

Table 2. The main characteristics of BCTII 630/6, 1000/6

Description of goods	Quantity value	
	BCTII 630/6	BCTII 1000/6
1. Nominal capacity, kVA	630	1000
2. Network frequency, Hz	50	50
3. Nominal primary voltage, kV	6,0	6,0
4. Control range of voltage	±5%	
5. Nominal secondary voltage, kV	1,2	0,69
6. Scheme and group of joining windings of power transformer	Y/Y-0	Y/Δ-11
7. Voltage of short circuit, kV	3,5	5,0
8. Leakage of short circuit of power transformer by temperature 115°C, kW	5,16	6,50
9. Current of open circuit, %	1,1	1,0
10. Open circuit loss of power transformer, kW	1,95	2,80
11. Coefficient of transformer +5% , 0, -5%	+5,25 5,0 4,75	+5,25 5,0 4,75

Table 3. Indexes of reliability of substations

№ s/n	Parameters	Unit measure	Index
1	Average life to the first overhaul	hours	15000
2	Average time to failure (not less)	hours	9000
3	Term durability not less	years	15
4	Average time of renewal	hours	2,0
5	99 % storage ability time	years	1

Major advantage before analogues

The different from analogues construction of cabinet-type group, allowing to improve the thermal mode of exploitation of substations, is offered in transformer substations. The structural decisions accepted at the same time allow to improve technologicalness of making of knots of case group. One of important questions of operating reliability of substation totally is a temperature condition of work of distributive device of more sub-zero tension (PYHH). The structural changes of worked out PYHH in part of internal arrangement and tacking to the case of active part will provide the decline of heating of PYHH by comparison to analogues. More reliable fastening of power transformer

is offered in substations, that provides to substations enhanceable stability to the different dynamic loading, to arising up at their transporting in a mine.

