

# Livefront/Deadfront Padmounted Switchgear

## PLD--Manual

## ATPLD--Automatic Transfer

## SCPLD--Supervisory Control Models

## 15 kV

The Federal Pacific PLD Padmounted Switchgear integrates the operational flexibility and economics of livefront 600-amp switching with the enhanced security of deadfront 200-amp switching and fusing. These PLD models retain use of conventional skirted terminators for main feeder circuits and avoid the use of 600-amp elbows which are more difficult to terminate, manipulate and change.

Tap circuits take advantage of the convenience, familiarity and security of switching with 200-amp elbows which has already become commonplace on padmounted transformers. Therefore, no additional training and maintenance procedures are required. The PLD units accommodate many types of current-limiting and expulsion fuses. In addition, these fuses utilize end fittings and holders used in livefront padmounted switchgear so there are no new inventory items to catalog and store.

The enclosure meets the test requirements in ANSI C57.12.28 for security and coating system. In addition, switches, fuses and the switchgear assembly meet the applicable requirements of ANSI C37.72 and ANSI C37.73. The rigorous switch testing in these standards requires a three-time duty-cycle fault closing rating. In addition, switches provide the capability to switch cable-charging and transformer-magnetizing currents.



### Features

- Livefront on 600-amp switch compartments accommodating conventional skirted terminators
- Deadfront on 200-amp fuse compartments accommodating loadbreak inserts and elbows
- Enclosure integrity and coating per ANSI C57.12.28
- Cycloaliphatic insulators - 100% X-rayed
- 3-time fault-closing rating of 40000 amp asym for switch
- Auto-latch 3-point door mechanism
- Anti-condensation undercoating on roof
- Eliminates operational concerns and high cost associated with 600-amp elbows
- Optional storage for fuse assemblies on doors



*Livefront Switches Accommodate Conventional Skirted Terminators*



*Deadfront Fuses Utilize Elbow Connectors for 200-Amp Switching*

Deadfront fuse compartments include features to control access, provide personnel security and restrict cable movement. Fuses cannot be accessed until the elbow is switched and parked and the interlocking latch is raised, allowing the fuse panel to be lowered. All of these operations can be accomplished using a shotgun-clamp stick. A shutter barrier automatically closes off the opening behind the fuse panel as the fuse is lowered. An interlock prevents the shutter barrier from opening due to incidental contact.



Deadfront fuse-termination compartments include guide brackets at the bottom of the enclosure . . . between fuse panels . . . to keep cables at the side and out of the way when fuse panel is lowered. A pivoting, insulated eyebolt on the fuse-panel flange provides an easily accessible engagement point for maneuvering. A hookstick-operable locking latch can be set in place on the side of the fuse panel to hold it down when removing fuses.

