

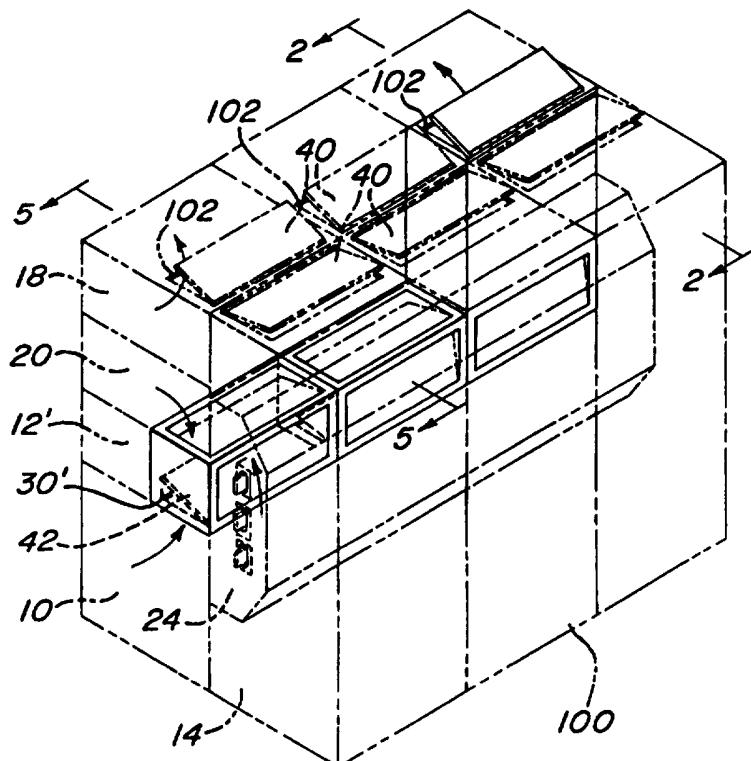
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H01H 9/52, H02B 1/00, H05K 7/20		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/13264 (43) International Publication Date: 10 April 1997 (10.04.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/14315		(81) Designated States: CA, MX, European patent (DE, FR, IT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 6 September 1996 (06.09.96)			
(30) Priority Data: 08/538,448 3 October 1995 (03.10.95) US		Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(71) Applicant: ABB POWER T & D COMPANY INC. [US/US]; 1021 Main Campus Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606 (US).			
(72) Inventors: AUFERMANN, Albert, H.; Ahorn Street 15, D-40882 Ratingen (DE). KARBACH, Robert, S.; 148 Estates, Lake Mary, FL 32746 (US).			
(74) Agents: NORRIS, Norman, L. et al.; Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris, 46th floor, One Liberty Place, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (US).			

(54) Title: ARC-RESISTANT SWITCHGEAR ENCLOSURE

(57) Abstract

An improved arc-resistant switchgear enclosure is disclosed. The disclosed arc-resistant switchgear enclosure provides a cost effective structure to collect and channel the pressure and hot gases through the switchgear enclosure. In preferred embodiments, an internal arc chamber (30') is formed by assembling modules and creating a void within the center of the switchgear enclosure. As multiple compartments or modules (10, 12', 14, 24) for a switchgear enclosure are connected, an arc chamber is created within the enclosure. Upon initiation of an arc fault within a particular compartment, a relief flap (40, 42) or cover (42) for that particular compartment opens to channel the pressure and the gases into the internal arc chamber or directly through the top of the enclosure (100). Pressures and gases are vented into the internal arc chamber and flow horizontally through the arc chamber until a path to the top of the switchgear enclosure is reached. These pressures and hot gases are then channeled upward and safely out of the switchgear enclosure. Also disclosed is a ventilation system for an arc-resistant switchgear enclosure that provides natural ventilation while preventing any arc gases from entering the lower, ventilated compartment or compartments. This ventilation system permits the proper venting of pressurized gases originating in the lower ventilated compartment or compartments.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

ARC-RESISTANT SWITCHGEAR ENCLOSURE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the field of electrical power distribution equipment, such as 5 medium voltage switchgear, and more particularly to an arc-resistant enclosure for housing medium voltage switchgear.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Arc-resistant switchgear enclosures must be designed to withstand the pressures and temperatures of 10 gases associated with an internal arcing fault. Such enclosures are designed to direct pressure and hot arc gases away from personnel and to thereby enhance safety. Prior to the present invention, the most commonly employed method of improving switchgear safety through arc-resistant 15 construction was to provide a direct, vertical exhaust vent from each compartment to the top of the switchgear enclosure. A problem with this practice is that it precludes the use of vertically stacked arrangements (e.g., 2-high breaker enclosures, 1-high breaker with voltage 20 transformer drawers, etc.), which are commonly employed in the North American switchgear market. This limitation, i.e., the preclusion of the use of vertically stacked arrangements, limits the commercial acceptance of existing arc-resistant construction in the United States.

25 Other prior art switchgear designs have employed external arc chambers. A problem with external arc chambers is that they limit the number and type of the switchgear configurations that may be deployed within a given volume.

- 2 -

Furthermore, certain classes of arc-resistant switchgear also require that the pressure and hot arc gases not enter any adjacent enclosures. This provides a problem for ventilating lower mounted compartments of higher 5 ratings, since there may be a requirement for a natural air circulation ventilation path while preventing any pressure and arc gases from entering these ventilated compartments. Typically, any such ventilation system must also allow for proper venting of arc gases if originated in the ventilated 10 compartment.

Further background information relating to the present invention can be found in the following publications:

"The Safety Benefits of Arc Resistant Metalclad 15 Medium Voltage Switchgear," 94-CH3451-2/94/0000-0309, 1994 IEEE;

"Procedure for Testing the Resistance of Metalclad Switchgear Under Conditions of Arcing Due to Conditions of Internal Fault," EEMAC Standard G14-1, 1987 (this is the 20 test standard used in North America; ANSI does not presently address this issue, although an ANSI working committee has been established); and

"Improved Switchgear Safety Through Arc-Resistant Construction," by Paul Thompson and E. John Saleeby, 1994 25 (presented at the 1994 Electric Utility Conference).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an improved arc-resistant enclosure for switchgear. A more specific object of the present invention 30 is to provide a cost effective means to collect and channel the pressure and the hot exhaust gases from lower compartments and safely channel these pressures and gases through the switchgear enclosure.

The present invention achieves these goals by 35 employing, in preferred embodiments, a series of compartments or modules that are arranged in various configurations. In accordance with the invention, an

- 3 -

internal arc chamber is formed by assembling the modules and creating a void within the center of the switchgear enclosure. As multiple compartments for a switchgear enclosure are connected or assembled, an internal arc 5 chamber is created having horizontal and vertical sections within the switchgear enclosure. Upon initiation of an arc fault within a particular compartment, a cover or relief flap for that particular compartment will open, venting the gases into the internal arc chamber or directly through the 10 top of the enclosure (depending on the compartment's location). Pressure and gases which are channeled into the internal arc chamber flow through the arc chamber until a section of the arc chamber is reached within the switchgear enclosure that includes an exit path to the top of the 15 enclosure. This pressure and the hot gases are then channeled through the exit path and safely out of the switchgear enclosure. The arrangement is such that pressure and hot gases produced within a compartment within which an electrical arc fault occurs are controllably released from 20 the top of the switchgear enclosure and prevented from entering into a compartment in which an arc fault as not occurred.

In sum, the present invention employs an integrated internal arc chamber that contains and controls 25 the heat and related forces, i.e., pressure created by the hot gases and other particles, associated with an internal arc fault in medium voltage and other types of switchgear. The invention minimizes the risk of injury to personnel in the vicinity of the switchgear enclosure.

30 Other features of the invention are described below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic isometric view of a switchgear enclosure containing an internal arc chamber in 35 accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view taken along the line 2-2 of Fig. 1;

- 4 -

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view of a switchgear enclosure configuration in accordance with the present invention.

5 Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view of another switchgear enclosure configuration in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view taken along the line 5-5 of Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view of still another switchgear enclosure configuration in accordance with the present invention which also illustrates a slot and flap ventilation system aspect of the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view of still another switchgear enclosure configuration in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view taken along the line 8-8 of Fig. 6;

20 Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view taken along the line 9-9 of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 10 is a diagrammatic isometric view of the slot and flap ventilation system depicted in Fig. 6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides an integrated
25 internal arc chamber particularly suited for safely and controllably releasing pressure and hot arc gases from lower compartments of a switchgear enclosure. In presently preferred embodiments, this arc chamber comprises a horizontal component or section and a vertical component or
30 section, and functions by directing pressure and hot gases produced within a compartment(s) by an electrical arc fault associated with an electrical component in the compartment(s) out a relief flap on the roof or top of the switchgear enclosure. In addition, a series of ventilation
35 slots may be added to the arc-relief flap on the lower compartment(s) to direct ventilating air to the arc chamber. This ventilation system, including one or more louvered

- 5 -

flaps, is depicted in Figs. 6, 8, 9 and 10, and is discussed below following the discussion of the internal arc chamber, which is described next and depicted in Figs. 1-7.

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, Figs. 1-7 depict various arc-resistant metal-clad switchgear configurations in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 1 depicts a diagrammatic isometric view of a switchgear enclosure shown generally at 100. As can be seen from Figs. 1 and 2, with Fig. 2, for example, depicting a cross-sectional view of a 1-high 1200A breaker configuration, a circuit breaker compartment 10 is positioned beneath a compartment 12 (Fig. 2) for low voltage equipment and adjacent to a cable compartment 14 and a bus compartment 24. An arc chamber 30 is positioned as shown above the compartment 10 and to the right of compartment 24. Each of the compartments 10 and 24 have an aperture 102. The arc chamber 30 and hinged flaps 40, 42 permit pressure and arc gases to escape safely from any of the compartments 10 and 24, and to be vented through the roof or top of the enclosure 100. This permits the pressure and hot gases to be released without the risk of injury to personnel who might be working near the switchgear.

Fig. 3 depicts a cross-sectional view of a configuration including a 1200A breaker compartment 10 directly beneath a low voltage compartment 12' and an internal arc chamber 30'. In this configuration, the low voltage compartment 12' and internal arc chamber 30' have a shorter cross-section to provide room for a fused Control Power Transformer or CPT compartment 16. A fuse 25 is diagrammatically shown above the CPT. The arc chamber 30' includes a horizontal section and a vertical section vented through the roof of the enclosure. A vertical section can best be seen in Fig. 2.

The configurations depicted in Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are similar to those of Figs. 1, 2 and 5. Fig. 4 depicts a cross-sectional view of a 1200A breaker compartment with a

- 6 -

single voltage transformer unit configuration, including a low voltage compartment 12'' and internal arc chamber 30' of intermediate height, and a voltage transformer compartment 18. Figure 5 depicts a configuration including 5 a 1200A breaker compartment 10 and two voltage transformer compartments 18, 20; Figure 6 depicts a cross-sectional view of a 1-high 2000A/3000A configuration including louvered vents or slots 50 (best seen in Fig. 10); and Figure 7 depicts a cross-sectional view of a 2-high 1200A 10 configuration.

In a specific implementation of the invention, all of the various modules are 36" wide and either 19", 38" or 57" high. The depth of the various switchgear modules is typically 40" and, to accommodate the internal arc chamber 15 30, 30', 30'', as shown, the depth of the low voltage modules is about half of the depth of the other modules. The various configurations also include one or more external flaps 40 for venting the pressure and the hot gases produced when an internal arc occurs. Internal flaps 42 are also 20 provided to permit such hot gases to escape from the internal compartments to the internal arc chamber 30. In the configurations in which the internal arc chamber 30' does not have a direct-path to the roof or top of the switchgear enclosure 100 (such as those depicted in Figs. 3, 25 4, 5 and 7), the internal arc chamber includes a portion (a horizontal section) beneath one of the compartments communicating with a vertical section leading to the top or roof of the switchgear enclosure 100.

30 From the foregoing it will be understood by those skilled in the art that while the preferred embodiments of the invention have been described above and illustrated in the various Figs. as comprising a series of modular compartments arranged in various configurations and thereby 35 forming an internal arc chamber as described, the internal arc chamber can also be constructed within an integrated frame design by bolting, welding or otherwise fastening

- 7 -

sheet metal or other appropriate barrier materials within an integrated frame structure to form the internal arc chamber. The pressure relief flaps or covers 40 could be fashioned in like manner as a part of the integrated frame to permit hot 5 gases to enter the internal arc chamber.

An essential aspect of the present invention is that the various compartments housing electrical components have apertures with covering means which cover the aperture of the compartment with which it is associated during both 10 normal operation of an electrical component and when an arc fault occurs in a compartment with which it is not associated. Upon the occurrence of an arc fault within one or more of the compartments, the covering means uncovers the aperture of a compartment in which an arc fault occurs to 15 permit pressure and gases to flow from a compartment in which an arc fault occurs into the arc chamber and flow through the arc chamber until a section of the arc chamber is reached within the switchgear enclosure that includes an exit path to the top of the switchgear enclosure whereby the 20 pressure and gases are controllably released from the switch gear enclosure.

As mentioned above, a series or plurality of ventilation slots 50 may be added to the arc-relief flap or cover on the lower compartment(s) to permit normal 25 convection cooling and to direct heated air out of the lower compartment(s) to the arc chamber. This aspect of the preferred embodiments is claimed in copending application serial no. _ (attorney docket no. ABMS-0048/TMSSA95-02), titled "Ventilation System for Arc-Resistant Switchgear 30 Enclosure," filed on even date herewith. As shown in Figs. 6 and 8-10, a plurality of flat spring members 108 holds flaps 60 in a substantially vertical first position, the flaps 60 have a hinged pivot point 110 at the edge of the slots 50. The flaps 60 easily can free themselves from the 35 light pressure exerted by spring members 108 to rapidly fall to a horizontal second position to close off the slots 50 in the event pressure and arc-gases, such as pressure and hot

- 8 -

gases generated by an arc fault within another compartment, are present in the arc chamber. Since this slot and flap system can be added directly to the arc-relief flap of the lower compartment(s), over-pressure protection need not be 5 impaired. In other words, the flaps 60 will automatically close when the pressure inside the internal arc chamber 30, 30', 30'' increases due to an arc fault inside one of the other compartments.

The above description of preferred embodiments is 10 not intended to limit the scope of protection of the following claims. Thus, for example, except where they are expressly so limited, the following claims are not limited to processes employing any particular number, configuration, or shape of switchgear compartments.

- 9 -

We claim:

1. An arc-resistant enclosure for electrical components comprising:

compartments for housing said electrical components; and

5 an internal arc chamber, said arc chamber providing a path for releasing from said enclosure pressure and hot gases produced by an electrical arc fault associated with an electrical component in one of said compartments;

said arc chamber comprising:

10 a first section for providing an exit path to the top of the said enclosure; and

a second section for permitting a portion of said arc chamber to be situated beneath one of said compartments, said second section communicating with said

15 first section whereby pressure and hot gases produced within a compartment within which an electrical arc fault occurs are controllably released from said enclosure via said arc chamber.

2. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
20 claim 1 wherein each said compartments have an aperture for permitting pressure and gases to flow therefrom into said arc chamber, and further comprising covering means for each of said apertures.

3. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
25 claim 2 wherein each said covering means,

i) covers the aperture of the compartment with which it is associated during both normal operation and when an arc fault occurs in a compartment with which it is not associated; and

30 ii) upon the occurrence of an arc fault within one or more of the compartments uncovers the aperture of a compartment in which an arc fault occurs to permit pressure and gases to flow from a compartment in which an arc fault occurs into said arc chamber.

- 10 -

4. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
claim 2 wherein said covering means comprises a hinged flap.

5. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
claim 1 wherein said electrical components are medium
5 voltage switchgear components.

6. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
claim 1 wherein said first section of said arc chamber is
vertically disposed and said second section is horizontally
disposed.

10 7. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
claim 6 wherein said first section of said arc chamber has
at least one aperture for permitting pressure and gases to
flow therefrom and covering means for said at least one
aperture.

15 8. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
claim 1 wherein at least two of said compartments are
stacked vertically.

20 9. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in
claim 2 wherein at least two of said compartments are
stacked vertically; wherein said covering means comprises a
hinged flap; and wherein said electrical components are
medium voltage switchgear components.

10. An arc-resistant enclosure for electrical
components comprising:

25 a plurality of compartments for housing said
electrical components, each of said compartments housing one
or more of said electrical components, said plurality of
compartments being arranged to form an internal arc chamber
for providing a path for releasing from said enclosure
30 pressure and hot gases produced by an electrical arc fault

- 11 -

associated with an electrical component in a least one of said compartments;

each of said compartments having an aperture for permitting pressure and gases to flow therefrom into said 5 arc chamber and having hinged covering means for each of said apertures;

said hinged covering means covering the aperture with which it is associated during both normal operation and when an arc fault occurs in a compartment with which it is 10 not associated and, upon the occurrence of an arc fault within one or more of said compartments, uncovering the aperture of a compartment in which an arc fault occurs to permit pressure and gases to flow from a compartment in which an arc fault occurs into said arc chamber;

15 said arc chamber comprising a first vertical section providing an exit path to the top of said enclosure; and, a second horizontal section for permitting a portion of said arc chamber to be disposed beneath at least one of said compartments, said second horizontal section adjoining and 20 communicating with said first vertical section,

the arrangement being such that pressure and hot gases produced within a compartment within which an electrical arc fault occurs are controllably released from the top of said enclosure and prevented from entering into a 25 compartment in which an arc fault has not occurred.

11. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in claim 10 wherein at least two of said compartments are stacked vertically.

12. An arc-resistant enclosure as recited in 30 claim 11, wherein said electrical components are switchgear components.

FIG. I

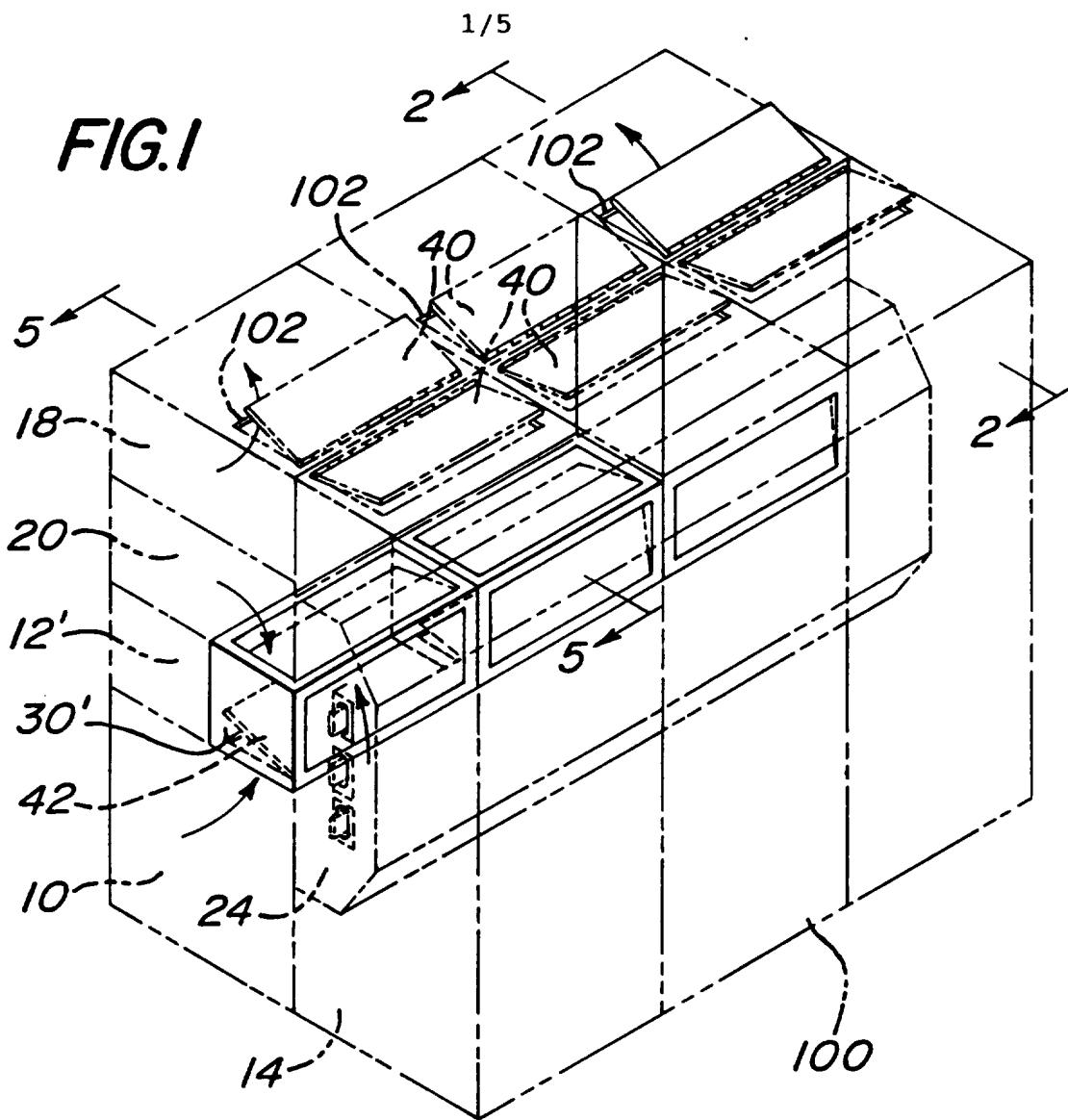


FIG. 9

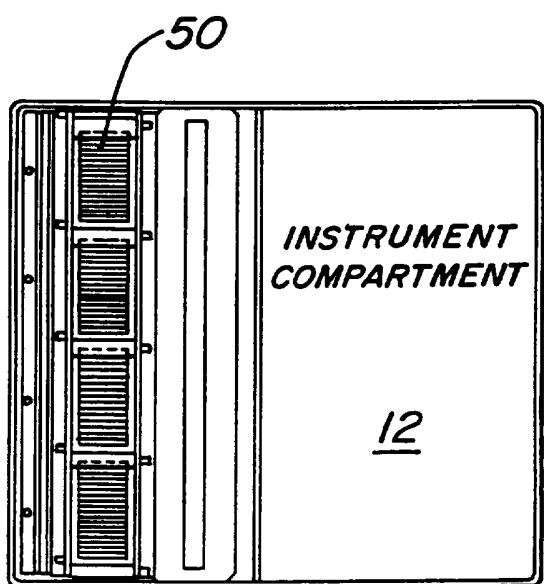


FIG.2

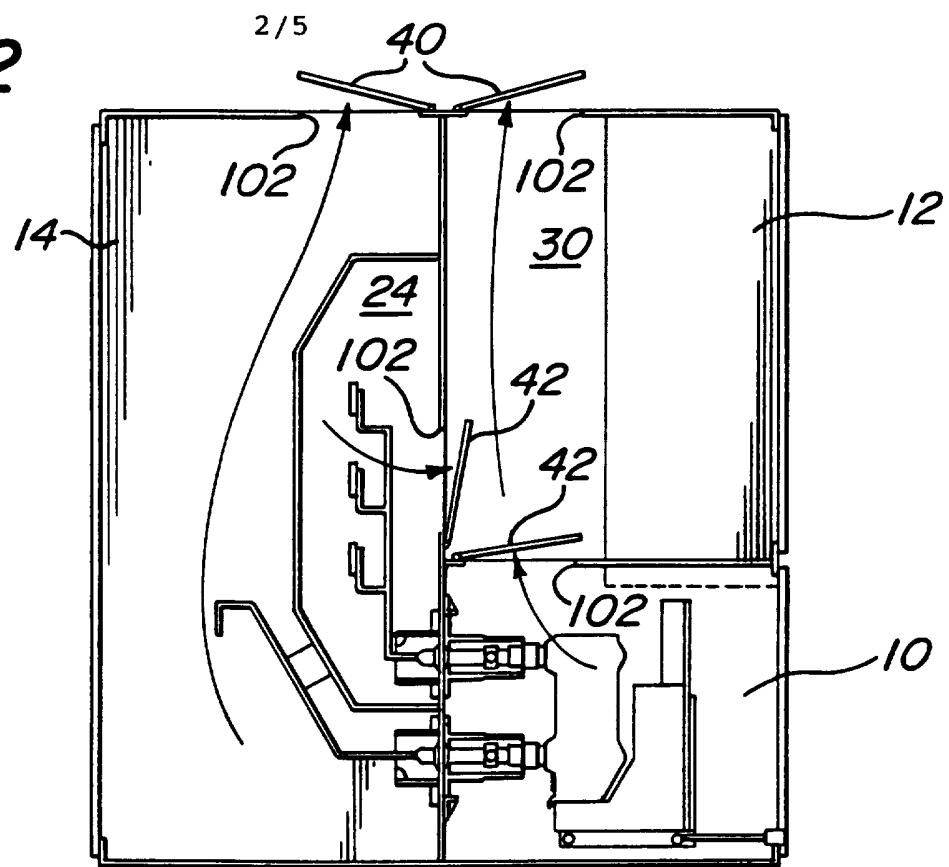


FIG.3

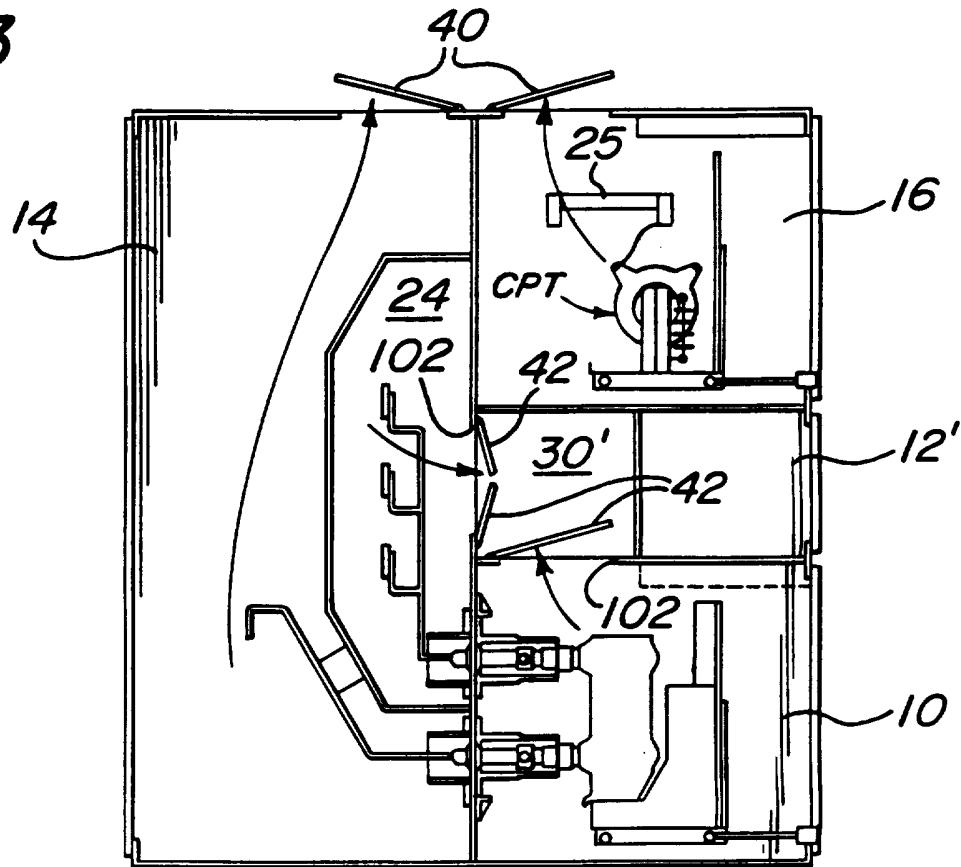


FIG. 4

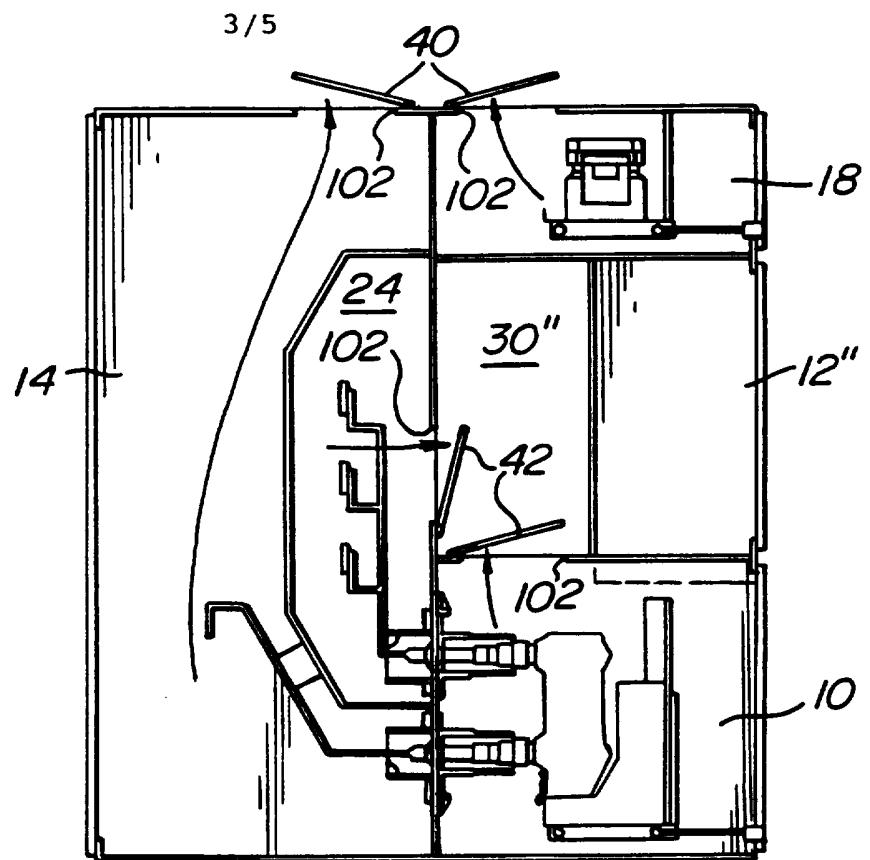


FIG. 5

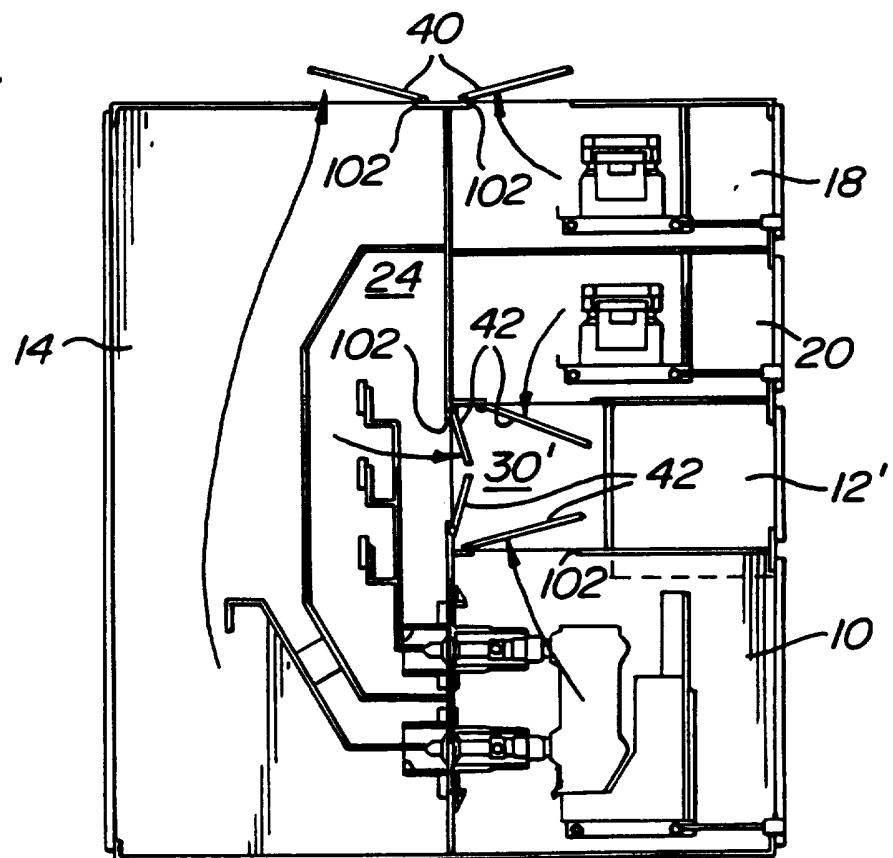


FIG.6

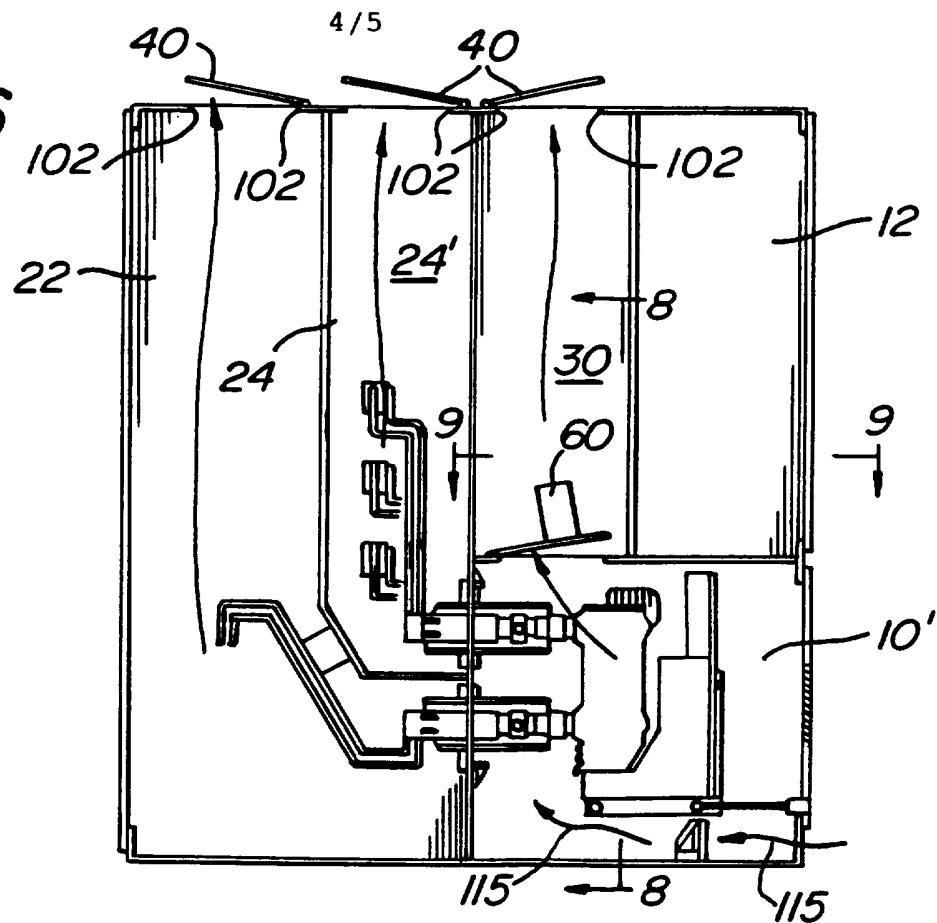


FIG. 7

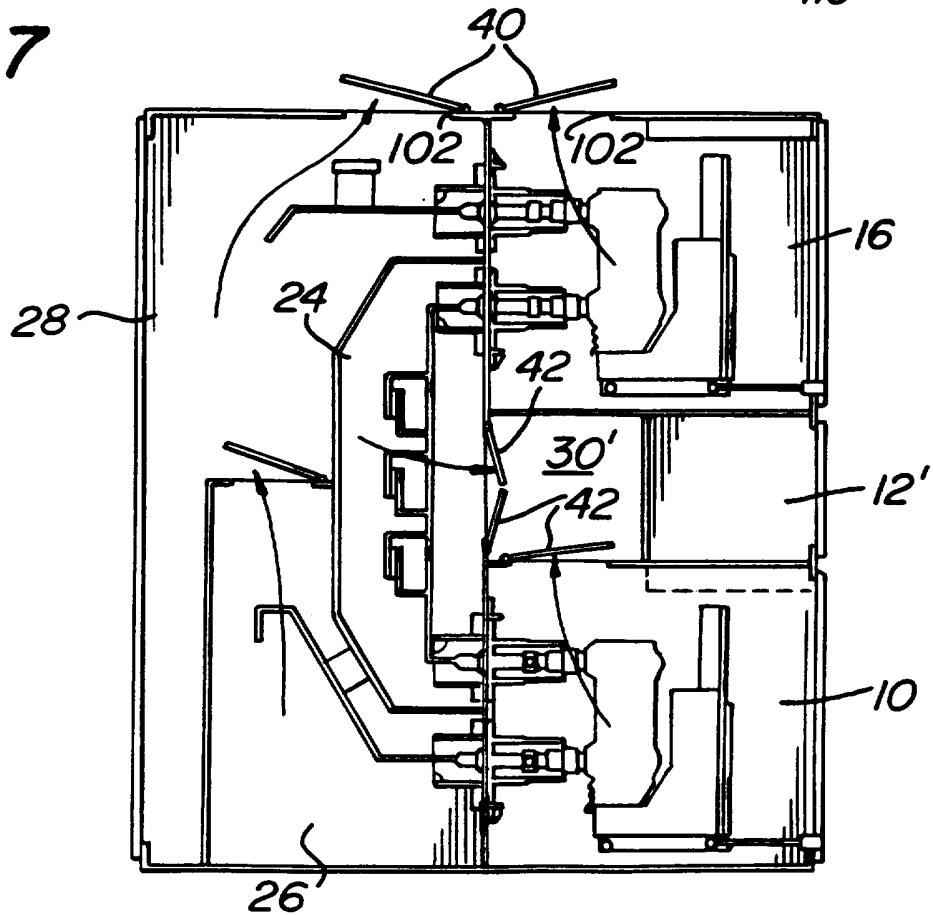


FIG.8

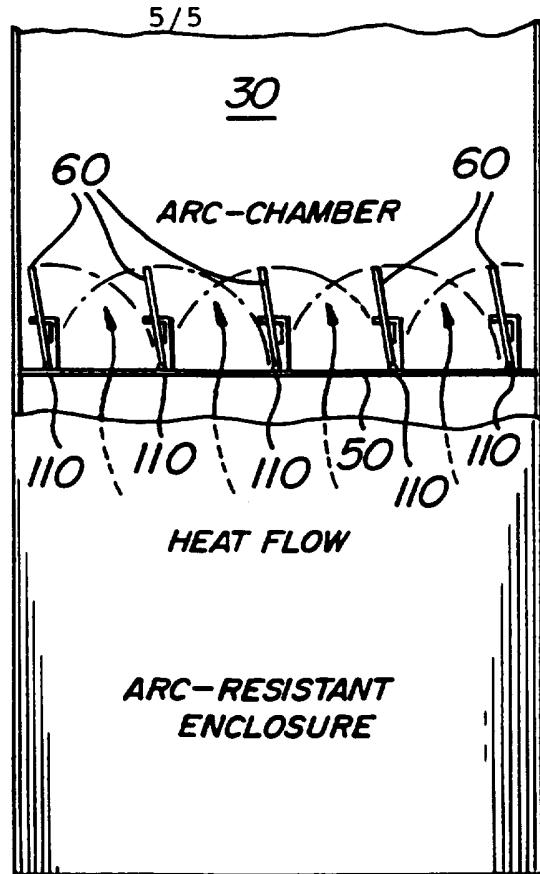
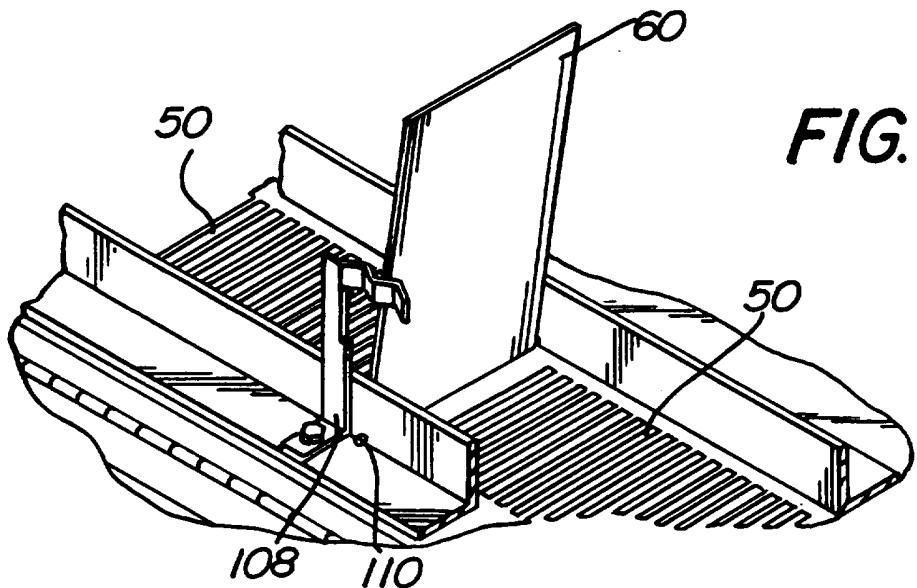


FIG.10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/14315

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H01H 9/52; H02B 1/00; H05K 7/20
US CL :218/156; 361/600, 676, 678

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 218/155, 156, 157, 158; 361/600, 604-621, 676, 677, 678

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS
ORBIT (WPAT)
STN EXPRESS (DPCI, INPADOC)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 5,193,049 (JACKSON) 09 March 1993, Note figures 3 and 4, column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 44 and pressurized flexible sheet cover 30,32,24,36.	1-12
Y	GERMANY, 3,013,756 (HARZ ET AL.) 15 October 1981, and ventilation system including flaps 12,13,15,16 and vents located on the top of the enclosure at 6,8	1-12
Y	GERMANY, 1,048,626 (STRAUCH) 15 January 1959, Note channel 5 and flaps 4 and 6 in figure 1.	1-12

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
05 OCTOBER 1996	21 FEB 1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer JAMES R. SCOTT Telephone No. (703) 308-2013
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	DPL

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US96/14315

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GERMANY, 1,188,170 (HAASE) 04 March 1965 Note figure 1, flaps 5 and underlying grillwork 8. In the open position of the flaps, the pressurized gases are vented to ambient.	1-12
A	US, A, 5,124,881 (MOTOKI) 23 June 1992, Note lower compartment vents 23,32, internal vent 39 and chimneys 33 located at the top of the enclosure.	1-12
Y	US, A, 4,528,614 (SHARIFF ET AL.) 09 July 1985, note compartments 15, 17, 19, 21, ventilation duct system 104, 100, 71, 73, 90, 91, 90, 104, 98 and lower and upper vent openings 102, 103.	
A	US, A, 4,464,703 (DAVIES ET AL), 07 August 1984, Note abstract, figures 2 and 4 and claim 2.	1-12
A	US, A, 4,118,755 (DAVIES ET AL.) 03 October 1978, note the abstract, figure 1, openings 88,82, ventilation duct 84 and exhaust structure 90.	1-12