

Installation



This green leaf icon designates information specifically for Vista® Green Underground Distribution Switchgear that uses a CO₂ mix insulating gas. Unless otherwise designated, instructions provided apply to all Vista switchgear products

Table of Contents

Introduction	2	Shipping and Handling—Wet-Vault Mounted Style	42
Qualified Persons	2	Packing	42
Read this Instruction Sheet	2	Inspection	42
Retain this Instruction Sheet	3	Storage	42
Proper Application	3	Handling	43
Warranty	3	Installation—Wet-Vault Mounted Style	44
Safety Information	4	Cable Terminations	44
Understanding Safety-Alert Messages	4	Tank Placement	45
Following Safety Instructions	4	Low-Voltage Enclosure Placement	45
Replacement Instructions and Labels	4	Grounding	45
Location of Safety Labels	5	Current Sensors	46
Safety Precautions	6	Low-Voltage Enclosure Wiring	48
Shipping and Handling—Pad-Mounted Style	7	Motor Operator Installation	51
Packing	7	Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls	52
Inspection	7	Setting Up the Gear for Operation	54
Handling	8	Shipping and Handling—UnderCover™ Style	55
Installation—Pad-Mounted Style	9	Packing	55
Enclosure Removal	9	Inspection	55
Tank Placement	11	Handling	56
Units With Base Spacers	11	Installation—UnderCover Style	57
Cable Terminations	12	Cable Terminations	57
Enclosure Placement	13	Tank Placement	58
Grounding	14	Low-Voltage Enclosure Placement	58
Current Sensors	16	Grounding	59
Fault Indicators	18	Current Sensors	60
Low-Voltage Compartment Wiring	19	Low-Voltage Enclosure Wiring	62
Motor Operator Installation	23	Motor Operator Installation	65
Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls	24	Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls	66
Setting Up the Gear for Operation	26	Setting Up the Gear for Operation	68
Completing the Installation	27	Gas-Pressure Gauge	69
Shipping and Handling—Dry-Vault Mounted Style	28	Understanding the Gas-Pressure Gauge	69
Packing	28	Gauge Needle Fluctuations from Rapid Ambient Temperature Changes	70
Inspection	28	Dielectric Testing	71
Storage	28	Routine Switchgear Testing	71
Handling	29	Dc Cable Testing and Fault Locating	72
Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style	30	Very Low Frequency (VLF) Cable Testing	74
Cable Terminations	30	Fault-Interrupter Testing	76
Tank Placement	31	Resistance Measurement	76
Low-Voltage Enclosure Placement	31	Long-Term Storage	78
Grounding	32	Pad-Mounted Style Source-Transfer Vista Switchgear	78
Current Sensors	33	UnderCover and Vault-Mounted Style Source-Transfer Vista Switchgear	78
Low-Voltage Enclosure Wiring	35	Low-Voltage Enclosures (LVE)	78
Motor Operator Installation	38		
Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls	39		
Setting Up the Gear for Operation	41		



Qualified Persons

⚠ WARNING

The equipment covered by this publication must be installed, operated, and maintained by qualified persons who are knowledgeable in the installation, operation, and maintenance of underground electric power distribution equipment along with the associated hazards. A qualified person is one who is trained and competent in:

- The skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed live parts from nonlive parts of electrical equipment
- The skills and techniques necessary to determine the proper approach distances corresponding to the voltages to which the qualified person will be exposed
- The proper use of the special precautionary techniques, personal protective equipment, insulating and shielding materials, and insulated tools for working on or near exposed energized parts of electrical equipment

These instructions are intended only for such qualified persons. They are not intended to be a substitute for adequate training and experience in safety procedures for this type of equipment.

Read this Instruction Sheet

NOTICE

Thoroughly and carefully read this instruction sheet and all materials included in the product's instruction handbook before installing or operating source-transfer Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear. Become familiar with the Safety Information and Safety Precautions on pages 4 through 6. The latest version of this publication is available online in PDF format at sandc.com/en/support/product-literature/.

Note: Instruction sheets covering the installation and operation of source-transfer Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear are included in the “Installation and Operation Information Kit” provided with each switchgear assembly. A catalog dimensional drawing showing cable locations and anchor-bolt dimensions is also provided in the information kit. All personnel involved with installation and operation of the gear should be thoroughly familiar with the contents of this kit.

This instruction sheet covers the installation of Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear.

Along with this instruction sheet are copies of:


- S&C Instruction Sheet 683-510, “Source-Transfer Vista® Underground Distribution Switchgear, Pad-Mounted, Dry-Vault Mounted, Wet-Vault Mounted, and UnderCover™ Styles: *Operation*”
- S&C Instruction Sheet 681-530, “Vista® Underground Distribution Switchgear: *Programming*”
- **For models with batteries:** S&C Instruction Sheet 680-540, “Remote Supervisory Vista® and Vista® Green Underground Distribution Switchgear and Source-Transfer Vista® Underground Distribution Switchgear, Vista Battery Charger—Model TA-3409: *Operation and Battery Replacement*”
- Reference drawings detailing the installation of cable-support brackets and wiring diagrams for the current transformers

Various optional features are available for source-transfer Vista switchgear. The catalog number stamped on the nameplate affixed to the switchgear is suffixed with letter-number combinations applicable to the gear furnished.

Retain this Instruction Sheet

This instruction sheet is a permanent part of source-transfer Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear. Designate a location where you can easily retrieve and refer to it. The latest version is available online in PDF format at sandc.com/en/support/product-literature/.

Proper Application

 WARNING
The equipment in this publication must be selected for a specific application. The application must be within the ratings furnished for the equipment. Ratings for source-transfer Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear are listed in the ratings table in Specification Bulletin 683-31. Ratings for this gear are listed on a ratings label at the front of the switchgear tank.

Warranty

The warranty and/or obligations described in S&C’s Price Sheet 150, “Standard Conditions of Sale–Immediate Purchasers in the United States,” (or Price Sheet 153, “Standard Conditions of Sale–Immediate Purchasers Outside the United States”), plus any special warranty provisions, as set forth in the applicable product-line specification bulletin, are exclusive. The remedies provided in the former for breach of these warranties shall constitute the immediate purchaser’s or end user’s exclusive remedy and a fulfillment of the seller’s entire liability. In no event shall the seller’s liability to the immediate purchaser or end user exceed the price of the specific product that gives rise to the immediate purchaser’s or end user’s claim. All other warranties, whether express or implied or arising by operation of law, course of dealing, usage of trade or otherwise, are excluded. The only warranties are those stated in Price Sheet 150 (or Price Sheet 153), and THERE ARE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. ANY EXPRESS WARRANTY OR OTHER OBLIGATION PROVIDED IN PRICE SHEET 150 (OR PRICE SHEET 153) IS GRANTED ONLY TO THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASER AND END USER, AS DEFINED THEREIN. OTHER THAN AN END USER, NO REMOTE PURCHASER MAY RELY ON ANY AFFIRMATION OF FACT OR PROMISE THAT RELATES TO THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREIN, ANY DESCRIPTION THAT RELATES TO THE GOODS, OR ANY REMEDIAL PROMISE INCLUDED IN PRICE SHEET 150 (OR PRICE SHEET 153).

Safety Information

Understanding Safety-Alert Messages

Several types of safety-alert messages may appear throughout this instruction sheet and on labels and tags attached to source-transfer Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear. Become familiar with these types of messages and the importance of these various signal words:

DANGER

“DANGER” identifies the most serious and immediate hazards that will likely result in serious personal injury or death if instructions, including recommended precautions, are not followed.

WARNING

“WARNING” identifies hazards or unsafe practices that can result in serious personal injury or death if instructions, including recommended precautions, are not followed.

CAUTION

“CAUTION” identifies hazards or unsafe practices that can result in minor personal injury if instructions, including recommended precautions, are not followed.

NOTICE

“NOTICE” identifies important procedures or requirements that can result in product or property damage if instructions are not followed.

Following Safety Instructions

If any portion of this instruction sheet is unclear and assistance is needed, contact the nearest S&C Sales Office or S&C Authorized Distributor. Their telephone numbers are listed on S&C’s website sandc.com, or call the S&C Global Support and Monitoring Center at 1-888-762-1100.

NOTICE

Read this instruction sheet thoroughly and carefully before installing source-transfer Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear.

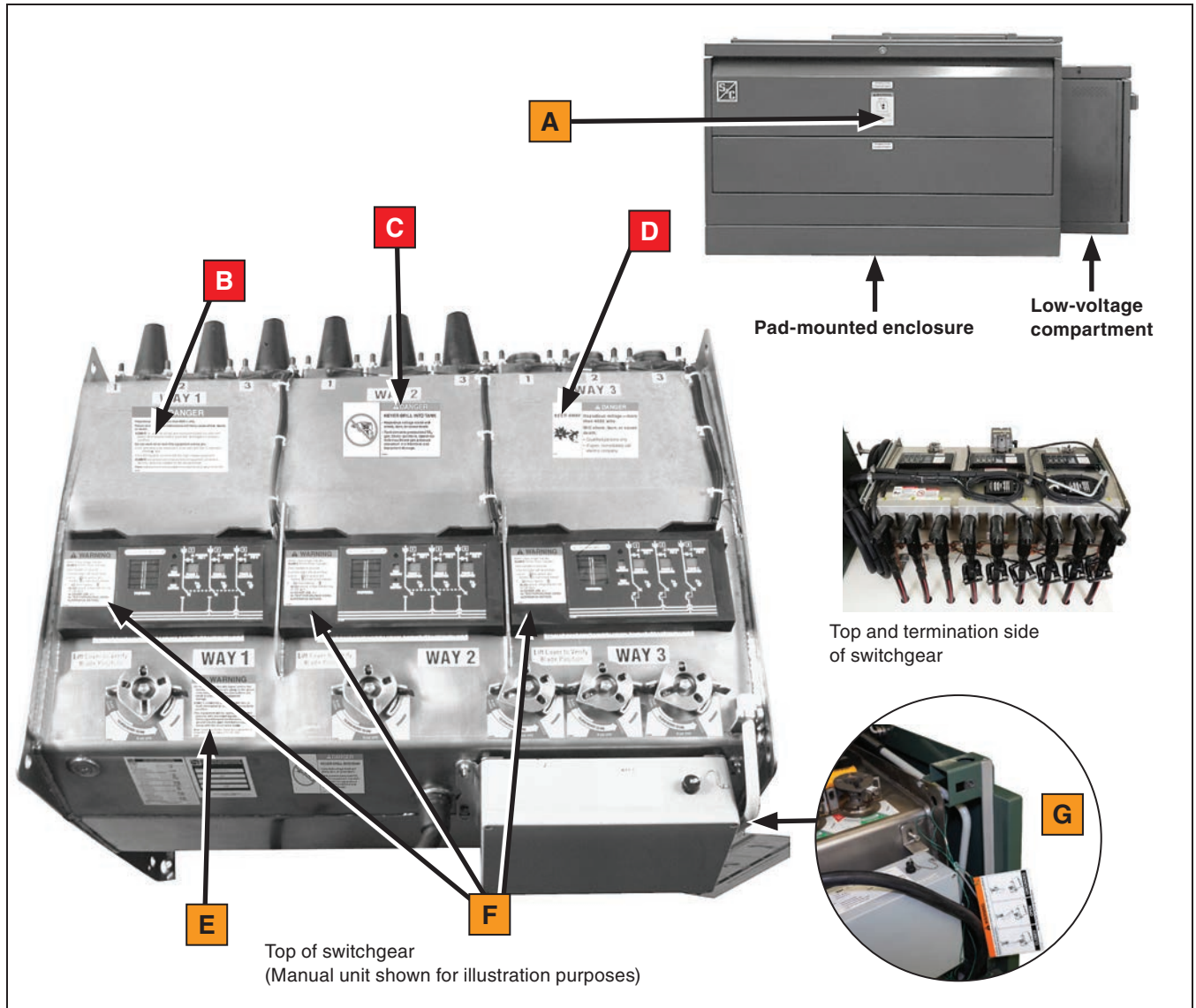


Replacement Instructions and Labels

If additional copies of this instruction sheet are required, contact the nearest S&C Sales Office, S&C Authorized Distributor, S&C Headquarters, or S&C Electric Canada Ltd.

It is important that any missing, damaged, or faded labels on the equipment be replaced immediately. Replacement labels are available by contacting the nearest S&C Sales Office, S&C Authorized Distributor, S&C Headquarters, or S&C Electric Canada Ltd.

Location of Safety Labels



Reorder Information for Safety Labels

Location	Safety Alert Message	Description	Part Number
A	⚠ WARNING	Keep Out—Hazardous Voltage Inside.	G-6681
B	⚠ DANGER	Hazardous Voltage—Always Consider Circuits and Components Live . . .	G-6700
C	⚠ DANGER	Never Drill Into Tank—Hazardous Voltage Contains Pressurized SF ₆ Gas	G-6682
D	⚠ DANGER	Keep Away—Hazardous Voltage (“Mr. Ouch”)	G-6699
E	⚠ WARNING	Check Gas Pressure Before Operating Switchgear	G-6686
F	⚠ WARNING	Always Test Voltage Indicator For Proper Operation	G-6689
G	⚠ WARNING	Always Visually Confirm Blade Position	G-6693 G-6694 (Option “-L2”)

⚠ DANGER



Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear operates at high voltage. Failure to observe the precautions below will result in serious personal injury or death.

Some of these precautions may differ from your company's operating procedures and rules. Where a discrepancy exists, follow your company's operating procedures and rules.

1. **QUALIFIED PERSONS.** Access to Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear must be restricted only to qualified persons. See the "Qualified Persons" section on page 2.
2. **SAFETY PROCEDURES.** Always follow safe operating procedures and rules.
3. **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.** Always use suitable protective equipment, such as rubber gloves, rubber mats, hard hats, safety glasses, and flash clothing, in accordance with safe operating procedures and rules.
4. **SAFETY LABELS.** Do not remove or obscure any of the "DANGER," "WARNING," "CAUTION," or "NOTICE" labels.
5. **DOORS.** High-voltage compartment doors must be securely closed and latched, with padlocks in place at all times unless work is being performed inside the enclosure.
6. **KEY INTERLOCKS.** Optional key interlocks, if furnished, must be in place. Check the operating sequence of key interlocks to verify proper sequencing. After the switchgear is installed, destroy all duplicate keys or make them accessible only to authorized persons so that the key-interlock scheme will not be compromised.
7. **OPENING DOORS.** Do not apply any undue force when attempting to open a door. The use of undue force may damage the door-latching mechanism.
8. **ENERGIZED BUSHINGS.** Always assume the bushings are energized unless proven otherwise by test, by visual evidence of an open-circuit condition at the load-interrupter switch or fault interrupter, or by observing that the load-interrupter switch or fault interrupter is grounded.
9. **BACKFEED.** Bushings, cables, load-interrupter switches and fault interrupters may be energized by backfeed.
10. **GROUNDING.** Vista switchgear must be connected to a suitable earth ground before energizing and at all times when energized. The ground wire(s) must be bonded to the system neutral, if present. If the system neutral is not present, proper precautions must be taken to ensure the local earth ground cannot be severed or removed. After the switchgear has been completely disconnected from all sources of power and tested for voltage, properly ground the load-interrupter switches and fault interrupters before touching any bushings or components to be inspected, replaced, serviced, or repaired.
11. **LOAD-INTERRUPTER SWITCH OR FAULT-INTERRUPTER POSITION.** Always confirm the **Open/Closed** position of the load-interrupter switch or fault interrupter by visually observing the position of the isolating disconnect. The load-interrupter switch or fault interrupter may be energized by backfeed. The load-interrupter switch or fault interrupter may be energized in any position.
12. **MAINTAINING PROPER CLEARANCE.** Always maintain proper clearance from energized components.

Packing

Pad-mounted style switchgear consists of the hermetically sealed tank and the outer enclosure, which has the low-voltage compartment attached to it. Both are fastened to a wooden skid, with the tank shipped within the outer enclosure. Motor operators are individually packed and shipped in boxes. Optional current sensors are packaged three per box and are shipped separate from the gear.

All current-sensor, voltage-sensor, and motor-operator wiring is routed to the low-voltage compartment through a junction box mounted on the tank. These wires and cables are neatly coiled and set on the tank for user installation. Two ground wires per voltage sensor way are attached to shipping temporary grounding leads.

At the first opportunity, remove all packing materials (cardboard, paper, foam padding, etc.) from the outside of the pad-mounted enclosure. This will prevent the finish from being damaged by rainwater absorbed by the packing materials and will also prevent wind-induced abrasion from loose cardboard.

Inspection

Examine the shipment for external evidence of damage as soon after receipt as possible, preferably before removal from the carrier's conveyance. Check the bill of lading to make sure all listed shipping skids, crates, cartons, and containers are present.

If there is visible loss and/or damage:

1. Notify the delivering carrier immediately.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. Note the condition of shipment on all copies of the delivery receipt.
4. File a claim with the carrier.

If concealed damage is discovered:

1. Notify the delivering carrier within 15 days of receipt of shipment.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. File a claim with the carrier.

Also, notify S&C Electric Company in all instances of loss and/or damage.

Shipping and Handling—Pad-Mounted Style

Handling

⚠ WARNING

When handling an enclosure or tank with an overhead hoist, observe standard lifting practices and the general instructions below.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in serious personal injury or equipment damage.

When lifting, use 6-foot (183-cm) or longer hoist slings of equal length to prevent damaging the pad-mounted style enclosure or tank during lifting. Arrange the hoist slings so the lifting forces are equally distributed between the lifting tabs. Avoid sudden starts and stops. See Figures 1 and 2.

⚠ WARNING

Do **NOT** lift the pad-mounted enclosure while it is bolted to the skid with the tank. The lifting tabs on the pad-mounted enclosure will not support the combined weight of the pad-mounted enclosure and the tank. Before lifting with slings, follow the directions under the “Enclosure Removal” section on pages 9 and 10.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in serious personal injury or equipment damage.

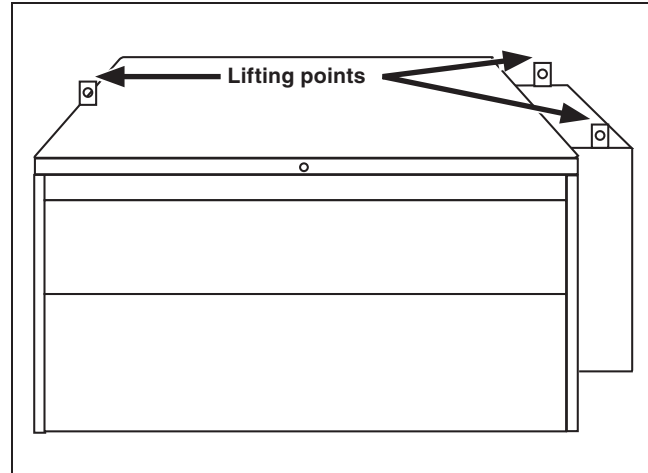


Figure 1. Enclosure for pad-mounted style.

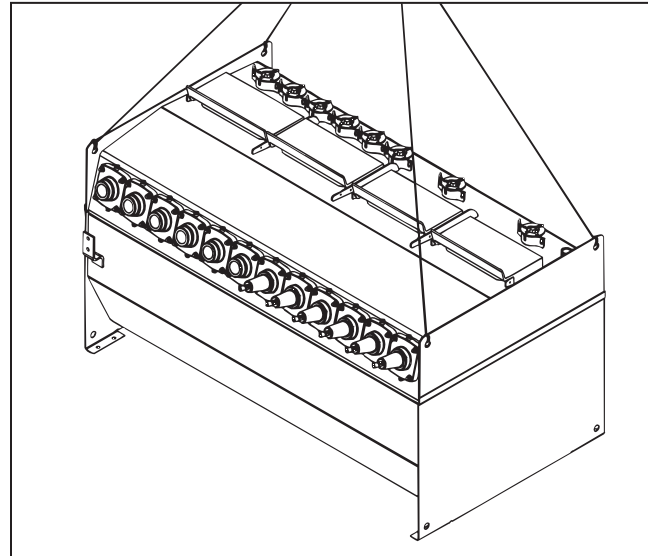


Figure 2. A properly slung tank for pad-mounted style switchgear.

Enclosure Removal

For pad-mounted style Vista switchgear, follow these steps to remove the enclosure:

- STEP 1.** Loosen the pentahead bolts securing the hinged roofs to the enclosure using a pentahead socket wrench with extender or a pentahead tool. See Figure 3.
- STEP 2.** If the Vista switchgear has been ordered with optional base spacers with integral tank supports (“-W” options), remove the bolts from the base spacers.
- STEP 3.** Lift the hinged roofs upward and secure them with the holders. See Figure 4.

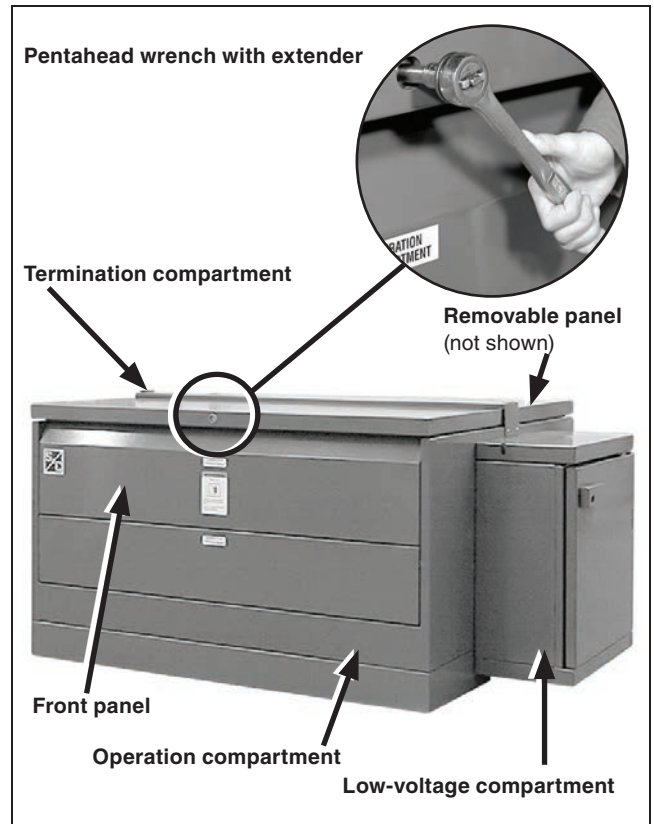


Figure 3. Pad-mounted style gear—roofs closed.

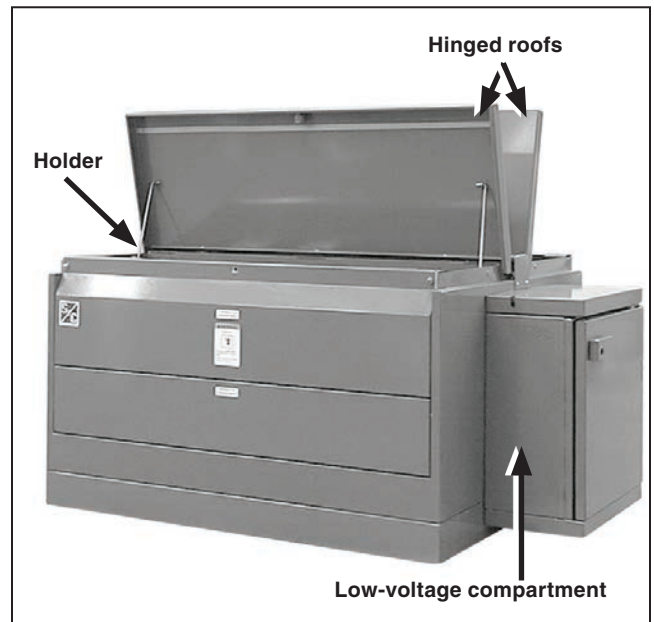


Figure 4. Pad-mounted style gear—roofs open.

Installation—Pad-Mounted Style

- STEP 4.** Unbolt the enclosure from the skid and remove it, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 8.
- STEP 5.** Close the hinged roofs. Make sure the low-voltage compartment door is closed. Use a three-point lifting scheme to properly balance the enclosure. See Figure 5.
- STEP 6.** Set the enclosure aside in a protected area.

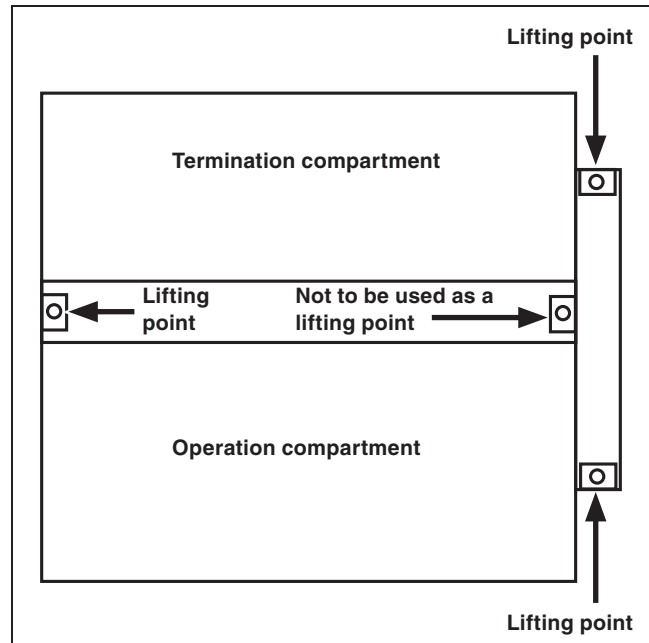


Figure 5. Top view of pad-mounted style switchgear, displaying three-point lifting.



Figure 6. Remove the high-voltage enclosure from the base spacer.



Figure 7. Leave the tank attached to the support rails. The tank and base spacers are designed to be lifted as one unit.

Tank Placement

For pad-mounted style Vista switchgear, use the following steps for tank placement:

- STEP 1.** Unbolt the tank from the skid and lift it above the mounting pad, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 8.
- STEP 2.** Use a four-point lifting scheme to properly balance the gear. See Figure 2 on page 8.
- STEP 3.** Verify the tank is positioned correctly with respect to the cables and anchor bolts.
- STEP 4.** Lower the tank into place.
- STEP 5.** Secure the tank to the pad using the anchor brackets provided. See Figure 10 on page 13.

Note: Custom-engineered single-lift designs are available so the tank and enclosure can be lifted together. Unless a custom single-lift design has been specified, the enclosure must be removed from the tank to be lifted.

Units With Base Spacers

Note: Pad-mounted Vista switchgear with base spacers is also designed to accommodate a two-lift installation. When installing pad-mounted Vista switchgear with base spacers, the enclosure above the base-spacer connection should be removed first. The base spacers and tank-support rails remain connected to the base of the tank. The tank attached to the base spacer should be lifted as one unit during tank installation. See Figures 6 and 7 on page 10.

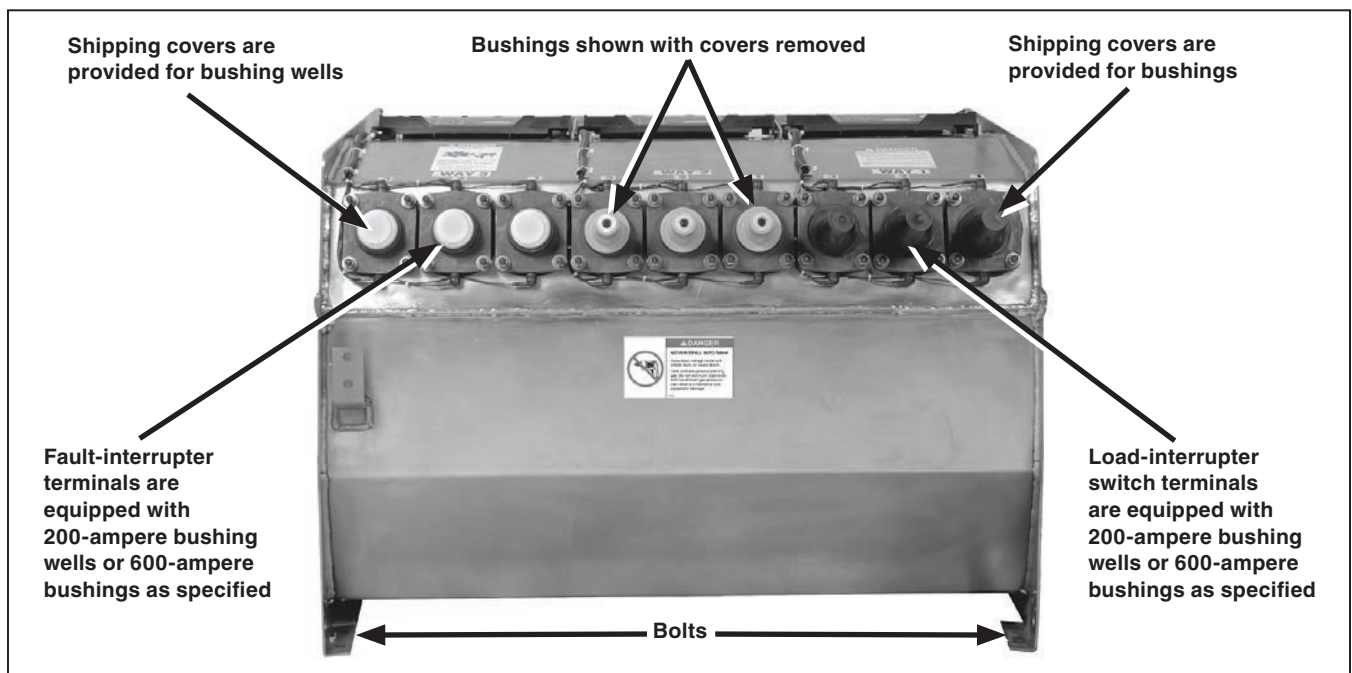


Figure 8. The switchgear tank, as shipped. (Illustration excludes typical cabling and motor operator provisions to emphasize the location of shipping covers and bolts.)

Installation—Pad-Mounted Style

Cable Terminations

⚠ DANGER

Before energizing the switchgear, replace the shipping covers on all bushings and bushing wells with elbows or insulated protective caps.

Failure to replace the shipping covers on all bushings with elbows or caps can result in a flashover and serious personal injury or death.

Use the following steps for terminating cables:

STEP 1. Remove the shipping covers from the bushings and bushing wells. See Figure 8 on page 11.

⚠ CAUTION

ALWAYS follow proper cable-installation practices. When installing cable that will be attached to the switchgear, provide a strain-relief segment to minimize the load on the bushings. Cables must be allowed to expand and flex without putting a significant load on the bushings. For a pit, either loop the cable in the pit or bring it into the pit horizontally and up to the gear at a 90° angle.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in minor injury as well as damage to the bushings and bushing wells and subsequent leakage of insulating gas.

STEP 2. Terminate the cables with elbows following the elbow manufacturer's instructions. See Figure 9.

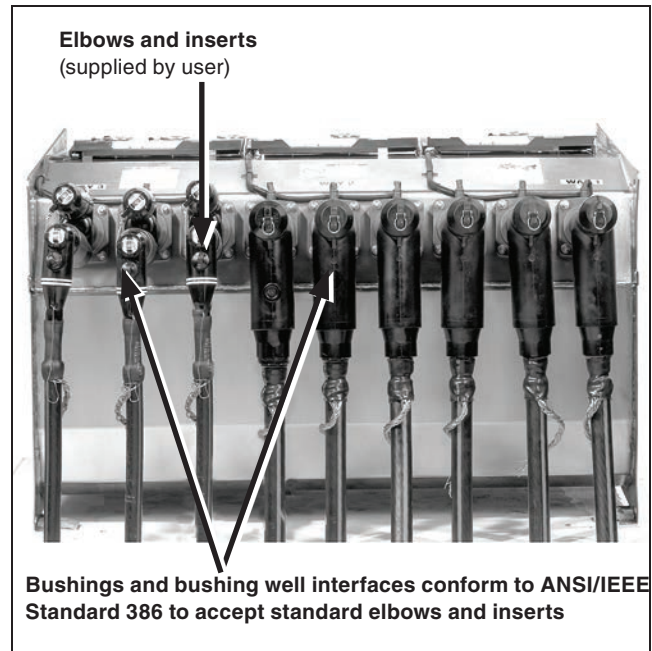


Figure 9. A Vista switchgear tank shown with user-supplied cables and elbows. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

Enclosure Placement

Note: When installing the pad-mounted enclosure over the tank, place the side of the enclosure with the “Termination Compartment” label over the terminators and the side of the enclosure with the “Operation Compartment” label over the operating mechanisms. This will ensure the compartments are properly identified and the panels are in their correct locations. The operation compartment side panel is larger.

Use the following steps to place the enclosure for pad-mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Lift the enclosure into place over the tank, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 8. Use a three-point lifting scheme to properly balance the enclosure.
- STEP 2.** Refer to the catalog dimensional drawing furnished and verify the enclosure compartments are positioned correctly and the enclosure is properly aligned with respect to the anchor bolts.
- STEP 3.** Secure the enclosure to the pad using the anchor brackets provided. See Figure 10.

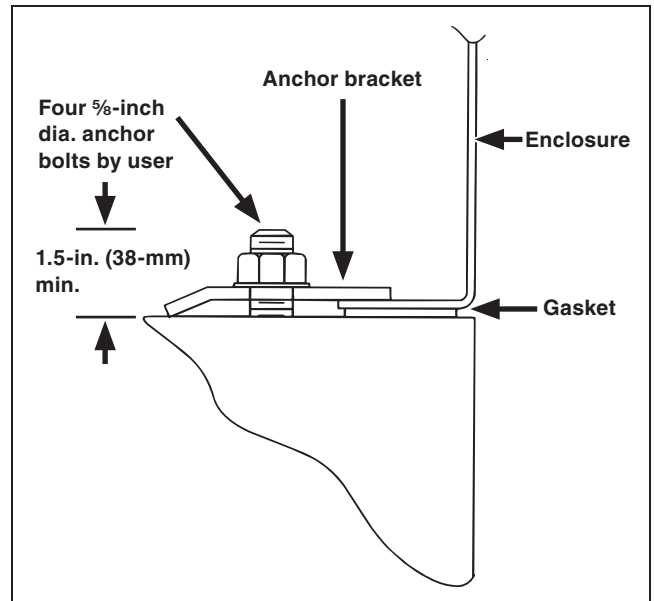


Figure 10. A proper anchor-bracket placement.

Installation—Pad-Mounted Style

Grounding

Use the following steps to properly ground pad-mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Connect the cable concentric-neutral ground wires to the grounding system as appropriate.
- STEP 2.** Connect the ground pad of the tank and the ground pad inside the enclosure to the system ground facility in accordance with the user's standard grounding practice. Connect with the shortest possible connection. See Figures 11 and 12, and Figure 13 on page 15.

NOTICE

To ensure proper operation of the components inside the low-voltage enclosure, connect the tank ground pad and the enclosure ground pad provided near the low-voltage enclosure to the system ground facility.

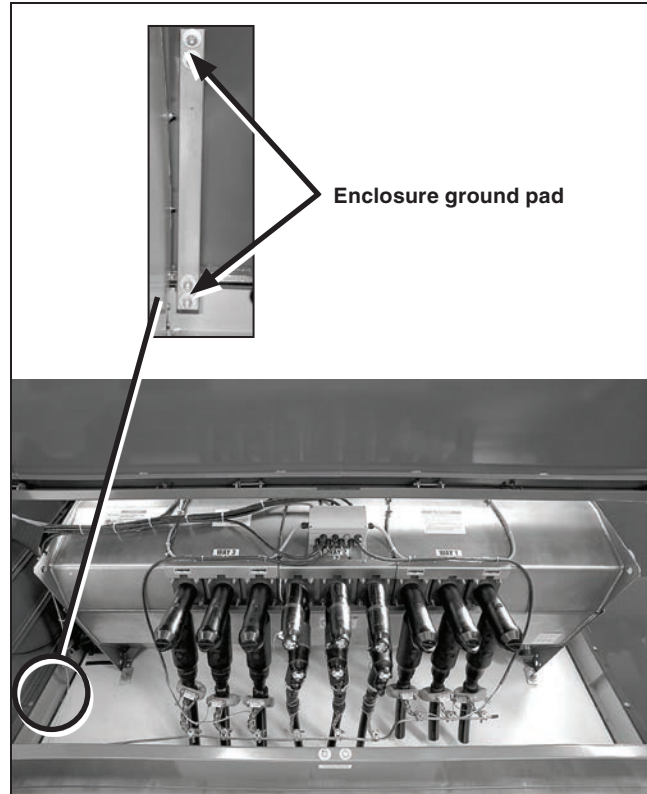


Figure 11. The pad-mounted enclosure ground pad orientation.

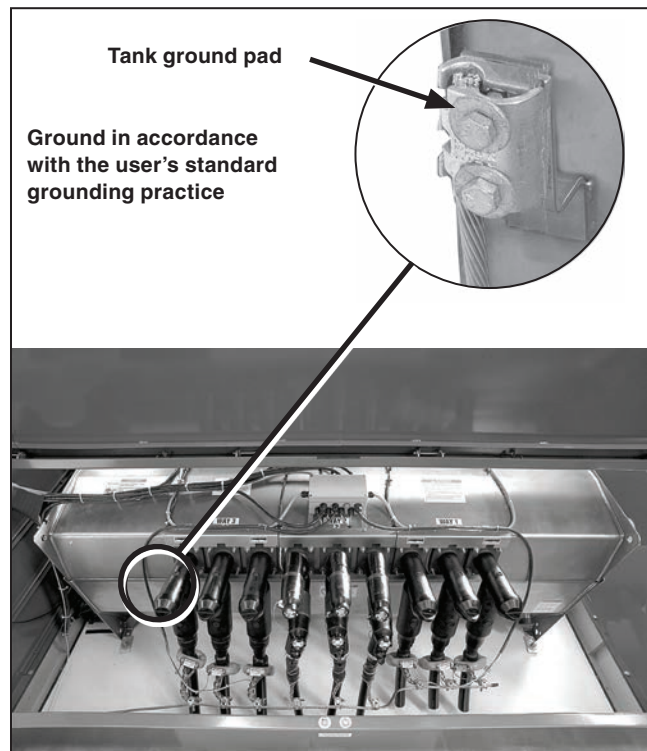


Figure 12. Use of the pad-mounted enclosure ground pad.

STEP 3. Use the equivalent of 4/0 copper (or cable sized in accordance with the user's standard practice) in either a single or multiple connection to realize the maximum momentary rating of the switchgear. For a multiple connection, cables smaller than 1/0 copper or equivalent should not be used.

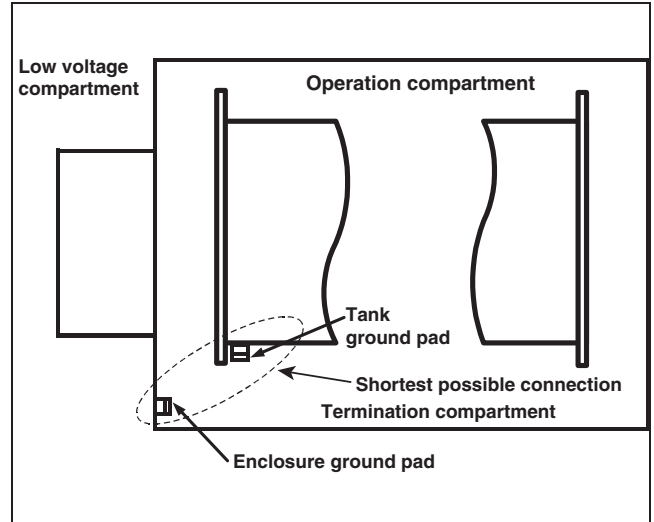


Figure 13. The tank and enclosure ground pads.

Current Sensors

NOTICE

Each S&C current sensor has a unique magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift. These values are used to calibrate the current-sensing inputs to the user-supplied remote terminal unit (RTU). The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor must be recorded on the yellow card provided in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor itself.

When S&C Current Sensors are not already installed, use the following steps to attach them for pad-mounted Vista switchgear (optional current sensors are packaged three in a box; please consult your operating practices if third-party current transformers are specified instead of S&C Current Sensors):

- STEP 1.** Remove the current sensors, hardware, and wiring harness from the box marked “S&C Current Sensors.”
- STEP 2.** Connect the current sensors to the wiring harness as shown on the interconnection wiring diagram provided with the gear. See Figure 14.
- STEP 3.** Place each current sensor in front of the phase of the way on which it will be installed.
Note: Way and phase numbers are located above the bushing on the termination side.
- STEP 4.** Record the magnitude ratio and phase angle shift of each current sensor in the appropriate location (in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed) on the yellow card provided with wiring diagrams and installation and operation documentation in the low-voltage enclosure. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor.



Figure 14. Attach current sensors to required wiring.

- STEP 5.** Remove the ¼–20 gap nut on one of the current sensors. Open the sensor and place it around the appropriate high-voltage cable. There is an “H” polarity mark embossed on the current sensor. All three current sensors for each way must be installed with the polarity marks facing in the same direction. Consult your wiring diagram.
- STEP 6.** When done, replace and tighten the gap nut.
- STEP 7.** Secure the current sensors to the high-voltage cable below the cable terminator using the plastic tie wraps furnished. If the cable has a grounded concentric neutral, the current sensor must be secured in one of the following ways:
- It may be placed around the concentric neutral, in which case the concentric neutral must be brought back through the current sensor. See Figure 15.
 - It may be placed above the concentric neutral, in which case the terminator drain wire must be brought through the sensor. See Figure 16.
- STEP 8.** Install the set’s two other current sensors by repeating Steps 5 and 6.
- STEP 9.** Cross-check the magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor with the information recorded on the yellow card.
- STEP 10.** Remove and discard the attached tags.



Figure 15. Current sensors placed around the cable’s grounded concentric neutral.



Figure 16. Current sensors placed above the cable’s grounded concentric neutral.

Installation—Pad-Mounted Style

Fault Indicators

Fault indicators are to be furnished by the user and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Optional mounting provisions for fault indicators (catalog number suffix "-F1," "-F2," "-F3," or "-F4") are available. If mounting provisions are specified, mount the fault indicators on the mounting brackets. See Figures 17 and 18.

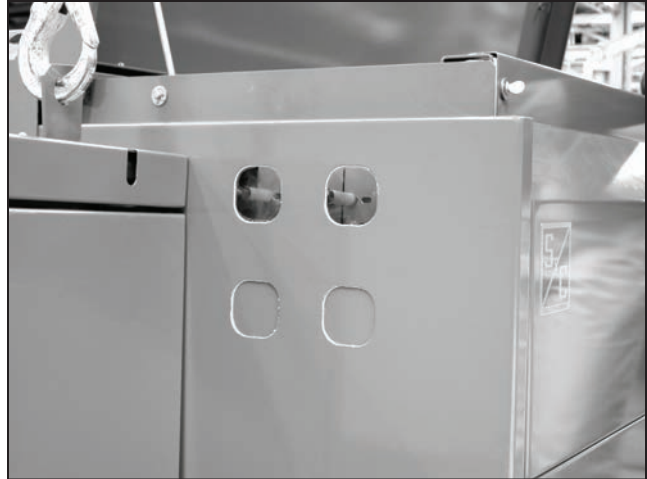


Figure 17. Mounting provisions for user-furnished fault indicators.



Figure 18. Mounting brackets for user-furnished fault indicators.

Low-Voltage Compartment Wiring

Use the following steps to route the low-voltage compartment wiring for pad-mounted style Vista switchgear:

NOTICE

Failure to follow wiring and grounding instructions will result in electronic damage and may cause nuisance operation.

- STEP 1.** Uncoil the junction box main cables that will be routed to the low-voltage compartment. See Figure 19. These cables have low-voltage connectors on their ends.
- STEP 2.** Using the pipe and sealing kit provided, feed the junction box cables and ground wires through the access port between the main enclosure and the low-voltage compartment as follows:
- Insert the three-inch PVC pipe through the access port. See Figure 20. Make sure equal lengths of pipe are showing in the low-voltage compartment and in the pad-mounted enclosure.
 - The “G1” ground wire is labeled and located in the low-voltage compartment. Carefully insert the “G1” wire from the low-voltage compartment through the PVC pipe into the main enclosure. Connect the G1 wire to the copper ground angle located on the tank. See Figure 21.

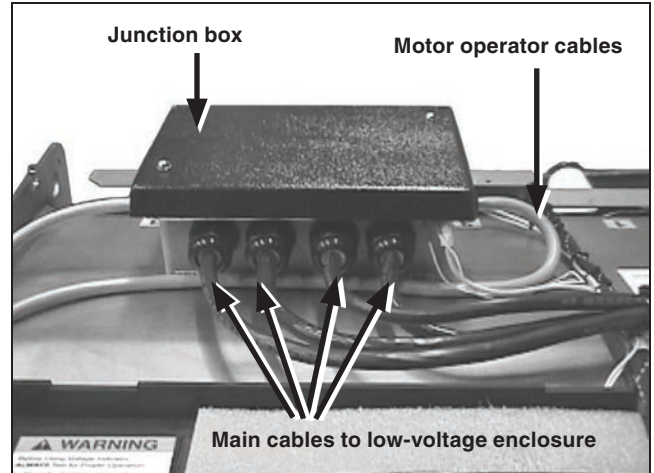


Figure 19. Junction box wiring.

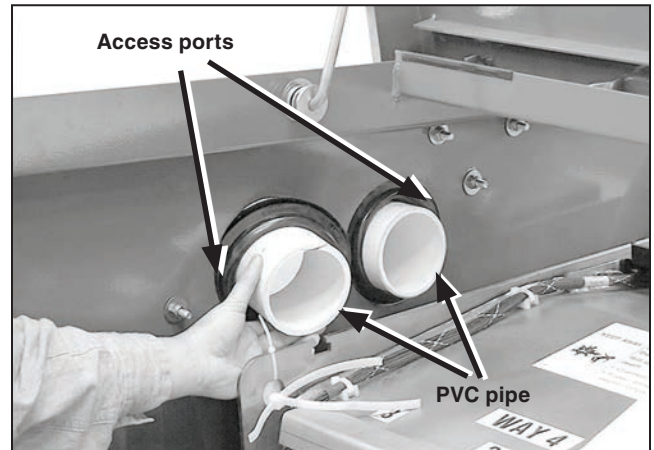


Figure 20. Insert the PVC pipe through the access port.

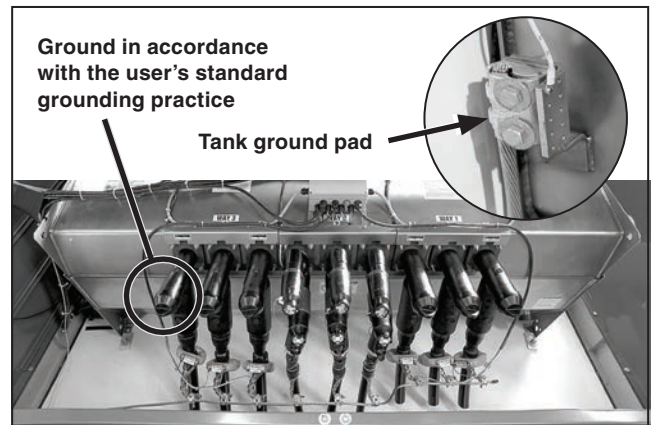


Figure 21. Attach the G1 ground wire to the tank.

Installation—Pad-Mounted Style

- (c) There will be up to three pairs of ground wires, VS-G1 and VS-G2, that are included in the main enclosure. See your wiring diagram for details. VS-G1 and VS-G2 wires are marked with a hanging Notice tag. Disconnect the VS-G1 and VS-G2 ground wires from the temporary grounding leads and route them into the low-voltage enclosure. The temporary grounding leads are green wires on the tank marked with a hanging Notice tag. See Figure 22. The temporary green wires can then either be removed or coiled, zip tied and left in place.
- (d) If applicable, route the VS-G1 and VS-G2 wires into the low-voltage compartment through the PVC pipe. See Figure 23. Then, route the larger main cables through the PVC pipe: attach connectors to the Vista Rack Backplane Board using the drawings provided. See Figure 24 and Figure 25 on page 21.

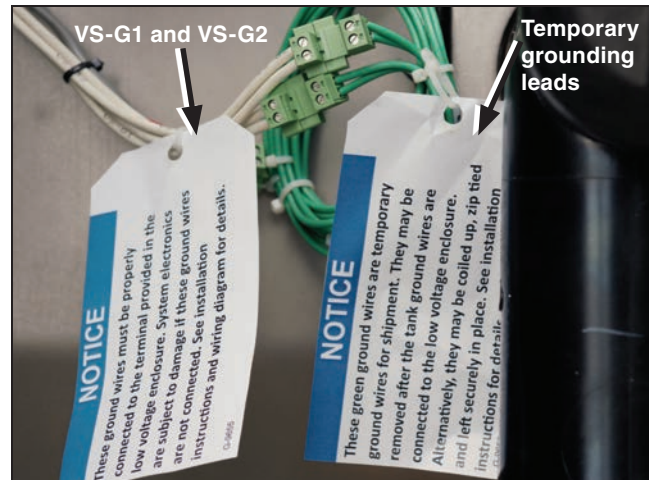


Figure 22. Review the Notice tags for temporary grounding leads and VS-G1 and VS-G2 ground wires.

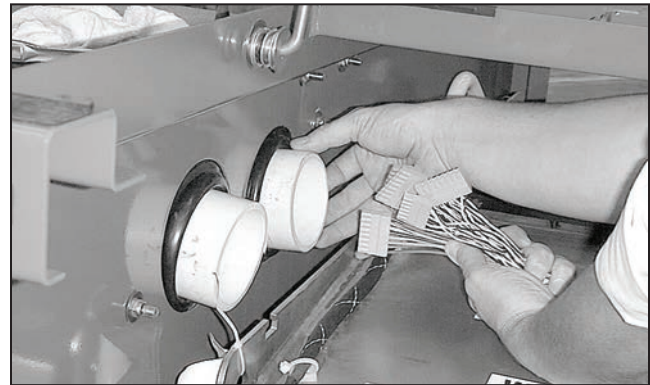


Figure 23. Insert the cables through the PVC pipe.

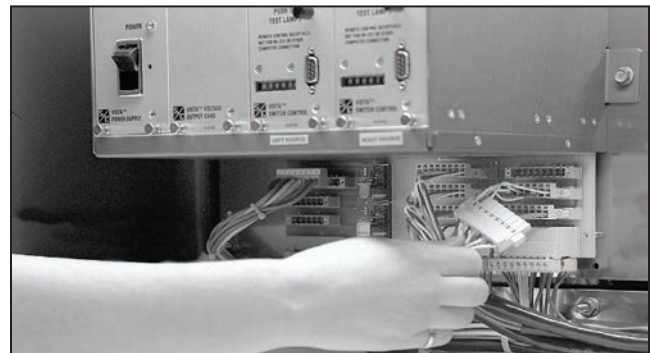


Figure 24. Attach the connectors.

Fully seat each plug, and tighten the retaining screws for each connector, making sure none of the individual conductor's pins were backed out during seating. An example of a conductor pin that is backed out is shown in connection 5. See Figure 26. If applicable, attach the VS-G1 and VS-G2 ground wires to the terminal block specified in the drawings provided and fully tighten screws. See Figure 27. Make sure VS-G1 and VS-G2 connections are made before and are not removed whenever the gear is energized.

NOTICE

Do not remove the VS-G1 and VS-G2 wire connections while the gear is energized. This will result in equipment damage and may cause a nuisance operation.

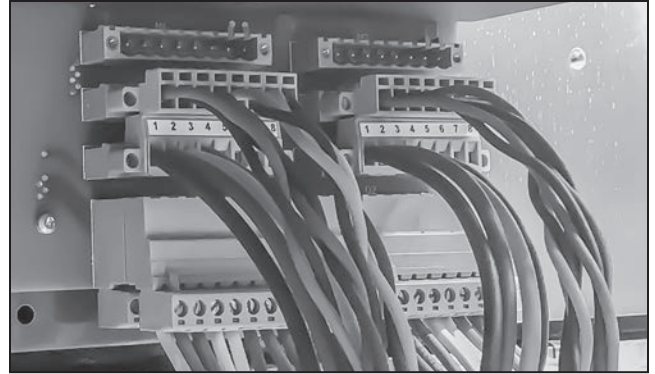


Figure 25. Close-up of Vista Rack Backplane Board connectors.

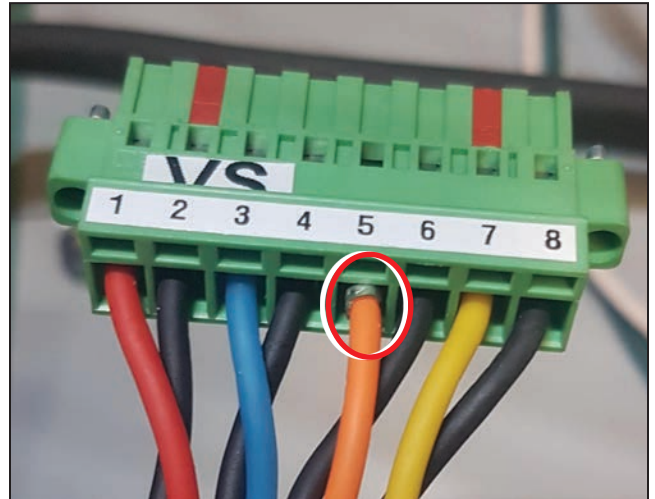


Figure 26. Example of improper connection that is backed out.

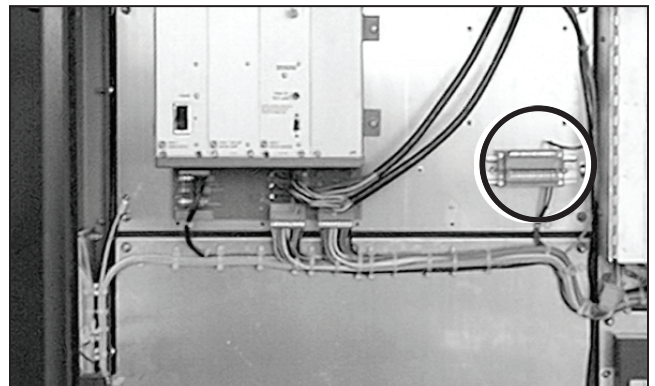


Figure 27. Attach the ground wires to the terminal block.

Installation—Pad-Mounted Style

- (e) When all connections are made, straighten the cables within the low-voltage compartment and bundle them neatly by installing tie-wraps. When applying tie-wraps, do not tension the cables so much they become a significant load on the connectors.
- (f) Gather and twist the butyl tubing around the cable bundle and apply the largest tie-wrap over the PVC pipe and butyl tubing. Gather the excess butyl tubing and attach the smaller tie-wrap over the cable and tubing. See Figure 28.

STEP 3. To connect external control power, connect the line and neutral to the fuse block. See the label under the fuse block. Refer to Figure 29.

NOTICE

Before connecting external power to the fuse block, reference the wiring diagrams included in the switchgear shipment to ensure proper polarity.

Failure to follow these precautions can cause damage to the equipment.

NOTICE

Do not ground the low-voltage enclosure to the external control power building grounding. PVC, non-metallic Seal-Tite®, or other connection methods should be used to avoid bonding the LVE enclosure to the building ground when connecting external control power.

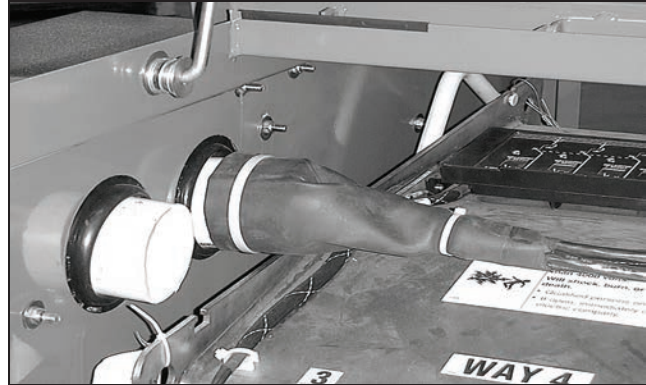


Figure 28. Secure tubing and cable bundle with tie wraps.

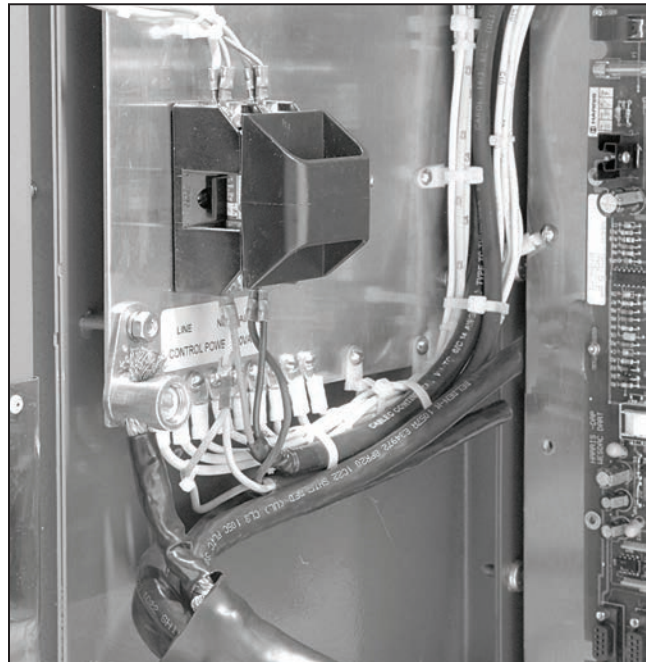


Figure 29. Fuse block.

Motor Operator Installation

Use the following steps to install the motor operator(s) for pad-mounted Vista switchgear:

STEP 1. Place each motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear. See Figure 30.

Note: It may be necessary to manually rotate the motor operator shaft (by twisting the operating disk) to line up the operator key with the shaft notch key. See Figure 31.

STEP 2. Remove the protective cap from the motor operator mating plug.

STEP 3. Insert the motor operator cable connector onto mating plug on the operator, making sure the connector is keyed in properly.

STEP 4. Thoroughly tighten the connector onto the mating plug. If resistance occurs while the connection is engaging, push the connector toward the mating plug.

STEP 5. Secure each motor operator to the stop ring on the tank using the bolt provided. There is no specific torque requirement; tighten the bolt and then back off one-half turn. See Figure 32.

STEP 6. An electrical operation mechanical blocking key is attached to the back of the motor operator with a chain. Fit this item into the operating disk. See Figure 33.

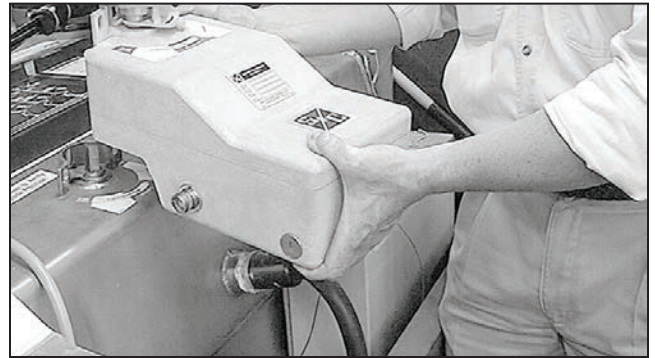


Figure 30. Place the motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear.

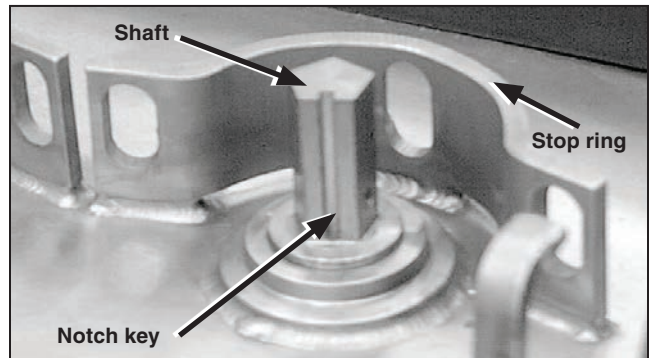


Figure 31. Line up the operator key with the shaft notch key.

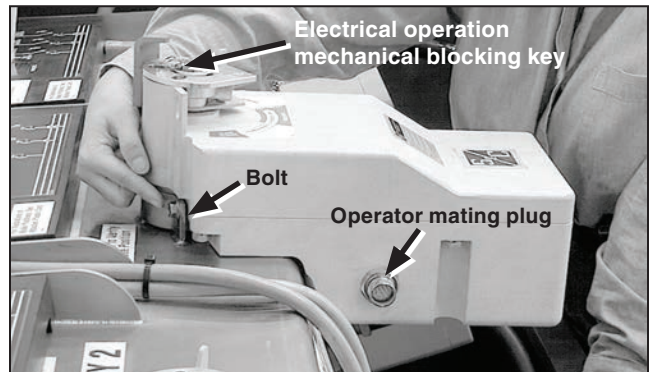


Figure 32. Connect the motor operator cable to the mating plug on the operator.



Figure 33. Insert the mechanical blocking key.

Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls

In cases where voltage transformers internal to the tank provide power for the motor operators and controls, test accessory TA-2669 is necessary to power the controls when the gear is not energized. Refer to S&C Instruction Sheet 515-510 for instructions on how to connect and operate the test accessory.

If test accessory TA-2669 is not specified, medium-voltage connections must be made to power the controls.

Follow these steps to conduct initial testing of motor operators and controls:

STEP 1. When all of the preceding steps have been successfully completed, turn on the power supply power switch. See Figure 34. This will connect ac power to the battery charger and to the motor operator controls.

STEP 2. The motor operator controls will indicate the correct position of the motor operators and mechanism operating shafts via LEDs on the front panel assembly. See Figures 35 and 36.

NOTICE
Do not test switchgear without batteries connected. This can result in a misoperation.

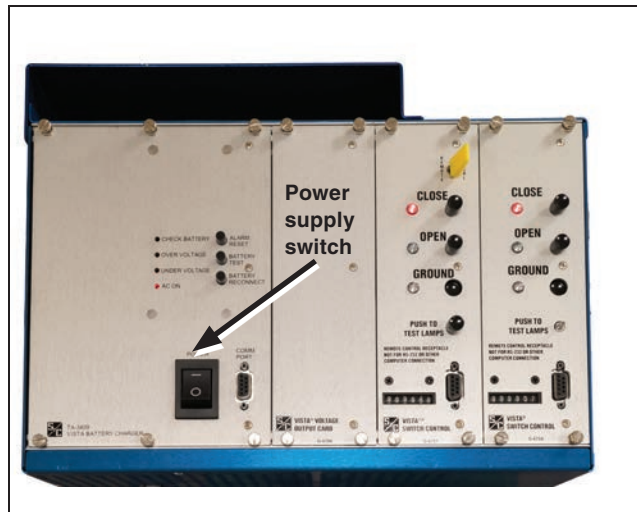


Figure 34. Vista rack with closed, open, ground LEDs and controls.

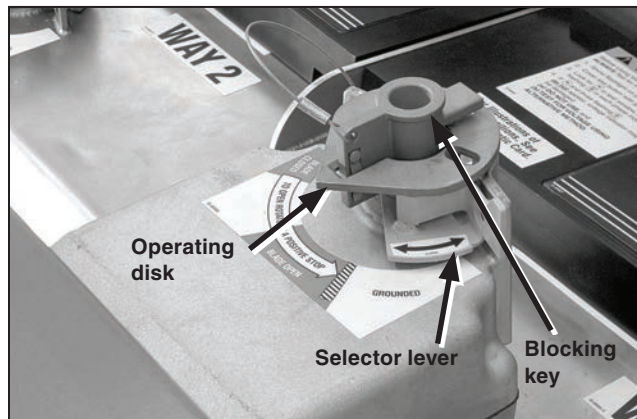


Figure 35. "Open" position indication on motor operator.

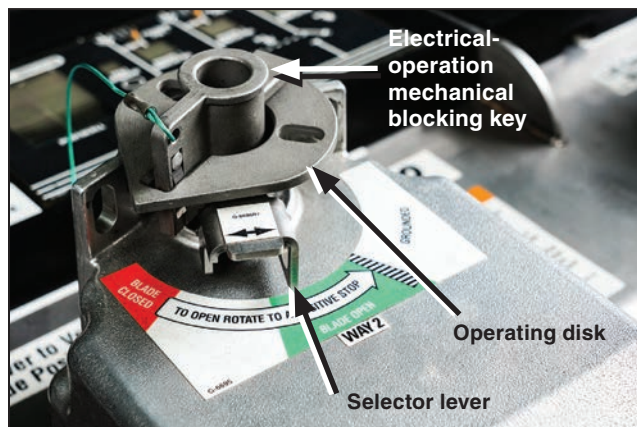


Figure 36. CLOSE indication on motor control board matches motor operator position.

STEP 3. Verify all LEDs are functional by pressing the PUSH TO TEST LAMPS pushbutton on each control board. See Figure 37.

STEP 4. On the Micro-AT® Source-Transfer Control, place the MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch into **Manual** mode. See Figure 38.

Perform the following operations using the control board buttons as shown in Figure 37:

Verify the motor operator moves to the desired position among the four noted below and that the control board LEDs also indicate the proper position (There is an electrical interface in the controls that will not allow the user to move to/from the **Close** position directly from/to the **Ground** position.):

- **Close-to-Open**
- **Open-to-Ground**
- **Ground-to-Open**
- **Open-to-Close**

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation. See Figure 39.

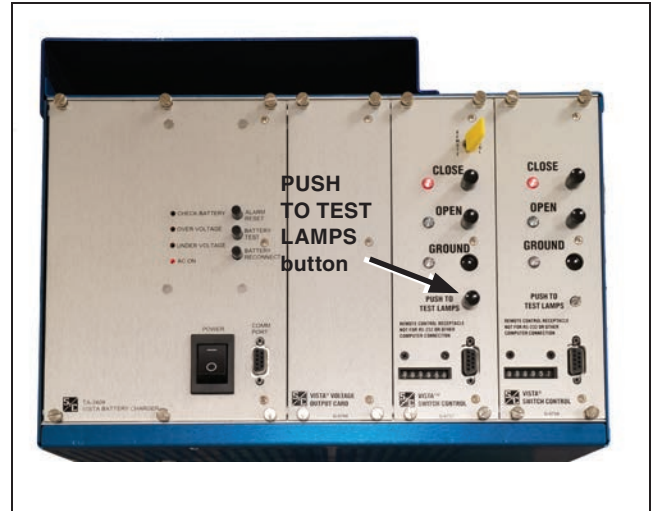


Figure 37. Testing the LEDs and performing test operations.



Figure 38. The MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch on the Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control.



Figure 39. Remove the mechanical blocking key.

Setting Up the Gear for Operation

Follow these steps to set up the switchgear for operation:

- STEP 1.** Use the motor operator controls or the manual handle to place the load switches and fault interrupters in their desired operating positions.

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation.

- STEP 2.** Program the Vista overcurrent control 2.0 and Micro-AT® Source-Transfer Control per S&C Instruction Sheets, 681-530 and 515-500 respectively. Write the control settings on the label provided on the overcurrent control enclosure. See Figure 40 for location of motor operator controls.



Figure 40. The location of the motor operator controls.

Completing the Installation

Follow these steps to complete the installation:

NOTICE
<p>A resilient closed-cell gasket on the bottom flange of the enclosure protects the finish from being scratched during installation and isolates it from the alkalinity of a concrete foundation. This gasket also helps to seal the enclosure to the foundation to guard against the entry of rodents, insects, or weeds, and to discourage tampering.</p> <p>In the event the gasket does not compensate for irregularities in the foundation, grout the bottom of the enclosure as necessary. Any grout applied should be recessed enough to permit caulking.</p>

To complete the installation, caulk around the bottom of the enclosure; a weatherproof silicon-rubber room temperature vulcanizing (RTV) compound is recommended. Apply the caulk to fill the spaces between the cable and the conduit, and cap all empty conduits to prevent the entry of moisture and rodents. See Figure 41. Reinstall the removable panels of the operation and termination compartments.

- STEP 1.** Lower the hinged roofs and secure them with the pentahead bolts, and then insert a padlock into each hasp.
- STEP 2.** Lock the low-voltage compartment or enclosure. See Figure 42.
- STEP 3.** Wipe down the exterior of the enclosure with a clean, damp cloth.
- STEP 4.** Refinish any scratches or abrasions with S&C touch-up finish and red-oxide primer which are available in aerosol spray cans. See Figure 43. Order catalog number 9999-058 for olive-green finish, 9999-080 for light gray finish, and 9999-061 for red-oxide primer. No other finish or primer is approved. The area to be touched up should be cleaned to remove all oil and grease. Sand the area, removing any traces of rust that may be present, and make sure all edges are feathered before applying primer. It is not necessary to remove all coating levels to the bare metal.

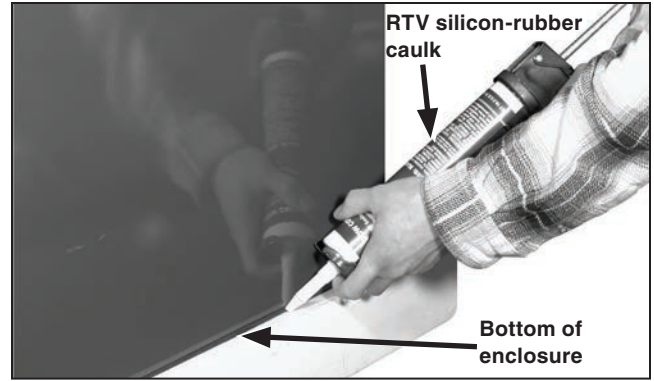


Figure 41. Caulk around the bottom of enclosure.

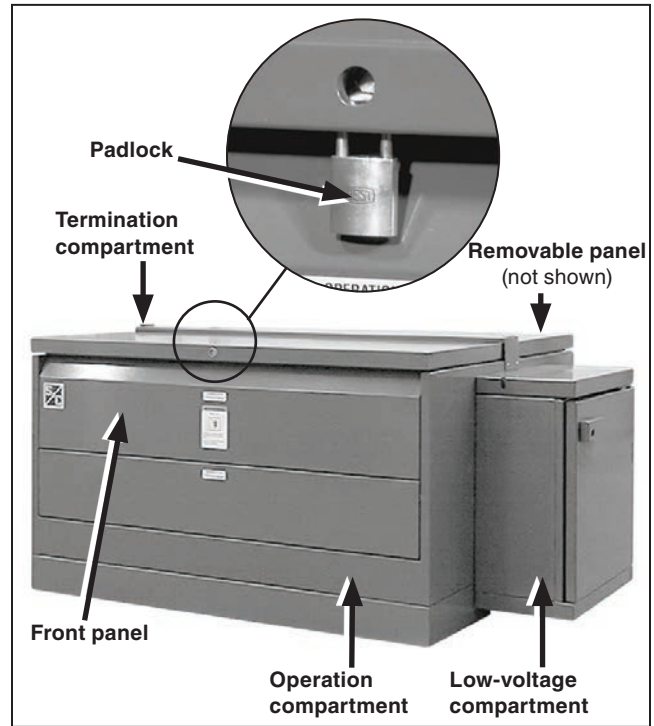


Figure 42. Lock the gear.



Figure 43. Use S&C touch-up finish and red-oxide primer.

Packing

Dry-vault mounted style switchgear consists of the tank and the low-voltage enclosure. Each is fastened to its own wooden skid. Motor operators are individually packed and shipped in boxes.

All external wiring is coiled at the end of the tank for user installation. Two ground wires per voltage sensor way are attached to shipping temporary grounding leads.

At the first opportunity, remove all packing materials (cardboard, paper, foam padding, etc.) from the outside of the low-voltage enclosure. This will prevent the finish from being damaged by rainwater absorbed by the packing materials and will also prevent wind-induced abrasion from loose cardboard.

Inspection

Examine the shipment for external evidence of damage as soon after receipt as possible, preferably before removal from the carrier's conveyance. Check the bill of lading to make sure all listed shipping skids, crates, cartons, and containers are present.

If there is visible loss and/or damage:

1. Notify the delivering carrier immediately.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. Note the condition of shipment on all copies of the delivery receipt.
4. File a claim with the carrier.

If concealed damage is discovered:

1. Notify the delivering carrier within 15 days of receipt of shipment.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. File a claim with the carrier.

Also, notify S&C Electric Company in all instances of loss and/or damage.

Storage

If prolonged outdoor storage is required (longer than one month), storage covers are available from S&C to provide UV protection.

NOTICE

Do not store outside. Weather and UV may damage uninstalled electrical components over an extended period of time without a UV protective cover.

Handling

⚠ WARNING

When handling an enclosure or tank with an overhead hoist, observe standard lifting practices and the general instructions below.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in serious personal injury or equipment damage.

When lifting, use 6-foot (183-cm) or longer hoist slings of equal length to prevent damaging the dry-vault mount style Vista switchgear enclosure or tank during lifting.

Arrange the hoist slings so the lifting forces are equally distributed between the lifting tabs. Avoid sudden starts and stops. See Figures 44 and 45.

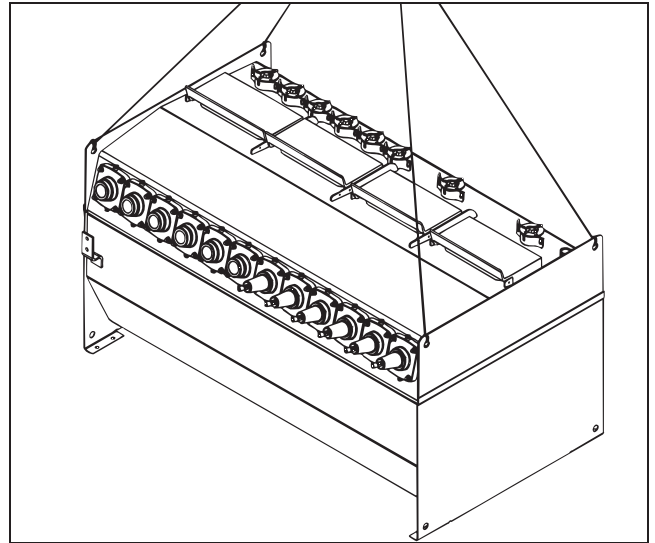


Figure 44. A properly slung tank for dry-vault mounted style switchgear. (Floor-mount lifting scheme shown.)

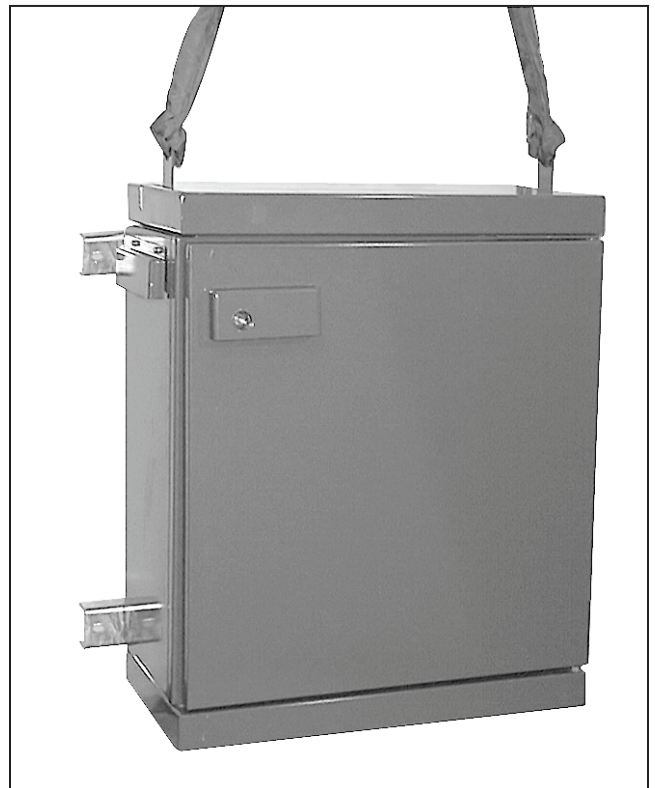


Figure 45. A properly aligned low-voltage enclosure for dry-vault mounted style switchgear.

Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style

Cable Terminations

⚠ DANGER

Before energizing the switchgear, replace the shipping covers on all bushings and bushing wells with elbows or insulated protective caps.

Failure to replace the shipping covers on all bushings with elbows or insulated protective caps can result in a flashover and serious personal injury or death.

Use the following steps for terminating cables:

STEP 1. Remove the shipping covers from the bushings and bushing wells. See Figure 46.

⚠ CAUTION

ALWAYS follow proper cable-installation practices. When installing cable that will be attached to the switchgear, provide a strain-relief segment to minimize the load on the bushings. Cables must be allowed to expand and flex without putting a significant load on the bushings. For a pit, either loop the cable in the pit or bring it into the pit horizontally and up to the gear at a 90° angle.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in damage to the bushings and bushing wells and subsequent leakage of insulating gas.

STEP 2. Terminate the cables with elbows following the elbow manufacturer's instructions. See Figure 47.

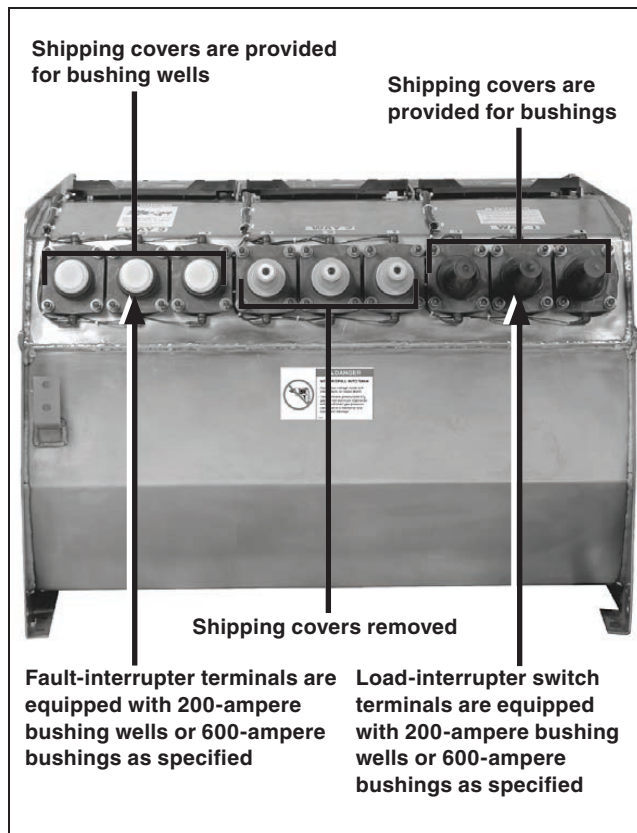


Figure 46. A Vista switchgear tank with shipping covers. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

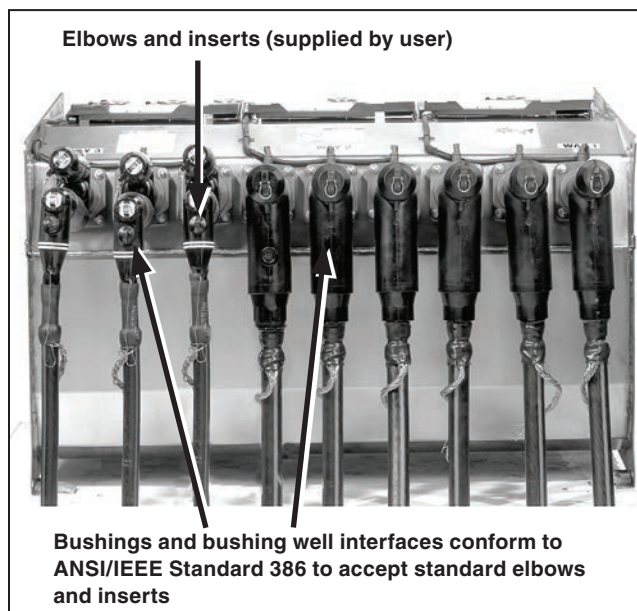


Figure 47. A Vista switchgear tank shown with user-supplied cables and elbows. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

Tank Placement

Use the following steps to place the tank for dry-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Remove the switchgear from its crate and lift the gear, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 29. See Figure 48.
- STEP 2.** Secure the switchgear in place in accordance with the pull box or wall brackets provided by the user.

Low-Voltage Enclosure Placement

Use the following steps to place the enclosure for dry-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Unbolt the low-voltage enclosure from its skid and set it upright if necessary, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 29.
- STEP 2.** Use a two-point lifting scheme to properly balance the enclosure.
- STEP 3.** Verify the enclosure is positioned correctly for mounting to wall or post.
- STEP 4.** Secure the low-voltage enclosure to a wall or post.

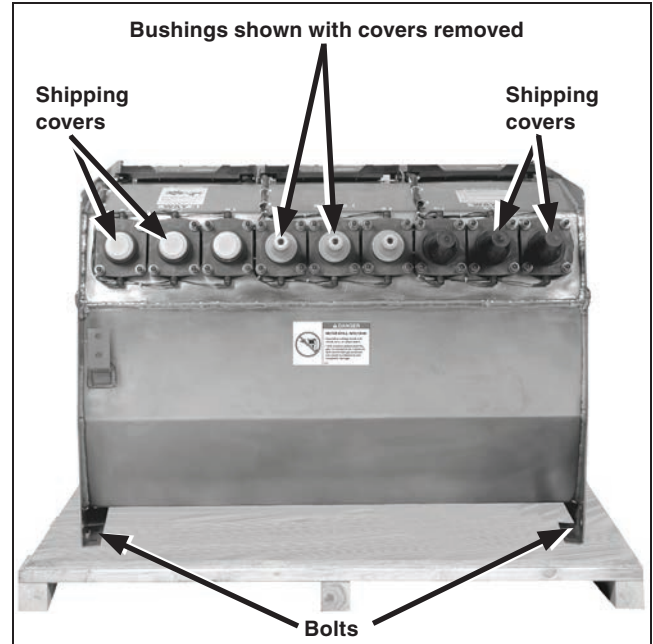


Figure 48. The switchgear is bolted to skid in four places for shipment.

Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style

Grounding

Use the following steps to properly ground dry-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Connect the cable concentric-neutral ground wires to the grounding system as appropriate. See Figure 49.
- STEP 2.** Connect the ground pad of the tank to the system ground facility in accordance with the user's standard grounding practice. See Figure 50. Use the equivalent of 4/0 copper (or cable sized in accordance with the user's standard practice) in either a single or multiple connection to realize the maximum momentary rating of the switchgear. For a multiple connection, cables smaller than 1/0 copper or equivalent should not be used.

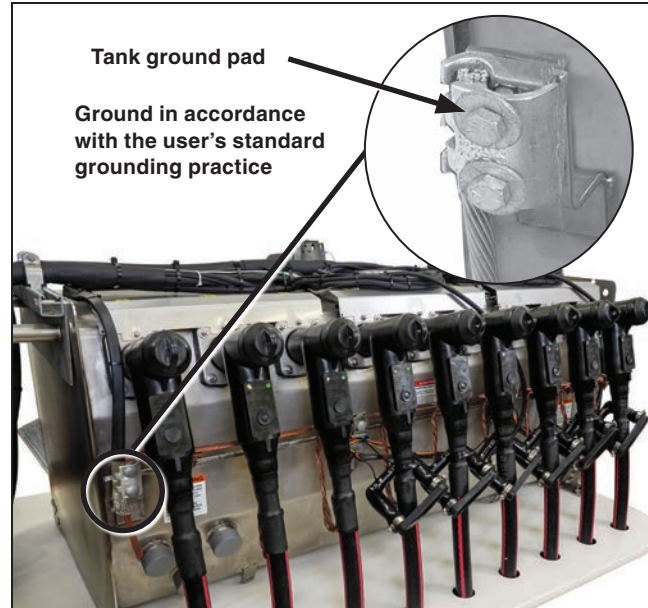


Figure 49. The tank ground pad.

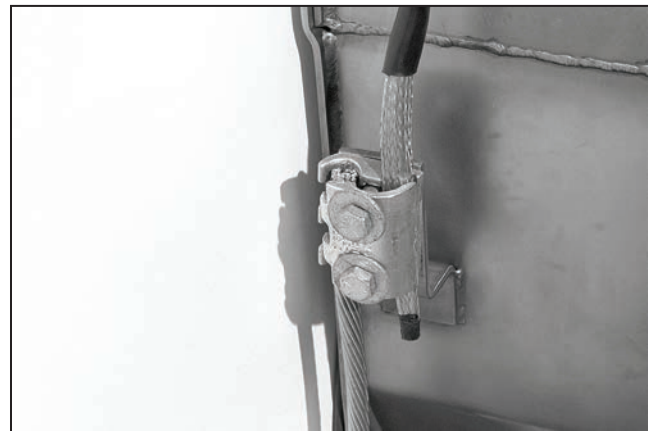


Figure 50. Connect shielded cable to tank ground.

Current Sensors

NOTICE

Each S&C current sensor has a unique magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift. These values are used to calibrate the current-sensing inputs to the user-supplied remote terminal unit (RTU). The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor must be recorded on the yellow card provided in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor itself.

If S&C Current Sensors are not already installed at factory shipment, use the following steps to attach them for dry-vault mounted style Vista switchgear (Consult your operating practices if third-party current transformers are specified instead of S&C Current Sensors.):

- STEP 1.** Remove the current sensors, hardware, and wiring harness from the box marked “S&C Current Sensors.”
- STEP 2.** Connect the current sensors to the wiring harness as shown on the interconnection wiring diagram provided with the gear. See Figure 51.
- STEP 3.** Place each current sensor in front of the phase of the way on which it will be installed.
- STEP 4.** Note: Way and phase numbers are located above the bushing on the termination side.
- STEP 5.** Record the magnitude ratio and phase angle shift of each current sensor in the appropriate location (in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed) on the yellow card provided with wiring diagrams and installation and operation documentation in the low-voltage enclosure. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor.



Figure 51. Attach current sensors to required wiring.

Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style

STEP 6. Remove the ¼–20 gap nut on one of the current sensors. Open the sensor and place it around the appropriate high-voltage cable. There is an “H” polarity mark embossed on the current sensor. All three current sensors for each way must be installed with the polarity marks facing in the same direction. Consult your wiring diagram.

When done, replace and tighten the gap nut.

STEP 7. Secure the current sensors to the high-voltage cable below the cable terminations using the plastic tie wraps furnished. If the cable has a grounded concentric neutral, the current sensor must be secured in one of the following ways:

- (a) It may be placed around the concentric neutral, in which case the concentric neutral must be brought back through the current sensor. See Figure 52.
- (b) It may be placed above the concentric neutral, in which case the terminator drain wire must be brought through the sensor. See Figure 53.

STEP 8. Install the set’s two other current sensors by repeating Steps 5 and through 8.

STEP 9. Cross-check the magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor with the information recorded on the yellow card.

STEP 10. Remove and discard the attached tags.



Figure 52. Current sensors placed around cable’s grounded concentric neutral.



Figure 53. Current sensors placed above cable’s grounded concentric neutral.

Low-Voltage Enclosure Wiring

NOTICE

Failure to follow wiring and grounding instructions will result in electronic damage, and may cause nuisance operation.

Use the following steps to route the low-voltage compartment wiring for dry-vault mounted style Vista switchgear.

- STEP 1.** Uncoil the main cables that will be routed to the low-voltage enclosure. See Figure 54. These cables have low-voltage connectors on their ends.
- STEP 2.** Using the conduit/tubing/bracket kit provided, feed the junction box main cables with connectors through the access port into the low-voltage enclosure, as follows:
- Locate the conduit/tubing assembly and the two holding brackets and bolts as shown in Figure 55.
 - Put the holding brackets in the grooved channel of the conduit as shown in Figure 56.
 - Slide the assembly through the wire pass (located in the bottom of the low-voltage enclosure.) Bolt the brackets down to the enclosure floor as shown in Figure 57.

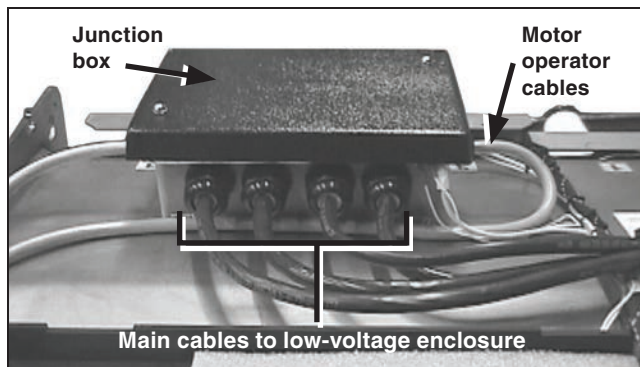


Figure 54. Junction box wiring.



Figure 55. The conduit/tubing bracket assembly kit, shipped with gear.

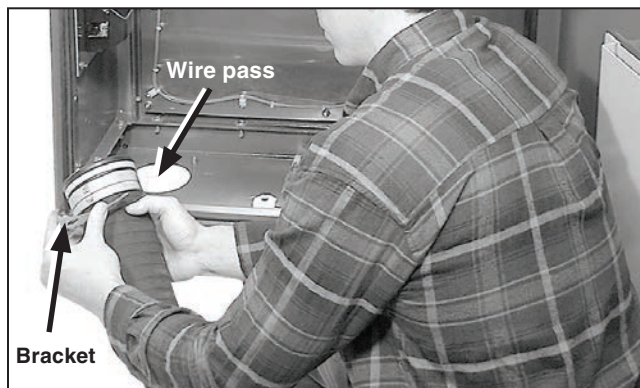


Figure 56. Place the holding brackets in the grooved channel of the conduit.



Figure 57. Install and secure the assembly through the wire pass.

Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style

- (d) Gather the ends of the cables together and carefully insert the connectors and cables through the tubing and conduit, pushing them up into the low-voltage enclosure as shown in Figure 58.
- (e) Route the cables into the low-voltage enclosure and attach all connectors to the Vista Rack Backplane Board using the drawings provided. See Figures 59 and 60. Fully seat each plug and tighten the set screws for each connector, making sure none of the individual conductor's pins were backed out during seating. An example of a conductor pin that is backed out is shown in connection 5 in Figure 61.
- (f) There will be up to three pairs of ground wires, VS-G1 and VS-G2, included in the main enclosure. See the wiring diagram for details. Disconnect the ground wires from the temporary grounding leads and route them into the low-voltage enclosure. Attach the ground wires to the terminal block specified in the drawings provided, and fully tighten the set screws. Figure 62 on page 37.



Figure 58. Channel cables through wire pass.

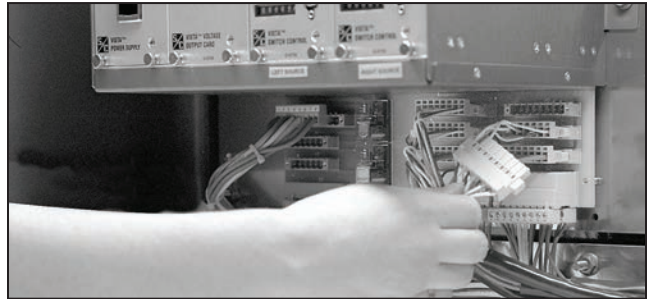


Figure 59. Attach the connectors.

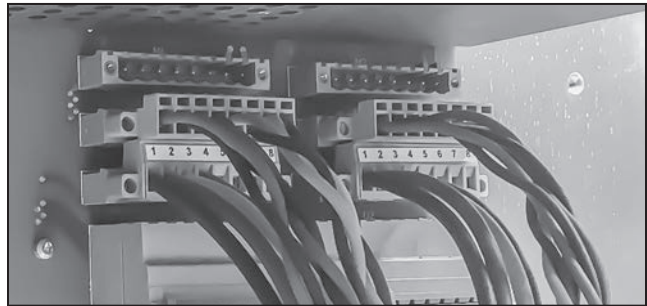


Figure 60. Close-up of Vista Rack Backplane Board connectors.

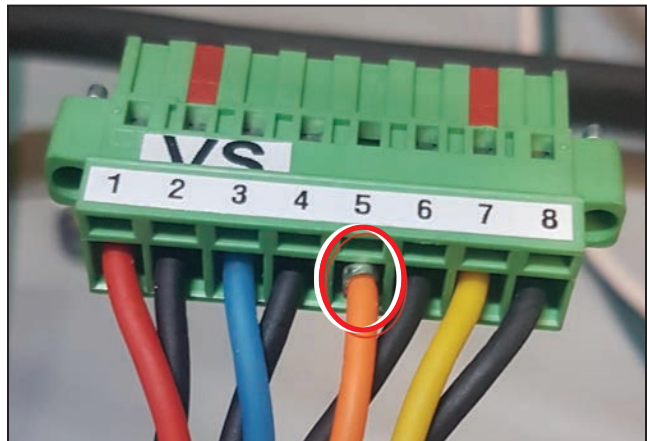


Figure 61. Example of improper connection that is backed out.

- (g) Connect the heavy-shielded cable to the copper lug on the low-voltage enclosure grounding plate. See Figure 63.
- (h) When all connections are made, straighten the cables within the low-voltage enclosure and bundle them neatly by installing the tie wraps.
- (i) Gather and twist the butyl tubing around the cable bundle and apply the tie wraps along the length of the excess tubing.

STEP 3. When grounding the low-voltage enclosure to the Vista switchgear tank, it is important to have one solid ground connection from the low-voltage enclosure to the Vista switchgear tank. Provisions for grounding wires and clamps on the low-voltage enclosure are provided on the bottom mounting channel. Tank-grounding instructions are found in the “Grounding” section on page 32.

NOTICE

Before connecting external power to the fuse block, reference the wiring diagrams included in the switchgear shipment to ensure proper polarity.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in damage to the equipment.

To connect external control power, connect the line and neutral to the fuse block. See label under the fuse block. Refer to Figure 63.

NOTICE

Do not ground the low-voltage enclosure to the external control power building grounding. PVC, non-metallic Seal-Tite, or other connection methods should be used to avoid bonding the LVE enclosure to the building ground when connecting external control power.

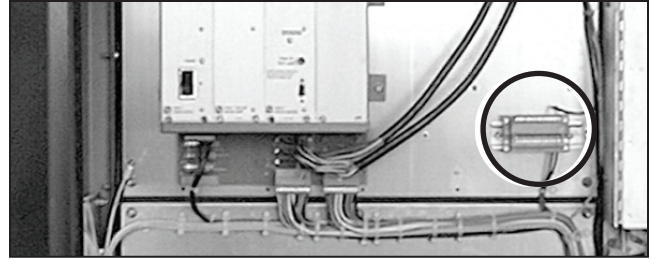


Figure 62. Attach ground wires to terminal block.

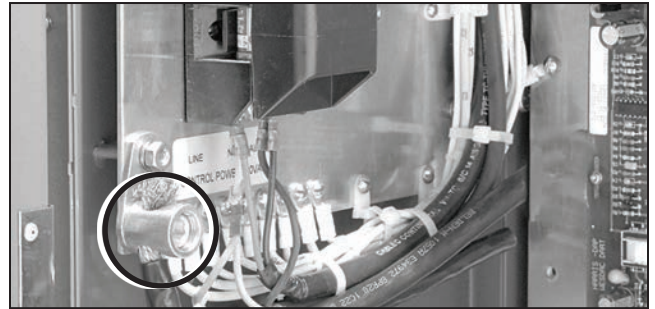


Figure 63. Copper lug and fuse block.

Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style

Motor Operator Installation

Use the following steps to install the motor operator(s) for dry-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Place each motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear. See Figure 64. **Note:** It may be necessary to manually rotate the motor operator shaft (by twisting the operating disk) to line up the operator key with the shaft notch key. See Figure 65.
- STEP 2.** Remove the protective cap from the motor operator mating plug.
- STEP 3.** Insert the motor operator cable connector onto mating plug on the operator, making sure the connector is keyed in properly.
- STEP 4.** Thoroughly tighten the connector onto the mating plug. If resistance occurs while the connection is engaging, push the connector toward the mating plug.
- STEP 5.** Secure each motor operator to the stop ring on the tank using the bolt provided. There is no specific torque requirement; tighten the bolt and then back off one-half turn. See Figure 66.
- STEP 6.** An electrical operation mechanical blocking key is attached to the back of the motor operator with a chain. Fit this item into the operating disk. See Figure 67.

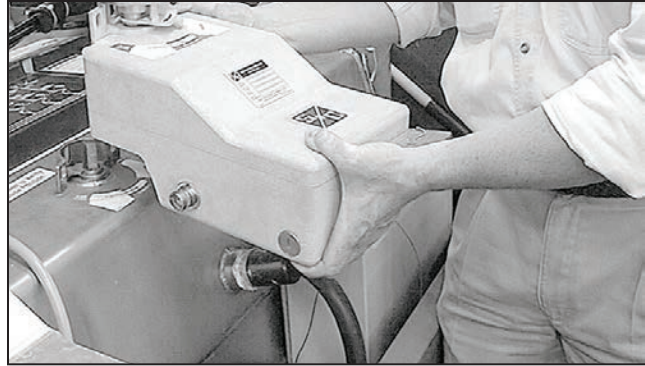


Figure 64. Place the motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear.

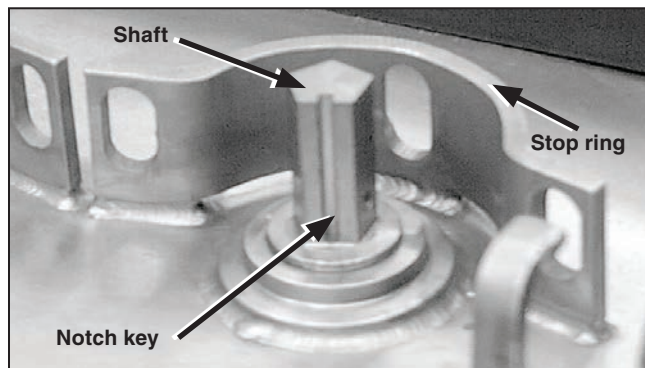


Figure 65. Line up the operator key with the shaft notch key.

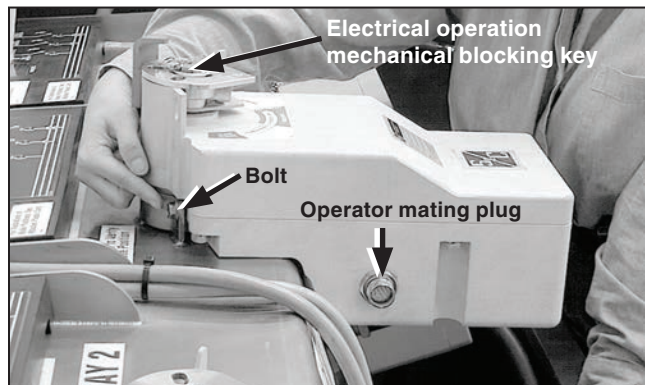


Figure 66. Connect the motor operator cable to the mating plug on the operator.



Figure 67. Insert the mechanical blocking key.

Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls

In cases where voltage transformers internal to the tank provide power for the motor operators and controls, test accessory TA-2669 is necessary to power the controls when the gear is not energized. Refer to S&C Instruction Sheet 515-510 for instructions on how to connect and operate the test accessory.

If test accessory TA-2669 is not specified, medium-voltage connections must be made to power the controls.

Follow these steps to conduct initial testing of motor operators and controls:

STEP 1. When all preceding steps have been successfully completed, turn on the power supply power switch. See Figure 68. This will connect ac power to the battery charger and to the motor operator controls.

The motor operator controls will indicate the correct position of the motor operators and mechanism operating shafts via LEDs on the front panel assembly.

NOTICE
Do not test switchgear without batteries connected. This can result in a misoperation.

STEP 2. Verify all LEDs are functional by pressing the PUSH TO TEST LAMPS pushbutton on each control board. See Figure 69.

STEP 3. On the Micro-AT® Source-Transfer Control, place the MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch into **Manual** mode. See Figure 70.

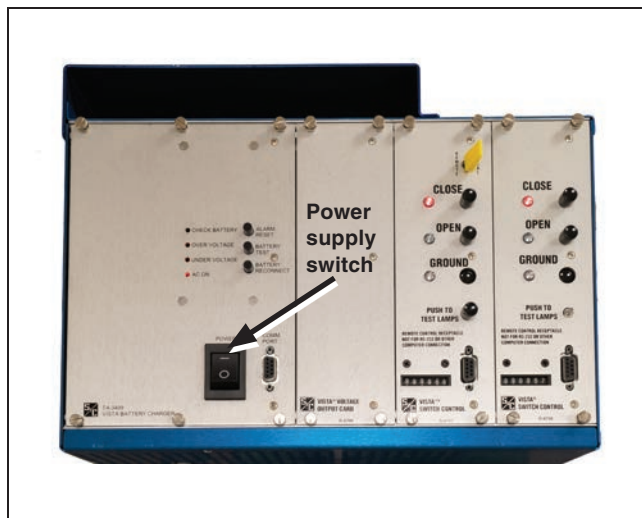


Figure 68. Turning on the power supply.

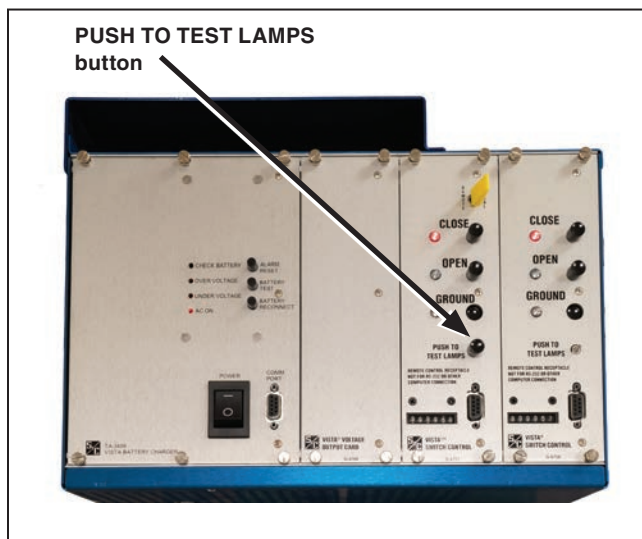


Figure 69. Testing the LEDs and performing test operations.

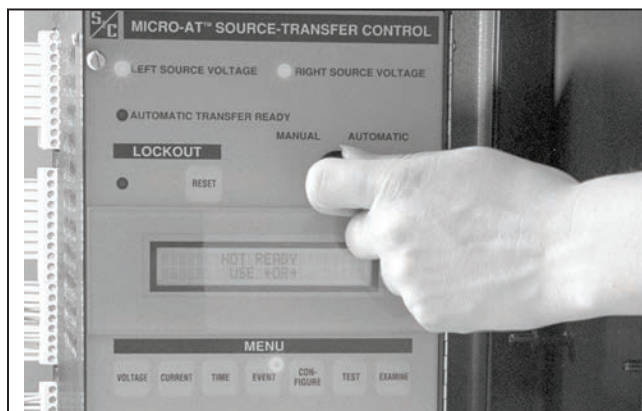


Figure 70. The MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch on the Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control.

Installation—Dry-Vault Mounted Style

Perform the following operations using the control board buttons as shown in Figure 71:

See Figure 72. Verify the motor operator moves to the desired position among the four noted below and the control board LEDs also indicate the proper position (There is an electrical interface in the controls that will not allow the user to move to/from the **Close** position directly from/to the **Ground** position.):

- **Close-to-Open**
- **Open-to-Ground**
- **Ground-to-Open**
- **Open-to-Close**

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation. See Figure 73.

NOTICE

Do not test switchgear without batteries connected. This can result in a misoperation.

The motor operator controls will indicate the correct position of the motor operators and mechanism operating shafts via LEDs on the front panel assembly. See Figures 71 and 72.



Figure 71. The Open indication on the motor control board matches the motor operator position.

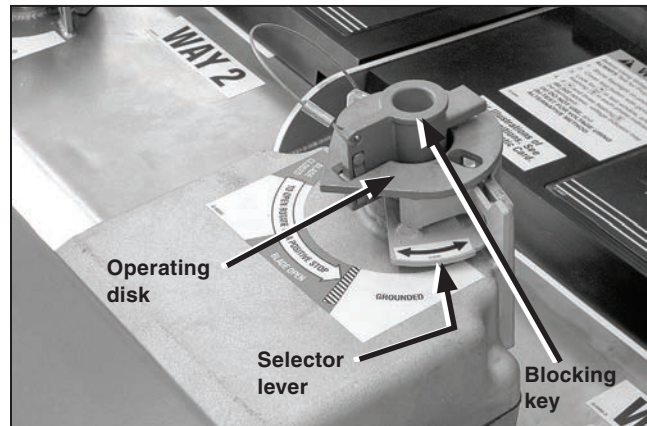


Figure 72. “Open” position indication on motor operator.



Figure 73. Remove the mechanical blocking key.

Setting Up the Gear for Operation

Follow these steps to set up the switchgear for operation:

- STEP 1.** Use the motor operator controls or the manual handle to place the load switches and fault interrupters in their desired operating positions.

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation.

- STEP 2.** Program the Vista overcurrent control 2.0 and Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control per S&C Instruction Sheets, 681-530 and 515-500 respectively. Write the control settings on the label provided on the overcurrent control enclosure.

- STEP 3.** Lock the low-voltage enclosure. See Figure 74.



Figure 74. A vault-style low-voltage enclosure shown with a 6802 Automatic Switch Control and provision for communications.

Packing

Wet-vault mounted style switchgear consists of the tank and the low-voltage enclosure. Each is fastened to its own wooden skid. Motor operators are individually packed and shipped in boxes. Optional current sensors are shipped attached to the gear by the required wiring.

All external wiring is coiled at the end of the tank for user installation. Two ground wires per voltage sensor way are attached to shipping temporary grounding leads.

At the first opportunity, remove all packing materials (cardboard, paper, foam padding, etc.) from the outside of the low-voltage enclosure. This will prevent the finish from being damaged by rainwater absorbed by the packing materials and will also prevent wind-induced abrasion from loose cardboard.

Inspection

Examine the shipment for external evidence of damage as soon after receipt as possible, preferably before removal from the carrier's conveyance. Check the bill of lading to make sure all listed shipping skids, crates, cartons, and containers are present.

If there is visible loss and/or damage:

1. Notify the delivering carrier immediately.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. Note the condition of shipment on all copies of the delivery receipt.
4. File a claim with the carrier.

If concealed damage is discovered:

1. Notify the delivering carrier within 15 days of receipt of shipment.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. File a claim with the carrier.

Also, notify S&C Electric Company in all instances of loss and/or damage.

Storage

If prolonged outdoor storage is required (longer than one month), storage covers are available from S&C to provide UV protection.

NOTICE

Do not store outside. Weather conditions may damage uninstalled electrical components over an extended period of time without UV protective cover.

Handling

⚠ WARNING

When handling an enclosure or tank with an overhead hoist, observe standard lifting practices and the general instructions below.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in serious personal injury or equipment damage.

When lifting, use 6-foot (183-cm) or longer hoist slings of equal length to prevent damaging the wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear low-voltage enclosure or tank during lifting.

Arrange the hoist slings so the lifting forces are equally distributed between the lifting tabs. Avoid sudden starts and stops. See Figures 75 and 76.

NOTICE

The low-voltage enclosure is not submersible. The enclosure should be mounted above ground or in a dry location.

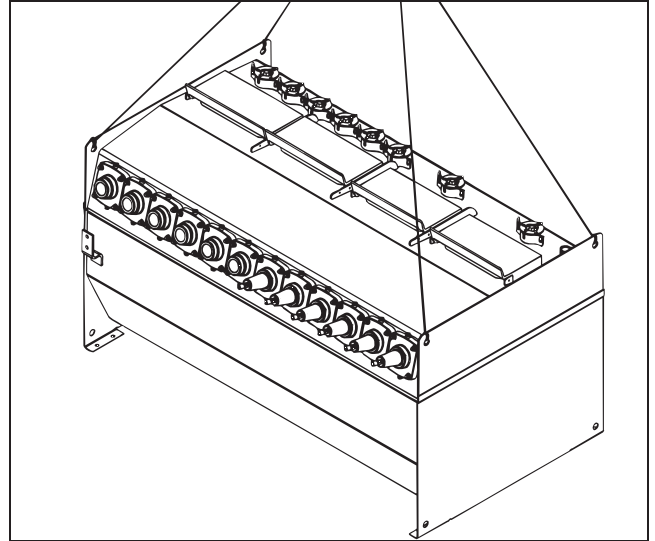


Figure 75. A properly slung tank for vault-mounted style switchgear. (Floor-mount lifting scheme shown.)



Figure 76. A properly slung low-voltage enclosure for vault-mounted style Vista switchgear.

Installation—Wet-Vault Mounted Style

Cable Terminations

⚠ DANGER

Before energizing the switchgear, replace the shipping covers on all bushings and bushing wells with elbows or insulated protective caps.

Failure to replace the shipping covers on all bushings with elbows or insulated protective caps can result in a flashover and serious personal injury or death.

Use the following steps for terminating cables:

STEP 1. Remove the shipping covers from the bushings and bushing wells. See Figure 77.

⚠ CAUTION

ALWAYS follow proper cable-installation practices. When installing cable that will be attached to the switchgear, provide a strain-relief segment to minimize the load on the bushings. Cables must be allowed to expand and flex without putting a significant load on the bushings. For a pit, either loop the cable in the pit or bring it into the pit horizontally and up to the gear at a 90° angle.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in minor injury as well as damage to the bushings and bushing wells and subsequent leakage of insulating gas.

STEP 2. Terminate the cables with elbows following the elbow manufacturer's instructions. See Figure 78.

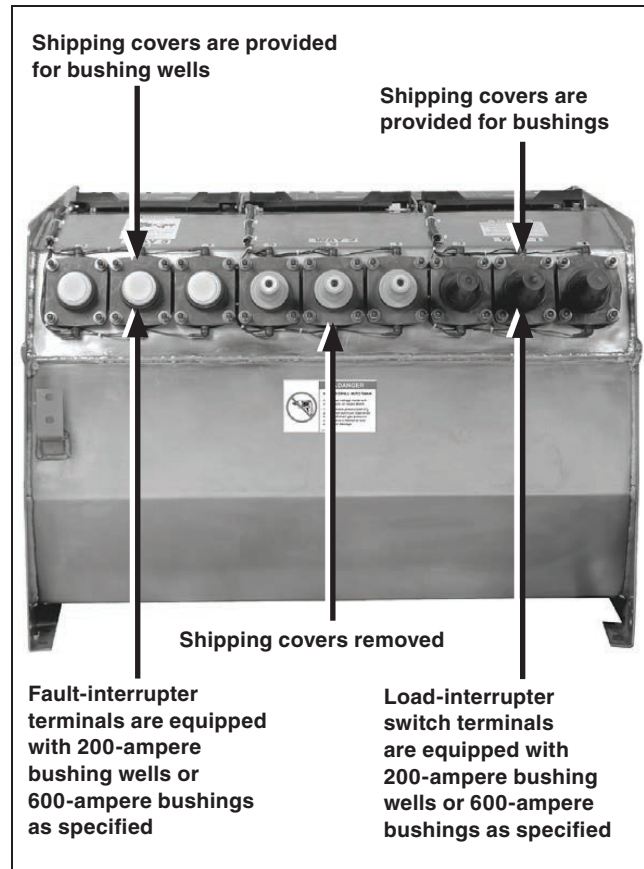


Figure 77. A Vista switchgear tank with shipping covers. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

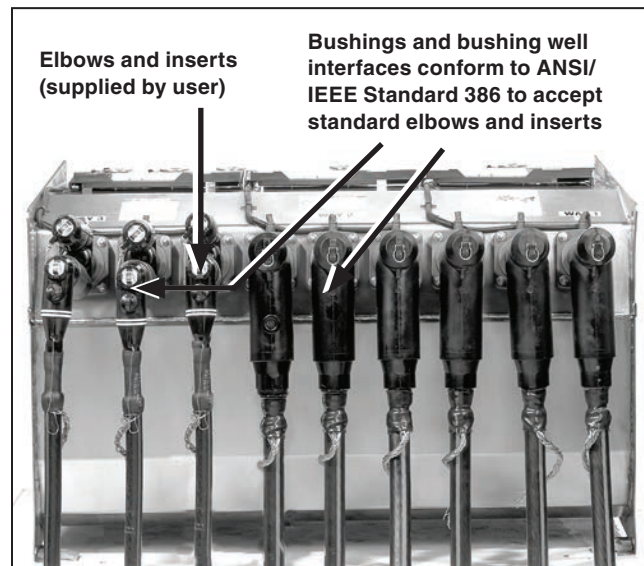


Figure 78. A Vista switchgear tank shown with user-supplied cables and elbows. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

Tank Placement

Use the following steps to place the tank for wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Remove the switchgear from its crate and lift the gear, observing the precautions in the “Handling” section on page 43. See Figure 79.
- STEP 2.** Secure the switchgear in place in accordance with the pull box or wall brackets provided by the user.

Low-Voltage Enclosure Placement

The standard low-voltage enclosure is not submersible. Use the following steps to place the enclosure for wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Unbolt the low-voltage enclosure from its skid and set it upright if necessary, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 43.
- STEP 2.** Use a two-point lifting scheme to properly balance the enclosure.
- STEP 3.** Verify the enclosure is positioned correctly for mounting to wall or post.
- STEP 4.** Secure the low-voltage enclosure to a wall or post.

Grounding

Use the following steps to properly ground wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Connect the cable concentric-neutral ground wires to the grounding system as appropriate. See Figure 80.
- STEP 2.** Connect the heavy-shielded cable tails from each of the main cables to the tank ground pad using the clamshell connector provided. The shortest possible connection should be made. There is one heavy-shielded cable tail per motor operated way. See Figure 81.

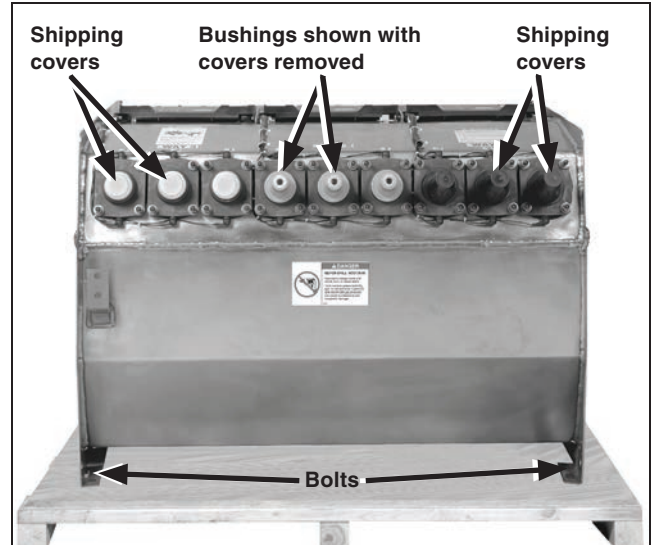


Figure 79. The switchgear is bolted to skid in four places for shipment.

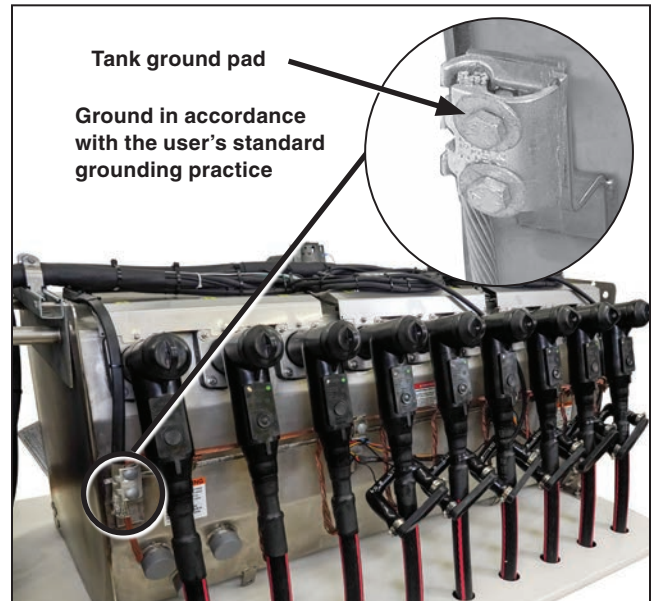


Figure 80. The tank ground pad.



Figure 81. Connect shielded cable to tank ground.

Current Sensors

NOTICE

Each S&C current sensor has a unique magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift. These values are used to calibrate the current sensing inputs to the user-supplied RTU. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor must be recorded on the yellow card provided in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor.

Use the following steps to attach S&C current sensors for wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear (Optional current sensors are already attached to the required wiring. See Figure 82. Consult your operating practices if third-party current transformers are specified instead of S&C Current Sensors.):

STEP 1. Place each current sensor in front of the phase of the way on which it will be installed.

Note: Way and phase numbers are located above the bushing on the termination side.

STEP 2. Record the magnitude ratio and phase angle shift of each current sensor in the appropriate location (in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed) on the yellow card provided with wiring diagrams and installation and operation documentation in the low-voltage enclosure. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor.

STEP 3. Open the sensor with the sensor-release tool provided. Place the sensor around the appropriate high-voltage cable. There is an “H” polarity mark embossed on the current sensor. All three current sensors for each way must be installed with the polarity marks facing in the same direction. Consult your wiring diagram. When done, close the sensor.

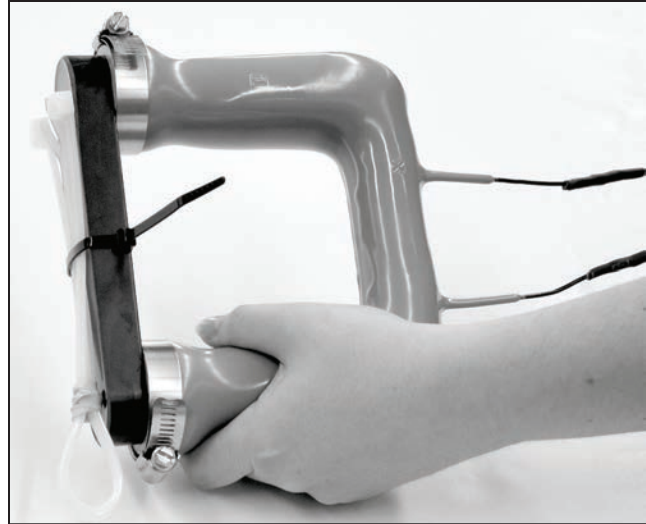


Figure 82. Wiring is already attached to the current sensors.

STEP 4. Secure the current sensors to the high-voltage cable below the cable terminator using the plastic tie wraps furnished. If the cable has a grounded concentric neutral, the current sensor must be secured in one of the following ways:

- (a) It may be placed around the concentric neutral, in which case the concentric neutral must be brought back through the current sensor. See Figure 83.
- (b) It may be placed above the concentric neutral, in which case the terminator drain wire must be brought through the sensor. See Figure 84.

STEP 5. Install the set's other two current sensors by repeating Step 3 on page 46 and Step 4.

STEP 6. Cross-check the magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor with the information recorded on the yellow card.

STEP 7. Remove and discard the attached tags.



Figure 83. Current sensors placed around cable's grounded concentric neutral.●

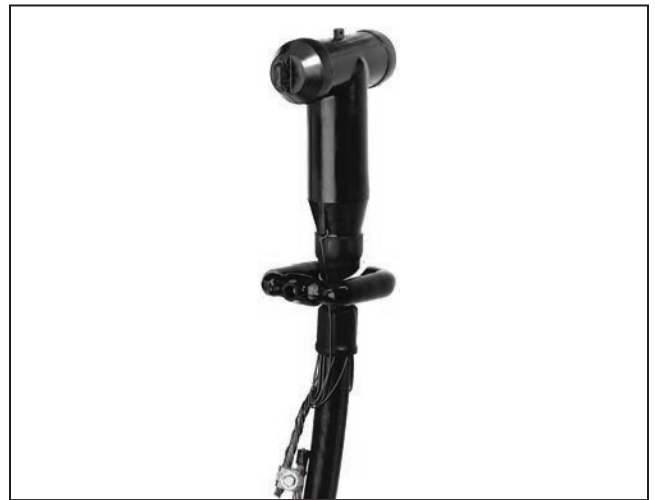


Figure 84. Current sensors placed above cable's grounded concentric neutral.●

● Current sensors for dry locations are shown only to indicate the installation position on the cable.

Installation—Wet-Vault Mounted Style

Low-Voltage Enclosure Wiring

Use the following steps to route the low-voltage compartment wiring for wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Uncoil the main cables that will be routed to the low-voltage enclosure. These cables have low-voltage connectors on their ends. See Figure 85.
- STEP 2.** Position the low-voltage enclosure on the customer-supplied pad so the cable entrances are properly aligned.
- STEP 3.** Using the conduit/tubing/bracket kit provided, feed the main cables with connectors through the access port into the low-voltage enclosure, as follows.
- Locate the conduit/tubing assembly and the two holding brackets and bolts as shown in Figure 86.
 - Put the holding brackets in the grooved channel of the conduit as shown in Figure 87.
 - Slide the assembly through the wire pass (located in the bottom of the low-voltage enclosure.) Bolt the brackets down to the enclosure floor as shown in Figure 88.

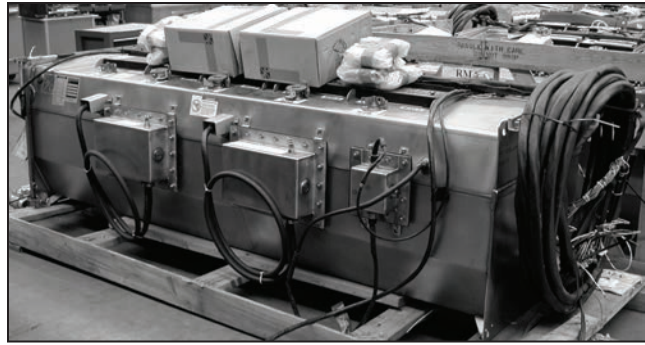


Figure 85. The main cables for the switchgear.



Figure 86. The conduit/tubing bracket assembly kit, shipped with gear.

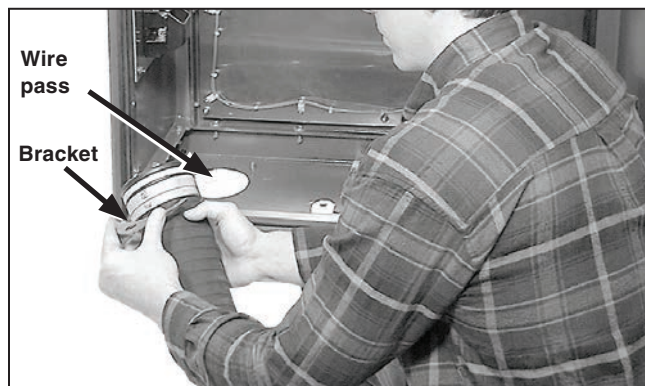


Figure 87. Place the holding brackets in the grooved channel of the conduit.



Figure 88. Install and secure the assembly through the wire pass.

- (d) Gather the ends of the cables together and carefully insert the connectors and cables through the tubing and conduit, pushing them up into the low-voltage enclosure as shown in Figure 89.
- (e) Route the cables into the low-voltage enclosure and attach all connectors to the Vista Rack Backplane Board using the drawings provided. See Figures 90 and 91. Fully seat each plug and tighten the set screws for each connector, making sure none of the individual conductor's pins were backed out during seating. An example of a conductor pin that is backed out is shown in connection 5 in Figure 92.



Figure 89. Channel the cables through the wire pass.

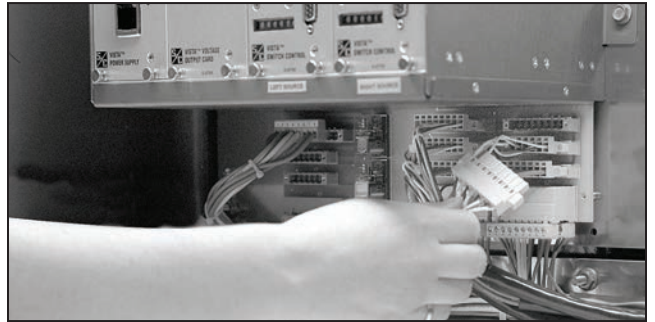


Figure 90. Attach the connectors.

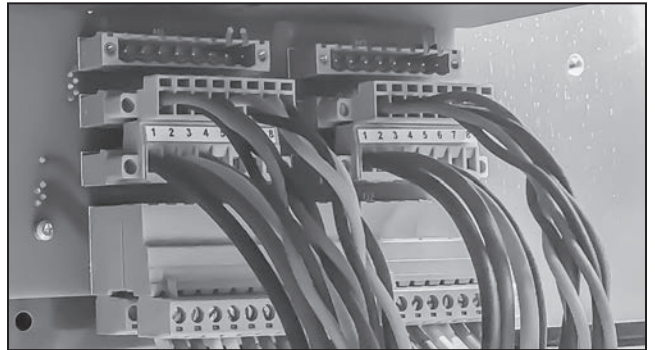


Figure 91. Close-up of Vista Rack Backplane Board connectors.

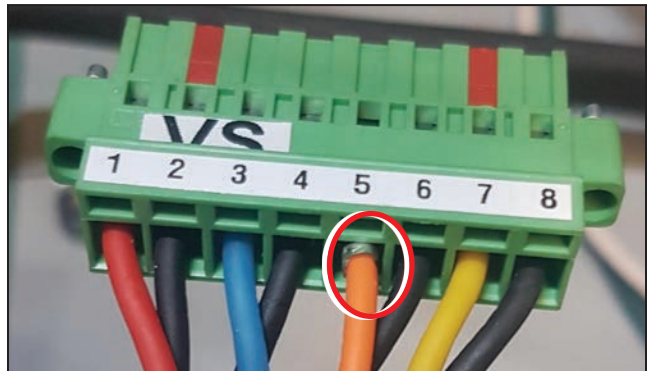


Figure 92. Example of improper connection that is backed out.

Installation—Wet-Vault Mounted Style

- (f) There will be up to three pairs of ground wires, VS-G1 and VS-G2, that are included in the main enclosure. See the wiring diagram for details. Attach the ground wires to the terminal block specified in the drawings provided, and fully tighten the set screws. See Figure 93.
- (g) Connect the heavy shielded cable to the copper lug on the low-voltage enclosure grounding plate. Figure 94.
- (h) When all connections are made, straighten the cables within the low-voltage enclosure and bundle them neatly by installing the tie wraps.
- (i) Gather and twist the butyl tubing around the cable bundle and apply tie wraps along the length of the excess tubing.

STEP 4. When grounding the low-voltage enclosure to the Vista switchgear tank, it is important to have one solid ground connection from the low-voltage enclosure to the Vista switchgear tank. Provisions for grounding wires and clamps on the low-voltage enclosure are provided on the bottom mounting channel. Tank-grounding instructions are found in the “Grounding” section on page 45.

NOTICE

Before connecting external power to the fuse block, reference the wiring diagrams included in the switchgear shipment to ensure proper polarity.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in damage to the equipment.

To connect external control power, connect the line and neutral to the fuse block. See label under the fuse block. See Figure 94.

NOTICE

Do not ground the low-voltage enclosure to the external control power building grounding. PVC, non-metallic Seal-Tite, or other connection methods should be used to avoid bonding the LVE enclosure to the building ground when connecting external control power.

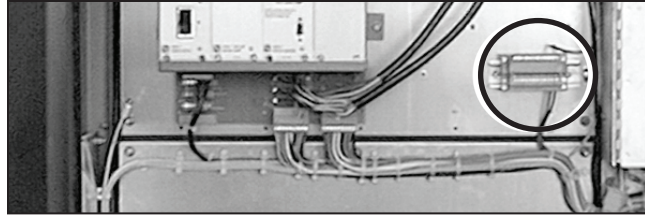


Figure 93. Attach the ground wires to the terminal block.



Figure 94. Copper lug and fuse block.

Motor Operator Installation

Use the following steps to install the motor operator(s) for wet-vault mounted style Vista switchgear:

STEP 1. Place each motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear. See Figure 95.

Note: It may be necessary to manually rotate the motor operator shaft (by twisting the operating disk) to line up the operator key with the shaft notch key. See Figure 96.

STEP 2. Secure each motor operator to the stop ring on the tank using the bolt provided. There is no specific torque requirement; tighten the bolt and then back off one-half turn. See Figure 97.

STEP 3. An electrical operation mechanical blocking key is attached to the back of the motor operator with a chain. Fit this key into the operating disk. See Figure 98.



Figure 95. Place the motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear.

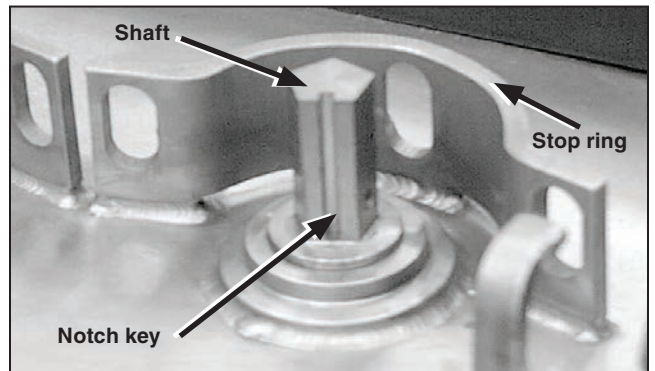


Figure 96. Line up the operator key with the shaft notch key.

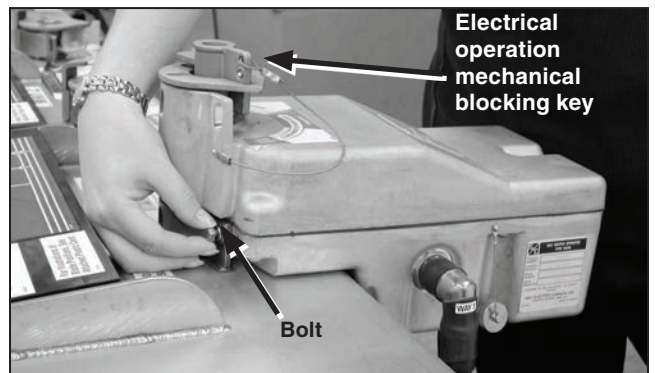


Figure 97. Secure the motor operator to the stop ring.



Figure 98. Insert the mechanical blocking key.

Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls

In cases where voltage transformers internal to the tank provide power for the motor operators and controls, test accessory TA-2669 is necessary to power the controls when the gear is not energized. Refer to S&C Instruction Sheet 515-510 for instructions on how to connect and operate the test accessory.

If test accessory TA-2669 is not specified, medium-voltage connections must be made to power the controls.

Follow these steps to conduct initial testing of motor operators and controls:

STEP 1. When all preceding steps have been successfully completed, turn on the power supply power switch. See Figure 99.

The motor operator controls will indicate the correct position of the motor operators and mechanism operating shafts via LEDs on the front panel assembly. See Figures 100 and 101.

NOTICE

Do not test switchgear without batteries connected. This can result in a misoperation.

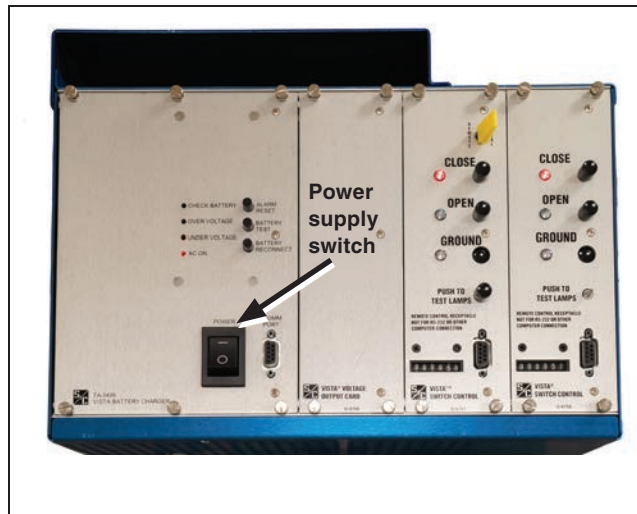


Figure 99. Vista rack with CLOSE, OPEN, GROUND LEDs and controls.



Figure 100. Close position indication on motor operator.

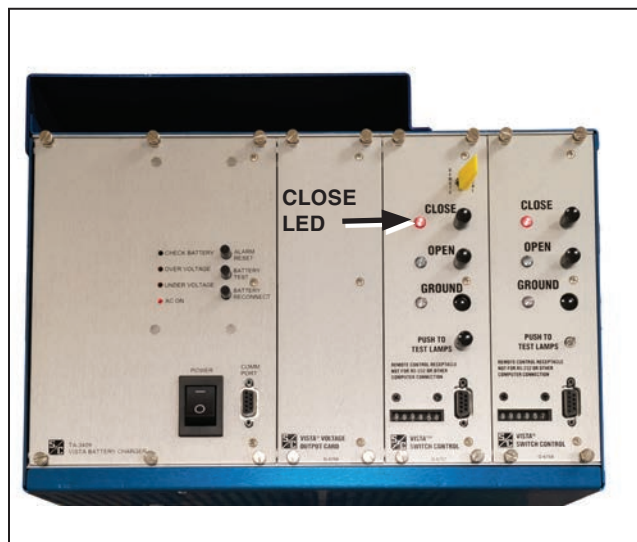


Figure 101. CLOSE indicator on the motor control board matches motor operator position.

STEP 2. Verify all LEDs are functional by pressing the PUSH TO TEST LAMPS pushbutton on each control board. See Figure 102.

STEP 3. On the Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control, place the MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch into **Manual** mode. See Figure 103.

Perform the following operations using the control board buttons as shown in Figure 104:

- (a) Verify the motor operator moves to the desired position among the four noted below and that the control board LEDs also indicate the proper position (There is an electrical interface in the controls that will not allow the user to move to/from the **Close** position directly from/to the **Ground** position.):
 - **Close-to-Open**
 - **Open-to-Ground**
 - **Ground-to-Open**
 - **Open-to-Close**

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation. See Figure 105 on page 54.

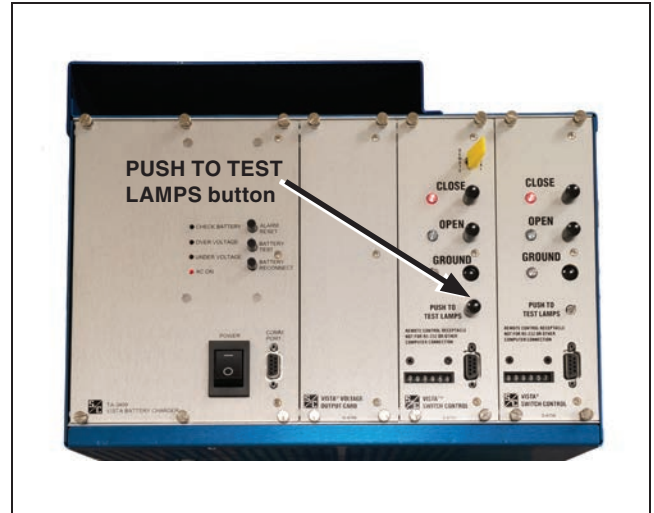


Figure 102. Testing the LEDs and performing test operations.



Figure 103. The MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch on the Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control.



Figure 104. The location of the motor operator controls.

Setting Up the Gear for Operation

Follow these steps to set up the switchgear for operation:

- STEP 1.** Use the motor operator controls or the manual handle to place the load switches and fault interrupters in their desired operating positions.

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation. See Figure 105.

- STEP 2.** Program the Vista overcurrent control 2.0 and Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control per S&C Instruction Sheets, 681-530 and 515-500 respectively. Write the control settings on the label provided on the overcurrent control enclosure.

- STEP 3.** Lock the low-voltage enclosure. See Figure 106.



Figure 105. Remove the mechanical blocking key.



Figure 106. A vault-style low-voltage enclosure shown with provisions for a remote terminal unit and communications.

Packing

UnderCover Style switchgear consists of the tank and the low-voltage enclosure. Each is fastened to its own wooden skid. Motor operators are individually packed and shipped in boxes. Optional current sensors are shipped attached to the gear by the required wiring.

All external wiring is coiled at the end of the tank for user installation. Two ground wires per voltage sensor way are attached to shipping temporary grounding leads.

At the first opportunity, remove all packing materials (cardboard, paper, foam padding, etc.) from the outside of the low-voltage enclosure. This will prevent the finish from being damaged by rainwater absorbed by the packing materials and will also prevent wind-induced abrasion from loose cardboard.

Inspection

NOTICE

Do not store outside. Weather and UV may damage uninstalled electrical components over an extended period of time without protective cover.

Examine the shipment for external evidence of damage as soon after receipt as possible, preferably before removal from the carrier's conveyance. Check the bill of lading to make sure all listed shipping skids, crates, cartons, and containers are present.

If there is visible loss and/or damage:

1. Notify the delivering carrier immediately.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. Note the condition of shipment on all copies of the delivery receipt.
4. File a claim with the carrier.

If concealed damage is discovered:

1. Notify the delivering carrier within 15 days of receipt of shipment.
2. Ask for a carrier inspection.
3. File a claim with the carrier.
4. Also, notify S&C Electric Company in all instances of loss and/or damage.

Handling

⚠ WARNING

When handling a low-voltage enclosure or tank with an overhead hoist, observe standard lifting practices and the general instructions below.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in serious personal injury or equipment damage.

When lifting, use 6-foot (183-cm) or longer hoist slings of equal length to prevent damaging the low-voltage enclosure or tank during lifting.

Arrange the hoist slings so the lifting forces are equally distributed between the lifting tabs. Avoid sudden starts and stops. See Figures 107 and 108.

NOTICE

The low-voltage enclosure is not submersible. The enclosure should be mounted above ground.

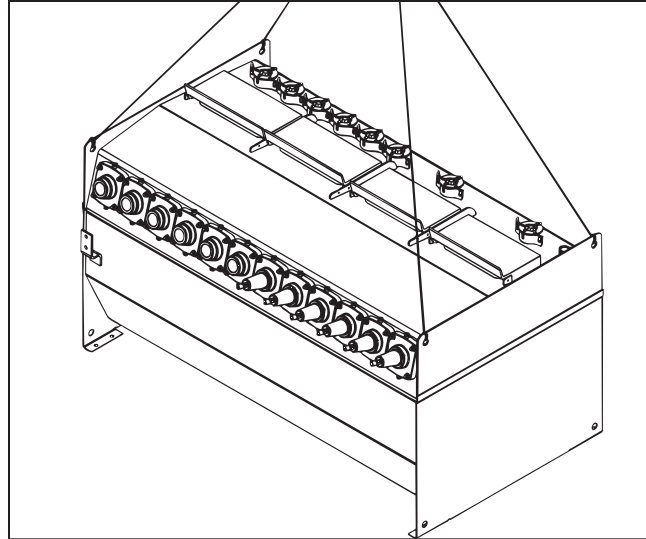


Figure 107. A properly slung tank for Undercover Style switchgear.



Figure 108. A properly slung low-voltage enclosure for Undercover Style switchgear.

Cable Terminations

⚠ DANGER

Before energizing the switchgear, replace the shipping covers on all bushings and bushing wells with elbows or insulated protective caps.

Failure to replace the shipping covers on all bushings with elbows or insulated protective can result in a flashover and serious personal injury or death.

Use the following steps for terminating cables:

STEP 1. Remove the shipping covers from the bushings and bushing wells. See Figure 109.

⚠ CAUTION

ALWAYS follow proper cable-installation practices. When installing cable that will be attached to the switchgear, provide a strain-relief segment to minimize the load on the bushings. Cables must be allowed to expand and flex without putting a significant load on the bushings. For a pit, either loop the cable in the pit or bring it into the pit horizontally and up to the gear at a 90° angle.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in minor injury as well as damage to the bushings and bushing wells and subsequent leakage of insulating gas.

STEP 2. Terminate the cables with elbows following the elbow manufacturer's instructions. See Figure 110.

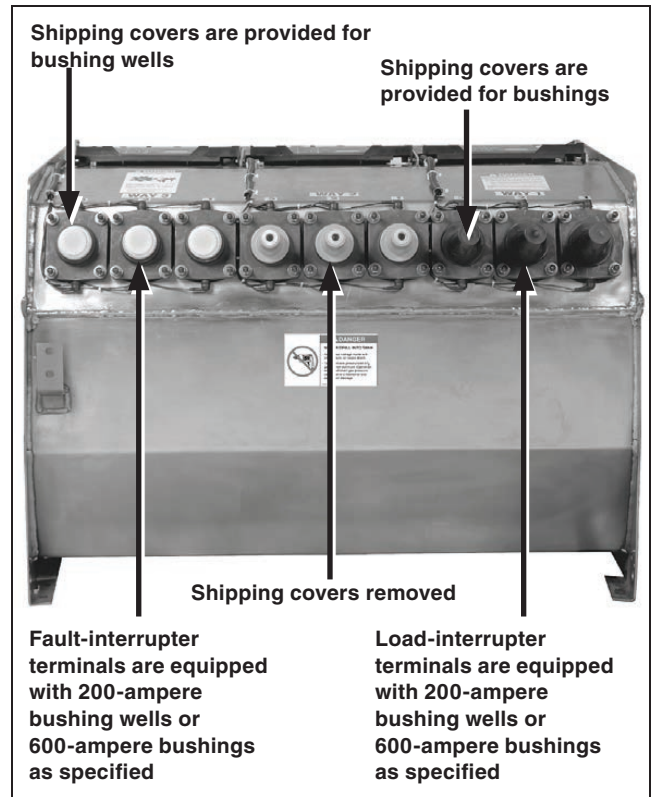


Figure 109. A Vista switchgear tank with shipping covers. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

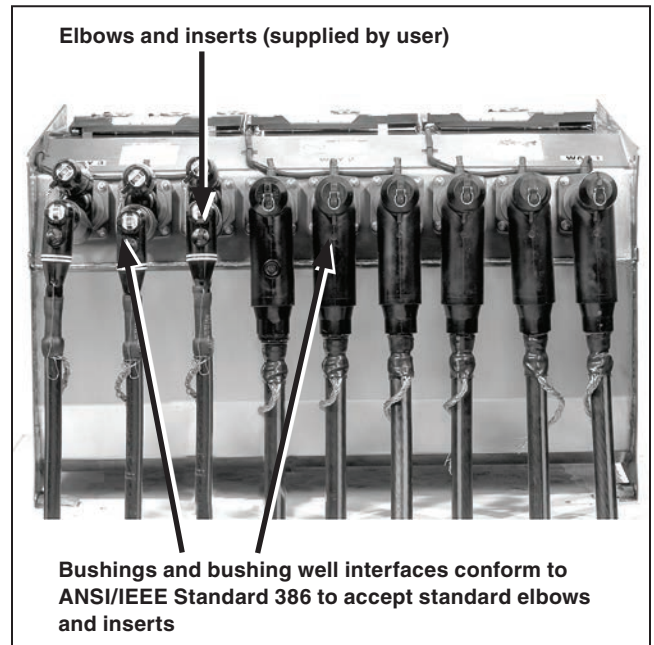


Figure 110. A Vista switchgear tank shown with user-supplied cables and elbows. (Manual unit shown for illustration purposes.)

Installation—UnderCover Style

Tank Placement

Use the following steps to place the tank for UnderCover Style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Remove the switchgear from its crate and lift the gear, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 56. See Figure 111.
- STEP 2.** Secure the switchgear in place in accordance with the pull box or wall brackets provided by the user.

Low-Voltage Enclosure Placement

Use the following steps to place the enclosure for UnderCover Style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Unbolt the low-voltage enclosure from its skid and set it upright if necessary, observing the precautions given under the “Handling” section on page 56.
- STEP 2.** Use a two-point lifting scheme to properly balance the enclosure.
- STEP 3.** Verify the enclosure is positioned correctly for placement on user pad.
- STEP 4.** Secure the low-voltage enclosure on a user-supplied pad.

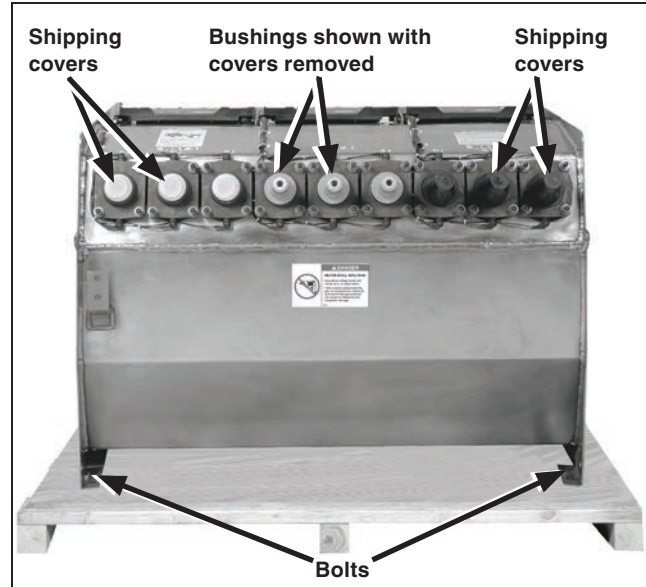


Figure 111. The switchgear is bolted to skid in four places for shipment.

Grounding

Use the following steps to properly ground the UnderCover Style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Connect the cable concentric-neutral ground wires to the grounding system as appropriate. See Figure 112.
- STEP 2.** Connect the heavy-shielded cable tails from each of the main cables to the tank ground pad using the clamshell connector provided. The shortest possible connection should be made. There is one heavy-shielded cable tail per motor operated way. See Figure 113.

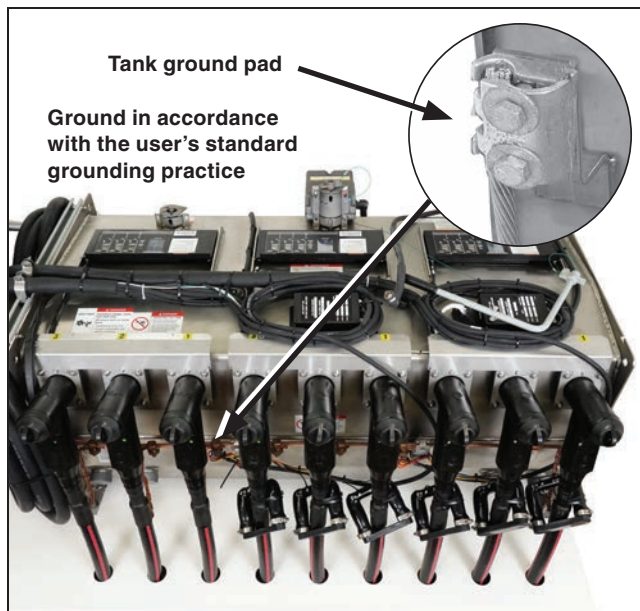


Figure 112. The tank ground pad.



Figure 113. Connect shielded cable to tank ground.

Current Sensors

NOTICE

Each S&C current sensor has a unique magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift. These values are used to calibrate the current sensing inputs to the user-supplied RTU. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each must be recorded on the yellow card provided in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor.

Use the following steps to attach S&C current sensors for UnderCover Style Vista switchgear (Optional current sensors are already attached to the required wiring. See Figure 114. Consult your operating practices if third-party current transformers are specified instead of S&C Current Sensors.):

STEP 1. Place each current sensor in front of the phase of the way on which it will be installed.

Note: Way and phase numbers are located above the bushing on the termination side.

STEP 2. Record the magnitude ratio and phase angle shift of each current sensor in the appropriate location (in accordance with the way and phase on which the current sensor will be installed) on the yellow card provided with wiring diagrams and installation and operation documentation in the low-voltage enclosure. The magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor are written on a tag attached to the sensor and on the sensor.



Figure 114. Wiring is already attached to the current sensors.

- STEP 3.** Open the sensor with the sensor-release tool provided. Place the sensor around the appropriate high-voltage cable. All three current sensors for each way must be installed with the polarity marks facing in the same direction. There is an “H” polarity mark embossed on the current sensor. Consult your wiring diagram. When done, close the sensor.
- STEP 4.** Secure the current sensors to the high-voltage cable below the cable terminator using the plastic tie wraps furnished. If the cable has a grounded concentric neutral, the current sensor must be secured in one of the following ways:
- (a) It may be placed around the concentric neutral, in which case the concentric neutral must be brought back through the current sensor. See Figure 115.
 - (b) It may be placed above the concentric neutral, in which case the terminator drain wire must be brought through the sensor. See Figure 116.
- STEP 5.** Install the set’s other two current sensors by repeating Steps 3 and 4.
- STEP 6.** Cross-check the magnitude ratio and phase-angle shift of each current sensor with the information recorded on the yellow card.
- STEP 7.** Remove and discard the attached tags.



Figure 115. Current sensors placed around cable’s grounded concentric neutral.●



Figure 116. Current sensors placed above cable’s grounded concentric neutral.●

● Current sensors for dry locations are shown only to indicate the installation position on the cable.

Installation—UnderCover Style

Low-Voltage Enclosure Wiring

Use the following steps to route the low-voltage compartment wiring for UnderCover Style Vista switchgear:

- STEP 1.** Uncoil the main cables that will be routed to the low-voltage enclosure. These cables have low-voltage connectors on their ends. See Figure 117.
- STEP 2.** Position the low-voltage enclosure on the customer-supplied pad so the cable entrances are properly aligned.
- STEP 3.** Using the conduit/tubing/bracket kit provided, feed the main cables with connectors through the access port into the low-voltage enclosure, as follows.
 - (a) Locate the conduit/tubing assembly and the two holding brackets and bolts as shown in Figure 118.
 - (b) Put the holding brackets in the grooved channel of the conduit as shown in Figure 119.
 - (c) Slide the assembly through the wire pass (located in the bottom of the low-voltage enclosure.) Bolt the brackets down to the enclosure floor as shown in Figure 120.

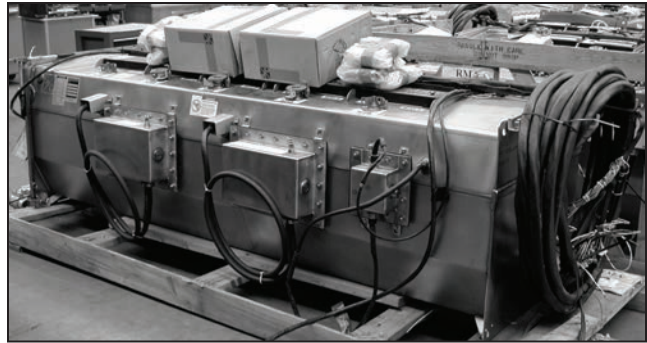


Figure 117. The main cables for the switchgear.



Figure 118. The conduit/tubing bracket assembly kit, shipped with gear.



Figure 119. Place the holding brackets in the grooved channel of the conduit.



Figure 120. Install and secure the assembly through the wire pass.

- (d) Gather the ends of the cables together and carefully insert the connectors and cables through the tubing and conduit, pushing them up into the low-voltage enclosure as shown in Figure 121.
- (e) Route the cables into the low-voltage enclosure and attach all connectors to the Vista Rack Backplane Board using the drawings provided. See Figures 122 and 123. Fully seat each plug and tighten the set screws for each connector, making sure none of the individual conductor's pins were backed out during seating. An example of a conductor pin that is backed out is shown in connection 5 in Figure 124.



Figure 121. Channel the cables through the wire pass.



Figure 122. Attach the connectors.

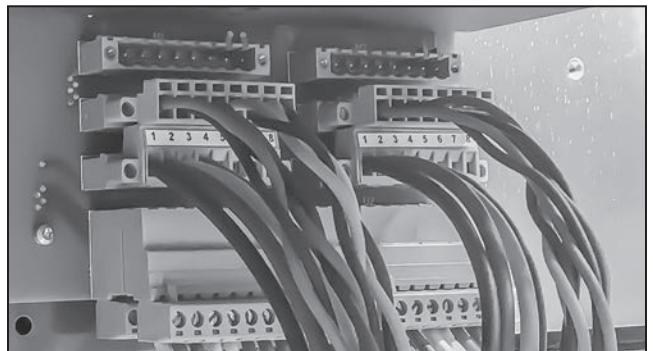


Figure 123. Close-up of Vista Rack Backplane Board connectors.

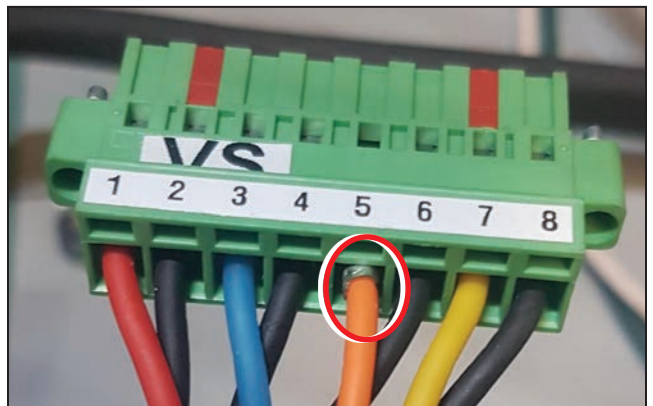


Figure 124. Example of improper connection that is backed out.

Installation—UnderCover Style

- (f) There will be up to three pairs of ground wires, VS-G1 and VS-G2, that are included in the main enclosure. See your wiring diagram for details. Attach the ground wires to the terminal block specified in the drawings provided, and fully tighten the set screws. See Figure 125.
- (g) Connect the heavy shielded cable to the copper lug on the low-voltage enclosure grounding plate. See Figure 126.
- (h) When all connections are made, straighten the cables within the low-voltage enclosure and bundle them neatly by installing the tie wraps.
- (i) Gather and twist the butyl tubing around the cable bundle and apply tie wraps along the length of the excess tubing.

STEP 4. When grounding the low-voltage enclosure to the Vista switchgear tank, it is important to have one solid ground connection from the low-voltage enclosure to the Vista switchgear tank. Provisions for grounding wires and clamps on the low-voltage enclosure are provided on the bottom mounting channel. Tank-grounding instructions are found in the “Grounding” section on page 59.

NOTICE

Before connecting external power to the fuse block, reference the wiring diagrams included in the switchgear shipment to ensure proper polarity.

Failure to follow these precautions can result in damage to the equipment.

STEP 5. Connect the line and neutral to the fuse block. See label under the fuse block. See Figure 126.

NOTICE

Do not ground the low-voltage enclosure to the external control building grounding. PVC, non-metallic Seal-Tite, or other connection methods should be used to avoid bonding the LVE enclosure to the building ground when connecting 120-Vac power.

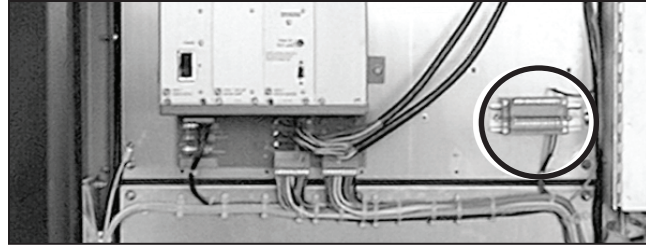


Figure 125. Attach the ground wires to the terminal block.

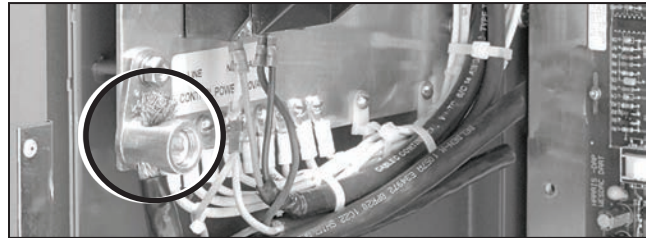


Figure 126. Copper lug and fuse block.

Motor Operator Installation

Use the following steps to install the motor operator(s) for UnderCover Style Vista switchgear:

STEP 1. Place each motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear. See Figure 127.

Note: It may be necessary to manually rotate the motor operator shaft (by twisting the operating disk) to line up the operator key with the shaft notch key. See Figure 128.

STEP 2. Secure each motor operator to the stop ring on the tank using the bolt provided. There is no specific torque requirement; tighten the bolt and then back off one-half turn. See Figure 129.

STEP 3. An electrical operation mechanical blocking key is attached to the back of the motor operator with a chain. Fit this key into the operating disk. See Figure 130.

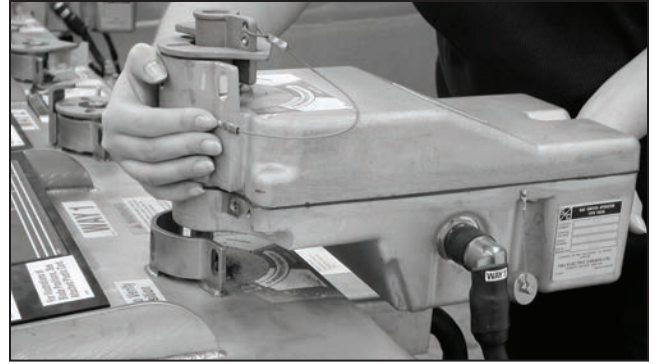


Figure 127. Place the motor operator over the operating shaft on the gear.

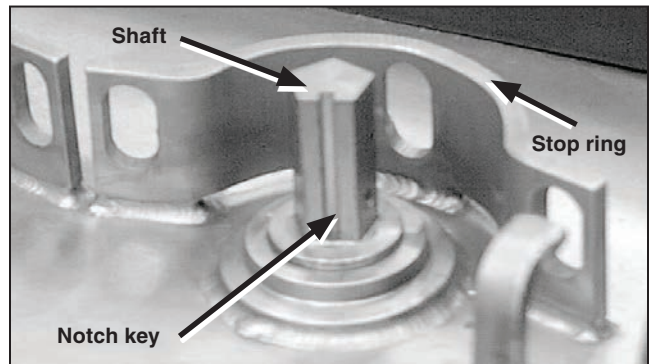


Figure 128. Line up the operator key with the shaft notch key.

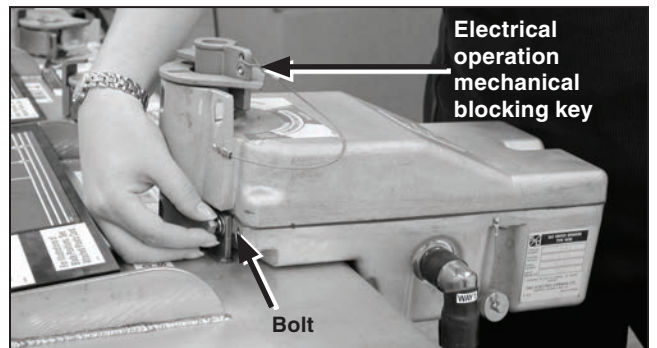


Figure 129. Secure the motor operator to the stop ring.



Figure 130. Insert the mechanical blocking key.

Initial Testing of Motor Operators and Controls

In cases where voltage transformers internal to the tank provide power for the motor operators and controls, test accessory TA-2669 is necessary to power the controls when the gear is not energized. Refer to S&C Instruction Sheet 515-510 for instructions on how to connect and operate the test accessory.

If test accessory TA-2669 is not specified, medium-voltage connections must be made to power the controls.

Follow these steps to conduct initial testing of motor operators and controls:

STEP 1. When all preceding steps have been successfully completed, turn on the power supply power switch. See Figure 131. This will connect ac power to the battery charger and to the motor operator controls.

The motor operator controls will indicate the correct position of the motor operators and mechanism operating shafts via LEDs on the front panel assembly. See Figures 132 and 133.

NOTICE
Do not test switchgear without batteries connected. This can result in a misoperation.



Figure 131. There are two Vista rack options, depending on the control configuration. One rack has OPEN, CLOSE, and GROUND indicators and controls; the other has only a GROUND indicator and control.

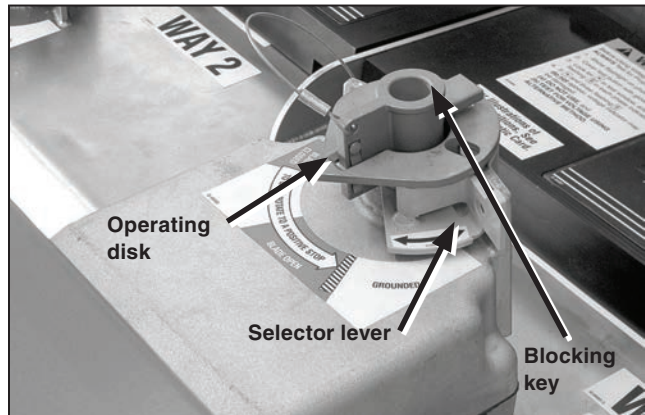


Figure 132. The Open position indication on the motor operator.

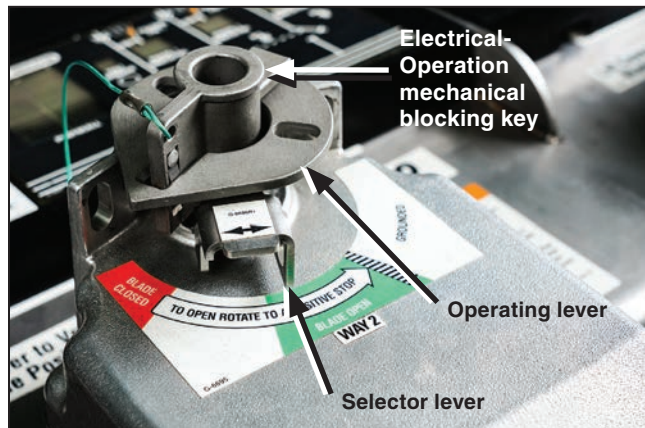


Figure 133. The Closed position indication on the motor operator.

STEP 2. Verify all LED displays are functional by pressing the PUSH TO TEST LAMPS pushbutton on each control board. See Figure 134.

STEP 3. On the Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control, place the MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch into **Manual** mode. See Figure 135.

Perform the following operations using the control board buttons as shown in Figure 134:

Verify the motor operator moves to the desired position among the four noted below and the control board LED displays also indicate the proper position (There is an electrical interface in the controls that will not allow the user to move to/from the **Close** position directly from/to the **Ground** position.):

- **Close-to-Open**
- **Open-to-Ground**
- **Ground-to-Open**
- **Open-to-Close**

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation. See Figure 130 on page 65.

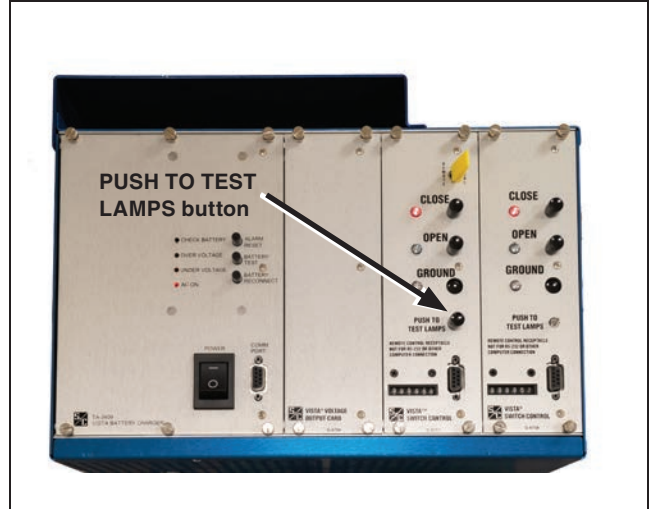


Figure 134. Testing the LEDs and performing test operations.



Figure 135. The MANUAL/AUTOMATIC switch on the Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control.

Setting Up the Gear for Operation

Follow these steps to set up the switchgear for operation:

STEP 1. Use the motor operator controls or the manual handle to place the load-interrupter switches and fault interrupters in their desired operating positions.

Note: The electrical-operation mechanical blocking key must be removed so it does not interfere with the selector lever during operation.

STEP 2. Program the Vista overcurrent control 2.0 and Micro-AT Source-Transfer Control per S&C Instruction Sheets, 681-530 and 515-500 respectively. Write the control settings on the label provided on the overcurrent control enclosure.

STEP 3. Lock the low-voltage enclosure.

Understanding the Gas-Pressure Gauge

Vista switchgear incorporates a temperature-compensated gas-pressure gauge inside the tank to provide indication of the insulating gas pressure. The gas-pressure gauge includes four distinct color-coded zones. See Figures 136 and 137, and Figure 138 on page 70.

If the needle is within a particular zone as described below, it indicates the following:

Green zone:

The Vista switchgear unit is OK to operate.

Green/Yellow zone:

The Vista switchgear unit may have lost some gas but is still OK to operate.

For SF₆ models: The Vista switchgear unit should be evaluated to determine whether it needs to be refilled with SF₆ gas via the field-accessible fill-port and repaired accordingly. Contact S&C for assistance.



Vista Green switchgear (CO₂-mix) models are hermetically sealed. The gas-fill port is not accessible in the field as standard. Contact S&C for assistance.

Red zone:

The SF₆ gas may be below the minimum operating pressure for the gear. **Vista switchgear should not be operated if the needle is in the Red zone.** Contact S&C for assistance.

Orange zone:

The Vista switchgear unit has been overfilled or has a defective pressure gauge. For SF₆ Vista and field-accessible ports, an external gauge can be used instead to verify the gas pressure before operation of the device. Contact S&C for assistance.



Vista Green switchgear (CO₂-mix) models are hermetically sealed. The gas-fill port is not accessible in the field as standard. Contact S&C for assistance.

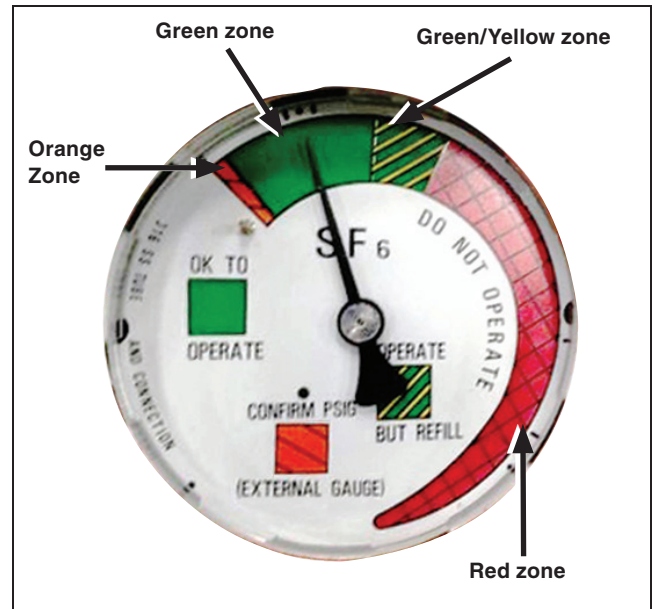


Figure 136. Internal gas-pressure gauge for most Vista switchgear models.

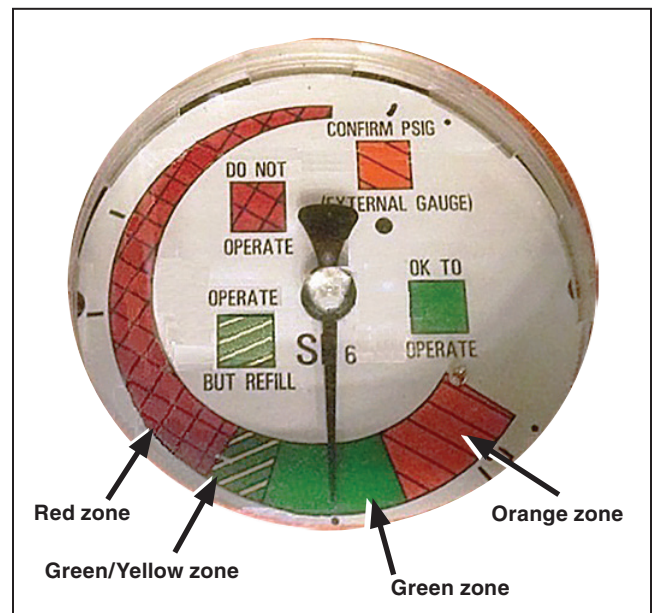


Figure 137. Internal gas-pressure gauge for Vista switchgear models rated 15 kV, 12.5 kA sym. short circuit that have catalog numbers ending in R1.

Gauge Needle Fluctuations from Rapid Ambient Temperature Changes

When the Vista tank experiences rapid changes in ambient temperature, the gas-pressure gauge needle may temporarily move to indicate a higher gas pressure when the tank is rapidly cooled or a lower gas pressure when the tank is rapidly heated. This phenomenon may occur, for instance, with sudden, direct exposure to intense sunlight.

The gas-pressure gauge uses a small reference gas chamber filled with helium to compensate for ambient temperature and altitude without applying correction factors. The gauge indicates tank pressure by measuring the pressure differential between the gas in the tank and the gas in the gauge. When the tank experiences rapid ambient temperature changes, the smaller volume of gas inside the gauge can change temperature more quickly than the larger volume of gas in the tank, which can lead to temporary movement of the needle. When the temperature stabilizes, the needle will return to its previous position within 1-2 hours.

If a sudden drop or increase in pressure is seen on the gauge, S&C recommends checking with an external gauge or waiting for ambient temperature conditions to stabilize to confirm that the needle has returned to its nominal position.



Vista Green switchgear (CO₂-mix) models are hermetically sealed. The gas-fill port is not accessible in the field as standard. Contact S&C for assistance.

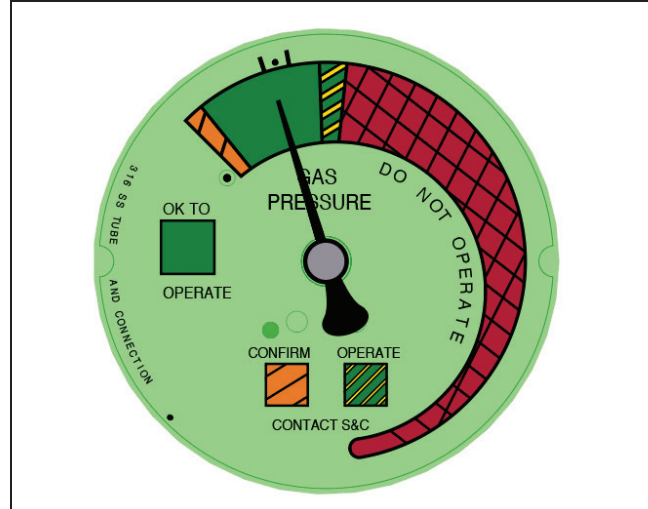


Figure 138. Internal gas-pressure gauge for CO₂ mix Vista switchgear models, “-GRN” catalog numbers.

Routine Switchgear Testing

For the convenience of users who normally perform electrical tests on system components such as switchgear, appropriate withstand test values for Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear are given in Table 1 and in Table 2 (on page 73). These test values are significantly greater than the normal operating voltage of the switchgear and are near the flashover voltage of the gear. They should be applied only when the switchgear is completely de-energized and disconnected from all power sources.

WARNING

When performing electrical withstand tests on Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear, always observe the following precautions. **Failure to observe these precautions can result in a flashover, injury, and equipment damage.**

1. Completely de-energize the switchgear and disconnect it from all power sources.
2. Terminate bushings with an insulated cap or other appropriate cable termination capable of withstanding the test voltage.
3. Verify the insulating gas-pressure gauge is in the green zone.

Table 1. Maximum Insulation Test Voltages of Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear

Vista Switchgear Rating, kV			Withstand Test Voltage, kV	
50 Hertz	60 Hertz	Impulse (BIL)	Power Frequency ^①	Dc ^{②③}
12	15.5	95	27	42
24	27	125	40	62
36	38	150	50	82

① The power-frequency withstand test voltages listed in the table are approximately 80% of the design values for new equipment.

② The dc withstand test voltages listed in the table are approximately 80% of the design values for new equipment.

③ Dc withstand test voltages are given for reference only for those users performing dc withstand tests. The presence of these values does not imply a dc withstand rating or performance requirements for the switchgear. A dc withstand design test is specified for new equipment because the switchgear may be subjected to dc test voltage when connected to the cable. The dc withstand test values listed in the table are approximately equal to the ac peak test voltage.

Dc Cable Testing and Fault Locating

Dc testing of installed cables is performed to determine the condition of the cables and to locate faults. Industry standards like IEEE 400, "IEEE Guide for Making High-Direct-Voltage Tests on Power Cable Systems in the Field," describe such testing and should be referenced for selection of the test procedures. Dc testing also includes cable "thumping" (the sudden application of dc voltage from a large capacitor for the purpose of fault locating), which causes transients and voltage doubling at the end of the open cable. When the cables are attached to the switchgear, the gear will also be subjected to the dc test voltages.

WARNING

The dc withstand capability of the switchgear may be reduced because of aging, damage, gas leakage, or electrical or mechanical wear. Therefore, the dc test voltage must be selected such that it does not exceed the withstand limits of the switchgear.

Application of dc test voltage greater than the withstand capability of the switchgear can result in a flashover, injury, and equipment damage.

Always verify the insulating gas-pressure gauge is in the green zone before proceeding with any testing.

⚠ DANGER

Do not exceed the test voltages given in Table 2. Exceeding the test voltages can cause a flashover of the isolating gap or phase-to-phase insulation of the switchgear. **This can lead to a power-frequency fault in the gear or the dc test source, and result in severe personal injury or death.**

⚠ WARNING

When testing cables connected to energized switchgear, proper isolation of the power-frequency source from the dc test source must be maintained. Follow the recommendations provided by the manufacturer of the dc test equipment or fault-locating equipment. Follow the user's operating and safety procedures for grounding the cable, connecting the dc test source, isolating the dc test source (in case of flashover), ungrounding the cable, applying the dc test source, discharging the cable, and regrounding the cable. **Failure to follow these operating and safety procedures may result in injury or equipment damage.**

Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear has been designed to allow dc testing of the cables with the other ways of the gear energized. The integral grounding switch may be used to ground the cable. After testing, the dc test equipment should be used to discharge any stored charge on the cable before grounding with the grounding switch. The dc test voltages and dc cable thumping voltages should not exceed the voltages given in Table 2.

Table 2. Maximum Cable Testing and Cable Thumping Dc Withstand Voltages of Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear

Vista Switchgear Rating, kV			Dc Cable Test Voltage, kV	Dc Cable Thumping Voltage, kV ^①
50 Hertz	60 Hertz	Impulse (BIL)		
12	15.5	95	30	15
24	27	125	40	20
36	38	150	40	20

① The dc cable thumping voltage is 50% of the dc cable test voltage because voltage doubling will occur at the open end of the cable, which is assumed to be a unit of Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear.

If the open end of the cable is grounded, the dc cable thumping voltage applied to the cable and switchgear can be increased to the dc cable test voltage.

Very Low Frequency (VLF) Cable Testing

IEEE Standard 400.2, "IEEE Guide for Field Testing of Shielded Power Cable Systems Using Very Low Frequency (VLF) (less than 1 Hz)," addresses the application of 0.01- to 1-Hz high-voltage ac excitation as one means for evaluating a shielded power cable system during an acceptance test or a maintenance test. The cable system must be taken out of service for this testing.

An acceptance test is a field test made after installation of the power cable system, including terminations and joints, but before the cable system is placed in normal service. A maintenance test is a field test made during the operating life of a power cable system to detect deterioration and to check serviceability of the system.

WARNING

The VLF ac withstand capability of the switchgear may be reduced because of aging, damage, gas leakage, or electrical or mechanical wear. Therefore, the ac test voltage must be selected such that it does not exceed the withstand limits of the switchgear. **Application of ac test voltage greater than the withstand capability of the switchgear can result in a flashover, injury, and equipment damage.**

Always verify the insulating gas-pressure gauge is in the Green zone before proceeding with any testing.

DANGER

Do not exceed the test voltages given in Table 3 on page 75. Exceeding the test voltages can cause a flashover of the isolating gap or phase-to-phase insulation of the switchgear. **This can lead to a power-frequency fault in the gear or the VLF test source, and result in severe personal injury or death.**

WARNING

Follow the recommendations provided by the manufacturer of the VLF test equipment. Follow the user's operating and safety procedures for grounding the cable, connecting the VLF test source, isolating the VLF test source (in case of flashover), ungrounding the cable, applying the VLF test source, discharging the cable, and regrounding the cable. **Failure to follow these operating and safety procedures may result in injury or equipment damage.**

⚠ WARNING

When VLF cable testing has been completed, or has been interrupted, you must discharge the cable system and the test equipment. Allow the time needed to fully discharge the cable system and test equipment.

Failure to fully discharge the cable system and test equipment can result in serious damage to the cable system and test equipment.

VLF cable testing may subject the Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear to the ac test voltage when the cables are attached to the switchgear. S&C recommends the Vista switchgear be completely de-energized and disconnected from all power sources when performing VLF cable testing. Before proceeding with the VLF cable testing, verify the Vista switchgear insulating gas-pressure gauge is in the Green zone.

Upon completion of the VLF cable testing, or an interruption in the testing, the test set must be turned off to discharge the cable circuit and test set. Then, the cable system must be grounded.

The VLF sinusoidal waveform test voltages applied to the Vista switchgear must not exceed the voltages listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Low-Frequency Cable Testing

Vista Switchgear Very Low Frequency (.01- to 1-Hz) Sinusoidal Waveform Maximum Test Voltages ^{① ②}				
Vista Switchgear System Class, kV	Acceptance Test (phase to ground)		Maintenance Test (phase to ground)	
	kV, RMS	kV, Peak	kV, RMS	kV, Peak
15.5	21	30	16	22
27	32	45	24	34
38	44	62	33	47

^① Per IEEE Std. 400.2. The most commonly used, commercially available, VLF test set frequency is 0.1 Hz.

^② Do not exceed the test voltage recommended by the cable manufacturer.

Fault-Interrupter Testing

When performing dielectrical tests on Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear, the vacuum fault interrupters will not be subject to voltage across the open gap because the disconnect switch isolates the vacuum interrupters from the test voltage. Because the vacuum interrupter will not be energized across the open gap, there is no exposure to the X-rays normally associated with high-voltage testing of vacuum devices. Routine testing of the vacuum fault interrupters is not recommended. For those users who desire to test the vacuum interrupters, contact the nearest S&C Sales Office for specific instructions.

Resistance Measurement

⚠ DANGER

De-energize the Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear before performing the resistance measurements described in this procedure. Follow all applicable safety procedures. **Failure to de-energize the Vista Underground Distribution Switchgear before taking resistance measurements can result in serious injury or death.**

Resistance measurements are used to look for areas of the gear that may exhibit poor contact between current carrying parts.

Resistance measurements are taken using a four-terminal measuring device that provides at least 100 amperes of current to the main circuit. Resistance measurements should be taken from the bushing conductor across each way to the same phase on each way of the unit. For example, a measurement would be taken from Way 1 Phase A to Way 2 Phase A, from Way 2 Phase A to Way 3 Phase A, from Way 1 Phase A to Way 3 Phase A, from Way 1 Phase B to Way 2 Phase B; etc.

To measure resistance, perform the following procedure:

STEP 1. Clamp the two current-carrying probes of the resistance-measuring device to the bushing conductors of the current-carrying path to be measured. See Figure 139. In this example the resistance is being taken between Way 1 Phase A and Way 2 Phase A.



Figure 139. Connecting the resistance measuring device.●

● Resistance measurements shown without safety gloves. Please adhere to your company's standards in regards to using hand PPE when taking resistance measurements.

NOTICE

DO NOT take resistance measurements from the threaded area of the bushing stud. Resistance measurements taken through the threads of the bushing stud will be inaccurate. See Figure 140.

Clamp or touch the voltage-carrying probes of the resistance-measuring device to the flat conductive surface of the bushings that make up the current carrying path. Make sure the measurement probe is in contact with the current-carrying flat face of the bushing conductor rod. If using clamp-style probes, slide the clamp all the way up against the current-carrying face to get a good connection. See Figure 140.

- STEP 2.** Record the resistance measurement. Acceptable resistance values are:
- Less than 500 microohms
 - Less than 600 microohms for tie switches

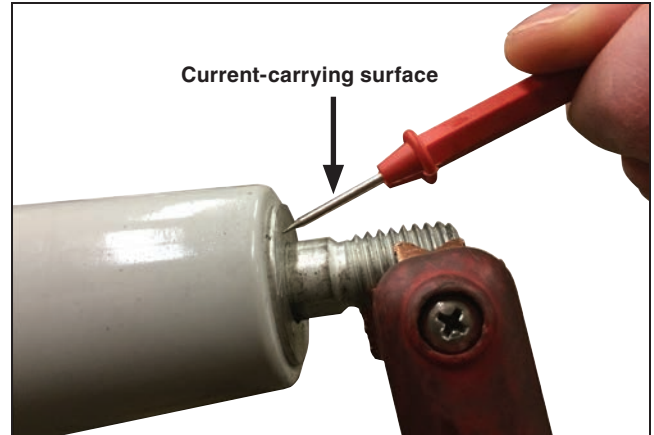


Figure 140. Take the measurement from the flat current-carrying surface of the bushing.●

● Resistance measurements shown without safety gloves. Please adhere to your company's standards in regards to using hand PPE when taking resistance measurements.

Pad-Mounted Style Source-Transfer Vista Switchgear

Vista switchgear tanks are designed to be either in a pad-mounted enclosure, vault, or UnderCover™ Style application. Pad-mounted source-transfer Vista switchgear can be stored outdoors on its shipping skid until installation. The tank should remain as shipped, i.e. inside the pad-mount enclosure. (See the “Low-Voltage Enclosures (LVE)” section for long-term storage information for the low-voltage enclosure.)

UnderCover and Vault-Mounted Style Source-Transfer Vista Switchgear

Source-transfer Vista switchgear tanks for UnderCover Style and vault applications are designed to be placed underground in a vault, basement, or indoor electrical room. S&C highly recommends providing coverage for long-term storage of uninstalled units. For long-term outdoor storage of the tank, S&C recommends using an ultraviolet (UV)-protection canopy to protect cabling and other UV-sensitive components. S&C offers a UV-protection canopy for Vista switchgear tanks in two sizes. See Table 4.

Table 4. Vista Switchgear UV-Protection Canopies

Product	Canopy Size	Catalog Number
UV protection canopy	Vista switchgear (4-way—6 way)	CUA-9514-1
	Vista switchgear (4-way—6 way)	CUA-9514-1

Low-Voltage Enclosures (LVE)

Low-voltage enclosures contain the source-transfer control components. The LVE includes a wiring harness used to connect the LVE to key components inside and outside of the Vista switchgear tank. When installed, control power is needed to provide power to options such as space heaters, fans, and humidity control. Based on the ambient environment, to prevent damage to the wiring harness and condensation inside an uninstalled LVE, S&C advises storing a spare or uninstalled LVE indoors. Special care must be taken to prevent damage to the wiring-harness cabling and connectors when handling and storing LVEs.