SIEMENS

Low Voltage Power Circuit Breaker

UL 1066 CIRCUIT BREAKER

WL Circuit Breaker

Operating Instructions

Catalog No.: WLOPMAN1

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

NOTE

These instructions do not purport to cover all details or variations in equipment, or to provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation, operation or maintenance. Should further information be desired or should particular problems arise, which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, the matter should be referred to the local Siemens sales office. The contents of this instruction manual shall not become part of or modify any prior or existing agreement, commitment or relationship. The sales contract contains the entire obligation of Siemens. The warranty contained in the contract between the parties is the sole warranty of Siemens. Any statements contained herein do not create new warranties or modify the existing warranty.

TRADEMARKS

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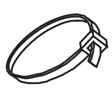
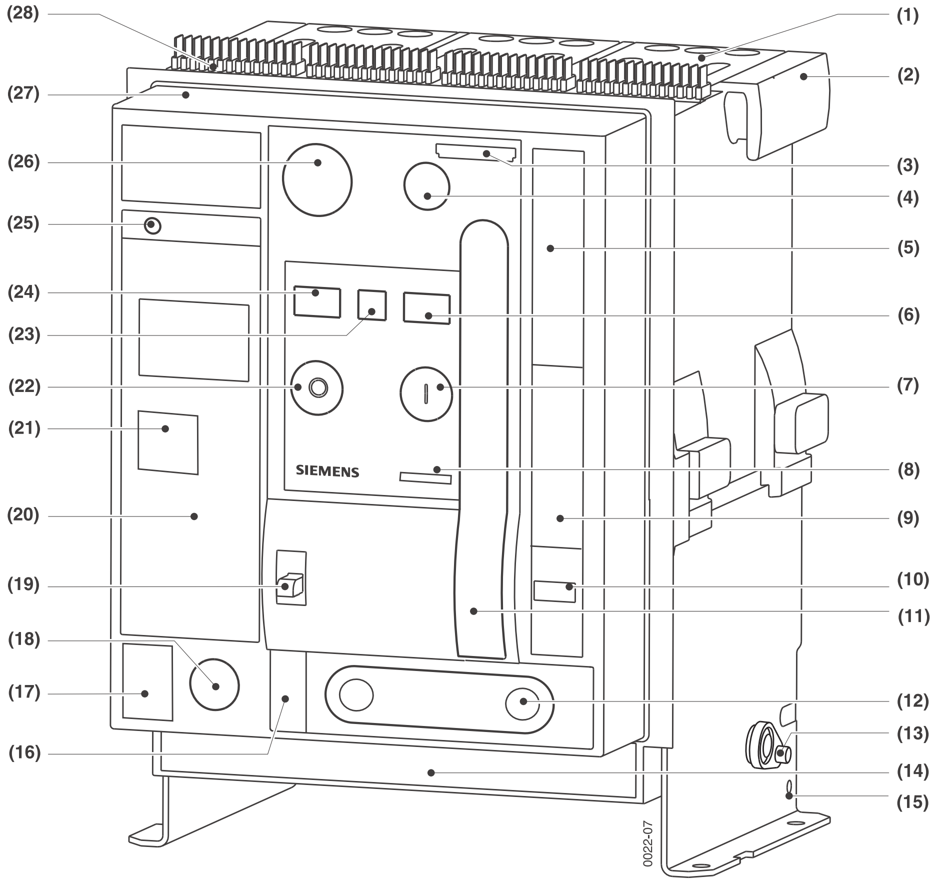
Symbols

	Visual examination
	Hook
	Slotted-type screwdriver
	Cruciform screwdriver Philips (PH), PoziDriv (PZ)
	Torx screwdriver (T)
	Hex socket screwdriver
	Open end wrench
 **10 Nm** **89 lb-in**	Tightening torque
	Cable tie
	Add in writing
$\boxed{1}$	First step of action sequence

Contents

1 Overview

1.1 Circuit Breaker



(1) Arc chute → (page 23-5)
(2) Carrying handle
(3) Identification tags
(4) Motor disconnect switch (option) → (page 13-3)
(5) Circuit breaker type label → (page 2-1)
(6) Spring charge indicator → (page 6-7)
(7) Mechanical "CLOSE" button
(8) Rated current value
(9) Racking pictogram
(10) Make-break operations counter (option)
(11) Spring charging lever → (page 6-4)
(12) Racking handle
(13) Racking shaft
(14) Options label → (page 2-1)
(15) Grounding terminal
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(17) Table for ground-fault protection → (page 9-13)
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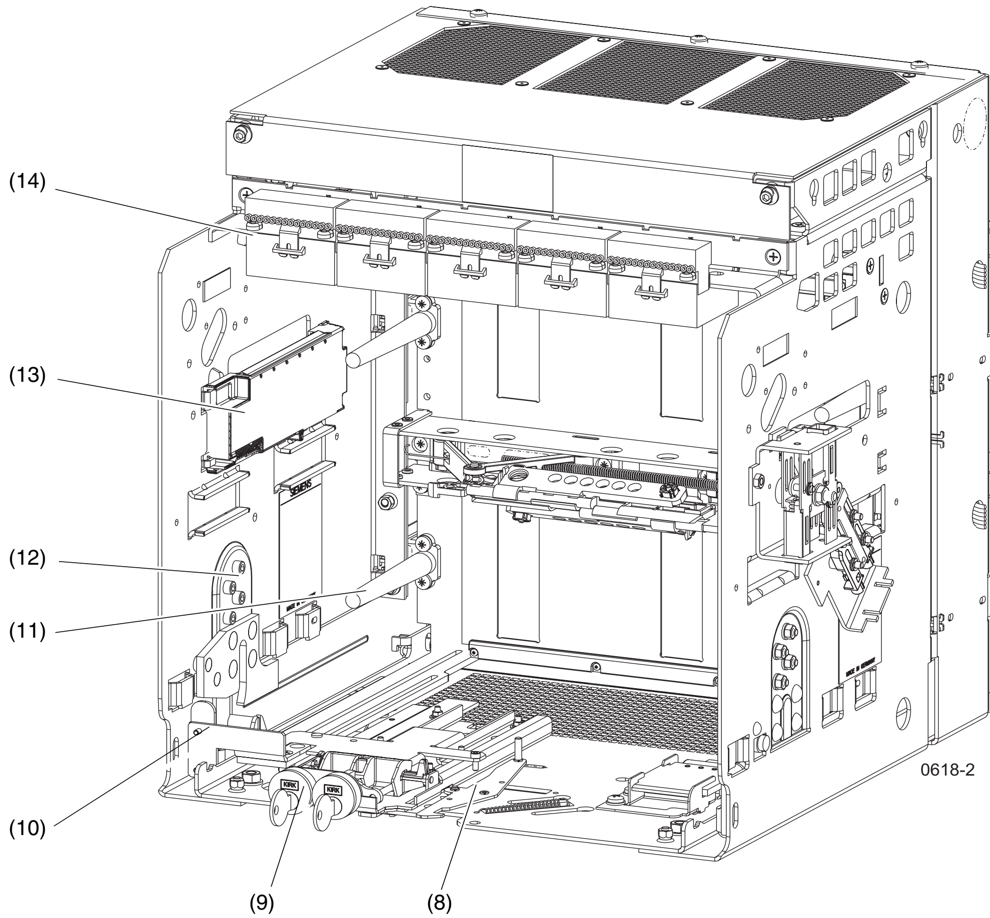
(19) Mechanical release of racking handle
(20) Trip unit → (page 9-1)
(21) Rating plug
(22) "OPEN" button **or**
"EMERGENCY OPEN" mushroom pushbutton (option)
(23) Ready-to-close indicator → (page 6-7)
(24) Circuit breaker OPEN / CLOSED indicator → (page 6-7)
(25) Tripped indicator (reset button) → (page 6-9)
(26) Locking device "lock OPEN" (option)
(27) Front panel
(28) Secondary Disconnects

1.1 Cradle

(with optional accessories)

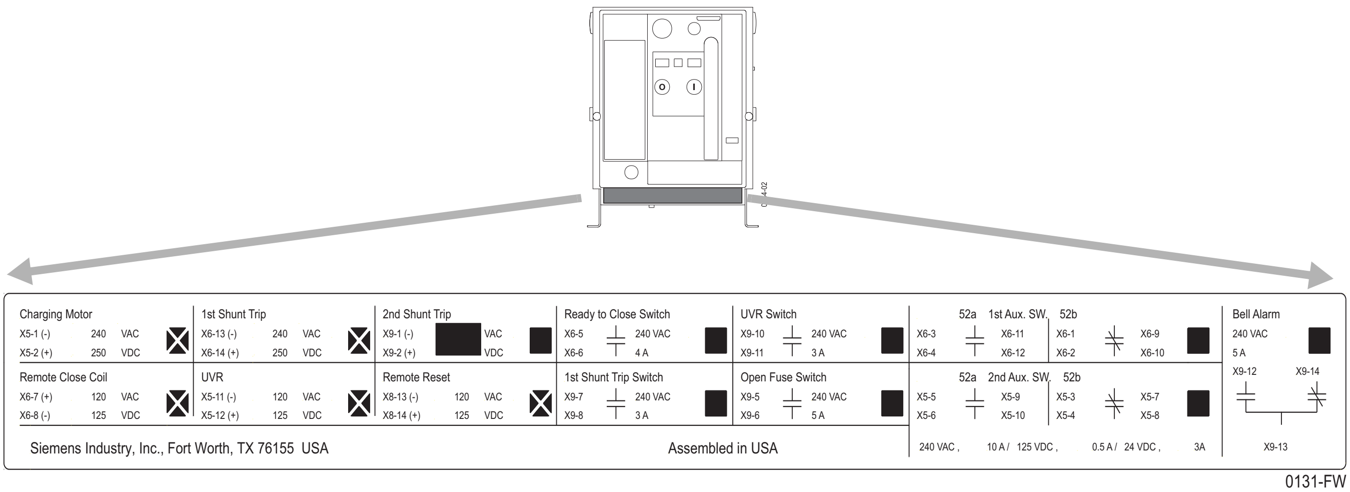


(1) Arc chute cover (option)
(2) Hole for crane hook
(3) Arc vent openings
(4) Shutter (option)
(5) Locking device shutter (standard for shutters)
(6) Mutual mechanical circuit breaker interlocking (option)
(7) Locking provision for guide rail
(8) Door interlock (option)
(9) Locking device in OPEN position (option)
(10) Cradle mounted locking device against closing the circuit breaker in disconnect position (option)
(11) Shutter operating device
(12) Rejection feature
(13) Option-related coding
(14) Secondary disconnects

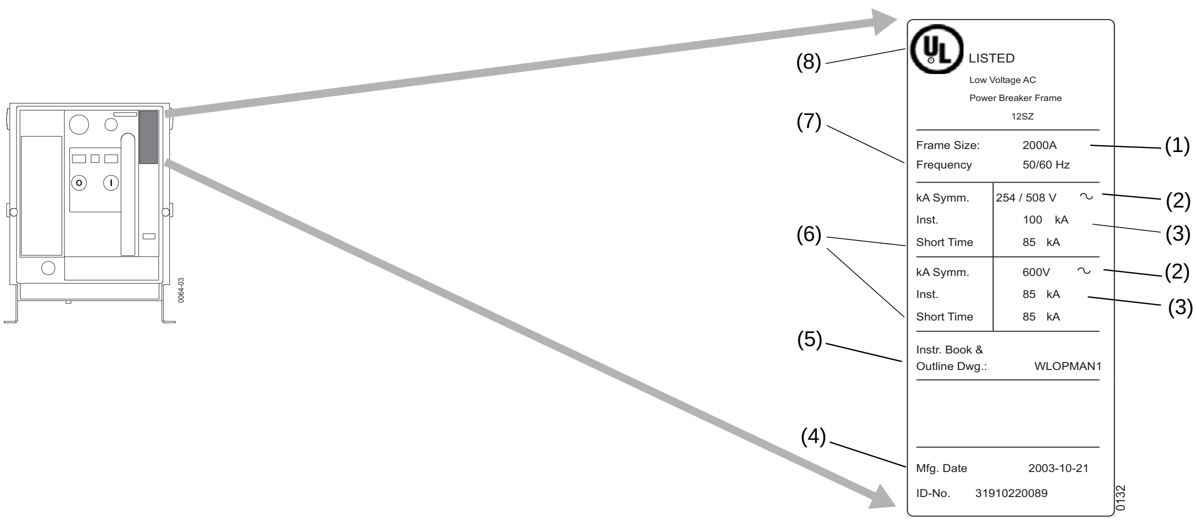
2 Labels

2.1 Circuit breaker frame type label

(with terminal designations)

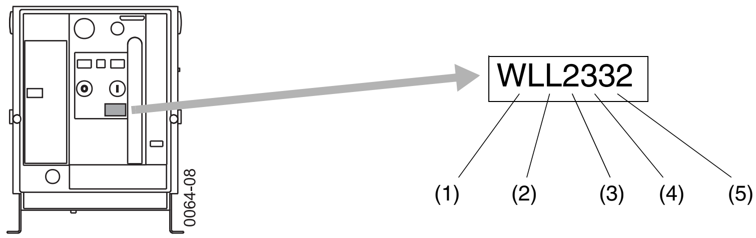


2.2 Type label circuit breaker frame



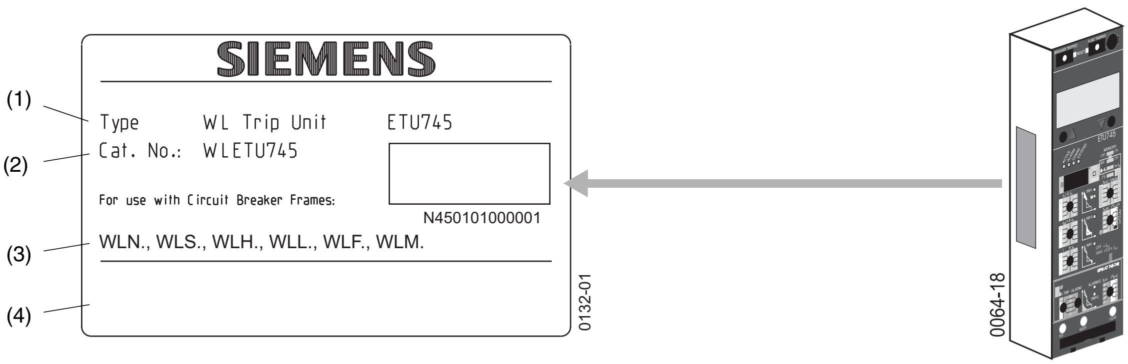
(1) Maximum rated current
(2) Max. rated operating voltages
(3) Rated short-circuit breaking capacity
(4) Manufacturing date
(5) Instruction book & outline drawings
(6) Max. rated short-time withstand current
(7) Rated frequency
(8) Certifications

2.3 Frame designation



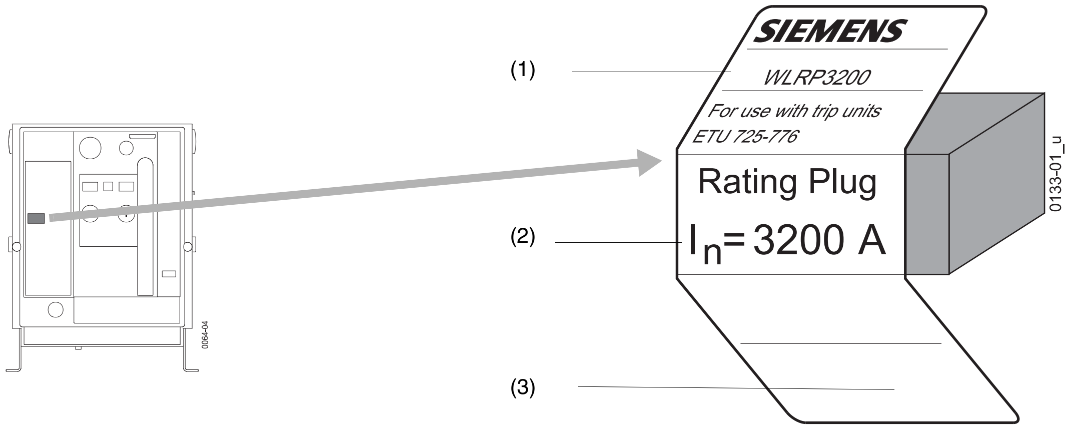
(1) Type of circuit breaker
(2) Siemens interrupting class
(3) Frame size
(4) No. of poles
(5) Maximum rated continuous current.

2.4 Trip unit designation



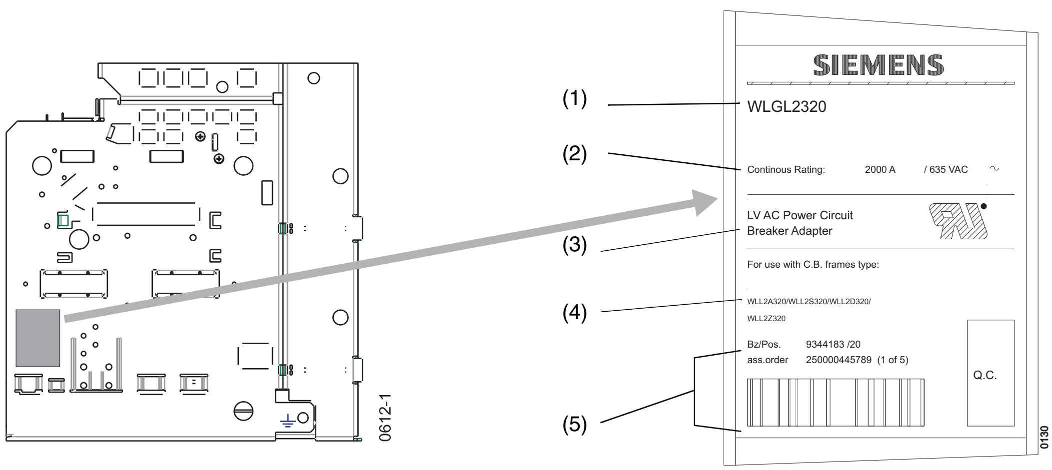
(1) Type
(2) Catalog number
(3) Can be used in the following types of circuit breakers
(4) Regulatory approvals on a separate label

2.5 Rating plug label



(1) Catalog number
(2) Rated current of the circuit breaker
(3) Regulatory approvals on a separate label

2.6 Cradle type label



(1) Catalog number
(2) Rated current and rated insulation voltage of the cradle
(3) Seals of approval
(4) Circuit breakers that can be used with this cradle
(5) Siemens internal data

A second type label is attached to the baseplate inside the cradle or on one of its side walls.

3 Standard specifications

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment/property damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

Only qualified personnel should work on this equipment, after becoming thoroughly familiar with all warnings, safety notices, and maintenance procedures contained herein and on the devices.

The successful and safe operation of this equipment is dependent on proper handling, installation, operation and maintenance.

Qualified Personnel

For the purpose of this instruction manual and these product labels, a "qualified person" is one who is familiar with the installation, construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved and who, in addition, has the following qualifications:

a) Is trained and authorized to energize, de-energize, clear, ground and tag circuits and equipment in accordance with established safety practices.

b) Is trained in the proper care and use of protective equipment in accordance with established safety practices.

c) Is trained in rendering first aid.

The circuit breakers are suited for operation in enclosed spaces not subject to operating conditions aggravated by dust, corrosive vapors or gases. Circuit breakers to be installed in dusty or damp locations must be appropriately enclosed.

The circuit breakers are in conformity with the following standards:

- ANSI C37.13
- ANSI C37.16
- ANSI C37.50
- UL 1066

The electronic trip units are in conformity with the following standards:

- ANSI C37.17
- UL 1066

The cradles are in conformity with the following standards:

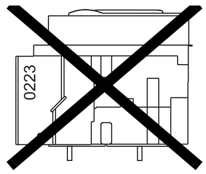
- ANSI C37.20.1
- ANSI C37.51
- UL 1066

4 Packing and Lifting

4.1 Unpacking

Unpack the circuit breaker and inspect it for damage.

If the circuit breaker or cradle is to be installed at a later date:
they may only be stored and redispatched in the original packing.



NOTICE

Equipment Damage.

Placing the circuit breaker on its rear side may cause damage to the finger cluster assemblies.

When handling circuit breakers, do not place them on their rear side.

4.2 Weights

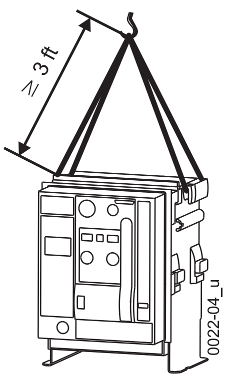
Frame Size	Weight						
	Draw-out circuit breaker		Fixed Mounted Circuit Breaker	Cradle		Circuit Breaker + Cradle	
	3-pole	4-pole	4-pole	3-pole	4-pole	3-pole	4-pole
II 800 A	159 lb / 72 kg	210 lb / 95 kg	185 lb / 84 kg	112 lb / 51 kg	161 lb / 73 kg	Only lift separately	
II 1600 A	159 lb / 72 kg	210 lb / 95 kg	185 lb / 84 kg	112 lb / 51 kg	161 lb / 73 kg	Only lift separately	
II 2000 A	177 lb / 80 kg	227 lb / 103 kg	203 lb / 92 kg	128 lb / 58kg	181 lb / 82 kg	Only lift separately	
II 3200 A	209 lb / 95 kg	258 lb / 117 kg	229 lb / 104 kg	152 lb / 69 kg	212 lb / 96 kg	Only lift separately	
II Fused	227 lb / 103 kg	not available	not available	150 lb / 68 kg	not available	Only lift separately	
III	260 lb / 118 kg	434 lb / 197 kg	375 lb / 170 kg	306 lb / 139 kg	410 lb / 186 kg	Only lift separately	
III Fuse Carriage	225 lb / 102 kg	not available	not available	306 lb / 139 kg	not available	Only lift separately	

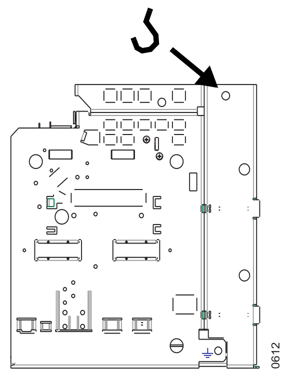
4.3 Lifting with a crane

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td>DANGER</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heavy Equipment.

Improper lifting will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment/property damage.

Never lift a circuit breaker or cradle above personnel.Follow instructions for use of lifting bar assembly.
Use OSHA/NIOSH approved crane equipment and personal protection equipment for lifting/moving the circuit breakers and cradles.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Circuit Breaker</th><th>Cradle</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">

max. ∅ ½“ rope</td><td>
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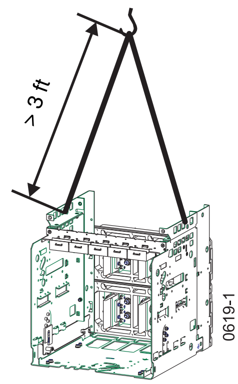
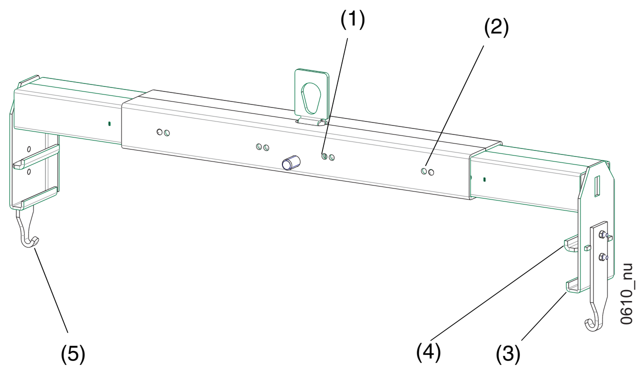
<tr><td>
</td></tr>
</table>

NOTICE
Lifting a frame size III or frame size II 4-pole cradle with a breaker inside may result in distortion of the cradle. Remove the frame size III breaker from the cradle before lifting.

4.4 Lifting with a Lifting Bar Assembly

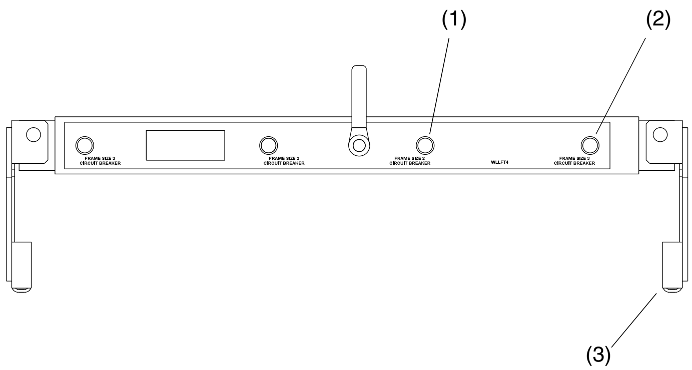
	**DANGER** **Heavy Equipment.** **Improper lifting will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment/property damage.** Never lift a circuit breaker or cradle above personnel.Follow instructions for use of lifting bar assembly. Use OSHA/NIOSH approved crane equipment and personal protection equipment for lifting/moving the circuit breakers and cradles.

4.4.1 Lifting bar assembly (3-pole)



(1) Locking position for circuit breaker in frame size II
(2) Locking position for circuit breaker in frame size III
(3) Receptacle for circuit breaker carrying handle FS II / III
(4) Receptacle for circuit breaker carrying handle
(5) Hook for fuse carriage

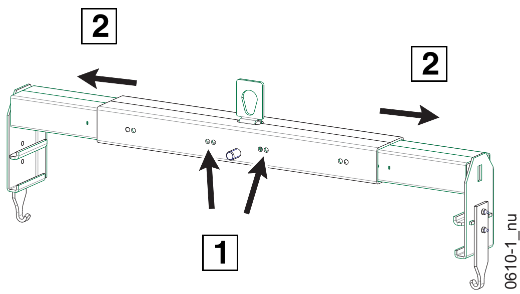
4.4.2 Lifting bar assembly (4-pole)

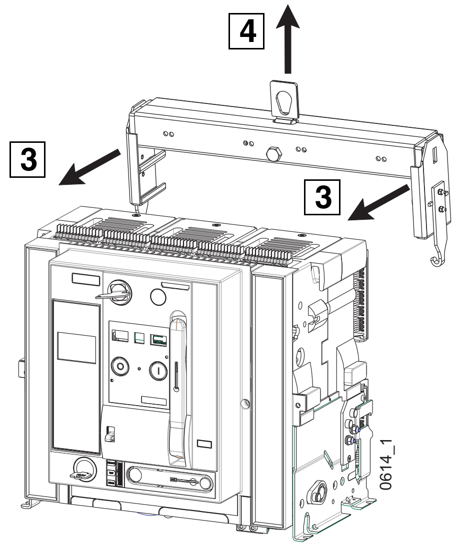


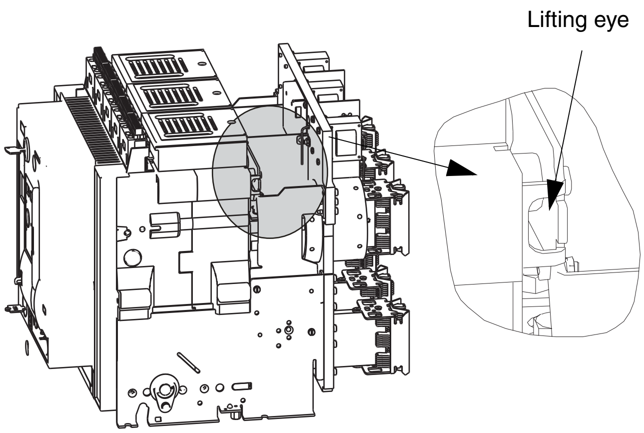
(1) Locking position for circuit breaker in frame size II
(2) Locking position for circuit breaker in frame size III
(3) Receptacle for circuit breaker carrying handle FS II / III

NOTE
Always lock the lifting bar assembly symmetrically on both sides.

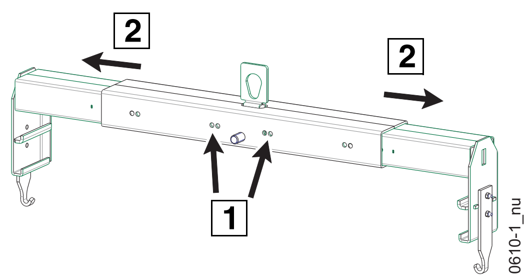
4.4.3 Lifting the circuit breaker

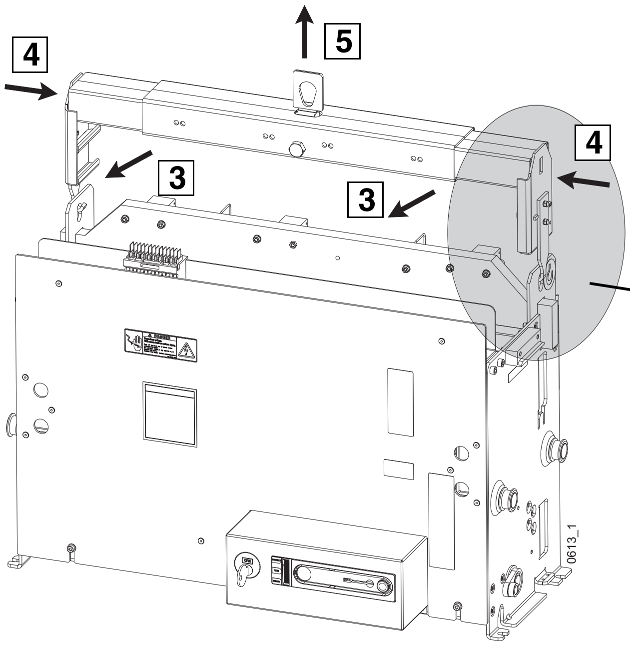


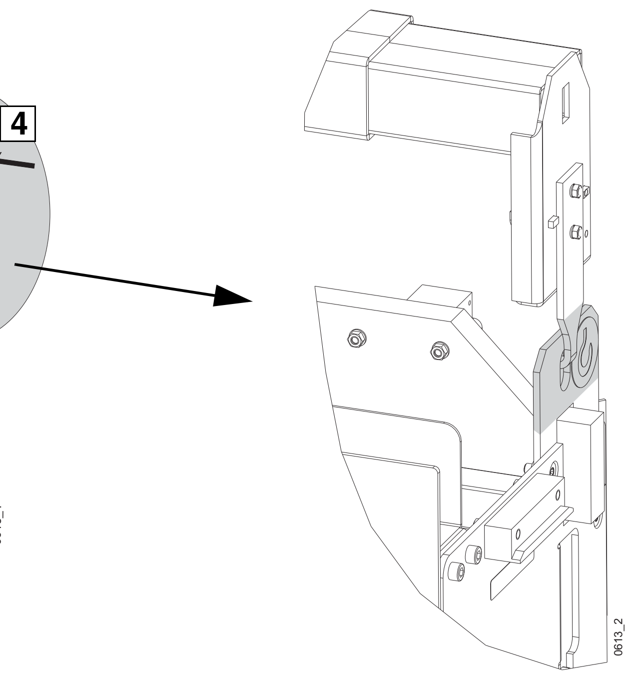




4.4.4 Lifting the fuse carriage (frame size III)







	Catalog No
Lifting beam for circuit breaker and cradle (3-pole)	WLLFT
Lifting beam for circuit breaker and cradle (4-pole)	WLLFT4
Portable hoist for use with the lifting beam	WLHOIST

5 Installation


DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

DANGER

Heavy Equipment.

Improper lifting will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment/property damage.

Never lift a circuit breaker, fuse carriage, or cradle above personnel. Follow instructions for use of lifting bar assembly. Use OSHA/NIOSH approved crane equipment and personal protection equipment for lifting/moving the circuit breakers and cradles.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

5.1 Mounting

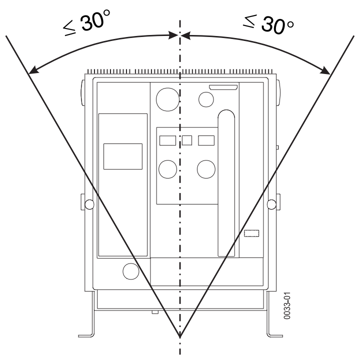
5.1.1 Mounting position

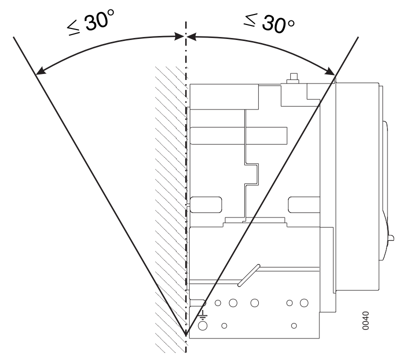
WARNING

Heavy Equipment

Can cause serious personal injury.

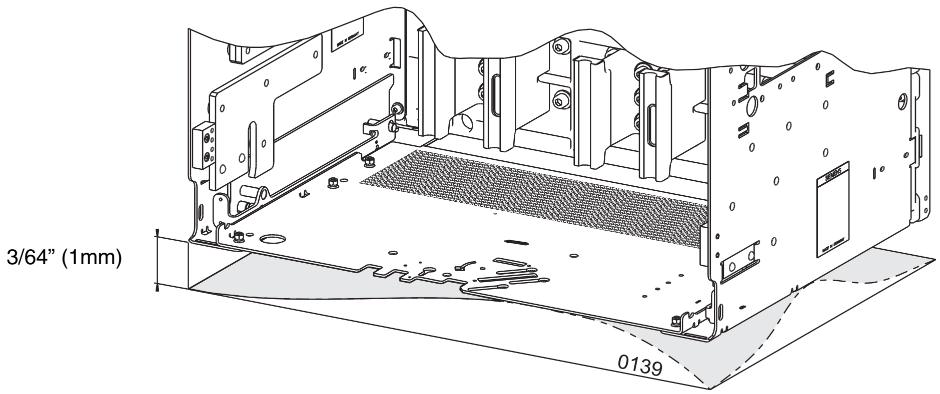
Use care when racking the breaker into the disconnect position. When a draw-out circuit breaker is mounted tilting toward the front side, it is possible that the circuit breaker may slide out on the rails.

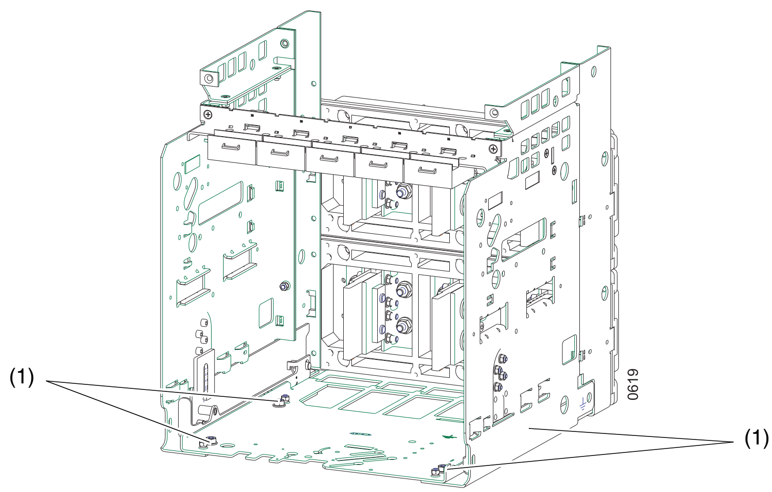




5.1.2 Mounting on horizontal surface - Mounting tolerances

The circuit breaker must be mounted on a rigid, level surface, capable of supporting the weight of the breaker, cradle, and associated busbar components. The maximum amount of offset in the mounting plane is 3/64“ (1mm).





(1) 4 bolts (5/16“ diameter) + belleville washers + nuts

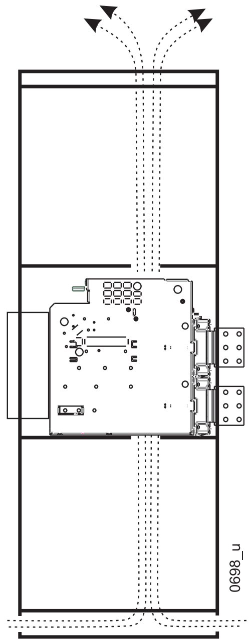
NOTICE

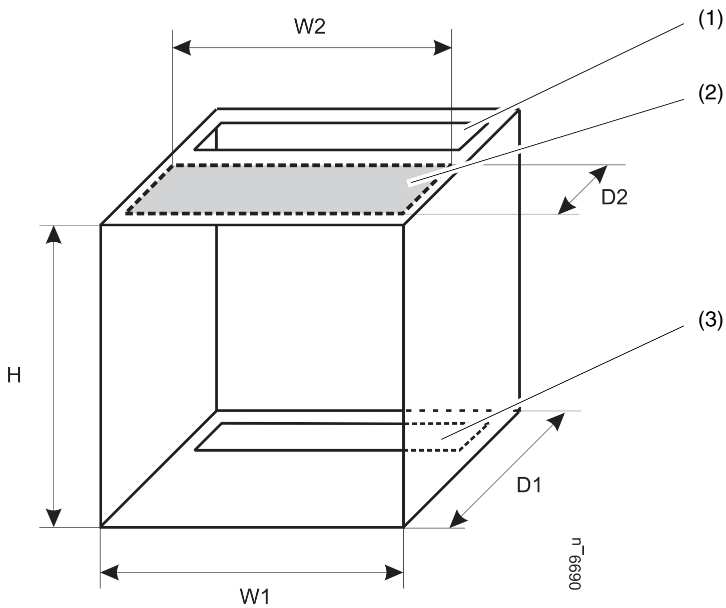
Damage to finger clusters.

Improperly aligned bussing at the terminal connections may affect the position of the bus stabs. Misaligned bus stabs may result in damage to the finger clusters during circuit breaker rack-in.

Do not distort the cradle terminal connections when connecting to the main bus.

5.1.3 Cubicle and ventilation





(1) Upper ventilation opening
(2) Insulating liner use NEMA GPO-3, min. 0.094“ thick or comparable material
(3) Lower ventilation opening

Frame size	Frame rating (A)	Interrupting Class	Minimal cubicle dimensions			Insulating liner dimensions		Cubicle ventilation	
			Width W1 (inch)	Height H (inch)	Depth D1 (inch)	Width W2 (inch)	Depth D2 (inch)	Top (square inch)	Bottom (square inch)
II	800	N, S, H, L	22	22.5$^{1)}$	19.5	18.5	10.5	not required	
	1600								
	2000								
	3200	N, S, H, L	22	22.5$^{1)}$	19.5	18.5	10.5	55	55$^{2)}$
II Fused	800	F	22	22.5$^{1)}$	25	18.5	10.5	143	137$^{2)}$
	1600								
	2000								
III	4000	H, L	32	22.5$^{1)}$	19.5	28.5	10.5	48 (2 x 24)	88$^{2)}$
	5000								
	3200	M	32	30	19.5	28.5	10.5	48 (2 x 24)	88$^{2)}$
	4000								
	5000								
III Fused	3200	F	32	22.5$^{1)}$	19.5	28.5	10.5	88	88$^{2)}$
	4000								
	5000								
II 4-pole	1600	N, S, H	32	22.5$^{1)}$	19.5	28.5	10.5	not required	
	2000								
	3200							55	55$^{2)}$
III 4-pole	5000	H, L	42	22.5$^{1)}$	19.5	39	10.5	48 (2 x 24)	88$^{2)}$

1) Cubicle height given for use with insulating liner on cubicle top or cradles equipped with optional cover

2) Provided by cradle holes

5.2 Main terminal connections

For main terminal dimensions of individual frame sizes, refer to: → Frame sizes / dimension drawings (page 7-1)

The main terminals and connectors are intended for busbar connection with NEMA hole patterns.

The number and size of the busbars connected to the circuit breaker must be selected per ANSI C.37.20.1 in order to meet the test requirements according to ANSI C.37.51 depending on the rated current, defined by the rating plug. Different bussing in a given frame size may be applicable.

5.2.1 Cradle connections

Drawout Circuit breaker		Connections to Line/Load side cradle connectors		
Frame Size	**$I_{n\ max}$**	**Number of Available Busbar Mounting Positions**	**Busbar cross-section**	**Number of holes**
II	800 A / 1600 A	1 - 3	4“ x ¼“[1]	4
	2000 A	2 - 4		
	3200 A	3 - 5		
III	4000 A / 5000 A	5 - 7	5“ x ¼“[2]	6

1) The terminal permits the use of 2“ x ¼“ busbars is possible.

2) The terminal permits the use of 4“ x ¼“ busbars is possible.

5.2.2 Horizontal connections for 4-pole fixed mount breakers

Fixed mount Circuit Breaker		Connection to Line/Load side horizontal terminals		
Frame Size	**$I_{n\ max}$**	**Number of Available Busbar Mounting Positions**	**Busbar cross-section**	**Number of holes**
II	800 A / 1600 A / 2000 A	1 - 4	4“ x ¼“[1]	2

1) The terminal permits the use of 2“ x ¼“ busbars is possible.

5.2.3 Vertical connections for 4-pole fixed mount breakers

Fixed mount Circuit Breaker		Connection to Line/Load side terminals with vertical connectors		
Frame Size	**$I_{n\ max}$**	**Number of Available Busbar Mounting Positions**	**Busbar cross-section**	**Number of holes**
II	800 A / 1600 A / 2000 A	1 - 4	4“ x ¼“[1]	2
II	3200 A[3]	1 - 4	4“ x ¼“[1]	2
III	4000 A / 5000 A[3]	5 - 7	5“ x ¼“[2]	6

1) The terminal permits the use of 2“ x ¼“ busbars is possible.

2) The terminal permits the use of 4“ x ¼“ busbars is possible.

3) The FSII 3200 A and FSIII 4000 A, 5000A require vertical connectors.

5.3 Connecting the main conductors

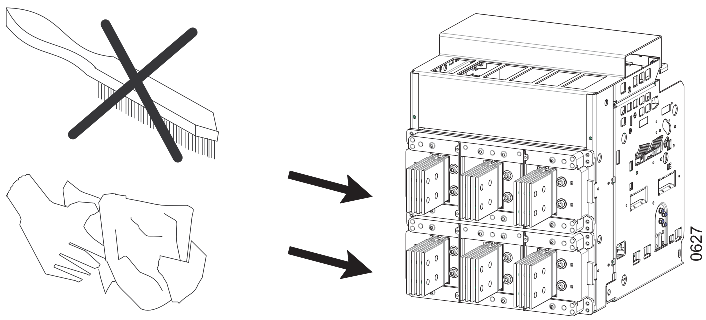
DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

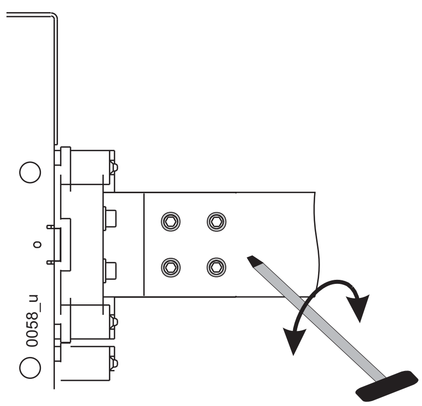
Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

Clean the main conductor connection (plated busbars)

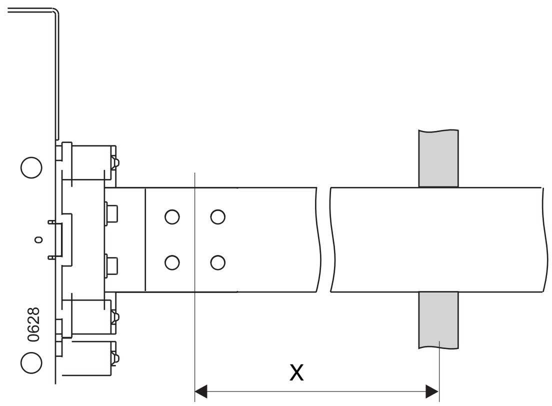


Securing line and load-side busbars



Use grade 5 bolts $^1/_2$“ and Belleville washers. Tighten to a torque of 70 Nm / 50 lb-ft.

Recommendation for supporting the main conductors



The connecting bars of all poles should be braced together, line and load side separately.

Frame size	Rated breaking current (kA)	Dimension x (mm)	(inch)
II	50 / 65	250	10
	85	200	8
	100	200	8
II fused	200	200	8
III	85 /100	200	8
	130 / 150	100	4
III fused	200	200	8

These distances are recommendations and are not construction specifications. All designs should be type tested according to ANSI C37.20.1 and ANSI C37.51 for design validation.

5.3.1 Application and configuration of fused circuit breakers

5.3.1.1 Integrally fused and non-integrally fused circuit breakers

Frame size II (800 A through 2000 A) circuit breakers are equipped with fuses, which are fitted directly to the circuit breaker.

Due to size and heat constraints, the frame size III (3200 A through 5000 A frames) are not integrally fused. The fuses are mounted in a separate fuse carriage which has the same outer dimensions as the circuit breaker and are connected in series with the associated circuit breaker. The fuse carriage and frame size III fuse switch breaker system can be mounted in the same vertical section, or adjacent to one another, but it is important that the interconnecting bus be kept as short as possible. The suitability of the design must be verified by type testing.

Siemens fused circuit breakers are not sensitive to the infeed direction. The circuit breakers (or the combination of circuit breaker and fuse carriage) can be fed from either the upper or the lower terminals.

5.3.1.2 Open fuse lockout

Every Siemens fused circuit breakers (or fused switch) is equipped with an open fuse lockout (OFLO). The purpose of the OFLO device is to open the circuit breaker (or switch) and hold the device in the trip-free position until after the primary fuses have been replaced.

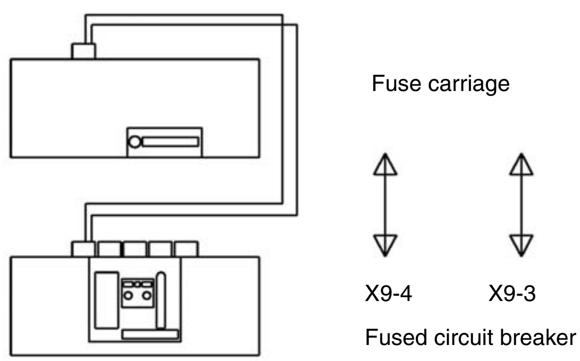
For frame size III fused devices, additional control wiring is required to interconnect the OFLO device within the fuse carriage and the OFLO device within the circuit breaker (switch)..

NOTICE

Equipment damage.

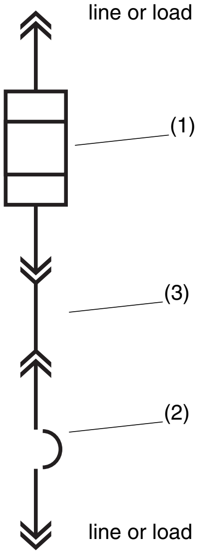
Incorrect connection of the open-fuse lockout will prevent the circuit breaker from tripping when a fuse in the fuse carriage responds. Polarity must be observed.

Connect the OFLO as shown below.



5.3.1.3 Key interlocking of fuse carriage and FS III fused circuit breaker

The racking mechanism for the fuse carriage is interlocked with the associated fused circuit breaker. In order to rack the fuse carriage, the associated fused circuit breaker must be open, and the KIRK key must be removed from the circuit breaker, which unlocks the racking mechanism of the fuse carriage.



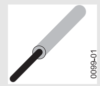
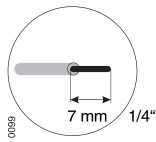
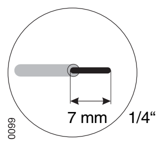
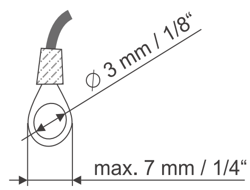
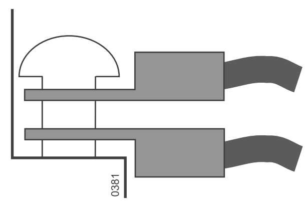
(1) Fuse carriage FS III
(2) Circuit breaker FS III
(3) Interconnenction between cradles, according to the rated current of the circuit breaker.

5.4 Secondary wiring

Terminal assignment

→ (page 8-1)

Cross-sections

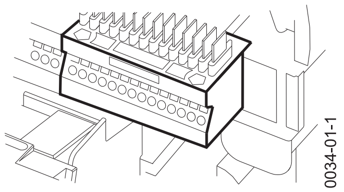
Connection type	Strip conductors	1 x 	2 x  
Screw clamp terminal (SIGUT system)		**20 -14 AWG** 1) **0.5 - 2.5 mm^2** 1)	**20 -14 AWG** 1) **0.5 - 1.5 mm^2** 1)
Spring clamp terminal		**20 -14 AWG** 1) **0.5 - 2.5 mm^2** 1)	**20 -14 AWG** 2) **0.5 - 2.5 mm^2** 2)
Ring terminal system		**14 - 16 AWG** Recommendation: AMP, PIDG series Catalog No. 50881 **10 AWG** Recommendation: Siemens part Catalog No. WL10RL 	

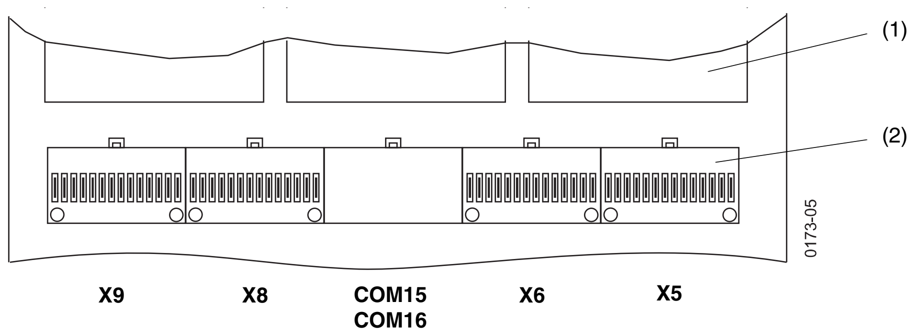
1) Use of wire end ferrules (crimp style) is possible
1 x up to14 AWG tube-type **without** insulating sleeve
1 x up to 16 AWG tube-type **with** insulating sleeve
2 x up to 16 AWG tube-type **with** insulating sleeve, twin wire end ferrule

2) 2 x up to 14 AWG tube-type **without** insulating sleeve
2 x up to 16 AWG tube-type **with** insulating sleeve

5.4.1 Breaker Secondary Disconnect

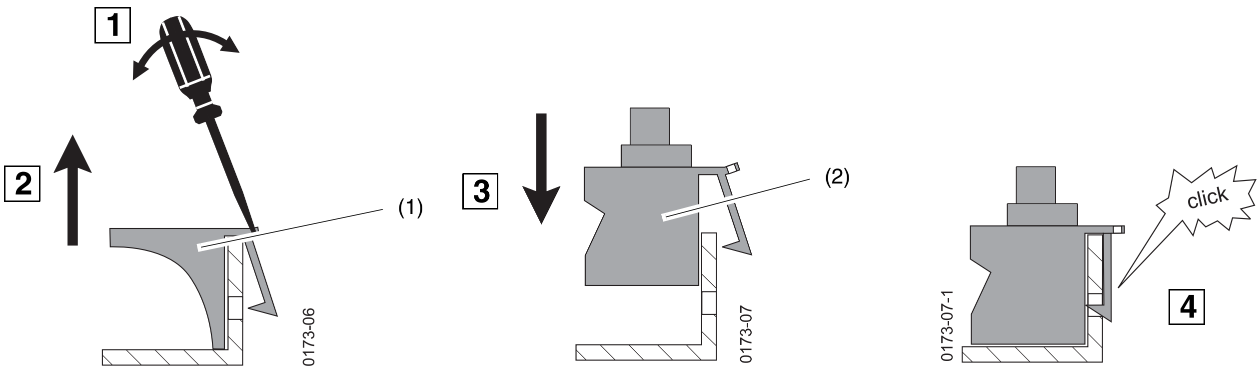
Arrangement



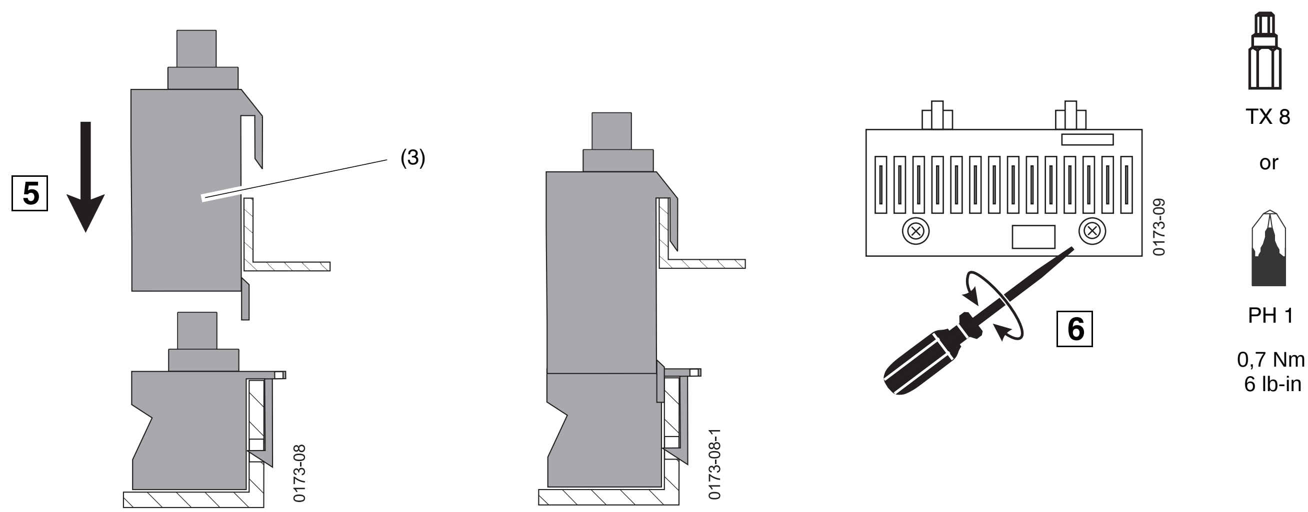


(1) Arc chute
(2) Secondary disconnect block

Field installation



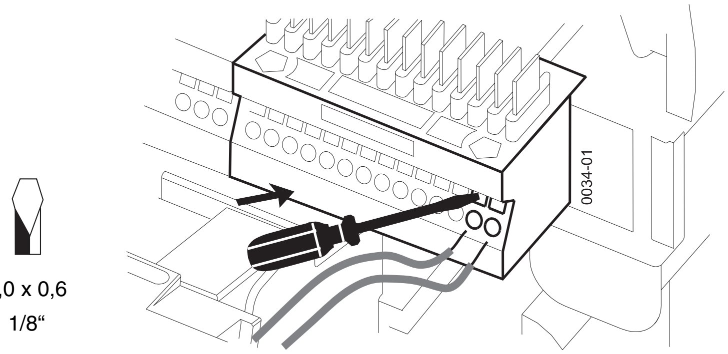
(1) Dummy block
(2) Secondary disconnect block



(3) Secondary disconnect adapter block for high arc chutes.

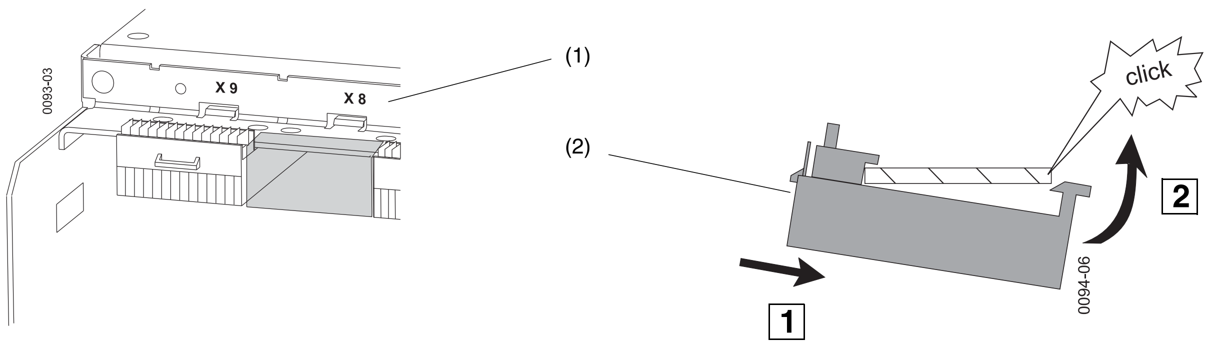
Connecting secondary wiring

Spring clamp terminal



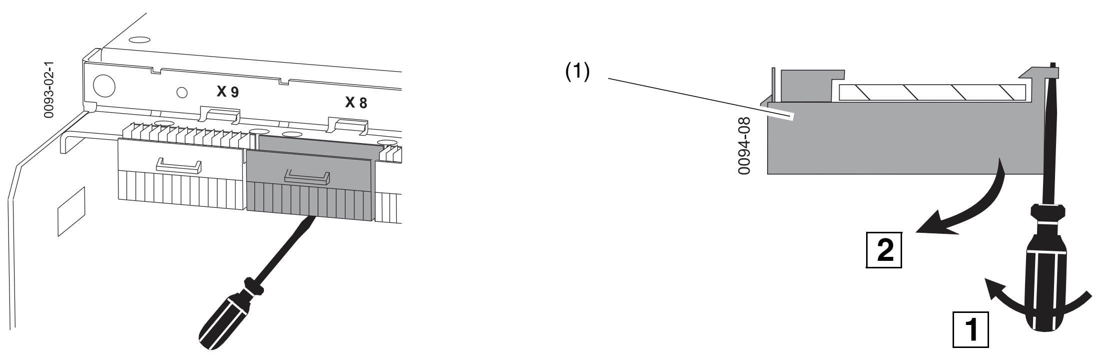
5.4.2 Cradle Secondary Disconnect Block

Field installation



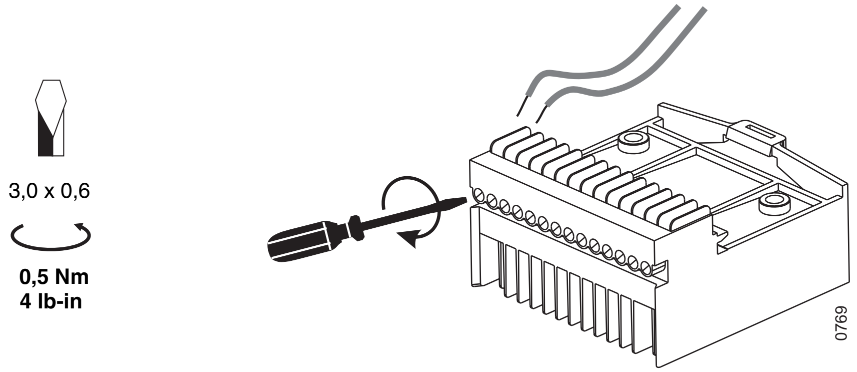
(1) Cradle with sliding contact modules
(2) Secondary disconnect blocks

Disassembly



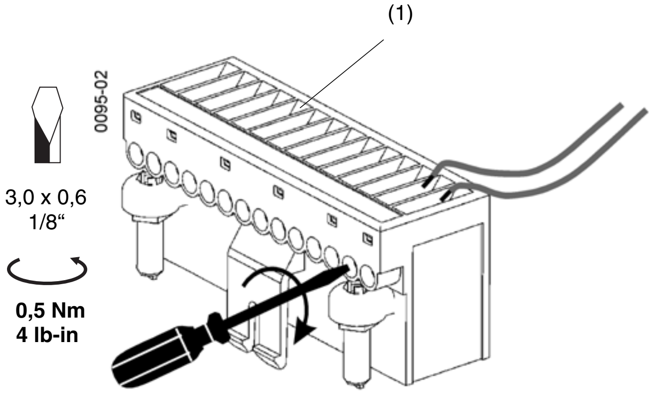
(1) Secondary disconnect block

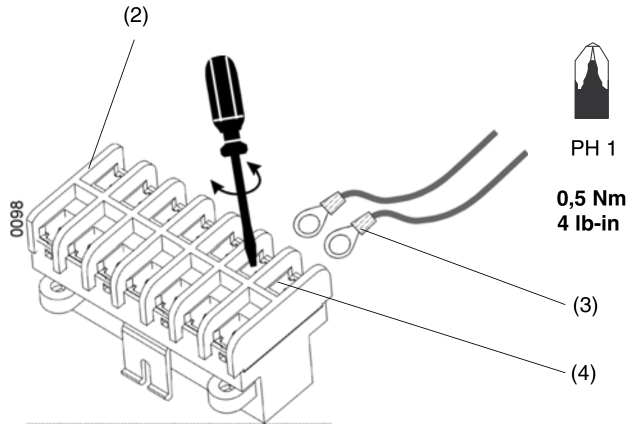
For the screw clamp terminal, a low profile, one-piece, sliding disconnect module is also available.



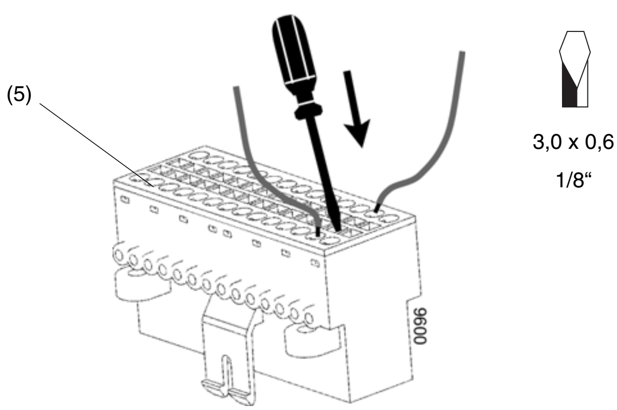
5.4.3 Secondary disconnect terminal blocks

Versions



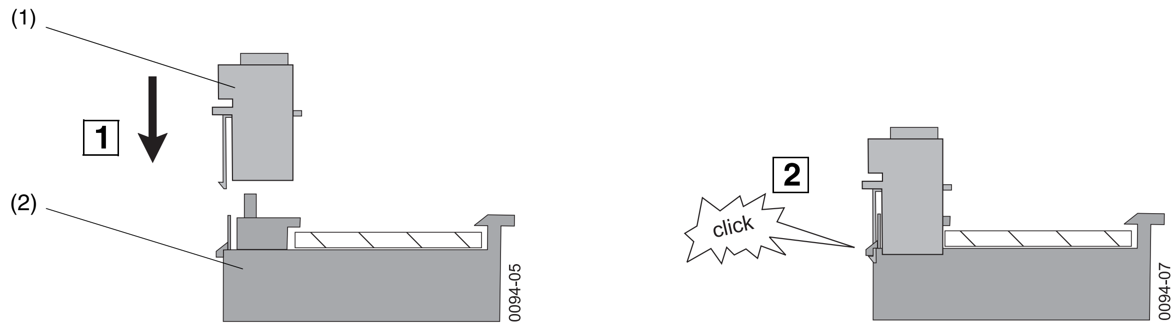


(1) Screw clamp terminal system
(2) Ring terminal system
(3) Insulated ring terminal
(4) Screws ANSI B 18.6.3 #4



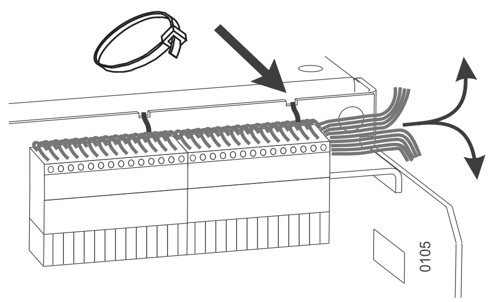
(5) Spring clamp terminal system
2 terminals per contact

Attaching the secondary disconnect blocks



(1) Secondary disconnect blocks
(2) **Draw-out circuit breaker:** Cradle secondary disconnect block

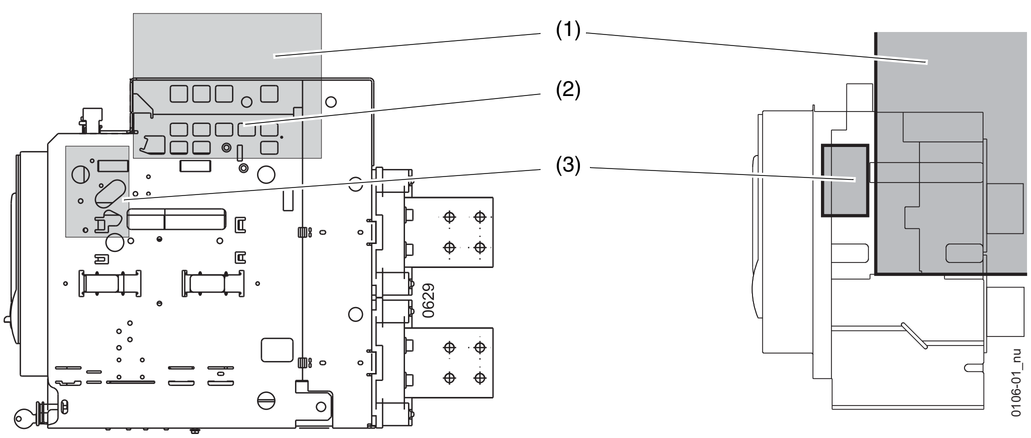
5.4.4 Wiring in cradle



NOTICE

Impermissable area for wires:

Damage to wires in this area.



(1) Arcing space*)
(2) Arcing openings
(3) Interlockings

***)** If arc chute covers are available, the wires of the secondary disconnect blocks must not be laid on these covers.

5.4.5 Catalog numbers

	Catalog No.
Circuit breakers secondary disconnect block	WLCNMD
Secondary disconnect extension	WLCNMDA
Screw clamp terminal (SIGUT) system	WLGAUXPLUGP
Spring clamp terminal	WLGAUXPLUGT
Ring terminal system	WLGAUXPLUGR
Cradle secondary disconnect block	WLGDSCN
Blanking cover	WLGDAUXPLUG
Ring terminal crimp lug for AWG 10 wire	WL10RL
Cradle secondary disconnect block with integrated low profile screw clamp terminal block	WLGAUXPLUGL

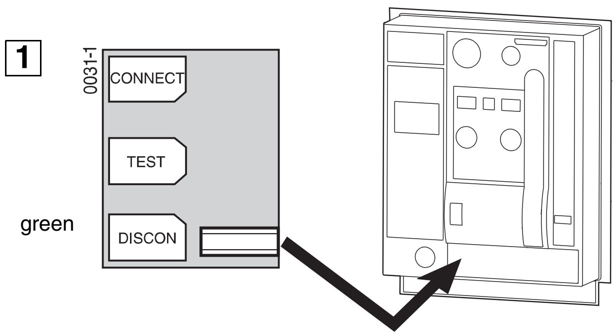
6 Commissioning

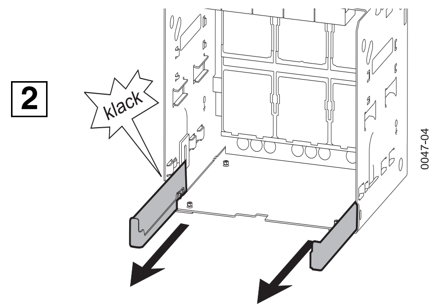
6.1 Preparation of draw-out circuit breaker

6.1.1 Inserting the circuit breaker into the cradle

NOTE
Remove padlocks from the shutter and place the locking device in the stowed position → (page 15-19).

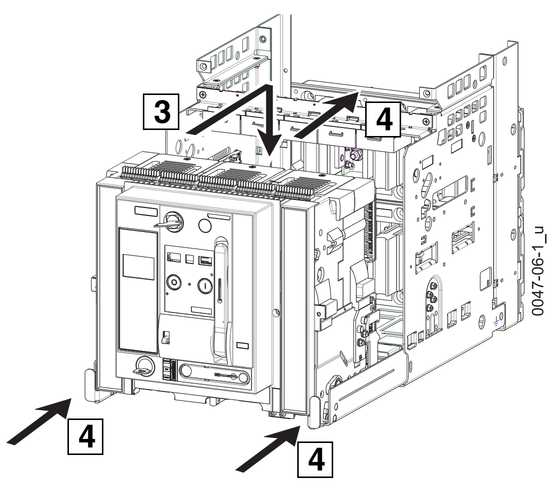
**Check circuit breaker position indicator/
Draw out guide rails**

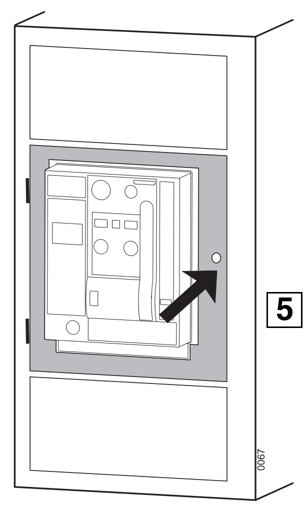




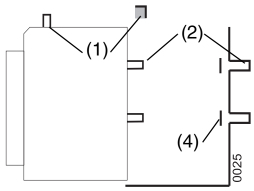
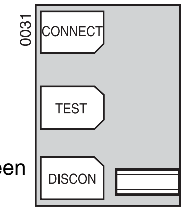
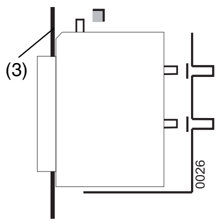
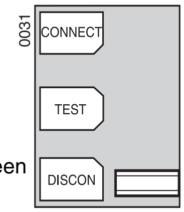
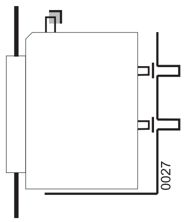
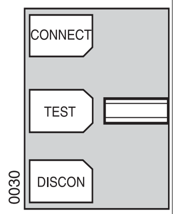
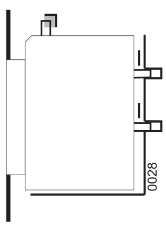
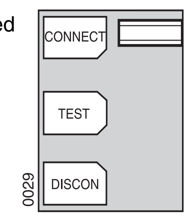
1) The circuit breaker can only be pushed in when the indicator displays "DISCON".
2) Pull out guide rails to the end-stop.

Place the circuit breaker into the guide rails and push it into the cradle up to the disconnected position. Close cubicle door.



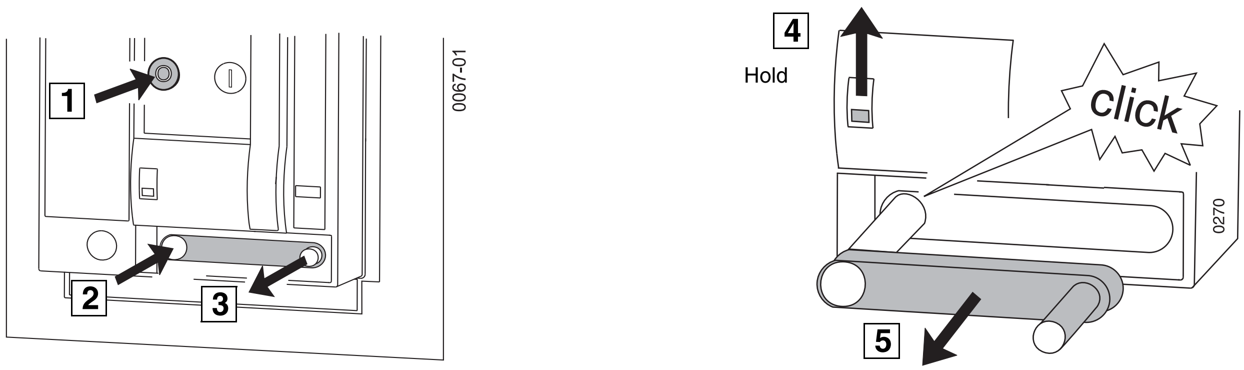


6.1.2 Positions of the circuit breaker in the cradle

	Diagram	Positon indicator	Primary Circuit	Secondary Circuit	Cubicle Door	Shutter
Withdrawn position		green 	disconnected	disconnected	open	closed
Disconnected position		green 	disconnected	disconnected	closed	closed
Test position		blue 	disconnected	connected	closed	closed
Connected position		red 	connected	connected	closed	open

(4) Secondary circuit
(5) Primary circuit
(6) Cubicle door
(7) Shutter

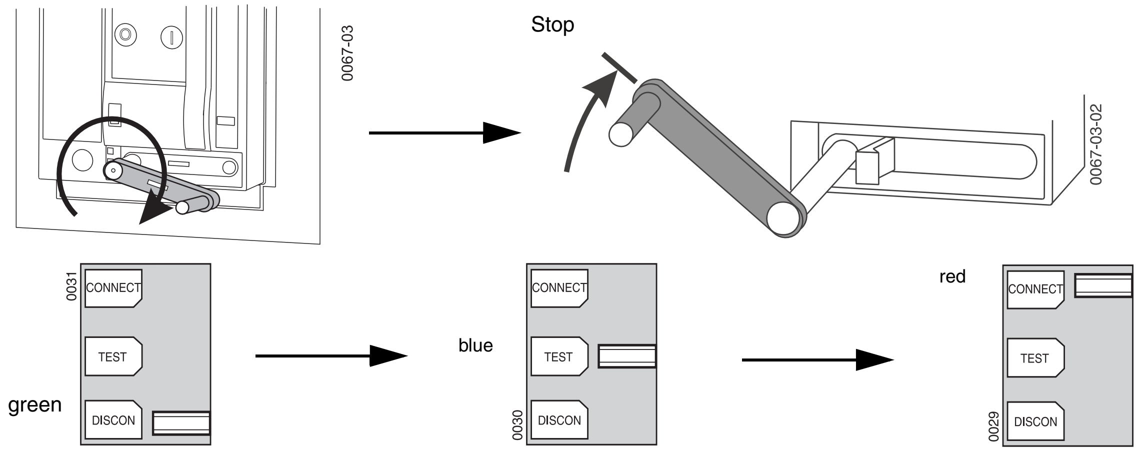
6.1.3 Unlocking the racking handle / withdrawing the racking handle



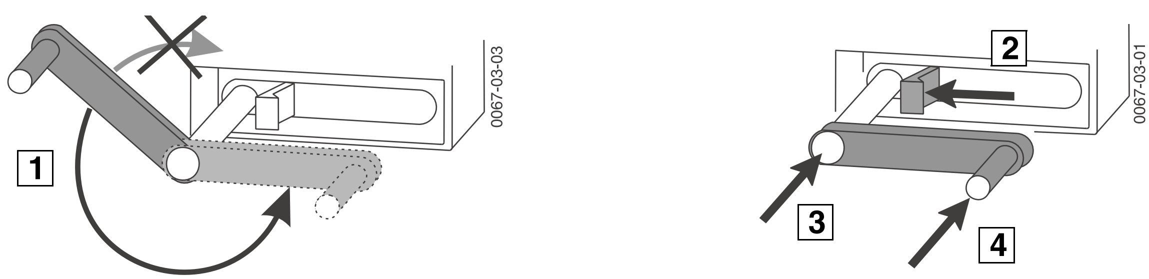
1 OPEN circuit breaker
2 Push the crank inwards
3 Pull out the handle
4 Lift and hold the control lever
5 Pull out the crank

6.1.4 Racking circuit breaker into connected position

Position indicator



6.1.5 Inserting racking handle



NOTICE
Racking Handle Damage.
Turning the racking handle beyond the stop will cause damage to the racking mechanism.
When the stop is reached, rotate the racking handle counter-clockwise until it can be pushed inwards.

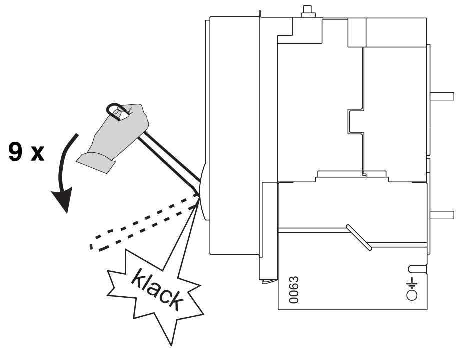
6.2 Charge the closing spring

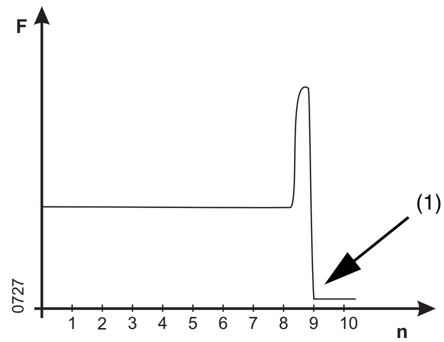
Charging manually

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td>⚠ WARNING</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heavy equipment

May result in serious injury and/or property damage.

Secure the circuit breaker before charging it manually (e.g. during service on the work bench).</td></tr>
</table>

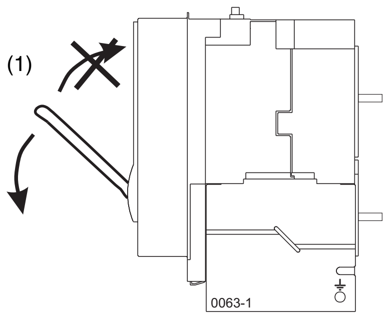


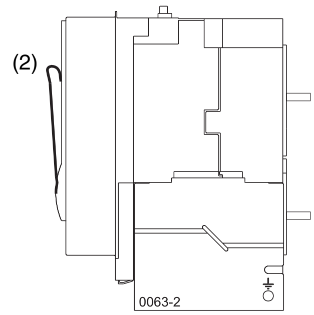


F Handle force
n Number of strokes
(1) Spring charged

NOTE
To charge the spring mechanism, grip the handle firmly and carry out each stroke evenly, moving the lever down as far as it will go. Despite a significant increase in the required actuating force, the lever must be moved as far in the ninth stroke as in the first eight. When the closing spring is fully charged, the lever can be moved without resistance.

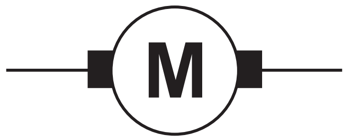
Condition after 9 strokes:





(1) incomplete stroke, repeat stroke completely
(2) completely charged

Charging with a motor-operated mechanism



The motor-operated mechanism starts automatically when the control voltage is applied. The motor switches off automatically when the charging process is completed.

The motor will re-engage immediately following spring discharge (closing operation).
→ Installing the motor operator (page 13-1)

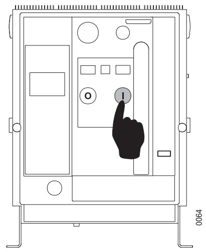
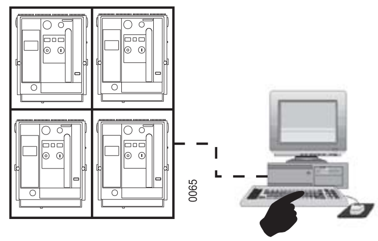
6.3 Check list for commissioning

> **DANGER**
>
> **Hazardous voltage.**
>
> **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.**
>
> Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

Action required		✓
Verify the circuit breaker is OPEN		
Verify the rating plug is installed → Rating plug (page 9-44)		
Verify the TRIP indicator is reset		
Set the trip unit to appropriate values → Trip units (page 9-1)		
Apply secondary and control voltages		
Close the cubicle door		
Rack circuit breaker into connected position		
Push in the racking handle		
Charge closing spring		
Ensure the following conditions exist		
Undervoltage release	energized	
Locking devices	not activated	
Indicators		
		

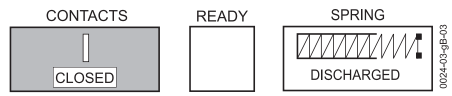
6.4 Closing the circuit breaker

Indicators

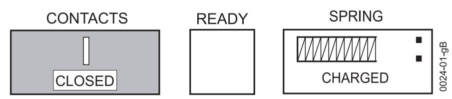
CLOSE button		Remote activation
	or	

Indicators

Without motor-operated mechanism

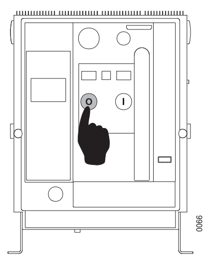
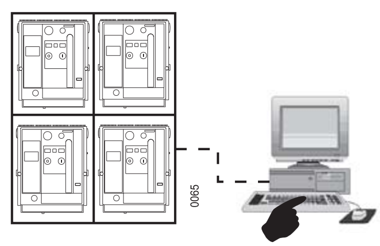


With motor-operated mechanism
after 10 seconds



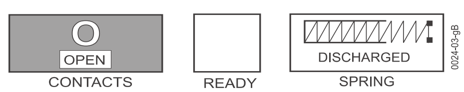
(The closing spring will be recharged by the motor-operated mechanism immediately after the circuit breaker has closed)

6.5 Opening the circuit breaker

OPEN button		Remote activation
	or	

Indicators

Without motor-operated mechanism

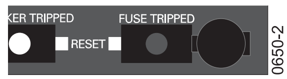
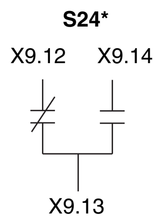
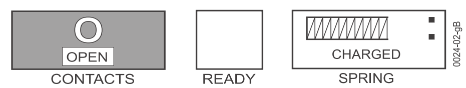


With motor-operated mechanism

NOTE

The minimum time interval between ON- and OFF-signal of the Low-Voltage Power Circuit Breakers 3WL shall not be shorter than 100 ms.

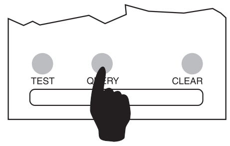
6.6 Tripping

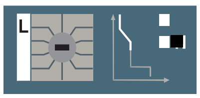
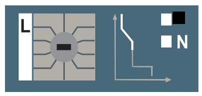
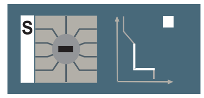
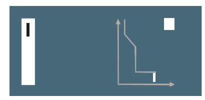
Tripped by	Trip unit
Bell Alarm (tripped) indicator	
Bell Alarm	
Breaker indicators	**Indicators** Without motor-operated mechanism  With motor-operated mechanism 

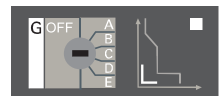
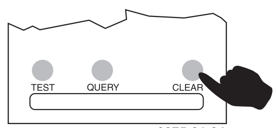
* The breaker is untripped, and the Bell Alarm is shown reset

6.7 Reclosing a circuit breaker tripped by the trip unit

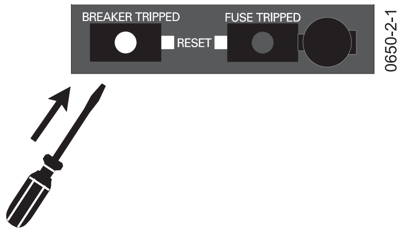
NOTE
The reason for tripping can be displayed using the "QUERY" button on the trip unit. This is stored for at least two days, provided that the trip unit was activated for at least 10 minutes before tripping.

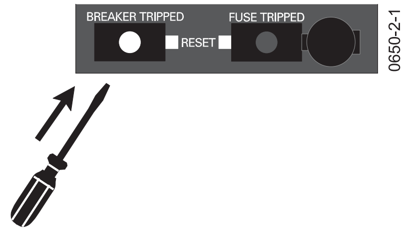
<table>
<tr><td>1
Find reason for tripping</td><td colspan="5">

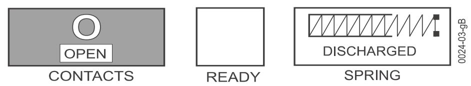
0075-01-01</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2
Indicator</td><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>

01</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overload in main conductor</td><td>Overload in neutral conductor</td><td>Short circuit: short-time-delay trip</td><td>Short circuit: instantaneous trip</td><td>Ground fault trip</td></tr>
<tr><td>3
Find and rem-edy cause</td><td colspan="2">- Check downstream load
- Check trip unit settings</td><td colspan="3">- Inspect switchgear
- Check downstream load</td></tr>
<tr><td>4
Inspect circuit breaker</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Inspect contact system for possible damage
→ Maintenance (page 23-1)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5
Clear trip cause</td><td colspan="5">

0075-01-04</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>6
Reset Bell Alarm</td>
<td>

Electric remote reset of Bell Alarm → (page 10-5)
(optional)</td>
<td>With mechanical reclosing lockout
(optional)


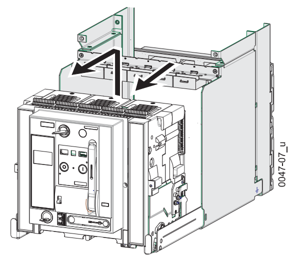
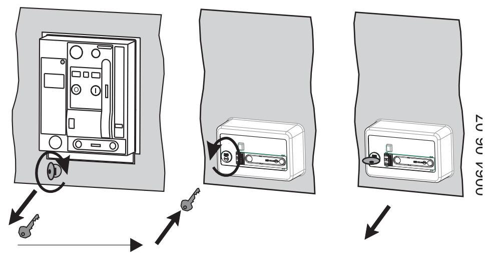
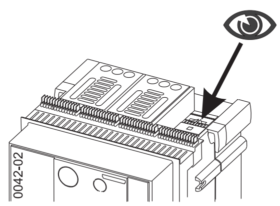
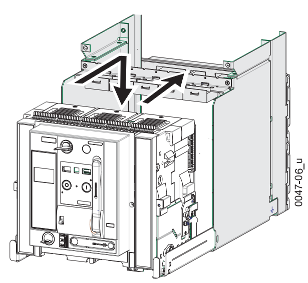
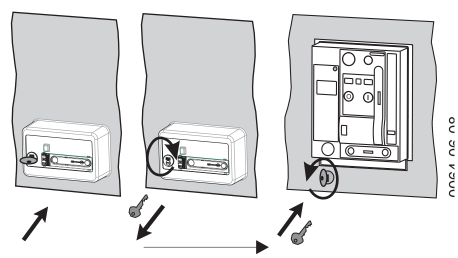
Manual reset of reclosing lockout, Bell Alarm and tripped indicator → (page 10-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2">7
Indicators</td>
<td colspan="2">Without motor-operated mechanism

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">With motor-operated mechanism

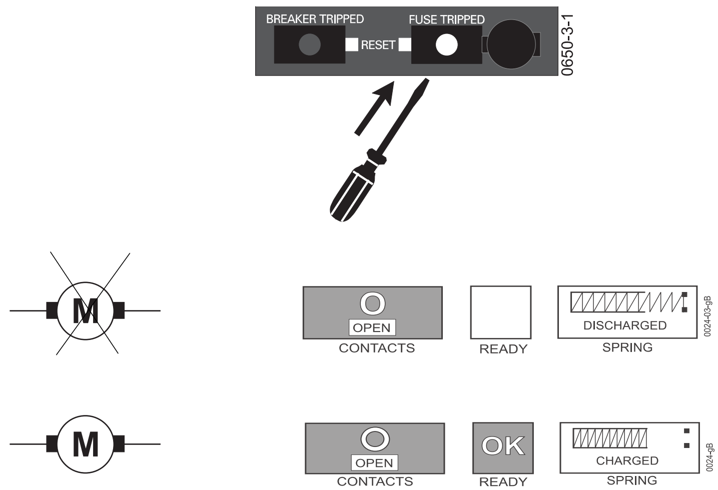
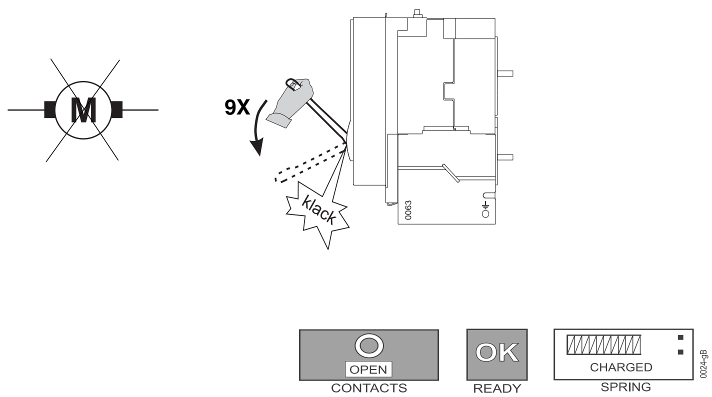
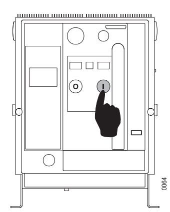
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td colspan="2">→Charge the closing spring (page 6-4)

→Closing the circuit breaker (page 6-7)</td>
</tr>
</table>

6.8 Re-commissioning after fused tripping (Not applicable for 4-pole)

6.8.1 Measures

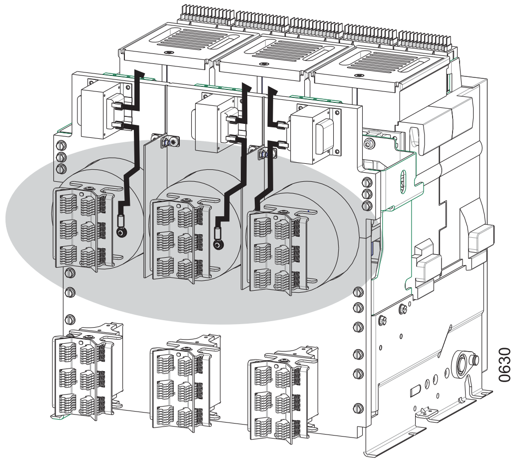
	Frame size II	**Frame size III**
1 **Remove fused circuit breaker/ fuse carriage**		
2 **Identify and remedy cause of tripping**	Check downstream loads Check switchgear	
3 **Inspect main contacts of fused circuit breaker** → Checking contact erosion (page 23-10)		
4 **Replace fuses**		
5 **Insert fused circuit breaker/ fuse carriage**		

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Frame size II</th><th>Frame size III</th></tr>
<tr><td>7
Reset reclosing lockout</td><td colspan="2">
</td></tr>
<tr><td>8
Charge closing spring</td><td colspan="2">
</td></tr>
<tr><td>9
Switch ON</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

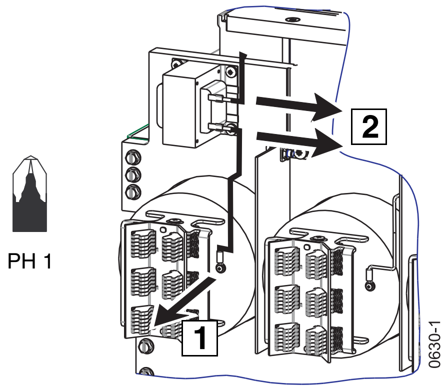
6.8.2 Replacing the fuses

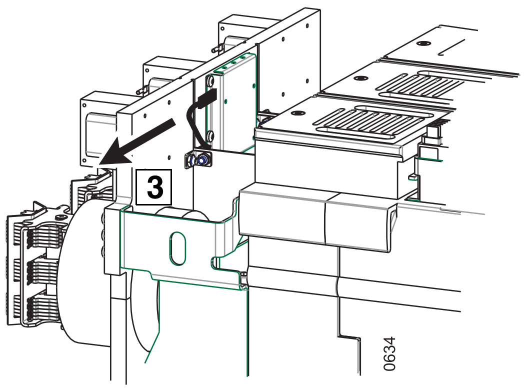
Frame size II

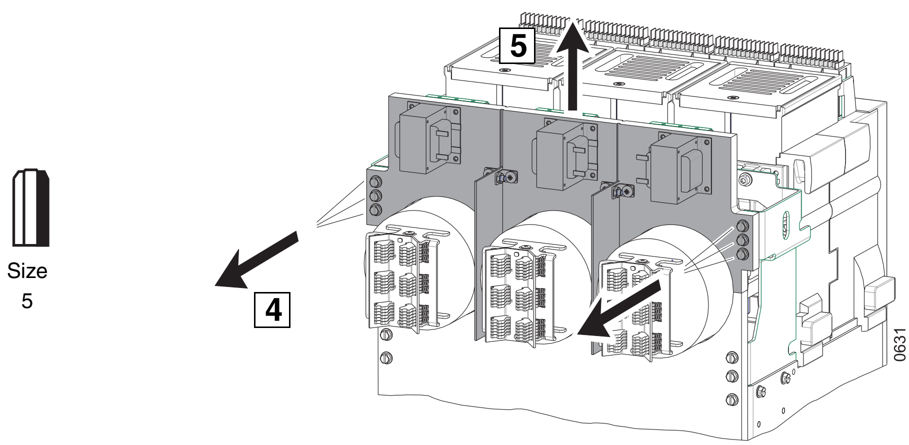
- Remove draw-out circuit breaker from cradle
- Replace all fuses.

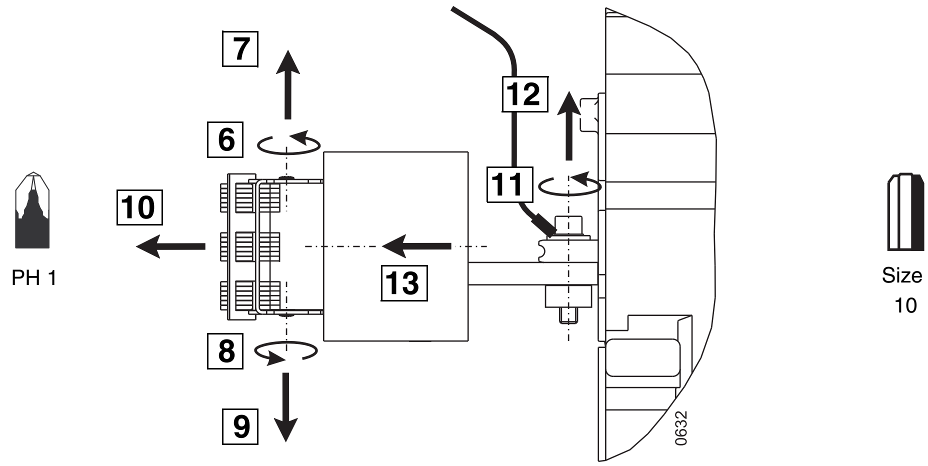


Remove all fuses

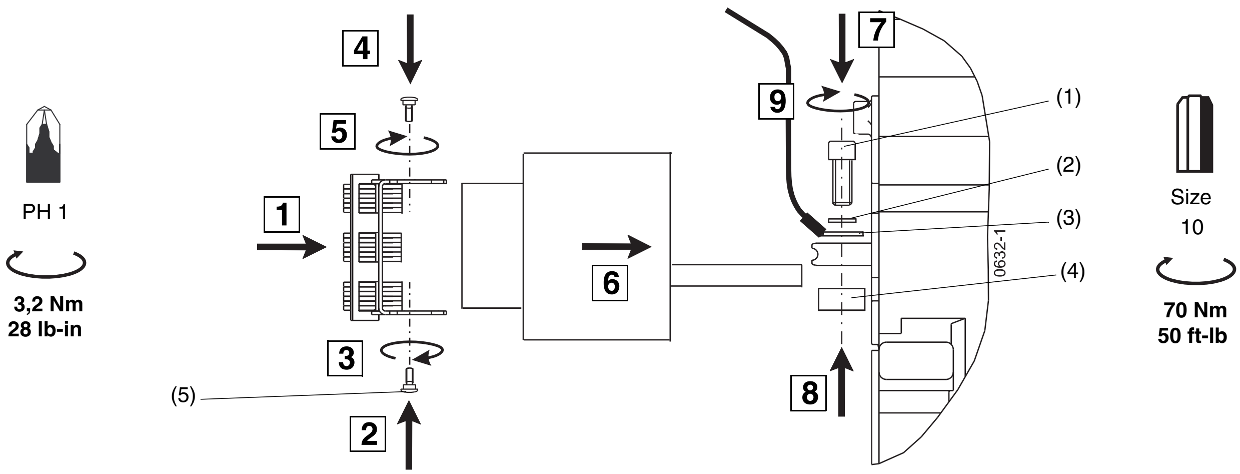




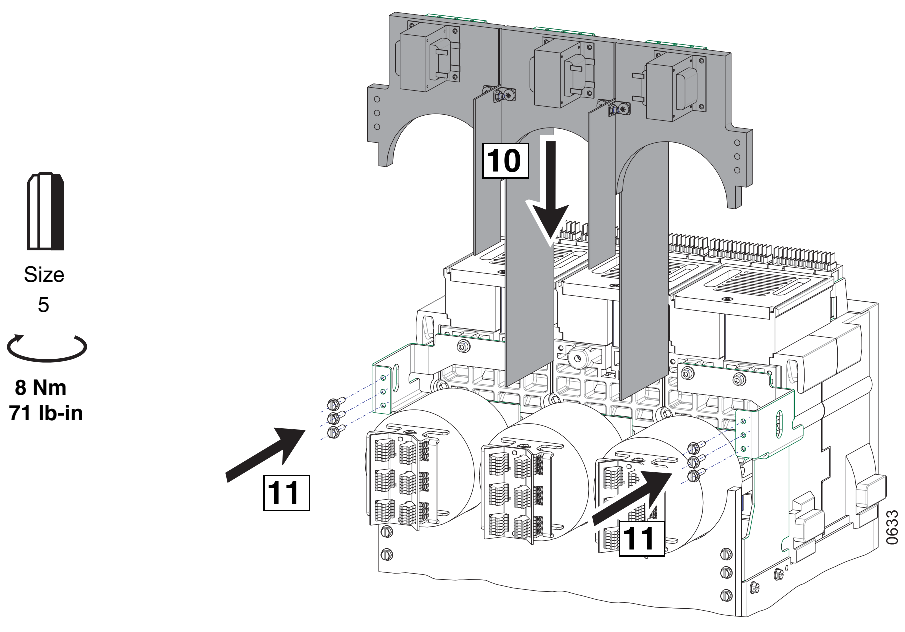


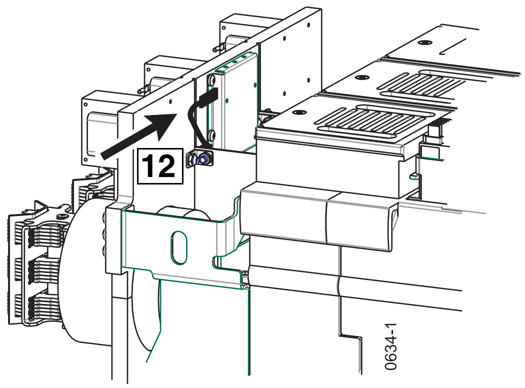


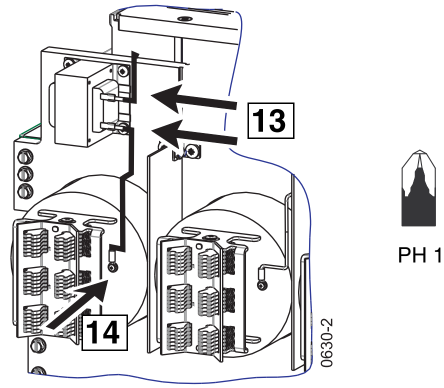
Install fuse



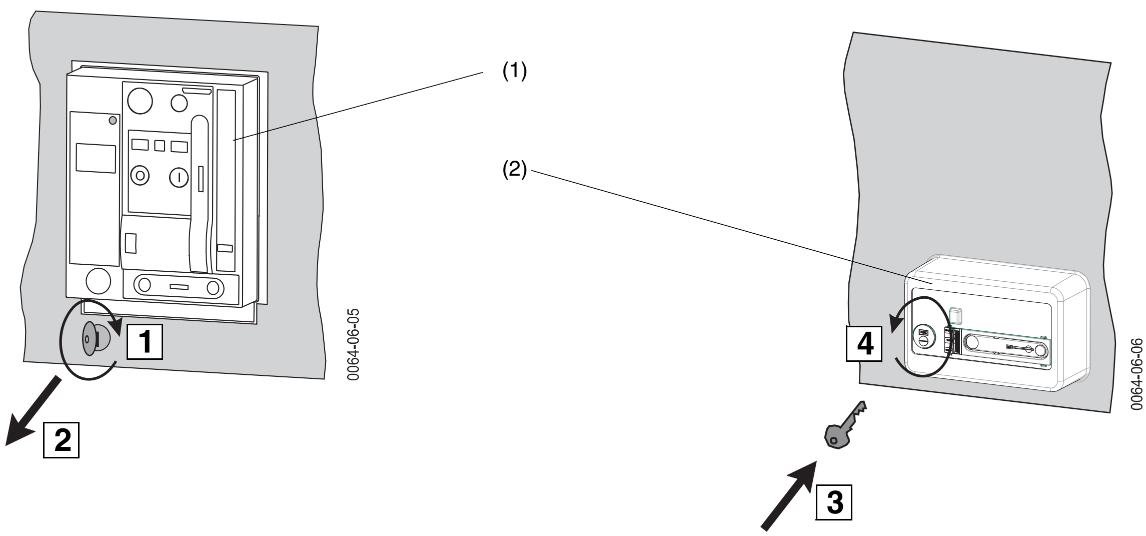
(1) M12 socket head cap screw
(2) Belleville washer
(3) Ring terminal
(4) Threaded plate
(5) 2 x self-tapping collar screws M4







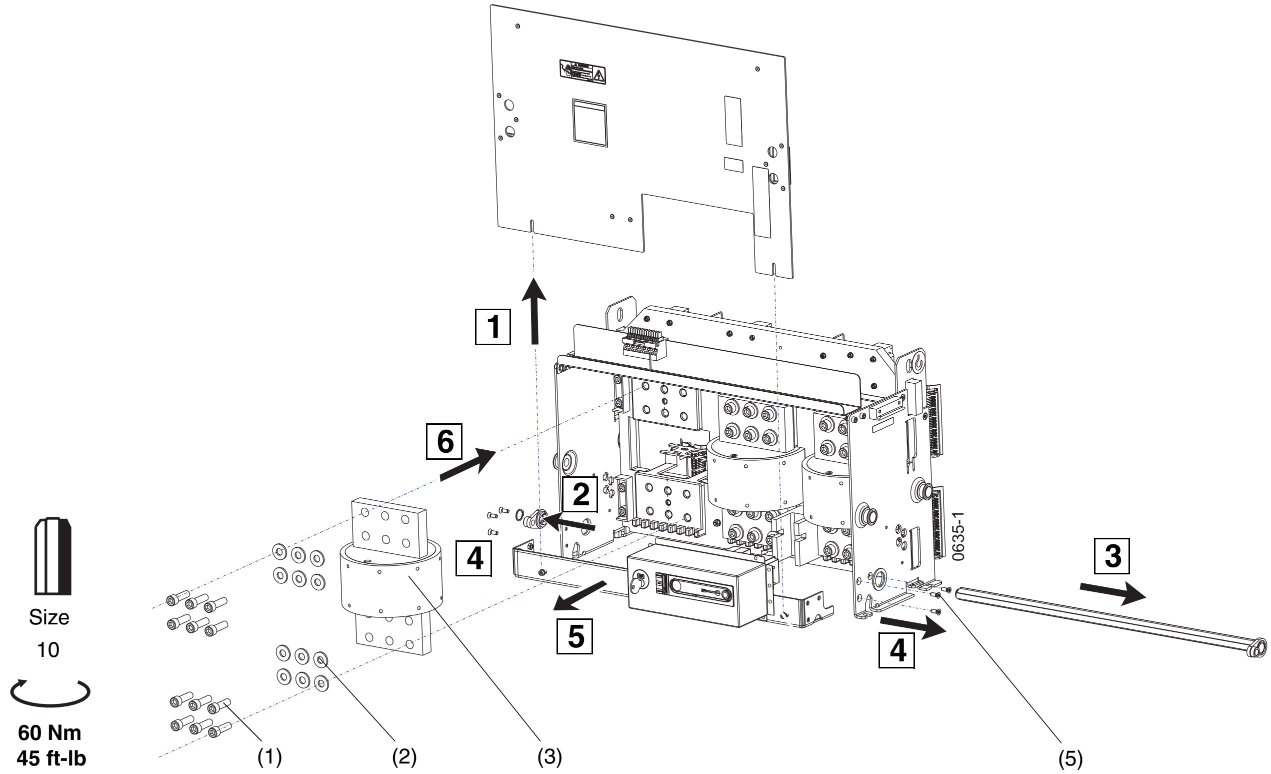
Frame size III



(1) Circuit breaker in cubicle
(2) Fuse carriage in cubicle

- Rack out and remove the fuse carriage.

Replacing the fuse

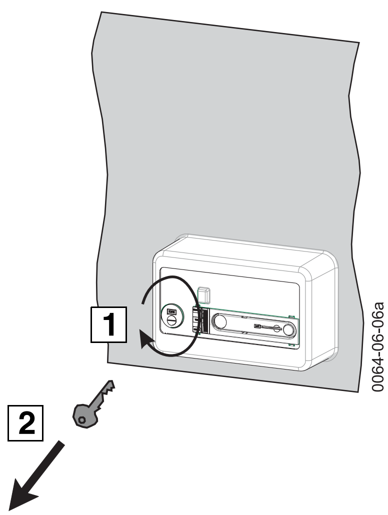


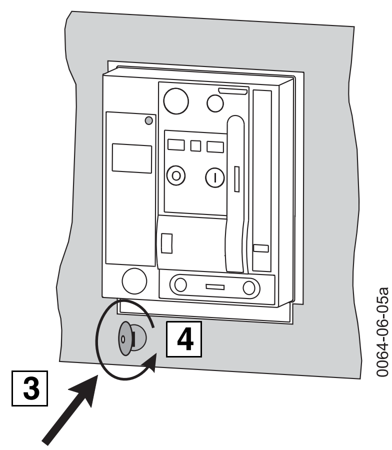
(1) Socket head cap screw M14x50
(2) Washer
(3) Fuse
(4) Socket head cap screw M5x12 (6 ± 0,5 Nm)
(5) Countersunk screw M6x16 (8 ± 1 Nm)

1 Loosen 2 screws, remove the cover
2 Remove crank with retaining ring from racking shaft
3 Pull out racking shaft on the other side
4 Remove 6 screws securing the racking assembly
5 Take out the complete racking assembly
6 Replace the fuses

Re-assembly is carried out in the opposite order.

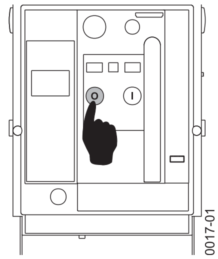
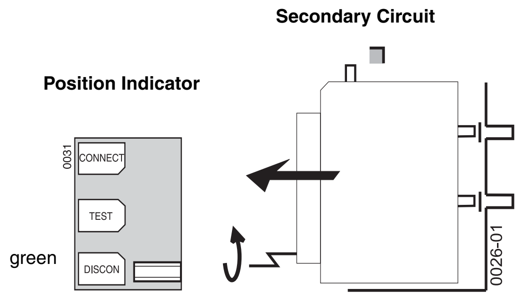
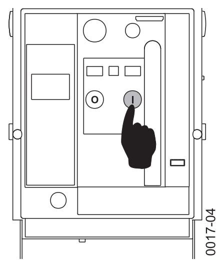
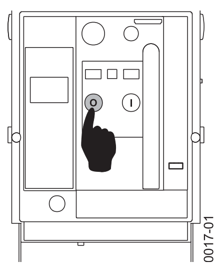
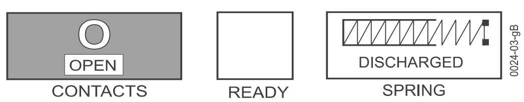
- Insert the fuse carriage and rack it into the connected position



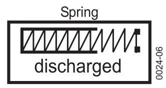
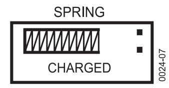
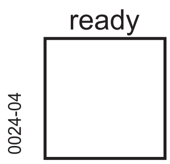


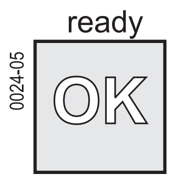
Frame Size	Fuse Rating	Fuse Kit (3 fuses)
FS II	400 A	WLCLF0400
	600 A	WLCLF0600
	800 A	WLCLF0800
	900 A	WLCLF0900
	1000 A	WLCLF1000
	1200 A	WLCLF1200
	1600 A	WLCLF1600
	2000 A	WLCLF2000
	2500 A	WLCLF2500
	3000 A	WLCLF3000
FS III	6000 A	WLCLF6000

6.9 Removing from service

	Draw-out circuit breaker
1 **OPEN the circuit breaker**	
2 **Disconnect secondary circuits**	
3 **Depress the CLOSE button**	
4 **Depress the OPEN button**	
5 **Indicators**	

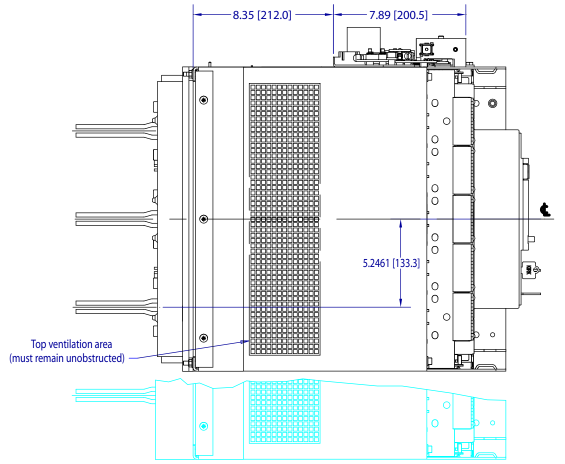
6.10 Troubleshooting

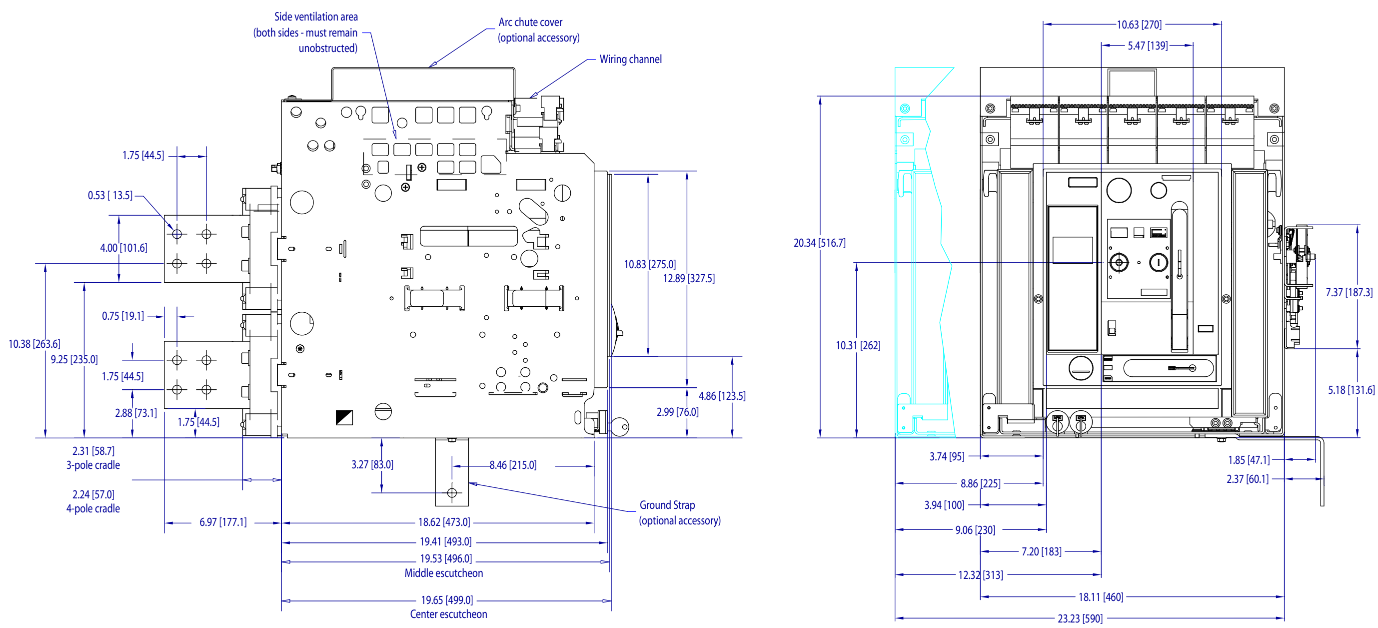
Draw-out breaker	Disturbance	Possible Cause(s)	Remedy
X	Circuit breaker cannot be closed. Circuit breaker **not** ready to close.	1. Spring not charged 	Charge spring 
X	Ready-to-close indicator shows: 	2. Undervoltage release not energized.	Energize undervoltage release
X		3. Mechanical open fuse lock-out effective	For fused circuit breakers: Replace defective fuses and press reset button
X		4. Key lock engaged (optional accessory)	Unlock
X		5. Padlocks installed	Remove padlocks
X		6. "EMERGENCY OPEN" button engaged in operating position (accessories)	Release "EMERGENCY OPEN" button by rotating it
X		7. Lockout effective against closing when cubicle door is open (accessories)	Close cubicle door
X		8. Electronic trip unit missing or incorrectly installed	Install electronic trip unit properly
X		9. Racking handle withdrawn	Rack circuit breaker into disconnected, test or connect position, unlatch crank and push crank fully in
X		10. Mutual mechanical circuit breaker interlocks effective (accessories)	Open second circuit breaker or rack into disconnected position

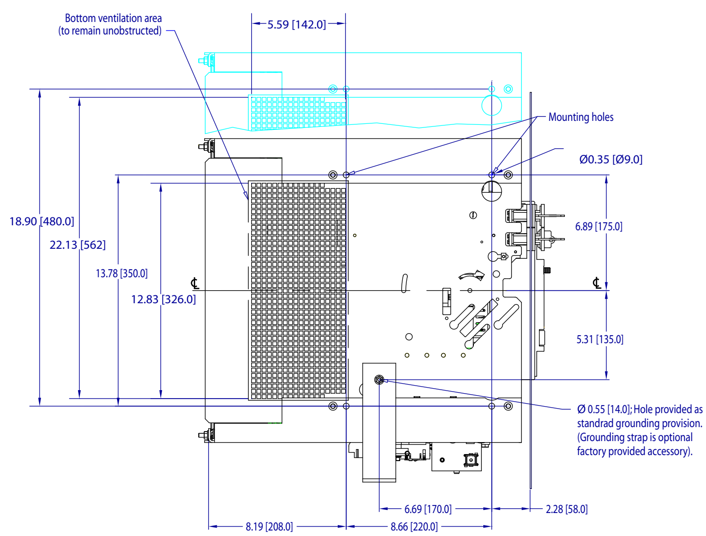
Fixed-mounted breaker	Draw-out circuit breaker	Disturbance	Possible cause(s)	Remedy
X	X	Circuit breaker cannot be closed. Circuit breaker ready to close. Ready-to-close indicator: 	1. Closing coil not energized or incorrectly energized	Check or apply correct voltage
X			2. The secondary disconnects have been removed	Plug in the secondary disconnects
	X	Circuit breaker cannot be moved from the withdrawn position into the disconnected position	1. Racking mechanism of circuit breaker not in disconnected (DISCON) position (Check circuit breaker position indicator)	Rack the mechanism into disconnected position (green position indicator)
	X	Circuit breaker cannot be fitted in the guide rails	1. Factory mounted coding of circuit breaker and cradle does not match.	The circuit breaker is not rated for use in this cradle. Replace with the proper circuit breaker (permissible circuit breakers are listed on the cradle type label).
	X	When racking from the disconnected into the test position, the circuit breaker does not move during the first 6 rotations (approximately)	2. Not a fault (functional property)	Continue racking
	X	Racking handle cannot be drawn out	1. Circuit breaker is closed	Press "OPEN" button and pull racking handle block out
	X		2. Cubicle door not completely closed (Locking device as accessory)	Close cubicle door
	X	Racking handle cannot be pushed in	1. Racking handle is interlocked	Rack circuit breaker into disconnected, test or connected position, unlatch crank and push it fully in
X		Cubicle door cannot be opened (door interlock as accessory)	1. Closed circuit breaker is preventing opening of cubicle door	Open the circuit breaker
	X		2. Circuit breaker in connected position	Rack circuit breaker into test or disconnected position

7 Frame sizes / dimension drawings

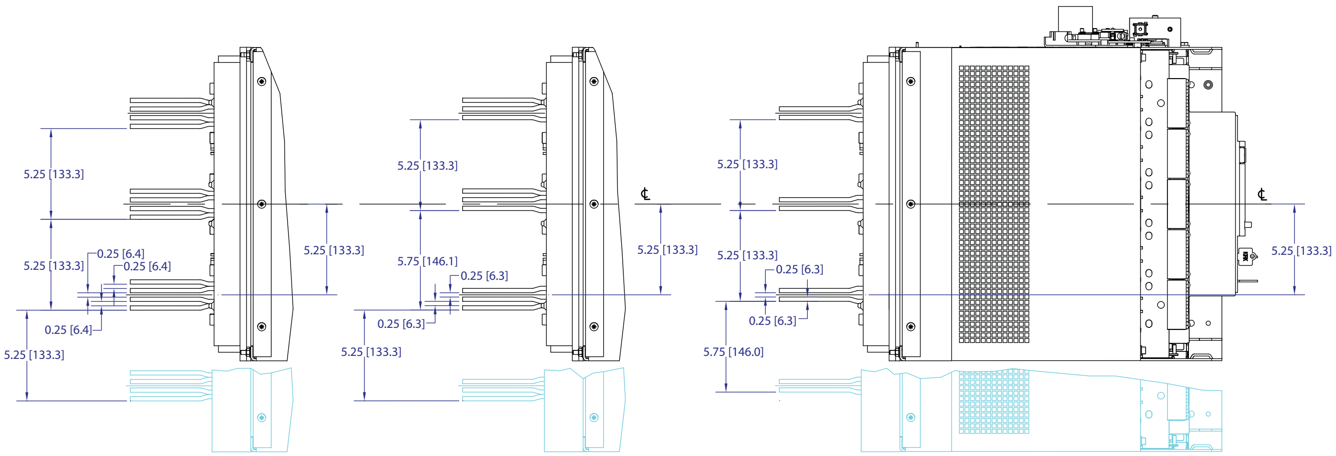
7.1 Frame size II Drawout (3-Pole and 4-Pole)

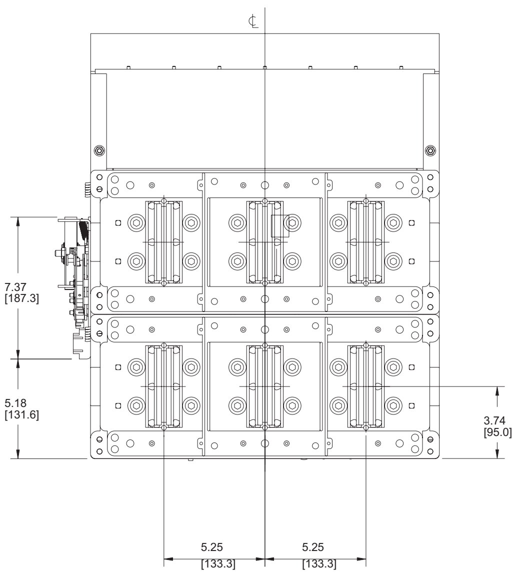


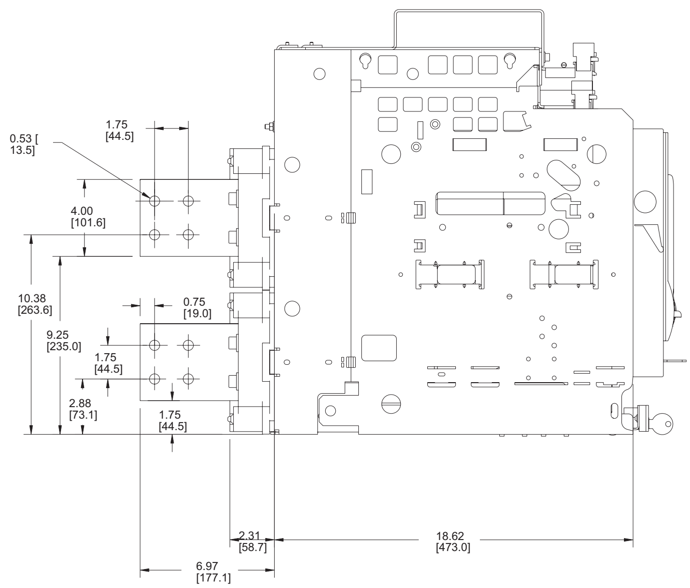




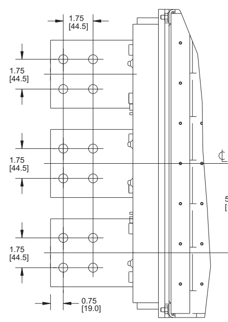
3200 A 2000 A 800/1600 A



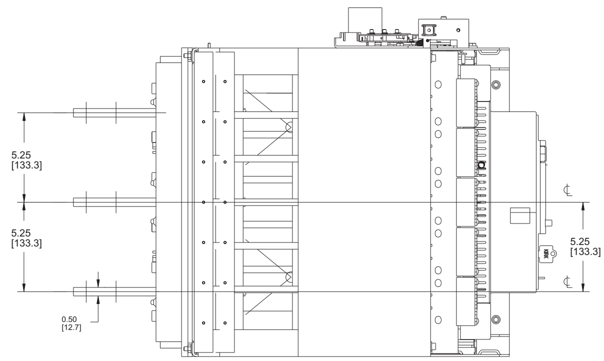


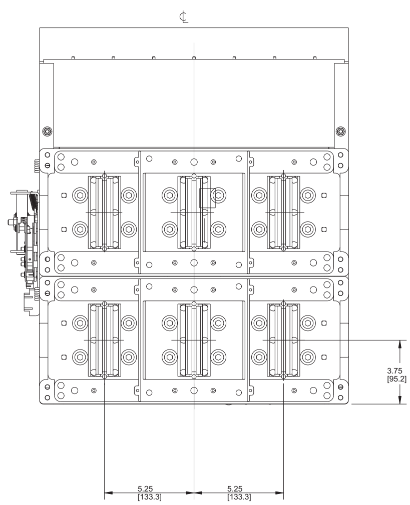


HORIZONTAL MAIN
BUS CONNECTORS

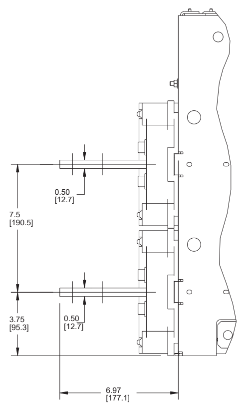


VERTICAL MAIN
BUS CONNECTORS

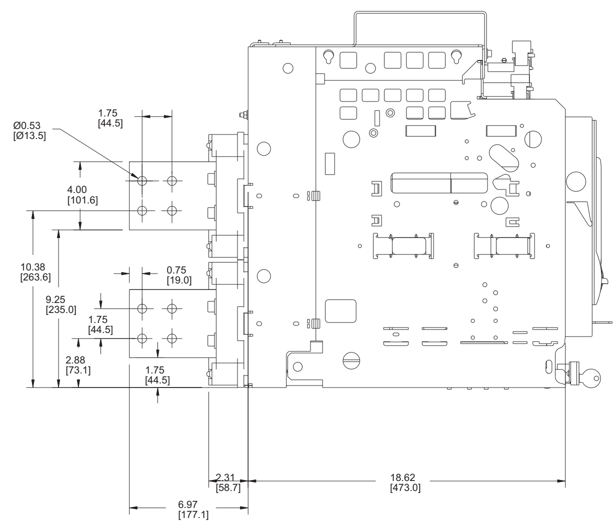




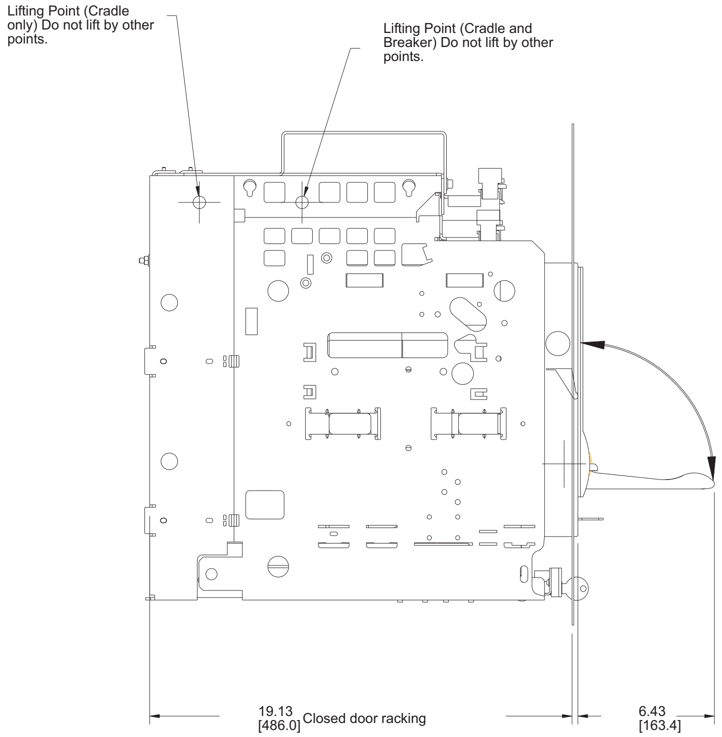
HORIZONTAL MAIN
BUS CONNECTORS

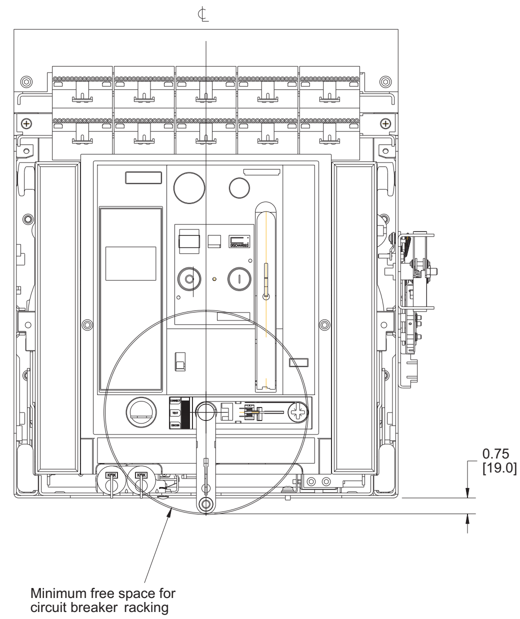


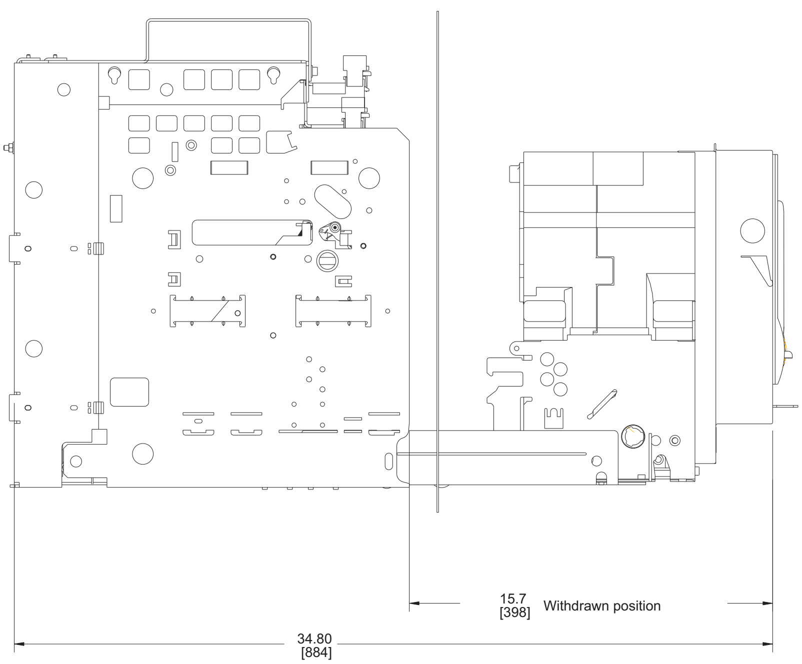
VERTICAL MAIN
BUS CONNECTORS



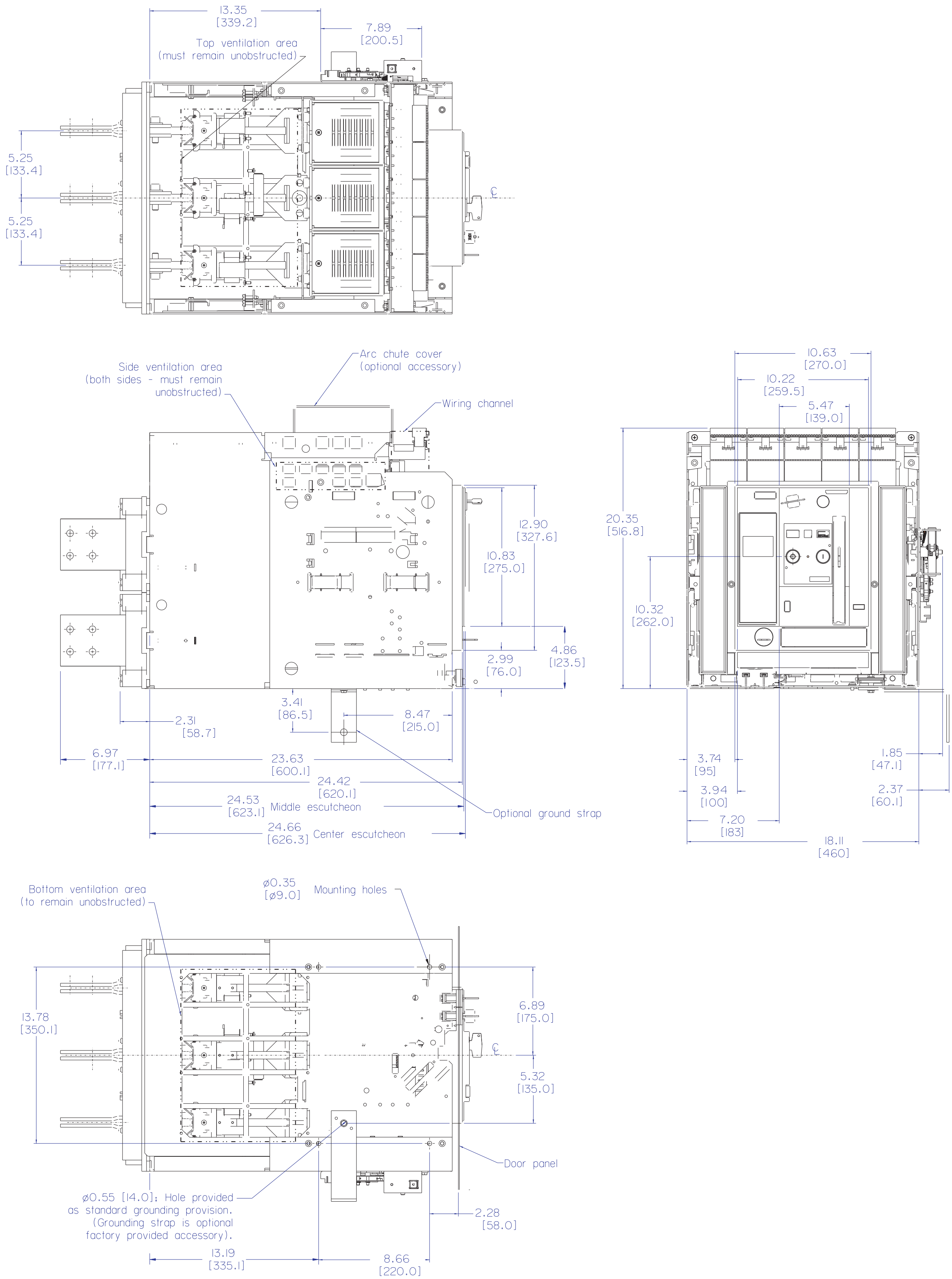
NOTE:
ROTATABLE MAIN BUS CONNECTORS ARE ONLY AVAILABLE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:
(1) ONLY ACCEPTABLE FOR 3-POLE VERSIONS
(2) ONLY ACCEPTABLE FOR FS2 800A-2000A
(3) ONLY ACCEPTABLE FOR SHORT-CIRCUIT RATINGS OF 85kAIC OR LESS

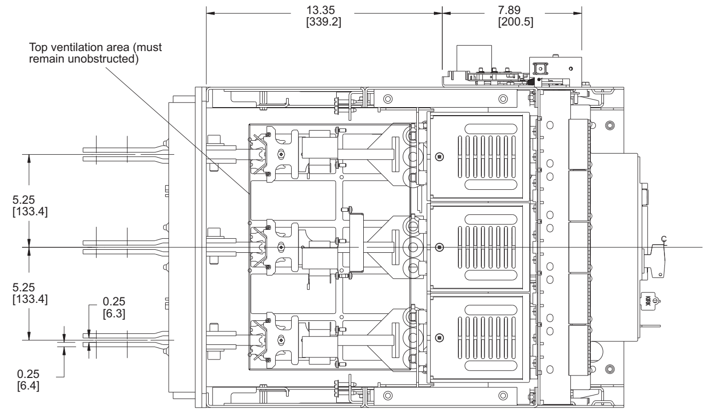

Lifting Point (Cradle only) Do not lift by other points.
Lifting Point (Cradle and Breaker) Do not lift by other points.
19.13 [486.0]
Closed door racking
6.43 [163.4]

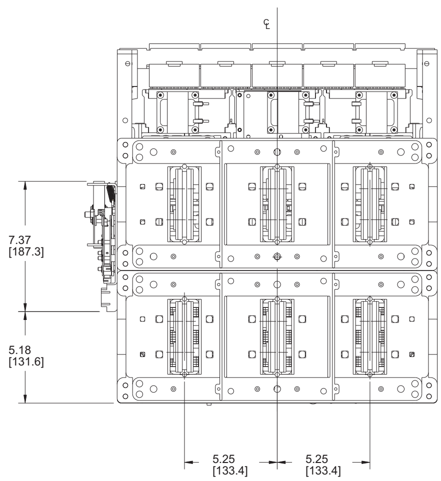

0.75 [19.0]
Minimum free space for circuit breaker racking

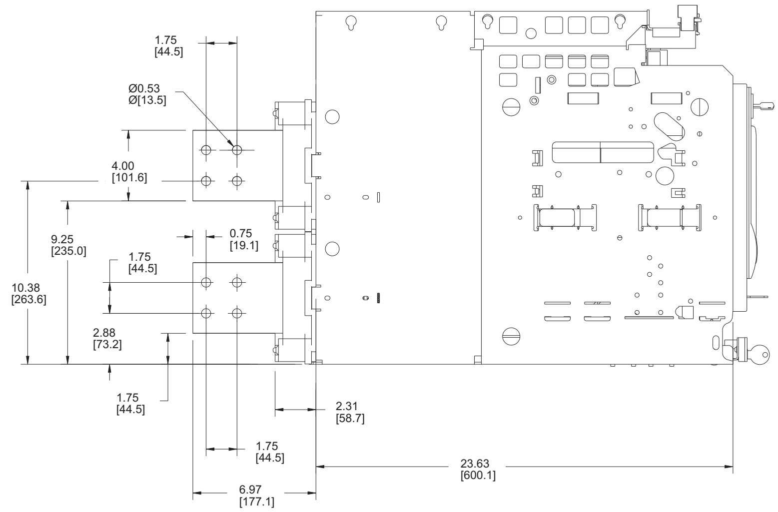

15.7 [398]
Withdrawn position
34.80 [884]

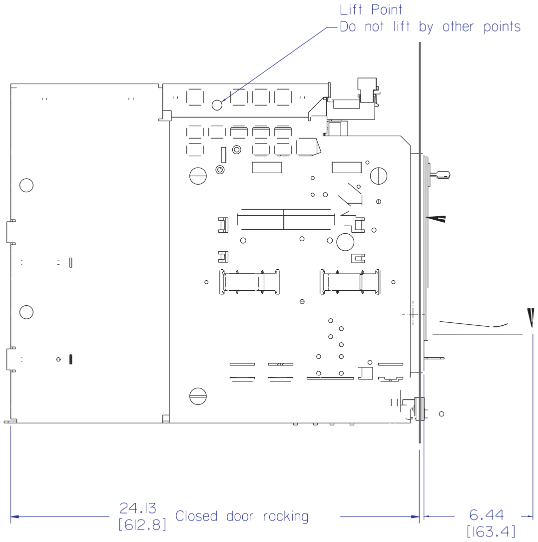
7.2 Frame size II fused

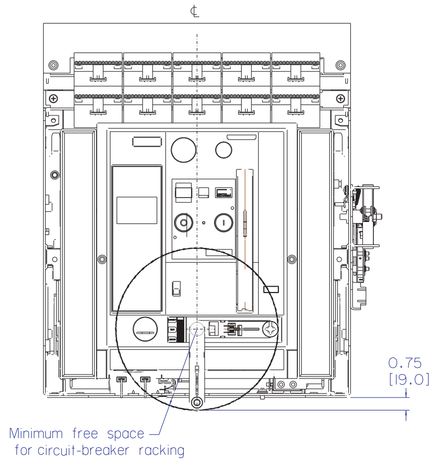


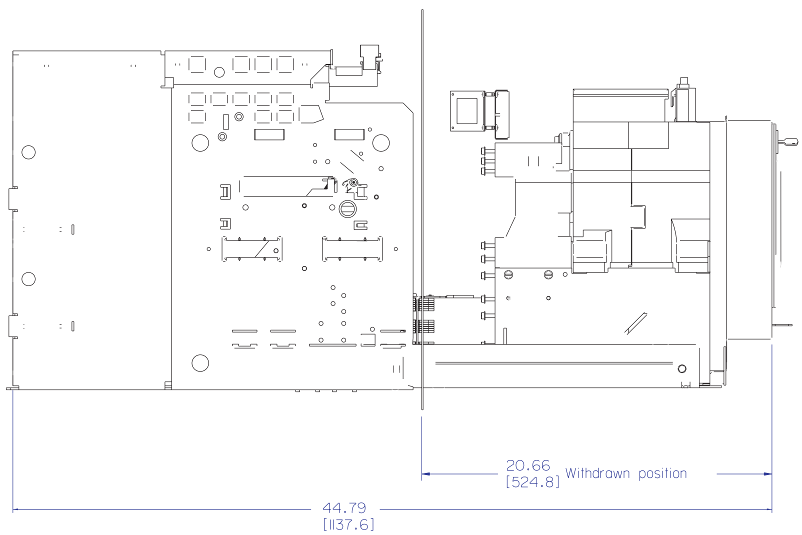

13.35
[339.2]
7.89
[200.5]
Top ventilation area (must
remain unobstructed)
5.25
[133.4]
5.25
[133.4]
0.25
[6.3]
0.25
[6.4]


7.37
[187.3]
5.18
[131.6]
5.25
[133.4]
5.25
[133.4]


1.75
[44.5]
Ø0.53
Ø[13.5]
4.00
[101.6]
9.25
[235.0]
10.38
[263.6]
0.75
[19.1]
1.75
[44.5]
2.88
[73.2]
1.75
[44.5]
2.31
[58.7]
1.75
[44.5]
23.63
[600.1]
6.97
[177.1]

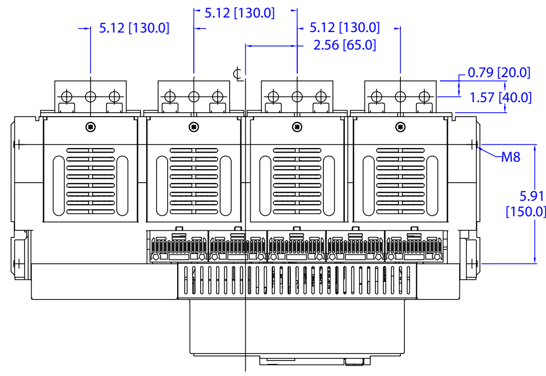

Lift Point
Do not lift by other points
24.13
[612.8]
Closed door racking
6.44
[163.4]

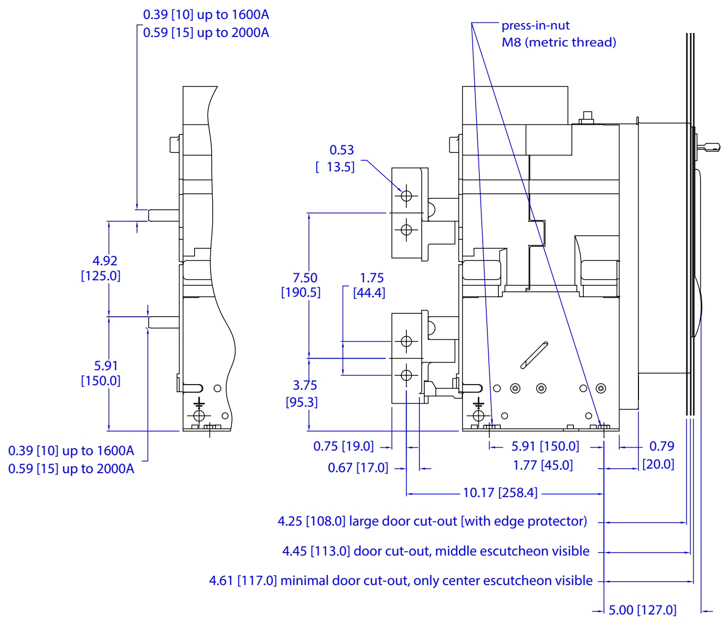

0.75
[19.0]
Minimum free space
for circuit-breaker racking

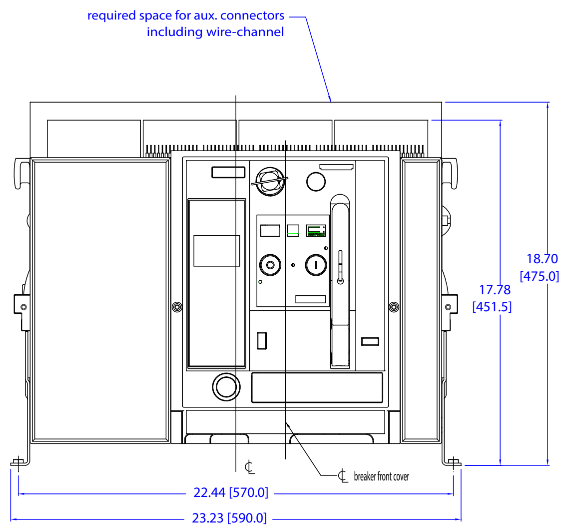

20.66
[524.8]
Withdrawn position
44.79
[1137.6]

7.3 Frame size II, fixed-mounted version

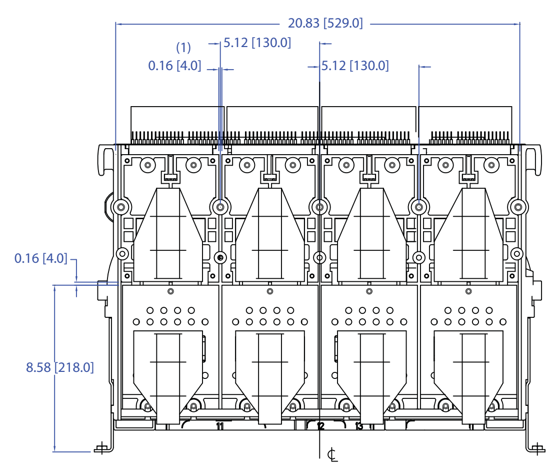
Fixed mount versions are only available with rear vertical connector for FS2 3200A and FS3 4000A/5000A



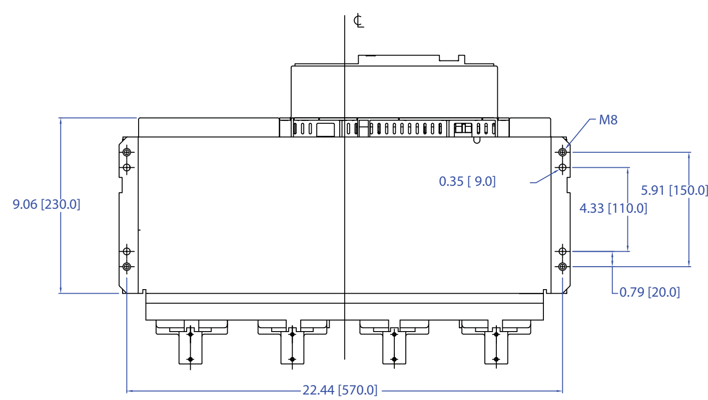




Rear View

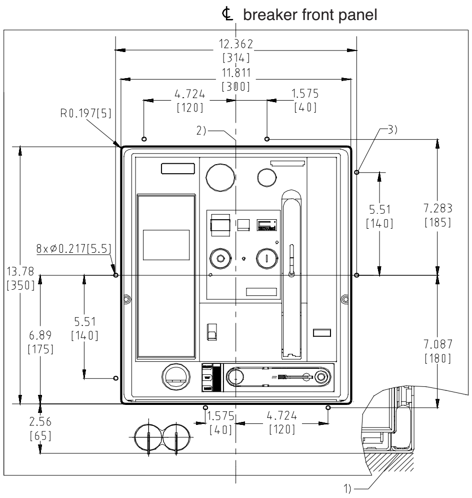


(1) = Slots 0.2 [5] for insulation barriers

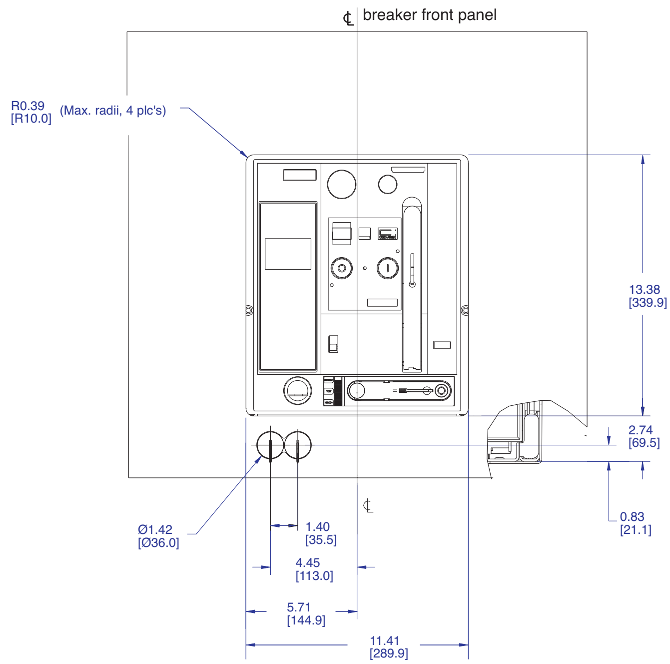


7.4 Frame size II, door cut-outs

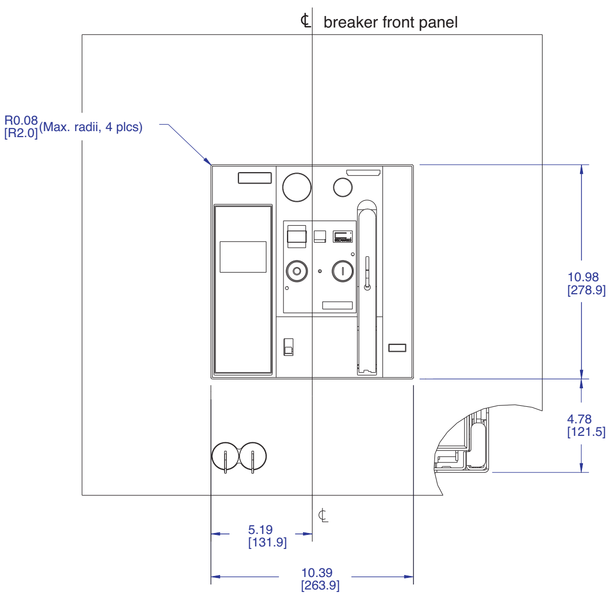
Door cut-out and mounting holes for edge protector
(door sealing frame)



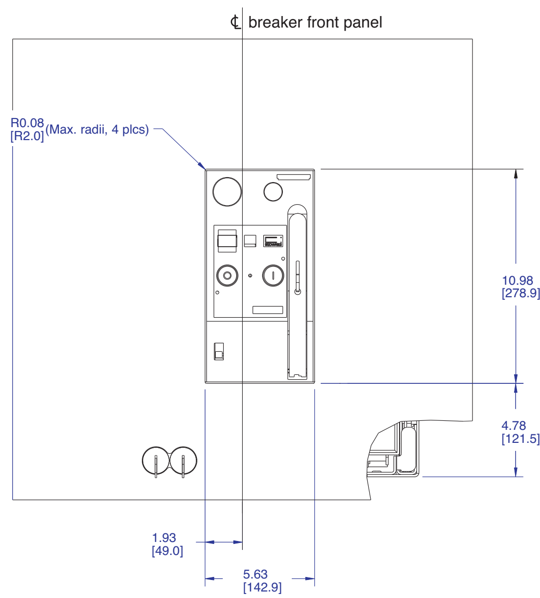
Door cut-out (with edge protector)



Door cut-out
(middle escutcheon visible)



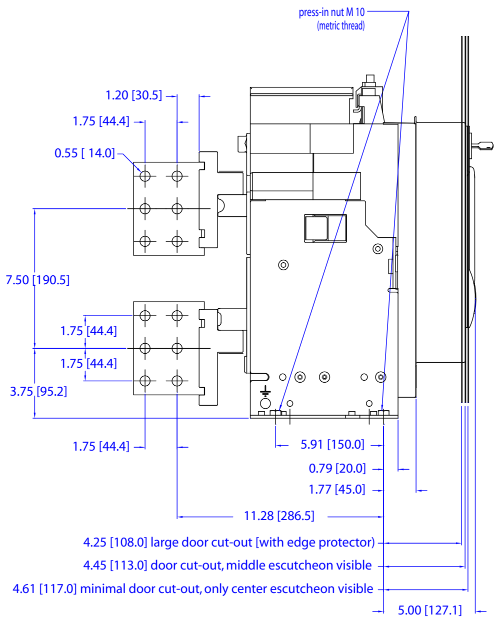
Minimal door cut-out
(only center escutcheon visible)

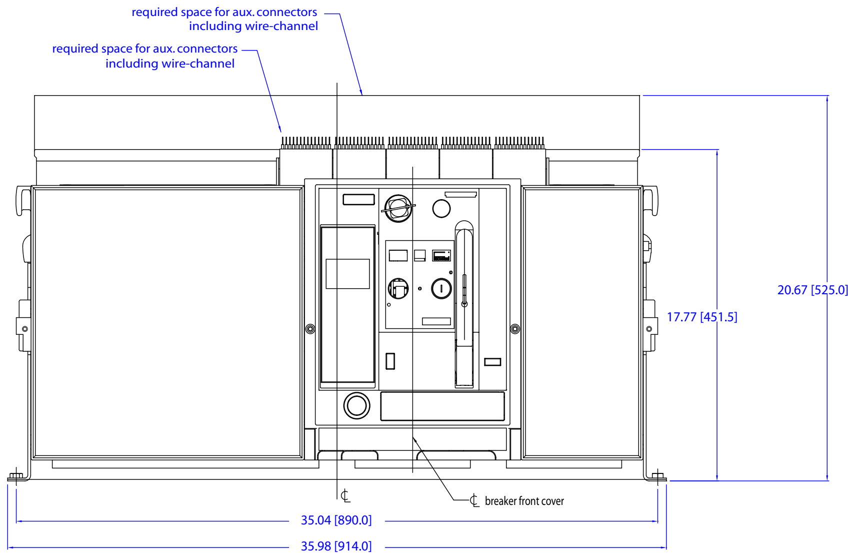


Additional information on: Cut-outs for "through-door racking" with Door sealing frame (page 21-1) is given in Chapter 21.
Cut-outs for attaching the Plexiglas cover are shown in Chapter 22.

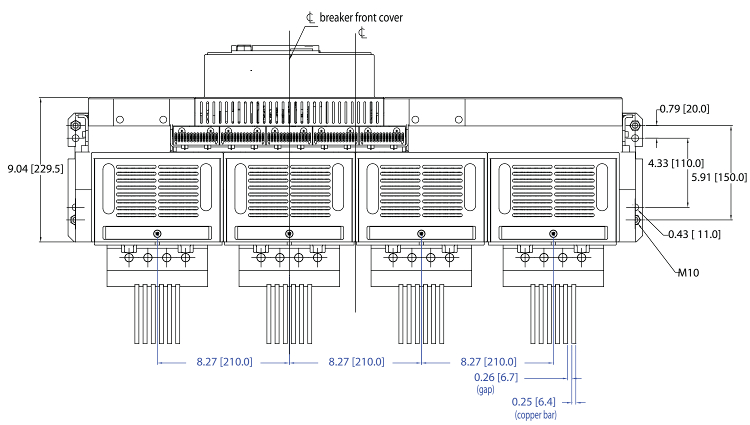
7.5 Frame size III, fixed-mounted version

Fixed-mounted versions are only available as 4-pole with vertical connections.

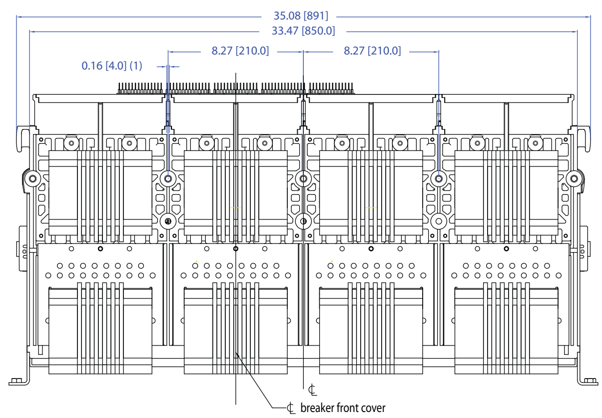




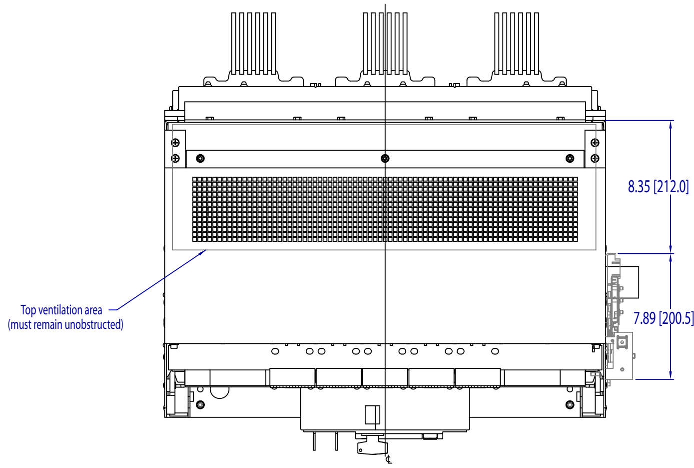
Top view vertical connection

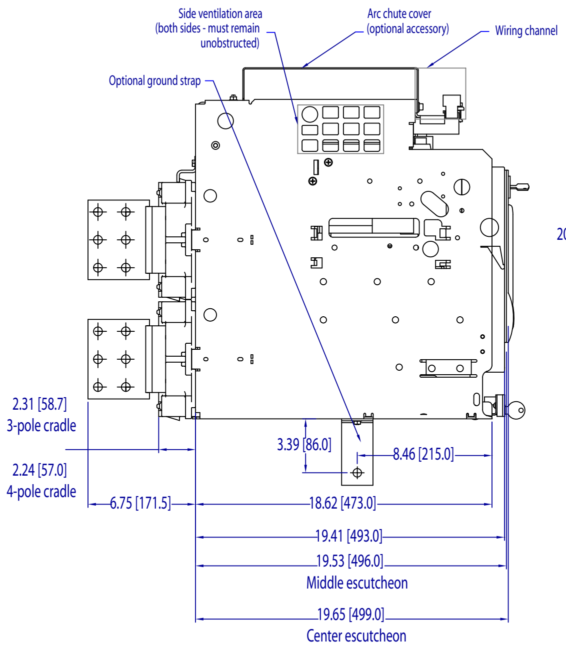


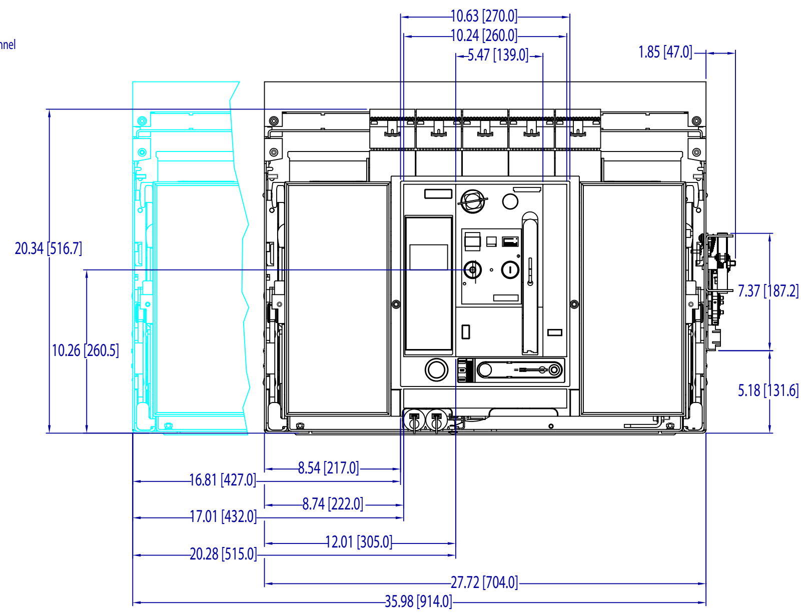
Rear view

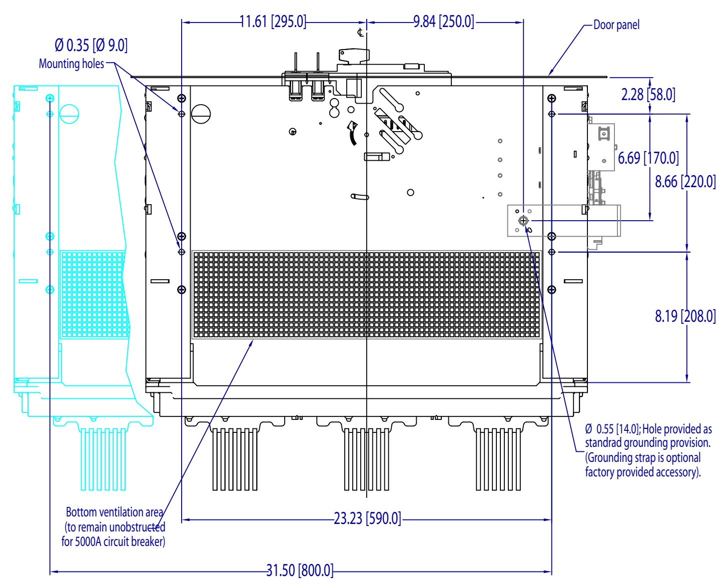


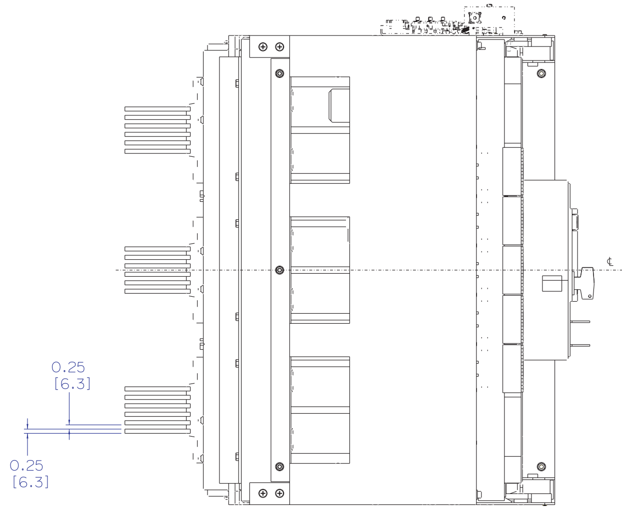
7.6 Frame size III Drawout (3-Pole and 4-Pole)

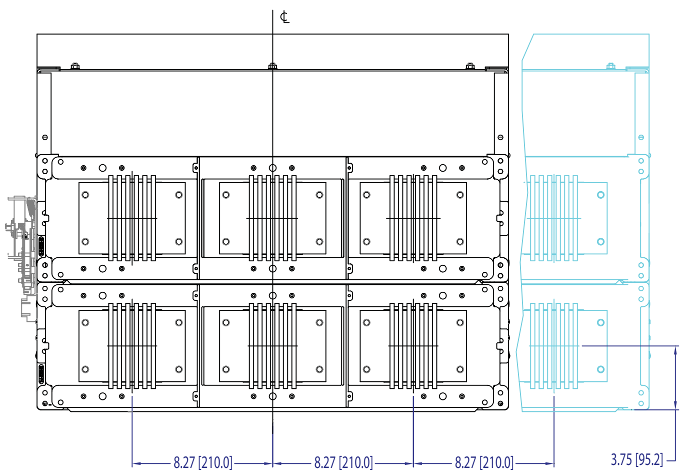


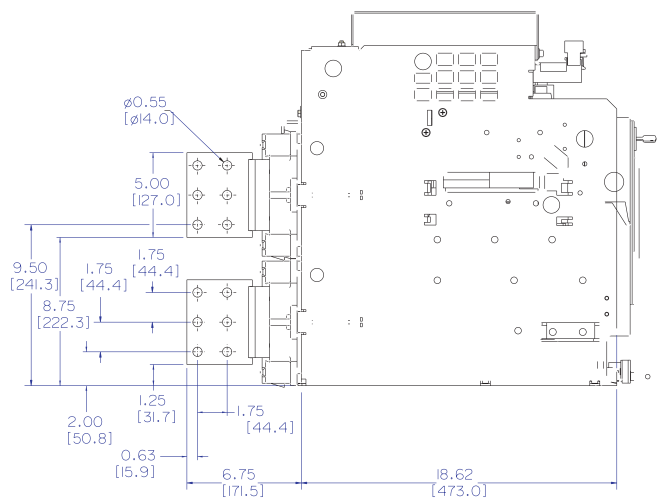


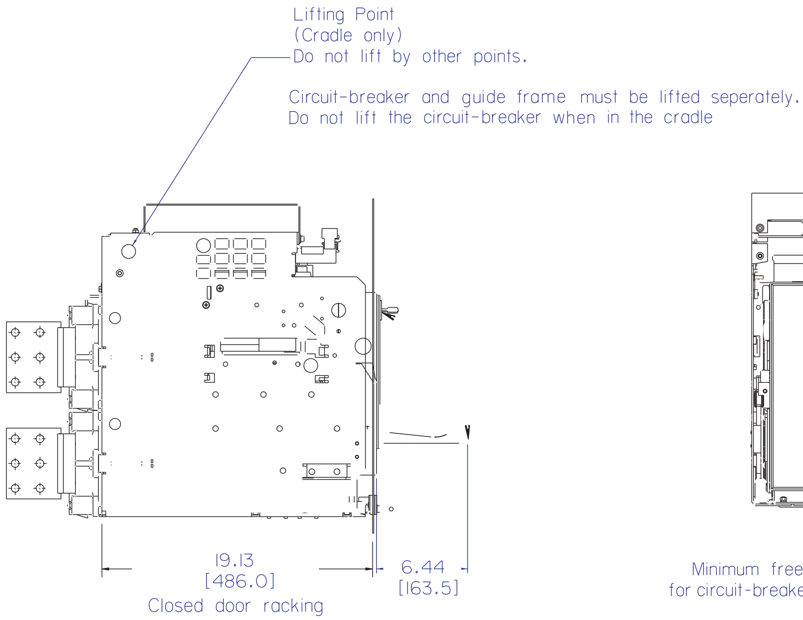




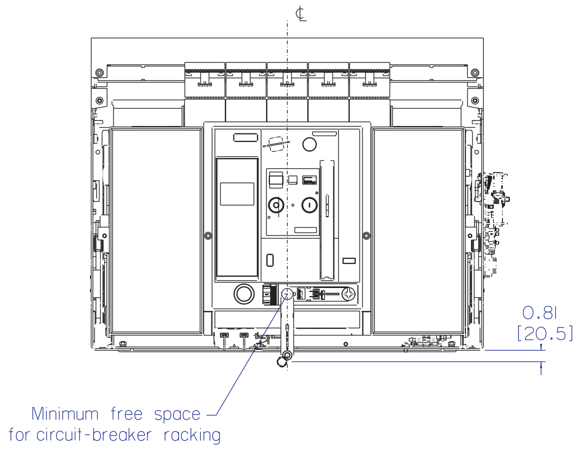

0.25
[6.3]
0.25
[6.3]


8.27 [210.0]
8.27 [210.0]
8.27 [210.0]
3.75 [95.2]

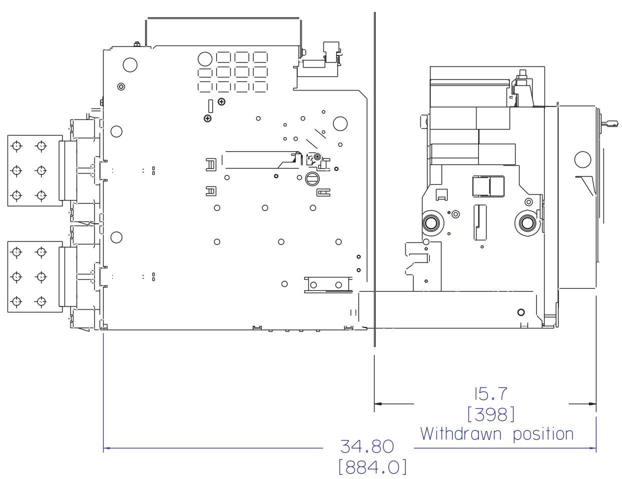

ø0.55
[ø14.0]
5.00
[127.0]
1.75
[44.4]
9.50
[241.3]
1.75
[44.4]
8.75
[222.3]
1.25
[31.7]
1.75
[44.4]
2.00
[50.8]
0.63
[15.9]
6.75
[171.5]
18.62
[473.0]



Lifting Point
(Cradle only)
Do not lift by other points.
Circuit-breaker and guide frame must be lifted seperately.
Do not lift the circuit-breaker when in the cradle
19.13
[486.0]
Closed door racking
6.44
[163.5]

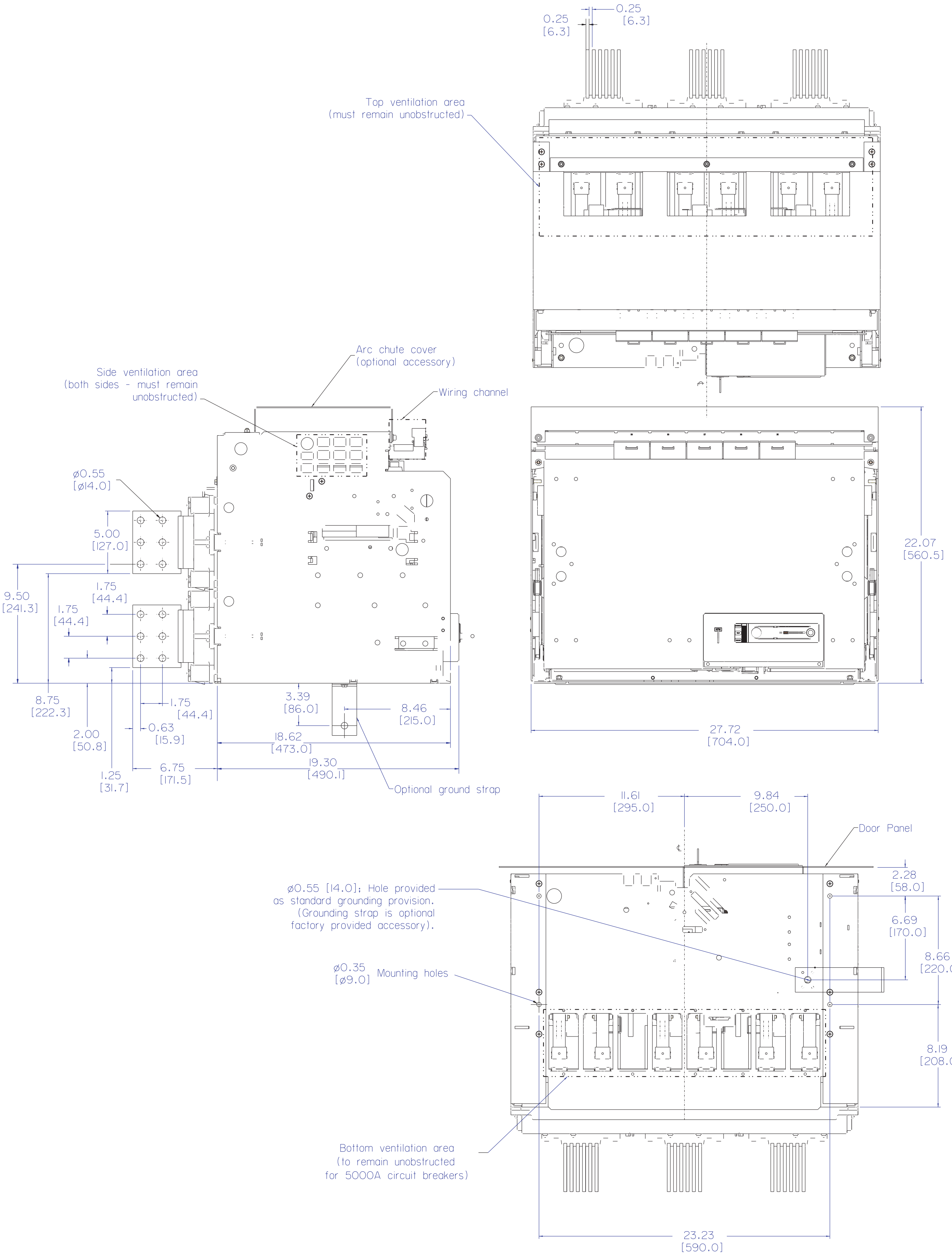


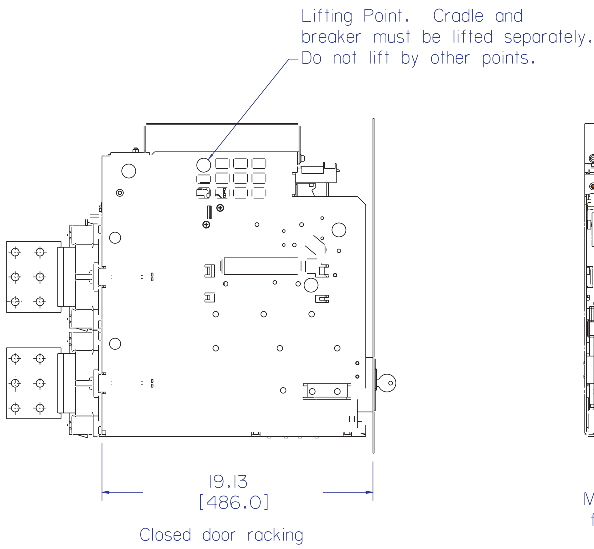
℄
0.81
[20.5]
Minimum free space
for circuit-breaker racking

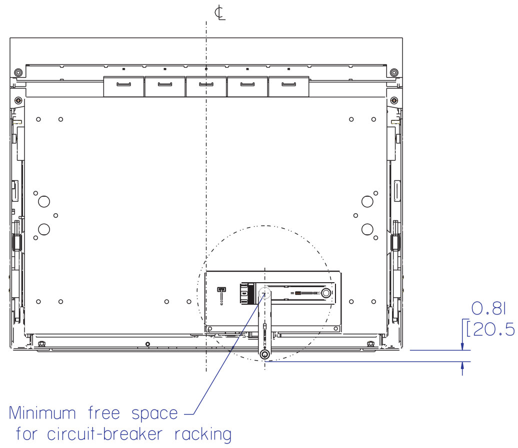


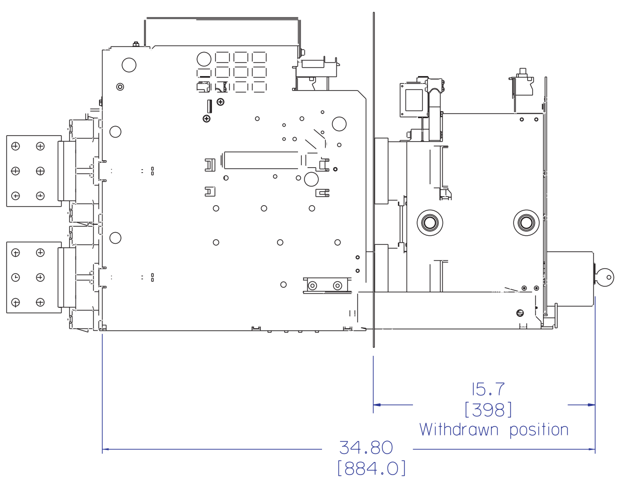
15.7
[398]
Withdrawn position
34.80
[884.0]

7.7 Frame size III, fuse carriage



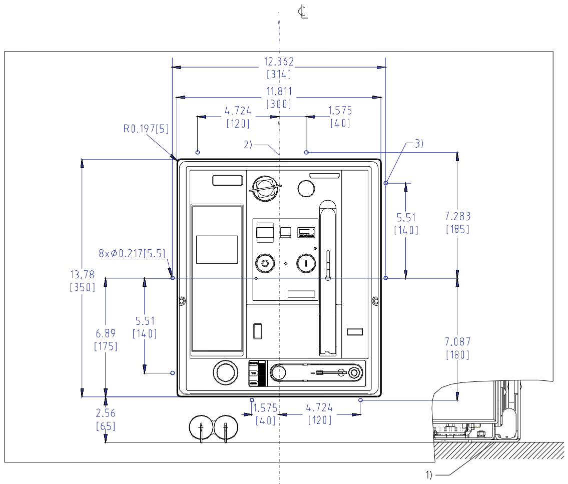

Lifting Point. Cradle and
breaker must be lifted separately.
Do not lift by other points.
19.13
[486.0]
Closed door racking


℄
0.81
[20.5]
Minimum free space
for circuit-breaker racking

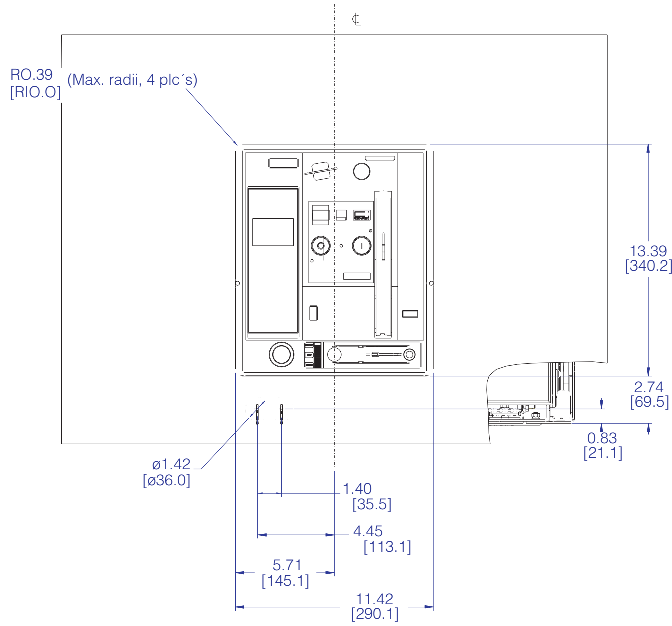

15.7
[398]
Withdrawn position
34.80
[884.0]

7.8 Frame size III, door cut-outs

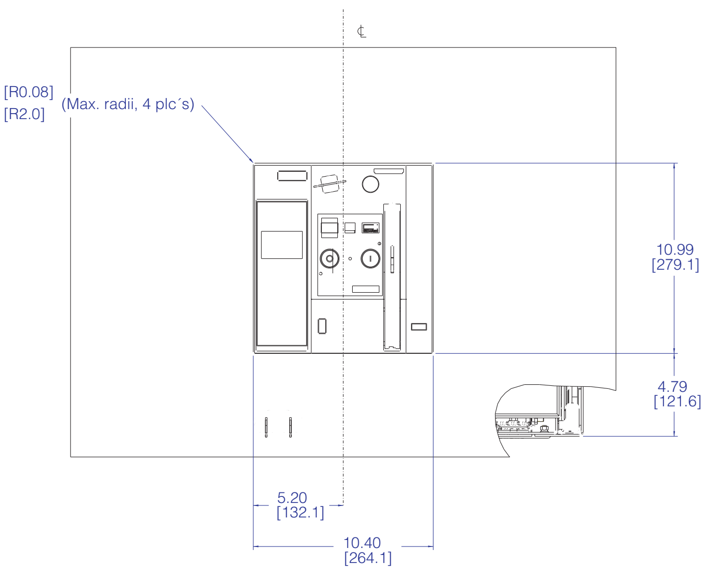
Door cut-out and mounting holes for edge protector (door sealing frame)



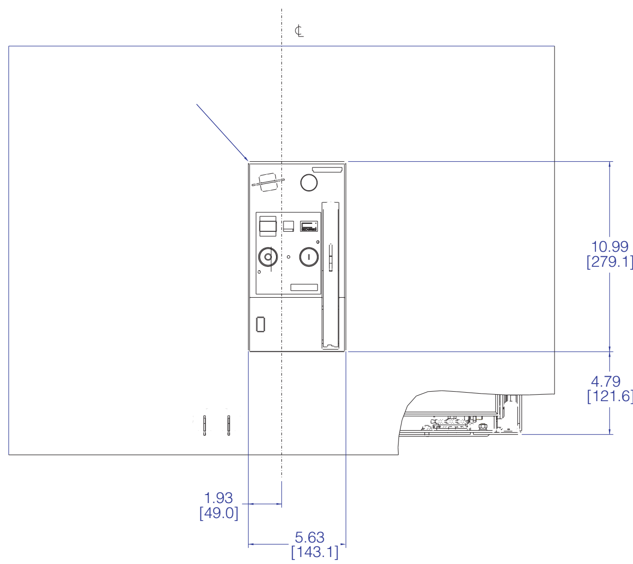
Door cut-out (with edge protector)

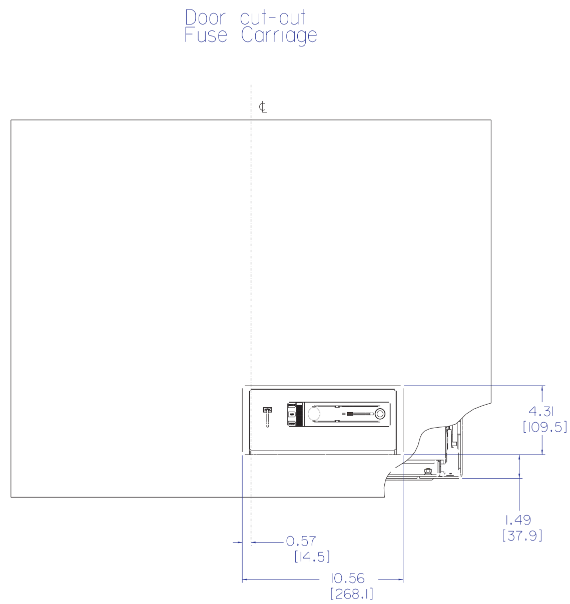


Door cut-out
(middle escutecheon visible)



Minimal door cut-out
(only center escutcheon visible)

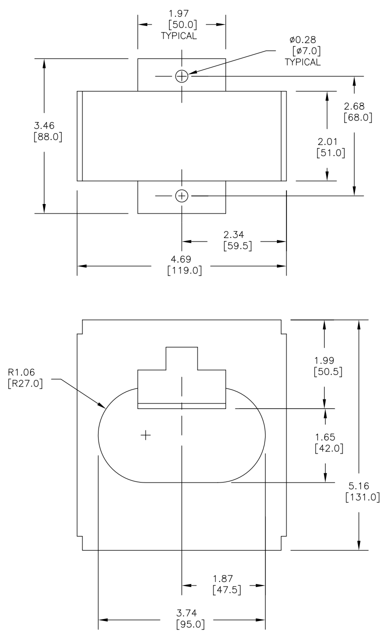


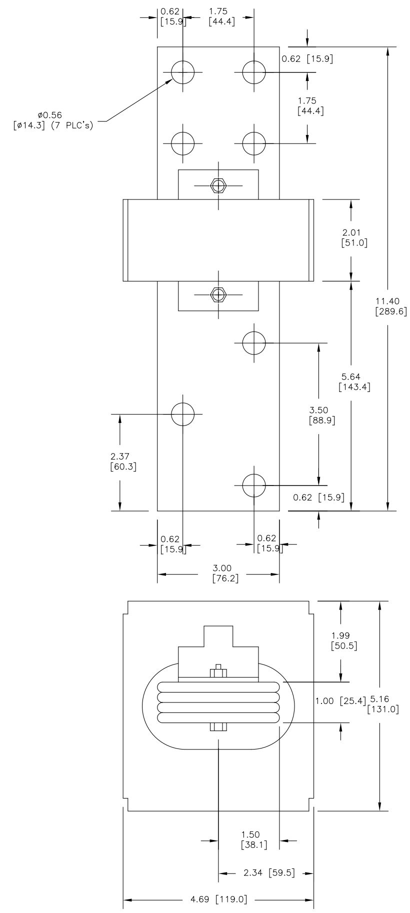


Additional information on: Cut-outs for "through-door racking" with Door sealing frame (page 21-1) are shown in Chapter 21.
Cut-outs for attaching the plexiglass cover are shown in Chapter 22

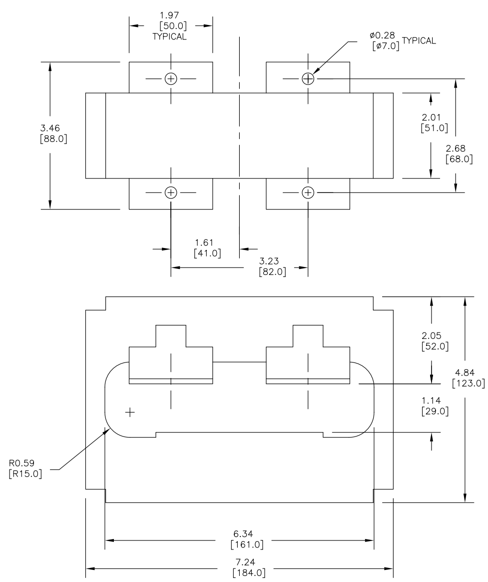
7.9 External sensor for neutral conductor

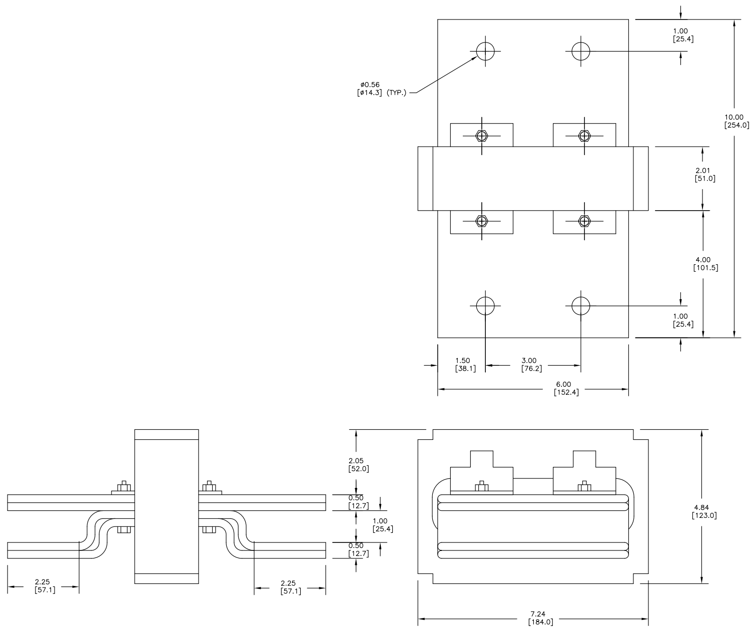
WLNCT2



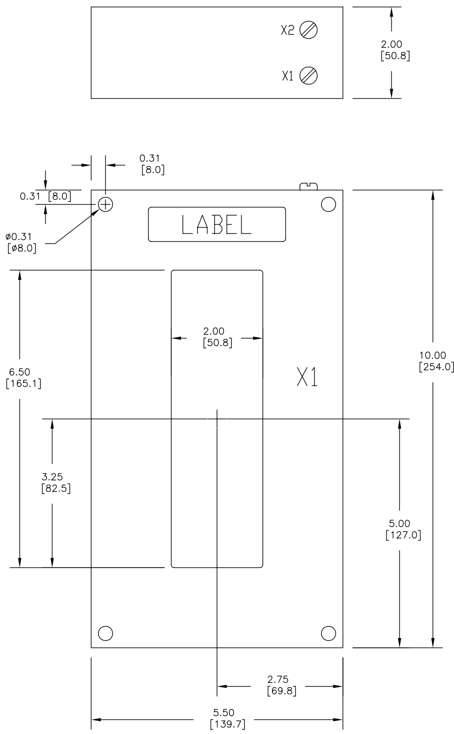


WLNCT3


1.97
[50.0]
TYPICAL
ø0.28
[ø7.0] TYPICAL
3.46
[88.0]
2.01
[51.0]
2.68
[68.0]
1.61
[41.0]
3.23
[82.0]
2.05
[52.0]
4.84
[123.0]
1.14
[29.0]
R0.59
[R15.0]
6.34
[161.0]
7.24
[184.0]


ø0.56
[ø14.3] (TYP.)
1.00
[25.4]
10.00
[254.0]
2.01
[51.0]
4.00
[101.5]
1.00
[25.4]
1.50
[38.1]
3.00
[76.2]
6.00
[152.4]
2.05
[52.0]
0.50
[12.7]
1.00
[25.4]
0.50
[12.7]
2.25
[57.1]
2.25
[57.1]
4.84
[123.0]
7.24
[184.0]

Iron Core: WLG800NMCT23, WLG1200NMCT23, WLG1600NMCT23, WLG2000NMCT23, WLG2500NMCT23, WLG3000NMCT23, WLG3200NMCT23, WLG4000NMCT23, WLG5000NMCT23, WLG6000NMCT23, WLGNMDGCT23



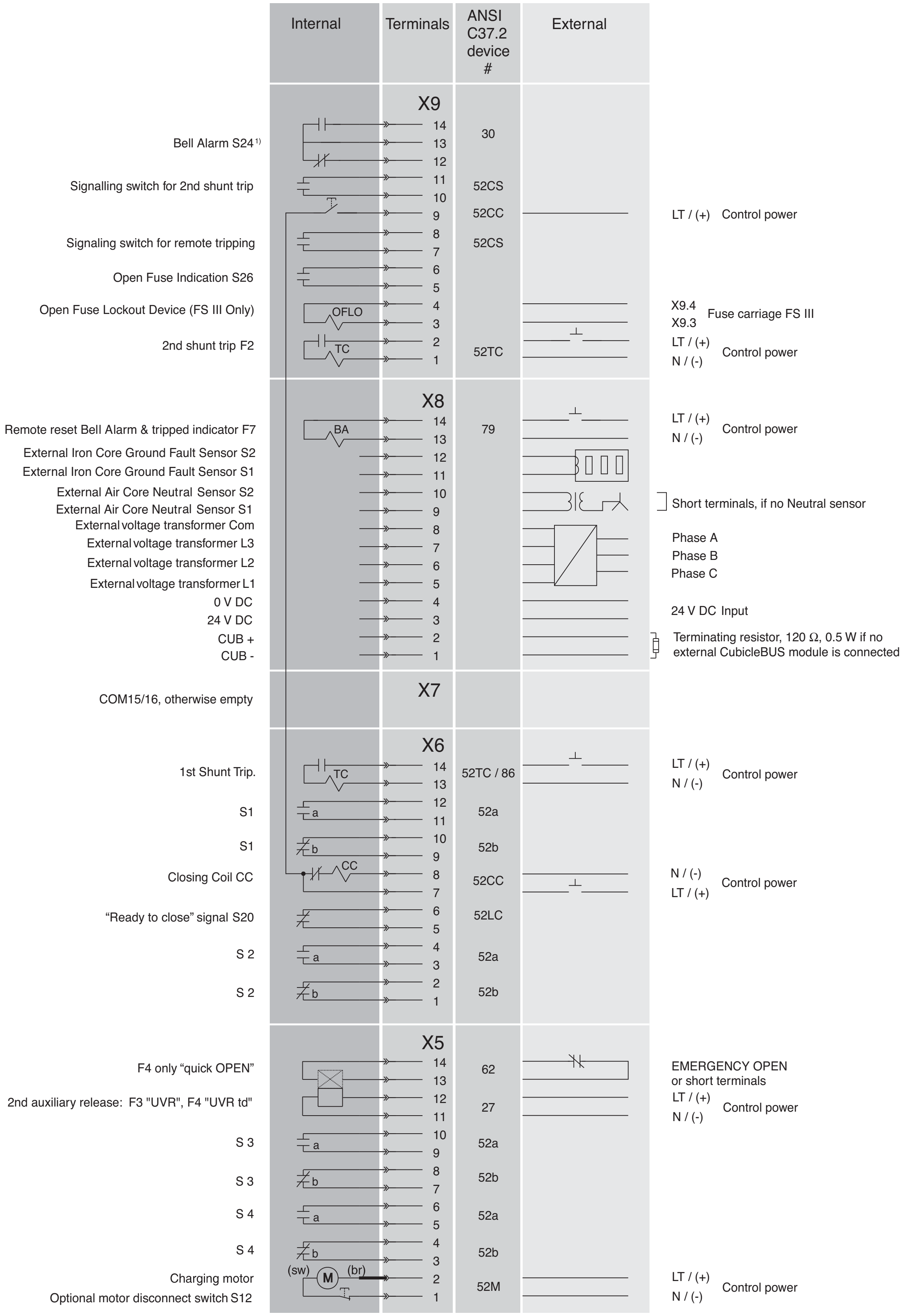
7.10 Further dimension drawings

- Door sealing frame → (page 21-1)
- Shrouding cover → (page 22-2)

Additional information on: Cut-outs for "through-door racking" with Door sealing frame (page 21-1) are shown in Chapter 21.
Cut-outs for attaching the plexiglass cover are shown in Chapter 22

8 Circuit diagrams

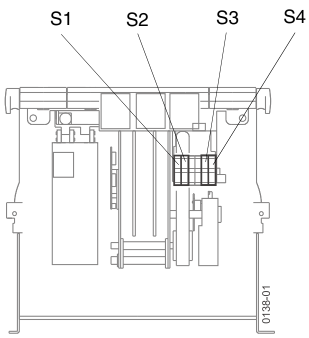
8.1 Terminal assignment

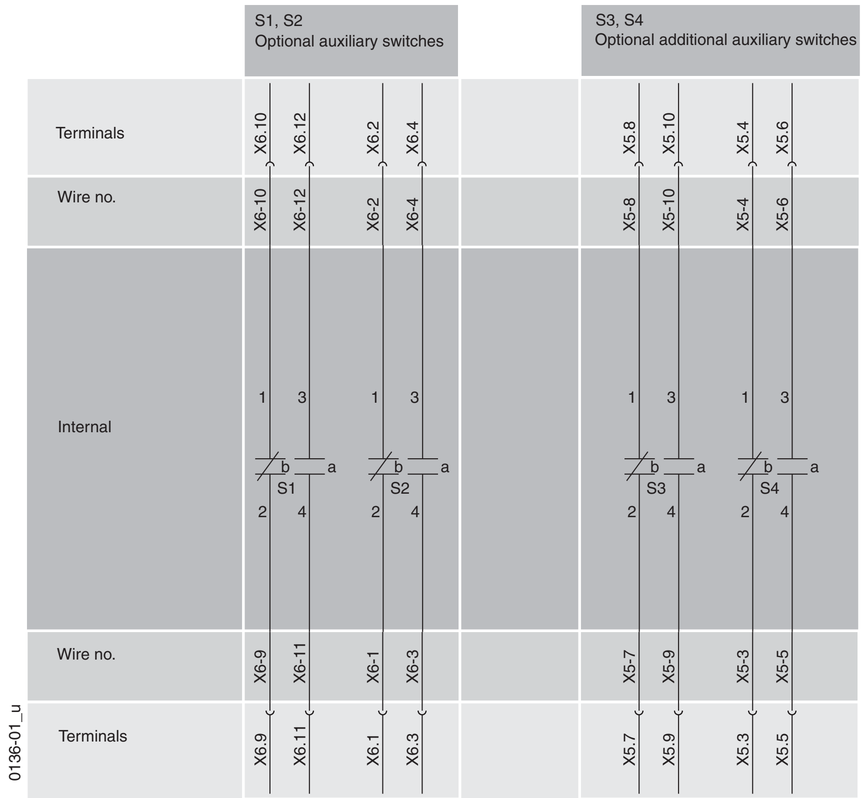


0053-07_nu

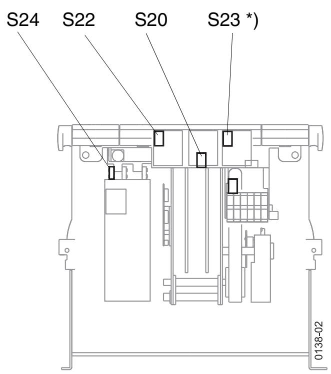
1) The breaker is untripped, and the bell alarm is shown reset

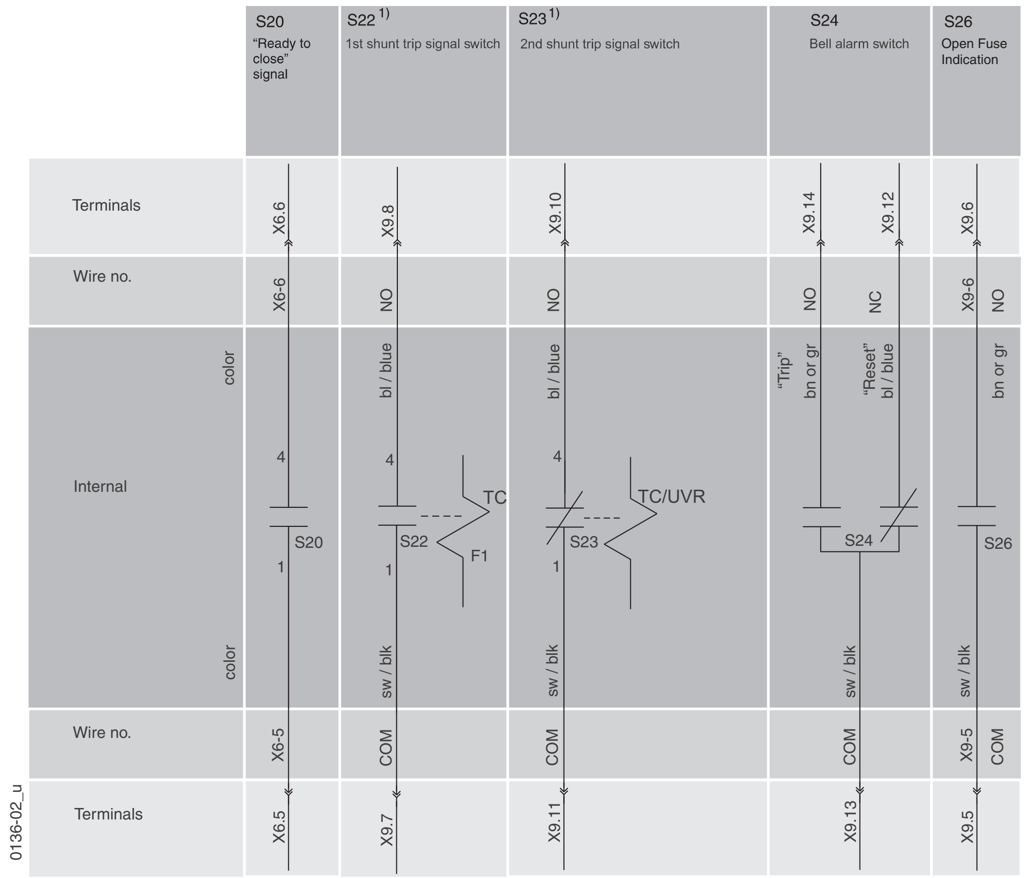
8.2 Auxiliary switches





8.3 Signaling switches

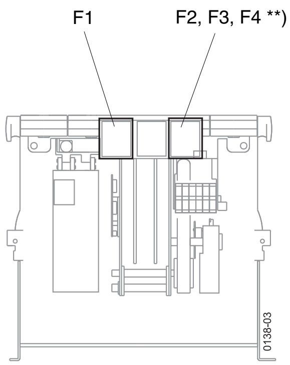


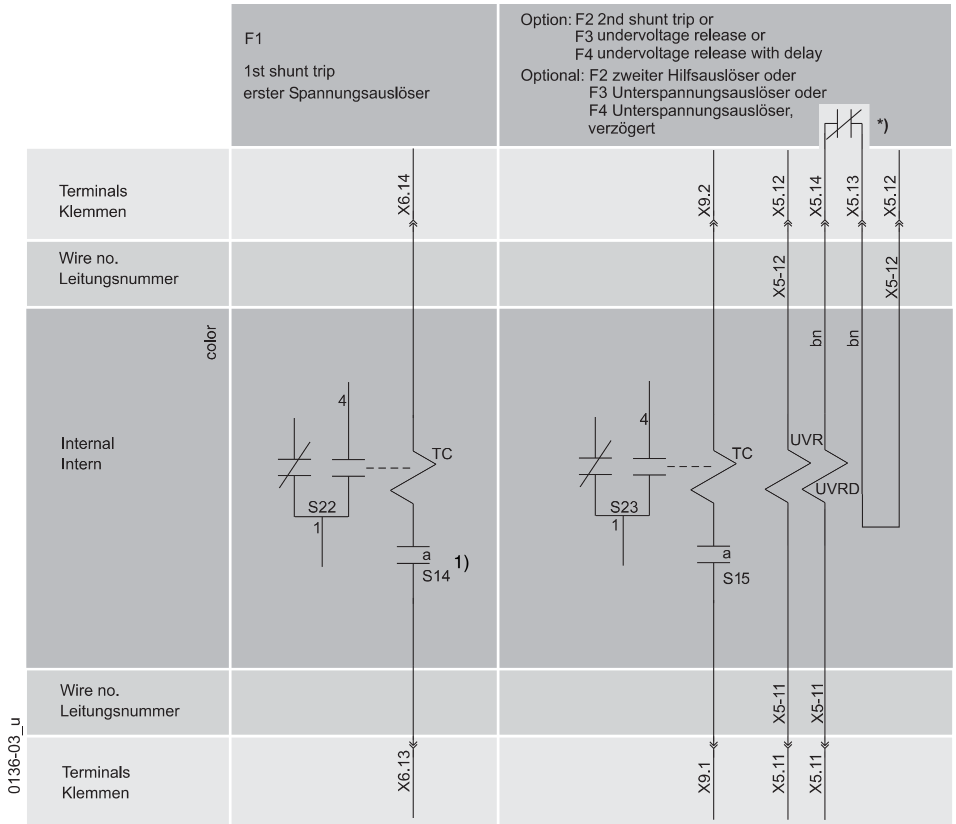


*) Same installation location as S43

1) Contact closed means that the undervoltage release is energized or shunt trip is not energized - circuit breaker is possibly "ready to close".
Contact open means that the undervoltage release is not energized or shunt trip is energized - circuit breaker is not "ready to close".

8.4 Shunt Trip, Undervoltage Trip / Electrical closing lockout



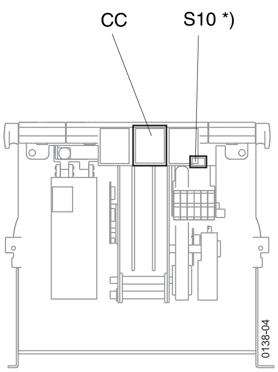


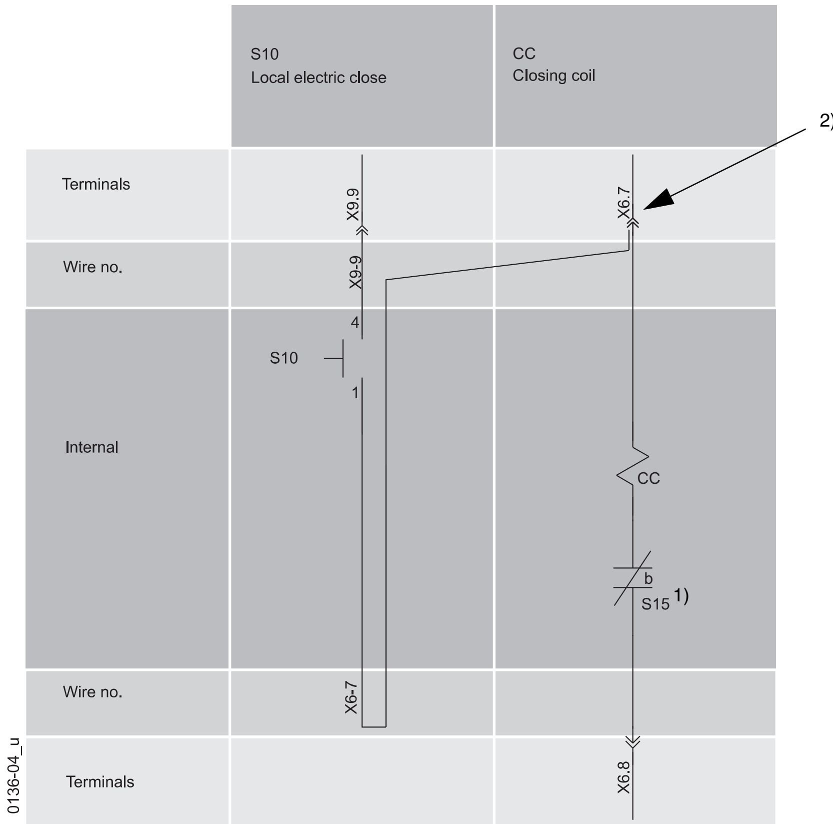
*) EMERGENCY OPEN or short terminals

**) Same installation location

1) For circuit breaker equipped with shunt trip and closing coil, the combined cutoff- switch S14 / S15 will be used. (One switch NO + NC is serving both solenoids.)

8.5 Closing Coil / Electrical CLOSE



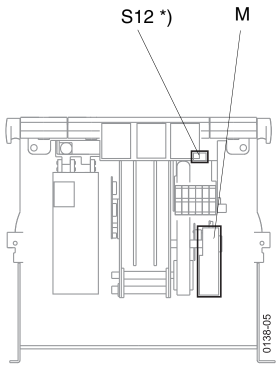


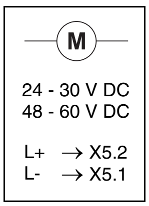
*) Same installation location as S12

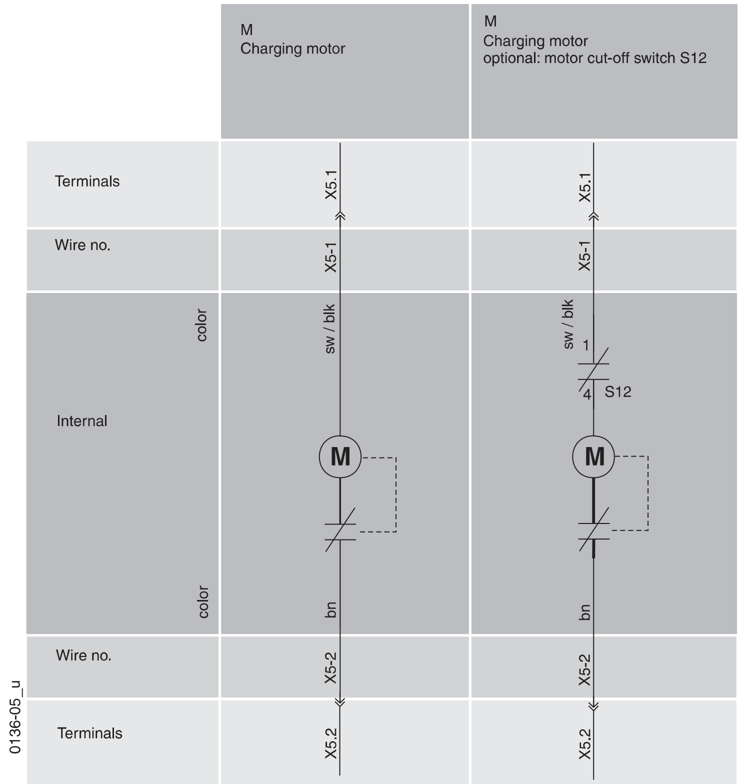
1) For circuit breaker equipped with shunt trip and closing coil, the combined cutoff- switch S14 / S15 will be used. (One switch NO + NC is serving both solenoids.)

2) Use twin wire end ferrule
Crimping tool e.g.: Weidmüller PZ3 to PZ6, WAGO Variocrimp 4

8.6 Motor-operated mechanism

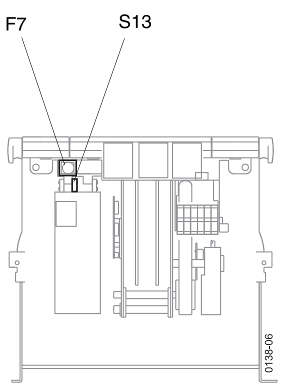


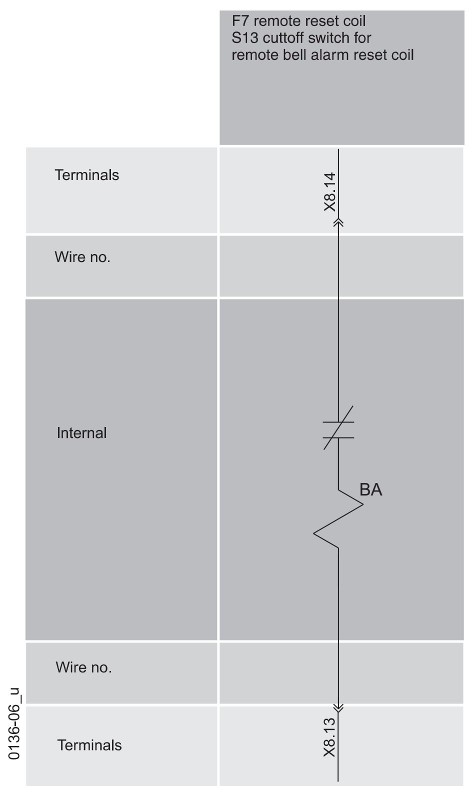




*) Same installation location as S10

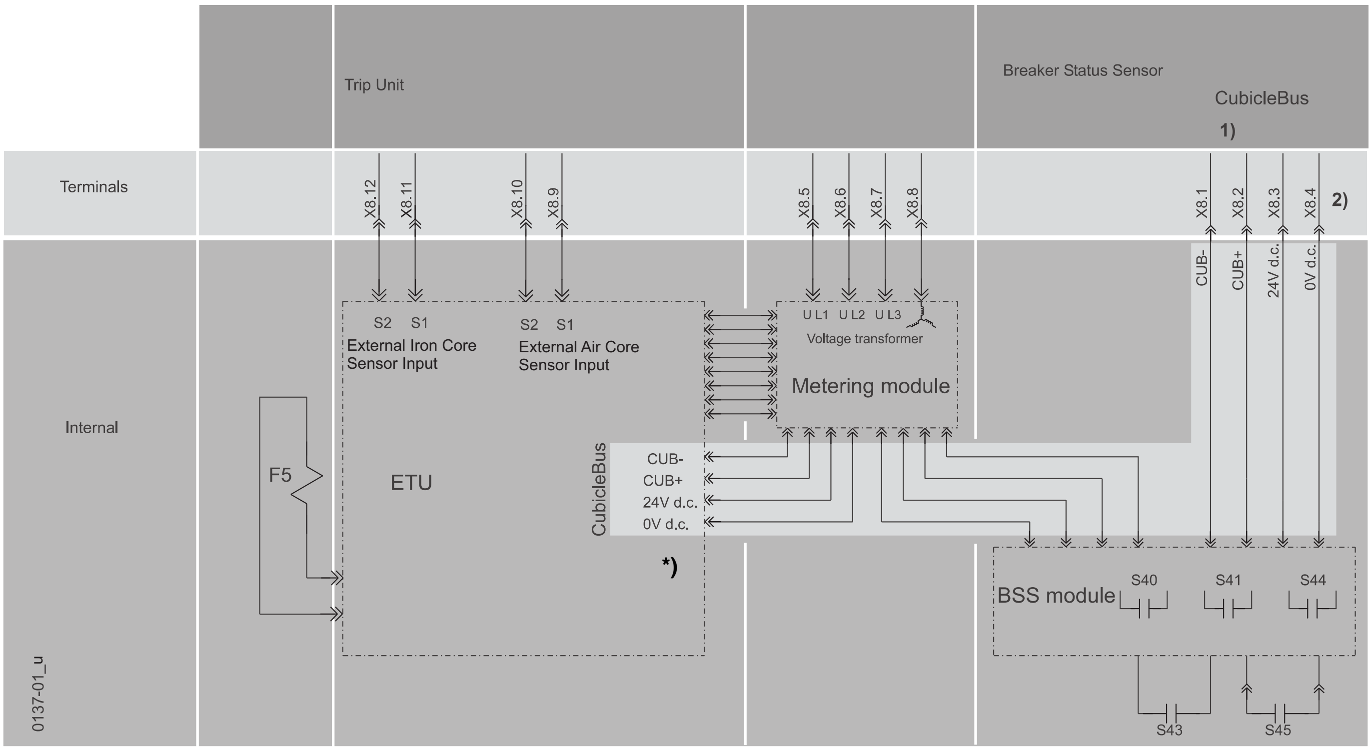
8.7 Remote Bell Alarm Reset





8.8 Trip unit circuitry for ETU745-776

8.8.1 With Breaker Status Sensor (BSS) and metering module

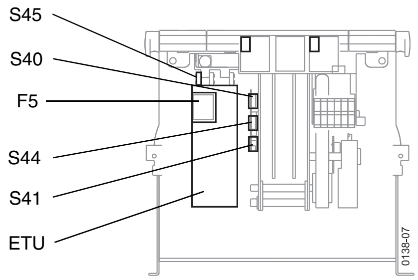


1) Terminating resistor 120 Ω 0.5 W on X8-1 / X8-2, if no external c module

2) If **no** metering module and **no** BSS module is used:
Direct connection X8 to ETU

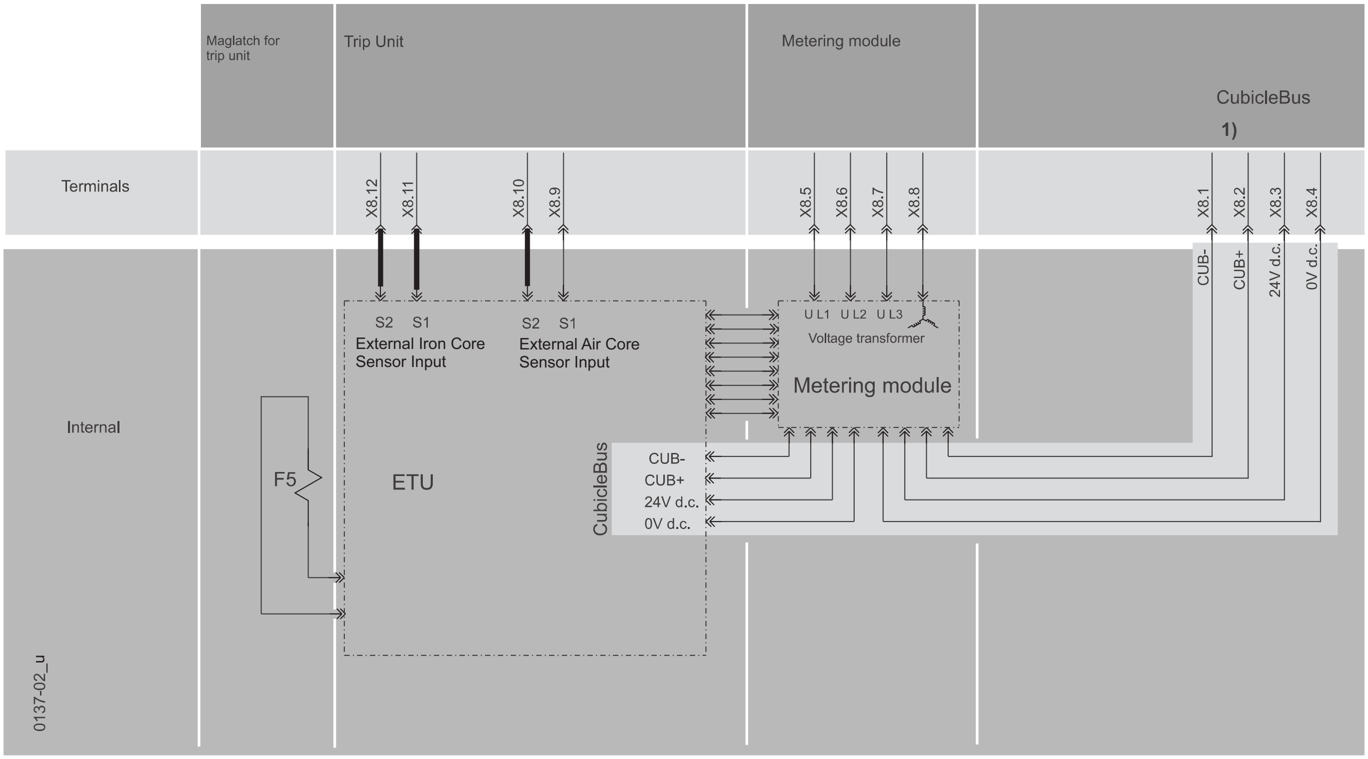
- BSS module: Breaker Status Sensor
- **Cubicle**BUS : Bus system for interconnection of circuit breaker components and connection to the fieldbus:
  PROFIBUS-DP with COM15
  MODBUS with COM16
- ETU: Trip Unit
- S40 signaling switch "ready-to-close"
- S41 signaling switch for spring charge level
- S43 signaling switch 2nd shunt trip F3 or F4
- S44 signaling switch for main contacts OPEN / CLOSE position
- S45 Bell Alarm signaling switch

S43 *)



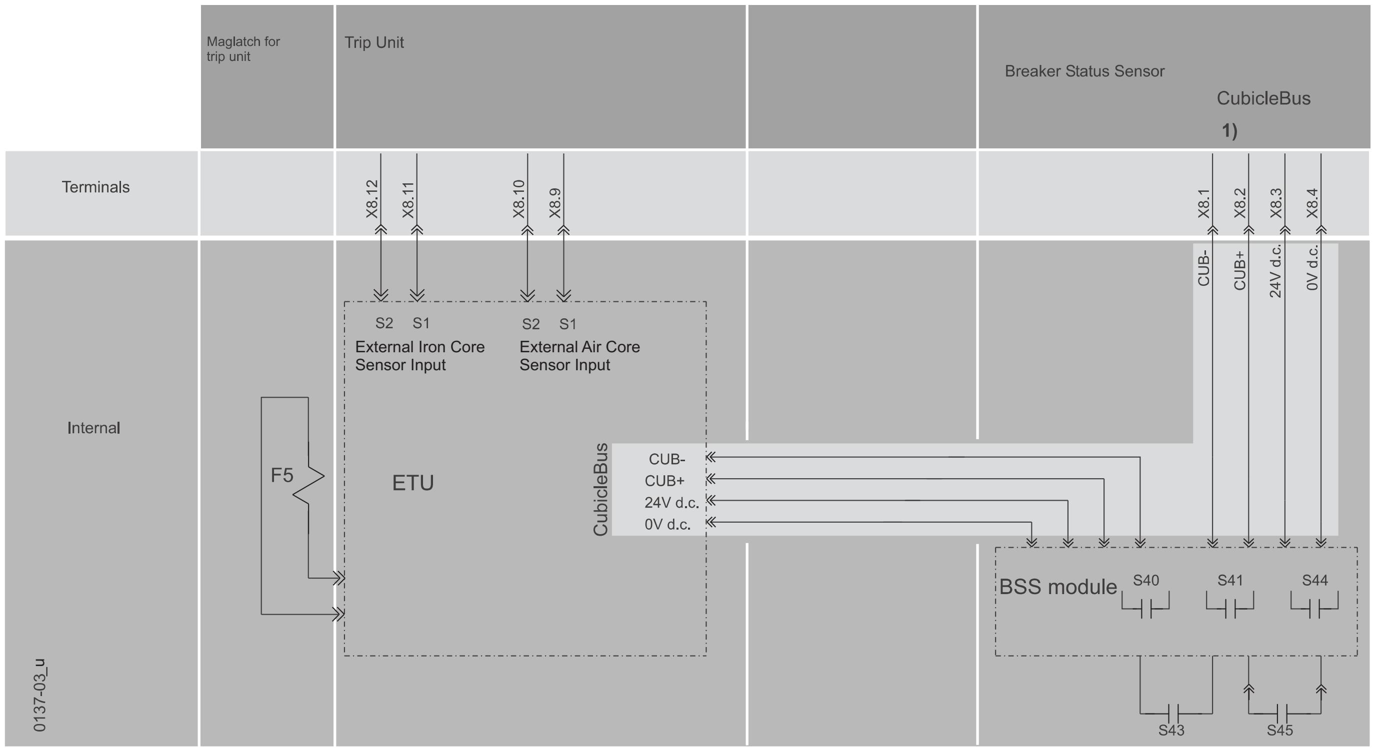
*) same installation location as S23

8.8.2 Metering module only



1) Terminating resistor 120 Ω 0.5 W on X8-1 / X8-2, if no external c module

8.8.3 Breaker Status Sensor (BSS) only



1) Terminating resistor 120 Ω 0,5 W on X8-1 / X8-2, if no external c module

9 Electronic components

9.1 Trip units

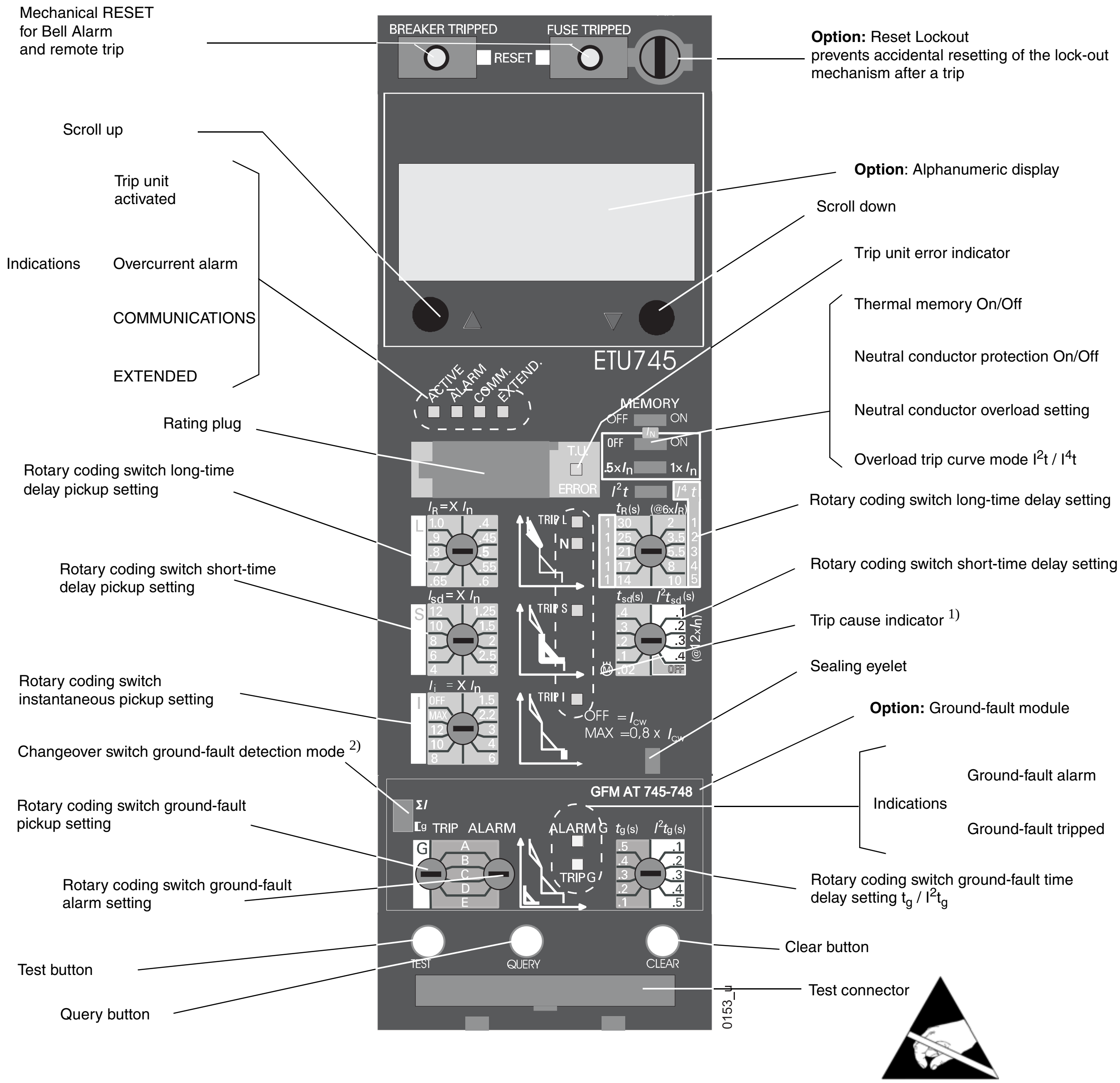
9.1.1 Overview of function

	Trip Units		
Functions	**ETU745** → (9-2)	**ETU748** → (9-6)	**ETU776** → (9-8)
Basic protective functions → (page 9-12)			
Overload protection (L-tripping)	✓	✓	✓
Short-time-delayed short-circuit protection (S-tripping)	✓	✓	✓
Instantaneous short-circuit protection (I-tripping)	✓	✓ [1)]	✓
Neutral conductor protection (N-tripping)	✓	✓	✓
ground-fault tripping	o	o	o
Additional functions → (page 9-14)			
Load monitoring	✓	✓	✓
Leading signal for "L-tripping"	✓	✓	✓
Thermal memory can be switched on/off	✓	✓	✓
Zone selective interlocking	o	o	o
Neutral conductor protection can be switched on/off	✓	✓	✓
Short-time delayed short-circuit protection can be switched on/off	✓	✓	✓
Instantaneous short-circuit protection can be switched on/off	✓	-	✓
Short-time delayed short-circuit protection switchable to I^2t	✓	✓	✓
Overload protection switchable to I^4t	✓	✓	✓
Changeable parameter sets	-	-	✓
Ground-fault protection to I^2t	o	o	o
Ground-fault alarm	o	o	o
Display → (page 9-18)			
Alphanumeric display	o	o	-
Graphical display (fixed-mounted)	-	-	✓
Communication			
Communication via **Cubicle**BUS	✓	✓	✓
Communication via PROFIBUS-DP	o	o	o
Communication via MODBUS	o	o	o
Communication via Ethernet	o	o	o
Metering function → (page 9-72)			
Metering function *PLUS*	o	o	o
Parameterization			
Parameterization via rotary coding switches	✓	✓	-
Parameterization via communication (absolute values)	-	-	✓
Parameterization via menu (absolute values)	-	-	✓
Remote parameterization of basic protective functions	-	-	✓
Remote parameterization of additional functions	✓	✓	✓
Other			
Option for connecting to an external 24 V DC power supply	✓	✓	✓

✓standard
ooptional
-not available
[1]fixed

9.1.2 Trip unit ETU745

Overview



1) The trip cause is stored internally for at least two days if the trip unit has been activated for at least 10 min before tripping (for unlimited time with auxiliary power).

2) Changeover switch only accessible with removed module.

NOTICE

Electrostatic Discharge

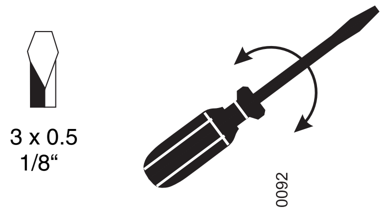
Trip unit may become inoperative.

Before the protective cover is removed, ensure that the equipment to be connected, and also the operating personnel, are at the same potential.

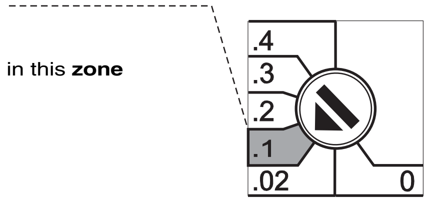
Overcurrent protection settings

NOTICE
Circuit breaker may trip.
If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.
Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.

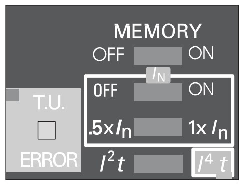
The parameters for the basic functions are adjusted with rotary coding switches.



The value 0.1 is set if the rotary switch is positioned in this **zone**



Various additional functions are adjusted with slide switches.



The settings for the additional function "load monitoring" can be adjusted via:

- the alphanumeric display → (page 9-18)
- the BDA → (page 9-93)
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS

These settings can only be adjusted if the trip unit is activated, i.e. it must be connected to an external 24 V DC voltage supply (UL Listed Class 2).

Protective functions

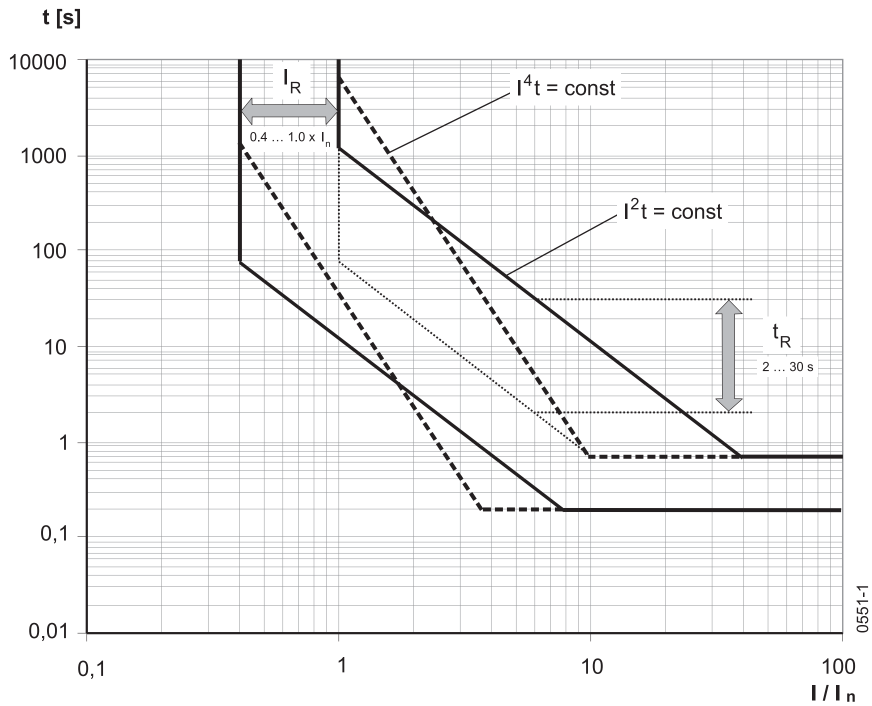
→ Overload protection – L-tripping (page 9-12)
→ Short-time delayed short-circuit tripping – S-tripping (page 9-12)
→ Instantaneous short-circuit tripping – I-tripping (page 9-13)
→ Ground-fault tripping – G-tripping (page 9-13)
→ Neutral conductor protection – N-tripping (page 9-14)
→ Load monitoring (load restore / load shedding) (page 9-14)
→ Leading signal for L-tripping (page 9-14)
→ Thermal memory can be switched On/Off (page 9-15)
→ Ground-fault protection modules (page 9-45)

Characteristics

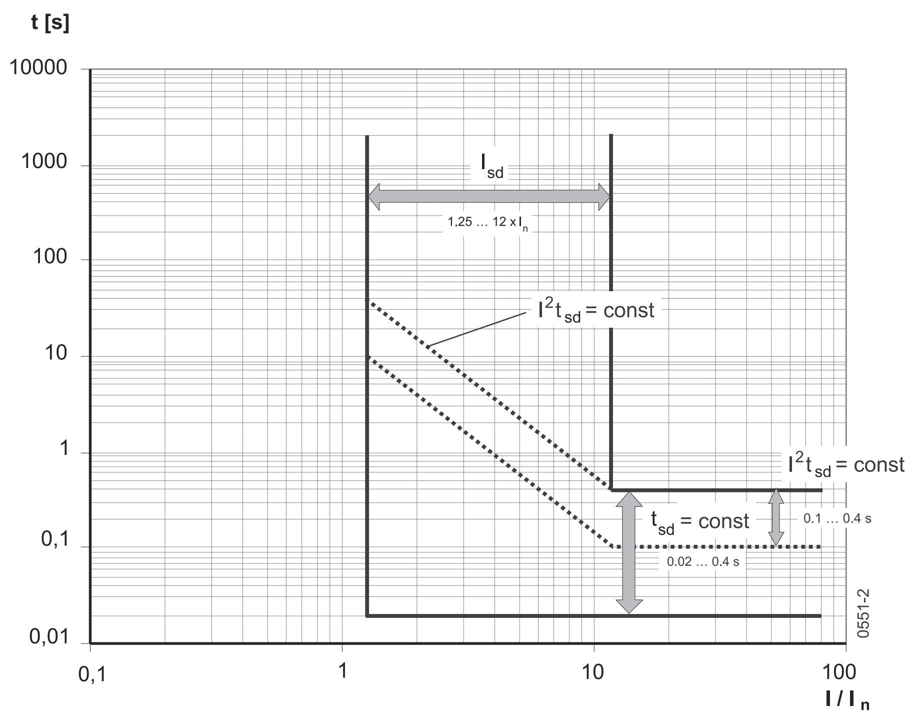
The ranges shown in the following are only setting ranges of the respective parameters. Possible tolerance ranges are not included here. Tolerance ranges are shown in the Easy TCC Time Current Curve Software.

The characteristics apply to the circuit breaker version H-class, 480 V, frame size II, with ground-fault protection module.

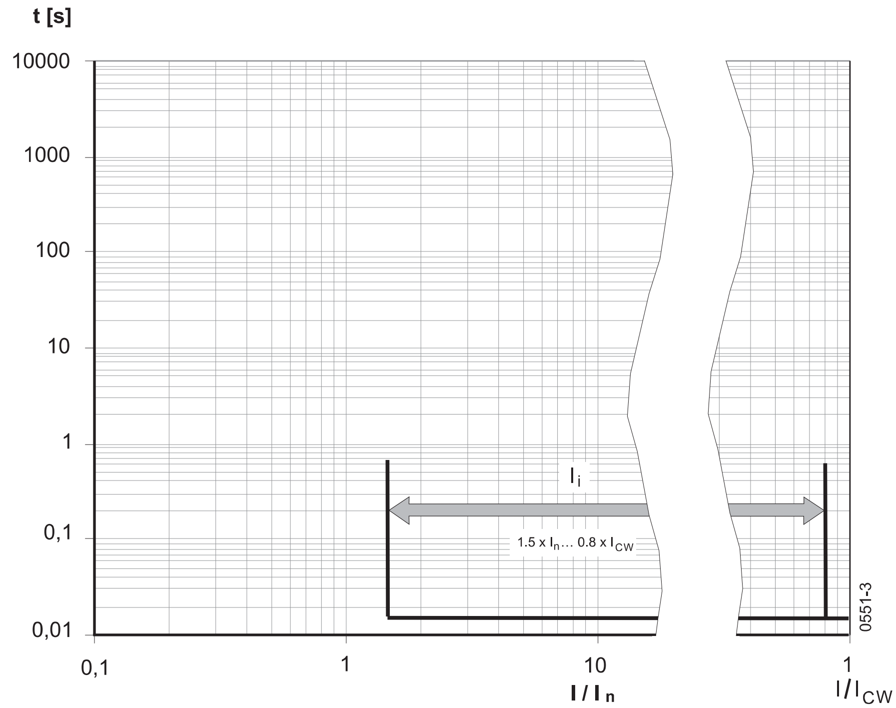
L-tripping



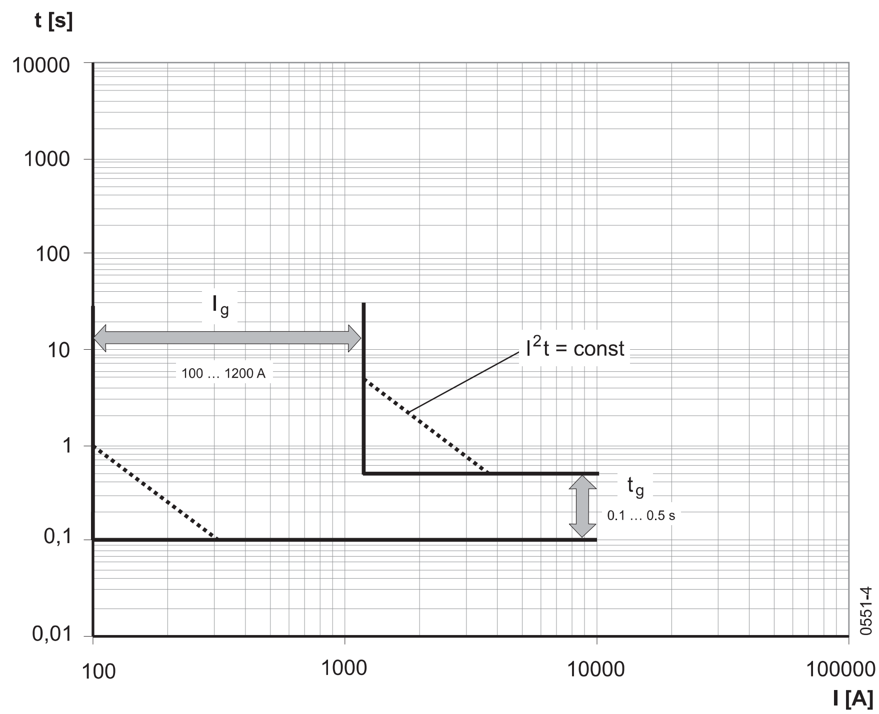
S-tripping



I-tripping

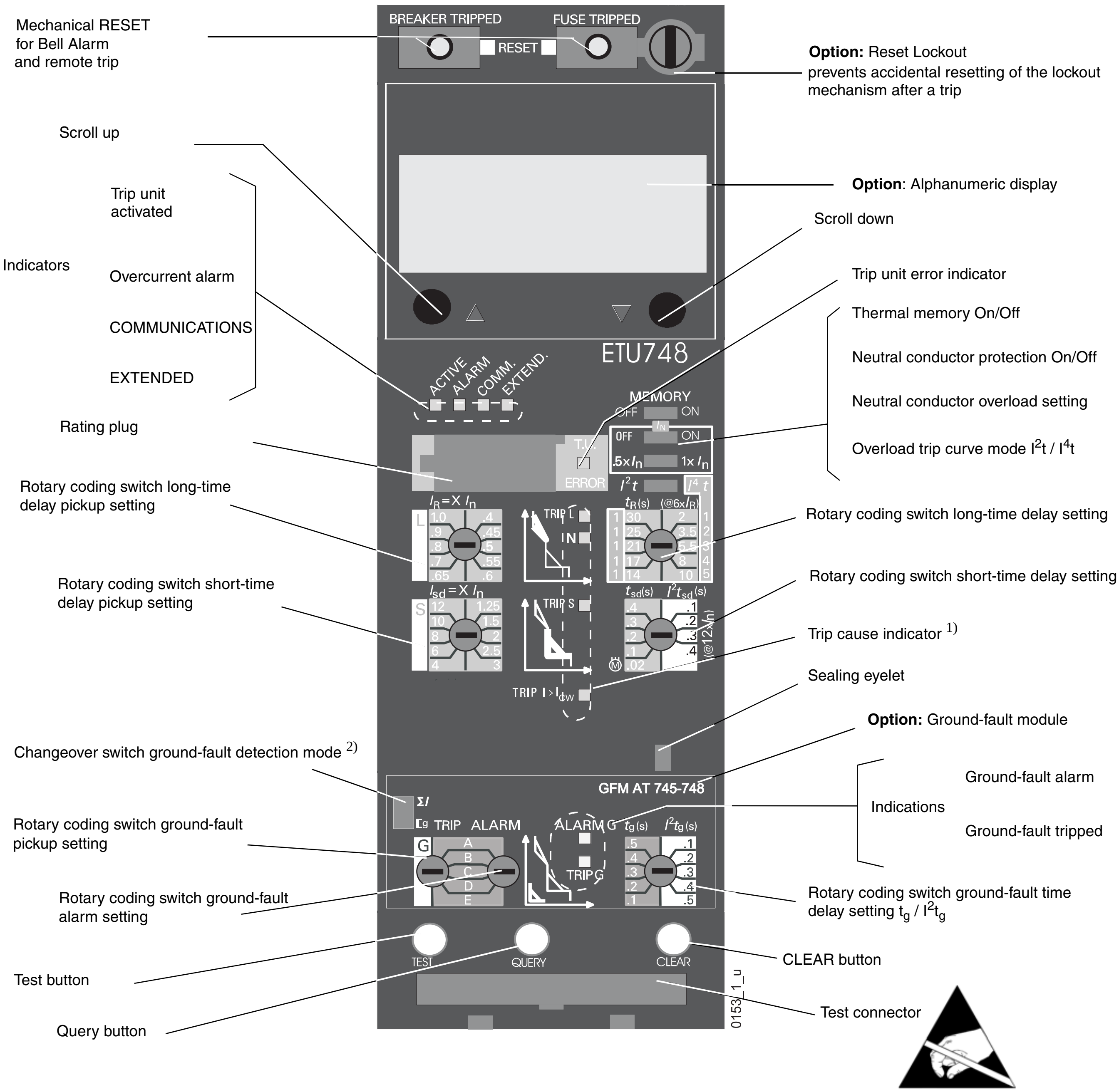


Ground-fault tripping



9.1.3 Trip unit ETU748

Overview



1) The trip cause is stored internally for at least two days if the trip unit has been activated for at least 10 min before tripping (for unlimited time with auxiliary power).

2) The switch is only accessible when the breaker front cover is removed.

NOTICE

Electrostatic Discharge

Trip unit may become inoperative.

Before the protective cover is removed, ensure that the equipment to be connected, and also the operating personnel, are at the same potential.

Overcurrent protection settings

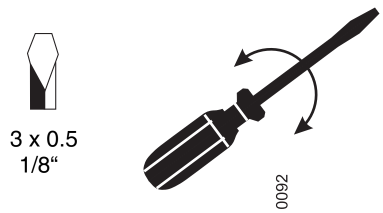
NOTICE

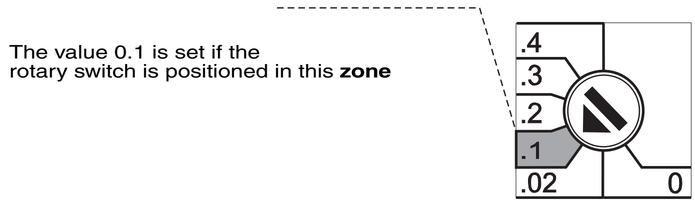
Circuit breaker may trip.

If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.

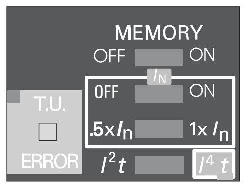
Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.

The parameters for the basic functions are adjusted with rotary coding switches.





Various additional functions are adjusted with slide switches.



The settings for the additional function "load monitoring" can be adjusted via:

- the alphanumeric display → (page 9-18)
- the BDA → (page 9-93)
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS

These settings can only be adjusted if the trip unit is activated, i.e. it must be connected to an external 24 V DC voltage supply (UL Listed Class 2).

Protective functions

→ Overload protection – L-tripping (page 9-12)
→ Short-time delayed short-circuit tripping – S-tripping (page 9-12)
→ Instantaneous short-circuit tripping – I-tripping (page 9-13)
→ Ground-fault tripping – G-tripping (page 9-13)
→ Neutral conductor protection – N-tripping (page 9-14)
→ Load monitoring (load restore / load shedding) (page 9-14)
→ Leading signal for L-tripping (page 9-14)
→ Thermal memory can be switched On/Off (page 9-15)
→ Ground-fault protection modules (page 9-45)

Characteristics

The ranges shown in the following are only setting ranges of the respective parameters. Possible tolerance ranges are not included here. Tolerance ranges are shown in the Easy TCC Time Current Curve Software. The characteristics apply to the circuit breaker version H-class, 480 V, frame size II, with ground-fault protection module.

L-tripping

→ (page 9-4)

S-tripping

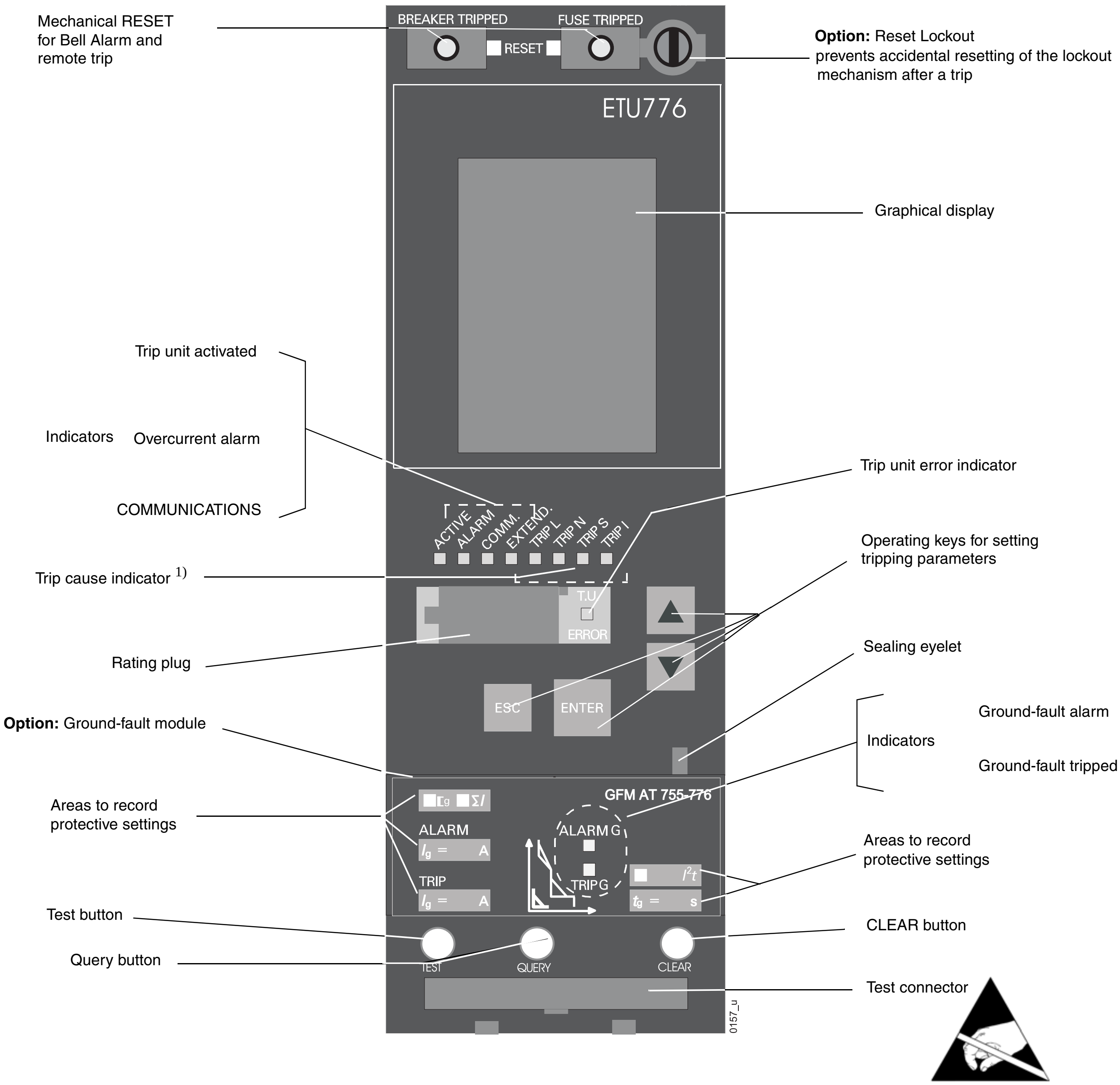
→ (page 9-4)

Ground-fault tripping

→ (page 9-5)

9.1.4 Trip unit ETU776

Overview



1) The trip cause is stored internally for at least two days if the trip unit has been activated for at least 10 min before tripping (for unlimited time with auxiliary power).

NOTICE
Electrostatic Discharge
Trip unit may become inoperative.
Before the protective cover is removed, ensure that the equipment to be connected, and also the operating personnel, are at the same potential.

Overcurrent protection settings

NOTICE

Circuit breaker may trip.

If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.

Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.

All parameters for the basic and the additional functions can be adjusted via:

- the graphical display → (page 9-29)
- the BDA → (page 9-93)
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS

To do this, the trip unit must be activated, i.e. it must be connected to an external 24 V DC voltage supply (UL Listed Class 2).

Protective functions

→ Overload protection – L-tripping (page 9-12)
→ Short-time delayed short-circuit tripping – S-tripping (page 9-12)
→ Instantaneous short-circuit tripping – I-tripping (page 9-13)
→ Ground-fault tripping – G-tripping (page 9-13)
→ Neutral conductor protection – N-tripping (page 9-14)
→ Load monitoring (load restore / load shedding) (page 9-14)
→ Leading signal for L-tripping (page 9-14)
→ Thermal memory can be switched On/Off (page 9-15)
→ Ground-fault protection modules (page 9-45)

Characteristics

The ranges shown in the following are only setting ranges of the respective parameters. Possible tolerance ranges are not included here. Tolerance ranges are shown in the Easy TCC Time Current Curve Software.

The characteristics apply to the circuit breaker version H-class, 480 V, frame size II, with ground-fault protection module.

L-tripping

→ (page 9-4)

I-tripping

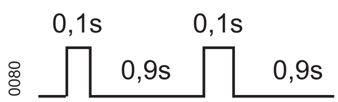
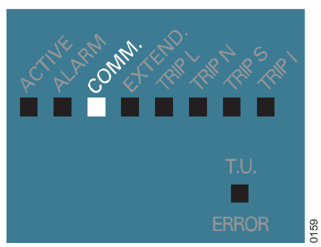
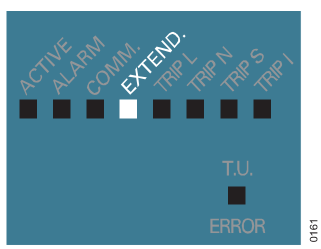
→ (page 9-5)

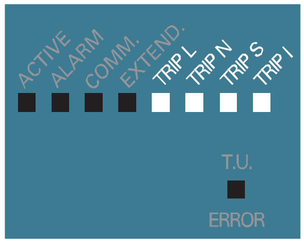
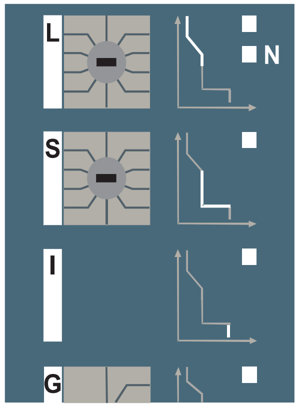
Ground-fault tripping

→ (page 9-5)

9.1.5 Indicators

Scope of indications depends on the type of trip unit.

Trip unit is activated **$I > I_{min}$** - or when 24 V auxiliary power is applied. **I_{min}:** - 80 A for frame size II - 150 A for frame size III	 Flashing LED 
Overcurrent alarm - Steady LED, if **$I \geq I_R$**	
Communication active - Another **Cublicle**BUS module has been recognized and communication started.	
Extended protective function has tripped - due to metering function - trip cause saved in event memory - trip cause readable via: ˇ BDA ˇ PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS ˇ graphical display (ETU776) ˇ external digital output modules	

Protective function has tripped (overcurrent) - Indicator lights up when the Query button is pressed - Only one trip cause is displayed - Only the last trip cause is displayed	 0161-01 or  0152-01
LED T.U. ERROR 1. T.U. Error flashes: Limited protective function, the protective parameters are reset to minimum values. Causes: - Rated current of the rating plug is higher than that of the circuit breaker - Rotary coding switch in undefined intermediate position - Trip unit defective **2. T.U. Error lights up continuously:** Protective function not available. Causes: - Rating plug not compatible with circuit breaker type - Trip unit defective	 0238-2

9.1.6 Protective functions

9.1.6.1 Basic protective functions

The basic protective functions of the trip unit are ensured without additional auxiliary voltage. The required energy is supplied by the circuit breaker's internal energy transformers.

To evaluate the currents, the electronic system of the trip unit calculates the r.m.s value.

The individual functions are parameterized according to the types via:
- rotary coding switch (ETU745 - 748)
- electronic data transfer (ETU776) via:
  - the BDA
  - the PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS
- the control board (ETU776)

Overload protection – L-tripping

The current setting I_R defines the maximum continuous current the circuit breaker can carry without tripping. The long-time delay t_R determines the maximum duration of an overload without tripping.

Setting values for I_R	
ETU745 - 748	I_R = (0.4 / 0.45 / 0.5 / 0.55 / 0.6 / 0.65 / 0.7 / 0.8 / 0.9 / 1.0) x I_n
ETU776	I_R = (0.4 - 1.0) x I_n (given in Amps)

Setting values for t_R	
ETU745 - 748	t_R = 2 / 3.5 / 5.5 / 8 / 10 / 14 / 17 / 21 / 25 / 30 sec. (at 6 x I_R)
ETU776	t_R = 2 - 30 sec. (at 6 x I_R)

The tripping characteristic is an I^2t characteristic. Some trip units can be switched over to an I^4t characteristic.
→ (page 9-15)

Short-time delayed short-circuit tripping – S-tripping

On trip units ETU745 - 776, tripping due to the short-circuit current I_{sd} can be delayed by the time t_{sd}.

This provides selectivity for short-circuit protection in switchgear with several grading levels.

Setting values for I_{sd}	
ETU745 - 748	I_{sd} = (1.25 / 1.5 / 2 / 2.5 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 8 / 10 / 12) x I_n
ETU776	I_{sd} = 1.25 x I_n - 0.8 x I_{CW} (given in Amps)

Setting values for t_{sd}	
ETU745	t_{sd} = 0.02(M)[1)] / 0.1 / 0.2 / 0.3 / 0.4 sec.; OFF
ETU748	t_{sd} = 0.02(M)[1)] / 0.1 / 0.2 / 0.3 / 0.4 sec.
ETU776	t_{sd} = 0.02(M)[1)] / 0.08 - 4 sec.[2)]; OFF

1) The delay time 0.02 sec. is not an I^2t function.
The motor protection function is activated in this position.

2) For settings t_{sd} >0.4 sec., the maximum possible setting I_{sd} is reduced automatically according to the frame size:
Frame size II : 20 kA
Frame size III : 30 kA

The setting "OFF" for trip units ETU745 and ETU776 is provided to deactivate the short-time delayed short-circuit protection.

If the zone selective interlocking (ZSI) → (page 9-15) is used and the ZSI module is set to "S" or "S+G" the adjusted delay time t_{sd} is automatically set to 50 ms provided that in the event of short-circuit the circuit breaker does not receive a blocking signal from a downstream circuit breaker. In this case regardless of the adjusted t_{sd} value the circuit breaker will trip after 50 ms.

If a blocking signal exists the adjusted delay time tsd is valid. For safety reasons after 3 s the blocking signal is terminated.

Some trip units can be switched over to an I^2t-characteristic. → (page 9-16)

Motor protection function

In the circuit breaker position t_{sd} = Ⓜ 0.02 sec., a special protection function for electromotive drives is activated. It prevents the short-time delayed short-circuit tripping from being activated during the switch-on current peak of electric motors. At the same time, a phase failure protection is activated → (page 9-14) and the time constant for the internally calculated reproduction of the temperature rise and cooling process is switched over from switchgear protection to motor protection.

Instantaneous short-circuit tripping – I-tripping

If the current setting I_i is exceeded, the circuit breaker is tripped instantaneously.

Setting values for I_i	
ETU745	OFF: $I_i = I_{CW}$ I_i = (1.5 / 2.2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 8 / 10 / 12 × I_n MAX = 0.8 x I_{CW}
ETU748	$I_i > I_{CW}$
ETU776	I_i = 1.5 x I_n - 0.8 x I_{cs} ; OFF : $I_i = I_{CW}$

Ground-fault tripping – G-tripping

If the trip unit is equipped with a ground-fault protection module, loads can be protected against impermissibly high ground-fault currents.

Trip units ETU745 - 776 can be equipped with it optionally. → Ground-fault protection modules (page 9-45)

The response value I_g, together with the setting for the delay time t_g, determines the shutdown of ground-fault currents.

Setting values for I_g		
	Frame size	
	II	III
A	100 A	400 A
B	300 A	600 A
C	600 A	800 A
D	900 A	1000 A
E	1200 A	1200 A

Setting values for t_g	
ETU745 - 748	t_g = 0.1 / 0.2 / 0.3 / 0.4 / 0.5 sec.
ETU776	t_g = 0.1 - 0.5 sec.

If the zone selective interlocking (ZSI) → (page 9-15) is used and the ZSI module is set to "S" or "S+G" the adjusted delay time t_g is automatically set to 100 ms provided that in the event of ground-fault the circuit breaker does not receive a blocking signal from a downstream circuit breaker. In this case regardless of the adjusted t_g value the circuit breaker will trip after 100 ms.

If a blocking signal exists the adjusted delay time t_g is valid. For safety reasons after 3 s the blocking signal is terminated. Some trip units can be switched over to an I^2t-characteristic.

Neutral conductor protection – N-tripping

Trip units ETU745 - 776 also make it possible to protect the neutral conductor against overload. This requires a current transformer for the neutral conductor, which can be retrofitted if necessary. → (page 9-91)

For tripping, the same long-time delay t_R applies as for overload tripping.

Setting values for I_N	
ETU745 - 748	$I_N = (0.5 / 1.0) \times I_n$; OFF
ETU776	$I_N = (0.2 - 2.0) \times I_n$; OFF

NOTICE

Neutral Conductor Overheating.

Neutral conductor or insulation may be damaged.

Settings $I_N > 1 \times I_n$ should only be used if the neutral conductor has been properly sized.

9.1.6.2 Additional functions

Load monitoring (load restore / load shedding)

Trip units ETU745 - ETU776 offer the possibility of additional load monitoring. Two current values, "load shedding" and "load restore", as well as a delay time t_x, can be set.

If the setting value "load restore" is undershot, and the lower limit value for current transmission is exceeded at the same time, a signal is output by the **Cublicle**BUS after the set delay time t_x has elapsed. If the setting value "load shedding" is exceeded, a signal is output by the **Cublicle**BUS after the set delay time t_x has elapsed. These signals can be used to connect or disconnect loads, thereby preventing an overload tripping of incoming circuit breakers.

Setting values for load monitoring	
"Load shedding" and "load restore"	40 A - 1.5 x I_n
Delay time	t_x = 1 - 15 sec.

Load monitoring can be adjusted via:

- the alphanumeric display (ETU745 - 748)
- the graphical display (ETU776)
- the BDA
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS.

Leading signal for L-tripping

Trip units ETU745 - 776 provide a leading signal for "L-tripping", which is transmitted via the **Cublicle**BUS 100 milliseconds before overload tripping. In this way it is possible e.g. to disconnect thyristor controllers.

Phase failure protection

Trip units ETU776, the phase failure protection can also be activated when the motor protection is not activated.

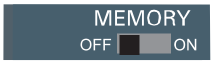
If the phase failure protection is activated and the operating current of the lowest loaded phase is 50% lower than the operating current of the highest loaded phase, the setting value I_R is automatically reduced to 80%. If the values of the three phase currents differ by less than 50%, the setting I_R applies again.

Thermal memory can be switched On/Off

Trip units ETU745 - 776 make it possible to continue with the internally calculated reproduction of the thermal processes in downstream switchgear and consumers even if the circuit breaker is open and the electronic system has no external supply. In this way, an effective protection against thermal overload can also be guaranteed for frequent closing and opening processes.

The thermal memory can be activated via:

- a slide switch (ETU745, ETU748)



- the graphical display (ETU776)
- the BDA (ETU776)
- the PROFIBUS-DP (ETU776)
- the MODBUS (ETU776).

Zone selective interlocking

If the circuit breaker is combined with a ZSI module → (page 9-82), a short-circuit occurring in systems with several grading levels can be precisely localized.

For this purpose, all circuit breakers are interconnected through their ZSI-modules.

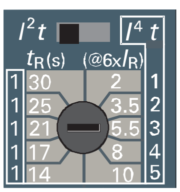
When a short-circuit occurs, each circuit breaker affected by the short-circuit current queries its downstream circuit breaker to determine whether the short-circuit is also present in the next downstream grading level. In the direction of the energy flow, only the circuit breaker nearest to the short-circuit is tripped. A delay time which may have been set for the short-circuit tripping is deactivated. However, tripping takes place after 50 milliseconds at the earliest.

Overload protection switchable to I^4t

Trip units ETU745 and ETU776 make it possible to switch over from the I^2t to an I^4t inverse-time function for overload protection by means of a slide switch. This improves the selectivity of the overload protection in combination with fuses.

In this case, the setting options for the long delay time t_R change as follows:

Setting values for t_R	
ETU745 - 748	t_R = 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 sec. (at 6 x I_R)
ETU776	t_R = 1- 5 sec. (at 6 x I_R)



Short-time delayed short-circuit protection switchable to I^2t

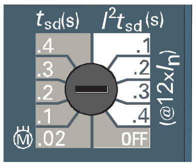
Trip units ETU745 - 776 make it possible to switch over from a constant delay time to an I^2t-characteristic. In this way, the delay time depends on the short-circuit current, but with a constant I^2t_{sd}-value, providing better coordination with downstream fuses.

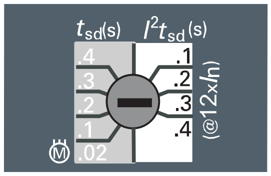
In this case, the setting options for the short-time delay t_R are as follows:

Settings for t_{sd}	
ETU745 - 748	t_{sd} = 0.1 / 0.2 / 0.3 / 0.4 sec. (at 12 x I_n)
ETU776	t_{sd} = 0.1 - 0.4 sec. (bei 12 x I_n)

Switchover to the I^2t_{sd} characteristic can be made via:

- the t_{sd} rotary coding switch (ETU745 - 748); this must be set to a value in the white area.





- the graphical display (ETU776)
- the BDA (ETU776)
- the PROFIBUS-DP (ETU776)
- the MODBUS (ETU776).

Changeable parameter sets

Trip units ETU745 - 776 make it possible to store two different parameter sets for protective functions.

This enables new protection settings to be adopted when a transfer to another supply source takes place.

Switchover can be made manually via:

- the graphical display (ETU776)
- the test socket with the BDA

or automatically via:

- the **Cublicle**BUS with an input signal at the digital input module.
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS.

Ground-fault protection switchable to I^2t characteristic

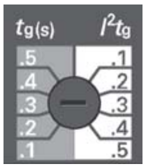
The ground-fault protection modules for trip units ETU745 - 776 make it possible to switch over from a constant delay time to an I^2t characteristic.

This provides an inverse-time tripping characteristic with a constant I^2t_g value, providing better selectivity of the ground-fault protection in systems with several grading levels.

The setting options for the delay time remain unchanged.

Switchover to the I^2t_g characteristic can be made via:

- the t_g rotary coding switch (ETU745 - 748);
  this must be set to a value in the white area.



- the graphical display (ETU776)
- the BDA (ETU776)
- the PROFIBUS-DP (ETU776)
- the MODBUS (ETU776).

Ground-fault alarm

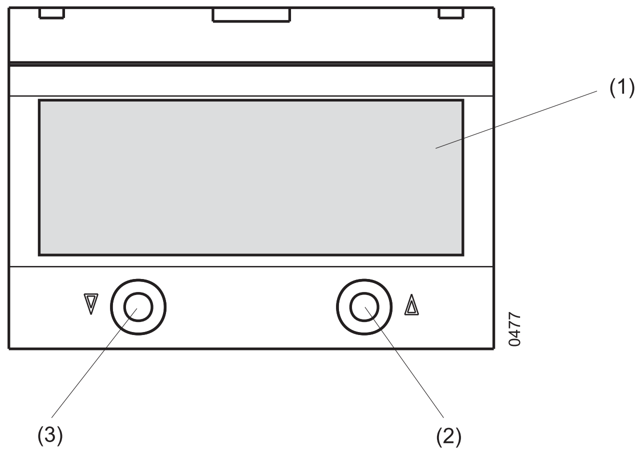
→ Ground-fault protection modules (page 9-45)

9.1.7 ETU displays

9.1.7.1 Alphanumeric display

Trip units ETU745 and ETU748 can be retrofitted with an alphanumeric display.

Overview



(1) Screen (4 lines with 20 characters each)
(2) Up key
(3) Down key

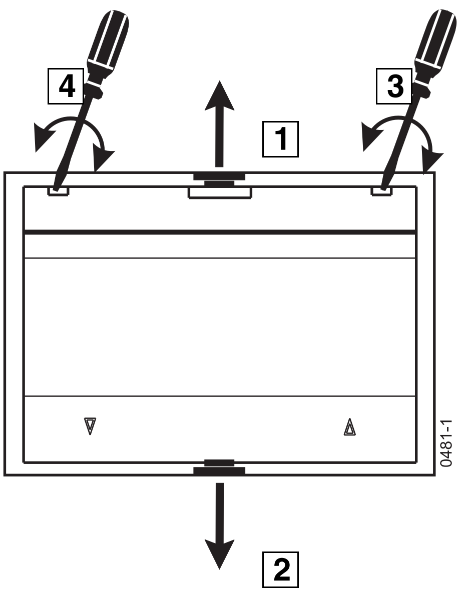
Field installation

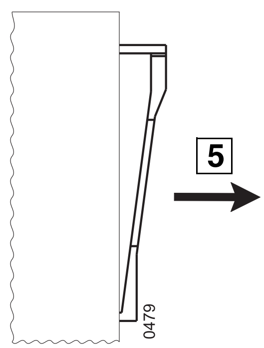
The trip units ETU745 and ETU748 can be field installed with an alphanumeric display.

	DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

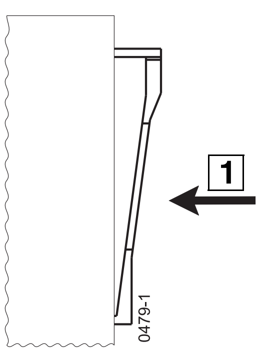
- OPEN circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Disconnect external 24 V DC voltage supply, if applicable
- Remove sealing cap of trip unit, if applicable → (page 9-53)

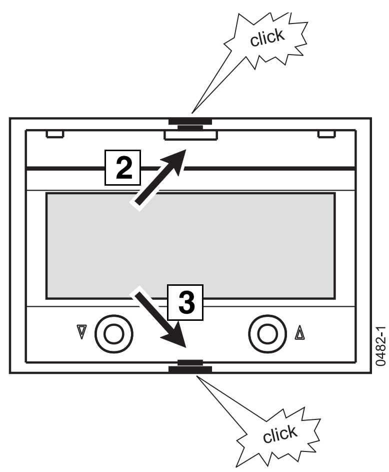
Removing dummy flange





Installing display and latching it tight





- Fit and seal trip unit sealing cap, if applicable → (page 9-53)
- Reconnect external 24 V DC voltage supply, if applicable

Modifying the angle of the display

At the factory, the alphanumeric display is installed with a downward inclination. However, it can be turned in a vertical direction by 180°, the display is then inclined upwards.

DANGER

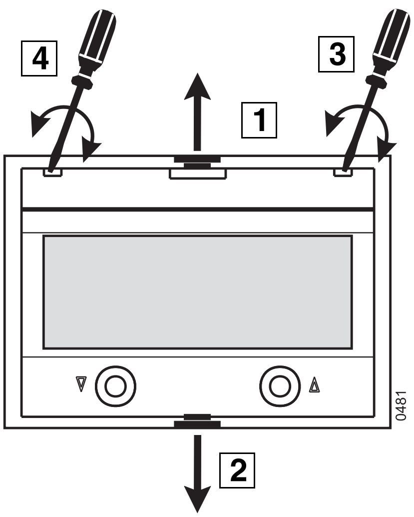
Hazardous voltage.

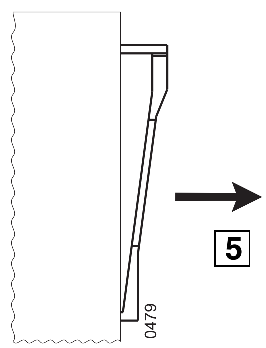
Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

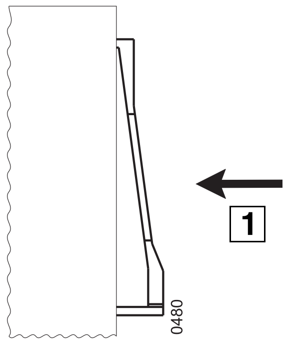
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Disconnect external 24 V DC voltage supply, if applicable
- Remove trip unit sealing cap, if applicable → (page 9-53)

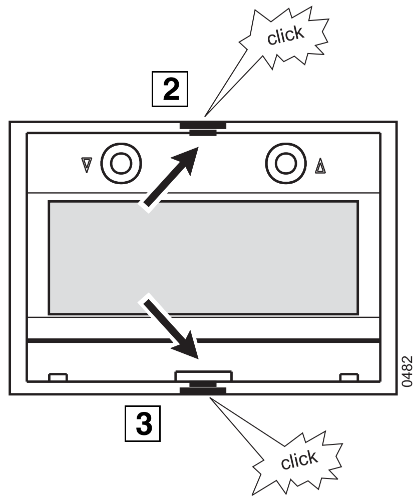
Removing the display





Turn the display through 180°, insert and lock it into place





- Fit and seal the trip unit sealing cap, if applicable → (page 9-53)
- Reconnect external 24 V DC voltage supply, if applicable

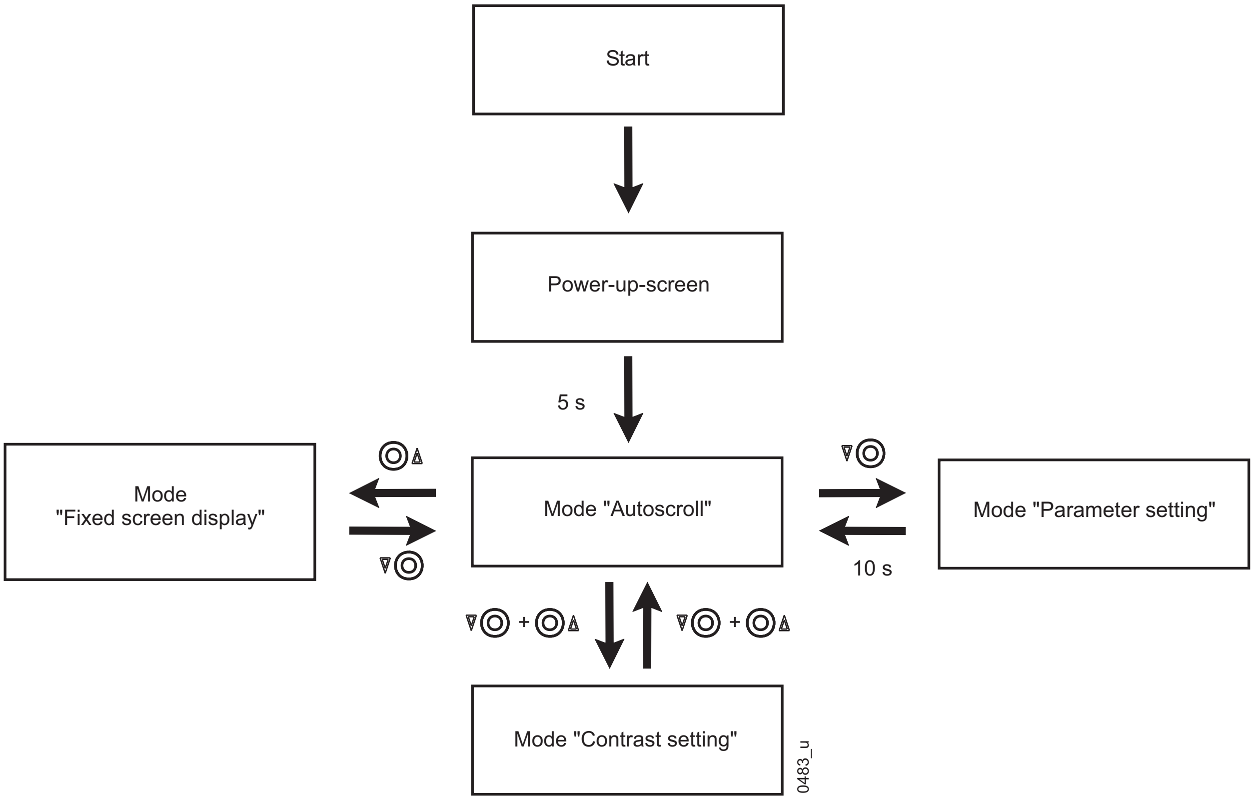
Catalog number

	Catalog No.
Alphanumeric display for ETU745 - 748	WLLCD48

Menu structure ETU745 - 748

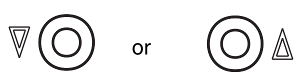
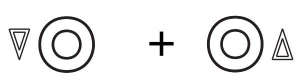
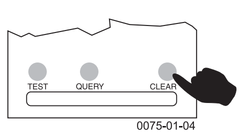
After the supply voltage has been applied, the display changes from "Power-up screen" to "Autoscroll" mode after about 5 sec. Thereafter, further modes can be accessed by means of the two buttons.

Overview



"Autoscroll" mode

During normal operation, the display is in "Autoscroll" mode

To access "Autoscroll" mode, press the following button(s)	
In "Fixed screen display" mode	
In "Tripping counter reset" mode	
In "Contrast setting" mode	
In "Parameter setting" mode	Do not press any button for 10 seconds
In "Tripping info" mode	

In this mode, the display automatically changes to the next screen every 5 seconds.

If there is no measurement module available, the display changes continuously back and forth between screens 1 and 2.

If there is a measurement module available, a total of five screens are displayed in "Autoscroll" mode.

Screens displayed in "Autoscroll" mode	
without measurement module	

Screen 1
`I1....=......00000.A`
`I2....=......00000.A`
`I3....=......00000.A`
`IN....=......00000.A`
	Current I_1
	Current I_2
	Current I_3
	Current I_N

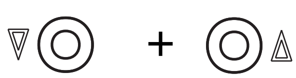
Screen 2 `Ig....=......00000.A`	Ground-fault current I_g (A value is only displayed if a ground-fault protection module is fitted.)
with metering module installed, additionally	

Screen 3
`KW...=.±..00000.kW`
`KVA..=....00000.kVA`
`KVAR.=.±..00000.kVAR`
`PF...=.±..0,000.xxxx`
	Active power P
	Apparent power S
	Reactive power Q
	Power factor

Screen 4
`V12.=.........0000.V`
`V23.=.........0000.V`
`V31.=.........0000.V`
	Voltage V_{12}
	Voltage V_{23}
	Voltage V_{31}

Screen 5
`W.↑.=...00000,00.MWh`
`W.↓.=...00000,00.MWh`
`PowerFlowDir.......↑`
`f...=........00,0 Hz`
	Energy (positive direction)
	Energy (negative direction)
	Present direction of energy flow
	Frequency

NOTE
The data to be displayed are updated every time the screen page is set up again. No updates take place when a screen page is being displayed.

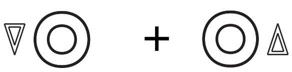
Button functions in "Autoscroll" mode	
	Display is frozen; Switchover to "Fixed screen display" mode
	Change to "Parameter setting" mode
	Change to "Contrast setting" mode

Mode "Fixed screen display"

To access "Fixed screen display" mode, press the following button:	
In "Autoscroll" mode	

In this mode, maintenance information is provided with the number of circuit breaker trips and switching operations as well as with maintenance instructions. The information displayed depends on the number of circuit breaker trips operations.

Num.of.Trips...00000 Num.of.Ops.....00000	Number of trips Number of switching operations
Num.of.Trips...00000 Num.of.Ops.....00000 Prepare for contact maintenance	Number of trips Number of switching operations Maintenance instructions

Button functions in "Fixed screen display" mode	
	Change to next higher screen level
	Change to "Autoscroll" mode
	Change to "Tripping counter reset" mode

"Tripping counter reset" submode

This mode makes it possible to reset the counter for the trips and the switching operations to zero.

NOTE
The counter should only be reset after contact maintenance. If the counter is reset without contact maintenance having been performed, the maintenance information displayed will not correspond to the actual condition of the contacts.

To access "Tripping counter reset mode", press the following button(s)	
In the "Fixed screen display" mode	

Screens displayed in "Tripping counter reset" mode	
Screen 1 Reset.Trips.and.Ops Counter? yes:.↑+↓ no:.↑.or.↓	This screen is used for safety queries. Reset the counter after contact maintenance only.

Screens displayed in "Tripping counter reset" mode	

Screen 2
`Trips.and.Ops`
`Counter.reset`
`continue:.↑.or.`
	Counter reset for trips and switching operations confirmed.

Button functions in "Tripping counter reset" mode	
If screen 1 is displayed	
or	Canceling, no counter reset to zero Change to "Autoscroll" mode
+	Counter reset to zero Change to screen 2
If screen 2 is displayed	
or	Change to "Autoscroll" mode

"Parameter setting" mode

NOTICE

Circuit breaker may trip.

If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.

Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.

In this mode, the following parameters can be adjusted:

- load shedding
- load restore
- delay time for load shedding/load restore
- language setting for display

To access "Parameter setting" mode, press the following button(s):	
In "Autoscroll" mode	

Screens displayed in "Parameter setting" mode	

Screen 1
`Change Parameters`
`Load.Shed..=.0000.A`
`↑=+ ↓=-`
`↑.und.↓=Confirm`
	Setting
	Load shedding

Screen 2
`Change Parameters`
`Load.Restore=.0000.A`
`↑=+ ↓=-`
`↑.und.↓=Confirm`
	Setting
	Load restore

Screen 3
`Change Parameters`
`tx.........=...00.s`
`↑=+ ↓=-`
`↑.und.↓=Confirm`
	Setting
	Delay time
	Load shedding/load restore

Screen 4
`Change Parameters`
`Sprache/Lang=...XXXX`
`↑=+ ↓=-`
`↑.und.↓=Confirm`
	Setting
	Display language
	XXXX may be ENGL or GERM

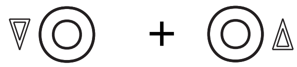
Screen 5
`Changed.Parameter`
`being.saved,`
`wait.10s`
	Parameter settings are being changed, switches to "Auto-scroll" mode after 10 seconds

NOTE

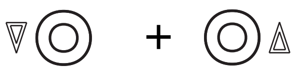
When screen 1, 2, 3 or 4 is displayed and no key is pressed within 10 seconds, "Parameter setting" mode is canceled.
Any parameter changes performed are not accepted. Display switches back to "Autoscroll" mode

"Contrast setting" mode

In this mode, the contrast of the display can be adjusted.

To access "Contrast setting" mode, press the following button(s):	
In "Autoscroll" mode	

Screens displayed in "Contrast setting" mode	
Screen 1 Contrast Adjust ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ 0 50 100 % ↑ + ↓ - ↑↓ Enter	Contrast setting The longer the bar, the higher the contrast

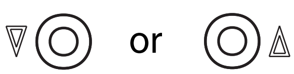
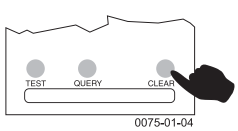
Button functions in "Contrast setting" mode	
	Increases the contrast
	Reduces the contrast
	Accept the contrast, switch to the "Autoscroll" mode

"Tripping info" screen

This mode will automatically be activated as soon as a trip occurs, provided an external 24 V DC voltage supply has been connected.

Screens displayed in "Tripping info" mode	
Trip.Cause........XX Tripped.Phase.....YY TripCurrnt.000000.A	Tripping type Phase affected XX may be: L, S, I, G, N, M[1)] YY may be: L1, L2, L3,

1) Measurement function

Button functions in "Tripping info" mode	
	Display of maintenance instructions If pressed again: Switches back to "Tripping info" mode
	Press CLEAR button Switches to "Autoscroll" mode

"Display parameter changes" screen

The display automatically switches to this mode when a parameter has been changed via the rotary coding switches, provided an external 24 V DC voltage supply has been connected.

Screens displayed in "Display parameter changes" mode	
Parameter changed: XXXXXX.=...000000.YY	Display of the changed value

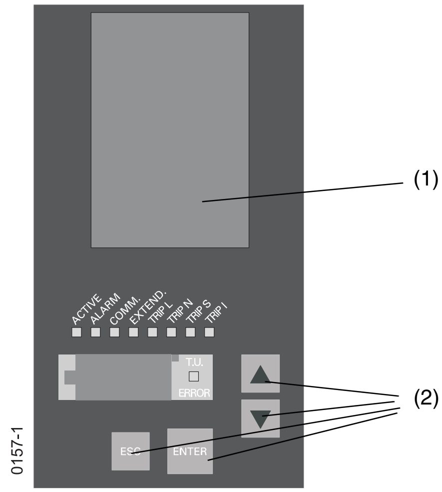
Displayed technical data and units	
	Changed data / Unit IR.....=....00000.YY A ISD....=....00000.YY A Ii.....=....00000.YY A IN.....=....00000.YY A Ig.....=.....0000.YY A Ig.alarm.=...0000.YY A tg.....=......000.YY ms I^2tg..=......000.YY ms I^2tR..=......000.YY s I^4tR..=........0.YY s tSD....=......000.YY ms I^2tSD.=......000.YY ms th.mem.=.........YYY ..
IR	Current for overload tripping
ISD	Current for short-time delayed short-circuit tripping
Ii	Current for instantaneous short-circuit tripping
IN	Current for overload protection of the N conductor
Ig	Current for ground-fault protection tripping (this is only displayed if ground-fault protection module is available)
Ig.alarm	Response current for ground-fault protection alarm indicator (this is only displayed if a ground-fault protection module is installed)
tg	Delay time for ground-fault protection (this is only displayed if a ground-fault protection module is installed)
I^2tg	Inverse-time delay (I^2t-dependent) of ground-fault protection (this is only displayed if a ground-fault protection module is installed)
I^2tR	Inverse-time delay (I^2t-dependent) for overload tripping
I^4tR	Inverse-time delay (I^4t-dependent) for overload tripping
tSD	Delay time for short-circuit tripping
I^2tSD	Inverse-time delay (I^2t-dependent) for short-circuit tripping
th.mem	Indicates whether thermal memory is On/Off

Button functions in "Display parameter changes" mode
The changed value is displayed for 4 seconds. The display then switches back to the previous mode.

9.1.7.2 Graphical display

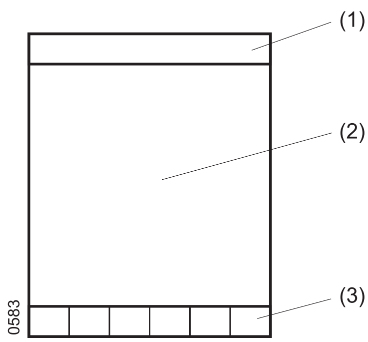
The ETU776 trip unit equipped with a fixed-mounted graphical display as standard. This display enables a text output with a maximum of 8 lines or the graphical representation of characteristics.

It is used both to display data as well as to parameterize the trip unit and the measurement function. The display is operated via the operating keys provided on the trip unit.



(1) Graphical display
(2) Operating keys

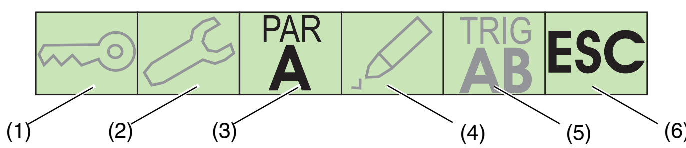
Display overview



(1) Menu title
(2) 8-line alphanumeric display or graphical representation of characteristics
(3) Status line

Status line

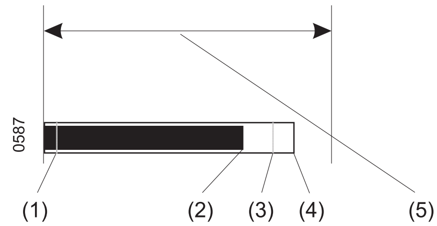
The status line shows, by means of bold symbols, which actions the operator can carry out and which settings are currently active at this moment.



(1) Access with password only
(2) Maintenance required
(3) Set parameter set for protective functions
(4) Editing option
(5) Set trigger
(6) Possible actions by the operator

Representation of bar diagrams

The measured values for some parameters are displayed both as numerical values and graphically in the form of a bar diagram.

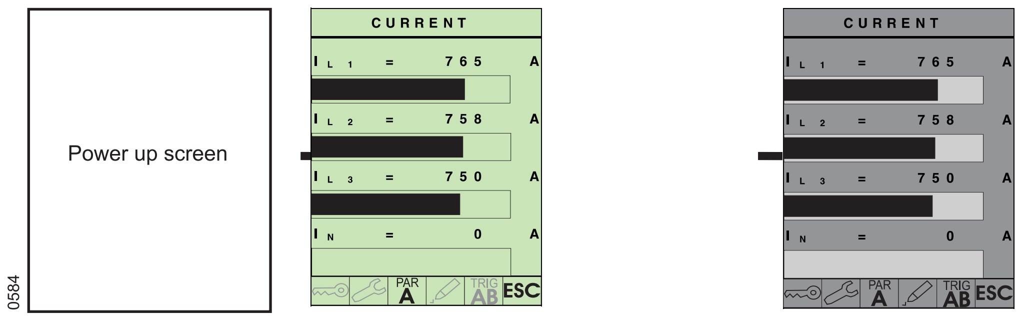


(1) Lowest measured value
(2) Present measured value
(3) Current measured valuee
(4) 100% of the measured parameter
(5) Width of display

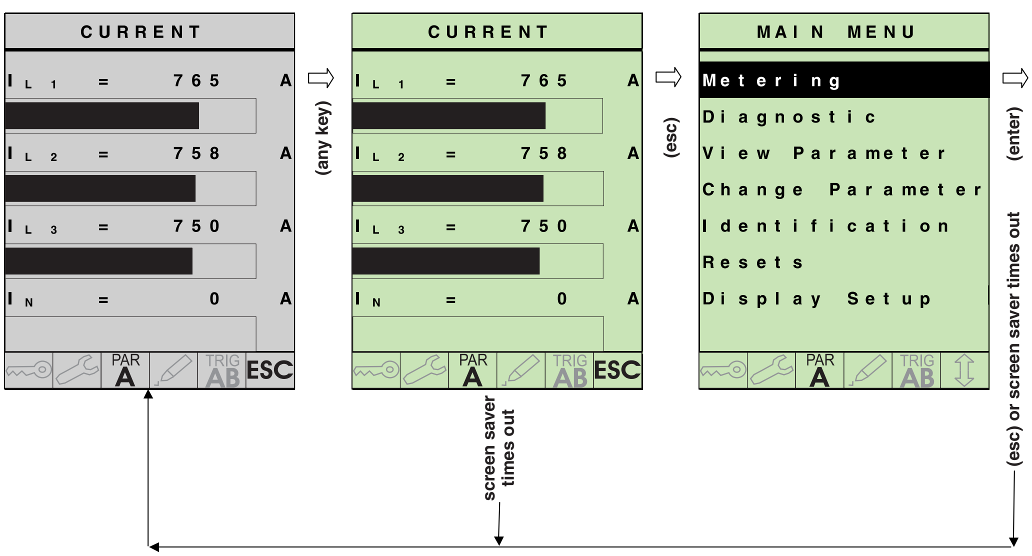
The markings for the lowest and highest measured value are automatically updated during the measurement.

Display during operation

After the supply voltage is applied, the display switches from the "power up screen" to the operational screen after approximately 5 seconds. It shows the currents in the three phases and in the neutral conductor as numerical values and in the form of a bar diagram. The background illumination of the display is automatically switched off after approximately 1 minute. It can be switched on again by pressing any button.



Polling the main menu

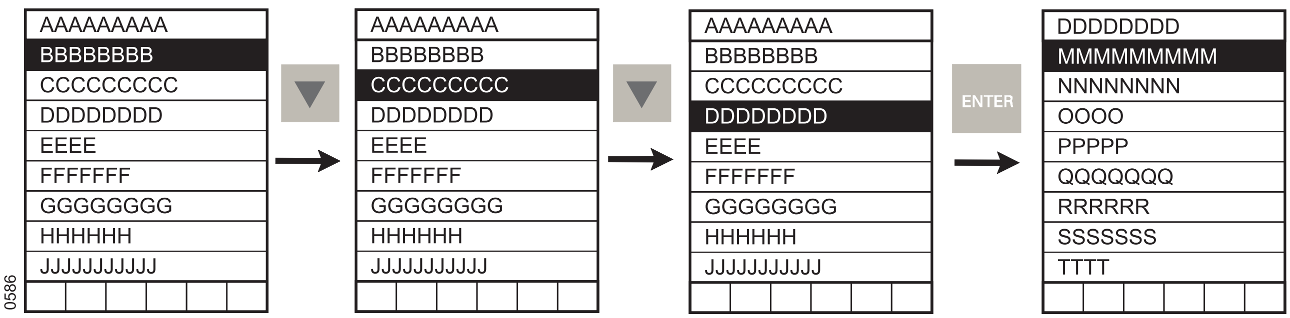


Navigating in the menu structure

Use the operating keys to navigate in the menu structure.

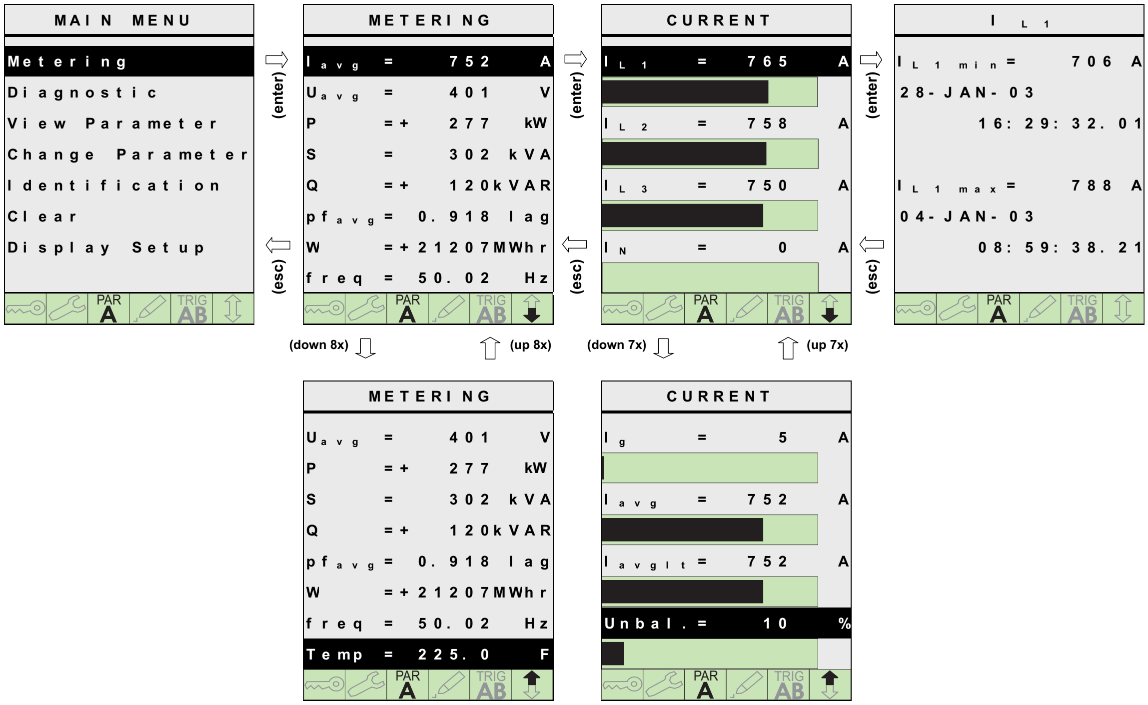
Button functions	
▲ ▼	Shift the marking
ENTER	Select the marked menu item
ESC	Switch back to the previous menu

Selection of a menu item

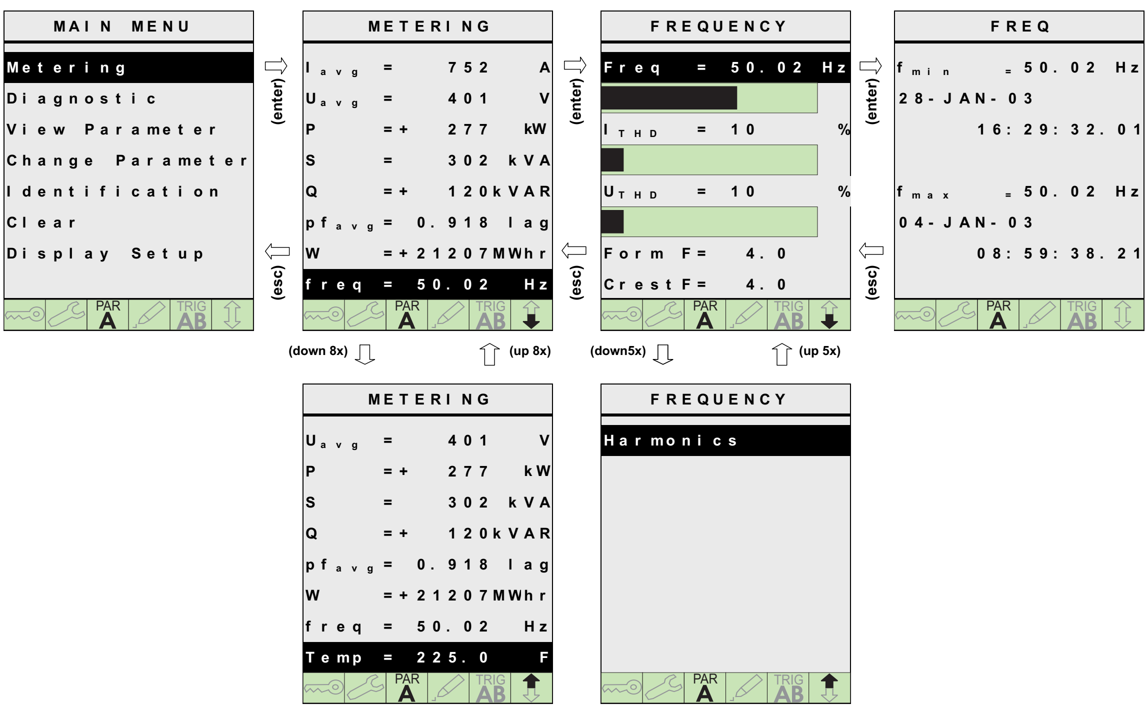


Displaying measured values

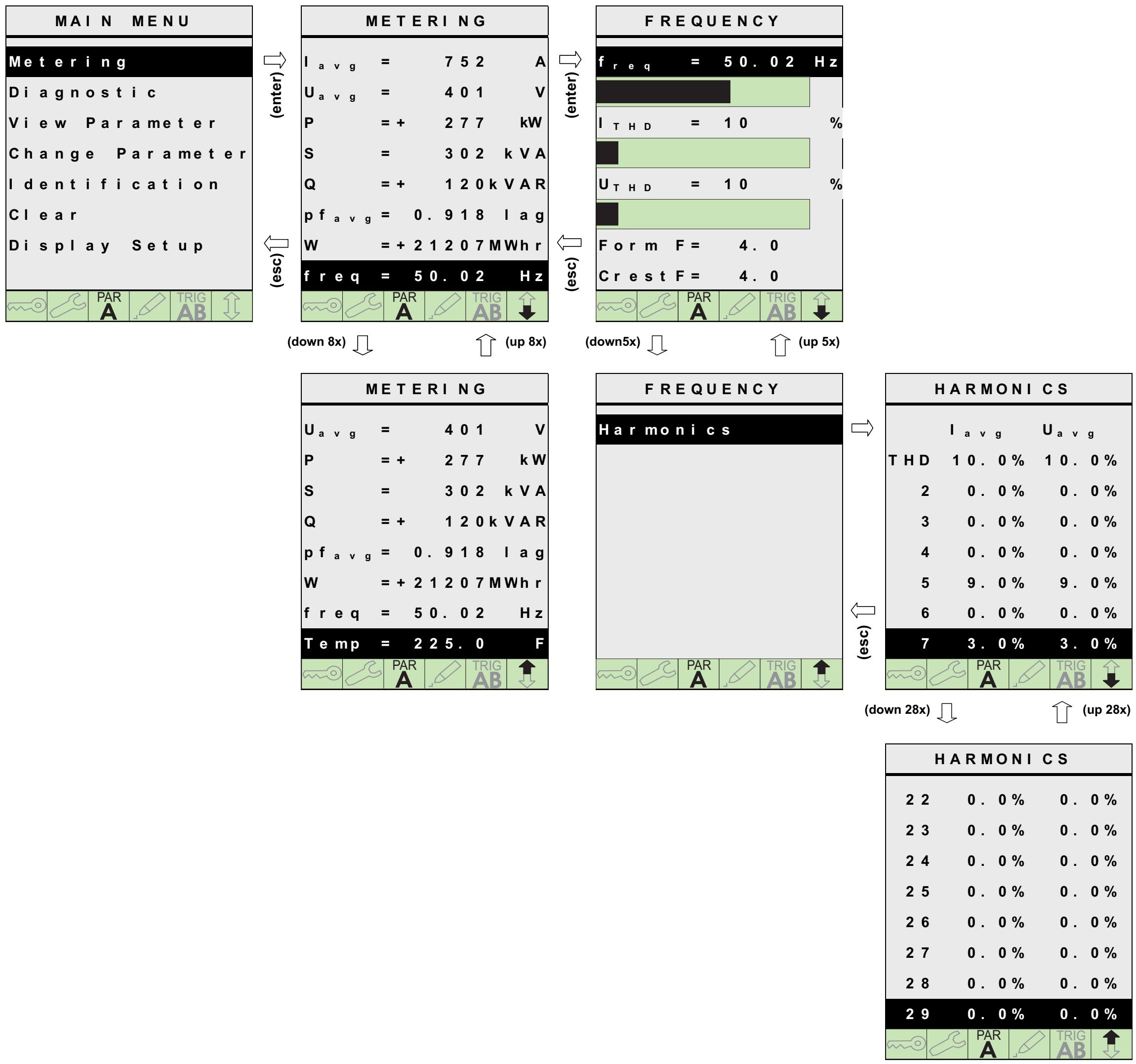
Example 1: Displaying the currents



Example 2: Displaying the frequency

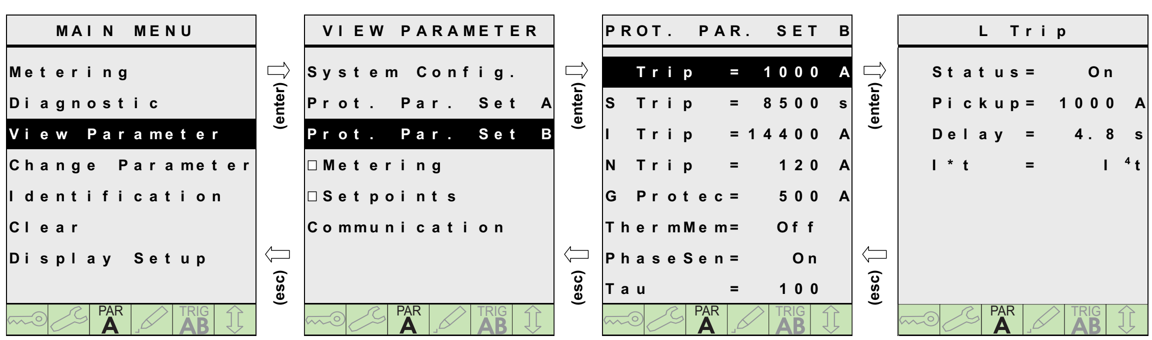


Example 3: Displaying harmonics

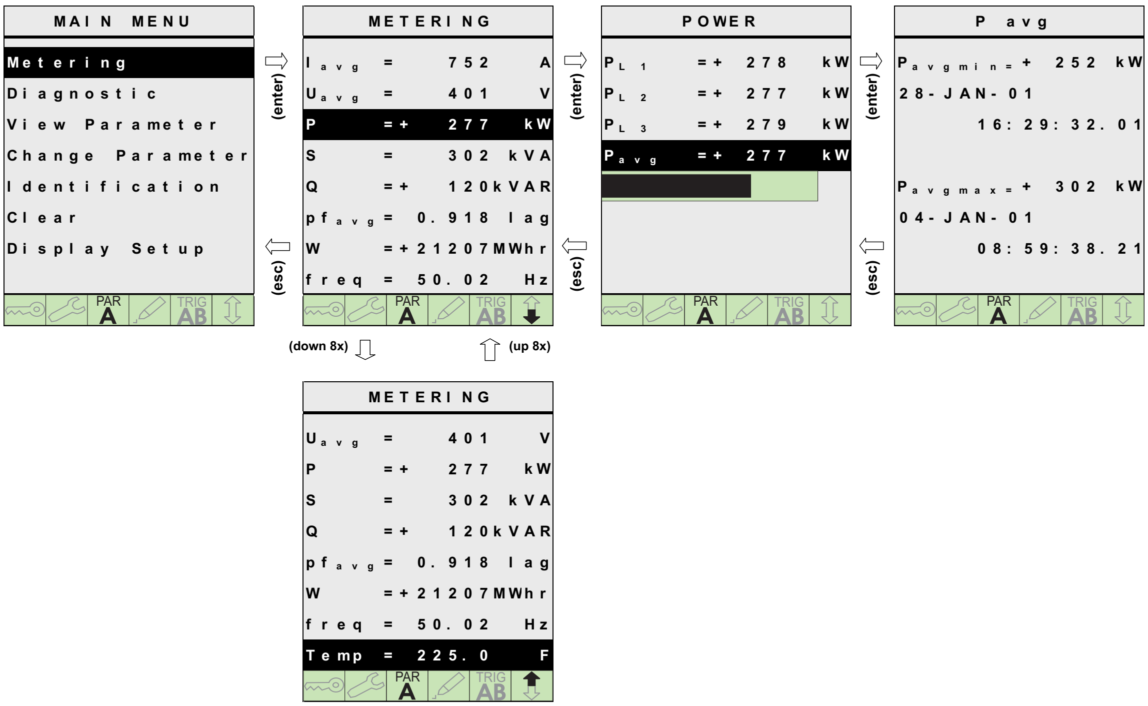


Displaying parameters

Example 4: Displaying parameters parameter settings

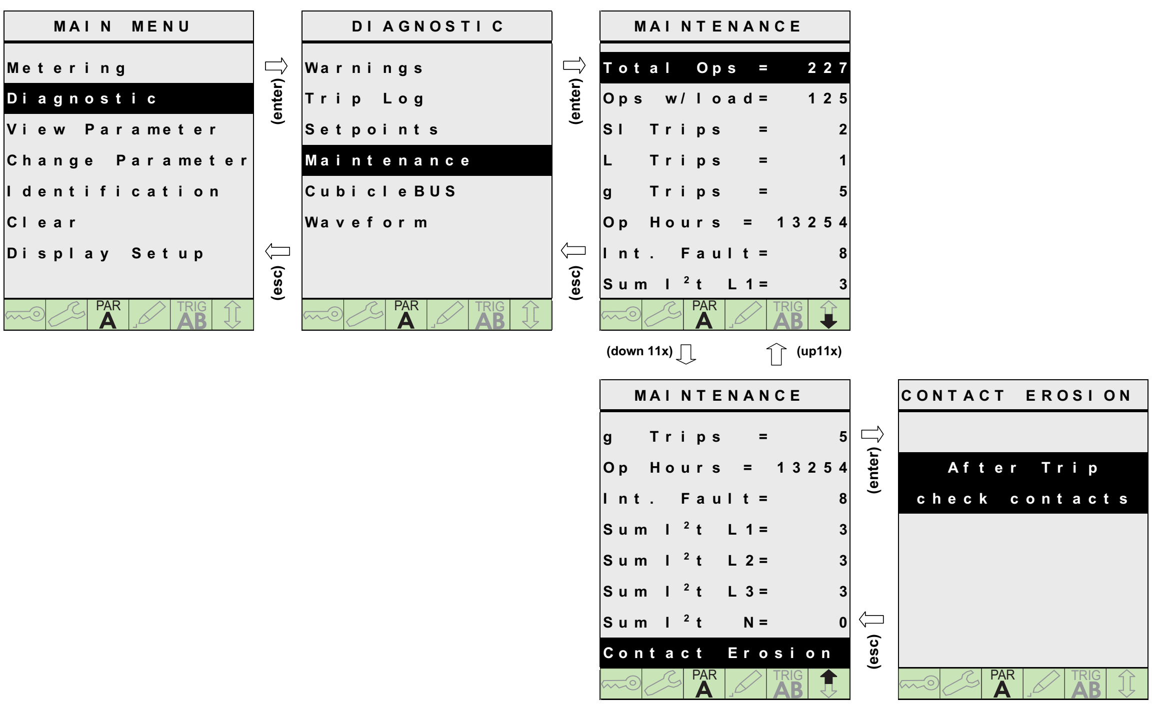


Example 5: Displaying active power

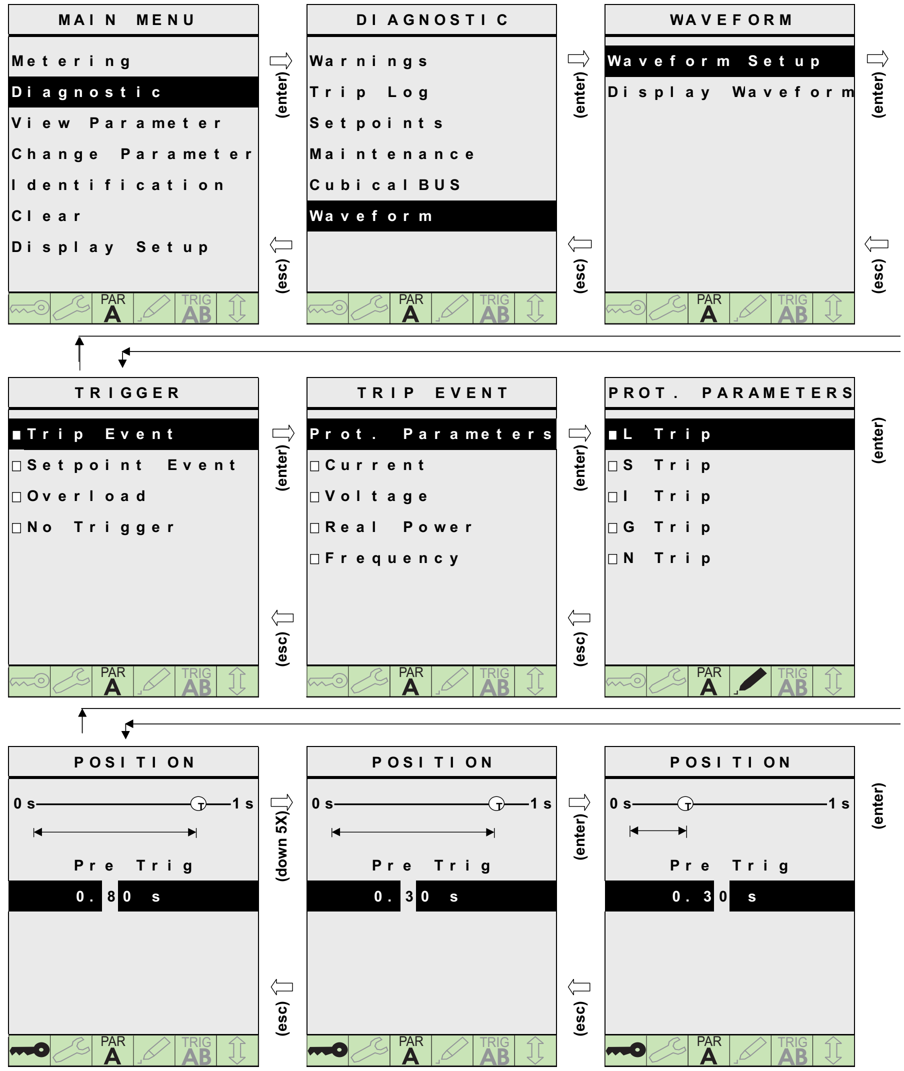


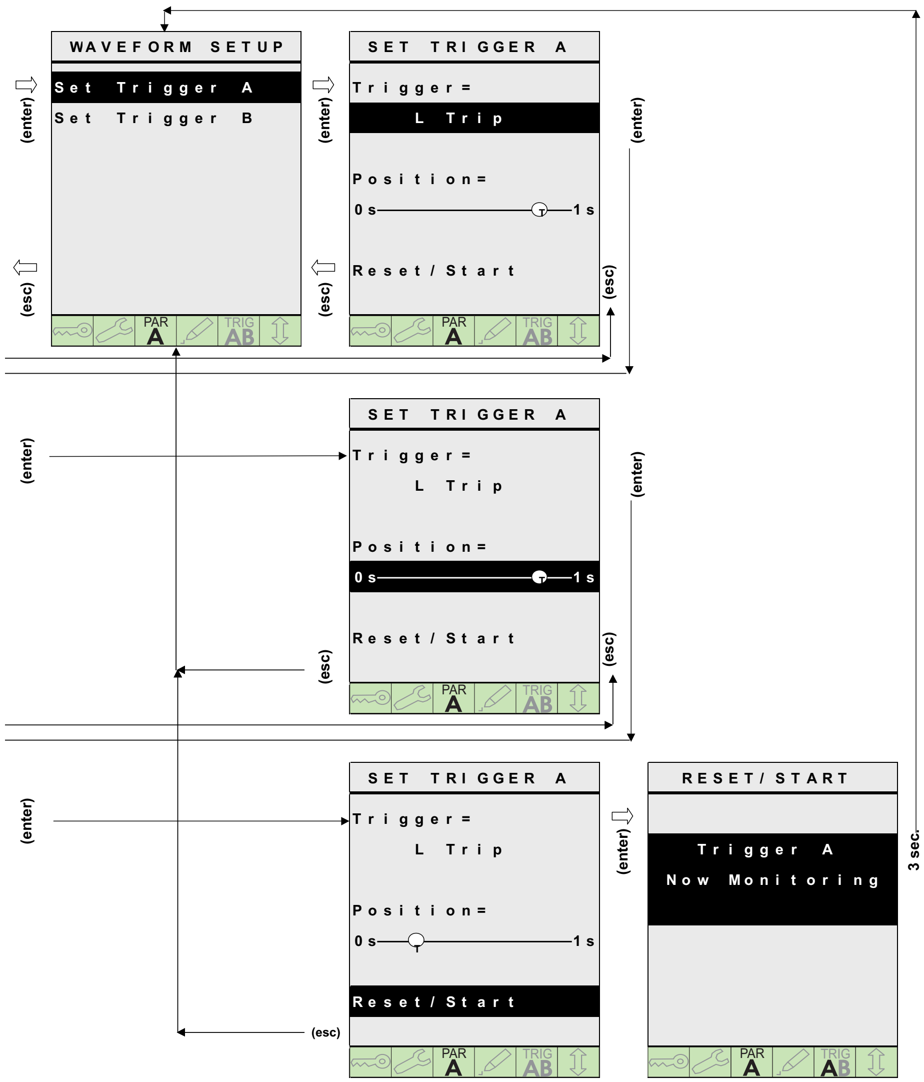
Calling up diagnostic information

Example 6: Querying maintenance information

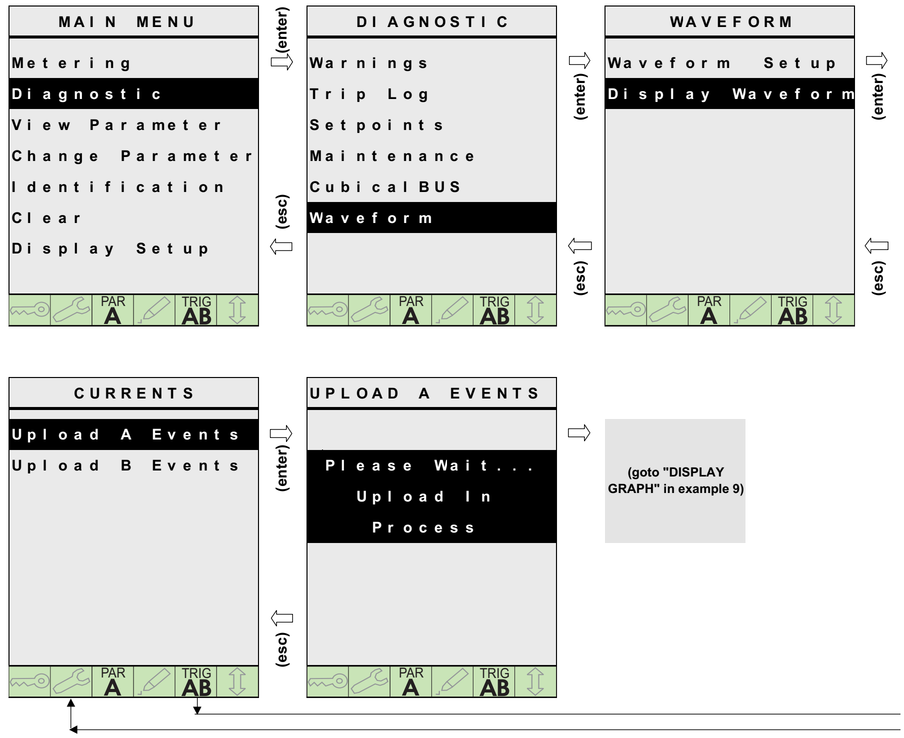


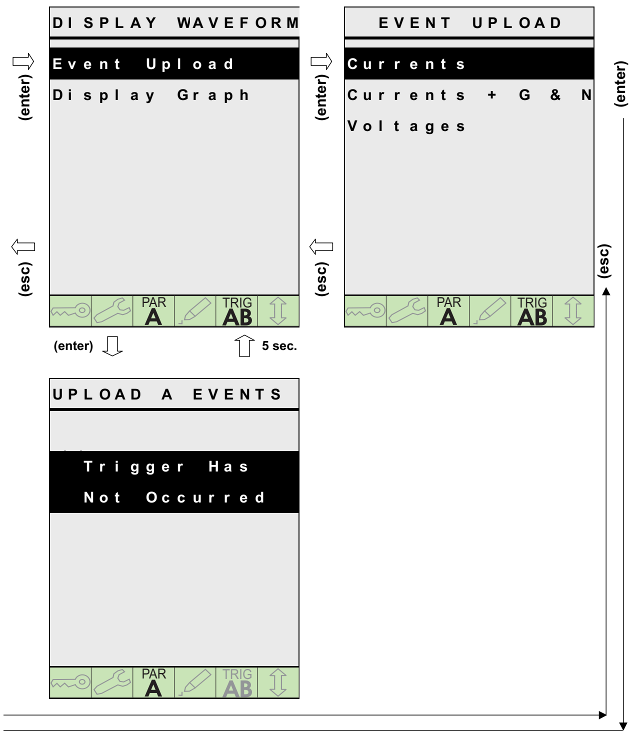
Example 7: Adjusting representation of characteristics



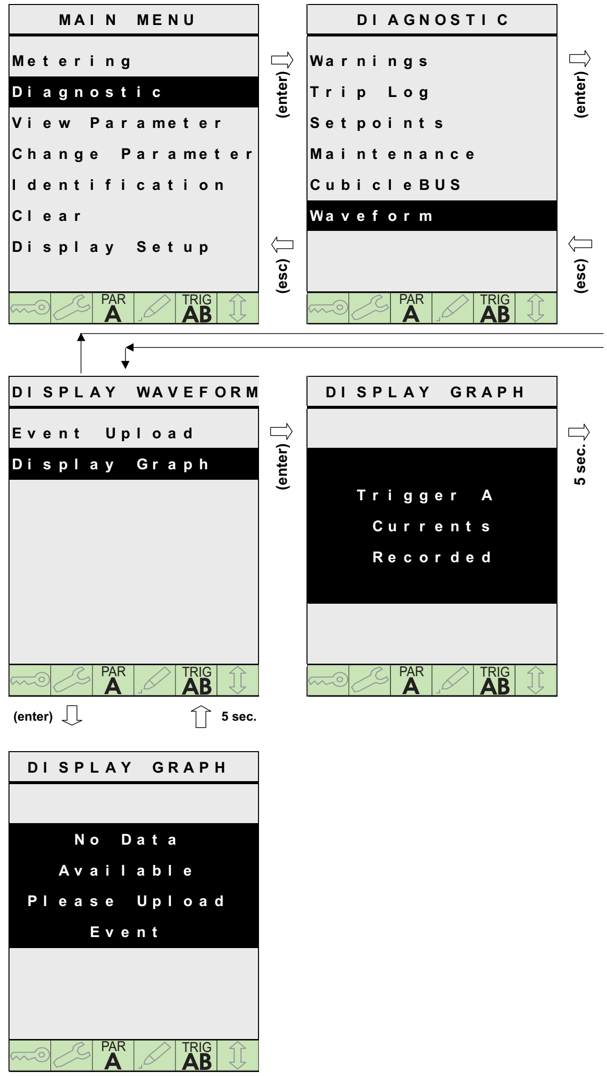

WAVEFORM SETUP
Set Trigger A
Set Trigger B
SET TRIGGER A
Trigger =
L Trip
Position=
0 s
1 s
Reset/Start
RESET/START
Trigger A
Now Monitoring
(enter)
(esc)
3 sec.
PAR
A
TRIG
AB

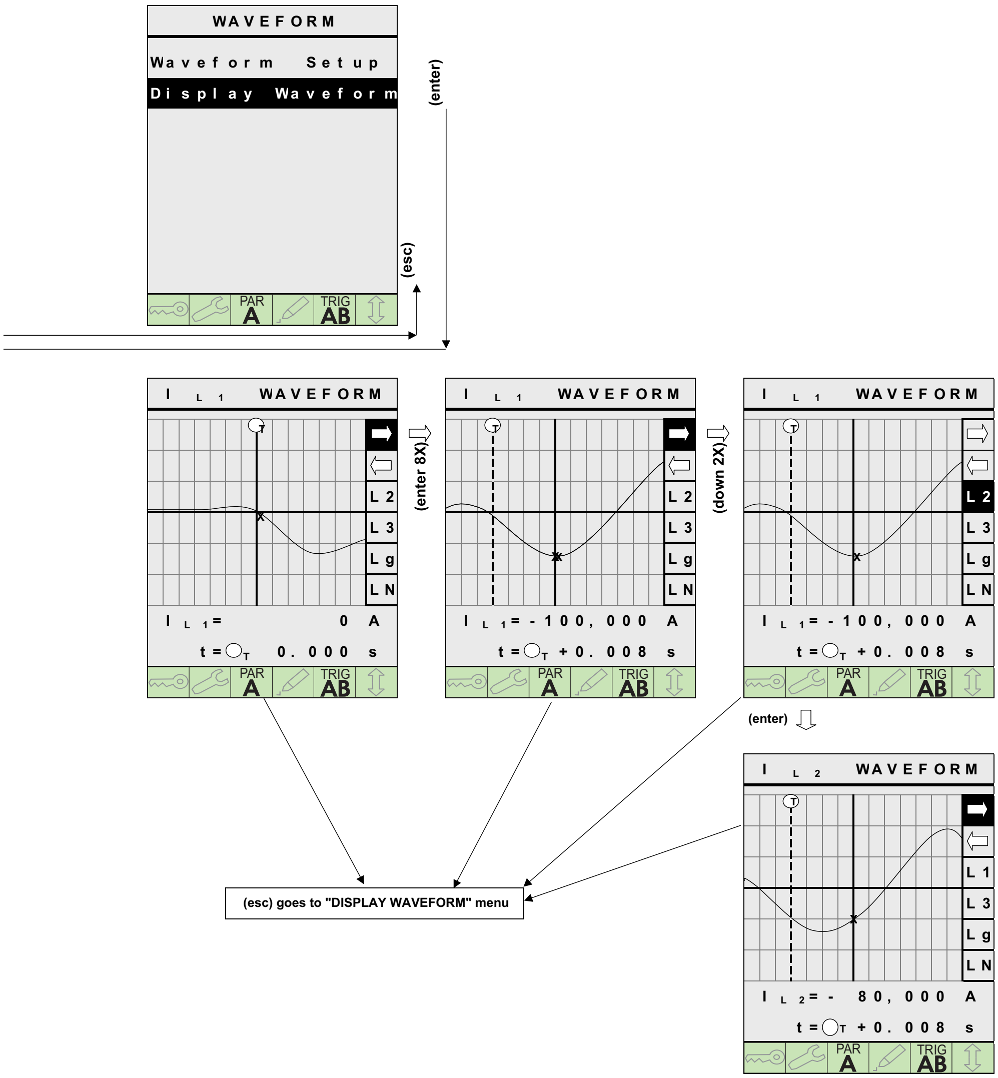
Example 8: Selecting event for displaying characteristics




DI SPLAY WAVEFORM
Event Upload
Display Graph
(enter)
(esc)
EVENT UPLOAD
Currents
Currents + G & N
Voltages
(enter)
(esc)
PAR A
TRIG AB
(enter)
5 sec.
UPLOAD A EVENTS
Trigger Has
Not Occurred

Example 9: Displaying characteristics



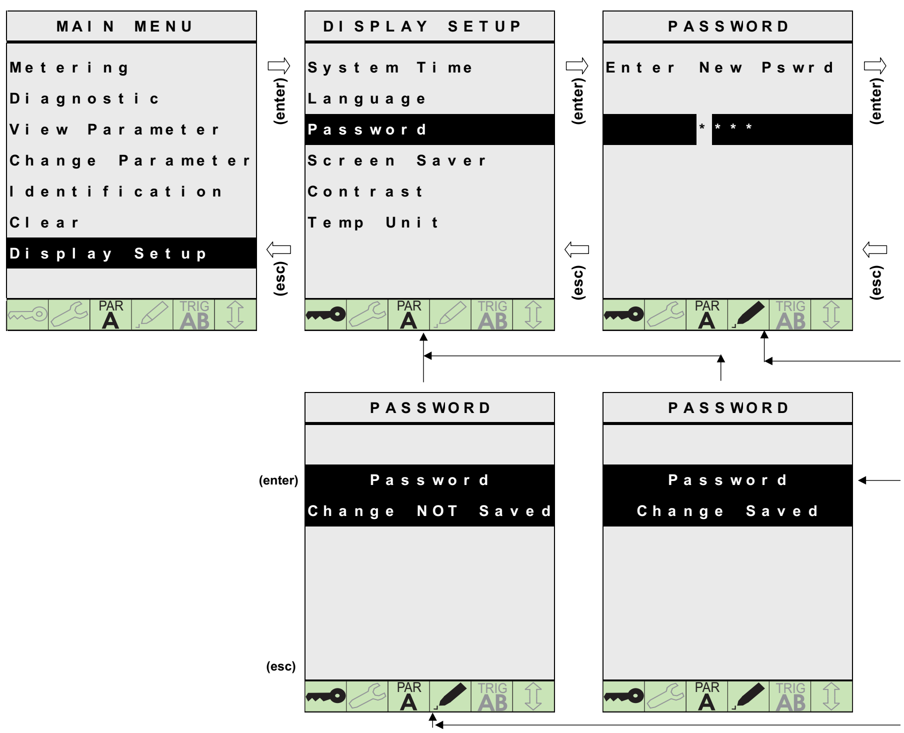

WAVEFORM
Waveform Setup
Display Waveform
(enter)
(esc)
I L1 WAVEFORM
(enter 8X)
(down 2X)
I L1= 0 A
t = T 0.000 s
I L1= -100,000 A
t = T +0.008 s
(enter)
I L2 WAVEFORM
I L2= - 80,000 A
t = T +0.008 s
(esc) goes to "DISPLAY WAVEFORM" menu

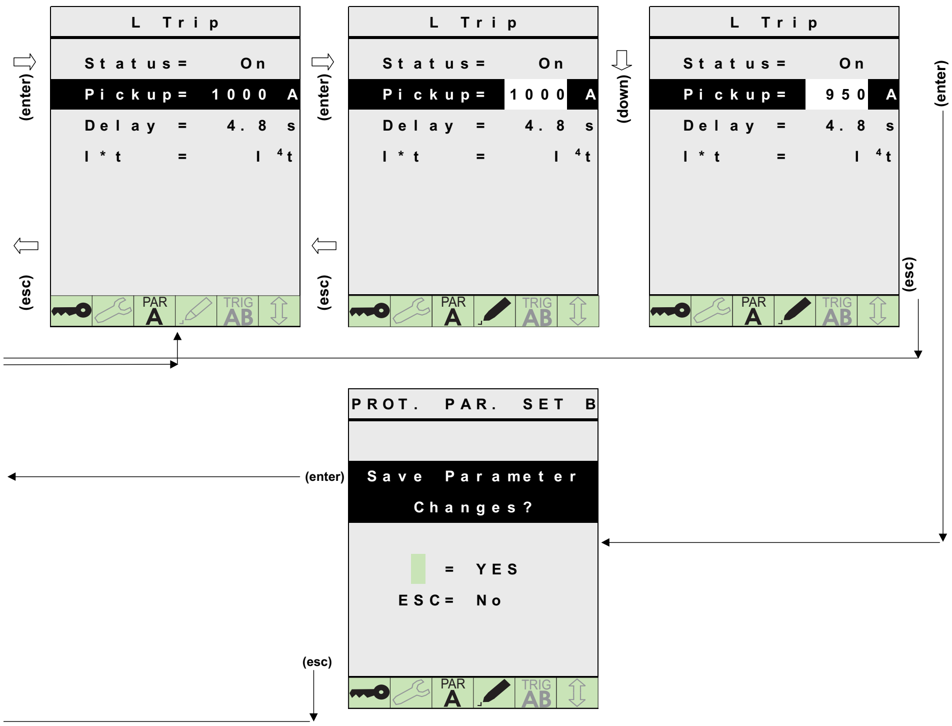
Changing parameters

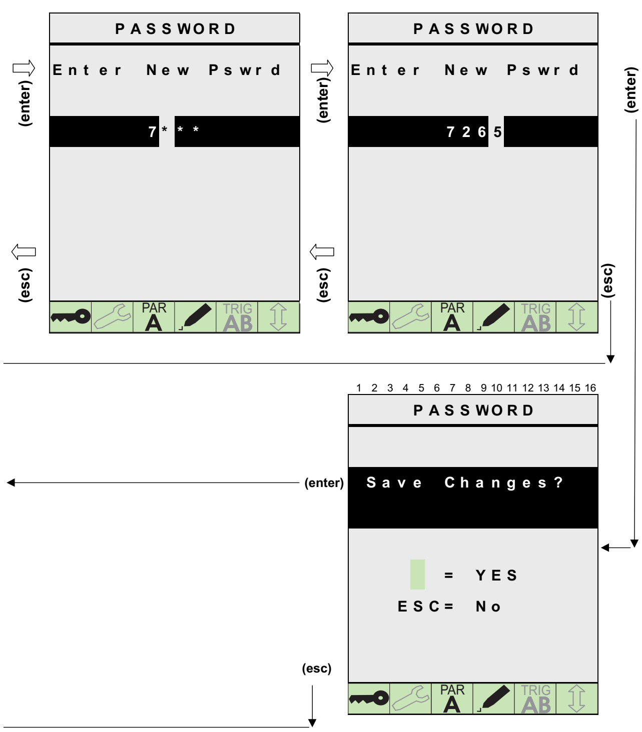
Example 10: Setting protection parameters

Settings the display

Example 11: Entering password

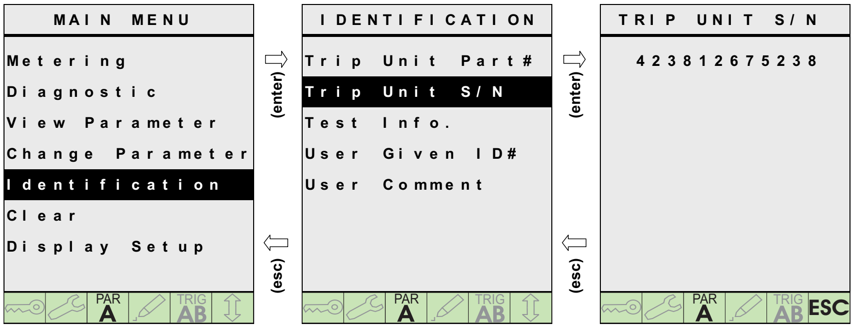



L Trip
Status= On
Pickup= 1000 A
Delay = 4.8 s
I*t = I 4t
Pickup= 950 A
(enter)
(esc)
(down)
PROT. PAR. SET B
Save Parameter Changes?
= YES
ESC= No


PASSWORD
Enter New Pswrd
7***
7265
(enter)
(esc)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Save Changes?
= YES
ESC= No

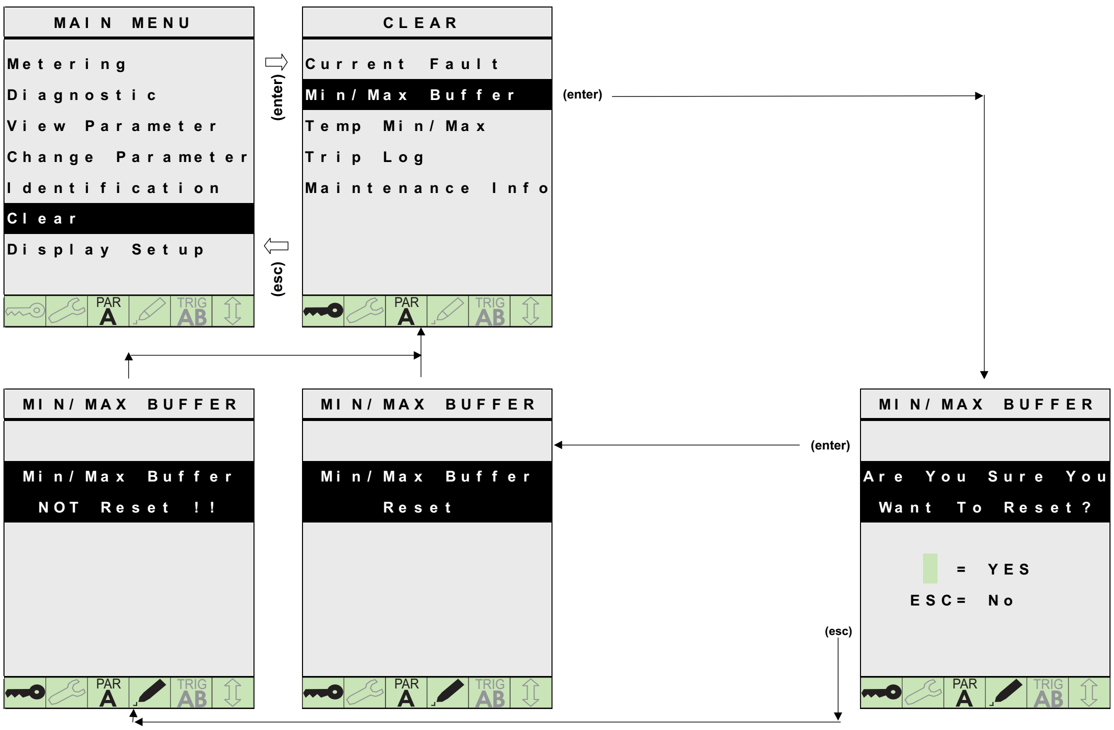
Identifications

Example 12: Identifications

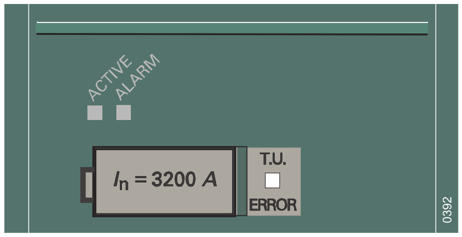


Resetting

Example 13: Resetting the measured minimum and maximum values



9.1.8 Rating plug



The rating plug defines the rated current I_n within a certain range for a given circuit breaker frame size.

If a rating plug with a higher current than the maximum permissible circuit breaker rated continuous current is plugged in, the electronic system of the trip unit recognizes this error and signals it with a flashing T.U. ERROR indicator.

The trip unit ignores the rated current value specified by the incorrect rating plug and sets it to the value of the smallest rating plug for the frame size of the relevant circuit breaker.

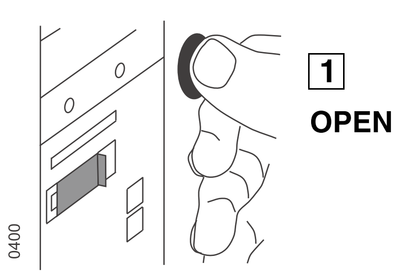
The same happens if a circuit breaker with frame size III is equipped with a rating plug smaller than 800 A.
All set protection parameters are adjusted accordingly.

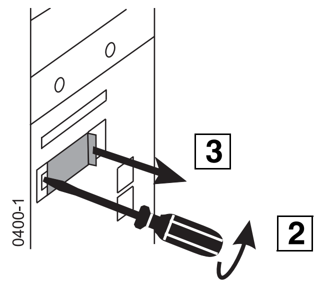
It is not permitted to operate the trip unit without a rating plug. If a circuit breaker is nevertheless started up without a rating plug, the T.U. ERROR indicator will light up and the trip unit settings will default to the lowest possible settings for that frame rating.

Frame size		Rating plug	Catalog No.
II	**III**		
✓		200 A	WLRP200
✓		225 A	WLRP225
✓		250 A	WLRP250
✓		300 A	WLRP300
✓		315 A	WLRP315
✓		350 A	WLRP350
✓		400 A	WLRP400
✓		450 A	WLRP450
✓		500 A	WLRP500
✓		600 A	WLRP600
✓		630 A	WLRP630
✓		700 A	WLRP700
✓	✓	800 A	WLRP800
✓	✓	1000 A	WLRP1000
✓	✓	1200 A	WLRP1200
✓	✓	1250 A	WLRP1250
✓	✓	1600 A	WLRP1600
✓	✓	2000 A	WLRP2000
✓	✓	2500 A	WLRP2500
✓	✓	3000 A	WLRP3000
✓	✓	3200 A	WLRP3200
	✓	4000 A	WLRP4000
	✓	5000 A	WLRP5000

Replacing rating plug

NOTICE
Circuit breaker may trip.
If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.
Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.





9.1.9 Ground-fault protection modules

Various trip units can be optionally equipped with ground-fault protection modules. The following ground-fault protection modules cannot be removed once they have been installed.

Depending on the ground-fault protection module version, the set value being exceeded will cause either an alarm only or an alarm and a trip at the same time. → (page 9-13)

The following device combinations are possible:

Trip unit	Ground-fault protection module
ETU745 - 748	GFM A 745-748 GFM AT 745-748
ETU776	GFM A 776 GFM AT 776

The following options exist for ground-fault detection:

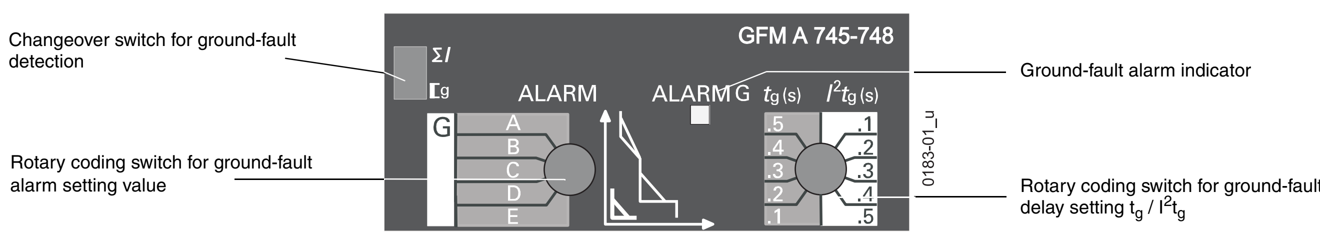
- vectorial summation of the phase currents or vectorial summation of the phase currents and the neutral conductor current if a neutral sensor is used
- Direct measurement of the ground-fault current using a separate 1200 A : 1 A ground-fault sensor

Input current carrying capacity of the ground-fault protection module:

- max. 1 A continuous
- max. 5 A for 0.5 sec.

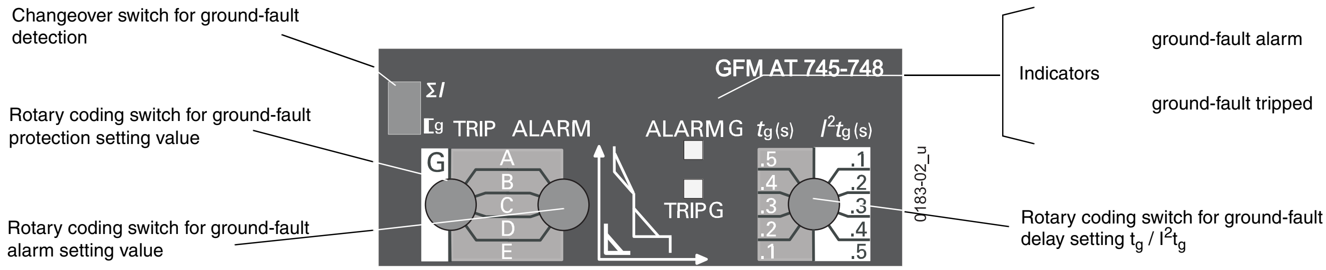
Alarm and tripped signals can be transmitted via the **Cubicle**BUS , PROFIBUS-DP and MODBUS.

Module GFM A 745



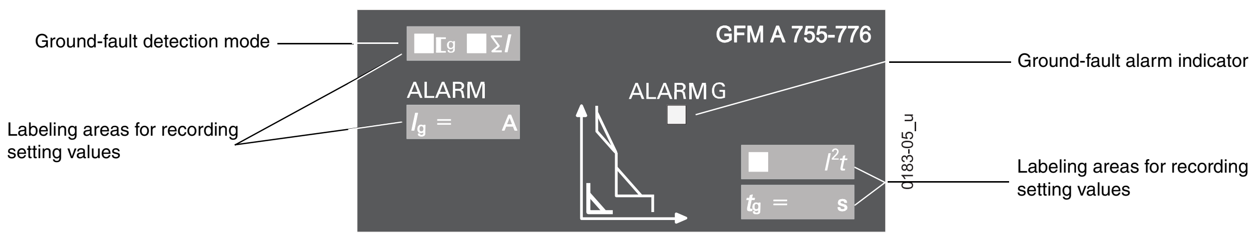
- Alarm only, circuit breaker does not trip
- The changeover switch for ground-fault detection is only accessible when the control panel or the trip unit itself is removed.

Module GFM AT 745



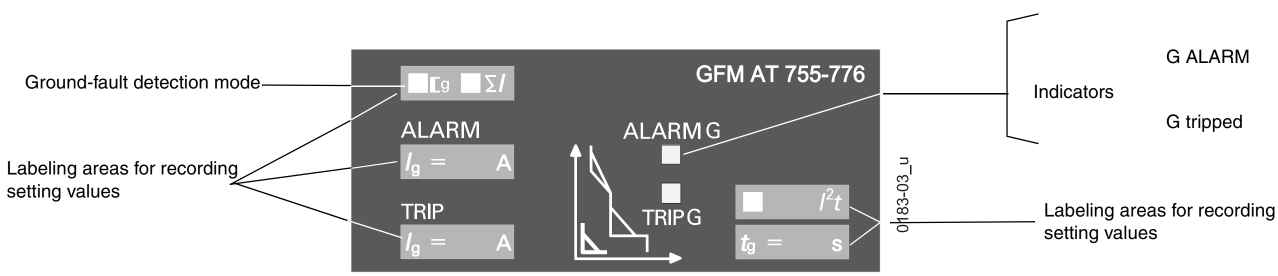
- Ground-fault protection by circuit breaker tripping and alarm signal
- Changeover switch for ground-fault protection accessible only when the control panel or the trip unit itself is removed

Module GFM A 776



- Alarm only, circuit breaker does not trip
- Module programmable via:
  - the graphical display (ETU776)
  - the BDA (ETU776)
  - the PROFIBUS-DP (ETU776)
  - the MODBUS (ETU776).

Module GFM AT 776



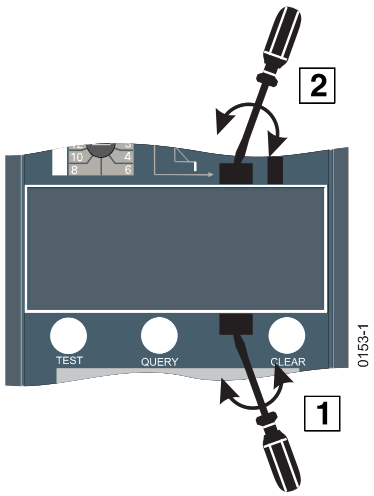
- Ground-fault protection by circuit breaker tripping and alarm signal
- Module programmable via:
  - the graphical display (ETU776)
  - the BDA (ETU776)
  - the PROFIBUS-DP (ETU776).
  - the MODBUS (ETU776).
- Ground-fault detection selectable:
  - vectorial summation Σ I = L1+L2+L3+N
  - external iron core ground-fault current sensor 1200 A : 1 A

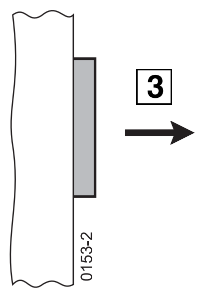
Field installation

	DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

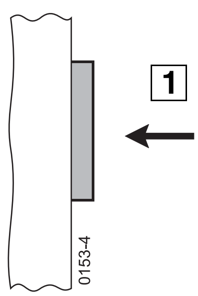
	WARNING
	High speed moving parts. **Can cause serious personal injury.** Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

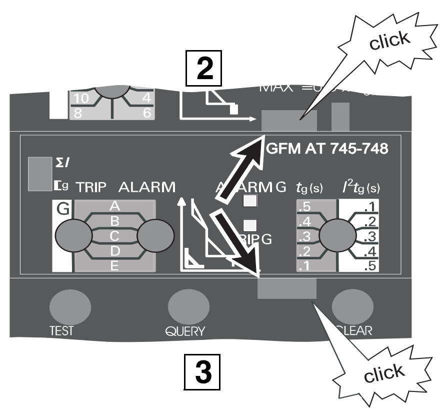
Removing dummy module





Installing and snapping the ground-fault protection module into place





- Switch on external 24 V DC voltage supply, if planned
- Adjust settings for ground-fault protection
- Test the tripping function with the handheld test device → (page 9-97)
- Install and seal sealing cap of trip unit, if applicable → (page 9-53)

NOTE
Once the ground-fault-module is snapped into place, it cannot be removed.

Catalog numbers

Ground-fault protection module	Catalog No.
GFM A 745-748	WLGFA48
GFM AT 745-748	WLGFM48
GFM A 776	WLGFA76
GFM AT 776	WLGFM76

9.1.10 Replace the trip unit

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

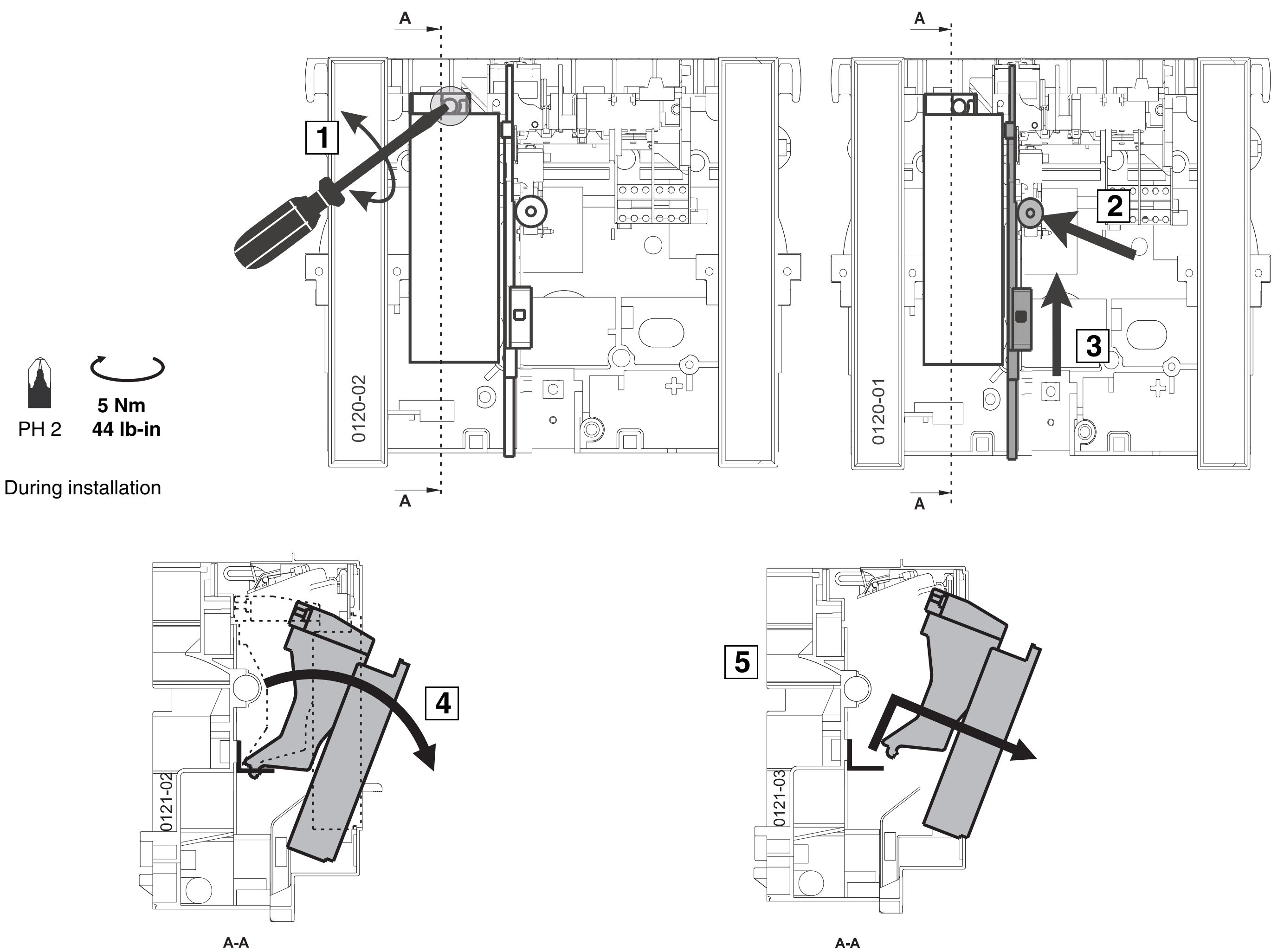
High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

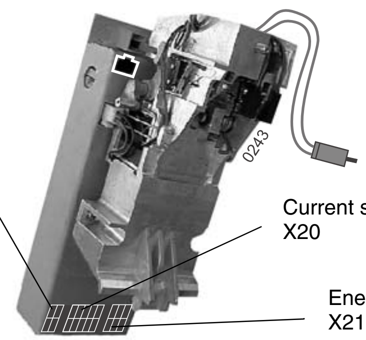
Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

Removing

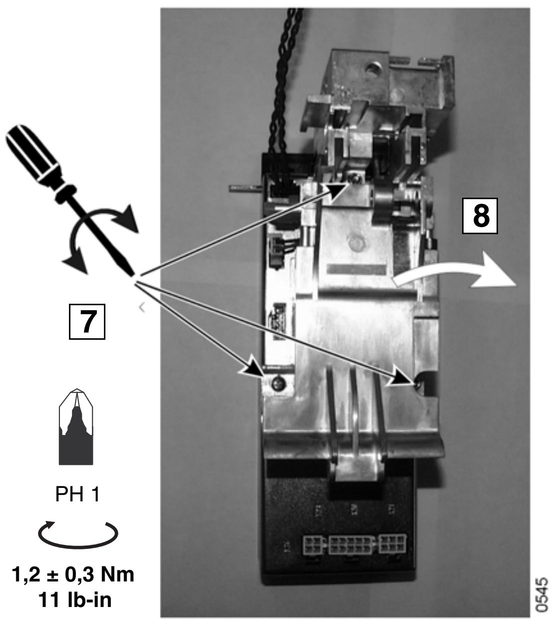
- OPEN circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)



6 Remove connectors



1) Equipment dependent on type



Installation is carried out in the reverse order.

After replacing the trip unit, always test with the handheld test device → (page 9-97)

For ordering trip units, please refer to the latest version of the "Selection and Application Guide" WL Low Voltage Power Circuit Breaker catalog.

If a trip unit with another configuration than the existing one is installed, the Catalog No. on the options label of the circuit breaker must be changed according to the catalog data.

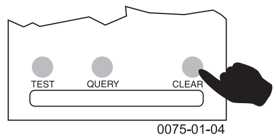
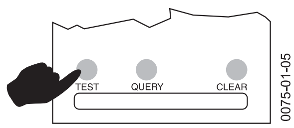
Please contact the technical assistance hotline if you have any queries.

9.1.11 Internal trip unit self-test on the overcurrent tripping function

For commissioning and function testing.

Conditions

- Trip unit is activated by:
  operating current
  external 24 V DC voltage supply
- Current not in overload range
  → Indicators (page 9-10)

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Internal circuit breaker self-test without tripping</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Normal operation of the circuit breaker is not impaired</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">The test can be canceled
at any time by pressing CLEAR
</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="3">Running light
All indicators will light up one after other (from left to right or from top to bottom)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">The flashing time corresponds to the long-time delay t_R</td><td>The flashing time deviates more than 10% from the set long-time delay t_R</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>The L-tripping indicator lights up

Test OK</td><td rowspan="2">T.U. ERROR indicator lights up

Test not OK</td><td rowspan="2">Test not OK

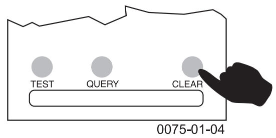
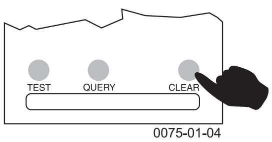
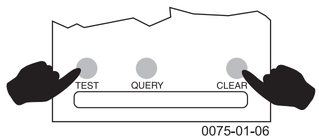
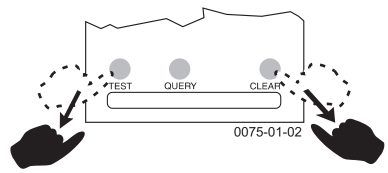
Trip unit is defective, even if the L-tripping indicator lights up</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>- LED goes out after 30 sec.
- End of internal self-test
- Premature ending of test by pressing CLEAR</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Trip unit OK</td><td colspan="2">Testing with handheld test device → Handheld test device (page 9-97)</td></tr>
</table>

NOTICE

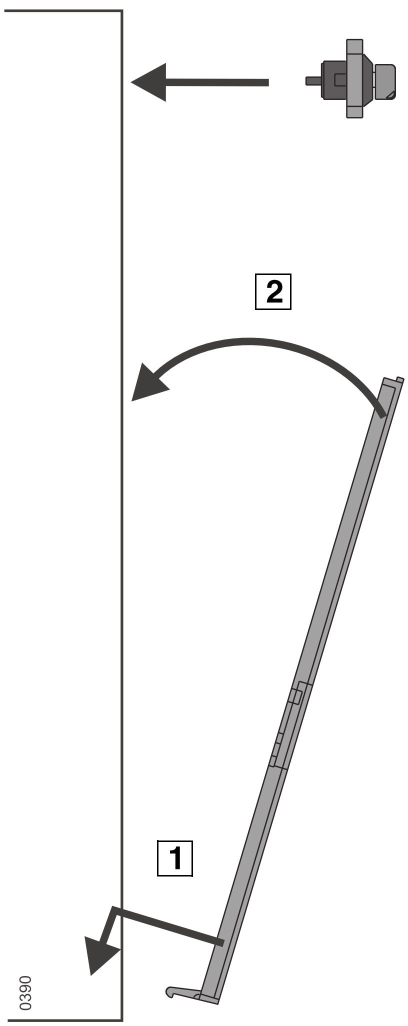
Circuit breaker may trip.

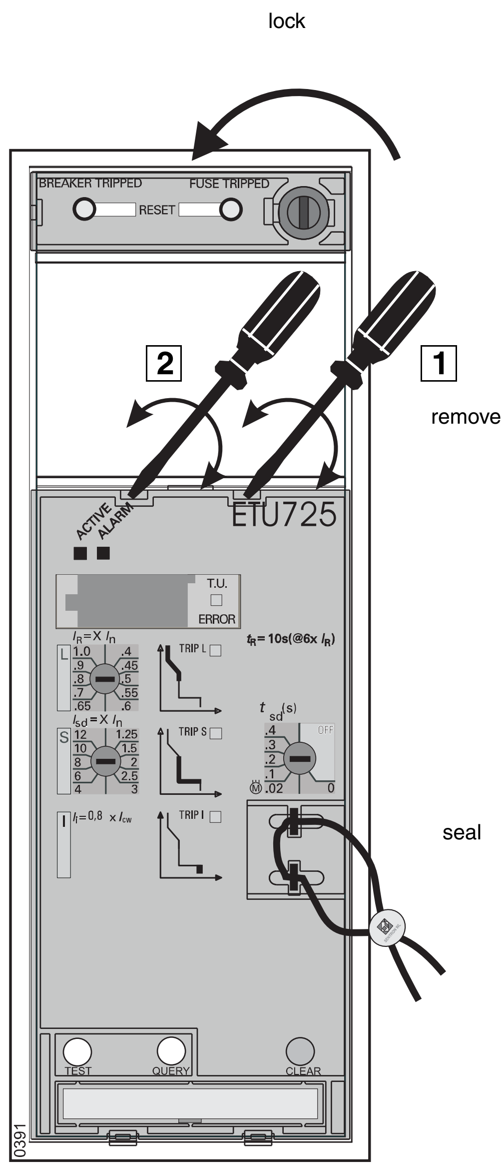
If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.

Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.

	Internal circuit breaker self-test *with tripping*		
	The test can be canceled at any time by pressing CLEAR		
1	**1**  Press and hold CLEAR	**2**  Press and hold TEST	**3**  Release both buttons at the same time
2	**Running light** All indicators will light up one after other (from left to right or from top to bottom)		
3	The flashing time corresponds to the long-time delay t_R		The flashing time deviates more than **10%** from the set long-time delay t_R
4	Circuit breaker trips Test **OK**	Circuit breaker does not trip Test **not OK**	Test **not OK** Trip unit is defective, even if the circuit breaker trips
5	→ Reclosing a circuit breaker tripped by the trip unit (page 6-9)	Test with handheld test device - Check wiring between trip unit and tripping solenoid - Test tripping solenoid	

9.1.12 Sealing and locking device



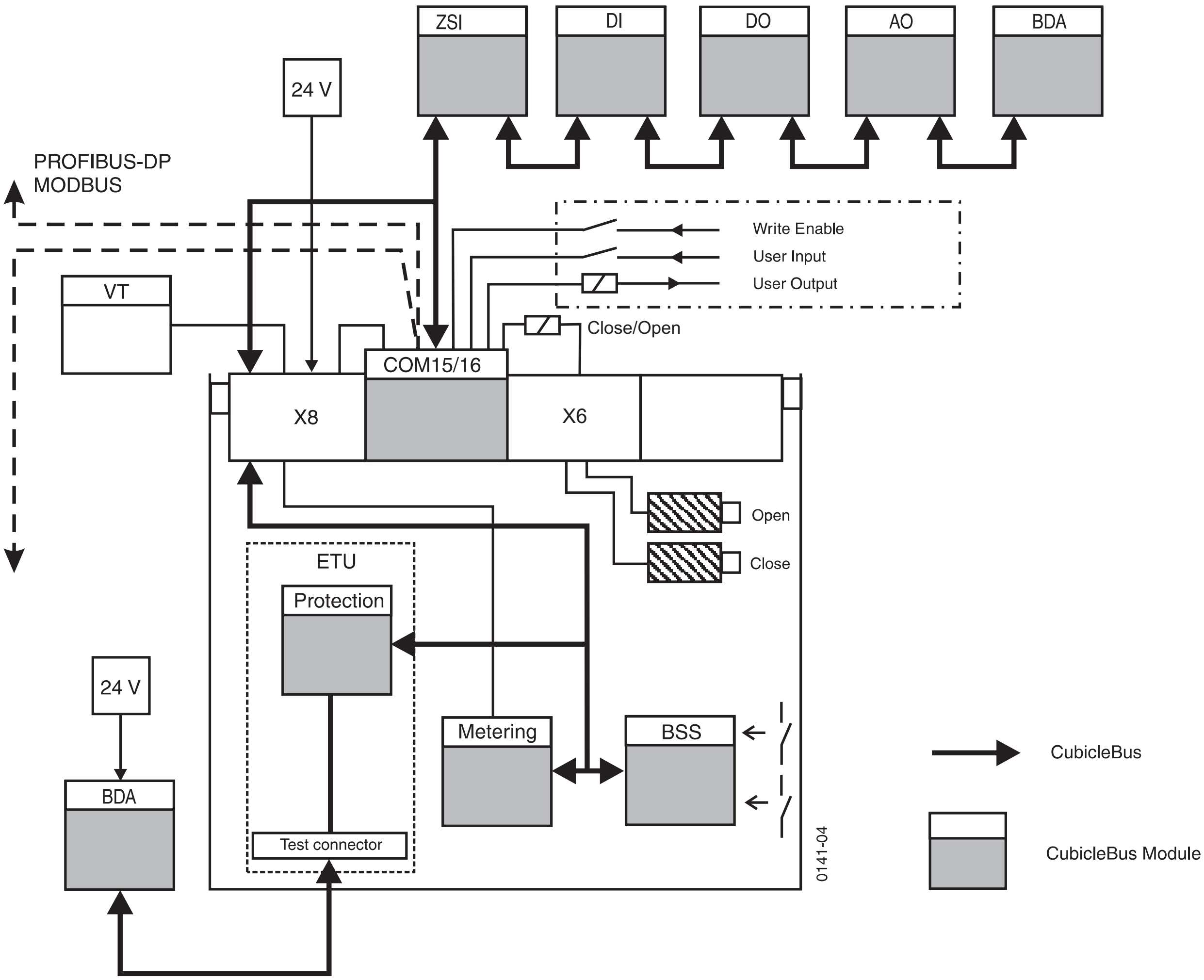


NOTE
Keep sealing wire as short as possible.

	Catalog No.
ETU745 - ETU748	WLTUSC55
ETU776	WLTUSC76

9.2 CubicleBUS Modules

9.2.1 System architecture



- **AO**: Analog output module
- **BDA**: Breaker Data Adapter; adapter for parameterizing, operating and monitoring the circuit breaker via any input/output unit with browser features; connection via test socket of trip unit or RJ45 to the last external **Cubicle**BUS module
- **BSS**: Breaker Status Sensor for acquisition of signals about the circuit breaker status (always combined with COM15/16 module)
- **Cubicle**BUS : Internal bus system for interconnection of circuit breaker components and for connection of external **Cubicle**BUS modules
- **COM15/16**: Communications module for interconnection of **Cubicle**BUS and PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS (always combined with Breaker Status Sensor / BSS)
- **DI**: Digital input modules for potential-free input signals - "0/1"-signals; a maximum of two modules with different configurations can be connected
- **DO**: Digital output modules with 6 outputs each; a maximum of three modules with different configurations or versions can be connected
- **ETU**: Electronic trip unit
- **Metering**: Measurement function or measurement function *PLUS*
- **PROFIBUS-DP/MODBUS**: Field bus for connection of automation components
- **Protection**: Protection module
- **VT**: Voltage transformer
- **ZSI**: Module for zone selective interlocking, must always be connected as the first module

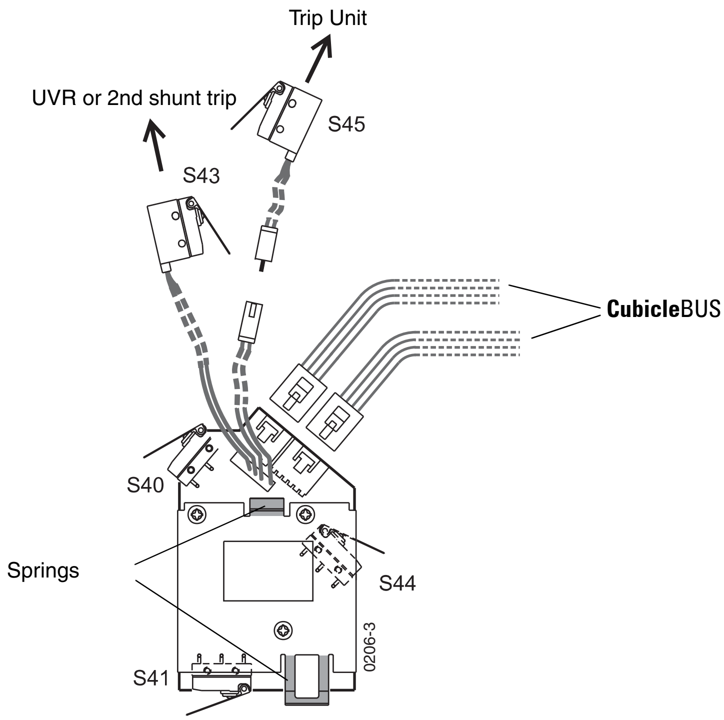
NOTE

The basic functions of the electronic trip units do not require an auxiliary power supply.
To use extended functions of the trip units requiring data exchange via the **Cubicle**BUS , an external 24 V DC voltage supply must be connected. → (page 9-92)

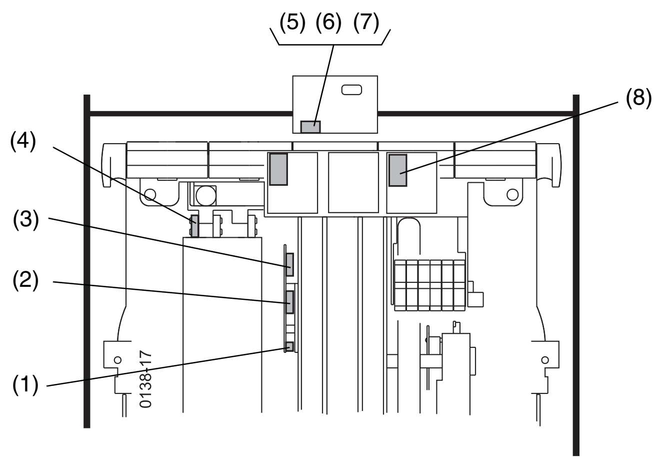
9.2.2 Internal modules

9.2.2.1 Breaker Status Sensor (BSS)

For collecting circuit breaker status information via signaling switches and transmitting these data to the **Cubicle**BUS .



Signaling switches for BSS



(1) Spring charge signaling switch
(2) Signaling switch OPEN / CLOSE position S44
(3) Ready-to-close signaling switch
(4) S45 Bell Alarm signaling switch
(5) Signaling switch for connected position S46
(6) Signaling switch for test position S47
(7) Signaling switch for disconnected position S48
(8) Signaling switch S43 UVR or 2nd shunt trip

Installing the BSS module

⚠ DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

⚠ WARNING

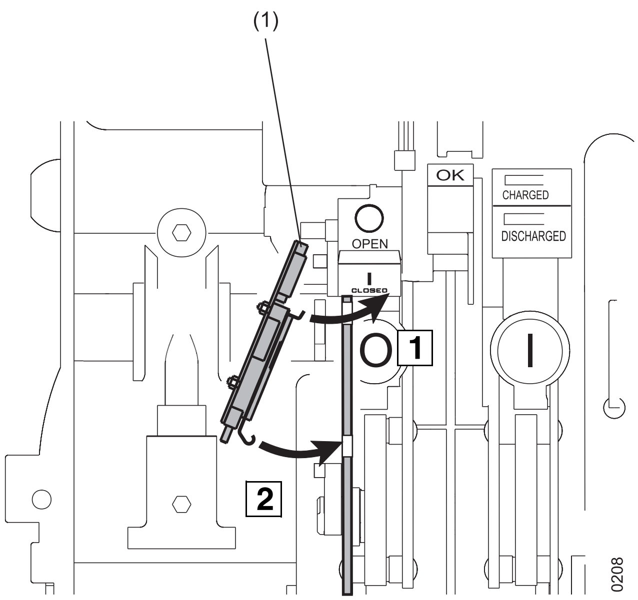
High speed moving parts.

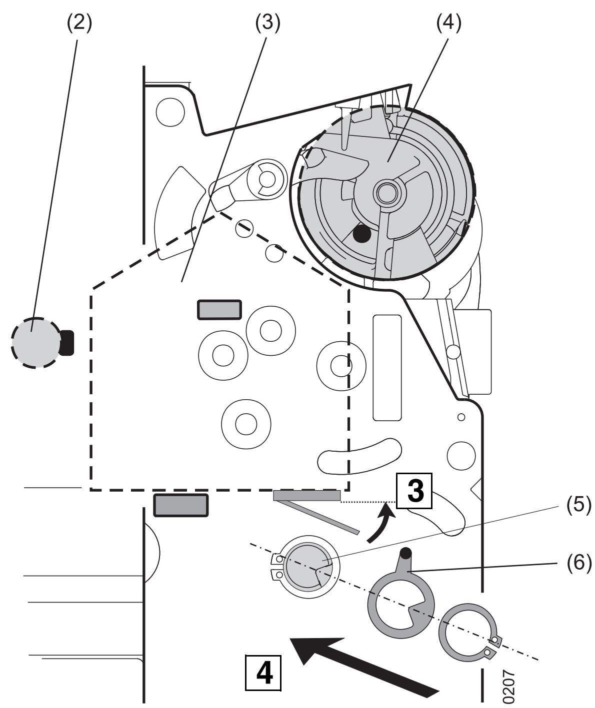
Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

Always discharge the closing spring before removing any covers or the front panel of the circuit breaker (page 23-2).
Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle (page 23-3) and Removing front panel (page 23-4).

Replace the trip unit (page 9-49).

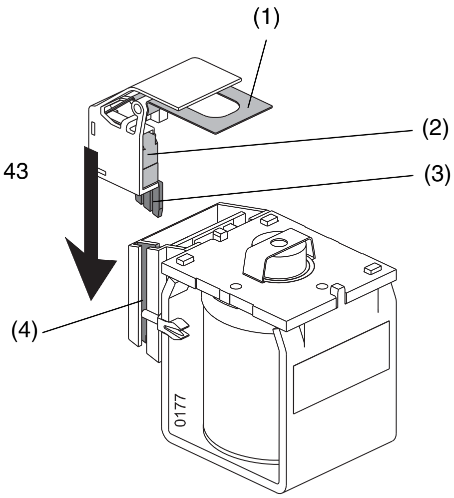




(1) BSS
(2) Actuating shaft
(3) BSS
(4) Ready-to-close indicator
(5) Drive shaft
(6) Carrier

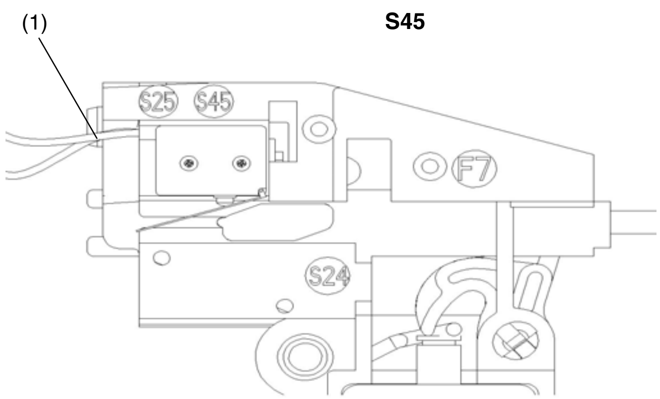
Attaching signaling switch S43 to the 2nd shunt trip / UVR

UVR / 2nd shunt trip: signaling switch S 43



(1) See-saw
(2) Signaling switch
(3) Guide
(4) Groove

Attaching signaling switch S45 to the ETU carriage

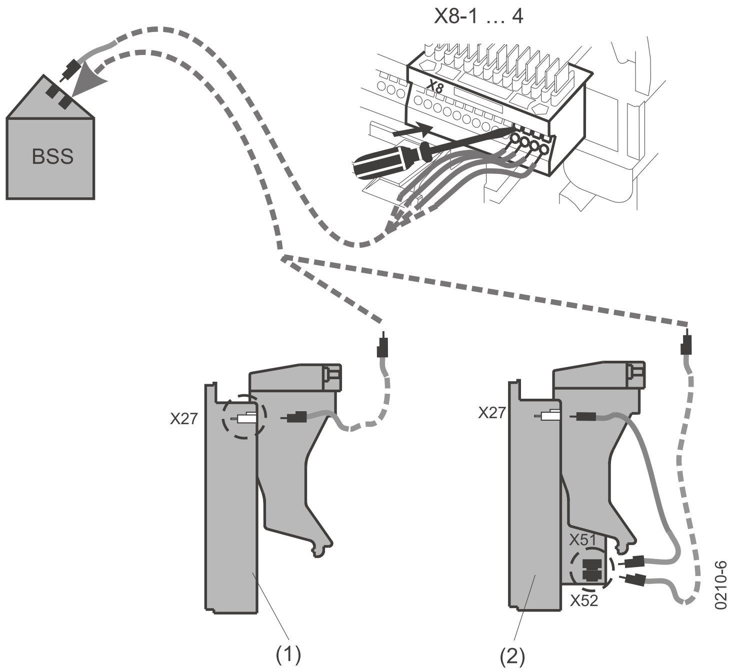


(1) black wiring

Connecting BSS module

The first **Cubicle**BUS connection leads to the secondary disconnect block X8. The second **Cubicle**BUS connection is made according to the circuit breaker equipment.

→ Circuit diagrams (page 8-1)



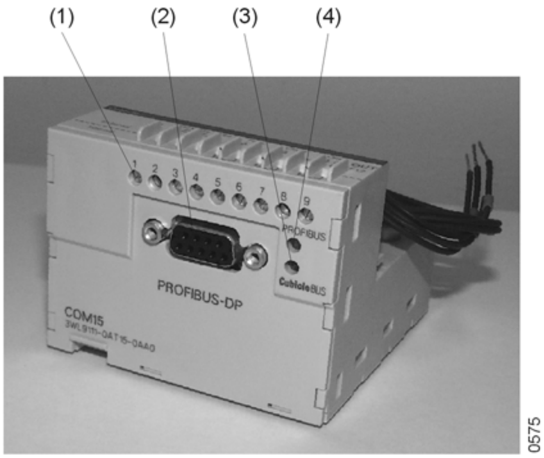
(1) ETU745 - 776 without metering function
(2) ETU745 - 776 with metering function
(3) X51-X52 External conducted cubicle bus link does only exist in release 1. release 2 uses an internal link

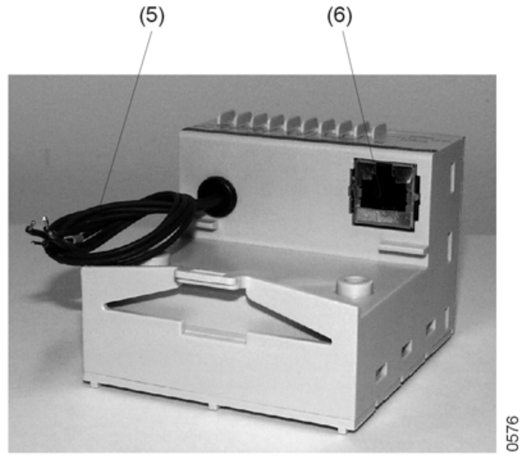
9.2.2.2 COM15 module

Interface adapter for:

- converting **Cubicle**BUS signals to PROFIBUS-DP signals and vice-versa
- for draw-out circuit breakers:
  detecting the circuit breaker position in the cradle with auxiliary signaling switches S46, S47 and S48, and emitting the corresponding signals to the **Cubicle**BUS and the PROFIBUS-DP.
- providing special functions via additional inputs and outputs (e.g. to control the circuit breaker and for parameterization)

Overview





(1) Connection terminals for additional inputs and outputs to provide special functions
(2) SUB-D plug, 9-pole, for PROFIBUS-DP connection
(3) **Cubicle**BUS LED
(4) PROFIBUS-DP LED
(5) Connecting cables to hand plug X8
(6) **Cubicle**BUS connection for connecting external **Cubicle**BUS modules or for the terminating resistor

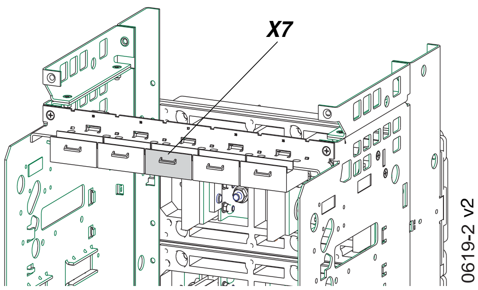
Indications

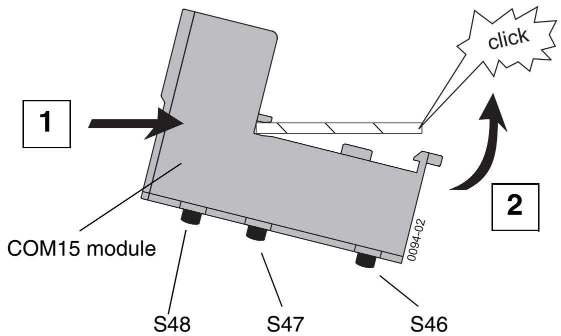
LED	Indication	Significance
PROFIBUS-DP	off	No voltage at COM15
	green	PROFIBUS-DP communication
	red	no PROFIBUS-DP communication with master class 1 activ
CubicleBUS	off	No **Cubicle**BUS modules found
	green	**Cubicle**BUS communication with master class 1 activ
	green flashing	no connection to ETU or metering function
	red	**Cubicle**BUS fault

Fitting COM15 module on the cradle

	DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

- OPEN circuit breaker → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)



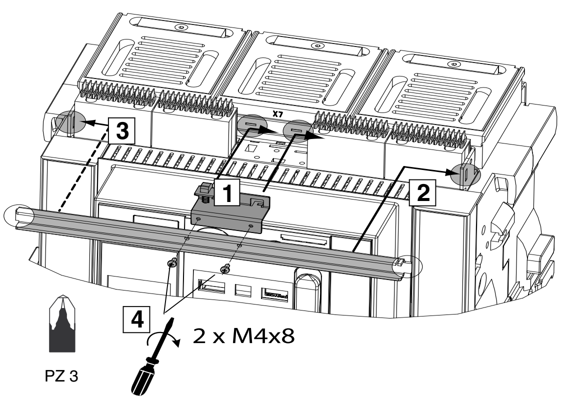


S46, S47 and S48:

Signaling switches for detecting the circuit breaker position in the cradle and transfer to PROFIBUS-DP and **Cubicle**BUS

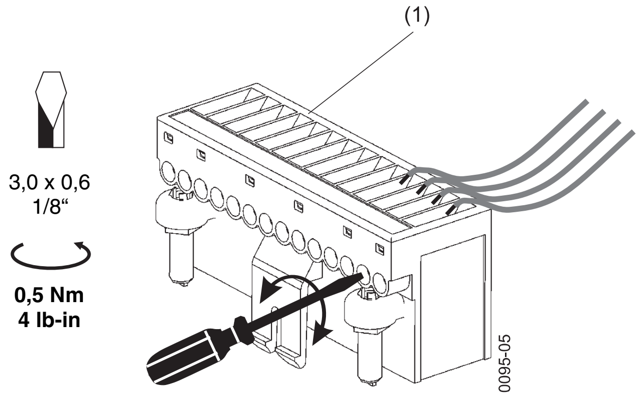
→ (page 8-1)

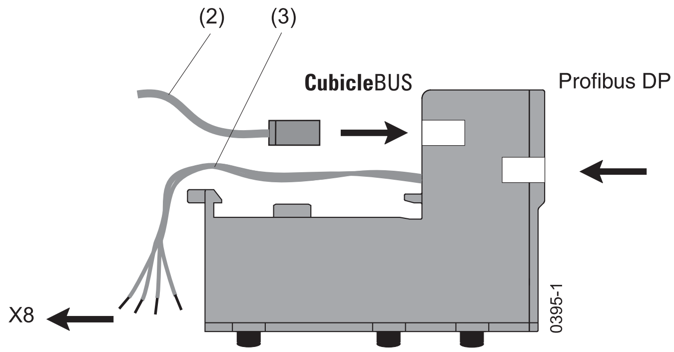
Attaching the position indicating module to the withdrawable circuit breaker



Connecting wires

→ Circuit diagrams (page 8-1)





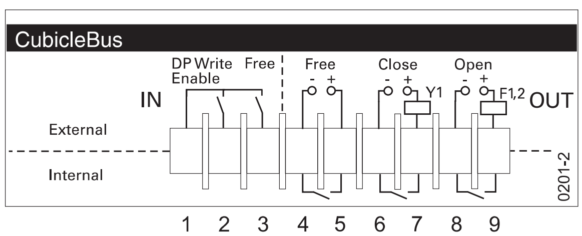
(1) Hand plug X8
(2) Connecting cable to first external **Cublicle**BUS module or terminating resistor
(3) Connecting cable to hand plug X8

Designation	Assignment	Terminal
X8-1	c -	X8.1
X8-2	c +	X8.2
X8-3	24 V DC +	X8.3
X8-4	24 V DC GND	X8.4

NOTE

If no external **Cubicle**BUS modules are connected to the COM15 module, the terminating resistor has to be plugged into the **Cubicle**BUS terminal.
Absence of the terminating resistor can cause errors and potentially loss of communications.

Connections for additional inputs and outputs

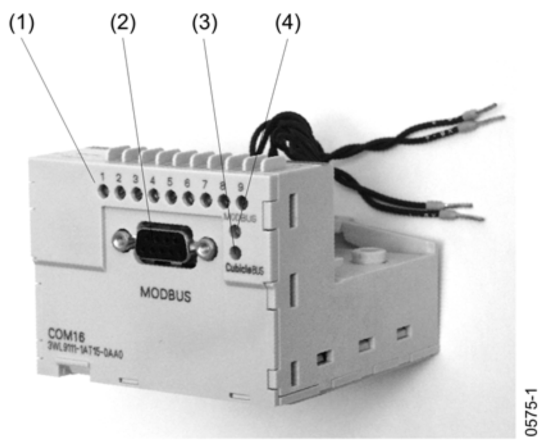


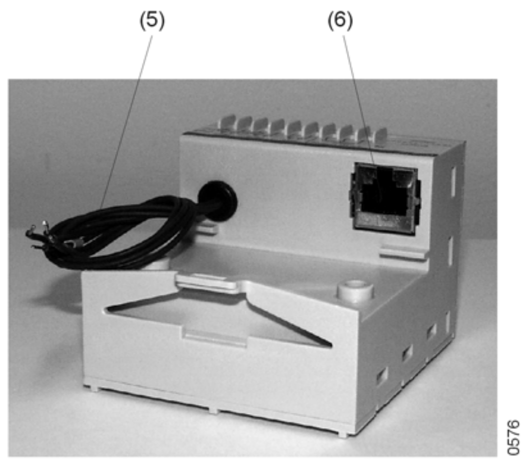
9.2.2.3 COM16 module

Interface adapter for:

- converting **Cubicle**BUS signals to MODBUS signals and vice-versa
- for draw-out circuit breakers:
  detecting the circuit breaker position in the cradle with the signaling switches S46, S47 and S48, and emitting corresponding signals on the **Cubicle**BUS and the MODBUS.
- providing special functions via additional inputs and outputs (e.g. to control the circuit breaker and for parameterization)

Overview





(1) Connection terminals for additional inputs and outputs to provide special functions
(2) SUB-D plug, 9-pole, for MODBUS connection
(3) **Cubicle**BUS LED
(4) MODBUS LED
(5) Connecting cables to hand plug X8
(6) **Cubicle**BUS connection for connecting external **Cubicle**BUS modules or for the terminating resistor

Indicators

LED	Indication	Significance
MODBUS	off	No voltage at COM16
	green	MODBUS communication operating
	red	no MODBUS communication (timeout)
CubicleBUS	off	No **Cubicle**BUS modules found
	green	**Cubicle**BUS communication operating
	green flashing	**Cubicle**BUS participant found, but no connection to ETU or metering function
	red	**Cubicle**BUS fault

- For installation and connection of the COM15 module, please refer to installation and connection of the COM15 module → (page 9-58)

MODBUS interface

The COM16 module is equipped with a 2-wire RS485 interface. The MODBUS connector is a 9-pin female Sub-D connector with the following pinout:

Pin	
1	COMMON
5	Transceiver Terminal 1, V1 voltage
9	Transceiver Terminal 0, V0 voltage
2-4, 6-8	Not connected

The cable shielding must be connected to the circuit breaker's protective grounding to prevent EMF disturbances being channeled into the module.

Write Enable input

The COM16 Module is equipped with an input that must be activated to allow the module to accept remote control commands as well as remote parameterization. When this input is not active, the module will reject all incoming packets that would normally change the state of an output (open/close circuit breaker) or change protective parameters. Normal polling and communication of data are not affected.

The following commands are blocked if the Write Enable input is inactive:

- opening/closing circuit breaker
- resetting after a trip
- Changing any protective function parameters and extended protective function parameters
- changing any communications parameter (e.g. address)
- changing any parameter of the metering function (e.g. demand period length)
- resetting any diagnostic or service-related counter or indicator
- setting/resetting outputs of the digital output modules

The following commands are always allowed, independent of the state of the Write Enable input:

- changing and setting the trigger settings of the waveform capture function
- reading the contents of the waveform buffer
- changing alarm and setpoint function settings
- changing any of the customer-changeable text strings
- resetting the min/max log
- setting/resetting the "Free Output" of the COM16 module
- setting system time

MODBUS Functionality

Transmission Protocol

The COM16 module operates in the RTU transmission mode. ASCII transmission mode is not supported.

Overview of supported Functions

The COM16 module provides the following MODBUS function codes for accessing the data contained in the WL circuit breaker.

FC	Name	Description
02:	Read Discrete Inputs	Reads the state of the Bits in the Status Register
01:	Read Coils	Reads the state of multiple Control Bits and Extra Flags
05:	Write Single Coil	Sets the state of a single Control Bit or Extra Flag
15:	Write Multiple Coils	Sets the state of multiple Control Bits and Extra Flags
04:	Read Input Registers	Reads the Basic Data Registers. Three Basic Types (1, 2 and 3) are supported.
03:	Read Holding Registers	Reads a complete data set.
16:	Write Multiple Registers	Writes a complete data set.
07:	Read Exception Status	Reads the state of eight Exception Status bits
08:	Diagnostics	Function provides a method for checking the communication between the master and the slave
11:	Get Comm Event Counter	Returns a status word and an event count from the communications event counter
12:	Get Comm Event Log	Returns a status word, event count, message count, and a field of event bytes

MODBUS Communication settings

For MODBUS communication, the following settings must be made in the COM16 module: baud rate, serial transmission configuration, MODBUS address.

MODBUS Slave Address

The MODBUS communication address range of the COM16 module is 1 through 126.

MODBUS address 0 is used as a broadcast address in MODBUS systems.

MODBUS address 0xF1(hex) is defined as a broadcast address for COM16 modules.

The MODBUS slave address is assigned to data point 5 and may be changed by writing a new address value to high-byte of register 40962 (0xA002). If the COM16 module receives an invalid slave address value, the invalid value will be ignored.

Baud Rate

Baud rate settings of 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 and 19200 are supported. 19200 baud is the default setting. The baud rate is assigned to data point 427 and may be changed by writing a new baud rate value to high-byte of register 40984 (0xA022). The following numbers are used to identify the selected baud rate. If the COM16 module receives an invalid baud rate, the invalid baud rate will be ignored.

Number	Baud rate
0	1200
1	2400
2	4800
3	9600
4	19200

Parity

Parity settings of "No Parity", "Odd Parity" and "Even Parity" are supported. "Even Parity" is the default setting. The parity is assigned to data point 428 and may be changed by writing a new parity value to the low-byte of register 40994 (0xA022). The following numbers are used to identify the selected parity. If the COM16 module receives an invalid parity, the invalid parity will be ignored.

Number	Parity
0	No Parity
1	Odd Parity
2	Even Parity

Auto configuration of baud rate and parity

The factory settings for baud rate and parity are 19200 baud and "Even Parity". These settings may be changed either by writing from the master to data points 427 and 428 in register 40994 (0xA022) or via the auto configuration process. The auto configuration process only occurs when the supply voltage is switched on.

When the supply voltage is switched on, the COM16 module monitors the bus activity. If the COM16 module detects bus activity but cannot receive any valid data, the auto configuration process is started. The module cycles through all combinations of baud rate and parity until it finds the combination which allows it to receive valid data. This combination is then saved and the auto configuration process ended.

If the COM16 module does not find a combination that allows it to receive valid data after cycling through all combinations, it will adopt the original settings for baud rate and parity, and the auto configuration process will be ended.

The time required to complete the auto configuration process can be several seconds depending on:

- Baud rate
- How often the master transmits a telegram
- The length of the messages transmitted by the master
- The number of tests required to detect a valid baud rate/parity combination

Changing the communication parameters

The communication parameters of the COM16 module can be changed by writing the required parameters (baud rate, serial configuration and MODBUS communication address) in data set 160.

Register			Dataset 160 – communication parameters Address: A000 hex, Registers: 39, Access: Read / Write							
Address		High/ Low								
dec	hex		Description	Data point	Source WL	Source VL[1]	Source VL[2]	Format	Length (Bit)	Scaling
40961	0xA001	-	Header; value 0x00 00 00 00	-	COM16	COM11	COM21	-	32	-
40963	0xA003	LOW	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
40963	0xA003	HIGH	MODBUS address	5	COM16	COM11	COM21	unsign ed char	8	0
40964	0xA004	LOW	Basic type of MODBUS data transfer	6	COM16	COM11	COM21	Hex	2	-
40964	0xA004	HIGH	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
40965	0xA005	-	Data in the cyclic profile of MODBUS	7	COM16	COM11	COM21	Format (7)	224	-
40979	0xA013	-	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
40982	0xA016	-	IP address of the BDA/BDA *PLUS*	10	BDA	-	-	Format (10)	40	-
40985	0xA019	LOW	MODBUS transmission rate (baud rate)	427	COM16	COM11	COM21	Format (427)	8	-
40985	0xA019	HIGH	Parity	428	COM16	COM11	COM21	Format (428)	8	-
40986	0xA01A	-	Reserved	-	-	-	-	-	144	-
40995	0xA023	LOW	Property byte (parity)	428	COM16	COM11	COM21	PB	8	-
40995	0xA023	HIGH	Property byte (MODBUS transmission rate (baud rate))	427	COM16	COM11	COM21	PB	8	-
40996	0xA024	LOW	Reserved	-	-	-	-	PB	8	-
40996	0xA024	HIGH	Property byte (MODBUS address)	5	COM16	COM11	COM21	PB	8	-
40997	0xA025	LOW	Property byte (basic type of MODBUS data transfer)	6	COM16	COM11	COM21	PB	8	-
40997	0xA025	HIGH	Reserved	-	-	-	-	PB	8	-
40998	0xA026	LOW	Property byte (data in the cyclic profile of MODBUS)	7	COM16	COM11	COM21	PB	8	-
40998	0xA026	HIGH	Reserved	-	-	-	-	PB	8	-
40999	0xA027	LOW	Property byte (IP address of the BDA/BDA *PLUS*)	-	BDA	-	-	PB	8	-

MODBUS function codes

In addition to the MODBUS function codes of the COM16 module, described on page 9-63, the following definitions of the Status Register, Control Bits, Extra Flags, Basic Types and Exception Status Bits apply to the COM16 module.

Status Register

The Status Register provides WL status information to the MODBUS master. The Status Register is accessed using the following functions:

- 02 Read Input Status Discretes
- 04 Read Input Registers

Bit number	WL
0, 1	Circuit breaker position 00 = disconnected position 01 = connected position 10 = test position 11 = circuit breaker not present
2, 3	Circuit breaker status 00 = not ready 01 = circuit breaker open 10 = circuit breaker closed 11 = circuit breaker tripped
4	Circuit Breaker is ready to close
5	Undervoltage release
6	Closing spring charged
7	Overload warning
8	Setpoints active
9	Warning(s) active
10	MODBUS "Write enable" input active
11	User input
12, 13, 14	Trip 000 = no trip 001 = overload trip 010 = instantaneous short-circuit trip 011 = short time delayed short-circuit trip 100 = ground-fault trip 101 = trip caused by extended protective function 110 = N conductor trip
15	Load shedding

Control Bits and Extra Flags

Control Bits and Extra Flags make it possible for the MODBUS master to control various WL functions.
The Control Bits and Extra Flags are accessed using the following functions:

- 01 Read Coils
- 05 Write Single Coil
- 15 Write Multiple Coils

Bit number		WL
Control Bits	0, 1	Breaker open / close 00 = no action 01 = open circuit breaker 10 = close circuit breaker 11 = no action
	2	clear reason for trip
	3	Not used
	4	User output 0 = User output Off 1 = User output On
	5	Not used
	6	Not used
	7	Not used
Extra Flags	8, 9	not used
	10	Clear log book
	11	Clear all min/max values
	12	Clear temperature min/max values
	13	Not used
	14	Clear maintainance counters
	15	Synchronize system clock at a rising edge Sets the time to xx:30:00:00

Basic Data Types

Basic data types 1, 2 and 3 are supported. Basic data type 1 is the default setting. Basic data type 1 consists of 7 registers, basic data type 2 consists of 13 registers and Basic data type 3 consists of 22 registers.

Basic data is accessed using the function:

04 Read Input Registers - Reads the Basic Data including the Status Register

Basic Data Type 1 Registers and Default Data Points

Register	Byte	Name	Default Data Point – WL
1	0, 1	Status Register	WL status bits
2	2, 3	Data Block 1	Phase L1 current
3	4, 5	Data Block 2	Phase L2 current
4	6, 7	Data Block 3	Phase L3 current
5	8, 9	Data Block 4	Current in phase under highest load
6 LOW	10	Block 1 property byte	Property byte of phase L1 current
6 HIGH	11	Block 2 property byte	Property byte of phase L2 current
7 LOW	12	Block 3 property byte	Property byte of phase L3 current
7 HIGH	13	Block 4 property byte	Property byte of max current in phase under highest load

Basic Data Type 2 Registers and Default Data Points

Register	Byte	Name	Default Data Point – WL
1	0, 1	Status Register	WL status bits
2	2, 3	Data Block 1	Phase L1 current
3	4, 5	Data Block 2	Phase L2 current
4	6, 7	Data Block 3	Phase L3 current
5	8, 9	Data Block 4	Current in phase under highest load
6	10, 11	Data Block 5	Current in neutral conductor
7	12, 13	Data Block 6	Average phase-to-phase voltage
8	14, 15	Data Block 7	Average power factors of 3 phases
9	16, 17	Data Block 8	Total active energy of 3 phases[a)]
10 LOW	18	Block 1 property byte	Property byte of phase L1 current
10 HIGH	19	Block 2 property byte	Property byte of phase L2 current
11 LOW	20	Block 3 property byte	Property byte of phase L3 current
11 HIGH	21	Block 4 property byte	Property byte of current in phase under highest load
12 LOW	22	Block 5 property byte	Property byte of current in neutral conductor
12 HIGH	23	Block 6 property byte	Property byte of average phase-to-phase voltage
13 LOW	24	Block 7 property byte	Property byte of average power factors of 3 phases
13 HIGH	25	Block 8 property byte	Property byte of total active energy of 3 phases

a) Only 2 bytes of the 4 byte data point will be communicated (range: 0 - 65535 MWh)

Basic Data Type 3 Registers and Default Data Points

Register	Byte	Name	Default Data Point – WL
1	0, 1	Status Register	WL status bits
2	2, 3	Data Block 1	Phase L1 current
3	4, 5	Data Block 2	Phase L2 current
4	6, 7	Data Block 3	Phase L3 current
5	8, 9	Data Block 4	Current in phase under highest load
6	10, 11	Data Block 5	Current in neutral conductor
7	12, 13	Data Block 6	Phase-to-phase voltage L1 to L2
8	14, 15	Data Block 7	Phase-to-phase voltage L2 to L3
9	16, 17	Data Block 8	Phase-to-phase voltage L3 to L1
10	18, 19	Data Block 9	Phase-to-neutral voltage L1
11	20, 21	Data Block 10	Phase-to-neutral voltage L2
12	22, 23	Data Block 11	Phase-to-neutral voltage L3
13	24, 25	Data Block 12	Average power factor of 3 phases [a)]
14	26, 27	Data Block 13	Total active energy of 3 phases*
15	28, 29	Data Block 14	Total apparent power of 3 phases
16	30	Block 1 property byte	Property byte of phase L1 current
	31	Block 2 property byte	Property byte of phase L2 current
17	32	Block 3 property byte	Property byte of phase L3 current
	33	Block 4 property byte	Property byte of current in phase under highest load
18	34	Block 5 property byte	Property byte of current in neutral conductor
	35	Block 6 property byte	Property byte of phase-to-phase voltage L1 to L2
19	36	Block 7 property byte	Property byte of phase-to-phase voltage L2 to L3
	37	Block 8 property byte	Property byte of phase-to-phase voltage L3 to L1
20	38	Block 9 property byte	Property byte of phase-to-neutral voltage L1
	39	Block 10 property byte	Property byte of phase-to-neutral voltage L2
21	40	Block 11 property byte	Property byte of phase-to-neutral voltage L3
	41	Block 12 property byte	Property byte of average power factors of 3 phases
22	42	Block 13 property byte	Property byte of total active energy of 3 phases[a)]
	43	Block 14 property byte	Property byte of total apparent power of 3 phases

a) Only 2 bytes of the 4 byte data point will be communicated (range: 0 - 65535 MWh)

Exception Status Bits

The Exception Status Bits are accessed using the following functions:

07 Read Exception Status - Reads the state of the Exception Status Bits

Bit	Description
0	Excessive breaker contact wear
1	Communication with trip unit OK
2	COM16 is OK
3 - 7	Reserved

Further information about the application of these inputs and outputs is given in the "WL MODBUS Communication Manual" WL Low Voltage Power Circuit Breaker catalog.

Catalog number

	Catalog No.
WL Breaker Configuration Software	POWERCONFIG

9.2.2.4 Metering function *PLUS*

Trip units ETU745 - ETU776 can be equipped with a metering function *PLUS*. This, however, requires external voltage transformers providing a three-phase metering voltage.

NOTICE
High voltages may damage the MeteringPLUS module.
The secondary voltage of the external voltage transformers must not exceed 150 V AC RMS or 300 V AC peak value.

In addition to the values for the currents, the metering function *PLUS* provides data on voltages, powers, energy values, power factors and frequency via the **Cubicle**BUS for further processing.

These data can be shown on the display of the trip units, transmitted to the PROFIBUS-DP via the COM15 module or to the MODBUS via the COM16 module and transferred to the outputs of external **Cubicle**BUS modules. Based on these data, conclusions can be drawn about the condition of the power system.

Measured parameter	**Range**	**Accuracy**[1]
Currents I_{L1}, I_{L2}, I_{L3}, I_N	30 - 8000 A	± 1 % of measurement range
Earth-fault current Ig (measurement with external earth-fault transformer)	100 - 1200	± 5 % of measurement range
Line-to-line voltages U_{L12}, U_{L23}, U_{L31}	15 - 130 V 130 - 1150 V	± 5 % of read value ± 1 % of measurement range
Line-to-N-line voltages U_{L1N}, U_{L2N}, U_{L3N}	10 - 75 V 75 - 700 V	± 5 % of read value ± 1 % of measurement range
Present average of line-to-line voltages U_{avgD}	15 - 130 V 130 - 1150 V	± 5 % of read value ± 1 % of measurement range
Present average of Line-to-N-line voltages U_{avgY}	10 - 75 V 75 - 700 V	± 5 % of read value ± 1 % of measurement range
Apparent power S_{L1}, S_{L2}, S_{L3}	13 - 8000 kVA	± 2 % of measurement range ± 2 % vom Messbereich
Total apparent power	13 - 24000 kVA	± 2 % of measurement range
Active power P_{L1}, P_{L2}, P_{L3}	-8000 - +8000 kW	± 2 % of apparent power (P.F. > 0.6)
Total active power	-24000 - +24000 kW	± 2 % of apparent power (P.F. > 0,6)
Reactive power Q_{L1}, Q_{L2}, Q_{L3}	-6400 - +6400 kVar	± 4 % of apparent power
Total reactive power	-20000 - +20000 kVar	± 4 % of apparent power
Power factors $\cos\varphi_{L1}$, $\cos\varphi_{L2}$, $\cos\varphi_{L3}$,	-0,6 - 1 - +0.6 -0.6 - 1 - +0,6	± 0.04 ± 0,04
Power factor total	-0.6 - 1 - +0.6 -0,6 - 1 - +0,6	± 0.04 ± 0,04
Long term average of currents I_{L1}, I_{L2}, I_{L3}	30 - 8000 A	± 1 % of measurement range
Long term average of 3-phase current	30 - 8000 A	± 1 % of measurement range
Long term average of active power in L_1, L_2, L_3	13 - 8000 kW	± 2 % of apparent power (P.F. > 0.6)
Long term average of active power 3-phase	13 - 8000 kW	± 2 % of measurement range
Long term average of apparent power in L_1, L_2, L_3	13 - 8000 kVA	± 2 % of measurement range
Long term average of apparent power 3-phase	13 - 8000 kVA	± 2 % of measurement range
Long term average of reactive power 3-phase	-8000 - +8000 kVar	± 4 % of apparent power
Energy consumed	1 - 10000 MWh	± 2 %
Energy delivered	1 - 10000 MWh	± 2 %
Reactive energy consumed	1 - 10000 MVarh	± 2 %
Reactive energy delivered	1 - 10000 MVarh	± 2 %
Frequency	15 - 40 Hz 40 - 70 Hz 70 - 440 Hz	± 0.1 Hz ± 0,1 Hz
Distortion factor of current and voltage	2 - 100 %	± 2 % of measurement range up to 29^{th} harmonic
Phase unbalance of current and voltage[2]	2 - 150 %	± 1 % of displayed value

[1] The given measured value tolerances are valid for one year based on an average operating temperature of 25 °C. After this period, deviations may occur. The given tolerances for measured values for which the measured voltage is consumed when being determined are only valid if the voltage measurement is carried out with an accuracy of 0.5 %.

[2] **ANSI definition:** Ratio of the largest difference between the phases and the average of all 3 phases.

Extended metering functions

The metering function *PLUS* is used to implement extended protective functions beyond the functionality of the trip units.

Parameter	Range	Delay
Undervoltage	100 - 1100 V	0 - 15 sec.
Overvoltage	200 - 1200 V	0 - 15 sec.
Active power in normal direction	1 - 12000 kW	0 - 15 sec.
Active power in reverse direction	1 - 12000 kW	0 - 15 sec.
Overfrequency	40 - 70 Hz	0 - 15 sec.
Underfrequency	40 - 70 Hz	0 - 15 sec.
Phase current unbalance [1)]	5 - 50%	0 - 15 sec.
Phase voltage unbalance [1)]	5 - 50%	0 - 15 sec.
Phase rotation		
Pickup THD current	3 - 50%	5 - 15 sec.
Pickup THD voltage	3 - 50%	5 - 15 sec.

1) **ANSI definition:**
Ratio of the largest difference between the phases and the average of all 3 phases.

If one of these parameters exceeds or falls below its default settings, the trip unit is tripped after the adjusted delay via the **Cubicle**BUS .

The parameters can be adjusted via:

- the test socket with the BDA
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS
- the graphical display (ETU776)

Setpoints

The setpoint function can be used to signal or record special events in the power system.

Parameter	Range	Delay
Phase overcurrent	30 - 10000 A	0 - 255 sec.
Ground overcurrent	30 - 12000 A	0 - 255 sec.
Neutral overcurrent	30 - 10000 A	0 - 255 sec.
phase current unbalance*	5 - 50%	0 - 255 sec.
current demand	30 - 10000 A	0 - 255 sec.
undervoltage	100 - 1100 V	0 - 255 sec.
phase voltage unbalance*	5 - 50%	0 - 255 sec.
overvoltage	100 - 1100 V	0 - 255 sec.
overpower in normal direction	1 - 12000 kW	0 - 255 sec.
KW reverse	1 - 12000 kW	0 - 255 sec.
KW demand	1 - 12000 kW	0 - 255 sec.
KVA demand	1 - 12000 kVA	0 - 255 sec.
KVAR demand	1 - 12000 kVar	0 - 255 sec.
KVAR consumed	1 - 12000 kVar	0 - 255 sec.
KVAR delivered	1 - 12000 kVar	0 - 255 sec.
KVA	1 - 12000 kVA	0 - 255 sec.
overfrequency	40 - 70 Hz	0 - 255 sec.
underfrequency	40 - 70 Hz	0 - 255 sec.
underpower factor (PF)	-0.001 - 0.001	0 - 255 sec.
overpower factor (PF)	-0.001 - 0.001	0 - 255 sec.
current THD	3 - 50%	0 - 255 sec.
voltage THD	3 - 50%	0 - 255 sec.
crest factor	1 - 2.55	0 - 255 sec.
form factor	1 - 2.55	0 - 255 sec.

1) **ANSI definition:**
Ratio of the largest difference between the phases and the average of all 3 phases.

If one of these parameters exceeds or falls below its default settings, the trip unit is tripped after the adjusted delay via the **Cubicle**BUS .

The parameters can be adjusted via:

- the test socket with the BDA
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS
- the graphical display (ETU776).

Additional functions

The metering function *Plus* offers two additional functions:

- two independent waveform buffers
- harmonic analysis

The two independent waveform buffers can be used to analyze the current and voltage values at the time of the event.

If the waveform buffers are programmed to "recording" (standard setting), continuous recording takes place until a previously defined event occurs. Then, the recording is stopped, and the current or voltage waveforms at the time of the event can be observed on a visual display (graphical LCD, laptop or PC). The time window is one second; the resolution is 1649 values/second.

Settings for waveform buffers	
Currents	I_{L1}, I_{L2}, I_{L3}, I_{LN}, I_g
Voltages	U_{L1}, U_{L2}, U_{L3}

The waveform buffers can also be started or stopped individually via the communication channels (PROFIBUS-DP, MODBUS, **Cubicle**BUS).

The waveform buffers can be parameterized via:

- the test socket with the BDA
- the PROFIBUS-DP
- the MODBUS
- the graphical display (ETU776)

9.2.2.5 Connecting the voltage transformer

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

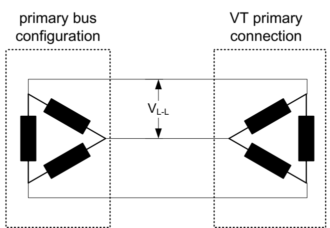
The metering module ("Meter*PLUS* Function") can be set to expect 3W or 4W (LL/LG) connections and will adjust the amplitude and phase of the signal as necessary.

The parameters on the trip unit must be set as follows:

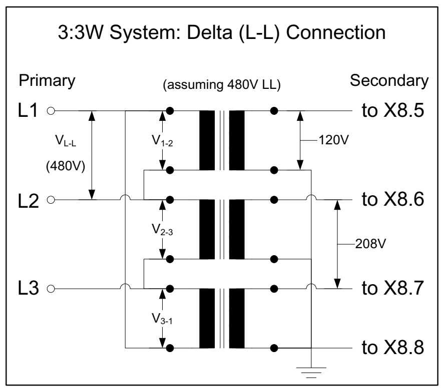
(1) VT Primary voltage (240 V/480 V/600 V)
(2) VT Secondary voltage
(100 V/110 V/120 V)
(3) VT Connection
(Wye / LG, Delta / LL)

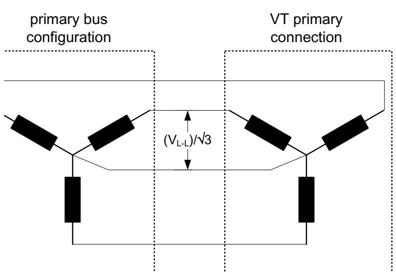
Three VTs must be used at all times.

All three VTs must be rated for the rated LL voltage (e.g. 480 V) and can have either 100 V / 110 V or 120 V secondary rated voltage.

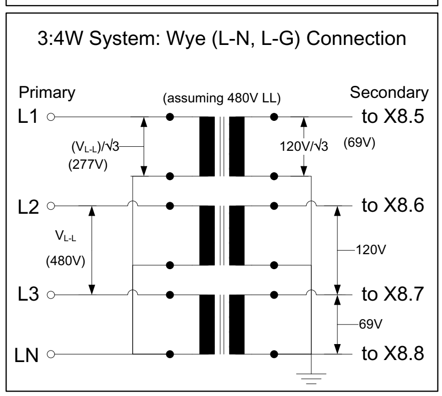


Metering VT Settings:
Delta/Wye : Delta
VT Primary: 480 (for instance)
VT Secondary: 120 (for instance)





Metering VT Settings:
Delta/Wye : Wye
VT Primary: 480 (for instance)
VT Secondary: 120 (for instance)



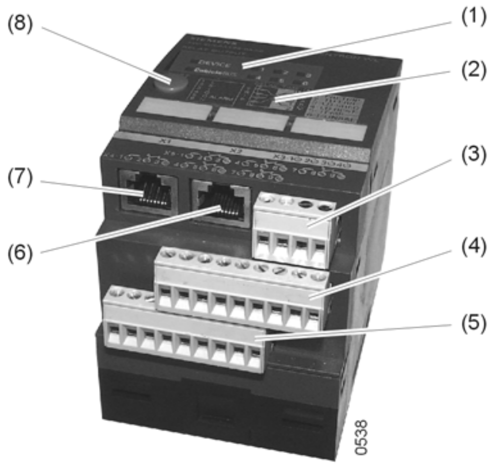
Note: Required primary and secondary overcurrent protection (fusing) not shown for clarity.

9.2.3 External CublicleBUS modules

9.2.3.1 General

Application

External **Cubicle**BUS modules are used for communication between the WL circuit breaker and the secondary equipment in the circuit breaker panel. They are provided to control analog indications, transmit the circuit breaker tripping status and the reason for tripping and to read additional control signals. Furthermore, with one of these modules it is possible to implement a zone selective interlocking for short-circuit protection.



(1) Indicator LED
(2) Rotary coding switch
(3) Connection X3: **Cubicle**BUS
(4) Connection X5: inputs or outputs
(5) Connection X4: inputs or outputs
(6) Connection X2: **Cubicle**BUS
(7) Connection X1: **Cubicle**BUS
(8) "TEST" button

Installation

The external **Cubicle**BUS modules are snapped onto a standard 35-mm DIN rail inside the switchgear panel. It must be ensured that the length of the connecting cable of the first module to the circuit breaker does not exceed 6.5 ft.

Connection setup

The **Cubicle**BUS modules must only be connected to each other and to the circuit breaker using the pre-assembled cables supplied. These cables are also used for the 24 V DC voltage supply of the **Cubicle**BUS modules.
If more than two **Cubicle**BUS modules are connected, the 24 V DC voltage supply must be fed via a separate cable from module to module.

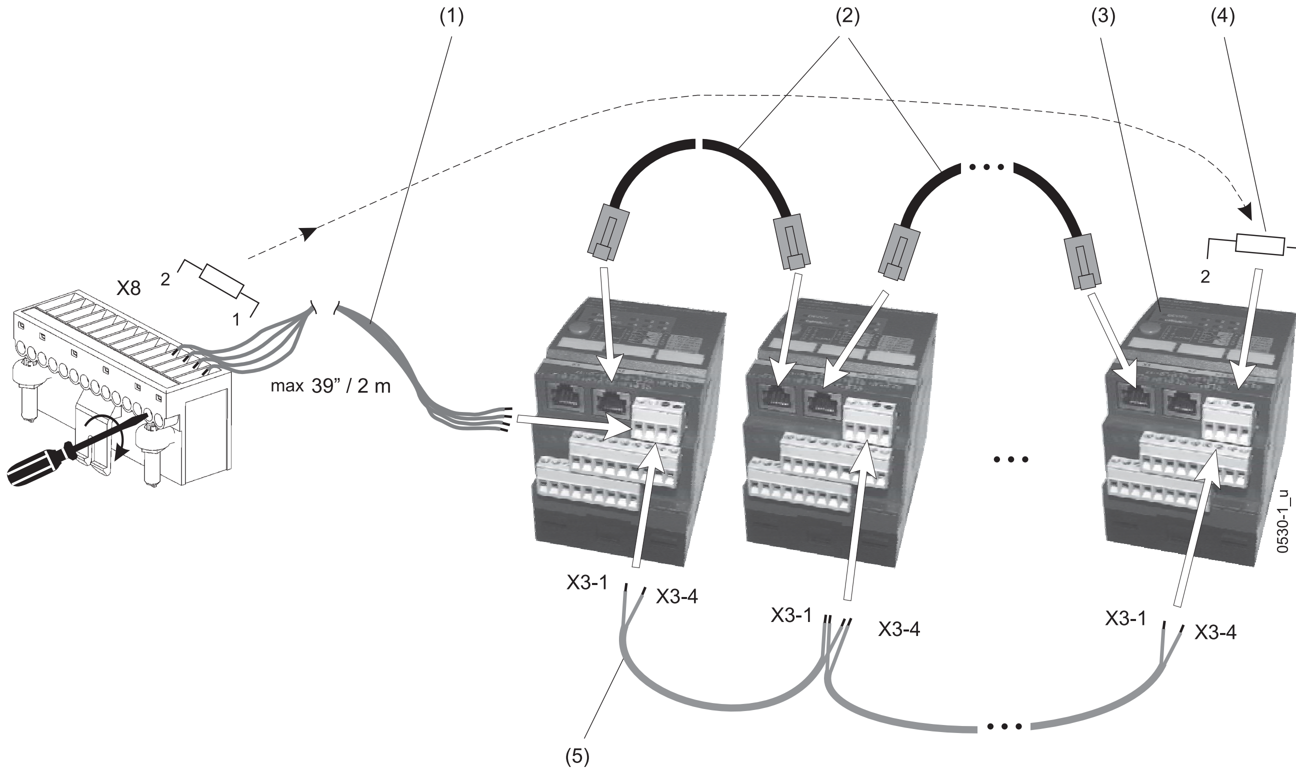
Only one **Cubicle**BUS module can be connected directly to a circuit breaker. Further modules must be connected from module to module. Radial cables are not permissible.

If provided, the ZSI module is always the first module, and must be connected directly to the circuit breaker.

The **Cubicle**BUS cable must be connected to the X3 connection of the last module with a 120 Ω 0.5 W resistor.

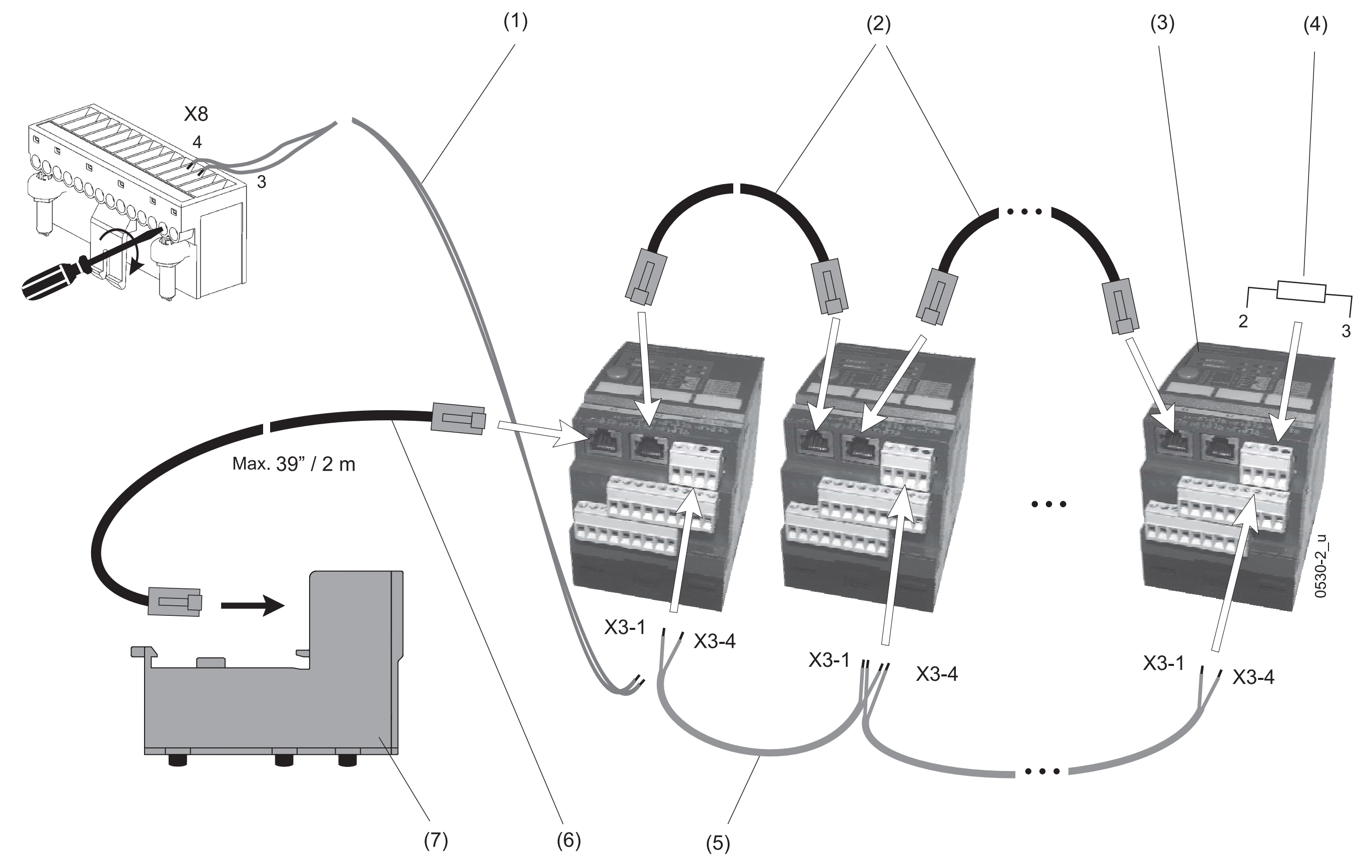
The total length of the **Cubicle**BUS cables must not exceed 30 ft from auxiliary current plug X8 of the circuit breaker to the last **Cubicle**BUS module.

Circuit breaker without COM15/16 module



(1) Connecting cable to 1st module (4-core, cores X8-4/X3-1 twisted with X8-3/X3-4 and X8-1/X3-2 twisted with X8-2/X3-3)
(2) Connecting cables between modules
(3) **Cubicle**BUS modules
(4) Terminating resistor 120 Ω 0.5 W
(5) Cable connection for 24 V DC voltage supply

Circuit breaker with COM15/16 module



(1) **Only if there are more than 2 CubicleBUS modules:**
Connecting cables between the X8 and the first **Cubicle**BUS module for 24 V DC voltage supply

(2) Connecting cables between **Cubicle**BUS modules

(3) **Cubicle**BUS modules

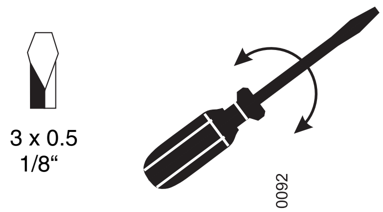
(4) Terminating resistor 120 Ω 0.5 W

(5) Connecting cables between the modules for 24 V DC voltage supply

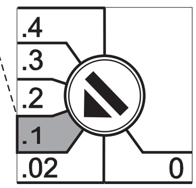
(6) Connecting cable between COM15/16 and the first **Cubicle**BUS module (with two RJ45 plugs)

(7) COM15 / COM16

Setting principle



The value 0.1 is set if the rotary coding switch is positioned in this **segment**



Indicators

LED	Indication	Significance
DEVICE	green	Module in operation
	yellow	Module in test mode
	red	Module faulty
CubicleBUS	green	Connection to **Cubicle**BUS available
	off	No connection to **Cubicle**BUS
All other LEDs	yellow	Option set or signal available
	off	Option not set or no signal available

Module test

NOTICE

Unintended operation of the circuit breaker and other devices.

The test circuits of this unit emit real output signals that may cause operation of the circuit breaker and other devices that may be connected to the associated CubicleBUS module.

During the test, the circuit breaker and downstream devices shoud be isolated to prevent unintended device operations.

The correct operation of the **Cubicle**BUS modules can be verified in the test mode. The test mode is started by pushing the "TEST" button once. All outputs and the associated LEDs are switched off. The color of the DEVICE LED changes from green to yellow.

Testing inputs and outputs

Pressing the "TEST" Button	Reaction
Twice quickly	- LED 1 on - Input/output 1 on
After a pause, twice quickly	- LED 1 and input/output 1 off, LED 2 on - Input/output 2 on
After a pause, twice quickly	- LED 2 and input/output 2 off, LED 3 on - Input/output 3 on
...	...
After a pause, twice quickly	- LED 5 and input/output 5 off, LED 6 on - Input/output 6 on
After a pause, once	Input/output 6 off, all LEDs on
Once	Test mode starts again, all inputs/outputs and the associated LEDs are off

Pushing the "TEST" button several times in quick succession when an LED is on switches the respective input/output on and off alternately.

Testing LEDs only

Pushing the "Test" button several times with pauses in between switches the LEDs on successively. After the last LED, all LEDs are switched on.

Repeated pushing the "TEST" button starts the test mode again, and all LEDs, inputs and outputs are switched off.

Quitting the test mode

Do not press the "TEST" button for approximately 30 sec.

If all LEDs are on, the test mode will already be quitted after about 4 sec.

9.2.3.2 ZSI module

Function

When circuit breakers are combined with ZSI modules, a short-circuit occurring in systems with several grading levels can be precisely localized.

For this purpose, all circuit breakers are interconnected via their ZSI modules.

When a short-circuit or ground-fault occurs, each circuit breaker affected by the short-circuit current queries its downstream circuit breaker to determine whether the short-circuit is present in the next downstream device. Only the circuit breaker nearest the short-circuit, in the upstream direction, is tripped. If "S" or "S+G" is selected on the ZSI module and the circuit breaker does not receive a blocking signal - ZSI-IN - from its downstream circuit breaker, in the event of short-circuit, the delay time setting for the short-circuit trip is set to 50 ms. If a short-circuit is detected, a blocking signal - ZSI-OUT - will be sent to the upstream circuit breakers. The trip takes place after 50 ms. It typically delays between 80 and 90 ms.

If "S" or "S+G" is selected on the ZSI module and the circuit breaker does not receive a blocking signal - ZSI-IN - from its downstream circuit breaker, in the event of ground-fault, the delay time setting for the ground-fault trip is set to 100 ms.

If a ground-fault is detected, a blocking signal - ZSI-OUT - will be sent to the upstream circuit breakers. The trip takes place after 100 ms. It typically delays between 130 and 140 ms.

After a maximum delay time of 3 s, a given blocking signal ZSI-OUT is terminated.

Installation

→ (page 9-78)

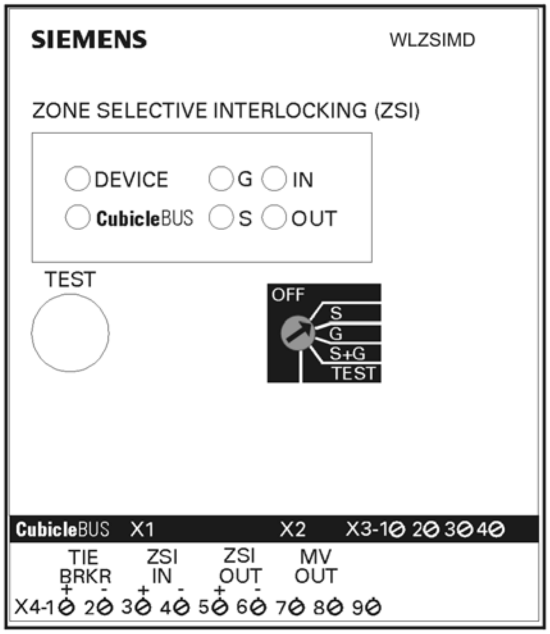
Connection

→ Connection setup (page 9-78)

Only one ZSI module can be connected per circuit breaker.

If the ZSI module is used together with other **Cubicle**BUS modules, the ZSI module must be connected directly to the COM15 module or hand plug X8.

Terminal assignment



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Terminal	Connection
TIE BRKR	Only for bus couplers; Allows complete ZSI functionality in systems with buscouplers so that various energy flow directions can be taken into account.
ZSI IN	ZSI modules of lower-level circuit breakers
ZSI OUT	ZSI modules of higher-level circuit breakers
MV OUT	Signal to the medium-voltage level

Observe the specified polarity when connecting: plus to plus and minus to minus.

The maximum wire length of the ZSI wiring is 400 m for a wire diameter of AWG 18 (2-wire conductor).
For ZSI connections between only WL circuit breakers, wire lengths of up to 1000 m are permissible if the conductor diameter is increased to AWG 13.

The ZSI connections must consist of twisted pair cables or shielded cables.

The ZSI module allows connection of up to:

- 8 circuit breakers at the ZSI IN input and
- 20 circuit breakers at the ZSI OUT output

Settings

→ Setting principle (page 9-81)

Settings ZSI module	
OFF	ZSI function deactivated
S	ZSI module effective for short-time delayed short-circuits only
G	ZSI-module effective for ground-fault protection only
S+G	ZSI-module effective for short-time delayed short-circuits and ground-fault protection
TEST	Test position for checking the ZSI functionality

Indicators

→ (page 9-81)

Testing

→ (page 9-81)

In addition, a special test feature of the ZSI module (rotary coding switch in TEST position) makes it possible to check the ZSI wiring and the operativeness of the ZSI electronics.

9.2.3.3 Digital input module

Function

With the digital input module, up to 6 additional binary signals (DC 24 V) can be connected to the system.

These input signals are transferred to the PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS via the **Cubicle**BUS , and can be evaluated accordingly.

For trip units ETU776, it is possible as an alternative to use an input signal of this type at input 1 to switch between two different sets of protection parameters (if provided).

Installation

→ (page 9-78)

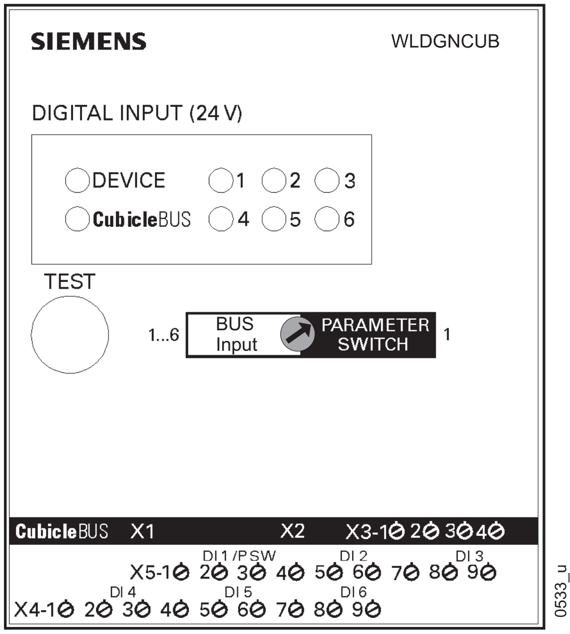
Connection

→ Connection setup (page 9-78)

A maximum of two digital input modules can be operated on the **Cubicle**BUS at the same time

- 1 module with the "BUS INPUT" setting
- 1 module with the "PARAMETER SWITCH" setting

Terminal assignment



Terminal assignment of digital input module	
X4	Inputs 4-6
X5	Inputs 1-3

Settings

→ Setting principle (page 9-81)

Settings of digital input module	
BUS INPUT	Inputs 1-6 are active. If there is an input signal present, a corresponding message is transmitted to the BUS via the COM15/16 module.
PARAMETER SWITCH	Input 1 is used for parameter switchover. All other inputs have no function. No input signal (LED 1 not lights up): Parameter set A activated Input signal available (LED 1 lights up): Parameter set B activated

NOTE
The parameter switchover query can be overruled by a query via the BUS communication, the BDA or the graphical display.

Indicators

→ (page 9-81)

Testing

→ (page 9-81)

9.2.3.4 Digital output modules

Function

With digital output modules, up to 6 signals can be transmitted.

If the trip unit signals an event, the corresponding LED lights up after the adjusted delay time has elapsed, and the module sets a signal at the corresponding output.

Digital output modules are available in the following versions:

- with rotary coding switch and relay outputs
- configurable and with relay outputs

Installation

→ (page 9-78)

Connection

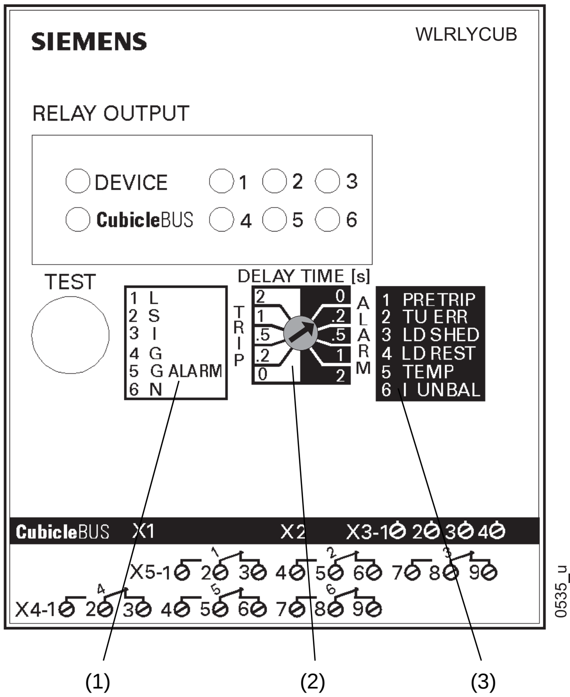
→ Connection setup (page 9-78)

If a combination of digital output modules with rotary switch and configurable digital outputs is to be connected to a circuit breaker, the following can be connected per circuit breaker:

- 1 digital output module with rotary coding switch and output assignment 1
- 1 digital output module with rotary coding switch and output assignment 2
- 1 configurable digital output module

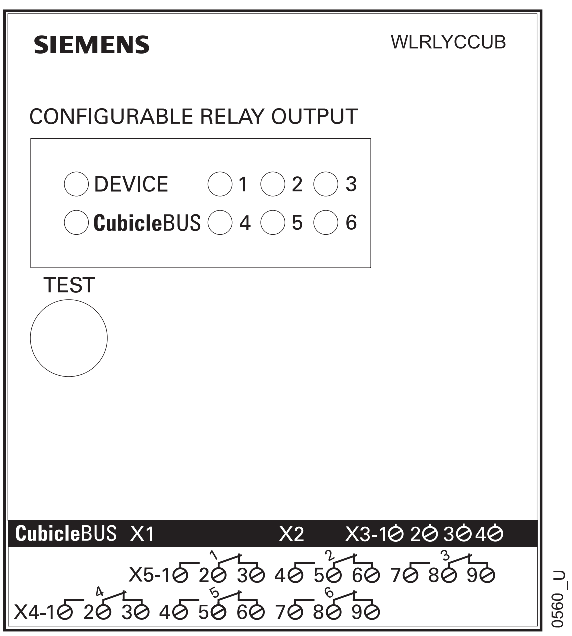
Terminal assignment

Digital output modules with rotary coding switch



(1) Output assignment 1
(2) Delay time setting
(3) Output assignment 2

Configurable digital output modules



Terminal assignment of digital output module	
X4	Outputs 4-6
X5	Outputs 1-3

Digital output modules with relay output provide changeover contacts at their outputs.

Current carrying capacity of the outputs	
Relay output	250 V AC, 12 A 25 V DC, 12 A

Settings

Digital output modules with rotary coding switch

→ Setting principle (page 9-81)

Terminal assignment 1 (TRIP)	
L	Signaling contact overload tripping
S	Signaling contact short-time delayed short-circuit tripping
I	Signaling contact instantaneous short-circuit tripping
G	Signaling contact ground-fault tripping
G ALARM	Signaling contact ground-fault alarm
N	Signaling contact neutral conductor tripping

Delay time setting	
TRIP	0 - 2 sec.
ALARM	0 - 2 sec.

The delay time setting determines how long a signal of the trip unit must be present until the corresponding LED lights up and the signal is set at the corresponding output.

Output assignment 2 (ALARM)	
PRE TRIP	Signaling contact leading signal overload tripping (delay time 0 sec.)
TU ERR	Signaling contact ETU error
LD SHED	Signaling contact load shedding (delay time 0 sec.)
LD REST	Signaling contact load restore (delay time 0 sec.)
TEMP	Signaling contact temperature alarm
I UNBAL	Signaling contact phase unbalance current

Configurable digital output modules

Configurable digital output modules can be adjusted via:

- the test socket of the trip unit with the BDA
- the PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS.

Indicators

→ (page 9-81)

Testing

→ (page 9-81)

9.2.3.5 Analog output module

Function

With the analog output module, analog measured values can be transmitted, which can be shown on the cubicle door by means of moving-coil instruments. A total of 4 outputs is available.

For the output signal, two different formats can be selected:

- 4 - 20 mA, output via terminal strip X5
- 0 - 10 V, output via terminal strip X4

Installation

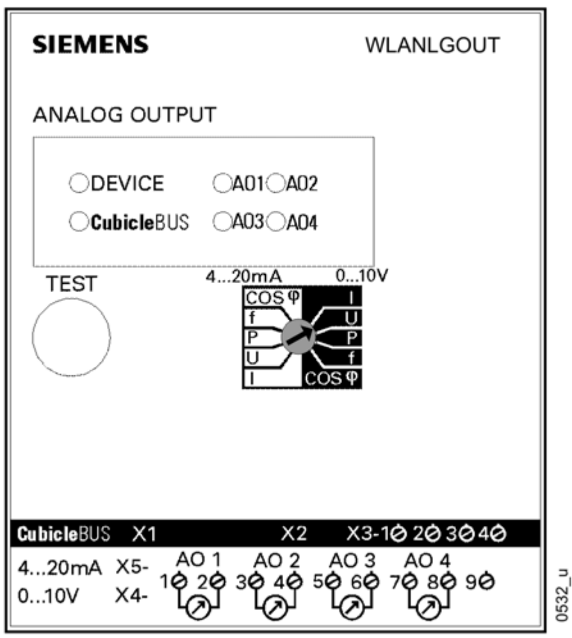
→ (page 9-78)

Connection

→ Connection setup (page 9-78)

A maximum of 2 analog output modules can be connected; the rotary coding switches of these modules must, however, have different settings.

Terminal assignment



Settings

→ Setting principle (page 9-81)

The measured values to be signaled are adjusted using the rotary switch. They are always present on the two terminal strips in the corresponding format.

The following values are available at the outputs:

Output assignment				
Position	**AO 1**	**AO 2**	**AO 3**	**AO 4**
I	I_{L1}	I_{L2}	I_{L3}	I_N
U	U_{L12}	U_{L23}	U_{L31}	U_{L1N}
P	P_{L1}	P_{L2}	P_{L3}	S_{total}
f	f	U_{LLavg}	P_{total}	$P.F._{avg}$
P.F.	$P.F._{L1}$	$P.F._{L2}$	$P.F._{L3}$	Phase unbalance current in%

Indicators

→ (page 9-81)

Testing

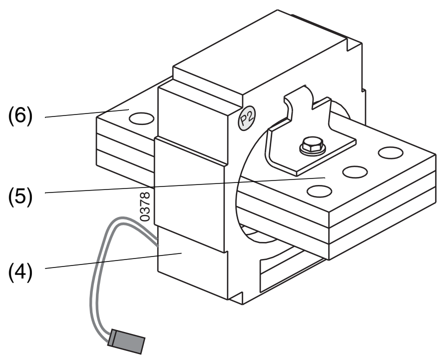
→ (page 9-81)

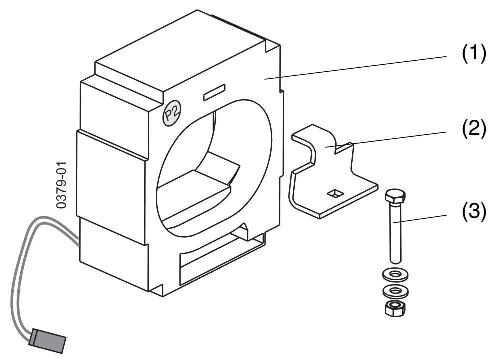
9.2.3.6 Catalog numbers

Each **Cubicle**BUS module is supplied with a 0.2 m (7.8") connecting cable for the **Cubicle**BUS connection.

CubicleBUS module	Catalog No.
ZSI module	WLZSIMD
Analog output module	WLANLGCUB
Digital output module with relay output	WLRLYCUB
Digital output module with relay output, parameterizable	WLRLYCCUB
Digital input module	WLDGNCUB
CubicleBUS cable (1 m)	WLCBUSCABLE1
CubicleBUS cable (2 m)	WLCBUSCABLE2
CubicleBUS cable (0.2 m)	WLCBUSCABLE02
CubicleBUS cable (4 m)	WLCBUSCABLE4
CubicleBUS cable (9 m)	WLCBUSCABLE9

9.2.4 External sensor for neutral conductor



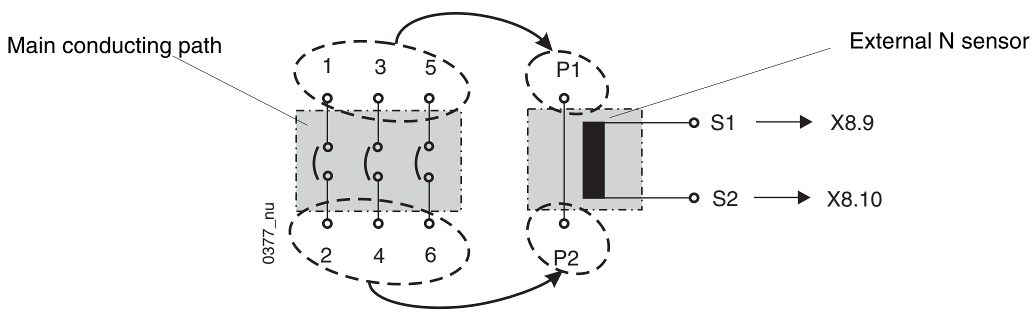


(1) Version for copper bar on switchgear side
(2) Mounting bracket
(3) Screw M6 with washers and nut
(4) Version with copper connectors
(5) Connector P2
(6) Connector P1

→ Dimension drawings (page 7-18)

Terminal assignment

Remove bridge X8.9 - X8.10



This arrangement ensures the same direction of the current flow for the circuit breaker and the external neutral sensor.

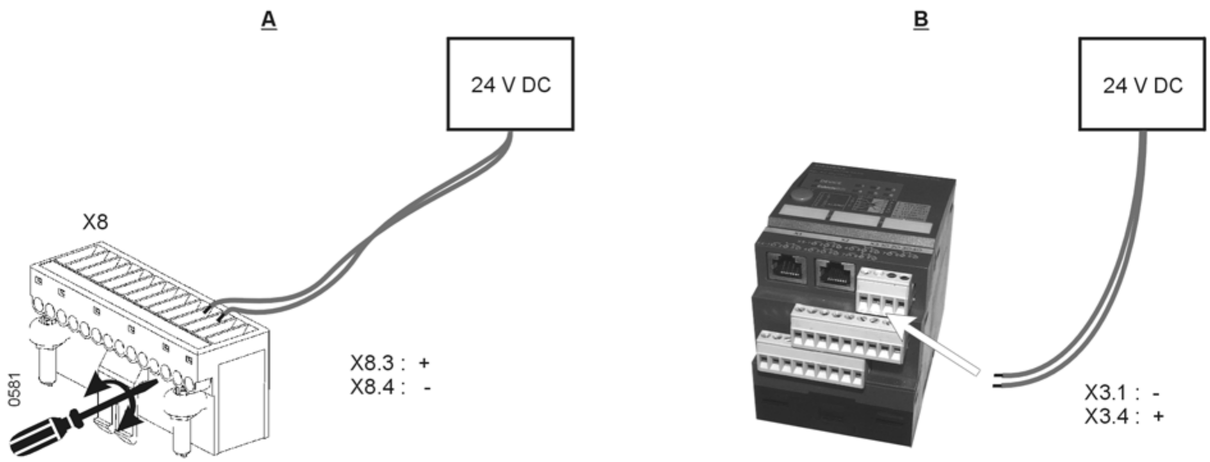
9.3 External voltage supply

The basic protective functions (L, S, I, & G) of the electronic trip units do not require an auxiliary power supply.

To use the extended functions of trip units ETU745 - 776 requiring data exchange via the **Cubicle**BUS , an external 24 V DC (class 2) voltage supply must be connected.

Connection

Version A: Connection to hand plug X8 (preferred version)
Version B: Connection to any **Cubicle**BUS module



Requirements

The external voltage supply with 24 V DC must fulfill at least the requirements of UL class 2.

To supply power to a circuit breaker equipped with the maximum possible number of external **Cubicle**BUS modules, one of the Siemens power supply units listed below can be used. If a second circuit breaker is to be supplied, a second power supply unit is also required.

The external power supply used for electronic components must not be used to supply the motor-operated mechanism.

When using voltage supply units from other manufacturers, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- Primary-switched-mode power supply unit
- 24 V DC, ± 3 %
- Current rating: 2.5 A per circuit breaker maximum possible number of external **Cubicle**BUS modules or 3.8 A for two circuit breakers with the maximum possible number of external **Cubicle**BUS modules.

Catalog number

Power supply	Catalog No.
120/230 V AC / 24 V DC, 2.5 A	WLSITOP25
120/230 V AC / 24 V DC, 3.8 A	WLSITOP1

9.4 Breaker Data Adapter

9.4.1 Application

The Breaker Data Adapter (BDA) makes it possible to parameterize, operate and monitor the circuit breaker without additional software by means of a browser-capable input/output device (e.g. a laptop). This is possible for circuit breakers equipped with trip units of the types ETU745 - 776. On trip units ETU745 and ETU748, however, the basic protective functions cannot be parameterized. These are adjusted solely by using the rotary coding switches.

Communication with the electronic system of the circuit breaker takes place via the **Cubicle**BUS . For this purpose, the BDA can be optionally connected to the test socket of the trip unit, or - in case of longer stationary operation - to the last **Cubicle**BUS module, and snapped onto a 35-mm DIN rail. The required connection cables are supplied with the unit.

9.4.2 View

0555

9.4.3 Indicators

LED	Indication	Significance
DEVICE	green	BDA in operation
	yellow	BDA in test mode
	red	BDA faulty
CubicleBUS	green	**Cubicle**BUS connected available
	red	Check connections and **Cubicle**BUS modules
	off	No connection to **Cubicle**BUS

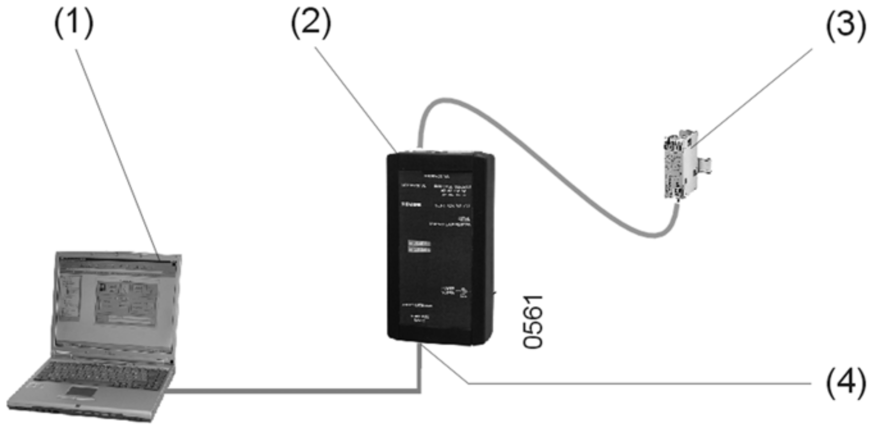
9.4.4 Connection versions

The BDA can, depending on the application, be connected in different ways.

NOTE
Connect the BDA to the trip unit prior to turning on the power supply.

Offline mode

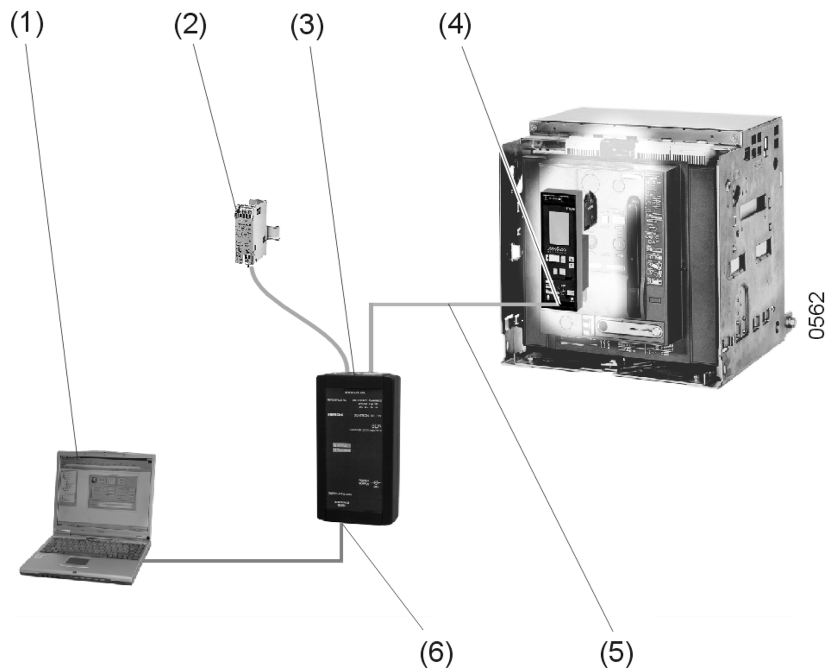
All circuit breaker parameters can be entered and saved on a laptop, for example, without the need to communicate with the circuit breaker. When the connection to the circuit breaker is established, these data can be transmitted and the circuit breaker can be parameterized automatically.



(1) Browser-capable input/output device (e.g. laptop computer)
(2) BDA or BDA *PLUS*
(3) 24 V DC voltage supply (class 2)
(4) RS232 interface

Local operation

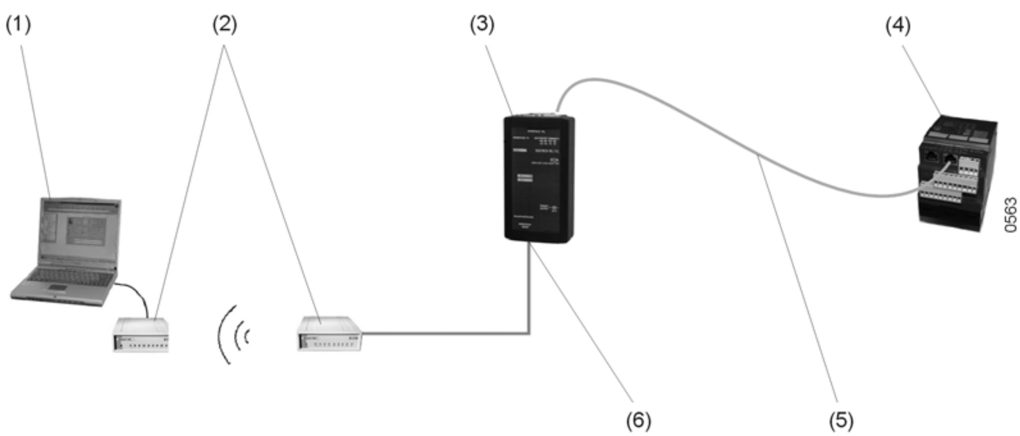
The circuit breaker is parameterized directly on site. The parameter settings can also be saved on the laptop computer and the diagnostic data of the circuit breaker can be read.



(1) Browser-capable input/output unit (e.g. laptop computer)
(2) 24 V DC voltage supply if no voltage supply is provided via the **Cubicle**BUS
(3) BDA or BDA *PLUS*
(4) Test socket of the trip unit (40-pole)
(5) Connection cable SUB-D, 15-pole (BDA) to SUB-D, 40-pole (test socket of trip unit)
(6) RS232 interface SUB-D, 9-pole

Remote access via modem

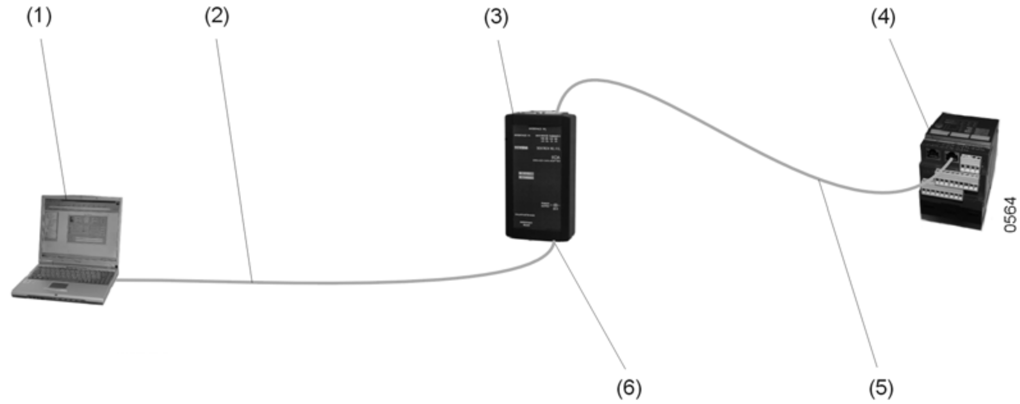
The circuit breaker data, including parameterization, can be accessed from any remote location.



(1) Browser-capable input/output device (e.g. laptop computer)
(2) Modem
(3) BDA *PLUS*
(4) External **Cubicle**BUS-module
(5) Connection cable SUB-D, 15-pole (BDA) to RJ45 plug (**Cubicle**BUS connection)
(6) RS232 interface SUB-D, 9-pole

Remote access via Ethernet

The circuit breaker data, including parameterization, are accessed via customer-side Ethernet. This connection type is only possible in the BDA *PLUS* version.



(1) Browser-capable input/output device (e.g. laptop computer)
(2) Ethernet cable
(3) BDA *PLUS*
(4) External **Cubicle**BUS module
(5) Connection cable SUB-D, 15-pole (BDA) to RJ45 plug (**Cubicle**BUS connection)
(6) Ethernet connection

9.4.5 Voltage supply

The BDA requires a voltage supply of 24 V DC. This can be applied via:

- a separate, standard plug-type power supply unit or
- the **Cublicle**BUS with the external voltage supply of the circuit breaker electronics.

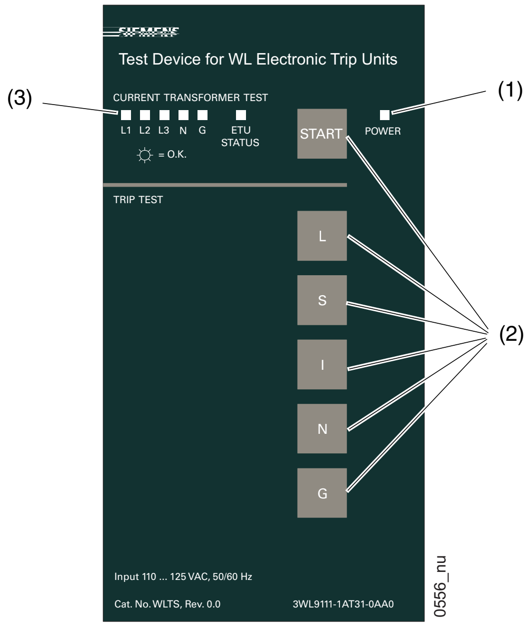
9.4.6 Catalog numbers

	Catalog No.
BDA *PLUS*	WLBDAP

9.5 Handheld test device

The handheld test device is used to check that the trip unit, the energy and current transformers, the F5 tripping solenoid and the measured value display are functioning properly.

9.5.1 View



(1) LED for operating voltage indication
(2) Control buttons
(3) 6 LEDs to show test results

9.5.2 Preparations

- Open and isolate the circuit breaker
- Document the trip unit setting values of the overload release
- Setting value $I_R = 1.0\ I_n$
- Interrupt external voltage supply for the electronic system, if present
- Remove the cap from test socket X25 of the trip unit

NOTICE

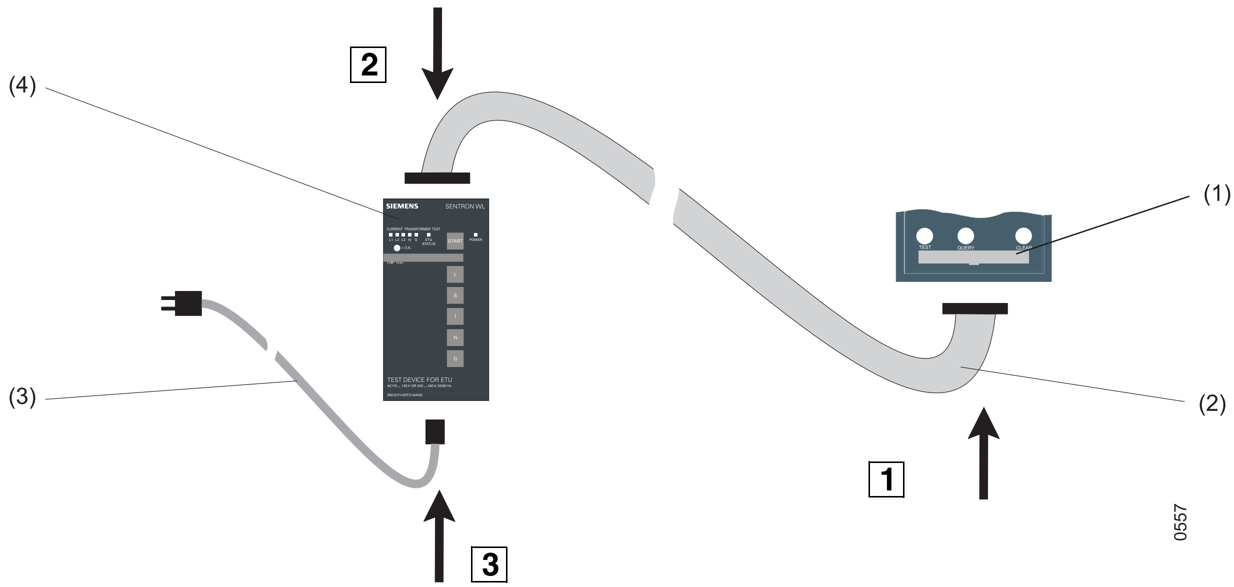
Circuit breaker may trip.

If the trip settings are changed while the breaker is closed (and under load) the breaker may trip.

Adjust parameters only when the circuit breaker is in the open position.

9.5.3 Connecting

NOTE
Observe the connecting sequence. Malfunctions and incorrect test results may result if the sequence is not observed.



(1) Test socket of the trip unit
(2) 40-pole ribbon cable with plugs
(3) Voltage supply
(4) Handheld test device

9.5.4 Voltage supply

The handheld test device is supplied by a 110 - 125 V AC network.

9.5.5 Operation

The status test begins after the voltage supply has been connected. The various components and parameters of the trip unit are queried. If the status test has been completed successfully, the "ETU STATUS" LED will light up continuously.

If it has not been completed successfully, the "ETU STATUS" LED will flash. The type of flashing indicates what type of fault is present.

Indicator	Significance
1 x briefly, pause	Handheld test device defective
2 x briefly, pause	Trip unit defective
4 x briefly, pause	- Parameters not set correctly - Current sensor not properly connected - Wrong rating plug - Missing rating plug
5 x briefly, pause	- Tripping solenoid F5 not properly connected - Solenoid defective

The status test can be repeated any time by pressing the "START" button for at least three seconds.

It is also possible to test a trip unit that is already activated, i.e. one that is supplied by an external voltage source. However, it must be taken into account that the "ETU STATUS" LED may briefly flash twice when the status test result is displayed, even if there have not been any faults. As a precaution, the status test should be repeated without external voltage supply.

Testing the current and energy sensors

To test the current sensors and energy transducers, press the "START" button.

START

A lit-up LED confirms the proper operation of the corresponding sensor/converter. If an LED flashes, the corresponding sensor/converter is not present, not properly connected is defective.

Testing the tripping function

To test the tripping function, press one of the buttons "L", "S", "I", "N" or "G".

L S I N G

Long-time delayed tripping Test

The long-time delayed short-circuit tripping function and the trip unit circuitry can be tested using the test device.

L

1. Charge the circuit breaker
2. Close the circuit breaker
3. Press the [L] button

The circuit breaker will trip after the set long-time delay time, plus approx. 2 seconds processing time, has elapsed. If the test device has completed a test without faults, the "ETU STATUS" LED will light up continuously green. If a fault is detected, the LED will flash. The type of flashing indicates what type of fault is present (fault codes are listed on page 9-104).

Short-time delayed tripping Test

The short-time delayed short-circuit tripping function and the trip unit circuitry can be tested using the test device.

S

1. Charge the circuit breaker
2. Close the circuit breaker
3. Press the [S] button

The circuit breaker will trip after the set short-time delay time, plus approx. 2 seconds processing time, has elapsed. If the test device has completed a test without faults, the "ETU STATUS" LED will light up continuously green. If a fault is detected, the LED will flash. The type of flashing indicates what type of fault is present (fault codes are listed on page 9-104).

Instantaneous tripping test

The instantaneous tripping function and the trip unit circuitry can be tested using the test device.

I

1. Charge the circuit breaker
2. Close the circuit breaker
3. Press the [I] button

The circuit breaker will trip after approx. 2 seconds processing time. If the test device has completed a test without faults, the "ETU STATUS" LED will light up continuously green. If a fault is detected, the LED will flash. The type of flashing indicates what type of fault is present (fault codes are listed on page 9-104).

Neutral conductor tripping test

The long-time delayed short-circuit tripping function for the neutral conductor and the trip unit circuitry for ETU types 727-776 can be tested using the test device.The current sensor for the neutral conductor must be attached (page 9-91) and the "Neutral conductor protection" function must be switched on (page 9-14).

N

1 Charge the circuit breaker
2 Close the circuit breaker
3 Press the [N] button

The circuit breaker will trip after the set long-time delay time, plus approx. 2 seconds processing time, has elapsed. If the test device has completed a test without faults, the "ETU STATUS" LED will light up continuously green. If a fault is detected, the LED will flash. The type of flashing indicates what type of fault is present (fault codes are listed on page 9-104).

Ground-fault tripping test

The ground-fault tripping function and the trip unit circuitry of ETU types 745-746 with an installed ground-fault protection module (with tripping function WLGFM48 or WLGFM76) can be tested using the test device. The current sensor for the neutral conductor (page 9-91) and/or the iron-core ground-fault sensor (page 9-45) must be attached.

G

1 Charge the circuit breaker
2 Close the circuit breaker
3 Press the [G] button

The circuit breaker will trip after the set ground-fault tripping delay time, plus approx. 2 seconds processing time, has elapsed. If the test device has completed a test without faults, the "ETU STATUS" LED will light up continuously green. If a fault is detected, the LED will flash. The type of flashing indicates what type of fault is present (fault codes are listed on page 9-104).

Testing the measured value display

This function works by inputting a signal into the trip unit. The signal is displayed as a single-phase current on the trip unit's display, and the current's measured value is also transmitted via the communication interface to the connected **Cublicle**BUS modules and the connected MODBUS / PROFIBUS-DP networks.

This feature only works with an integrated display (WLETU745 with WLLCD748, WLETU748 with WLLCD748, WLETU776), and communicates test signals when a communication interface and/or a **Cublicle**BUS module is installed on the trip unit.This feature does not work when a MeteringPLUS (WLMETERP) module is installed.

I + N

1 Connect 24 V DC to power the trip unit.
2 Press the [I] and [N] buttons simultaneously

A single-phase test signal is fed into the trip unit, which simulates a single-phase load current for the ETU. The local display, the connected communications and connected **Cublicle**BUS modules output this current value. The test signal will specify the simulated value to the first phase for 30 seconds, before switching to the next phase. The cycle runs in the order L1, L2, L3, N, G. The test cycle is completed when all phases have been tested.

Activation the trip unit

To activate the trip unit, press the "N" and "G" buttons simultaneously.

N + G

The trip unit will remain activated until another button on the handheld test device (WLTS) is depressed.

With this function, the "T.U.-Error"-LED can be checked if the status test had finished with the error "Trip unit defective".

9.5.6 Finishing

- Restore the documented settings
- Mount the cover on X25

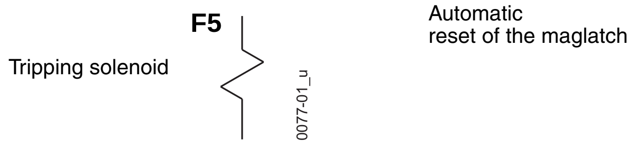
9.5.7 Catalog numbers

	Catalog No.
Handheld test device	WLTS
Replacement cables	WLTSC

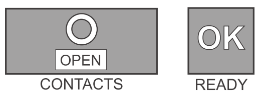
10 Reset the reclosing lockout and the Bell Alarm

10.1 Resetting the Bell Alarm

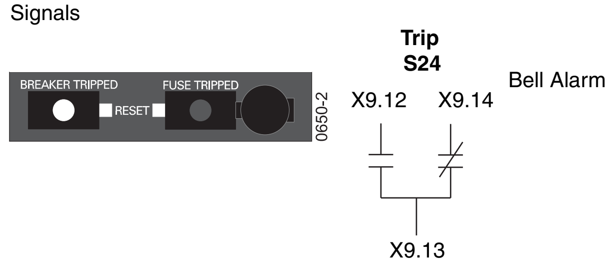
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Circuit breaker is tripped by trip unit
Automatic reset



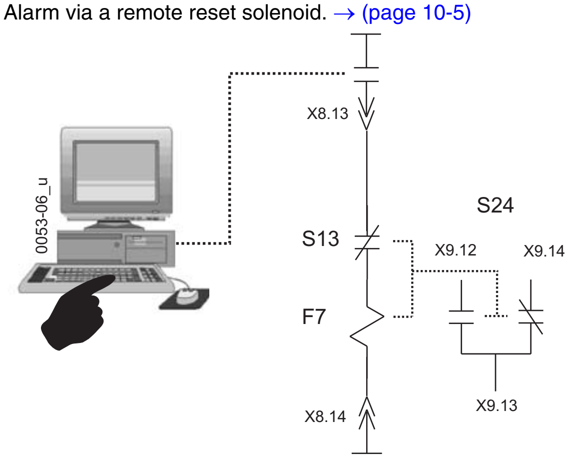
</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Indicators



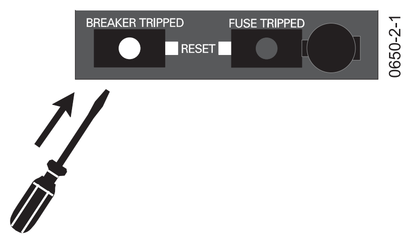
Circuit breaker is immediately ready to close again,
if closing spring is charged.</td><td>Signals

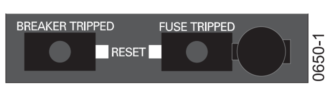


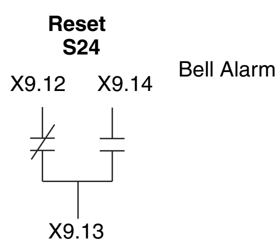
</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Reset Bell Alarm</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Electrical remote reset
Option: Electrical remote reset of reclosing lockout and the Bell Alarm via a remote reset solenoid. → (page 10-5)



</td><td>Manual reset



Press Bell Alarm (red pin), until it latches</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>


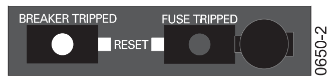
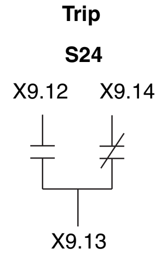
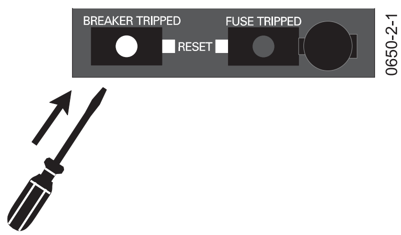
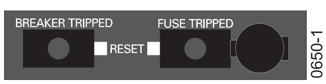
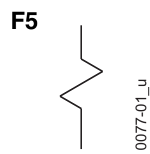
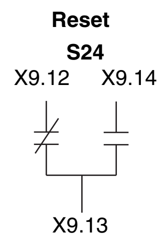
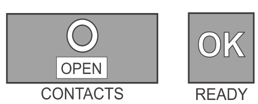
Bell Alarm Reset</td><td>


Tripped signal reset</td></tr>
</table>

10.2 Resetting the Bell Alarm with reclosing lockout (optional)

WL circuit breakers are normally configured to be immediately ready to close again following a trip. With the automatic reset of the Bell Alarm, the tripping solenoid is automatic resetting after the trip unit has tripped. The circuit breaker is immediately ready to close again. For confirmation, the tripped indicator must be reset, either manually on the trip unit or via the remote reset solenoid.

When the WL breaker is configured with option WLNOAUTRSET, the tripping coil must be manually reset before the circuit breaker is capable of closing. The following instruction details the resetting of the Bell Alarm, and the tripping coil.

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Circuit breaker is tripped by the trip unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Indicators
</td><td>Signals
Bell Alarm</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Manual reset
Press Bell Alarm (red pin), until it latches</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Bell Alarm reset</td><td>Tripping solenoid Bell Alarm
Tripping solenoid and Bell Alarm are reset.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Indicators
Circuit breaker is ready to close again if the closing spring is charged and no interlock is active.</td></tr>
</table>

10.3 Field Installation of a reclosing lockout

To activate the Bell Alarm lockout, the automatic reset must be removed. The tripping solenoid, the tripped indicator and the tripped signal must be reset manually at the breaker. Reclosing of the circuit breaker is blocked until the trip indicator has been reset.

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

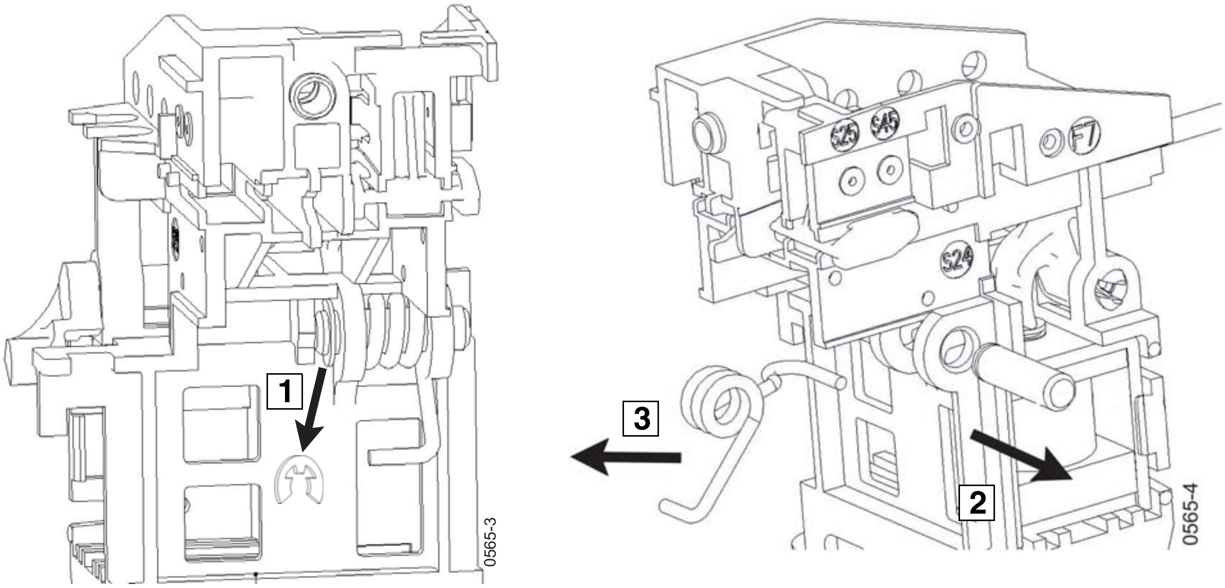
High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2).
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3).
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4).
- Remove the trip unit → (page 9-49).

10.3.1 Removing the automatic reset mechanism



1 Remove lock washer
2 Remove bolt
3 Remove reset spring

Then

- Install trip unit → (page 9-49)
- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

10.4 Installing the remote Bell Alarm reset

NOTICE
Can only be used with automatic reclosing lockout reset. The remote reset solenoid will otherwise be overloaded and damaged.

10.4.1 Mounting remote reset solenoid and cut-off switch

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

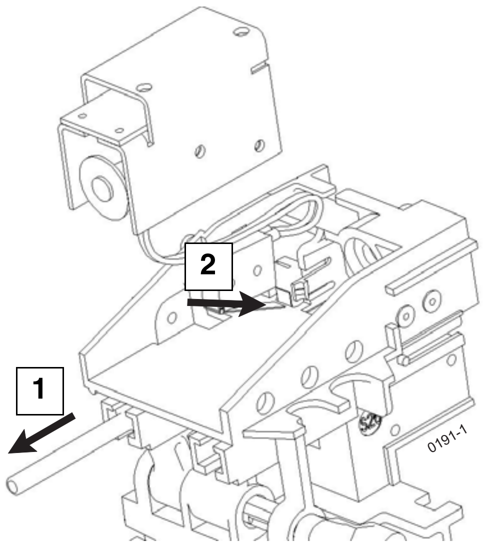
Can cause serious personal injury.

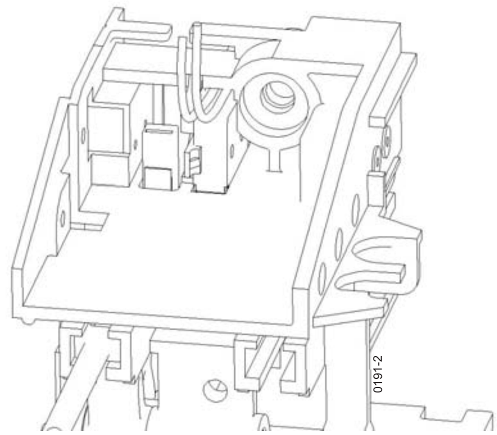
Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2).
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3).
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4).
- Remove the trip unit → (page 9-49).

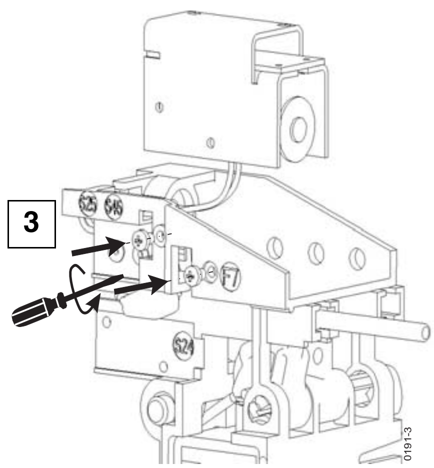
Mounting electrical remote reset solenoid F7

NOTICE
When routing the wires, care must be taken to ensure that wires are not damaged when reinstalling the ETU carriage.





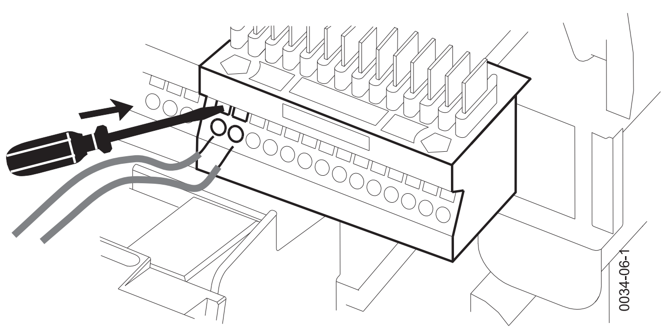
PZ 1



10.4.2 Connecting wires

→ (page 8-1)

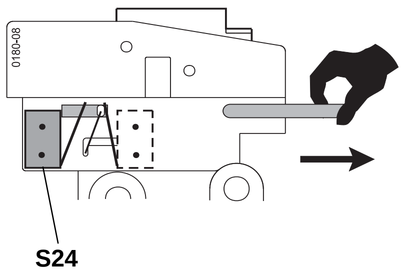
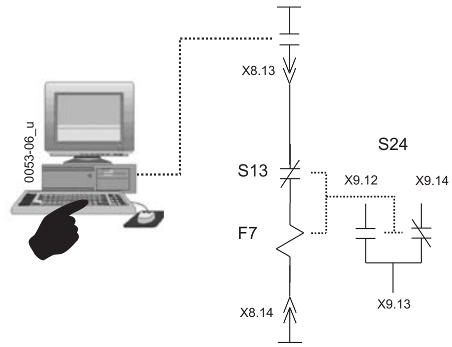
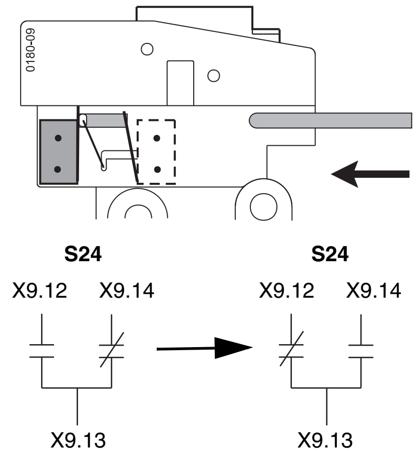
3,0 x 0,6
1/8“



Terminals

X8.13
X8.14

10.4.3 Function test

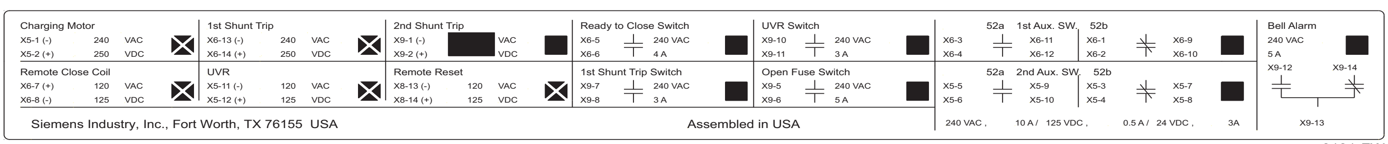
1	2	3
		

Then

- Install trip unit → (page 9-49)
- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

10.4.4 Updating the options label

NOTE
After installing additional electrical components, add the following data and mark with a "x", using an indelible ink pen.



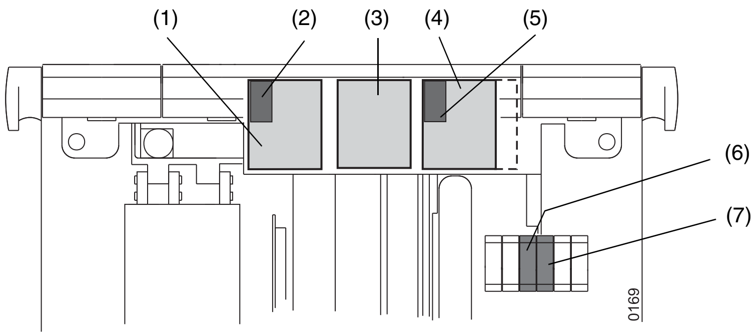
0131-FW

	Voltage	Catalog No.
Electric Bell Alarm reset solenoid	24 V DC	WLRSET24
	48 V DC	WLRSET48
	110 - 125 V AC / DC	WLRSET120
	208 - 250 V AC / DC	WLRSET240

11 Shunt Trip / Closing Coil / Undervoltage release

11.1 Overview

Mounting locations



(1) 1st shunt trip F1
(2) Signaling switch S22
(3) Closing coil CC
(4) 2nd shunt trip F2
or undervoltage release (instantaneous) F3
or undervoltage release (time-delayed) F4
(5) Signaling switch S23 **or** S43
(6) Cut-off switch S14 for shunt trip 5% duty cycle
(7) Cut-off switch S15 for closing coil CC 5% duty cycle

11.2 Installing shunt trips, closing coils, and undervoltage devices

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

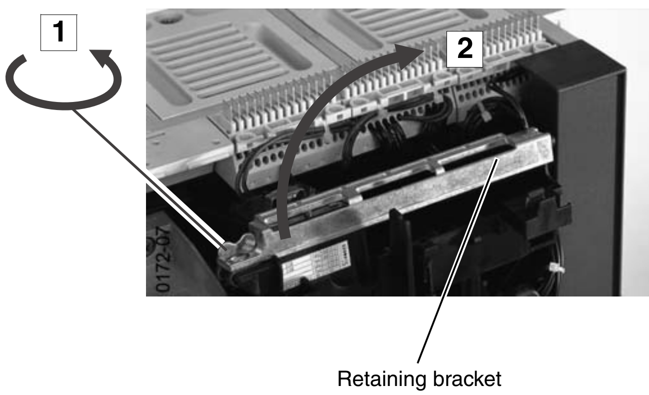
WARNING

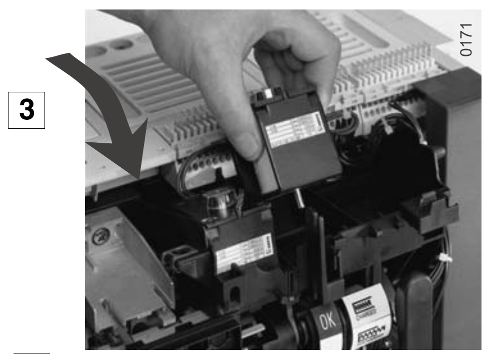
High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)

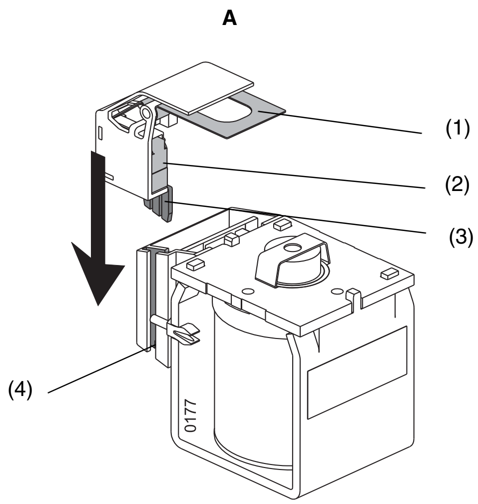


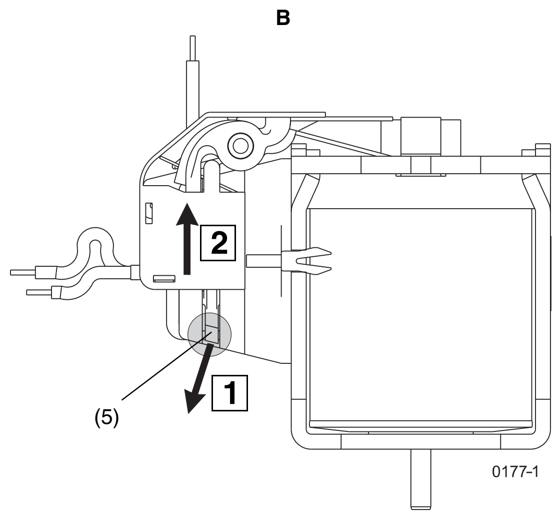


4 Replace retaining bracket and screw down.

11.3 Installing optional signaling switches on shunt trips, closing coils, and undervoltage devices

Signals the the operating status of the shunt trip, closing coil, or undervoltage device to the BSS.





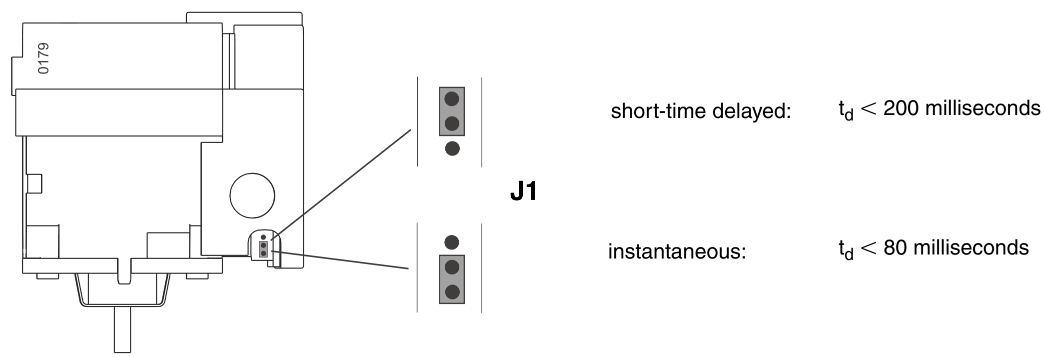
A Snap in place
B Disassembly

(1) See-saw
(2) Signaling switch
(3) Guide
(4) Groove
(5) Snap-fit

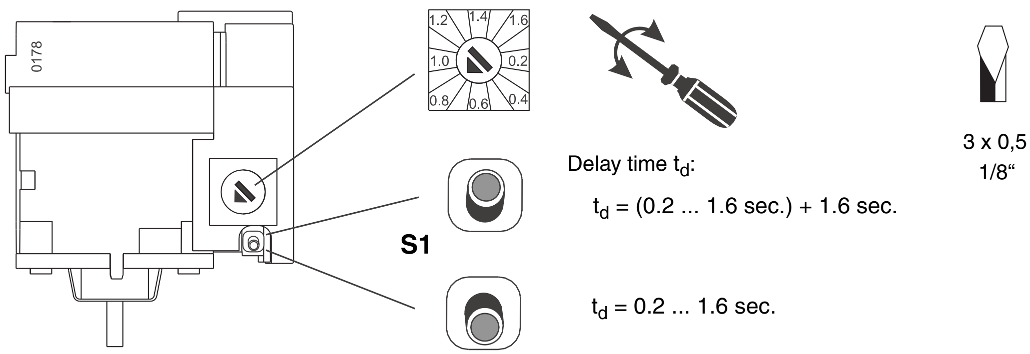
1 Disengage the snap-fit
2 Pull out the signaling switch

11.4 Setting delay times on undervoltage release

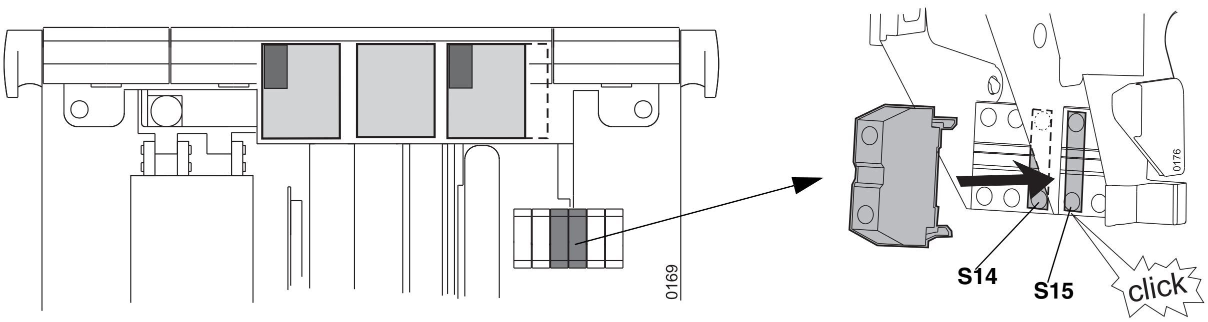
Instantaneous release

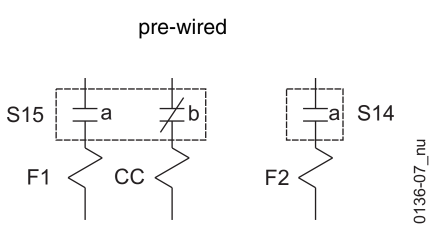


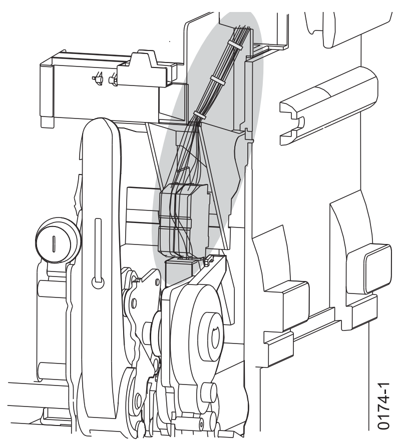
Time-delayed release



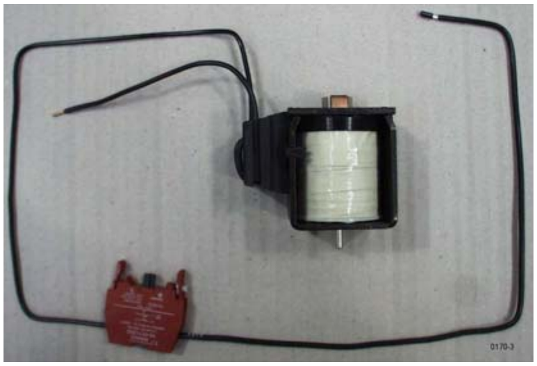
11.5 Field Installation of a cut-off switch for shunt trips and closing coils





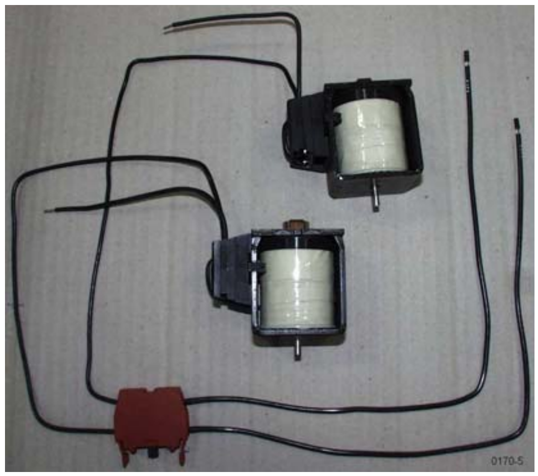


A



B

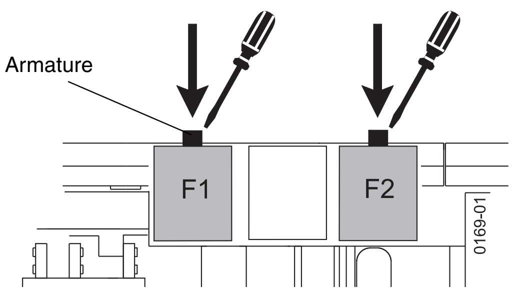
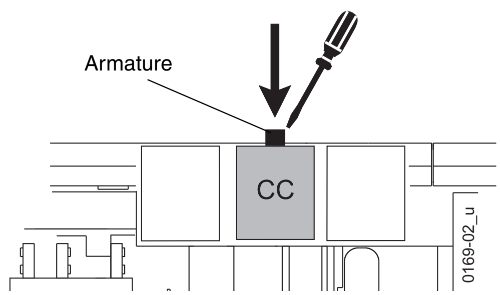
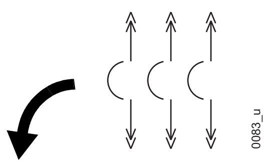
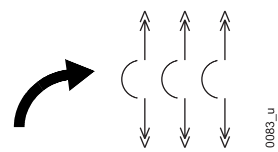
C



A Shunt trip with cut-off switch S14
B Closing coil with cut-off switch S15
C Combination of shunt trip and closing coil with combined cut-off switch S14/S15

11.6 Mechanical function test

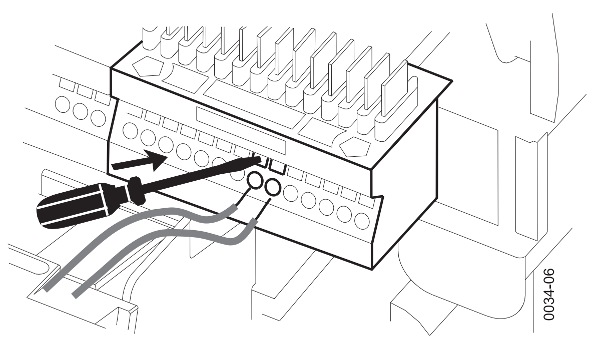
	**WARNING** **High speed moving parts.** **Can cause serious personal injury.** Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

	Shunt trip	Closing coil
1	→ Charge the closing spring manually (page 6-4)	
2	→ Close circuit breaker (page 6-7)	
3		
4	 Circuit breaker **opens**	 Circuit breaker **closes**
5		→ Opening the circuit breaker (page 6-7)

11.7 Connecting wires

→ Circuit diagrams (page 8-4)

3,0 x 0,6
1/8“



Terminals

CC : X6.7 / X6.8
F1 : X6.13 / X6.14
F2, F3 : X5.11 / X5.12
F4 : X5.11 ... X5.14

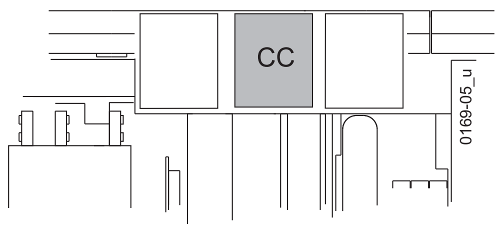
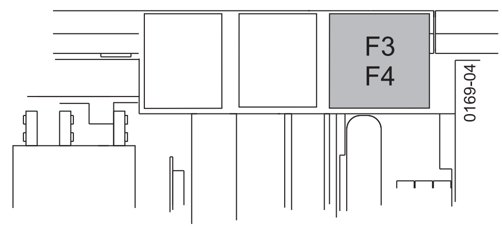
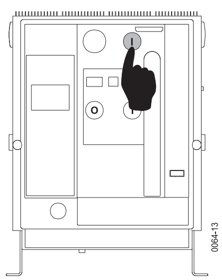
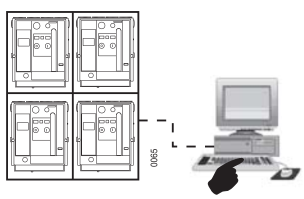
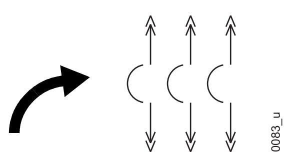
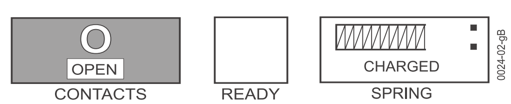
S10 : X9.9 / X6.7

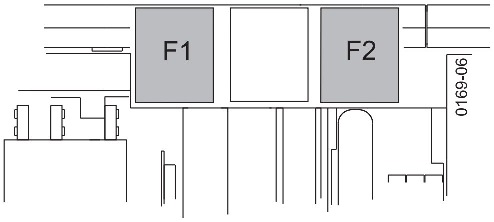
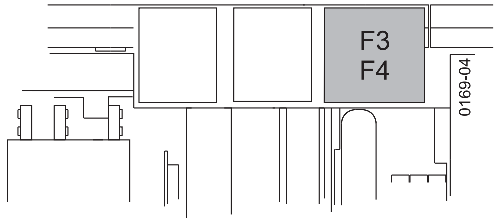
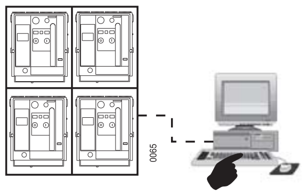
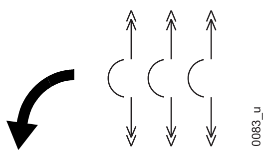
11.8 Final tasks

- Install front panel → (page 23-4)
- Attach secondary disconnect blocks → (page 5-14)
- Connect wires to secondary disconnect block→ (page 5-13)
- Move the draw-out circuit breaker into the test position → (page 6-2)
- Ensure control voltage is connected

11.9 Electrical function test

NOTE
Make sure that the closing coil with 5% operating time is only activated when the circuit breaker is ready for closing. Otherwise the closing coil will be damaged.

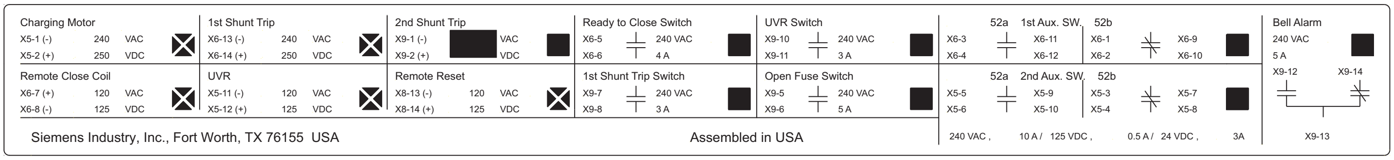
	Closing coil	Undervoltage release
1	→ Charge the closing spring (page 6-4)	
2		
3	**Actuate the closing coil** Electrical Closed Remote activation  	 **Remove control power to test undervoltage release.**
4	 Circuit breaker **closes**	

	Shunt trip	Undervoltage release
1	→ Charge the closing spring (page 6-4) → Closing the circuit breaker (page 6-7)	
2		
3	**Actuate shunt trip** Remote activation 	**Remove control power to test undervoltage release.**
4	Circuit breaker **opens** 	

11.10 Updating the options label

NOTE

After installing additional electrical components, mark with a "x", using an indelible ink pen.
The voltage must also be noted in the box.



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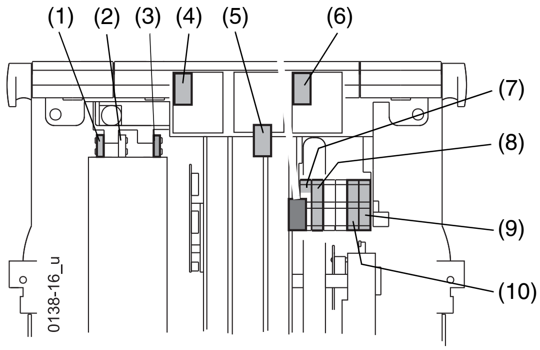
Closing coil	VAC 50/60 Hz	VDC	Catalog No.
Closing coil	—	24	WLRCS24
	—	48	WLRCS48
	110-127	110-125	WLRCS120
	208-240	220-250	WLRCS240

Signaling switches	Catalog No.
Signaling switch for 1st shunt trip	WLSTC
Signaling switch for 2nd shunt trip or undervoltage release	WLUVRC

1st Shunt Trip	VAC 50/60 Hz	VDC	Catalog No.
Shunt trip F1	—	24	WLST24
	—	48	WLST48
	110-127	110-125	WLST120
	208-240	220-250	WLST240

2nd Shunt Trip or UVR	VAC 50/60 Hz	VDC	Catalog No.
Shunt trip F2	—	24	WLST24
	—	48	WLST48
	110-127	110-125	WLST120
	208-240	220-250	WLST240
Undervoltage release F3 (instantaneous)	—	24	WLUV24
	—	48	WLUV48
	110-127	110-125	WLUV120
	208-240	220-250	WLUV240
Undervoltage release F4 (time-delayed)	—	48	WLUVD48
	110-127	110-125	WLUVD120
	208-240	220-250	WLUVD240

12 Auxiliary and control switches



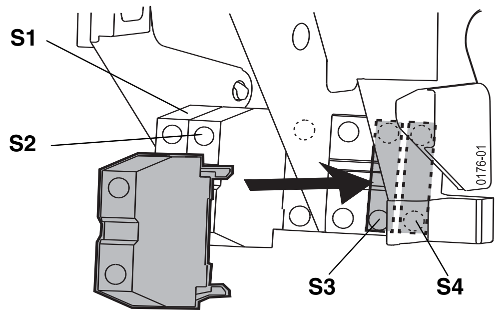
(1) Bell Alarm S24
(2) Cut off switch for remote reset solenoid S13 → (page 10-5)
(3) Signaling switch blown fuse S26
(4) Signaling switch S22 for 1st shunt trip → (page 11-3)
(5) Signaling switch for ready-to-close S20
(6) Signaling switch S23 for 2nd shunt trip or under-voltage release → (page 11-3)
(7) Contact position-driven auxiliary switch S1
(8) Contact position-driven auxiliary switch S2
(9) Contact position-driven auxiliary switch S4
(10) Contact position-driven auxiliary switch S3

12.1 Installing internal auxiliary switches S1 - S4

	DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

	WARNING
	High speed moving parts. **Can cause serious personal injury.** Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)



The connecting wires from the auxiliary switches must be connected to terminals X5 and X6 according to the wiring plan (page 8-2).

Contact position-driven auxiliary switches	Catalog No.
S1 + S2 (2 "a" + 2 "b" contacts)	WLAS2
S1 + S2 + S3 + S4 (4 "a" + 4 "b" contacts)	WLAS4

12.2 Installing the ready-to-close switch S20

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

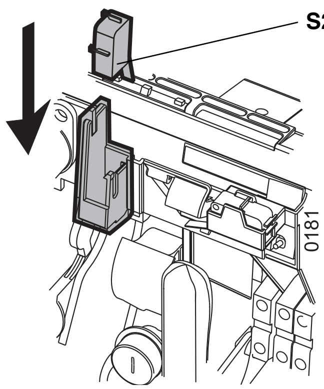
WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

Snap-in mounting



The connecting wires from the ready-to-close signaling switch must be connected to terminal X6 according to the wiring plan (page 8-3).

Signaling switches	Catalog No.
Ready-to-close signaling switch S20	WLRTCS

12.3 Trip Signaling Switches


DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

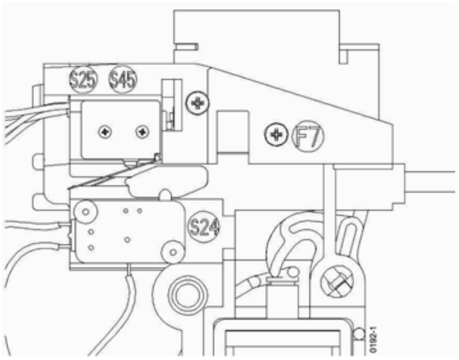
- Remove trip unit → (page 9-49)

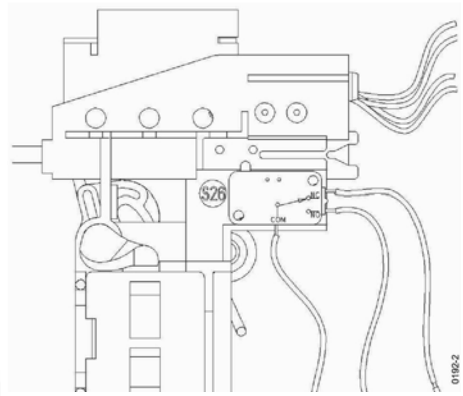
12.3.1 Trip Signaling Switches S13, S24, and S26

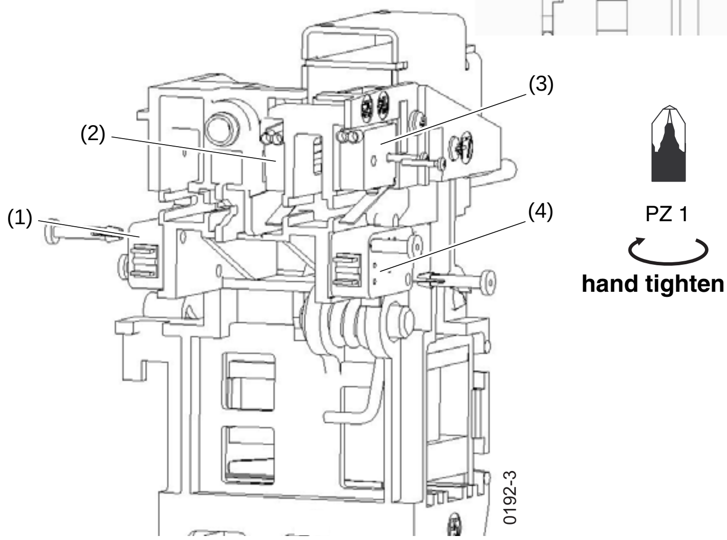
NOTICE

Over-tightening the mounting screws may deform the signaling switch and could lead to an incorrect indication of breaker status.

Hardware shall be tightened carefully until the underside of the screw head is flush with the mounting surface.





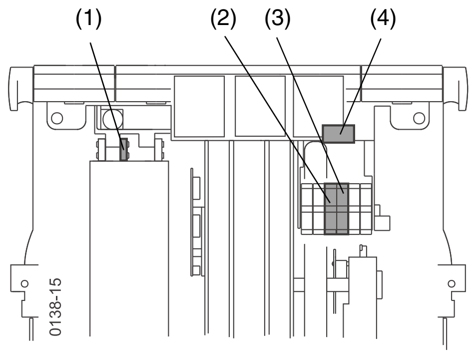


(1) S26 assembled with snap-in pins
(2) S13 snap in assembly
(3) S25 / S45 assembled with self-tapping screws
(4) S24 assembled with snap-in pins

The connecting wires from the signaling switches must be connected to secondary disconnects X8 and X9 according to the wiring plan (page 8-3) and (page 8-6).

Signaling switches	Catalog No.
Bell Alarm S24 (1 form C contact)	WLBA

12.4 Control switches - Connecting wires



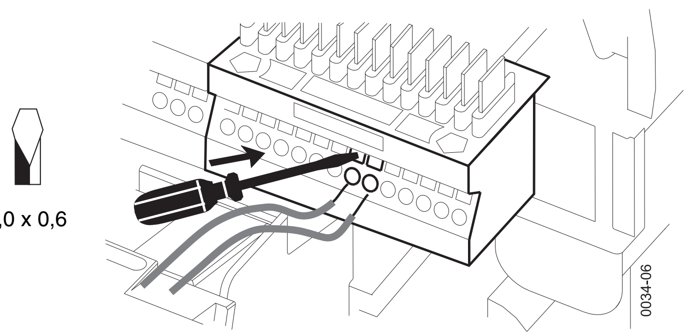
(1) Cut-off switch S13 for remote reset
(2) Cut-off switch S14 for shunt trip F1 → (page 11-4)
(3) Cut-off switch S15 for closing coil CC → (page 11-4)
(4) Motor disconnecting switch S12 → (page 13-3)

12.5 Communication switches

→ Signaling switches for BSS (page 9-55)

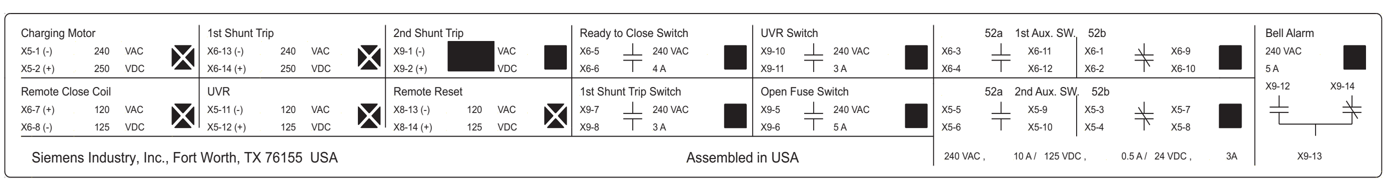
12.6 Connecting secondary wiring

→ Circuit diagrams (page 8-4)



12.7 Updating the options label

NOTE
After installing additional components, mark the following data with a "x", using an indelible ink pen.



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12.8 Mechanism Operated Contacts (MOC)

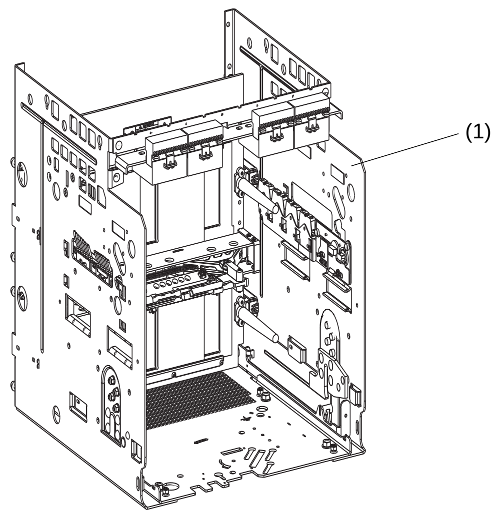
The circuit breaker may be equipped with an external auxiliary switch assembly. These external auxiliary switches are known as Mechanism Operated Contacts. In short, the assembly is also referred to as the MOC.

The MOC assembly is mounted within the circuit breaker compartment (cradle) and is connected to the main breaker-driveshaft via a coupler, which is added to the circuit breaker during the MOC installation.

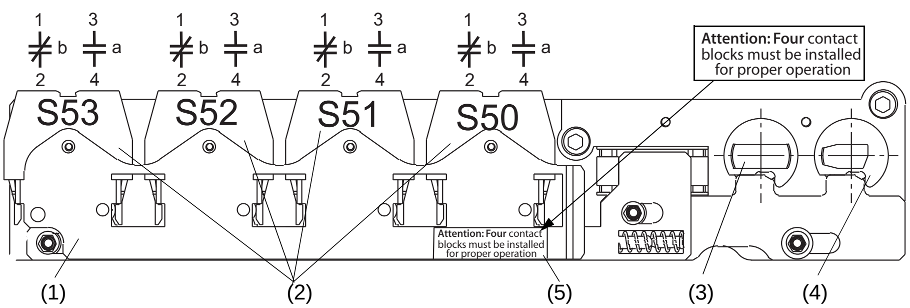
The circuit breaker, itself, may be optionally ordered with either no internal auxiliary switches, a set of four internal auxiliary switches (2 *a* + 2 *b* contacts), or eight internal auxiliary switches (4 *a* + 4 *b* contacts).

With the addition of a MOC device, an additional eight auxiliary switches (4 *a* + 4 *b* contacts) may be added to a circuit breaker.

Note referencing ANSI C37.100:
"a" contact: A secondary contact that is open when the circuit breaker is open, and closed when the circuit breaker is closed
"b" contact: A secondary contact that is closed when the circuit breaker is open, and open when the circuit breaker is closed



Cradle



(1) MOC
(2) 4 signaling switches
(3) Driver for connected position
(4) Driver for test position
(5) Warning label

12.8.1 MOC Versions

The MOC device may be ordered in two versions for drawout circuit breakers:

The auxiliary contacts, in the “Connect Only” version of the MOC, only change state when the circuit breaker is opened/closed while it is in the “CONNECTED” position within the circuit breaker compartment. There are two distinct models of the “Connect Only” MOC, one for circuit breaker frame size 2 (WLMOCC) and a second for circuit breaker frame size 3 (WLMOCC3).

The second version is known as the “Test and Connect” version. In the “Test and Connect” version, the auxiliary contacts change state when the circuit breaker is opened/closed while it is in the “TEST” or “CONNECTED” positions within the circuit breaker compartment. Like the “Connect Only” version, there are two distinct models of the “connect only” MOC, one for circuit breaker frame size 2 (WLMOC) and a second for circuit breaker frame size 3 (WLMOC3).

12.8.2 MOC Installation Instructions

There are two MOC versions available: with and without a driver for the test position. The version with only one drive is generally used for fixed-mounted circuit breakers.

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove circuit breaker from cradle → (page 23-3)

12.8.2.1 Installing the coupler

In order to interface the MOC assembly (mounted in the circuit breaker compartment), the circuit breaker must be outfitted with a coupler (see Figure 1).

Figure 1

In order to install the coupler, the clear plastic plug in the sidewall of the circuit breaker (see Figure 2) must first be removed. Facing the breaker, the plug is on right sidewall. This is easily accomplished by levering with a small screwdriver.

Figure 2

The coupler snaps onto the end of the steel mainshaft. The steel band should not be removed when installing the coupler. Also ensure that the coupler is oriented properly when installed. Figure 3 illustrates the proper installed orientation of a shaft extension (circuit breaker shown in the OPEN position), with the tampered flange facing the rear of the circuit breaker..

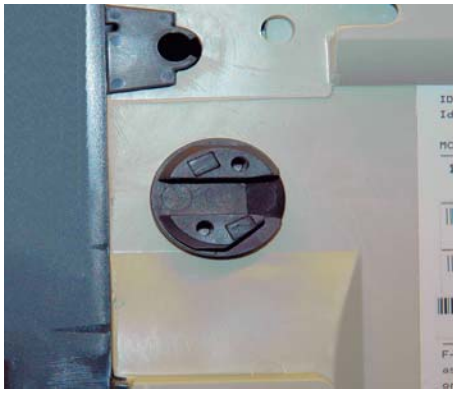
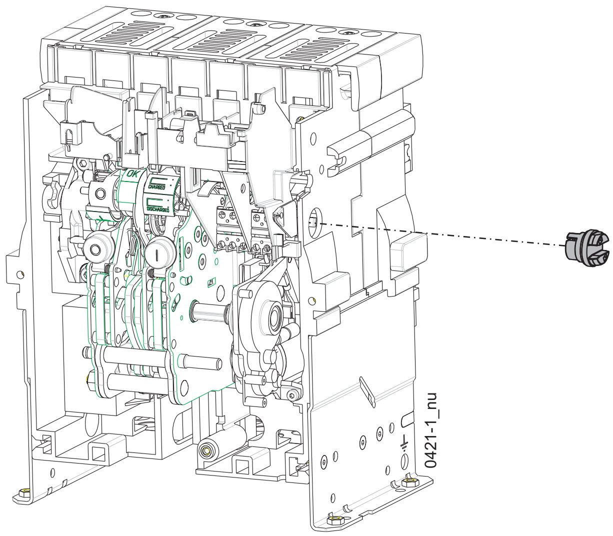
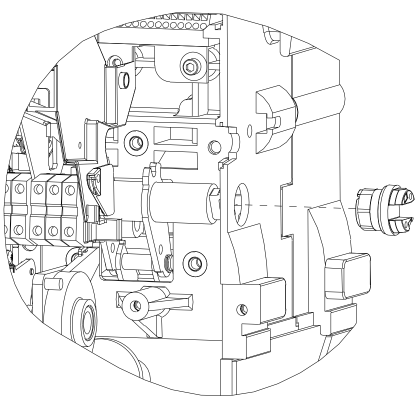
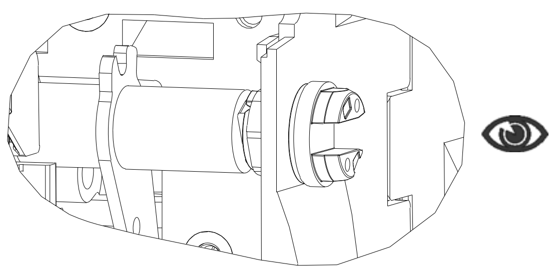


Figure 3



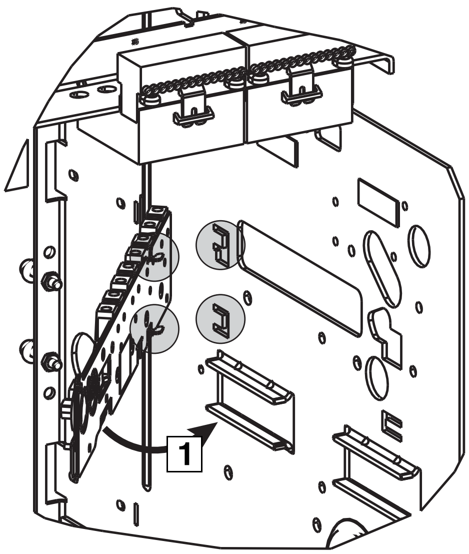


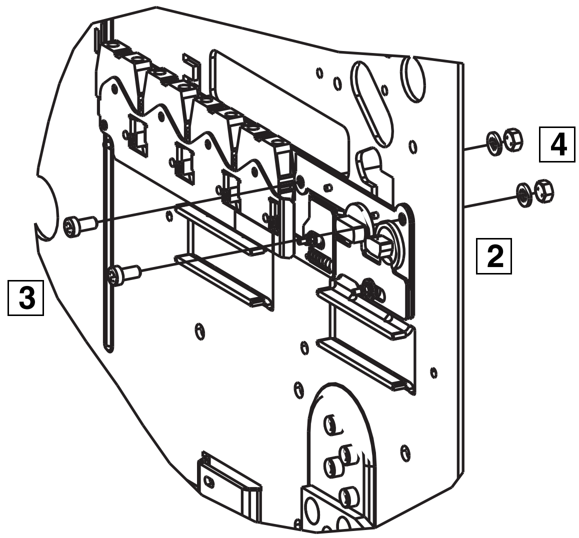


NOTE
The tapered flange of the coupler must point towards the rear side of the circuit breaker.

12.8.2.2 Installing the MOC Baseplate Assembly

The MOC baseplate assembly is secured to the circuit breaker compartment (cradle) by two tabs in the rear and two screws in the front. With the screws inserted from the inside of the cubicle, and the nuts and lockwashers on the outside, the nuts must be torqued to 71 lbin (8 Nm).





12.8.2.3 Removing the Contact Blocks

NOTICE

MOC Reliability

May cause intermittent signaling.

All four contact blocks, whether wired or not, must be installed into the MOC assembly to ensure reliable operation.

The contact blocks must be removed in order to access the terminals for wiring. The contact blocks should be removed by applying a small amount of outward pressure with a thin blade screwdriver, in the area shown in Figure 6.

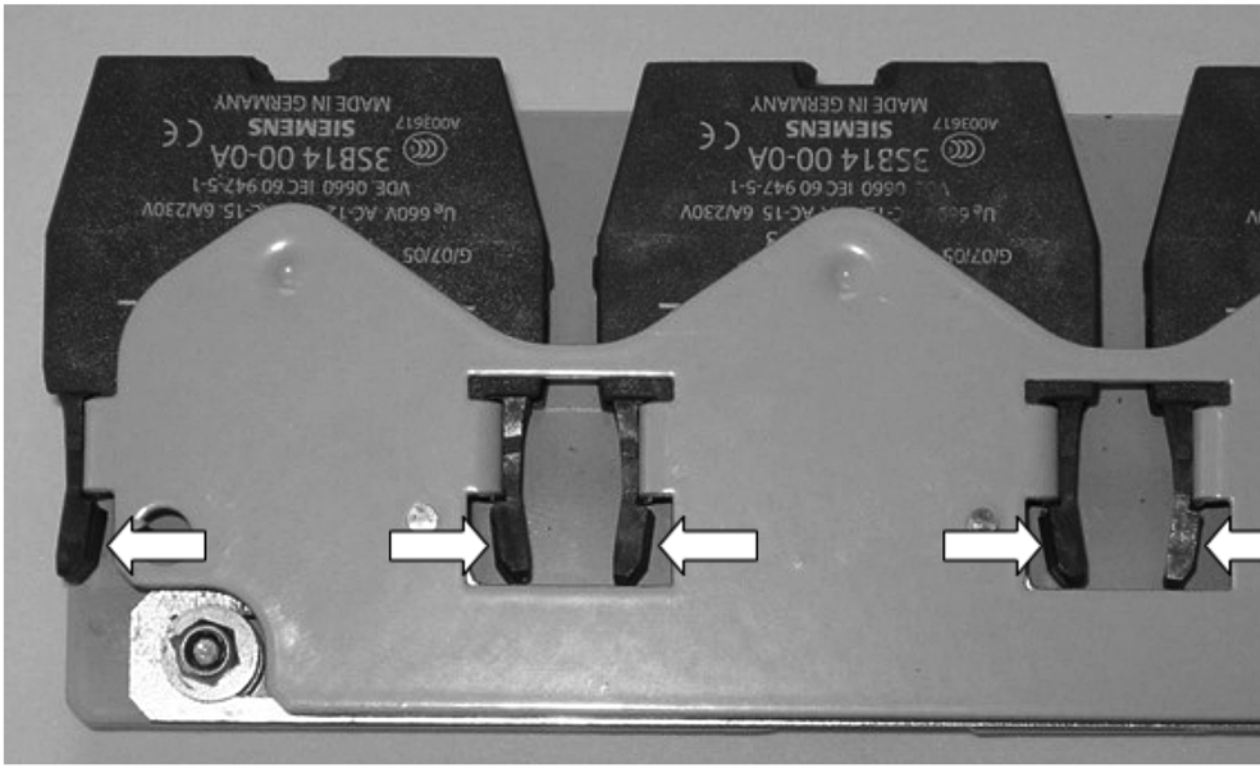


Figure 6

NOTICE

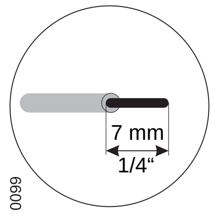
Contact block damage.

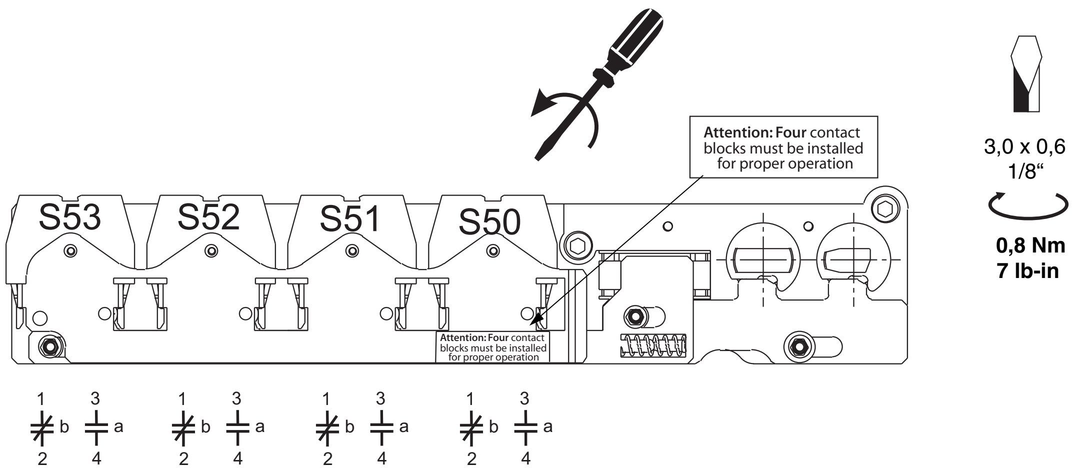
May cause loss of signaling.

Do not over-extend the feet of the contact block when reinstalling into the MOC assembly.

12.8.2.4 Wiring the Contact Blocks

The contact blocks are designated (front of cradle to rear of cradle) S50, S51, S52, and S53. Each contact block contains one “a” and one “b” contact, with the terminal designations as shown below. Each terminal accepts a maximum of one wire, 14 AWG (or smaller), and shall be tightened to 7 lbin (0.8 Nm).





12.8.2.5 Installing the Contact Blocks

NOTICE

MOC Reliability

May cause intermittent signaling.

All four contact blocks, whether wired or not, must be installed into the MOC assembly to ensure reliable operation.

The contact blocks must be firmly seated, with the feet of the contact block latched into the MOC assembly housing. If there is damage to the contact block assembly, a replacement contact block must be used. Replacement contact blocks may be purchased per catalog number WLMOCSWK (includes four replacement contact block assemblies).

NOTICE

Contact block damage.

May cause loss of signaling.

Do not over-extend the feet of the contact block when reinstalling into the MOC assembly.

12.8.2.6 Contact Ratings

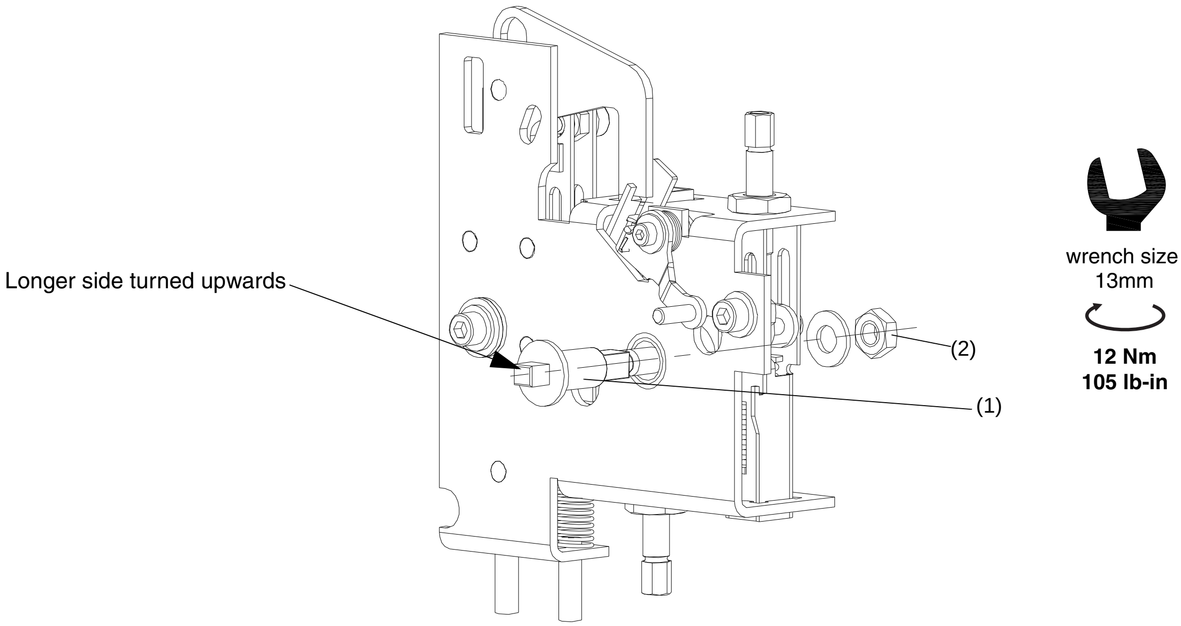
Voltage	Maximum Current		
	Continuous	Making	Breaking
120 VAC	10 A	30 A	3 A
240 VAC	10 A	30 A	3 A
24 VDC	5 A	1.1 A	1.1 A
48 VDC	5 A	1.1 A	1.1 A
125 VDC	5 A	1.1 A	1.1 A
250 VDC	5 A	0.55 A	0.55 A

12.8.3 Order numbers

MOC	Catalog No.
Mechanism Operated Auxiliary Contacts, cradle-mounted, 4 NO + 4 NC, Test and connected position, for draw-out circuit breaker only, FS II	WLMOC
Mechanism Operated Auxiliary Contacts, cradle-mounted, 4 NO + 4 NC, Connected position only, for draw-out circuit breaker only, FS II	WLMOCC
Mechanism Operated Auxiliary Contacts, cradle-mounted, 4 NO + 4 NC, Test and connected position, for draw-out circuit breaker only, FS III	WLMOC3
Mechanism Operated Auxiliary Contacts, cradle-mounted, 4 NO + 4 NC, Connected position only, for draw-out circuit breaker only, FS III	WLMOCC3

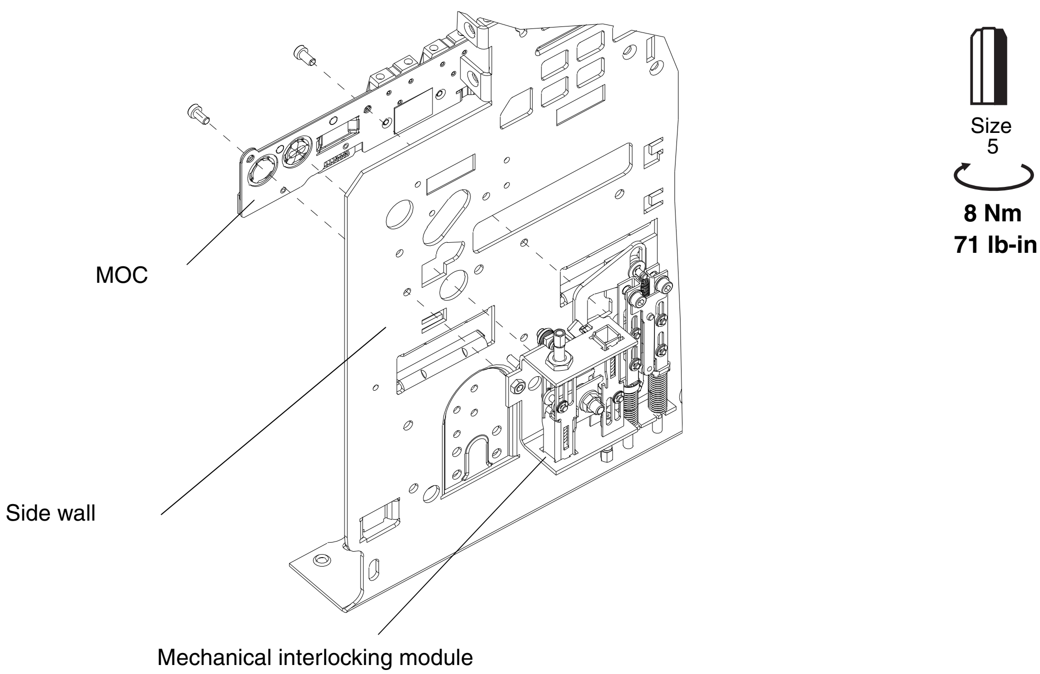
12.8.4 Combination of MOC and mechanical interlocking module

For the MOC to be combined and operated with the mutual mechanical interlocking module, a special clutch shaft must be used in place of the normal one.



(1) Clutch shaft
(2) Lock-nut

12.8.5 Mounting of MOC and mechanical interlocking module on the cradle



13 Motor-operated mechanism

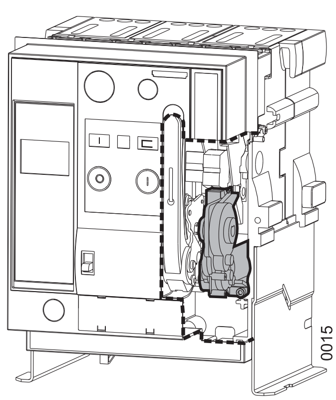
For charging the closing spring automatically.
It is switched on if the closing spring is discharged and control voltage is applied.
The motor-operated mechanism is automatically switched off after the closing spring has been fully charged.

13.1 Installing the motor operator

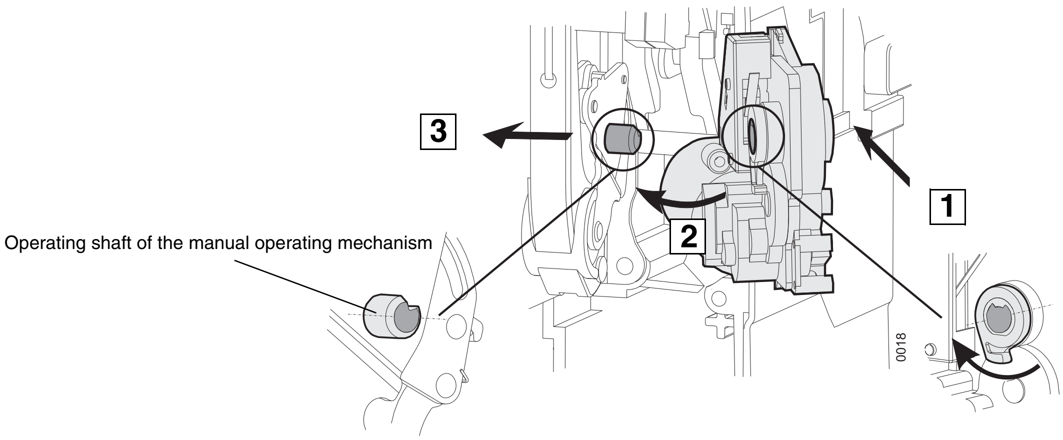
	**DANGER**
	**Hazardous voltage.** **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

	**WARNING**
	High speed moving parts. **Can cause serious personal injury.** Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

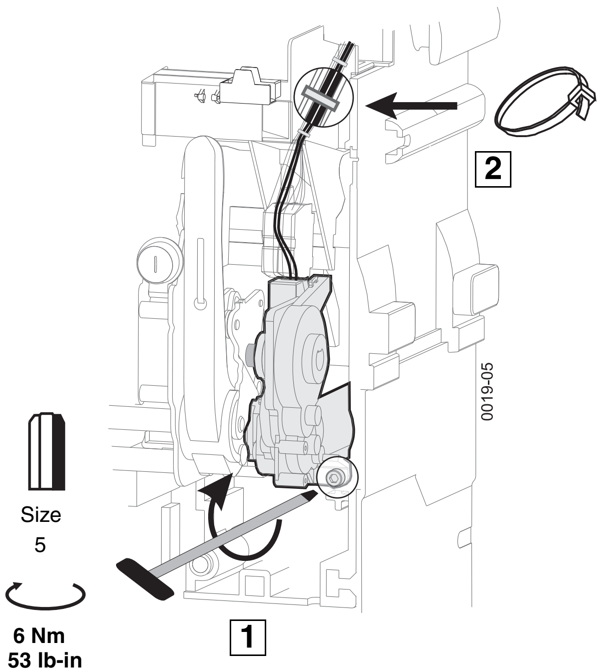
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)

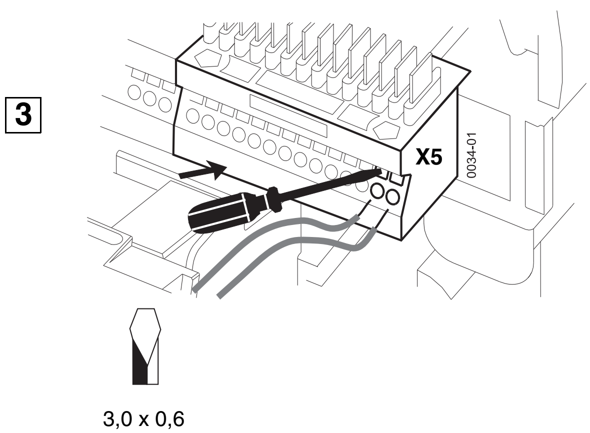


Mounting the motor on the operating shaft



Fixing the motor-operated mechanism & connecting wires

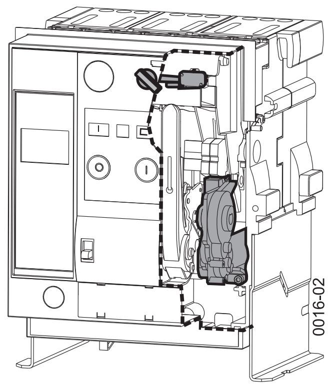




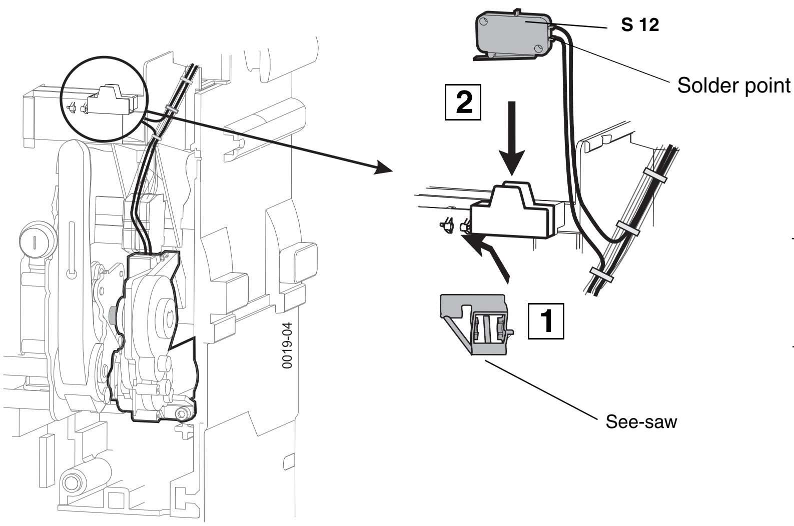
Terminals
X5.1 (-)
X5.2 (+)

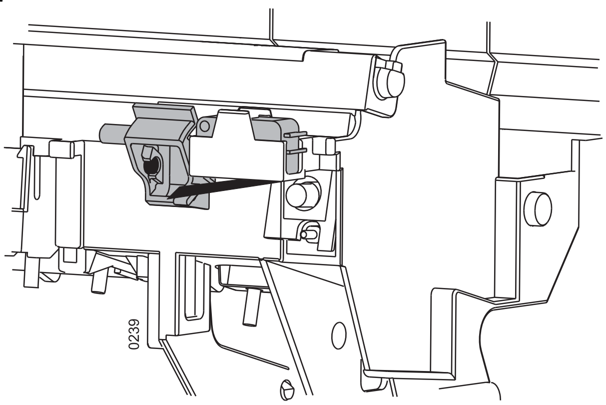
13.2 Optional motor disconnect switch on the front panel

Option.
For switching off the motor-operated mechanism control voltage. Supplied pre-assembled with one wire to be soldered .



Installing motor disconnect switch

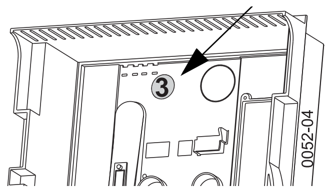


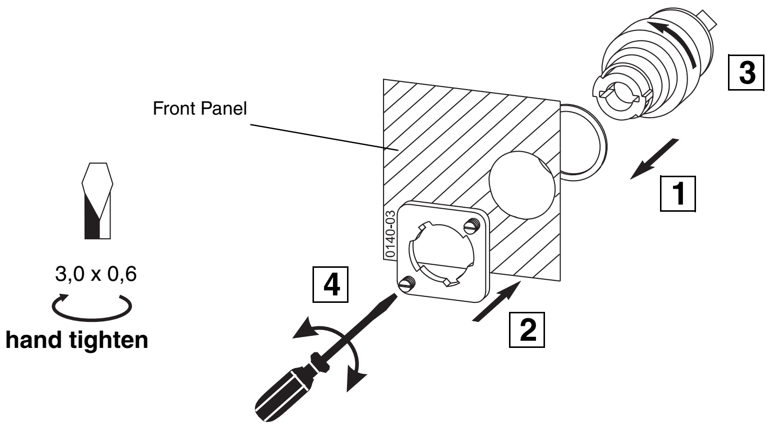


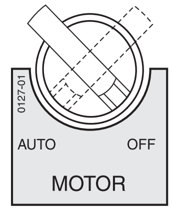
Connecting motor disconnect switch

- Disconnect the brown wire from the motor-operated mechanism from terminal X5.2.
- Connect wire X5-2 of the disconnect switch S12 to terminal X5.2.
- Solder the brown wire from the motor-operated mechanism to terminal 4 of the disconnect switch S12.

Installing the selector knob





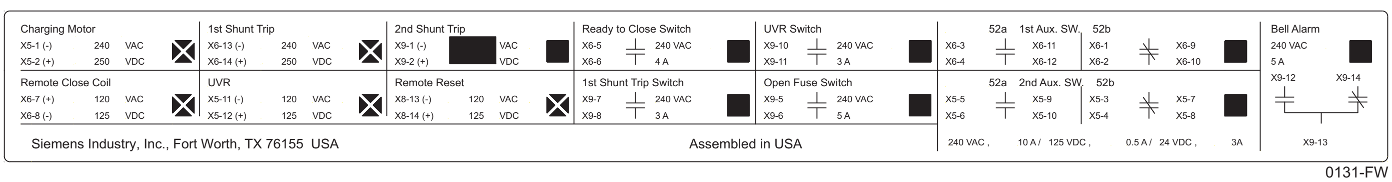


- Factory installed accessory only. Available as replacement kit

→ Circuit diagrams (page 8-6)

13.3 Updating the options label

NOTE
After installing additional components, mark the following data with a "x", using an indelible ink pen.



	Voltage	Power consumption	Catalog No.
Motor-operated mechanism	24 V DC / 30 V DC	110 W	WLELCMTR24
	48 V DC / 60 V DC	120 W	WLELCMTR48
	110-127 V AC / 110-125 V DC	150 W	WLELCMTR120
	208-240 V AC / 220-250 V DC	130 W	WLELCMTR240
Motor-operated mechanism with motor disconnect switch	24 V DC / 30 V DC	110 W	WLELCMTR24S
	48 V DC / 60 V DC	120 W	WLELCMTR48S
	110-127 V AC / 110-125 V DC	150 W	WLELCMTR120S
	208-240 V AC / 220-250 V DC	130 W	WLELCMTR240S

14 Indicators and operating elements

There are additional indicators and operating elements available for field installation.

14.1 Limiting Access to OPEN/CLOSE Buttons

This accessory kit allows the access to the OPEN and CLOSE buttons of the circuit breaker to be limited in any combination of the supplied components.

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

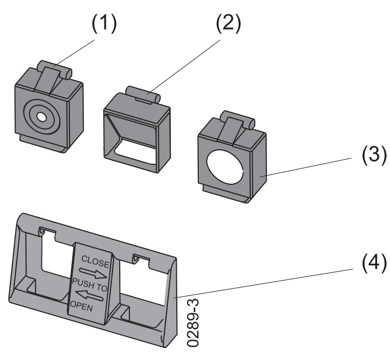
Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

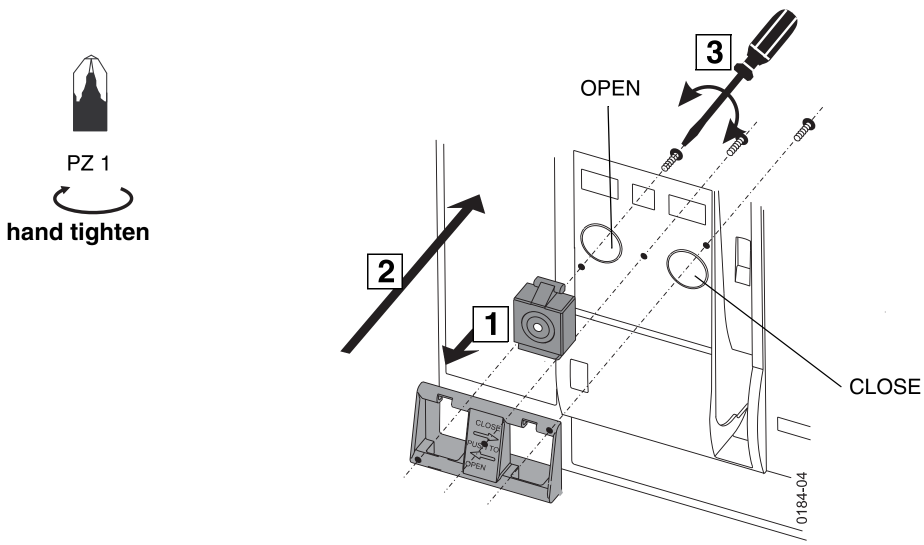
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)

Supplied Components:

(1) 2x access blocks. Button is only accessible with a 1/8" pin (or smaller) → (page 17-2)
(2) 2x sealing caps for sealing or attaching a padlock to block the button → (page 15-22)
(3) Shield to prevent inadvertent operation
(4) Mounting plate

NOTICE
Damage to accessory.
Over-tightening the mounting screws may strip the plastic frame, or damage components, rendering the accessory unusable.
Hardware shall be tightened carefully until the underside of the screw head is flush with the mounting surface.





Catalog No.

	Catalog No.
Locking set	WLLKKT

14.2 EMERGENCY OPEN button

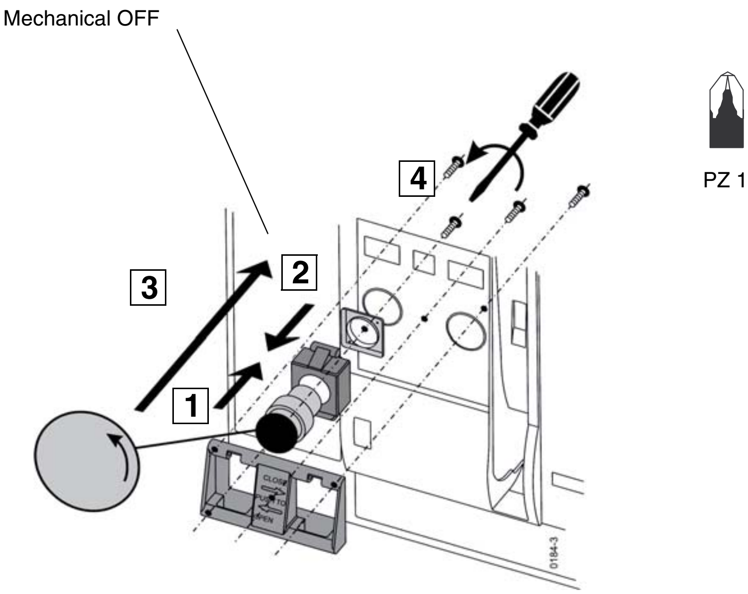
This accessory kit allows the installation of an EMERGENCY STOP mushroom pushbutton above the OPEN button. When depressed, the breaker is opened, and the breaker is held in a trip-free condition until the EMERGENCY STOP mushroom pushbutton is released.

NOTICE

Damage to accessory.

Over-tightening the mounting screws may strip the plastic frame, or damage components, rendering the accessory unusable.

Hardware shall be tightened carefully until the underside of the screw head is flush with the mounting surface.



NOTE

Install the EMERGENCY OFF mushroom pushbutton as shown (arrow on the right side).

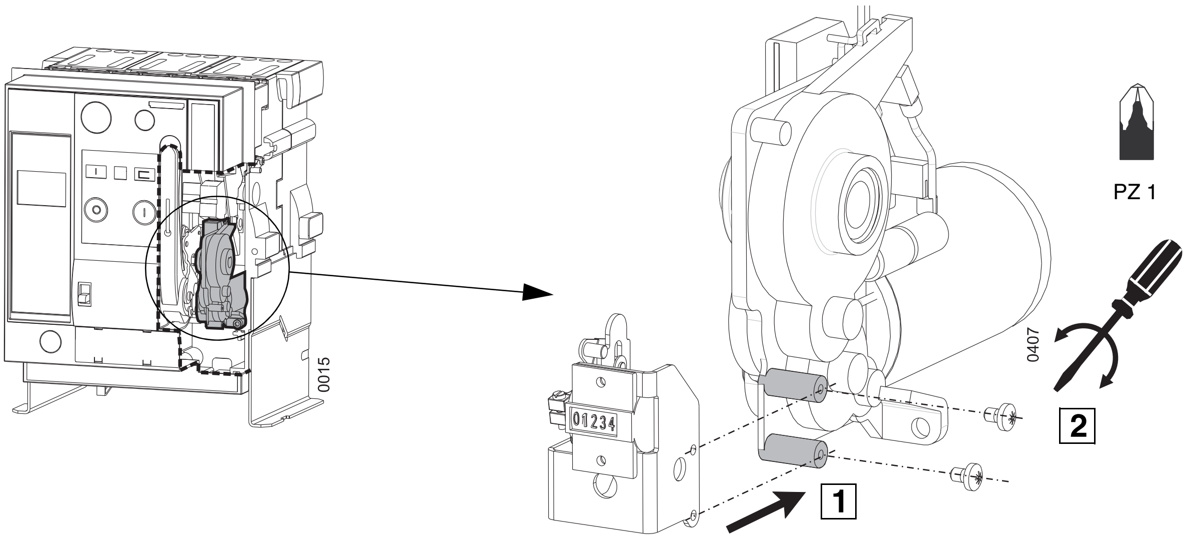
Catalog No.

	Catalog No.
EMERGENCY OFF mushroom pushbutton	WLEPEN

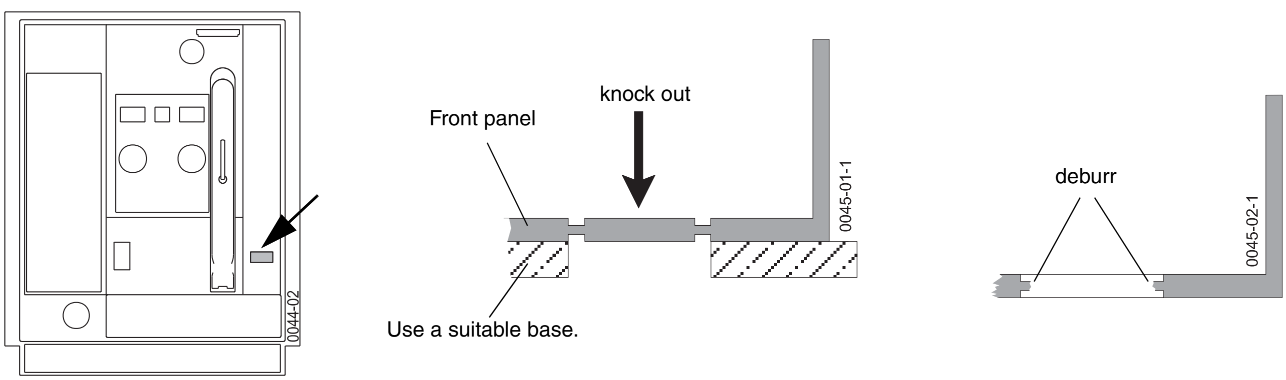
14.3 Operations counter

The operations counter is incremented when the circuit breaker completes the charging cycle (manual or electrically operated).

The mechanical operations counter can be installed only if the circuit breaker is equipped with a motor-operated mechanism.



Knocking out the fields on the front panel



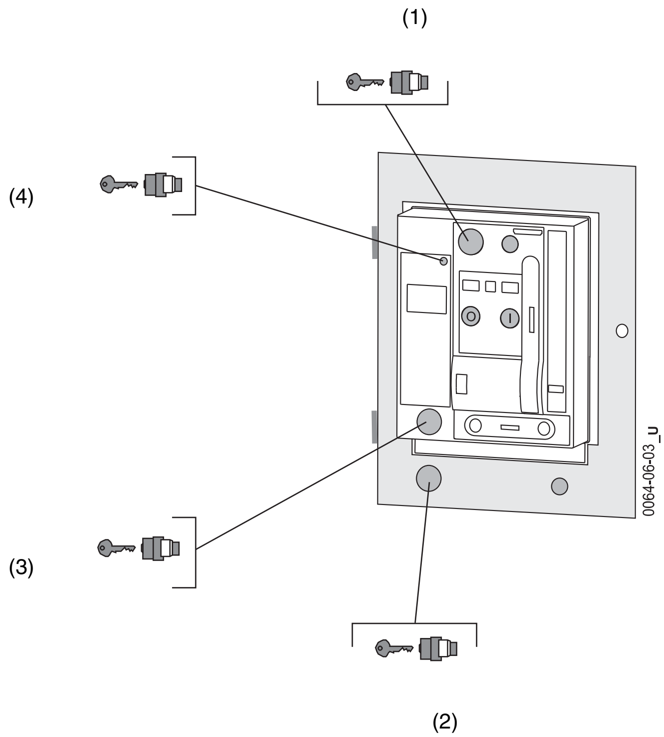
Catalog No.

	Catalog No.
Mechanical operations counter	WLNUMCNT

15 Locking devices

15.1 Key Locks

→ Padlocking provisions (page 15-16)



	Key lock	Manufacturer	Application
1	Breaker-mounted key lock	KIRK SUPERIOR	To activate the locking device, the circuit breaker must be opened. If the circuit breaker is closed, the locking device is blocked. The block is only effective when the key is removed. The key can only be removed in "OPEN" position. → (page 15-2)
2	Cradle-mounted key lock	KIRK SUPERIOR	This cradle-mounted key lock prevents the closing of any circuit breaker installed in the cell which this lock is installed. Up to two independent Kirk or Superior key locks may be installed. To activate the lock, the circuit breaker must be open. If the circuit breaker is closed, the locking device is blocked. The block is only effective if the key is withdrawn. The key can only be removed in the "OPEN" position. → (page 15-4)
3	Racking handle key lock	KIRK SUPERIOR	Prevents drawing out of the racking handle. The circuit breaker is protected from being moved. The block is only effective when the key is removed. → (page 15-11)
4	Bell Alarm and open fuse lockout key lock		A lockable cover prevents resetting the Bell Alarm or open fuse lockout after the breaker trips. → (page 15-15)

15.1.1 Breaker mounted key lock

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

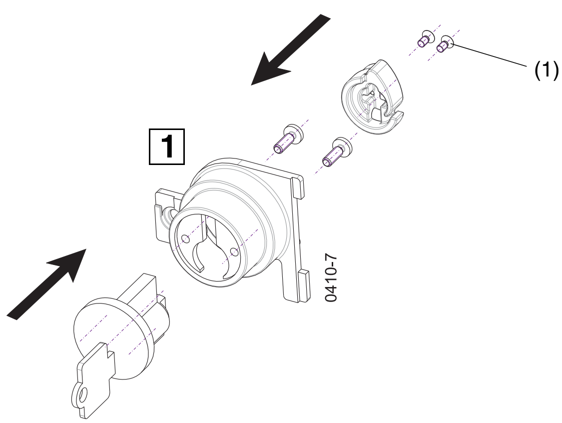
Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

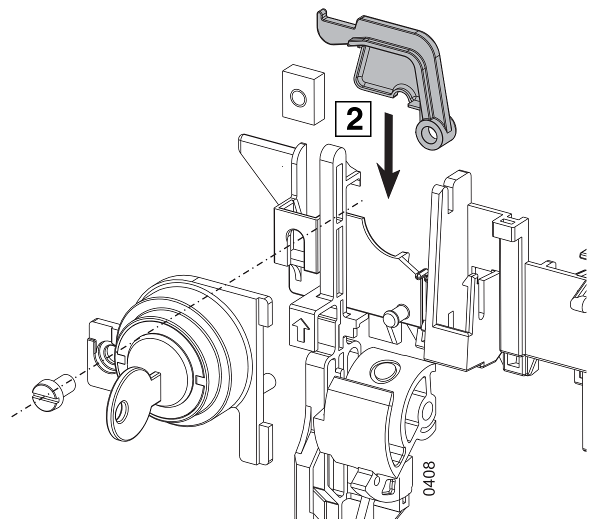
When the key is removed, the circuit breaker is locked in the open position.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)
- Remove trip unit → (page 9-49)

Installing the locking mechanism

For key lock types: KIRK, Superior

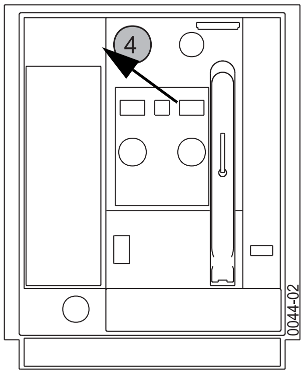


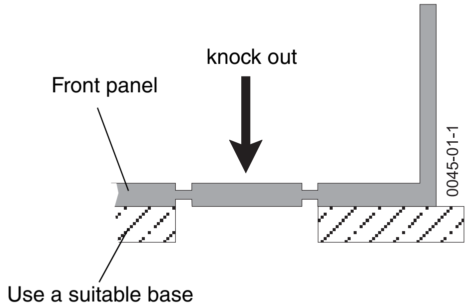


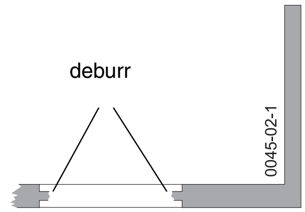
NOTE

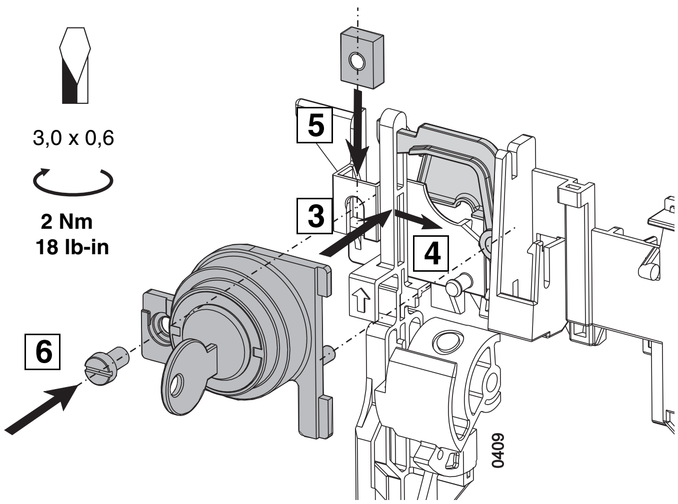
When removing the screws (1), ensure that the cylinder does not slip out of the lock. If this happens, the lock cannot be re-assembled.

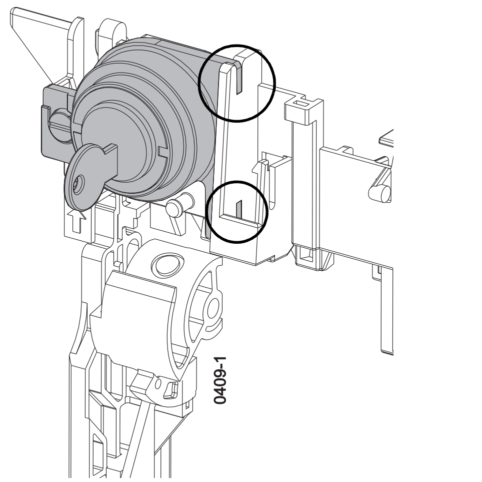
Knocking out the fields on the front panel











Then

- Install trip unit → (page 9-49)
- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

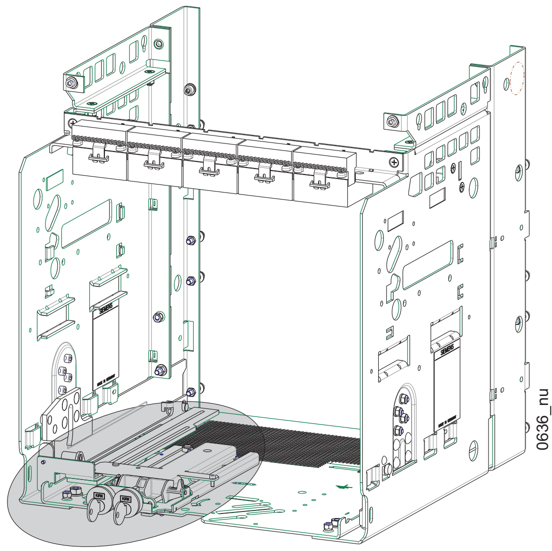
Key lock	Manufacturer	Catalog No.
Breaker mounted key lock	KIRK	WLLKOFFKRK
	SUPERIOR	WLLKOFFSUP

15.1.2 Cradle mounted key lock

	DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

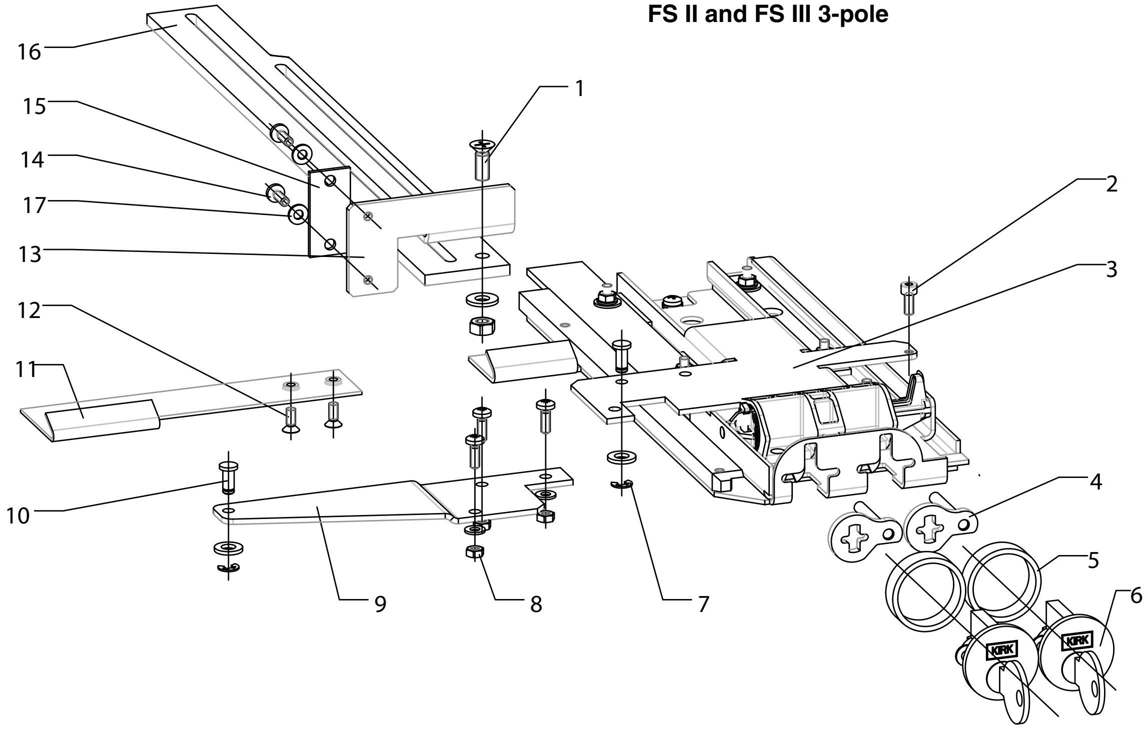
When a key is removed, all circuit breakers racked into this cradle will be locked in the open position.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)



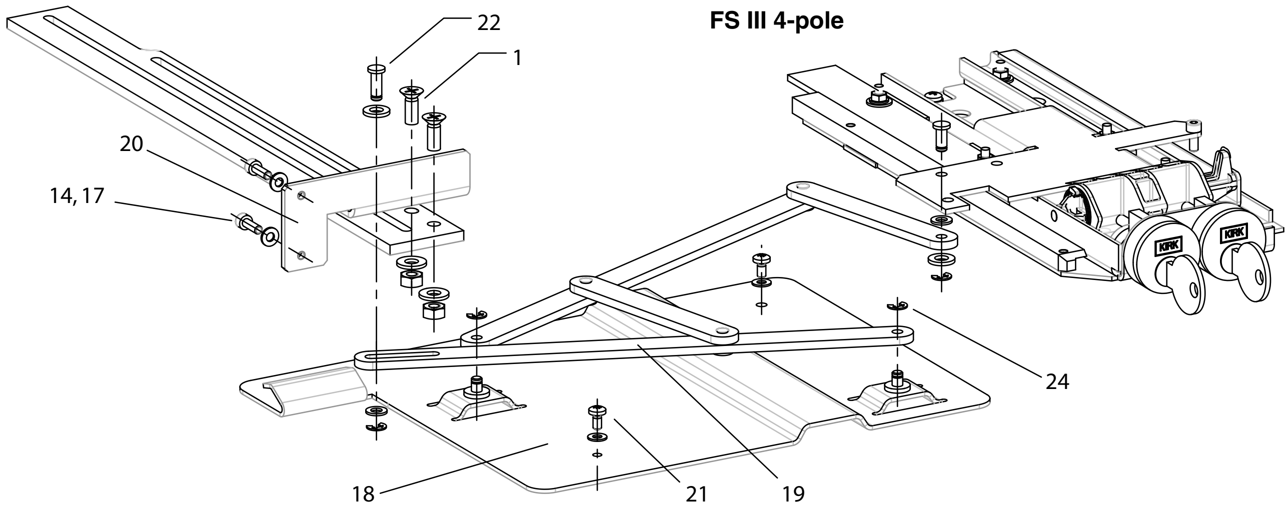
Components of the key locking device

FS II and FS III 3-pole



(1) Countersunk head screw M6 with belleville washer and nut
(2) M4 socket head cap screw (must not be used in FS II, fused)
(3) Pre-assembled skid with guide
(4) Lever
(5) Spacer
(6) Kirk key, supplied separately including fixing screws
(7) Bolt with washer size 5 mm and clip (for 4 mm inner diameter groove; (for 4 mm groove; for FS II only)
(8) 3x M4 socket-head cap screws with lock waschers and nuts (for FS III only)
(9) Extension (for FS III only)
(10) Bolt with washer size 5 mm and clip (for 4 mm inner diameter groove; (for 4 mm groove; for FS II only)
(11) Ramp extension (for FS III only)
(12) 2x M4 flat-head screw (for FS III only)
(13) Small attachment angle
(14) 2x M4 socket-head cap screws
(15) Spacer (for FS II only)
(16) Plastic slider (slotted)
FS II / III: short slot
FS II fused: long slot
(17) 2x spring lock washers
(18) Mounting plate
(19) Pre-assembled lever mechanism
(20) Attachment angle low
(21) 2X Thread-forming screws M4x8 and washers
(22) Bolt (long) with washers size 5 and 6 mm and clip size 4mm
(23) Bolt (short) with washers size 5 and 6 mm and clip size 4mm
(24) 2X Clip for 4mm inner diameter groove

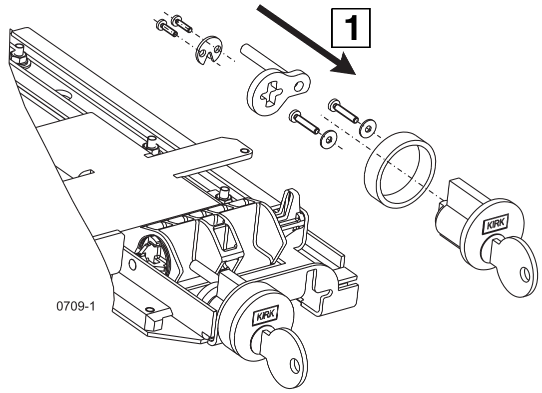
FS III 4-pole

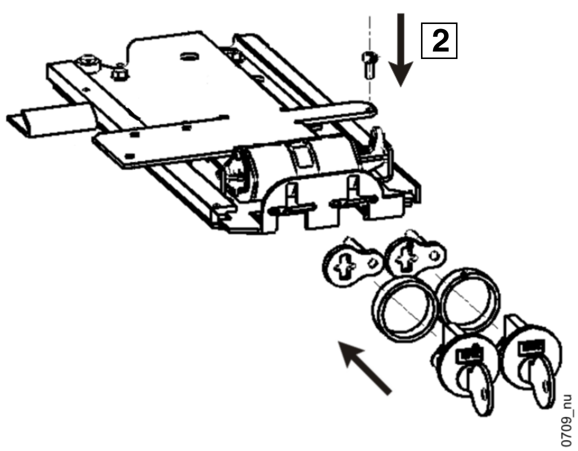


Installing the locks

The way in which the locking module unit is installed is the same whether the unit consists of one lock or two locks. Do not use the spacer which may be provided with the key lock. The spacer (5) supplied with the mounting must be used in place of the spacers supplied with the lock.

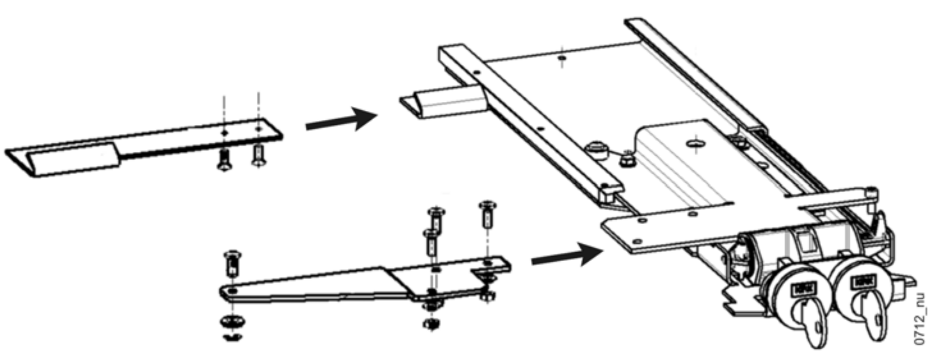
NOTE
Attach the lever (4) to the KIRK / Superior locks (6) with the screws supplied with the lock. Attach the KIRK / Superior locks (6) together with the spacer (5) to the lock mechanism using the supplied screws.



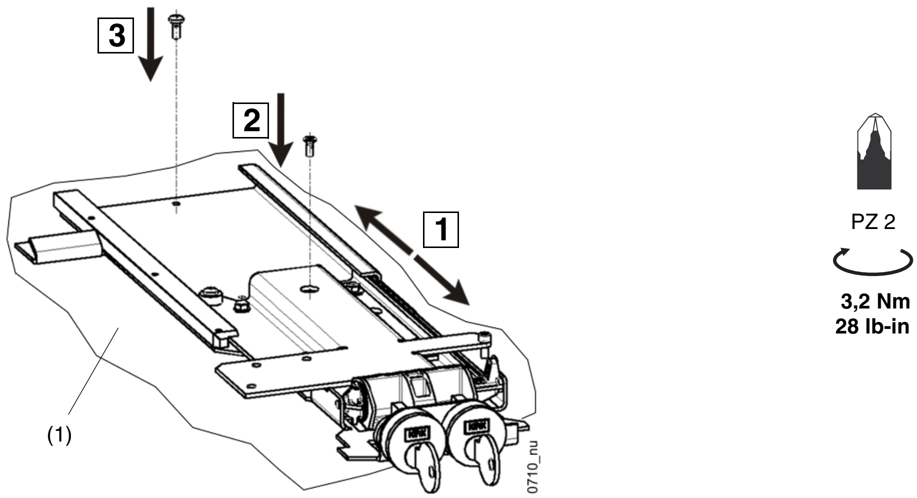


NOTE
Omit Step 2 for FS II fused circuit breakers

For FS II 4-pole and FS III 3-pole only:

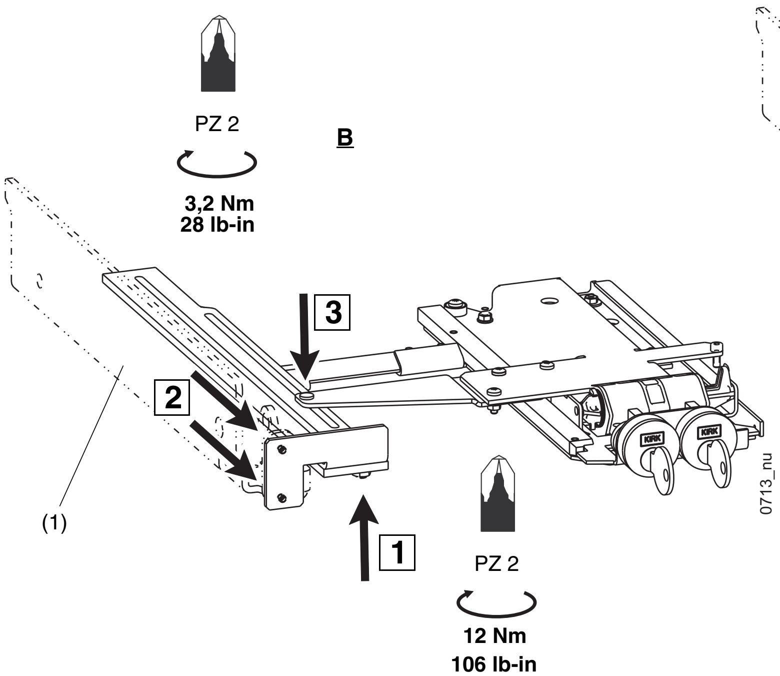


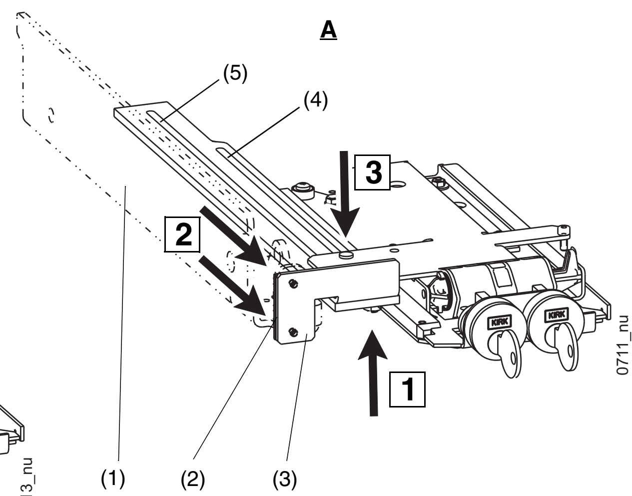
Mounting the skid with guide to the base plate of the cradle



(1) Base plate of the cradle

Mounting the guide on the guide rail



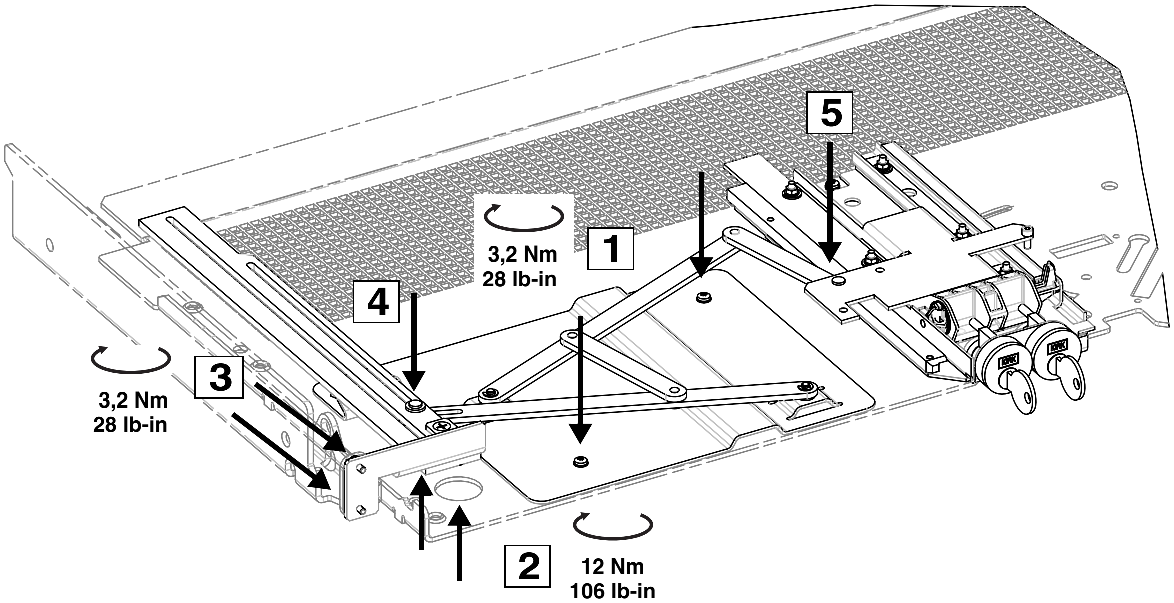


A Frame size II
B Frame size III and Frame size II 4-pole

(1) Guide rail on left side
(2) Spacer for FS II must be mounted between angle and guide rail
(3) Attachment angle
(4) Guide for FS II
(5) Guide for ANSI FS II fused

Step 3: For FS II fused insert the bolt in to the hole for the long slot.

Frame size III 4-pole



Step 1. Mounting the plate with lever mechanism to the base plate of the cradle

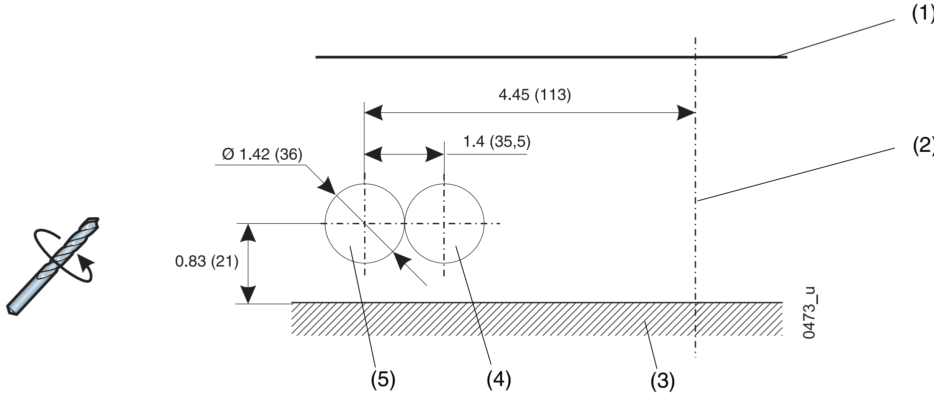
Step 2. Mounting the guide to the attachment angle

Step 3. Mounting the attachment angle to the guide rail

Step 4. To connect the lever with the short slot of guide use the long bolt

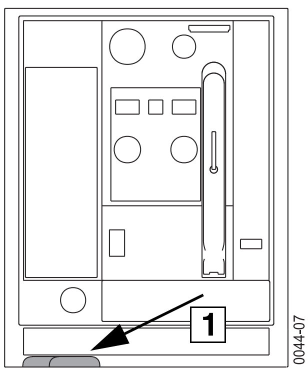
Step 5. To connect the lever with the skid, use the short bolt

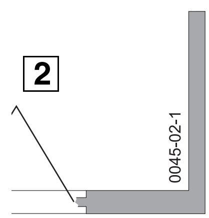
Drilling the hole in the cubicle door



(1) Lower edge of door cutout
(2) Center of front panel
(3) Mounting surface of cradle
(4) Hole for first key cylinder
(5) Hole for second key cylinder (only if planned)

Knocking out the fields on the front panel





1 Knock out the fields on the front panel using a suitable base
2 Deburr the edges

Then:

- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

Function test

- Check that the locking mechanism on the locks can rotate freely when the keys are turned.
- Check that the spring turns the locking mechanism back to the starting position when it is unlocked.
- By repeatedly drawing out and re-inserting the left guide rail, check that the carriage is also actuated and can move freely.

Catalog Numbers

Lock & Key for Cradle Mounting	Manufacturer	Catalog No.
Single lock	Kirk	WLDLKRK
	Superior	WLDSUP
Double lock	Kirk	WLDLDKRK
	Superior	WLDLDSUP

Provision-only for Cradle Lock	Catalog No.
Single Lock Provision	WLDLPR
Double Lock Provision	WLDLDPR

Lock & Key for Cradle Mounting FSII 4-pole	Manufacturer	Catalog No.
Single lock	Kirk	WL4DLKRK2
	Superior	WL4DLSUP2
Double lock	Kirk	WL4DLDKRK2
	Superior	WL4DLDSUP2

Provision-only for Cradle Lock FSII 4-pole	Catalog No.
Lock Provision	WL4DLPR2

Lock & Key for Cradle Mounting FSIII 4-pole	Manufacturer	Catalog No.
Single lock	Kirk	WL4DLKRK3
	Superior	WL4DLSUP3
Double lock	Kirk	WL4DLDKRK3
	Superior	WL4DLDSUP3

Provision-only for Cradle Lock FSIII 4-pole	Catalog No.
Lock Provision	WL4DLPR3

15.1.3 Installing racking handle key lock

When the key is removed, the circuit breaker's racking handle cannot be drawn out, meaning that the circuit breaker cannot be moved into another position.

The key lock for the WL Fuse Carriage racking handle cannot be replaced. If damaged, please consult Technical Support.


DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

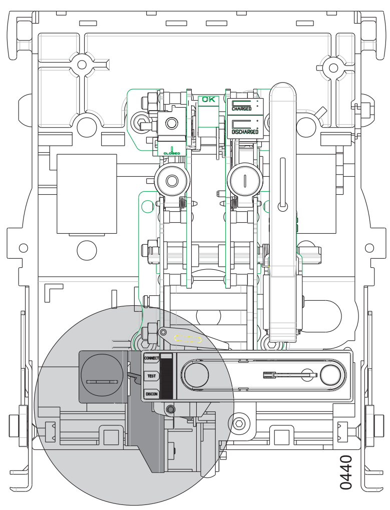
Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

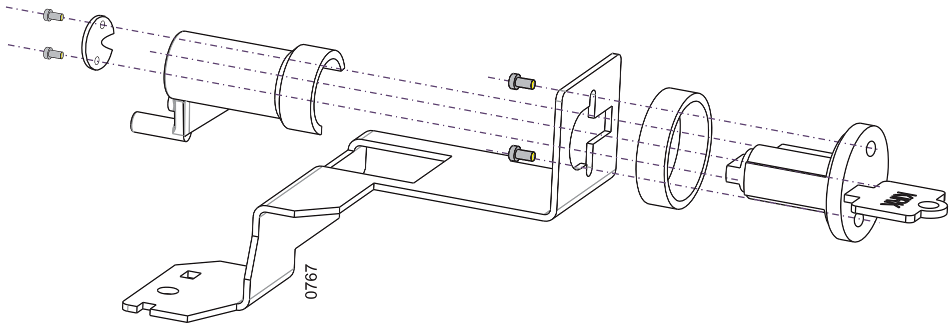
Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.



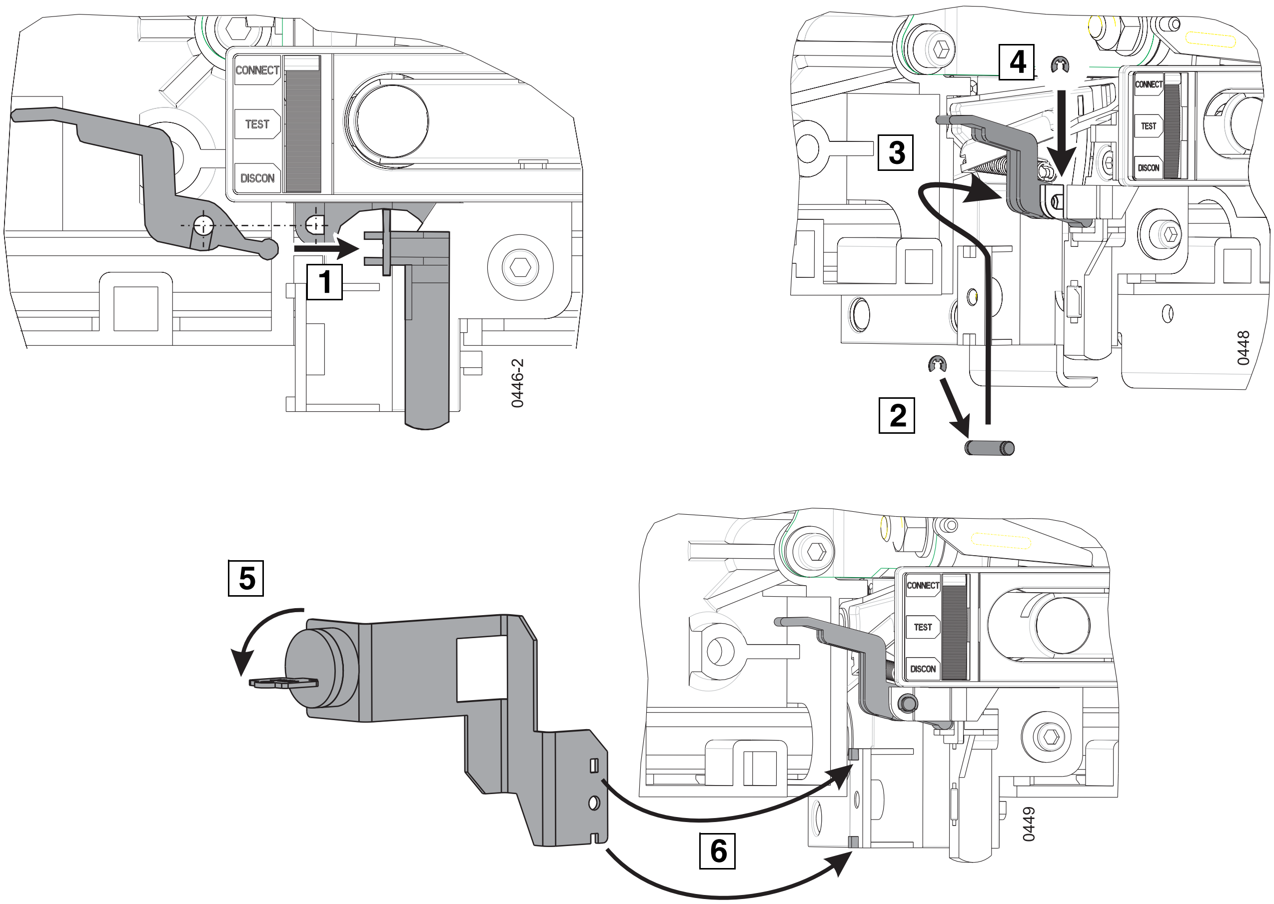
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)

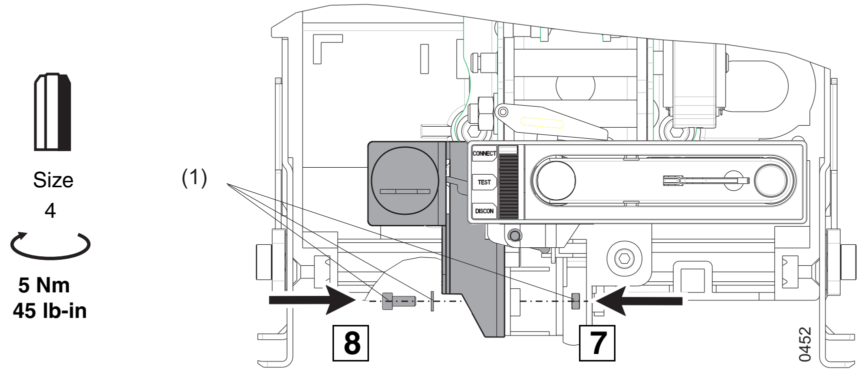
Pre-assembling the locking module



→

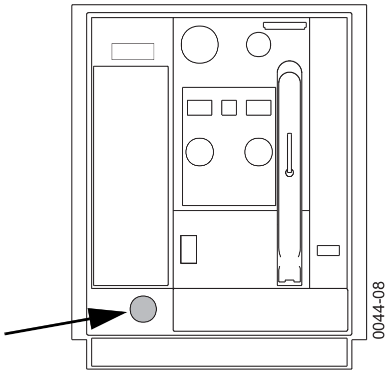
Installing

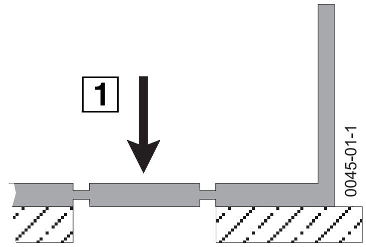


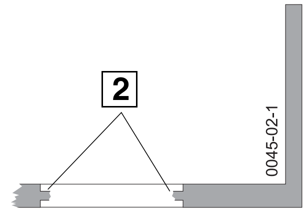


(1) Socket head cap screw M5 with washer and nut

Knocking out the field on the front panel







1 Knock out the fields on the front panel using a suitable base
2 Deburr the edges

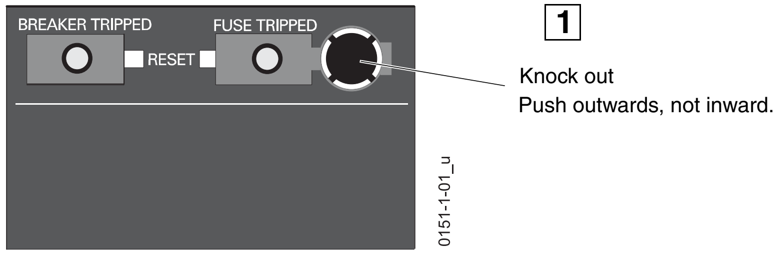
Then:

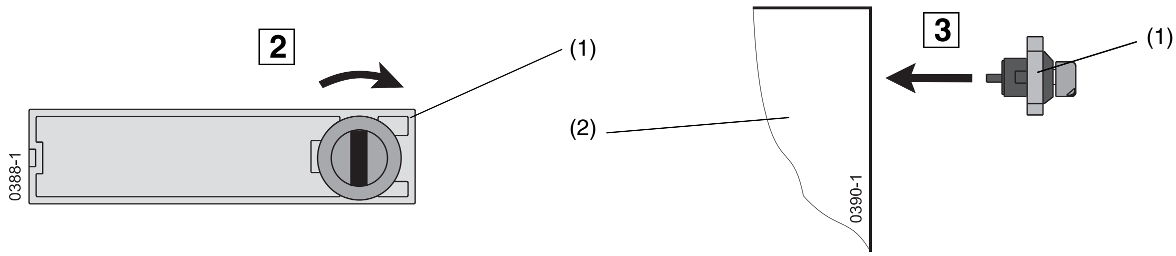
- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

Key lock	Manufacturer	Catalog No.
Circuit-breaker racking handle key lock	KIRK	WLLKCLKRK
	SUPERIOR	WLLKCLSUP

15.1.4 Installing a Bell Alarm cover key lock

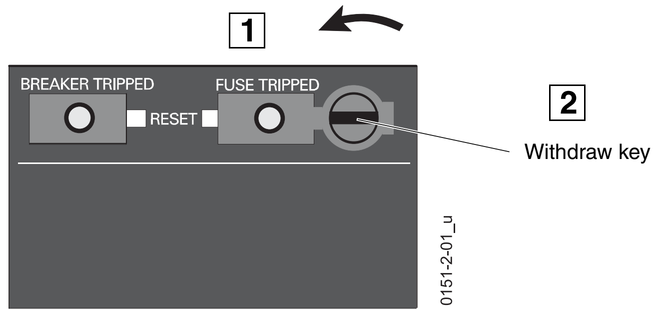
When the key is removed, the cover cannot be removed and the Bell Alarm cannot be reset.





(1) Cover with safety lock
(2) Trip unit

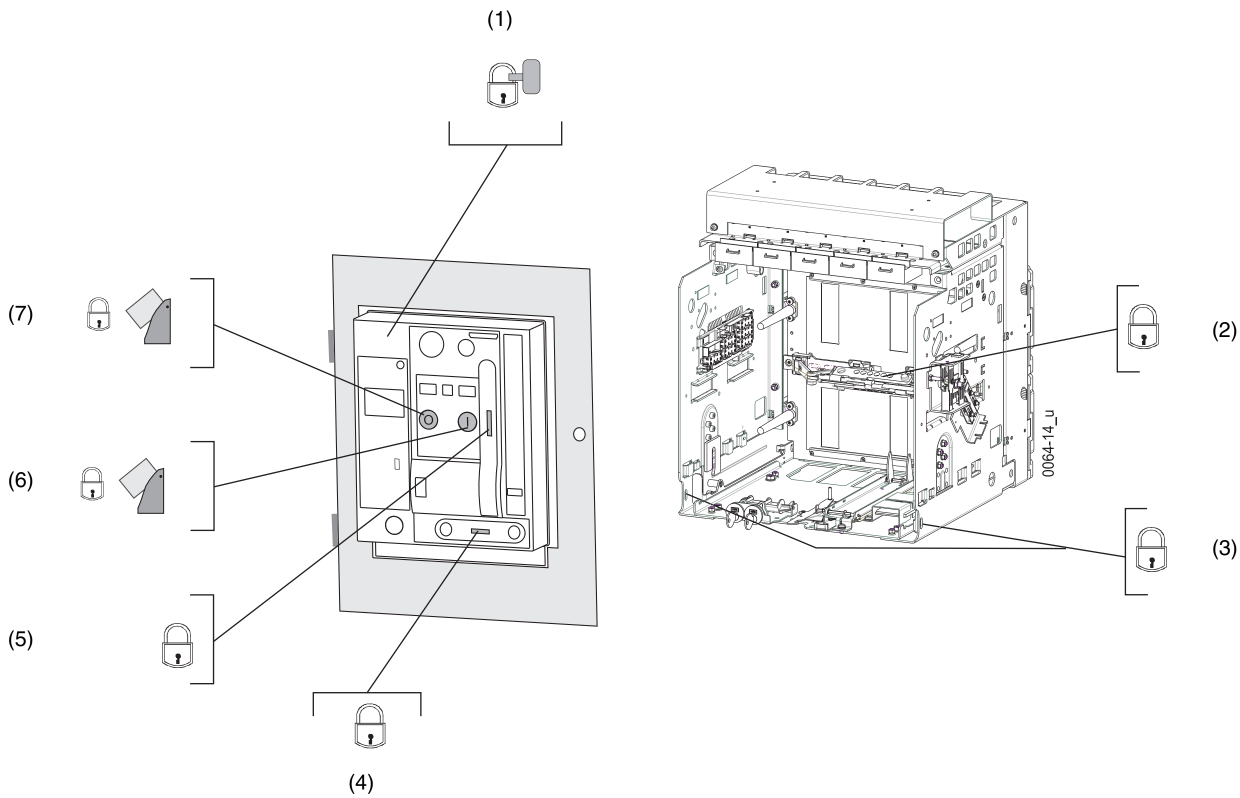
Locking



Key lock	Manufacturer	Catalog No.
Bell Alarm and open fuse lockout key lock		WLTUSC55

15.2 Padlocking provisions

→ Key Locks (page 15-1)

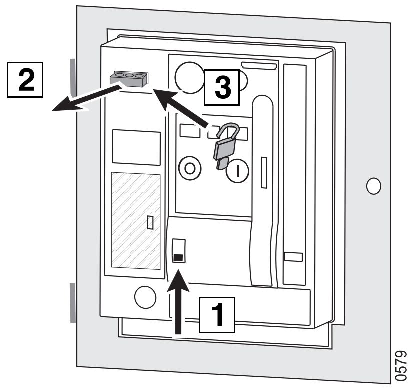


	Padlock locking device	Application
1	Padlock locking bracket for "OPEN"	The locking bracket for "OPEN" can be locked with up to 4 padlocks 1/4" diameter. The circuit breaker cannot be closed.
2	Shutter	If the circuit breaker has been removed, the shutter can be locked with padlocks. → (page 15-19)
3	Guide rails	The guide rails can be locked with 2 padlocks so that they cannot be drawn out. The circuit breaker is either in the connected position or has been removed. It is not possible to insert a circuit breaker into the cradle. → (page 15-20)
4	Racking handle	Up to 3 padlocks can be used to prevent the racking handle being drawn out. The circuit breaker is then locked against being moved. → (page 15-20)
5	Spring charging lever	The spring charging lever can be locked with a padlock. This prevents manual charging of the closing spring. → (page 15-20)
6	CLOSE	Actuation of the CLOSE button can be prevented by locking the sealing cap with up to 3 padlocks. CLOSING via the "electrical CLOSE" button and remote closing remain possible. → (page 15-22)
7	OPEN button	Actuation of the OPEN button can be prevented by locking the sealing cap with up to 3 padlocks. Remote closing remains possible.

15.2.1 Padlock locking the breaker OPEN

This padlock provision is a standard feature. When the control gate is raised (step 1), the padlock provision can be extended, and padlocks installed. With padlocks installed, this circuit breaker cannot be closed. This provision will support up to four 1/4" diameter padlocks at one time.

Locking with a padlock



Field installation

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

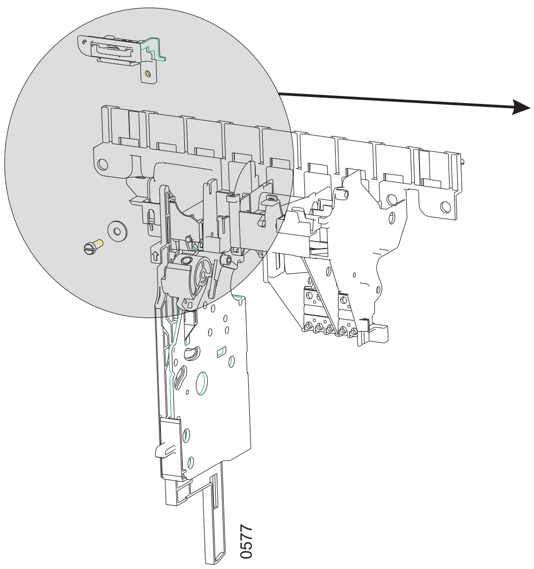
High speed moving parts.

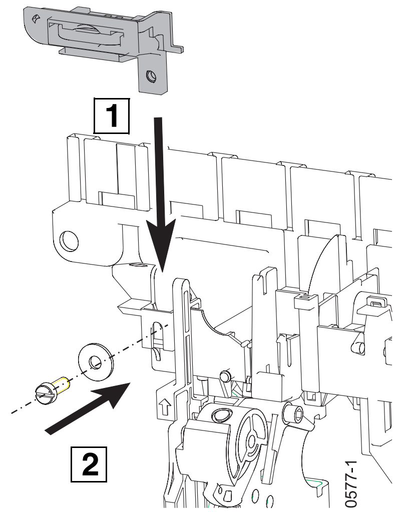
Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

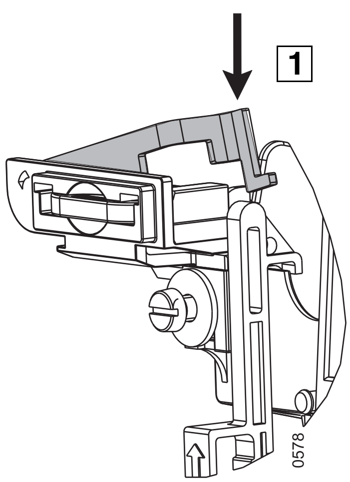
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)
- Install the control gate if not already present.

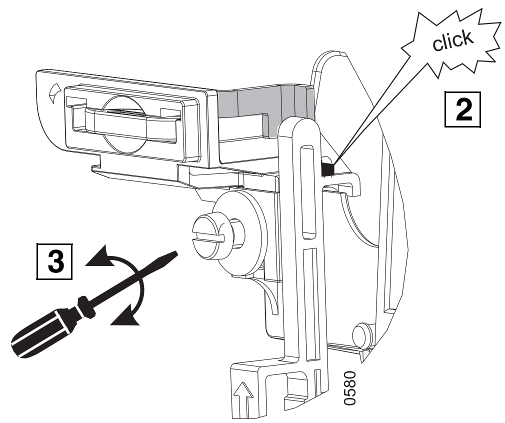
Mounting padlock locking bracket





Latching plate in control gate





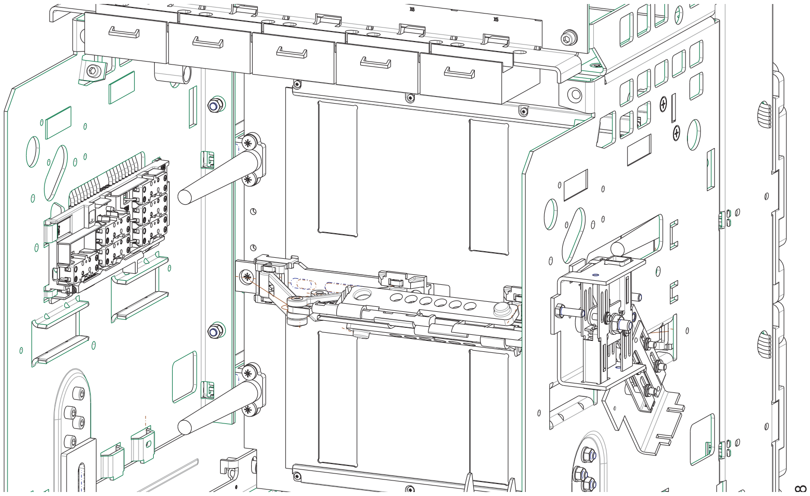
Then:

- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

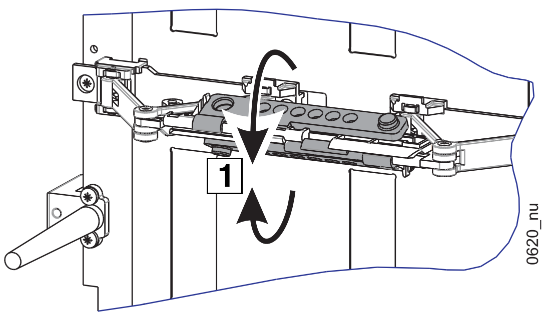
Padlock locking device	Catalog No.
Padlock locking breaker/OPEN	WLLKNP

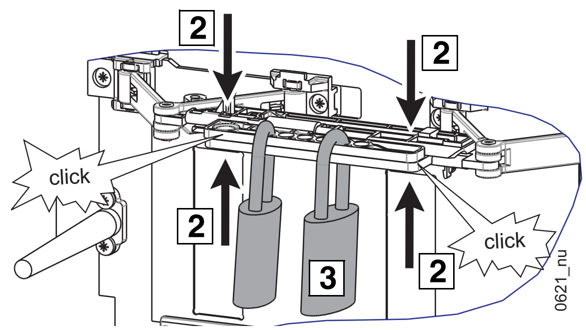
15.2.2 Padlock Locking device for shutter

The shutter can be locked with padlocks. The padlocking provision can be fitted with up to 6 locks with 3/8“ bracket diameter at once.



Locking the shutter

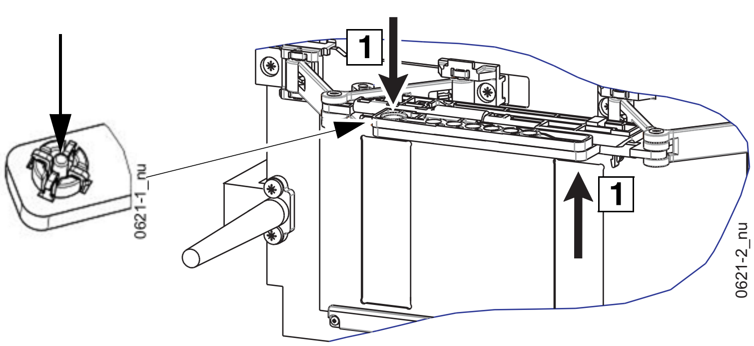


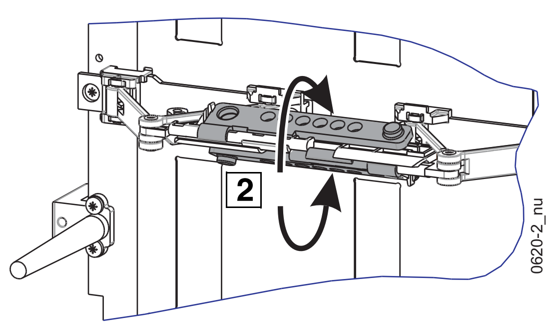


<table><tr><th>NOTICE</th></tr><tr><td>Damage to shutter.
Applying too many padlocks may damage the shutter mechanism.
The maximum total weight of the padlocks must not exceed 2.2 lbs (1 kg).</td></tr></table>

→ Field installation of shutter (page 18-2)

Opening the padlock locking device

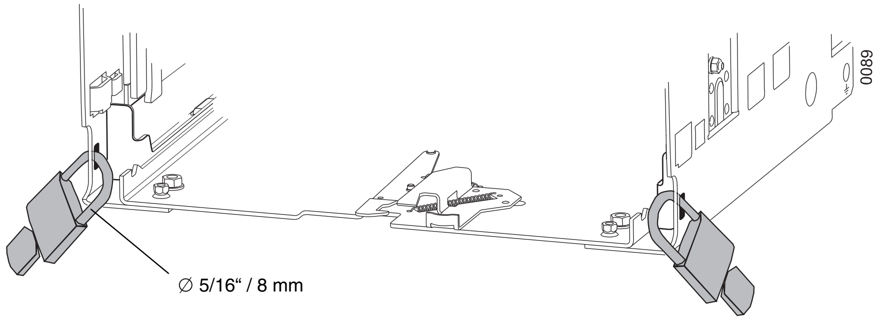




To unlatch the padlock locking device, press the latching pins (left and right).

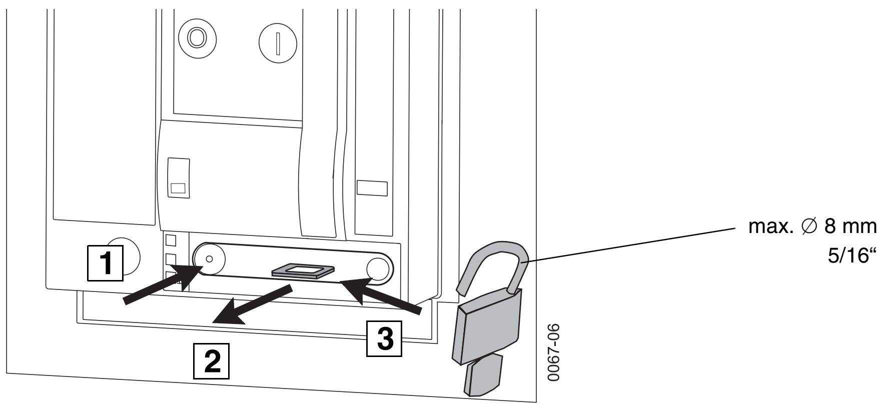
15.2.3 Padlock Locking device for guide rails

The cradle is equipped with this locking device as standard. Up to two padlocks can be applied on each side. This prevents a circuit breaker from being inserted into an empty cradle.

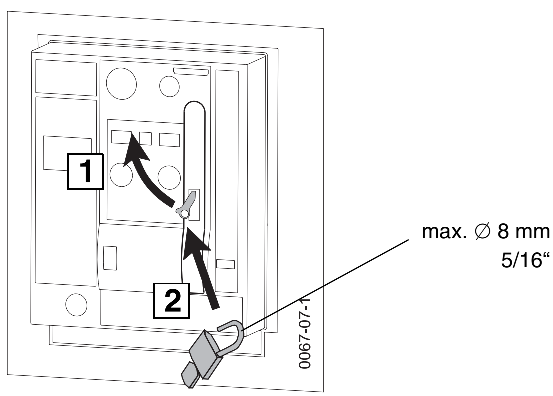


15.2.4 Padlock Locking device for racking handle

Draw-out circuit breakers are equipped with this locking device as standard. Up to three padlocks can be applied to prevent the circuit breaker from being racked into another position.



15.2.5 Padlock Locking device for spring charging lever



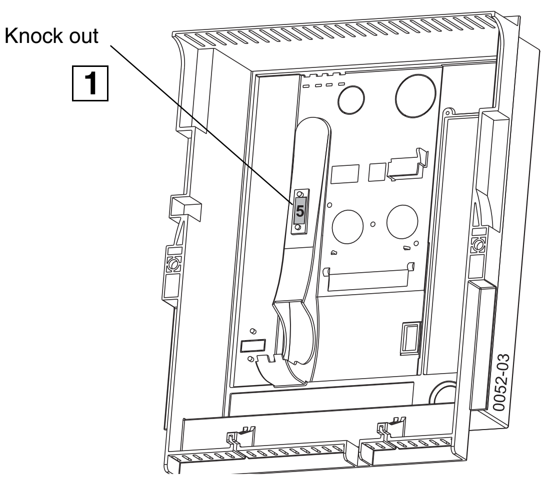
This locking device is an optional accessory for preventing manual charging of the circuit breaker closing spring mechanism. It does not prevent charging via the motor-operated mechanism.

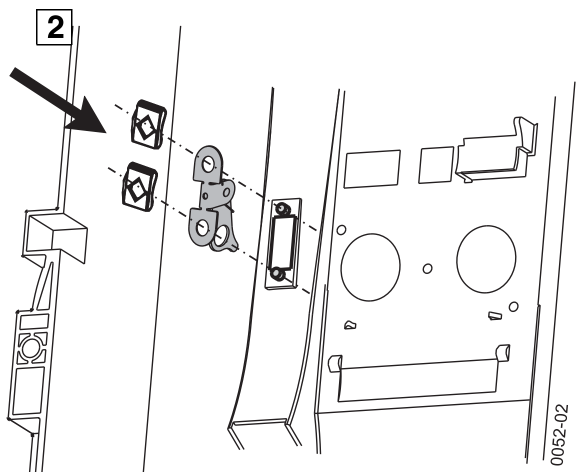
Field installation

	**DANGER**
	**Hazardous voltage.** **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

	**WARNING**
	High speed moving parts. **Can cause serious personal injury.** Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- Open the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4).





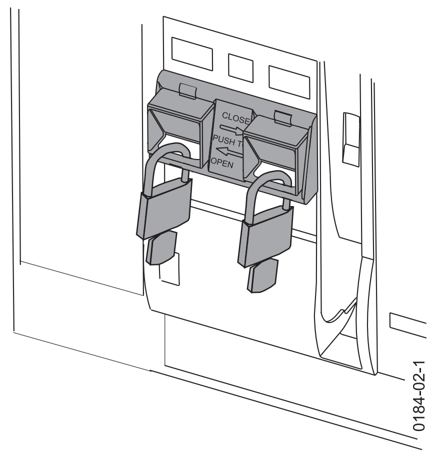
Then:

- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

Padlock Locking device	Catalog No.
Locking device for spring charging lever	WLHANDLC

15.2.6 CLOSE/OPEN padlock kit

The manual closing and/or opening of this circuit breaker can be prevented, when this optional accessory is installed. The covers for the CLOSE button and the OPEN button can be fitted with up to three padlocks. With padlocks applied, it is still possible to electrically open and close this circuit breaker.



Field installation of sealing cover

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)

See also → Limiting Access to OPEN/CLOSE Buttons (page 14-1)

NOTICE

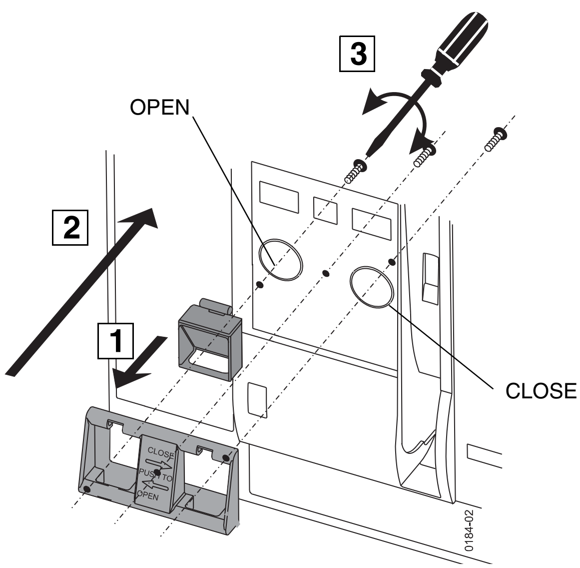
Damage to accessory.

Over-tightening the mounting screws may strip the plastic frame, or damage components, rendering the accessory unusable.

Hardware shall be tightened carefully until the underside of the screw head is flush with the mounting surface.

PZ 1

hand tighten

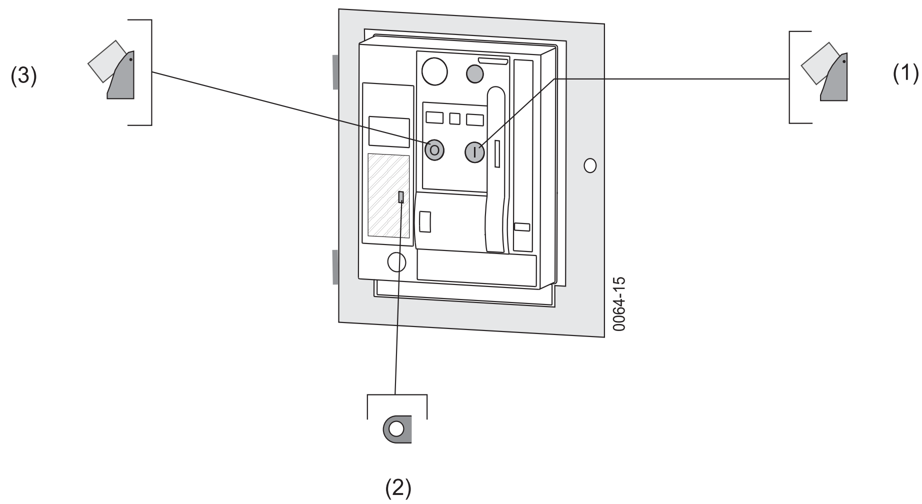


Then:

- Install front panel → (page 23-4)

Padlock Locking device	Catalog No.
CLOSE/OPEN Padlock Kit	WLLKKT

16 Sealing covers



(1) Sealing cover for CLOSE button
(2) Sealing cover for ETU (electronic trip unit)
(3) Sealing cover for OPEN button

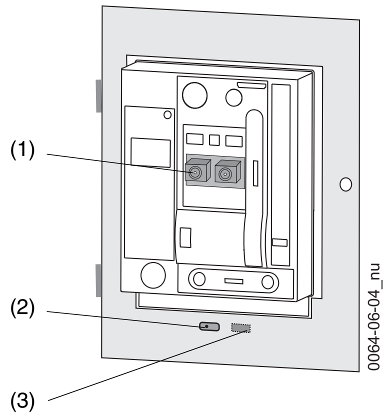
Sealing cover for CLOSE/OPEN buttons

→ Field installation of sealing cover (page 15-23)

Sealing cover for ETU (electronic trip unit)

→ Sealing and locking device (page 9-53)

17 Mechanical interlocks



	Mechanical interlock	Application
1	Access block via CLOSE/OPEN button (locking set)	The CLOSE/OPEN buttons are each covered in such a way that operation is only possible with a tool. → (page 17-2)
2	Cubicle door locking mechanism	The cubicle door cannot be opened - if the circuit breaker is in the CONNECTED position. → (page 17-3)
3	Interlock against racking when cubicle door is open	The racking handle cannot be withdrawn if the cubicle door is open.

17.1 Field installation of CLOSE / OPEN buttons blocking device

This interlock limits access to the circuit breaker's manual CLOSE and/or OPEN buttons. The blocking device only allows access to the manual CLOSE and/or OPEN buttons via a small tool (1/8" diameter rod).

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

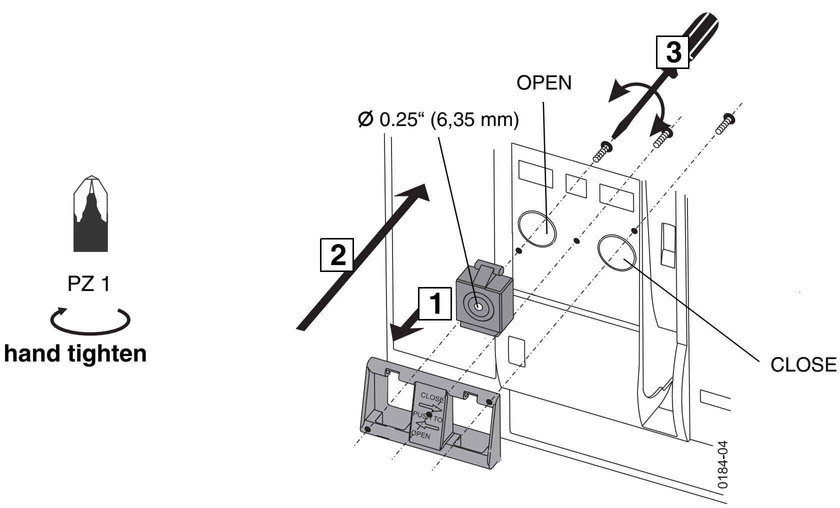
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Remove front panel → (page 23-4)

NOTICE

Damage to accessory.

Over-tightening the mounting screws may strip the plastic frame, or damage components, rendering the accessory unusable.

Hardware shall be tightened carefully until the underside of the screw head is flush with the mounting surface.



Then:

- Fit front panel → (page 23-4)

Mechanical interlock	Order No.
Access block via CLOSE button (locking set)	WLLKKT

17.2 Cubicle door interlock

This interlock prevents the cubicle door being opened if the circuit breaker is in the CONNECT position.

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

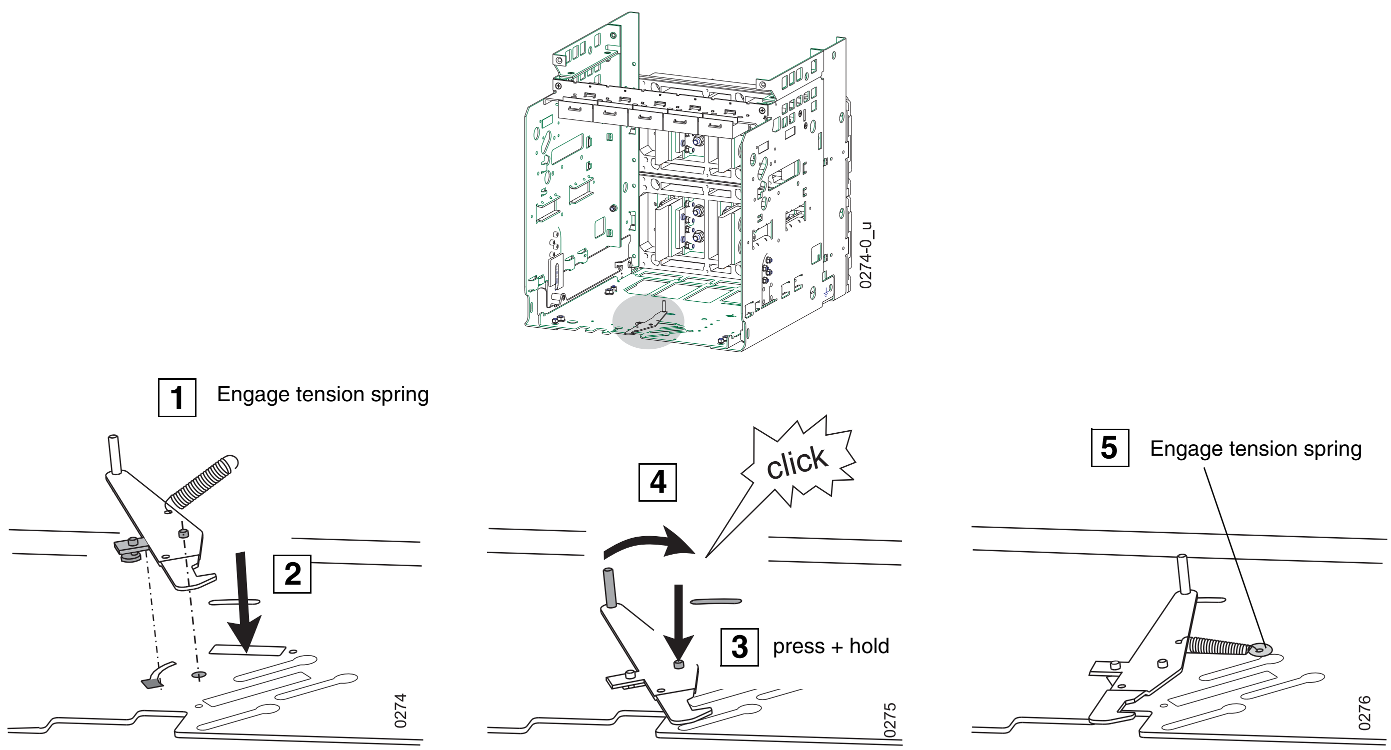
WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

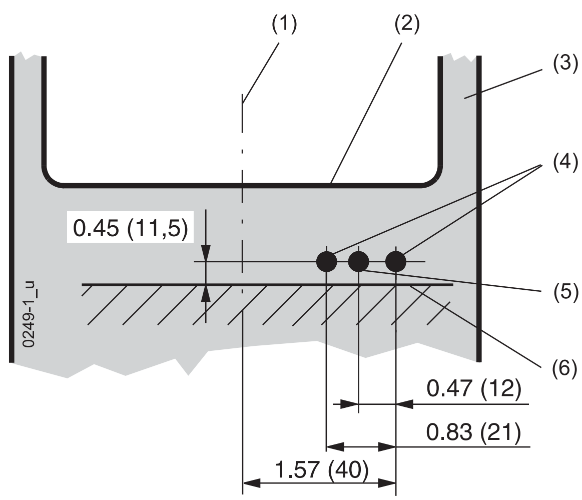
17.2.1 Installing the interlock mechanism to the cradle



Then:

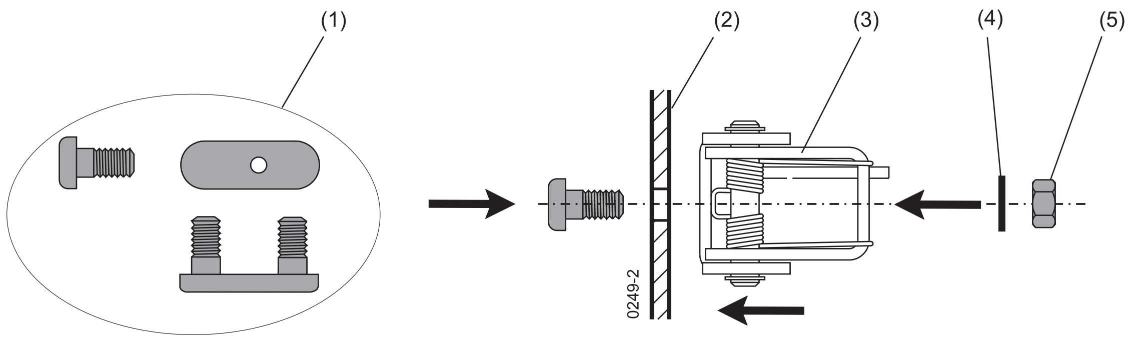
- Insert the draw-out circuit breaker into the cradle and push it into the disconnected position → (page 6-1)

17.2.2 Cubicle door interlock drill pattern



(1) Centerline of breaker front panel
(2) Door cutout for breaker front panel
(3) Inner side of cubicle door
(4) Hole for manual defeat Ø $^{7}/_{32}$ inches
(5) Hole for manual defeat Ø $^{7}/_{32}$ inches
Drill this hole only if a manual defeat is required.
(6) Mounting surface

17.2.3 Installing catch on the cubicle door

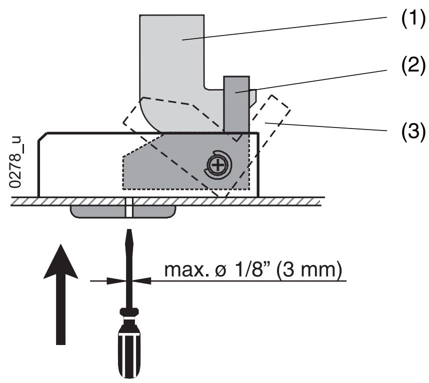


(1) Clip with hole for manual defeat
(2) Inner side of cubicle door
(3) Catch
(4) 2 washers ISO7089 - 5
(5) 2 hex nuts M5

17.2.4 Function check

- Rack the circuit breaker into the connected position
- Close the cubicle door

Checking the manual defeat function:



(1) Lock position with circuit breaker closed
(2) Device in normal position
(3) Device in bypassed position

Interlock	Order No.
Door locking mechanism for cradle	WLDRLC

17.3 Interlock to prevent racking with cubicle door open

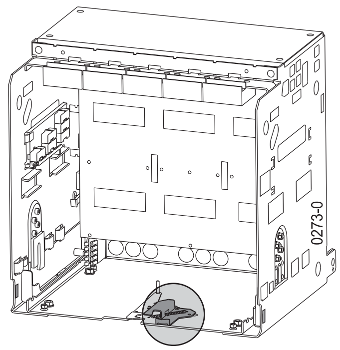
DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

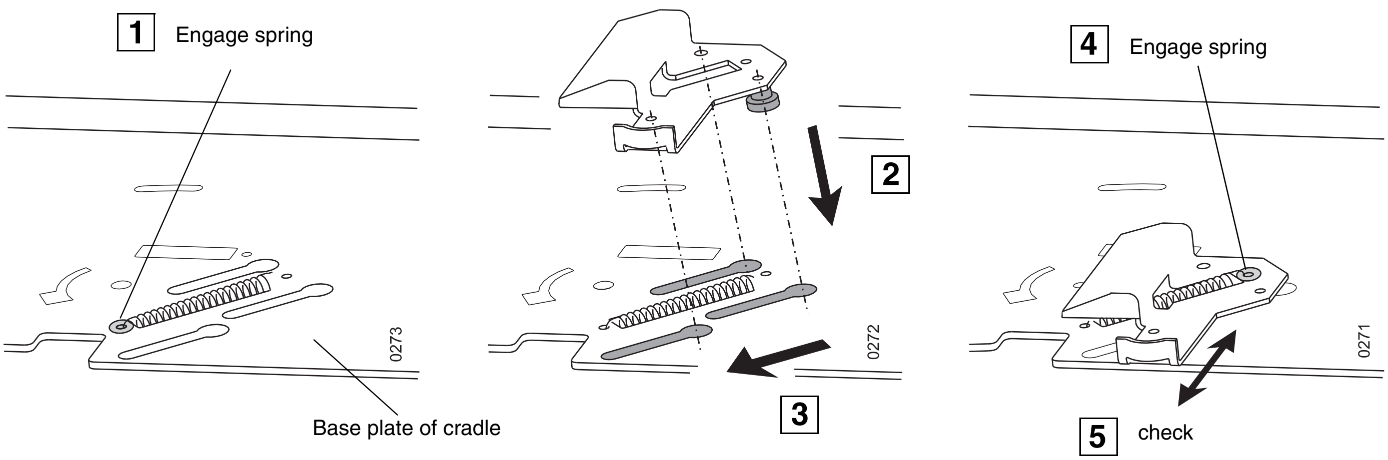
Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

- Open and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove the circuit breaker from the cradle → (page 23-3)



Installing the mechanical interlock



Function check

- Insert the circuit breaker into the cradle and push it into the disconnected position → (page 6-1)
- It must not be possible to draw out the racking handle

Mechanical interlock	Order No.
Locking device against moving the circuit breaker if the cubicle door is open	WLDRLC5UL

17.4 Coding between circuit breaker and cradle

Draw-out circuit breakers and cradles are equiped with a factory coding.

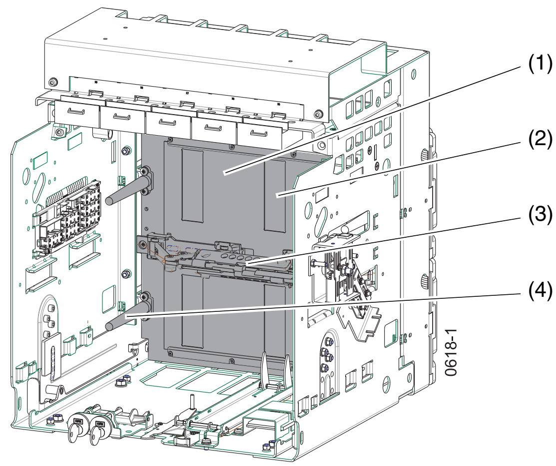
This coding ensures that only circuit breakers can be inserted whose blade contacts match the contacts of the cradle and whose instantaneous interrupting capacity and rated current correspond to those of the cradle.

18 Additional options for the cradle

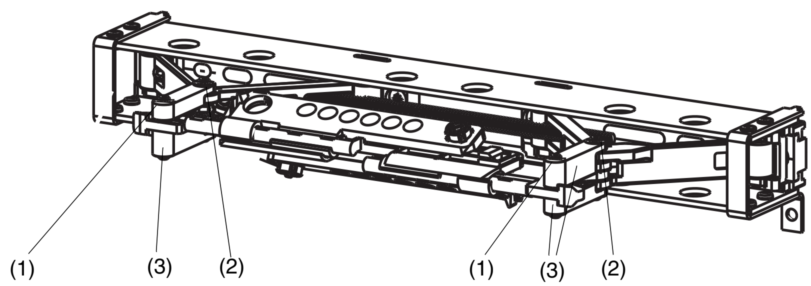
18.1 Shutter

The shutter is closed when the draw-out circuit breaker is in disconnect position or outside the cradle.

The shutter can be fixed in a closed position and protected against unauthorized opening by means of padlocks. → (page 15-19)



(1) Shutter
(2) Locking strap
(3) Locking device
(4) Actuator



(1) Actuator mounting holes for:
FS III M-class, FS III fuse carriage
(2) Actuator mounting holes for:
FS II, FS III except M-class and fuse carriage
(3) Four supports, only for the version listed under (2)

18.1.1 Field installation

	DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

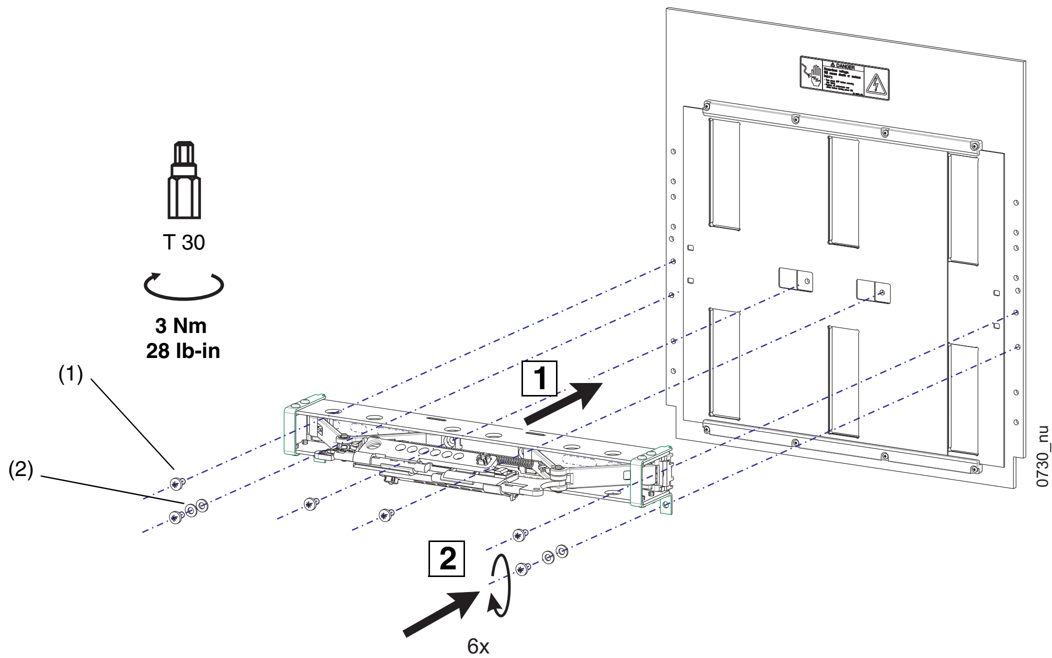
NOTICE

Damage to accessory.

Over-tightening the mounting screws may strip the plastic frame, or damage components, rendering the accessory unusable.

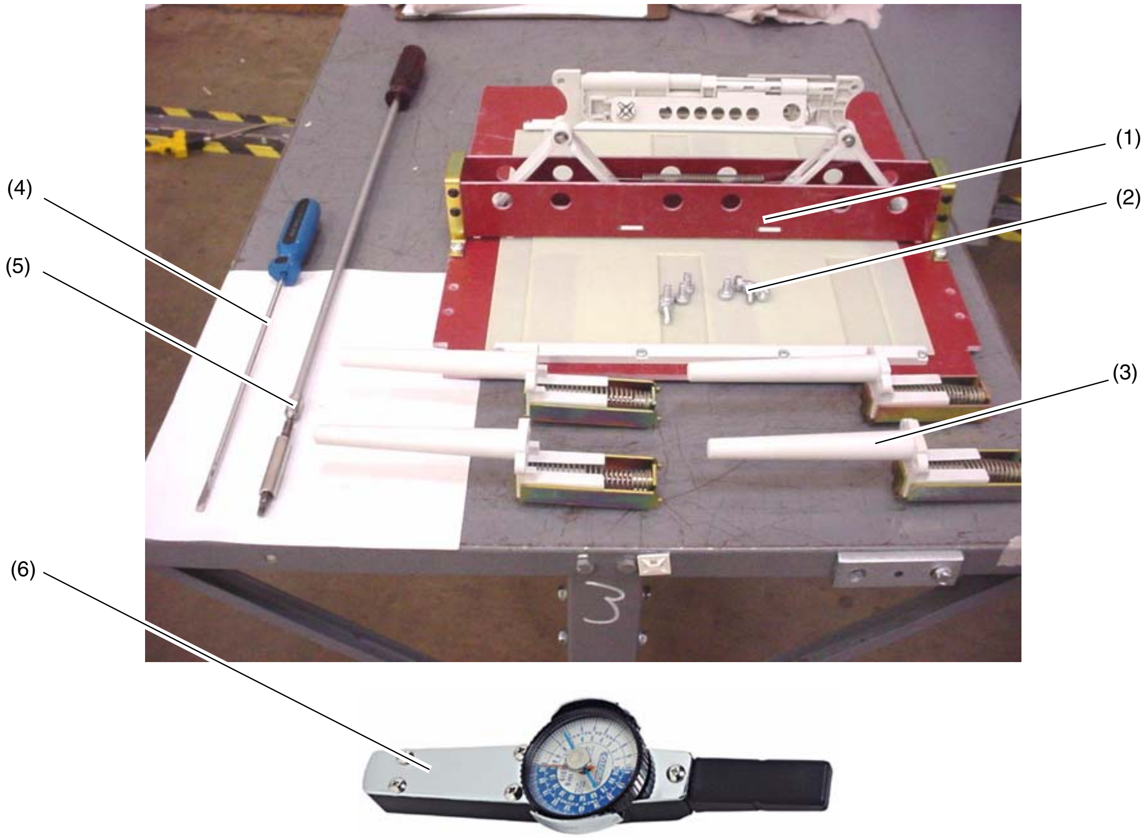
Hardware shall be tightened carefully until the underside of the screw head is flush with the mounting surface.

Pre-assembly



(1) 6 (8 for FS III)
(2) 4 (8 for FS III) washers

The following is the bill of material and tools required to install the shutter.

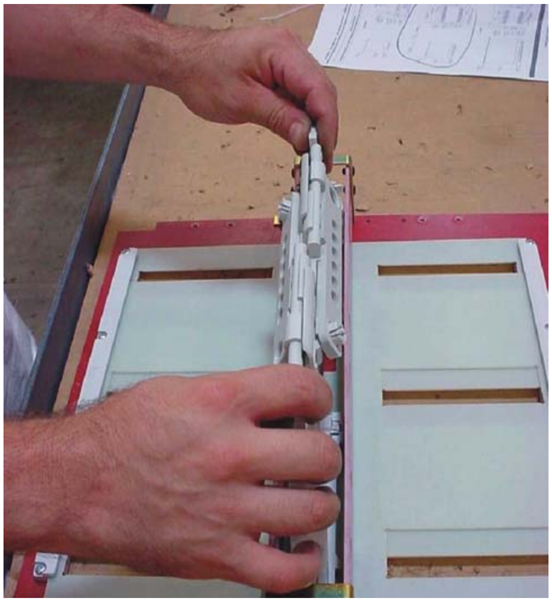


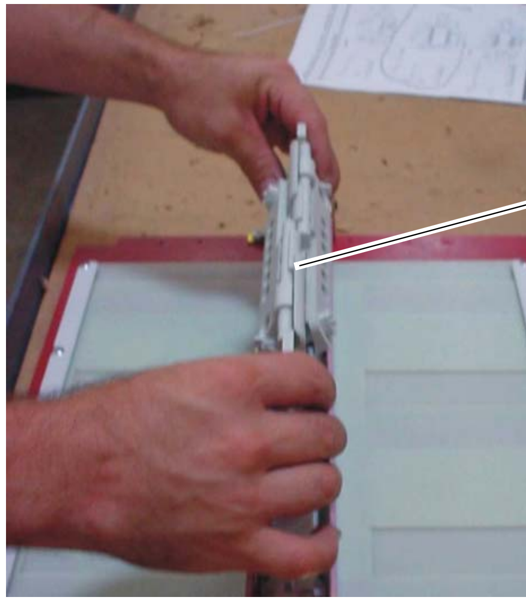
Bill of material

(1) Shutter subassembly (1 unit)
(2) Socket head cap screws M6x10 with locking coating (8 units)
(3) Shutter spring assemblies (4 units)

Tools required

(4) ¼ inch slotted-type screwdriver
(5) 5 mm hex socket screwdriver
(6) Torque wrench with 5 mm hex socket bit





(1)

(1) Slider Assembly

1 Inspect the shutter mechanism.

2 Check for shipping damage.

3 Check that screws are tight and that the shutter mechanism moves freely when opening.

(1)

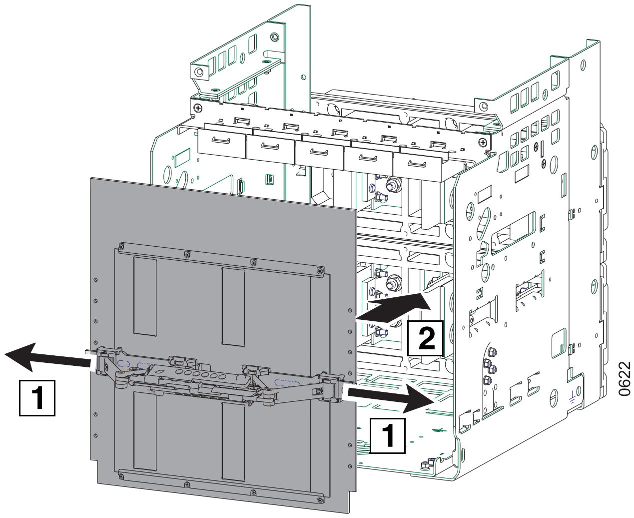
(1) Danger label

1 Position the shutter subassembly as shown.

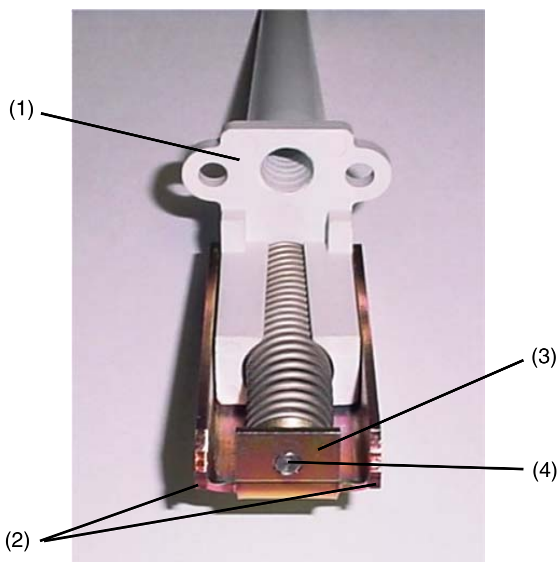
2 Notice that the danger label was placed on top.

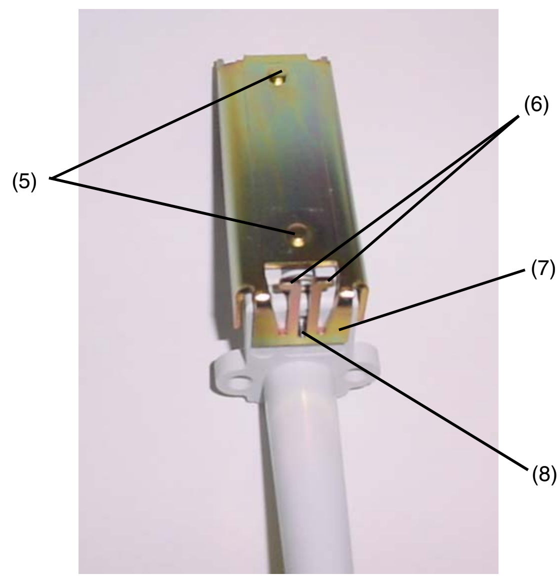
3 Carefully position shutter subassembly into cradle.

Do not apply excessive force to the sliding mechanism.



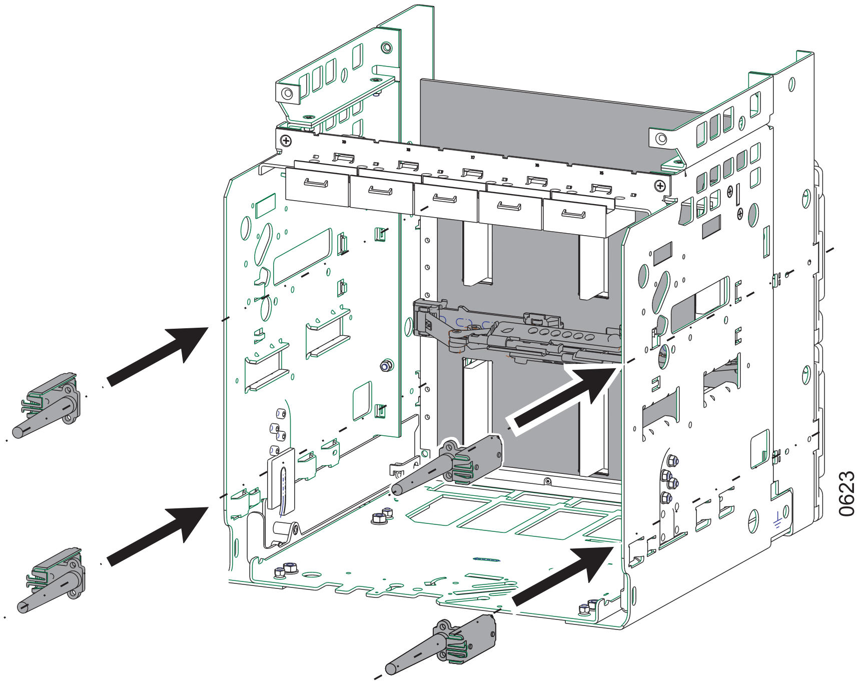
1 Open the shutter mask.
2 Slide the shutter subassembly to the end of the cradle; the stab tips are protruding.
This creates space for installing the shutter spring assemblies.

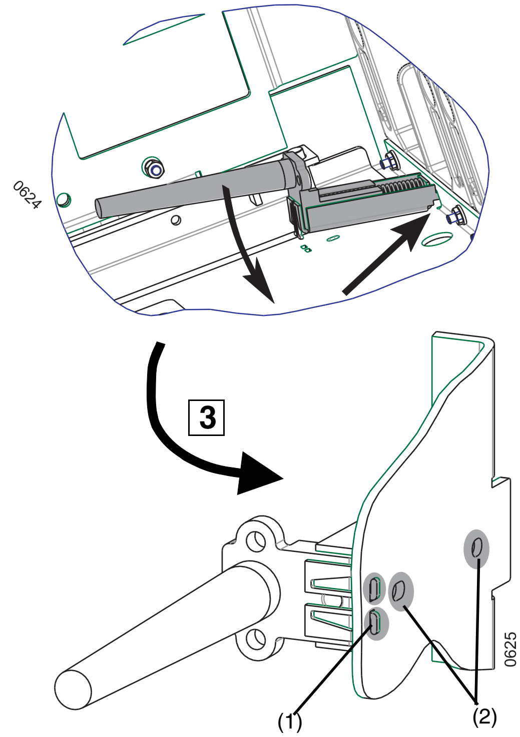




(1) White "trumpet"
(2) Rear tines
(3) Rear spring bearing
(4) Center guide pin head
(5) Locating dowel pins
(6) Font tines
(7) Front spring bearing
(8) Center guide pin tail

1 Inspect the shutter spring assemblies to make sure that the two locating dowel pins (5) are present, that the front (7) and rear (3) tabs are at a 90° angle, that the front tines (6) are straight and parallel and that the center guide pin is firmly in place at the front and rear, as shown. If deficiencies are found, please contact SIEMENS Technical Support.



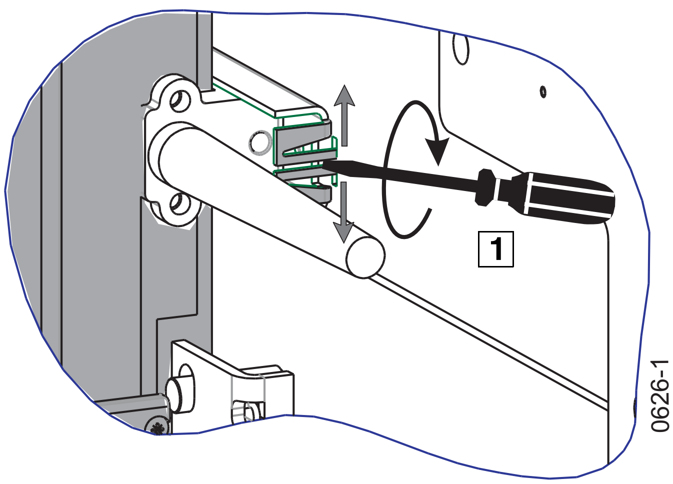


(1) Front tines
(2) 2x locating dowel pins

Installing the four shutter spring assemblies.

1 Place each spring assembly tine into cradle cut-outs, first by inserting rear tines.
2 Twist the assembly towards the side wall of the cradle.
3 Ensure that the locating dowel pins are seated, and front tines are inserted through the side wall.

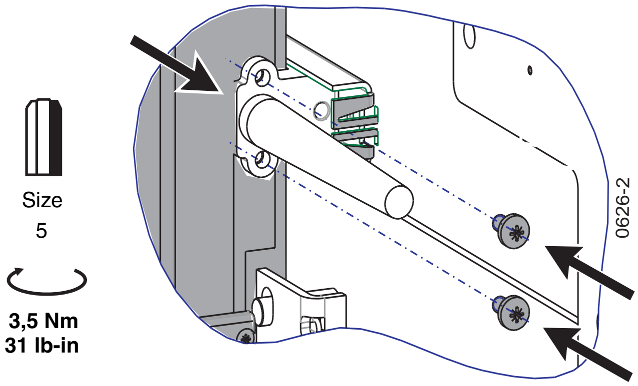
Do not apply excessive force to the white trumpets when inserting the tines through the side walls; if necessary, adjust tines using pliers.

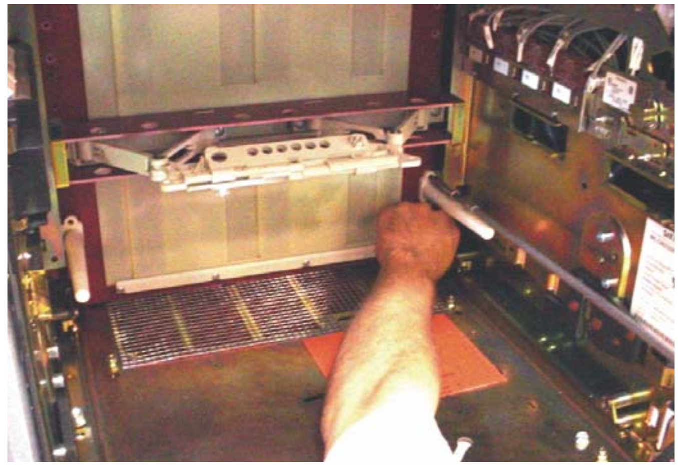


1 Spread the tines with a turning motion using the slotted-type screwdriver (clockwise and counterclockwise). Check that the shutter spring assembly is firmly in place. Attach all four shutter assemblies as described.

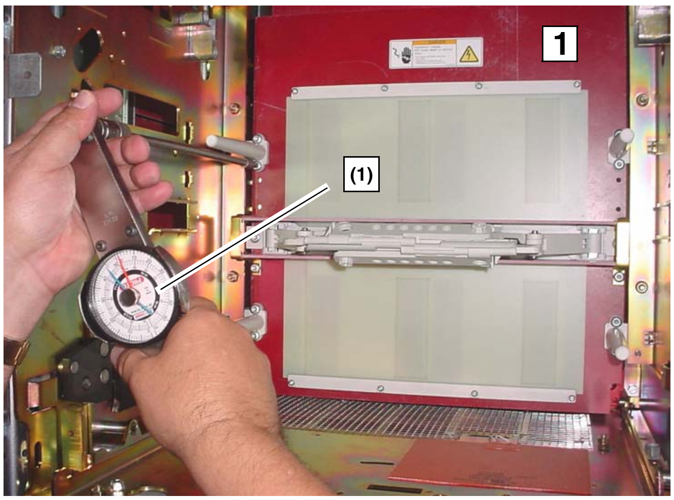
Ensure that the tines are spread.

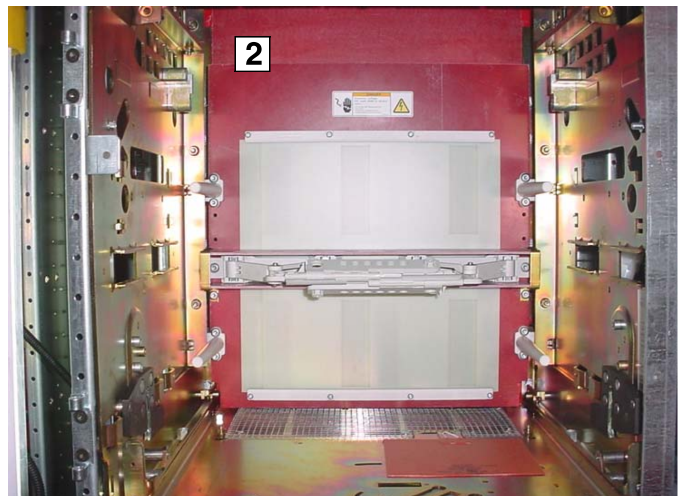
2 After installing and affixing the shutter spring assemblies, pull the shutter towards the front so that it is flush to the screw flanges of the white trumpet.





1 Using a hexagon socket screwdriver (or equivalent), screw the shutter spring assemblies and the shutter subassembly together. When setting the screws in place, hold the shutter steady by its corners. Tighten the 8 screws with 31 lb-in ±10%.

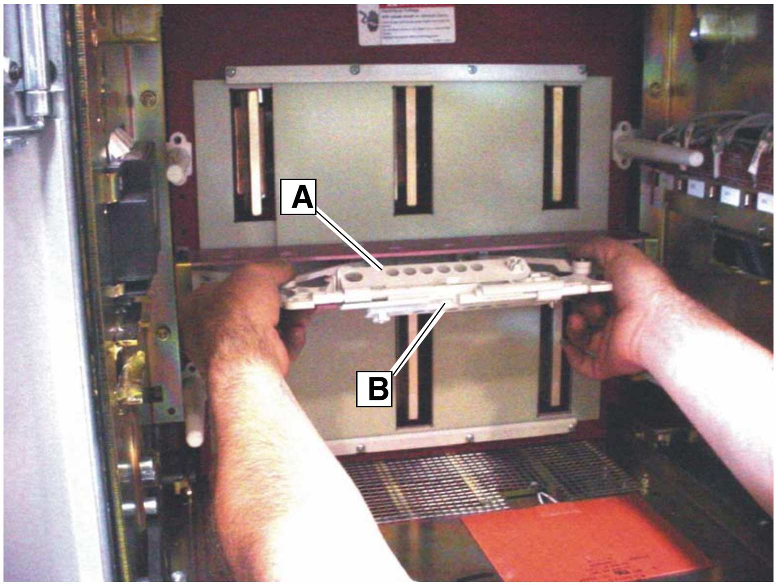




(1) Torque wrench for tightening torque 31 lb-in ± 10%

1 Use a torque wrench to ensure that the eight screws are tightened to a torque of 31 lb-in ± 10%.

2 Carry out a visual check that the shutter assembly installation looks sqare and 4 trumpets are parallel to side walls. Inspect for any crack or bending signs on the four corner of the shutter guides or shutter sliding windows. Inspect for and remove any loose parts, e.g. springs, screws etc.



1 Carry out a final check to ensure that the shutter is functioning. Open the shutter.

Do not apply excessive force to sliding mechanism.

2 To avoid damage to Locking mechanism feature
Fold back and latch the wings of the locking device to avoid damage of the shutter while inserting and in racking of the circuit breaker.

18.1.2 Catalog numbers

	Interrupting class	Frame size	Catalog No.
Shutter	N, S, H, L, F	II	WLGSHUT2
	H, L, F	III	WLGSHUT3
	M, fuse carriage	III	WLGSHUTM3

18.2 Truck Operated Contacts - TOC (Cradle Accessory)

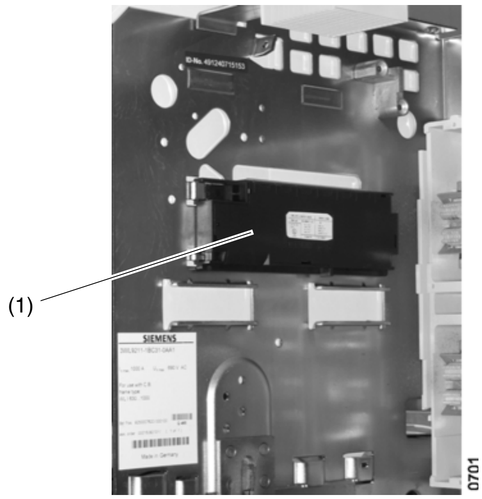
DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

The cradle can be retrofitted with truck-operated contacts (TOC). These optional accessories allow the customer to evaluate the position of the circuit breaker in the cradle.



(1) TOC signaling switch module

Three versions are available (Order numbers → (page 18-11).

WLGSGSW111 (Version 1):

- One form C contact for DISCONNECT position (S30)
- One form C contact for TEST position (S31)
- One form C contact for CONNECT position (S34)

WLGSGSW321 (Version 2):

- One form C contact for DISCONNECT position (S30)
- Two form C contacts for TEST position (S31 and S32)
- Three form C contacts for CONNECT position (S33, S34, and S35)

WLGSGSW6 (Version 3):

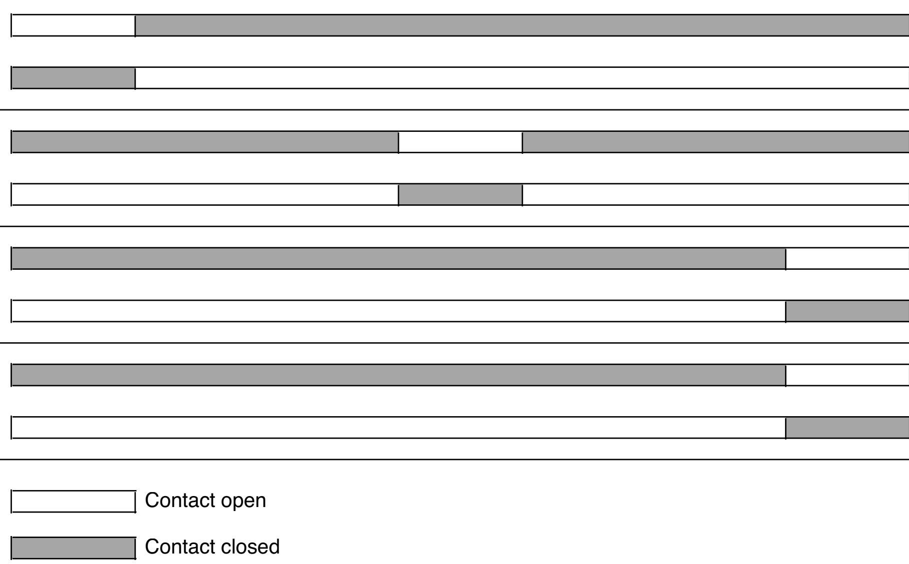
- Six form C contacts for CONNECT position (S30, S31, S32, S33, S34, and S35)

Terminals

The TOC accessory is equipped with an integrated terminal block. The integrated terminal block is of spring clamp design, and will accept 1xAWG 20 – 1xAWG 14 for each point

Circuit breaker postion and TOC contact state

Switch Designation	Terminal Points	Circuit breaker position		
		Disconnect position	Test position	Connected position
S30	1, 2, 4			
S31 / S32	1, 2, 4			
S33 / S34 / S35	1, 2, 4			
TOC Config.3 S30 / S31 / S32 S33 / S34 /S35	1, 2, 4			

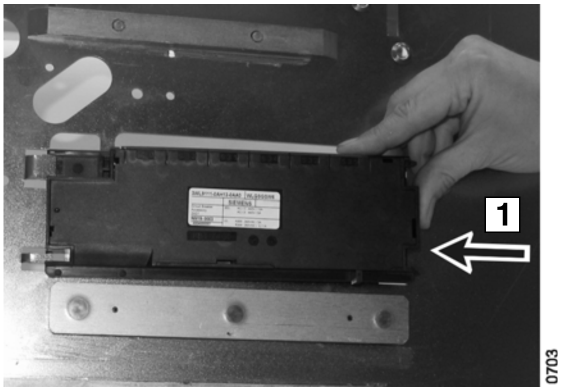


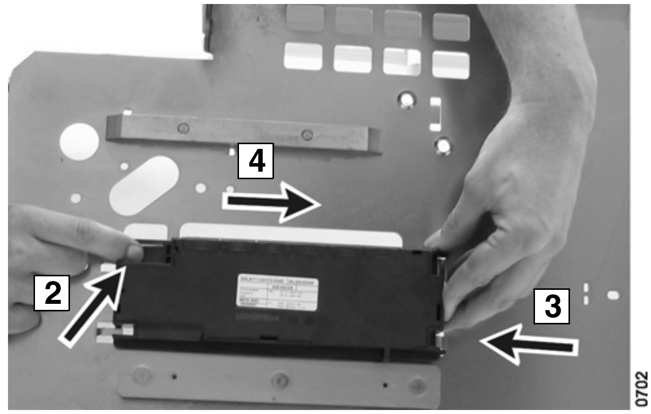
Contact open

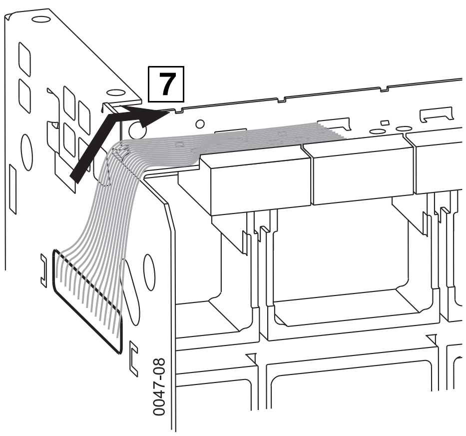
Contact closed

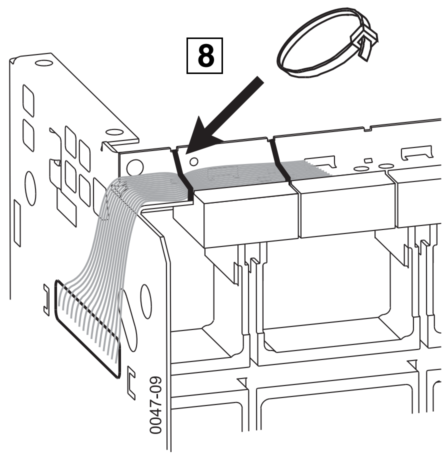
Installation

Depending on spatial conditions in the switchgear assembly, it may be necessary to wire the TOC prior to installation.









Then:

- Insert the circuit breaker into the cradle and rack it into the connected position → (page 6-1)

Catalog numbers

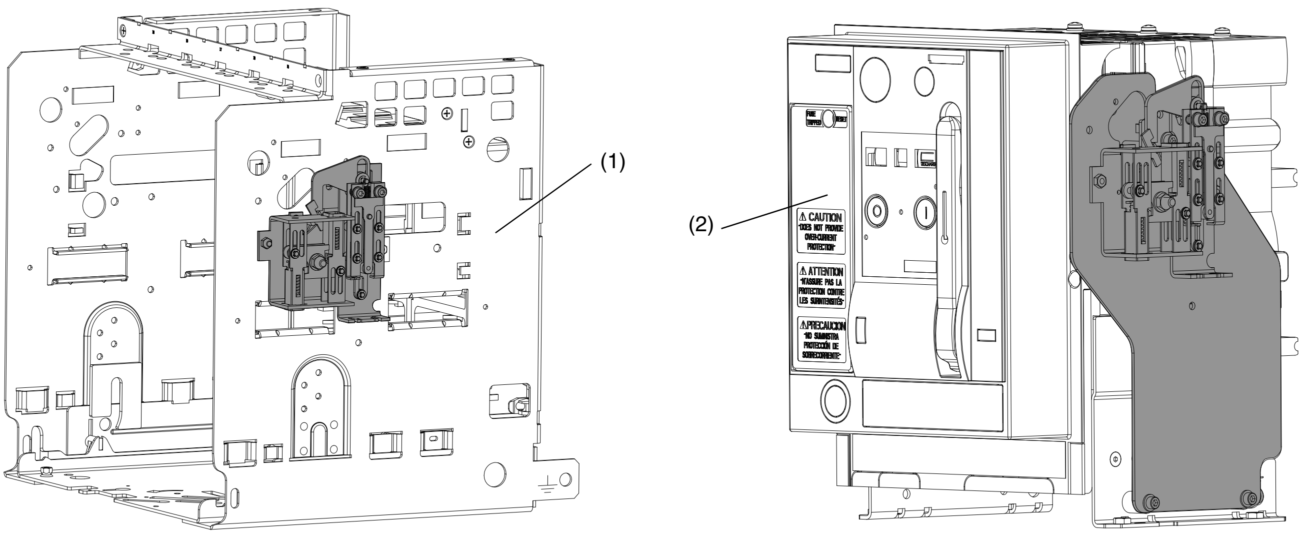
TOC Version	Catalog No.
1 CONNECT, **1** TEST, **1** DISCONNECT	WLGSGSW111
3 CONNECT, **2** TEST, **1** DISCONNECT	WLGSGSW321
6 CONNECT	WLGSGSW6

19 Mechanical circuit breaker interlocking

NOTE
For proper function of the interlocking device, the following minimum prerequisites have to be met:

1 Bowden cables are to be laid out as straight and as unbowed as possible.
2 Bending radii of the Bowden cables must exceed > 20" (500 mm).
3 The total curvature of the Bowden cable must not exceed 540 degrees.
4 When stacking interlocked circuit breakers vertically, the interlocking devices shall be vertically aligned with each other.
5 Circuit breakers intended to be interlocked must be positioned so that Bowden cables of 6 ft or 15 ft (2 m or 4.5 m) length can be laid out per the above requirements 1-4.
6 Before adjusting the interlocking device, the Bowden cables must be secured, e.g. using cable ties.
7 Adequate spacing is required to provide enough room for adjustment of the interlocking device.

Mechanical interlocking module

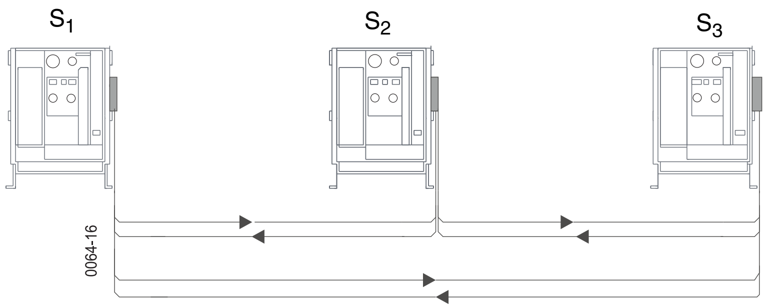


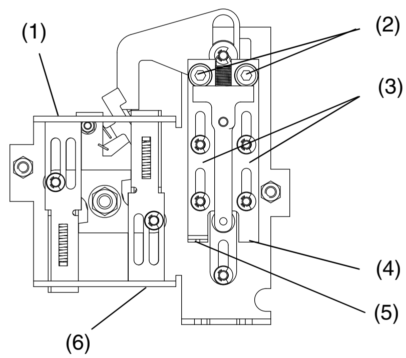
(1) Cradle
(2) Fixed-mounted breaker

19.1 Configurations

A maximum of three circuit breakers may be interlocked.

19.1.1 General notes





(1) Output 1
(2) Holes with press nut for socket head cap screw M6 with washer for the configuration of the mechanical circuit breaker interlocking
(3) Non-interchangeable brackets
(4) Input 1
(5) Input 2
(6) Output 2

In the following configuration instructions, the following designations apply:

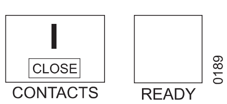
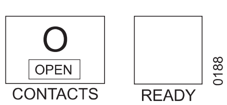
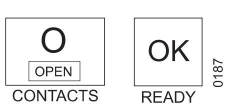
A_1 : Output signal 1

E_1 : Input signal 1

S_1 : Circuit breaker 1

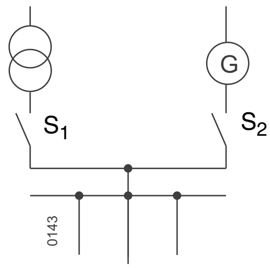
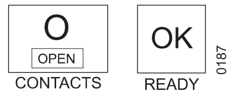
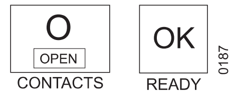
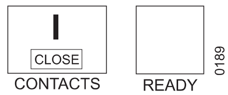
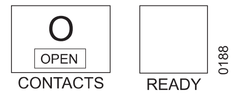
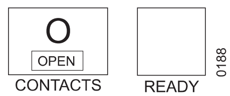
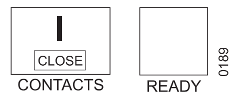
For example, in order to couple the output signal 1 of circuit breaker 1 with the input signal 2 of circuit breaker 2, the abbreviation S_1 A_1 - S_2 E_2 is used.

The states of the circuit breaker are shown at the front panel:

	Circuit breaker closed
	Circuit breaker open and not ready to close (interlocked)
	Circuit breaker open and ready to close (not interlocked)

19.1.2 Mechanical interlocking two sources (open transition)

The two sources are interlocked to prevent paralleling (open transition).

Example	Possible circuit breaker states	
	S 1	**S 2**
		
		
		

Description:

A circuit breaker can be closed only if the other is open.

Materials required:

Each circuit breaker has an interlocking module and a Bowden cable.

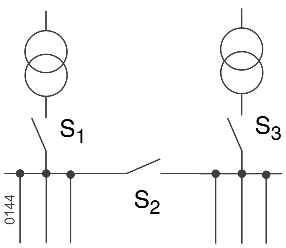
Order no. → (page 19-3)

Connections of Bowden cables:

1st Bowden cable:	S_1 A_1	-	S_2 E_1
2nd Bowden cable:	S_2 A_1	-	S_1 E_1

19.1.3 Mechanical interlocking two sources with a tie circuit breaker (open transition)

The two sources are interlocked to prevent paralleling (open transition).

Example	Possible circuit breaker states		
	S 1	**S 2**	**S 3**
	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187
	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187
	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187
	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS, OK READY 0187	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189
	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS, READY 0188
	O OPEN CONTACTS, READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189
	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS, READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS, READY 0189

Description:

Any two circuit breakers can be closed, with the third being interlocked.

Materials required:

Each circuit breaker has an interlocking module and a Bowden cables. Three additional Bowden cables must be ordered separately.

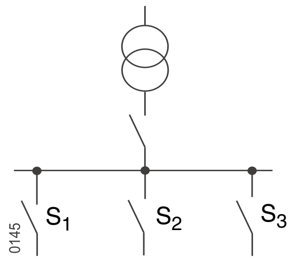
Order no. → (page 19-4)

Connections of Bowden cables:

1st Bowden cable:	$S_1 A_1$	-	$S_2 E_1$
2nd Bowden cable:	$S_1 A_2$	-	$S_3 E_1$
3rd Bowden cable:	$S_2 A_1$	-	$S_1 E_1$
4th Bowden cable:	$S_2 A_2$	-	$S_3 E_2$
5th Bowden cable:	$S_3 A_1$	-	$S_1 E_2$
6th Bowden cable:	$S_3 A_2$	-	$S_2 E_2$

19.1.4 Mechanical interlocking feeder circuit breakers (single load, open transition)

The feeder breakers are interlocked so that only one feeder may be closed at a time.

Example	Possible circuit breaker states		
	S_1	S_2	S_3
	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187
	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188
	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188
	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189

Description:

When one circuit breaker is closed, the other two cannot be closed.

Materials required:

Each circuit breaker has an interlocking module and a Bowden cable. Three additional Bowden cables must be ordered separately.

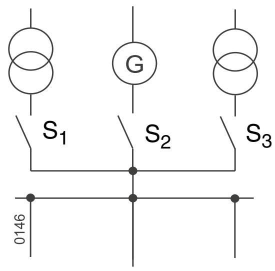
Order no. → (page 19-5)

Connections of Bowden cables:

1st Bowden cable:	S_1 A_1	-	S_2 E_1
2nd Bowden cable:	S_1 A_2	-	S_3 E_1
3rd Bowden cable:	S_2 A_1	-	S_1 E_1
4th Bowden cable:	S_2 A_2	-	S_3 E_2
5th Bowden cable:	S_3 A_1	-	S_1 E_2
6th Bowden cable:	S_3 A_2	-	S_2 E_2

19.1.5 Mechanical interlocking three sources (open transition to standby system)

The standby system is mechanically interlocked with the two source circuit breakers to prevent paralleling the standby system with either or both primary source(s).

Example	Possible circuit breaker states		
	S 1	**S 2**	**S 3**
	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187
 	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187
	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189
	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189
	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188

Description:

Two circuit breakers (S_1, S_3) can be independently opened and closed, the third (S_2) being ready to close only if the other two are open. If the third is closed, the other two cannot be closed.

Materials required:

Each circuit breaker has an interlocking module and a Bowden cable. A Bowden cable must be ordered separately.

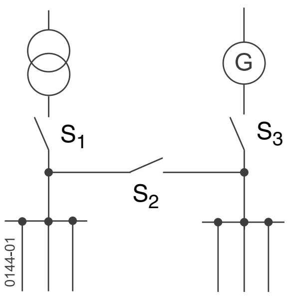
Order no. → (page 19-6)

Connections of Bowden cables:

1st Bowden cable:	S_1 A_1	-	S_2 E_1
2nd Bowden cable:	S_2 A_1	-	S_1 E_1
3rd Bowden cable:	S_2 A_2	-	S_3 E_1
4th Bowden cable:	S_3 A_1	-	S_2 E_2

19.1.6 Mechanical interlocking source and tie circuit breaker (open transition to standby system)

The standby system is mechanically interlocked with the tie circuit breaker to prevent paralleling with primary source.

Example	Possible circuit breaker states		
	S_1	S_2	S_3
	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187
	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188
	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189
	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187	O OPEN CONTACTS OK READY 0187
	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188
	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189	O OPEN CONTACTS READY 0188	I CLOSE CONTACTS READY 0189

Description:

One circuit breaker (S_1) can be opened and closed independently of the two others. The two others cancel each other out, i.e. one can only be closed if the other is open.

Materials required:

Two of the three circuit breakers (S_2, S_3) each have an interlocking module and a Bowden cable.

Order no. → (page 19-7)

Connections of Bowden cables:

1st Bowden cable:	S_2 A_1 - S_3 E_1
2nd Bowden cable:	S_3 A_1 - S_2 E_1

19.2 Installing interlocking module

⚠ **WARNING**

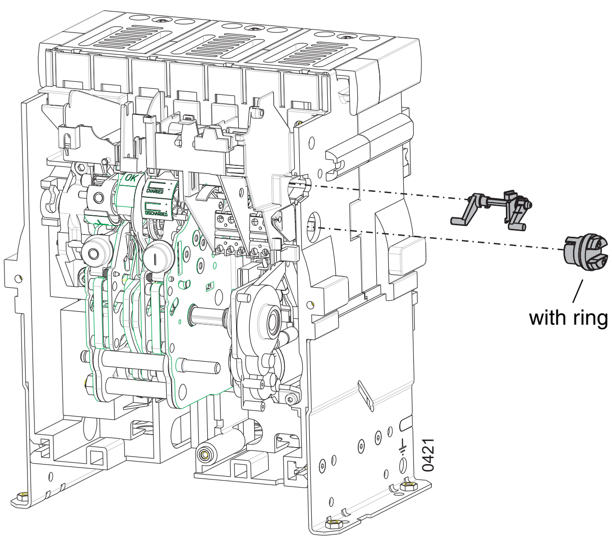
High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

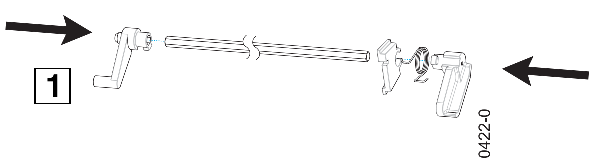
Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- Switch off and discharge the closing spring
  → (page 23-2)
- Remove the breaker from the cradle
  → (page 23-3)
  or remove the fixed-mounted breaker if necessary → (page 5-2)
- Remove front panel and side cover on the right, if required
  → (page 23-4)

19.2.1 Installing intermediate shaft and coupling

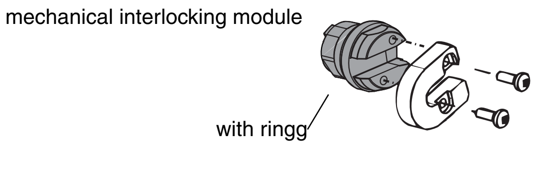


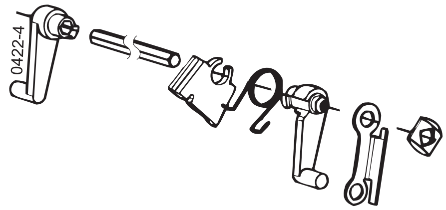
Fitting

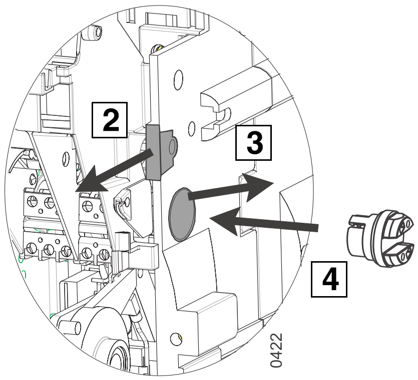


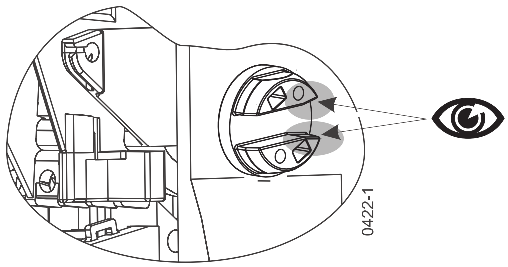
Frame size	Length L (mm)
I	48
II	118
III	232

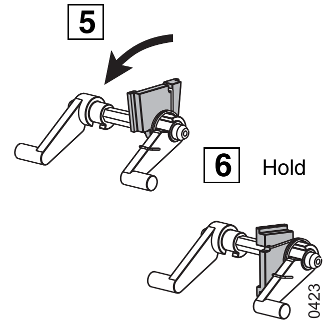
For frame size III, draw out version:

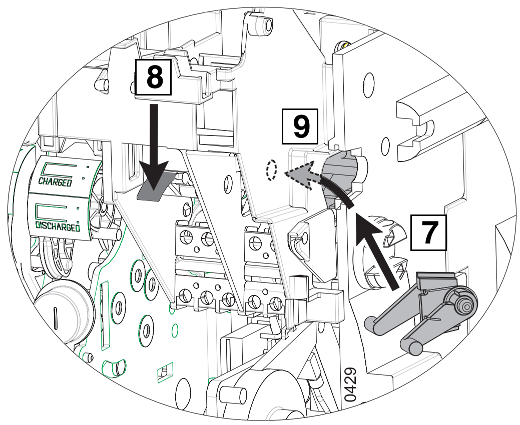




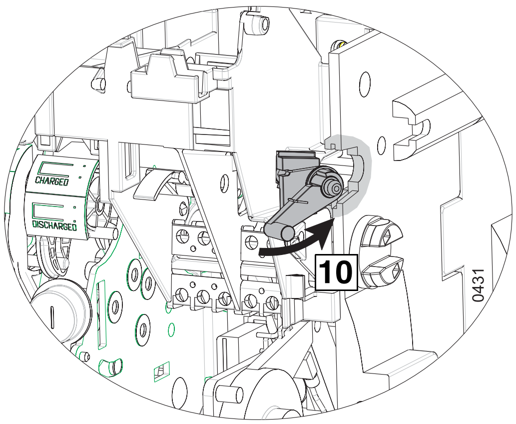


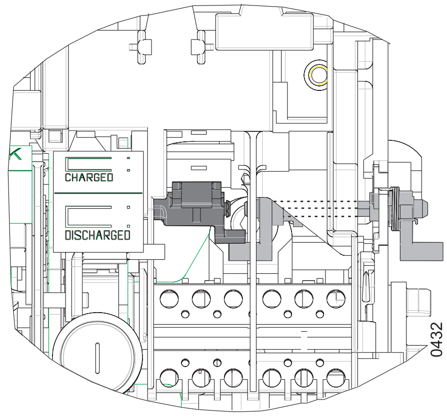




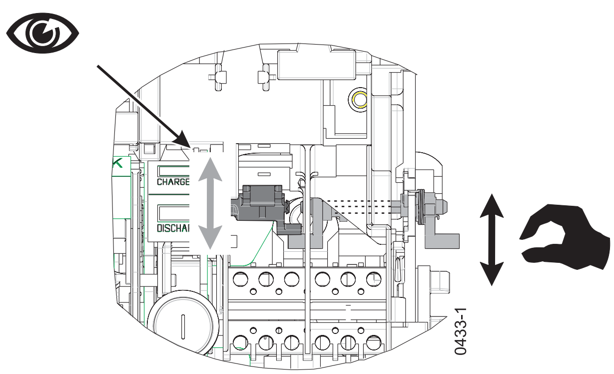


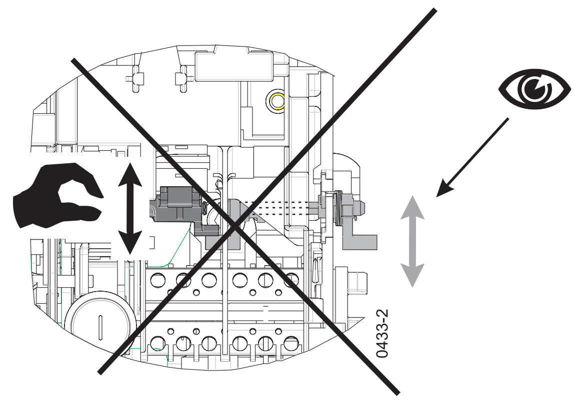
NOTE
Working through step **9**, the intermediate shaft must engage in a hole inside the circuit breaker. Only then it will be possible - working through step **10** - to fit the support for the intermediate shaft in the guide of the side wall.





Function check





Then:

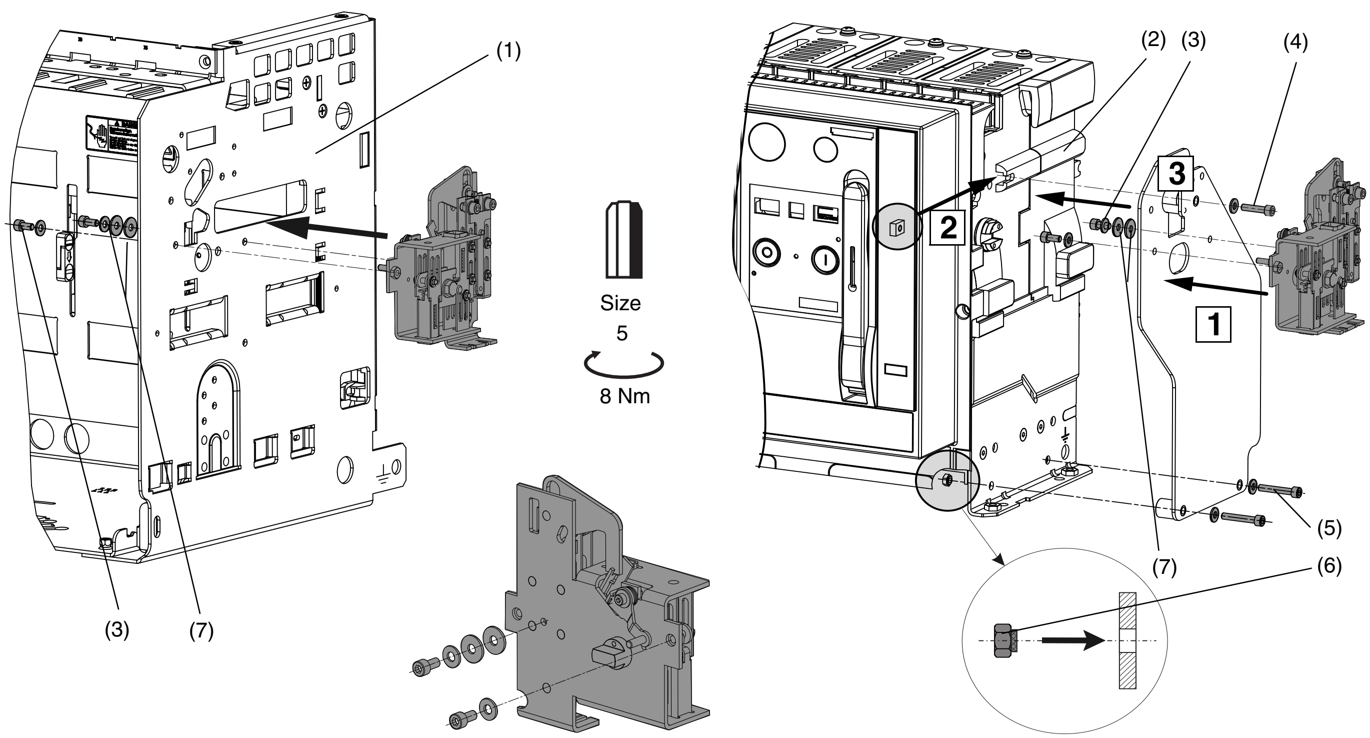
- Fit back front panel and side cover on the right, if it was removed → (page 23-4)

19.2.2 Fitting interlocking module

Note

If there isn't enough free space for installation on the right side of the circuit breaker inside the cubicle, it may be advantageous to pre-assemble the Bowden cables on the output side before fitting the interlocking module. → (page 19-12)

Mechanical interlocking module



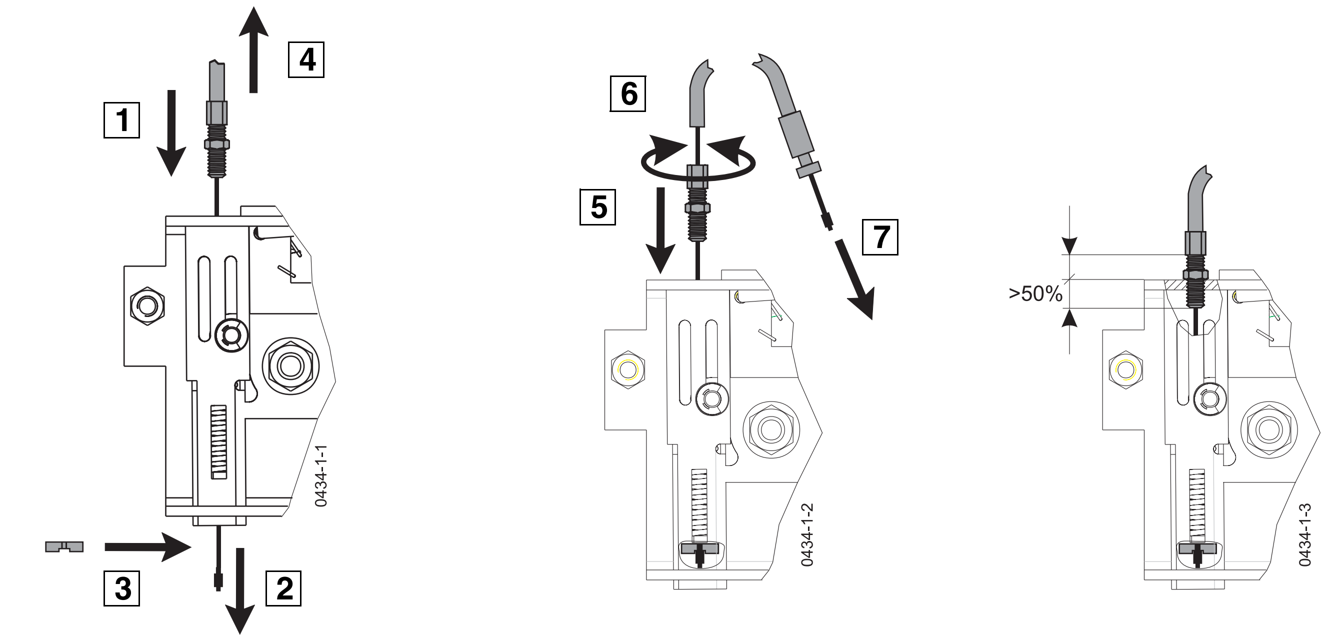
(1)	Cradle
(2)	Fixed-mounted breaker
(3)	2x socket head cap screw M6x12 with strain washer
(4)	1x socket head cap screw M6x25 with strain washer and square nut
(5)	2x socket head cap screw M6x35 with strain washer
(6)	2x jam nut; penetrates into mounting foot by tightening; if necessary, prevent jam nut from rotating
(7)	1x washer with large outside diameter

Then:

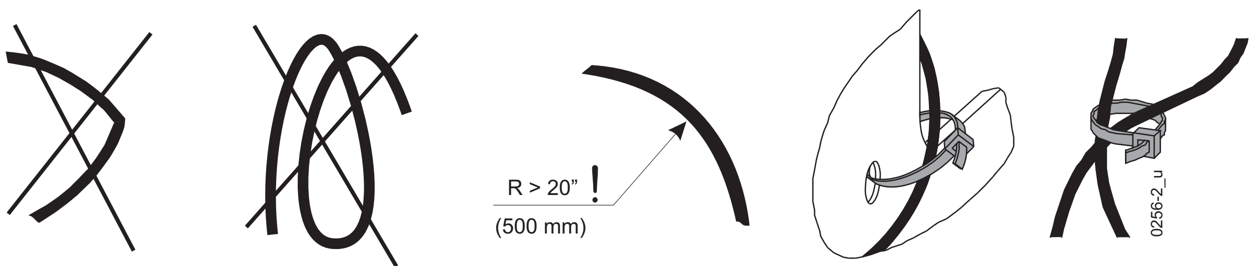
- Install back the breaker → (page 5-2)

19.2.3 Mounting the Bowden cables

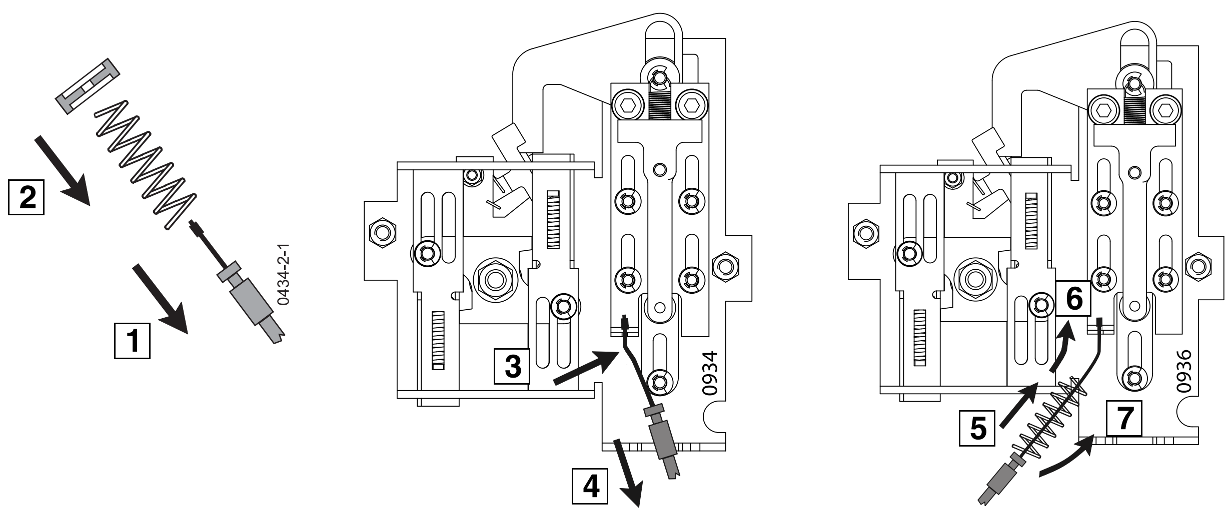
Fitting Bowden cable on output site

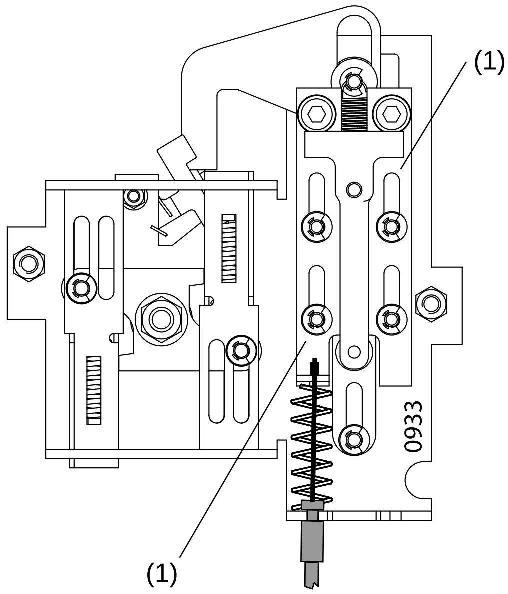


Securing the Bowden cable



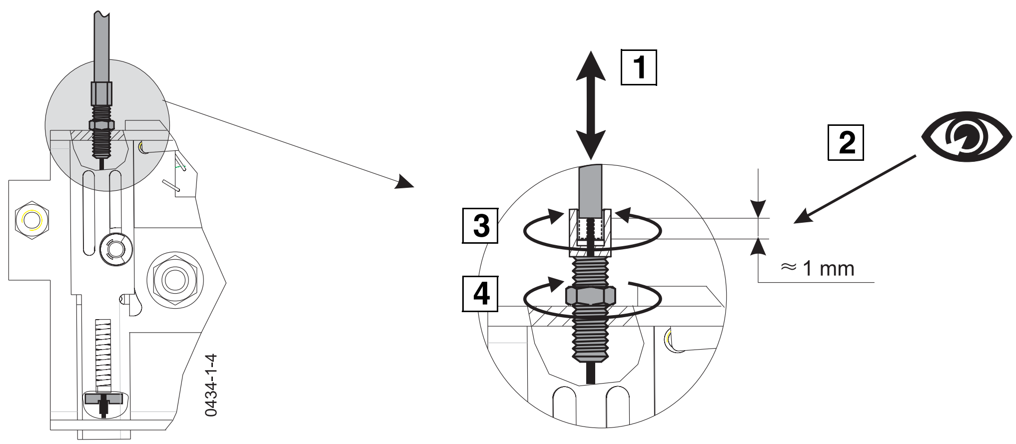
Installing the Bowden cable at the input of the circuit breaker to be interlocked





(1) Steel index clip

Adjusting the Bowden cable



Then:

- According to the planned configuration of the circuit breaker interlocking, screw socket head cap screws with toothed lock washers, respectively plastite-screws with lock washers into the associated index clips if applicable →Configurations (page 19-1)
- Insert the draw-out circuit breaker into the cradle, push into disconnected position, close the cubicle door if required and rack it into connected position → (page 6-1)

19.2.4 Function check

- Close the cubicle doors
- Charge closing spring of circuit breakers to be interlocked → (page 6-4)
- Test the various possibilities of the planned interlocking configuration one after the other
- Re-adjust Bowden cables if necessary

Then:

- Discharge the closing spring of the circuit breakers to be interlocked → (page 23-2)

Note

The following maintenance points must be followed:

1. The adjustment of the Bowden cables needs to be checked after the first 100 switching operations and must be readjusted if necessary.
2. The adjustment of the interlocking device needs to be checked and, if necessary, readjusted every 1000 operations or at least once every year.
3. During the inspection, the Bowden cables have to be checked against kinks and abrasions, split wires of the exposed steel cable, damage to the cable housing and the adjustment unit (tube setting with thread and nut) and have to be readjusted if necessary. In addition, the movability of movable parts of the interlocking device in their bearings needs to be examined.
4. In extreme environmental conditions (e.g. increased environmental temperature or exposure to chemicals) maintenance checks needs to be performed more frequently.
5. When maintaining the circuit breaker, check the operation of the interlock device and replace as necessary. See table (page -14).

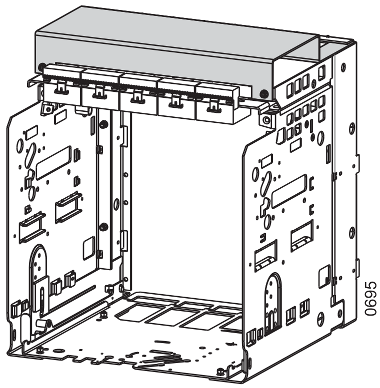
Catalog Numbers

Mechanical Interlocking	Catlog number
Mechanical interlock assembly	WLNTLK
Qty.(1) Bowden Cable - 2m	WLNTLWIRE2
Qty.(1) Bowden Cable - 4.5m	WLNTLWIRE4

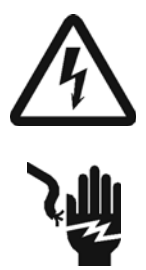
20 Arc chute covers

The arc chute cover is available as an optional accessory for cradles.

The cover is provided to protect the breaker from larger foreign objects (e.g. tools).



20.1 Field installation



DANGER

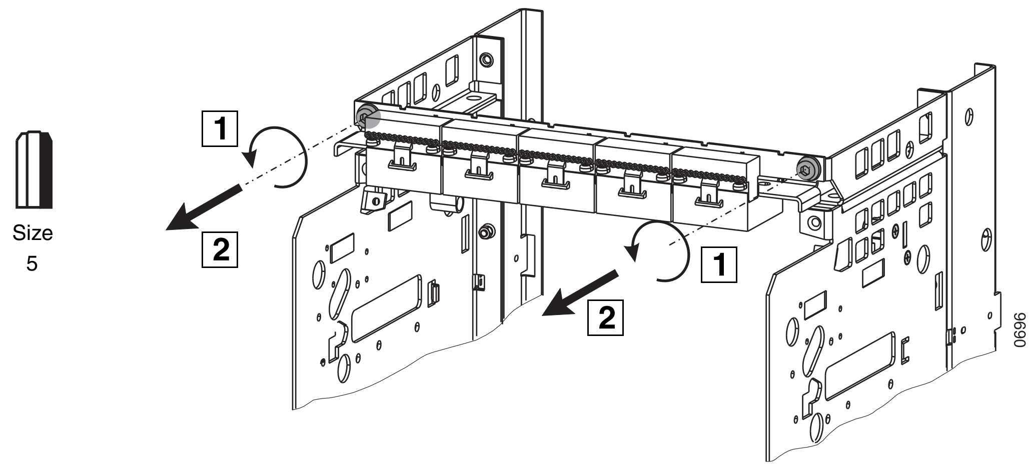
Hazardous voltage.

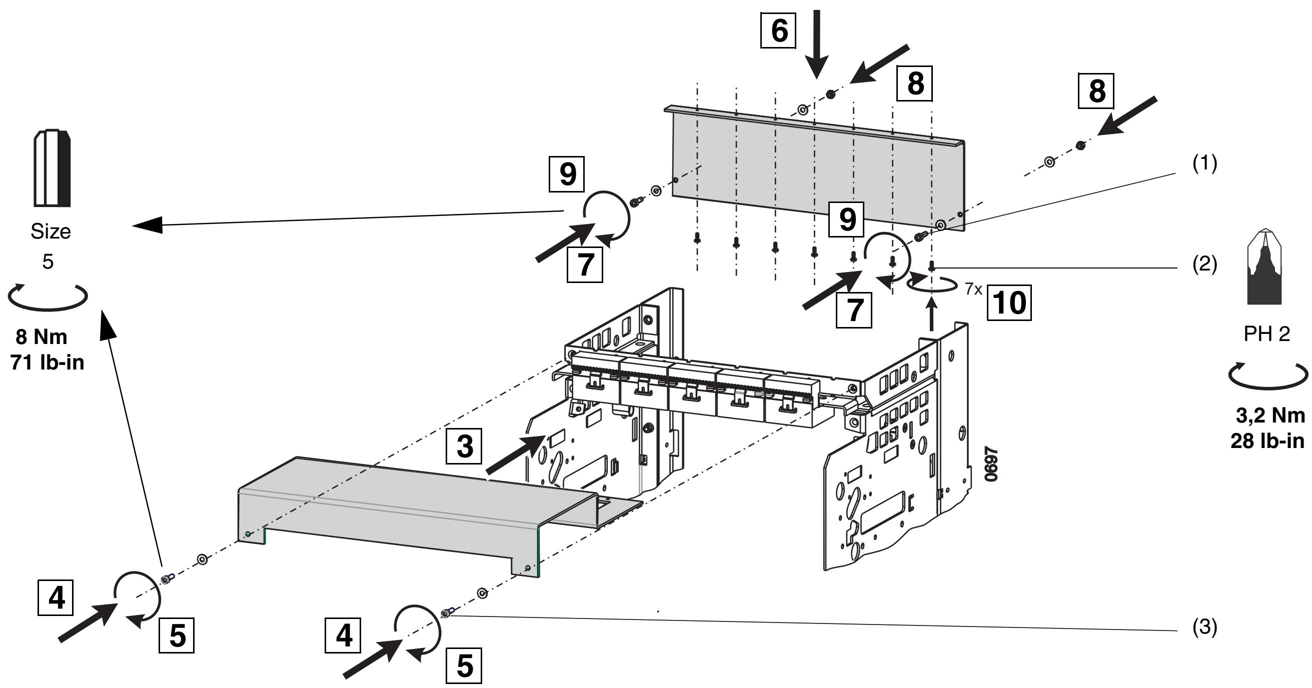
Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove the circuit breaker from the cradle → (page 23-3)

Frame size II





(1) Socket head cap screw M6x20
(2) Self-tapping screw M4 x10
(3) Socket head cap screw M6x20

Frame size III

For frame size III, installation is essentially the same, but the steps 6 to 9 can be omitted, since the related part is already installed.

20.2 Catalog numbers

	Frame size	Catalog No.
Arc chute cover for cradle	II *)	WLGARC2
	III **)	WLGARC3
Arc chute cover for cradle (4-pole)	II	WL4GARC2
	III	WL4GARC3

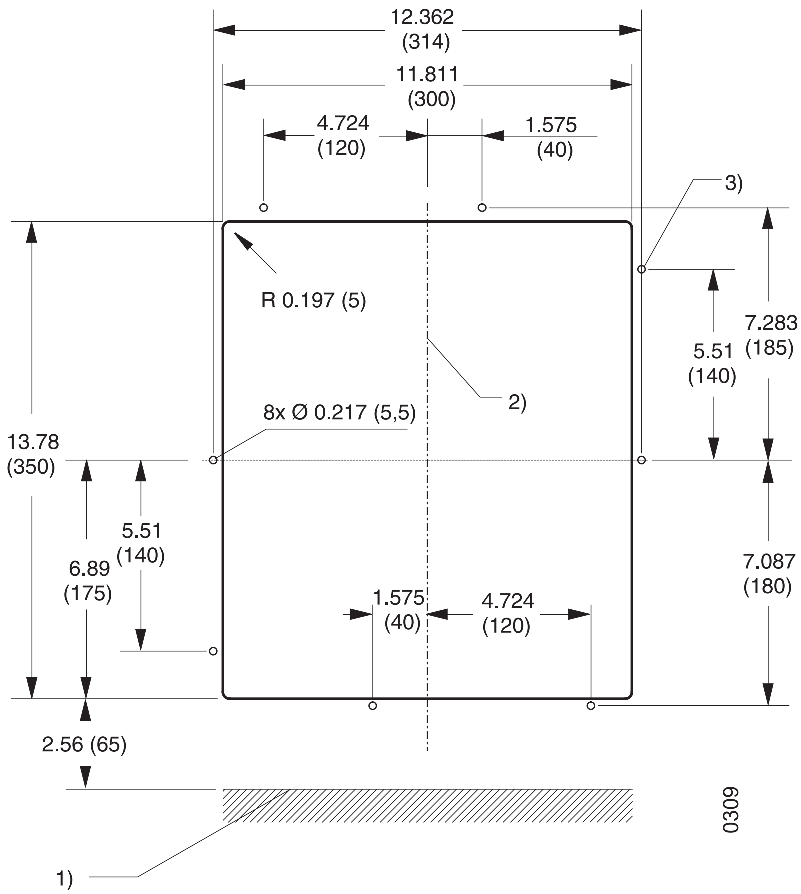
*) Not available for FS II fused circuit breakers

**) Not available for FS III M-class

21 Door sealing frame

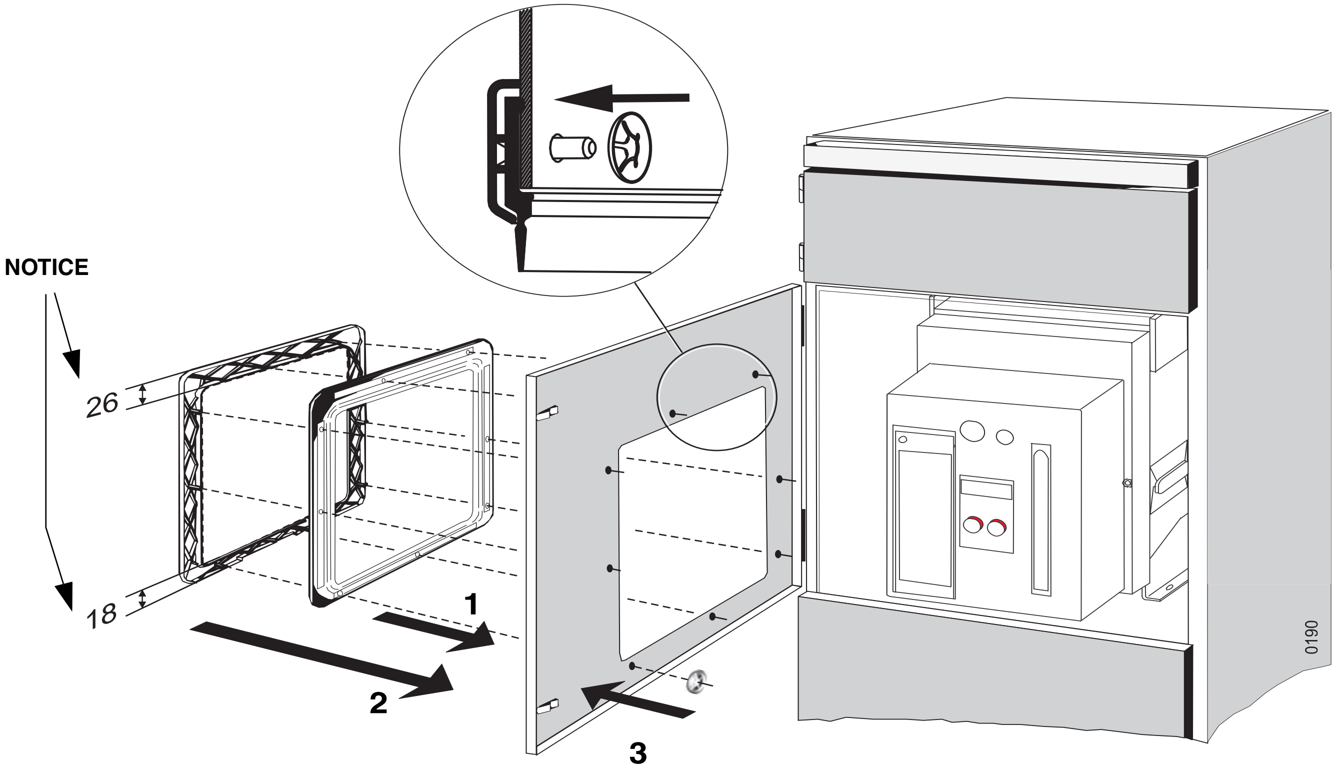
Dimension drawing of door cutout

Front view of the cubicle door



(1) Mounting surface of the cradle
(2) Center of breaker front panel
(3) Eight mounting holes for the door sealing frame

Installing the door sealing frame



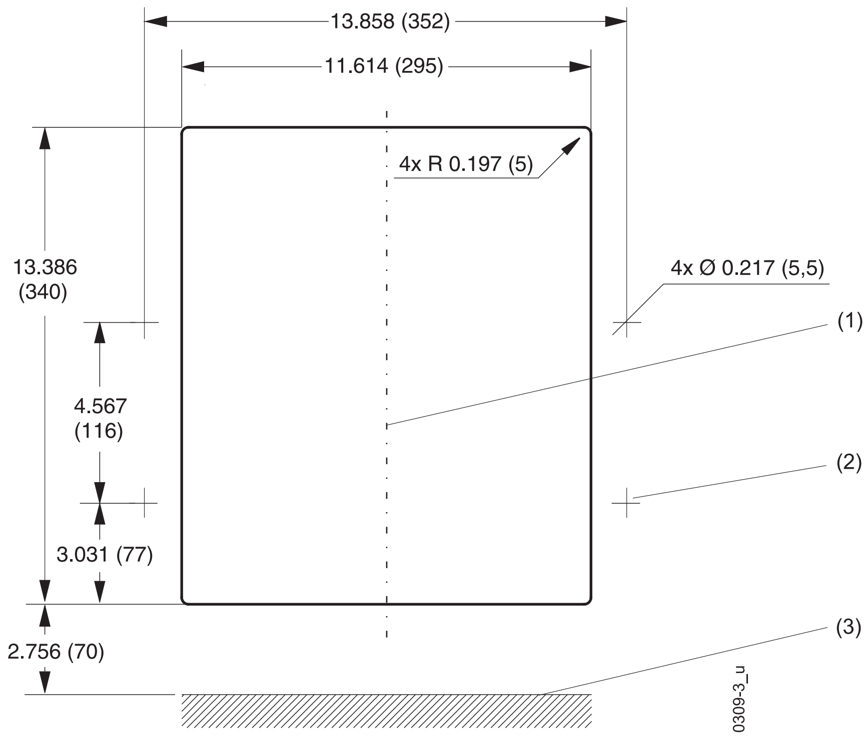
	Catalog No.
Door sealing frame	WLDSF

Not for use with fuse carriages.

22 Plexiglas breaker cover

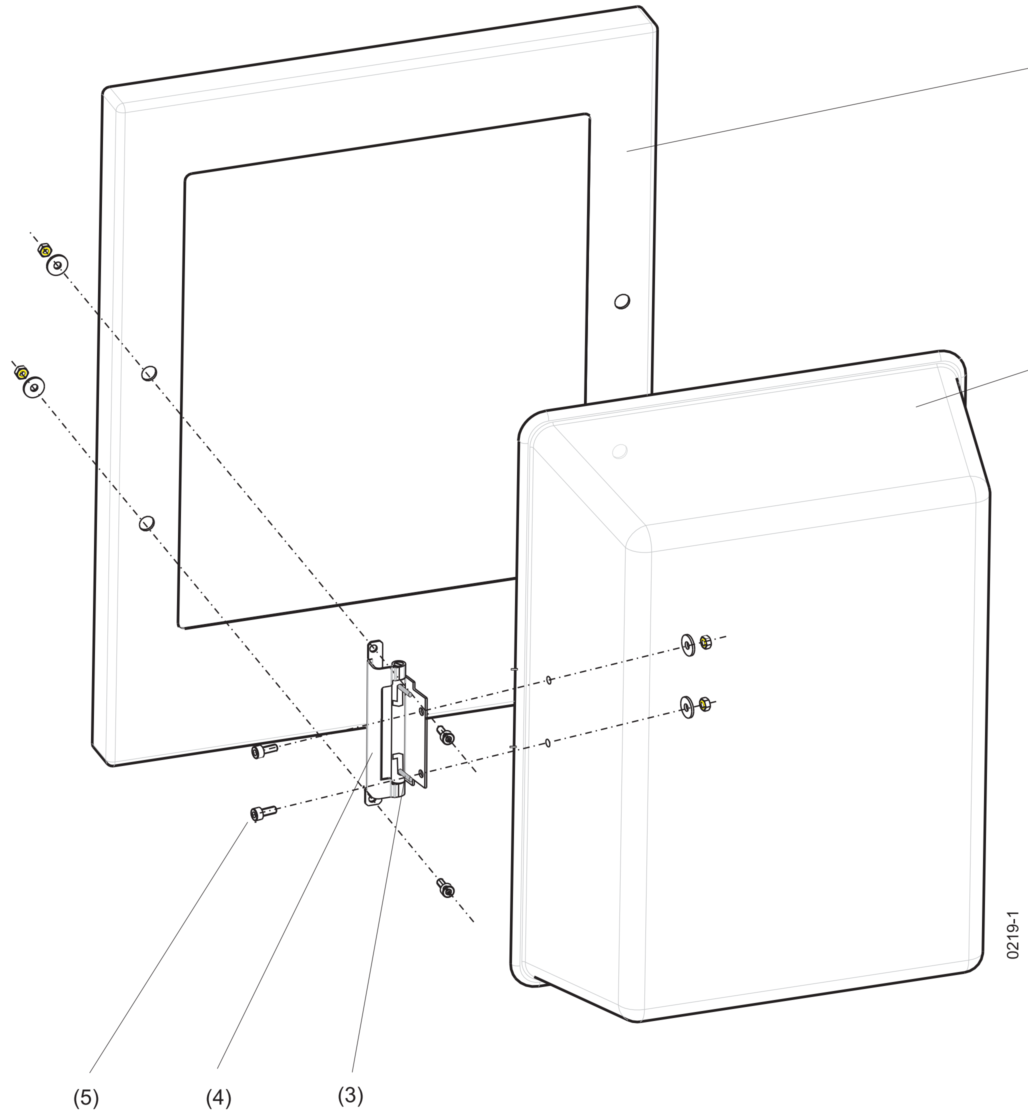
NOTE
Following a short circuit interruption, check that the Plexiglas breaker cover is firmly in place and the seal is maintained.

Dimension drawing for door cutout and mounting holes



(1) Center of breaker front panel
(2) 4 mounting holes for hinges
(3) Mounting surface of circuit breaker or cradle

Attaching the Plexiglas cover



(1) Cubicle door with door cutout
(2) Plexiglas cover
(3) Hinge pin
(4) 2 hinges with opening function (right and left)
(5) 8 x Socket head cap screws M5 with washer and lock nuts

Installation of the right side hinge in the same fashion.

Handling:

To open the Plexiglas cover, push the hinge pins on the left or right hinge together or, to remove the Plexiglas cover, unlock both hinges.

Catalog number

	Catalog No.
Plexiglas cover	WLPGC

23 Maintenance

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment/property damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

Only qualified personnel should work on this equipment, after becoming thoroughly familiar with all warnings, safety notices, and maintenance procedures contained herein and on the devices.

The successful and safe operation of this equipment is dependent on proper handling, installation, operation and maintenance.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

Qualified Personnel

For the purpose of this instruction manual and these product labels, a "qualified person" is one who is familiar with the installation, construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved and who, in addition, has the following qualifications:

d) Is trained and authorized to energize, de-energize, clear, ground and label circuits and equipment in accordance with established safety practices.

e) Is trained in the proper care and use of protective equipment in accordance with established safety practices.

f) Is trained in administering first aid.

The WL circuit breaker is designed and constructed to the highest standard of quality, using the best materials available. Design tests and experience have shown that the circuit breakers can withstand and perform greater than the minimum requirements of the associated design and performance standards. Because of the variability possible due to ambient conditions, it is recommended that these circuit breakers be placed on a regular inspection and maintenance cycle.

Contact assemblies need to be changed depending on their condition, but no later than

- 12,500 operations in FS II up to 1600 A; (3- and 4-pole)
- 10,000 operations in FS II 3200 A; (3- and 4-pole)
- 10,000 operations in FS III; (3- and 4-pole)

The switchgear operator must determine the inspection intervals depending on the conditions under which the circuit breaker is used:

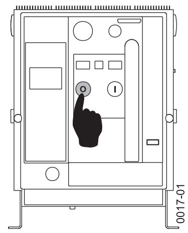
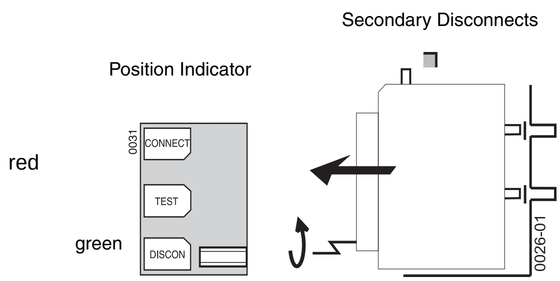
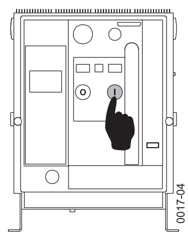
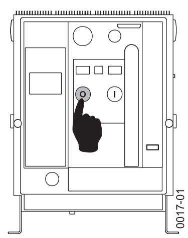
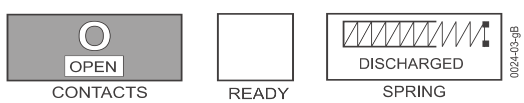
- minimum 1 time per year
- after breaking heavy current

After 1000 switching operations, it is recommended to inspect:

- arc chutes and contact systems
- mechanical functionality
- main and auxiliary circuits, function and connecting quality
- plausibility control of trip unit settings and correction, if necessary

23.1 Preparation for maintenance

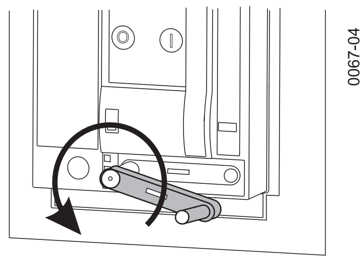
23.1.1 Opening the circuit breaker and discharging the closing spring

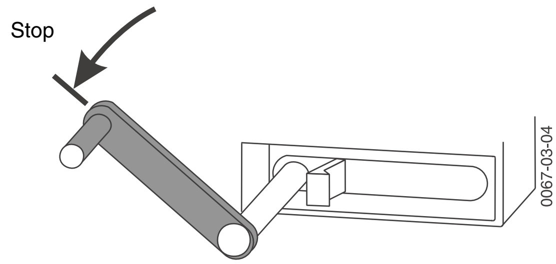
1 **OPEN the circuit breaker**	
2 **Disconnect secondary circuits**	
3 **CLOSE the circuit breaker**	
4 **Depress the OPEN button again**	
5 **Indications**	

23.1.2 Removing the circuit breaker from the cradle

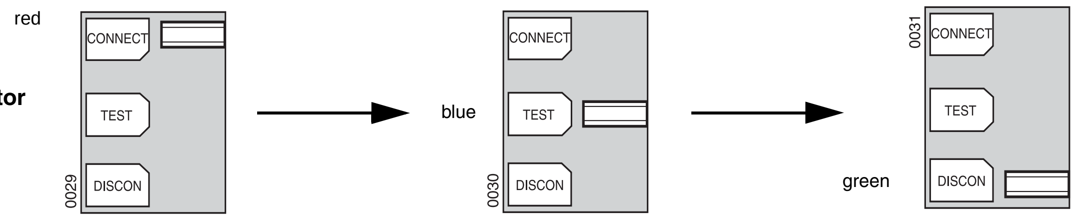
Crank the circuit breaker into the disconnected position

- Unlock racking handle / withdraw racking handle → (page 6-3)

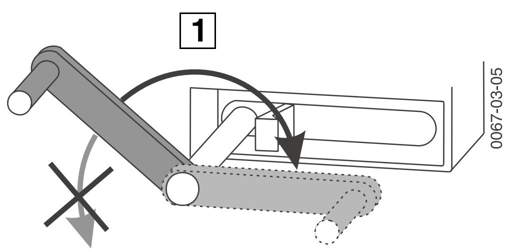


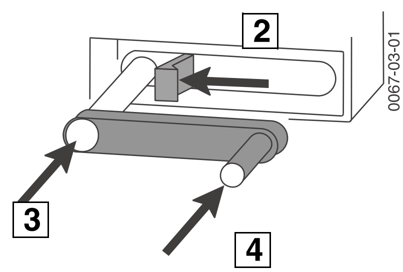


Position indicator



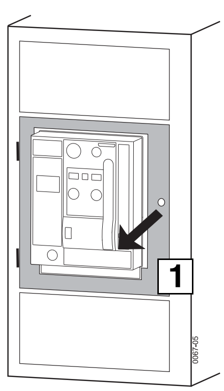
Push in the racking handle

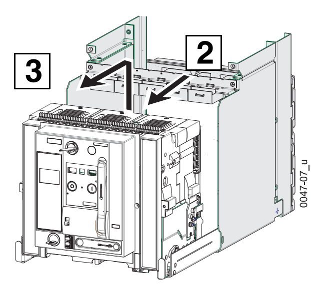




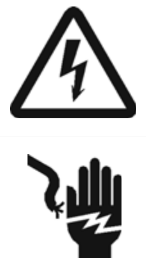
NOTICE
Racking Handle Damage.
Turning the racking handle beyond the stop will cause damage to the racking mechanism.
When the stop is reached, rotate the handle counter-clockwise until it can be stowed.

Pull circuit breaker into withdrawn position and remove





23.2 Changing front panel

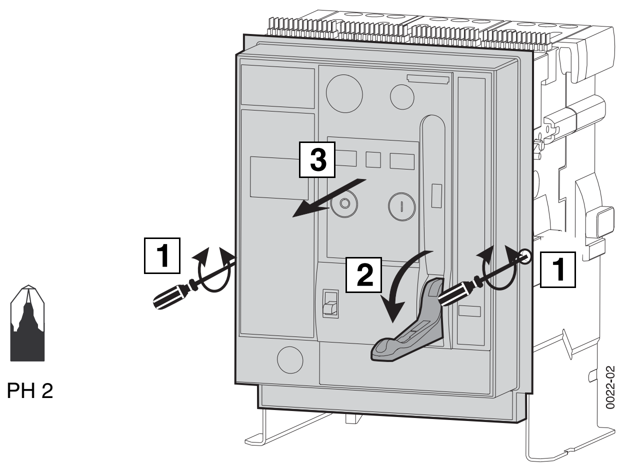


	⚠ DANGER
	Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

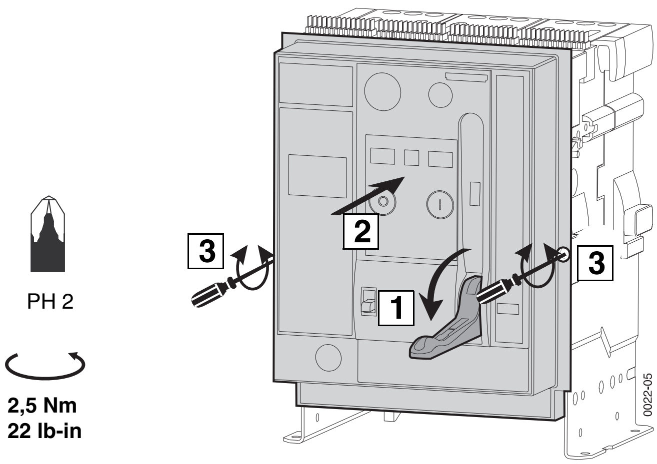
	⚠ WARNING
	High speed moving parts. **Can cause serious personal injury.** Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)

23.2.1 Removing front panel



23.2.2 Reinstalling the front panel



23.3 Checking arc chutes

It is recommended that the arc chutes be inspected on a regular basis.The arc splitter plates erode as the result of load breaking. This constitutes normal wear. The erosion of the arc splitter plates can manifest itself as wear of the plates, a layer of soot, or small spots of collections of molten metal. In case of heavy wear (severe erosion, large deposits of molten metal, etc), the circuit breaker should be replaced.

It is also necessary to replace the arc chutes when the circuit breaker's internal contacts are replaced. See Checking contact erosion (page 23-10) for evaluation of contact wear, and Replacing the circuit breaker internal contact assemblies (page 23-11) for internal contact replacement.


DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

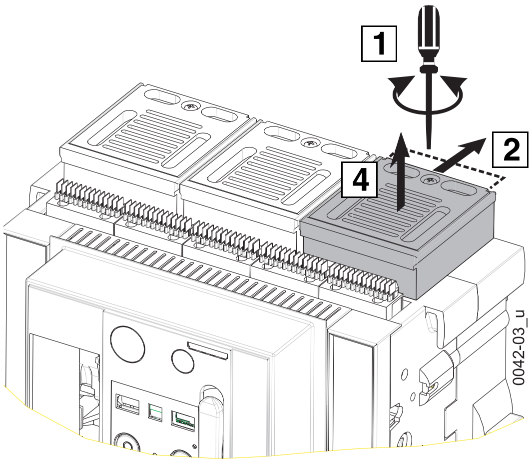
Can cause serious personal injury.

Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

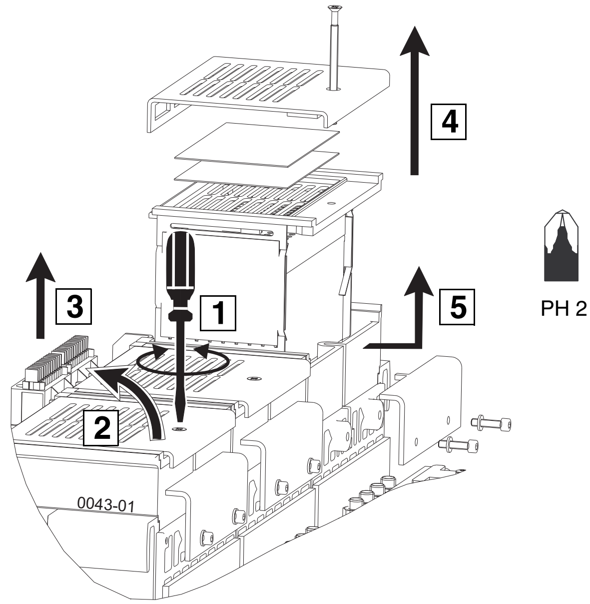
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)

23.3.1 Removing arc chutes

For Frame Size II:



For Frame Size III:



1 Loosen screw by approx. 15 mm; do not remove it;
FS III and FS II, class C:
remove screw completely
2 Push the cover back;
FS III: lift the cover carefully
3 Remove the cover
4 Take out the arc chute

WARNING

Damage to arc chute components.

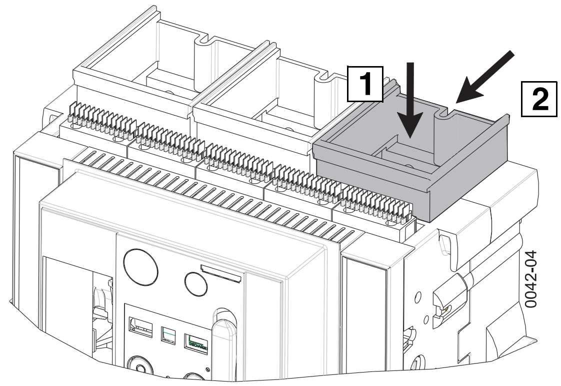
Mishandling may lead to broken insulation plates of the arc chute housing, and compromised insulation capacity.

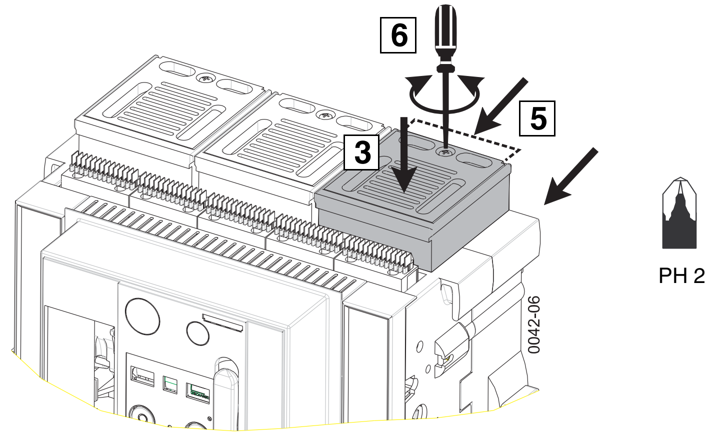
Do not stand arc chutes up, when placing them on a table, or any other surface outside of the circuit breaker. The arc chutes should be placed on their side to prevent breakage of the insulation plates.

23.3.2 Visual inspection

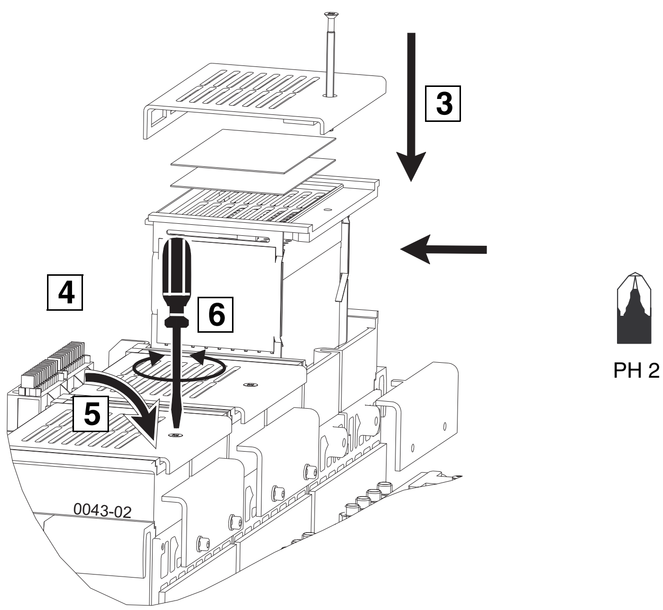
In the case of heavy wear (burnout on arc splitter plates), replace the arc chutes.

23.3.3 Installing arc chutes

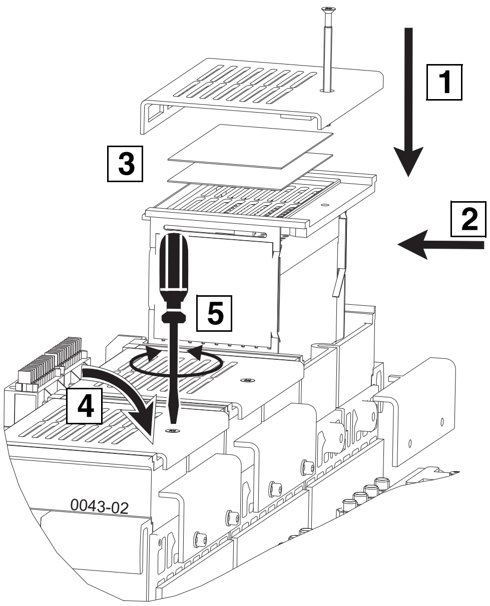


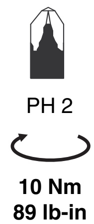


For frame size III



Frame size II and frame size III





1 Insert arc chute, push cover back if necessary
2 Slide the cover into place
3 Check position of the 2 screens, FS III only
4 Hook the cover carefully into place and fold it down, FS III only
5 Insert the screw and tighten to the specified torque

23.3.4 Catalog numbers

Interrupting class	Frame size	Catalog No.
all	II	WLARC2
H, L, F	III	WLARC3
M	III	WLARCM3

23.4 Inspection of arc chute covers

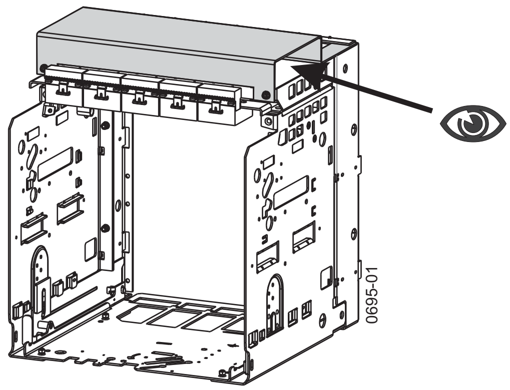
The arc chute cover is available as an optional accessory for cradles.

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.



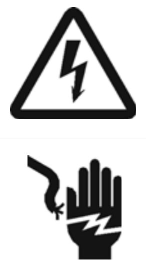
In addition to the arc chute inspection, an inspection of the arc chute covers is also recommended. The powder-coated inner sides of the covers which face the arc chutes must not be burned.

A layer of soot or small spots of collections of molten metal are normal.

If the powder-coating on the inner side of the cover has burned through or damaged, this must be replaced Arc chute covers (page 20-1) in the opposite order

23.5 Checking contact erosion

It is strongly recommended that the breaker's internal contacts be inspected on a regular basis. Load breaking and short-circuit trips cause contact erosion. The WL circuit breaker is equipped with a contact erosion indicator for monitoring wear of the circuit breaker's internal contacts.



DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

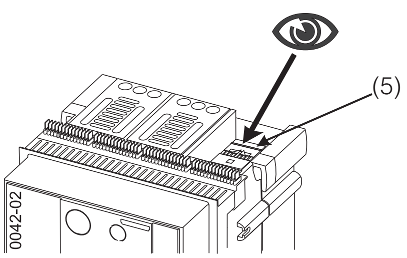
High speed moving parts.

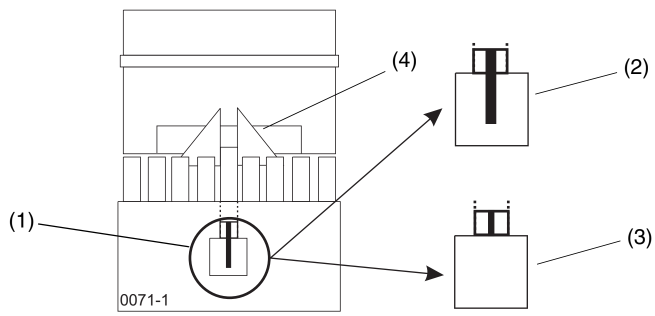
Will cause serious personal injury.

Do not place hands or objects within the arc chamber.

- OPEN circuit breaker the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Move the circuit breaker into the withdrawn position in the cradle → (page 23-3)
- Manually charge the closing spring → (page 6-4)
- Close the circuit breaker → (page 6-7)
- Remove the arc chutes → (page 23-6).

View with the circuit breaker closed





(1) Indicator pin
(2) Indicator pin is visible in the big recess
(3) Indicator pin is no longer visible
(4) Arcing tip
(5) Arc Chamber

If the indicator pin is no longer visible, the contact system must be replaced.

The contact system must also be replaced if:

- the end of the circuit breaker's mechanical service life according to its technical data has been reached (due to wear on the copper braids).
- heavy wear of the arcing tip is visible
  (triangular tips have lost approx. 5/16“ of their original length)

23.6 Replacing the circuit breaker internal contact assemblies

If the circuit breaker's internal contacts need to be replaced following an inspection, this can be done using the following procedure.

When replacing the circuit breaker's internal contacts, it is recommended that all three poles be replaced at the same time. It is also required that the arc chutes be replaced when the breaker internal contacts be replaced at the same time. See Checking arc chutes (page 23-5) for replacement arc chutes.

DANGER

Hazardous voltage.

Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

WARNING

High speed moving parts.

Can cause serious personal injury.

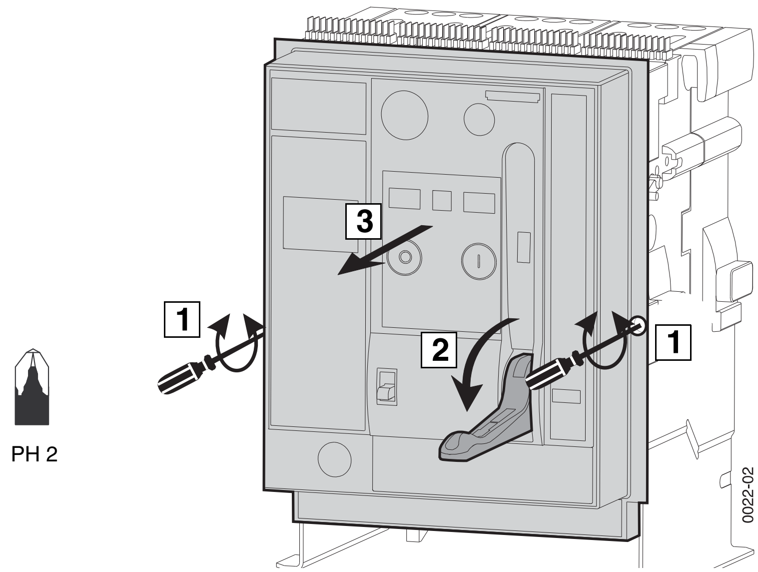
Discharge the closing spring before inspection and before carrying out any work on the circuit breaker.

NOTE

Pole assemblies are not field-replaceable for frame size III, M-class circuit breakers.

- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove the circuit breaker from the cradle → (page 23-3)

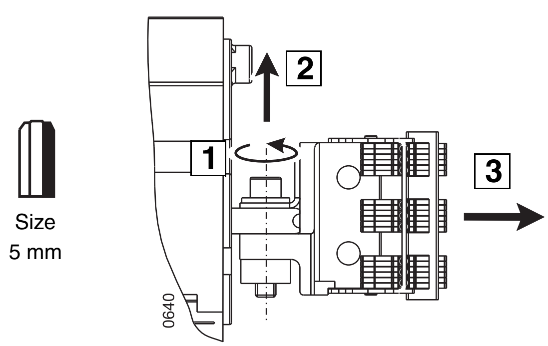
23.6.1 Removing front panel

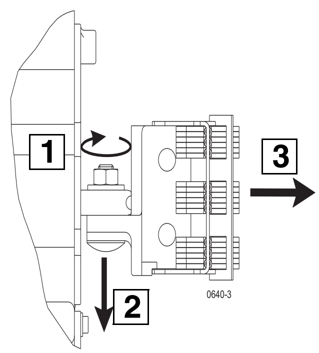


23.6.2 Removing arc chutes

→ (page 23-6)

23.6.3 Removing vertical adapter



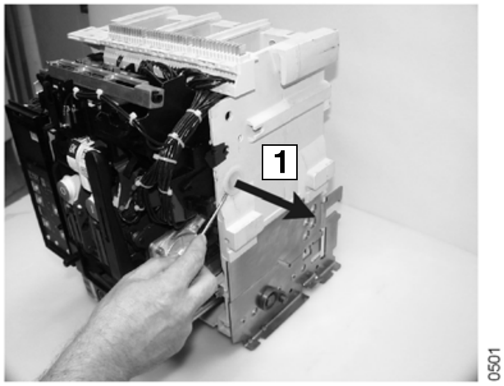


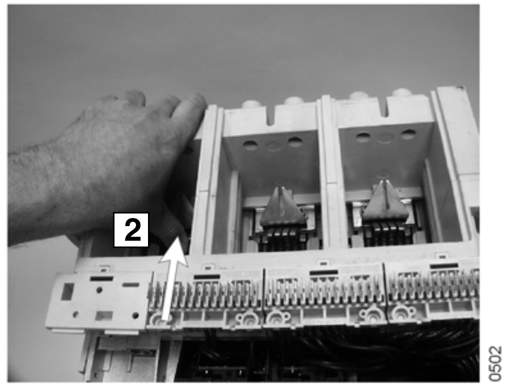
Removing lower contact supports in FS II → (page 23-20).

23.6.4 Removing pole assemblies

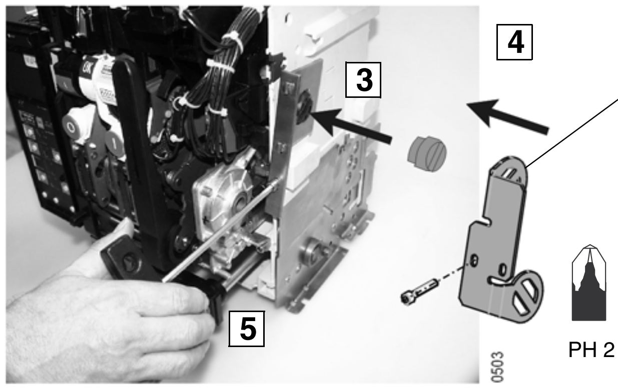
Mounting actuating shaft retainer

NOTICE
Damage to the operator mechanism.
Failure to install the actuating shaft retainer will cause the closing spring to discharge and will result in the operator mechanism being misaligned and damaged.
Follow steps 1 through 5 closely to ensure that the actuating shaft retainer is properly installed.





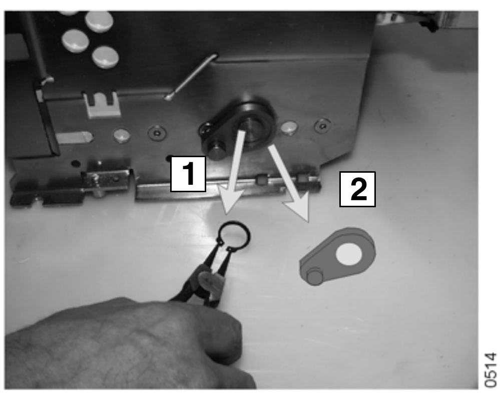
1 Remove hole plug
2 Press contacts together and hold them while completing steps 3, 4 and 5

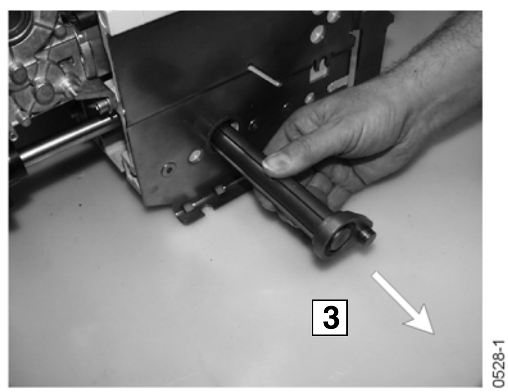


3 **4** **5** Mount and fix main shaft retainer

Removing racking shaft

Strip off the driving collar of the spring dump mechanism when extracting the racking shaft → (page 23-21).

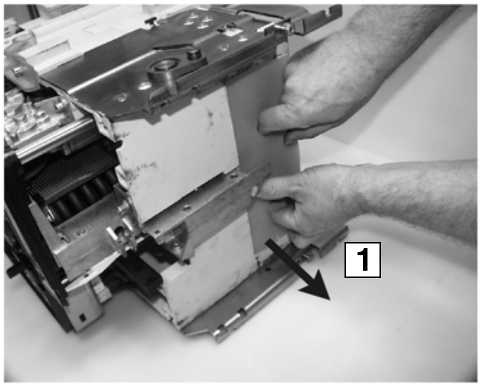




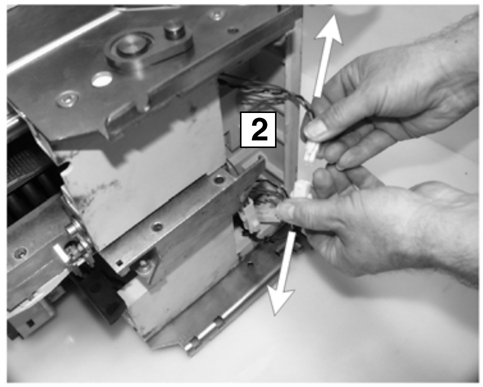
1 Remove retaining ring
2 Remove crank
3 Pull out racking shaft on the other side

Removing current sensors

Lay circuit breaker on its side

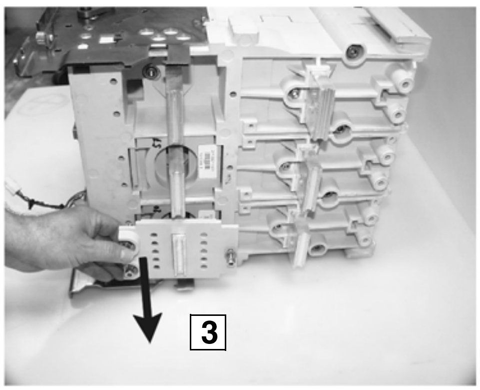


0504



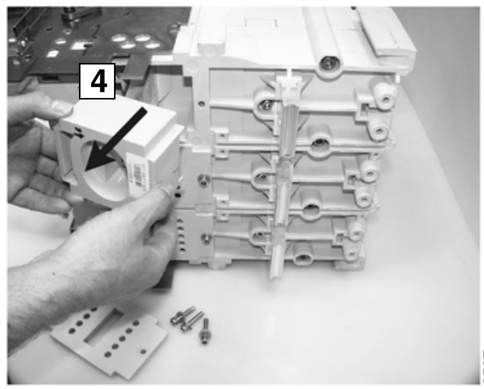
0505

1 Remove cover of cable duct
2 Detach connectors



0517

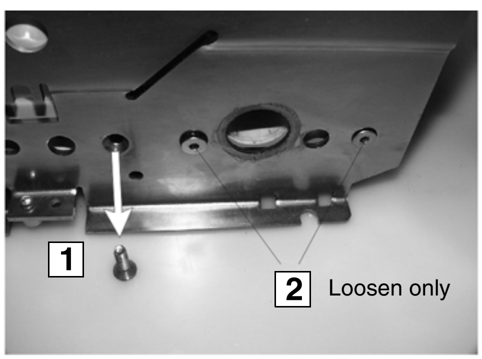
Size
5 mm



0507

3 Remove current sensor covers
4 Remove current sensors

Frame size II: unhook the circuit breaker feet



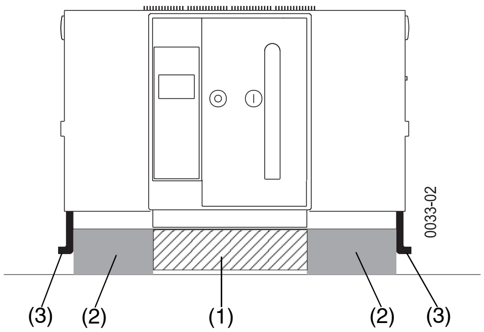
0510

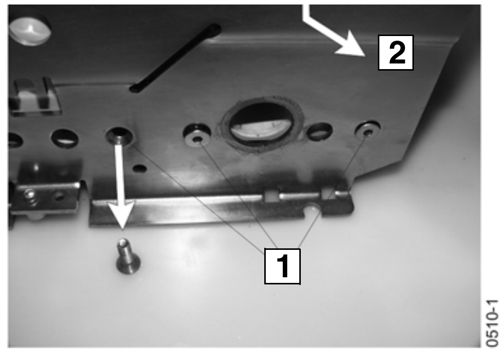
Size
4 mm

1 Place circuit breaker in upright position, remove both circuit breaker feet, remove screw
2 Only loosen these screws

Frame size III: Remove circuit breaker feet

NOTE
Before removing the screws, support circuit breaker in such a way that the circuit breaker feet are not supporting the weight of the circuit breaker.

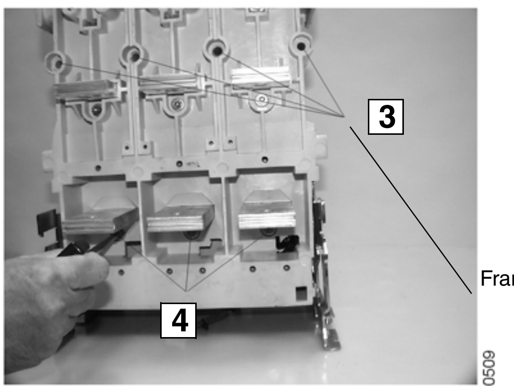




(1) Leave this area open
(2) Suitable support circuit breaker here
(3) Circuit breaker feet

1 Remove screws
2 Remove circuit breaker feet

Removing rear wall



Size
6 mm

Frame size III only:

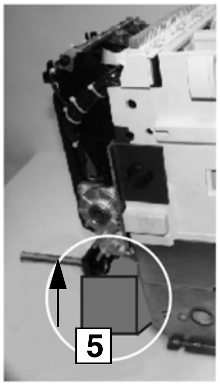
Size
8 mm

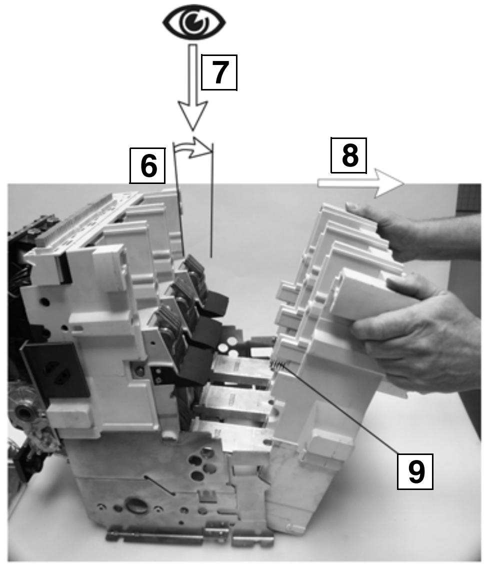
3 Remove upper screws
4 Remove lower screws

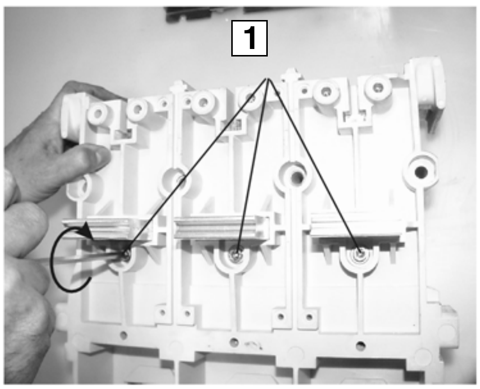
5 Support circuit breaker
6 Rearwall carefully draw off to view the end position retaining springs
7 Note the position of the end position retaining springs
8 Separate and remove rearwall
9 Remove end position retaining springs

Removing upper fixed contacts

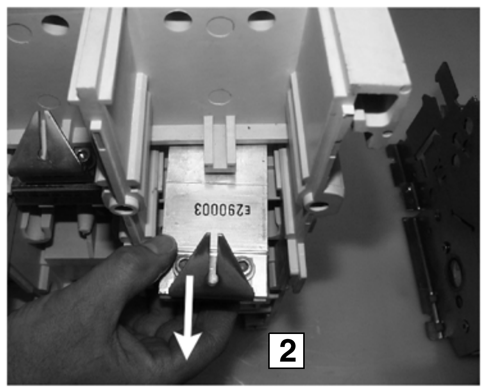
1 Remove three bolts and associated nuts
2 Remove fixed contact





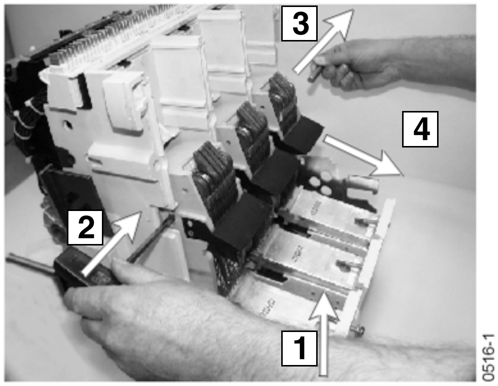


Size
5 mm



Removing lower moving contacts

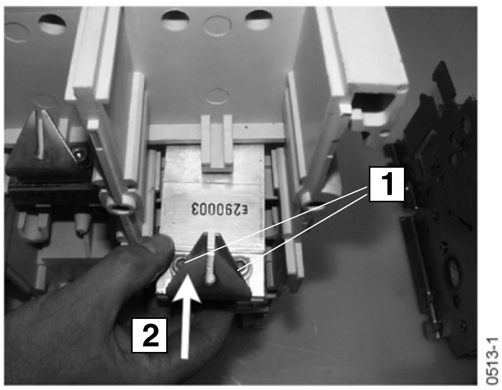
Clean and grease bearings and coupling bolts before assembly.
(Grease: Isoflex Topas NB 52, Fa. Klüber Lubrication München KG)

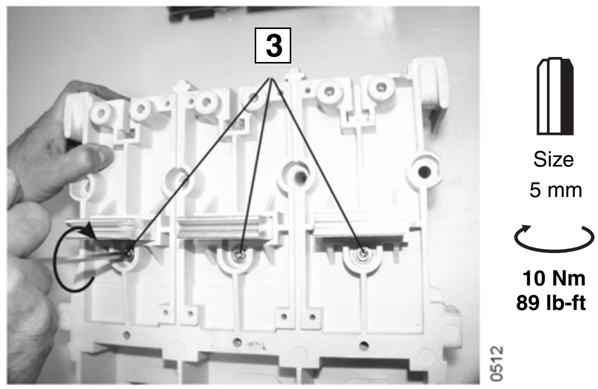


1 Support connecting bars
1 Push out coupling bolt
1 Remove coupling bolt
1 Remove pole assemblies

23.6.5 Installing pole assemblies

Installing upper fixed contacts in rear wall

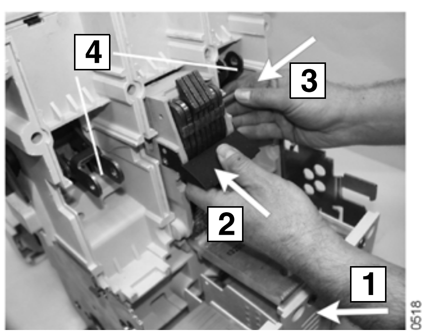




2 Mount contact and insert square nut in recess
3 Fix contacts
Re-tighten screws of guide horns with 89 lb-ft;
Installing lower moving contacts

Clean and grease bearings and coupling bolts before assembly.
(Grease: Isoflex Topas NB 52, Fa. Klüber Lubrication München KG)

Installing lower moving contacts



1 Mount supports for connecting bars
2 Mount central pole assembly
3 Insert coupling bolt
4 Mount external pole assemblies

Installing rear wall

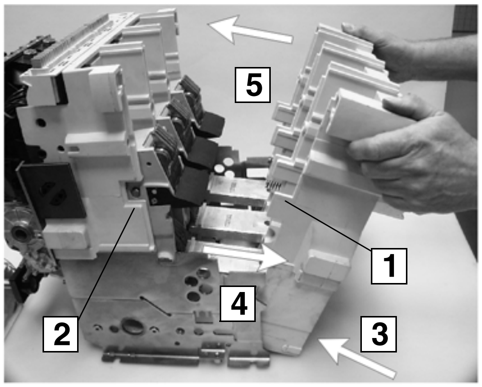
(First remove supports for pole assemblies)

WARNING

Loss of overcurrent protection.

Pinching or crimping of the current sensor cable harness may result in loss of overcurrent protection.

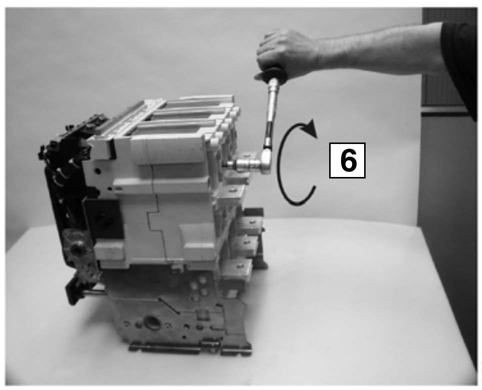
Lay the cable harness carefully and do not pinch or crimp the wires.



1 Insert end position retaining springs
2 Inspect to ensure that the coupling bolts are centered
3 Attach rear wall
4 Insert connecting bars through the rear wall

Frame Size II:

	Upper	Lower
Size	6 mm	6 mm
Torque	**18 Nm 13 ft-lb**	**12 Nm 9 ft-lb**



Frame Size III:

	Upper	Lower
Size	8 mm	6 mm
Torque	**25 Nm 18 ft-lb**	**18 Nm 13 ft-lb**

5 Screw tight of the bottom first, starting in the middle; short screws on the bottom, long screws on the top.

WARNING

Reduction of current carrying capacity.

Incorrect assembly may result in a reduction of contact force, which may reduce the current carrying capabilities of the circuit breaker.

After re-assembling the circuit breaker housing, the contacts should be inspected to make sure that they are aligned and mobile. This is accomplished by closing the circuit breaker, and observing the main contacts from above (looking down through the breaker's arc chambers).

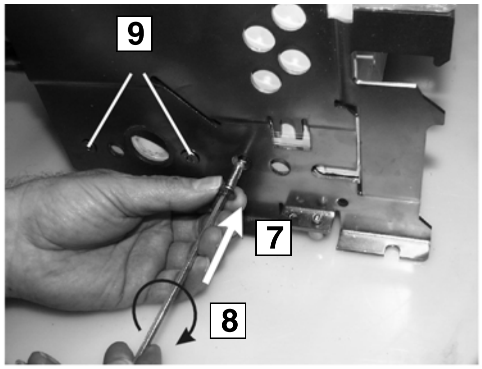
Function test:

It must be possible to press the contacts completely together, and they must return independently to their original position. If this is not the case, loosen the rear wall and check that the end position retaining springs are properly in place.

Attaching the circuit breaker feet

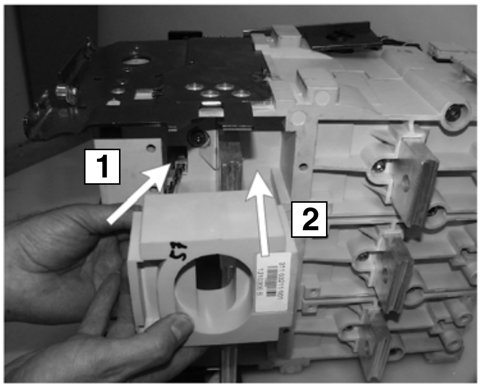
Size
4 mm

10 Nm
89 lb-in



0522

Installing current sensors

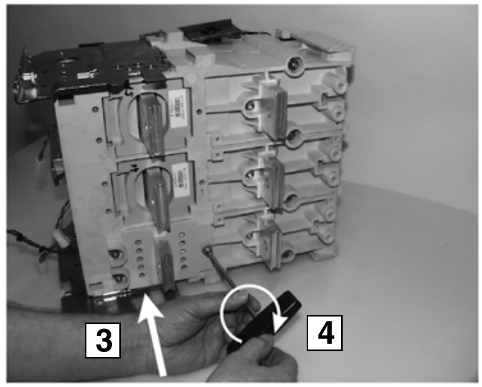


0523

All lower screws

Size
5 mm

10 Nm
89 lb-in



0524

All upper screws

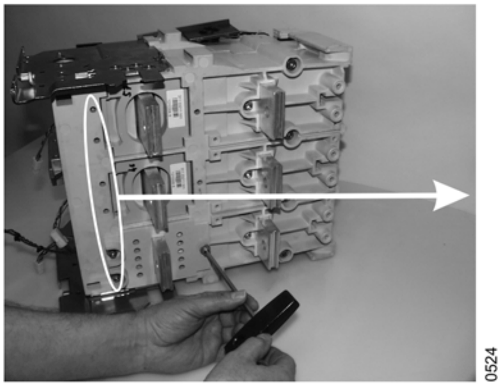
Size
5 mm

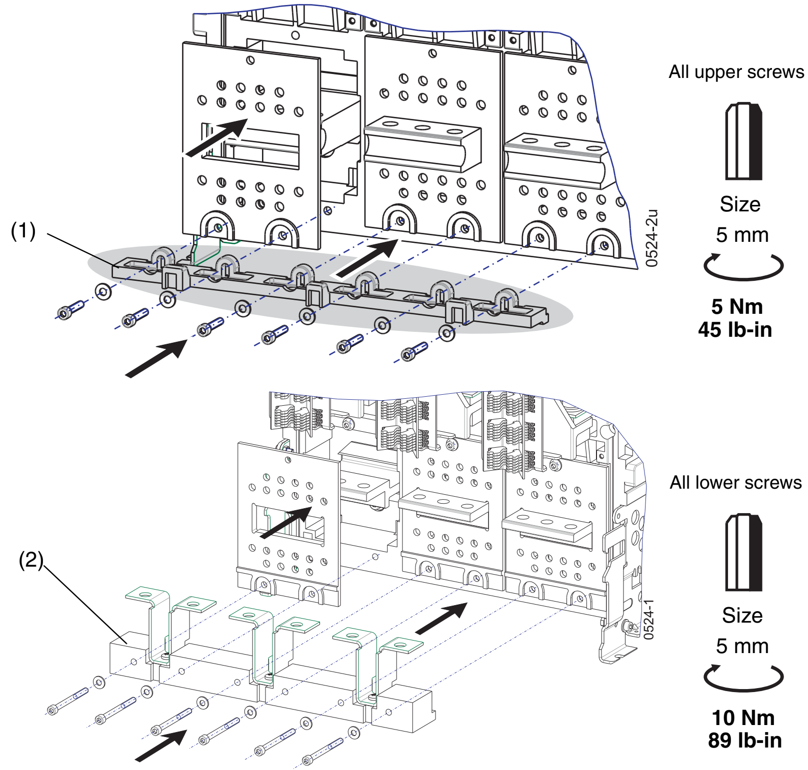
5 Nm
45 lb-in

1 Lay circuit breaker on its side, insert connecting wire
2 Insert current sensors
3 Reposition sensor covers
4 and attach

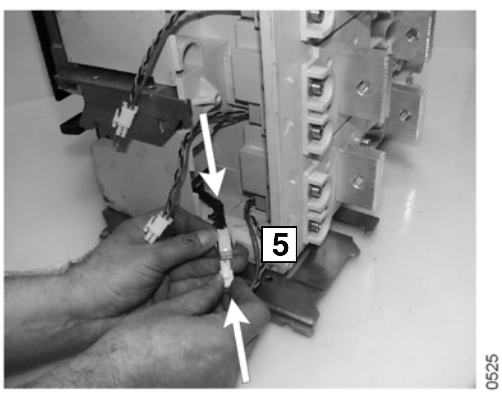
NOTICE
Damage to circuit breaker housing.   **Turning in self-tapping screws not in the existing threads will damage the breaker housing and prevent the sensor cover from beeing secured.**   Tighten the screw as follows: - Insert the screw by hand with slight inward pressure   - Rotate the screw counter-clockwise by hand until the thread fits   - Tighten   - Tighten to a torque of 45 lb-in

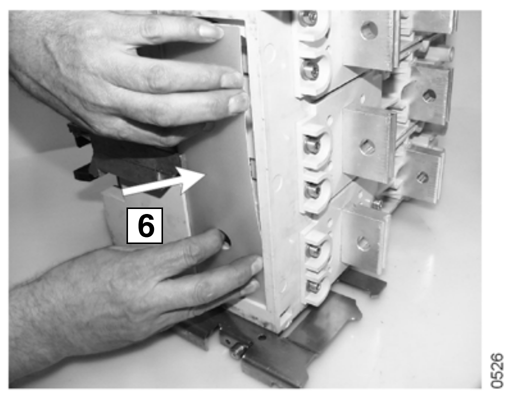
For frame size II only:
Fit support for the lower contacts together with the sensor covers





(1) Frame size II, 3200 A
(2) Frame size II, 800 - 2000 A





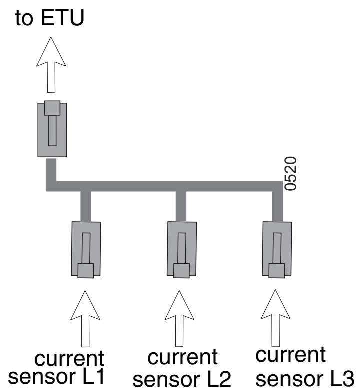
5 Establish plug connections

⚠ WARNING

Loss of overcurrent protection.

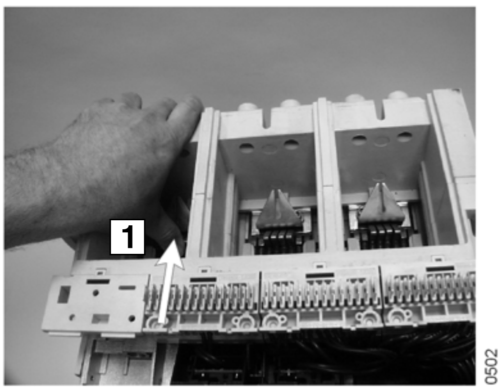
Incomplete connections of the sensor to the sensor wire harness may result in loss of overcurrent protection.

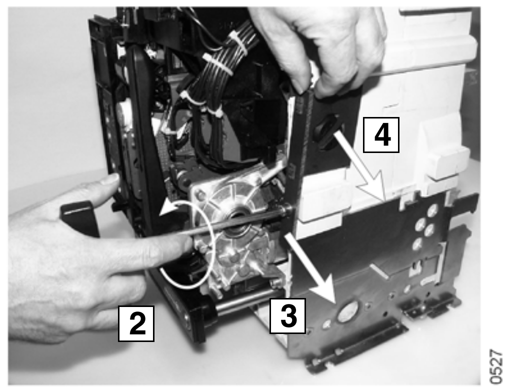
Make sure that the connectors are fully inserted and latched when connecting the sensor cable harness to the sensor.



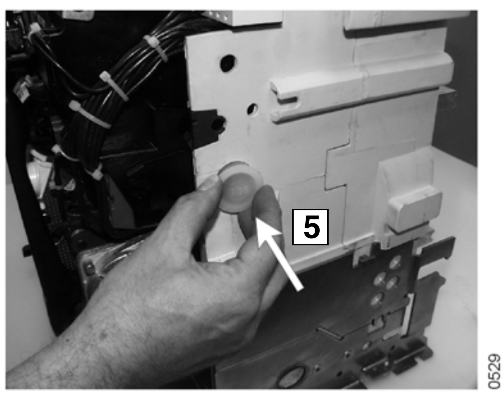
6 Attach cable chanel cover

Removing the main shaft retainer





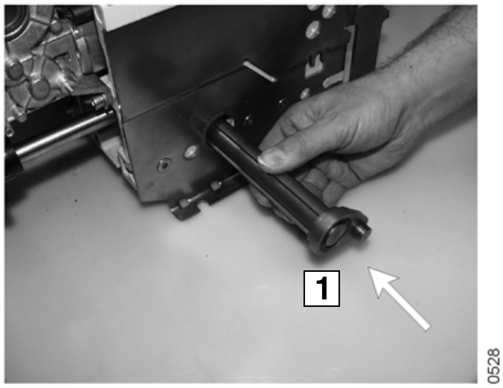
1 Place circuit breaker in an upright position, press and hold the contacts together, through steps 2 and 3
2 Unscrew the main shaft retainer
3 Remove the main shaft retainer
4 Remove the actuator

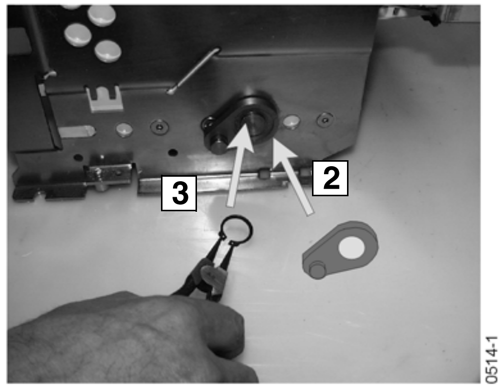


5 Attach the cover

Installing the racking shaft

When inserting the racking shaft slide on the driving collar for the spring dump mechanism. Position both flanges of the driving collar in the groove of the circuit breaker housing.

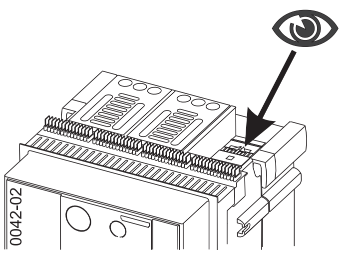


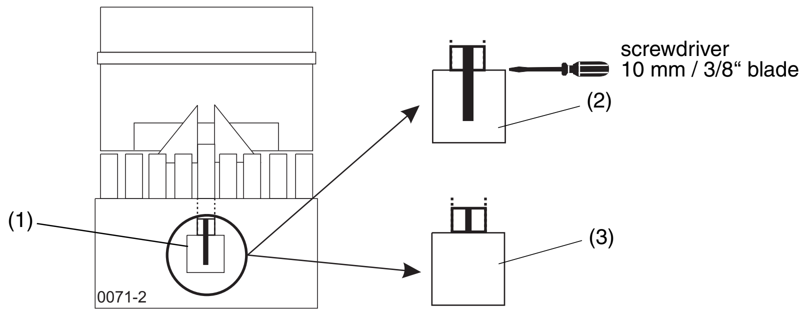


1 Insert racking shaft
2 Mount crank
3 Secure crank

23.6.6 Adjusting the contact wear indicator

- Charge the closing spring manually → (page 6-4)
- Close → (page 6-7))



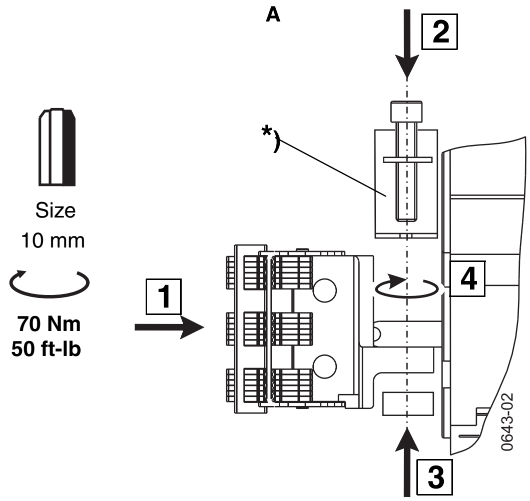


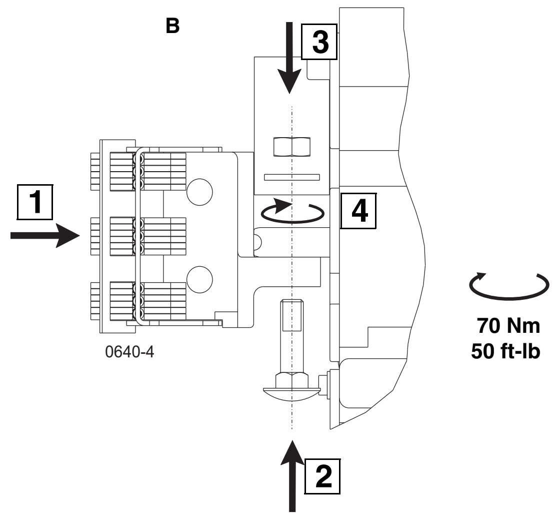
(1) Indicator pin
(2) Indicator pin before adjustment
(3) Indicator pin adjusted

Using a screwdriver, cut the plastic indicator pin along the upper edge of the large recess.

If the indicator pin is no longer visible, the contact system must be replaced.

23.6.7 Attaching the vertical adapter





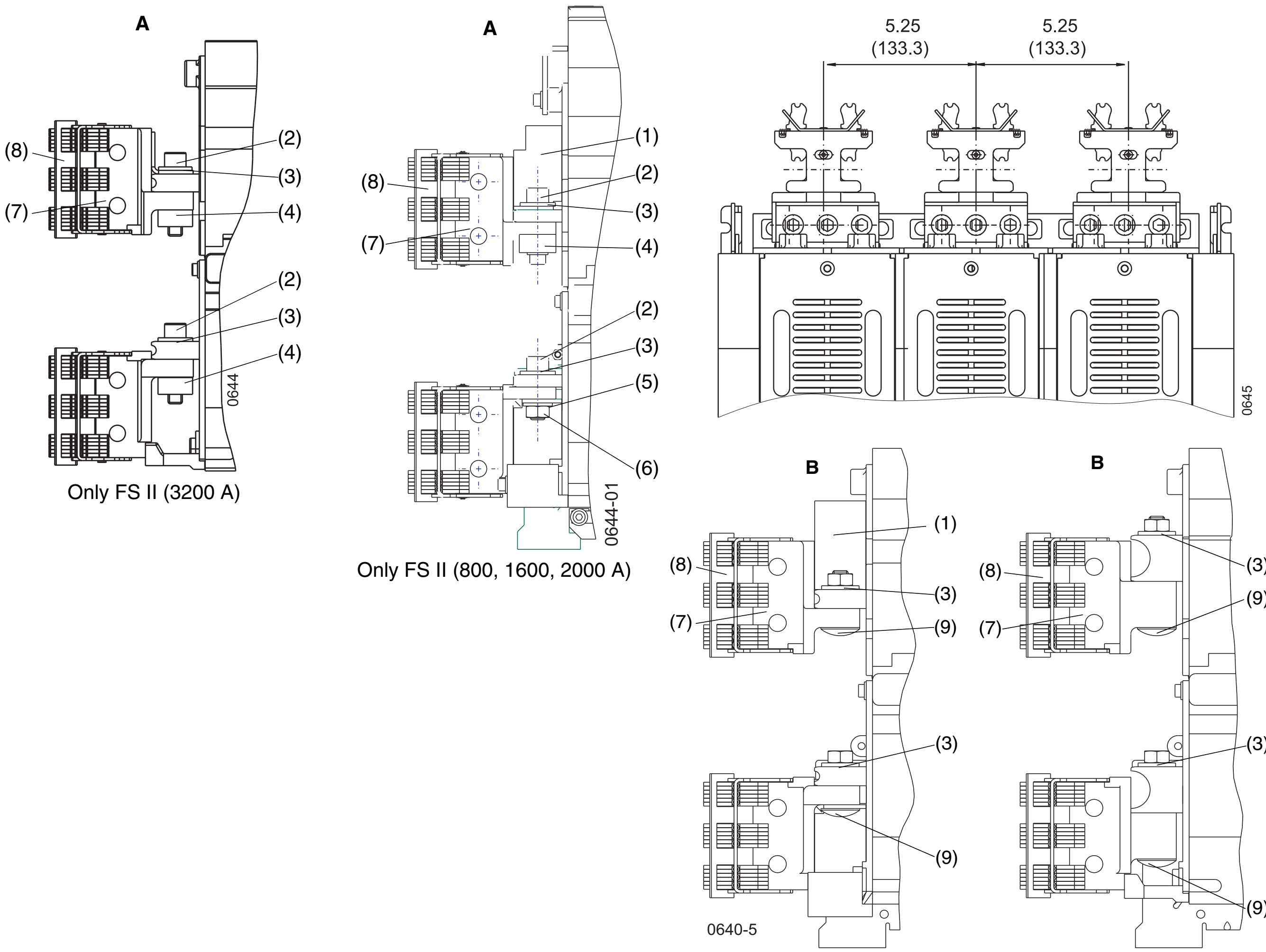
*) For frame size II, 800 - 2000 A only

A Version A
B Version B

NOTICE
Damage to finger clusters. **Incorrect adjustment of the vertical connections on the circuit breaker may cause damage to the finger cluster assemblies when the circuit breaker is racked into the cradle.** Adjust the vertical connections according to the dimension drawings on the following pages.

Frame size II

> **NOTE**
>
> To achieve correct finger cluster position in frame size II, center the vertical adapter of the center pole (phase B) on the copper connector of the frame and tighten it. Shift the vertical adapters (7) of the outer poles (phase A & B) outwards until the specified distance of 5 1/4" is reached, and tighten them.



Only FS II (3200 A)

Only FS II (800, 1600, 2000 A)

Only FS II (800, 1600, 2000 A)

Only FS II (3200 A)

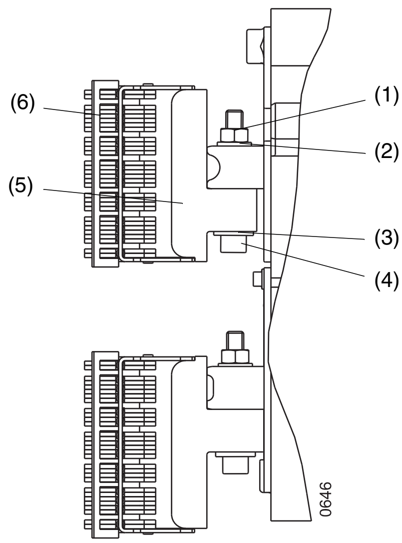
(1) Spacer
(2) Hex-head screw
800 A, 1600 A: M12 x 45,
2000 A: M12 x 55,
3200 A: M12 x 80,
3200 A: *4-pole version*, N-pole bottom M12 x 80

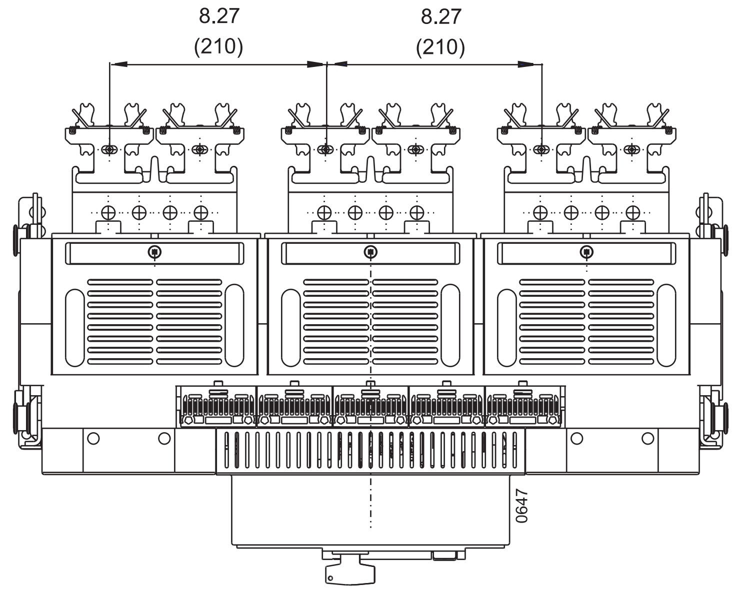
(3) Belleville washer
(4) Threaded plate
(5) Washer
(6) 800 A, 1600 A, 2000 A: M12 nut
3200 A: threaded plate
(7) Vertical adapter
(8) Finger cluster
(9) Carriage bolt M12 with belleville washer and nut
4-pole versions:
1600, 2000 A N-pole top and bottom: M12 x 60
3200 A, N-pole top: M12 x 75

A Construction Style A
B Construction Style B

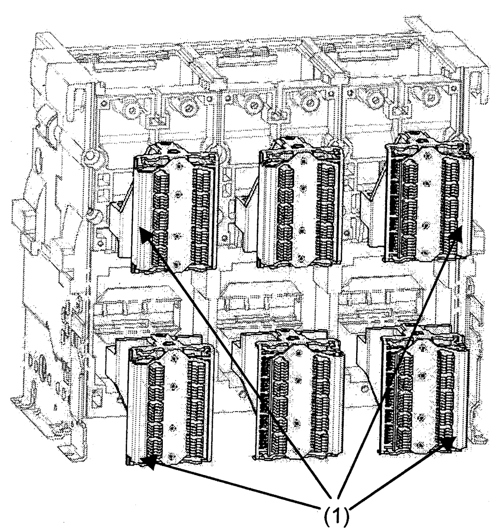
Frame size III

NOTE
To achieve correct finger cluster position in frame size III, center the vertical adapter of all poles on the copper connector of the frame.





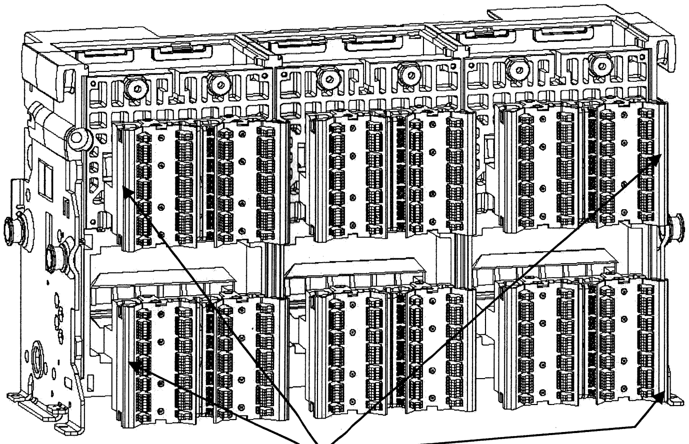
(1) Hex-head screw M12 x 80
(2) Belleville washer
(3) Washer
(4) M12 nut
(5) Vertical adapter
(6) Finger cluster



(1) Reinforced bend of the inner finger clusters can be adjusted as desired.

Reinforced bend of the inner finger clusters can be adjusted as desired.

23.6.8 Order numbers



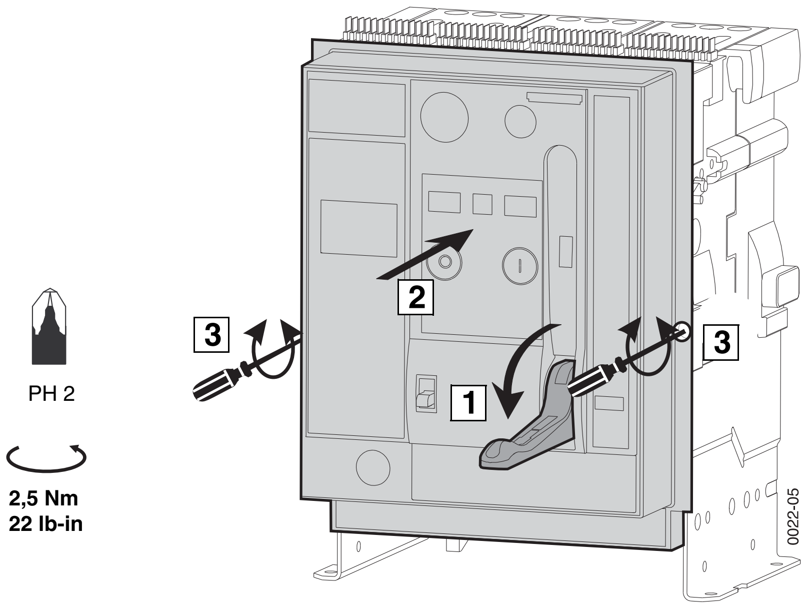
(1) For the noted finger clusters, the finger cluster edge guard should be oriented away from the center pole(s) of the circuit breaker. For interior poles (i.e. B-phase, and 4-pole A-phase), the orientation is insignificant.

Adjustment of reinforced bend of internal fingerclusters open

Breaker internal contact assembly:
(one required for each phase)

Frame size	Max. circuit breaker rated current $I_{n\ max}$ (A)	Suitable for circuit breaker types	Order No.
II	800 / 1600	WLN2A308, WLN2A316	RCS2N10
		WLS2A308, WLS2A316	RCS2S10
		WLH2A308, WLF2A308, WLH2A316, WLF2A316, WLF2S308, WLF2S316	RCS2H10
		WLL2A308, WLL2A316, WLL2S308, WLL2S316	RCS2L10
	2000	WLS2A320	RCS2S15
		WLH2A320, WLF2A320, WLF2S320	RCS2HF15
		WLL2A320, WLL2S320	RCS2L15
	3200	WLS2A332	RCS2S30
		WLH2A332	RCS2H30
		WLL2A332, WLL2S332	RCS2L30
III	4000 / 5000	WLH3A340, WLF3A340, WLH3A350, WLF3A350, WLF3S340, WLF3S350, WLF3A332, WLF3S332	RCS3HF30
		WLL3A340, WLL3A350, WLL3S340, WLL3S350	RCS3L30
	M-class: 3200 / 4000 / 5000	WLM3A332, WLM3A340, WLM3A350	RCS3M30
all	all	Grease used for assembly	WLGREASE

23.6.9 Attaching the front panel



23.6.10 Installing the arc chutes

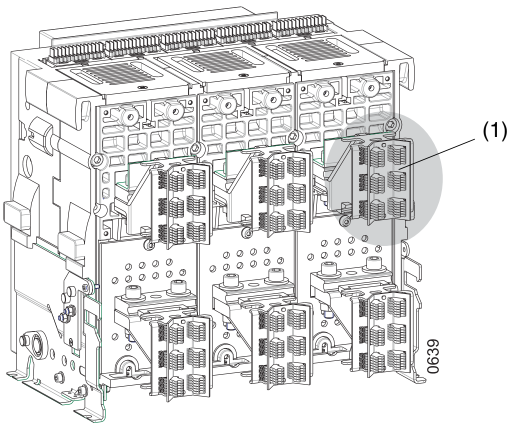
When the breaker internal contacts are replaced, it is also necessary to replace the arc chutes. See Installing arc chutes (page 23-7).

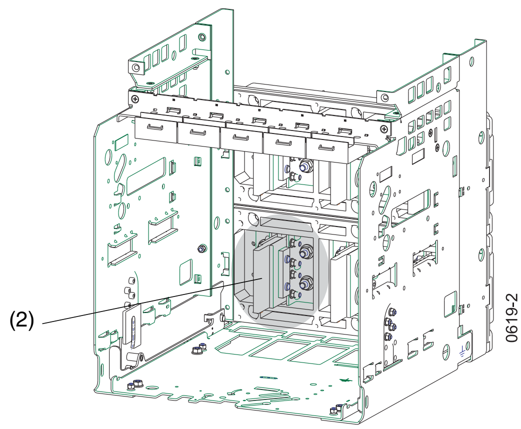
23.6.11 Mechanical function test

- Charge the closing spring manually → (page 6-4)
- Close → (page 6-7)
- Open → (page 6-7)
- Check again the wear indicator → (page 23-10)

23.7 Exchanging the primary disconnects

DANGER
Hazardous voltage. **Will cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.** Turn off and lock out all power supplying this device before working on this device.

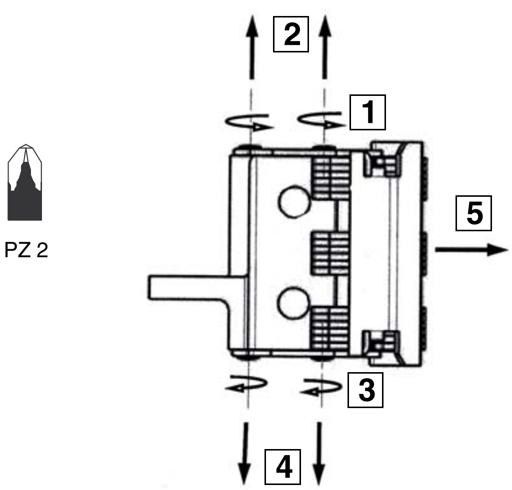


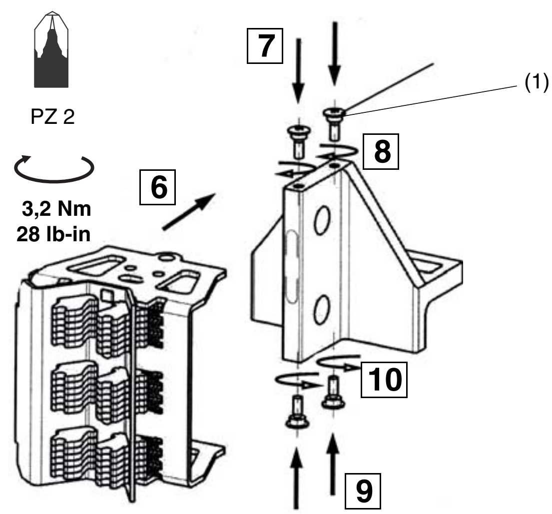


(1) Finger cluster
(2) Stab tip

23.7.1 Exchanging the finger cluster

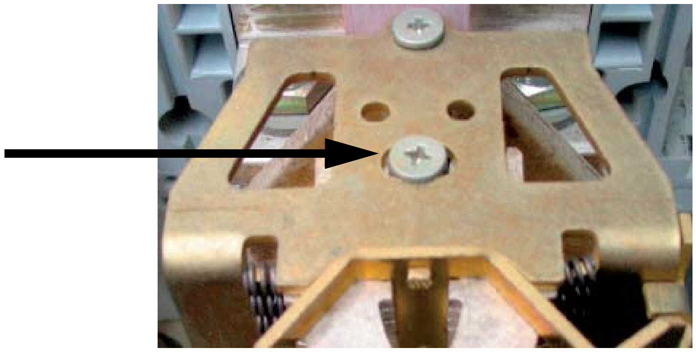
- OPEN the circuit breaker and discharge the closing spring → (page 23-2)
- Remove the circuit breaker from the cradle → (page 23-3)





(1) Self-tapping M4 screw

NOTE
Ensure, that the shoulder bolt has free play in the slotted holes of the brass bracket of the finger cluster.



Lubricating the finger clusters

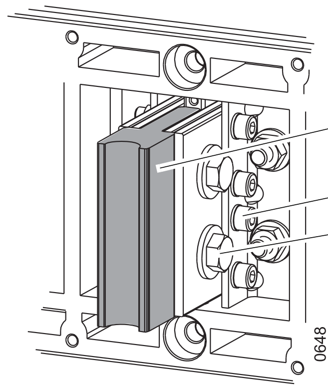
Clean and grease finger contacts on both ends (between stab tip and finger cluster, and between vertical adapter and finger cluster) before assembly. (Grease: Isoflex Topas NB 52 by Klüber Lubrication)

Attaching vertical adapter with finger cluster → (page 23-23)

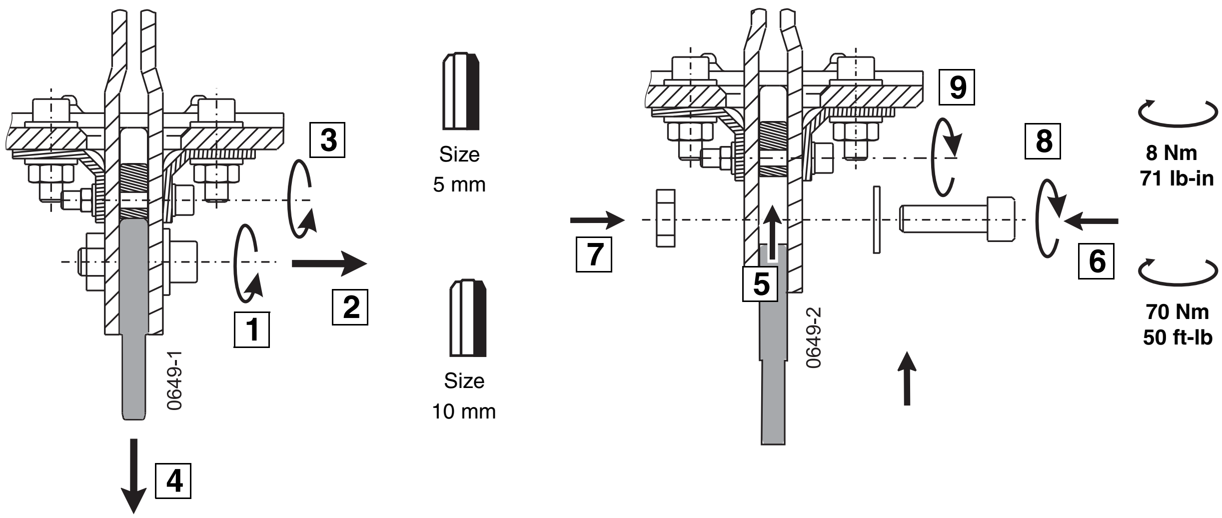
23.7.2 Catalog numbers

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Frame size</th><th>Max. circuit breaker rated current $I_{n\ max}$ (A)</th><th>Catalog No.</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Replacement Finger Cluster Kit</td><td rowspan="3">II</td><td>800 / 1600</td><td>WLFNGR10</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>WLFNGR15</td></tr>
<tr><td>3200</td><td>WLFNGR30</td></tr>
<tr><td>III</td><td>4000 / 5000</td><td>WLFCK3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grease used for assemlby</td><td>all</td><td>all</td><td>WLGREASE</td></tr>
</table>

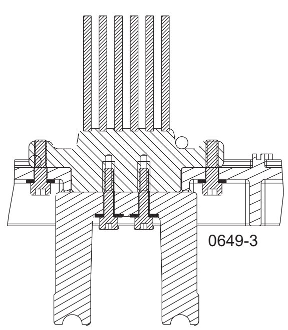
23.7.3 Exchanging the stab tip

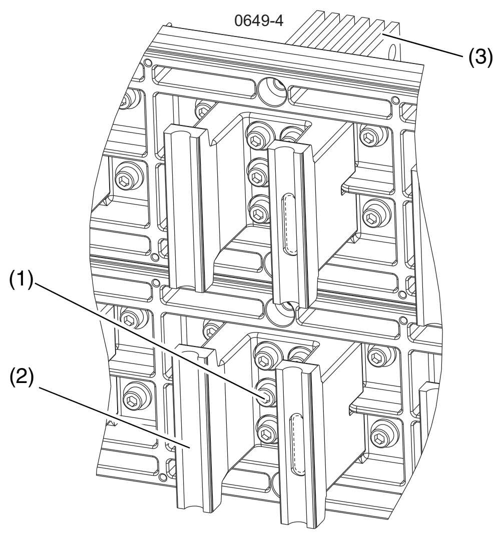


(1) Stab tip
(2) Socket head cap screw M6
(3) Hex-head screw M12



FS III only:





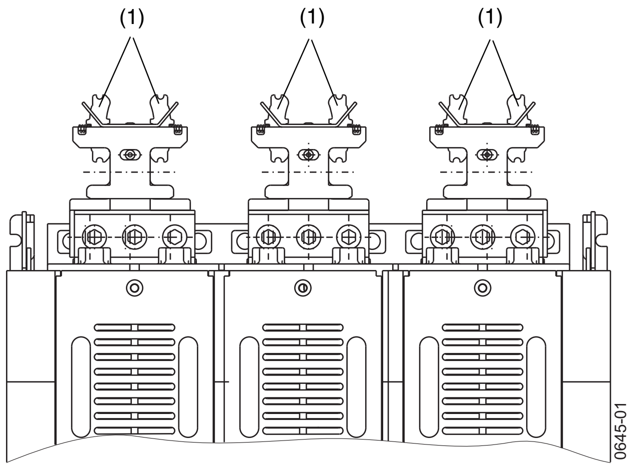
(1) 6x Socket head cap screw M10x40 (40Nm /28ft-lb) and belleville washer
(2) Stab tip bridge
(3) Vertical bus connector

23.7.4 Catalog numbers

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Frame size</th><th>Max. circuit breaker rated current $I_{n\ max}$ (A)</th><th>Catalog No.</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Stab tip line</td><td rowspan="3">II</td><td>800 / 1600</td><td>WLGST10163LL</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>WLGST15203LL</td></tr>
<tr><td>3200</td><td>WLGST30323LL</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Stab tip load</td><td rowspan="5">II</td><td>800 / 1600
(2 bolt hole pattern)</td><td>WLGST10163LL</td></tr>
<tr><td>800 / 1600
(4 bolt hole pattern)</td><td>WLGST10163LD</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000
(2 bolt hole pattern)</td><td>WLGST15203LL</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000
(4 bolt hole pattern)</td><td>WLGST15203LD</td></tr>
<tr><td>3200</td><td>WLGST30323LL</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stab tip load and line</td><td>III</td><td>4000 / 5000</td><td>WLGST30503LL</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grease for contact fingers</td><td>all</td><td>all</td><td>WLGREASE</td></tr>
</table>

23.8 Cleaning and greasing the circuit breaker

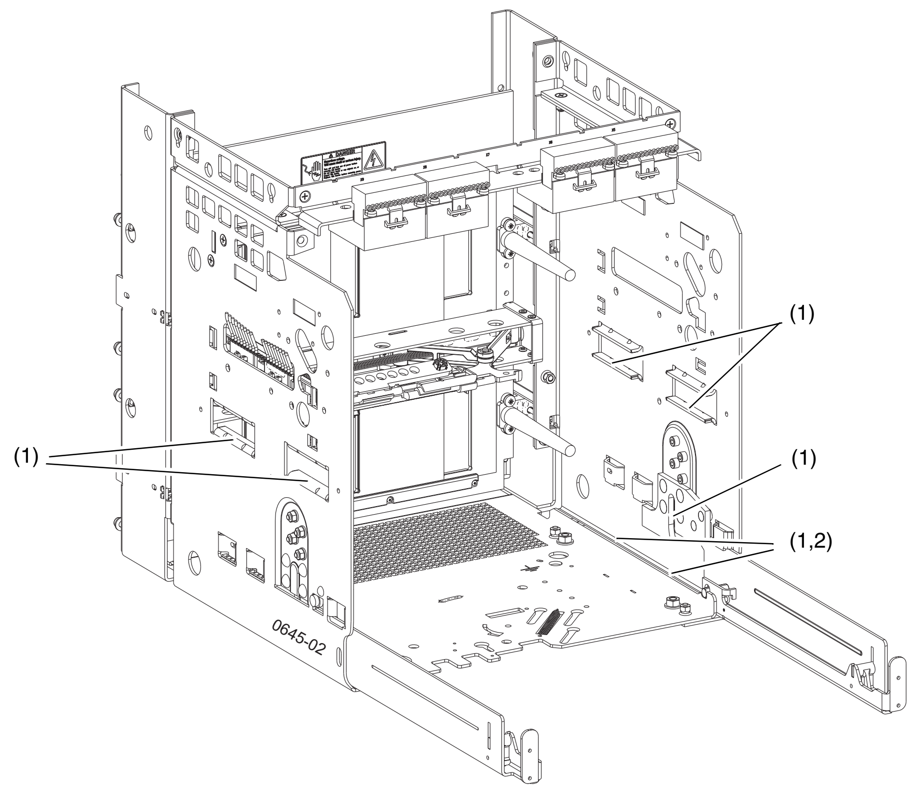
Finger cluster



(1) Greasing points

1 Wipe away old grease and
2 apply new grease

Cradle



(1) Greasing points
(2) opposite side accordingly

1 Clean the track of the rails and
2 relubricate the designated points

Grease	Catalog No.
Isoflex Topas NB52 manufactured by Klüber Lubrication München KG	WLBGREASE

WL Power Circuit Breaker

Ratings for UL 1066 Listed (ANSI C37) Breakers

WL frame ratings – Frame size 2		800A					1600A				
Rating Class		**N**	**S**	**H**	**L**	**F**	**N**	**S**	**H**	**L**	**F**
Interrupting current frame Ics (kAIC RMS) 50/60 Hz	254VAC	50	65	85	100	200	50	65	85	100	200
	508VAC	50	65	85	100	200	50	65	85	100	200
	600VAC	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	200
	635VAC	50	65	65	85	—	50	65	65	85	—
Short-time current *I*cw (kA RMS)	1 sec.	50	65	65	85	—	50	65	65	85	—
Close and latch rating (kA RMS)		50	65	65	85	—	50	65	65	85	—
Applicable rating plug range		200 - 800A					200 - 1600A				
Mechanical make-time (ms)		35					35				
Mechanical break-time (ms)		34					34				
Electric close make-time (ms)		50					50				
Electric trip/ UV break-time (ms)		40/73					40/73				
Electric trip and reclose interval (ms)		80					80				
Mechanical duty cycles (with maint.[1])		15,000					15,000				
Electrical duty cycles (with maint.[1])		15,000					15,000				
Draw-out breaker efficiency (Watts loss at rated I_n)		85					320				
Draw-out fused breaker efficiency (Watts loss at rated I_n)		Consult factory					Consult factory				
Ambient operating temperature (°C)		-25 to 40					-25 to 40				
Weights (Fused Breaker/Breaker/Cradle) lbs.		227/159/112					227/159/112				

WL frame ratings – Frame size 2		2000A				3200A		
Rating Class		**S**	**H**	**L**	**F**	**S**	**H**	**L**
Interrupting current frame *I*cs	254VAC	65	85	100	200	65	85	100
(kAIC RMS) 50/60 Hz	508VAC	65	85	100	200	65	85	100
	600VAC	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
	635VAC	65	65	85	—	65	65	85
Short-time current *I*cw (kA RMS)	1 sec.	65	65	85	—	65	65	85
Close and latch rating (kA RMS)		65	65	85	—	65	65	85
Applicable rating plug range		200 - 2000A				200 - 3200A		
Mechanical make-time (ms)		35				35		
Mechanical break-time (ms)		34				34		
Electric close make-time (ms)		50				50		
Electric trip/ UV break-time (ms)		40/73				40/73		
Electric trip and reclose interval (ms)		80				80		
Mechanical duty cycles (with maint.[1])		15,000				15,000		
Electrical duty cycles (with maint.[1])		15,000				15,000		
Draw-out breaker efficiency (Watts loss at rated I_n)		700				1650		
Draw-out fused breaker efficiency (Watts loss at rated I_n)		Consult factory				Consult factory		
Ambient operating temperature (°C)		-25 to 40				-25 to 40		
Weights (Fused Breaker/Breaker/Cradle) lbs.		227/209/152				227/209/152		

1) Maintenance means: replacing main contacts and arc chutes (see operating instructions)
M-Class main contacts can be replaced by Siemens personnel only.

2) Short-time Withstand Current I_{CW} at 635VAC is 85 kAIC RMS

3) max. 600 V AC

WL Power Circuit Breaker

Ratings for UL 1066 Listed (ANSI C37) Breakers

WL frame ratings – Frame size 3		3200A		4000A				5000A			
Rating Class		**M**	**F**	**H**	**L**	**M**	**F**	**H**	**L**	**M**	**F**
Interrupting current frame *I*cs	254VAC	150	200	85	100	150	200	85	100	150	200
(kAIC RMS) 50/60 Hz	508VAC	150	200	85	100	150	200	85	100	150	200
	600VAC	—	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	200
	635VAC	85	—	85	85	85	—	85	85	85	—
Short-time current *I*cw (kA RMS)	1 sec.	100[2]	—	85	100[2]	100[2]	—	85	100[2]	100[2]	—
Close and latch rating (kA RMS)		100[2]	—	85	100[2]	100[2]	—	85	100[2]	100[2]	—
Applicable rating plug range		800 - 3200A		800 - 4000A				800 - 5000 A			
Mechanical make-time (ms)		35		35				35			
Mechanical break-time (ms)		34		34				24			
Electric close make-time (ms)		50		50				50			
Electric trip/ UV break-time (ms)		40/73		40/73				40/73			
Electric trip and reclose interval (ms)		80		80				80			
Mechanical duty cycles (with maint.[1])		10,000		10,000				10,000			
Electrical duty cycles (with maint.[1])		10,000		10,000				10,000			
Draw-out breaker efficiency (Watts loss at rated I_n)		700		1100				1650			
Draw-out fused breaker efficiency (Watts loss at rated I_n)		Consult factory		Consult factory				Consult Factory			
Ambient operating temperature (°C)		-25 to 40		-25 to 40				-25 to 40			
Weights (Fused Carriage/Breaker/Cradle) lbs.		225/260/306		225/260/306				225/260/306			

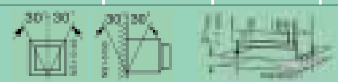
WL frame ratings		Frame size 2 800 - 2000A		Frame size 3 3200 - 5000A	
Rating Class		**F**[3]	**L**	**F**[3]	**L**
Breaking capacity with external relay (kA RMS)	254VAC	20	100	40	100
50/60 Hz, instantaneous trip	508VAC	20	100	40	100
	635VAC	20	85	40	85
Short-time current Icw (kA RMS)	1 sec.	20	65	40	100[2]

1) Maintenance means: replacing main contacts and arc chutes (see operating instructions)
M-Class main contacts can be replaced by Siemens personnel only.

2) Short-time Withstand Current I_{CW} at 635VAC is 85 kAIC RMS

3) max. 600 V AC

WL Circuit Breakers

Frame Rating		Frame Size II				Frame Size III		
		800	1600	2000	3200	3200	4000	5000
Endurance								
Mechanical (without maintenance)	operating cycles	12,500	12,500	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Mechanical (with maintenance)①	operating cycles	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Electrical (without maintenance)	operating cycles	7,500	7,500	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Electrical (with maintenance)①	operating cycles	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Switching frequency	1/h	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Minimum interval between circuit breaker trip and next closing of the circuit breaker (when used with the automatic mechanical reset of the reclosing lockout	ms	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Mounting position								
Secondary disconnect wire sizes (Cu) max # of aux. connecting leads x cross section (solid or stranded)	screw-type terminal	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16	1 x AWG 14 or 2 x AWG 16
	spring clamp terminal	2 x AWG 14	2 x AWG 14	2 x AWG 14	2 x AWG 14	2 x AWG 14	2 x AWG 14	2 x AWG 14
	Ring terminal system	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16	2 x AWG 14 1 x AWG 10② 2 x AWG 16
TOC wire connection size (Cu) max # of aux. connecting leads x cross section (solid or stranded)	spring clamp terminal	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14
Weight ③								
Circuit Breaker	kg/lb	72/159	72/159	75/165	95/209	118/260	118/260	118/260
Cradle	kg/lb	51/112	51/112	60/132	69/152	139/306	139/306	139/306
MOC wire connection size (Cu) max # of aux. connecting leads x cross section (solid or stranded)	Bare wire pressure terminal	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14	1 x AWG 14

① Maintenance consists of replacing main contacts and arc chutes (see operating instructions.)
M-Class main contacts can be replaced by Siemens personnel only.
② For use only with ring terminals supplied by Siemens (WL10RL).
③ Fused circuit breaker weights

(kg/lb)	Frame size II (fused)	Frame size III (fused)
cirucuit-breaker	103/227	same as table above
Cradle	68/150	130/275
Fuse carriage	–	102/225

WL Circuit Breaker Accessory Ratings

Manual-operating mechanism with Mechanical Closing			
Closing/charging the closing spring			
	Maximum actuating force required on hand lever		52 lbs
	Number of hand lever strokes required		9
Motor-operating mechanism with Mechanical and Electrical Closing			
Charging the closing spring			
Closing solenoid and Shunt Trip	Coil voltage tolerance	24V DC	14 - 28V DC
		48V DC	28 - 56V DC
		120V AC / 125V DC	70 - 140V DC 104 - 127V AC
		240V AC / 250V DC	140 - 280V DC 208 - 254V AC 180Y / 104V AC 220Y / 127V AC
	Power consumption (5% duty cycle)		120 W for 50 ms
	Minimum closing solenoid actuation signal required (5% duty cycle)		50 ms
Motor-operating mechanism with Mechanical and Electrical Closing			
Motor for charging closing spring			
	Motor voltage tolerance at 120V AC, 240V AC		85 - 110%
	Extended tolerance for battery operation at 24 V DC, 48 V DC, 125 V DC, 250 V DC		70 - 126%
	Power consumption of the motor		110 W
	Time required for charging the closing spring		≤ 10s
For motor and switch-on solenoid short-circuit protection			
	Short-circuit protection Standard slow-blow cartridge	24 - 60 V	6A
		110 - 250 V	3A
Auxiliary Release			
Undervoltage release (UVR)	Operating values	≥ 85% (circuit breaker can be closed)	
		35 - 70% (circuit breaker opens)	
	AC Coil voltage tolerance at 120 V AC, 240 V AC		85 - 110%
	DC Extended tolerance for battery operation at 24 V DC, 48 V DC, 125 V DC, 250 V DC		85 - 126%
	Rated control supply voltage	AC 50/60 Hz V	120, 240
		DC V	24, 48, 125, 250
	Power consumption (inrush / contiuous)	AC VA	200 / 5
		DC W	200 / 5
	Opening time of the circuit breaker for AC / DC	ms	200
	UVR (no delay time), 2 settings		
	Setting 1	ms	80
	Setting 2	ms	200
	UVR (with delay time)		
	Adjustable delay	s	0.2 to 3.2
	Reset by additional NC direct opening	ms	≤ 100

WL Circuit Breaker Accessory Ratings

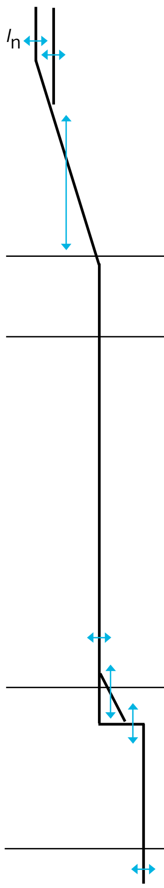
Auxiliary Contacts and Mechanism Operated Contacts (MOC)				
Contact rating	Alternating current 50/60 Hz	Rated operational voltage	240 V	
		Rated operational current, continuous	10A	
		Rated operational current, making	30A	
		Rated operational current, breaking	3A	
	Direct current	Rated operational voltage	24 V, 125 V, 250 V	
		Rated operational current, continuous	5A	
		Rated operational current, making	1.1A at 24 V, 1.1A at 125 V, 0.55 A at 250 V	
		Rated operational current, breaking	1.1A at 24 V, 1.1 A at 125 V, 0.55 A at 250 V	
Bell Alarm Switch and Ready-to-Close Signal Contact				
Contact rating	Alternating current 50/60 Hz	Rated operational voltage	240 V	
		Rated operational current, continuous	5A	
		Rated operational current, making	8A	
		Rated operational current, breaking	5A	
	Direct current	Rated operational voltage	24 V, 48 V, 125 V	250 V DC[1)]
		Rated operational current, continuous	0.4 A	0.2 A
		Rated operational current, making	0.4 A	0.2 A
		Rated operational current, breaking	0.4 A	0.2 A
Shunt release, UVR and tripped signaling contacts				
Contact rating	Alternating current 50/60 Hz	Rated operational voltage	127 V, 240 V	
		Rated operational current, continuous	3 A	
		Rated operational current, making	5 A	
		Rated operational current, breaking	3 A	
	Direct current	Rated operational voltage	24 V, 48 V, 125 V, 48 V DC	125 V DC (IEC rating only)
		Rated operational current, making	1.0 A	0.4 A
		Rated operational current, breaking	1.0 A	0.4 A

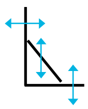
1) 250 V DC rating available since October 2005.

WL Circuit Breaker Accessory Ratings

Truck Operated Contacts (TOC)					
Contact rating	Alternating current 50/60 Hz	Rated operational voltage	120 V		
		Rated operational current, continuous	10 A		
		Rated operational current, making	6 A		
		Rated operational current, breaking	6 A		
	Direct current	Rated operational voltage	24 V	24 V, 48 V, 125 V	250 V
		Rated operational current, continuous	6 A	1 A	1 A
		Rated operational current, making	6 A	0.22 A	0.11 A
		Rated operational current, breaking	6 A	0.22 A	0.11 A

Function overview of the electronic trip units



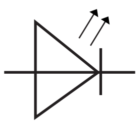
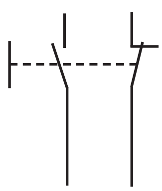


	Basic Functions	ETU745
L	**Long-time overcurrent protection**	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF	–
	Setting range $I_R = I_n$ x ...	0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1
	Switch-selectable overload protection (I^2t or I^4t dependent function)	✔
	Setting range of delay time class t_R at I^2t (seconds)	2, 3.5, 5.5, 8, 10, 14, 17, 21, 25, 30
	Setting range of delay time t_R at I^4t (seconds)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	Thermal memor	✔ (via slide switch)
	Phase loss sensitivity	at t_{sd}=20ms (M)
N	**N-conductor protection**	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF	✔ (via slide switch)
	N-conductor setting range $I_N = I_n$ x	0.5 ... 1
S	**Short-time delayed overcurrent protection**	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF	✔ (via rotary switch)
	Setting range $I_{sd} = I_n$ x ...	1.25, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12
	Setting range of delay time t_{sd}, fixed (seconds)	0.02 (M), 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, OFF
	Switch-selectable short-time delayed short-circuit protection (I^2t dependent function)	✔ (via rotary coding switch)
	Setting range of delay time t_{sd} at I^2t (seconds)	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4
	Zone Selective Interlocking (ZSI) function	per CubicleBUS module
I	**Instantaneous overcurrent protection**	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF, Extended Instantaneous Protection is enabled when OFF	✔ (via rotary coding switch)
	Setting range $I_i = I_n$ x ...	1.5, 2.2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12
		0.8 x I_{cw} = max, OFF = I_{cw} = EIP ①
G	**Ground fault protection** ②	o (field installable module)
	Trip and alarm function	✔
	Detection of the ground fault current by residual summing method	✔
	Detection of the ground fault current by direct summing method	✔
	Setting range of the I_g for trip	A, B, C, D, E (100... 1200A)
	Setting range of the I_g for alarm	A, B, C, D, E (100... 1200A)
	Setting range of the delay time t_g (seconds)	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5
	Switch-selectable ground fault protection (I^2t / fixed)	✔
	Setting range delay time t_g at I^2t	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5
	ZSI ground function	per CubicleBUS module

① Extended Instantaneous Protection (EIP) allows the WL circuit-breaker to be applied at the withstand rating of the circuit breaker with minus 0% tolerance; this means that there is no instantaneous over-ride at all. EIP further enables the circuit breaker to be applied up to the full instantaneous rating of the circuit breaker on systems where the available fault current exceeds the withstand rating.
② Ground Fault Module cannot be removed after installation.

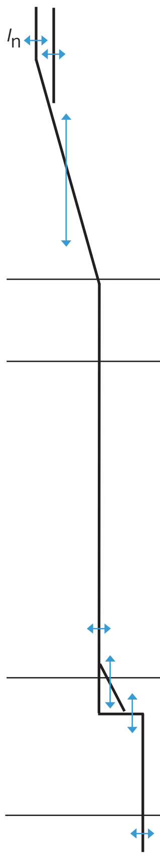
✔ available
– not available
o optional

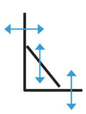
Function overview of the electronic trip units

Basic Functions		ETU745
Parameter sets		
	Selectable between parameter set A and B	–
LCD		
	LCD, alphanumeric (4-line)	o
	LCD, graphic	–
Communication		
	CubicleBUS integrated	✔
	Communication capability via MODBUS or PROFIBUS	✔
Metering function		
	Metering function capability with Metering Function or Metering Function PLUS	✔
Display by LED		
	Trip unit active	✔
	Alarm	✔
	ETU error	✔
	L trip	✔
	S trip	✔
	I trip	✔
	N trip	✔
	G trip	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	G alarm	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	Tripped by extended protection or protective relay function	✔
	Communication	✔
Signal contacts with external CubicleBUS modules (opto or relay)		
	Overcurrent warning	✔
	Load shedding OFF/ON	✔
	Early signal of long- time trip (200ms)	✔
	Temperature alarm	✔
	Phase unbalance	✔
	Instantaneous trip	✔
	Short-time trip	✔
	Long-time trip	✔
	Neutral conductor trip	✔
	Ground fault protection trip	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	Ground fault alarm	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	Auxiliary relay	✔
	ETU error	✔

✔ available
– not available
o optional

Function overview of the electronic trip units





	Basic functions	ETU748	ETU776
L	**Long-time overcurrent protection**	✔	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF	–	–
	Setting range $I_R = I_n$ x ...	0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1	40-100% of In (Adjustable in Amps①)
	Switch-selectable overload protection (I^2t or I^4t dependent function)	✔	✔
	Setting range of delay time class t_R at I^2t (seconds)	2, 3.5, 5.5, 8, 10, 14, 17, 21, 25, 30	2 ... 30 (step: 0.1s)
	Setting range of delay time t_R at I^4t (seconds)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1 ... 5 (step: 0.1s)
	Thermal memory	✔ (via slide switch)	✔ (on/off via key pad or communications)
	Phase loss sensitivity	at t_{sd}=20ms (M)	✔ (on/off via key pad or communications)
N	**N-conductor protection**	–	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF	✔ (via slide switch)	✔ (via key pad or communications)
	N-conductor setting range $I_N = I_n$ x ...		0.5 ... 2, OFF
S	**Short-time delayed overcurrent protection**	✔	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF ✔	–	✔ (via key pad or communications)
	Setting range $I_{sd} = I_n$ x ...	1.25, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12	1.25 ... 0.8 x I_{cw} = max (step: 10A)
	Setting range of delay time t_{sd}, fixed (seconds)	M, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4	M, 0.08 ... 0.4, OFF (step: 0.001s)
	Switch-selectable short-time delayed short-circuit protection (I^2t dependent function)	✔ (via rotary coding switch)	✔ (via key pad or communications)
	Setting range of time delay t_{sd} at I^2t (seconds)	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4	0.1 ... 0.4 (step: 0.001s)
	Zone Selective Interlocking (ZSI) function	per CubicleBUS module	per CubicleBUS module
I	**Instantaneous overcurrent protection**	✔	✔
	Function can be switched ON/OFF, Extended Instantaneous Protection is enabled when OFF	–	✔ (via key pad or communications)
	Setting range $I_i = I_n$ x ...	– $I_i = I_{cw}$ = EIP②	1.5 x I_n ... 0.8 x I_{cs} = max, OFF = I_{cw} = EIP②
G	**Ground-fault protection**③	o (field installable module)	o (field installable module)
	Trip and alarm function	✔	✔ (via key pad or communications)
	Detection of the ground fault current by residual summing method	✔	✔
	Detection of the ground fault current by direct summing method	✔	✔
	Setting range of the I_g for trip	A, B, C, D, E	A ... E (step: 1A)
	Setting range of the I_g for alarm	A, B, C, D, E	A ... E (step: 1A)
	Setting range of the delay time t_g (seconds)	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5	0.1 ... 0.5 (step: 0.001s)
	Switch-selectable ground-fault protection (I^2t / fixed)	✔	✔
	Setting range delay time t_g at I^2t	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5	0.1 ... 0.5 (step: 0.001s)
	ZSI ground function	per CubicleBUS module	per CubicleBUS module

① Note: ETU776 settings via WLBDA, Modbus, or Profibus: 1A steps
Via ETU Keypad: Below 1000A: 10A steps — 1000A-1600A: 50A steps
1600A-10000A: 100A steps — Above 10000A, 1000A steps

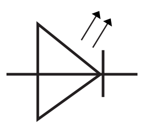
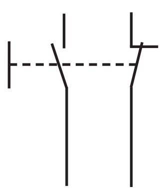
② Extended Instantaneous Protection (EIP) allows the WL circuit breaker to be applied at the withstand rating of the circuit breaker with minus 0% tolerance; this means there is no instantaneous override at all. EIP further enables the circuit breaker to be applied up to the full instantaneous rating of the circuit breaker in systems where the available fault current exceeds the withstand rating.

③ Ground Fault Module cannot be removed after installation.

✔ available
– not available
o optional

Notes:
M = Motor protection setting indicates phase loss sensitivity is enabled. LT pick-up reduced 80% when phase unbalance > 50%. ST = 20 ms
Communications = Setting the parameters of the trip unit via the Breaker Data Adapter, MODBUS, or PROFIBUS
Key pad = Direct input on the trip unit

Function overview of the electronic trip units

Basic Functions		ETU748	ETU776
Parameter sets			
	Selectable between parameter set A and B	–	✔
LCD			
	LCD, alphanumeric (4-line)	o	–
	LCD, graphic	–	✔
Communication			
	CubicleBUS integrated	✔	✔
	Communication capability via MODBUS or PROFIBUS	✔	✔
Metering function			
	Metering function capability with Metering Function or Metering Function PLUS	✔	✔
Display by LED			
	Trip unit active	✔	✔
	Alarm	✔	✔
	ETU error	✔	✔
	L trip	✔	✔
	S trip	✔	✔
	I trip	-	✔
	N trip	✔	✔
	G trip	✔ (only with ground fault module)	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	G alarm	✔ (only with ground fault module)	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	Tripped by extended protection or protective relay function	✔	✔
	Communication	✔	✔
Signal contacts with external CubicleBUS modules (opto or relay)			
	Overcurrent warning	✔	✔
	Load shedding OFF/ON	✔	✔
	Early signal of long-time trip (200ms)	✔	✔
	Temperature alarm	✔	✔
	Phase unbalance	✔	✔
	Instantaneous trip	✔	✔
	Short-time trip	✔	✔
	Long-time trip	✔	✔
	Neutral conductor trip	✔	✔
	Ground fault protection trip	✔ (only with ground fault module)	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	Ground fault alarm	✔ (only with ground fault module)	✔ (only with ground fault module)
	Auxiliary relay	✔	✔
	ETU error	✔	✔

Metering and Protective Relaying Accuracies

Protective Relaying	Pick-up Accuracy
Phase Unbalance (I)	2% (5...50% I_n)
Phase Unbalance (V)	2% (5...50% V_n)
THD (I)	+/- 3% (80...120% V_n)
THD (V)	+/- 3% (80...120% V_n)
Overvoltage	+/- 2% (80...120% V_n)
Undervoltage	+/- 2% (80...120% V_n)
Under/Over Frequency	+/- 0.1 Hz

Metering Values	Accuracy
(I) at 1 x I_n	+/- 1%
(V) at 1 x V_n	+/- 0.5%
(P) at 1x I_n	+/- 3%
(S) at 1 x I_n	+/- 2%
(Q) at 1 x I_n	+/- 3%

✔ available
– not available
o optional

25 Abbreviations

A	Set current for ground fault protection
$A_{1/2}$	Output signal $_{1/2}$ (mechanical interlocking module)
AC	Alternating current
AMP	AMP Incorporated, Harrisburg
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
AWG	American Wire Gauge
B	Set current for ground-fault protection
BDA	Breaker Data Adapter
BSS	Breaker Status Sensor
C	Set current for ground-fault protection
CC	Closing coil
COM15	Communication interface
COMM.	Communication
CONNECT	Connected position
CUB -	**Cubicle**BUS -
CUB +	**Cubicle**BUS +
D	Set current for ground-fault protection
DC	Direct current
DIN	German Engineering Standard
DISCON	Disconnected position
E	Set current for ground-fault protection
$E_{1/2}$	Input signal $_{1/2}$ (mechanical interlocking)
ED	Duty cycle
ESD	Electrostatic-sensitive device
EN	European Standard
ETU	Trip unit (electronic trip unit)
EXTEND.	Extended (additional) protection function
F1	1st shunt trip
F2	2nd shunt trip
F3	Undervoltage release
F4	Undervoltage release with delay time
F5	Tripping solenoid
F7	Remote reset solenoid
G-alarm	Ground-fault alarm
G-tripping	Ground-fault tripping
I / O	Input / Output module
I^2t	Delay time-current relationship based on formula I^2t=constant
I^2t_g	Delay time for ground-fault based on formula I^2t_g = constant
I^2t_{sd}	Delay time for S tripping based on formula I^2t_{sd} = constant

I^4t	Delay time-current relationship based on formula I^4t = constant
I-tripping	Instantaneous tripping (short-circuit)
I_{ab}	Operating value for load shedding
I_{an}	Operating value for load restore
I_{cs}	Rated operational short-circuit breaking capacity
I_{cu}	Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity
I_{cw}	Rated short-time withstand current
ID	Identification number
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
I_g	Current setting value for G-tripping
I_i	Current setting value for I-tripping
I_{IT}	Single-pole short-circuit test current (IT systems)
I_N	Current setting value for N-tripping
I_n	Rated current (value of rating plug)
$I_{n\ max}$	Max. possible rated current
I_R	Current setting value for L-tripping
I_{sd}	Current setting value for S-tripping
L1	Phase 1
L2	Phase 2
L3	Phase 3
L-tripping	Long-time delayed tripping (overload)
LED	Light emitting diode
M	Motor
MOC	Mechanism Operated Auxiliary Conntacts
N	Neutral pole
NC	Normally closed contact
NO	Normally open contact
N-tripping	Neutral (overload) tripping
PIDG	Ring lug style (Trademark of AMP)
PZ 3...6	Crimping tool (Weidmüller GmbH)
$S_{1/2/3}$	Circuit breaker $_{1/2/3}$ (mechanical interlocking module)
S1	Contact position-driven auxiliary switch
S10	Switch Electrical Closed
S11	Motor cut-off switch
S12	Motor disconnect switch
S13	Cut-off switch for remote reset
S14	Cut-off switch for shunt trip F1 (fast operation)
S15	Cut-off switch for closing coil CC (fast operation)
S2	Contact position-driven auxiliary switch
S20	Signaling switch for "ready-to-close"
S21	Signaling switch for "closing spring charged"
S22	Signaling switch for 1st shunt trip

S23	Signaling switch for 2nd shunt trip
S24	Bell Alarm signaling switch
S3	Contact position-driven auxiliary switch
S30	Signaling switch for disconnected position (TOC)
S31	Signaling switch for test position (TOC)
S32	Signaling switch for test position (TOC)
S33	Signaling switch for connected position (TOC)
S34	Signaling switch for connected position (TOC)
S35	Signaling switch for connected position (TOC)
S4	Contact position-driven auxiliary switch
S40	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for "ready-to-close"
S41	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for "closing spring charged"
S43	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for 2nd shunt trip
S44	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for "main contacts OPEN / CLOSED"
S45	**Cubicle**BUS tripped signaling switch
S46	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for connected position
S47	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for test position
S48	**Cubicle**BUS signaling switch for disconnected position
S50 ... S53	MOC (external auxiliary switches)
S7	Contact position-driven auxiliary switch
S8	Contact position-driven auxiliary switch
S-tripping	Short-time delayed tripping
SIGUT	Siemens trademark for aux. termination technique
ST	Shunt trip
T.U. ERROR	Trip unit error
TEST	Test position
t_g	Delay time for G-tripping
TOC	Truck operated cell switch (S30 … S35)
t_R	Delay time for L-tripping (defined at 6 x I_R)
TRIP G	Trip cause was ground fault
TRIP I	Trip cause was short-circuit (instantaneous)
TRIP L	Trip cause was overload
TRIP N	Trip cause was neutral pole overload
TRIP S	Trip cause was short-circuit (short-time delayed)
t_{sd}	Delay time for S-tripping
t_x	Delay time for load monitoring
U_c	Rated control voltage
U_e	Rated operational voltage
U_i	Rated insulation voltage
U_{Imp}	Rated impulse withstand voltage
UVR	Undervoltage release (instantaneous)
UVR td	Undervoltage release (delayed)

VT	Voltage transformer
WAGO	WAGO Kontakttechnik, München
X	Terminal designation according to DIN
ZSI	Zone Selective Interlocking
$\mathbf{I_{avg}}$	Present average of current
$\mathbf{I_{avglt}}$	Long term average of current
$\mathbf{I_{THD}}$	Distortion factor of current
$\mathbf{U_{THD}}$	Distortion factor of voltage

26 Glossary

Automatic reset

Circuit breakers feature an automatic reset of the tripping solenoid. No manual resetting of the Trip Unit is required to place the circuit breaker in a ready-to-close state. UL 1066 circuit breakers are factory-fitted with this automatic reset feature as standard. The automatic reset feature can be removed as a customer option.

Auxiliary releases

Both undervoltage releases and shunt trips are available.

BSS module

Breaker Status Sensor - for collecting circuit breaker status information via signaling switches and transmitting these data to the **Cubicle**BUS .

Closing coil

A coil used for electrically closing the circuit breaker.

Closing spring

Module containing a spring as an energy store. The spring is charged by means of a hand-operated lever or a motor, and is latched in its charged state. When the latches are released, the stored energy is transmitted to the pole and the circuit breaker closes.

Coding of auxiliary connectors

The auxiliary connectors are coded to prevent accidental interchanging of the auxiliary wiring connections.

COM15/COM16 Module

Communications module

Interface adapter for:

- converting **Cubicle**BUS signals to PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS signals and vice-versa
- providing three potential-free outputs for control functions (OPEN, CLOSE, 1 freely available)
- one input, freely usable for control information from the switchgear.

Additional function for draw-out circuit breakers:

- detecting the circuit breaker position in the cradle by means of signaling switches S 46, S 47 and S 48.

CubicleBUS

Bus system in the vicinity of the circuit breaker and to the FieldBus (PROFIBUS-DP / MODBUS)

Electrical closing lockout

For electrical interlocking of two or more circuit breakers (closing interlock). The electrical closing lockout can block the circuit breaker from closing via a sustained signal.

Electrical Closed

Electrical activation of the stored energy through the closing coil.

Guide rail

Used for placing the circuit breaker in the cradle.

Finger clusters

Connect the main terminals of the circuit breaker with the main terminals of the cradle.

Mechanical reclosing lockout and Bell Alarm

After tripping, the circuit breaker cannot be reclosed until the mechanical reclosing lockout has been reset by hand.

Mechanism Operated Auxiliary Contacts (MOC)

A switching module for signaling the circuit breakers switch position, which is mounted in the cradle and activated by the actuating shaft of the circuit breaker.

Motor-operated mechanism

The geared motor charges the closing spring automatically as soon as voltage is applied to the auxiliary connections. After closing, the closing spring is automatically charged for the next closing operation.

Position indicator

To show the circuit breaker position in the cradle.

Rated current coding

The rated current is coded at the factory, i.e. each and every circuit breaker can only be inserted into a cradle if they have the same rated current.

Rating plug

This module defines e.g. the setting range of the overload protection.

Remote reset

The electrical signal of the tripped signaling switch and the red reset button are reset by the optional remote reset solenoid.

Lock OPEN

This additional function prevents closing the circuit breaker and fulfils the disconnecting condition in OFF position as per IEC 60947-2:

- "Mechanical Off" button pressed
- main contacts OPEN
- crank handle of draw-out circuit breakers removed
- the various interlocking conditions are fulfilled.

Shunt trip

For remote circuit breaker tripping and locking against closing.

Shutter

Shutters are insulation plates for covering live main circuits in the cradle (shock protection).

Signaling switch for circuit breaker position (TOC)

These auxiliary switches operate according to the circuit breaker position in the cradle (-> Truck-operated contact).

Spring charging lever

The closing spring is charged by several pumping operations.

Energy transformer

Power supply for the trip unit.

Tool operation

A cover with a hole (Ø 0,25") means that buttons can only be pressed using a rod.

TOC - Truck operated Cell Switch

For remote signaling of the circuit breaker position in the cradle.

Truck-operated contact (TOC)

A circuit breaker truck-operated auxiliary switch which is mounted in the compartment of a removable circuit breaker and is operated by the circuit breaker frame (-> Signaling switch for breaker position).

Undervoltage release

For remote tripping and interlocking of the circuit breaker. Circuit breaker application in EMERGENCY OPEN circuits together with an EMERGENCY OPEN facility to be arranged separately. The circuit breaker shall not be tripped by short-time voltage drops (e.g. motor start-up).

Undervoltage release (time delayed)

For remote tripping and interlocking of the circuit breaker. The circuit breaker shall not be tripped by voltage drops (e.g. system transfers).

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