



# PNI SVM-10K/ PNI SVT-10K

Voltage stabilizer / Stabilizator de tensiune



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## Introduction

The voltage stabilizers PNI SVM-10K and PNI SVT-10K are designed to stabilize the output voltage. When the input voltage from the electrical network fluctuates, the voltage stabilizer will automatically adjust the voltage as close as possible to the preset value.

These stabilizers have high capacity, high efficiency, no waveform distortion and automatic voltage regulation, so that the connected devices can work correctly.

PNI servo motor voltage stabilizers have a wide range of applications. Depending on their capacity, they can connect: electromechanical equipment, industrial equipment, air conditioners, televisions, household appliances, electric tools, refrigerators and, in general, electronics that need stable voltage.

## Structure

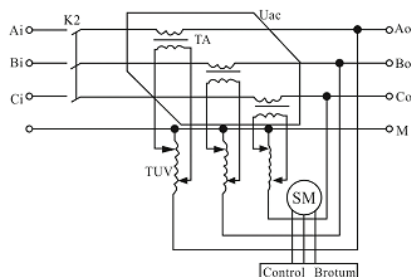
The voltage stabilizer includes a phase compensation transformer, a phase adjustment transformer, an isolation transformer, a contact system with electric brush, housing and control panel. The case is closed, with good heat dissipation. The control panel is easy to read with precise indications.

## Operating principle

Three-phase power compensation voltage stabilizers are composed of a three-phase compensating transformer, three-phase regulating transformer, voltage detection unit (TUV), servo motor control unit and protection circuit.

The electrical operation scheme is presented in Fig. 1.

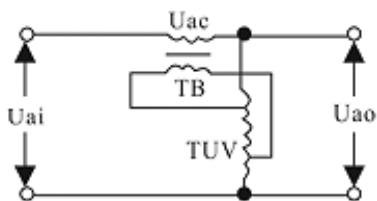
Fig 1. Electrical operation diagram of the voltage stabilizer with automatic compensation:



The primary winding of the TUV regulation transformer is connected in the form of a Y. It is connected to the output terminal of the voltage stabilizer. The secondary winding is connected with the primary winding of the compensation transformer (TB).

The operating principle of the compensation transformer TB can be found in Fig 2.

Fig 2. Scheme of the single-phase compensation circuit:



The impedance drop of the compensation transformer is calculated as follows:  
 $U_{ao} = U_{ai} + U_{ac}$

$U_i$  = A-phase Input voltage of the voltage stabilizer

$U_{ao}$  = A-phase Output voltage of the voltage stabilizer

$U_{ac}$  = A-phase Compensation voltage of the voltage stabilizer

The principle is: When the voltage of phase A increases by  $\Delta U_{ai}$ ,  $\Delta U_{ac}$  of the compensation voltage  $U_{ac}$  will change accordingly; and when  $U_{ac}$  is equal to

$U_{ai}$ , the output voltage in phase A  $U_{ao}$  is kept constant. Phases B and C follow the same principle.

## Voltage stabilization procedure

When the unit that measures the input voltage detects a variation outside the preset range, it will send a signal to the control unit that will activate the servomotor. The secondary voltage transformer will change the polarity and magnitude of the compensation voltage and control the output voltage within the preset range.

## Basic components

### Compensation transformer

When the polarity and magnitude of the voltage increase on the primary coil, the secondary coil, which is connected in series with the load loop, will produce a compensating voltage with the necessary changes.

### Regulation transformer

The regulating transformer is a three-phase transformer that will automatically regulate the secondary voltage. It has three electric brushes that slide symmetrically and automatically. Using a chain to drive the electric brush to slide along the cylindrical solenoid of the transformer, the servo motor adjusts the secondary voltage accordingly so that the compensation voltage is kept constant.

### Servo motor control circuit

The servomotor has two control modes: manual and automatic, which can be selected using a switch.

In manual operation, press the voltage increase button if you want to increase the output voltage and press the voltage decrease button if you want to reduce the output voltage, so as to set the required output voltage. In the manual version, the voltage stabilizer does not work automatically.

When the automatic option is selected, the voltage increase/decrease can be automatically detected by the detection unit and the required voltage will be set.

### **Detection and adjustment unit of the three-phase voltage stabilizer**

The control transformer detects the voltage from the output terminal of the voltage stabilizer.

When the voltage is between the preset upper and lower limits, all the contacts of the control relays are in the “OFF” position.

When the voltage exceeds the upper reference limit, the control relay and the contact relay will activate.

The servo motor works to adjust the compensation voltage and to stabilize the output voltage. In other words, when the output voltage exceeds the allowed value (set voltage range), the voltage detection unit will send a command to adjust the output voltage until it reaches the set value. The nominal voltage is regulated by the stabilizer potentiometer.

### **Three-phase protection circuit**

The QA automatic switch protects the circuit from overload and short circuit. The limit switches OLS1 and QLS2 form the current protection circuit. When the electric brush touches the solenoid, the voltage regulation relay will be disconnected from the power source, stopping the servo motor, thus protecting the circuit.

The normally closed contact of the relay is closed while the over and under voltage protection circuit is in normal operation. When the signal voltage exceeds the set value or falls below the set value, the normally closed contact of the relay will be activated, the circuit will be interrupted and the automatic compensation system will not work. The set value of the overvoltage is approximately 420V, and the set value of the undervoltage is 320V.

### **Phase sequence error protection circuit or lost phase**

When one of the phases of the three-phase power supply is mismatched or the phase is lost, the light indicator of the phase sequence protector will be off, and the whole device will be in automatic protection state.

The stabilizer has two control boards, named A and B. If there is a malfunction on control board A during operation, the switch to control board B can be activated manually, which will work instead of the board. A.

### **Single-phase voltage stabilizer detection and adjustment unit**

The operating principle of the detection and adjustment unit of the single-phase voltage stabilizer is the same as the three-phase voltage stabilizer.

The QA automatic switch protects the circuit from overvoltage and short circuit. The automatic voltage compensation system is set with overcurrent protection.

When the electric brush hits the limit switch, the normally closed contact will be interrupted and the servo motor will stop.

When the overvoltage protection circuit is in normal working condition, the normally closed contact of the control relay is closed. When the voltage exceeds the set value, the normally closed contact of the control relay will be interrupted and the control circuit together with the automatic compensation system will stop working.

## **Operating conditions**

Voltage stabilizers are only used indoors, taking into account the following requirements:

- Operating temperature:  $-26^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +80^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Altitude:  $< 1000$  m above sea level
- Humidity:  $\leq 90\%$
- There must be no gases, vapors, chemicals or explosive substances, excess dust, excess humidity in the work space.
- The surface on which the stabilizer is installed must be flat, without vibrations.
- For installation under special conditions, ask for specialist advice.

## Technical specifications

Model	PNI SVM-10K	PNI SVT-10K
<b>AC input</b>		
Voltage range	160V ~ 255V	277 V ~ 433 V
Frequency	50 / 60 Hz	
Phase	Single-phase + N + G	Three-phase + N + G
<b>AC output</b>		
tension	380 V / 400V	
Precision voltage regulation	$\leq \pm 3 \%$	
Wave form	Sine wave	
Efficiency	$\geq 96\%$	
Capacity	10KVA	
Maximum load	8000W	
Current	34.8A	
Power factor	0.8	
Distortion	No wave form distortion	
Overload protection	433 V $\pm$ 5 V	
Undervoltage protection	316 V $\pm$ 5 V	
Other protections	Start-up delay, mechanical error, overcurrent, short circuit, overtemperature	
<b>Other</b>		
Working temperature	-26°C ~ +80°C	
Altitude	< 1000 m above sea level	
Humidity	$\leq 90\%$	
Dimensions	410 x 240 x 370 mm	310 x 345 x 720 mm

## Maintenance

To ensure operation in optimal conditions for a long period of time, follow the following instructions:



- do not block the ventilation slots of the stabilizer
- periodically clean the stabilizer housing of dust
- check the input and output cables if they are correctly connected and if they are in good condition
- check that the stabilizer does not have condensation on the housing.

## Troubleshooting

In case of improper operation of the voltage stabilizer, before calling a specialized service center, check the following:

- check the power cable of the stabilizer and the power cable of the device connected to the stabilizer.
- check the starting power of the device connected to the stabilizer. It is recommended that this does not exceed 80% of the nominal power of the stabilizer. If it exceeds this threshold for a long time, it is recommended to increase the ventilation capacity of the stabilizer.
- If there is a power failure while the stabilizer and the consumers are working, after the power returns, gradually connect the consumers.

## Installation and connection

The three-phase wires A, B and C of the power supply must be drawn from the lower part of the case through the current transformer and connected to the terminals of the air switch in the case.

Each connection terminal marked “output voltage” must be connected to the load. The type of connection wire is at the user’s choice depending on the load. In general, it should be the same as the input cables.

The gauge of the grounding wire must be according to the specifications of the local power supply authority. The earthing cable must be connected to the head of the pillar marked with “earthing cable”. The resistance of the earthing cable should be less than 0.42.

## Grounding examination

It is important that the troubleshooter carefully checks the connection wires,

so as to ensure the reliable operation of the voltage stabilizer. The details are as follows:

- Check the main loop connection wire to see if it is properly connected and if the universal switch connection wires are in position. Tighten well if it gets weak.
- Check the contact wires of all types of electrical devices behind the panel, such as the voltmeter, ammeter, switch and see if they are connected correctly. Tighten well if they get weak.
- Check the circuit board to see if the connecting wires of each point are connected correctly. You should tighten them if they are loose.
- Check the servomotor on the voltage regulator and see if the connection wire of the limit switch is in order. You should tighten it if it is weak.
- Check the control circuit board and power switch C45, which controls the power supply to the electric motor in the control box, and see if they are closed.

## Electrical operation and troubleshooting

1. Move the “Manual/Automatic” switch to the “Manual” position.
2. Move the knife switch to the “Voltage Stabilization” position; the voltage of the stabilizer is in the state of zero load.
3. Turn on the power supply, close the QA switch, and at this moment, the light indicator of the three-phase power source on the panel will light up. The input voltage is displayed.
4. Press the “Voltage Stabilization” button, and after 5-15 seconds, the delay relay will be closed, which causes the output contactor to be electrified and closed. The green light for “Voltage Stabilization” is on. Then, press the “Voltage Step-up” or “Voltage Step-down” button, and the output voltmeter indicator will increase or decrease accordingly; thus completing the manual voltage adjustment test.

Note:

If the voltage stabilizer cannot start and the indicator LEDs of the phase sequence protector are not lit after pressing the “Voltage stabilization” button, it means that the phase sequence is connected incorrectly. To fix this problem, you must first turn off the power supply and then change either of the two wires.

After pressing the “Voltage stabilization” button, the voltage stabilizer will have

output voltage. If the input voltage is at the upper limit, the output voltage will also be at the upper limit and will exceed the overvoltage protection value. At this point, you should set the “Manual/Automatic” switch to the “Automatic” position.

Press the “Voltage stabilization” button and monitor the reading on the voltmeter until the voltage stabilizes at 380V, then follow the next step.

In the “Voltage Step-up” and “Voltage Step-down” stages, you can troubleshoot the stabilizer and automatically stabilize it at the required voltage.

Set the “Manual/Automatic” switch to “Manual” and press the “Voltage Step-up” button until the voltage value reaches ~400V. Change the switch to “Automatic” and the output voltage will drop to ~380V. This is the voltage rise test.

Set the “Manual/Automatic” switch to “Manual” and press the “Voltage Step-down” button until the voltage value reaches ~360V. Move the switch to “Automatic” and the output voltage will increase to ~380V. This is the voltage drop test.

The automatic voltage stabilization test is completed when the two tests mentioned above are successfully performed.

Move the knife switch to “Mains Supply”, close the QA switch and you can get the “Mains Supply” output.

## Load operation

During debugging, the load must be added step by step; you should take strict precautions against overloading.

It is strongly recommended that the load of the voltage stabilizer does not exceed 80% of the nominal value; stabilizing efficiency and reliability are the highest at this point. If the load is constantly on the upper side, you should increase the cooling system.

If a malfunction occurs when the stabilizer is operating with a high load, it is best to increase the load step by step when the power is restored. You should take precautions against starting several high power electric motors at the same time, otherwise the high electric current will damage the voltage stabilizer

## Daily maintenance

Regularly check the working condition of the voltage stabilizer. Also check the temperature rise in the compensation transformer and the regulation transformer to see if:

1. They are normal.
2. The load exceeds the nominal value.
3. The input voltage exceeds the specified limit.
4. The adjustment system and the gears (including the gear chains and the reduction housing) work normally.
5. Any of the 6 carbon brushes came off.
6. The carbon brushes are at the same level and the same line.

It is suggested that maintenance be done every three months, which includes the following:

1. Remove dust and dirt from the voltage stabilizer components.
2. Check the components and replace them if they are damaged.
3. Check the decelerator of the adjustment system and the chain gear to see if they are working normally. You should keep the chains lubricated and correct the chain tension; replace damaged brush strips. Clean the regulator coil with carbon tetrachloride and cotton.

## Introducere

Stabilizatoarele de tensiune PNI SVM-10K si PNI SVT-10K sunt proiectate pentru a stabili tensiunea de iesire. Cand tensiunea de intrare de la reseaua electrica fluctueaza, stabilizatorul de tensiune va regla automat tensiunea cat mai aproape de valoarea presetata.

Aceste stabilizatoare au capacitate mare, eficienta ridicata, fara distorsiune a formei de unda si reglare automata a tensiunii, astfel incat dispozitivele conectate sa poata functiona corect.

Stabilizatoarele de tensiune cu servomotor PNI au o gama larga de aplicatii. In functie de capacitatea lor, se pot conecta: echipamente electromecanice, echipamente industriale, aparate de aer conditionat, televizoare, electrocasnice, scule electrice, frigider si, in general, electronice care au nevoie de tensiunea stabila.

## Structura

Stabilizatorul de tensiune include un transformator de compensare a fazei, un transformator de reglare a fazei, un transformator de izolatie, un sistem de contact cu perie electrica, carcasa si panou de control.

Carcasa este de tip inchis, cu o buna disipare a caldurii. Panoul de control este usor de citit cu indicatii precise.

## Principiu de functionare

Stabilizatoarele de tensiune trifazice de compensare a energiei electrice sunt alcatuite dintr-un transformator compensator trifazat, transformator de reglare trifazat, unitate de detectare a tensiunii (TUV), unitate de control a servomotorului si circuit de protectie.

Schema de functionare electrica este prezentata in Fig 1.



cu  $U_{ai}$ , tensiunea de iesire in faza A  $U_{ao}$  este mentinuta constanta. Fazele B si C urmeaza acelasi principiu.

## **Procedura de stabilizare a tensiunii**

Cand unitatea care masoara tensiunea de intrare detecteaza o variatie in afara intervalului presetat, va trimite un semnal care unitatea de control care va activa servomotorul. Transformatorul de tensiune secundara va schimba polaritatea si magnitudinea tensiunii de compensatie si va controla tensiunea de iesire in intervalul presetat.

## **Componente de baza**

### **Transformator compensator**

Cand polaritatea si magnitudinea tensiunii cresc pe bobina primara, bobina secundara, care este conectata in serie cu bucla de sarcina, va produce tensiune de compensare cu modificarile necesare.

### **Transformator de reglare**

Transformatorul de reglare este un transformator trifazat care va regla automat tensiunea secundara. Are trei perii electrice care aluneca simetric si automat. Folosind un lant pentru a antrena peria electrica sa aluneca de-a lungul solenoidului cilindric al transformatorului, servomotorul regleaza tensiunea secundara in mod corespunzator, astfel incat tensiunea de compensare sa fie mentinuta constanta.

### **Circuitul de control al servomotorului**

Servomotorul are doua moduri de control: manual si automat, care pot fi selectate folosind un comutator.

La operarea manuala, apasati butonul de crestere a tensiunii daca doriti sa cresteti tensiunea de iesire si apasati butonul de reducere a tensiunii daca doriti sa reduceti tensiunea de iesire, astfel incat sa setati tensiunea de iesire necesara. La varianta manuala, stabilizatorul de tensiune nu functioneaza automat.

Cand este selectata optiunea automata, cresterea/scaderea tensiunii poate fi detectata automat de unitatea de detectare si va fi setata tensiunea necesara.

### **Unitate de detectare si reglare a stabilizatorului de tensiune trifazat**

Transformatorul de control detecteaza tensiunea de la borna de iesire a stabilizatorului de tensiune.

Cand tensiunea este intre limita superioara si limita inferioara presetate, toate contactele releelor de comanda sunt in pozitia „OPRIT”.

Cand tensiunea depaseste limita superioara de referinta, releul de control si releul de contact se vor activa.

Servomotorul functioneaza pentru a regla tensiunea de compensare si pentru a stabili tensiunea de iesire. Cu alte cuvinte, atunci cand tensiunea de iesire depaseste valoarea permisa (intervalul de tensiune setat), unitatea de detectare a tensiunii va trimite o comanda de reglare a tensiunii de iesire pana cand aceasta ajunge la valoarea setata. Tensiunea nominala este reglata de potentiometrul stabilizatorului.

### **Circuit de protectie trifazat**

Comutatorul automat QA protejeaza circuitul de suprasarcina si scurtcircuit. Intreruptoarele de limita OLSI si QLS2 formeaza circuitul de protectie a curentului. Cand peria electrica atinge solenoidul, releul de reglare a tensiunii va fi deconectat de la sursa de alimentare, oprind servomotorul, protejand astfel circuitul.

Contactul normal inchis al releului este inchis in timp ce circuitul de protectie la supra si sub tensiune este in stare normala de functionare. Cand tensiunea semnalului depaseste valoarea setata sau scade sub valoarea setata, contactul normal inchis al releului va fi activat, circuitul va fi intrerupt si sistemul de compensare automata nu va functiona. Valoarea setata a supratensiunii este de aproximativ 420 V, iar valoarea setata a subtensiunii este de 320V.

### **Circuit de protectie eroare secventa faza sau faza pierduta**

Cand una dintre fazele sursei de alimentare trifazate este nepotrivita sau se pierde faza, indicatorul luminos al protectorului secventei de faze va fi stins, iar intregul dispozitiv va fi in stare de protectie automata.



Stabilizatorul are doua placi de comanda, denumite A si B. Daca exista vreo defectiune pe tabloul de comanda A in timpul functionarii, se poate activa manual comutatorul spre placa de comanda B, care va functiona in locul placii A.

## Unitate de detectare si reglare a stabilizatorului de tensiune monofazat

Principiul de functionare al unitatii de detectare si reglare a stabilizatorului de tensiune monofazat este acelasi cu stabilizatorul de tensiune trifazat.

Comutatorul automat QA protejeaza circuitul de supratensiune si scurtcircuit. Sistemul automat de compensare a tensiunii este setat cu protectie la supracurent.

Cand peria electrica loveste comutatorul de limita, contactul normal inchis va fi intrerupt, iar servomotorul se va opri.

Cand circuitul de protectie la supratensiune este in stare normala de functionare, contactul normal inchis al releului de comanda este inchis. Cand tensiunea depaseste valoarea setata, contactul normal inchis al releului de control va fi intrerupt si circuitul de control impreuna cu sistemul de compensare automata va inceta sa functioneze.

## Conditii de operare

Stabilizatoarele de tensiune se folosesc doar la interior, tinand cont de urmatoarele cerinte:

- Temperatura de operare:  $-26^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +80^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Altitudine:  $< 1000$  m deasupra nivelului marii
- Umiditate:  $\leq 90\%$
- In spatiul de lucru nu trebuie sa fie gaze, vapori, substante chimice sau substante explozive, praf in exces, umiditate in exces.
- Suprafata pe care se instaleaza stabilizatorul trebuie sa fie plana, fara vibratii.
- Pentru instalarea in conditii speciale, cereti consultanta de specialitate.

## Specificatii tehnice

Model	PNI SVM-10K	PNI SVT-10K
<b>Intrare AC</b>		
Interval tensiune	160V ~ 255V	277 V ~ 433 V
Frecventa	50 / 60 Hz	
Faza	Monofazat + N + G	Trifazat + N + G
<b>Iesire AC</b>		
Tensiune	380 V / 400V	
Precizie reglare tensiune	$\leq \pm 3 \%$	
Forma unda	Sinusoida	
Eficienta	$\geq 96\%$	
Capacitate	10KVA	
Sarcina maxima	8000W	
Curent	34.8A	
Factor de putere	0.8	
Distorsiune	Fara distorsiune a undei	
Protectie la suprasarcina	433 V $\pm 5$ V	
Protectie la subtensiune	316 V $\pm 5$ V	
Alte protectii	Intarziere la pornire, eroare mecanica, supracurent, scurtcircuit, supratemperatura	
<b>Altele</b>		
Temperatura de lucru	-26°C ~ +80°C	
Altitudine	< 1000 m deasupra nivelului marii	
Umiditate	$\leq 90\%$	
Dimensiuni	410 x 240 x 370 mm	310 x 345 x 720 mm

## Intretinere

Pentru a asigura o functionare in conditii optime pentru o perioada de timp indelungata, respectati urmatoarele instructiuni:

- nu blocati fantele de aerisire ale stabilizatorului
- curatati periodic de praf carcasa stabilizatorului

- verificati cablurile de intrare si iesire daca sunt corect conectate si daca sunt in stare buna
- verificati ca stabilizatorul sa nu aiba condens pe carcasa.

## Probleme si solutii

In caz de functionare necorespunzatoare a stabilizatorului de tensiune, inainte de a apela la un centru service specializat, verificati urmatoarele:

- verificati cablul de alimentare al stabilizatorului si cablul de alimentare al dispozitivului conectat la stabilizator.
- verificati puterea de pornire a dispozitivului conectat la stabilizator. Este recomandat ca aceasta sa nu depaseasca 80% din puterea nominala a stabilizatorului. Daca depaseste acest prag timp indelungat, este recomandat sa mariti capacitatea de ventilare a stabilizatorului.
- Daca are loc o cadere de curent in timp ce stabilizatorul si consumatorii sunt in lucru, dupa revenirea curentului, conectati treptat consumatorii.

## Instalare si conectare

Firele trifazate A, B si C ale sursei de alimentare trebuie sa fie trase din partea inferioara a carcasei prin transformatorul de curent si conectate la bornele comutatorului de aer din carcasa.

Fiecare terminal de conectare marcat cu „tensiune de iesire” trebuie conectat la sarcina. Tipul firului de conectare este la alegerea utilizatorului in functie de sarcina. In general, ar trebui sa fie la fel ca si cablurile de intrare.

Ecartamentul firului de impamantare trebuie sa fie conform specificatiilor autoritatii locale de alimentare cu energie. Cablul de impamantare trebuie conectat la capul pilonului marcat cu „cablu impamantare”. Rezistenta cablului de impamantare ar trebui sa fie mai mica de 0,42.

## Examinarea impamantarii

Este important ca persoana care depaneaza sa verifice cu atentie firele de conectare, astfel incat sa asigure functionarea fiabila a stabilizatorului de tensiune. Detaliile sunt urmatoarele:

- Verificati firul de conectare al buclei principale pentru a vedea daca este corect conectat si daca firele de conectare ale intreruptorului universal sunt pe pozitie. Strangeti bine daca se slabeste.
- Verificati firele de contact ale tuturor tipurilor de dispozitive electrice din spatele panoului, cum ar fi voltmetrul, ampermetrul, comutatorul si vedeti daca sunt conectate corect. Strangeti bine daca se slabesc.
- Verificati placa de circuit pentru a vedea daca firele de conectare ale fiecarui punct sunt conectate corect. Ar trebui sa le strangeti daca sunt slabite.
- Verificati servomotorul de pe regulatorul de tensiune si vedeti daca firul de conectare al comutatorului de limita este in ordine. Ar trebui sa-l strangeti daca este slabit.
- Verificati placa de circuit de control si comutatorul de alimentare C45, care controleaza alimentarea cu energie a motorului electric din cutia de control si vedeti daca sunt inchise.

## Functionare electrica si depanare

1. Mutati comutatorul „Manual/Automatic” pe pozitia „Manual”.
2. Mutati comutatorul cu cutit in pozitia „Stabilizare tensiune”; tensiunea stabilizatorului este in stare de sarcina zero.
3. Porniti sursa de alimentare, inchideti comutatorul QA, iar in acest moment, indicatorul luminos al sursei electrice trifazate de pe panou se va aprinde. Se afiseaza tensiunea de intrare.
4. Apasati butonul „Stabilizare tensiune”, iar dupa 5-15 secunde, releul de intarziere va fi inchis, ceea ce face ca contactorul de iesire sa fie electrificat si inchis. Lumina verde pentru „Stabilizarea tensiunii” este aprinsa. Apoi, apasati butonul “Voltage Step-up” sau “Voltage Step-down”, iar indicatorul voltmetrului de iesire va creste sau scade in consecinta; completand astfel testul de reglare manuala a tensiunii.

Nota:

Daca stabilizatorul de tensiune nu poate porni si LED-uri indicatoare ale protectorului pentru secventa fazelor nu sunt aprinse dupa apasarea butonului „Stabilizare tensiune”, inseamna ca secventa fazelor este conectata gresit. Pentru a remedia aceasat problema, trebuie mai intai sa opriti sursa de alimentare si apoi sa schimbati oricare dintre cele doua fire de conductie.

Dupa apasarea butonului „Stabilizare tensiune”, stabilizatorul de tensiune va

avea tensiune de iesire. Daca tensiunea de intrare este la limita superioara, tensiunea de iesire va fi, de asemenea, la limita superioara si va depasi valoarea de protectie pentru supratensiune. In acest moment, ar trebui sa reglati comutatorul „Manual/Automatic” pe pozitia „Automat”.

Apasati butonul „Stabilizare tensiune” si monitorizati citirea de pe voltmetru pana cand tensiunea se stabilizeaza la 380V, apoi urmati pasul urmator.

In etapele “Voltage Step-up” si “Voltage Step-down”, puteti depana stabilizatorul si il puteti stabili automat la tensiunea necesara.

Setati comutatorul „Manual/Automatic” pe „Manual” si apasati butonul “Voltage Step-up” pana cand valoarea tensiunii ajunge la ~400V. Schimbati comutatorul pe „Automat” si tensiunea de iesire va scadea la ~380V. Acesta este testul de crestere a tensiunii.

Setati comutatorul „Manual/Automatic” pe „Manual” si apasati butonul „Voltage Step-down” pana cand valoarea tensiunii ajunge la ~360V. Mutati comutatorul pe „Automat” si tensiunea de iesire va creste la ~380V. Acesta este testul de reducere a tensiunii.

Testul de stabilizare automata a tensiunii este finalizat atunci cand cele doua teste mentionate mai sus sunt efectuate cu succes.

Mutati comutatorul cu cutit la “Mains Supply”, inchideti comutatorul QA si puteti obtine iesirea „retelei de alimentare”.

### **Sarcina (load) in depanare**

In timpul depanarii, sarcina trebuie adaugata pas cu pas; ar trebui sa luati masuri de precautie stricte impotriva supraincarcarii.

Se recomanda insistent ca sarcina stabilizatorului de tensiune sa nu depaseasca 80 % din valoarea nominala; eficienta stabilizatoare si fiabilitatea sunt cele mai ridicate in acest punct. Daca sarcina este constant pe partea superioara, ar trebui sa mariti sistemul de racire.

Daca apare o defectiune in momentul in care stabilizatorul functioneaza cu o sarcina mare, cel mai bine este sa cresteti sarcina pas cu pas atunci cand alimentarea este reluata. Ar trebui sa luati masuri de precautie impotriva pornirii simultane a mai multor motoare electrice de mare putere, in caz contrar, curentul electric ridicat va deteriora stabilizatorul de tensiune.

## Intretinere zilnica

Verificati regulat starea de functionare a stabilizatorului de tensiune. Verificati, de asemenea, cresterea temperaturii in transformatorul de compensare si transformatorul de reglare pentru a vedea daca:

1. Sunt normale.
2. Sarcina depaseste valoarea nominala.
3. Tensiunea de intrare depaseste limita prevazuta.
4. Sistemul de reglare si angrenajele (inclusiv lanturile de angrenare si carcasa de reducere) functioneaza normal.
5. Oricare dintre cele 6 perii de carbune s-a desprins.
6. Periile de carbune sunt la acelasi nivel si aceeasi linie.

Se sugereaza ca intretinerea sa fie facuta la fiecare trei luni, ceea ce include urmatoarele:

1. Indepartati praful si murdaria de pe componentele stabilizatorului de tensiune.
2. Verificati componentele si inlocuiti-le daca sunt deteriorate.
3. Verificati deceleratorul sistemului de reglare si angrenajul cu lant pentru a vedea daca functioneaza normal. Ar trebui sa mentineti lanturile lubrificate si sa corectati tensiunea lanturilor; inlocuiti benzile de perie deteriorate. Curatati bobina regulatorului cu tetraclorura de carbon si bumbac.

**EN:**

**EU Simplified Declaration of Conformity**

SC ONLINESHOP SRL declares that **Voltage Stabilizer PNI SVM-10K** and **Three-phase Voltage Stabilizer PNI SVT-10K** complies with the Directive EMC 2014/30/EU. The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following Internet address:

<https://www.mypni.eu/products/8248/download/certifications>

<https://www.mypni.eu/products/8249/download/certifications>

**RO:**

**Declaratie UE de conformitate simplificata**

SC ONLINESHOP SRL declara ca **Stabilizator de tensiune PNI SVM-10K** si **Stabilizator de tensiune trifazat PNI SVT-10K** este in conformitate cu Directiva EMC 2014/30/EU. Textul integral al declaratiei UE de conformitate este disponibil la urmatoarea adresa de internet:

<https://www.mypni.eu/products/8248/download/certifications>

<https://www.mypni.eu/products/8249/download/certifications>

