

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPLORATION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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Annotation: This article talks about the work that should be organized on issues related to the organization and planning of the export of electrical equipment.

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When using electric machines and transformers as technical operation (operation), as a function of ulami, in the processes of waiting, storage and transportation (transportation), the complex measures of storage of the same product in an operable state are called. In other words, technical use refers to the process in which the technical use of a unit is immersed from the moment it is withdrawn from the territory of the enterprise that produced it, until it is handed over to the disposal processing enterprise when it reaches an outdated state of use at the enterprise. By the use (operation) of an electric machine, its life is understood when maintaining or restoring its quality and working condition is carried out. Thus, technical use is divided into the following stages: transportation, storage, assembly, inclusion in use, maintenance in the process of technical use, repair and disposal when it reaches an outdated state. By transportation of electric cars, it is said that from the working enterprise, all the activities related to the delivery (with the help of transport or in another way) to the place where it is intended to be executed. Storage refers to the storage of electric cars in the short or long term on vehicles, storage, or on the land where they are to be installed, after the next repair they are put back on the axle and put on the axle of the equipment that will later fail (reserve) until the installation is carried out. The main purpose of technical use (TI) is to ensure the level of reliability required by the highest technical and economic indicators of an electric machine during its service life. The most important of such indicators is to reduce quw at waste and increase the useful work coefficient. The production enterprise conveys the electrical equipment to the customer in the enclosing position, which is protected from the effects of the external environment in the majority, shipping and storage processes. The terms of storage of electrical equipment and the main types of storage rooms (warehouses) are laid out in four groups, and their list is presented in Appendix 5. Storage rooms:

- birinchi guruhini (davlat standartiga muvofiq LC (light conditions - yengil sharoitli) harfi bilan belgilanib, saqlashning yetarli darajadagi sharoitlarini ta'minlaylaydigan omborlar tashkil etadi;
- ikkinchi guruhini CAL (conditions average lightness - quyiyoq yoki o'rtacha yengil sharoitli) bo'lgan omborlar;
- uchinchi guruhini SC (stringent conditions - og'ir sharoitli);
- to'rtinchi guruhini PHC (particularly harsh conditions - o'g'ir sharoitli) bo'lgan omborlar tashkil etadi.

In this, the LC group is divided into three storage nimgroups: {LC -1; LC-1.1 and LC -1.2), the SC group is divided into three storage nimgroups (SC1, SC2 and SC3), and the PHC is divided into four storage nimgroups (PHC 1, PHC2, PHC3 and PHCA). Oil transformers as well as large parts and details that have been dismantled in the process of transporting the ulami (expander, exhaust pipe, oil cleaner and thermosiphon filters, etc.k.) the railway is transported on open platforms without circular Scrolls. They must be reliably protected from moisture ingress at all stages of transportation until installation at their intended location. Input insulators with a voltage of up to 35 kV, complementary apparatus and instruments, cooling systems, fastening details and spare parts are placed in boxes and put together with the transformer. Insulators with voltage types

of 66-500 kV are filled with oil and transported by placing them in protected enclosures of the plant that the transformer produces up to where it is supposed to die.

Electrical and electromechanical equipment are allocated to basic and auxiliary equipment according to the functional function they perform. The main one includes equipment that cannot be produced without its participation in the technological process in moderation. The assistant includes equipment that serves to improve the working conditions and improve its efficiency, and to meet environmental and other standards of production. Its failure (stagnation) does not lead to a disruption of the main technological process.

The fact that the power of electrical equipment is in a large range, the variety of structural structures, types and forms of execution leads to the fact that the installation of the ulami is large-scale and diverse. In addition, because assembly is usually done in a consumer enterprise rather than in the assembly shop of the factory it produces, the organization and mortification of Assembly differs in its specificity. In particular, this is manifested in the desire to carry out assembly work using the simplest tools. In Russia, China, as in other industrialized countries, there are specialized organizations that work mainly on contracts with the client, these assembly enterprises are divided into territorial structures, in addition to installation, are engaged in launching, tuning works, as well as creating separate scientific and technical projects, creating structures and products that are not produced in series at industrial enterprises. In large industrial enterprises, especially during periods of restoration and modernization of production, most, specific electrical installation workshops or boiinmas are organized.

Method of judgment of failure of electrical equipment

1. 1. Comply with external laws. Different types of electrical equipment have different characteristics. Likewise, different types of electrical equipment have different causes of failure. In this regard, when making a decision on the failure of Electrical Equipment, technicians must first carefully monitor the surface of electrical equipment in order to make a preliminary decision on the failure of equipment. At the same time, through the method of external monitoring, high professional skills are required from the maintenance personnel of electrical equipment, as well as from the maintenance personnel to have rich practical experience. Technicians who meet the above conditions can detect the presence of abnormalities outside electrical equipment through external observation. If the surface of the electrical equipment is damaged, this indicates a mechanical failure of the electrical equipment. Maintenance personnel must record in detail the failure of the equipment and then conduct an in-depth analysis. 2. Listening and sniffing method. When electrical appliances fail, electrical appliances usually vibrate, emit abnormal noise or a special odor. This is because the level of connection between the internal parts of electrical equipment has changed due to failure, so these abnormal phenomena can be the basis for determining the failure of electrical equipment of technicians. For example, when it is found that electrical appliances are not running smoothly, that abnormal vibration occurs, or that electrical appliances emit a bitter-sour smell during Operation, experienced technicians can check the availability of electrical appliances. 3. Method of instrument diagnostics. With the continuous development of Science, the types of electrical equipment in various fields continue to increase, and the structure of electrical equipment is becoming more and more complex. In this case, you can only identify some specific problems if you still use the traditional method of detecting a malfunction of electrical equipment. For deeper malfunctions of electrical equipment, you need to use a suitable tool to detect and judge the device. To ensure the level of detection of electrical equipment failure, various new types of test instruments were constantly developed and applied to the detection of electrical equipment failures. The use of fault detection tools can not only increase the efficiency of detecting malfunctions of electrical equipment. In addition, it can

provide fault detection data of electrical equipment quickly accurately and quickly, which provides the basis for quick repair.

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