

Motor starting reactor

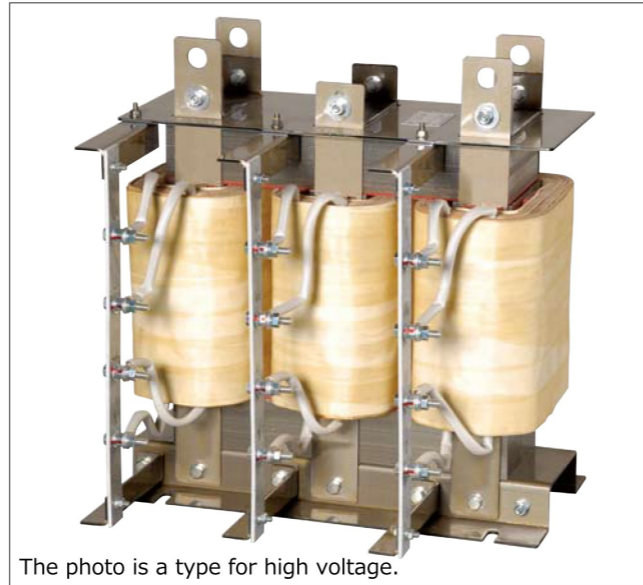
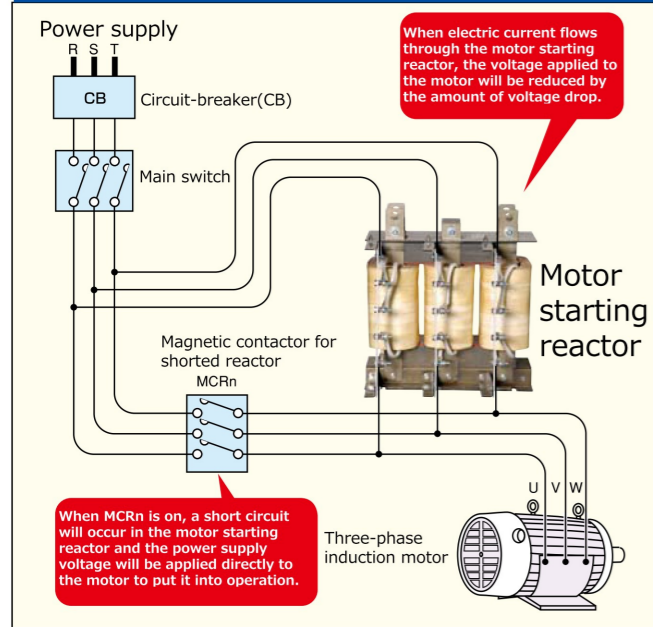
Insulation class H

For high voltage / For low voltage

In this case, use the motor starting reactor.

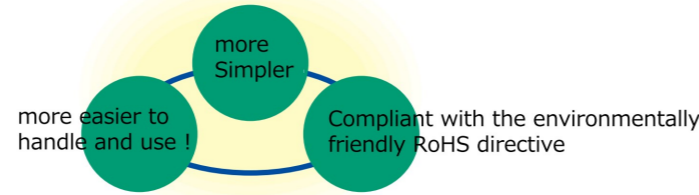
- When the capacity of power supply is too small to withstand the full voltage starting current.
- When you want to prevent mechanical shock upon starting the motor.

Method of starting motor using starting reactor



The photo is a type for high voltage.

Further pursuit of customer satisfaction !!



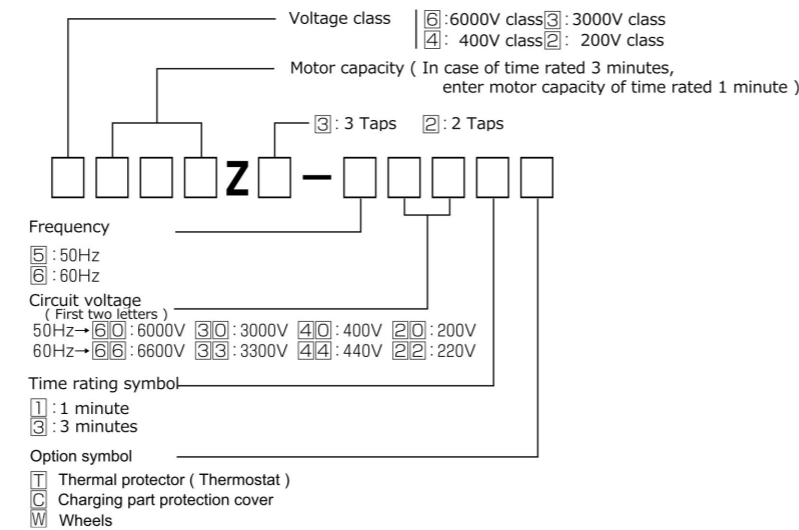
Characteristics During Motor Startup

- The smaller the starting current, the smaller the starting torque.
- Starting current can be adjusted by taps.

Characteristics During Motor Startup

- An increase in torque is extremely large.
- The maximum torque is the largest among the reduced voltage starting methods.
- Enabling a smooth acceleration.

Standard product model number



Non-standard product model number

For non-standard products, specify 1 to 7 instead of the model number.

- ① Circuit voltage (V)
- ② Motor capacity (kW)
- ③ Full-voltage starting current (A)
- ④ Frequency (Hz)
- ⑤ Rated time
- ⑥ Tap value (%)
- ⑦ Option

Three-phases	
Number of phases	Three-phases
Insulation class	H
Applicable standard	JEC-2210:2003 Reactor [Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters] JIS C 8201-4-1 2023 [Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters]
Rated frequency (Hz)	50 60
Circuit voltage (V)	200, 400, 3000, 6000 220, 440, 3300, 6600
Motor capacity	For low voltage 200V...45~220kW, 400V...45~500kW For high voltage 3000V...45~1900kW, 6000V...45~1900kW For low voltage 220V...45~220kW, 440V...45~500kW For high voltage 3300V...45~1900kW, 6600V...45~1900kW
Full-voltage starting current (Rated time of 1 minute)	200V...900A~4400A 400V...450A~5040A 3000V...62A~2300A 6000V...30A~1150A 220V...900A~4400A 440V...450A~5040A 3300V...62A~2300A 6600V...30A~1150A
Time rating	1 minute, 3 minutes (Rated times other than the left are non-standard)
Taps	50%, 65%, 80%
Terminal shape	When for low voltage, Crimped terminal When for high voltage, Bolt tightening terminal

Option

- Thermal protector (Thermostat)
- Charging part protection cover
- Wheels

1 Selection method (Capacity)

- Considering the starting current at full voltage (Is)

$$\text{Motor Starting reactor's } I_s \geq \text{Electric motor's } I_s$$

- Considering the capacity of electric motor

$$\text{Motor Starting reactor's capacity (kW)} \geq \text{Electric motor's capacity (kW)}$$

Note:

Regarding the selection considering the capacity of electric motor, kindly note that the starting current at full voltage differs depending on a motor manufacturer.

2 Selection method (Time Rating)

Select the time rating from Table 1 considering the motor starting time.

Table 1

Motor starting time (sec)	Time rating (minute)
~15	※ 0.5
16~30	1
31~60	※ 2
61~90	3

※ 0.5 and 2 minutes are non-standard.

In the case of starting motor for 3 times or more in a row

$$\text{Number of starts} \times \text{Starting time} \leq \text{Time rating of the motor starting reactor}$$

3 Usage Time of Each Taps

Motor starting reactor is equipped with 50%, 65% and 80% taps. Since 65% tap is basically used as the standard for the time rating, the usage time of 80% and 50% taps can be shown as follows.

[0.7 times of the time rating with 80% tap]

[1.7 times of the time rating with 50% tap]

4 Number of Times of Continuous Operation

For the time rating calculated from the time rating selection method, the number of times of continuous operation can be calculated by the following formula according to the motor starting time.

$$\text{Number of times of continuous operation} = \frac{\text{Time rating (sec.)}}{\text{Motor starting time (sec.)}}$$

(Round down to the nearest decimal point)

5 Downtime Before Restarting

Motor starting reactor can be used only when starting a motor with a short time rating. If you use it incorrectly, it may lead to overheating and burnout.

Please strictly follow the instructions below.

- Do not use beyond the rated starting current.
- Do not use beyond the time rating. In order to restart the motor starting reactor after applying.

the current to the full-time rating, downtime is required for a restart as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Circuit voltage (v)	Motor capacity ※	Downtime
200/220 400/440	45~90	1 hours 30 minutes
	110~350	2 hours
3000/3300 6000/6600	400~500	2 hours 30 minutes
	45~90	2 hours 30 minutes
	110~750	3 hours
	1000~1900	4 hours

※ For 1 minute rated capacity of the motor.

However, if the startup time for a restart is 1/2 or less of the time rating, restart can be performed after a downtime of 1/4 hour or more of the pause time shown in Table 2.

If the startup time for a restart is 1/3 or less of the time rating, restart can be performed after a downtime of 1/6 hour or more of the pause time shown in Table 2.

