

Technical catalogue - Preliminary

## SACE FORMULA

New low voltage moulded-case circuit-breakers up to 630A


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## SACE FORMULA. Simplicity and Quality in a Single Product.



SACE FORMULA is the expression of all ABB SACE's long experience of several decades in all its effectiveness:
SACE FORMULA was born basic, but is able to amaze with its extreme versatility of use.

The main strong points of the new moulded-case circuit-breakers are:

- just a few but essential versions of the circuit-breakers, easy to select and order;
- availability of circuit-breakers of all polarities, dedicated to the various applications;
- possibility of using the accessories most often requested;
- circuit-breaker depths further reduced;
- a new installation system making assembly of the circuit-breakers easier;
- suitable for use at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating.


The new SACE FORMULA family consists of three new A1, A2 and A3 frames which reach up to 125A, 250A and 630A respectively.
The three frames are available in the fixed version, with front terminals.
The protection trip unit has fixed thermal and magnetic threshold values for putting the circuit-breaker into service more rapidly. This way selection becomes simple and precise. With a few sales codes which simplify selection and make ordering easier. Installation is simplified, and thanks to easy and rapid fixing operations and set-up, the circuit-breaker is ready for use immediately.

## SACE FORMULA. The Easy and Precise Choice.



How simple and functional can a range of moulded-case circuit-breakers be? It was answering this question, which would appear very elementary, that the idea for a new family of circuit-breakers was conceived at ABB SACE.
The result is SACE FORMULA, the perfect synthesis between ABB SACE's recognized quality, reliability and all-round simplicity: with regards to installation, sizing and fitting with accessories. Reducing the dimensions without compromising on performance and reliability further helps installation, increasing the work space inside the switchboards. Compactness of dimensions is a great advantage, especially for OEMs, panel builders and installers.


## SACE FORMULA. Winners in All Applications.



Quality is great versatility. In addiction to proposing all three frames in the three-pole and four-pole version, for the first time ABB SACE now proposes single-pole and two-pole versions up to 250A, opening the door to the most varied application fields. Quality is compact overall dimensions. The SACE FORMULA A1 and A2 depth of just 60 mm is the lowest on the market up to 250A. Simplicity is this, too.

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## Construction characteristics

## General information



Double insulation


Installation positions


Positive operation


Protection degrees


Test pushbotton

The references in round brackets ${ }^{(G \times x)}$ in the technical catalogue refer to the Glossary in the final charter of the technical catalogue.
All the moulded-case circuit-breakers in the SACE FORMULA family are constructed in accordance with the following construction characteristics:

- double insulation(G1.4);
- positive operation ${ }^{(\mathrm{G11.5)} \text {; }}$
- isolation behaviour(G1.6);
- electromagnetic compatibility ${ }^{(G 1.7)}$;
- tropicalization ${ }^{(\mathrm{G1} 1.8)}$;
- power supply from the top towards the bottom or vice versa;
- versatility of the installation. It is possible to mount the circuit-breaker either in the horizontal, vertical, or lying down position without undergoing any derating of the rated characteristics;
- no nominal performance derating for use up to an altitude of 2000 m . Above 2000 m , the properties of the atmosphere (composition of the air, dielectric strength, cooling power and pressure) change, having an impact on the main parameters which define the circuit-breaker. The table below gives the changes to the main performance parameters;

| Altitude |  | 2000m |  | 3000m |  | 4000m |  | 5000m |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A1 | A2-A3 | A1 | A2-A3 | A1 | A2-A3 | A1 | A2-A3 |
| Rated service voltage, Ue | [V] | 500 | 550 | 440 | 484 | 390 | 429 | 340 | 374 |
| Rated uninterrupted current | \% | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 90 | 90 |

- SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers can be used in ambient with a temperature between $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and stored in a room with atmospheric temperature between $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers listed below are designed to hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without tripping in normal condition:
- SACE A1 and A2, up to 250A (except A1 125);
- SACE A3 300-400A special version $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

For detailed temperature performances of all SACE FORMULA breakers, please refer to paragraph "Temperature performances" in the Characteristic Curves and Technical Information Chapter;

- different protection degrees IP (International Protection) ${ }^{(61.2)}$;

|  | Circuit-breaker with front | Circuit-breaker without front ${ }^{(1)}$ | Circuit-breaker with RHE RHD | Circuit-breaker with HTC | Circuit-breaker with LTC | Circuit-breaker with FLD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | IP 40 | IP 20 | IP 40 | IP 40 | IP 40 | IP 40 |
| B | IP 20 | IP 20 | IP 20 | IP 40 | IP 30 | IP 20 |

(1) During installation of the electrical accessories

- circuit-breaker weights;

| Weights | A1 [Kg] | A2 [Kg] | A3 [Kg] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit-breaker 1 pole | 0.245 | 0.37 | - |
| Circuit-breaker 2 poles | 0.47 | 0.73 | - |
| Circuit-breaker 3 poles | 0.7 | 1.1 | 3.25 |
| Circuit-breaker 4 poles | 0.925 | 1.145 | 4.15 |

- all the SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers are fitted with a Test pushbutton which allows the release test to be done. This test must be carried out with the circuit-breaker closed.


# Construction characteristics <br> Regulations and reference Standards 

## Conformity with Standards

Hologram

The SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers and their accessories are constructed in conformity with:

- Standards ${ }^{(G .4 .1)}$ :
-IEC 60947-2;
- Directives ${ }^{(\mathrm{G} .4 .2)}$ :
-EC directive: "Low Voltage Directives" (LVD) no. 2006/95/CE (in replacement of 73/23/ CEE and subsequent amendments);
-EC directive: "Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive" (EMC) no. 89/336 EEC.

Certification of conformity with the product Standards is carried out in the ABB SACE test room (accredited by SINAL - certificate No. 062/1997-) in respect of the EN 45011 European Standard, by the Italian certification body ACAE (Association for Certification of Electrical Apparatus), member of the European LOVAG organisation (Low Voltage Agreement Group) and by the Swedish certification body SEMKO belonging to the international IECEE organisation.

The SACE FORMULA series has a hologram on the front, obtained using special anti-forgery techniques, a guarantee of the quality and genuineness of the circuit-breaker as an ABB SACE product.

## Company Quality System

The ABB SACE Quality System conforms with the following Standards:

- ISO 9001 international Standard;
- EN ISO 9001 (equivalent) European Standards;
- UNI EN ISO 9001 (equivalent) Italian Standards;
- IRIS International Railway Industry Standards.

The ABB SACE Quality System attained its first certification with the RINA certification body in 1990.

## Environmental Management System, Social Responsibility and Ethics

Attention to protection of the environment is a priority commitment for ABB SACE. Confirmation of this is the realisation of an Environmental Management System certified by RINA (ABB SACE was the first industry in the electromechanical sector in Italy to obtain this recognition) in conformity with the International ISO14001 Standard. In 1999 the Environmental Management System was integrated with the Occupational Health and Safety Management System according to the OHSAS 18001 Standard and later, in 2005, with the SA 8000 (Social Accountability 8000) Standard, committing itself to respect of business ethics and working conditions.

The commitment to environmental protection becomes concrete through:

- selection of materials, processes and packaging which optimise the true environmental impact of the product;
- use of recyclable materials;
- voluntary respect of the RoHS directive ${ }^{(G 4.3)}$.


## Construction characteristics

Identification of the SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers

The characteristics of the circuit-breakers are given on the label on the front of the circuitbreaker, and on the side label.

Front label


Side label


1. Name of the circuit-breaker and performance level;
2. In: rated uninterrupted current*;
3. Uimp: rated impulse withstand voltage*;
. Ui: insulation voltage*;
4. Ics: rated short-circuit service breaking capacity*;
5. Icu: rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity*;
6. Ue: rated service voltage*,
7. Symbol of isolation behaviour*;
8. Reference Standard IEC 60947-2*;
9. Serial number;
10. Anti-forgery;
11. Test pushbutton
12. Category of use
13. CE Marking;
14. Utilization at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (except for A 1 125A)
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## Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## General characteristics

The SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers from 15A to 630A consist of the interruption part together with the trip unit and they can be installed:

- directly on the back plate of the cubicles;
- on a DIN rail (A1 and A2);
- back door (A1, A2 and A3, 2-3 4 poles).

They are characterised by:

- fixed version;
- polarity: 1 pole (A1 and A2), 2 poles (A1 and A2), 3 poles (A1, A2 and A3), 4 poles (A1, A2 and A3);
- maximum breaking capacity of 36kA for A1 and A2 and of 50kA for A3 at 415 V AC;
- fixed thermomagnetic trip unit (TMF) for protection of networks in alternating and direct current (A1, A2, A3);
- ELT LI electronic trip unit with fixed thresholds for the protection of networks in alternating current (A3);
- only two depths: 60 mm (A1, A2) and 103.5 mm (A3);
- standard front terminals;
- the possibility of use at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without derating up to 250 A (except for A1 125A);
- a special version for A3 300A-400A for use at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


|  |  |  |  | A1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | A2 |  |  |  |  |  | A3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frame size ${ }^{(62.1)}$ |  |  | [A] | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |  |  | 400/630 |  |
| Rated current, In (G2.2) |  |  | [A] | 15... 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 125... 250 |  |  |  |  |  | 320... 630 |  |
| Poles |  |  | [ Nr$]$ | 1, 2, 3, 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 2, 3, 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 4 |  |
| Rated service voltage, Ue | ${ }^{(62.3)}$ | (AC) $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | [V] | 550 (2p-3p-4p); 415 (1p) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 550 (2p-3p-4p); 415 (1p) |  |  |  |  |  | 550 |  |
|  |  | (DC) | [V] | 250 (2p-3p-4p); 125 (1p) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 (2p-3p-4p); 125 (1p) |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |
| Rated insulation voltage | ${ }^{(62.4)}$ |  | [V] | 690 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 690 |  |  |  |  |  | 690 |  |
| Rated impulse withstand | oltag |  | [kV] | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| Versions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fixed |  |  |  |  |  | Fixed |  |
| Performance Level |  |  |  |   <br> A Fixed |  |  |  | N |  |  | B | C |  | N |  |  | N | S |
| Poles |  |  | [ Nr$]$ | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1 | 3/4 | 1 | 2 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1 | 3/4 | 1 | 2 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity, Icu ( $(62.6)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Icu @ 240 V $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 10 | 25 | 18 | 30 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 25 | 18 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 85 | 85 | 100 |
| Icu @ $380 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 10 | 18 | 2.5 | 25 | 5 | $36^{(5)}$ | $36^{(5)}$ | 18 | 2.5 | 25 | 5 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 50 |
| Icu@ 415 V $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 10 | 18 | 2.5 | 25 | 5 | $36^{(5)}$ | $36^{(5)}$ | 18 | 2.5 | 25 | 5 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 50 |
| Icu @ $440 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 8 | 15 | - | 20 | - | 25 | 25 | 15 | - | 20 | - | 25 | 25 | 36 | 50 |
| Icu @ $480 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 7.5 | 10 | - | 15 | - | 18 | 18 | 15 | - | 18 | - | 18 | 25 | 25 | 35 |
| Icu@ 500 V $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 5 | 5 | - | 8 | - | 10 | 10 | 5 | - | 8 | - | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| Icu @ 550 V $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 5 | 5 | - | 8 | - | 10 | 10 | 5 | - | 8 | - | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Icu @ 125 V (DC) 1 pole |  |  | [KA] | - | - | 5 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| Icu @ 250 V (DC) 2 poles | in seri |  | [kA] | 5 | 5 | - | 10 | - | 10 | 10 | 18 | - | 25 | - | 10 | 36 | 36 | 50 |
| Rated short-circuit service breaking capacity, Ics (62.7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ics @ 240 V 50-60 Hz (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ $380 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 100\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ $415 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [KA] | 50\% | 25\% ${ }^{(1)}$ | 50\% | 25\% ${ }^{(2)}$ | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | 50\% | 100\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ 440 V $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 50\% | 25\% ${ }^{(1)}$ | - | 25\% | - | 25\% | 25\% | 50\% | - | 50\% | - | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ $480 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 50\% | 50\% | - | 25\% ${ }^{(1)}$ | - - | 25\% | 25\% ${ }^{(1)}$ | 50\% | - | 50\% | - | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ $500 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 50\% | 50\% | - | 25\%(3) | $\cdots$ | 25\% | 25\% | 50\% | - | 50\% | - | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ $550 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |  |  | [kA] | 50\% | 50\% | - | 25\%(3) | - - | 25\% | 25\% | 50\% | - | 50\% | - | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ics @ 250 V (DC) 2 poles | in seri |  | [kA] | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Rated short-circuit making capacity, Icm ${ }^{(62.8)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 lm @ $240 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 52.5 | 52.5 | 36 | 63 | 52.5 | 105 | 220 | 52.5 | 36 | 105 | 52.5 | 105 | 187 | 187 | 220 |
| 1 cm @ 380 V $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( |  |  | [kA] | 17 | 36 | 3.8 | 52.5 | 7.5 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 36 | 3.8 | 52.5 | 7.5 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 105 |
| 1 cm @ $415 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 17 | 36 | 3.8 | 52.5 | 7.5 | 63 | 63 | 36 | 3.8 | 52.5 | 7.5 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 105 |
| $1 \mathrm{~cm} @ 440 \vee 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 13.6 | 30 | - | 40 | - | 52.5 | 52.5 | 30 | $\cdots$ | 40 | - | 52.5 | 52.5 | 75.6 | 105 |
| Icm @ $480 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 12.8 | 17 | - | 30 | - | 36 | 17 | 30 | - | 36 | - | 36 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 73.5 |
| 1 lm @ $500 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (A |  |  | [kA] | 7.5 | 7.5 | - | 13.6 | -- | 17 | 17 | 7.5 | - | 13.6 | - | 17 | 17 | 40 | 52.5 |
| Icm @ 550 V 50-60 Hz (A |  |  | [kA] | 7.5 | 7.5 | - | 13.6 | - | 17 | 17 | 7.5 | - | 13.6 | - | 17 | 17 | 30 | 40 |
| Utilization category (IEC | 947- |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |
| Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | [A] | 15...100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 125...250 |  |  |  |  |  | 300-400 ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |
| Reference Standard |  |  |  | IEC 60947-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | IEC 60947-2 |  |  |  |  |  | IEC 60947-2 |  |
| Isolation behaviour |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| Fixing onto DIN rail |  |  |  | DIN EN 50022 |  |  |  |  |  |  | DIN EN 50022 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Mechanical life (62.10) |  | [No. operations] |  | 8500 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10000 |  |  |  |  |  | 5000 |  |
| Electrical life @ 415 V (AC | (62.11) | [No. operations] |  | 1500 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4000 |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 |  |
| Total opening time | Shun | g release (SOR) | [ms] | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |
|  | Und | release (UVR) | [ms] | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | $\leq 25$ |  |
| Dimensions (Width $\times$ Depth $\times$ Height) | 1 po |  | [mm] | $25.4 \times 60 \times 130$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $35 \times 60 \times 150$ |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  | 2 po |  | [mm] | $50.8 \times 60 \times 130$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $70 \times 60 \times 150$ |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  |  |  | [mm] | $76.2 \times 60 \times 130$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $105 \times 60 \times 150$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 139.5 x \\ 103.5 x \\ 205 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | [mm] | $101.6 \times 60 \times 130$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $140 \times 60 \times 150$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 186 x \\ 103.5 x \\ 205 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Weight | 1 po |  | [kg] | 0.245 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.370 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  | 2 po |  | [kg] | 0.470 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.730 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  | 3 po |  | [kg] | 0.700 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.100 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.25 |  |
|  | 4 po |  | [kg] | 0.925 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.450 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.15 |  |
| Trip Unit ${ }^{(631)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic TMF ${ }^{(G 3.2)}$ |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ (up to 500A) |  |
| Electronic ELT LI (G3.3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ (up to 630A) |  |
| ${ }^{(1)} 5 \mathrm{kA}$; ${ }^{(2)} 9 \mathrm{kA}$; ${ }^{(3)} 2.5 \mathrm{kA}$; ${ }^{(4)} \mathrm{Sp}$ | cial ve | $=15 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{lcu}=30 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Circuit-breakers for power distribution <br> Thermomagnetic trip unit

The thermomagnetic trip units TMF, available for A1, A2 and A3, with fixed thermal and magnetic threshold, are generally used in power distribution plants. They allow protection against overloads thanks to the thermal device and protection against short-circuit thanks to magnetic device:

- thermal protection (L): fixed threshold $I 1=1 \times 1 \ln$, with long inverse time trip curve;
- magnetic protection (I): fixed threshold $I 3=10 x \ln$, with instantaneous trip curve;
- neutral at $100 \%$ for four-pole circuit-breakers.


## Fixed thermomagnetic trip unit TMF

An example with SACE FORMULA A1 In=125A


SACE FORMULA A1 with trip unit TMF

| TMF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | 15 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 63 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 125 |
| $11=1 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | Neutral [A]-100\% | 15 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 63 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 125 |
| 1 | 13 [A] | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 320 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 630 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1250 |
| $13=10 \times \ln$ | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 320 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 630 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1250 |

SACE FORMULA A2 with trip unit TMF

| L | In [A] | 125 | 150 | 160 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11=1 \times \ln$ | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 125 | 150 | 160 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 |
| 1 | 13 [A] | 1250 | 1500 | 1600 | 1750 | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 |
| $13=10 \times 1 n$ | Neutral [A] - 100\% | 1250 | 1500 | 1600 | 1750 | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 |

SACE FORMULA A3 with trip unit TMF

| TMF |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | In [A] | 320 | 400 | 500 |
| $11=1 \times \ln$ | Neutral [A] $-100 \%$ | 320 | 400 | 500 |
| 1 | $13[A]$ | 3200 | 4000 | 5000 |
| $13=10 \times \ln$ | Neutral [A] $-100 \%$ | 3200 | 4000 | 5000 |

Ordering codes for circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic trip units


A1 125A - Fixed (F) 2 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)

|  |  | 1SDA...R1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) |
| 15 | 400 | $068789{ }^{(2)}$ |
| 16 | 400 | 068790 |
| 20 | 400 | 066497 |
| 25 | 400 | 066498 |
| 30 | 400 | 066499 |
| 32 | 400 | 068756 |
| 40 | 400 | 066500 |
| 50 | 500 | 066501 |
| 60 | 600 | 066502 |
| 63 | 630 | 068767 |
| 70 | 700 | 066503 |
| 80 | 800 | 066504 |
| 90 | 900 | 066505 |
| 100 | 1000 | 066506 |
| 125 | 1250 | $066507^{(1)}$ |
| (1) Derating for use at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; ${ }^{(2)} 30 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |

Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Thermomagnetic trip unit

## Ordering codes for circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic trip units

## A1 125A - Fixed (F) 3 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)


| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | A (10kA) | B (18kA) | C (25kA) | N (36kA) |
| 15 | 300 | 066510 | 066697 | 066709 | $066721^{(2)}$ |
| 16 | 300 | 068746 | 068747 | 068748 | $068749^{(2)}$ |
| 20 | 300 | 066511 | 066698 | 066710 | 066722 |
| 25 | 300 | 066512 | 066699 | 066711 | 066723 |
| 30 | 300 | 066513 | 066700 | 066712 | 066724 |
| 32 | 320 | 068757 | 068758 | 068759 | 068760 |
| 40 | 400 | 066514 | 066701 | 066713 | 066725 |
| 50 | 500 | 066515 | 066702 | 066714 | 066726 |
| 60 | 600 | 066516 | 066703 | 066715 | 066727 |
| 63 | 630 | 068768 | 068769 | 068770 | 068771 |
| 70 | 700 | 066517 | 066704 | 066716 | 066728 |
| 80 | 800 | 066518 | 066705 | 066717 | 066729 |
| 90 | 900 | 066519 | 066706 | 066718 | 066730 |
| 100 | 1000 | 066520 | 066707 | 066719 | 066731 |
| 125 | 1250 | $066521{ }^{(1)}$ | $066708{ }^{(1)}$ | $066720{ }^{(1)}$ | $066732{ }^{(1)}$ |
| (1) Derating for use at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; ${ }^{(2)} 30 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

A1 125A - Fixed (F) 4 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)


| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | A (10kA) | B (18kA) | C (25kA) | N (36kA) |
| 15 | 300 | 066524 | 066733 | 066745 | $066757{ }^{(2)}$ |
| 16 | 300 | 068750 | 068751 | 068752 | $068753{ }^{(2)}$ |
| 20 | 300 | 066525 | 066734 | 066746 | 066758 |
| 25 | 300 | 066526 | 066735 | 066747 | 066759 |
| 30 | 300 | 066527 | 066736 | 066748 | 066760 |
| 32 | 320 | 068761 | 068762 | 068763 | 068764 |
| 40 | 400 | 066528 | 066737 | 066749 | 066761 |
| 50 | 500 | 066529 | 066738 | 066750 | 066762 |
| 60 | 600 | 066530 | 066739 | 066751 | 066763 |
| 63 | 630 | 068772 | 068773 | 068774 | 068775 |
| 70 | 700 | 066531 | 066740 | 066752 | 066764 |
| 80 | 800 | 066532 | 066741 | 066753 | 066765 |
| 90 | 900 | 066533 | 066742 | 066754 | 066766 |
| 100 | 1000 | 066534 | 066743 | 066755 | 066767 |
| 125 | 1250 | $066535{ }^{(1)}$ | $066744{ }^{(1)}$ | $066756{ }^{(1)}$ | $066768{ }^{(1)}$ |



A2 250A - Fixed (F) 1 pole - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (240 V)

| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | C (18kA) | N (25kA) |
| 125 | 1250 | 066536 | 066769 |
| 150 | 1500 | 068776 | 068777 |
| 160 | 1600 | 066537 | 066770 |
| 175 | 1750 | 066538 | 066771 |
| 200 | 2000 | 066539 | 066772 |
| 225 | 2250 | 066540 | 066773 |
| 250 | 2500 | 066541 | 066774 |

A2 250A - Fixed (F) 2 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)


|  |  | 1SDA...R1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) |
| 125 | 1250 | 066542 |
| 150 | 1500 | 068778 |
| 160 | 1600 | 066543 |
| 175 | 1750 | 066544 |
| 200 | 2000 | 066545 |
| 225 | 2250 | 066546 |
| 250 | 2500 | 066547 |

A2 250A - Fixed (F) 3 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)


| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | B (18kA) | C (25kA) | N (36kA) |
| 125 | 1250 | 066548 | 066775 | 066781 |
| 150 | 1500 | 068779 | 068780 | 068781 |
| 160 | 1600 | 066549 | 066776 | 066782 |
| 175 | 1750 | 066550 | 066777 | 066783 |
| 200 | 2000 | 066551 | 066778 | 066784 |
| 225 | 2250 | 066552 | 066779 | 066785 |
| 250 | 2500 | 066553 | 066780 | 066786 |

A2 250A - Fixed (F) 4 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)


| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | B (18kA) | C (25kA) | N (36kA) |
| 125 | 1250 | 066554 | 066787 | 066793 |
| 150 | 1500 | 068782 | 068783 | 068784 |
| 160 | 1600 | 066555 | 066788 | 066794 |
| 175 | 1750 | 066556 | 066789 | 066795 |
| 200 | 2000 | 066557 | 066790 | 066796 |
| 225 | 2250 | 066558 | 066791 | 066797 |
| 250 | 2500 | 066559 | 066792 | 066798 |

## Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Thermomagnetic trip unit



Ordering codes for circuit-breakers with thermomagnetic trip units

| A3 400A - Fixed (F) 3 poles - Front terminals (F) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V) |  |  |  |
| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) | S (50kA) |
| 320 | 3200 | 066560 | 066562 |
| 400 | 4000 | 066561 | 066563 |
| A3 630A - Fixed (F) 3 poles - Front terminals (F) |  |  |  |
| Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V) |  |  |  |
| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) | S (50kA) |
| 500 | 5000 | 066564 | 066565 |



Ordering codes A3 special version $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

A3 400A - Fixed (F) 3 poles - Front terminals (F) - Hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Thermomagnetic trip unit - TMF Icu (415 V)

| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) | S (50kA) |
| 300 | 3000 | 068809 | 068960 |
| 400 | 4000 | 068810 | 068961 |

## Circuit-breakers for power distribution

## Electronic trip unit

The ELT LI electronic trip unit, only available for A3, provides protection functions against overload L and short-circuit I:

- protection against overload (L): fixed threshold $I 1=630 \mathrm{~A}$, with long inverse time trip curve;
- protection against short-circuit (I): fixed threshold I3=6000A, with instantaneous time trip curve;
- neutral at $100 \%$ for four-pole circuit-breakers.


## ELT LI fixed electronic trip unit

An example with SACE FORMULA A3 $\operatorname{In}=630 \mathrm{~A}$


| Protection function | Trip threshold | Trip curve | Excludability | Relation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L Against overload with long inverse time delay trip according to IEC 60947-2 Standard | Fixed threshold $11=630 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> Tolerance: trip between 1.1...1.30x\|1 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t} 1=12 \mathrm{~s} \text { at } 6 \times 11 \\ & \text { Tolerance: } \\ & \pm 10 \% \text { up to } 6 \times \ln \\ & \pm 20 \% \text { above } 6 \times \ln \end{aligned}$ | no | $t=k / l^{2}$ |
| Against short-circuit with instantaneous trip with fixed threshold | Fixed threshold $13=6000 \mathrm{~A}$ Tolerance: $\pm 10 \%$ | instantaneous | no | t=k |

Ordering codes for circuit-breakers with electronic trip units


| A3 630A - Fixed (F) 3 poles - Front terminals (F) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic trip unit - ELT LI Icu (415 V) |  |  |  |
| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) | S (50kA) |
| 630 | 6000 | 066566 | 066567 |
| A3 630A - Fixed (F) 4 poles - Front terminals (F) |  |  |  |
| Electronic trip unit - ELT LI Icu (415 V) |  |  |  |
| 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |
| In | 13 | N (36kA) | S (50kA) |
| 630 | 6000 | 066574 | 066575 |
| Trip test unit |  |  | 1SDA...R1 |
| TT1 - Trip test unit |  |  | 037121 |

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## Accessories

Panorama of the accessories


SACE FORMULA A1 - A2


The assembly of all the SACE FORMULA accessories has to be provided by the Customer.

SACE FORMULA A1 - A2 - A3


The assembly of all the SACE FORMULA accessories has to be provided by the Customer.

## Accessories

## Mechanical accessories

## Connection terminals

The connection terminals allow the circuit-breaker to be connected to the plant in the most suitable way in relation to installation requirements
The front terminals allow cables or busbars to be connected acting directly from the front of the circuit-breaker (cable lugs to be provided by the Customer).
Different types of terminals can be combined (one type for the line and a different one for the load side).

Standard version of circuit-breaker is supplied with front terminals (F). By ordering the special kits or half-kits, it is also possible to select among the following types:

- front extended terminals (EF);
- front extended spread terminals (ES);
- front terminals for Copper and Aluminium cables (FCCuAl).

| Front terminals - F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Busbar dimensions MAX |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cable } \\ \text { lug } \\ {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |  | Tightening torques <br> [Hole dimension] and [Nm] |  |  |  | Terminal covers [mm] |  |  |  | Separators [mm] |  |  |  |
| Type | Poles | W | H | D | $\varnothing$ | W | $\varnothing$ | Terminal |  | Cable or busbar |  | 2 | 7.5 | 50 | 60 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 200 |
| A1 | 1234 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 6.5 | 15 | 6.5 | - | - | M6 | 4 | - | - | R | - | S | - | R | - |
| A2 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1234 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 8.5 | 24 | 8.5 | - | - | M8 | 8 | - | - | - | R | - | S | R | - |
| A3 | 34 | 35 | 11 | 10 | 10.5 | 35 | 10.5 | - | - | M10 | 28 | R | - | - | R | - | - | R | R |

(1) Insulation of the switchboard door and insulating plate on the back of the circuit-breaker for use at Ue $\geq 415 \mathrm{~V}$ mandatory.


Front Extended Terminals - EF

|  |  | Busbar dimensions MAX |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cable } \\ \text { lug } \\ {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |  | Tightening torques [Hole dimension] and [ Nm ] |  |  |  | Terminal covers [mm] |  |  |  | Separators [mm] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Poles | W | D | $\varnothing$ | W | $\varnothing$ | Terminal |  | Cable or busbar |  | 2 | 7.5 | 50 | 60 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 200 |
| A1 | 1234 | 15 | 5 | 8.5 | 15 | 8.5 | M6 | 3 | M8 | 9 | - | - | R | - | ${ }^{[2]}$ | - | R | - |
| A2 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1234 | 25 | 6 | 9 | NA | NA | M8 | 8 | M8 | 9 | - | - | - | R | - | ${ }^{[2]}$ | R | - |
| A3 | 34 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 30 | 11 | M10 | 28 | M10 | 18 | - | - | - | R | - | - | S | R |

(1) Insulation of the switchboard door and insulating plate on the back of the circuit-breaker for use at Ue $\geq 415 \mathrm{~V}$ mandatory.
(2) In EF terminal kit the phase separators are not provided, but for a correct installation it is necessary to use the phase separators already provided with the circuit-breakers base.


Terminal EF


Terminal EF with busbar


NA = Not available
$\mathrm{W}=$ Width
H = Hole heigth
D = Depth
$\varnothing=$ Diameter
S = Standard

3/4
1SDC210032D0204

| Front Extended Spread Terminal - ES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Busbar dimensions MAX |  |  | Cable lug [mm] |  | Tightening torques [Hole dimension] and [ Nm ] |  |  |  | Terminal covers [mm] |  |  |  | Separators [mm] |  |  |  |
| Type | Poles | W | D | $\varnothing$ | W | $\varnothing$ | Terminal |  | Cable or busbar |  | 2 | 7.5 | 50 | 60 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 200 |
| A1 | 234 | 20 | 6 | 8.5 | 20 | 8.5 | M6 | 3 | M8 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | S | - |
| A2 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 234 | 30 | 4 | 10.5 | NA | NA | M8 | 8 | M10 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | S | - |
| A3 | 34 | 40 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M10 | 28 | M10 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | S |

(1) Insulation of the switchboard door and insulating plate on the back of the circuit-breaker for use at $\mathrm{Ue} \geq 415 \mathrm{~V}$ mandatory.


| Front Terminals for copper aluminium cables - FCC CuAl |
| :--- |

(1) The Terminal covers are not supplied for 1 p and 2 p, the use of phase separators, supplied with the standard circuit-breaker, and the insulating of switchboard door are necessary.
(2) Insulation plate on the back of the circuit-breaker as mandatory.
(3) If terminals are mounted on top of circuit-breaker, Icu=50\% and Ics=Icu.


| NA | $=$ Not available |
| :--- | :--- |
| W | $=$ Width |
| $H$ | $=$ Hole heigth |
| $D$ | $=$ Depth |
| $\varnothing$ | $=$ Diameter |
| S | $=$ Standard |
| R | $=$ On request |

## Accessories

Mechanical accessories

## Ordering codes connection terminals

## Terminals

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Front terminals - F | 1 piece | 2 pieces | 3 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| A1 | 066200 | 066201 | 066202 | 066203 | 066204 | 066205 |
| A2 | 066206 | 066207 | 066208 | 066209 | 066210 | 066211 |
| A3 |  |  | 055012 | 055013 | 055010 | 055011 |


|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Front Extended Terminals - EF | 1 piece | 2 pieces | 3 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| A1 | 066212 | 066213 | 066214 | 066215 | 066216 | 066217 |
| A2 | 066218 | 066219 | 066220 | 066221 | 066222 | 066223 |
| A3 |  |  | 055036 | 055037 | 055034 | 055035 |



|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Front Terminals for copper aluminium cables - FCCuAI | 1 piece | 2 pieces | 3 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 8 pieces |
| A1 $1 \times 1 . .25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 066234 | 066235 | 066236 | 066237 | 066238 | 066239 |
| A1 $1 \times 25 \ldots 50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 066240 | 066241 | 066242 | 066243 | 066244 | 066245 |
| A2 $1 \times 50 \ldots 150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2(2)}$ | 066246 | 066247 | 066248 | 066249 | 066250 | 066251 |
| A2 $1 \times 125 \ldots 185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2(2)}$ | 066252 | 066253 | 066254 | 066255 | 066256 | 066257 |
| A3 $1 \times 185 \ldots 300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  | 055024 | 055025 | 055022 | 055023 |
| A3 $2 \times 95 \ldots 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  | 055032 | 055033 | 055030 | 055031 |

(1) 4 poles circuit-breakers only.
(2) If terminals are mounted on top of circuit-breaker, Icu=50\% and Ics=Icu.


High terminal cover (HTC)


Low terminal cover (LTC)


Sealable screw


Phase separators (PS)

## Terminal covers, phase separators and sealable screws

The terminal both high (HTC) and low (LTC) covers are applied to the circuit-breaker to avoid accidental contacts with live parts and, in this way, to guarantee protection against direct contacts. The terminal covers are pre-punched for knock-out on the front to facilitate installation of busbars and/or cables, guaranteeing correct insulation.

The phase separator partitions (PS) allow the insulation characteristics between phases to be increased near the connections. They are mounted on the front, even with the circuit-breaker already installed, by inserting them into the corresponding slots. The phase separators are incompatible with both the high and the low terminal covers.

The lead sealing kit consists of screws which, when applied onto the terminal covers or onto the circuit-breaker front, prevent their removal, acting as a protection against direct contacts and tampering. The screws can be locked with a wire and sealed with lead.

The compulsory and optional phase separators and terminal covers needed for correct installation and insulation of the circuit-breaker are indicated in the "Connection terminals" section of the Accessories chapter and in the "Overall dimension" chapter, in correspondence with each usable terminal.


Sealable screw onto the circuit-breaker front


Sealable screw onto the terminal covers

Ordering codes terminal covers, phase separators and sealable screws

| Terminal covers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A1 |  | A2 |  | A3 |  |
|  | 3 poles | 4 poles | 3 poles | 4 poles | 3 poles | 4 poles |
| HTC 60mm |  |  | 066186 | 066189 | 054960 | 054961 |
| HTC 50mm | 066190 | 066185 |  |  |  |  |
| LTC 7.5 mm | 066181 | 066182 | 066183 | 066184 |  |  |
| LTC 2 mm |  |  |  |  | 054968 | 054969 |
| Sealable screws for terminal cover | 066673 |  | 066673 |  |  |  |
| Sealable screws for front | 068214 |  | 068214 |  | 051504 |  |

## Phase separators

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A1 |  |  | A2 |  |  | A3 |  |
|  | 2 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 2 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces | 4 pieces | 6 pieces |
| PS 50mm | 066191 | 066194 | 066197 |  |  |  |  |  |
| PS 80mm |  |  |  | 066192 | 066195 | 066198 |  |  |
| PS 100 mm | 066193 | 066196 | 066199 | 066193 | 066196 | 066199 | 054970 | 054971 |
| PS 200mm |  |  |  |  |  |  | 054972 | 054973 |

## Accessories

## Mechanical accessories



Direct handle (RHD)


Transmitted handle (RHE)

## Rotary handle operating mechanism

Rotary handle operating mechanism is a control device which allows the circuit-breaker to be operated by means of a rotary handle, which facilitates circuit-breaker opening and closing thanks to its ergonomic handgrip.

There are two types of handle:

- direct (RHD): installed directly on the front of the circuit-breaker;
- transmitted (RHE): installed on the switchboard door, it acts on the circuit-breaker installed on the back of the switchboard by means of a transmission rod.

The rotary handles, in the direct and transmitted version, are available for the three-pole and four-pole A1, A2 and A3 circuit-breakers both in the standard version (grey) and in the emergency version (red on a yellow background) suitable for controlling machine tools.

Information/settings visible and accessible to the user:

- circuit-breaker nameplate;
- indication of the 3 positions: open (OFF), closed (ON), tripped (TRIP);
- access to the test pushbutton of rotary handle release (only RHD).

The rotary handle operating mechanisms can be ordered:

- by using the code of the version already configured (RHD and RHE);
- by composing the following three devices (only RHE):
- rotary handle on door of the compartment: standard (RHE_H) or emergency (RHE_H_ EM);
- transmission rod of 500 mm (RHE_S). The minimum and maximum distances between the fixing surface and the door are 62.5 mm and 479.5 mm ;
- base for circuit-breaker (RHE_B).

It is possible to accessorize the handles by means of a vast range of key locks and padlocks. Each rotary handle takes up to maximum 3 padlocks ( $7 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ stem).
[See the "Locks" paragraph in the Accessories chapter].
The direct and transmitted rotary handle allows use of the early auxiliary contacts on closing so as to supply the undervoltage release with power early in relation to closing of the main circuitbreaker contacts [see the "Early auxiliary contacts" paragraph in the Accessories chapter].

## Ordering codes rotary handle operating mechanism

| Rotary Handle |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |
|  | A1-A2 | A3 |
| RHD - Operating mechanism direct handle | 066154 | 066155 |
| RHD EM - Operating mechanism emergency direct handle | 066156 | 066157 |
| RHE - Operating mechanism transmitted handle | 066158 | 066159 |
| RHE EM - Operating mechanism emergency transmitted handle | 066160 | 066161 |
| RHE_S - Rod transmitted handle | 066164 | 068952 |
| RHE_B - Base transmitted handle | 066162 | 066163 |
| RHE_H - Transmitted handle | 066165 | 066167 |
| RHE_H_EM - Emergency transmitted handle | 066166 | 066168 |



Front for locks (FLD)


Fixed padlock in open position (PLL)


Fixed padlock in open and closed position (PLL)


Removable padlock in open position (PLL)

Front for lever operating mechanism
Device which can be installed on the front of the circuit-breaker, which allows the circuitbreaker to be locked with keys and padlocks.

The front for the lever operating mechanism can only be installed on the A3 circuit-breaker in the three-pole or four-pole version. It is possible to lock the front for the lever operating mechanism by means of a vast range of key locks and padlocks. [See the "Locks" paragraph in the Accessories chapter]

Ordering codes front for lever operating mechanism
Front for operating mechanism
FLD - Front for locks

## Locks

Devices (with padlocks or keys) which prevent the circuit-breaker closing or opening operation. They can be applied:

- directly onto the front of the circuit-breaker;
- onto the direct/transmitted rotary handle operating mechanism;
- onto the front for lever operating mechanisms.

All the locks of the circuit-breaker in the open position ensure isolation of the circuit according to the IEC 60947-2 Standard. The locks in closed position do not prevent release of the mechanism following a fault.

| Type of lock |  | Circuitbreaker | Polarity | Optional/ <br> Standard <br> Supply | CB lock position | Type of Lock | Withdrawability of Key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuitbreaker | PLL- Fixed padlock | A1-A2 | 3, 4 | Optional | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OPEN- } \\ & \text { CLOSED } \end{aligned}$ | padlocks-max 3 padlocks $\varnothing$ stem 7 mm (not supplied) | - |
|  | PLL- Fixed padlock | A1-A2 | 3, 4 | Optional | OPEN | padlocks-max 3 padlocks $\varnothing$ stem 7 mm (not supplied) | - |
|  | PLL- Removable padlock | A1-A2 | 1,2,3,4 | Optional | OPEN | padlocks-max 3 padlocks <br> $\varnothing$ stem 7 mm (not supplied) | - |
| Rotary <br> Handle Direct and Transmitted | Padlock in open position | A1-A2-A3 | 3,4 | Standard | OPEN | padlocks-max 3 padlocks $\varnothing$ stem 7mm (not supplied) | - |
|  | Compartment door lock | A1-A2-A3 | 3,4 | Standard | CLOSED | Door lock ${ }^{(1)}$ | - |
|  | RHL-S Lock with key in open pos. | A1-A2-A3 | 3,4 | Optional | OPEN | Same Ronis keys | OPEN |
|  | RHL-D Lock with key in open pos. | A1-A2-A3 | 3,4 | Optional | OPEN | Different Ronis keys | OPEN |
|  | RHL-D Lock with key in open and closed position | A1-A2 | 3,4 | Optional | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OPEN- } \\ & \text { CLOSED } \end{aligned}$ | Different Ronis keys | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OPEN/ } \\ & \text { CLOSED } \end{aligned}$ |
| Front for Lever Operating Mechanism | Padlock in open position | A3 | 3,4 | Standard | OPEN | padlocks-max 3 padlocks $\varnothing$ stem 6 mm (not supplied) | - - |
|  | Compartment door lock | A3 | 3,4 | Standard | CLOSED | Door lock | - |
|  | RHL-D Lock with key in open pos. | A3 | 3,4 | Optional | OPEN | Different Ronis keys | OPEN |
|  | RHL-S Lock with key in open pos. | A3 | 3,4 | Optional | OPEN | Same Ronis keys | OPEN |

[^0]
## Accessories

Mechanical accessories


Circuit-breaker with fixed padlock in open position


Circuit-breaker with fixed padlock in open and closed position


Key lock for direct handle


Key lock for transmitted handle


Key lock for front for locks

## Ordering codes locks

Padlocks for lever operating mechanism of the circuit-breaker

|  | 1SDA...R1 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | A1-A2 |
| PLL - Padlocks removable in open position | 066259 |
| PLL - Padlocks fixed in open position | 066171 |
| PLL - Padlocks fixed in open and closed position | 066172 |

Key lock on Handle and front for lever operating mechanism

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A1-A2 | A3 |
| RHL-D Lock in open position, different keys | 066173 | 054939 |
| RHL-S Lock in open position, same keys type A | 066174 | 054940 |
| RHL-S Lock in open position, same keys type B | 066175 | 054941 |
| RHL-S Lock in open position, same keys type C | 066176 | 054942 |
| RHL-S Lock in open position, same keys type D | 066177 | 054943 |
| RHL-D Lock in open/closed position different keys | 066178 |  |



Fixed padlock in open/closed position


Fixed padlock in open position


Fixed padlock in open/closed position


Removable padlock in open position


Bracket for DIN rail

## Bracket for fixing on DIN rail

The bracket, applied on the back of the circuit-breakers, allows installation on a standardised DIN EN 50022 rail so as to simplify mounting in standard switchboards.

The bracket for fixing on DIN rail can be used with all the circuit-breakers in the SACE FORMULA family, with the exception of A3:

- A1 in 1p, 2p, 3p, 4p version;
- A2 in $1 p, 2 p, 3 p, 4 p$ version.


## Ordering codes bracket for fixing on DIN rail

| Bracket for fixing on DIN rail |
| :--- |
| Bracket for $1 p, 2 p, 3 p$ and $4 p$ |
| A1 |



Bracket for DIN rail for 1p circuit-breaker


Bracket for DIN rail for $3 p$ circuit-breaker


Bracket for DIN rail for 2p circuit-breaker


Bracket for DIN rail for $4 p$ circuit-breaker

## Accessories

## Electrical accessories



Cabled service release SOR-C and UVR-C

## Service releases

The cabled shunt opening release SOR-C allows circuit-breaker opening by means of a nonpermanent electrical control. Operation of the release is guaranteed for a voltage between $70 \%$ and $110 \%$ of the power supply rated voltage value Un, in both alternating and direct current. It is fitted with an integrated limit contact for cutting off the power supply. The SOR-C mechanical life is $10 \%$ of the corresponding circuit-breaker.

The cabled undervoltage release UVR-C ensures circuit-breaker opening for lack/lowering of the release power supply voltage. Opening is guaranteed when the voltage is between $70 \%$ and $35 \%$ of Un as specified in the Standard. After tripping, the circuit-breaker can be closed again starting from a voltage higher than $85 \%$ of Un. With the undervoltage release de-energised, it is impossible to close the circuit-breaker and/or the main contacts. The UVR-C mechanica life is $10 \%$ of the corresponding circuit-breaker.

The service releases SOR-C and UVR-C for A1, A2 and A3, which can be mounted as an alternative between each other, are only available in the cabled version (20 AWG cable section/ $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ), with free cables 1 m long. For A1 and A2, snap-on assembly is carried out in the special slot of the circuit-breaker without using any screws. In the following circuit-breakers:

- two-pole (A1, A2), the SOR-C or UVR-C can be mounted as an alternative in the right-hand slot;
- three-pole (A1 A2 A3), the SOR-C or UVR-C can be mounted as an alternative in the lefthand slot;
- four-pole (A1,A2,A3), the SOR-C or UVR-C can be housed as an alternative, in the slot of the third pole.

SOR-C - Electrical characteristics


UVR-C - Electrical characteristics

|  | Absorbed power during normal operation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | UVR-C <br> A1-A2 |  | UVR-C <br> A3 |  |
| Versions | AC [VA] | DC [W] | AC [VA] | DC [W] |
| 24...30 VAC/DC | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3 | 3 |
| 48 VAC/DC | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 60 VAC/DC | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 110...127 VAC - 110..125 VDC | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 220...240 VAC - 220.. 250 VDC | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3 | 3 |
| 380... 440 VAC | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| 480... 525 VAC* | 4 |  | 3 |  |

## Ordering codes service releases

Shunt opening release - SOR-C
Cabled version
SOR-C 12 VDC
SOR-C 24...30 VAC/DC
SOR-C 48...60 VAC/DC
SOR-C 110...127 VAC - 110...125 VDC
SOR-C 220...240 VAC - 220...250 VDC

* A3 up to 500 VAC

Undervoltage release - UVR-C

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cabled version | A1-A2 | A3 |
| UVR-C 24... 30 VAC/DC | 066143 | 054887 |
| UVR-C 48 VAC/DC | 066144 | 054888 |
| UVR-C 60 VAC/DC | 067114 | 054889 |
| UVR-C 110...127 VAC - 110... 125 VDC | 066145 | 054890 |
| UVR-C 220... 240 VAC - 220... 250 VDC | 066146 | 054891 |
| UVR-C 380... 440 VAC | 066147 | 054892 |
| UVR-C 480... 525 VAC* | 066148 | 054893 |



Two-pole circuit-breaker


Three-pole circuit-breaker


Four-pole circuit-breaker

## Accessories

## Electrical accessories



Cabled auxiliary contact

## Auxiliary contacts for the electrical signals

The auxiliary contacts allow information about the state of the circuit-breaker to be taken outside. The signals available are as follows:

- open/closed: signalling the position of the circuit-breaker power contacts (Q);
- release trip: signalling circuit-breaker opening due to tripping of the thermomagnetic or electronic trip unit (due to overload or short-circuit), of the opening of undervoltage release SOR-C or UVR-C, or by activation of the test pushbutton (SY).


## Auxiliary contacts AUX-C Q, AUX-C SY

Installation of the auxiliary contacts for A1 and A2 (at 250 VAC/DC) snap-on in the special slot of the circuit-breaker without the of use any screws. All the auxiliary contacts are supplied in the cabled version ( 20 AWG cable section/ $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ), with loose cables 1 m long. The combinations of auxiliary contacts available, vary according to the circuit-breaker. In particular, in the following circuit-breakers:

- two-pole, the 1Q+1SY (for A1) and 2Q+1SY (for A2) combination is available;
- three-pole and four-pole, the $1 Q+1$ SY and $2 Q+1 S Y$ (for A1 and A2) and $1 Q+1$ SY or $3 Q+1 S Y$ (for A3) combination is available.
An AUX-C contact is also available as spare part and it can be used as Q or SY according to the slot of the circuit- breaker in which it is inseted.


Two poles circuit-breaker


Three poles circuit-breaker


Four poles circuit-breaker

| AUX-C - Electrical characteristics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category of use ${ }^{(62.13)}$ | Voltage | Current |
| [IEC 60947-5-1] | [V] | [A] |
| AC-12/AC-13/AC-14 | 125 | 6 |
| AC-15 | 125 | 5 |
| AC-12/AC-13/AC-14 | 250 | 6 |
| AC-15 | 250 | 4 |
| DC-12 | 110 | 0,5 |
| DC-14 | 110 | 0,05 |
| DC-12 | 250 | 0,3 |
| DC-14 | 250 | 0,03 |

Ordering codes auxiliary contacts for the electrical signal

| Auxiliary contacts - AUX-C |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | A1 |  | A2 |  | A3 |
|  | 2 poles | 3-4 poles | 2 poles | 3-4 poles | 3-4 poles |
| Cabled version (numbered cables) |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUX-C 1Q + 1SY 250 VAC/DC | 066151 | 066149 |  | 066149 | 054910 |
| AUX-C 2Q + 1 SY 250 VAC/DC |  | 066150 | 066152 | 066150 |  |
| AUX-C 3Q + 1SY 250 VAC/DC |  |  |  |  | 054911 |
| Cabled version (spare parts) |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUX-C | 066258 | 066258 | 066258 | 066258 |  |



Early auxiliary contact

## Early auxiliary contacts AUE-C

The cabled early auxiliary contacts (AUE-C) are normally open contacts, early in relation to closing, which allow the undervoltage release to be supplied in advance in relation to closing of the main contacts in conformity with the IEC 60204-1, VDE 0113 Standards.

It is possible to insert up to two early auxiliary contacts on closing inside the direct and transmitted rotary handle operating mechanism for circuit-breakers A1, A2, A3 in the three-pole and four-pole version. The contacts, supplied in the cabled version, with cables 1 m long ( 20 AWG cable section $/ 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ), must be ordered in combination with an undervoltage release.

AUE -C - Electrical characteristics
Voltage [V]

Ordering codes early auxiliary contacts
Early auxiliary contacts - AUE-C
AUE-C $A$ A1-A2


## Accessories

## FORMULA Link

FORMULA Link is a component of a power distribution system which divides the main power supply over different users. The FORMULA Link is characterised on the supply side by a main circuit-breaker which protects the whole distribution system, and on the load side by smaller sized circuit-breakers, dedicated to the individual users. All the copper components are tin plated. FORMULA Link has been realizad in accordance with IEC 60439 Standard.

## Looses components



Outgoing kit connection protection

Phase separators



Protection for the compartment door


FORMULA Link main busbar


Incoming kit connections


Circuit-breakers fixing rail


Outgoing kit connections


Busbar holder


Hammer head screw

FORMULA Link Systems


Three different frames of FORMULA Links are available according to the incoming current of the system:

- 250A FORMULA Link, usable with SACE FORMULA A2 circuit-breaker as incoming breaker;
- 400A FORMULA Link, usable with SACE FORMULA A3 circuit-breaker as incoming breaker;
- 630/800A FORMULA Link, usable with SACE Tmax T6 circuit breaker up 800A as incoming breaker.

| FORMULA Link - Mechanical characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FORMULA Link frame | [A] | 250 |  |  |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  | 630/800 |  |  |  |  |
| Length |  | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 |
| Number of outgoing circuit-breaker (SACE FORMULA A1) | 1p | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 |
|  | 2 p | 6 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 18 |
|  | 3p | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |


| FORMULA Link - Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FORMULA Link frame | [A] | 250 | 400 | 630/800 |
| Incoming Breaker |  | A2 | A3 | T6 |
| Outgoing Breaker |  | A1 | A1-A2 | A1-A2 |
| Rated Operational Voltage $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | [V] | 550 AC | 550 AC | 550 AC |
| Rated Insulation Voltage | [V] | 690 AC | 690 AC | 690 AC |
| Rated Short Time Withstand Current (1s) | [kA] | 30 | 40 | 40 |



Incoming kit connections for SACE FORMULA A2


Incoming kit connections for SACE FORMULA A3


Incoming kit connections for SACE Tmax T6

To connect the main circuit-breaker to the FORMULA Link, it is necessary to use the special incoming kit connections.
The connection kits change in relation to the incoming breaker choosen. They are available:

- for SACE FORMULA A2 circuit-breaker;
- for SACE FORMULA A3 circuit-breaker;
- for SACE Tmax T6 circuit-breaker;

It's possible to connect the cables directly to the FORMULA Link using the dedicated incoming kit connection for lugs (lugs not supplied).

Either A1 or A2 SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers in the single-pole, two-pole and three-pole version can be used for protection of the individual users. The outgoing circuit-breakers are connected onto the main FORMULA Link with connection kits composed of copper connections and thermoplastic bases which assure the alignment and insulation between the phases. Two outgoing kit connections are available:

- kit for SACE FORMULA A1 circuit-breakers;
- kit for SACE FORMULA A2 circuit-breakers.

Having six connection terminals, each kit allows connection of two three-pole or of six singlepole circuit-breakers.

## Accessories

## FORMULA Link



FORMULA Link

Each FORMULA Link frame is available in five different useful length for the assembling of the outgoing kit connections:

- F1: 154mm;
- F2: 230.5 mm ;
- F3: 307.5 mm ;
- F4: 384mm;
- F5: 461 mm .

The length of the FORMULA Link is connected to the number and type of circuit-breakers (A1 or A2, in single-pole, two-pole or three-pole versions) that have to be installed.

In the table below all the possible combinations of three-pole outgoing circuit-breakers are shown. Starting from the number of outgoing ways required, it is possible to obtain the number of connection kit and the length of the FORMULA Link needed.

| Outgoing Ways |  | Number of <br> A1 Outgoing kit connections | Number of A2 Outgoing kit connections | Frame length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number A1 3p | Number A2 3p |  |  |  |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{F} 1 \\ {[154 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F2 } \\ {[230.5 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F3 } \\ {[307.5 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F4 } \\ {[384 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |  |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F5 } \\ {[461 \mathrm{~mm} \text { ] }} \end{gathered}$ |
| 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 |  |

## Ordering code for FORMULA Link

During the ordering stage, it is necessary to specify the codes of the following components which are already preassembled:

- incoming kit connections according to the incoming current;
- outgoing kit connections according to the type and number of outgoing circuit-breakers (the code of the outgoing kit connection includes the base made of thermoplastic material, copper connections and hammer screws for fixing and six outgoing kit connection protections);
- FORMULA Link frame according to the length needed and the incoming current (the code includes: 3 main busbars, 2 busbars holder supports, 2 circuit-breakers fixing rails, screws, all ready to be assembled).

| Incoming kit connections |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1SDA...R1 |
| Incoming kit connections A2 | 066822 |
| Incoming kit connections A3 | 066823 |
| Incoming kit connections T6 | 066824 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 630/800 for lugs 630/800A | 068744 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 250 for lugs 250A | 068839 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 400 for lugs 400A | 068840 |

Outgoing kit connections
Outgoing kit connections A1
Outgoing kit connections A2

## FORMULA Link frame (ready to be assembled)

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 |
| FORMULA Link 250A for A1 | 066825 | 066827 | 066828 | 066829 | 066830 |
| FORMULA Link 400A for A1-A2 | 066831 | 066832 | 066833 | 066834 | 066835 |
| FORMULA Link 630/800A for A1-A2 | 066836 | 066837 | 066838 | 066839 | 066840 |


| Loose components |
| :--- |
| Aluminium fixing bar $L=1.2 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Busbar holder |
| Busbar 250A $\mathrm{L}=1.2 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Busbar 400A $\mathrm{L}=1.2 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Busbar 630/800A $\mathrm{L}=1.2 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Hammer Head Screws (15 pieces) |
| Phase separators kit (2 pieces) |
| Protection for compartment door (2 pieces) L=465mm |
| Kit protection A1 (15 pieces) |
| Kit protection A2 (15 pieces) |

## Accessories

FORMULA Link


## Examples of order

EXAMPLE 1
Composition to be made

- Incoming breaker: A3 400A;
- Outgoing ways: 4 A1 3p.


## Ordering code:

- 1SDA066823R1 (Quantity 1) - Incoming kit connections A3 400A;
- 1SDA066841R1 (Quantity 2) - Outgoing kit connections A1: each kit to be used for 2 SACE FORMULA A1 3 poles;
- 1SDA066831R1 (Quantity 1) - Frame 400A, with a useful length F1=154 mm.

Step 1: Selection of the incoming kit connections code.
Since as incoming breaker there is a 400A SACE FORMULA circuit-breaker, it is necessary to order the proper kit of terminal useful to connect the FORMULA Link and the incoming breaker.

| Incoming kit connection |
| :--- |
| Incoming kit connection A2 |
| Incoming kit connection A3 |
| Incoming kit connection T6 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 630/800 for lugs 630/800A |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 250 for lugs 250A |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 400 for lugs 400A |
| In.... |

Step 2: Definiction of the number of the necessary outgoing kit connection, according to the number of outgoing ways and defining length of the frame. To connect 4 SACE FORMULA A1 3 poles circuit-breakers as outgoing ways, it is necessary to order two "outgoing kit connections A1" and the frame 400A with useful length "F1".

| Outgoing Ways |  | Number of | Number of | Frame length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number A1 3p | Number A2 3p | kit connections | kit connections |  |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F1 } \\ {[154 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F2 } \\ {[230.5 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F3 } \\ {[307.5 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F4 } \\ {[384 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |  |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F5 } \\ {[461 \mathrm{~mm} \text { ] }} \end{gathered}$ |
| 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 |  |

Outgoing kit connections

| 1SDA...R1 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Outgoing kit connections A1 | 066841 |
| Outgoing kit connections A2 | 066842 |

## FORMULA Link frame

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 |
| FORMULA Link ensemble 250A for A1 | 066825 | 066827 | 066828 | 066829 | 066830 |
| FORMULA Link ensemble 400A for A1-A2 | 066831 | 066832 | 066833 | 066834 | 066835 |
| FORMULA Link ensemble 630/800A for A1-A2 | 066836 | 066837 | 066838 | 066839 | 066840 |



## Examples of order

EXAMPLE 2
Composition to be made

- Incoming breaker: Tmax T6 630A;
- Outgoing ways: 4 A1 3p + 2 A2 3p.

Ordering code:

- 1SDA066824R1 (Quantity 1) - Incoming kit connections Tmax T6 630A;
- 1SDA066841R1 (Quantity 2) - Outgoing kit connections A1: each kit to be used for 2 SACE FORMULA A1 3 poles;
- 1SDA066842R1 (Quantity 1) - Outgoing kit connections A2: each kit to be used for 2 SACE FORMULA A2 3 poles;
- 1SDA066838R1 (Quantity 1) - Frame 630A, with a useful length F3=307.5 mm.

Step 1: Selection of the incoming kit connections code.
Since as incoming breaker there is a 630A Tmax T6 circuit-breaker, it is necessary to order the proper kit of terminal useful to connect the FORMULA Link and the incoming breaker.

| Incoming kit connection |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1SDA...R1 |
| Incoming kit connection A2 | 066822 |
| Incoming kit connection A3 | 066823 |
| Incoming kit connection T6 | 066824 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 630/800 for lugs 630/800A | 068744 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 250 for lugs 250A | 068839 |
| Incoming kit connections FORMULA Link 400 for lugs 400A | 068840 |

Step 2: Definiction of the number of the necessary outgoing kit connection, according to the number of outgoing ways and defining length of the frame. To connect 4 SACE FORMULA A2 3 poles circuit-breakers as outgoing ways, it is necessary to order two "outgoing kit connections A1" and the frame 630A with useful length "F3".

| Outgoing Ways |  | Number of | Number of | Frame length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number A1 3p | Number A2 3p | kit connections | kit connections |  |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F1 } \\ {[154 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F2 } \\ {[230.5 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F3 } \\ {[307.5 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F4 } \\ {[384 \mathrm{~mm}]} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |  |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { F5 } \\ \text { [461 mm] } \end{gathered}$ |
| 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 |  |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 |  |

## Outgoing kit connections

| Outgoing kit connections A1 | 1SDA...R1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Outgoing kit connections A2 | 06841 |

FORMULA Link frame

|  | 1SDA...R1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 | F5 |
| FORMULA Link structure 250A for A1 | 066825 | 066827 | 066828 | 066829 | 066830 |
| FORMULA Link structure 400A for A1-A2 | 066831 | 066832 | 066833 | 066834 | 066835 |
| FORMULA Link structure 630/800A for A1-A2 | 066836 | 066837 | 066838 | 066839 | 066840 |

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## Example 1 - A2 250

Trip curves for power distribution
(thermomagnetic trip unit)

Let us consider an A2 250In = 200A circuit-breaker. It can be noted that, on the basis of the conditions under which the overload occurs, i.e. with the circuit-breaker with thermal running or not, the time trip protection varies considerably. For example for overload current $2 \times 11$, the trip time is between 65.2 s and 200 s for cold trip and between 9.9 s and 65.2 s for hot trip.
For fault current values higher than 2000A the circuit-breaker trips instantaneously with the magnetic protection I3.

## Example 2 - A1 125

## Specific let-through energy curve

The following figure gives an example of reading the graph of the specific let-through energy curve of the A1 $125 \mathrm{In}=125 \mathrm{~A}$ circuit-breaker at a voltage of $400 \mathrm{~V} / 415 \mathrm{~V}$.
The prospective symmetrical short-circuit current is indicated on the abscissas, whereas the value of the specific let-through energy expressed in $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ is shown on the ordinates. In correspondence with a short-circuit current of 20kA, the circuitbreaker lets through a value of $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ equal to $0.70 \times 10^{\wedge} 6 \times \mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{~s}$.

## Example 3 - A1 125

## Limitation curves

The following figure gives the trend of the limiting curve of the A2 $125 \mathrm{In}=125 \mathrm{~A}$ circuit-breaker.
The r.m.s. value of the prospective symmetrical short-circuit current is given on the diagram abscissas, whereas the peak value of the short-circuit current is indicated on the ordinates. The limiting effect can be assessed by comparing, at the same value of symmetrical short-circuit current, the peak value corresponding to the prospective short-circuit current (curve A) with the peak value limited (curve B). The A1 125 circuit-breaker with thermomagnetic trip unit $\mathrm{In}=125 \mathrm{~A}$ at a voltage of $400 \mathrm{~V} / 415 \mathrm{~V}$, for a fault current of 20 kA limits the prospective short-circuit peak current to 15 kA , with a reduction compared with the peak value of the prospective short-circuit current of 25 kA .



## Temperature performances

All the SACE FORMULA circuit-breakers can be used under the following environmental conditions:

- $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : range of temperature where the circuit-breaker is installed;
- $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : range of temperature where the circuit-breaker is stored.

The SACE FORMULA circuit breaker has been designed to hold $100 \%$ In at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ without tripping in normal condition (except for A1 125A).
To determinate tripping time using time/current curves, use I t ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ values indicated in the tables below.

| SACE FORMULA A1 circuit-breaker with termomagnetic trip unit TMF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 10 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10 | 9.6 | 9.0 |
| 15 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 15 | 14.4 | 13.5 |
| 16 | 20.7 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 16 | 15.3 | 14.4 |
| 20 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 21.2 | 20 | 19.2 | 18.0 |
| 25 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 25 | 24.0 | 22.5 |
| 30 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 33.6 | 31.8 | 30 | 28.8 | 27.0 |
| 32 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 35.9 | 33.9 | 32 | 30.7 | 28.8 |
| 40 | 46.7 | 45.2 | 43.5 | 41.5 | 40 | 38.3 | 36.0 |
| 50 | 58.3 | 56.5 | 54.3 | 51.9 | 50 | 47.9 | 45.0 |
| 60 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 65.2 | 62.2 | 60 | 57.5 | 54.0 |
| 63 | 73.5 | 71.2 | 68.5 | 65.4 | 63 | 60.4 | 56.7 |
| 70 | 81.7 | 79.1 | 76.1 | 72.6 | 70 | 67.1 | 63.0 |
| 80 | 91.0 | 88.5 | 85.6 | 82.1 | 80 | 76.7 | 72.0 |
| 90 | 102.4 | 99.6 | 96.3 | 92.4 | 90 | 86.3 | 81.0 |
| 100 | 116.7 | 113.0 | 108.7 | 103.7 | 100 | 95.9 | 90.0 |
| 125 | 146.6 | 139.8 | 132.6 | 125.0 | 116.9 | 108.3 | 98.8 |


| SACE FORMULA A2 circuit-breaker with termomagnetic trip unit TMF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [ A ] | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 125 | 161 | 153 | 144 | 135 | 125 | 114 | 102 |
| 150 | 184 | 176 | 168 | 159 | 150 | 138 | 126 |
| 160 | 196 | 188 | 179 | 169 | 160 | 148 | 135 |
| 175 | 215 | 206 | 196 | 185 | 175 | 160 | 144 |
| 200 | 246 | 235 | 224 | 212 | 200 | 183 | 165 |
| 225 | 290 | 276 | 260 | 243 | 225 | 205 | 184 |
| 250 | 323 | 306 | 289 | 270 | 250 | 228 | 204 |


| ACE FORMULA A3 circuit-breaker with termomagnetic trip unit TMF (special version $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 300 | 393 | 372 | 350 | 326 | 300 | 272 | 241 |
| 400 | 516 | 490 | 462 | 432 | 400 | 365 | 327 |


| SACE FORMULA A3 circuit-breaker with termomagnetic trip unit TMF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 320 | 368 | 350 | 335 | 320 | 305 | 285 | 263 |
| 400 | 465 | 442 | 420 | 400 | 380 | 355 | 325 |
| 500 | 620 | 580 | 540 | 500 | 450 | 400 | 345 |

The circuit-breaker fitted with electronic trip units do not undergo any variations in performance as the temperature varies, but in the case of temperatures exceeding $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the used rated current must be reduced to protect the copper parts of the circuit-breaker.

| SACE FORMULA A3 circuit-breakers with electronic trip unit ELT LI |
| :--- |
| In [A] |
| 630 |

Temperature performances

Using a circuit breaker A1 125A with $\mathrm{In}=70 \mathrm{~A}$, to define the tripping time for an overcurrent I=200A you have to calculate the multiplier of I1.

## Reference Temperature $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (hot trip)

I=200A
$150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=70 \mathrm{~A}$
$1 / 150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=200 \mathrm{~A} / 70 \mathrm{~A}=2.86$
2.86 is the multiplier of I1 thank to which is possible to define the tripping time at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ using the time/current curve.


## Reference Temperature $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (hot trip)

I=200A
$140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=72.6 \mathrm{~A}$
$1 / 140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=200 \mathrm{~A} / 72.6 \mathrm{~A}=2.75$
2.75 is the multiplier of 11 thank to which is possible to define the tripping time at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ using the time/current curve.

A1 125A - TMF
$\operatorname{In}=70 \mathrm{~A}$ - Ambient temperature $=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - hot trip


## Trip curves

Trip curves with thermomagnetic and electronic trip units

A1 125A - TMF
$\mathrm{In}=15 \div 70 \mathrm{~A}$

I3=300A for $\ln <25$
$13=10 \mathrm{ln}$ for $\ln \geq 30 \mathrm{~A}$


> A1 125A - TMF

In=125 A
$13=10 \mathrm{ln}$


A1 125A - TMF
$\mathrm{In}=80 \div 100 \mathrm{~A}$
$13=10 \mathrm{ln}$


A2 250A - TMF
$\mathrm{In}=125 \div 250 \mathrm{~A}$
$13=10 \mathrm{ln}$


## Trip curves

Trip curves with thermomagnetic and electronic trip units
A3 630A - TMF
In=320 $\div 500 \mathrm{~A}$
$13=10 \mathrm{ln}$

A3 630A - ELT LI
$13=10 \mathrm{ln}$


## Specific let-through energy curves



A2 250A
230V


A3 630A
230V


## Specific let-through energy curves




> A3 630A
> $415-440 \mathrm{~V}$



A2 250A
500-550V



## Limitation Curves



A2 250A
230V



A2 250A
$415-440 \mathrm{~V}$


A3 630A
$415-440 \mathrm{v}$


## Limitation Curves



A2 250A
$500-550 \mathrm{~V}$


## Technical information

Dissipated powers

For each circuit-breaker, the table gives the dissipated power values for a single pole circuitbreaker ${ }^{(G 2.12)}$.
The maximum total dissipated power of a two-pole, three-pole or four-pole circuit-breaker used at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ is equal to the dissipated power for the single pole multiplied by the number of poles.

| Power [W/pole] | In [A] | A1 | A2 | A3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TMF | 15 | 2.5 | - | - |
|  | 16 | 2.8 | - | - |
|  | 20 | 3 | - | - |
|  | 25 | 3 | - | - |
|  | 30 | 4 | - | - |
|  | 32 | 4 | - | - |
|  | 40 | 4.5 | - | - |
|  | 50 | 5.5 | - | - |
|  | 60 | 6 | - | - |
|  | 63 | 6 | - | - |
|  | 70 | 8 | - | - |
|  | 80 | 9 | - | - |
|  | 90 | 7 | - | - |
|  | 100 | 8 | - | - |
|  | 125 | 11 | 7 | - |
|  | 150 | - | 8 | - |
|  | 160 | - | 9 | - |
|  | 175 | - | 10 | - |
|  | 200 | - | 12 | - |
|  | 225 | - | 14 | - |
|  | 250 | - | 16 | - |
|  | 320 | - | - | 13.6 |
|  | 400 | - | - | 19.5 |
|  | 500 | - | - | 28.8 |
| ELT LI | 630 | - | - | 41 |

## Coordination tables (back-up)

## Notes for use

## Back-up protection

The tables given provide the value (in kA, referring to the breaking capacity according to the IEC 60947-2 Standard) for which the back-up protection among the combination of selected circuit-breakers is verified. The tables cover the possible combinations between ABB SACE FORMULA series of moulded-case circuit-breakers and those between the above mentioned circuit-breakers and the ABB series of miniature circuit-breakers.
The values indicated in the tables refer to the voltage Vn of 400/415V AC for all the other coordinations.

## Note

The following tables give the breaking capacities at 415V AC for circuit-breakers SACE FORMULA.

| FORMULA @ 415V AC |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Versions | Icu [kA] |
| A | 10 |
| B | 18 |
| C | 25 |
| N | 36 |
| S | 50 |

## Caption

MCB = miniature circuit-breakers (S2, S800)
MCCB = moulded-case circuit-breakers (FORMULA)
For miniature circuit-breakers:
B = trip characteristic ( $\mathrm{Im}=3 . . .5 \mathrm{In}$ )
C = trip characteristic ( $\mathrm{Im}=5 \ldots 10 \mathrm{In}$ )
D = trip characteristic ( $\mathrm{Im}=10 \ldots 2 \mathrm{In}$ )
$\mathrm{K}=$ trip characteristic $(\mathrm{Im}=8 \ldots 14 \mathrm{In})$
Z = trip characteristic ( $\mathrm{Im}=2 \ldots 3 \mathrm{In}$ )
For solutions not shown in these tables, please contact ABB SACE Division.

## Coordination tables (back-up)

## MCCB - MCB (415V)

## Back-up

Supply side circuit-breaker: MCCB
Load side circuit-breaker: MCB

| MCCB-MCB @ 415 V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Supply S. | A1 | A2 | A1 | A2 | A1 | A2 |
|  |  |  | Version | B |  | C |  | N |  |
| Load S. | Char. | In (A) | Icu (kA) | 18 |  | 25 |  | 36 |  |
| S200 | B, C, K, Z | 0.5...10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 36 |
|  |  | 13... 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S200M | B,C | 0.5...10 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 36 |
|  |  | 13... 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S200P | B, C, D, K, Z | 0.5...10 | 25 |  |  |  |  | 30 | 36 |
|  |  | 13... 25 |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 36 |
|  |  | 32... 63 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 36 |
| S280 | B,C | 80... 100 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 36 |
| S290 | C,D | 80... 125 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 36 |
| S800N | B,C,D | 10..125 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S800S | B,C,D,K | 10..125 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Coordination tables (back-up)

MCCB - MCCB (415V)

## Back-up

Supply side circuit-breaker: MCCB
Load side circuit-breaker: MCCB

| MCCB-MCCB @ 415 V |
| :--- |

## ABB <br> Wiring diagrams

## Content

Information for reading and graphic symbols ..... 5/2
Wiring diagrams of the circuit-breakers ..... 5/3
Electrical accessories ..... 5/4

## Information for reading and graphic symbols

## State of operation represented

The diagram is shown under the following conditions:

- circuit-breaker open;
- circuits without voltage;
- trip units not tripped.


## Incompatibility

A1 A2
Accessory circuits cannot be supplied with single-pole circuit-breakers.
The applications indicated in figures 1-2-6, which are supplied as an alternative, can be supplied with two-pole circuit-breakers.
All the applications indicated in the figures can be supplied with three-pole and four-pole circuit-breakers. Figures 1-2-3-4 are provided as an alternative. Figures 5-6 are provided as an alternative.

## A3

The circuits indicated in the following figures cannot be supplied at the same time on the same circuit-breaker:

- 1-2-3-4
- 5-6

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

| $\stackrel{\square}{\ulcorner }$ | Thermal effect | - | Terminal | $\psi^{\prime}$ | Change-over break before make contact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\}$ | Electromagnetic effect | - | Plug and socket (male and female) | $\eta^{*}$ | Circuit-breaker with automatic release |
|  | Mechanical connection (link) | $\dagger$ | Resistor (general symbol) | $\square$ | Operating device (general symbol) |
| E--- | Operated by pushing | $\notin$ | Current transformer | $1 \gg$ | Instantaneous overcurrent or rate-of-rise relay |
| F--- | Operated by turning | , | Make contact | 17 | Overcurrent relay with inverse long time-lag characteristic |
| - | Connection of conductors | 4 | Break contact |  |  |

Operating status A1 A2


Single-pole circuit-breaker with thermomagnetic trip unit

L3 L2 L1


Three-pole circuit-breaker with thermomagnetic trip unit


Four-pole circuit-breaker with thermomagnetic trip unit

## Operating status A3



Three-pole/four-pole circuit-breaker with thermomagnetic trip unit


Three-pole/four-pole circuit-breaker with electronic trip unit

## Caption

| $\mathrm{Q}=$ | Main circuit-breaker |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| K 51 | $=$ | Electronic trip unit ELT LI, with the following protection functions: |
|  | - L overload protection with inverse long time-delay trip |  |
|  | - I short-circuit protection with instantaneous time-delay trip |  |
| $\mathrm{TI} / \mathrm{L} 1=$ | Current transformer placed on phase L1 |  |
| $\mathrm{TI} / \mathrm{L} 2=$ | Current transformer placed on phase L2 |  |
| $\mathrm{TI} / \mathrm{L} 3=$ | Current transformer placed on phase L3 |  |
| $\mathrm{TI} / \mathrm{N}=$ | Current transformer placed on the neutral |  |
| $\mathrm{X0}=$ | Connector for the YO1 trip coil |  |
| $\mathrm{YO}=$ |  | Trip coil of the electronic trip unit |

Electrical accessories

Shunt opening and undervoltage releases A1 A2


Figure:

1) Shunt opening release (SOR-C o YO)
2) Undervoltage release (UVR-C o YU)
3) Instantaneous undervoltage release with an early contact in series (AUE-C+UVR-C)
4) Instantaneous undervoltage release with two early contacts in series (AUE-C+UVR-C)

## Notes

B) The undervoltage release is supplied for power supply branched on the supply side of the circuit-breaker or from an independent source: circuit-breaker closing is only allowed with the release energised (the lock on closing is made mechanically).
C) The $S 4 / 1$ and $S 4 / 2$ contacts shown in figures $3-4$ open the circuit with circuit-breaker open and close it when a manual closing command is given by means of the rotary handle in accordance with the Standards regarding machine tools (closing does not take place in any case if the undervoltage release is not supplied).
F) Additional external undervoltage resistor supplied at 250 V DC or 380/440V AC.

## Caption

Q/0 $=$ Circuit-breaker auxiliary contacts
$R \quad=$ Resistor (see note F)
S4/1-2 = Early auxiliary contacts activated by the rotary handle of the circuit-breaker (see note C)
SO $=$ Pushbutton or contact for opening the circuit-breaker
V1 $=$ Circuit-breaker applications
V4 $=$ Indicative apparatus and connections for control and signalling, outside the circuit-breaker
XV $=$ Terminal boards of the applications
$\mathrm{YO}=$ Shunt opening release (SOR-C)
YU $\quad=\quad$ Undervoltage release (UVR-C) (see notes B and C)

Shunt opening and undervoltage releases A3


Figure:

1) Shunt opening release (SOR-C o YO)
2) Undervoltage release (UVR-C o YU)
3) Instantaneous undervoltage release with an early contact in series (AUE-C+UVR-C)
4) Instantaneous undervoltage release with two early contacts in series (AUE-C+UVR-C)

## Notes

B) The undervoltage release is supplied for power supply branched on the supply side of the circuit-breaker or from an independent source: circuit-breaker closing is only allowed with the release energised (the lock on closing is made mechanically).
C) The S4/1 and S4/2 contacts shown in figures 3-4 open the circuit with circuit-breaker open and close it when a manual closing command is given by means of the rotary handle in accordance with the Standards regarding machine tools (closing does not take place in any case if the undervoltage release is not supplied).
F) Additional external undervoltage resistor supplied at 250V DC or 380/440V AC.

## Caption

| $\mathrm{Q} / 0$ | $=$ Circuit-breaker auxiliary contacts |
| :--- | :--- |
| R | $=$ Resistor (see note F) |
| $\mathrm{S} 4 / 1-2$ | $=$ Early auxiliary contacts activated by the rotary handle of the circuit-breaker (see note C) |
| SO | $=$ Pushbutton or contact for opening the circuit-breaker |
| V 1 | $=$ Circuit-breaker applications |
| V 4 | $=$ Indicative apparatus and connections for control and signalling, outside |
|  | the circuit-breaker |
| XV | $=$ Terminal boards of the applications |
| YO | $=$ Shunt opening release (SOR-C) |
| YU | $=$ Undervoltage release (UVR-C) (see notes B and C) |
| $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 8$ | $=$ Connectors for the circuit-breaker auxiliary circuits |

## Electrical accessories

Auxiliary contacts A1 A2


Figure:
5) Two changeover contacts for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open/closed and one changeover contact for signalling circuit-breaker in tripped position due to thermomagnetic trip unit or SOR-C or UVR-C intervention (2Q+1SY)
6) One changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open/closed and one changeover contact for signalling circuit-breaker in tripped position due to thermomagnetic trip unit or SOR-C or UVR-C intervention (1Q+1SY)

## Caption

Q/1, $2=$ Circuit-breaker auxiliary contacts
SY $\quad=$ Contact for electrical signalling circuit-breaker open due to trip of the thermomagnetic trip unit YO (SOR-C), YU (UVR-C) (tripped position)
V1 $=$ Circuit-breaker applications
V4 $=$ Indicative apparatus and connections for control and signalling, outside the circuit-breaker
XV $=$ Terminal boards of the applications


## Figure:

5) Three changeover contacts for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open/closed and one changeover contact for signalling circuit-breaker in tripped position due to thermomagnetic trip unit or SORC or UVR-C intervention (3Q+1SY)
6) One changeover contact for electrical signalling of circuit-breaker open/closed and one changeover contact for signalling circuit-breaker in tripped position due to thermomagnetic trip unit or SOR-C or UVR-C intervention (1Q+1SY)

## Caption

Q/1, 2, $3=$ Circuit-breaker auxiliary contacts
SY $\quad=$ Contact for electrical signalling circuit-breaker open due to trip of the thermomagnetic trip unit YO (SOR-C), YU (UVR-C) (tripped position)
V1 $=$ Circuit-breaker applications
V4 $=$ Indicative apparatus and connections for control and signalling, outside the circuit-breaker
$\mathrm{XV} \quad=$ Terminal boards of the applications
$\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 7=$ Connectors for the circuit-breaker auxiliary circuits
Content
FORMULA A1
Circuit-breaker and terminals ..... 6/2
Accessories ..... 6/8
FORMULA A2
Circuit-breaker and terminals ..... 6/9
Accessories ..... 6/15
FORMULA A3
Circuit-breaker and terminals ..... 6/16
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FORMULA Link
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FORMULA Link 800A .....  $6 / 25$
Distances to be respected ..... 6/26

## Overall dimensions

A1 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

Fixing onto the back plate


| Distance between compartment door and <br> back of switchboard | A [mm] |
| :---: | :---: |
| Without flange | I-II-III-IV poles |
| I-II-III-IV poles | 69 |

The circuit-breaker installed at:
A=69 mm has the face around the operating lever extending from the com partment door;
$A=61 \mathrm{~mm}$ has the face around the operating lever and steel with construction characteristics extending from the compartment door.

Fixing onto DIN 50022 rail


## Caption

(1) Fixing bracket

## Drilling templates for support sheet



1-3-4 poles


2 poles

## Drilling templates for compartment door



$\mathrm{A}=69 \mathrm{~mm}$
1-2 poles

$\mathrm{A}=61 \mathrm{~mm}$ 3 poles

$\mathrm{A}=61 \mathrm{~mm}$
4 poles

## Overall dimensions

## A1 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

## F Terminals



## Caption

(1) 50 mm insulating barriers
between the terminals
(compulsory) supplied

EF Terminals


## ES Terminals



Caption
(1) Front extended spread terminals
(2) 100 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) supplied

## Overall dimensions

## A1 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

## FCCuAI $1 \times 25 \ldots 50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ Terminals




3-4 poles


1-2 poles

1-2 poles



1-2 poles

|  | A [mm] | B [mm] | C [mm] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without flange | 69 | 33 | 66 | 1 POLE |
|  | 69 | 58 | 91 | 2 POLES |
|  | $61^{*}$ | 33 | 66 | 1 POLE |
| $61^{*}$ | 58 | 91 | 2 POLES |  |

* Distance only possible with insulation plate max 1 mm thick


## Caption

(3) Bottom terminal covers with IP40 degree of protection (compulsory)
(4) FCCuAl $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ terminals
(6) 50 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) not supplied with FCCuAl terminals kit, but with the circuit-breaker in base version
(7) Compartment door drilling template and fixing insulation (provided by customer)
(8) Compulsory internal 1 pole 2 pole insulation plates (provided by customer)


3-4 poles


1-2 poles


1-2 poles


3-4 poles


1-2 poles


1-2 poles

## Caption

(3) Bottom terminal covers with IP40 degree of protection (compulsory)
(5) FCCuAl $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ terminals
(6) 50 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) not supplied with FCCuAl terminals kit, but with the circuit-breaker in base versionCompartment door drilling template and fixing insulation (provided by customer)
(8) Compulsory internal 1 pole 2 pole insulation plates (provided by customer)

## Overall dimensions

## A1 - Accessories

Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker and compartment door drilling template (RHD)


Rotary handle operating mechanism on compartment door and compartment door drilling template (RHE)


Caption
(1) Transmission group

3-4 poles
(2) Transmitted rotary handle operating mechanism
(4) Template for drilling compartment with transmitted rotary handle

## Overall dimensions

## A2 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

Fixing on the back plate


3-4 poles


2 poles



## Caption

(2) Compulsory internal insulation plates (provided by customer) for use Ue $\geq 415 \mathrm{~V}$

|  | A [mm] | B [mm] | C [mm] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without flange | 61 | 42.5 | 85 | 1 POLE |
|  | 61 | 77.5 | 120 | 2 POLES |
|  | 61 | 77.5 | 155 | 3 POLES |
|  | 61 | 77.5 | 190 | 4 POLES |
|  | 69 | 42.5 | 85 | 1 POLE |
|  | 69 | 77.5 | 120 | 2 POLES |
|  | 69 | 77.5 | 155 | 3 POLES |
|  | 69 | 77.5 | 190 | 4 POLES |

Fixing onto DIN 50022 rail


## Caption

(1) Fixing bracket

## Overall dimensions

## A2 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

## Drilling templates for support sheet



1-3-4 poles


2 poles

Compartment door drilling templates

$\mathrm{A}=69 \mathrm{~mm}$
1-2-3-4 poles

$A=61 \mathrm{~mm}$
1 pole
$\mathrm{A}=61 \mathrm{~mm}$
2 poles

$\mathrm{A}=61 \mathrm{~mm}$
4 poles

## F Terminals



2-3-4 poles


1 poles


Caption
(1) 80 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) supplied

EF Terminals


## Overall dimensions

## A2 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

## ES Terminals



4 poles


3 poles


2 poles


Caption
(1) Front extended spread terminals
(2) 100 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) supplied


3-4 poles


1 poles


3-4 poles


2 poles


1-2 poles


1-2 poles


1-2 poles

If terminals are mounted on top of circuit-breaker, Icu=50\% and Ics=Icu.

## Caption

(3) Bottom terminal covers with IP40 degree of protection (compulsory)
(5) Terminals FCCuAI $185 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
(6) 80 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) not supplied with FCCuAl terminals kit, but with the circuit-breaker in base version
(7) Compartment door drilling template and fixing insulation (provided by customer) 1 pole - 2 poles
(8) Compulsory internal insulation plates (provided by customer) max 1 mm thick

## Overall dimensions

## A2 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

## FCCuAl $1 \times 50 . . .150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ Terminals



3-4 poles


3-4 poles


1 poles


2 poles


1-2 poles


1-2 poles


1-2 poles

If terminals are mounted on top of circuit-breaker, Icu=50\% and lcs=Icu.

## Caption

(3) Bottom terminal covers with IP40 degree of protection (compulsory)
(4) Terminals FCCuAI $150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
(6) 80 mm insulating barriers between the terminals (compulsory) not supplied with FCCuAl terminals kit, but with the circuit-breaker in base version
(7) Compartment door drilling template and fixing insulation (provided by customer) 1 pole - 2 poles
(8) Compulsory internal insulation plates (provided by customer) max 1 mm thick

## Overall dimensions

## A2 - Accessories

Rotary handle operating mechanism on compartment door and compartment door drilling template (RHD)


Caption
(3) Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker
(5) Template for compartment drilling with direct handle

## Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker and compartment door drilling template (RHE)



Overall dimensions

## A3 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

## Fixing onto back plate



| Distance between compartment door and <br> back of switchboard | A [mm] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without flange | I-II-III-IV poles | 105 |
| I-II-III-IV poles | 114 |  |

The circuit-breaker installed at

- A=69 mm has the face around the operating lever extending from the com partment door;
$A=61 \mathrm{~mm}$ has the face around the operating lever and steel with construction characteristics extending from the compartment door.

Support sheet drilling templates


## Compartment door drilling templates (without flange)



$A=114$
3-4 poles

$A=105$
3-4 poles

## F Terminals



3-4 poles


Caption
(1) Front terminals for busbar connection

## Overall dimensions

A3 - Circuit-breaker and terminals

EF Terminals


Caption
(1) 100 mm insulating barriers between terminals (compulsory) supplied
(2) High terminal covers with degree of protection IP40 (on request)
(3) Front extended terminals

## ES Terminals




Caption
(5) Front extended spread terminals
(6) Insulating barriers between terminals (compulsory) supplied


3-4 poles

## Caption

(1) Front terminals for busbar connection $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \mathrm{CuAl}$


3-4 poles

## Overall dimensions

A3 - Accessories

Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker + Compartment door drilling template (RHD)


## Caption

(3) Rotary handle operating mechanism on circuit-breaker
(5) Template for drilling compartment with direct handle

Rotary handle operating mechanism on compartment door + Compartment door drilling template (RHE)


Front for lock operating mechanism (FLD)


3-4 poles


Overall dimensions
FORMULA Link 250A

FORMULA Link A1 250A


Caption
(1) Main SACE FORMULA A2 250 circuit-breaker
(2) Busbar holder for SACE FORMULA A1

| Frame 250A | A [mm] | B [mm] | C [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F1 | 154 | 179 | 150 |
| F2 | 230.5 | 255.5 | 226.5 |
| F3 | 307.5 | 332.5 | 303 |
| F4 | 384 | 409 | 380 |
| F5 | 461 | 486 | 456.5 |

(3) Outgoing kit connection for SACE FORMULA A1
(4) Compartment door drilling*
(5) Incoming kit connection
(6) Phase separators (compulsory) supplied
(7) Stopper cover busbar compulsory without insert circuit-breaker)

* considering all the outgoing circuit-breakers installed


## Overall dimensions

## FORMULA Link 400A

FORMULA Link A1-A2 400A


| Frame 400A | A [mm] | B [mm] | C [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F1 | 154 | 179 | 150 |
| F2 | 230.5 | 255.5 | 226.5 |
| F3 | 307.5 | 332.5 | 303 |
| F4 | 384 | 409 | 380 |
| F5 | 461 | 486 | 456.5 |


|  | With A1 only | With A1 and A2, or A2 only |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D | 600 | 800 |

## Caption

(1) Main SACE FORMULA A3 400A circuit-breaker
(2) Busbar holder
(3) Outgoing kit connection SACE FORMULA A1
(4) Outgoing kit connection SACE FORMULA A2
(5) Compartment door drilling*
(6) Incoming kit connection
(7) Phase separators (compulsory) supplied
(8) Tightening torque: 3 Nm for SACE FORMULA A1
(9) Tightening torque: 5 Nm for SACE FORMULA A2
(10) Stopper cover busbar (compulsory without insert circuit-breaker)

* considering all the outgoing circuit-breakers installed

Overall dimensions
FORMULA Link 630A

FORMULA Link A1-A2 630A


| Frame 630A | A [mm] | B [mm] | C [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F1 | 154 | 179 |
|  | F2 | 230.5 | 255.5 |
|  | F3 | 307.5 | 332.5 |
|  | F5 | 384 | 409 |
|  | 461 | 486 | 380 |
| With A1 only | With A1 and A2, or A2 only |  |  |
|  | 600 |  |  |



## Caption

(1) Main SACE Tmax T6 630A circuit-breaker
(2) Busbar holder
(3) Outgoing kit connection SACE FORMULA A1
(4) Outgoing kit connection SACE FORMULA A2
(5) Compartment door drilling*
(6) Incoming kit connection
(7) Phase separators (compulsory) supplied
(8) Tightening torque: 3 Nm for SACE FORMULA A1
(9) Tightening torque: 5 Nm for SACE FORMULA A2
(10) Stopper cover busbar (compulsory without insert circuit-breaker)

* considering all the outgoing circuit-breakers installed


## Overall dimensions

FORMULA Link 800A

FORMULA Link A1-A2 800A


|  | Frame 800A | A [mm] | B [mm] | C [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | F1 | 154 | 179 | 150 |
|  | F2 | 230.5 | 255.5 | 226.5 |
|  | F3 | 307.5 | 332.5 | 303 |
|  | F4 | 384 | 409 | 380 |
|  | F5 | 461 | 486 | 456.5 |
|  | With A1 only | With A1 and A2, or A2 only |  |  |
| D | 800 | 800 |  |  |

Caption
(1) Main SACE Tmax T6 800A circuit-breaker
(2) Busbar holder
(3) Outgoing kit connection SACE FORMULA A1
(4) Outgoing kit connection SACE FORMULA A2
(5) Compartment door drilling*

E Incoming kit connection
7) Phase separators (compulsory) supplied
(8) Tightening torque: 3 Nm for SACE FORMULA A1
(9) Tightening torque: 5 Nm for SACE FORMULA A2
(10) Stopper cover busbar (compulsory without insert circuit-breaker)

## Overall dimensions

## Distances to be respected

Insulation distances to be respected for installation in cubicles

| Ue<415V | A <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | B <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | C <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 45 | 20 | 35 |
| A2 | 60 | 25 | 60 |
| A3 | 30 | 25 | 25 |
| Ue $\geq 440 \mathrm{~V}$ | A <br> [mm] | B <br> [mm] | C <br> [mm] |
| A1 | 45 | 20 | 35 |
| A2 | 180 | 25 | 60 |



Minimum centre distance between two circuit-breakers
side by side

|  | Circuit-breaker width [mm] |  |  |  | Centre distance I [mm] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 pole | $\stackrel{2}{2} \text { poles }$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { poles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { poles } \end{gathered}$ | 1 pole | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { poles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { poles } \end{gathered}$ | 4 poles |
| A1 | 25.4 | 50.8 | 76.2 | 101.2 | 25.4* | 50.8* | 76.2* | 101.2* |
| A2 | 36 | 70 | 105 | 140 | $36^{*}$ | 70* | 105* | 140* |
| A3 | - | - | 140 | 184 | - | - | 140** | $184^{* *}$ |

For $440 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{Ue} \leq 550 \mathrm{~V}$ I $3 p=180 \mathrm{~mm}$ and I $4 p=224 \mathrm{~mm}$
** With separator to be requested apart and to be inserted between two circuit-breakers side by side

$\begin{array}{r}Y \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$

Minimum centre distance between two stacked circuitbreakers

|  | H <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 80 |
| A2 | $100(\mathrm{Ue}<415 \mathrm{~V})$ |



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

## Content

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## Glossary

## G1 - Circuit-breaker

## G1.1 Circuit-breaker

A mechanical switching device, capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified time and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions such as short-circuit.

## G1.2 Protection degree (IP)

The IP protection degree indicates the level of protection for apparatus against contact with live parts and penetration of liquids and solid foreign bodies.

## G1.3 Rate of contact wear

Percentage of contacts wear, indicatively gives the state of durability of the circuitbreaker contacts.

## G1.4 Double insulation

A double insulation between the live power parts and the front parts of the apparatus where the operator works during normal plant service is present in all the circuit-breakers, so as to eliminate the risk of contacts with live parts. The seat of each electrical accessory is completely segregated from the power circuit. In particular, the operating unit is completely insulated in relation to the voltage circuits. Furthermore, both between the internal live parts and in the area of the connection terminals, the circuit-breaker has redundant insulation. In fact, the distances between the connection terminals are greater than those required by the IEC Standards and conform to what is prescribed by the American UL 489 Standard.

## G1.5 Positive operation

The operating lever always indicates the actual position of the mobile circuit-breaker contacts:

- red line (I): Closed position;
- green line (O): Open position;
- yellow-green line: Trip Position, open due to release trip or test pushbotton.

The indications are precise and reliable, in conformity with what is prescribed by the IEC 60073 and IEC 60417-2 Standards.
Tripping of the releases automatically opens the mobile contacts and makes the lever move into the Trip position: to reclose the circuit-breaker it must be reset, by pushing the operating lever from the trip position to the Open position.
The operating mechanism of the circuit-breaker has free trip, independent of the pressure on the lever and of the speed of the operation.
From this position it is possible to close the circuit-breaker.

## G1.6 Isolation behaviour

Characteristic of a mechanical operating device which, in the open and trip position, carries out a disconnection function and guarantees an insulation distance (distance between fixed and mobile contacts) sufficient to guarantee safety.

## G1.7 Electromagnetic compatibility

In conformity with the IEC 60947-2 Standards (Annex B + Annex F, European Directive No. 89/336) relative to electromagnetic compatibility EMC, the circuitbreakers used with electronic trip units and residual current releases are guaranteed to function in the presence of disturbances caused by:

- electromagnetic apparatus;
- atmospheric disturbances which flow through power networks;
- interferences from radio waves;
- discharges of electrical type.

Furthermore, the circuit-breakers does not generate disturbances to other electronic apparatus near the place of installation.

## G1.8 Tropicalization

All the circuit-breakers can be used in the most severe environmental conditions defined by the following standards:

- IEC 60721-2-1 (climograph 8);
- IEC 60068-2-30;
- IEC 60068-2-2;
- IEC 60068-2-52.

Tropicalization is guaranteed by:

- synthetic resin insulating boxes reinforced with fibreglass;
- anti-corrosion treatment of the main metallic parts;
- galvanisation Fe/Zn (UNIISO 2081), protected by a conversion layer without hexavalent chromium (in conformity with the ROHS) with the same corrosion resistance guaranteed by ISO 4520 class 2c;
- application of anti-condensation protection for electronic overcurrent releases and relative accessories.


## Glossary

## G2 - Performance Parameters

## G2.1 Frame size

A term designating a group of circuit-breakers, the external physical dimensions of which are common to a range of current ratings (considering the same number of poles). Frame size is expressed in amperes corresponding to the highest current rating of the group.

G2.2 Rated current (In)
For the circuit-breakers the rated current represent the current which the circuit-breaker can carry in uninterrupted duty.

## G2.3 Rated service voltage (Ue)

The a rated service voltage of an equipment is the voltage value which, together with the rated service current, determines the use of the equipment and which the applicable tests and the utilization category refer to.

## G2.4 Rated insulation voltage (Ui)

The rated insulation voltage of an equipment is the value of voltage to which dielectric tests and the surface creepage distances are referred. In no case the maximum value of the rated operating voltage shall exceed that of the rated insulation voltage.

## G2.5 Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp)

The peak value of an impulse voltage of prescribed form and polarity which the equipment is capable of withstanding without failure under specified test conditions and to which the clearance values are referred.

G2.6 Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity (Icu)
The rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity of a circuit-breaker is the maximum short-circuit current value which the circuit-breaker can break twice (in accordance with the cycle $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{CO}$ ), at the corresponding rated operational voltage. After the indicated sequence the circuit-breaker is not required to carry its rated current.

G2.7 Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity (Ics)
The rated service short-circuit breaking capacity of a circuit-breaker is the maximum short-circuit current value which the circuit-breaker can break three times in accordance with a sequence of opening, pause and closing operations ( $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{CO}$ ) at a defined rated service voltage (Ue) and at a defined power factor. After the indicated sequence the circuit-breaker is required to carry its rated current

## G2.8 Rated short-circuit making capacity (Icm):

The rated short-circuit making capacity of an equipment is the value, stated by the manufacturer, at the rated service voltage, at rated frequency, and at a specified power factor for alternating current or time constant direct current. It is expressed as the maximum peak value of the prospective current under specified conditions.

## G2.9 Utilization category of circuit-breakers

The utilization category of a circuit-breaker must be established according to whether or not it is specifically intended for selectivity by means of an intentional time delay, with respect to other circuit-breaker in series on the load side, under short-circuit conditions. Two category of use can be specified:
Category A - Circuit-breakers not specifically intended for selectivity under short-circuit conditions with respect to other short-circuit protective devices in series on the load side, i.e. without a short-time withstand current rating.
Category B - Circuit-breakers specifically intended for selectivity under short-circuit conditions with respect to other protection devices in series on the load side, i.e. with intentional time delay (which can be adjustable) applicable under short-circuit conditions. These circuit-breakers have specified short-time withstand current rating (Icw). A circuit-breaker is classified in category B if its Icw value is higher than:

- between 12 xln and 5 kA , whichever is the greatest, for $\ln \leq 2500 \mathrm{~A}$;
- 30 kA , for $\ln >2500 \mathrm{~A}$.


## G2.10 Mechanical life

The mechanical durability (or mechanical life) of an apparatus is expressed by the number of no-load operating cycles (each operating cycle consists of one closing and opening operation) which can be carried out by the apparatus before it becomes necessary to service or replace any of its mechanical parts (however, normal maintenance is permitted).

## G2.11 Electrical life

Electrical durability (or electrical life) of an apparatus is expressed by the number of on-load operating cycles and the resistance of the contacts to electrical wear under the conditions specified in the relevant Product Standard.

## G2.12 Dissipated power

Is the energy loss caused by the Joule effect due to the electrical resistance of the circuit-breaker poles. The energy lost is dissipated in the form of heat.

## G2.13 Utilization categories of the auxiliary contacts

The utilization categories given in the table are considered standardised. [CEI EN 60947-5-1]

| Kind of current | Category | Typical application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alternating current | AC-12 | Control of restistive loads and solid state loads with isolation by optocouplers |
|  | AC-13 | Control of solid state loads with transformer isolation |
|  | AC-14 | Control of small electromagnetic loads ( $\leq 72 \mathrm{VA}$ ) |
|  | AC-15 | Control of electromagnetic loads ( $>72 \mathrm{VA}$ ) |
| Direct current | DC-12 | Control of restistive loads and solid state loads with isolation by optocouplers |
|  | DC-13 | Control of electromagnets |
|  | DC-14 | Control of small electromagnetic loads having economy resistors in circuit |

## Glossary

## G3 - Releases and Protections

## G3.1 Trip unit

Device, mechanically connected to a mechanical operating mechanism, which release the latching parts and allows the opening or closing of the operating device.

## G3.2 Thermomagnetic trip unit

Thermomagnetic trip units use a bimetal and an electromagnet to detect overloads and short-circuits. They are suitable for protection of both alternating and direct current networks.

## G3.3 Electronic trip unit

Trip units connected to current transformers (three or four according to the number of conductors to be protected) positioned inside the circuit-breaker, which carry out the double function of supplying the power supply needed for correct operation of the release (self-supply) and of detecting the value of the current which flows through the live conductors. However, they are only compatible with alternating current networks. The signal coming from the transformers and from the Rogowsky coils is appropriately processed by the electronics (microprocessor) which compares it with the set thresholds. When the signal exceeds the thresholds, the trip of the circuit-breaker is operated through an opening solenoid which acts directly on the circuit-breaker operating mechanism unit.
In the case of an auxiliary power supply in addition to self-supply, the voltage must have a value of $24 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{DC} \pm 20 \%$.

## G3.4 Thermal Protection L

Protection against overloads with long inverse time delay trip.

## G3.5 Magnetic Protection I

Protection against short-circuit with instantaneous trip.

## Glossary

## G4 - Regulations and Standards

## G4.1 Standards

Technical specification approved by a recognised organisation with the task of defining the state-of-the-art characteristics (dimensional, environmental, safety, etc.) of a product or service.

## G4.2 Directive

Ensemble of rules which define the essential requirements regarding safety which the products must comply with in order to guarantee user safety.

## G4.3 RoHS Directive

European Directive 2002/95/EC of 27 January 2003 (Dlgs 25 July 2005 no. 151) which aims at eliminating or reducing the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic apparatus.
It imposes manufacturers and companies to adapt to the relative prescriptions drawing up a manufacturer's declaration, without third party certification.

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[^0]:    (1) Function can be completely excluded by the Customer during assembly of the handle [A1 and A2]

