

G&W now offers a simple means to verify live load and feeder circuits and to verify proper cable connection. G&W's Voltage Panel is designed for G&W SF6 gas switches incorporating integral voltage sensing bushings and can be used on grounded wye systems through 38kV.

Reliable Operation

The Voltage Panel operates from sensors permanently molded inside the bushings. The sensors are impervious to external damage and prevent problems associated with elbow mounted sensors.

The panel provides presence of voltage and phasing on the LCD display. Voltage indication turns on when the switch is energized at 1000VAC line-to-ground. Phase indication on the LCD panel turns on at 5000VAC line-to-ground.

Phasing Test Pins

In addition to the phasing indication displayed on the LCD panel, the customer can use a multimeter with the phasing test pins to provide a manual method of determining if cables connected to the switch are in or out of phase. The phasing pins are active when the switch is energized with 1000VAC line-to-ground.

Display Test Button

A display test button is provided to ensure that all the icons on the LCD screen are working properly.

Solar Panel

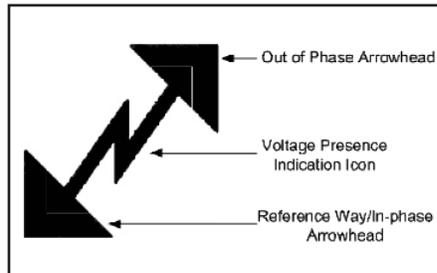
The Voltage Panel is self-powered through the sensors built into the bushings. In low light conditions, a flashlight positioned over the solar panel can assist in performing a display test. A flashlight shined on the solar panel also reduces the line voltage required to activate the phasing indication on the LCD panel from 5000VAC line-to-ground to 1000VAC.

Mounting

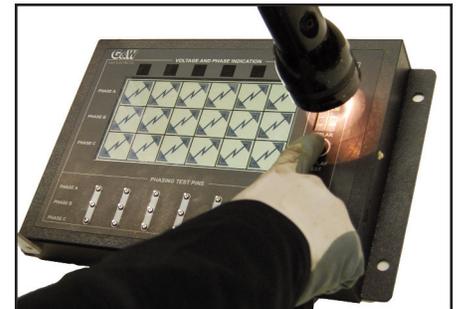
The Voltage Panel can be mounted on the switch or on a surface up to 100 feet away from the bushings. The panel has been tested for long term submersibility to IP68 for 10 days at 10 feet of pressure. The panel has an operational temperature of -40° to +70°C.



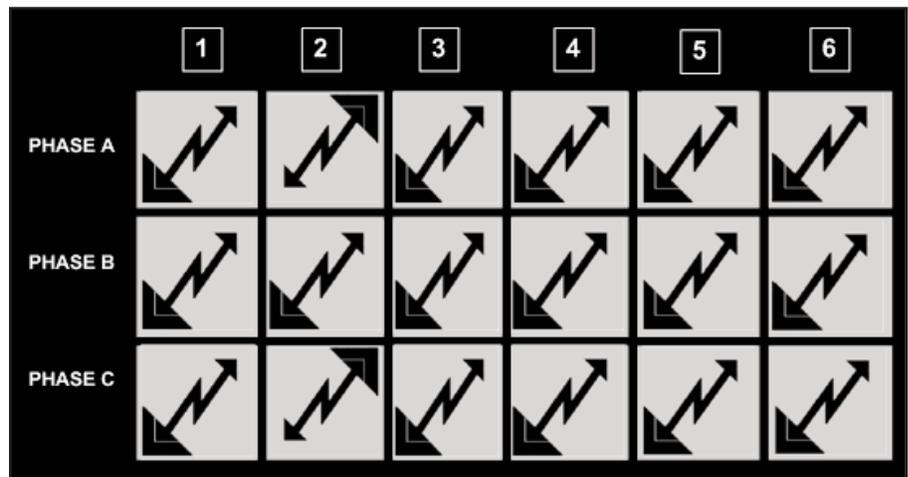
▲ Voltage Panel showing LCD display, display test button, solar panel and phasing test pins.



▲ Icons for Voltage and Phase indication.



▲ A flashlight can power the solar panel in low light conditions.



▲ **Example:** In this example, phases A and C on Way 2 are out of phase in comparison with Way 1. As a result, the arrowheads are pointing upward for both of these phases. All phases on Ways 3 through 6 are in phase with Way 1.