

Selecting, Operating, and Maintaining Electric Motors

Instructional Materials Service

Texas A&M University

8795

Advantages of Using Electrical Motors

- Economical Operation: can work continuously and take the place of 2 or more laborers
- Dependable: always ready to work
- Efficient: efficiency ranges from 65 to 95 percent
- Long Life: 20 to 30 years with proper care
- Ease of Operation: special skills not required
- Safe: if properly used

- Low Service Requirement: minimum amount of attention required
- Quiet Operation: when properly applied and installed
- Automation: can be automatically and remotely controlled
- Adaptable: light, compact, easily moved
- Available: throughout the country; standard bases, sizes, wiring equipment, etc.

Calculating Cost of Operation & Service Factors

- “West Virginia” Relationship:
 - Watts = Volts X Amps ($W=VA$)
 - Standard “rule of thumb”: electric motors consume 746 watts of electricity per 1 Hp of work produced
- Power Factor (PF):
 - A ratio of calculated power to actual power
 - Used by electric utilities
 - High PF = customer uses inefficient motors in their processes
- Power Factor Relationship:
 - Watts consumed = Volts X Amps X PF
 - $PF = W \div (VA)$
 - More accurate

Other “Rules of Thumb”

- Fractional horsepower motors:
 - Rated at less than 1 Hp
 - Estimate 1200 W/Hp or PF of 1.2
- Single-phase motors (1 Hp or more):
 - Use approximately 1000 W/Hp or PF of 1.0
- Three-phase motors:
 - Estimated at 800 W/Hp or PF of 0.8

Cost Calculation Problem

- Figure the cost of pumping 2000 gallons of water with a $\frac{1}{4}$ Hp motor if it pumps 500 gallons per hour and the cost is 8 cents/KWH.
 - $2000 \text{ gallons} \div 500 \text{ gallons/hour} = 4 \text{ hours}$ operating time
 - $\frac{1}{4} \text{ Hp} = \text{approximately } 300 \text{ watts}$
($1200 \text{ watts per Hp} \div 4$)
 - $(300 \text{ watts} \times 4 \text{ hours}) \div 1000 \text{ watts/KW} = 1.2$ kilowatt-hours (KWH) used
 - $1.2 \text{ KWH} \times 8 \text{ cents/KWH} = 9.6$ or 10 cents cost for pumping 2000 gallons of water

Service Factor (S.F.)

- Amount of overload the motor can tolerate on a continuous basis at rated voltage and frequency
- 1.0 S.F.: no overload is tolerated for extended periods
- 1.25 S.F.: motor can be overloaded 25% for an extended period of time when operated at rated voltage and frequency
- Common service factors for AC (alternating current) motors:
 - 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.35 & 1.4

Efficiency Calculation (Using a S.F.)

- A 0.5 Hp electric motor is able to move 3000 pounds of potting mixture into a storage bin. The motor has a S.F. of 1.2, and an output of 550 watts. Is this motor capable of performing this task?

- $0.5 \text{ Hp} \times 746 \text{ watts/Hp} = 373 \text{ watts}$
- $550 \text{ W} \div 373 \text{ W} = 1.47$, or an additional 47% output is needed to move the potting mixture
- $0.5 \text{ Hp} \times 1.2 \text{ S.F.} = 0.6 \text{ Hp output}$
- The motor can only produce 0.6 Hp (an additional 20 %) for a limited time.
- $0.5 \text{ Hp} \times 1.47 = 0.735 \text{ Hp of output needed}$
- This motor would burn up before it moved all the potting mix.

- Is a $\frac{3}{4}$ Hp motor with a S.F. of 1.2 and a 550-watt output capable of performing the task efficiently?
 - $0.75 \text{ Hp} \times 746 = 559 \text{ watts}$
 - $550 \text{ watts} \div 559 \text{ watts} = 0.98$ (98%-round to 100)
 - YES, the motor is suited to the task

Factors To Consider In Selecting Electric Motors

A motor must do three things:

1. Start the equipment load
2. Drive the load once it is started
3. Survive the abuse of the surroundings in which it operates

Type of Power Available

- 230-volt motor should not be used if only 115-volt circuits are available
- Three-phase motor cannot be operated on electrical system with only single-phase service
- Typical Operating Voltages:

Single-Phase	Three-phase
115	208
208	230
230	460
240	480
460	
480	

Size of Motor

- Rated in Hp
- Refers to the power that it will develop when the motor is turning at full speed
- “Rules of Thumb” for estimating size needed:
 - If equipment can be operated by hand, a $\frac{1}{4}$ Hp motor will usually be adequate
 - If gasoline engine is to be replaced by electric motor, an electric motor approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ the Hp rating of the engine will be adequate
 - Replace tractor PTO with an electric motor of approximately the same Hp

Starting Load

- Motor selected must produce adequate starting torque to start the load
- Commonly-used motors:
 - Split phase
 - Capacitor start-induction run
 - Capacitor start-capacitor run
 - Repulsion start-induction run
 - Series or universal
 - Shaded pole
 - Three-phase
 - Capacitor start-induction run & Three-phase are the most common and produce highest starting torque

Speed Requirement

- Rated at the speed the shaft will turn in revolutions per minute (rpm) when motor is operating at full speed
- Rpm of motor should be speed needed to operate equipment at proper speed

Bearing Type

- Sleeve bearings

OR

- Anti-friction bearings
 - Require less maintenance and can be mounted in any position

Base Type

- Rigid base
- Sliding adjustable base
- Cushion mount
 - Reduces vibration & wear
- Determined by application of motor

Environment

- Provide proper protection from surroundings
- Typical motor enclosures:
 - Open drip proof
 - Splash proof
 - Totally enclosed-fan cooled (TEFC)
 - Explosion proof
 - Totally enclosed-air over (TEAO)
 - Totally enclosed-non ventilated (TENV)

Power Availability

- Motor must be located on properly sized electrical circuit and service entrance to function efficiently
- In some situations, motor should be only major load on the circuit

Motor Size	Service Entrance Amperage & Wiring	Voltage	Phase
1/3 hp or less	30 A; 2-wire	120 V	Single
1/3 hp–1½ hp	30 A; 3-wire	120–240 V	Single
1½ hp–5hp	60 A; 3-wire	120–240 V	Single
5 hp–7½ hp	100 A; 3-wire	120–240 V	Single
Over 7 hp	Over 100 A; 4-wire	277–480 V	Three

Two-wire: one conductor & one neutral wire

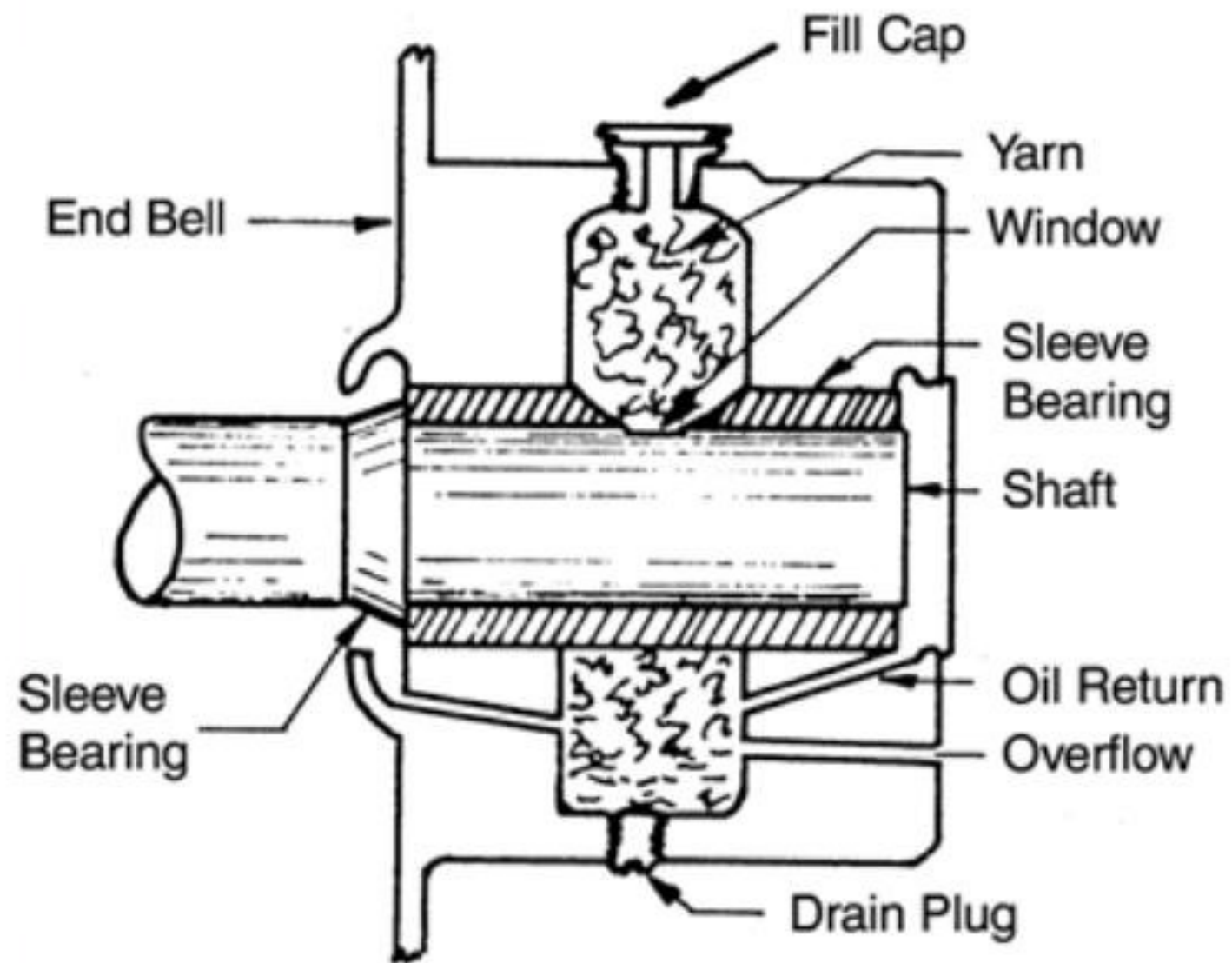
Three-wire: two conductors & one neutral wire

Four-wire: three conductors & one neutral wire

Types of Bearings Used in Electric Motors

Sleeve Bearings

- A bushing that must be pressed into the motor housing
- Diameter of motor shaft is 0.001" smaller than sleeve bearing
 - Adequate to hold a film of oil between the shaft and bearing
- Designed for axial loads



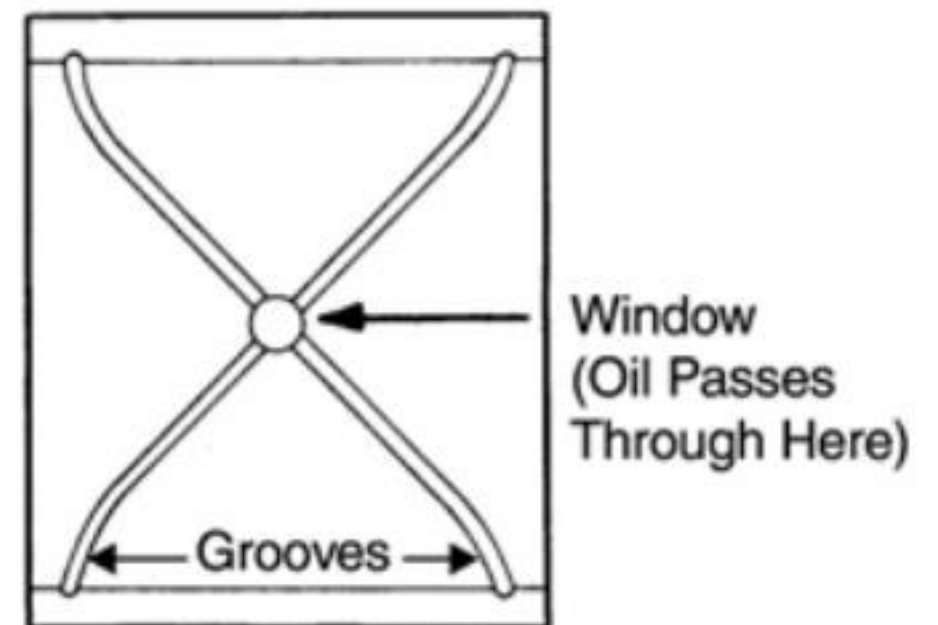
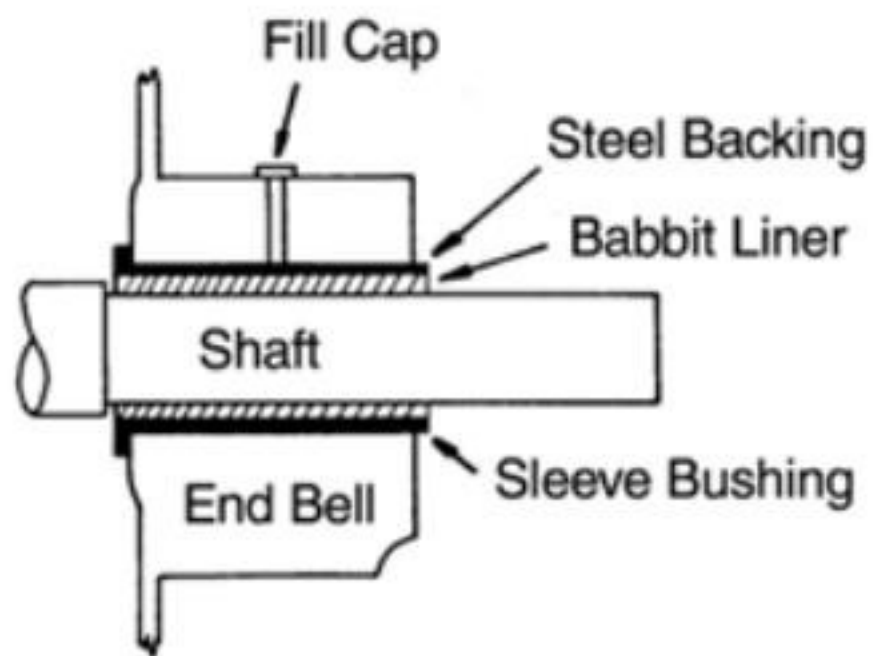
Sleeve Type Bearing

- Advantages:

- Initial cost of motor is less than one with anti-friction bearings
- Less expensive to replace
- Used on very large (500 Hp) A.C. motors

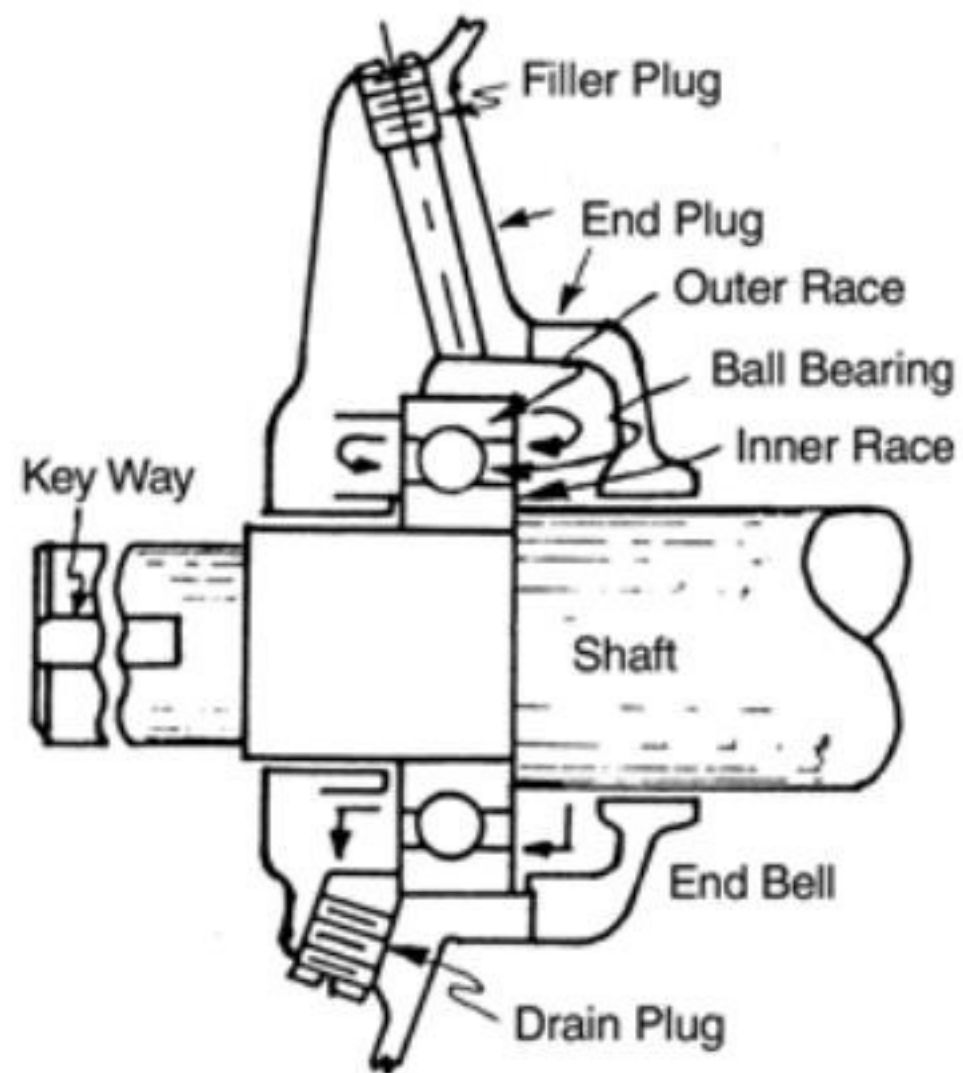
- Disadvantage:

- Motor must be mounted horizontally to allow for even, gravity force flow of oil
 - Oil flows along grooves and into window to lubricate bearing



Anti-friction Bearings

- Used with heavy alignment loads
- Made up of two separate races
 - Separated by many round roller balls
 - Outer race is stationary in end ball
 - Inner race is firmly pressed onto motor shaft
 - Inner race turns, the balls roll & outer race stands still
- Used to meet the specific demands of the load being driven
- If motor is not properly aligned, excessive bearing wear will result



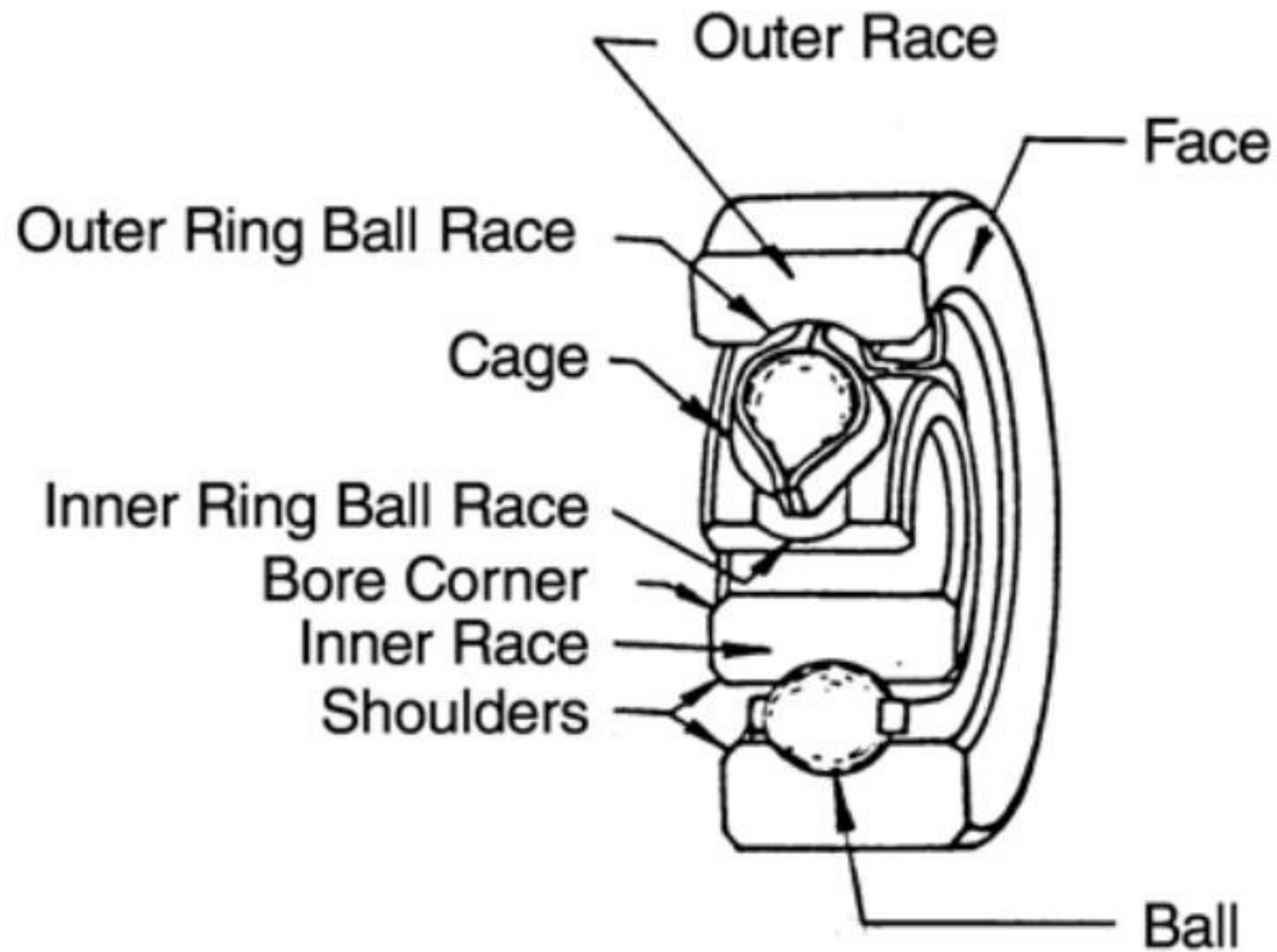
Anti-Friction Ball Bearing

- Three types:
 1. Must be removed from housing to be lubricated
 2. Can remain intact and be lubricated through a filler tube with a grease gun
 3. Sealed bearing—must be replaced rather than lubricated
 - Found in motors used in difficult locations

- Advantages:

- Motors can be mounted in any position
- Tend to roll more easily and create less drag on the motor
- Used exclusively on motors, except for fractional Hp small blower motors such as hair dryers

CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF A SEALED BALL BEARING



Motor Mountings

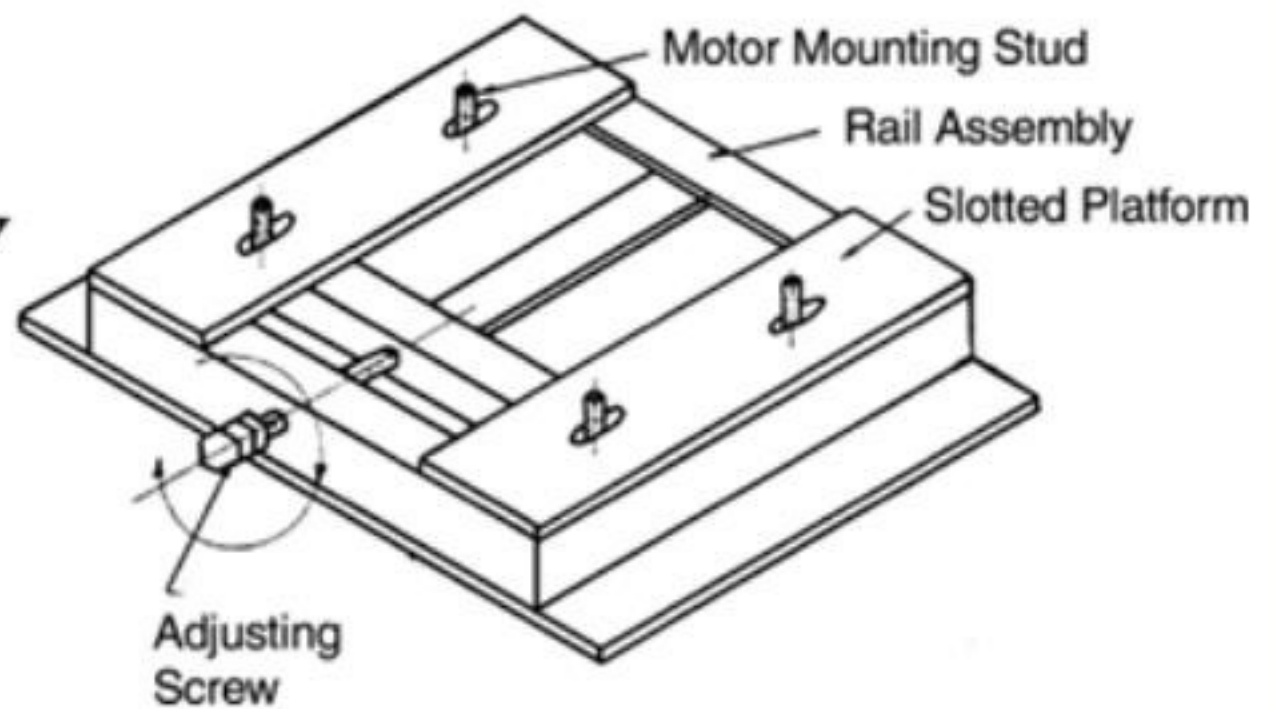
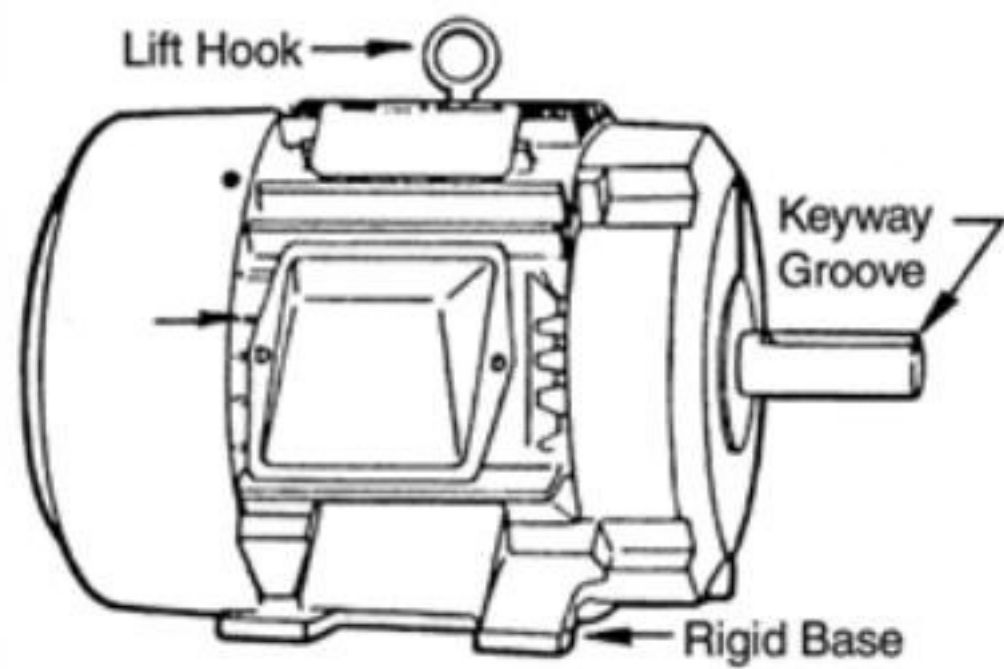
- A motor must be securely mounted to drive a piece of equipment.
- Mounts for electric motors come in a variety of styles, each serving a different purpose and application.



Rigid Base



Resilient Base



Motor Enclosures

- Motors must operate in all kinds of environments.
- The environment in which the motor is placed helps to dictate the type of enclosure of the motor.

- Two types:

- **Open Enclosure:**

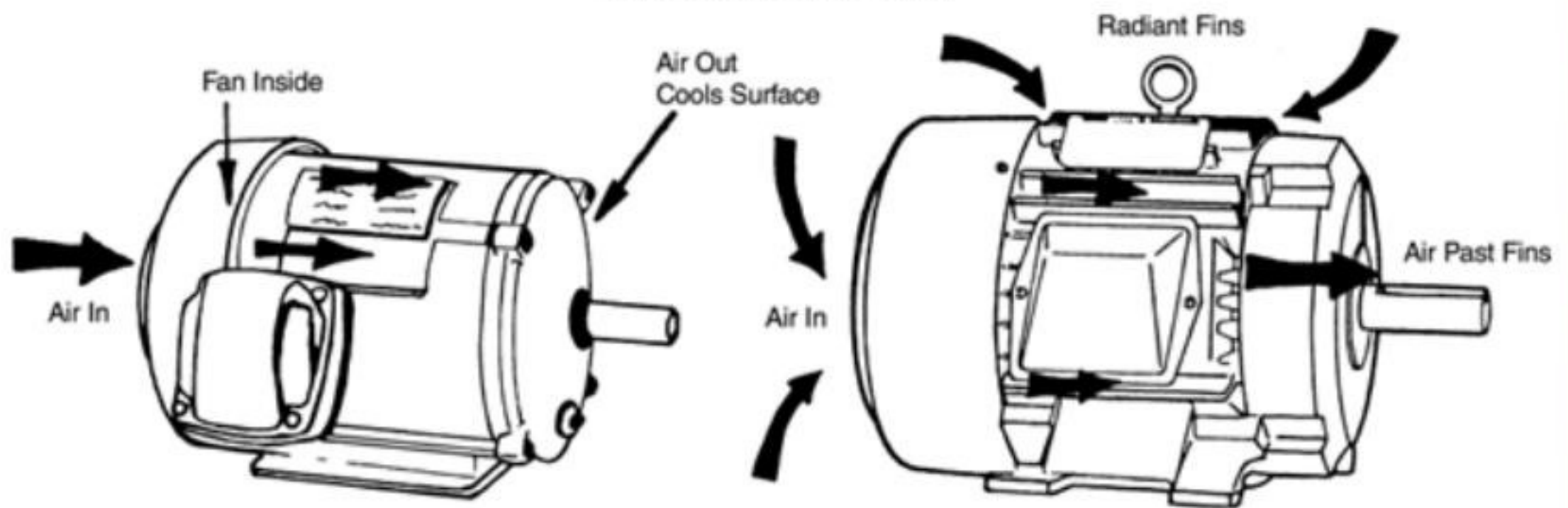
- Allow movement of air through it to help in cooling
 - May **not** be used in any situation where moisture or explosive dust or gases are present

- **Totally Enclosed:**

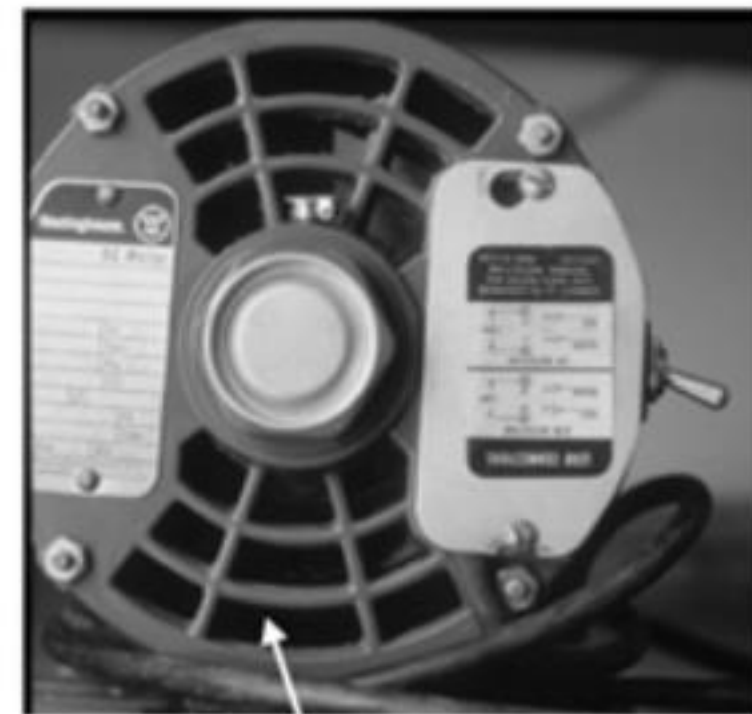
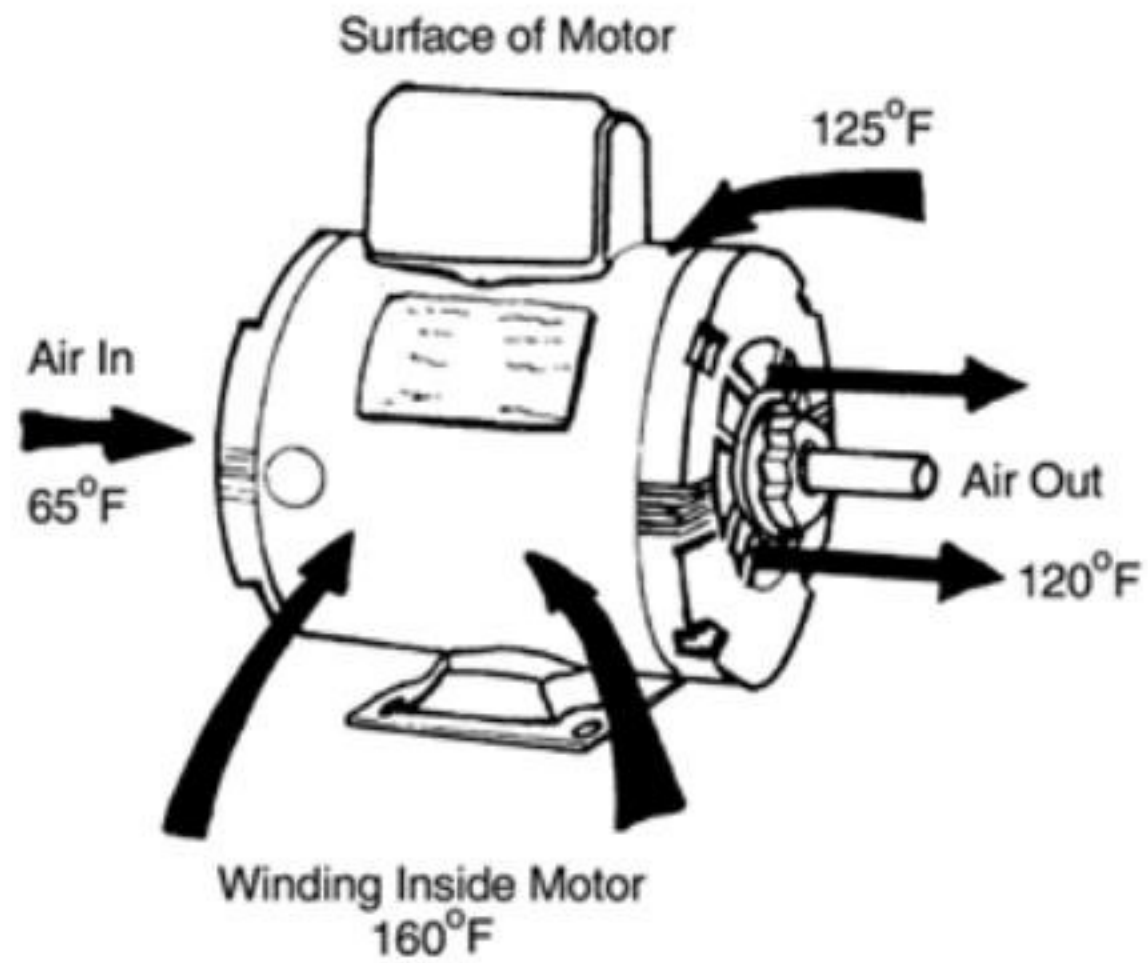
- Have fins on the housings to provide radiant and convection cooling
 - Must use a higher degree of insulation on windings to prevent overheating
 - Should be used on all motors in animal confinement situations

- Typical motor enclosures:
 - Open Drip-proof (ODP)
 - Totally-enclosed fan-cooled (TEFC)—used in outdoor or dirty applications
 - Totally-enclosed air-over (TEAO)—used in grain handling applications
 - Totally-enclosed non-ventilated (TENV)—used in milk pumps and similar applications
 - Explosion-proof

ENCLOSED MOTORS



OPEN ENCLOSURE MOTORS



Open End Bell

Motor Nameplate Information

- The nameplate provides information that will assist a person in selecting the proper motor for the job, in making installation, and in energizing the motor with proper voltage.

A.O. SMITH ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS TIPP CITY, OHIO 
™ COMPANY THERMALLY PROTECTED

UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC MOTOR

SER 12P 14666J MOD HE3E207N STK NO. 619

VOLTS 208-230 HZ 60 AMPS 1.2

RPM 1075 SP PH1 CAPS 5MFD 370VAC

INS CL B AMB 60 °C HP1/5 CONT AO ← ROT REV →

BRG SLV ASSEMBLED IN MEXICO

- **Universal Electric Motor**: indicates that this is a standard replacement motor
- **Thermally Protected**: motor is equipped with devices designed to disconnect the current flow if insulating materials become too hot
- **SER 12P 14666J**: manufacturer's serial number
- **MOD HE3E207N**: manufacturer's model number
- **STK. NO. 619**: manufacturer's stock number
- **VOLTS 208-230**: motor can operate on either 208 or 230 volts
- **HZ 60**: frequency for which the motor is designed to operate

- **AMPS 1.2**:motor draws 1.2 amperes when operating at full load capacity
- **RPM-1025**:indicates motor turns 1025 revolutions per minute when pulling its rated load
- **PH1**:motor runs on single-phase power
- **CAP5MFD370VAC**:motor is equipped with a continuous-operation run capacitor, rated at 5 microfarads and 370 volts AC
- **INS CL B**:motor has class B insulation, providing protection up to 130°C (266°F)
- **AMB 60°C**:motor is rated to work at an ambient of 60°C (140°F)

- **HP-1/5**: motor is designed to pull a 1/5 Hp load when operated at the rated voltage and cycle
- **CONT**: continuous duty
 - Motor will pull rated load under rated conditions continuously and not overheat
 - May have INT: intermittent duty; rated for 5, 15, 30, or 60 minute operating times
- **AO**: air-over ventilation is used to cool this motor
- **ROT REV**: indicates direction of rotation of the shaft
- **BRG SLV**: motor has sleeve bearings

Westinghouse

AC Motor



S# 316P 823

HP 1/6

Rpm 1725

V 115

A 3.0

HZ 60

FR A48

TIME CONT

TYPE FH

SF 1.35

PH 1

SFA 3.5

AMB 40

INS A

HSG OPEN

MOTOR MUST BE GROUNDED

CONNECTIONS

RED —○ 4
(CCW ROT.)

L1○ — LINE

BLACK —○ 2

L2 — GROUNDED LINE

FOR CW ROT. INTERCHANGE RED & BLK

**RELUBRICATE WITH 30 DROPS SAE 10
MOTOR OIL (DO NOT OVEROIL). CONT.
DUTY. YEARLY: INTERMITTENT DUTY.
2 YRS: OCCASIONAL DUTY. 5 YRS.**

Westinghouse Electric Corp. Made in USA

SP

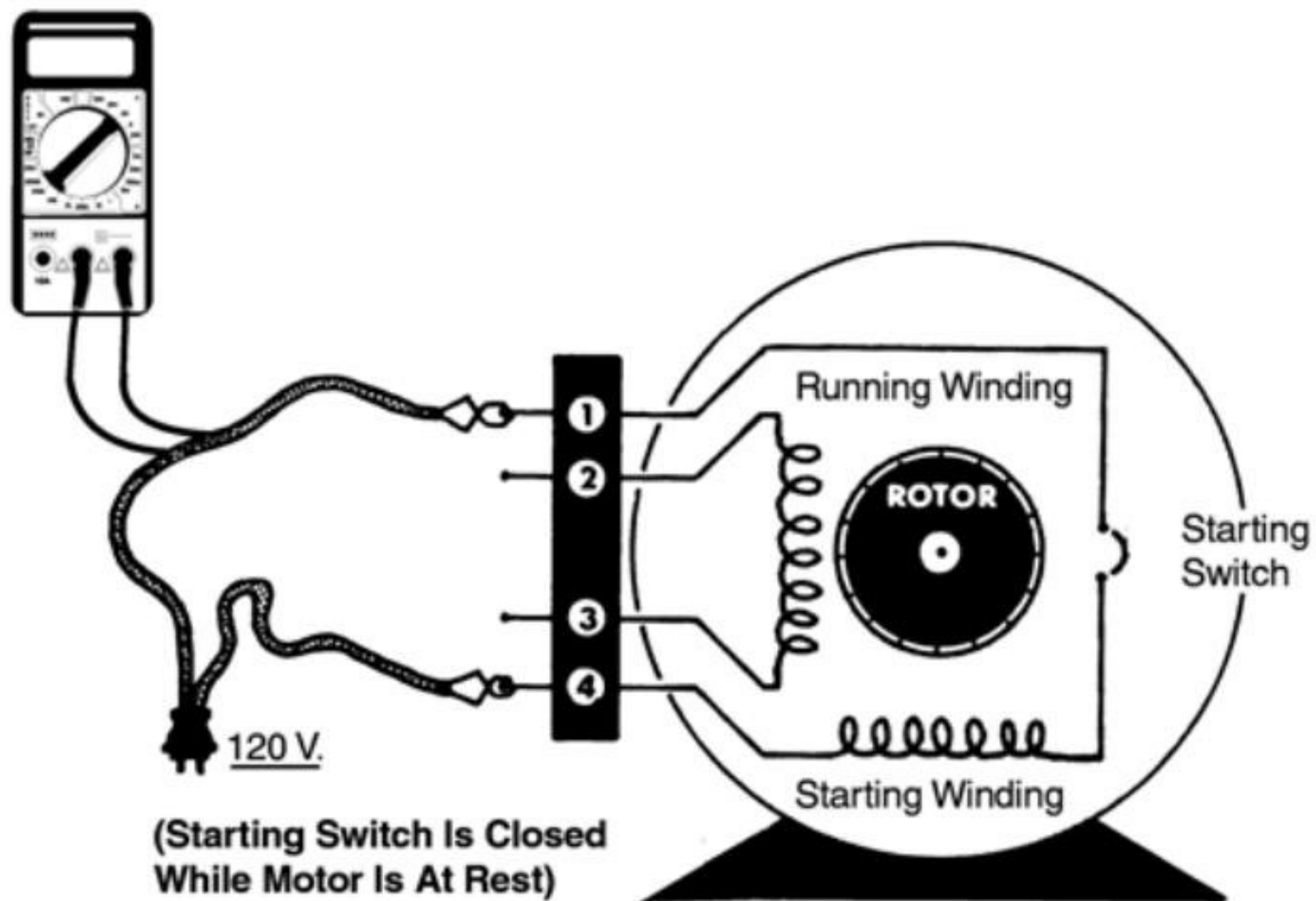
E46993

- **FRAME A48**:designation that gives motor dimensions based on NEMA standards
 - Two-digit frame numbers $\div 16 =$ distance in inches from centerline of shaft to foot of base
- **TYPE FH**:indicates motor is a fractional-horsepower motor
- **SF 1.35**:indicates motor will tolerate a 35% overload for extended periods
- **SFA 3.5**:number of amps the motor will draw when operating at the SF load of 1.35 times the rated Hp
- **HSG OPEN**:indicates type of motor enclosure
- **CONNECTIONS**:wiring diagrams for installation or changing direction of rotation

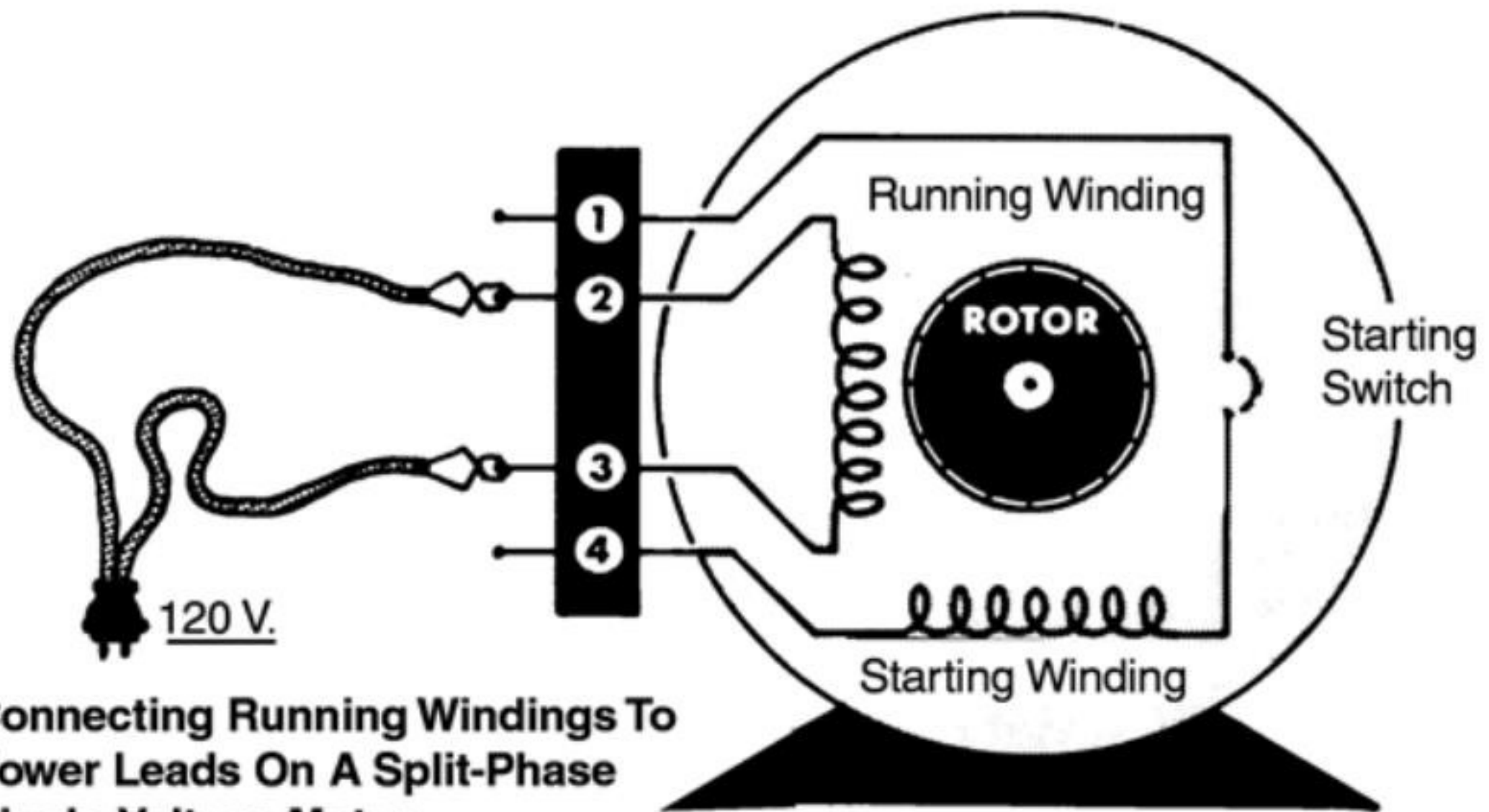
Types & Uses of Common Electric Motors

Split-Phase Motor

- Used for starting loads such as fans, bench grinders, laundry equipment, and machinery tools
- Has a high starting current requirement and will draw 5-7 times its normal running current when starting
- Primarily single voltage motors

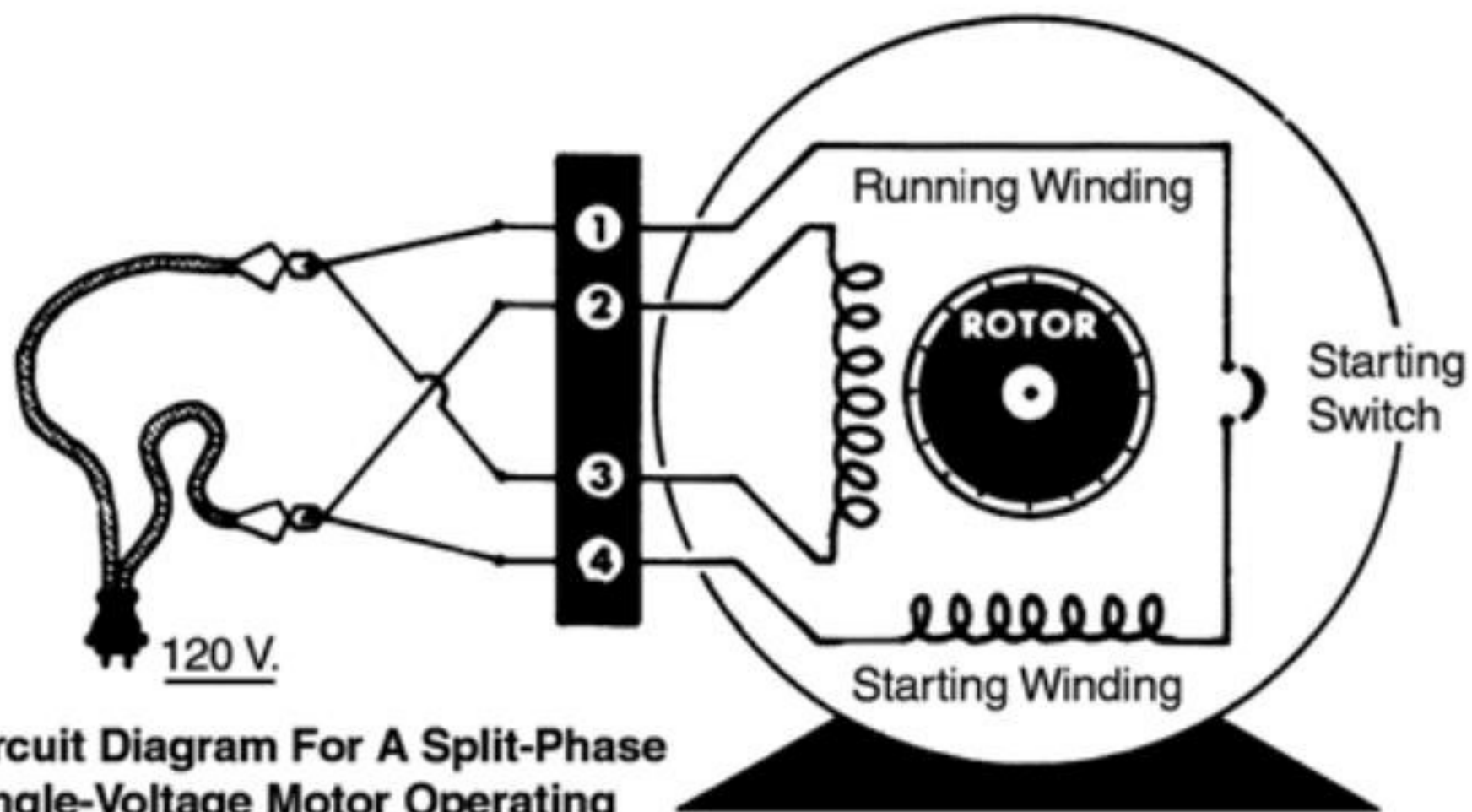


- As motor reaches 80% of its running speed, starting switch opens and stops flow of current through the starting winding
- **Continuity**: the presence of a path for electrical current flow, or a "complete" circuit
- Can be determined in each winding using a digital multimeter (DMM)



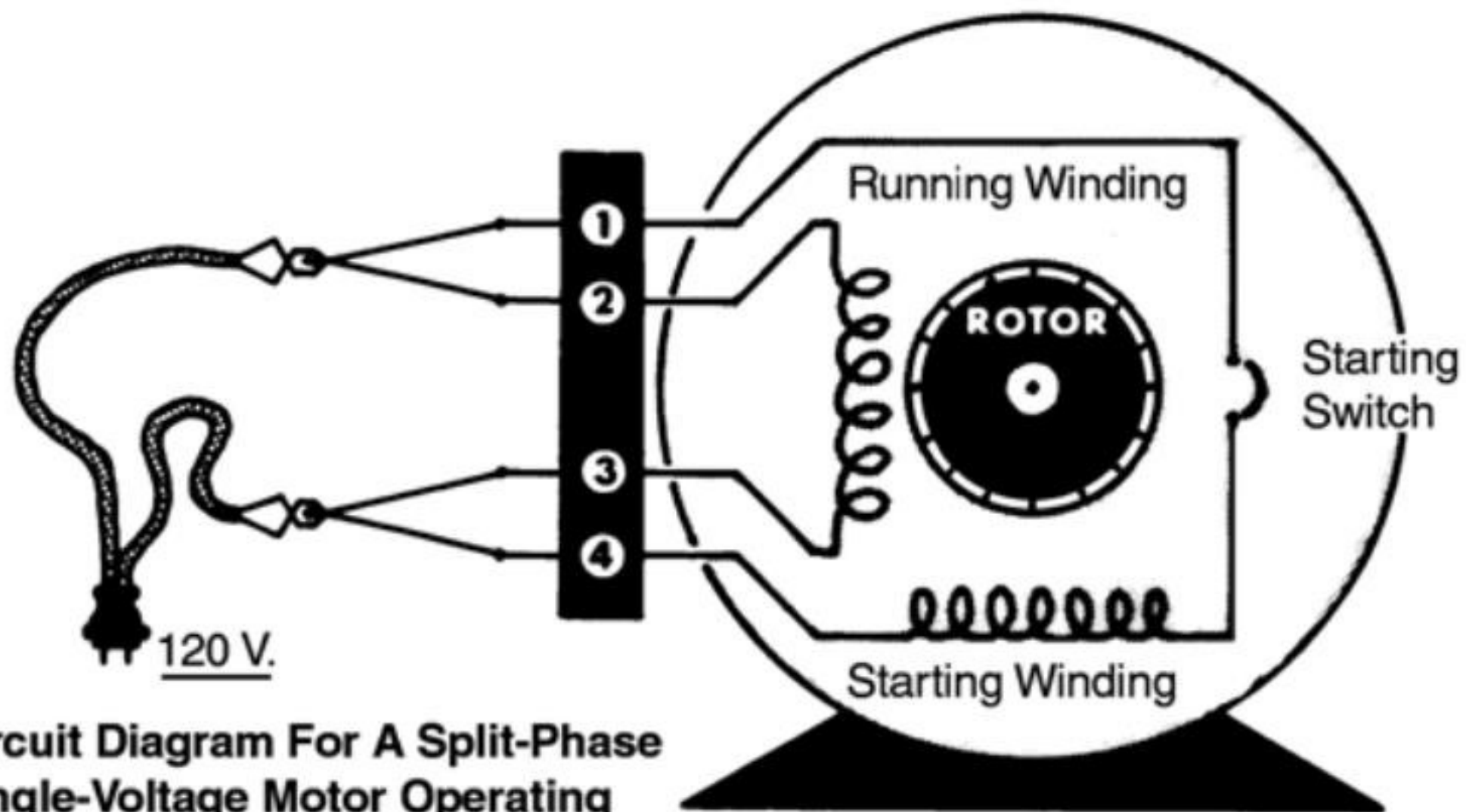
**Connecting Running Windings To
Power Leads On A Split-Phase
Single-Voltage Motor**

- When power leads are connected to ends of running winding, motor will hum
- When power leads are connected to ends of starting winding, motor will start and stop as centrifugal mechanism closes and opens starting switch



**Circuit Diagram For A Split-Phase
Single-Voltage Motor Operating
In One Direction**

- To operate motor, one end of starting and running windings are attached to one lead and the other ends of both windings are attached to the other lead
- To reverse rotation of shaft, ends of starting windings are changed with respect to running windings leads



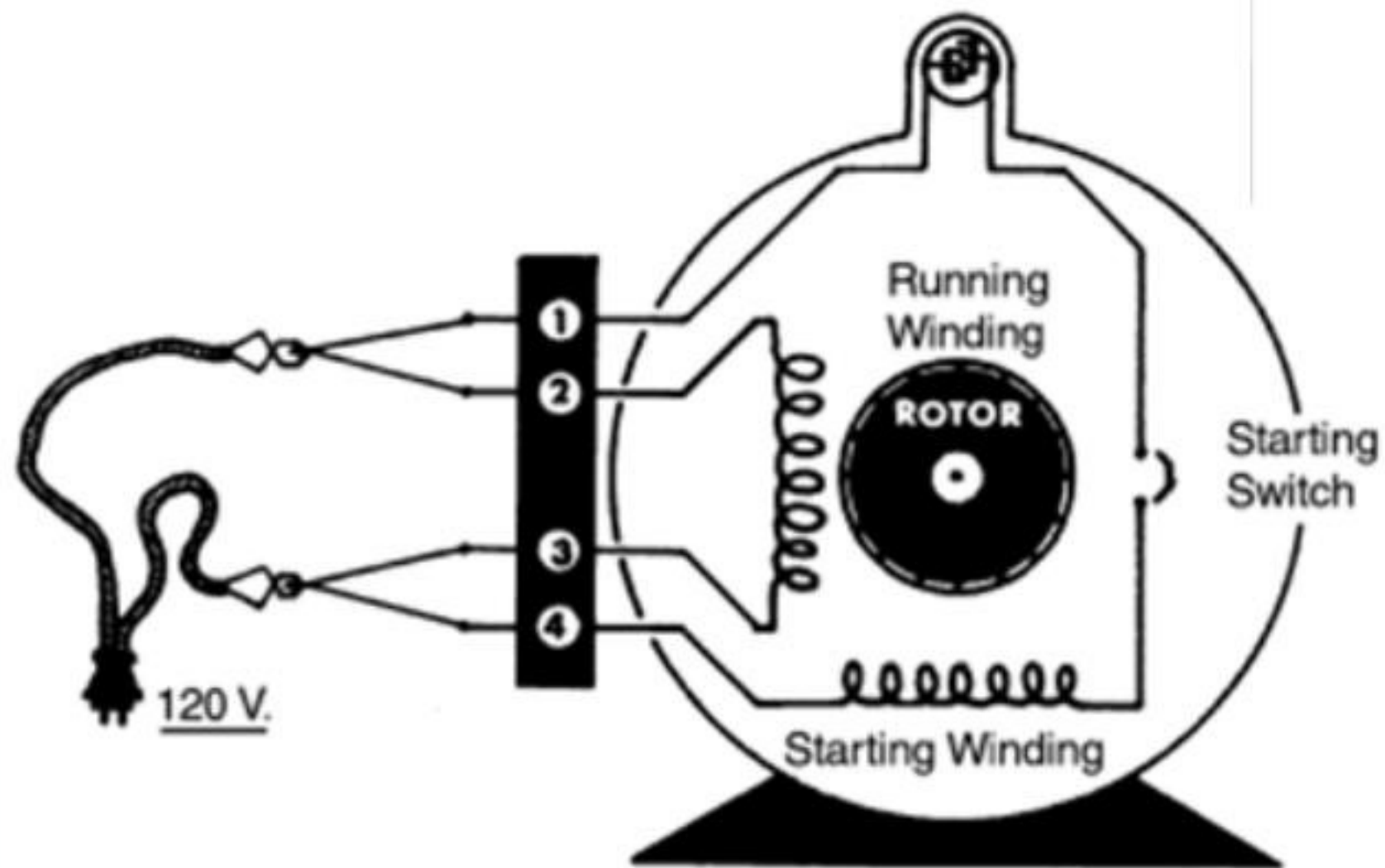
**Circuit Diagram For A Split-Phase
Single-Voltage Motor Operating
In Opposite Direction**

Capacitor-Start Motor

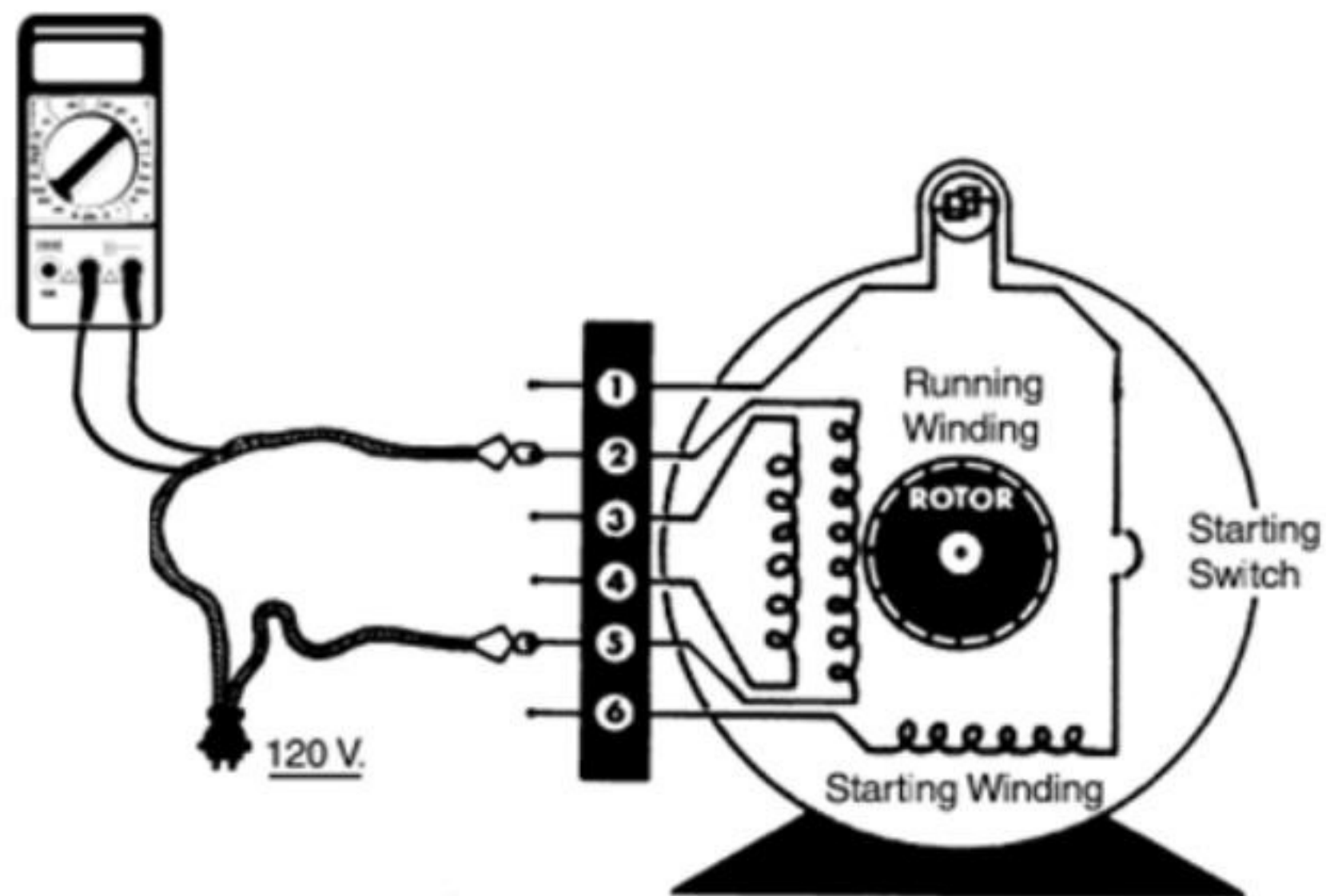
- Used for difficult starting loads
- Has a capacitor in the starting winding to give the motor more starting torque
- Has a “medium” starting current requirement
- Will draw 3 to 6 times its normal running current when starting

- When approximately 75% of full load speed has been reached, centrifugal relay opens set of switch contacts in start-winding circuit
 - Removes capacitor and starting winding from the operating or running circuit
 - Power consumption returns to normal rated level
- Constant speed motor
 - Range of operation = 900-3600 rpm
- Sizes = $\frac{1}{8}$ - 10 Hp

- Single or dual voltage motor
 - Single= starting winding and running winding
 - Dual= starting winding and two running windings
- To identify starting winding, remove capacitor cover and use the DMM set in continuity test mode to check between leads one or six and capacitor terminals

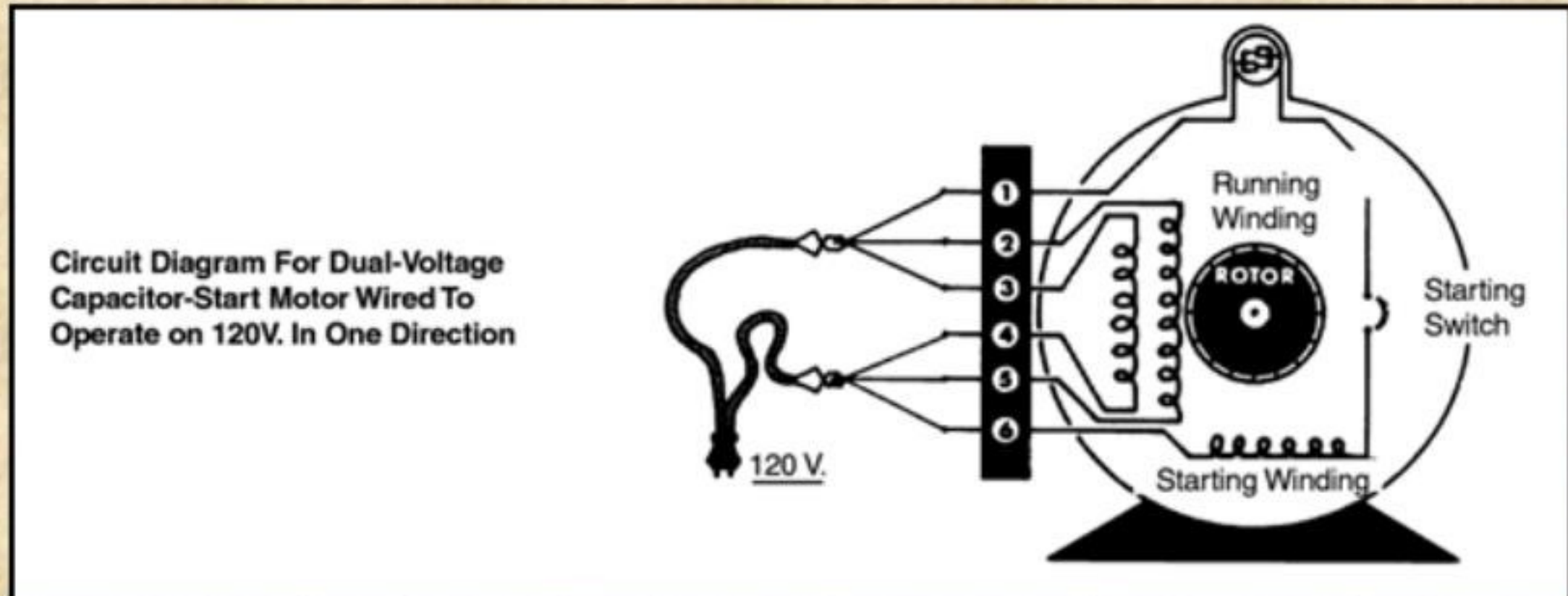


**Circuit Diagram For A Capacitor-Start
Single-Voltage Motor**

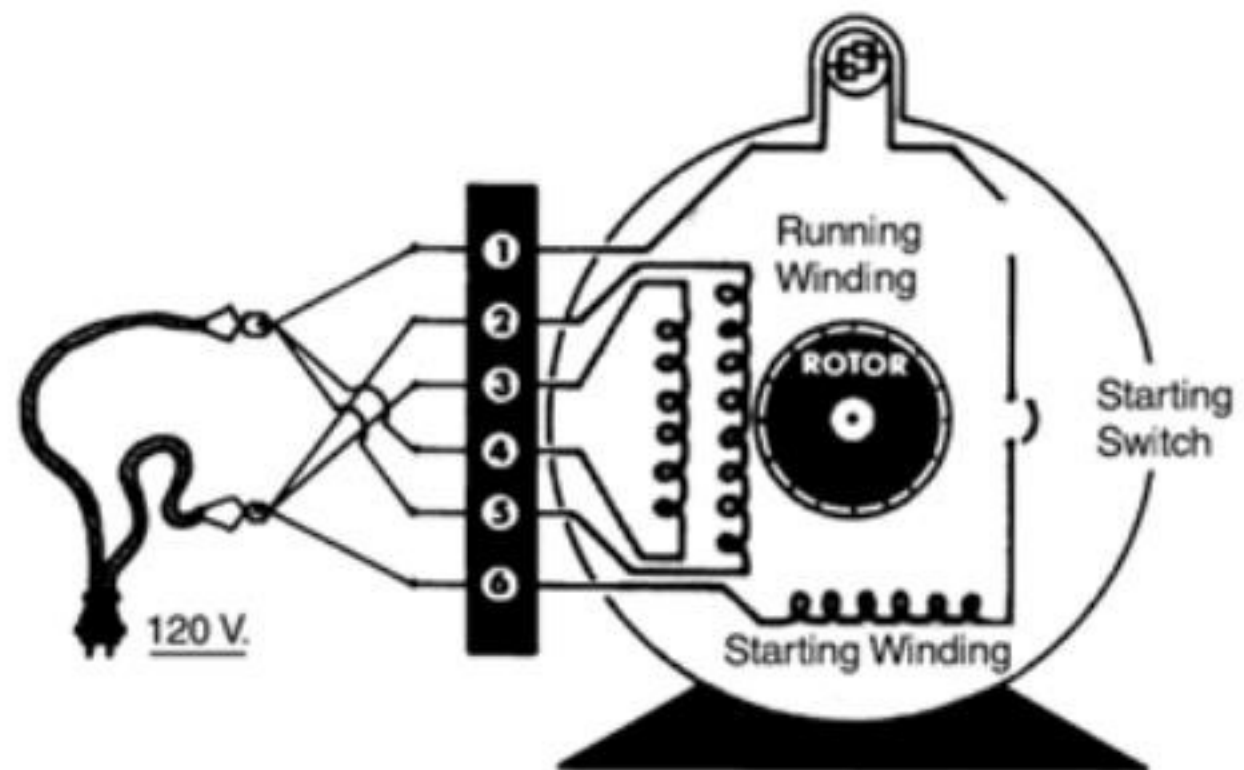


**Testing Starting Winding And Running Winding On
Dual-Voltage Capacitor-Start Motor Test Between
1 & 6, 2 & 5, And 3 & 4**

- Running windings are wired in parallel

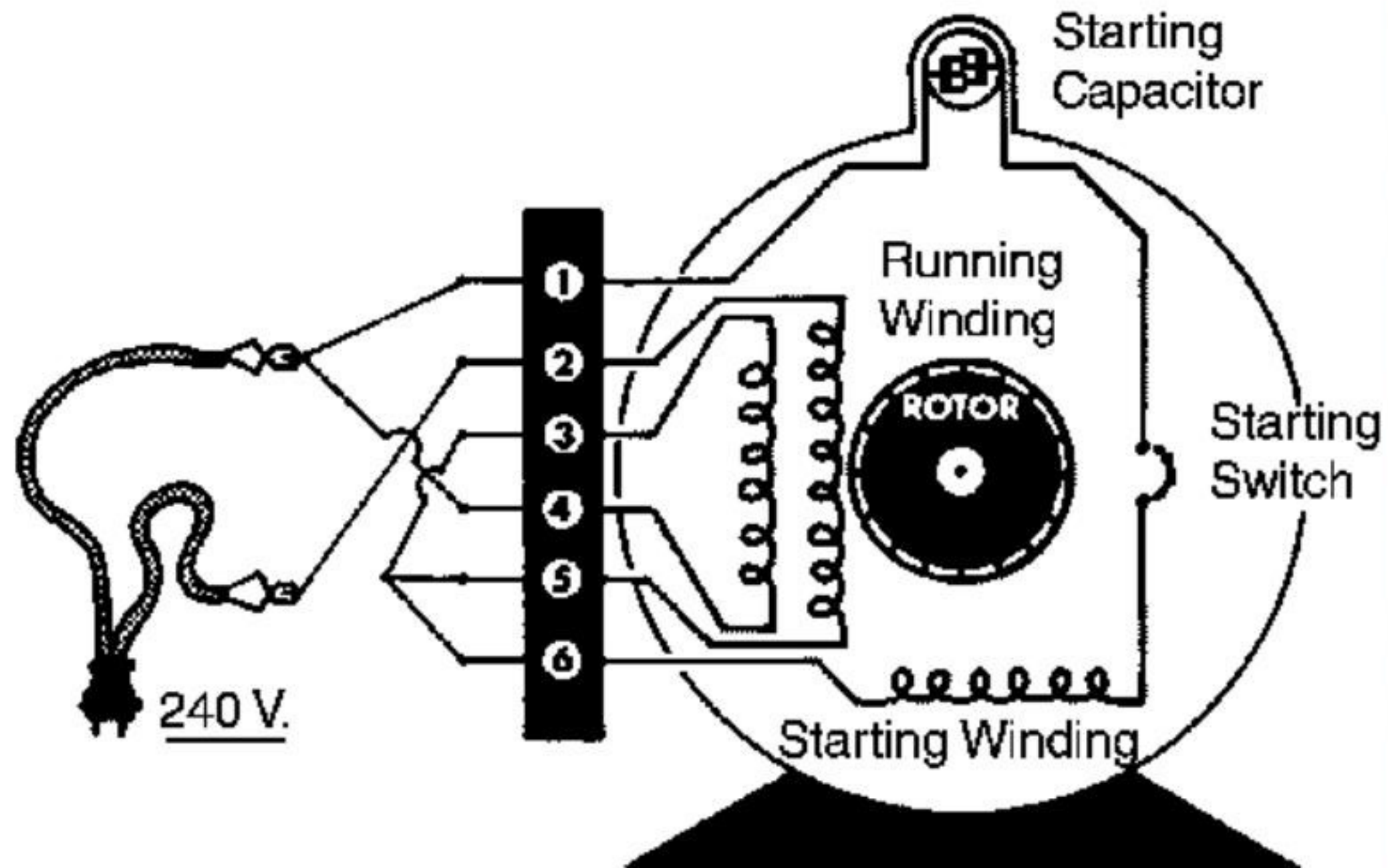


**Circuit Diagram For Dual-Voltage
Capacitor-Start Motor Wired To
Operate on 120V. In Opposite Direction**

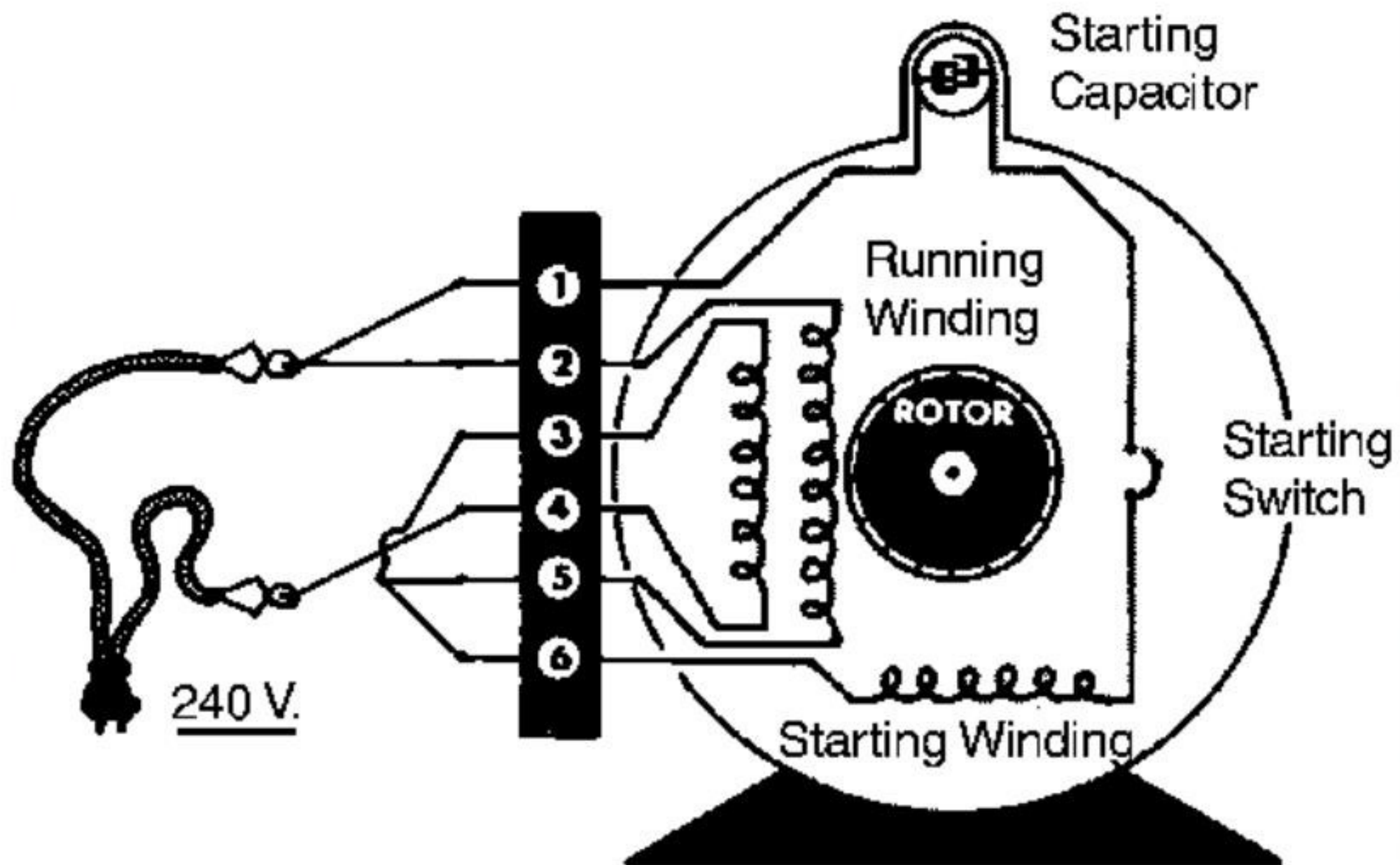


- Running windings are wired in series

Circuit Diagram For Dual-Voltage Capacitor-Start Motor Wired To Operate on 240V. In One Direction



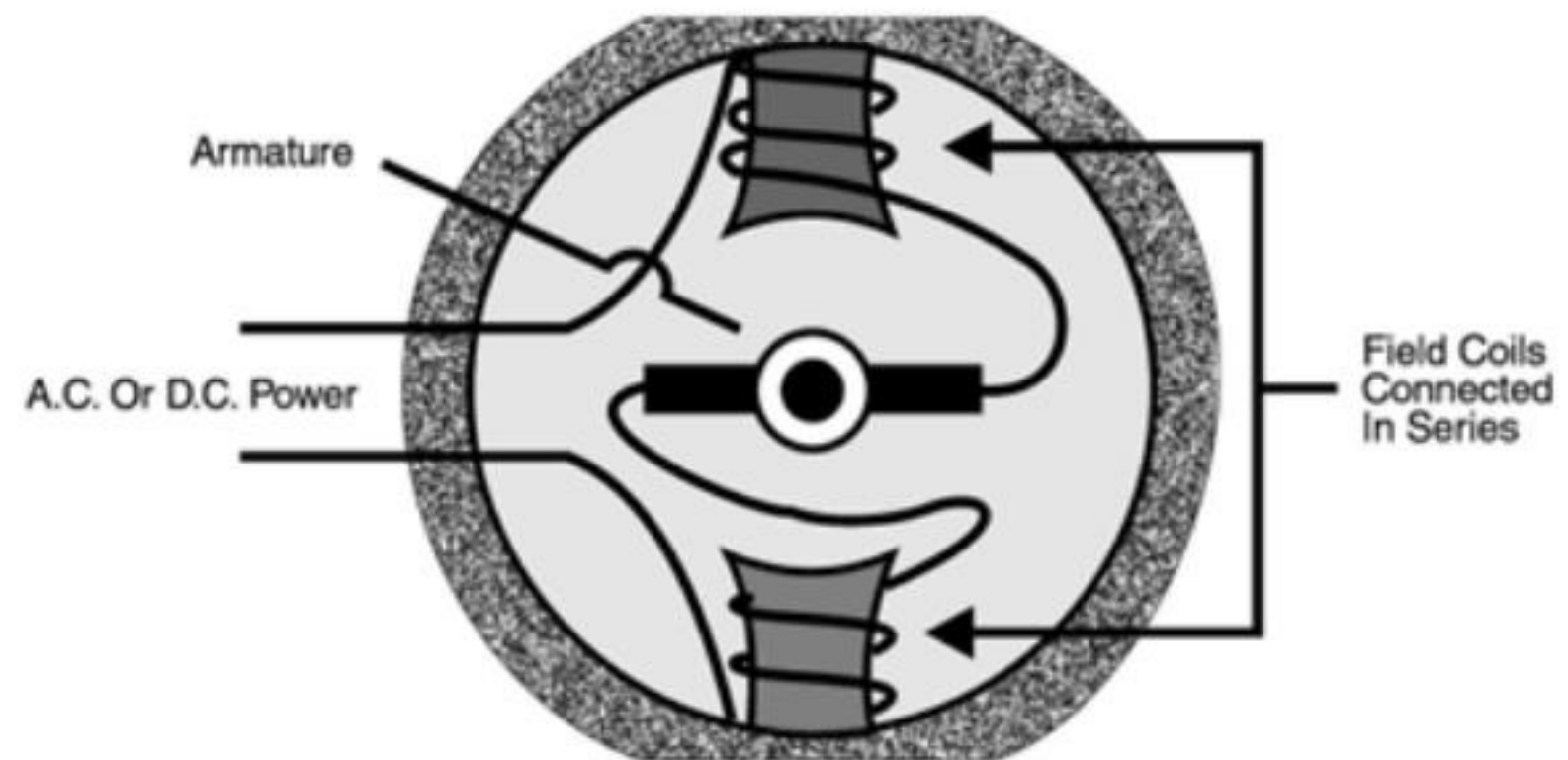
Circuit Diagram For Dual-Voltage Capacitor-Start Motor Wired To Operate on 240V. In Opposite Direction



Universal or Series Motor

- Special purpose motor
- Usually a part of portable appliances or tools
- Can be operated on AC or DC
- Designed for intermittent use, variable speed, and may be reversible
- Has a high starting torque & a high starting current
- Sizes = 1/150 – 2 Hp

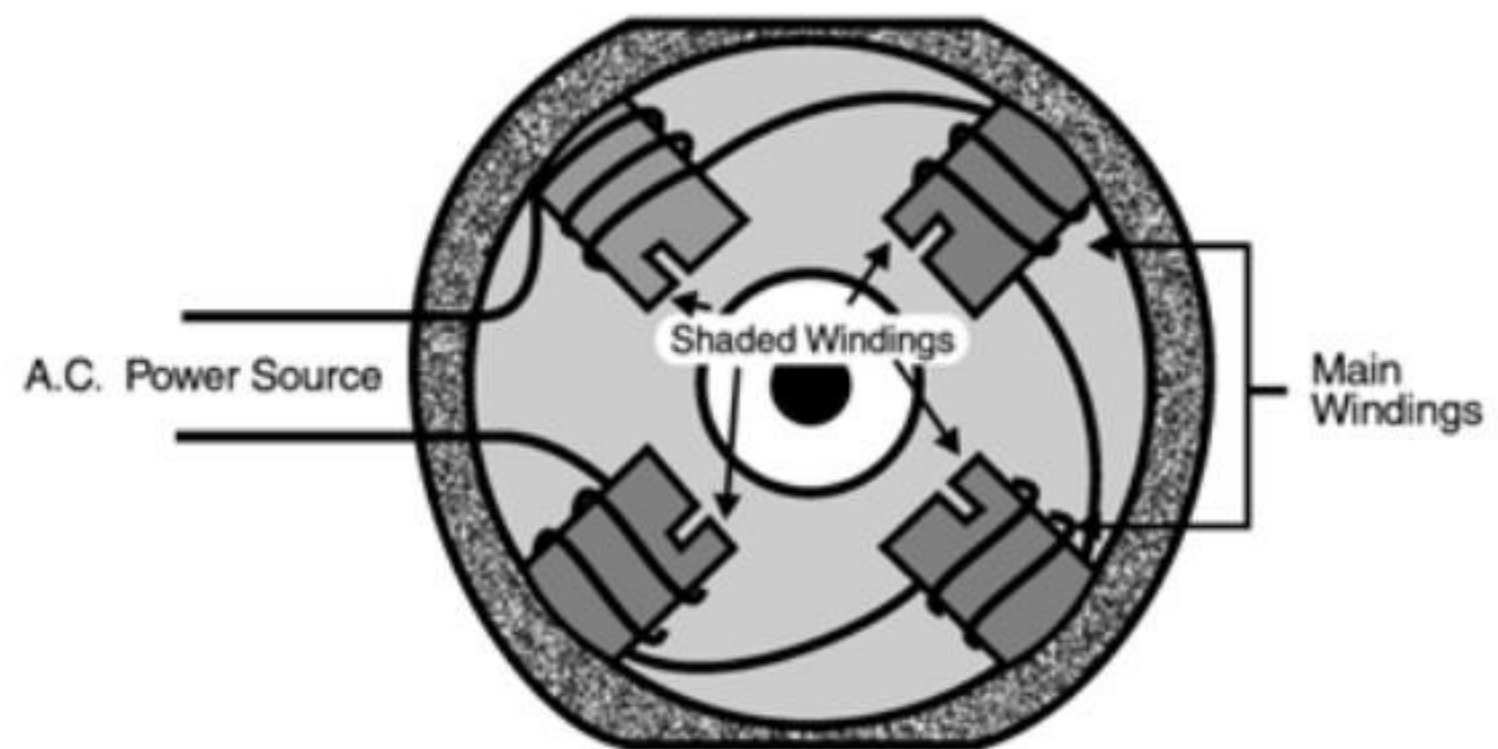
**Series Connection Of A
Universal Motor**



Shaded-Pole Motor

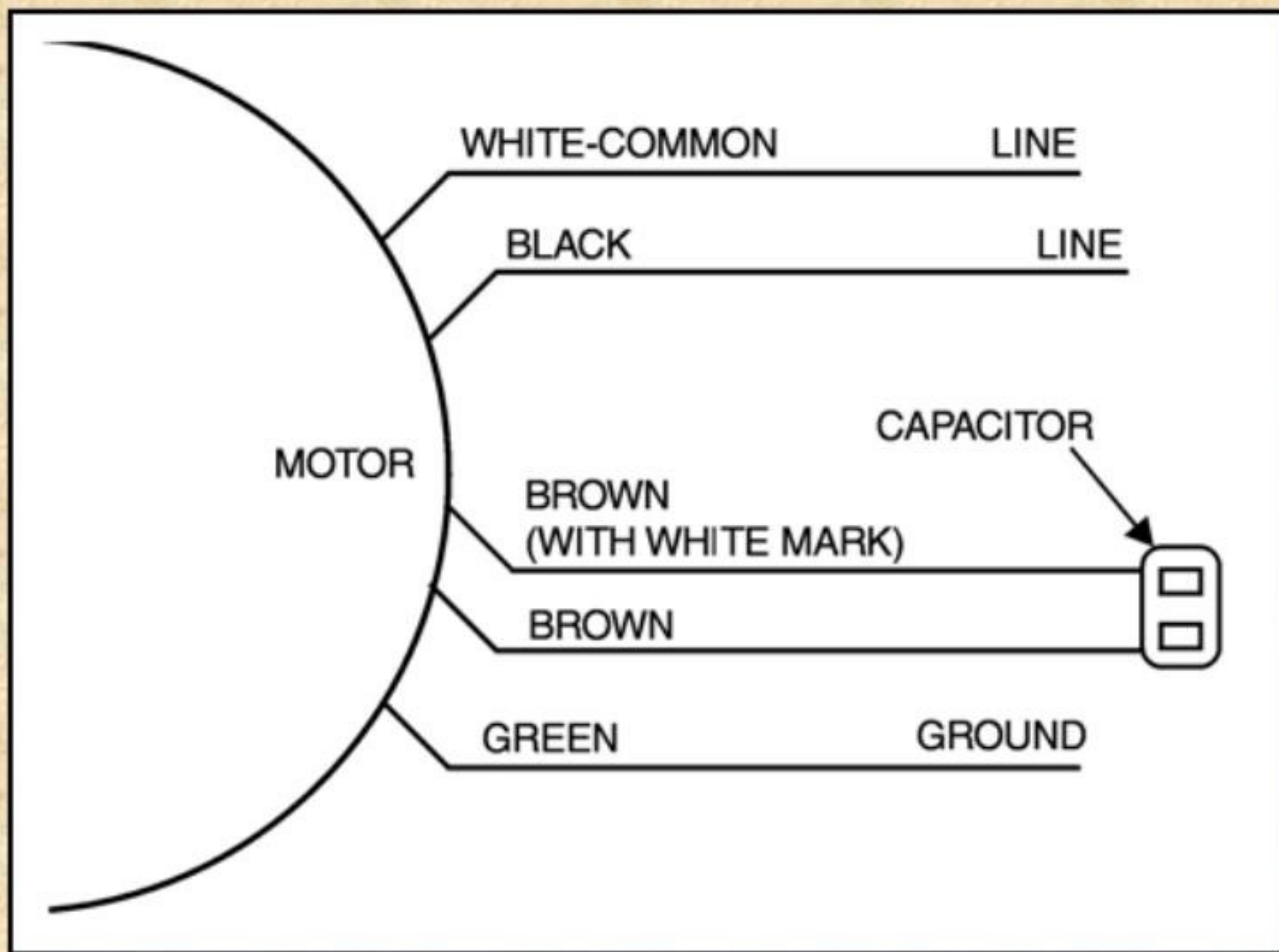
- Small, single-phase motor
- Operates on AC
- Low starting torque
- Low efficiency
- Sizes = $1/20$ – $1/6$ Hp
- Not reversible except by reversing field coils
- Used for light duty

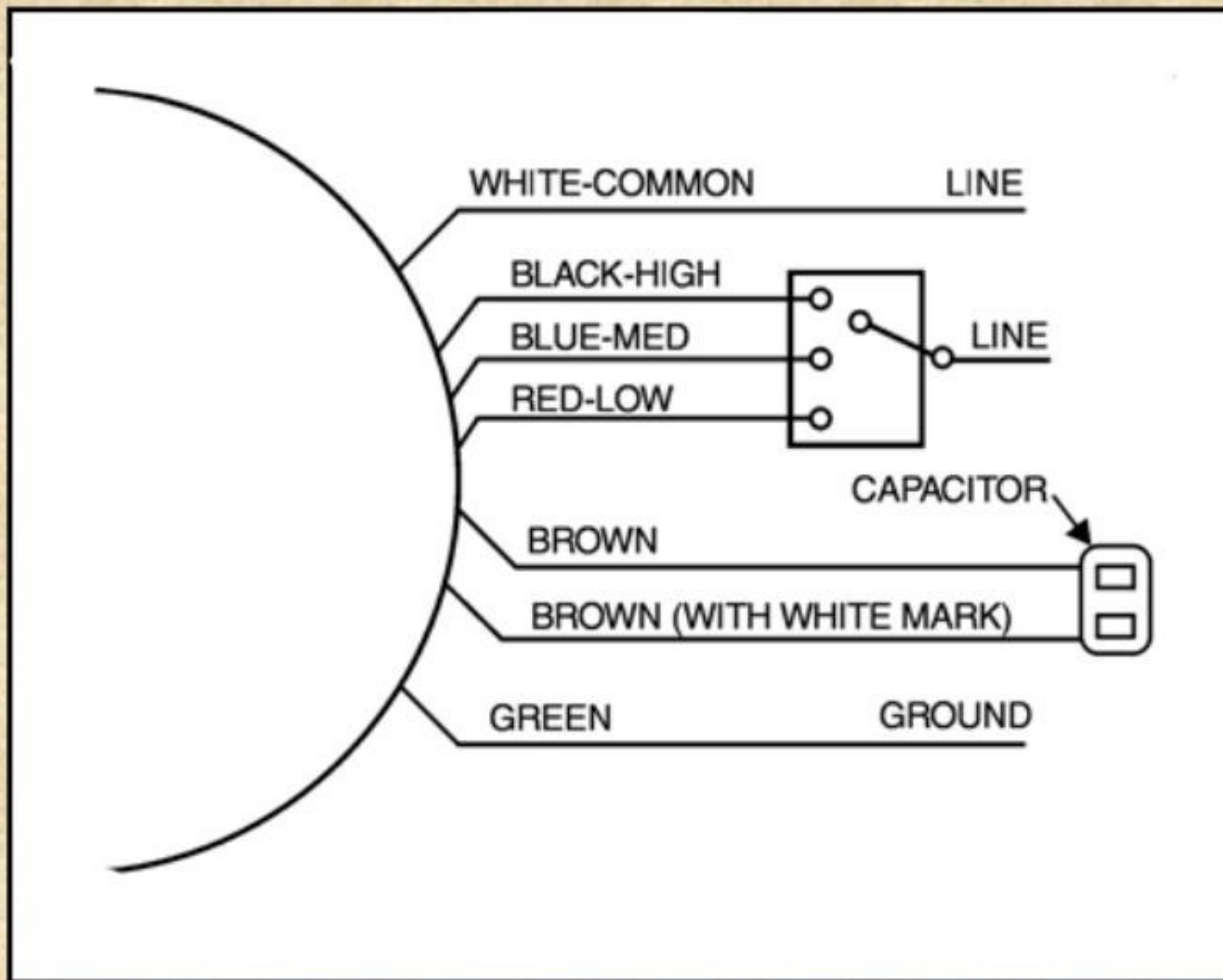
**Four-Pole, Shaded-Pole
Motor Showing Main &
Shaded Windings**



Permanent Split-Capacitor (PSC) Motor

- Used when a load requires a higher starting torque than a shaded-pole motor can produce
- Very efficient
- Manufactured with higher Hp ratings than shaded-pole motors



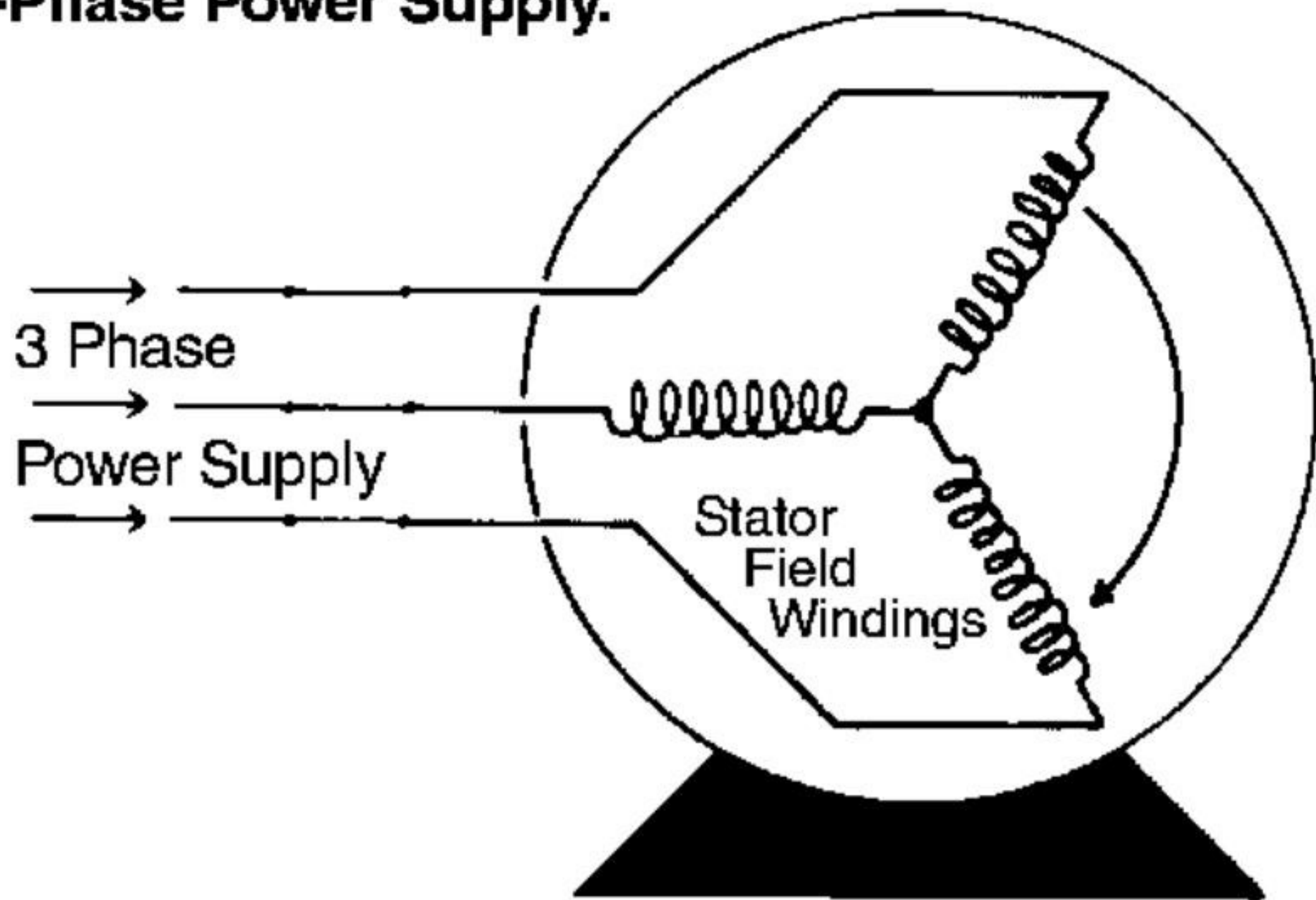


Three-Phase Motor

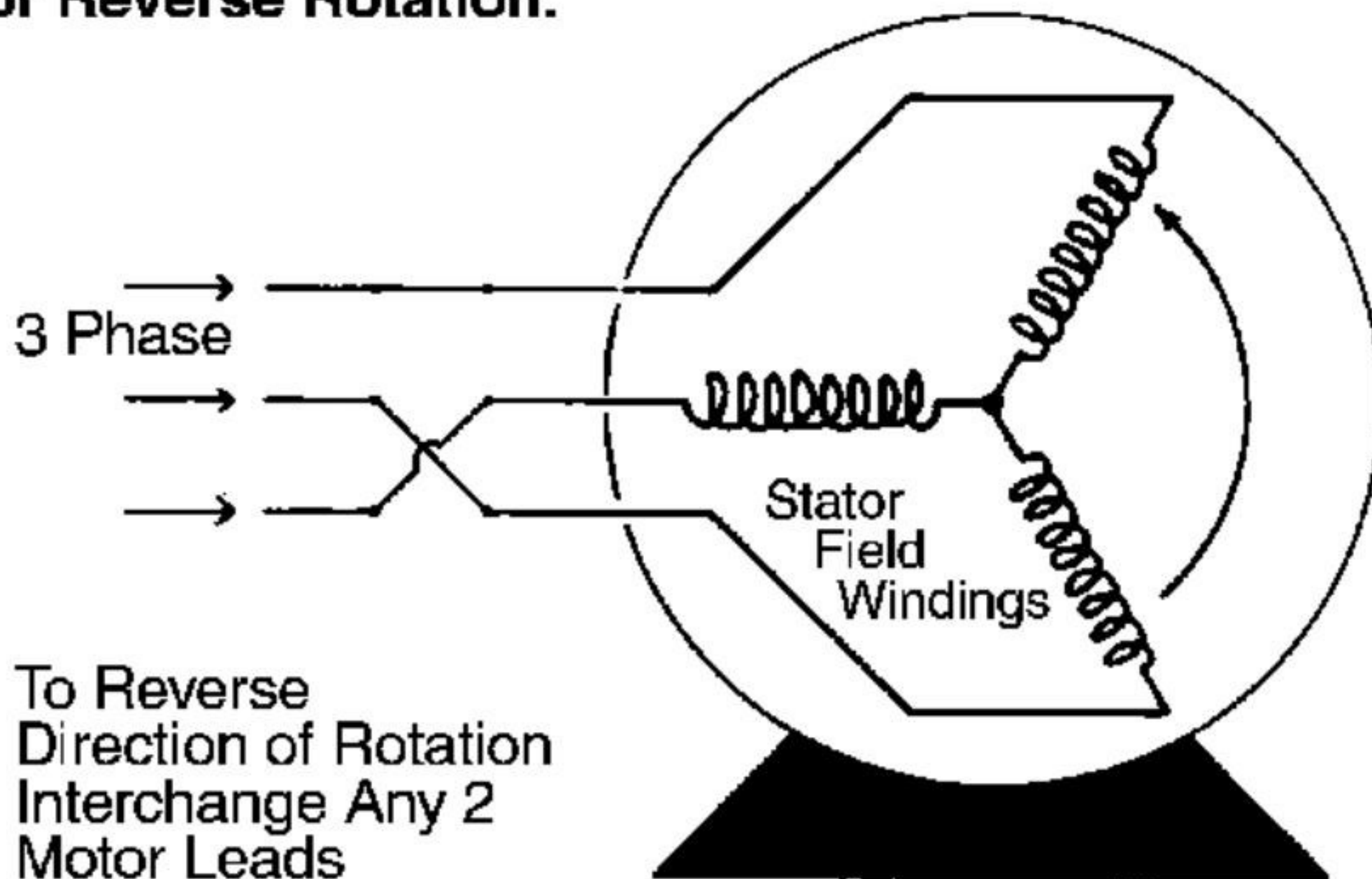
- Operated only on three-phase AC
- Medium to high starting torque
- Low-, normal-, or high-starting current requirement
- Designed for self-starting applications
- Has no starting-winding

- Constant-speed motor
- Sizes = 1/3 – several hundred Hp
- 1 Hp & larger:
 - Commonly used in industry
 - Less expensive to purchase & operate than single-phase motors
 - Last longer, fewer parts & fewer reliability problems

3-Phase Motor Connected To A 3-Phase Power Supply.



3-Phase Motor Connected For Reverse Rotation.

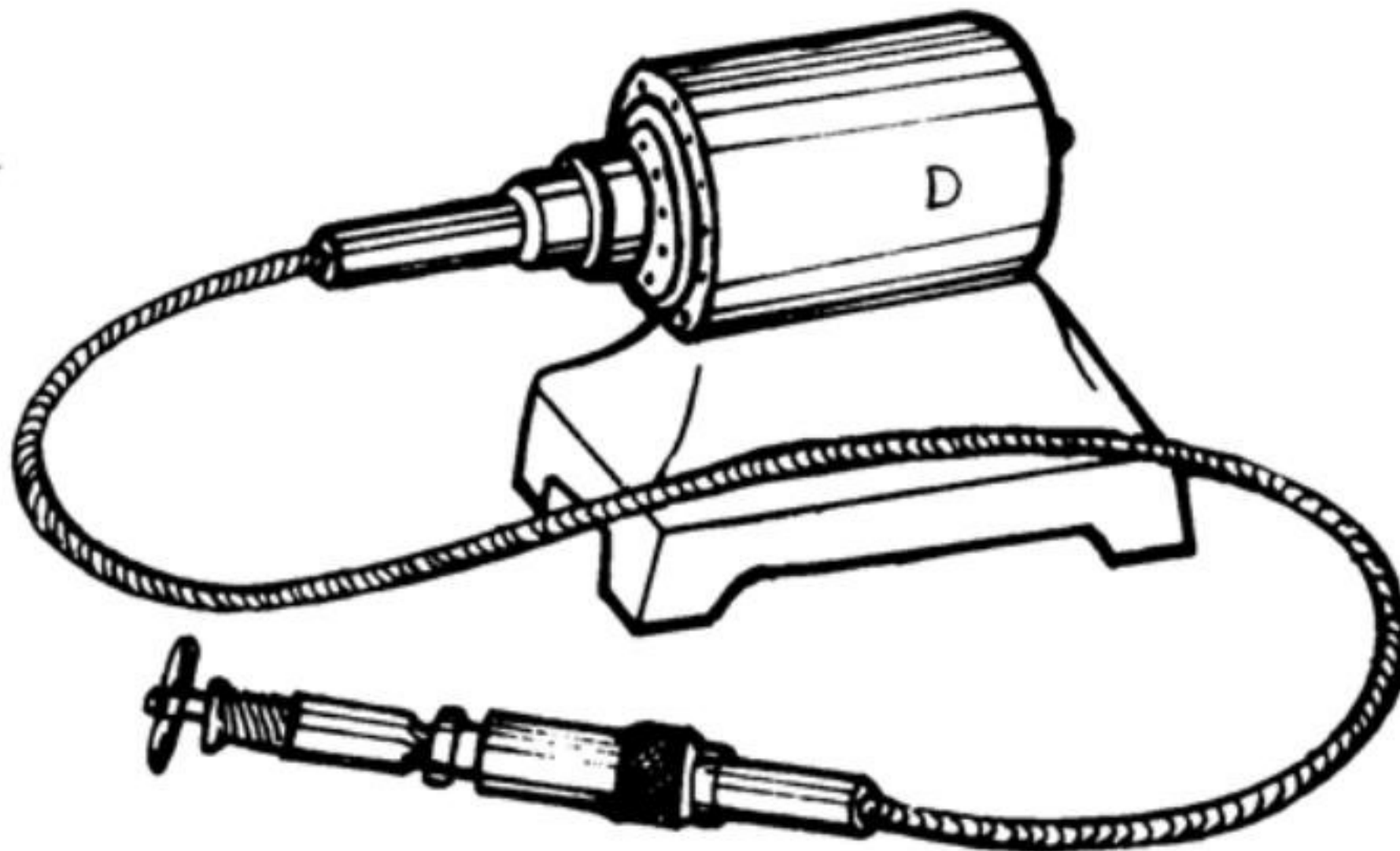


Motor Drives

- Selecting a Drive:
 - Consider operating speed of equipment & size of drive
- Classification of Drives:
 - **Direct:**
 - Motor connected directly to a machine
 - Machine operates at same speed as motor
 - Flexible Shaft Drive, Flexible Hose Coupling Drive, Cushion-Flange Coupling Drive, Flange Coupling Drive
 - **Speed Conversion (belts & pulleys):**
 - Used to power machines and equipment at speeds different from that of the drive motor
 - V-belt, Webbed multi-V-belt, V-flat drive

Flexible Shaft Drive

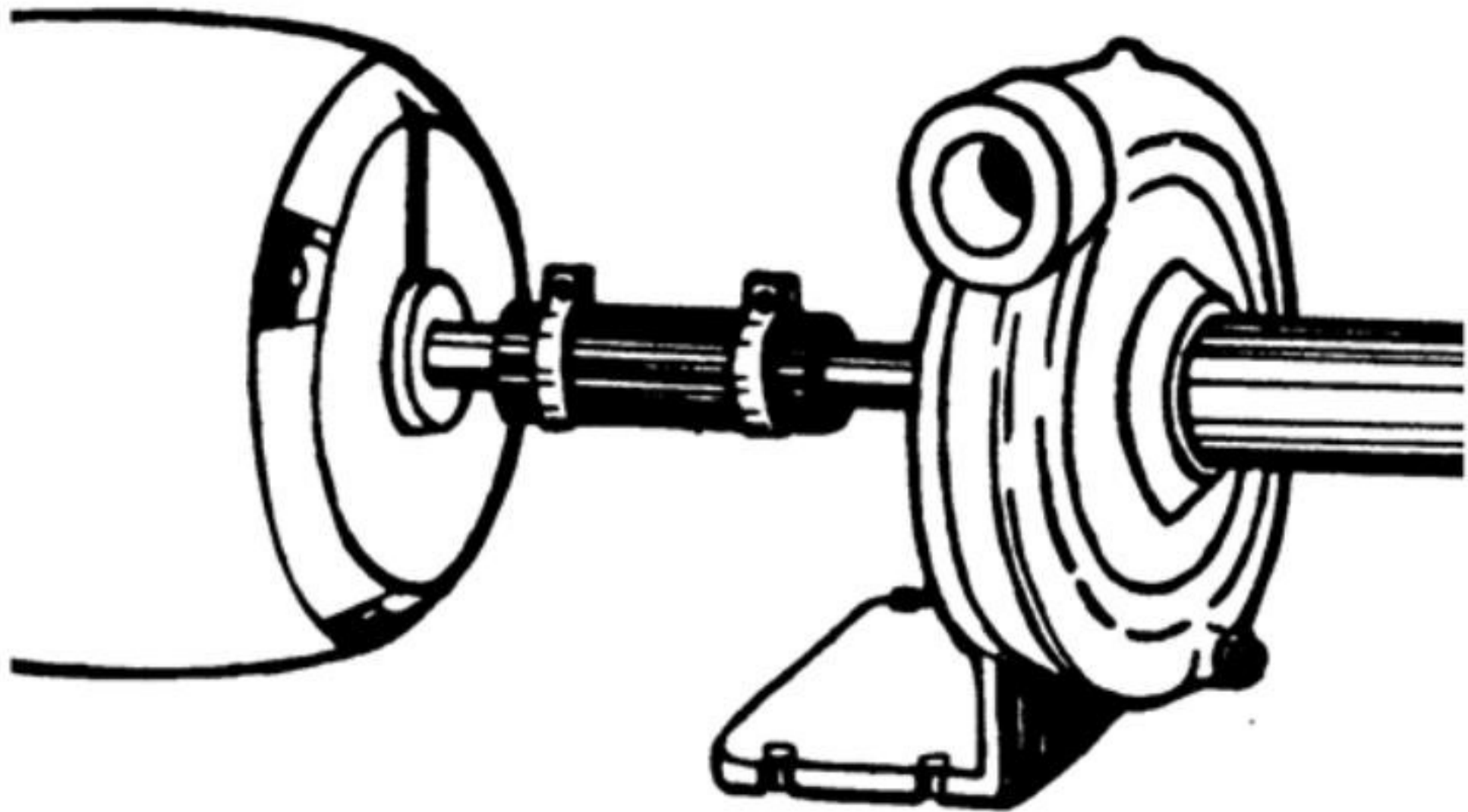
- Used on equipment operating at various angles
- Manufactured to operate in only one direction
- Machine with this drive operates at same speed as motor



Flexible Shaft

Flexible Hose Coupling Drive

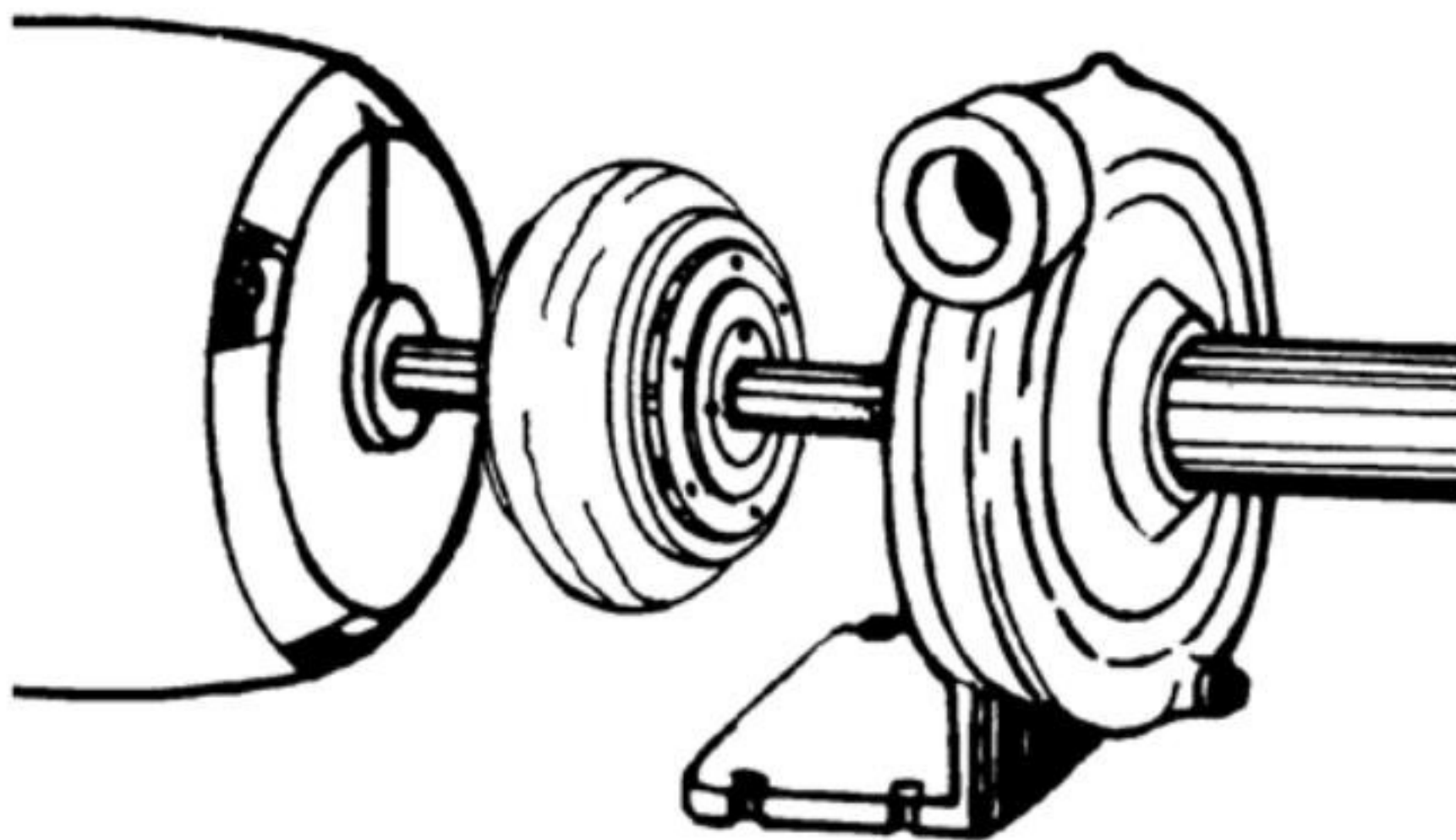
- Piece of plastic or rubber hose is used as the drive
- Ends of hose are forced over ends of machine and motor shaft and held in place with clamps



Flexible Hose Coupling

Cushion-Flange Coupling Drive

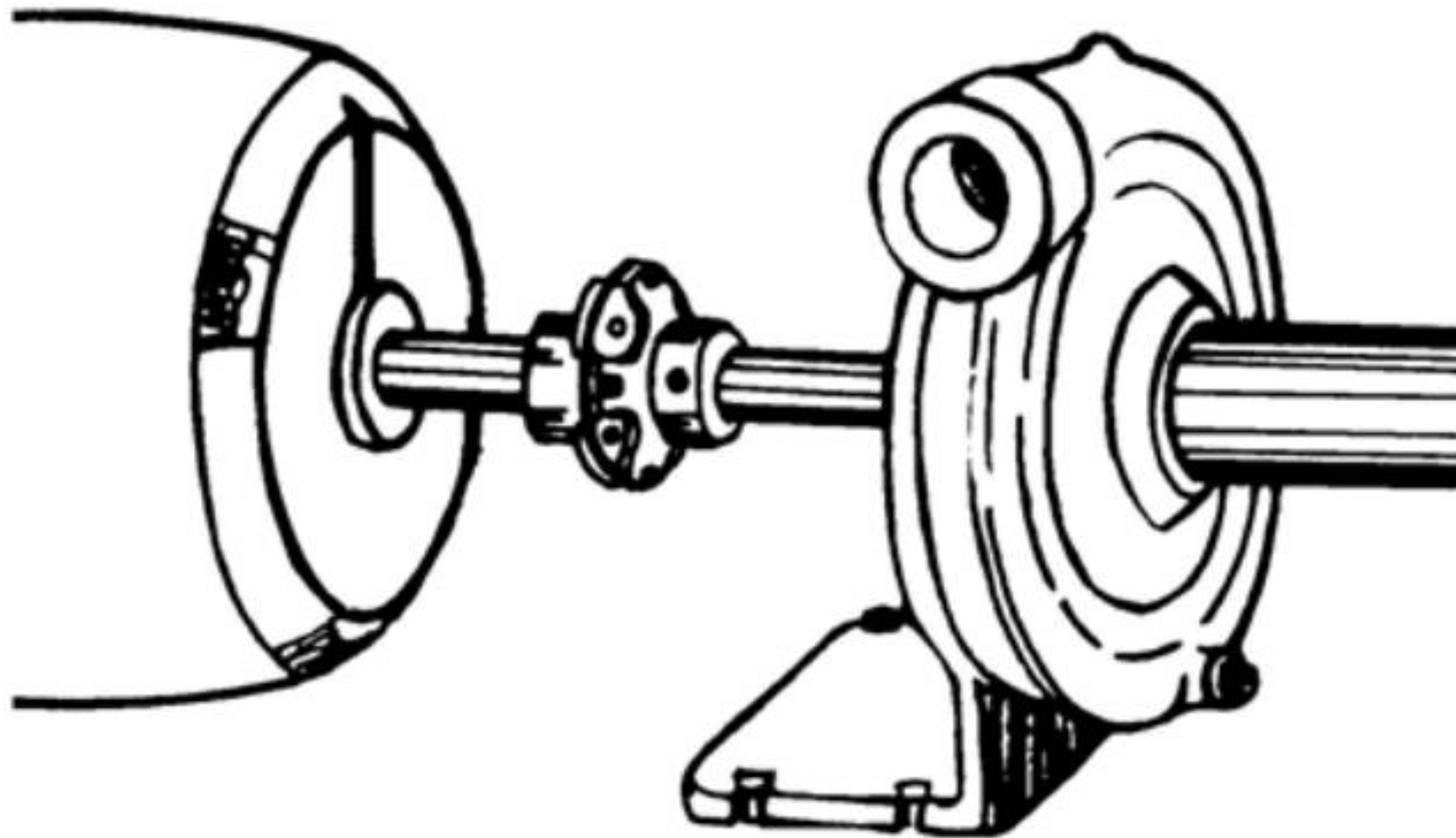
- Consists of two flanges attached to the shafts and a flexible center part fastened to the flanges
- Center is made of rubber or similar material
 - Furnishes a flexible action



Cushion-Flange Coupling

Flange Coupling Drive

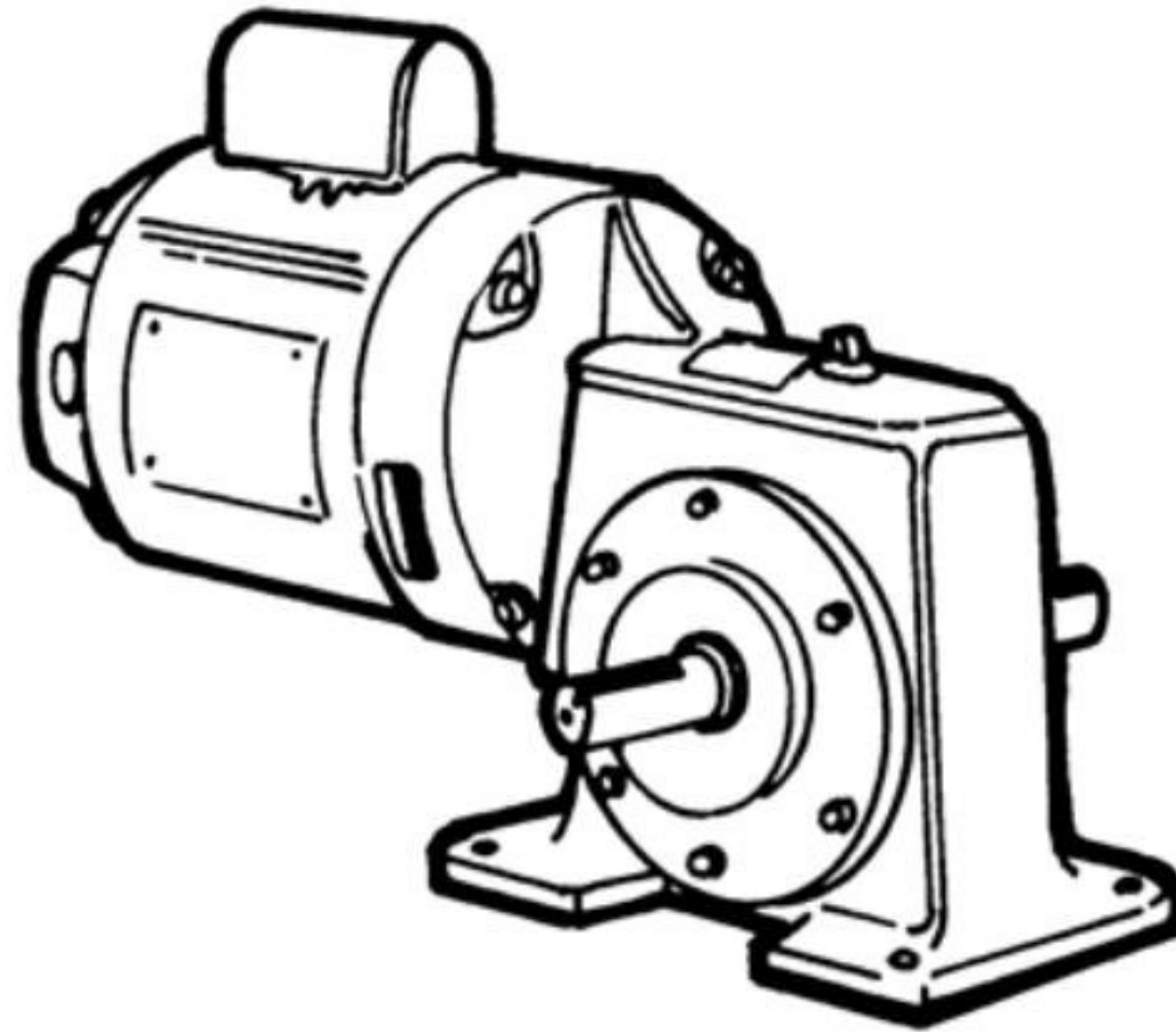
- Consists of two metal discs and a flexible middle disc



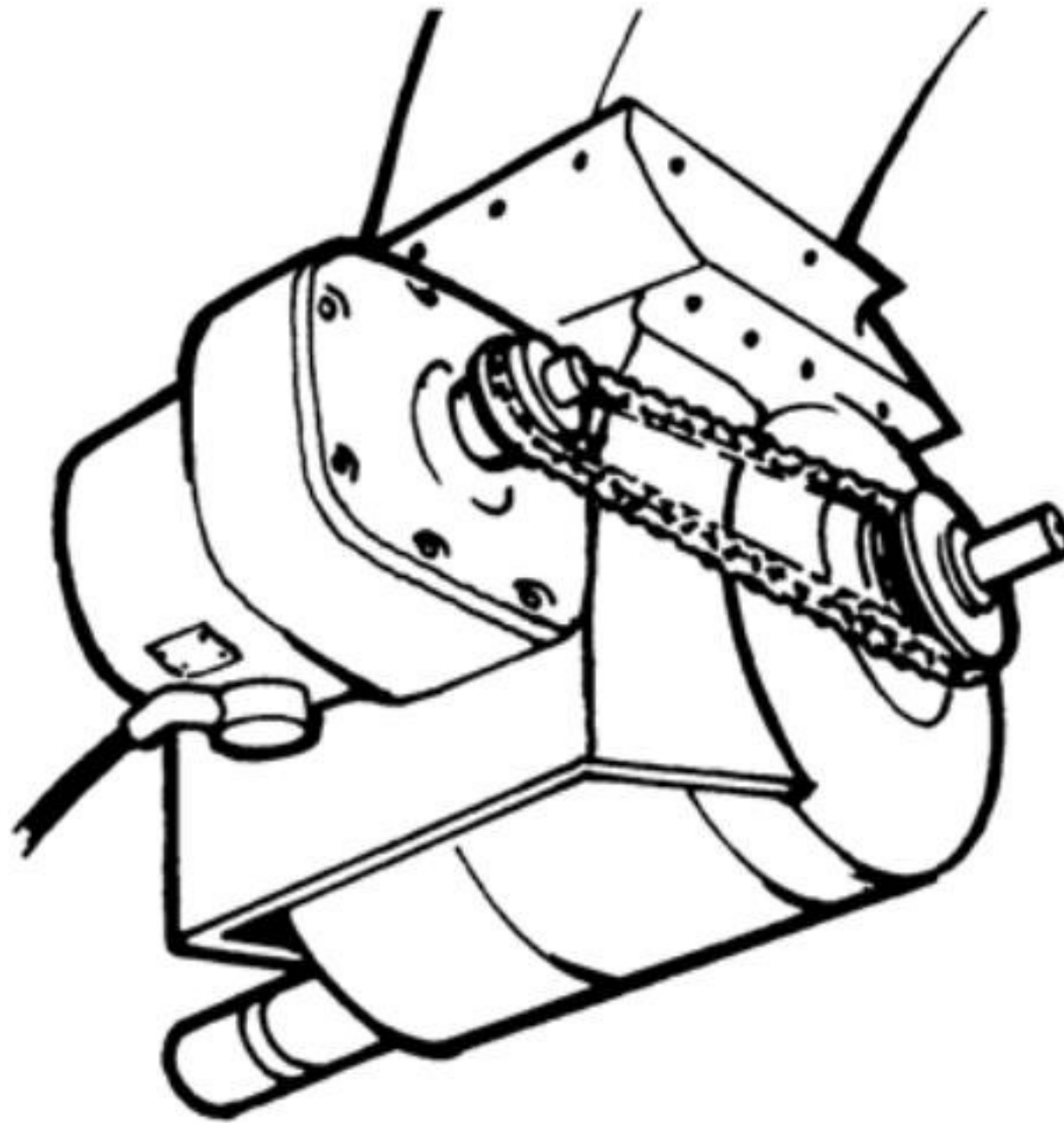
Flange Coupling

Gear & Chain-and-Sprocket Drives

- Generally included as a part of the machinery
- Relatively complex



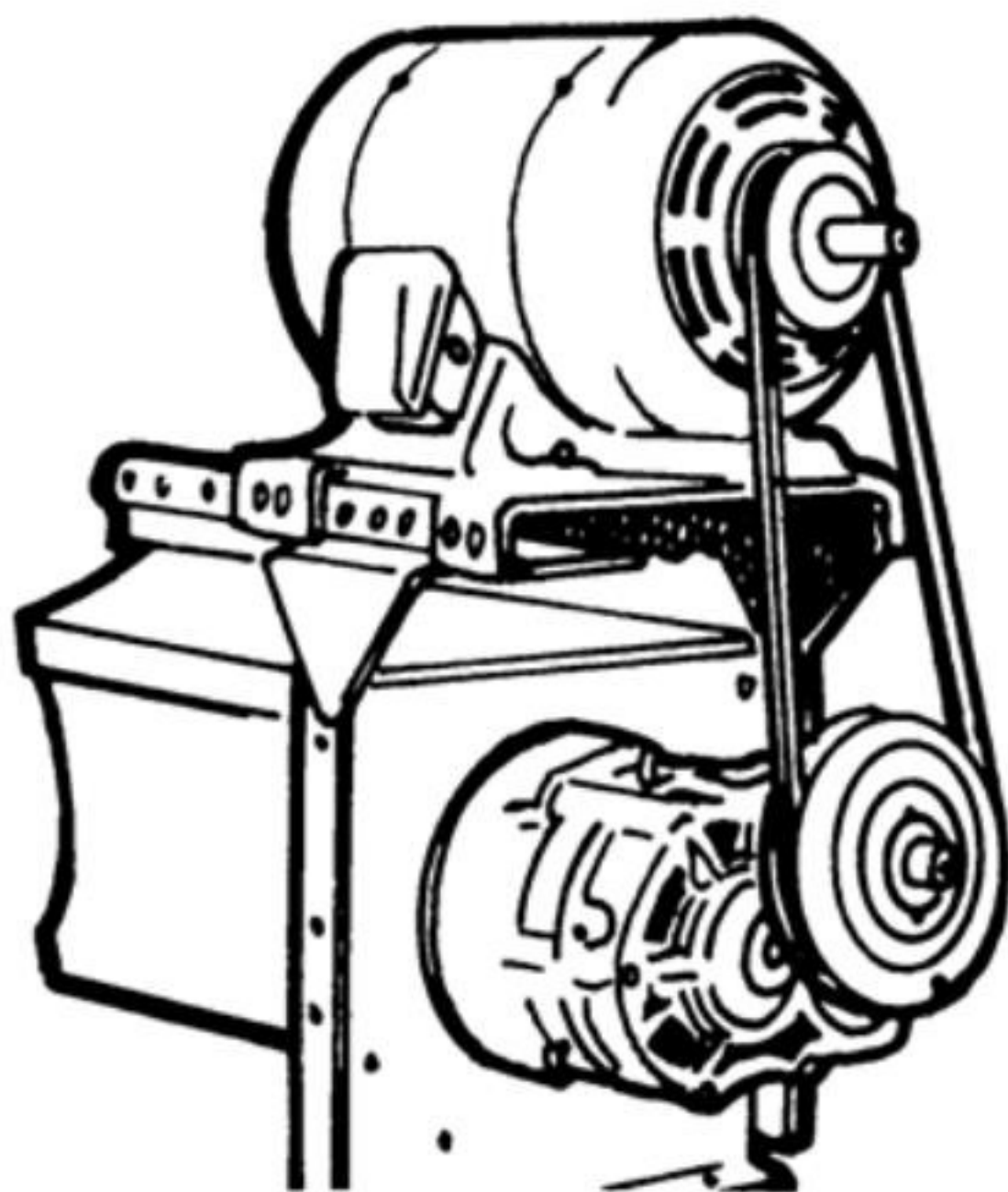
Gear



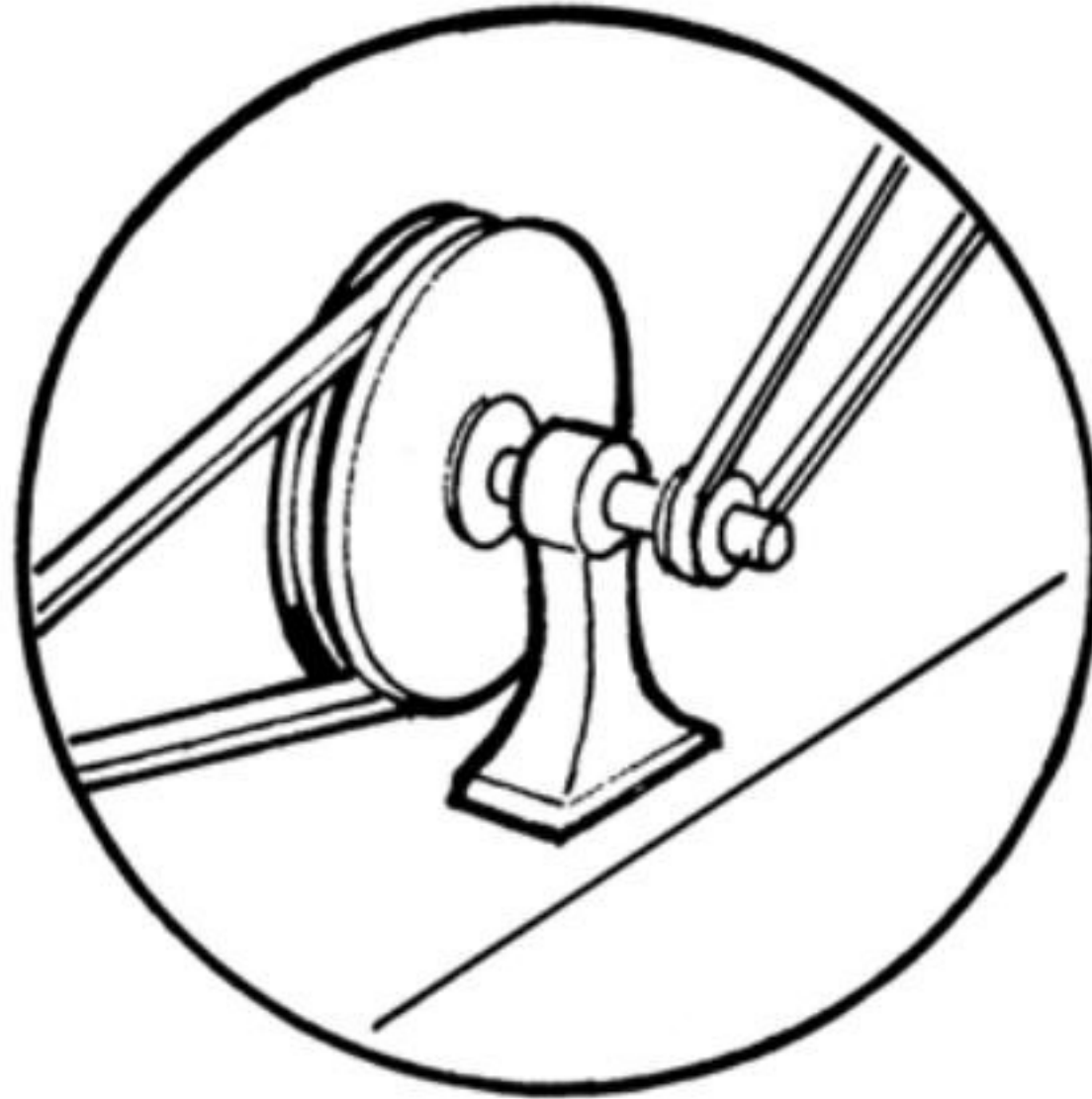
Chain & Sprocket

Pulley-and-Belt Drives

- Very common and easy to install
- Larger pulleys prevent slippage better
- To prevent slippage:
 - Motors $\frac{1}{2}$ Hp or less, use at least a 2" diameter pulley
 - Motors larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ Hp, use a 3" diameter pulley
- **Jackshaft:**
 - Shaft with a pulley on both ends
 - Recommended as part of the drive for equipment designed to operate at less than 200 rpm
 - Pulley connecting jackshaft to motor should be 12" in diameter
- Common types: V-belt, Webbed Multi-V-belt, V-flat drive



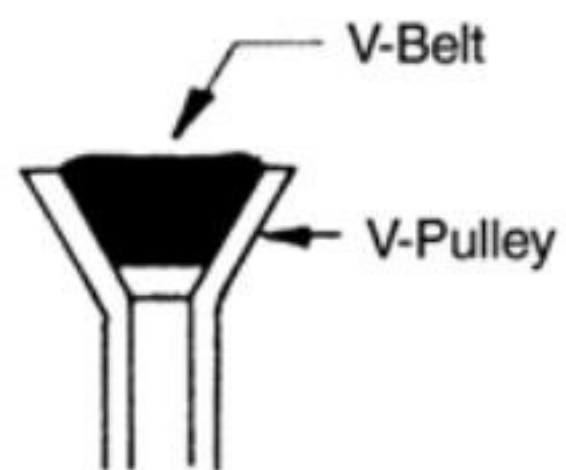
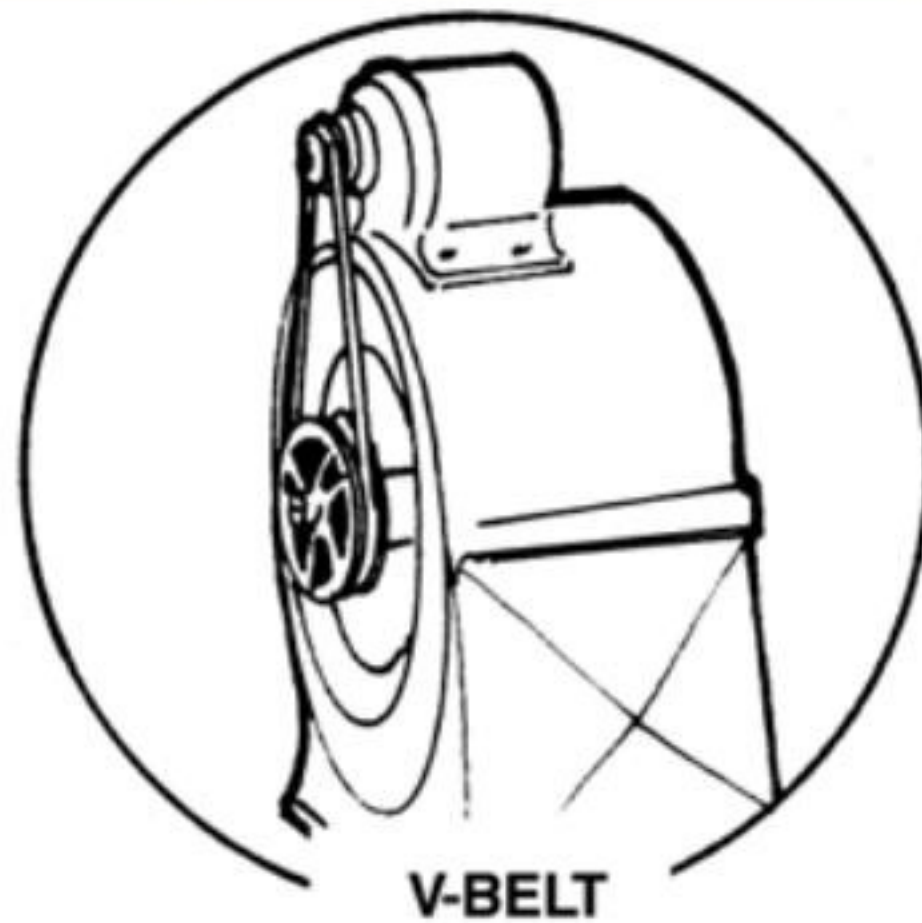
Pulley & Belt



Jack Shaft

V-Belt

- Most popular drive used with electric motors
- Advantages:
 - Motor may be mounted on or close to machine
 - Less tension is needed on the belt
 - Belt stays on pulley better
- Very common on cooling fans and squirrel-cage blowers



- Three sizes:

- FHP:

- suited for pulleys 2½" and less in diameter, on motors of less than 1 Hp
 - Thinner & more flexible than other V-belts

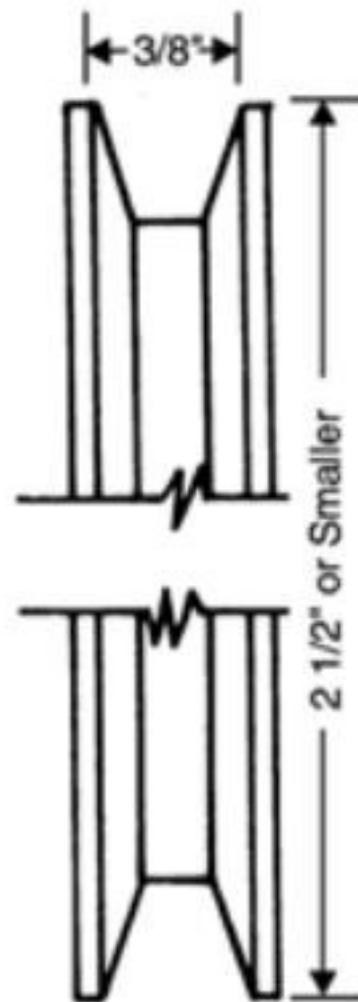
- A-Section:

- Heavier and can be used on small pulleys
 - More slippage than the thinner belt
 - Stiffness of belt prevents it from following curvature of pulleys
 - Designed for pulleys 3" in diameter or larger, on motors from ¾ Hp to 5 Hp

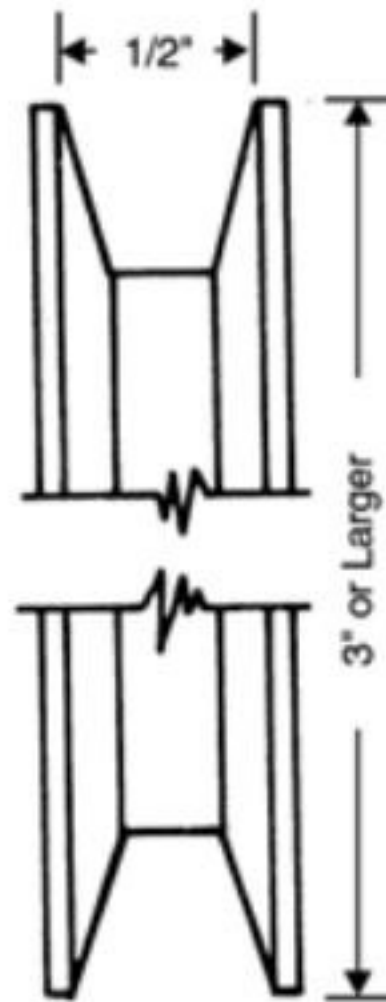
- B-Section:

- Designed for use on motors of 3 Hp or larger, with a motor pulley 5½" or larger in diameter

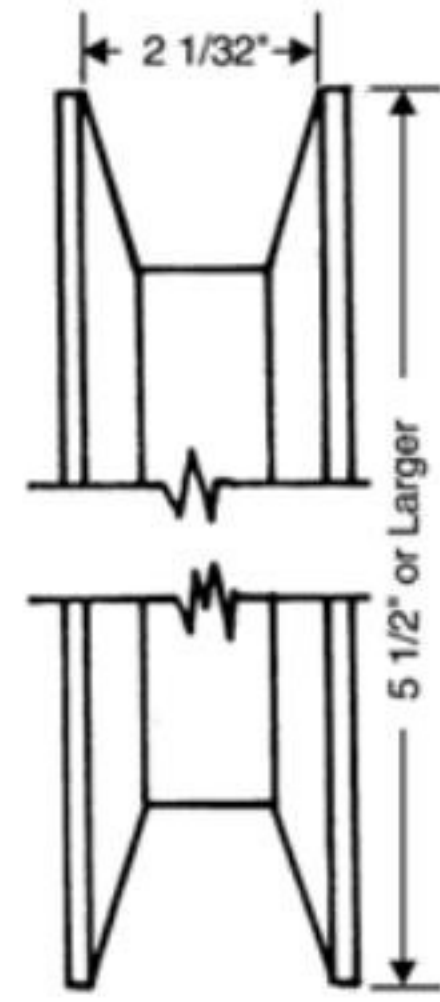
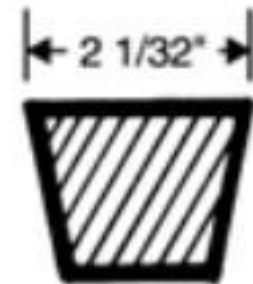
FHP



A-SECTION

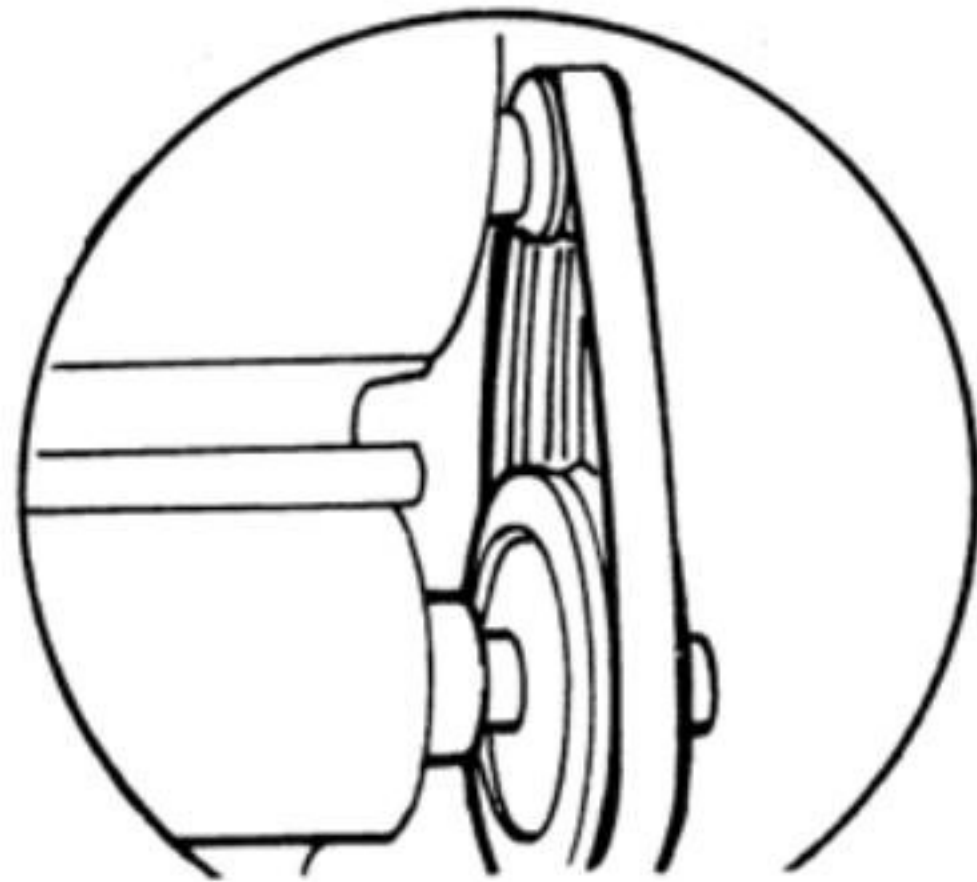


B-SECTION



Webbed Multi-V-Belt

- Made up of two or more V-belts webbed together
- Main Advantages:
 - Elimination of slippage
 - Belt turnover



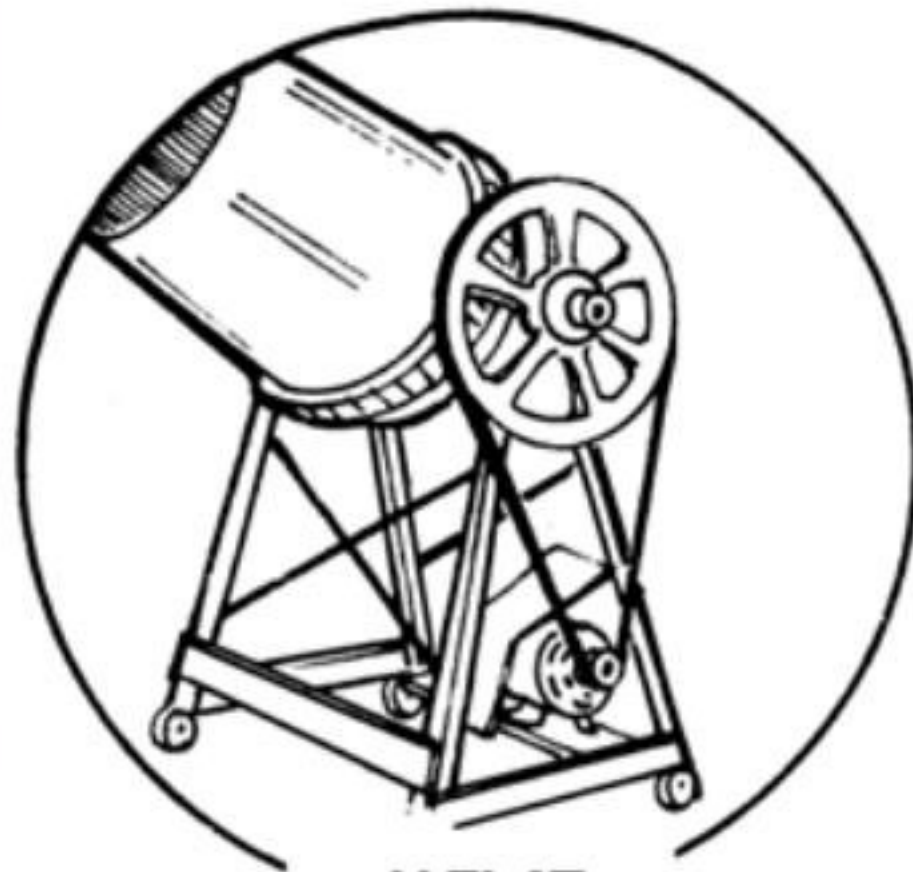
MULTI-V-BELT



Multi V-Belt

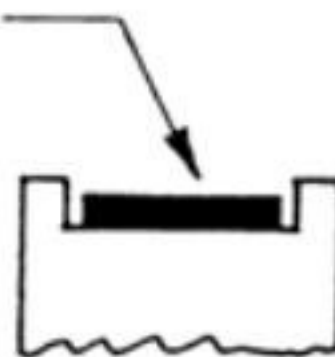
V-Flat Belt Drive

- Consists of one or more V-belts, one V-pulley, and one flat pulley
- Recommended for machines with pulleys larger than 12" in diameter and operated at 600 rpm or less
- To prevent belt slippage:
 - Distance from center of motor pulley to center of machine pulley should not be greater than diameter of equipment pulley



V-FLAT

Flat Belt



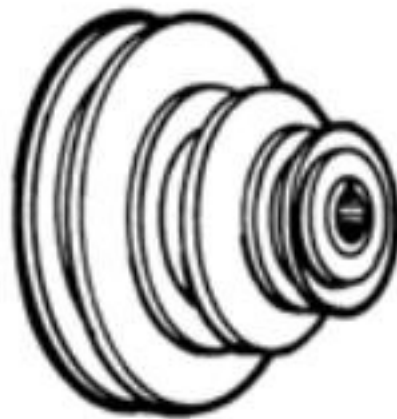
V-pulleys

- Standard V-pulley:
 - Used when only one speed is needed
- V-step pulley:
 - Used for machine driven variable speeds
- Adjustable V-pulley:
 - Also for variable speeds
 - Diameter may be increased or decreased to adjust speed to desired rpm

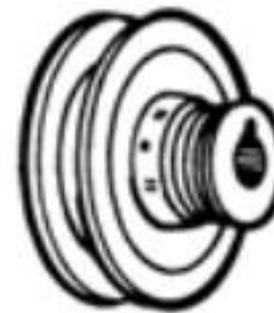
V-PULLEYS



Standard Pulley



V-Step



Adjustable (closed)



Adjustable (open)

Determining Length of a V-belt

- Mounted Motor:
 - Loop a piece of string around and in grooves of pulleys
 - Pull tight
 - Tie knots in the ends
 - Cut string
 - Measure length
 - Gives inside length of belt needed

- Unmounted Motor:

- $4 \times \text{diameter of largest pulley} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- $1.6 \times \text{diameter of motor pulley} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- $1.6 \times \text{diameter of machine pulley} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- Total Length = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- **Example:** (motor pulley= 3", machine pulley= 6")
 - $4 \times 6 = 24.0$ inches
 - $1.6 \times 3 = 4.8$ inches
 - $1.6 \times 6 = 9.6$ inches
- Closest standard length belt to the measurement should be purchased

Determining Pulley Size

- Working speed of machine: determined by size of machine pulley in relation to size of motor drive pulley
- Rule of Thumb:
 - To increase speed of machine: reduce size of pulley on machine or place a larger pulley on motor shaft
 - To decrease speed of machine: place a smaller pulley on motor shaft or a larger pulley on machine shaft

- **Pulley Size Formula:**

- RPM of motor X Diameter of motor pulley = RPM of machine X Diameter of machine pulley
- Example 1: (Machine Pulley)
 - 1/3 Hp electric motor
 - Operates at 1750 rpm
 - Need a pulley to turn a fan at 875 rpm
 - What size pulley is needed on the fan if a 2" pulley is on the motor?
 - $1750 \times 2 = 875 \times D$
 - $(1750 \times 2) \div 875 = D$
 - $3500 \div 875 = 4''$ pulley

– Example 2: (Machine Pulley)

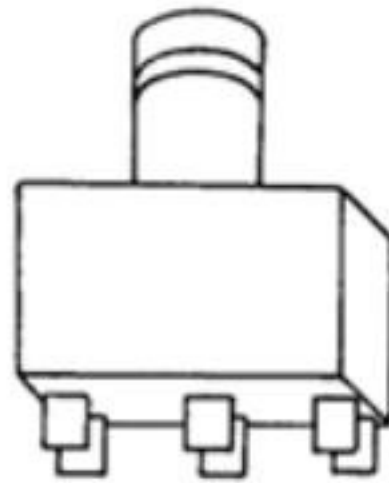
- 1/3 Hp electric motor
- Operates at 1750 rpm
- Need a pulley to turn a compressor at 3500 rpm
- What size pulley is needed on the compressor if a 4" pulley is on the electric motor?
- $1750 \times 4 = 3500 \times D$
- $(1750 \times 4) \div 3500 = D$
- $7000 \div 3500 = 2''$ pulley

– Example 3: (pulley for a motor, jackshaft & machine)

- Machine should operate at 60 rpm
- Motor speed is 1750 rpm
- Use a 2" pulley on a FHP motor
- Use a jackshaft with one pulley 12" in diameter and one 2" in diameter
- Step 1: Calculate speed of jackshaft
 - $\text{Rpm (motor)} \times \text{D (motor pulley)} = \text{rpm (jackshaft)} \times \text{D (jackshaft pulley)}$
 - $1750 \times 2 = \text{rpm (jackshaft)} \times 12$
 - $\text{Rpm (jackshaft)} = (1750 \times 2) \div 12 = 292 \text{ rpm}$
- Step 2: Determine size of pulley for machine
 - $(292 \text{ rpm} \times 2" \text{ diameter of pulley}) \div 60 \text{ rpm} = 9.8" \text{ or } 10" \text{ machine pulley}$

Switches & Control Devices

Switches



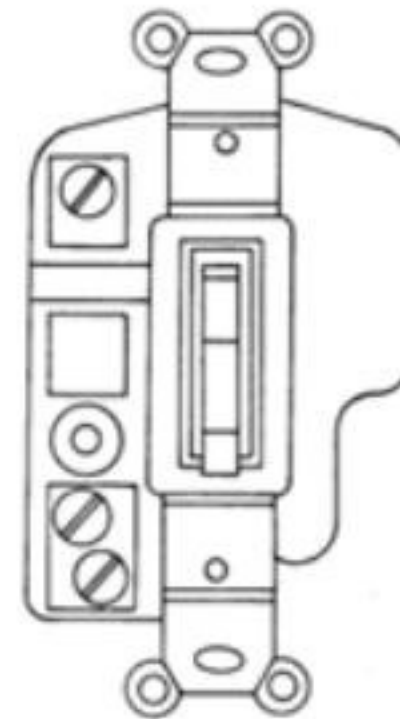
Pushbutton Switch



Toggle Switch



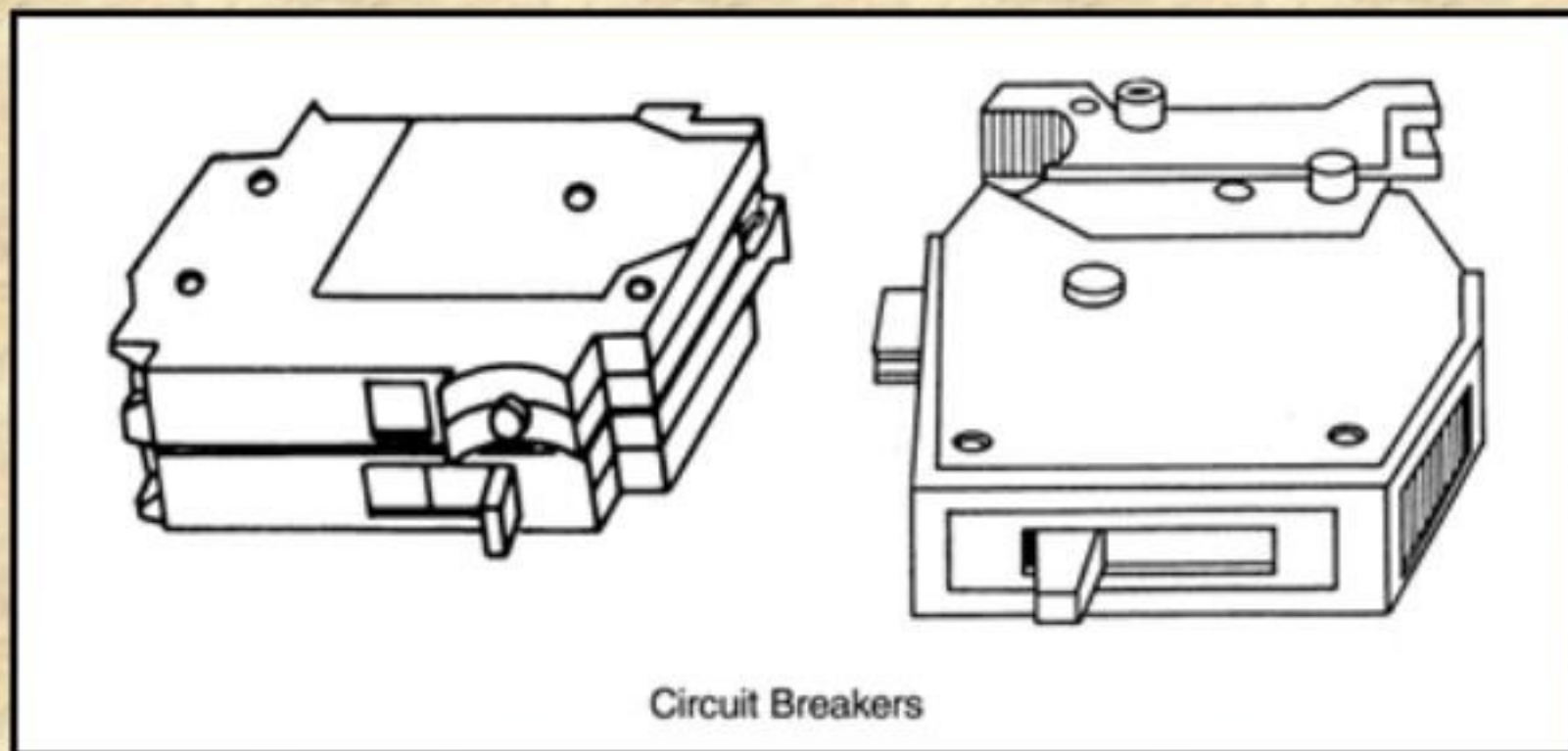
SPST Switch

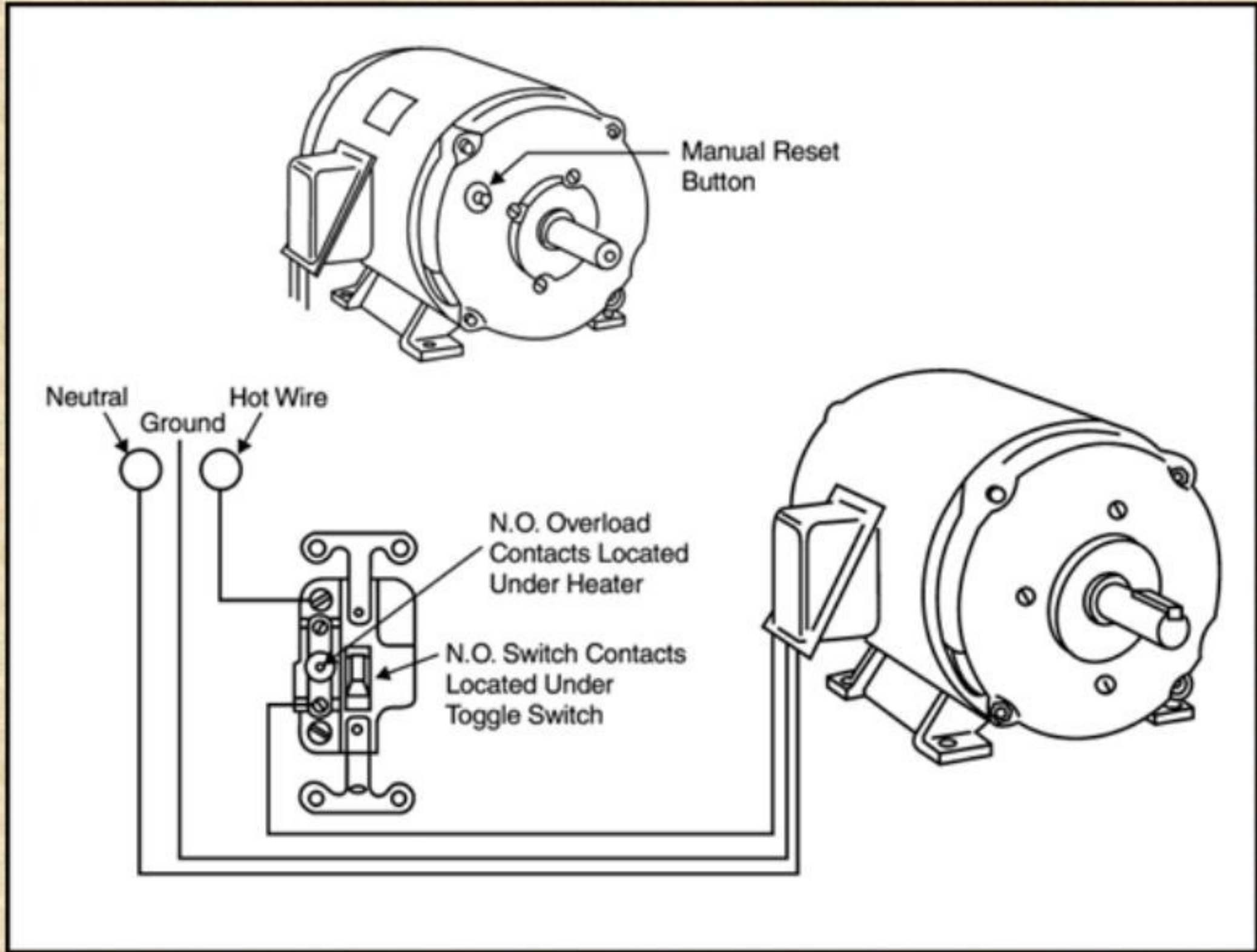


Snap Action Switch With
Overload Protection

Overload Protectors

- Will automatically turn off motor or interrupt power supply if motor is pulling more amperage than it is designed to use
- Help prevent damage to motor which can result from overheating
- May be part of the switch or a fusible link in the power supply





Other Devices

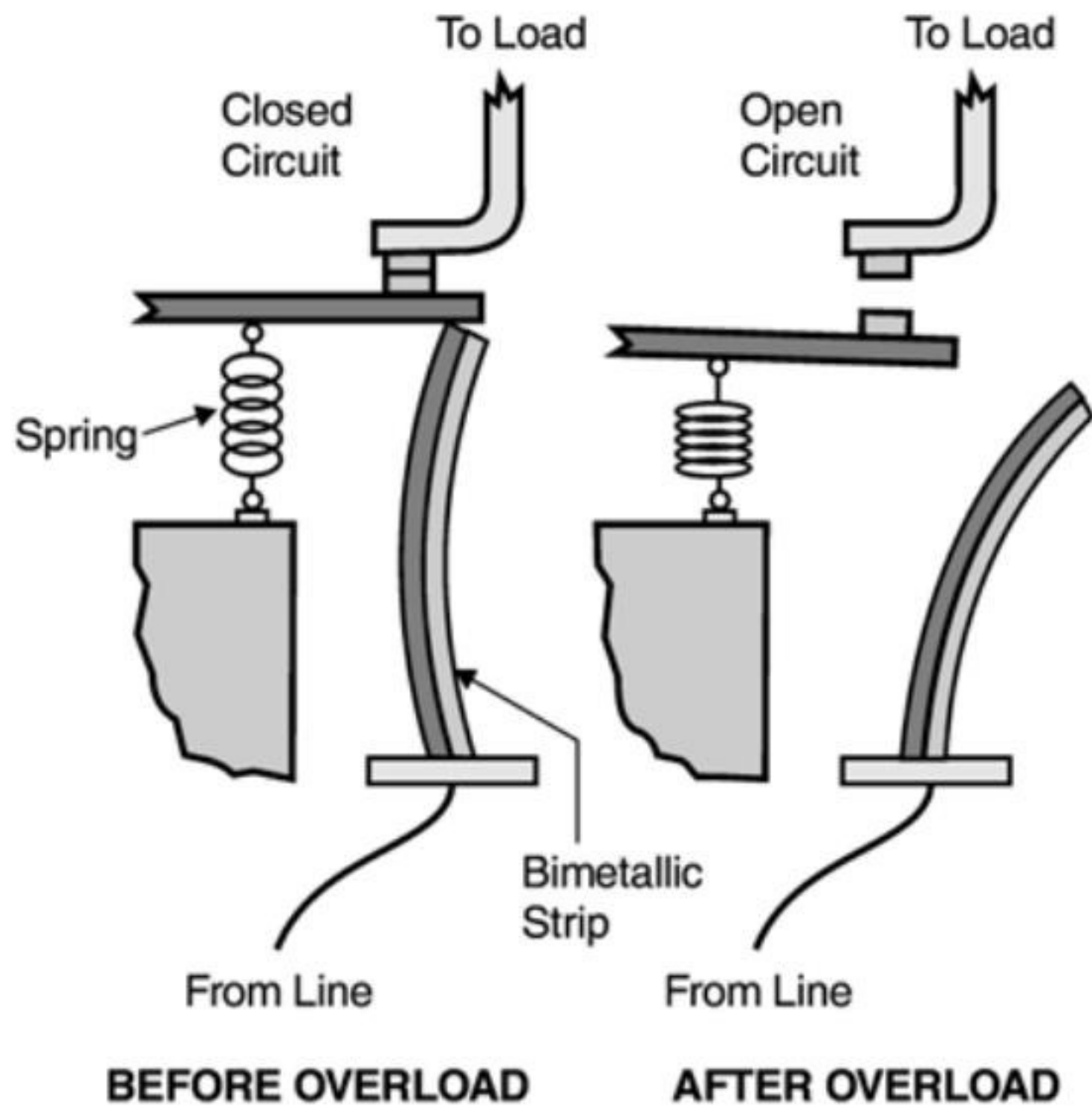
- **Humidistat**: start and stop exhaust fans used in greenhouses
- **Thermostat**: similar to ones that regulate home air conditioners; control heater blowers during fall and winter months
- **Timer**: operate plant-watering systems at pre-determined intervals
- **Float switch**: activate sump pumps in lagoons and greenhouses

- **Flow Switches:**

- Used to monitor movement of gases or liquids
- Inform operator if an irrigation sprinkler or the ventilation system in a poultry house is operating and activates them when necessary

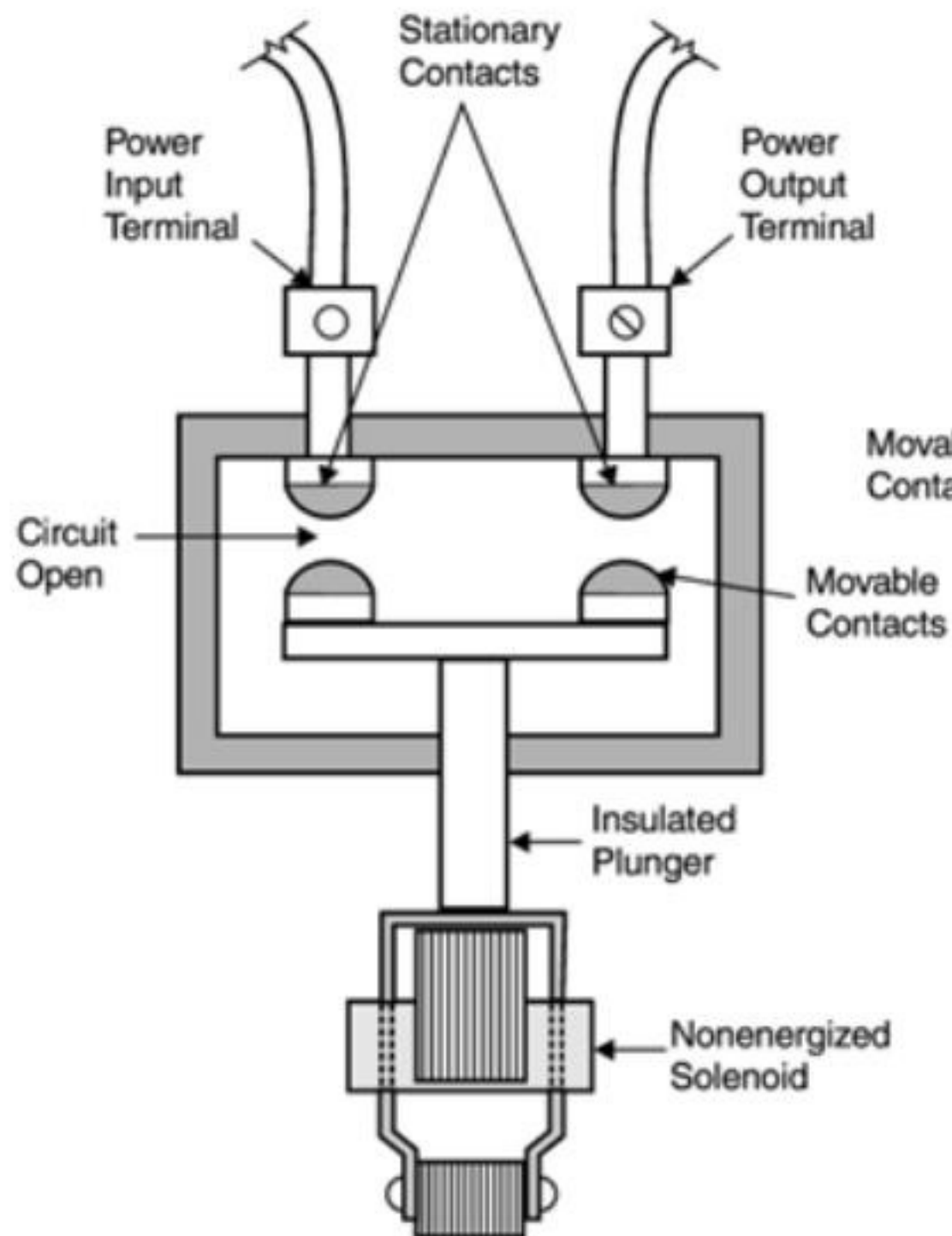
- **Bi-metallic strip:**

- Placed in series with run winding
- Elongates when too much current is being drawn by motor and causes contact points to open and motor stops
- Motors may have manual or automatic reset button that starts motor once strip has cooled

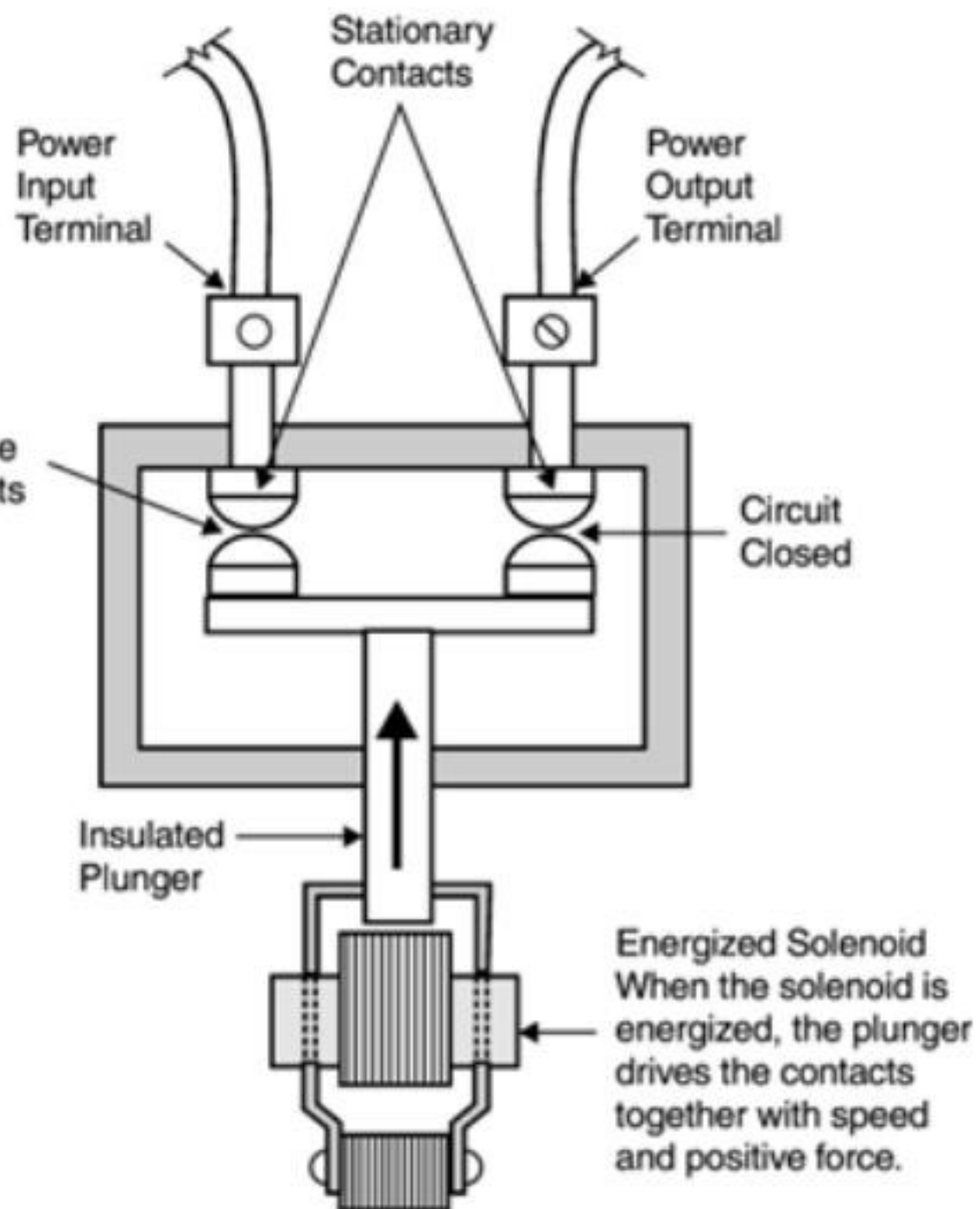


- **Reset Buttons:**
 - Automatic: can be dangerous (motor may resume operation unexpectedly)
 - Manual:
 - Operator must consciously press button
 - Should always be used in materials handling and feed transport systems
- **Time Delay Fuses:** used to support short-term, high amounts of current that are necessary to start some motors
- **Magnetic Switches:** used to start and stop large motors
- **Drum Switches:** used with motors that must run forward backward

SWITCH "OFF"



SWITCH "ON"



Operating Electric Motors

- Once a motor has been wired and installed properly, operation is limited to safety precautions and turning on a switch.

Safety Precautions

- Visually inspect motor, pulleys, belts and machine to be driven for anything harmful
- Listen for strange noises, humming or tapping
- Smell to check for burning
- Feel motor housing to be sure it has not overheated
- Visually check to make sure motor is not vibrating excessively

Motor Protection and Maintenance

Overload Protection

- Overload caused by:
 - Motor size too small for job
 - Improper wiring and low voltage
 - Improper installation
 - Belts too tight
 - Improper lubrication
 - Worn pulleys
 - Clogging due to overloads
 - Entry of foreign materials into motor
- Protection:
 - Proper fusing of motor circuit
 - Built-in protection in motor
 - Manual reset switch control
 - Special motor starter (current-limiting starter)

OVERLOAD

HEAT DAMAGE



Heat melts



Heat "fries"
insulation



Friction makes
heat

Electrical
resistance
makes heat



HOW TO CORRECT:

1. Check your overload protection to see if it is operative.
2. See that overload protection is proper size or capacity.
3. Use the proper motor horsepower for the load or adjust the loading rate to not exceed the motor capability.

Proper Installation

- Minimum amount of vibration
- Proper alignment
- Misalignment:
 - Causes belt and bearing wear
 - Will be a factor in overloading a motor

VIBRATION

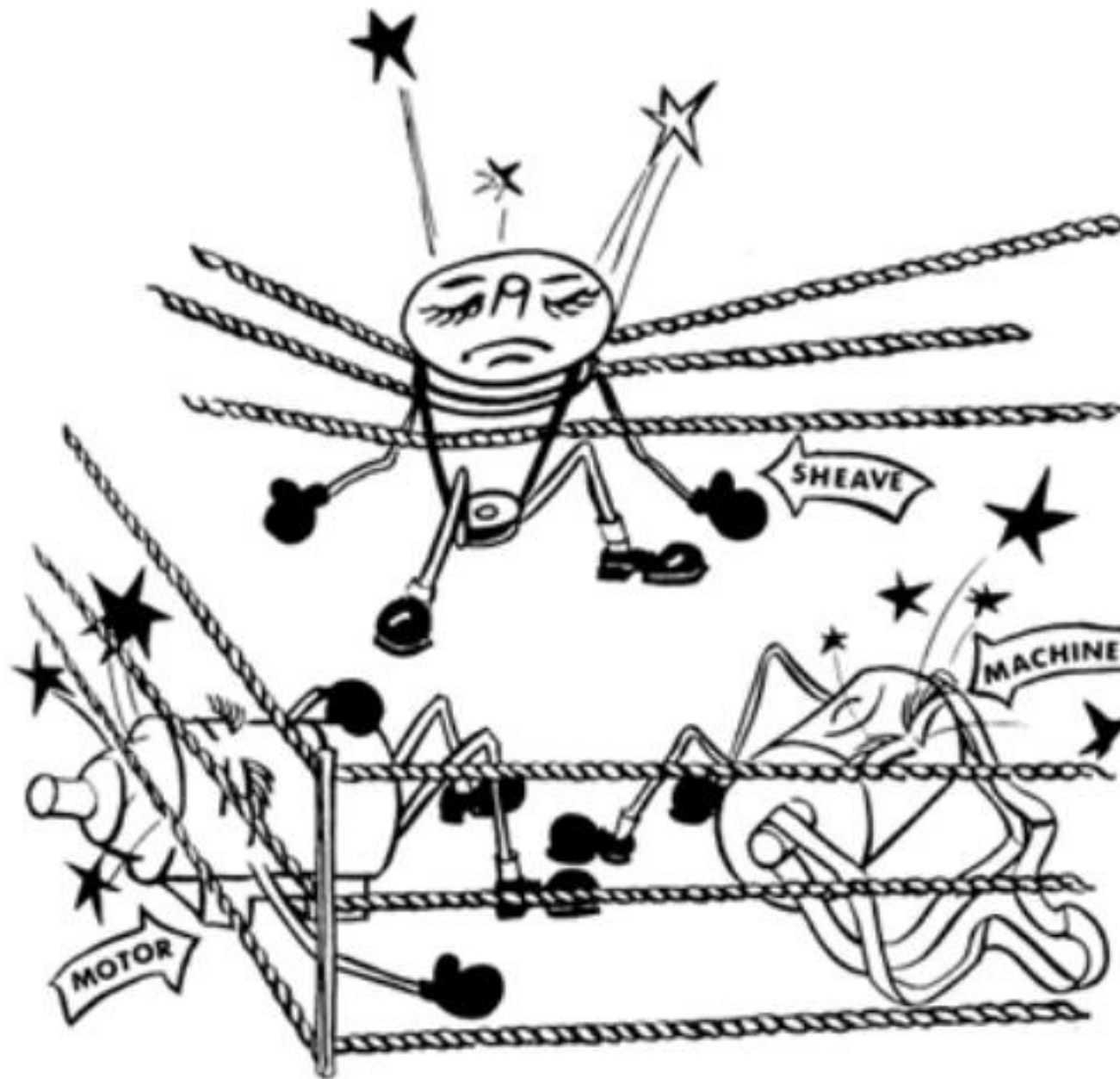
Vibration Shakes
The Life Out of
Motors



HOW TO CORRECT

1. Tighten all mounting bolts.
2. Check for solid foundation.
3. Check bearing for slack.
4. Disengage vibrating motor from machine and check both for mounting.

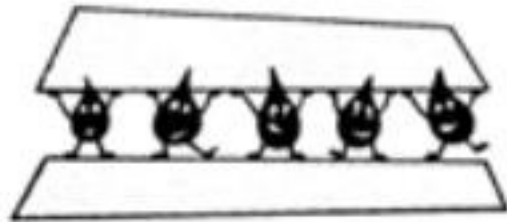
MISALIGNMENT



Once misalignment starts 'em fighting each other...
the only question is: Which will go first?

Decrease Friction

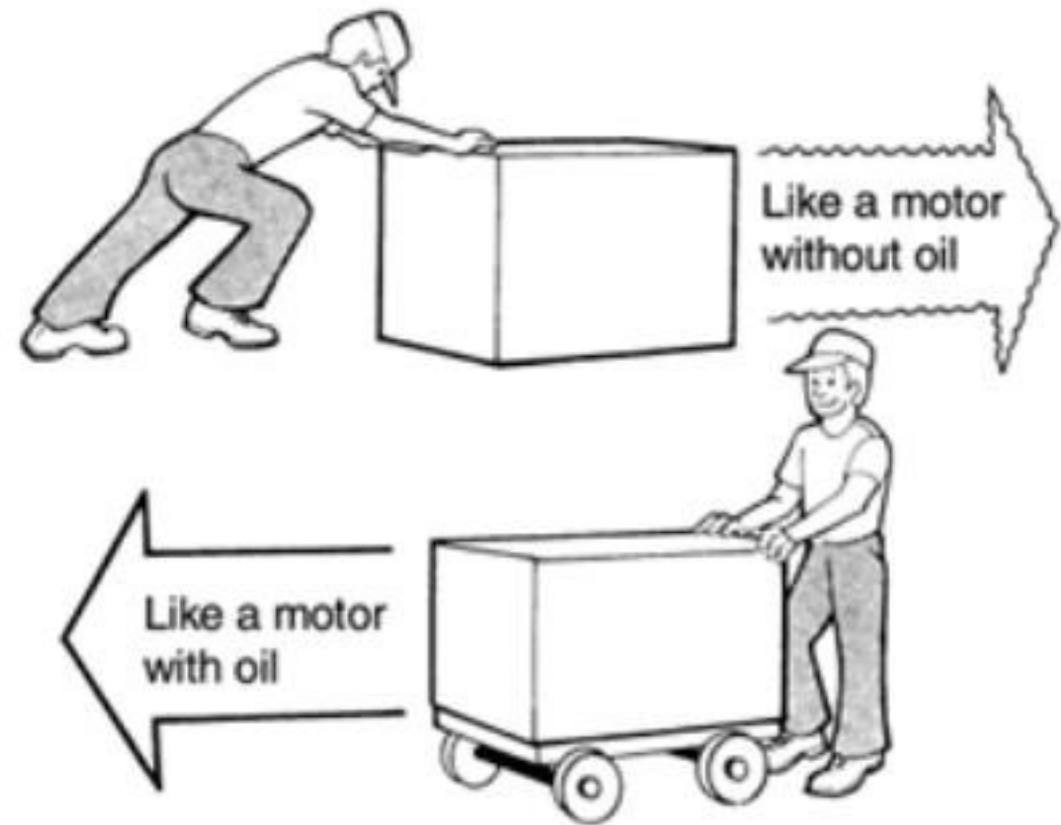
- Prevents excessive bearing wear and overloading
- Manufacturer's recommendations for lubrication intervals should be followed
- Use high-quality lubricant
- Motors with sleeve bearings must be mounted so shaft is horizontal & level
- Alignment of motor, drive, and equipment should be true



HOW TO CORRECT:

1. Pay strict attention to manufacturer's lubrication instructions.
2. Use top quality non-detergent oil or grease.
3. Replace worn bearings.

FRICTION



Protect From Excessive Oiling

- Excess oil causes accumulation of extra dust or deterioration of insulation within motor

STRAY OIL



Sometimes a motor needs a bath

HOW TO CORRECT:

1. Use a paint brush and a non-flammable solvent to brush and clean oil away
2. Follow manufacturer's instructions for greasing motors (Beware of over lubrication)



Oil is quick to attack insulation when it gets a chance

Protect From Dust

- Accumulation of dust in and on a motor acts as insulation and may cause excessive heating of the motor

DUST



Dust on its winding "blankets" a motor with a layer of insulation



Dust Fights Lubrication

HOW TO CORRECT:

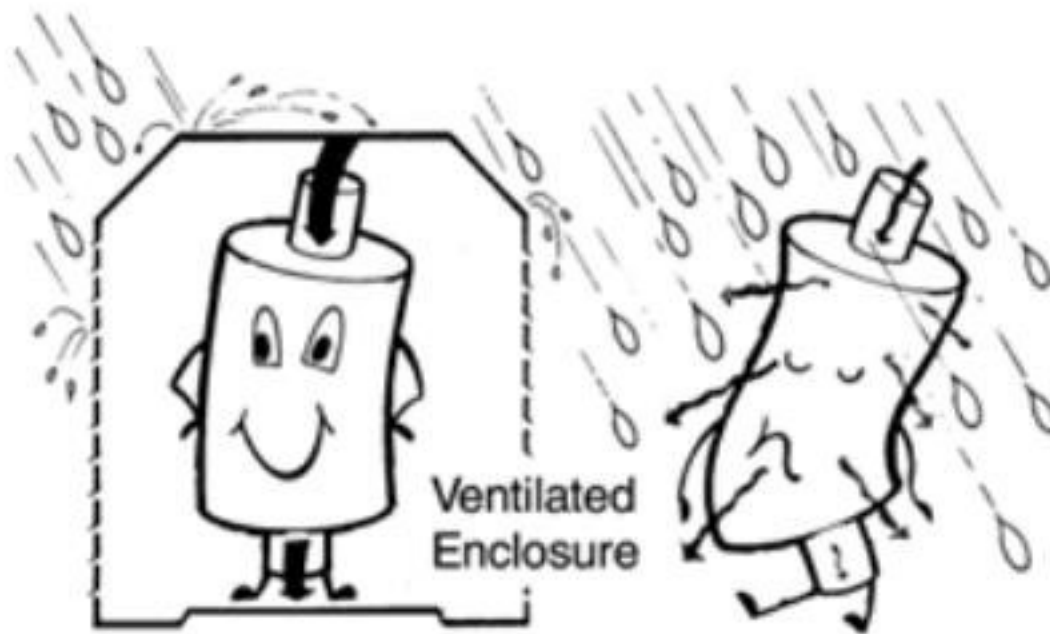
1. Wipe motor off at regular intervals
2. Blow dust out of windings with no more than 40 lbs. pressure
3. See that oil filler caps are always closed and dust seals are in good condition
4. Do not over lubricate

Protect From Moisture

- Moisture is a conductor of electricity.
- A wet motor should be dried thoroughly before it is used.

MOISTURE

Protect motor from moisture by constructing well ventilated enclosures

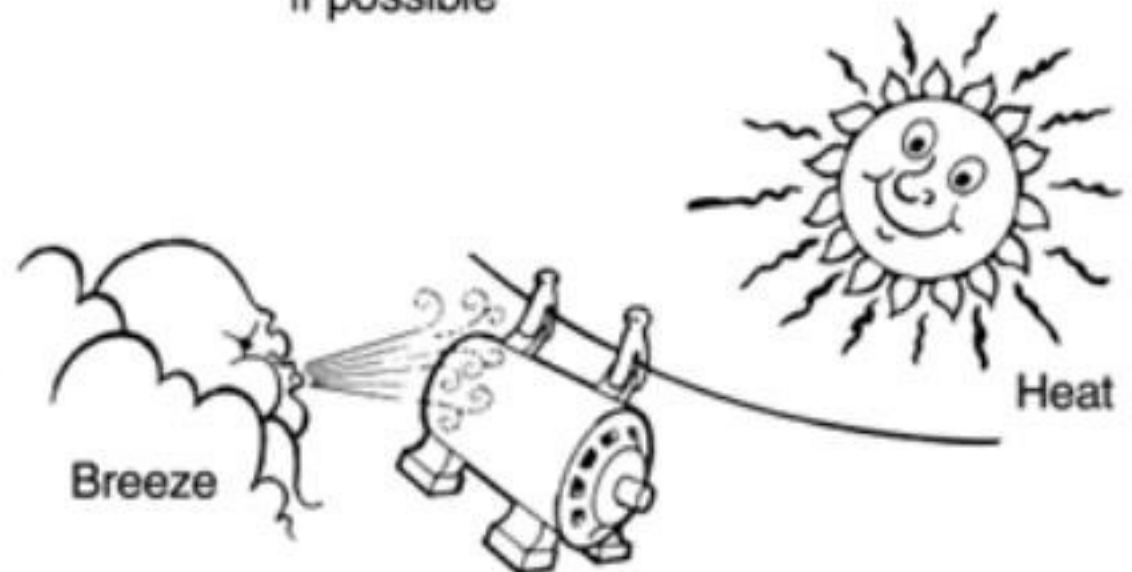


Dry insulation handles voltage easily

When wet, voltage may be too much to hold

WAYS TO DRY OUT MOTOR

1. Use heat from portable heater, oven, or resistance coils
2. Use breeze from an electric fan if possible



Preventive Maintenance

- Check condition of bearings
- Check working path of motor, belts, and driven machine
- Check motor mount bolts and driven machine bolts
- Check belt connection between motor and driven machine
- Replace worn belts or pulleys

Safety Precautions for Removing & Disassembling a Motor

- **ALWAYS** disconnect motor's electrical power source before making any adjustments
- Discharge capacitor to prevent electrical shock
- Beware of moving parts.
- Necessary electrical repairs should be made by a qualified electrician.
- Remove and replace any safety guards.

The National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA)

- Formed by the merger of the Electric Power Club and the Associated Manufacturer's of Electrical Supplies in 1926
- Success story of the use and availability of electric motors is due in large part to NEMA
- Electrical manufacturers began working towards industry standardization during World War I
- At the time:
 - Secretary of Commerce was Herbert Hoover
 - Great Depression was three years away

- Committed to advancing use of electric power through the standardization of electrical equipment
 - Has resulted in a widely available, standardized supply of safe and efficient electrical supplies and equipment
- Composed of over 500 member companies
- Quality standards developed and promoted by NEMA influence:
 - The Department of Defense (DOD)
 - Underwriters Laboratories (UL)
 - National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- NEMA Standards listed with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

- Nameplates:
 - Found on every electric motor
 - Result of standardization effort
 - Ensures that the bases, wiring, protection and other factors will be the same in two similar motors even if produced by different manufacturers
 - Information remains the same over a period of years
- Because of NEMA standards, motor replacement is not limited by brand name.

Trouble-Shooting Electric Motors

- **Trouble-shooting**:the process of checking for a specific problem
- When trouble-shooting an electric motor:
 - Be sure motor is receiving correct voltage and frequency
 - Check terminals to be sure correct voltage is getting to motor terminals
 - Check for proper condition of all fuses and/or protective devices, especially reset button
 - Check and secure all connections made on motor terminal plate
 - Measure amperage draw of motor while operating and compare the reading with the percent of rated load figure on nameplate

- Both starting and running amperage draw can be checked with a clip-on or clamp-type ammeter.
- Each conductor must be tested separately.
- Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when trouble-shooting motor problems.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

DANGER

HARD HAT
AREA



DANGER

EAR PROTECTION
AREA



DANGER

EYE PROTECTION
REQUIRED HERE



DANGER

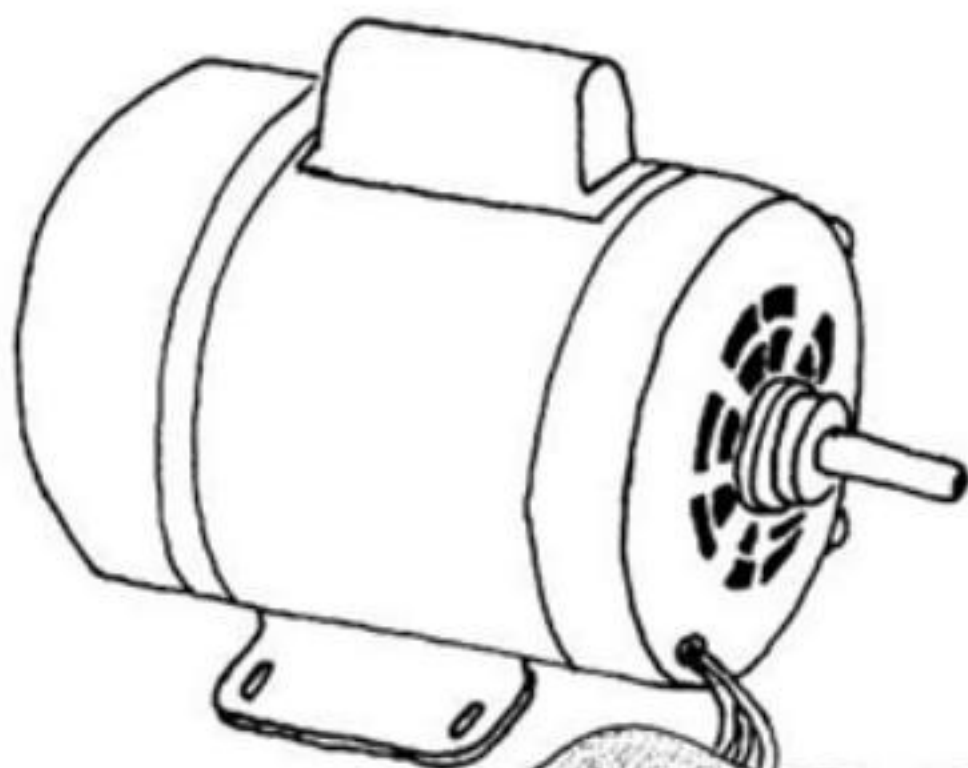
SAFETY SHOES
REQUIRED IN
THIS AREA



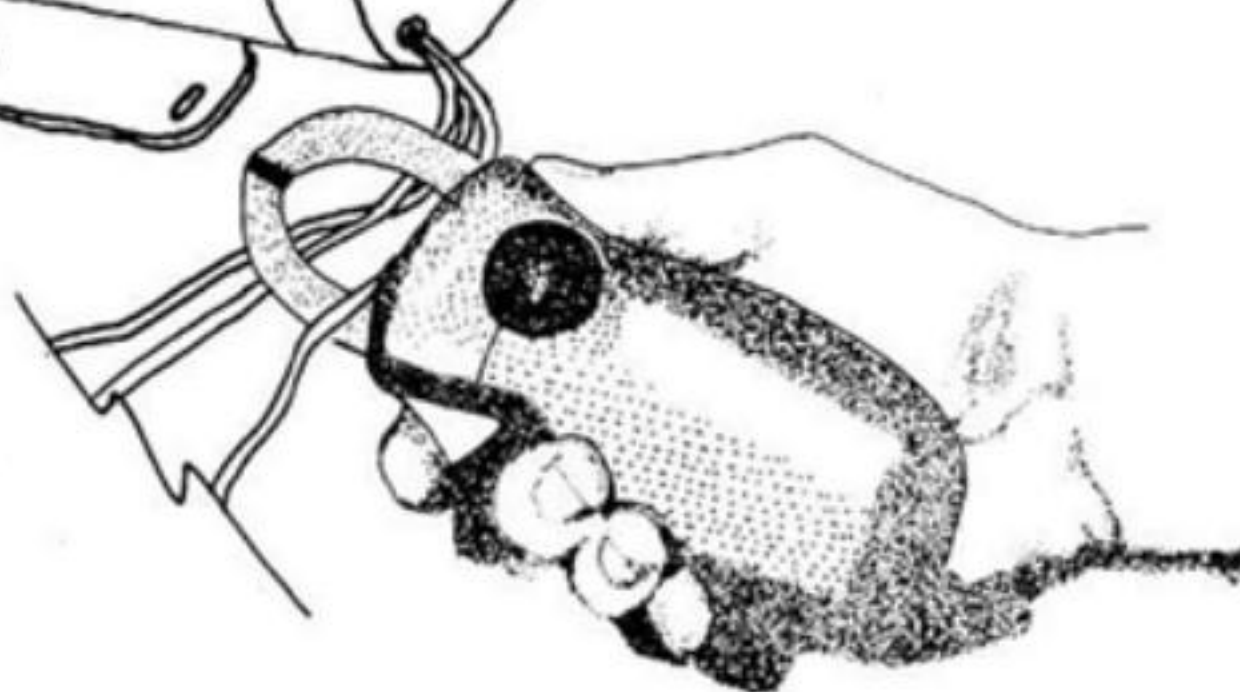
DANGER

PROTECTIVE
GLOVES REQUIRED
AT THIS OPERATION





Measuring Amperage Draw
With A "Clip On" Ammeter



Acknowledgements

Kirk Edney, Curriculum Specialist, Instructional Materials Service, edited and reviewed this PowerPoint presentation

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Texas A&M University

2588 TAMUS

College Station, Texas 77843-2588

<http://www-ims.tamu.edu>

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