



INSTRUCTIONS

GEK - 49806

STATIC OUTPUT AND TRIPPING UNIT TYPE SLAT54J

POWER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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STATIC OUTPUT AND TRIPPING UNITTYPE SLAT54JDESCRIPTION

The Type SLA54J is a tripping and output unit providing two trip outputs for tripping either a single pole or three poles depending on the type of scheme in which it is used.

The target circuitry provides control output for control of lamps external to the unit. Provision is made for seven double contact (isolated) outputs, two single contact outputs, and one three contact output. When supplied these contacts are normally used for reclosing initiation, breaker failure initiation, keying direct transfer trip channels, out-of-step trip keying, positive sequence voltage indication, and various data logging indications.

APPLICATION

The SLAT54J relay is an integral part of an overall scheme and reference should be made to the overall logic diagram description for both application and setting information.

SETTINGS

The setting of the TL32 timer when the TT contacts are used for keying a direct transfer trip channel should be sufficiently long to override the high noise levels generated when tripping the local breakers but sufficiently short so as not interfere with high speed reclosing at the remote terminal. A typical setting would be 100 to 125 milliseconds.

RATINGS

The Type SLAT54J relay is designed for use in an environment where the ambient temperature around the relay case is between -20°C and +65°C.

The Type SLAT54J relay requires a +15VDC power source which can be obtained from a Type SSA50/51 power supply.

The tripping circuits are rated for three amperes continuously and will interrupt up to 180 volt-amperes resistive (60 volt-amperes inductive). Each has a 1.0 ampere series target. The tripping circuits are designed to carry up to 30 amperes for one second.

The contacts of the telephone-type relays (RI and VI) will make and carry three amperes continuously and will interrupt up to 180 volt-amperes resistive (60 volt-amperes inductive). The contacts will make and carry 30 amperes for one second.

The contacts of the OST, RC and BFI reed relays will make and carry three amperes for tripping duty and are continuously rated for three amperes. The contacts will interrupt 100 volt-amperes resistive (35 volt-amperes inductive).

The contacts of the reed relays that are used for TT, RR38, RR40 and RR41 relays are rated for 10 volt-amperes. They will carry 0.5 ampere continuously.

Each contact converter in this relay has a link for selecting the proper voltage for the coil circuit of the contact converter. The available voltage taps are for 48, 125 or 250 VDC.

Refer to the unit nameplate for the trip circuit rating of a particular relay.

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.

BURDENS

The SLAT54J relay presents a maximum burden to the Type SSA power supply of:

100 ma from the +15 VDC supply

400 ma from the -15 VDC supply

FUNCTIONSTRIP CIRCUIT

Two electrically separate, trip circuits are provided to trip two breakers. Each circuit is capable of carrying up to 30 amperes for one second. These contacts close within four milliseconds from the time the coil is energized, and drop within 16 milliseconds from the time the coil is deenergized.

RI RECLOSE INITIATE CIRCUIT

Two electrically separate normally open contacts are provided. These contacts close within 17 milliseconds from the time the associated coil is energized by the logic. The contacts open within 179 milliseconds from the time the coil is deenergized. The RI functions use a telephone-type relay with contact ratings stated under RATINGS.

BFI BREAKER FAILURE INITIATE CIRCUIT

Two electrically separate normally open contacts are provided. These contacts close within two milliseconds from the time the associated coil is energized by the logic. These contacts open within two milliseconds from the time the coil is deenergized. The BFI function uses a reed relay with contact ratings stated under RATINGS.

OST OUT-OF-STEP TRIP CIRCUIT

Two electrically separate normally open contacts are provided. These contacts close within 2 milliseconds from the time the associated coil is energized by the logic. They open within two milliseconds from the time the coil is deenergized. The OST function uses a reed relay with contact ratings stated under RATINGS.

RC RECLOSE CANCELLATION CIRCUIT

Two electrically separate normally open contacts are provided. These contacts operate within two milliseconds from the time the associated coil is energized by the logic. They reset within two milliseconds from the time the coil is deenergized. The RC function uses a reed relay with contact ratings stated under RATINGS.

VI - POSITIVE SEQUENCE VOLTAGE DETECTOR CIRCUIT

Three electrically separate contacts are provided, two normally open and one normally closed. These contacts operate within 17 milliseconds from the time the associated coil is energized by the logic. They reset within 179 milliseconds from the time the coil is deenergized. The VI function uses a telephone-type relay with contact ratings stated under RATINGS.

TT - TRANSFER TRIP CIRCUIT

Two electrically separate normally open contacts are provided. These contacts close within 0.5 millisecond from the time the associated coil is energized by the logic. They open within 0.5 millisecond from the time the coil is deenergized. The TT function uses a reed relay with contact ratings stated under RATINGS.

AUXILIARY REED RELAY OUTPUTS

The usage of these reed relay outputs is determined by the particular scheme in which the SLAT54J is employed. RR38 and RR41 each have two electrically separate contacts. RR39 and RR40 each have one contact. The ratings of the contacts of these reeds are stated under RATINGS.

CONTACT CONVERTERS

The purpose of the contact converters (CC4, CC5) included in the Type SLAT54J relay is to convert a contact operation into a signal that is compatible with the logic circuitry of the relay.

When the external contact associated with CC4 operates, the seal-in circuit of the target contacts is interrupted.

When the external contact associated with CC5 (channel cutoff switch on the test panel) operates, the output relays are blocked from operation.

TL31 SUPERVISION TIMER

TL31 is a non-adjustable timer (25/0) that provides DC supervision of relay logic circuits. When DC is removed, TL31 will prevent any trip outputs until 25 milliseconds after DC has been reestablished. NOT 31 provides a fast reset signal to all timers with reset times longer than 25 milliseconds that could produce a spurious trip output upon removal of DC.

TARGETS

Two electromechanical target coils are included, one in series with each trip contact. These targets operate on one ampere of trip current when the associated contact passes current. The trip circuit resistance in the relay is 0.40 ohm.

Nine contacts are included in the SLAT54J for remote target indication. All contacts but one (#1) are supervised by the trip bus and can be used to indicate what functions in the relaying scheme operated to cause the trip. The inputs which drive the target contacts will be shown on the associated overall logic. These contacts have the same ratings as RR38-RR41.

LOGIC CIRCUITS

The functions of the Type SLAT54J relay 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 state is represented by a signal of approximately +15 VDC.

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

CONSTRUCTION

The SLAT54J relay is packaged in an enclosed metal case with hinged front cover and removable top cover. The outline and mounting dimensions of the case and the physical location of the components are shown in Figs. 3 and 4 respectively.

The SLAT54J relay contains printed circuit cards identified by a code number such as: A110, T114, L103, where A designates an auxiliary function, T designates a time-delay function, and L designates a logical 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. TP1 and TP11 are tied to reference; TP10 and TP20 are tied to +15 VDC through a 1.5K resistor. This resistor limits the current when TP10 or TP20 is used to supply a logic signal to a card.

CAUTION

ONLY TP10 AND TP20 SHOULD BE USED TO APPLY SIGNALS TO THE LOGIC CIRCUIT.

The SLAT54J relay receives its inputs from the associated Type SLA relay. These units are interconnected by ten conductor shielded cables. The sockets for these cables are located on the rear panel of the unit. The SLAT54J output functions are connected to 12 point terminal strips, which are also located on the rear of the unit.

A window is provided in the hinged cover of the relay to allow the mechanical targets to be seen. A push button is also provided to reset the electromechanical targets and the target contacts without opening the cover.

RECEIVING, HANDLING AND STORAGE

This relay will normally be supplied as a 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.

TEST INSTRUCTIONS

If the SLAT54J relay that is to be tested is installed in an equipment which has already been connected to the power system, disconnect the outputs to the system.

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 AN ELECTRICAL POTENTIAL WITH RESPECT TO GROUND. THE USE OF A TEST INSTRUMENT WITH A GROUNDED CHASSIS WILL NOT AFFECT THE TESTING OF THE EQUIPMENT. 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

The SLAT54J 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.

Timers should be set for the operating and 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 writeup 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 SLAT54J unit can be checked by observing the signals at the twenty test points (TP1 to TP20) in the SLAT54J, by observing the operation of the associated channel equipment, or by observing the output functions. 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 +15 VDC. The remaining points are located at various strategic points throughout the logic as shown on the internal connection diagram (Fig. 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.

Operation of any logic function may be checked by supplying the correct inputs to the card. This is accomplished by placing the card under test in a card extender, removing the cards which normally supply the input signals, and then connecting the card inputs to either TP10 or TP1. An output should be produced when the proper combination of inputs is supplied to the card.

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 triggered sweep should be used.

In order to test the timer cards it is necessary to remove the card which supplied the input to 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 on Fig. 5. Opening the normally closed contact causes the output to step up to +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, it can be adjusted by the lower potentiometer on the timer card (clockwise increases reset time).

TRIP CIRCUIT TESTS

The trip circuits and series mechanical targets may be checked by connecting an auxiliary lockout relay, such as the Type HEA relay, in series with the trip circuit. If an auxiliary lockout relay is not available, it can be replaced by a resistive load which limits the trip circuit current to three amperes. In most equipments, the trip circuit can be triggered by operating a test push button in the associated units.

Prior to final installation, a check of the overall trip circuit should be made with the trip circuit outputs connected to trip the circuit breakers.

OVERALL EQUIPMENT TESTS

After the SLAT54J 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 when the measuring units operate.

MAINTENANCEPERIODIC TESTS

It should be sufficient to check the outputs produced at test points in the SLAT54J where periodic calibration tests are made on the associated measuring units, for example, the phase and ground relays in line relaying scheme. No separate periodic tests on the SLAT54J itself should be required.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

In any trouble shooting 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.

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 card instruction book GEK-34158.

A dual-trace oscilloscope is a valuable aid to detailed trouble shooting, 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 at 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 busses, or overheat the semi-conductor components. The repaired area should be recovered with a suitable high-dielectric plastic coating to prevent possible breakdowns across the printed busses due to moisture and dust. The wiring diagrams for the cards in the SLAT54J relay are included in the card book GEK-34158.

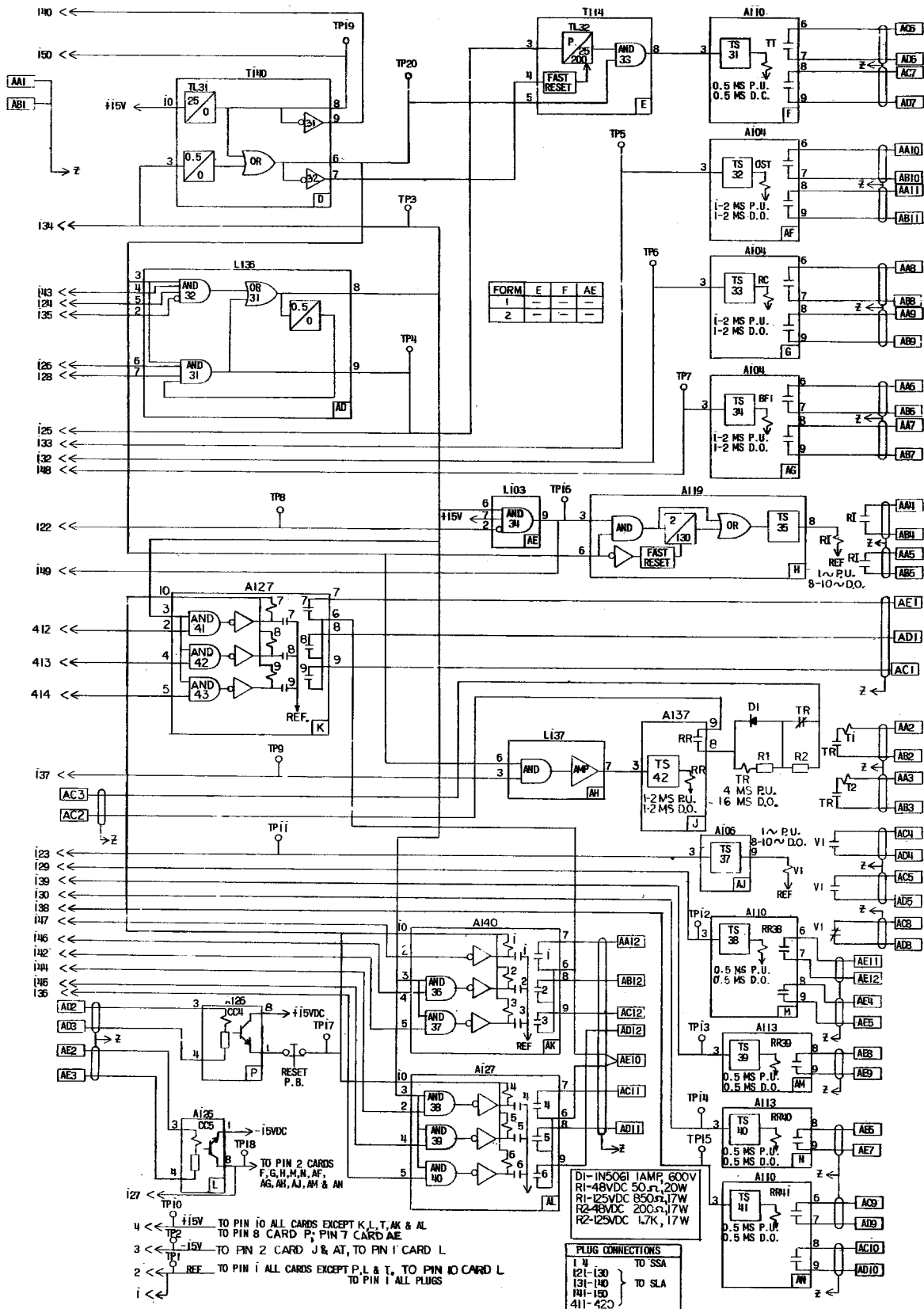


Fig. 1 (0152C8514-2) INTERNAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR THE SLAT54J RELAY

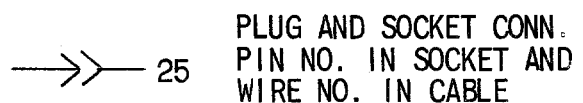
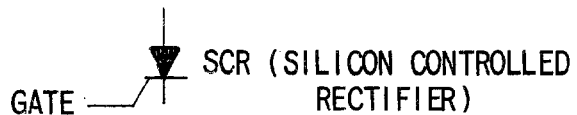
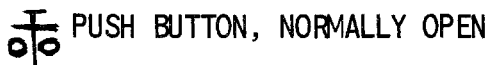
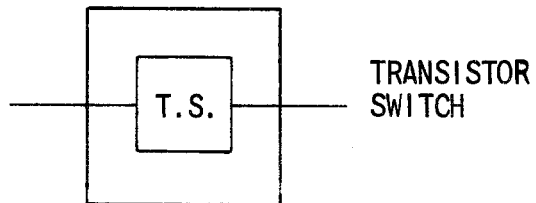
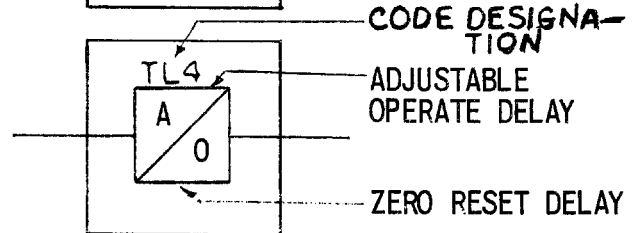
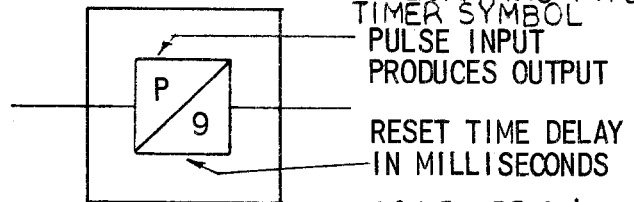
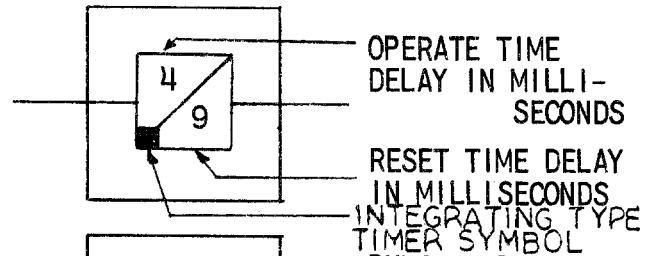
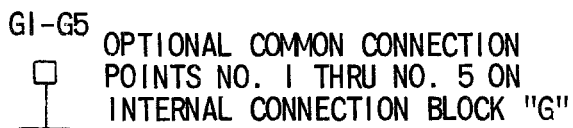
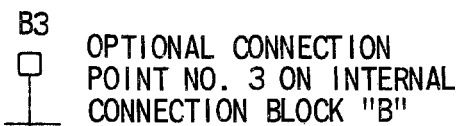
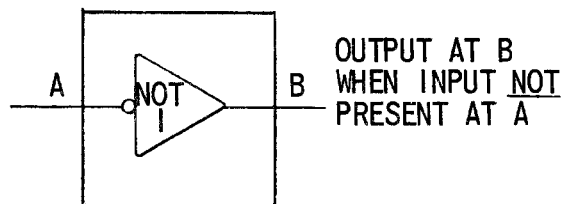
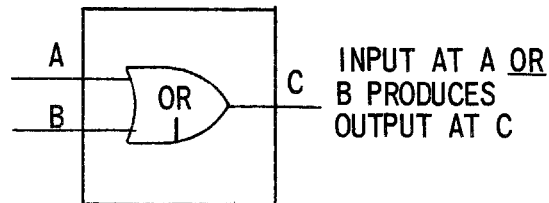
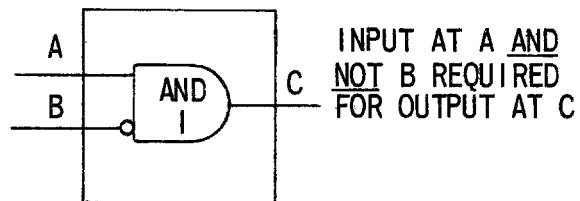
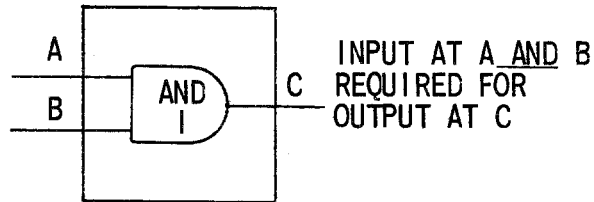
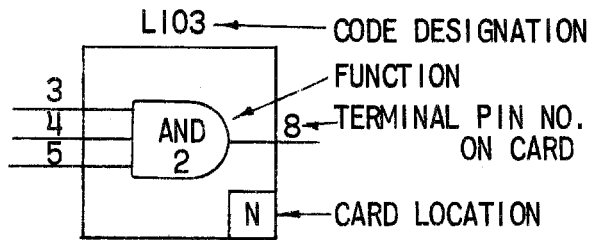


Fig. 2 (0227A2047-1) INTERNAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM LEGEND

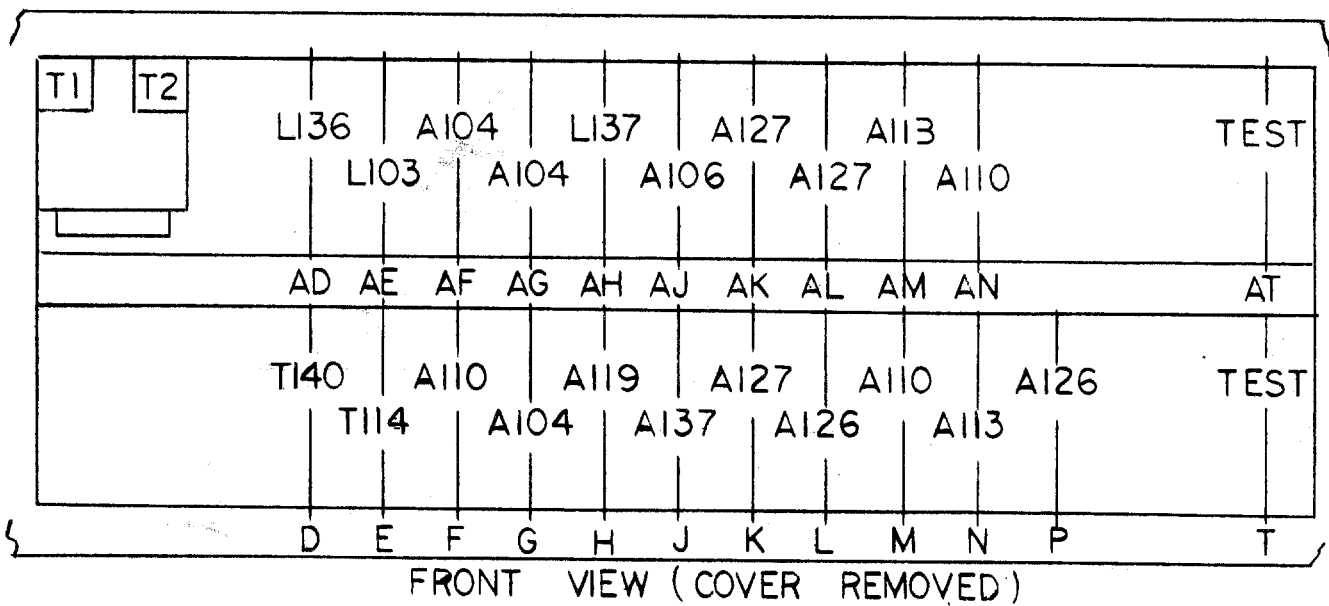
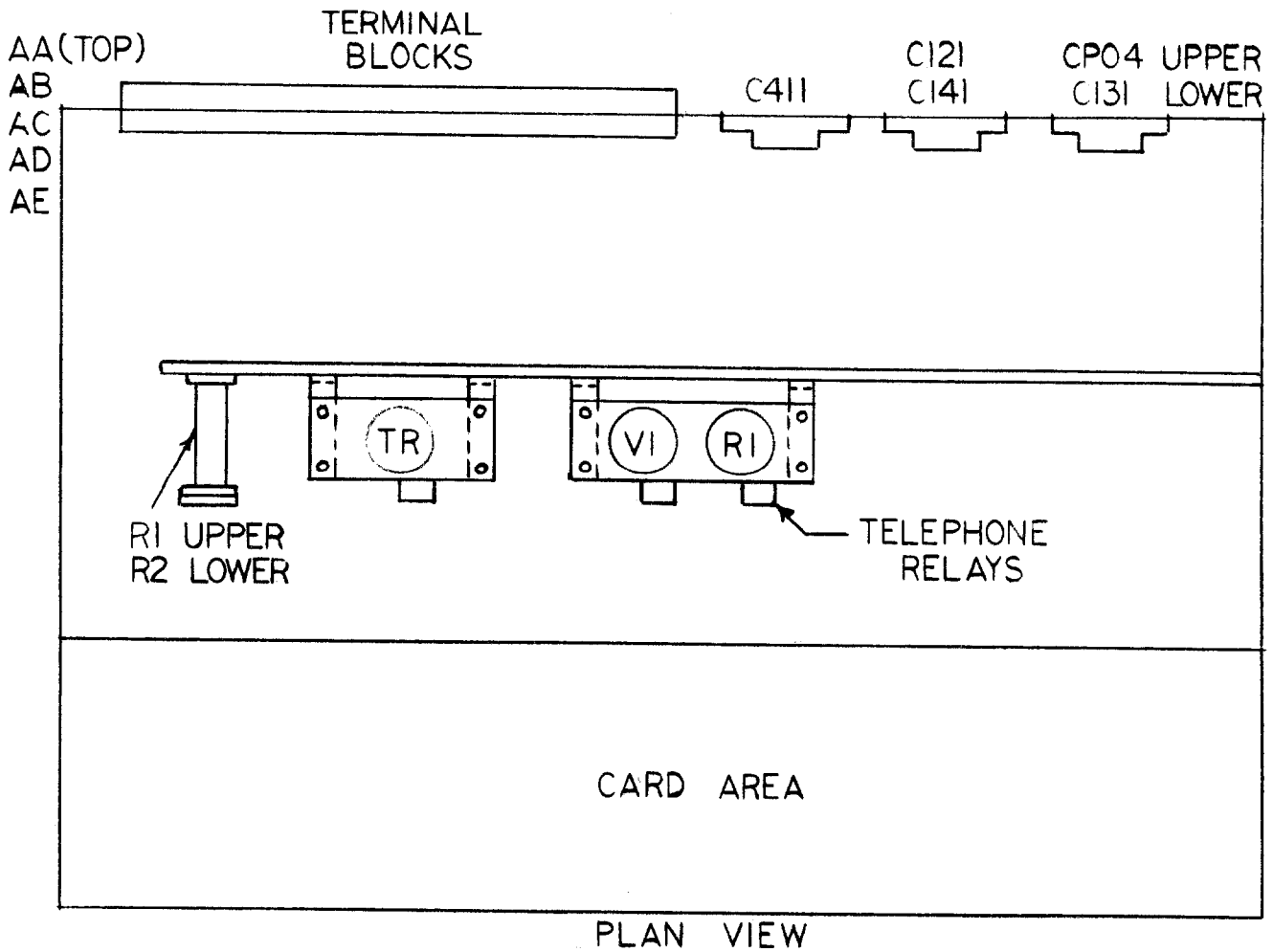
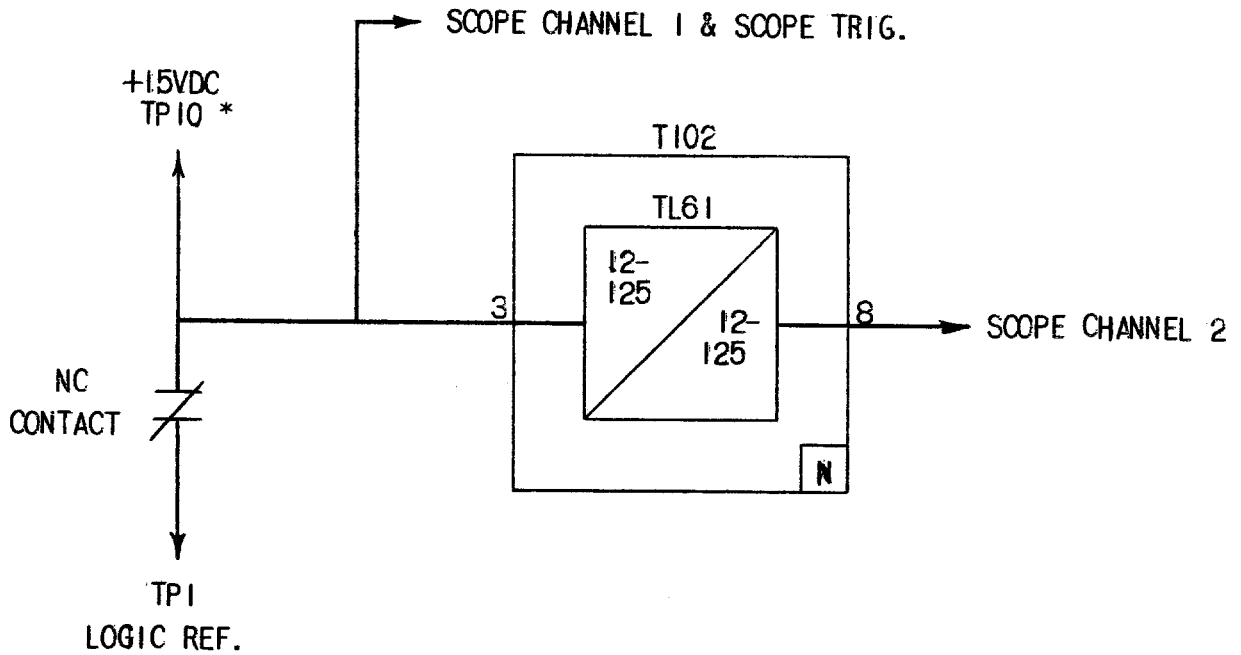


Fig. 4 (0269A3129-0) COMPONENT LOCATION DIAGRAM FOR THE SLAT54J RELAY



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

Fig. 5 (0246A7987-0) LOGIC TIMER TEST CIRCUIT