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COURSE BROCHURE

Electric Motor Installation and Protection Settings Training Course

29 November – 3 December 2026
Kuala Lumpur

Electric Motor Installation and Protection Settings Training Course

Ref: 3063_116286 **Date:** 29 November – 3 December 2026 **Location:** Kuala Lumpur **Fees:** 4900 GBP

Electric Motor Installation and Protection Settings is a 1-week training course for electrical engineers and motor maintenance technicians who mount, connect and commission motors, and who leave with a motor installation and protection settings sheet. Motors drive pumps, fans, compressors and conveyors across industry, so a poor foundation, a loose termination or a wrong trip curve stops production quickly. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for installation and maintenance crews.

Why Electric Motor Installation Matters Now

Three forces shape electric motor installation today. Higher efficiency motors draw larger starting currents, so older starters and overload relays often no longer match the machine they protect. Variable speed drives now sit alongside direct-on-line and reduced voltage starters, changing cable, bearing and earthing choices. Maintenance crews are also smaller, so a motor must run correctly from the first start. Good installation means longer winding life and fewer nuisance trips; poor installation means burnt windings, failed bearings and lost production.

Who Gains Most from Electric Motor Installation

- Engineers responsible for selecting motors, starters and cables for new pumps, fans and compressors
- Technicians who mount, align and terminate motors on site
- Specialists who set and test overload, short circuit and earth fault protection
- Maintenance staff who replace motors after failure and return them to service
- Commissioning staff who carry out first runs and record the results

Plant maintenance groups gain most when an engineer and two or three technicians from the same site attend together.

Electric Motor Installation Capabilities

Participants link mechanical fit, cable choice and relay settings for one machine.

- Specify motor rating, enclosure and duty from load data — the purchase decision
- Align motor and driven machine shafts within tolerance — the mechanical sign-off
- Calculate cable size and voltage drop for starting and running current — the cable schedule
- Weigh direct-on-line, star-delta, soft starter and drive starting — the starter choice
- Set overload, short circuit and earth fault protection against the motor curve — the protection engineer
- Test insulation, rotation and no-load current before handover — the operations team

Key Electric Motor Installation Terms

- Full load current — the current a motor draws at rated output, voltage and frequency, taken from its nameplate.
- Locked rotor current — the current drawn at standstill on first energising, usually several times the full load current.
- Soft foot — a condition where one motor foot does not sit flat, distorting the frame when bolts are tightened.
- Thermal overload class — the rating that sets how quickly an overload relay trips at a given multiple of current.
- Star-delta starting — a reduced voltage method that connects windings in star to start, then switches them to delta.
- Insulation resistance — the resistance between windings and frame, measured with a high voltage tester before energising.

Electric Motor Installation Day by Day

Day 1: Motor Selection and Duty

- Nameplate Data Reading — Matching Rating to the Driven Load
- Duty Cycle and Starting Frequency — Choosing Motor Size and Cooling
- Enclosure and Ingress Ratings — Suiting the Motor to Its Environment
- Efficiency Classes and Starting Current — Checking Existing Starter Capacity
- Load Torque Curves — Confirming the Motor Can Accelerate the Machine

Day 2: Mounting, Alignment and Foundations

- Baseplate and Foundation Checks — Deciding When Grouting Is Required
- Soft Foot Measurement and Shimming — Preventing Frame Distortion
- Laser and Dial Shaft Alignment — Setting Coupling Tolerances
- Belt and Coupling Installation — Balancing Bearing Load and Wear
- Bearing Lubrication and Vibration Baseline — Recording First-Run Condition

Day 3: Cabling, Terminations and Starting Methods

- Cable Sizing for Starting Current — Limiting Voltage Drop at Start
- Terminal Box Connections and Glanding — Securing Torque and Sealing
- Direct-On-Line and Star-Delta Starters — Comparing Torque and Network Impact
- Soft Starters and Variable Speed Drives — Managing Bearing Currents and Harmonics
- Motor Earthing and Bonding — Ensuring Fault Current Has a Return Path

Day 4: Protection Settings and Coordination

- Thermal Overload Relay Settings — Matching Trip Class to Acceleration Time
- Short Circuit Protection With Fuses and Breakers — Selecting Breaking Capacity
- Earth Fault Detection Settings — Choosing Sensitivity Without Nuisance Trips
- Motor Protection Relay Functions — Setting Stall, Unbalance and Restart Limits
- Time-Current Curve Plotting — Coordinating Motor and Upstream Devices

Day 5: Practising the Motor Installation and Protection Settings Sheet

- Insulation Resistance and Winding Tests — Approving Energisation
- Rotation Check and Uncoupled Run — Confirming Direction and No-Load Current
- Coupled Run Readings Against Day 2 Baseline — Accepting Vibration and Temperature
- Relay Setting Verification From Day 4 Curves — Recording As-Left Values
- Installation and Protection Settings Sheet — Completing the Motor Handover Record

Applying Electric Motor Installation After the Course

- Audit the overload and earth fault settings of five critical motors against their nameplate and starting time, and correct any mismatch.
- Measure soft foot and shaft alignment on the next motor replacement and record the readings on the new settings sheet.

Electric Motor Installation Questions FAQ

What is electric motor installation and protection settings, and why does it matter now?

It is the work of mounting, aligning, connecting and protecting a motor so it starts and runs safely. It matters now because efficient motors draw higher starting currents, and drives and smaller crews leave less room for errors at the first start.

Which roles gain most from electric motor installation and protection settings training?

Electrical engineers who select motors and starters gain most, alongside technicians who mount, terminate and commission them. Staff who set protection relays also benefit.

How does electric motor installation and protection settings differ from a power system protection course?

This course works at the level of one motor and its starter, from foundation to first run. A power system protection course covers feeders, transformers and network relay coordination.

What do you bring back from electric motor installation and protection settings training?

You bring back a completed motor installation and protection settings sheet for a real machine. It holds alignment readings, cable size, starter type, relay settings and test results.

Electric Motor Installation: The Way Forward

The motor installation and protection settings sheet first informs whether a motor is ready to energise. Commissioning technicians use it at handover, and maintenance engineers use it again when the motor fails or is replaced. After its first use, revisit the overload trip class and the alignment tolerances, the two settings that drift most often.