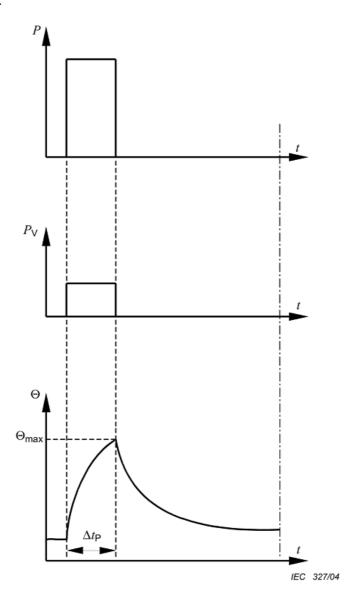


## 4.2.2 **Duty type S2 - Short-time duty**

Operation at constant load for a given time, less than that required to reach thermal equilibrium, followed by a time de-energized and at rest of sufficient duration to re-establish machine temperatures within 2 K of the coolant temperature, see Figure 2.

The appropriate abbreviation is S2, followed by an indication of the duration of the duty,

Example: S2 60min.



Key:

P load

 $P_{\nu}$  electrical losses  $\theta$  temperature

 $\theta_{\text{max}}$   $\;$  maximum temperature attained

t time

 $\Delta t_p$  operation time at constant load

Figure 2 - Short-time duty - Duty type S2

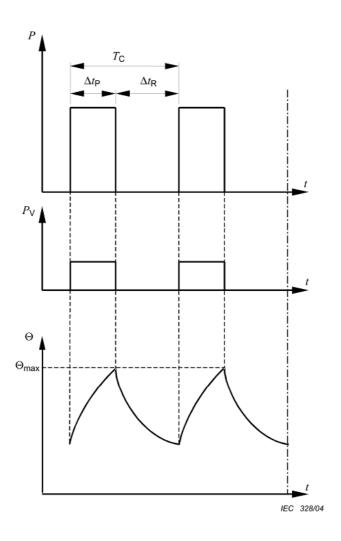


## 4.2.3 Duty type S3 - Intermittent periodic duty<sup>(2)</sup>

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each including a time of operation at constant load and a time de-energized and at rest, see Figure 3. In this duty, the cycle is such that the starting current does not significantly affect the temperature rise.

The appropriate abbreviation is S3, followed by the cyclic duration factor.

Example: S3 25%



Key:

P load

 $P_{\nu}$  electrical losses  $\theta$  temperature

 $\theta_{max}$  maximum temperature attained

t time

T<sub>c</sub> time of one load cycle

 $\begin{array}{ll} \Delta t_p & \text{operation time at constant load} \\ \Delta t_R & \text{time de-energized and at rest} \\ & \text{Cyclic duration factor} = \Delta t_p/T_c \end{array}$ 

Figure 3 - Intermittent periodic duty - Duty type S3

<sup>(2)</sup> Periodic duty implies that thermal equilibrium is not reached during the time on load.

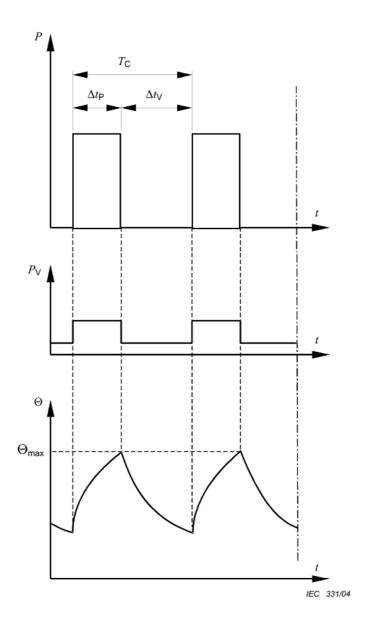


## 4.2.6 Duty type S6 - Continuous-operation periodic duty<sup>(2)</sup>

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each cycle consisting of a time of operation at constant load and a time of operation at no-load. There is no time de-energized and at rest, see Figure 6.

The appropriate abbreviation is S6, followed by the cyclic duration factor.

Example: S6 40%



Key: load

electrical losses  $T_c$ 

time of one load cycle operation time at constant load θ temperature Δtp operation time at no-load maximum temperature attained  $\theta_{\text{max}}$ 

t

time

Cyclic duration factor =  $\Delta t_p/T_c$ 

Figure 6 - Continuous operation periodic duty - Duty type S6

<sup>(2)</sup> Periodic duty implies that thermal equilibrium is not reached during the time on load.