

The setup of circuit protective devices depends on the electrical installation standard. Multi 9 devices (designed for machinery and equipment manufacturers, integrators, panelbuilders, etc.) are tested in accordance with the UL (Underwriter Laboratories) product standard in order to meet the requirements of the NEC (National Electric Code) installation standard, in force in the United States. To allow the most extensive possible use worldwide, Multi 9 “UL” products are also tested to ensure compliance with IEC and CSA standards.

The CE Marking is an administrative formality for free circulation and sale on the territory of the European Union.

Made compulsory by a European directive, the CE Marking of products complies with the administrative and legal requirements. Designed for the European supervisory authorities (customs authorities), the “CE Marking” declarations and dossiers are produced under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer and undergo no conformity check by a third-party organization. Only the quality marks, issued and inspected by an independent third-party organization, provide a full guarantee of operation, compatibility and safety in accordance with national and international standards.



UL 489

Branch circuit protection

The UL 489 standard applies primarily to the protection of circuits installed, in accordance with the NEC (National Electric Code):

- upstream of a device or a machine (branch circuit protection)
- inside the device or a machine, for certain loads (ventilation, air conditioning, heating, etc.)
- to power loads external to the device (motors, power sockets, etc.).



UL 1077

Supplementary protection - Internal protection of electrical equipment

The UL 1077 standard applies to circuit breakers for electrical equipment, in accordance with the NEC. These circuit breakers are considered as components forming part of the equipment but can in no case replace a UL 489 protective device. Their use is limited to the protection of specific loads exclusively inside the machine or equipment. Where the machine or equipment is powered upstream by a control panel, the UL 1077 protection must be combined with a UL 489 protective device in that panel.



CSA C22.2 No. 5-02

Branch circuit protection

The requirements of this standard cover circuit breakers that are specifically intended to provide service entrance, feeder and branch circuit protection in accordance with the National Installation Codes.

This standard is close to UL489.



CSA C22.2 No. 235-04

Supplementary protection - Internal protection of electrical equipment

This Standard applies to supplementary protectors that are intended for use as components within appliances or other electrical equipment where branch-circuit protection is already provided (or is not required), in accordance with the Rules of the Canadian Electrical Code.

This standard is close to UL1077.

IEC 60947-2

The IEC 60947-2 standard is an international product standard concerning circuit breakers; it is used for industrial circuit protection applications. It meets the requirements of the IEC 60364 installation standard.

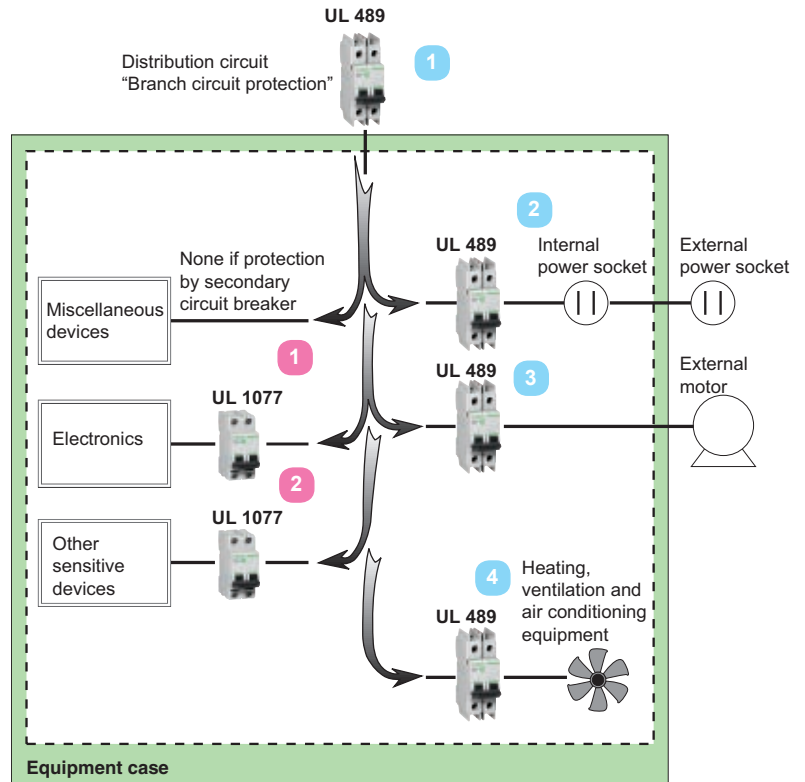


GB 14048-2

The GB 14048-2 standard is close to the IEC 60947-2 standard for installations on Chinese territory.

The standards and their applications

Example of use of UL 489 circuit breakers and UL 1077 electrical equipment internal protective devices



UL 1077

Applications allowing the use of electrical equipment internal protective devices

UL 1077 1

Supplements an existing protective device or provides additional protection inside equipment

UL 1077 2

Used for the protection of internal circuits such as:

- Computers and microprocessors
- Telecommunications equipment
- Electronic controllers
- Power supply sources
- Transformers
- Small motors.

UL 489

Applications requiring branch circuit protection

UL 489 1

Equipment incoming end protection.

UL 489 2

Power socket circuit protection (internal or external).

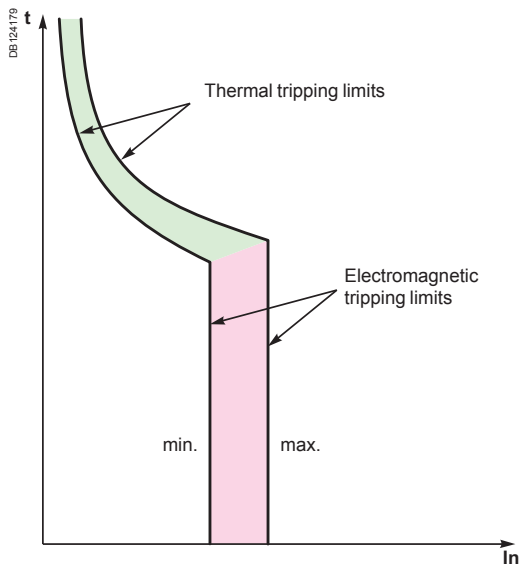
UL 489 3

Protection of an external circuit (e.g. motor).

UL 489 4

Protection of heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment (HACR/HVAC).

Circuit breakers tripping curves



The following curves show the total fault current breaking time, depending on its amperage. For example: based on the curve on "Circuit breakers tripping curves", page 86, a C60 circuit breaker of curve C, 20 A rating, will interrupt a current of 100 A (5 times the rated current I_n) in:

- 1 second at least
- 7 seconds at most.

The circuit breakers' tripping curves consist of two parts:

- tripping of overload protection (thermal tripping device): the higher the current, the shorter the tripping time
- tripping of short-circuit protection (magnetic tripping device): if the current exceeds the threshold of this protection device, the breaking time is less than 10 milliseconds. For short-circuit currents exceeding 20 times the rated current, the time-current curves do not give a sufficiently precise representation. The breaking of high short-circuit currents is characterized by the current limiting curves, in peak current and in energy. The total breaking time can be estimated at 5 times the value of the ratio $(I^2t)/(\hat{I})^2$.

Verification of the discrimination between two circuit breakers

By superimposing the curve of a circuit breaker on that of the circuit breaker installed upstream, one can check whether this combination will be discriminating in cases of overload (discrimination for all current values, up to the magnetic threshold of the upstream circuit breaker). This verification is useful when one of the two circuit breakers has adjustable thresholds; for fixed-threshold devices, this information is provided directly by the discrimination tables.

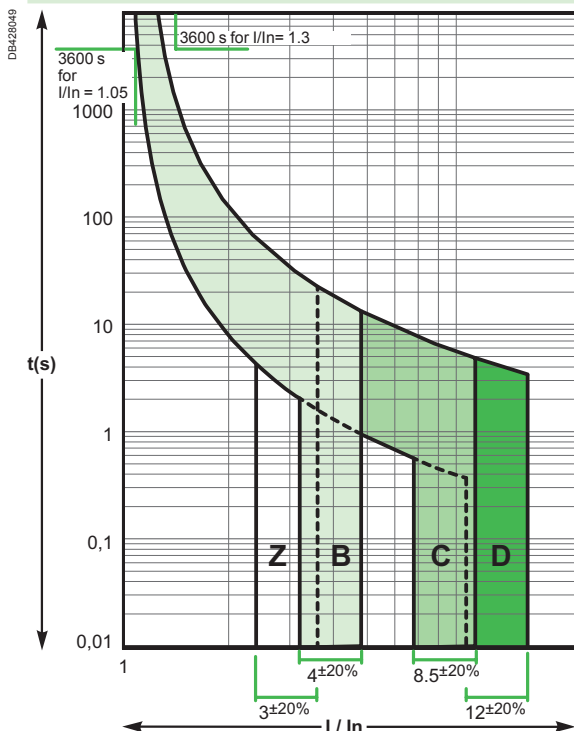
To check discrimination on short circuit, the energy characteristics of the two devices must be compared.

Alternative current 50/60 Hz

C60BP, C60BPR, C60SP

According to IEC/EN 60947-2 (reference temperature 25°C)

Curves Z, B, C, D

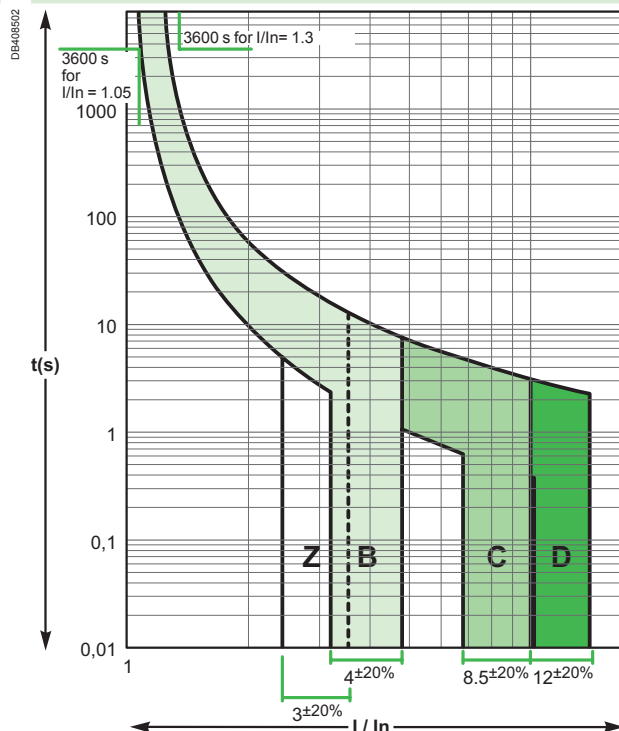


Note: IEC/EN 60947-2 tripping curves, respecting the tripping time specified by the standards UL 489, CSA C22.2 No 5, UL 1077 and CSA C22.2 No 235

C60N, C60H, C60L, C60CTRL

According to IEC/EN 60947-2 (reference temperature 50°C)

Curves Z, B, C, D



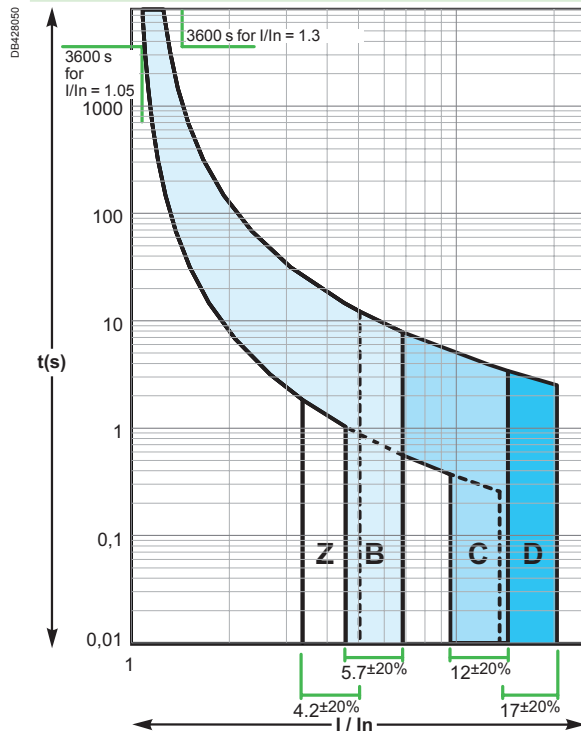
Circuit breakers tripping curves (cont.)

Direct current

C60BP, C60BPR, C60SP

According to IEC/EN 60947-2 (reference temperature 25°C)

Curves Z, B, C, D

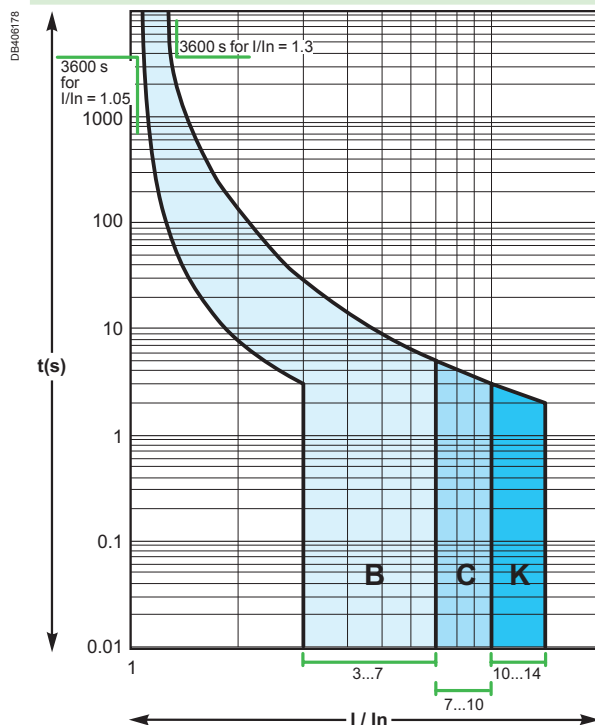


Note: IEC/EN 60947-2 tripping curves, respecting the tripping time specified by the standards UL 489, CSA C22.2 No 5, UL 1077 and CSA C22.2 No 235

C60H-DC

According to IEC/EN 60947-2 (reference temperature 25°C)

Curves B, C, K

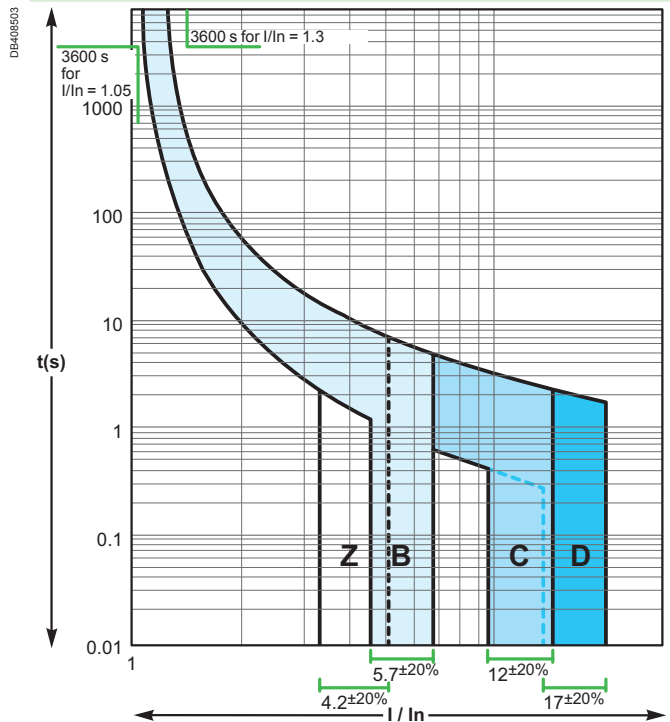


Note: IEC/EN 60947-2 tripping curves, respecting the tripping time specified by the standards UL 1077 and CSA C22.2 No 235

C60N, C60H, C60L, C60CTRL

According to IEC/EN 60947-2 (reference temperature 50°C)

Curves Z, B, C, D



Influence of ambient temperature

Influence of temperature on the operation

Devices	Characteristics influenced by temperature	Temperature	
		Mini	Maxi
C60BP, C60BPR, C60SP, C60N, C60H, C60L, C60CTRL circuit breakers	Tripping on overload	-30°C	+70°C
N40N circuit breakers	Tripping on overload	-25°C	+70°C
C60H-DC circuit breakers	Tripping on overload	-25°C	+70°C
Circuit breakers with	Vigi AC Type	-5°C	+60°C
	Vigi A-SI Type	-25°C	+60°C
N40 Vigi	Tripping on overload	-5°C	+60°C
GFP A-SI Type	Maximum operating current	-25°C	+60°C
RCCB-ID 125 A	Maximum operating current	-25°C	+40°C
iID B-SI type	Maximum operating current	-25°C	+60°C

Note: the temperature considered is the temperature viewed through the device.

Circuit breakers

High temperatures

- A rise in temperature decreases the tripping current of the thermal protection.
 - Protection is still ensured: the tripping threshold remains lower than the current acceptable by the cable (I_z)
 - To prevent nuisance tripping, it should be checked that this threshold remains higher than the maximum operating current (I_B) of the circuit, defined by:
 - the rated load currents,
 - the coefficients of expansion and simultaneity of use.
- If the temperature is sufficiently high for the tripping threshold to become lower than the operating current I_B , switchboard ventilation should be provided for.

Low temperatures

- A fall in temperature increases the tripping current of the thermal protection.
- There is no risk of nuisance tripping: the threshold remains higher than the maximum operating current of the circuit (I_B) demanded by the loads.
- It should be checked that the cable remains suitably protected, i.e. that its acceptable current (I_z) is higher than the values shown in the following tables (in amperes).

When the ambient temperature could vary within a broad range, both these aspects must be taken into account:

- the difference between the maximum operating current of the circuit (I_B) and the tripping threshold of the circuit breaker for the minimum ambient temperature,
- the difference between the strength of the cable (I_z) and the maximum tripping threshold of the circuit breaker for the maximum ambient temperature.

Influence of ambient temperature (cont.)

Maximum permissible current

- The maximum current allowed to flow through the device depends on the ambient temperature in which it is placed.
- The ambient temperature is the temperature inside the enclosure or switchboard in which the devices are installed.
- The reference temperature is in a halftone colour for the different devices.
- When several devices operating simultaneously are mounted side by side in a small enclosure, a temperature rise in the enclosure results in a reduction in the operating current. A reduction coefficient of 0.8 will then have to be assigned to the rating (already derated, if applicable, depending on the ambient temperature).

■ Example:

Depending on the ambient temperature and the method of installation, the table below shows how to determine, for a C60, the operating currents not to be exceeded for ratings 25 A, 32 A and 40 A (reference temperature 50°C).

Operating current not to be exceeded (A)							
Installation conditions (IEC 60947-2)		C60 alone			Several C60 in the same enclosure (calculate with the reduction coefficient indicated below)		
Ambient temperature (°C)		35 °C	50 °C	65 °C	35 °C	50 °C	65 °C
Type	Nominal rating (A)	Actual rating (A)					
C60	25	26.7	25	23.2	$26.7 \times 0.8 = 21.4$	$25 \times 0.8 = 20$	$23.2 \times 0.8 = 18.6$
	32	34	32	29.9	$34 \times 0.8 = 27$	$32 \times 0.8 = 25.6$	$29.9 \times 0.8 = 24$
	40	42.9	40	36.9	$42.9 \times 0.8 = 34.3$	$40 \times 0.8 = 32$	$36.9 \times 0.8 = 29.5$