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Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. For one of the motors on your initial list of important motors, have an electrician measure the volts (phase to phase) and the amps on each phase.
2. Calculate the average voltage and the voltage deviation according to the formula in the slide presentation.
3. Use the “percent load estimation calculator” in MEASUR software to calculate the % load and the electrical input power and compare the voltage unbalance from MEASUR to your manual calculation.
4. Skim or read the DOE documents on best practices for motor repair and summarize the motor repair vs replace policy for your facility. Consult with managers and colleagues as necessary.
5. Open the “Replace vs Rewind” calculator in MEASUR software and use the “generate example” button to see how it works.
“Extra credit” - dig up some data on a motor that was recently rewound and use your data in the “Rewind vs Replace” calculator.
6. What was the cost of the rewind?
7. What would have been the cost of replacing it with a new motor? (may need to call your supplier)?
8. Assuming either ½ or 1% additional losses, calculate the simple payback of buying a new motor vs rewinding the old one.