# COMMISSIONING OF HT ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

## 1.0 Purpose:

The objectives of the Commissioning works are:

- (i) To verify proper functioning of the equipment/system after installation
- (ii) To verify that the performance of the installed equipment/systems meet with the specified design intent through a series of tests.
- (iii) To capture and record performance data of the HT installation as the baseline for future operation and maintenance.

## 2.0 Scope:

The objective of this document is to provide a structure for the commissioning of the HT electrical services included within the subcontract including the following:

- (i) Ht Switchgear & Panel
- (ii) Current Transformer
- (iii) Potential Transformer
- (iv) Relay
- (v) Power Transformer

## 3.0 References

Below Indian standard were referred to prepare this document

Power Transformer (IS 2026 & IS 10028)

Current transformer (IS 2705)

Potential Transformer (IS 3156)

Protection Relay (IS 3231)

HT Cable (IS 1255 & IS 10810)

HT Switchgear (IS 3427)

## 4.0 Resources:

- **4.1 Testing Equipment (Appendix A)**
- 4.2 Hand Tools Set
- 4.3 Safety Equipment (Appendix B)
- 4.4 Man Power
- 2 x Commissioning Engineer
- 2 x Testing Engineer
- 1 x Safety Engineer
- 3 x Technician

## **5.0 Procedure for Commissioning:**

The purpose of electric systems commissioning is to increase the reliability of electrical power systems after installation by identifying problems and providing a set of baseline values for comparison with subsequent routine tests.

## **5.1 Safety Considerations:**

Statutory and Company legislation relating to safety must be followed. During testing hazardous voltages will be present, only qualified personnel are allowed operate the equipment with hazardous voltages present.

## **5.2 Pre-Test Inspection:**

Before commencing the pre-commission tests, it is necessary to visually inspect various parts, components and accessories of the HT electrical system and also to conduct operational checks for various equipments associated with the electrical system. Check lists may be followed for the visual inspection and the operational checks so that the pre-commission checks are conducted in a systematic manner. Appendix C contains the pre-commissioning installation checklist.

## 5.3 Outline of tests to be performed:

## 5.3.1 HT Switchgear & panel

#### Insulation Resistance Test *(i)*

The Insulation-resistance shall be taken with all the winding earthed, expect, the one being tested. While checking the value, external line, cable and lighting arresters shall be isolated from the H.T Switchgear. The entire terminal shall be cleared thoroughly, with clean cotton cloth. A 5000/2500V Megger should be used in the measurement. Care should be taken that the lead wires of the megger do not have joints or come in contact with each other or with H.T Switchgear. It is known that the value of Insulation Resistance is continuous to increases initially, with the duration of measurement and hence for the purpose of comparison, the reading is normally taken at the end of 1 minute

Minimum Insulation Resistance after 1 minute is Rated Voltage + 1 Mega Ohms.

#### (ii) Circuit breaker time-travel analysis

This test, used on medium and high-voltage circuit breakers provides information as to whether the operating mechanism of the circuit breaker is operating properly. This test can be used to determine the opening and closing speeds of the breaker, the interval time for closing and tripping, and the contact bounce. The

test provides information that can be used to detect problems such weak accelerating springs, defective shock absorbers, dashpots, buffers, and closing mechanisms. For performing this test we use Time Interval Meter - SCOT M3K, The following show the connection drawing of testing equipment wit H.T Switchgear. Using the connecting probe the R terminal of Breaker is connected to the R terminal of Timer kit the same is done for all the other terminals(Y & B). The trip coil & closing coil connection are also brought to the Timer Kit. Before conducting the test the spring has to be charged by manual or using spring charging motor. And the rated control supply (A.C/D.C) will be given to the panel. Using the timer kit close the charged circuit breaker. Now record the time (mill second) displayed in the timer kit. The same is performed for opening of circuit Breaker. The recorded millisecond value will be compared with the manufacture data sheet.

#### (iii) Contact-resistance testing

This test is used to test the quality of the contacts on switches and circuit breakers. In this test a known amount of D.C current will be supplied to the equipment to be tested and by means of Ohm's law the resistance was measured. In this measurement the kit measures the mill volt drop across the contact and measure the resistance. For measuring the contact resistance initially the spring must be charged and the breaker must be in closed condition. After closing the Circuit breaker the

Contact resistance will be measured between the terminals R-R', Y-Y', B-B'. And the measured milliohms value will be compared with the manufacturer's data sheet.

## **5.3.2 Current Transformer**

#### *(i)* Insulation Resistance Test

The Insulation-resistance shall be taken with all the winding earthed, expect, the one being tested. The entire terminal shall be cleared thoroughly, with clean cotton cloth. A 5000/2500/1000V Megger should be used in the measurement. Care should be taken that the lead wires of the megger do not have joints or come in contact with each other or with current transformer. It is known that the value of Insulation Resistance is continuous to increases initially, with the duration of measurement and hence for the purpose of comparison, the reading is normally taken at the end of 1 minute

Minimum Insulation Resistance after 1 minute is Rated Voltage + 1 Mega Ohms. The 5000/2500V Megger is used for Primary connection and 1000V megger is used for secondary connection.

#### (ii) **Polarity Test**

The main objective of the test is to check the polarity of the C.T; the polarity may be changed due to the connection made in the circuit. Change in polarity may lead to malfunction of the equipment which is connected to the current transformer. To conduct this test we connect a voltage source to the primary of current transformer (P1-P2), in secondary we connect a Galvanometer and look for the deflection. If it's in positive then the polarity is satisfactory for connecting the equipment, if negative deflection is observed necessary action should be taken.

#### Ratio Test (iii)

The objective of test is to check the C.T ratio transformation. The Current transformer primary was excited by means of High current low voltage injection test. We inject about 50% to 75% of rated current in the primary and check the current in the secondary, if the ratio of change is as per the rated ratio, C.T. operation is satisfactory. The ratio was calculated using the formula,

Actual Ratio = (Rated primary current/Rated secondary current) Measured Ratio = (Applied primary current/measured secondary current)

Then these two ratios are compared to identify the error.

## 5.3.3 Potential Transformer

#### *(i)* Insulation Resistance Test

The Insulation-resistance shall be taken with all the winding earthed, expect, the one being tested. The entire terminal shall be cleared thoroughly, with clean cotton cloth. A 5000/2500/1000V Megger should be used in the measurement. Care should be taken that the lead wires of the megger do not have joints or come in contact with each other or with current transformer. It is known that the value of Insulation Resistance is continuous to increases initially, with the duration of measurement and hence for the purpose of comparison, the reading is normally taken at the end of 1 minute

Minimum Insulation Resistance after 1 minute is Rated Voltage + 1 Mega Ohms. The 5000/2500V Megger is used for Primary connection and 1000V megger is used for secondary connection.

#### (ii) **Polarity Test**

The main objective of the test is to check the polarity of the P.T; the polarity may be changed due to the connection made in the circuit. Change in polarity may lead to malfunction of the equipment which is connected to the potential transformer. To conduct this test we connect a voltage source to the primary of current transformer (P1-P2), in secondary we connect a Galvanometer and look for the deflection. If it's in positive then the polarity is satisfactory for connecting the equipment, if negative deflection is observed necessary action should be taken.

#### (iii) Ratio Test

The objective of test is to check the P.T ratio transformation. The potential transformer primary was excited by means of 3 phase voltage source (415V/433V). The voltage supply will be connected to the primary and check the voltage in the secondary, if the ratio of change is as per the rated ratio, C.T operation is satisfactory. The ratio was calculated using the formula,

Actual Ratio = (Rated primary Voltage/Rated secondary voltage) Measured Ratio = (Applied primary voltage/measured secondary voltage)

Then these two ratios are compared to identify the error.

## **5.3.4 Relay**

#### Secondary Injection Test (i)

Before conducting the test C.T terminal connected to the relay has to be opened. We inject the current in the relay terminal using the secondary injection kit. Open all the terminals of the relay that are connected to the C.T and connect any one current injecting terminal to the secondary injection kit, and also connect the common

Then connect the NO terminal of the relay to kit NO to the kit. terminal, for timer operation. Now set the PSM (plug setting multiplier) and TSM (Time setting multiplier) in the relay. This setting shall be half of the rated current transformer secondary. Now using the injection kit inject about 2 times/5 times / 10times of the PSM setting. Operating time of the relay is displayed in the kit timer. And the value was noted, the same was carried out for various PSM and TSM setting, the final result was compared with the manufacturer's data sheet.

## **5.3.5 Power Transformer**

#### *(i)* Insulation Resistance Test

The Insulation-resistance shall be taken with all the winding earthed, expect, the one being tested. While checking the value, external line, cable and lighting arresters shall be isolated from the transformer. The entire terminal shall be cleared thoroughly, with clean cotton cloth. A 5000/2500V Megger should be used in the measurement. Care should be taken that the lead wires of the megger do not have joints or come in contact with each other or with transformer. It is known that the value of Insulation Resistance is continuous to increases initially, with the duration of measurement and hence for the purpose of comparison, the reading is normally taken at the end of 1 minute

STERLING & WILSON LTD | 12

Minimum Insulation Resistance after 1 minute is Rated Voltage + 1 Mega Ohms.

#### Polarization Index Test (ii)

The polarization index is a specialized application of the dielectric absorption test. The index is the ratio of insulation resistance at two different times after voltage application, usually the insulation resistance at 10 minutes to the insulation resistance at 1 minute. The use of polarization-index testing is usually confined to rotating machines, cables, and transformers. A polarization index less than 1.0 indicates that the equipment needs maintenance before being placed in service.

PI = R10/R1 (dimensionless)

Where:

PI = polarization index

R = resistance.

For polarization indexes in transformers an acceptable value would be 3 or higher, values between 3 and 2 indicate marginal condition, and values below 1 indicate poor condition. After insulation resistance readings have been made, the test voltage is returned to zero and the insulation is discharged.

#### *(i)* Magnetic Balance Test

This test is done to find out the balancing of the core present in the transformer. The HV and LV sides are isolated by removing the external connections. A 3 phase supply of nearly 415V is applied between two phases of the primary winding and the induced voltages in other two phases are measured. The voltage may preferably be applied on the HV winding, as applying voltage to LV winding may induce very high voltage in the HV winding. When the voltage is applied to the middle phase, the induced measured on the two other phases should be approximately equal. Where the voltage is applied to an extreme phase, the induced voltage on the middle phase should be substantially high when compared to the voltage induced in the other extreme phase. In each test, the sum of the induced voltages in two phases should be nearly equal to the applied voltage. For measuring the voltages, high impedance voltmeter like digital multimeter should be used. The test may be repeated by applying voltage to the other phases and measuring the induced voltages in remaining phases. When the magnetic circuit is balanced, there would be symmetry in the value of measured induced voltages.

#### (ii) Magnetizing Current Test

The magnetizing current is measured to test any fault in the magnetic circuit and winding. The measured values are compared with the factory test values. A balanced three phase 415V ac

supply is applied to the HV winding and the simultaneous current readings of the three phases are taken using low range A.C. ammeters. For a core type transformer, the middle phase magnetizing current will be approximately half that in other windings. In YyO, Dy1 and Dy11 connections, the currents in 'u' and 'w' phases will be nearly double the current in 'v' phase. In an Yd1 connected transformer, currents in 'v' and 'w' phases will be nearly equal and the current in 'u' phase more than that in 'v' and 'w' phases. In an Yd11 connection, currents in 'u' and 'v' phases will be nearly equal and the current in 'w' phase more than that in 'u' and 'v' phases. If the measured values widely differ from the above values or from the factory test values, there is reason to suspect some defect in the transformer core and the manufacturer may be consulted. The measured values of magnetizing current may be used as bench marks for the service life of the transformer

#### (iii) Transformer turns-ratio

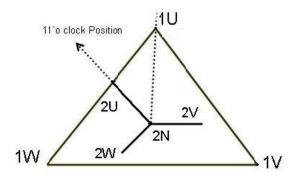
Ratio between all the corresponding HV & LV phase is to be measured on all taps. It is desirable to do the test with a Ratio-Meter. If it is not available, a simple test of measuring voltage and current can also serve the purpose. Referring to rating & terminal marking plate, identify the H.V and L.V terminal, which corresponding to one phase. E.g. For a vector Group of Dyn-11, H.V Terminal 1U, 1V &L.V terminal 2U,2N correspond to U phase. Apply 415V AC, 50Hz supply to H.V side and measure the voltage on the L.V side. Measure these voltages on all taps and note them in the 'pre-commissioning report'. Repeat for the other two phase. These observations should indicate a consistent trend of variation. Numerical values should approximately tally with voltage ratio.

#### **Vector Group Test** (iv)

The 3 phase voltage (415V/433V) will be applied to the transformer primary with the two phases (Normally 1U &2U) short. And the below condition will be checked for the proper vector group.

Condition for the Dyn11 transformer vector group

1U2U=01U1V=1U2N + 1V2N1W2W< 1W2V 1V2W=1V2V



If the result found satisfactory the transformer vector group was correct.

#### (v) Winding Resistance Test

Winding resistance shall be measured on all winding and tap winding, preferably with a Micro Ohm Meter. The Micro Ohm Meter is connected in between the HV terminal it is between Two Phase say (U-V, V-W, and W-U) and the corresponding resistance will be measured. The same is conducted on the secondary terminal. The value is verified with the manufacturer's data sheet.

#### (vi) Short Circuit Test

For the rated HV voltage and the % Impedance, it would possible to calculate the current, which would flow to the LV-side with 415V applied to HV side, while keeping the LV-side shorted. If the 415V source can feed the current, then shot-circuit test can be carried out. This test would conform proper conduct engagement at all tap position. Apply a 3-phase 415V, 50Hz to HV-side, keeping LV-side shorted. Measure the 3-line currents at all tap position. If the tap-switch is an Off-Circuit tap-switch, the supply has to be disconnected before changing the tap. A consistent trend in the increase or decrease of current, as the case may be, confirms the healthiness of the transformer.

## 5.3.6 High Voltage Cable

#### *(i)* Insulation Resistance Test

This test most often conducted to determine the quality of High voltage cable insulation is the insulation resistance test. It is performed as a routine maintenance test for cables already in service or as an acceptance test for new cables. DC over potential testing is another way of testing cable insulation. This test is performed primarily on medium and high voltage cables to test their dielectric strength and is not recommended for routine maintenance testing of low voltage cables. It is a simple, quick, convenient and nondestructive test that can indicate the contamination of insulation by moisture, dirt or carbonization. Before testing any cable, the circuit must be de-energized. Once that is done, it is usually best to disconnect the cable at both ends in order to test only the cable, and to avoid error due to leakage across or through switchboards or panel boards. For an acceptance test, cable less than or equal to 300 V may be tested at 500 V and cable greater than 300 V but less than 600 V may be tested at 1,000 V. For a routine maintenance test, test voltage should be restricted to 80 percent of the factory test voltage. The test voltage should be applied from phase to ground on each conductor with the shielding tapes and metallic jackets also connected to ground. While no general standard exists for minimum acceptable insulation resistance values for cables in

service, a "rule-of-thumb" of one mega ohm of resistance (minimum) per 1,000 V of applied test voltage is accepted.

#### (ii) **High Potential Test**

The objective of the test is to ensure the insulation level of cable. For conducting the test any Two Phase are short using 4sqmm and it is earthed, another one terminal is connected to the test kit, Form the test kit one terminal is connected to the earth. Before conducting the test Insulation Resistance test has to be conducted to ensure the insulation resistance of the cable In the DC test, the voltage is quickly raised from zero to the specified level. The test is usually held for one minute. The current is measured in mill amperes. The reading of current is provided so that the person running the test can determine if the particular test set has sufficient capacity for the task at hand. If the cable withstands the one minute application, the test has been passed. Failure results in short circuit and a ruined portion of the cable. The test set is designed to trip off immediately upon detection of the fault current. After conducting the HIPOT test, the cable has to be re-checking the Insulation Resistance, to conform the cable has no damage due to HIPOT test. The same test has to be conducted on all the terminal of the cable.

## 5.3.7 High Voltage Bus Duct

#### *(i)* Insulation Resistance Test

This test most often conducted to determine the quality of High voltage bus duct insulation is the insulation resistance test. It is performed as a routine maintenance test for bus ducts already in service or as an acceptance test for new bus ducts. DC over potential testing is another way of testing bus duct insulation. This test is performed primarily on medium and high voltage bus ducts to test their dielectric strength and is not recommended for routine maintenance testing of low voltage bus ducts. It is a simple, quick, convenient and nondestructive test that can contamination of insulation by moisture, dirt or carbonization. Before testing any bus duct, the circuit must be de-energized. Once that is done, it is usually best to isolate the bus duct in order to test only the bus duct, and to avoid error due to leakage across or through switchboards or panel boards. For an acceptance test, bus duct less than or equal to 300 V may be tested at 500 V and bus duct greater than 300 V but less than 600 V may be tested at 1,000 V. For a routine maintenance test, test voltage should be restricted to 80 percent of the factory test voltage. The test voltage should be applied from phase to ground on each conductor with the shielding tapes and metallic jackets also connected to ground. While no general standard exists for minimum acceptable insulation resistance values for bus ducts in service, a "rule-ofthumb" of one mega ohm of resistance (minimum) per 1,000 V of applied test voltage is accepted.

#### (ii) **High Potential Test**

The objective of the test is to ensure the insulation level of bus duct. For conducting the test any Two Phase are short using connecting probe and it is earthed, another one terminal is connected to the test kit, Form the test kit one terminal is connected to the earth. Before conducting the test Insulation Resistance test has to be conducted to ensure the insulation resistance of the bus duct In the DC test, the voltage is quickly raised from zero to the specified level. The test is usually held for one minute. The current is measured in mill amperes. The reading of current is provided so that the person running the test can determine if the particular test set has sufficient capacity for the task at hand. If the bus duct withstands the one minute application, the test has been passed. Failure results in short circuit and a ruined portion of the bus duct. The test set is designed to trip off immediately upon detection of the fault current. After conducting the HIPOT test, the bus duct has to be re-checking the Insulation Resistance; to confirm the bus duct has no damage due to HIPOT test.

## 5.3.8 Operational & Functional Checkup of HT Panel

The main objective of the test is to check the proper operation function of the Breaker; in this test we do the following:

## A. Close Operation Test – Local—Remote

This test is conducted by manual, Local & Remote. For the manual Operation test, we will charge the spring manual and breaker is also closed my manual and opening also done. For the Local operation we give Control supply and A.C supply for spring charge motor. We close the Breaker using the TNC switch. We observe for the closing coil function and spring charging of motor operation. For remote operating is the site is ready (such as plc or BMS) then remote operation is done using the remote system. If its site is not ready for this, we provide a local signal to the remote terminal and observe the operation of breaker.

## B. Trip Operation Test – Local—Remote

This test is conducted by manual, Local & Remote. For the manual Operation test, The manually charged breaker is opened using the Trip switch.. For the Local operation we give Control supply and A.C supply for spring charge motor. We open the Breaker using the TNC switch. We observe for the tripping coil function. For remote operating is the site is ready (such as plc or BMS) then remote operation is done using the remote system. If its

site is not ready for this, we provide a local signal to the remote terminal and observe the operation of breaker.

## C. Protection Trip

For this test the breaker has in closed position at initially. We provide an auxiliary rated voltage to Master trip relay, and observe the opening of the breaker and the position of the trip coil.

## **Functional Check:-**

## A. Emergency Trip:--

For this test the breaker has to be in charged or ON position, we operate the emergency push button. We observe the operation of circuit breaker opening.

## B. Aux. Switch Operation:-

When the breaker is in open condition we check the Aux. contact of the breaker using continuity tester, to conform the contact is in NO /NC. Then we close the Circuit Breaker and check the same contact with continuity tester, to conform the contact is in NC /NO.

## C. On-Off Indications (Lamp + Flag)

When the breaker is in open condition we check the Lamp + Flag of the relay. Then we close the Circuit Breaker and check the same Lamp operation.

## D. Trip / Trip circuit healthy Lamp Indication

The relay is operated and we observer the Trip lamp indication.

## E. Limit Switch for spring charge motor

On this test we observe the operation of the limit switch of the spring charging motor. We give an A.C power to motor and observer the operation of motor and charging of spring, on the indication of fully charged spring the motor operation has to get stopped.

## F. Test / Service Limit Switch

This test is conducted to check the Test / Service Limit Switch Operation. During rack out the Breaker we obverse the indicator to change to test position & during rack in the breaker we obverse the indicator to change to service

## G. Operation Counter

This test is conducted if operational counter provision is available in breaker. We operated the breaker and look for the change in counter for counting the operation.

## H. Heater / Heater Switch / Thermostat

The control A.C supply is given for heater and we look for heater operation.

## I. Function of illumination & socket switch

In this test we look for the panel internal illumination & socket switch operation. We operate the limit switch manually and observe the operation of illumination circuit.

Appendix D contains the detailed pre-commissioning test report.

## 5.4 Commissioning Procedure before & after Power Up

- All the protective relays and circuit breakers are tested for proper working.
- > The relay settings are kept at a low value so that the transformer will get isolated if there is any internal fault.
- Now the transformer may be test charged from the incoming side on no-load and operated for about two hours.

- Observe the transformer hum for any abnormality.
- Any vibration or abnormal magnetizing current may also be observed.
- After continuous operation for about two hours, isolate the transformer and check for abnormality.
- If there is no abnormality in transformer charged again on no-load.
- All connected instruments may be checked for any abnormal indication.
- Now gradually load the transformer to full capacity and keep it under constant observation for at least 24 hours of operation.
- > Check the winding temperature at full load and compare with factory test values.
- If the test results and observations are found normal, the transformer may be cleared for regular service.
- After the transformer is put in service for some weeks with normal working temperature, all sealed joints shall be re-tightened.
- The results of the various tests shall be recorded and kept in the station as a permanent record for future reference. Details such as place of erection, date of commissioning, protection given to the transformer etc. may be furnished to the manufacturer after commissioning.
- Appendix E contains the commissioning checklist and has to be completed before commissioning.

## **APPENDIX A**



## Sterling And Wilson LTD , Chennai

SI No	Equiment Detail	Make	<u>Model</u> Number	Eqpt .Sl.no
1	Dimmerstat -3 ph (15A)	AE		1208/502511
2	Megger 5Kv	Motwane	B50K	372208
3	Multi Meter	Motwane	DM352	484908
4	Clamp Meter	Motwane	DCM39A	T864308
5	AC Leakage Meter	lutron	DL-6054	1.28706
6	Megger 2.5 KV	Motwane	D20K	T840008
7	Micro OHM Meter	Motwane	LR2065	472108
8	Digital Earth Tester	Motwane	DET20	407708
9	Relay Test Kit	AnandaJothy	RLY - 108	
10	Phase Sequence Meter	KYORITSU	8031	Wo220846
11	Dimmerstat -1 ph (15A)	AE		502027/8
12	Loading Transsformer	AnandaJothy		
13	HV Test Kit(70 KV)	Elsytec		Eepl/036 Eepl/HT/0036
14	Clamp Meter	Motwane	DCM39A	T864208
15	AC Leakage Meter	lutron	DL-6054	i.28710
16	Megger 1 KV	Motwane	D2K-M	245508
17	Megger 5Kv (Motorised/ Hand Opeated)	WACO		853413
18	Phase Sequence Meter	KYORITSU	8031	Wo222295
19	3 Pole Time Interval Meter	Scope	scot M3K	2100/02 V.409
20	Dimmerstat -1 ph (15A)	AE		502079/13
21	Multi Meter	Motwane	DM352	479608
22	Digital Earth Tester	Motwane	DET20	407808
23	HV Test Kit 30Kv/40 kV Dc	Elsytec		TP/006
24	Loading transformer	Elsytec	LTR - 10	9139
25	Relay Test Kit	Elsytec	SL-C100	08/136
26	Galvanometer			-

## **APPENDIX C**

 STERLING AND WILSON LTD	REFNO:
Chenn	FORMAT REV. NO
CHECK SHEET FOR INSTALLATION OF TRANSFORMER	DATE OF INSPEC

TION: **Building Reference: Location:** Reference Drawing: Rev.: INSTALLATION CHECKS S&W S.NO. Conslt. Clie 1 Check the name plate details as per specification 2 Check the location and level; insert plate, foundation of area. 3 Check that the rollers are properly locked in their permanent location 4 Check that all the accessories are mounted properly 5 Check that the fans are erected at correct location 6 Check the HT & LT bushings are erected properly 7 Check that the conservator is mounted properly at the appropriate place Check the earthing of transformer body & marshalling box 8 9 Check all bolt & nuts are tightened properly 10 Check transformer neutral earthing is completed as per drawing 11 Check cleanliness of the transformer REMARKS:

	S&W ENGINEER	S&W QUALITY	CONSULTANT	CLIENT	
Name					
Signature					
Date					

		STERLIN	G AND WILSON LTD		REFNO:				
			Chennai		FORMAT	REV. NO			
		CHECK SHEET FOR	R INSTALLATION OF	HV / LV PANEL	DATE OF	INSPECT	ION:		
Building Referen	ce :			Location :	1				
Reference Drawii	ng:			Rev. :					
S.NO.		INSTALLATION CHECKS S&W						Client	
1	Loc	ocation & clearance as per GA drawing							
2	Check the name plate details according to the specification								
3	Che	eck for any Physical	l damage						
4		nensions of cable al	•						
5		nensions of Bus ba							
6		eck for correct use	& proper size pipe	s /cross bars et	<b>C.</b>				
7		ing shifting eck correct alignme	nt of nanels & also	n it sequence					
8		eck the panel are as							
9		eck Cleanliness and	•						
10		ether tools and fore							
			· · ·		ion				
whether all temporary connections made during installation work has been removed									
12	Phy	sical check for all t	he components fo	r any damage					
13	Che	eck mounting of circ	cuit breaker ,MCC	Bs, switches an	d				
		tchgears							
14		ing of major compo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
15		eck for major compo		roved list					
16		eck for door alignme							
17		eck spacing betwee							
18		rconnection of bus	•						
19		l operation of all sv		ng circuit breake	ers				
20		nment of draw out							
21		eck tightness of bus	•						
22		ether name / identif	<u> </u>						
23		eck panel Base bolt		/					
24		eck the earthing of t	<u>'</u>						
25	Che	eck the sealing of sp	pare gland holes						
REMARKS :									
•									
					1				
		S&W ENGINEER INCHARGE	S&W QUALITY ENGINEER	CONSULTANT			CLIENT		
Name									
Signature									
Date									

<b>%</b>	STERLING AND WILSON LTD	REFNO:
	Chennai	FORMAT REV. NO
	CHECK SHEET FOR INSTALLATION OF CABLE	DATE OF INSPECTION :
	TERMINATION	DATE OF INDICATION.

Building Reference:	<b>Location:</b>

Reference Drawing: Rev.:

S.NO.	INSTALLATION CHECK	S&W	Conslt.	Client
1	check for the cable continuity before Terminating the cables			
2	Check for the cables dressing throughout the length before terminating			
3	Check that double compression glands are properly tightened			
4	Check that proper crimping tools are used for crimping			
5	Check that loop which is enough for a re-termination is kept near panel			
6	Check the cables are glanded properly to the gland plate with correct gland size			
7	Check the cable termination			
8	Check the terminations of cables to the terminals is done by using correct size of lugs			
9	Check the cables inside the panels properly bunched and dressed			
10	Check the Gland earthing for all the ends			
11	Check all unused opening in gland plates are closed with gourmets/sealing compound			
12	Check for proper supporting of cable at both ends			
13	Check the termination of the HT cables is done as per the procedures specified by the termination kit manufacturer			

## REMARKS:

	S&W ENGINEER INCHARCE	S&W QUALITY ENGINEER	CONSULTANT	CLIENT
Name				
Signature				
Date				

## **APPENDIX D**

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## **STERLING & WILSON LTD**

Ref.No	:		
Page.l	No:		
Date	:		

CLIENT	:
PROJECT	:

## **INDEX**

SL.NO.	DESCRIPTION	FROMAT NO.	PAGES
1	Transformer		
2	HT Cable		
3	HT Switchgear		
4	HT Panel HV Test		
5	Current Transformer		
6	Voltage Transformer		
7	Over Current & Earth Fault Relay		
8	Overall Commissioning Report		

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<b>S</b>	STERLING & WILS	ON LTD	Page.No:
			Date :
	CLIENT :		
	PROJECT :		
	TEST REPORT FOR POWER TRA	ANSFORMER-F	PRE COMMISSIONING
			Date:
1. Des	ignation		
_ocation:			
	e plate details		
Make:			
MVA Rating:		Vector group:	
Cooling:		%Z:	
KV (No load) H	IV: Cu	urrent Rating HV:	
L	V:	LV:	
Serial No:			
Гerminal Mark	ing: Primary:	Secondary:	
3. Ched	ks for completeness of installation a	s per check list	
			Date:
			Temp:
	lation resistance test (value in Mega h KV megger & LT with KV me		
a.	HV to Earth:		
b.	LV to Earth:		
C.	HV to LV :		
	ectric strength of Oil where tween the electrodes mm		Date:

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Top sample:

Bottom sample:

OLTC sample:

a.

b.

C.

4	

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Ref.No	:	
Page.N	lo:	
Date	:	

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## TEST REPORT FOR POWER TRANSFORMER-PRE COMMISSIONING

6.	Voltage	Ratio/Turns	Ratio	Test
----	---------	-------------	-------	------

Date:

T	Appli	ed Voltag	je (V)	Measu	ıred Volta	ige (V)	Rat	io Calcula	ated	Astron
Tap Position	1U1V	1V1W	1W1U	2U2V	2V2W	2W2U	<u>1U1V</u> 2U2V	<u>1V1W</u> 2V2W	<u>1W1U</u> 2W2U	Actual Ratio

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Page.No:	
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## TEST REPORT FOR POWER TRANSFORMER-PRE COMMISSIONING

## 7. Magnetizing current test (At Normal tap)

Date:	

Voltage applied		Current measured	
Terminal	Volts	Phase	Milliamps
1U1V		1U	
1V1W		1V	
1W1U		1W	

## 8. Vector group test (At Normal tap)

Date:

Terminals Shorted: 1U & 2U

Applied Volts: 1U1V:1V1W:1W1U:

Measured Volts:

1U2U : 1U2N : 1V2N : 1V2V : 1V2W : 1W2W: 1W2V :

Inference:

1U2U = 0

1U1V = 1U2N + 1V2N

1V2V = 1V2W

1W2W<1W2V

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Date :	

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#### TEST REPORT FOR POWER TRANSFORMER-PRE COMMISSIONING

9.	Short	circuit	test (	(At	Normal	tap)
----	-------	---------	--------	-----	--------	------

Da	te:
red	(A)
J	2V

Appli	ed volta	ge (V)	Current measured (A)					
1U1V	1V1W	1W1U	1U	1V	1W	2U	2V	2W

### 5. Magnetic Balance Test (At normal tap) (Pry/Sec)

Α	Applied voltage (V) Measured voltage (V)			Measured voltage (\		
1U1V	1V1W	1W1U	1U1V	1V1W	1W1U	

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Page.No:	
Date :	

CLIENT	:	
PROJECT		

#### TEST REPORT FOR POWER TRANSFORMER-PRE COMMISSIONING

<ol><li>Winding Resistance Test (in milliohm/ohm</li></ol>	11		Winding	Resistance	Test (	(in	milliohm/ohm)	)
--	----	--	---------	------------	--------	-----	---------------	---

Date:

Тар	p HV winding					
·	1U	1V	1W	2U	2V	2W

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Ref.No	:
Page.No	):
Date	:

CLIENT	:	
PROJECT		

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	TEST REPORT	FOR POWER TRA	NSFORMER-	PRE COMMISSIONING			
	LOT KEI OKI	OK I OWEK IKA	IAOI OINWEIN-F	TL COMMINICOLOMINA			
12. Setting of Alarm/Trip and Cooler contacts Date:							
		ОТІ	WTI				
Alarm	:						
Trip:							
Cooler contr	ol fan:	Start:	Stop:				
Pump:		Start:	Stop:				
42 Alaum	and Trip dayion	anavatian ahaal					
	and Trip device						
a) Oil temp		Alarm:					
		Trip:					
o) Winding temp		Alarm:					
), willding temp		Trip:					
c) Buchholz (Mai	in Tank)	Alarm:					
		Trip:					
d) Low oil level		Alarm:					
		Trip:					
») Duabbal= (OL:	TO)	Λ I ο π.σ					
e) Buchholz (OL	10)	Alarm:					
		Trip:					
) Pressure relief value		Alarm:					
,		Trip:					
		·					
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Ref.No	:		
Page.N	No:		
Date	:		

CLIENT	:	
PROJECT	:	

#### TEST REPORT FOR POWER TRANSFORMER-PRE COMMISSIONING

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14. Check for	Cooler	control
---------------	--------	---------

- a) All components are installed properly and earthed as per relevant drawings
- b) All control cables are laid & terminated properly as per schemes
- c) Checking the Insulation resistance of all control cables and Fan / Pump, motors
- d) Direction of rotation of Fans & Pumps
- e) Operation check <u>Pumps</u> **Fans**

Manual (Local):

Remote:

Automatic:

Running/Stand-by change over:

- f) Fan failure alarm
- g) Pump failure alarm / Trip
- h) Auto change over occurred alarm
- i) Auto change over fail alarm
- j) Functional Checks of Fan / Pump Starters, Contactors, Timers etc...

#### 5. Remarks

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	TEST REPORT FOR HT POWER CABLES-PRE COMMISSIONING									
1. Location Date:										
rom : To:										
	le details									
Make :				ļ	Rated Vo					
Size : System :						ype: .Std:				
	eral inspec	ction & Erecti	on completi	on ad per ch						
		e Test (values				ate :				
	g kV me		•			Te	mp:			
Before HV te		00		<u>Afte</u>	r HV test		·			
R-Y	<del></del>			R-Y						
Y-B				Y-B						
B-R				B-R						
R-E				R-E						
Y-E				Y-E	_					
B-E	ltone Toot			B-E						
5. DC High Vo	Itage resi	Duration	Voltage	Rated	Lea	ıkage		1		
	Ref.code	(minutes)	applied	voltage		nt (mA)	Result			
''	.61.0000	(1111110100)	AC/DC	AC	Start	Finish	·			
<u> </u>	Rph-				-	,		-		
Y+	-B+Earth									
	Yph-									
B+	-R+Earth									
	Bph-			<u> </u>						
R-I	+Y+Earth									
6. Check prope	er straight tl	hrough joints i	f any:					1		
Chec	k cable terr	mination at bre	eaker, transfo	rmer, genera	tor ends	, etc.:				
		ort is adequate								
		// 10 wwo-jar	10. 02 22.	101.0 0						
7. Remark	ເຣ 							_		
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	TEST RI	EPORT FOR H	T SWITCHGEAR	-PRE CON	MISSIO	NING
esignation				Da	ate:	
Location						
lame plate de	etails					
Make:			Rated V Rated I		:	
Туре:			Making o		· :	
SI.No:	Breaking capacity :				:	
OI 10.			Operatin	g coil voltag	ge:	
	ınlatanası	s of installation :	•	g coil volta	ge:	
Check for com			as per check list:		ge: ate : Ten	np:
Check for com	sistance T	est (In Mega Oh	as per check list:	Da	ate :	
Check for com	sistance T		as per check list:		ate :	np: B
Check for com	sistance T	est (In Mega Oh	as per check list:	Da	ate :	
Check for com	sistance T	est (In Mega Oh	as per check list:	Da	ate :	
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth	as per check list:	Da	ate :	
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)	as per check list:	Da	ate :	
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)	ms)	Y	ate :	В
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact	as per check list:	Da	ate :	
heck for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)  Pole to pole	ms)	Y	ate :	В
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)  Pole to pole (C.B. Closed)	ms)	Y	ate :	В
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)  Pole to pole (C.B. Closed)  Operating motor &	ms)	Y	ate :	В
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)  Pole to pole (C.B. Closed)  Operating	ms)	Y	ate :	В
Check for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)  Pole to pole (C.B. Closed)  Operating motor &	ms)	Y	ate :	В
heck for com	sistance T	Circuit Ref.  Pole to earth (C.B. Closed)  Across contact (C.B. Open)  Pole to pole (C.B. Closed)  Operating motor &	R-Y	Y	ate : Ten	В

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		Т	EST REPORT FO	OR HT	SWITC	HGEA	R-PRE C	OMMI	SSIONII	NG	
6. F	Pick - Up vo	ltage	of operating coil	s				Date:			
	Closing of	oil: 7	0% of rated volts								
7 (			50% of rated volts  t rated coil voltag	e (in m	illi seco	nde)					
	operating ti	iiic a	R	C (III III	Y	ilus)	В				
	Closing tim	е									
	Tripping tim	ne									
_	8. Opera	tions	ol Chacks					Date:			
	o. Opera	liona	ii Cilecks		Loc	al	Remot				
Clos											
ارد Trip											
	Pumping:										
	ection Trip:										
	Reclose if	anv.									
Othe		arry.									
	9. Function		Checks								
	mergency T	-	.•	:							
•	ux. Switch (	•		:							
•			lamp + Flag)	:							
•			ealthy lamp indicat	on :							
		-	oring charge motor	:							
,	est / Service			:							
	peration Co			:							
n) H	leater / Heat	ter S	witch / Thermostat	:							
•	inction of illu 10. Rema		ation, socket switch	:							
							1				

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Ref.No	) :	
Page.N	10:	
Date	:	

CLIENT	:
PROJECT	:

### TEST REPORT FOR HV / LV SWITCHGEAR PANEL--HV TEST -PRE COMMISSIONING

B-R

R-E

e :

ı				Date
h	. Location :			
þ	. Name plate details			
ı	Make :		Rated Vo	lts:
ı	Rated Current :		Type :	
3	Panel Ref. No :		Ref. Std:	
þ	s. General inspection & erec	tion completeness as per	check list	
H	. Insulation Resistance Tes	t (Values in Mega ohms)	Da	ate :
ı	Using KV Megger		Te	emp:
ı	Before HV test	After HV test		
	R-Y	R-Y		
I	Y-B	Y-B		

Y-E Y-E В-Е B-E

5. Ac High Voltage Test

B-R

R-E

Ref. Code	Duration minutes	Voltage Applied AC	Rated Voltage AC	Leakage current		Result
				Start	Finish	
HT panel						
R+Y+B to Earth						
LT panel						
R+Y+B+N to Earth						

6. Physical	Checks
-------------	--------

Check Breaker & busbar tightness : Check busbar clearance is adequate:

7. Remarks

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	TEST REPO	RT FOR PANEL	MOUNTED CT	PRE COMI		G
Designatio						
Locate Name plate						
	CT R	tef.	R	Y	В	$\neg$
Make	:					
Ratio	<u> </u>					
Class						
Class Burde	n :					
Burde Serial Check for o	No : completeness Resistance Te	of installation as part (Values in Mega	-	Pate :		
Burde Serial  Check for output  Insulation With	No : completeness Resistance Te	st (Values in Mega	Ohms) D	Temp		
Burde Serial Check for d Insulation With With	No : completeness Resistance Te KV Megger KV Megger	st (Values in Mega for Primary	-		: B	
Burde Serial Check for control Insulation With With Primary to	No : completeness Resistance Te KV Megger KV Megger	st (Values in Mega for Primary	Ohms) D	Temp		
Burde Serial  Check for a line with with  Primary to  Primary to	No :  completeness  Resistance Te  KV Megger  KV Megger  Secondary  Earth	st (Values in Mega for Primary for Secondary - -	Ohms) D	Temp		
Burde Serial  Check for a Insulation With With Primary to Primary to iii) Se	No : completeness Resistance Tea KV Megger KV Megger Secondary Earth condary to Eart	st (Values in Mega for Primary for Secondary - -	Ohms) D	Temp		
Burde Serial Check for of Insulation With With Primary to Primary to iii) Serial	No : completeness Resistance Tea KV Megger KV Megger Secondary Earth condary to Eart	st (Values in Mega for Primary for Secondary - -	Ohms) D	Temp		
Burde Serial Check for a Insulation With With Primary to iii) Serial Polarity Terest	No :  completeness Resistance Teams KV Megger KV Megger Secondary Earth condary to Eart	st (Values in Mega for Primary for Secondary - - - h -	Ohms) D	Temp Y	В	
Burde Serial Check for of Insulation With With Primary to Primary to iii) Serial	No :  completeness Resistance Teams KV Megger KV Megger Secondary Earth condary to Eart	st (Values in Mega for Primary for Secondary - -	Ohms) D	Temp Y Sec		

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		LIENT :			
	P	ROJECT :			
		EST REPORT FOR PANEL	MOUNTED VT-PR	E COMMIS  Date :	SIONIN
•	1. Design	ation			
Nar	Location ne plate de	: taile			
IVai	Serial No			Make:	
/olta	ge Ratio :		Burd		
	-	pleteness of installation as p	oer check list		
Ins	ulation Res	istance Test (in Mega Ohms)	Date	:	
				ıb. Temp:	
	Meggar used	Circuit Ref.	R	Υ	В
		Primary to Earth			
		Primary to Sec. Cores			
		Secondary to Earth			
		Control Cables			
D.	- Tast				1
Pol	arity Test All secon	dary : R ph:	Y ph:	B ph:	
\/ <del>-</del> '			r	·	
VOI	tage Ratio	1 G21		Date :	

Actual	Primary '	Voltage (V)	Core/Terminal	Secondary measured voltage		d voltage (V)
Ratio	Rated	Tested	Ref	RY	YB	BR

## 7. Functional Checks

- a) All Primary / Secondary Fuses
- b) Heater/Heater Switch / Thermostat :
- 8. Remarks

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Page.No	):
Date	:

CLIENT	:	
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### TEST REPORT FOR OVER CURRENT / EARTH FAULT RELAY-PRE COMMISSIONING

Date:

L .	<b>-</b>
1.	Designation

Location

2. Name plate details

Make Type:

Serial No. Model:

CT Sec Current (A): Aux. Volts: Available Setting : O/C E/F

P.S (A)

Inst. (A)

Op. Time (Sec) at PS X 10 with TMS 1:

3. General Inspection:

4. Secondary injection test

PS Phase / Starting Closing Operating time (sec) at Unit (A) T.M.S Current Current multiples of P.S 2 (A) 10 (A)

Date:

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Page.No	<b>)</b> :
Date	:

CLIENT	:	
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### TEST REPORT FOR OVER CURRENT / EARTH FAULT RELAY-PRE COMMISSIONING

Date:

					-	outo .	
Phase/ Unit	PS (A)	T.M.S.	Starting Current	Closing Current	Operating time (Sec) at multiples of PS		
	. ,		(A)	(A)	2	5	10

Operating Current Check (For instantaneous unit)

i) O/C Unit	
Setting Current (A)	
Operating Current (A)	R Phase
	Y Phase
	B Phase
ii) E/F Unit	
Setting Current (A)	
Operating Current (A)	

- 6. Operational Check
- a) Correct operation of appropriate indicator / Aux. relay :
- b) Correct initiation of alarm contacts
- c) Correct circuit breaker tripping contacts
- 7. Service setting

O/C(R) O/C(Y)O/C(B) E/F

P.S. (A) T.M.S Instantaneous unit (A):

B. Remarks

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# **APPENDIX E**

Ref.No	:		
Page. I	No:		
Date	:		

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System Ref.	Date:	
Location		
Check for completeness o	f installation of Electrical system	:
Check the following points	s before charging the system	
Clean the entire system whi	ch is going to be charged	:
Plug the extra holes properly		:
	s covers, bus bars, cables etc., are in place	:
•	keep minimum for initial charging	:
	ystem which is going to be charged	
HT system	LT system	
Phase to Earth -	Phase to Earth -	
Phase to Phase -	Phase to Phase -	
	on and fuse is fixed if available	:
Keep the Transformer's tap		:
· ·	Close the HT breaker to charge the Transformer	
HT side Voltage:		
Check the Transformer para	meters and other conditions	:
Check the LT side voltage		
Phase to Phase -		
Phase to Earth -		
Check the phase sequence		:
If possible keep the Transfo	rmer in charging for 8 Hrs. (without Load)	:
After load test and check the	e Transformer Temp. and other parameters	:
Close the LT breaker of Tra	nsformer and check the LT panel Bus section is charged	:
-	and check all the parameters are OK	:
	nd other meters are functioning properly	:
•	III outgoing feeders and keep it minimum	:
= =	feeders and give the power to all panels	:
Load all sub panels and che	ck the function of all equipment which is mounted on the pa I function of equipment which is mounted on panels	inels

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