Technical catalogue

## Tmax

Low voltage moulded-case circuit-breakers up to 630 A




Tmax has grown. ABB SACE's experience in designing and
 manufacturing moulded-case circuit-breakers has made it possible to create apparatus which, up to 630 A , allows any application to be faced practically and simply. The new Tmax have been thought up to work together, to help you carry out selections and correct sizing, to make installation simpler, but above all to give you top level performances. The latest generation technology is present for the first time even in the smallest sizes, to reach protection releases with integrated dialogue units. With Tmax you have everything you need at hand to make your job easier, from all types of accessories and terminals. The T Generation grows, and so does freedom.


The Tmax T4 and T5 circuitbreakers have obtained the prestigious "INTEL Design 2003 Augusto Morello award" in the Product Technologies and Production processes section.


It was not easy to find solutions which would allow the Tmax circuit-breakers to achieve such high performances in such limited dimensions, but thanks to the experience which has been recognised to a leader such as

ABB SACE for decades, the objectives we had set ourselves have been achieved. So this has meant being able to equip such a small circuit-breaker as the T 2 with an electronic release, to fit the apparatus with new arcing chambers which allow the arc extinction time to be reduced, or, still further, to provide double insulation for ever greater safety right from the smallest size. A complete series of latest generation releases is available, from the electronic ones also fitted with an integrated dialogue unit, to the thermomagnetic, or magnetic only ones - all interchangeable. And residual current releases up to 630 A , among which the exclusive B type residual current release stands out, sensitive to continuous fault currents and frequencies up to 1000 Hz . The new Tmax T4 and T5 are an example of the great technology expressed by this family of apparatus with high breaking capacity, Ics at $100 \%$ of Icu and high limitation of the specific let-through energy. Being free is also all this.



Having apparatus available with smaller dimensions than all the others on the market undoubtedly offers great advantages - more space for cabling operations and simpler installation, therefore notable savings in time - five pieces of apparatus, just two depths - 70 mm for $\mathrm{T} 1, \mathrm{~T} 2, \mathrm{~T} 3$ and 103.5 mm for T 4 and T 5 , and the latter also have the same height.

They are also available in all the versions: fixed, plug-in and withdrawable and, thanks to special kits, passing from a fixed circuit-breaker to a plug-in/withdrawable one is child's play. Flexibility of use over the whole series is ensured by the complete range of connection terminals and by the large number of accessories. Being free also means having much more time for yourself.


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## Overview of the Tmax family



Circuit-breakers for distribution AC-DC

| lu | $[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| ln | $[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |
| Poles | $[\mathrm{Nr}]$ |  |
| Ue | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $(\mathrm{AC}) 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | $[\mathrm{~V}]$ | $(\mathrm{DC})$ |
| $\mathrm{Icu}(380-415 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})$ | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | B |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | C |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | N |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | S |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | H |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | L |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | V |

Circuit-breakers for motor protection

| lu | $[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Poles | $[\mathrm{Nr}]$ |  |
| Ue | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | (AC) $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Magnetic only release, IEC 60947-2 |  |  |
| PR221DS-I electronic release, IEC 60947-2 |  |  |
| PR222MP electronic release, IEC 60947-4-1 |  |  |



Circuit-breakers for applications up to 1000 V

| lu | $[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Poles | $[\mathrm{Nr}]$ |  |
| Icu $\max$ | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | 1000 V AC |
|  | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | 1000 V DC 4 poles in series |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



## Switch-disconnectors

| Ith | $[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| le | $[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |
| Poles | $[\mathrm{Nr}]$ |  |
| Ue | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | (AC) $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  |  | (DC) |
| Icm | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ |  |
| Icw | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ |  |

* For In 16 A and $\ln 20$ A: Icu @ 220/230 V AC = 16 kA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | 250 | 250 | 400 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 690 | 690 | 690 | 690 |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
|  |  |  |  |


|  | T4 | T5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 250 | $400 / 630$ |
|  | $3 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ |
|  | 20 | 20 |
|  | 40 | 40 |


| T1D | T3D | T4D | T5D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | 250 | 320 | $400 / 630$ |
| 125 | 200 | 320 | $400 / 630$ |
| $3 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ |
| 690 | 690 | 690 | 690 |
| 500 | 500 | 750 | 750 |
| 2.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 11 |
| 2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 6 |

## Tmax, Isomax, Emax: Industrial ${ }^{1 T}$ enabled!

Industrial ${ }^{1 \mathrm{~T}}$ is the solution developed by ABB for the all-round integration of a company's activities, where each product is seen as part of a complete solution. Products and technologies are grouped into functional categories (Suites), each of which measures, controls, optimizes and supports a specific "block" of activities, and they can ensure coordinated interaction thanks to the platform created by ABB (AIP: Aspect Integrator Platform). In addition to interactivity between certified products, every certified product also guarantees the ready availability of all the
 information needed for it to function technical characteristics, installation instructions, use and maintenance instructions, environmental certificates and declarations, all updated to the latest version ... a considerable advantage for the user*.
After Tmax, which was the first Industrial ${ }^{[T]}$-certified ABB
SACE product, now the whole range of Tmax and Isomax moulded-case and Emax air circuit breakers has obtained
certification and is fully entitled to join the Protect ${ }^{1 \mathrm{~T}}$ suite of products. These circuit-breakers combine with about 700 products in the ranges of distribution boards, thus enabling complete switchboards to be assembled using all Industrial ${ }^{1 T_{-}}$certified components. Moreover, T4 and T5, will feature e-plug communication interface, which will allow Integration to Industrial ${ }^{\text {IT }}$ systems. Tmax, Isomax and Emax operation can be integrated with the configurable ABB products in a system: this compatibility has always been a fundamental premise of the ABB SACE design process. Mass customization, i.e. the mass production of components customized to meet a given buyer's
specific needs is already feasible, as Industrial ${ }^{[T}$ certification demonstrates.

Yet again, ABB SACE is ahead of the field in offering a better and better customer service!

* All product technical data and related documentation can be found in Internet and is accessible to the customer. The standard documentation is in English, but there are local language versions for each country where a given product is marketed.

For further information, go to the Products and services/Industrial ${ }^{I T}$ section on our web site: http://www.abb.com

## General

The new series of ABB SACE Tmax circuit-breakers is available in five sizes: $\mathrm{T} 1, \mathrm{~T} 2, \mathrm{~T} 3, \mathrm{~T} 4$ and T 5 , able to cover a range of service currents from 1 to 630 A .
All the circuit-breakers - three-pole and four-pole - are available in the fixed version; the sizes T2, T3, T4 and T5 are available in the plug-in version, T4 and T5 also in the withdrawable one. The Tmax T1 circuit-breaker is also available in the single-pole Tmax T1 1p version, with breaking capacity of 25 kA (at 220/230 V).
The breaking capacities, at $380 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$, are identified by the following letters:
B 16 kA
C 25 kA
N 36 kA
S 50 kA
H 70 kA
L 85 kA (for T2) or 120 kA (for T4 and T5)
v 200 kA



Construction characteristics
Modularity of the series


(24)


C27)


Starting from the fixed version circuit-breaker, all the other versions used for various requirements are obtained by means of mounting conversion kits.
The following are available:

- kit for converting a fixed circuit-breaker into the moving part of a plug-in and withdrawable one
- circuit-breaker fixed parts for plug-in and withdrawable circuitbreakers
- conversion kit for the connection terminals.

Various accessories are also available:

1. Breaking unit
2. Trip units
3. Front
4. Auxiliary contacts - AUX and AUX-E
5. Undervoltage release - UVR
6. Shunt opening release - SOR
7. Terminal covers
8. Front for lever operating mechanism - FLD
9. Direct rotary handle - RHD
10. Stored energy motor operator - MOE
11. Key lock - KLF
12. Early auxiliary contact - AUE
13. Transmitted rotary handle - RHE
14. Front terminal for copper cable - FC Cu
15. Front extended terminal - EF
16. Multi-cable terminal (only for T4) - MC
17. Front terminal for copper-aluminium - FC CuAl
18. Front extended spread terminal - ES
19. Rear orientated terminal - R
20. Conversion kit for plug-in/withdrawable versions
21. Guide of fixed part in the withdrawable version
22. Fixed part - FP
23. Auxiliary position contact - AUP
24. Phase separators
25. PR010T
26. T11
27. Racking out crank handle
28. Residual current release.

## Construction characteristics

## Distinguishing features of the series

## Double insulation

Tmax has double insulation between the live power parts (excluding the terminals) and the front parts of the apparatus where the operator works during normal operation of the installation. The seat of each electrical accessory is completely segregated from the power circuit, thereby preventing any risk of contact with live parts, and, in particular, the operating mechanism unit is completely insulated in relation to the powered circuits.
Furthermore, the circuit-breaker has oversized insulation, both between the live internal parts and in the area of the connection terminals.
In fact, the distances exceed those required by the IEC Standards and comply with what is foreseen in American usage (UL 489 Standard).


## Positive operation

The operating lever always indicates the precise position of the moving contacts of the circuit-breaker, thereby guaranteeing safe and reliable signals, in compliance with the prescriptions of the IEC 60073 and IEC 60417-2 Standard (I = Closed; O = Open; yellow-green line = Open due to release trip). The circuit-breaker operating mechanism has free release regardless of the pressure on the lever and the speed of the operation. Release tripping automatically opens the moving contacts: to close them again, the operating mechanism must be reset by pushing the operating lever from the intermediate position into the lowest open position.


## Isolation behaviour

In the open position, the circuit-breaker guarantees circuit isolation in compliance with the IEC 60947-2 Standard. The oversized insulation distances guarantee there are no leakage currents and dielectric resistance to any overvoltages between input and output. For the plug-in or withdrawable version circuit-breakers, in the racked-out or withdrawn position, the power and auxiliary circuits are insulated, guaranteeing that no part is live. By means of special sockets - plug, it is possible to carry out blank tests under these conditions, operating the circuit-breaker in complete safety.


## Degrees of protection

The table indicates the degrees of protection guaranteed by the Tmax circuit-breakers according to the prescriptions of the IEC 60529 Standard:

|  | With <br> front | Without <br> front | Without <br> terminal covers | With <br> high <br> terminal covers | With <br> low <br> terminal covers | With IP40 <br> protection kit <br> on the front |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | IP 40 | IP 20 | - | - | - | - |
| B | IP 20 | IP 20 | IP 20 | IP 40 | IP 40 | IP 40 |
| C | - | - | - | IP 40 ${ }^{(1)}$ | IP 30 ${ }^{(1)}$ | - |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ After correct installation | ${ }^{(2)}$ During installation of the electrical accessories |  |  |  |  |  |

The fixed parts are always preset with IP 20 degree of protection. IP 54 degree of protection can be obtained with the circuit-breaker installed in a switchboard fitted with a rotary handle operating mechanism transmitted on the compartment door and special kit (RHE - IP54).

Construction characteristics
Distinguishing features of the series

## Operating temperature

The Tmax circuit-breakers can be used in ambient conditions where the surrounding air temperature varies between $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and stored in ambients with temperatures between $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
The circuit-breakers fitted with thermomagnetic release have their thermal element set for a reference temperature of $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
For temperatures other than $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with the same setting, there is a thermal trip threshold variation as shown in the table on page $4 / 46$ and following.
The electronic overcurrent releases do not undergo any variations in performance as the temperature varies but, in the
case of temperatures exceeding $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the maximum setting for protection against overloads L must be reduced, as indicated in the derating graph on page 4/40 and following, to take into account the heating phenomena which occur in the copper parts of the circuit-breaker passed through by the phase current.
For temperatures above $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the circuit-breaker performances are not guaranteed.
To ensure service continuity of the installations, the way to keep the temperature within acceptable levels for operation of the various devices and not only of the circuit-breakers must be carefully assessed, such as
using forced ventilation in the switchboards and in their installation room.


## Altitude

Up to an altitude of 2000 m the Tmax circuit-breakers do not undergo any alterations in their rated performances.
As the altitude increases, the atmospheric properties are altered in terms of composition, dielectric resistance, cooling capacity and pressure. The circuit-breaker performances therefore undergo derating, which can basically be measured by means of the variation in significant parameters such as the maximum rated operating voltage and the rated uninterrupted current.


## Electromagnetic compatibility

Operation of the protections is guaranteed in the presence of interferences caused by electronic apparatus, atmospheric disturbances or electrical discharges by using the electronic releases and the electronic residual current releases. No interference with other electronic apparatus near the place of installation is generated either. This is in compliance with the IEC 60947-2 Appendix F Standards and European Directive No. 89/336 regarding EMC - electromagnetic compatibility.

## Tropicalisation

Circuit-breakers and accessories in the Tmax series are tested in compliance with the IEC 60068-2-30 Standard, carrying out 2 cycles at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with the "variant 1 " method (clause 6.3.3). The suitability of the Tmax series for use under the most severe environmental conditions is therefore ensured with the hot-humid climate defined in the climatograph 8 of the IEC 60721-2-1 Standards thanks to:

- moulded insulating cases made of synthetic resins reinforced with glass fibres;
- anti-corrosion treatment of the main metallic parts;

- Fe/Zn 12 galvanisation (ISO 2081), protected by a conversion layer mainly consisting of chromates (ISO 4520);
- application of anti-condensation protection for electronic overcurrent releases and relative accessories.


## Resistance to shocks and vibrations



The circuit-breakers are unaffected by vibrations generated mechanically and due to electromagnetic effects, in compliance with the IEC 60068-2-6 Standards and the regulations of the major classification organisations:

- RINA
- Det Norske Veritas
- Bureau Veritas
- Lloyd's register of shipping
- Germanischer Lloyd
- ABS
- Russian Maritime Register of Shipping.

The Tmax circuit-breakers are also tested, according to the IEC 60068-2-27 Standard, to resist shocks up to 12 g for 11 ms . Please ask ABB SACE for higher performances in terms of resistance to shocks.

## Installation

Tmax circuit-breakers can be installed in the switchboards, mounted in any horizontal, vertical or lying down position on the back plate or on rails, without undergoing any derating of their rated characteristics. Tmax circuit-breakers can be installed easily in all types of switchboards, above all thanks to the possibility of being supplied either by top or bottom terminals, without jeopardising the apparatus functionality.
Apart from fixing on the base plate, T1, T2 and T3 can also be
 installed on DIN 50022 rails, thanks to the special fixing brackets. Furthermore, the depth of 70 mm , takes Tmax T3 to the same standard as the two smaller sizes, making assembly of circuit-breakers up to 250 A in standard switchboards even simpler. In fact, it is possible to prepare standardised support structures, facilitating the design stage and construction of the switchboard metalwork.


## Racking-out with the door closed

With Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers, in the withdrawable version, the circuit-breaker can be racked-in and out with the compartment door closed, thereby increasing operator safety and allowing rationalisation of low voltage arc proof switchboards. Racking out can only be carried out with the circuit-breaker open (for obvious safety reasons), using a special racking-out crank handle supplied with the conversion kit from fixed circuit-breaker to moving part of withdrawable circuit-breaker.


## Range of accessories

The completeness and installation rationality of the Tmax series is also achieved thanks to innovative solutions in development of the accessories:

- single range of accessories for T1, T2 and T3 and one for T4 and T5, characterised by completeness and simplicity for installation in switchboards. Harmonisation of the accessories allows reduction in stocks and greater service flexibility, offering increasing advantages for users of the Tmax series;
- same possibility of equipping with accessories, in terms of connection devices (terminals, terminal covers and phase separators), between fixed circuit-breakers and fixed parts of plug-in circuit-breakers for Tmax T1, T2 and T3;
- wide offer of residual current releases:
- three-pole and four-pole RC221 and RC222 up to 250 A with T1, T2 and T3;
- RC222 underneath, four-pole up to 630 A with T4 and T5;
- RC223 (type B), also sensitive to currents with continuous components, four-pole for T3 and T4;
- four-pole RC222 in plug-in version for T4 and T5.




## Construction characteristics

## Distinguishing features of the series

## Compliance with Standards and company quality system

Tmax circuit-breakers and their accessories comply with the international IEC 60947-2 Standards and the EC directive:

- Low Voltage Directives (LVD) no. 73/23 EEC
- Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC) no. 89/336 EEC. Certification of compliance with the product Standards mentioned above is carried out, in accordance with the European EN 45011 Standard, by the Italian certification organisation ACAE (Association for Certification of Electrical Apparatus), member of the European organization LOVAG (Low Voltage Agreement Group). The Test Room at ABB SACE is accredited by SINAL (certificate No. 062/1997).
The Tmax series also has a range which has undergone certification according to the severe American UL 489 and CSA C22.2 Standards. Furthermore, the Tmax series is certified by the Russian GOST (Russia Certificate of Conformity) certification organisation.
The pieces of apparatus comply with the prescriptions for on-board shipping installations and are approved by the major Naval Registers - Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Germanischer Lloyd, Bureau Veritas, Rina, Det Norske Veritas, Russian Maritime Register of Shipping, and ABS (please ask ABB SACE for confirmation about the versions available).
ABB SACE's Quality System complies with the international ISO 9001 Vision 2000 Standard (model for quality assurance in design, development, construction, installation and service assistance) and with the equivalent European EN ISO 9001 and Italian UNI EN ISO 9001 Standards
The third certifying Organisation is RINA-QUACER. ABB SACE obtained its first certification in 1990 with three-year validity, and has now reached its third confirmation of renewal.

The new Tmax series has a hologram on the front, obtained using special anti-imitation techniques - a guarantee of the quality and genuineness of the circuit-breaker as an ABB SACE product.
Attention to protection of the environment is another priority commitment for ABB SACE, and, as confirmation of this, the environmental management system has been certified by RINA. ABB SACE - the first industry in the electromechanical sector in Italy to obtain this recognition - thanks to a revision of the production process with an eye to ecology - has been able to reduce the consumption of raw materials and waste from processing by $20 \%$. ABB SACE's commitment to safeguarding the environment is also shown in a concrete way by Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) of the products, carried out directly by ABB SACE's Research and Development in collaboration with the ABB Research Centre. Selection of materials, processes and packing materials is made optimising the true environmental impact of the product, also foreseeing the possibility of its being recycled.
Furthermore, in 1997 ABB SACE developed its Environmental Management system and got it certified in conformity with the international ISO14001 Standard, integrating it in 1999 with the Management System for Health and Safety in the workplace according to BS 8800 (British Standards).
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Circuit-breakers for power distribution

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Tmax circuit-breakers for power distribution
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## Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Electrical characteristics




Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## General characteristics

## General characteristics

The new series of Tmax moulded-case circuit-breakers - complying with the IEC 60947-2 Standard is divided into five basic sizes, with an application range from 1 A to 630 A and breaking capacities from 16 kA to 200 kA (at $380 / 415 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ ).
Selection of the size allows the basic electrical characteristics to be identified simply and immediately, whereas selection of the overcurrent release is made according to the type of application required.
Furthermore, for the first time ABB SACE has also developed a moulded-case circuit-breaker with a single-pole construction characteristic: T1B 1p. This is a 160 A rated uninterrupted current circuitbreaker, able to operate at service voltages up to 240 VAC and 125 V DC, complying with the IEC 60947-2 Standard. From the viewpoint of dimensions, the new T1B 1p is absolutely identical to the Tmax $T 1$ size (same height $H=130 \mathrm{~mm}$ and same depth $\mathrm{D}=70 \mathrm{~mm}$ ), except for the width, typical of a single pole $(\mathrm{L}=25.4 \mathrm{~mm})$. It is therefore suitable for being installed in distribution switchboards by means of a back plate, even side by side with other circuit-breakers in the series.
For protection of alternating current networks, the following are available:

- T1B 1p circuit-breaker, equipped with TMF thermomagnetic releases with fixed thermal and magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=10 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$;
- T1, T2, T3 and T4 (up to 50 A) circuit-breakers equipped with TMD thermomagnetic releases with adjustable thermal threshold $\left(I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ and fixed magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=10 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$;
- T3 and T5 circuit-breakers, fitted with TMG releases for generator protection with adjustable thermal threshold ( $\left.I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ and fixed magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=3 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ for T3 and adjustable magnetic threshold ( $\left.I_{3}=2.5 \ldots 5 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ for T5;
- T4 and T5 circuit-breakers with TMA thermomagnetic releases with adjustable thermal threshold $\left(I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ and adjustable magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=5 \ldots 10 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$.
- T2 with PR221DS electronic release;
- T4 and T5 with PR221DS, PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD electronic releases.

The field of application in alternating current of the Tmax series varies from 1 A to 630 A with voltages up to 690 V.
The Tmax T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 circuit-breakers equipped with TMD and TMA can also be used in direct current plants, with a range of application from 1 A to 630 A and a minimum operating voltage of 24 V DC. With two poles in series, T1, T2, T3 can be used with rated voltages of 250 V and T4, T5 with 500 V with breaking capacities up to 100 kA , whereas with 3 poles in series 500 V for T1, T2, T3 and 750 V for T 4 , T 5 can be reached with breaking capacities still up to 100 kA for $\mathrm{T} 1, \mathrm{~T} 2, \mathrm{~T} 3$ and 70 kA for T4, T5.

## Interchangeability

The Tmax T4 and T5 circuit- magnetic only releases or their simplicity of assembly, the breakers can be equipped either with TMD, TMG or TMA thermomagnetic releases, MA
magnetic only releases or PR221DS, PR222DS/P, PR222DS/PD and PR222MP electronic releases. Thanks to
end customer can, in fact, change the type of release extremely rapidly, according to


- complete circuit-breaker already coded
$\boldsymbol{\Delta}=$ circuit-breaker to be assembled (separate codes of the circuit-breaker part plus release)

| Application range of alternating and direct current circuit-breakers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Release | Range [A] |
| AC |  |  |
| T1 1p 160 | TMF | 16... 160 |
| T1 160 | TMD | 16... 160 |
| T2 160 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TMD } \\ \text { MF/MA } \\ \text { PR221DS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,6 \ldots 160 \\ 1 \ldots 100 \\ 10 \ldots 160 \end{array}$ |
| T3 250 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TMG } \\ & \text { TMD } \\ & \text { MA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \ldots 250 \\ 63 \ldots 250 \\ 100 . . .200 \end{array}$ |
| T4 250/320 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TMD } \\ \text { TMA } \\ \text { MA } \\ \text { PR221DS } \\ \text { PR222DS/P } \\ \text { PR222DS/PD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \ldots 50 \\ 80 \ldots 320 \\ 10 \ldots 200 \\ 100 \ldots 320 \\ 100 \ldots 320 \\ 100 \ldots 320 \end{array}$ |
| T5 400/630 | TMG TMA PR221DS PR222DS/P PR222DS/PD | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \ldots 630 \\ & 320 \ldots 630 \\ & 320 \ldots 630 \\ & 320 \ldots 630 \\ & 320 \ldots 630 \end{aligned}$ |
| DC |  |  |
| T1 1p 160 | TMF | 16... 160 |
| T1 160 | TMD | 16... 160 |
| T2 160 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { TMD } \\ \text { MF/MA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,6 \ldots 160 \\ 1 \ldots 100 \end{array}$ |
| T3 250 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TMG } \\ & \text { TMD } \\ & \text { MA } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \ldots 250 \\ 63 \ldots 250 \\ 100 \ldots 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| T4 250/320 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TMD } \\ & \text { TMA } \\ & \text { MA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \ldots 50 \\ 80 . . .320 \\ 10 . .200 \end{array}$ |
| T5 400/630 | TMG TMA | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \ldots 630 \\ & 320 \ldots 630 \end{aligned}$ |
| TMF = thermomagnetic release with fixed thermal and magnetic threshold <br> TMD = thermomagnetic release with adjustable thermal and fixed magnetic threshold <br> TMA = thermomagnetic release with adjustable thermal and magnetic threshold <br> TMG = thermomagnetic release for generator protection <br> PR22_ = electronic releases |  |  |

The three-pole T2, T3 and T4 circuit-breakers can also be fitted with MA adjustable magnetic only releases, both for applications in alternating current and in direct current, in particular for motor protection (see page 2/19 and following).
their own requirements and needs: in this case, correct assembly is the customer's responsibility. Above all, this
means into increased flexibility of use of the circuit-breakers with considerable savings in terms of costs thanks to better
rationalisation of stock management.


Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Thermomagnetic releases

## Thermomagnetic releases

The Tmax T1 1p, T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 circuit-breakers can be fitted with thermomagnetic releases and are used in protection of alternating and direct current networks with a range of use from 1,6 A to 630 A. They allow the protection against overload with a thermal device (with fixed threshold for T1 1p and adjustable threshold for T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5) realised using the bimetal technique, and protection against short-circuit with a magnetic device (with fixed threshold for T1, T2 and T3 and T4 up to 50 A and adjustable threshold for T4 and T5).
The four-pole circuit-breakers are always supplied with the neutral protected by the release and with protection of the neutral at 100\% of the phase setting for settings up to 100 A . For higher settings, the version with protection of the neutral at $50 \%$ of the phase setting is also available.
Furthermore, for Tmax T3 and T5, the TMG thermomagnetic releases for generator protection are available. For T3 the release has adjustable thermal threshold ( $I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}$ ) and fixed magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=3 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$, whereas for T 5 the release has adjustable thermal threshold $\left(I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ and adjustable magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=2.5 \ldots 5 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$.

## Thermomagnetic release TMD and TMG (for T3)



Thermomagnetic release TMF for T1B 1p


TMF - T1 1p


TMF $=$ thermomagnetic release with fixed thermal and magnetic threshold.

## TMD - T1 and T3

|  | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | - | 160 | 200 | 250 |
|  | Neutral [A]-50\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |
| T1 160 |  | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | $\square$ | - | - |
| T3 250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ |
| $I_{3}=10 \times \ln$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}[\mathrm{~A}]$ | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | - | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |

TMD - T2

|  | In [ A ] | 1.6 | 2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4 | 5 | 6.3 | 8 | 10 | 12.5 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Neutral [A]-100\% | 1.6 | 2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4 | 5 | 6.3 | 8 | 10 | 12.5 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 100 |
| $\mathrm{I}_{3}=10 \mathrm{xln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ [A] | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | 1000 |

TMG - T3


Notes:

- In identifies the setting current for protection of the phases ( $\mathrm{L} 1, \mathrm{~L} 2$ and L 3 ) and of the neutral.

The TMD and TMA thermomagnetic releases have the thermal element with adjustable threshold $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}$. The value of the thermal element adjustment which is obtained by acting on the special selector, is intended at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The magnetic element has fixed trip threshold with $\pm 20 \%$ tolerance according to what is indicated by the IEC 60947-2 (pos. 8.3.3.1.2) Standard. The trip thresholds of the magnetic protection $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ are a function of the setting used both by the phase and neutral protection.

## Thermomagnetic release TMA and TMG (for T5)



TMA = thermomagnetic release with adjustable thermal threshold $\left(I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ and adjustable magnetic threshold $\left(l_{3}=5 \ldots 10 \times \ln \right)$
TMG (for T5) = thermomagnetic release for generator protection with adjustable thermal threshold $\left(l_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ and adjustable magnetic threshold $\left(I_{3}=2.5 \ldots 5 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$
TMD/TMA - T4

| $I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \ln$ | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 20 | 32 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 320 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Neutral [A]-100\% | 20 | 32 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 320 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 |
| $\begin{gathered} I_{3}=10 \times \ln \\ I_{3}=5 \ldots . .10 \mathrm{x} \ln \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=10 \times \ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 320 | 320 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=5 \ldots . .10 \times \ln [\mathrm{A}]$ |  |  |  | 400... 800 | 500... 1000 | 625... 1250 | 800... 1600 | 1000... 2000 | 1250... 2500 | 1600... 3200 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 320 | 320 | 500 | 400... 800 | 500... 1000 | 625... 1250 | 800... 1600 | 1000... 2000 | 1250... 2500 | 1600... 3200 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | - | - | - | - | - | 400... 800 | 500... 1000 | 625... 1250 | 800... 1600 | 1000... 2000 |

## TMA - T5

| $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | In [A] | 320 | 400 | 500 | 630 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Neutral [A]-100\% | 320 | 400 | 500 | 630 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | 200 | 250 | 320 | 400 |
| $I_{3}=5 . .10 \times \ln$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}[\mathrm{~A}]$ | 1600... 3200 | 2000... 4000 | 2500... 5000 | 3150... 6300 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 1600... 3200 | 2000... 4000 | 2500... 5000 | 3150... 6300 |
|  | Neutral [A] - 50\% | 1000... 2000 | 1250... 2500 | 1600... 3200 | 2000... 4000 |

TMG - T5

| $I_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | In [ A ] | 320 | 400 | 500 | 630 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Neutral [A]-100\% | 320 | 400 | 500 | 630 |
| $I_{3}=2.5 \ldots 5 \times \ln$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}[\mathrm{~A}]$ | 800... 1600 | 1000... 2000 | 1250... 2500 | 1600... 3200 |
|  | Neutral [A]-100\% | 800... 1600 | 1000... 2000 | 1250... 2500 | 1600... 3200 |

## Notes

- In identifies the setting current for protection of the phases ( $\mathrm{L} 1, \mathrm{~L} 2$ and L 3 ) and of the neutral.

The TMA and TMG thermomagnetic releases which equip the Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers have the thermal element with adjustable threshold $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{In}$. The set current value which is obtained using the special selector is intended at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The magnetic element has adjustable trip threshold ( $I_{3}=5 \ldots 10 \times \ln$ for TMA and $\mathrm{I}_{3}=2.5 \ldots 5 \times \ln$ for TMG) with a tolerance of $\pm 20 \%$ according to what is indicated in the Norma IEC 60947-2 (pos. 8.3.3.1.2) Standard.

Circuit-breakers for power distribution
Electronic releases

## General characteristics

The Tmax T2, T4 and T5 circuit-breakers for uses in alternating current can be equipped with PR221DS, PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD overcurrent releases constructed using electronic technology. This allows protection functions to be obtained which guarantee great reliability, trip precision and immunity to electromagnetic components in compliance with the standards on the matter. The power supply required for correct operation is supplied directly by the release current transformers and tripping is always guaranteed, even under single-phase load conditions and in correspondence with the minimum setting.

The protection releases are made up of the current transformers (three or four depending on the number of conductors to be protected), the SACE PR221DS, PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD protection unit and of a trip coil with demagnetisation which acts directly on the circuit-breaker operating mechanism unit and is mounted in the right-hand slot of the cir-cuit-breaker for Tmax T2 or is already housed in the release box for Tmax T4 and T5.
The current transformers are housed inside the release box and supply the energy required for correct operation of the protection and the signal needed to detect the current. They are available with primary rated current as indicated in the table.
When the protection trips, the circuit-breaker opens by means of the trip coil, which changes over a contact (AUX-SA, supplied on request) to signal release tripped. Signalling reset is of mechanical type and takes place with resetting of the circuit-breaker operating lever.
The test of the trip coil can be carried out by means of the SACE T1 test device. Positive outcome of the test coincides with cir-cuit-breaker opening.

| Current transformers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In [A] | 10 | 25 | 63 | 100 | 160 | 250 | 320 | 400 | 630 |
| PR221DS | T2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |  |
|  | T4 |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ | ■ |  |  |
|  | T5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ |
|  | L | 4...10 | 10... 25 | 25... 63 | 40... 100 | 64...160 | 100... 250 | 128... 320 | 160... 400 | 252... 630 |
|  | S | 10... 100 | 25... 250 | 63... 630 | 100... 1000 | 160... 1600 | 250... 2500 | 320... 3200 | 400... 4000 | 630...6300 |
|  | I | 10... 100 | 25... 250 | 63... 630 | 100... 1000 | 160... 1600 | 250... 2500 | 320... 3200 | 400... 4000 | 630...6300 |
| PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD | T4 |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
|  | T5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
|  | L |  |  |  | 40... 100 | 64... 160 | 100... 250 | 128... 320 | 160... 400 | 252... 630 |
|  | S |  |  |  | 60... 1000 | 96... 1600 | 150... 2500 | 192... 3200 | 240... 4000 | 378... 6300 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 150... 1200 | 240... 1920 | 375... 3000 | 480...3200* | 600...4800 | 945...6300 |
|  | G |  |  |  | 20... 100 | 32... 160 | 50... 250 | 64... 320 | 80... 400 | 126... 630 |

[^0]
## Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Electronic releases

## PR221DS

The PR221DS release, available for T2,T4 and T5, provides protection functions against overload L and short-circuit S/I (version PR221DS-LS/I): with this version, you can choose between protection S or I moving the dip-switch. Alternatively, the version with only the function of protection against instantaneous short-circuit I is available (version PR221DS-I, also see page $2 / 23$ ).
The wide range of settings makes this release particularly suitable in all distribution applications where reliability and trip precision are required and where only protection against short-circuit $\left(I_{3}=1 \ldots 10 \times \mathrm{In}\right)$ is needed, this obtained using the PR221DS release in version I.
The PR221DS release for Tmax T2 has some differences compared with the one which can be used with $T 4$ and $T 5$. With $T$ max $T 2$, the release is not interchangeable, protection against overload $L$ can be set manually at $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.4 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{ln}$ with 16 thresholds by means of a dip switch on the front of the circuit-breaker, and it is possible to select between 2 trip curves $3 s$ at $6 \times I_{1}$ and $6 s$ at $6 \times I_{1}$. On the other hand, with Tmax T4 and T5, protection L can be set manually at $I_{1}=0.4 \ldots 1 \times \mathrm{ln}$ with 16 thresholds by means of a dip switch on the front of the circuit-breaker and it is possi-

## Example of protection setting

Given a T2 160 circuit-breaker with $\operatorname{In}=100 \mathrm{~A}$, set the protection $L$ to $I_{1}=80 \mathrm{~A}$ in curve 3 s , and $S$ to 300 A in curve 0.25 s :
To obtain $\mathrm{I}_{1}=80 \mathrm{~A}$, the dip switches in correspondence with 0.08 and 0.32 must be moved so that $I_{1}=\ln \times(0.4+0.32+0.08)=100 \times(0.4+0.32+$ $0.08)=80 \mathrm{~A}$. To select curve 3 s , the dip switch in correspondence with t1 must be moved upwards.
To obtain $\mathrm{I}_{2}=300 \mathrm{~A}$, first of all, the dip must be moved in correspondance of " S " protection, then the dip switches in correspondence with 1 and 2 must be moved so that $I_{2}=\ln \times(1+2)=100 \times(1+2)=300 \mathrm{~A}$.
To select curve 0,25 s, the dip switch in correspondence with t2 must be moved downwards. ble select between 2 different trip curves 3 s at $6 \times I_{1}$ and 12 s at $6 \times I_{1}$. The protection functions against delayed short-circuit $S$ or, alternatively, instantaneous I are the same both for the PR221DS of Tmax T 2 and for T 4 and T 5 .

## PR221DS-LS/I

## Protection S

Against short-circuit with delayed trip


The protection function against short-circuit with delayed trip S, with inverse short time delay with inverse time characteristic ( $12 \mathrm{t}=$ const) can be set, $I_{2}=1 . . .10 \times \ln$ with15 thresholds, and the possibility of excluding the protection, which can be set by means of the dip switches on the front of the circuitbreaker. The protection time delay can be selected by adjusting the dip switches on one of the two available curves ( 0.1 s at $8 \times \ln , 0.25 \mathrm{~s}$ at $8 \times \mathrm{In}$ ).
The protection function against instantaneous short-circuit I can be adjusted to $I_{3}=1 \ldots 10 \times \ln$ with 15 thresholds and the possibility of excluding the protection, which can be set by means of the specific dip switch.
There is a single adjustment for the phases and the neutral. However, for these it can be decided whether to request the protection threshold of the functions at 50-100\% of that of the phases for Tmax T2 ( $\mathrm{In}=100 \mathrm{~A}$ ), whereas for T4 and T5 it is possible to select the protection threshold OFF, $50 \%$ or $100 \%$ directly from the front of the release by means of the specific dip switch.
The trip coil is always supplied with the PR221DS release for Tmax T2 and is housed in the righthand slot of the circuit-breaker. A kit of auxiliary contacts, specifically for electronic T 2 , is available when ordering, which includes the following:

- 1 contact for signalling electronic release trip
- 1 contact for signalling open/closed
- 1 contact for signalling release trip.

On the other hand, for Tmax T4 and T5, the trip coil is housed inside the electronic release and therefore, since the right slot of the circuit-breaker is not occupied, the auxiliary contacts available can be used. The auxiliary contacts AUX-SA to signal release trip can always be used (see page 3/18).

## PR221DS - Protection functions and parameterisations

| Protection functions |  | Trip threshold $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_{1}= & 0.40-0.44-0.48-0.52- \\ & 0.56-0.60-0.64-0.68- \\ & 0.72-0.76-0.80-0.84- \\ & 0.88-0.92-0.96-1 \times \mathrm{In} \end{aligned}$ <br> Release between 1.1...1.3 $\times \mathrm{I}_{1}$ (IEC 60947-2) | Trip curves ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOT EXCLUDABLE | Against overload with long inverse time delay trip and trip characteristic according to an inverse time curve ( ${ }^{2} \mathrm{t}=$ =constant $)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 6 \times \mathrm{I}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{1}=3 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ <br> Tolerance: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 6 \times \mathrm{I}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{1}=6 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { only for T2 } \end{aligned}$ | at $6 \times I_{1}$ $\mathrm{t}_{1}=12 \mathrm{~s}$ only for T4, T5 |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against short-circuit with inverse short time delay trip and trip characteristic with inverse time ( $1^{2 \mathrm{t}}$ =constant) (selectable as an alternative to protection function I) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}_{2}=1-1,5-2-2,5-3-3,5-4,5- \\ & 5,5-6,5-7-7,5-8-8,5-9- \\ & 10 \times \ln \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 10 \% \text { (T4-T5) } \\ & \quad \pm 10 \% \text { up to } 2 \times \ln \text { (T2) } \\ & \\ & \quad \pm 20 \% \text { above } 2 \times \ln (\mathrm{T} 2) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{l} \text { a } 8 \times \ln \\ t_{2}=0,1 \mathrm{~s} \end{array} & \quad t_{2}=0,25 \mathrm{ln} \\ \text { Tolerance: } & \pm 10 \% \text { up to } \\ & \pm 20 \% \text { above } \\ & \pm 20 \% \text { (T2) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 x \ln (T 4-T 5) \\ & 6 x \ln (T 4-T 5) \end{aligned}$ |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against short-circuit with instantaneous trip (selectable as an alternative to protection func- $\square$ tion S) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}_{3}=1-1,5-2-2,5-3-3,5-4,5- \\ & \quad 5,5-6,5-7-7,5-8-8,5-9- \\ & \quad 10 \times \ln \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 10 \% \text { (T4-T5) } \\ & \quad \pm 20 \% \text { (T2) } \end{aligned}$ |  | istantaneous $\leq 25 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |

[^1]Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Electronic releases

## PR222DS/P

The PR222DS/P release, available for T4 and T5, has protection functions against overload L , delayed S and instantaneous I short-circuit (version PR222DS/P-LSI) and, alternatively, as well as the functions L, S, I, also has protection against earth fault $G$ (version PR222DS/P-LSIG).
The wide range of adjustments makes this release particularly suitable in all distribution applications where reliability and trip precision are required.
Function L, which cannot be excluded, can be set manually to $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.4 \ldots 1 \times \ln$ with 32 thresholds which can be set by means of the dip switches on the front of the release, or electronically by means of the SACE PR010T test and configuration unit which can be set between $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.4 \ldots 1 \times \ln$ with 61 thresh olds (steps of $0.01 \times \mathrm{In}$ ). Furthermore, it is possible to select among four different trip curves: 3 s at $6 \times I_{1}$, 6s at $6 \times I_{1}, 9 \mathrm{~s}$ at $6 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}, 12 \mathrm{~s}$ at $6 \times \mathrm{ln}$ for T 4 In = 320 A and $\mathrm{T} 5 \mathrm{In}=630 \mathrm{~A}$ and 18 s at $6 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}$ for all the other settings.
Otherwise it is also possible to set the trip time to $6 \times I_{1}$ electronically between 3 and 18s with 31 thresholds (step of 0.5s), except for T4 In= 320 A and T 5 In= 630 A , for which the maximum value is 12 s .

The function of protection against short-circuit with delayed trip S, with inverse short delay with characteristic with inverse time ( $1^{2} \mathrm{t}=$ cost $)$ or with definite time, can be set to $\mathrm{I}_{2}=0.6 \ldots 10 \times \ln$ with 15 thresholds and the possibility of excluding the protection, which can be set by means of the dip switches on the front of the cir-cuit-breaker, or with the SACE PR010T $I_{2}=0.6 \ldots 10 \times \mathrm{In}$ with 95 thresholds (steps of 0.1). The time delay of the protection can be selected either manually by adjusting the dip switch to one of the four curves available (with delay of 0.05 s at $8 \times \mathrm{In}$, 0.1 s at $8 \times \ln , 0.25 \mathrm{~s}$ at $8 \times \ln$ or 0.5 s at $8 \times \mathrm{In}$ ) or electronically by means of PR010T between 0.05 and 0.5 s at $8 \times \ln$ with 46 thresholds (steps of 0.01s). The function of protection against instantaneous shortcircuit | is adjustable to $I_{3}^{(1)}=1.5 \ldots 12 \times \ln$ with 15 thresholds and the possibility of excluding the protection, can be set by means of dip switches, or with the SACE PR010T at $I_{3}^{(1)}=1.5 \ldots 12 \times \mathrm{In}$ with 86 thresholds (steps of $0.1 \times \mathrm{In}$ ). The function of protection against earth fault G is adjustable either manually, by means of dip switches, to $I_{4}=0.2 \ldots 1 \mathrm{x}$ In with 7 thresholds and the possibility of excluding the pro-
tection, or electronically by means of the SACE PR010T to $I_{4}=0.2 \ldots 1 \times \ln$ with 81 thresholds (steps of $0.01 \times \mathrm{In}$ ). It is also possible to select among four different trip curves: 0.1 s at $3.15 \times \mathrm{I}_{4}, 0.2 \mathrm{~s}$ at $2.25 \times \mathrm{I}_{4}$, 0.4 s at $1.6 \times \mathrm{I}_{4}$ and 0.8 s at $1.10 \times \mathrm{I}_{4}$, or to set the trip time electronically between 0.1 and 0.8 s with 71 thresholds (steps of 0.01 s ).
There is a single setting for the phases and neutral, for which one can decide whether to set the threshold of the protection functions to OFF, to $50 \%$ or to100\% that of the phases by means of two special dip switches on the front of the cir-cuit-breaker.
Furthermore, on the front of the PR222DS/P (or PD) releases, signalling of pre-alarm and alarm of protection L is available. The pre-alarm threshold value (cannot be excluded or modified by the user) is equal to $0.9 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}$. It is also possible to transmit remotely the alarm of protection L, simply connecting connector X3 to the dedicated contact.

## PR222DS/PD

Apart from the protection functions against overload L, delayed S and instantaneous I short-circuit (version PR222DS/ PD-LSI) or, alternatively, plus the

| Communication functions PR222DS/P | PR222DS/PD |
| :---: | :---: |
| Protocol | Modbus RTU standard |
| Physical medium | EIA RS485 |
| Speed (maximum) | 19200bps |
| Measurement functions |  |
| Phase currents $\quad{ }^{(1)}$ | $\square$ |
| Neutral $\square^{(1)}$ | $\square$ |
| Earth $\quad \square^{(1)}$ | $\square$ |
| Signalling functions |  |
| L pre-alarm and alarm LED ■ | $\square$ |
| L alarm output contact ${ }^{(2)}$ ■ | $\square$ |
| Data available |  |
| State of the circuit-breaker (open, closed) | $\square$ |
| Mode (local, remote) | $\square$ |
| Protection parameters set $\quad$ ■ ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\square$ |
| Alarms |  |
| Protections: L, S, I, G $\quad$ (1) | $\square$ |
| Release control for failed fault $\quad{ }^{(1)}$ | $\square$ |
| Maintenance |  |
| Total number of operations | $\square$ |
| Total number of trips | $\square$ |
| Number of trip tests | $\square$ |
| Number of manual operations | $\square$ |
| Number of trips for each individual protection function | $\square$ |
| Record of last trip data | $\square$ |
| Commands |  |
| Circuit-breaker opening/closing (with motor operator) | $\square$ |
| Alarm reset | $\square$ |
| Circuit-breaker reset (with motor operator) | $\square$ |
| Setting the protection curves and thresholds $\quad{ }^{(1)}$ | $\square$ |
| Safety function |  |
| Automatic opening in the case of failed release for fault (with motor operator) | $\square$ |
| Events |  |
| Changes in circuit-breaker state, in the protections and all the alarams | $\square$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ With PR010/T unit
${ }^{(2)}$ Typical contact: MOS photo Vmax: 48 V DC/30 V AC Imax: $50 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{DC/35mA} \mathrm{AC}$

| Auxiliary power supply - Electrical characteristics |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| PR222DS/PD |  |
| Auxiliary power supply (galvanically insulated) | $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC} \pm 20 \%$ |
| Maximum ripple | $5 \%$ |
| Inrush current @ 24 V | 1 A for 30 ms |
| Rated current @ 24 V | 100 mA |
| Rated power @ 24 V | $2,5 \mathrm{~W}$ |

extra protection against earth fault G (version PR222DS/PDLSIG), the PR222DS/PD release, available for T4 and T5, also has the dialogue unit integrated with Modbus ${ }^{\circledR}$ RTU protocol.
The Modbus ${ }^{\oplus}$ RTU protocol has been known and used worldwide for many years and is now a market standard thanks to its simplicity of installation, configuration and to its integration in the various different supervision, control and automation systems, as well as good level performances.
The PR222/PD releases allow the Tmax T4 and T5 circuitbreakers to be integrated in a communication network based on the Modbus ${ }^{\circledR}$ RTU protocol. Modbus ${ }^{\circledR}$ RTU provides a Mas-ter-Slave system architecture where a Master (PLC, PC...) cyclically interrogates several Slaves (field devices). The devices use the EIA RS485 standard as the physical means for data transmission at a maximum transmission speed of 19200 bit/sec.
Again for this release, the power supply needed for correct operation of the protection functions is supplied directly by the current transformers of the release, and tripping is always guaranteed, even under conditions of single-phase load and in correspondence with the minimum setting. Nevertheless, communication is only possible with an auxiliary power supply of 24 V DC.
The PR222DS/PD release, with integrated communication and
control functions, allows a wide range of information to be acquired and transmitted remotely, to carry out opening and closing commands thanks to shunt opening and closing releases installed on board the circuitbreaker, to store the configuration parameters and those for programming the unit itself like the current thresholds of the protection functions and the protection curves.
All the information can be consulted both locally, directly on the front of the circuit-breaker with the front display unit FDU, and remotely by means of supervision and control systems. The PR222DS/PD releases can be associated with the AUX-E auxiliary contacts in electronic version, to know the state of the circuit-breaker (open/closed), and with AUX-E plus MOE-E motor operator (the AUX-E are compulsory when MOE-E is to be used) to remotely control cir-cuit-breaker opening and closing as well (also see page 3/17 and following).
If the circuit-breaker fitted with the PR222DS/PD release is inserted in a supervision system, during the test phases with the PR010/T unit, communication is automatically abandoned and starts again on completion of this operation.
Communication towards the display unit FDU is also available, which can also take place with self-supply starting from $0.35 \times$ In present at least on one phase. The details of the functions available are indicated in the diagram.

Circuit-breakers for power distribution
Electronic releases

## PR222DS/P

Protection S

## Protection I

Against short-circuit
with delayed trip
Against short-circuit with instantaneous trip

Protection L
Against overload

Socket for test SACE TT1 test unit

Socket for connection of SACE PR010/T test unit

## PR222DS/PD



| Protection functions |  | Trip threshold$\begin{aligned} & \text { Manual setting } \\ & \mathrm{I}_{1}=0.40-0.42-0.44-0.46- \\ & 0.48-0.50-0.52-0.54- \\ & 0.56-0.58-0.60-0.62- \\ & 0.64-0.66-0.68-0.70- \\ & 0.72-0.74-0.76-0.78- \\ & \\ & \quad 0.80-0.82-0.84-0.86- \\ & \\ & \quad 0.88-0.90-0.92-0.94- \\ & \\ & 0.96-0.98-1 \times \ln \end{aligned}$ | Trip curves ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOT EXCLUDABLE | Against overload with long inverse time delay trip and trip characteristic according to an inverse time curve ( $1^{2 t}=$ constant) |  | Manual setting at $6 \times I_{1} \quad$ at $6 \times I_{1}$ $\mathrm{t}_{1}=3 \mathrm{~s} \quad \mathrm{t}_{1}=6 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 6 \times \mathrm{I}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{1}=9 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 6 \times I_{1} \\ & t_{1}=18 s^{(2)} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electronic setting } \\ & I_{1}=0.40 \ldots 1 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.01 \times \mathrm{In}) \\ & \text { Release between } 1.1 \ldots 1.3 \times \mathrm{I}_{1} \\ & \text { (IEC } 60947-2) \end{aligned}$ | Electronic setting <br> at $6 \times I_{1} \quad \mathrm{t}_{1}=3 \ldots 18 \mathrm{~s}(\text { step } 0,5 \mathrm{~s})^{(2)}$ <br> Tolerance: $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against short-circuit with inverse short time delay trip and trip characteristic with inverse time ( ${ }^{2}$ t $=$ constant) or defi$1^{2} \mathrm{t}=$ const ON nite time | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_{2}= & 0.6-1.2-1.8-2.4-3.0- \\ & 3.6-4.2-5.8-6.4-7.0- \\ & 7.6-8.2-8.8-9.4-10 \times \mathrm{In} \end{aligned}$ | Manual setting at $8 \times \mathrm{ln} \quad$ at $8 \times \mathrm{ln}$ $\mathrm{t}_{2}=0.05 \mathrm{~s} \quad \mathrm{t}_{2}=0.1 \mathrm{~s}$ | at $8 \times \ln$ $\mathrm{t}_{2}=0.25 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 8 \times \mathrm{ln} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{2}=0.5 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electronic setting } \\ & \mathbf{I}_{2}=0.60 \ldots 10 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.1 \times \ln ) \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | Electronic setting <br> at $8 \times \ln \quad \mathrm{t}_{2}=0.05 \ldots . .5 \mathrm{~s}$ (step 0.01s) <br> Tolerance: $\pm 10 \%{ }^{(4)}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_{2}= & 0.6-1.2-1.8-2.4-3.0- \\ & 3.6-4.2-5.8-6.4-7.0- \\ & 7.6-8.2-8.8-9.4-10 \times \mathrm{In} \end{aligned}$ <br> Electronic setting $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}_{2}=0.60 \ldots 10 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.1 \times \ln ) \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | Manual setting$\mathrm{t}_{2}=0.05 \mathrm{~s} \quad \mathrm{t}_{2}=0.1 \mathrm{~s} \quad \mathrm{t}_{2}=0.25 \mathrm{~s} \quad \mathrm{t}_{2}=0.5 \mathrm{~s}$$\begin{aligned} & \text { Electronic setting } \\ & \left.\mathrm{t}_{2}=0.05 \ldots . .0 .5 \mathrm{~s} \text { (step } 0.01 \mathrm{~s}\right) \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 10 \%{ }^{(4)} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against short-circuit with instantaneous trip | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{I}_{3}= & 1.5-2.5-3-4-4.5-5- \\ & 5.5-6.5-7-7.5-8-9- \\ & 9.5-10.5-12 \times \ln { }^{(3)} \end{aligned}$ <br> Electronic setting $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}_{3}=1.5 \ldots 12 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.1 \times \ln )^{(3)} \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | istantaneous $\leq 25 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against earth fault with inverse short time delay trip and trip characteristic according to an inverse time curve $\left(1^{2} t=\right.$ constant) | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{I}_{4}= & 0.2-0.25-0.45-0.55- \\ & 0.75-0.8-1 \times \ln \end{aligned}$ | Manual setting  <br> up to up to <br> $3.15 \times \mathrm{I}_{4}$ $2.25 \times \mathrm{I}_{4}$ <br> $\mathrm{t}_{4}=0.1 \mathrm{~s}$ $\mathrm{t}_{4}=0.2 \mathrm{~s}$ | up to $1.6 \times \mathrm{I}$ $\mathrm{t}_{4}=0.4 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { up to } \\ & 1.10 \times I_{4} \\ & t_{4}=0.8 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Electronic setting $\mathrm{I}_{4}=0.2 \ldots 1 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.01 \times \ln )$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electronic setting } \\ & \mathrm{t}_{4}=0.1 \ldots . .0 .8 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.01 \mathrm{~s}) \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 20 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Tolerance: $\pm 10 \%$ |  |  |  |

[^2](2) for T4 In $=320 \mathrm{~A}$ and $\mathrm{T} 5 \mathrm{In}=630 \mathrm{~A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{t}_{1}=12 \mathrm{~s}$
(3) for T4 In $=320 \mathrm{~A}$ and $\mathrm{T} 5 \mathrm{In}=630 \mathrm{~A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{I}$ max $=10 \times 1$



## ABB <br> Circuit-breakers for motor protection

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Circuit-breakers for motor protection

## Electrical characteristics



TERMINAL CAPTION
$\mathrm{F}=$ Front
$\mathrm{EF}=$ Front extended
ES $=$ Front extended spread
FC Cu = Front for copper cables
R = Rear orientated

FC CuAl = Front for CuAl cables
${ }^{(1)} 75 \%$ for T5 630 MC = Multicable
HR = Rear in horizontal flat bar
$\mathrm{VR}=$ Rear in vertical flat bar
(*) $\mathrm{lcw}=5 \mathrm{kA}$

| 250 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100... 200 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 690 |  |  |  |
| 500 |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |
| 800 |  |  |  |
| 3000 |  |  |  |
| N | S | N | S |
| 50 | 85 | 70 | 85 |
| 36 | 50 | 36 | 50 |
| 25 | 40 | 30 | 40 |
| 20 | 30 | 25 | 30 |
| 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 |
| 75\% | 50\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 75\% | 50\% (27 kA) | 100\% | 100\% |
| 75\% | 50\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 75\% | 50\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 75\% | 50\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 105 | 187 | 154 | 187 |
| 75.6 | 105 | 75.6 | 105 |
| 52.5 | 84 | 63 | 84 |
| 40 | 63 | 52.5 | 63 |
| 7.7 | 13.6 | 40 | 52.5 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| A |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |


$F-F C C u-F C C u A I-E F-\quad F-F C C u-F C ~ C u A I-E F-E S-R-M C \quad F-F C C u-F C C u A I-E F-E S-R$

ES - R - FC CuAl
EF - ES - FC Cu - FC CuAl - HR - VR EF - ES - FC Cu - FC CuAI - HR - VR

| - | EF - ES - FCCu - FCCuAl $-\mathrm{HR}-\mathrm{VR}$ | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIN EN 50022 | - | 20000 |
| 25000 | 20000 | 120 |
| 240 | 240 | 7000 |
| 8000 | 8000 | 60 |
| 120 | 120 | 140 |
| 105 | 105 | 103.5 |
| 70 | 103.5 | 205 |
| 150 | 205 | 3.25 |
| 2.1 | 2.35 | 5.15 |
| 2.7 | 3.6 | 5.4 |

Circuit-breakers for motor protection

## Protection against short-circuit



Protection against short-circuit

## General characteristics

Starting, switching and protection of three-phase asynchronous motors are basic operations for their correct use.
ABB SACE proposes two different solutions for this type of application:

- a traditional system, which foresees a circuit-breaker for protection against short-circuit, a thermal relay for protection against overload and missing or unbalanced phase and a contactor for motor switching;
- a system of integrated protection thanks to the PR222MP release, which ensures both protection against short-circuit, and against overload, as well as that against missing or unbalanced phase and that against the rotor block.
All this must necessarily take into account the problems which arise at the moment of starting.
In particular, when selecting these devices, different factors must be taken into consideration, such as:
- the motor power
- the diagram and type of starting
- the type of motor: with cage rotor or with wound rotor
- the fault current at the point of the network where the motor is installed.


Integrated protection

## Protection against short-circuit

## Magnetic only and electronic overcurrent releases

With the new series of Tmax moulded-case circuit-breakers, ABB SACE proposes a range up to 400 A , which implementing exclusively the protection against short-circuit, is suitable for use inside protected starters of traditional type.
The Tmax T2 , T3 and T4 circuit-breakers in the three-pole version with fixed magnetic only release (only for $\mathrm{T} 2, \mathrm{I}_{3}=13 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{In}$ up to In = 12.5 A) or adjustable between 6 and 12 times the rated service current for T2 and T3, and between 6 and 14 times for T4, stand out for their compactness and exceptional performances in terms of breaking capacity and limitation of the specific let-through energy. Furthermore, thanks to the great flexibility given by the wide range of magnetic threshold settings, they allow optimal motor protection.


## MF - Fixed magnetic only releases

## Tmax $\mathbf{T} 2$

|  | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4 | 5 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 11 | 12.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{I}_{3}=13 \times \ln$ | 13 | 21 | 26 | 33 | 42 | 52 | 65 | 84 | 110 | 145 | 163 |  |

Note
The magnetic only releases which equip the $T$ max $T 2$ in three-pole version circuit-breaker have a trip threshold $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ fixed at $13 \times \mathrm{In}$, according to what is indicated in the table.


## MA - Adjustable magnetic only releases

Tmax T2-T3-T4

| $\begin{aligned} & I_{3}=6 \ldots 12 \times \ln \\ & I_{3}=6 \ldots 14 \times \ln \end{aligned}$ | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 10 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 52 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tmax T2 |  | ■ |  | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |  |  |  |
|  | Tmax T3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ■ | $\square$ | ■ | ■ |
|  | Tmax 74 | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |  | ■ | $\square$ | ■ | ■ | $\square$ | ■ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tmax T2, T3 } \\ & \mathrm{I}_{3}=6 \ldots 12 \times \mathrm{In} \end{aligned}$ | - | 120... 240 | - | 192... 384 | 314... 624 | 480... 960 | 600... 1200 | 750... 1500 | 960... 1920 | 1200... 2400 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tmax T4 } \\ & \mathrm{I}_{3}=6 \ldots 14 \times \mathrm{In} \end{aligned}$ | 60... 140 | - | 150... 350 | - | 314... 728 | 480... 1120 | 600... 1400 | 750... 1750 | 960... 2240 | 1200... 2800 |

Note magnetic only releases which equip the Tmax T 2 and T 3 three-pole version circuit-breakers have a trip thresould I , which can be adjusted from 6 to $12 \times \ln$ for T2 and T3 and from 6 to $14 \times \ln$ for T4, according to what is indicated in the table.


They can be used in a wide range of start-ups, from 0.37 kW to 45 kW for T2 and up to 250 kW for T 5 (at 400 V ).
Finally, T2, T4 and T5 with different levels of breaking capacity in the three-pole and fourpole versions, fitted with the PR221DS-I electronic release, allow selection of the most suit-

able trip value for any type of circuit from 1 to 10 times the motor, thanks to the adjustment rated current. of the protection against short-

Circuit-breakers for motor protection

## Integrated protection: PR222MP

## Integrated protection

## PR222MP electronic overcurrent releases

In the three-pole version, the Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers are fitted with PR222MP electronic releases. This makes it possible to obtain functions which guarantee high trip precision, extreme reliability and immunity to variations in the external temperature.
The PR222MP releases fully integrated on board the circuit-breaker guarantee complete protection of the motor. In fact, it is not necessary to provide the help of an external thermal relay for protection against overloads as, on the other hand, occurs with the standard solution.
The PR222MP can be connected to a contactor for the basic pro-

| Characteristics of the SACE PR222MP electronic release |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $90 \%$ |
| Operating frequency | $45 \ldots 66 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Electromagnetic compatibility (LF and HF) | IEC $60947-2$ Annex F |
| Medium time before failure (MTBF) | 15 years (at $\left.45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | tection function (NORMAL mode) of the motor: the circuitbreaker can control contactor opening in the case of a fault (excluding short-circuit), by means of the SACE PR212/CI accessory control unit. In fact, a contactor has breaking capacities at high currents which are

 less efficient than the circuit-breaker, but a high number of possible operations consistently higher than those of the circuit-breaker (about 1.000.000). The combination of the two devices therefore optimises motor protection and control.
However, the PR222MP can also be connected directly to the motor (HEAVY mode). In this case, the circuit-breaker is called on to protect the plant in any case, without the help of the contactor: this solution is suggested for motors with a low number of operations.

| PR222MP - Electronic overcurrent releases |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tmax T4-T5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 100 | 160 | 200 | 320 | 400 |
|  | T4 $250 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{~L}$ | ■ | ■ | ■ |  |  |
|  | T5 $400 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{~L}$ |  |  |  | ■ | ■ |
| L |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3 \ldots 10 \times I_{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \mathrm{I}_{3}[\mathrm{~A}] & 600 \ldots 1300 & 960 \ldots 2080 & 1200 \ldots 2600 & 1920 \ldots 4160 & 2400 \ldots 5200\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1]$  <br> $\mathrm{I}_{6}[\mathrm{~A}]$ 0.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In any case, the PR010/T unit for testing the release and checking the protection functions, and the PR020/K signalling unit are available for the PR222MP release.
The electronic releases are self-supplied and are made up of three current transformers, the PR222MP protection unit and a trip coil which acts directly on the circuit-breaker operating mechanism. The current transformers, housed inside the release box, supply the energy and the signal required for correct protection operation. Operation is guaranteed with a single-phase current equal to $20 \%$ of the rated current.
The release is temperature-compensated and is sensitive to missing phase according to Table IV of the IEC60947-4-1 7.2.1.5.2 Standards.
The T4 and T5 circuit-breakers for motor protection are perfectly integrated with the new line of ABB contactors. The latter defined as A-line - together with the line of thermal relays and ABB SACE moulded-case circuit-breakers, is the basis for the new generation of apparatus specially designed to guarantee a system of products which can be integrated according to the required applications. All this has the aim not only of continually improving the products, but above all of providing designers, installers and end users with the best solutions in terms of performances and reliability, combined with the simplicity of the system.
The Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers with PR222MP release and the " $A$ " series of contactors are, in particular, an extraordinary solution in terms of compactness, sharing the same width and thereby saving space, assembly material, installation time and relative cabling operations. The combination of circuit-breaker-contactor allows an extremely compact protected starter to be made.

## Typical operating characteristic of an asynchronous motor


$I_{1}=$ function $L$ trip current
$I_{3}=$ function I trip current
$\mathbf{I}_{5}=$ function R trip current
$\mathbf{t}_{5}=$ function R trip time
$I_{6}=$ function $U$ trip current
$\mathbf{t}_{6}=$ function $U$ trip time
$I_{e}=$ rated service current of the motor
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}^{\mathrm{e}}=$ motor starting current
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}=$ peak value of the sub-transient starting current
$\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{a}}=$ motor starting time
$\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=$ duration of the sub-transient starting phase
$\mathbf{m}=$ typical motor starting curve
c = example of trip curve of a motor protection circuit-breaker with electronic release

The different curves of the functions, with numerous threshold and time settings, allow an overall trip curve to be drawn which is really close to the motor starting curve, thereby optimising its protection.


# Circuit-breakers for motor protection 

Integrated protection: PR222MP



## Protection functions

## Function L

Function $L$ protects the motor against overloads according to the indications and classes defined by the IEC 60947-4-1 Standard.
The protection is based on a pre-defined model (ABB SACE international patent) which, by simulating the copper and iron over-temperatures inside the motor, allows precise safeguarding of the motor. The protection intervenes when the established over-temperature is reached. The trip time is fixed by selecting the trip class defined in the above-mentioned Standard.
The function is temperature-compensated and sensitive to a missing/unbalanced phase according to the IEC 60947-4-1 Standard.
In the case of an auxiliary power supply, the thermal memory function is guaranteed, which allows the release to continue to calculate the motor temperature even following an opening.
Function $L$, which cannot be excluded, can be set manually to $I_{1}=0.4 \ldots 1 \times$ In with 60 thresholds which can be set by means of the dip-switches on the front of the release, or electronically by means of the SACE PR010T test and configuration unit.
The starting class of the motor must then be selected, which determines the trip time for overload according to the IEC 60947-4-1 4.7.3 Table II Standards: class 10 A corresponds to a trip time $t_{1}=4 \mathrm{~s}$, class 10 to $t_{1}=8 \mathrm{~s}$, class 20 to $t_{1}=16 \mathrm{~s}$ and class 30 to $t_{1}=24 \mathrm{~s}$ at $7.2 \times \mathrm{In}$. Setting this trip time can also be carried out electronically with the PR010T: the electronic steps are equal to 1 s .
Tripping of this protection leads to contactor opening (with the PR212/CI unit). Any anomaly of the contactor would make the circuit-breaker open, thanks to the BACK UP function.
For protection L , there is then a pre-alarm and an alarm LED: the pre-alarm threshold value (cannot be either excluded or modified by the user) is equal to $0.9 \times I_{1}$ and the LED is permanently lit, whereas it flashes in case of alarm $\left(l>1.05 \mathrm{~s} \times \mathrm{l}_{1}\right)$.


## Function R: protection against rotor block

Function R protects the motor against possible rotor block during operation. Protection R has the characteristic of protecting the motor in two different ways, according to whether the fault is present at start-up or whether it is present during normal service of an already active plant.
In the former case, protection $R$ is linked to protection $L$ for time selection as well: in the presence of a fault during start-up, protection $R$ is inhibited for a time equal to the time set with the trip class. Once this time is exceeded, protection $R$ becomes active leading to a trip after a fixed set $t_{5}$ time. In the latter case, protection $R$ is already active and the protection tripping time will be equal to $t_{5}$. The protection intervenes when at least one of the phase currents exceeds the established value and remains over that threshold for time $\mathrm{t}_{5}$.
Function $R$ can be set manually $I_{5}=3 \ldots 10 \times I_{1}$ with 8 thresholds which can be set by means of the dip-switches on the front of the release, or with 70 thresholds by means of the SACE PR010T test and configuration unit (steps of $0.1 \times 1_{1}$ ). The trip time $t_{5}$ can be set to $1,4,7$ or 10 seconds by means of a dip-switch, or with steps of 0.5 s by means of PRO10T.
Tripping of this protection leads to contactor opening (with the PR212/CI unit); any anomaly of the contactor would make the circuit-breaker open, thanks to the BACK UP function.

## Function I: protection against short-circuit

This protection function intervenes in the case of a short-circuit between phases. It is sufficient for just a single phase to exceed the set threshold to cause immediate opening of the circuit-breaker (protection cannot be excluded). The trip current can be adjusted up to 13 times the rated current of the release with 8 thresholds which can be set by means of a dip-switch or with 70 thresholds by means of the PR010T (steps of $0.1 \times \mathrm{In}$ ).
To prevent unwarranted trips during starting, the protection recognises whether the motor to be protected is in the starting phase or whether there is a short-circuit: this is to allow starting in completely safe conditions.
Tripping of this protection makes the circuit-breaker open.


## Function U: protection against missing phase and/or unbalanced

Function U can be used in those cases where a particularly precise control is needed regarding phase missing/unbalanced. This protection can be excluded and intervenes if the effective value of one or two currents drops below the level equal to 0.4 of the current $I_{1}$ set for protection $L$ and remains there for longer than 4 seconds.
This protection can be set electronically with the PR010T from 0.4 to $0.9 \times I_{1}$ with time adjustable between 1 and 10 s (steps of 0.5 s ).
Tripping of this protection leads to contactor opening (with the PR212/CI unit); any anomaly of the contactor would make the circuit-breaker open, thanks to the BACK UP function.

## Parameterisation of the PR222MP release

Man/Elt: by means of a dip switch located on the front, the release can be provided for manual parameterisation (Man) of the thresholds and times acting directly on the dip switches located on the front of the release or with electronic parameterisation (EIt) by means of the PR010T.

## Reset Mode

AUTO/Man: this function (AUTO) allows the state of activation of the PR212/CI to be automatically reset following contactor trip for L function, after a fixed time of 15 s . The AUTO reset is only possible when there is an auxiliary voltage.

## Setting the working modes

Normal: the Normal mode foresees the use of a circuit-breaker and a contactor: this configuration makes intervention towards the contactor possible, through the PR212/Cl unit, when the PR222MP considers this appropriate.
Heavy: on the other hand, the heavy mode foresees the use of only the circuit-breaker and therefore the PR222MP sends the trip signal directly to the circuit-breaker.

## BACK UP Function

This protection is conceived to manage the possibility that an opening command sent to the contactor might not have a positive outcome, i.e. that the contactor does not intervene. In this case, after having waiting for the time defined using the dip switch "k time" ( $\boldsymbol{m i n}=80 \mathrm{~ms}$ or $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { m a x }}=160 \mathrm{~ms}$ ), the PR222MP sends a trip signal to the circuit-breaker.
Introducing a time delay between the command sent to the contactor and the back-up one is necessary to compensate the contactors actuation time.

## Setting the PTC protection

PTC: this protection, by means of a PTC sensor inserted in the motor, controls the internal temperature. In case of overtemperature, the PR222MP will control opening of the contactor (when in "Normal" mode) or circuit-breaker (when in "Heavy" mode).
$\mathbf{0 / 1}$ : is a generic contact defined by the user and has nothing to do with the meaning of the PTC.

Circuit-breakers for motor protection

## Integrated protection: PR222MP

## PR222MP

## Protection R

Against rotor block
Protection L


[^3]
## PR222MP - Protection functions and parameterisation

| Protection functions |  | Trip threshold | Trip curves ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOT EXCLUDABLE | Against overload with long inverse time delay trip and trip characteristic according to an inverse time curve | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_{1}= & 0.4 \ldots 1 \times \ln \text { with step } \\ & 0.01 \times \ln \end{aligned}$ | Manual setting <br> Trip classes: 10 A - 10-20-30 <br> (IEC 60497-4-1) <br> $t_{1}=4-8-16-24 \mathrm{~s}$ where $t_{1}$ is the trip time at $7.2 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}$ cold, depending on the class selected |
|  |  | Electronic setting $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}_{1}=0.4 \ldots 1 \times \ln \text { with step } \\ & 0.01 \times \ln \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 15 \% \end{aligned}$ | Electronic setting $\mathrm{t}_{1}=4 \ldots 24 \mathrm{~s}(\text { step } 1 \mathrm{~s})$ <br> Tolerance: $\pm 15 \%$ |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against rotor block with delayed trip and trip characteristic with definite time | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} I_{5}= & \text { OFF-3-4-5-6-7-8- } \\ & 9-10 \times I_{1} \end{aligned}$ | Manual setting $t_{5}=1-4-7-10 \mathrm{~s}$ |
|  |  | Electronic setting $\mathbf{I}_{5}=\underset{\left(\text { step }-3.1 \times I_{1}\right)}{\text { OFF }-3 \ldots I_{1}}$ | Electronic setting $\mathrm{t}_{5}=1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~s} \text { (step 0.5s) }$ |
|  |  | Tolerance: $\pm 15 \%$ | Tolerance: $\pm 10 \%$ |
| NOT EXCLUDABLE | Against short-circuit with adjustable instantaneous trip | Manual setting $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_{3}= & 6-7-8-9-10-11-12- \\ & 13 \times \ln \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Electronic setting $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I}_{3}=6-\ldots-13 \times \ln (\text { step } 0.1 \times \ln ) \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \pm 15 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| EXCLUDABLE | Against phase current unbalance or loss of phase with inverse long time delay trip and trip characteristic with definite time | Manual setting $I_{6}=O N\left(0.4 \times I_{1}\right) \text { - OFF }$ <br> Electronic setting $\mathbf{I}_{6}=0.4 \ldots 0.9 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}-\text { OFF }$ <br> Tolerance: $\pm 15 \%$ | Manual setting $t_{6}=4 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> Electronic setting $\mathrm{t}_{6}=1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~s}(\text { step } 0.5 \mathrm{~s})$ <br> Tolerance: $\pm 10 \%$ |

[^4]

## ABB <br> Circuit-breakers for applications up to 1000 V

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Tmax circuit-breakers for applications up to 1000 V
Electrical characteristics



# Circuit-breakers for applications up to 1000 V 

Electrical characteristics

The range of circuit-breakers for applications in direct current and in alternating current up to 1000 V also comes into the panorama of the Tmax proposal.
The typical sectors of use are installations in mines, road or rail tunnels, traction and industrial applications in general.
The circuit-breakers are available in the three-pole and four-pole version with TMD or TMA adjustable thermomagnetic releases for use in direct and alternating current, or in the three-pole version with PR221DS and PR222DS/P electronic releases for applications in alternating current.
The dimensions of these circuit-breakers are the same as the standard ones. Furthermore, they can also be combined with all the accessories available for the Tmax series, except for the residual current release, and can be converted into plug-in or withdrawable version using the conversion kits and fixed parts of standard circuit-breakers.

Circuit-breakers with electronic release for applications at 1000 V in AC


## TERMINAL CAPTION

## F = Front

$\mathrm{EF}=$ Front extended
ES = Front extended spread
FC Cu = Front for copper cables FC CuAl = Front for CuAl cables FC CuAl $=$ Front for
$\mathrm{R}=$ Rear orientated
$R=$ Rear orientated
$H R=$ Rear in horizontal flat bar HR = Rear in horizontal flat ba $V R=$ Rear in vertical flat bar $\mathrm{MC}=$ Multicab

## Electronic releases for applications up to 1000 V AC PR221DS, PR222DS/PD and PR222DS/P

| In [A] | 100 | 250 | 400 | 630 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T4 250 | ■ | ■ |  |  |
| T5 400 |  |  | ■ |  |
| T5 630 |  |  |  | $\square$ |

Circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic release for applications at 1000 V in AC/DC


Thermomagnetic releases for applications at 1000 V in AC/DC - TMD and TMA

| $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \ldots 1 \times \ln$ | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 32 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 400 | 630 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 32 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 400 | 630 |
|  | T4 250 | ■ | ■ | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
|  | T5 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |
|  | T5 630 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=10 \times \ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 320 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=5 \ldots . .10 \times \ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | - | - | 400... 800 | 500... 1000 | 625... 1250 | 800... 1600 | 1000...2000 | 1250... 2500 | 2000... 4000 | 3150... 6300 |
| $\begin{gathered} I_{3}=10 \times \ln \\ I_{3}=5 \ldots 10 \mathrm{ln} \mathrm{ln} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## ABS Switch-disconnectors

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Switch-disconnectors

## Electrical characteristics

The Tmax switch-disconnectors derive from the corresponding circuit-breakers, of which they keep the overall dimensions, versions, fixing systems and the possibility of mounting accessories unchanged. This version only differs from the circuit-breakers in the absence of the protection releases.
They are characterised by a rated voltage of 690 V in alternating current and 750 V in direct current.


| Coordination between switch-disconnectors and circuit-breakers [380/415 V AC] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1 |  |  | T2 |  |  |  | T3 |  |
|  | B | C | N | N | S | H | L | N | S |
| Icu [kA] | 16 | 25 | 36 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 85 | 36 | 50 |
| T1D 160 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 85 |  |  |
| T3D 250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 50 |
| T4D 320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5D 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5D 630 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Applications

They can be used as general circuit-breakers in sub-switchboards as switching and isolation parts for lines, busbars or groups of apparatus, or as bus-ties. They can be part of general isolation devices of groups of machines or of complexes for motor switching and protection.

## Isolation

The main function carried out by this apparatus consists of isolation of the circuit they are inserted in. Once the contacts are open they are at a distance which prevents an arc from striking, in accordance with the prescriptions in the standards regarding isolation behaviour. The position of the operating lever corresponds definitely with that of the contacts (positive operation).

## Protection

Each switch-disconnector must be protected on the supply side by a coordinated device which safeguards it against short-circuits. The coordination table below indicates the Tmax circuit-breaker which can carry out the protection function for each switch-disconnector. These are always pieces of apparatus of a size corresponding to or smaller than that of the switch disconnector.

|  | Tmax T3D |  |  |  | Tmax T4D |  |  |  |  | Tmax T5D |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 250 |  |  |  |  | 320 |  |  |  |  | 400/630 |  |  |  |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  | 320 |  |  |  |  | 400/630 |  |  |  |  |
| 3/4 |  |  |  |  | 3/4 |  |  |  |  | 3/4 |  |  |  |  |
| 690 |  |  |  |  | 690 |  |  |  |  | 690 |  |  |  |  |
| 500 |  |  |  |  | 750 |  |  |  |  | 750 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 800 |  |  |  |  | 800 |  |  |  |  | 800 |  |  |  |  |
| 3000 |  |  |  |  | 3000 |  |  |  |  | 3000 |  |  |  |  |
| 5.3 |  |  |  |  | 5.3 |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| 105 |  |  |  |  | 440 |  |  |  |  | 440 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.6 |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| IEC 60947-3 |  |  |  |  | IEC 60947-3 |  |  |  |  | IEC 60947-3 |  |  |  |  |
| F-P |  |  |  |  | F-P-W |  |  |  |  | F-P-W |  |  |  |  |
| F-FCCuAI-FCCu-EF-ES-R |  |  |  |  | F-FCCuAl-FCCu-EF-ES-R-MC-HR-VR |  |  |  |  | F-FCCuAl-FCCu-EF-ES-R-HR-VR |  |  |  |  |
| 25000 |  |  |  |  | 20000 |  |  |  |  | 20000 |  |  |  |  |
| 120 |  |  |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |
| 105 |  |  |  |  | 105 |  |  |  |  | 140 |  |  |  |  |
| 140 |  |  |  |  | 140 |  |  |  |  | 184 |  |  |  |  |
| 150 |  |  |  |  | 205 |  |  |  |  | 205 |  |  |  |  |
| 70 |  |  |  |  | 103.5 |  |  |  |  | 103.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1/3 |  |  |  |  | 2.35/3.05 |  |  |  |  | 3.25/4.15 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1/3.7 |  |  |  |  | 3.6/4.65 |  |  |  |  | 5.15/6.65 |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  | 3.85/4.9 |  |  |  |  | 5.4/6.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4 |  |  |  |  | T5 400 |  |  |  |  | T5 630 |  |  |  |  |
| N | S | H | L | V | N | S | H | L | V | N | S | H | L | V |
| 36 | 50 | 70 | 120 | 200 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 120 | 200 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 120 | 200 |
| 36 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | 50 | 70 | 120 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 50 | 70 | 120 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 50 | 70 | 120 | 200 |

## Making capacity

The making capacity Icm is a performance of notable importance since a switch-disconnector must be able to withstand the dynamic, thermal and current stresses which can occur during closure without being destroyed, up to the short-circuit closing conditions.

## Withstand capacity in closed position

This identifies the capacity to maintain the closed position for short-time overcurrents. It is a significant parameter which qualifies the performances of this apparatus.

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The range of accessories of the Tmax series is characterised by the completeness of the solutions proposed together with flexibility and facility of use.



## Accessories

## Versions and types

Starting from the fixed version with front terminals, the Tmax circuit-breakers can be converted into the various versions (plug-in for T2, T3, T4 and T5; withdrawable for T4 and T5), using the conversion Kits. This makes management of the product, its versions and stocks as a whole very flexible. In any case, it is always possible to request the circuit-breaker in the desired version completely preset in the factory, by ordering, on the same line, the fixed circuit-breaker and the conversion kit, to which must be added the fixed part.

## Fixed

The Tmax FIXED three-pole or four-pole version circuit-breakers foresee:

- circuit-breakers characterised by just two depths: 70 mm for Tmax T1, T2 and T3 and 103.5 mm for Tmax T4 and T5
- standard front in groups of circuit-breakers: 45 mm for Tmax T1, T2 and T3 and 105 mm for T4 and T5
- flange for compartment door
- possibility of assembly on back plate (or on DIN rail with T1, T2 and $T 3$, with the help of the special accessory, see page $3 / 39$ )
- thermomagnetic (on Tmax T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5) or electronic (on Tmax T2, T4 and T5) releases
- standard FC Cu type terminals (front for copper cables) for T1 and F type (front) for T2, T3, T4 and T5.



## Plug-in

The PLUG-IN version of the circuit-breaker (Tmax T2, T3, T4 and T5) consists of:

- fixed part to be installed directly on the back plate of the unit;
- moving part obtained from the fixed circuit-breaker with addition of the isolating contacts (near the connection terminals), of the rear frame (for fixing to the fixed part) and of the terminal covers.
The circuit-breaker is racked out by unscrewing the top and bottom fixing screws. A special lock prevents circuit-breaker racking in and racking out with the contacts in the closed position.


## Accessories

## Versions and types



## Withdrawable

The circuit-breakers in the WITHDRAWABLE version (Tmax T4 and T5) are made up of:

- fixed part to be installed directly on the back plate of the unit with the side group mounted on the fixed part to allow the racking-out and racking-in movement
- moving part obtained from the fixed circuit-breaker with addition of the isolating contacts (near the connection terminals), of the rear frame (which is coupled to the prepared side on the fixed part, for sliding) and of the terminal covers
- mandatory accessory to be applied onto the front of the circuitbreaker selected between front for lever operating mechanism, motor operator and rotary handle operating mechanism. Application of one of these accessories allows the racking-in and racking-out of the moving part with the compartment door closed.
Racking-in and racking-out of the moving part is carried out by means of the special operating lever always supplied with the fixed part. This particular device allows the circuit-breaker to be placed in the isolated position (with power and auxiliary circuits disconnected) with the compartment door closed, to the great advantage of operator safety. The handle can only be inserted with the circuit-breaker open. Once removed or racked-out, the circuitbreaker can be operated in open/closed and, by means of special connection extensions, blank tests can be carried out of the auxiliary control circuit functions.



## Kit for conversion into moving part of plug-in for T2-T3-T4 - T5

Allows the fixed circuit-breaker with front terminals to be converted into the moving part of a plug-in circuit-breaker. The kit consists of: - isolating contacts

- anti-racking out safety device
- assembly screws and nuts
- terminal covers.

The fixed part for plug-in version is necessary to complete the circuit-breaker.
In the case where the circuit-breaker has some electrical accessories mounted (SOR, UVR, MOS, MOE, MOE-E, RC22_, AUX, AUX-E, AUE), the plug-socket connectors for isolation of the relative auxiliary circuits can also be ordered.


## Kit for conversion into moving part of withdrawable for T4 and T5

Allows the fixed circuit-breaker with front terminals to be converted into the moving part of a withdrawable circuit-breaker. The kit consists of:

- isolating contacts
- frame
- assembly screws and nuts
- terminal covers.

The circuit-breakers in the withdrawable version must always be completed either with the front for lever operating mechanism, rotary handle operating mechanism or motor operator.
The fixed part for withdrawable version is necessary to complete the circuit-breaker.


## Accessories

## Versions and types



## Fixed part - FP

The fixed part, available for T2, T3, T4 and T5, allows the circuitbreaker to be made in the plug-in or withdrawable version. Different positions of the circuit-breaker are possible:

- plug-in: racked-in, removed
- withdrawable: racked-in, removed and racked-out.

The fixed parts for T2 and T3 are available, in the standard version, with front terminals (F). A distinguishing characteristic is the possibility of equipping these fixed parts with the same terminal, terminal cover and phase separator kits used for the fixed circuitbreakers. With Tmax T4 and T5, codes of fixed parts are available with different types of terminals (EF, HR, VR). The fixed parts with EF terminals, moreover, can be also equipped with ES, FC Cu and FC CuAl terminals.
The fixed part for the withdrawable version circuit-breakers is fitted with a guide to support the moving part during the isolation or racking-out operations and is fitted with racking-out crank handle and flange for the compartment door to replace the one supplied with the fixed version circuit-breaker.

## Kit for conversion of fixed part of plug-in into fixed part of withdrawable



For Tmax T4 and T5 is available a conversion kit which is made up by a guide to prepare the fixed part of the circuit-breaker in the plug-in version in the fixed part of the circuit-breaker in the withdrawable version, a racking-out crank handle and by the flange for the compartment door to replace the one supplied with the fixed or plug-in circuit-breaker version.

## Racking-out crank handle

This allows racking-out and racking-in of the circuit-breaker in the withdrawable version into the fixed part, with the door closed. The crank handle is the same for the whole range of circuit-breakers and is automatically supplied with the fixed part of withdrawable circuit-breakers or with the conversion kit for fixed part of plug-in into fixed part of withdrawable.


## Accessories

## Connection terminals

The basic version circuit-breaker is supplied with:

- front terminals for copper cables (FC Cu), for the Tmax T1 circuit-breaker
- front terminals (F), for the Tmax T2, T3, T4 and T5 circuit-breaker.

Different types of terminals which can be combined together in different ways are also available (top of one type, bottom of a different type), thereby allowing the circuit-breaker to be connected to the plant in the most suitable way in relation to installation requirements.
The following can be distinguished:

- front terminals which allow connection of cables or busbars working directly from the front of the circuit-breaker
- orientated rear terminals which allow installation of the circuit-breakers in switchboards with rear access to both the cable and busbar connections.
Terminals are available for direct connection of bare copper or aluminium cables and terminals for connection of busbars or cables with cable lugs.
A notable characteristic for T2 and T3 is that all the different types of terminals available can be mounted either on the fixed version circuit-breaker or on the corresponding fixed part of the plug-in circuit-breaker. On the other hand, for T4 and T5 fixed part can mount EF, HR or VR terminals, and, moreover, fixed part with EF terminals can be equipped also with ES, FC Cu and FC CuAl terminals.

On page $3 / 9$ and following, the information needed to make the connections for each type of terminal are summarised. For connection with bare cables, the minimum and maximum cross-sections of the cables which can be clamped in the terminals, the type of cables (rigid or flexible) and the diameter of the terminal are indicated. For connections with busbars, flat terminals of different sizes and composition are recommended.

The torque values to be applied to the tightening screws of the terminals for cables and to the screws used to connect the busbars to the flat terminals are indicated.

The circuit-breakers can be ordered complete with the terminals required (mounted directly in the factory), by associating the terminal kit codes with the code of the standard version circuit-breaker, or the terminals can be ordered individually in packs of 3-4-6 or 8 pieces.
To receive the circuit-breaker with mixed terminals, the two terminal half-kits must be specified, loading the one to be mounted on top as the first half-kit and then the one to be mounted below.
It is also very important to remember that if the top terminals are the same as the bottom ones, it is compulsory to order the complete kit (6 or 8 pieces) and not the two half-kits: the configuration would not be accepted by the system.


## Insulating terminal covers

The terminal covers are applied to the circuit-breaker to prevent accidental contact with live parts and thereby guarantee protection against direct contacts. The following are available:

- low terminal covers (LTC): these guarantee IP40 degree of protection for fixed circuit-breakers with rear terminals and for moving parts of plug-in circuit-breakers
- high terminal covers (HTC): these guarantee IP40 degree of protection, for fixed circuit-breakers with front, front extended, front for cables terminals.
With Tmax T2 and T3, the fixed parts of plug-in circuit-breakers can use the same terminal covers as the corresponding fixed circuit-breakers. For fixed parts of T4 and T5 400, the proper terminal covers (TC-FP) are available.


The degrees of protection indicated are valid for the circuit-breaker installed in a switchboard.

## Accessories

## Connection terminals

## Phase separators



These allow the insulation characteristics between the phases at the connections to be increased. They are mounted from the front, even with the circuit-breaker already installed, inserting them into the corresponding slots and they are available in two versions:

- 100 mm high
- 200 mm high.

The $\mathrm{H}=100 \mathrm{~mm}$ phase separators are supplied as compulsory with front extended type terminals (EF), whereas the ones with height $\mathrm{H}=200 \mathrm{~mm}$ are compulsory with front extended spread type terminals (ES).
They are incompatible with both the high and low insulating terminal covers.
The fixed parts can use the same phase separating partitions as the corresponding fixed circuit-breakers.
With the phase separating partitions mounted, on request, with Tmax T1, T2 and T3 a special kit is available to reach IP40 degree of protection from the front of the circuit-breaker.
Moreover, it is possible to mount the phase separating partitions between two circuit-breakers or fixed parts side by side.

## Screws for sealing the terminal covers

These are applied to the terminal covers of fixed circuit-breakers or to the moving parts of plug-in or withdrawable circuit-breakers. They prevent removal of both the high and low terminal covers and can be locked with a wire and lead seal.

## Kit for taking up the auxiliary power supply

Special kits are available with the Tmax T2, T3, T4 and T5 circuitbreakers for taking up the auxiliary power supply directly from the connection terminals. They can only be combined with the front terminals for copper cables (FC Cu) or with the front terminals (F) for T3, T4 and T5.

## Connection terminals

|  | F | EF | ES | FC Cu | FC CuAl | FC CuAl | R | HR for RC221/222 | HR | VR | MC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Front terminals | Front extended terminals | Front extended spread terminals | Front terminals for copples cables | Front terminals for CuAl cables | Front terminals for CuAl cables ${ }^{(1)}$ | Rear terminals | Rear flat horizontal terminals | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rear } \\ \text { flat } \\ \text { horizontal } \\ \text { terminals } \end{gathered}$ | Rear flat vertical terminals | Multi-cable terminals |
| T1 |  | F |  | $F^{(2)}$ |  | F |  | F | F |  |  |
| T2 | $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{P}^{(2)}$ | F-P | F-P | F-P | F-P | F-P | F-P |  |  |  |  |
| T3 | $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{P}^{(2)}$ | F-P | F-P | F-P | F-P | F-P | F-P |  |  |  |  |
| T4 | $F^{(2)}$ | F-P-W | F | F-P-W |  | F-P-W | F |  | P-W | P-W | F |
| T5 | $F^{(2)}$ | F-P-W | $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{P}^{(3)}-\mathrm{W}^{(3)}$ | F-P-W |  | F-P-W | F |  | P-W | P-W |  |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Housed externally <br> ${ }^{(2)}$ Standard supply <br> ${ }^{(3)}$ Only for T5 630 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F = Fixed } \\ & \text { P }=\text { Plug-in } \\ & \text { W }=\text { Withdrawable } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Front terminals - F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allow connection of busbars or cables terminated with cable terminal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Version | Pieces | Busbars/cable terminal [mm] |  |  |  | Tightening [ Nm ]B | Terminal covers |  |  | Phase separators |
|  |  |  | W | H | D | $\varnothing$ |  | high | low | fixed part |  |
| T2 | F-P | 1 | 20 | 7.5 | 5 | 6.5 | 6 | R | R | - | R |
| T3 | F-P | 1 | 24 | 9.5 | 8 | 8.5 | 8 | R | R | - | R |
| T4 | F | 1 | 25 | 9.5 | 8 | 8.5 | 18 | R | R | - | R |
| T5 | F | 1 | 35 | 11 | $10^{(1)}$ | 10.5 | 28 | R | R | - | R |

(1) minimum 5 mm



## Accessories

## Connection terminals

| Front extended terminals - EF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allow connection of busbars or cables terminated with cable terminal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Version | Pieces | Busbars [mm] |  |  | Cable terminal [mm] |  | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | Terminal covers |  |  | Phase separators |
|  |  |  | W | D | $\varnothing$ | L | $\varnothing$ | A | $\mathrm{B}^{(1)}$ | high | low | fixed part |  |
| T1 | F | 1 | 15 | 5 | 8.5 | 15 | 8.5 | 7 | 9 | R | - | - | S |
| T2 | F-P | 1 | 20 | 4 | 8.5 | 20 | 8.5 | 6 | 9 | R | - | - | S |
| T3 | F-P | 1 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 18 | R | - | - | S |
| T4 | F | 1 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 18 | 18 | R | - | - | S |
|  | P-W | 1 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 8 | - | 9 | - | - | R | R |
| T5 | F | 2 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 30 | 11 | 28 | 18 | R | - | - | S |
|  | P-W | 2 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 30 | 10 | - | 18 | - | - | R | R |

${ }^{(1)}$ class 4.8 screws (not supplied)


Front extended spread terminals - ES


Allow connection of busbars or cables terminated with cable terminal

| Type | Version | Pieces | Busbars [mm] |  |  | Cable terminal [mm] |  | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | Terminal covers |  |  | Phase separators |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | W | D | $\varnothing$ | L | $\varnothing$ | A | B | high | low | fixed part |  |
| T2 | F-P | 1 | 30 | 4 | 10.5 | 30 | 10.5 | 6 | 18 | - | - | - | S |
| T3 | F-P | 1 | 30 | 4 | 10.5 | 30 | 10.5 | 8 | 18 | - | - | - | S |
| T4 | F | 1 | 30 | 6 | 10.5 | 30 | 10.5 | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | S |
| T5 | F-P ${ }^{(1)}-W^{(1)}$ | 1 | 40 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 18 | - | - | - | S |

(1) only for T5 630


A = Tightening the terminal onto the circuit-breaker $B=$ Tightening the cable/busbar onto the terminal $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{On}$ request
S = Standard

| Front terminals for copper cables - FC Cu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allow connection of bare copper cables directly to the circuit-breaker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Version | Pieces | Cable [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] |  | Flexible busbars$W \times S \times N^{(1)}$ | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | $\varnothing[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Terminal covers |  |  | Phase separators |
|  |  |  | rigid | flexible |  | A | B |  | high | low | fixed part |  |
| T1/T1 1p | F | 1 | 2.5...70 | 2.5..50 | 9x0.8x6 | - | 7 | 12 | R | R | - | R |
|  | F | 2 | - | 2.5...50 | - | - | 7 | 12 | R | R | - | R |
| T2 | F-P | 1 | 1... 95 | 1...70 | $13 \times 0.5 \times 10$ | - | 7 | 14 | R | R | R | R |
|  | F-P | 2 | - | 1... 50 | - | - | 7 | 14 | R | R | R | R |
| T3 | $F-P$ | 1 | 6... 185 | 6... 150 | $15.5 \times 0.8 \times 10$ | - | 10 | 18 | R | R | R | R |
|  | F-P | 2 | - | 6... 70 | - | - | 10 | 18 | R | R | R | R |
| T4 | F-P-W | 1 | 2.5... 185 | 2.5... 150 | $15.5 \times 0.8 \times 10$ | - | 10 | 18 | R | R | S | R |
|  | F | 2 | - | 2.5... 95 | - | - | 10 | 18 | R | R | S | R |
| T5 | F-P-W | 1 | 16... 300 | 16... 240 | 24×1x10 | - | 25 | 28 | R | R | S | R |
|  | F | 2 | - | 16... 150 | - | - | 25 | 28 | R | R | S | R |
|  | F | 2 | 50... 185 | 50... 185 | - | 18 | 31 | 21.5 | S | - | - | - |

${ }^{(1)} \mathrm{W}=$ width; $\mathrm{S}=$ thickness; $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{n}$. of bars



Allow connection of bare copper or aluminium cables directly to the circuit-breaker (solid aluminium cables cannot be used)

| Type | Assembly | Version | Pieces | Cable [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | $\varnothing$ [mm] | Terminal covers |  |  | Phase separators |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | rigid | A |  |  | high | low | fixed part |  |
| T1 | external | F | 1 | 35... 95 | 7 | 13.5 | 14 | S |  |  |  |
| T2 | standard | F-P | 1 | 1... 95 |  | 7 | 14 | R | R | R | R |
|  | external | F-P | 1 | 70... 185 | 6 | 25 | 18 | S |  | S |  |
|  | external | F-P | 2 | 35... 95 | 6 | 12 | 16 | S |  | S |  |
| T3 | standard | F-P | 1 | 70... 185 |  | 16 | 18 | R |  | R | R |
|  | external | F-P | 1 | 150... 240 | 8 | 31 | 24 | S |  | S |  |
|  | external | F-P | 2 | 35... 150 | 8 | 16 | 18 | S |  | S |  |
| T4 | standard | F-P-W | 1 | 6... 185 | 9 | 31 | 18 | R | R | S | R |
|  | external | F | 2 | 35... 150 | 18 | 16 | 18 | S |  | S |  |
| T5 | standard | F-P-W | 1 | 120... 300 | 18 | 43 | 24.5 | R | R | R | R |
|  | external | F | 2 | 95... 240 | 18 | 31 | 24.5 | S |  | S |  |



A = Tightening the terminal onto the circuit-breaker
$B=$ Tightening the cable/busbar onto the terminal
$R=$ On request
S = Standard

## Accessories

## Connection terminals

| Rear orientated terminals - R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allow connection of bu sbars or cable terminal at the rear. They can be installed in 4 different positions to facilitate connection to cable/busbars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Version | Pieces | Busbars [mm] |  |  | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | Terminal covers |  | Phase separators |
|  |  |  | W | D | $\varnothing$ | A | B | high | low |  |
| T2 | F-P | 1 | 20 | 4 | 8.5 | 6 | 9 | - | S | - |
| T3 | F-P | 1 | 20 | 6 | 8.5 | 6 | 9 | - | S | - |
| T4 | F | 1 | 20 | 10 | 8.5 | 6 | 9 | - | S | - |
| T5 | F | 2 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 18 | - | S | - |

Rear flat horizontal terminals for RC221/RC222-HR


Allow connection of busbars or cable terminal at the rear with RC221/RC222. They can be installed horizontally

| Type | Version | Pieces | Busbars $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  | Tightening $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ |  | Terminal covers | Phase separators |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | W | D | $\varnothing$ | A | B | high | low |
| $\mathbf{T 1}$ | F | 1 | 14 | 5 | 6.2 | 7 | $5^{(1)}$ | - | - |

${ }^{(1)}$ class 8.8 screws (not supplied)

Rear flat horizontal terminals - HR


Allow connection of busbars or cable terminal at the rear. They can only be installed horizontally

| Type | Version | Pieces | Busbars [mm] |  |  | Cable terminal [mm] |  | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | Terminal covers |  | Phase separators |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | W | D | $\varnothing$ | L | $\varnothing$ | A | B | high | low |  |
| T1 | F | 1 | 14 | 5 | 6.2 | 14 | 6.2 | 7 | $5^{(1)}$ | - | S | - |

[^5]



| Multi-cable terminals - MC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allow connection of cables directly to the circuit-breaker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Version | Pieces <br> max | Cable [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] |  | Tightening [ Nm ] |  | Terminal covers |  |  | Phase separators |
|  |  |  | flexible | rigid | A | B | high | low | fixed part |  |
| T4 | F | 6 | 2.5... 25 | 2.5... 35 | 18 | 7 | S | - | - | - |




## Accessories

## Service releases

The service releases, shunt opening release and undervoltage release, housed and fixed in the slot on the left-hand side of the circuit-breaker are always alternative to each other for T1, T2 and T3, both in the three- and four-pole version; whereas, for T4 and T5 in the four-pole version (the releases) can be housed simultaneously. They can be supplied in the pre-cabled version with 1 m long free cables for T1, T2 and T3 or with socket-plug connectors, still with 1 m long cables for T4 and T5, or in the uncabled version, with wiring carried out by the customer. Assembly is carried out by pressing into the appropriate seat on the left-hand part of the circuit-breaker and fixing with the screw provided.

## Shunt opening release - SOR

Allows circuit-breaker opening by means of an electric command. Operation of the release is guaranteed for a voltage between 70\% and $110 \%$ of the rated power supply voltage value Un, both in alternating current and in direct current. It is always fitted with an auxiliary limit contact.

| SOR - Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tmax T1, T2, T3 |  | Tmax T4, T5 |  |
|  | Inrush power consumption |  |  |  |
| Version | AC [VA] | DC [W] | AC [VA] | DC [W] |
| 12 V DC |  | 50 |  | 150 |
| $24 . .30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | 50 | 50 | 150 | 150 |
| $48 . .60$ V AC/DC | 60 | 60 | 150 | 150 |
| 110... 127 V AC - 110... 125 V DC | 50 | 50 | 150 | 150 |
| 220...240 V AC - 220... 250 V DC | 50 | 50 | 150 | 150 |
| 380... 440 V AC | 55 |  | 150 |  |
| $480 . . .500 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ | 55 |  | 150 |  |
| Opening times [ms] | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

Furthermore, PS-SOR opening coils with permanent operation are also available for T 4 and T 5 , with a much lower power consumption and these can be continuously supplied: in this case they are not, in fact, fitted with an auxiliary limit contact. Again for these coils, either the pre-cabled or uncabled version can be selected.

PS-SOR - Electrical characteristics




T1-T2-T3


T4-T5

## Undervoltage release - UVR

Opens the circuit-breaker due to lack of release power supply voltage or to drops to values under $0.7 \times$ Un with a trip range from 0.7 to $0.35 \times$ Un. After tripping, the circuit-breaker can be closed again starting from a voltage higher than $0.85 \times$ Un. With the undervoltage release de-energised, it is not possible to close the circuit-breaker or the main contacts.

| UVR - Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tmax T1, T2, T3 |  | Tmax T4, T5 |  |
|  | Power consumption during permanent operation |  |  |  |
| Version | AC [VA] | DC [W] | AC [VA] | DC [W] |
| 24...30 V AC/DC | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6 | 3 |
| 48 V AC/DC | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| 60 V AC/DC | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| 110... 127 V AC - 110...125 V DC | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 220... 240 V AC - 220... 250 V DC | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6 | 3 |
| $380 . . .440$ V AC | 3 |  | 6 |  |
| 480... 500 V AC | 4 |  | 6 |  |
| Opening times [ms] | 15 | 15 | $\leq 25$ | $\leq 25$ |



## Accessories

## Service releases



## Time delay device for undervoltage release UVD

The undervoltage release can be combined with an external electronic power supply time delay device, which allows circuit-breaker opening to be delayed in the case of a drop or failure in the power supply voltage of the release itself, according to preset and adjustable delays, in order to prevent unwarranted trips caused by temporary malfunctions. The delay device must be combined with an undervoltage release with the same corresponding voltage.
This time delay device can also be combined either with the Tmax T1...T5 or Isomax circuit-breakers.

| UVD |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Circuit-breaker | Power supply voltage [V AC/DC] |
| T1 ..T5 | $24 \ldots 30$ |
| T1...T5 | $48 \ldots 60$ |
| T1 ...T5 | $110 \ldots 125$ |
| T1...T5 | $220 \ldots 250$ |
| Delay which can be set [s] | $0.25-0.5-0.75-1-1.25-2-2.5-3$ |

## Testing extension for service releases

Available for Tmax T4 and T5, this allows the service releases to be supplied with the circuit-breaker in the removed position. With the circuit-breaker in safe conditions, i.e. isolated in relation to the power circuits, this makes it possible to carry out blank tests of the circuit-breaker functionality.



## Accessories

## Electrical signals



AUX - 250 V AC/DC


AUX-C - 250 V AC/DC


AUX 400 V AC

These allow information on the operating state of the circuit-breaker to be taken outside.
Installation of these accessories is carried out directly from the front of the circuit-breaker in special slots placed on the right-hand side of the circuit-breaker, completely segregated from the live parts - all to the benefit of user safety. They can be supplied in the pre-cabled version with free cables 1 m long for T1, T2 and T3 or with socket-plug connectors, still with cables 1 m long, for T 4 and T 5 , or in the uncabled version, with cabling carried out by the customer, according to the type of auxiliary contact.

## Auxiliary contacts for external signalling - AUX and AUX-E

The AUX auxiliary contacts carry out electrical signalling of the operating state of the circuit-breaker:

- open/closed: indicates the position of the circuit-breaker contacts
- release trip: signals circuit-breaker opening due to overcurrent release trip (for overload or short-circuit), trip of the residual current release, of the opening coil or of the undervoltage release, of the emergency opening pushbutton of the motor operator or due to operation of the test pushbutton
- contact for signalling electronic release trip: signals intervention of one of the protection functions of the electronic release.
Signalling is reset when the circuitbreaker is rearmed (reset).

The auxiliary contacts can be supplied (according to the type) either in the version with cabling to be carried out by the customer by means of connection to the terminals integrated with the auxiliary contacts, or in the pre-cabled version with 1 m long cables for T1, T2 and T3 or with connectors, still with 1 m long cables, for T4 and T5.

## AUX - Electrical characteristics

AUX 250 V-T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5

| Power supply voltage | Service current |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Category of utilisation (IEC 60947-5-1) |  |
|  | AC 14 | DC 13 |
| 125 V | 6 A | 0.3 A |
| 250 V | 5 A | 0.15 A |

Protection with gG $10 \times 38$ type fuse (Imax 6 A)
AUX 400 V - T4, T5

| Power supply voltage | Service current $\ln [\mathbf{A}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | AC | DC |
| 125 V | - | 0.5 |
| 250 V | 12 | 0.3 |
| 400 V | 3 | - |

AUX 24 V-T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5

| Power supply voltage | Service current $\ln [A]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | AC | DC |
| 24 V | 0.3 | $\geq 0.75 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| 5 V |  | $\geq 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |


| AUX-E |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Typical contact | photoMOS |
| Vmax | 300 V DC/250 V AC |
| Imax | $100 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{AC/DC}$ |
| Pmax (resistive load) | 30 W |
| Insulation voltage | $3500 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{(1} \mathrm{min} \mathrm{and} 50 \mathrm{~Hz})$. |

The auxiliary contacts are available for use with different voltages either in direct or alternating current:

## T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 (AUX) - 250V AC/DC

Both in the pre-cabled and uncabled version for use at 250 V AC/DC:

- a contact for signalling (on changeover) open/closed plus a contact (on changeover) for release trip
- three contacts for signalling (on changeover) open/closed plus a contact (on changeover) for release trip.



## Accessories

## Electrical signals

## T4 and T5 (AUX) - 400 V AC

Only in the pre-cabled version for use at 400 V AC:

- a contact for signalling (on changeover) open/closed plus a contact (on changeover) for release trip
- two contacts for signalling (on changeover) open/closed.


## T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 (AUX) - 24 V DC

Gold-plated in both the pre-cabled and uncabled version for T4 and T5 and only in the uncabled version for T1, T2 and T3 for use up to $24 \vee D C$ (digital contacts):

- three contacts for signalling (on changeover) open/closed plus a contact (on changeover) for release trip.


## T2 with PR221DS electronic release (AUX)

Only in the pre-cabled version:

- a contact for signalling alarm which signals intervention of one of the protection functions of the electronic release plus a contact for signalling (on changeover) open/closed plus a contact for signalling (on changeover) release trip.


## T4 and T5 with PR221DS, PR222DS/P, PR222DS/PD or PR222MP electronic release (AUX-SA) - 250 V AC

Only in the pre-cabled version for use at 250 V AC:

- a contact for signalling electronic release trip.


## T4 and T5 (AUX-MO)

Only in the uncabled version, to be combined with the MOE or MOE-E motor operator:

- a contact for signalling the operating mode of the circuit-breaker with the motor operator: manual or remote.


## T4 and T5 with PR222DS/PD electronic release (AUX-E)

Only in the pre-cabled version, the auxiliary contacts AUX-E (also called electronic version contacts) communicate the state of the circuit-breaker to the electronic release and make an open/closed signal available to the outside and one for electronic release trip.
They can only be combined with the PR222DS/PD electronic release and only function when there is a 24 V DC auxiliary power supply to the release for the communication functions.
The AUX-E contacts can, moreover, be directly connected to the MOE-E motor operator (see page 3/22).

A changeover contact signalling trip of the residual current protection is always supplied for the circuit-breakers combined with the RC221 and RC222 residual current releases. With the RC222 changeover contacts for signalling pre-alarm and alarm are also available.

| Types of auxiliary contacts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Version | T1 | T2 TMD | T2 PR221DS | T3 | T4 | T5 |
| AUX 250 V AC/DC 1 open/closed changeover contact + 1 release tripped changeover contact | pre-cabled / <br> not cabled | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| AUX 250 V AC/DC 3 open/closed changeover contacts + 1 release tripped changeover contact | pre-cabled / not cabled | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| AUX 400 V AC 1 open/closed changeover contact + <br>  1 release tripped changeover contact | pre-cabled |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| AUX 400 V AC 2 open/closed changeover contacts | pre-cabled |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { AUX } 24 \text { V DC } & \begin{array}{l}3 \text { open/closed changeover contacts + } \\ 1 \text { release tripped changeover contact }\end{array} \\ & \end{array}$ | pre-cabled / not cabled |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| AUX 24 V DC 3 open/closed changeover contacts + <br> 1 release tripped changeover contact | not cabled | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| AUX 1 contact signalling coil tripped + <br>  1 open/closed changeover contact + <br>  1 release tripped changeover contact | pre-cabled |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| AUX-SA 1 contact signalling coil tripped | pre-cabled |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| AUX-MO 1 contact signalling manual/remote | not cabled |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| AUX-E 1 open/closed contact + <br>  1 relay tripped contact (only with PR222DS/PD) | pre-cabled |  |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |



## Testing extension for auxiliary contacts

Available for Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers, this allows the auxiliary contacts to be connected to the relative power supply circuit with the circuit-breaker in the removed position. With the circuit-breaker in a safe position, i.e. isolated in relation to the power circuits, it is possible to carry out blank function tests of the cir-cuit-breaker.


## Early auxiliary contacts - AUE

Two normally open contacts, advanced in relation to closing. They allow the undervoltage release or a control device to be supplied in advance, in relation to closing of the main contacts, in compliance with the IEC 60204-1 and VDE 0113 Standards. They are mounted inside the direct rotary handle operating mechanism. The early contacts are only supplied in the cabled version with 1 m long cables, complete with socket-plug with 6 poles for T1, T2 and T3 or with socket-plug connectors with 1 m . cables for T4 and T 5 . It is necessary to bear in mind that the connectors for T4 and T5, once inserted in the special slot on the right-hand side of the circuit-breaker, extend in relation to the outline of the circuitbreaker itself.


## Accessories

## Electrical signals




T4-T5

T2-T3


## Accessories

## Remote control



## Solenoid operator for T1, T2 and T3 - MOS

Allows remote circuit-breaker opening and closing control and is particularly recommended for use in electric network supervision and control systems. A selector allows passage from automatic to manual operation. It is always provided with a padlock in the open position.
It operates both circuit-breaker opening and closing, working directly on the circuit-breaker lever.
It is offered in two versions, one "side-by-side" with the circuitbreaker, with T1 and T2, for installation on a panel or DIN EN 50022 rail, the other on the "front", with T1, T2 and T3, suitable for installation directly on the front of the circuit-breaker. The latter is complete with operating handle. The front version can also be used with plug-in circuit-breakers.

Coupling with the residual current release is only allowed for a circuit-breaker with solenoid operator side-by-side, to allow

| Rated voltage, Un |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC [V] | 110... 250 |
| DC [V] | 48...60 / 110... 250 |
| Operating voltage | 85...110\% Un |
| Inrush power consumprion | 2500 [VA] / 1000 [W] |
| Time opening [s] | < 0.1 |
| closing [s] | < 0.1 |
| Mechanical life [no. Operations] | 25000 |
| [no. Operations/h] | 240 (T1 e T2); 120 (T3) |
| Degree of protection, on the front | IP30 |
| Minimum control impulse time on opening and closing | >100 |
| Note: with the MOS in the $110 \ldots 250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC/DC version, it is necessary to use the MOS-A adapter (supplied) for the $200 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{Un} \leq 250 \mathrm{~V}$ service voltage |  | access to the user interface of the residual current release from the front of the switchgear. In fact, using the solenoid operator superimposed would imply the circuit-breaker position on the rear of the door and its residual current release and the interface would no longer be accessible. This combination can only be installed directly on the back plate of the switchgear.

Both versions can be used either in the three-pole or four-pole version.
The solenoid operator is supplied complete with 1 m long cables and, just for the superimposed version, with a socket-plug connector with 3 poles.
Both the opening and closing commands are operated by the solenoid which acts directly on the circuit-breaker lever. The table shows the power supply voltage values Un [V].


## Accessories

## Remote control

## Stored energy motor operator for T4 and T5 - MOE and MOE-E

With the stored energy motor operator, it is possible to control both opening and closing of the circuit-


## Adapters - ADP

For the pre-cabled SOR, UVR, AUX, MOE electrical accessories or MOE-E and AUE, used with Tmax T4 and T5 in the plug-in or withdrawable version, the adapters to be coupled with the plug which will then be connected to the socket placed on the fixed part must be used for the moving parts.
There are four types of adapters available:

- 5-way adapters
- 6-way adapters
- 10-way adapters
- 12-way adapters.

The table below indicates the adapters which must be used for all the possible combinations of accessories:

| Adapters - ADP |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-way | 6-way | 10-way | 12-way |
| AUX 250 V AC/DC <br> 1 open/closed changeover contact + <br> 1 release tripped changeover contact |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| AUX 400 V AC <br> 1 open/closed changeover contact + <br> 1 release tripped changeover contact |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| AUX 400 V AC <br> 2 open/closed changeover contact |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| AUX-E <br> 1 open/closed changeover contact + 1 release |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| SOR | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| UVR | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Trip coil for residual current release | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| SOR o UVR + <br> Trip coil for residual current release | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| MOE o MOE-E |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| MOE + SOR o UVR |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| MOE + <br> SOR o UVR + <br> Trip coil for residual current release |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| AUE |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| AUE + <br> SOR o UVR |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| ```AUE + SOR o UVR + Trip coil for residual current release``` |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| AUX 250 V AC/DC <br> 3 open/closed changeover contacts + <br> 1 release tripped changeover contact |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| AUX 24 V DC (digital contacts) 3 open/closed changeover contacts + 1 release tripped changeover contact |  |  |  | $\square$ |

For Tmax T2 and T3 in the plug-in version, it is necessary, on the other hand, to order the socket-plug connectors: with 12 poles for the AUX auxiliary contacts - 3 open/closed changeover +1 release tripped changeover, with 6 poles for the AUX auxiliary contacts -1 open/closed changeover + 1 release tripped changeover and with 3 poles for the service releases (SOR or UVR).

## Accessories

## Operating mechanism and locks

## Rotary handle operating mechanism - RHD/RHE

Thanks to its ergonomic grip, the rotary handle facilitates operation. It is always fitted with a padlock-lock in the open position which prevents circuit-breaker closing. The opening in the padlock-lock can take up to 3 padlocks - $7 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ stem (not supplied). It is always fitted with a compartment door lock and on request it can be supplied with a key lock in the open position. Application of the rotary handle operating mechanism is an alternative to the motor operator and to the front interlocking plate (MIF) for T1, T2 and T3, or to the motor operator and to the front for lever operating mechanism for T4 and T5. The rotary handle operating mechanism is available in either the direct version or in the transmitted version on the compartment door.
The release settings and nameplate data remain accessible to the user.
The rotary handle operating mechanism in the emergency version is also available, complete with yellowred handle and yellow plate, suitable for controlling machine tools.
The transmitted rotary handle operating mechanisms can be ordered by building up the following three devices:

- rotary handle on the compartment door
- transmission rod ( 500 mm )
- base for circuit-breaker
or, alternatively, by using the code of the ready-configured version.

| Type of RH_ operating mechanism |  | $\frac{\mathrm{T} 1}{\mathrm{~F}}$ | T2, T3 |  | T4, T5 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | F | P | F | P | W |
| RHD | Direct | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| RHD_EM | Emergency direct | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| RHE | Transmitted with adjustable distance | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| RHE_EM | Emergency transmitted with adjustable distance | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| RHE_B | Base for circuit-breaker | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| RHE_S | Rod for transmitted adjustable hadle | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| RHE_H | Handle for transmitted RH with adjustable distance | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | $\square$ |
| RHE_H_EM | Emergency handle for transmitted RH with adjustable distance | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | - | - | $\square$ |



## Front for lever operating mechanism - FLD



This can be installed on fixed, plug-in or withdrawable Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers. In the case of withdrawable circuit-breakers, installed in a switchboard, it allows the IP40 degree of protection to be maintained for the whole isolation run of the circuitbreaker. It is always fitted with a padlock in the open position ( $6 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ stem up to three padlocks - not supplied) which prevents closing of the circuit-breaker and of the compartment door, and with compartment door lock. On request, it can be fitted with a key lock in the open position.


It is available in the following versions:

- for fixed or plug-in circuit-breaker
- for withdrawable circuit-breaker.

The front for lever operating mechanism is always an alternative to the motor operator and to the rotary handle and to the display FDU.
The same flange for the compartment door already supplied with the circuit-breaker or the one supplied with the conversion kit for withdrawable version can be used.

## Key lock for rotary handle operating mechanism for T1, T2 and T3 - RHL



This allows the mechanical closing operation of the circuit-breaker to be locked.
The following versions are available:

- lock with different key for each circuit-breaker
- lock with the same key for groups of circuit-breakers.

The circuit-breaker in the open position ensures isolation of the circuit in accordance with the IEC 60947-2 Standard. It is also available in the version which allows the lock both in the open and closed position. The lock in the closed position does not prevent release of the mechanism following a fault or remote control.

## Key lock on the circuit-breaker for T1, T2 and T3 - KLC

This allows the mechanical closing operation of the circuit-breaker to be locked and is installed directly on the front in the slot in correspondence with the left pole. It cannot be mounted with a front operating mechanism, a rotary handle operating mechanism, a motor operator, RC221/RC222 residual current releases and, only in the case of three-pole circuit-breakers, with service releases (UVR, SOR). The key lock is the Ronis 622 type and is available in two versions:

- standard type, with key only removable with the circuit-breaker locked
- special type, with key removable in both positions.


## Accessories

## Operating mechanism and locks

## Key lock for T4 and T5-KLF-D and KLF-S

This allows mechanical operation of the circuit-breaker to be locked. This lock can be used with the direct or transmitted rotary handle operating mechanism or with the front for lever operating mechanism.
The lock of the circuit-breaker in the open position ensures isolation of the circuit in accordance with the IEC 60947-2 Standard. For T4 and T5 key locks in the open position are available either with different keys (KLF-D) or with the same keys (KLF-S): in this case, up to four different key numbering codes are available ( n . 2005-2006-2007-2008).

## Lock in the racked-out position for fixed part (T4 and T5)

For T4 and T5 withdrawable circuit-breakers, key or padlockslocks are available to be applied onto the rail of the fixed part, to prevent racking-in of the plug-in part.
Selection can be made among the following:

- key lock with different keys (KLF-D FP)
- key lock with the same keys for groups of circuit-breakers (KLF-S FP)
- Ronis type key lock (KLF-D Ronis FP)
- padlock, which can take up to three padlocks with 6 mm stem $\varnothing$, not supplied (PLL FP).


## Sealable thermal adjustment lock

This is applied to the circuit-breaker cover near the thermal element regulator of the TMD thermomagnetic release for T1, T2 and T3 and prevents it being tampered with.

## IP54 protection for rotary handle

Allows IP54 degree of protection to be obtained.
It is available for the transmitted rotary handle operating mechanism on the compartment door (RHE) for the T1, T2, T3 , T4 and T5 circuit-breakers.

## Padlock for operating lever - PLL



This is applied to the T1 - T2 - T3 circuit-breaker cover to prevent the lever closing or opening operation. It allows installation up to a maximum of three padlocks - $7 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ stem (not supplied). It is available in the following versions:

- locking device only of the closing operation (it is applied with circuit-breaker on ON/OFF)

- locking device on the closing and opening operation according to the assembly position. The lock on the opening operation does not prevent release of the mechanism following a fault or remote control command.
It is incompatible with the front accessories: solenoid operator, rotary handle operating mechanism and mechanic interlock.


Overview of the available locks

|  | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FDL_ Front for lever operating mechanism |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| RHL_ Keylock for rotary handle operating mechanism | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| KLC_ Key lock on the circuit-breaker | $\square$ | ■ | ■ |  |  |
| KLF-D and KLF-S Key lock for front for lever and rotary handle |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| KLF-FP and PLL FP_Locks in open position for fixed part |  |  |  | $\square$ | ■ |
| Sealable lock of thermal adjustment | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| PLL_ Padlock for operating lever | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ |  |  |
| MOL-D and MOL-S_ Key lock in open position for MOE and MOE_E |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| MOL-M_ Key lock against manual operation for MOE and MOE_E |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## Accessories

## Operating mechanism and locks



## Mechanical interlock

## T1, T2, T3

The mechanical MIF interlock can be applied on the front of two T1, T2 or T3 circuit-breakers mounted side by side, in either the three-pole or four-pole fixed version and prevents simultaneous closing of the two circuit-breakers. Fixing is carried out directly on the back plate of the switchboard. The front interlocking plate allows installation of a padlock in order to fix the position (possibility of locking in the O-O position as well). It is also possible to interlock three circuit-breakers side by side, using the proper plate, thereby making the following interlock combinations: IOO-OIO-OOI-OOO.
It is incompatible with the front accessories (solenoid operator, rotary handle operating mechanism) and with the residual current releases
T4, T5
The mechanical interlock for T4 and T5 allows installation of two circuit-breakers on a single support and, by means of special lever mechanisms, makes them mechanically interdependent.
Unlike the interlock used with T1, T2 and T3 which is frontal, this is a rear interlock consisting of a vertical or horizontal frame group (MIR-HB or MIR-VB), made up of a metal frame and of the leverisms to interlock, and of two plates (MIR-P) on which the circuit-breakers are housed.
Types of back plates:

| Interlock |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type |  |  |  |
| A | T4 (F-P-W) | + | T4 (F-P-W) |
| B | T4 (F-P-W) | + | T5 400 (F-P-W) or T5 630 (F) |
| C | T4 (F-P-W) | + | T5 630 (P-W) |
| D | T5 400 (F-P-W) or T5 630 (F) | + | T5 400 (F-P-W) or T5 630 (F) |
| E | T5 400 (F-P-W) or T5 630 (F) | + | T5 630 (P-W) |
| F | T5 630 (P-W) | + | T5 630 (P-W) |

It will be the customer to make up the interlock selecting the back plates available and the horizontal or vertical frames. The following interlock combinations can be made: IO-OI-OO.
Since this is a rear interlock, all the front accessories which are compatible with the circuit-breakers installed can be used.



## Accessories

## Residual current releases

All the Tmax series of circuit-breakers are preset for combined assembly with residual current releases. In particular, the Tmax T1, T2 and T3 circuit-breakers can be combined with the new version of the SACE RC221 or RC222 series of residual current releases and four-pole T4 and T5 with RC222 or RC223 to be installed below the circuit-breaker.
Apart from the protection against overloads and short-circuits typical of automatic circuit-breakers, the residual current circuit-breakers derived from them also guarantee protection of people and protection against earth fault currents, thereby ensuring protection against direct contacts, indirect contacts and fire hazards. The residual current releases can also be mounted on the Tmax T1D, T3D, T4D and T5D switch-disconnectors. In that case, the derived apparatus is a "pure" residual current circuit-breaker, i.e. one which only guarantees residual current protection and not the protections typical of circuit-breakers. "Pure" residual current circuit-breakers are only sensitive to the earth fault current and are generally applied as main switch-disconnectors in small distribution switchboards towards end users.
The use of "pure" and "impure" residual current circuit-breakers allows continual monitoring of the state of plant insulation, ensuring efficient protection against fire and explosion hazards and, when the devices have $I \Delta \mathrm{n} \leq 30 \mathrm{~mA}$, ensure protection of people against indirect and direct earth contacts to fulfil the compulsory measures foreseen by the accident prevention regulations and prescriptions. The residual current releases are constructed in compliance with the following Standards:

- IEC 60947-2 appendix B
- IEC 60255-3 (SACE RCQ and RC223) and IEC 61000: for protection against unwarranted release
- IEC 60755 (SACE RCQ): for insensitivity to direct current components.


## RC221 and RC222 residual current releases for T1, T2 and T3



The RC221 and RC222 residual current releases can be installed either on the Tmax T1, T2 and T3 circuit-breakers, or on the T1D and T3D switch-disconnectors. The versions available make their use possible both with three-pole and four-pole circuit-breakers, in the fixed version.
They are constructed using electronic technology and act directly on the circuit-breaker by means of a trip coil, supplied with the residual current release, to be housed in the special slot made in the left-hand pole area. They do not require an auxiliary power supply as they are supplied directly by the network and
their operation is guaranteed even with only a single phase plus neutral or only two phases supplied with voltage and in the presence of unidirectional pulsating currents with direct components.
All the possible connection combinations are allowed, except for guaranteeing, in the four-pole version, connection of the neutral to the first pole on the left.
The RC221 and RC222 residual current releases can either be supplied from above or from below.
The operating conditions of the apparatus can be continually controlled by means of the elec-
tronic circuit test pushbutton and the magnetic indicator of residual current trip.
A disconnection device of the power supply during the insulation test is available.
The four-pole circuit-breaker complete with residual current release can be fitted with the electrical accessories normally available for the circuit-breaker. The shunt opening and undervoltage releases are housed in the special slot made in the neutral pole for the four-pole circuitbreakers, whereas they are incompatible with the three-pole circuit-breakers.

## Accessories

## Residual current releases



The residual current releases are supplied complete with:

- a trip coil to be housed in the area of the third pole, complete with an auxiliary contact signalling residual current release trip
- dedicated flange.

The bracket for fixing onto DIN 50022 rail is available on request.
The configuration foresees insertion of the circuit-breaker on the structure of the corresponding residual current release, making access to the adjustments on the left-hand side of the circuit-breaker available, whilst the toroid is in the underneath position.
A distinguishing characteristic is provided by the type of cable connection which is made di-
rectly on the circuit-breaker, once the residual current release has been mounted, thereby ensuring simplification and rationalisation of the installation procedure.
With Tmax T2 and T3, only front terminals for copper cables (FC Cu ) at the bottom are mounted on the residual current releases. For this reason, when the residual current release is ordered, the FC Cu terminal semi-kit is always supplied (consult the code section on page $7 / 36$ ). On the other hand, for four-pole Tmax T1, it is also possible to mount the rear horizontal flat terminal kit below (HR for RC221/ RC222).
Furthermore, still for four-pole T1, a version of the RC222 residual current release is available
in 200 mm modules. This release keeps the same technical characteristics as the normal RC222 for T1, T2 and T3 but, thanks to its reduced height, allows installation in 200 mm modules. Its special shape also allows a reduction in the overall dimensions when two or more units are placed side by side.


RC222 residual current release for T4 and T5

With T4 and T5, in the four-pole version, it is possible to use an RC222 residual current release below the circuit-breaker. This RC222 residual current release, in the fixed version, can easily be converted into plugin by adding the special conversion kit.
The RC222 release is constructed using electronic technology and acts directly on the circuit-breaker by means of a trip coil, supplied with the residual current release, to be housed in the special slot made in the left-hand pole area.
It does not require an auxiliary power supply as they are supplied directly by the network and their operation is guaranteed even with only a single phase plus neutral or only two phases supplied with voltage and in the
presence of unidirectional pulsating currents with direct components.
All the possible connection combinations are allowed as long as there is that of the neutral to the first pole on the left. The RC222 residual current release can either be supplied from above or from below.
The operating conditions of the apparatus can be continually controlled by means of the electronic circuit test pushbutton and the magnetic indicator of residual current trip.
A disconnection device of the power supply during the insulation test is available.
The four-pole circuit-breaker complete with residual current release can be fitted with the electrical accessories normally available for the circuit-breaker.

The shunt opening and undervoltage releases are housed in the special slot made in the neutral pole for the four-pole circuitbreakers.
The residual current release is supplied complete with:

- a trip coil to be housed in the area of the third pole, complete with an auxiliary contact signalling residual current release trip
- dedicated flange.

The release is supplied with standard front terminals, but it can also be combined with all the terminals available for the corresponding circuit-breaker.

|  | RC221 | RC222 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit-breakers size | T1-T2-T3 | T1-T2-T3 | T4 and T5 |
| Type | "L" shaped | "L" shaped | Placed below |
| Technology | microprocessor-based | microprocessor-based | microprocessor-based |
| Action | with solenoid | with solenoid | with solenoid |
| Primary service voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ [V] | 85... 500 | 85... 500 | 85... 500 |
| Operating frequency [Hz] | 45... 66 | 45...66 | 45... 66 |
| Self-supply | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Test operation range ${ }^{(1)}$ | 85... 500 | 85... 500 | 85... 500 |
| Rated service current [A] | up to 250 A | up to 250 A | up to 630 A |
| Rated residual current trip [A] | $\begin{gathered} 0.03-0.1-0.3- \\ 0.5-1-3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.03-0.05-0.1-0.3- \\ 0.5-1-3-5-10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.03-0.05-0.1- \\ 0.3-0.5-1-3-5-10 \end{gathered}$ |
| Time limt for non-trip [s] | istantaneous | $\begin{gathered} \text { istantaneous - 0.1-0.2- } \\ 0.3-0.5-1-2-3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { istantaneous - 0.1-0.2- } \\ 0.3-0.5-1-2-3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Tolerance over trip times |  | $\pm 20 \%$ | $\pm 20 \%$ |
| Local trip signalling | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Trip coil with changeover contact for trip signalling | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Input for remote opening |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| NO contact for pre-alarm signalling |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| NO contact for alarm signalling |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Indication of pre-alarm from $25 \% \mathrm{I} \mathrm{n}$ (tollerance $\pm 3 \%$ ) |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Indication of alarm timing |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Automatic residual current reset | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| "A" type for pulsanting alternating current, AC for alternating current | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Remote release device |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Selective type |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Button for insulation test | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Power supply from above and below | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Assembly with three-pole circuit-breakers | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Assembly with four-pole circuit-breakers | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Kit for conversion of circuit-breaker with residual current release from fixed to plug-in |  |  | $\square$ |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Operation up to 50 V Phase-Neutral |  |  |  |

## RC223 (B type) residual current release for T4



Along with the family of residual current releases illustrated previously, ABB SACE is developing the RC223 (B type) residual current release, which can only be combined with the Tmax T4 four-pole circuit-breaker in the fixed or plug-in version. The range of operation of the primary line-to-line voltage of this residual current release varies between 110 V and 440 V , with operation starting from 55 V phase-neutral. It is characterised by the same types of reference as the RC222 (S and AE type) release, but can also boast conformity with type B operation, which guarantees sensitiv-
ity to residual fault currents with alternating, alternating pulsating and direct current components. The reference Standards are: IEC 60947-1, IEC 60947-2 Appendix B, and IEC 60755.
Apart from the signals and settings typical of the RC222 residual current release, the RC223 also allows selection of the maximum threshold of sensitivity to the residual fault frequency (3 steps: 400-7001000 Hz ). It is therefore possible to adapt the residual current device to the different requirements of the industrial plant according to the prospective fault frequencies generated on the
load side of the release. Typical installations which may require frequency thresholds different from the standard ones (50 60 Hz ) are the welding plants for the automobile industry $(1000 \mathrm{~Hz})$, the textile industry $(700 \mathrm{~Hz})$, airports and threephase drives ( 400 Hz ).
All the functions of the apparatus - even the most advanced ones - can be checked by the user by means of a careful watchdog test which is carried out by a series of simple successive steps.

## Accessories

## Residual current releases



## SACE RCQ switchboard residual current relay

The Tmax circuit-breakers can also be combined with the SACE RCQ switchboard relay with separate toroid (to be installed externally on the line conductors) and these fulfil requirements with thresholds up to 30 A trips and times up to 5 s or when the installation conditions are particularly restrictive, such as with circuit-breakers already installed, or limited space in the circuit-breaker compartment. Thanks to the wide range of settings, the SACE RCQ switchboard relay is suitable for applications where a system of residual current protection coordinated with the various distribution levels, from the main switchboard to the end user, is required. It is particularly recommended when low sensitivity residual current protection is required, such as in partial (current) or total (chronometric) selective chains, and for high sensitivity applications (physiological sensitivity) to provide protection of people against direct contacts.
On a drop in the auxiliary power supply voltage, the opening command can intervene after a minimum time of 100 ms and after the time set plus 100 ms .
The SACE RCQ relay is a type A residual current relay and detects residual currents both of the alternating and pulsating type with continuous components.
The SACE RCQ relay is of the type with indirect action and acts on the circuit-breaker release mechanism by means of the shunt opening release of the circuit-breaker itself (to be ordered by the user), to be housed in the special slot made on the left-hand pole of the circuit-breaker.



Accessories

## Accessories for electronic releases



## Front display unit - FDU

The front display is a display unit of the setting currents, alarms and parameters of the PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD electronic releases of T4 and T5. The display unit can operate correctly with self-supply with I $\geq 0.35 \mathrm{x}$ In on at least one phase.
If the display is used in combi-
nation with the PR222DS/PD release, and therefore with an auxiliary power supply, it is also possible to detect the protection which has caused the release trip and the fault current. Connection of the display to the PR222DS/PD release must, compulsorily, pass through the AUX-E auxiliary contacts in elec-
tronic version, whereas with the PR222DS/P release it can be made directly.
It is not compatible with the front accessories: rotary handle operating mechanism, motor operator and front for lever operating mechanism.

## SACE PR010/T test and configuration unit

The SACE PR010/T unit is an instrument able to carry out the Test, programming and parameter readout functions for the protection units which equip the SACE Isomax S and Tmax moulded-case circuit-breakers and the SACE Emax air circuitbreakers.
In particular, for the Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers fitted with PR222DS/P or PD and PR222MP release, the test, programming and readout parameter functions are available.
All the functions mentioned can be carried out ON BOARD by connection of the SACE PR010/T unit to the front multipin connector on the protection unit; connection is guaranteed by means of special interfacing cables supplied as standard with the unit.
The human-machine interface is guaranteed by using a membrane keyboard and a multi-line alphanumerical display.

There are also two LEDs on the unit which signal the following respectively:

- POWER-ON and STAND BY state
- battery charging state.

Two different types of Test are provided: automatic and manual.
By means of connection to the PC (with software provided by ABB SACE), it is also possible to upgrade the software of the SACE PR010/T unit to allow adaptation of the Test unit to evolution of new products.
The most relevant test results can also be stored in the unit itself and sent to the PC on explicit request for "issue of report".
Both in automatic and manual mode, the SACE PR010/T unit is able to test the following:

- protection functions $L, S, I$, G
- protection functions $L, R, I$, $U$ with PR222MP
- monitoring of correct operation of the microprocessor. The SACE PR010/T unit is of the portable type and operates with rechargeable batteries and/or with an external power supply. In its standard supply, the unit includes:
- SACE PR010/T Test unit complete with rechargeable batteries
- SACE TT1 Test unit
- 100... 240 V AC/12V DC external power supply
- connection cables between the unit and the multipin connector present on the ranges of releases which equip the Tmax, SACE Isomax S and SACE Emax series
- connection cable between the unit and the PC (serial RS232)
- power supply cable
- instruction manual and floppy with application SW
- plastic bag.


## EP 010 - FBP

It is the "e-plug" interface which can connect T4 and T5, equipped with the PR222DS/PD electronic release, to the field bus plug system, allowing user to choose among several field bus system (ASI, Device Net, Profibus). This must be connected to the release by means of the specific X3 connector.

## Accessories

## Accessories for electronic releases



## SACE PR212/CI contactor control unit

The SACE PR212/Cl accessory unit can be associated with all the circuit-breakers fitted with the electronic release for motor protection - PR222MP for Tmax and PR212MP for the SACE Isomax S family.
When the special dip switch on the front of the release is positioned on "Normal mode" working mode, it is possible to control contactor opening in the case of a fault due to overload L , blocked rotor R or missing/unbalance of phase $U$.
The SACE PR212/Cl unit can also always be installed either on a DIN rail or on the rear of the door.

## SACE PR020/K signalling unit



The SACE PRO20/K signalling unit can convert the digital signals supplied by the PR222DS/PD (LSI or LSIG) protection unit into electrical signals, via normally open electrical contacts.
The unit is connected to the protection release by means of the Modbus RTU standard serial changeover line, on which all the information about the activation status of the protection functions flows. The corresponding power contacts are closed based on this information.
In particular, the following signals are available:

- the alarm signal remains active throughout the overload, until the release is tripped
- the trip signals of the protections remain active during the timing phase, and even after the release is tripped.


Note: the PR020/K unit is an alternative to any supervision and control systems.

A reset pushbutton allows the state of all the signals to be reset.
The unit also has ten LEDs to visually signal the following information:

- "Power ON": auxiliary power supply present
_ "TX (Int Bus)": flashing synchronised with dialogue with the internal Bus
- eight LEDs associated with the internal contacts.

The table indicates the characteristics of the signalling relays available in the SACE PR020/K unit.

## Available signals

| K51 | PR222MP |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Protection L alarm |
| 2 | Protection R alarm |
| 3 | Protection I alarm |
| 4 | Protection U alarm Welded conctactor alarm contacts (*) |
| 5 | Bus K.O. |
| 6 | PTC alarm (temperature sensor on motor) Generic input 0/1 (*) |
| 7 | Release trip |
| 8 | Protection L pre-alarm Back-up protection alarm (*) |
| (*) alternatively by means of dip-switch. |  |


| K51 | PR222DS |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Protection L alarm |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Protection S alarm |
| 3 | Protection I alarm |
| 4 | Protection G alarm |
| 5 | Bus K.O. |
| $6-7$ | Release trip |
| 8 | Protection L pre-alarm |

## SACE TT1 test unit

This allows the PR221DS, PR222DS/P or PD, and PR222MP electronic release trip to be checked and the trip test of the trip coil. The device, supplied by a replaceable 9 V battery, is provided with a connector point with two polarised poles housed on the bottom of the box which allows connection of the device to the test input bushings on the front of the electronic release.
The limited dimensions of the accessory make it practically pockettype.

## CT for external neutral

This is applied to the external neutral conductor and allows protection against earth faults with three-pole circuit breakers.
The circuit breaker must be fitted with PR222DS/P or PD release. The transformer must be connected to the release by means of the specific X4 connectors.

| CT ext |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T4 | T5 |
| $[A]$ | $[A]$ |  |
| 100 | 320 |  |
| 160 | 400 |  |
| 250 | 630 |  |
| 320 |  |  |

## Connectors

Connectors X3 and X4 allow connection of the electronic release with external plant units or components. In fact, they are used to make the $L$ alarm signal available outside, connection of the external neutral, connection to the PR020/K signalling unit, to the PR212/CI contactor control unit or to the temperature sensor of the PTC motor and allows two-way communication from the cir-cuit-breaker fitted with dialogue towards the outside and vice versa. Both the connectors are available both for fixed version circuitbreakers and for plug-in or withdrawable version circuit-breakers.

| Connector | Function | Release |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X3 | PR020/K | PR222DS/PD and PR222MP |
|  | L alarm signal | PR222DS/P, PR222DS/PD and PR222MP |
|  | Dialogue | PR222DS/PD |
|  | Auxiliary supply | PR222DS/PD |
|  | Internal auxiliary supply | PR222MP |
|  | EP 010 | PR222DS/PD |
| X4 | External neutral | PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD |
|  | PR212/CI | PR222MP |
|  | PTC | PR222MP |



## Accessories

## Automatic transfer switch - ATS010

## Automatic transfer switch - ATS010

The switching unit ATS010 (Automatic Transfer Switch) is the new network-group switching device offered by ABB SACE. It is based on microprocessor technology in compliance with the leading electromagnetic compatibility and environmental standards (EN 50178, EN 50081-2, EN 50082-2, IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2, IEC 60068-2-3).
The device is able to manage the entire switching procedure between the normal line and emergency line circuit breakers automatically, allowing great flexibility of settings.
In case of an error in the normal line voltage, in accordance with the delays set, the normal line circuit breaker is opened, the generator started and the emergency line circuit breaker closed. Similarly, when the normal line returns to range, the reverse switching procedure is automatically controlled. It is especially suited for use in all emergency power supply systems requiring a solution that is ready to install, easy to use and reliable.
Some of the main applications include: power supply for UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) units, operating rooms and primary hospital services, emergency power supply for civilian buildings, airports, hotels, data banks and telecommunications systems, power supply of industrial lines for continuous processes.
The switching system consists of the ATS010 unit connected to two motor-driven and mechanically interlocked circuit breakers. Tmax T4 and T5 circuit-breakers and T4D, T5D switch-disconnectors can be used. The built-in mains sensor of the SACE ATS010 device makes it possible to detect errors in the mains voltage. The three inputs may be directly connected to the three phases of the normal power supply line for networks with rated voltage up to 500 V AC. Networks with a higher voltage require the insertion of voltage transformers (TV), setting a rated voltage for the device that matches their secondary voltage (typically 100 V ).
Two change-over contacts for each circuit breaker connect directly to the motor operator. The circuit breaker connection is completed by wiring the status contacts: Open/Closed, Relay tripped, Rackedin (for draw out/plug-in circuit-breakers).
That is why on every circuit breaker connected to the ATS010 unit, the following are included in addition to the mechanical interlock accessories:

- motor operator from 48 V to 110 V DC or up to 250 V AC,
- open/closed contact,
- relay tripped contact,
- racked-in contact (for withdrawable versions),
- signal and mechanical lock for protection relay tripped,
- key lock for motor operator.

The ATS010 device is designed to ensure extremely high reliability for the system it controls. It contains various safety systems intrinsically related to software and hardware operation.
For software safety, a special logic prevents unwarranted operations, while a constantly operative watchdog system points out any microprocessor malfunctions via a LED on the front of the device. Hardware safety allows integration of an electrical interlock via power relay, so that there is no need to use an external electrical interlock system. The manual selector on the front of the device can also control the entire switching procedure, even in the event of a microprocessor fault, by working electromechanically on the control relays.

| General specifications |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated supply voltage (galvanically insulated from earth) | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 20 \% \\ 48 \vee \mathrm{DC} \pm 10 \% \\ \text { (maximum ripple } \pm 5 \% \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Maximum absorbed power | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { W @ } 24 \text { V DC } \\ 10 \text { W @ } 48 \text { V DC } \end{gathered}$ |
| Rated power (mains present and circuit breakers not controlled) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1.8 \mathrm{~W} @ 24 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC } \\ & 4.5 \mathrm{~W} @ 48 \mathrm{DC} \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Maximum humidity | 90\% without condensation |
| Storage temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Protection rating | IP54 (front panel) |
| Protection rating [mm] | $144 \times 144 \times 85$ |
| Weight [kg] | 0.8 |


| Setting range for thresholds and times |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum voltage | Un Min | $-5 \% \ldots-30 \%$ Un |
| Maximum voltage | Un Max | $+5 \% \ldots+30 \%$ Un |
| Fixed frequency thresholds |  | $10 \% \ldots+10 \% \mathrm{fn}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{4}:$ opening delay of the normal line circuit breaker due to network error | (CB-N) | $0 \ldots 32 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{2}:$ generator start-up delay due to network error | $0 . .32 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{3}$ : stopping delay of the generator | $0 \ldots 254 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{4}:$ switching delay due to network stop | $0 \ldots 254 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{5}$ : closing delay of the emergency line circuit breaker |  |  |
| after detecting the generator voltage | (CB-E) | $0 \ldots 32 \mathrm{~s}$ |

## Caption

VN Mains voltage
CB-N Normal line circuit breaker closed
GE Generator
VE Emergency line voltage
CoCo Enable switching to emergency line
CB-E Emergency line circuit breaker closed
LOAD Disconnection of lower priority connected loads

Operating sequence


## Accessories

Automatic transfer switch - ATS010

Side panel settings


## Caption

1 Selectors to set the under- and overvoltage thresholds
2 Dip-switches to set:

- rated voltage
- normal single-phase or three-phase line
- mains frequency
- switching strategy

3 Switching delay time settings for T1...T5

Front panel


Caption
1 Status of the ATS010 unit and logic
2 Operating mode selector
3 Normal line check
4 Normal line circuit breaker status
5 Voltage on the emergency line
6 Emergency line circuit breaker status
7 Generator status


## Accessories

Installation and test accessories and spare parts

## Bracket for fixing on DIN rail



This is applied to the fixed circuit breaker and allows installation on standardized DIN EN 50022 rails. It simplifies assembly of the T1 T2 - T3 circuit breakers in standard switchboards.
The bracket for fixing on DIN rail is also available for Tmax circuit breakers combined with RC221 and RC222 residual current releases or with the solenoid operating mechanism of the side-byside type.

## Flange for compartment door



This is always supplied with the Tmax circuit-breakers. All the flanges in the Tmax series are of new design and do not require the use of screws for installation: fixing is greatly simplified by just a simple coupling operation.
When a rotary handle operating mechanism or residual current releases is used, a dedicated flange is supplied to be used instead of the one supplied with the circuit-breaker.
For T4 and T5 withdrawable circuit-breakers, the flange supplied with the conversion kit must be used instead of the one suppled with the fixed circuit-breaker.


## Spare parts

The following spare parts are available:

- trip coil for the RC221, RC222 and RC223 residual current releases
- trip coil for the PR221DS electronic release
- kit with washers, screws and plugs for assembly of the front terminals (F).
For further details, please ask the Service Division of ABB SACE for the spare parts catalogue.


## Accessories

## Compatibility - Internal accessories

## Compatibility

An overview of the assembly compatibility of (internal) accessories with the Tmax T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 circuit-breakers can be found in this section.

Possible combination among the internal accessories

A = Shunt opening release (SOR) or Undervoltage release (UVR)
$B=$ Auxiliary contacts
C = Trip coil of the residual current
$\mathrm{D}=$ Trip coil of the electronic release PR221DS
$E=$ Auxiliary contacts for $T 2$ with electronic release PR221DS


The drawing represents the internal slot of the circuit-breakers. A and $D$ are housed in the slots on the left of the operating lever, while $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$ and F in the right one.

Characteristic curves and technical information

## Index

## Characteristic curves

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## Example 1

## Trip curves for distribution (thermomagnetic release)

Setting the thermomagnetic release. Considering a T4N $250 \mathrm{In}=250 \mathrm{~A}$ circuit-breaker. By means of the thermal adjustment trimmer, the current threshold $I_{1}$ is selected, for example at $0.9 \times \ln (225 \mathrm{~A})$; the magnetic trip threshold $I_{3}$, adjustable from 5 to $10 \times \mathrm{In}$, we select at 10 x In, equal to 2500 A .
It can be noted that, on the basis of the conditions in which the overload is presented, i.e. with the circuitbreaker at thermal running or not, the thermal relay trip varies considerably. For example, for an overload current of $2 \times I_{1}$, the trip time is between 21.4 and 105.3 s for hot trip, and between 105.3 and 357.8 s for cold trip.
For fault current values higher than 2500 A, the circuit-breaker trips instantaneously with the magnetic protection.

## Example 2

## Current-limiting curves

The following figure shows the trend of the Tmax T2S 160, R160 circuitbreaker current-limiting curves. The r.m.s. of the prospective symmetrical short-circuit current is indicated on the abscissa of the diagram, whereas the peak short-circuit current value is indicated on the ordinates. The current-limiting effect can be assessed by comparing - at the same symmetrical short-circuit current value, the corresponding peak value at the prospective short-circuit current (curve A) with the limited peak value (curve B).
The T2S 160 circuit-breaker with R160 thermomagnetic release at a voltage of 400 V , limits the shortcircuit current to 16.2 kA for a fault current of 40 kA , with a reduction of about 68 kA compared with the peak value of the 84 kA prospective short-circuit current.

## Examples of curve readout




## Example 3

## Specific let-through energy curve

An example of reading the graph of the specific let-through energy curve of the T3S 250 R160 circuit-breaker at a voltage of 400 V is given below.
The prospective symmetrical shortcircuit current is indicated on the abscissa of the diagram, whereas the ordinates show the specific letthrough energy values expressed in $[k A]^{2} s$.
In correspondence with a short-circuit current of 20 kA , the circuitbreaker lets through a value of $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ equal to $1.17[\mathrm{kA}]^{2} \mathrm{~S}\left(1170000 \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}\right)$.


## Abbreviations used

In = rated current of the thermomagnetic or electronic release
$I_{1}=$ set trip current for overload
$I_{3}=$ trip current for short-circuit
$I^{\prime}=$ prospective symmetrical short-circuit current

## Trip curves for distribution

Circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic releases

T1 160
TMD
In = 16 $\div 63 \mathrm{~A}$


T1 160

## TMD

$\mathrm{In}=80 \div 160 \mathrm{~A}$



## T2 160

 TMDIn $=125 \div 160 \mathrm{~A}$



Trip curves for distribution
Circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic releases

In = 63 $\div 250 \mathrm{~A}$

T3 250
$\mathrm{In}=63 \div 250 \mathrm{~A}$


T4 250
TMD
In $=20 \div 50 \mathrm{~A}$
t [s]


T4 250/320 TMA

In $=80 \div 320 \mathrm{~A}$


## Trip curves for distribution

Circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic releases

T5 400/630
TMA
In $=320 \div 630 \mathrm{~A}$

T5 400/630

In $=320 \div 630 \mathrm{~A}$



## Trip curves for distribution

Circuit－breakers with electronic releases

T2 160



T4250/320-T5 400/630 PR221DS

L-I Functions

T4250/320-T5400/630 PR221DS

L-S Functions
Trip curves for distribution
Circuit-breakers with electronic releases



T4250/320-T5400/630
PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD

L-S-I Functions ( $1^{2} \mathrm{t}$ const $=\mathrm{ON}$ )

Note: The dotted curve of function $L$ corresponds to the maximum delay $\left(\mathrm{t}_{1}\right)$ which can be set at $6 \mathrm{xI}_{1}$, in the case where 320 A CTs are used for T4 and 630 A for T5. For all the CT sizes $t_{1}=18 \mathrm{~s}$, except with 320 A CT (T4) and 630 A (T5) where $t_{1}=12 \mathrm{~s}$.
For T4 In = 320 A and T5 $\mathrm{ln}=630 \mathrm{~A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{I}_{3} \max =10 \times \mathrm{In}$.

T4250/320-T5400/630
PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD

L-S-I Functions
( $1^{2}$ t const $=$ OFF $)$

Nota: The dotted curve of function $L$ corresponds to the maximum delay ( $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ ) which can be set at 6 xI , in the case where 320 A CTs are used for T4 and 630 A for T5. For all the CT sizes $t_{1}=18 \mathrm{~s}$, except with 320 A CT (T4) and 630 A (T5) where $\mathrm{t}_{1}=12 \mathrm{~s}$.
For T4 $\mathrm{In}=320 \mathrm{~A}$ and T 5 $\mathrm{In}=630 \mathrm{~A} \Rightarrow \mathrm{I}_{3} \max =10 \times \mathrm{In}$.

t [s]


## Trip curves for distribution

Circuit-breakers with electronic releases

T4250/320-T5 400/630 PR222DS/P and PR222DS/PD

G Function


## Trip curves for motor protection

Circuit-breakers with magnetic only releases

T2 160

## MF

$\mathrm{I}_{3}=13 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{In}$

T2 160-T3 250

## MA

$\mathrm{I}_{3}=6 \ldots . .12 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{In}$



## Trip curves for motor protection

Circuit-breakers with magnetic only releases

$I_{3}=6 \ldots 14 \times \ln$


## Trip curves for motor protection

Circuit-breakers with PR221DS-I electronic release

T2 160
PR221DS-I
I Function

T4250/320-T5400/630 PR221DS-I

I Function

t [s] 1


## Trip curves for motor protection

## Use of the trip curves of circuit-breakers with PR222MP electronic release

For correct parameter setting of the PR222MP electronic release, it may be useful to compare the overall circuit-breaker curve with the motor starting curve.
For this purpose, with the protection function graphics shown on the following pages, it is possible to draw the overall curve required for the circuit-breaker fitted with PR222MP release simply and immediately.
N.B. For function L , as for all the other functions, make sure you place a glossy tracing sheet over the curve so that the times on the axis of the co-ordinates coincide.

## Function L (cannot be excluded) Protection against overload

To protect the motor against any overloads, as a first step it is necessary to adjust function $L$ to a current $I_{1}$ higher than or equal to the rated current of the motor le: $I_{1} \geq l e$.
For example, if le $=135 \mathrm{~A}$, an T4 250 circuit-breaker can be selected with $\mathrm{In}=160 \mathrm{~A}$ and the following adjustment carried out: $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.85 \times \ln =136 \mathrm{~A}$.
The second step is to select the trip class according to the motor starting time ta. For a motor with a start-up overload of 6 seconds, class 10 can be selected, with a trip time of 8 s at $7.2 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}$. To trace the curve correctly on the glossy sheet, according to $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{In}$, simply place the glossy sheet over the graph of function $L$ so that $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{In}=0.85$ (on the glossy sheet) corresponds to $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I}_{1}=1$ (on the graph) and draw the curve relative to class 10.

## Function R (can be excluded) Protection against rotor blockage

Protection against rotor blockage can be set both with regard to the trip current $I_{5}=3 \ldots 10 \times I_{1}$ (in this case $I_{5}=3 \ldots 10 \times 0.85 \times$ 160 ), and with regard to the trip time $\mathrm{t}_{5}$.
To trace the curve correctly on the glossy sheet, simply place the glossy sheet over the graph of function $R$ so that $1 / / \mathrm{nn}=\mathrm{I}_{1} / \ln$ (on the glossy sheet) corresponds to $I / I_{1}=1$ (on the graph). In this case $1 / I n=I_{1} / \ln =0.85$, and draw the desired curve.

## Function I (cannot be excluded) Protection against short-circuit

This protection function against short-circuit recognises whether the motor is in the starting phase, thereby avoiding unwarranted trips; the trip threshold can be set from $6 \times \ln$ to $13 \mathrm{x} \operatorname{In}$.
To trace the curve correctly on the glossy sheet, simply place the glossy sheet over the graph of function I so that $1 / I n=1$ (on the glossy sheet) corresponds to $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{In}=1$ (on the graph) and draw the desired curve.

## Function U (can be excluded) Protection against loss and/or unbalance of a phase

Protection against loss or unbalance of a phase, if set to ON, intervenes when one or two phases have a current lower than $0.4 \times \mathrm{I}_{1}(0.4 \times 0.85 \times \mathrm{In}=0.4 \times 0.85 \times 160 \mathrm{~A}=54.4 \mathrm{~A}$ in this case $)$. To trace the curve correctly on the glossy sheet, simply place the glossy sheet over the graph of function $U$ so that $I / / n=I_{1} / / n$ (on the glossy sheet) corresponds to $I / I_{1}=1$ (on the graph). In this case $1 / / n=I_{1} / I n=0.85$, and draw the desired curve.

Curves operating characteristic of an asynchronous motor
$\mathbf{I}_{1}=$ function L trip current
$I_{3}=$ function $\mid$ trip current
$\mathbf{I}_{5}=$ function R trip current
$\mathbf{t}_{5}=$ function R trip time
$\mathbf{I}_{6}=$ function U trip current
$\mathbf{t}_{6}=$ function U trip time
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}=$ rated service current of the motor
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}=$ motor starting current
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}=$ peak value of the sub-transient starting current
$\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{a}}=$ motor starting time
$\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=$ duration of the sub-transient starting phase
$\mathbf{m}=$ typical motor starting curve
c = example of trip curve of a motor protection circuit-breaker with electronic release



Trip curves for motor protection
Circuit-breakers with PR222MP electronic release

T4 250-T5 400
PR222MP

L Function
(hot and cold trip)

T4 250-T5 400
PR222MP
L Function
(hot trip with 1 or 2 phases supplied)



T4 250-T5 400
PR222MP

R-U Function

T4 250-T5 400 PR222MP

I Function
t [s]

t [s]


## Specific let-through energy curves

T1 160

230 V

T2 160
230 V




## Specific let-through energy curves



T3 250

400-440 V

## $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}\left[(\mathrm{kA})^{2} \mathrm{~s}\right]$



## Specific let-through energy curves

T4 250/320
$400-440$ V

T5 400/630
$400-440 \mathrm{~V}$

${ }^{12 t}\left[(k A)^{2} s\right] 10$


T1 160

500 V
$\mathrm{l} 2 \mathrm{t}\left[(\mathrm{kA})^{2} \mathrm{~s}\right] 1$


T2 160

500 V


## Specific let-through energy curves




## Specific let-through energy curves

690 V


T3 250

690 V




## Limitation curves

T1 160

230 V

T2 160





T5 400/630

230 V



Limitation curves

T4 250/320
$400-440 \mathrm{~V}$

T5 400/630

400-440 V








## T4 250/320

 690 V

T5 400/630
690 V


Temperature performances
Circuit-breakers with electronic releases and switch-disconnectors

T1D 160

T2 160 PR221DS

|  | up to | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 50 |  |  | 60 |  | 70 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imax [A] | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | Imax [A] | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ |  | Imax [A] | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | Imax [A] | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ |
| F | 160 | 1 | 153.6 | 0.96 |  | 140.8 | 0.88 | 128 | 0.8 |
| EF | 160 | 1 | 153.6 | 0.96 |  | 140.8 | 0.88 | 128 | 0.8 |
| ES | 160 | 1 | 153.6 | 0.96 |  | 140.8 | 0.88 | 128 | 0.8 |
| FC Cu | 160 | 1 | 153.6 | 0.96 |  | 140.8 | 0.88 | 128 | 0.8 |
| FC CuAl | 160 | 1 | 153.6 | 0.96 |  | 140.8 | 0.88 | 128 | 0.8 |
| R | 160 | 1 | 153.6 | 0.96 |  | 140.8 | 0.88 | 128 | 0.8 |
| $\mathrm{F}=$ Front flat terminals <br> $\mathrm{EF}=$ Front extended terminals |  |  | ES = Front extended spread terminals FC Cu = Front terminals for copper cables |  |  | FC CuAl = Front terminals for CuAl cables $R=$ Rear terminals |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{lu}[\mathrm{A}] \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 165 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 155 |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{ }$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{+}$ |  |  |  |
| 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 145 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 135 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 |  | 30 | 40 |  | 50 |  | 60 | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \mathrm{~T}\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right] \end{array}$ |



Temperature performances
Circuit-breakers with electronic releases and switch-disconnectors

T4 250 Fixed



T4 250
Plug-in /
Withdrawable

T4 320 and T4D 320 Fixed


T4 320 and T4D 320
Plug-in /
Withdrawable


Temperature performances
Circuit-breakers with electronic releases and switch-disconnectors

T5 400 and T5D 400
Fixed


T5 400 and T5D 400
Plug-in /
Withdrawable


T5 630 and T5D 630
Fixed


T5 630 and T5D 630
Plug-in /
Withdrawable


Temperature performances

## Circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic releases

## Tmax T1 and T1 1P (*)

|  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| 16 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| 20 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 11 | 16 |
| 25 | 20 | 29 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 14 | 20 |
| 32 | 26 | 37 | 25 | 35 | 24 | 34 | 22 | 32 | 21 | 30 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 26 |
| 40 | 32 | 46 | 31 | 44 | 29 | 42 | 28 | 40 | 26 | 38 | 25 | 35 | 23 | 33 |
| 50 | 40 | 58 | 39 | 55 | 37 | 53 | 35 | 50 | 33 | 47 | 31 | 44 | 28 | 41 |
| 63 | 51 | 72 | 49 | 69 | 46 | 66 | 44 | 63 | 41 | 59 | 39 | 55 | 36 | 51 |
| 80 | 64 | 92 | 62 | 88 | 59 | 84 | 56 | 80 | 53 | 75 | 49 | 70 | 46 | 65 |
| 100 | 81 | 115 | 77 | 110 | 74 | 105 | 70 | 100 | 66 | 94 | 61 | 88 | 57 | 81 |
| 125 | 101 | 144 | 96 | 138 | 92 | 131 | 88 | 125 | 82 | 117 | 77 | 109 | 71 | 102 |
| 160 | 129 | 184 | 123 | 176 | 118 | 168 | 112 | 160 | 105 | 150 | 98 | 140 | 91 | 130 |

## Tmax $\mathbf{T} 2$

|  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [ A$]$ | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| 4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| 5 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| 6.3 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| 8 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 6.5 |
| 10 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 8.1 |
| 12.5 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 10.1 |
| 16 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| 20 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 16 |
| 25 | 20 | 29 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 14 | 20 |
| 32 | 26 | 37 | 25 | 35 | 24 | 34 | 22 | 32 | 21 | 30 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 26 |
| 40 | 32 | 46 | 31 | 44 | 29 | 42 | 28 | 40 | 26 | 37 | 24 | 35 | 23 | 32 |
| 50 | 40 | 57 | 39 | 55 | 37 | 53 | 35 | 50 | 33 | 47 | 30 | 43 | 28 | 40 |
| 63 | 51 | 72 | 49 | 69 | 46 | 66 | 44 | 63 | 41 | 59 | 38 | 55 | 36 | 51 |
| 80 | 64 | 92 | 62 | 88 | 59 | 84 | 56 | 80 | 52 | 75 | 49 | 70 | 45 | 65 |
| 100 | 80 | 115 | 77 | 110 | 74 | 105 | 70 | 100 | 65 | 93 | 61 | 87 | 56 | 81 |
| 125 | 101 | 144 | 96 | 138 | 92 | 132 | 88 | 125 | 82 | 117 | 76 | 109 | 71 | 101 |
| 160 | 129 | 184 | 123 | 178 | 118 | 168 | 112 | 160 | 105 | 150 | 97 | 139 | 90 | 129 |

Tmax T3

|  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| 63 | 51 | 72 | 49 | 69 | 46 | 66 | 44 | 63 | 41 | 59 | 38 | 55 | 35 | 51 |
| 80 | 64 | 92 | 62 | 88 | 59 | 84 | 56 | 80 | 52 | 75 | 48 | 69 | 45 | 64 |
| 100 | 80 | 115 | 77 | 110 | 74 | 105 | 70 | 100 | 65 | 93 | 61 | 87 | 56 | 80 |
| 125 | 101 | 144 | 96 | 138 | 92 | 132 | 88 | 125 | 82 | 116 | 76 | 108 | 70 | 100 |
| 160 | 129 | 184 | 123 | 176 | 118 | 168 | 112 | 160 | 104 | 149 | 97 | 139 | 90 | 129 |
| 200 | 161 | 230 | 154 | 220 | 147 | 211 | 140 | 200 | 130 | 186 | 121 | 173 | 112 | 161 |
| 250 | 201 | 287 | 193 | 278 | 184 | 263 | 175 | 250 | 163 | 233 | 152 | 216 | 141 | 201 |

(*) For the T1 1p circuit-breaker (fitted with TMF fixed thermomagnetic release), only consider the column corresponding $^{*}$ to the maximum adjustment of the TMD releases.

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|  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| 20 | 19 | 27 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 23 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 13 |
| 32 | 26 | 43 | 24 | 39 | 22 | 36 | 19 | 32 | 16 | 27 | 14 | 24 | 11 | 21 |
| 50 | 37 | 62 | 35 | 58 | 33 | 54 | 30 | 50 | 27 | 46 | 25 | 42 | 22 | 39 |
| 80 | 59 | 98 | 55 | 92 | 52 | 86 | 48 | 80 | 44 | 74 | 40 | 66 | 32 | 58 |
| 100 | 83 | 118 | 80 | 113 | 74 | 106 | 70 | 100 | 66 | 95 | 59 | 85 | 49 | 75 |
| 125 | 103 | 145 | 100 | 140 | 94 | 134 | 88 | 125 | 80 | 115 | 73 | 105 | 63 | 95 |
| 160 | 130 | 185 | 124 | 176 | 118 | 168 | 112 | 160 | 106 | 150 | 100 | 104 | 90 | 130 |
| 200 | 162 | 230 | 155 | 220 | 147 | 210 | 140 | 200 | 133 | 190 | 122 | 175 | 107 | 160 |
| 250 | 200 | 285 | 193 | 275 | 183 | 262 | 175 | 250 | 168 | 240 | 160 | 230 | 150 | 220 |
| 320 | 260 | 368 | 245 | 350 | 234 | 335 | 224 | 320 | 212 | 305 | 200 | 285 | 182 | 263 |


| Tmax 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| 320 | 260 | 368 | 245 | 350 | 234 | 335 | 224 | 320 | 212 | 305 | 200 | 285 | 182 | 263 |
| 400 | 325 | 465 | 310 | 442 | 295 | 420 | 280 | 400 | 265 | 380 | 250 | 355 | 230 | 325 |
| 500 | 435 | 620 | 405 | 580 | 380 | 540 | 350 | 500 | 315 | 450 | 280 | 400 | 240 | 345 |
| 630 | 520 | 740 | 493 | 705 | 462 | 660 | 441 | 630 | 405 | 580 | 380 | 540 | 350 | 500 |

## Power losses

| Power [W/pole] |  | T1/T1 1p | T2 |  | T3 |  | T4 |  | T5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | F | F | P | F | P | F | P/W | F | P/W |
| TMD | 1 |  | 1.5 | 1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TMA | 1.6 |  | 2.1 | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TMG | 2 |  | 2.5 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MF | 2.5 |  | 2.6 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MA | 3.2 |  | 2.9 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  | 2.6 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  | 2.9 | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.3 |  | 3.5 | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  | 2.7 | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 |  | 3.1 | 3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.5 |  | 1.1 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2 |  |  | 3.6 | 3.6 |  |  |
|  | 25 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 |  |  | 3.7 | 3.7 |  |  |
|  | 40 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5 |  |  | 3.9 | 4.1 |  |  |
|  | 63 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6 | 4.3 | 5.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 5 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 7 | 8.5 | 10 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 |  |  |
|  | 125 | 10.7 | 12 | 14.7 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 7.2 |  |  |
|  | 160 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 9 |  |  |
|  | 200 |  |  |  | 13.2 | 15.8 | 9.9 | 12.4 |  |  |
|  | 250 |  |  |  | 17.8 | 21.4 | 13.7 | 17.6 |  |  |
|  | 320 |  |  |  |  |  | 20.6 | 27 | 13.6 | 20.9 |
|  | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.5 | 31 |
|  | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.8 | 36.7 |
|  | 630 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 | 56.6 |
| PR221-222 | 10 |  | 0.5 | 0.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 |  | 1 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63 |  | 3.5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 |  | 8 | 9.2 |  |  | 1.7 | 2.3 |  |  |
|  | 160 |  | 17 | 20 |  |  | 4.4 | 6 |  |  |
|  | 250 |  |  |  |  |  | 10.7 | 14.6 |  |  |
|  | 320 |  |  |  |  |  | 17.6 | 24 | 10.6 | 17.9 |
|  | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.5 | 28 |
|  | 630 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 53.6 |

## Special applications

## Use of apparatus at 16 2/3Hz

The series of thermomagnetic Tmax circuit-breakers are suitable for operation at $162 / 3 \mathrm{~Hz}$ frequencies - an application mainly used in the railway sector. The electrical performances are given below (Breaking capacity Icu) according to the voltage and the number of poles to be connected in series with reference to the connection diagrams.

|  |  | T1 |  |  | T2 |  |  |  | T3 |  | T4 |  |  |  |  | T5 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Icu [kA] | Connection diagram | B | C | N | N | S | H | L | N | S | N | S | H | L | v | N | S | H | L | v |
| 250 V 2 poles in series | A | 16 | 25 | 36 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 85 | 36 | 50 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 100 |  | 36 | 50 | 70 |  |  |
| 250 V 3 poles in series | B-C | 20 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 55 | 85 | 100 | 40 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 500 V 2 poles in series | A | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 100 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 100 |
| 500 V 3 poles in series | B-C | 16 | 25 | 36 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 85 | 36 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 750 V 3 poles in series | B-C | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 70 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 70 |
| 750 V 4 poles in series ${ }^{(1)}$ | D | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1000 V 4 poles in series ${ }^{(2)}$ | D | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Circuit-breakers with neutral at $100 \%$ <br> ${ }^{(2)}$ Use 1000 V DC version circuit-breakers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Connection diagrams

Diagram A: Interruption with one pole for polarity


Note: Without neutral connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible

Diagram B: Interruption with two poles in series for one polarity and one pole for the other polarity


Note: Without neutral connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible

## Special applications

Use of apparatus at 16 2/3Hz

Diagram C: Interruption with three poles in series for one polarity (with neutral earthed)


Diagram D: Interruption with four poles in series for one polarity (with neutral earthed)


Diagram D: Interruption with three poles in series for one polarity and one pole for the other polarity, and interruption with two poles in series for each polarity


Note: Without neutral connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible

## Trip thresholds

The thermal threshold of the circuit-breaker is the same as the normal version.
For the magnetic threshold, a correction coefficient must be used to be made on the protection thresholds as indicated in the table:

| Circuit-breaker | Diagram A | Diagram B-C | Diagram D |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{T 1}$ | 1 | 1 | - |
| $\mathbf{T} 2$ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| T3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | - |
| T4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| T5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

## Setting adjustment of the magnetic threshold

The correction factor takes into consideration the phenomena that, with frequencies differing from $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, modifies the tripping value of protection threshold against short circuit. The value that must be set on the release is therefore the real wanted tripping value divided by the correction factor.

## Example

- Service current: $\mathrm{lb}=200 \mathrm{~A}$
- Circuit-breaker: T4 $250 \mathrm{In}=250 \mathrm{~A}$
- Desired magnetic protection: $I_{3}=2000 \mathrm{~A}$
- Magnetic threshold value to be set:

therefore in this specific case, the setting for the adjustment value for the magnetic threshold is:

$$
\text { Set: } \left.\frac{2000}{0.9}=2222 \mathrm{~A} \text { (roughly equal to } 9 \mathrm{In}\right)
$$

## Special applications

## Use of direct current apparatus

To obtain the number of poles in series needed to guarantee the required breaking capacity at the various operating voltages, suitable connection diagrams must be used. For the breaking capacity (Icu), according to the voltage and the number of poles connected in series with reference to the connection diagrams, please refer to the table of pag 4/47.

Protection and isolation of the circuit with three-pole circuit-breakers

Diagram A: Interruption with one pole for polarity.


Note: Without negative polarity connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible.

Diagram B: Interruption with two poles in series for one polarity and one pole for the other polarity.


Note: Without negative polarity connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible.

Diagram C: Interruption with three poles in series for polarity


## Use at 1000 V DC with four-pole circuit-breakers

Diagram D: Interruption with four poles in series for one polarity


Diagram E: Interruption with three poles in series on one polarity and one pole on the other polarity


Note: Without negative polarity connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible.

Diagram F: Interruption with two poles in series for polarity


Note: Without negative polarity connected to earth, the installation method must be such as to make the probability of a second earth fault negligible.

## Special applications

Use of direct current apparatus

The following table shows which connection diagram to use ac－ cording to the number of poles to be connected in series to obtain the required breaking capacity，in relation to the type of distribu－ tion network：

| Distribution system |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage ［V］ | Protection function | Isolation | Earth－insulated network | Network with one polarity ${ }^{(1)}$ earthed | Network with a middle point earthed |
| $\leq 250$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | A | A | A |
|  | $\square$ | － | － | － | － |
| $\leq 500$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | A | B | A |
|  | $\square$ | － | － | C | － |
| $\leq 750$ | ■ | $\square$ | B | E | F |
|  | $\square$ | － | － | C | － |
| $\leq 1000$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | E，F | － | F |
|  | $\square$ | － | － | D | － |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ It is presumed that the negative polarity is earthed |  |  |  |  |  |

## Notes：

1）The risk of double earth fault is nil，therefore the fault current only involves a part of the interruption poles．
2）For rated voltages higher than 750 V ，the 1000 V range for direct current is required
3）For connections with four poles in series，circuit－breakers with neutral at $100 \%$ of the phase settings must be used．

In the following table，the correction value to be used for the pro－ tection thresholds is indicated for each circuit－breaker against short circuit（the thermal threshold doesn＇t undergo any alteration）．

| Circuit－breaker | Diagram A | Diagram B | Diagram C | Diagram D | Diagram E | Diagram F |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| T2 | 1.3 | 1.15 | 1.15 | - | - | - |
| T3 | 1.3 | 1.15 | 1.15 | - | - | - |
| T4 | 1.3 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| T5 | 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

Example of setting the trip thresholds in DC - Diagram A

| Setting In [A] | T1 160 |  | T2 160 |  | T3 250 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \mathrm{xln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \mathrm{xln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \mathrm{xln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ |
| 1.6 |  |  | $1.12 \div 1.6$ | 20.8 | $0.7 \div 1$ | 13 |
| 2 |  |  | $1.4 \div 2$ | 26 |  |  |
| 2.5 |  |  | $1.75 \div 2.5$ | 32.5 |  |  |
| 3.2 |  |  | $2.24 \div 3.2$ | 41.6 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  | $2.8 \div 4$ | 52 |  |  |
| 5 |  |  | $3.5 \div 5$ | 65 |  |  |
| 6.3 |  |  | $4.41 \div 6.3$ | 81.9 |  |  |
| 8 |  |  | $5.6 \div 8$ | 104 |  |  |
| 10 |  |  | $7 \div 10$ | 130 |  |  |
| 12.5 |  |  | $8.75 \div 12.5$ | 162.5 |  |  |
| 16 | $11.2 \div 16$ | 650 | $11.2 \div 16$ | 650 |  |  |
| 20 | $14 \div 20$ | 650 | $14 \div 20$ | 650 |  |  |
| 25 | 17.5 $\div 25$ | 650 | 17.5 $\div 25$ | 650 |  |  |
| 32 | 22.4 $\div 32$ | 650 | 22.4 $\div 32$ | 650 |  |  |
| 40 | 28:40 | 650 | 28:40 | 650 |  |  |
| 50 | 35 $\div 50$ | 650 | 35 $\div 50$ | 650 |  |  |
| 63 | $44.1 \div 63$ | 819 | $44.1 \div 63$ | 819 | $44.1 \div 63$ | 819 |
| 80 | $56 \div 80$ | 1040 | 56\%80 | 1040 | $56 \div 80$ | 1040 |
| 100 | 70 $\div 100$ | 1300 | 70 $\div 100$ | 1300 | 70 $\div 100$ | 1300 |
| 125 | $87.5 \div 125$ | 1625 | $87.5 \div 125$ | 1625 | 87.5 125 | 1625 |
| 160 | $112 \div 160$ | 2080 | $112 \div 160$ | 2080 | 112 $\div 160$ | 2080 |
| 200 |  |  |  |  | 140 -200 | 260 |
| 250 |  |  |  |  | 175 $\div 250$ | 325 |


| SettingIn [A] | T4 250 |  | T4 320 | T5 400 | T5 630 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \mathrm{xln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=5 \div 10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \mathrm{xln}^{3}=5 \div 10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \times \ln \mathrm{I}_{3}=5 \div 10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}=0.7 \div 1 \mathrm{xln}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=5 \div 10 \times \mathrm{ln}$ |
| 20 | 14-20 | 416 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | $22.4 \div 32$ | 416 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | $35 \div 50$ | 650 |  |  |  |  |
| 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | $56 \div 80$ | $5200 \div 1040$ |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 125 | $87.5 \div 125$ | $812.5 \div 1625$ |  |  |  |  |
| 160 | $112 \div 160$ | 1040 $\div 2080$ |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | $140 \div 200$ | $1300 \div 2600$ |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | $175 \div 250$ | $1625 \div 3250$ |  |  |  |  |
| 320 |  |  | $224 \div 320 \quad 2080 \div 4160$ | 224 $\div 320 \quad 1760 \div 3520$ |  |  |
| 400 |  |  |  | $280 \div 400 \quad 2200 \div 4400$ |  |  |
| 500 |  |  |  |  | $350 \div 500$ | 2750 55500 |
| 630 |  |  |  |  | 441 $\div 630$ | 3465 6930 |

## Special applications

Use of direct current apparatus

## Setting adjustment of the magnetic threshold

The correction factor takes into consideration the phenomena that, with direct current applications, modifies the tripping value of protection threshold against short circuit. The value that must be set on the release is therefore the real wanted tripping value divided by the correction factor.

## Example

- Service current: $\mathrm{Ib}=550 \mathrm{~A}$
- Circuit-breaker: 75630 In= 630 A
- Desired magnetic protection: $I_{3}=5500 \mathrm{~A}$
- Magnetic threshold value to be set:

therefore, in this specific case, setting of the adjustment value for the magnetic threshold is:
Set: $\frac{5500}{1.1}=5000 \mathrm{~A}$ (roughly equal to 8 In )


## AB Wiring diagrams

## Index

## Wiring diagrams

Information for reading - Circuit-breakers ..... 5/2
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Automatic transfer-switch ATS010 ..... 5/17

## Wiring diagrams

## Information for reading - Circuit-breakers

## State of operation represented

The diagram is shown in the following conditions:

- fixed, plug-in or withdrawable version circuit-breaker (depending on type of circuit-breaker), open and racked-in
- contactor for motor starting open
- circuits de-energised
- releases not tripped
- motor operator with springs charged (for T4 and T5).


## Version

The diagram shows a circuit-breaker or switch-disconnector in the plug-in version (only T2, T3, T4 and T5), but is also valid for the fixed and withdrawable version circuit-breakers or switch-disconnectors.
With the fixed version circuit-breakers or switch-disconnectors, the applications indicated in figures 26-27-28-29-30-31 and 32 cannot be provided.

## Caption

| $\square$ | = Figure number of the diagram |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | = See note indicated by the letter |
| A1 | = Circuit-breaker applications |
| A11 | = FDU interfacing unit (front display) |
| A12 | = AUX-E type auxiliary contacts, with auxiliary relays for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open and circuit-breaker tripped |
| A13 | $=$ PR020/K type signalling unit, with auxiliary relays for electrical signalling of the protection functions of electronic release |
| A14 | $=$ MOE-E type actuation unit, with auxiliary relays for carrying out the commands coming from the dialogue unit |
| A15 | $=$ PR212/CI type contactor control unit for motor starting |
| A2 | = Applications of the solenoid operator or motor operator |
| A3 | = Applications of the RC221 or RC222 type residual current release |
| A4 | = Indication apparatus and connections for control and signalling, outside the circuit-breaker |
| D | = Electronic time-delay device of the undervoltage release (outside the circuit-breaker) |
| H, H1 | = Signalling lamps |
| K | = Contactor for motor starting |
| K51 | = Electronic release: <br> - PR221DS type overcurrent release, with the following protection functions: <br> - L against overload with inverse long time delay <br> - S against short-circuit with inverse short time delay <br> - I against short-circuit with tempo of instantaneous trip <br> - PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD type overcurrent release, with the following protection functions: <br> - L against overload with inverse long time delay <br> - S against short-circuit with inverse or definite short time delay <br> - I against short-circuit with instantaneous trip time <br> - G against earth fault with short time trip <br> - PR222MP motor protection type release, with the following protection functions: <br> - against overload (thermal protection) <br> - against rotor block <br> - against short-circuit <br> - against missing or unbalanced current between the phases |
| K87 | $=$ RC221 or RC222 type residual current release |
| M | = Motor for circuit-breaker opening and circuit-breaker closing spring charging |
| M1 | = Three-phase asynchronous motor |
| Q | = Main circuit-breaker |
| Q/1... 3 | = Auxiliary circuit-breaker contacts |
| R | = Resistor (see note F) |
| R1 | = Motor thermistor |
| R2 | $=$ Thermistor in the motor operator |
| S1, S2 | $=$ Contacts controlled by the cam of the motor operator |
| S3 | $=$ Contact controlled by the key lock of the solenoid operator or motor operator |
| S4/1-2 | = Contacts activated by the circuit-breaker rotary handle (see note C) |
| K51/1... 8 | $=$ Contacts for electrical signalling of the protection functions of the electronic release |
| S51/S | = Contact for electrical signalling of overload in progress |

S75I/1...3 = Contacts for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker in racked-in position (only provided with circuit-breakers in plug-in version)
S751S/1...3 = Contacts for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker in racked-out position (only provided with circuit-breakers in plug-in version)
S87/1 = Contact for electrical signalling of RC222 type residual current release pre-alarm
S87/2 = Contact for electrical signalling of RC222 type residual current release alarm
S87/3 = Contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to RC221 or RC222 type residual current release trip
SC $\quad=$ Pushbutton or contact for closing the circuit-breaker
SC3 = Pushbutton for motor starting
SD = Switch-disconnector of the power supply of the RC221 or RC222 type residual current release
SO = Pushbutton or contact for opening the circuit-breaker
SO3 = Pushbutton for stopping the motor
SQ = Contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open
SY = Contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to $\mathrm{YO}, \mathrm{YO} 1, \mathrm{YO} 2$ or YU thermomagnetic release trip (tripped position)
$\mathrm{Tl} \quad=$ Toroidal current transformer
TI/L1 = Current transformer placed on phase L1
TI/L2 = Current transformer placed on phase L2
TI/L3 = Current transformer placed on phase L3
TI/N = Current transformer placed on the neutral
W1 = Serial interface with the control system (EIA RS485 interface. See note D)
$\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 5 \ldots . \mathrm{X9}=$ Connectors for the circuit-breaker auxiliary circuits (in the case of circuit-breakers in plug-in version, removal of the connectors takes place simultaneously with that of the circuit-breaker. See note E)
X11 = Back-up terminal box
$\mathrm{X} 3, \mathrm{X} 4=$ Connectors for the circuits of the electronic release (in the case of circuit-breakers in the plug-in version, removal of the connectors takes place simultaneously with that of the circuit-breaker)
XA $\quad=$ Interfacing connector of the PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD release
XA1 $=$ Three-way connector for YO/YU (see note E)
XA10 = Three-way connector for solenoid operator
XA2 $\quad=$ Twelve-way connector for auxiliary contacts (see note E)
XA5 = Three-way connector for contact of electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to trip of the RC221 or RC222 type residual current release (see note E)
XA6 = Three-way connector for contact of electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to trip of the overcurrent release (see note E)
XA7 $\quad=$ Six-way connector for auxiliary contacts (see note E)
XA8 = Six-way connector for contacts operated by the rotary handle or for the motor operator (see note E)
XA9 = Six-way connector for the electrical signalling of RC222 type residual current release pre-alarm and alarm and for opening by means of the release itself (see note E)
$\mathrm{XB}, \mathrm{XC}, \mathrm{XE}=$ Interfacing connectors of the AUX-E unit
XD $\quad=$ Interfacing connector of the FDU unit
XF $\quad=$ Interfacing connector of the MOE-E unit
$\mathrm{XO} \quad=$ Connector for the YO1 trip coil
X01 = Connector for the YO2 trip coil
XV $\quad=$ Terminal boxes of the applications
YC = Shunt closing release of the solenoid operator or motor operator
YO = Shunt opening release
YO1 = Trip coil of the electronic release
YO2 = Trip coil of the RC221 or RC222 type residual current release
YO3 = Shunt opening release of the solenoid operator
YU = Undervoltage release (see note B).

## Wiring diagrams

## Information for reading - Circuit-breakers

## Description of figures

Fig. 1 = Shunt opening release.
Fig. $2=$ Permanent shunt opening release.
Fig. 3 = Instantaneous undervoltage release (see note B and F).
Fig. 4 = Undervoltage release with electronic time-delay device outside the circuit-breaker (see note B).
Fig. $5=$ Instantaneous undervoltage release in version for machine tools with one contact in series (see note B, C, and F).
Fig. $6=$ Instantaneous undervoltage release in version for machine tools with two contacts in series (see note B, C, and F).
Fig. 7 = One changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to RC221 or RC222 type residual current release trip.
Fig. $8=$ RC222 type residual current release.
Fig. 9 = Two electrical signalling contacts for RC222 type residual current release pre-alarm and alarm.
Fig. $10=$ Solenoid operator.
Fig. 11 = Stored energy motor operator.
Fig. 12 = One changeover contact for electrical signalling of motor operator locked with key.
Fig. 21 = Three changeover contacts for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open or closed and one changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to $\mathrm{YO}, \mathrm{YO} 1, \mathrm{YO} 2$ and YU thermomagnetic release trip (tripped position).
Fig. 22 = One changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open or closed and a changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to $\mathrm{YO}, \mathrm{YO} 1, \mathrm{YO} 2$ or YU thermomagnetic release trip (tripped position).
Fig. 23 = Two changeover contacts for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open or closed.
Fig. 24 = One changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to overcurrent release trip.
Fig. 25 = One contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open due to overcurrent release trip.
Fig. $26=$ First position of circuit-breaker changeover contact, for electrical signalling of racked-in.
Fig. 27 = Second position of circuit-breaker changeover contact, for electrical signalling of racked-in.
Fig. 28 = Third position of circuit-breaker changeover contact, for electrical signalling of racked-in.
Fig. 29 = First position of circuit-breaker changeover contact, for electrical signalling of isolated.
Fig. $30=$ Second position of circuit-breaker changeover contact, for electrical signalling of isolated.
Fig. 31 = Third position of circuit-breaker changeover contact, for electrical signalling of isolated.
Fig. 32 = Circuit of the current transformer on neutral conductor outside the circuit-breaker (for plug-in version circuit-breaker).
Fig. 41 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222DS/P electronic release connected with FDU front display unit.
Fig. 42 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with PRO20/K type signalling unit.
Fig. 43 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with FDU front display unit and with PR020/K type signalling unit.
Fig. 44 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the AUX-E auxiliary contacts.
Fig. 45 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the auxiliary contacts AUX-E and with MOE-E type actuation unit.
Fig. 46 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with FDU front display unit and with the AUX-E auxiliary contacts.
Fig. 47 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222MP electronic release connected with PR020/K signalling unit.
Fig. 48 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222MP electronic release connected with PR020/K signalling unit and with PR212/CI type contactor control unit for motor starting.
Fig. 49 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222MP electronic release connected with PR020/K signalling unit and with PR212/CI type contactor control unit.
Fig. 50 = Auxiliary circuits of the PR222MP electronic release connected with PR020/K signalling unit.

## Incompatibility

The circuits indicated by the following figures cannot be supplied at the same time on the same circuit-breaker:
1-2-3-4-5-6
5-6-11
10-11-45
10-12
21-22-23-44-45-46
24-25
26-32
$41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50$

## Notes

A) The circuit-breaker is only fitted with the applications specified in the ABB SACE order confirmation. To make out the order, please consult this catalogue.
B) The undervoltage release is supplied for power supply branched on the supply side of the circuit-breaker or from an independent source: circuit-breaker closing is only allowed with the release energised (the lock on closing is made mechanically).
C) The S4/1 and S4/2 contacts shown in figures 5-6 open the circuit with the circuit-breaker open and close it again when a manual closing command is given by means of the rotary handle, in accordance with the Standards regarding machine tools (in any case, closing does not take place if the undervoltage release is not supplied).
D) For connection of the EIA RS485 serial line, see the following documentation:

- ITSCE-RH0199 for MODBUS communication.
E) Connectors XA1, XA2, XA5, XA6, XA7, XA8 and XA9 are supplied on request. They are always supplied with T2 and T3 circuit-breakers in the plug-in version.
Connectors $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 5, \mathrm{X} 6, \mathrm{X} 7, \mathrm{X} 8$ and X 9 are supplied on request. They are always supplied with circuitbreakers in the plug-in version and with T4 and T5 circuit-breakers in the fixed version.
F) Additional external resistor for undervoltage release supplied at $250 \mathrm{VDC}, 380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ AC and 480/500 V AC.
G) In the case of fixed version circuit-breaker with current transformer on external neutral conductor outside the circuit-breaker, when the circuit-breaker is to be removed, it is necessary to short-circuit the terminals of the TI/N transformer.
H) With MOS 110... 250 V AC , only use MOS-A for $200 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{Un} \leq 250 \mathrm{~V}$.
I) SQ and SY are opto-insulated contacts.


## Wiring diagrams

## Information for reading - ATS010

## State of operation represented

The circuit diagram is for the following conditions:

- circuit-breakers open and racked-in \#
- generator not in alarm
- closing springs discharged
- overcurrent relays not tripped *
- ATS010 not powered
- generator in automatic mode and not started
- generator switching enabled
- circuits de-energised
- logic enabled via input provided (terminal 47).
\# The present diagram shows withdrawable circuit-breakers, but is also valid for fixed circuit-breakers: connect terminal 17 to 20 and terminal 35 to 38 on the ATS010 device.
* The present diagram shows circuit-breakers with overcurrent release (T4-T5), but is also valid for circuitbreakers with thermomagnetic release and to circuit-breakers with out relay (switch-disconnectors): connect terminal 18 to 20 and terminal 35 to 37 of the ATS010 device.
@ The present diagram shows four-pole circuit-breakers but is also valid for two-pole circuit-breakers: use only terminals 26 and 24 (phase and neutral) for the voltage connection of the normal power supply to the ATS010 device; also use the Q61/2 two-pole rather than four-pole auxiliary protection circuit-breaker.


## Caption

| A | $=$ Device type ATS010 for the automatic transfer switch of two circuit-breakers |
| :---: | :---: |
| K1 | = Auxiliary contactor for the emergency supply voltage presence |
| K2 | = Auxiliary contactor for the normal supply voltage presence |
| K51/Q1 | = Overcurrent release for emergency supply line* |
| K51/Q2 | = Overcurrent release for normal supply line* |
| M | = Motor with series energization for the circuit-breaker opening and closing |
| Q/1 | = Circuit-breaker auxiliary contact |
| Q1 | = Circuit-breaker for emergency supply line |
| Q2 | = Circuit-breaker for normal supply line |
| Q61/1-2 | = Miniature circuit-breakers for auxiliary circuits protection @ |
| S1, S2 | = Position contact operated by a cam of the operating mechanism |
| S3 | = Key lock contact operated by the remote opening release or the operating mechanism |
| S11...S16 | = Contacts for the ATS010 device inputs |
| S75I/1 | = Contact signalling circuit-breaker in withdrawable version connected \# |
| SY | $=$ Contact signalling circuit-breaker tripped through releases operation (tripped position)* |
| TI/... | = Current trasformers feeding the overcurrent relay |
| X2 | = Connector for the circuit-breaker auxiliary circuits |
| XV | $=$ Terminal boards of the accessories. |

## Wiring diagrams

Graphic symbols (IEC 60617 and CEI 3-14...3-26 Standards)


## Wiring diagrams

Circuit diagram of the T1...T5 circuit-breakers

## State of operation



Three-pole or four-pole circuitbreaker with thermomagnetic release

Three-pole or four-pole circuit-breaker with PR222DS electronic release



Three-pole circuit-breaker with magnetic release


Three-pole or four-pole switchdisconnector (on-load isolating switch)


Three-pole or four-pole circuit-breaker with PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD electronic release


Three-pole circuit-breaker with PR222MP electronic release


Three-pole or four-pole circuit-breaker with RC221 or RC222 residual current release


Three-pole or four-pole circuit-breaker with PR221DS, PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD electronic release and RC221 or RC222 residual current release (for T4 and T5, fourpole only)
*G)


Fixed version three-pole circuit-breaker with current transformer on neutral conductor, external to circuit-breaker


Plug-in or withdrawable version three-pole circuit-breaker with current transformer on neutral conductor, external to circuit-breaker

## Wiring diagrams

## Electrical accessories for T1...T5

## Shunt opening and undervoltage releases

|  |  |  | *B) $\quad *$ ) | *B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A4 |  | $2$ |  |  | 4 |
| XA1 | ${ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| X1 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |
| XV | - $0_{1}$ | - 01 | -01 | - 11 |  |
| A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| XV | - C | - ${ }^{2}$ | - $2^{2}$ | - 12 |  |
| X1 | 12 | $\mathbf{U}^{2}$ | $\^{2}$ | $\mathbf{L}^{2}$ |  |
| XA1 | $\mathbf{U}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{U}^{2}$ | $L^{2}$ | $\downarrow^{2}$ |  |
| A4 |  |  |  |  |  |



## Residual current releases and remote controls






## Auxiliary contacts



Position contacts


## Wiring diagrams

Electrical accessories for T1...T5

PR222DS/P electronic release connected with the FDU front display unit


PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the PR020/K signalling unit


PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the FDU front display unit and the PR020/K signalling unit


PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the AUX-E auxiliary contacts


## Wiring diagrams

Electrical accessories for T1...T5

PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the AUX-E auxiliary contacts and the MOE-E actuation unit


PR222DS/PD electronic release connected with the FDU front display unit and with the AUX-E auxiliary contacts


PR222MP electronic release connected with the PR020/K signalling unit


PR222MP electronic release connected with the PR020/K signalling unit and with the PR212/CI contactor control unit


## Wiring diagrams

Electrical accessories for T1...T5

PR222MP electronic release connected with the PR020/K
signalling unit, with the PR212/CI contactor control unit and with a contactor


PR222MP electronic release connected with the PR020/K signalling unit and with a contactor


Wiring diagrams
Automatic transfer-switch ATS010

ATS010 device for the automatic transfer switch of two T4-T5 circuit-breakers without safety auxiliary voltage supply


## Wiring diagrams

Automatic transfer-switch ATS010


ATS010 device for the automatic transfer switch of two T4-T5 circuit-breakers with safety auxiliary voltage supply


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Overall dimensions
Tmax T1 and single-pole Tmax T1

## Fixed circuit-breaker

Fixing on sheet
Fixing on DIN EN 50022 rail


Without inserts
With inserts


T1 1P (SINGLE-POLE)

## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face not extending from the compartment door, with or without flange
(2) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face extending from the compartment door, without flange
(3) Bracket for fixing onto rail
(4) Bottom terminal covers with IP40 degree of protection

Drilling templates for support sheet





## Terminals

Front for copper/aluminium cables - FC CuAl
Front extended - EF


Rear flat horizontal
Front for copper cables - FC Cu




Flange for the compartment door


Drilling templates of the compartment door


With flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES) or extending (3 POLES)

## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with IP40 degree of protection (compulsory)
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory in the absence of top terminal covers)
(3) Front extended terminals
(4) Terminals for CuAl cables $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

(SINGLE-POLE)


Without flange and
circuit-breaker face extending (4 POLES)

Overall dimensions
Tmax T2

## Fixed circuit-breaker



Flange for the compartment door


## Drilling templates for support sheet

For front terminals


3 POLES


4 POLES

For rear terminals


3 POLES


4 POLES

## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face not extending from the compartment door, with or without flange
(2) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face extending from the compartment door, without flange
(3) Bracket for fixing onto rail
(4) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40


## Drilling templates of the compartment door

Terminals

Front F


Front for copper cables - FC Cu


Front for copper/aluminium cables FC CuAl $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


## Caption

(1) Front extended terminals
(2) Front terminals for cables $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{CuAl}$
(3) Insulating base plate (compulsory)
(4) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40 (compulsory)
(5) Drilling templates for support sheet

Front for copper/aluminium cables - FC CuAl $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$



3 POLES


4 POLES

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front extended spread - ES


Overall dimensions
Tmax T2

## Terminals

## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory without 1)

## Caption

(1) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

> Rear - R


Overall dimensions

## Tmax T3

## Fixed circuit-breaker



## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face not extending from the compartment door, with or without flange
(2) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face extending from the compartment door
(3) Bracket for fixing on rail
4) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

Flange for compartment door

Drilling templates of the compartment door


With flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face extending (3 POLES)


Without flange and
circuit-breaker face extending (4 POLES)

## Drilling templates for support sheet

For front terminals


3 POLES


4 POLES

For rear terminals

3 POLES


4 POLES

Overall dimensions
Tmax T3

## Terminals

Front - F


Front for copper cables - FC Cu


Front for copper/aluminium cables FC CuAl $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

## Caption

(1) Front extended terminals
(2) Front terminals for cables $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{CuAl}$
(3) Insulating base plate (compulsory)
(4) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40 (compulsory)
(5) Drilling templates for support sheet

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front for copper/aluminium $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cables - FC CuAl $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$



3 POLES


4 POLES

Front extended spread - ES


## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory without 1)

## Caption

(1) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

Front extended - EF


Rear-R



Overall dimensions
Tmax T4

## Fixed circuit-breaker

Fixing on sheet

## Caption

(1) Overall dimensions with cabled accessories mounted (SOR-C, UVR-C, RC221-222)
(2)

Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)


Flange for compartment door

Drilling templates of the compartment door


3-4 POLES
Without flange

Drilling templates for support sheet

For front terminals


3 POLES


4 POLES

## For rear terminals



3 POLES


4 POLES

## Terminals

## Front - F



Front for copper cables - FC Cu
Front for copper/aluminium cables - FC CuAI


## Caption

(1) Front terminals for cable connection $2 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
(2) Front terminals for multicable connection
(3) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

## Front multicable - MC



## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front extended spread - ES


Overall dimensions
Tmax T4

## Terminals

## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory without 1)

Front extended - EF


## Caption

(1) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

Rear - R



Fixed circuit-breaker
Overall dimensions
Tmax T5

Fixing on sheet

## Caption

(1) Overall dimensions with cabled accessories mounted (SOR-C, UVR-C, RC221-222)
(2) Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)


Flange for compartment door


Drilling templates of the compartment door


Drilling templates for support sheet
For front terminals


3 POLES


4 POLES

For rear terminals



Overall dimensions
Tmax T5

## Terminals

## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front extended spread - ES
 Cu/Al $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{FC} \mathrm{CuAl}$

MAX 35



Front for copper cables - FC Cu



## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory without 1)

Front extended - EF


## Caption

(1) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

Rear - R


Overall dimensions
Tmax T2

## Plug-in

## circuit-breaker

Fixing on sheet

## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face not extending from the compartment door, with or without flange
(2) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face extending from the compartment door, without flange
(3) Fixed part
(4) Moving part with terminal covers, degree of protection IP40


Flange for compartment door



With flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face extending (3 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face extending (4 POLES)

## Drilling templates for support sheet

For front terminals



3 POLES


4 POLES

Front for copper cables - FC Cu


Front for copper/aluminium cables FC CuAl $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


## Caption

(1) Front extended terminals
(2) Front terminals for cables $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{CuAl}$
(3) Insulating base plate (compulsory)
(4) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(5) Drilling templates for support sheet

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front for copper/aluminium $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cables - FC CuAl $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


Front extended spread - ES


Overall dimensions
Tmax T2

## Terminals

## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory without 1)

## Caption

(1) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

Front extended - EF


Rear-R


Overall dimensions

## Tmax T3

## Plug-in

## circuit-breaker

## Fixing on sheet

## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face not extending from the compartment door, with or without flange
(2) Depth of the switchboard in the case of circuit-breaker with face extending from the compartment door, without flange
(3) Fixed part
(4) Moving part with terminal covers, degree of protection IP40


Flange for compartment door


Drilling templates of the compartment door


With flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face flush with door (3-4 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face extending (3 POLES)


Without flange and circuit-breaker face extending (4 POLES)

## Drilling templates for support sheet

For front terminals


3 POLES


For rear terminals


Overall dimensions
Tmax T3

## Terminals

Front - F



Front for copper cables - FC Cu
Front for copper/aluminium cables FC CuAl $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


## Caption

(1) Front extended terminals
(2) Front terminals for cables $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{CuAl}$
(3) Insulating base plate (compulsory)
(4) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(5) Drilling templates for support sheet

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front extended spread - ES


## Caption

(1) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40
(2) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory without 1)

Front extended - EF


## Caption

(1) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

Rear - R


Overall dimensions
Tmax T4

## Plug-in

## circuit-breaker

Fixing on sheet

## Caption

(1) Fixed part
(2) Moving part with terminal covers, degree of protection IP40
(3) Overall dimensions with cabled accessories mounted (SOR-C, UVR-C, RC221-222)
4) Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)


Flange for
compartment door


Drilling templates of the compartment door


Drilling templates for support sheet

For front terminals


For rear terminals


## Terminals

Front - EF


## Caption

Front for copper cables - FC Cu or for copper/aluminium cables - FC CuAl
(1) For Cu cables
(2) For Cu Al cables
(3) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40


Overall dimensions
Tmax T4

## Terminals

Rear flat vertical - VR


Rear flat horizontal - HR



## Plug-in

## circuit-breaker



Fixing on sheet


## 400 A

## Caption

(1) Fixed part
(2) Moving part with terminal covers, degree of protection IP40

Flange for compartment door

(3) Overall dimensions with cabled accessories mounted (SOR-C, UVR-C, RC221222)
4) Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)

Drilling templates of the compartment door


With flange


Without flange

Drilling templates for support sheet
For front terminals 400 A


For front terminals 630 A
For rear terminals 400 A - 630 A



4 POLES

|  | A | B | C | D | E |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rear 400 A | 32.5 | 128.5 | 143 | 172.5 | 64.5 |
| Front and rear 630 A | 61.8 | 139 | 142 | 185.5 | 69.5 |

Overall dimensions
Tmax T5

## Terminals

## Caption

(1) Front terminals for cables Cu
(2) Front terminals for cables $\mathrm{Cu} / \mathrm{Al}$
(3) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front 400 A - EF


Front 630 A - F


Front for cables Cu and Cu/AI - FC Cu - FC Cu/Al


Front extended spread 630 A - ES


Rear flat horizontal 400 A - HR


Rear vertical 400 A - VR


Rear flat horizontal 630 A - HR



Rear vertical 630 A - VR



Overall dimensions
Tmax T4

## Withdrawable

## circuit-breaker

## Caption

(1) Fixed part
(2) Moving part
(3) Lock for compartment door (available on request)
(4) Overall dimensions with cabled accessories mounted (SOR-C, UVR-C, RC221-222)

Fixing on sheet


Flange for compartment Drilling templates of the compartment door door


Drilling templates for support sheet
For front terminals


For rear terminals


3 POLES


4 POLES

Terminals
Front - EF

Front for copper cables - FC Cu


Front for copper/aluminium cables - FC CuAl


## Caption

Front extended spread - ES
(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)


Rear flat vertical - VR






Overall dimensions
Tmax T5

Withdrawable
circuit-breaker


400 A

## Caption

(1) Fixed part
(2) Moving part with terminal covers, degree of protection IP40
(3) Lock for compartment door (available on request)
(4) Overall dimensions with cabled accessories mounted (SOR-C, UVR-C, RC221-222)

Flange for compartment door



630 A

Drilling templates of the compartment door


For front terminals 630 A
For rear terminals 400 A - 630 A


| Rear 400 A | 32.5 | 128.5 | 143 | 172.5 | 64.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Front and rear 630 A | 61.8 | 139 | 142 | 185.5 | 69.5 |

## Terminals

## Caption

(1) Front terminals for copper cables
(2) Front terminals for copper/ aluminium cables
(3) Terminals with degree of protection IP40

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

## Caption

(1) Insulating barriers between phases (compulsory)

Front 400 A - EF


Front 630 A - EF


Front for cables Cu and Cu/Al 400 A- FC Cu - FC Cu/Al


Front extended spread 400 A - ES


Front extended spread 630 A - ES



## Overall dimensions

Tmax T5

## Terminals

Rear flat horizontal 400 A - HR


Rear flat horizontal 630 A - HR




Rear flat vertical 400 A - VR


Rear flat vertical 630 A - VR



## Overall dimensions

Circuit-breaker with RC221/RC222 residual current release
Tmax T1 with RC222 for 200 mm module

Fixed version

Front terminals - F


Fixing on sheet


Drilling templates of the compartment door
For $\mathrm{A}=71$ - without flange


For $\mathrm{A}=79$ - without flange


Drilling templates for support sheet


Overall dimensions
Circuit-breaker with RC221/RC222 residual current release
Tmax T1-T2-T3

Fixed version


## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard with circuit-breaker face extending
(2) Depth of the switchboard with circuit-breaker face flush with door
(3) Front terminals for cable connection
4) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

T3
T2


Flange for the compartment door

T1
3 POLES


4 POLES


## Drilling template for fixing sheet

T1-T2-T3
3 POLES


4 POLES


T1 rear flat horizontal - HR 4 POLES


## Overall dimensions

Circuit-breaker with RC221/RC222 residual current release
Tmax T1-T2 - T3

## Drilling templates of the compartment door

Without flange face extending

3 POLES

T1 - T2 - T3


4 POLES

T1 - T2 - T3


## Without flange

 face not extendingT1


T2 - T3


T1-T2-T3


With flange face not extending

T1-T2-T3



|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T1 | 18 | 108.2 | 94.1 | - | 23.5 | 113 | 78.1 | 39.1 |
| T2 | 18 | 122 | 106 | 76 | 23.5 | 120 | 90 | 46 |
| T3 | 13.5 | 137 | 118.5 | 83.5 | 19 | 127.4 | 102.5 | 53.5 |

## Overall dimensions

Circuit-breaker with RC221/RC222 residual current release Tmax T4 - T5

Fixed version

Front - F, fixing on sheet
T4


T5 (400 A) ${ }^{(1)}$


## Caption

(1) Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)

Flange for the compartment door

Drilling templates of compartment door and fitting flange

Drilling templates for support sheet


## Overall dimensions

Circuit-breaker with RC221/RC222 residual current release
Tmax T4 - T5

## Plug-in version

T5 (400 A) ${ }^{(1)}$


## Caption

(1) Fixed part
(2) Mobile part
(3) Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)

1) For T5 ( 630 A ) ask ABB SACE

Flange for the compartment door
Drilling templates of compartment door and fitting flange


## Drilling templates for support sheet




Overall dimensions
Accessories for Tmax T1-T2 - T3

Fixed version

## Solenoid operator superimposed

T1


## Caption

(1) Depth of the switchboard with operating mechanism face extending
(2) Depth of the switchboard with operating mechanism face flush with door
(3) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

T2



T3


Flange for compartment door


|  | A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 33.5 | 18 | 23.5 |
| T1 | 33.5 | 18 | 23.5 |
| T2 | 29 | 13.5 | 19 |
| T3 |  |  |  |

Drilling templates of the compartment door


Without flange Operating mechanism face extending


Without flange
Operating mechanism face
flush with door


With flange
Operating mechanism face flush with door

Overall dimensions
Accessories for Tmax T1-T2 - T3

## Fixed version

## Caption

(1) Circuit-breaker face extending
(2) Circuit-breaker face flush with door
(3) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

## Solenoid operator side by side

T1


Drilling templates for fixing sheet
Drilling templates of the compartment door


3 POLES


4 POLES

## Caption

(1) Circuit-breaker face extending
(2) Circuit-breaker face flush with door
(3) Low terminal covers with degree of protection IP40

## Solenoid operator side by side

T2


Drilling templates for fixing sheet
Drilling templates of the compartment door

$\varnothing 4.5$ - M4


[^6]
## Fixed version



Rotary handle operating mechanism on the compartment door


## Caption

(1) Transmission unit
(2) Rotary handle operating mechanism on the compartment door


Drilling template of the compartment door



Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker

## Caption

(1) Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuitbreaker

Drilling template of the compartment door
Flange for the compartment door


## Mechanical interlock between circuit-breakers

Front interlocking plate between two circuit-breakers


## Caption

(1) Drilling templates of the compartment door
(2) Drilling templates for support sheet


Front interlocking plate between three circuit-breakers


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T1 | 52.5 | 77.5 | 112.5 | 87.5 | 53.5 | 53.5 |
| T2 | 50 | 80 | 115 | 85 | 53.5 | 53.5 |
| T3 | 47.5 | 82.5 | 117.5 | 82.5 | 56.5 | 65.5 |

Overall dimensions
Accessories for Tmax T4 - T5

## Fixed version

## Caption

(1) Transmission unit
(2) Rotary handle assembly with door lock device
3) Padlock device for open position (maximum 3 padlocks to be provided by the user)
(4) IP54 protection (supplied on request)
(5) Min...max distance from the front of the door without accessory (4)
(6) Min... max distance from the front of the door with accessory (4)
(7) Dimension with AUE connector (early making contact)

## Caption

(1) Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker
(2) Padlock device for open position (maximum 3 padlocks to be provided by the user)
(3) Dimension with AUE connector (early making contact)
(4) Compartment door lock

Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker


Det. "A"


Flange for the compartment door


## Fixed version

## Caption

(1) Overall dimensions with cabled auxiliary contacts mounted (only 3Q 1SY)

## Motor operator



Drilling template of the compartment door compartment door (supplied as standard)


With flange

## Drilling template for support sheet

T4


3 POLES


4 POLES
T5


Overall dimensions
Accessories for Tmax T4 - T5

## Fixed version

## Caption

(1) Front for lever operating mechanism
(2) Lock for the compartment door (supplied on request)

Flange for the compartment door (supplied as standard)


## Front for lever operating mechanism

## T4

T5


Drilling template for the compartment door


Det. "A"


Drilling template for support sheet


## Caption

(1) Interlocking mechanism
(2) Circuit-breaker coupling plate


## Caption

(1) Drilling template for all versions with rear terminals

Interlock between two circuit-breakers placed side by side

Drilling templates for fixing the circuit-breaker on the support sheet


## Overall dimensions

Accessories for Tmax T4 - T5

## Fixed version

Interlock between two circuit-breakers placed side by side


| Type | Circuit-breakers |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  | A |

Withdrawable


T5 (630 A)


Flange for the compartment door (supplied as standard)

Drilling templates for the compartment door and fitting flange


Overall dimensions
Accessories for Tmax T4 - T5

## Withdrawable

## version

## Caption

(1) Padlock device for open position (maximum 3 padlocks to be provided by the user)
(2) Lock for compartment door (supplied on request)
(3) Dimension with AUE connector (early making contact)

Rotary handle operating mechanism on the circuit-breakers


Flange for the compartment door

Drilling template for compartment door and fitting flange



Overall dimensions
Distances to be respected

Insulation distances for installation in metallic cubicle

|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{A} \\ {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{B} \\ {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{C} \\ {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T1 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| T2 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| T3 | 50 | 25 | 20 |
| T4 | 30* | 25 | 25* |
| T5 | 30* | 25 | 25* |

() For Ub $\geq 440 \mathrm{~V}$ : distance $\mathrm{A} \Rightarrow 60 \mathrm{~mm}$; distance $\mathrm{C} \Rightarrow 45 \mathrm{~mm}$


Minimum centre distance between two circuit-breakers side by side or superimposed For assembly side by side or superimposed, check that the connection busbars or cables do not reduce the air insulation distance

Minimum centre distance for two circuit-breakers side by side

|  | Circuit-breaker width [mm] |  | Centre distance I [mm] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | $\mathbf{4}$ poles | $\mathbf{3}$ poles | 4 poles |
| T1 | 76 | 102 | 76 | 102 |
| T2 | 90 | 120 | 90 | 120 |
| T3 | 105 | 140 | 105 | 140 |
| T4 | 105 | 140 | 105 | 140 |
| T5 | 140 | 184 | 140 | 184 |



Minimum centre distance for superimposed circuit-breakers


## Caption

(1) Connection - not insulated
(2) Insulated cable
(3) Cable terminal

Note: The dimensions shown apply for operating voltage Ub up to 690 V . The dimensions to be respected must be added to the maximum dimensions of the various different versions of the circuit-breakers, including the terminals.


## AB Ordering codes

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## Ordering codes

## General information

## Abbreviations used to describe the apparatus



## FC Cu =

Front terminals for copper cables

$\mathbf{R}=$
Rear
terminals


HR =
Rear flat
horizontal
terminals

Magnetic trip current [A]

Rated current of the thermomagnetic release [A]


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { lu } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Rated uninter- } \\
\text { rupted current } \\
\text { of the circuit- } \\
\text { breaker }[A]
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

Icu
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity [A]

| $\mathbf{N = 5 0 \%}$ | Protection of the |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{N}=\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | neutral at $50 \%$ or <br> at $100 \%$ of that of <br> the phases $[A]$ |


| TMF | = Thermomagnetic release with fixed thermal and magnetic threshold |
| :---: | :---: |

TMD = Thermomagnetic release with adjustable thermal and fixed magnetic threshold


ES = Front extended spread terminals


FC CuAl = Front terminals for Cu/Al cables (housed externally)
HR for
RC221/222 $=$
Rear flat
horizontal
terminals horizontal terminals

T1B 1P 160
Fixed (F)


Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers


T1B 160
Fixed (F)


T1C 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=16 \mathrm{kA}$

|  |  | ${ }_{3}$ | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | N= 50\% | N= 100\% |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 16 | 500 | 50870 |  | 50881 |
| T1B $160 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{FC} \mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{( } 1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 20 | 500 | 50871 |  | 50882 |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 25 | 500 | 50872 |  | 50883 |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 32 | 500 | 50873 |  | 50884 |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 40 | 500 | 50874 |  | 50885 |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 50 | 500 | 50875 |  | 50886 |
| T1B $160 \mathrm{FFC} \mathrm{Cu}\left(1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ | 63 | 630 | 50876 |  | 50887 |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 80 | 800 | 50877 |  | 50888 |
| T1B $160 \mathrm{FFCCu}\left(1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ | 100 | 1000 | 50878 |  | 50889 |
| T1B 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 125 | 1250 | 50879 |  | 50890 |
| $\underline{\text { T1B } 160 \mathrm{FFC} \mathrm{Cu}\left(1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)}$ | 160 | 1600 | 50880 | 50891 | 50936 |

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=25 \mathrm{kA}$

| FC Cu = Front terminals <br> for copper cables |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 25 | 500 | 50894 |  | 50905 |
| T1C $160 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{FC} \mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{( } 1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 32 | 500 | 50895 |  | 50906 |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 40 | 500 | 50896 |  | 50907 |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 50 | 500 | 50897 |  | 50908 |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 63 | 630 | 50898 |  | 50909 |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 80 | 800 | 50899 |  | 50910 |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 100 | 1000 | 50900 |  | 50911 |
| T1C 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 125 | 1250 | 50901 |  | 50912 |
| $\underline{\text { T1C } 160 \mathrm{FFCCu}\left(1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)}$ | 160 | 1600 | 50902 | 50913 | 50937 |

T1N 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| FC Cu = Front terminals for copper cables |  | ${ }_{3}$ | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | N= 100\% |
| T1N $160 \mathrm{FFC} \mathrm{Cu}\left(1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{2}\right)$ | 32 | 500 | 50917 |  | 50928 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 40 | 500 | 50918 |  | 50929 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 50 | 500 | 50919 |  | 50930 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 63 | 630 | 50920 |  | 50931 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 80 | 800 | 50921 |  | 50932 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 100 | 1000 | 50922 |  | 50933 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 125 | 1250 | 50923 |  | 50934 |
| T1N 160 F FC Cu ( $1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | 160 | 1600 | 50924 | 50935 | 50938 |

Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

T2N 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$


Note: The trip coil of the T2 circuit-breaker with PR221DS electronic release is housed in the right slot. When ordered, the set of auxiliary contacts for electronic T2 (1SDAO...R1) is available, consisting of:
1 open/closed contact for signalling electronic release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling state of the circuit-breaker


T2S 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$


Note: The trip coil of the T2 circuit-breaker with PR221DS electronic release is housed in the right slot. When ordered, the set of auxiliary contacts for electronic T2 (1SDA0...R1) is available, consisting of:
1 open/closed contact for signalling electronic release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling state of the circuit-breaker


Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

T2H 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=70 \mathrm{kA}$


Note: The trip coil of the T2 circuit-breaker with PR221DS electronic release is housed in the right slot. When ordered, the set of auxiliary contacts for electronic T2 (1SDA0...R1) is available, consisting of:
1 open/closed contact for signalling electronic release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling state of the circuit-breaker

| F = Front terminals |  | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermomagnetic relea |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | N=100\% |
| T2H 160 FF | 1.6 | 16 | 51028 |  | 51050 |
| T2H 160 FF | 2 | 20 | 51029 |  | 51051 |
| T2H 160 FF | 2.5 | 25 | 51030 |  | 51052 |
| T2H 160 FF | 3.2 | 32 | 51031 |  | 51053 |
| T2H 160 FF | 4 | 40 | 51032 |  | 51054 |
| T2H 160 FF | 5 | 50 | 51033 |  | 51055 |
| T2H 160 FF | 6.3 | 63 | 51034 |  | 51056 |
| T2H 160 FF | 8 | 80 | 51035 |  | 51057 |
| T2H 160 FF | 10 | 100 | 51036 |  | 51058 |
| T2H 160 FF | 12.5 | 125 | 51037 |  | 51059 |
| T2H 160 FF | 16 | 500 | 51038 |  | 51060 |
| T2H 160 FF | 20 | 500 | 51039 |  | 51061 |
| T2H 160 FF | 25 | 500 | 51040 |  | 51062 |
| T2H 160 FF | 32 | 500 | 51041 |  | 51063 |
| T2H 160 FF | 40 | 500 | 51042 |  | 51064 |
| T2H 160 FF | 50 | 500 | 51043 |  | 51065 |
| T2H 160 FF | 63 | 630 | 51044 |  | 51066 |
| T2H 160 FF | 80 | 800 | 51045 |  | 51067 |
| T2H 160 FF | 100 | 1000 | 51046 |  | 51068 |
| T2H 160 FF | 125 | 1250 | 51047 | 51069 | 51119 |
| T2H 160 FF | 160 | 1600 | 51048 | 51070 | 51120 |

T2L 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=85 \mathrm{kA}$

| $F=$ Front terminals |  | In | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-LS | 10 | 51153 |  | 51158 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-LS | 25 | 51154 |  | 51159 |
| T2L 160 F F | PR221DS-LS | 63 | 51155 |  | 51160 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-LS | 100 | 51156 |  | 51161 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-LS | 160 | 51157 | 51162 | 51162 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-I | 10 | 51194 |  | 51199 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-I | 25 | 51195 |  | 51200 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-I | 63 | 51196 |  | 51201 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-I | 100 | 51197 |  | 51202 |
| T2L 160 FF | PR221DS-I | 160 | 51198 | 51203 | 51620 |

Note: The trip coil of the T2 circuit-breaker with PR221DS electronic release is housed in the right slot. When ordered, the set of auxiliary contacts for electronic T2 (1SDA0...R1) is available, consisting of:
1 open/closed contact for signalling electronic release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling release trip
1 open/closed contact for signalling state of the circuit-breaker


Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

T3N 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | N= 100\% |
| T3N 250 FF | 63 |  | 630 | 51241 |  | 51252 |
| T3N 250 FF | 80 | 800 | 51242 |  | 51253 |
| T3N 250 FF | 100 | 1000 | 51243 |  | 51254 |
| T3N 250 FF | 125 | 1250 | 51244 | 51255 | 51303 |
| T3N 250 F F | 160 | 1600 | 51245 | 51256 | 51304 |
| T3N 250 FF | 200 | 2000 | 51246 | 51257 | 51305 |
| T3N 250 FF | 250 | 2500 | 51247 | 51258 | 51306 |
| Thermomagnetic release for generator protection-TMG |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 63 | 400 | 55105 | 55112 |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 80 | 400 | 55106 | 55113 |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 100 | 400 | 55107 | 55114 |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 125 | 400 | 55108 | 55115 |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 160 | 480 | 55109 | 55116 |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 200 | 600 | 55110 | 55117 |  |
| T3N 250 FF | 250 | 750 | 55111 | 55118 |  |

T3S 250

## Fixed (F)


$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$


T4N 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4N 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 | 53997 |  | 09 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 160 | 53998 |  | 10 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 53999 |  | 11 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54000 |  | 12 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 160 | 54001 |  | 13 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54002 |  | 14 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54003 |  | 15 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 160 | 54004 |  | 16 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54005 |  | 17 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 100 | 54006 |  | 18 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 160 | 54007 |  | 19 |
| T4N 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 250 | 54008 |  | 20 |
| $\overline{F=\text { Front terminals }}$ In $\quad l_{3} \quad 3$ poles1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD and TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T4N 250 FF | 20 | 320 | 54171 |  | 54180 |
| T4N 250 FF | 32 | 320 | 54172 |  | 54181 |
| T4N 250 FF | 50 | 500 | 54173 |  | 54182 |
| T4N 250 FF | 80 | 400... 800 | 54174 |  | 54183 |
| T4N 250 FF | 100 | 500... 1000 | 54175 |  | 54184 |
| T4N 250 FF | 125 | 625... 1250 | 54176 | 54185 | 54271 |
| T4N 250 FF | 160 | 800... 1600 | 54177 | 54186 | 54272 |
| T4N 250 FF | 200100 | 1000... 2000 | 54178 | 54187 | 54273 |
| T4N 250 FF | 250 | 1250... 2500 | 54179 | 54188 | 54274 |

T4N 320
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=320 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{KA}$
$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\hline \text { F = Front terminals } & & \text { In } & & \text { 3 poles }\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\text { 1SDAO.....R1 } \\ \text { 4 poles }\end{array}\right]$

Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

T4S 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 | 54021 |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 160 | 54022 |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 54023 |  | 35 |
| T4S 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54024 |  | 36 |
| T4S 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 160 | 54025 |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54026 |  | 38 |
| T4S 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54027 |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 160 | 54028 |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54029 |  | 41 |
| T4S 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 100 | 54030 |  |  |
| T4S 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 160 | 54031 |  | 43 |
| T4S 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 250 | 54032 |  |  |
| F= Front terminals In $\quad I_{3} \quad$1SDA0....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD and TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T4S 250 FF | 20 | 320 | 54189 |  | 54198 |
| T4S 250 FF | 32 | 320 | 54190 |  | 54199 |
| T4S 250 FF | 50 | 500 | 54191 |  | 54200 |
| T4S 250 FF | 80 | 400... 800 | 54192 |  | 54201 |
| T4S 250 FF | 100 | 500... 1000 | 54193 |  | 54202 |
| T4S 250 FF | 125 | 625... 1250 | 54194 | 54203 | 54275 |
| T4S 250 FF | 160 | 800... 1600 | 54195 | 54204 | 54276 |
| T4S 250 FF | 200 | 1000... 2000 | 54196 | 54205 | 54277 |
| T4S 250 FF | 250 | 1250... 2500 | 54197 | 54206 | 54278 |

T4S 320

## Fixed (F)


$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=320 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$


T4H 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=70 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4H 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 | 54045 |  | 57 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 160 | 54046 |  | 58 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 54047 |  | 59 |
| T4H250 F F | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54048 |  | 60 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 160 | 54049 |  | 61 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54050 |  | 62 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54051 |  | 63 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 160 | 54052 |  | 64 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54053 |  | 65 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 100 | 54054 |  | 66 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 160 | 54055 |  | 67 |
| T4H 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 250 | 54056 |  | 68 |
| $\overline{F=\text { Front terminals }}$ In $\quad l_{3} \quad 3$ poles1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD and TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T4H 250 FF | 20 | 320 | 54207 |  | 54216 |
| T4H 250 FF | 32 | 320 | 54208 |  | 54217 |
| T4H 250 FF | 50 | 500 | 54209 |  | 54218 |
| T4H 250 FF | 80 | 400... 800 | 54210 |  | 54219 |
| T4H 250 FF | 100 | 500... 1000 | 54211 |  | 54220 |
| T4H 250 FF | 125 | 625... 1250 | 54212 | 54221 | 54279 |
| T4H 250 FF | 160 | 800... 1600 | 54213 | 54222 | 54280 |
| T4H 250 FF | 200100 | 1000... 2000 | 54214 | 54223 | 54281 |
| T4H 250 FF | 250 | 1250... 2500 | 54215 | 54224 | 54282 |

T4H 320
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=320 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=70 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4H 320 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54133 |  | 137 |
| T4H320 F F | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54134 |  | 138 |
| T4H 320 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54135 |  | 139 |
| T4H320 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 320 | 54136 |  | 140 |
| F F Front terminals <br> In$I_{3} \quad$1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T4H 320 F F | 320 1 | 3200 | 54265 | 54266 | 54293 |

Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

T4L 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=120 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4L 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 | 54069 |  | 81 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 160 | 54070 |  | 82 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 54071 |  | 83 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54072 |  | 84 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 160 | 54073 |  | 85 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54074 |  | 86 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54075 |  | 87 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 160 | 54076 |  | 888 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54077 |  | 89 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 100 | 54078 |  | 90 |
| T4L 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 160 | 54079 |  | 091 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 250 | 54080 |  | 092 |
| F= Front terminals In $\quad I_{3} \quad$1SDA0....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD and TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T4L 250 F F | 20 | 320 | 54225 |  | 54234 |
| T4L 250 F F | 32 | 320 | 54226 |  | 54235 |
| T4L 250 FF | 50 | 500 | 54227 |  | 54236 |
| T4L 250 F F | 80 | 400... 800 | 54228 |  | 54237 |
| T4L 250 F F | 100 | 500... 1000 | 54229 |  | 54238 |
| T4L 250 F F | 125 | 625... 1250 | 54230 | 54239 | 54283 |
| T4L 250 F F | 160 | 800... 1600 | 54231 | 54240 | 54284 |
| T4L 250 FF | 200 | 1000... 2000 | 54232 | 54241 | 54285 |
| T4L 250 FF | 250 | 1250... 2500 | 54233 | 54242 | 54286 |

T4L 320

## Fixed (F)


$\operatorname{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=320 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=120 \mathrm{kA}$

| $\mathrm{F}=$ Front terminals |  | In | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4L 320 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54141 |  | 145 |
| T4L 320 FF | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54142 |  | 146 |
| T4L 320 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54143 |  | 147 |
| T4L 320 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 320 | 54144 |  | 148 |
| F = Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 po | des |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | N= 100\% |
| T4L 320 F F | 320 1 | 3200 | 54267 | 54268 | 54294 |

T4V 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=200 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | In | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4V 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 | 54093 |  | 105 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 160 | 54094 |  | 106 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 54095 |  | 107 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54096 |  | 108 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR221DS-I | 160 | 54097 |  | 109 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54098 |  | 110 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54099 |  | 111 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 160 | 54100 |  | 112 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54101 |  | 113 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 100 | 54102 |  | 114 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 160 | 54103 |  | 115 |
| T4V 250 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 250 | 54104 |  | 116 |
| $\bar{F}=$ Front terminals $\quad$ In $\quad I_{3} \quad 3$ poles1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMD and TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | N= 100\% |
| T4V 250 F F | 20 | 320 | 54243 |  | 54252 |
| T4V 250 FF | 32 | 320 | 54244 |  | 54253 |
| T4V 250 FF | 50 | 500 | 54245 |  | 54254 |
| T4V 250 FF | 80 | 400... 800 | 54246 |  | 54255 |
| T4V 250 FF | 100 | 500... 1000 | 54247 |  | 54256 |
| T4V 250 FF | 125 | 625... 1250 | 54248 | 54257 | 54287 |
| T4V 250 FF | 160 | 800... 1600 | 54249 | 54258 | 54288 |
| T4V 250 FF | 200 | 1000...2000 | 54250 | 54259 | 54289 |
| T4V 250 FF | 250 | 1250... 2500 | 54251 | 54260 | 54290 |

T4V 320
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=320 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=200 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles |  | les |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T4V 320 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54149 |  | 153 |
| T4V 320 FF | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54150 |  | 154 |
| T4V 320 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54151 |  | 155 |
| T4V 320 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 320 | 54152 |  | 156 |
| F = Front terminals | In |  | 3 poles | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \ldots . . . . R 1 \\ & 4 \text { po } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T4V 320 F F | 320 16 | 3200 | 54269 | 54270 | 54295 |

## Ordering codes

Power distribution circuit-breakers

T4 trip units


| T5N 400 | $\mathrm{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed (F) | F = Front terminals |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
|  | Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54316 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 400 | 54317 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 F F | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54318 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 F F | PR221DS-I | 400 | 54319 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54320 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 400 | 54321 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 320 | 54322 |  |  |
|  | T5N 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 400 | 54323 |  |  |
|  | F = Front terminals |  |  |  | A0.....R1 |  |
|  | F = Front terminals |  | $13$ | 3 poles | ...... 4 p |  |
|  | Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | N= 100\% |
|  | T5N 400 FF | $320 \quad 16$ | 600...3200 | 54436 | 54438 | 54477 |
|  | T5N 400 FF | 400200 | 2000...4000 | 54437 | 54439 | 54478 |

$\frac{\text { T5N } 630}{\text { Fixed (F) }}$
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| T5S 400 | $\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed (F) | F = Front terminals |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 1SDAO......R1 } \\ & 3 \text { poles } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54332 |  | 340 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 400 | 54333 |  | 441 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54334 |  |  |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 400 | 54335 |  | 343 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54336 |  | 444 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 400 | 54337 |  | 345 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 320 | 54338 |  | 346 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | G 400 | 54339 |  | 347 |
|  | F = Front terminals |  |  | 1SDA0......R1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
|  | T5S 400 FF | $320 \quad 16$ | 1600...3200 | 54440 | 54442 | 54479 |
|  | T5S 400 FF | $400 \quad 20$ | 2000...4000 | 54441 | 54443 | 54480 |

Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

$\mathrm{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

T5H 400
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=70 \mathrm{kA}$

| $\mathrm{F}=$ Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5H 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54348 |  | 556 |
| T5H 400 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 400 | 54349 |  | 557 |
| T5H 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54350 |  | 558 |
| T5H 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 400 | 54351 |  | 359 |
| T5H 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54352 |  | 60 |
| T5H 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 400 | 54353 |  | 361 |
| T5H 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 320 | 54354 |  | 62 |
| T5H 400 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 400 | 54355 |  | 363 |
| F = Front terminals | In$I_{3}$ |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 po | les |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T5H 400 FF | 320 1600 | 3200 | 54444 | 54446 | 54481 |
| T5H 400 FF | 40020 | 4000 | 54445 | 54447 | 54482 |

T5H 630
Fixed (F)

$\mathrm{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=70 \mathrm{kA}$

| $\mathrm{F}=$ Front terminals |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5H 630 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 630 | 54412 |  | 416 |
| T5H 630 FF | PR221DS-I | 630 | 54413 |  | 117 |
| T5H 630 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 630 | 54414 |  | 418 |
| T5H 630 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 630 | 54415 |  | 119 |
| $\bar{F}=$ Front terminals $\quad$ In $\quad I_{3} \quad 3$ poles1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}=50 \%$ | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T5H630 F F | 500 | 5000 | 54465 | 54467 | 54491 |
| T5H630 F F | 630 3 | 6300 | 54466 | 54468 | 54492 |

T5L 400
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=120 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | In | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5L 400 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54364 |  | 372 |
| T5L 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 400 | 54365 |  | 373 |
| T5L 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54366 |  | 74 |
| T5L 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 400 | 54367 |  | 75 |
| T5L 400 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54368 |  | 76 |
| T5L 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 400 | 54369 |  | 77 |
| T5L 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 320 | 54370 |  | 78 |
| T5L 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 400 | 54371 |  | 379 |
| $\overline{F=\text { Front terminals } \quad \text { In }} I_{3} \quad$1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T5L 400 F F | 320 1600 | 3200 | 54448 | 54450 | 54483 |
| T5L 400 F F | 40020 | 4000 | 54449 | 54451 | 54484 |

T5L 630
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=120 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5L 630 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 630 | 54420 |  |  |
| T5L 630 FF | PR221DS-I | 630 | 54421 |  |  |
| T5L 630 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 630 | 54422 |  |  |
| T5L 630 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 630 | 54423 |  |  |
| $\bar{F}=$ Front terminals | In$\mathrm{I}_{3}$ |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 p |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | N=100\% |
| T5L 630 FF | 500 | 5000 | 54469 | 54471 | 54493 |
| T5L 630 FF | 630 31 | 6300 | 54470 | 54472 | 54494 |

T5V 400

## Fixed (F)


$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=200 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | In | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5V 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 320 | 54380 |  | 388 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 400 | 54381 |  | 889 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 320 | 54382 |  | 390 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR221DS-I | 400 | 54383 |  | 391 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 320 | 54384 |  | 392 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSI | 400 | 54385 |  | 393 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 320 | 54386 |  | 394 |
| T5V 400 FF | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 400 | 54387 |  | 395 |
| $\bar{F}=$ Front terminals $\operatorname{In} \quad \mathrm{I}_{3} \quad 3$ poles1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T5V 400 FF | 320 1600 | 3200 | 54452 | 54454 | 54485 |
| T5V 400 FF | 40020 | 4000 | 54453 | 54455 | 54486 |

Ordering codes
Power distribution circuit-breakers

T5V 630
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=200 \mathrm{kA}$

| $\mathrm{F}=$ Front terminals | In |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 poles | 4 poles |  |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |  |  |
| T5V 630 FF | PR221DS-LS/I | 630 | 54428 |  | 432 |
| T5V 630 FF | PR221DS-I | 630 | 54429 |  | 33 |
| T5V630 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 630 | 54430 |  | 334 |
| T5V630 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 630 | 54431 |  | 335 |
| $\bar{F}=$ Front terminals $\quad$ In $\quad I_{3} \quad 3$ poles1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  |  |  | N= 50\% | $\mathrm{N}=100 \%$ |
| T5V 630 FF | 500 | 5000 | 54473 | 54475 | 54495 |
| T5V630FF | 630 3 | 6300 | 54474 | 54476 | 54496 |

T5 trip units


T2N 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{KA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1SDA0.....R1 } \\ & 3 \text { poles } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magnetic release - MF and MA |  |  |  |
| T2N 160 FF | 1 | 13 | 53110 |
| T2N 160 FF | 1.6 | 21 | 53111 |
| T2N 160 FF | 2 | 26 | 53112 |
| T2N 160 FF | 2.5 | 33 | 53113 |
| T2N 160 FF | 3.2 | 42 | 53114 |
| T2N 160 FF | 4 | 52 | 53115 |
| T2N 160 FF | 5 | 65 | 53116 |
| T2N 160 FF | 6.5 | 84 | 53117 |
| T2N 160 FF | 8.5 | 110 | 53118 |
| T2N 160 FF | 11 | 145 | 53119 |
| T2N 160 FF | 12.5 | 163 | 53120 |
| T2N 160 FF | 20 | 120... 240 | 51207 |
| T2N 160 FF | 32 | 192... 384 | 51208 |
| T2N 160 FF | 52 | 314... 624 | 51209 |
| T2N 160 FF | 80 | 480... 960 | 51210 |
| T2N 160 FF | 100 | 600... 1200 | 51211 |

T2S 160
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magnetic release - MF and MA |  |  |  |
| T2S 160 FF | 1 | 13 | 53121 |
| T2S 160 FF | 1.6 | 21 | 53122 |
| T2S 160 FF | 2 | 26 | 53123 |
| T2S 160 FF | 2.5 | 33 | 53124 |
| T2S 160 FF | 3.2 | 42 | 53125 |
| T2S 160 FF | 4 | 52 | 53126 |
| T2S 160 FF | 5 | 65 | 53127 |
| T2S 160 FF | 6.5 | 84 | 53128 |
| T2S 160 FF | 8.5 | 110 | 53129 |
| T2S 160 FF | 11 | 145 | 53130 |
| T2S 160 FF | 12.5 | 163 | 53131 |
| T2S 160 FF | 20 | 120... 240 | 51216 |
| T2S 160 FF | 32 | 192... 384 | 51217 |
| T2S 160 FF | 52 | 314... 624 | 51218 |
| T2S 160 FF | 80 | 480... 960 | 51219 |
| T2S 160 FF | 100 | 600... 1200 | 51220 |



## Ordering codes

Motor protection circuit-breakers

T2H 160
Fixed (F)

$\mathrm{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=70 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1SDA0.....R1 } \\ 3 \text { poles } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magnetic release - MF |  |  |  |
| T2H 160 FF | 1 | 13 | 53132 |
| T2H160 F F | 1.6 | 21 | 53133 |
| T2H 160 FF | 2 | 26 | 53134 |
| T2H 160 FF | 2.5 | 33 | 53135 |
| T2H160 F F | 3.2 | 42 | 53136 |
| T2H160 FF | 4 | 52 | 53137 |
| T2H160 F F | 5 | 65 | 53138 |
| T2H160 F F | 6.5 | 84 | 53139 |
| T2H 160 FF | 8.5 | 110 | 53140 |
| T2H160 F F | 11 | 145 | 53141 |
| T2H 160 FF | 12.5 | 163 | 53142 |
| T2H160 F F | 20 | 120... 240 | 51224 |
| T2H 160 FF | 32 | 192... 384 | 51225 |
| T2H 160 FF | 52 | 314... 624 | 51226 |
| T2H 160 FF | 80 | 480... 960 | 51227 |
| T2H 160 FF | 100 | 600... 1200 | 51228 |

T2L 160

## Fixed (F)


$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=85 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Magnetic release - MF and $\mathbf{M A}$ |  |  |  |
| T2L 160 F F | 1 | 13 | 53143 |
| T2L 160 F F | 1.6 | 21 | 53144 |
| T2L 160 F F | 2 | 26 | 53145 |
| T2L 160 F F | 2.5 | 33 | 53146 |
| T2L 160 F F | 3.2 | 42 | 53147 |
| T2L 160 F F | 4 | 52 | 53148 |
| T2L 160 F F | 5 | 65 | 53149 |
| T2L 160 F F | 6.5 | 84 | 53150 |
| T2L 160 F F | 8.5 | 110 | 53151 |
| T2L 160 F F | 11 | 145 | 53152 |
| T2L 160 F F | 12.5 | 163 | 53153 |
| T2L 160 F F | 20 | $120 \ldots . .240$ | 51232 |
| T2L 160 F F | 32 | $192 \ldots 384$ | 51233 |
| T2L 160 F F | 52 | $314 \ldots 624$ | 51234 |
| T2L 160 F F | 80 | $480 \ldots 960$ | 51235 |
| T2L 160 F F | 100 | $600 \ldots . .1200$ | 51236 |

T3N 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Magnetic release - MA |  |  |  |
| T3N 250 F F | 100 | $600 \ldots . .1200$ | 51315 |
| T3N 250 F F | 125 | $750 \ldots .1500$ | 51316 |
| T3N 250 F F | 160 | $960 \ldots 1920$ | 51317 |
| T3N 250 F F | 200 | $1200 \ldots 2400$ | 51318 |

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDAO.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Magnetic release - MA |  |  |  |
| T3S 250 F F | 100 | $600 \ldots 1200$ | 51320 |
| T3S 250 F F | 125 | $750 \ldots 1500$ | 51321 |
| T3S 250 F F | 160 | $960 \ldots 1920$ | 51322 |
| T3S 250 F F | 200 | $1200 \ldots .2400$ | 51323 |

## Ordering codes

Motor protection circuit-breakers

T4N 250
Fixed (F)
$\mathrm{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |  |
| T4N 250 F F | PR222MP | 100 | 54522 |
| T4N 250 F F | PR222MP | 160 | 54523 |
| T4N 250 F F | PR222MP | 200 | 54524 |
|  |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |
| F = Front terminals |  |  |  |
| Magnetic release - MA |  |  | 55068 |
| T4N 250 F F | 10 | $60 \ldots 140$ | 55069 |
| T4N 250 F F | 25 | $150 \ldots .350$ | 55070 |
| T4N 250 F F | 52 | $312 \ldots . .728$ | 54296 |
| T4N 250 F F | 80 | $480 \ldots .1120$ | 54297 |
| T4N 250 F F | 100 | $600 \ldots .1400$ | 54298 |
| T4N 250 F F | 125 | $750 \ldots .1750$ | 54299 |
| T4N 250 F F | 160 | $960 \ldots .2240$ | 54300 |
| T4N 250 F F | 200 | $1200 . .2800$ |  |

T4S 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=\mathbf{2 5 0} \mathrm{A}-\operatorname{lcu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |  |
| T4S 250 F F | PR222MP | 100 | 54525 |
| T4S 250 F F | PR222MP | 160 | 54526 |
| T4S 250 F F | PR222MP | 200 | 54527 |
|  |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| F = Front terminals |  |  | 3 poles |

T4L 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=120 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | PR222MP | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |  |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222MP | 100 | 54528 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222MP | 200 | 54529 |
| T4L 250 F F |  |  | 54530 |
|  | In |  |  |
| F = Terminali anteriori |  |  | 1SDA0.....R1 |
|  |  | 3 poles |  |

## T4 trip units

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |



## Ordering codes

Motor protection circuit-breakers

T5N 400
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=36 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |  |
| T5N 400 F F | PR222MP | 320 | 54551 |
| T5N 400 F F | PR222MP | 400 | 54552 |

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=50 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |  |
| T5S 400 F F | PR222MP | 320 | 54553 |
| T5S 400 FF | PR222MP | 400 | 54554 |

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(415 \mathrm{~V})=120 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |  |
| T5L 400 F F | PR222MP | 320 | 54555 |
| T5L 400 F F | PR222MP | 400 | 54556 |

## T5 trip units



T5S 400
Fixed (F)


T5L 400
Fixed (F)


|  | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Electronic release for motor protection |  |  |
| PR222MP | 320 | 54735 |
| PR222MP | 400 | 54736 |

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$\qquad$

## Ordering codes

T4L 250
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\operatorname{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})=12 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> $\mathbf{3}$ poles |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Electronic release | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 |  |
| T4L 250 F F | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54505 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54506 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 100 | 54507 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 54508 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54509 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54510 |
| T4L 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 250 | 54511 |
| T4L 250 F F |  | 54512 |  |

## T4V 250

Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{VAC})=20 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Electronic release | PR221DS-LS/I | 100 |  |
| T4V 250 F F | PR221DS-I | 100 | 54513 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 100 | 54514 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 100 | 54515 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 250 | 54526 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR221DS-I | 250 | 54517 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 250 | 54518 |
| T4V 250 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 250 | 54519 |
| T4V 250 F F |  | 54520 |  |

T4V 250
Fixed (F)


Circuit-breakers for applications up to 1000 V
$\qquad$

## Ordering codes

Circuit-breakers for applications up to 1000 V

T5V 400
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})=20 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |
| T5V 400 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 400 | 54539 |
| T5V 400 F F | PR221DS-I | 400 | 54540 |
| T5V 400 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 400 | 54541 |
| T5V 400 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 400 | 54542 |

T5L 630
Fixed (F)

$\mathrm{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})=12 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |
| T5L 630 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 630 | 54543 |
| T5L 630 F F | PR221DS-I | 630 | 54544 |
| T5L 630 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 630 | 54545 |
| T5L 630 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 630 | 54546 |

T5V 630
Fixed (F)

$\mathrm{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})=20 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals |  | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 3 poles |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Electronic release |  |  |  |
| T5V 630 F F | PR221DS-LS/I | 630 | 54547 |
| T5V 630 F F | PR221DS-I | 630 | 54548 |
| T5V 630 F F | PR222DS/P-LSI | 630 | 54549 |
| T5V 630 F F | PR222DS/P-LSIG | 630 | 54550 |

T5V 400
Fixed (F)
$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{VAC})=20 \mathrm{kA} / \mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{VDC})=40 \mathrm{kA}$


| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  | $\mathrm{N}=\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |
| T5V 400 F F | 320 | $1600 \ldots 3200$ | 54531 |
| T5V 400 F F | 400 | $2000 \ldots 4000$ | 54532 |

T5V 630
Fixed (F)

$\operatorname{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=630 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC})=20 \mathrm{kA} / \mathrm{Icu}(1000 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC})=40 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | In | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> 4 poles |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermomagnetic release - TMA |  | $\mathbf{N}=\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |
| T5V 630 F F | 500 | $2500 \ldots 5000$ | 54533 |
| T5V 630 F F | 630 | $3150 \ldots 6300$ | 54534 |

## Ordering codes

Switch-disconnectors

T1D 160
Fixed (F)


| Iu $\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=160 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icw}=2 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| FC Cu = Front terminals for copper cables | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T1D 160 F FC Cu $\left(1 \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ | 51325 | 51326 |

T3D 250

$\mathrm{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=250 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{lcw}=3.6 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | 1SDA0....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T3D 250 F F | 51327 | 51328 |

T4D 320
Fixed (F)

$\mathrm{lu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=320 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{lcw}=3.6 \mathrm{kA}$

| $F=$ Front terminals | 1SDA0....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | $\mathbf{4}$ poles |
| T4D 320 F F | 54597 | 54598 |

T5D 400
Fixed (F)

$\mathrm{Iu}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=400 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Icw}=6 \mathrm{kA}$

| F = Front terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | $\mathbf{4}$ poles |
| T5D 400 F F | 54599 | 54600 |



## Ordering codes

Fixed parts, conversion kits and breaking units

Plug-in(P)
Fixed part


| F = Front terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T2PFPF | 51329 | 51330 |
| T3 PFPF | 51331 | 51332 |
| EF = Front extended terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4PFP EF | 54737 | 54740 |
| T5 400 P FP EF | 54749 | 54752 |
| T5 630 P FP EF | 54762 | 54765 |
| VR = Rear flat vertical terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4 P FP VR | 54738 | 54741 |
| T5 400 P FP VR | 54750 | 54753 |
| T5630 P FP VR | 54763 | 54766 |
| HR = Rear flat horizontal terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4P FP HR | 54739 | 54742 |
| T5 400 P FP HR | 54751 | 54754 |
| T5 630 P FP HR | 54764 | 54767 |

Withdrawable (W)
Fixed part


| EF = Front extended terminals | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1SDAO.....R } \\ 3 \text { poles } \end{gathered}$ | 4 poles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T4 W FP EF | 54743 | 54746 |
| T5 W 400 FP EF | 54755 | 54758 |
| T5 W 630 FP EF | 54768 | 54771 |
| VR = Rear flat vertical terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4 W FP VR | 54744 | 54747 |
| T5 W 400 FP VR | 54756 | 54759 |
| T5 W 630 FP VR | 54769 | 54772 |
| HR = Rear flat horizontal terminals | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4 W FP HR | 54745 | 54748 |
| T5 W 400 FP HR | 54757 | 54761 |
| T5 W 630 FP HR | 54770 | 54774 |

Conversion
of the version

| Conversion kit from fixed into moving part of plug-in T2...T5 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| Kit P MP T2 | 51411 | 51412 |
| Kit P MP T3 | 51413 | 51414 |
| Kit P MP T4 | 54839 | 54840 |
| Kit P MP T5 400 | 54843 | 54844 |
| Kit P MP T5 630 | 54847 | 54848 |
| Note: The plug-in version must be composed as follows: |  |  |
| 1) Fixed circuit-breaker |  |  |
| 2) Conversion kit from fixed into moving part of plug-in |  |  |
| 3) Fixed part of plug-in |  |  |

Conversion kit from fixed into moving part of withdrawable T4, T5

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| Kit W MP T4 | 54841 | 54842 |
| Kit W MP T5 400 | 54845 | 54846 |
| Kit W MP T5 630 | 54849 | 54850 |
| Note: The withdrawable version must be composed as follows: |  |  |
| 1) Fixed circuit-breaker |  |  |
| 2) Conversion kit from fixed into moving part of withdrawable |  |  |
| 3) Fixed part of withdrawable |  |  |
| 4) Front for lever operating mechanism or rotary handle or motor operator |  |  |

Conversion kit from fixed into plug-in for RC222 and RC223
Type
1SDA0.....R1
Kit P FP RC T4 54851

Kit P FP RC T5 400 54852

Conversion kit from fixed part of plug-in into fixed part of withdrawable Type

1SDA0.....R1

| Kit FP P in FP W T4 | 54854 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Kit FP P in FP W T5 400 | 54855 |

Terminals for fixed parts

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | 4 pieces |
| FC Cu T4 1x185mm ${ }^{2}$ | 54831 | 54832 |
| FC Cu T5 1x240mm | 54833 | 54834 |
| FC CuAl T4 1x185mm ${ }^{2}$ | 54835 | 54836 |
| FC CuAl T5 1x240mm | 54837 | 54838 |
| ES T5 $(630$ A) | 55040 | 55041 |
| Note: Terminals for fixed parts have to be added on the fixed parts with EF terminals. |  |  |

## Ordering codes

Fixed parts, conversion kits and breaking units

T4 250

|  | 1SDAO.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4N 250 Breaking unit | 54557 | 54562 |
| T4S 250 Breaking unit | 54558 | 54563 |
| T4H 250 Breaking unit | 54559 | 54564 |
| T4L 250 Breaking unit | 54560 | 54565 |
| T4V 250 Breaking unit | 54561 | 54566 |

T4 320

|  | 1SDA0....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T4N 320 Breaking unit | 54567 | 54572 |
| T4S 320 Breaking unit | 54568 | 54573 |
| T4H 320 Breaking unit | 54569 | 54574 |
| T4L 320 Breaking unit | 54570 | 54575 |
| T4V 320 Breaking unit | 54571 | 54576 |

T5 400

|  | 1SDAO.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| T5N 400 Breaking unit | 54577 | 54582 |
| T5S 400 Breaking unit | 54578 | 54583 |
| T5H 400 Breaking unit | 54579 | 54584 |
| T5L 400 Breaking unit | 54580 | 54585 |
| T5V 400 Breaking unit | 54581 | 54586 |

T5 630

|  | 1SDAO.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{3}$ poles | $\mathbf{4}$ poles |
| T5N 630 Breaking unit | 54587 | 54592 |
| T5S 630 Breaking unit | 54588 | 54593 |
| T5H 630 Breaking unit | 54589 | 54594 |
| T5L 630 Breaking unit | 54590 | 54595 |
| T5V 630 Breaking unit | 54591 | 54596 |

## Ordering codes

Accessories

Services releases


Shunt opening release - SOR

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| uncabled version |  |  |
| SOR 12 V DC | 53000 | 54862 |
| SOR 24... 30 V AC / DC | 51333 | 54863 |
| SOR 48... 60 V AC / DC | 51334 | 54864 |
| SOR 110... 127 V AC - 110... 125 V DC | 51335 | 54865 |
| SOR 220... 240 V AC - 220... 250 V DC | 51336 | 54866 |
| SOR 380... 440 V AC | 51337 | 54867 |
| SOR 480... 500 V AC | 51338 | 54868 |
| cabled version |  |  |
| SOR-C 12 V DC | 53001 | 54869 |
| SOR-C 24... $30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{/} \mathrm{DC}$ | 51339 | 54870 |
| SOR-C 48... 60 V AC / DC | 51340 | 54871 |
| SOR-C 110...127 V AC - 110... 125 V DC | 51341 | 54872 |
| SOR-C 220... 240 V AC - 220... 250 V DC | 51342 | 54873 |
| SOR-C 380... 440 V AC | 51343 | 54874 |
| SOR-C 480... 500 V AC | 51344 | 54875 |

Undervoltage release - UVR

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| uncabled version |  |  |
| UVR 24...30 V AC / DC | 51345 | 54880 |
| UVR 48 V AC / DC | 51346 | 54881 |
| UVR 60 V AC/DC | 52333 | 54882 |
| UVR 110...127 V AC -110...125 V DC | 51347 | 54883 |
| UVR 220...240 V AC - 220...250 V DC | 51348 | 54884 |
| UVR 380...440 V AC | 51349 | 54885 |
| UVR 480...500 V AC | 51350 | 54886 |
| cabled version |  |  |
| UVR-C $24 . . .30$ V AC / DC | 51351 | 54887 |
| UVR-C 48 V AC / DC | 51352 | 54888 |
| UVR-C 60 V AC/DC | 52335 | 54889 |
| UVR-C $110 \ldots 127$ V AC $-110 \ldots . .125$ V DC | 51353 | 54890 |
| UVR-C $220 \ldots 240$ V AC $-220 \ldots 250$ V DC | 51354 | 54891 |
| UVR-C $380 \ldots 440$ V AC | 51355 | 54892 |
| UVR-C $480 \ldots 500$ V AC | 51356 | 54893 |

Shunt opening release with permanent operation - PS-SOR

| Type | 1SDA0....R1 |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| uncabled version | 54876 |
| PS-SOR 24..30 V DC | 54877 |
| PS-SOR 110..120 V AC |  |
| cabled version | 54878 |
| PS-SOR-C $24 \ldots 30$ V DC | 54879 |

Time delay device for undervoltage release - UVD

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T1...T5 |
| UVD 24...30 V AC / DC | 51357 |
| UVD 48...60 V AC / DC | 51358 |
| UVD 110...125 V AC / DC | 51360 |
| UVD 220...250 V AC / DC | 51361 |

## Ordering codes

Accessories

Connectors for service releases

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| Socket-plug connectors 12 poles for AUX (3+1) | 51362 | 51362 |
| Socket-plug connectors 6 poles for AUX (1+1) - AUE | 51363 | 51363 |
| Socket-plug connectors 3 poles for SOR-UVR-MOS | 51364 |  |
| Kit 12 cables L=2m for AUX (3+1) | 51365 |  |
| Kit 6 cables $L=2 m$ for AUX $(1+1)$ | 51366 |  |
| Kit 2 cables $L=2 m$ for SOR-UVR | 51367 |  |

## Electrical signals



Auxiliary contacts - AUX

| Type | 1SDA0....R1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| uncabled version ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| AUX 1Q 1SY 250 V AC/DC | 51368 | 51368 |
| AUX 3Q 1SY 250 V AC/DC | 51369 | 51369 |
| AUX 3Q 1SY 24 V DC | 54914 | 54914 |
| cabled version ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| AUX-C 1Q 1SY 250 V AC/DC | 51370 | 54910 |
| AUX-C 3Q 1SY 250 V AC/DC | 51371 | 54911 |
| AUX-C 1Q 1SY 400 V AC |  | 54912 |
| AUX-C 2Q 400 V AC |  | 54913 |
| AUX-C 3Q 1SY 24 V DC |  | 54915 |
| cabled version for T2 with PR221DS release |  |  |

cabled version for T2 with PR221DS release
AUX-C 1S51 1Q SY - 1 change-over device for electronic release tripped,
1 change-over device for release tripped and 1 open/closed change-over device 53704
cabled contact in electronic version
AUX-E-C 1Q 1SY 54916
cabled contact for signalling manual/remote operation
AUX-MO-C
cabled contact for signalling trip coil release trip
AUX-SA 1 S51
55050
${ }^{(1)}$ These cannot be combined with the circuit-breakers fitted with PR221DS electronic releases

Auxiliary position contacts - AUP

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| AUP T2-T3 - 1 contact signalling circuit-breaker racked-in | 51372 |  |
| AUP-I T4-T5 24 V DC - 1 contact for signalling circuit-breakers racked-in |  | 54920 |
| AUP-I T4-T5 400 V AC/DC - 1 contact for signalling circuit-breakers racked-in | 54918 |  |
| AUP-R T4-T5 24 V DC - 1 contact for signalling circuit-breakers racked-out | 54921 |  |
| AUP-R T4-T5 400 V AC/DC - 1 contact for signalling circuit-breakers racked-out | 54919 |  |



Early auxiliary contacts - AUE

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| AUE -2 early contacts | 51374 | 54925 |



Adapters - ADP

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| ADP - Adapters 5pin | 55173 |
| ADP - Adapters 6pin | 54922 |
| ADP - Adapters 12pin | 54923 |
| ADP - Adapters 10pin | 54924 |

## Testing extension


\(\left.\begin{array}{lc}\hline Type \& 1SDA0.....R1 <br>

T4-T5\end{array}\right]\)| 5 -pin checking extension for blank tests on T4-T5 P/W service releases | 55063 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6-pin checking extension for blank tests on auxiliary contacts, (1+1) <br> service and residual current releases T4-T5 P/W | 55064 |
| 12-pin checking extension for blank tests on auxiliary contacts (3+1) T4-T5 P/W <br> 10-pin checking extension for blank tests on motor operator <br> and early contacts T4-T5 P/W | 55065 |

Motor operator


Solenoid operator - MOS
\(\left.\begin{array}{lc}\hline Type \& 1SDA0.....R1 <br>

T1-T2-T3\end{array}\right]\)| Superimposed MOS 48...60 V DC | 51376 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Superimposed MOS 110...250 V AC/DC | 51377 |
| Note: it is always fitted with plug-socket | 51379 |
| Side-by-side MOS T1-T2 48...60 V DC | 51380 |
| Side-by-side MOS T1-T2 110...250 V AC / DC |  |
| Note: it is always fitted with crimped cables |  |

Stored energy motor operator - MOE


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| MOE T4-T5 24 V DC | 54894 |
| MOE T4-T5 48...60 V DC | 54895 |
| MOE T4-T5 110...125 V AC/DC | 54896 |
| MOE T4-T5 220...250 V AC/DC | 54897 |
| MOE T4-T5 380 V AC | 54898 |


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| MOE-E T4-T5 24VDC | 54899 |
| MOE-E T4-T5 48..60 V DC | 54900 |
| MOE-E T4-T5 110...125 V AC/DC | 54901 |
| MOE-E T4-T5 $220 . .250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC/DC | 54902 |
| MOE-E T4-T5 380 V AC | 54903 |

## Ordering codes

Accessories

## Rotary handle

operating mechanism


## Operating

mechanism and locks


IP54 protection for rotary handle

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| RHE-IP54 protection kit IP54 | 51392 | 54938 |

Direct - RHD

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| RHD normal for fixed and plug-in | 51381 | 54926 |
| RHD_EM emergency for fixed and plug-in | 51382 | 54927 |
| RHD normal for withdrawable |  | 54928 |
| RHD_EM emergency for withdrawable | 55234 |  |

Transmitted - RHE

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| RHE normal for fixed and plug-in | 51383 | 54929 |
| RHE_EM emergency for fixed and plug-in | 51384 | 54930 |
| RHE normal for withdrawable |  | 54933 |
| RHE_EM emergency for withdrawable |  | 54934 |
| Individual components |  |  |
| RHE_B just base for RHE | 51385 | 54935 |
| RHE_S just handle for 500mm per RHE | 51386 | 54932 |
| RHE_H just handle for RHE | 51387 | 54936 |
| RHE_H_EM just emergency handle for RHE | 51388 | 54937 |

Key lock for rotary handle - RHL

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 |
| RHL - different keys for each circuit-breaker/in open position | 51389 |
| RHL - same keys for groups of circuit-breakers/in open position | 51390 |
| RHL - different keys for each circuit-breaker/in open-closed position | 52021 |

Key lock for front/rotary handle - KLF

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| KLF-D - different key in open position | 54939 |
| KLF-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20005) | 54940 |
| KLF-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20006) | 54941 |
| KLF-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20007) | 54942 |
| KLF-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20008) | 54943 |



Key lock for motor operator - MOL

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| MOL-D - different key | 54904 |
| MOL-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20005) | 54905 |
| MOL-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20006) | 54906 |
| MOL-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20007) | 54907 |
| MOL-S - same key for different groups of circuit-breakers (N. 20008) | 54908 |
| MOL-M - lock only on manual operation with same key | 54909 |

Padlock lever lock - PLL


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 |
| PLL - in open position | 51393 |
| PLL - in open/closed position | 51394 |

"Ronis" key lock in open position on the circuit-breaker - KLC ${ }^{(1)}$

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> T1-T2-T3 |
| :--- | :---: |
| standard version |  |
| KLC keys - the same key for sets of circuit-breakers - T1 | 53528 |
| KLC keys - the same key for sets of circuit-breakers - T2 | 53529 |
| KLC keys - the same key for sets of circuit-breakers - T3 | 53530 |
| version with key removable in both positions |  |
| KLC-S keys - the same key for sets of circuit-breakers - T1 | 51395 |
| KLC-S keys - the same key for sets of circuit-breakers - T2 | 52015 |
| KLC-S keys - the same key for sets of circuit-breakers - T3 | 52016 |

${ }^{(1)}$ It cannot be mounted when there is a front operating mechanism, a rotary handle operating mechanism, motor operator, or RC221/RC222 residual current releases and, only in the case of three-pole circuit-breakers, with the service releases (UVR, SOR).

Front for lever operating mechanism - FLD


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| FLD - for fixed and plug-in | 54944 |
| FLD - for withdrawable | 54945 |

## Mechanical interlock - MIF



| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 |
| MIF front interlocking plate between 2 circuit-breakers | 51396 |
| MIF front interlocking plate between 3 circuit-breakers | 52165 |

## Ordering codes

Accessories


Mechanical interlock - MIR

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| MIR-HB - frame unit horizontal interlock | 54946 |
| MIR-VB - frame unit vertical interlock | 54947 |
| MIR-P - plate for type A interlock | 54948 |
| MIR-P - plate for type B interlock | 54949 |
| MIR-P - plate for type C interlock | 54950 |
| MIR-P - plate for type D interlock | 54951 |
| MIR-P - plate for type E interlock | 54952 |
| MIR-P - plate for type F interlock | 54953 |
| Note: To interlock two circuit-breakers you have to order a frame unit interlock and a plate (for type A or B or C or D or E <br> or F) interlock. |  |

Sealable lock of thermal adjustment


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 |
| TMD release anti-adjustment seal | 51397 |

Lock for fixed part of withdrawable circuit-breaker


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| KLF-D FP - Different key for each circuit-breaker | 55230 |
| KLF-S FP - Same key for different groups of circuit-breakers | 55231 |
| PLL FP - Lock padlocks | 55232 |
| KLF-D Ronis FP - Lock Ronis type | 55233 |

Residual
current release


SACE RC221, SACE RC222, SACE RC223

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| RC222/1 MOD 200 mm for T1 fixed |  | 53869 |
| RC221/1 for T1 | 51398 | 51401 |
| $R C 222 / 1$ for T1 | 51400 | 51402 |
| $R C 221 / 2$ for T2 | 51403 | 51405 |
| $R C 222 / 2$ for T2 | 51404 | 51406 |
| $R C 221 / 3$ for T3 | 51407 | 51409 |
| $R C 222 / 3$ for T3 | 51408 | 51410 |
| $R C 222 / 4$ for T4 250 |  | 54954 |
| $R C 223 / 4$ for T4 250 |  | 54956 |
| $R C 222 / 5$ for T5 400 |  | 54955 |



Note: The residual current releases for T 2 and T 3 circuit-breakers are always supplied complete the with FCCu terminal kit.

SACE RCQ

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 <br> T1-T2-T3-T4-T5 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Relay and closed toroid - diameter 60 mm | 37388 |
| Relay and closed toroid - diameter 110 mm | 37389 |
| Relay and toroid which can be opened - diameter 110 mm | 37390 |
| Relay and toroid which can be opened - diameter 180 mm | 37391 |
| Relay and toroid which can be opened - diameter 230 mm | 37392 |
| Relay only | 37393 |
| Closed toroid only - diameter 60 mm | 37394 |
| Closed toroid only - diameter 110 mm | 37395 |
| Toroid which can be opened only - diameter 110 mm | 37396 |
| Toroid which can be opened only - diameter 180 mm | 37397 |
| Toroid which can be opened only - diameter 230 mm | 37398 |

## Installation

accessories


Bracket for fixing onto DIN rail

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| T1-T2-T3 |  |

Connection terminals
High insulating terminal covers - HTC

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| HTC T1 | 51415 | 51416 |
| HTC T2 | 51417 | 51418 |
| HTC T3 | 51419 | 51420 |
| HTC T4 | 54958 | 54959 |
| HTC T5 | 54960 | 54961 |


| Protection for high insulating terminal covers - HTC-P |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Type | 1SDAO.....R1 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| HTC-P T4 | 54962 | 54963 |
| HTC-P T5 | 54964 | 54965 |

Ordering codes
Accessories

Low insulating terminal covers - LTC

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| LTC T1 | 51421 | 51422 |
| LTC T2 | 51423 | 51424 |
| LTC T3 | 51425 | 51426 |
| LTC T4 | 54966 | 54967 |
| LTC T5 | 54968 | 54969 |

Terminal covers for fixed part - TC-FP

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| TC-FP T4 | 54857 | 54858 |
| TC-FP T5 400 | 54859 | 54861 |

IP40 front protections for screw terminals - STC


| Type | 1SDA0....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| STC T1 | 51431 | 51432 |
| STC T2 | 51433 | 51434 |
| STC T3 | 51435 | 51436 |

Sealable screws for terminal covers

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T1...T5 |
| Sealable screws | 51504 |

Separating partitions - PB


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | T1-T2-T3 | T4-T5 |
| PB100 low $(\mathrm{H}=100 \mathrm{~mm})-4$ pieces -3 P | 51427 |  |
| PB100 low $(\mathrm{H}=100 \mathrm{~mm})-6$ pieces -4 P | 51428 |  |
| PB200 high $(\mathrm{H}=200 \mathrm{~mm})-4$ pieces -3 P | 51429 |  |
| PB200 high $(\mathrm{H}=200 \mathrm{~mm})-6$ pieces -4 P | 51430 |  |
| PB100 low $(\mathrm{H}=100 \mathrm{~mm})-4$ pieces -3 P |  | 54970 |
| PB100 low $(\mathrm{H}=100 \mathrm{~mm})-6$ pieces -4 P | 54971 |  |
| PB200 high $(\mathrm{H}=200 \mathrm{~mm})-4$ pieces -3 P | 54972 |  |
| PB200 high $(\mathrm{H}=200 \mathrm{~mm})-6$ pieces -4 P | 54973 |  |

Front extended terminals - EF

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{3}$ pieces | 4 pieces | $\mathbf{6}$ pieces | 8 pieces |
| EF T1 | 51442 | 51443 | 51440 | 51441 |
| EF T2 | 51466 | 51467 | 51464 | 51465 |
| EF T3 | 51490 | 51491 | 51488 | 51489 |
| EF T4 | 55000 | 55001 | 54998 | 54999 |
| EF T5 | 55036 | 55037 | 55034 | 55035 |

Front terminals for copper-aluminium cables - FC CuAI

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| FC CuAl T1 95mm² - external terminal | 51446 | 51447 | 51444 | 51445 |
| FC CuAl T2 $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 51458 | 51459 | 51456 | 51457 |
| FC CuAl T2 2x95mm ${ }^{\text {- }}$ external terminal | 55153 | 55154 | 55151 | 55152 |
| FC CuAl T2 185mm ${ }^{\text {- external terminal }}$ | 51462 | 51463 | 51460 | 51461 |
| FC CuAl T3 $2 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ - external terminal | 55157 | 55158 | 55155 | 55156 |
| FC CuAl T3 185mm ${ }^{2}$ | 51486 | 51487 | 51484 | 51485 |
| FC CuAl T3 140...240mm ${ }^{\text {- }}$ external terminal | 51940 | 51941 | 51942 | 51943 |
| FC CuAl T4 1x50mm ${ }^{2}$ | 54984 | 54985 | 54982 | 54983 |
| FC CuAl T4 $2 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 54992 | 54993 | 54990 | 54991 |
| FC CuAl T4 1x185mm ${ }^{2}$ | 54988 | 54989 | 54986 | 54987 |
| FC CuAl T5 $4002 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 55028 | 55029 | 55026 | 55027 |
| FC CuAl T5 $4001 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 55020 | 55021 | 55018 | 55019 |
| FC CuAl T5 $4001 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 55024 | 55025 | 55022 | 55023 |
| FC CuAl T5 $6302 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 55032 | 55033 | 55030 | 55031 |



Front terminals - $\mathrm{F}^{(1)}$

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{3}$ pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| F T2 - Plugs with screws | 51450 | 51451 | 51448 | 51449 |
| F T3 - Plugs with screws | 51478 | 51479 | 51476 | 51477 |
| F T4 - Plugs with screws | 54976 | 54977 | 54974 | 54975 |
| F T5 - Plugs with screws | 55012 | 55013 | 55010 | 55011 |
| (1) 70 |  |  |  |  |

Front extended spread terminals - ES


| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{3}$ pieces | 4 pieces | $\mathbf{6}$ pieces | 8 pieces |
| ES T2 | 51470 | 51471 | 51468 | 51469 |
| ES T3 | 51494 | 51495 | 51492 | 51493 |
| ES T4 | 55004 | 55005 | 55002 | 55003 |
| ES T5 | 55040 | 55041 | 55038 | 55039 |



Front terminals for copper cables - FC Cu

| Type | 1SDAO.....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | $\mathbf{4}$ pieces | $\mathbf{6}$ pieces | 8 pieces |
| FC Cu T2 | 51454 | 51455 | 51452 | 51453 |
| FC Cu T3 | 51482 | 51483 | 51480 | 51481 |
| FC Cu T4 1x185mm ${ }^{2}$ | 54980 | 54981 | 54978 | 54979 |
| FC Cu T5 1x240mm | 55016 | 55017 | 55014 | 55015 |

Front multi-cable terminals - MC


| Type | 1SDA0....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | $\mathbf{4}$ pieces | $\mathbf{6}$ pieces | $\mathbf{8}$ pieces |
| MC CuAl T4 $6 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 54994 | 54995 | 54996 | 54997 |

## Ordering codes

Accessories

Rear orientated terminals - R

| Type | 1SDAO.....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| R T2 | 51474 | 51475 | 51472 | 51473 |
| R T3 | 51498 | 51499 | 51496 | 51497 |
| R T4 | 55008 | 55009 | 55006 | 55007 |
| R T5 | 55044 | 54045 | 55042 | 55043 |

Rear flat horizontal terminals - HR

| Type | 1SDA0....R1 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| HR T1 | 53865 | 53866 | 53867 | 53868 |
| HR RC221/222 T1 |  |  |  |  |

Kit for taking up voltage for auxiliaries

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 pieces | 4 pieces |
| AuxV T2 | 51500 | 51501 |
| AuxV T3 | 51502 | 51503 |
| AuxV T4 | 55046 | 55047 |
| AuxV T5 | 55048 | 55049 |



Front display unit - FDU

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| FDU display unit for T4-T5 with PR222DS/P or PR222DS/PD | 55051 |

Automatic transfer switch - ATS010

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| ATS010 for T4 and T5 | 52927 |

Dialogue unit PR222DS/PD

| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | T4-T5 |
| LSI | 55066 |
| LSIG | 55067 |
| Note:To be specified only in addition to the code of the automatic circuit-breaker, with analogous overcurrent release <br> (PR222DS/P). To order the release separately, see page $7 / 14$ and $7 / 18$ |  |

## Accessories for electronic releases



| Type | 1SDA0.....R1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Connector X4 release tripped signal and neutral protection for plug-in <br> or withdrawable with PR222DS T4-T5 | 55062 |
| Connector X3 release tripped signal for plug-in or withdrawable with PR222DS T4-T5 | 55061 |
| Connettor X4 release tripped signal for fixed with PR222DS T4-T5 | 55060 |
| Connettor X3 release tripped signal for fixed with PR222DS T4-T5 | 55059 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T4 320 | 55055 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T4 250 | 55054 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T4 160 | 55053 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T4 100 | 55052 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T5 400 | 55057 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T5 320 | 55056 |
| CT for withd. external neutral - T5 630 | 55058 |
| TT1 - Test unit for T2, T4, T5 with electronic release | 37121 |
| PR010/T - Test and configuration unit for T4 and T5 with PR222DS/P, | 48964 |
| PR222DS/PD or PR222MP electronic releases | 53337 |


[^0]:    * For T5 $\Rightarrow 480 . . .3840$

[^1]:    These tolerances hold in the following conditions:

    - self-powered relay at full power and/or auxiliary supply;
    - two or three-phase power supply.

[^2]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ These tolerances hold in the following conditions: - self-powered relay at full power and/or auxiliary supply;

    - two or three-phase power supply
    - sinusoidal wave forms with peak factor 1.41
    - peak factor $\left(\frac{\text { peak }}{m}\right)=\sqrt{2}(L \geq 3 \mathrm{In} ; \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{G})$
    $\left(\frac{\text { peak }}{\text { rms }}\right)=$

[^3]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ A special input is available to connect a PTC temperature probe, inserted in the motor to be protected

[^4]:    These tolerances hold in the following conditions:

    - self-powered relay at full power and/or auxiliary supply;
    - two or three-phase power supply.

[^5]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ class 8.8 screws (not supplied)

[^6]:    4 POLES

