

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

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THE ELECTRIC MOTOR IS
THE MOST COMMON
MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

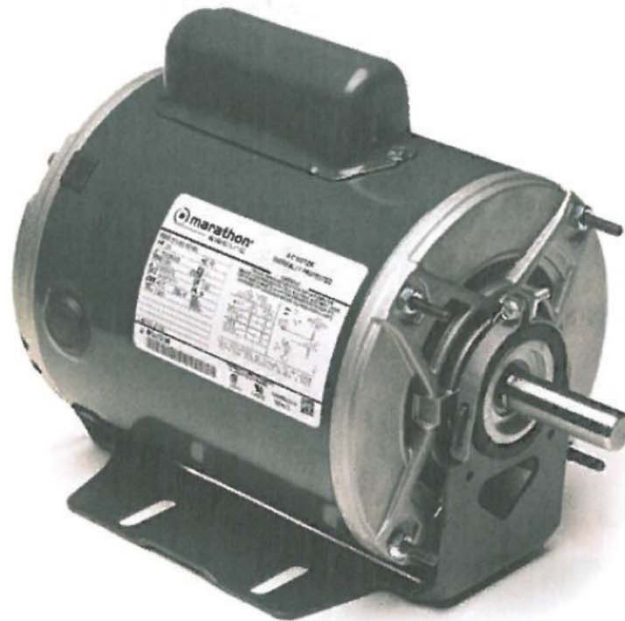
GENERAL CATEGORIES OF ELECTRIC MOTORS

- AC MOTORS
 - THREE PHASE
 - SINGLE PHASE
- DC MOTORS
 - SERIES
 - PARALLEL
 - COMPOUND
- AC/DC

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

I will focus on
single phase AC motors.

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THE INDUCTION MOTOR IS THE MOST WIDELY USED ELECTRIC MOTOR.

IT IS RUGGED, SIMPLE AND ITS OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS ARE WELL ADAPTED TO CONSTANT SPEED USE.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

THE INDUCTION MOTOR HAS
MAGNETIC WINDINGS IN MULTIPLES
OF TWO.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

THE SPEED OF THE MOTOR IS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF POLES AND THE FREQUENCY OF THE SUPPLIED AC POWER.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

THE FORMULA FOR DETERMINING
THE SYNCHRONOUS SPEED IS:

$$N = \frac{f \times 120}{P}$$

N= SPEED in RPM

f= FREQUENCY in HERTZ

P= NUMBER of POLES

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

FREQUENCY= 60 HERTZ

FOR A TWO POLE MOTOR THE RESULT IS:

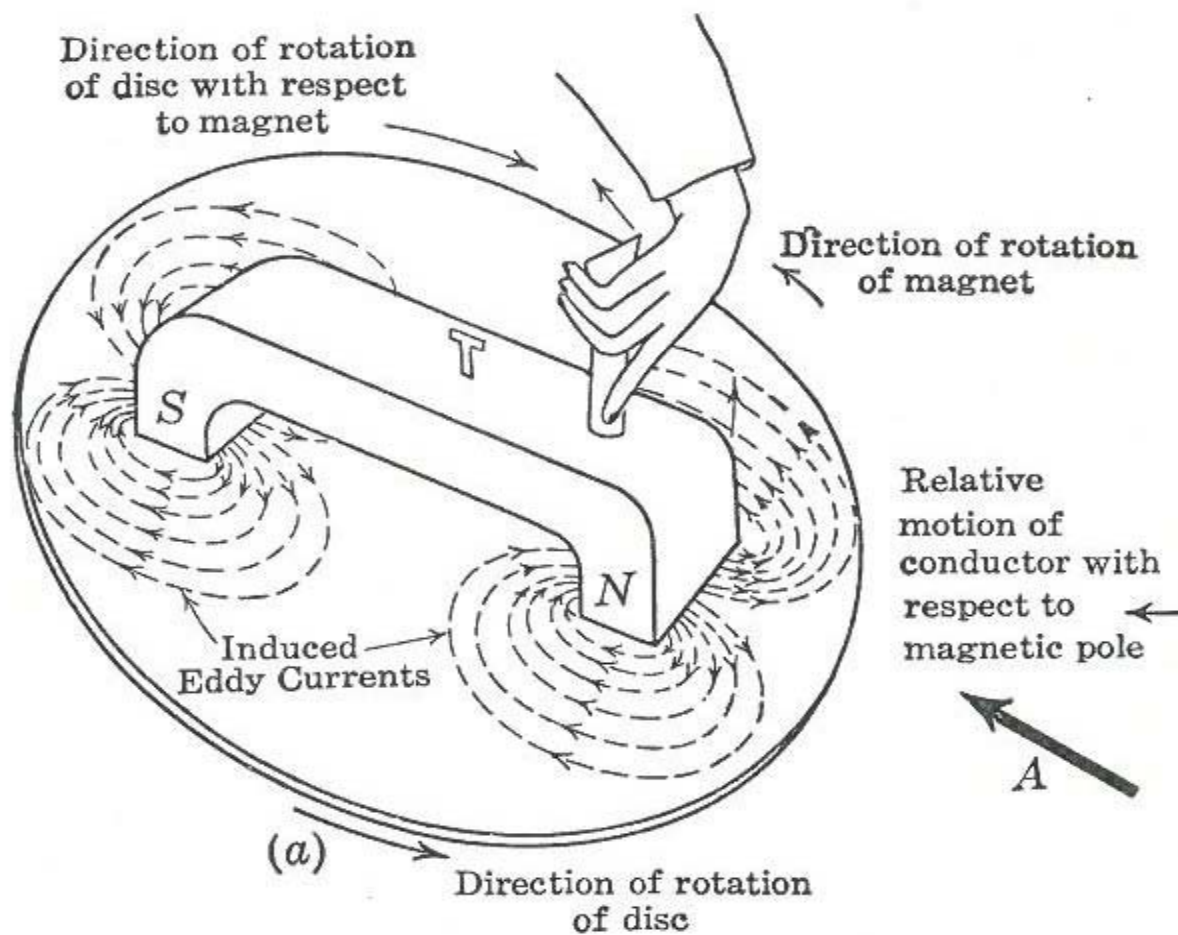
$$N = \frac{60 \times 120}{2} = 3600 \text{ RPM}$$

BUT AN INDUCTION MOTOR DOES NOT RUN AT SYNCHRONOUS SPEED. MORE ABOUT THAT LATER.

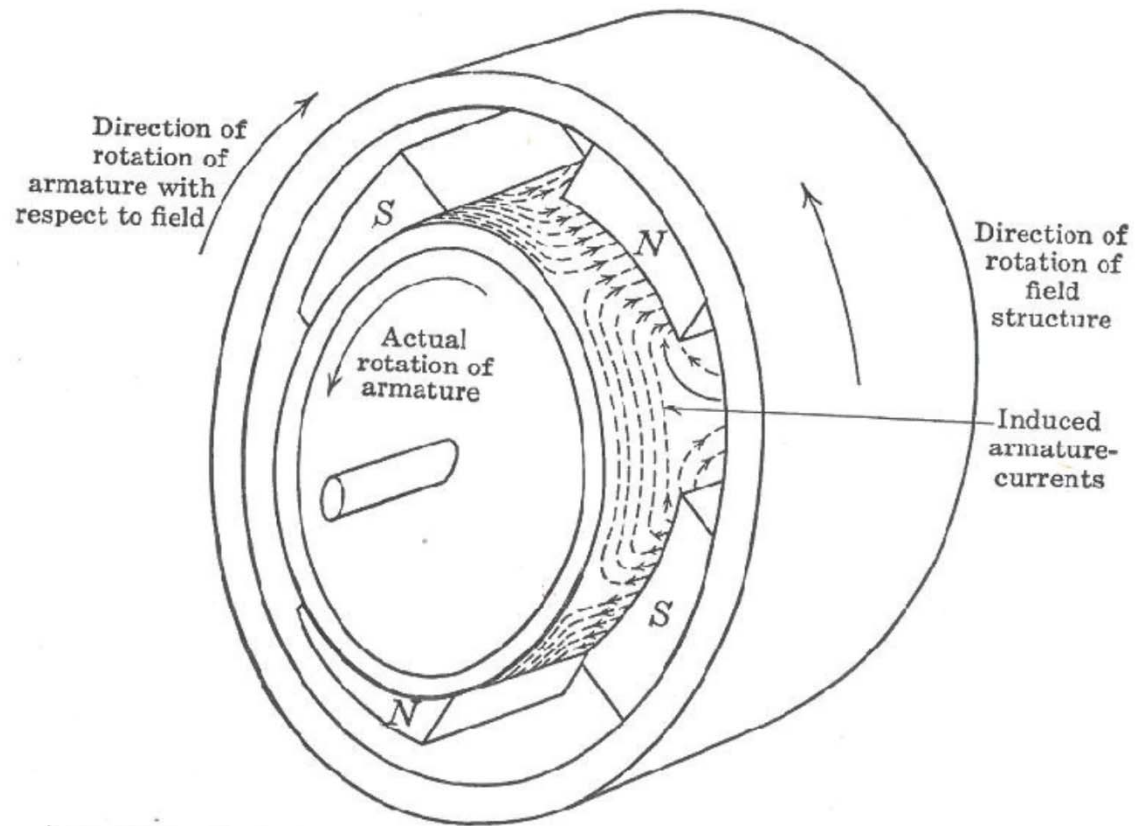
SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

THE INDUCTION MOTOR HAS A STATOR WINDING, A ROTOR WITH A SHAFT, BEARINGS AND A HOUSING TO HOLD IT ALL TOGETHER.

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THE ROTATING SPEED OF THE ROTOR IS LESS THAN THE SYNCHRONOUS SPEED BECAUSE LIKE THE DISC, THE ROTOR CAN'T KEEP UP.

THE DIFFERENCE IN SPEED IS CALLED THE ***SLIP***.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

THE FORMULA FOR CALCULATING THE SLIP IS:

$$S = \frac{N_s - N_a}{N_s}$$

S= SLIP, USUALLY EXPRESSED IN PERCENT.

N_s = SYNCHRONOUS SPEED IN RPM.

N_a = ACTUAL SPEED IN RPM

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$$S = \frac{1800 - 1745}{1800}$$

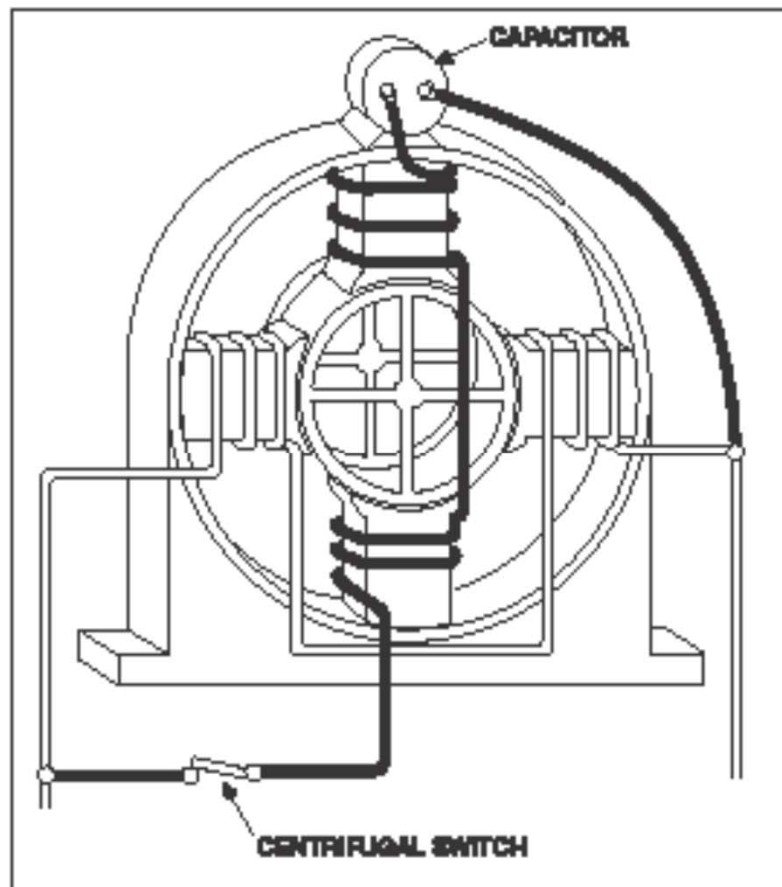
$$S = .030 \text{ or } 3\%$$

S = SLIP, USUALLY EXPRESSED IN PERCENT.

N_s = SYNCHRONOUS SPEED IN RPM.

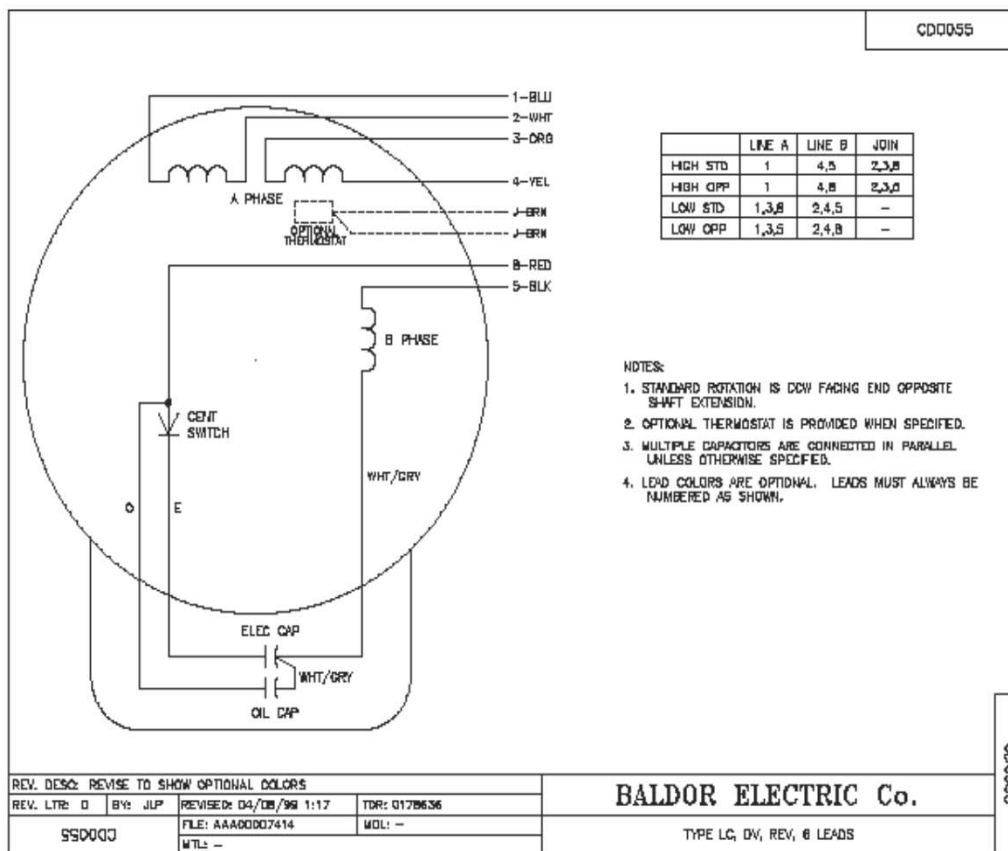
N_a = ACTUAL SPEED IN RPM

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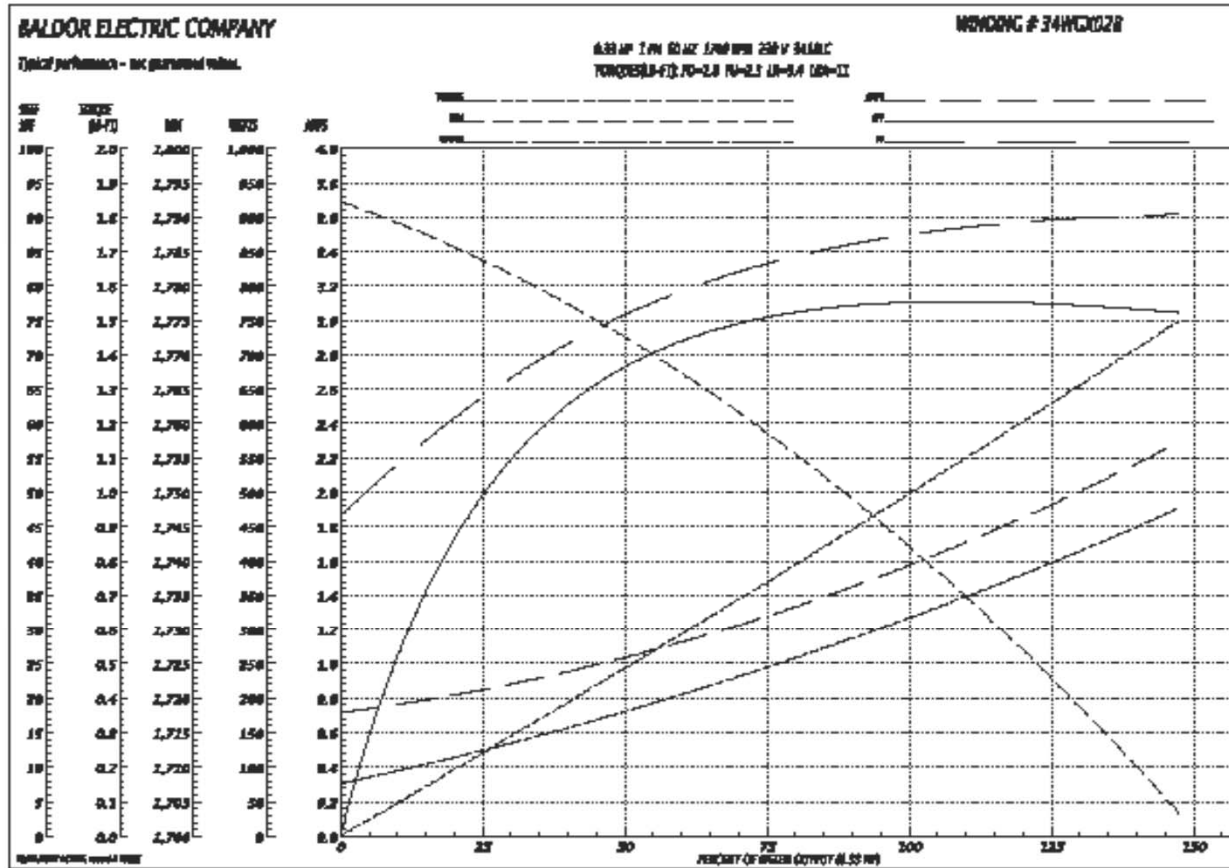
BALDOR-RELIANCE Product Information Packet: EL3501 - .33HP,1740RPM,1PH,60HZ,56,3418LC,TEFC,F1



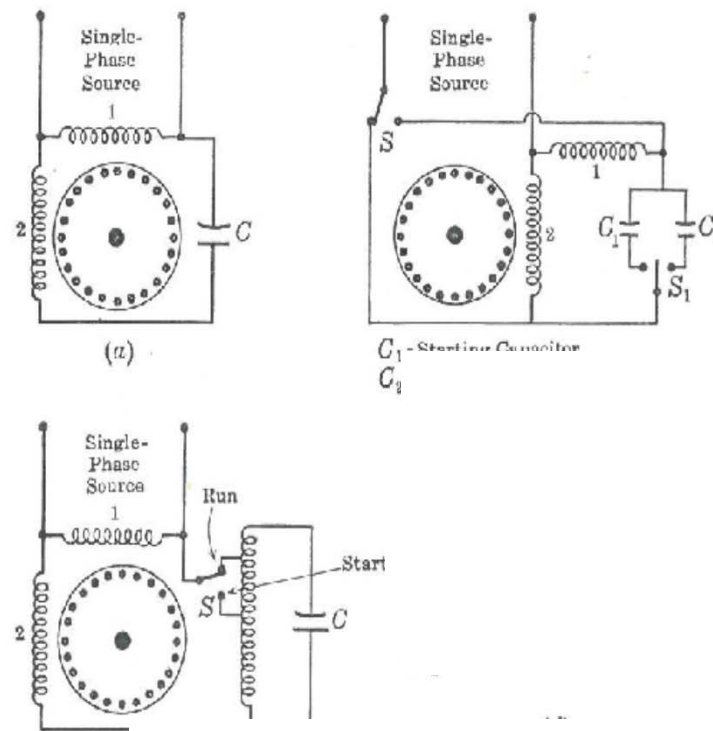
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Performance Graph at 230V, 60Hz, 0.33HP Typical performance - Not guaranteed values



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- (b) Reversible with variable capacitor
- (c) With variable autotransformer
- (d) Vector diagram for simple capacitor motor

FIG. 317.—Capacitor motor.

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AC INDUCTION MOTORS ARE BUILT IN STANDARD SIZES STARTING WITH ABOUT 1/6 HORSEPOWER.

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION HAS ESTABLISHED STANDARD DIMENSIONS SO MOTORS OF THE SAME HORSEPOWER AND SPEED CAN BE INTERCHANGED FROM ONE MANUFACTURER TO OTHER.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

THEY ARE ALSO MADE IN STANDARD HORSEPOWER RATINGS.

1/6, 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 1-1/2, 2, 3, 5
TO LIST A FEW.

FRACTIONAL Hp's UP THRU 3 Hp ARE BUILT IN NEMA 48 & 56 FRAMES.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

ENOUGH RAMBLING ON ELECTRIC
MOTORS