Medium-Voltage distribution - 24 kV

Metal-enclosed withdrawable switchgears

- MCset4 - SF6 technology
- NEX24 - vacuum technology

2008 Maintenance and Services Guide
October 2008
A brief summary of the 24 kV range
This Maintenance and Services Guide applies to 24 kV Medium-Voltage distribution: metal-enclosed withdrawable switchgears.

**MCset4 - SF6 technology**

MCset is metal-enclosed switchgear with rack-out units designed for indoor installation. MCset is designed for the MV section of HV / MV substations and high-power MV / MV substations. MCset4 catalogue available: AMTED 306032FR AMTED 306032EN 04 2008.

**NEX24 - vacuum technology**

NEX24 is indoor, metal-enclosed switchgear designed for the MV section of HV / MV and MV / MV substations. It is a medium voltage equipment comprising cubicles with breaking devices, sensors, Medium Voltage connections and auxiliaries. NEX24 catalogue: AMTED 306006EN 07 2008.
Maintenance and Services Guide
MV Distribution
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Foreword
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Medium-Voltage distribution - 24 kV

Maintenance of the equipment: responsibility

Electrical equipment may only be maintained by qualified engineers. Schneider Electric accepts no responsibility for the consequences that may result from the use of this document.

Operation of the equipment: user’s responsibility

The user is responsible for checking that the equipment ratings are appropriate for its intended use. You must read the operating and installation instructions prior to commissioning or maintenance and comply with them. Failure to comply with these requirements may affect the correct operation of the equipment and constitute a hazard for the workforce and the equipment.

Protective earthing

The user is responsible for conforming to all the standards and international and national electrical codes in force regarding the protective earthing of all the equipment.
Warning

As Medium-Voltage devices fulfil safety functions, they must be installed in accordance with certain professional practices. Similarly, preventive maintenance operations must be strictly and regularly observed.

Certain maintenance operations can be carried out independently by the Customer. Two skills are essential: electrical qualifications, knowledge of the equipment to be maintained.

Other very complex operations are however exclusively the responsibility of Schneider Electric. This guarantees that Customers enjoy optimised maintenance with respect to the economy, security and availability of electrical energy:
- the engineers are highly qualified and have a thorough knowledge of Schneider Electric’s equipment and its various technical levels; they have all the methods and procedures specific to the different types of devices at their disposal, as well as the advantage of feedback from the whole company,
- they have the relevant diagnostic tools and equipment for the system they are working on,
- they carry with them the full catalogue of the appropriate consumables and spare parts for each device, which are available from local or regional stocks.

On request, Schneider Electric will be able to provide at any time:
- an installation diagnosis,
- if required, an appropriate maintenance programme,
- an appropriate maintenance contract,
- adjustments, where necessary.

Electrical authorisation: recognition of a person’s ability to carry out the tasks assigned to him in complete safety. The scope and limitations of such tasks are specified in the authorisation document.

Only employees holding an electrical authorisation document will be allowed to carry out these maintenance operations.

This document is not intended to be used as a guide by anyone who has not completed the relevant training.

In the event of a problem during a maintenance operation, please contact your usual Schneider Electric representative.
Intervention levels

Different skill levels have been established to define the persons who are competent to work on Medium-Voltage equipment. The five intervention levels developed follow the life cycle of the equipment, whilst at the same time defining the levels of complexity.

**Level 1**
Regular maintenance. The maintenance operations to be carried out on the equipment are generally described in the instruction handbook. They include minor preventive maintenance operations not requiring the removal of any parts of the equipment and servicing by replacement with standard parts provided for this purpose, carried out by a technician authorised to do so by the user, according to the manufacturer's maintenance instructions.

**Level 2**
Operations requiring simple procedures and / or support equipment (integrated into devices or external) that is easy to use and implement.

**Level 3**
Preventive maintenance operations, such as general adjustment, identification and troubleshooting, repairs by exchanging components or functional units, minor mechanical repairs carried out by a specialised technician using the tools and adjusting and measuring instruments specified in the manufacturer’s maintenance instructions.

**Level 4**
Operations whose procedures involve knowledge of a specific technique or technology and / or the use of specialised support equipment. All important corrective or preventive maintenance operations carried out by the manufacturer’s after-sales services. Operations that may affect switchgear performance.

**Level 5**
Operations whose procedures involve know-how requiring the use of particular techniques or technologies, industrial processes or support equipment. Equipment will generally have to be returned to the factory. This applies only to moving parts.

**Training**
Schneider Electric offers a wide choice of training courses on how to operate or maintain its equipment. Level 3-4-5 operations require training on the equipment.

**Training programme**
This training is delivered in our training centres by Schneider Electric’s accredited qualified staff.
Operations to be performed

Control mechanisms

Safe operation will be maintained by general dust removal / cleaning, appropriate lubrication and using the device regularly.

**Dust removal**
A vacuum cleaner must be used for this operation. Do not use compressed air for this cleaning operation.

**Cleaning**
A completely clean dry cloth or brush, free from any kind of solvent, must be used for this operation. High-pressure spraying with products containing solvents (trichloroethane, trichloroethylene) is strictly prohibited.

The main disadvantages of such spraying may be:
- impossibility of reapplying grease to inaccessible lubrication points (greased for life),
- corrosion or friction on non-regreased areas,
- deterioration due to jet pressure,
- risk of overheating due to the presence of insulating solvent on the contact areas,
- removal of special protection,
- deterioration of plastics.

**Degreasing**
Dust, impacts, aggressive atmosphere, insufficient or excessive lubrication may adversely affect the mechanical operation of a device.

**Lubrication**
This operation is carried out after certain mechanical joints, such as those described in the maintenance procedures, have been cleaned. Greases recommended by Schneider Electric must be used. Never apply too much grease, because excessive greasing combined with dust can cause the mechanism to malfunction.

Grease must never be applied to insulating parts.

**Operation**
The requirement for an installation to run continuously generally means that the power devices are seldom operated. Although the ageing process of a device may be accelerated if it is used too frequently, mechanical malfunctions may occur if it is not operated for a long period of time. Regular operation is necessary to maintain the original performance of each operating unit.

Interlocking with keys or padlocks must be fully tested to check that they are working correctly.
Insulating materials and vents

Dust deposited in various parts of the cubicle may adversely affect the electrical operation of a Medium-Voltage device.

Dust removal

Insulating materials

Note: too much dust on insulating materials may generate partial discharges that may ultimately cause dielectric flashover or internal arcing.
As for the control mechanisms, a vacuum cleaner must be used to extract the dust.
For parts that are difficult to access, use a dry cloth, taking care not to accumulate any dust on the insulating material.
During this operation, check that there is no foreign matter, corona or partial discharge indicated by a change of colour or degradation of the insulating material.

Air vents

Note: the air vents must also be cleaned to help the air to circulate in the cubicle and avoid overheating. In all cases, the cubicle must be thoroughly cleaned, especially the back of the cubicle.
A vacuum cleaner must be used to extract the dust. Natural ventilation is required for the cubicles.
Such cleaning is mandatory for versions with forced ventilation (fans mounted on the top of the cubicle).
The frequency of these operations depends on the environmental and operating conditions.
Operations to be performed

Power circuits

The connections between the various switchboard distribution systems (busbars, cables) and the switchgear are an important source of heat dissipation.

Sliding connections (rack-in)

They consist of two parts: clip and rack-in connector. This type of connection requires appropriate regular cleaning in accordance with the procedures described. The grease makes it easier to connect the clips and rack-in connectors and prevents damage to the silvered surface by reducing the rack-in force. In the case of a sulfiding corrosive atmosphere (H2S / SO2), the indications specific to each range must be observed. Special greases can be used to protect silver- and copper-plated contacts from sulphurisation. Silver or copper sulphides reduce contact quality. They cause the contact resistance to increase, which results in increased overheating. As grease deteriorates over time, it must be replaced regularly.

Fixed connections (connection by lugs or busbars)

This type of connection does not require special maintenance if it is carried out according to Schneider Electric’s recommendations (torque, class 8.8 screws and bolts and contact washer). Otherwise, regularly check the heating points (change in the colour of the copper / surface defect) and remove the connection, polish the contact parts and reassemble them with new screws and bolts.

Standard tightening torques (non-greased screws and bolts)

The table opposite indicates the tightening torques for class 8.8 screws and bolts with contact washer and nut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screw</th>
<th>Torque in Nm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø 6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø 8</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø 10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø 12</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø 14</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Low-Voltage auxiliary circuits

- Protection relay
- Auxiliary wiring
- Indication contacts

Protection relay

An electrical fault on the installation is detected by the relay which orders the circuit breaker to open in order to ensure that the equipment and operators are protected. Electronic components and cards are sensitive to the environment (ambient temperature, humid and corrosive atmosphere) and to harsh operating conditions (magnetic fields, vibrations, etc.). To ensure safe operation, the following must be checked at regular intervals:
  - the tripping chain,
  - the intervention times according to fault current levels.

Auxiliary wiring

Auxiliary wiring is used to transmit orders to the various control units of the device and retrieve its states. A degraded connection or insulating material may prevent the device from operating or cause unwanted tripping. The auxiliary wiring must be checked and replaced at regular intervals, if necessary, especially in the event of vibrations, a high ambient temperature or corrosive atmospheres.

Indication contacts

The contacts indicating the position of the circuit breaker, earthing switch, voltage transformer truck and ready-to-operate circuit breaker allow the operator to view the states and to act accordingly. Any incorrect indication can lead to device control errors that may endanger the operators. Contact failure (worn contacts, loose terminals) may be the result of vibrations, corrosion or abnormal overheating; preventive maintenance must ensure good continuity (or non-continuity) of the contact in the different states.

For further information, please see the following pages which describe how to maintain Sepam devices.
Operations to be performed

Circuit breaker maintenance

A circuit breaker is a safety device used to operate and protect electrical distribution networks. It is fitted in a cubicle to protect all the downstream components in the event of a short-circuit.

Rack-out circuit breaker with SF6 technology

Checking the internal pressure of the circuit breakers

The internal pressure of the circuit breakers must only be checked in the event of an SF6 alarm and such checks must be performed by Schneider Electric’s specialist engineers.
The SF6 circuit breaker is classed as a sealed system. When it is manufactured, the leakage rate of each enclosure is measured. We can therefore be sure that the leakage rate is less than the loss specified in the standard.

If an SF6 pressure drop is indicated, you are advised to remove the circuit breaker from service and call in Schneider Electric to diagnose the fault in the malfunctioning device.

Pole maintenance

The pressurised SF6 gas inside the poles retains all its dielectric properties after breaking.
Electrical endurance is limited by contact wear.
Contact wear depends on how much the device is used.

We wish to draw your attention to the dangers of using a cleaning process that involves spraying solvents at high pressure.
The main disadvantages of such a process are as follows:
• damage due to jet pressure and impossibility of relubricating inaccessible fixing points,
• risk of overheating due to solvent pressure in contact areas,
• removal of special protection.
A dry cloth must be used for cleaning.

Important

Insulating parts must be cleaned with a soft, dry, lint-free cloth.
Cleaning processes that involve spraying a pressurised insulating solvent and using degreaser aerosols are absolutely forbidden.
The parts must be cleaned to remove the old grease before new grease is applied. An electrical or mechanical solvent cleaner must be used for cleaning, depending on the part to be cleaned.
Circuit breaker maintenance

Rack-out circuit breaker with vacuum technology

**Prerequisites**

Before carrying out any work:

- open the device,
- remove the device from the cubicle,
- switch off the supply to the power and auxiliary circuits,
- release the opening mechanism, if necessary...

**Prerequisites**

The device is designed to be used for 10 years or 10,000 operations in normal use, in compliance with IEC 62271.

**Recommendations:**

- Open / Close at least once a year,
- Perform a visual check at least every five years.

**Conditions for intervention and special equipment.**

Please see the technical reference guides at your disposal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit breaker propulsion truck</td>
<td>Clean with degreasing agent</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Non-chlorinated grease solvent</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear cam</td>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Isolfo Topas L152 grease</td>
<td>Brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worm screw</td>
<td>Clean with degreasing agent</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Non-chlorinated grease solvent</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Isolfo Topas L152 grease</td>
<td>Brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit breaker notching pins and fingers in the bushing</td>
<td>Clean with degreasing agent</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Non-chlorinated grease solvent</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grease, oil</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Amblygon TA 15/12</td>
<td>Brush</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<td>7896901 FR</td>
<td>Disjoncteur – Notice d’utilisation SF2 fixe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7896901EN</td>
<td>Circuit breakers. Instructions for use – SF2 fixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07897134FR</td>
<td>Disjoncteur – Notice d’utilisation – SF1 fixe à commande GMh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07897134EN</td>
<td>Circuit breakers. Instruction for use – Fixed SF1 with GMh operating mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07897401FE</td>
<td>RMS. Remplacement d’une commande Q. Replacing a Q operating mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07896886FR</td>
<td>Notice d’utilisation. SF disjoncteurs débrochables – MCset.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07897530EN</td>
<td>User manual. Evolis circuit-breaker 24 kV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07897531EN</td>
<td>Installation guide. Evolis circuit-breaker 24 kV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07897608EN</td>
<td>Installation guide. Earthing switch up to 24 kV (SMALT).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operations to be performed
Sepam protection relay maintenance

The Sepam range of protection relays is suitable for all Medium-Voltage public or industrial distribution network protection applications. They satisfy the requirements of IEC 61850.

The range consists of three series of relays, in ascending order of performance

- Sepam series 20, for usual applications,
- Sepam series 40, for demanding applications,
- Sepam series 80 for customised applications.

All function protection:
- effective protection of people and property,
- accurate measurements and detailed diagnosis,
- integral equipment control,
- local or remote indication and operation.

Safety instructions

- Only qualified operators familiar with all the installation instructions are authorised to work on the facility.
- Switch off all power supplies before working on this equipment.
- Always use an appropriate voltage detection device to check that the power supply is off.
- Before carrying out visual checks, tests or maintenance operations, disconnect all current and voltage sources. Start from the principle that all the systems are powered on until they have been completely powered off, tested and labelled. Pay particular attention to the design of the power circuit. Take account of all the power supply sources and, in particular, any possible power supplies outside the cubicle in which the equipment is installed.
- Handling this product requires the appropriate skills related to the protection of electrical networks. Only engineers with the relevant skills are authorised to configure and adjust this product.
- Before carrying out a dielectric strength test or an insulation test on the cubicle in which the Sepam is installed, disconnect all the Sepam connection wires. High-voltage tests may damage the electronic components.
Sepam protection relay maintenance

General

The logic inputs and outputs and analogue inputs are the parts of Sepam that are the least well covered by the self-tests. They should be tested during a maintenance operation. It is recommended that preventive maintenance be carried out every five years. For the list of Sepam self-tests, please refer to the operating instructions and technical reference guides at your disposal.

Maintenance tests

Carry out all the commissioning tests recommended for the type of Sepam to be tested, apart from the test specific to the earth leakage protection function, which is not necessary. Depending on the module installed, voltage input tests may be required. Give priority to testing the logic inputs and outputs which are involved in tripping the circuit breaker. Testing the complete system which includes the circuit breaker is also recommended. For information on how to maintain Sepam devices, see the “Commissioning” chapters in the available technical reference guides.

Important

Risk of damaging the Sepam
- do not open the Sepam base unit,
- do not attempt to repair Sepam components, the base unit or accessories.

Failure to comply with these instructions may damage the equipment.
Operations to be performed

Sepam protection relay maintenance

Troubleshooting: major or minor faults; the list of self-tests is available in the "Control and monitoring" chapter of the Sepam technical guides.

**MAJOR fault**

Sepam is in the fallback position.
The failures detected are considered to be major faults.

**MINOR fault**

Sepam is not working properly.
The base unit is working (all the protection devices activated are operating) and indicates that one of the optional modules is faulty, or that a module is configured but not connected.

**Self-tests**

A number self-tests are performed in the Sepam base unit and additional modules.

The purpose of these self-tests is to:
- detect faults that may lead to unwanted tripping or to a failure to trip when a fault occurs,
- put the Sepam in a safe fallback position to avoid any unwanted action,
- notify the operator that a maintenance operation is required.

In practical terms, the “Sepam Diagnosis” software screen provides access to information on the status of the base unit and optional modules.

According to the type of faults detected, these pages contain descriptions of the alarm messages, the possible causes and the corresponding actions / remedies.

List of self-tests to be consulted in the technical reference guides at your disposal.

Fault message on display: major fault.

Major faults are only cleared after the cause of the fault is corrected and Sepam is switched on again.

Self-tests

“Sepam Diagnosis” screen SFT2841.
Sepam protection relay maintenance

About the test and measuring equipment...

In short, the equipment required will contain the following devices:
- generators (sinusoidal AC current, sinusoidal AC voltage and DC voltage),
- measuring instruments (ammeter, voltmeter, phasemeter),
- the basic IT equipment (correctly configured PC, software and connection cables),
- the reference documents (comprehensive connection diagrams for the Sepam device and its additional modules, bills of materials and hardware installation rules, all the Sepam parameters and settings available in paper format).

Conditions for intervention and special equipment.
Please see the technical reference guides at your disposal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301005FR</td>
<td>Protection des réseaux électriques – Sepam série 20 – Notice d’utilisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301006FR</td>
<td>Protection des réseaux électriques – Sepam série 40 – Notice d’utilisation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended frequency
Normal operating conditions

The optimum recommended frequency is tailored to the product life cycle, to anticipate requirements and optimise the global cost.

Ambient air temperature

- less than or equal to 40°C,
- less than or equal to 35°C, on average over 24 hours,
- above or equal to –5°C.

Environment

- no dust, smoke, salt, corrosive or flammable gas and vapour (clean industrial air).

Altitude

- less than or equal to 1000 m,
- above 1000 m, a derating coefficient will be applied (please consult us).

Humidity

- average relative humidity over 24 hours < 95 %,
- average relative humidity over 1 month < 90 %,
- average vapour pressure over 24 hours < 2.2 kPa,
- average vapour pressure over 1 month < 1.8 kPa.

About condensation

Condensation is the transformation of a gas or vapour into liquid. It occurs in air when the latter is saturated with water vapour and results in the formation of liquid water. Remedies to reduce and / or resolve condensation problems:

- provide optimum ventilation conditions,
- avoid temperature variations,
- remove any sources of humidity in the vicinity of the substation,
- install an air-conditioning system,
- ensure that the cabling conforms to the applicable rules,
- consider the resistors.

The maintenance programme must be carried out on the cubicles as soon as they are commissioned and then every five years at most; the maintenance operator must have the required skill level.

These operations are applicable for the environmental and operating conditions that meet the normal service conditions, in accordance with IEC 62271-1 for indoor switchgear.
**Switchgear**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Frequency (year)</th>
<th>Tools - Products</th>
<th>Intervention level</th>
<th>Power down</th>
<th>Approximate intervention time</th>
<th>Reference document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubicle switchboard</td>
<td>[676x202]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Visually check the general condition of the cubicle (front panel, control unit, box, frame).

- Check the voltage transformer fuses (if necessary, replace the three fuses at the same time).

- Check the fuses in the feeder cubicles fitted with fused switches (if necessary, replace the three fuses at the same time).

**Removable devices**

- Remove and replace the circuit breaker (MCset 4).

- Remove and replace the voltage transformer frame.

- Check the operation of the position contacts.

- Replace the grease on the rack-in connectors.

**Control mechanisms** (p.8)

- Open / close the moving parts manually and electrically (refer to the switchgear specific documents).

- Open / close the earthing switch manually.

- Remove the dust and grease the earthing switch control.

- Operate the key-operated interlocks.

- Operate the rack-in inhibition mechanism.

**Insulating materials and vents** (p.9)

- Remove the dust from the air vents.

- Remove the dust from the fans (MCset 4) (on cubicles according to performance).

- Remove the dust from the insulating materials.

**Power circuits** (p.10)

- Check and retighten the connections, if necessary (busbars, CTs, earthing switches, cables).

**Control and indication auxiliaries** (p.11)

- Check that the auxiliary wiring is uninterrupted and the appearance of the insulating material.

- Check the tripping chain.
Recommended frequency

Operating conditions in a corrosive atmosphere

The operating conditions in certain fields of activity require additional measures to be included in the maintenance programme under normal conditions so that the impact of atmospheric pollutants can be taken into account. Pollution:
- SO₂ = sulphur dioxide,
- H₂S = hydrogen sulphide.

These types of atmospheric pollutants are mainly found in heavy industry, such as refineries, the iron and steel industry, paper mills, the petrochemical industry, etc. When these pollutants are combined with humidity, they are highly corrosive for the parts used in our equipment:
- bare copper, silvering for electrical contacts,
- control mechanisms.

If it is not completely protected (by enclosures providing a sufficiently high degree of protection - IP), the Medium-Voltage equipment must be cleaned at regular intervals to guard against deterioration due to pollution.

Cleaning is a critical process. The use of inappropriate products may cause irreversible damage to the equipment. For cleaning procedures, please contact your usual Schneider Electric representative.

Note

The maintenance programme must be carried out on the cubicles as soon as they are commissioned and then every three years at most; the maintenance operator must have the required skill level.

These operations apply to the H₂S specific MCset switchboard for the environmental and operating conditions specific to the conditions as defined.

About pollution problems...

If no precautions are taken, pollution will be deposited on:
- the insulating parts, causing deterioration via a corona effect (crackling) and tracking,
- the metal parts, causing corrosion.

Remedies to reduce and / or remove the consequences of exposure to large amounts of pollution:
- fit grilles (V-shape) to the substation vents to minimise the ingress of dust and pollutants,
- keep the substation ventilation to the minimum required to evacuate the heat generated by the transformer, thus minimising the ingress of dust and pollutants,
- use Medium-Voltage cubicles with a sufficiently high degree of protection (IP),
- use air-conditioning systems with filters to minimise the ingress of dust and pollutants.
Check that the auxiliary wiring is uninterrupted and the appearance of the insulating material.

Control and indication auxiliaries (p. 11)

Insulating materials and vents (p. 9)

Remove the dust from the fans (MCset 4) (on cubicles according to performance)

Remove the dust from the insulating materials

Remove the dust from the air vents

- Outside
- Inside

Power circuits (p. 10)

Check and retighten the connections, if necessary (busbars, CTS, earthing switches, cables)

- ■ Calibrated torque wrench

Control and indication auxiliaries (p. 11)

Check that the auxiliary wiring is uninterrupted and the appearance of the insulating material

Check the tripping chain

Switchgear

Visually check the general condition of the cubicle (front panel, control unit, box, frame)

Check the voltage transformer fuses (if necessary, replace the three fuses at the same time)

Check the fuses in the feeder cubicles fitted with fused switches (if necessary, replace the three fuses at the same time)

Removable devices

Remove and replace the circuit breaker (MCset 4)

Remove and replace the rack-out circuit breaker (NEX24)

Remove and replace the voltage transformer frame

Check the operation of the position contacts

- Removable rack-in or rack-out part
- Earthing switch
- Racked-out voltage transformer

Replace the grease on the rack-in connectors

Control mechanisms (p. 8)

Open / close the moving parts manually and electrically (refer to the switchgear specific documents)

Open / close the earthing switch manually

Remove the dust and grease the earthing switch control

Remove the dust and grease the flap control

Remove the dust from the moving part guide rails

Operate the key-operated interlocks

Operate the rack-in inhibition mechanism

Insulating materials and vents (p. 9)

Remove the dust from the air vents

- Outside
- Inside

Remove the dust from the fans (MCset 4)

Remove the dust from the insulating materials

Power circuits (p. 10)

Check and retighten the connections, if necessary (busbars, CTS, earthing switches, cables)

- ■ Calibrated torque wrench

Control and indication auxiliaries (p. 11)

Check that the auxiliary wiring is uninterrupted and the appearance of the insulating material

Check the tripping chain

* Commissioning - (1) Power down the cubicle according to its configuration in the switchboard (for example, the feeder cubicle). - (2) To be selected according to the fuse ratings.
## Appendices

### Technical reference guides

**Conditions for intervention and special equipment.**  
*Please see the available technical reference documents.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCset4</td>
<td>07897546 FR/EN Génie civil – Civil engineering guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07897542 FR/EN Notice d’installation – Installation instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07897541 FR/EN Notice d’utilisation – Instruction for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEX24</td>
<td>51190295 FO EN Génie civil – Civil engineering guide.</td>
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<td>51190297 FR/EN Notice d’installation – Installation instruction.</td>
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<td>51190298 FO EN Notice d’utilisation – Instruction for use.</td>
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### Sepam protection relays

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<thead>
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### Circuit breaker moving part

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Disjoncteur – Notice d’utilisation SF2 fixe.</td>
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<td>Circuit breakers – Instructions for use – SF2 fixes.</td>
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<td>RM6 – Remplacement d’une commande Q – Replacing a Q operating mechanism.</td>
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<td>User manual. Evo/ls circuit-breaker 24 kW.</td>
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<td>07897531EN</td>
<td>Installation guide. Evo/ls circuit-breaker 24 kW.</td>
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<td>07897600EN</td>
<td>Installation guide. Earthing switch up to 24 kv (SMALT).</td>
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Safety glossary

DANGER: Risk of electrocution, burns or explosion

Before taking any action ... remember that to avoid any accidental contact with live parts, all the equipment must be powered off before each operation.

Check that there is no voltage present on any incoming and feeder areas.

Every operation carries a risk of electrocution, burns or explosion inside or outside the equipment.

Only qualified engineers are authorised to inspect and repair the equipment and comply with all the safety requirements.

Golden rule

All work performed on equipment or premises where there is a risk of electric shock must preferably be carried out on an installation that is powered off to ensure that the installation and the engineers are electrically safe.

Failure to comply with these safety measures can cause serious accidents, or even prove fatal to the employees.

In the event of a problem during a maintenance operation

Please contact your usual Schneider Electric representative.

Safety and intervention instructions, personal protection equipment, tools and indication

Please refer to the local regulations and legislation.
Appendices

For your safety: personal protection equipment

Insulating gloves

Helmet

Shoes

Over-gloves

Faceshield

... and related products

Work clothes

DE90002

DE90004

DE90003

DE90005

DE90006

DE90008
For your safety: tools and signs
Maintenance and Services Guide
Medium-Voltage distribution - 24 kV