

Frame size	▶ A-68	"A term designating a group of circuit breakers, the external physical dimensions of which are common to a range of current ratings. Frame size is expressed in amperes corresponding to the highest current rating of the group. Within a frame size, the width may vary according to the number of poles. This definition does not imply dimensional standardization." Compact NSX has two frame sizes covering 100 to 250 A and 400 to 630 A.
Insulation class	▶ A-3	Defines the type of device insulation in terms of earthing and the corresponding safety for user, in one of three classes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Class I. The device is earthed. Any electrical faults, internal or external, or caused by the load, are cleared via the earthing circuit, thus ensuring user safety. ■ Class II. The device is not connected to a protective conductor. User safety is ensured by reinforced insulation around the live parts (an insulating case and no contact with live parts, i.e. plastic buttons, moulded connections, etc.) or double insulation. ■ Class III. The device may be connected only to SELV (safety extra-low voltage) circuits. The Compact NSX are class II devices (front) and may be installed through the door in class II switchboards (standards IEC 61140 and IEC 60664-1), without reducing insulation, even with a rotary handle or motor mechanism module.
Making capacity		Value of prospective making current that a switching device is capable of making at a stated voltage under prescribed conditions of use and behaviour. Reference is generally made to the short-circuit making capacity Icm.
Maximum break time	▶ A-17	Maximum time after which breaking is effective, i.e. the contacts separated and the current completely interrupted.
Mechanical durability	▶ A-4	With respect to its resistance to mechanical wear, equipment is characterised by the number of no-load operating cycles which can be effected before it becomes necessary to service or replace any mechanical parts.
Non-tripping time	▶ A-15	This is the minimum time during which the protective device does not operate in spite of pick-up overrun, if the duration of the overrun does not exceed the corresponding voluntary time delay.
Pollution degree of environment conditions IEC 60947-1 IEC 60664-1	▶ A-4	"Conventional number based on the amount of conductive or hygroscopic dust, ionized gas or salt and on the relative humidity and its frequency of occurrence, resulting in hygroscopic absorption or condensation of moisture leading to reduction in dielectric strength and/or surface resistivity". Standard IEC 60947-1 distinguishes four pollution degrees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Degree 1. No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. ■ Degree 2. Normally, only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation may be expected. ■ Degree 3. Conductive pollution occurs, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation. ■ Degree 4. The pollution generates persistent conductivity caused, for instance, by conductive dust or by rain or snow. Compact NSX meets degree 3, which corresponds to industrial applications.
Prospective short-circuit current	▶ E-13	Current that would flow through the poles if they remained fully closed during the short-circuit.
Rated current (In)	▶ A-4	This is the current that the device can carry continuously with the contacts closed and without abnormal temperature rise.
Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp)	▶ A-4	"The peak value of an impulse voltage of prescribed form and polarity which the equipment is capable of withstanding without failure under specified conditions of test and to which the values of the clearances are referred. The rated impulse withstand voltage of an equipment shall be equal to or higher than the values stated for the transient overvoltages occurring in the circuit in which the equipment is fitted".
Rated insulation voltage (Ui)	▶ A-4	"The rated insulation voltage of an equipment is the value of voltage to which dielectric tests and creepage distances are referred. In no case shall the maximum value of the rated operational voltage exceed that of the rated insulation voltage".
Rated operational current (Ie)		"A rated operational current of an equipment is stated by the manufacturer and takes into account the rated operational voltage, the rated frequency, the rated duty, the utilization category and the type of protective enclosure, if appropriate".
Rated operational voltage (Ue)	▶ A-4	"A value of voltage which, combined with a rated operational current, determines the application of the equipment and to which the relevant tests and the utilisation categories are referred. For multipole equipment, it is generally stated as the voltage between phases". This is the maximum continuous voltage at which the equipment may be used.