# OVERLOAD RELAYS, STARTERS TESTING, INSTALLATION \& TROUBLE SHOOTING. 


(7) LARSEN \& toubro LIMITED

## TESTING OF THERMAL OVERLOAD RELAY

1. Fill up the following data of relay under test.
a) Relay Type $\qquad$ b) Relay Range $\qquad$
c) Max. Back up fuse rating $\qquad$
2. Check continuity of auxiliary contacts and main poles.
a) Normally open $\qquad$ b) Normally closed $\qquad$
c) R Pole $\qquad$ d) Y Pole $\qquad$

NOTE : If the answer is O.K. to all above points then only take the relay for overload testing.
3. Select the proper size of cable for connection. In case of smaller size of cable or improper termination, relay may trip early.
4. Connect all three poles of relay in series as shown in the following diagram. Use proper size of cables. Length of cable should be one metre.
5. Connect normally closed (NC) contact of relay in series with test panel's auxiliary contact. (This will give relay trip to test panel.)

## OVERLOAD TESt


6. Set the relay and calculate the test current as follows:

| Relay Setting | X | Multiples of Set Current <br> (\% of overload) | $=$ | Test Current <br> Amps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eg.: 10 Amps. | X | $2(200 \%)$ | $=$ | 20 Amps |
| 1. | X | $2(200 \%)$ | $=$ |  |
| 2. | X | $3(300 \%)$ | $=$ |  |

7. Find out the minimum and maximum trip time with respect to multiples of set current you have selected and note down the values in the following table.

| Sr. No. | Relay Setting | Test Current (Amp) | Trip Time in Seconds i-t characteristics. |  |  | Remark OK / <br> Not OK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | As per Curve |  | Actual |  |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

8. Switch on the supply and adjust the test current. Immediately switch off the current. Keep variac at adjusted position. Reset the time counter. Cool the relay for about 10 minutes.
9. Switch on the test current and check trip time of the relay.

## Caution

After each test, cool the relay for minimum 10 minutes. Otherwise, relay will trip early and you will not get correct results.

Cable size with respect to test current.

| Test Current Amp | 0 to 15 | 15 to 30 | 30 to 46 | 46 to 66 | 66 to 110 | 100 to 150 | 150 to 220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For Copper Cables <br> sq. mm | 1 | 1.5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 35 |

## SINGLE PHASING TEST



CONNECTIONS OF THERMAL OVERLOAD RELAY FOR SINGLE PHASE TESTING

| Sr. No. | Relay Setting | Test Current (Amp) | Trip Time in <br> Sec. from <br> i-t characteristics. |  | Actual | Remark <br> OK / <br> Not OK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min. |  |  |

## - tripping curve for mki / mL1 relays

 FOR RANGES UPTO 6.10 AMPS.

NOTE :

1. THE TRIPPING TIME FOR ANY CURRENT SHALL LIE BETWEEN THE VALUES CORRESPONDING TO 90\% AND 110\% OF THAT CURRENT.
2. CURVE REPRESENTS COLD STATE CHARACTERISTICS.

## - tripping curve for mki / ML1 relays

 FOR RANGES UPTO g-14 \& 10-16 AMPS.

NOTE :

1. THE TRIPPING TIME FOR ANY CURRENT SHALL LIE BETWEEN THE VALUES CORRESPONDING TO 90\% AND 110\% OF THAT CURRENT.
2. CURVE REPRESENTS COLD STATE CHARACTERISTICS.

## - tripplng curve for ml2 / ml3 relays



NOTE : CURVE REPRESENTS COLD STATE CHARACTERISTICS.

- tripping curve for mn relays

ON 3 POLE LOADING (BALANCED) CONDITION


NOTE : CURVE REPRESENTS COLD STATE CHARACTERISTICS.

- tripping curve for min relays

ON 2 POLE LOADING (SINGLE PHASING) CONDITION


NOTE : CURVE REPRESENTS COLD STATE CHARACTERISTICS.

- TRIPPING CURVE FOR MN12 L RELAYS ON 3 POLE BALANCED LOADING CONDITION


MULTIPLES OF SET CURRENT

## - Wiring detalls



## - WIRING details



## - WIring details



## - WIRING DEtAILS

(

## - WIRING DETAILS

| ML2 FASD | ML2 SASD |
| :---: | :---: |
|  <br> ML3 FASD | ML3 SASD |

## - WIRING DETAILS



## - wiring details



## - WIRING DETAILS



## Star Delta starters (ML SERIES)

## Details of Contactors and timers used in ML series star delta starters

| Starters |  | Contactors |  |  | Timers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | STAR | DELTA | HOLD ON |  |
| ML 1.5 | SASD | ML 1 | ML 1.5 | ML 1.5 | - |
| ML 1.5 | FASD | ML 1 | ML 1.5 | ML 1.5 | GT-200 |
| ML 2 | SASD | ML 2 | ML 2 | ML 2 | - |
| ML 2 | FASD | ML 2 | ML 2 | ML 2 | GT-200 |
| ML 3 | SASD | ML 2 | ML 3 | ML 3 | - |
| ML 3 | FASD | ML 2 | ML 3 | ML 3 | ET-100 |
| ML 4 | FASD | ML 3 | ML 4 | ML 4 | ET-100 |
| ML 6 | FASD | ML 4 | ML 6 | ML 6 | ET-100 |
| ML 10 | FASD | ML 10 | ML 10 | ML 10 | ET-100 |
| ML 12 | FASD | ML 12 | ML 12 | ML 12 | ET-200 |

## - chart for dol motor starters WITH ML RELAYS

| Sr. <br> No | Motor Rating 240V-1 Phase |  |  | Motor Rating 215V-3 Phase |  |  | Relay Range | Contactor | Back up fuse |  | SDF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hp | kW | In | hp | kW | In | (A) |  | Rating | Type |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | 0.125 | 0.09 | 0.45 | 0.4-0.65 | MLO | 2 | HF | FN32 |
| 2 |  |  |  | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.45 | 0.4-0.65 | MLO | 2 | HF | FN32 |
| 3 |  |  |  | 0.2 | 0.15 | 0.57 | 0.4-0.65 | MLO | 2 | HF | FN32 |
| 4 |  |  |  | 0.25 | 0.19 | 0.7 | 0.6-1.0 | MLO | 4 | HF | FN32 |
| 5 |  |  |  | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.88 | 0.6-1.0 | MLO | 4 | HF | FN32 |
| 6 | 0.125 | 0.11 |  | 0.5 | 0.37 | 1.2 | 1.0-1.6 | MLO | 6 | HF | FN32 |
| 7 |  |  |  | 0.75 | 0.55 | 1.6 | 1.5-2.5 | MLO | 6 | HF | FN32 |
| 8 | 0.25 | 0.18 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 1.8 | 1.5-2.5 | MLO | 6 | HF | FN32 |
| 9 |  |  |  | 1.25 | 0.92 | 2.1 | 1.5-2.5 | MLO | 8 | HF | FN32 |
| 10 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.5-4.0 | MLO | 10 | HF | FN32 |
| 11 |  |  |  | 1.75 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.5-4.0 | MLO | 10 | HF | FN32 |
| 12 |  |  |  | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.5-4.0 | MLO | 10 | HF | FN32 |
| 13 | 0.75 | 0.55 |  | 2.5 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 4-6.5 | MLO | 16 | HF | FN32 |
| 14 |  |  |  | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 4-6.5 | MLO | 16 | HF | FN32 |
| 15 |  |  |  | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 4-6.5 | MLO | 16 | HF | FN32 |

## - chart for dol motor starters WITH ML RELAYS

| Sr . <br> No | Motor Rating 240V-1 Phase |  |  | Motor Rating 215V-3 Phase |  |  | Relay Range | Contactor | Back up fuse |  | SDF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hp | kW | In | hp | kW | In | (A) |  | Rating | Type |  |
| 16 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 6-10 | MLO | 20 | HF | FN32 |
| 17 | 1.25 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 6-10 | MLO | 25 | HF | FN32 |
| 18 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 10-16 | MLO | 25 | HF | FN32 |
| 19 | 3.0 | 2.25 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 10-16 | ML1 | 32 | HF | FN32 |
| 20 |  |  |  | 12.5 | 9.3 | 18.0 | 13-21 | ML1.5 | 50 | HF | FN63 |
| 21 |  |  |  | 15.0 | 11.0 | 21.0 | 20-32 | ML1.5 | 63 | HF | FN63 |
| 22 |  |  |  | 17.5 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 20-32 | ML2 | 63 | HF | FN63 |
| 23 |  |  |  | 20.0 | 15.0 | 28.0 | 20-32 | ML2 | 63 | HN/00 | FN100 |
| 24 |  |  |  | 25.0 | 18.6 | 35.0 | 28-42 | ML3 | 80 | HN/00 | FN100 |
| 25 |  |  |  | 30.0 | 22.5 | 40.0 | 28-42 | ML3 | 80 | HN/00 | Fn100 |

## NOTES:

(1) The full load currents given apply in the case of single phase motors, to capacitor-start type motors and in the case of 3 phase motors, to squirrel cage type induction motors at full load having average power factor and efficiency. The motors should have speeds not less than the following:

Upto $10 \mathrm{hp}-750$ R.P.M., 10 to 30 HP - 600 R.P.M., $30-125$ HP - 500 R.P.M., $125-300$ HP - 375 R.P.M.
(2) Contactors/Switches indicated are the minimum ratings suitable for the application. Higher sizes/Ratings can be used.
(3) Normal motor starting times are assumed in all cases.

## - chart for star-delta motor starters WITH ML RELAYS

| Sr . <br> No | Motor Rating |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { at } 415 \mathrm{~V} \text { (A) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Relay Range <br> (A) | Contactor |  |  | Nominal Back up fuse link |  | SDF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hp | kW | LINE | PHASE |  | STAR | LINE | DELTA | Rating A | Type/ Size |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0.75 | 1.8 | 1.04 | 1-1.6 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 4 | HF | FN32 |
| 2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1-1.6 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 6 | HF | FN32 |
| 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.02 | 1.5-2.5 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 6 | HF | FN32 |
| 4 | 3 | 2.25 | 5 | 2.88 | 2.5-4.0 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 8 | HF | FN32 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 6.2 | 3.58 | 2.5-4 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 10 | HF | FN32 |
| 6 | 5 | 3.75 | 7.5 | 4.32 | 4-6.5 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 16 | HF | FN32 |
| 7 | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 5.2 | 4-6.5 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 16 | HF | FN32 |
| 8 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 11 | 6.34 | 6-10 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 20 | HF | FN32 |
| 9 | 10 | 7.5 | 14 | 8.08 | 6-10 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 20 | HF | FN32 |
| 10 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 18 | 10.04 | 10-16 | MLO | MLO | MLO | 32 | HF | FN32 |
| 11 | 15 | 11 | 21 | 12.1 | 10-16 | MLO | MI1 | MI1 | 32 | HF | FN32 |
| 12 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 16.2 | 13-21 | ML1 | ML1.5 | ML1.5 | 40 | HF | FN63 |
| 13 | 25 | 18.5 | 35 | 20.2 | 13-21 | ML1 | ML1.5 | ML1.5 | 50 | HF | FN63 |
| 14 | 30 | 22.5 | 40 | 23 | 20-32 | ML2 | ML2 | ML2 | 63 | HF | FN63 |
| 15 | 35 | 26 | 47 | 27 | 20-32 | ML2 | ML2 | MI2 | 63 | HN/00 | FN100 |
| 16 | 40 | 30 | 55 | 31.8 | 28-42 | ML2 | ML3 | ML3 | 63 | HN/00 | FN100 |
| 17 | 45 | 33.5 | 60 | 34.6 | 28-42 | ML2 | ML3 | ML3 | 80 | HN/00 | FN100 |
| 18 | 50 | 37.5 | 66 | 38.2 | 28-42 | ML2 | ML3 | ML3 | 80 | HN/00 | FN100 |

NOTES:
(1) Contactors/Switches indicated are the minimum ratings suitable for the application. Higher sizes/Ratings can be used.
(2) For applications above 35 hp suitable scheme to be employed to ensure change over delay of $40-75 \mathrm{~ms}$ between star and delta contactors.
(3) Normal motor starting times are assumed in all cases.

## Chart for mfi three phase / SINGLE Phase

| Motor rating in hp |  | Relay scale | Maximum safe rating of back-up fuses* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> Single phase | 415V <br> 3 phase | Amps (A) | Cartridge fuses | Rewritable fuses SWG |
| 0.125 | $\begin{gathered} 0.125 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.4-0.65 \\ 0.6-1.0 \\ 1.0-1.6 \\ 1.5-2.5 \end{gathered}$ | 4A <br> 6A <br> 6A <br> 16A | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 0.25 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \\ 1.25 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.75 \end{gathered}$ | 1.5-2.5 <br> 1.5-2.5 <br> 2.5-4.0 <br> 2.5-4.0 | 16A 16A 25A 25A | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| 0.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5-4.0 \\ 4.0-6.5 \\ 4.0-6.5 \\ 4.0-6.5 \\ 4.5-7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 A \\ & 25 A \\ & 25 A \\ & 25 A \\ & 25 A \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1.00/1.25 $2.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.5-11 \\ 6.0-10 \\ 6.0-10 \\ 10.5-17.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 A \\ & 32 A \\ & 32 A \\ & 32 A \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3.00 | 7.5 | $\begin{gathered} 9.0-15 \\ 11-18 \\ 12-20 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 A \\ & 32 A \\ & 32 A \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |

* Cartridge type fuses are recommended


## - chart for Mki dol Starter

| Cat No. | Motor rating H.P. |  |  | Relay <br> Amps. <br> Range | Back-up Fuse Rating |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 220 \\ \text { 1-Phase } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 400V } \\ \text { 3-phase } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 440V } \\ \text { 4-phase } \end{gathered}$ |  | Maximum |  | Minimum |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Diazed | SWG | Diazed | SWG |
|  |  | 0.005 | 0.05 | 0.15-0.25 | 1A |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.25-0.4 | 2A |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.25-0.4 | 2A |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.4-0.65 | 4A | 35 |  |  |
|  |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4-0.65 | 4A | 35 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.25 | 0.4-0.65 | 4A | 35 |  |  |
|  |  | 0.25 |  | 0.6-1.0 | 6A | 32 | 6A | 32 |
|  | 0.125 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0-1.6 | 6A | 32 | 6A | 32 |
|  |  |  | 0.75 | 1.0-1.6 | 6A | 32 | 6A | 32 |
|  | 0.25 | 0.75 | 1.0 | 1.5-2.5 | 15A | 25 | 6A | 32 |
|  |  | 1.0 | 1.25 | 1.5-2.5 | 15A | 25 | 6A | 32 |
| SS96210 | 0.5 | 1.25 | 1.5 | 2.5-4.0 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  |  | 1.5 | 1.75 | 2.5-4.0 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  |  | 1.75 | 2.0 | 2.5-4.0 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  |  | 2.0 |  | 2.5-4.0 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  | 0.75 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 4.0-6.5 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  |  | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0-6.5 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  |  |  | 4.0 | 4.0-6.5 | 25A | 23 | 10A | 28 |
|  | 1.0 | 4.0 |  | 6-10 | 35A | 21 | 15A | 25 |
|  | 1.25 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6-10 | 35A | 21 | 15A | 25 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6-10 | 35A | 21 | 15A | 25 |
|  | 1.75 |  |  | 9-14 | 35A | 21 | 15A | 25 |
|  | 2.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11-18 | 35A | 21 | 15A | 25 |
| SS96211 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11-18 | 35A | 21 | 15A | 25 |
| SS96228 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 13-22 | 40A | 21 | 15A | 25 |

## Note :

Amp. Rating of back-up fuse refers to the recommended diazed type HRC catridge fuse. Where rewirable semi-enclosed, tinned copper wire fuses are used, SWG number in table is approximate guide to size of wire required.

## - chart for mki star-delta starter

| Cat No. | Motor Rating 400/440v 3-phase hp | Full load line current in Amps. In | $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { V3 } \end{gathered}$ | Relay <br> Amps. <br> Range | Back-up Fuse Rating |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Maximum |  | Minimum |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Diazed | SWG | Diazed | SWG |
| SS96254 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1-1.6A | 6 | 32 | 4 | 35 |
|  | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1-1.6A | 15 | 25 | 6 | 32 |
|  | 2 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.5-2.5A | 15 | 25 | 6 | 32 |
|  | 3 | 4.4 | 2.5 | $2.5-4 \mathrm{~A}$ | 25 | 23 | 6 | 32 |
| \& | 4 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2.5-4A | 25 | 23 | 10 | 28 |
| SS96255 | 5 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 4-6.5A | 25 | 23 | 10 | 28 |
|  | 6 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 4-6.5A | 25 | 23 | 10 | 28 |
|  | 7.5 | 10.4 | 6 | 6-10A | 35 | 21 | 15 | 25 |
|  | 10 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 6-10A | 35 | 21 | 15 | 25 |
|  | 12.5 | 17 | 9.7 | $9-14 \mathrm{~A}$ | 35 | 21 | 20 | 24 |
|  | 15 | 19.9 | 11.5 | 9-14A | 35 | 21 | 25 | 23 |
| SS96257 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& | 15 | 19.9 | 11.5 | 11-18A | 35 | 21 | 25 | 23 |
| SS96258 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: Amp. Rating of back-up fuse refers to the recommended diazed type HRC catridge fuse. Where rewirable semi-enclosed, tinned copper wire fuses and used, SWG number in table is approximate guide to size of wire required.

Cat. No SS 96254 \& SS 96257 - FASD Starters
Cat. No SS 96255 \& SS 96258 - SASD Starters

## SELECTION CHART FOR MU/MBDOL STARTERS

| Type | Maximum Motor rating at 145 V .3 ph 50 HZ |  | Approx. Full load Current in | Relay Range (A) | Relay | Contactor | Back-up HRC Fuse |  | Switch Disconector Fuse Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | KW |  |  |  |  | Type | Rating <br> (A) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MB1 } \\ & \text { DOL } \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 | 5.5 | 11 | 9-15 | MN2 | MU1 | HF | 32 | FN 32 |
|  | 10 | 7.5 | 14 | 14-23 |  |  | HF | 50 | FN 63 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MB2 } \\ & \text { DOL } \end{aligned}$ | 12.5 | 9.3 | 18 | 14-23 | MN2 | MU2 | HF | 50 | FN 63 |
|  | 15 | 11 | 21 | 14-23 |  |  | HF | 63 | FN 63 |
|  | 15 | 11 | 21 | 20-33 |  |  | HF | 63 | FN 63 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MU1 } \\ & \text { DOL } \end{aligned}$ | 7.5 | 5.5 | 11 | 9-14 | MU2 | MU1 | HF | 32 | FN 32 |
|  | 10 | 7.5 | 14 | 13-21 |  |  | HF | 50 | FN 63 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MU2 } \\ & \text { DOL } \end{aligned}$ | 12.5 | 9.3 | 18 | 13-21 | MU2 | MU2 | HF | 50 | FN 63 |
|  | 15 | 11 | 21 | 13.21 |  |  | HF | 63 | FN 63 |
|  | 15 | 11 | 21 | 20-32 |  |  | HF | 63 | FN 63 |

## - SELECTION CHART FOR MU/MB STAR DELTA STARTERS

| Type | Maximum Motor rating at 145 V .3 ph 50 HZ |  | Approx. Full load Current in | Phase Current | Relay Range (A) | Relay | Contactor | Back-up HRC Fuse |  | Switch Disconector Fuse Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | KW |  |  |  |  |  | Type | Rating <br> (A) |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { MB1 } \\ \text { SASD } \end{gathered}$ | 15 | 11 | 21 | 12.1 | 9-15 | MN2 | MU1 | HF | 32 | FN 32 |
|  | 15 | 11 | 21 | 12.1 | 14-23 |  |  | HF | 40 | FN 63 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { MB2 } \\ \text { SASD } \end{gathered}$ | 20 | 15 | 28 | 16.2 | 14-23 | MN2 | MU1 | HF | 40 | FN 63 |
|  | 25 | 18.5 | 35 | 20.2 | 14-23 |  |  | HF | 50 | FN 63 |
|  | 30 | 22.5 | 40 | 23 | 20-33 |  |  | HF | 63 | FN 63 |
| MU1 SASD | 15 | 11 | 21 | 12.1 | 9-14 | MU2 | MU1 | HF | 32 | FN 32 |
|  | 15 | 11 | 21 | 12.1 | 13-21 |  |  | HF | 40 | FN 63 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { MU2 } \\ \text { SASD } \end{gathered}$ | 20 | 15 | 28 | 16.2 | 9-14 | MU2 | MU2 | HF | 40 | FN 63 |
|  | 25 | 18.5 | 35 | 20.2 | 13-21 |  |  | HF | 50 | FN 63 |
|  | 30 | 22.5 | 40 | 23 | 20-32 |  |  | HF | 63 | FN 63 |

## - Selection chart for mug-10 dol submersible pump starters

| Type | Maximum submersible pump rating at 415 V , 3ph., 50hz |  | Relay Range (A) | Relay | Contactor | Back-up | C Fuse | Switch Disconnector Fuse Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | KW |  | Type | Type | Type | Rating <br> (A) |  |
| MUG-10 DOL | 3 | 2.2 | 4-6.5 | MU 1 | MU 1 | HF | 16 | FN 32 |
|  | 5 | 3.7 | 6-10 | MU 1 | MU 1 | HF | 16 | FN 32 |
|  | 7.5 | 5.5 | 9-14 | MU 2 | MU 1 | HF | 32 | FN 32 |
|  | 10 | 7.5 | 13-21 | MU 2 | MU 1 | HF | 40 | FN 63 |
| MUG-10N DOL | 5 | 3.7 | 6-10 | MN 2 | MU 1 | HF | 16 | FN 32 |
|  | 7.5 | 5.5 | 9-15 | MN 2 | MU 1 | HF | 32 | FN 32 |
| MUG-10H DOL* | 10 | 7.5 | 20-32 | MU 2 | MU 2 | HF | 63 | FN 63 |
|  | 10 | 7.5 | 28-42 | MU 2 | MU 2 | HN/00 | 63 | FN 100 |

*     - Controllers for low voltage application

Note : MU $1 / 2$ contactors are available in 415 V coil operating voltage also.
Note : MUG-10 DOL are available with dry run facility as a optional feature.

## SELECTION CHART FOR MUG-20 STAR - DELTA SUBMERSIBLE PUMP STARTERS

| Type | Maximum <br> submersible <br> pump rating <br> at 415 V, <br> 3ph., $\mathbf{5 0 h z}$ |  | Relay <br> Range <br> (A) | Relay | Contactor | Back-up HRC Fuse | Switch <br> Disco- <br> nnector <br> Fuse Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HP | KW |  | Type | Type | Type | Rating <br> (A) |
|  | 15 | 11 | $9-14$ | MU 2 | MU 1 | HF | 32 |
|  | 20 | 15 | $13-21$ | MU 2 | MU 1 | HF | 40 |
|  | MUG-20H* | 20 | 15 | $20-32$ | MU 2 | MU 2 | HF |
|  | 20 | 15 | $28-42$ | MU 2 | MU 2 | HN/00 | 63 |

*     - Controllers for low voltage application

Note : MU 1/2 contactors are available in 415 V coil operating voltage also.
Note : MUG-10 DOL are available with dry run facility as a optional feature.

## INFORMATION FOR INSTALLATION AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

## Cable connections to the terminals

When aluminium wires are used, the following method should be adopted:

If the wire is small up to $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

- Single strand

1. Clean the wire surface by rubbing with a small hard wire brush.
2. Tin the wire immediately (within 2 or 3 minutes).
3. Put wire under terminal clamp and tighten screws. Do not tighten to such an extent that the wire becomes flat.
Every two or three months, it may be necessary to ensure that the screws are tight and the wire has not become loose. This may happen because aluminium is soft and is likely to "flow". Always apply inhibiting grease around the terminal and wire to prevent moisture from reaching the area of contact. Apply inhibiting grease, only on the terminals and wire and not on the contacts.

If the wire is large - larger than $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

- Multi-strand

Wires should be connected with the help of cable lugs or thimbles. The cable lugs may be of "soldering" or "crimping" type.

For "soldering" type cable lugs:

- Check that cable lug socket is clean and dry inside.
- Clean every strand of aluminium wire with a small hard wire brush by opening out the cable strands.
- Immediately dip all the strands in tin solder.
- Insert the stranded cable in the proper size cable lug and pour solder through the cable lug. Ensure that solder fills the entire space inside the cable lug socket.
- Wipe off excess solder on cable insulation.
- Connect the cable lug to the terminal and tighten terminal screws using spring washers on the cable lug.
- There should not be excess load on the cable lug, or else the solder will become loose. Care must, therefore, be taken to cut the cable core and strip the insulation to the correct length. The cable lug should sit flat on the terminal and the cable should not have sharp bends.
Every two or three months it is necessary to check whether the connection is firm and to tighten the screws, if necessary. Also check and ensure that the cable is not loose in the cable lug.

For "crimping" type cable-lugs :

- Check that cable lug socket is clean and dry inside.
- Clean every strand of aluminium wire with a small hard wire brush after opening strands.
- Close the strand again immediately, insert to the proper length inside the cable lug socket and crimp, using the correct crimping tool.
- Connect the cable lugs to the terminal and tighten terminal screws using spring washers on the cable lug.


## Contact maintenance

Contact tips are made of silver compositions like silver nickel and silver cadmium oxide. In normal use, these tips may show slight brown or black tarnish. If the atmosphere around the starter contains high moisture and sulphur, the contact tips will show excessive tarnishing. To clean the contact tips, use this maintenance procedure:

1. Rub the contact tips lightly with fine emery paper.

DO NOT FILE THE CONTACT.
2. Remove small particles by rubbing with wet cotton wool or with a wet, clean cloth.
3. Remove the water on the contact tip surface with a dry, clean cloth. If possible, apply acetone or carbon terachloride. Do not use petrol.

The maintenance procedure is necessary only if contact tips are covered' with thick, black tarnish film. If the contact tip is uneven, but not heavily tarnished, do not disturb the contact.

## Contact replacement

Contact replacement becomes necessary if less than one- third of the original contact tip remains on the contact. This can be ascertained by comparing the contact with a new one of the same starter. When replacing contacts, change contact springs and leaf springs, if any.

## Note :

Proper soldering of aluminium cables requires special grade of solders and fluxes meant for that purpose. Normal solders and fluxes will produce a joint deceptively acceptable but It will in practice lead to over-heating and eventually to burnouts.

## SECTION VIII

## Trouble shooting chart for starters

Given below are some of the common complaints in starters. The probable cause and suggested remedy are also given. But before attending to any complaint, ensure that the wiring is as per the wiring diagram given in this booklet. Most of the complaints can be traced to the wiring carried out at the site.

## FOR DOL STARTERS :

## Complaint

1. Motor does not start even though 'Start' button is pressed. However on lifting the moving magnet manually, motor starts.
2. Relay/coil has been charged. However motor does not start when green button is pressed.
3. Motor starts when green button is pressed. It however stops immediately when it is released.
4. Humming and/or chattering noise.
5. Use of starters on 230 V 10 supply. Incoming / outgoing lines wired. However motor does not start.
6. Remote start/stop button not working properly; motor starts on remote start; however does not stop on remote stop.

## Reasons/Solutions

1) a) Coil does not get energised (see control wiring diagram)
b) Check nylon strip on relay, Check nylon button below start button.
2. Check if red wire on the relay and black wire on the coil are properly connected.
3. a) Blue wire is not connected properly or completely absent, b) Hold-on contact moving strip is missing or improperly placed.
4. a) Low supply voltage
b) Magnet faces unclean. Moving system functioning is obstructed by dirt.
5. Coil obtains supply from across $R$ \& B supply. However if in/out wires are connected on R \& Y phases coil will not energise. You may connect all three phases in series.
6. Red wire not wired as per wiring diagram.
7. Thermostat/float switch/pressure switch are wired to the starter. Motor cannot be stopped properly. Motor stops on pressing stop button. However it restarts on releasing the same.
8. Motor does not restart immediately after tripping on O/L even though resetting has been resorted to.

## FOR STAR-DELTA STARTERS :

1. Motor works in Star. However it does not work properly In Delta and refuses to take load.
2. a) Motor starts with difficulty in Star or trips when additional load is present,
b) Motor works in Star. However stops when Delta connection comes on.
3. a) Even though all six wires have been connected, motor stops when in Delta,
b) Motor stops when in Delta, starter trips and fuse blows.
4. Relay has been changed in semi-automatic starter, however when the main switch is on, the motor starts immediately without the necessity of pressing the start button. Motor stops in Star itself.
7) No mistake in wiring here However it is necessary that the stop button is of the stay-put type or locked in. Off position Alternatively, you could shut the main switch.
8) It takes a little time for the thermal bimetals to coil and reset. Hence wait for 2-4 minutes before restarting.
1. Check if only three wires are being terminated in terminal box of motor. Six wires should be connected to starter. If shorting links are present they should be removed.
2. Reduce time delay from Star to Delta in case it is kept very long.
a) Or if a semi-automatic starter is being used, switch over from Star to Delta earlier than done previously.
b) Possibly due to low system voltage.
3. a) Delta connection from motor is improper.
b) Low system voltage. Star/Delta connection in starter wrongly connected.
4. This is a usual complaint. You may have changed the original relay yourself. All factory made relays have loop-wires 2-3 wired, in semi-automatic starters. 2-4 terminals on relays must be connected. Check relay before connecting it on starter.

## INSTALLATION \& COMMISSIONING OF THE MOTOR CONTROLLER MU-G10 AND MU-G20

This controller is provided with several protection features and indicating instruments for the convenience of operation and safety. The motor can be set to start (automatically) within 30-60 secs. after supply is restored. For this, the rocker switch on SPPR has to be set to "AUTO", otherwise set to "BY-PASS" mode. This feature is by-passed as supplied from the factory.

## The motor controller is armed with the following protection features:

1. Overload protection
2. Phase failure*
3. Phase unbalance *
4. Phase reversal *
5. Dry run protection (Not Standard)*

*     - Protection features enabled only in AUTO mode and not in BY-PASS mode.


## Visual indication is provided :

1. Supply Voltage (Line)
2. Current drawn by motor (Phase)
3. Lamp-indicating supply ON
4. Lamp - indicating motor ON

For normal operation (manual mode) motor can be switched ON-OFF with GREEN \& RED push buttons. Toggle switch should be in ON position.

However, please note that the standard RED push button will not function in "AUTO" mode \& toggle switch has to be used for switching OFF.

By taking these few precautions and care the starter will be able to perform satisfactorily year after year.
installation \& Commissioning of the motor controller MU-G10 and MIU-G20
A) Installation instruction:

- Ensure that the enclosure is mounted in the vertical position.
- Set the rocker switch on the SPPR to "BY-PASS" mode, the switch can be set to "Auto" mode only after ensuring the proper operation of the motor for a few minutes.
- Use right size of the cables with cable lugs. Use cable glands for fixing cables to the enclosure to avoid excess stress on terminals.
- Connect the supply (Line) cables on the terminal block provided, Marked "Supply terminals" in star-delta controller and in DOL controller on the MU contactor.
- Connect the motor terminals on the terminal block provided, marked "Motor terminals".
- Ensure that the termination joints are properly tightened.
- Set the relay pointer corresponding to the actual current drawn by the motor, as indicated by the ammeter. In star-delta controller, the relay setting (phase current) should be reduced to $1 / 1.732$ times of the ammeter reading (line current)
B) Commissioning
- Keep the toggle switch in OFF position \& SPPR in "By-Pass" mode:
- Switch ON the power supply. The RED lamp will be switched ON indicating the presence of the power supply, the actual voltage can be read in the voltmeter (select the phase using the selectorswitch provided.)
- Now put the Toggle switch in ON position.
- Press the START button. The Green LED lamp should glow and the motor should start.
- Ammeter will show the line current drawn by the motor.
- For starting the motor automatically after the supply is restored set the switch on the SPPR in "AUTO" mode. The motor will start after a delay of 30-60 secs. In this mode the motor can be switched OFF by the toggle switch - Not by the red button.

Star Delta Motor Controller Troubleshooting
1.

Motor runs in reverse direction
2.

Motor runs in correct direction but stops immediately
3.

Motor not starting

Phase sequence not correct

Motor overloaded Relay tripping

SPPR trips sensing wrong sequence (lamp dosn't glow) Low supply voltage

Single phasing SPPR trips Phase is unbalanced SPPR trips

Interchange the supply sequence

Check the current \& increase the relay setting appropriately

Interchange Y\&B on the SPPR

Wait till proper supply is restored Wait till proper supply is restored Wait till proper supply is restored

