

9. Connection between the host engine and the current sensor

A circular three-hole bolt (L I) is visible on the back of the main engine. L2. L3) Interface with a single port bolt and the current sensor data used to detect the fault. The specific installation methods are as follows:

1. Link the short circuit current sensor corresponding to phase A to L1
2. Link the short-circuit current sensor corresponding to phase B to L2
- 3-Link the short circuit current sensor corresponding to phase C to L3

During installation, loosen the fiber cap at each joint, plug the fiber cable into the fiber interface, and then tighten the fiber cap

(The black round plastic piece on the three-hole plug to block the fiber interface should be removed from the fiber cap to remove it before installation).

Note: During installation, the photosensitive tube at the receiving part of the main host may be photosensitive, causing the indicator light on the panel to shine, and then the indicator should be manually reset. Reset method: hold down the "reset / detect" button on the panel for more than 2 seconds, and all the indicator lights can start to shine.

Ten, matters needing attention

- 1、 When the fault is cleared, press the reset button for 2 seconds to clear;
- 2、 After replacing the battery, press the reset button, and the indicator enters the normal state.

Panel-type short-circuit to ground fault indicator

Instructions and installation manual

First, overview

Recently, the large use of high voltage cable makes the failure rate of the cable also increase accordingly. Especially in the power supply system of multiple cables, if there is a leapfrog protection trip, it will be difficult to judge the specific fault cable, and sometimes even all the cables should be removed for the withstand voltage test to correctly judge the fault cable. Its workload is large, the implementation is difficult, and it is difficult to imagine. It is necessary to design a new type of testing equipment to monitor the power supply circuit in real time. When the line fails, the faulty cable can be prompted or directly displayed. It is of great significance to improve work efficiency and restore power supply quickly.

2. Main functions

1、 Short circuit current notification indication: the short circuit current sensor detects the running high voltage cable online, when the line current reaches or exceeds the set value of short circuit current (according to the factory before the user requirements), the short circuit sensor sends an alarm signal through the optical fiber to the host. After receiving the signal, the corresponding alarm signal is generated, and the signal can be sent to the main control system.

2、 Ground glance indication: the system uses the ground sensor to detect the ground current of the user cable, when the current in the ground line reaches or exceeds the ground current start alarm value (set before the factory according to

6. Low-power publicity alarm (Low Voltage)

user requirements), the ground sensor to the host glance signal, the host receives the signal, produce the corresponding alarm indication signal, and can send the signal to the main control system.

3、 Automatic reset system: when the indicator sends out the alarm signal, the indicator can automatically reset without manual reset within 8 times.

4、 Manual reset: After the indicator produces an alarm, the manual reset can be performed by pressing the clear button on the host panel of the indicator.

5、 Test: The system can self-check through the clearance button on the panel to detect the function of the machine. Press the clear button on the divination panel continuously for 2 seconds to enter the self-test state. The indicator lights on all the panels shine, indicating that the working state is normal.

three,, revelation principle

The short circuit part principle is the same as the flip display principle."The display mode is done by the indicator light on the panel.If the cable system fails, if the ground indicator on the panel indicates a ground fault in the cable system; if a two-phase short circuit indicator on the panel indicates a short circuit fault in both phases.

four,, Scope of application: various forms of ring network cabinet, inflatable cabinet, solid insulation cabinet

five,, technical parameter

Applicable voltage grade: 6.35KV

Applicable load of oneself: 0-600A

Applicable wire current: IW1000A

Applicable wire line diameter: $25\text{mm} < d < 400\text{mm}$

Ask in action response: 0.06SWTV3S

• quiescent dissipation: $< 10\text{pw}$

Action reset time: 6,12,24,36 hours optional

Operating ambient temperature: $-40^{\circ}\text{CWT} < +75^{\circ}\text{P}$

The number of actions of oneself: $> 4000\text{ Times}$

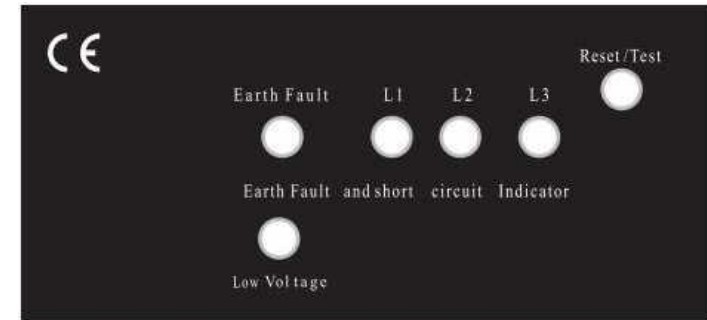
Ground fault starting value: 30A

Short-circuit fault start value: 800A

six,, Overall dimensions and terminal wiring diagram

Opening size: 92mm (tolerance: ± 0.5) X44mm (tolerance: ± 0.5)

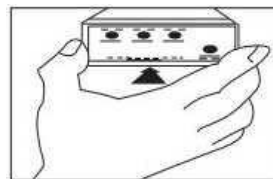
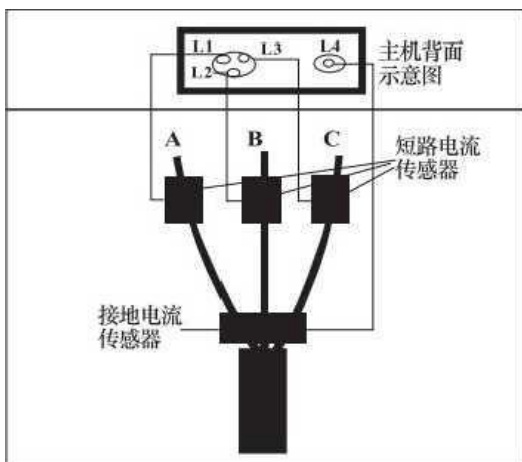
seven,, Composition: one main engine, three short-circuit sensors, one grounding sensor, and four optical fibers.



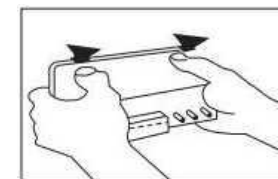
Viii. Installation method and installation schematic diagram

The installation steps are as follows:

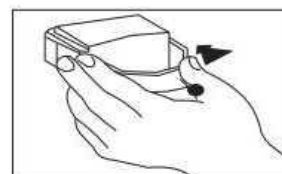
1. The host of the indicator is installed in the front panel I of the power distribution cabinet:
2. Install the three short-circuit current sensors on the three phases of A, B and C, respectively, of the cable, and they must be firmly connected on the detected line.
3. Install the ground current sensor at the lower end of the three-phase cable, and the magnetic roll should surround the three phases.
4. Structure diagram after installation.



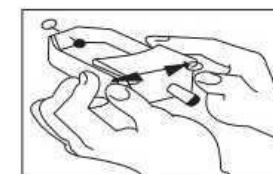
(graph 1)



(图2)



(graph 3)



(图4)