



Instructions:

This form is designed to make it simple to collect all data necessary to diagnose and fix phase converter application problems. It is based on the most commonly recommended connection diagram for a rotary phase converter. When troubleshooting a phase converter, it is especially important to keep track of the line numbers (L1, L2, T3) so that the measurements are consistent. The voltage and current measurement table is divided into three categories of readings, converter output at no-load, converter output *during* the short duration of load start-up, and converter output with load running.

- Step 1: Take all measurements with the converter running and all loads off
- Step 2: Turn on the load and take the voltage and current readings while the load is coming up to speed. (If load will not start, pay particular attention to the L1-L2 and L2-T3 voltage before anything trips)
- Step 3: If the load starts, take all measurements while running the equipment which is having the problem

Helpful Hint: Wherever possible use an analog meter when measuring voltage and current while the load is starting.

Voltage Measurements				
Meter Point	Lines measured	Converter on Load off	Converter on Load starting	Converter on Load running
A	L1-L2			
B	L1-L2			
B	L1-T3			
B	L2-T3			
Current (Amperage) Measurements				
	Amps Measured	No Load	Load Starting	Load Running
C1	Total			
C2	Total			
D1	Converter		N/A	
D2	Converter		N/A	
E1	Load	0		
E2	Load	0		
E3	Load	0		

System & Application Information		
Converter Model		
Utility transformer KVA if known		
Main 1-phase service size (Amps)		
Breaker size feeding conv & load		
1-phase/3-phase wire size (AWG)		/
Description of load(s)		
Machine Type	Largest Motor HP or KW	NP Amps
Description of problem:		

Co. Name	
Contact	
Phone	
Fax	
E-Mail	
Date	
Comments:	