

RECORD OF AMPERES PER PHASE ON A THREE PHASE CIRCUIT.

TIME.	A	B	C
12 MIDNIGHT	20	25	25
1 A. M.	25	25	25
2 "	5	5	5
3 "	10	10	18
4 "	5	10	18
5 "	10	10	10
6 "	10	10	10
7 "	25	25	25
8 "	95	93	95
9 "	92	90	90
10 "	93	93	93
11 "	97	97	97
12 NOON	87	87	87
1 P. M.	75	70	75
2 "	90	87	90
3 "	92	92	92
4 "	75	75	75
5 "	105	100	95
6 "	125	130	120
7 "	40	40	35
8 "	55	55	50
9 "	50	45	45
10 "	40	40	40
11 "	40	40	40
12 "	12	12	15

It is imperative for the success of any central station to build up a good load and to broaden out the peak. This means to secure a considerable motor load. Let us see, therefore, what are the relative advantages comparing two and three phase motors. The induction motor is the one upon which to base our comparison, as it is the motor in general use.

While the characteristic which affects the central station is that of power factor, the power being sold by the energy input, we must not confine our comparison to this point alone, but having in mind the good derived by the motor user in securing a better motor, we will discuss the relative merit of the two phase and three phase motors in a general way.

The comparison can best be made from a summary of a convention paper by Mr. Bradley McCormick read recently before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Given two similar frames without windings, how shall the two phase and three phase windings differ in order to secure proper operation? What will be