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IS 9815-1 (1994): Servo-motor operated automatic line voltage correctors, Part 1: Correctors for single phase applications [ETD 16: Transformers]



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IS 9815 (Part 1) : 1994

भारतीय मानक

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(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

**SERVO-MOTOR OPERATED AUTOMATIC
LINE VOLTAGE CORRECTORS**

PART 1 CORRECTORS FOR SINGLE-PHASE APPLICATIONS — SPECIFICATION

(Second Revision)

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Transformers Sectional Committee, had been approved by the Electrotechnical Division Council.

The servo-motor operated automatic line voltage correctors are commonly known as servo-stabilizers. These are used for electrical and electronic equipment where the type of load needs substantially constant voltage within close tolerances.

Standard on servo-motor operated line voltage corrector was first published in 1981 and was revised in 1989. Second revision of this standard has been undertaken to publish it in two parts to cover requirements of single-phase and three-phase applications separately. This part of the standard covers requirements of single-phase applications. Separate standard is under preparation to cover the requirements of three-phase applications.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard***SERVO-MOTOR OPERATED AUTOMATIC
LINE VOLTAGE CORRECTORS****PART 1 CORRECTORS FOR SINGLE-PHASE APPLICATIONS — SPECIFICATION***(Second Revision)***1 SCOPE**

This standard covers the requirements for servo-motor operated line voltage correctors for single-phase applications.

2 REFERENCES

The following Indian Standards are necessary adjuncts to this standard:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
302-1 (1979)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 1 General requirements (<i>fifth revision</i>)
1248 (Part 2) : 1983	Direct acting indicating analogue electrical-measuring instruments and their accessories: Part 2 Ammeters and voltmeters. (<i>second revision</i>)
1293 : 1988	Plugs and socket-outlets of rated voltage up to and including 250 volts and rated current up to and including 16 amperes (<i>second revision</i>)
1885 (Part 38) : 1977	Electrotechnical vocabulary: Part 38 Transformers (<i>first revision</i>)
2026 (Part 1) : 1977	Power transformers: Part 1 General (<i>first revision</i>)
2026 (Part 2) : 1977	Power transformers: Part 2 Temperature-rise (<i>first revision</i>)
4905 : 1968	Methods for random sampling
5142 : 1969	Specification for continuously variable voltage auto-transformers
9000 (Part 5) : 1981	Basic environmental testing procedure for electronics and electrical items : Part 5 Damp heat (cycling) test.

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.0 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions in addition to those given in IS 1885 (Part 38) : 1977, shall apply.

3.1 Servo-Motor Operated Automatic Line Voltage Corrector

A unit with motor operated auto-transformer as its control element to give rated output voltage, the movement of the motor being automatically controlled by a voltage sensing arrangement.

3.2 Hunting

Continuous rhythmic variation of output voltage above and below its rated value.

4 SERVICE CONDITIONS

The provision of 3 of IS 2026 (Part 1) : 1977 shall be applicable.

5 RATING

5.1 The preferred kVA ratings for single-phase applications shall be as follows:

1, 2, 3, 15, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 25, 31.5, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300 and 350

5.2 Rated Voltage**5.2.1 Input Voltage Range**

Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, input voltage range shall be 160 to 260 V.

5.2.2 Output Voltage

Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, rated output voltage shall be 240 V.

5.3 Rated Frequency

The rated frequency for the purpose of this standard shall be 50 Hz.

5.4 Power Factor

Power factor at maximum load shall not be less than 0.95.

6 CONSTRUCTION

6.1 A voltmeter of accuracy class index 1.5 or better in accordance with IS 1248 (Part 2) : 1983 shall be provided on the front panel with a suitable selector switch to indicate voltage at both input and output terminals.

6.2 Plugs and socket of suitable rating conforming to IS 1293 : 1988 shall be provided for correctors rating upto 2 kVA. For correctors of higher rating suitable rated terminals at both input and output of the corrector shall be provided. In order to reduce collection of dust, louvers, whenever provided shall be in the sides and provided with suitable mesh.

6.3 A suitable indicator lamp to indicate that the unit is 'ON' shall be provided on the front panel.

6.4 The unit shall have arrangement to control output manually on the front panel.

6.5 The variable auto-transformer shall generally conform to IS 5142 : 1969.

6.6 The cooling method shall be in accordance with IS 2026 (Part 2) : 1977.

6.7 The unit shall have arrangement for setting of output voltage within ± 5 volts of rated output voltage, by means of suitable device on the panel which shall be capable of being locked in position.

6.8 The variable auto-transformer shall have two micro switches at the ends to cut off power supply to servo-motor.

7 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Insulation

Provisions of 11.4 and 11.5 shall apply.

7.2 Provision for Earthing

Provisions of 27 of IS 302-1 : 1979 shall apply.

7.3 Leakage Current Under Normal Operating Conditions

Provisions of 13.2 of IS 302-1 : 1979 shall apply.

8 LIMITS OF TEMPERATURE-RISE

8.1 The temperature-rise of the transformer winding and core shall be in accordance with IS 2026 (Part 2) : 1977.

8.2 During the temperature-rise test, the temperature-rise in the vicinity of the control circuit or of the enclosure, if totally enclosed type shall not exceed 10° C above reference temperature of 45° C.

9 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The corrector shall keep the output voltage within ± 1 percent of the rated voltage irrespective of load and input voltage range.

9.2 The rate of correction of voltage shall not be less than 6V/s between phase and neutral.

9.3 The corrector shall be free from hunting during automatic operation.

9.4 Losses

The manufacturer shall state the no-load and full load losses corresponding to minimum and maximum rated input voltages. The tolerances on these declared values shall be as provided in Table 7 of IS 2026 (Part 1) : 1977.

9.5 The no-load current shall not be more than 5 percent of the rated output current.

9.6 Efficiency

In addition to the provision of 9.4, the efficiency of the unit shall be not less than 95 percent.

10 MARKING

10.1 Terminals

The input, output and earth terminals shall be marked clearly.

10.2 Rating Plate

Each corrector shall be provided with a rating plate of weather-proof material fitted in a visible position. The entries on the rating plate shall be indelibly marked (for example, by etching, engraving or stamping). The information to be given on the rating plate shall be as under:

- a) Type of line voltage corrector, namely, servo-motor operated;
- b) Number of this standard, Ref IS 9815 (Part 1);
- c) Manufacturer's name;
- d) Manufacturer's serial number;
- e) Number of phases: single;
- f) Year of manufacture;
- g) Rated kVA;
- h) Rated frequency;
- j) Rated input voltage range;
- k) Rated output voltage;
- m) Rated output current;
- n) Type of cooling; and
- p) Class of insulation.

10.2.1 In addition, the following information relevant to servo-motor shall also be given on the rating plate of the motor:

- a) Rated torque,
- b) Rated voltage,
- c) Type of supply, and
- d) Rated watts.

10.3 BIS Certification Marking

The product may also be marked with Standard Mark.

10.3.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

11 TESTS

11.0 General

The tests shall be conducted at room temperature with all those external fittings in place which are likely to affect the performance of the corrector.

11.1 Type Test

The following shall comprise type tests:

- a) Physical examination (*see 6 and 10*),
- b) Insulation resistance (*see 11.4*),
- c) High voltage test (*see 11.5*),
- d) Provision for earthing (*see 7.2*),
- e) Leakage current (*see 7.3*),
- f) Output voltage (*see 11.6*),
- g) No-load current (*see 11.7*),
- h) Measurement of no-load losses (*see 11.8*),
- k) Load loss test and efficiency (*see 11.9*),
- m) Induced voltage test (*see 11.10*),
- n) Test for continuous operation (*see 11.11*),
- p) Temperature-rise test (*see 11.12*),
- q) Test for rate of correction (*see 11.13*),
- r) Locked rotor test for servo-motor (*see 11.14*), and
- s) Damp heat test (*see 11.15*).

11.1.1 Type tests shall be carried out on number of samples of voltage correctors of same rating, design and type as given below:

<i>kVA Rating</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
Up to 10	2
Above 10	1

11.1.2 Sample(s) shall pass all the tests mentioned in 11.1 for proving conformity with the requirements of this standard. If any of the samples fails in any of the type tests, testing authority, at its discretion, may call for fresh samples not exceeding twice the original number and subject them to all the test or tests in which failure(s) occurred. No failure shall be permitted in the repeat test(s).

11.2 Acceptance Tests

The following shall constitute acceptance tests:

- a) Physical examination (*see 6 and 10*),
- b) Insulation resistance (*see 11.4*),
- c) High voltage test (*see 11.5*),
- d) Leakage current (*see 7.3*),
- e) Provision for earthing (*see 7.2*),
- f) Output voltage (*see 11.6*),
- g) No-load current (*see 11.7*),
- h) Measurement of no-load losses (*see 11.8*),
- j) Measurement of load losses and efficiency (*see 11.9*), and
- k) Induced voltage test (*see 11.10*).

11.2.1 A recommended sampling plan for acceptance tests is given in Annex A.

11.3 Routine Tests

The following shall constitute routine tests and shall be carried out on all correctors:

- a) Insulation resistance (*see 11.4*),
- b) High voltage test (*see 11.5*),
- c) Output voltage (*see 11.6*),
- d) No-load current (*see 11.7*),
- e) Measurement of no-load losses (*see 11.8*), and
- f) Measurement of load losses (*see 11.9*).

11.4 Insulation Resistance Test

The insulation resistance between the terminals and body of the corrector shall be measured and recorded. It shall not be less than 5 megohms when measured at 500 V dc at room temperature not exceeding 45°C.

11.5 High Voltage Test

A test voltage as given in 11.5.1 shall be applied at rated frequency for one minute between the winding and the body of the corrector which shall be earthed. There shall be no disruptive discharge or collapse of test voltage.

11.5.1 Test Voltage

- a) For routine test — 1.5 kV (rms). The voltage shall be applied, on the whole unit.
- b) For type and acceptance test — 2.5 kV (rms). The voltage shall be applied to power components only. In addition the whole unit shall be tested at 1.5 kV (rms).

11.5.2 When carried out as a type test, this test shall be carried out immediately after temperature-rise test.

11.6 Output Voltage Test

For this test a voltmeter of accuracy class index better than 0.5 shall be connected across the output terminals. The output voltage for different input voltage shall be recorded for different input voltages both at full-load and at no-load covering specified input range, not less than five voltage reading at approximately equal intervals shall be taken at corrector input and output points excluding the mains-lead. The voltage shall not differ by more than 1 percent of the rated output voltage.

For rating upto 5 kVA, the test will be conducted by actually loading the corrector. For rating above 5 kVA rating, if it is not feasible to load the corrector actually, the test may be conducted at no-load only; after reducing the minimum input voltage to the extent of the short-circuit impedance voltage of the corrector at 0.95 p.f. The short-circuit impedance voltage of the corrector to be determined at the lowest input voltage condition.

11.7 No-Load Current Test

The no-load current shall be measured at rated frequency with the rated lowest and highest input voltage applied to the input terminals, the output terminals being kept open-circuited.

11.8 No-Load Loss Test

Method for carrying out no-load loss test shall be same method for carrying out no-load current. This test may be combined with the test of 11.7.

11.9 Load Loss Test and Efficiency

This test shall be carried out generally in accordance with 16.4 of IS 2026 (Part 1) : 1977. The corrector shall be set at different positions corresponding to the input voltage range and the values of load losses checked at these positions. The point where the load loss is maximum shall be the highest loss position and the value obtained at this point shall be taken load for the purpose of this test. The losses are to be computed at 75°C.

11.10 Induced Voltage Test

To test inter turn insulation of the winding, an ac voltage equal to twice the output voltage of the corrector shall be applied to the output terminals of the windings. The test voltage shall be of frequency of twice or more than twice of the rated frequency. The test voltage shall be applied for a duration of:

$$\frac{120 \times \text{Rated Frequency}}{\text{Test Frequency}} \text{ seconds}$$

but not less than 15 seconds. After this the corrector shall pass the no-load current test as specified in 9.5 and 11.7.

11.11 Test for Continuous Operation

11.11.1 The corrector shall be subjected to a continuous run for 24 hours at no load while the input voltage is varied from minimum to maximum of the input voltage range and back to minimum in not more than one minute. After this test, the corrector shall pass the output voltage test in accordance with 11.6.

11.11.2 The corrector shall be subjected to a continuous run for 8 h at full load after reducing the input voltage set to give rated current under short-circuit condition and the motor set to the maximum position of the corrector. In that position the motor of the corrector will be moved from minimum position to maximum position and back in not more than 1 min. After the test the corrector shall pass the output voltage test in accordance with 11.6.

11.12 Temperature-Rise Test

11.12.1 Measurement of Temperature of Cooling Air

The cooling air temperature shall be measured by means of several (at least 3) thermometers placed at different points around the corrector, at a level approximately half-way up the cooling surface, at a distance of 1 to 3 m from the cooling surface. The thermometers shall be protected from draught and abnormal heat radiation.

The value to be adopted for the temperature of the cooling air for the test is the average of the readings taken on these thermometers at equal intervals of time during the last quarter of the test period.

The temperature of the cooling air shall be as constant as possible during the test period, especially during the last quarter.

11.12.2 The test of 11.12.1 shall be repeated with variac in the maximum position and winding temperature of the winding carrying full load current shall be measured.

11.12.3 Determination of Winding Temperature

The winding temperature shall be measured using the resistance method. The temperature of winding (θ_2) at the end of test period shall be calculated and its measured resistance (R_2) at that temperature and its measured resistance (R_1) at some other temperature (θ_1) using the following formula:

$$\theta_2 = \frac{R_2 (235 + \theta_1)}{R_1} - 235 \text{ (for copper)}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{R_2 (225 + \theta_1)}{R_1} - 225 \text{ (for aluminium)}$$

where

θ_1 and θ_2 are measured in °C.

11.12.4 Duration of Temperature-Rise Test

Evidence shall be obtained that the highest temperature-rise shall be in accordance with the requirements of 8.1 even if the tests were continued until thermal equilibrium is reached. Temperature readings shall be taken where possible during operation, as well as when the corrector is shut down. The test shall not be regarded as completed until the temperature-rise increment is less than 1°C in 1 hour.

11.2.4.1 The loading shall be done in accordance with 4.8 of IS 2026 (Part 2) : 1977, the corrector being set at the highest loss position, as obtained during test for load losses (see 11.9). For this purpose the loading may be done by short circuiting the output terminals suitably.

11.13 Test for Rate of Correction

The sensing and control arrangement shall be disconnected and the corrector voltage shall be set for manual operation. The output voltage shall be decreased to the minimum. The servo-motor shall be energized and the time required to raise it to the maximum shall be measured and recorded. The rate of correction shall be calculated from rated range of input voltage divided by the time so measured. The test shall be repeated as above for lowering it to the minimum.

11.14 Locked Rotor Test for Servo-Motor

11.4.1 Purpose of the Test

As there is a possibility of the servo-motor remaining energized at the end of the run of the brush arms of the continuously variable voltage auto-transformer or even at any other position (due to some mechanical defect) it is necessary to ensure that the servo-motor is capable of withstanding the application of full rated voltage under locked rotor condition for a reasonably long time without damage due to excessive temperature-rise.

11.14.2 Measurement of Forward, Reverse and Stalling Current

These currents shall be measured with full rated voltage applied to the motor. The three values of current shall not differ by more than 5 percent of the mean value. In case of dc motor, the provision relating to stalling current is not applicable.

11.14.3 In any of the current measured under the test at 11.14.2, is found to be more than 150 mA, the motor shall be kept under locked rotor condition for a period of 1 hour. The temperature-rise of any of the winding at the end of the test shall not be more than 60°C for Class A and 75°C for Class E insulation when measured by resistance method.

11.15 Damp Heat Test

The corrector shall be subjected to the damp heat (cycling) test in accordance with IS 9000 (Part 5) : 1981. The test shall be carried out at a temperature of $40 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and the degree of severity shall be 2 cycles.

After the damp heat treatment, all acceptance tests shall be repeated on the equipment. However, as repeated tests, the dielectric tests shall be carried out at 75 percent of the initial test values. The recovery period shall be minimum 12 hours and the corrector shall be operated at no load for a further period of 2 hours before carrying out repeat tests. Voltmeter, if provided with automatic line voltage corrector shall be removed during this test.

ANNEX A

(Clause 11.2.1)

SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR ACCEPTANCE TESTS

A-1 LOT

A-1.1 In any consignment, all the regulators of the same type and rating manufactured from the same material under similar condition of production shall be grouped together to constitute a lot.

A-2 SELECTION OF SAMPLE

A-2.1 The number of regulators to be selected from the lot shall depend upon the size of the lot and shall be in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 1.

A-2.1.1 These regulators shall be selected from the lot at random. For the purpose of random selection, reference may be made to IS 4905 : 1968.

A-3 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

A-3.1 The regulators selected in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 1 shall be subjected to the acceptance tests specified in 11.2. A regulator failing to satisfy any one or more of the requirements of acceptance tests shall be termed as defective. The lot shall be considered as conforming to the requirements of acceptance test if the number of defective in the first sample is less than or equal to the acceptance number (a_1) given in col 4 of Table 1. If the number of defectives is greater than or equal to the first rejection number (r_1) given in col 5 of Table 1, the lot shall be considered as non-

conforming to the requirements of acceptance tests. If the number of defectives is between acceptance number and first rejection number, the second sample (n_2) of the same size shall be selected from the lot at random and subjected to the acceptance tests. The lot shall be considered as conforming to the requirements of acceptance tests if the number of defectives in the two samples combined is less than the second rejection number (r_2) given in col 6 of Table 1; otherwise not.

Table 1 Sample Size and Criteria for Conformity

(Clauses A-2.1 and A-3.1)

Lot Size Second	First Sample Size	Second Sample Size	Accept- ance Number	First Rejection Number	Second Rejec- tion Number
(N) (1)	(n_1) (2)	(n_2) (3)	(a_1) (4)	(r_1) (5)	(r_2) (6)
Up to 15	2	—	0	1	1
16 to 25	3	—	0	1	1
26 to 50	5	5	0	2	2
51 to 100	8	8	0	2	2
101 to 300	13	13	0	2	2
301 and above	20	20	0	3	4

NOTE — For lots of size up to 25, the decision about acceptance or rejection of the lot shall be taken on the basis of first sample only.

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