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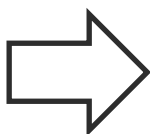
Vi har uppdaterat den visuella utformningen på denna standard för att harmonisera med vår grafiska profil.

Utgåvans nummer har inte ändrats och innehållet är detsamma som tidigare med reservation för korrigeringar av eventuella stavfel. Standarden har ny logotyp och nytt typsnitt.

Important information

The visual design is updated for this standard to harmonize with our graphical profile.

The edition number has not been changed and the content is the same as before with reservations for any spelling corrections. This standard has a new logo and new font.



STANDARD SOLUTIONS GROUP



STANDARD SOLUTIONS GROUP

REPORT

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Power equipment with integrated electronics in process power equipment

[Information within brackets in this document refers to local regulations.]

General information

This report is issued by the working group for "Power equipment for integrated electronics in process power equipment". DC converters/frequency converters represent an essential component in this area. The main focus of the report therefore centres on sheet-metal enclosed DC converters, and not on "DC converter motors", control systems or other electronics.

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Appendix 2 Skoghall Mill Mains Power Revenue from non-stoppages 2002-2003

1 Introduction

These instructions are to be an aid for drawing up of common guidelines and routines for the industry in association with inquiries and evaluations of equipment when purchasing equipment provided that it meets the prescribed requirements, i.e. the supplier doesn't simply "read" the requirements but also understands them and designs the equipment in accordance with them. The industry should also check that the delivery meets the requirements. The aim is to have better accessibility to the equipment.

Research that has been carried in the field for the "ELVIS project" (2002), which amongst other things deals with network-related disruption, has shown that it is the DC converter/frequency converter that are most sensitive to interference and cause the most stoppages in production. It has also been more or less accepted that the factory stops "when the light flashes", in other words when there are dips or short interruptions. Work on the Elvis project and the investigation that has been carried out show, however, that this need not be the case. With today's technology and equipment, and with very little effort, production can continue without any disruption to power at all in the case of most dips.

A large number of disruptions that can be connected to converters have been caused by safety functions being set up upon start-up following