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FUNCTION OF THE ARCING IN MAGNETIC LAUNCHER

The invention of an arcing chamber is required for extinguishing an electric arc in a magnetic starter. The chamber contains an arcing device, a blowing device that blows an electric arc into an arcing device, and a plurality of lamella-shaped extinguishing elements of an electric arc, between which flow channels are formed. The flow channels respectively have a dispersion portion. The scattering portions of adjacent flow channels are made with different slopes, so that the blown air is deflected by the flow channels in different directions. The technical result is to prevent the accumulation of electrically conductive plasma in the arcing device,

which increases the reliability of switching and the service life of the magnetic starter.

In particular, during operation, accumulation of the electrically conductive plasma in the arcing device must be prevented, which leads to an unfavorable switching behavior of the contactor. Thus, the plasma, together with the electric arc, is blown out by means of a blowing device in the direction of the arcing device, and the plasma exits through the flow channels into the environment.

In addition, the arcing chamber can be either integrated into the contactor as a whole with it, or made in the form of a removable part of the magnetic starter.

The interrupter chamber contains wearing elements that often need to be checked and replaced if necessary. In addition, such an arcing chamber with permanent magnets and / or with a coil is very heavy and therefore must be rigidly mechanically connected to the base element.

Therefore, it is important to create an arcing chamber that can be easily removed and at the same time well fixed in relation to the basic element of the contactor.

It can be concluded that the arcing chambers limit the sound and light effect during arc extinction and direct the flow of molten, ionized gases to a specific place where they cannot cause interphase transfer, as a result of a sharp decrease in the dielectric strength of air.