

Description

The present invention relates generally to gas insulated metal-clad high voltage equipment with an insulating bushing, and more particularly to a gas insulated metal-clad high voltage equipment provided with a single or a plurality of conductors disposed so as to pass through the grounded metal wall of a compartment and the insulating bushing filled with an insulating gas.

It is well known that the dielectric strength of an insulating gas or a mixture of insulating gas and air is greater than that of the earth's atmosphere. Therefore, when high voltage devices for metal-clad power equipment are housed within a compartment filled with insulating gas, it is possible to reduce the size of the installation space of the power equipment.

In practice, however, it is usually impossible to house all the high-voltage devices within the compartment filled with the insulating gas, because some devices often need to be connected to or disconnected from another device installed outside the compartment, or to be checked for inspection or maintenance.

Taking the case of an enclosed switchgear as an example of gas insulation metal-clad power equipment, high voltage supply bus bars and load side bus bars are all housed within a grounded metal-clad bus compartment filled with insulating gas, but a circuit interruptor is installed outside the bus compartment in air. Therefore, in order to connect the devices housed within the bus compartment to those installed outside, conductors need to be disposed to pass through the wall of the metal-clad compartment. The conductors should of course be insulated from the grounded compartment wall by appropriate insulating bushings. Various insulating bushings for insulating the conductor from the grounded compartment wall have been known. However, the size or dimensions of the insulating bushing are inevitably increased outside the bus compartment in order to prevent flashover (dielectric breakdown on or along the surface of an insulator) from being generated between the conductor and the compartment wall within the surrounding air. This is because it is believed that the flashover voltage is only proportional to an increase in flashover distance (distance along the surface of the insulator). Further, if the flashover distance is excessively increased, there exists another problem in that dielectric breakdown may occur between the conductor and the wall directly through inside the insulating bushing without occurrence of flashover along the surface of the insulator, thus it being impossible to effectively increase flashover voltage beyond a certain point.

The advantage of the use of gas insulation metal-clad power equipment is to reduce the size of the equipment. However, this purpose is defeated when the dimensions of the insulating bushing are excessively great, thus resulting in a high cost, heavy weight, and large installation space requirements.

The prior art device disclosed in US-4,476,361 includes the features of the prior art portion of Claim 1. The purpose of the present invention as characterized in Claim 1 is to provide the smallest possible insulating bushing for gas insulated metal-clad power equipment without reducing the dielectric strength between the conductor passing through a grounded compartment wall of the equipment and the grounded wall.

In particular, the bushing is disposed around the through holes in the compartment wall through which the conductors pass, there being only insulating gas directly between each conductor and the edge surface of the respective through hole.

Advantageously, in the case where the conductor is divided into an inner fixed conductor and an inner movable conductor with a disconnection position provided within the inner cylindrical space of the insulating bushing filled with the insulating gas, an insertion distance B of an end of the inner fixed conductor into the inner cylindrical space is equal to or longer than one-fifth of the distance g between the circumferential surface of the through hole and an outer circumferential surface of the conductor ($B \geq g/5$).

In the gas insulation metal-clad power equipment provided with the cylindrical insulating bushing having the above dimensions, the dielectric strength between the conductor and the grounded compartment wall is dependent upon dielectric strength against dielectric breakdown within the insulating gas ambience, rather than upon that against flashover within air ambience, thus making the best use of the presence of insulating gas.

Various features and advantages of gas insulation metal-clad power equipment embodying the present invention will be more clearly appreciated from the following description given by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view, partly in cross-section of an enclosed switchgear having prior-art cylindrical insulating bushings.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section view showing the prior-art cylindrical insulating bushing used in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows an equivalent to the prior-art cylindrical insulating bushing of Fig. 2, in view of dielectric breakdown.

Fig. 4 is a graphical representation showing the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing against both positive and negative polarity impulse voltages, which are obtained when the length L of the bushing is changed in SF₆ (insulating gas) at 0.1013 MPa;

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view, partly in cross-section showing an enclosed switchgear provided with a first embodiment of a cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention, with associated o-

rings and bolt-nuts being omitted for clarity;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged and detailed cross-sectional view showing the first embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing, a disconnection portion formed between an outer movable conductor and an inner fixed conductor being placed outside the cylindrical insulating bushing;

Fig. 7A shows an experimental model of a conductor and through hole for testing the effect of the radial distance of the conductor to the wall or dielectric breakdown;

Fig. 7B is a graphical representation of the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing of Fig. 7A when the distance g between the wall and the conductor is changed;

Fig. 8A shows an equivalent to the cylindrical insulating bushing of Fig. 6 for use in testing dielectric breakdown according to certain parameters of the bushing;

Fig. 8B is a graphical representation of the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing of Fig. 7B when the length of the bushing is changed;

Fig. 9 is a graphical representation showing the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing when the diameter ϕ_2 of the inner space of the cylindrical insulating bushing is changed;

Fig. 10 is a graphical representation showing the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing which are obtained when the mixture ratio of SF_6 gas to air is changed;

Fig. 11A is a graphical representation of the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing against negative polarity impulse voltage, which are obtained when the distance g between the wall and the conductor is changed with the length l of the bushing as parameter in a mixture of 90 vol.% SF_6 gas and 10 vol.% air at 0.1013 MPa;

Fig. 11B is a graphical representation similar to Fig. 11A, obtained when the edge of a through hole formed in the wall is rounded;

Fig. 12 is a graphical representation showing the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing against negative polarity impulse voltage, which are obtained when the length l of the bushing is changed in a mixture of 90 vol.% SF_6 gas and 10 vol.% air at 0.1013 MPa as classified according to the edge shape of the through hole;

Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view showing a second embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a diagrammatical view partly in cross-section of another enclosed switchgear provided with another embodiment of cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a cross-sectional view showing a third embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention;

Fig. 16A is a view of the cylindrical insulating bushing shown in Fig. 15, the bushing having been manufactured for dielectric breakdown test;

Fig. 16B is a graphical representation showing the dielectric breakdown test results of the bushing against negative polarity impulse voltage, which are obtained when the insertion distance B of the end of the inner fixed conductor into the inner cylindrical space is changed in SF_6 gas or a mixture of 90 vol.% SF_6 gas and 10 vol.% air at 0.1013 MPa;

Fig. 17A is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a fourth embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention and having a bushing cover of bellows; and

Fig. 17B is an enlarged view similar to Fig. 17A, in which the bushing having an inner movable conductor is disconnected from an inner fixed conductor.

To facilitate understanding of the present invention, a brief reference will be made to a gas insulation metal-clad power equipment provided with a prior-art cylindrical insulating bushing, with reference to the attached drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a gas insulation enclosed switchgear by way of example of the gas insulation metal-clad power equipment. In the drawings, the gas insulation switchgear compartment 1 of cubicle type is divided into two, a circuit breaker compartment 2 and a bus compartment 3 by a grounded metallic compartment wall 4. In the compartment wall 4, there are disposed two cylindrical insulating bushings 5A and 5B made of plastic or porcelain and fixed to the compartment wall 4 penetrating therethrough. Passing through a center of each cylindrical insulating bushing 5A or 5B, an inner fixed conductor 6A or 6B is fixed to the bushing at one end thereof and connected to a power supply bus or a load bus (both not shown), respectively, at the other end thereof. Within the circuit breaker compartment 2, a truck type circuit breaker 7 is movably housed. The breaker 7 is provided with two outer movable conductors 8A and 8B so as to be connected to or disconnected from the inner fixed conductors 6A and 6B, respectively, when moved to and from within the breaker compartment 2. Within the bus compartment 3, bus bars (not shown) are arranged. This bus compartment 3 is filled with an insulating gas such as SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride gas), for instance, or a mixture of the gas and air under a pressure equal to or higher than atmospheric pressure (0.10 to 0.2 MPa). Therefore, when the movable breaker 7 is moved into the breaker compartment 2, and the two outer movable conductors 8A and 8B are brought into contact with the two inner fixed conductors 6A and 6B, respectively, the circuit breaker 7 is connected to the bus bars or load bars.

The cylindrical insulating bushing will be described in further detail with reference to Fig. 2. In Fig. 2, a through hole 41 is formed in the grounded metallic compartment wall 4, through which the cylindrical insulating bushing 5 is disposed and fixed. In more detail, the bushing 5 is formed with a cylindrical wall 51, a bottom end 52 and a flange 53. The flange 53 is air-tightly fixed to the compartment wall 4 from the

outside via a sealing member such as an O ring 54 by use of bolts 55. On the other hand, the inner fixed conductor 6 is also air-tightly fixed to the bottom end 52 of the bushing 5 via a sealing member such as another O ring 56, being passed through the centre of the bushing 5. Further, in Fig. 2, ϕ_1 denotes a diameter of the through hole 41 formed in the wall 4; ϕ_2 denotes an inner diameter of the inner cylindrical wall 51 of the bushing 5; ϕ_3 denotes an outer diameter of the cylindrical wall 51 of the bushing 5 which is smaller than ϕ_1 ; L_1 denotes an inner projection length of the bushing (between the inner surface of the wall 4 and the inner end surface of the cylindrical wall 51 of the bushing 5); L_o denotes an outer projection length of the bushing (between the outer surface of the wall 4 and an outer surface of the bottom end 52 of the bushing 5; and $a = \frac{1}{2}(\phi_1 - \phi_3)$ denotes a gap between the circumferential surface of the through hole 41 and the outer circumferential surface of the cylindrical wall 51 of the bushing 5. Further, as described in more detail later, since flashover (dielectric breakdown along the surface of the insulator) readily occurs within air ambience rather than gas (SF_6) ambience, the outer projection length L_o is usually determined longer than the inner projection length L_i .

Fig. 3 shows an equivalent to the bushing 5 of Fig. 2 from the insulation standpoint. As shown in Fig. 3, a high voltage is applied between the conductor 6 and the grounded metallic compartment wall 4, the insulating bushing 5 having no end. This is because various experiments have indicated that the bottom end 52 of the bushing 5 exerts neither a good or bad influence upon the flashover characteristics. This may be natural because when a high voltage is applied between the inner fixed conductor 6 and the compartment wall 4, flashover may occur along an outer cylindrical surface of the cylindrical wall 51 of the bushing 5.

Fig. 4 shows test results of the relationship between the dielectric breakdown voltage (50% in occurrence probability) and the outer projection length L of the bushing 5. The Y-axis in Fig. 4 represents the breakdown voltage in units of KV at which there is a 50% probability of breakdown occurring. The Y-axis of Figs. 8B, 9, 10, 11A and B, 12 and 16B represent the same parameter as that of Fig. 4. In this test, the dimensions were as follows: $\phi_1 = 105$ mm, $\phi_2 = 90$ mm, $\phi_3 = 100$ mm, $a = 2.5$ mm, the thickness of the bushing flange 53 was 10 mm, the outer diameter of the conductor 6 (aluminum rod) was 30 mm, and the bushing 5 was disposed within a pure SF_6 gas ambient at a pressure roughly equal to 0.1 MPa. Further, a positive polarity impulse voltage and a negative polarity impulse voltage were applied to the conductor 6, independently. Each impulse voltage ($1.2 \times 50 \mu\text{s}$) had a crest width of about 1.2 μs and a deviation or wave tail of about 50 μs .

The results shown in Fig. 4 indicate that breakdown voltages (voltages at which flashover occurs) in positive polarity intersect those in negative polarity near $L = 38$ mm. That is, the more the projection length L ; the higher the positive impulse breakdown voltage, but the lower the negative impulse breakdown voltage. The reason why the above dielectric breakdown characteristics are obtained may be due to the fact that the cylindrical insulating bushing 5 is disposed penetrating the wall 4 and further there exists a gap a between the inner fixed conductor 6 and the through hole 41.

The above test indicates that as far as the equivalent to the cylindrical insulating bushing 5 as shown in Fig. 3 is disposed passed through the wall 4, even if the projection length L (flashover distance) is increased to increase the flashover distance between the inner fixed conductor 6 and the wall 4, it is impossible to simultaneously increase the breakdown voltage for both positive and negative polarity impulse voltage applied to the conductor 6. Of course, when the projection length L is further increased beyond the minimum point ($L = 90$), the negative polarity impulse breakdown voltage may be increased. However, there exist other problems in that the size of dimensions of the bushing 5 is increased beyond the practical use or else another dielectric breakdown may occur directly through the inside the cylindrical insulating bushing 5 between the conductor 6 and the grounded wall 4 without occurrence of flashover along the surface of the insulator, thus it being impossible to effectively increase only the breakdown voltage.

In view of the above description, reference is now made to gas insulation metal-clad power equipment provided with the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention.

Fig. 5 shows an enclosed switchgear by way of example, to which a first embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention is applied. The gas insulation enclosed switchgear 1 shown in Fig. 5 is the same in structure as the prior art one shown in Fig. 1 except for the insulating bushings 100A and 100B. Therefore, the structural features and functional effects of this enclosed switchgear other than those of the insulating bushings are substantially the same as with the prior art ones previously described. The same references have been retained for similar parts or sections which have the same functions and any detailed description of them is believed to be unnecessary.

In Fig. 5, it should be noted that a cylindrical insulating bushing 100A according to the present invention is fixed to the metallic compartment wall 4 projecting toward the outside, in particularly toward the outer atmosphere side, without penetrating through the wall 4. This structure of the cylindrical insulating bushing 100A is the primary feature of the present invention.

The above structure will be described in further detail with reference to Fig. 6. The bushing 100 made of plastics or porcelain according to the present invention is formed with a cylindrical wall 101, a bottom end 102 and a flange 103. Similarly, the flange 103 is air-tightly fixed to the grounded metallic compartment wall 4 through a sealing member such as an O ring 54 by use of bolts 55. On the other hand, the inner fixed conductor 6 is air-tightly fixed to the bottom end 102 of the bushing 100 at its center through a sealing member such as another O-ring 56 passing through the inner cylindrical space thereof.

In Fig. 6, ϕ_1 denotes a diameter of the through hole 41 formed in the wall, ϕ_2 denotes an inner diameter of the cylindrical wall 101 and the flange 103 of the bushing 100 which is larger than ϕ_1 , l denotes a length of the inner projecting cylindrical space of the bushing 100, g denotes a distance between the circumferential surface of the through hole 41 and the outer circumferential surface of the inner fixed conductor 6, and d denotes the diameter of the conductor 6.

The practical dimensions of the above conductor 6, the through hole 41 and the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 are, for instance, as follows:

$$d=30 \text{ mm}, g=30 \text{ mm}, \phi_1=90 \text{ mm}, \phi_2=95 \text{ mm}, l=30 \text{ mm}$$

Here, it should be noted that the dimensions satisfy the following conditions:

$$l=g, \phi_2 > \phi_1 \text{ and } \phi_2 - \phi_1 = 5 \text{ mm}$$

That is, the length l of the inner cylindrical space is roughly equal to the distance g between the through hole 41 and the conductor 6; the inner diameter ϕ_2 of the bushing 100 is greater than the diameter ϕ_1 of the through hole 41; and the diameter ϕ_1 of the through hole 41 is smaller by about 5 mm than the inner diameter ϕ_2 of the bushing 100. The reason why ϕ_1 is smaller than ϕ_2 is to positively allow dielectric breakdown to be produced between the grounded metallic wall 4 and the conductor 6. Further, the through hole 41 is clearly formed and has no burrs.

The relationship between the above dimensions g , l , ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 will be described hereinafter in greater detail on the basis of various test results, with reference to the attached drawings. Further, the dielectric breakdown tests have been conducted both within the pure gas (100% SF_6) and within the mixture of air and gas (SF_6), separately.

(I) In SF_6 gas at 0.1013 MPa

(a) Without cylindrical insulating bushing

Fig. 7A illustrates the test conditions in which a through hole 41 is formed in the wall 4 and only the conductor 6 is passed therethrough. The thickness of the wall 4 is 1.2 mm; the diameter of the conductor (aluminum rod) 6 is 30 mm. The diameter ϕ_1 of the through hole 41 is changed to vary the distance g between the hole 41 and the conductor 6. The test box within which the above wall 4 and conductor 6 are housed is first evacuated and then filled with 100% SF_6 gas at atmospheric pressure (about 0.1 MPa). A high test voltage is applied to the conductor 6, and the wall 4 is grounded. The positive and negative polarity impulse dielectric breakdown voltages (voltages at which there is a fifty percent or greater probability of breakdown) have been determined for each distance g .

Fig. 7B shows the test results, which indicate that (1) the breakdown voltage increases in proportion to the distance g or the hole diameter ϕ_1 for both positive and negative polarity impulse high voltages, and (2) the absolute values of the positive polarity impulse breakdown voltage is that of the negative polarity impulse breakdown voltage.

(b) With cylindrical insulating bushing

Fig. 8A illustrates the test conditions, in which the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 having a length l in the inner cylindrical space and made of a bakelite material is air-tightly fixed to the outer surface of the wall 4 under condition $\phi_1 < \phi_2$. The conductor 6 is also air-tightly passed through the cylindrical bushing 100. The test box having the wall 4 and the bushing 100 is filled with a gas of SF_6 at 1 atm (about 0.10 MPa). The wall thickness is 1.2 mm, the conductor diameter d is 30 mm. In the first test, the dimensions of the bushing are as follows:

$$\phi_1=75 \text{ mm}, \phi_2=85 \text{ mm}, \phi_2 - \phi_1 = 10 \text{ mm}, g=22.5 \text{ mm}$$

In the second test, the dimensions of the bushing are as follows:

$$\phi_1=105, \phi_2=110, \phi_2 - \phi_1 = 5 \text{ mm}, g=37.5 \text{ mm}$$

The length l of the bushing 100 is changed. A high test voltage is applied to the conductor 6 and the wall 4 is grounded. The positive and negative polarity impulse breakdown voltages (hereinafter expressed as their absolute values) have been determined for each length l when breakdown occurs in 50% probability.

Fig. 8B shows the test results, which indicate that (1) the breakdown voltage of positive polarity impulse is lower than that of negative polarity impulse when $l=0$, (2) as l increases, the breakdown voltage increases sharply with positive polarity impulse but increases relatively gently with negative polarity impulse, (3) as l exceeds a certain value, the breakdown voltage of positive polarity impulse exceeds that of negative polarity impulse and (4) the breakdown voltage is roughly saturated in both positive and negative polarity impulse when l exceeds further another value. In particular, Fig. 8B indicates that if l exceeds a predetermined value, the saturation of the breakdown voltage is caused due to the fact that the breakdown

is mainly dependent upon the dielectric breakdown in the space g rather than dependent upon the dielectric breakdown (flashover) along the surface of the bushing 100, irrespective of the length l thereof. In other words, it is unnecessary to increase the length l of the bushing 100 beyond the predetermined value.

When comparing the test results between Fig. 7B (without bushing 100) and Fig. 8B (with bushing 100), the following results can be obtained as shown by the dashed lines in both the drawings.

	g	l	Impulse breakdown voltage (kV)	
			Positive polarity	Negative polarity
Without bushing (Fig. 7B)	22.5	—	140	100
	37.5	—	—	168
With bushing (Fig. 8B)	22.5	50	150	110
	37.5	50	188	174

The above table indicates that the breakdown voltage is improved by about 10 kV in the case where bushing 100 having the length $l=50$ is attached as compared with the case where no bushing 100 is attached.

In addition, Fig. 9 shows the other test results similar to those shown in Fig. 8B. The test conditions of Fig. 9 roughly correspond to the first test shown in Fig. 8B as follows:

$$d=30 \text{ mm}, \phi_1=75 \text{ mm}, g=22.5 \text{ mm}$$

However, in this test, the length l of the bushing 100 is fixed at $l=75$ mm but the inner diameter ϕ_2 of the bushing 100 is changed from 75 to 91 mm; that is, $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$ is varied from 0 to 16 mm.

The above test results shown in Fig. 9 indicates that the breakdown voltage is roughly saturated when $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2$ is 2 mm or more, and sharply lowered when $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2$ is less than 2 mm. The above $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2$ indicates a projection distance of the wall 4 into the inner cylindrical space of the bushing 100. Therefore, the above test results indicates if the wall projection length is 2 mm or more when $l=75$ mm, the breakdown voltage is dependent upon dielectric breakdown in the space g rather than the dielectric breakdown (flashover) along the bushing surface.

(c) Conclusion of the above tests in SF_6 gas

(i) With reference to Fig. 8B, the positive and negative polarity impulse breakdown voltages are equal to each other when l is roughly 5 mm and $g=22.5$ mm or when l is roughly 10 mm and $g=37.5$ mm. That is, the relationship between l and g is

$$l:g=5/22.5 \text{ or } 10/37.5, \text{ or } l \approx g/4$$

In other words, the length l of the inner cylindrical space of the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 is effective upon an improvement in breakdown voltage when $l \geq g/4$. In Fig. 8B, the breakdown voltage is not improved when l is increased beyond 75 mm in the first test ($\phi_1=75$, $\phi_2=85$, $g=22.5$) or when l is increased beyond 105 mm in the second test ($\phi_1=105$, $\phi_2=110$, $g=37.5$). That is to say, the breakdown voltage is not improved when l is increased beyond to ϕ_1 , irrespective of the value of g . The length l of the inner space of the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 should preferably be equal to or more than $g/4$ and optimum when $l=\phi_1$. Of course, it is possible to determine l to be more than ϕ_1 , due to requirements other than breakdown voltage, as where a current transformer is installed outside the cylindrical insulating bushing 100.

(ii) With reference to Fig. 9, the high saturated positive and negative polarity impulse breakdown voltages can be obtained when $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2 \geq 2$ mm; that is, when the diameter ϕ_1 of the wall hole 41 is smaller at least by 4 mm than the inner diameter ϕ_2 of the bushing 100.

[II] In mixture of SF_6 and air at 0.1013 MPa

(a) without cylindrical insulating bushing 100

Conventionally, it has been well known that breakdown voltage can be improved within a mixture of SF_6 and air as compared with within a pure SF_6 gas. The following test has been conducted to examine an optimum mixture ratio of SF_6 to air. As illustrated in Fig. 10, the test conditions roughly correspond to those shown in Fig. 7A. In this test, however, the diameter ϕ_1 of the through hole 41 is fixed to 105 mm, and therefore the distance g between the hole 41 and the conductor 6 is fixed to 37.5 mm. In comparison of both the drawings (Figs. 7B and 10), the dielectric breakdown voltage at $g=37.5$ mm in Fig. 7B corresponds to

that at $SF_6=100\%$ in Fig. 10. The test voltage applied to the conductor 6 is an impulse voltage ($1.2 \times 50 \mu s$) having a crest width of about $1.2 \mu s$ and a deviation of wave tail of about $50 \mu s$.

As can be seen from the graph of Fig. 10, although pure SF_6 provided the greatest breakdown voltage when positive impulse voltage was applied to the conductor 6, a mixture of 90 vol.% SF_6 and 10 vol.% air provided the greatest breakdown voltage when a negative impulse voltage was applied to the conductor 6. Therefore, since breakdown voltage was less when a negative voltage was applied to the conductor 6 and a mixture of 10 vol.% air and 90 vol.% SF_6 provided the greatest breakdown voltage when the negative impulse voltage was applied to the conductor 6, the mixture of 10 vol.% air and 90 vol.% SF_6 is best if the conductor must be used for both negative and positive current; and it is possible to obtain dielectric breakdown voltages equivalent to or more than those in pure gas ($SF_6=100\%$) whenever the mixture includes 40 vol.% or more SF_6 gas. That is, it is possible to further increase the voltage passed through the conductor 6 if the mixture of SF_6 and air includes 40 vol.% or more SF_6 , preferably 90 vol.% SF_6 .

(b) With cylindrical insulating bushing

Since it has been established that a mixture of 90 vol.% SF_6 and 10 vol.% air at one atmospheric pressure (about 0.1 MPa) is optimum against dielectric breakdown, the following tests have further been performed within the above mixture of 90% by volume of SF_6 and 10% by volume of air.

(i) Fig. 11A illustrates the results of a test, in which the distance g has been varied with the length l as parameter under the condition that $\phi_2 = \phi_1 + 10$ mm. Here, it should be noted that $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2 = 5$ mm, because Fig. 9 indicates that the dielectric breakdown voltage is roughly constant if $(\phi_2 - \phi_1)/2$ exceeds 2 mm and that it is possible to neglect the influence of the presence of the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 upon the dielectric breakdown of the distance g between the cylindrical surface of the conductor 6 and the peripheral of the through hole 41 when ϕ_2 is equal to $\phi_1 + 10$ mm. Further, in this test, the inner edge of the through hole 41 is deburred.

Further, the impulse voltage ($1.2 \times 50 \mu s$) of only the negative polarity has been applied to the conductor. This is because dielectric breakdown voltage in the embodiments of the invention is usually lower in negative polarity than in positive polarity, so that it is possible to know the tendency of the insulation characteristics when negative impulse test voltages are applied to the conductor.

Fig. 11A indicates that the dielectric breakdown voltage obtained within a mixture of 90% by volume of SF_6 and 10% by volume of air is higher than that obtained within a pure SF_6 gas without use of the cylindrical insulating bushing, and is substantially not influenced by varying the length l in the range of 20 to 100 mm if the distance g is 20 mm or more.

(ii) In order to examine the influence of the edge condition of the through hole 41 upon the dielectric breakdown voltage, another test has been performed by bending the inner bushing of the through hole 41 at a radius of curvature ($R=10$ mm), as depicted in Fig. 11B, in the same way as in Fig. 11A.

The graph of Fig. 11B indicates that the breakdown voltage is relatively low for values of l between 0 and 10 mm, the values of l in this range having a significant effect on the breakdown voltage. The breakdown voltage is less dependent on the value of l for values ranging between 40 and 100 mm. Further, although the breakdown voltage is a little (about 5 kV) improved, it is possible to determine that there exists no marked difference between the two embodiments; that is, it is unnecessary to round the inner edge of the through hole if the inner edge of the through hole is deburred.

(iii) Further tests have been made for both the structure (A) where the edge of the through hole 41 is deburred as shown in Fig. 11A and the structure (B) where the edge of the through hole 41 is rounded as shown in Fig. 11B in order to reduce the length l of the inner cylindrical space of the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 as short as possible. In the tests, the dimensions are all fixed to two kinds for both the structures (A) and (B), respectively, as follows:

$$\phi_1 = 75 \text{ mm}, \phi_2 = 85 \text{ mm}, g = 22.5 \text{ mm and}$$

$$\phi_1 = 105 \text{ mm}, \phi_2 = 115 \text{ mm}, g = 37.5 \text{ mm}$$

while the length l of the bushing 100 has been changed. The above dimensions are substantially the same as those of Fig. 8B.

Fig. 12 indicates that (1) the negative polarity impulse breakdown voltage at $g=37.5$ mm is higher than that at $g=22.5$ mm, (2) the breakdown voltage is almost constant when l exceeds 20 mm at $g=22.5$ mm or when l exceeds 50 mm at $g=37.5$ mm, (3) the breakdown voltage can be increased as compared with that obtained in pure SF_6 atmosphere (Fig. 8B), as depicted by dashed lines in Fig. 12, and (4) the difference in breakdown voltage between the two structures (A) and (B) is relatively small.

(c) Conclusion of the above tests in mixture of SF_6 and air

(i) A mixture of SF_6 and air is superior to pure SF_6 gas. A mixture of 40% by vol. or more SF_6 and 60% by vol. air is preferable and that of 90% by vol. SF_6 and 10% by vol. air is the best.

(ii) Even if the edge of the through hole 41 is rounded, the breakdown voltage is not improved markedly. Therefore, it may be unnecessary to machine the through hole through complicated production

processes. However, it is necessary to deburr the edge of the through hole.

In addition to the gas insulation enclosed switchgear as shown in Fig. 5, the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention can be applied to other enclosed switchgears as described hereinbelow with reference to the attached drawings.

Fig. 13 shows the second embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing 140 according to the present invention formed with another cylindrical extension 141 having plural annular grooves 141a for increasing the flashover distance within air ambience. In this case, the length l of the inner cylindrical space of the bushing 140 is determined to be $l \geq g/4$. Further, in order to increase the supporting strength of the conductor 6, it is preferable to further provide another cylindrical insulating bushing 140a, as shown by the dot-dot-dashed lines in Fig. 13, within the switchgear 1. In this case, it is preferable to fill the space enclosed by two bushings 140 and 140a with the insulating gas in order to improve the dielectric breakdown due to the voltage of the conductor 6. To achieve this, a communication passage 140a-1 is formed in the bushing 140a or the space enclosed by two bushings 140 and 140a is filled with another insulation gas.

Fig. 14 shows another gas insulation enclosed switchgear by way of example, to which the third embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention is applied. The enclosed switchgear 1 shown in Fig. 14 is substantially the same in structure as that shown in Fig. 5 except the inner fixed conductor 6A or 6B of Fig. 5 is replaced by the combination of the inner movable conductor 6A-1 or 6B-1 and the inner fixed conductor 6A-2 or 6B-2 of Fig. 14. Therefore, the same references have been retained for similar parts or sections without any description thereof.

The feature of the switchgear 1 is to disconnect the truck-type circuit breaker 7 from the inner fixed conductors 6A-2 and 6B-2 within the insulating gas ambience. This is because it is possible to increase the breakdown voltage as compared when the circuit breaker 7 is disconnected within air ambience and therefore to reduce the disconnected distance between two.

In more detail, the inner fixed conductor 6A, 6B shown in Fig. 5 is divided into an inner movable conductor 6A-1, 6B-1 and an inner fixed conductor 6A-2, 6B-2. The inner movable conductor 6A-1 or 6B-1 is movably supported by the cylindrical bushing 100A, 100B, respectively. The inner movable conductor 6A-1 or 6B-1 is connected to or disconnected from an outer movable conductor 8A or 8B of the circuit breaker 7 outside the switchgear 1 and further to or from the inner fixed conductor 6A-2 or 6B-2 inside the switchgear box 1.

In this switchgear, the inner movable conductors 6A-1 and 6B-1 are first disconnected from the inner fixed conductors 6A-2 and 6B-2 under non-loaded condition within the compartment 3 by moving the truck-type circuit breaker 7. In this moment, the movable conductors 6A-1 and 6B-1 are still in contact with the outer movable conductors 8A and 8B. Thereafter, the outer movable conductors 8A and 8B are disconnected from the inner movable conductors 6A-1 and 6B-1 under non-loaded condition in air ambience because the stop rings (Fig. 15) fitted on the inner movable conductors 6A-1, 6B-1 block further movements of the inner movable conductors 6A-1, 6B-1.

In Fig. 14, it should be noted that the end of the inner fixed conductor 6A-2 or 6B-2 are connected to power supply bus bars or load cables (not shown) projects beyond the compartment wall 4.

Fig. 15 shows the third embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 of Fig. 14. In Fig. 15, the inner movable conductor 6A-1 the inner fixed conductor 6A-2 and the cylindrical insulating bushing 100 are enlarged in further detail. The inner movable conductor 6A-1 is air-tightly and movably disposed passing through the bottom end 102 of the bushing 100 via a sealing member 56. The reference numeral 57 denotes a stop ring fixed to the inner movable conductor 6A-1 at an appropriate position. The stop ring 57 blocks a further leftward movement of the inner movable conductor 6A-1 from the position as shown in Fig. 15 so that the inner movable conductor 6A-1 cannot pass leftward past the bottom end 102 of the cylindrical insulating bushing. It may be preferable to cover the conductor 6A-1 by an appropriate insulating material outside the bushing for safety.

The inner fixed conductor 6A-2 is formed with a multiple contact 59 at its end so as to be engageable with the end of the movable conductor 6A-1 when the conductor 6-1 is moved toward the right side in Fig. 15. The end of the second fixed conductor 6A-2 projects by a distance B beyond the through hole 41 formed in the grounded metallic compartment wall 4 into the inner space of the bushing 100.

In Fig. 15, the typical dimensions are as follows: $d=30$ mm, G (disconnection gap between two conductors) $=45$ mm, $g=30$ mm, $\phi_1=90$ mm, $\phi_2=95$ mm, $B=18$ mm, $l=110$ mm.

In order to determine the appropriate projection length B of the second inner fixed conductor 6A-2 into the bushing 100, further tests have been made. Fig. 16A shows the test conditions, in which $d=30$ mm, $\phi_1=75$ mm, $\phi_2=85$ mm, $g=22.5$ mm, and $l=15$ mm or more (long enough not to exert the influence thereof upon the breakdown voltage between the compartment wall 4 and the inner fixed conductor 6-2).

Fig. 16B shows the test results, which indicate that it is possible to obtain stable breakdown voltages if the projection distance B is 5 mm or more. Since g is 22.5 mm, $B/g=5/22.5=1/5$, so that it is possible to obtain the preferable relationship between B and g as $B \geq g/5$ mm. Further, as compared with Fig. 12, the breakdown voltage 145 kV shown in Fig. 16B (when B is more than 5) is roughly equal to that 145 kV shown in Fig. 12 (when l (15 mm or more) is long enough at $g=22.5$ mm). In other words, even if the inner fixed conductor 6A-2 is disconnected from the inner movable conductor 6A-1 within the bushing 100, as far as the conductor 6A-2 projects $B=5$ mm or more into the cylindrical inner space of the bushing 100, it is

possible to obtain the same stable breakdown voltage as in Fig. 12 where the conductor 6 is passed through the bushing 100.

Figs. 17A and 17B show the fourth embodiment of the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention.

In Figs. 17A and 17B, a cylindrical insulating bushing 150 is movably passed through a through hole 63 formed in the grounded metallic compartment wall 4. The bushing 150 is supported by an elastic bushing cover 60 such as a conical metallic bellows. The top portion of the bushing cover 60 is air-tightly fixed to the flange portion 153 of the bushing 150 by bolts. The bottom portion of the bushing cover 60 is air-tightly fixed to the compartment wall 4 by bolts via an annular metal mounting base 61 having O-rings 62 disposed between the wall 4 and the base 61. Here, it should be noted that the through hole 63 formed in the top portion of the bushing cover 60 is smaller in diameter than the inner diameter of the bushing 150. Further, the reference numeral 64 denotes a shock absorbing stopper member made of rubber and attached to the flange portion 153 of the bushing 150.

An inner fixed conductor 6-2 is supported by a plastics or porcelain insulator 9 within the switchgear 1. An inner movable conductor 6-1 is fixed to the center of the bushing 150. Both the ends of the movable inner conductor 6-1 are so designed as to be engageable with or disengageable from the end of the inner fixed conductor 6-2 or the end of the outer movable conductor 8 as shown in Figs. 17A and 17B. The inner movable conductor 6-1 is covered by an extension of the bushing 150 outside the switchgear 1.

In operation, when the truck-type circuit breaker 7 is moved away from the switchgear compartment 1 from the position shown in Fig. 17A, two sets of the conductors 8 and 6-1 move together with the bushings 150 and then the sets of conductors 8 and 6-1 are disconnected from the inner fixed conductors. However, Figs. 17A and 17B illustrate only one set of the conductors 8 and 6-1 and the inner fixed conductor 6-2. When the stopper member 64 is brought into contact with the inner surface of the wall 4, the two conductors 8 and 6-1 are disconnected from the inner fixed conductor 6-2 by a distance D as shown in Fig. 17B, in which the bushing cover 60 is fully compressed. Here, since the circuit breaker 7 is disconnected from the inner conductor 6-2 connected to a power bus or a load bus within the compartment filled with gas, it is possible to reduce the distance D as compared when the circuit breaker 7 is disconnected within air.

When the truck type circuit breaker 7 is further moved away from the switchgear compartment 1 from the position shown in Fig. 17B, the outer movable conductor 8 is disconnected from the inner movable conductor 6-1 under no-load condition within air.

When the circuit breaker 7 is moved into the compartment 1, the outer conductor 8 is first brought into contact with the inner movable conductor 6-1 and then pushes the bushing 150 inside, so that the bushing cover 60 is also pushed inside until the inner movable conductor 6-1 is engaged with the inner fixed conductor 6-2, as shown in Fig. 17A.

Here, since the annular mounting base 61 and the bushing cover 60 are both made of metal, the bushing cover 60 is grounded through the wall 4. Therefore, dielectric breakdown occurs between the bushing cover 60 and the inner movable conductor 6-1. The dimensions of the bushing 150 are of course determined so as to satisfy the conditions already explained in detail hereinabove.

In the above embodiments, the cylindrical insulating bushing is fixed to the compartment wall so as to project from the wall outside the compartment. However, it is also possible to fix the bushings so as to project from the wall inside the compartment.

As described above, in the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention provided for gas insulation power equipment, since the bushing is fixed to the grounded metallic compartment wall in such a way as to project from the compartment wall toward inside or outside and since the axial length l of the inner cylindrical space of the bushing is so determined as to be $l \geq g/4$ (g: the distance between the surface of through hole and the conductor), it is possible to increase the insulation withstand voltage between the conductor passing through the bushing and the grounded metallic compartment wall without generating dielectric breakdown along the surface of the bushing.

Further, in the case where the difference in diameter between the through hole ϕ_1 formed in the compartment wall and the inner cylindrical space ϕ_2 of the bushing is determined to be equal to or larger than 4 mm, it is possible to further reliably prevent dielectric breakdown from being generated along the bushing surface.

Further, in the case where the conductor is disconnected within the cylindrical space of the bushing, the insertion distance B of the conductor into the inner cylindrical space of the bushing is determined to be equal to or longer than g/5 to prevent dielectric breakdown from being generated along the bushing surface.

In the cylindrical insulating bushing according to the present invention, since dielectric breakdown occurs between the grounded compartment wall and the conductor within insulation gas ambient rather than dielectric breakdown along the surface of the bushing within air ambient, it is possible to effectively reduce the size, space, weight, cost, etc. of the cylindrical insulating bushing provided for a gas insulation gas metal-clad power equipment.



Claims

1. Enclosed metal-clad electrical power apparatus (1) comprising a compartment (3) containing a first electrical device; a grounded metal wall (4) having a through hole (41) the edge surface thereof being electrically conductive; a hollow cylindrical insulating bushing (100) disposed at said through holes (41) and being closed at one end by means of a transverse wall (102), an electrically conductive cylindrical rod (6) passing through an aperture in said transverse wall (102) and said through hole (41) for connecting the first device to a second electrical power device (7) outside the compartment (3); the surface of the rod (6) being separated from the edge surface of said through hole (4) by a distance g ; characterised in that the interior of said bushing (100) communicates with the interior of said compartment (3) with the open end of said bushing (100) being hermetically fixed to said wall (4) about the through hole (41), the rod (6) being hermetically held in the aperture of the transverse wall (102) and the compartment (3) and the bushing (100) being filled with insulating gas; the internal diameter (ϕ_2) of the bushing (100) is greater than the diameter (ϕ_1) of the through hole (41); the surface of said rod (6) directly faces the edge surface of said through hole (41) and the axial length (l) of the interior of the bushing (100) is at least equal to a quarter of the distance g .

2. Apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the axial length of the interior of the bushing (100) is substantially equal to the diameter (ϕ_1) of the through hole (41).

3. Apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the diameter (ϕ_2) of the interior of the bushing (100) is at least 4 mm larger than the diameter (ϕ_1) of the through hole.

4. Apparatus according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said ground metal wall (4) is fixed.

5. Apparatus according to any preceding Claim, wherein said grounded metal wall (4) includes a movable conical-metallic-bellows-type bushing cover (60) which hermetically and movably supports said insulating bushing (150), and wherein said bushing cover (60) has a fixed end (61) and a movable end (63), the fixed end being electrically and mechanically connected to said grounded metal wall (4).

6. Apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein said electrically conductive rod (6) includes an inner fixed conductive member (6A-2) and inner movable conductive member (6A-1) electrically connectable to and disconnectable from each other at a disconnection portion (59) disposed within the interior of the bushing (100), and wherein the projection distance B of the inner fixed conductive member into the interior of the bushing is at least equal to one-fifth of the distance g .

7. Apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein said electrically conductive rod (6) comprises an inner fixed conductive member (6-2) and an inner movable conductive member (6-1) electrically connectable to or disconnectable from each other at a disconnection portion disposed outside the interior of the bushing (100), the inner movable conductive member (6-1) comprising an inner movable conductive portion and an outer movable conductive portion, the arrangement being such that the inner movable conductive portion is first disconnected from the inner fixed conductive member (6-2) within the insulating gas chamber (3) wherein the outer movable conductive portion (6-1) is to be connected to or disconnected from the second electrical power device (7) exteriorly of the compartment (3).

8. Apparatus according to Claim 6, wherein said electrically conductive rod (6) comprises an inner fixed conductive member (6-2) and inner movable conductive member (6-1) electrically connectable to or disconnectable from each other at a disconnection portion (59) disposed within the interior of the bushing (100), the inner movable conductive member (6A-1) being arranged to be disconnected from the inner fixed conductive member (6A-2) during connection or disconnection of the movable conductive portion with the second electrical power device (7) exteriorly of the compartment (3).

Patentansprüche

1. Metallgekapelte elektrische Leistungsvorrichtung (1) mit einem Abteil (3), das ein erstes elektrisches Gerät enthält, einer geerdeten Metallwand (4) mit einer Durchgangsbohrung (41), deren Kantenfläche elektrisch leitend ist; einer hohlzylindrischen isolierenden Büchse (100), die an der Durchgangsbohrung (41) angeordnet und an einem Ende mittels einer Querwand (102) geschlossen ist, wobei ein elektrisch leitender zylindrischer Stab (6) durch eine Öffnung in der Querwand (102) und die Durchgangsbohrung (41) hindurchtritt zur Verbindung des ersten Gerätes mit einem zweiten elektrischen Leistungsgerät (7) außerhalb des Abteils (3); die Oberfläche des Stabes (6) von der Kantenfläche der Durchgangsbohrung (4) durch einen Abstand g getrennt ist; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Innere der Büchse (100) mit dem Inneren des Abteils (3) in Verbindung steht, während das offene Ende der Büchse (100) hermetisch an der Wand (4) um die Durchgangsbohrung (41) befestigt ist, der Stab (6) in der Öffnung der Querwand (102) hermetisch gehalten ist und das Abteil (3) und die Büchse (100) mit Isolationsgas gefüllt sind; der Innendurchmesser (ϕ_2) der Büchse (100) größer als der Durchmesser (ϕ_1) der Durchgangsbohrung (41) ist; die Oberfläche des Stabes (6) direkt der Kantenfläche der Durchgangsbohrung (41) zugewendet ist, und die Axiallänge (l) des Inneren der Büchse (100) mindestens gleich einem Viertel des Abstandes g ist.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Axiallänge des Inneren der Büchse (100) im wesentlichen gleich dem Durchmesser (ϕ_1) der Durchgangsbohrung (41) ist.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei der der Durchmesser (ϕ_2) des Inneren der Büchse (100) mindestens 4 mm größer als der Durchmesser (ϕ_1) der Durchgangsbohrung ist.



4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, bei der die geerdete Metallwand (4) festgelegt ist.

5. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei der die geerdete Metallwand (4) einen beweglichen Büchsendeckel (60) vom konischen Metallbalg-Typ enthält, der hermetisch und bewegbar die isolierende Büchse (150) abstützt und bei der der Büchsendeckel (60) ein festgelegtes Ende (61) und ein bewegbares Ende (63) besitzt, wobei das festgelegte Ende elektrisch und mechanisch mit der geerdeten Metallwand (4) verbunden ist.

6. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei der der elektrisch leitende Stab (6) ein inneres festgelegtes Leitglied (6A-2) und inneres bewegbares Leitglied (6A-1) enthält, die an einem in dem Inneren der Büchse (100) angeordneten Trennabschnitt (59) elektrisch miteinander verbindbar und voneinander lösbar sind, und bei der die Vorstehlänge B des inneren festgelegten Leitgliedes in das Innere der Büchse mindestens gleich einem Fünftel des Abstandes g ist.

7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, bei der der elektrisch leitende Stab (6) ein inneres festgelegtes Leitglied (6-2) und inneres bewegbares Leitglied (6-1) umfaßt, die an einem außerhalb des Inneren der Büchse (100) angeordneten Trennabschnitt elektrisch miteinander verbindbar oder voneinander lösbar sind, wobei das innere bewegbare Leitglied (6-1) einen inneren bewegbaren Leitabschnitt und einen äußeren bewegbaren Leitabschnitt umfaßt, die so angeordnet sind, daß der innere bewegbare Leitabschnitt zuerst von dem inneren festgelegten Leitglied (6-2) innerhalb der Isoliergaskammer (3) abgetrennt wird, während der äußere bewegbare Leitabschnitt (6-1) mit dem zweiten elektrischen Leistungsgerät (7) außerhalb des Abteils (3) zu verbinden oder von ihm zu lösen ist.

8. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, bei der der elektrisch leitende Stab (6) ein inneres festgelegtes Leitglied (6-2) und inneres bewegbares Leitglied (6-1) umfaßt, die an einem in dem Inneren der Büchse (100) angeordneten Trennabschnitt (59) elektrisch miteinander verbindbar oder voneinander lösbar sind, wobei das innere bewegbare Leitglied (6A-1) ausgelegt ist, von dem inneren festgelegten Leitglied (6A-2) getrennt zu werden während der Verbindung oder der Trennung des bewegbaren Leitabschnitts mit bzw. von dem zweiten elektrischen Leistungsgerät (7) außerhalb des Abteils (3).

Revendications

1. Appareil électrique de puissance cuirassé et fermé (1), comprenant un compartiment (3) qui contient un premier dispositif électrique, une paroi métallique (4) mise à la masse et ayant un trou débouchant (41) dont la surface du bord est conductrice de l'électricité, un manchon cylindrique isolant (100) disposé au niveau du trou débouchant (41) et fermé à une première extrémité par une paroi transversale (102), une tige cylindrique (6) conductrice de l'électricité passant par une ouverture de la paroi transversale (102) et par le trou débouchant (41) afin qu'elle raccorde le premier dispositif à un second dispositif électrique (7) de puissance qui se trouve à l'extérieur du compartiment (3), la surface de la tige (6) étant séparée de la surface du bord du trou débouchant (4) par une distance g, caractérisé en ce que l'intérieur du manchon (100) communique avec l'intérieur du compartiment (3), l'extrémité ouverte du manchon (100) est fixée hermétiquement à la paroi (4) autour du trou débouchant (41), la tige (6) est maintenue hermétiquement dans l'ouverture de la paroi transversale (102), et le compartiment (3) et le manchon (100) sont remplis d'un gaz isolant, le diamètre interne (ϕ_2) du manchon (100) est supérieur au diamètre (ϕ_1) du trou débouchant (41), la surface de la tige (6) est directement en regard de la surface du bord du trou débouchant (41), et la longueur axiale (1) de l'intérieur du manchon (100) est au moins égale au quart de la distance g.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la longueur axiale de l'intérieur du manchon (100) est pratiquement égale au diamètre (ϕ_1) du trou débouchant (41).

3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le diamètre (ϕ_2) de l'intérieur du manchon (100) est supérieur d'au moins 4 mm au diamètre (ϕ_1) du trou débouchant.

4. Appareil selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel la paroi métallique (4) mise à la masse est fixe.

5. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la paroi métallique (4) mise à la masse comporte un couvercle mobile (60) de manchon du type d'un soufflet métallique conique qui support hermétiquement le manchon isolant (150) afin qu'il soit mobile, et le couvercle (60) du manchon a une extrémité fixe (61) et une extrémité mobile (63), l'extrémité fixe étant raccordée électriquement et mécaniquement à la paroi métallique (4) mise à la masse.

6. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel la tige conductrice de l'électricité (6) comporte un organe conducteur interne fixe (6A-2) et un organe conducteur interne mobile (6A-1) destinés à être connectés électriquement l'un à l'autre et déconnectés l'un de l'autre par une partie de déconnexion (59) placée à l'intérieur du manchon (100), et la distance B dont dépasse l'organe conducteur interne fixe à l'intérieur du manchon est au moins égale au cinquième de la distance g.

7. Appareil selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la tige conductrice de l'électricité (6) comporte un organe conducteur fixe interne (6-2) et un organe conducteur mobile interne (6-1) qui peuvent être connectés électriquement ou séparés l'un de l'autre au niveau d'une partie de déconnexion placée à l'extérieur de la partie interne du manchon (100), l'organe conducteur mobile interne (6-1) comportant une partie conductrice mobile interne et une partie conductrice externe, la disposition étant telle que la partie conductrice mobile interne est d'abord déconnectée de l'organe conducteur fixe interne (6-2) dans la chambre (3) contenant le gaz isolant et dans laquelle la partie conductrice mobile externe (6-1) est destinée à être connectée au second dispositif électrique (7) de puissance à l'extérieur du compartiment (3) ou



EP 0 200 309 B1

déconnectée de ce second dispositif.

8. Appareil selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la tige conductrice de l'électricité (6) comporte un organe conducteur interne fixe (6-2) et un organe conducteur interne mobile (6-1) qui peuvent être connectés électriquement et déconnectés l'un de l'autre au niveau d'une partie de déconnexion (59) placée à l'intérieur du manchon (100), l'organe conducteur interne mobile (6A-1) étant destiné à être déconnecté de l'organe conducteur interne fixe (6A-2) pendant la connexion de la partie conductrice mobile au second dispositif électrique de puissance (7) placé à l'extérieur du compartiment (3) et pendant sa déconnexion de ce second dispositif.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65