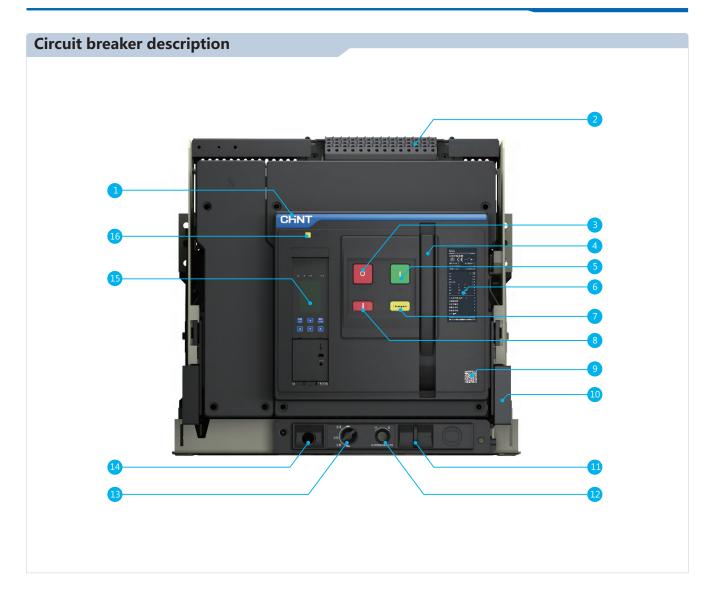
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NXA series air circuit breaker



NXA series air circuit breaker



Trademark 9 QR code (10) Secondary wiring terminal Extraction draw plate (only applicable to draw-out type) Breaking button (11)"Disconnected" position locking (only applicable to draw-out type) Energy-storage handle (12) Racking-handle entry (only applicable to draw-out type) Making button (13) Position indication (only applicable to draw-out type) Nameplate (14) Racking-handle storage (only applicable to draw-out type) Energy-storage/release indicator Intelligent controller 15 Breaking/making indicator (16 Fault-breaking indicator reset button

Overview









Circuit breaker

- Frame size (A): 1600, 2000, 3200, 4000
- Breaking capacity: N,S,H
- Rated operational voltage Ue (VAC): 380/400/415
- Number of poles: 3P, 4P
- Installation method: draw-out type, fixed type
- Wiring type: horizontal rear connection

Operation conditions and environment adaptability

- Operation temperature:
 - The electrical and mechanical characteristics are applicable to the ambient temperature of $-5^{\circ}\text{C}-+40^{\circ}\text{C}$. NXA can also operate in the ambient temperature of $-45^{\circ}\text{C}-+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ (M type, A type), $-20^{\circ}\text{C}-+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ (P type, H type, CD-1), the derating factor is seen in P21-22.
- Storage conditions: apply to -45°C-70°C
- NXA can resist the following electromagnetic interference
- Overvoltage generated by electromagnetic interference
- Overvoltage caused by environment interference or a power distributing system
- Electrostatic discharge of radio waves (radio, intercom, radar and the like)
- The NXA circuit breaker has successfully passed the test for electromagnetic compatibility specified according to the following standards (EMC) IEC/EN 60947-2 Annex F
 - The test can guarantee no false tripping and no interference on tripping time
- Protection grade:Front IP 20, other side IP 00

Intelligent controller

- M type (basic type)
 Basic function: Current measurement and display,protective function L S I&G
- A type (current type)
- Comprising all protective functions of M type
- Unbalanced current protection
- P type (power type)
- Basic function, protective function: L, S, I&G
- Power measurement functions of current, voltage, power etc.
- LCD display
- H type (harmonic type)
- Comprising all protection and measurement functions of P type
- Harmonic measurement and analysis
- Communication function









Connection

- Rear connection
 Horizontal connection
- Optional accessories
 Interphase barrier

Lock

- Padlocks of "Making" and "Breaking" push button
- Position padlock (for locking the circuit breaker at disconnected position)
- Chassis padlock
- Door interlock: the circuit breaker is arranged at the connected or test part so as to prohibit to open the door

Indication contact

- Standard contact
 Making and breaking indication contacts

 Fault tripping indication contact
 Spring charged indication contact
- Optional accessories
 Position indication contact

Remote operation

- Standard accessories
 Electric operating mechanism
 Closing electromagnet CC
 Shunt release ST
- Optional accessories
 Standard undervoltage release: UVT
 UVT delay unit: UVTD

Source-changeover systems

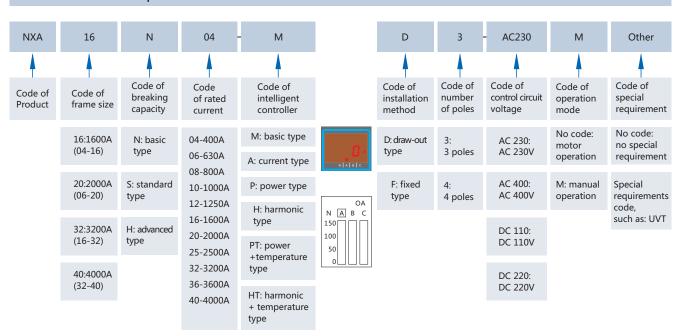
- Mechanical interlock
 1 normal and 1 replacement
 2 incoming and 1 busbar
- Source-changeover controller (with adaptor)
 1 normal and 1 replacement: mechanical interlock+2A type controller
 2 incoming and 1 busbar: mechanical interlock+3A type controller

Product selection

NXA series air circuit breaker

Frame size	Rated current Breaking capacity	400	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3200	3600	4000
1600A	N	•		•	-	-	-					
1000A	Н	-	•	•	-	-	-					
2000A	N		•	•	-	-	-	-				
2000A	Н		•	•	-	•	-	•				
3200A	N						-	-	-	-		
3200A	Н						-	-		-		
4000A	N									-	-	-
	Н									-	-	-

Model definition and description



Note: 1) Intelligent controller PT/HT type. The basic functions are the same with P/H type. T refers to the internal temperature measurement function.

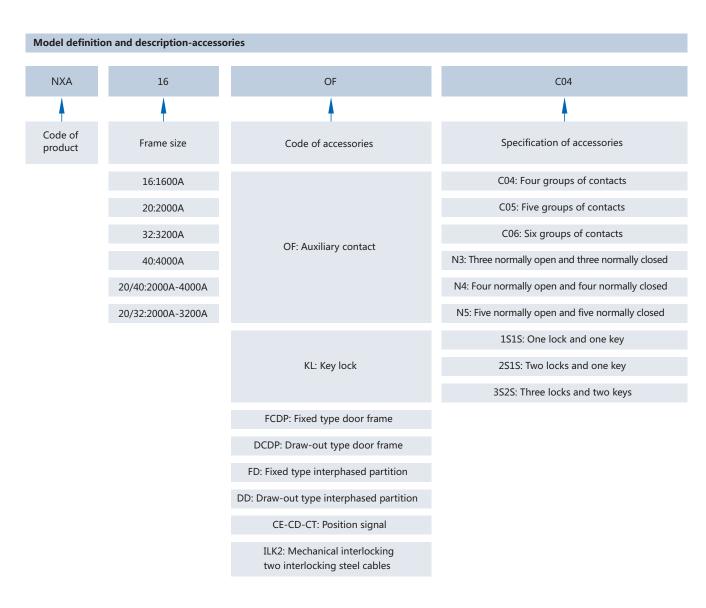
- ²⁾ Manual operation does not contain motor-driven mechanism, closing electromagnet and shunt release. Motor operation contains all standard accessories of remote operation.
- ³⁾ Auxiliary working voltage of the intelligent controller: corresponding power modules is required if DC220V or DC110V is selected.

Model definition and description-intelligent controller NXA TU 04 DC24V 16 Μ Code of Code of Intelligent Code of Code of Code of auxiliary product intelligent controller number of poles power supply frame size controller rated current M: basic type 3: 16:1600A (04-16) AC 230: 04-400A; 06-630A 3 poles AC 230V A: current type 08-800A; 10-1000A 20:2000A (06-20) 12-1250A; 16-1600A AC 400: P: power type 20-2000A; 25-2500A 4 poles AC 400V 32:3200A (16-32) 32-3200A; 36-3600A H: harmonic type 40-4000A DC 24: PT: power+ 40:4000A (32-40) DC24V temperature type HT: harmonic + temperature type

⁴ NXA16h110-AD3-AC230: frame size is 1600A, N type breaking capacity, rated current is 1000A, A type intelligent controller, draw-out type and 3 poles, control voltage is AC 230V motor operation.

Product selection

Model definition and description-accessories NXA CC 230VAC 16 Code of Frame size Code of rated voltage Code of accessories product 16:1600A CC: Closed electromagnet 230VAC: AC230V ST: Shunt tripper 20:2000A 400VAC: AC400V UVT: Undervoltage tripper 110VDC: DC110V 32:3200A 40:4000A MO: Motor 220VDC: DC220V UVTD:UVT delay unit 20/40:2000A-4000A 20/32:2000A-3200A









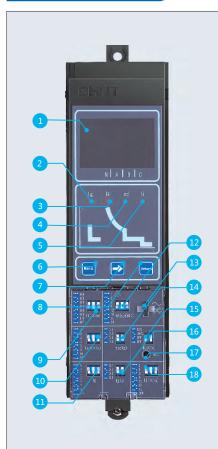


Technical parameters

Features	
Number of poles	3/4
Rated operational voltage Ue (V)	380/400/415
Rated insulation voltage Ui (V)	1000
Rated impulse withstand voltage Uimp (kV)	12
Rated frequency Hz	50/60
Flashover distance (mm)	0
Applicable to isolation	IEC/EN 60947-2 Applicable
Pollution grade	IEC 60664-1 N:3

Frame size		
Rated current (A)		
Rated current of the fourth pole (A)		
Type of the circuit breaker		
Rated ultimate short circuit breaking capacity (kA rms) VAC 50/60Hz	Icu	380/400/415V
Rated service short circuit breaking capacity (kA rms) VAC 50/60Hz	Ics	380/400/415V
Utilization category		
Rated short-time withstand current (kA rms) VAC 50/60Hz	Icw	1s, 380/400/415V
Closed capacity (kA peak) VAC 50/60Hz	Icm	380/400/415V
Making current tripping protection function (MCR kA rms)		
Breaking time (ms)		
Closing time (ms)		
Installation, connection and service life		
Service life C/O cycle	Mechanical	Without maintenance
Service line C/O cycle	Electrical	Without maintenance
Connection	Horizontal	
	Fixed type	3P
Size (width × depth × height)	Tixed type	4P
	_	3P
	Draw-out type	4P

1600A					2000A					3200A				4000A					
400	630	800	1000	1250	1600	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	1600	2000	2500	3200	3200	3600	4000	
400	630	800	1000	1250	1600	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	1600	2000	2500	3200	3200	3600	4000	
N	S	н				N	S	н				N	S	н		N	S	н	
50	42	55				80	65	80				80	80	100		80	85	100	
30	42	42				50	65	65				65	80	80		65	85	85	
В						В						В				В			
30	42	42				50	65	65				65	80	80		65	85	85	
105	88.2	121				176	143	176				176	176	220		176	187	220	
10	16	16				16	16	16				26	26	26		26	26	26	
32						32						32				32			
70						70						70				70			
15000						15000						10000				10000			
8000						8000						7000				3000			
						•						-				-			
254×24	13.5×318.	5				374×3	44×400					439×373	3.5×400			550×337	7.5×400		
 324×24	13.5×318.	5				469×3	44×400					554×373	3.5×400			700×337	7.5×400		
308×33	31.5×351					403×430×438.5				463×499.5×438.5			569×416×438.5						
378×33	31.5×351					498×4	30×438.5					578×499	9.5×438.5			719×416	5×438.5		



- Display window: display the current value, the setting parameter, the fault current, the tripping time
- 2. Ig indicator for earth fault indication
- 3. IR indicator for overload long-time-delay tripping
- 4. Isd indicator for short circuit short-time-delay tripping
- 5. Ii indicator for short circuit tripping
- 6. Menu button for inquiring the dial position and fault record
- 7. Rightward button: turn to the next state when inquiring the dial position
- 8. Return button: back to the previous level or resetting
- 9. Overload long-time-delay current setting
- 10. Short circuit short-time-delay current setting
- 11. Earth fault current setting
- 12. Overload long-time-delay time setting
- 13. Transparent cover lockhole
- 14. Short circuit short-time-delay time setting
- 15. Neutral line protection setting
- 16. Earth fault time-delay setting
- 17. Test button for simulating 6IR current
- 18. Short circuit instantaneous current setting

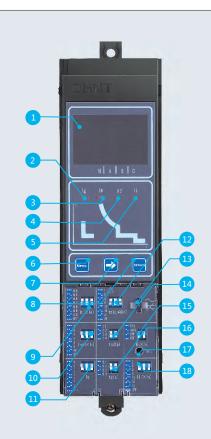
Intelligent controller

M type intelligent controller (Basic type)

Protection

All the protective threshold and time delay are set by a dial switch

- Overload protection
- Ture RMS long-time-delay protection
- Thermal memory: heat accumulation before and after tripping
- Short circuit protection
- Short-time delay (RMS) and instantaneous protection
- Optional four steps time-delay setting
- Earth fault protection
 Optional four steps time-delay setting
- Neutral line overcurrent protection (4P)
 The neutral protective threshold can be adjusted to 50%, 100% and OFF
- Test function
 Simulating 6IR test current for test tripping
- Tripping record function
- Ampere meter
 Measure the real and effective value (RMS) of
 current with the precision of 2% for 40% to 150% in setting



- Display window: display the current value, the setting parameter, the fault current, the tripping time
- $2. \ \mbox{Ig indicator}$ for earth fault indication
- 3. IR indicator for overload long-time-delay tripping
- 4. Isd indicator for short circuit short-time-delay tripping
- 5. Ii indicator for short circuit tripping
- 6. Menu button for inquiring the dial position and fault record
- 7. Rightward button: turn to the next state when inquiring the dial position
- 8. Return button: back to the previous level or resetting
- 9. Overload long-time-delay current setting
- 10. Short circuit short-time-delay current setting
- 11. Earth fault current setting
- 12. Overload long-time-delay time setting
- 13. Transparent cover lockhole
- 14. Short circuit short-time-delay time setting
- 15. Neutral line protection setting
- 16. Earth fault time-delay setting
- 17. Test button for simulating 6IR current
- 18. Short circuit instantaneous current setting

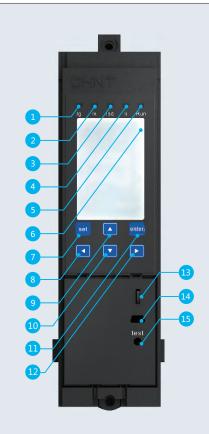
A type intelligent controller (Current type)

Protection

Setting all the protective threshold values and a dial switch for time delay. The setting values can be displayed on LCD display window.

- Overload protection
- Ture RMS long-time-delay protection
- Thermal memory: heat accumulation before and after tripping
- Short circuit protection
- Short-time delay (RMS) and instantaneous protection
- Optional four steps time-delay setting
- Earth fault protection
 Optional four steps time-delay setting
- Neutral line overcurrent protection (4P)
 The neutral protective threshold can be adjusted to 50%, 100% and OFF
- Unbalanced current protection
 Protecting phase failure or three phase unbalance
- Test function
 Simulating 6IR test current for test tripping
- Tripping record function
- Ampere meter

Measure the real and effective value (RMS) of current with the precision of 2% for 40% to 150% in setting



- 1. Ig indicator for earth fault tripping
- 2. ${\rm I_{\scriptscriptstyle R}}$ indicator for overload long-time-delay tripping
- 3. Isd indicator for short circuit short-time-delay tripping
- 4. Ii indicator for short circuit tripping
- 5. Running indicator flickering in normal running
- LCD screen with three-color backlight.
 Green stands for normal running,
 yellow stands for alarming and red stands for tripping.
- 7. Setting button
- 8. Leftward button
- 9. Upward button
- 10. Downward button
- 11. Enter button
- 12. Rightward button
- 13. Transparent cover lockhole
- 14. Mini-USB interface
- 15. Test button for tripping test

P type intelligent controller (Power type)

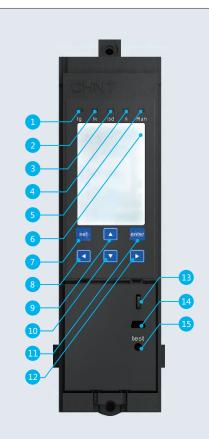
Protection

Setting all protective threshold values and time-delay

- Protection functions of all A type control units are included
- Earth current protection function (Optional)
 External transformer and protection module are configured
- Advanced protection function
- Unbalanced voltage protection
- Overvoltage and undervoltage protection
- Overfrequency and underfrequency protection
- Phase sequence protection
- Reverse power protection function
- Required value protection function

The required value of the real and effective value of each current is calculated within a measurement window. When the required value is off limit, the protection action is carried out. The setting of a sliding time window is in the menu of "setting of a measurement meter".

- ·A-phase maximal required current value,
- ·B-phase maximal required current value,
- ·C-phase maximal required current value,
- N-phase maximal required current value are respectively set for each circumstance of the required value protection without being affected by the setting of the neutral line protection.
- Extended function
- Self-diagnosis by the intelligent controller
- Operation times/fault tripping/alarming/deflection recording function provides the latest eight times of recording
- Main contact abrasion display function for evaluating the contact abrasion degree according to mechanical life, electrical services and breaking capacities of different frames.
- Internal clock function
- A Mini-USB interface is connected with a PC to achieve the functions of protection setting, fault record downloading, whole power quantity detection and parameter reading of a circuit breaker.
- "test" push button
- Electric energy meter
- Current measurement
- Voltage measurement
- Frequency measurement
- Required value measurement
- Power (active power, reactive power and apparent) measurement
- Electric energy (active power, reactive power and apparent) measurement
- Power factor measurement
- Busbar temperature measurement (Optional)
 The temperature of the busbar is measured by a temperature transformer in the busbar, and can be display on a LCD screen in real time. Customers can set the temperature threshold value and set the alarm.
- LCD three-color backlight
 Green stands for normal running, yellow stands for alarming and red stands for tripping.



- 1. Ig indicator for earth fault tripping
- 2. IR indicator for overload long-time-delay tripping
- 3. Isd indicator for short circuit short-time-delay tripping
- ${\bf 4.} \ {\bf Ii} \ {\bf indicator} \ {\bf for} \ {\bf short} \ {\bf circuit} \ {\bf tripping}$
- 5. Running indicator flickering in normal running
- LCD screen with three-color backlight.
 Green stands for normal running,
 yellow stands for alarming and red stands for tripping.
- 7. Setting button
- 8. Leftward button
- 9. Upward button
- 10. Downward button
- 11. Enter button
- 12. Rightward button
- 13. Transparent cover lockhole
- 14. Mini-USB interface
- 15. Test button for tripping test

H type intelligent controller (Harmonic wave type)

Protection

Setting all protective threshold values and a button for time-delay

Besides the protective extended function of all P type control units, H type control unit also comprises:

- Load monitoring function
- Zone selective interlock (ZSI)
- Communication function

Modbus-RTU communication protocol

- Input/output function
 - 2DI, 2DO or 4DO
 - DI signal: AC230V (Standard configuration, and others can be selected);
 AC400V; DC110V; DC220V; DC24V
 - DO needs to be configured with a power supply module (24VDC output) and a relay module.
- Harmonic analysis function
 - Measurement of the fundamental wave current, the fundamental wave line voltage, the fundamental wave phase voltage, the fundamental wave power and each 3-31 odd harmonic wave current percentage (HRIh), the harmonic voltage percentage (HRUh), the total harmonic wave current distortion rate (THDi, thdi) and the total harmonic wave voltage distortion rate (THDu, thdu).
 - The harmonic wave percentage(HR) refers to the ratio of root-mean-square value
 of the Nth harmonic wave component contained in periodic alternative current quantity
 to the root-mean-square value of the fundamental wave component, and is expressed
 in percentage.

Protection features

The protection features of the intelligent controller comprise inverse time characteristic and constant time characteristic. When the fault current exceeds the set value of the inverse time limit, the controller performs constant time protection.

The inverse time limit corresponds to the feature curve I2t.

Overload long-time-delay protection feature

Overload long-time-delay protection action threshold value

<1.05IR : >2h, no action >1.3IR : <1h, action

Ir current setting value range: 0.4In, 0.5 In, 0.6 In, 0.7 In, 0.8 In, 0.9 In, 1.0 In+OFF Inverse time limit action feature: I^2t , wherein $t=(6/N)^2*t_R$

Setting Multiple of Current	Action Time										
1.5I _R	16	32	64	128	192	256	320	384			
$2I_R$	9	18	36	72	108	144	180	216			
$6I_R$	1	2	4	8	12	16	20	24			

Note: N --- the multiple I/IR obtained by dividing failure current by set current

 $t \mathrel{\mbox{---}}$ time delay action of the failure action

 $t_{\scriptscriptstyle R}$ --- long-time-delay set value

Allowed error of the action time $\pm 15\%$

Short circuit short-time-delay protection feature

Short circuit short-time-delay protection action threshold value

< 0.85Isd: no action

>1.15Isd: action

Isd current set value range: $2I_{R^{\prime}}$ $3I_{R}$, $4I_{R^{\prime}}$ $5I_{R^{\prime}}$ $6I_{R}$, $8I_{R^{\prime}}$ $10I_{R}$ +OFF (MAX 50kA)

Current	Action time		Remark
		Action feature $I^2t = (10I_g)^2tsd$	211
$Isd < I \le 10I_R$	Inverse time limit	Setting time s 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4	Р, Н
		Setting time s 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4	
1≥1.1Isd	Constant time limit	Minimum s 0.06, 0.16, 0.255, 0.34	M, A, P, H
		Maximum s 0.14, 0.24, 0.345, 0.46	
	Return time	0.05, 0.14, 0.25, 0.33	

Note: Isd---short-time-delay current set value

I--- failure current value

IR--- long-time-delay set value

t--- failure action time-delay time

tsd---short-time-delay inverse time limit set value

Permissible error of action time $\pm 15\%$

Short circuit instantaneous protection features

Short circuit instantaneous protection action threshold value

< 0.85Ii: no action

>1.15Ii: action

The current setting value of instantaneous action: 2In, 4In, 6In, 8In, 10In, 12In, 15In+OFF(NXA40 MAX50kA)

Note: action time≤50ms

Earth fault protection action features

Earth fault protection action threshold value

< 0.9Ig: no action

>1.1Ig: action

Current setting value	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	OFF
NXA16, 20	0.2In	0.3In	0.4In	0.5In	0.6In	0.8In	In	
NXA32, 40, 63	500A	640A	800A	960A	1040A	1120A	1200A	
tg(s)	Inverse time limit	Action features						

$$t= \frac{(Ig)^2}{I^2} \times tg$$

Constant time limit	Setting time (s)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
	Minimum (s)	0.06	0.16	0.255	0.34
	Maximal (s)	0.14	0.24	0.345	0.46
	Return time	0.05	0.14	0.25	0.33

Note: Ig --- earth fault protection setting value. When In \geqslant 1250A, Ig = 1200A. When In < 1250A, Ig =In. When In \geqslant 1250A, Ig MAX = 1200A

I --- failure current value

t --- failure action time-delay time

tg --- earthing inverse time limit set value

The permissible error of the inverse time limit action time: $\pm 15\%$

Measurement precision of the intelligent controller

Current measurement							
Measurement range	Ia, Ib, Ic and IN are not less than 15In (rated current of the circuit breaker)						
	Below 0.1In: the measurement is inaccurate						
	0.1In-0.4In: the accuracy will be changed linearly from 5% to 2%						
Measurement precision	0.4In-1.5In: the accuracy is 2%						
	>1.5In: the accuracy will be changed linearly from 2% to 15%						
	The measurement accuracy of the earthing current is 10%						
Voltage measurement							
	Line voltage: 0V~1300V						
Measurement range	-						
	Phase voltage: 0V~900V						
Measurement precision	Error: ±1%						
Frequency							
Measurement range	40HZ~70HZ						
Measurement precision	Error: ± 0.1HZ						
Power							
Measurement mode	The effective value mode						
measurement mode	3P type: total active power, total reactive power and total apparent power						
Measurement content	or type, total active power, total reactive power and total apparent power						
Weasurement content	4P type: phase splitting active power, phase splitting reactive power, phase splitting apparent power, total active power, total reactive power, total apparent power						
	Active power: -32768KW~ + 32767KW						
	Reactive power: -32768Kvar~ + 32767Kvar						
Measurement power	Apparent power: 0KVA~65535KVA						
	Error: ±2.5%						
Power factor							
	3P type: total power factor						
Measurement content	4P type: phase splitting power factor						
Measurement range	-1.00~+1.00						
Electric anarqu							
Electric energy							
	Input reactive electric energy EQin, output reactive electric energy EQout						
Measurement content	Input active electric energy EPin, output active electric energy EPout						
	Total active electric energy EPtotal, total reactive electric energy EQtotal, total apparent electric energy EStotal						
	Active electric energy: -32768KWh~ + 32767KWh						
Measurement range	Reactive electric energy: -32768Kvarh~ + 32767Kvarh						

Harmonic wave measurement	
	Current: Ia, Ib, Ic
Fundamental wave measurement	Voltage: Uab, Ubc, Uca
Total harmonic wave distortion	THD: the total distortion rate of the harmonic wave relatively to the fundamental wave
THDu and thdu	Thd: the total distortion rate of the harmonic wave relatively to the effective value
Amplitude wave spectrum of harmonic wave	The controller can display FFT amplitude of odd harmonic wave from 3 to 31in percentage
Measurement precision of control unit	±2%

Apparent electric energy: 0~65535KVAh

Error ±2.5%

Measurement precision

Note

Note	





Accessories: locks

Pushbutton lock

The pushbutton lock is to lock the circuit breaker by a transperant conver blocks so as to prevent the breaking button and the making button of the circuit breaker from misoperation and guarantee the reliable running of the circuit breaker.

Body lock

- A key lock includes four types. The latter two are applied to 2 input and 1 connect power distribution system:
- Random lock
- One lock and one key
- Two locks and one key
- Three locks and two keys

Safety shutters padlock

The padlock is prepared by users.
 when a circuit breaker body is at the disconnected or test part,
 the safety shutters automatically block access to the disconnecting contact cluster.

"Disconnected" position padlock

After the chassis and body are locked at "Disconnected" position by a padlock, the racking-handle cannot be inserted into racking-handle entry, and then the position of the body cannot be changed.

Door interlock

- Circuit breaker state door interlock
 A cabinet door is prohibited to be opened when the circuit breaker is closed.
 The cabinet door is allowed to be opened when the circuit breaker is disconnected.
- Circuit breaker position door interlock The cabinet door is prohibited to be opened when the circuit breaker is at the connected and test part. The cabinet door is allowed to be opened when the circuit breaker is at the disconnected position.





Accessories: indication contacts

ON/OFF indication contacts							
Standard configuration		4CO					
Breaking capacity		Current (A) / Voltage (V)					
Hell-Almonton	VAC(AC-15)	1.3/240, 0.75/415					
Utilization category	VDC(DC-13)	0.55/220, 0.27/110					

"Connected", "disconnected" and "test" position indication contact							
Standard configuration		1CO/3					
Breaking capacity		Current (A) / Voltage (V)					
I Itilization actorom.	VAC(AC-15)	1.3/240, 0.75/415					
Utilization category	VDC(DC-13)	0.55/220, 0.27/110					

Alarming contact								
Standard configuration		100						
Breaking capacity		Current (A) / Voltage (V)						
Utilization category	VAC(AC-15)	1.3/240, 0.75/415						
Ottilization category	VDC(DC-13)	0.55/220, 0.27/110						

Spring charging indication contact							
Standard configuration		1NO					
Breaking capacity		Current (A)/ Voltage (V)					
Utilization category	VAC(AC-15)	1.3/240, 0.75/415					
Utilization category	VDC(DC-13)	0.55/220, 0.27/110					

Note: ¹⁾ CO refers to a switch contact, and a one-normally-open and one-normally-closed contact is matched with a common terminal.

²⁾ NO refers to a normally open contact. NC refers to a normally closed contact.



1600A frame MO

2000~4000A frame MO



1600A frame CC&ST



2000~4000A frame CC&ST

Motor-driven mechanism (MO) (Standard configuration)
 When a circuit breaker is switched on, an motor operation mechanism stores energy automatically, so that when the circuit breaker is tripped, the device can switch on instantly.
 An energy-storage handle as spare when no auxiliary power supply is provided.

Characteristics						
	VAC 50/60HZ	220/230/240, 380/400/415				
Power supply	VDC	110, 220				
Operation threshold		0.85-1.1Us				
Frame size: power loss (VA or	· W)	16: 75W; 20: 85W; 32: 110W; 40: 10W				
Motor overcurrent		≤1min				
Charging time		≤7s				
Operation frequency		≤2times/min				

- Voltage coils (CC &ST) (Standard configuration)
- Closing coil (CC)

The CC closing coil remotely closes the circuit breaker if the spring mechanism is charged.

Shunt release (ST)

The ST release instantaneously opens the circuit breaker when energised.

Characteristics		сс	ST		
	VAC 50/60HZ	220/230/240	220/230/240		
Power supply	VAC 50/60HZ	380/400/415	380/400/415		
	VDC	220, 110	220, 110		
Operational voltage		0.85-1.1Us	0.7-1.1Us		
Frame size:	AC	16: 400VA; 20~40: 400VA	16: 400VA; 20~40: 400VA		
power loss (VA or W)	DC	16: 380W; 20~40: 130W	16: 380W; 20~40: 130W		
Circuit breaker response time at Un		40ms-60ms	30ms-50ms		



1600A frame UVT

2000~4000A frame UVT



2000~4000A frame UVTD

Undervoltage release (UVT)

When the power supply voltage drops to be a value between 35%-70%, the release coil causes the circuit breaker to trip instantly. If there is no supply on the release, it is impossible to close the circuit breaker, either manually or electrically. Circuit breaker closing is enabled again when the supply voltage of the release returns to 85% of its rated value.

Characteristics								
	VAC 50/60HZ		220/230/240, 380/400/415					
Power supply	VDC		-					
Operation threshold	Open 0.35-0.7Ue		0.35-0.7Ue					
Operation tilleshold	Closed	0.85Ue	0.85-1.1Ue					
Frame size: power loss (W)		16: 220W/15W; 20~40: 220W/13W						

Note: actuation/maintaining.

UVT delay unit (UVTD)

To eliminate the false tripping caused by short-time voltage drop, UVT action time delay is required. The function is realized by additionally increasing a time delay unit for UVT.

Characteristics							
Power supply	VAC 50/60HZ						
Operation threshold	Open	0.35-0.7Ue					
operation threshold	Closed	0.85Ue					
Frame size: power loss (VA)	16: 20VA; 20~40: 48VA						
Adjustable time	16: 0.5s, 1s, 2s, 3s, 5	16: 0.5s, 1s, 2s, 3s, 5s; 20~40: 1s, 3s, 5s					

Capacity derating and power loss

Temperature capacity derating table of the fixed type circuit breaker

1600A frame

Ambient temperature	400A		630A		800A		1000A		1250A		1600A	
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical										
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1550	1600
55°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1150	1200	1500	1550
60°	-	-	550	580	-	-	-	-	1050	1100	1450	1500

2000A frame

Ambient temperature	630A		800A		1000A		1250A		1600A		2000A	
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical										
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
45°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1550		1900	-
50°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	1550	1850	1900
55°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1400	1450	1800	1800
60°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300	1350	1700	1700

3200A frame

Ambient temperature	1600A		2000A		2500A		3200A	
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50°	-	-	-	-	-	-	3100	-
55°	-	-	-	-	2450	-	3000	3050
60°	-	-	-	-	2350	2400	2900	2950

4000A frame

Ambient temperature	3200A		3600A		4000A		
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45°	3100	-	-	-	3800	3850	
50°	3000	-	-	-	3600	3650	
55°	3000	3050	3400	3450	3400	3450	
60°	2900	2900	3200	3250	3200	3250	

Note: "-" refers to no capacity derating.

Temperature capacity derating table of the draw-out type circuit breaker

1600A frame

Ambient temperature	400A		630A		800A		1000A		1250A		1600A	
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical										
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1550	-
50°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1150	1200	1500	1550
55°	-	-	550	580	-	-	-	-	1050	1100	1450	1500
60°	-	-	500	530	-	-	950	-	950	1000	1400	1450

2000A frame

Ambient temperature	nbient temperature 630A		800A		1000A		1250A		1600A		2000A	
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	-	1850	1900
50°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400	1500	1750	1850
55°	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1300	1400	1650	1750
60°	600	-	-	-	-	-	1200	-	1200	1300	1550	1650

3200A frame

Ambient temperature	1600A		2000A		2500A		3200A	
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45°	-	-	-	-	2450	-	3100	-
50°	-	-	-	-	2400	2450	3000	3100
55°	-	-	-	-	2350	2400	2900	3000
60°	-	-	-	-	2300	2350	2800	2900

4000A frame

Ambient temperature	3200A		3600A		4000A		
Connection mode	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
40°	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45°	3100	-	-	-	3800	3850	
50°	3000	3100	-	-	3600	3650	
55°	2900	3000	3400	3450	3400	3450	
60°	2800	2900	3200	3250	3200	3250	

Altitude capacity derating factor

Altitude height (m)		2000	3000	4000	5000
Rated impulse withstand voltage (kV)	Uimp	12	10	8.57	7.5
Average insulation grade (V)	Ui	1000	833	714	625
Maximal operational voltage (V) 50/60HZ	Ue	415	415	415	415
Average heat operational current(40)°C		1.0	0.97	0.93	0.89

Power loss and input and output resistance

Power loss is the power loss of each pole measured at In, 50/60Hz. The input/output resistance is the DC resistance value of each pole at the cold state.

Frame size	Rated current (A)	Draw-out type		Fixed type (W)			
Frame Size	Kated current (A)	Power loss (W)	Input/output resistance (μohm)	Power loss (W)	Input/output resistance (μohm)		
	400	25.6	63.6	13.0	32.4		
	630	63.6	63.6	32.4	32.4		
1600A	800	83.3	51.6	45.5	28.2		
1600A	1000	130.1	51.6	71.1	28.2		
	1250	203.4	51.6	111.1	28.2		
	1600	404.7	34.2	213.0	18.0		
	630	64.9	49.2	29.3	22.2		
	800	104.7	49.2	47.3	22.2		
2000A	1000	163.6	49.2	73.8	22.2		
2000A	1250	199.56	38.4	99.2	19.1		
	1600	326.95	38.4	162.5	19.1		
	2000	431.0	32.4	226.7	17.0		
	1600	233.2	16.6	110.2	7.8		
3200A	2000	364.3	16.6	172.1	7.8		
3200A	2500	569.3	16.6	269.0	7.8		
	3200	878.6	15.6	378.5	6.8		
	3200	625.3	14.1	344.4	7.8		
4000A	3600	992.6	17.7	392.3	7.0		
	4000	1225.44	17.7	484.3	7.0		

Dimension of busbar

Bolt configuration

Type of bolt	Application	Fastening busbar
16: M10	Fastening busbar	(49~59)N·m
20~63: M12	Fastening busbar	(86~103)N·m
16~63 : M3	Fastening secondary connector	(0.5~0.7)N.m

Hole size and installation twisting moment of busbar

Drilling ♥ (mm)	Diameter of bolt	Fastening twisting moment		
16:Ф11	M10	(49~59)N·m		
20~63:Ф13	M12	(86~103)N·m		

Connection busbar specification reference under different temperature

Maximum permissible temperature of busbar: 100°C

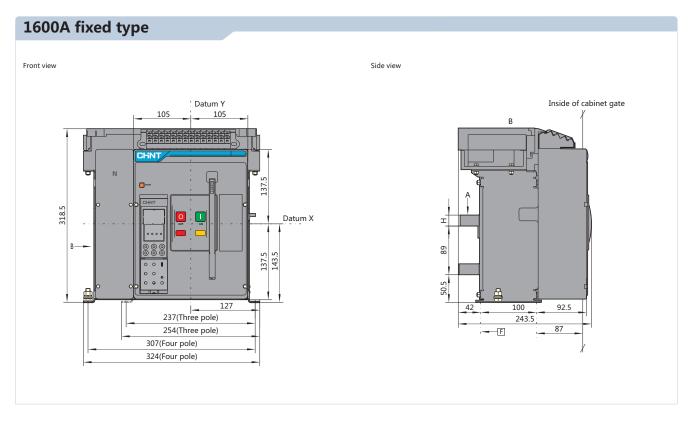
The material of busbar is bare copper

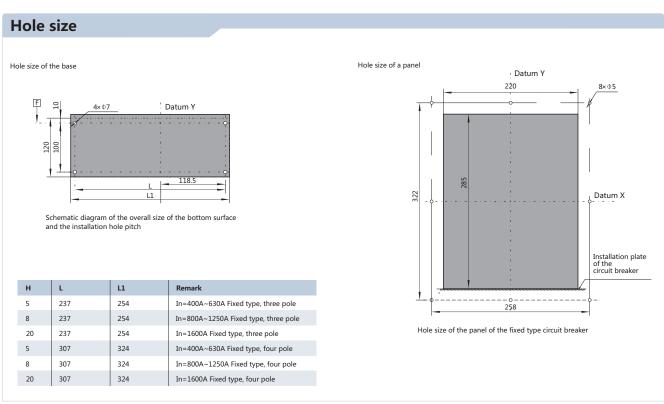
		Ambient temperature(-5~40)°C			Ambient to	emperature 50°C			Ambient temperature 60°C				
Frame	Rated current	5mm thick busbar		10mm thick busbar		5mm thick busbar		10mm thick busbar		5mm thick busbar		10mm thick busbar	
size	(A)	Number of pieces	Specification	Number of pieces	Specification	Number of pieces	Specification	Number of pieces	Specification	Number of pieces	Specification	Number of pieces	Specification
	400	2	30*5	1	30*10	2	30*5	1	30*10	2	30*5	1	30*10
	630	2	40*5	1	40*10	2	40*5	1	40*10	2	40*5	1	40*10
1600A	800	2	50*5	1	50*10	2	50*5	1	50*10	2	50*5	1	50*10
1000A	1000	3	50*5	2	40*10	3	50*5	2	40*10	3	50*5	2	40*10
	1250	4	40*5	2	40*10	4	50*5	2	50*10	4	50*5	2	50*10
	1600	4	50*5	2	50*10	4	50*5	2	50*10	4	50*5	2	50*10
	630	2	40*5	1	40*10	2	50*5	1	50*10	2	60*5	1	60*10
	800	2	50*5	1	50*10	2	50*5	1	50*10	2	60*5	1	60*10
2000A	1000	3	50*5	2	40*10	3	50*5	2	40*10	3	60*5	2	50*10
2000A	1250	3	60*5	2	50*10	3	60*5	2	50*10	3	60*5	2	50*10
	1600	4	60*5	2	60*10	4	60*5	2	60*10	4	60*5	2	60*10
	2000	6	60*5	3	60*10	6	60*5	3	60*10	6	60*5	3	60*10
	1600	2	100*5	1	100*10	2	100*5	1	100*10	2	100*5	1	100*10
22004	2000	4	100*5	2	100*10	4	100*5	2	100*10	4	100*5	2	100*10
3200A	2500	4	100*5	2	100*10	4	100*5	2	100*10	4	100*5	2	100*10
	3200	8	100*5	4	100*10	8	100*5	4	100*10	8	100*5	4	100*10
	3200	8	100*5	4	100*10	8	100*5	4	100*10	8	100*5	4	100*10
4000A	3600	7	120*5	3	120*12	7	120*5	3	120*12	7	120*5	3	120*12
	4000	8	120*5	4	120*10	8	125*5	4	125*10	8	125*5	4	125*10

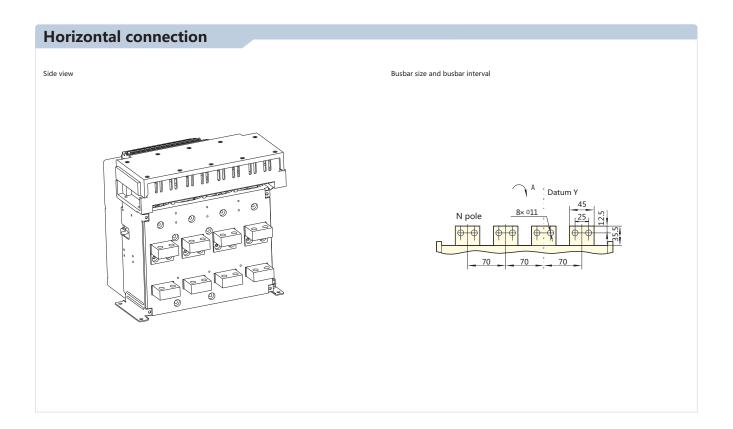
Note

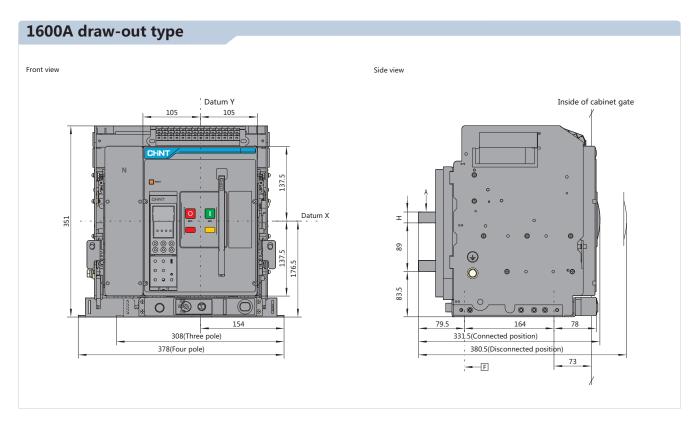
- a. When a copper bar selected by users is not matched with a wiring terminal of the circuit breaker, extended busbar is required to be designed to transfer, and is designed by the users of their own. The cross section of the extended busbar cannot be less than the requirement in the table above. The interval among the extended busbar is not less than the interval among wiring terminals of the circuit breaker.
- b. After the busbar recommended in the table above is installed, the electric clearance between adjacent phases of the circuit breaker is not less than 18mm
- c. Electrical elements are used for three-phase rectification and high-frequency inversion, such as a high-frequency induction heating furnace (medium-frequency furnace steelmaking equipment), a solid high-frequency welding machine (such as an embedded arc electric welding machine), vacuum heating smelting equipment (such as a monocrystalline silicon growth furnace), in load equipment by controlled silicon. When a circuit breaker is selected, the influence on the circuit breaker by higher order harmonic component generated by controlled silicon is required to be considered besides the influences by the environment temperature and altitude height. At the same time, capacity derating is required, and the capacity coefficient (0.5-0.8) is recommended.
- d. The electric clearance of fastening bolts of upper and lower busbar needs to be not less than 20mm after the installation of the busbar by users.
- e. After the installation of the circuit breaker, the safety clearance among electrified bodies with different electric potential and between the electrified bodies and the ground are not less than 18mm.

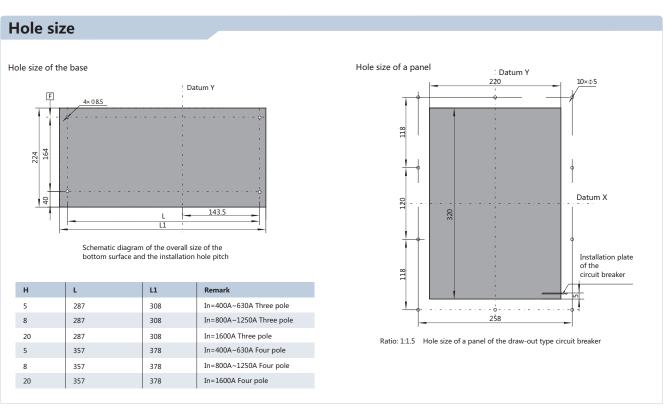
Dimensions and installation

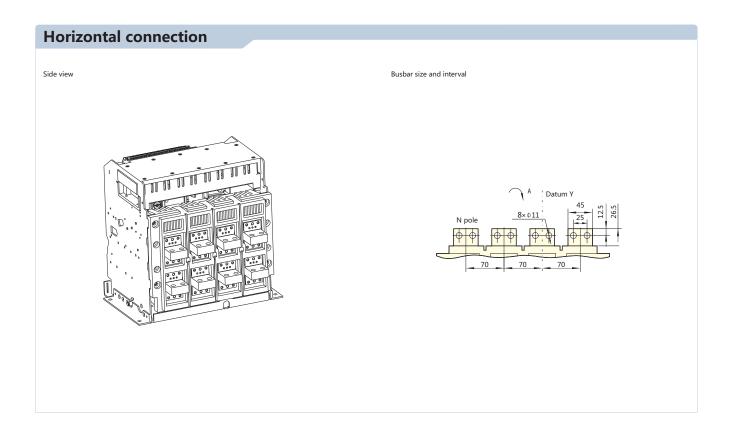


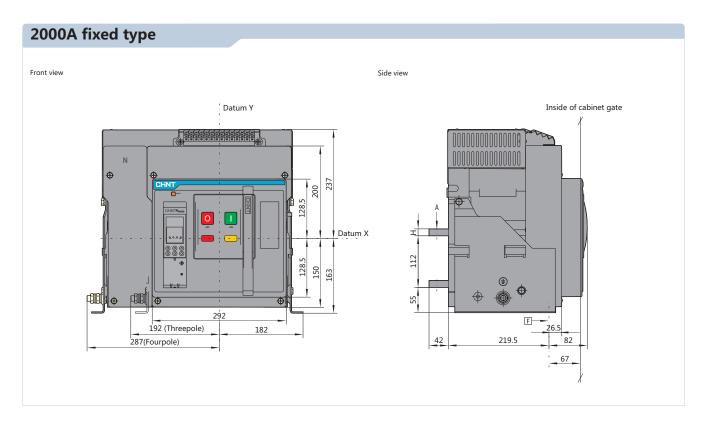


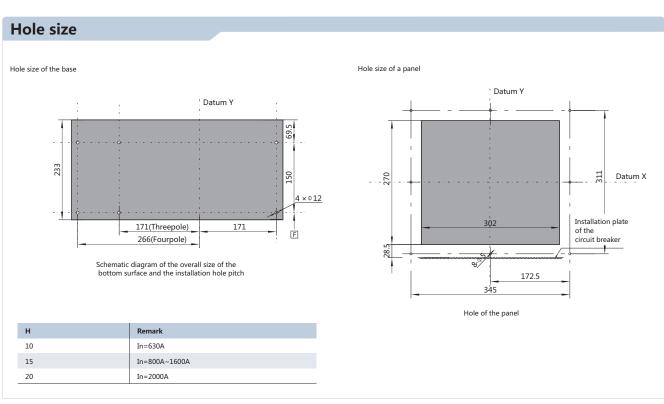


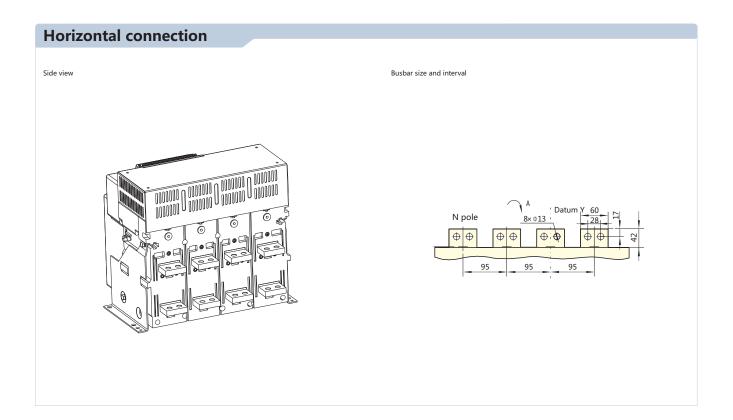


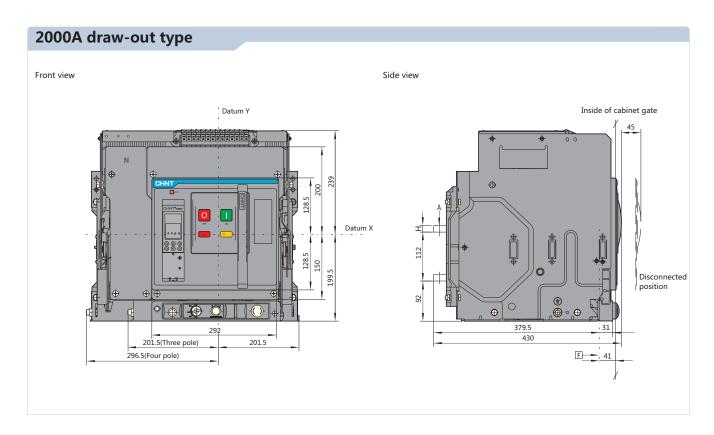


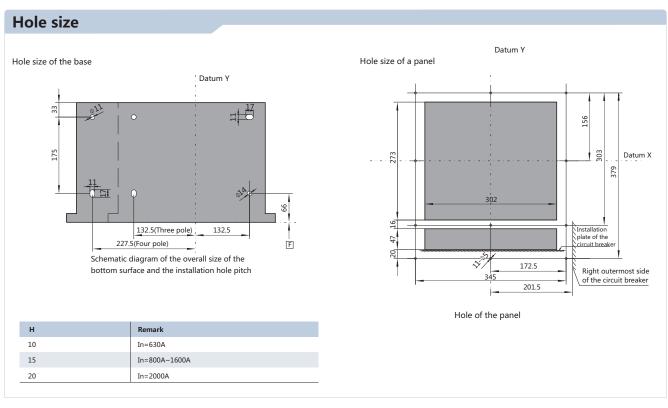


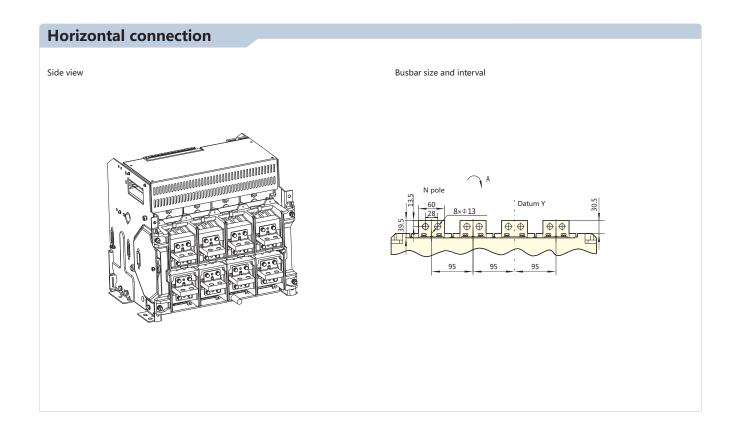


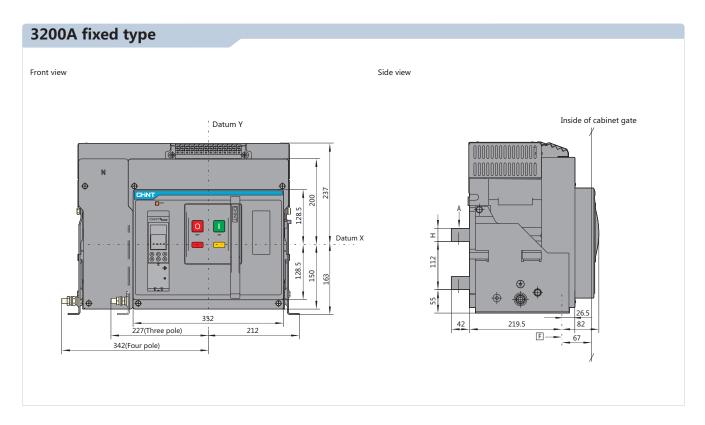


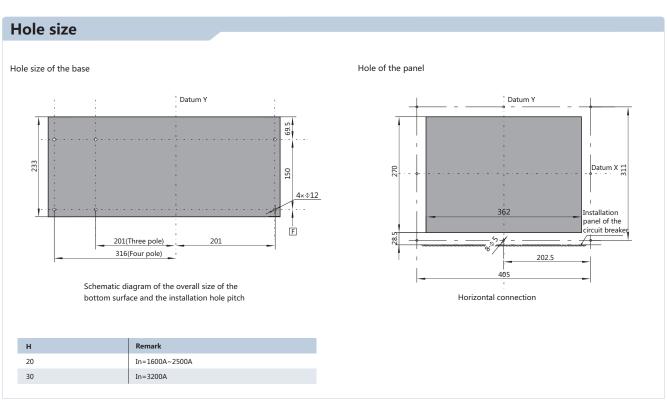


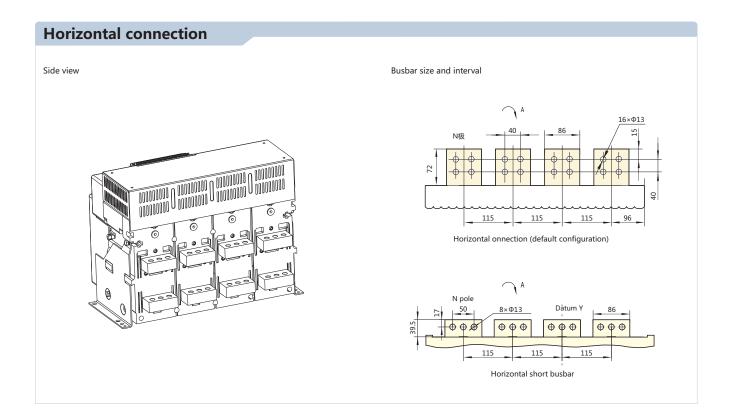


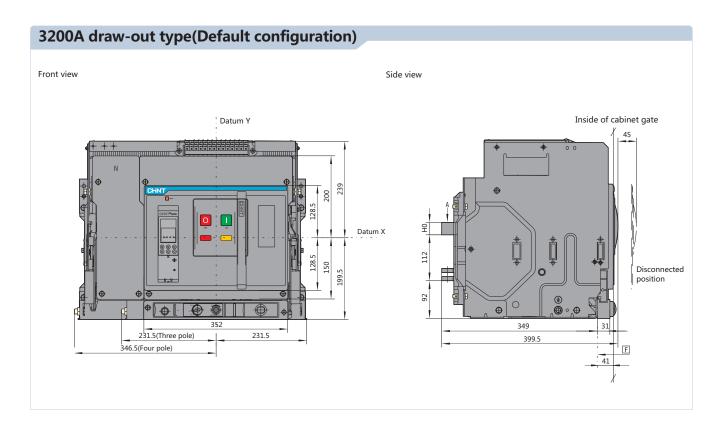


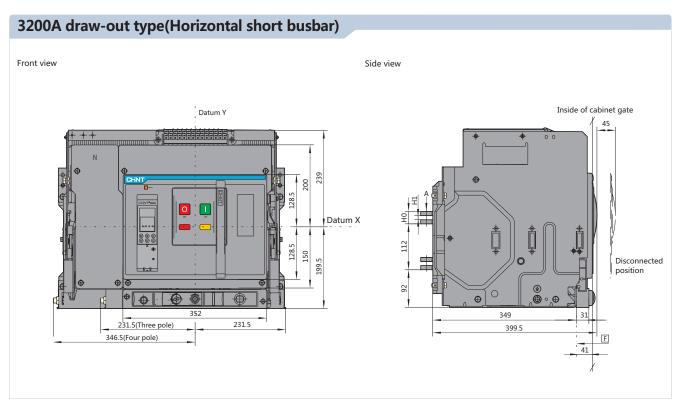


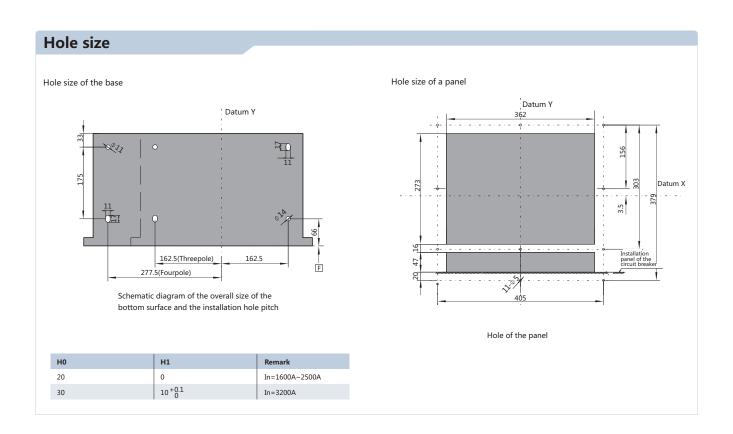


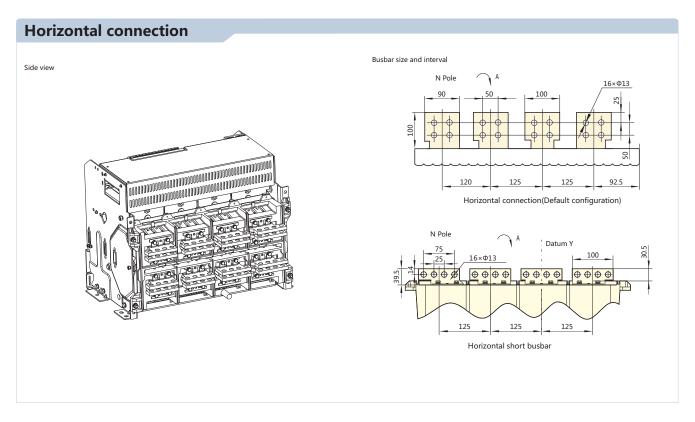


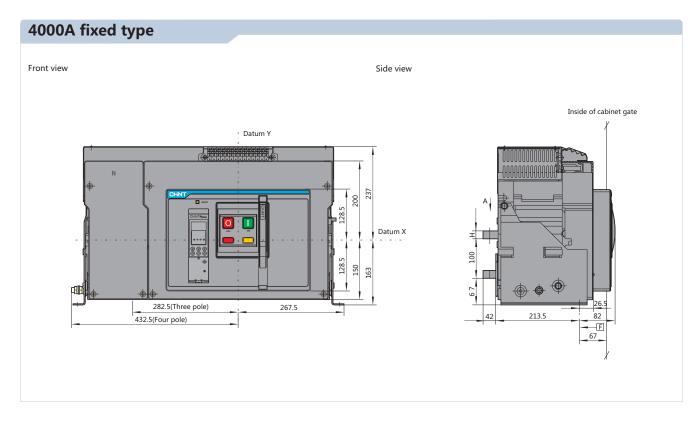


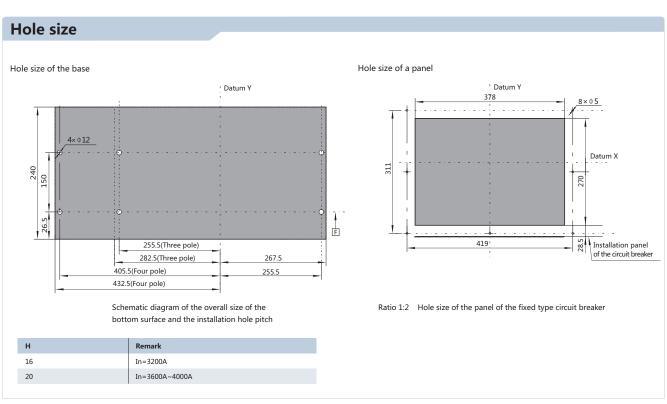


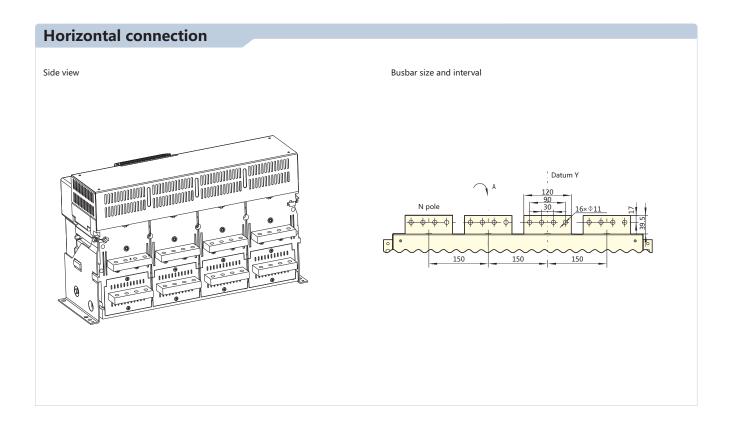


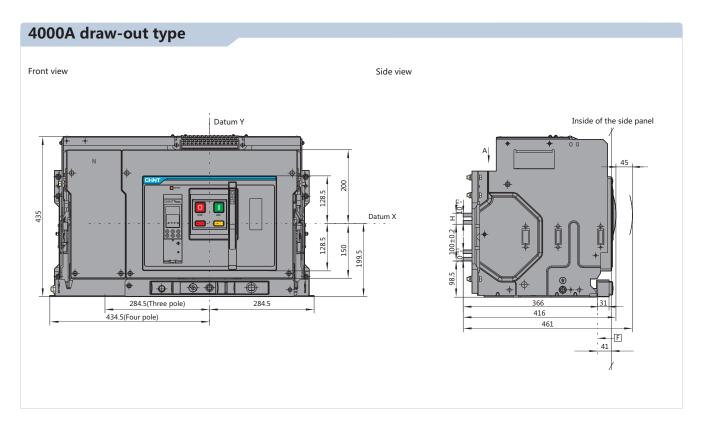


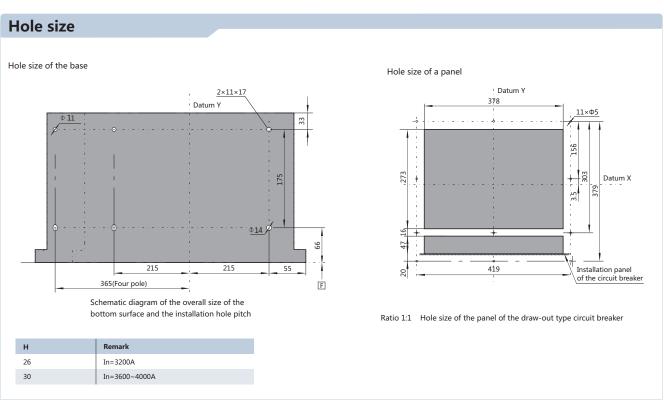


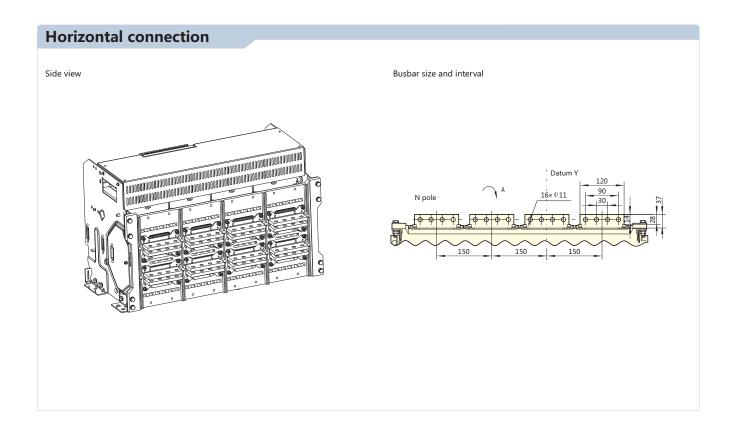








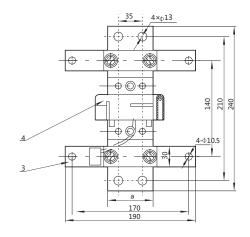


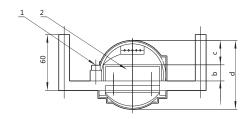


External transformer (Neutral CT) (3P+N mode)

External transformer (Neutral CT) dimension

The installation overall dimension of an external N-phase transformer is as below when the controller is of 3P+N type. The transformer is provided by the manufacturer. A connection copper bar and an installation support are manufactured by users.



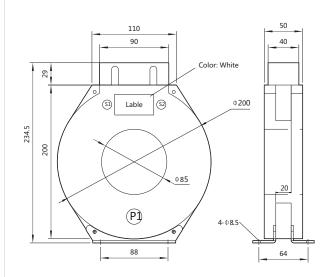


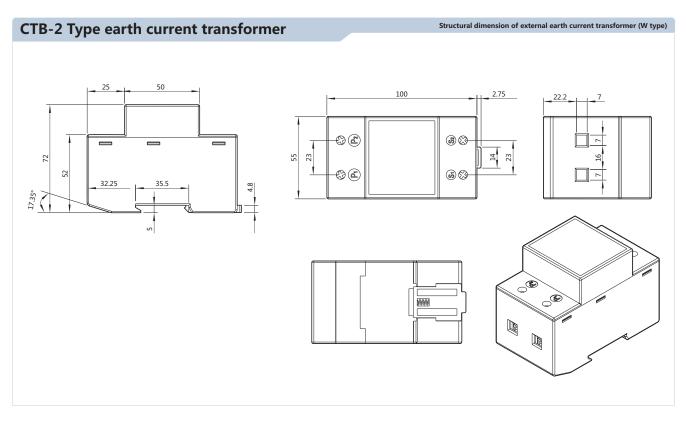
1-Wiring panel 2-Busbar 3-Fixation panel 4-Transformer

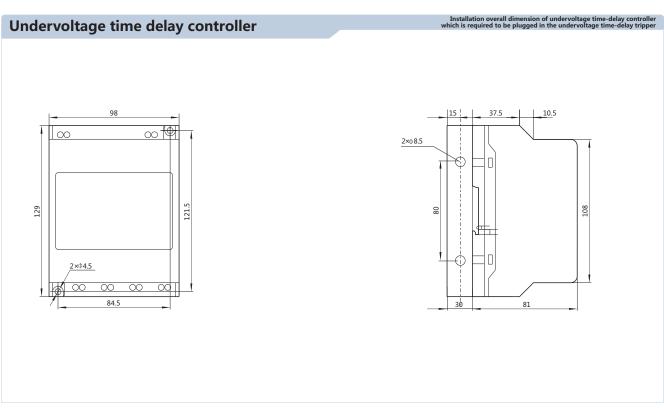
Frame size	a	b	с	d
1600	45	20	40	88
2000	60	20	34	89
3200	80	20	35	110
4000	120	20	16	58

4CT Type earth current transformer

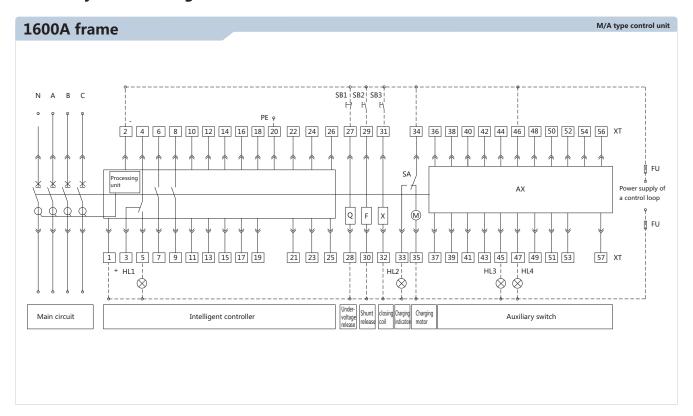
Structural dimension of external earth current transformer (W type)







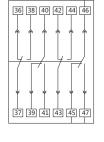
Secondary circuit wiring

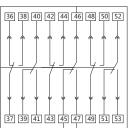


AX auxiliary contact type

For user

Four groups of adapters (Default) Six groups of adapters





Q-Undervoltage release F-Shunt release X-Closing coil

M-Charging motor SA-Limited XT-Wiring terminal

AX-Auxiliary contact SB1-Emergency stop button

SB2-Tripping push button SB3-Closing push button HL1-Failure indication lamp HL2-Charging indication lamp HL3-Tripping indication lamp

HL4-Closing indication lamp FU-Fuse (6A)

1#, 2#: Power supply of intelligent controller

3#~5#: Tripping alarm contact (4-common point)

6#, 9#: Auxiliary contact, normally open contact 10#~11#: Empty

12#~19#: Empty

20#: PE line

21#~24#: Empty

25#~26#: External N-phase transformer input signal contacts. Conventional products are empty. When an external transformer is required to be attached for special order of users, they are external transformer signal input contacts.

27#, 28#: Undervoltage release

29#, 30#: Shunt release

31#, 32#: Closing coil

33#, 34#: Charging indication

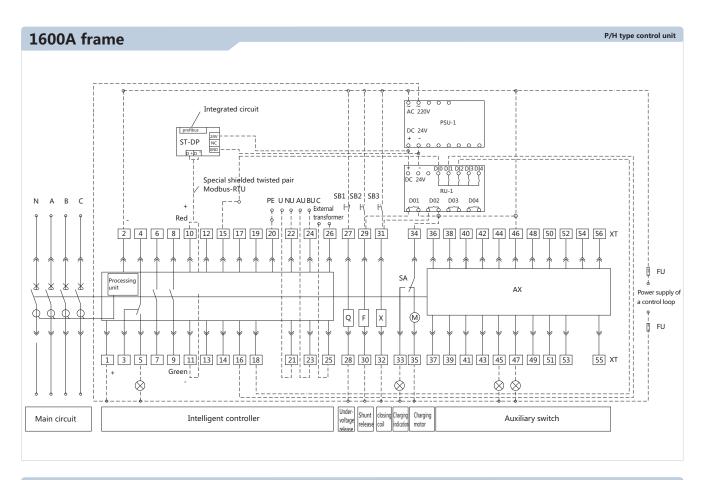
34#, 35#: Charging motor

36#~56#: Auxiliary contact

Conventional products are four groups of adapters, and six groups of adapters can be provided

for special order for users.

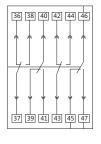
Note: The full line section is connected, and the dot line is connected

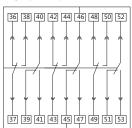


AX auxiliary contact type

For user

Four groups of adapters (Default) Six groups of adapters





Q-Undervoltage release F-Shunt release

X-Closing coil M-Charging motor

SA-Limited switch XT-Wiring terminal AX-Auxiliary contact

SB1-Emergency stop button SB2-Tripping push button

SB3-Closing push button HL1-Failure indication lamp

HL2-Charging indication lamp

HL3-Tripping indication lamp HL4-Closing indication lamp

FU-Fuse (6A) PSU-1—power module

1#, 2#: Power supply of intelligent controller

3#~5#: Tripping alarm contact (4-common point)

6#~9#: Auxiliary contact, normally open contact

10#~11#: Defaulted communication output contact for a H type

intelligent controller. P type is empty

12#~19#: Four groups of programmable output contacts

12# : com, 18#:D01, 16#:D02, 14#D03, 13#D04

H type intelligent controller with a programmable output contact outputs in default: 12#, 13#; load 1 alarm, 12#, 14#; load 2 alarm, 12#,16#: tripping signal output, 12#, 18#: Closing signal output P type intelligent controller with a programmable output contact outputs in default: 12#, 13#: load 1 alarm, 12#, 14#: load C alarm,

12#, 16#: self-diagnosis alarm, 12#, 18#: failure tripping. 20#: PE line.

21#~24#: voltage display input signal contact

P/H type intelligent controller 21#:N-phase voltage signal 22#: A-phase voltage signal 23#:B-phase voltage signal,

24#: C- phase voltage signal

25#~26#: External N-phase transformer or external earth current transformer input signal contacts. Conventional products are empty. When an external transformer is required for special order for users,

they are external transformer signal input contacts. 27#, 28#: Undervoltage release

29#, 30#: Shunt release

31#, 32#: Closing coil

33#, 34#: Charging indication

34#, 35#: Charging motor

36#~56#: Auxiliary contact

Conventional products are four groups of adapters, and six groups of adapters can be provided for special order for users.

ST-DP: DP protocol module. When the upper computer

communication protocol is Modbus-RTU, the ST-DP protocol module is not required. When the upper computer communication protocol

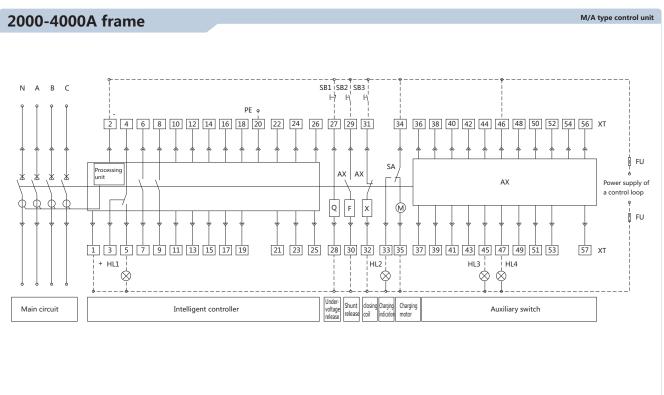
is Profibus-DP, the Modbus-RTU protocol module is required to be converted into Profibus-DP protocol by the ST-DP protocol module, extra fee needed.

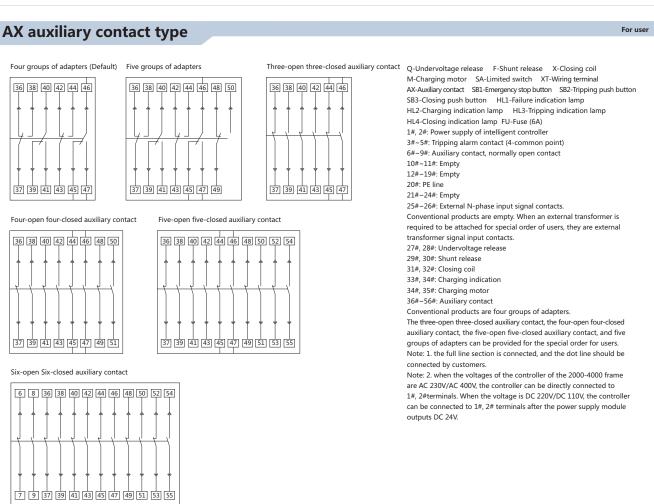
RU-1 :relay module. The circuit breaker is used for tripping and switching

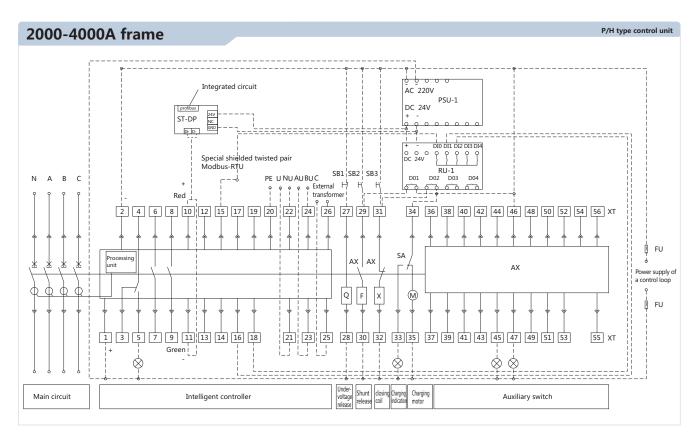
via remote control, and is used for tripping and switching signal energy

amplification, extra fee needed.

Note: The full line section is connected, and the dot line should be connected by customers.



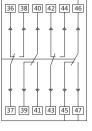


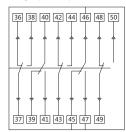


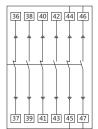
AX auxiliary contact type

For user

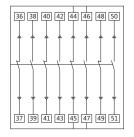
Four groups of adapters (DefaultFive groups of adapters

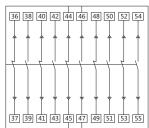






Four-open four-closed auxiliary contact Five-open five-closed auxiliary contact





21#~24#: voltage display input signal contact

P/H type intelligent controller

21#: N-phase voltage signal, 22#: A-phase voltage signal

23#: B-phase voltage signal, 24#: C- phase voltage signal 25#~26#: External N-phase transformer or external earthing

current transformer input signal contacts.

Conventional products are empty. When an external transformer is required for special order for users, they are external transformer

signal input contacts. 27#, 28#: Undervoltage release, 29#, 30#: Shunt release

31#, 32#: Closing coil, 33#, 34#: Charging indication

34#, 35#: Charging motor

36#~56#: Auxiliary contact

Three-open three-closed auxiliary contact

M-Charging motor SA-Limited switch XT-Wiring terminal AX-Auxiliary contact SB1-Emergency stop button SB2-Tripping push button

SB3-Closing push button HL1-Failure indication lamp

HL2-Charging indication lamp
HL3-Tripping indication lamp
HL4-Closing indication lamp
FU-Fuse (6A)
PSU-1—power module

1#, 2#: Power supply of intelligent controller

3#~5#: Tripping alarm contact (4-common point)

6#~9#: Auxiliary contact, normally open contact

10#~11#: Defaulted communication output contact for a H type intelligent controller. P type is empty

12#~19#: Four groups of programmable output contacts

12# : com, 18 #:D01,16 #:D02,14 #D03,13 #D04

H type intelligent controller with a programmable output contact outputs in default: 12#, 13#: load 1 alarm, 12#, 14#: load 2 alarm, 12#,16#: tripping signal output, 12#, 18#: switching signal output.

P type intelligent controller with a programmable output contact outputs in default: 12#, 13#: load 1 alarm, 12#, 14#: load C alarm, 12#,16#: self-diagnosis alarm,

12#, 18#: failure tripping. 20#: PE line.

Conventional products are four groups of adapters. The three-open three-closed auxiliary contact, the four-open four-closed auxiliary contact, the five-open five-closed auxiliary contact, and five groups of adapters can be provided for the special order for users. ST-DP: DP protocol module. When the upper computer communication protocol is Modbus-RTU, the ST-DP protocol module is not required. When the upper computer communication protocol is Profibus-DP, the Modbus-RTU protocol module is required to be converted into Profibus-DP protocol by the ST-DP protocol module, extra fee needed.

RU-1: relay module. The circuit breaker is used for breaking and making via remote control, and is used for breaking and making signal energy amplification, extra fee needed. Note: 1. the full line section is connected, and the dot line should be connected by

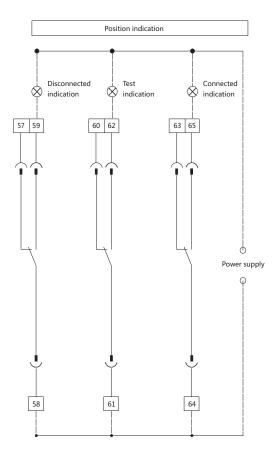
Note: 2. when the voltages of the controller of the 2000-4000 frame are AC 230V/AC 400V, the controller can be directly connected to 1#, 2#terminals.

When the voltage is DC 220V/DC 110V, the controller can be connected to

1#, 2# terminals after the power supply module outputs DC 24V.

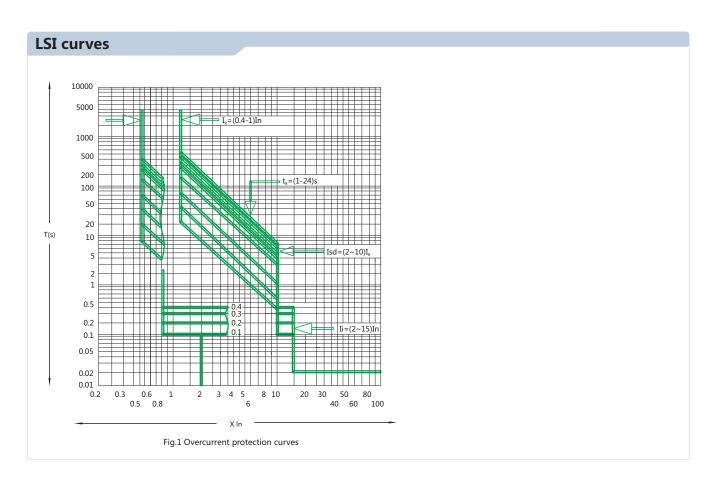
Chassis position indicator device

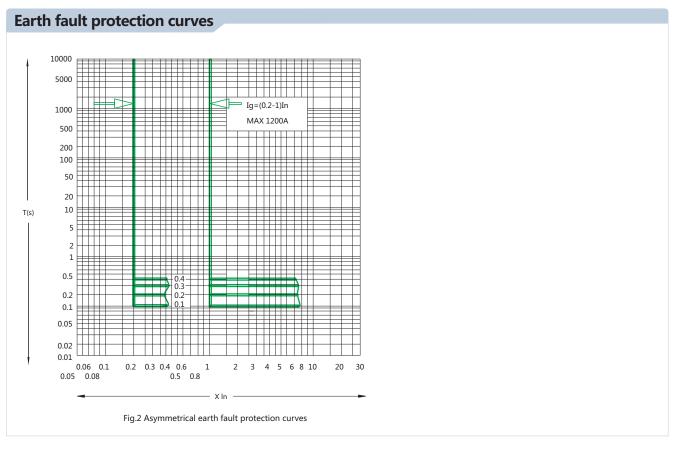
Wiring diagram



Operation requirements:

- The chassis indication device can indicate the positions including "disconnected", "test" and "connected"which are completely or partially used according to the requirements of order.
- 2. When the body of the draw-out type circuit breaker is pushed from the "disconnected" position to the "test" position, 57# and 58# terminals should be transferred from connection into disconnection, and 58# and 59# terminals should be transferred from disconnection to connection.
- 3. When the body of the draw-out type circuit breaker is pushed from the "disconnected" position to the "test" position, 60# and 61# terminals should be transferred from connection into disconnection, and 61# and 62# terminals should be transferred from disconnection to connection. There is sufficient safety distance between the bus of the circuit breaker body and a bridge-type contact of the safety shutter, and tripping and switching operation can be carried out reliably.
- 4. When the body of the draw-out type circuit breaker is switched from the "test" position to the "connected" position, NXA16 type secondary circuit has no clearance. The NXA20-40 type safety shutter swing continuously after sending out the "cracking" sound, and the safety shutter jiggle handle rotates within 15 circles. 63# and 64# terminals are being transferred from connection to disconnection. 64# and 65# terminals are transferred from disconnection to connection. The busbar of circuit breaker body is required to be reliably inserted into the bridge-type contact of the chassis base, and reliably bear the main circuit current to operate.
- 5. When the body of the draw-out type circuit breaker is pushed from the "connected" position to the "test" position, 60# and 61# terminals should be transferred from connection into disconnection, and 61# and 62# terminals should be transferred from disconnection to connection. There is sufficient safety distance between the busbar of the circuit breaker body and a bridge-type contact of the chassis, and tripping and switching operation can be carried out reliably.
- 6. When the body of the draw-out type circuit breaker swings from the "test" position to the "disconnected" position, 57# and 58# terminals should be transferred from connection to disconnection, and 54# and 59# terminals should be transferred from disconnection to connection, and at the same time, the circuit breaker body still cannot be drawn out, and needs to swing toward the "disconnected" position until the handle cannot swing any more, and meanwhile, the circuit breaker body can be drawn out. After the circuit breaker is pulled out, 57# and 58# terminals should be transferred from disconnection to connection, and 58# and 59# terminals should be transferred from connection to disconnection.
- 7. In the position transfer operation process of the chassis, the operation can only be stopped when the indicator points to "disconnected", "test" and "connected" or the position indicator cannot display the position of the circuit breaker body in the chassis correctly.





Annex II: Configuration

Standard configuration	1600A frame		2000A frame		3200A frame		4000A frame	
Standard Configuration	Fixed type	draw-out type						
Circuit breaker body	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	-
Chassis		•		•		•		-
Intelligent controller	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Vertical and horizontal connection	•	-	•	-	•	-	•	-
ON/OFF indication contact 4CO	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	-
Failure tripping indication contact	•	•		•	•	•	•	-
Motor operating mechanism	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Closing coil	•	-	•	•	•	-	•	
Shunt release	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Door frame	•	•		•	•	•	•	-

Optional accessories	1600A frame		2000A frame		3200A frame		4000A frame	
Optional accessories	Fixed type	draw-out type						
Standard undervoltage release		-	•	-	•	-	•	
Adjustable time-delay undervoltage unit		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pushbutton lock	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	
"Disconnected" position padlock		-		-		•		
Safety shutters padlock		-		-		-		•
Body lock	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	
Position door interlock		-		-		•		•
State door interlock		-		-		-		•
ON/OFF indication contact 6CO	•	-						
ON/OFF indication contact 5NO + 5NC			•	-	•	•	•	
ON/OFF indication contact 3NO + 3NC			•	-	•	•	•	•
ON/OFF indication contact 4NO+4NC			•	-	•	•	•	
ON/OFF indication contact 5CO			•	-	•	-	•	•
"Connected", "Disconnected" and "test" position indication contact		-		•		•		
Mechanical interlock	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	•
Source-changeover controller		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
External transformer (Neutral CT)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Earth current transformer and accessories thereof	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	
Interphase barrier	•	-	-	-	•	-	•	•

Annex III: Selection table

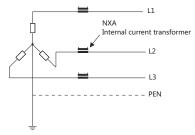
Frame size	1600A 2000A			3200A			4000A						
Circuit breaker	N 🗆	S 🗆	н 🗆	N□	S 🗆	н 🗆	N 🗆	S 🗆	н□	N□	S 🗆	н□	
	400A □		630A □	630A □		1600A 🗆	1600A □		3200A 🗆				
	630A 🗆			800A □		2000A 🗆	2000A □		3600A □				
Rated current	800A 🗆			1000A □		2500A 🗆	2500A □			4000A □			
Rateu current	1000A □		1250A □		3200A 🗆	3200A □							
	1250A 🗆			1600A □									
	1600A 🗆			2000A 🗆									
Number of poles	3 pole □			4 pole □									
Installation modes	Horizontal dr	aw-out 🗌					Fixed and ho	orizontal 🗆					
Intelligent controller	M type □	A ty	ре 🗆	P type □	PT	type 🗆	H type □	HT t	уре 🗆				
Shunt release and	Closing coil □					Shunt release □							
motor operation	AC220/230/240V □ AC380/400/415V □			DC110V □	DC2	20V 🗆							
Undervoltage release	UVT □ UVTD □												
(Match)	AC220/230/240V □ AC380/400/415V □												
Auxiliary contact indication	Disconnected position ☐ Tes		Test position	Test position □			oosition 🗆						
Connection accessories	Interphase ba	nrrise 🗆											
	External trans	former: Earth	current transfo	rmer 🗆			External tran	External transformer (Neutral CT)					
Controller accessories (Match)	Note: ¹⁾ Neutral CT is only applicable to 3P+N ²⁾ The earth current transformer should be selected when customers select earth current return type earthing protection.												
Lock mechanism	Pushbutton lo	ock 🗆	Safety sl	Safety shutters padlock ☐ Bo		ody lock 🗆		One-lock one-key □		Two-locks	one-key 🗆		
(Match)	Three-locks to	wo-keys 🗆	"Disconr	nnected" position padlock Door			or interlock (Body) \square Door interlock (chassis) \square						
Mechanical interlock (Match)	1 "Normal" a	nd 1 "Replace	ment" 🗆	2 "Incoming	' and 1 "Busk	ar" 🗆							
Source-changeover controller (Match)	1 "Normal" a	nd 1 "Replace	ment" 🗆	2 "Incoming	' and 1 "Busk	ar" 🗌							

Annex IV: Earth fault protection

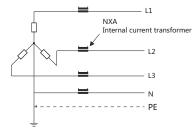
Description of NXA earth fault protection

Residual current earth fault type protection

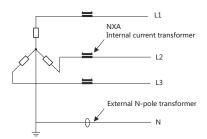
 A three-pole circuit breaker achieves earth fault protection by detecting whether the sum of three current vectors is zero via three internal current transformer.



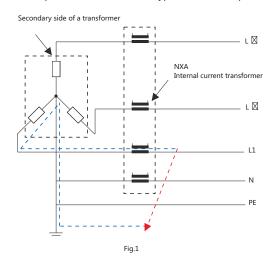
 A four-pole circuit breaker achieves earth fault protection by detecting whether the sum of three phase of current vectors and N phase of current vectors via four internal current transformer.



A 3P+N system achieves vector by externally connecting an N-pole transformer to a three-pole circuit breaker and calculating the vector.



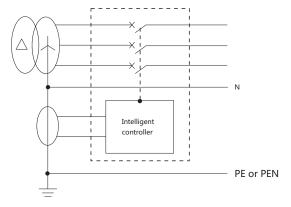
- The detail information of external N-pole transformer is seen in P41.
 The N-pole current transformer is specially configured by the company, and the default leading wire length is 2 meters.
- When adopt 3PT type, ground fault protection can only apply to balance load application, if it is imbalance load, the ground fault function should be closed or setting value must be upper on imbalance current, or the intelligent controller will misoperate.
 When adopt (3P+N)T type, the maximon distance between transformer and circuit breaker should be within 5 meters. The loading wire of transformer exceed 2 meters should sepciatly
- Fig.1 displays a fault at the load side of the NXA circuit breaker. The fault current only flows through one phase. If the sum of three phase of current vectors detected by four current transformers is higher than the set threshold value, an intelligent control unit will activate the difference type earth fault protection function. The type of earth fault protection achieves the earth fault protection at the load side.



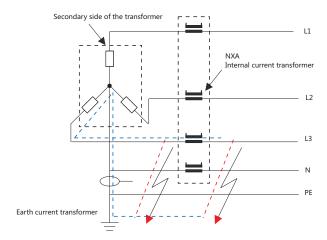
Earth current type earth fault protection

Earth fault protection is realized at a star-shaped central point of the transformer by an earth transformer

An earth transformer can be configured on a central conductor of a star-shaped contact of the transformer under the condition that the circuit breaker protects a medium/low-voltage transformer. P/H type controller is required to be configured on the circuit breaker, and an external earth transformer is selected. The earth transformer can detect the earth fault current at the power supply side and the load side of the NXA circuit breaker. As shown below:

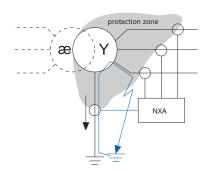


As shown below, the earth fault at the power supply side of the NXA circuit breaker can be examined by installing an external earth current transformer, and meanwhile, the earth fault at the load side of the NXA circuit breaker also can be detected.



Dual earth fault protection

NXA P/H type controller has a unique feature: the installation of two independent earth fault protection curves is permissible, so that two kinds of configurations can be managed at the same time. The release can differentiate unlimited regional earth faults because of the feature to command the NXA circuit breaker to trip and the limited regional earth fault to command the medium-voltage circuit breaker to strip.



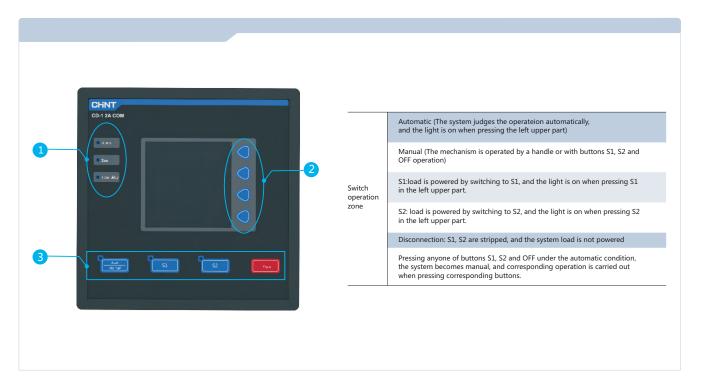
Annex V: Source-changeover controller

Functions of the controller

2A type display and operation

CD-1: A 2A type source-changeover system is used for the switch between power grids or between the power grid and generator.

When a normal power supply does not supply power normally, such as undervoltage, overvolgage, phase breaking, a spare power supply is switched for supplying power. A mechanical interlock component is configured according to standard.



2A type of functions

The controller has the following functions

- 1. Dual-circuit voltage detection display
- 2. Overvoltage threshold value adjustment: 400V-480V
- 3. Undervoltage threshold value adjustment: 280V-360V
- 4. Adjustment of T1, T2, T3 and T4: 0.5-64S with the step size of 0.5S $\,$
- $5.\ Undervoltage\ and\ overvoltage\ fault\ indication$
- 6. Power supply fault indication
- 7. State indication of the circuit breaker
- 8. Self-input and self-reset or self-input and self-reset selection
- 9. Manual or automatic selection
- 10. Comprehensive alarm for transfer failure (fault of the circuit breaker, sending fault of control signals and unmet transfer conditions)
- 11. All primary adjustment states after resetting and before defaulting
- 12. Alarm contact
- 13. Unloading contact
- 14. Startup contact of a power generator
- 15. Standard configuration
- 16. Mechanical interlock
- 17. The controller has an overvoltage protection function, and operates normally with long-term overvoltage: 130% Ue.

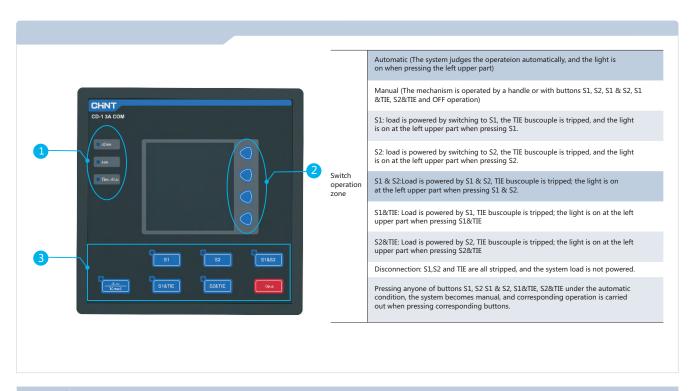
Truth table

S1-circuit power supply	S2-circuit power supply
1	0
0	0
0	1

Annex V: Source-changeover controller

3A type display and operation

CD-1 A 3A source-changeover system is applicable to a power supplying system with two power supplies and one buscouple. In the manual operation process, load cannot lead to power interruption, so that the safety running level and the power supplying continuity for power distribution are enhanced. The 3A automatic power supply conversion system is applied to electric places.



3A type functions

The controller has the following functions

- 1. Dual-circuit voltage detection display
- 2. Overvoltage threshold value adjustment: 400V-480V
- 3. Undervoltage threshold value adjustment: 280V-360V
- 4. Adjustment of T1, T2, T3 and T4: 0.5-64S with the step size of 0.5S
- 5. Undervoltage and overvoltage fault indication
- 6. Power supply fault indication
- 7. State indication of the circuit breaker
- 8. Self-input and self-reset or self-input and self-reset selection ${\bf S}$
- 9. Manual or automatic selection
- Comprehensive alarm for transfer failure (fault of the circuit breaker, sending fault of control signals and unmet transfer conditions)
- 11. All primary adjustment states after resetting and before defaulting
- 12. Alarm contact
- 13. Unloading function
- 14. Standard configuration
- 15. Mechanical interlock
- 16. The controller has an overvoltage protection function, and operates normally with long-term overvoltage: 130% Ue.

Truth table

S1-circuit power supply'	TIE buscouple	S2-circuit power supply
1	0	1
1	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
0	0	1
0	0	0