## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

## INTRODUCTION

Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW Circuit Breakers are designed to protect electrical systems from damage caused by short circuits. All Masterpact circuit breakers are designed to open and close a circuit manually, and to open the circuit automatically at a predetermined overcurrent setting.
Selection of a dc circuit breaker is based on the type of dc system, the rated voltage, and the maximum short-circuit current at the point of installation. UL Listed circuit breakers are for use on ungrounded systems rated $500 \mathrm{Vdc}(600 \mathrm{Vdc}$ unloaded) or less. IEC Rated circuit breakers are for use on ungrounded, grounded middle point, or grounded negative systems.

## CODES AND STANDARDS

Masterpact circuit breakers are manufactured and tested in accordance with the following standards:

| Insulated Case Circuit Breaker | IEC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Rated Circuit Breaker | IEC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Extreme Atmospheric Conditions |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL 489 (UL Listed to Supplement SC) |  | IEC 68-2-1: Dry cold at $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| NEMA AB1 | IEC 60947-2 | IEC 68-2-2: Dry heat at $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CSA C22.2 NO 5-02 |  | IEC 68-2-30: Damp heat (temp. $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, rel. humidity 95\%) |

Circuit breakers should be applied according to guidelines detailed in the National Electrical Code ( $\mathrm{NEC}^{\circledR}$ ) and other local wiring codes.

Masterpact circuit breakers are available in Square D, Merlin Gerin, or Federal Pioneer brands.

## UL File Numbers:

Masterpact NW: E63335, Vol. 4, Sec. 1

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

100\% Rated Circuit Breaker: Masterpact circuit breakers are designed for continuous operation at $100 \%$ of their current rating.
True Two-step Stored Energy Mechanism: Masterpact circuit breakers are operated via a storedenergy mechanism which can be manually or motor charged. The closing time is less than five cycles. Closing and opening operations can be initiated by remote control or by push buttons on the circuit breaker front cover. An O-C-O cycle is possible without recharging.

Drawout or Fixed Mount, 3- or 4-pole Construction: UL Listed (3-pole only) and IEC Rated (3- or 4pole) Masterpact circuit breakers are available in drawout or fixed mounts.

Field-installable Accessories: Most accessories are field installable with only the aid of a screwdriver and without adjusting the circuit breaker. The uniform design of the circuit breaker line allows most accessories to be common for the whole line.

Reinforced Insulation: Two insulation barriers separate the circuit breaker front from the current path.
Isolation Function by Positive Indication of Contact Status: The mechanical indicator is truly representative of the status of all the main contacts.
Segregated Compartment: Once the accessory cover has been removed to provide access to the accessory compartment, the main contacts remain fully isolated. Furthermore, interphase partitioning allows full insulation between each pole even if the accessory cover has been removed.
Front Connection of Secondary Circuits: All accessory terminals (ring terminals are available as an option) are located on a connecting block which is accessible from the front in the connected, test and disconnected positions. This is particularly useful for field inspection and modification.

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers General Information

Anti-pumping Feature: All Masterpact NW circuit breakers are designed with an anti-pumping feature that causes an opening order to always takes priority over a closing order. Specifically, if opening and closing orders occur simultaneously, the charged mechanism discharges without any movement of the main contacts keeping the circuit breaker in the open (OFF) position.

In the event that opening and closing orders are simultaneously maintained, the standard mechanism provides and anti-pumping function which continues to keep the main contacts in the open position.

In addition, after fault tripping or opening the circuit breaker intentionally (using the manual or electrical controls and with the closing coil continuously energized) the circuit breaker cannot be closed until the power supply to the closing coil is discontinued and then reactivated.

NOTE: When the automatic reset after fault trip (RAR) option is installed, the automatic control system must take into account the information supplied by the circuit breaker before issuing a new closing order or before blocking the circuit breaker in the open position.

Disconnection Through the Front Door: The racking handle and racking mechanism are accessible through the front door cutout. Disconnecting the circuit breaker is possible without opening the door and exposing live parts.

Figure 1: Racking Handle and Mechanism


Disconnected Position

Drawout Mechanism: The drawout assembly mechanism allows the circuit breaker to be racked in four positions (connected, test, disconnected, or withdrawn), as shown in the figure below.

NOTE: For UL circuit breakers, the clusters are mounted on the circuit breaker; for IEC circuit breakers, the clusters are mounted on the cradle.

Figure 2: Racking Positions


Reduced Maintenance: Under normal operating conditions, the circuit breaker does not require maintenance. However, if maintenance or inspection is necessary, the arc chambers are easily removed so you may visually inspect the contacts and wear indicator groove (see the figure below for how wear is indicated). The operation counter can also indicate when inspections and possible maintenance should be done.


Figure 3: Contact Wear Indicators


## OPERATING CONDITIONS

Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ circuit breakers are suited for use:

- At ambient temperatures between $-22^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
- At altitudes $+13,000 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 3900 m )

Masterpact circuit breakers have been tested for operation in industrial atmospheres. It is recommended that the equipment be cooled or heated to the proper operating temperature and kept free of excessive vibration and dust. Operation at temperatures above $104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ may require derating or overbussing the circuit breaker. See the appropriate instruction bulletin and page 11 of this catalog for additional information.

Masterpact circuit breakers meet IEC 68-2-6 Standards for vibration.

- 2 to 13.2 Hz and amplitude 0.039 in . ( 1 mm )
- 13.2 to 100 Hz constant acceleration 0.024 oz. ( 0.7 g .)

The materials used in Masterpact NW circuit breakers will not support the growth of fungus and mold.
Masterpact circuit breakers have been tested to the following:

- IEC 68-2-30 - Damp heat (temperature $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and relative humidity of $95 \%$ )
- IEC 68-2-52 level 2 - salt mist


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers General Information

## MASTERPACT NW CIRCUIT BREAKER DESIGN

NOTE: For UL Listed circuit breakers, the clusters are mounted on the circuit breaker; for IEC Rated circuit breakers, the clusters are mounted on the cradle.


MASTERPACT NW CRADLE DESIGN


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> General Information

## DC SYSTEMS

Selection of a dc circuit breaker is based on the type of dc system, the rated voltage, and the maximum short-circuit current at the point of installation.

The three types of dc systems are:

Table 1: DC Systems

| Distribution System | Faults | Fault Comments | Worst Case |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Isolated Source | Isc maximum <br> Both polarities (positive and <br> negative) are involved in the <br> fault | Simultaneous faults at A and <br> D or C and E |  |
| Eather polarity may be |  |  |  |

# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers General Information 

## CIRCUIT BREAKER CONNECTION

Table 2: Circuit Breaker Connection Based on Distribution System


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

General Information
FRAME SIZES AND INTERRUPTING RATINGS

Load Diagrams


Type D


Type E


Table 3: Interrupting Ratings for UL 489 Listed Masterpact NW Circuit Breakers

| Model Number (Type C) | Circuit <br> Breaker Rating | Endurance Rating (C/O cycles) (with no maintenance) |  | Breaking Capacity ${ }^{1} 500$ Vdc (max 600 Vdc unloaded) L/R 8 ms | Breaking Time | Closing Time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mechanical | Electrical |  |  |  |
| NW08NDC NW12NDC NW16NDC | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1200 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1600 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 10,000 | 2800 | 35 kA | 30 to 75 ms | <70 ms |
| NW20NDC | 2000 A | 10,000 | 1000 |  |  |  |
| NW25NDC | $\begin{aligned} & 2500 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 10,000 | 1000 |  |  |  |
| NW40NDC | 4000 A | 10,000 | 1000 |  |  |  |

Table 4: Ratings for IEC 60947-2 Rated Masterpact NW Circuit Breakers

| Circuit Breaker Frame <br> Circuit Breaker Designation (AIR) |  |  |  | NW10 |  | NW20 |  | NW40 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | N | H | N | H | N | H |
| Rated current | In |  |  | 1000 A |  | 2000 A |  | 4000 A |  |
| Circuit breaker type |  |  |  | N | H | N | H | N | H |
| Ultimate breaking capacity | Icu | $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 5 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 500 Vdc | 85 kA | 100 kA | 85 kA | 100 kA | 85 kA | 100 kA |
|  |  |  | 750 Vdc | - | 85 kA | - | 85 kA | - | 85 kA |
|  |  |  | 900 Vdc | - | 85 kA | - | 85 kA | - | 85 kA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 15 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 500 Vdc | 35 kA | 85 kA | 35 kA | 85 kA | 35 kA | 85 kA |
|  |  |  | 750 Vdc | - | 50 kA | - | 50 kA | - | 50 kA |
|  |  |  | 900 Vdc | - | 35 kA | - | 35 kA | - | 35 kA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 500 Vdc | 25 kA | 50 kA | 25 kA | 50 kA | 25 kA | 50 kA |
|  |  |  | 750 Vdc | - | 50 kA | - | 50 kA | - | 50 kA |
|  |  |  | 900 Vdc | - | 25 kA | - | 25 kA | - | 25 kA |
| Rated Service Breaking Capacity (kA) | Ics |  | \% Icu | 100\% |  | 100\% |  | 100\% |  |
| Rated short-time withstand current (kA) | Icw |  | 1 s | 50 | 85 | 50 | 85 | 50 | 85 |
| Rated making capacity (kA) | lcm |  | \% Icu | 100\% |  | 100\% |  | 100\% |  |
| Break time |  |  |  | 30 to 75 ms |  | 30 to 75 ms |  | 30 to 75 ms |  |
| Closing time |  |  |  | $<70 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  | $<70 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  | $<70 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
| Switch Designation (AIR) |  |  |  | - | HA | - | HA | - | HA |
| Rated making capacity (kA) | Icm |  |  |  | 85 |  | 85 |  | 85 |
| Rated short-time withstand current (kA) | Icw |  | 1 s |  | 85 |  | 85 |  | 85 |

Installation and maintenance

| Service life C/O cycles x 1000 | mechanical | Without maintenance | 10,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | electrical | Without maintenance | 500 Vdc | 8500 | 8500 | 5000 | 5000 | 2000 | 2000 |
|  |  |  | 900 Vdc | - | 2000 | - | 2000 | - | 1000 |

# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers General Information 

## CORRECTION FACTORS

Table 5: Temperature Correction Factors

|  | Maximum Ambient Temperature |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 140 | 122 | 104 | 86 | 77 | 68 | 50 | 32 | 14 | -4 |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 0 | -22 |  |
| Current | 0.83 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.33 | 1.39 |

Table 6: Altitude Correction Factors

|  | $<\mathbf{6 6 0 0} \mathbf{f t} \mathbf{( 2 0 0 0} \mathbf{~ m})$ | $\mathbf{8 5 0 0} \mathbf{~ f t ~ ( \mathbf { 2 6 0 0 } \mathbf { ~ m } )}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{f t} .(\mathbf{3 9 0 0} \mathbf{~ m})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Voltage | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.80 |
| Current | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.96 |

## SHIPPING WEIGHTS

Table 7: Weights for UL 489 Listed Masterpact NW Circuit Breakers

| Frame Rating | Connector Type | Weights (lbs./kg.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Circuit Breaker | Cradle | Connector | Pallet | Total |
| 800-2500 A, drawout | RCTH/RCTV | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ & (50 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (44 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 17 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (8 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 17 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (8 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (109 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 800-2500 A, fixed-mounted | RCTH/RCTV | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ & (50 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (8 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (8 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (65 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 3000-4000 A, drawout | RCTH/RCTV | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ & (50 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (44 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (12 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (8 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 249 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (114 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 3000-4000 A, fixed-mounted | RCTH/RCTV | $\begin{array}{\|l} 109 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ (50 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (12 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (8 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \mathrm{lbs} \\ & (70 \mathrm{~kg}) \end{aligned}$ |

Table 8: Weights for IEC 60947-2 Rated Masterpact NW Circuit Breakers


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

## Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Trip Unit

## MICROLOGIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 TRIP UNIT

Micrologic DC1.0
Type of protection 1 = instantaneous Circuit breaker family -_

All Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC circuit breakers are equipped with Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 trip units, which is designed to protect power circuits and load devices.

The Micrologic DC1.0 trip unit:

- is associated with sensors with instantaneous trip values than can be adjusted on the front of the trip unit
- has three sensor versions provide different threshold ranges:
- 1250-2500 A
- 2500-5400 A
- 5000-11000 A

See trip curves, Figure 52

- has an instantaneous protection with no time delay settings
- has no overload protection provided


Figure 4: Micrologic DC1.0 Trip Unit


Figure 5: Circuit Breaker Configuration and Sensor Locations

# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Trip Unit 

- has sensor adjustment dials accessible in front of the circuit breaker behind the door of the cubicle. Both sensors must have the same settings
NOTE: Dials are normally set to setting marked, for example B1 and B2 for 8000 A. Eleven intermediate values can also be set which are not indicated on the adjustment knob, for example between $A$ and $B$ for $6000 A$.


Figure 6: Sensor Adjustment Dials

Table 9: Im Thresholds

| Sensor | $\boldsymbol{A}$ | $\boldsymbol{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\boldsymbol{D}$ | $\boldsymbol{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1250-2500 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1250 \mathrm{~A} \pm 8 \%$ | $1500 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $1600 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $2000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $2500 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ |
| $2500-5400 \mathrm{~A}$ | $2500 \mathrm{~A} \pm 8 \%$ | $3300 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $4000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $5000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $5400 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ |
| $5000-11,000 \mathrm{~A}$ | $5000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 8 \%$ | $8000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $10,000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $11,000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ | $11,000 \mathrm{~A} \pm 10 \%$ |

Table 10: Sensors

| Frame <br> Rating | Model Number | Sensor Type |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1250-2500 A | 2500-5400 A | 5400-11,000 A |
| 800 A | NW08 | X | X | X |
| 1000 A | NW10 | X | X | X |
| 1200 A | NW12 | X | X | X |
| 1600 A | NW16 | X | X | X |
| 2000 A | NW20 | - | X | X |
| 2500 A | NW25 | - | X | X |
| 3000 A | NW30 | - | X | X |
| 4000 A | NW40 | - | - | X |

## ACCESSORIES

## REMOTE OPERATION

NOTE: When remote operation features are used, a minimum of four seconds is required for the spring charging motor $(\mathrm{MCH})$ to completely charge the circuit breaker closing springs prior to actuating the shunt close (XF) device.

Figure 7: Wiring Diagram for Remote ON/OFF Function


The remote ON/OFF function is used to remotely open and close the circuit breaker. It is made up of


Masterpact Circuit Breaker Equipped for Remote ON/OFF Function the following components:

- A spring-charging motor (MCH) equipped with a spring-charged limit switch; see page 15 for more information
- A shunt close (XF); see page 15 for more information
- A shunt trip (MX1); see page 15 for more information

Optionally, the function may be completed with:

- A ready-to-close contact (PF)
- An electrical closing push button (BPFE)
- A remote reset following a fault (RES)

The remote operation function may be completed with:

- Auxiliary contacts (OF)
- Overcurrent trip switch (SDE)

NOTE: Induced voltages in the circuit at terminal C2 and/or A2 can cause the shunt close to not work properly. The best way to prevent induced voltages is keep the circuit to terminal C2 and A2 as short as possible. If it is impossible to keep the circuit less than 10 feet ( 3 m ), use an interposing relay near terminal C2 or A2.

## Terminals

Table 11: Terminal Characteristics

| Standards | UL 486E |
| :--- | :--- |
| Termination Capacity | $22-14$ AWG solid or stranded wire with max. O.D. of insulation 3.5 mm |
| Current | Nominal |
|  | Minimum |

## Table 11: Terminal Characteristics

|  | $22 \mathrm{AWG}=4.5 \mathrm{lbs}(20 \mathrm{~N})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pull-out Forces | $20 \mathrm{AWG}=6.75 \mathrm{lbs}(30 \mathrm{~N})$ |
|  | $18 \mathrm{AWG}=6.75 \mathrm{lbs}(30 \mathrm{~N})$ |
|  | $16 \mathrm{AWG}=9 \mathrm{lbs}(40 \mathrm{~N})$ |
|  | $14 \mathrm{AWG}=11.5 \mathrm{lbs}(50 \mathrm{~N})$ |

## Spring-charging Motor (MCH)

The spring-charging motor automatically charges the spring mechanism for closing the circuit breaker
 and also recharges the spring mechanism when the circuit breaker is in the ON position. Instantaneous reclosing of the circuit breaker is thus possible following circuit breaker opening. The spring-mechanism charging handle is used only as a backup if auxiliary power is absent.

The spring-charging motor is equipped as standard with a limit switch contact ( CH ) that signals the charged position of the mechanism (springs charged).

Table 12: Spring Charging Motor Characteristics

| Characteristics | MCH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage Ratings $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}\right)$ | $\mathrm{Vac} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Vdc |
| Operating Threshold | $48 / 60,100 / 130,200 / 250,240 / 277,380 / 415,400 / 440,480$ |
| Power Consumption | 0.85 to $1.1 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| Motor Overcurrent | 180 VA |
| Charging Time | $2-3 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ for 0.1 s |
| Duty Cycle | 4 s maximum on NW |
| Endurance | 3 cycles per minute maximum |
| CH Contact | 10,000 cycles for $\mathrm{NW}<4000 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> 5000 cycles for $\mathrm{NW} \geq 4000 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## Shunt Trip (MX1) and Shunt Close (XF)

Maximum Wire Length—The inrush currents for these devices are approximately 200 VA. When low supply voltages ( 12,24 or 48 V ) are used, the maximum allowable wire length is dependent on the voltage and the wire size.
Table 13: Maximum Wire Length*

| Device | Percent of Source Voltage | Source Voltage |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 12 Vdc |  | 24 Vdc |  | 48 Vdc |  |
| Wire Size |  | $\begin{aligned} & \# 14 \mathrm{AWG} \\ & \left(2.08 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \# 16 \mathrm{AWG} \\ & \left(1.31 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \begin{array}{l} \# 14 \mathrm{AWG} \\ \left(2.08 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right) \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#16 AWG } \\ & \left(1.31 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \begin{array}{l} \# 14 \mathrm{AWG} \\ \left(2.08 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right) \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \# 16 \mathrm{AWG} \\ & \left(1.31 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| UVR (MN) | 100\% | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (48.5 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (30.5 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 765 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (233.2 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 472 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (143.9 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 85\% | - | - | 44 ft . <br> (13.4 m) | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (8.8 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (62.5 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 129 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (39.3 \mathrm{~m}) \end{array}$ |
| Shunt Trip (MX) and Shunt Close (XF) | 100\% | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (17.4 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 34 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (10.4 \mathrm{~m}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 314 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (95.7 \mathrm{~m}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & (61.0 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1503 \mathrm{ft.} \\ & (457.8 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 944 \mathrm{ft.} \\ & (287.7 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 85\% | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \mathrm{ft.} \\ & (8.2 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{ft.} \\ & (5.2 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 205 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (62.5 \mathrm{~m}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 126 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (38.4 \mathrm{~m}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 957 \mathrm{ft.} \\ & (291.7 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 601 \mathrm{ft.} \\ & (183.2 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ |

The length shown in the table is for each of the two supply wires.

Shunt trip (MX1): When energized, the shunt trip instantaneously opens the circuit breaker. The shunt trip may be supplied continuously or intermittently.

Shunt close (XF): Remotely closes the circuit breaker if the spring mechanism is charged.

Table 14: Shunt Trip and Shunt Close Characteristics

| Characteristics | MX1 | XF | Min | Max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage Ratings ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ) | 24 Vac |  | 17 Vac | 26 Vac |
|  |  | 48 Vac | 34 Vac | 52 Vac |
|  |  | 120 Vac | 60 Vac | 132 Vac |
|  |  | 240 Vac | 168 Vac | 264 Vac |
|  |  | 277 Vac | 194 Vac | 304 Vac |
|  |  | 380 Vac | 266 Vac | 418 Vac |
|  |  | 480 Vac | 336 Vac | 528 Vac |
|  |  | 12 Vdc | 8 Vdc | 13 Vdc |
|  |  | 24 Vdc | 17 Vdc | 26 Vdc |
| Vdc |  | 48 Vdc | 34 Vdc | 52 Vdc |
|  |  | 125 Vdc | 88 Vdc | 137 Vdc |
|  |  | 250 Vdc | 175 Vdc | 275 Vdc |
| Operating Threshold | 0.7 to $1.1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | 0.85 to $1.1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  |
| Power Consumption (VA or W) Steady-state/inrush |  | 4.5/200 |  |  |
| Circuit Breaker Response Time at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $50 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10(\mathrm{NW} \leq 4000 \mathrm{~A}) \\ 80 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10(\mathrm{NW}>4000 \mathrm{~A}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |

## Additional Shunt Trip (MX2) or Undervoltage Trip (MN)

This function opens the circuit breaker via an electrical order.
It is made up of:

- Shunt trip (MX2, second MX) or,
- Undervoltage trip (MN)
- Instantaneous trip
- Fixed undervoltage trip (time delayed) or,
- Adjustable undervoltage trip (time delayed)

As shown in the wiring diagram for the remote tripping function below, the delay unit (installed outside the circuit breaker) may be disabled by an emergency off button to obtain non-delayed opening of the circuit breaker.


Figure 8: Wire Diagram for the Remote Tripping Function
When energized, the shunt trip (MX1) instantaneously opens the circuit breaker. A continuous supply of power to the second shunt trip (MX2) locks the circuit breaker in the off position.

The undervoltage trip (MN) instantaneously opens the circuit breaker when its supply voltage drops to a value between $35 \%$ and $70 \%$ of its rated voltage.

If the undervoltage trip is not energized, it is impossible to close the circuit breaker, either manually or electrically. An attempt to close the circuit breaker produces no movement of the main contacts.
Closing is allowed when the supply voltage of the undervoltage trip reaches $85 \%$ of rated voltage.

Table 15: Undervoltage Trip Characteristics

| Characteristics |  | MX2 | Min | Max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage Ratings ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ) | Vac$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 24 Vac | 17 Vac | 26 Vac |
|  |  | 48 Vac | 34 Vac | 52 Vac |
|  |  | 120 Vac | 60 Vac | 132 Vac |
|  |  | 240 Vac | 168 Vac | 264 Vac |
|  |  | 277 Vac | 194 Vac | 304 Vac |
|  |  | 380 Vac | 266 Vac | 418 Vac |
|  |  | 480 Vac | 336 Vac | 528 Vac |
|  |  | 12 Vdc | 8 Vdc | 13 Vdc |
|  |  | 24 Vdc | 17 Vdc | 26 Vdc |
|  | Vdc | 48 Vdc | 34 Vdc | 52 Vdc |
|  |  | 125 Vdc | 88 Vdc | 137 Vdc |
|  |  | 250 Vdc | 175 Vdc | 275 Vdc |
| Power Consumption (VA or W) | Constant/Inrush | 4.5/200 |  |  |
| Circuit Breaker Response Time at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | $50 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 10$ |  |  |

## Time-delay Module for Undervoltage Trip

To eliminate circuit breaker nuisance tripping during temporary voltage dips (micro-breaks), operation of the undervoltage trip (MN) can be delayed. This function is achieved by adding an external delay unit (either adjustable or non-adjustable) to the undervoltage trip (MN) circuit.

Table 16: Time-delay Module Characteristics

| Voltage Ratings of Undervoltage Trip |  | Vac 50/60 Hz | 24/30, 48/60, 100/130, 200/250, 380/480 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Vdc | 24/30, 48/60, 100/130, 200/250 |
| Voltage Ratings of Time-delay Module | Adjustable | Vac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 48/60, 100/130, 200/250, 380/480 |
|  |  | Vdc | 48/60, 100/130, 200/250, 380/480 |
|  | Non-Adjustable | Vac 50/60 Hz | 100/130, 200/250 |
|  |  | Vdc | 100/130, 200/250 |
| Operating Threshold |  | Opening | 0.35 to $0.7 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
|  |  | Closing | $0.85 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| Power Consumption |  |  | 4.5 VA/W (Holding), 200 VA/W (Inrush) |
| Time-delay Settings | Adjustable |  | $0.5,0.9,1.5$, and 3.0 s |
|  | Non-Adjustable |  | 0.25 s |

## SWITCHES

## Ready-to-close Switch (PF)

The ready-to-close position switch indicates that the following conditions are met and the circuit breaker can be closed:

- The circuit breaker is open
- The closing springs are charged
- There is no standing closing or opening order

Table 17: Ready-to-close Switch Characteristics

| Type of Contact | 1a/1b Form C |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maximum Number of Contacts | 1 |

Ready-to-clos $\epsilon$ Switch (PF)


Auxiliary Switch (OF) with Four Contacts

Table 17: Ready-to-close Switch Characteristics

| Breaking Capacity at a Power Factor (p.f.) of 0.3 | Standard: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load |  | Low-Level: $2 \mathrm{~mA} / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240/380 Vac | 5 A | 24/48 Vac | 3 A |
|  | 480 Vac | 5 A | 240 Vac | 3 A |
|  | 600/690 Vac | 3 A | 380 Vac | 3 A |
|  | 24/48 Vdc | 3 A | 24/48 Vdc | 3 A |
|  | 240 Vdc | 0.3 A | 125 Vdc | 0.3 A |
|  | 380 Vdc | 0.15 A | 250 Vdc | 0.15 A |

## Electrical Closing Push Button (BPFE)

Located on the front panel of the circuit breaker, this push button carries out electrical closing of the circuit breaker, taking into account all of the safety functions that are part of the control/monitoring system of the installation. The push button is installed on the control circuit of the shunt close, and connects to the communicating shunt close module (XF-COM). Terminal A2 of XF-COM is used to remotely close the circuit breaker.


## Remote Reset (RES) and Automatic Reset After Fault Trip

- Following tripping, the remote reset (RES) resets the overcurrent trip switch (SDE) and the mechanical indicator. (Voltage rating: 110/130 Vac and 200/240 Vac.) RES is not compatible with an additional overcurrent trip switch (SDE2).
- Automatic reset after fault-trip: Following tripping, a reset of the mechanical indicator (reset button) is no longer required to enable circuit breaker closing (factory adjustable only).


## Auxiliary Switch (OF)

The rotary-type auxiliary switches are directly driven by the trip mechanism when the minimum isolation distance between the main circuit breaker contact is reached.

Table 18: Auxiliary Switch Characteristics


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Accessories 



Overcurrent Trip Switch (SDE)


Connected/Closed Switch (EF)


Cradle Position Switch (CE, CD, CT)

## Overcurrent Trip Switch (SDE)

Circuit breaker tripping due to a fault is signalled by a red mechanical fault indicator (reset) and one overcurrent trip switch (SDE).

Following tripping, the mechanical indicator must be reset before the circuit breaker may be closed. An additional overcurrent trip switch (SDE2) is supplied as an option and is not compatible with the remote reset (RES).

Table 19: Overcurrent Trip Switch Characteristics

| Supplied as Standard | 1a/1b Form C |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Number of Contacts | 2 |  |  |  |
| Breaking Capacity at a Power Factor (p.f.) of 0.3 | Standard: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load |  | Low-level: $2 \mathrm{~mA} / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load |  |
|  | 240/380 Vac | 5 A | 24/48 Vac | 3 A |
|  | 480 Vac | 5 A | 240 Vac | 3 A |
|  | 600/690 Vac | 3 A | 380 Vac | 3 A |
|  | 24/48 Vdc | 3 A | 24/48 Vdc | 3 A |
|  | 240 Vdc | 0.3 A | 125 Vdc | 0.3 A |
|  | 380 Vdc | 0.15 A | 250 Vdc | 0.15 A |

## Connected/Closed Switch (EF)

This switch combines the "device connected" and "device closed" information to produce "circuit closed" information. The connected/closed switch (EF) is supplied as an option and must be used with an additional auxiliary switch (OF) and fits into its connector (it is not available for ring terminals).

Table 20: Connected/Closed Switch Characteristics

| Circuit Breaker Type | NW |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Number of Contacts | 8a/8b Form C |  |  |  |
| Breaking Capacity at a Power Factor (p.f.) of 0.3 | Standard: $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load |  | Low-level: $2 \mathrm{~mA} / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load |  |
|  | 240/380 Vac | 6 A | 24/48 Vac | 5 A |
|  | 480 Vac | 6 A | 240 Vac | 5 A |
|  | 600/690 Vac | 6 A | 380 Vac | 5 A |
|  | 24/48 Vdc | 2.5 A | 24/48 Vdc | 2.5 A |
|  | 125 Vdc | 0.8 A | 125 Vdc | 0.8 A |
|  | 250 Vdc | 0.3 A | 250 Vdc | 0.3 A |

## Cradle Position Switch

Three series of optional auxiliary switches are available for the cradle:

- Cradle position switches (CE) to indicate the connected position.
- Cradle position switches (CD) to indicate the disconnected position. This position is indicated when the required clearance for isolation of the power and auxiliary circuits is reached.
- Cradle position switches (CT) to indicate the test position. In this position, the power circuits are disconnected and the auxiliary circuits are connected.


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

Accessories


Actuator for up to Three CD Switches (standard)


Actuator for up to Three CT Switches (standard)

Table 21: Cradle Position Switch Characteristics

| Circuit Breaker Type |  |  | NW |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CE | CD | CT |
| Maximum Push-in Switches with Standard Actuators |  |  | $3^{\square}$ | $3^{\square}$ | $3^{\square}$ |
| With Additional Actuators |  |  | 9 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 6 | 3 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| Standard ( $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breaking Capacity at a Power Factor (p.f) of 0.3 | Vac | 240 | 8 A |  |  |
|  |  | 380 | 8 A |  |  |
|  |  | 480 | 8 A |  |  |
|  |  | 600/690 | 6 A |  |  |
|  | Vdc | 24/48 | 2.5 A |  |  |
|  |  | 125 | 0.8 A |  |  |
|  |  | 250 | 0.3 A |  |  |
|  | Low-level ( $2 \mathrm{~mA} / 15 \mathrm{~V}$ minimum load) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Vac | 24/48 | 5 A |  |  |
|  |  | 240 | 5 A |  |  |
|  |  | 380 | 5 A |  |  |
|  | Vdc | 24/48 | 2.5 A |  |  |
|  |  | 125 | 0.8 A |  |  |
|  |  | 250 | 0.3 A |  |  |


| Possible Ring-terminal Combinations |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CE | CD | CT |
| 1 b | 1 a | 1 b |
| 1 b | $1 \mathrm{a}, 1 \mathrm{~b}$ | 1 b |
| $1 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{~b}$ | $1 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{~b}$ | 1 a |
| $1 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{~b}$ | $2 \mathrm{a}, 1 \mathrm{~b}$ | 1 b |
| $2 \mathrm{a}, 1 \mathrm{~b}$ | $1 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{~b}$ | 1 b |
| 1 a | 1 a | 1 a |
| 3 a | 3 a | 1 a |
| 3 b | 3 b | 1 b |

Additional Actuators for Cradle Position Switches on Masterpact NW Circuit Breakers

A set of additional actuators may be installed on the cradle to change or add the functions of the cradle position switches. Each standard actuator can be replaced by any other actuator to change the function of the cradle position switch.

## CRADLE CONNECTIONS

Table 22: Masterpact NW UL Listed Circuit Breaker Connectors (Rear Connections)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Accessories

Table 23: Masterpact NW IEC Rated 3-pole/4-pole Drawout Circuit Breakers

| Wiring |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Connector Type | Ampere Rating |

Continued on next page

Table 23: Masterpact NW IEC Rated 3-pole/4-pole Drawout Circuit Breakers (continued)

| Wiring | Connector Type | Ampere Rating | Connector and Bussing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type D (3P) | RCTV | 1000-2000 A |  |  |
|  |  | 4000 A |  |  |
|  | RCTH | 1000-2000 A |  |  |
|  |  | 4000 A | NA |  |

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Accessories

Table 23: Masterpact NW IEC Rated 3-pole/4-pole Drawout Circuit Breakers (continued)
Wiring $\quad$ Connector Type Ampere Rating Connector and Bussing

Table 24: Masterpact NW IEC Rated 3-pole/4-pole Fixed Circuit Breakers
Connector
Type
Rating

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Accessories

Table 24: Masterpact NW IEC Rated 3-pole/4-pole Fixed Circuit Breakers (continued)

| Connector |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Type | Rating

Table 24: Masterpact NW IEC Rated 3-pole/4-pole Fixed Circuit Breakers (continued)

Wiring | Connector |
| :--- |
| Type |
| Rating |



Open Position Key Lock


Open Position Padlock Provision

## CIRCUIT BREAKER LOCKING AND INTERLOCKING

## Push Button Lock

A transparent cover blocks access to the push buttons used to open and close the device. It is possible to independently lock the opening button and/or the closing button. The push buttons may be locked using:

- One to three padlocks: $3 / 16$ " to $5 / 16$ "



Push Button Lock diameter, not supplied

- A lead seal
- Two screws


## Open Position Padlock and Key Lock Provisions

The circuit breaker is locked in the off position by physically keeping the opening push button pressed down using one of the following:

- One to three padlocks: $3 / 16$ " to $5 / 16$ " diameter, not supplied
- Key locks: One or two Kirk or Federal Pioneer key locks (keyed alike or differently) are available for UL Listed/ANSI Certified circuit breakers; for IEC Rated circuit breakers, Ronis, Castell, or Profalux key locks are available
Keys may be removed only when locking is effective. The key locks are available in any of the following configurations:
- One key lock
- One key lock mounted on the device + one identical key lock supplied separately for interlocking with another device
- Two different key locks mounted on the circuit breaker for double locking

A locking kit for installation of one or two key locks may be ordered separately.
Table 25: Circuit Breaker and Switch Locking Options

| Type of Locking | Maximum Number of Locks |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pushbutton Locking | Using padlocks | Three padlocks |
| Open Position Locking | Using key locks | Two key locks (optional) |
|  | Using padlocks and key locks | Up to three padlocks and two key locks (optional) |

## CRADLE LOCKING AND INTERLOCKING

## Disconnected Position Locking

 Locking Provisions

The circuit breaker can be locked in the disconnected position by key interlock (optional) or padlock (standard). The key interlock is on the cradle and accessible with the door locked.

- Key interlock, Kirk or Federal Pioneer are available for UL/ANSI circuit breakers; for IEC circuit breakers, Ronis, Castell, or Profalux key locks are available. Captive key when unlocked.
- Locking on disconnected, test, and connected positions is optional for IEC circuit breakers and standard for UL/ANSI circuit breakers.


Door Interlock (NW)

## Door Interlock

The door interlock prevents the compartment door from being opened when the circuit breaker is in the connected or test position. If the circuit breaker is put into the connected position with the door open, the door can be closed without disconnecting the circuit breaker. For greater protection, this interlock can be used in conjunction with the open door racking interlock.

## Racking Interlock Between Racking Crank and Off Position

The racking interlock is standard for UL and ANSI circuit breakers, and optional for IEC circuit breakers. It prevents insertion of the racking crank unless the OFF push button is pressed.

## Cable Door Interlock Kit

This option prevents the compartment door from being opened when the circuit breaker is in the closed position. This kit includes:

Figure 9: Cable Door Interlock Kit Contents

Kit Contents
(A) Panel Interlocking Plate
(B) Circuit Breaker Interlocking Plate
(C) Interlocking Cables
(D) Bolts with Washers
(E) Guide-bolt with Washer


(F) Interlocking Bracket
(G) Calibration Tray

## Source Changeover Interlocks

Source changeover interlocks allow mechanical interlocking between two or three circuit breakers. (fixed and drawout)

Figure 10: Source Changeover Interlocks

## Interlocking Two Circuit Breakers

- Interlocking Two Mains Using Rods
- Interlocking Two Mains Using Cables

Interlocking Three Circuit Breakers Using Cables

- Interlocking Two Mains and One Generator
- Interlocking Two Mains and One Tie
- Interlocking Three Mains


Two NW Circuit Breakers Interlocked Using Rods


Three NW Circuit Breakers Interlocked Using Cables

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers



Automatic Spring Discharge Mechanism

## Open Door Racking Interlock

The racking interlock prevents racking in the circuit breaker when the door is open. (Insertion of the circuit breaker racking crank is not possible when the compartment door is open.)

## Automatic Spring Discharge Mechanism

The automatic spring discharge mechanism is standard for UL and ANSI circuit breakers, and optional for IEC circuit breakers. It releases the closing spring energy when the circuit breaker is moved from the disconnected position to the fully withdrawn position.

## Cradle Rejection Kits

The cradle rejection feature (standard) ensures that only the properly designated circuit breaker or switch is matched with the selected cradle assembly.

Figure 11: Cradle Rejection Kits


## Rail Padlocking

Rail padlocking is standard for UL, ANSI, and IEC cradles. When used in combination with the disconnected position locking device, rail padlocking prevents the movement of the circuit breaker from the disconnected position to the fully withdrawn position when the padlock hasp is pulled out and locked.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIES

## Mechanical Operation Counter (CDM)

The mechanical operation counter (CDM) registers the total number of operating cycles. One CDM is installed per circuit breaker.

## Shutter and Shutter Lock

The shutters automatically block access to the main disconnects when the circuit breaker is in the disconnected, test, or fully withdrawn position. The shutter lock is used to prevent connection of the circuit breaker or to lock the shutters in the closed position.


## Door Escutcheon (CDP)

These door escutcheons provide a frame and seal for the circuit breaker.
Figure 12: Door Escutcheons


## Transparent Cover (CCP) for Door Escutcheon



The cover is hinged-mounted and locked with a milled head, and is designed to be installed on the door escutcheon.

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Wiring Diagrams

## WIRING DIAGRAMS

NOTE: All diagrams are showing circuit breaker open, connected and charged.
Figure 13: Wiring Diagrams for Masterpact NW Circuit Breakers
Trip Unit

```
Trip Unit
```



Markings for Push-in Type Terminals

| Cell Switches |  |  | Trip Unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cell Switches |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CD3 | CD2 | CD1 | COM | UC1 | UC2 | UC3 | UC4 | M2C/M6C | SDE2/Res. | SDE1 | CE3 | CE2 | CE1 |
| $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ 834 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}_{824} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 814 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ \text { E5 } & \text { E6 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \circ & \circ \\ \text { Z5 } & \text { M1 } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \circ & \circ \\ \mathrm{M} 2 & \mathrm{M} 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{o}}^{\mathrm{O}} \\ \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | ס | $\begin{gathered} \sigma \text { O } \\ \text { 484/Q3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { O- } \\ \text { 184/K2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{84}^{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \bigcirc \\ 334 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \quad 0 \\ & 324 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { O } \\ & 314 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 0_{8} 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0_{8}^{0} \\ & 822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 812 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cl} 0 & 0 \\ \text { E3 } & \text { E4 } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \circ & O \\ \text { Z3 } & \text { Z4 } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cl} \text { O } \\ \text { T3 } & \text { T4 } \end{array}$ | $\sigma_{V N}^{O}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{V} 2}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{O} \\ 474 / \mathrm{Q} 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{182} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{82}^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0_{3} 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0_{322} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{312}^{0}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 831 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0_{821} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 811 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ \text { E1 } & \text { E2 } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { O } & 0 \\ \text { Z1 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{~T} 1 & \mathrm{~T} 2 \end{array}$ | $\sigma_{\mathrm{F} 1-}$ | $\sigma_{V 1}^{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} \sigma \quad 0 \\ 471 / Q 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \bigcirc 0 \\ 181 / K 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\sigma_{81}^{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma \quad 0 \\ & 321 \end{aligned}$ | $\sigma_{311}^{0}$ |
| or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CE6 | CE5 | CE4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 06 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \quad 0 \\ & 354 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0<0 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 0_{362} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0_{352} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 342 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & 361 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & 351 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{O} \\ & 341 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Markings for Ring Terminals

| Cell Switches |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CD3 | CD2 | CD1 |
| $\circ$ | $\circ$ | $\circ$ |
| $834 / 832$ | $824 / 822$ | $814 / 812$ |
| $\circ$ | $\circ$ | $\circ$ |
| 831 | 821 | 811 |


| Trip Unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COM | UC1 | UC2 | UC3 | UC3a | M2C/M6C | M2Ca/M6Ca | SDE2/Res. | SDE2a | SDE1 | SDE1a |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \circ \\ \text { E5 } & \circ \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \circ \\ \text { Z } & \text { M } \end{array}$ | ○ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \hline \text { F2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \mathrm{VN} \end{aligned}$ | 484/Q3 | 474/Q2 | 184/K2 | $\stackrel{\circ}{182}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{84}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ 82 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \circ & \circ \\ \text { E3 } & \text { E4 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \circ & \circ \\ \text { Z3 } & \text { Z4 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \circ \\ \text { T3 T } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & \text { F1 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 471/Q1 |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{181 / K 1}$ |  | $\stackrel{0}{81}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \circ & \circ \\ \text { E1 } & \text { E2 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \circ & \circ \\ \text { Z1 } \\ \text { Z2 } \end{array}$ | O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Wiring Diagrams 

NOTE: All diagrams are showing circuit breaker open, connected and charged.
Figure 14: Wiring Diagrams for Auxiliary Connections


| Remote Operation |  |  |  |  | Auxiliary Switches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cell Switches |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MN/MX2 | MX1 | XF | PF | MCH | OF24 | OF23 | OF22 | OF21 | OF14 | OF13 | OF12 | OF11 | OF4 | OF3 | OF2 | OF1 | CT3 | CT2 | CT1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Oర } \\ \text { D2/C12 } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{C} 2}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{A} 2}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \mathrm{O} \\ & 254 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{B} 2}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { O } \\ 244 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma \mathbf{O} \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{2}{ }^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma \circ \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $0_{144}^{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{O}_{114}^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{44}^{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{O}_{24} \mathrm{O} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{14} \mathrm{O}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { O } \\ & 934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O O } \\ & 924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{914}^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| O\% C 13 | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C} 3}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\overline{A B}^{O}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 252 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{B} 3}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{232} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \sigma_{0}^{0} \\ 212 \end{gathered}$ | $\sigma_{142}^{0}$ | $\sigma_{132}^{0}$ | $\sigma_{122}^{0}$ | $\sigma_{112}^{0}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{42} \mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{32} \mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{22} \mathrm{O}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{12} \mathrm{O}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{932} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0_{0} 0 \\ & 922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \sigma_{912} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Oठ } \\ \text { D1/C11 } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\mathrm{C} 1}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{A} 1}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 251 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{B} 1}^{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{231} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { O } \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $\sigma_{211}^{0}$ | $\sigma_{141}^{0}$ | $\sigma_{131}^{0}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{121}{ }^{\circ}$ | $\sigma_{111}^{0}$ | ${ }_{41}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{31}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{21} \mathrm{O}$ | $\sigma_{11}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{931} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O O } \\ & 921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \sigma_{911}^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |


| EF24 | EF23 | EF22 | EF21 | EF14 | EF13 | EF12 | EF11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 080 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 018 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | $080$ | $080$ | $0$ | $0$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 146 \end{array}$ | $0$ | $0_{126}$ | $0$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{245}^{0} \\ & 245 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\sigma} 0 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{20}^{0} \\ & 225 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\sigma_{215}^{0}}$ | $\overline{\sigma_{145}^{0}}$ | $\overline{\sigma_{135}^{0}}$ | $\overline{\sigma_{125}^{0}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \hline \sigma_{115}^{0} \end{array}$ |


| CD6 | CD5 | CD4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $080$ | ${ }_{854}$ | ${ }_{844}$ |
| ${ }_{862}$ | ${ }_{852}$ | ${ }_{842}$ |
| ${ }_{861}{ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{851}$ | ${ }_{841}{ }^{\circ}$ |


| CE9 | CE8 | C7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{394}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{384}$ | ${ }_{374}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| ${ }_{392}$ | ${ }_{382}$ | ${ }_{372}$ |
| ${ }_{391}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{381}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{371}{ }^{3}$ |

## Markings for Ring Terminals

| Remote Operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Auxiliary Switches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cell Switches |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MN | MX1 | MX1a | XF | XFa | PF | CT1 | MCH | MCHa | OF14 | OF13 | OF12 | OF11 | OF4 | OF3 | OF2 | OF1 | CE3 | CE2 | CE1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \circ \\ & \hline \text { D2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \mathrm{C} 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \circ \\ & \mathrm{C} 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ \text { A2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ 252 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{914 / 912}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ \text { B2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ \text { B3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{144}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ 134 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{122}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{112}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \circ \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | © | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 324 / 322 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{314 / 312}$ |
| D1 | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \mathrm{C} 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | - ${ }_{\text {A1 }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | ${ }_{911}^{\circ}$ | - ${ }_{\text {B1 }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{141}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{131}$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ 121 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{111}^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \hline 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \hline 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \hline 11 \end{aligned}$ | $331$ | $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ 321 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{31}^{\circ}$ |

*When remote operation features are used, make sure there is a minimum of four seconds for the spring charging motor (MCH) to completely charge the circuit breaker closing springs prior to actuating the shunt close (XF) device.

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Wiring Diagrams

## ADDITIONAL WIRING INFORMATION

| Alarm Contacts (OF1, OF2, OF3 and OF4 are standard equipment) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF4 | OF24: Open/Closed circuit breaker or switch |
| OF3 | Open/Closed circuit breaker or |
| OF2 | swition contact |
| OF1 | or |
|  | $\frac{\text { EF24: Combined connected and closed contact }}{}$ |
|  | $\frac{\text { OF23 or EF23 }}{\text { OF2 or EF22 }}$ |
|  | $\frac{\text { OF21 or EF21 }}{\text { OF14 or EF14 }}$ |
|  | $\frac{\text { OF13 or EF13 }}{\text { OF12 or EF12 }}$ |
|  | $\frac{\text { OF22 or EF22 }}{\text { OF11 or EF11 }}$ |


| Cradle Contacts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CD3 |  | CE3 | Connected | CT3 |  |
| CD2 | Disconnected position contacts | CE2 | position | CT2 | Test position contacts |
| CD1 |  | CE1 | contacts | CT1 |  |
| or |  |  |  | or |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CE6 } \\ & \text { CE5 } \\ & \text { CE4 } \end{aligned}$ | Connected position contacts |  |  | CE9 | Connected position contacts |
|  |  |  |  | CE8 |  |
|  |  |  |  | CE7 |  |
|  |  |  |  | or |  |
|  |  |  |  | CD6 | Disconnected |
|  |  |  |  | CD5 | position |
|  |  |  |  | CD4 | contacts |


| Remote Operation |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SDE | Electrical fault alarm contact |
| RES | Remote reset |
| MN | Undervoltage trip device |
| MX | Shunt trip |
| XF | Shunt close |
| PF | Ready-to-close contact |
| MCH | Spring-charging motor |

# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Dimensional Drawings 

## SECTION 1- DIMENSIONAL DRAWINGS

## ENCLOSURE INFORMATION

Table 26: Minimum Enclosure Information

| Number of Poles | Circuit Breaker | Circuit Breaker Enclosure Dimensions$(H \times W \times D)$ |  | Ventilation Area |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Top |  | Bottom |  | Front Face |  |
|  |  | in. | mm | in. ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | in. ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | in. ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |
| 3 -pole | UL Listed | $18.37 \times 30.00 \times 15.75$ | $466.6 \times 762.0 \times 400$ | 16.62 | 10720 | 16.62 | 10720 | - | - |

## UL 3-POLE DRAWOUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Figure 15: 800-2500 A Master Drawing


1. Minimum to withdraw circuit breaker.
2. Distance to drawout position.
3. Circuit breaker mounting surface.
4. Minimum for circuit breaker racking handle.

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

Figure 16: 800-2500 A Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


Figure 17: 800-2500 A Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Dimensional Drawings 

Figure 18: 3000-4000 A Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTV)


Figure 19: 3000-4000 A Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Dimensional Drawings

Figure 20: Drawout Cradle Mounting


Figure 21: Door Cutout


Figure 22: Door Escutcheon Hole Pattern


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

## UL 3-POLE FIXED CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Figure 23: 800-4000 A Master Drawing


Figure 24: 800-2500 A Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Dimensional Drawings 

Figure 25: 800-2500 A Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


Figure 26: 3000-4000 A Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

Figure 27: 3000-4000 A Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


Figure 28: Door Cutout


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings 

Figure 29: Circuit Breakers Mounting


IEC 3-POLE DRAWOUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Figure 30: 1000-2000 A Type "C" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

Figure 31: 1000-2000 A Type "C" Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


Figure 32: 4000 A Type " $C$ " Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


# Masterpact <br> NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Dimensional Drawings 

Figure 33: 1000-2000 A Type "D" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


Figure 34: 1000-2000 A Type "D" Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

Figure 35: 4000 A Type "D" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings 

IEC 4-POLE DRAWOUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS
Figure 36: 1000-2000 A Type "E" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

Figure 37: 1000-2000 A Type "E" Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


Figure 38: 4000 A Type "E" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers <br> Dimensional Drawings 

IEC 3-POLE FIXED CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Figure 39: 1000-2000 A Type "C" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


Figure 40: 1000-2000 A Type "C" Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

Figure 41: 4000 A Type "C" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


Figure 42: 1000-2000 A Type "D" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


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# Masterpact <br> NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings 

Figure 43: 1000-2000 A Type "D" Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


Figure 44: 4000 A Type "D" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Dimensional Drawings

IEC 4-POLE FIXED CIRCUIT BREAKERS
Figure 45: 1000-2000 A Type "E" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


Figure 46: 1000-2000 A Type "E" Rear Connected "T" Horizontal (RCTH)


Figure 47: 4000 A Type "E" Rear Connected "T" Vertical (RCTV)


## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

Trip Curves

## TRIP CURVES

Figure 48: Trip Curves —Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Instantaneous Protection, $\mathrm{U}=\mathbf{5 0 0} \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=5 \mathrm{~ms}$ (IEC) or 8 ms (UL)


# Masterpact <br> $t^{\circledR}$ <br> NW DC Circuit Breakers Trip Curves 

Figure 49: Trip Curves -Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Instantaneous Protection, U = 750/900 Vdc, L/R = 5 ms

1250-2500 A Sensors


2500-5400 A Sensors



## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

## Trip Curves

Figure 50: Trip Curves -Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Instantaneous Protection, $\mathbf{U}=500 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=15 \mathrm{~ms}$

1250-2500 A Sensors


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Trip Curves 

Figure 51: Trip Curves —Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Instantaneous Protection, $\mathrm{U}=\mathbf{7 5 0 / 9 0 0}$ Vdc, $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=15 \mathrm{~ms}$

1250-2500 A Sensors


2500-5400 A Sensors



## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers

## Trip Curves

Figure 52: Trip Curves ${ }^{\text {memem Micrologic }}{ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Instantaneous Protection, $\mathrm{U}=\mathbf{5 0 0} \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{~ m s}$

1250-2500 A Sensors


2500-5400 A Sensors


5000-11,000 A Sensors


# Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Trip Curves 

Figure 53: Trip Curves -Micrologic ${ }^{\circledR}$ DC1.0 Instantaneous Protection, $\mathrm{U}=\mathbf{7 5 0} / 900 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=\mathbf{3 0} \mathrm{ms}$

1250-2500 A Sensors


2500-5400 A Sensors



## SELECTION

## INTRODUCTION

## Overview of Selection Procedure

1. Select the completely assembled circuit breaker (circuit breaker frame + trip unit):

- The frame ampere rating required
- The system voltage
- The interruption rating required
- The grounding system
- The connections

2. Select circuit breaker frame options, if required.
3. Select cradle options, if required.

Table 27: Circuit Breaker Accessory Options

## Accessories Available for the Circuit Breaker and Cradle

- Shunt close
- Shunt trip
- Undervoltage trip
- Fixed time delay
- Adjustable time delay
- Spring-charging motor
- Auxiliary contacts (standard)
- Ready-to-close contact
- Overcurrent trip switch (standard)
- Rack in interlock
- Key locks for circuit breaker and cradle
- Padlock attachment (circuit breaker + cradle)
- Mechanical interlocks
- Cradle position switches
- Door interlock
- Operations counter
- Safety Shutter
- Cradle rejection kit (standard)
- Rail Padlocking

FACTORY-ASSEMBLED CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND SWITCHES

Table 28: UL 489 Listed Circuit Breakers

| Frame Rating (A) | Model Number | Interrupting Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $600 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \mathrm{unloaded} \mathrm{(500} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \mathrm{loaded)}$ |
| 800 | NW08N | 35 kA |
| 1200 | NW12N |  |
| 1600 | NW16N |  |
| 2000 | NW20N |  |
| 2500 | NW25N |  |
| 3000 | NW30N |  |
| 4000 | NW40N |  |

Table 29: IEC 60947-2 Rated Circuit Breakers

| Frame Rating (A) | Model Number | Interrupting Rating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | L/R $\leq 5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  | $L / R \leq 15 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  | L/R $\leq 30 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 500 Vdc | 750 Vdc | 900 Vdc | 500 Vdc | 750 Vdc | 900 Vdc | 500 Vdc | 750 Vdc | 900 Vdc |
| 1000 | NW10N | 85 kA | - | - | 35 kA | - | - | 25 kA | - | - |
|  | NW10H | 100 kA | 85 kA | 85 kA | 85 kA | 50 kA | 35kA | 50 kA | 50 kA | 25 kA |
| 2000 | NW20N | 85 | - | - | 35 kA | - | - | 25 | - | - |
|  | NW20H | 100 kA | 85 kA | 85 kA | 85 kA | 50 kA | 35 kA | 50 kA | 50 kA | 25 kA |
| 4000 | NW40N | 85 | - | - | 35 kA | - | - | 25 | - | - |
|  | NW40H | 100 kA | 85 kA | 85 kA | 85 kA | 50 kA | 35 kA | 50 kA | 50 kA | 25 kA |

## Switch Selection

Table 30: IEC 60947-3 Rated, Non-automatic Switch

| Frame Rating (A) | Model Number | Making Capacity Icm | Withstand Current Icw (1 s) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1000 | NW10HA | 85 kA | 85 kA |
| 2000 | NW20HA | 85 kA | 85 kA |
| 4000 | NW40HA | 85 kA | 85 kA |

## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Selection

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION FORM
Page 1 of 2
For faster quote processing, please use the following request for quotation form. For each section, check the applicable box or enter values corresponding to your choice. Note: this request for quotation form does not take into account incompatibilities. Order to be placed on CSSS.

| Date |  | Customer Name: | RFQ No.: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From | Location | Account No.: | Q2C No.: |
| Phone No. | Fax No. | Contact Name: | Phone No.: |
| Messages |  | Location: | Fax No.: |
| UL Listed Circuit Breaker | Qty | Cradle Secondary Disconnects |  |
| NW08 |  | Choose one: |  |
| NW12 |  | Push-in terminal (standard) |  |
| NW16 |  | Ring terminal (UL option only) |  |


| Masterpact Type | NW20 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NW25 |  |  |
|  | NW30 |  |  |
|  | NW40 |  |  |
| Circuit Breaker Interruption Rating |  | N only available |  |
| Load Connection |  | Type C only available |  |
| Type of Equipment | Fixed <br> Drawout chassis |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Type of Connection | Vertical | Top | Bottom |
|  | Horizontal | Top | Bottom |

Accessories for Remote Operation


Wiring for Cradle (Complete only if ordering cradle without circuit breaker)

| Wiring for additional overcurrent trip switch (SDE2) or electrical reset (RES) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wiring for undervoltage trip (MN) or additional shunt trip (MX2) |  |
| (Wiring for shunt trip (MX), shunt close (XF) and spring-charging motor (MCH) |  |
| Wiring for ready-to-close contact (PF) |  |
| Wiring for four additional form C auxiliary switches (push-in terminals) or |  |

Wiring for four additional form C auxiliary sW
$2 a+2 b$ auxiliary switches (ring terminals (OF)
Wiring for eight additional form C auxili9ary switches (Push-in terminals) (OF)

Manufacturing Numbers Provided with Quotation
Circuit Breaker:
Cradle: $\qquad$

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## Masterpact ${ }^{\circledR}$ NW DC Circuit Breakers Selection



## Schneider Electric Conditions of Sale Apply

## Schneider Electric USA

3700 Sixth St SW Cedar Rapids, IA 52404 USA

