

Additional characteristics



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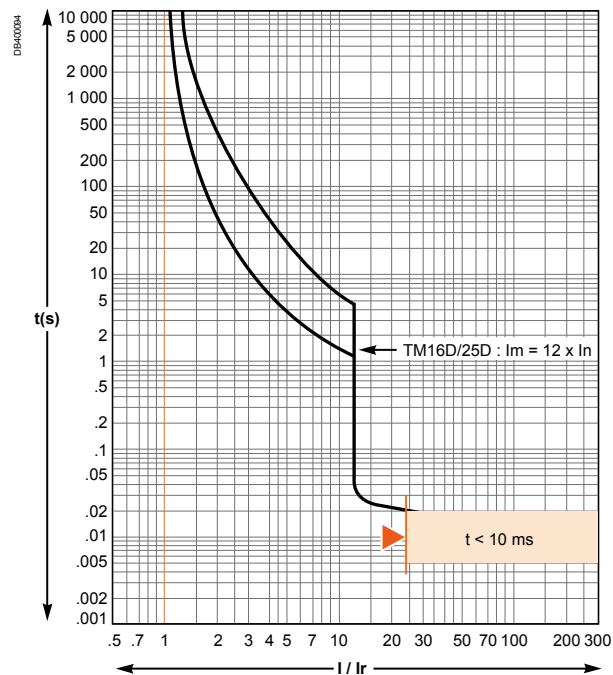
Tripping curves

EasyPact CVS100 to 630 Protection of distribution systems	D-2
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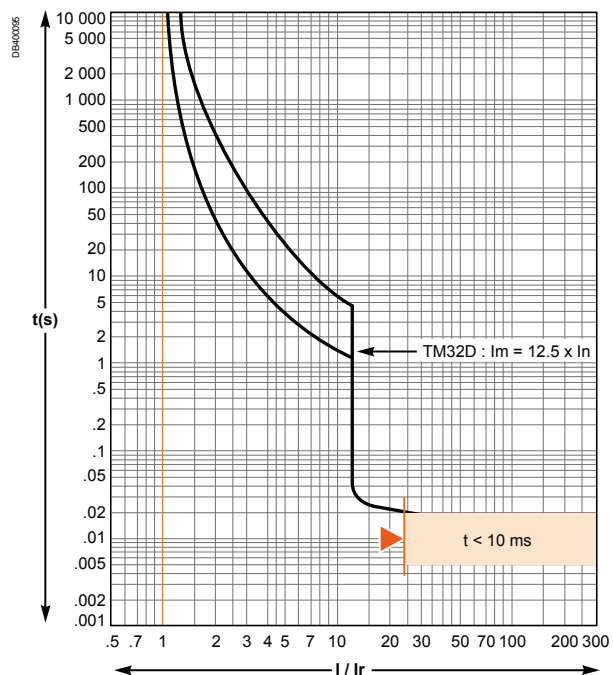
TM magnetic trip units

TM16D/25D



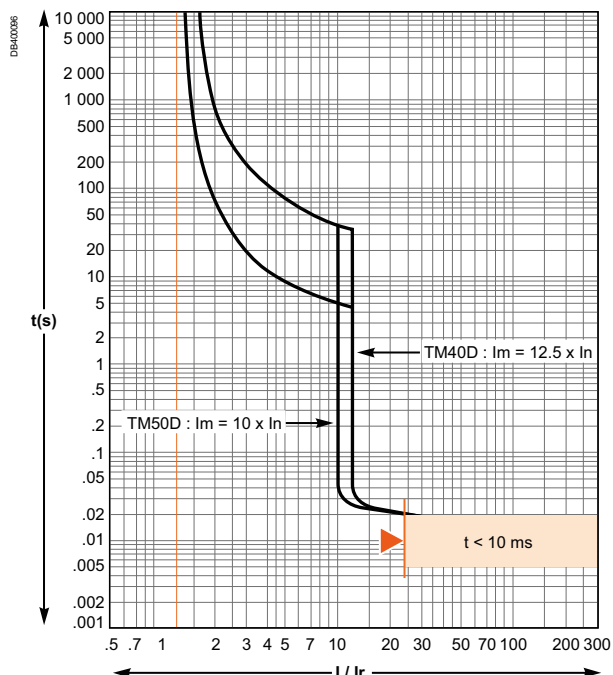
Reflex tripping.

TM32D



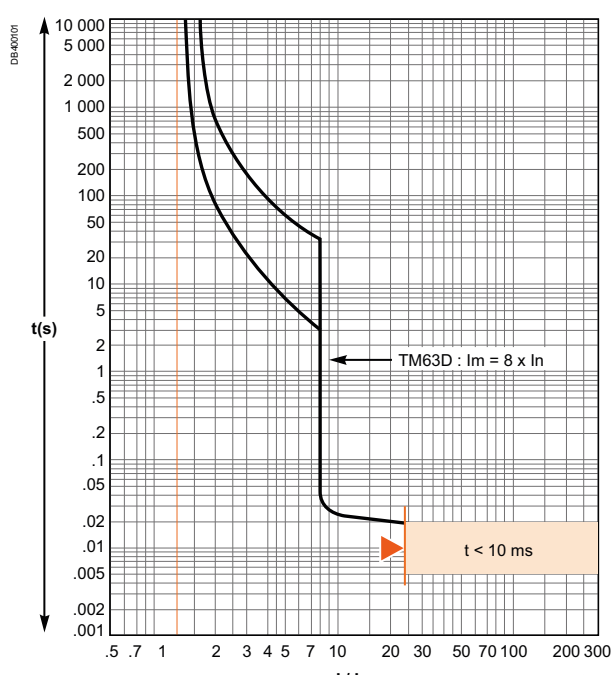
Reflex tripping.

TM40D/50D



Reflex tripping.

TM63D



Reflex tripping.

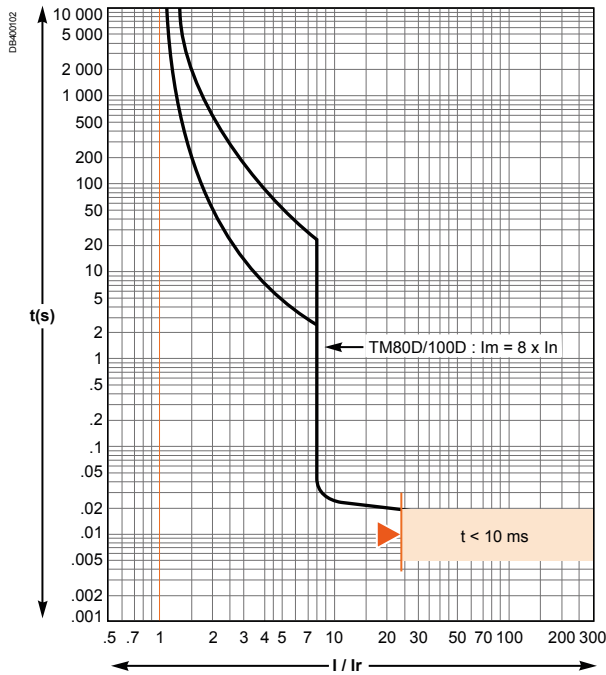
Tripping curves

EasyPact CVS100 to 630

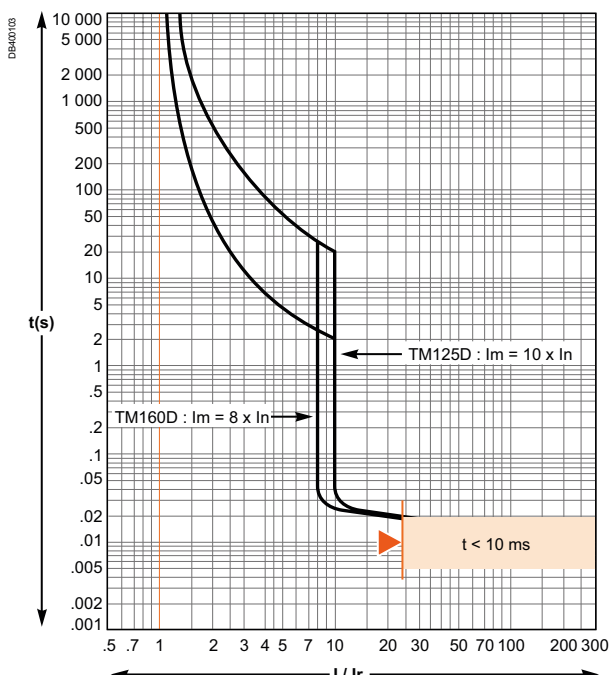
Protection of distribution systems

TM magnetic trip units (cont.)

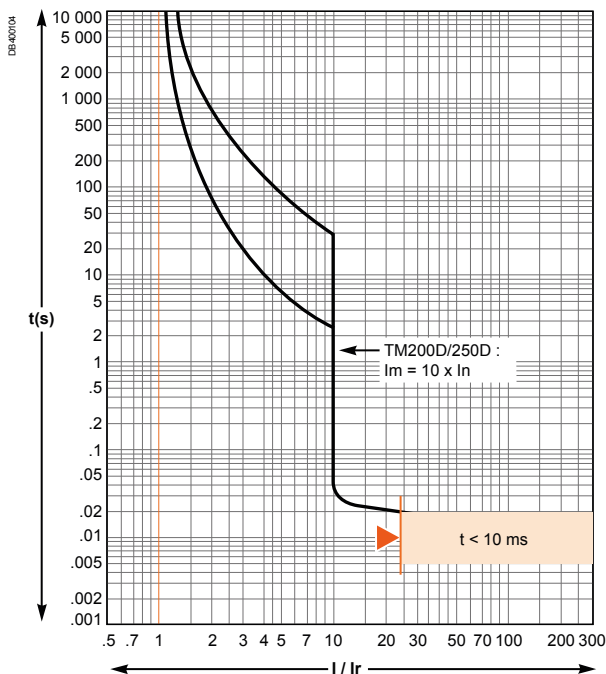
TM80D/100D



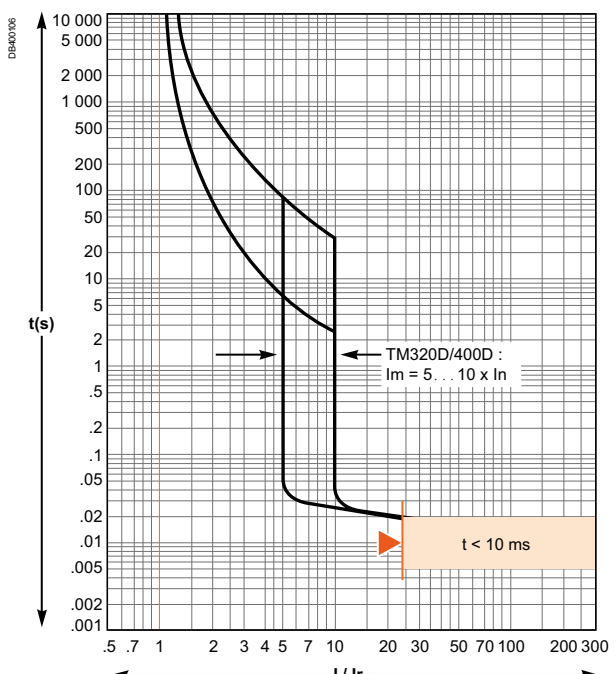
TM125D/160D



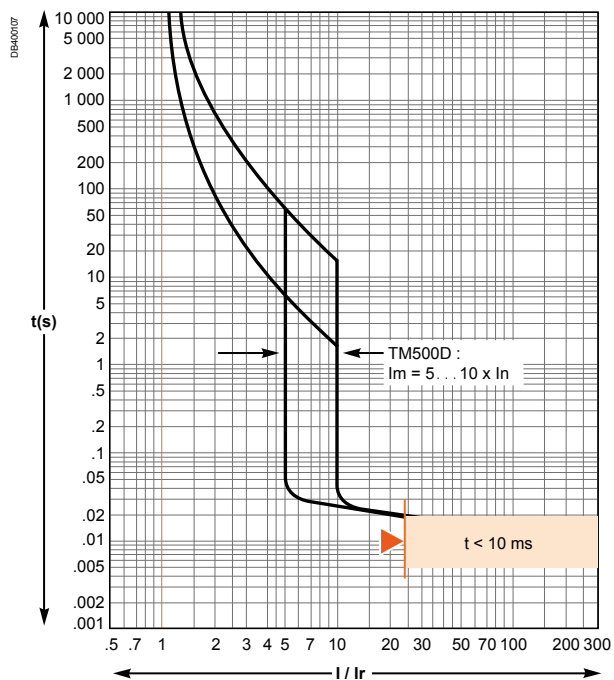
TM200D/250D



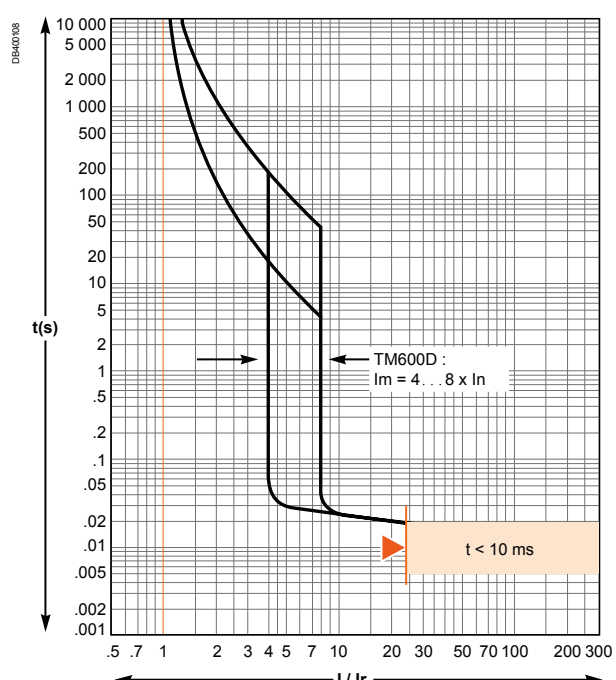
TM320D/400D



TM500D



TM600D

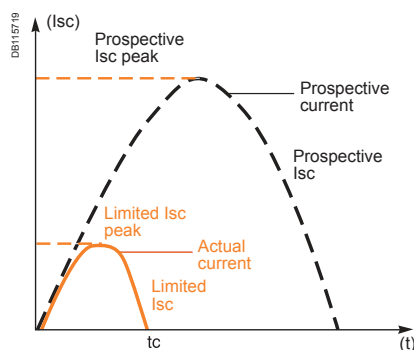


Additional characteristics

Tripping curves

Current and energy limiting curves

The limiting capacity of a circuit breaker is its aptitude to let through a current, during a short-circuit, that is less than the prospective short-circuit current.



The exceptional limiting capacity of the EasyPact CVS range is due to the rotating double-break technique (very rapid natural repulsion of contacts and the appearance of two arc voltages in-series with a very steep wave front).

Ics = 100 % Icu

The exceptional limiting capacity of the EasyPact CVS range greatly reduces the forces created by fault currents in devices.

The result is a major increase in breaking performance.

In particular, the service breaking capacity Ics is equal to 100 % of Icu.

The Ics value, defined by IEC standard 60947-2, is guaranteed by tests comprising the following steps:

- break three times consecutively a fault current equal to 100% of Icu
- check that the device continues to function normally, that is:
 - it conducts the rated current without abnormal temperature rise
 - protection functions perform within the limits specified by the standard
 - suitability for isolation is not impaired.

Longer service life of electrical installations

Current-limiting circuit breakers greatly reduce the negative effects of short-circuits on installations.

Thermal effects

Less temperature rise in conductors, therefore longer service life for cables.

Mechanical effects

Reduced electrodynamic forces, therefore less risk of electrical contacts or busbars being deformed or broken.

Electromagnetic effects

Fewer disturbances for measuring devices located near electrical circuits.

Current and energy limiting curves

The limiting capacity of a circuit breaker is expressed by two curves which are a function of the prospective short-circuit current (the current which would flow if no protection devices were installed):

- the actual peak current (limited current)
- thermal stress (A^2s), i.e. the energy dissipated by the short-circuit in a conductor with a resistance of 1Ω .

Maximum permissible cable stresses

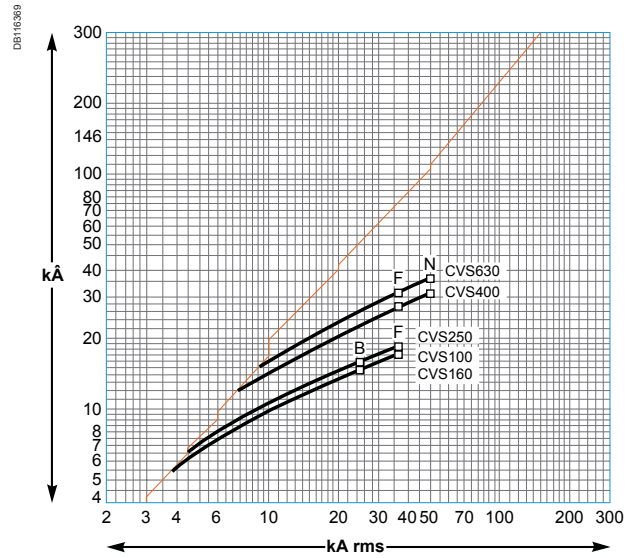
The table below indicates the maximum permissible thermal stresses for cables depending on their insulation, conductor (Cu or Al) and their cross-sectional area (CSA). CSA values are given in mm^2 and thermal stresses in A^2s .

CSA		1.5 mm ²	2.5 mm ²	4 mm ²	6 mm ²	10 mm ²
PVC	Cu	2.97x10 ⁴	8.26x10 ⁴	2.12x10 ⁵	4.76x10 ⁵	1.32x10 ⁶
	Al					5.41x10 ⁵
PRC	Cu	4.10x10 ⁴	1.39x10 ⁵	2.92x10 ⁵	6.56x10 ⁵	1.82x10 ⁶
	Al					7.52x10 ⁵
CSA		16 mm ²	25 mm ²	35 mm ²	50 mm ²	
PVC	Cu	3.4x10 ⁶	8.26x10 ⁶	1.62x10 ⁷	3.31x10 ⁷	
	Al	1.39x10 ⁶	3.38x10 ⁶	6.64x10 ⁶	1.35x10 ⁷	
PRC	Cu	4.69x10 ⁶	1.39x10 ⁷	2.23x10 ⁷	4.56x10 ⁷	
	Al	1.93x10 ⁶	4.70x10 ⁶	9.23x10 ⁶	1.88x10 ⁷	

Tripping curves

Current and energy limiting curves

Current-limiting curves



Energy-limiting curves

