BUSHING STORAGE

All stored bushings should be periodically inspected. This inspection would look for chipped porcelains, damaged rain shields on non porcelain bushings, oil leaks, missing hardware, etc. This inspection is for obvious problems that would prevent the bushing from being serviceable.

New Bushings:

It is recommended that the bushing manufacturer be consulted concerning bushing storage. They will provide instructions as to the proper storage of their bushing. Improper storage can result in not only damaging the bushing but also the equipment it is installed in.

Used Bushings:

Bushings manufactured before 1980 may be PCB contaminated. Consult with your environmental expert concerning the local and EPA laws before attempting to store these older bushings of unknown contents. Newer bushings should be tagged to be non PCB. If the tag is missing the manufacturer may be able to assist you in determining the PCB content.

The type of bushing and expected storage time should both be considered when determining storage options. If the bushings are to be stored outdoors the crates need to be of a weatherproof material or protected with an external covering. Knowledge of bushing construction is helpful in developing storage plans. If the bushing has an oil filled condenser the bushing should be stored such that the condenser remains covered. Bushing terminals should be checked to be tight and cap taps should be covered and filled with fluids as required. This is to prevent corrosion and water intrusion during storage. In all cases the goal should be to cause no damage to the bushing and keep it in good operating condition. If the bushings are subject to periodic testing the storage facility should be arranged such that this can be accomplished.