Table 2–2
Allowable Number of Starts and Minimum Time Between Starts For Design A and Design B Motors

HP	2 Pole			4 Pole			6 Pole		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	15	1.2	75	30	5.8	38	34	15	33
1.5	12.9	1.8	76	25.7	8.6	38	29.1	23	34
2	11.5	2.4	77	23	11	39	26.1	30	35
3	9.9	3.5	80	19.8	17	40	22.4	44	36
5	8.1	5.7	83	16.3	27	42	18.4	71	37
7.5	7.0	8.3	88	13.9	39	44	15.8	104	39
10	6.2	11	92	12.5	51	46	14.2	137	41
15	5.4	16	100	10.7	75	50	12.1	200	44
20	4.8	21	110	9.6	99	55	10.9	262	48
25	4.4	26	115	8.8	122	58	10.0	324	51
30	4.1	31	120	8.2	144	60	9.3	384	53
40	3.7	40	130	7.4	189	65	8.4	503	57
50	3.4	49	145	6.8	232	72	7.7	620	64
60	3.2	58	170	6.3	275	85	7.2	735	75
75	2.9	71	180	5.8	338	90	6.6	904	79
100	2.6	92	220	5.2	441	110	5.9	1181	97
125	2.4	113	275	4.8	542	140	5.4	1452	120
150	2.2	133	320	4.5	640	160	5.1	1719	140
200	2.0	172	600	4.0	831	300	4.5	2238	265
250	1.8	210	1000	3.7	1017	500	4.2	2744	440

A = Maximum number of starts per hour
B = Maximum product of starts per hour times load Wk^2
C = Minimum rest or off time in seconds
Allowable starts per hour is the lesser of (1)A or (2)B divided by the load Wk^2 i.e.

$$\text{Starts per hour} \leq A \leq \frac{B}{\text{Load } Wk^2}$$

Note: Table is based on following conditions:

1. Applied voltage and frequency in accordance with MG 1-12.44.
2. During the accelerating period, the connected load torque is equal to or less than a torque which varies as the square of the speed and is equal to 100 percent of rated torque at rated speed.
3. External load Wk^2 equal to or less than the values listed in MG1–12.50.

For other conditions, the manufacturer should be consulted.

2.8.2 Applications Involving Extended Periods of Light Load Operation

A number of methods have been proposed to reduce the voltage applied to the motor in response to the applied load, the purpose of this being to reduce the magnetizing losses during periods when the full torque capability of the motor is not required. Typical of these devices is the power factor controller. The power factor controller is a device that adjusts the voltage applied to the motor to approximate a preset power factor.

These power factor controllers may, for example, be beneficial for use with small motors operating for extended periods of light loads where the magnetization losses are a relatively high percentage of the total loss. Care must be exercised in the application of these controllers. Savings are achieved only when the controlled motor is operated for extended periods at no load or light load.

Particular care must be taken when considering their