



Film Capacitors – Power Factor Correction

Installation and maintenance instructions for PFC capacitors

Series/Type:	PoleCap capacitors
Ordering code:	B25671*
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Version:	2

Installation and maintenance instructions

Read this first!

Read the following »Installation and Maintenance Instructions« carefully before installing a capacitor in your application.

About this manual

The information stated in this manual applies to typical, approved usage. Please refer to our product specifications, or request our approval for your own individual specifications, before installing capacitors.

For your safety!

Disregarding the guidelines in this manual can result in operational failure, bursting and fire. In case of doubt, contact your local EPCOS sales organization or distributor for assistance.

General safety notes for installation and operation

- Ensure you are using the right capacitor type for your application. Please refer to the EPCOS product catalog and application notes for the appropriate selection of capacitors. Please contact EPCOS for any assistance required in selection.
- Maintain good, effective grounding of capacitor enclosures.
- Provide the means to isolate any faulty units/banks in the system.
- Handle capacitor units carefully, as they may be charged even after disconnection due to faulty discharging devices.
- Follow the appropriate engineering practices.
- Do not use HRC fuses to power the capacitor up and down (as this could lead to the risk of electrical arcing!).
- Consider the capacitor terminals, connected bus bars and cables as well as any other devices connected with them, as being energized. The device is electrically charged!

Storage and operation conditions

Keep the PoleCap capacitors in their original packing until installation.

Do not use or store capacitors in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt or similar substances are present. In a dusty environment, regular maintenance and cleaning, especially of the terminals, is required to avoid a conductive path being set up between the phases and/or the phases and ground.

Ambient temperature

PoleCap capacitors are designed to be installed on poles for outdoor applications.

In case of installation in panels, following shall be observed: The ambient temperature category is -40/D for most standard types. This means a maximum temperature of up to 55 °C and an average temperature over 24 hours of 45 °C. The average temperature over one year should not exceed 35 °C.

Temperature is one of the main stress factors for capacitors and has a major influence on the useful life expectancy of the device.

Caution!

Exceeding the maximum permissible temperature may cause the safety device to be inoperative.

Capacitors should not be used if they are dented or have suffered mechanical or any other kind of damage!

Installation

Mounting the capacitors

Mounting positions

PoleCap capacitors shall be mounted in vertical position, directly onto the pole or into a cabinet.

In case of panel mounting, proper ventilation has to be assured.

Warning!

Do not install capacitors with dents deeper than 0.5 mm!

Mounting conditions inside a panel

PoleCap capacitors are normally mounted on top of a pole. In case of panel mounting, following instructions and recommendations have to be obeyed.

Cooling space for capacitors

Make sure that sufficient cooling space is available (see Figure 1):

- A minimum distance of 20 mm between the capacitors is recommended to maintain sufficient cooling.
- Keep a gap of at least 20 mm above the capacitor and do not attach any mounting components onto the crimp or on top. This gap will allow longitudinal extension of the can so that the overpressure disconnector can extend fully.



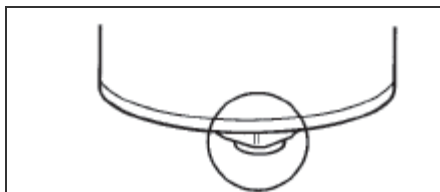
Figure 1: Minimum space over and between the capacitors.

Pole mounting

For the pole assembly proper support for fixing the capacitor with the bottom stud shall be provided.

Fixing threaded bottom stud

The threaded mounting stud is at the base of the capacitor:


Fixing

The threaded bottom stud must be fastened with a specified torque:

M12 bottom stud: 10 Nm

Grounding

The M12 bottom stud is used for grounding. Connect it to ground by cable, or else connect the capacitor to any other conductive item which is connected to ground.

Note!

Suitable connectors have to penetrate existing layers of enamel to ensure good constant conductivity and sufficient current-carrying capability.

If the metal chassis to which the capacitor is mounted is used for grounding, the layer of varnish beneath the washer and nut should be removed.

Connecting

When connecting, avoid bending cable lugs or cables, or the use of other forms of mechanical force on the terminals. Otherwise, leakage could disable the safety device!

Connecting the supply cable
Cable specification

PoleCap capacitors are supplied with cables. Ensure proper connection of the cables to the grid, using proper terminations/connectors.

Loose or bad connections may cause capacitor failure!

Especially when used in outdoor applications, the connections have to be checked and maintained from time to time.

Discharging the capacitor

Before re-switching, capacitors must be discharged to 10% of the rated voltage or below.

Inrush current limitation

Switching LV PFC capacitors can cause high inrush currents of more than 200 times the rated current, especially when they are connected in parallel to others that are already energized. This may cause additional stress to contactors as well as to capacitors and reduce their life cycle.

Inrush currents have a negative effect on the power quality, e.g. transients, voltage drop. Inrush current limitation is required:

- contactors with pre-charging resistors for pre-loading of capacitors
- serial air coils (approx. 8 turns in the connecting cables between contactor and capacitor with a diameter of 10 cm)

IEC 60831 standard and reference

According to the IEC 60831 standard, a maximum of 5000 switching operations per year is acceptable. If standard PFC reactors are additionally applied, a maximum of 50 000 switching operations per year is acceptable. Before considering a higher number of switching operations, please contact EPCOS.

Harmonics

Harmonics are sinusoidal voltages and currents with frequencies that are multiples of the 50 or 60 Hz power supply frequency.

Harmonics result from the operation of electrical loads with nonlinear voltage-current characteristics.

They are mainly caused by loads operated in modern electronic devices, such as converters, electrical drives, welding machines and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS).

Ensure that the current flowing through the capacitor does not exceed $3 \cdot I_R$ depending on the particular type.

This may indicate the heavy presence of harmonics. Check the voltage and current using a true RMS multi-meter.

Ensure that the voltage does not exceed $1.1 \cdot V_R$ and the peak voltage does not exceed $1.6 \cdot V_R$. Use a true RMS and peak voltmeter or oscilloscope to check this.

Caution!

Only power capacitors with reactors – namely de-tuned capacitor banks – should be used in applications with harmonic distortion. Depending on the chosen series resonance frequency, a part of the harmonic current will be absorbed by the power capacitor. The rest of the harmonic current will flow into the grid. The use of power capacitors with reactors reduces harmonic distortion and minimizes the disturbing effects on the operation of other loads.

Avoid resonance conditions

The most important reason for installing de-tuned capacitor banks is to avoid resonance conditions. These may multiply existing harmonics, create power quality problems and damage distribution equipment.

The occurrence of resonance should ideally be avoided by appropriate application design!

The total RMS capacitor current (incl. fundamental and harmonic currents) specified in the technical data of the relevant series must never be exceeded.

Overpressure disconnecter

Electrical components do not have an unlimited operating life; this also applies to self-healing capacitors. As polypropylene-type capacitors seldom produce a pronounced short circuit, HRC fuses or circuit breakers alone do not offer sufficient protection.

All PoleCap capacitors are consequently fitted with a disconnecter that responds to overpressure. If numerous electric breakdowns occur at the end of its life or as the result of thermal or electric overload (within IEC specification 60831), the formation of gas causes the pressure inside the capacitor case to rise.

This causes a change in length due to the curvature of the lid or stretching of the expansion bead. Expansion beyond a certain point will separate the internal wires (tear-off fuses) and disconnect the capacitor from the power line.

Caution!

To ensure full functionality of an overpressure disconnecter, observe the following requirements:

1) The expandable metal top must not be impaired:

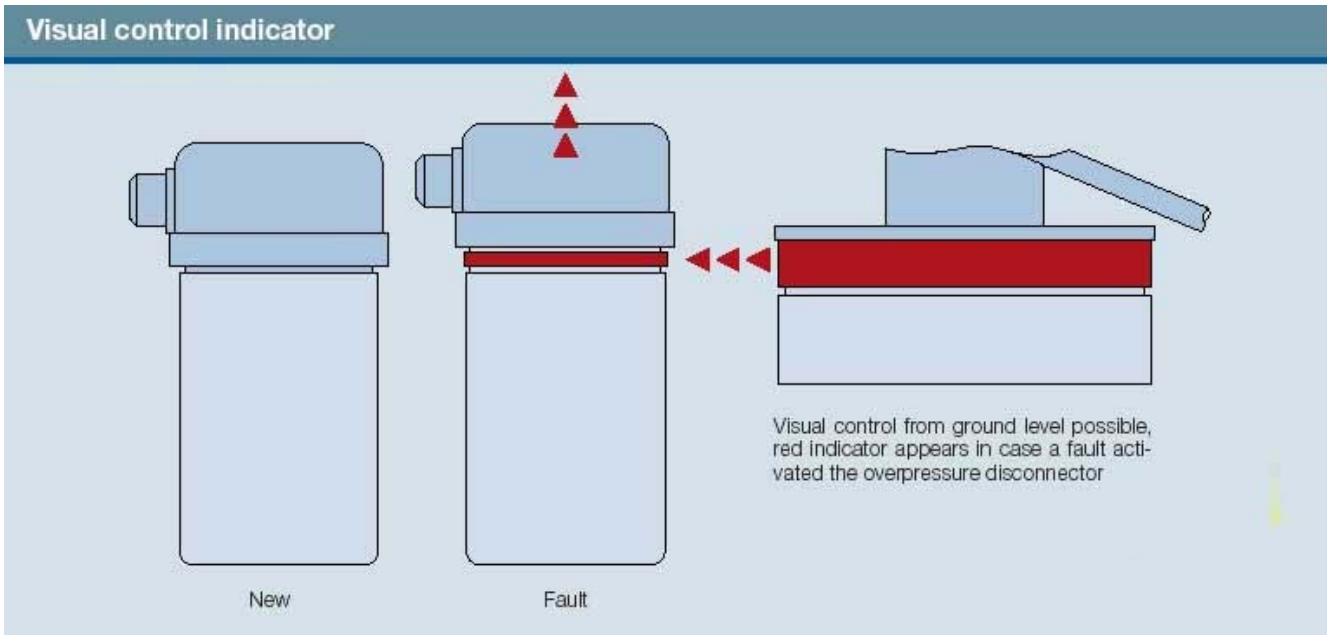
- The connecting lines must be flexible leads (cables).
- There must be sufficient space for expansion above the connections (stated for the different models).
- The folding groove must not be retained by clamps.

2) The maximum permissible fault current of 10 000 A to UL 810-standard must not be exceeded.

3) The stress parameters of the capacitor must be within the IEC 60831 specification.

Visible fault indicator

PoleCap capacitors are equipped with a fault indicator, visible from the ground or from distance: A red stripe becomes visible in case the safety device is activated.



Overcurrent / short circuit protection

HRC fuses or molded case circuit breakers for short circuit protection must be used.

- HRC fuses do not protect the capacitor against overload. They only offer short circuit protection!
- The HRC fuse rating must be 1.6 ... 1.8 times the nominal capacitor current.
- Do not use HRC fuses for switching capacitors (risk of arcing).
- Use thermal/magnetic overcurrent relays for overload protection.

Maintenance

Caution!

- Disregarding the following measures may result in severe operational failures, bursting and fire.
- Check the tightness of the connections/terminals periodically, two weeks after installation at the latest, and then once a month.
- Clean the terminals/bushings periodically to avoid short circuits due to dust or other contamination.
- Check the short circuit protection fuses.
- Take a current reading twice a year and compare it with the nominal current. Use a harmonic analyzer or true effective RMS meter.
- If the current rises above its nominal value, check your application for modifications.
- If a significant increase in the number of non-linear loads is detected, call in a consultant to perform a harmonics study.
- In the presence of harmonics, consider the installation of a de-tuned capacitor bank (reactors).
- Check the discharge resistors/reactors and in case of doubt check their function:
- Power the capacitor up and down.
- After 90 seconds, the voltage between the terminals must drop to less than 75 V.
- Check the temperature of energized capacitors. If individual capacitors become excessively hot, it is recommended to replace them, as this could indicate a loss factor increase which is a sign that they are reaching the end of their operating life.

Note!

For detailed information about PFC capacitors and cautions, refer to the latest version of the EPCOS PFC Product Profile.

Please note again that these »Installation and Maintenance Instructions« apply to typical specifications. Refer to our product specifications or request our approval for your specification before installing a capacitor.

Appendix

Connection cable cross section, HRC fuse rating The recommendations to VDE 0100 for fusing and cable cross sections for three-phase power capacitors are listed below.

VDE 0100 recommendations

The cross-section values listed below are guideline values valid for operation under normal conditions and at an ambient temperature of 40 °C. Higher values should be selected if conditions differ from normal, such as higher temperatures or harmonic distortion.

kvar rating at 400 V kvar	Nominal current A	HRC fuse rating A	Cross section of supply cable mm ²
5	7.2	16	2.5
7.5	10.8	16	2.5
10	14.4	25	4
12.5	18	35	4
15	21.6	35	6
20	28.8	50	10
25	36	63	16
30	43.2	80	25
40	57.6	100	35
50	72	125	35
75	108.3	160	70
100	144.3	250	120
125	180.3	300	150
150	216.5	350	2 • 95
175	252.6	400	2 • 120
200	288.0	500	2 • 120

For other voltage ratings:

230 V table figure • 1.74

440 V table figure • 0.91

480 V table figure • 0.83

525 V table figure • 0.76

A lower cross section is normally sufficient for the internal wiring of a capacitor bank. Various parameters such as the temperature inside the cabinet, the cable quality, the maximum cable isolation temperature, as well as the type (single or multicore) and length of the cable have to be taken into consideration when selecting the appropriate value.

Vibration resistance

The capacitor resistance to vibration corresponds to IEC 68, part 2-6. The following values apply to the capacitor alone.

Test conditions

Max. test conditions:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ■ Test duration | 2 h | } max. 0.7 g |
| ■ Frequency range | 10 ... 55 Hz | |
| ■ Displacement amplitude | 0.75 mm | |

The connections and terminals may influence the vibration properties. It is necessary to check the stability when an installed capacitor is exposed to vibration. Irrespective of this, it is not advised to locate capacitors where vibration amplitudes could reach maximum levels in strongly vibrating appliances.

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
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