

Description

Title of Invention:

VACUUM INSULATION SWITCHGEAR AND METHOD FOR REPLACING MOLD
SWITCH

5 Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to a vacuum insulation
switchgear and a method for replacing a mold switch and in
particular to a vacuum insulation switchgear equipped with a
10 mold switch formed by integrating a vacuum break switch portion
and a disconnecter with an earthing function by epoxy casting
and suitable for use in electric power receiving/transforming
facilities and a method for replacing the mold switch.

Background Art

15 [0002]

Electric power receiving/transforming facilities are
usually equipped with an enclosed switchboard (hereafter,
referred to as switchgear) housing: a vacuum circuit breaker
for interrupting load current or fault current; a disconnecter
20 and an earthing switch for ensuring an operator's safety when
he/she maintains and inspects a load; detectors for system
voltage and system current; a protection relay; and the like.

[0003]

The insulation method for the switchgear is of great
25 variety. In addition to conventional aerial insulation and

gas insulation using SF6 gas, solid insulation, compressed air insulation, and full vacuum insulation have recently come along from the viewpoint of environmental protection. The adoption of these types of insulation methods has accelerated the downsizing of each component of circuit breaker, disconnector, and earthing switch.

[0004]

Under these circumstances, a vacuum insulation switchgear housing a device formed by integrating the following by epoxy casting in a cabinet has been recently proposed: a vacuum break switch portion having an interrupting function and a similarly aerially insulated disconnector with an earthing function (EDS). (Refer to Patent Literature 1.)

[0005]

The above-mentioned vacuum insulation switchgear is obtained by integrating a vacuum vessel housing a vacuum break switch portion having an interrupting function and a disconnector with an earthing function (EDS) by epoxy casting and placing the integrated device in a cabinet. Because of its small size, light weight, and high reliability, the vacuum insulation switchgear can meet the requirement of size and weight reduction for critical facilities, such as power distribution facilities, in urban areas.

[0006]

With respect to electric power receiving/transforming

facilities, users' demands have been diversified. An example will be taken. The type of a load and operating conditions therefor vary depending on its intended use; therefore, the required levels of safety, reliability, operation and maintenance, and future increase in load are taken into account to plan an electric distribution system. In planning an electric distribution system, consideration must also be given to the control of a circuit breaker, a disconnecter, an earthing switch, and the like comprising electric power receiving/transforming facilities and the monitoring and measuring of the voltage, current, electric power, and the like of the electric power receiving/transforming facilities.

[0007]

In this case, it is important to reduce the space of installation of the equipment, such as the circuit breaker, disconnecter, earthing switch, and the like, control equipment therefor, and monitoring and measuring equipment therefor. The investment in the installation of these pieces of equipment is thereby reduced.

20 [0008]

To meet these demands, especially, to reduce the overall size of a switchgear, it is very important to reduce the size of the relevant switching device unit portion as principal equipment. It is desired to install the switching device unit in a minimum necessary installation space.

[0009]

Meanwhile, customers demand to shorten the duration of service interruption as much as possible even if a trouble occurs in a mold switch housed in the switching device switch portion during on-site operation. This is done by replacing the mold switch involving the trouble with a new molded coil in as short a time as possible.

[0010]

In ordinary cases, the replacement of the entire switchgear is the restoration work that can be conducted in the shortest time. In this case, the cost burden of the switchgear for replacement is increased; therefore, customers desire to replace only a critical part involving a trouble to reduce the cost burden as much as possible.

15 [0011]

Because of this, it is important to take the following measures: the volume of the mold switch housing portion of the switching device unit portion is reduced as much as possible for the reduction of the size of the switchgear; and should a trouble occur in a mold switch portion, the mold switch is swiftly removed from the switchgear so that it can be replaced with a new mold switch.

[0012]

A description will be given to this method for replacing a mold switch with reference to FIG. 6.

[0013]

As shown in FIG. 6, during operation (FIG. 6(a)), a mold switch 20 obtained by integrally molding the following members by epoxy resin is secured in a cabinet 1 by a mold switch securing member 21: a vacuum break switch 8 having an interrupting function installed in a switching device section 1b; and a three-position disconnecting switch 9 having a disconnection/earthing function. This mold switch securing member 21 is secured on a switching device support member.

10 [0014]

If a trouble occurs in a mold switch 20 and an attempt is made to replace it with a new mold switch in this state, a problem will arise. A bus-side bushing 25 of the mold switch 20 is projected from the mold switch 20 in the height direction of the bus-side bushing 25 (dimension L in the drawing). In this state, therefore, the bus-side bushing 25 interferes and it is difficult to take the mold switch 20 out of the switchgear.

[0015]

To cope with this, usually, a space with the same dimension L as the dimension L in the height direction by which the bus-side bushing 25 of the mold switch 20 is projected upward is ensured at the lower part of the mold switch 20. To replace a mold switch involving a trouble, as shown in FIG. 6(b), the mold switch 20 involving the trouble, removed from the mold switch securing member 21, is moved down to the space with dimension

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25

L ensured at the lower part of the mold switch 20. As shown FIG. 6(c), thereafter, the mold switch 20 is pulled out of the area embracing the space ensured at the lower part thereof in the horizontal direction by a lifter or the like and taken out
5 of the switchgear. After the mold switch 20 involving the trouble is taken out of the switchgear, a new mold switch for replacement is installed in the switching device section 1b by procedures reversing the above. The mold switch securing member 21 is secured on the switching device support member
10 and the mold switch securing member 21 is secured in the cabinet 1.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0016]

15 Patent Literature 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2010-44928

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0017]

20 The above-mentioned method for replacing a mold switch poses a problem. It is necessary to ensure beforehand a space with the same dimension L as the dimension L of the bus-side bushing of the mold switch in the height direction at the lower part of the mold switch. As shown in FIG. 6, the length in
25 the height direction of the mold switch with this space taken

into account is $2L+L_a$. (L_a is the dimension of the mold switch in the height direction except the dimension L of the bus-side bushing in the height direction.) This used to interfere with the reduction of the overall size of switchgear.

5 [0018]

The invention has been made in consideration of the foregoing. An object of the invention is to provide a vacuum insulation switchgear in which a mold switch can be replaced without increasing the overall size of the switchgear and a
10 method for replacing the mold switch.

Solution to Problem

[0019]

To achieve the above object, a vacuum insulation switchgear is characterized in that it includes: a cabinet
15 including a switching device section with an operation mechanism portion placed thereunder, a bus section in which a bus is placed, a cable section in which a cable is placed, and a control section, each of these sections being partitioned by a grounded metal plate; a mold switch installed in the switching device section
20 and obtained by integrally molding a vacuum break switch having an interrupting function and a three-position disconnecting switch having a disconnection/earthing function, these switches being operated by the operation mechanism portion; a mold switch securing member securing the mold switch in the
25 cabinet; and a switching device support member supporting and

securing the mold switch securing member. The bus section is formed above the central part of the cabinet; the switching device section is formed at the lower part of the bus section; the cable section is formed on the rear face side of the cabinet; and the control section is formed on the front face side of the cabinet. A bus-side bushing projected in the height direction of the mold switch and the bus are connected with each other; and a cable-side bushing projected in the horizontal direction of the molded coil and the cable are connected with each other. In this vacuum insulation switchgear, the spacing between the molded coil and the operation mechanism portion placed thereunder is shorter than the length of the bus-side bushing projected in the height direction of the molded coil.

[0020]

To achieve the above object, the method for replacing a mold switch of the invention is for replacing a mold switch formed by integrally molding a vacuum break switch having an interrupting function and a three-position disconnecting switch having a disconnection/earthing function, placed in a switching device section partitioned by a grounded metal plate and operated by an operation mechanism portion placed thereunder, in which mold switch a bus-side bushing projected in the height direction and a bus are connected with each other and a cable-side bushing projected in the horizontal direction and a cable are connected with each other. The method for replacing a mold

switch is characterized in that the following procedure is taken to replace the mold switch: the connection between the bus-side bushing and the bus and the connection between the cable-side bushing and the cable are removed; the fastening of a mold switch
5 securing member securing the mold switch in the cabinet and the fastening of a switching device support member supporting and securing the mold switch securing member are removed; thereafter, the mold switch securing member is pulled upward by equal to or more than the projecting size of the bus-side
10 bushing in the height direction; subsequently, the mold switch is pulled out in the horizontal direction and taken out of the switchgear; and then a mold switch for replacement is installed in the switching device section by procedures reversing the above.

15 Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0021]

The invention brings about both the following effects: the overall size of a switchgear can be reduced; and when a mold switch portion breaks down, only that mold switch can be
20 replaced.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0022]

[FIG. 1] FIG. 1 is a side view of an embodiment in which a vacuum insulation switchgear of the invention is applied as
25 a feeder panel, illustrating it in operation in the form of

local sectional view.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an embodiment in which the vacuum insulation switchgear of the invention shown in FIG. 1 is applied as a feeder panel, illustrating it during
5 replacement of a mold switch in the form of local sectional view.

[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a switching device comprising the vacuum insulation switchgear of the invention shown in FIG. 1.

10 [FIG. 4] FIG. 4 is a plan view illustrating a switching device comprising an embodiment of a vacuum insulation switchgear of the invention.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 is a drawing for explaining a method for replacing a mold switch in an embodiment of a vacuum insulation
15 switchgear of the invention.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a drawing for explaining a method for replacing a mold switch in a conventional vacuum insulation switchgear.

Description of Embodiments

20 [0023]

Hereafter, a description will be given to an embodiment of a vacuum insulation switchgear of the invention with reference to the drawings.

[0024]

25 FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment in which a vacuum

insulation switchgear of the invention is applied as a feeder panel. In the drawing, the cabinet 1 of the vacuum insulation switchgear includes a bus section 1a, a switching device section 1b including an operation mechanism portion, a cable section 1c, and a control section 1d each of which is partitioned by a grounded metal plate.

[0025]

The bus section 1a is formed above the central part of the cabinet 1; the switching device section 1b is formed at the lower part of the bus section 1a; the cable section 1c is formed on the rear face side (left side of FIG. 1) of the cabinet 1; and the control section 1d is formed on the front face side (right side of FIG. 1) of the cabinet 1.

[0026]

In the bus section 1a, solid insulated three-phase buses 5 are placed in parallel to the front face of the cabinet 1. The buses 5 are rendered gasless by solid insulation to ensure ease of handling and safety. In the switching device section 1b, a vacuum break switch 8 having an interrupting function, a three-position disconnecting switch 9 having a disconnection/earthing function, and an operation mechanism portion 10 are placed.

[0027]

The cable section 1c is provided with: a terminal 2a for cable connection connected to a fixed electrode of the vacuum

break switch 8 and led into the cable section 1c; a T-shaped cable head 2 rotatably provided at the terminal 2a; a cable 3 connected to the terminal 2a by the T-shaped cable head 2; and a current transformer (CT) 4 provided at the cable 3. In this example, the cable 3 is led from the lower part of the cabinet 1 into the cable section 1c. In the cable section 1c, the terminal 2a for cable connection is provided on the periphery thereof with a current transformer (CT) 6 for system protection.

[0028]

The control section 1d is placed above the operation mechanism portion 10 on the front face side (right side of FIG. 1) of the cabinet 1. Thus consideration is given to the prevention of increase in the size of the cabinet 1 in the height direction in the place of installation.

[0029]

In the thus configured vacuum insulation switchgear in this embodiment, the following measure is taken: the above-mentioned vacuum break switch 8 and three-position disconnecting switch 9 are integrally molded by epoxy resin and installed in the switching device section 1b as are supported by the switching device support member 24. With respect to the mold switches 20 installed in the switching device section 1b, the following measure is taken so that they can be easily replaced: each mold switch is removably secured by a fastening means 22 such as a bolt on the mold switch securing member 21

removably connected to the switching device support member 24 by a fastening means such as a bolt. An opening (not shown) that allows a mold switch 20 to be taken out is formed on the switchgear rear face side of a portion of the switching device support member 24 comprising the cabinet 1 where a mold switch 20 is placed. The opening is so configured that the following is implemented: during operation, the opening is closed by a lid (not shown) fastened by a bolt; and when a mold switch 20 is replaced, the bolt is unfastened and the lid is removed so that the mold switch 20 can be pulled out of the opening.

[0030]

As described above, each mold switch 20 is unitized for size and weight reduction and this facilitates replacing work. In addition, the three unitized mold switches 20 are of phase separation structure as illustrated in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4. They are arranged in three rows orthogonally to the front face of the cabinet 1 and an interphase grounded metal plate 23 is placed between phases to suppress the occurrence of a short circuit accident between phases. The interphase grounded metal plates 23 are fastened to the mold switch securing member 21 by a removable fastening member such as a bolt. In addition, the outer surface of each mold switch 20 is painted with conductive paint and grounded to ensure safety against contact and the like.

[0031]

With respect to the spacing between the mold switches 20 and the operation mechanism portion 10 placed thereunder, the following measure is conventionally taken: a space with the same dimension L as the dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 of the mold switches 20 is projected upward in the height direction is ensured. In this embodiment, the necessity for this measure is obviated and the spacing between each mold switch 20 and the operation mechanism portion 10 is shorter than the dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 is projected upward in the height direction.

[0032]

This makes it possible to take $L+L_a$ as the length of each mold switch 20 in the height direction and reduce the overall size of the switchgear.

[0033]

A description will be given to a method for replacing a mold switch 20 with the configuration in this embodiment with reference to FIG. 5.

[0034]

FIG. 5(a) illustrates the configuration of this embodiment in the operating state. The difference between this configuration and that in FIG. 6(a) illustrating the conventional configuration in the operating state is as follows. In the configuration in FIG. 6(a), a space with the same dimension L as the dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 of a mold

switch 20 is projected upward in the height direction is ensured. In this embodiment, meanwhile, it is unnecessary to ensure a space with dimension L and the spacing between each mold switch 20 and the operation mechanism portion 10 is shorter than the dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 is projected upward
5 in the height direction.

[0035]

When a trouble occurs in a mold switch 20 in this state and it must be replaced, the following procedure is taken: first,
10 the connection between the bus-side bushing 25 of the mold switch 20 and the bus 5 and the connection between the cable-side bushing 26 and the cable 3 are removed; further, the bolt fastening of the switching device support member 24 and mold switch securing member 21 securing the mold switch 20 is removed;
15 thereafter, the mold switch securing member 21 is pulled upward by an amount equal to or larger than the dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 of the mold switch 20 is projected upward in the height direction. FIG. 5(b) illustrates this state. (FIG. 2 also illustrates the same state.)

20 [0036]

As shown in FIG. 5(b), the mold switch securing member 21 is pulled up by an amount equal to or larger than the dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 of a mold switch 20 is projected upward in the height direction. As a result, a space exists
25 above the mold switch 20 where the bus-side bushing 25 is

positioned.

[0037]

The presence of this space brings the following advantage:
even though the bus-side bushing 25 of a mold switch 20 is
5 projected upward by dimension L, there is no obstacle. As shown
in FIG. 5(c), a mold switch 20 involving a trouble can be pulled
in the horizontal direction out of the opening (not shown) formed
in the switching device support member 24 and can be smoothly
taken out of the switchgear.

10 [0038]

After the mold switch 20 involving the trouble is taken
out of the switchgear, a new mold switch for replacement is
installed in the switching device section 1b by procedures
reversing the above. The mold switch 20 is secured on the
15 switching device support member 24 by the mold switch securing
member 21. The bus-side bushing 25 of the mold switch 20 and
the bus 5 are connected with each other and the cable-side bushing
26 and the cable 3 are connected with each other. This completes
the replacing work.

20 [0039]

The adoption of the above-mentioned method for replacing
a mold switch in this embodiment brings the following advantage:
unlike conventional cases, it is unnecessary to ensure below
the mold switches 20 a space with the same dimension L as the
25 dimension L by which the bus-side bushing 25 is projected upward

in the height direction. As shown in FIG. 5, the length of each mold switch in the height direction is $L+L_a$ and the overall size of the switchgear can be accordingly reduced.

[0040]

5 As a result, it is possible to meet both of customers' demands: the reduction in the overall size of a switchgear; and the capability to replace only the relevant mold switch if any trouble occurs in the mold switch portion.

[0041]

10 In addition to the above-mentioned effect, this embodiment brings about the effect described below. The mold switch securing member 21 for securing mold switches 20 can be separated from the switching device switch support member 27 and the interphase metal plates 23. Therefore, when these
15 members are removed, the mold switch securing member 21 is reduced in weight and can be easily pulled upward.

Reference Signs List

[0042]

1 --- Cabinet,
20 1a --- Bus section,
 1b --- Switching device section,
 1c --- Cable section,
 1d --- Control section,
 2 --- T-shaped cable head,
25 2a --- Terminal,

- 3 --- Cable,
- 4 --- Current transformer,
- 5 --- Bus,
- 6 --- Current transformer for system protection
- 5 8 --- Vacuum break switch,
- 9 --- Three-position disconnecting switch,
- 10 --- Operation mechanism portion,
- 20 --- Mold switch,
- 21 --- Mold switch securing member,
- 10 22 --- Fastening means,
- 23 --- Interphase grounded metal plate,
- Mold switch 24 --- Switching device support member,
- 25 --- Bus-side bushing,
- 26 --- Cable-side bushing

Claims

[Claim 1]

A vacuum insulation switchgear comprising:

5 a cabinet including a switching device section with an operation mechanism portion placed thereunder, a bus section in which a bus is placed, a cable section in which a cable is placed, and a control section, each of the sections being partitioned by a grounded metal plate;

10 a mold switch installed in the switching device section and obtained by integrally molding a vacuum break switch having an interrupting function and a three-position disconnecting switch having a disconnection/earthing function, the switches being operated by the operation mechanism portion;

15 a mold switch securing member securing the mold switch in the cabinet; and

a switching device support member supporting and securing the mold switch securing member,

20 in which vacuum insulation switchgear, the bus section is formed above the central part of the cabinet, the switching device section is formed at the lower part of the bus section, the cable section is formed on the rear face side of the cabinet, and the control section is formed on the front face side of the cabinet and a bus-side bushing projected in the height direction of the mold switch and the bus are connected with
25 each other and a cable-side bushing projected in the horizontal

direction of the molded coil and the cable are connected with each other, the vacuum insulation switchgear being characterized in that:

the spacing between the molded coil and the operation
5 mechanism portion placed thereunder is shorter than the length of the bus-side bushing projected in the height direction of the molded coil.

[Claim 2]

The vacuum insulation switchgear according to Claim 1,
10 characterized in that:

the mold switch securing member is connected with the switching device support member by a connectable/removable fastening member.

[Claim 3]

15 The vacuum insulation switchgear according to Claim 2, characterized in that:

the three mold switches are arranged in three rows with an interphase metal plate placed in-between and the mold switch securing member is connected with the interphase metal plate
20 by a removable fastening member.

[Claim 4]

The vacuum insulation switchgear according to Claim 2 or 3, characterized in that:

the fastening member is a bolt.

25 [Claim 5]

A method for replacing a mold switch obtained by integrally molding a vacuum break switch having an interrupting function and a three-position disconnecting switch having a disconnection/earthing function, the switches being installed
5 in a switching device section partitioned by a grounded metal plate and operated by an operation mechanism portion placed thereunder, in which mold switch, a bus-side bushing projected in the height direction and a bus are connected with each other and a cable-side bushing projected in the horizontal direction
10 and a cable are connected with each other, the method being characterized in that:

when the mold switch is replaced, the connection between the bus-side bushing and the bus and the connection between the cable-side bushing and the cable are removed, the fastening
15 of a mold switch securing member securing the mold switch in a cabinet and the fastening of a switching device support member supporting and securing the mold switch securing member are removed, thereafter, the mold switch securing member is pulled upward by equal to or more than the projecting size of the
20 bus-side bushing in the height direction, subsequently, the mold switch is pulled out in the horizontal direction and taken out of switchgear, and then a mold switch for replacement is installed in the switching device section by procedures reversing the above.

25 [Claim 6]

The method for replacing a mold switch according to Claim 5, characterized in that:

the fastening between the mold switch and the mold switch securing member and the fastening between the mold switch
5 securing member and the switching device support member are implemented by a connectable/removable bolt.