INSTRUCTIONS for STABILINE Automatic Voltage Regulators

WHR32*T*** Series

Three Phase 208Y/120 X 240Y/138 Volt Individual Phase Control

This manual also covers units with options that change the beginning of the model number to one of the following: WHR62*T, WHR92*T, WHRS32*T, WHRS62*T, or WHRS92*T.

Superior Electric reserves the right to make engineering changes on all its products. Such refinements may affect information given in the instructions. Therefore, USE ONLY THE INSTRUCTIONS THAT ARE PACKED WITH THE PRODUCT.

WARNING: High voltages are present inside this unit during operation, Do not operate this unit unless all covers are in place. Installation and servicing should only be done by qualified personnel.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEC	TION	PAGE	SECTION	PAGE
1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0	INSPECTION 1.1 UNPACKING	3 3 TEM 4 5 5 5 5 6	6.0 OPTIONS	. 7 7 N 9 . 10 . 12 . 12 . 12 . 13 . 14 . 14 . 14 . 15 . 15

1.0. INSPECTION

1.1. UNPACKING

When unpacking the unit, examine it carefully for any shipping damage. The "Damage and Shortage" instructions packed with the unit outlines the procedure to follow if any parts are missing or damaged.

2.0. DESCRIPTION

2.1. GENERAL

WHR32*T*** Series STABILINE® Automatic Voltage Regulators are three phase, 208Y/120 X 240Y/138 volt, fast acting electromechanical regulators. These WHR Series voltage regulators regulate each line-to-neutral voltage independently. These voltage regulators are wye connected, have a solid state electronic control

section for each phase, and have a power section for each phase consisting of one or more motor driven, limited range POWERSTAT® Variable Transformers. Units with a suffix, starting with a dash, at the end of the model numbers are equipped with standard options. Refer to the WHR model numbering system in the next section for more details. See the enclosed rating charts and unit nameplate for complete specifications.

Advantages of all WHR Series voltage regulators include high efficiency (99% typical), high overload capacity and low impedance. These voltage regulators are insensitive to the load power factor or magnitude within current rating, and have little to no effect on system power factor. This means these regulators can be used with any load type.

2.2. STANDARD MODEL NUMBER SYSTEM

The model number for each WHR Series voltage regulator identifies the various characteristics of that specific unit. The following table explains the meaning of each character in a standard model number.

	Typical Model Number → WHR S 3 2 W T F32 T - CB D M T 3 6	3 7
WHR	Wide Range High Power Regulator	
S	Transient Voltage Suppression §	
1 2 3 6 9	Single Phase (Parallel Connected) Single Phase (Parallel Series connected) Three Phase (wye in / wye or delta out) Three Phase (delta in / delta out) § Three Phase (delta in / wye or delta out) w/ zig-zag §	
1 2 4 6	Nominal Voltage 120-127 (100) Nominal Voltage 208 X 220-230-240 (277) Nominal Voltage 380-400-415 X 480 Nominal Voltage 480 X 600	
N W	Narrow Range Wide Range	
S D T	Single Control Double Control Triple Control	
LNN	Size Code (3 or 4 digits)	
□R □T	Rack Cabinet Tall Cabinet	
CB CS CR	Input Circuit Breaker Input Circuit Breaker w/ 120vac Shunt Trip Input Circuit Breaker w/ 120vac Under voltage Trip Release	
D	Delayed Output	
M	Manual Bypass Switch	
Т	Tropicalization Treatment	
0 1 2 3	No Meter Options Ammeter(s) Frequency Meter w/ Alarm Contacts Both 1 & 2 above	
0 4 5 6	No Alarm Circuit Options Input Voltage Range Alarm(s) Phase loss/Phase reversal Alarm Both 4 & 5 above	
0 7 8 9	No Miscellaneous Options Manual Raise / Lower Switch(s) Soft Start Both 7 & 8 above	

- § Base model numbers (no options) as shown in catalog include the characters up to the hyphen (-) with the exclusion of the TVS and Delta options.
- For lettered options not selected the letters and spaces are omitted from the model number.
- The last three numbers in the model number are all used unless all three are zero then they are omitted.

2.3. THEORY OF OPERATION

These units regulate AC voltage by automatically adjusting POWERSTAT® Variable Transformers to maintain constant output voltage.

Each of the three solid-state control units detects one line to neutral output voltages and continually compares it with output and accuracy settings selected by the user. If any line to neutral voltage is out of specifications, the control unit on that phase drives the POWERSTAT variable transformer on that phase, by means of a synchronous motor, to the required new position.

3.0. INSTALLATION

3.1. TRANSPORTING THE REGULATOR

Due to its weight and size, proper lifting procedures must be followed when transporting the unit and moving it into the location where it is to be installed.

The proper method for moving these units is to place a forklift under the base. A heavy frame is provided in this area to allow lifting the unit in this manner without damage. The 26 inch (559 mm) wide enclosures can also be lifted by removing the top cover and using the lifting eyes provided in the sides of the cabinet.

3.2. MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

The voltage regulator is designed for floor mounting. When mounting the unit, allow a minimum clearance of 4 inches (100 mm) behind the unit for proper ventilation. All internal components and wiring connections are accessible through the front panels. A 3 foot (1000 mm) area in front of the unit should be kept clear for installation and service.

3.3. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

All WHR Series voltage regulators are designed to be hard-wired to the input power and the load using copper wire. When these units increase low input voltage to give nominal output voltage, the input current is substantially higher than the output current. Maximum rated input and output currents for each unit are given in the enclosed rating charts. Select a wire size that is adequate to carry the maximum rated current as specified by local and national code requirements.

The front panel(s) of the voltage regulator must be removed to allow access to the input and load terminals. To remove a panel, use a flat blade screwdriver to release the ½ turn fasteners, which hold the front panel in place, and lift the panel off the base. A full range of knockouts are provided in the base and the rear panel of the unit for wire entry and exit.

The location of the power connections varies depending on the options provided. On units with an input circuit breaker, input connections are made directly to the circuit breaker. On units without any options, the input connections are located on the POWERSTAT variable transformer. The input power connections are labeled L1, L2, and L3 for the three hot lines. Load connections are labeled T1, T2, and T3 for the hot lines and are made to the POWERSTAT variable transformer on units without any options.

In some cases the unit consists of more than one enclosure. In these cases each enclosure will be labeled "L" for input and "T" for output. In installing multiple enclosure units refer to the second page of the schematic supplied for point to point connections.

The input/output neutral is labeled NEUT. The input neutral must be connected unless a zig-zag transformer option is included.

WHR62 and WHR92 series have a zig-zag or neutral generating transformer included. The input neutral MUST NOT be connected to either of these series units. The transformer in the WHR62 series is for internal use only and no external neutral should be connected. The zig-zag transformer in a WHR92 series is designed to support the full rated output neutral of the unit.

The ground terminals are a ground stud on the cabinet wall, or a lug on the base, and must be connected to a suitable earth ground to reduce the chance of electrical shock.

4.0. START UP

Set the Output Voltage Range toggle switch on each control module to either the 280Y/120 or the 240Y/138 volt position to match your application. Use the 240Y/138 volt position for 220Y/127 and 230Y/132 volt systems. The Output Voltage Adjustment and the Sensitivity potentiometers are set at the factory for nominal output voltage and approximately 2% accuracy, and should not be readjusted until the voltage regulator is initially energized.

After all input and output connections are completed and checked, place the front panel(s) in position and tighten the fasteners.

Energize the regulator power source and, if provided, place the voltage regulator's circuit breaker in the "ON" position. The voltmeter should indicate the output voltage, and the POWER pilot lamps and the CONTROL pilot lamps should be lit. This indicates the voltage regulator is operating properly.

5.0. OPERATION

5.1. CONTROL MODULE ASSEMBLY

5.1.1. **General**

The control modules contain the circuitry that senses the output voltage and determine if correction is needed. When correction is required this circuit sends a raise or lower signal to the motor driven variable transformers. To eliminate unauthorized tampering of the control module the items marked (*) below are located behind the front panel.

5.1.2. Power Pilot Lamps (A1-LP1)

The POWER lamp on each control assembly lights when power is present for the motor on that phase. This indicates the voltage regulator is energized.

5.1.3. Control Pilot Lamps (A1-LP2)

The CONTROL lamp lights when the control assembly sense voltage for that phase is energized. The control sense voltage must be energized for automatic correction of voltage changes to occur.

5.1.4. Analog Voltmeters (A1-M1)

These meters show the output voltages. There is one meter for each phase. They sense line-to-neutral voltage, and display line-to-neutral voltage and the equivalent line to line voltage.

5.1.5. Output Voltage Range Toggle Switches (A1-S1) ♦

With these switches in the OFF position, the control sense voltage for that phase is disconnected and the control pilot lamp is not illuminated. In this position automatic correction for voltage changes on that phase will not take place and any change in input voltage will be reflected in output voltage. The switches (one for each phase) should be placed in the "208Y/120" position to energize the control assembly sense voltage and allow automatic correction of voltage changes.

5.1.6. Output Voltage Potentiometers ◆

These potentiometers set the line to neutral output voltages, one for each phase. The adjustment range is approximately $\pm 10\%$ of selected nominal output voltage.

5.1.7. Sensitivity Potentiometers ◆

These potentiometers adjust the voltage regulator's output accuracy and therefore set how much the output voltage will change before the unit will correct. There is a SENSITIVITY potentiometer for each sensed phase.

5.1.8. Fuses (A1-F1 to A1-F4) ♦

The four fuses located on the control module protect the motor and sense power lines. If the POWER or CONTROL lights are not lit, and all control settings are proper, check for a blown fuse.

5.2. SETTING OUTPUT VOLTAGE AND SENSITIVITY POTENTIOMETERS

Normally, the WHR Series voltage regulator should not be operated without the front panel(s) of the cabinet in place. However, during the initial operation of the regulator, the front panels can be removed to allow setting the OUTPUT VOLTAGE and SENSITIVITY potentiometers.

5.2.1. Energize Regulator

On units equipped with a manual bypass switch ensure it is in the REGULATOR position. Energize the regulator power source and place the input circuit breaker, if so equipped, in the "ON" position. The pilot lamps should light, indicating that the voltage regulator is energized and that the control unit is on. If necessary, move the OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE switch on each phase to the desired nominal output voltage position. The voltmeters will indicate the output voltages.

5.2.2. Set Output

To adjust the output voltage on any phase turn the OUTPUT VOLTAGE potentiometer, clockwise to increase or counterclockwise to decrease, to the desired output voltage as indicated on the voltmeter for that phase.

5.2.3. Set Sensitivity

The sensitivity must be adjusted if the voltage regulator hunts (any of the motor driven variable transformer sections of the regulator continually cycles back and forth) or if the regulator allows too great a change from the set voltage before correction occurs.

Turning the SENSITIVITY control clockwise increases the sensitivity to maximum ($\pm 0.75\%$ to $\pm 1\%$ output voltage accuracy). For maximum sensitivity, turn the SENSITIVITY control on one phase clockwise to the point where the POWERSTAT on that phase begins to hunt. Turn the control counterclockwise (CCW) until the hunting stops. Turn the control an additional 1/4 turn CCW. Repeat for the other two phases.

5.2.4. Close

Replace the front cover(s).

5.3. REMOTE SENSING

Normally, these voltage regulators sense and regulate each line to neutral voltage at the regulator's output terminals, In some cases better control can be obtained by regulating the voltage at another point, such as at the end of long lines between the regulator and the load. This is known as remote sensing.

If remote sensing is desired, move the wire connected to terminal 6 to terminal 7 and the wire connected to terminal 8 to terminal 9 on each control module terminal panel. This will disconnect the control module sense terminals from the output terminals of the regulator. Connect remote sensing wires for each corresponding

line to neutral voltage (ex. 120 or 138 volts) to terminals 6 and 8 on the control modules.

Each line to neutral voltage that is sensed must be connected to the control module that controls that phase. If a control unit is not sensing the voltage it controls, the POWERSTAT connected to that control unit will drive to the end of its travel when it attempts to correct the voltage it is not controlling. This will result in incorrect output voltages.

6.0. OPTIONS

6.1. NON DESIGNATED OPTIONS

6.1.1. Auxiliary Power Modules (A2)

These modules are provided on units where a 120 volt AC source is required to operate internal circuitry. The output voltage of these modules is on terminals 1 and 2 of the terminal strip. If there is no output on these terminals check the two fuses mounted on the same bracket. The output of the auxiliary power modules are used to operate fans, trip or hold on circuit breakers, and on any other applications where 120 volts is required.

6.1.2. Fans (B2)

On larger units fans are provided to help efficiently remove heat generated in the cabinet. An auxiliary power module supplies the fan operating voltage. If the fans do not operate insure the auxiliary power module output voltage is present.

6.2. MODEL NUMBER SPECIFIED OPTIONS

6.2.1. Circuit Breaker (CB1)

An input circuit breaker provides short circuit and overload protection for the WHR Series Voltage Regulators. Industrial circuit breakers with high interrupting capacity are used. These breakers also serve as an on/off switch for the regulator and any load attached.

6.2.1.1. Shunt Trip (L1)

In unit where the model number designates the input circuit breaker as "CS" the circuit breaker is equipped with a shunt trip. A shunt trip causes the breaker to open when voltage is applied to the shunt trip coil. The trip coil is rated 120 volt, AC and is de-energized when the breaker opens.

When alarm contact options and a circuit breaker trip option are ordered together, the unit is furnished with 120 volt AC, auxiliary power module (A2) and the alarm circuit contacts are wired to trip the input breaker. The Shunt Trip Connections Diagram shows the typical connections.

6.2.1.2. Under Voltage Trip (L1)

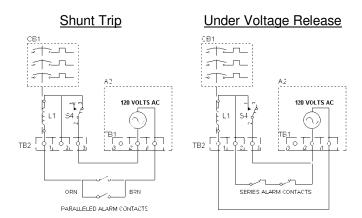
In unit where the model number designates the circuit breaker as "CR" the circuit breaker is equipped with an

under voltage release coil. This coil allows the circuit breaker to close when voltage is applied and opens the breaker if the coil voltage is lost. The trip coil is rated 120 volt, AC. The coil voltage must be present in order to close the circuit breaker.

6.2.1.3. Circuit Breaker Trip Coil & Alarm Contacts

When alarm contact options and a circuit breaker trip option are ordered together, the unit is furnished with 120 volt AC, auxiliary power module (A2) and the alarm contacts are wired to trip the input breaker. A momentary switch is provided to override any alarm activation that would trip the circuit breaker. This allows turn on of the system and alarm options to reset. Hold switch in while turning on the circuit breaker. Alarm options include frequency meter, input voltage range alarm, and phase loss / phase reversal alarm.

The following connection diagrams show typical shunt trip and under voltage release circuits.



If you do not want the alarm contacts to trip the input breaker, the unit can easily be re-configured.

Disable the alarms from tripping a shunt trip coil, remove the 120 volts supplied by the auxiliary power module to energize the coil. Removing the wires from A2-TB1 terminals 1 and 2 that connect to the alarm switches and TB2 does this. Do not disconnect any other devices from this source.

Disable the alarms from tripping an under voltage trip coil, by supplying the 120 volts directly to the coil without going through the alarm contacts. Move the wire on TB2-3 that comes from the auxiliary power module to TB2-2 to accomplish this.

6.2.2. Delayed Output (A5, K2)

The delayed output option allows time for the power to stabilize before energizing the load. This is accomplished by adding a contactor and timer to the regulator. When the regulator is initially energized: the timer starts. After the preset time delay the contactor automatically closes energizing the load. The time delay is field adjustable from approximately 5 to 30 seconds

and factory adjusted to approximately 10 seconds when shipped.

6.2.3. Manual Bypass Switch (S3)

This two-position switch, in the REGULATOR position, provides conditioned power from input source through the regulator to the load. In the BYPASS position the input power and load are disconnected from the regulator's circuits and connects together directly. THIS IS A NON-LOAD BREAK SWITCH AND INPUT POWER MUST BE OFF BEFORE OPERATING. On three phase units the neutral is not switched.

Caution: This switch is designed to provide unconditioned power to the load if a fault condition occurs. **It does not remove all live power from the enclosure.** The manual bypass switch does not bypass the input circuit breaker or zig-zag transformer if so equipped.

6.2.4. Ammeters (M1)

An analog ammeter displays load current for each phase. Each meter indicates the load current within 2% of the meters full range.

6.2.5. Frequency meter with alarm contacts (M2)

Frequency meter displays the source frequency and provides alarm contacts for values outside the user's settable limits. Lower and upper limit trip relays are factory set at 45 Hz and 65 Hz respectively. If the frequency becomes lower or higher than user selected values, an output relay is energized. The relay is equipped with a form "C" normally open / normally closed contact available for customer use.

If a circuit breaker with a trip coil is ordered with the frequency meter, the system is configured to automatically trip the breaker when a limit is exceeded.

6.2.5.1. Frequency Meter Instructions

The frequency meter owner's manual is included with the literature sent with the unit. The user can change the meters setting without storing them in memory. If the user changed the factory settings, and did not select the store option, the factory setting can be reinstated by pressing both RECALL buttons at the same time. The stored factory settings are shown in the table below.

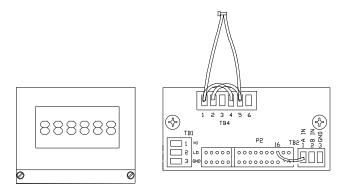
To return the stored settings to the factory default, tap the ENTER key to go to the next feature then use SET and ADVANCE keys to change the setting to those shown below. When the display shows Store, tap the Enter key to lock the setting into memory. If no other setting was stored after this procedure, pressing both RECALL keys will return the meter to these settings.

Feature	Setting	
Func	Freq	
Scale	A/SC	2.00000
Offset	000000.	
Range	FFFF.FF	
Slope	A Pos	
Sp Io	000045	
Sp hi	000065	
Gate t	01.30	
Conf 1	no setting required	
Conf 2	no setting required	
No store	Store	

A front and rear view of the frequency meter is shown below with the N.O. alarm contacts in parallel. The alarm contacts are connected to TB4 as follows:

1 – HI relay Com	4 - LO relay COM
2 – HI relay N.O.	5 - LO relay N.O.
3 – HI relay N.C.	6 - LO relay N.C.

Frequency Meter



6.2.6. Input Range Alarm (K1)

Input voltage range alarm closes a N.O. solid state contact when the regulator is providing maximum voltage correction. This option senses regulator motor drive end of travel limit switch operation.

6.2.7. Phase Loss, Phase Reversal Alarm Contacts (A3)

Provided for three phase units only, this option senses the three phase voltage and operates a relay (form "C" normally open / normally closed contact) when any phase voltage is lost, or if the voltage sequence of the power is reversed.

If an input circuit breaker with a shunt trip is ordered, the system is configured to automatically trip the breaker when there is a phase reversal. The system might not trip the breaker when there is a phase loss because power to operate the shunt trip may not be available.

Alarm circuit contacts provided with the Frequency Trip Meter, Input Voltage Range Alarm and Phase Loss - Phase Reversal options are rated 5 amps 240 volts AC.

6.2.8. Manual Raise / Lower Switches (A1-S2 & A2-S3)

Manual raise / lower switches allow the user to disable the automatic control unit and manually raise or lower the output voltage using the motor drive. The man/auto switch must be in the manual position for the raise/lower switch to operate.

6.2.9. Soft Start

The soft start option controls the WHR Series Voltage Regulator so that when power is applied the regulator's output voltage starts out approximately 10% low and after a preset time delay, the output voltage ramps up to the selected regulated output voltage.

When input power is lost, the soft start controls automatically drives the POWERSTAT power module(s) to the minimum output voltage position using the output power from a small uninterruptible power supply (UPS). The UPS then turns off automatically. For UPS care and maintenance see the UPS manual.

When regulator power is restored, the load voltage will be approximately 7% less than the input voltage on narrow range WHR Regulators and 13% less than the input voltage on wide range models. After a short time delay, the regulator output voltage ramps up to the selected, regulated output voltage.

6.3. ALL-BUCK AND ALL-BOOST OPERATION

All WHR Series regulators can be connected to provide all-buck (unit will only lower the input voltage) or all-boost (unit will only increase the input voltage) operation. This feature can be used to shift the nominal voltage or to correct input voltages that are always extremely high or extremely low.

6.3.1. 4.4.1 All-Boost Operation

When connected for all-boost, the units will bring extra low voltages up to nominal, but will not correct high input voltages. Since operation in the all-boost mode will increase the voltage and heating in the WHR regulator, the rated load current, and in some cases the maximum rated nominal input voltage, must be reduced. Refer to the "All Buck and All Boost Rating Chart" for the all-boost ratings. For all-boost operation the input line to each POWERSTAT variable transformer must be moved from terminal 2 to terminal 5.

6.3.2. 4.4.2 All-Buck Operation

When connected for all-buck operation, the units will bring extra high input voltages down to nominal, but will not correct low input voltages. Since all-buck operation reduces the voltage in the regulator, the nominal input voltage can be increased. The current ratings remain the same. Refer to the "All Buck and All Boost Rating Chart" for all-buck ratings. All-buck operation requires moving the input line to each POWERSTAT Variable Transformer from terminal 2 to terminal 4.

All Buck and All Boost Rating Chart

Standard Rating		All Buck Operation			All Boost Operation					
		(max output voltage = input voltage)			(min output voltage = input voltage))	
		Maximum Input \	n Nominal /oltage	§ Minimum Output Voltage (% of	† High Input Voltage Range (% of		n Nominal /oltage	§ Maximu m Output Voltage (% of	‡ Low Input Voltage Range (% of	Current De-rating (% of rated)
Voltage	Range	50 Hz	60 Hz	Input)	Output)	50 Hz	60 Hz	Input)	Output)	
208 X 240	Narrow	240	270	80%	125%	173	208	125%	75%	77%
200 X 240	Wide	260	300	67%	150%	173	208	150%	65%	72%

[§] Selectable output voltage is a function of the control module and must remain within the limits specified in the unit rating charts.

[†] In all buck operation the input voltage range is from the selected output voltage to the 'high input voltage range'.

[‡] In all boost operation the input voltage range is from the 'low input voltage range' to the selected output voltage.

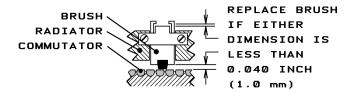
7.0. MAINTENANCE

To ensure maximum life of the equipment, the following should be part of an **annual** maintenance program.

Warning

De-energize unit before performing maintenance. Voltages are present inside this unit which can cause injury. Therefore, only personnel qualified to service electrical equipment should perform maintenance on this unit.

- **7.1.** Vacuum the voltage regulator inside and out to remove accumulated dirt, which could lead to overheating or insulation failure.
- **7.2.** Tighten all electrical connections, particularly all power wiring to, and in, the unit.
- **7.3.** Inspect all variable transformer brushes and commutators for signs of wear or pitting. Replace as required. See diagram below.



Do not attempt to clean a commutator with an abrasive such as sandpaper or a file. This will ruin the soft precious metal plating on the commutator and will shorten the life of the unit. It is normal for commutators to become black due to carbon brush tracking. If a commutator is to be cleaned, use denatured alcohol and a soft cloth.

- **7.4.** Inspect the variable transformer drive belts, sprockets, gears, cams, etc. for signs of slippage or wear and adjust as required.
- **7.5.** Check the variable transformer radiator(s) (the die cast part that holds the brush assembly) for signs of slippage, and see if all brushes driven by the same motor are aligned with each other. The alignment of the radiator and brushes depends on the setscrews that hold the variable transformer center tube(s) to the shaft and the setscrews that hold the radiator to the center tube. Adjust and tighten as needed.
- **7.6.** Lubrication of the WHR Series voltage regulator is not required since it has been lubricated at the factory for its lifetime.

8.0. TROUBLESHOOTING

WHR Series voltage regulators will provide long, reliable service with little attention. Unless the unit is overloaded, there is little likelihood of component failure.

Warning

Voltages are present inside this unit which can cause injury. Therefore, only personnel qualified to service electrical equipment should perform trouble-shooting procedures on this unit.

If the regulator fails to operate correctly, the following checks will help locate and correct the problem. Refer to the schematic, rating chart and replacement parts list for further information.

- **8.1.** Check the load connected to the voltage regulator to be sure the unit's output current rating is not being exceeded.
- **8.2.** See if the POWER pilot lamps are on. If a lamp is not on, there is no power to the voltage regulator, or control module fuses F1 and F2 (POWER fuses) are blown, or the lamp has burned out. Check the POWER fuses (F1 and F2). Check the power input to the unit to be sure the voltage is within the range specified for the selected output voltage.
- **8.3.** Check the output voltmeters. If a meter shows zero output voltage, check the input line, control module fuses F3 and F4 (CONTROL fuses), remote sense wiring if applicable, and input connections. If so equipped, check position of input circuit breaker and manual bypass switch.
- **8.4.** Check the CONTROL pilot lamps. If one is not lit, check it's VOLTAGE RANGE switch to be sure it is on and check for blown CONTROL fuses (F3 and F4). If applicable, check the remote sense wiring.
- **8.5.** If the motor hunts (cycles continuously), readjust the SENSITIVITY control.
- **8.6.** If a motor drives a POWERSTAT variable transformer to one end of its travel, and the voltage decreases when it should increase or increases when it should decrease, check to see if the input and output power connections to the voltage regulator are reversed. If applicable, check the remote sense wiring.
- **8.7.** If the unit has been reworked or repaired, check to see if the leads driving the motor have been reversed. A1-TB1-2 and A1-TB1-3 provide the motor power to lower and raise the motor with A1-TB1-1 being the common for both AC voltages.

- **8.8.** If the motor continues to hum or buzz after the OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE switch is turned off, the solid-state switch controlling the motor may be defective. De-energize the input line to the voltage regulator, and replace the control board.
- **8.9.** If the motor has driven to one end or does not drive at all, check to ensure the motor drive is functioning correctly. Refer to the unit's schematic diagram to complete the following steps:

De-energize the input line to the voltage regulator; place the OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE switch in the center (off) position, and remove POWER fuses F1 and F2 on each control module.

Apply 115 volts AC between terminals A1-TB1-1 and A1-TB1-2 on the control module, or to the corresponding terminals at the motor board terminal strip (TB1). These nine junction terminal strips are connected point-for-point. The motor should turn the variable transformer counter clockwise (viewed from top) so as to lower the output voltage until it reaches the end of its travel, where the limit switch will prevent further rotation in that direction.

Apply 115 volts between terminals A1-TB1-1 and A1-TB1-3 should run the motor in the opposite direction until a limit switch stops the motor at the end of travel.

If the motor operates successfully in this test the problem may be with the control board.

8.10. Inspect the POWERSTAT Variable Transformer brush(s) and commutator(s) for signs of wear or damage. The brush assemblies on the variable transformer section will not need replacement under normal conditions. When excessive brush wear or commutator damage occurs, it is usually the result of an overload. If either condition exists, the POWERSTAT Variable Transformer section or the brush must be replaced or repaired. Check the load to be sure the output current rating of the voltage regulator is not being exceeded.

Do not attempt to clean a commutator with an abrasive such as sandpaper or a file. This will ruin the soft precious metal plating on the commutator surface and will shorten the life of the unit. It is normal for commutators to become black due to carbon brush tracking. If a commutator is to be cleaned, use denatured alcohol and a soft cloth.

8.11. Check the variable transformer radiator(s) (the die cast part that holds the brush assembly) for signs of slippage, and see if all brushes driven by the same motor are aligned with each other. The alignment of the radiator and brushes depends on the setscrews that hold the variable transformer center tube(s) to the shaft and the setscrews that hold the radiator to the center tube. Adjust and tighten as needed.

9.0. RATING

9.1. POWER RATINGS

The WHR32*T*** Series ratings are shown below:

INPUT:

VOLTAGE: 208Y/120 X 240Y/138 FREQUENCY: 50/60 Hz X 60 Hz CONNECTION: 3 Phase, 4 Wire, Wye

RANGE: -30% to +15% of Selected Output

OUTPUT:

VOLTAGE: 208Y/120 X 240Y/138 CONNECTION: 3 Phase, 3 or 4 Wire

Model Number		Max.		
	Amno	kV <i>A</i>	Input	
(base unit)	Amps	208 V	240 V	Amps
WHR32WTE31	42	15	-	60
WHR32WTF31	72	25	30	100
WHR32WTF32	144	50	60	200
WHR32WTF33	216	75	90	300
WHR32WTF34	288	100	120	400
WHR32WTF35	360	125	150	500
WHR32WTF36	432	150	175	600
WHR32WTF37	504	175	200	700
WHR32WTF38	576	200	225	800
WHR32WTF39	648	225	250	900
WHR32WTF65	720	250	300	1000
WHR32WTF66	850	300	350	1200
WHR32WTF67	1000	350	400	1400
WHR32WTF68	1150	400	450	1600
WHR32WTF96	1300	450	525	1800
WHR32WTF97	1500	525	600	2100
WHR32WTF98	1700	600	675	2400
WHR32WTF99	1900	675	750	2700

INPUT:

VOLTAGE: 208Y/120 X 240Y/138 FREQUENCY: 50/60 Hz X 60 Hz CONNECTION: 3 Phase, 4 Wire, Wye

RANGE: -20% to +10% of Selected Output

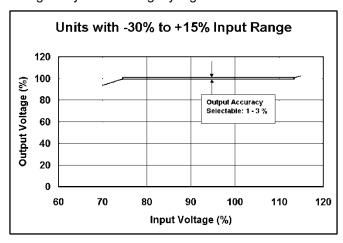
OUTPUT:

VOLTAGE: 208Y/120 X 240Y/138 CONNECTION: 3 Phase, 3 or 4 Wire

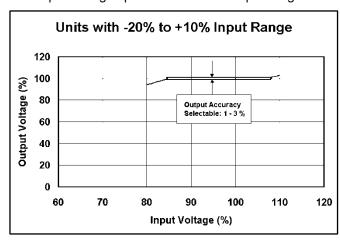
		d	Max.	
Model Number	kVA at			Input
(base unit)	Amps	208 V	240 V	Amps
WHR32NTD31	30	10	13	37
WHR32NTE31	50	18	20	60
WHR32NTF31	80	28	33	100
WHR32NTF32	160	55	65	200
WHR32NTF33	240	85	100	300
WHR32NTF34	320	110	125	400
WHR32NTF35	400	140	150	500
WHR32NTF36	480	170	200	600
WHR32NTF37	560	200	225	700
WHR32NTF38	640	225	250	800
WHR32NTF39	720	250	300	900
WHR32NTF65	800	285	325	1000
WHR32NTF66	960	350	400	1200
WHR32NTF67	1120	400	450	1400
WHR32NTF68	1280	450	525	1600
WHR32NTF96	1450	525	600	1800
WHR32NTF97	1680	600	675	2100
WHR32NTF98	1900	675	750	2400
WHR32NTF99	2150	750	850	2700

9.2. VOLTAGE RANGE CHART

At the very extremes of the input range the output voltage may become slightly higher or lower than would



otherwise be the case. This voltage range chart shows the output voltages produced over the input range.



9.3. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical:

Output Accuracy Adjustable from 1% to 3%

Response Time 0.025 seconds at 60 Hz,0.030 seconds at 50 Hz

Load Capacity 100% rated continuous

200% rated 60 seconds 400% rated 3 seconds 600% rated 1 second 800% rated 0.5 second

1000% to 2500% 1/2 cycle inrush

Load Power Factor0 lagging to 0 leadingLoad Crest Factor6 Max (I peak / I RMS)Efficiency99% typical, at full loadHeat GeneratedBTU (typical) = 35 x rated Kva

Harmonic Distortion Less than 1% added

Surge Withstand Capability 6000 volts per IEEE C62.41, location category B Impedance 1% (typical) without transient suppression option

2% (typical) with transient suppression option

Transverse-Mode Noise

Attenuation

40 dB (typical) with transient suppression option

Environmental:

Service Conditions Units are housed in NEMA 1 ventilated enclosures, intended for indoor use

under usual service conditions.

Temperature

Operating Average ambient temperature for any 24 hour period not to exceed 30 °C

(86°F), and maximum temperature not to exceed 40°C (104°F). Average ambient temperature for any 24 hour period may be increased to 40°C (104°F),and the maximum temperature may be increased to 50°C (122°F),if the load is decreased to 90% of standard rating. Minimum temperature is

0°C (32°F).

Storage -40 °C to +70 °C (-40 °F to +158 °F)

Humidity (Operating and Storage)

Units without tropicalization 10 to 75% average relative humidity for any 7 day period, and maximum

relative humidity not to exceed 95% non-condensing.

Units with tropicalization 10 to 95% average relative humidity and maximum relative humidity not to

exceed 95% non-condensing.

Altitude

 Operating
 Maximum Altitude
 Derating

 6,600 Ft.(2,000 meters)
 No de-rating

 10,000 Ft.(3,000 meters)
 load to 95%,ambient 30 ℃ (86 ℉)

 15,000 Ft.(4,500 meters)
 load to 90%,ambient 20 ℃ (68 ℉)

Storage 50,000 Ft.(15,000 meters)max

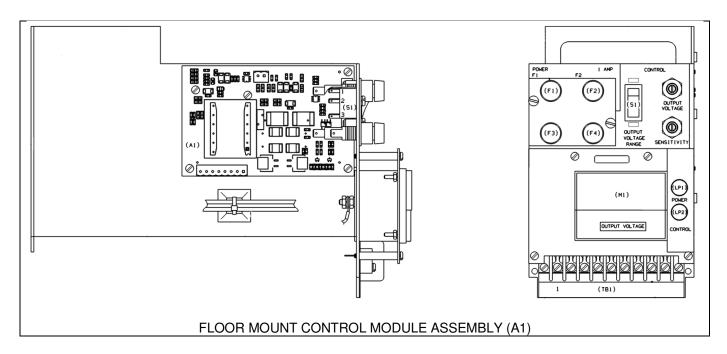
10.0. REPLACEMENT PARTS

10.1. ORDERING

Because this manual covers a full series of units it is impractical to provide a full list of replacement parts. To order a part not listed in this manual, provide the unit model number, serial number, and date code. Reference the part by schematic reference symbol, description and part number if available.

10.2. CONTROL MODULE ASSEMBLY

The same control modules are used throughout this standard WHR Series STABILINE[®] Automatic Voltage Regulators and are shown below. **Tropicalized units** have a similar control module but some of the parts are specially treated and therefore have a **different part number**.



Reference Symbol	Part Description	Standard Part Number	Tropicalized Part Number
A1 A1-A1 A1-F1,F2,F3,F4 A1-LP1,LP2 A1-M1 A1-S1	CONTROL MODULE CONTROL BOARD FUSE, 600V LIGHT, INDICATOR, GREEN VOLTMETER SWITCH, ROCKER SPST ON/-/ON	213243-003 227412-001 104364-003 227571-001 212917-004 227572-002	213243-006 227412-001-SM

10.3. POWER COMPONENTS

The following parts differ depending on the model. Part number can be determined by the letter designations for range and size code in the base model number. Ex. WHR32<u>W</u>T<u>F</u>33

Standard l	Jnit	Part Number for Range & Size Code letters listed						
Reference Symbol	Part Description	$\mathbf{W} T \mathbf{F}$	WTE	NTF	NTE	NTD		
T1	POWERSTAT, VARIABLE TRANSFORMER	212995-001	216973-001	216513-003	216973-002	216969-002		
T2	REPLACEMENT BRUSH ASSEMBLY CHOKE, PARALLELING	017702-011 006724-000	017702-003	017702-011 006724-000	017702-003	176012-001		

Tropicalize	ed Units only	Part Number for Range & Size Code letters listed					
Reference Symbol	Part Description	WTF	WTE	NTF	NTE	NTD	
T1	POWERSTAT, VARIABLE TRANSFORMER	218312-014	218312-008	218312-013	218312-009	218312-003	
T2	REPLACEMENT BRUSH ASSEMBLY CHOKE, PARALLELING	017702-013 006724-000	017702-007	017702-013 006724-000	017702-007	176003-003	

10.4. REPLACEMENT BRUSH ASSEMBLY

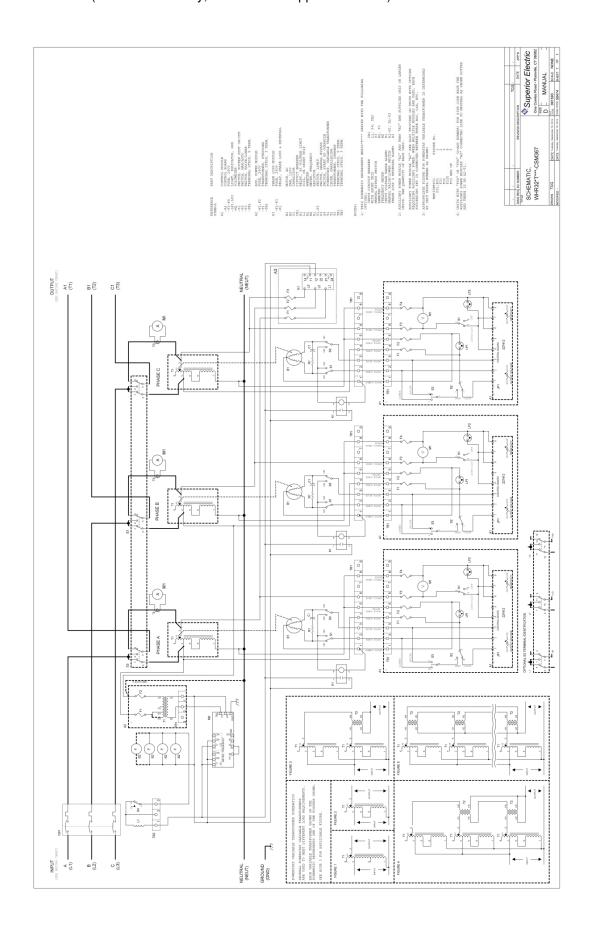
Each POWERSTAT® Variable Transformer contains a durable brush assembly. These assemblies are designed to reduce the need for attention or replacement, however, because these are moving parts that rely on contact friction to operate properly, an annual inspection is suggested. Refer to the maintenance section of this manual for details. The replacement brush assembly is listed along with its corresponding POWERSTAT Variable Transformer in the power component section.

10.5. AUX POWER MODULE

There are two standard power modules used throughout this WHR Series of STABILINE[®] Automatic Voltage Regulators. One is used for Line to Line connections and the other for Line to Neutral connection.

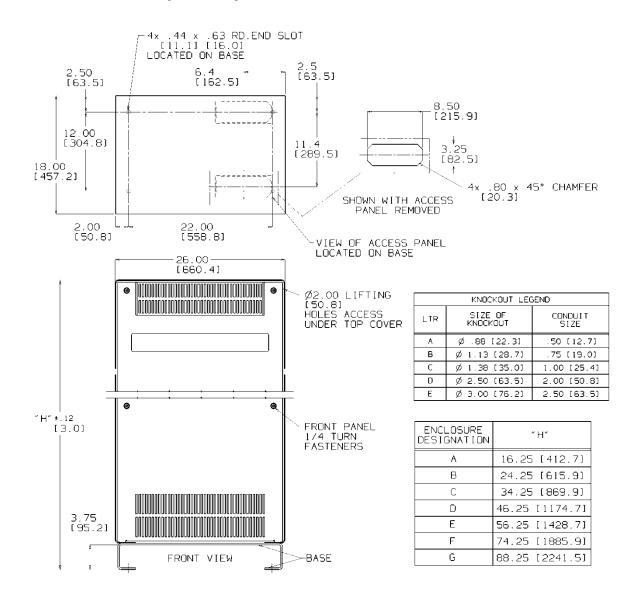
		Line-Line	Line-Neut.
Reference Symbol	Part Description	Part Number	Part Number
A2	CONTROL POWER MODULE	217487-002	217487-001
A2-F1,F2	FUSE	104364-003	104364-003
A2-T1	TRANSFORMER, POWER	227602-001	

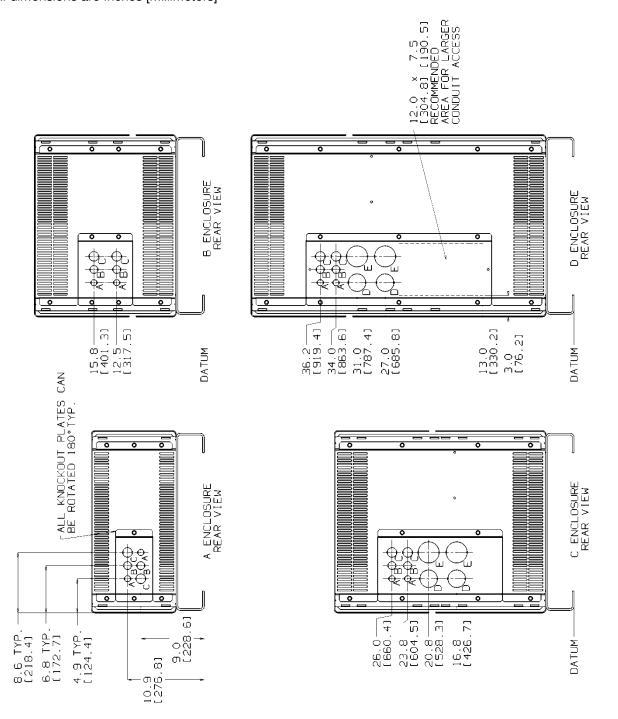
11.0. SCHEMATIC (For reference only, use full size supplied with unit)

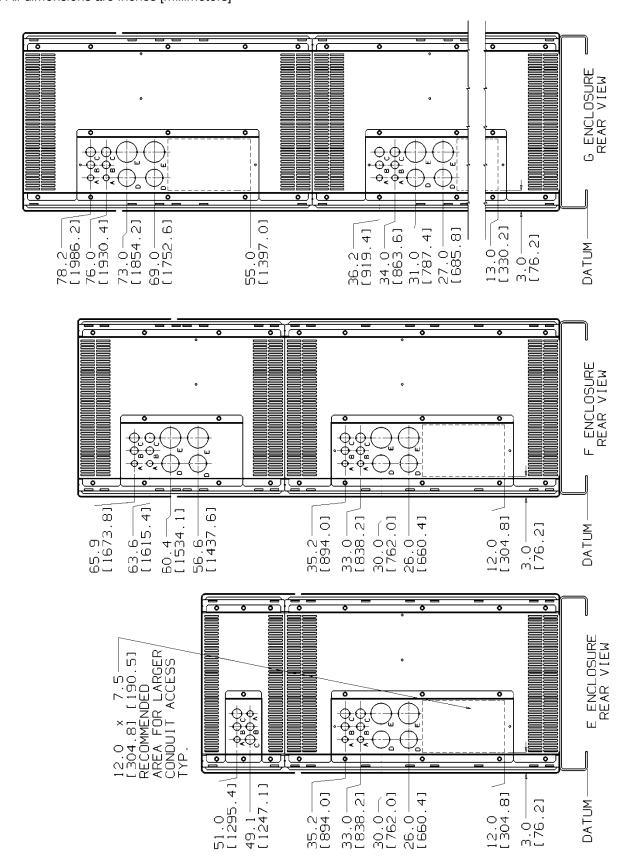


12.0. FLOOR MOUNT DIMENSIONS

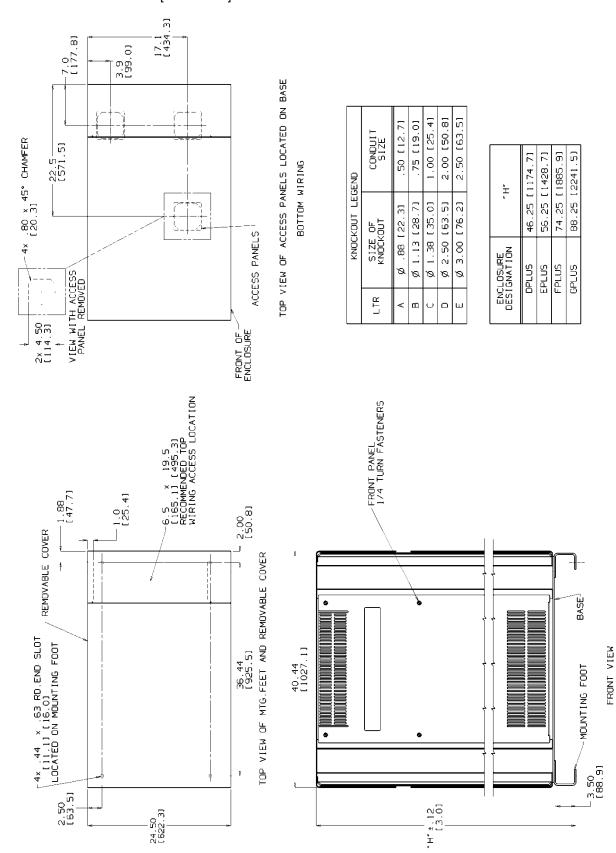
Enclosures A through G



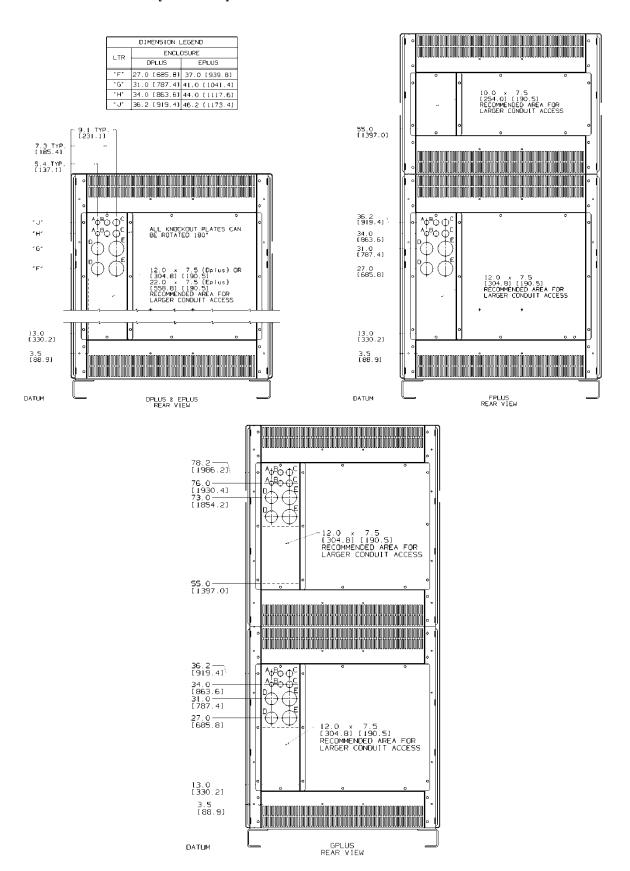




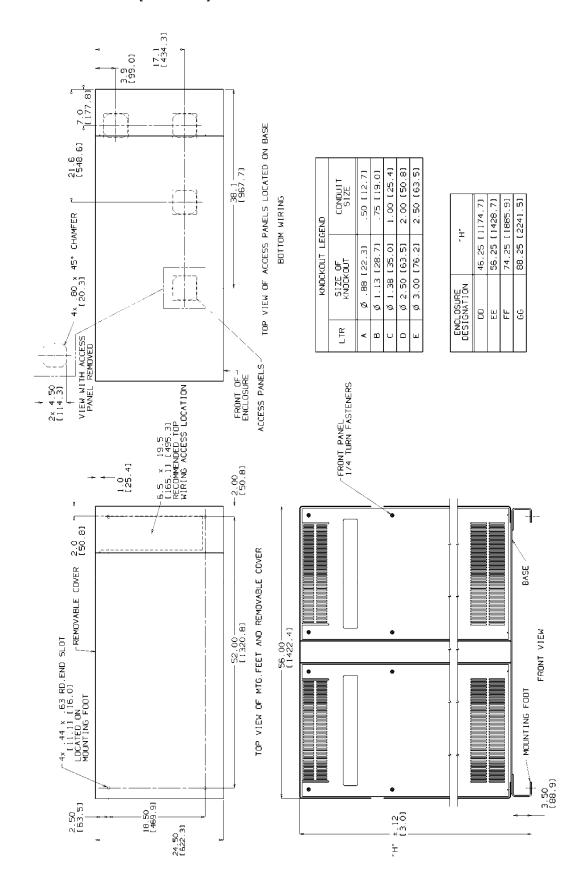
Enclosures DPLUS through GPLUS



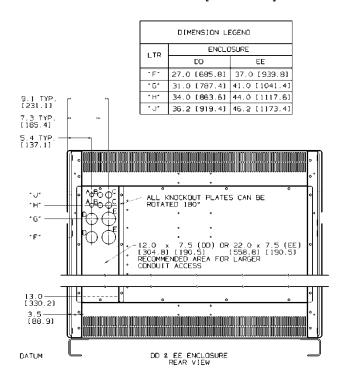
Enclosures DPLUS through GPLUS continues

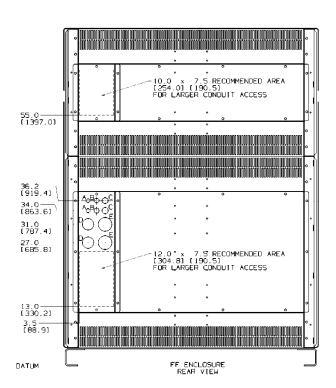


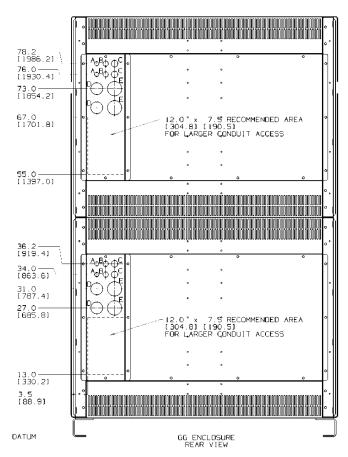
Enclosures DD through GG



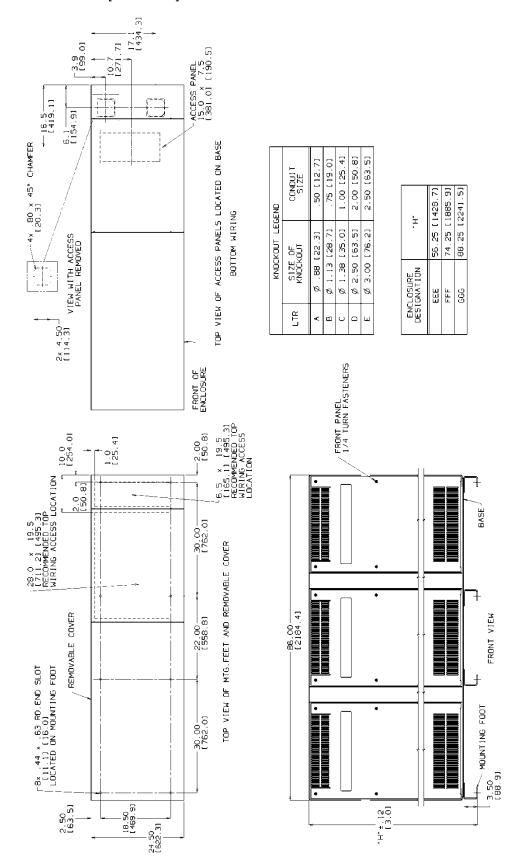
Enclosures DD through GG continues



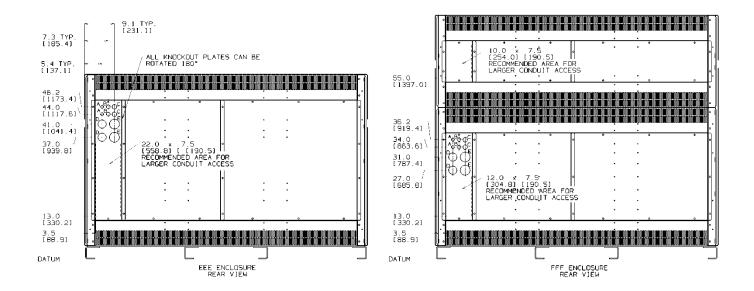


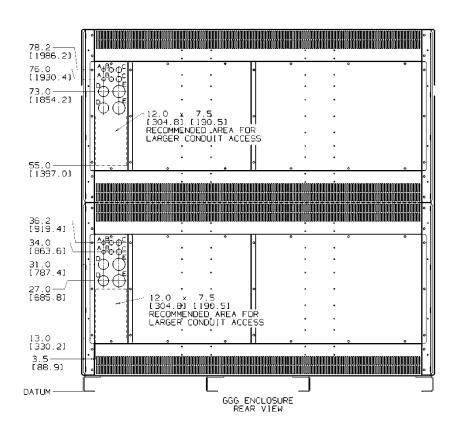


Enclosures EEE through GGG



Enclosures EEE through GGG continues





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