

# Deadfront Padmounted Switchgear

## PSE--Manual

## ATPSE--Automatic Transfer

## SCPSE--Supervisory Control Models

15 kV • 27 kV

Federal Pacific Deadfront PSE Padmounted Switchgear provides isolation of virtually all energized components behind steel barrier panels. A one-piece roof insures environmental integrity at the top. Galvanized steel sheets seal the bottom of the component compartments to prevent the ingress of animals and the environment, including moisture from the cable pit below. Bushings provide the 600-amp interface with the load interrupter switches. Bushing wells provide the 200-amp interface with the fuse terminals.

Cable terminations in the deadfront compartments are made using elbow connectors at both the switch and fuse terminals. The depth of the switch-termination compartment allows connection of dual, piggyback, elbow connectors for two cables per phase. In addition, 600-amp elbows with a 200-amp interface can be installed, allowing use of elbow-encapsulated surge arresters and grounding connectors. Wide viewing windows in the switch-termination compartments allow personnel to verify actual switch position. A ground rod extends the full width of each compartment.

In fuse-termination compartments, a viewing window is appropriately placed on each fuse panel to provide visibility of blown-fuse indicator targets. Parking stands are provided adjacent to each bushing and bushing well.

FP deadfront models are available in a wide variety of circuit configurations and include the broadest choice of fuses. The 6-compartment models extend the application of padmounted switchgear to provide the flexibility to serve concentrated loads. Select from manual, automatic source transfer and remote-supervisory control models matched to the level of load-service continuity demanded by the power consumer.



**Deadfront Automatic Source Transfer** ATPSE Padmounted Switchgear is the first air-insulated design available in the industry. Low-voltage compartments containing switch operators and controls are weather resistant with gasketed openings and include warming heaters. Conventional voltage transformers (VTs) provide sensing and all control power. VTs include secondary-selective transfer

circuitry, making certain adequate power is available to keep both switch operators charged and permitting pushbutton electrical operation of both switches even after one power source is lost.

**Deadfront Remote-Supervisory Control** SCPSE Padmounted Switchgear utilizes linear operators with either DC control voltage where a reliable back-up source is not available or AC control voltage where an alternate source of power will always be present. Split-core current transformers provide current sensing input to the customer-selected remote-terminal unit. FP remote-supervisory controlled pad-mounted switchgear has design flexibility allowing selection of control and communication components based on the specific application requirements of each installation.



### Features

- Meets all ANSI C37.72 requirements
- Auto-latch 3-point door mechanism
- Enclosure integrity and coating per ANSI C57.12.28
- Cycloaliphatic insulators - 100% X-rayed
- Visible switch-open position
- Class 2 switch
- 3-time fault closing rating of 40000 amp asym for switch
- Full 600 amp continuous and 600 amp loadbreak through 27 kV
- Exceeds ANSI standards on full load and mechanical life operations
- Accommodates expulsion or CL fuses
- Visible blown-fuse targets
- 11 pre-engineered switching configurations
- 2, 4, and 6-compartment units available



**Access to fuses** in deadfront 6-compartment unit pictured above is equally easy with gripping points for shotgun-clamp sticks readily visible and placed to optimize control. After switching with the elbow to interrupt current in the circuit, the fuse is accessed simply by (1) raising the interlocking latch bar, (2) positioning the clamp-stick hook onto the pull ring and (3) pulling on the ring to lower the fuse panel. A shutter barrier automatically closes over the fuse-panel openings while the panel is being lowered to expose the fuse. A stick-operable latch clamps the panel in position to prevent movement when the fuse is lifted off and replaced.