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<br>ตัตneen A. A.T.I (E.C)<br>gic<br>ตั\&mpicce 

# ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR 

# \& CONTROL 

PART - I

## ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR THIRD EDITION



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## Main Parts of Capacitor Motors





(2) (Stator) ఠ600









(1968) @ฐ઼ดดొ৩ NEMA
 pacitor $6 \theta$ रomつun Single Phase Induction $60 \delta 000$ Gg\&/

 600>



Fig (1-1) Capacitor-start motor.

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Fig (1-2) Capacitor-start motor showing the approximate location of the windings and components.


Fig (1-3) Schematic diagram of the motor in Fig, 1-2. All numbered leads are accessible or come out of the motor.

## 






2 Fig (1-4) Schematic of a permanent-split capacitor motor. All numbered leads are accessible or come out of the motor.

## 






Fig (1-5) Schematic of a two-value capacitor motor. All numbered leads are accessible or come out of the motor.

## The Rotor (은)

















Stator (ョвாธั)







Fig (1-7) Stator of a capacitor-start motor.


Fig (1-8) Schematic of the stator in Fig. 1-7.
















Fig (1-9) One end plate of a single-phase motor.

## 



Fig (1-10) Stationary switch of a single-phase motor.


Fig (1-11) Centrifugal device from a single-phase motor.


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 ァฺุిళ:గి Fig (1-10) ఠદGృ






Fig (1-12) Stationary switch mounted in an end plate. దీદ [్ర (S.P.S.T) శヘ్యీ ఎరీఃఁీ


Fig (1-13) Centrifugal device mounted on the rotor shaft.




Fig (1-14) Schematic of a capacitor-start motor when it is in the off position or during the start (a). When the motor is at full speed (b), the current flows only through the run winding. The stationary switch contacts open at 75 percent of full speed.







Fig (1-15) Two variations of the stationary switch.






## 










## The Capacitor (떧ㅁㅁㅁ)





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 Capacitor గికిఃః

 Microfarad ( $\mu \mathrm{f}$ ) ตीฐ





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Electorlytic Capacitor $\propto_{\mathrm{L}}$ Fig (1-16)
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Fig (1-16) Electrolytic capacitor.



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Fig (1-17) Oil capacitor.











## Operation of Split-Phase \& Capacitor-Start Motors ( (ตฺโ


 دున్రు Two Phase ( $2 \phi$ ) $\sigma$ ©



1
(2) (Inductive Reactance)




Fig (1-18) (a) The shape of the sine wave as seen on an oscilloscope.

## 1. The Sine Wave [ $\mathrm{BR}: \mathrm{col}(\mathrm{E})$ ]



Fig (1-18) (b) The single-phase sine wave as it will be drawn for illustrative purposes in this book.













Fig (1-19) The two-pole winding illustrating how electrical degrees compare with mechanical degrees.


Fig (1-20) A four-pole winding illustrating how 360 electrical degrees compare with 360 mechanical degrees.

Fig (1-21) The single-phase sine wave with both volts and amperes.


Fig (1-22) A generating conductor of an alternating current generator or alternator cutting the lines of force of a magnetic field.


Fig (1-23) Positions of a conductor as voltage is generated.




















Fig (1-24) How the sine wave is produced. The conductor at positions 1 through 5 make one revolution. Also shown are the degrees and the matching time at 60 Hz .


 (3) $2 \mathfrak{ర} 180^{\circ}$ ดิఏ r



## 2. Inductive Reactance (떠줄ㅁTㅇ․



Fig (1-25) The magnetic field around one conductor (a) and the combined magnetic fields of two conductors (b). The conductors of both (a) and (b) are carrying the same amount of amps.

Fig (1-26) The delay in current flow because of inductive reactance in a coil of wire.








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Fig (1-27) Current flow maintained briefly because of inductive reactance in the same coil of wire when the voltage is shut off. The length of time that the current is delayed matches exactly the length of time that the current is maintained.


Fig (1-28) The delay in current flow in an Ac circuit caused by inductive reactance in a coil of wire.



















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Fig (1-29) The Leading current flow in an AC circuit caused by capacitive reactance.






Fig (1-30) Charging a capacitor.





















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Fig (1-31) Two-phase sine wave.











Fig (1-32) (a) Two-phase stator with phase 1 energized and corresponding position on sine wave.



6\$0ల్లీI Phase 2 గ్ని ๙ை:
 دొన్ర Fig (1-32) (b) ఐీ

 Fig (1-32) (c) Phase 1

 ๙วી Fig (1-32) (d) ఐ్ర




















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Fig (1-33) A Split-phase motor.


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Fig (1-34) Schematic of (a) a split-phase motor and (b) a capacitor-start motor.

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Fig (1-35) Schematic of a split-phase motor in (a) start and (b) run positions.

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 pacitor-Start $6 \leqslant$ रంm


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Split Phase $\sigma \theta$ रुळวलీ Start







 య్సరంఠ $90^{\circ}$ โం: Run రిદ





 ~ల్ర: Capacitor өjౌ:




Fig (1-36) Split-phase start-winding and run-winding amps $50^{\circ}$ apart.


Fig (1-37) Capacitor-start, start-winding, and run-winding amps $90^{\circ}$ apart.










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Fig (1-38) AC capacitors with mounting hardware and accessories.

## Procedure For Analyzing Motor Troubles

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Fig (1-39) The bearings are tested by trying to move the shaft vertically.


Fig (1-40) A motor showing end plates not mounted properly. This prevents the rotor from turning. Use a mallet to tap plates into position.


Fig (1-41) The bent shaft of a rotor.

(A)

Fig (1-42) (a) To determine whether winding is grounded, connect one test lead to the winding and the other test lead to the core. The lighted lamp indicates a ground.

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(B)

Fig (1-42) (b) To determine whether winding is grounded, connect one test lead to the winding and the other test lead to the core. The lighted lamp indicates a ground.















 Switch గిన్పీईగీన め
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 ఇనికిఃยర:





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## Rewinding The Capacitor Start Motor













Fig (1-43) End plates and frame marked before disassembling.



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(2) (Pole)




(7) రిடెદ













(3) (Time Rating) ァลํㅚ§ฐ
(4) ऊน్షฟ̀





(8) $్$

(10) Code 2063
(11) (Design Letter for Integral Horse Pow




Fig (1-44) The two windings of a capacitor-start motor. . Note the four sections or poles in each winding.












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Fig (1-45) A diagram of the stator in Fig. 1-44 with slots and windings shown as they would look if rolled flat. The start winding poles are located between two running winding poles.


Fig (1-46) The center of a pole forms in the teeth between two coil sides that have their currents flowing in opposite directions. This determines where the start-winding coils are placed.



 Run





Fig (1-47) Each pole consists of three coils, and each coil is wound in two slots separated by other slots.


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Fig (1-48) The pitch, or span, of the three coils forming one pole.









Fig (1-49) The method of recording the pitch of the coils in a 32-siot, four-pole motor. The number of turns in each coil can be recorded alongside each coil in the diagram if so desired.









Fig (1-50) Pitch data of a 36-slot, four-pole motor. The poles of the start winding are not the same; one pole has four coils, and the next has three.














Fig (1-51) Pitch data of a 24-slot, four-pole motor. The outer coils of adjacent poles are in the same slot.







































Fig (1-52) Air chisel for stripping windings.


















## Terminal Markings For Single-Phase Motors



## Note




## A. Dual Voltage (문



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Dual Voltage

 Main §


Note（1）



Note（2）











$\mathrm{T}_{1}-\circledast$ 庐
$\mathrm{T}_{5}$－ふゝे
$\mathrm{T}_{2}$－अGll $\mathrm{T}_{8}$－ァฺి




Single Voltage
Schematic Diagrams of Capacitor－Start Motors







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## Auxiliary Devices External to Motor





## Marking of Rigidly Mounted Terminals






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## How To Recognize a Connection

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Fig (1-54) (a) סૂઠ



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Fig (1-54) (b) 2 N 4 - Pole, OneCircuit Connection Gీఠuయ్రు" One Cir-


Fig (1-53) Lap winding.



Fig (1-54) (a) A pole group as it would appear in a stator (left), laid flat (center), and in a straight-line diagram (right).


Fig (1-54) (b) A four-pole, one-circuit, short jumper connection, showing the polarity of each coil. Figs. 1-74 through 1-77 explain this illustration of run-winding poles.

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 Circuit



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 Strands of a Conductor' (వ్వి) 'Two


Fig (1-55) A four-pole, two-circuit, short jumper connection.


Fig (1-56) A four-pole, four-circuit connection.


Fig (1-57) A four-pole, one-circuit, short jumper connection wound with two wires. The coil groups are wound two in hand, and the wires are connected as one conductor with two strands.






 Run రిદృ







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 'دుగ్రీ॥ Fig (1-61) دబ్ల 2 §ీ 4 ตी Cir-











Fig (1-60) A one- and two-circuit short jumper connection connected in parallel for low voltage.


Fig (1-61) A two- and four-circuit short jumper connection.
Fig (1-62) Two-circuit coil groups wound two in hand, as they would appear in a motor.

 In hand' G్రీరం 62) ర్రદ




 Fig (1-63) © $\operatorname{Fig}(1-66)$ ) 2$\}$
 ตjว:G®uల్రీII Fig (1-67) G
 శద్మณ్రీలున్రీ"




Fig (1-63) A one-circuit, two-layer connection.



Fig (1-64) A two-circuit, two-layer connection.


Fig (1-65) A four-circuit, two-layer connection.


Fig (1-66) An eight-circuit, two-layered connection.


Fig (1-67) A one- and two-circuit, two-layered connection.


Fig (1-68) A two- and four-circuit, two-layered connection.
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Fig (1-69) A four-and eight-circuit, two-layered connection.

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Fig (1-74) §
 (1-76) ఎన్రీ Ө్లરీ:




 Phase $\sigma$ \&





Fig (1-70) Sketch of stator as done by the repairperson to show where the leads should be brought out of the stator when the rewind is completed and the leads are tied down. The start switch is on the left side, and so a start-winding lead is tied down at that spot. One start lead goes to the capacitor, and the run leads go out the right side of the motor.


Fig (1-71) A two-voltage start winding with two electrolytic capacitors and two switches.
(4) Jumper (







Fig (1-72) A three-lead predetermined rotation connection found in sealed refrigeration compressors and submersible pumps. The switch and capacitors can be located separately from the motor.


Fig (1-73) A two-lead motor with the start winding connected internally.



Fig (1-75) (b) Four-pole dual-voltage split-phase motor-long jumper-counterclockwise for 230 volts.


Fig (1-76) Straight-line diagram of a split-phase motor connected with a short jumper.

(a) One-circuit, short jumper connection

(b) Two-circuit, short jumper connection

Fig (1-77) (a) One-circuit and (b) two circuit, short jumper connection.


Fig (1-78) A four-pole two-voltage motor diagram with short jumpers in the running winding.


Fig (1-79) A four-pole two-voltage motor with long jumper connections.


Fig (1-80) One-circuit, long jumper run winding.


Fig (1-81) Two-circuit, long jumper run winding.








Fig (1-82) One-and two-circuit, long jumper run winding.


Fig (1-83) Two- and four-circuit, long jumper run winding.
(5) Run ర్రిદ
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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 105 | $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| B | 130 | $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| F | 155 | $155^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| H | 180 | $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |











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Fig (1-84) One-step slot-liner former


Fig (1-85) Roller-type slot-liner former.
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Fig (1-86) Machine used for form reinforcing tape on the slot-liner insulation.





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 603 Lamination बp:oŋદ




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Single Phase cofocoup:Uqీ








Fig (1-87) Setting the winding head with the inner coil pattern












1. Bottom coil side in slot 2 . Slip separator over bottom coil

2. Place top coil over separator

3. Slip wedge in place

Fig (1-88). Placement of slot separator and wedges.






 (1-87) ద్రદ












Fig (1-89) Forming the second pattern.


Fig (1-90) Forming the third pattern.

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Fig (1-91) A properly spaced pattern.




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Fig (1-92) A properly fitting coil will leave room to insert the start winding easily.






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Fig (1-93) Wound coil ready for removal.


Fig (1-94) Method of inserting coils in stator.


Fig (1-95) Several poles of completed winding.








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Fig (1-96) Stator ready for connecting.


Fig (1-97) Connecting procedure, starting at the bottom and proceeding counterclockwise.
 -60m








## Series Connection For Four Poles of The Run Winding

## 



Fig (1-98) The connection of adjacent poles to obtain opposite polarity.


Fig (1-99) The connections of three poles.




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Fig (1-100) Four poles connected together and to the line


Fig (1-102) (Continued from Fig. 1-101). The beginning or left of Pole 2 connects to the beginning or left of Pole 3.


Fig (1-103) The end or right of Pole 3 connects to the end or right of Pole 4. The line is connected to the beginning or left of Pole $1\left(T_{1}\right)$ and the beginning or left of Pole $4\left(T_{4}\right)$.







## Series Connection for The Start Winding

## - (Start





Fig (1-104) Four poles of the run or main winding. The poles are connected so that the current through Pole 1 is from left to right in Pole 1, right to left in Pole 2, left to right in Pole 3, and right to left in Pole 4.


Fig (1-105) A four-pole capacitor-start motor connection.


Fig (1-106) A four-pole capacitor-start motor showing the stationary switch and capacitor connected in the center of the start winding.

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Fig (1-107) A four-pole capacitor-start motor connection shown in a circular diagram.


Fig (1-108) A capacitor-start motor with four leads brought outside the frame for reversing.









Fig (1-109) Terminal connection for clockwise and counterclockwise rotation.


Fig (1-110) The connections of a six-pole, capacitorstart motor.

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Fig (1-111) One method of connecting wires between poles.



1. బుదీધృ 603 (Sleeve) røઠగిఁg:Oll




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Step 2
Sleeving is placed over the wires to
 be spliced

> Step 3
> Over one sleeving is placed another of larger size


Step 4
The wires are then spliced and soldered


Fig (1-112) (a) A method of connnecting leads together.
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Fig (1-113) The lead is tied to the winding with cord so that it cannot be broken off. The windings are also tied to one another to prevent vibration of the wires.






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## Baking And Varnishing (з






























 Flow Type Ģరీ











Fig (1-114) Manual application of solventless resin.


## Motor Overload Protective Devices









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Normal position of bimetal

Fig (1-115) Bimetal overload protector


Position due to overload

Fig (1-116) Bimetal overload protector.












Fig (1-117) Three-terminal overload protector with heater.




Fig (1-118) A single-voltage motor with $\mathrm{P}_{3}$ connected internally to $T_{1}, T_{1}$ is accessible to $T_{4}, T_{5}, T_{8}$ and $P_{1}$














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Fig (1-119) Dual-voltage motor showing (a) the low-voltage connection and (b) the high-voltage connection. $T_{1}$ is connected to $P_{3}$ internally. All leads except $T_{1}$ and $P_{3}$ are accessible.






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Fig (1-120) Bimetal type thermotron.


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## Schematic Diagrams of Capacitor Start Motors








## MG 1-2.48 Schematic Diagrams for Capacitor-Start Motors-Reversible

Note-Motor starting switch shown in running position. All directions of rotation shown are facing the end opposite the drive.

| Single Voltage-Without Thermal Protector |  | Sinǵle Voltage-With Thermal Protector |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line Leads | Terminal Board | Line Leads | Terminal Board |
|  | To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. |  | To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T 8. |
| L1 L2 |  | L1 L2 join | -1, 5 |
| Counter-clockwise <br> rotation <br> T1, T8 T4, T5 | $O 6$ | Counterclockwise $\begin{array}{llll}\text { rotation } & \text { P1 } & \text { T4, T5 } & \text { T1, T8 }\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 0$ |
| Clockwise rotation $\mathrm{Tl}, \mathrm{TS}$ T4, 78 | To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T1 and T4. | $\begin{array}{llll} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Clockwise } \\ \text { rotation } \end{array} & \text { P1 } & \text { T4, T8 } & \text { T1, TS } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Toobtain clockwiserotation interchange leads T1and T4. |
|  | Note-When terminal boards are shown, they are viewed from the front. Dotted lines indicatepermanent connection. |  | Note- When terminal boards are shown, they are viewed from the front. Dotted lines indicate permanent connection. |

Fig (1-121) (a) Schematic diagrams for capacitor-start motors-reversible.

## MG 1-2.48 Schematic Diagrams for Capacitor-Start Motors-Reversible

Note-Motor starting switch shown in running position. All directions of rotation shown are facing the end opposite the drive.


Fig (1-121) (b) Schematic diagrams for capacitor-start motors-reversible. (Continued)

## MG 1-2.48 Schematic Diagrams for Capacitor-Start Motors-Reversible

Note I - The design proportions for dual-voltage reversible capacitor start motors are such that three different groups of diagrams are necessary show the means for obtainning adequate protecition for these motors. These three groups of diagrams (I, II and III) insert the thermal protector at different points in the circuit therefore different currents are provided to actuate the thermal protector.
Note II - Motor starting switch shown in running position. All directions of rotation shown are facing the end opposite the drive.


Fig (1-121) (c) Schematic diagram for capacitor-start motors-reversible (Continued)

## MG 1-2.48 Schematic Diagrams for Capacitor-Start Motors-Reversible-(Continued)

Note-Motor starting switch shown in running position. All directions of rotation shown are facing the end opposite the drive.

GROUP II-DOUBLE VOLTAGE-WITH THERMAL PROTECTOR

| Line Leads |  |  |  |  | Terminal Board | Terminal Board with links |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Lower nameplate voltage <br> To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Note I-When terminal boards are shown, they are viewed from the front. Dotted lines indicate permanent connection. <br> Note II - Proper connection depends upon design of motor and thermal protector, refer to motor manufacturers' information for proper diagram. | Higher nameplate voltage <br> Toobtain clockwiserotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Lower nameplate voltage <br> Toobtain clockwiserotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Note-When terminal boards are shown, they are viewed from the front. Dotted lines indicate permanent connection. |
|  |  | L2 | join | Insulate Separately |  |  |
| Higher nameplate voltage | Counter- <br> clockwise <br> rotation P1 <br> Clockwise P1 rotation | T4, T5 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T} 2, \mathrm{~T} 3 \\ \mathrm{~T} 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\ldots .$. $\mathrm{P} 2, \mathrm{T1}$ <br> $\ldots .$. $\mathrm{P} 2, \mathrm{T1}$ |  |  |
| Lower | Counterclockwise P1 rotation | $\begin{gathered} \text { T2, T4 } \\ \text { T5. } \end{gathered}$ | P2, T3 | T4, T8 |  |  |
| plate voltage | Clockwise rotation P1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T2, T4 } \\ \text { T8 } \end{gathered}$ | P2, T3 | T1, T5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Fig (1-121) (d) Schematic diagram for capacitor-start motors-reversible (Continued)

MG 1-2.48 Schematic Diagrams for Capacitor-Start Motors-Reversible-(Continued)
Note-Motor starting switch shown in running position. All directions of rotation shown are facing the end opposite the drive.

GROUP II- DOUBLE VOLTAGE-WITH THERMAL PROTECTOR

| Line Leads | Terminal Board | Terminal Board with links |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Lower nameplate voltage <br> To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Note I -When terminal boards are shown, they are viewed from the front. Dotted lines indicate permanent connection. <br> Note II-Proper cannection depends upon design of motor and thermal protector, refer to motor manufacturers' information for proper diagram. | Higher nameplate voltage <br> To obtain clockwise rotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Lower nameplate voltage <br> Toobtain clockwiserotation, interchange leads T5 and T8. <br> Note-Whenterminal boards are shown, they are viewed from the front. Dotted lines indicate permanent connection. |
|  |  |  |
| Counter-  <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { Counw } \\ \text { clockwise }\end{array}$ Pi <br> Lower  <br> name-  <br> rotation  |  |  |
| plate Clockwise  T2, T4 P2, T3 <br> voltage rotation P1 T8 T5  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Fig (1-121) (e) Schematic diagram for capacitor-start motors-reversible (Continued)

## Connections of Capacitor-Start Motors








1. Single Voltage, (ঞ్రీદ


2. Two Voltage. ( 6 Gpe:G§గuల్ర 60

3. Single Voltage. (艹్yరఠి:ఫిธฺงః)

















## 1. Single Voltage Externally Reversible Capacitor-Start Motor




Fig (1-122) Schematic diagram showing the connection for clockwise rotation, facing the end opposite the shaft. All numbered leads are accessible or come out of the motor.








Fig (1-123) Schematic diagram showing the connection for counterclockwise rotation. All numbered leads are accessible or come out of the motor.


Fig (1-124) Straight-line diagram of a four-pole, capacitor-start motor, connected short jumper.


Fig (1-125) Connection diagram of a four-pule capacitor-start motor.
0ीm Start





Fig (1-126) Straight-line diagram of a four-pole, two-circuit, shortjumper, capacitor-start motor.














Fig (1-127) Four-pole, two-circuit, short jumper, capacitor motor.

## 2. Single Voltage, Nonreversible Capacitor-Start Motor

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Start § $\mathcal{C}_{0}$ Run



 $600 ว \omega 1$

 Gofomm కగ్ర: Gీయuన్


- Fig (1-128) Nonreversible single-voltage motor. Rotation will be from a start-winding pole group to the nearest like-polarity pole group of the run winding.

 ણీ (1-128) ున్రీ ఐీశఠ్లํ:
 คి Gొన్రే


 Single Voltage ணీయున్ర ${ }_{\rho} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{L}}$ Low Voltage $120-\mathrm{V}$

Fig (1-129). Nonreversible high-voltage motor with a low-voltage-rated start winding, connected to the center of the run winding.

 క్రిణว:గ్ని Stat


## 3. Single Voltage, Reversible Capacitor-Start Motor With Over -Load Protector (口

Capacitor-Start
 ъว:पุદ. (Overload)




 วిใి:Gీరున్రీ" Overload


Fig (1-130) Single-voltage capacitor motor with an overload protector. The overload protector may be located inside the motor or in the junction box outside the motor.









## 4. Two Voltage, Reversible Capacitor Start Motor


 pacitor-Start $6 \in 503 \infty$


 (พ్⺀) $240-\mathrm{V}$ ঞว:ตp:G¢

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 Start ఆી\|l:ui:
 ァ000:GGOOK600 Start







 గి $120-\mathrm{V}$ ఠ్రీ నన్రీం






Fig (1-131) Two-voltage capacitor-start motor connected for low voltage. This is a short jumper connection.


Fig (1-132) Two-voltage motor connected for high voltage.


Fig (1-133) Schematic of a two-voltage motor connected for high voltage.





(a) High-voltage connection

(b) Low-voltage connection

Fig (1-134) High- and low-voltage connections using colored wires instead of numbers.
 ఎई: ๙



 © $ం$ :న్ర్|" Fig (1-134) (a) §§ (1-134) (b) ס్రీ







Fig (1-135) Two-voltage capacitor-start motor-connection with two capacitors and one switch. This motor is connected for low voltage. $T_{9}$ and $T_{10}$ are connected to both sides of the centrifugal switch and brought out of the motor.

Start 6ofocoaj:ob \& \%




Fig (1-136) Two-voltage capacitor-start motor connection with two capacitors and one switch. This motor is connected for high voltage. $T_{9}$ and $T_{10}$ keep the start winding and the capacitors in series with the centrifugal switch.


Fig (1-137) Two-voltage capacitor-start motor connection with two capacitors and two switches. This motor is connected for low voltage.


 બp:Gీర⿸\zh14్రి: $T_{6}$ §



Fig (1-138) Two-voltage capacitor-start motor connection with two capacitors and two switches. This motor is connected for high voltage.

## Rewinding The Two Voltage Capacitor-Start Motor 











 131) §§ Fig (1-132)
 ిి:(న)(ీp:గి Short Jum
 ఆj|: ตp:) Gీణణగయున్రు"


Fig (1-139) Straight-line diagram of a four-pole, short jumper, two-voltage, capacitorstart motor with a layered run winding.










## 5. Two Voltage, Reversible Capacitor-Start Motor With Overload Protection


 pacitor-Start 66SOOD

 (1-140) ס్ర ం§గ్ర\$ (Ov -er Load) mmuీugన్ర:








 గి $\mathrm{T}_{1}$ ఢిற్ధి ఁగ్రైఁ్రీయున్రీ" శจ్|ి. cosomog Low Volt-







Fig (1-140) Two-voltage capacitor-start motor with overload, connected for low voltage.


Fig (1-141) Schematic of a two-voltage motor with overload, showing the path of the run current. Only half of the run current flows through the heat element of the thermal protector when the motor is connected for low voltage.
 －ઈணว：دయ్రీ（Heating
 గి G్రీ9） （1－141）د્ِર ఇీ Run
 603uitigexuల్ Fig（1－
 Mş High Voltage ァ




Fig（1－142）Schematic of a two－voltage motor with an overload device，connected for high voltage．$P_{2}$ is not used with this connection．The nameplate amperes of a high－ voltage－connection will be half that of the low－voltage connection．




## 6．Single－Voltage，Capacitor Start Motor With Current Relay




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 ァఫి：శవు：
认ิ\＄్షి：



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Fig（1－143）Schematic of a single－voltage capacitor－start motor using a current relay to control the start winding．

 Run



 న్యిભగ్మిદగ్ Run Series $\infty$ )


 ఖ్రీడయీ Run మింlunగిన్రీ్రియ8:60ు


 -pacitor §ढ़యన్ర: ఐీ

 roృరీ, ̧ి High Current



 Run rent 6 T్రొદ ఫిธง:గ్మిદ శ

 ob $\delta$ Start § ตp:క్రీ్్సరీః:




Fig (1-144) Schematic of a single-voltage, capacitor-start motor with a thermal protector, using a current relay to control the start winding.

(a) Low-voltage connection

(b) High-voltage connection

Fig (1-145) Schematic of a two-voltage capacitor-start motor with a current relay controlling the start winding, (a) connected for low voltage and (b) connected for high voltage. The amperes through the coil of the relay is the same for both connections.








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## 7. Single Voltage, Capacitor-Start Motor With Potential Relay


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 §ీన్రీీీ 75\% క్రిఠpల య్yీ Start




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 ఖీడ015 Start




 ตp:గీGo प్రుગ్ర్రీ| నిદ:ళ్థిశว:ఱ






Fig (1-147) Schematic showing the induced current flow in the start-winding relay-coil circuit of a capacitor-start motor with a potential-relay-controlled start winding.


Fig (1-148) A capacitor-start motor with a potential relay using a three-pole switch to isolate the start winding, preventing contact flutter.










 Start §్రీ Run ત్యరీి:






## 8. Two Voltage, Capacitor-Start Motor With Potential Relay







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Fig (1-150) ص్రీ $240-\mathrm{V}$ Start

 ใి, $\varepsilon_{3} \varepsilon_{0}$ हon


 9 Low Voltage ఫిธธ:M゚ Fig (1-


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Fig (1-149) Dual-voltage capacitor-start motor with a potential relay. The relay is rated for low voltage.


Fig (1-150) A 240-volt capacitor-start motor with a potential relay. The coil of the relay is connected to the center connection of the start winding. The relay coil is rated for low voltage.

(a)

Fig (1-151) (a) Straight-line diagram (a) of a large capacitor-start motor using two low-voltage potential relays. Both the start and run windings are two circuit. The motor operates on 240 volts. To reverse, put $T_{5}$ with $T_{4}$.

(b)

Fig (1-151) (b) Schematic of (a).
$120-\mathrm{V}$ uุ20







## 9. Single-Voltage, Three-lead, Reversible Capacitor-Start 

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 Gీళిశుల్ర్ర"



 య్యరరీ:sว: 0 亿 Fig (1-152) (a)




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(a)

(b)

Fig (1-152) Schematic of a dual-voltage capacitor-start motor connected for high voltage, (a) clockwise rotation facing the end opposite the shaft, and (b) counterclockwise rotation.


Fig (1-153) A three-lead connection used on large capacitor-start motors. The motor is reversed by moving $T_{5}$ to $T_{4}$.


## 10. Single-Voltage, Instantly Reversible Capacitor-Start Motor (鄱:






 ఎరহ్̨ఠిద్మ
 Start





1
Fig (1-154) A capacitor-start motor using a triple-pole, double throw switch for reversing.


Fig (1-155) An instantly reversible capacitor-start motor with triple-pole, double-throw switch for reversing.

## 



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Fig (1-156) دున్ర ચృ



















 પన్రీ"




 158) ుబ్ర $T_{8} \# 1 ~ గ ి ~ G ర ం న ి న ి న ~$






 onejfir 4 Pole, 2 Throw, Centre off Toggle Switch ( $00{ }^{\circ}$




Fig (1-159) A motor with the instant reversing stationary switch connected to a four-pole, double-throw, center-off reversing toggle switch with the switch thrown in the forward direction. Dotted lines show which terminals on the switch are joined by the switch blades in that direction.

## 11. Single-Voltage, Two-Speed Capacitor Motor

## 

Capacitor-Start $6 \in \delta_{0} \rightarrow$ 反





 \$న్ల:గ్రిరం:ున్లు| Fig (1-161)




 (క్ళి) coీయున్రీ External Selector Switch ली High Speed






 ธจృวย: Switch ©ी Low Speed termi-

 ૦ીు (ગ్చి) coీ




Fig (1-162) (a) §§ (b)




 ヘั::ભీGoofe:

 ธ0ుวశวી Centrifugal device



Fig (1-160) Circuitry of the most commonly used stationary switch used in three winding, two-speed motors.


Fig (1-161) Schematic of the external selector switch, the stationary switch contacts, and the windings as they are connected.


Fig (1-162) (a) Two-speed capacitor-start motor schematic showing the current flow when it is starting at high speed.


Fig (1-162) (b) Two-speed capacitor-start motor schematic showing the current flow when it is running at high speed.




Fig (1-163) (a) §र्ट
(b)
 ธృว๘วใ External Speed Se-


 §్రీఁ60ు Stationary Switch




 બొలీున్రీ§్ర Centrifugal Device గ్రీృః:




 ธฺน็ం





Fig (1-163) (a) Two-speed capacitor-start motor schematic showing the current flow when the motor is started in low speed.


Fig (1-163) (b) Two-speed capacitor-start motor schematic showing the current flow when the motor is running at low speed.


Fig (1-163) (c) A typical layout of coils in a two-speed capacitor-start motor.隹











## 12. Single-Voltage, Two-Speed Consequent-Pole Motor <br> 














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Fig (1-164) Straight-line diagram of four- and eight-pole consequentpole motor, connected for high speed.


Fig (1-165) Straight-line diagram of a four- and eight-pole consequentpole motor connected for low speed.


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 Consequent


Fig (1-166) If the two poles of a two-pole motor are connected so that like polarity results, two more poles will be formed by the lines of force entering the frame.


Fig (1-167) Circular diagram of a two-speed capacitor-start motor.

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## ( Permanent Split Capacitor Motors

## 




















2．ఫ్రిశว：$\sim \delta$ Oी｜：




## 1．Single－Voltage，Reversible \＆NonReversible Permanent Split Capacitor Motor

## 

 fugal Switching System oolod
 －p：m：ธั่：uన్ర Capacitor－Start


 Capacitor－Start $6 \otimes$ 〇〇つ Start 8 ใุદз



 2య Electrolytic Capacitor
 20 Single Value Capacitor



Fig（1－168）Permanent－split，capacitor－run，reversible motor．


Fig（1－169）（a）Permanent－split，capacitor－run，nonreversible motor．





Capacitor-Start cosonsశ60:








Permanent-Split Capa -






 (b) ఠુદ




Fig (1-169) (b) Straight-line diagram of a permanent-split, capacitor-run motor and the terminal markings, as found on a refrigeration compressor.


Fig (1-170) Starting unit consisting of a single-pole, double-throw toggle switch, three electrolytic capacitors, and three toggle switches and leads connected to a refrigeration compressor motor.










## 2. Single-Voltage, Special-Duty Reversible, Permanent-Split Capacitor Motor

## 

 Control Valve जj:



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 भి Capacitor-Start 6esonsejp:




 © \$ి:oర600 Run



Fig (1-171) Special-duty, permanent-split, capacitor-run motor going forward because the capacitor is in series with winding, making (a) the start winding and (b) the run winding.


Fig (1-172) The same motor as in Fig. 1-171, with the capacitor in series with the winding (b). This makes (b) the start winding and (a) the run winding, and the motor will run in reverse.









Fig (1-173) Two-voltage permanent-split, capacitor-run motor connected short jumper.

## 3. Two-Voltage, Reversible, Permanent-Split Capacitor Motor









## 4. Two Speed, Single-Voltage, Permanent-Split Capacitor 

טన్రీ§ీ:§ఠతి| Capacitor-


 sull Stator Magnetic Field





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Fig (1-174) (a) Two-speed permanent-split, capacitor-run motor connected for high speed. The low-speed winding is idle on high speed.


Fig (1-174) (b) Two-speed permanent-split capacitor-run motor connected for low speed. Both the high- and low-speed windings are energized in series.



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## Connection (a) ァว:








 603 (Torque) 603 ( $(\infty$ ) ふว:




 tor 6 fionsob: \$న్ర:on Start




Fig (1-175) Schematics showing the two start-winding connections used in a multispeed, permanent-split, capacitor-run motor. Connection (a) is across the high run winding, and connection (b) is across the line.

## 5. Three-Speed, Single-Voltage, Permanent-Split Capacitor

Motor ( (

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5 Fig (1-177) ఎన్ర లబ్రీథ:
 బన్రీగ్రియ్రీ॥ અబయీః





 osgifus: Capacitor cefom గి



gixesombifk Start


Fig (1-176) Three-speed permanent-split, capacitor-run motor and external selector switch.


 จे00:600) Capacitor 60$\}$

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Fig (1-178) Schematic of a three-speed permanent-split capacitor motor connected for high speed.


Fig (1-179) Schematic of a three-speed permanent-split capacitor motor connected for medium speed.


Fig (1-180) Schematic of a three-speed permmanentsplit capacitor motor connected for low speed.




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Terminal Markings-Multispeed Single-voltage Permanent-split Capacitor Motors
A. When multispeed single-voltage permanent-split capacitor motors are provided with terminal leads, the leads shall be identified by one of the following alternative terminal markings:


Note I —Parts shows within the dotted area are not a part of the motor. They are included in the diagram to clarify motor terminal connections made by the user.
Note II -For two speed motors, omit terminal 4 (red and the corresponding winding.
Fig (1-181) Terminal markings-multispeed single-voltage permanent-split capacitor motors.


Fig (1-182) Wiring diagram of a three-speed capacitor-run motor.

## Two-Value Capacitor Motor (떠둑ํ

 $00: 600$ Capacitor $\mathfrak{\sim}$ Electrolytic Capacitor §̧§ Stationary


 の $\delta$ হุs





 20్రీ" Stationary Switch




Fig (1-184) Two-value capacitor motor showing the path of the current when the motor is running.


Fig (1-185) Schematic of a two-value capacitor motor using two capacitors.







## Start-Winding Connections (Start 두зеззаппйи:)




 trolytic Capacitor $\infty \delta$ 疋


2.


























## 1. Single-Voltage Start Winding with One Electrolytic Capacitor



Fig (1-186) Single-voltage start-winding connection. The voltage rating can be high or low.



 Ģ Run 8 B $\varepsilon_{3}$ §§




 600)


Fig (1-187) Low voltage start-winding connected to the center of the run winding. This is a high-voltage motor. The electrolytic capacitor is rated for low voltage.



## 2. Single-Voltage Start Winding With Two Electrolytic Capacitors in Parallel








## 3. Two Electrolytic Capacitors Connected in Series




 vబ్రీ: గ:ంఠ్రి:600 Capacitor


 \$న: $: 600150$ Mfd Capacitor


Fig (1-188) Single-voltage start winding with two electrolytic capacitors in parallel.



 $\omega$ బ: Capacitor $\underset{\sim}{2} \operatorname{son}$ ర్యీీ: 60 ిికున్రీ|"Fig (1-189)




Fig (1-189) High-voltage start winding using two low-voltage capacitors in series.






## 4. Two Electrolytic Capacitors Connected in Series, in Parallel with Two Electrolytic Capacitors Connected in Series.



Fig (1-190) High-voltage start winding using two low-voltage capacitors in series, in parallel with two low-voltage capacitors in series.




## 5. Tow Electrolytic Capacitors Connected in Parallel, in Series with Two Electrolytic Capacitors Connected in Parallel.




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Fig (1-191) High-voltage winding with two capacitors connected in parallel, in series with two capacitors connected in parallel. The electrolytic capacitors all are low voltage.

## 6. Two-Voltage Start Winding with One Set of Stationary Switch Contacts.



Fig (1-192) Dual-voltage motor with a dual-voltage start winding controlled by a stationary switch with one set of contacts.







## 7. Two-Voltage Start Winding with Internally Connected Line Leads.



Fig (1-193) Dual-voltage capacitor-start motor with a dual-voltage start winding controlled by a stationary switch connected internally to $T_{4}, T_{9}$ is connected internally to $T_{1}$.

Fig (1-193) סీ §


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 Electrolytic Capacitor बjp:



 ున్ర Low Voltage Capacitor






Fig (1-194) Dual-voltage, capacitor-start motor with two sets of stationary switch contacts controlling the start winding.

## 8. Two-Voltage Start Winding with Two Stationary Switch Contacts.





## 9. One-Voltage Start Winding with a Separate Winding for an Oil-filled Capacitor



Fig (1-195) Two-value capacitor-start motor with a separate winding for the oil-filled capacitor.







## 10. One-Voltage Start Winding with a Potential Relay.






Fig (1-196) Two-value capacitor-start motor with a potential relay controlling the start winding.

## 11. Two-Voltage Start Winding with One Potential Relay




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Fig (1-197) Dual-voltage capacitor-start motor with a dual-voltage start winding controlled by a potential relay with one set of contacts. The potential relay is rated for low voltage.

# Calculations for Rewinding and Reconnecting 

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 acu: Tup్రీని 600.


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## Rewinding for a Change in Voltage

## 





RULE 1.

$$
\text { New turns }=\frac{\text { new voltage }}{\text { orig.voltage }} \times \text { orig. turns }
$$

RULE 2.

$$
\text { New c.m. area }=\frac{\text { orig. voltage }}{\text { new voltage }} \times \text { orig. c.m. area }
$$

RULE 3.

$$
\text { New capacitance in } \mu \mathrm{f}=\frac{(\text { orig. voltage })^{2}}{(\text { new voltage })^{2}} \times \text { ciig. } \mu \mathrm{f}
$$






## DATA :

| Run winding, span <br> turns 38 | $1-9$ <br> 26 | $1-5$ | No. 15 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $1-8$ | $1-6$ | No. 19 |
| Start winding, span 1-10 | 28 | 15 |  |




Run winding, span 1-9
Run winding, new turns 76
Start winding, span 1-10
Start winding, new turns 28

1-7 1-5
5240
1-8 1-6
5630

Rule 2 గి శుబీโ్రు

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { New c.m. area } & =\frac{\text { orig. voltage }}{\text { new voltage }} \times \text { orig. c.m. area } \\
& =\frac{115}{230}=\text { one-half c.m. area }
\end{aligned}
$$

R.W . :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { c.m. area of No. } 15 & =3.257 \text { c.m. } \\
\text { one-half of } 3.257 & =1.628 \\
1,628 \text { c.m. } & =\text { No. } 18
\end{array}
$$

S.W.:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { c.m. of No. } 19 & =1,288 \\
\text { one-half of } 1,288 & =644 \text { c.m. } \\
644 \text { c.m. area } & =\text { No. } 22
\end{array}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { New capacitance in } \mu \mathrm{f} & =\frac{(\text { orig. voltage })^{2}}{(\text { new voltage })^{2}} \times \text { orig. } \mu \mathrm{f} \\
\text { New } \mu \mathrm{f} & =\frac{(115)^{2}}{(230)^{2}} \times 600 \mu \mathrm{f} \\
& =\frac{13,225}{52,900} \times \mu \mathrm{f}=\frac{1}{4} 600 \mu \mathrm{f}
\end{aligned}
$$















## Reconnecting for a Change in Voltage

## 문าว:ธ





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 .0బ్రు| Fig (1-198) §ీ (1-199)
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Fig (1-198) Series connection of coils for 240-volt operation.


Fig (1-199) Parallel connection of coils for 120-volt operation. Voltage remains the same across each coil.
 4 จุळई: మN






## 















Fig (1-200) Pitch data of a 36 -slot, four-pole motor. The poles of the starting winding are not the same; one pole has four coils, and the next has three.









Poles $\times 180^{\circ} /$ number of teeth in stator $=$ degrees per tooth
Degrees per tooth $\times$ teeth encompassed by the coil
Sine of one-half the angle of the coil $=$ chord factor

$8 \times 20^{\circ}=160^{\circ}$
$\frac{1}{2} 160^{\circ}=80^{\circ}$




 అఫీడుమ




Effective Turns $=$ Actual Turns $\times$ Chord Factor


 ผิตpดl||

| Span | Actual Turns | Chord Factor |  | Effective Turns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-9$ | 30 | 0.98 | $=$ | 29 |
| $1-7$ | 30 | 0.87 | $=$ | 26 |
| $1-5$ | 18 | 0.64 | $=$ | 12 |
| $1-3$ | 20 | 0.34 | $=$ | $\frac{7}{74}$ |





 [్రీయున్రీ"


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New eff. turns }=\frac{\text { orig. rpm }}{\text { new } \mathrm{rpm}} \times \text { orig. eff. turns }
\end{aligned}
$$


Eff. turns per pole $=\frac{\text { total turns }}{\text { poles }}=\frac{444}{6}=74$ eff. turns






Fig (1-201) Pitch data of a 36-slot, six-pole motor. The outer coils of each pole group lap one another and share the same slot.

## STEP 4.


 92 Actual Turns प్రీలున్రీ॥

## STEP 5.




| Span | Turns | Chord Factor | Eff. Turns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-7$ | 23 | 1.0 | 23.0 |
| $1-5$ | 46 | 0.87 | 40.0 |
| $1-3$ | 23 | 0.50 | 11.5 |
|  | 92 |  | 74.5 |





$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { New c.m. area } & =\frac{\text { new speed }}{\text { orig speed }} \times \text { c.m. of orig. wire } \\
& =\frac{1,200}{1,800} \times \text { c.m. }=\frac{2}{3} \text { c.m. of orig. wire }
\end{aligned}
$$

If the originally wire No. $17=2,048$ c.m., then

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 / 3 \times 2,048 & =1,365 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{m} . \\
1,365 & =\text { No. } 19
\end{aligned}
$$






## 







## 



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## Excessive-Duty Cycle













1. $\ddagger$ §ว: $ి \mathfrak{T} โ ి$ :
2. Bearing ๓:2్యว: 亿̧ర:
3. Capacitor o $\ddagger \stackrel{C}{2}: \theta\}$
4. ఫ్రిణుఃఇలీ:శ్రీ


5. ఐ:మ్ము:















## 






## 



 Open Circuit Gid








Fig (1-202) Capacitor with a broken connecting strap under the terminal board.

 Fig (1-202) ァoฺిદ:GY







## The Right-Sized Capacitor











Fig (1-203) Locked rotor method for finding the right-sized capacitor for a motor. Voltmeter 2 should read 5 to 10 percent higher than voltmeter 1 .










## Capacitor ぃథ์:




## 







$$
C_{1}+C_{2}+C_{3}=C t
$$

## 




 โ్రీృన్ర్"


$$
\text { In Series } \quad C_{t}=\frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_{1}}+\frac{1}{C_{2}}+\frac{1}{C_{3}} \ldots \text { etc. }}
$$

Two capacitors in series $\quad C_{t}=\frac{C_{1} C_{2}}{C_{1}+C_{2}}$

3. Tq[








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## Charge-discharg Test



Fig (1-204) Steps in testing a capacitor. Step 1. Connect capacitor, as shown, for a few seconds.


Fig (1-205) Step 2. Remove line wires and shortcircuit the terminals. A spark should be visible.

1800 Watt Resistor ફిన్నిદ:[్రి|:



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 Capacitor ヱ








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## Capacity Test



 Fig (1-206) శబిక: దిన్నిદ:



Fig (1-206) Test used to determine a capacitor's value.





$$
\text { Capacity in } \mu \mathrm{f}=\frac{159,300}{\text { frequency }} \times \frac{\text { amperes }}{\text { volts }}
$$



| $\frac{159300}{60}$ | $=2,655$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{2,655}{120}$ | $=22$ |

$$
\text { Ampere } \times 22=\mu \mathrm{f}
$$





















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Capacitor-Start cosom



 యన్ర: Electrolytic Capacitor







 డఠఇ\$ీరీలున్రీ| Oil Capacitor గ Electrolytic Capacitor §



Fig (1-207) Start-winding schematic of a two-value capacitor-start motor with four oil-filled capacitors and one electrolytic capacitor. Oil-filled capacitors are always connected in parallel to each other.


Fig (1-208) If an oil-filled capacitor becomes shorted, a high current will flow in the start winding. If the circuit protection does not function, the winding will burn.












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Fig (1-209) ద్మદ G.







6. Capacitor ตp:గిన థీ:0ుઠ్రెદ:




Fig (1-209) Test panel. Test clips 1 and 2 are used for 120 -volt testing, and test clips 1 and 3 are used for 240 -volt testing.

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Fig (1-210) Places to test for opens in a start winding.




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Fig (1-211) Testing for the shorted circuit in a dual-voltage capacitor-start motor.








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Fig (1-212) First locate the grounded circuit with the test light, and then locate the grounded coil group with a limited current.














Fig (1-213) Comparison test used to locate partially shorted section of dual-voltage run winding.





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Fig (1-214) Test rotor made from a small fan motor or a skeletontype motor.







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## Ground efp:

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Fig (1-215) To determine whether winding is grounded, connect one test lead to the winding and the other test lead to the core. The lighted lamp indicates a ground.













## Open-Circuits







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 Fig (1-217) סీદ્દ






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Fig (1-216) A circuit for testing winding for opens.


Fig (1-217) The effect of a defective pole. If the circuit is open, the lamp will not light.


Fig (1-218) The method of determining which pole is open-circuited.


Start iగ






Start $ి$ రి ${ }^{3}$ §§§








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Fig (1-219) Testing the start winding circuit for opens.





## Eg? ®p: $^{2}$









Fig (1-220) (a) The growler method of testing for shorts in the stator.


Fig (1-220) (b) Internal, external growler.


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Fig（1－221）The compass method of testing for reversed poles．









## 酎还局：

Capacitor－Start §§ Split－Phase cefoncep：






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(5) Over Load ァఠిofఙరిદ:


(8) $\boldsymbol{\text { (iO:§ }}$


## (1) Open Run Winding





## (2) Open Start Winding




Fig (1-222) Starting the motor by mechanical means.
 Switch గిळ





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## 7. Worn or Tight Sleeve Bearings


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Fig (1-228) The tool used for forcing bearings out of end plates.









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 End Plate so్రిદ



Fig (1-229) A motor showing end plates not mounted properly. This prevents the rotor from turning. Use a mallet to tap plates into position.




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Fig (1-230) The bent shaft of a rotor.











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5. ©:د్రว:600 Bearing जp:


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Fig (1-231) Two turns making electrical contact.



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## 4. అ๘0ు

Starting (ग్రి)Running రి: (§) Connection






Fig (1-232) A connection mistake often made by beginners.

Connection बjp:ધృ\$6mวEG§0





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Fig (1-233) The rotor under test placed between the open ends of the growler core.








3. Start §§ Run
4. $0: 6 \$ 6000$ Bearing §§


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Fig (1-234) Miscellaneous diagrams.


Fig (1-235) A two-pole, capacitor motor with a one-circuit start and a one-circuit run winding.

Fig (1-236) A two-pole, capacitor start motor with a onecircuit start and a two-circuit run winding.


Fig (1-237) A two-pole, capacitor start motor with a one-circuit start and a one- and two-circuit run winding.










## Chapter 2 Repulsion Type Motors






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(1) Repulsion 6 ovons




## Repulsion Motor






## Repulsion - Start Induction Motor











Fig (2-1) A repulsion-start induction motor.

## Repulsion-Induction Motor


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## Construction (m²







Fig (2-2) Stator and winding of a repulsion-start, induction motor.










Fig (2-3) The rotor of a repulsion induction motor. The axial commutator has bars parallel to the shaft.


Fig (2-4) A rotor having a radial commutator with bars perpendicular to the shaft.


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 (2-4), Fig (2-5)




Fig (2-5) A partly dismantled rotor and parts of the centrifugal mechanism.






## The Repulsion - Start Induction Motor


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## Operation of the Brush-Lifting, Repulsion-Start Induction Motor











## The Centrifugal Short-Circuiting Device



(1) Governor Weights
(2) Short-Circuiting Necklace
(3) Spring Barrel
(4) Spring
(5) Push Rod
(6) Brush Holder and Brushes
 دబ్రీ"

 Short-Circuiting Necklace §؟







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Fig (2-6) An exploded view of the rotor of a repulsion-start, induction-run motor, showing the short-circuiting and brush-lifting mechanism.




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Repulsion-Start cefom
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Fig (2-7) An exploded view of the rotor of a repulsion-start, induction-run motor. In this type, the brush holder is located in the end plate.






## Brush Riding, Repulsion-Start Induction Motor



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Fig (2-8) A commutator for a brushriding, repulsion-start, induction-run motor.


Fig (2-9) The assembly of the short-circuiting device of a brush-riding, repulsion-start, induction-run motor.


Fig (2-11) Two brushes may be used for a four-pole motor if the armature is wave-wound or crossconnected.


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## Stator Windings and Connections (घєпाит



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Fig (2-12) A four-pole stator of a repulsion-start, induction-run motor, connected for 230 volts.












Fig (2-13) A four-pole stator connected for 115 volts. ఎన్రీ|"


Fig (2-14) A two-circuit connection for 230-volt operation (a). A four-circuit connection for 115 -volt operation (b).





Fig (2-15) A two-voltage motor. For 230 volts: connect $T_{2}$ and $T_{3}$ together; $T_{1}$ to line lead, and $T_{4}$ to line lead.


Fig (2-16) Internal connections of a six-pole repulsion motor stator.


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Fig (2-17) A straight-line diagram of a six-pole stator with a short jumper or adjacent group connection.


Fig (2-18) A straight-line diagram of an eight-pole stator with long jumper connections.

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Fig (2-19) An eight-pole stator that can be connected for 115 - or 230-volt operation.


Fig (2-20) Recording the position of the poles in a repulsion motor.
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Fig (2-21) The core section at the center of the pole. It is wider than other sections.


Fig (2-22) The method of recording data for a 24 -slot, repulsion-start, induction-run motor.

## DATA SHEET FOR REPULSION MOTOR

Make

| H.P. | R.P.M. | Volts | Amps. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cycle | Type | Frame | Style |
| Temp; | Model | Serial | Phase |


| Rotor | Bars | Stats | Coil Pitch | Wave |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lead Pitch | Turns | Coils / Slot | Size Wire |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equalizer |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stator | Poles |  | Slots | Size Wire | No. of Circuits |

Slot No.


## Armature Windings for Repulsion-Start Induction Motors





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Fig (2-23) The armature of a repulsion-start, induction-run motor.







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Fig (2-24) A radial commutator that is pressed on the armature shaft.


Fig (2-25) A radial commutator that screws onto the armature shaft.


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Fig (2-26) A lap winding with one coil per slot.


Fig (2-27) A wave winding with one coil per slot.







Fig (2-28) A lap winding with two coils per slot.


Fig (2-29) A wave winding with two coils per slot.



 Fig (2-28) §દ






Fig (2-30) A lap winding with three coils per slot.


Fig (2-31) A wave winding with three coils per slot.

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 з๐ว: (Lap (or) Wave) 九G్pల


Fig (2-32) Step 1. Record the data for a two-coil per-slot repulsion armature.

























Fig (2-33) (a) Step 2. Place beginning leads in adjoining commutator bars according to data and wind the proper number of turns, using two wires in hand. Cut the wires at the last turn and bend them over the core.












Fig (2-33) (b) Armature holder. ఎబ్రీ"












Fig (2-34) Step 3. Place the beginnings of coils 3 and 4 in bars 3 and 4 and start winding the coils, beginning one slot away from the first coils and using the same pitch as before.


Fig (2-35) Step 4. Place the top leads in the commutator bars after the armature is completely wound. For a lap winding, the top leads are placed in bars adjacent to the bottom leads of the same coil.






 4. ఇి|ర0






## Equalizer or Cross-Connections

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$$
\text { Span }=\frac{\text { No of Bars }}{\text { No of Pairs of Poles }}
$$







Connection 2 U్రీ 1 §



Fig (2-36) Cross connections of commutator bars for a four-pole motor having 36 bars, pitch 1 and 19.


Fig (2-37) Cross connedtions of commutator bars for a six-pole motor having 36 bars, pitch 1 and 13.


Fig (2-38) Cross connections of commutator bars for an eight-pole motor having 36 bars, pitch 1 and 10.










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## Rewinding a Wave-Wound Armature









Commutator Pitch $=\frac{\text { No. of Bars - 1 }}{\text { No of Pair of Poles }}=\frac{45-1}{2}$
$=22$, or 1 and 23


Fig (2-39) A four-pole, wave-wound armature must have an odd number of bars in the commutator. If there is an even number of bars, two must be shorted.


Fig (2-40) A wave connection showing dead coil. This coil must remain unconnected when there are more coils than bars.








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Fig (2-41) The method of placing a jumper between two bars to take the place of a coil, This is used when there is an even number of coils and one bar more than the number of coils.
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## Reversing the Repulsion-Start Induction Motor



Fig (2-42) The first two coils of a wave-wound armature in place. Note that this armature is wound exactly as a lap armature, except that the beginning leads are placed away from the center of the coil.


Fig (2-43) The next two coils placed in the slots exactly as the first two coils, except that they are started in the next slot. The end leads are cut off and leff on the core.


Fig (2-44) How the top leads are placed in bars for a wave winding.

 Field


a.


Fig (2-45) If the coil is in a vertical plane, it will not move. If the coil is tilted off the vertical, it will tend to move.










Fig (2-46) Two closed circuits in an armature similar to two coils. No motion takes place if brushes are in a vertical or horizontal position.














## Stationary Brush Holder



Fig (2-47) An end plate showing how the brush holder is moved to reverse the motor.
 د్రీీ Brush గ్








Fig (2-48) A frame with field poles off center.


Fig (2-49) The position of the frame in Fig. 2-48 reversed. This will cause the motor to run in the opposite direction.

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Fig (2-50) A cartridge type of brush holder with both brushes in position for counterclockwise rotation.


Fig (2-51) A cartridge type of brush holder with both brushes in position for clockwise rotation.








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Fig (2-52) Pair of wedge shaped brushes for a vertical commutator.









## The Repulsion Motor


















Fig (2-53) A four-pole repulsion motor. Note that the motor can be connected for two voltages, Four brushes are used. If the armature is wave-wound or cross-connected, two adjacent brushes may be used.

## Compensating Winding

Slot No.

Fig (2-54) A compensated repulsion motor.











Fig (2-55) A layout of a six-pole compensated repulsion motor. Note the location of the compensating winding in relation to the main winding. The compensating winding is generally wound into the slots first.

## The Repulsion-Induction Motor


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Fig (2-56) An armature of a repulsion-induction motor. Note slots and squirrel-cage winding.






Fig (2-57) A typical repulsion-induction motor.


Fig (2-58) A diagram of a compensated repulsion-induction motor.

## Electrically Reversible Repulsion Motor




 6.


MG 1-2.52 Schematic Diagrams for Repulsion, Repulsion-Start Induction and Repulsion-Induction Motors

| Reversible by Shifting Brushes | Single Voltage-Externally Reversible |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Voltage |  |  |  |  |
|  | P | L1 | L2 | Join |
| Counter- <br> clockwise <br> rotation T1 T5 T4, T8 |  |  |  |  |
| Clockwise <br> rotation T1 T8 T4, T5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| L1 L2 Join |  | L1 | L2 | Insulate |
| Higher nameplate voltage T1 T4 T4, T3 | Counterclockwise | T1 | T5 | T8 |
| Lower nameplate voltage $\mathrm{T} 1, \mathrm{~T} 3 \mathrm{~T} 2, \mathrm{~T} 4 \quad . . . . .$. | rotation |  |  |  |
|  | Clockwise rotation | T1 | T8 | T5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Fig (2-59) Schematic diagrams for repulsion, repulsion-start induction and repulsion induction motors.





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## Rewinding and Reconnecting Repulsion Motor



## Rewinding for a Change in Voltage (跎 $327:$ :


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RULE (1)
New turns $\quad=\frac{\text { New Voltage }}{\text { orig. Voltage }} \times \quad$ orig. turns/coil

RULE (2)

$$
\text { New c.m. area }=\frac{\text { Orig. Voltage }}{\text { New Voltage }} \times \text { orig. c.m. area }
$$



## Solution :

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { New turns } & =\frac{230}{115} \times \text { orig. turns } \\
& =2 \times 8 \text { orig. turns }
\end{aligned}
$$


(

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { New c.m. area } & =\frac{115}{230} \\
& \text { orig. c.m. Area } \\
& =\frac{1}{2} \quad \text { orig c.m. Area }
\end{aligned}
$$





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Fig (2-60) Testing a repulsion motor for a shorted armature. Lift the brushes from the commutator; throw the switch on, and turn the armature by hand. If it turns freely, the armature is not shorted.

## Test for Opens and Reverse

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(d) Brush ap:os:6 $\$\left[\right.$ $0^{\mathcal{C}}$ : (9)



(h) र्रీఠ606\$602 గईీG\|lemon (9), (12), (17)




(b) Necklace ( (כֻ.) గ్ \$























(d) $\infty$ (§§mw




(c) Brush §̧









(f) $069 \mathrm{E}:[\mathrm{G} \delta 6 \$ 6003$ ocoson (19)




(b) Tर. $606 \$ 600$ (




(g) Push Rod Яన్రీళ్q:్ర్ర: (10)
(8) cosmm
(a) ४
(b) బ్ర $606 \leqslant 603$ 万ु

(e) $\quad ๓ ฺ$ Gరీ

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## 2. Open Circuit in stator or Armature





Repulsion $6 e 503$ ®i






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Fig (2-61) A wrong connection for 230 volts. The current - flows through two adjacent poles in the same direction. The motor hums and does not run. To remedy, connect $T_{2}$ and $T_{3}$ together, $L_{1}$ to $T_{1}$ and $T_{4}$ to $L_{2}$.
 งల్రీఁmวఁ์: $T_{3}$ §




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 Uncouv్n Repulsion-Start Induction cosom



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Fig (2.63) Acommon mistake. There is no complete circuit across the line, and the motor neither operates nor hums.

Fig (2-62) Although connected for 115 volts, adjacent poles have the same polarity. Remedy by connecting $T_{1}$, and $T_{3}$ to $L_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ and $T_{4}$ to $L_{2}$.





## 9. Brushes Not Contacting Commutator (эqโ⿷匚દ



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## 10. Brush Liffing From Commutator Too Quickly

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## 12. Dirty Centrifugal Necklace or Commutator 











## 13. Short Circuiting Necklace Broken or Not Operating Properly ( ต刀?

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## 14. Centrifugal Mechanism Not Assembled Properly








 Fig (2-6) Oీદ્વర

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## 20. High Mica (






## Chapter 3 Three - Phase Motors

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Fig (3-1) A three-phase motor.


Fig (3-2) A stator of a three-phase motor.




Three-Phase $6 \in$ रुm









Fig (3-3) Rotor of a three-phase motor.


Fig (3-4) A wound rotor of a three-phase motor.




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Fig (3-6) (a) A four-pole, 36-slot stator. Each tooth equals $20^{\circ}$. This is a concentric-wound coil group showing the $90^{\circ}$ and the $120^{\circ}$ locations. The $120^{\circ}$ slot is where the first coil of the next phase group with the same polarity is placed.


Fig (3-6) (b) A lap-wound coil group showing the $90^{\circ}$ and the $120^{\circ}$ location. The $120^{\circ}$ slot is where the first coil of the next phase group with the same polarity is placed.
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Fig (3-7) ర్రీ రిఁీ,





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Fig (3-7) Concentric and lap coil placement $120^{\circ}$ apart. Each coil group is the start of its phase and is of the same polarity.


Fig (3-8) The single-phase sine wave modified for illustration purposes.


Fig (3-9) A simplified three-phase sine wave showing where each phase starts.




 $\left(120^{\circ}\right)\left(\mathrm{H}_{1}\right.$ ) )


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 دబ్రీII Fig (3-10) ગబ్ర

 ગబ્રీగ్రియున్రీ" Fig (311. a) ગున్ర్ Phase A


Fig (3-10) Illustration of how the coil groups or poles of a three-phase stator fit the three-phase sine wave.


Fig (3-11) (a) The A phase is energized as shown on sine wave, setting up a polarity in the stator that attracts the bar magnet.


Fig (3-11) (b) The B phase is energized, attracting the magnet as shown.








1.


Fig (3-11) (c) The C Phase is energized, attracting the magnet in this position.

Fig (3-11) (d) The A phase energized the same as in Fig. 3-11. a to complete one revolution.

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## The Squirrel Cage Rotor

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Fig (3-12) Pole formed in the stator by the current in a coil group.





Fig (3-13) Current flowing in rotor bars at 98 percent rpm. Bars located at $90^{\circ}$ from the stator pole centers are the center of the rotor poles.












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Fig (3-14) (a) Magnetic lines of force going through the rotor at synchronous speed.

Three-Phase สefom శగ్రీీీీ




2.










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Fig (3-14) (b) By the time the polarity reverses in the stator, the rotor has rotated to a position where it needs no magnetic reversal. The magnetic lines of force continue to flow through it in the same direction.






















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（6）（Pitch）ヱกুวァธロ：











DATA SHEET FOR POLYPHASE MOTOR

| Make |  | Serial |  |  |  |  | Cycle |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H.P. | R.P.M. |  |  | Volts |  | Amps |  |  |  | Frame |
| Temp. | Duty |  |  | S.F. |  | Code |  |  |  | Design |
| Model | Type |  |  | Style |  | Enclosure |  |  |  | Hz |
| Efficiency |  | Power factor |  |  |  | Bearings S1. BB. \# |  |  |  |  |
| Connection |  | Turns |  |  | Wire size |  |  | Wires in mult. |  |  |
| Pitch |  | Coil ext. |  |  | No. of groups |  |  |  | No. | of poles |
| Coils / Group |  | No. of slots |  |  |  | Lap |  | Concentric |  |  |
| Remarks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Slot \# 14203450678101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536 Layer \# i Layer \# 2

Layer \# 3
Layer \#4


CONCENTRIC COIL PLACEMENT FOR LAYERED WINDINGS.
A sample data sheet for rewinding three-phase motors.

## Nameplates For Dual-Voltage Three-Phase Motors

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Design (giac:
Fig (3-15) Nameplate.










## : Code (eqвз)











## Rating (зптโด







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## Frame (ㄲุル뚠)










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$$
\frac{\text { Watts }}{\text { Volts } \times \text { Amps }}=\text { Power Factor }
$$



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$\frac{\text { Wattless Power }}{\text { Applied Voltage }}=$ The amps of Wattless Power (or) Magnetizing amps.






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 (3-16) ఠ్రદ G్ర







Fig (3-16). How to count the span or pitch of a coil. The coil, in lap windings all have the same span.



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Fig (3-17) Stripping the stator by cutting each coil on one side and pulling from the other side.

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Fig (3-18) Motor using cuffed insultion in slots.










Fig (3-19) A partial view of the coils in the slots of a lap winding.


Fig (3-20) A partial view of the coils in the slots of a concentric of chin winding.

## Coil Types for Lap Windings (зат



Fig (3-21) A loop-forming head for formed coils.

SPECIFICATIONS:
Largest loop length using coil ond holder: 32:
 Largest length across core: $\mathbf{2 2}^{\prime \prime}$ Smallest $3^{\prime \prime}$. Knuckle kick-up 0 to $2-1 / 2$
Included angle range: 0 to 80 degrees Width of sproed:

Minimum at 0 degree included angle: $1^{\prime \prime}$ 80 degres included angle: $2-3 / 4^{2}$ Maximum at 0 degree included angle: $10^{-}$
80 degres included angle: $12-3 / 4^{\circ 0}$ Jaw holding capacity: Maximum $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}, \times 7 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$
Dimensions: $33^{\circ} \mathrm{W}, \times 48^{\circ \prime} \mathrm{L} . \times 48^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$.
Net Weight: 265 Lbe.
3ross Woight: 320 Lbs


Fig (3-22) A coil-forming machine.












Fig (3-23) A taping machine.

(a) Open-slot stator

(b) Semiclosed slot stator

Fig (3-24) Two types of slots found in the stators of three-phase motor









Fig (3-25) One side of a coil spread so that it can be fed into the slot.


Fig (3-26) Midget coil winding head.


Fig (3-27) Coil winding drive and three-phase head.


Fig (3-28) Three-phase head for rounded coils.


Fig (3-29) Method of winding coils in groups.














Fig (3-30) A stator of a three-phase motor with all the coils in their slots.

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Fig (3-31) A portion of a three-phase winding as it would appear if the slots were laid flat.

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Fig (3-33) The coils of small motors may be wound in a rectangular shape, which is later formed into a diamond shape by pulling at the center of opposite ends.



Group Winding (æ઼ீo̊.

 wên "Connecting the Three-Phase, Lap Wound Motor" of





## Placing the Coils in Slots




 శఠిశఠโీగి Fig (3-35) ర్రદ్రర

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Fig (3-34) This is a group-wound, three-coils-per-group coil group.


Fig (3-35) One side of a coil spread so that it can be fed into the slot.




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Fig (3-36) Starting to place coils in slots.


First coil of winding in place


Fig (3-37) The method of placing one side of each coil in slot.










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Fig (3-38) Installing groups of 3 coils into the slots.






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1.     - Bottom coil side 2. - Slip separator over bottom 3. - Place top coil in slot


Fig (3-39) The method of piacing the sides of two coils in a slot with insulation.












 Phase শ్సీ






Fig (3-40) Winding and insulating a three-phase stator.





## Connecting Three-Phase, Lap-Wound Motors

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## RULE 1



puos - $\frac{36 \text { Coils }}{3 \text { Phases }}=12$ Coils per phase
ヱว:çi:600 Three-Phase 60 र












Fig (3-41) A diagram of a star connection. This is also called aY connection.





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Fig (3-42) A diagram of a delta connection.

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Fig (3-43) A 36-coil, three-phase motor with coils divided into poles.
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## RULE 2



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pues -
$\frac{36 \text { Coils }}{4 \text { Poles }}=9$ Coil Per Pole






Fig (3-44) The true shape of coils shown in Fig. 3-43.


Fig (3-45) A simplified diagram of the coils in a three-phase, four-pole motor.


## 



Fig (3-48) (b) Three coils are group wound. Connections between coils are automatically made during the winding process

## RULE 3






## RULE 4




Coils Per Group $=\frac{\text { Total number of coils }}{\text { number of groups }}=\frac{36}{12}=3$





## Wye Connection (룰.


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 Fig (3-49) ס్ఠદ్రా








 B Phase §
 งขฺ"
(3) C Phase $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ A Phase గ़े

 วે૧Өల్రీII Phase C గீ Fig (3-51)
 (4) Phase A §̧¢̣ C ఐைీつుగి



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 "A Skip-Group Connection"









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Fig (3-51) Phase $C$ connected exactly like phase $A$ and connected before phase B to simplify connections.


Fig (3-52) The current flow in the $B$ phase is opposite to the current flow in both the $A$ and $C$ phase. This is shown by the arrows under each group.


Fig (3-53) (a) Connections of groups of phase A.


Fig (3-53) (b) Phase C connected exactly like phase $A$ and connected *before phase B to simplify connections.





Single-Phase Run ర్ఒిદీఁీశంగ్రిદ:















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Fig (3-53) (c) The current flow in the $B$ phase is the opposite to the current flow in both the $A$ and $C$ phases. This is accomplished by starting the $B$ phase at the fifth group or the second $B$-phase group.


Fig (3-53) (d) A complete diagram of a three-phase, four-pole, one-wye (1Y) or series-wye-connected motor. ఐగీక్రీఁయయ్రు"


Fig (3-54) (a) A circular diagram showing the $A$ phase only.
Fig (3-54) (b) Phase C connect 1 exactly like phase $A$ before phase $B$ to simplify connections.








Fig. (3-54) (c) The current flow in the $B$ phase is the opposite to the current flow in both the $A$ and $C$ phase. This is accomplished by starting the $B$ phase at the fifth group or the second $B$ phase group.


Fig (3-54) (d) A circular diagram putting all three phases together. A one-wye short jumper with connections starting at the 6 o'clock position and the groups numbers 1 through 12.














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Fig (3-55) A schematic diagram of a three-phase, four-pole, series star (1Y) motor.





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Fig (3-56) A schematic diagram of a threephase, four-pole series delta motor.

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Three-Phase । ị:(ヘ) (4) ฉ ธย







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Fig (3-57) (a) The A Phase connections for a one-delta, four-pole motor.

Fig (3-57) (b) $C$ Phase connections are the same as for the $A$ phase













## A Phase ली శண્ุ:గొి C Phase








Fig (3-57) (c) The $B$ phase connected with polarity the opposite of the $A$ and $C$ phases.










Fig (3-57) (d) A complete diagram of a three-phase, one-delta, four-pole, short jumper motor.


Fig (3-58) (a) The connections of the $A$ phase in a circular diagram.


Fig (3-58) (b) Phase $C$ connected in the same way as for the $A$ phase.












Fig (3-58) (c) Phase $B$ starting at the fifth group, thereby reversing the $B$ phase polarity.


Fig (3-58) (d) A circular diagram of a one-delta (series-delta), four-pole, short jumper connection.


Fig (3-59) A three-phase, series-wye connection in which the first phase $B$ coil group is not skipped. Phase $A$ and phase $C$ are connected in the same way as when the skip group method is used.

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Fig (3-60) A four-pole, series (1Y) connection. In this connection the groups of each phase are connected so that there is one path for the current to follow.
comesupooniciups § s sp
 2 Y Connection) ली Phase A





 Fig (3-62. b) ァoุిદ: Phase C



 Fig (3-62. d) ód Three-Phasel



Fig (3-62) (a) Phase $A$ connection of a two-wye, four-pole, short jumper motor.


Fig (3-62) (b) Phase Connection of a two-wye, four-pole, short jumper motor.


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Fig (3-62) (c) Phase $B$ connection of a two-wye, four-pole, short jumper motor.


Fig (3-62) (d) Three-phase, two-wye, four-pole, short jumper motor.


Fig (3-63) A four-pole, two-wye, short jumper, three-phase diagram.


Fig (3-64) A two-pole, series star (1Y) connection. If only one group is connected to each line, then it is a series star (1Y) connection.













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 Poles $\times 3$ Phase $=6$ Groups




Fig (3-65) Straight-line diagram of a series-star or wye (1Y) connection.


Fig (3-66) Four-pole series star (1Y) connection. One group connected to each line lead.








Fig (3-67) Both methods of connection shown above have each line lead connected to two groups, but the parallel star connection has six groups connected together in two separate wyes.














Fig (3-68) A three-parallel star (3Y) connection. Each line lead connect to three groups.


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Fig (3-69) (A) shows a four-pole, two-parallel delta $2(\Delta)$ connection with each line lead connected to four groups. $(B)$ shows an eight-pole, four-parallel star ( 4 Y ) connection. Both methods of connection shown have each line lead connected to four groups, but the four-parallel star (4Y) connection has twelve groups connected together.
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Fig (3-70) The four-pole, two-parallel star (2Y) connection has six jumpers.













$$
\frac{\text { Slots }}{\text { Poles }}+1 \times 0.8=\text { Span }
$$





$$
\frac{\text { Slots }}{\text { Poles }}+1=\text { Full Span }
$$




## Connecting Three-Phase Motors For Two Voltages

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 \$నీ:mి Fig (3-73) ఠ్రદ్ర్ర


Fig (3-71) Four coils connected in series for 460 -volt line. The voltage in each coil is 115.



Fig (3-72) Four coils connected two-parallel for a 230 -volt line. Each coil still receives 115 volts.


Fig (3-73) The four coils of Fig. 3-72 connected for 115 -volt operation.

Fig (3-74) Series connection of coils for 460volt operation.







Fig (3-75) Two sets of coils in parallel for 230-volt operation.


Fig (3-77) A three-phase, four-pole, two-parallel star (2 Y) connection with one star point.


Fig (3-76) A three-phase, four-pole, series star (1Y) connection.


Fig (3-78) A three-phase, four pole two-parallel star $(2 \mathrm{Y})$ connection with two star points.





## Connecting a Two-Voltage Wye Motor

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Fig (3-79) Markings and connections for $Y$ connected dual-voltage motor.











Fig (3-80) (a) The spiral method of finding the proper numbers for a nine-lead, one-and two-wye schematic.


Fig (3-80) (b) The spiral method of finding the proper numbers for a nine-lead, one and two-delta schematic.






Fig (3-81) A two-voltage star (wye) motor with groups connected in series for high voltage operations.


Fig (3-82) A two-voltage star (wye) motor with groups connected in parallel for low voltage. The common connection of 4,5 and 6 forms an external star.

Fig (3-83) صున్ర Fig (3-81)



 Gీఠગుల్రీI Fig (3-84) ગున్రీ Three-

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Fig (3-83) A three-phase, four-pole, two-voltage, short jumper, one- and two-wye motor connected for high voltage. Each phase is shown separately above and also connected for high voltage.


Fig (3-83) A three-phase, four-pole, two-voltage, short jumper, one- and two-wye motor connected for high voltage. Each phase is shown separately above and also connected for high voltage. (Continue)


Fig (3-84) A circular diagram of a four-pole, two-voltage, short jumper, one- and two-wye motor.


Fig (3-84) A circular diagram of a four-pole, two-voltage, short jumper, one- and two-wye motor. (Continue)

## Connecting a Two-Voltage Delta Motor



























Fig (3-86) (Left) A two-voltage delta connection with groups in series for high-voltage operation. (Right) A two-voltage delta connection with groups in parallel for low-voltage operation.


Fig (3-87) A four-pole, two-voltage, short jumper, one- and two-delta motor connected for high voltage.

## 















| Voltage | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | Tie Together |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High | $T_{1}$ | $T_{2}$ | $T_{3}$ | $T_{4} T_{5} T_{6}$ |
| Low | $T_{1} T_{6}$ | $T_{2} T_{4}$ | $T_{3} T_{5}$ |  |



Fig (3-88) A wye-delta-connected dual-voltage motor with schematic and connection directions.




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(a)

(b)

Fig (3-89) (a) \& (b). (a) shows the B Phase with the jumper going back to the second group. (b) shows a straight line diagram of this short jumper one and two wye connection.



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Fig (3-90) A circular diagram of a one- and two-wye, four-pole, short jumper motor with the B phase connected as described in Fig. 3-89 b.

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Fig (3-91) (a) A two-pole, two-wye motor.





Three-Phase శணைయీலృ:







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(1) \$ิ:ธธీ ఐई.M్రీை
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(2) Phase B $\propto \sim$ Phase A § $£$



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(4) טంీนీ์: (1) จిలిం్రీ దనై
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Fig (3-91) (b) A two-pole, one- and two-wye motor.


Fig (3-91) (c) A two-pole, dual-voltage, wye-delta motor.


Fig (3-91) (d) A two-pole, one-delta motor.


Fig (3-91) (e) A two-pole, two-delta motor. Both $T$, leads can be brought out of the motor on one lead, as can the $T_{2}$ and $T_{3}$ leads.


Fig (3-91) (f) A two-pole, one- and two-delta motor.


Fig (3-92) (a) A four-pole, four-wye connection.


Fig (3-92) (b) A four-pole, two- and four-wye, short jumper connection.


Fig (3-92) (c) A four-pole, four-delta connection.


Fig (3-92) (d) A four-pole, two- and four-delta, short jumper connection.


Fig (3-92) (e) A four-pole, short jumper connection with the B phase connection starting at the opposite end, thereby reversing its polar.ty with respect to the A and C Phase.

## Long Jumper Connections (ㅁㅂㅂ








 Fig (3-93. c) 1 న్ర C Phase గియ








 95. a) ఎబ్రీ 2 Y, (3-95. b) ચయన్ర


Fig (3-93) (a) Phase A of a four-pole, one-wye, long jumper motor.


Fig (3-93) (b) Phase B of a four-pole, one-wye, long jumper motor.


Fig (3-93) (c) Phase C of a four-pole, one-wye, long jumper motor.








Fig (3-94) A four-pole, one-wye, long jumper connection.





 Winding Start \$ల్ర:\%









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 630 Air Gap oธைைை




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Fig (3-95) (d) A four-pole, wye-delta, long jumper connection. గ్రియ)


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Fig (3-96) (a) A four-pole, one-delta, long jumper connection.



Fig (3-96) (b) A four-pole, two-delta, long jumper connection.


Fig (3-96) (c) A four-pole, one- and two-delta, long jumper connection.


Fig (3-96) (d) A four-pole, two- and four-delta, long jumper connection.

## Three-Phase Concentric Windings













 (Concentric Winding) ァrêj|:베|:










Fig (3-97) A circular diagram of a three-layer concenctric winding with coil groups containing one and two coils per group. Each layer is a complete phase and is shown as it would be placed in a stator.












Fig (3-98) A straight-line diagram of the motor illustrated in Fig. 3-97. This is a three-layer concentric winding, with each layer containing a complete phase.













Fig (3-99) of $\mathcal{\varepsilon}$
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Fig (3-99) A circular diagram of a four-layer concentric winding with coil groups containing one and two coils per group. This motor can be rewound with the same arrangement as in Fig. 3-97 with little difference electrically.


Fig (3-100) A straight-line illustration of a four-layer winding, as shown in Fig. 3-99. The first and fourth layer have one coil per group, and the second and third layer have two coils per group.










Fig (3-101). A four-pole concentric winding with two coils per group. The outside coils of each group share the slot.



 థీఁణం Fig (3-102) oీ




ఐీ inside coils of each group share the slot.







Fig (3-103) A four-pole, concentric winding with two coils per group. This pattern has an empty slot on each side of the outer coil of each group. The inside coils share the slot.


 60అ్షృ Fig (3-104) rợc: (19), (1-7) § నబ్రీ"








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(5) Consequent Pole Concentic ${ }_{2} \varepsilon_{3} \delta \mathcal{R}_{2}$ Fig $(3-105)$ ) [im:uన్రీ|"


Fig (3-104) A four-pole, concentric winding with three coils per group, all sharing the slot.


Fig (3-105) A straight-line diagram of a four-pole, consequent-pole winding.











 (3-107) a, b, c, d, e ¢ ¢̧ fol?
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Fig (3-106) A circular diagram of a six-coil group, four-pole, consequent pole winding, showing where the coils are placed in the stator.


Fig (3-107) (a) A four-pole, consequent-pole, one-wye connection.


Fig (3-107) (c) A four-pole, consequent-pole, one- and two-wye connection.


Fig (3-107) (b) A four-pole, consequent-pole, two-wye connection.


Fig (3-107) (d) A four-pole, consequent-pole, one-delta connection.


Fig (3-107) (e) A four-pole, consequent-pole, twodelta connection. Like numbers are joined and brought out of the motor on one lead.


Fig (3-107) (f) A four-pole, consequent-pole, one- and two-delta connection.
(6) Concentric ${ }_{2} \varepsilon_{3} \mathcal{C}^{8}$




 ๔ గ్రెఁీ:ผ్ Fig (3-108)







Fig (3-108) A four-pole concentric winding with each group split into two sections. Each section is a circuit when connected, as in Fig. 3-109.


Fig (3-109) A four-pole, concentric winding, with each coil group split into two sections. It is connected for a part-winding start and is two wye.

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Fig (3-110) (a) Phase A connections, starting at the six o'clock position and proceeding to the right in a counterclockwise direction.


Fig (3-110) (b) Start of the B phase at $120^{\circ}$ to the right of the start of the A phase. This is the first coil located to the right of center or the $90^{\circ}$ spot of the A phase and is connected at the same polarity as the first coil of the A phase.


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 คุจบన్రీ Part Winding Start




 G(GO: Fig (3-112) دِన్ర Split

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 Phase ตी గ్|







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Fig (3-110) (c) Start of the C phase at $120^{\circ}$ to the right of the start of the B phase. This is the first coil located to the right of center or the $90^{\circ}$ spot of the B phase and is connected at the same polarity as is the first coil of the B phase.


Fig (3-111) A four-pole, short jumper, concentric, one- and two-wye connection diagram.


Fig (3-112) A four-pole, concentric winding, with each coil group split into two sections and connected one and two wye.


Fig (3-113) A continuous winding head for small concentric coil groups. This head winds one complete phase with no connections between groups.

## How to Recognize a Connection





#### Abstract

  


Fig (3-114) (a) shows a four-pole, one= and two-delta connection with two groups fastened to $T_{1}, T_{2}$, and $T_{3}$ and one group to each of the rest. (b) is a four-pole, two- and four-delta connection with four groups fastened to $T_{1}, T_{2}$ and $T_{3}$ and two groups each to the rest of the leads.



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Fig (3-115) (a) shows a four-pole, one- and two-wye connection with one group fastened to each lead and one-wye point. (b) is a four-pole two- and four-wye connection with two groups fastened to each lead and six groups tied together, forming two wyes.








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Fig (3-116) (a) A 12-lead schematic, sometimes used for a part-winding start.







Fig (3-116) (b) The voltage connections possible with a 12-lead motor.


 Part Winding Start $6 \bullet$ रิ0

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Fig (3-117) A two-wye, six-lead motor that can be connected for a partwinding start.





Fig (3-118) (a) A two-pole concentric winding with six coil groups with six coils per group.


Fig (3-118) (b) A four-pole concentric winding that is consequent pole. This winding also has six coil groups, like the two-pole winding.

















## 3

## Part-Winding-Start Motors

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 Winding Start ${ }^{2}$









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(a) Terminal markings 9 lead star (b)

| Step | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | Tie Together |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $T_{1}$ | $T_{2}$ | $T_{3}$ | $T_{4} T_{5} T_{6}$ |  |
| 2 | $T_{1} T_{7}$ | $T_{2} T_{8}$ | $T_{3} T_{9}$ | $T_{4} T_{5} T_{6}$ |  |
| Connector Table |  |  |  |  |  |

Fig (3-119) (a) and (b). Nine-lead wye connected part-winding motor. This connection can be used on any nine-lead dual-voltage motor.






Fig (3-119 a a , b) §ీ












 $\mathrm{T}_{3}$ §ీ



Terminal markings - 9 lead delta

| Step | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | $T_{i}$ Topether |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $T_{1} T_{6}$ | $T_{2} T_{4}$ | $T_{3} T_{3}$ |  |
| 2 | $T_{1} T_{6} T_{3}$ | $T_{2} T_{4} T_{4}$ | $T_{3} T_{3} T_{2}$ |  |


| Step | L, | $L_{2}$ | L) | Tie Together |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\mathrm{T}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{4} \mathrm{~T}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | T, | $\mathrm{T}_{4} \mathrm{~T}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{3} \mathrm{~T}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{6} \mathrm{~T}^{\text {, }}$ |
| 2 | $T_{1} \mathrm{~T}_{6}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{4} \mathrm{~T}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{9} \mathrm{~T}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{4} \mathrm{~T}_{4}$ | Ts $\mathrm{T}_{\text {, }}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{6} \mathrm{~T}^{\prime}$, |

Fig (3-120) (a) Two methods of connecting a nine-lead delta part-winding motor.




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| Step | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $T_{1} T_{7} T_{12}$ | $T_{2} T_{4} T_{10}$ | $T_{5} T_{9} T_{11}$ |
| 2 | $T_{1} T_{7} T_{12} T_{6}$ | $T_{2} T_{4} T_{10} T_{8}$ | $T_{5} T_{9} T_{11} T_{3}$ |

Fig (3-120) (b) A 12-lead, delta motor connection for a 2/3 part-winding start. The outside arrows indicate the windings energized in the first step, and the inside arrows are the windings energized on the second step.



## Winding The Part-Winding-Start Motor










Fig (3-121) A six-lead, four-pole, long jumper, two-wye connection that can be used for a part-winding start.


Fig (3-122) A 12-lead, four-pole, long jumper, one- and two-delta connection that can be used as part winding start for $1 / 2$ or $2 / 3$ winding. This connection can also be used as wye start, delta run (wye-delta), and one and two wye.

## Identifying The Nine Leads Of Untagged Three-Phase, Dual-Voltage, Wye-Connected Motors










## 

## STEP (1)



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 $\mathrm{T}_{7}, \mathrm{~T}_{8}$ §§ $\mathrm{T}_{9}$ గి.





Fig (3-123) (a) Testing each circuit for continuity.


Fig (3-123) (b) Run motor using 230 volts 3 phase across $T_{7}, T_{8}, T_{9}$ to test voltage across each section.

## STEP (2)

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## (B) Connecting the Two-Lead Circuits to Their Proper Phase



## STEP (1)





## STEP (2)




## STEP (3)










## STEP (4)








Approx. 340 volts

Fig (3-123) (c) Testing for correct connections in each phase.

## STEP (5)

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## Untagged Dual-Voltage Delta-Connected Motor









(C) טంీయీ:बృ:గ్ని ులీమిఁిఁ Phase बj:

## 

## STEP (1)







Fig (3-124) (a) Test for 3 circuits of 3 leads each.


Fig (3-124) (b) Measuring resistance with ohmmeter resistance between $T_{9}$ and $T_{4}=2$ times that of $T_{9}$ and $T_{1}$.

## 

## STEP (1)



 Fig (3-124. b) గి గి:mっ:థీ $T_{4}$ §ీ


## STEP (2)



## (C) Connecting The Circuits in the Proper Phases



## STEP (1)





Fig (3-124) (c) Connecting circuits to their proper phases.

## STEP (2)


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## STEP (3)


STEP (4)




## STEP (5)

## Two Speed, Three-Phase Motors


 Three-Phase susom ojp:en ou §ీీ:uన్ర














Fig (3-125) The polarity of the A phase of a normal long jumper, fourpole motor.


Fig (3-126) The polarity of the A phase of a consequent-pole, twospeed, constant-torque motor connected for low speed. All four poles have the same polarity, and so eight poles will form in the stator.









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Fig (3-127) The polarity of the A phase of a constant-torque motor when connected two wye for high speed. All onewinding, two-speed motors are connected long jumper.




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Fig (3-128) Phase A connected series-delta for eight-pole operation. The current flows through the groups in the direction of the arrows. This type of motor will have the same torque at both speeds.

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 (Torque) 60 ?(m) ఔ:గ్షఫ





Fig（3－129）A two speed，constant－torque schematic connected for（a）high speed，four poles，and two wye and（b） for low speed，eight poles，and one delta．The arrows show the path from $L_{1}$ to $L_{2}$ ．
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Fig（3－130．a）د⿰亻弋工 のన్ర $6036003(m) 1 \stackrel{i}{i}:(\Omega) 4$ ？Phase

 B Phase Gidel：Fig（3－130．c）




Fig（3－130）（a）Phase $A$ of a constant－torque motor connected one delta for low speed．


Fig（3－130）（b）Phase B of a constant－torque motor connected one delta for low speed．


Fig（3－130）（c）Phase C of a constant－torque motor，connected one delta for low speed． ఘ：：ఇొ


Fig (3-130) (d) A four- and eight-pole constant-torque motor connected for low speed. $T_{4}, T_{5}$ and $T_{6}$ are separately insulated for this connection.







Fig (3-130) (e) A four-pole, constant-torque two-speed motor. The parallel-star (2 Y ) connection is used for high-speed operation; the series-delta for low-speed operation. $T_{4}, T_{5}, T_{6}$ to line; $T_{1}, T_{2}, T_{3}$ connected together, for high speed. $T_{1}, T_{2}, T_{3}$ to line; $T_{4}, T_{5}, T_{6}$ not connected, for low speed.





Fig (3-132. a) ©














 §ई: ( 1800 rpm ) . ळీ



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 دల్రీ॥ Fig (3-132. b) ァை




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 (Torque) $\cos (\infty)$ m:


Fig (3-131) (a) Phase A of a one-delta, four-pole motor.


Fig (3-131) (b) Phase A of a constant-horsepower, one-delta, two-wye, four- and eight-pole motor connected four poles, one delta.


Fig (3-131) (c) Phase A of a constant-horsepower, one-delta, two-wye, fourand eight-pole motor connected eight poles, two wye.

a) Four-poles

b) Eight-poles

Fig (3-132) A two-speed, constant-horsepower schematic diagram, connected (a) for high speed, four poles, and series-delta and (b) for low speed, eight poles, and two wye.



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Fig (3-133) (a) Phase A of a constant-horsepower motor, connected one delta and four pole, for high speed. m ตึฐీ: m: ఎఠీ سన్రీG్రీว దీ


 Phase । Fig (3-133. b) ס్ઠ B Phase । Fig (3-133.c) ण్ఠर C Phase §ट़ Fig (3-133. d) ס్రీ




Fig (3-133. d) ס્ઠ ర્ટ::(ふ)



Fig (3-133) (b) Phase B of a constant-horsepower motor, connected one delta for high speed.


Fig (3-133) (c) Phase C of a constant-horsepower motor, connected one delta for high speed.


Fig (3-133) (d) A four- and eight-pole constant-horsepower motor, connected one delta for high speed. $T_{1}, T_{2}$ and $T_{3}$ are separately insulated for this connection.






Fig (3-134) (a) A two- and four-pole, constant-torque motor. The center lead connects to the left lead of the remaining group, making it the same polarity. This doubles the poles, making the one-delta connection for low speed with four poles.


Fig (3-134) (b) A two- and four-pole, constanthorsepower motor. The center lead connects to the right lead of the remaining group, making it the opposite polarity. When this connection is one delta, the motor will be for high speed with two poles.









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Fig (3-136. a) د્ِల్ర 6 §ృ 12



Fig (3-135) (a) Phase A of a constant-torque motor. The center lead connects to the group to the left or back to the group adjacent to the starting group of the phase. When this four-and eight-pole connection is one delta, it will have eight poles.











Fig (3-135) (b) Phase A of a constant-horsepower motor. The center lead connects to the adjacent group to the right, as it would with a normal long jumper motor. When this four- and eight-pole connection is one delta, it will have four poles.



Fig (3-136) (a) A six- and 12-pole, constant-torque motor. The center lead connects to the left lead of the group adjacent to the group that is the start of the phase. When this six- and 12-pole motor is connected as one delta, it will have 12 poles.


Fig (3-136) (b) A six- and 12-pole, constant-horsepower motor. The center lead connects to the right lead of the group adjacent to it, the same as a normal delta motor is. Connected as one delta, this six-and 12-pole motor will have 12 poles.
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Fig (3-137) A four-speed constant-torque motor consisting of a four- and eight-pole winding and a six- and 12-pole winding. The idle winding must be opened to prevent circulating currents induced from the energized winding.


Fig (3-138) Two-speed seven-lead motor. Constant torque.
















Fig (3-139) Phase A of a variable-torque motor connected two wye for high speed.




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Consequent


 Oi:(ડ) 8 จ Three-Phase











Fig (3-140) (a). Phase A of a variable-torque motor connected one wye for low speed.


Fig (3-140) (b) Phase B of a variable-torque motor connected one wye for low speed.


Fig (3-140) (c) Phase C of a variable-torque motor connected one wye for low speed.


Fig (3-140) (d) A variable-torque four- and eight-pole motor connected one wye for eight poles and low speed.
For high speed, connect $L_{1}$ to $T_{4}, L_{2}$ to $T_{6}, L_{3}$ to $T_{5}$ and connect $T_{1}, T_{2}$ and $T_{3}$ together.


Fig (3-141) A consequent-pole, eight-pole, three-phase motor, connected one wye.


Fig (3-142) A consequent-pole, eight-pole, three-phase motor, connected one delta. $T_{7}$ is used instead of connecting to $T_{3}$ when this connection is used in a two-winding motor.





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Fig (3-143) Connections for multispeed squirrel cage motors.

## Odd-Pole Grouping (- - -







(1)















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(6) గ్రిโీశ603:ધృ:












| First Half 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1/2 line |  |  |  | Second Half 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
















| 1 |  |  | First half |  |  |  |  |  | Second half |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |
| A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |




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(1)

4 Ǫ:(ふ) $\times 3$ Phase

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=12 \text { उిక్రీ }
$$







| First half |  |  |  |  |  | Second half |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| A | B | C | $A$ | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |  |
| N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S |  |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |  | -- short jumper |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |  | - long jumper |




Fig (3-145) Distribution of a four-pole, 54-slot motor showing both short jumper and long jumper arrangements.



(1) $48:(\Omega) \times 3$ Phase $=12$ șర


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## Rewinding And Reconnecting Three-Phase Motors



## Reconnecting for a Change in Voltage (

(Nameplate) శఎన్రీయగ:


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## Rewinding for a Charge in Voltage (8,








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(2)





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Old turns $\times(\text { old } \mathrm{Hz} / \text { new } \mathrm{Hz})^{2}=$ new turns
ద్డుm క్రీఁ:
Old turns $\times$ old $\mathrm{Hz} /$ new $\mathrm{Hz}=$ new turns

## Changing Concentric Windings To Lap Windings







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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [ } \sigma \text { GTc }
\end{aligned}
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## Chord Factor (Em? ( $\}$ |umim)






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Fig (3-147) The sine wave as it would compare with two full spanned coils in the flattened slots of a four-pole, 36 -slot stator. One tooth $=20^{\circ}$.
















| Span | Turns | Chord factor |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-9$ | 50 | $\times$ | .984 | $=$ | Effective turns |
| $1-7$ | 32 | $\times$ | .866 | $=$ | 49.2 |
| $1-5$ | 12 | $\times$ | .642 | $=$ | 27.7 |
|  |  |  | Total effective turns per group | $\frac{7.7}{84.6}$ |  |









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(5) (Seal) ro̊ంో 1 (Shield) ァm (








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Fig (3-148) A ball-bearing illustration showing the components.














Fig (3-149) One style of bearing puller.








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Fig (3-150) A ball-bearing heater used to install ball bearings.


Fig (3-151) Tubes made for driving or pressing ball bearings onto the shaft of an electric motor.





















## 4. Reversing Three-Phase Motors

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Fig (3-152) A three-phase motor connected to a three-phase line.


Fig (3-153) To reverse the direction of rotation, interchange any two motor leads.

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## Testing (of:uciec:



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Fig (3-154) Testing a polyphase motor for grounds.







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Fig (3-155) Testing a series-wye motor to locate the grounded phase. $T_{2}$ has the highest amp reading, showing the $C$ phase to be grounded.


Fig (3-156) Testing the $C$ phase of a series-wye-connected motor to locate the end closer to the grounded coil.






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Fig (3-157) Locating the grounded group with a test light by opening splices.
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Fig (3-158) Testing a series-delta motor to locate the grounded phase. $T_{2}$ has the highest amp reading, and $T_{1}$, is second highest, showing the ground to be in the A phase close to $T_{2}$.


Fig (3-159) Testing a one- and two-wye motor to locate the grounded phase. $T_{8}$ has the highest amp reading, showing the C phase to be grounded.



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 G1్రిఁీలున్రీII Fig (1-163.






Fig (3-160) Testing a one- and two-delta motor to locate the grounded phase. $T_{2}$ has the highest amp reading, and $T_{7}$ is second highest showing the ground to be in the A . phase close to $T_{2}$.


Fig (3-161) Locating the open Phase with a test light.


Fig (3-162) Locating the open group with a test light.



B Phase §ీ C Phase $\mathfrak{\imath}$. రી్్సరీఠి: G్రీఠి:دన్రు| ( $\Delta$ )
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 Fig (3-164) ァ ๐ฺిఁ: ( $\Delta$ )


















Fig (3-164) Finding open winding with test light. Delta connection must be opened at the leads when using test light for this test.


Fig (3-165) How to find an open group with a test light on a delta connection.


Fig (3-166) Locating an open in a-twoparallels wye motor using a test light.

Fig (3-167) Applying limited current to a winding to determine the open phase in a two-wye motor. The open phase will draw less current.

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Fig (3-168) Applying limited current to a winding to determine the open phase in a two-delta motor. The open phase will draw less current. The direction of current flow is explained in Fig. 3-163 (a) and (b).




 ( $\Delta$ ) ธरృ





Fig (3-169) Locating the open circuit of the A phase with a clip-on ammeter and limited current.
Shorts (Eg?)
















Fig (3-170) The use of an internal growler to locate a shorted coil.














Fig (3-172) Testing a one-delta winding using the balance method. The readings mean that the A phase may have a short.

Fig (3-171) Testing a one-wye winding using the balance method. The readings mean that the A phase may have a short.



Fig (3-173) (a) Using the balance test on a one- and two-wye winding to locate shorts. Tests 1,2 and 3 should have the same amp reading. Test 4,5 and 6 will read lower but should all be the same. If tests 4 and 6 are higher than 5 , the short will be in the A phase.











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Fig (3-173) (b) Using the balance test on a one- and two-delta winding to locate shorts. All tests should have the same amp reading. A higher reading on any test may mean a short.

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Fig (3-174) The correct method of connecting a threephase, two-pole star (wye) motor is indicated by the compass needle.




Fig (3-175) A test rotor used to find reversed coils or coil groups in stators.


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## Reverse Phase ( $\measuredangle$ Gัว




Fig (3-176) An incorrect connection of phase B. Reverse this phase.













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(d) 0 (c) $\$ 6000$ Phase (4)







(a) ต\|le(§)Go



(e)












(a) $0 ई \approx:$ णp: 2 Z : (3)





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Fig (3-177) Testing a fuse with a test lamp.


Fig (3-178) Testing for blown luses with a voltmeter. If the fuse is blown, there will be a voltage reading.





Fig (3-179) A star-connected motor with burned-out fuse in one phase. Current through the other two phases will overload the coils and burn them out.


Fig (3-180) A delta-connected motor with burned-out fuse in one phase. High current will flow in one of the phases.










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 060003 Core §



Fig (3-181) Lift the shaft up and down. Movement indicates worn bearing of shaft.


Fig (3-182) A feeler gauge, which has thin metal strips of different thickness.


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Fig (3-183) The air gap should be the same around the entire motor. This is checked with feeler gauge.


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## 4. Open Phases (uç çfem



Fig (3-184) Disconnect belt and try to move load in order to see if load is free to turn.


Fig (3-185) Snap around ammeter used to determine current in each line.





## 5. Shorted Coil or Group (Eп?








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## 7. Incorrect Voltage (ey¢币













## 8. Wrong Internal Connections






Fig (3-186) The ball bearing should rotate around the core of the stator if internal connections are correct.







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## 10. Defective Controller ( (altuc:




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## 13. Open Parallel Connection (












## Chapter 4

## Alternating-Current Motor Control (A.C ธย์





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 Voltage Starter ų̧aી ગల్రు"







 Pushbutton Switch Starters pioั: Resistance Starters, Solid-State Reduced-Voltage Starters, CompenSator Starters, Wye(2Delta Starters, Drum Starters, Part-Winding Starters, Two-Speed Controllers, Adjustable-


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 -\$סosmject.G6003 Diagram







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Fig (4-1) A wiring diagram of a standard START-STOP pushbutton station,


Fig (4-2) A line diagram of a START-STOP pushbutton station.







## Starters

## Pushbutton Switch Starter for Fractional-Horsepower Motors
























Fig (4-4) A pushbutton switch starter connected to a single-phase motor.


Fig (4-5) A pushbutton switch starter connected to a threephase motor.
















Fig (4-6) Types of manual starters.

## 

Across - The - line - Starter






 Starter గి Fig (4-7) §§ (4-8) ஜ్రీ


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Fig (4-7) A magnetic across-the-line starter connected to a three-phase motor. This is an older starter with two overload relays.









 Auxiliary Contact ujp:ñ बjp:603









Fig (4-8) Magnetic across the line starter for three-phase motor. Note three overload relays.




 دొ్రు" Fig (4-8)













| Relay and Auxiliary Contacts | Contactor Contacts | Push Buttons | Motors and Indicating Lights |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\perp}{\top}$ <br> Normally open | $\frac{1}{\top}$ <br> Normally open | $\frac{1}{0}$ <br> Single circuit normally open | Indicating light <br> Indicate color by letter symbol |
| $\not \approx$ <br> Normally closed | * <br> Normally closed | مله <br> Single circuit normally closed | Three phase |
| $\underset{-\underset{\text { т.о. }}{\text { т. }}}{ }$ <br> Timed open | Overload relay | ol <br> Double circuit | Non-reversing |
|  | Timer Contacts | Miscellaneous |  |
| Timed closed <br> Single Voltage Magnetic Coils | Time Delay On Energization Normally Open | - IFI- <br> Power or control circuit fuse | Single phase reversing |
| Dual Voltage Magnetic Coils | Time Delay On Energization Normally Closed | Resistor |  |
| High voltage | Time Delay On De-Energization Normally Open | Control transformer <br> Single voltage |  |
|  |  | Control transforme Dual voltage |  |

Fig (4-9) Wiring diagram symbols.


Fig (4-10) Magnetic starter for a three-phase motor.

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Fig (4-11) (a) Bimetallic overload relay. 11 a § § b ) ఠ్ఠદ








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## Number of Overload Relays Required




Fig (4-13) (a) A three-phase starter.
Single Phase, Three Pha


 National Electrical Code $m$


6ుల్రు్మఙః प్రీ Code ふๆ








Fig (4-13) (b) Three-phase starter.


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Fig (4-13) (c) Three-phase starter.


Fig (4-14) Start-stop stations.

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Fig (4-15) శமగ్రిఁ: START \$ిరయి:గి


 (Overload Relay) ตी © ©

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Fig (4-15) A simplified diagram of a magnetic across-the-line starter.







 (M Contact) बjp: ફి:mరీడఠ૧ईీ గ్రిદ M గ్






 -Down. Transformer) osీąuloీ600





Fig (4-16) Line diagram of a control circuit.


Fig (4-17) A line diagram of a magnetic across-the-line starter.





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Fig (4-18) Three-phase starter with three-coil thermal O.L. relay and step down control transformer in control circuits.


Fig (4-19) Three-pole, three-phase .starter with external two or three wire control.


Fig (4-20) Three-phase starter with control-circuit transformer and secondary fuse.

## Combination Starters

## Combination Start -






 -ker બృలఠఐీ
 ๆుల్రీ॥ Fuse (ఝ్యి) Circuit


Fig (4-21) Combination starters with fusible disconnect switch.




 [ెc: G§จిఫీ万反र Fuse $0 x \delta 00: 6003$ Conbination Starter $\mathfrak{~}$ [G00:دయ్రీ|I Fig (4-22) of Combination Star -ter §؟̣ Circuit Breaker



Fig (4-22) Combination starters with thermal magnetic circuit breaker.

## Pushbutton-station Connection




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Fig (4-23) A magnetic switch controlled by three START-STOP stations.
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Jogging (буч:


Fig (4-24) A control circuit for three START-STOP stations.

 -gged or Inched) ט్రీళ్థిఁకున్రీ"






Fig (4-25) A control circuit for two START-STOP stations.









 START §







Jog $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Selector switch operation

Fig (4-26) A START-JOG-STOP station with selector push button, connected to a magnetic switch.







Fig (4-27) START-JOG-STOP station with selector push button.

 Contact m uofnel: ro్రc: Holding




 GUII JOG ఫ్యరయి:

 - §గญ్ Contact बj:



Fig (4-28) (4-29) § ¢ (4-30) مగ. .







Fig (4-28) Jogging with push-turn selector switch.


Fig (4-29) Jogging with a selector switch.


Fig (4-30) Control circuit with JOG-RUN selector switch.
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Fig (4-31) A panel of a station in which the START button can be used for inching or jogging.


Fig (4-33) A magnetic switch operated by a START-


Fig (4-34) An elementary diagram of Fig. 4-33.


Fig (4-32) Magnetic switch with JOG-RUN selector switch.


Fig (4-35) A jog relay connected to a magnetic switch.










Fig (4-36) Control circuits of START-JOG-STOP button connected to a jog relay.
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## START-STOP STATION WITH A PILOT LIGHT




Fig (4-37) Push button station with pilot light connected to a three-phase magnetic starter.



Fig (4-39) Station with pilot light.

Fig (4-38) A simple control circuit of a START-STOP station with a pilot light.
 ๆईణం్మీ Pushbutton Station




 Fig (4-37) §



Fig (4-40) Pilot light indicates when motor is not running. Normmally closed contact $M$ must be added to the starter.




## Full-Voltage Reversing Starter (鄱
















Fig (4-41) An ac full-voltage magnetic reversing controller.
 2ul60 FORWARD-REVERSE-STOP Station








Fig (4-42) An elementary diagram of Fig. 4-43.


Fig (4-43) A reversing magnetic starter operated by a FORWARD-REVERSE-STOP station.











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 § $\varepsilon_{\text {. FORWARD-REVERSE- }}$











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Fig (4-44) Connections for two FORWARD-REVERSE-STOP stations to a reversing magnetic switch.


Fig (4-45) Reversing magnetic starter with electrical interlock.


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Fig (4-46) Line diagram of control circuits of Fing. 4-45.
 Limit Switch (义ָ:






Fig (4-47) A magnetic reversing switch with electric interlock connected to a FORWARD-REVERSE-STOP station.













 ఫొనున్రీ॥ Fig (4-48) ס్రీ



Fig (4-48) Line diagram control circuits of magnetic reversing switch with electric interlock. B and C are used if limit switches are not used.



















Fig (4-49) Two FORWARD-REVERSE-STOP stations connected to fermis immediately reversing without pressing STOP button.


Fig (4-50) An elementary diagram of a reversing magnetic starter with electrical interlocks.



 STOP Station o్ర
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Fig (4-51) Control circuit with step down transformer.

## Reduced-Voltage Starters









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Fig (4-52) A magnetic reversing switch in a vertical, instead of a horizontal, position.




## Primary-Resistance Starter





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Rheostat Type of Resistance Starter (зз甲е: ззеп:


 -Phase $\sigma$ ీంm Starter $\sim$ hig (4-53) ס్ర Repulsion-Inductin 6 కోం



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 are closed.

Fig (4-54) A wiring diagram of a single-step, primaryresistance type of automatic starter.

































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## Secondary-Resistance Starter













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Fig (4-57) A secondary-resistance starter connected to a wound rotor. A three-pole manual switch is used for the stator.


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## Solid-State Reduced-Voltage Starter

Solid-State Starter $ஸ^{\circ}$






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 State Motor Control " ァวई:๐్ఠఁ



 Sine Wave గ్రిరీలుగ్రII Cycle ตी
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Fig (4-60) The simplified wiring diagram of a solid-state, reduced-voltage starter.

a)

b)

Fig (4-61) A comparison with the normal sine wave (a) and the sine wave of the reduced-voltage part of the starting cycle (b).






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## Autotransformer Starters-Compensators




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## Manual Autotransformer Starter











Fig (4-63) Autotransformer type manual starter.
Fig (4-64) Schematic diagram of a manually operated three-phase autotransformer starter.













































Fig (4-65) Ah elementary diagram of a three-phase compensator.


Fig (4-66) A manual autotransformer type reduced-voltage starter using two A.T. coils.


Fig (4-67) A line diagram of a two-coil, three-phase compensator on START position. Note the open-delta connection.







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Fig (4-68) Motor and control circuit of an autotransformer type magnetic starter.








Fig (4-69) Control circuit of Fig. 4-68.






















Fig (4-70) Autotransformer type reduced-voltage magnetic starter.








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Fig (4-71) Each phase of a delta-connected motor receives the full line voltage.



Fig (4-72) If a delta-connected motor is connected wye, each phase will receive 58 percent of line voltage.


Fig (4-73) A star-delta connection for reduced-voltage starting.



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Fig (4-74) Wye delta starter of the ofon transition type.
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Fig (4-75) Wye-delta magnetic starter. Contactor 1 M วున్రీ ంعీయว ฑి ธ๘รை


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 Contactor S §̧




## Part-Winding Starters














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Fig (4:77) Typical wiring diagrams of two step increment starting.









Fig (4-78) Connections for G.E. part-winding starters.







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Fig (4-81) A drum switch for reversing a split-phase motor.


Fig (4-79) A three-phase motor connected to a manual reversing-drum switch for clockwise rotation.


Fig (4-80) A drum switch connected to a three-phase motor for counferclockwise rotation.


Fig (4-82) A drum switch for reversing capacitor-start motor.









Fig (4-83) Typical connection diagram of drum switches.

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## Two-Speed Starter for Two Separate-Winding Motors



 Fig (4-84) ס్రీ














Fig (4-84) A two-speed controller for two sets of three-phase windings.


Fig (4-85) øூ








Fig (4-85) Two-speed, two-winding full-voltage starter.


| CONNECTIONS MADE BY STARTER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Speed | Supply <br> L1 |  |  | Open |  |
| Low | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4, 5, 6 |  |
| High | T6 | T4 | T5 | None |  |



Fig (4-86) Wiring diagram of a two-speed, single-winding, three-phase, squirrel-cage motor controller for constant torque or for variable torque.

## Two-Speed Starter for a Constant-Torque Motor



















Fig (4-87) Control circuit for starter in Fig. 4-86.

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Fig (4-88) Wiring diagram of a two-speed constant horsepower consequent pole motor starter.

## Two-Speed Starter for a Constant-Horsepower Motor



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## Two-Speed Diagrams





Fig (4-89) A multispeed starter for consequent pole motors.



Fig (4-90) Two-speed motor connections.

## Adjustable-Frequency Controllers







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Fig (4-91) A one-through-15-horsepower, adjustable-frequency controller.


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(3) Dynamic Braking
(4) Job Feature






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Fig (4-93) A controller using a plugging relay for braking.















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 ${ }_{6 \$ 603}$ Auxiliary Contact $\mathrm{F}_{1}$ 8052్వు:G్ర: \%ic


Fig (4-94) A line diagram of a controller with a plugging relay.













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Fig (4-95) A three-phase starter controlled by a float switch.


















## APPENDIX

TABLE 1 Table for Bare Copper Wire

| $A W G$ | Diameter, Inches | Circular Mils | Pounds per 1000 ft | Ohms at $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. per 1000 ft |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 | 0.4600 | 211,600.0 | 640.5 | 0.0490 |
| 000 | 0.4096 | 167,800.0 | 507.9 | 0.0618 |
| 00 | 0.3648 | 133,100.0 | 402.8 | 0.0779 |
| 0 | 0.3249 | 105,500.0 | 319.5 | 0.0982 |
| 1 | 0.2893 | 83,694.0 | 253.3 | 0.124 |
| 2 | 0.2576 | 66,370.0 | 200.9 | 0.156 |
| 3 | 0.2294 | 52,630.0 | 159.3 | 0.197 |
| 4 | 0.2043 | 41,740.0 | 126.4 | 0.248 |
| 5 | 0.1819 | 33,100.0 | 100.2 | 0.313 |
| 6 | 0.1620 | 26,250.0 | 79.46 | 0.395 |
| 7 | 0.1443 | 20,820.0 | 63.02 | 0.498 |
| 8 | 0.1285 | 16,510.0 | 49.98 | 0.628 |
| 9 | 0.1144 | 13,090.0 | 39.63 | 0.792 |
| 10 | 0.1019 | 10,380.0 | 31.43 | 0.998 |
| 11 | 0.09074 | 8,230.0 | 24.92 | 1.260 |
| 12 | 0.08081 | 6,530.0 | 19.77 | 1.588 |
| 13 | 0.07196 | 5,170.0 | 15.68 | 2.003 |
| 14 | 0.06408 | 4,107.0 | 12.43 | 2.525 |
| 15 | 0.05707 | 3,257.0 | 9.858 | 3.184 |
| 16 | 0.05082 | 2,583.0 | 7.818 | 4.016 |
| 17 | 0.04526 | 2,048.0 | 6.200 | 5.064 |
| 18 | 0.04030 | 1,624.0 | 4.917 | 6.385 |
| 19 | 0.03589 | 1,288.0 | 3.899 | 8.051 |
| 20 | 0.03196 | 1,022.0 | 3.092 | 10.15 |
| 21 | 0.02846 | 810.1 | 2.452 | 12.80 |
| 22 | 0.02535 | 642.4 | 1.945 | 16.14 |
| 23 | 0.02257 | 509.5 | 1.542 | 20.36 |
| 24 | 0.02010 | 404.0 | 1.223 | 25.67 |
| 25 | 0.01790 | 320.4 | 0.9699 | 32.37 |
| 26 | 0.01594 | 245.1 | 0.7692 | 40.81 |
| 27 | 0.01420 | 201.5 | 0.6100 | 51.47 |
| 28 | 0.01264 | 159.8 | 0.4837 | 64.90 |
| 29 | 0.01126 | 126.7 | 0.3836 | 81.83 |
| 30 | 0.01003 | 100.5 | 0.3042 | 103.2 |
| 31 | 0.00892 | 79.70 | 0.2413 | 130.1 |
| 32 | 0.00795 | 63.21 | 0.1913 | 164.1 |
| 33 | 0.00708 | 50.13 | 0.1517 | 206.9 |
| 34 | 0.00630 | 39.75 | 0.1203 | 260.9 |
| 35 | 0.00561 | 31.52 | 0.09542 | 329.0 |
| 36 | 0.00500 | 25.00 | 0.07568 | 414.8 |
| 37 | 0.00445 | 19.83 | 0.0601 | 523.1 |
| 38 | 0.00396 | 15.72 | 0.04759 | 659.6 |
| 39 | 0.00353 | 12.47 | 0.03774 | 831.8 |
| 40 | 0.00314 | 9.888 | 0.02990 | 1,049.0 |

## EIECTRICMOTOR Repair \& Control



