

<b>Jargon Buster B-D</b>	
Brown out	An intentional or unintentional drop in voltage in the utility mains power supply. Intentional brownouts are used for load reduction in an emergency. The reduction may last for minutes or hours, as opposed to short-term voltage sag (or dip) lasting seconds caused by other factors. It is known that such voltage drops can be harmful to certain sensitive electrical devices, such as computers; therefore accentuating the importance of a resilient back up regime including a generating set for a business.
Bulk tank	A large storage tank from which the generating set may take its immediate supply of fuel. The bulk tank generally is the receiving tank for fresh fuel supply. The bulk tank may be used to provide a supply to a day tank, then to the generating set.
Bund	In civil engineering terms, a wall or bank enclosing an area, often to provide secondary containment. Often seen around tank farms (see also Berm).
Bunding	Bunding, also called a bund wall, is a constructed retaining wall or bank around storage. Generally seen around large tank farms, but can be used around smaller tanks. Smaller tanks can have integral bunds, often called twin skin or twin wall tanks or "self bunded tanks". Bunding of fuel tanks is generally required for tank volumes above 200 litres. Containerised generating sets are often banded by sealing of the container floor
Busbar	Copper or aluminium (usually rigid) conductors of rectangular, square, round or hollow section, to inter-connect high current circuits in a switchboard or building.
CE Marking	CE stands for "Conformité Européenne" – European Certification Standards and Markings. Not all products must have CE marking. It is compulsory only for most of the products covered by the New Approach Directives. It is forbidden to affix CE marking to other products. It must be noted that a CE marking does not indicate that a product have been approved as safe by the EU or by another authority. It does not indicate the origin of a product either. CE M
Check synchroniser	Synchroniser used to check the operation of automatic or manual synchronisation (see Synchroniser).

Circuit	An electrical circuit is a path in which electrons from a voltage or current source flow. Thus the circuit must be a closed loop. In general an electrical circuit is an interconnection of electrical elements such as resistors, inductors, capacitors, transmission lines, switches etc. with a power source and a closed loop return path for the current.
Circuit breaker	A protective device to interrupt the flow of current in a circuit when the current level exceeds a certain value. (CB). It is normally rated to interrupt fault current. Many devices include the protection relay etc. to make this an automatic circuit breaker.
Close fit	A generic term for an enclosure or canopy which is designed to fit onto the base frame of the generating set; these may be sound proofed or simply weather protected.
Combined cycle gas turbine	Power plant (CCGT) where the exhaust heat from the turbine(s) is turned into steam which is used to generate power in a steam turbine. Thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the plant.
Combined heat and power	Use of a generating set or sets for the purpose of utilising the heat produced (via the exhaust and the radiator) as well as producing electricity. Thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the plant.
Compound generator	A generator whose excitation system takes elements of both voltage and current, or derivatives of these in order to give the required level of excitation to the main field.
Commutator	A rotary electrical switch in dc electrical generators which periodically reverses the current direction between the rotor and the stationary circuit, in order to provide steady direct current. Similarly used in dc motors.
Contactors	An electrically operated heavy current switching device. Unlike a Circuit Breaker, a contactor is not intended to interrupt a fault current.
Container	Usually taken to mean an ISO Shipping Container, often used as an Enclosure for a Generating Set and / or its ancillaries. Also known as an Intermodal Container.
Cross current compensation	System whereby the current loading of a generator in parallel with another is used to adjust the excitation of the second generator, so that the two generators share the load current equally, with minimum impact on the combined voltage level.
Current transformer	A current transformer (CT) will produce a current, in its isolated secondary circuit proportional to the current in the main circuit being measured. Standard currents in the secondary are 1 A and 5 A at the rated primary current.
Cycle	The complete reversal of an alternating current or voltage, from zero to positive maximum down to negative maximum and back to zero.
Damper winding	Windings embedded in the pole faces of a synchronous generator, whose function is to dampen oscillations of the rotor due to cyclic irregularity and effect of load changes. A more common term for amortisseur winding.

Day Tank	A small storage tank from which the generating set takes its immediate supply of fuel. Often built into the skid of the generator.
Deflection tolerance	Term used in specifying vibration mounts.
Delta	Usually associated with a winding connection configuration of a transformer or electrical rotating machine, where the three phase-coils are connected in series in a $\Delta$ (delta) configuration. There are a number of connection options for both 3 and 4 wire circuits e.g. open delta, Edison delta, (sometime referred to as high-leg delta or red-leg delta), and jack-leg delta etc. A two coil 3 wire connection would be an Open Delta.
Deviation factor	The maximum instantaneous deviation of a generator voltage waveform, as a percentage of the true sine wave of the same RMS value
Dielectric strength	The maximum electric strength that an insulating material can withstand intr
Diesel Bug	The generic term for the microbial growth found within fuel systems and fuel storage tanks. Formed of a variety of different strains of fungi and bacteria. Can be associated with fuels containing a biodiesel fraction.
Diesel rotary UPS	A diesel engine driven generating set which includes an electric motor driven heavy flywheel and AC generator. In normal operation the motor drives the flywheel/AC generator. When the mains supply fails the diesel engine is started and takes over from the motor, to drive the flywheel/AC generator. The heavy flywheel keeps the system stable whilst the engine is starting up.
Differential protection relay	Relay operated when the current differential between two points of an electrical circuit exceeds a predetermined value. Used to detect faults in generator and transformer windings.
Direct current	Current flow in one direction only i.e. no reversal of polarity.
Directive (European)	A directive is a legal act of the European Union, which requires member states to achieve a particular result without dictating the means of achieving that result. It can be distinguished from regulations which are self-executing and do not require any implementing measures.
Double Skin	Non preferred term (see Bunding)
Droop speed control	Term used in the generating set industry to indicate the action of a generating set when put under load. As in 'AVR Droop' above or speed (frequency) droop when the prime mover is under load. The setting of which are critical as generating sets can be operated in parallel running in 'droop'.
Dump Line	Refers to the safeguarding method of using a pipe work system to 'dump' fuel away from a day tank when there is a potential fire risk.
Duty assist	An arrangement where two (or more) generating sets are configured to provide mutual support in case of one piece failing to operate or needing assistance to achieve a required target: If one generating set fails to operate or cannot achieve a required target, the second (and subsequent) generating set will operate

Duty standby	An arrangement where two (or more) pieces of equipment, e.g. fuel transfer pumps, are configured to provide mutual support in case of one piece failing to operate: If one piece fails to operate, the other one will operate. One piece is duty, the other(s) is standby to the duty piece. See also Duty assist.
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