

DEAD FRONT SWITCHBOARDS CARE & MAINTENANCE

- (5) BE SURE THAT THE CONDITION WHICH CAUSED THE OVERHEATING HAS BEEN CORRECTED.
- d. Check the operation of all mechanical components.
 - (1) Check all switch operator mechanisms and external operators of circuit breakers. Make sure each operator mechanism quickly and positively throws the contacts fully on and off.
 - (2) Check the mechanisms of all electrical and mechanical interlocks and padlocking means.
 - (3) Whenever practical check all devices for missing or broken parts, spring tension, free movement, corrosion, dirt and excessive wear.
 - (4) Adjust, clean and lubricate or replace parts as required.
- e. After a severe short circuit, examine all devices for cracks and breakage and replace or repair components as required. See manufacturers instructions.
3. Clean and dress readily accessible copper electrical contacts, blades and jaws according to the manufacturer's instructions when inspection indicates the need.
4. Lubricate the operating parts of switch mechanisms, etc., according to the manufacturer's instructions.
 - a. Use clean, nonmetallic, light grease or oil as required.
 - b. Do not oil or grease parts of molded case circuit breakers.
 - c. If no instructions are given on the devices, sliding copper contacts, operating mechanisms and interlocks may be lubricated with clean, light grease.
 - d. Wipe off excess lubrication to avoid catching dirt.
5. Operate each switch or circuit breaker several times to make sure that all mechanisms are free and in proper working order. Replace as required.
6. Check fuses to ensure they have the proper ampere and interrupting ratings. Ensure that noncurrent-limiting fuses are never used as replacements for current-limiting fuses. Never attempt to defeat rejection mechanisms which are provided to prevent the installation of the incorrect class of fuses.
7. Check insulation resistance:
 - a. If a severe short circuit has occurred.
 - b. If it has been necessary to replace parts or clean insulating surfaces.
 - c. If the switchboard has been exposed to high humidity, condensation or dripping moisture.
8. If a severe electrical short circuit has occurred, the excessive currents may have resulted in structural component and/or bus and conductor damage due to mechanical distortion, thermal damage, metal deposits, or smoke. The manufacturer should be consulted before clean up and correction is attempted.