LV power air circuit breakers and switch-disconnectors

## Compact Merlin Gerin 80 to 3200 A

## Catalogue

## 2005




## Schneider 3 Electric

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As standards, specifications and designs change from time to time, please ask for confirmation of the information given iin this publication

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Compact NS 80 A


Compact NS 100 to 250 A


Compact NS 400 to 630 A


Compact NS 630 to 1600 A


## Things

 will never be the same
## New Compact NS,

 setting the standard, once again...The launch of Merlin Gerin Compact NS in 1994 revolutionised the world of moulded-case circuit breakers. Innovative, flexible and attractive, Compact NS rapidly set the standard in its field.
Today, Schneider Electric continues to innovate, extending the Compact NS range to high power ratings to offer a comprehensive and consistent range from 80 to 3200 A. Equipped with the new generation of Micrologic control units, Compact NS630b to 3200 circuit breakers integrate electrical measurement and analysis functions.
The communications option makes it possible to control power consumption, simplify maintenance and improve operating comfort.
A wide range of optimised auxiliaries and accessories is also available to meet the needs of even more applications.
Compact NS, simply a step ahead...

## Compact NS, even more applications...



## p. $x x$

Protection for:

- distribution systems supplied by transformers
- distribution systems supplied by engine generator sets
- long cables in IT and TN systems.

Installation :
■ in power switchboards

- on symmetrical rails (see page xx)

Special applications:
■ 1000 V distribution systems (see page xx)

- 400 Hz distribution systems (see page xx)

■ single-phase and two-phase systems (see page $x x$ )
■ DC systems (see page xx)
All circuit breakers in the Compact NS range offer positive contact indication and are suitable for isolation in compliance with standards IEC 60947-1 and 2.

## Protection of motor feeders

## p. $x x$



When combined with a motor starter, Compact NS circuit breakers protect the cables and the starter against short-circuits. Equipped with an electronic trip unit, Compact NS circuit breakers also protect the cables, starter and motor against overloads
The exceptional current-limiting capacity of Compact NS circuit breakers automatically ensures type-2 coordination with the motor starter, in compliance with standard IEC 60947-4-1.

## Protection of machines


p. $x x$

The different circuit-breaker versions in the Compact NS range are designed to meet the specific requirements of machines:

- compliance with international standards IEC 60947-2 and UL 508 / CSA 22-2 No. 14
- compliance with U.S. standard UL 489
- protection against overloads and short-circuits
- positive contact indication

■ installation in universal functional enclosures.

## p. $x x$

Additional earth-leakage protection protects life and property against the risks of faulty insulation in the installation. Depending on the circuit breaker, earth-leakage protection is provided by:
■ adding a Vigi module to the circuit breaker

- using a specific Micrologic control unit
- using a Vigirex relay and separate toroids.



## Source-changeover systems



## p. xx (see also the "Source-changeover system" catalogue)

To ensure a continuous supply of power, some electrical installations are connected to two power sources:

- a normal source
- a replacement source on hand to supply the installation when the normal source is not available.
A mechanical and/or electrical interlocking system between two Interpact, Compact or Masterpact devices avoids all risk of parallel connection of the sources during switching.
A source-changeover system can be:
- manual with mechanical interlocking between the devices

■ remote controlled when an electrical interlocking function in added

- automatic when a controller is added to manage switching from one source to the other on the basis of external parameters.


## UL 489 applications

Compact NS circuit breakers also meet the requirements of applications governed by standard UL 489 (see the corresponding catalogue).

## ... a solution for all installation configurations

The Compact NS range now covers all ratings from 80 to 3200 A:
■ Compact NS80 to 1600 A, fixed,
withdrawable, front or rear connections, manual or motorised operation

- Compact NS1600 to 3200 A, fixed, front connection, manual operation.

$\mathbf{N}$ : standard breaking capacity


L: very high breaking capacity


The rating plates on the front panel of each device indicate the breaking capacity ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{H}$ or L).

H: high breaking capacity
Total discrimination as standard


Discrimination between Compact NS circuit breakers is total for all types of faults (overloads, high or low shortcircuits) and whatever the type of trip unit used with the circuit breaker.

## Compact NS100 to 630

Service breaking capacity
Ics at 415 V
L 150 kA
H 70 kA
N 45 kA
N 36 kA
N 25 kA
NS100 NS160 NS250 NS400 NS630

## Compact NS630b to 1600

Service breaking capacity

N 70 kA

Ics at 415 V


## Compact NS1600b to 3200

Service breaking capacity
Ics at 415 V
产
H 85 kA



NS1600b NS2000 N52500 N53200


Manual Compact NS250 with thermal-magnetic trip unit


Compact NS400 with electronic trip unit


Compact NS250 with motor mechanism


Plug-in Compact NS250 on base


Compact NS800 with manual control


Withdrawable Compact NS800 with electrical control


Compact circuit breakers make it possible to standardise switchboards for faster installation and fewer errors. All type L Compact circuit breakers ( 150 kA ) are housed in the same case as the type $N$ and type $H$ models with the same ratings.
Compact circuit breakers up to 1600 A can be easily installed side-by-side
in a minimum amount of space.

5 frame sizes from 80 to 3200 A



630 to 1600 A


## Many connection possibilities

Numerous connection possibilities, including front and rear connections for bare cables, cable lugs or bars, as well as plug-in or withdrawable versions, are available using accessories that can be rapidly added to the circuit breaker.


Connection parts for Compact NS

## UPlug-in and withdrawable versions

Plug-in and withdrawable versions for:

- fast removal or insertion of the circuit breaker without exposure to live parts
■ standby outgoing circuits ready for wiring and circuit breaker installation at a later date
■ visible break possibility.



## Busways

Compact NS circuit breakers up to 630 A can be installed in tap-off units of the Telemecanique Canalis range of busbar trunking.


Each Compact NS circuit breaker provides different types of protection, depending on the trip unit or control unit selected. Additional measurement and indication functions are available: - on Compact NS100 to 630, by adding an electrical auxiliary to the circuit breaker ■ on Compact NS630b to 3200, depending on the Micrologic control unit selected.

## Compact NS100 to 630

On Compact NS100 to NS250 circuit breakers, the thermal-magnetic and electronic trip units are interchangeable and may be rapidly fitted to the circuit breakers. It is therefore easy to change the protection of a given circuit following a modification in an installation.
On Compact NS400 and NS630 circuit breakers, the electronic trip units are interchangeable, plug-in modules. The STR53UE trip unit offers a large number of protection settings:
standard:
■ specific indication of the different types of faults (overloads, short-circuits, etc.) optional:
■ built-in ammeter
■ earth-fault protection

- communication: transmission of all information concerning circuit-breaker operation to an electrical distribution control, monitoring and automation system via Digipact modules (see page xx)



## Compact NS630b to 3200

Compact NS630b to 3200 circuit breakers are equipped with Micrologic control units that may added or replaced on site.
Micrologic 2.0 and 2.0 A control units offer standard protection. Micrologic 5.0 and 5.0 A control units offer selective protection that can be completed by earth-fault protection on Micrologic 6.0 A and earth-leakage protection on Micrologic 7.0 A control units.
The ammeter version of Micrologic control units provides current measurements. These units are equipped with a digital display and bargraph, used in conjunction with simple navigation buttons. Access to the desired parameters and settings is direct and navigation between screens is intuitive. Settings are greatly simplified by direct display on the screen.


Compact NS1600


Micrologic 2.0, 5.0


Micrologic 2.0 A,

## A complete system of add-on modules for Compact NS:

Fewer catalogue numbers means immediate availability of parts for all solutions. Trip units, control units, auxiliaries and installation and connection accessories are the same for a given frame size and often for a number of frame sizes (e.g. auxiliary contacts, MN and MX voltage releases, etc.):

- Compact NS800 to NSA160
- Compact NS100 to NS250
- Compact NS400 to NS630
- Compact NS630b to 1600
- Compact 1600 b to 3200 .


[^0]
## ...modern products

## Open communication ...

Equipped with a communications option, Compact NS circuit breakers fit perfectly in the Digipact installationmanagement system or other supervision systems. Via a PC or a PLC, the operator can:
display the status of each circuit breaker and its settings

- control the circuit breakers
- display faults
- access measurements supplied by the electronic control units.

and protection of the environment


Schneider Electric fully takes into account environmental requirements, starting right from the design stage of products through to the end of their service life: $\square$ the materials used for Compact NS are not dangerous for the environment $\square$ the production facilities are non-polluting in compliance with the IS 14001 standard
■ filtered breaking for the high ratings eliminates pollution in the switchboard

- the energy dissipated per pole is low, making energy losses insignificant - the materials are marked to facilitate sorting for recycling at the end of product service life.


## Compact NS

Selection of a Compact NS circuit breaker depends on the application requiring protection (distribution systems, motor feeders, etc.) and on the prescribed installation conditions (see section "Installation, connection and auxiliaries").
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Standardised characteristics indicated on the rating plate: rated insulation voltage
Uimp: rated impulse withstand voltage
Icu: ultimate breaking capacity, for various values of the rated operational voltage Ue
cat: utilisation category
Icw: rated short-time withstand current
lcs: service breaking capacity
$\rightarrow+$ suitable for isolation

## Compliance with standards

Compact NS circuit breakers and auxiliaries comply with the following:

- international recommendations:
- IEC 60947-1 - general rules
- IEC 60947-2 - circuit breakers

ㅁ IEC 60947-3 - switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors, etc.

- IEC 60947-4 - contactors and motor starters
- IEC 60947-5.1 and following - control circuit devices and switching elements; automatic control components
■ European (EN 60947-1 and EN 60947-2) and the corresponding national standards:
- France NF
- Germany VDE
- U.K. BS
-Australia AS
- Italy CEI
$\square$ the specifications of the marine classification companies (Veritas, Lloyd's
Register of Shipping, Det Norske Veritas, etc.)
■ French standard NF C 79-130 and the recommendations issued by the CNOMO organisation the protection of machine tools.
For U.S. UL, Canadian CSA, Mexican NOM and Japanese JIS standards, please consult us.


## Pollution degree

Compact NS circuit breakers are certified for operation in pollution-degree III environments as defined by IEC standard 60947 (industrial environments).

## Tropicalisation

Compact NS circuit breakers have successfully passed the tests prescribed by the following standards for extreme atmospheric conditions:
■ IEC 68-2-1 - dry cold ( $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

- IEC 68-2-2 - dry heat ( $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
- IEC 68-2-30 - damp heat ( $95 \%$ relative humidity at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

■ IEC 68-2-52 - salt mist (severity level 2).

## Environmental protection

Compact NS circuit breakers take into account important concerns for environmental protection. Most components are recyclable and the parts of Compact NS630b to NS3200 circuit breakers are marked as specified in applicable standards.

## Ambient temperature

■ Compact NS circuit breakers may be used between $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
For temperatures higher than $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ for circuit breakers used to protect motor feeders), devices must be derated as indicated in the documentation.
$■$ Circuit-breakers should be put into service under normal ambient operatingtemperature conditions. Exceptionally, the circuit breaker may be put into service when the ambient temperature is between $-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

- The permissible storage-temperature range for Compact NS circuit breakers in the original packing is $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(1)$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## Discrimination

As standard, the Compact NS range ensures discrimination between two circuit breakers positioned in series in an installation.



## Positive contact indication

All Compact NS circuit breakers are suitable for isolation as defined in IEC standard 60947-2:

- the isolation position corresponds to the O (OFF) position
- the operating handle cannot indicate the "OFF" position unless the contacts are effectively open
$■$ padlocks may not be installed unless the contacts are open.
Installation of a rotary handle or a motor mechanism does not alter the reliability of the position-indication system.
The isolation function is certified by tests guaranteeing
- the mechanical reliability of the position indication system
$\square$ the absence of leakage currents
■ overvoltage withstand capacity between upstream and downstream connections.


## Installation in class II switchboards

All Compact NS circuit breakers are class II front face devices. They may be installed through the door of class II switchboards (as per IEC standard 60664), without downgrading switchboard insulation. Installation requires no special operations, even when the circuit breaker is equipped with a rotary handle or a motor mechanism

## Degree of protection

As per standards IEC 60529 (IP degree of protection) and EN 50102
(IK degree of protection against external mechanical impacts).
Bare circuit breaker with terminal shields


With toggle IP40 IK07

With direct rotary handle IP40 IK07
standard / VDE

Circuit breaker installed in a switchboard


With direct rotary handle IP40 IK07
standard / VDE
MCC IP435
CNOMO IP547


Functions and characteristics

## Protection of low-voltage distribution systems <br> Overview of solutions

Protection of distribution systems means protection of:
■ systems supplied by a transformer

- systems supplied by an engine
generator set
- long cables in IT and TN systems.



## Power distribution



Special case of DC systems:
TM thermal-magnetic trip units for Compact NS100 to 250 and MP magnetic trip units for Compact NS400 and 630 may be used to protect DC distribution systems.


Accompanying trip units up to 630 A
page 22
Interchangeable thermal-magnetic and electronic trip units for NS100 to 630 and built-in thermal-magnetic trip unit for Compact NS125E


Micrologic electronic control units may be used on all Compact NS630b to 3200 circuit breakers and can be changed on site.

## Power distribution (cont.)

\section*{Single-phase or two-phase distribution <br> page 34 <br> | Rated current (A) |  | 16... 100 | 125... 160 | 160... 250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compact | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | NS100 1P/2P | NS160 1P/2P | NS250 1P |
|  |  |  |  | rmal-magnetic |
| Breaking capacity (kA rms) 220 V |  | 1P 2P | 1P 2P | 1P |
|  | N | 2585 | 2585 | 25 |
|  | H | 40100 | 40100 | - |

1000 V distribution
page 36
Rated current (A)
Compact
60... 40

| Compact | NS400 1000V | Breaking capacity: <br> 10 kA rms at 1000 V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | STR23SP electronic trip unit <br> specially designed for |
| 1000 V applications |  |  |

Rated current (A)
Compact

| $250 \ldots$ | 320 | $\ldots$ | $400 \ldots$ | $500 \ldots$ | $640 \ldots$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |  |
| NS630b | NS800 | NS1000 | NS1250 | NS1600 |  |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity: |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25 kArms at 1000 V |  |  |

Micrologic control units are designed for 1000 V applications as well


Rated current (A)
Compact installation on a symmetrical rail
16... 160 NSA160
Breaking capacity
(kA rms) 380/415 V:
$\mathrm{E}: 16 \mathrm{kA}$
$\mathrm{N}: 30 \mathrm{kA}$
Built-in trip unit


Compact NB50N


Compact NB250N


Compact NB400N

Compact circuit breakers

| Number of poles | manual | toggle direct <br> or extended rotary handle |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Control | electric | front connection <br> rear connection |
| Connections | fixed | front connection <br> rear connection |
|  | withdrawable |  |
| Mounting | backplate or rails |  |
| symmetrical rail |  |  |

Electrical characteristics as per IEC 60947-2 and EN 60947-2

| Rated current (A) | In | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated insulation voltage (V) | Ui |  |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (kV) | Uimp |  |
| Rated operational voltage (V) | Ue | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { DC } \end{aligned}$ |
| Type of circuit breaker |  |  |
| ultimate breaking capacity (kA rms) | Icu | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { AC 50/60 Hz } & 220 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 380 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 415 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 440 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 500 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 660 / 690 \mathrm{~V} \end{array}$ |
|  |  | DC $250 \mathrm{~V}(1 \mathrm{P})$ <br>  $500 \mathrm{~V}(2 \mathrm{P}$ in series $)$ |
| Service breaking capacity | Ics | \% Icu |
| Suitability for isolation |  |  |
| Utilisation category |  |  |
| Endurance (C-O cycles) | mechanical electrical | 440 V - In |
| Electrical characteristics as per Nema AB1 |  |  |
| Breaking capacity (kA) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 480 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 600 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

## Protection

| Trip units | thermal-magnetic |
| :---: | :---: |
| Overload protection current setting (A) | Ir $\quad$at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Instantaneous short-circuit protection current setting (x Ir) | Im |
| Indication and control auxiliaries |  |
| Indication contacts |  |
| Voltage releases | MX shunt release MN undervoltage release |
| Remote communication by bus |  |
| Communicating auxiliary contacts |  |
| Installation |  |
| Accessories | terminal extensions and spraders terminal shields and phase barriers escutcheons plate for symmetrical rail |
| Dimensions (mm) | W $\times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}$ |
| Weight (kg) |  |
| Source changeover system |  |
| Manual source changeover systems |  |




Compact NS250H


Compact NS630L
(1) $2 P$ in $3 P$ case for type N only
(2) specific trip units are available for operational
voltages $>525 \mathrm{~V}$
(3) operational voltage $\leqslant 500 \mathrm{~V}$.

Compact circuit breakers

| Number of poles |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Control |  |  |  |
|  |  | toggle direct |  |
| or extended rotary handle |  |  |  |

Source changeover system (see section on source changeover systems)
Manual, remote-controlled and automatic source changeover systems


## Functions and characteristics

## Protection of distribution systems Compact NS circuit breakers from 630 up to 3200 A



Compact NS800H


Compact circuit breakers


Pollution degree
Electrical characteristics as per Nema AB1
Breaking capacity (kA)
240 V
480 V
600 V

## Protection and measurements

Interchangeable control units

| Overload protection | long time $\quad$ Ir (ln x ...) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Short-circuit protection | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { short time Isd (Ir x } \ldots) \\ & \text { instantaneous li }(\ln \times \ldots) \end{aligned}$ |
| Earth-fault protection | $\lg (\ln \times \ldots)$ |
| Residual current protection | $1 \Delta n$ |
| Zone selective interlocking | ZSI |
| Protection of the fourth pole |  |
| Current measurements |  |
| Additional indication and control auxiliaries |  |
| Indication contacts |  |
| Voltage releases | MX shunt release MN undervoltage release |
| Remote communication by bus |  |
| Device-status indication |  |
| Device remote operation (1) |  |
| Transmission of settings |  |
| Indication and identification of protection devices a | nd alarms |
| Transmission of measured current values |  |
| Installation |  |
| Accessories | terminal extensions and spreaders terminal shields and phase barriers escutcheons |
| Dimensions fixed devices, front connections (mm) | 3P |
| W $\times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}$ | 4P |
| Weight fixed devices, front connections (kg) | 3 P 4 P |

Source changeover system (see section on source changeover systems)
Manual, remote-controlled and automatic source changeover systems


TM and STR trip units for Compact NS100 to 250

Compact NS100 to 250 circuit breakers, types N, H and L, may be equipped with either a TM thermal-magnetic trip unit or an STR22 electronic trip unit. A mechanical mismatch-protection system avoids breaker and trip unit mismatches.


TM thermal-magnetic trip units


1 overload protection threshold
2 short-circuit protection pick-up


## Protection

The protection functions may be set using the adjustment dials.
Overload protection
Thermal protection with an adjustable threshold.
Short-circuit protection
Magnetic protection with a fixed or adjustable pick-up, depending on the rating.

## Protection of the fourth pole

On four-pole circuit breakers, the trip units can be of the,
4P 3d type (neutral unprotected),
$4 \mathrm{P} 3 \mathrm{~d}+\mathrm{Nr}$ type (neutral protection at 0.5 In ) or 4P 4d type (neutral protection at In ).


## STR22 electronic trip units



1 long-time current setting (overload protection) long-time tripping delay
short-time pick-up (short-circuit protection)
short-time tripping delay
instantaneous pick-up (short-circuit protection)
test connector
7 percent load indication


Protection of the fourth pole


## Protection

The protection functions may be set using the adjustment dials.

## Overload protection

True rms long-time protection with an adjustable threshold.

## Short-circuit protection

Short-time and instantaneous protection:
■ short-time protection with an adjustable pick-up and fixed tripping delay; - instantaneous protection with fixed pick-up.

## Protection of the fourth pole

On four-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection is set using a three-position switch to 4P 3d (neutral unprotected), 4P 3d + N/2 (neutral protection at 0.5 In ) or 4 P 4 d (neutral protection at In ).

## Indications

A LED on the front indicates the percent load:

- ON - load is > 90\% of Ir setting

■ flashing - load is > 105\% of Ir setting.

## Test

A mini test kit or a portable test kit may be connected to the test connector on the front to check circuit-breaker operation after installing the trip unit or accessories.

| STR electronic tri | its | STR22SE |  |  |  |  | STR22GE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratings (A) | In 20 to $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(^{*}\right)$ | 40 | 80 | 100 | 160 | 250(*) | 40 | 100 | 160 | 250 ${ }^{*}$ ) |
| Circuit breaker | Compact NS100 N/H/L Compact NS160 N/H/L Compact NS250 N/H/L |  | - $\square$ $\square$ | ■ | - | - |  | ■ $\square$ $\square$ | - | - - $\square$ |
| Overload protection (Long Time) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current setting | $\mathbf{I r}=\ln \times \ldots$ |  | ttings |  |  |  |  | ttings |  |  |
| Time delay (s) (min....max.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 1.5 \times \mathrm{lr} \\ & \text { at } 6 \times \mathrm{lr} \\ & \text { at } 7.2 \times \mathrm{lr} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 . . \\ & 5 \ldots 7 \\ & 3.2 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-circuit protection (Short Time) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick-up (A) | $\operatorname{lm}=\operatorname{lr} \times \ldots$ | 2... |  |  |  |  | 2... |  |  |  |
| Accuracy $\pm 15$ \% |  | 8 se | ings |  |  |  | 8 s | ings |  |  |
| Time delay (ms) |  | fixe |  |  |  |  | fixe |  |  |  |
|  | max. resettable time max. break time | $\leqslant 40$ |  |  |  |  | $\leqslant 40$ |  |  |  |
|  | temps total de coupure | $\leqslant 60$ |  |  |  |  | $\leqslant 60$ |  |  |  |
| Protection contre les courts-circuits (Instantaneous) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick-up (A) | li | fixed $\geqslant 11 \times \ln$ |  |  |  |  | fixed $\geqslant 11 \mathrm{x} \ln$ |  |  |  |
| Protection of the fourth pole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neutral unprotected | 4P 3d | no protection |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Neutral protection at 0.5 In | 4P 3d + N/2 | $0.5 \times \mathrm{lr}$ |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Neutral protection at In | 4P 4d | 1 x Ir |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |

(*) If the STR22SE and STR22GE 250 A trip units are used in high-temperature environments, the setting must take into account the thermal limitations of the $^{*}$ circuit breaker. The overload protection setting may not exceed 0.95 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or 0.9 at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Setting example

What is the overload-protection threshold of a
Compact NS250 circuit breaker equipped with an
STR22SE 160 A trip unit set to $\mathrm{Io}=0.5$ and $\mathrm{Ir}=0.8$ ?

## Answer:

$\ln \times \mathrm{lo} \times \mathrm{Ir}=160 \times 0.5 \times 0.8=64 \mathrm{~A}$.


# Protection of distribution systems MP and STR trip units for Compact NS400 to 630 

Compact NS400 to 630 circuit breakers, types N, H and L, 3-pole and 4-pole, may be equipped with any of the STR23SE, STR23SV, STR53UE and STR53SV electronic trip units.
The STR53UE and STR53SV trip units offer a wider range of settings and the STR53UE offers a number of optional protection, measurement and communications functions. For DC applications, the Compact NS400H and 630 H circuit breakers are equipped with a built-in MP magnetic trip unit.


Selection of the trip unit depends on the type of distribution system protected and the operational voltage of the circuit breaker.
Protection for all types of circuits, from 60 to 630 A, is possible with only four tripunit catalogue numbers, whatever the circuit-breaker operational voltage:
■ U $\leqslant 525 \mathrm{~V}$ : STR23SE or STR53UE
■ U > 525 V: STR23SV or STR53SV.
Trip units do not have a predefined rating. The tripping threshold depends on the circuit breaker rating and the LT (long time) current setting.
For example, for an STR23SE trip unit set to the maximum value, the tripping threshold is:

- 250 A, when installed on a Compact NS400 250 A
$\square 630$ A, when installed on a Compact NS630.

STR23SE ( $U \leqslant 525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and STR23SV ( $\mathrm{U}>525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) electronic trip units


## Protection

The protection functions may be set using the adjustment dials.

## Overload protection

Long-time protection with an adjustable threshold and fixed tripping delay:
■ lo base setting ( 6 -position dial from 0.5 to 1)
■ Ir fine adjustment (8-position dial from 0.8 to 1 ).

## Short-circuit protection

Short-time and instantaneous protection:
■ short-time protection with an adjustable pick-up and fixed tripping delay

- instantaneous protection with fixed pick-up.


## Protection of the fourth pole

On four-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection is set using a three-position switch to 4P 3d (neutral unprotected), 4P 3d + Nr (neutral protection at 0.5 In ) or 4P 4d (neutral protection at In ).

## Indications

A LED on the front indicates the percent load:

- ON - load is $>90 \%$ of Ir setting

■ flashing - load is > 105\% of Ir setting.

## Test

A mini test kit or a portable test kit may be connected to the test connector on the front to check circuit-breaker operation after installing the trip unit or accessories.


1 long-time current setting (overload protection)
long-time tripping delay
short-time pick-up (short-circuit protection)
short-time tripping delay
instantaneous pick-up (short-circuit protection)
optional earth-fault pick-up
7 optional earth-fault tripping delay
8 test connector
9 battery and lamp test pushbutton

## Earth-fault protection (T) (see the "Options for

 the STR53UE electronic trip unit" section on the following pages).With the earth-fault option (T) on the STR53UE electronic trip unit, an external neutral current transformer can be installed (situation for a threepole circuit breaker in a distribution system with a neutral). Available ratings of external neutral CTs: 150, 250, 400, 630 A.

## STR53UE ( $\mathrm{U} \leqslant 525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and STR53SV $(\mathrm{U}>525 \mathrm{~V})$ electronic trip units



## Protection

The protection functions may be set using the adjustment dials.

## Overload protection

Long-time protection with adjustable threshold and tripping delay:
$■$ lo base setting (6-position dial from 0.5 to 1)
$\square$ Ir fine adjustment (8-position dial from 0.8 to 1 ).

## Short-circuit protection

Short-time and instantaneous protection:
$\square$ short-time protection with adjustable pick-up and tripping delay, with or without constant l+t
$\square$ instantaneous protection with adjustable pick-up.

## Protection of the fourth pole

On four-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection is set using a three-position switch to 4P 3d (neutral unprotected), 4P 3d + Nr (neutral protection at 0.5 In ) or 4P 4d (neutral protection at In).

## Overload LED (\% Ir)

A LED on the front indicates the percent load:

- when ON, the load is $>90 \%$ of $\operatorname{Ir}$ setting

■ when flashing, the load is > 105\% of Ir setting.

## Fault indications

A LED signals the type of fault:
■ overload (long-time protection) or abnormal component temperature (> Ir)

- short-circuit (short-time protection) or instantaneous (> Isd)

■ earth fault (if earth-fault protection option installed) (> Ig)

- microprocessor malfunction:
a both ( $>\mathrm{Ig}$ ) and ( $>$ Isd) LEDs ON
$\square(>\lg )$ LED ON (if earth-fault protection option (T) installed).
Battery powered. Spare batteries are supplied in an adapter box. The LED indicating the type of fault goes OFF after approximately ten minutes to conserve battery power. The information is however stored in memory and the LED can be turned back ON by pressing the battery/LED test pushbutton. The LED automatically goes OFF and the memory is cleared when the circuit breaker is reset.


## Test

A mini test kit or a portable test kit may be connected to the test connector on the front to check circuit-breaker operation after installing the trip unit or accessories. The test pushbutton tests the battery and the (\% $\operatorname{lr}$ ), (> Ir$),(>\mid \mathrm{Isd})$ and (> $\lg )$ LEDs.

## Self monitoring

The circuit breaker trips if a microprocessor fault or an abnormal temperature is detected.

## Options

Four options are available:
■ earth-fault protection T

- ammeter I

■ zone selective interlocking ZSI
■ communications option COM.

| Trip units |  | STR23SE ( $U \leqslant 525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) STR23SV ( $\mathrm{U}>525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |  |  | STR53UE ( $U \leqslant 525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) STR53SV ( $U>525 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratings (A) | In 20 to $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}{ }^{(1)}$ | 150250 | 400 | 630 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 630 |  |  |
| Circuit breaker | Compact NS400 N/H/L Compact NS630 N/H/L |  |  | - |  | $■$ |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| Overload protection Current setting | $\boldsymbol{g r} \mathbf{t r}=\ln \mathrm{x} \ldots$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0.4 \ldots 1 \\ \text { adjustable } 48 \text { settings } \end{array}$ |  |  | 0.4... 1 <br> adjustable 48 settings |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time delay (s) (min....max.) | at $1.5 \times \mathrm{lr}$ <br> at $6 \times \mathrm{Ir}$ <br> at 7.2 Ir | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \ldots 180 \\ & 5 \ldots . .7 .5 \\ & 3.2 . .5 .0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $8 \ldots . .15$ $34 \ldots . .50$ <br> $0.4 \ldots 0.5$ $1.5 \ldots 2$ <br> $0.2 \ldots 0 . . .74$ $1 \ldots .1 .4$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \ldots . .100 \\ & 3 \ldots .4 \\ & 2 \ldots . .2 .8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \ldots 200 \\ & 6 \ldots 8 \\ & 4 \ldots 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 277 \ldots . .400 \\ & 12 \ldots .16 \\ & 8.2 \ldots . .11 \end{aligned}$ |
| Short-circuit protecti <br> Pick-up (A) accuracy $\pm 15$ \% | Isd = Ir X ... | \|c|$2 \ldots . .10$ <br> adjustable 8 settings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 . . .10 \\ \text { adjustable } 8 \text { settings } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time delay (ms) | max. resettable time | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { fixed } \\ \leqslant 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { adjustable, } 4 \text { settings + constant "l2t" option } \\ & \leqslant 15 \leqslant 60 \leqslant 140 \leqslant 230 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-circuit protecti Pick-up (A) | instantaneous) | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & \text { fixed } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1.5 . . .11$ <br> adjustable 8 settings |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protection of the fourth pole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neutral unprotected | 4P 3d | no protection |  |  | no protection |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neutral protection at 0.5 In | 4P 3d + Nr | $0.5 \times \mathrm{Ir}$ |  |  | $0.5 \times \mathrm{Ir}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neutral protection at In | 4P 4d | $1 \times \mathrm{lr}$ |  |  | $1 \times \mathrm{lr}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Options |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indication of fault type |  | - |  |  | - (standard) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zone selective interlocking | ZSI | - |  |  | $\square^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communications | COM | - |  |  | $\square^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Built-in ammeter | 1 | - |  |  | $\square^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earth-fault protection | T | - |  |  | $\square{ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) If the trip units are used in high-temperature environments, the setting must take into account the thermal limitations of the circuit breaker. The overload protection setting may not exceed 0.95 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or 0.9 at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for the Compact NS 400 , and 0.95 at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 0.9$ at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or 0.85 at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for the Compact NS630. (2) This option is not available for the STR53SV trip unit.

## Setting example

What is the overload-protection threshold of a Compact NS400 circuit breaker equipped with an STR23SE (or STR23SV) trip unit set to $\mathrm{Io}=0.5$ and $\mathrm{Ir}=0.8$ ?

## Answer.



In $\times$ lo $\times \operatorname{Ir}=400 \times 0.5 \times 0.8=160 \mathrm{~A}$.
The identical trip unit, with identical settings but installed on a Compact NS630 circuit breaker, will have an overload-protection threshold of:
$630 \times 0.5 \times 0.8=250 \mathrm{~A}$.

```
Possible
combinations:
\squareI
■T
|l+T
■I+COM
■I+T+COM
■ ZSI
■ ZSI + I
■ ZSI + T
⿴囗SI + I + T
■ZSI +I + COM
_ ZSI + I + T + COM
```


## Options for the STR53UE electronic trip unit

Earth-fault protection ( T )

| Type |  | Residual |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pick-up <br> Accuracy $\pm 15 \%$ | $\mathbf{I g}=\ln \times \ldots$ | 0.2 to 1 <br> adjustable, 8 settings |
| Time delay |  | adjustable, 4 settings <br> "constant $1+\mathrm{t} "$ function |
|  | max. resettable time | $140 \quad 230 \quad 350$ |
|  | max. break time | $\leqslant 140 \leqslant 230 \leqslant 350 \leqslant 500$ |

## Ammeter (I)

A digital display continuously indicates the current of the phase with the greatest load. The value of each current (I1, I2, I3, Ineutral) may be successively displayed by pressing a scroll button.
LEDs indicate the phase for which the current is displayed.

## Ammeter display limits:

- minimum current $\geqslant 0.2 \times \mathrm{In}$. Lower currents are not displayed

■ maximum current $\leqslant 10 \times \ln$.

## Zone selective interlocking (ZSI)

A number of circuit breakers are interconnected one after another by a pilot wire. In the event of a short-time or earth fault:
$\square$ if a given STR53UE trip unit detects the fault, it informs the upstream circuit breaker, which applies the set time delay
■ if the STR53UE trip unit does not detect the fault, the upstream circuit breaker trips after its shortest time delay.
In this manner, the fault is cleared rapidly by the nearest circuit breaker.
The thermal stresses on the circuits are minimised and time discrimination is maintained throughout the installation.
The STR53UE trip unit can handle only the downstream end of a zone selective interlocking function. Consequently, the ZSI option cannot be implemented between two Compact NS circuit breakers.

## Opto-electronic outputs

Using opto-transistors, these outputs ensure total isolation between the internal circuits of the trip unit and the circuits wired by the user.

## Communications option (COM)

This option transmits data to Digipact distribution monitoring and control modules.
Transmitted data:
$\square$ settings
■ phase and neutral currents (rms values)

- highest current of the three phases
- overload-condition alarm

■ cause of tripping (overload, short-circuit, etc.).

## MP DC trip units



Magnetic trip units for Compact NS400/630 three-pole, type H circuit breakers. These trip units are specifically designed to protect DC distribution systems.
They are not interchangeable. The circuit breaker and trip unit are supplied fully assembled.

| Built-in trip units |  | MP1 | MP2 | MP3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit breaker | Compact NS400H Compact NS630H |  |  |  |
| Short-circuit protection (magnetic) |  |  |  |  |
| Pick-up (A) | Im | adjustable $800 . . .1600$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { adjustable } \\ & 1250 . . .2500 \end{aligned}$ | adjustable $\text { 2000... } 4000$ |

# Protection of distribution systems <br> Micrologic control units <br> for Compact NS630b to 3200 

Micrologic 2.0 and 5.0 control units protect power circuits. Micrologic 5.0 offers time discrimination for short-circuits as well.


1 long-time current setting and tripping delay
2 overload signal (LED)
3 short-time pick-up and tripping delay
4 instantaneous pick-up
5 fixing screw for long-time rating plug
6 test connector

## Note.

Micrologic control units that do not include measurement
functions are equipped with a transparent lead-seal cover as standard.

## Protection settings

Protection thresholds and delays are set using the adjustment dials.
Setting accuracy may be enhanced by limiting the setting range using a different long-time rating plug.

## Overload protection

True rms long-time protection.
Thermal memory: thermal image before and after tripping.

## Short-circuit protection

Short-time (rms) and instantaneous protection.
Selection of $\mathrm{I}^{2 t}$ type (ON or OFF) for short-time delay.

## Neutral protection

On three-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection is not possible.
On four-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection may be set using a three-position switch: neutral unprotected (4P 3d), neutral protection at $0.5 \ln (4 P 3 d+N / 2)$ or neutral protection at $\ln (4 \mathrm{P} 4 \mathrm{~d})$.


# Protection of distribution systems <br> Micrologic A control units <br> for Compact NS630b to 3200 (cont.) 

Micrologic A control units protect power circuits. They also offer measurements, display, communication and current maximeters. Version 6 provides earth-fault protection, version 7 provides earthleakage protection.


1 long-time current setting and tripping delay
2 overload signal (LED)
3 short-time pick-up and tripping delay
4 instantaneous pick-up
5 earth-leakage or earth-fault pick-up and tripping delay
6 earth-leakage or earth-fault test button
7 long-time rating plug screw
8 test connector
9 lamp test, reset and battery test
10 indication of tripping cause
11 digital display
12 three-phase bargraph and ammeter
13 navigation buttons

## Protection settings

Protection thresholds and delays are set using the adjustment dials.
The selected values are momentarily displayed on the screen, in amperes and in seconds.
Setting accuracy may be enhanced by limiting the setting range using a different long-time rating plug.

## Overload protection

True rms long-time protection.
Thermal memory: thermal image before and after tripping.

## Short-circuit protection

Short-time (rms) and instantaneous protection.
Selection of $I^{2 t}$ type (ON or OFF) for short-time delay.

## Earth-fault protection

Residual or source ground return earth fault protection.
Selection of $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ type (ON or OFF) for delay.
Residual earth-leakage protection (Vigi).
Operation without an external power supply
$\Omega$ Protected against nuisance tripping.
$\bumpeq$ DC-component withstand class A up to 10 A .

## Neutral protection

On three-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection is not possible.
On four-pole circuit breakers, neutral protection may be set using a three-position switch: neutral unprotected (4P 3d), neutral protection at $0.5 \ln (4 P 3 d+N / 2)$, neutral protection at $\ln$ (4P 4d).

## Zone selective interlocking (ZSI)

A ZSI terminal block may be used to interconnect a number of control units to provide total discrimination for short-time and earth-fault protection, without a delay before tripping.

## "Ammeter" measurements

Micrologic A control units measure the true (rms) value of currents.
A digital LCD screen continuously displays the most heavily loaded phase (Imax) or displays the $I_{1}, I_{2}, I_{3}, I_{N}, I_{g}, I_{\Delta n}$, stored-current (maximeter) and setting values by successively pressing the navigation button.
The optional external power supply makes it possible to display currents $<20 \%$ In.

## Communication option

In conjunction with the COM communication option, the control unit transmits the following:

- settings
- all "ammeter" measurements
- tripping causes
- maximeter reset.

[^1]

Note.
All current-based protection functions require no auxiliary source.
The reset button resets alarms, maximeter and stored

## Accessories for Micrologic control units



External sensor (CT)


External sensor for source ground return protection

## External sensors

## External sensor for earth-fault protection

The sensor is used with 3P circuit breakers and the Micrologic 6.0 A control unit. It is installed on the neutral conductor for residual type earth-fault protection.
The rating of the sensor (CT) must be compatible with the rating of the circuit breaker:
■ NS630b to NS1600-400/1600 CT
■ NS1600b to NS2000-400/2000 CT

- NS2000 to NS3200-1000/3200 CT.


## Rectangular sensor for earth-leakage protection

The sensor is installed around the busbars (phases + neutral) to detect the zerophase sequence current required for the earth-leakage protection.
Rectangular sensors are available in two sizes.
Inside dimensions (mm)
■ $280 \times 115$ up to 1600 A

- $470 \times 160$ up to 3200 A.

External sensor for source ground return protection
The sensor is installed around the connection of the transformer neutral point to earth and connects to the Micrologic 6.0 control unit to provide the source ground return (SGR) protection.

## Voltage measurement inputs

Voltage measurement inputs are required for earth-leakage protection. As standard, the Micrologic 7.0 control unit is supplied by internal voltage measurement inputs placed downstream of the pole for voltages between 100 and 690 V AC. On request, it is possible to replace the internal voltage measurement inputs by an external connector which enables the control unit to draw power directly from the distribution system upstream of the circuit breaker.


## Long-time rating plug

Four interchangeable plugs may be used to limit the long-time setting range for higher accuracy.
As standard, control units are equipped with the 0.4 to 1 plug.

## Setting ranges

| Standard | $\operatorname{Ir}=\ln x \ldots$ | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.95 | 0.98 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Low-setting option $\operatorname{Ir}=\ln \times \ldots 0.4$ | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| High-setting option $\operatorname{Ir}=\operatorname{In} \times \ldots 0.80$ | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Off plug
no long-time protection


## External power-supply module

Used in conjunction with the Micrologic A control units, this module maintains three functions when the circuit breaker is OFF or the current is less than $20 \%$ In:

- display of measurements
- screen backlighting
- operation of maximeters.

Characteristics:
■ power supply: 24 to 240 V AC / DC (+10\% - 15\%)
■ output voltage: 24 V DC.


Lead-seal cover for Micrologic A

## Spare parts for Micrologic control units

## Lead-seal cover for Micrologic A

A transparent, lead-seal cover controls access to the adjustment dials.
When the cover is closed, it is still possible to access:

- the test connector
- the test button for the earth-fault and earth-leakage protection function.

[^2]
## Functions and characteristics

## Protection of distribution systems <br> Single-phase and two-phase <br> systems



Compact NS160H single pole


Compact NS100N two poles

Compact circuit breakers




Compact NS400 1000 V


Compact NS800 1000 V

## Compact circuit breakers




These are incoming circuit breakers, specially designed to operate upstream of Multi 9 modular circuit breakers.
Features include:

- reinforced breaking capacity at 380/415 V,
by cascading up to 25 kA
- easy installation in Pragma and Prisma G enclosures:
- standard 45 mm front cut-out
- circuit breaker clips onto a symmetrical rail - reduced depth ( 82.5 mm ).

A switch-disconnector version is also available (NSA125NA and NSA160NA).


Compact NSA160

| Compact circuit breakers |  |  |  | NSA160 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of poles |  |  |  | 3, 4 |  |  |  |
| Control | manual - toggle direct or extended rotary handle electric |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connections | fixed | Front connection Rear connection |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | withdrawable | Front connection Rear connection |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mounting on symmetrical rail |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Front-panel cut-out |  |  |  | height 45 mm |  |  |  |
| Electrical characteristics as per IEC 60947-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rated current (A) | In $\quad 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 160 |  |  |  |
| Rated insulation voltage (V) | Ui |  |  | 500 |  |  |  |
| Rated impulse withstand volt. (kV) | Uimp |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| Rated operational voltage (V) | Ue | $\text { AC } 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$DC |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 500 \\ & 250 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of circuit breaker |  |  |  | E N |  |  |  |
| Ultimate breaking capacity (kA rms) | Icu $A C$ <br>  $50 / 60$ <br>  Hz <br>  DC | $220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 & 50 \\ 16 & 30 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 380 / 415 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 440 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $10 \quad 15$ |  |  |
|  |  | 125 V |  | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 250 V (2P) |  | $5 \quad 10$ |  |  |  |
| Service breaking capacity Ics \% Icu |  |  |  | 50\% |  |  |  |
| Utilisation category |  |  |  | A |  |  |  |
| Suitability for isolation |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Endurance (C-O cycles) | mechanical <br> electrical (In - 440 V ) |  |  | 100005000 |  |  |  |
| Protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Built-in thermal-magnetic trip unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratings In | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 25 & 32 & 40\end{array}$ |  | 50 |  | 100 | 125 | 160 |
| Thermal overload protection Ir | fixed current setting |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magnetic short-circuit protection Im | fixed pick-up |  | $1000$ | $01000125012501250$ |  |  |  |
| Additional earth-fault protection | add-on Vigi module combination with Vigirex relay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indication and control auxiliaries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indication contacts |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{OF}+1$ SD |  |  |  |
| Voltage releases |  |  |  | MN or MX |  |  |  |
| Installation and connections |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connections <br> Accessories | terminals |  |  | 1.5 to $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cables |  |  |  |
|  | terminal shields depth adjuster |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions (mm)$\mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}$ | Compact | 3-poles |  | $90 \times 120 \times 82.5$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $120 \times 120 \times 82.5$ |  |  |  |
|  | Vigicompact | 3-poles |  | $210 \times 120 \times 82.5$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $240 \times 120 \times 82.5$ |  |  |  |
| Weight (kg) | Compact | 3-poles |  | 1.1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4-poles |  | 1.4 |  |  |  |
|  | Vigicompact | 3 -poles |  | 2.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 -poles |  | 3.1 |  |  |  |
| Source changeover system |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interlocking systems |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |



Vigicompact NSA

Vigi earth-fault protection module
The Vigi earth-fault protection module may be installed to the right of the circuit breaker. Connections with the circuit breaker are possible to the top or bottom of the Vigi module (two versions). The connection is supplied with the Vigi module.

Characteristics

| Number of poles | 3, 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sensitivity (A) | $0.03 / 0.3$ / $1 / 3$ |
| Time delay intentional (ms) | $0 \quad 60$ (1) 150 (1) |
| max. break time | $<40<140<150$ |
| Rated voltage (V) $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 200 to 440 V |
| Reset | pushbutton |
| Test | pushbutton |
| Protection against nuisance tripping | $\square$ |
| DC-component withstand | class A |
| (1) If the sensitivity is set to 30 mA , there is no time delay, whatever the time-delay setting |  |

## Auxiliaries and accessories

## Available auxiliaries include:

- 1 ON/OFF indication contact (OF)
$\square 1$ trip-indication contact (SD)
$\square 1$ voltage release (MN undervoltage release or MX shunt trip)
- 1 extended rotary handle with door locking, directly accessible from outside the enclosure.


## Depth adjuster

This accessory is required to align the front of Multi 9 devices when they are installed next to a Compact NSA125 or NSA160. Maximum width 324 mm (36 modules).

## Functions and characteristics

The circuit breakers presented here provide protection against short circuits and are suitable for isolation as defined by standard IEC 60947-2.
For complete protection of the motor and its control device, overload protection may be provided by either the circuit breaker or a separate Telemecanique thermal relay. The control device may be of the direct on-line type (with or without reversing) or of the "star-delta" type.
Combinations are governed by standard IEC 60947-4.1.


## Protection coordination (as defined by IEC 60947-4)

Whatever the power of the motor, the coordination between the circuit breaker, contactor and relay can be of either type 1 or 2 .
Selection depends on operational requirements concerning continuity of service and the technical skills of servicing personnel.
All type 2 Merlin Gerin/Telemecanique combinations have been tested under the conditions defined by standards and they are certified ASEFA/LOAG.

Motor protection up to 37 kW


Motor protection up to 250 kW


Compact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers for motor protection are the same as those for distribution systems, but are fitted with specific motor trip units.
Accompanying trip units
pages 47 to 49
MA magnetic trip units provide short-circuit protection. Interchangeable ME electronic trip units provide protection against short-circuits, overloads and phase imbalance

Motor protection up to 750 kW


General circuit-breaker characteristics
page 24
Compact NS630b to 1600 circuit breakers equipped with Micrologic control units are the same as those for distribution systems.
Accompanying control units
Micrologic electronic control units may be used on all Compact NS630b to 1600 circuit breakers.
Micrologic 2.0 A and 5.0 A electronic control units provide protection against short-circuits and
overloads. Micrologic 7.0 A provides the same protection functions, plus earth-leakage protection.

Selection of a trip unit or Micrologic control unit


## Functions and Motor protection characteristics Compact NS80H-MA

This circuit breaker is specially designed for the protection of motors rated up to 37 kW : - due to its high current-limiting capacity, it effectively protects motor starters (type-2 coordination as per IEC 60947-4, with contactors)
■ small size for easy installation in motor control centre (MCC) switchboards.


| Compact circuit breakers |  | NS80 H-MA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of poles |  | 3 |
| Control | manual toggle direct or extendedrotary handle electric |  |
| Connections | fixed front connection <br> rear connection |  |
|  | withdrawable front connection <br>  rear connection |  |
| Electrical characteristics as per IEC 60947-2 |  |  |
| Rated current (A) | In $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 80 |
| Rated insulation voltage (V) | Ui | 750 |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (kV) | Uimp | 8 |
| Rated operational voltage (V) | Ue CA $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 690 |
| Ultimate breaking capacity (kA rms) | Icu CA 50/60 Hz $220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br>  $380 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ <br>  440 V <br>  500 V <br>  525 V <br>  $660 / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 70 \\ & 65 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Service breaking capacity Ics \% Icu |  | 100\% |
| Utilisation category |  | A |
| Suitability for isolation |  | $\square$ |
| Endurance (C-O cycles) | mechanical | 20000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \text { electrical } & 440 \mathrm{~V} & \ln / 2 \\ & \ln \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 7000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Electrical characteristics as per Nema AB1 |  |  |
| Breaking capacity (kA) | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 480 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 600 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 65 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Protection |  |  |
| Magnetic trip unit built-in |  |  |
| Rating In | $\begin{array}{lllll}1.5 & 2.5 & 6.3 & 12.5 & 25\end{array}$ | 80 |
| Instantaneous short-circuit Im adjustable pick-up <br> protection $6 \ldots 14 \times$ In |  |  |
| Earth-leakage protection combination with Vigirex relay |  |  |
| Indication and control auxiliaries |  |  |
| Indication contacts |  | $1 \mathrm{OF}+1$ SD |
| Voltage releases |  | MN or MX |
| Installation and connections |  |  |
| Connections |  | Built-in terminals |
| Terminal extensions and spreaders |  | - |
| Terminal shields |  | $\square$ |
| Phase barriers |  | - |
| Plate for symmetrical rail (DIN) |  | $\square$ |
| Weight (kg) |  | $90 \times 120 \times 80$ |
|  |  | 1.0 |

## Compact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers with MA magnetic trip units

Compact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers, equipped with an MA magnetic trip unit with adjustable thresholds, offer:
■ short-circuit protection
$\square$ suitability for isolation.
Compact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers and the trip unit are supplied already assembled.


Compact NS250H


Compact NS400H-MA

General circuit-breaker characteristics page 18


Compact NS100 to 250 circuit breakers, equipped with an STR22ME electronic trip unit with adjustable thresholds, offer:
■ short-circuit protection

- phase-imbalance protection
- overload protection
- suitability for isolation.


Compact NS250 equipped with an STR22ME electronic trip unit

## Compact NS100 to $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ circuit breakers

See the circuit breakers for distribution systems on page 16.

## STR22ME electronic trip unit

## Protection

## Overload protection

LT (long time) protection with adjustable Ir threshold, in compliance with tripping class 10 as defined by IEC 60947-4.
Short-circuit protection
Short-time and instantaneous protection:
■ short-time protection with fixed pick-up ( $\mathrm{Im}=13 \times \mathrm{Ir}$ ) and tripping delay
■ instantaneous protection with fixed pick-up ( $15 \times \mathrm{ln}$ ).
Phase-imbalance protection
This function complies with the stipulations of standard IEC 60947-4.1 and trips the circuit breaker whenever a phase-current imbalance of $40 \%$ or more occurs. The circuit-breaker opening time is between 3.5 and 6 seconds.

## Indications

A LED on the front indicates the percent load:

- ON - load is > 90\% of Ir setting
$\square$ flashing - load is $\geqslant 1.05 \%$ of Ir setting.


## Test

A mini test kit or a portable test kit may be connected to the test connector on the front to check circuit-breaker operation after installing the trip unit or accessories.

## Optional SDTAM contactor tripping module

(Early-break thermal-fault signal)
This module opens the contactor if an overload occurs, thus making it possible to:

- differentiate between tripping due to overloads and short-circuits
- improve continuity of service (no manual reset following tripping due to an overload).

This module can also be used to signal a thermal fault.

## Characteristics

■ manual reset (local or remote).

- compatible with the following control voltages:
- 24 to 72 V DC and 24 to 48 V AC
- 110 to 240 V AC / DC.
- replaces the $M N$ and $M X$ voltage releases.


1 long-time current setting
tripping class 10 as defined by IEC 60947-4 short-time pick-up
short-time tripping delay
5 instantaneous pick-up
6 test connector
7 percent load indication


STR22ME trip unit
$\left.\begin{array}{ll|lll} & 20 \text { to } 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & 20 \ldots 100 & 150 & 220 \\ \hline & \mathrm{NS} 100 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L} \\ \mathrm{NS} 160 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L} \\ \mathrm{NS} 250 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L}\end{array}\right)$

Phase-imbalance protection in compliance with IEC 60947-4.1

| Tripping threshold | $\geqslant 40 \%$ imbalance |
| :--- | :--- |
| Time delay | 3.5 to 6 seconds |
| Short-circuit protection (Short Time) |  |
| Pisk-up | fixed |
|  | $13 \times$ Ir |
| Accuracy | $\pm 20 \%$ |
| Max. resettable time (ms) | fixed |
| Max. break time | 10 |
| Short-circuit protection (Instantaneous) | 60 |
| Pick-up | fixed |
|  | $15 \times \ln$ |
| Options |  |
| SDTAM module | Ii |

## Overload protection settings (A)

| rating (A) | thresholds $(\mathbf{A})$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 12 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 25 | 15 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 20 | 21.2 | 22.5 | 23.7 | 25 |
| 40 | 24 | 25.5 | 27 | 28.5 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 |
| 50 | 30 | 31.5 | 33.5 | 35.5 | 37.5 | 40 | 42.5 | 45 | 47.5 | 50 |
| 80 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 64 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 |
| 100 | 60 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| 150 | 90 | 95 | 101 | 107 | 113 | 120 | 127 | 135 | 142 | 150 |
| 220 | 132 | 140 | 148 | 157 | 166 | 177 | 187 | 198 | 209 | 220 |

Compact NS400 to 630 circuit breakers, equipped with an STR43ME electronic trip unit with adjustable thresholds, offer:
■ short-circuit protection

- phase-imbalance protection
- overload protection
- suitability for isolation.


Compact NS630 equipped with an STR43ME electronic trip unit

## Compact NS400 to 630 circuit breakers

See the circuit breakers for distribution systems on page 16.

## STR43ME electronic trip unit

## Protection

## Overload protection

True (rms) long-time protection with an adjustable threshold:
$\square$ lo base setting ( 5 settings from 0.5 to 0.8 ) and Ir fine adjustment
( 8 settings from 0.8 to 1 )
$\square$ adjustable tripping delay, in compliance with tripping classes 10A, 10 and 20 as defined by IEC 60947-4.
The STR43ME offers two motor-cooling time constants, associated with the motor starting class:

- short cooling time constant (the same as the heating time constant), providing maximum continuity of service and satisfactory motor protection
■ long cooling time constant (four times the heating time constant), providing maximum motor protection.


## Short-circuit protection

Short-time and instantaneous protection:

- short-time protection with adjustable pick-up and fixed tripping delay
- instantaneous protection with fixed pick-up.


## Phase-imbalance protection

This function complies with the stipulations of standard IEC 60947-4.1 and trips the circuit breaker whenever a phase-current imbalance of $40 \%$ or more occurs. The circuit-breaker opening time is 4 seconds $\pm 10 \%$.

## Overload LED (\%Ir)

The LED flashes when the current is greater than the long-time threshold Ir.

## Fault indications

LEDs indicate the type of fault that caused tripping:
■ overload (long-time protection) or abnormal component temperature (> Ir )

- short-circuit (short-time protection) or instantaneous (> Isd)
$■$ phase imbalance (LED on the right)
- microprocessor malfunction:
$\square$ all four (\% Ir), (> Ir), (> Isd) and (phase imbalance) LEDs ON.
Battery powered. Spare batteries are supplied in an adapter box. When a fault occurs, the LED indicating the type of fault goes OFF after approximately ten minutes to conserve battery power. The information is however stored in memory and the LED can be turned back ON by pressing the battery/LED test pushbutton. The LED automatically goes OFF and the memory is cleared when the circuit breaker is reset.


## Test

A mini test kit or a portable test kit may be connected to the test connector on the front to check circuit-breaker operation after installing the trip unit or accessories. The test pushbutton tests the battery and the LEDs.

## Self monitoring

The circuit breaker trips if a microprocessor fault or an abnormal temperature is detected.

## Options

Three options are available:

- ammeter (I)
- contactor tripping module (SDTAM)
- communication (COM).


1 long-time current setting tripping class 10 as defined by IEC 60947-4 short-time pick-up short-time tripping delay
5 instantaneous pick-up
6 test connector
7 percent load indication

## Possible

combinations:
$\square 1$

- I COM

■ SDTAM

- SDTAM + 1

■ SDTAM + I + COM


| Current setting | Ir | adjustable, 40 settings - $0.4 \ldots \ldots 0.8 \mathrm{ln}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tripping class (IEC 60947-4) |  | 10A, 10, 20 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time delay (s) } \\ & \begin{array}{r} (\min . \ldots \text { max.) at } 1.5 \times \mathrm{lr} \\ \text { at } 6 \times \mathrm{Ir} \\ \text { at } 7.2 \mathrm{lr} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { adjustable } \\ & 144 \ldots .198 \\ & 5.8 . .7 .3 \\ & 4 \ldots 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \ldots 357 \\ & 10.9 \ldots 13.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433 \ldots 595 \\ & 17.4 \ldots 21.8 \\ & 12 \ldots .15 \end{aligned}$ |

Phase-imbalance protection in compliance with IEC 60947-4.1

| Tripping threshold | $\geqslant 40 \%$ imbalance |
| :--- | :--- |
| Time delay | $4 \mathrm{~s} \pm 10 \%$ |

Short-circuit protection (Short Time)

| Pick-up Isd Accuracy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { adjustable, } 8 \text { settings }-6 \ldots .13 \times \text { Ir } \\ & \pm 15 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Max. resettable time (ms) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fixed } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Max. break time (ms) | 60 |
| Short-circuit protection (Instantaneous) |  |
| Pick-up Ii | fixed-13x Ir max. |
| Other functions |  |
| Motor-overload LED | $\square$ |
| Indications module | - |
| Options |  |
| Ammeter (I) | $\square$ |
| SDTAM module | $\square$ |
| Communication (COM) | $\square$ |

## Options for STR43ME trip unit

## Ammeter (I)

A digital display continuously indicates the current of the phase with the greatest load. The value of each current $I_{1}, I_{2}, I_{3}$ and the long-time current setting Ir may be successively displayed by pressing a scroll button.
LEDs indicate the phase for which the current is displayed.

## Ammeter display limits

■ minimum current $\geqslant 0.2 \times \mathrm{In}$. Lower currents are not displayed.
■ maximum current $\leqslant 10 \times \ln$.

## Optional SDTAM contactor tripping module

(Early-break thermal-fault signal)
See the information on this optional module on page 44.

## Communication (COM)

This option transmits data to Digipact distribution monitoring and control modules
Transmitted data:
■ settings;
■ phase currents (rms values);
■ highest current of the three phases;
■ overload-condition alarm;
■ cause of tripping (overload, short-circuit, etc.).

## Functions and characteristics

## Protection of industrial control panels Overview of solutions

Compact NS circuit breakers are specially designed to protect incoming feeders and groups of outgoing circuits on industrial control panels:
■ compliance with standards applicable worldwide including IEC 60947-2 and UL 508 / CSA 22-2 no. 14
■ overload and short-circuit protection
■ isolation with positive contact indication, making it possible to service machines safely by isolating them from all power sources

- installation in universal and functional
type enclosures
■ NA switch-disconnector version.



Compact NSC100 circuit breakers are specially designed to protect industrial control panels.
Accompanying trip unit
page 53
The built-in TMD thermal-magnetic trip unit provides:
■ overload protection (adjustable-threshold thermal device

- short-circuit protection (fixed-pick-up magnetic device)

Compact NS100 to 630 ( UL 508 / IEC 60947-2 / CSA22-2)


Compact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers are designed for protection of distribution systems and are also suitable for protection of industrial control panels.

## Accompanying trip unit

page 22
The trip units are interchangeable.
Compact NS100 to 250 circuit breakers are equipped with TMD thermal-magnetic or STR electronic trip units.
Compact NS400 to 630 circuit breakers are equipped exclusively with STR electronic trip units.

## Circuit breaker NSC100N

Compact NS100N circuit breakers are specially designed to protect incoming feeders and groups of outgoing circuits on industrial control panels.
The NSC100NA switch-disconnector version is also available.


Compact NSC100N

| Compact circuit breaker |  | NSC100N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of poles |  | 3, 4 |
| Control | manual - toggle direct or extended rotary handle electric |  |
| Connections | fixed front connection | - |
|  | with- front connection <br> drawable rear connection | - |
| Mounting on symmetrical rail |  | - |
| Electrical characteristics as per IEC 60947-2 |  |  |
| Rated current (A) | In $40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 100 |
| Rated insulation voltage (V) | Ui | 750 |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (kV) | Uimp | 8 |
| Rated operational voltage (V) | UeAC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> DC | $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 250 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Ultimate breaking capacity (kA rms) | Icu AC $220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br>  $50 / 60$ $380 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> Hz 440 V  <br>   500 V <br>   525 V | 42 18 18 10 10 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { DC } & 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 250 \mathrm{~V}(2 \mathrm{P}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Service breaking capacity | Ics \% Icu | 100\% |
| Utilisation category |  | A |
| Suitability for isolation |  | - |
| Endurance (C-O cycles) | mechanical | 20000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \text { electrical } & 440 \mathrm{~V} & \ln / 2 \\ & \ln \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 7000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Electrical characteristics as per UL 508 |  |  |
| Breaking capacity (kA) | AC 50/60 Hz 240 V <br>  480 V <br> 600 V  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 18 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Protection |  |  |
| Built-in thermal-magnetic trip unit |  |  |
| Ratings In | $\begin{array}{llllll}16 & 20 & 25 & 32 & 40 & 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}63 & 70 & 80 & 100\end{array}$ |
| Instantaneous short-circuit Im protection (A) | fixed pick-up <br> 60060060060010001000 | 1000100010001250 |
| Additional earth-fault protection | add-on Vigi module combination with Vigirex relay |  |
| Indication and control auxiliaries |  |  |
| Auxiliary contacts |  | $\square$ |
| Early-make or early-break contact |  | $\square$ |
| Voltage releases |  | MN or MX |
| Installation and connections |  |  |
| Connection | built-in terminals |  |
| Accessories | terminal shields phase barriers escutcheons |  |
| Dimensions (mm) | 3 P | $90 \times 120 \times 80$ |
| W $\times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}$ | 4 P | $120 \times 120 \times 80$ |
| Weight (kg) | 3 P 4 P | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |



[^3]
## Vigi earth-fault protection module

The Vigi earth-fault protection module may be installed to the right of the circuit breaker. Connections with the circuit breaker are possible to the top or bottom of the Vigi module (two versions). The connection is supplied with the Vigi module.

## Characteristics

| Number of poles | 3, 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sensitivity (A) | 0.03 / 0.3/1/3 |
| Time delay intentional (ms) <br> max. break time | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline 0 & 60_{(1)} & 150_{(1)} \\ <40 & <140 & <150 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Rated voltage (V) $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 200 to 440 V |
| Reset | pushbutton |
| Test | pushbutton |
| Protection against nuisance tripping | $\square$ |
| DC-component withstand | class A |

The UL 508 / CSA 22-2 no. 14 approval is for a "Manual Motor Controller" ("across the line starter" or "general use").
The circuit breakers are 100\% rated.


NSC100 device marking
(circuit breaker with built-in trip unit)

| (1) LISTED MAN. MOTOR. CTRL. (SA |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100-160-250 N/H/NA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipped with TMD/DE or STR trip unit <br> This MMC is suitable for use on a circuit capable of delivering not more than the short-circuit current rating of this MMC indicated here below, or the upstream protective device interrupting capability, whichever is less, when protected by any protective device for Group fusing or Group installation. |  |  |  |  |  |
| SC current rating kA $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vac | NS100 |  | NS160 | NS250 |  |
|  | N | H N | H | N |  |
| 240 | 85 | 8585 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 480 | 25 | 65 | 65 | 35 | 65 |
| 600 | 10 | 1010 | 10 | 18 | 18 |
| tripping current 125\% | 100\% rated |  |  |  |  |
| temperature rating $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> wire size | tightening torque <br> lb-inch $\quad \mathrm{Nm}$ |  | Terminal kit reference <br> 3 P 4 P |  |  |
| 14 AWG to 3/0 AWG Cu | 130 | 11.3 | 29242 | 29243 |  |
| 12 AWG to 4/0 AWG Al |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 AWG to 2 AWG Cu,Al | 180 | 20 | 29259 | 29260 |  |
| 1 AWG to $350 \mathrm{kcmil} \mathrm{Cu,Al}$ | 230 | 26 |  |  |  |

NS100 to 250 device marking
(circuit breaker with interchangeable trip unit)

UL / CSA logo

Breaking capacity

UL / CSA logo
$\qquad$

Breaking capacity

Horsepower rating

Cable cross-section and tightening torques
Breaking capacity
Horsepower rating
Cable cross-section
and tightening torques
$\qquad$
Cable cross-section and tightening torques
$\qquad$


Trip-unit marking

## Trip units, auxiliaries, installation enclosures

Trip-unit selection

| P (hp) (480 V, 3P) | 3 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 250 | 400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ir (A) | 12 | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 63 | 70 | 80 | 100 | 160 | 205 | 220 | 320 | 500 |
| Compact NSC100N | TMD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compact } \\ & \text { NS100 ... NS250 } \end{aligned}$ | STRP2ME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compact } \\ & \text { NS400 ... NS630 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | STR43ME / STR23SE / STR53UE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STR electronic trip units are designed for:
■ short-circuit protection

- overload protection
$\square$ phase-failure protection (STR22ME and STR43ME).
TMD thermal-magnetic trip units are designed for:
■ short-circuit protection
- overload protection.

Type NA devices are switch-disconnectors which must always be protected upstream in accordance with applicable installation standards.

| Circuit breakers | trip units | approvals <br> NSC100N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | TMD | "Manual Motor Controller: <br>  <br> General use" |
| NS100/160/250 N/H | STR22ME | "Manual Motor Controller: |
|  | NA | Across the line starter" |

## Auxiliaries

All auxiliaries can be added to the circuit breaker by the user:

- padlocking devices (in the OFF position);
- rotary handle
- status-indication auxiliary contacts (ON, OFF and tripped)

■ shunt (MX) or undervoltage (MN) releases
■ early-make or early-break contacts.

## Rotary handle

Available in direct or extended versions for mounting up to 590 mm behind front. Versions include:

- black front with black handle
- yellow front with red handle (for machine tools or emergency off as per IEC 204 / VDE 0013).
All rotary handles can be padlocked in the OFF position.
Optional door interlock, recommended for MCC panels (motor control centre).


## Early-make or early-break contacts

These auxiliary contacts make it possible to de-energise the downstream auxiliary circuits of the control panel as well as the auxiliary circuits supplying the MN release, if applicable.


Installation enclosure

## Installation in an enclosure

Compact circuit breakers can be installed in a metal enclosure together with other devices (contactors, motor-protection circuit breakers, LEDs, etc.)

## Minimum enclosure dimensions

| Disjoncteurs | Height (mm) | Depth (mm) | Width (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NSC100N | 300 | 150 | 200 |
| NS100 N/H | 457 | 130 | 208 |
| NS160 N/H | 457 | 130 | 208 |
| NS250 N/H | 457 | 130 | 208 |
| NS400 N/H | - | - | - |
| NS630 N/H | - | - | - |

## Earth-leakage protection Overview of solutions

Earth-leakage protection is obtained by: ■ fitting a Vigi earth-fault module on the circuit breaker (Compact NS100 to 630) ■ installing on the circuit breaker a Micrologic 7.0 A control unit offering the earth-leakage function (Compact NS630b to 3200) ■ using a Vigirex relay and separate toroids (all Compact circuit breakers).


1 residual-current measurement toroid
2 Vigirex earth-fault detection relay
3 MN or MX auxiliary release for earth-fault tripping

## DCircuit breakers equipped with an additional Vigi module (Vigicompact)



Compact NS100 to 630 and NSA160 circuit breakers are presented in the "Protection of distribution systems" section and the Compact NSC100 circuit breaker is presented in the "Protection of industrial control panels" section.

## Accompanying Vigi modules

Earth-leakage protection is achieved by installing a Vigi earth-fault protection module directly on the circuit-breaker terminals.

Circuit breakers equipped with a control unit offering integrated earth-leakage protection and an external rectangular sensor


Compact NS630b to 3200 circuit breakers are presented in the "Protection of distribution systems" section.
Accompanying control units page 28
Micrologic 7.0 A electronic control units offer earth-leakage protection as standard.
Earth-leakage protection using a Vigirex relay

| Vigirex |  | Earth-fault relay | Separate toroids |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Compact circuit breaker + Vigirex relay combination |  |  |  |
| Vigirex relays may be used to add external earth-fault protection to Compact NS circuit breakers. The circuit breakers must be equipped with an MN or MX voltage release. Vigirex relays are very useful when special time-delay or tripping-threshold values are required, or when there are major installation constraints (circuit breaker already installed and connected, limited space available, etc.). <br> Vigirex-relay characteristics: <br> sensitivity adjustable from 30 mA to 250 mA and eight time-delay settings ( 0 to 1 second) closed toroids ( 30 to 300 mm in diameter) or split toroids ( 46 to 110 mm in diameter). <br> Options: <br> trip alarm by a fail-safe contact <br> LED and pre-alarm contact (threshold $=0.5 \times \mathrm{I} \Delta \mathrm{n}$ ) <br> 400 Hz distribution systems, etc. <br> Compliance with standards: <br> IEC 60947-2, appendix B <br> French decree dated 14 November 1988 <br> IEC 60255-4 and IEC 60801-2 to 5 covering protection against nuisance tripping due to transient overvoltages, lightning strikes, switching of devices on the distribution system, electrostatic discharges, radiofrequency interference. <br> IEC 60755, class A, immunity to DC components up to 6 mA <br> VDE 664, operation down to $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Vigirex relays may be used to add external earth-fault protection to Compact NS circuit breakers. The circuit breakers must be equipped with an MN or MX voltage release. Vigirex relays are very useful when special time-delay or tripping-threshold values are required, or when there are major installation constraints (circuit breaker already installed and connected, limited space available, etc.). Vigirex-relay characteristics

- sensitivity adjustable from 30 mA to 250 mA and eight time-delay settings ( 0 to 1 second)
- closed toroids ( 30 to 300 mm in diameter) or split toroids ( 46 to 110 mm in diameter).
ptions
$\square$ LED and pre-alarm contact (threshold $=0.5 \times \mathrm{I} \Delta \mathrm{n}$ )
■ 400 Hz distribution systems, etc.
Compliance with standards
- IEC 60947-2, appendix B
- IEC 60255-4 and IEC 60801-2 to 5 covering protection against nuisance tripping due to transient discharges, radiofrequency interference.
- IEC 60755, class A, immunity to DC components up to 6 mA
- VDE 664, operation down to $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


# Additional Vigi module (Vigicompact) for Compact NS100 to 630 



Vigicompact NS250N


1 sensitivity setting
2 time-delay setting (for selective earth-leakage protection)
lead-seal fixture for controlled access to settings
4 test button simulating an earth-leakage fault for regular checks on the tripping function
5 reset button (reset required after earth-fault tripping)
6 rating plate
7 housing for SDV auxiliary contact

## Withdrawable circuit breaker

The Vigi module can be installed on a plug-in base. Special accessories are required (see the section on part numbers).

## Vigicompact NSA160 and NSC100 circuit breakers <br> with earth-fault protection

See pages 39 and 49, respectively.

## DVigicompact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers with earth-fault protection

Addition of the Vigi module does not alter circuit-breaker characteristics:

- compliance with standards
- degree of protection, class II front-face isolation

■ positive contact indication

- electrical characteristics
- trip-unit characteristics
- installation and connection modes
- indication, measurement and control auxiliaries

■ installation and connection accessories.

| Dimensions and weights |  | NS100/160 | NS250 | NS400/630 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions | 3 poles | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \times 236 \times 86 \\ & 140 \times 236 \times 86 \end{aligned}$ |  | $135 \times 355 \times 110$ |
| W x H x D (mm) | 4 poles |  |  | $180 \times 355 \times 110$ |
| Weight (kg) | 3 poles <br> 4 poles | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 10.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

## Vigi earth-leakage protection module

Compliance with standards:
■ IEC 60947-2, appendix B

- French decree dated 14 November 1988

■ IEC 60255-4 and IEC 60801-2 to 5 covering protection against nuisance tripping due to transient overvoltages, lightning strikes, switching of devices on the distribution system, electrostatic discharges, radiofrequency interference.

- IEC 60755, class A, immunity to DC components up to 6 mA
- VDE 664, operation down to $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## Remote indications

Vigi modules may be equipped with an auxiliary contact to remotely signal tripping due to an earth fault.

## Power supply

Vigi modules are self-supplied internally by the distribution-system voltage and therefore do not require any external source. They continue to function even when supplied by only two phases.

## Vigi module selection table


(1) Vigi $3 P$ modules may also be used on $2 P$ circuit breakers (3P case)
(2) If the sensitivity is set to 30 mA , there is no time delay, whatever the time-delay setting.

Functions and characteristics

Control and breaking
Overview of solutions


## Legend



Compact switch-disconnectors are used to control and isolate electrical distribution circuits. In addition to these basic functions, other functions for safety, remote control and convenience include:
■ earth-fault protection
■ auxiliary MN/MX releases

- remote operation
- ammeter, etc.

Compact switch-disconnectors may be interlocked with another Compact switchdisconnector or circuit breaker to constitute a source-changeover system.


Compact NS250 switch-disconnector


Compact switch-disconnector equipped with a Vigi module


Compact switch-disconnector equipped with a motor mechanism

MN/MX voltage release

Functions
and characteristics

Control and disconnection Compact NSA125NA and NSA160NA switch-disconnectors

Installation standards require upstream protection. However, due to their reflextripping capacity, Compact NSA125 and 160NA switch-disconnectors are self protected.


Compact NSA125NA

## Compact switch disconnectors



[^4]Manual source-changeover systems


Installation standards require upstream protection. However, due to their reflextripping capacity, Compact NSA125 and 160NA switch-disconnectors are self protected.


Compact NS100NA

## Compact switch disconnectors



| NSC100NA | NS100NA | NS160NA | NS250NA | NS400NA | NS630NA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3, 4 | $2^{(1)}$, 3,4 | $2{ }^{(1)}$, 3,4 | $2^{(1)}$, 3,4 | 3, 4 | 3, 4 |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | - | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{n} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| - |  | $\mathbf{\square}$ |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 160 | 250 | 400 | 630 |
| 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 690 \\ 500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 690 \\ 500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| AC 22 A AC 23 A | AC 22 A AC 23 A | AC 22 A AC 23 A | AC 22 A AC 23 A | AC 22 A AC 23 A | AC 22 A AC 23 A |
| 100100 | 100100 | 160160 | 250 250 | 400400 | 630 630 |
| 100100 | 100100 | 160160 | 250250 | $400 \quad 400$ | 630630 |
| 100100 | 100100 | 160160 | 250250 | 400400 | 630630 |
| 100100 | 100100 | 160160 | 250250 | $400 \quad 400$ | 630630 |
| - - | 100100 | $160 \quad 160$ | 250250 | $400 \quad 400$ | $630 \quad 630$ |
| DC 22 A DC 23 A | DC 22 A DC 23 A | DC 22 A DC 23 A | DC 22 A DC 23 A | DC 22 A DC 23 A | DC 22 A DC 23 A |
| - - | 100100 | 160160 | 250250 | 400400 | 630630 |
| - - | 100100 | $160 \quad 160$ | 250250 | $400 \quad 400$ | $630 \quad 630$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2.6 \\ 330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3.6 \\ 330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 4.9 \\ 330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7.1 \\ 330 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 8.5 \\ 330 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & 1500 \\ & 580 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1800 \\ 1800 \\ 690 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \\ & 2500 \\ & 960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3500 \\ & 3500 \\ & 1350 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5000 \\ & 5000 \\ & 1930 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6000 \\ & 6000 \\ & 2320 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| - | - | $\square$ | - | - | $\square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20000 \\ & 7000 \\ & 7000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 50000 \\ 50000 \\ 30000(50000-\ln / 2) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 40000 \\ 40000 \\ 20000(40000-\ln / 2) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20000 20000 $10000(20000-\ln / 2)$ $10000(2000-\ln / 2)$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 15000 \\ 15000 \\ 6000(12000-\ln / 2) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 15000 \\ 15000 \\ 4000(8000-\ln / 2) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 7000 | 30000 (50000-In/2) | 20000 (40000-In/2) | 10000 (20000-In/2) | 6000 (12000-\| $\ln / 2$ ) | 4000 (8000-In/2) |
| $\square$ | - | - | $\square$ | ■ | $\square$ |
| III | III | III | III | III | III |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | $\square$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| - | $\square$ |  |  | - |  |
| - | $\square$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| - | - |  |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  | - |  |
| - | - |  |  | - |  |
|  | ■ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 90 \times 120 \times 80 \\ & 120 \times 120 \times 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \times 161 \times 86 \\ & 140 \times 161 \times 86 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 140 \times 255 \times 110 \\ 185 \times 255 \times 110 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1.5 \text { to } 1.8 \\ 2.0 \text { to } 2.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\square$ (locking) |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
|  | $\square$ |  |  | $\square$ |  |

## Functions

and characteristics

## Control and disconnection Compact NS630bNA to 1600NA switch-disconnectors

Installation standards require upstream protection. However, due to their reflextripping capacity, Compact NS630b to 1600NA switch-disconnectors self protect for all currents higher than 25 kA


## Compact switch disconnectors



Source-changeover system (see section on source-changeover systems)
Manual source-changeover systems, remote-controlled and automatic


Functions
and characteristics

Control and disconnection Compact NS1600b to 3200NA switch-disconnectors

Installation standards require upstream protection. However, due to their reflextripping capacity, Compact NS1600b to 3200NA switch-disconnectors self protect for all currents higher than 30 kA.


## Compact switch disconnectors



Manual source-changeover systems, remote-controlled and automatic


Functions
and characteristics

Control and isolation
Protection of switch-disconnectors


Info to come

Info to come

Functions
and characteristics

Control and isolation
Protection of switch-disconnectors


Info to come

Info to come

## Functions and characteristics

For complete, in-depth information, see the
"Interpact, Compact, Masterpact sourcechangeover systems" catalogue.


Service sector

- hospital operating rooms.
- safety systems for tall buildings.

■ computer rooms (banks, insurance companies, etc.).

- lighting systems in shopping centres.


Industry

- assembly lines.
- engine rooms on ships.
- critical auxiliaries in thermal power stations.



## Infrastructure

- port and railway installations.
- runway lighting systems.
- control systems for military installations.


## Manual source-changeover systems

This is the most simple type. Intervention by technical personnel is required, i.e. transfer from the normal source to the replacement source is not immediate. A manual source-changeover system can be installed on two to three manuallycontrolled circuit breakers or switch-disconnectors. Interlocking is mechanical. Interlocks prevent connection to both sources at the same time, even momentarily.

## Remote-controlled source-changeover systems

This is the most commonly employed system. No human intervention is required. Switching from the normal to the replacement source is controlled electrically.
A remote-controlled source-changeover system is made up of two or three circuit breakers or switch-disconnectors linked by electrical interlocking system (different configurations possible). Device operation is backed up by a mechanical interlocking fixture that prevents parallel connection if the electrical system malfunctions or if an incorrect manual operation is attempted.

## Automatic source-changeover systems

An automatic controller may be added to the remote-controlled source-changeover system for automatic source control according to programmable operating modes.
This solution ensures optimum energy management:
$\square$ switching to a replacement source depending on external requirements

- management of power sources
- regulation

■ emergency source replacement, etc.
The automatic controller may be fitted with an option for communication with a supervisor.

## Manual source-changeover systems

A manual source-changeover system can be installed on two to three manuallycontrolled circuit breakers or switchdisconnectors. Interlocking is mechanical. Interlocks prevent connection to both sources at the same time, even momentarily.


Interlocking of two toggle-controlled devices


Interlocking of two devices with rotary handles


Interlocking with keylocks


Interlocking on base plates

Interlocking of two or three toggle-controlled devices
Two devices can be interlocked using this system. Two identical interlocking systems can be used to interlock three devices installed side by side, in which case one device is in the ON position and the two others are in the OFF position.
The system is locked using one or two padlocks (hasp diameter 5 to 8 mm ).

## Combination of Normal and Replacement devices

There are two interlocking-system models:
■ Compact NS100 to 250
■ Compact NS400 to 630 (can also be used for a Compact NS100 to 250).
Devices must be either all fixed or all withdrawable.

## Interlocking of two devices with rotary handles

The rotary handles are padlocked with the devices in the OFF position.
The mechanism inhibits the two devices being closed at the same time, but does allow for both to be open (OFF) at the same time.
Combination of Normal and Replacement devices
All Compact NS100 to 1600 circuit breakers and switch-disconnectors with rotary handles can be interlocked. Interlocking of a Compact NS100 to 630 with a Compact NS630b to 1600 is not possible.

## Interlocking of a number of devices using keylocks (captive keys)

Interlocking uses two identical keylocks with a single key and a keylock adapter (different for each device). This solution enables interlocking between two devices that are physically distant or that have significantly different characteristics, for example between a low and a medium-voltage device, or between Compact NS circuit breakers and switch-disconnectors.
A system of wall-mounted units with captive keys makes possible a large number of combinations between many devices.

## Combination of Normal and Replacement devices

All Compact NS100 to 1600 circuit breakers and switch-disconnectors with rotary handles or motor mechanisms can be interlocked.

## Interlocking of two devices on a base plate

A base plate designed for two Compact devices can be installed horizontally or vertically on a mounting rail. Interlocking is carried out on the base plate by a mechanism located behind the devices. Access to the device controls and trip units is not blocked.

## Combination of Normal and Replacement devices

All manually controlled Compact NS100 to 630 circuit breakers and switchdisconnectors can be interlocked.
Devices must be fixed or plug-in versions, with or without earth-fault protection or measurement modules.

## Functions and characteristics



Remote-controlled source-changeover system


Auxiliary control plate


Controller

A remote-controlled source-changeover system is made

## up of:

1 circuit breaker QN equipped with a motor mechanism and auxiliary contacts, connected to the Normal source
2 circuit breaker QR equipped with a motor mechanism and auxiliary contacts, connected to the Replacement source
3 mounting base plate with mechanical interlocking (NS100 to 630) or an interlocking system using rods or cables (NS630b to 1600)
4 electrical interlocking unit. IVE for NS100 to 630 or an electrical system provided by the installer for NS630b to 1600. Electrical interlocking system example: part no. 51156903 in the source-changeover system catalogue.

Switching between sources can be automated by adding:
5 ACP auxiliary control plate
6 BA or UA controller, or an electrical system provided by the installer for NS630b to 1600. Electrical system example: part no. 51156904 and 51156904 in the sourcechangeover system catalogue.

## Accessory:

7 coupling accessory (downstream connection) for NS 100 to 630

## Source-changeover system without a controller

In this case, the automatic-control system to initiate changeovers between the Normal and Replacement sources under predefined conditions must be provided by the installation designer.


## Source-changeover system with a controller

In this case, changeovers between the Normal and Replacement sources under predefined conditions are initiated by a Merlin Gerin controller.


## Coupling accessory

This accessory may be used with the source-changeover system (with or without a controller) to facilitate connections.


7

## Automatismes associés

When used with a remote-controlled source-changeover system, the BA or UA controllers initiate the automatic changeover operations according to userdefined sequences.


BA controller


UA controller
 the ACP plate, the IVE unit and the circuit breaker operating mechanisms. If this voltage is the same as the distribution-system voltage, the Normal and Replacement sources can be used directly for the power supply. If not, a BC-type or equivalent isolation transformer must be used.

Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection
and accessories
Compact NB50 and 100


## Compact NB250 to 600



Compact NB250


# Installation, connection and accessories Compact NB50 and 100 



Installation positions

## Installation

Compact NB50 and 100 circuit breakers may be mounted vertically, horizontally or flat on their back without any derating of characteristics.
They are designed for easy installation in the various types of switchboards of each market and country.
Mounting on a DIN rail is possible using a special adapter.
Plug-in and withdrawable versions are not available for these circuit breakers.


Mounting on a backplate


Mounting on rails


Mounting on symmetrical rails (with adapter)

## Front connection of bars or cables with lugs



The Compact NB50 to 100 devices are equipped as standard with terminals comprising snap-in nuts with screws (M8) for direct connection to insulated bars or cables with lugs.

## Insulation of live parts

## Terminal shields

Ter minal shields are sealable insulating accessories used for protection against direct contact with power circuits (degree of protection IP 40, IK07). They are supplied with sealing accessories.

## Phase barriers

Phase barriers are safety accessories for maximum insulation at the power-connection points.
■ they clip easily onto the circuit breaker.

- not compatible with terminal shields.


Terminal shields


Phase barriers


Common-point changeover contacts can be used to remote circuit-breaker status information for indications, electrical locking, relays, etc.

## Indication contacts

Contacts are available in three versions that all comply with international standard IEC 60947-5 and offer the following indication functions:
■ OF (open / closed): indicates the position of the circuit-breaker contacts
■ SD (trip indication): indicates that the circuit-breaker has tripped due to: -overload

- short-circuit

口operation of a voltage release.
Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
■ OF + SD
Electrical characteristics of indication contacts
Rated thermal current (A) 6

| Minimum load | 6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 mA at 24 V |  |


| Utilisation category (IEC 60947-5-1) | AC12 | AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operational | 24 V | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | 1 |
| current (A) | 48 V | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
|  | 110 V | 6 | 5 | 0.8 | 0.05 |
|  | $220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6 | 4 | - | - |
|  | 250 V | - | - | 0.3 | 0.03 |
|  | $380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6 | 3 | - | - |
|  | $660 / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6 | 0.1 | - | - |

## Remote tripping

## MX shunt release

The MX release trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage rises above $0.7 \times$ Un. Control signals can be of the impulse type ( $\geqslant 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) or maintained.

## Operation

When the circuit breaker has been tripped by a release, it must be reset locally. MN or MX tripping has priority over manual closing. In the presence of a standing trip order, the main contacts cannot be closed, even temporarily.

## Mechanical characteristics

■ endurance: 50\% of the rated circuit-breaker mechanical endurance

- releases snap in behind the front of the circuit breaker
connection using wires with a cross-sectional area of up to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, to a built-in terminal block.


## Electrical characteristics

- consumption:
- pick-up (MX): < 10 W
a seal-in (MN): < 5 VA.
- response time < 50 ms .


# Installation, connection and auxiliaries Compact NB250 to 600 



## Installation

Compact NB250 to 600 circuit breakers may be mounted vertically, horizontally or flat on their back without any derating of characteristics.
They are designed for easy installation in the various types of switchboards used around the world.
Plug-in and withdrawable versions are not available for these circuit breakers.
Installation positions


## Connection

## Front connection to bars or cables with lugs

Compact NB50 and 100 circuit breakers are equipped as standard with terminals receiving snap-in nuts and screws (M8 for NB250, M10 for NB400 and 600) for direct connection of insulated bars or cables with lugs. Terminal extensions (right-angle, edgewise, spreaders) are available to solve all connection problems. For Compact NB600, connection most often requires the 52.5 mm or 70 mm pitch spreaders.

## Lugs

Lugs are different for copper and aluminium cables.
They are supplied with phase barriers and are compatible with the long terminal shields.

- the small lugs for copper cables may be used for cables with the following cross-sectional areas: - 120, 150 or $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NB250) - 240 or $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NB400 and 600).

Crimping by hexagonal barrels or punching

- the small lugs for aluminium cables may be used for cables with the following cross-sectional areas: - 150 or $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NB250) 미 240 or $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NB400 and 600).
Crimping by hexagonal barrels.


## Spreaders

Spreaders increase the pitch of the terminals. They are not compatible with terminal shields.


Right-angle terminal extensions


Straight terminal extensions for NB250


Edgewise terminal extensions for NB400 and 600


Small lug for copper cables


Small lug for aluminium cables


Spreaders


Front connection of bare cables
Bare-cable connectors for Compact NB circuit breakers may be used for both copper and aluminium cables.
1-cable connectors for Compact NB250
The connectors snap directly onto the device terminals or clip onto right-angle and straight terminal extensions as well as spreaders.


Distribution connector for Compact NB250


1-cable connector for Compact NB250


1-cable and 2-cable connectors for Compact NB400 and 600

## Insulation of live parts

## Terminal shields

Sealable insulating accessories are used for protection against direct contact with power circuits (degree of protection IP 40, IK07). They are supplied with sealing accessories.

## Terminal-shield selection

- Mandatory for voltages > 400 V
- Special shield for Compact NB400 and 600 with spreaders.



## Phase barriers

These safety accessories provide maximum insulation between phases at the power connection points. They: - clip easily onto the circuit breaker

■ are not compatible with terminal shields
■ version spécifique pour socle.


Phase barriers


Rear insulating screens

# Installation, connection and auxiliaries Compact NB250 to 600 (cont.) 



Indication contacts

## Indication contacts

These common-point changeover contacts can be used to remote circuit-breaker status information for indications, electrical locking, relays, etc.
They comply with international standard IEC 60947-5.

## Functions

■ OF (open / closed): indicates the position of the circuit-breaker contacts
■ SD (trip indication): indicates that the circuit-breaker has tripped due to: $\square$ overload

- short-circuit
- operation of a voltage release
- operation of the "push-to-trip" button

Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
$■$ SDE (fault trip indication): indicates that the circuit-breaker has tripped due to: - overload
$\square$ short-circuit
Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset. Installation
■ One model serves for all indication functions, depending on where it is fitted in the circuit breaker. The contacts snap into slots behind the front of the circuit breaker. On a Compact NB250N, the SDE function requires the SDE actuator.
Electrical characteristics of indication contacts

| Rated thermal current (A) | 6 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum load | 10 mA |  |  |  |
| Utilisation category (IEC 60947-5-1) | AC12 | AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |
| Operational 24 V | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | 1 |
| current (A) 48 V | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| 110 V | 6 | 5 | 0.8 | 0.05 |
| 220/240 V | 6 | 4 | - | - |
| 250 V | - | - | 0.3 | 0.03 |
| $380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6 | 3 | - | - |
| 660/690 V | 6 | 0.1 |  | - |


$M X$ or $M N$ release

## Remote tripping

MX or MN releases are used to trip the circuit breaker.

## MN undervoltage release

This release trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage drops below the tripping threshold:
$\square$ tripping threshold between 0.35 and 0.7 times the rated voltage
■ circuit-breaker closing is possible only if the voltage exceeds 0.85 times the rated voltage.
Circuit-breaker tripping by an MN release meets the requirements of standard IEC 60947-2.

## Delay unit for an MN release

The delay unit eliminates nuisance tripping due to voltage dips lasting $\leqslant 200 \mathrm{~ms}$.
It is used in conjunction with:

- 250 V DC MN release, control voltage 220/240 V AC
- 48 V DC MN release, control voltage 48 V AC.


## MX shunt release

The MX release trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage rises above $0.7 \times$ Un. Control signals can be of the impulse type ( $\geqslant 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) or maintained.

## Operation

When the circuit breaker has been tripped by an MN or MX release, it must be reset locally.
MN or MX tripping has priority over manual closing. In the presence of a standing
trip order, the main contacts cannot be closed, even temporarily.

## Mechanical characteristics

■ endurance: 50\% of the rated circuit-breaker mechanical endurance

- releases snap in behind the front of the circuit breaker

■ connection using wires with a cross-sectional area of up to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, to a built-in terminal block.

## Electrical characteristics

- consumption:
- pick-up (MX): < 10 W
- seal-in (MN):<5 VA

■ response time < 50 ms .

## Padlocking

Locking in the OFF position guarantees isolation as defined by the IEC 947-2 standard. Devices may be locked by up to three padlocks, shackle diameter 5 to 8 mm (not supplied).


Locking of the toggle using a removable device.


Locking of the toggle using a fixed device.

## Front-panel escutcheons

These optional auxiliaries, mounted on the front panel, ensure a degree of protection IP 40, IK 07.


Front-panel escutcheon, secured to the panel from the front.


Toggle cover:
■ degree of protection IP 43,
IK 07

- fits on the front of the circuit breaker.


## Sealing accessories

This option includes the elements required to fit lead seals to prevent:

- front removal

■ access to auxiliaries

- terminal-shield removal

■ access to power connections.


Sealing accessories

Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection and accessories Compact NS80H-MA, NSC100N

量


Front accessory for NSC100N (45 mm standard)


45 mm front

## Compact NSA160



# Installation, connection and accessories Compact NS80H-MA, NSC100N and NSA160 



Installation

## Installation

Compact NS80H-MA and NSC100N circuit breakers may be mounted vertically, horizontally or flat on their back without any derating of characteristics. They are designed for easy installation in the various types of switchboards of each market and country
Mounting on a DIN rail is possible using a special adapter.
The NSA160 circuit breaker may be mounted exclusively on a DIN rail.
These three circuit breakers are available in the fixed, front-connection version


NS80H-MA and NSC100N: mounting on backplate or mounting plate.


NS80H-MA and NSC100N: mounting on DIN rail (optional). NSA160: mounting on DIN rail (standard).


Standard 45 mm front optional on NSC100N standard on NSA160.


## Front connection of bare cables

Compact NS80H-MA, NSC100N and NSA160 circuit breakers are equipped as standard with terminals for the connection of bare copper or aluminium cables from 1.5 to $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

## Distribution connector

This connector screws directly to the circuit-breaker terminal. It is used to connect up to three cables:


Distribution connector

■ flexible cables from 1 to $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
■ rigid cables from 1.5 to $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

- with crimped or self-crimping ferrules from 1.5 to $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.


## Insulation of live parts

## Terminal shields

Terminal shields are sealable insulating accessories used for protection against direct contact with power circuits (degree of protection IP 40). They are supplied with sealing accessories.
For voltages $\geqslant 500 \mathrm{~V}$, terminal shields are mandatory.


Terminal shields


Indication contacts
Common-point changeover contacts provide remote circuitbreaker status information. They can be used for indications, electrical locking, relaying, etc.

## Indication contacts

A single type of contact, complying with the IEC 60947-5 international recommendation, provides different indication functions, depending on the position where it is inserted in the device.
■ OF (open/closed) - indicates the position of the circuit breaker contacts
■ SD (trip indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to:
$\square$ an overload

- a short-circuit
- an earth fault (Compact NSC100N and NSA160)
a operation of a voltage release.
Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
■ SDV (earth fault indication) - inserted in the Vigi module on Compact NSC100N and NSA160 devices, it indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to an earth fault. Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
All the above auxiliary contacts are also available in "low-level" versions capable of switching very low loads (e.g. for the control of PLCs or electronic circuits)


## Characteristics

| Contacts |  | Standard |  |  | Low level |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated thermal current (A) |  | 6 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Minimum load |  | 10 mA at 24 V |  |  | 1 mA at 4 V |  |  |  |
| Utilisation category (IEC 60947-5-1) |  | AC12 AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |  | AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |
| Operational | 24 V | 66 | 2.5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| current (A) | 48 V | 66 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5 | 3 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
|  | 110 V | 65 | 0.8 | 0.05 | 5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.05 |
|  | 220/240 V | 64 | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - |
|  | 250 V | - - | 0.3 | 0.03 | 5 | - | 0.3 | 0.03 |
|  | 380/440 V | 63 | - | - | 5 | 1.5 | - | - |



MX or MN voltage release

## Remote tripping

MX or MN voltage releases are used to trip the circuit breaker.

## MN undervoltage release

This release trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage drops below a tripping threshold:
$\square$ tripping threshold between 0.35 and 0.7 times the rated voltage
$\square$ circuit breaker closing is possible only if the voltage exceeds 0.85 times the rated voltage.
Circuit breaker tripping by an MN release meets the requirements of standard IEC 60947-2
Time-delay unit for an MN release (Compact NS80H-MA)
Eliminates nuisance tripping due to transient voltage dips lasting $\leqslant 200 \mathrm{~ms}$ :
It is used in conjunction with:
■ a 250 V DC MN release, control voltage 220/240 V AC
■ a 48 V DC MN release, control voltage 48 V AC.

## MX shunt release

Trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage rises above $0.7 \times$ Un.
Control signals can be of the impulse type ( $\geqslant 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) or maintained.

## Operation

When the circuit breaker has been tripped by an MN or MX release, it must be reset locally.
MN or MX tripping takes priority over manual closing.
In the presence of a standing trip order, closing of the contacts, even temporary, is not possible.

## Mechanical characteristics

■ endurance is equal to $50 \%$ of the mechanical endurance of the circuit breaker
$\square$ the releases clip in behind the front cover
■ connection using wires up to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to integrated terminal blocks.

## Electrical characteristics

■ consumption:
a pick-up (MX): < 10 W
$\square$ seal-in (MN): < 5 VA
■ response time: < 50 ms

Installation, connection and accessories
Compact NS80H-MA, NSC100N and NSA160 (cont.)


Compact NS8OH-MA with a direct rotary handle


Compact NS80H-MA with an extended rotary handle

## Rotary handles

There are two types of rotary handle:

- direct rotary handle
- extended rotary handle.

There are two models:

- standard with a black handle
- VDE with a red handle and yellow front for machine-tool control.

Direct rotary handle (NS80H-MA and NSC100N)
Degree of protection IP40, IK07.
The direct rotary handle maintains:

- visibility of and access to trip unit settings
- suitability for isolation

■ indication of the three positions O (OFF), I (ON) and tripped

- access to the "push to trip" button
- circuit breaker locking capability in the OFF position by one to three padlocks, hasp diameter $\varnothing 5$ to 8 mm (not supplied).
It replaces the circuit-breaker front cover.
Accessories transform the standard direct rotary handle for the following situations:
- motor control centre (MCC) switchboards:
a door opening disabled when the circuit breaker is ON
$\square$ circuit-breaker closing is disabled if the door is open
- a higher degree of protection (IP43, IK07)

■ machine-tool control, complying with CNOMO E03.81.501, IP 54, IK08.

## Extended rotary handle

Degree of protection IP 55, IK08
This handle makes it possible to operate circuit breakers installed inside switchboards, from the switchboard front.
It maintains:

- suitability for isolation

■ indication of the three positions O (OFF), I (ON) and tripped
■ access to trip unit settings, when the switchboard door is open

- circuit breaker locking capability in the OFF position by one to three padlocks, hasp diameter 5 to 8 mm (not supplied).
The door cannot be opened if the circuit breaker is ON or locked.
The extended rotary handle is made up of:
■ a unit that replaces the front cover of the circuit breaker (secured by screws)
- an assembly (handle and front plate) on the door that is always secured in the same position, whether the circuit breaker is installed vertically or horizontally ■ an extension shaft that must be adjusted to the distance (min/max distance between back of circuit breaker and door is $185 / 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).


## Locking systems

Locking in the OFF position guarantees isolation as per IEC 60947-2.
Padlocking systems can receive up to three padlocks with hasp diameters ranging from 5 to 8 mm (padlocks not supplied).


Toggle locking using a removable device

## Outgoing-circuit identification

Compact NS80H-MA and NSC100N devices come with clip-in labels for hand written indications.
It is also possible to use pre-printed Telemecanique labels (part number AB1-** (8 digits).


[^5]Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection
and accessories
Compact NS100 to 630 (fixed version)


Compact NS100 to 630
(withdrawable version)


## Installation, connection and accessories Compact NS100 to 630

## Installation

Fixed circuit breakers
Compact circuit breakers may be mounted vertically, horizontally or flat on their back without any derating of characteristics. They are designed for easy installation in the various types of switchboards of each market and country.


Mounting on a backplate (solid or slotted)


Mounting on rails


Mounting on a Prisma functional mounting plate.

The plug-in configuration makes it possible to: ■ extract and/or rapidly replace the circuit breaker without having to touch connections
■ allow for the addition of future circuits at a later date.


Compact NS250H on a plug-in base


Installation

Circuit breaker on a plug-in base


Mounting on a backplate


Mounting through a front panel


Mounting on rails

Protection against direct contacts with power circuits

- circuit breaker plugged in = IP4
- circuit breaker removed = IP2.
- circuit breaker removed, base equipped with shutters = IP4

Parts of a plug-in configuration

- Compact circuit breaker

■ set of power connectors added to the circuit breaker

- plug-in base for mounting on a backplate or on rails
- insulating screen, for use when the circuit breaker is installed on a backplate with front connections
- safety trip, installed on the circuit breaker, that causes automatic tripping if the circuit breaker is ON, before engaging or withdrawing it. The safety trip does not prevent circuit breaker operation, even when in the disconnected position - mandatory short terminal shields.


## Accessories

Insulating accessories can be used to:
■ protect against direct contac

- increase insulation between phases
- disconnected position - the power circuits are disconnected, but the circuit breaker is still on the chassis and may still be operated (ON, OFF, push-to-trip).
- the circuit breaker may be locked using 1 to 3 padlocks (hasp diameter 5 to 8 mm ), to prevent connection.
- the auxiliaries can be tested (with manual auxiliary connector).


Compact NS250H on a withdrawable chassis

Circuit breaker on a withdrawable chassis


Connected


Disconnected


Removed

The chassis is made up of two side plates installed on the base and two other plates mounted on the circuit breaker.

## Accessories

- auxiliary contacts for installation on the fixed part, indicating the "connected" and "disconnected" positions
- toggle collar for circuit breakers with a toggle mounted through a front panel, intended to maintain the degree of protection whatever the position of the circuit breaker (supplied with a toggle extension)
$\square$ keylock which, depending on the bolt fitted, can be used to:
a prevent insertion for connection
- lock the circuit breaker in the connected or disconnected positions.
$\square$ telescopic shaft for extended rotary handles.


Installation

## Front and rear connections

Fixed, plug-in and withdrawable Compact devices may all be equipped with front and rear connections.
Fixed device


Plug-in and withdrawable devices


Front connection


Rear connection


Rear connection through a backplate


## Connection of fixed devices

## Front connection of bars or cables with lugs

The Compact NS100 to NS630 devices are equipped as standard with terminals comprising snap-in nuts with screws (M8 for NS100 to 250, M10 for NS400 to 630) for direct connection to insulated bars or cables with lugs.
Additional terminal extensions (right-angle, edgewise spreaders) are available for all connection
requirements. Spreaders ( 52.5 or 70 mm pitch) may be fitted on the Compact NS400 to 630 .

## Lugs



Lugs are different for copper and aluminium cables. They are supplied with phase barriers and are compatible with the long terminal shields. - the small lugs for copper cables may be used for cables with the following cross-sectional areas: - 120, 150 or $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NS100 to 250) - 240 or $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NS400 to 630).

Crimping by hexagonal barrels or punching.

- the small lugs for aluminium cables may be used for cables with the following cross-sectional areas: - 150 or $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NS100 to 250) - 240 or $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (NS400 to 630). Crimping by hexagonal barrels.


## Spreaders

Spreaders increase the pitch of the terminals.
They are not compatible with terminal shields on the Compact NS 100 to 250.
The one-piece spreader increases the pitch, thus making it possible to use the connection accessories
 of a larger device (e.g. a Compact NS100 to 250 can be fitted with the accessories of a Compact NS400 to 630 ). The one-piece spreader also provides protection against direct contact (see page xxxxx).


Right-angle terminal extensions


Straight terminal extensions for NS100 to 250


Edgewise terminal extensions for NS400 to 630


Small lug for copper cables


Small lug for aluminium cables


Spreaders


One-piece spreader


## Front connection of bare cables

Bare-cable connectors for Compact NS devices may be used for both copper and aluminium cables.
1-cable connectors for Compact NS100 to 250
The connectors snap directly on to the device terminals or clip onto right-angle and straight terminal extensions as well as spreaders.

## 1-cable and 2-cable connectors for Compact NS400 to 630

The connectors are screwed to device terminals or right-angle terminal extensions.
Distribution connectors for Compact NS100 to 250 These connectors are screwed directly to device terminals. Phase barriers are supplied with distribution connectors, but may be replaced by long terminal shields. Each connector can receive six cables with cross-sectional areas ranging from 1.5 to $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ each.
Polybloc distribution block for Compact NS100 to 630 The Polybloc connects directly to the device terminals and is used to connect up to six or nine flexible or rigid cables with cross-sectional areas not exceeding $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, to each pole. Connection is made to spring terminals without screws.


1-cable connector for NS100 to 250


1-cable connector for NS400 to 630


2-cable connector for NS400 to 630


Distribution connector for NS100 to 250


Polybloc distribution block for NS100 to 250

## Rear connection

Rear connections for bars or cables with lugs are available in two lengths. Bars may be positioned flat, on edge or at $45^{\circ}$ angles depending on how the rear connections are positioned.
The rear connections are simply fitted to the device connection terminals. All combinations of rear connection lengths and positions are possible on a given device. The device is mounted on a backplate. For the connection of cables without lugs, the 1-cable connectors for Compact NS100 to 250 may be simply clipped onto the rear connections.


Four positions


Connection
of bare cables
to NS100 to 250

# Installation, connection and accessories Compact NS100 to 630 (cont.) 

## Connection of plug-in devices

## Connection of bars or cables with lugs

The plug-in base is equipped with terminals which, depending on their orientation, serve for front and rear connection. For rear connection of a base mounted on a backplate, the terminals must be replaced by insulated, long right-angle terminal extensions.
For Compact NS630 devices, connection most often requires the 52.5 or 70 mm pitch spreaders
Connection accessories
See the "Connection of fixed devices" section.


## Connection of bare cables

All terminals may be equipped with bare-cable connectors. See the "Connection of fixed devices" section.


Plug-in base for Compact NS100 to 250 equipped with 1 -cable connectors


Plug-in base for Compact NS400 to 630 equipped with 2-cable connectors


One-piece spreader

## One-piece spreader

Connection of large cables may require an increase in the distance between the device terminals. The onepiece spreader is an accessory that can also be fitted on Interpact INS switch-disconnectors. It offers the following features:
■ increases the pitch of the circuit-breaker terminals to correspond to that of the upstream device - compatible with all the connection accessories available for the upstream device (connectors, terminal extensions, etc.)
■ enhances insulation between phases in comparison with standard spreaders.

|  | NS100 to 250 | NS400 to 630 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pitch without spreaders (mm) | 35 | 45 |
| Pitch with standard spreaders (mm) | 45 | 52.5 or 70 |
| Pitch with one-piece spreader (mm) | 45 | 70 |

## Mounting

When equipped with a one-piece spreader, Compact NS circuit breakers may be installed either at the back of a switchboard or on the front panel with a raiser. $\square$ devices with different frame sizes can thus be aligned in the switchboard
$\square$ the same mounting plate can be used for all devices (including Interpact INS switch-disconnectors).


Mounting at the back of a switchboard


Mounting on the front panel with a raiser


Connection and insulation accessories are identical to those for Interpact INS switch-disconnectors


Compact NS equipped with terminal shields.

## Insulation of live parts

## Terminal shields

Terminal shields are sealable insulating accessories used for protection against direct contact with power circuits (degree of protection IP40, IK07). They are supplied with sealing accessories.

## Terminal-shield selection

- fixed circuit breaker, front connection - long terminal shields
■ fixed circuit breaker, rear connection - short terminal shields.
■ for voltages $\geqslant 500 \mathrm{~V}$, terminal shields are mandatory. ■ for voltages > 600 V , special connection kit with terminal shields and insulating screens
■ for Compact NS400 to 630 with spreaders, special
terminal shields for spreaders
■ for withdrawable circuit breaker (plug-in and chassis type), short terminal shields on the device are mandatory. Terminal shields on the base are possible. Long terminal shields for plug-in bases are used to: ■ protect against direct contact with power circuits
(degree of protection IP40, IK07)
- increase insulation between phases.

Insulating accessories for plug-in bases include: ■ an adapter offering the same connection possibilities as the circuit breaker

- long terminal shields for the plug-in base.


## Phase barriers

Phase barriers are safety accessories for maximum insulation at the power-connection points:
■ they clip easily onto the circuit breaker

- not compatible with terminal shields
- special version for plug-in bases


## Rear insulating screens

Screens are safety accessories for insulation between connections and the backplate. They are compatible with terminal shields and phase barriers.


Terminal shields


Phase barriers



Compact NS100/160/250


Compact NS400 to 630

## Connection of electrical auxiliaries

## Fixed configuration

Auxiliary circuits exit the device through a knock-out in the front cover.


## Plug-in and withdrawable configurations



## Automatic auxiliary connectors

Auxiliary circuits exit the circuit breaker via one to three automatic auxiliary connectors (nine wires each). These are made up of:
■ a moving part, connected to the circuit breaker via a support (one support per circuit breaker)
■ a fixed part, mounted on the plug-in base, equipped with connectors for bare cables up to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
Selection of automatic auxiliary connectors.
For Compact NS400 to 630, connection wires for the options installed with trip unit STR53UE also exit via the automatic auxiliary connectors.


Manual auxiliary connector for withdrawable configurations
Withdrawable circuit breakers may be equipped with one to three plugs with nine wires each. In "disconnected" position, the auxiliaries remain connected and can therefore be tested by operating the circuit breaker.


Nine-wire manual auxiliary connector
ach auxiliary is equipped with a terminal block with numbered terminals for connection of wires up to:

- $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for auxiliary contacts and voltage releases
- $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for the motor-mechanism module.


## Installation, connection and accessories Compact NS100 to 630 (cont.)



Changeover contacts

All the auxiliary contacts opposite are also available in "low-level" versions capable of switching very low loads (e.g. for the control of PLCs or electronic circuits).

## Indication contacts

Common-point changeover contacts are used to remote circuit-breaker status information and can thus be used for indications, electrical locking, relaying, etc. They comply with the IEC 60947-5 international recommendation.

## Functions

■ OF (open/closed) - indicates the position of the circuit breaker contacts
■ SD (trip indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to: - an overload

- a short-circuit
- an earth fault
- operation of a voltage release
- operation of the "push to trip" button
a disconnection when the device is ON.
Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
- SDE (fault indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to:
- an overload
- a short-circuit
- an earth fault.

Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
$■$ SDV (Earth fault indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to an earth fault.
Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
■ CAM (early-make or early-break function) - indicates the position of the rotary
handle. Used in particular for advanced opening of safety trip devices (early break) or to energise a control device prior to circuit-breaker closing (early make).
■ CE / CD (connected/disconnected position) - microswitch type carriage switches
for withdrawable circuit breakers

## Installation

- OF, SD, SDE and SDV functions - a single type of contact provides all these different indication functions, depending on the position where it is inserted in the device. The contacts clip into slots behind the front cover of the circuit breaker (or the Vigi module for the SDV function).
The SDE function on a circuit breaker equipped with a thermal-magnetic trip unit requires the SDE actuator.
■ CAM function - the contact fits into the rotary-handle unit (direct or extended).
■ CE / CD (connected/disconnected) function - two parts must be fitted on the fixed and moving parts of the chassis
Electrical characteristics of auxiliary contacts

| Contacts | Standard |  | Low level |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated thermal current (A) | 6 |  | 5 |  |
| Minimum load | 10 mA at 24 V |  | 1 mA at 4 V |  |
| Utilisation cat. (IEC 60947-5-1) | AC12 AC15 | DC12 DC14 | AC12 AC15 | DC12 DC14 |
| Operational 24 V | 66 | 2.51 | 53 | 5 |
| current (A) $\quad 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 66 | 2.50 .2 | 53 | 2.50 .2 |
| 110 V | 65 | 0.80 .05 | 52.5 | 0.80 .05 |
| 220/240 V | 64 | - - | 52 | - - |
| 250 V | - - | 0.30 .03 | 5 | 0.30 .03 |
| $380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 63 | - - | 51.5 | - - |
| 660/690 V | 60.1 | - - | - - | - - |



Compact NS250L with a direct rotary handle


Compact NS250L with an extended rotary handle

## Rotary handles

There are two types of rotary handle:

- direct rotary handle

■ extended rotary handle.
There are two models:
■ standard with a black handle
■ VDE with a red handle and yellow front for machine-tool control.

## Direct rotary handle

Degree of protection IP40, IK07.
The direct rotary handle maintains:

- visibility of and access to trip unit settings
- suitability for isolation

■ indication of the three positions O (OFF), I (ON) and tripped

- access to the "push to trip" button
- circuit breaker locking capability in the OFF position by one to three padlocks, hasp diameter 5 to 8 mm (not supplied).
It replaces the circuit-breaker front cover.
Accessories transform the standard direct rotary handle for the following situations: ■ motor control centre (MCC) switchboards:
$\square$ door opening disabled when the circuit breaker is ON
$\square$ circuit-breaker closing is disabled if the door is open
■ a higher degree of protection (IP43, IK07)
■ machine-tool control, complying with CNOMO E03.81.501, IP54, IK08.


## Extended rotary handle

Degree of protection IP 55, IK08
This handle makes it possible to operate circuit breakers installed inside switchboards, from the switchboard front.
It maintains:

- suitability for isolation

■ indication of the three positions O (OFF), I (ON) and tripped
$\square$ access to trip unit settings, when the switchboard door is open
■ circuit breaker locking capability in the OFF position by one to three padlocks, hasp diameter 5 to 8 mm (not supplied).
The door cannot be opened if the circuit breaker is ON or locked.
The extended rotary handle is made up of:
■ a unit that replaces the front cover of the circuit breaker (secured by screws)

- an assembly (handle and front plate) on the door that is always secured in the same position, whether the circuit breaker is installed vertically or horizontally ■ an extension shaft that must be adjusted to the distance. The min/max distance between the back of circuit breaker and door is:
- 185 to 600 mm for Compact NS100 to 250
- 210 to 625 mm for Compact NS400 to 630.

For withdrawable configurations, the extended rotary handle is also available with a telescopic shaft with two stable positions.


MX or MN voltage release

## Remote tripping

MX or MN voltage releases are used to trip the circuit breaker.

## MN undervoltage release

This release trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage drops below a tripping threshold:

- tripping threshold between 0.35 and 0.7 times the rated voltage
- circuit breaker closing is possible only if the voltage exceeds 0.85 times the rated voltage.
Circuit breaker tripping by an MN release meets the requirements of standard IEC 60947-2.
Time-delay unit for an MN release
Eliminates nuisance tripping due to transient voltage dips lasting 200 ms .
It is used in conjunction with:
■ a 250 V DC MN release, control voltage 220/240 V AC
- a 48 V DC MN release, control voltage 48 V AC.


## MX shunt release

Trips the circuit breaker when the control voltage rises above $0.7 \times$ Un.
Control signals can be of the impulse type ( $\geqslant 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) or maintained.

## Operation

When the circuit breaker has been tripped by an MN or MX release, it must be reset locally.
MN or MX tripping takes priority over manual closing.
In the presence of a standing trip order, closing of the contacts, even temporary, is not possible.

## Mechanical characteristics

- endurance is equal to $50 \%$ of the mechanical endurance of the circuit breaker
- the releases clip in behind the front cover
- connection using wires up to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, to integrated terminal blocks.

Electrical characteristics

- consumption:
- pick-up (MX): < 10 W
$\square$ seal-in (MN and MNR): < 5 VA
■ response time: < 50 ms .


Compact NS250H with motor mechanism


1 contact position indicator (suitability for isolation)
2 outgoing-circuit identification labels
3 spring status indicator (charged, discharged)
4 locking device (keylock)
5 locking device (OFF position), using 1 to 3 padlocks, hasp diameter 5 to 8 mm, not supplied
6 manual spring-charging lever
7 I (ON) pushbutton
8 O (OFF) pushbutton
9 manual/auto mode selection switch. The position of this switch can be indicated remotely
10 coperations counter (Compact NS400/630)

## Motor-mechanism module

When equipped with a motor-mechanism module, Compact NS circuit breakers feature very high mechanical endurance as well as easy and sure operation:
$\square$ all circuit-breaker indications and information remain visible and accessible,
including trip-unit settings and indications;
■ suitability for isolation is maintained and padlocking remains possible;

- double insulation of the front face.


## Applications

■ local motor-driven operation, centralised operation, automatic distribution control - normal/standby source changeover or switching to a replacement source to optimise energy costs
■ load shedding and reconnection to optimise energy costs

- synchrocoupling.

Automatic operation
■ circuit-breaker ON and OFF controlled by two impulse-type or maintained control signals
■ automatic spring charging following voluntary tripping (by MN or MX), with standard wiring
■ mandatory manual reset following tripping due to an electrical fault.

## Manual operation

■ transfer to manual mode using a switch (9) with possibility of remote mode indication
■ circuit-breaker ON and OFF controlled by 2 pushbuttons

- recharging of stored-energy system by pumping the lever 9 times
- padlocking in OFF position.


## Installation and connection

All installation (fixed, plug-in/withdrawable) and connection possibilities are maintained.
Motor-mechanism module connections are made behind its front cover to integrated terminals, for cables up to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.

## Accessories

■ keylock for locking in OFF position
■ operations counter for the Compact NS400 and NS630, indicating the number of ON and OFF cycles. The counter must be installed on the front of the motormechanism module.

| Characteristics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telecommande |  | MT100 to MT630 |
| Response time (ms) | opening closing | $\begin{aligned} & <600 \\ & <80 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rate | cycles/minute max. | 4 |
| Control voltage (V) | DC | $\begin{aligned} & 24 / 30-48 / 60 \\ & 110 / 130-250 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\overline{\text { AC 50/60 Hz }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48(50 \mathrm{~Hz})-110 / 130 \\ & 220 / 240-380 / 440 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Consumption | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { DC (W) } & \begin{array}{l} \text { opening } \\ \text { closing } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \leqslant 500 \\ & \leqslant 500 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { AC (VA) } & \begin{array}{l} \text { opening } \\ \text { closing } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \leqslant 500 \\ & \leqslant 500 \end{aligned}$ |

## Electrical endurance

Circuit breaker + motor-mechanism module, in thousands of operations
(IEC 60947-2), at 440 V.



Compact NS630L with voltage-presence indicator


Compact NS630H with current-transformer module


Compact NS250L with ammeter module

## Indications and measurement

## Voltage presence indicator

The indicator detects and indicates that circuit breaker terminals are supplied with power.

## Installation

■ in the long or short terminal shields, via the knockouts
■ not compatible with the motor-mechanism module

- upstream or downstream of the circuit breaker
- degree of protection IP40, IK04.

Electrical characteristics
Operates on all networks with voltages ranging from 220 to 550 V AC.

## Current-transformer module

This module enables direct connection of a measurement device such as an ammeter or a Dialpact power meter (not supplied).

## Installation

- directly on the downstream circuit-breaker terminals
- degree of protection IP40, IK04

■ class II insulation between front and the power circuits

- connection to 6 integrated terminals for cables up to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.


## Electrical characteristics

- transformer with 5 A secondary winding.

■ accuracy class 3 for the following output-power consumptions:

- rating 100 A : 1.6 VA
- rating $150 \mathrm{~A}: 3 \mathrm{VA}$
- rating $250 \mathrm{~A}: 5 \mathrm{VA}$
- rating 400/630A: 8 VA.


## Ammeter and Imax ammeter modules

## Ammeter module

Measures and displays (dial-type ammeter) the current of each phase (selection of phases by 3-position switch in front).

## Imax ammeter module

Measures and displays (dial-type ammeter) the maximum current flowing in the middle phase. The Imax value can be reset on the front.

## Installation

■ identical for both types of ammeter module

- directly on the downstream circuit-breaker terminals
- ammeter clips into module in any of four $90^{\circ}$ positions, i.e. can be installed of devices mounted both vertically and horizontally
- degree of protection IP40, IK04
- class II insulation between front and the power circuits.

Electrical characteristics

- ammeter module: accuracy clas 4.5
- Imax ammeter module:
- accuracy $\pm 6 \%$
$\square$ maximum currents are displayed only if they last at least 15 minutes.


Compact NS250H with insulation-monitoring module


Compact NS equipped with communicating auxiliary contacts and motor-mechanism module

## Insulation-monitoring module

This module detects and indicates an insulation drop on a load circuit (TN-S or TT systems).
Operation is identical to that of a Vigi module, but without circuit-breaker tripping. Indication by a red LED in front.
An auxiliary contact may be installed for remote insulation-drop indications.

## Installation

- directly on the downstream circuit-breaker terminals
- degree of protection: IP40, IK04
- double insulation of the front face.


## Electrical characteristics

■ settings: 100, 200, 500 and 1000 mA

- accuracy: $-50+0 \%$
$\square$ time delay following drop: 5 to 10 seconds
■ AC-system voltage: 200 to 440 V AC and 440 to 550 V AC.


## Communication

Communicating versions of the auxiliary contacts and the motor-mechanism module also exist for integration in a Digipact communications system. They simply replace the standard electrical auxiliaries.
Using the STR53UE and STR43ME trip units equipped with the COM communications option, it is possible to transmit data to Digipact modules: $\square$ settings

- rms values of phase and neutral currents
- current of the most heavily loaded phase
- overload alarm in progress
- tripping cause (overload, short-circuit, etc.).


Withdrawable Compact NS equipped with communicating auxiliary contacts

Installation, connection and accessories
Compact NS100 to 630 (cont.)


Compact NS with toggle locked using a removable device

## Locking systems

Locking in the OFF position guarantees isolation as per IEC 60947-2.
Padlocking systems can receive up to three padlocks with hasp diameters ranging
from 5 to 8 mm (padlocks not supplied).

| Control device | Function | Means | Required <br> accessories |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Toggle | lock in OFF position | padlock | removable device |
|  | lock in OFF or <br> ON position | padlock | fixed device |
| Direct rotary handle | ock in OFF position | padlock |  |
|  | keylock | locking <br> device + keylock |  |
| MCC rotary handle | lock in OFF position | padlock |  |
| Rotary handle | lock in OFF position | padlock |  |
| Extended rotary handle | lock in OFF position, <br> door opening prevented | keylock | keylock |
| Motor mechanism | lock in OFF position, <br> motor mechanism <br> locked out | padlock | keylock |



Locking of the toggle using a removable device


Locking of the toggle using a fixed device


Locking of the rotary handle using a padlock or a keylock.


Heavy-duty insulating individual enclosure for Compact NS

## Individual enclosures

Compact and Vigicompact NS devices with two, three or four poles may be installed in individual enclosures.
All fixed, front connections are possible, except right-angle and edgewise terminal extensions. Spreaders may be installed in the enclosures intended for Interpact Compact and Vigicompact NS250 to 630 devices.
There are two models of enclosures:
■ heavy-duty metal individual enclosure, with:
a metal enclosure
$\square$ door with keylock and cut-out for rotary handle
$\square$ direct rotary handle (CNOMO, IP 55)
$\square$ device mounting plate
$\square$ removable plate (without holes) for cable entry through bottom.
$\square$ heavy-duty insulating individual enclosure, with:
$\square$ insulating enclosure

- transparent cover, screwed, lead sealable, with cut-out for rotary handle - extended rotary handle
a device mounting plate
$\square$ removable plates (without holes) for cable entry through bottom and/or top.


## Dimensions (W x H x D in mm)

$\square$ metal enclosures:

- Compact NS100 to 160:
- Vigicompact NS100 to 160:
- Compact NS250 to 400:
- Compact NS630:
- Vigicompact NS250 to 630:

■ insulating enclosures:
-Compact/Vigicompact NS100 to 160: $270 \times 360 \times 235$

- Compact NS250:
- Compact NS400 to 630:
- Vigicompact NS250 to 630:
$300 \times 400 \times 200$
$400 \times 500 \times 200$
$400 \times 600 \times 200$
$600 \times 800 \times 275$
$600 \times 800 \times 275$
$270 \times 360 \times 235$
$270 \times 540 \times 235$
$360 \times 720 \times 235$
$360 \times 720 \times 235$



## Installation, connection and accessories

 Compact NS100 to 630
## Escutcheons

Escutcheons are an optional feature mounted on the switchboard door. They increase the degree of protection to at least IP40, IK07.


Front-panel escutcheons for toggle and Vigi module (NSA160). Secures to the panel, from the front.


Toggle cover

- degree of protection IP43,

IK07

- fits on the front of the circuit breaker.


Front-panel escutcheon for rotary handle.
Secures to the panel by four screws, from the front.


Front-panel escutcheons for toggle and Vigi module (NSA160). Secures to the panel, from the front.

## Protection collar for toggle and Vigi module

Protection collars maintain the degree of protection, whatever the position of the device (connected, disconnected).
■ front-panel escutcheons are mandatory (same as those for rotary handles and ammeter modules). ■ collars are mounted on the device using two screws. - escutcheons are attached to the switchboard.

- a toggle extension is supplied with the collar.

For the insulation-monitoring module, use the same elements as for the Vigi module.
Front-panel escutcheons for motor mechanism,
 rotary handles, ammeter modules
Same as for fixed devices.

## Outgoing-circuit identification

Compact NS100 to 630 devices come with clip-in labels for hand-written indications. It is also possible to use pre-printed Telemecanique labels part number AB1-** : - Compact NS100 to 250: 8 digits
$\square$ Compact NS400 to 630: 16 digits.


Identification accessories

## Sealing accessories

This option includes the elements required to fit lead seals to prevent: - front removal

- rotary-handle removal
- opening of the motor-mechanism module
- access to auxiliaries

■ access to trip-unit settings

- trip-unit removal
- access to earth-fault protection settings

■ terminal-shield removal
■ access to power connections.


Sealing accessories

Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection
and accessories
Compact NS630b to 1600
(fixed version)


## Compact NS630 to 1600 (withdrawable version)



Spreader



Escutcheon


Transparent cover

Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection
and accessories
Compact NS630b to 1600

## Installation

## Fixed configuration

Compact NS630b to 1600 circuit breakers may be installed vertically, horizontally or flat on their back without any derating of characteristics.


Mounting on a backplate


Mounting on rails

The withdrawable configuration makes it possible to:

- extract and/or rapidly replace the circuit breaker without having to touch connections;
 later date.


Withdrawable Compact NS80OH


Withdrawable configuration
Compact NS630b to 1600 circuit breakers should be installed vertically only.


Mounting on a backplate


Device on mounting plate


Rear mounting on rails


Device on rails

The device may be in one of four positions on the chassis:

## ■ connected position. The power circuits

 and auxiliary contacts are all connected - test position. The power circuits are disconnected. The auxiliary contacts are still connected and the device can be operated electrically - disconnected position. The power circuits and auxiliary contacts are all disconnected, however the device is still mounted on the chassis. It can be operated manually (ON, OFF, "push to trip").- removed position. All circuits are disconnected. The device simply rests on the chassis rails and can be removed.


Connected


Test


Disconnected


Removed

The multifunctional chassis for Compact NS630b to 1600 devices is particularly suited for incoming circuit breakers. Features include:

- device connection and disconnection through a door, using a crank that can be stored in the chassis
- three positions (connected, test and disconnected) that are indicated:
- locally by a position indicator
$\square$ remotely by carriage switches (3 for the connected position, 2 for the disconnected position and 1 for the test position)
- circuit-breaker ON / OFF commands through a switchboard front panel.


## Locking

There are extensive locking possibilities:

- chassis locking in connected, disconnected and test positions using three padlocks and two keylocks, on the switchboard front panel
- door interlock (inhibits door opening with breaker in connected position)
- racking interlock (inhibits racking with door open)
- locking in each of the connected, disconnected and test positions during device connection or disconnection. Continuation to the next position requires pressing a release button to free the crank.


## Other safety function

Mismatch protection ensures that a circuit breaker is installed only in a chassis with compatible characteristics.


1 mismatch protection
2 door interlock
3 racking interlock
4 keylock locking
5 padlock locking
6 position indicator
7 chassis front plate (accessible with cubicle door closed)
8 crank entry
9 reset button
10 crank storage

Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection
and accessories
Compact NS630b to 1600 (cont.)

Compact NS630b to 1600 fixed and withdrawable devices can be connected using:
■ horizontal or vertical rear connections

- front connections
- mixed connections
- a combination of front and rear connections.


## Types of connection

## Front connection



## Rear connection

Horizontal


Vertical


Simply turn a horizontal rear connector $90^{\circ}$ to make it a vertical connector.

## Combination of front and rear connections



[^6]
## Front connection of fixed devices



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Special sets of connectors and terminal shields may be used to connect up to four $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ copper or aluminium cables for each phase．

## Bars

Fixed，front－connection Compact NS630b to 1600 devices are equipped with terminals comprising captive screws for direct connection of bars．
Other connection possibilities for bars include vertical－ connection adapters for edge－wise bars and spreaders to increase the pole pitch to 120 mm ．


Vertical－connection adapters


Spreaders．


## Bare cables



## Cables with lugs

Terminal extensions for cables with lugs are combined with the vertical－connection adapters．
One to four cables with crimped lugs（ $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ）may be connected
To ensure stability，spacers must be positioned between the terminal extensions．


Terminal extensions for cables with lugs


## Functions

and characteristics

## Installation, connection and accessories <br> Compact NS630b to 1600 (cont.)

## Rear connection of fixed devices





## Bars

Fixed, rear-connection Compact NS630b to 1600 devices equipped with horizontal or vertical connectors may be directly connected to flat or edge-wise bars, depending on the position of the connectors. Spreaders are available to increase the pole pitch to 120 mm .


Spreaders.


## Cables with lugs

Terminal extensions enable connection of one to four cables with crimped lugs ( $\leqslant 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
To ensure stability, spacers must be positioned between the terminal extensions



Terminal extensions for cables with lugs

## Front connection of withdrawable devices

## Bars



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## Cables with lugs

Terminal extensions enable connection of one to four cables with crimped lugs ( $\leqslant 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
To ensure stability, spacers must be positioned between the terminal extensions.


Terminal extensions for cables with lugs

## Rear connection of withdrawable devices



## Bars

Withdrawable, rear-connection Compact NS630b to 1600 devices equipped with horizontal or vertical connectors may be directly connected to flat or edgewise bars, depending on the position of the connectors. Spreaders are available to increase the pole pitch to 120 mm .


Spreaders


## Cables with lugs

Terminal extensions enable connection of one to four cables with crimped lugs ( $\leqslant 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
To ensure stability, spacers must be positioned between the terminal extensions.



Terminal extensions for cables with lugs


Compact NS equipped with terminal shields

## Insulation of live parts

## Terminal shields

Mounted on fixed, front-connection devices, terminal shields insulate power-connection points, particularly when cables with lugs are used


## Phase barriers

These barriers are flexible insulated partitions used to reinforce isolation of connection points in installations with busbars, whether insulated or not.
Barriers are installed vertically between front or rear connection terminals.


Phase barriers


Safety shutters

## Safety shutters

Mounted on the chassis, the safety shutters automatically block access to the disconnecting contact cluster when the device is in the disconnected or test positions (degree of protection IP 20). When the device is removed from its chassis, no live parts are accessible.
The shutters can be padlocked (padlock not supplied) to:

- prevent connection of the device

■ lock the shutters in the closed position.

## Connection of electrical auxiliaries

## Fixed devices

Connections are made directly to the auxiliaries once the front has been removed. Wires exit the circuit breaker through a knock-out in the top.


## Withdrawable devices

Auxiliary circuits are connected to terminal blocks located in the top part of the chassis.
The auxiliary terminal block is made up of a fixed and moving part. The two parts are in contact when the device is in the test and connected positions.



OF, SD and SDE changeover contacts

All the auxiliary contacts opposite are also available in "low-level" versions capable of switching very low loads (e.g. for the control of PLCs or electronic circuits).

## Indication contacts

## Contacts installed in the device

Changeover contacts are used to remote circuit-breaker status information and can thus be used for indications, electrical locking, relaying, etc.
They comply with the IEC 60947-5 international recommendation.

## Functions

■ OF (open/closed) - indicates the position of the main circuit breaker contacts
$\square$ SD (trip indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to:
-an overload

- a short-circuit
- an earth fault.
- operation of a voltage release
- operation of the "push to trip" button
adisconnection when the device is ON.
Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
■ SDE (fault indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to: -an overload
$\square$ a short-circuit
- an earth fault.

Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.

- CAF / CAO (early-make or early-break function) - indicates the position of the rotary handle. Used in particular for advanced opening of safety trip devices (early break) or to energise a control device prior to circuit-breaker closing (early make).


## Installation

■ OF, SD and SDE functions - a single type of contact provides all these different indication functions, depending on the position where it is inserted in the device.
The contacts clip into slots behind the front cover of the circuit breaker.
■ CAF / CAO function - the contact fits into the rotary-handle unit (direct or extended).
Electrical characteristics of the OF/SD/SDE/CAF/CAO auxiliary contacts

| Contacts | Standard |  |  | Low level |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated thermal current (A) | 6 |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Minimum load | 100 mA at 24 V |  |  | 1 mA at 4 V |  |  |
| Utilisation cat. (IEC 60947-5-1) | AC12 AC15 | DC12 | DC14 | AC12 AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |
| Operational 24 V | 66 | 2.5 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 1 |
| current (A) 48 V | 66 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 53 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| 110 V | 65 | 0.8 | 0.05 | 52.5 | 0.8 | 0.05 |
| 220/240 V | 64 | - | - | $5 \quad 2$ | - | - |
| 250 V | - - | 0.3 | 0.03 | 5 | 0.3 | 0.03 |
| $380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 63 | - | - | 51.5 | - | - |
| 660/690 V | 60.1 | - | - | - - | - | - |

## Connected, disconnected, test position carriage switches

A single type of changeover contact can be mounted optionally on the chassis to indicate, depending on the slot where it is installed:
$\square$ the connected (CE) position

- the disconnected (CD) position. This position is indicated when the required clearance for isolation of the power and auxiliary circuits is reached - the test (CT) position. In this position, the power circuits are disconnected and the auxiliary circuits are connected.


## Installation

■ contacts for the connected (CE), disconnected (CD) and test (CT) positions clip into the upper front section of the chassis.
Electrical characteristics of the CE/CD/CT auxiliary contacts

| Contacts | Standard |  | Low level |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated thermal current (A) | 8 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Minimum load | 100 mA at 24 V |  | 1 mA at 4 V |  |  |
| Utilisation cat. (IEC 60947-5-1) | AC12 AC15 | DC12 DC14 | AC12 AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |
| Operational 24 V | 86 | 2.51 | 53 | 5 | 1 |
| current (A) 48 V | 86 | 2.50 .2 | 53 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| 110 V | 85 | 0.80 .05 | $5 \quad 2.5$ | 0.8 | 0.05 |
| 220/240 V | 84 | - - | 52 | - | - |
| 250 V | - - | 0.30 .03 | 5 | 0.3 | 0.03 |
| $380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 83 | - - | 51.5 | - | - |
| 660/690 V | 60.1 | - - | - - | - | - |



Compact NS with a direct rotary handle


## Rotary handles

There are two types of rotary handle:

- direct rotary handle
- extended rotary handle.

There are two models:

- standard with a black handle
- VDE with a red handle and yellow front for machine-tool control.


## Direct rotary handle

Degree of protection IP 40, IK 07.
The direct rotary handle maintains:

- visibility of and access to trip unit settings
- suitability for isolation

■ indication of the three positions O (OFF), I (ON) and tripped

- access to the "push to trip" button

■ circuit breaker locking capability in the OFF position by one to three padlocks, shackle diameter 5 to 8 mm (not supplied).
It replaces the circuit-breaker front cover.
Accessories transform the standard direct rotary handle for the following situations:

- motor control centre (MCC) switchboards:
$\square$ door opening disabled when the circuit breaker is ON;
$\square$ circuit-breaker closing is disabled if the door is open;
■ a higher degree of protection (IP 43, IK 07)
■ machine-tool control, complying with CNOMO E03.81.501, IP 54, IK 07.


## Extended rotary handle

Degree of protection IP 55, IK 07.
This handle makes it possible to operate circuit breakers installed inside switchboards, from the switchboard front.

## It maintains

- suitability for isolation
- indication of the three positions O (OFF), I (ON) and tripped
- access to trip unit settings, when the switchboard door is open

■ circuit breaker locking capability in the OFF position by one to three padlocks, shackle diameter 5 to 8 mm (not supplied).
The door cannot be opened if the circuit breaker is ON or locked.
The extended rotary handle is made up of:

- a unit that replaces the front cover of the circuit breaker (secured by screws)

■ an assembly (handle and front plate) on the door that is always secured in the same position, whether the circuit breaker is installed vertically or horizontally.
■ an extension shaft that must be adjusted to the distance. The min/max distance
between the back of circuit breaker and door is $218 / 605 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Manually operated circuit breakers may be equipped with an MX shunt release, an MN undervoltage release or a delayed undervoltage release (MN + delay unit). Electrically operated circuit breakers are equipped as standard with a remoteoperating mechanism to remotely open or close the circuit breaker. An MX shunt release or an MN undervoltage release (instantaneous or delayed) may be added.


## Remote tripping

This function opens the circuit breaker via an electrical order. It is made up of a shunt release (MX), or an undervoltage release (MN) or a delayed undervoltage release (MN + delay unit).
The delay unit, installed outside the circuit breaker, may be disabled by an emergency power OFF button to obtain instantaneous opening of the circuit breaker.
Wiring diagram for the remote-tripping function


Voltage releases (MX)
When energised, the MX voltage release instantaneously opens the circuit breaker. A continuous supply of power to the MX locks the circuit breaker in the OFF position.

## Characteristics

| Power supply V AC 50/60 Hz | 24/30-48/60-100/130-200/250-240/277-380/480-500/550 |
| :--- | :--- |
| V DC | $1-24 / 30-48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250$ |
| Operating threshold | 0.7 to 1.1 Un |
| Continuous locking function | 0.85 to 1.1 Un |
| Consumption (VA or W) | pick-up: 200 <br> hold: 4.5 |
| Circuit-breaker response $50 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10$ <br> time at Un  |  |

Instantaneous voltage releases (MN)
The MN release instantaneously opens the circuit breaker when its supply voltage drops to a value between $35 \%$ and $70 \%$ of its rated voltage. If the release is not supplied, it is impossible to close the circuit breaker, either manually or electrically. Any attempt to close the circuit breaker has no effect on the main contacts. Circuitbreaker closing is enabled again when the supply voltage of the release returns to $85 \%$ of its rated value.

## Characteristics

| Power supply V AC 50/60 Hz | $24 / 30-48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250-380 / 480-500 / 550$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | V DC | $24 / 30-48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250$ |
| Operating | opening | 0.35 to 0.7 Un |
| threshold | closing | 0.85 Un |
| Consumption (VA or W) | pick-up: 200 - hold: 4.5 |  |
| Circuit-breaker response | $90 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 5$ |  |
| time at Un |  |  |

## MN delay units

To eliminate circuit-breaker nuisance tripping during short voltage dips, operation of the MN release can be delayed. This function is achieved by adding an external delay unit in the MN voltage-release circuit. Two versions are available, adjustable and non-adjustable.

| Characteristics |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power supply | non-adjustable | $100 / 130-200 / 250$ |
| V AC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ DC | adjustable | $48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250-380 / 480$ |
| Operating threshold | opening | 0.35 to 0.7 Un |
|  | closing | 0.85 Un |
| Consumption (VA or W) |  | pick-up: 200 - hold: 4.5 |
| Circuit-breaker response | adjustable | $0.5 \mathrm{~s}-0.9 \mathrm{~s}-1.5 \mathrm{~s}-3 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| time at Un | non-adjustable | 0.25 s |

Installation, connection and accessories
Compact NS630b to 1600
(cont.)

Electrically operated circuit breakers are equipped as standard with a remoteoperating mechanism.
Two solutions are available for electrically operated:

## ■ a point-to-point solution

- a bus solution with the COM
communication option.


Remotely controlled Compact NS circuit breaker

## Electrically operated circuit breaker

The remote-operating mechanism is used to remotely open and close the circuit breaker. It is made up of a gear motor equipped with an opening release and a closing release.
A remote-operation function is generally combined with:

- device ON / OFF indication (OF)

■ "fault-trip" indication (SDE).
Wiring diagram of a point-to-point electrically operated


Wiring diagram of a bus-type electrically operated

remote-operating
mechanism


In the event of simultaneous opening and closing orders, the mechanism discharges without any movement of the main contacts.
In the event of maintained opening and closing orders, the standard remote ON / OFF system provides an anti-pumping function by blocking the main contacts in open position.


Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection and accessories Compact NS630b to 1600 (cont.)

## Locks on manually operated devices

Locking in the OFF position guarantees isolation as per IEC 60947-2.
Padlocking systems can receive up to three padlocks with shackle diameters ranging from 5 to 8 mm (padlocks not supplied).

| Control device | Function | Means | Required accessories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toggle | lock in OFF position | padlock | removable device |
|  | lock in OFF or ON position | padlock | fixed device |
| Direct rotary handle | lock in | padlock |  |
|  | - OFF position <br> - OFF or ON position | keylock | locking device + keylock |
| CNOMO direct rotary handle | lock in | padlock |  |
|  | - OFF position <br> - OFF or ON position | keylock | locking device + keylock |
| Extended rotary handle Prolongée | lock in OFF position, door opening prevented | padlock keylock | keylock |

## Locks on electrically operated devices



Access to pushbuttons protected by transparent cover


Pushbutton locking using a padlock


Pushbutton locking using a keylock


OFF position locking using a keylock


1 reset of mechanical
tripping indicator
2 opening pushbutton
3 OFF position locking
4 closing pushbutton
5 indicator for position of the springs
6 pushbutton locking
7 indicator for position of the
main contacts
8 operation counter

## Pushbutton locking

The transparent cover blocks access to the pushbuttons used to open and close the device.
It is possible to independently lock the opening button and the closing button. The locking device is often combined with a remote-operating mechanism.
The pushbuttons may be locked using either:

- three padlocks (not supplied)
- lead seal
- two screws


## Device locking in the OFF position

The circuit breaker is locked in the OFF position by physically maintaining the opening pushbutton pressed down:
■using padlocks (one to three padlocks, not supplied)
■ using a keylock (supplied).
Keys may be removed only when locking is effective (Profalux or Ronis type locks).
The keylocks are available in any of the following configurations:
■ one keylock
■ one keylock mounted on the device + one identical keylock supplied separately for interlocking with another device.
A locking kit (without lock) is available for installation of a keylock (Ronis, Profalux, Kirk or Castell).

## Locks on the chassis


mismatch protection
2 door interlock
racking interlock
keylock locking
padlock locking
6 position indicator
7 chassis front plate (accessible with cubicle door closed)
8 crank entry
9 reset button
10 crank storage


Disconnected position locking by padlocks


Disconnected position locking by keylocks


Mismatch protection

## Disconnected position locking

Mounted on the chassis and accessible with the door closed, these devices lock the circuit breaker in the disconnected position in two manners:
■ using padlocks (standard), up to three padlocks (not supplied)

- using keylocks (optional), one or two different keylocks are available.

Profalux and Ronis keylocks are available in different options:

- one keylock

■ one keylock mounted on the device + one identical keylock supplied separately, using the same key, for interlocking with another device

- one (or two) keylocks mounted on the device + one (or two) identical keylocks supplied separately, for interlocking with another device.
A locking kit (without locks) is available for installation of one or two keylocks (Ronis, Profalux, Kirk or Castell).


## Connected, disconnected and test position locking

The connected, disconnected and test positions are shown by an indicator.
The exact position is obtained when the racking handle blocks.
A release button is used to free it.
On request, the disconnected position locking system may be modified to lock the circuit breaker in any of the three positions, connected, disconnected and test.

## Door interlock

Mounted on the right or left-hand side of the chassis, this device inhibits opening of the cubicle door when the circuit breaker is in connected or test position. It the breaker is put in the connected position with the door open, the door may be closed without having to disconnect the circuit breaker.

## Racking interlock

This device prevents insertion of the crank when the cubicle door is open (device cannot be connected).

## Mismatch protection

Mismatch protection ensures that a circuit breaker is installed only in a chassis with compatible characteristics. It is made up of two parts (one on the chassis and one on the circuit breaker) offering twenty different combinations that the user may select.

"Device" communications module


Batibus "chassis" communication module

## Communication

The COM communication option is required for integration of the circuit breaker or switch-disconnector in a supervision system.
Compact NS630b to 1600 uses the Digipact or ModBus communications protocol for full compatibility with the Digipact and SMS Powerlogic electrical-installation management systems.
An external gateway is available for communication on other networks:

- Profibus
- Ethernet, etc.


## COM communication option

The COM communication option is compatible with all Compact NS630b to 1600 circuit breakers and switch-disconnectors.
For fixed devices, the COM option is made up of a communication module installed in the device and supplied with its set of sensors (OF, SDE ,PF and CH contacts) and its kit for connection to the remote-operating mechanism.
For withdrawable devices, it is made up of:
■ a communication module installed in the device and supplied with its set of sensors (OF, SDE, PF and CH contacts) and its kit for connection to the remoteoperating mechanism

- a communication module installed on the chassis and supplied with its set of sensors (CE, CD and CT contacts) and its kit for connection to the "device" communication module.
Each installed device has an address that is assigned via the keypad of the control unit (ModBus) or remotely (Batibus). The address of a withdrawable device is assigned to the chassis which keeps the same address if the device is replaced.
Status indication by the COM option is independent of the device indication contacts. These contacts remain available for conventional uses.


## "Device" communication module

This module is independent of the control unit. Installed in the device, behind the control unit, it receives and transmits information on the communication network. An infra-red link transmits data between the control unit and the communication module.
The module connects to:
■ a set of sensors that detect device status
$\square$ a set of actuators for device control.
"Chassis" communication module
Installed on the chassis, this module makes it possible to address the chassis and to maintain the address when the circuit breaker is in the disconnected position.
The module connects to a set of sensors that detect and communicate the position (connected, disconnected, test) of the device on the chassis.

## Remote-operating mechanism

A bus link is used to transmit remote ON/OFF orders to the circuit breaker. The remote-tripping function ( MX or MN ) is independent of the communication option.

## Communication architecture



1 "device" communication module "chassis" communication module OF, SD, SDE "device" sensors

4 CE, CD and CT "chassis" sensors
5 remote-operating mechanism
6 Digipact communication bus

## Compact NS630b to 1600 communication

The COM communication option is compatible with all types of Micrologic control units to:

- identify the device
- indicate status conditions
- control the device

With Micrologic A control units, the COM option also transmits:

- device settings
- current values in the phases and neutral
- maximum current values.

An infra-red link transmits data between the communication module and Micrologic A control units.

| Device identification | Switch-disconnector | Circuit breaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Address | $\square$ | ■ |
| Type of device |  | $\square$ |
| Type of control unit |  | $\square$ |
| Type of long-time rating plug |  | $\square$ |
| Status indications |  |  |
| ON/OFF | $\square$ | ■ |
| Connected/disconnected/test position | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Fault trip |  | - |
| Controls |  |  |
| Opening / closing | - | $\square$ |
| Settings |  | Micrologic A |
| Reading of settings on adjustment dials |  | ■ |
| Programmable alarms and protection |  | $\square$ |
| Current measurements (11, $12, \mathrm{I} 3, \mathrm{IN}$, maximum) <br> Type of fault |  | $\square$ |
|  |  | ■ |

## Note

See the description of the Micrologic control units for further details on protection, alarms and measurements.


Transparent cover
Auxiliary terminal shield

Operation counter

Escutcheon

Functions
and characteristics

Installation, connection
and accessories
Compact NS1600b to 3200 (fixed version)



Fixed Compact NS




## Installation

## Fixed circuit breakers

Compact NS1600b to 3200 circuit breakers should be installed vertically only.


Mounting on rails

## Connection

Front connection

NS1600 to 2500


NS3200


## Bars

Bars may be directly connected to the terminals of Compact NS1600b to 3200 circuit breakers.
NS1600b to 2500


NS1600b to 2500 with connection for vertical-connection adapter or NS3200


## Functions

and characteristics

Installation, connection and accessories
Compact NS1600b to 3200 (cont.)


OF, SD and SDE changeover contacts

All the auxiliary contacts opposite are also available in "low-level" versions capable of switching very low loads (e.g. for the control of PLCs or electronic circuits).

## Indication contacts

## Contacts installed in the device

Changeover contacts are used to remote circuit-breaker status information and can thus be used for indications, electrical locking, relaying, etc.
They comply with the IEC 60947-5 international recommendation.

## Functions

■ OF (open/closed) - indicates the position of the main circuit breaker contacts
$\square$ SD (trip indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to:
-an overload

- a short-circuit
- an earth fault
- operation of a voltage release
- operation of the "push to trip" button

Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.
■ SDE (fault indication) - indicates that the circuit breaker has tripped due to:
-an overload

- a short-circuit
- an earth fault.

Returns to de-energised state when the circuit breaker is reset.

## Installation

■ OF, SD and SDE functions - a single type of contact provides all these different indication functions, depending on the position where it is inserted in the device. The contacts clip into slots behind the front cover of the circuit breaker.

## Electrical characteristics of the OF/SD/SDE auxiliary contacts

| Contacts | Standard |  |  |  | Low level |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated thermal current (A) | 6 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Minimum load | 100 mA at 24 V |  |  |  | 1 mA at 4 V |  |  |  |
| Utilisation category (IEC 60947-5-1) | AC12 | AC15 | DC12 | DC14 | AC12 | AC15 | DC12 | DC14 |
| Operational 24 V | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| current (A) $\quad 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5 | 3 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| 110 V | 6 | 5 | 0.8 | 0.05 | 5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.05 |
| 220/240 V | 6 | 4 | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| 250 V | - | - | 0.3 | 0.03 | 5 | - | 0.3 | 0.03 |
| $380 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 6 | 3 | - | - | 5 | 1.5 | - | - |
| 660/690 V | 6 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Compact NS1600b to 3200 circuit breakers may be equipped with an MX shunt release, an MN undervoltage release or a delayed undervoltage release (MN + delay unit).


## Remote tripping

This function opens the circuit breaker via an electrical order. It is made up of a shunt release (MX), or an undervoltage release (MN) or a delayed undervoltage release (MN + delay unit).
The delay unit, installed outside the circuit breaker, may be disabled by an emergency power OFF button to obtain instantaneous opening of the circuit breaker.
Wiring diagram for the remote-tripping function


Voltage releases (MX)
When energised, the MX voltage release instantaneously opens the circuit breaker. A continuous supply of power to the MX locks the circuit breaker in the OFF position.

## Characteristics

| Power supply V AC 50/60 Hz | $24 / 30-48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250-240 / 277-380 / 480-500 / 550$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| V DC | $1-24 / 30-48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250$ |
| Operating threshold | 0.7 to 1.1 Un |
| Continuous locking function | 0.85 to 1.1 Un |
| Consumption (VA or W) | pick-up: 200 <br> hold: 4.5 |
| Circuit-breaker response $50 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10$ <br> time at Un  |  |

Instantaneous voltage releases (MN)
The MN release instantaneously opens the circuit breaker when its supply voltage drops to a value between $35 \%$ and $70 \%$ of its rated voltage. If the release is not supplied, it is impossible to close the circuit breaker, either manually or electrically. Any attempt to close the circuit breaker has no effect on the main contacts. Circuitbreaker closing is enabled again when the supply voltage of the release returns to $85 \%$ of its rated value.

## Characteristics

| Power supply V AC 50/60 Hz | $24 / 30-48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250-380 / 480-500 / 550$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | V DC |

## MN delay units

To eliminate circuit-breaker nuisance tripping during short voltage dips, operation of the MN release can be delayed. This function is achieved by adding an external delay unit in the MN voltage-release circuit. Two versions are available, adjustable and non-adjustable.

| Characteristics |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power supply | non-adjustable | $100 / 130-200 / 250$ |
| V AC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ /DC | adjustable | $48 / 60-100 / 130-200 / 250-380 / 480$ |
| Operating threshold | opening | 0.35 to 0.7 Un |
|  | closing | 0.85 Un |
| Consumption (VA or W) |  | pick-up: 200 - hold: 4.5 |
| Circuit-breaker response | adjustable | $0.5 \mathrm{~s}-0.9 \mathrm{~s}-1.5 \mathrm{~s}-3 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| time at Un | non-adjustable | 0.25 s |

Functions and characteristics

Installation, connection and accessories
Compact NS 1600 b to 3200 (cont.)

"device" communications module

## Communication

The COM communication option is required for integration of the circuit breaker or switch-disconnector in a supervision system.
Compact NS1600b to 3200 uses the Digipact or ModBus communications protocol for full compatibility with the Digipact and SMS Powerlogic electrical-installation management systems.
An external gateway is available for communication on other networks:

- Profibus
- Ethernet, etc.


## COM communication option

The COM communication option is compatible with all Compact NS1600b to 3200 circuit breakers and switch-disconnectors.
It is made up of a communication module installed in the device and supplied with its set of sensors (OF, SDE ,PF and CH contacts).
Each installed device has an address that is assigned via the keypad of the control unit (ModBus) or remotely (Batibus).
Status indication by the COM option is independent of the device indication contacts. These contacts remain available for conventional uses.

## "Device" communication module

This module is independent of the control unit. Installed in the device, behind the control unit, it receives and transmits information on the communication network. An infra-red link transmits data between the control unit and the communication module.
The module connects to a set of sensors that detect device status.

Communication architecture


[^7]
## Compact NS1600b to $\mathbf{3 2 0 0}$ communication

The COM communication option is compatible with all types of Micrologic control units to:
■ identify the device
$\square$ indicate status conditions
With Micrologic A control units, the COM option also transmits:
$\square$ device settings
■ current values in the phases and neutral
■ maximum current values.
An infra-red link transmits data between the communication module and Micrologic A control units.

| Device identification | Switch-disconnector | Circuit breaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Address | ■ | ■ |
| Type of device |  | $\square$ |
| Type of control unit |  | $\square$ |
| Type of long-time rating plug |  | $\square$ |
| Status indications |  |  |
| ON/OFF | $\square$ | ■ |
| Connected/disconnected/test position | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Fault trip |  | - |
| Controls |  |  |
| Opening / closing | - | ■ |
| Settings |  | Micrologic A |
| Reading of settings on adjustment dials |  | $\square$ |
| Programmable alarms and protection |  | $\square$ |
| Current measurements (11, I2, I3, IN, maximum) |  | $\square$ |
| Type of fault |  | $\square$ |
| Note. <br> See the description of the Micrologic contro measurements. | rol units for further details | rotection, alarms and |

Functions
and characteristics

## Installation, connection and accessories <br> Compact NS1600b to 3200 (cont.)

## Device locking

Locking in the OFF position guarantees isolation as per IEC 60947-2.
Padlocking systems can receive up to three padlocks with shackle diameters ranging from 5 to 8 mm (padlocks not supplied).

| Control device | Function | Means | Required <br> accessories |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Toggle | lock in OFF position | padlock | removable device |
|  | lock in OFF or ON <br> position | padlock | fixed device |

## Installation accessories



Toggle locked using a removable device and a padlock

## Escutcheon (CDP)

Optional equipment mounted on the door of the cubicle, the escutcheon increases the degree of protection to IP 40

## Blanking plate (OP) for escutcheon

Used with the escutcheon, this option closes off the door cutout of a cubicle not yet equipped with a device

## Compact NS100 to 630 test equipment for STR electronic trip units



Mini test kit


Portable test kit

## Mini test kit

The mini test kit is a portable unit requiring no external power supply, used to check operation of the electronic trip unit and circuit-breaker tripping. It connects to the test connector on the front of the circuit breaker. Required power source: five 9 V alkaline batteries (not supplied).

## Portable test kit

The portable test kit is used to check all aspects of the protection functions:

- long time protection

■ short time protection
■instantaneous protection
■earth-fault protection.
Required power source: 110 or $220 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

## Compact NS630b to 3200 test equipment for Micrologic control units



Portable test kit

## Mini test kit

The autonomous hand-held mini test kit may be used to:
$\square$ check operation of the control unit and the tripping and pole-opening system by sending a signal simulating a short-circuit
■ supply power to the control units for settings via the keypad when the circuitbreaker is open (Micrologic $P$ and $H$ control units).
Required power source: standard LR6-AA battery.

## Portable test kit

The portable test kit is available in two versions:

- the autonomous version with built-in keypad and display
- the complete version controlled by a PC.

The autonomous version may be used to check:
$\square$ the mechanical operation of the circuit breaker
$\square$ the electrical continuity of the connection between the circuit breaker and the control unit
$■$ operation of the control unit:

- display of settings
- operating tests on the ASIC electronic component $\square$ automatic and manual tests on protection functions $\square$ test on the zone-selective interlocking (ZSI) function $\square$ inhibition of the earth-fault protection $\square$ inhibition of the thermal memory.
The complete version controlled by a PC offers in addition:
- comparison of the real tripping curve with the catalogue curves available on the PC
- reset of the M2C / M6C contacts and indications
- reading and modification of settings and counters
- reading of histories and logs
- waveform capture
- analysis of harmonics.


## Note.

These test kits are identical for all Compact NS630b to 3200 circuit breakers and all Masterpact NT and NW circuit breakers.
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Altitude derating
Altitude does not significantly affect circuit-breaker characteristics up to 2000 m . Above this altitude, it is necessary to take into account the decrease in the dielectric strength and cooling capacity of air.
The following table gives the corrections to be applied for altitudes above 2000 metres. The breaking capacities remain unchanged.

| Compact NS80 to $\mathbf{6 3 0}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Altitude (m) | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 0 0}$ |
| Dielectric resistance voltage (V) | 3000 | 2500 | 2100 | 1800 |
| Average insulation level (V) | 750 | 700 | 600 | 500 |
| Maximum utilisation voltage (V) | 690 | 550 | 480 | 420 |
| Average thermal current (A) at $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $1 \times \ln$ | $0.96 \times \ln$ | $0.93 \times \ln$ | $0.9 \times \ln$ |
| Compact NS630b to $\mathbf{3 2 0 0}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Altitude (m) | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 0 0}$ |
| Dielectric resistance voltage (V) | 3500 | 3150 | 2500 | 2100 |
| Average insulation level (V) | 750 | 750 | 700 | 600 |
| Maximum utilisation voltage (V) | 690 | 590 | 520 | 460 |
| Average thermal current (A) at $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $1 \times \ln$ | $0.99 \times \ln$ | $0.96 \times \ln$ | $0.94 \times \ln$ |



## Vibrations

Compact NS devices resist electromagnetic or mechanical vibrations.
Tests are carried out in compliance with standard IEC 68-2-6 for the levels required by merchant-marine inspection organisations (Veritas, Lloyd's, etc.):
■ $2 \rightarrow 13.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$ : amplitude $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$
$■ 13.2 \rightarrow 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ : constant acceleration 0.7 g .
Excessive vibration may cause tripping, breaks in connections or damage to mechanical parts

## Electromagnetic disturbances

Compact NS devices are protected against:
■ overvoltages caused by devices that generate electromagnetic disturbances

- overvoltages caused by an atmospheric disturbances or by a distribution-system outage (e.g. failure of a lighting system)
- devices emitting radio waves (radios, walkie-talkies, radar, etc.)
- electrostatic discharges produced by users.

Compact NS devices have successfully passed the electromagnetic-compatibility tests (EMC) defined by the following international standards:
■ IEC 60947-2, appendix F

- IEC 60947-2, appendix B (trip units with earth-fault function)

The above tests guarantee that:

- no nuisance tripping occurs
- tripping times are respected.


## Installation in switchboards

## Power supply and weights



Power supply
Compact NS circuit breakers can be supplied from either the top or the bottom without any reduction in performance. This capability facilitates connection when installed in a switchboard.

Weights

|  |  | Circuit breaker | Plug-in base | Chassis | Vigi module | Positive contact indication (Interpact INV) | Motor-mechanism module |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS80H-MA | 3P/3D | 1.09 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NSC100N | 3P/3D | 1 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |
|  | 4P/4D | 1.3 |  |  | 1.7 |  |  |
| NS100N/H | 1P/1D | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2P/2D | 1.45 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS100N | 3P/2D | 1.79 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.87 | 2 | 1.2 |
| NS100N/H/L | 3P/3D | 2.05 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.87 | 2 | 1.2 |
|  | 4P/4D | 2.57 | 1.05 | 2.2 | 1.13 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| NS125E | 3P/3D | 1.8 | 0.8 |  | 0.9 |  |  |
|  | 4P/4D | 2.3 | 1.1 |  | 1.2 |  |  |
| NS160N/H | 1P/1D | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2P/2D | 1.45 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS160N | 3P/2D | 1.85 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.87 | 2 | 1.2 |
| NS160N/H/L | 3P/3D | 2.10 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.87 | 2 | 1.2 |
|  | 4P/4D | 2.58 | 1.05 | 2.2 | 1.13 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| NS250N | 3P/2D | 1.94 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.87 | 2 | 1.2 |
| NS250N/H/L | 3P/3D | 2.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.87 | 2 | 1.2 |
|  | 4P/4D | 2.78 | 1.05 | 2.2 | 1.13 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 3P/3D | 6.19 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
|  | 4P/4D | 8.13 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| NS630b to 1600 manual control | 3P | 14 |  | 14 |  |  |  |
|  | 4P | 18 |  | 18 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NS630b to } 1600 \\ & \text { electrical control } \end{aligned}$ | 3P | 14 |  | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | 4P | 18 |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| NS1600b to 3200 | 3P | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4P | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NSA | 3P/3D | 1.1 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |
|  | 4P/4D | 1.4 |  |  | 1.7 |  |  |
| NB50N | 3P/3D | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB100F/N | 3P/3D | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB250N | 3P/3D | 1.94 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB400/600N | 3P/3D | 6.19 |  |  |  |  |  |

The table above presents the weights (in kg ) of the circuit breakers and the main accessories, which must be summed to obtain the total weight of complete configurations.

## Compact NS80 to 630

When installing a circuit breaker, minimum distances (safety clearances) must be maintained between the device and panels, bars and other protection devices installed nearby. These distances, which depend on the ultimate breaking capacity, are defined by tests carried out in accordance with standard IEC 60947-2.
If installation conformity is not checked by type tests, it is also necessary to:

- use insulated bars for circuit-breaker connections
$■$ block off the busbars using insulating screens.
For Compact NS80 to 630 devices, terminal shields, phase barriers and the insulation kit are recommended and may be mandatory depending on the utilisation voltage and the type of installation (fixed, withdrawable). (See page 147.)
Minimal distance between two adjacent circuit breakers


Minimal distance between the circuit breaker and top, bottom or side panels
 insulation or insulated bars

Minimal distance between the circuit breaker and front or rear panels


| Dimensions (mm) |  | Insulation, insulated bars or painted sheetmetal |  |  | Bare sheetmetal |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compact circuit breaker |  | C1 | D1 | D2 | C2 | D1 | D2 | A1 (2) | A2 (3) | B |
| NS80H-MA | $\mathrm{U} \leqslant 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| NSC100N | $\mathrm{U}<600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 10 (1) | 35 | 35 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
|  | $\mathrm{U} \geqslant 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 20 (1) | 35 | 35 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| NS100-250 | $\mathrm{U} \leqslant 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|  | U<600 V | 0 | 30 | 30 | 10 (1) | 35 | 35 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
|  | $\mathrm{U} \geqslant 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 20 (1) | 35 | 35 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| NS400-630 | $\mathrm{U} \leqslant 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|  | U<600 V | 0 | 30 | 30 | 10 (1) | 60 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
|  | U $\geqslant 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 30 | 30 | 20 (1) | 100 | 100 | 0 | 40 | 0 |

(1) Distance must be doubled with phase barriers.
(2) For Compact NS with long or short terminal shields.
(3) For Compact NS without terminal shields.

The mandatory distances when installing Compact NS circuit breakers are calculated from the device case, not taking into account the terminal shields or the phase barriers.

Fixed Compact NS400 1000 V AC, front connection
Power supply from the top or bottom. Connection of cables or busbars.


Insulating kit is standard.


Connection using cables with lugs or busbars, $F=100$. Connection using bare cables, $F=150$.

## Compact NS630b to 3200 (fixed devices)



| Insulated parts |  | Metal parts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS630b to $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ |  |  |$) ~$ Live parts

Compact NS630b to 1600 (withdrawable devices)


|  | Insulated parts | Metal parts | Live parts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | 10 | 10 | 60 |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | 0 | 0 | 90 |

F Datum


Direct connection of bare cables, devices with terminal shields.


Connection of cables with lugs, devices with terminal shields.


Connection of insulated bars, devices with terminal shields.


Rear connection or plug-in base, devices with terminal shields.

| Minimum dimensions (mm) <br> Compact circuit breaker | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| NS80H-MA/NSC100N | 0 |
| NS100-630 | 0 |
| NS630b-1600 | 250 |
| NS1600b-3200 | 300 |

## Door interlock for Compact NS630b to 1600

Mounted on the left or right-hand side of the chassis, this locking device prevents opening of the door if the circuit breaker is in the connected or test positions. If the circuit breaker was connected with the door open the door may be closed without having to disconnect the circuit breaker.


Device in the connected or test positions
Door locked


Device in the disconnected position
Door not locked


## Connection of MN and MX <br> voltage releases for Compact NS630b to 3200

## Release wiring

During pick-up, the power drawn is approximately 150 to 200 VA. For low supply voltages (12, 24, 48 V ), the maximum cable length therefore depends on the supply voltage and the size of the cables.
Indicative values for maximum wire lengths (in metres)

|  |  | 12 V |  | 24 V |  | 48 V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2.5 mm ${ }^{2}$ | 1.5 mm ${ }^{2}$ | 2.5 mm ${ }^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 2.5 mm² | 1.5 mm ${ }^{2}$ |
| MN | 100 \% U source | - | - | 58 | 35 | 280 | 165 |
|  | 85 \% U source | - | - | 16 | 10 | 75 | 45 |
| MX | 100 \% U source | 21 | 12 | 115 | 70 | 550 | 330 |
|  | 85 \% U source | 10 | 6 | 75 | 44 | 350 | 210 |

Note. The lengths mentioned are for each of the two supply wires.

## Power connections for Compact NS80H-MA, NSC100N, NSA160



|  |  | Standard device | With distribution connector |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L (mm) | 18 | $\leqslant 10$ |
|  | $\mathrm{S}\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right) \mathrm{Cu} / \mathrm{Al}$ | 1.5 to 70 rigid | 1.5 to 16 rigid (1) |
|  |  | 1.5 to 50 flexible | 1.5 to 10 flexible (1) |
|  | Tightening torque (Nm) | 5 | 2 |
| OS |  |  |  |

(1) For flexible cables from 1.5 to $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, connection with crimped or self-crimping ferrule.


## Power connections for Compact NS100 to 630 Connection of insulated bars or cables with lugs



NS100 to 250
Spreader


Where $\mathrm{U}>600 \mathrm{~V}$, the mandatory insulation kit means separate spreaders cannot be used. The one-piece spreader must be used.

Straight terminal extensions Tinned copper.


Right-angle terminal extensions
Tinned copper. Upstream side.

NS400 and 600
Separate spreaders with 52.5 and 70 mm pole pitches

Tinned copper


Edgewise terminal extension
Tinned copper


Where $\mathrm{U}>600 \mathrm{~V}$, use of the 52.5 mm spreaders requires a specific insulation kit. The 70 mm spreaders may not be used.
Right-angle terminal extensions
Tinned copper Upstream side


Close-up view of two cables with lugs.

(1) Tightening torque for lugs or bars on the circuit breaker
(2) Tightening torque for rear connections or terminal extensions on plug-in base

## Connections with accessories

NS100 to 250

(1) Tightening torque for spreaders or terminal extensions on the circuit breaker
(2) Tightening torque for spreaders or terminal extensions on plug-in base

Spreaders, straight and right-angle terminal extensions are supplied with flexible phase barriers.

## NS400 and 630

## Pole pitch

| Without spreaders | 45 mm |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $52,5 \mathrm{ou} 70 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |

[^8](2) Tightening torque for spreaders or terminal extensions on plug-in base

Spreaders, straight and right-angle terminal extensions are supplied with flexible phase barriers.

## Connection of bare cables



NS100 to 250

Distribution connector


Polybloc distribution block

|  | 1-cable connector | Steel $\leqslant 160 A$ | Aluminium$\leqslant 250 A$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{mm})$ | 20 | 20 |  |  |
|  | S (mm ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Cu} / \mathrm{Al}$ | 1.5 to $95^{(1)}$ | 10... 16 | 25... 35 | 50... 185 |
|  | Tightening torque (Nm) | 1215 | 20 | 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | L (mm) | 15 or 30 |  |  |  |
|  | S (mm ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Cu} / \mathrm{Al}$ | 1.5 to $6^{(1)} 8$ to 35 |  |  |  |
|  | Tightening torque (Nm) | 46 |  |  |  |
|  | Polybloc distribution block (6 or 9 cables) |  |  |  |  |
|  | L (mm) | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | S (mm ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Cu} / \mathrm{Al}$ | 1.5 to 10 |  |  |  |

(1) For flexible cables from 1.5 to 4 mm 2 , connection with crimped or self-crimping ferrule.

NS400 and 630


1-cable connector


2-cable connector

| 1-cable connector <br> 1 cable | 2-cable connector <br> 2 cables |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 30 or 60 |
| 35 to 300 | $2 \times 85$ to $2 \times 240$ |
| rigid $/$ flexible | rigid / flexible |
| 31 | 31 |


| Fixed Compact NS, front connections |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NS100/250N/H/L | NS400/630N/H | NS400/630L |
| $\mathrm{U}<500 \mathrm{~V}$ | Phase barriers or long terminal shields recommended. Insulated bars are mandatory. |  | Phase barriers or long terminal shields recommended. Insulated bars are mandatory. |
| $500 \mathrm{~V} \leqslant \mathrm{U} \leqslant 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | Phase barriers or long terminal shields are mandatory. | Phase barriers or long terminal shields are mandatory. | Phase barriers or long terminal shields are mandatory. |
| U > 600 V | Insulation kit (1). Insulated bars are mandatory. | Insulation kit (1). Insulated bars are mandatory. | Insulation kit (1). Insulated bars are mandatory. |

The insulation kit is not compatible with:

- separate spreaders for Compact NS100 to 250. The one-piece spreader must be used - separate spreaders ( 70 mm ) for Compact NS400 and 630. For the 52.5 mm spreaders, there is a specific insulation kit.

Fixed Compact NS, rear connections

|  | NS100/250N/H/L | NS400/630N/H | NS400/630L |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| All voltage levels | Short terminal shields <br> recommended. | Short terminal shields <br> recommended. | Short terminal shields <br> recommended. |

Withdrawable Compact NS, front and rear connections

|  | NS100/250N/H/L | NS400/630N/H | NS400/630L |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| All voltage levels | Short terminal shields <br> are mandatory. <br> Insulated bars | Short terminal shields | Short terminal shields |
| are mandatory. | are mandatory. |  |  |
| arsulated bars | Insulated bars |  |  |
| are mandatory | are mandatory. |  |  |
|  |  | for U $\geqslant 500 \mathrm{~V}$. |  |

Use of an insulating screen (supplied with the plug-in base) is mandatory:

- between the backplate and the plug-in base, for front connection
- between the panel and the plug-in base, for rear connection through the backplate with connectors.


## Power connections for Compact NS630b to 3200

## Conductor materials and electrodynamic stresses

Compact circuit breakers can be connected indifferently with bare-copper, tinnedcopper and tinned-aluminium conductors (flexible or rigid bars, cables. In the event of a short-circuit, thermal and electrodynamic stresses will be exerted on the conductors. They must therefore be correctly sized and maintained in place using supports.
Electrical connection points on all types of devices (switch-disconnectors, contactors, circuit breakers, etc.) should not be used for mechanical support.


## Ties for flexible bars and cables

The table below indicates the maximum distance between ties depending on the prospective short-circuit current.
The maximum distance between ties attached to the switchboard frame is 400 mm .

| Type of tie | "Panduit" ties <br> Width: 4.5 mm Maximum load: $\mathbf{2 2} \mathbf{~ k g}$ Colour: white |  |  | "Sarel" ties <br> Width: 9 mm <br> Maximum load: 90 kg <br> Colour: black |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum distance between ties (mm) | 200 | 100 | 50 | 350 | 200 | 100 | 70 | 50 (double ties) |
| Short-circuit current (kA rms) | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 27 | 35 | 45 | 100 |

Note. For cables $\geqslant 50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, use 9 mm -wide ties.


## Connection of bars

Bars must be adjusted to ensure correct positioning on the terminals before bolting (B) Bars must rest on a support firmly attached to the switchboard frame, such that the circuit-breaker terminals do not bear any weight (C).

## Efforts électrodynamiques

The first spacer between bars must be positioned within a maximum distance (see table below) of the connection point to the circuit breaker. This distance is calculated to resist the electrodynamic stresses exerted between the bars of each phase during a short-circuit.
Maximum distance $A$ between the circuit-breaker connection and the first spacer between bars, depending on the short-circuit current

| Isc $(\mathrm{kA})$ | 30 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 150 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Distance $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 350 | 300 | 250 | 150 | 150 | 150 |




1 terminal screws, factory tightened to 13 Nm 2 circuit-breaker terminal
3 bars
4 bolt
5 washer
6 nut

## Connections

The quality of bar connections depends, among other things, on the tightening torques used for the nuts and bolts. Over-tightening may have the same consequences as under-tightening.
The correct tightening torques for the connection of bars to the circuit-breaker terminals are indicated in the table below.
The values below are for copper bars and steel nuts and bolts (class 8.8).
The same values apply to AGS-T52 quality aluminium bars
(French standard NFA 02-104 and American National Standard H-35-1).
Examples of bar connections


## Bar drilling

## Examples



## Insulation distance



Dimensions (mm)

| Utilisation voltage | X minimum |
| :--- | :--- |
| $U i \leqslant 600 \mathrm{~V}$ | 8 mm |
| $U i \leqslant 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 14 mm |

## Bar bending

Bars must be bent taking into account the XXX indicated in the table below. A tighter bend may cause cracks.


Dimensions (mm)

| e | XXX r <br> Minimum | Recommended |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 5 | 7.5 |
| 10 | 15 | 18 to 20 |

## Sizing of bars

The following tables are based on the following assumptions:

- maximum permissible temperature of bars is $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- ambient temperature inside the switchboard near the device and its connections is Ti (IEC 60947-2)
$\square$ busbars made of copper and not painted.
Note.
The values presented in the tables are the result of trials and theoretical calculations on the basis of the assumptions mentioned above.
These tables are intended as an aid in designing connections, however, the actual values must be confirmed by tests on the installation.


## Front or horizontal rear connections



| Compact | Maximum service current | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}: 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Number of bars 5 mm thick | 10 mm thick | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}: 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Number of bars 5 mm thick | 10 mm thick | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}: 6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Number of bars 5 mm thick | 10 mm thick |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS630b | 400 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 5$ | 1b. $30 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 5$ | 1b. $30 \times 10$ |
| NS630b | 630 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 5$ | 1b. $40 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 5$ | 1b. $40 \times 10$ |
| NS800 | 800 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | 1b. $63 \times 10$ |
| NS1000 | 1000 | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |
| NS1250 | 1250 | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |
|  |  | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ |  |  |  |
| NS1600 / 1600b | 1400 | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ |
| NS1600 / 1600b | 1600 | $3 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |
| NS2000 | 1800 | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ |
| NS2000 | 2000 | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | 3b. $100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ |
| NS2500 | 2200 | 3b. $100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | $4 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ |
| NS2500 | 2500 | 4b. $100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ | 4b. $100 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ | $4 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ |
| NS3200 | 2800 | 4b. $100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | $4 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | $5 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ |
| NS3200 | 3000 | $5 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ | $6 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ | $8 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $4 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 10$ |
| NS3200 | 3200 | $6 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ | $8 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 5$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ |  | $4 \mathrm{~b} .100 \times 10$ |

# Power connections for Compact NS630b to 3200 Sizing of bars 

## Vertical rear connections



| Compact | Maximum service current | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}: 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Number of bars 5 mm thick | 10 mm thick | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}: 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Number of bars 5 mm thick | 10 mm thick | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}: 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Number of bars 5 mm thick | 10 mm thick |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS630b | 400 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .30 \times 10$ |
| NS630b | 630 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .40 \times 10$ |
| NS800 | 800 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |
| NS1000 | 1000 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | 1b. $50 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | 1b. $63 \times 10$ |
| NS1250 | 1250 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |
| NS1600 | 1400 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $1 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |
| NS1600 | 1600 | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | 1b. $80 \times 10$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .80 \times 5$ | 1b. $80 \times 10$ | $3 \mathrm{~b} .63 \times 5$ | $2 \mathrm{~b} .50 \times 10$ |

# Power connections for Compact NS630b to 1600 Recommended drilling dimensions 

## Rear connection Rear connection with spreaders



Middle left or middle right spreader for 4P



Middle spreader for 3P


 for 4P

Left or right spreader for 3P


## Vertical rear connection





Front connection
Front connection with vertical-connection adapter


Top terminal
Bottom terminal


Installation
recommendations

Power connections for Compact NS1600b to 3200 Recommended drilling dimensions

Front connection (NS1600b to 2500)



(13)

Front connection with vertical-connection adapter (NS1600b to 2500)







Front connection (NS3200)


# Temperature derating <br> Compact NS devices equipped <br> with thermal-magnetic trip units 

The values opposite are not modified for fixed circuit breakers equipped with one of the following modules:

- Vigi module
- ammeter module
- insulation-monitoring module

■ current-transformer module.
They also apply to plug-in / withdrawable circuit breakers equipped with one of the following modules:

- ammeter module
- current-transformer module.

However, for plug-in / withdrawable circuit breakers equipped with a Vigi module or an insulation-
monitoring module, the coefficients in the table below must be applied

| Trip unit | Coefficient |
| :--- | :--- |
| TM16 to TM125 | 1 |
| TM160 to TM250 | 0.9 |

When the ambient temperature is greater than $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, overload-protection characteristics are slightly modified.
To determine tripping times using time/current curves, use Ir values corresponding to the thermal setting on the device, multiplied by the coefficients in the tables below.

## Single-pole and two-pole Compact NS

| Rating (A) | $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{7 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 16 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14 | 13.8 |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 25 | 24.5 | 24 | 23.5 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| $\mathbf{6 3}$ | 63 | 61.5 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 54 |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 80 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 68 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 100 | 97.5 | 95 | 92.5 | 90 | 87.5 | 85 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | 125 | 122 | 119 | 116 | 113 | 109 | 106 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 160 | 156 | 152 | 147.2 | 144 | 140 | 136 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 200 | 195 | 190 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 170 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | 250 | 244 | 238 | 231 | 225 | 219 | 213 |

Compact NS100 to $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ equipped with TM-D and TM-G trip units

| Rating (A) | $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{7 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 16 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14 | 13.8 |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 25 | 24.5 | 24 | 23.5 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | 32 | 31.3 | 30.5 | 30 | 29.5 | 29 | 28.5 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 |
| $\mathbf{6 3}$ | 63 | 61.5 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 54 |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 80 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 68 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 100 | 97.5 | 95 | 92.5 | 90 | 87.5 | 85 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | 125 | 122 | 119 | 116 | 113 | 109 | 106 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 160 | 156 | 152 | 147.2 | 144 | 140 | 136 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 200 | 195 | 190 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 170 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ | 250 | 244 | 238 | 231 | 225 | 219 | 213 |

Compact NSA160

| Rating (A) | $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{7 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 16 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14 | 13.8 |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 25 | 24.5 | 24 | 23.5 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | 32 | 31.3 | 30.5 | 30 | 29.5 | 29 | 28.5 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 |
| $\mathbf{6 3}$ | 63 | 61.5 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 54 |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 80 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 68 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 100 | 97.5 | 95 | 92.5 | 90 | 87.5 | 85 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ | 125 | 122 | 119 | 116 | 113 | 109 | 106 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | 160 | 156 | 152 | 147.2 | 144 | 140 | 136 |

Compact NB50...NB600

| NB50 / NB100 | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NB50N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| NB100F/N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| NB250N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rating (A) |  |  | $50{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 125 |  |  | 125 | 122 | 119 | 116 | 113 |
| 150 |  |  | 150 | 146 | 143 | 139 | 135 |
| 175 |  |  | 175 | 171 | 166 | 162 | 158 |
| 200 |  |  | 200 | 195 | 190 | 185 | 180 |
| 225 |  |  | 225 | 220 | 214 | 208 | 203 |
| NB400N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rating (A) |  |  | $50{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 400 |  |  | 400 | 390 | 380 | 370 | 360 |
| NB600N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rating (A) |  |  | $50{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 600 |  |  | 600 | 585 | 570 | 550 | 535 |

Temperature derating
Compact NS devices equipped with electronic trip units

The values opposite are not modified for fixed circuit breakers equipped with one of the following modules:

- Vigi module
- ammeter module
- insulation-monitoring module
- current-transformer module.

They also apply to plug-in / withdrawable circuit breakers equipped with one of the following modules:

- ammeter module
- current-transformer module.

However, for plug-in / withdrawable circuit breakers equipped with a Vigi module or an insulation-
monitoring module, the coefficients in the table below must be applied.

| Circuit breaker | Trip unit | Coeff. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS100N/H/L | STR22SE/GE 40 to 100 | 1 |
| NS160N/H/L | STR22SE/GE 40 to 160 | 1 |
| NS250N/H/L | STR22SE/GE 100 and 160 | 1 |
| NS250N/H/L | STR22SE/GE 250 | 0.86 |

The values opposite are not modified for fixed or plug-in / withdrawable circuit breakers equipped with one of the following modules:

- ammeter module
- current-transformer module.

However, for fixed or plug-in / withdrawable circuit breakers equipped with a Vigi module or an insulationmonitoring module, the coefficients in the table below must be applied.

| Circuit breaker | Trip unit | Coeff. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS400N/H/L | STR23SE and 53UE <br> STR23SV and 53SV | 0.97 |
| NS630N/H/L | STR23SE and 53UE <br> STR23SV and 53SV | 0.9 |

Note. To provide the Visu function, Compact NS circuit breakers, with or without a Vigi module, are combined with INV switch-disconnectors. Tripping values for the selected combination are indicated in the Interpact catalogue.

Electronic trip units are not affected by variations in temperature. However, the maximum permissible current in the circuit breaker still depends on the ambient temperature.

## Compact NS100...NS250

The table below indicates the maximum long-time (LT) protection setting depending on the ambient temperature.

| NS100N/H/L | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In: 40 to 160 A | no derating |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ir max | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NS250N/H/L | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| In: 100 to 160A | no derating |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ir max | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| In: 250A | 250 | 250 | 250 | 237.5 | 237.5 | 225 | 225 |
| Ir max | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.90 |

## Compact NS400 and NS630

The table below indicates the maximum long-time (LT) protection setting depending on the ambient temperature.

| NS400N/H/L |  | $40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed | In: 400A | 400 | 400 | 400 | 390 | 380 | 370 | 360 |
|  | Io/lr max | 1/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 | 1/0.98 | 1/0.95 | 1/0.93 | 1/0.9 |
| Plug-in / withdrawable | In: 400 | 400 | 390 | 380 | 370 | 360 | 350 | 340 |
|  | Io/Ir max | 1/1 | 1/0.98 | 1/0.95 | 1/0.93 | 1/0.9 | 1/0.88 | 1/0.85 |
| NS630N/H/L |  | $40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Fixed | In: 630A | 630 | 615 | 600 | 585 | 570 | 550 | 535 |
|  | Io/Ir max | 1/1 | 1/0.8 | 1/0.95 | 1/0.93 | 1/0.9 | 1/0.88 | 1/0.85 |
| Plug-in / withdrawable | In: 570A | 570 | 550 | 535 | 520 | 505 | 490 | 475 |
|  | Io/lr max | 1/0.9 | 1/0.88 | 1/0.85 | 1/0.83 | 1/0.8 | 0.8/0.98 | 0.8/0.95 |

## Compact NS630b to NS1600 (2)

The table below indicates the maximum rated-current value for each type of connection, depending on the ambient temperature.
For mixed connections, use the same derating values as for horizontal connections.
For ambient temperatures higher than $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, please consult us.

| Version Connection temp. $\mathrm{Ti}^{(1)}$ | Fixed device |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Front or horizontal rear |  |  |  |  | Vertical rear |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| NS630b N/H/L | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 |
| NS800 N/H/L | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| NS1000 N/H/L | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| NS1250 N/H | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 |
| NS1600 N/H | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1550 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 |
| Version | Withdrawable device Front or horizontal rear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connection |  |  |  |  |  | Vertical rear |  |  |  |  |
| temp. Ti ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| NS630b N/H/L | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 |
| NS800 N/H/L | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| NS1000 N/H/L | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| NS1250 N/H | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 |
| NS1600 N/H | 1600 | 1600 | 1520 | 1480 | 1430 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1560 | 1510 |

## Compact NS1600b à 3200

| Version Connection temp. $\mathrm{Ti}^{(1)}$ | Fixed device |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Front (horizontal) |  |  |  |  | Front (vertical) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| NS1600b N/H | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 |
| NS2000 N/H | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| NS2500 N/H | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2350 | 2110 |
| NS3200 N/H | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3200 | 3000 | 2700 |

(1) Ti is the temperature inside the switchboard, near the circuit breaker and its connections (IEC 60947-2).
(2) For device installed horizontally, use the temperature deratings indicated for front or horizontal rear connection.

# Power dissipation / Resistance Compact NS devices equipped with thermal-magnetic trip units 

Power dissipated per pole (P/pole) in Watts (W). Resistance per pole (R/pole) in milliohms ( $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ ). Total power dissipation is the value measured at In, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, for a three-pole or four-pole circuit breaker (values above power $\mathrm{P}=3 \mathrm{RI}^{2}$ ).

Compact NSC100N

|  |  | Fixed device |  | Additional modules |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3/4 poles | Rat. (A) | R/pole | P/pole | Vigi ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{L} 3$ ) | Vigi (L1, L2) |
| NSC100N | 16 | 15 | 4 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
|  | 20 | 11.2 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 25 | 8 | 5 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
|  | 32 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
|  | 40 | 3.7 | 6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
|  | 50 | 2.8 | 7 | 0.63 | 0.63 |
|  | 63 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 70 | 2 | 10 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
|  | 80 | 1.4 | 9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
|  | 100 | 1 | 10 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| NSC100NA | 100 | 0.6 | 6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |

Compact NS100 to $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ equipped with TM-D and TM-G trip units

| 3/4 poles | Rat. (A) | Fixed device |  | Additional modules |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R/pole | P/pole | Vigi (N, L3) | Vigi (L1, L2) | Withdrawable | Ammeter module | Transfo. module |
| NS100N/H/L | 16 | 11.42 | 2.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 25 | 6.42 | 4.01 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 40 | 3.42 | 5.47 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 63 | 2.17 | 8.61 | 0.3 | 0.15 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 80 | 1.37 | 8.77 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 100 | 0.88 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| NS160N/H/L | 80 | 1.26 | 8.06 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 100 | 0.77 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
|  | 125 | 0.69 | 10.78 | 1.1 | 0.55 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
|  | 160 | 0.55 | 13.95 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| NS250N/H/L | 125 | 0.61 | 9.45 | 1.1 | 0.55 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
|  | 160 | 0.46 | 11.78 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 200 | 0.39 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
|  | 250 | 0.3 | 18.75 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |

Compact NS80 and NS100 to 630 equipped with MA trip units

|  |  | Fixed device |  | Additional modules |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 poles | Rat. (A) | R/pole | P/pole | Vigi (N, L3) | Vigi (L1, L2) | Withdrawable |  | Transfo. module |
| NS80H | 1.5 | 93.3 | 0.21 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.5 | 89.6 | 0.56 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.3 | 75.6 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.5 | 12.8 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 | 2.24 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 1.04 | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80 | 0.94 | 6.02 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS100N/H/L | 2.5 | 148.42 | 0.93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 6.3 | 99.02 | 3.93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 12.5 | 4.05 | 0.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 25 | 1.66 | 1.04 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 50 | 0.67 | 1.66 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 100 | 0.52 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| NS160N/H/L | 150 | 0.38 | 8.55 | 1.35 | 0.68 | 2.6 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| NS250N/H/L | 220 | 0.3 | 14.52 | 2.9 | 1.45 | 4.89 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| NS400H/L | 320 | 0.12 | 12.29 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 6.14 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| NS630H/L | 500 | 0.1 | 25 | 13.99 | 7 | 15 | 3.75 | 3.75 |

Single-pole and two-pole Compact NS100 to 160

|  | Fixed device |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ poles | Rat. (A) | R/pole | P/pole |
| NS100N/H | 16 | 11.3 | 2.89 |
|  | 20 | 6.3 | 2.52 |
|  | 30 | 2.9 | 2.61 |
|  | 40 | 2.9 | 4.64 |
|  | 50 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
|  | 63 | 1.4 | 5.56 |
|  | 80 | 1.25 | 8 |
|  | 100 | 0.76 | 7.6 |
| NS160N/H | 125 | 0.63 | 9.84 |
|  | 160 | 0.48 | 12.29 |

Installation
recommendations

## Power dissipation / Resistance Compact NS devices equipped with electronic trip units

Power dissipated per pole (P/pole) in Watts (W) Resistance per pole ( $\mathrm{R} /$ pole) in milliohms ( $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ ) (measured cold). Total power dissipation is the value measured at In, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, for a three-pole or fourpole circuit breaker (values above power $\mathrm{P}=3 \mathrm{R}^{2}$ ).

Compact NS100 to NS630

| 3/4 poles | Rat. (A) | Fixed device |  | Additional modules |  |  | Ammeter Transfo. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R/pole | P/pole | Vigi | Vigi | With- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (N, L3) | (L1, L2) | drawable | module | module |
| NS100N/H/L | 40 | 0.84 | 1.34 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 100 | 0.468 | 4.68 | 0.7 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| NS160N/H/L | 40 | 0.73 | 1.17 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  | 100 | 0.36 | 3.58 | 0.7 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
|  | 160 | 0.36 | 9.16 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| NS250N/H/L | 100 | 0.27 | 2.73 | 1.1 | 0.55 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
|  | 250 | 0.28 | 17.56 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| NS400N/H/L | 400 | 0.12 | 19.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| NS630N/H/L | 630 (1) | 0.1 | 39.69 | 6.5 | 3.25 | 19.49 | 5.95 | 5.95 |

(1) The dissipation values for the Vigi modules and withdrawable circuit breakers are given for 570 A

## Compact NSA160

| 3/4 poles | Rat. (A) | Fixed device |  | Additional modules |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R/pole | P/pole | Vigi | Vigi |
|  |  |  |  | (N, L3) | (L1, L2) |
| NSA160 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
|  | 25 | 8 | 5 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
|  | 32 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
|  | 40 | 3.7 | 6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
|  | 50 | 2.8 | 7 | 0.63 | 0.63 |
|  | 63 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 80 | 1.4 | 9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
|  | 100 | 1 | 10 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
|  | 125 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
|  | 160 | 0.6 | 15.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| NSA125NA | 125 | 0.7 | 11 |  |  |
| NSA160NA | 160 | 0.6 | 15.4 |  |  |

Compact NS630b to 1600

| Version | Fixed device <br> Dissipated power | Input/output resistance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS630b N/H/L | $30 / 45$ | $0.026 / 0.039$ |
| NS800 N/H/L | $45 / 60$ | $0.026 / 0.039$ |
| NS1000 N/H/L | $65 / 100$ | $0.026 / 0.039$ |
| NS1250 N/H | 130 | 0.026 |
| NS1600 N/H | 220 | 0.026 |
|  |  |  |
| Version |  |  |
|  | Withdrawable device <br> Dissipated power |  |
| NS630 N/H/L | $55 / 115$ | Input/output resistance |
| NS800 N/H/L | $90 / 120$ | 0.05 |
| NS1000 N/H/L | $150 / 230$ | 0.05 |
| NS1250 N/H | 250 | 0.05 |
| NS1600 N/H | 460 | 0.036 |

Compact NS1600b à 3200

| Version | Fixed device |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Dissipated power | Input/output resistance |
| NS1600b N/H | 250 | 0.019 |
| NS2000 N/H | 250 | 0.013 |
| NS2500 N/H | 300 | 0.008 |
| NS3200 N/H | 420 | 0.008 |

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Compact NB50N and 100F/N dimensions


## Compact NB50N and 100F/N mounting



Door cutout

Cutout (A)
(B, C)



Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C | C1 | G | G1 | H | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 | H5 | K | K1 | L | L1 | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | R | R1 | R2 | R3 | ØT | U (e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NB50N | 27 | 54 | 55.5 | 111 | 65 | 130 | ?? | ?? | ?? | ?? | 12.5 | 25 | 37.5 | 75 | 68 | 72 | 90 | 70 | 74 | 12.5 | 25 | 30.5 | 61 | 6 | $\leqslant 32$ |
| NB100F/N | 27 | 54 | 66 | 132 | 77.5 | 155 | ?? | ?? | ?? | ?? | 15 | 30 | 45 | 90 | 68 | 72 | 90 | 70 | 74 | 12.5 | 25 | 43.5 | 87 | 6 | $\leqslant 32$ |


(a) short terminal shields
(b) long terminal shields (available for spreaders on NB400
to 600 , pitch $52.5: L 1=157.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).
(c) phase barriers.

## Door cutout

Cutout (A)

(B, C)


With toggle cover


## Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | G | G1 | H | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 | H5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NB250N | 29 | 76 | 54 | 108 | 43 | 104 | 34 | 86 | 62.5 | 125 | 80.5 | 161 | 94 | 188 | 160.5 | 321 |
| NB400/600N | 41.5 | 116 | 92.5 | 184 | 56.5 | 146 | 46.5 | 126 | 100 | 200 | 127.5 | 255 | 142.5 | 285 | 240 | 480 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | R | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | $\boldsymbol{\text { ®T }}$ | U (e) |  |
| NB250N | 81 | 86 | 111 | 83 | 88 | 14.5 | 29 | 54 | 108 | 29 | 58 | 43 | 86 | 6 | $\leqslant 32$ |  |
| NB400/600N | 95.5 | 110 | 168 | 117 | 112 | 31.5 | 63 | 71.5 | 143 | 46.5 | 93 | 63 | 126 | 6 | $\leqslant 32$ |  |


(a) long terminal shields

Front-panel cutouts

Cutout A



Cutout C






## Extended rotary handle

Front-panel cutout


CCM direct rotary handle
Front-panel cutout


Note.
Door cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geqslant 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.



## Extended rotary handle



## Compact NSA160

## Dimensions

## Compact NSA160



4 poles


Vigicompact NSA160


3 poles


4 poles


Extended rotary handle


Note.
Centre line $X$ indicates the centre of the mounting rail.


On rails

## 2 poles or 3 poles



On DIN rail with adaptation plate


## Front-panel cutouts

## Fixed or plug-in circuit breaker

Cutout A


## Cutout B



Cutout C


With escutcheon



With toggle cover


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C | C1 | C2 | C3 | C6 | C7 | C20 | C21 | G | G1 | G4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 29 | 76 | 54 | 108 | 43 | 104 | 34 | 86 | 62.5 | 125 | 70 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 41.5 | 116 | 92.5 | 184 | 56.5 | 146 | 46.5 | 126 | 100 | 200 | 113.5 |
| Type | G5 | G47 | G48 | G49 | G50 | G51 | H | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 140 | 95 | 75 | 13.5 | 23 | 17.5 | 80.5 | 161 | 94 | 188 | 160.5 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 227 |  |  |  |  |  | 127.5 | 255 | 142.5 | 285 | 240 |
| Type | H5 | H6 | H7 | K | K1 | K2 | L | L1 | L2 | P1 | P2 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 321 | 178.5 | 357 | 17.5 | 35 | 70 | 52.5 | 105 | 140 | 81 | 86 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 480 | 237 | 474 | 22.5 | 45 | 90 | 70 | 140 | 185 | 95.5 | 110 |
| Type | P4 | P5 | P6 | R | R1 | R2 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R12 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 111(1) | 83 | 88 | 14.5 | 29 | 54 | 108 | 143 | 29 | 58 | 43 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 168 | 107 | 112 | 31.5 | 63 | 71.5 | 143 | 188 | 46.5 | 93 | 63 |

(1) : P4 = 126 mm for Compact NS250N/H/L.

| Type | R13 | ØT | ØT4 | $\mathbf{U}^{(\text {e })}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 86 | 6 | 22 | $\leq 32$ |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 126 | 6 | 32 | $\leq 32$ |

(e) $U \leq 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ if automatic auxiliary connectors are used (NS100 to 250).

## Nota :

IDoor cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geqslant 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.


(d) for rear connection only. For two-pole circuit breakers, the centre hole is not necessary.

## On rails

2 poles or 3 poles


4 poles


Fixed or plug-in circuit breaker

Cutout A



Cutout B


With escutcheons


| Dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | C | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C18 | C19 | C20 | C21 | G | G1 | G6 | G7 | G8 | G9 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 29 | 76 | 130 | 184 | 86 | 37 | 43 | 104 | 71 | 68 | 34 | 86 | 62.5 | 125 | 137.5 | 200 | 145 | 215 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 41.5 | 116 | 192 | 276 | 147.5 | 37 | 56.5 | 146 | 132 | 68 | 46.5 | 126 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 213.5 | 327 |
| Type | H8 | H9 | H10 | H11 | H12 | H13 | H14 | H15 | K | K1 | K2 | L | L1 | L2 | P1 | P2 | P4 | P5 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 155.5 | 236 | 169 | 263 | 235.5 | 396 | 253.5 | 432 | 17.5 | 35 | 70 | 52.5 | 105 | 140 | 81 | 86 | $111{ }^{(1)}$ | 83 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 227.5 | 355 | 242.5 | 385 | 340 | 580 | 337 | 574 | 22.5 | 45 | 90 | 70 | 140 | 185 | 95.5 | 110 | 168 | 107 |

$\frac{\mathrm{NS} 400 / 630 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L}}{(1) \mathrm{L} 4=126 \mathrm{~mm} \text { for Compact NS250N/H/L. }}$

| Type | P6 | R | R1 | R2 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R11 | R12 | R13 | R26 | R27 | Øт | ØT4 | $\mathbf{U}^{(e)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 88 | 14.5 | 29 | 54 | 108 | 143 | 29 | 58 | 58 | 43 | 86 | 14.5 | 29 | 6 | 22 | $\leq 32$ |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 112 | 31.5 | 29 | 71.5 | 143 | 188 | 46.5 | 93 | 58 | 63 | 126 | 32 | 47 | 6 | 32 | $\leq 32$ |

(e) $U \leq 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ if automatic auxiliary connectors are used (NS100 to 250).

## Note.

Door cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geqslant 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.


## Dimensions

Plug-in base
2 poles or 3 poles


Chassis


2 poles or 3 poles

4 poles


4 poles


On backplate (plug-in base or chassis)
Front connection (insulating screen is mandatory between the backplate and the base, supplied with the base)


Interior rear connection

2P, 3P

$4 P$


## Exterior rear connection

2P, 3P


4P


Front-panel cutouts
Plug-in base
Chassis with protection collar and escutcheons


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C11 | C17 | G10 | G11 | G12 | G13 | G14 | G15 | G16 | G17 | G18 | G19 | G20 | G21 | G22 | G23 | G24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 103 | 42.5 | 95 | 190 | 87 | 174 | 77.5 | 155 | 66 | 132 | 82 | 164 | 37.5 | 75 | 111 | 222 | 190 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 155 | 56 | 150 | 300 | 137 | 274 | 125 | 250 | 101 | 202 | 126 | 252 | 75 | 150 | 170.5 | 341 | 283.5 |
| Type | G25 | G26 | G27 | H16 | H17 | H18 | H19 | K | K1 | K2 | K5 | K6 | K7 | K11 | K12 | K13 | K20 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 380 | 208 | 416 | 102.5 | 205 | 103.5 | 210 | 17.5 | 35 | 70 | 54.5 | 109 | 144 | 74 | 148 | 183 | 35 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 567 | 318.5 | 637 | 157.5 | 315 | 140 | 280 | 22.5 | 45 | 90 | 71.5 | 143 | 188 | 91.5 | 183 | 228 | 50 |
| Type | K21 | K22 | L | L1 | L2 | L6 | L7 | L8 | L9 | L10 | P2 | P4 | P7 | P8 | P9 | P10 | P12 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 70 | 105 | 52.5 | 105 | 140 | 92.5 | 185 | 216 | 220 | 251 | 86 | 111 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 27 | 45 | 75 | 64 | 32 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 100 | 145 | 70 | 140 | 185 | 110 | 220 | 250 | 265 | 295 | 110 | 168 | 27 | 45 | 100 | 86 | 32 |
| Type | P44 | R8 | R9 | $\mathbf{U}^{(2)}$ | ØT | ØT5 | ØT6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 123 | 74 | 148 | $\leq 32$ | 6 | 24 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 147 | 90 | 180 | $\leq 32$ | 6 | 33 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) $P 4=126 \mathrm{~mm}$ for Compact NS250N/H/L
(2) $U \leq 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ if automatic auxiliary connectors are used (NS100 to 250).


Chassis
See withdrawable Compact, page XXX.


## Front-panel cutouts

## Plug-in base

See fixed Compact, page XXX.


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C11 | C13 | C16 | C17 | G10 | G11 | G12 | G13 | G20 | G21 | H16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 103 | 84 | 55 | 42.5 | 95 | 190 | 87 | 174 | 37.5 | 75 | 102.5 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 155 | 84 | 116.5 | 56 | 150 | 300 | 137 | 274 | 75 | 150 | 157.5 |
| Type | H17 | K | K1 | K2 | K5 | K6 | K7 | K11 | K12 | K13 | K20 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 205 | 17.5 | 35 | 70 | 54.5 | 109 | 144 | 74 | 148 | 183 | 35 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 315 | 22.5 | 45 | 90 | 71.5 | 143 | 188 | 91.5 | 183 | 228 | 50 |
| Type | K21 | K22 | L | L1 | L2 | P4 | P7 | P8 | P9 | P44 | R8 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 70 | 105 | 52.5 | 105 | 140 | 111(1) | 27 | 45 | 75 | 123 | 74 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 100 | 145 | 70 | 140 | 185 | 168 | 27 | 45 | 100 | 147 | 90 |

(1) P4 = 126 mm for Compact NS250N/H/L.

| Type | R9 | R33 | R34 | ØT | U(2) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 148 | 74 | 148 | 6 | $\leq 32$ |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 180 | 91.5 | 148 | 6 | $\leq 32$ |

(2) $U \leq 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ if automatic auxiliary connectors are used (NS100 to 250).

Note.
Door cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geqslant 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.



Front-panel cutout



With escutcheon


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C | C1 | C2 | C3 | C6 | C7 | G | G1 | G4 | G5 | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250 | 29 | 76 | 54 | 108 | 43 | 104 | 62.5 | 125 | 70 | 140 | 80.5 |
| Type | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 | H6 | H7 | K | K1 | L3 | L4 | L5 |
| NS100/160/250 | 161 | 94 | 188 | 160.5 | 178.5 | 357 | 17.5 | 35 | 17.5 | 70 | 35 |
| Type | P1 | P2 | P4 | P5 | P6 | R | R1 | R2 | R4 | R5 | R6 |
| NS100/160/250 | 81 | 86 | 111 | 83 | 88 | 14.5 | 29 | 19 | 38 | 73 | 29 |
| Type | R7 | ØT | ØT4 | $\mathbf{U}^{(d)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS100/160/250 | 58 | 6 | 22 | $\leq 32$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(d) $U \leq 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ if automatic auxiliary connectors are used

## Note.

Door cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geqslant 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.


Visu function for Compact NS100 to 630 (combination with Interpact INV)

Fixed Compact NS100 to 250 with Visu function Interpact INV100 to 250


Mounting on rails


## Front-panel cutout




## Mounting on rails

## 3 poles



## 4 poles



Front-panel cutout



Front-panel cutouts
With IP 40, IK 07 escutcheons and protection collar for Vigi module


## Note.

Door cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geqslant 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.


| Dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | C11 | C13 | C16 | C17 | C22 | C23 | H2O | H21 | H22 | H23 | L | L1 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 103 | 84 | 56 | 42.5 | 29 | 76 | 62.5 | 97 | 45.5 | 73 | 52.5 | 105 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 155 | 84 | 116.5 | 56 | 41.5 | 126 | 100 | 152 | 83 | 123 | 70 | 140 |
| Type | L2 | L11 | L12 | P32 | P33 | P45 | R8 | R9 | R14 | R15 | R33 | R34 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 140 | 91 | 45.5 | 178 | 143 | 145 | 74 | 148 | 48.5 | 97 | 74 | 148 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 185 | 123 | 61.5 | 250 | 215 | 217 | 90 | 180 | 64.5 | 129 | 91.5 | 148 |

## direct rotary handle

## 3 poles



4 poles

(a) without keylock
(b) with Ronis keylock
(c) with Profalux keylock

## Front-panel cutouts

Fixed or plug-in circuit breaker

## Compact


$\mathrm{zl}^{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{P} 43 \rightarrow$


## Vigicompact



## Withdrawable circuit breaker

Compact


An escutcheon is mandatory

Vigicompact


Protection collar for Vigi module is mandatory.
Escutcheons are mandatory for rotary handles and Vigi protection collars.

MCC direct rotary handle


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C4 | C5 | C11 | C13 | C16 | C17 | C22 | C23 | G36 | G37 | G38 | G39 | H9 | H10 | H2O | H23 | H24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 86 | 37 | 103 | 84 | 55 | 42,5 | 29 | 76 | 36 | 72 | 41 | 100 | 60 | 120 | 28 | 73 | 9 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 147,5 | 37 | 155 | 84 | 116,5 | 56 | 41,5 | 126 | 36 | 72 | 51 | 145 | 83 | 160 | 40 | 123 | 24,5 |
| Type | H25 | H26 | K14 | K15 | L | L1 | L2 | L7 | L8 | L11 | L12 | L13 | L14 | L15 | P34 | P35 | P36 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 37,5 | 75 | 50 | 100 | 52,5 | 105 | 140 | 69 | 120 | 91 | 9,25 | 37,5 | 75 | 55 | 121 | 155 | 156 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 37,5 | 75 | 72,5 | 145 | 70 | 140 | 185 | 85 | 160 | 123 | 5 | 37,5 | 75 | 66,5 | 145 | 179 | 180 |
| Type | P37 | P38(1) | P40(1) | P42 | P43 | P44 | R1 | R8 | R9 | R14 | R15 | R26 | R33 | R34 | ØT6 | ØT7 |  |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 164 | $\geq 185$ | $\geq 248$ | 125 | 89 | 123 | 29 | 74 | 148 | 48,5 | 97 | 14,5 | 74 | 148 | 4,2 | 50 |  |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 188 | $\geq 209$ | $\geq 272$ | 149 | 112 | 147 | 29 | 90 | 180 | 64,5 | 129 | 32 | 91,5 |  |  | 5 |  |

(1) $\leq 600 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Nota :

Door cutout dimensions are given for a device position in the enclosure where $\Delta \geq 100+(h \times 5)$ with respect to the door hinge.

## Dimensions

Circuit breaker with ammeter module


Circuit breaker with current-transformer module


## Mounting

On backplate
2 poles or 3 poles


4 poles

(d) for rear connection only. For two-pole circuit breakers, the centre hole is not necessary.

On rails
2 poles or 3 poles


4 poles


Front-panel cutout
Circuit breaker with ammeter module and voltage-presence indicator


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | C | C1 | C22 | C23 | C27 | C28 | C29 | C30 | G | G1 | G6 | G7 | G8 | G9 | H8 | H9 | H10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 28 | 76 | 28 | 76 | 56.5 | 124 | 30 | 78.5 | 62.5 | 125 | 137.5 | 200 | 145 | 215 | 155.5 | 236 | 169 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 41.5 | 116 | 41.5 | 126 | 56.5 | 185.5 | 30 | 122 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 213.5 | 327 | 227.5 | 355 | 242.5 |
| Type | H11 | H12 | H13 | H14 | H15 | K | K1 | K2 | P1 | P2 | P4 | P6 | P43 | P47 | P48 | R | R1 |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 263 | 235.5 | 396 | 253.5 | 432 | 17.5 | 35 | 70 | 81 | 86 | 111(1) | 88 | 89 | 137 | 128 | 14.5 | 29 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 385 | 340 | 580 | 337 | 574 | 22.5 | 45 | 90 | 95.5 | 110 | 168 | 112 | 112 | 162 | 154 | 31.5 | 63 |
| Type | R14 | R15 | R16 | R17 | Øт | ØT4 | $\mathbf{U}_{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 48.5 | 97 | 46.5 | 93 | 6 | 22 | $\leq 32$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 64.5 | 129 | 64.5 | 93 | 6 | 32 | $\leq 32$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) P4 $=126 \mathrm{~mm}$ for Compact NS $250 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L}$
(2) $U \leq 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ if automatic auxiliary connectors are used (NS100 to 250).

Front accessories for Compact NS100 to 630

## Protection collar

## Toggle protection collar



Vigi-module protection collar




Circuit breaker with toggle or rotary handle


Circuit breaker with motor-mechanism module


## Toggle cover



Front-panel escutcheons
For toggle


For Vigi module


## Front-panel escutcheons

## For protection collar, motor mechanism or rotary handle



For Vigi module with protection collar or measurement module


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | A | A1 | A2 | A3 | D | D1 | D2 | D3 | M | M2 | M3 | M6 | M7 | M8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 91 | 69 | 157 | 94 | 35 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 40 | 73 | 115 | 102 | 114 | 101 | 94 |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 123 | 102 | 189 | 35 | 134 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 60 | 123 | 155 | 142 | 164 | 151 | 134 |

Dimensions, volumes

Compact NS630b to 1600
(fixed version)

## Dimensions

Manual control

## Front connection



(1) terminal shields are optional

## Rear connection



## Electrical control

Front and rear connection


F : Datum
Note.
Dimensions for front and rear connection on electrically operated devices are identical to those for manually operated devices.

Front connection


## On backplate



## Rear connection

On backplate or rails


4P


Note.
Mounting parameters for electrically operated devices are identical to those for manually operated devices.
$\boldsymbol{X}$ and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ are the symmetry planes for a 3-pole device
$\boldsymbol{Z}$ is the back plane of the device.

Dimensions, volumes

Compact NS630b to 1600
(fixed version) (cont.)
Front-panel cutouts

## Toggle control

Door cutout
A


C


Door cutout
A


## Rotary handle

## Direct rotary handle

Dimensions


## Door cutout



B


D

(1) Without escutcheon
(2) With escutcheon

## Extended rotary handle

Door cutout



Dimensions, volumes

## Compact NS630b to 1600 (withdrawable version) <br> Dimensions, mounting and cutouts

## Dimensions

## Manual control

## Electrical control


(*) Widrawable position

## Mounting

Bottom mounting on base plate or rails


## Cutouts

## Door cutout


(1) Without escutcheon
(2) With escutcheon

F : Datum

Rear panel cutout


Note.
$\boldsymbol{X}$ and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ are the symmetry planes for a 3-pole device.

## Rotary handle

## Direct rotary handle

## Dimensions



Door cutout

(1) Without escutcheon
(2) With escutcheon


Note.
$\boldsymbol{X}$ and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ are the symmetry planes for a 3-pole device

Dimensions, volumes

Compact NS1600b to 3200 (fixed version)

## Dimensions

Dimensions



Mounting on rails



Dimensions, volumes

Compact NS630b to 3200 External modules

## Control-wire connections to terminal block




Only one wire per terminal.

## External power-supply module (AD)



Battery module (BAT)


## MN delay unit



Chassis communication module

## ModBus



## Digipact internal bus



## External sensor for source ground return (SGR) protection

External sensor

"MGDF" summer box


Dimensions, volumes

## Current-transformer for external neutral

400/1600 A (NS630b to 1600)


1000/4000 A (NS1600b to 3200)


## Installation

 400/1600

1000/4000 A


## Vigi rectangular sensor

## $280 \times 115$ mm inside dimensions



## $470 \times 160$ mm inside dimensions


$280 \times 115$ sensor
Busbars with 70 mm pitch


| Busbars | $\mathbf{I} \leqslant \mathbf{1 6 0 0} \mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{I} \leqslant \mathbf{3 2 0 0} \mathbf{A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sensor | $280 \times 115$ | $470 \times 160$ |
| Weight $(\mathrm{kg})$ | 14 | 18 |


$470 \times 160$ sensor
Busbars with 115 mm pitch

Dimensions, Accessories NS630b to 3200 volumes

## Escutcheon

NS630b to 1600 (fixed control)


A


C


NS630b to NS1600 (withdrawable control)


NS1600b to NS3200


A


C

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## Compact NS80H-MA



Compact NSC100N


## Compact NSA160



Vigicompact NSC and NSA
Bottom connection


Top connection
3 poles


## 4 poles



4 poles


## Connection dimensions



Front connection

Connectors
NS100/160/250 NS400/630



Distribution connectors (phase barriers mandatory)
NS100/160/250


Spreader


(b) Vigi module or NS250.

Dimensions (mm)

| Type | G4 | G5 | G19 | G26 | G27 | K1 | K8 | K9 | K10 | P13 | P21 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 70 | 140 | 215 | 30 | 41 | 35 | 45 | 159 | 114 | $19.5(1)$ |  |
| NS400/630N/H/L | 113.5 | 227 | 327 | 39 | 54 | 45 | 52.5 | 187.5 | 135 | 26 | 44 |

(1) P13 = 21.5 mm for $\mathrm{NS} 250 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{L}$ and Vigi MH module

## Plug-in base or chassis



## Front connection




## Rear connection

Mounting through backplate or on rails


Mounting on backplate
Right-angle extensions (mounted down and out)


Right-angle extensions (mounted down and out)

(*) short terminal shields are mandatory.


Dimensions (mm)

| Type | E | G31 | G32 | G33 | G34 | G35 | K1 | P21 | P22 | P23 | P24 | P25 | P26 | P27 | P28 | P29 | P30 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NS100/160/250N/H/L | 4 | 108.5 | 100 | 63.5 | 110 | 80.5 | 35 | 19 | 75.5 | 67 | 49 | 57.5 | 75.5 | 67 | 26.5 | 54.5 | 36.5 |  |
| NS400N/H/L | 6 | 171 | 156.5 | 104 |  | 129 | 45 | 26 | 114.5 | 100 | 82 | 96.5 | 108.5 | 94 |  |  |  |  |
| NS630N/H/L | 6 | 181 | 166.5 | 104 |  | 129 | 45 | 26 | 124.5 | 110 | 92 | 104.5 | 108.5 | 94 |  |  |  |  |

## Compact NS630b to 1600 <br> (fixed version)

## Bars

Horizontal rear connection


Vertical rear connection


View A detail

Front connection


Bottom terminal


[^9]Front connection with spreaders


Rear connection with spreaders


## Spreader detail

Middle left or middle right spreader for 4P

Middle spreader for 3P


Left or right spreader for 4P
Left or right spreader for 3P


View A detail

## Bars

Front connection with vertical-connection adapters


View A detail

Note.
(1) two mounting possibilities for vertical-connection adapters

## Cables with lugs and bare cables

Front connection with vertical-connection adapters and terminal extensions for cables with lugs


View A detail

Fixed circuit breaker with 4-cable bare-cable connectors ( $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{\mathbf{2}}$ )


# Compact NS630b to 1600 <br> (plug-in and withdrawable versions) <br> <br> Bars 

 <br> <br> Bars}

Horizontal rear connection


Vertical rear connection




Front connection


[^10]Front connection with spreaders


## Spreader detail

Middle left or middle right spreader for 4P


View A detail

Middle spreader for 3P


Left or right spreader for 4P


Left or right spreader for 3P


Compact NS630b to 1600
(plug-in and withdrawable versions) (cont.) Cables with lugs

Front connection with vertical-connection adapters


View $A$ detail

## Note.

$\boldsymbol{X}$ and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ are the symmetry planes for a 3-pole device.
Tightening torque: $\mathbf{5 0 ~ N m}$ with contact washer
$\boldsymbol{X}$ and $\boldsymbol{Y}$ are the symmetry planes for a 3-pole device

## Compact NS1600b to 3200 <br> (fixed version)

Front connection (NS1600b to 2500)


Front connection with vertical-connection adapters (NS1600b to 2500)



View A detail

Front connection (NS3200)


Note.
Recommended connection screws: M10 class 8.8 Tightening torque: $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{N m}$ with contact washer



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The diagram is shown with circuits de-
energised, all devices open, connected and
charged and relays in the normal position.

## With OF1 and CAO1


(1) $M N$ or $M X$ (MN: D1, D4; MX: C1, C2)

With OF1 and CAF1/CAF2


With MN


With MX


## Symbols

## Compact NS

trip indication contact
ON / OFF indication contact
undervoltage release
shunt release
early-break contact of rotary handle
early-make contact of rotary handle
terminal block for CAF wiring (must be ordered)
breaker for the protection of MN/MX
lamp signalling tripped position

## Early-make contacts

Following tripping due to an electrical fault, reset must be carried out locally and manually.
(1) independent auxiliary source.

Remark
NS80H-MA and NSC100 circuit breakers are not plug-in or withdrawable devices. As a result, there is no automatic auxiliary connector. Connections are made directly to the device.

With MN


With MN + SD


The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

With OF1

(1) $M N$ or $M X$ ( $M N: D 1, D 4 ; M X: C 1, C 2)$

## With MN



With MX


## Compact NS100 to 630 Indication contacts

The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

## Compact NS100 to 250

## Manually operated circuit breaker


(1) $M N$ or $M X$ (MN: D1, D4; MX: C1, C2)
(2) for the withdrawable and plug-in versions, SDV and OF2 contacts can be installed in the circuit breaker, but only one can be connected to the automatic auxiliary connectors.

## Circuit breaker with motor mechanism


(1) $M N$ or $M X$ (MN: D1, D4; MX: C1, C2)
(2) for the withdrawable and plug-in versions, SDV and OF2 contacts can be installed in the circuit breaker, but only one can be connected to the automatic auxiliary connectors (3) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation.

Auxiliary wiring for plug-in / withdrawable circuit breaker

Automatic auxiliary
connectors (wires 0.75 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )


Fixed part (front view looking into base) connectors (wires 0.75 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )


Fixed part (rear view).

Fixed part
(front view looking into base)

## Compact NS400 to 630

Manually operated circuit breaker

(1) MN or MX (MN: D1, D4; MX: C1, C2).
(2) for the withdrawable and plug-in versions, SDV and OF3 contacts can be installed in the circuit breaker, but only one can be connected to the automatic auxiliary connectors. (3) options available with trip unit STR53UE only.

Circuit breaker with motor mechanism

(1) $M N$ or $M X$ (MN: D1, D4; MX: C1, C2).
(2) for the withdrawable and plug-in versions, SDV and OF3 contacts can be installed in the circuit breaker, but only one can be connected to the automatic auxiliary connectors.
(3) options available with trip unit STR53UE only.
(4) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation.

## Symbols

| Q | Compact NS100 to 250 |
| :--- | :--- |
| SD | trip indication contact |
| SDE | fault indication contact |
| SDV | earth-fault indication contact |
| OF | ON / OFF indication contact |
| MN | undervoltage release |
| MX | shunt release |
| MT | motor-mechanism module |
| CAO | early-break contact of rotary handle |
| CAF | early-make contact of rotary handle |
| CE | connected-position carriage switch |
| CD | disconnected-position carriage switch |
| Colour code for auxiliary wiring |  |
| RD | red |
| GN | green |
| BK | black |
| VT | violet |
| YE | yellow |
| GY | grey |
| BL | blue |
| OR | orange |
| WH | white |

Auxiliary wiring for plug-in / withdrawable circuit breaker

Automatic auxiliary
connectors (wires 0.75 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )

Fixed part(front view looking into base)


Fixed part (front view looking into base)
connectors (wires 0.75 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )

Fixed part (rear view).


The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

Following tripping due to an electrical fault, reset must be carried out locally and manually.

## Symbols

Compact NS100 to 630 fault indication contact motor-mechanism module breaker for protection of motor-mechanism module circuits lamp signalling an electrical fault
lamp signalling motor mechanism in manual position closing order opening order (must be > 150 ms )

## Colour code for auxiliary wiring

RD red
GN green
BK black
BL blue
OR orange
WH white

Automatic reset with MN

(1) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation.
(2) the tripping order must lock out the closing order.

## Automatic reset with MX


(1) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation. (2) the tripping order must lock out the closing order

## Automatic reset without auxiliary


(1) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation.

## Control via switch or relay

With MN/MX
Controlled by switch


Without auxiliary
Controlled by switch



Controlled by relay


The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

Following tripping due to an electrical fault, reset must be carried out locally and manually.
(1) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation.
(2) connect SDE terminal 81 to auxiliary-connector terminal 84. (3) the tripping order must lock out the closing order.

## Symbols

[^11]Remote reset without auxiliary

(1) wires supplied, must be connected to ensure correct operation.
(2) connect SDE terminal 81 to auxiliary-connector terminal 84.

## Control via switch or relay

With MN/MX
Controlled by switch


Controlled by relay


Without auxiliary
Controlled by switch


## Controlled by relay



The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

Following tripping due to an electrical fault, reset must be carried out locally and manually.
(1)
fault.

## Symbols

Q Compact NS100 to 630
SDE fault indication contact
MN undervoltage release
MX
MT
motor-mechanism module
F1 breaker for protection of motor-mechanism module circuits and $M N / M X$
H1 lamp signalling an electrical fault
H2 lamp signalling motor mechanism in manual position F closing order orders
opening order $\quad$ must not has priority over F order)

## Colour code for auxiliary wiring

N green
BK black
BL blue
OR orange
WH white

Local reset with MN


Local reset with MX


## Local reset without auxiliary



## (1) (2) required to ensure correct indication of an electrical

 fault.
## Control via switch or relay

With MN/MX


Without auxiliary

## Controlled by switch



## Controlled by relay



The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

Following tripping due to an electrical fault, reset must be carried out locally and manually.

With MN
受

(1) independent auxiliary source

## Symbols

## With MN + SD


(1) independent auxiliary source

The diagram is shown with circuits de-
energised, all devices open, connected and
charged and relays in the normal position.

Thermal-fault indication


## Symbols

Q Compact NS100 to 630
breaker for protection of the auxiliary circuit
SDTAM
BP1 SDTAM reset button thermal-fault early-break signal

KA1 auxiliary relay - Telemecanique
CA...DN31 or CA...DN22
H1 lamp signalling SDTAM fault
Colour code for auxiliary wiring
BL
blue
white

## Automatic operation


$t r$
overloa
IQ
overload (long-time) protection tripping time
Legend current greater than Ir (long-time tripping threshold) closing order for circuit breaker $Q$

O: OFF (circuit open)
Note.

- I: ON (circuit closed)

For a short-circuit or earth fault, only circuit breaker Q opens.
The above automatic control sequence is not run.

The diagram is shown with circuits de-
energised, all devices open, connected and
charged and relays in the normal position.

Thermal-fault indication and tripping

(1) KM1 operating conditions must be inserted between 22 and A1.

Symbols
Q
F1

KA1 auxiliary relay - Telemecanique CA...DN31 or CA...DN22
KA2 mechanical latching unit Telemecanique LA6 DK1
RHK bistable relay - Telemecanique RHK-41
H1 lamp signalling SDTAM fault
KM1 power contactor
Colour code for auxiliary wiring
BL blue
WH white

## Automatic operation


tr overload (long-time) protection tripping time
overload current greater than Ir (long-time tripping threshold)
Note.
For a short-circuit or earth fault, only circuit breaker $Q$ opens. The above automatic control sequence is not run.

Legend

- O: OFF (circuit open)
- I: ON (circuit closed)
- : either ON or OFF


## Same automatic system using a bistable relay



[^12] 12 and A1.

The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.


| - (basic) | A | Control unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ | E1-E6 communication <br> Z1-Z5 zone selective interlocking: <br> Z1 = ZSI OUT SOURCE <br> Z2 = ZSI OUT; Z3 ZSI IN SOURCE <br> Z4 = ZSI IN ST (short time) <br> Z5 = ZSI IN GF (earth fault) <br> M1 = Vigi module input (Micrologic 7) <br> T1, T2, T3, T4 = external neutral; M2, M3 = Vigi module input (Micrologic 7) <br> F2+, F1- external 24 V DC power supply |

-: basic Micrologic control unit
A: digital ammeter

Remote operation


## Remote operation

MN : undervoltage release
or
MX : shunt release
Remote-operating mechanism (*)
A4 : electrical opening order
A2 : electrical closing order
B4, A1 : power supply for control devices and gear motor
(*) Spring-charging motor 440/480 V AC



Terminal-block marking (manual operation)


## Indication contacts

OF3/OF2/OF1 : indication contacts
SDE : fault-trip indication contact (short-circuit, overload, earth fault)

SD : trip indication contact (manual operation)

CAF2/CAF1

CAO2/CAO1 : early-break contact (rotary handle)

Terminal-block marking (with motor mechanism)


The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.

## Power



Terminal-block marking Com UC1 UC2 UC3


| $\circ$ | $\circ$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E3 | E4 | Z3 | Z4 | T3 | T4 |



| - (basic) | A |  | Control unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ■ | $\square$ | Com: | E1-E6 communication |
|  | $\square$ | UC1 : <br> UC2 : | Z1-Z5 zone selective interlocking: <br> Z1 = ZSI OUT SOURCE <br> Z2 = ZSI OUT; Z3 ZSI IN SOURCE <br> Z4 = ZSI IN ST (short time) <br> Z5 = ZSI IN GF (earth fault) <br> M1 = Vigi module input (Micrologic 7) <br> T1, T2, T3, T4 = external neutral; <br> M2, M3 = Vigi module input (Micrologic 7) |
|  | $\square$ | UC3 : | F2+, F1- external 24 V DC power supply |

[^13]
## Control unit

Remote operation


Remote operation
MN : undervoltage release
or

MX : shunt release
Remote-operating mechanism (*)
MT2 : A4: electrical opening order
MT1 : A2 : electrical closing order
B4, A1 : power supply for control devices and gear motor (MCH)
(*) Spring-charging motor 440/480 V AC
(380 V motor + additional resistor)



## Compact NS630b to 3200 <br> Communications option 24 V DC external power supply

Connection of the communications option


None of the control-unit protection functions require an auxiliary source. However, the 24 V DC external power supply (AD module) is required for certain operating configurations as indicated in the table below.

| Circuit breaker | Closed | Open |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Communications option | no | no |
| Fonction protection | no | no |
| Display function | no ${ }^{(1)}$ | yes |
| Circuit-breaker status indications and control <br> communications bus | no | no |

(1) except if current < 20\% In

## Examples using the COM communications option

## Switchboard display unit

This architecture provides remote display of the variables managed by Micrologic control units equipped with the Eco COM ModBus module. - I (Micrologic A)

No programming is required.


## Communicating switchboard

This configuration provides remote display and control of Compact devices equipped with the ModBus or Digipact COM module. The Digipact bus can be combined with the ModBus bus.


## External sensor (CT) for residual earth-fault protection

## Connection of current-transformer secondary

## circuit for external neutral

Compact equipped with a Micrologic 6 A:
■ shielded cable with 2 twisted pairs
■ SG1 twisted with SG2

- X1 twisted with X2

■ shielding connected to GND on one end only

- maximum length 5 metres
- cable cross-sectional area 0.4 to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- recommended cable: Belden 9552 or equivalent.
f supply is via the bottom, control and power wiring is identical ( H 1 connected to the source side, H 2 to the load side).
For four-pole versions, for residual earth-fault protection, the current transformer for the external neutral is not necessary.



## External transformer for source ground return (SGR) earth-fault protection

Connection of the secondary circuit
Compact equipped with a Micrologic 6 A:

- unshielded cable with 1 twisted pair
- maximum length 150 metres

■ cable cross-sectional area 0.4 to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

- recommended cable: Belden 9409 or equivalent.



## Earth-leakage protection

## Connection of the rectangular-sensor secondary

circuit
Compact equipped with a Micrologic 7 A:

- unshielded cable with 3 twisted conductors:
- M1, M2, M3 twisted together
- maximum length 4 metres
cable cross-sectional area 0.4 to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- recommended cable: Belden 9493 or equivalent.


Zone selective interlocking

Note. The maximum permissible distance between two devices is 3000 metres and the maximum number of devices is 100 .


A pilot wire interconnects a number of circuit breakers equipped with Micrologic A control units, as illustrated in the diagram above.
The control unit detecting a fault sends a signal upstream and checks for a signal arriving from downstream. If there is a signal from downstream, the circuit breaker remains closed for the full duration of its tripping delay. If there is no signal from downstream, the circuit breaker opens immediately, whatever the tripping-delay setting.
Fault 1.
Only circuit breaker $A$ detects the fault. Because it receives no signal from downstream, it immediately opens in spite of its tripping delay set to 0.3

## Fault 2

Circuit breakers $A$ and $B$ detect the fault. Circuit breaker $A$ receives a signal from $B$ and remains closed for the full duration of its tripping delay set to 0.3 . Circuit breaker $B$ does not receive a signal from downstream and opens immediately, in spite of its tripping delay set to 0.2.

The diagram is shown with circuits deenergised, all devices open, connected and charged and relays in the normal position.


| - (basic) | A | Control unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | E1-E6 communication |
|  | - | Z1-Z5 zone selective interlocking: <br> Z1 = ZSI OUT SOURCE <br> Z2 = ZSI OUT ; Z3 = ZSI IN SOURCE <br> Z4 = ZSI IN ST (short time) <br> Z5 = ZSI IN GF (earth fault) <br> M1 = Vigi module input (Micrologic 7) <br> T1, T2, T3, T4 = external neutral; <br> M2, M3 = Vigi module input (Micrologic 7) |
|  | - | F2+, F1- external 24 V DC power supply |

[^14]
## Remote operation



## Remote operation

| MN | $:$ | undervoltage release |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| or |  |  |
| MX | $:$ | shunt release |

## Indication contacts



Terminal-block marking


| $\otimes$ | 81 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\otimes$ | 82 |
| $\otimes$ | 84 |
| SDE |  |

## Indication contacts

OF3/OF2/OF1: ON / OFF indication contacts
SDE : fault-trip indication contact
(short-circuit, overload, earth fault)
SD : trip indication contact
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Complementary technical information

Tripping curves
Compact NSC100

Compact NS100 to 630 devices
incorporate the exclusive reflex-tripping system.
This system breaks very high fault currents by mechanically tripping the device via a "piston" actuated directly by the pressure produced in the breaking units resulting from a short-circuit.
For high short-circuits, this system provides a faster break and a trip guarantee, as well as natural total discrimination.
Reflex-tripping curves are exclusively a function of the circuit-breaker rating.
16... 40 A


100 A


## Compact NS80H-MA

## MA1.5...MA80



Complementary technical information

Tripping curves
Compact NSA160

50... 80 A


100 A

125... 160 A


## Compact NB100 to 600

NB100-50... 100 A





Complementary technical information

Tripping curves
Compact NS100 to 250
Protection of distribution systems

## TM magnetic trip units



TM32D / TM40D / TM40G


TM50D / TM63D / TM63G


## TM magnetic trip units (cont.)



## TM200D / TM250D



Complementary technical information

Tripping curves
Compact NS100 to 250
Protection of distribution systems (cont.)

## STR22SE and STR22GE electronic trip units

STR22SE - 40... 100 A




STR22SE-160... 250 A


STR22GE-160...250 A


## Compact NS100 to 250 Motor-starter protection

## MA magnetic trip units

MA2,5...MA100


## STR22ME electronic trip units

## STR22ME - 10... 220 A



Complementary technical information

Tripping curves
Compact NS400 to 630
Protection of distribution systems

## STR23 and STR53 electronic trip units

## STR23SE / STR23SV



Options for STR53UE
Earth-fault protection


## Compact NS400 to 630 Motor-starter protection

## MA magnetic and STR43ME electronic trip units



STR43ME - 120 to 500 A - class 10 A


STR43ME - 120 to 500 A - class 20


Complementary technical information

Tripping curves
Compact NS630b to 3200

## Micrologic electronic control units

## Micrologic 2.0



Micrologic 5.0, 6.0, 7.0 - Micrologic 5.0A, 6.0A, 7.0A


## Options for Micrologic electronic control units

Earth-fault protection (Micrologic 6.0)


## Reflex tripping



The limiting capacity of a circuit breaker is its aptitude to limit short-circuit currents.


The exceptional limiting capacity of the Compact NS range is due to the rotating double-break technique (very rapid natural repulsion of contacts and the appearance of two arc voltages in-series with a very steep wave front).

## Ics = 100\% Icu

The exceptional limiting capacity of the Compact NS range greatly reduces the forces created by fault currents in devices.
The result is a major increase in breaking performance. In particular, the service breaking capacity Ics is equal to $100 \%$ of Icu.
The Ics value, defined by IEC standard 60947-2, is guaranteed by tests comprising the following operations:
■ break three times consecutively a fault current equal to $100 \%$ of Icu

- check that the device continues to function normally:
$\square$ it conducts the rated current without abnor mal temperature rise
$\square$ protection functions perform within the limits specified by the standard $\square$ suitability for isolation is not impaired.


## Longer service life of electrical installations

Current-limiting circuit breakers greatly reduce the negative effects of short-circuits on installations.

## Thermal effects

Less temperature rise in conductors, therefore longer service life for cables.

## Mechanical effects

Reduced electrodynamic forces, therefore less risk of electrical contacts or bus bars being deformed or broken.

## Electromagnetic effects

Less disturbances for measuring devices located near electrical circuits.

## Economy by means of cascading

Cascading is a technique directly derived from current limiting. Circuit breakers with breaking capacities less than the prospective short-circuit current may be installed downstream of a limiting circuit breaker. The breaking capacity is reinforced by the limiting capacity of the upstream device.
It follows that substantial savings can be made on downstream equipment and enclosures.

## Current-limiting curves

The current-limiting capacity of a circuit breaker is expressed by two curves which are a function of the prospective short-circuit current (the current which would flow if no protection devices were installed):
$\square$ the actual peak current (limited current),
$\square$ thermal stress $\left(A^{2} s\right)$, i.e. the energy dissipated by the short-circuit in a conductor with a resistance of $1 \Omega$.

## Example

What is the real value of a 150 kA rms prospective short-circuit (i.e. 330 kA peak) limited by an NS250L upstream?
Answer: 30 kA peak (see next page).

## Maximum permissible cable stresses

The table below indicates the maximum permissible thermal stresses for cables depending on their insulation, conductor ( Cu or Al ) and their cross-sectional area (CSA). CSA values are given in $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ and thermal stresses in $A^{2} \mathrm{~s}$.

| CSA (mm ${ }^{2}$ ) |  | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PVC | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cu} \\ & \mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ | $2.9710^{4}$ | $8.2610^{4}$ | $2.1210^{5}$ | $4.7610^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.3210^{6} \\ 5.4110^{5} \end{array}$ |
| PRC | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{Cu} \\ & \mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ | $4.1010^{4}$ | $1.3910^{5}$ | $2.9210^{5}$ | $6.5610^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1.8210^{6} \\ & 7.5210^{5} \end{aligned}$ |
| CSA ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) |  | 16 | 25 | 35 | 50 |  |
| PVC | Cu | $3.410^{6}$ | $8.2610^{6}$ | $1.6210^{7}$ | $3.3110^{7}$ |  |
|  | AI | $1.3910^{6}$ | $3.3810^{6}$ | $6.6410^{6}$ | $1.3510^{7}$ |  |
| PRC | Cu | $4.6910^{6}$ | $1.3910^{\prime}$ | $2.2310^{\prime}$ | $4.5610^{\prime}$ |  |
|  | AI | $1.9310^{6}$ | $4.7010^{6}$ | $9.2310^{6}$ | $1.8810^{7}$ |  |

Example
Is a Cu/PVC cable with a CSA of $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ adequately protected by an NS160N? The table above indicates that the permissible stress is $1.3210^{6} \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}$.
All short-circuit currents at the point where an NS160N (Icu = 35 kA ) is installed are limited with a thermal stress less than $6 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~A}^{2}$ s (see next page).
Cable protection is therefore ensured up to the limit of the breaking capacity of the circuit breaker.

## Current-limiting curves

Voltage 380/415 V AC


Voltage 660/690 V AC


Thermal-stress curves

Voltage 380/415 V AC


Voltage $660 / 690$ V AC

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[^0]:    1 Breaking unit
    2 Trip units or control units
    3 Vigi earth-fault protection module
    4 Insulation monitoring module
    5 Voltage presence indicator
    6 Ammeter module
    $7 M N$ and $M X$ voltage releases
    8 Multifunction auxiliary contact
    9 Direct rotary handle
    10 Extended rotary handle
    11 Motor mechanism
    12 Plug-in base
    13 Connection of auxiliary circuits to plug-in base or withdrawable chassis
    14 Connection accessories
    15 Short terminal shields
    16 Long terminal shields

[^1]:    Note.
    Micrologic A control units come with a transparent lead-seal cover as standard

[^2]:    Spare battery
    A battery supplies power to the LEDs identifying the tripping causes. Battery service life is approximately ten years.
    A test button on the front of the control unit is used to check the battery condition.
    The battery may be replaced on site when discharged.

[^3]:    Vigicompact NSC100N

[^4]:    Source-changeover system (see section on source-changeover systems)

[^5]:    Identification accessories

[^6]:    Note.
    Compact circuit breakers can be connected indifferently with bare-copper, tinned-copper and tinned-aluminium conductors, requiring no particular treatment.

[^7]:    1 module de communication "appareil"
    2 bus de communication Digipact
    3 capteurs "appareil" OF, SD, SDE

[^8]:    (1) Tightening torque for spreaders or terminal extensions on the circuit breaker

[^9]:    Note.
    Recommended connection screws: M10 class 8.8 Tightening torque: $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ N m}$ with contact washer

[^10]:    Note.
    Recommended connection screws: M10 class 8.8 Tightening torque: 50 Nm with contact washer

[^11]:    $Q$
    SDE
    mact NS100 to 630
    SDE fault indication contact
    MN undervoltage release
    MX shunt release
    MT motor-mechanism module
    F1 breaker for protection of motor-mechanism module circuits and $M N / M X$
    H2 lamp signalling motor mechanism in manual position reset order
    (must be > 150 ms
    $F$
    closing order
    $O$
    opening order
    must be > 150 ms has priority over F order)
    Colour code for auxiliary wiring
    $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GN } & \text { green } \\ \text { BK } & \text { black } \\ \text { BL } & \text { blue } \\ \text { OR } & \text { orange }\end{array}$
    WH white

[^12]:    (1) KM1 operating conditions must be inserted between

[^13]:    -: basic Micrologic control unit
    A: digital ammeter

[^14]:    : basic Micrologic control unit
    A: digital ammeter

