

Performance of MCBs and auxiliaries

Breaking capacity in IT neutral earthing system

MCB single pole breaking capacity at 400 V according to IEC 60947-2

DX³ 6000 10 kA	1P/2P/3P/4P	3 kA
DX³ 10000 16 kA	1P/2P/3P/4P	4 kA
DX³ 25 kA	1P/2P/3P/4P	6.25 kA
DX³ 50 kA	1P/2P/3P/4P	12.5 kA

Breaking capacity in the event of short-circuit to earth and insulation voltage

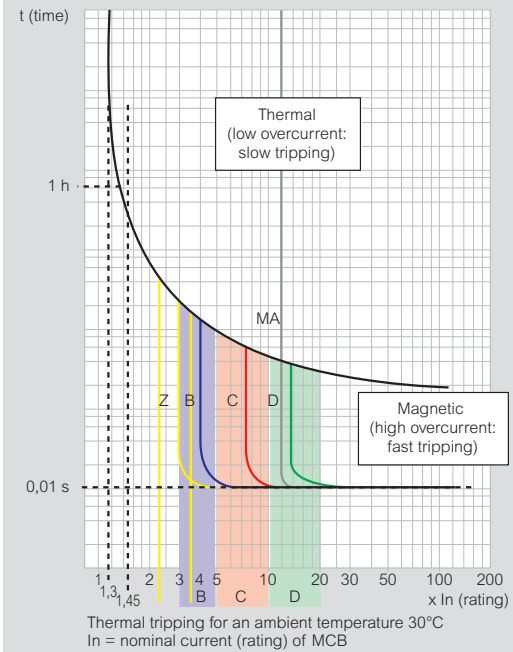
	1P/2P/3P/4P 230/400 V~ MCBs			
	DX³ 6000 10 kA	DX³ 10000 16 kA	DX³ 25 kA	DX³ 50 kA
Icn1	10000 A	16000 A	25000 A	50000 A
Ui	500 V	500 V	500 V	500 V

Icn 1: Breaking capacity on 1 pole for multipole MCBs in the event of short-circuit to earth
Ui: Rated insulation voltage

Terminal connection cross-sections (mm²)

Copper cable	Rigid	Flexible
DX³ 6000 10 kA	35	25
DX³ 10000 16 kA		
DX³ 80 to 125 A	70	50
DX³ 25 kA	50	35
DX³ 25 kA (C curve)		
DX³ 25 kA (D curve)		
DX³ 36 kA, DX³ 50 kA and add-on modules	2.5	2.5
Auxiliaries		

MCB tripping curves



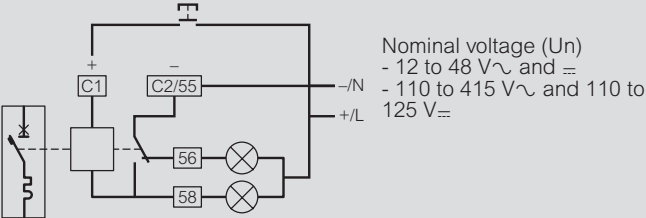
Curves	Magnetic threshold settings
Z ⁽¹⁾	2.4 to 3.6 I_n
B	3 to 5 I_n
C	5 to 10 I_n
D	10 to 14 I_n (10 to 20 acc. to the stds)
MA ⁽¹⁾	12 to 14 I_n

1: On request

Technical characteristics of auxiliaries

Max. connection cross-section: 2.5 mm²
Operating temperature: - 25°C to + 70°C

Shunt trips



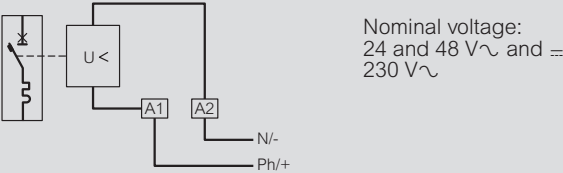
Equipped with a signalling contact which indicates tripping of the shunt trip and automatically breaks the coil.
Min. and max. voltage: 0.7 to 1.1 U_n
Tripping time: less than 20 ms
Power consumption: at 1.1 x 48 V = 121 VA
at 1.1 x 415 V = 127 VA

Impedance: 12 to 48 V = 23 Ω
110 to 415 V = 1640 Ω

Consumption	Umin.	Umax.
12 to 48 V	522 mA	2610 mA
110 to 415 V	69 mA	259 mA

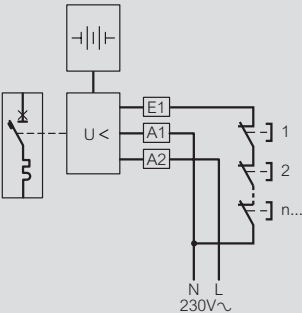
Undervoltage releases

Pull-in voltage $\geq 0.55 U_n$
Tripping time: 100 to 400 ms $\pm$ 10% (adjustable)
Power consumption: 24 V~ and $\equiv$: 0.1 VA
48 V~ and $\equiv$: 0.2 VA
230 V~: 1 VA



Stand-alone releases for N/C push-buttons

Min. and max. operating voltage: 196 to 250 V~
Power consumption: 1.4 VA



Signalling auxiliaries

Umin.: 24 V~/ $\equiv$ and Imin.: 5 mA

Compatibility between auxiliaries on 1 module/pole devices

1 module / pole device (auxiliary on the left side)	1st auxiliary	2nd auxiliary	3rd auxiliary
1st auxiliary	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62/66/76/78/80/82/84/86/87	-	-
2nd auxiliary	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62/76/78/80/82/84/86/87	-
3rd auxiliary	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62/64/66/76/78/80/82/84/86/87	4 062 .. 76/78/80/82/84/86/87

Compatibility between auxiliaries on 1.5 module/pole devices

1.5 module / pole device (auxiliary on the left side)	1st auxiliary	2nd auxiliary	3rd auxiliary
1st auxiliary	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62/66/76/78/80/82/84/86/87	-	-
2nd auxiliary	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62	4 062 .. 50/52/56/58/60/62/64/66/76/78/80/82/84/86/87	-
3rd auxiliary	4 062 .. 64/66	4 062 .. 64/66	4 062 .. 76/78/80/82/84/86/87

Performance of add-on modules

AC type - Standard applications

Detection of 50-60 Hz AC residual currents

A type - Specific applications: dedicated lines

In addition to the characteristics of AC type add-on modules, A type add-on modules also detect residual currents with DC components. They are used whenever the fault currents are not sinusoidal. They are particularly suitable for the following dedicated line applications:

- On circuits where class 1 equipment may produce fault currents with DC components, such as variable speed drives with frequency inverter, etc.

Hpi type - Special applications

Hpi add-on modules, with additional immunity to false tripping, which is much higher than the level required by the standard, detect residual currents with AC and DC components (A type), operate between - 25°C and + 40°C, and are used in the following special cases:

- When loss of data would be detrimental, such as computer equipment power supply lines (banks, military instrumentation, airline reservation centres, etc.)
- When loss of operation would be detrimental (automated machines, medical instrumentation, freezer lines, etc.)
- In places where there is a high risk of lightning strikes

- On sites with lines subject to considerable interference (use of fluorescent lights, etc)
- On sites with very long lines

Special case of continuity of service

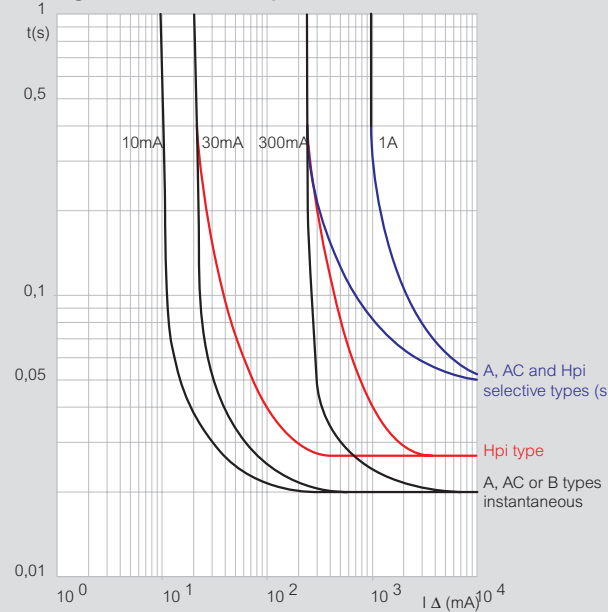
In certain locations where no staff are present and in which continuity of service is particularly important, false tripping of MCBs is not permitted (isolated telephone/TV or radio substations, pumping stations, etc.)

Combining an Hpi RCBO with a motorised control and a STOP & GO recloser provides optimum continuity of service

B type

In addition to the characteristics of A type RCDs, B type RCDs also detect smooth DC residual currents
They are used whenever fault currents are not sinusoidal
They are particularly suitable for the following specific applications :
speed drives and inverters for supplying motors for pumps, lifts, textile machines, machine tools, photovoltaic installations, call centres, medical equipment, etc.

Average residual current performance curves



Residual current breaking capacity of DX³ add-on modules

I Δ m according to EN 61009-1
AC, A and Hpi add-on modules

DX³ add-on modules used with an MCB	I Δ m
DX³ (1 mod./pole)	6000 A
DX³ (1.5 mod./pole)	30000 A

MCBs/MCBs (in A)

T: total selectivity, up to downstream circuit breaker breaking capacity according to IEC 60947-2
The magnetic threshold and the nominal rating of the downstream MCB must always be inferior to the ones of the upstream MCB

Back up between MCCBs and MCBs (in kA)

In 3 phases networks + N 400/415 V according to IEC 60947-2

MCBs/MCCBs upstream		DX³ ^[10000] 16 kA B, C and D curves	DX³ 25 kA C and D curves	DX³ 50 kA C and D curves	DPX³ 160					DPX³ 250				DPX 250	DPX-H 250	DPX 630	DPX-H 630 DPX-L 630 -100 kA	DPX 1250 and 1600 + DPX-H 1250 and 1600
MCBs downstream		10 to 125 A	10 to 125 A	10 to 63 A	16 kA 16 to 160 A	25 kA 16 to 160 A	36 kA 16 to 160 A	50 kA 16 to 160 A		25 kA 40 to 250 A	36 kA 40 to 250 A	50 kA 40 to 250 A	70 kA 40 to 250 A	36 kA 40 to 250 A	70 kA 40 to 250 A	36 kA 250 to 630 A	70 kA 250 to 630 A	50 kA and 70 kA 630 to 1600 A
DX³ ^[6000] - 10 kA B, C and D curves	≤ 20 A	16 kA	25 kA	50 kA	16 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA
	25 A	16 kA	25 kA	50 kA	16 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA
	32 A	16 kA	25 kA	50 kA	16 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	15 kA
	40 A	16 kA	25 kA	50 kA	16 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA	20 kA	15 kA
	50 A	16 kA	25 kA	50 kA	16 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	16 kA	16 kA	12,5 kA
DX³ ^[10000] - 16 kA B, C and D curves (D curve from 80 to 125 A)	63 A	16 kA	25 kA	-	16 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA	16 kA	16 kA	12,5 kA
	≤ 20 A	-	25 kA	50 kA	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA
	25 A	-	25 kA	50 kA	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA
	32 A	-	25 kA	50 kA	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	16 kA
	40 A	-	25 kA	50 kA	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA	20 kA	16 kA
	50 A	-	25 kA	50 kA	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA	20 kA	16 kA
	63 A	-	25 kA	-	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA	20 kA	20 kA	16 kA
DX³ 25 kA C curve	80 et 100 A	-	-	-	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	20 kA	20 kA	20 kA	16 kA
	125 A	-	-	-	-	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA		25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	25 kA	16 kA	16 kA	16 kA	16 kA
	≤ 25 A	-	-	50 kA	-	-	36 kA	36 kA			36 kA	36 kA	25 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA
	32 to 50 A	-	-	50 kA	-	-	36 kA	36 kA			36 kA	36 kA	25 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA
DX³ 25 kA D curve	63 to 80 A	-	-	-	-	-	36 kA	36 kA			36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA
	100 et 125 A	-	-	-	-	-	36 kA	36 kA			36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA
DX³ 50 kA C and D curves	≤ 10 A	-	-	50 kA	-	-	36 kA	36 kA			36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA	30 kA
	16 to 63 A	-	-	50 kA	-	-	36 kA	36 kA			36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA

In 3 phases networks + N 230/240 V according to IEC 60947-2

MCBs/MCCBs upstream		DX³ ^[10000] 16 kA B, C and D curves		DX² 25 kA C and D curves		DX³ 50 kA C curves		DX³ 50 kA D curves			DPX² 160				DPX² 250				DPX 250	DPX-H 250	DPX 630	DPX-H 630 DPX-L 630 - 100 kA	DPX 1250 and 1600 + DPX-H 1250 and 1600
MCBs downstream		≤ 32 A	40 to 125 A	≤ 32 A	40 to 125 A	≤ 32 A	40 to 63 A	≤ 32 A	40 to 63 A		16 kA 16 to 160 A	25 kA 16 to 160 A	36 kA 16 to 160 A	50 kA 16 to 160 A	25 kA 40 to 250 A	36 kA 40 to 250 A	50 kA 40 to 250 A	70 kA 40 to 250 A	36 kA 40 to 250 A	70 kA 40 to 250 A	36 kA 250 to 630 A	70 kA 250 to 630 A	50 kA + 70 kA 630 to 1600 A
DX³ ^[6000] - 10 kA B, C and D curves	≤ 20 A	32 kA	25 kA	50 kA	25 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA		28 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA
	25 to 40 A	-	25 kA	-	25 kA	-	50 kA	-	50 kA		28 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA
	50 A	-	25 kA	-	25 kA	-	-	-	-		28 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	30 kA	30 kA	25 kA
	63 A	-	25 kA	-	25 kA	-	-	-	-		28 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	30 kA	30 kA	25 kA
DX³ ^[10000] - 16kA B, C and D curves (D curve from 80 to 125 A)	≤ 20 A	-	-	50 kA	32 kA	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA		35 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA
	25 to 40 A	-	-	-	32 kA	-	70 kA	-	70 kA		35 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA
	50 et 63 A	-	-	-	32 kA	-	-	-	-		35 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	36 kA	36 kA	36 kA
	80 to 125 A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		35 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	40 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	50 kA	32 kA	32 kA	32 kA
DX² 25kA C and D curves	≤ 25 A	-	-	-	-	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA		-	-	-	55 kA	-	-	60 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	50 kA
	32 to 125 A	-	-	-	-	-	70 kA	-	70 kA		-	-	-	65 kA	-	-	60 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	50 kA
DX³ 25kA D curves	≤ 10 A	-	-	-	-	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA		-	-	-	55 kA	-	-	60 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	50 kA
	16 to 63 A	-	-	-	-	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA	70 kA		-	-	-	65 kA	-	-	60 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	55 kA	60 kA	50 kA
DX³ 50kA C and D curves	10 to 63 A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 kA	-	120 kA	-	120 kA	120 kA

TT or TN neutral earthing systems:
For a 230/400 V supply in order to determine the breaking capacity of a 2 P MCB used as L + N (230 V) downstream a 2 P or 4 P circuit breaker use values indicated in the table for 230/240 V

Protection of DC circuits

Protection of DC circuits

DX³ 6000 and DX³ 10000 MCBs (1P/2P/3P/4P - $I_n \leq 63$ A) designed for use in 230/400 V~ supplies, can also be used in DC circuits. In this case, the following deratings and precautions must be taken into account.

1 - Protection against short-circuits

Max. magnetic tripping threshold: multiplied by 1.4

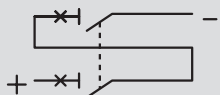
Example: For a C curve MCB for which the AC tripping threshold is between 5 and 10 I_n , the DC tripping threshold will be between 7 and 14 I_n .

2 - Protection against overloads

The time/current thermal tripping curve is the same as for AC.

3 - Operating voltage

Max. operating voltage: 80 V per pole (60 V for single-pole + N MCBs). For voltages higher than this value, several poles must be wired in series.

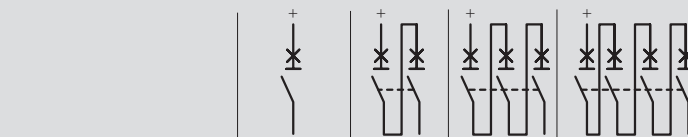


Example: for a 110 V voltage, use a 2-pole MCB and connect the 2 poles in series.

4 - Breaking capacity

4000 A for a single pole MCB at max. voltage (80 V~ per pole).

For other voltages, the breaking capacities are as follows:



DX ³ 6000	voltage	single-pole	2P	3P	4P
Acc. to IEC 60947.2	≤ 48 V	6 kA	6 kA		
Icu	110 V		6 kA	6 kA	
	230 V				10 kA
	≤ 48 V	100 %	100 %		
Ics ⁽¹⁾	110 V		100 %	100 %	
	230 V				100 %

DX ³ 10000	voltage	single-pole	2P	3P	4P
Acc. to IEC 60947.2	≤ 48 V	10 kA	10 kA		
Icu	110 V		10 kA	10 kA	
	230 V				16 kA
Ics ⁽¹⁾	≤ 48 V	100 %	100 %		
	110 V		100 %	100 %	
	230 V				100 %

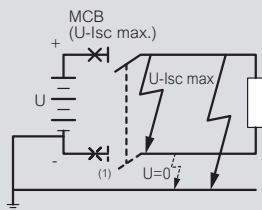
1: As a % of Icu

5 - Distribution of breaking poles

To choose the MCB and determine the pole distribution necessary for breaking on each of the polarities, it is necessary to know how the installation is earthed.

• Supply with one polarity earthed:

Place all the poles necessary for breaking on the other polarity. If isolation is required, an additional pole must be added on the earthed polarity.

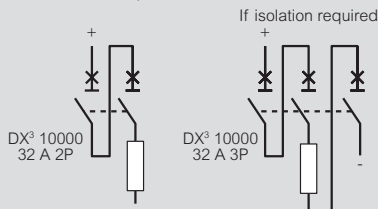


1: Only if isolation required

Example: circuit earthed via the negative polarity / $U = 110$ V~ / $I_{sc} = 10$ kA / $I_n = 32$ A

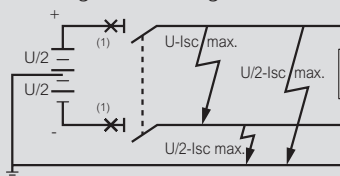
Protect the positive polarity using an MCB capable of breaking 10 kA at 110 V (DX³ 10000 2P 32 A with 2 poles on the positive polarity). For isolation, use a DX³ 10000 3P 32 A with 2 poles on the positive polarity and one pole on the negative polarity.

DX ³ 10000	voltage	single-pole	2P	3P	4P
Acc. to IEC 60947.2	≤ 48 V	10 kA	10 kA		
Icu	110 V		10 kA	10 kA	
	230 V				15 kA



• Network earthed via a middle point:

Place on each polarity the number of poles necessary for max. I_{sc} breaking at half voltage.

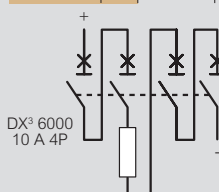


1: MCB ($U/2$ - I_{sc} max.)

Example: circuit earthed via a middle point / $U = 230$ V~ / $I_{sc} = 6$ kA / $I_n = 10$ A

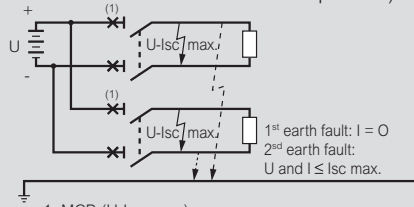
Protect each polarity using an MCB capable of breaking 6 kA at half voltage, i.e. 115 V (DX³ 6000 4P 10 A with 2 poles on each polarity).

DX ³ 6000	voltage	single-pole	2P	3P	4P
Acc. to IEC 60947.2	≤ 48 V	6 kA	6 kA		
Icu	110 V		6 kA	6 kA	
	230 V				10 kA



• Isolated earth supply:

Distribute the poles necessary for breaking over the 2 polarities to provide protection in the event of a double earth fault (particularly if there are a number of circuits in parallel).



1: MCB (U - I_{sc} max.)

Example: isolated earth circuit / $U = 48$ V~ / $I_{sc} = 4,5$ kA / $I_n = 40$ A. Protect the installation with an MCB capable of breaking 4.5 kA at 48 V and protect each polarity (DX³ 6000 MCB 2P 40 A with one pole on each polarity).

DX ³ 6000	voltage	single-pole	2P	3P	4P
Acc. to IEC 60947.2	≤ 48 V	6 kA	6 kA		
Icu	110 V		6 kA	6 kA	
	230 V				10 kA

