## Electrical installation solutions <br> for buildings - Technical details

SMISSLINE TP plug-in system
Index
Busbar system 125A Overview ..... 9/2
Busbar system 250 A Overview ..... 9/4
Socket/additional socket/busbars ..... 9/5
Incoming terminal block/Incoming terminal components ..... 9/6
Power supply ..... 9/8
Incoming Power Bar System 250A ..... 9/9
Incoming UL 508 - Industrial Control Equipment 9/10
Busbar system accessories ..... 9/11
Combi module: starting solutions in kit form ..... 9/12
Definitions ..... 9/13
Approvals according to IEC/EN 61439-6 Busbar system 125A ..... 9/14
Technical data IEC and technical data UL508ABusbar system 125A9/15
Technical data according to IEC/EN 61439-6
Power Bar System 250 A ..... 9/19
Miniature circuit breaker Properties ..... 9/25
S400M ..... 9/26
S400UC ..... 9/28
Trip characteristics ..... 9/30
Internal resistances at rated voltage and power losses ..... 9/32
Limitation of specific let-through energy $I^{2} t$ ..... 9/34
Limitation curves - Peak current values $I_{p}$ ..... 9/35
Power supply: overload and short-circuit protection ..... 9/38
Back-up and selectivity dates ..... 9/39
Influence of ambient temperature ..... 9/41
S400UC ..... 9/43
F402, F404 Properties ..... 9/44
F402, F404 Standard, short-time delayed and selective type ..... 9/48
F402, F404 Technical data ..... 9/49
FS401 ..... 9/54
FS403 ..... 9/57
Switch disconnector ..... 9/61
Surge arrester OVR ..... 9/62
Auxiliary switches and signal contacts ..... 9/65
Accessory mounting ..... 9/66
Auxiliary switches and signal contacts ..... 9/67
Contact arrangements to auxiliary busbars ..... 9/68
SMISSLINE dimension drawings ..... 9/69

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Busbar system 125A Overview



1 Supply terminal
2 Incoming terminal block with a max. current rating of 160 A $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\left(2 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)+$ $2 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (LA, LB)

3 Cover for incoming terminal block
4 Supply cable
5 Residual current operated circuit breaker with overcurrent protection RCBO FS401 and FS403

6 Residual-current circuit breaker F404
7 Miniature circuit breaker S401 M

8 Signal contact
Plug contacts
Cover for socket
Socket
End piece
Additional socket
Outgoing cable

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Busbar system 125A Overview


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Busbar system 250 A Overview



16 and 8-module socket
2 end piece on left and right
36 and 8 module additional socket
4 Busbar LA 40A
5 Busbar LB 40 A
6 Busbar 250A N
7 Busbar 250 AL1 or DC +, -
8 Busbar 250 A L2 or DC +, -
9 Busbar 250 A L3 or DC +,-

Busbar 250 A PE
Busbar 250 A N

Incoming block, supply 250 A,
M8 bolt on maximum $150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
Incoming terminal component, supply 250 A, maximum $120 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

Isolator
Spare way cover
Adapter for DIN rail components
Adapter for Motor starter MS116/132

Combi module with a current rating of 32 A

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Socket/additional socket/busbars



## Socket bases ZLS906, ZLS908

The SMISSLINE socket system is a totally new kind of assembly and connection technology for the construction of distributions. Besides the classic method of snapping the devices onto $35-\mathrm{mm}$ mounting rails, the new family of devices can be directly attached to the socket bases with integrated busbars. The time-consuming process of connecting up the supply is thereby no longer needed. In addition, in the event of rearrangement or expansion, the replacement of devices in existing systems is made significantly easier.

The socket sections and the wide range of accessories make it possible to plan with the capability for expansion and to construct distribution systems of any desired size in a short period of time.

6- and 8-module sockets are installed either by screwing them onto any flat surface or by snapping them onto a 35 mm DIN mounting rail. Lateral movement or detachment of the sockets again is possible before final fixing.

In order to determine the required socket length, the space necessary for

- the devices required
- the incoming terminal block and
- any reserve spaces needed must be determined.


## Snap mounting

Pull down the slide with a screwdriver until it latches (socket can be moved).


Press on front of slid:
Fixed position
(Sockets fixed)

## The key features

- System of any desired length (even number of poles)
- Integrated busbars
- Simple device change
- Long-term planning and problem free extension possible
- Significant time savings during assembly and connection

Busbars for the sockets and additional socket ZLS200
The busbars of size $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ can be loaded with currents up to 100 A . They are plated for perfect contact wiith the devices plug-in contacts. The maximum available busbar length is 1979 mm . The same busbar type is used, regardless whether it is fitted in the socket (L1, L2, $\mathrm{L} 3, \mathrm{~N}$ ) or in the additional socket ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{PE}$ ). The busbars are inserted in to the socket from the front.

## Auxiliary busbars for the socket ZLS202

The $5 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ auxiliary busbars are intended for a common power supply of auxiliary switches and signal contacts. They are also plated and their max. delivery length is 1979 mm . Like the main busbars, the auxiliary busbars are inserted in holders LA and LB from the front. Of course, only on auxiliary busbar can be fitted.

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Incoming terminal block/Incoming terminal components

## General

The incoming terminal block is used to connect cables directly to the busbars. The terminals act directly on the busbars and therefore fix the incoming terminal block. Removable terminal tops permit the connection of continous conductrors (risers) white horizontal or vertical cable entry is also possible.
Instead of using the incoming terminal block, the power supply can also be realized via a device (e.g. residual current operated circuit breaker, miniature circuit breaker or switch disconnector).

Power supply left or right, maximum 125 A.
Max. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Ambient air temperature for 125 A continuously.


Power supply in centre, maximum 160 A.


ZLS924 left version

A maximum of 125 A is permitted on either side. A total of 160 A must not be exceeded.


Incoming terminal blocks ZLS924
A standard incoming terminal block whose cover provides protection against accidental contact. Construction height 50 mm . The base plate can be fitted with a maximum of 4 main terminals L1, L2, L3 and N for the busbars, and 2 auxiliary termiinals LA and LB for the auxiliary busbars.

## Feed block left and right

In order to prevent the cables from crossing, when two sockets rows are connected, it is a good solution to use a left and a right incoming block (see photo).

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Incoming terminal block/Incoming terminal components


## Incoming terminal blocks ZLS260 to 262

Compact terminal block with the construction width of 18 mm for 2 poles.
The maximum rated current is 63 A for $L 1, L 2, L 3 N$ and $6 A$ for LA, LB.


Incoming maximum 63A.


## Incoming terminal component ZLS250 to 255

The incoming terminal component, with an installation width of 36 mm is available as a single-pole component for the line conductors L1, L2, L3 and as neutral. The terminals act directly on the busbars and thereby fix the incoming terminal component. The incoming terminal component, L1, L2, L3 and $N$ can be combined to meet specific needs. A maximum cable cross-section of $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ can be connected to the incoming terminal component.


Incoming terminal component, in centre, maximum 200 A.
But on each side not more than 125 A.


Incoming bolt-on solution M8 $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ or 4/OAWG for UL
This Incoming block can be used for side feed Incoming with 250A for IEC and UL applications. It is an bolt-on solution for a connection up to $150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. For a safe and strong connection to Incoming molded case circuit breaker upstream. Can only used for the 250 A Power Bar System.

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Power supply



Indirect supply via residual current operated circuit
breaker (RCCB) (or switch disconnector) breaker (RCCB) (or switch disconnector)
The supply cable is connected at the top of the RCCB. This supply variant gives the busbars and therefore all subsequent devices RCCB protection. If several RCCB groups are planned, the busbars should be separated and spaced using the dark grey busbar insulator ZLS938. Attention must then be paid to the regulations governing protection of the residual current circuit breaker by subsequent miniature circuit breakers. The supply can also be fed in through the switch disconnector.

Direct supply to residual current operated circuit breaker (or switch disconnector)
Instead of using the incoming terminal block, the power can also be supplied via a device
In this case, the supply cable is connected to the lower terminal of the device. The residual current operated circuit breaker or switch disconnector can be supplied with 63 A regardless of its rated current, since the plug-in connection arrangement of the device is suitable for this amount of current. For current in excess of 63A, the incoming terminal block or the incoming terminal component should be used.

## Supply of auxiliary busbars LA and LB

The two auxiliary busbars LA and LB can be supplied using the additional terminal ZLS 233 via a incoming terminal block. The maximum operating current of the auxiliary busbars is 40 A .

Incoming block for two auxiliary busbars LA, LB
The pluggable incoming block is especially for the two auxiliary busbars LA, LB. The maximum rated current is 6 A .

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Power supply SMISSLINE TP Power Bar System 250 A
IEC/EN 61439-6
${ }^{01}$ Power supply side feed, (ZLSP25X, ZLSP95X) with terminals for $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $120 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ flexible wire with ferrule, max. 1 wire, $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}-25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ two wires, 250 A

02 Ring terminal solution M8, $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ are possible. It is possible to run the connection cable through several SMISSLINE socket rows.

03 Central feed 400 A total. The cables in the connections must have the same length. For 400A Incoming for upstream protection are two fuses or XT breaker necessary.

Two power supply solution are possible for the 250A SMISSLINE TP System:

- Solution one is the 144 mm (8PLE) wide ring terminal solution (ZLSP934). This is directly attached to the Power Bar socket ZLSP908. The connection is made via ring terminal M8. It is possible to run the connection cable through several SMISSLINE socket rows.
$\overline{01}$

- Solution two are the incoming terminal component (ZLSP25X, ZLSP95X) with terminals for $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $120 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$



## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Power supply SMISSLINE TP Power Bar System 250 A
SMISSLINE TP for UL 508 - Industrial Control Equipment

## 01 Incoming with Incom-

 ing solution ZLSP934 bolt on M8 max. 4/0AWG -250 kcmil . 250A side feed


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Busbar system accessories



## Socket end piece ZLS920

To prevent displacement of sockets and busbars (particulary when installed vertically) end pieces can be fitted at the start and finish of each row of sockets. These simultaneously ensure electrically protected covering of the busbar end faces and mechanical fixing of the sockets oh the mounting rail.

## Intermediate piece ZLS725

The light grey intermediate piece matches the device profile and fills empty module spaces.

## Busbar insulator ZLS938

The dark grey busbar insulator electrically isolates the separated busbar ends from each other (e.g. when using several RCD protected groups) and also identifies the isolation point from outside. It conforms with the device profile and its space requirement is 1 module.


## Busbar cover ZLS100

If component modules or spare modules are not requiered, the busbar cover ensures electrically protected covering of the main and auxiliary busbars. The cover ( 4 modules) can be divided anywhere. The openings allow voltage measurements on the busbars without removing the cover.


## Extension adapter ZLS101

The extension adapter, single or several side by side, can be plugged into the busbar cover via the built-in holding device. This enables conventional DIN devices with 45 mm cap size to be snapped onto the SMISSLINE socket. By plugging in several extension adapters one on top of the other, heights can be adjusted in multiples of 7 mm

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Combi module: starting solutions in kit form

Direct-On-Line Starters
MS116

+ BEA16-4
+ AF09, AF12, AF16

MS116 up to 16 A

+ BEA26-4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38

MS116 > 16 A

+ BEA38-4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38

MS132

+ BEA16-4
+ AF09, AF12, AF16

MS132 up to 10 A

+ BEA26-4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38

MS132 > 10 A

+ BEA38-4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38


## Reversing Starters

MS116

+ BEA16-4, BER16-4, VEM4
+ AF09, AF12, AF16

MS116 up to 16 A

+ BEA26-4, BER38-4, VEM4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38

MS116 > 16A

+ BEA38-4, BER38-4, VEM4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38

MS132

+ BEA16-4, BER16-4, VEM4
+ AF09, AF12, AF16

MS132 up to 10A

+ BEA26-4, BER38-4, VEM4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38

MS132 > 10 A

+ BEA38-4, BER38-4, VEM4
+ AF26, AF30, AF38


## Mounting possibilities on the combi module:

The following combinations of contactor, motor circuit breaker and connector are possible on the combi module.

with control voltage

without control voltage


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Definitions

## Rated short-circuit breaking capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cn}}$ According to EN 60898-1

The maximum current which a switching device can switch off without damage at a rated operational voltage and rated operational frequency. It is specified as an effective value.

Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity $I_{\text {cu }}$ According to EN 60947-2
Ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity that a circuit breaker can switch off without damage at a rated operational voltage and rated operational frequency. It is specified as an effective value.

## Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity $I_{c s}$ According to EN 60947-2

Service short-circuit breaking capacity that a circuit breaker can switch off without damage at a rated operational voltage and rated operational frequency. It is specified as an effective value.

## Rated insulation voltage $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{i}}$

The rated insulation voltage $\left(U_{i}\right)$ is the voltage to which dielectric checks and creepage distances refer. The maximum rated operational voltage must not exceed its rated insulation voltage.

## Rated impulse withstand voltage $\mathbf{U}_{\text {imp }}$

Peak of a withstand voltage of a specified form and polarity with which the circuit can be loaded under specified test conditions without a breakdown and to which clearances relate. The rated impulse withstand voltage must be equal to or greater than the values of the withstand overvoltages (transient overvoltages) which occur in the system in which the device is used.

## Rated short-time withstand current $I_{\text {cw }}$

The rated short-time withstand current is the effective value of the short-circuit current, as specified by the manufacturer for this circuit, that the circuit can conduct without damage. Unless otherwise specified, a time of 1 s shall apply.

## Rated conditional short-circuit current $I_{c c}$

 The rated conditional short-circuit current is the value of the prospective short-circuit current, as specified by the manufacturer, for a switching device combination that the latter can conduct during the total break time. The information about the specified short-circuit device must be given by the manufacturer.Rated fused short-circuit current $I_{c f}$ The rated fused short-circuit current is the conditional rated short-circuit current if the short-circuit device is a fuse in accordance with IEC 60269 [IEV 441-17-21, modified].

## Rated peak withstand current $I_{p k}$

 The rated peak withstand current is the peak value of the withstand current of the circuit of a combination of switching devices, as specified by the manufacturer.
## Back-up protection

Assignment of two overcurrent protective devices in series, where the protective device, generally but not necessarily on the supply side, effects the overcurrent protection with or without the assistance of the other protective device and prevents excessive stress on the latter [IEC 60947-1, definition 2.5.24].

## Total selectivity

Overcurrent discrimination where, in the presence of two overcurrent protective devices in series, the protective device on the load side effects the protection without causing the other protective device to operate [IEC 60947-2, definition 2.17.2].

## Partial selectivity

Overcurrent discrimination where, in the presence of two overcurrent protective devices in series, the protective device on the load side effects the protection up to a given level of overcurrent, without causing the other protective device to operate [IEC 60947-2, definition 2.17.3].

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Approvals according to IEC/EN 61439-6. Busbar system 125A

Busbar system touch proof:
Use only for wall mounted application (horizontal or vertical).
When installed correctly the requirements of IEC/EN 61439-2 are met.

| Number of poles | max. 6 to 110 <br> $3 p+N / 2$ additional bars PE $+N$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated operational voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | 690VAC, 440 VDC <br> (400V for LA, LB busbars) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 690VAC, 1000VDC |
| IP Code | IP20B |
| Mounting position | horizontal or vertical, direct mounting or mounting on DIN rail acc. to EN 6071535 mm |
| Pollution degree | 3 (690V a.c.) 2 (1000V d.c.) |
| Rated impulse voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ ) | 8 kV Main busbars; 6 KV Auxiliary busbars |
| Rated current of the assembly ( $I_{n} A$ ) | Max. 125 A (side feeding) <br> Max. 200A (center feeding) <br> Max. 250A (Double feed side or center) |
| Auxiliary circuit | max. 40 A |
| Rated current of a circuit ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nc}}$ ) | Main circuit: Max. 125A |
| Rated current of Auxiliary circuit | 40A |
| Rated short-time withstand current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cw}}$ ) | $10 \mathrm{kA} / 300 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Auxiliary circuit | $4 \mathrm{kA} / 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Rated peak withstand current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{pk}}$ ) | Main circuit: 30 kA |
| Auxiliary circuit | Auxiliary busbars LA, LB 6kA |
| Rated frequency (f) | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, DC |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current ( $\mathrm{lcc}_{\text {c }}$ ) | $100 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V}), 50 \mathrm{kA}(690 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| Ambient air temperature | max. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 1 cycle with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 \ldots .96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 100 \%$ |
| Size of CU bars 3P+N+PE | $3 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $30 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) |
| Size of CU auxiliary bars La Lb | $2 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
| Maximum rated voltage | Maximum rated current Cross-section of conductors |
| Incoming terminal block ZLS250-253 690VAC 1000VDC | $\begin{array}{ll} 160 \mathrm{~A} & 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}-95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \text { max. } 1 \text { wire, } 10-25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ 1 \text { or } 2 \text { wires } \end{array}$ |
| Busbar ZLS200 690VAC 1000VDC | 125A |
| Busbar ZLS202 690VAC 600VDC | 40A |
| DIN Rail adapters 32 A 690 VAC 600VDC | 32 A Line or neutral |
| DIN Rail adapters 63A 690 VAC 600VDC | 63 A Line or neutral |
| Combi module 690VAC 600VDC | 32 A Line or neutral 6A LA, LB |

The SMISSLINE system and components are tested for vibration according to IEC 60068-2-6 (2-13.2 Hz/1 mm displacement, 13.2-100 Hz/0.7 g) and for Miniature circuit breakers ( $5 \mathrm{~g}, 20$ frequency cycles $5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ at 0.8 rated current)
Standard: IEC 60068-2-6
Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Test Fc. Vibration (sinusoidal)

| Rated Voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | Rated conditional shortcircuit current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ) | Incoming current of main busbars (L1, L2, L3, N) | Short circuit protection device (SCPD) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fuse | MCCB |
| 415 V | 100 kA | 250A | NH1 gG 690V/250A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABB } \\ & T_{\text {max }} X T \text { Serie up to } 250 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| 690V | 25 kA | 250A | NH1 gG 690V/250A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABB } \\ & T_{\max } X T \text { Serie up to } 250 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Inocming current of auxiliary busbars (La, Lb) |  |  |
|  | 25 kA | 40A | NH00 gG 415V/40 A | ABB Type S800 (240/415 VAC) |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Approvals according to UL508. Busbar system 125 A.

SMISSLINE TP system for UL 508 - Industrial Control Equipment,
CSA C22.2 No. 14 - Industrial Control Equipment UL File E222110
Technical data UL508 Industrial Control Equipment SMISSLINE TP busbar system

| Rated Voltage | 600 VAC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated Current | 125 A |
| Rated Current (End Feed, left and right) | 125 A left, 125 A right |
| Rated Current (Center) | 250 A max. (double feed) |
| Rated Current (Center Feed) | 250 A max. if used with two feeder blocks |
| Short Circuit Ratings | 50 kA, max. $480 \mathrm{VAC}, 480 \mathrm{Y} / 277 \mathrm{~V}$ and 240 VAC or |
| ABB $\mathrm{T}_{\max }$ XT2, XT3, XT4 | 35 kA, max. 600 VAC and $600 \mathrm{Y} / 347 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Technical data UL508 Industrial Control Equipment (ZLS906,ZLS908,ZLS920,ZLS926,ZLS928)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Busbar } \\ & \text { ZLS200 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feeder } \\ & \text { ZLS924 } \end{aligned}$ | Feeder block zLS95X | Combimodule ZLS840X, 842X | DIN Rail adapter ZLS97X | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Terminals } \\ & \text { ZLS95XUL, } \\ & \text { 91XUL } \end{aligned}$ | Combi modul ZMS132X | Adapter moter strater ZMS93X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum rated voltage | 600VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600VAC |
| Maximum rated current | 125A | 150A | 150A | 30A | 32A, 63A | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 150 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 32 A | 32 A |

Terminals for 125 A SMISSLINE TP System
ZLS954UL - Terminal 150 A (Neutral)
ZLS959UL - Terminal (PE)
ZLS913UL - Terminal 63A (Neutral)
ZLS918UL - Terminal 32A (Neutral)
ZLS919UL - Terminal (PE)
ZLS929UL - Terminal (PE)

DIN Rail adapters for MCB SU200 and SUP200
970UL, 971UL, 972UL or 973UL

```
Maximum 25A,45A
```

nominal current

## Incoming devices and terminals

Technical data IEC/EN 61439-6 and UL508
-
Incoming blocks

|  | ZLS26X | ZLS924 | ZLS25X,95X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General data |  |  |  |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61439-6 | IEC/EN 61439-6, UL508 | IEC/EN 61439-6, UL508 |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ acc. IEC | 690 VAC, 1000 VDC | $690 \mathrm{VAC}, 1000 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $690 \mathrm{VAC}, 1000 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Rated Voltage acc. UL |  | 600 VAC | 600VAC |
| Rated current In acc. IEC | 63A | 160A | 200 A |
| Rated current In acc. UL |  | 150A |  |
| Rated conditional shortcircuit current (Icc) | $100 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V})$ | $100 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V})$ | $100 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| Installation |  |  |  |
| Terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ max. 1 wire | ```10 mm}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}\mathrm{ up to }50\mp@subsup{\textrm{mm}}{}{2}\mathrm{ (3LN) 1.5 mm}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}\mathrm{ up to 10 mm}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}(LA,LB Multiple 3LN:- Multiple LA, LB:-``` | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Terminal flexible IEC connections | $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> max. 1 wire <br> flexible wire with ferrules | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ single wire $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (LA,LB) single wire <br> $2 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cable withe the same type and size <br> Multiple LA, LB: - | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ flexible wire with ferrules |
| Other connections |  | Flat cable $9 \times 2 \times 0,8$ up to $9 \times 9 \times 0,8 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ Busbar $10 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ combined with $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ rigid or flexible IEC connections | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Terminal rigid UL connections |  | Single: 8 up to $1 / 0$ AWG, Cu only Multiple:- | 2 AWG - 1/0 AWG |
| Torque | 2.8 Nm | 4.0 Nm (L,N); 1.5 Nm (LA, LB); <br> 1.2 Nm Cover screw | 2.0 Nm |
| Stripping length | 13 mm | 18 mm (L, N$)$; 11 Nm (LA, LB) | 21 mm |

## Terminals for additional socket

Technical data IEC/EN 61439-6 and UL508

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \text { IEC } \\ & \text { ZLS918, ZLS919 } \end{aligned}$ | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ UL <br> ZLS918UL, <br> ZLS919UL | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \text { IEC } \\ & \text { ZLS913, ZLS916, } \\ & \text { ZLS999 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \text { UL } \\ & \text { ZLS913UL, } \\ & \text { ZLS929UL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \text { IEC } \\ & \text { ZLS954, ZLS959 } \end{aligned}$ | $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ UL <br> ZLS954UL, <br> ZLS959UL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General data |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61439-6 | UL 508 <br> CSA C22.2 No. 14-13 | IEC/EN 61439-6 | UL 508 <br> CSA C22.2 No. 14-13 | IEC/EN 61439-6 | UL 508 CSA C22.2 No. 14-13 |
| Rated voltage Ue acc. IEC | $690 \mathrm{VAC}, 1000 \mathrm{VDC}$ | - | 690VAC, 1000VDC | - | 690 VAC, 1000 VDC | - |
| Rated voltage acc. U |  | 600VAC | - | 600VAC | - | 600VAC |
| Rated current In acc. IEC | 32 A | - | 63 A | - | 200A | - |
| Rated current acc. U |  | 32 A | - | 63A | - | 150A |
| Installation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $1 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> Multiple: <br> $2 \times 1.5 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, with cables of same type and size | - | - | - | - | - |
| Terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.7 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> Multiple: <br> $2 \times 1.5 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> with cables of same type and size | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Single: } 16 \ldots 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & \text { Multiple: - } \end{aligned}$ | - | Single: $10 \ldots 95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> Multiple: <br> $2 \times 10 \ldots 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> with cables of same <br> type and size | - |
| Terminal UL connections | - | Single: 14... 8 AWG Multiple: - | - | Single: 6... 2 AWG Multiple:- | - | Single: 2 ... 1/0 AWG Multiple:- |
| Torque | 1.2 Nm | 1.2 Nm | 2.5 Nm | 2.5 Nm | 2.0 Nm | 2.0 Nm |
| Stripping length: | 12 mm | 12 mm | 15 mm | 15 mm | 21 mm | 21 mm |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Combi modules cdapter for manual motor starter and DIN adapters
Technical data IEC/EN 61439-6 and UL508

|  | ZMS132 Combi Module | ZMS 930 Adapter | ZLS970 DIN Adapter IEC | ZLS970UL DIN <br> Adapter UL489 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61439-6, UL508 | IEC/EN 61439-6, UL508 | IEC/EN 61439-6, UL508 | UL489 (USL, CNL - Circuit <br> Breaker Accessory) |
| Rated voltage Ue acc.IEC acc. IEC | $690 \mathrm{VAC}, 440 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ | $690 \mathrm{VAC}, 440 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ | $690 \mathrm{VAC}, 440 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ |  |
| Rated Voltage acc. UL | 600 V AC | 600 V AC | 600 VAC | 240 V AC |
| Rated current In acc.. IEC | 32 A | 32 A | 32A, 63AMaximum rated <br> current of outgoing circuits <br> (Inc) max. 50 A for S800 <br> with ZLS972X, ZLS973X. |  |
| Rated current In acc. UL |  |  | $30 \mathrm{~A}, 60 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Technical data according to IEC/EN 61439-6

Power Bar System 250 A

Busbar system touch proof:
Use only for wall mounted application (horizontal or vertical).
When installed correctly the requirements of EN/IEC 61439-2 are met.

| Number of poles | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \text { to } 110 \\ & 3 \mathrm{p}+\mathrm{N} / 2 \text { additional bars PE+N} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated operational voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | 690VAC, 440VDC <br> (400V for LA, LB busbars) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $U_{i}$ ) Main circuit | 690VAC, 440VDC |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $U_{i}$ ) Auxilary circuit | 415 VAC |
| IP Code | IP20B |
| Mounting position | horizontal or vertical |
| Overvoltage category | IV |
| Pollution degree | 3 (690V a.c.) 2 (1000 V d.c.) |
| Rated impulse voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$ ) | 8 kV mainbusbars; 6 KV auxillary busbars |
| Rated current of the assembly ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{A}$ ) | Side feed: 250A, Middle feed 400A, Auxiliary busbars: 40A |
| Rated current of a circuit ( $\mathrm{Inc}_{\text {c }}$ ) | Main circuit: Max. 100A |
| Rated current of Auxiliary circuit | 40A |
| Rated short-time withstand current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{cw}}$ ) | $15 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ Main circuit, $4 \mathrm{kA} / 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ Auxiliary circuit |
| Rated peak withstand current Main circuit ( $I_{\text {pk }}$ ) | 30 kA |
| Rated peak withstand current Auxilary circuit ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{pk}}$ ) | 6 kA |
| Rated frequency (f) | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current ( $1_{\text {cc }}$ ) | see table below |
| Ambient air temperature | max. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 1 cycle with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 \ldots 96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 100 \%$ |
| Size of CU bars 3P+N+PE | $3 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
| Size of CU auxiliary bars La Lb | $2 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |


| Rated Voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | Rated conditional shortcircuit current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ) | Incoming current of main busbars (L1, L2, L3, N) | Short circuit protection device (SCPD) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fuse | MCCB |
| 415 V | 100kA | 250A | NH2 gG 690V/250A* | $A B B T_{\text {max }} \times T$ Serie up to 250 ${ }^{*}$ |
| 690 V | 25 kA | 250A | NH2 gG 690V/250A | $A B B T_{\max } \mathrm{XT}$ Serie up to 250 ${ }^{*}$ * |
|  |  | Inocming current of auxiliary busbars (La, Lb) |  |  |
|  | 25 kA | 40A | NH0O gG $415 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~A}$ | ABB Type S800 (240/415VAC) |

[^0]
## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Approvals according to UL508. Busbar system 250 A.

SMISSLINE TP system for UL 508 - Industrial Control Equipment,
CSA C22.2 No. 14 - Industrial Control Equipment UL File E222110

| Rated Voltage | 600 VAC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated Current | 250 A left or right |
| Short Circuit Ratings | 50 kA, max. $480 \mathrm{VAC}, 480 \mathrm{Y} / 277 \mathrm{~V}$ and 240 VAC or |
| ABB $T_{\max }$ XT2, XT3, XT4 | $35 \mathrm{kA}, \max .600 \mathrm{VAC}$ and $600 \mathrm{Y} / 347 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Technical data UL508 Industrial Control Equipment (ZLSP906, ZLSP908,ZLSP920)

|  | Busbar ZLSP200 | Feeder ZLSP934 | Feeder block ZLS95X | Combimodule ZLS840X, 842X | DIN Rail adapter ZLS97X | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Terminals } \\ & \text { ZLS95XUL, } \\ & \text { 91XUL } \end{aligned}$ | Combi modul ZMS132X | Adapter moter strater ZMS93X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum rated voltage | 600 VAC | 600VAC | 600 VAC | 600VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC | 600 VAC |
| Maximum rated current | 250A | 250A | 150A | 30A | 32A, 63A | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 150 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 32 A | 32A |

DIN rail adapters for MCB SU200 and SUP200
970UL, 971UL, 972UL or 973UL
Maximum $\quad 25 \mathrm{~A}, 45 \mathrm{~A}$
nominal current

## Incoming devices and terminals

Technical data IEC/EN 61439-6 and UL508

|  | ZLSP934 and 935 | ZLSP25X,ZLSP95X |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61439-6 | IEC/EN 61439-7, UL509 |
| Rated voltage Ue acc. IEC acc. IEC | 690 VAC | 690 VAC |
| Rated Voltage acc. UL | 600 V AC | - |
| Rated current In acc.. IEC | 250A (center feed or side feed): 400 A max. | 250 A |
| when used with two feeder blocks |  |  |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Incoming bolt on 250A
Technical data IEC/EN 61439-6 and UL508


ZLSP934-3LN


ZLSP934-3L-1


ZLSP934-3LN-R


ZLSP934-3L-R


ZLSP935-8NPE


ZLSP935-8PE_L_PE


ZLSP935-8NPE-R

|  | ZLSP934 and 935 | ZLSP25X,ZLSP95X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61439-6 | IEC/EN 61439-7, UL508 |
| Rated voltage Ue acc. IEC acc. IEC | 690 VAC | 690 VAC |
| Rated Voltage acc. UL | 600 V AC | - |
| Rated current In acc.. IEC | 250A (center feed or side feed): 400 A max. when used with two feeder blocks | 250A |
| Rated current In acc. UL | 250A (short circuit protection 250 A Circuit-Breaker (DIVQ/7) 50 kA ( 480 V ); $35 \mathrm{kA}(600 \mathrm{~V}$ )) | - |
| Wire size IEC connections | Cable: $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ up to 150 mm 2 ; no flat cable Ring lug M8 (for example Klauke 9SG8 for 120 mm 2 or 10SG8 for $150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) | $35-120 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ one flexible wire with ferrule $10-25 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ one or two flexible wire with ferrule |
| Wire size UL connections | 4/OAWG - 250 kcmil | - |
| Torque | 8NmCover 1,2 Nm | ZLSP250-253 2,5 NmZLSP954, 959 2,0 NmCover 1,2 Nm |
| Stripping length | Ring lug M8; Width: max 22 mm | 21 mm |

## SMISSLINE TP plug-in system

## Busbar system 250 A

Direct feed to plug-in circuit-breaker Tmax XT4

The direct feed starter pack solution allows a direct connection from the 250A Power Bar System to the Installation for plug-in circuit-breaker Tmax XT4 Moulded Case Circuit Breaker. Lower part for plug-in for Tmax XT4, 3pole (1SDA068196R1) or 4pole (1SDA068198R1) is needed.
For fixed XT4 version a conversion kit for moving part plug-in is needed additional. 3pole (1SDA066282R1) and 4 pole (SDA066283R1).
The solution is built for a vertical design. The additional heat sink part is helpful to reduce the heat on the system.

Direct Feed 250A

| Number of poles | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { to } 80 \\ & 3 p+N / 2 \text { additional bars PE+N } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rated operational voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | 690VAC, 440VDC <br> (400V for LA, LB busbars) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 690VAC, 1000VDC |
| IP Code | IP20B |
| Pollution degree | 3 (690V a.c.) 2 (1000 V d.c.) |
| Rated impulse voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$ ) | 8 kV (L1L2L3N) |
| Rated current of the assembly ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nA}}$ ) | 250A |
| Rated current of a circuit ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nc}}$ ) main circuit | Max. 250A |
| Rated current of Auxiliary circuit | 40A |
| Rated short-time withstand current ( ${ }_{\text {cw }}$ ) | $15 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ Main circuit, $4 \mathrm{kA} / 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ Auxiliary circuit |
| Rated peak withstand current Main circuit ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{pk}}$ ) | 30 kA |
| Rated peak withstand current Auxilary circuit ( ${ }_{p k}$ ) | 6 kA |
| Rated frequency (f) | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ) : see table |  |
| Ambient air temperature | $\max .60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Size of CU bars 3P+N+PE | $3 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}\left(75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
| Size of CU auxiliary bars La Lb | $2 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}\left(10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) | 1 cycle with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 . . .96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 100 \%$ |
| Voltage <br> (VAC) <br> Rated conditional shortcircuit current ( $I_{c c}$ ) | Incoming <br> current of <br> main busbars(L1, L2, L3, N) |
| 415 V (100kA | 250 A ABB |
| 690 V 25kA | 250 A Tmax XT4 250A |

Technical data data UL508; Approvals for US and CA: cULus
Direct Feed 250A

| SMISSLINE TP system for UL 508 - Industrial Control Equipment, | Control Equipment UL File E222110 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CSA C22.2 No. 14-Industrial Control Equipment UL File E222110 |  |
| UL Rated Voltage | 600 VAC |
| UL Rated Current (End Feed) | 250 A |
| UL Short Circuit Rating | $50 \mathrm{kA}(480 \mathrm{~V}), 35 \mathrm{kA}(600 \mathrm{~V})$ with XT4 250A |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Miniature circuit breaker Properties


$\left.\right|_{3 \mathrm{~N}}$


## General Information

The SMISSLINE miniature circuit-breaker is an energy-restricting circuit-breaker that has high performance values and that is equally suitable for the industrial sector, for commercial use and for installation at home.
If a short-circuit occurs, it guarantees excellent selectivity conditions to upstream overcurrent circuit breakers while the load on equipment that is connected downstream is limited to a minimum amount.

## The most important features

- High rated breaking capacity of 6kA and 10kA acc. IEC/EN60989-1 and 25kA, 30kA and 40kA acc. IEC/EN 60947-2
- Optimum ease of installation and connection
- The pole conductors are protected against accidental contact
- Tripping characteristic on B, C, D, K, UCZ/UCC


## Miniature circuit-breaker in accordance with standard EN 60898-1

This standard is for electrical installation material for household installations and for similar purposes. It regulates the use of miniature circuit-breakers by the layman up to a maximum of 125 A , a voltage of 440 VAC and up to a maximum of 25 kA . Miniature circuit-breaker in accordance with standard EN60947-2
This standard is for low-voltage material used for industrial purposes. It regulates the use of circuit-breakers (and not miniature circuit-breakers) by qualified personnel up to a maximum voltage of 1000 VAC or 1500 VDC. This standard does not recognise any maximum values when it comes to current and breaking capacity. In practice, the standard is also applied to miniature circuit-breakers.

## Brief description of tripping

The SMISSLINE miniature circuit breakers have a current-limiting operation.
They have two different releases acting on the mechanism.

1. Thermal release, operating with a time delay, for overload protection
2. Electro-magnetic release plunger operated for short-circuit protection.

They offer: • high short-circuit breaking capacity

- high selectivity to the backup fuse
- In the event of short-circuits, low electrodynamic and heating effects on the cable and the point of fault location due to the drastically limited let through energy $\int \mathrm{i}^{2} \mathrm{dt}$.

Oscillogram of a short-circuit current interruption


[^1]
## Miniature circuit breaker (MCB) for IEC

S400E technical features

When installed correctly the requirements of EN/IEC 61439-2 are met.

|  | S400E |
| :---: | :---: |
| General data |  |
| Tripping characteristics | B, C |
| Poles | 1P, 1P+NP, 2P, 3P, 3P+NP |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | 6A...63A |
| Rated frequency f | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated insulation voltage $\mathrm{U}_{i}$ acc. to DIN EN 60664-1 | 440 VAC |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp. }}(1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 4 kV |
| Overvoltage category | III |
| Pollution degree | 3 |
| Data acc. to IEC/EN 60898-1 |  |
| Rated operational voltage $U_{\text {e }}$ | 1P: 230/400VAC; 1P+NP: 230VAC ; 2...3P: 400VAC; 3P+NP: 400VAC; 1P72VDC; 2P 125VDC |
| Min. operating voltage | 12 VAC |
| Rated short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{l}_{\text {cn }}$ | 6kA |
| Energy limiting class | 3 |
| Reference Ambient Air Temperature for Overload Tripping | B, C: $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mechanical Data |  |
| Classification acc. To NF F 126-101, NF F 16-102 | Acc. to I2/F3 |
| IP Code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: 10000 ops Mechanical endurance: 10000 ops |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |
| Terminal type | Failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |
| Terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \ldots 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \ldots 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Tightening torque | 2.8 Nm |
| Screwdriver | No. 2 Pozidrive |
| Mounting | Plug in on bus bar system SMISSLINE |
| Mounting position | Any |
| Supply | Any |
| Dimensions and weight |  |
| Pole dimensions (HxDxW) | $91 \times 18 \times 82$ |
| Pole weight | 110 g |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Miniature circuit breaker S400M

When installed correctly the requirements of EN/IEC 61439-2 are met.

|  | S400M |
| :---: | :---: |
| General data |  |
| Tripping characteristics | B,C,D,K |
| Poles | 1P, 1P+NP, 2P, 3P, 3P+NP |
| Rated current I | 0.5A...63A |
| Rated frequency f | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated insulation voltage $\mathrm{U}_{i}$ acc. to DIN EN 60664-1 | 440 VAC |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp. }}(1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 4 kV |
| Overvoltage category | III |
| Pollution degree | 2 |
| Data acc. to IEC/EN 60898-1 |  |
| Rated operational voltage $U_{\text {e }}$ | 1P: 230/400VAC; 1P+NP: 230VAC ; 2...3P: 400VAC; 3P+NP: 400VAC; 1P72VDC; 2P 125VDC |
| Min. operating voltage | 12 VAC |
| Rated short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cn}}$ | 10 kA |
| Energy limiting class | 3 |
| Reference Ambient Air Temperature for Overload Tripping | B, C, D: $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Data acc. to IEC/EN 60947-2 |  |
| Rated operational voltage $U_{\text {e }}$ | 1P: 240VAC; $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}: 240 \mathrm{VAC} ; 2 \ldots 4 \mathrm{P}: 415 \mathrm{VAC} ; 3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}: 415 \mathrm{VAC} ; 254 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> 1P: 72 V DC; 2P: 125 V DC (Umax) |
| Min. operating voltage | $12 \mathrm{VAC}-12 \mathrm{~V}$ DC |
| Rated ultimate short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cu}}$ | $25 \mathrm{kA}(0,5$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ); 0,5 to 2 A 50 kA on request <br> 15 kA ( 20 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> $15 \mathrm{kA}(0,5$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 254 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> 6 kA ( 20 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 254 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| Rated service short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\text {cs }}$ | $15 \mathrm{kA}(0,5$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> $7,5 \mathrm{kA}$ ( 20 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> $6 \mathrm{kA}(0,5$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 254 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ ) <br> $3 \mathrm{kA}(20$ up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 254 / 440 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| Reference Ambient Air Temperature for Overload Tripping | $\mathrm{C}: 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{K}: 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mechanical Data |  |
| Classification acc. To NF F 126-101, NF F 16-102 | Acc. to I2/F3 |
| IP Code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: 10000 ops Mechanical endurance: 10000 ops |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |
| Terminal type | Failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |
| Terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \div 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \div 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \div 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \div 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Tightening torque | 2.8 Nm |
| Screwdriver | No. 2 Pozidrive |
| Mounting | Plug in on bus bar system SMISSLINE |
| Mounting position | Any |
| Supply | Any |
| Dimensions and weight |  |
| Pole dimensions (HxDxW) | $91 \times 18 \times 82$ |
| Pole weight | 110 g |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Miniature circuit breaker S400P

|  | S400P |
| :---: | :---: |
| Standards |  |
| IEC/EN 606947-2 | x |
| General data |  |
| Tripping characteristics | B, C, K |
| Poles | 1P, 1P+NP, 2P, 3P, 3P+NP |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $2,3,4,6,8,10,13,16,20,25,32,40,50,63 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Calibration temperature | B, $\mathrm{C} 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{K} 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated insulation voltage $U_{i}$ AC $240 / 415 \mathrm{~V}$ | 440 V |
| Rated insulation voltage $U_{i}$ AC 277/480 V | 500 V |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$ | 4 kV |
| Overvoltage category | III |
| Pollution degree | AC 240/415V: $3 \quad$ AC 277/480V: 2 |
| Data acc. to IEC/EN 60947-2 |  |
| Rated operational voltage $U_{\text {e }}$ | 1P 60 V DC; 2P 125 V DC (Umax) $\begin{gathered}\text { 1P, 1P+NP: AC } 277 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { 2P, 3P, 3P+NP: AC 277/480V }\end{gathered}$ |
| Minimum operating voltage | AC 12 V |
| Rated ultimate short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cu}}$ | $40 \mathrm{kA}(2$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{VAC})$ $20 \mathrm{kA}(2$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 277 / 480 \mathrm{VAC})$ <br> $30 \mathrm{kA}(20$ up to $40 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{VAC})$ $15 \mathrm{kA}(20$ up to $40 \mathrm{~A}, 277 / 480 \mathrm{VAC})$ <br> $20 \mathrm{kA}(50$ up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{VAC})$ $5 \mathrm{kA}(50$ up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 277 / 480 \mathrm{VAC})$ |
| Rated service short-circuit capacity ${ }_{\text {cs }}$ | 20kA (2 up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{VAC})$ $10 \mathrm{kA}(2$ up to $16 \mathrm{~A}, 277 / 480 \mathrm{VAC})$ <br> $15 \mathrm{kA}(20$ up to $40 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{VAC})$ $5 \mathrm{kA}(20$ up to $40 \mathrm{~A}, 277 / 480 \mathrm{VAC})$ <br> $7.5 \mathrm{kA}(50$ up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 240 / 415 \mathrm{VAC})$ $2.5 \mathrm{kA}(50$ up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 277 / 480 \mathrm{VAC})$ |
| Reference ambient air temperature for overload tripping | B, C: $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}: 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mechanical Data |  |
| Contact position indication (green OFF/red ON) | x |
| L1/L2/L3 position indication | x |
| N position indication | x |
| Label holder | x |
| IP Code | IP20B, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: 10000 ops Mechanical endurance: 10000 ops |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g} / 30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | $2 . .13 .2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ $13.2 . .100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles $5 . . .150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ sweeps |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 28 cycles with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 . . .96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 100 \%$ |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 . . .+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |
| Top terminal type | Failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal with double slot 35/10 mm ${ }^{2}$ |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \div 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) <br> Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \div 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \div 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) <br> Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \div 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Top terminal screwdriver | No. 2 Pozidrive |
| Top terminal stripping length | 12.5 mm |
| Top terminal tightening torque | 2.8 Nm |
| Bottom terminal type | Movable plug-on terminal L1/L2/L3, fixed plug-on terminal N |
| Mounting | SMISSLINE TP socket system only |
| Mounting position | Any |
| Supply | Any |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Miniature circuit breaker S400M-UC

|  | S400M-UC |
| :---: | :---: |
| General data |  |
| Tripping characteristics | UCC, UCZ |
| Standards | IEC/EN 60947-2 |
| Poles | 1P, 2P |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | 0.5A...63A |
| Rated frequency f | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated insulation voltage $U_{i}$ acc. to DIN EN 60664-1 | 440 VAC |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$. $(1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 4 kV |
| Overvoltage category | III |
| Pollution degree | 3 |
| Data acc. to IEC/EN 60947-2 |  |
| Rated operational voltage $U_{\text {e }}$ | 110 VDC (1pole) <br> 220VDC (poles 1; 2) <br> 440VDC (2pole) <br> 230/400 VAC (poles 1; 2) |
| Min. operating voltage | $12 \mathrm{VAC}-12 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Rated ultimate short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cu}}$ | 10 kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 220 \mathrm{VDC} 1$ pole) 20kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 110$ VDC 1 pole) 25 kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 220 \mathrm{VDC}$ 2pole) 10 kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 440 \mathrm{VDC} 2$ pole) $10 k A$ ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 230 / 400 \mathrm{VAC}$ ) |
| Rated service short-circuit capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\text {cs }}$ | 10 kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 220 \mathrm{VDC} 1$ pole) 10 kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 110 \mathrm{VDC} 1$ pole) 20kA (0,5 up to 63A, 220VDC 2pole) 10 kA ( 0,5 up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 440 \mathrm{VDC}$ 2pole) $6 \mathrm{kA}(0,5$ up to $63 \mathrm{~A}, 230 / 400 \mathrm{VAC}$ ) |
| Reference Ambient Air Temperature for Overload Tripping | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mechanical Data |  |
| IP Code | IP20B, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Mechanical endurance | Electrical endurance: 10000 ops Mechanical endurance: 10000 ops |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 2 cycles with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90-96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95-100 \%$ |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |
| Top terminal type | Failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal with double slot $35 / 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \div 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \div 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \div 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \div 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \div 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |
| Tightening torque | 2.8 Nm |
| Screwdriver | No. 2 Pozidrive |
| Mounting | plug in on bus bar system SMISSLINE |
| Mounting position | any |
| Supply | any |
| Dimensions and weight |  |
| Pole dimensions (HxDxW) | $91 \times 18 \times 82$ |
| Pole weight | 110 g |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Miniature circuit breaker Trip characteristics


Trip characteristics: B
Thermal trip
1.13...1.45 $\mathrm{xI}_{\mathrm{n}}$

Electromagnetic trip
$3 . .5 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{AC}$
$4 . . .7 \times I_{n}$ DC
Calibration temperature $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Trip characteristics: K
Thermal trip
$1.05 . . .1 .3 \times I_{n}$
Electromagnetic trip
$10 . . .14 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{AC}$
14... $20 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{DC}$

Calibration temperature $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Trip characteristics: C
Thermal trip
1.13...1.45x ${ }_{n}$ acc. to EN60898-1

Thermal trip
1.05...1.3xI ${ }_{\mathrm{n}}$ acc. to EN60947-2

Electromagnetic trip
$5 . .10 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{AC}$
$7 . . .14 \times I_{n}$ DC
Calibration temperature $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$



Trip characteristics: UC
Z
$1.05 \ldots 1.35 \mathrm{xI}_{\mathrm{n}}$
$1.13 \ldots 1.45 \mathrm{xI}_{\mathrm{n}}$
$3 . .5 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ DC
7... $14 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{DC}$
2... $3 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{AC}$
$5 . . .10 \times I_{n} A C$
Calibration temperature $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Trip characteristics: D
Thermal trip
1.13...1.45xI ${ }_{n}$

Electromagnetic trip
$10 . . .20 \times \mathrm{I}$ AC
$15 . . .30 \times I_{n}$ DC
Calibration temperature $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Miniature circuit breaker Trip characteristics

Trip characteristics example of trip curve interpretation of B-characteristics

## a Thermal trip characteristics:

Lower test current $\mathrm{I}_{1}=$ defined as non-tripping current. The circuit breaker withstands 1.13 times the rated current for at least 60 minutes.
Upper test current $\mathrm{I}_{2}=$ defined as trip current.
The circuit breaker trips at 1.45 times the rated current within 60 minutes.
b Electro-magnetic trip characteristics AC:
The circuit breaker withstands 3 times the rated current for more than 0.1 sec . (in this example, up to around 2 sec .). The circuit breaker trips in less than 0.1 sec . at 5 times the rated current.


Trip behaviour of different trip characteristics


## Application characteristics: B

Miniature circuit breaker for circuits supplying loads generating no or only minor inrush currents (boilers, electric heaters, cookers).

## Application characteristics: C

The 'standard' miniature circuit breaker for circuits supplying loads producing inrush currents particular to inductive loads (TV sets, fluorescent and discharge lamps) and for socket outlets.

## Application characteristics: D

Miniature circuit breaker for circuits supplying loads producing very high inrush currents (transformers, capacitor banks).
Main circuit breaker for the back-up protection of downstream connected circuit breakers.

## Application characteristics: K

Circuit breaker for equipment:
The characteristics of these types enable the close protection requirements for equipment to be met.

Application characteristics: UC Device protection in DC systems of up to $250 \mathrm{~V}=$ with a time constant of $<15 \mathrm{~ms}$ (emergency networks, electroplating, etc.).

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Miniature circuit breaker
Internal resistances at rated voltage and power losses

Internal resistances and power loss per pole (cold resistance at room temperature)

| B, C tripping characteristics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ [A] | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega$ ] | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{v}}$ [W] |
| 0.5 | 5023 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 1424 | 1.4 |
| 1.6 | 677 | 1.7 |
| 2 | 338 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 146 | 1.3 |
| 4 | 109 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 50 | 1.8 |
| 8 | 22 | 1.4 |
| 10 | 17 | 1.7 |
| 13 | 12 | 2.0 |
| 16 | 8.4 | 2.2 |
| 20 | 5.1 | 2.0 |
| 25 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| 32 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 40 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| 50 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| 63 | 1.4 | 5.6 |


| S400E, S400M |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{D}, \mathrm{K}$ tripping characteristics |  |  |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{v}}[\mathrm{W}]$ |
| 0.5 | 4419 | 1.1 |
| 1 | 1311 | 1.3 |
| 1.6 | 627 | 1.6 |
| 2 | 326 | 1.3 |
| 3 | 135 | 1.2 |
| 4 | 85 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 46 | 1.7 |
| 8 | 20 | 1.3 |
| 10 | 16 | 1.6 |
| 13 | 11 | 1.9 |
| 16 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| 20 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| 25 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| 32 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| 40 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| 50 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| 63 | 1.4 | 5.6 |


| S400M-UC |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{Z}$ tripping characteristics |  |  |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{v}}[\mathrm{W}]$ |
| 0.5 | 8173 | 2.0 |
| 1 | 2174 | 2.2 |
| 1.6 | 1039 | 2.7 |
| 2 | 521 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 235 | 2.1 |
| 4 | 132 | 2.1 |
| 6 | 67 | 2.4 |
| 8 | 29 | 1.8 |
| 10 | 20 | 2.0 |
| 13 | 15 | 2.5 |
| 16 | 10 | 2.6 |
| 20 | 5.6 | 2.2 |
| 25 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| 32 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| 40 | 2.6 | 4.2 |
| 50 | 1.7 | 4.2 |
| 63 | 1.4 | 5.6 |


| S400P, SUP400M |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathrm{K}$ tripping characteristics |  |  |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{v}}[\mathrm{W}]$ |
| 2 | 333 | 1.3 |
| 3 | 137 | 1.2 |
| 4 | 83 | 1.3 |
| 5 | 45 | 1.1 |
| 6 | 45 | 1.6 |
| 8 | 19 | 1.2 |
| 10 | 13 | 1.3 |
| 13 | 10 | 1.7 |
| 15 | 7.6 | 1.7 |
| 16 | 7.6 | 1.9 |
| 20 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| 25 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| 30 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| 32 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 40 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| 50 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| 63 | 1.4 | 5.5 |

## RCDs technical details

Properties


Example 1:
Non tripping
(Electromagnetic tripping)
S 401-B16
$I_{\text {hold }}=k \times$ non tripping
$I_{\text {hold }}=4,2 \times 3 \times 16$
$I_{\text {hold }}=201,6 \mathrm{~A}$

B-Characteristic $=3 \times I_{n}$
C-Characteristic $=5 \times I_{n}$
K-Characteristic $=10 \times I_{n}$
Z-Characteristic $=2 \times I_{n}$

The MCB S 401-B16 hold is keeping by an Impulse of 0.6 ms up to a current of 201.6 A.

## Example 2:

S 401-K25

$$
\begin{aligned}
& I_{\text {hold }}=\mathrm{k} \times \text { non tripping } \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\text {hold }}=4,2 \times 10 \times 25 \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\text {hold }}=1050 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

The MCB S 401-K25 is keeping by an Impulse of 0.6 ms up to a current of 1050 A .

## MCBs technical details

Limitation of specific let-through energy $I^{2} t$

## $I^{2} t$ diagrams - Specific let-through energy value $I^{2} t$

The $I^{2} t$ curves give the values of the specific let-through energy expressed in $A^{2} s(A=a m p s ; s=s e c o n d s)$ in relation to the perspective short-circuit current $\left(I_{\text {rms }}\right)$ in kA.

S400M; B, C, D, K


Prospective short-circuit current Ik [kA]

S400UC, s400UCZ


## MCBs technical details

Limitation of specific let-through energy $I^{2} t$

S400P; B, C, K, SU401 and SUP400


## MCBs technical details

Peak current $I_{p}$

## Limitation curves - Peak current values

The $I_{p}$ curves give the values of the peak current, expressed in $k A$, in relation to the perspective symmetrical short-circuit current (kA).

S400M; B, C, D, K


Prospective short-circuit current Ik [kA]

S400UC, S400UCZ


## MCBs technical details

Limitation of specific let-through energy $I^{2} t$

## Limitation curves - Peak current values

The $I_{p}$ curves give the values of the peak current, expressed in $k A$, in relation to the perspective symmetrical short-circuit
current (kA).

S400P; B ,C, K, SU401 and SUP400


Prospective short-circuit current Ik [kA]

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Power supply: overload and short-circuit protection

Overload and short-circuit protection of the plug-in socket system Protection of the busbar system without upstream overcurrent protection An important factor for the protection of the busbar system (sockets, incoming terminal block, incoming terminal component, adapter, combi module or terminals) is the characteristic of the rated peak withstand current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{pk}}$. The rated peak withstand current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{pk}}$ of the SMISSLINE busbar system is 17 kA .

Protection of the busbar system with upstream overcurrent protection
The rated short-circuit current Icf of the SMISSLINE busbar system is 50 kA . If, on the power supply side, a circuit breaker of the type Sace Tmax 200 A, a high performance circuit breaker S800 or a NH fuse is positioned upstream of the busbar system, then due to the short-circuit current limiting effect of this protection device, a larger prospective short-circuit current of up to 50 kA for the plug-in socket system is permissible.

## Overload and short-circuit protection of

 devices on the busbar systemThe rated short-circuit breaking capacity (or rated breaking capacity) of the protective devices, together with the maximum short-circuit current at the installation location of the devices on the busbar system, must be taken into consideration.
This is not only relevant for the SMISSLINE busbar system, but is also applicable to the distribution construction.

## Miniature circuit breaker

If the prospective short-circuit current at the installation location of a miniature circuit breaker is not greater than its rated breaking capacity, no back-up protection via an upstream overcurrent protection device is necessary.
If the prospective short-circuit current at the installation location of a miniature circuit breaker is greater than its rated short-circuit breaking capacity, the current ratings of the upstream overcurrent protection device must not exceed the table values in the back-up tables (catalogue, page 2/20 onwards).

## Residual-current circuit breaker

A back-up fuse with max. 100 A gL/gG or a high performance circuit breaker S800 100 A is required for short-circuit protection upstream or downstream (see Coordination table, page 2/42). A back-up fuse is not required up to the level of the internal shortcircuit withstand rating. Thermal protection can be ensured by means of downstream miniature circuit breakers, but only if the rated currents do not exceed the value of the current rating of the residual-current circuit breaker in consideration of a utilisation factor.

## Surge arrester OVR

An upstream overcurrent protection device with max. 125A gL/gG is necessary for short-circuit protection (in the case of non-independent interruptions of the secondary current).
Back-up fuses for devices with a universal
adapter
In principle, the same requirements apply as
for directly plugged-in devices.

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Back-up and selectivity dates

## SOC - Selected Optimized Coordination

See as well ABB on https://applications.it.abb.com/SOC/


## SOC - SELECTED OPTIMIZED COORDINATION

ABB

SOC - Selected Optimized Coordination


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Miniature circuit breaker

## Performances at different ambient temperatures

Allowable current of miniature circuit breakers depending on ambient temperature and max. load current for row mounted miniature circuit breakers.

## Practical procedure

Conditions often arise which allow for simple consideration of the ambient temperature and thermal influences of row mounted circuit breakers according to EN 60898 and EN 60947-2. The following procedure has proven to be effective:

1. Selection of circuit breaker according to the rated current of the equipment or the current carrying capacity of the cable depending on which of these is the lower value.
2. Consideration of thermal factors

- for an ambient temperature,
- for thermal influence of row mounted circuit breakers.

3. This results in the rated current of the circuit breaker to be selected for the relevant current.

This procedure considers all thermal influence factors and results in an optimum choice of the rated current for the circuit breaker.

## Basis for the simplified procedure

## 1. Different ambient temperature

The thermal releases are set to a reference ambient temperature. For trip characteristic K , this is $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, for trip characteristics $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D , this is $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At different ambient temperatures, the specified current values.

## 2. Influence of row mounted devices at continuous load

If the circuit breakers are lined up close to one another and have equally high load levels, a correction factor must be taken. This influence can be reduced if fillers and/or spacers ( 9 mm wide) are used.

| Influence of adjacent poles <br> Correction factor Fm |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| No. of <br> adjacent devices | fm |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 0.95 |
| 3 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 0.86 |
| 5 | 0.82 |
| 6 | 0.8 |
| 7 | 0.78 |
| 8 | 0.77 |
| 9 | 0.76 |
| $>9$ | 0.76 |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Miniature circuit breaker

## Influence of ambient temperature

Max. operating currents depending on ambient temperature for $\mathbf{S} 400$ miniature circuit
breakers of tip characteristics B, C, D, UC-C and UC-Z

| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}(\mathrm{A})$ | Ambient temperature $\mathrm{T}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 0.5* | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| 1.0* | 1.15 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.0 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.83 |
| 1.6* | 1.85 | 1.75 | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.6 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.46 | 1.42 | 1.38 | 1.34 |
| 2.0* | 2.31 | 2.19 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.03 | 2.0 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1.77 | 1.72 | 1.67 |
| 3.0* | 3.5 | 3.32 | 3.24 | 3.16 | 3.09 | 3.0 | 2.93 | 2.85 | 2.77 | 2.69 | 2.61 | 2.53 |
| 4.0* | 4.6 | 4.37 | 4.27 | 4.17 | 4.07 | 4.0 | 3.86 | 3.76 | 3.66 | 3.56 | 3.45 | 3.34 |
| 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.59 | 6.44 | 6.29 | 6.14 | 6.0 | 5.83 | 5.68 | 5.53 | 5.37 | 5.22 | 5.07 |
| 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.84 | 8.63 | 8.42 | 8.22 | 8.0 | 7.81 | 7.6 | 7.39 | 7.19 | 6.98 | 6.77 |
| 10.0 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.65 | 9.39 | 9.14 | 8.88 | 8.63 | 8.38 |
| 13.0 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.00 |
| 16.0 | 18.5 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.50 |
| 20.0 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.00 |
| 25.0 | 28.9 | 27.5 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 21.8 | 21.20 |
| 32.0 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 34.5 | 33.7 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 31.2 | 30.4 | 29.5 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 27.10 |
| 40.0 | 46.2 | 44.1 | 43.0 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 33.90 |
| 50.0 | 57.7 | 55 | 53.7 | 52.4 | 51.1 | 50.0 | 48.6 | 47.3 | 46.0 | 44.7 | 43.4 | 42.10 |
| 63.0 | 72.7 | 69.3 | 67.7 | 66.1 | 64.5 | 63.0 | 61.3 | 59.7 | 58.1 | 56.4 | 54.8 | 53.20 |

* only applies to C

Max. operating currents depending on ambient temperature for S400M, S400P, SU400M, SUP400M miniature circuit breakers K tripping characteristic

| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}(\mathrm{A})$ | Ambie | emperat | T ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40* | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 0.5 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.5 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.41 |
| 1 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.0 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 0.88 |
| 1.6 | 1.89 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 1.77 | 1.73 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1.6 | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 1.44 |
| 2 | 2.35 | 2.29 | 2.23 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.03 | 2.0 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.77 |
| 3 | 3.56 | 3.48 | 3.40 | 3.32 | 3.25 | 3.20 | 3.09 | 3.0 | 2.93 | 2.85 | 2.77 | 2.69 |
| 4 | 4.68 | 4.58 | 4.48 | 4.38 | 4.28 | 4.20 | 4.07 | 4.0 | 3.87 | 3.77 | 3.66 | 3.55 |
| 5 | 6.06 | 5.91 | 5.76 | 5.61 | 5.46 | 5.30 | 5.15 | 5.0 | 4.85 | 4.69 | 4.54 | 4.39 |
| 6 | 7.06 | 6.91 | 6.76 | 6.61 | 6.46 | 6.30 | 6.15 | 6.0 | 5.85 | 5.69 | 5.54 | 5.39 |
| 8 | 9.45 | 9.24 | 9.03 | 8.82 | 8.62 | 8.40 | 8.21 | 8.0 | 7.79 | 7.59 | 7.38 | 7.17 |
| 10 | 11.80 | 11.50 | 11.20 | 11.00 | 10.70 | 10.50 | 10.20 | 10.0 | 9.69 | 9.43 | 9.18 | 8.93 |
| 13 | 15.50 | 15.10 | 14.70 | 14.40 | 14.00 | 13.70 | 13.40 | 13.0 | 12.70 | 12.30 | 12.00 | 11.70 |
| 15 | 17.80 | 17.40 | 17.00 | 16.60 | 16.20 | 15.80 | 15.40 | 15.0 | 14.60 | 14.20 | 13.80 | 13.40 |
| 16 | 18.80 | 18.40 | 18.00 | 17.60 | 17.20 | 16.80 | 16.40 | 16.0 | 15.60 | 15.20 | 14.80 | 14.40 |
| 20 | 23.50 | 23.00 | 22.50 | 22.00 | 21.50 | 20.90 | 20.40 | 20.0 | 19.40 | 18.90 | 18.40 | 17.90 |
| 25 | 29.50 | 28.90 | 28.30 | 27.60 | 27.00 | 26.30 | 25.70 | 25.0 | 24.40 | 23.80 | 23.10 | 22.40 |
| 30 | 35.70 | 34.90 | 34.10 | 33.30 | 32.40 | 31.60 | 30.80 | 30.0 | 29.10 | 28.30 | 27.50 | 26.70 |
| 32 | 37.70 | 36.90 | 36.10 | 35.30 | 34.40 | 33.60 | 32.80 | 32.0 | 31.10 | 30.30 | 29.50 | 28.70 |
| 40 | 47.30 | 46.20 | 45.10 | 44.10 | 43.10 | 42.10 | 41.10 | 40.0 | 39.00 | 38.00 | 37.00 | 36.00 |
| 50 | 59.00 | 57.70 | 56.40 | 55.10 | 53.80 | 52.50 | 51.30 | 50.0 | 48.70 | 47.40 | 46.10 | 44.80 |
| 63 | 74.10 | 72.50 | 70.90 | 69.30 | 67.70 | 66.10 | 64.50 | 63.0 | 61.30 | 59.60 | 58.00 | 56.40 |

[^2]
## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Miniature circuit breaker

Use for for DC systems
Use of miniature circuit breakers S400 M for DC systems
A standard miniature circuit breaker type S400 M and S400 E can be used in a DC system by observing the following conditions: Single pole miniature circuit breaker max. 72 VDC. 2-pole miniature circuit breaker with 2-poles in series max. 125 V DC. The polarity needs not to be taken into account. Load connection can either be at the top or at the bottom of the MCB.

Example of permissible DC voltages depending on the number of poles and the circuit configeration in earthed DC systems:

(Q)

(Q)



Examples for different voltages between a conductor and earth where voltages between conductors are identical:


60 V …

$125 \mathrm{~V}=$

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Miniature circuit breaker

S400UC

UC = Universal Current $=\mathbf{A C} / D C$

S400UC MCBs can be used in the one-pole version as $250 \mathrm{Vd.c}$. , and in the 2-pole version with series connection of two poles up to $440 \mathrm{Vd.c}$. .

## For DC incoming supply from above

S400 UC-... MCBs have, in the area of arc chutes, permanent magnets, it is therefore necessary to take into account the polarity during the installation process.
Doing so ensures that in the case of a short circuit the magnetic field of the permanent magnets corresponds with the electromagnetic field of the short-circuit current, therefore safely leading the short circuit into the arc chute. Incorrect polarities may cause damage to the MCB.
This is why - in the case of top-fed devices - terminal 1 must be connected to (-) and terminal 3 (+).

Example for permissible voltages between the conductors depending on the number of poles and circuit layout:

| voltage $U_{N}$ between conductors | 250 V d.c. | 440 V d.c. | 440 V d.c. | $440 \mathrm{Vd.c}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| voltage $U_{N}$ between conductor and earth | 250 V d.c. | 250 V d.c. | 440 V d.c. | 250 V d.c. |
| supply |  |  | $*_{1} \quad *_{1} *_{3}$ |  |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Residual current operated circuit breaker F402, F404

## Properties



General information about residual current operated circuit breakers
The residual current operated circuit breaker prevents personal injury and damage to property caused by electric current. Use of this circuit breaker is required in various national and international standards for electrical installations.
Modern residual current operated circuit breakers respond to small residual currents.
Interruption occurs in a fraction of a second even before a hazardous situation for people, animals and property can arise.
The principle of magnetic tripping independable of the supply voltage ensures perfect and safe operation even in the event of undervoltage and neutral interruptions.

## The key features

- High short-circuit resistance 10 kA
- Sensitive for alternating and pulsating DC residual currents
- 2- and 4-pole types
- Nominal residual trip currents $10,30,100,300 \mathrm{~mA}$
- Snap-on auxiliary switches and signal contacts
- Nominal currents 25, 40, 63A
- Double terminals

According to the wave form of the earth leakage currents they are sensitive to, the RCDs may be classed as:

- AC type (for alternating current only) AC are not in the Smissline portfolio
- A type (for alternating and/or pulsating current with DC components)
- B type (for alternating and/or pulsating current with DC components and continuous fault current).

| Shape of the fault current | Correct RDC function <br> alternating current <br> Type $A C$ | pulsating current sensitiv <br> Type A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sinusoidal a.c. |  |  |

## Selectivity

RCDs raise similar issue to those surrounding the installation of MCBs, and in particular the need to reduce to a minimum the parts of the system out of order in the event of a fault. For RCBOs the problem of selectivity in the case of short-circuit currents may be handled with the same specific criteria as for MCBs.
However, for correct residual current protection, the more important aspects are linked to tripping times. Protection against contact voltages is only effective if the maximum times indicated on the safety curve are not exceeded.

## RCDs technical details

## Properties

The variety of residual current devices has continuously increased in last decades following the technology evolution and the massive introduction of electronics in all fields of applications. According to the capability to detect different
waveforms of residual current and the relative sophisticated type testing, today the spectrum of RCDs types covers from pure AC loads up to high frequency and DC related applications with an increasing level of protection passing from AC types up to F and B types.


## RCDs technical details

Properties

Release current


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Residual current operated circuit breaker F402, F404

## Properties



Total selectivity


High sensitivity or short time delayed residual current operated circuit breaker for person protection

## Amperometric (partial) selectivity

Selectivity may be created by placing low-sensitivity RCDs upstream and higher-sensitivity RCDs downstream.

An essential condition which must be satisfied in order to achieve selective co-ordination is that the $I_{\Delta 1}$ value of the breaker upstream (main breaker) is more than double the $I_{\Delta 2}$ value of the breaker downstream. The operative rule to obtain an amperometric (partial) selectivity is $I_{\Delta n}$ of the upstream breaker $=3 x I_{\Delta n}$ of the downstream breaker (e.g.: F404, 300 mA upstream; F402, 100 mA downstream).
In this case, selectivity is partial and only the downstream breaker trips for earth fault currents $I_{\Delta 2}<I_{\Delta m}<0,5 \times I_{\Delta 1}$ ).

## Chronometric (total) selectivity

To achieve total selectivity, delayed or selective RCDs must be installed.
The tripping times of the two devices connected in series must be co-ordinated so that the total interruption time $t_{2}$ of the downstream breaker is less than the upstream breaker's no-response limit time $t_{1}$, for any current value. In this way, the downstream breaker completes its opening before the upstream one.
To completely guarantee total selectivity, the $I_{\Delta}$ value of the upstream device must also be more than double that of the downstream device in accordance with IEC 64-9/563.3, comments. The operative rule to obtain an amperometric (partial) selectivity is $I_{\Delta n}$ of the upstream breaker $=3 \times I_{\Delta n}$ of the downstream breaker (e. g.: F404, S type, 300 mA upstream). For safety reasons, the delayed tripping times of the upstream breaker must always be below the safety curve.

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Residual current operated circuit breaker F402, F404
Standard, short-time delayed and selective type

The use of multiple electronic reactors for the supply of fluorescent lamps instead generates permanent leakage currents and inrush currents that can provoke nuisance tripping of a standard residual current breaker.
IT system loads and other electronic equipment (e.g. dimmers, computers, inverters) with capacitive input filters connected between the phases and ground can also generate permanent earth leakage currents whose sum may provoke the nuisance tripping of a standard residual current breaker.
For these situations, the SHORT-TIME DELAY breakers allow a greater number of devices to be connected to the installation.
Soft-starters for motors are loads which can generate high-frequency capacitive currents (provoked by the harmonics) toward ground or fed into the network. Also in this case, the use of SHORT-TIME DELAY residual breakers reduces the sensibility to nuisance tripping.

Compared with standard type breakers, SHORT-TIME DELAY residual current breakers are therefore characterised, for any given sensibility, by:

- Higher residual trip current
- Tripping time delay
- Better resistance to overvoltages, harmonics and impulse disturbances.


## Regulations

The tests set out in the IEC 61008 and IEC 61009 standards verify the resistance of residual current breakers to unwanted tripping provoked by operation overvoltages, using a ring wave impulse shape of $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s} / 100 \mathrm{kHz}$. All residual current circuit-breakers are required to pass this test with a peak current value of 200 A .
For what concerns atmospheric overvoltages, the IEC 61008 and 61009 standards prescribe the $9 / 20 \mu$ s surge test with a 3000 A peak current, but limit the requirement to residual current devices classified as selective; no test is required for other types.

The ABB range of SHORT-TIME DELAY anti-nuisance tripping breakers and blocks pass the general $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s} / 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ring wave test and also withstand the $9 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ impulse test with the same peak current of 3000 A prescribed for selective devices.
The F402 K and F404 K should therefore be used to prevent unwanted tripping.

## Three different types of Residual current operated circuit breaker

- standard RCD 30 mA
- selective RCD 300 mA S
- short-time delay RCD 30 mA K

- The standard RCD 30 mA tripp after circa 22 mA and a release time of $\leq 35 \mathrm{~ms}$.
- The selectiv RCD 300 mA tripp after circa 200 mA and a release time of circa 180 ms .
- The short-time delay RCD 30 mA tripp after circa 25 mA and a release time of $100 \ldots 120 \mathrm{~ms}$.


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Residual current operated circuit breaker F402, F404
Standard, short-time delayed and selective type

## Unwanted tripping

In the event of disturbance in the mains, the RCDs normally present in the system are tripped, breaking the circuit even in the absence of a true earth fault.
Disturbances of this kind are most often caused by:

- operation overvoltages caused by inserting or removing loads (opening or closing protection of control devices, starting and stopping motors, switching fluorescent lighting systems on and off, etc.)
- overvoltages of atmospheric origin, caused by direct or indirect discharges on the electrical line.
Under these circumstances, breaker tripping is unwanted, since it does not satisfy the need to avoid the risks due to direct and indirect contacts. On the contrary, the sudden and unjustified interruption of the power supply may result in very serious problems.


## SHORT-TIME DELAY RCDs

The ABB range of SHORT-TIME DELAY anti-disturbance residual current circuitbreakers and blocks was designed to overcome the problem of unwanted tripping due to overvoltages of atmospheric or operation origin.
The electronic circuit in these devices can distinguish between temporary leakage caused by disturbances on the mains and permanent leakage due to actual faults, only breaking the circuit in the latter case.
SHORT-TIME DELAY residual current circuit-breakers and blocks have a slight delay into the tripping time, but this does not compromise the safety limits set by the Standards in force (release time at $2 \mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{n}}=150 \mathrm{~ms}$ ).
Guaranteeing conventional residual current protection, their installation in the electrical circuit therefore allows any unwanted tripping to be avoided in domestic and industrial systems in which service continuity is essential.
This delay makes the SHORT-TIME DELAY residual current devices especially suited for installations involving motor starters/variable speed drives, fluorescent lamps or IT/electronic equipment.

Table of RDC selectivity

| Downstream $I_{\Delta n}$ [mA] | Upstream $I_{\Delta n}$ | 10 [mA] | $30$ | $100$ | $300$ <br> inst | $300$ | $500$ | $500$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | inst | inst | inst |  | S | inst | S |
| 10 |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| 30 | inst |  |  | $\square$ | ■ | $\square$ | $\square$ | - |
| 100 | inst |  |  |  | ■ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |
| 300 | inst |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | inst |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Residual current operated circuit breaker RCCBs

F402 technical features, A type and APR-F (K type)

|  | F402 | F402 APR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61008-1 | IEC/EN 61008-1 |
|  | IEC/EN 61008-2-1 | IEC/EN 61008-2-1 |
|  |  | IEC/EN 62423 |
| Electrical features |  |  |
| Type (wave form of the earth leakage sensed) | A | APR - F |
| Number of poles | $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{n}$ | 25, 40 A | 40A |
| Rated sensitivity $I_{\Delta n}$ | 0.01, 0.03, 0.1A | 0.03 A |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | 230 V | 230/400 V |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 500 V | 500 V |
| Overvoltage category | III | III |
| Pollution degree | 2 | 2 |
| Operating voltage of circuit test | 110 V (170 for 30 mA$)-254 \mathrm{~V}$ | 170-254V |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current $\mathrm{Inc}_{\text {c }}$ | 10 kA with SCPD - fuse gG 100 A or high performance MCB S800 100 A |  |
| Rated residual breaking capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{m}}$ | 1 kA |  |
| Surge current resistance (wave 8/20) | N/A | 3000 A |
| Mechanical features |  |  |
| Housing | Light grey RAL 7035 | Light grey RAL 7035 |
| Toggle | Blue RAL 5015, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Blue RAL 5015, sealable in ON-OFF positions |
| Contact position indication | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: 10000 ops Mechanical endurance: 10000 ops | Electrical endurance: 10000 ops Mechanical endurance: 10000 ops |
| IP code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \ldots 13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5 \text { cycles } \\ & 5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4 \text { waves } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \ldots 13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5 \text { cycles } \\ & 5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4 \text { waves } \end{aligned}$ |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 28 cycles with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 \ldots 96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 10$ |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |  |
| Terminal type | failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |  |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \ldots 25 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ (front slot), $0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm} 2$ Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75$.. and size | (rear slot) <br> $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ( Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75$.. and size | ar slot) <br> $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type |

## Residual current operated circuit breaker RCCBs

F404 technical features, A type and APR-F (K type)

|  | F404 A | F404 A-K | F404 S | F404 LF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61008-1 | IEC/EN 61008-1 | IEC/EN 61008-1 | IEC/EN 61008-1 |
|  | IEC/EN 61008-2-1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC/EN 61008-2-1 } \\ & \text { IEC/EN } 62423 \end{aligned}$ | IEC/EN 61008-2-1 | IEC/EN 61008-2-1 |
| Electrical features |  |  |  |  |
| Type (wave form of the earth leakage sensed) | A | APR - F | A | A |
| Number of poles | $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $3 P+N$ | $3 P+N$ | $3 P+N$ |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{n}$ | 25, 40, 63A | 40, 63 A | 63A | 63A |
| Rated sensitivity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta n}$ | 0.03, 0.1, 0.3A | 0.03-0.1 A | 0.1, 0.3A | 0.03, 0.3A |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {e }}$ | 230/400V | 230/400V | 230/400V | 230/400V |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 500 V | 500 V | 500 V | 500 V |
| Overvoltage category | III | III | III | III |
| Pollution degree | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Operating voltage of circuit test | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \mathrm{~V}(170 \text { for } 30 \mathrm{~mA})- \\ & 254 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \mathrm{~V}(170 \text { for } 30 \mathrm{~mA})- \\ & 254 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 110-254V | $\begin{aligned} & 110(170 \text { for } 30 \mathrm{~mA})- \\ & 254 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rated frequency Hz | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $16^{2} / 3 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nc}} 10 \mathrm{kA}$ with SCPD - fuse gG 100 A or high performance MCB S800 100 A |  |  |  |  |
| Rated residual breaking capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{m}}$ | 1 kA | 1 kA | 1 kA | 1 kA |
| Surge current resistance (wave 8/20) | N/A | 3000A | 5000A | N/A |
| Mechanical features |  |  |  |  |
| Housing | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 |
| Toggle | Insulation group II, blue RAL 5015, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, blue RAL 5015, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, blue RAL 5015 , sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, blue RAL 5015 , sealable in ON-OFF positions |
| Contact position indication | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops |
| IP code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | 2 ... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}, 13.2$.. | $100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles, 5 ... | $50 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |  |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 28 cycles with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 .$. | $96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 100 \%$ |  |  |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |  |  |  |
| Terminal type | failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |  |  |  |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \ldots 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) <br> Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |  |  |  |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) <br> Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |  |  |  |

## Tripping time settings type A

Tripping time

| Type | Rated sensitivity | Tripping time |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alternating current | $1 \times I_{\Delta n}$ | $2 \times 1{ }_{\Delta n}$ | $5 \times I_{\Delta n}$ | 500A |
|  | Pulsating current with DC components | $1,4 \times \mathrm{I}_{\Delta n}$ | $2 \times 1,4 \times I_{\Delta n}$ | $5 \times 1,4 \times \mathrm{I}_{\Delta n}$ | 500A |
|  | Detection of smooth DC currents | $2 \times I_{\Delta n}$ | $2 \times 2 \times I_{\Delta n}$ | $5 \times 2 \times I_{\Delta n}$ | 500A |
| Standard or short time |  | max. $0,3 \mathrm{~s}$ | max. $0,15 \mathrm{~s}$ | max. 0,04s | max. 0,04s |

## Residual current operated circuit breaker RCCBs

F404 technical features, B type

|  | F404 B |
| :---: | :---: |
| Standards | IEC/EN 61008-1 |
|  | IEC/EN 61008-2-1 |
|  | IEC/EN 62423" |
| Electrical features |  |
| Type (wave form of the earth leakage sensed) | B |
| Number of poles | $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{n}$ | 25, 40, 63A |
| Rated sensitivity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta n}$ | 0.03, 0.3 A |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | 230/400V |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $U_{i}$ ) | 500 V |
| Overvoltage category | III |
| Pollution degree | 2 |
| Operating voltage of circuit test | 110 V (170 for 30 mA ) - 254V |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nc}}$ | 10 kA with SCPD - fuse gG 100 A or high performance MCB S800 100 A |
| Rated residual breaking capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{m}}$ | 1 kA |
| Surge current resistance (wave 8/20) | 3000A |
| Operating voltage of circuit test Ut IEC/EN | $\begin{aligned} & 110-253 \text { V AC } \\ & 170-253 \text { V AC }(30 \mathrm{~mA}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Maximum electronic consumption | 1.2W |
| Mechanical features |  |
| Housing | Light grey RAL 7035 |
| Toggle | Blue RAL 5015, sealable in ON-OFF positions |
| Contact position indication | Green/Red Window |
| Electrical life | 10000 operations |
| Mechanical life | 10000 operations |
| IP code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | $2 . . .13 .2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |
| Environmental conditions (damp heat) acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-30 | 28 cycles with $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 90 \ldots 96 \%$ and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 95 \ldots 100 \%$ |
| Ambient temperature | $\begin{aligned} & -25 \ldots+70 \text { for system current }<=32 \mathrm{~A} \\ & -25 \ldots+65 \text { for system current }=40 \mathrm{~A} \\ & -25 \ldots+50 \text { for system current }=63 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |
| Terminal type | failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | ```Single: 0.75\ldots..25 mm (front slot), 0.75\ldots.. 10 mm 'rear slot) Multiple: 2\times0.75\ldots..10 mm (front slot), 2\times0.75\ldots..6 mm}\mp@subsup{m}{}{2}\mathrm{ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size``` |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) <br> Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Residual current operated circuit breaker F402, F404

## Technical data

Coordination tables between Short Circuit Protection Devices (SCPD) and F404 RCCBs
If you are using an RCCB you must verify that the Short Circuit Protection Device (SCPD) protects it from the effects of high current that arise under short-circuit conditions. The IEC/EN 61008 provides some tests to verify the behaviour of RCCB in short-circuit conditions. The tables below provide the maximum withstanding short-circuit current expressed in eff. kA for which the RCCBs are protected thanks to the coordination with the SCPD with a rated current (thermal protection) less than or eqaul to the rated current of the associated RCCB.

|  | F404 25A | F404 40A | F404 63A |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| gG fuse 25A | 100 |  |  |
| gG fuse 40A | 60 | 60 |  |
| gG fuse 63A | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| gG fuse 100A | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| S403M | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| S803N | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| S803S | 25 | 25 | 25 |

For RCBO internal resistance and power loss are intended per device (cold resistance at room temperature)

| $\mathbf{F 4 0 2}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{v}}[\mathrm{W}]$ |
| 25 | 6.1 | 3.8 |
| 40 | 5.8 | 9.3 |


| F404 |  |  | F404B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{v}}[\mathrm{W}]$ |  |
| 25 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 1.2 |
| 40 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 1.2 |
| 63 | 4.5 | 17.9 | 1.2 |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Residual current operated circuit breaker FS401

Residual current operated circuit breakers with overcurrent protection (RCBO)
The SMISSLINE residual current operated circuit breakers with overcurrent protection (RCBO) are ideal for protecting people and property in all new and existing distribution systems. The combination of standby current and cable protection in one single device greatly simplifies planning and offers cost benefits. Using a RCBO can e.g. satisfy the minimum level of protection required by regulations in an apartment or in a particular distribution system. Should a residual current arise, only the circuit directly affected is switched off while all other circuits remain in operation.

The short time-delayed residual current operated circuit breaker with overcurrent protection FS401 K is a version particularly suited to unfavourable distribution and load situations. Without limiting the personal protection function in any way, the electronic short time delay prevents nuisance tripping which may arise as a result of capacitive discharge currents.

## Residual current operated circuit breaker (RCBO)

FS401 technical features

|  | FS401E | FS401M | FS401MK (APR) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standards | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC/EN 61009-1, } \\ & \text { IEC/EN 61009-2-1 } \end{aligned}$ | IEC/EN 61009-1, IEC/EN 61009-2-1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC/EN 61009-1, IEC/EN } \\ & \text { 61009-2-1 IEC/EN } 62423 \end{aligned}$ |
| Electrical features |  |  |  |
| type (wave form of the earth leakage sensed) | A | A | APR - F |
| Number of poles | $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $1 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{n}$ | $6 \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Rated sensitivity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{n}}$ | 0.03 A | 0.03-0.1 A | 0.03-0.3A |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {e }}$ | 240 V | 240 V | 240 V |
| Insulation voltage $\mathrm{U}_{i}$ | 500 V | 500 V | 500 V |
| Overvoltage category | III | III | III |
| Pollution degree | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Operating voltage of circuit test | 110 V (170 for 30 mA ) - 264 | 110 V (170 for 30 mA ) - 264 | 110 V (170 for 30 mA ) - 264 |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated breaking capacity acc. to IEC/EN 61009-1 $I_{c n}$ | 6000A | 10000 A | 10000A |
| Rated ultimate short- $6 \ldots . .16 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> ${\text { circuit capacity } \mathrm{I}_{\text {u }}}$ $20 \ldots . .32 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> acc. to IEC/EN 60947-2  <br> (only referring to  <br> short circuit test)  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 15 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 15 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rated service short- $6 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> ${\text { circuit capacity } \text { cs }}$acc. to IEC/EN 60947-2 $20 \ldots . .32 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> (only referring to  <br> short circuit test)   |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 7.5 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 7.5 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rated residual breaking capacity acc. to IEC/ <br> EN 61009-1 $I_{\Delta m}$ | 6000 A | 10000A | 10000A |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (1.2/50) $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ | 4 kV | 4 kV | 4 kV |
| Dielectric test voltage at ind. freq. for 1 min . | 2.5 kV ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$.) | 2.5 kV ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$. | 2.5 kV ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Thermomagnetic release - B: $3 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 5 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ characteristic | X | X | X |
| C: $5 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 10 \mathrm{I}$ | X | X | X |
| Energy limiting class acc. to EN 61009-1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Mechanical features |  |  |  |
| Housing | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 |
| Toggle | Insulation group II, black RAL 9005, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, black RAL 9005, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, black RAL 9005, sealable in ON-OFF positions |
| Contact position indication | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: 10000 <br> Mechanical endurance: 1000 |  |  |
| IP code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}$, 3 shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 . .150$... $5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves | $2 . .13 .2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 . .150$... $5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves | $2 \ldots 13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 . .150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |
| Reference temperature for setting of thermal element | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |  |  |
| Terminal type | failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |  |  |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \ldots 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |  |  |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \ldots 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) <br> Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |  |  |

## RCBO technical details

Internal resistances and power losses, Derating

Internal resistances and power losses
For RCBO internal resistance and power loss are intended per device (cold resistance at room temperature)

## -

## FS401E, FS401M

B, C tripping characteristics

| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{v}}[\mathrm{W}]$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 53 | 1.9 |
| 10 | 19 | 1.9 |
| 13 | 14 | 2.3 |
| 16 | 11 | 2.7 |
| 20 | 7.6 | 3.0 |
| 25 | 7.0 | 4.4 |
| 32 | 5.5 | 5.6 |

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FS400E, FS400M, FS400MK
$\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ tripping characteristics
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}] \quad$ Ambient temperature $\mathrm{T}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

|  | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 *}$ | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 | 7.10 | 6.70 | 6.55 | 6.40 | 6.20 | 6.00 | 5.80 | 5.60 | 5.40 | 5.20 | 5.00 |
| 10 | 11.00 | 10.70 | 10.50 | 10.30 | 10.15 | 10.00 | 9.85 | 9.70 | 9.55 | 9.40 | 9.25 |
| 13 | 14.40 | 14.00 | 13.75 | 13.50 | 13.25 | 13.00 | 12.75 | 12.50 | 12.25 | 12.00 | 11.75 |
| 16 | 17.40 | 17.00 | 16.75 | 16.50 | 16.25 | 16.00 | 15.75 | 15.50 | 15.25 | 15.00 | 14.75 |
| 20 | 21.70 | 21.10 | 20.85 | 20.60 | 20.30 | 20.00 | 19.70 | 19.40 | 19.10 | 18.80 | 18.50 |
| 25 | 28.20 | 27.10 | 26.60 | 26.10 | 25.55 | 25.00 | 24.45 | 23.90 | 23.35 | 22.80 | 22.25 |
| 32 | 36.00 | 34.70 | 34.00 | 33.30 | 32.65 | 32.00 | 31.35 | 30.70 | 30.05 | 29.40 | 28.75 |

*Reference ambient air temperature for overload tripping

## -

Influence of adjacent poles Correction
factor Fm

| No. of adjacent poles | correction factor |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \ldots 3$ poles | 1 |
| $5 \ldots 6$ poles | 0.86 |
| 6 | 0.8 |
| 7 | 0.78 |
| 8 | 0.77 |
| 9 | 0.76 |
| 10 | 0.76 |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Residual current operated breaker RCBO FS403

4-pole RCBO from the ABB SMISSLINE protective devices range
The combination of circuit protection and a residual current protection in one device as 4 -pole RCBO simplifies both - planning and installation. It enables you to provide perfect protection in one device. This protection consists of:

- Short circuit protection
- Overload protection
- Residual current protection
- Preventive fire protection

High rated short-circuit breaking capacity of 10 kA , conforming to EN 61009-1
The $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cn}} 10 \mathrm{kA}$ short-circuit breaking capacity of the RCBO complies with standard EN 61009-1. This standard specifies testing and usage of RCBO's for household and similar uses. The devices can also be used by non-professionals.

Features and benefits of the new devices:

- Overall width of 72 mm (4 modules)
- Rated sensitivity 30 mA
- Current rating 10A to 32A
- B and C tripping characteristics
- Easy Drive double deck terminals on the output side for connecting two conductors in one chamber. The two chambers can accommodate conductors with different cross sections.


## Residual current operated circuit breaker (RCBO)

FS403 technical features

|  | FS403E | FS403M | FS403MK (APR) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standards | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC 61009-1, EN 61009-1, } \\ & \text { EN 61009-2-1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC 61009-1, EN 61009-1, } \\ & \text { EN 61009-2-1 } \end{aligned}$ | IEC/EN 61009-1, IEC/EN 61009-2-1, IEC/EN 62423 |
| Electrical features |  |  |  |
| type (wave form of the earth leakage sensed) | A | A | APR - F |
| Number of poles | $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ | $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{\text {n }}$ | $6 \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}$ | $6 \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Rated sensitivity $\mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{n}}$ | 0.03 A | 0.03-0.1 A | 0.03-0.3A |
| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {e }}$ | 240/415 V | 240/415V | 240/415V |
| Insulation voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\text {i }}$ | 500 V | 500 V | 500 V |
| Overvoltage category | III | III | III |
| Pollution degree | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Operating voltage of circuit test | 110 V (170 for 30 mA ) - 264 | 110V (170 for 30 mA ) - 264 | 110V (170 for 30 mA ) - 264 |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated breaking capacity acc. to IEC/EN 61009-1 $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cn}}$ | 6000A | 10000A | 10000A |
| Rated ultimate short- $6 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> circuit capacity ${ }_{\text {cu }}$ $20 \ldots . .32 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> acc. to IEC/EN $60947-2$  <br> (only referring to  <br> short circuit test)  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 15 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ | $25 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{15kA}$ |
| Rated service short- $6 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> circuit capacity ${ }_{\text {cs }}$ $20 \ldots . .32 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> acc. to IEC/EN $60947-2$  <br> (only referring to  <br> short circuit test)  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 7.5 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{kA} \\ & 7.5 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rated residual breaking capacity acc. to IEC/ EN 61009-1 $I_{\Delta m}$ | 6000A | 10000 A | 10000A |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (1.2/50) $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ | 4kV | 4 kV | 4 kV |
| Dielectric test voltage at ind. freq. for 1 min . | 2.5 kV ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$.) | 2.5 kV ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$. | 2.5 kV ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Thermomagnetic release- B: $3 I_{n} \leq I_{n} \leq 5 I_{n}$ characteristic |  | X | X |
| $C: 5 I_{n} \leq I_{n} \leq 10 I_{n}$ | X | X | X |
| Energy limiting class acc. to EN 61009-1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Mechanical features |  |  |  |
| Housing | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7035 | Insulation group I, light grey RAL 7036 |
| Toggle | Insulation group II, black RAL 9005, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, black RAL 9005, sealable in ON-OFF positions | Insulation group II, black RAL 9005, sealable in ON-OFF positions |
| Contact position indication | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window | Green/Red Window |
| Endurance | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops | Electrical endurance: <br> 10000 ops <br> Mechanical endurance: <br> 10000 ops |
| IP code | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover | IP20, IP40 in enclosure with cover |
| Shock resistance acc. to IEC/EN 61373 | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}$, 3 shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks | $5 \mathrm{~g}-30 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ shocks |
| Vibration resistance acc. to IEC/EN 60068-2-6 | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 \ldots 150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 . .150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves | 2... $13.2 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ cycles <br> $5 . .150 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~g}, 4$ waves |
| Reference temperature for setting of thermal element | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40 . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40 . . .+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Installation |  |  |  |
| Terminal type | failsafe bi-directional cylinder-lift terminal (shock protected) |  |  |
| Top terminal rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) | Single: $0.75 \ldots 35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |  |  |
| Top terminal flexible IEC connections | Single: $0.75 \ldots 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front side), $0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot) Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (front slot), $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (rear slot), with cables of same type and size |  |  |

## RCBO technical details

Internal resistances and power losses, Derating

Internal resistances and power losses
For RCBO internal resistance and power loss are intended per device (cold resistance at room temperature)

## - <br> FS403E, FS403M

$B, C$ tripping characteristics

| $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{A}]$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{i}}[\mathrm{m} \Omega]$ | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{v}}[\mathbf{W}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 146 | 5.3 |
| 10 | 49 | 4.9 |
| 13 | 32 | 5.4 |
| 16 | 26 | 6.6 |
| 20 | 19 | 7.5 |
| 25 | 16 | 10.1 |
| 32 | 12 | 12.6 |

NOTE 1. For RCBO internal resistance and power loss are intended per device
-
FS400E, FS400M, FS400 MK
$\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ tripping characteristics

| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ | Ambient temperature $\mathrm{T}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30* | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 6 | 7.10 | 6.70 | 6.55 | 6.40 | 6.20 | 6.00 | 5.80 | 5.60 | 5.40 | 5.20 | 5.00 | 4.80 |
| 10 | 11.00 | 10.70 | 10.50 | 10.30 | 10.15 | 10.00 | 9.85 | 9.70 | 9.55 | 9.40 | 9.25 | 9.10 |
| 13 | 14.40 | 14.00 | 13.75 | 13.50 | 13.25 | 13.00 | 12.75 | 12.50 | 12.25 | 12.00 | 11.75 | 11.50 |
| 16 | 17.40 | 17.00 | 16.75 | 16.50 | 16.25 | 16.00 | 15.75 | 15.50 | 15.25 | 15.00 | 14.75 | 14.50 |
| 20 | 21.70 | 21.10 | 20.85 | 20.60 | 20.30 | 20.00 | 19.70 | 19.40 | 19.10 | 18.80 | 18.50 | 18.20 |
| 25 | 28.20 | 27.10 | 26.60 | 26.10 | 25.55 | 25.00 | 24.45 | 23.90 | 23.35 | 22.80 | 22.25 | 21.70 |
| 32 | 36.00 | 34.70 | 34.00 | 33.30 | 32.65 | 32.00 | 31.35 | 30.70 | 30.05 | 29.40 | 28.75 | 28.10 |

*Reference ambient air temperature for overload tripping

Influence of adjacent poles Correction
factor Fm

| No. of adjacent poles | correction factor |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \ldots 3$ poles | 1 |
| $5 \ldots 6$ poles | 0.86 |
| 6 | 0.8 |
| 7 | 0.78 |
| 8 | 0.77 |
| 9 | 0.76 |
| 10 | 0.76 |

## RCBO technical details

Limitation of specific let-through energy $I^{2} t$, peak current $I_{p}$

## $I^{2} t$ diagrams - Specific let-through energy value $I^{2} t$

The $I^{2} t$ curves give the values of the specific let-through energy expressed in $k A^{2} s(A=a m p s ; s=s e c o n d s)$ in relation to the perspective short-circuit current $\left(I_{r m s}\right)$ in kA.

FS400M characteristics B-C


Prospective short-circuit current lk [kA]

Limitation curves - Peak current values
The $I_{p}$ curves give the values of the peak current, expressed in $k A$, in relation to the perspective symmetrical short-circuit current (kA).

FS400M Characteristics B-C


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Switch disconnector



General switch disconnector
When used in a smissline socket system, the switch disconnector can be used instead of the incoming terminal block for up to 63A With the smissline IS404 switch disconnector, individual loads, groups of loads or entire system parts can be separated or connected to the input supply.

The key features of the switch disconnector

- Input supply switch
- On-Off function
- Clear indication of switching position
- Snap-on auxiliary switch available
- Uniform smissline design

Technical data for switch disconnector IS404

| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{n}:$ | $230 / 400 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated current $\mathrm{I}_{n}:$ | 63 A |, | Rated frequency $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{n}}:$ | 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Number of poles: | 6 kV |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage: | At top, touch finger-proof. Suitable <br> for connecting up single-, multi- and fine-wire <br> conductors of up to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Connection cross-sections $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{u}}:$ | $\mathrm{IP40}$ |
| Degree of protection: | 5000 operating cycles |
| Endurance, mechanical/electrical: | any |
| Mounting position: | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature: | $\mathrm{EN} / \mathrm{IEC} 60947-3$ |
| Specifications: | 250 g |
| Weight (approx.): | $\mathrm{AC}-22 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Switching duty: |  |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Surge arrester OVR



## Description of product

The 'OVR' surge protector is a 4-pole type II surge arrester meeting the requirements of IEC 61643-11.
The OVR is used to protect low voltage distribution systems and devices from overvoltages (DIN VDE 100) caused by remote lightning strikes or switching operations.
Typical sites of use are main and sub-distribution for low voltage systems where the arrester is plugged in directly on to the SMISSLINE busbar system.

## Display and maintenance

The protective elements (high-performance varistors) are monitored thermally. In the event of a defect, this monitor automatically disconnects the overloaded high-performance varistors from the power supply and the operating indication changes from green to red. This status is also indicated by the signalling contact. In such cases, the arrester should be replaced immediately because the downstream devices are no longer protected against overvoltages.
If the operating indication is neither green nor red, you should check whether the connections are correct. You must also check whether there is any supply voltage.
If the device is connected correctly, the operating display (LED) lights up green.
The surge arrester requires no maintenance. A regular visual check is recommended. Warning: When taking insulation resistance measurements on the electrical system, the arrester should be disconnected from the power supply since otherwise the measurement may be affected by the arrester characteristics. The enclosed sticker with the corresponding note should be placed in a clear position on the distribution board.

## Assembly

Site of installation and electrical connection
The 'OVR' surge arrester installed at the input supply of the system to be protected.
The OVR404 is plugged in directly on to the SMISSLINE busbar system.

## Earth conductor rating

The OVR should be linked to ground potential using the shortest route possible.
The earth conductor supplied with the device can be used for this purpose. The connection must be as short as possible. The minimum cross-section is $6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.

## Running cables

Protected and unprotected cables (also including the earth conductor) must not be routed directly parallel to one another. They should be separated such that surge interference from unprotected to protected cables cannot occur. Cables should cross one another at right angles.

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Surge arrester OVR

## Coordination between surge arrester

In order to ensure a full and complete protection it is necessary to have coordination between different surge arrester types.

## Configuration 1

$15 \mathrm{kA} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}} \leq 50 \mathrm{kA}$


Configuration 2
$7 \mathrm{kA} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}} \leq 15 \mathrm{kA}$

> 10 meters cable


## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Surge arrester OVR

| Rated voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}}$ : | 230/400 V AC |
| :---: | :---: |
| Max. Continuous voltage $U_{c}$ : | 275 V AC |
| Number of poles: | 4 (TN-S system) |
| Power consumption at $U_{n}$ : | 1.2 W per device |
| Requirement class according to IEC 61643-1: | Type 2 |
| Rated leakage surge current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}(9 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ : | 15 kA |
| Max. leakage surge current $\mathrm{I}_{\text {smax }}(9 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ : | 30 kA |
| Protection level $U_{p}$ at $I_{\text {sn }}$ : | $\leq 1.5 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| $U_{p}$ at $I_{s}=5 \mathrm{kV}$ : | $\leq 1 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Max. leakage surge current $\mathrm{I}_{\text {sq }}(9 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ : | 100 kA 4 -pole |
| Response time $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{a}}$ : | $\leq 25 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Connection cross-sections PE / L1/L2/L3/N: | Opposing action stroke clamp on cylinder, touch finger-proof. Suitable for connecting up single-, multi- and fine-wire conductors up to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Max. Back-up fuse: | 160 A gL/gG / 25 kA |
| Short-circuit withstandability with max. Back-up fuse: | 25 kA |
| Signal contact max. operating voltage: | 250 V AC |
| max. load current: | 2 A |
| 1 changeover contact: | 11/12 normally closed contact, 11/14 normally open contact |
| Temperature range: | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Degree of protection: | IP 20 |
| Plastic parts: | halogen-free |
| Contacts: | cadmium-free |

## Surge protection TN-S system



## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Auxiliary switches and signal contacts



## General

The auxiliary switches and signal contacts are snapped on to the left of the protective devices. On the miniature circuit breakers an optional mounting on the right is also possible. For auxiliary switches and signal contacts supplied via SMISSLINE auxiliary busbars LA or LB a version with integrated contacting pieces is available Conventional supply via the terminals of the auxiliary devices is possible.

## Function

The auxiliary switch works in the same way as the main contacts. The signal contact only operates when the protective device trips.
This can be simulated with the white test button. Each time the signal contact is tripped, it must be reset to its starting position using the orange-coloured reset button.
Auxiliary switch and signal contacts have special contacts whitch ensure high switching reliability even in systems with low voltages or low currents (PLC, signal systems etc.).

Auxiliary switch contacts operate at the same time as the contacts of the protective device (activated manually or automatically).

| Normally open contact |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NO (normally open) | $\left.\right\|^{13}$ |
| 14 | joint operation with protective device |
| Normally open contact |  |
| NC (normally close) | 21 |
| 22 | opposing operation with protective device |

Signal contacts only operate when the protective device is tripped electrically as a result of a short-circuit, a fault current or overcurrent (undervoltage for MS325).

| Normally open contact |
| :--- |
| NO (normally open) |$\quad |$| 97 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 98 | closes during automatic trip |
| Normally closed contact |  |
| NC (normally close) | 05 |
|  |  |

Technical data for auxiliary switch and signal contact

|  | Signal contact SK400 | Auxiliary switch HK400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage $U_{n}$ : | 400 V | 400 V |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage: | 4 kV | 4 kV |
| Rated current: |  |  |
| - $I_{\text {th }}$ : | 6 A | 6 A |
| - AC15 | $2 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A} / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~A} / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| - DC13 | $0.55 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}=$ | $0.55 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| - DC15 | 0.27 A/250 V= | $0.27 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| Minimum current/voltage: | $10 \mathrm{~mA} 12 \mathrm{~V}=$ | $10 \mathrm{~mA} 12 \mathrm{~V}=$ <br> (to ensure reliable electrical operation) |
| Connection cross-sections: | Rigid IEC connections (solid/stranded) |  |
|  | Single: $0.75 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, Flexible IEC connections |  |
|  | Single: $0.75 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, Multiple: $2 \times 0.75 \ldots 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, Stripping length 7.5 mm |  |
| Plastic parts: | Free of halogen und cadmium | Free of halogen und cadmium |
| Internal resistance $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}$ : | $0.0065 \Omega$ | $0.0065 \Omega$ |
| Power loss at rated current $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{v}}$ : | 0.24 W | 0.24 W |
| Ambient temperature: | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max. }}+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{T}$ min $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {max. }}+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{T}_{\text {min }}-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Tightening torque: | 1 Nm | 1 Nm |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Accessory mounting





On each protective device can be mounted:
1 auxiliary switch
or 1 signal contact
or $\quad 2$ auxiliary contact switches
or $\quad 1$ auxiliary switch and 1 signal contact

## Contact description signal contact



## Contact description auxiliary switch

$\left.\left.\left.\right|_{14} ^{\mid 13} \zeta_{22}^{21} \quad\right|_{14} ^{13}\right|_{24} ^{\mid 23} \quad \zeta_{12}^{11}$| 21 |
| :--- |
| 22 |

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

Auxiliary switches and signal contacts

## 1. Wiring without auxiliary busbars LA, LB

Wiring of auxiliary switch and signal contact blocks without contact to the auxiliary busbars LA and LB.

2. Input contacts the auxiliary busbars LA, LB. Standard output wiring.

3. Collective alarm, signal contact contacts the auxiliary busbars LA, LB

A cost-effective collective alarm solution can be implemented without additional wiring by using this arrangement.


Contact description signal contact


## Contact description auxillary contact

$\left.\left.\left.\left.\right|_{14} ^{\mid 13}\right\rangle\left.\left._{22}^{21}\right|_{14} ^{\mid 13}\right|_{24} ^{\mid 23} \quad\right\rangle_{12}^{11} \quad\right\rangle_{22}^{21}$

## SMISSLINE TP technical details

## Auxiliary switches and signal contacts

## Contact arrangements to auxiliary busbars



Left/right mounting of auxiliary switch/signal contact for miniature circuit breaker Space-saving on the socket system
By mounting the auxiliary switches/signal contacts alternately on the left and right, the installation width on the SMISSLINE socket system can be reduced. A dummy housing is therefore not needed when just using auxiliary switches or signal contacts.

S400 miniature circuit breakers with auxiliary switches mounted on left and right:
$25 \%$ space saving


Supply options for auxiliary busbars LA and LB


Supply option for auxiliary busbars using incoming terminal block.

S400 miniature circuit breakers with NT40163 9 mm on the right and S400 with auxiliary switch on the left: 20\% space saving


Supply option for auxiliary busbars using incoming terminal block.

Positioning of contacting piece ZLS632 on auxiliary switch and signal contact
The small auxiliary switch/signal contact contacting piece can be simply and quickly changed from the position of the LA to the LB auxiliary busbar by reversing it by 180 degree.


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

8-module socket ZLS908 and additional socket ZLS928 including end piece

## 2CCC451271Z0001



8-module socket ZLS908 and additional socket ZLS928

2CCC451272Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

8-module socket ZLS908

## 2CCC451273Z0001



6-module socket ZLS906

2CCC451279Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

6-module socket ZLS906 and additional socket ZLS926 including end piece

## 2CCC451277Z0001



6-module socket ZLS906 and additional socket ZLS926

2CCC451278Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

8-module socket ZLSP908 and additional socket ZLSP928 including end piece
2CCC451274Z000


8-module socket ZLSP908 and additional socket ZLSP928

2CCC451275Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

6-module socket ZLSP906

2CCC451276Z0001


6-module socket ZLSP906 and additional socket ZLSP926 including end piece

## 2CCC451280Z0001



## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

6-module socket ZLSP906 and additional socket ZLSP926

## 2CCC451281Z0001



## 6-module socket ZLSP906

## 2CCC451282Z0001



## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Terminal for additional socket

2CCC451289Z0001


Incoming terminal block 63A ZLS260-261

2CCC451283Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

## Incoming terminal block 160A ZLS924

## 2CCC451284Z0001



Incoming components 200A


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

DIN rail adapters

2CCC451286Z0001


DIN rail adapters for S800

2CCC451287Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

DIN rail adapters for S800
2CCC451288Z0001


Combi module and adapter for manual motor starter MS116 and MS132
2CCC451290Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Covering of main and auxiliary busbars ZLS100
2CCC451291Z0001


Covering of main and auxiliary busbars ZLS100 with DIN adapter ZLS101

2CCC451292Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Intermediate piece ZLS725

2CCC451293Z0001


Incoming terminal block 250A ZLSP934 left version

2CCC451295Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Incoming terminal block 250A ZLSP934 right version

2CCC451296Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

## Busbar system 250 A Direct feed ZLSP960 left version

## 2CCC451297Z0001



Busbar system 250 A Direct feed ZLSP960 right version


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings



## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Direct feed heat sink

## 2CCC451299Z0001



Miniature circuit breaker S400

2CCC451300Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Miniature circuit breaker SUP401

2CCC451301Z0001


Miniature circuit breaker SUP402
2CCC451302Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Miniature circuit breaker SUP403

2CCC451303Z0001


Residual current operated circuit breaker F402

2CCC451304Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

## Residual current operated circuit breaker F404 type A

2CCC451305Z0001


Residual current operated circuit breaker (RCBO) FS401

2CCC451306Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Residual current operated circuit breaker (RCBO) FS403
2CCC451307Z0001


Residual current operated circuit breaker (RCBO) FS402

2CCC451308Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

Surge arrester (SPD) OVR404

## 2CCC451309Z0001



## Auxiliary switch and signal contacts

2CCC451310Z0001


## SMISSLINE dimension drawings

## Neutral disconnector NT400

## 2CCC451311Z0001



Residual current operated circuit breaker F404 type B

2CCC451312Z0001



[^0]:    * For 400 A Incoming for upstream protection are two fuses or XT breaker necessary or two XT circuit breaker

[^1]:    $I_{\mathrm{K}} \cdot \sqrt{ } 2=$ peak value of prospective short-circuit current
    $i_{D} \quad=$ Max. peak let through current of circuit breaker S 400
    $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}} \quad=$ Supply voltage
    $U_{B}^{n} \quad=$ Arc voltage of circuit breaker
    $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{k}} \quad=$ Total interruption time

[^2]:    * Reference ambient air temperature for overload tripping

