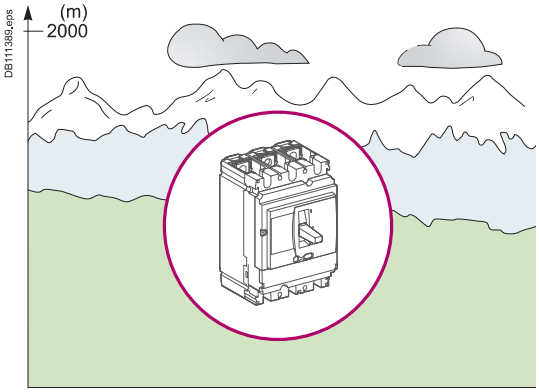
Operating safety

Installation recommendations
Contents

Operating conditions



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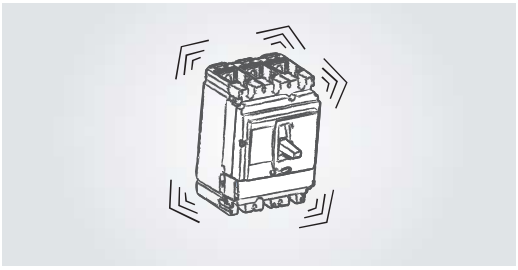
Altitude derating

Altitude does not significantly affect the characteristics of Compact NSX circuit breakers up to 2000 m. Above this altitude, it is necessary to take into account the decrease in the dielectric strength and cooling capacity of air.
The following table gives the corrections to be applied for altitudes above 2000 metres.
The breaking capacities remain unchanged.

Compact NSX100 to 630

Altitude (m)		2000	3000	4000	5000
Dielectric withstand voltage (V)		3000	2500	2100	1800
Insulation voltage (V)	Ui	800	700	600	500
Maximum operational voltage (V)	Ue	690	590	520	460
Average thermal current (A) at 40 °C	In x	1	0.96	0.93	0.9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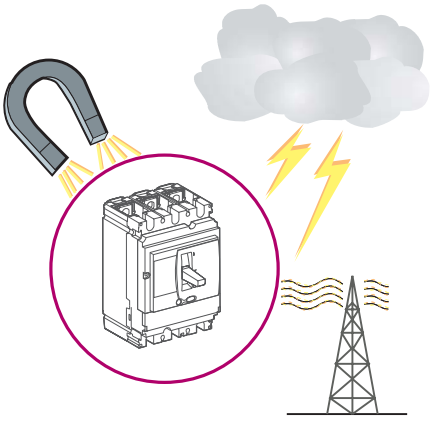
Vibrations

Compact NSX devices resist electromagnetic or mechanical vibrations.
Tests are carried out in compliance with standard IEC 60068-2-6 for the levels required by merchant-marine inspection organisations (Veritas, Lloyd's, etc.):
- 2 to 13.2 Hz: amplitude ±1 mm
- 13.2 to 100 Hz: constant acceleration 0.7 g.

Excessive vibration may cause tripping, breaks in connections or damage to mechanical parts.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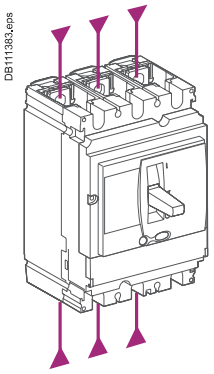
Degree of protection

Compact NSX circuit breakers have been tested for degree of protection (IP) mechanical impact protection (IK). See page A-3.

Electromagnetic disturbances

Compact NSX devices are protected against:
- overvoltages caused by circuit switching
- overvoltages caused by an atmospheric disturbances or by a distribution-system outage (e.g. failure of a lighting system)
- devices emitting radio waves (radios, walkie-talkies, radar, etc.)
- electrostatic discharges produced directly by users.

Compact NSX devices have successfully passed the electromagnetic-compatibility tests (EMC) defined by the following international standards. See page A-3.
These tests ensure that:
- no nuisance tripping occurs
- tripping times are respected.



Power supply from the top or bottom (1)

Compact NSX circuit breakers can be supplied from either the top or the bottom, even when equipped with a Vigi earth-leakage protection module, without any reduction in performance. This capability facilitates connection when installed in a switchboard.
All connection and insulation accessories can be used on circuit breakers supplied either from the top or bottom.

(1) All R, HB1, and HB2 circuit breakers are restricted for use as line-load connection. They can not have power fed into the bottom of the circuit breaker. They will be marked with Line and Load markings. If reverse feeding is required the configuration has to be validated by testing.

Weight

The table below presents the weights (in kg) of the circuit breakers and the main accessories, which must be summed to obtain the total weight of complete configurations. The values are valid for all performance categories.

Type of device		Circuit breakers	Base	Chassis	Vigi module	Visu module	Motor mech.
NSX100	3P/2D	1.79	0.8	2.2	0.87	2	1.2
	3P/3D	2.05	0.8	2.2	0.87	2	1.2
	4P/4D	2.4	1.05	2.2	1.13	2.2	1.2
NSX160	3P/2D	1.85	0.8	2.2	0.87	2	1.2
	3P/3D	2.2	0.8	2.2	0.87	2	1.2
	4P/4D	2.58	1.05	2.2	1.13	2.2	1.2
NSX250	3P/2D	1.94	0.8	2.2	0.87	2	1.2
	3P/3D	2.4	0.8	2.2	0.87	2	1.2
	4P/4D	2.78	1.05	2.2	1.13	2.2	1.2
NSX400/630	3P/3D	6.19	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.6	2.8
	4P/4D	8.13	2.8	2.2	3	4.9	2.8

Installation in switchboards
Safety clearances and minimum distances

General rules

When installing a circuit breaker, minimum distances (safety clearances) must be maintained between the device and panels, bars and other protection devices installed nearby. These distances, which depend on the ultimate breaking capacity, are defined by tests carried out in accordance with standard IEC 60947-2.
If installation conformity is not checked by type tests, it is also necessary to:
- use insulated bars for circuit-breaker connections
- segregate the busbars using insulating screens.

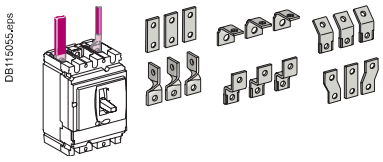
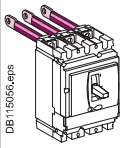
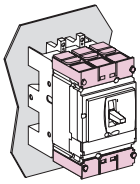
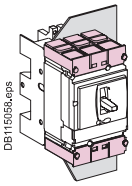
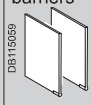
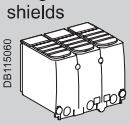
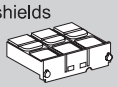
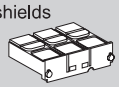
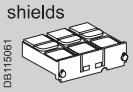
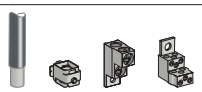
For Compact NSX100 to 630 devices, terminal shields and interphase barriers are recommended and may be mandatory depending on the operating voltage of the device and type of installation (fixed, withdrawable, etc.).

Power connections

The table below indicates the rules to be respected for Compact NSX100 to 630 devices to ensure insulation of live parts for the various types of connection.
- fixed devices with front connection (FC) or rear connection (RC)
- plug-in or withdrawable devices.

Connection accessories such as crimp lugs, bare-cable connectors, terminal extensions (straight, right-angle, double-L and 45°) and spreaders are supplied with interphase barriers.
Long terminal shields provide a degree of protection of IP40 (ingress) and IK07 (mechanical impact).

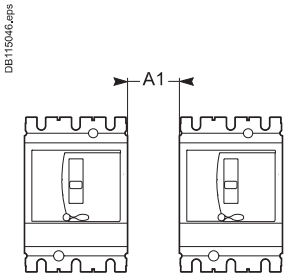
Compact NSX100 to 630: rules to be respected to ensure insulation of live parts

Type of connection		Fixed, front connection			Fixed, rear connection	Plug-in or withdrawable	
						On backplate 	Through panel 
Possible, recommended or mandatory accessories: With:		No insulating accessory	Interphase barriers 	Long terminal shields 	Short terminal shields 	Short terminal shields 	Short terminal shields 
operating voltage	**type of conductor**						
< 500 V	Insulated bars 	Possible	Possible	Possible	Recommended	Recommended	Mandatory
	Extension terminals Cables + crimp lugs 	No	Mandatory (supplied)	Possible (instead of ph. barriers)	Recommended	Recommended	Mandatory
	Bare cables + connectors 	Possible for cable connectors NSX100 to 250	Possible for cable connectors NSX100 to 250	Possible for cable connectors NSX100 to 250	Recommended	Recommended	Mandatory
		No	Mandatory (1) (supplied)	Possible (1) (instead of ph. barriers)			
≥ 500 V	Insulated bars 	No	No	Mandatory (use of short terminal shield possible)	Mandatory (2)	Mandatory (2)	Mandatory (2)
	Extension terminals Cables + crimp lugs 	No	No	Mandatory	Mandatory (2)	Mandatory (2)	Mandatory (2)
	Bare cables + connectors 	No	No	Mandatory	Mandatory (2)	Mandatory (2)	Mandatory (2)

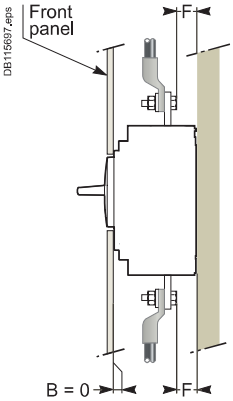
(1) Long terminal shields, mandatory if the device is fixed through the door, whatever the voltage.
(2) LV433683 (3P) or LV433684 (4P) Short Terminal Shield are mandatory for R/HB1/HB2 400 A and 630 A performance.

Safety clearance

Minimum distance between two adjacent circuit breakers



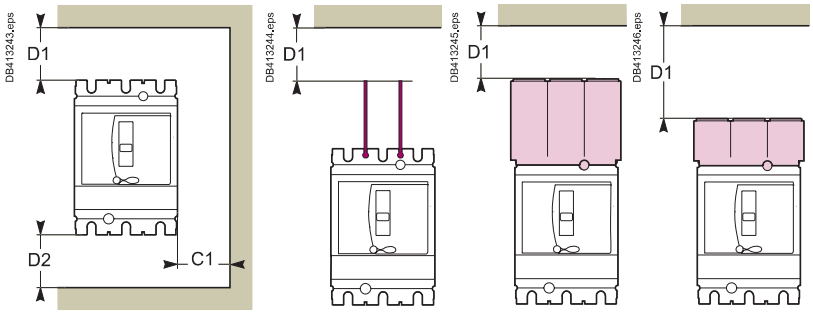
Minimum distance between circuit breaker and front or rear panels



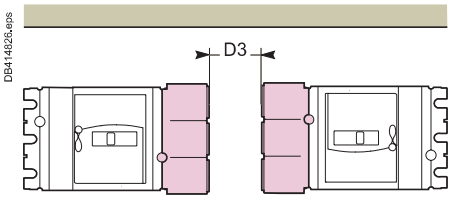
Bare or painted sheetmetal

***Note**: if F < 8 mm: an insulating screen or long terminal shield is mandatory (see page A-87).*

Minimum distance between circuit breaker and top, bottom or side panels



Devices without accessories. *Devices with interphase barriers or long or short terminal shields.*

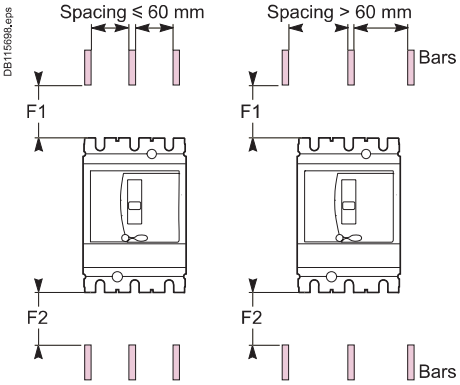


Short terminal shield rear connected.

Minimum safety clearances for Compact NSX100 to 630

Operating voltage	Clearance (mm)							
	Between devices	Between device and sheetmetal						
		Painted sheet metal			Bare sheet metal			
	A1	C1	D1	D2	C1	D1	D2	D3
U ≤ 440 V								
for devices equipped with:								
■ no accessories	0	0	30	30	5	40	40	-
■ short terminal shields	0	0	30	30	5	40	40	50
■ interphase barriers	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	-
■ long terminal shields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
440 V < U ≤ 500 V								
for devices equipped with:								
■ short terminal shields	0	0	30	30	10	40	40	50
■ interphase barriers (1)	0	0	0	0	20	10	10	-
■ long terminal shields (2)	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	-
U > 500 V								
for devices equipped with:								
■ short terminal shields	0	10	50	50	20	100	100	50
■ long terminal shields	0	10	30	30	20	40	40	-

(1) Only for NSX100 to 250.
(2) For all cases.



Live busbars.

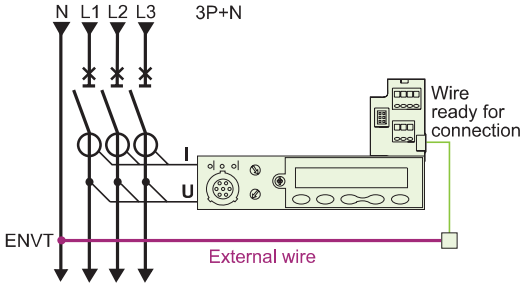
Clearances with respect to live bare busbars

Minimum clearances for Compact NSX100 to 630

Operating voltage	Clearances with respect to live bare busbars			
	spacing ≤ 60 mm		spacing > 60 mm	
	F1	F2	F1	F2
U < 440 V	350	350	80	80
440 V ≤ U ≤ 500 V	350	350	120	120
U > 500 V	prohibited: insulating screen required between device and busbars			

These clearances can be reduced for special installations as long as the configuration is checked by tests.

Control wiring



External neutral voltage tap (ENVT).

Remote tripping by MN or MX release

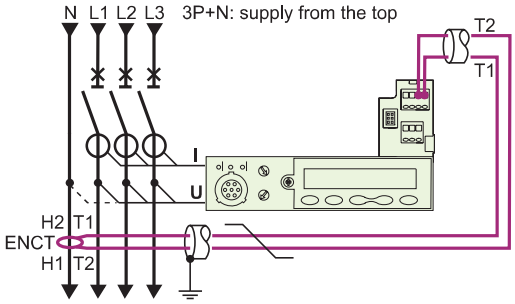
Power consumption is approximately:
- 30 VA for pick-up of the MN and MX releases
- 300 VA to 500 VA for the motor mechanism.

The table below indicates the maximum permissible cable length for different supply voltages and cable cross-sectional areas.

Recommended maximum cable lengths (in metres)

Power supply voltage (V DC)		12 V		24 V		48 V	
Cable cross-section (mm²)		1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5
MN	U source 100 %	15	–	160	–	640	–
	U source 85 %	7	–	40	–	160	–
MX	U source 100 %	60	–	240	–	960	–
	U source 85 %	30	–	120	–	480	–
Motor mechanism	U source 100 %	–	–	10	16	65	110
	U source 85 %	–	–	2	4	17	28

***Note**: the indicated length is that of each of the two wires.*

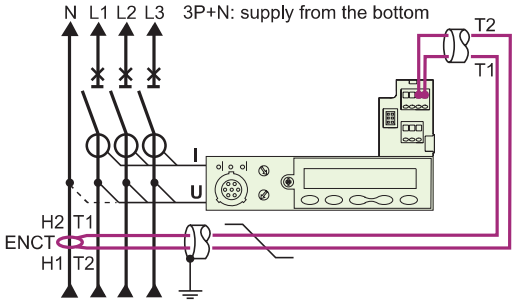


External neutral voltage tap (ENVT)

This connection is required for accurate power measurements on 3-pole circuit breakers equipped with Micrologic 5 / 6 E trip units in installations with a distributed neutral. It can be used to measure phase-neutral voltages and calculate power using the 3 wattmeter method.

Compact NSX 3-pole circuit breakers come with a wire installed on the device for the connection to the ENVT.

This wire is equipped with a connector for connection to an external wire with the following characteristics:
- cross-sectional area of 1 mm² to 2.5 mm²
- maximum length of 10 metres.



External neutral current transformer (ENCT).

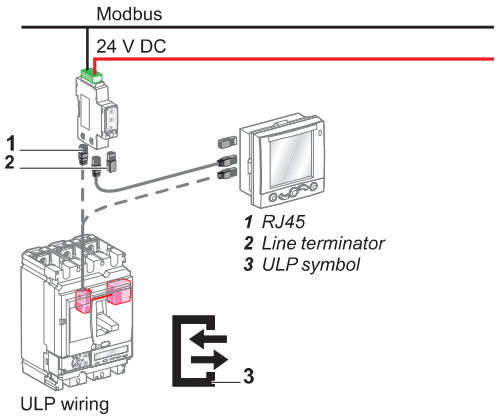
External neutral current transformer (ENCT)

This connection is required to protect the neutral on 3-pole circuit breakers equipped with Micrologic 5 / 6 A or E trip units in installations with a distributed neutral. For Micrologic 6 A or E, it is required for type G ground-fault protection.

The ENCT is connected in the same way for fixed, plug-in or withdrawable devices:
- fixed devices are connected via terminals T1 and T2 of the internal terminal block.
- plug-in and withdrawable devices are not connected via the auxiliary terminals.

The wires must be connected/disconnected inside the device via terminals T1 and T2.

The ENCT must be connected to the Micrologic trip unit by a shielded twisted pair. The shielding should be connected to the switchboard earth only at the CT end, no more than 30 cm from the CT.
- the power connections of the CT to the neutral (H2 and H1) must be made in the same way for power supply from the top or the bottom (see figure). Make sure they are not reversed for devices with power supply from the bottom.
- cross-sectional area of 0.4 mm² to 1.5 mm²
- maximum length of 10 metres.



ULP connection system.

ULP connection system between Micrologic, FDM121 switchboard display and Modbus interface

The ULP (Universal Logic Plug) wiring system used by Compact NSX for connections through to the Modbus network requires neither tools nor settings. The prefabricated cords are sued for both data transfer and distribution of 24 V DC power. Connectors on each component are identified by ULP (Universal Logic Plug) symbols, ensuring total compatibility between each component.

Available cords

All connections are made with prefabricated cords:
- NSX cord for connection of the internal terminal block to the Modbus interface or the FDM121 display via an RJ45 connector. The cord is available in three lengths, 0.35 m, 1.3 m and 3 m
- ULP cords with RJ45 connectors at each end for the other connections between components. The cord is available in six lengths, 0.3 m, 0.6 m, 1 m, 2 m, 3 m and 5 m. For greater distances, two cords can be interconnected using the RJ45 female/female accessory.

Maximum length of 10 m between 2 modules and 30 m in all.

A line terminator must be fitted to all components with an unused RJ45 connector.

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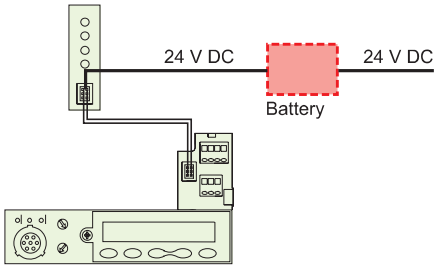

Power supply, without the Communication function, via the terminal block with a backup battery.

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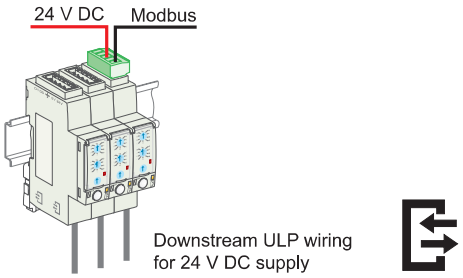

Supply, with the Communication function, via the Modbus interface.

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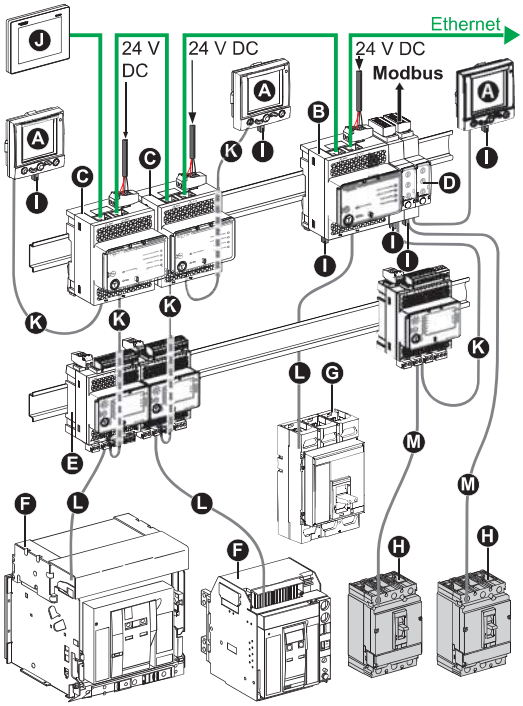


Ⓐ FDM121 (TRV00121)
Ⓑ IFE master (LV434011)
Ⓒ IFE (LV434010)
Ⓓ IFM (TRV00210)
Ⓔ IO application module (LV434063)
Ⓕ Masterpact NT/NW
Ⓖ Compact NS630b-3200
Ⓗ Compact NSX
Ⓘ ULP termination (TRV00880)
Ⓙ FDM128 (LV434128)
Ⓚ ULP cable
Ⓛ Breaker ULP cord
Ⓜ NSX cord
— Ethernet
— Modbus

24 V DC power-supply module

Use

An external 24 V DC power supply is required for installations with communication, whatever the type of trip unit.
On installations without communication, it is available as an option for Micrologic 5/6 to:

- modify settings when the circuit breaker is open (OFF position)
- display measurements when the current flowing through the circuit breaker is low
- maintain the display of the cause of tripping.

Characteristics

The external 24 V DC supply may be used for the entire switchboard.
The required characteristics are indicated in the table below.

Characteristics	
Output voltage	24 V DC -20 % to +10 %
Ripple	±1 %
Overvoltage category (OVC)	OVC IV - as per IEC 60947-1

Sizing

Sizing must take into account all supplied modules.

Module	Consumption (mA)
Micrologic 5 / 6	40
BSCM module	10
FDM121	40
Modbus communication interface	60
NSX cord U > 480 V AC	30
SDx / SDTAM module	20

Wiring

Micrologic 5 or 6 not using the Communication function
The external 24 V DC supply is connected via the circuit breaker terminal block.
Use of a 24 V DC battery provides backup power for approximate 3 hours (100 mA) in the event of an interruption in the external supply.

Micrologic 5 or 6 using the Communication function
The external 24 V DC supply is connected via the Modbus interface using a five-pin connector, including two for the power supply. Stacking accessories (see page A-33) can be used to supply a number of interfaces by fast clip-on connection.
The 24 V DC power is distributed downstream by the ULP (Universal Logic Plug) communication cords with RJ45 connectors. This system ensures both data transfer and power distribution to the connected modules.

Recommendations for 24 V DC wiring

- Do not connect the positive terminal to earth.
- Do not connect the negative terminal to earth.
- The maximum length for each conductor (+/-) is ten metres.
- For connection distances greater than ten metres, the plus and minus conductors of the 24 V DC supply must be twisted to improve EMC.
- The 24 V DC conductors must cross the power cables perpendicularly. If this is difficult or impossible, the plus and minus conductors must be twisted.

Modbus

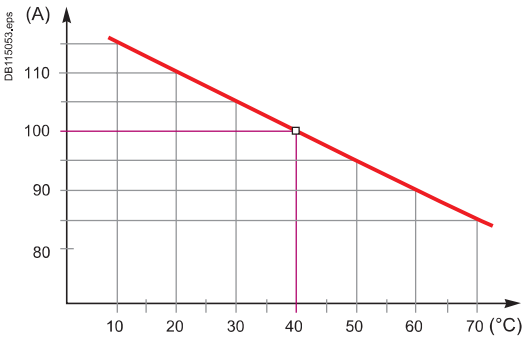
Each Compact NSX circuit breaker equipped with Micrologic 5/6 and an FDM121 display is connected to the Modbus network via the Modbus interface module.
Connection of all the circuit breakers and other Modbus devices in the switchboard to a Modbus bus is made much easier by using a Modbus RJ45 junction block installed in the switchboard.

Recommendations for Modbus wiring

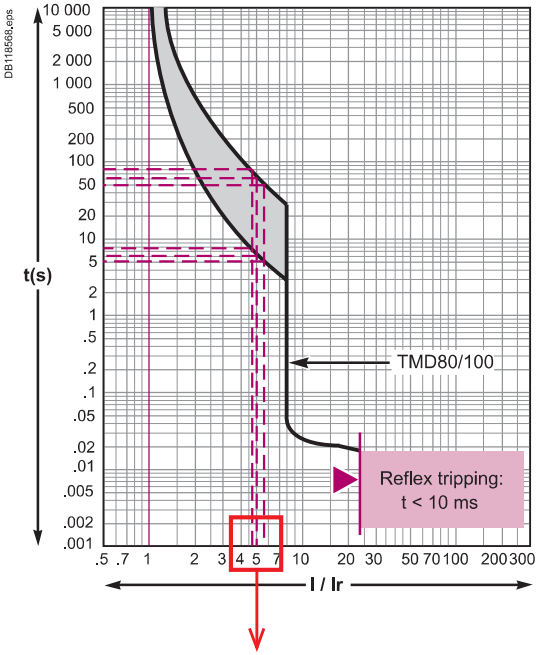
- The shielding may be earthed.
- The conductors must be twisted to improve immunity (EMC).
- The Modbus conductors must cross the power cables perpendicularly.

Temperature derating
Compact NSX100 to 250 equipped with thermal-magnetic trip units

When thermal-magnetic trip units are used at ambient temperatures other than 40 °C, the Ir pick-up is modified.



Temperature derating curve for Compact NSX100.



Example 1. Fault I = 500 A

I/Ir	4.5	5	5.5
T°C	20 °C	40 °C	60 °C
t min.	8 s	6 s	5 s
t max.	80 s	60 s	50 s

Thermal-protection curve with minimum and maximum values.

The overload protection is calibrated at 40 °C in the lab. This means that when the ambient temperature is less or greater than 40 °C, the Ir protection pick-up is slightly modified.
To obtain the tripping time for a given temperature:
- see the tripping curves for 40 °C (see page E-2 and page E-3)
- determine tripping times corresponding to the Ir value (thermal setting on the device), corrected for the ambient temperature as indicated in the tables below.

Settings of Compact NSX100 to 250 equipped with TM-D and TM-G trip units, as a function of the temperature

The table indicates the real Ir (A) value for a given rating and temperature.

Rat. (A)	Temperature (°C) 10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
16	18.4	18.7	18	18	17	16.6	16	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.5	14	13.8
25	28.8	28	27.5	27	26.3	25.6	25	24.5	24	23.5	23	22	21
32	36.8	36	35.2	34.4	33.6	32.8	32	31.3	30.5	30	29.5	29	28.5
40	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34
50	57.5	56	55	54	52.5	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44
63	72	71	69	68	66	65	63	61.5	60	58	57	55	54
80	92	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	68
100	115	113	110	108	105	103	100	97.5	95	92.5	90	87.5	85
125	144	141	138	134	131	128	125	122	119	116	113	109	106
160	184	180	176	172	168	164	160	156	152	148	144	140	136
200	230	225	220	215	210	205	200	195	190	185	180	175	170
250	288	281	277	269	263	256	250	244	238	231	225	219	213

Example 1. What is the tripping time of a Compact NSX100 equipped with a TM100D trip unit set to 100 A, for an overload I = 500 A?
The overload I/Ir is calculated as a function of the temperature. Use the above values and the curve on page E-3 (shown on the left) to determine the corresponding time.
- At 40 °C, Ir = 100 A, I/Ir = 5 and the tripping time is between 6 and 60 seconds.
- At 20 °C, Ir = 110 A, I/Ir = 4.54 and the tripping time is between 8 and 80 seconds.
- At 60 °C, Ir = 90 A, I/Ir = 5.55 and the tripping time is between 5 and 50 seconds.

Example 2. What is the setting to obtain a real Ir of 210 A, taking into account the temperature, for a Compact NSX250 equipped with a TM250D trip unit?
The necessary dial setting, in amperes, is shown below.
- At 40 °C, Ir = (210/250) x 250 A = 210 A
- At 20 °C, Ir = (210/277) x 250 A = 189.5 A
- At 60 °C, Ir = (210/225) x 250 A = 233 A

Additional derating coefficient for an add-on module

The values indicated in the previous tables are valid for **fixed** circuit breakers equipped with one of the following modules:
- Vigi module
- insulation monitoring module
- ammeter module
- current-transformer module.

They also apply for **plug-in or withdrawable** circuit breakers equipped with:
- ammeter module
- current-transformer module.

However, for **plug-in or withdrawable** circuit breakers equipped with a Vigi module or an insulation monitoring module, the coefficient 0.84 must be applied.
The table below sums up the situation for add-on modules.

Type of device	Circuit breaker	TM-D trip-unit rating	Vigi or insulation monitoring module	Ammeter or current transformer module
Fixed	NSX100	16 to 100	1	1
	NSX160 to 250	125 to 160		
	NSX250	200 to 250		
Plug-in or withdrawable	NSX100	16 to 100		
	NSX160	125 to 160		
	NSX250	200 to 250	0.84	

Electronic trip units are not affected by variations in temperature. If the trip units are used in high-temperature environments, the Micrologic setting must nevertheless take into account the temperature limits of the circuit breaker.

Changes in temperature do not affect measurements by electronic trip units.
- The built-in CT sensors with Rogowski toroids measure the current.
- The control electronics compare the value of the current to the settings defined for 40 °C.

Because temperature has no effect on the toroid measurements, the tripping thresholds do not need to be modified.
However, the temperature rise caused by the flow of current and the ambient temperature increase the temperature of the device. To avoid reaching the thermal withstand level of the equipment, it is necessary to limit the current flowing through the device, i.e. the maximum Ir setting as a function of the temperature.

Compact NSX100/160/250

The table below indicates the maximum long-time (LT) protection setting Ir (A) depending on the ambient temperature.

Type of device	Rating (A)	Temperature (°C)						
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70
NSX100/160								
Fixed, plug-in or withdrawable	**100**	no derating						
	160	no derating						
NSX250								
Fixed	**250**	250	250	250	245	237	230	225
Plug-in or withdr.	**250**	250	245	237	230	225	220	215

Compact NSX400 and 630

The table below indicates the maximum long-time (LT) protection setting Ir (A) depending on the ambient temperature.

Type of device	Rating (A)	Temperature (°C)						
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70
NSX400								
Fixed	**400**	400	400	400	390	380	370	360
Plug-in/withdr.	**400**	400	390	380	370	360	350	340
NSX630								
Fixed	**630**	630	615	600	585	570	550	535
Plug-in/withdr.	**630**	570	550	535	520	505	490	475

Example. A fixed Compact NSX400 equipped with a Micrologic can have a maximum Ir setting of:
- *400 A up to 50 °C*
- *380 A up to 60 °C.*

Additional derating coefficient for an add-on module

For **fixed** or **plug-in / withdrawable** circuit breakers, the addition of a:
- Vigi module
- insulation-monitoring module
- ammeter module
- current-transformer module

can modify the derating values. Apply the coefficients shown below.

Derating of a Compact NSX equipped with a Micrologic trip unit

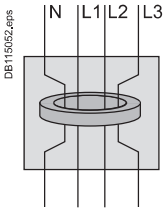
Type of device	Circuit breaker	Micrologic rating	Vigi / Insulation monitoring module	Ammeter module / External sensor (CT)
Fixed	NSX100	40 to 100	1	1
	NSX160	40 to 160		
	NSX250	40 to 250		
Plug-in or withdrawable	NSX100	40 to 100		
	NSX160	40 to 160		
	NSX250	40 to 250	0.86	
Fixed	NSX400	250 to 400	0.97	
	NSX630	250 to 630	0.90	
Plug-in or withdrawable	NSX400	250 to 400	0.97	
	NSX630	250 to 630	0.90	

***Note**: to provide the Visu function, Compact NSX circuit breakers, with or without a Vigi module, are combined with INV switch-disconnectors. Tripping values for the selected combination are indicated in the Compact INS/INV catalogue.*

Power loss/ Resistance

Compact NSX equipped with thermal-magnetic trip units

Compact NSX thermal power loss values are used to calculate total temperature rise in the switchboard in which the circuit breakers are installed.



With a Vigi module, the deviation of the N and L3 bars required to pass through the toroid results in higher power losses compared to those of the L1 and L2 bars.

The values indicated in the tables below are typical values for a device at full rated load and 50/60 Hz.

Power loss per pole (P/pole) in Watts (W)
The value indicated is the power loss at I_N, 50/60 Hz, for a three-pole or four-pole circuit breaker. Measurement and calculation of power loss are carried out in compliance with the recommendations of Annex G of standard IEC 60947-2.

Resistance per pole (R/pole) in milliohms (mΩ)
The value of the resistance per pole is provided as a general indication for a new device.
The value of the contact resistance must be determined on the basis of the measured voltage drop, in accordance with the manufacturer's test procedure (ABT instruction document no. 1 - BEE - 02.2 -A).
***Note**: this measurement is not sufficient to determine the quality of the contacts, i.e. the capacity of the circuit breaker to carry its rated current.*

Additional power loss
Additional power loss is equal to the sum of the power dissipated by the following:
- Vigi module: note that the deviation of the N and L3 bars required to pass through the toroid results in higher power losses compared to those of the L1 and L2 bars (diagram opposite). When calculating total power loss, use L1, L2, L3 for a 3P device and N, L1, L2, L3 for a 4P device
- disconnecting contacts (plug-in and withdrawable devices)
- ammeter module
- transformer module.

Calculation of total power loss
Total power loss at full rated load and 50/60 Hz is equal to the sum of the device and additional power losses per pole multiplied by the number of poles (2, 3 or 4).
If a Vigi module is installed, it is necessary to differentiate between N and L3 on one hand and L1 and L2 on the other.

Compact NSX100 to 250 equipped with TM-D and TM-G trip units

Type of device		Fixed device		Additional power / pole				
3/4 poles	Rat. (A)	R/pole	P/pole	Vigi (N, L3)	Vigi (L1, L2)	Plug-in / withdr.	Ammeter module	Transfo. module
NSX100	**16**	11.42	2.92	0	0	0	0	0
	25	6.42	4.01	0	0	0.1	0	0
	32	3.94	4.03	0.06	0.03	0.15	0.1	0.1
	40	3.42	5.47	0.10	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.1
	50	1.64	4.11	0.15	0.08	0.3	0.1	0.1
	63	2.17	8.61	0.3	0.15	0.4	0.1	0.1
	80	1.37	8.77	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
	100	0.88	8.8	0.7	0.35	1	0.2	0.2
NSX160	**80**	1.26	8.06	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
	100	0.77	7.7	0.7	0.35	1	0.2	0.2
	125	0.69	10.78	1.1	0.55	1.6	0.3	0.3
	160	0.55	13.95	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.5
NSX250	**125**	0.61	9.45	1.1	0.55	1.6	0.3	0.3
	160	0.46	11.78	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.5
	200	0.39	15.4	2.8	1.4	4	0.8	0.8
	250	0.3	18.75	4.4	2.2	6.3	1.3	1.3

Compact NSX100 to 630 equipped with MA/1.3-M trip units

Type of device		Fixed device		Additional power / pole				
3 poles	Rat. (A)	R/pole	P/pole	Vigi (N, L3)	Vigi (L1, L2)	Plug-in / withdr.	Ammeter module	Transfo. module
NSX100	**2.5**	148.42	0.93	0	0	0	0	0
	6.3	99.02	3.93	0	0	0	0	0
	12.5	4.05	0.63	0	0	0	0	0
	25	1.66	1.04	0	0	0.1	0	0
	50	0.67	1.66	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	100	0.52	5.2	0.7	0.35	1	0.2	0.2
NSX160	**150**	0.38	8.55	1.35	0.68	2.6	0.45	0.45
NSX250	**220**	0.3	14.52	2.9	1.45	4.89	0.97	0.97
NSX400	**320**	0.12	12.29	3.2	1.6	6.14	1.54	1.54
NSX630	**500**	0.1	25	13.99	7	15	3.75	3.75

The values indicated in the table below are typical values for a device at full rated load and 50/60 Hz. The definitions and information are the same as that for circuit breakers equipped with thermal-magnetic trip units.

Compact NSX100 to 630 equipped with Micrologic trip units

Type of device		Fixed device		Additional power / pole				
3/4 poles	Rat. (A)	R/pole	P/pole	Vigi (N, L3)	Vigi (L1, L2)	Plug-in / withdr.	Ammeter module	Transfo. module
NSX100	**40**	0.84	1.34	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.1
	100	0.468	4.68	0.7	0.35	1	0.2	0.2
NSX160	**40**	0.73	1.17	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
	100	0.36	3.58	0.7	0.35	1	0.2	0.2
	160	0.36	9.16	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.5
NSX250	**100**	0.27	2.73	1.1	0.55	1.6	0.2	0.2
	250	0.28	17.56	4.4	2.2	6.3	1.3	1.3
NSX400	**400**	0.12	19.2	3.2	1.6	9.6	2.4	2.4
NSX630	**630** (1)	0.1	39.69	6.5	3.25	19.49	5.95	5.95

(1) The power loss values for the Vigi modules and withdrawable circuit breakers are given for 570 A.