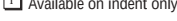


Selectivity Series SE



5 - 12

Selectivity and cascading applications

A higher reliance on electrical supply and safety in commerce and industry has increased awareness of circuit breaker technology and applications. Additionally, while maximising system safety and reliability, efficient economy or overall costs is also of great importance. The combination of these factors has given rise to more precise methods of circuit breaker application.

Two common methods relating to general power back-up and system protection are: Selectivity (Discrimination) and Cascading (Back-up). In general terms, Selectivity is used to improve system reliability, and to ensure a continuous supply of power to as high a degree as possible. Cascading on the other hand is generally used where economics plays a significant part in system design.

Selectivity (Discrimination)

Previously known as “Discrimination”, the most basic form of Selectivity is where two circuit breakers are connected in series. A higher amperage breaker is installed upstream, and a lower amperage breaker downstream. Should an overload or short circuit occur downstream, the downstream breaker will trip, but the upstream breaker will not, hence continuing to feed parts of the system which are fault free. This is the concept of selectivity.

Selectivity is generally used for example, in critical applications feeding essential loads. It is important to ensure total installation power is not lost due to a small or minor fault in a sub part of the overall electrical system, for example in a local distribution board. Total power loss could affect vital systems such as in hospitals, or computer systems etc.

The principle of Selectivity (Discrimination) is based upon an analysis of several types of circuit breaker characteristics. These include tripping characteristics (time current curves), Peak Let Through Current (I peak) and Energy Let Through (I²T).

Selectivity can be “enhanced” beyond the breaking capacity of the downstream device, provided it is backed up by an appropriately selected upstream device, which will not trip (unlatch) under stated conditions.

Cascading (Back-up)

Cascading is achieved by using an upstream device to assist (back-up) a downstream device in clearing a fault current which happens to be greater than the breaking capacity of the downstream device.

In Cascading applications, the upstream device may have to trip (unlatch) in order to give sufficient protection to the downstream device, thus interrupting supply of power to all devices downstream. Therefore, Cascading is generally used in applications involving the supply of non-essential loads, such as basic lighting. The main benefit of Cascading is that in certain circumstances circuit breakers with breaking capacities lower than the prospective fault level, and hence lower in cost, can be safely used downstream provided it is backed up by the recommended upstream breaker.

Cascade/Selectivity tables

Full Cascade and Selectivity tables are shown in the “applications” section, number 10 of this catalogue. Selection of breakers used in the tables:

25

/

50

Selectivity

Cascade

Selectivity: The Selectivity or Enhanced Selectivity limit of the two nominated devices in series. Up to this level of fault current the downstream device will trip (unlatch) before the upstream device. Above this level, the upstream as well as the downstream device may trip.

Cascade: The enhanced or maximum downstream fault current that can be safely interrupted when both breakers are installed in series.

The Selectivity & Cascade levels stated by NHP are fully compliant with the requirements of the applicable standards. Selection of breakers should be in accordance with the selection tables located in section 10.

The figures stated in NHP tables are for nominated Terasaki devices only, and should not be used as guidance for using alternative brands of circuit breakers

55

XM30PB motor protection series

- Fast break mechanism.
- Push to trip button.
- Positive contact indication.
- Suitable for Type ‘2’ co-ordination.
- Tested in combination with Sprecher + Schuh contactors.
- Standards IEC 947-2/AS 3947-2.
- Interrupting capacity @ 415 V 85 kA.
- Fixed thermal and magnetic trip.

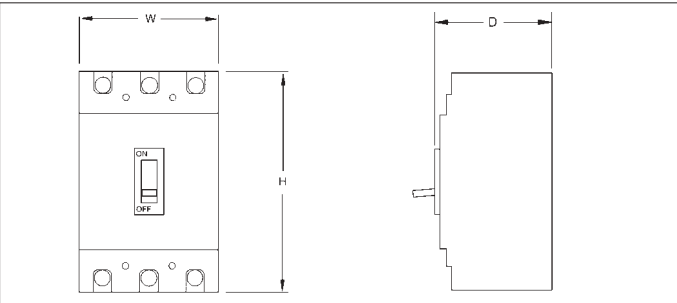


XM30PB (85 kA) 3 pole motor protection circuit breakers ¹⁾ ²⁾

Ampere rating	AC 3 kW		Cat. No.
	240 VAC	415 VAC	
0.7	–	0.2	XM30PB 0.7 3P
1.4	0.2	0.5	XM30PB 1.4 3P
2.0	–	0.75	XM30PB 2.0 3P
2.6	0.4	1.1	XM30PB 2.6 3P
4	0.75	1.5	XM30PB 4.0 3P
5	–	2.2	XM30PB 5.0 3P
8	–	3.7	XM30PB 8.0 3P
10	2.2	4	XM30PB 10 3P
12	–	5.5	XM30PB 12 3P

Dimensions (mm)

Description	Height	Width	Depth ²⁾	kg
XM30PB	148	78	102	1.3



Short circuit capacity

Model	I/C	Voltage
XM30PB	85 kA	415/440 V 50 Hz

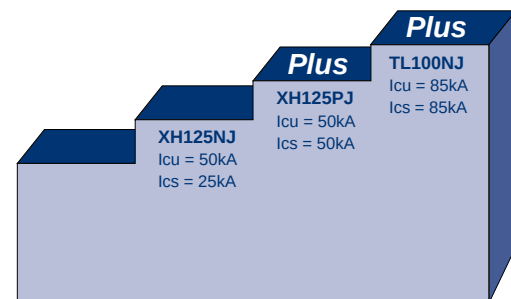
Refer to ratings chart at the front of this section.
For ratings to AS 3947-2 and AS 2184, and Ics/Icu.

Cross reference table	Section
Accessories	6
Application data	13
Characteristics curves	7
Motor starting (Type 1 & 2)	13
Connection and mounting details	7, 8
Detailed dimensions	7

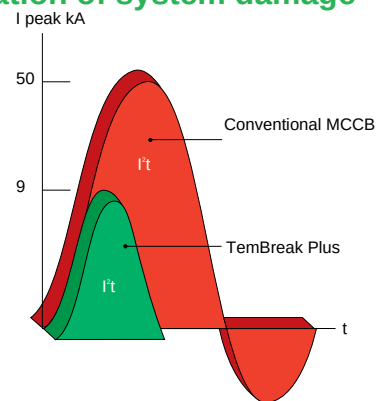
Base standards	Approvals
IEC 947-2	ASTA/UK, Aust. standards
BS EN 60947 Part 2	Marine
VDE 0660 Part 1	NK/JAPAN
AS 3947-2/Australia	Lloyds R/UK
JIS C 8372/JAPAN	ABS/USA
JEC 160/JAPAN	GL/GERMANY
	BV/France

Notes: ¹⁾ Replaces XM30PS. Check dimensions for conversion purposes.
²⁾ Add another 13 mm for the toggle length.

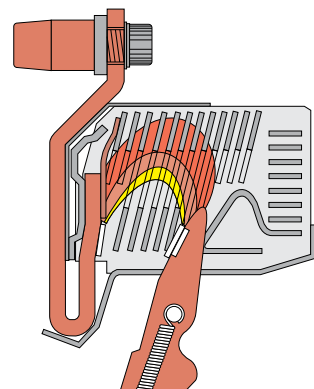
Powerful interrupting capacities



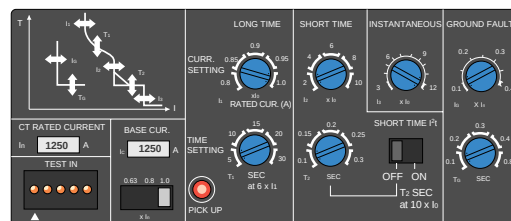
Limitation of system damage



Unique contact structure



Selectivity enhanced switchgear



TL - PJ - PE series

The majority of distribution systems are designed to an ultimate short circuit rating (Icu). An Icu rated MCCB provides the optimum protection in terms of safe and economical selection.

Certain applications may require protection which is designed to the more onerous service short circuit rating (Ics).

Terasaki's TemBreak *Plus* range can provide a wide choice of MCCBs with superior Ics ratings up to 85kA at 440V AC.

Icu = o-co 2 full short circuits (Icu)
Ics = o-co-co 3 full short circuits (Ics)

TL - PJ - PE series

Ics is often stated as a percentage of Icu (eg 50%) or as a kW rating (eg Icu/Ics = 50/50kA).

During a fault condition, a circuit breaker with excellent current limiting ability such as TemBreak *Plus*, can substantially reduce damage to the electrical system and thus minimise downtime.

This current limiting feature reduces the peak let through current (I_peak) and energy let through (I^2t) during fault conditions.

All TemBreak *Plus*

Terasaki's TemBreak *Plus* MCCBs achieve this exceptional current limiting performance by utilising a unique contact structure which we call the Fast Break Mechanism (FBM).

The U-Shaped contact of this mechanism assists in the electromagnetic repulsion of the contact tips for fast arc extinction.

The 50kA PowerBreaker Series uses one FBM per pole whilst the LimitorBreaker Series uses two FBM per pole to achieve its rating of 85kA.

SE series

The need for a continuous and reliable power supply places increased emphasis on selectivity requirements in today's electrical distribution system.

The Selectivity Series utilised microprocessor based protection, giving "enhanced" selectivity.

PowerBreaker Series Ics = 50kA - 85kA

Type	XH125PJ	XH160PJ	XH250PJ	XH400PJ	XH400PE	XH630PJ	XH630PE	XH800PJ	XH800PE
No. of poles	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
Ampere frame	125	160	250	400	400	630	630	800	800
Rated current in Amp	20,32,50,63, 100,125	160	160,250	250,400	250,400	400,630	630	800	800
Rated AC breaking capacity	690V 8/4	15/7.5	18/9	18/9	20/10	45/23	20/10	45/23	20/10
IEC 60947-2	500V 25/13	25/13	42/21	42/21	42/21	65/33	42/21	65/33	42/21
Icu/Ics kA	440V 42/21	42/21	65/50	65/50	65/50	85/43	65/50	85/43	65/50
	415V 50/50	50/50	65/50	65/50	65/50	85/50	65/50	85/50	65/50
	400V 50/50	50/50	65/50	65/50	65/50	100/50	65/50	100/50	65/50
Thermal magnetic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Microprocessor					Yes		Yes		Yes
Dimensions	4P 120x155x86	140x165x103	185x260x103	185x260x103	185x260x103	280x273x103	280x273x103	280x273x103	280x273x103
W-H-D mm	3P 90x155x86	105x165x103	140x260x103	140x260x103	140x260x103	210x273x103	210x273x103	210x273x103	210x273x103
Reference MCCB for accessories	XH125NJ	XH250NJ	XH400NJ	XS400NJ	XH400NE	XS630NJ	XH630NE	XS800NJ	XH800NE

LimitorBreaker Series Ics = 65 - 85kA

Type	TL-100NJ	TL-250NJ	TL-400NE	TL-630NE	TL-800NE	TL-1250NE
No. of poles	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
Ampere frame	100	250	400	630	800	1250
Rated current in Amp	20,32,50, 63, 100	160,250	400	630	800	1000, 1250
Rated AC breaking capacity	690V - -	25/25	25/25	45/34	45/34	45/34
IEC 60947-2	500V - -	70/70	70/70	75/57	75/57	75/57
Icu/Ics kA	440V 85/85	85/85	85/85	125/70	125/70	125/65
	415V 85/85	85/85	85/85	125/70	125/70	125/65
	400V 85/85	100/100	100/100	125/70	125/70	125/65
Thermal magnetic	Yes	Yes				
Microprocessor			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dimensions	4P 120x235x86	185x360x103	185x360x103	280x370x140	280x370x140	280x370x140
W-H-D mm	3P 90x235x86	140x360x103	140x360x103	210x370x140	210x370x140	210x370x140
Reference MCCB for accessories	XH125NJ	XS400NJ	XH400NE	XS1600NE	XS1600NE	XS1600NE



TL100NJ

Selectivity Series SE

Type	XS400SE	XH400SE	XS630SE	XH630SE	XS800SE	XH800SE	XS1250SE	XS1600SE
No. of poles	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4
Ampere frame	400	450	630	630	800	800	1250	1600
Rated current in Amp	250,400	250,400	630	630	800	800	1000, 1250	1600
Rated AC breaking capacity	690V 18/9	20/10	20/10	20/10	20/10	20/10	25/19	45/34
IEC 60947-2	500V 30/15	42/21	35/18	42/21	35/18	42/21	45/34	65/49
Icu/Ics kA	440V 42/21	65/33	50/25	65/33	50/25	65/33	65/49	85/64
	415V 50/25	65/33	50/25	65/33	50/25	65/33	65/49	85/64
	400V 50/25	65/33	50/25	65/33	50/25	65/33	85/64	100/75
Microprocessor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dimensions	4P 185x260x103	185x260x103	280x273x103	280x273x103	280x273x103	280x273x103	280x370x120	280x370x140
W-H-D mm	3P 140x260x103	140x260x103	210x273x103	210x273x103	210x273x103	210x273x103	210x370x120	210x370x140
Reference MCCB for accessories	XS400NE	XH400NE	XS630NE	XH630NE	XS800NE	XH800NE	XS1250NE	XS1600NE

Note: 1. All thermal magnetic MCCBs are adjustable from 63% - 100% of In.
2. All microprocessor MCCBs are adjustable from 50% - 100% of In.