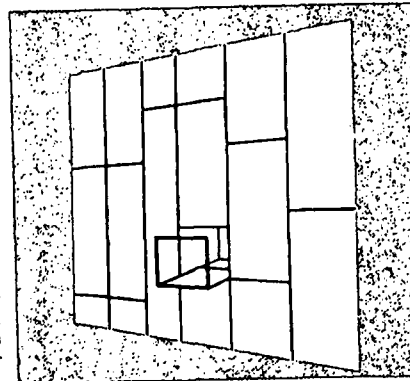


In *fixed-connection type*, line connections of individual units bolt to busbars. In *plug-in type*, connections are made by clips which slide over vertical busbars, simplifying removal of individual units.

Location. Control centers may be put on the floor or in space between roof and lower structural members. Many engineers like control centers in separately ventilated rooms away from work areas. This often avoids need for special enclosures to resist hazardous or corrosive atmospheres.

Type B has individual terminal blocks in each starter. This makes it easy to install or remove starter, simplifies field wiring. Type C is completely factory wired, including Type B individual motor blocks. It also includes wiring to master terminal blocks either at top or bottom of the structure. This construction may include any sequence wiring or wiring required between starters.



...best bet for you. Then follow these steps to plan an installation

Individual motor starters fit well where machines are far apart and also where control is quite complex, with multi-speed equipment and much control wiring.

When Is Line Breaker Needed? Where incoming short-circuit current is within 15,000 amp, no incoming-line circuit breaker is needed. And the combination starters can be molded-case

Many power engineers feel that Type B can be justified by slightly lower equipment cost compared to Type C. And in many cases, slight changes occur between time control equipment to specified and time of delivery. The interchange of

Then pin down location. Try to spot control centers in least-valuable areas — where machines can't be killed. In real structure, or in a separate control room. This last is often best in industries such as textile and steel where ambient conditions may require special enclosures to resist hazardous or corrosive atmosphere. Keep in mind that control centers can be lined up in a straight row, put back to back, or arranged in L-shaped or U-shaped layouts.

