grading Dev, □ Line Terminals, □ Compressor, □ Heater, □ Electrical Controls,

□ Wiring, □ Operating Mechanism, □ Mechanical Linkage, □ Other__________________________

State Specifically What Failed (With Instr. Book Ref.):__________________________

Has it occurred before on this type of recloser? □ No, □ Yes, How many times

State How Problem was Corrected:__________________________

POSSIBLE CAUSE: □ Design/Manufacture, □ Shipping, □ Storage, □ Installation, □ Instructions, □ Maintenance,

□ Wear/Aging, □ Animal/Birds, □ Other, □ Not Obvious

Comments and Suggestions:__________________________
(1) Single line station diagram showing involved reclosers

(2) Operation and timing sequence (including all alarms) of this and related reclosers from last time that conditions were definitely normal

(3) Line conditions before, during, and after failure

(4) Oscillograms - attach with explanation & interpretation

(5) Attach a description of the exact position of all mechanical components from the control solenoid through all interrupter contacts as applicable (photograph each in detail before mechanisms are moved, supply copies of photos with report.)

(6) Describe arc damage and location of arc products relative to valve seals. (photograph each in detail before any clean up or post failure mechanism movement, supply copies of photos with report.)

(This form may be copied)
These instructions do not purport to cover all details or variations in equipment nor to provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation, operation or maintenance. Should further information be desired or should particular problems arise which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, the matter should be referred to the General Electric Company.