



LARGE FORMAT INFRARED INSPECTION WINDOWS

FLIR IRW-xPC/xPS™



The FLIR IRW-xPC and IRW-xPS joined the existing FLIR IR Window family to help you inspect more efficiently, make inaccessible components accessible, and save money by preventing unplanned downtime. The rectangular polymer windows are impact resistant and provide the largest viewing area available to monitor completely undisturbed assets inside energized electrical equipment. IRW-xPC and xPS are durable and stable in harsh environments, making them suitable for most industrial settings as well as for shipboard use. If you're looking for a cost-effective solution for industrial installations, FLIR has you covered.

www.flir.com/IR-windows



WORK SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY

Inspect energized electrical equipment quickly without compromising safety

- Inspect energized equipment without opening the panel door
- Meet IP2x standard for safe maximum hole size and fail-safe design
- Tested and certified to the highest industry standards
- IRW-xPC recommended for indoor applications / IRW-xPS recommended for outdoor applications



DURABLE AND RELIABLE

Use long term in industrial environments without risk of deterioration

- Durable with fully impact-resistant optics
- Maintains fixed and stable transmission to ensure that the temperature data collected is accurate and reliable
- Proven compatibility with acids, alkalis, UV, moisture, humidity, vibration, and high frequency noise
- Protect viewing panes from flying debris, dust, or impact with the lockable window covers



SEE MORE

Gain access to components not typically covered by inspection programs

- Get an unparalleled field of view with the large, rectangular viewing area
- Made with an impact-resistive polymer lens material that allows for large window designs
- Monitor using inspection tools operating in the visual, UV, and across the IR spectrum

SPECIFICATIONS

Part Number	IRW-6PC	IRW-12PC	IRW-24PC	IRW-6PS	IRW-12PS	IRW-24PS
Overall Height	21.8 cm (8.6 in)	20.6 cm (8.1 in)	21.8 cm (8.6 in)	21.8 cm (8.6 in)	20.6 cm (8.1 in)	21.8 cm (8.6 in)
Overall Width	16 cm (6.3 in)	30.5 cm (12.0 in)	61 cm (24.0 in)	16 cm (6.3 in)	30.5 cm (12.0 in)	61 cm (24.0 in)
Optic Specifications						
Aperture Overall Height	15 cm (5.9 in)	12.7 cm (5.0 in)	15 cm (5.9 in)	15 cm (5.9 in)	12.7 cm (5.0 in)	15 cm (5.9 in)
Aperture Overall Width	9.1 cm (3.6 in)	23.6 cm (9.3 in)	53 cm (20.9 in)	9.1 cm (3.6 in)	23.6 cm (9.3 in)	53 cm (20.9 in)
Optic Temperature Range	-40°C to 325°C (-40°F to 617°F)					
Materials and Ratings						
IP/ NEMA Environment Type	IP65 / NEMA 4x			IP67 / NEMA 6		
Maximum Operating Temperature	-40°C to 200°C (-40°F to 392°F)			-40°C to 273°C (-40°F to 523°F)		
Body Material	Aluminum			Powder Coated Stainless Steel		
Optic Reinforced Grill Material	Aluminum Reinforcing Grill (IP22/ IP2x Standard)			Stainless Steel Reinforcing Grill (IP22/ IP2x Standard)		
Optic Material	UL 746 compliant, visual, UV and IR transmissive polymer; -40°C to 325°C (-40°F to 617°F)					
Gasket Material	UL 94 5VA TPE; -40°C to 273°C (-40°F to 523°F)					
Hardware Material	316 stainless steel					
Voltage Range	Any					
Automatically Grounded	Yes					
Inspection Capabilities and Applications						
Midwave IR and Longwave IR; Ultraviolet (UV); Visual Inspection; Medium/High Voltage Applications	Yes					
General Information						
Warranties	Limited Lifetime					
Certifications	Certified by UL (USA) & cUL (Canada) to the following standards: 50V, 50E, 756C: Impact and Flammability, 1558: Impact and Load Resistance, 508A: ANSI 508A			Certified by UL (USA) & cUL (Canada) to the following standards: 50V, 50E, 756C: Impact and Flammability, 746C & 746A-2012, 1558: Impact and Load Resistance, 508A: ANSI 508A		
	CSA C22.2 No. 14-13			CSA C22.2 No. 14-13, C22.2 No. 14-10, C22.2 No. 94-M91, C22.2 No. 94.1-07, C22.2 No. 94.2-07		
	IP65 / NEMA 4x			IP67 / NEMA 6		
	Lloyds of London Type Approval					
	American Bureau of Shipping (ABS)					
	DNV (Det Norske Veritas) P261.1E Maritime, Vessel and Offshore Applications					
	IEEE C37 20.2.a.3.6: Impact and Load			IEEE C37 20.7 Type 2B, C37 20.2.a.3.6: Impact and Load		
	BSI Quality ISO 9001 Certified System			IEC 62271-200, 60262271-200,60298 Appendix A, 60068-2-6:2007, 60068-2-3, 60068-2-78:2012		

*Caution: These dimensions are not installation dimensions. Do NOT cut prior to receiving your FLIR window and installation template. Specifications are subject to change without notice. For the most up-to-date specs, go to www.flir.com

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18-1890-INS



The World's Sixth Sense®



MAINTENANCE INSPECTION WINDOWS ON TRANSFORMERS

Everyone knows that Thomas Alva Edison invented the lightbulb; but who invented the transformer - perhaps the most important electrical machine ever developed? The ZBD model alternating-current transformer was invented in 1885 at the Ganz Works in the Austro-Hungarian Empire by three Hungarian engineers: Károly Zipernowsky, Ottó Bláthy and Miksa Déri (ZBD comes from the initials of their names). Today, transformers are everywhere, feeding various voltages into our homes and businesses. When a transformer fails in a commercial or industrial environment, that failure can disrupt a significant portion of your facility operations.

When we help clients through a Criticality Assessment of their infrastructure assets, main transformers with power ratings of 500 KVA and above usually rank very high in the Risk Priority Number tables. With their high cost of replacement, long lead times of typically 12 weeks or more, high in/out swap costs and with many modes of failure impossible to repair onsite, transformers can become a weak link for reliability in your electrical distribution system. While an electrical distribution system that has been designed for redundancy, such as Main-Tie-Main configurations with each transformer loaded at less than 50% of nameplate capacity, can alleviate the impact of a failure, this is not the only consideration. Large amounts of fault energy are available making some failure modes potentially hazardous to personnel and many transformers are oil filled making flammability and environmental impacts additional considerations. It is much better to come up with ways to detect problems and prevent failures in the first place. A transformer failure can easily add up to tens of thousands of dollars in repair and downtime costs.

Fortunately, there are many types of Condition Based Maintenance (CBM) technologies that can be employed to attempt to catch the early warning signs of impending failure on transformers. Infrared inspection can detect loose connections, weak crimps and cable creepage due to thermal cycling. Contact ultrasound (structure borne ultrasound) can detect loose windings and other mechanical issues. Airborne ultrasound can detect arcing, tracking and corona all of which emit high frequency signals in the ultrasound spectrum above 20 kHz. Ultraviolet (UV) cameras can be used to confirm the exact location of a corona event. Visual inspection can detect airborne contaminants, water ingress and pest ingress. Many electricians have been “surprised” by a snake, spider or rodent who are attracted to the warm, dry innards of transformer terminal chambers.

On oil filled transformers, periodic oil analysis can detect paper degradation, oil degradation, leaks and excessive acidity (insulation breakdown). Dissolved gas analysis of oil can further detect signs of thermal faults and partial discharge activity inside the transformer chamber. Finally, Transient Earth Voltage (TEV) detection, another form of partial discharge event, can find hidden defects inside the insulating components of a transformer.

Most of these CBM techniques require the equipment to be energized and operating under normal load conditions to provide useful quantitative data. Of course, this creates some safety considerations that must be accounted for especially under the scrutiny of new guidelines embedded in the NFPA 70E 2018 edition. If any of these inspection tasks require opening the doors or covers of the transformer, then there is an elevated risk of an arc flash or electrocution and the personnel involved. Besides being qualified, workers must wear an appropriate level of Personal Protective



Pests and their predators can be attracted to warm, dry spaces inside transformers



Infrared scanning is applicable on all electrical assets including motor control centers, but typically requires extensive PPE if done “open panel”

Asset (transformer) criticality	Infrared	Visual	Airborne ultrasound	Structure-borne ultrasound	TEV partial discharge	Oil sampling
Critical	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Semi-annually
Important	Quarterly	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	Semi-annually	Annually
Support	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Bi-annually

Table 1: Inspection Frequency Recommendation by Asset Criticality and Technology

Equipment (PPE) in accordance with the Arc Flash incident energy available. At the transformer, this arc flash risk can be significant and a barrier to performing the inspection and data collection tasks altogether. Furthermore, the Hierarchy of Control concept embedded in the NFPA 70E mandates that other alternatives to open panel work be deployed if possible and practical including “Substitution” of non-hazardous for hazardous tasks.

Fortunately, there are practical solutions that exist for virtually all these inspection types that “substitute” safer methods of data collection via a safety-by-design approach and the use of Electrical Maintenance Safety Devices (EMSD).

Maintenance Inspections Solutions, like those available from FLIR, can be installed on virtually any transformer and allow users to perform visual, infrared and ultraviolet inspections through a single device. Large format IRW-XPx rectangular windows mean that a single unit can be used for the LV connections and another for the HV connections on a transformer. While manipulating the cover of these types of windows, the equipment stays in a closed and guarded condition and the technician does not violate the restricted approach boundary so, per NFPA 70E Table 130.5 (C), they do not need to wear any special PPE as there is no increased likelihood of an Arc Flash occurrence.

Oil sampling ports can also be brought outside of the transformer cable compartment with several vendors offering retrofit kits that permit safe sampling as well as providing an optional external pressure gauge and nitrogen insert to relieve vacuum. Of course, contact ultrasound and PD (TEV) detection are performed on the external skin of the equipment in a closed condition and so no special Electrical Maintenance Safety Device (EMSD) is normally required for that type of inspection.

The optimum frequency of different inspection techniques is a function of the criticality of the assets in question. Following a cross functional team Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) approach, each facility should attempt to classify their assets based on replacement cost, lead time, average repair cost, Mean Time to Repair (MTTR), potential safety impacts of failure, potential environmental impacts of failure and cost of downtime for the asset. Assets are then classified as Critical to the operation of the facility, Important to the operation of the facility or as Support assets with limited impact to the facility based on an agreed upon point system.

Table 1 provides a normal recommendation for inspection frequency for the different CBM technologies based on transformer asset criticality.

It is imperative that data be collected and trended over time. For many of these measured parameters, a baseline can be set for “normal” operation shortly after the transformer goes into service.



A safer oil sampling method retrofitted to an existing transformer allows energized sample collection; the sampling cabinet is lockable to prevent unauthorized access (Courtesy SDMyers)



With a maintenance inspection window for visual, infrared, ultraviolet, and ultrasound inspections installed on medium voltage switchgear, no special PPE is required to use the EMSD

Assessments of asset health can only be made by collecting data at regular intervals and comparing long term trends. Again, the key parameters being collected for each inspection type are as follows:

Infrared

- temperature at booted connections
- temperature at crimped connections
- temperature at bolted connections
- oil tank temperature scan (for hot and cold spots indicating possible problems)
- Load tap changer tank temperature differential to main tank

Visual

- dust ingress, water ingress, pest ingress
- water stains from previously standing water
- corrosion
- visual signs of partial discharge (if detected by other CBM techniques)
- fan operation
- oil leakage
- soiled bushings

Airborne Ultrasound

- decibel values at pre-determined test points
- analysis of waveform (time and frequency domain analysis) to determine nature of PD

Structure-borne Ultrasound

- decibel values at defined test points
- waveform analysis for fault type determination

TEV (Partial Discharge)

- decibel values at pre-determined test points
- phase-resolved partial discharge plots (comparative analysis for trends)

Oil Sampling

- oil pressure (gauge reading)
- oil temperature (gauge reading)
- oil quality (acidity, moisture content, dielectric properties)
- dissolved gas levels (ppm) including atmospheric gases, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons and hydrogen

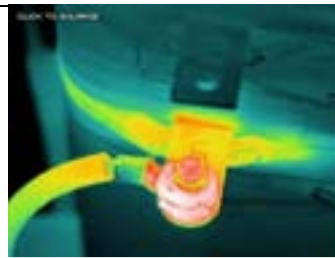
To summarize, the use of EMSD like Maintenance Inspection Windows and external Oil Sampling ports on transformers can take the danger out of the CBM data collection tasks and eliminate the need for energized open panel work. With the risks eliminated, the inspection becomes possible with a single technician with no cumbersome arc flash PPE required - meaning the data collection can be done much more efficiently as well. With increased inspection frequency, the potential problems that lead to unexpected failures of transformers can be detected earlier and preventative intervention can be initiated. Not only does this ensure compliance with NFPA 70E guidelines, but it also makes economic sense to monitor and protect your critical transformer assets. Experience has shown that transformer protection by fuses alone is not adequate to prevent fires in the event of a short circuit. The key is to prevent the possible causes of a short circuit by detecting the early warning signs with CBM techniques.

For more information about FLIR IR windows or to schedule a product demonstration visit: www.flir.com/ir-windows

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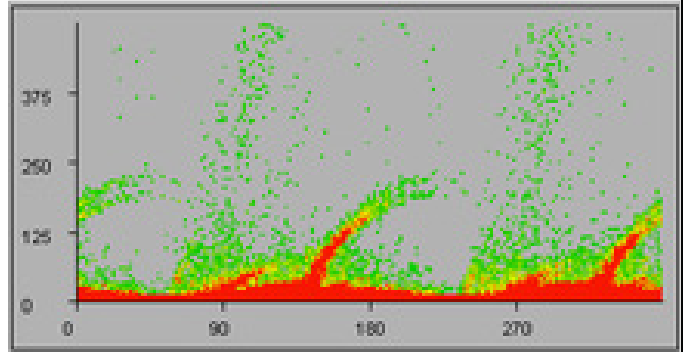
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Thermal image shows hot transformer tap due to loose cable connection (Image courtesy of the Infraspection Institute)



Ultrasound software picking up arcing fault



Phase-resolved partial discharge plot and surface tracking on insulator (Courtesy IPEC Ltd.)



Custom replacement dry transformer panel-front with a built-in maintenance inspection window



One large format maintenance inspection window is fitted on the LV side and another on the HV side of an oil-filled pad mount transformer allowing for inspection of all the internal connections

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