



INSTRUCTIONS

GEK-86641

STATIC LOGIC AUXILIARY RELAY

TYPE SLA51Z

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

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**STATIC LOGIC AUXILIARY RELAY
TYPE SLA51Z**

DESCRIPTION

The Type SLA51Z relay is a solid state, rack mounted auxiliary logic unit which provides the logic for a directional comparison scheme. Other solid state relays, a power supply, and a test panel are required for a complete protective system.

APPLICATION

Refer to the overall logic diagram and its associated logic description for the particular scheme in which this relay is employed for an application guide.

RATINGS

The Type SLA51Z relay is designed for use in an environment where the air temperature outside the relay case does not vary beyond minus 20°C or plus 65°C.

The Type SLA51Z relay requires a plus or minus 15 VDC power source which can be obtained from a Type SSA power supply.

Each contact converter in this relay has a link for selecting the proper voltage for the coil circuit of the contact converter. The three possible voltages are 48 VDC, 125 VDC and 250 VDC.

BURDENS

The SLA51Z relay presents a maximum burden of 300 milliamperes to the plus 15 VDC supply and 40 milliamperes to the minus 15 VDC supply of the Type SSA power supply.

Each contact converter, when energized, will draw ten milliamperes from the station battery, regardless of tap setting.

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

LOGIC CIRCUIT

The functions of the Type SLA51Z involve basic logic (AND, OR, and NOT) where the presence or absence of signals, rather than their magnitude, controls the operation. Signals are measured with respect to a reference bus accessible at TP1. In general, a signal below one VDC represents an OFF or LOGIC ZERO condition; an ON or LOGIC ONE is represented by a signal of approximately plus 15 VDC.

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

To the extent required the products described herein meet applicable ANSI, IEEE and NEMA standards; but no such assurance is given with respect to local codes and ordinances because they vary greatly.

The symbols used on the internal connection diagram (Figure 1) are explained by the legend shown in Figure 2.

The matrix blocks shown on the internal connections diagram of the SLA51Z are connected by jumpers at the factory. These connections are used to implement the logic arrangement shown on the associated overall logic diagram. These matrix jumpers are listed on the associated option chart. A typical option chart for the Type SLA51Z relay is shown in Figure 3. Some of the matrix block connections may be customer options. These connections will then be shown as optional connections on the overall logic and must be selected by the user before the unit is placed in service.

CONTACT CONVERTERS

The purpose of the contact converters (CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4) included in the Type SLA51Z relay is to convert a contact operation into a signal that is compatible with the logic circuitry of the relay. When the external contact is closed, a plus 15 VDC signal is produced by the contact converter.

The function of contact converters (CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4) depends upon the scheme in which the relay is employed.

The contact converters are incorporated into the relay through matrix point connections. This type of incorporation provides many specialized circuit arrangements to individual customer's present and future needs.

DATA MONITORING POINTS

The Type SLA51Z relay has provisions for eighteen data monitoring outputs. The data monitoring (DLA) points are connected to key points in the relay logic via matrix block connections. A data logging amplifier (Type DLA) relay is used to translate the logic signals into usable outputs.

CONSTRUCTION

The SLA51Z relay is packaged in an enclosed metal case with hinged front covers and removable top cover. The outline and mounting dimensions of the case and the physical location of the components are shown in Figure 4 and 5, respectively.

The SLA51Z relay contains printed circuit cards identified by a code number, such as A111, T102, L104; where A designates auxiliary function, T designates time-delay function, and L designates logic function. The printed circuit cards plug in from the front of the unit. The sockets are marked with letter designations or "addresses" (D, E, F, etc.) which appear on the guide strips in front of each socket, on the component location drawing, on the unit internal connection diagram, and on the printed circuit card. The test points (TP1, TP2, etc.) shown on the internal connection diagram are connected to instrument jacks on a test card in position T or AT with TP1 at the top of the AT card. TP10 is tied to plus 15 VDC through a 1.5K resistor. This resistor limits the current when TP10 is used to supply a logic signal. TP1 is connected to reference.

Logic options in the SLA51Z relay are selectable by means of jumper wires with taper tip pins on each end which are used to interconnect the matrix block points. These matrix blocks are located in the rear of the unit as shown in Figure 5. The top cover of the relay must be removed to make the blocks accessible. The taper tip jumpers should be inserted and removed using the special tools which are supplied with each equipment. Red (R), orange (O), green (G), violet (V), white (W) and black (B) matrix points are connected as indicated on the internal connection diagram, Figure 1; Y1 to Y10 are connected to plus 15 VDC, Y11 to Y20 are connected to reference.

RECEIVING, HANDLING AND STORAGE

These relays will normally be supplied as part of a static relay equipment, mounted in a rack or cabinet with other static relays and test equipment. Immediately upon receipt of a static relay equipment, it should be unpacked and examined for any damage sustained in transit. If injury or damage resulting from rough handling is evident, file a damage claim at once with the transportation company and promptly notify the nearest General Electric Sales Office.

Reasonable care should be exercised in unpacking the equipment. If the equipment is not to be installed immediately, it should be stored indoors in a location that is free from moisture, dust, metallic chips, and severe atmospheric contaminants.

Just prior to final installation the shipping support bolt should be removed from each side of all relay units, to facilitate possible future unit removal for maintenance. These shipping support bolts are approximately eight inches back from the relay front panel. STATIC RELAY EQUIPMENT, WHEN SUPPLIED IN SWING RACK CABINETS, SHOULD BE SECURELY ANCHORED TO THE FLOOR OR TO THE SHIPPING PALLET TO PREVENT THE EQUIPMENT FROM TIPPING OVER WHEN THE SWING RACK IS OPENED.

INSTALLATION TESTS

CAUTION

THE LOGIC SYSTEM SIDE OF THE DC POWER SUPPLY USED WITH MOD III STATIC RELAY EQUIPMENT IS ISOLATED FROM GROUND. IT IS A DESIGN CHARACTERISTIC OF MOST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS THAT ONE OF THE SIGNAL INPUT TERMINALS IS CONNECTED TO THE INSTRUMENT CHASSIS. IF THE INSTRUMENT USED TO TEST THE RELAY EQUIPMENT IS ISOLATED FROM GROUND, ITS CHASSIS MAY HAVE A ELECTRICAL POTENTIAL WITH RESPECT TO GROUND. THE USE OF A TEST INSTRUMENT WITH A GROUNDED CHASSIS WILL NOT AFFECT THE TESTING OF THE EQUIPMENT. HOWEVER, A SECOND GROUND CONNECTION TO THE EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS A TEST LEAD INADVERTENTLY DROPPING AGAINST THE RELAY CASE, MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE LOGIC CIRCUITRY. NO EXTERNAL TEST EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE LEFT CONNECTED TO THE STATIC RELAYS WHEN THEY ARE IN PROTECTIVE SERVICE, SINCE TEST EQUIPMENT GROUNDING REDUCES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ISOLATION PROVIDED.

GENERAL

If the SLA51Z relay that is to be tested is installed in an equipment which has already been connected to the power system, disconnect the outputs in the associated Type SLAT relay from the system.

The SLA51Z relay is supplied from the factory either mounted in a static relay equipment or as a separate unit associated with measuring relays, a Type SSA power supply, and some form of channel equipment. All relay units for a given terminal of static relaying equipment are tested together at the factory, and each unit will have the same summary number stamped on its nameplate.

In general, when a time range is indicated on the internal connection diagram, the timer has been factory set at a mid-range value. Timers should be set for the operating or reset times indicated on the associated overall logic diagram. Where a time range is indicated on the overall logic diagram, the timer should be set for the value recommended for that function in the descriptive write-up accompanying the overall logic diagram. Where a setting depends upon conditions encountered on a specific application, this is so stated and the factors influencing the choice of setting are described. The procedure for checking and setting the timers is described in a later section.

OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Operation of the SLA51Z unit can be checked by observing the signals at the twenty test points (TP1 to TP20) in the SLA51Z, by observing the operation of the associated channel equipment, or by observing the output functions in the associated Type SLAT tripping relay. The test points are located on two test cards in positions T and AT, and are numbered 1 to 20 from top to bottom. TP1 is the reference bus for the logic circuit; TP10 is at plus 15 VDC. The remaining points are located at various strategic points throughout the logic as shown on the internal connection diagram (Figure 1). Test point voltages can be monitored with a portable high impedance voltmeter, the voltmeter on the test panel of the associated equipment, or an oscilloscope.

TEST CARD ADAPTER

The test card adapter provides a convenient means of gaining access to any pin of a particular card. Detailed information on the use of the test adapter card is included in the card instruction book, GEK-34158.

TIMER ADJUSTMENTS AND TESTS

When the time-delay cards are to be adjusted or checked, an oscilloscope that can display two traces simultaneously, and that has a calibrated horizontal sweep, should be used.

In order to test the timer cards it is necessary to remove the card electrically in front of the timer and to place the timer card in a card adapter. The card adapter allows access to the input and output of the timer if they are not brought out on test points. The timer test circuit is shown in Figure 6. Opening the normally closed contact causes the output to step up to plus 15 VDC after the

pickup delay of the timer. To increase the pickup time, turn the upper potentiometer on the timer card clockwise; to decrease the time, turn it counterclockwise. Closing the contact causes the timer output to drop out after the reset time-delay setting of the card. If the timer card is provided with a variable reset delay, it can be adjusted by the lower potentiometer on the timer card (clockwise increases reset time).

CONTACT CONVERTER TESTS

Operation of the contact converters can be checked by placing the contact converter card in a card adapter, after checking that the voltage tap selected agrees with the station battery voltage. Connect the station direct current through a switch to the appropriate pair of terminals of the terminal strip, AH, mounted on the rear of the relay. The terminal numbers and polarity of connections for each of the contact converters are shown in the internal connection diagram, Figure 1. Output of the contact converter card may be monitored between pin 8 and pin 1 (reference) on the card adapter with either a scope or meter. Closure of the switch in the test source will provide a plus 15 VDC signal at the output of the contact converter.

OVERALL EQUIPMENT TESTS

After the SLA51Z relay and the associated static relay units have been individually calibrated and tested for the desired settings, a series of overall operating circuit checks is advisable.

The elementary, overall logic and logic description for the specific job will be useful for determining the overall operation of the scheme.

Overall equipment tests can be performed by applying alternating current and voltages to the measuring units as specified in the instruction book for the measuring units and checking that proper outputs are obtained from the associated SLAT when measuring units operate.

MAINTENANCE

PERIODIC TESTS

It should be sufficient to check the outputs produced at test points in the SLA51Z when periodic calibration tests are made on the associated measuring units. No separate periodic tests on the SLA51Z itself should be required.

TROUBLESHOOTING

In any troubleshooting of equipment, it should first be established which unit is functioning incorrectly. The overall logic diagram supplied with the equipment shows the combined logic of the complete equipment and the various test points in each unit. By signal tracing, using the overall logic diagram and the various test points, it should be possible to quickly isolate the trouble.

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A test adapter card is supplied with each static relay equipment to supplement the prewired test points on the test cards. Use of the adapter card is described in the printed circuit card instruction book, GEK-34158.

A dual trace oscilloscope is a valuable aid to detailed troubleshooting, since it can be used to determine phase shift, operate and reset times, as well as input and output levels. A portable dual-trace oscilloscope with a calibrated sweep and trigger facility is recommended.

SPARE PARTS

To minimize possible outage time, it is recommended that a complete maintenance program should include the stocking of a least one spare card of each type. It is possible to replace damaged or defective components on the printed circuit cards, but great care should be taken in soldering so as not to damage or bridge-over the printed circuit buses, or overheat the semiconductor components. The repaired area should be recovered with a suitable high-dielectric plastic coating to prevent possible breakdowns across the printed buses due to moisture and dust. The wiring diagrams for the cards in the SLA51Z relay are included in the printed circuit card instruction book, GEK-34158.

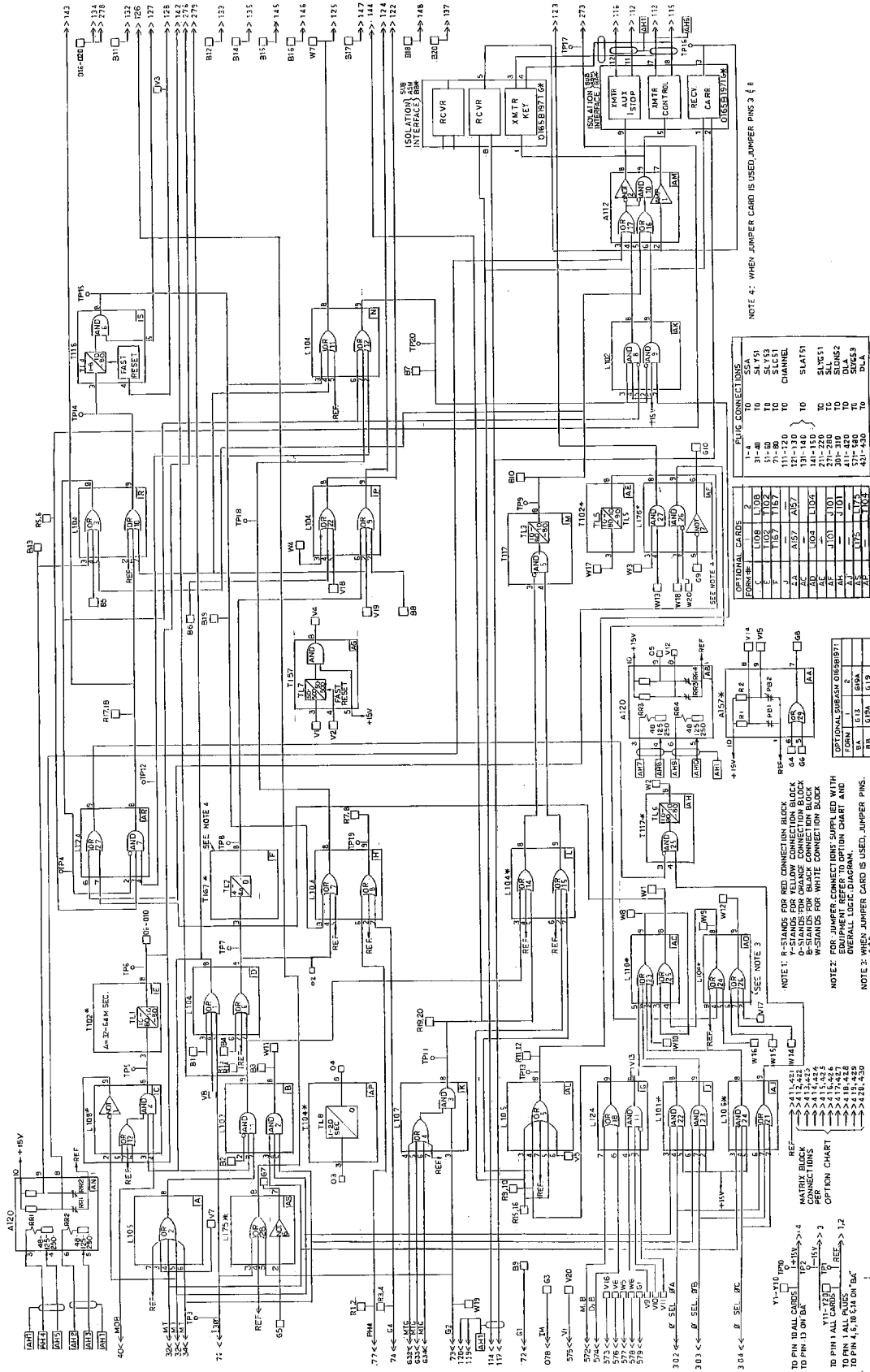


Figure 1 (0153D6463-0) Internal Connection Diagram for the Type SLA51Z Auxiliary Unit

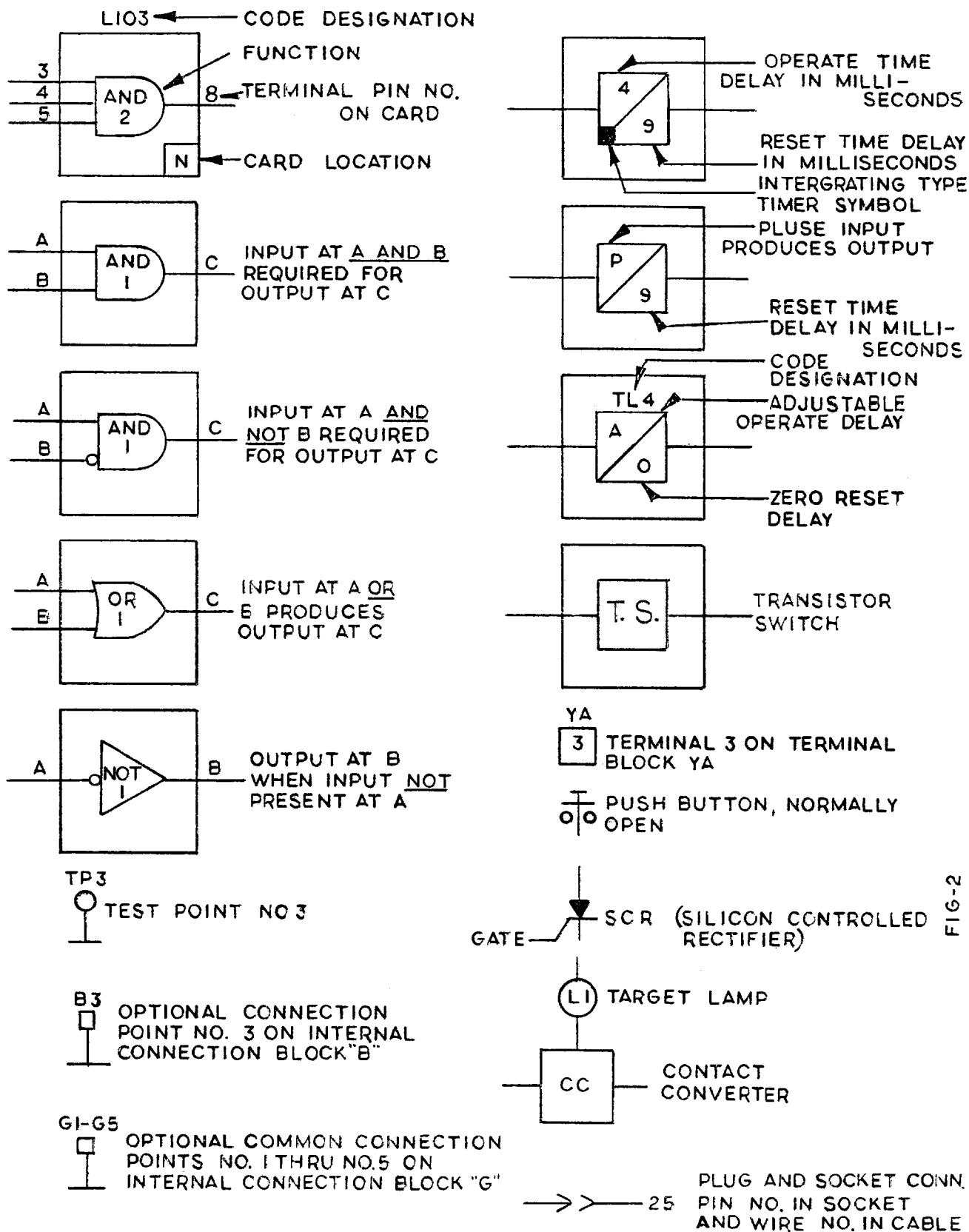


FIG-2

Figure 2 (0227A2047-1) Internal Connection Diagram Legend

THE FOLLOWING ARE FACTORY CONNECTIONS MADE AT THE MATRIX BLOCKS INSIDE OF THE SLA RELAY ASSOCIATED WITH THIS EQUIPMENT.

SYMBOLS LISTED: PL=RELAY INTERCONNECTING CABLE LEAD
 (5)=LOGIC FUNCTION CARD PIN NUMBER
 ‡=3-WAY CONNECTION
 * =DLA MONITOR CONNECTION AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED

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MATRIX BLOCK JUMPERS		LOGIC FUNCTION		MATRIX BLOCK JUMPERS		LOGIC FUNCTION	
FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO
W8	Y11	OR8(6)	REF.	‡R20	W7	PL278	OR8(5)
O2	Y12	OR4(6)	REF.	R2	B2	PL276	OR14(6)
B5	Y13	OR17(4)	REF.	R1	V1	PL276	OR9(6)
B1	Y14	OR5(7)	REF.	W2	W15	TL5(3)	OR19(9)
‡BR18	Y15	OR5(6)	REF.	BR14	V6	TL5(8)	OR16(6)
‡BR19	Y15	OR11(5)	REF.	‡V12	O9	OR9(9)	AND1(5)
‡R11	Y16	OR16(5)	REF.	R15	G15	A115(7)	TL7(3)
‡BR11	Y16	OR3(3)	REF.	G16	W18	TL7(3)	AND16(6)
O13	Y17	PL135	REF.	‡V10	B4	OR16(7)	OR14(2)
B3	Y19	OR14(7)	REF.	‡V10	W6	OR16(9)	OR8(3)
BR12	B18	NOT1(7)	PL17	‡V12	O10	OR9(9)	AND2(2)
R9	O20	OR3(8)	PL139	R19	PL412	PL278	DLA
R7	BR2	AND1(8)	PL132	R8	PL413	AND1(8)	DLA
‡R20	O7	PL278	PL133	W17	PL414	AND2(9)	DLA
O19	BR10	PL122	OR14(9)	B12	PL415	PL016	DLA
W13	BR4	OR19(9)	PL129	B11	PL416	PL283	DLA
G2	W5	CC2	OR15(4)	O4	PL417	PL285	DLA
G1	W3	CC1	OR12(7)	PL417	R14	DLA	OR8(4)
G3	B14	CC3	NOT7(2)	B7	PL418	AND3(9)	DLA
				PL418	B9	DLA	OR19(2)
‡W4	V17	OR12(9)	JUMPER	B19	PL419	PL294	DLA
Y13	PL422	JUMPER	DLA	PL419	V7	DLA	OR16(7)
				V16	PL425	TL5(8)	DLA
‡B13	V20	NOT7(9)	JUMPER				
V14	PL424	JUMPER	DLA	‡W4	BR3	OR12(9)	PL138
				R3	PL423	PL276	DLA
				‡B13	V2	NOT7(9)	OR9(7)
INSULATE		ALL UNUSED C412-CH20 & C422-C430		LEADS			

Figure 3 (0227A2050-0, Sh. 326) Typical Option Chart for the Type SLA51Z Relay

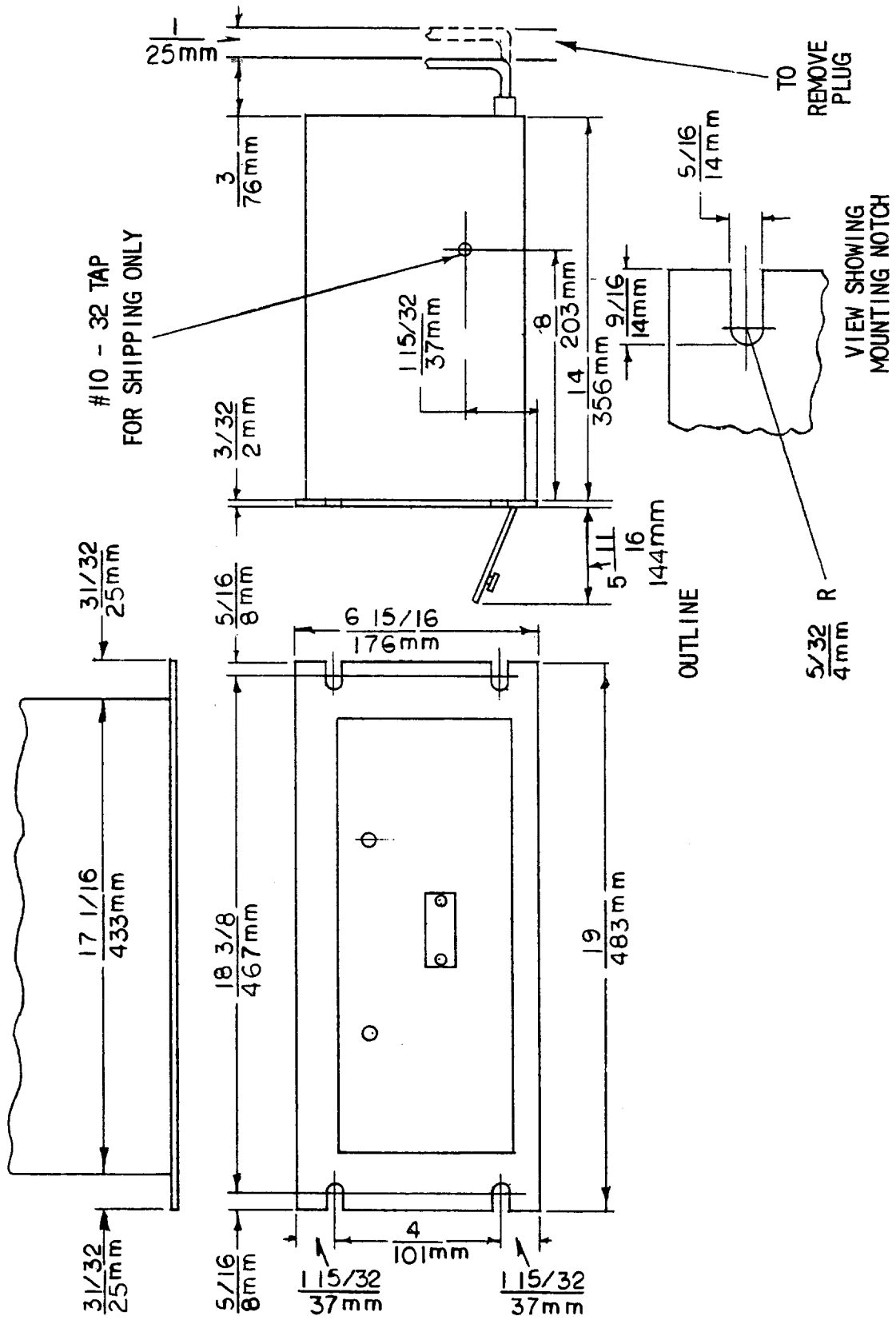
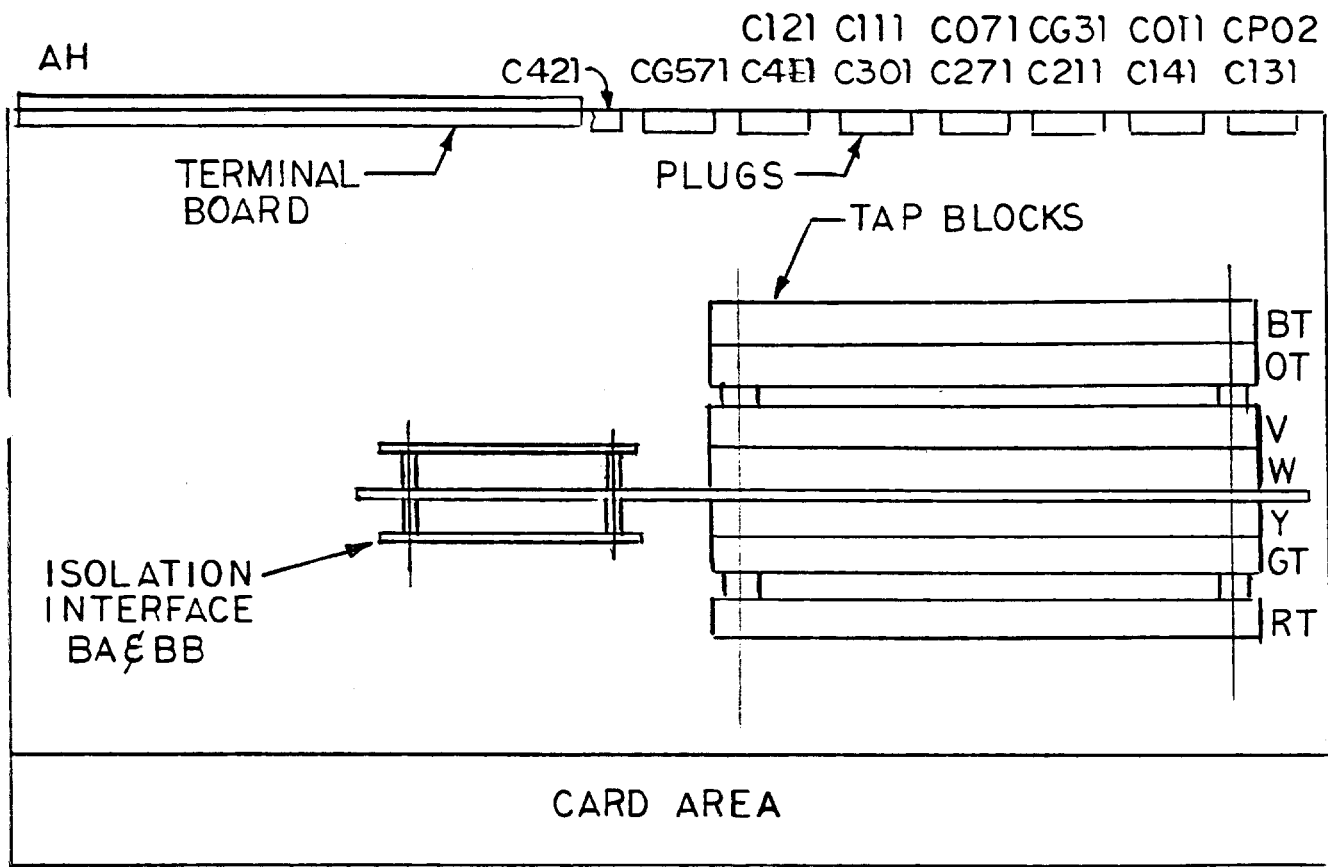


Figure 4 (0227A2037-0) Outline and Mounting Dimensions



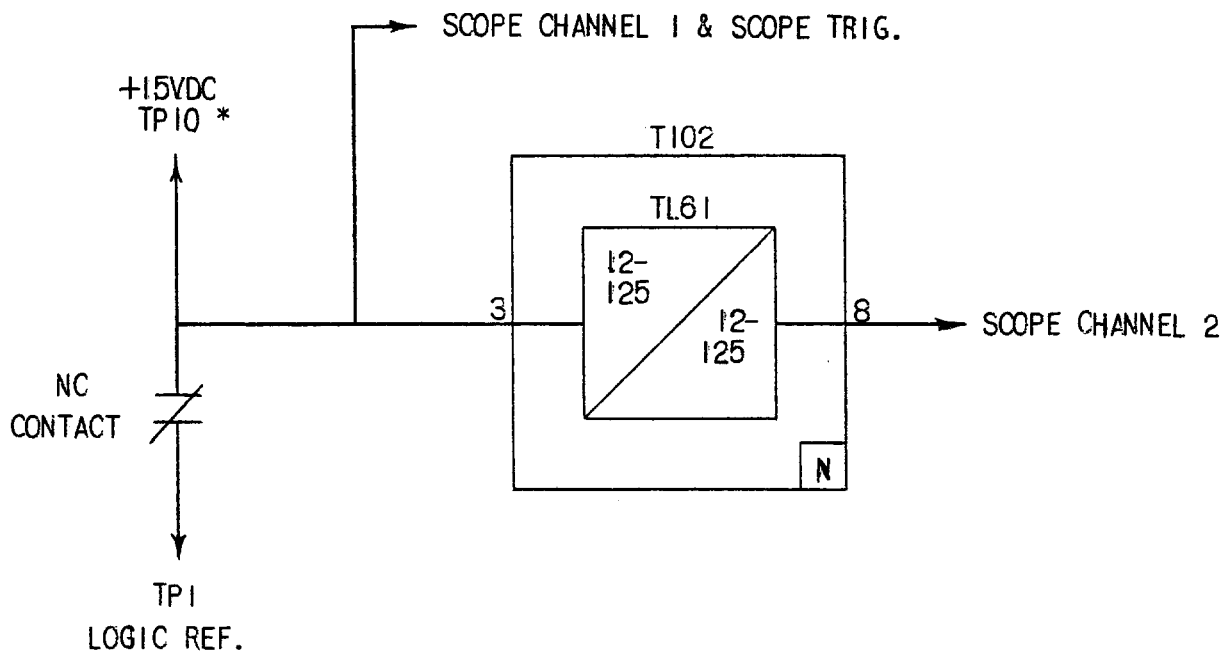
PLAN VIEW

*OPTIONAL CARDS

	A120	*L104	*J101	J102	L102	A112	*T104	L175								
*A157			T157		L105	A120	*L175	TEST								
AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AP	AR	AS	AT
	L103			*T167		L104	L107	T117		L104		T118				
*L105	*L108	*T102		L124			*L104		L104		L104		L104		TEST	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S	T

FRONT VIEW

Figure 5 (0285A8254-0) Component Location Diagram for the SLA51Z Relay



* THE 15VDC SIGNAL AT PIN 10 HAS A CURRENT LIMITING RESISTOR MOUNTED ON THE TEST CARD.

Figure 6 (0246A7987-0) Logic Timer Test Circuit

**GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
POWER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT BUSINESS DEPT.
MALVERN, PA 19355**

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