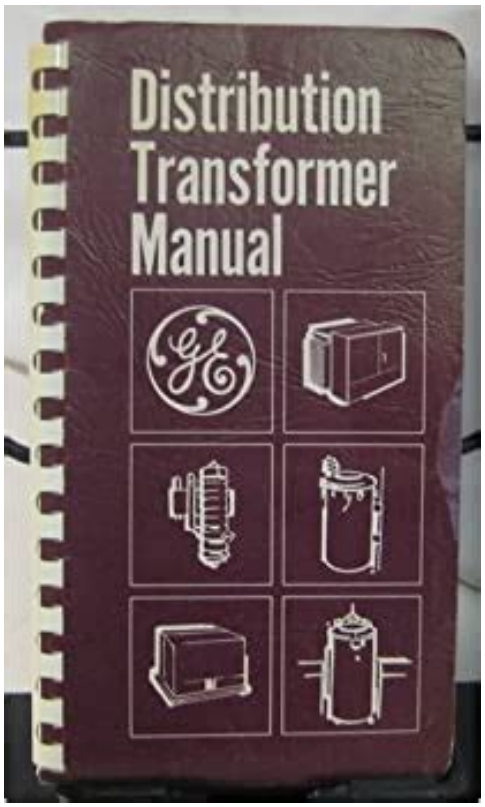
Distribution Transformer Manual General Electric



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All the diagrams are for additive polarity for threephase transformers. Many electrical utility operators ground the distribution transformer tanks, while the remainder float the tank or ground through a tankisolating gap. While all the low voltage grounding in these diagrams is shown from the bushing terminals, the choice of whether to not to ground the tank is for the operator to decide. Over 30 illustrations of connection diagrams. SCOTT AND MISCELLANEOUS CONNECTIONS This section shows several connections diagrams for connections of threephase to twophase and the use of auto transformers. LOADING OF TRANSFORMERS Deltadelta Banks, Wyedelta Banks, Motor Protection, Openwye Opendelta Banks, Opendelta OpenDelta Banks, Wyewye Banks, Thrufault current duration, Shorttime Overloads, Increased Use of Transformer Capacity, Transformer Rating Factor, Ambient Temperature Correctin, Threephase Plus Singlephase Loads, Selection of Transformer Size, Typical Residential Loads GE has been a key player in the energy industry for more than a century. Since the installation of their first steam turbine in 1901. They have become number one provider of hightechnology power generation and distribution equipment. Distribution transformers are generally used in electrical power distribution and transmission power. This class of transformer has the highest power, or voltampere ratings, and the highest continuous voltage rating.It shows how to tie lashings knots that secure tackle blocks to. Owner name on ffep. Assume

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The pocket reference.Industrial Solutions has the reliable parts and services you need. TEMCo offers quality distribution transformer at wholesale prices and shipping is within 24 hours for stock transformers and custom transformers in one week. GE's power transformers provide exceptional performance, quality and reliability with digitized protection and monitoring schemes and advanced design and testing capabilities. GE utilizes the latest in design, measurement and testing tools to ensure each transformer meets and exceeds the latest industry standards, as well as operational and customer specifications. Our design software includes sophisticated, inhouse scientific calculation tools to perform advanced transformer analytics. Designs for constant flux regulation at high voltages or booster schemes are part of GE's mastery. For many years, GE been supplying very high rated autotransformers such as single phase up to 500 MVA and very high voltage up to 765 kV for networks all over the world. They are suitable for nuclear, thermal and hydraulic applications from small to high voltages with power ratings from 5 MVA to 1000 MVA. The stepup transformers have deltaconnected LV windings energized by the generator voltage, while star connected HV windings are connected to the transmission lines. The high rated current involved requires absolute control of the magnetic field inside the tank to avoid localized overheating of associated metallic parts. All of these situations are taken into account by GE during the design process of individual units and are tested with stateoftheart techniques. Classical voltage regulation without phase shifting is no longer sufficient for these situations. GE's phaseshifting transformers, rated up to 2750 MVA, are available as single core units with independent phase angle and voltage regulation, and as dual core for higher power and voltages.

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Quadrature boosters provide an economical solution when limited phaseshifting angles are required with voltage variations. GE's SVC power transformers are custom designed and built to handle harmonic loading and a wide voltage variation. These can be configured as three phase units or a bank of single phase units. The function of the power transformers is to connect the medium voltage equipment to the high voltage transmission grid. With expertise in products up to the highest ratings in the world, GE's references include rectifier transformer combinations above 80 kA DC current ratings and EAF transformers up to 300 MVA. Thanks to the innovative design of the radiators, the oil expansion vessel is not needed and thus the oil is prevented from coming into contact with ambient humidity. Service life is also increased with the use of a vacuumswitch onload tapchanger OLTC that eliminates contact erosion. With minimal oil and OLTC aging rate, the Hermetik does not require any particular maintenance or work over its service life, speeding up the return on your investment. This results in considerable savings for customers and reduces the environmental impact of their operations. GE is an expert in the design and manufacture of HVDC converter transformers with sophisticated insulation and thermal structure. Ratings include 500 MVA and voltage levels up to 800 kV. Our environmentallyfriendly solutions are aimed at meeting the major energy challenges of today and tomorrow energy efficiency, market efficiency, grid reliability, enhanced overload capability, low loss, low noise and environmental concerns. View the brochure. Tampere has more than 30 years factorybased experience making high and low voltage capacitors and air core reactors. In 2005, a new reactor factory was added to provide components and complete solutions for all PFC and filtering problems. Tampere has further improved its processes with recently renewed IT systems.

Our Tampere factory is ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certified. GE is an industry leader in design and manufacturing process with compliance in international technical and certification standards. Below are a select representation of our projects, a complete reference list is available upon request.Grid Solutions is focused on bringing together technologies. Groups Discussions Quotes Ask the Author To see what your friends thought of this book,This book is not yet featured on Listopia.There are no discussion topics on this book yet. For the best experience on our site, be sure to turn on Javascript in your browser. Skip to Content Sign In Create an Account Toggle Nav My Cart Search Search Advanced Search Search Compare Products. Please Sign in or create an account. Other sizes, voltages and configurations are available. Big Business Reliability. We are an Authorized Distributor for ASCO Transfer Switches and Acme Tranfsormers.We have an especially wide selection of Cutler Hammer circuit breakers and Westinghouse circuit breakers. Something went wrong. View cart for details. All Rights Reserved. User Agreement, Privacy, Cookies and AdChoice Norton Secured powered by Verisign. Get a quote fast. Get a quote fast. Whether it's with their energy efficient appliances or electrical supply hardware, GE powers the world by focusing on innovation, growth, and always thinking futurefirst. With Thomas Edison being one of their original founders and patenting the first circuit breaker, it's no wonder GE is one of the biggest names in the electrical hardware industry. GE builds products for all facets of electricity including protection and distribution, motor and lighting control, and critical power. Used across residential, industrial and commercial applications, GE products are known for being smart, efficient and durable. GE's Spectra Series busway is a flexible, easytoinstall power distribution solution.

Low and medium voltage GE circuit breakers are available in many common current and interruption ratings. GE carries both IEC and NEMA contactors that are durable and versatile. So if you need a custombuilt control panel, you can count on our UL508acertified shop to provide you with a quality control panel outfitted with authentic GE components. GE unit substations are built to withstand either indoor or outdoor environments. Durable and NEMA rated, GE has all the electrical cabinets you need. GE manual motor starters are some of the most reliable on the market. GE MCC buckets come in a variety of sizes and configurations. General Electric motor control centers are

known for their flexibility and versatility. General Electric motor starters are available in a variety of configurations and used for motor applications worldwide. GE overload relays boast exceptional energy efficiency, versatile mounting options, and manual or automatic reset options. From GE's I Line panelboards to their branch circuit monitoring, General Electric panelboards are available for commercial, industrial, and residential applications. For use with AC motors, GE soft starters are available in a variety of configurations to protect and control your motor. GE manual transfer switches and GE automatic transfer switches are relied upon for safe disconnection and reliable power distribution. Whether you need a K Factor transformer or a drive isolation transformer, GE is ready to meet all your voltage conversion needs. GE VFD's protect your motors by controlling speed and torque. Built with a bevy of builtin features, GE VFD's greatly simplify installation. Our friendly sales staff would be glad to assist you! Don't get rid of them just yet. While we stock a wide range of quality electrical products and solutions, both new and reconditioned, we also buy back your unwanted equipment.

So, before deciding what to do with your old General Electric GE products and components, have one of our expert technicians take a look to see if we can save a few parts, save the environment, and save you some cash. We pride ourselves on the relationships we build with our customerfirst mentality and the quality of our General Electric GE products and components. That's why we offer a 1year replacement warranty on all of our electrical products and solutions from the top manufacturers. Because when you buy with Bay Power, you buy with confidence. Through our extensive network of suppliers, we are able to carry and acquire a huge variety of electrical products and solutions, so chances are if you need it, we can get it. That's why our mission is to make sure our reconditioned electrical products and solutions function as perfectly as the day they were built. Because while the quality is high, the cost of General Electric GE products shouldn't be. All of the quality, none of the packaging, always with our 1year replacement warranty. The existence of this plant was a direct result of Stanleys work one hundred years before. Thus, one hundred years of transformer technology which had developed in the Berkshires of Western Massachusetts fell, unceremoniously, into foreign hands. Later, I became a Fortran computer programmer in the Engineering Department, working with elaborate development and design programs having to do with transient voltage distribution in transformer windings and stray magnetic losses in transformer cores. This was the result of a vast reorganization and decentralization plan instituted by Ralph Cordiner, then the corporate head of the General Electric Company. As a consequence of this, the manufacture of capacitors was moved to Hudson Falls, New York; small distribution transformers were to be built in Hickory, North Carolina; and mediumsized power transformers were to be manufactured in Rome, Georgia.

A real high point, however, was the construction of Building 100, the huge transformer assembly and testing building, in 1968. However, through the efforts of Bruce Roberts and Nicholas Boraski, the operation was eventually brought back into the black. Thus, the market for new large power transformers essentially vanished. The Pittsfield operation was never able to recover from that blow and, in 1987, with 1900 employees remaining, the General Electric Company decided to end the business of building transformers in Pittsfield. A Glossary of terms is included which serves to explain some of the more generallyused phrases pertinent to the design and manufacture of large power transformers. June, 1997 On topics relating to the engineering and design aspects of transformers and related equipment, these included John Church, Bell Cogbill, George Doucette, Harry Mason, Bill McNutt, Bob Mottershead, Al Rowe, George Sauer, Leonard van den Honert, and Don West. Ed Kopf contributed valuable information on the early years of the Apprentice Program, as well as on many other aspects of life in the Pittsfield plant. William Coles provided details of Power House modifications over the years. Sam Sass contributed historical details related to the Stanley Library and other matters. R. Kelly Niederjohn and Stan Wilk provided information on the aspects of shipping huge transformers. John Benedict contributed photos and other material related

to the Building 9 High Voltage Laboratory. Details relative to lightning arrester development and the operation of the Dufour coldcathode oscillograph were provided by Tom Carpenter.Postcard views of the early years of the Pittsfield plant were reproduced from the collection of Judy Rupinski of Pittsfield. He asked me to come to Pittsfield and see some of his friends before I embarked anew. I came up to Pittsfield and met two sterling men, the late W.R. Plunkett and the late W.W. Gamwell. Mr.

Plunkett called a meeting of businessmen at his residence on East Street. A dozen or so attended this meeting and we discussed the starting of a company to build transformers. Two companies were organized. One, The Laboratory Company, with a small capital, in which Messrs. Chesney, Kelly and myself were the principle stockholders, and the other, The Manufacturing Company.Thus began the ninetysix year history of the manufacture of transformers in Pittsfield which ended with the closing of the Large Transformer Operation of General Electric in 1987. The Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company went into operation on Clapp Avenue now gone in January of 1891. The Works Engineer was Cummings Chesney and the Shop Superintendent was John Kelman.Just one year later, a new plant employing 300 people went into operation on Renne Avenue. The Clapp Avenue plant was then used for the manufacture of switchboards. There was much trepidation in Pittsfield as to whether the company would remain here or not.In 1901, the Morningside plant employed 1200 people, and both the Clapp Avenue and the Renne Avenue plants were abandoned. One of his partners, Cummings C. Chesney, became the Works Manager of the Morningside plant. The other partner, John Kelly, eventually quit when his Irish temperament would not allow him to work for a former competitor as the company became a subsidiary of General Electric in 1903. At the same time, G.E. bought out the General Incandescent Arc Light Company of New York. However, in 1905, a massive expansion of the Morningside plant was announced. Also produced were flat irons, electric fans, and small motors. Thus, in 1908, all G.E. transformers, with the exception of some small specialty types, were being manufactured in Pittsfield and the plant had increased in size by another fifty percent. York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks. These tracks do still exist, and serve Conrail and Amtrak trains which run between Boston, Mass.

Building 1 was constructed in 1900, and Buildings 2 and 3 were added around the time that the plant became a part of G.E. These buildings still exist today. It also still exists. This was also the assembly area for small types of transformers. It was served by a railroad siding running along its south side; this siding also ran through the south end of the Building 123 complex.It still exists. This building served several other functions in later years. It still stands, but is somewhat derelict. It still stands, but is also somewhat derelict. The site is presently occupied by a new Building 11 dating from the 1960s. It still stands. Also, a new Tank Shop Building 14 was constructed to the east of Building 7, and a new shop for core steel Building 15 was added to the north of Buildings 4 and 6. In 1914, a larger transformer assembly and testing facility known as Building 12 was begun to the east of Building 3. All of these latter buildings still exist. This building still stands. This was on the site of the present Building 33. This became the site of Building 26 which was razed in 1988. This became Building 31 which still stands, but is now derelict. Eventually, this became the intersection of Woodlawn Avenue and Kellogg Street.This building was directly across from to the west of Building 11. Two years later, an addition was constructed running west along Kellogg Street. This was known as Building 43 and contained more office space. Both Buildings 42 and 43 still exist, but are unused. Also, there was a Telegraph Office with connections to both the Postal Company and Western Union, along with a line directly to the Schenectady G.E. plant. In addition to offices, Building 43 contained production area devoted to the manufacture of lightning arresters, a tool room, and space for the training of Apprentices. Thus, the old twophase systems have gradually faded out of existence.

However, twophase power was so firmly entrenched in the Pittsfield plant that remnants of it still exist today. This has to do with the existence of old twophase motors which have never been

replaced. It can be proven mathematically that it is the most efficient system for transferring large amounts of electric power from one place to another, considering the weight of copper which is necessary to do so. In particular, there were problems in learning how to regulate the three voltages in a threephase system in order to keep them all at a constant level. Varying voltage levels severely reduced the expected life of the early incandescent lamps. This was the main reason that Stanley, as well as others, advocated the use of the twophase system. The two voltages in a twophase system are at ninety electrical degrees to each other. However, sometimes it was apparently easier to deal with just one size of cable; in such situations, four cables were run and two were paralleled to use as the common. Obviously, this led to some waste in the total amount of copper used. The first generators installed were twophase machines. By 1950, there were still a couple of twophase generators of later vintage being held in reserve for emergencies. However, the active generation by that time was all threephase. Over the years, phasechanging transformers had been installed in some of the electrical substations around the plant to provide twophase power to old motors still in use. As of today 1997, there are still one or two of these special transformers in use for this same purpose! Doubtless, these engineers would have been surprised if they knew that such a changeover was destined never to happen! In 1900, and for some years after that, all of the generators in the Power House were beltdriven from reciprocating steam engines. In later years, of course, the old engines were slowly replaced by steam turbines, and the generators replaced by more modern designs.

Eventually, this became known as Building 31. Accordingly, G.E. instigated the construction of a new cogeneration plant on property which they owned to the east of the main plant. The plant Power House was then completely shut down. Today, the new plant sells electric power to Northeast Utilities, and sells steam for heating purposes to General Electric. In addition, there was a separate set of feeders from the Power House to the main transformer testing facility in Building 12 because of the large amount of power required by that operation. These were 115kv lines which terminated at the Silver Lake Station of the Pittsfield Electric Company. These had dual secondary windings. One winding connected with the 13.8kv threephase plant power system, while the other winding connected with the 2300volt twophase plant power system via a phasechanging winding connection. Complications in the technology, however, led to its eventual abandonment today, such a concept would probably be unacceptable due to the usage of vast amounts of toxic mercury!. This was a glossy magazinestyle publication which was printed on a monthly basis. It is not known exactly why it ceased publication in 1931, but it may have been a casualty of the Great Depression; it was probably fairly costly to produce. The emphasis is on technical developments related to transformers as well as items relating to expansions and changes within the plant.Gifford was instrumental in the quest for the development of improved transformer core steel which drastically cut magnetic losses. For many years, these were manufactured in a building on Columbus Avenue in Pittsfield. The original Tank Shop had been on the site of the present Building 11. In attendance were Pittsfield notables Miss Mira Hall, proprietress of Miss Halls School in Pittsfield, and her niece, Miss Margaret Hall. Building 14 originally built in 1909 had just been remodeled to become the new Tank Shop.

This library combined a former Works Library in Building 42, a Laboratory library in Building 8, and one thousand volumes from William Stanleys personal library. The latter was a gift from Stanleys widow, Lila C. Stanley. The idea for the combined library was that of Cummings C. Chesney. This building housed facilities for visitors, and General Manager Robert Gibson recognized that the presence of the Library would contribute to the impression that this was a topnotch research facility. The employees were required to shower and change clothes before going home so as not to take the lead dust with them! In her capacity as Medical Consultant to the company, she recommended this and other procedural changes at the Pittsfield G.E. facility. This line terminated at the Silver Lake Station of the Pittsfield company, adjacent to the G.E. Power House. It was about this time that the first ties were made between the G.E. power system and that of Pittsfield Electric. The 110Kv

transmission line is still in operation. It was built as an extension of the east side of the existing Building 12. These had been developed in 1910 and consisted of aircore reactor structures supported by a poured concrete framework. They were and still are used primarily as currentlimiting devices in power systems. This device allowed transformer voltage output to be adjusted under load. The concept had been developed by G.E. engineers. This location allowed for direct access to the adjacent railroad tracks. It utilized two classrooms plus a fullyequipped machine shop, as well as two fulltime instructors. During the first year of the program, they learned how to operate every one of the machines in the shop. Then, they were sent to areas related to their particular line of interest drafting, toolmaking, patternmaking, maintenance, or engineering. There were both three and four year courses, and an entrance exam was mandatory.

Exams were given every six months and, if passed, the Apprentice received a raise of two cents per hour! Also, in Ed Kopfs case, this diploma allowed him in 1957 to obtain his Massachusetts License as a Professional Mechanical Engineer simply by taking a few night courses! Tracks ran up the hill from South Gate at East Street, over the railroad, and out North Gate onto Woodlawn Avenue; then back into the plant at Building 17 and on to the Tank Shop Building 14. In the winter, when ice and snow were on the tracks coming up from South Gate, men had to run ahead of the locomotive with buckets of sand to throw on the tracks for traction. Sometimes, with big loads, both locomotives had to be used running in tandem. Money was picked up at the First Agricultural Bank in Pittsfield and brought to the plant in a large safe mounted on a flatbed truck. This was a batteryoperated truck, and only enough charge was put into the batteries to make the trip to the bank and back again. Armed guards from the plant accompanied the truck, and additional armed guards from the bank were on hand for the loading of the money into the truck. Each department in the plant had a foldup wire cage which was set up at a designated spot on pay day. The money was distributed to these various locations by other trucks. At each stop, the money and a payroll clerk were left in the cage. Pay envelopes were arranged by clock number, and it took only ten or fifteen minutes in each department to distribute all of the pay. However, inspection showed that the midwestern utility customer had never filled it with oil, and that the instruction manual was still hanging inside the tank!! The new Building 34 is still there. This is a nonlinear resistance material composed of a silicon carbide compound.This test simulates the effect of lightningrelated surges which the transformer may be subjected to in service and demonstrates that the transformer insulation will withstand such mistreatment.