INSTALLATION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

MNS-MCC

Arc-resistant low voltage motor control center



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Important user information

ABB shall not assume any liability for any of the following:

- Negligent handling of the MNS-MCC (motor control center) system.
- Insufficient maintenance or non-compliance with the recommendations presented in this manual or other documents related to the MCC and its components.
- Inappropriate repairs or modifications to the equipment.
- Operation, installation or maintenance of the equipment by personnel who lack appropriate training and/or authorization.
- Failure to follow appropriate safety procedures or use the proper personal protective equipment, including arc flash, insulating, shielding materials, and use of insulated tools and test equipment per the National Electrical Safety Code (ANSI C2) and Electrical Equipment Maintenance (NFPA 70E).

The examples and diagrams in this manual are included exclusively for illustrative purposes. Because many variables and requirements are associated with each particular installation. ABB Inc., cannot assume responsibility or liability for actual use based on the examples and diagrams.

Reproduction of the contents of this manual, in whole or in part, without written permission of ABB, Inc., is prohibited.

Safety notices
Read this manual carefully before attempting to install, operate or maintain this equipment.

Refer to the NEMA ICS 2.3 “Instruction for the Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Motor control centers” for important safety information. No information in this manual supersedes the NEMA standards and codes related to MCC installation, operation and maintenance.

Keep this manual available for the installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment. After installing the equipment, file these instructions with other instruction books, drawings and descriptive data for this equipment. Using these instructions will facilitate proper equipment maintenance and prolong its useful life.

Install the MCC within the design limitations described in this manual. This equipment is designed to operate within the current and voltage limitations on the main nameplate. Do not use or install this equipment in applications or systems using current and/or voltages that exceed its limits.

Follow your company’s safety procedures.

Do not remove covers, open doors or work on equipment unless power has been turned off and all circuits de-energized. All components should be electrically disconnected by means of a visible break, securely grounded and locked out, and tagged in accordance with precautions stated in ANSI Standard Z244.1 “Control of Hazardous Energy – Lockout/Tagout and Alternative Methods” and ISO Standards.

Personnel performing installation, operation or maintenance work on the equipment should wear the appropriate personal protective equipment.

Personnel installing, operating or maintaining this equipment must have thorough knowledge of all applicable local, regional, industry, governmental, ISO and OSHA safety procedures. They must also follow commonly accepted safe working practices based on the potential hazards involved. Personnel working in or around this equipment must use common sense and good judgment regarding the potential hazards to themselves and other personnel in the area.

These instructions are intended for use by fully qualified personnel and are not a substitute for adequate training, experience and supervision. This manual is not intended to be a substitute for adequate training and experience in the safety procedures related to this device. If you require clarification or additional information, contact your ABB representative. Please reference the Project Number shown on the main nameplate (see Nameplates and labels section on page 9).

Warning
Detailed descriptions of standard repair procedures, safety principles and service operations are not included. It is important to note this document contains some warnings and cautions against some specific service methods that could cause personal injury to service personnel, damage equipment, or render it unsafe. These warnings do not cover all conceivable ways in which service, whether or not recommended by ABB, might be performed, or the possible hazardous consequences of each conceivable way, nor could ABB investigate all such ways. Anyone using service procedures or tools, whether or not recommended by ABB, must satisfy himself or herself thoroughly that neither personal safety, nor equipment safety, will be jeopardized by the service method or tools selected. Should further information be required or specific problems arise that are not sufficiently covered, refer the matter to an ABB service representative.

The purchaser, installer or ultimate user is responsible for ensuring that warning signs are attached and all access doors and operating handles are securely locked when the gear is left unattended, even momentarily.

All information contained in this manual is based on the latest product information available at the time of printing. The right is reserved to make changes at any time without notice.

Safety notations alert personnel to possible death, injury or property damage situations. The following four safety notations and words are used in the manual to indicate the degree of hazard that may be encountered by the user.

DANGER **Danger** indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING **Warning** indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION **Caution** indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE **Notice** is used to address practices not related to physical injury.

General information and system description

System overview
The MNS-MCC motor control center consists of one or more vertical metal cabinets referred to as “sections.” Each section contains one or more modular units - fixed, modular fixed or withdrawable - that are employed to distribute power to discrete loads, such as motors and other loads. All MCC sections include top and bottom horizontal wireways. Sections that house withdrawable and modular fixed units include vertical bussing and a vertical wireway on the right-hand side of the section.

The vertical bus system is rated to 800A (standard) or up to 1,600A (optional). It´s used to provide power over the vertical height of the bus. The vertical bus is embedded in the multi- function wall (see Section - Bus Bar Compartments), which separates the unit compartments at the front of the MCC from the horizontal bus at the rear of the MCC sections. The multi-function wall is provided with multiple tap points, which are IP20.

Each unit may house a wide variety of power and logic devices. Units may be either door-closed withdrawable, modular fixed or fixed-mounted types. Units feature hinged doors held closed by one or more quarter-turn latches. If the unit contains a circuit protective device, such as a molded-case circuit breaker, motor circuit protector or fused disconnect switch, a rotary operating handle on the outside of the unit door will allow operation of the disconnecting means from outside of the unit.

Fixed and modular fixed units feature operating handles that may be padlocked with up to three padlocks. The operating handle is interlocked with the disconnecting means within the unit, preventing the unit door from being opened if the handle is in the ON position (may be defeated with the use of a tool).

Withdrawable units feature a multi-position handle that controls the disconnecting means as well as a mechanical interlock, preventing the unit from being withdrawn from the MCC unless the operating handle is in the Move position and the disconnecting means is OFF.

A continuous horizontal bus rated from 800 to 4,000 amps, distributes incoming power to all MCC sections. The horizontal bus is located, usually, in the top half of each section and may be additionally paralleled with another bus system installed in the bottom half of the section for higher current rating.

Component names
This manual uses the following naming standards:

- **Compartment:** Sections are typically divided into Equipment Compartment, Vertical Wireway Compartment and Bus Compartment (See Section - Equipment Compartment).
- **Cubicle (or bucket, drawer, module):** The equipment compartment is sometimes divided into smaller areas to accommodate units of different height. One section may be divided into as many as 12 cubicles.
- **Lineup:** The arrangement of several vertical sections, joined side- by-side, to create a complete MCC with a continuous horizontal bus.
- **Section (or vertical section):** An enclosed vertical “cabinet” that supports and contains units, wireways and other internal constructions. Several sections are typically combined next to one to another to form a lineup.
- **Shipping split:** MCC lineups that include several vertical sections may be joined side-by-side at the factory into one or more “shipping splits.” This facilitates shipping, handling and installation. Up to three sections may be combined in a shipping split.
- **Unit:** A fixed, modular fixed or withdrawable electromechanical assembly that is mounted within a cubicle, e.g. a motor starter or feeder.
- **Vertical section:** See Section Wireways.

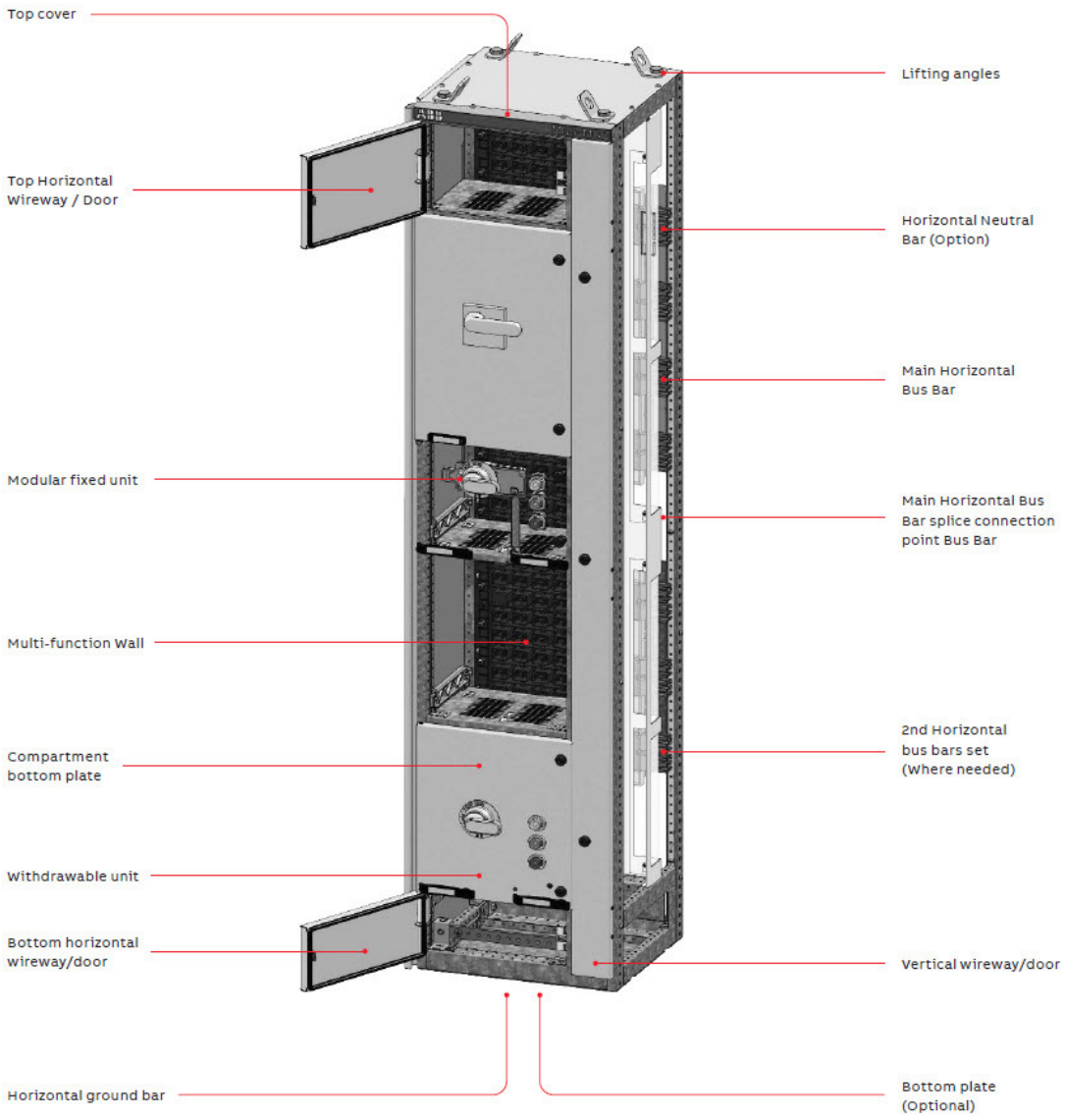
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Table 1. Technical data table

Standards		Type-tested motor control center assemblies	UL 845, CSA C22.2 No. 254-05, NOM NMX-J-353, UL 50, NEMA ICS 18, NFPA 70, 70E, IEEE 1584
Test certificates		The MNS-MCC is designed, tested and constructed in accordance with the following industry standards and guidelines:	ANSI C84.1 (Voltage Tolerances for North America), Seismic Qualification to IBC-2018 and CBC-2019, AC156, “Shake-Table Testing for Nonstructural Components and Systems,” and ASCE/SEI 7-05, “Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures”
Electrical data	Rated Voltages	Rated insulation voltage Ui	1000 V 3 ~
		Rated operating voltage Ue	208, 240, 480 or 600 VAC
		System	3 phase-3 wire, 3 phase-4 wire
		Rated impulse withstand voltage	8 kV
		Rated frequency	up to 60 Hz
	Main Bus Bars	Rated current	up to 4000 A
		Rated peak withstand current	149.5 kA
		Rated short-time withstand cr.	up to 100 kA@480V or 65KA@600V
	Distribution Bars	Rated current	800A or 1600 A
		Rated peak withstand current	149.5 kA
		Rated short-time withstand cr.	up to 100 kA@1600 A Bussing
Mechanical characteristics	Dimensions	Recommended height: mm (in)	2300 (90.55)
		Recommended width: mm (in)	500 (20), 600 (24), 700 (28), 800 (32), 900 (36), 1000 (40), 1100 (44), 1200 (48)
		Depth: mm (in)	500 (20)
		Basic Unit (grid) size	E = 25 mm (approx. 1 in)
	Surface Protection	Frame	Galvanized
		Internal subdivision	Galvanized
		Transverse section	Galvanized
		Enclosure	Paint finish ANSI 61
	Enclosure Type	NEMA 1A	
	Plastic Components	Halogen-free, self-extinguishing, flame retardant, CFC-free	
	Internal Subdivision	Equipment Compartment	
		Bus Bar Compartment	
		Cable Compartment	
	Paint Finish	Enclosure	Special colors (contact your ABB representative)
Extras	Bus Bar System	Bus bars	Insulated

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01 MCC Configuration

MNS-MCC Standard configuration structure
The MCC assembly consists of one or more metal enclosed vertical sections. Each vertical section has an internal framework for mounting one or more units, and a bus compartment in the rear of the section. A continuous horizontal ground bus is located at the bottom of all sections.

End sections are designed to allow for the addition of future sections. The MCC may accept cable entry from the top, bottom or both. Lifting angles are provided to allow lifting by crane. (See Crane Handling.) There is an additional 50 mm (1.97 in) added to the total height by them.



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02 MCC Main nameplate

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03 Vertical section label

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04 Unit nameplate and label

Nameplates and labels
The MCC is provided with several nameplates and labels that display data related to the equipment electrical ratings and the specific application or installation.

MCC main nameplate
The MCC sections are organized side-by-side in a lineup that has a stainless steel master nameplate. This nameplate is usually located at the top horizontal wireway door on vertical section number 1. This nameplate will be in UL, CSA or NOM format, depending on the country.
Fig. 2 shows a typical nameplate.

Vertical section label
Each section has a label located on the vertical wireway door, or on the unit door for sections without a wireway, that displays the approval agency marking, such as UL, CSA or NOM.
Fig. 3 shows a typical label.

Unit nameplate and label
Each unit may have up to two nameplates located on the door left and right pull handles. These nameplates may include customer-specific information for the specific unit load. There will also be a label inside the door of each unit with technical information about the unit and indication of the unit's location within the lineup.
Fig. 4 shows a typical label.

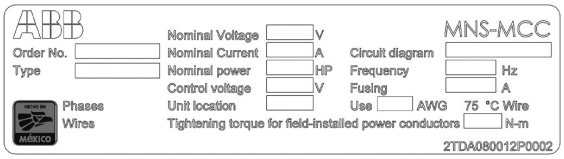
UL/CSA/NOM marking
Vertical sections and units are labeled independently. You might have both labeled and non-labeled sections and/or units in the same lineup. Sections or units that are UL Listed or CSA. Certified will be so marked.



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05 Frame, enclosure and inside constructions

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06 MCC Standard compartments

Mechanical design
The basic mechanical design includes (Fig. 5):

- **Frame:** Folded sheet metal C-profile used to create the frame- work of the sections.
- **Enclosure:** The metal sheets that are attached to the frame, creating the complete section.
- **Internal constructions:** The cubicles, units, wireways and other components inside the MCC.

Sections are constructed from galvanized or powder-coated steel.

Section arrangement
MCC vertical sections are composed of the following three main compartments (Fig. 6):

- **Bus bar compartment:** The compartment where the main bus bar system is installed.
- **Equipment compartment:** Composed of one or more cubicles that house the installed units (e.g. feeders, starters, etc.), the main functional elements of the MCC. The Bus Bar and Cable Compartment provide power to and from the units in the Equipment Compartment.
- **Cable compartment (or vertical wireway):** The location of most power and control wiring connected to units.

The bus bars compartment is separated from the equipment compartment by the multi-function wall and/or other additional barriers. It is separated from the vertical wireway by metal sheets.

Bus bar compartments
The main horizontal bus bar is installed in the bus bar compartment located at the rear of the MCC. The main horizontal bus may be supplied in various configurations depending on the current rating.

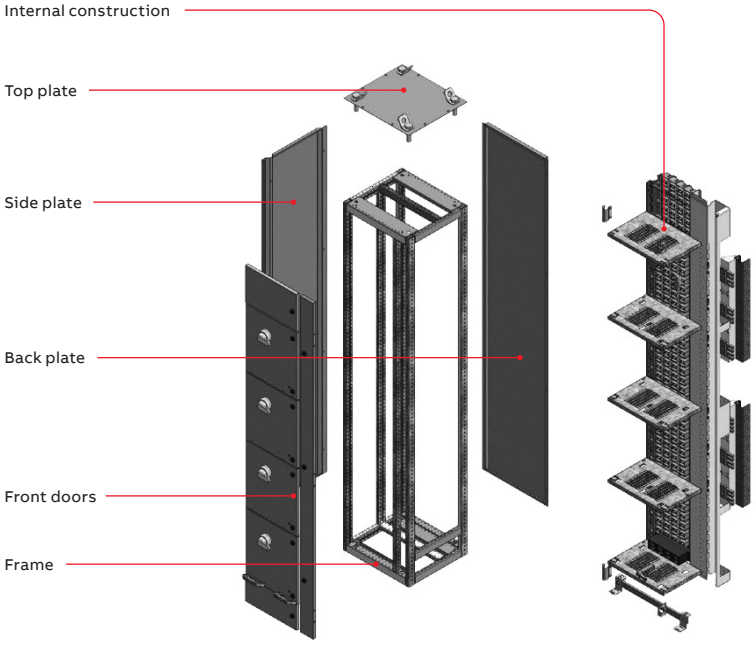
This main bus runs the width of each section. The bus in each section is designed to allow splicing with the bus of the adjacent sections to create a continuous horizontal bus the length of the lineup. The splice links are located on the right-hand side of each section and are slid to the right to bridge to the bus in the adjacent section.

The horizontal bus is isolated from the front accessible areas but is not isolated phase-to-phase. An insulated bus bar is available as an option.

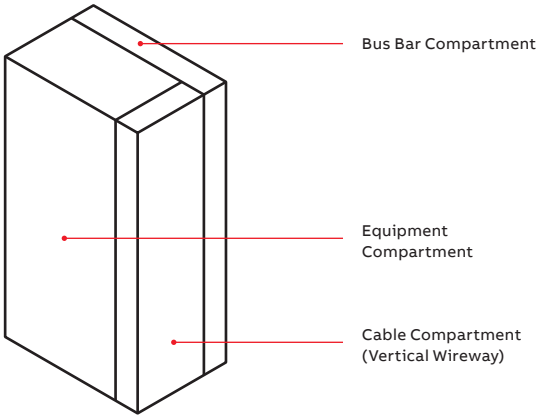
Horizontal bus bars
The horizontal bus bar runs A, B and C phases from top to bottom of each vertical section in one or two levels.

Single bus bar systems are installed at the upper level. Double bus bar systems are installed at the upper and lower level.

Depending on the current ratings, 2 or 4 (for one set) or 8 (for two sets) of bars per phase are installed. Only MCC sections with the same horizontal bus configuration may be coupled (or spliced) together.



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07 Horizontal bus bars and ground bar

Bus bars systems may be configured in three or four poles. See Section Horizontal Neutral.

The horizontal bus bars are divided into lengths in accordance with the length of the MCC section. Sections in the same shipping split will be connected at the factory. The shipping splits must be connected together during installation using the bus splice links provided on the right-hand side of each split.

The splice link bolts must be tightened to the specified torque. The bus splice links are accessible through a barrier in the vertical wireway via a removable transparent window. See Main bus splice links recommended torque table on page 46.

NOTICE

Notice: It is necessary to routinely inspect splice link connections. Check the torque indication via the transparent shield inside the vertical wireway of each section.

Main bus amperages include: 800A, 1200A, 1600A, 2000A and 2500A (non-ventilated), and, 3200A and 4000A (ventilated) configurations. Bus bracing is available up to a maximum of 100kA@ 480V and 65kA @ 600V.

Horizontal bus is available in tin-plated copper and silver-plated copper.

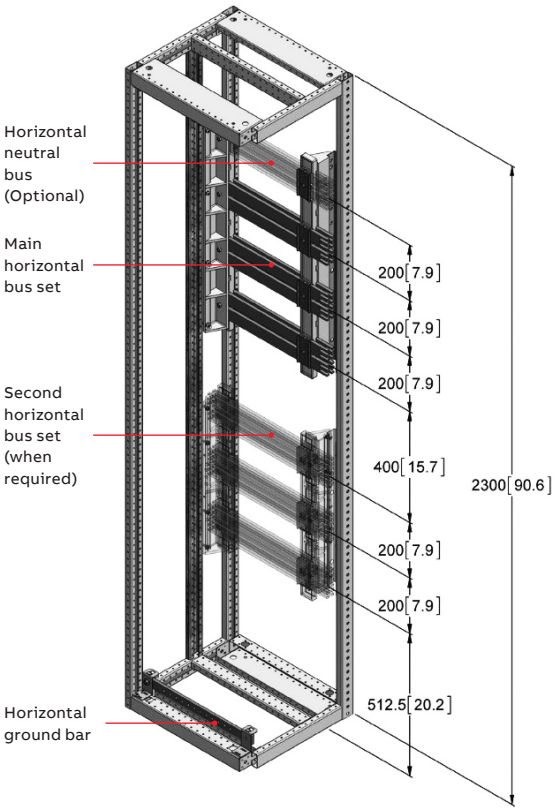
Horizontal neutral
A neutral bus is available as an option. It will be located above “A Phase” at the top of the MCC, rated 2,000A maximum.

Horizontal ground bar
A continuous, sectionalized, copper ground bus as standard is provided at the bottom front or optional at the top front of all sections, rated for instantaneous 4000A maximum. It´s available in tin-plated copper, silver- plated copper and bare-copper finish.

The ground bus is provided with a series of regular 10 mm (0.39 in) holes for attaching ground lugs and other conductors.

Ground the MCC ground bus using equipment grounding conductors sized according to NEC 250-95, or by bonding to the raceway enclosing the main supply conductors according to NEC 250-92(B).

See Fig. 7 (Horizontal bus bars and ground bar).



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08 Vertical distribution bus bar

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09 Unit location numbering

Vertical distribution bus bar
The MCC standard vertical bus bars are 800A and are embedded inside the multi-function wall. The bus bars run A, B and C phase from left to right. These bus bars may feed the modular fixed and withdrawable units. The vertical bus can be reinforced with additional buses installed on the rear of the multi-function wall, increasing the current rating from 800A to 1,600A.

They are available in silver-plated and tin-plated copper as standard.

Optional bus bars
- Vertical Ground Bar: May be added inside of the Multi-function Wall.
- Vertical Neutral Bar: May be supplied in the vertical wireway. This option is available only for MCCs with vertical wireways 200 mm (8 in) wide for a minimum section width of 600 mm (24 in). The vertical neutral bar will be provided with a series of holes for connecting neutral cables using compression lugs.

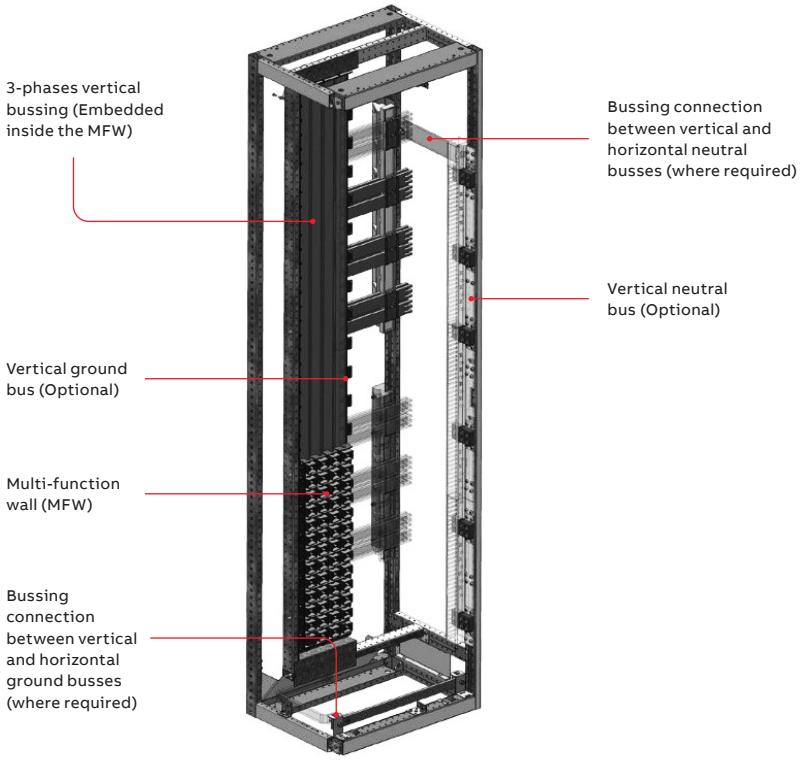
See Fig. 8 (Vertical distribution bus bar).

Equipment compartment
The equipment compartment is composed of one or more cubicles housing units. These units include three types: fixed, modular fixed and withdrawable. These units may be equipped with measuring, operating or indicating instruments. These instruments may be installed inside the units or, usually, on the front of the unit door.

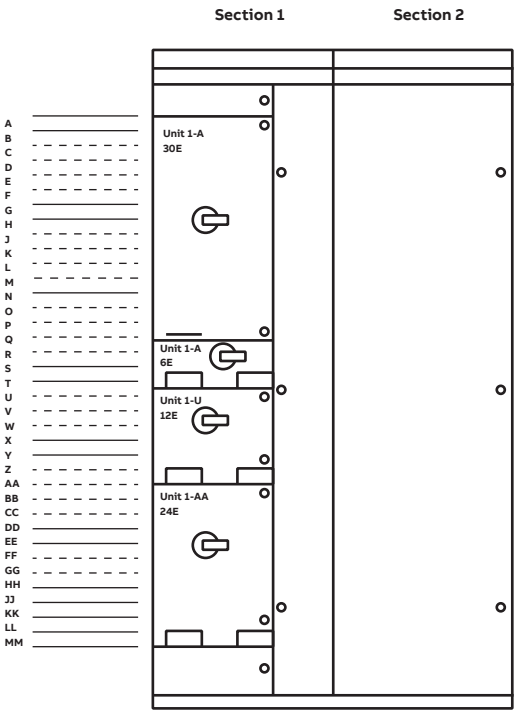
Section and unit numbering
Each MCC section is sequentially numbered when the general arrangement drawings are prepared. The left-most section is usually 1, the next section to the right is 2, etc. This numbering scheme ensures the correct sequencing of vertical sections during installation.

Within each section, the equipment compartment is divided vertically into 72E. “E” is the Elementary grid or units. Each E height increment is equal to 25 mm (1 in). For example, a unit that is 300 mm (11.7 in) would be 12E. The top location is designated as “A”. Each “2E” units increment to the next letter of the alphabet.

The top location is designated as “A”. Each “2E” units increment to the next letter of the alphabet. 9 (Unit Location Numbering). The next location designation after Z is AA. The bottom location is MM.



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10 Fixed-type unit

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11 Modular fixed type

Each vertical section accommodates up to 12 X 6E (480V) or 6 X 12E (600V) total unit height.

The combination of the numeric section code (1, 2, 3 etc.) with the alphabetic 2E height code (A, B, C, etc.) uniquely describes each unit's location in the MCC. For example, the unit mounted in the top of the first section of a lineup would be coded 1-A. A unit mounted 750 mm (29.52 in) from the top of the first section would by 1-R.

Fixed units
Fixed units are directly connected to the horizontal bus bars by bolted connections. These units do not fit in sections equipped with vertical bus (multi-function wall). Their connections could be made using either power cables or rigid bus bars.

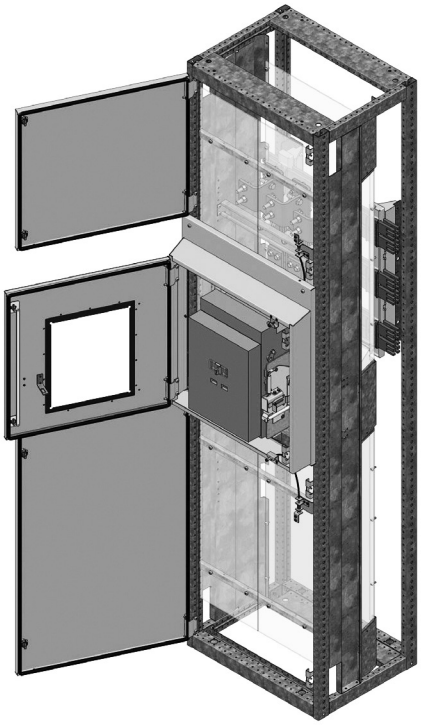
Each unit is covered by a hinged door attached to the section frame and secured for quarter-turn latches.

The unit may include an operating handle on the door that is interlocked to the unit door, preventing the door from being opened unless the circuit protective device is in the OFF position.

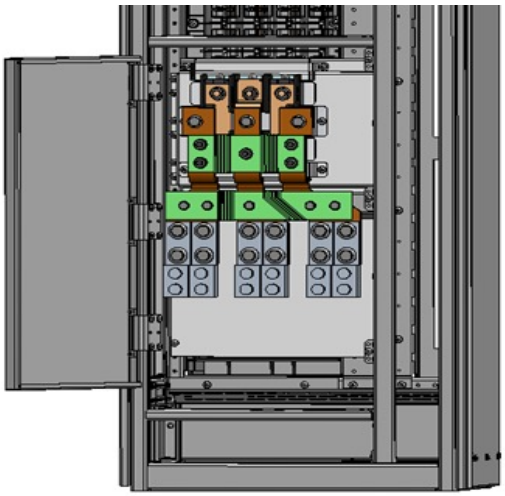
On main incoming fixed units, a barrier is provided behind the unit door to prevent unintended contact with live parts. MCC´s equipped with main lugs only also are provided with a barrier behind the door to prevent unintended contact with live parts.

Modular fixed units
Incoming main circuit breakers and incoming main lug-only units may be Modular Fixed type. These units tap and back feed the vertical bus within the multi-function wall.

These units are fastened directly to the section frame and are not readily removable. Modular fixed units also tap the multi-function wall via input plugs on the back of these units. Similar to fixed units, Modular Fixed units are covered by a hinged door attached directly to the section frame. Most of these units are equipped with circuit protective devices, such as circuit breakers or fused disconnect switches, and include operating handles interlocked to the front doors. A barrier behind the door will be provided where needed to provide protection from live parts when the door is open.



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12 Withdrawable unit

Withdrawable units
These units are designed to allow quick insertion and removal of feeders, starters and other special control units without requiring the connection or disconnection of power or control wiring.

Withdrawable units have special self-connecting terminal blocks for incoming and outgoing power and control wiring, eliminating the need to manually disconnect control and especially power load terminations when removing a unit from the MCC. See Fig. 12 (Withdrawable Unit).

Custom control unit
MCC sections may also include custom control units, whether empty (including a back plate only) or to be fitted / filled per customer requirement.

Multi-function wall
Made from an insulator material, the multi-function wall provides IP20 (Ingress Protection) protection against solid foreign objects 12.5 mm (0.5 in) and larger. It is an insulating, non- flammable and non-hygroscopic housing for the vertical bus. This design provides a degree of protection from unintended contact. It encapsulates the vertical bus and acts as an IP20 barrier between the front accessible areas of the MCC and the horizontal bus bar compartment behind. It isolates the vertical busses from the outside and, also, in between. The multi-function wall has no moving parts, such as moving shutters, and is maintenance-free.

Removable units are fed through the multi-function wall. Its design creates a chamber where each of the unit input plugs reaches the embedded vertical bus.

A reinforcement, non-insulated bussing system could be added to the back of the multi-function wall to increase its rating to 1600A (100kA at 600V).

Wireways

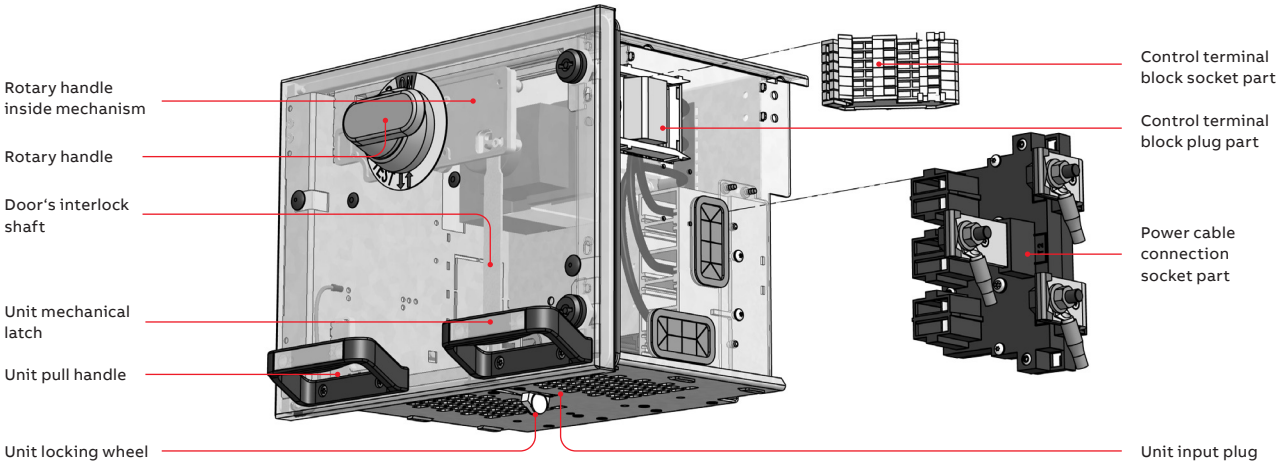
Vertical wireway
The vertical wireway is provided in all sections that house removable units. The wireway is located on the right side of the section, extending the full height of the structure. It is used for top or bottom incoming power and control wires terminating into the individual units within the section.

The standard width of the vertical wireway is 100 mm (4 in). An optional 200 mm (8 in) wide wireway is available to provide additional working space. It increases the overall width of the section from 500 mm (20 in) to 600 mm (24 in).

The overall depth of a standard vertical wireway is 292 mm (11.5 in). The wireway includes connection points on the walls to support and secure wiring and cables.

The wireway has a full-height, hinged, 14-gauge steel door secured by three, quarter-turn latches. The vertical wireway door swings open 105° opposite of the unit doors for maximum accessibility (hinge on the right-hand side of the section frame).

To facilitate cable installation and improve accessibility in the wireway, the adjacent unit can be withdrawn from the cubical. If units are removed, ensure that they are properly marked, handled and stored. See Temporary storage section on page 20.



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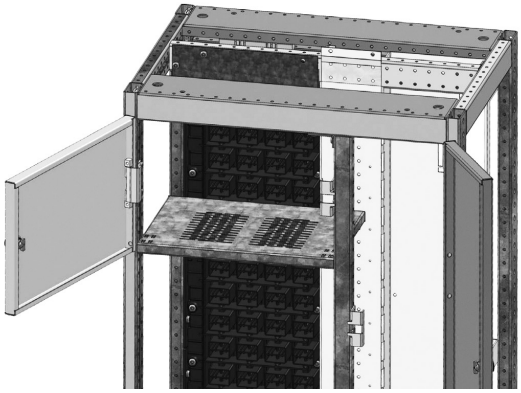
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13 Top horizontal wireway

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14 Bottom horizontal wireway

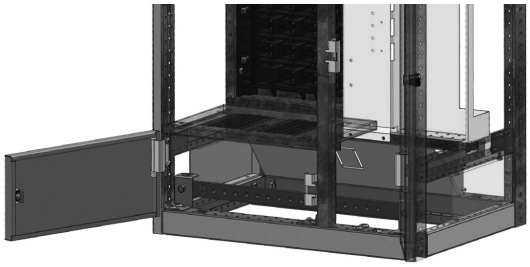
Top horizontal wireway
The MNS-MCC has a 277.5 mm (10 in) top horizontal wireway.

The top horizontal wireway provides the space for interconnection wiring. It is covered by a steel, hinged door secured by a quarter- turn latch. See Fig. 13 (Top Horizontal Wireway).

Bottom horizontal wireway
The bottom horizontal wireway is 175 mm (7 in) high. The wireway contains the horizontal ground bus, and is covered by a hinged door secured by a quarter-turn latch. See Fig. 14 (Bottom Horizontal Wireway).



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Arc-resistant features
The arc-resistant MNS-MCC (MNS-MCC AR) provides industry leading features that afford operators the highest degree of safety and efficiency while performing both normal and maintenance operations.

- Motor control center designed to address the causes of arc flash and other electrical safety hazards such as shock and electrocution.
- Tested to IEEE C37.20.7-2007 guide without any current limiting main device.
- Multifunction wall provides fault free zone with finger-proof touch protection.
- Bus shutters are not required.
- MCC units are removed and replaced without opening the door.
- No tools required for unit removal.
- Control wires and communication cables with disconnecting terminal blocks do not require manual disconnecting and reinstallation for unit removal.
- Once removed, unit maintenance or modifications can be safely performed outside of the arc flash boundary.

An internal arcing fault can be a very rapid and destructive event. Under the specified installation conditions, an arc-resistant enclosure withstands the effects of the arc.

Testing was carried out on an array of samples of varying construction, representing the worst case installation scenarios. MNS-MCC provide type 2 accessibility (front, sides and rear) on systems with available fault currents up to 65kA at 600V.

During evaluation testing, the maximum thermal energy measured at the front of the gear was below 1.2 cal/cm2.

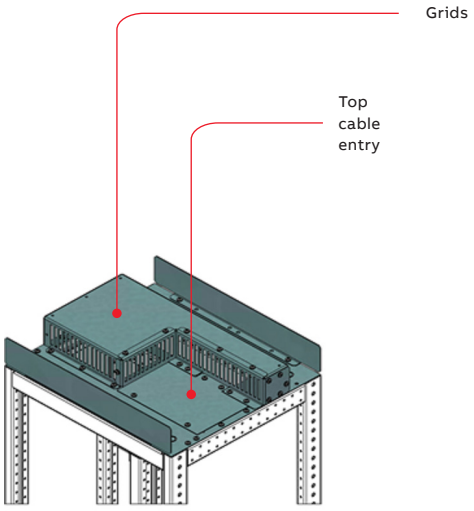
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15 Arc-resistant roof plate

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16 Arc-resistant withdrawable module

The MNS-MCC AR is distinguished by a few extra features intended to provide an additional degree of protection to personnel performing normal operating duties, in close proximity to the equipment, while the equipment is operating under normal conditions.

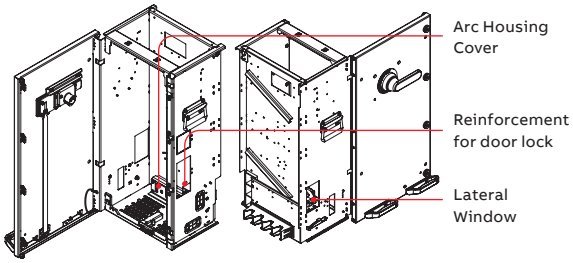
The roof plate for the MNS-MCC AR has grids that help eliminate the pressure build up inside the units during the event of an electric arc failure.

Modular section roof plates have grids directly over the side of the bucket compartments. This reduces available cable entry space, making the space over the vertical wireway the only available space for entry.



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The withdrawable modules for the MNS-MCC AR have some changes to comply with the arc-resistant characteristics. They have a lateral window to release the pressure build up into the units, reinforcement for the door lock and arc housing cover to protect the contact holder and avoid any possible arc from the contacts to the inside of the module.



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16

From the unique withdrawable unit concept, to the patented vertical bus system, ABB MNS-MCC offers a wide array of features which provide the operator with a higher level of safety than that of traditional low voltage motor control centers.

Packaging and handling

17 MCC General arrangement shipping splits

General
Packaging will be done using ABB standard methods, unless the customer requires and requests special packaging.

MCC as standard are shipped in shipping splits of up to three sections. The width of shipping splits depends on the type of equipment installed and the width of the individual sections.



17

The maximum length for a motor control center shipping split is 1800 mm (71 in). The skid length, for such shipping split, will be 2100 mm (82 In), the depth 900 mm (35 in) and the height 120 mm (5 in). For shorter shipping splits, two shorter skid types are available in 1700mm (67 In) or 1200 mm (47 in) length.

NOTICE **Notice:** Some heavy units or sensitive parts may be shipped separately

Table 2: Approximate section weights

Unit type	Section type	Capacity	Max. approx. weight in kg (lbs)
Withdrawable module section	Modular	-	370 (816)
SS PSE	Full section	-	340 (750)
VFD ACS880	Full section	-	350 (772)
Main/feeder ACB	Full section	1200 A	330 (727)
Main/feeder ACB	Full section	1600 A	350 (772)
Main/feeder ACB	Full section	2000 A	350 (772)
Main/feeder ACB	Full section	2500 A	450 (992)
Main/feeder ACB	Full section	3200 A	550 (1212)
Main/feeder MCCB	Full section	1200 A	310 (684)
MLO	Full section	1200 A	230 (507)
MLO	Full section	1600 A	320 (705)
MLO	Full section	2000–2500 A	350 (772)
MLO	Full section	3200–4000 A	360 (794)
MLO, ACB, MCCB, FVC, FVNR, FVR, SS, VFD	Half section[1]	-	420 (882)

[1] Two half units in one section

—
18 Shipping

Receiving
Before unloading, inspect each MCC component and/or its packaging for evidence of damage incurred during shipment. If there is any evidence the equipment has been damaged or mishandled, a qualified technician should perform a complete inspection of both the interior and exterior of the equipment. If there is damage from improper handling, file a claim for damages at once with the carrier and notify your ABB representative.

Retain all of the packing material until you are confident that you have all components and that they are suitable for installation.

Before shipment, each vertical section is inspected and marked with its assembly number and location within the lineup. See Section and unit numbering section on page 12. When the MCC leaves the factory, a certification of shipment is made where a photographic report is taken and all the pieces and spare parts that are sent with the MCC are registered. Check the equipment received against the packing list to ensure that all components were received. Notify your ABB representative and the carrier at once if there are any discrepancies between what was ordered and what was received.

If there will be a delay in installing the MCC, retain the necessary packing materials to safely store the MCC. See Temporary storage section on page 20.

Unloading and moving MCC components
Unload MCC sections or shipping splits either by crane or fork-lift and place them on a flat surface. When moving the sections or shipping splits, keep them vertical at all times.

MCC sections and shipping splits usually have a high center of gravity. To improve stability while moving them to the installation site, leave the sections or shipping splits secured to the shipping skid.

WARNING **Warning:** The MCC includes very heavy components. To prevent serious injury or death, or equipment damage, use only material-handling equipment with sufficient capacity for the loads involved. Components should be unloaded and transported only by qualified operators and/or installers.

NOTICE **Notice:** Never set the MCC sections on edge. To prevent deformation, sections should always rest flat on the floor or supporting structure.

To keep the MCC structural integrity check that all doors and panels of the sections are in place and securely fastened before moving the equipment.

The MCC sections are shipped with the circuit-breakers, contactors, relays of protection, implementation of installed controls, so it is of most importance to take into account for the handling at the moment of the download of the carrier's platform, either by open or closed platform.

NOTICE **Notice:** ABB is not responsible for damage after delivery of the MCC or improper handling at the time of unloading.





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18

— 19 Crane transport

— 20 Arrangement of lifting angles

— 21 Transport with pallet jack warning

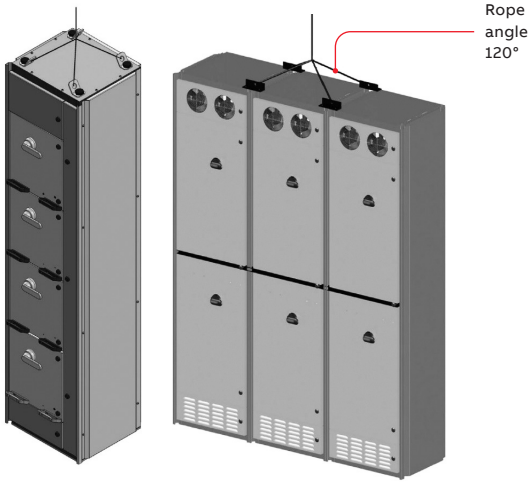
Crane handling

MCC sections are equipped with lifting angles to enable unloading and positioning using a crane. Do not fasten any lifting device directly to the vertical sections. Lift only using the lifting angles.

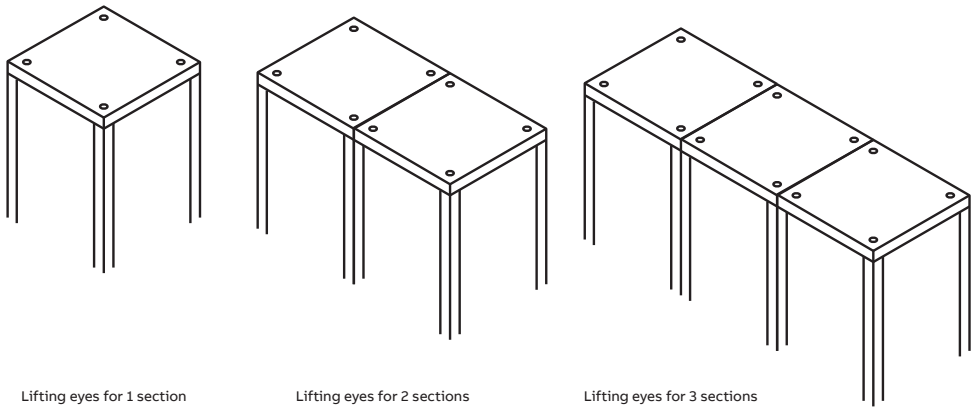
You can remove the lifting angles after the section is in position. If removed, replace the bolts.

The optimal lifting rope angle at the crane hook is 45°. The maximum rope loading is reduced for larger rope angles, as shown in Fig. 19.

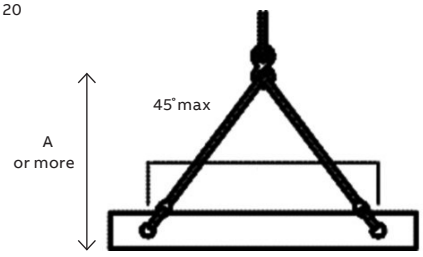
Use only slings and rigging hardware that comply with the applicable sections of ASME B30.20, ASME B30.26 and ASME B30.9.



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19

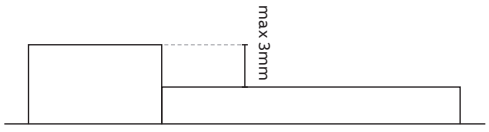


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20

Do not pass ropes or cables through lift holes, use slings with safety hooks or shackles



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21

WARNING **Warning:** Cubicles may easily tip over, when transported with a pallet jack, therefore the distance between pallet and ground should not be more than 3mm.

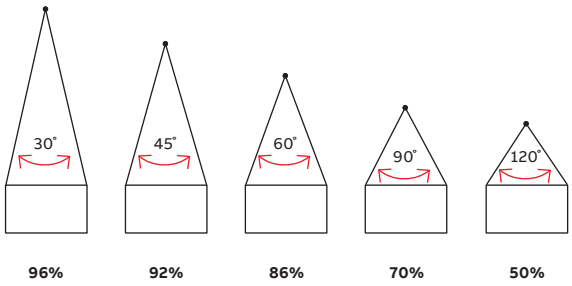
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Table 3. Guide values for permissible rope

Rope Diameter	Permissible load of a four rope arrangement @ 120º lifting angle					
	Hemp rope		Perlon ropes		Steel ropes	
mm	Kg	lbs	Kg	lbs	Kg	lbs
8	-	-	-	-	890	1958
10	180	396	400	880	1440	3168
12	280	616	600	1320	2100	4620
14	350	770	820	1804	2900	6380
16	470	1034	1060	2332	-	-
18	580	1276	1340	2948	-	-
20	720	1584	1660	3652	-	-
24	1000	2200	2400	5280	-	-
30	1600	3520	-	-	-	-
36	2400	5280	-	-	-	-

*As per the following standards: DIN 83325 for Hamp, DIN 83330 for Perlon, DIN 15060 for Steel

—
22 Guide values for permissible rope loading



The rate of loading (%) in ration to the lifting angle

—
22

Moving MCC equipment
Move the equipment to the installation site using a forklift or pallet jack, or via rod/pipe rolling. MCC vertical sections are usually top- and front-heavy when units are installed, but top- and back-heavy when empty (withdrawable units removed). Be sure to balance your loads carefully when moving them, and use safety straps when handling with a forklift.

For added stability and safety, leave the sections attached to their shipping skids during transportation to the installation site.

At the installation site, you may tilt empty vertical sections back to the horizontal position if necessary to fit through doors or other low openings. When transporting sections horizontally, they must be supported over a wide area to avoid distortion or damage.

Temporary storage
If the MCC won't be installed directly after arrival, it should be stored under the following conditions in order to avoid damage:
- Unpack the components immediately upon delivery so that they can be inspected for damage.
- See Receiving section of this manual.
- Open section doors for several hours to acclimatize the equipment.
- Store the components indoors in a condensation-free environment.
- The storage building should have a well-drained paved floor. The temperature should be between -22°F (-30°C) to 149°F (65°C). The air should be dry (50% maximum humidity)."
- Before energizing the space heaters remove all packing materials from the MCC.
- Using a separate power supply turn on the space heaters by the thermostat adjusting them between 35°C (95°F) and 40°C (104°F) during the storage to prevent condensation.
- Do not omit the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to do the connections of the power supply of the heaters.
- Cover the sections with plastic sheeting to protect them from dripping water.
- During the operation of the heaters, these must be monitored to avoid any damage that may cause a fire.
- Check once per week for condensation on the components. If condensation is detected, dry the equipment and move it to a different storage area.

NOTICE **Notice:** If the MCC does not have space heaters installed, you may be able to hang a 100 watt incandescent light bulb inside the MCC enclosure to act as a space heater and reduce condensation.

If your delivery includes spare units, store them following these instructions:
- Store in an area with temperatures above -10°C (14°F) but not exceeding 40°C (104°F) at 85% non-condensing humidity.
- Store the boxes top-side up.
- Do not stack units larger than 450 mm (18 in) on top of each other.

Installation

Before beginning the installation, consult all design drawings provided in the Quality Dossier and ensure that you have all of the needed equipment (MCC sections, fastener hardware to connect sections and shipping split connection hardware) and make a final check that it is in good condition. If there is any evidence of damage to the equipment, contact your ABB representative to evaluate the condition of the equipment before proceeding with installation.

Carefully review all supplied project drawings to familiarize yourself with the layout and construction of the MCC. After understanding the dimensional drawings, as well as the place where the MCC will be installed, create a work plan and verify that it includes all the equipment necessary to handle the transport of the MCC.

See the Fastening Sections to a Floor and Base Frame section in this manual.

Installation location requirements
The installation must meet the following qualifications:

- Indoor location protected from moisture and dramatic temperature changes; for longest equipment life, install the MCC in an enclosed room with temperature and humidity control, and filtered, forced-air ventilation.
- Level the site, preferably including a base frame that is either embedded in the concrete floor or rests on a false floor on supports.
- Proper openings in the floor and for cables, conductors, pipes, bars and ventilation in accordance with the construction drawings provided.
- Necessary conduits available to and from the site.
- Convenient alignment with other equipment.
- Accessibility for maintenance.
- Ambient temperature above 0°C (32°F) but not exceeding 40°C (104°F) at 85% non-condensing humidity.
- Sufficient space for future expansions, if required.

To the top

- The minimum distance required from the top of the unit and the ceiling is 762 mm (30 in) for proper installation of the units.

To the sides

- At least 152 mm (6 in) between the side of the MCC end sections and the surrounding walls.
- For arc-resistant equipment at least 178 mm (7 in) between the side of the MCC end sections and the surrounding walls and to any adjacent equipment.

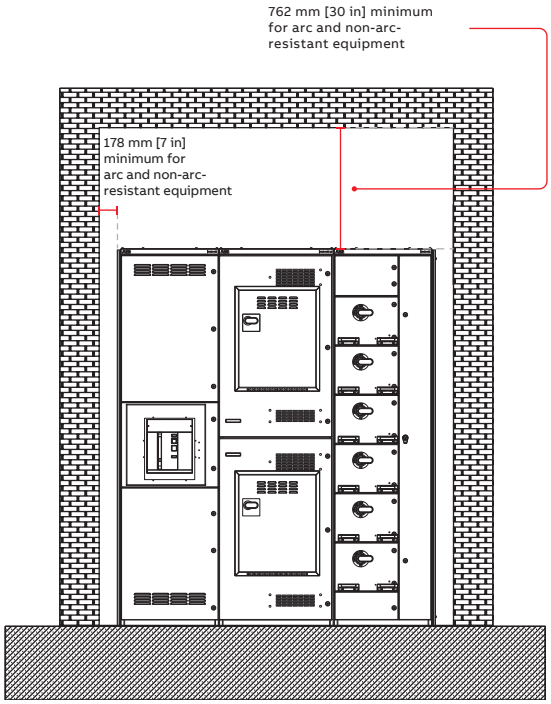
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23 Wall and ceiling clearance requirements

—
24 Non-ventilated minimum recommended back-to-wall distance

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25 Non-ventilated minimum back-to-back distance

—
26 Ventilated minimum recommended back-to-wall distance

—
27 Ventilated minimum back-to-back distance

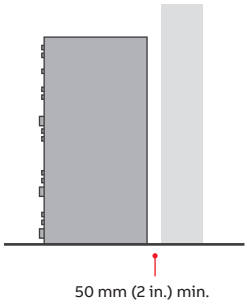


- **Wall distance to the left and right:** 178 mm [7 in] minimum for arc and non-arc-resistant equipment.
- **Ceiling distance to top:** 762 mm [30 in] minimum for arc and non-arc-resistant equipment.

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23

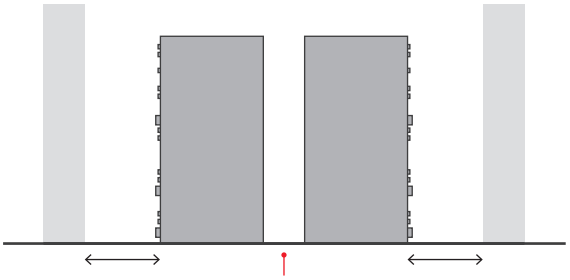
To the back

- A non-ventilated section must have at least 50 mm (2 in) between the back of the sections and the surrounding walls.



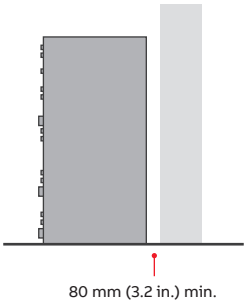
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24

- Ventilated sections back-to-back must have at least 100 mm (4 in) between the sections. It´s not advisable to place units in contact with each other.



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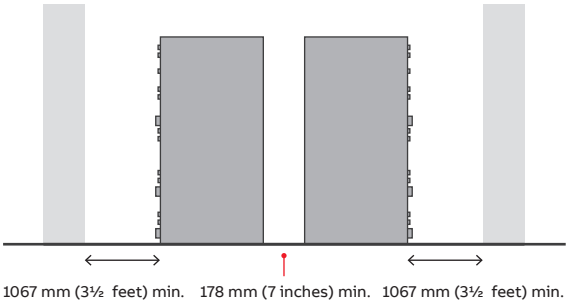
- A ventilated section must have at least 80 mm (3.2 in) between the back of the sections and the surrounding walls to have adequate ventilation of the units.



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26

- Ventilated sections back-to-back must have at least 178 mm (7 in) between the sections for proper ventilation.

WARNING **Warning:** Never obstruct the ventilation grids of the units.



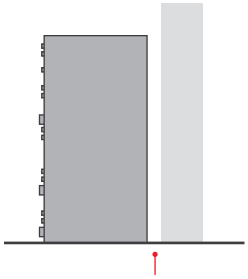
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27

[1] Consider maximum door width must be opened to 90°.

—
28a Arc-resistant minimum recommended back-to-wall distance
—
29a Arc-resistant minimum back-to-back distance
—
30a Arc-resistant minimum recommended back-to-wall distance with Emax 2

To the back for arc-resistant equipment

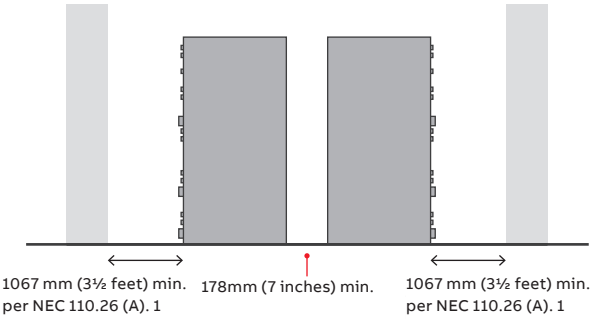
- An arc-resistant section must have at least 178 mm (7 in) between the back of the sections and the surrounding walls.



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28a

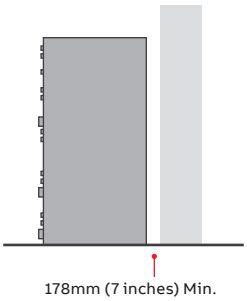
- Arc-resistant sections back-to-back must have at least 178 mm (7 in) between the sections. It´s not advisable to place units in contact with each other.

NOTICE **Notice:** For back-to-back sections with Emax2 breakers, the buffer size of the section must be added.



—
29a

- An arc-resistant section with Emax2 breaker must have at least 178 mm (7 in) between the back of the buffer of the section and the surrounding walls.



—
30a

NOTICE **Notice:** For a section with Emax2 breaker, in total it must have at least 254 mm (10 in) between the back of the sections and the surrounding walls.

[1] Consider maximum door width must be opened to 90°.

—
28 Frame connection using spacer bolts

—
29 Tighten the bolts

Recommendations

- Supporting brackets, beams, enclosures and foundation frames assembled and painted or treated with other corrosion-resistant coating.
- Adequate lighting.
- Free access to the electrical equipment rooms.

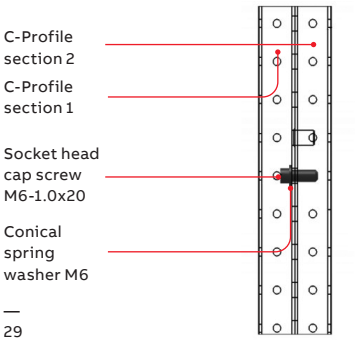
Installation guidelines

⚠ WARNING **Warning:** Follow all instructions related to the installation of the MCC to avoid potentially hazardous situations that could result in death or serious injury.

- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and follow the safe electrical rules and work practices for electrical installations as described in standard NFPA 70E, and any other local safety rules and practices.
- The MCC must be installed, operated and serviced only by qualified personnel.
- If the installation is being done near operational equipment, it may be appropriate to erect temporary barriers between that equipment and the MCC.
- If you are adding sections to an existing MCC, turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on it.
- Always use an appropriate voltage-sensing device to confirm that the power is off prior to installing or working with the MCC.
- Follow appropriate Lockout/ Tagout procedures.

Section installation sequence

Sections can be installed or added in any order, and new sections may be added between existing sections. If the sequential order designated during manufacturing is altered on site by adding sections to an existing lineup, the main bussing must match and the related drawings updated. When adding, removing or rearranging sections, do not exceed the maximum amperage available on the horizontal busing.



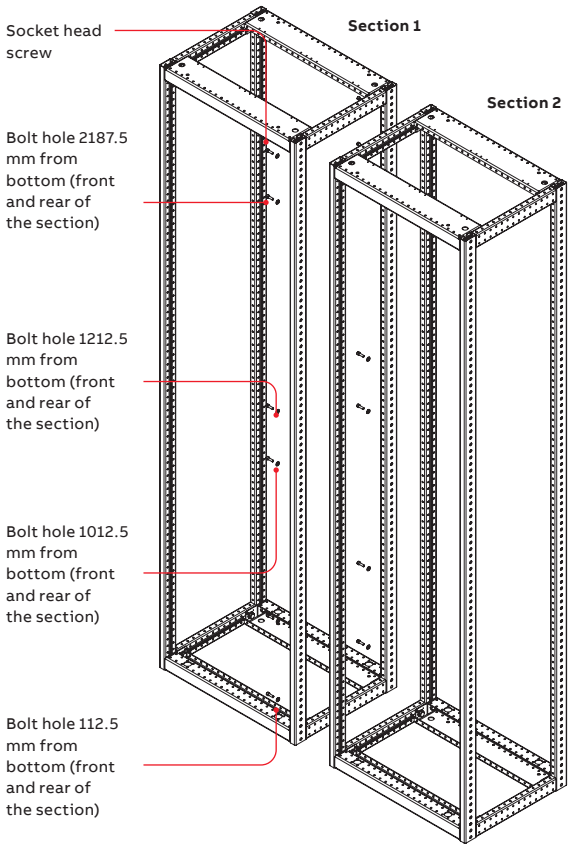
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29

Installing and connecting shipping splits

a. Position the shipping splits in their final arrangement and location. Connecting the sections together before attaching them to the floor (or wall) will simplify splicing the horizontal bus.

If doors won't close easily, or panels are twisted or stressed, this may indicate that the site is not leveled. You may be able to shim the sections to level the site as necessary.

b. Connect the sections together, you can begin the installation at either the left or the right end of the lineup by connecting the frames of the sections together. The left side of each frame is fitted with threaded inserts. Sections are fitted on the right side with the necessary screws. Insert the bolts from the left side of one frame to the inserts in the adjoining section to the right.



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28

— 30 Bolts to connect shipping sections

— 31 Horizontal bus bar without splice

— 32 Splice links

— 33 Slide the link to join with the next section

c. Connect the sections using the provided hardware, consisting of eight (8) M6 bolts, typically provided screwed in the shipping split section.



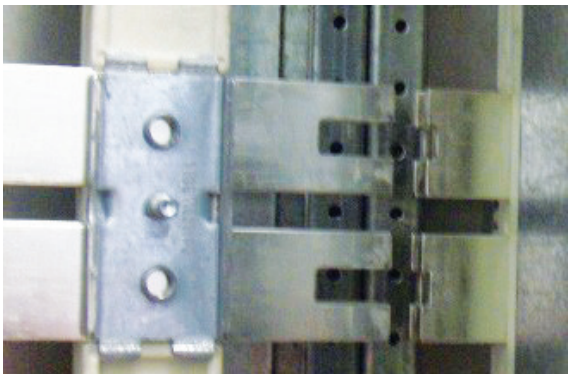
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30

Torque the bolts to 8 N-m as per the Torque table at the end of this manual.

d. Attach the section to the floor: After connecting the sections, you can attach the lineup to the floor. The use of any other type of anchors not described here is not recommended. See Fastening Sections to a Floor and Base Frame on page 32.

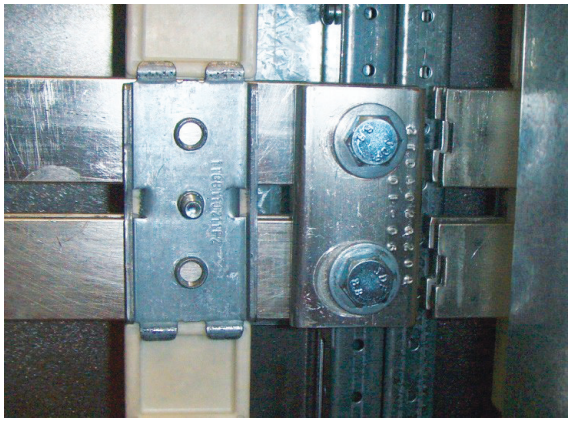
Splicing horizontal bus bars

After installing and connecting the MCC shipping splits, connect the main horizontal bus splice links and tighten the hardware to the specified torque. Splice links are supplied from the factory, installed on the right-hand side of each shipping split.



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31

Access the splice links by removing the transparent barrier at the rear of the vertical wireway.



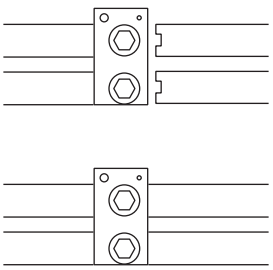
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32

If the Main Bus is insulated, you must remove the insulation boots after remove the transparent barrier.

The maximum gap between the left and right busbar should be 0.21 in (5.3 mm).

Loosen the bolts holding the splice link(s) in place and slide the link(s) to the right to straddle the horizontal bus in the adjacent (right-hand) section. Carefully position the splice link so that it straddles the bus equally on both the left and right hand sections.





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33

Tighten the two (2) M12 bolts using an 18mm socket wrench. Torque the bolts to 70 +/- 2 N-m. It is recommended to use a long ratchet extension that extends outside the front of the wireway, and an 18mm socket with an integral universal joint, to easily access and tighten all of the bolts.

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34 Frame connection using spacer bolts

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35 Insulated main bus

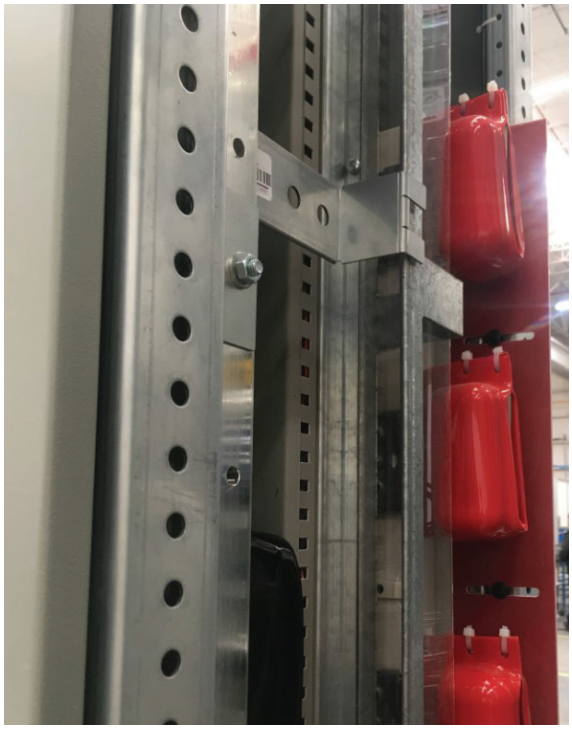
—
36 C-profiles on standard and arc-resistant bus bars



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34

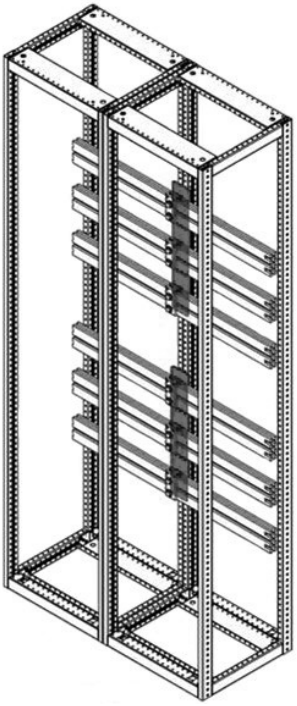
Put a mark on the torque bolts so you can visually check whether the fastener has been properly torqued. Repeat this process for all of the horizontal bus splices, including the neutral bus if provided.

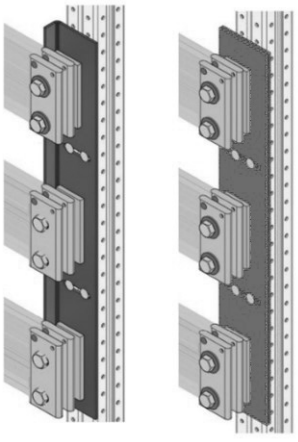
If the Main Bus is insulated replace the insulation boots for all of the horizontal bus splices; the flexible boot is wrapped around the splice connection and is secured with plastic tights.



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35

Slide the cover. It is used to segregate the splice kits for the main bus bar joints and the C-profiles of the back of the structure. These are located on the C-profiles in the area to separate the C-profile and the splice kits. On an MNS-MCC AR, the cover is made of GPO3.





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36 Standard Arc

— 37 Bus bar connections

— 38 Ground bus bar connections

— 39 Ground bus bar splice link

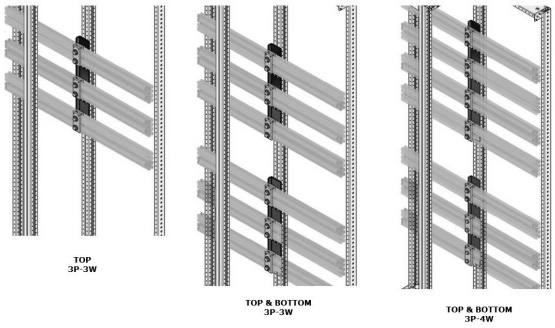
— 40 Slide the link to join with the next section

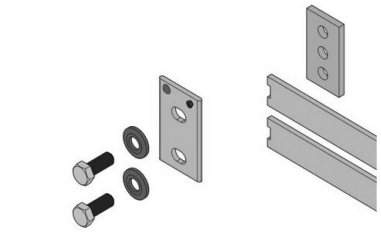
Finally, replace the transparent barrier(s).

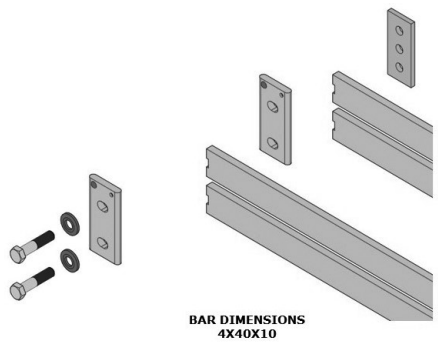
NOTICE

Notice: The holes at the ends of all bus bars ensure adequate adjustment within the required tolerances (±20 mils [0.5 mm] in any direction). If the lineup has been installed properly, the bus bars in adjacent sections will line up. Never drill or modify bus bars if alignment is poor. Ensure that the adjacent sections are properly and completely connected together mechanically before connecting the horizontal bus splices.

Do not clean the contact surfaces on a new MCC. For connections to existing MCCs with heavy oxidation, you may need to clean the contact surfaces by sanding lightly with a fine grain aluminum oxide paper.



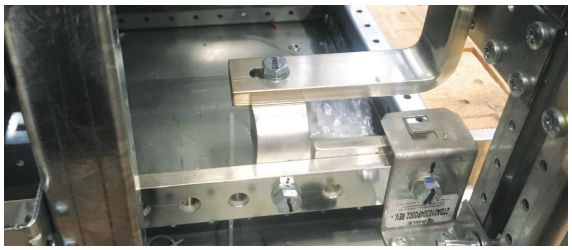




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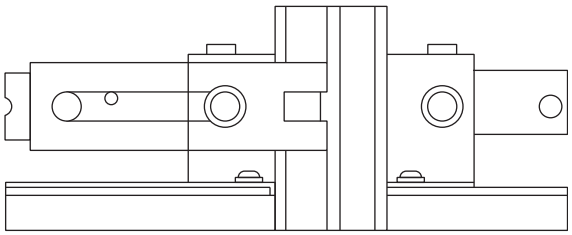
Splicing ground bus bar

The horizontal ground bus must be spliced between adjacent sections. Splice links are also provided on the right-hand side of each shipping section and may be loosened and bridged to the adjacent section.



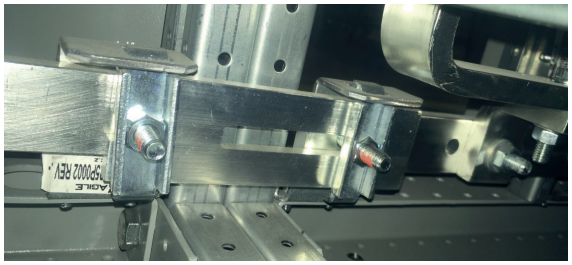
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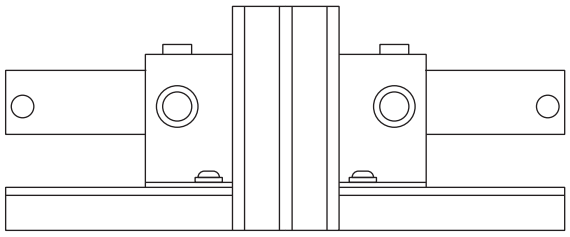
The ground bus bar is designed to use one single bar across the sections or the shipping pallet, this bus bar can be placed on the bottom of the units, or on the top of the units.



— 39

Loosen the bolts holding the ground splice link(s) in place and slide the link(s) to the right to straddle the ground bus in the adjacent (right-hand) section.



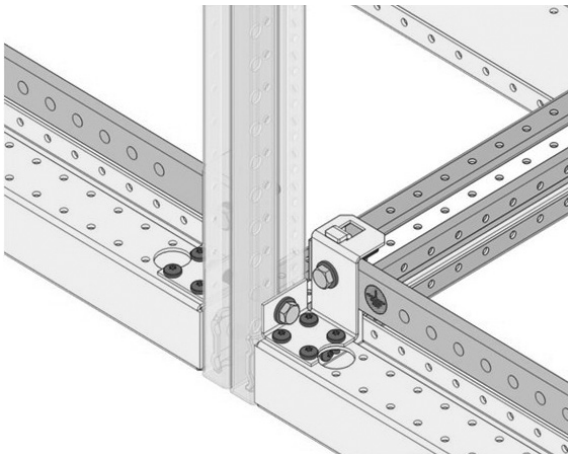


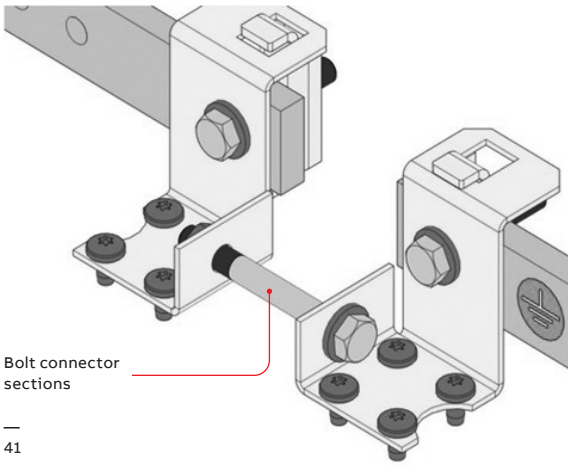
— 40

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41 Ground bus bar bolt connector section

Tighten the two (2) M8 bolts using a 13mm socket wrench. Torque the bolts to 28 +/- 2 N-m. It is recommended to use a 13mm socket with an integral universal joint, to easily access and tighten all of the bolts.

The ground bus bar bolt connector sections should be between every section of a seismic or AR lineup.





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41

The MCC must be grounded to the ground system designed by either a star or delta connection and the resistance must be a minimum of 0,001 Ω to ensure a good residual energy drain.

NOTICE **Notice:** Do not use abrasive cleaners on the bus joints. Failure to follow this instruction can result in high resistance connections.

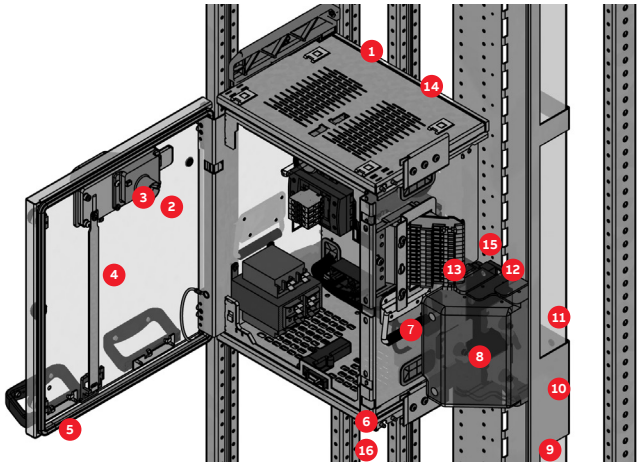
Additional connections to the central ground system and the MCC ground bus can be made at any point on the perforated ground bus. Ground cables should not be run in conduit and should take the most direct path to the site ground.

Refer to the Torque table at the end of this manual for tightening torques for horizontal busses bolted connections that include: main, neutral and ground bus bars.

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42 Withdrawable units

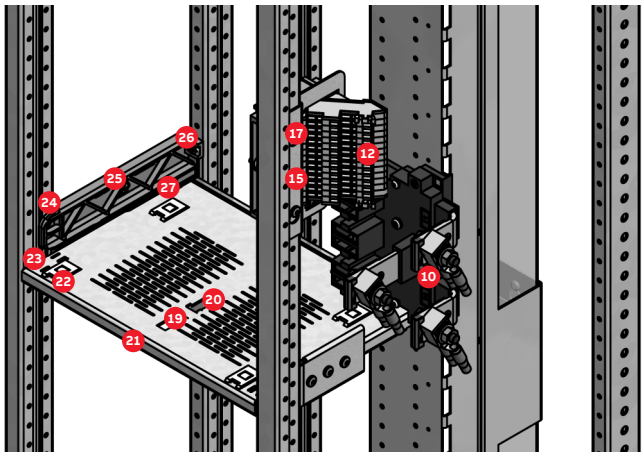
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43 Unit bottom plate

Changing cubical height



1. Drawer Sliding (Wheel)
2. Rotary Handle Inside Mechanism
3. Rotary Handle
4. Door's Interlock Shaft
5. Unit's Pull Handle
6. Unit Interlocking Mechanism & Wheel
7. Line side stabs
8. Unit Carry Handle (Heavy Units Only)
9. PVC Boot
10. Power Cable Connection Unit Socket Part
11. Power Cable Connection Unit Plug Part
12. Control Terminal Block Socket Part
13. Control Terminal Block Plug Part
14. Bottom Shelf For Upper Unit
15. Control Terminal Block Support

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42



10. Power Cable Connect Unit Socket part
12. Control Terminal Block Socket part
15. Control Terminal Block Support
17. Control Terminal Block Support's fixing screw
19. Unit's interlocking Wheel Cover
20. Unit's interlocking Wheel Locking slots
21. Unit shelf
22. Bottom Plate's Rollers
23. Bottom plate support shelf attachment screw
24. Guide Rails Fixing Screw
25. Guide rails
26. Bottom Plate Fixing Studs
27. Guide Rails Fixing Studs

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43

— 44 Uninstall the Control Terminal Block

— 45 Uninstall the Control Terminal Block Support

— 46 Uninstall Power Cable Connection

— 47 Dismantle Guide Rails

— 48 Dismantle Compartment Bottom Plates

— 49 Withdrawable Units

Each unit fits in its cubicle within the vertical section. You may need to adjust the height of a cubicle when changing or adding units. Refer to the following two examples as a reference when adjusting the height of a cubicle.

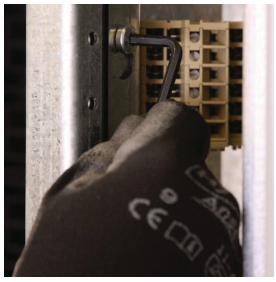
To convert three 12E height (300 mm/11.8 in) compartments to a single 36E height compartment follow this procedure:

Disassembly

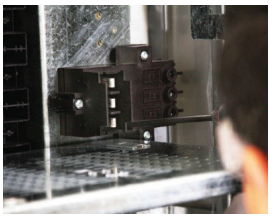
- Pull out the three withdrawable units. (See Remove/Insert Withdrawable Units section).
- Disconnect power and control cables. Take out the two upper control terminal block supports (fig. 45) with their control terminal blocks (fig. 44).



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44

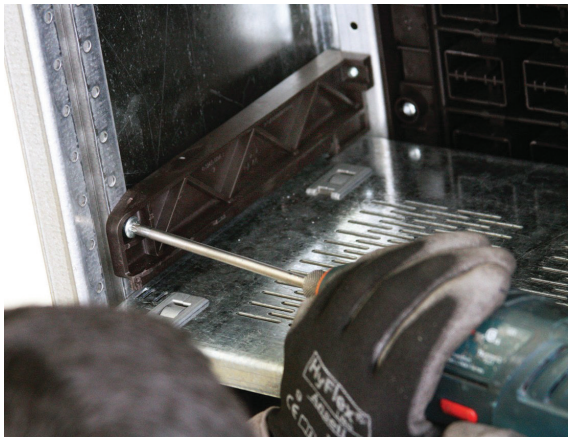


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- The lower support may remain unchanged or, if necessary, can be relocated and converted to one or two, 12-pole control terminal blocks. When converting from two to one control terminal blocks, the remaining one must be at the top of the support.
- Dismantle the two middle compartment bottom plates (fig. 48) with their guide rails (fig. 47). The lower bottom plate remains unchanged.



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- Depending upon module design, one or two power cable connection units may be removed (fig. 46). When necessary, exchange the power cable connection unit (CCU40 or CCU300). Depending upon current or application, two power cable connection units have to remain or must be exchanged.

Reassembly
- Connect control wiring and power cables and install its protective cover (item 10).
- Insert new withdrawable unit size 36E. Should new material be required, contact the nearest ABB sales office or representative.

To convert one 36E height (900 mm / 35.4 in) compartment to three 12E height compartments follow this procedure:

Disassembly
- Pull out the existing withdrawable unit.
- If required, exchange power cables or leave to be used by one of the units size 12E.
- Disconnect control wiring or leave to be used by one of the three units size 12E.
- The compartment bottom plate with the guide rail and the top compartment bottom plate will remain unchanged.

Reassembly
- Insert two new compartment bottom plates (item 21) with a distance of 12E each and attached them using their studs and screws (items 26 & 24).
- The newly installed bottom plates must be equipped with the left guide rail, and the rollers and covers have to be mounted (items 22 & 20 of fig. 43).
- Mount one control terminal block support (item 16) with one or two 12-pole terminal blocks above each of the newly installed compartment bottom plates on the right-hand side (in the cable compartment) (item 13). If only one, 12-pole terminal block per support is required, it must be mounted in the upper part of the cut-out of the support.
- Install new power cable connection unit (CCU40 or CCU300) (item 11).
- Connect power cables and control wiring.
- Insert three, new withdrawable units size 12E. Should new material be required, contact the nearest ABB sales office or representative.

Fastening sections to a floor and base frame
The sections should preferably be erected on a base frame that is:
- Embedded in the concrete floor or
- Resting as a false floor on supports

General procedure
Based on the footprint shown on the general arrangement drawings, make marks on the floor for all drilled holes necessary to fasten the MCC or base frame to the floor. It is important to follow the pre-installation procedure, as drilling is not permitted once the MCC is installed.

Attach the MCC sections using four (as per supplied drawings) Grade 5 hex head bolts through the holes in the section base to the floor or base frame. For more details, please see Table 4 - Anchoring distances. Use M8 (5/16 in) with a tightening torque of 15 to 20 N/m for non-seismic sections.

Seismic option
For seismic option, use M12 (1/2) with a tightening torque of 75 to 80 N/m also the seismic plates must be installed (For more information please contact your ABB representative).

The entire installation must be done in front of the MCC. For full section units and bottom half section units, it is necessary to remove the metal cover on the left side and the polycarbonate cover on the right side to access the rear of the section and perform the installation.

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50 Anchor hole distances

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51 Seismic plates

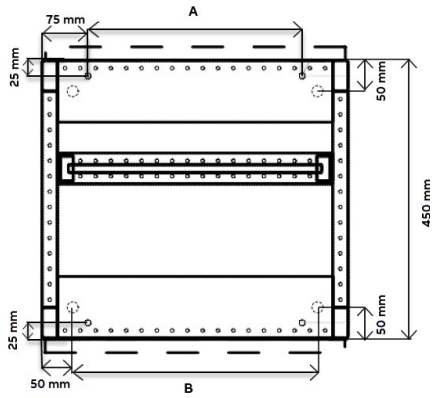
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52 Welded

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53 Access to the rear in full and half units

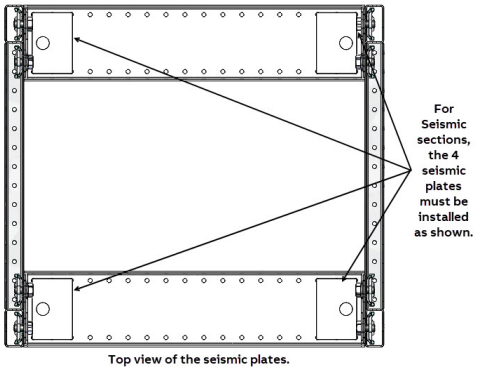
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Table 4. Anchoring distances

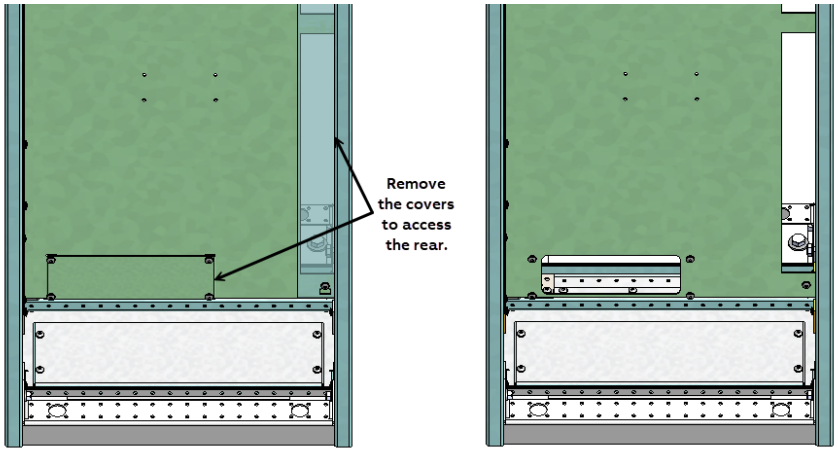
Section width	500 mm (20 in)	600 mm (24 in)	700 mm (28 in)	800 mm (32 in)	900 mm (36 in)	1000 mm (40 in)	1100 mm (44 in)	1200 mm (48 in)
Distance A Non-Seismic Option	350 mm (14 in)	450 mm (18 in)	550 mm (22 in)	650 mm (26 in)	750 mm (30 in)	850 mm (34 in)	950 mm (38 in)	1050 mm (42 in)
Distance B Seismic Option	400 mm (16 in)	500 mm (20 in)	600 mm (24 in)	700 mm (28 in)	800 mm (32 in)	900 mm (36 in)	1000 mm (40 in)	1100 mm (44 in)



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Welded option

The MCC can be welded to the floor for both non-seismic and seismic options (in this case the seismic plates are not necessary). The sections must be anchored using 4–4 inch 3/16 in fillet welds, one each near the anchor holes (2 welds at the front and 2 at the rear). It is recommended that customers follow appropriate welding techniques and treat the welded area with a corrosion-resistant coating.

The MCC with SIL Channel doesn't meet the seismic certification.



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53

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54 Floor cut-outs

If mounted on a base frame or raised foundation, ensure that the height from the floor to the center of the top handles will comply with NFPA 70 National Electrical Code (NEC) Article 404.8 and UL Standard 845. The distance from the floor to the center of the highest handle must not be greater than 2043 mm (80 in) to comply with most standards.

Installation on false floors

Ensure that the base of each section rests evenly on the supports. A minimum floor height of 500 mm or (20 in) is recommended to accommodate the bending radius of the cables and provide adequate accessibility.

- The horizontal tolerance of the frame must not exceed ±1 mm (0.039 in) over a length of 1 m (39.4 in).
- The subfloor must be firm to avoid settling, especially when using insulation layers and adhesives.
- The false floor must have a carrying capacity of 20 kN/m2 (2.9 PSI) compression load from top to bottom.

Cable connections and wiring

Danger: Verify that all cables are de-energized prior to installing.

Installing connections – general Information

DANGER

All conduit installations should conform to local codes and be compatible with the NEMA environmental rating of the MCC. Install conduit away the ground bus bar to avoid possible damage. Position the cable connection to minimize bending and maintain relative vertical alignment to incoming connections. When installing cable, make sure the temperature is above 0 °C (32 °F) unless the cable is appropriate for installation at lower temperatures.

On every connection, verify the compatibility of wire size, type and stranding for the type of power terminations (lugs or terminals).

Use correct lugs in all applications. Crimp compression lugs with the manufacturer-recommended tools. Properly connect all line and load cables to avoid a bolted-fault and equipment damage.

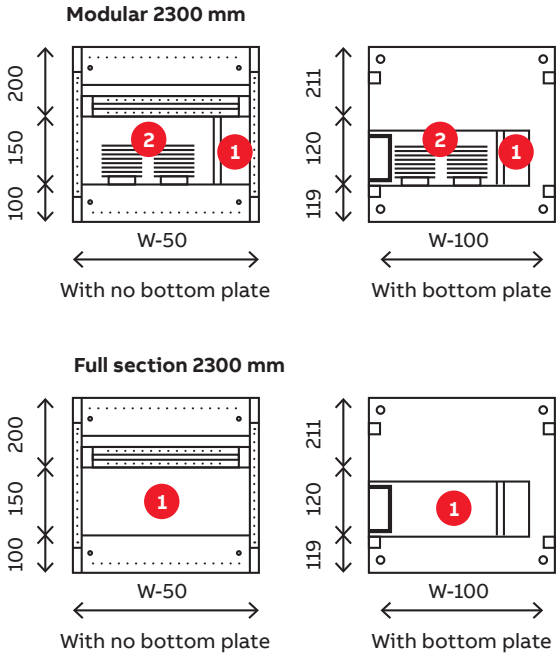
Use the MCC electrical schematics provided to verify field wiring connection points. Determine the phase of each cable before making the connection. Tighten any unused bolts.

If your installation has top incoming connections:

- Refer to the elevation drawings shipped with the MCC to check space availability for incoming cables.
- Make the connections only after the MCC is in place, leveled, anchored and the sections joined and spliced. Bring the conduit into the top of the incoming section.

If the top plate has to be modified for the incoming conduit, remove the lifting angle and top plate to perform the modifications. Do not drill or cut the top plate while still attached to the MCC in order to avoid metal chips falling into MCC, which can cause serious damage to the equipment.

After modification, replace the top plate and lifting angle bolts to guard against dust or dirt from entering the top horizontal wireway. The lifting angle bolts can also be removed and the holes plugged. See Crane Handling in this manual. Optional bottom plates can be removed for modification.



1. Space for cabling (Vertical Wireway (100 and 200 mm) only for Modular)
2. Space for cabling until an obstruction after 221 mm (8.7")
3. Space for cabling until an obstruction after 175 mm (6.89")
4. Diagonal Sheet metal to separate the Main Bus Compartment

W: Total width of section

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54

— 55 Control terminal block

— 56 CCU40 & CCU300 power cable connection unit

Locate conduit approximately 50 mm (2 in) above floor level.

CAUTION **Caution:** Make sure all conduit stubs will clear the ground bus.

For approximate section base dimensions and ground bus locations, refer to the elevation and floor plan drawings shipped with the MCC.

Direct connections to main sections, fixed and modular fixed units

For main sections, as well as fixed and modular fixed units, entry space for connections is provided at the top or bottom of the MCC sections. The top plates (and bottom plates, if present) are removable to facilitate installing conduit or making other modifications. (See section above for more information).

For modular fixed units, the hinged wireway door at top and bottom allow direct access to the unit incoming or outgoing lugs. If present, the horizontal wire railway must be removed to make connections.

The top and bottom horizontal wireway and the vertical wireway are dedicated to incoming lines, load and control wires. The horizontal wireway enables running control and power wires between sections. The control cables run vertically in the vertical wireway at the right side of the vertical sections and are connected directly to the control terminal block.

Avoid corners, sharp turns and edges when forming cables for termination within the MCC. This reduces the risk of damage to equipment or weakening of the cable insulation. The cable manufacturer's instructions should be followed in determining the minimum bending radius of the cables. This will vary with the size and type of cable involved.

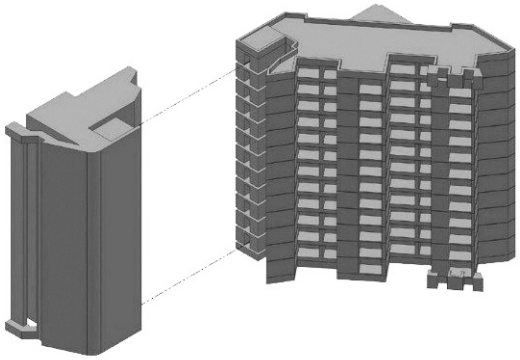
Cable connections to withdrawable units

WARNING **Warning:** Failure to support cables can cause potentially hazardous mechanical deformation of terminals. Use the wire tie retainer holes provided in the enclosure to secure the cables.

Outgoing power connections and all control wire connections for withdrawable units are made in the vertical wireway, and can enter from either the top or bottom.

Control Terminal Blocks (CTB):

- Each pole on the control terminal block has three terminals. Two of them are spade-type connectors and the third is a screw-type terminal.
- Wire range: 18 - 14 AWG stranded copper wire, rated 10 A/300 V. Ferrules are recommended for fine-strand wire.
- All control circuits must be connected to the withdrawable unit through this CTB.
- Torque: 0.8 Nm/7 lbs-in



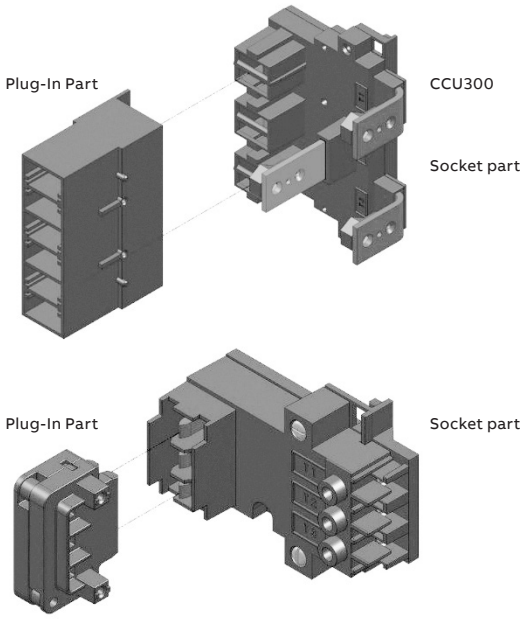
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Power Cable Connection Unit (CCU 40):

- Rated 50 A/600 V.
- Wire range: 14 – 6 AWG, Cu only. 75° C.
- Torque: 6 Nm/52 lbs-in
- Strip length: 12 mm (1/2 in), (tool required: flat-blade screwdriver).

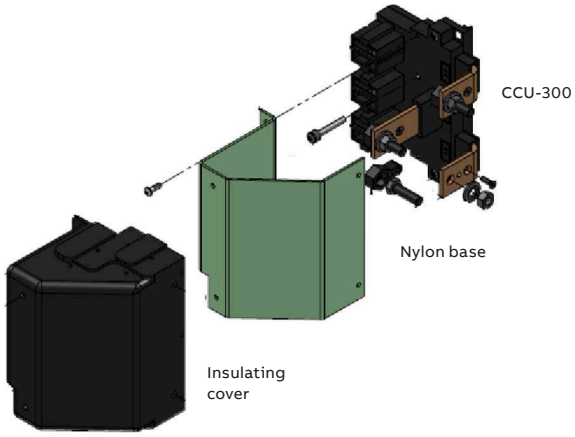
Power Cable Connection Unit (CCU 300):

- Rated 400 A/600 V.
- Wire range: Up to (2) 2/0 AWG crimp lugs.
- Torque: 34 Nm/300 lbs-in



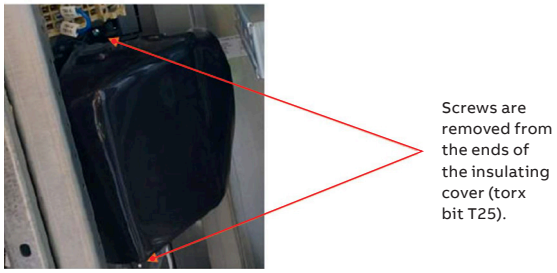
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56

Insulating cover for power terminals
Application considerations in MNS-MCC
The insulating cover for power terminals, called PVC Boot, is wrapped around the CCU-300A (cable connection unit) of the units in the MNS-MCC, with the objective of keeping this connection area insulated from contact with the operator or other cabling.

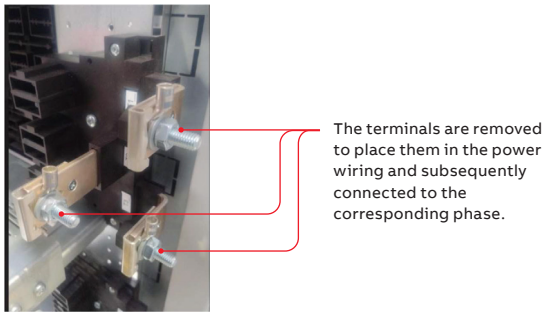


The following guide provides a description for assembling insulating boots during commissioning.

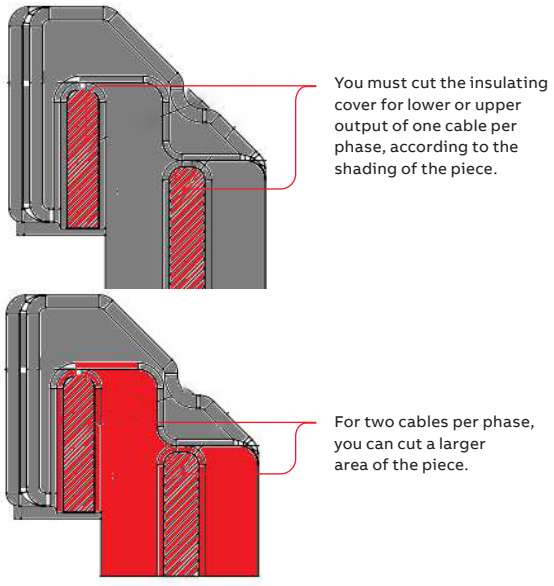
Step 1. Remove the insulating cover and nylon base from the power terminals, placed at the factory.



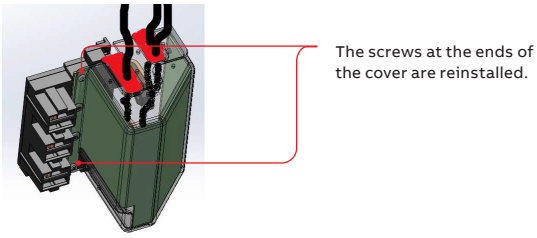
Step 2. The power cables must be connected to the terminals on the fixed part of the CCU.



Step 3. A cut is made in the PVC boot according to the diameter and quantity of the wiring placed so that the wiring can pass through it and in turn cover the terminals.



Step 4. After connecting the cables and making cuts, the insulating cover and nylon base are reinstalled to wrap the terminals again.



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57 Wrap power cables

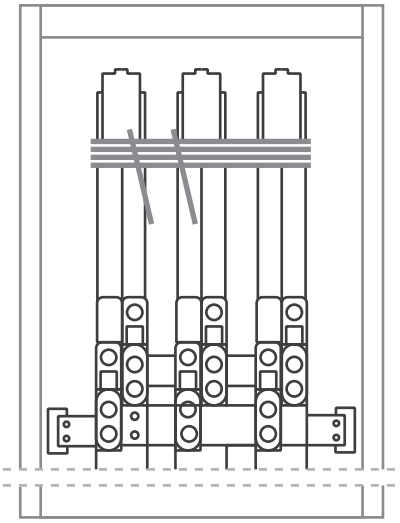
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58 Fill the space between conductors

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59 Finish wrapping conductors

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60 Shipping split terminal blocks

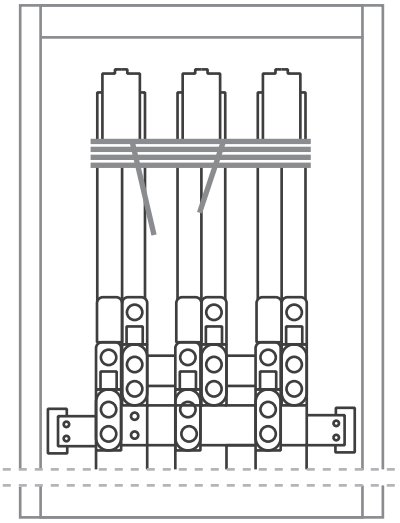
Wrapping incoming power cables
Securely lace and support the incoming cables as the following steps.

Wrap conductors using 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) diameter sisal rope or equivalent. Wrap conductors on 9 in. (227 mm) from the point where power conductors leave the enclosure at least four times and pull the rope taut.



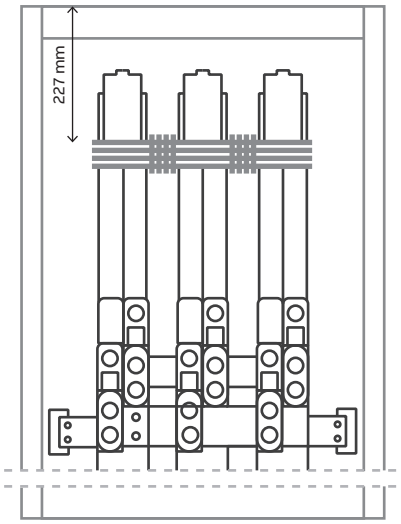
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Wrap the rope several times to fill the space between the cables and pull the rope taut.



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Repeat the last action between the other cables, tie both rope ends between them, cut excess rope and tape the ends.

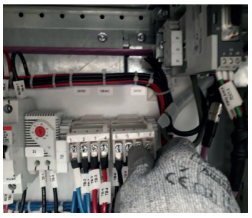


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59

Wiring between shipping splits
Run interconnecting wiring between sections in a shipping split through the horizontal wireway in the top and bottom of each section. To make connections between shipping splits, a pull-apart terminal block usually will be provided.

- Locate and uncoil removable shipping split terminals, refer to MCC connection drawings provided in the Quality Dossier.
- Once the wiring is uncoiled, locate the terminals according to the number marked on them.
- Connect the removable terminal block to the fixed terminal block according to the marked numbering.
- To make the communication connection, refer to connection drawings in the communication section and locate the plug in connectors in the shipping section.
- Connect the male and female communication connectors following their guide.







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61 MLO pull box

Connection to external control source (if required)
If an external control source is used, it should be stable and not subject to variations. Consult your ABB representative for minimum VA requirements.

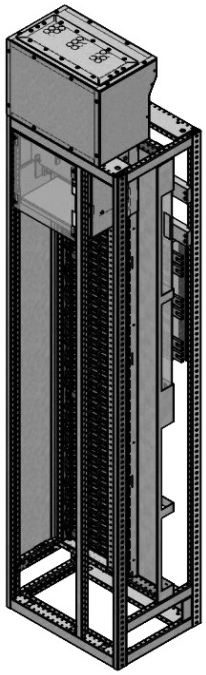
Terminals will usually be provided in the top or bottom wireway of the first or last section of the line-up. More details will be found in the MCC drawings.

Neutral conductor connection (if provided)
Connect the neutral conductors to the neutral bar in the vertical wireway using compression lugs. Make the connection at the height of the relevant unit. See Fig. 8.

⚠ WARNING **Warning:** Do not connect grounding conductors to any load neutral terminals.

Other installation information

Pull box
Main lug for 800 A and 1200 A the lug connections is placed inside of the 10E space designated for the horizontal wireway, a pull box of 14 in (356 mm) shall be placed on top of the section to meet the minimum bend distance.



61

NOTICE **Note:** Do not attempt to attach lifting means to sections provided with pull boxes or to lift sections provided with pull boxes.

Interruption of installation
If work is interrupted during installation or connection, take appropriate measures to ensure that dust, moisture and foreign objects are not allowed to enter the MCC enclosures.

Close the section doors whenever installation work stops or is delayed. For interruptions lasting more than a day, cover the sections with plastic sheets or shrink wrap. In damp or humid environments, use heaters to prevent condensation. See Temporary storage section on page 20.

Storing unit outside the MCC
If you remove units from the MCC for any reason, you must protect them by covering or wrapping them in plastic and marking them with their location so they can be returned to the proper location in proper lineup. If you relocate the location of a unit within the MCC, ensure that the unit is marked to indicate its new location. The drawings should also be updated.

Surface damage
To extend the life and ensure the safe operation of your MCC, keep the exterior clean and in good condition. To remove grease or oil on the exterior, use a solvent cleaning agent (e.g. 3M™ Prep Solvent-70 Cleaner) and a cloth or disposable wipe. Repair scratches to the paintwork with ABB supplied touch-up paint. If touch-up paint was not supplied, contact your ABB representative. See the Exterior Metal Damage Repair section in this manual for repair instructions.

Adding/Upgrading a unit
Do not exceed the maximum amperage available for the vertical section. Install the correct power cable connection unit and control terminal block. Adjust the compartment bottom plate to the appropriate height. Adjust the bucket height as described in the Changing compartment Height section and update the drawings. You can move the control terminal block support and power cable connection unit as required for the unit terminals.

NOTICE **Notice:** Always consult ABB before adding new units or increasing total load within vertical sections. Changes to total electrical load within a vertical section can result in increased heat, possibly leading to equipment damage and reduced life.

Adding new units or increasing the total load may void your warranty.

Commissioning

Physical equipment check

Check all of the following items related to the installation and site before energizing the MCC:

1. Are the MCC shipping splits connected properly and the lineup firmly attached to the foundation or false floor?
2. Are shipping-split bus splices at all bars tightened to the proper torque? Refer to the Torque Table in this manual.
3. Are all of the factory-installed splice connections still at the proper torque as indicated by the alignment of the painted marks on the bolts?
4. Are all barriers, plates, doors and locks in place?
5. Are the bottom plates, if used, properly installed?
6. Are all tools, dirt/debris, shipping/packing materials and other foreign objects removed from inside the MCC?
7. Is the equipment properly grounded?
8. Is the phase sequence marking correct?
9. Have all withdrawable units been inserted and removed to test interlock?

Prepare to energize the MCC

Always use properly insulated tools and instruments during commissioning. Short circuit current in low-voltage MCCs are typically very high. Depending on trip settings, high short circuits with long durations can occur.

Follow all codes and regulations related to servicing and installing electrical equipment. Failure to follow these instructions can result in short circuit and electrical arcing.

1. Check all of the following items related to the electrical connections and systems before energizing the MCC:
2. Ensure the electrical characteristics of the MCC (e.g. rated voltage, short circuit current rating, grounding system, etc.) are compatible with the site conditions.
3. Inspect the withdrawable units, following the instructions in the Inspecting Units section of this manual.
4. Inspect the unit contacts, following the instructions in the Inspecting Units section of this manual.
5. Using the proper tool for each connection, verify the tightness of all control and power terminals within the units.
6. Insert all necessary fuses in the main and auxiliary circuits, verifying that they match the apparatus list and the circuit diagram.
7. Set the main circuit protective device feeding the MCC to its lowest value.
8. Set the units' protective devices to the specified values.
9. If present, verify that current transformers are properly connected or short-circuited.
10. If an external control voltage is present, verify that it is OFF.
11. Close and latch all doors.
12. Test electrical insulation resistance using a megger with a potential of 500-1000 V. Conduct the test phase-to-phase, phase-to-ground, and when applicable, phase-to-neutral.

Conduct the test with all unit disconnects in the OFF position. If the MCC is equipped with potential transformers (for metering, etc.) remove the primary fuses prior to performing the test. Typical insulation resistance values should be ≥100 MΩ.

NOTICE

Notice: When conducting an electrical insulation resistance test, isolate equipment sensitive to high test voltages, such as meters, solid state devices, motor winding heaters and capacitor units. Following successful completion of the test, reconnect all relays, operating voltages, circuits and fuses.

Energize the MCC

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and follow safe electrical rules and work practices for electrical installations as described in standard NFPA 70E, and any other local safety rules and practices.

After completing all of the previous steps related to installation and commissioning, energize the MCC following these steps:

1. Apply power on the main incoming.
2. Verify that the incoming phase sequence is correct.
3. Switch on the main disconnect.
4. Check the phase sequence of each unit
5. If existing, switch on any external power sources.

Final testing

Check that all instrumentation is working properly and the readings are within specifications or reasonable levels.

Check that all instantaneous protections that were turned down during previous testing are reset to their operating positions.

Operation

62 Withdrawable unit

Circuit breakers, fusible disconnects, contactors, relays and other components may have documentation that describes operating instructions that are not included in this manual. Review any documentation provided with those components prior to operating the MCC.

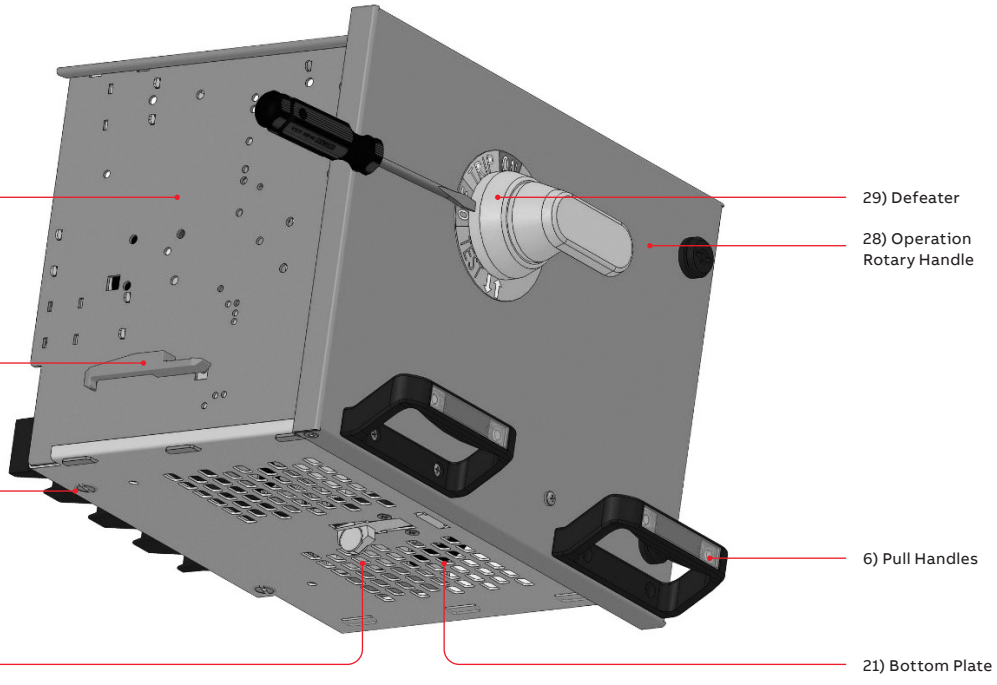
Fixed and modular fixed units
No special operating instructions are required for fixed or modular fixed units. However, the internal components may have separate instructions. If these individual manuals are not supplied, contact your ABB representative.

Withdrawable units
Withdrawable units can be removed or inserted into the cubicle without interrupting power to the MCC main bus.

This is possible through the combined action of the operating handle position and unit physical position.

Rotary operating handle
This handle has five positions: ON, TRIP, OFF, TEST and MOVE.

Unit physical positions
Withdrawable units have four (4) physical positions:
- ENGAGED – Unit is full inserted and connected to power.
- ISOLATED – Unit is moved approximately 30 mm (1.2 in) out to the first detent, disconnected from power.
- WITHDRAWN – Unit is moved almost entirely out of the MCC, stopped by a mechanical latch on the left rail of the unit.
- REMOVED – Unit is fully extracted from the MCC.



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Units status

The table below shows the Unit Status based on the rotary handle position and physical location of the unit.

	Operating Handle Position	Unit Physical Position	Unit Status	Comments
	ON	Engaged	On	Unit's main disconnect and control circuits are closed.
	OFF (Lockable with up to 3 padlocks)	Engaged	Off	Unit's main disconnect and internal control circuits are off. External control power will remain connected.
		Isolated	Off	Unit in this status will have both the power and the control circuits physically disengaged from their sockets. The drawer will be 30mm drawn out of the cubicle and is locked (Cannot be inserted nor removed).
		Withdrawn	Withdrawn	Unit can be removed outside the MCC (A safety mechanical latch must be defeated).
	TRIP	Engaged	Tripped	Unit's main breaker tripped after a fault. The trip can be reset by moving the handle to the OFF position.
	TEST* (Lockable with up to 3 padlocks)	Engaged	Test	Unit's main disconnect is OFF. Unit's control circuitry is energized via an auxiliary control power. The user can conduct a functionality check test.
	MOVE	Engaged	Ready to change Position	Unit's main disconnect is OFF. Drawer holding mechanism is unlocked. The unit is ready to be moved to the Isolated status.
		Isolated	Ready to change Position	Drawer holding mechanism is unlocked. The unit is ready to be moved to the Withdrawn position or return to the Engaged position.

*Only, where provided

The rotary operating handle can be locked in the OFF position while the unit is in any of the following physical positions; ENGAGED, ISOLATED or WITHDRAWN. It can also be locked while in the TEST position.

The withdrawable units include a safety interlock mechanism that allows insertion or withdrawal of the unit only when the handle is in the MOVE position. In this handle position, the disconnecting means will be OFF.

Referred to the Remove/Insert Withdrawal Units section of this manual for instructions on removing the unit.

Test position (If provided)
You can put the unit in the TEST mode without physically moving the withdrawable unit by turning the operating handle to the TEST position.

For safety, you can lock the operating handle in the OFF positions using up to three padlocks.

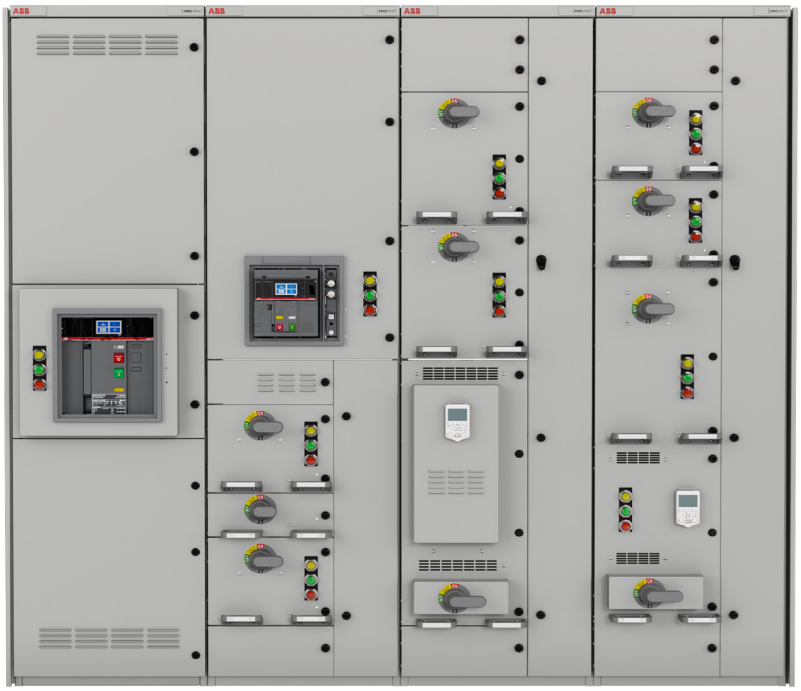
When withdrawable units are not being used, move the operating handle to the OFF position.

Opening the door
The rotary operating handle mechanism prevents opening the door unless it is in the OFF position. You can defeat the door interlock when in the ON position using a tool. (Item 29 of fig. 60).

DANGER

Danger: Opening the front covers while the operating handle is in the ON position exposes you to hazardous voltage levels.

Only trained individuals wearing correct personal protective equipment should attempt to open unit door while energized.



Maintenance

A well-planned and executed maintenance program will ensure uptime, extend equipment life and reduce overall costs. Routine maintenance is less costly than the emergency repairs and parts typically required to correct unexpected equipment failures.

For information on the mechanical and electrical life of components included in the MCC, refer to the individual product documentation.

ABB offers a wide range of preventive maintenance services and programs. ABB can also provide ABB-trained expert technicians and give you fast access to OEM parts. Contact your ABB representative for more information.

General safety instructions

DANGER

Danger: Maintenance work on this equipment should only be performed by qualified personnel wearing proper personal protective equipment.

- Always use an appropriate voltage-sensing device to confirm that the power is off prior to installing or working with the MCC.
- National and international standards for the installation, operation and maintenance of electrical equipment specify that your facility must be in clean and orderly condition.
- When performing any work on the MCC, maintenance staff must comply with the relevant safety regulations and standards. That includes both national and international safety rules (e.g. NFPA 70E, regulations for the operation of power installations) and any specific maintenance instructions for the installed devices.

Lock out/Tag out
The MCC provides the ability to padlock the operating handle of a unit in the OFF position to prevent changing the status or position of a unit. Up to three padlocks can be used. Follow your local authority having jurisdiction and/or facility's procedures for properly locking out / tagging out equipment during maintenance.

Tighten unit control and power terminals
Recommended Interval: Perform annually or based on your local maintenance schedule. Using the proper tool for each connection, verify the tightness of all control and power terminals within the units. While tightening the terminals, be alert for any signs of heat damage, which indicates potential problems or loose connection. Heat generated by inadequate terminal torque is one of the leading causes of equipment malfunction and failure. When heat damage is observed, it typically indicates damage to the component requiring repair or replacement.

Remove/Insert withdrawable units
You may need to withdraw or remove a unit for repair, update or testing.. Even with a unit removed, the IP20- compliant design of the multi-function wall helps to prevent unintended contact with energized areas. However, it is still possible to intentionally insert your fingers or accidentally make contact with energized areas with tools.

If the unit will be removed for an extended period of time (>2 hours), it's advisable to replace it with another unit or to temporarily enclose the hole where the unit was removed with a maintenance door.

—
63 Isolated position

—
64 Isolated position

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65 Isolated position

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66 Mechanical latch mechanism

Move a unit to the isolated position

1) Rotate the operating handle to the MOVE position. The disconnecting means within the unit is now in the OFF position.



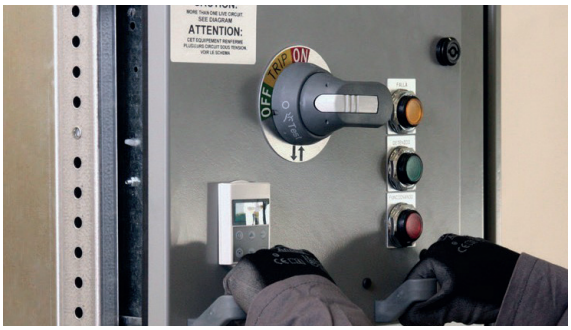
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2) Grasp the pulling handles and firmly withdraw the unit. The unit will move approximately 30 mm (1.2 in) and stop. The operating handle returns automatically to the OFF position. If the handle does not return to the OFF position, see Troubleshoot Withdrawable Unit Interlock. The unit is now in the ISOLATED position; all power and control electrical contacts are disengaged.



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3) The unit can be padlocked in this position, preventing it from being moved.



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Removing a unit

1) To remove a unit, rotate the operating handle to the MOVE position.

NOTICE

Notice: The circuit protective device within the unit must be turned OFF since the operating handle must be moved through the OFF position in order to reach the MOVE position, preventing a unit from being removed under load.

Pull firmly and sharply on the two pull handles on the door. The unit should move out of the MCC cubicle approx. 30 mm (1.2 in) and stop in the ISOLATED position. The operating handle will spring return to the OFF position. The unit is now locked in place and cannot move either inward or outward with the operating handle in the OFF position.

In this ISOLATED position, all power and control contacts connected via the control or power terminals are disengaged and the unit is electrically isolated. See (fig. 63).

2) Rotate the operating handle again to the MOVE position and pull the unit outward sharply again. The unit will move out of the cubicle approx. 50 mm (1.97 in) to the WITHDRAWN position and stop. The unit is retained in the cubicle by the thumb operated safety stop (mechanical latch) on the lower left side of the unit.



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WARNING

Warning: Do not leave the unit in the WITHDRAWN position longer than necessary since it is beyond its center of gravity and prone to mechanical damage.

NOTICE

Notice: Use of partially withdrawn units or pulling handles as climbing aids will damage the units and may break the plastic pull handles.

3) To completely remove the unit from the MCC cubicle, grasp the unit firmly and be ready to accept its weight. Press down on the thumb-operated safety stop to release it, and slide the unit the remainder of the way out of the cubicle. Units, especially the 18E and larger may require two people to handle the weight safely, spring loaded handles may be provided on the left and right side of the unit for handling purposes.

NOTICE

Notice: If the unit is outside the section and placed on a flat surface, the weight of the unit will depress the interlock wheel on the bottom of the unit (Item 7 of Fig. 42). This may prevent the unit's door from opening or closing properly and may prevent the unit from locking into position when reinserted in the cubicle.

To avoid this problem, and to open the door while the unit is out- side its cubicle, tilt the unit backward slightly to allow the wheel, which is spring loaded, to fully extend.

Insert a unit
The handle must be in the OFF position.

Do not use the pull handles to lift or carry the unit.

1) Insert the unit into the section, ensuring that it is level with the floor. Push the unit in until it stops, at which point it will engage the mechanical stop on the left-hand side of the unit, preventing it from falling out of the MCC cubicle.

2) Rotate the operating handle to the MOVE position and push the unit until it reaches the ISOLATED position, where it will stop. The handle spring returns to the OFF position. The unit is now locked in place. All power and control electrical contacts remain disengaged in this position and no part of the unit is energized or connected to any external wiring, power or control, line or load.

If the handle does not return to the OFF position, see the Troubleshoot Withdrawable Unit Interlock section of this manual.

3) Rotate the operating handle again to the MOVE position and push firmly and sharply until the unit reaches the ENGAGED position. You need to generate some momentum when pushing to overcome the friction as the power plugs engage. The handle returns to the OFF position. The unit is now fully ENGAGED and ready to energize.

TIP: If the unit does not fully move into the ENGAGED position, you may have to withdraw the unit again to the ISOLATED position and repeat step 3. Advance the unit sharply and firmly when moving it into the ENGAGED position.

Ensure that the unit is fully engaged by pulling sharply on the two pull handles. The unit should be locked in place. If it moves, return the handle to the MOVE position and withdraw the unit to the ISOLATED position. Then follow the above procedure to reinsert the unit to the ENGAGED position. Test to ensure that it is locked in place.

4) You can now energize the unit by rotating the handle to the ON position.

Troubleshoot withdrawable unit interlock
If the handle fails to spring back automatically to the OFF position as the unit is moved from WITHDRAWN to ISOLATED to ENAGED, (or in the reverse order when being removed from the MCC section) the connection between the locking wheel on the bottom of the unit and the operating handle mechanism is improperly adjusted.

To correct this problem, adjust the flat metal shaft (Item 4 of Fig. 42) vertically oriented on the rear of the withdrawable unit door, extending between the operating mechanism and the bottom of the door.

Loosening the screw at the base of the operating mechanism that holds the shaft in place. The slotted hole in the shaft allows it to be adjusted up and down slightly after loosening the screw.

When the unit door is closed, another slotted hole in the bottom of the shaft engages a Spring-loaded lever (Item 17 of Fig. 42) at the bottom center of the unit. This lever is connected to the interlock wheel on the bottom of the unit. This wheel is lifted when the operating handle is rotated to the MOVE position, allowing the unit to be moved in or out of the MCC cubicle.

As the unit moves, the wheel will drop into one of two recesses in the steel shelf that supports the unit in the MCC section, locking the unit in place. These two recesses in the bottom plate accept the wheel in the ENGAGED and the ISOLATED unit positions, locking the unit in place and preventing it from moving unless the operating handle is again placed in the MOVE position.

Adjust the shaft as necessary so that it engages the spring-loaded wheel lever on the unit chassis, allowing smooth closure of the door and providing for correct and reliable operation of the unit interlock mechanism. When properly adjusted, the operating handle will reliably spring back to the OFF position after being moved to the ENGAGED and ISOLATED positions.

Inspect units

Recommended Interval: Perform prior to first installation and periodically according to your local maintenance schedule:

- Visually inspect the contacts for damage. Look for excessive wear or damage (e.g. worn silver or tin layer, signs of excessive heat, etc.) on all contact surfaces, including distribution bars, withdrawable units, power cable connection unit, etc. If you are unsure of the contact condition, measure the contact clearance with a slide or standard gauge. The clearance must be 4.7 mm +0.05/-0.2 (0.18 in +.002/-0.001).
- Test for contact float. The power contacts are contained in a black plastic housing for incoming and outgoing power connections. These contacts must move freely from side to side, indicating that they are properly installed. Verify that contacts are movable and properly snapped into position in the withdrawable unit rear wall or contact apparatus housing.
- Using the proper tool for each connection, verify the tightness of all control and power terminals within the units.
- Be sure that the contacts are properly greased. If they appear dry, use a brush to apply the appropriate amount of contact grease, e.g. Fuchs CHEMPLEX® 825. Each unit will require approximately 3.5g of lubricant to grease both the incoming and outgoing contacts.

If you detect contact damage, we recommend replacing the entire withdrawable unit chassis or the entire contact system. Contact your ABB representative for assistance with repair or replacement.

Exterior metal damage repair

Any scratches or damage to the surface of the vertical sections must be repaired in order to avoid oxidation, which can reduce the life of the equipment.

For small areas of damage, ABB supplied touch-up paint kits are available. To obtain a kit, contact your ABB representative.

Main breaker Emax 2 maintenance

The main breaker used in MNS-MCC is fixed type, so it's important to consider that it is not designed to be removed easily. Access is from the to rear side of structure, so it is highly recommended to consult ABB for maintenance.

Maintenance schedule

⚠ WARNING **Warning:** Defects or deficiencies in any electrical equipment should be remedied immediately. If immediate repair is not possible, Lockout/ Tagout the equipment until after repairs have been made, or replace the withdrawable unit.

It is highly recommended that you establish a periodic maintenance program for the MCC. The frequency of maintenance activities depends on equipment usage and the operating environment.

Arc flash protection

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 70E) has established the flash protection marking requirement1 that applies to personnel who install, maintain, or repair electrical systems.

Article 110.16- Arc-Flash Hazard Warning of the NEC (Version 2014) stated:

" Electrical equipment, such as switchboards, panelboards, industrial control panels, meter socket enclosures and MCCs that are in other than dwelling units and are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall be field marked to warn qualified persons of potential electric arc flash hazards. The marking shall be located so as to be clearly visible to qualified persons before examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance of the equipment."

FPN No. 1: NFPA 70E-2012, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, provides guidance such as determining severity of potential exposure, planning safe work practices, arc flash labeling and selecting personal protective equipment.

FPN No. 2: ANSI Z535.4-1998, Product Safety Signs and Labels, provides guidelines for the design of safety signs and labels for application to products.

The flash criteria are regularly updated as the technology changes. The latest editions of the NEC and NFPA 70E should be used in establishing potential electric arc flash hazards and arc flash marking. The required flash protection marking is to be applied by the MCC end user for each installation. It is similar to other NEC marking requirements such as voltage, voltage hazard labels, and circuits.

Flash protection markings, however, must be based on application information and calculations from the installation site. This information helps to identify the presence of a potential flash hazard and provide guidance in determining necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to be worn by installation and maintenance personnel.

You must establish field marking requirements based upon:

- Level of onsite personnel safety training.
- Level of required clothing and required PPE.
- Consistency for the level of marking for various equipment, for example: switchgears, switchboards, MCCs and other panels.
- Available flash energy on each piece of equipment as determined by available fault current and arc flash duration possible based on the type and degree of short circuit protection equipment.

Additional resources

In addition to this manual, the following documents may provide information that will be useful as you install, operate and maintain the MCC.

- 1SDH001000R0002 (Emax 2 installation manual)
- 1SDH000721R0003 (Tmax XT2 installation manual)
- 1SDH000722R0003 (Tmax XT4 installation manual)
- 1SDH002011A1002 (Tmax XT5 installation manual)
- 1SDH002013A1001 (Tmax XT7 installation manual)
- 2CDC135038M9901 (UMC100.3 installation manual)
- 1SFC132057M0201 (Soft starter installation manual)
- 3AUA0000078093 (ACS880 hardware manual)



Tightening torque

WARNING

Warning: Heat generated by improper terminal torque is one of the leading causes of equipment failure.

Product assembly torque application introduction
The following torque tables apply to horizontal and vertical bus bar screw connections, electrical component screw connections, terminal connections and structural components of the MCC.

NOTICE

Note: For equipment connections and mountings, see the manufacturer's technical data sheets.

Table 5. Tightening torque

		Main Bus Splice Links Recommended Torque
Component Description	**Size**	**Recommended Torque Nm**
Main Horizontal Bus Splice Links	M12	70
Horizontal Ground Splice Links	M8	22.4
Neutral Horizontal Bus Splice Links	M12	70

		Withdrawable Unit's Terminal block
Component Description	**Size**	**Recommended Torque Nm**
Control Terminal Block	Screw-type	0.8
Power Cable Connection Unit (CCU 40)	Screw-type	6
Power Cable Connection Unit (CCU 300)	Accepts ring tongue terminals	35



Mounting devices torques			**Circuit breakers**
Device	**Screw type**	**Nominal torque (Nm)**	**Torque max. (Nm)**
E-max E2.2 Fixed	Hexagonal M10	45.7	53.9
E-max E4.2 Fixed	Hexagonal M10	45.7	53.9
E-max E6.2 Fixed	Hexagonal M10	45.7	53.9
E-max E1.2 Withdrawable	Hexagonal M8	23.2	27.4
E-max E2.2 Withdrawable	Hexagonal M8	23.2	27.4
E-max E4.2 Withdrawable	Hexagonal M8	23.2	27.4
E-max E6.2 Withdrawable	Hexagonal M8	23.2	27.4
T-max XT1	Phillips M4	1.7	2
T-max XT2	Phillips M4	1.7	2
T-max XT4	Phillips M4	3.2	3.8
T-max XT5	Phillips M4	3.2	3.8
T-max XT6	Phillips M4	3.2	3.8
T-max XT7	Phillips M5	3.2	3.8

Mounting devices torques					**Disconnect fused OT/OS**
			Sheet metal 1.5 mm		**Sheet metal 2 mm**
Device	**Screw type**	**Nominal torque (Nm)**	**Torque max. (Nm)**	**Nominal torque (Nm)**	**Torque max. (Nm)**
OS30	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
OT160	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
OT200	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
OT400	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
OT600	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
OT800	Self-tapping M8	7	8	8.2	9.4
OT1200	Self-tapping M8	7	8	8.2	9.4

Mounting devices torques					**Contactors**
			Sheet metal 1.5 mm		**Sheet metal 2 mm**
Device	**Screw type**	**Nominal torque (Nm)**	**Torque max. (Nm)**	**Nominal torque (Nm)**	**Torque max. (Nm)**
AF26	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
AF40	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
AF80	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
AF140	Phillips M5	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8
AF265	Phillips M5	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8
AF460	Phillips M5	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8
AF750	Phillips M6	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8
CV 77U030406-76	Self-tapping M8	7	8	9.4	10.8
CV 77U030506-76	Self-tapping M8	7	8	9.4	10.8
CV 77U030606-76	Self-tapping M8	7	8	9.4	10.8

Mounting devices torques					OL relays / UMC and accessories
			Sheet metal 1.5 mm		Sheet metal 2 mm
Device	Screw type	Nominal torque (Nm)	Torque max. (Nm)	Nominal torque (Nm)	Torque max. (Nm)
EF19	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
EF45	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
EF65	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
EF96	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
EF146	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
EF205	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
EF370	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
EF750	Self-tapping M6	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.3
UMC100	Self-tapping M4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
CEM11-FBP.20	Mounted on DIN rail (see table “mechanical connections thread rolling screws in sheet metal - sheet metal”)				
CEM11-FBP.35	Mounted on DIN rail (see table “mechanical connections thread rolling screws in sheet metal - sheet metal”)				
CEM11-FBP.60	Self-tapping M6	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.3
CEM11-FBP.120	Self-tapping M6	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.3
KORK CT4L185R/4	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
KORK CT4L310R/4	Self-tapping M5	2.3	3	2.7	3.5
KORK CT5L500R/4	Self-tapping M6	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.3
KORK CT5L850R/4	Self-tapping M6	3.5	4.5	4.1	5.3

Mounting devices torques			VFDs ACS880
Device	Screw type	Nominal torque (Nm)	Torque max. (Nm)
VFD-880 R1	Cup head* M5	5	5.7
VFD-880 R2	Cup head* M5	5	5.7
VFD-880 R3	Cup head* M5	5	5.7
VFD-880 R4	Cup head* M5	5	5.7
VFD-880 R5	Cup head* M5	5	5.7
VFD-880 R6	Cup head* M8	23.2	26.7
VFD-880 R7	Cup head* M8	23.2	26.7
VFD-880 R8	Cup head* M8	23.2	26.7
VFD-880 R9	Cup head* M8	23.2	26.7

Mounting devices torques			Soft starters PSE
Device	Screw type	Nominal torque (Nm)	Torque max. (Nm)
PSE18	Hexagonal M6	9.1	10.5
PSE45	Hexagonal M6	9.1	10.5
PSE85	Hexagonal M6	9.1	10.5
PSE170	Hexagonal M6	9.1	10.5
PSE300	Hexagonal M6	9.1	10.5

				Control and auxiliary contacts
Component description	**Type**	**Size**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
Auxiliary contacts	(*)	M 3.5 - Pozidriv	0.85	1

*Applies for all control auxiliary contacts (MCCB, FS, contactors, overloads, pilot devices, etc.)

			Torque table for power terminals
Device	**Model**	**Screw type**	**Torque Nm**
MCCB	XT2	M4	6
	XT4	M4	8
	XT5	M5	36
	XT7	M5	18
Fusible switch	OS30	Terminal screw	2
	OT160	M5	2
	OT200	M5	6.2
	OT400	M5	42.4
	OT600	M5	56.5
	OT800	M5	56.5
Contactor	AF26	Terminal screw	2.5
	AF40	Terminal screw	4
	AF80	Terminal screw	6
	AF140	M4	8
	AF265	M5	22
	AF460	M5	35
	AF750	M6	45
Transformers	T Series	Terminal screw	1.8
Overload relays	EF19	Terminal screw	1.5
	EF45	Terminal screw	2.6
	EF96	Terminal screw	6
	EF146	Terminal screw	10
	EF205	M5	18
	EF370	M5	28
	EF750	Terminal screw	1.2

				Power terminals
Component description	**Type**	**Size**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
VFD ACS880	R1	Terminal screw	1.3	1.5
	R2	Terminal screw	1.3	1.5
	R3	Terminal screw	1.3	1.5
	R4	Terminal screw	3.4	4
	R5	Terminal screw	12.8	15
	R6	Terminal screw	34	40
	R7	Terminal screw	34	40
	R8	Terminal screw	34	40
	R9	Terminal screw	34	40
Soft starters	PSE18	M8	5.1	6
	PSE45	M8	5.1	6
	PSE85	M8	5.1	6
	PSE170	M8	7.7	9
	PSE300	M8	15.3	18
	PSTB370	M10	34	40
	PSTB1050	M12	38.3	45

				Main bus bar connection sets
Component description	**Type**	**Size**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
MCCB connection set	XT2, XT4, XT5	M10	46.8	51.4

				Shipping split connection sets
Component description	**Type**	**Size**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
Shipping split connection set	Hex Allen Socket	M6	3	3.5

			Mechanical connections thread rolling screws in sheet metal — sheet metal	
Component description	**Size**	**Material thickness (mm)**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
Torx pan head	M4	1.5	1.4	1.8
	M5	1.5	2.7	3.5
	M6	1.5	4.1	5.3
	M8	1.5	8.2	9.4
	M4	2	1.6	2
	M5	2	3.1	4.1
	M6	2	4.7	6.1
	M8	2	9.4	10.8

			Mechanical connections thread rolling screws in sheet metal — GPO3	
Component description	**Size**	**Material thickness (mm)**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
Torx pan head	M4	1.5	1.2	1.5
	M5	1.5	2.3	3
	M6	1.5	3.5	4.5
	M8	1.5	7	8
	M4	2	1.4	7.8
	M5	2	2.7	3.5
	M6	2	4.1	5.3
	M8	2	8.2	9.4

			Mechanical connections thread rolling screws in sheet metal — acrylic	
Component description	**Size**	**Material thickness (mm)**	**Torque Nm (nominal)**	**Torque Nm (max.)**
Torx pan head	M4	1.5	0.8	1
	M5	1.5	1.5	2
	M6	1.5	2.3	3
	M8	1.5	4.6	5.2
	M4	2	1	1.2
	M5	2	1.9	2.5
	M6	2	2.9	3.7
	M8	2	5.8	6.6

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