



INSTRUCTIONS

GEK-45393A
Supersedes GEK-45393

STATIC LOGIC UNIT

TYPE SMA51B

CONTENTS

	PAGE
DESCRIPTION	3
SETTINGS	3
CONSTRUCTION	3
RATINGS	3
BURDENS	4
OPERATING PRINCIPLES	4
LOGIC CIRCUIT	4
RECEIVING, HANDLING AND STORAGE	4
TEST INSTRUCTIONS	4
CAUTION	4
GENERAL	4
OPERATIONAL CHECKS	5
TEST CARD ADAPTER	5
TIMER ADJUSTMENTS & TESTS	5
OVERALL EQUIPMENT TESTS	5
MAINTENANCE	6
PERIODIC TESTS	6
TROUBLE SHOOTING	6
SPARE PARTS	6

STATIC LOGIC UNIT
TYPE SMA51B

DESCRIPTION

The SMA51B relay is an auxiliary logic relay designed to be used in subsynchronous resonance protection of generators. The relay contains the necessary logic to interpret output signals from the associated measuring functions and translate them to an appropriate auxiliary output tripping relay.

The type SMA51B relay is packaged in a two rack unit enclosed metal case. The relay is suitable for mounting in a 19 inch rack. The mounting and outline dimensions are shown in Fig. 1. The internal connections for the SMA51B relay are shown in Fig. 2, and the component and card locations are shown in Fig. 3.

SETTINGS

- * All the timers in the SMA51B require field adjustment. In some applications, several timers may be omitted. Check printed circuit card omission chart for the particular scheme. The timers are to be set in accordance with the data provided by The Electric Utility Systems Engineering Department (EUSED) in Schenectady, New York.

Two types of timers are used in the SMA51B. The T112 timers are associated with the wide band modal trip path. The T112 timer has an adjustable pickup delay of 10 to 80 milliseconds and a zero drop-out time. The T104 timers are associated with the bimodal or dual mode trip paths. The T104 timer has an adjustable pickup delay of 0.1 to two seconds in two ranges and a zero drop-out time.

CONSTRUCTION

The SMA51B 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 Figs. 1 and 3 respectively.

The SMA51B relay contains printed circuit cards identified by a code number such as T112, L103, where 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 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 the test card in positions S and T with TP1 at the top of the S card. TP10 is tied to +15 VDC through a 2.2K resistor. This resistor limits the current when TP10 is used to supply a logic signal to a card. TP1 thru TP10 are on card S, TP11 thru TP20 are on card T.

RATINGS

The type SMA51B relay is designed for use in an environment where the air temperature outside the relay case does not exceed -20°C or $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$.

*Indicates revision

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 type SMA51B relay requires ± 15 VDC power source which can be obtained from a Type SSA power supply.

BURDENS

The SMA51B relay presents a maximum burden of 100 milliamperes to the +15 VDC supply of the Type SSA power supply.

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

LOGIC CIRCUIT

The functions of the type SMA51B 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 condition is represented by a signal of approximately +15 VDC.

The symbols used on the internal connection diagram (Fig. 2) are explained by the legend shown in Fig. 4.

RECEIVING, HANDLING AND STORAGE

The SMA51B 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. **WARNING: 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

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. 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 REDUCED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ISOLATION PROVIDED.

IF THE SMA51B 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 DURING TEST.

GENERAL

The SMA51B relay is supplied from the factory either as a separate unit, or mounted in a static relay 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. The procedure for checking and setting the timers is described in a later section.

OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Operation of the SMA51B unit can be checked by observing the signals at the twenty test points (TP1 to TP20), or by observing the output functions in the associated Type SMAT tripping relay. The test points are located on two test cards in positions S and T, and are numbered 1 to 20 from top to bottom. TP1 is the reference bus for the logic circuit; TP10 is at +15 VDC, and TP2 is at -15 VDC. The remaining points are located at various strategic points throughout the logic as shown on the internal connection diagram (Fig. 2). Test point voltages can be monitored with a portable high impedance voltmeter, the test lamps in the SMAT51B, 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 or a digital timer should be used.

In order to test the time cards it is necessary to remove the card ahead of the timer (see Table 1) 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 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 setting of 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).

TABLE 1

Check printed circuit card omission chart for the particular scheme.

TIME UNDER TEST	POSITION	REMOVE CARD IN POSITION	TP	
			IN	OUT
TL331	A	A in the	3	4
TL332	B	AA SMF51A	5	6
TL333	L	J	19	20
TL334	K	J	17	18
TL335	H	F	15	16
TL336	G	F	13	14
TL337	E	C	11	12
TL338	D	C	7	8

OVERALL EQUIPMENT TESTS

After the SMA51B 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.

*Indicates revision

MAINTENANCEPERIODIC TESTS

When periodic calibration tests are made on the associated measuring units the timers in the SMA51B should also be checked.

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 and a digital timer are 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 semiconductor 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 SMA51B relay are included in the card book GEK-34158.

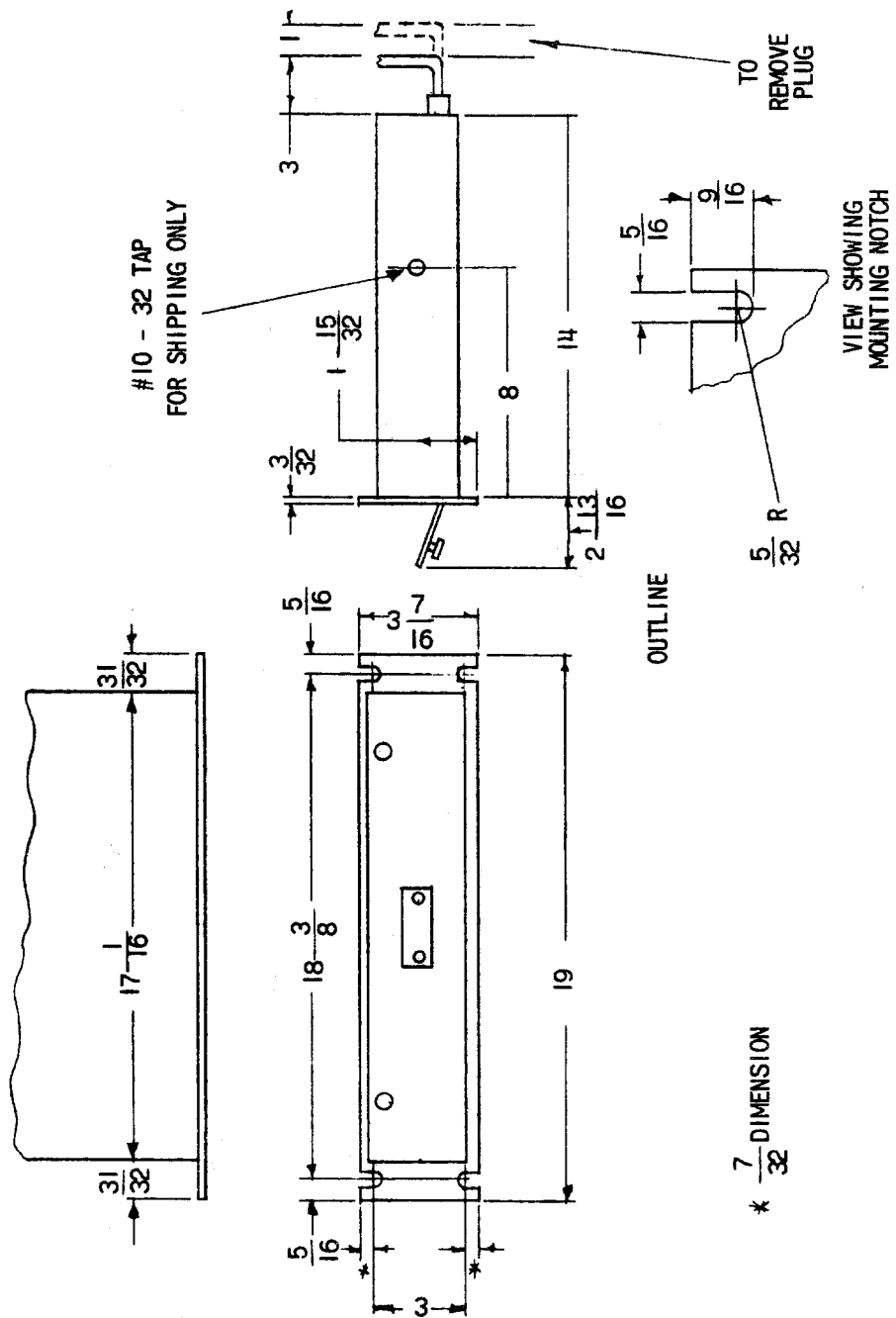


Figure 1 (0227A2036-0) Outline and Mounting Dimensions

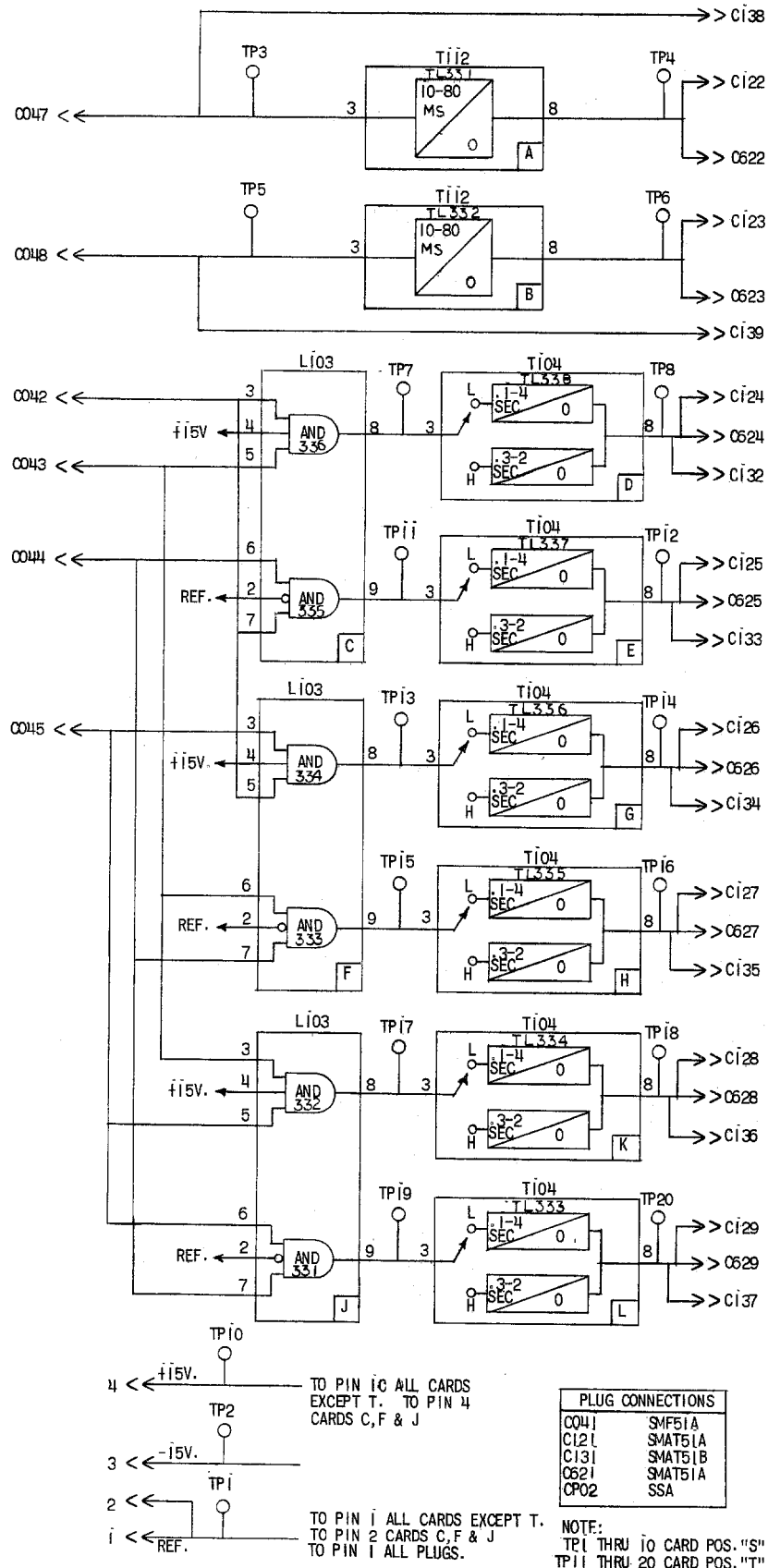
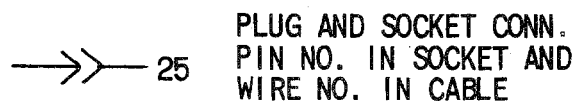
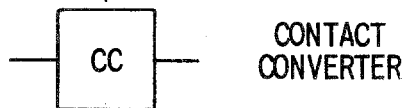
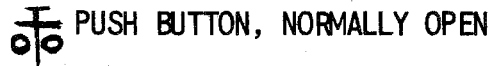
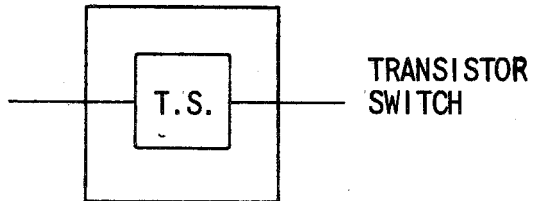
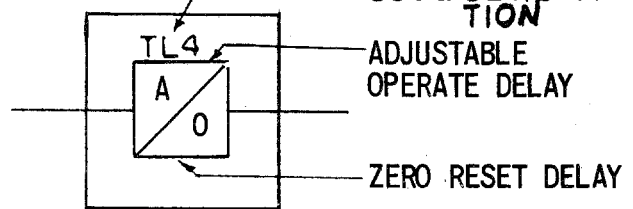
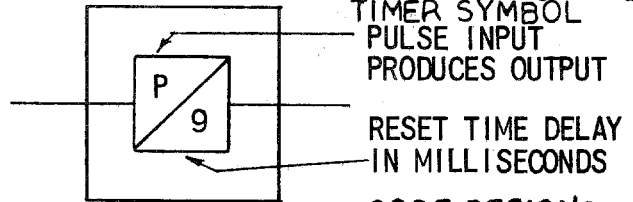
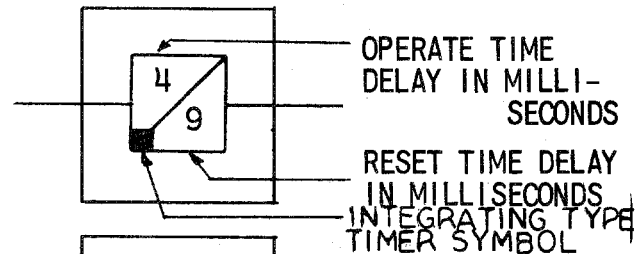
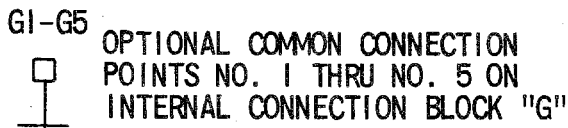
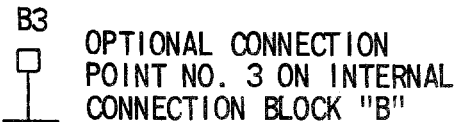
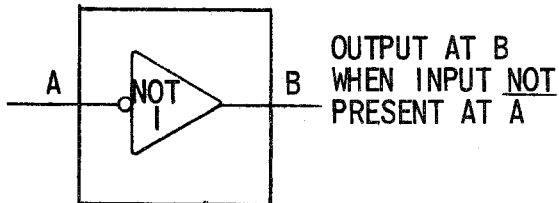
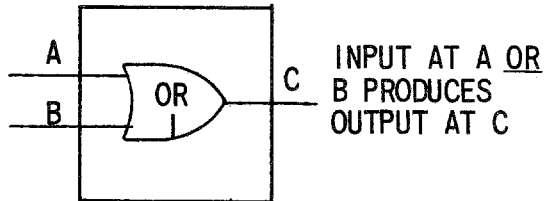
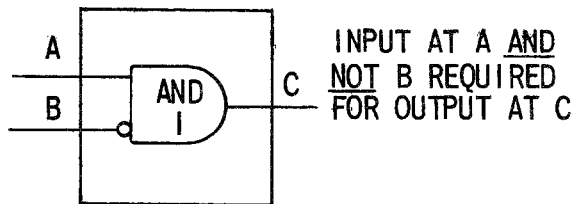
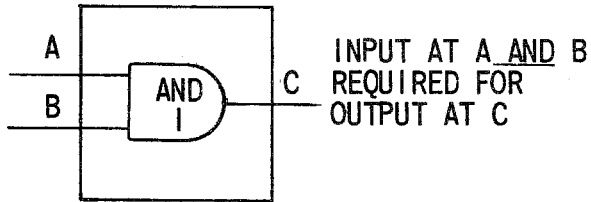
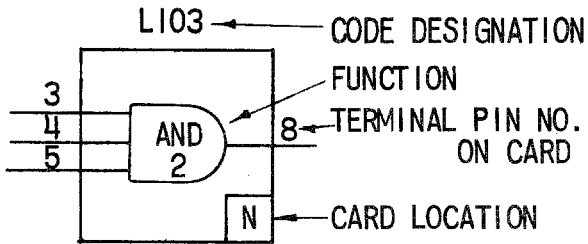
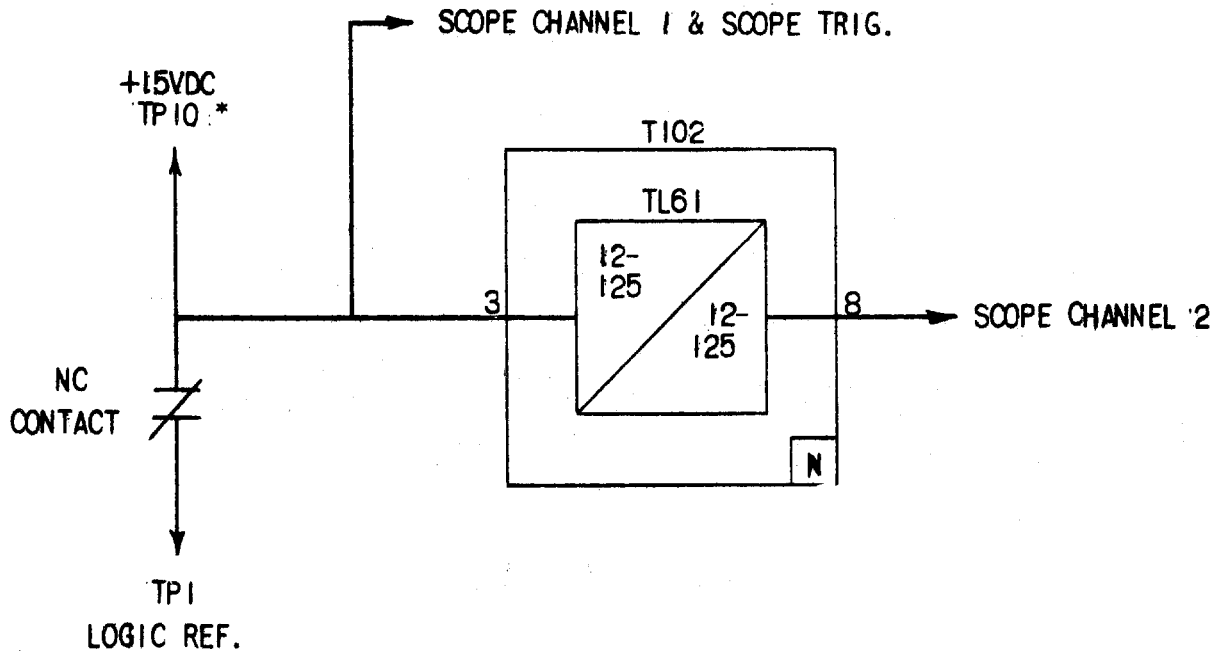


Figure 2 (0108B9727-1) Internal Connections for the Type SMA51B Relay



* Figure 4 (0227A2047-1) Logic and Internal Connection Diagram Legend



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

Figure 5 (0246A7987-0) Logic Timer Test Circuit

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