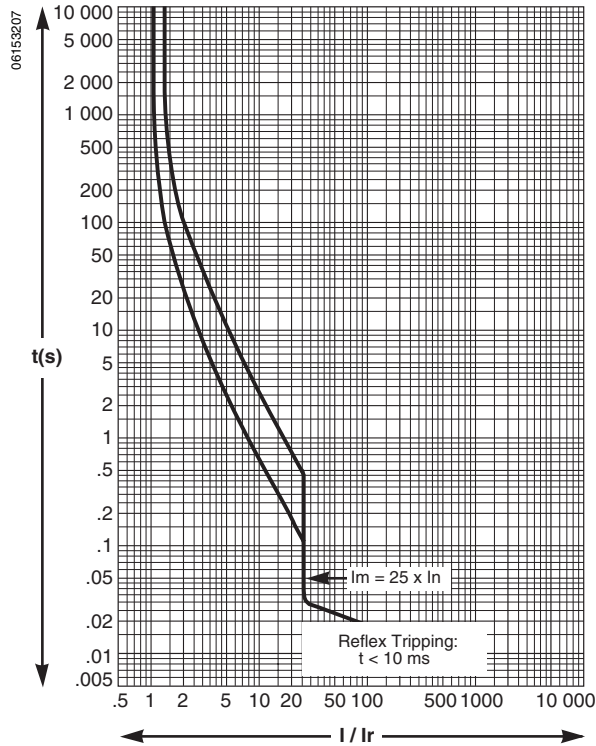


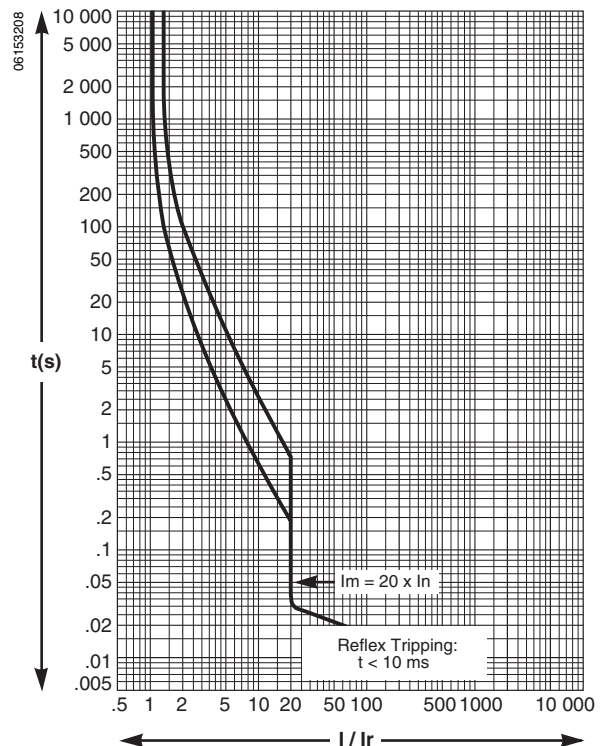
SECTION 13—SUPPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

TRIP UNITS FOR COMPACT® NSF150–NSF250 CIRCUIT BREAKERS

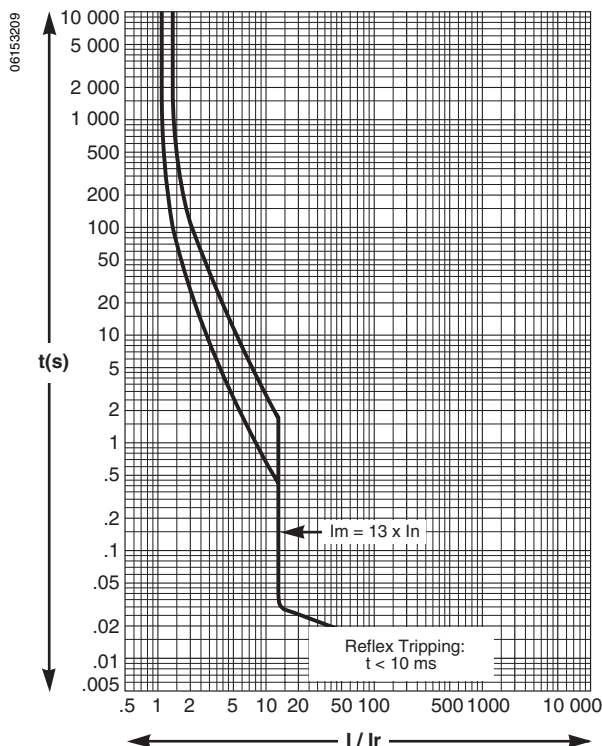
TM15DP



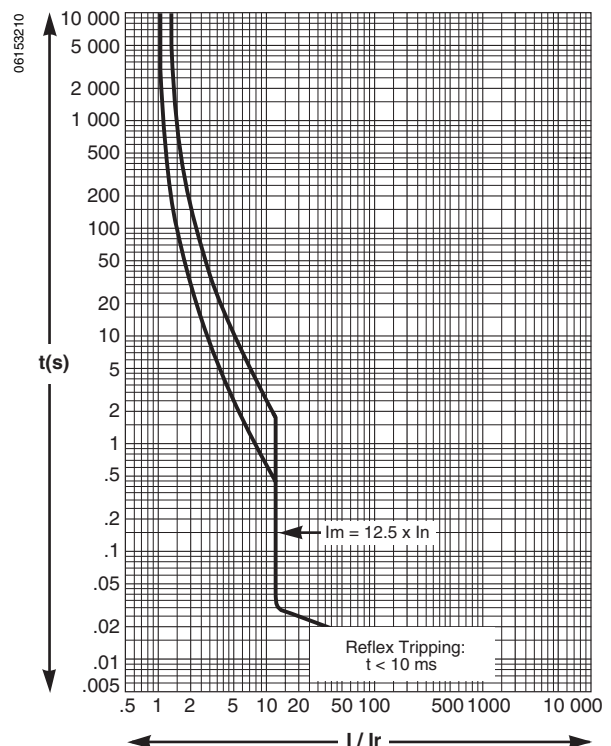
TM20DP



TM30DP



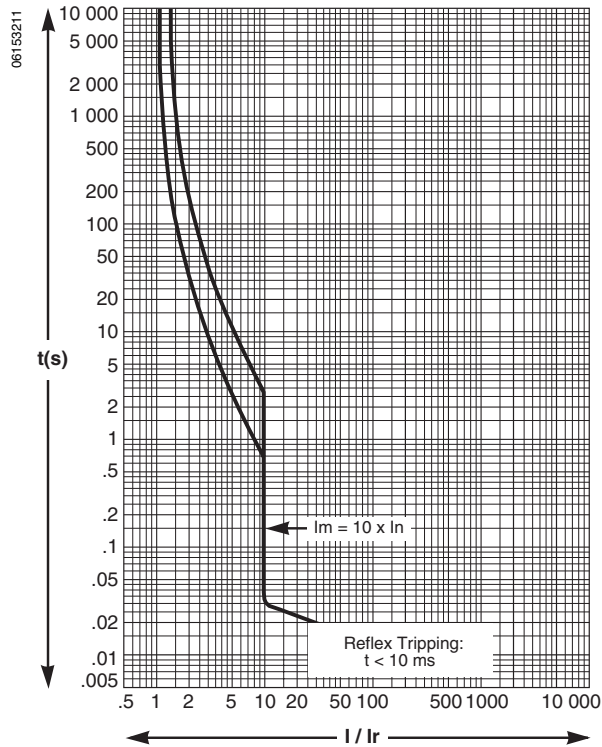
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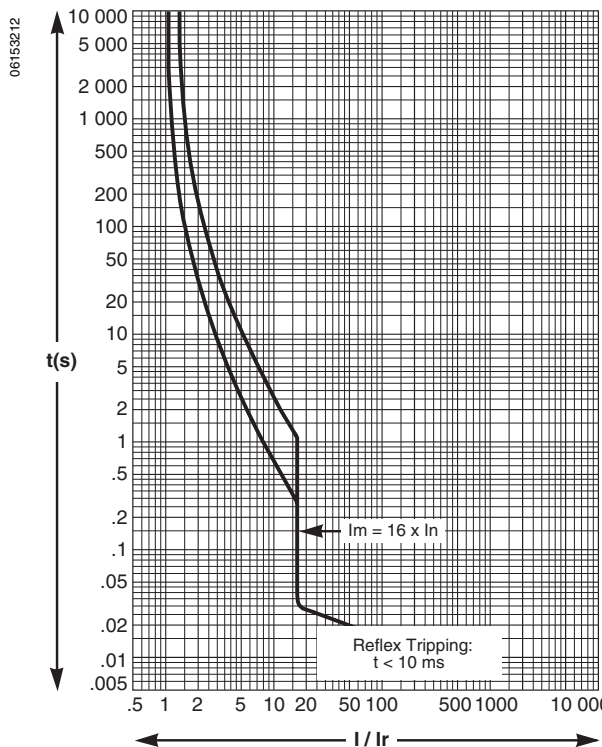
Reflex Tripping: See Page 62

Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers
Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

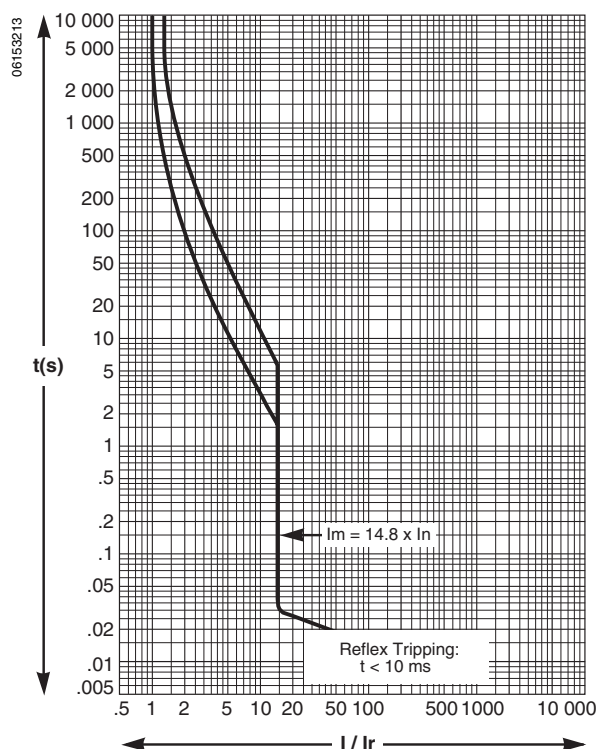
TM50DP



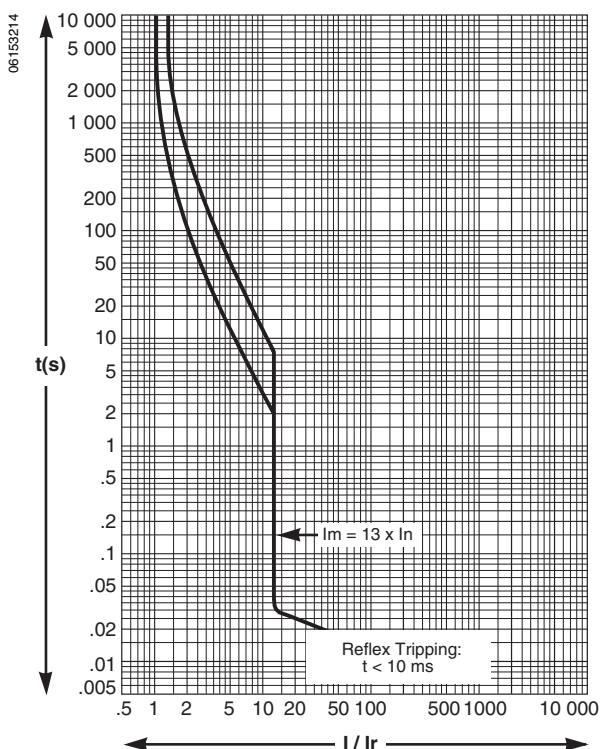
TM60DP



TM70DP



TM80DP

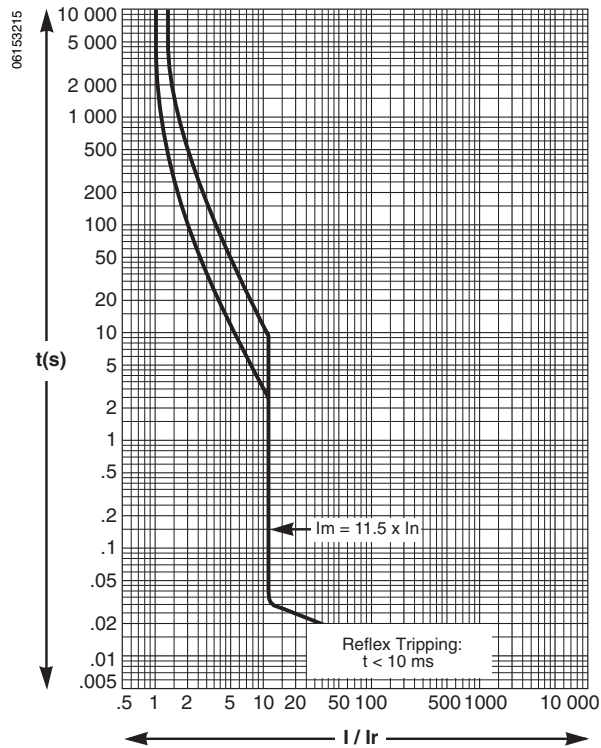


Reflex Tripping: See Page 62

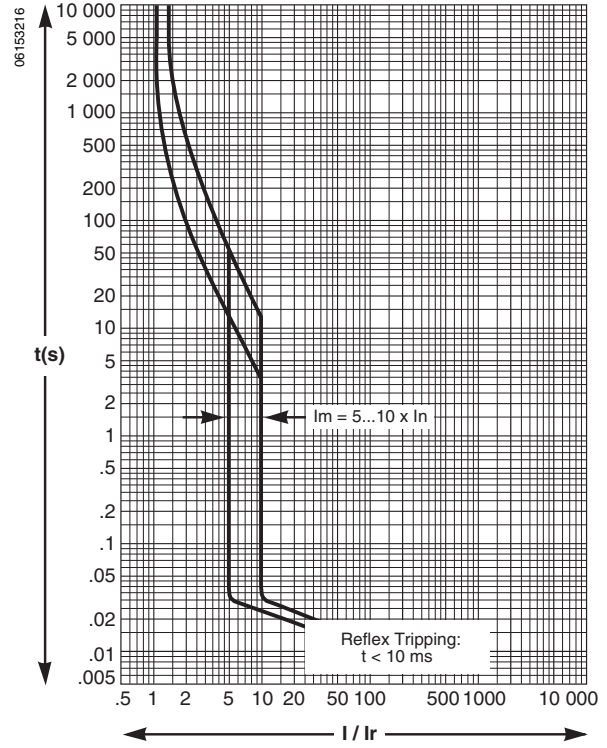
Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

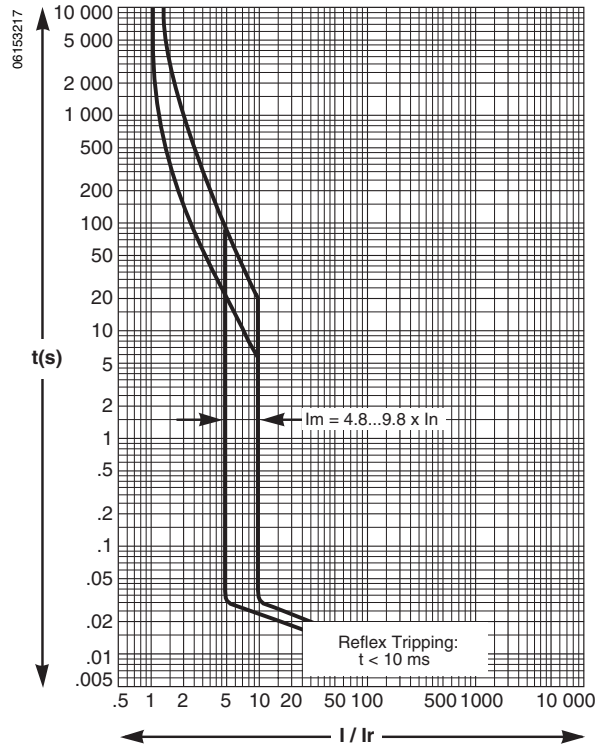
TM90DP



TM100-225DP



TM250DP



Reflex Tripping: See Page 62

Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

EFFECT OF HIGH TEMPERATURES

When the ambient temperature is greater than 40° C, overload protection characteristics are slightly modified. When determining tripping times using time/current curves, the I_r values corresponding to the thermal setting on the circuit breaker must be reduced using the coefficients below:

45° C	50° C	55° C	60° C	65° C	70° C
0.975	0.95	0.925	0.90	0.875	0.85

Example

What is the tripping time for a TM200DP circuit breaker with a 400A fault current and an ambient temperature of 40° C?

- $I_r = 200 \text{ A}$
- $I/I_r = 400/200 = 2$

On the time/current curve, $t = 100 \text{ s}$.

Consider the same conditions, except an ambient temperature of 65° C. What is the tripping time?

- $I_r = 200 \times 0.875 = 175 \text{ A}$
- $I/I_r = 400/175 = 2.28$

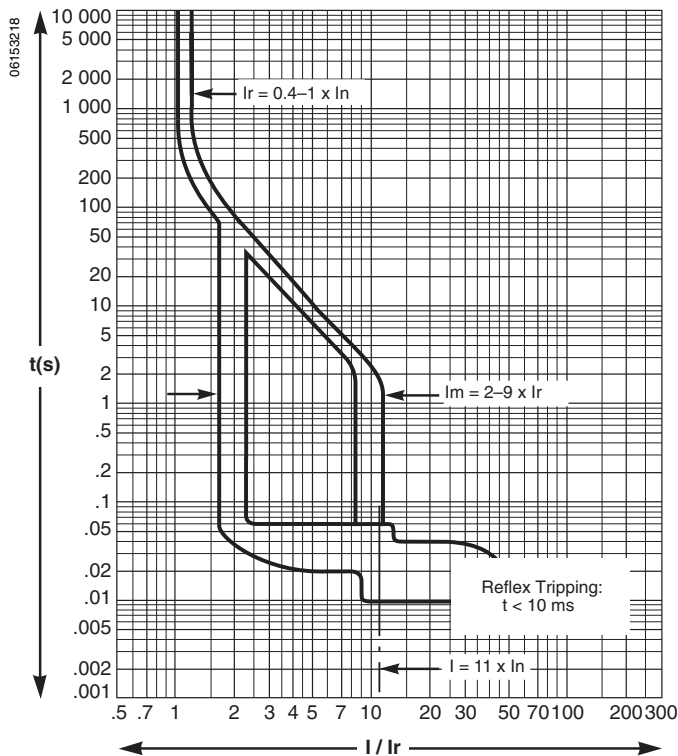
On the time/current curve, $\approx 65 \text{ s}$.

Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

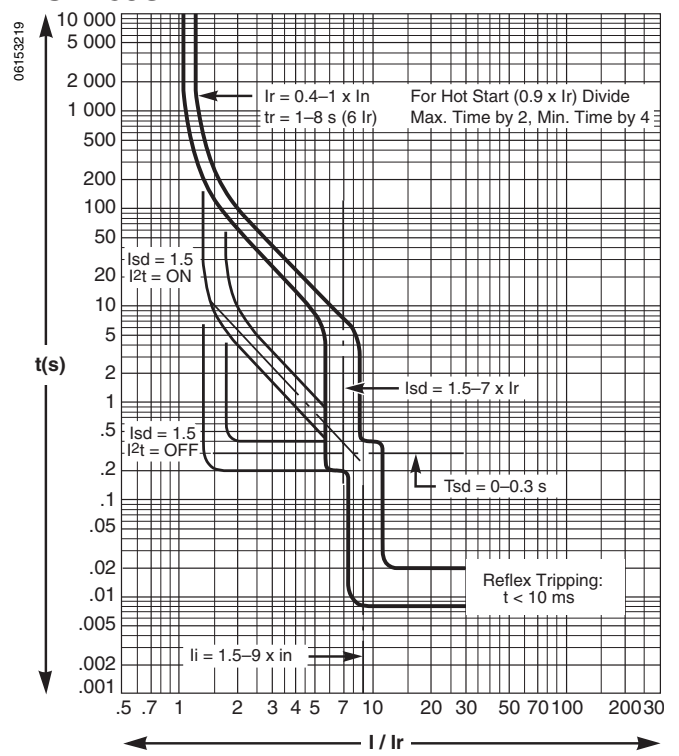
Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

TRIP UNITS FOR COMPACT® NSJ400–NSJ600 CIRCUIT BREAKERS

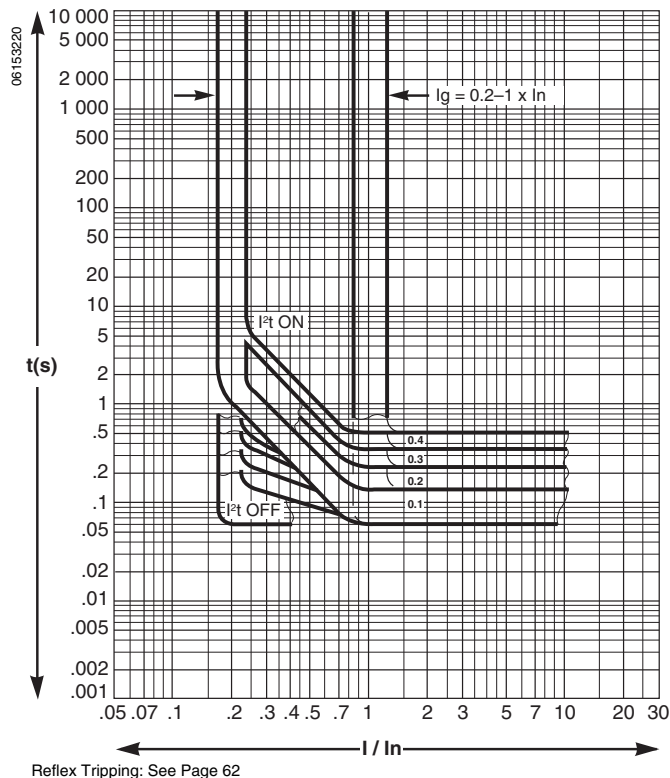
STR23SP



STR53UP



STR53UP Ground-fault Protection



Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

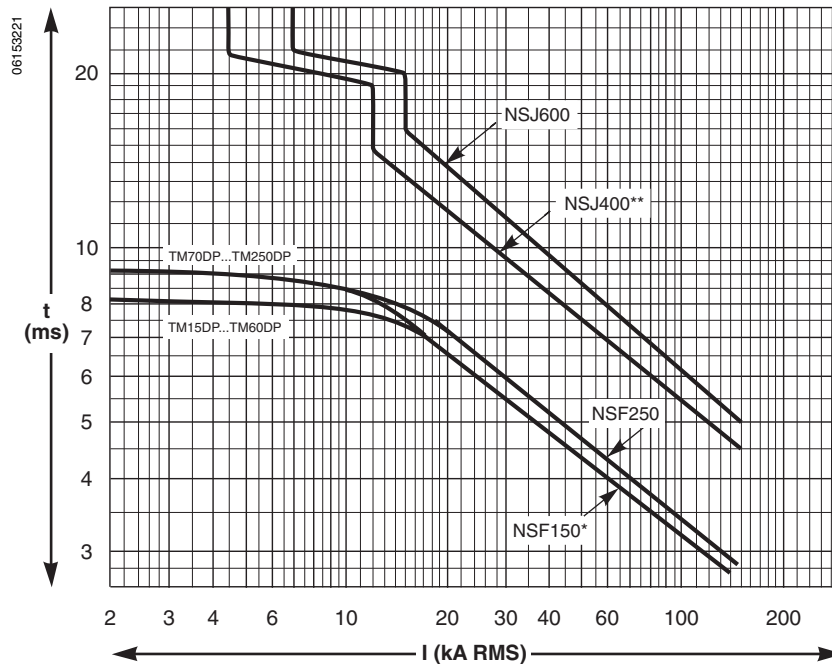
Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

REFLEX TRIPPING

All Compact® NS circuit breakers and switches incorporate the exclusive reflex tripping system.

This extremely simple system breaks very high fault currents by mechanically tripping the device via a "piston" actuated directly by the pressure produced in the breaking units resulting from a short circuit.

For high short-circuit thermal withstand, this system provides a faster break. Reflex tripping curves are exclusively a function of the circuit breaker rating.



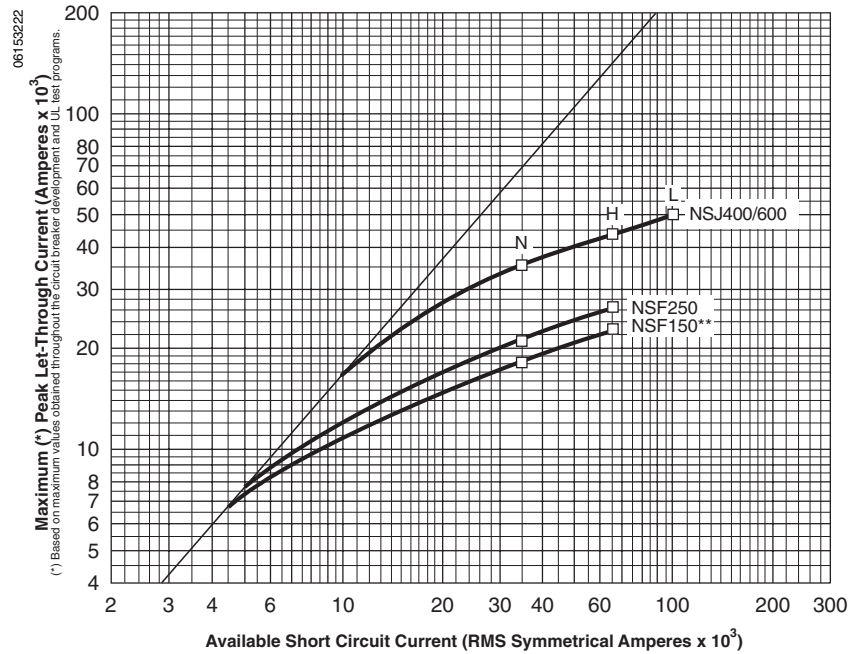
* 4P OSN Compact® NSF125/250N and NSF 150/250N Ratings Are Same As NSF250
** 4P OSN NSJ 400/600N Ratings Are Same As NSJ600

Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

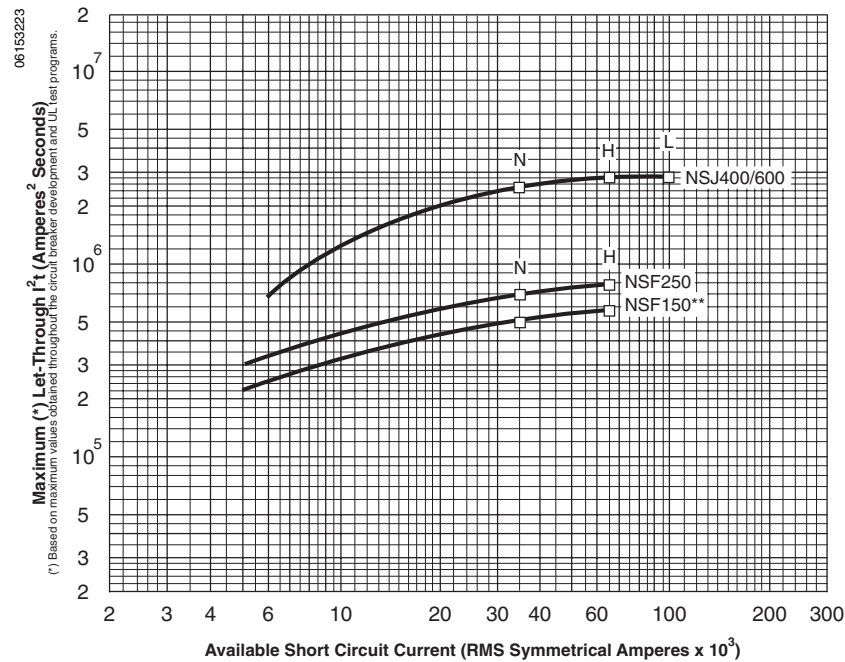
LET-THROUGH CURVES AT 480 V

Maximum Peak
Let-through
Current (Amperes)



**4P OSN Compact® NSF125/250N and NSF 150/250N Ratings Are Same As NSF250

Maximum Let-
through I^2t
(Amperes²
Seconds)



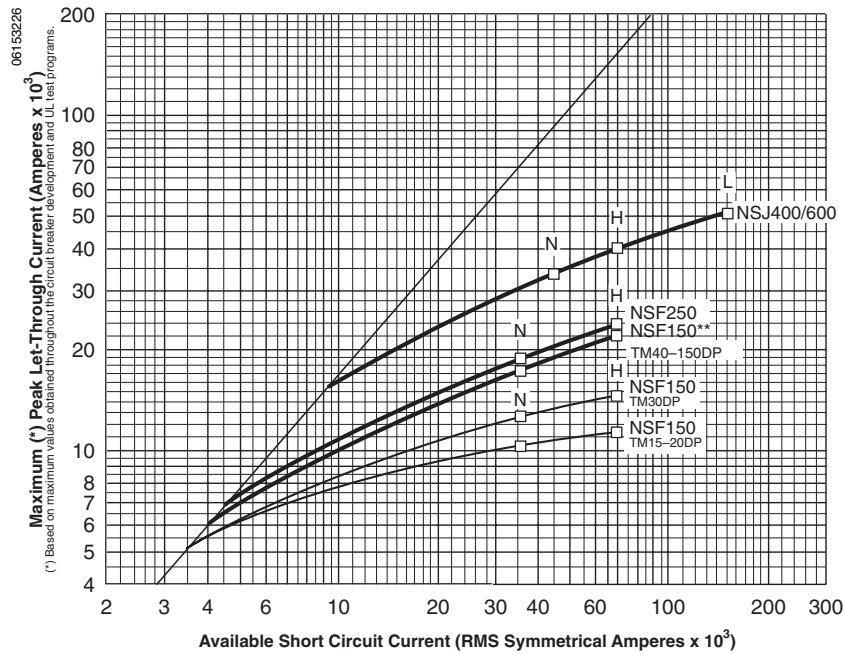
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Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

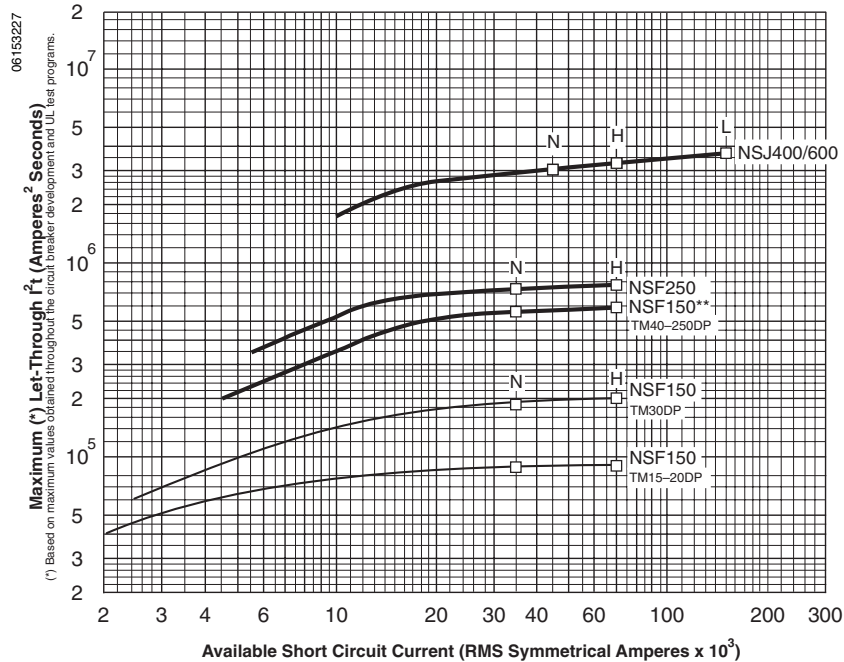
CURRENT-LIMITING CURVES AT 380/415 V

Maximum Peak
Let-through
Current (Amperes)



**4P OSN Compact® NSF125/250N and NSF 150/250N Ratings Are Same As NSF250

Maximum Let-
through I²_t
(Amperes²
Seconds)



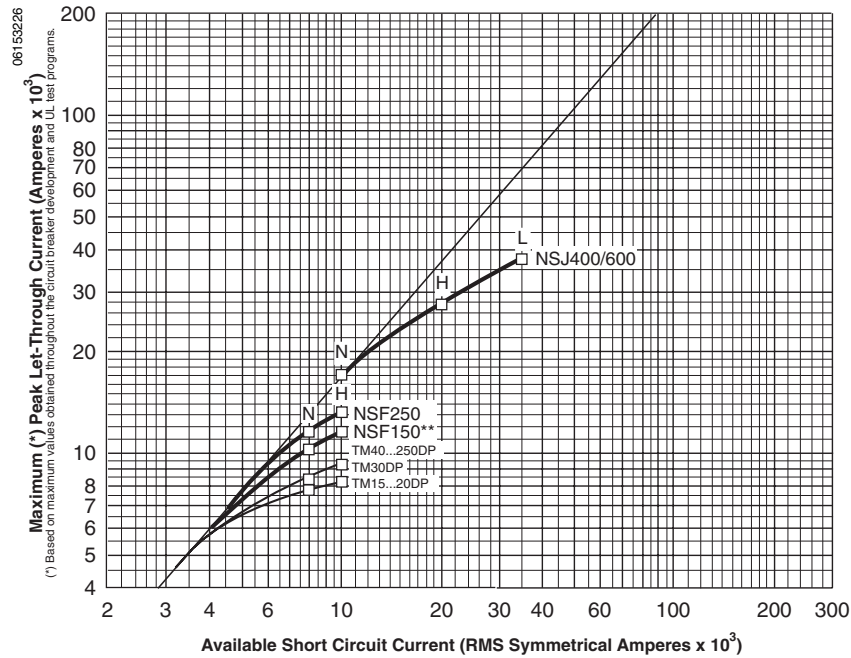
**4P OSN Compact® NSF125/250N and NSF 150/250N Ratings Are Same As NSF250

Compact® NSF and NSJ 150 to 600 A Circuit Breakers

Section 13—Supplementary Technical Information

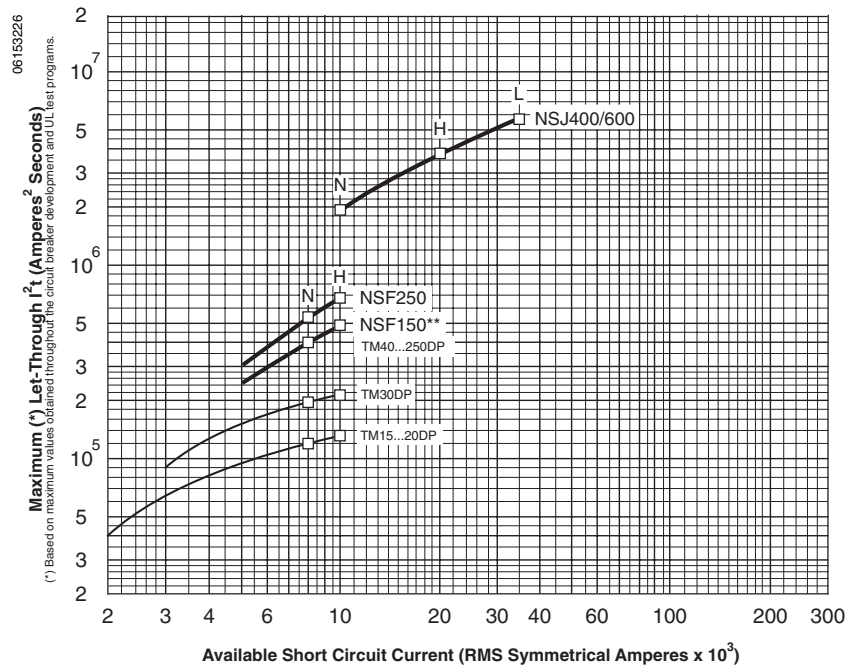
CURRENT-LIMITING CURVES AT 690 V

Maximum Peak
Let-through
Current (Amperes)



**4P OSN Compact® NSF125/250N and NSF 150/250N Ratings Are Same As NSF250

Maximum Let-
through I^2t
(Amperes²
Seconds)



**4P OSN Compact® NSF125/250N and NSF 150/250N Ratings Are Same As NSF250