## Air Circuit Breakers BT2 Series



Fuji Electric FA Components \& Systems Co., Ltd.

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$■$ Selection guide

| Series | BT2 series |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Frame size |  |
| No. of poles | 1600, 2000, 2500, 4000, 6300 |
| Installation | Available |
| Closing Mechanism | Available |
| Tripping Mechanism | Manual spring or motor spring |
| Protection function | Shunt trip, Under-voltage trip |

## Breaking Capacity

Icu is equal to Ics up to 120 kA at maximum and Icw is up to 100 kA at maximum under 400 VAC distribution.


# Air Circuit Breakers 

BT2 series

## Features

## - Compact size

BT2 series, Air Circuit Breakers, have five framesize and four physical dimension sizes.


## ■ Installation

The bus bar terminal of the BT2 series, Air Circuit Breakers, can be simply installed as follows:

- Horizontal connection
- Vertical connection
- Composite connection



## ■ Safety performance

BT2 series, Air Circuit Breakers, are reliable by the following aspects:

- Reliable assurance of the three positions:

Connected
Test
Separated
by the locked and automatically unlocked mechanism at the draw-out socket.


Clear indication of ready-for-switching-on to ensure safe manipulation and reliable operation.


More reliable safety protection with seconday terminals of protection grade IP30


## $\square$ Protection and selection

BT2 Series, Air Circuit Breakers, can implement selective interlock of ZSI Region to ensure comprehensive selection of various protection and reduce the copper bar's bearing of thermodynamic.

## ■ Intelligent controller (OCR)



Selecting OCR's, it can be classified into six types

| Type | L25 | M25 | M26 | H26 | P25 | P26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Option | Standard | Option | Option | Option | Option |
| Pic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Display/setting | Light columnar indication Dial setting by knob | LED digtal indication Consecutive parameter setting | LED digtal indication Consecutive parameter setting | LED digtal indication Consecutive parameter setting | LCD indication Consecutive parameter setting | LCD indication Consecutive parameter setting |
| Protection/ function |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Air Circuit Breakers
BT2 series
Type number nomenclature

## Type number nomenclature



OCR type or Additional accessories - OCR type (note: M25 is standard), See page 9

| Type | Code | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L25 | L5A |  |
| M25 | $-($ None $)$ |  |
| H26 | H6A |  |
| P25 | P5A |  |
|  | P5B | w harmonic analysis function |
|  | P5C | w communication function |
|  | P5D | w alarm of current-imbalance |
| P26 | P6A |  |
|  | P6B | w harmonic analysis function |
|  | P6C | w communication function |
|  | P6D | w alarm of current-imbalance |


| Type | Code | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LED indicator of Voltage | C1 |  |
| Load-monitoring function | C2 |  |
| ZSI function <br> (Zone selective interlock function) | C3 |  |
| Under voltage release | R1 | Instananeous |
|  | R2 | Time delay |
| Switching OFF lock device | Q1 | One lock and one key |
|  | Q2 | Two lock and one key |
|  | Q3 | Three lock and two key |
| Mechanical interlock device (Two sets of ACB's) | MW1 | Steel lock interlock |
|  | MB1 | Link rod interlock (0,6m) |
| Mechanical interlock device (Three sets of ACB's) | MW2 | Cable type interlock |
|  | MB2 | Pattern one of rod interlock |
|  | MB3 | Pattern two of rod interlock |
|  | MB4 | Pattern three of rod interlock |
| Current transformer for neutral line $N$ connected externally | N1 | 1600AF L M - H Controller |
|  | N1 | 1600AF P Controller |
|  | N2 | 2000AF |
|  | N3 | 2500AF |
|  | N4 | 4000AF |
|  | N6 | 6300AF |
| Electrical mechanism for the indication of draw out socket's position | D1 |  |
| Separator plate between phases | B3 | 3P |
|  | B4 | 4P |
| Electrical module for indication of ready-for-switching-on | RFS |  |
| "Button" Locking device | L |  |
| Counter | CM |  |
| Communication function choice of accessories | S1 | Components of draw-out socket communication module |
|  | S2 | Ready-for-switching-on signal |
|  | S3 | Under-voltage signal |
|  | S4 | Fault-trip signal |
| DC power supply module | PD1 | 24VDC |
|  | PD2 | 110VDC |
|  | PD3 | 220VDC |
| AC power supply module | PA1 | 230VAC |
|  | PA2 | 400VAC |
| Automatic transfer switch (ATS) (included automatic controller, connector and 1.8 m cable) | AS1 | R type |
|  | AS2 | S type |
|  | AS3 | F type |

Air Circuit Breakers
BT2 series
Specifications

## ■ Specifications

| Frame size |  | 1600A |  | 2000A |  | 2500A |  | 4000A |  | 6300A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic type |  | BT2-1600 $\square$ |  | BT2-2000 $\square$ |  | BT2-2500 $\square$ |  | BT2-4000 $\square$ |  | BT2-6300 $\square$ |  |
| No. of poles |  | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Rated current (A) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200,400,630,800, \\ & 1000,1250,1600 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 630,800,1000, \\ & 1250,1600,2000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1250,1600,2000, \\ & 2500 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2000,2500,2900, \\ & 3200,3600,4000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4000, 5000, 6300 |  |
| Rated current of the n (IN) | eutral pole | 100\% In |  | 100\% In |  | 100\% In |  | 100\% In |  | 100\% In |  |
| Rated insulation voltag | ge (Ui) | 1000 |  | 1000 |  | 1000 |  | 1000 |  | 1000 |  |
| Rated operational volage (Ue) |  | 690 |  | 690 |  | 690 |  | 690 |  | 690 |  |
| Rated ultimate short-circuit | 690VAC *1 | 40 |  | 50 |  | 50 |  | 75 |  | 85 |  |
| breaking capacity (Icu kA, sym) | 400VAC | 50 |  | 80 |  | 85 |  | 100 |  | 120 |  |
| Rated service short-circuit | 690VAC *1 | 25 |  | 50 |  | 50 |  | 75 |  | 85 |  |
| breaking capacity (lcs kA, sym) | 400VAC | 50 |  | 80 |  | 85 |  | 100 |  | 120 |  |
| Rated making current (kA, peak) | 690VAC *1 | 84 |  | 105 |  | 105 |  | 165 |  | 187 |  |
|  | 400VAC | 105 |  | 176 |  | 187 |  | 220 |  | 264 |  |
| Rated short time withstand current (lcw) (kA, rms) | 690 VAC *1 | 25 (0.5s) |  | 40 (1s) |  | 50 (1s) |  | 75 (1s) |  | 85 (1s) |  |
|  | 400VAC | 42 (0.5s) |  | 60 (1s) |  | 65 (1s) |  | 85 (1s) |  | 100 (1s) |  |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp) (kV) |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  |
| Installations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed | P | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| Draw-out | X | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| Main circuit terminal connection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed | Horizontal | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Vertical | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Draw-out | Horizontal | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Vertical | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed | W | 254 | 324 | 362 | 457 | 362 | 457 | 414 | 527 | 782 | 1008 |
|  | H | 320 | 320 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 395 |
|  | D | 197 | 197 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 |
| Draw-out | W | 248 | 318 | 347 | 442 | 347 | 442 | 401 | 514 | 767 | 993 |
|  | H | 351.5 | 351.5 | 438 | 438 | 438 | 438 | 438 | 438 | 475.5 | 475.5 |
|  | D | 297 | 297 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 390 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 395 |

Note: *1 Cannot be used for an IT distribution system.

- Available


# Air Circuit Breakers 

BT2 series

## Appearance

## ■ Appearance

- Fixed



## <Common>

1: Name plate
2: Indications of energy-storage and energy-release
3: ON button
4: Manual energy-storage handle
5: Brand
6: Terminals of sencondary circuit (fixed)
7: Off lock mechanism
8: Release indication and resetting button
9: Inteligent controller (OCR)
10: OFF button
11: Indications of "ON" and "OFF"
12: Indication of ready-for-switching-on ("OK")

## - Draw-out cradle

The cradle has the back plate for isolating the copper bar of the main circuit, which take the role of safety protection when the ACB is drawn out.


[^0]
## - Draw-out



## <For Draw-out>

13: "Unlock button" of the three positions
("Separated", "test" and "connected") *1,2
14: Safety padlock mechanism
15: Racking shaft operating hole
16: Racking shaft storage hole
17: Indications of the three position
("Separated", "test" and "connected")

Note: *1 "Separated": Indicates that main circuit and secondary circuit are both in isolation."Test": Indicates that main circuit is in isolation and secondary circuit is in connection. "Connected": Indicates that main circuit and secondary circuit are both in connection.
*2 The ACB can be automatically locked (racking shaft can not be turned at the point) when its main part is at the position of "separated","test" or "connected" by turning the racking shaft, and can be unlocked by pushing "unlock button" to the left side.

## ■ Intelligent controller (OCR)

Selecting OCR's, it can be classified into six types

| Type | L25 | M25 | M26 | H26 | P25 | P26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Option | Standard | Option | Option | Option | Option |
| Overcurrent protection (Long-time, Short-time, insantaneous) | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Ground-fault protection | - | - | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| Load monitor function | - | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 |
| Indication | Light Columnar | LED | LED | LED | LCD | LCD |
| Power, electric energy, power-factor, frequency indication | - | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | - | - |
| Alarm function (pre-trip alarm, overload alarm) | - | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Test function | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contact Welding indication | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| Self-diagnosis function | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| MCR funciton | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Fault-memory funciton | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Current-imbalance indication | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Thermo-analogue function | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Harmonic analysis function | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| ZSI function | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Communication function | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 |

Note: Reprensents fundamental functions, O Represents selective functions, - Represent no such functions

## $\square$ Function

## Over-current protection

- The over-current protection is composed of phase and neutral line protection (Four pole breaker and three pole breaker with current transformer linking externally to neutral N) from over-current.
- The parameters of current and time of phase line over-current protection can be set by the company in terms of the requirements of users (can be set by customers themselves); the parameters of current and time of neutral line over-current protection will be set according to the setting of the phase line, all these mainly divided into the following two situations:


## Three pole breaker with the neutral connected eaternally

- To type L25, M26, H26 intelligent controller, when ordering the goods the neutral line setting current customers should have to confirm the protecting data, it has two type of $50 \%$ In and $100 \%$ In.
- To type P25, P26 intelligent controller, the customers can setup into four types from menu:turn off, 50\%In, 100\%In, 200\%In. When $200 \%$ In neutral line protecting (if it has a high triple frequency harmonic), the neutral line cross section should be double leg of a circuit cross section in the electrical power distribution system. But to BT2-6300 three circuit breaker, there is no neutral line protecting.


## Four pole breaker

- To type L25, M25, M26, H26 intelligent controller, the customers should have to confirm the protecting data, it has two types of 50\%In and $100 \%$ In.
- To type P25, P26 intelligent controller, the customers can setup into three types from menu:turn off, 50\%In, 100\%In.


## Overload protection

- Inverse long-time delay overload protection, and its setting current Ir1 can be adjusted.
- The delay time t 1 of overload long-time delay can be adjusted.
- The long-time delay overload characteristic of the type P25, P26, the curves can be adjusted. There have common type (I2t), uncommon inverse-time type (It), high-voltage fuse concert type (14t) can be adjusted, which can matching higher-up and lower-lever's overload protection'needs. The long-time delay overload characteristic ofthe type L25, M25, M26, H26, its running according to the common type (I2t) curves, current Ir1, time t1 can beadjusted.


## Short-time short circuit protection (can be OFF)

- Inverse short-time delay short circuit protection (I2t ON), and its setting current Ir2 can be adjusted.
- Definite short-time delay short circuit protection (I2t OFF), and its setting current Ir2 can be adjusted.
- The delay time t 2 of short circuit short-time delay can be adjusted.


## Instantaneous short circuit protection

- The setting current Ir3 of instantaneous short circuit (can be OFF) can be adjusted.



# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Intelligent controller 

## Ground-fault protection

- Definite ground-fault protection, and its setting current Ir4 can be adjusted
- Delay time t4 can be adjusted
- Alarm but not break after being off

- TN-C, TN-C-S, or TN-S, power distribution system without additional current transformer of neutral



## -TN-S, power distribution system, 4 poles


-TN-S, power distribution system, 3 poles


Load monitoring function

- To monitor the down stream load so as to ensure power supply of main system
- There are two patterns of load monitoring from which users can choose one. The setting value of load-monitoring current are $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 1}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 2}$, normally $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 1}$ is larger than or equal to $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 2}$
- Inverse characteristic of load-monitoring is the same of inverse long-time delay overload characteristic.


Acting characteristic of two kinds of ultimate setting load


Acting characteristic of ultimate setting value of load and reload

- Pattern 1: Two circuits of down stream load can be controlled. When the operating current of the main circuit rises over the setting value of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 1}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 2}$, contact signal will be sent out after time durations of $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{C} 1}$ and $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{C} 2}$ repectively. Then this two circuits with monitored load are broken off by receiving the instructions from the intelligent controller.
- Pattern 2: Only one circuit with down stream load can be controlled. When the operating current of the main circuit rises over the setting value of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 1}$, contact signal will be sent out after time duration of $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{c} 1}$, and this circuit is broken off by receiving the instructions from the intelligent controller. If the operating current of the main circuit decreases lower than the setting value of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L} 2}$ after this circuit is broken off, the signal will be sent out again after time duration of $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{c} 2}$ for the open loading circuit to be closed (reloaded) and so the power supply of this circuit is restored.
- Load monitoring signals"(1)" and "(2)" corresponding to $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LC } 1}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 2}$ respectively are transmitted into contact signals via the wiring terminals 13,14 and 15,16 of the secondary circuit. There will be LED indication at the time when signals are transmitted. (The load monitoring signals from the intelligent controller will be cut off in half second after the signal of contact closing is transmitted, and the capacity of contact is AC230V 5A)

■ Indication and measurement function

- For L25, M25, M26 and H26

| Item | Type of OCR's | Display | Content | Indication and measurement range | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current | L25 | Light columnar Indication | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{1}, \mathrm{I}_{2}, \mathrm{I}_{3}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{1}, \mathrm{I}_{2}, I_{3}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{I}_{\max } \\ & \mathrm{I}_{1}, \mathrm{I}_{2}, \mathrm{I}_{3}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{G}}, \mathrm{I}_{\max } \end{aligned}$ | (0.1 In to 2ln) A | $\pm 5 \%$ |
|  | M25 <br> M26, H26 | LED |  |  |  |
| Voltage | M25, M26 as optional H26 as standard | LED | $\mathrm{U}_{12}, \mathrm{U}_{23}, \mathrm{U}_{31}, \mathrm{U}_{\text {min }}$ | 30 V to 690V | $\pm 3 \%$ |

- For P25 and P26

| Item | Display | Content | Indication and measurement range | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current | LCD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{1}, \mathrm{I}_{2}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{G}} \end{aligned}$ | (0.1 In to 2In) A 0.1 In to 2000A | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1.5 \% \\ & \pm 2.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Voltage |  | Line Voltage: $\mathrm{U}_{12}, \mathrm{U}_{23}, \mathrm{U}_{31}$ <br> Phase Voltage: $\mathrm{U}_{1 \mathrm{~N}}, \mathrm{U}_{2 \mathrm{~N}}, \mathrm{U}_{3 \mathrm{~N}}$ | 30 V to 690V | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Power |  | Three-phase active power Three-phase reactive power Three-phase apparent power | $\begin{aligned} & -120 \mathrm{MW} \text { to }+120 \mathrm{MW} \\ & -120 \mathrm{Mvar} \text { to }+120 \mathrm{Mvar} \\ & -120 \mathrm{MVA} \text { to }+120 \mathrm{MVA} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 2.5 \%$ |
| Power-factor |  | Power-factor | -1.00 to $+1,00$ | $\pm 2.5 \%$ |
| Electric energy |  | Three-phase active electric energy <br> Three-phase reactive electric energy <br> Three-phase apparent electric energy | $-10^{10} \mathrm{GWh}$ to $+10^{10} \mathrm{GWh}$ <br> $-10^{10}$ Gvarh to $+10^{10} \mathrm{Gvarh}$ <br> $-10^{10} \mathrm{G}$ VAh to $+10^{10} \mathrm{G}$ VAh | $\pm 2.5 \%$ |
| Frequency |  | f | 45 to 65Hz | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Fundamental current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{1-1}, \mathrm{I}_{2-1}, \mathrm{I}_{3-1}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}-1}$ | (0.1 In to 2ln) A | $\pm 1.5 \%$ |
| Fundamental line voltage |  | $\mathrm{U}_{12-1}, \mathrm{U}_{23-1}, \mathrm{U}_{31-1}$ | 30 V to 690V | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Fundamental phase voltage |  | $\mathrm{U}_{1 \mathrm{~N}-1}, \mathrm{U}_{2 \mathrm{~N}-1}, \mathrm{U}_{3 \mathrm{~N}-1}$ |  |  |
| Fundamental power |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P1 } \\ & \text { Q1 } \\ & \text { S1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-120 \mathrm{MW} \text { to }+120 \mathrm{MW} \\ & -120 \mathrm{Mvar} \text { to }+120 \mathrm{Mvar} \\ & -120 \mathrm{MVA} \text { to }+120 \mathrm{MVA} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 2.5 \%$ |
| Harmonic ratio |  | Current Voltage | 0 to 1000\% | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Total harmonic distortion (THD) |  | Current Voltage |  |  |

## ■ Alarm and fault functions

| Over-current alarm | Type L25 | Corresponding LED on the panel will be "ON" | Alarm and release indication lights will be on after the circuit breaker's being overloaded or released (yellow or red) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type M25 |  | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time delay short circuit and instantaneous short circuit, indication lights of corresponding alarm will be on. |
|  | Type M26, H26 |  | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time delay short circuit, instantaneous short circuit and ground-fault, indication lights of corresponding alarm will be on. |
|  | Type P25, P26 |  | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time delay short circuit and instantaneous short circuit, indication lights of corresponding alarm will be on. |
| Fault indication | Type L25 | Corresponding LED on the panel will be "ON" | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time short circuit and instantaneous short circuit, indication lights of corresponding fault type will be on. |
|  | Type M25 |  | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time short circuit and instantaneous short circuit, indication lights of corresponding fault type will be on. |
|  | Type M26, H26 |  | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time delay short circuit, instantaneous short circuit, instantaneous short circuit and ground-fault, indication lights of corresponding fault type will be on. |
|  | Type P25, P26 |  | After the circuit breaker's being released by long-time delay overload, short-time delay short circuit and instantaneous short circuit, indication lights of corresponding alarm will be on. |
| Indication of fault phase, current and time | Type M25, M26, H26 | Indication | Indication of faulty phase, breaking value of fault current and breaking time |
|  | Type P25, P26 | Indication | It can indicate the latest ten times fault categories and occurrence time, faulty phase, breaking value of fault current and breaking time. |

Air Circuit Breakers
BT2 series
Intelligent controller

■ Test functions

| Panel button | Type L25, M25, M26, <br> H26, P25, P26 | Release | Inspeciton of T-I characteristic of the OCR and the conditions of operating mechanism |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Type M25, M26, H26, <br> P25, P26 | Non-release | Inspeciton of T-I characteristic of the OCR |

- Contact wearing indication (for M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26) The intelligent controller has the function of contact wearing indication. Accordingly, the percentage of the equivalent to wearing times of main contact to electrical life-span times of the circuit breaker can be indicated by pushing the button of "wearing indication".
- Self-diagnosis function (for M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26)

When the microprocessor of the intelligent controller breaks down or the ambient temperature of the microprocessor rises over $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5$, alarm signals can be sent out immediately.

## - MCR function

When the circuit breaker is on or the controller is initially electrified, the circuit breaker would trip instantly if short-time short circuit fault occurred.

- Fault-memory function (for M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26)

The types and phases of fault, value of faulty current and breaking time would be indicated on the intelligent controller if the circuit breaker broke off as a result of faults.

- Current disequilibrium display (selective function for P25 and P26) The intelligent controller can sent out and display, when the three phases current disequilibrium level reached the setting value ( $20 \%-80 \%$ ).

Note: the three phases current disequilibrium $=\frac{\operatorname{Imax}-\operatorname{Imin}}{\operatorname{Imax}} \times 100 \%$

- Harmonic analysis function (for P25 and P26) P25 or P26 intelligent controller with harmonic analysis function can measure fundamental current, fundamental line voltage, fundamental phase voltage, fundamental power, odd harmonic current ratio (HRIh) from the third to thirty-first, harmonic voltage ratio (HRUh), total harmonic distortion of current (THDi, thdi) and total harmonic distortion of voltage (THDu, thdu).
- Harmonic ratio (HR)

The ratio of RMS of hth harmonic component in the periodical alternating quantum to RMS of fundamental component (express by percent).

- Harmonic current ratio of hth expresses HRI $_{\mathrm{h}}$.
$H R I_{h}=\frac{I_{h}}{I_{1-1}} \times 100 \%$
Note: In-harmonic current of hth of phase A (RMS)
- Harmonic voltage ratio of hth expresses $\mathrm{HRU}_{\mathrm{h}}$.
$H R U_{h}=\frac{U_{h}}{U_{12-1}} \times 100 \%$
Note: Uh -harmonic line voltage of hth between phase A and B.
- Total harmonic distortion (THD)
- The ratio of harmonic content in the periodical alternating quantum to RMS of fundamental component (THD)(express by percent).
$\mathrm{THD}_{\mathrm{i}}=\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{1-2}^{\infty} I_{1}^{2}}}{1_{1-1}} \times 100 \%$
$\mathrm{THD}_{\mathrm{u}}=\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{k-2}^{\infty} U_{1}^{2}}}{\mathrm{U}_{12-1}} \times 100 \%$
Note: I In-harmonic current of hth of phase A (RMS)
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{h}}$-harmonic line voltage of hth between phase A and B (RMS)
- The ratio of harmonic component in the periodical alternating quantum to RMS of periodical alternating quantum(thd) (express by percent).
thd $=\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} l_{1}^{2}}}{\left.\right|_{1-1}} \times 100 \%$
thd $_{u}=\frac{\sqrt{\sum_{\sum_{-1}}^{\infty} U_{1}^{2}}}{U_{12-1}} \times 100 \%$
Ntoe: $I_{n}$-harmonic current of hth of phase A (RMS)
$U_{h}$-harmonic line voltage of hth between phase $A$ and $B$ (RMS)


## ■ Zone selective interlock

Zone selective interlock (ZSI function) (for M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26, optional)


Note: $21,22,23,24$ serve as the wiring teminals of secondary circuit.

When pieces of circuit breakers are linked together up and down, zone selective interlock (ZSI) can ensure fully-selective protection of circuit breakers at higher or lower level so as to reduce the range of action by fault and the breaking time of circuit breakers. This function serves for short-time delay short circuit ( $\left.I^{2} t ~ O F F\right)$ and ground-fault protection of circuit breakers.

As the sketch shown above, control lines can interlock with pieces of circuit breakers.

After detecting the fault, the intelligent controller (zone 2) will send out a signal to circuit breakers (zone1) at higher level and check whether the signal of circuit breakers (zone 3) at lower level arrives. If circuit breakers at lower level send out a signal, the circuit breaker will be on at the time duration of release delay; if circuit breakers at lower level don't send out a signal, the circuit breaker will break off instantly no matter whether the release has the protection of delay.

Note: The end 23 and 24 should be shortcircuited.

## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Communication

## Communicative

To achieve the function of "four kinds of remote operation" at long distance by communication interface of the circuit breaker, namely, remote control, remote communication, remote adjustment and remote detection.

- Communication protocol : The application of Modbus-RTU mode
- Communication interface
- Standard interface: RS-485.
- Baud rate: 19200bps (in favour of 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 38400bps)
- Communication address:1-119.
- Byte format: First bit as start bit, eighth bit as data bit, second bit as stop bit, even check (in favour of non-check, odd check .)
- Network characteristic
- Twisted-pair shielded cables serve as communication lines.
- One line can link up 32 pieces of communicative circuit breakers at the same time ( 16 pieces of circuit breakers with components of draw-out socket communication module).
- Wiring distance is 1200 m at maximum but the distance of communication can be extended by equipping with repeaters additionally.


## ■ Communication data

- Real-time current, voltage fundamental current, fundamental voltage, power, power factor, electric energy, harmonic current or voltage ratio and total distortion of current or voltage.
- State data of circuit breakers such as alarm, fault, energy-storage, undervoltage, ready-for-switching-on, and the positions of switching-on and switching-off etc.
- The position of main body of the circuit breaker (components of communication module of draw-out socket for BT2 need to be purchased).
- The fetching and modification of the setting values of circuit breakers.
- Recorded data of fault last time.
- Outline data such as serial numbers and the type etc of circuit breakers.
- Long-distance operation if switching-on and switching-off.
- Circuit breakers can be switched on or off in the long-distance.
- Wiring terminals for communication.


| Terminal | Signal | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | DATA $+(\mathrm{A}+)$ | Receive/transmit data |
| 10 | DATA-(B-) | Receive/transmit data |
| 12 | SH | In connection with shielded layer of <br> communication line |

## - Communication cable



Standard twisted-pair shielded cable
Note: please use the type of communication cable with the shielding layer and approach to circuits with strong electricity should be avoided as far as possible when wiring in the cabinet.

| Colour | Signal | Funation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Blue | DATA + | Receive/transmit data |
| White | DATA- | Receive/transmit data |
|  |  |  |
| Shielding layer | GND | Grounding |

As the above diagram shows, a group of twisted-pair lines in the standard communication cable is employed as the communication line of 485 and the sheilding layer is grounded. The actual practice should be possibly different such as the application of the colour of the twisted-pair line. Users could define the ways of cable's usage by themselves but the definition of the signal of each line in the cable should be made clear in advance.

## ■ Linking diagram of communication system



Note: As the accessory of selective purchase, the draw-out socket
communication module should be selected into use when users need read
the location of main body in the long distance by the choice of draw-out circuit breakers.

## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Characteristic curve

## - Characteristic curve of general $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}$

- BT2-1600~BT2-6300

T/I (time / current) curve of type L25 intelligent controllers (OCR)


## - T/I (time / current) curve of type M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26 intelligent controllers (OCR)



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Characteristic curve

## ■ Characteristic curve of inverse time delay special It

- T/I (time / current) curve of type 25 and 26 intelligent controllers (OCR)



## ■ Characteristic curve of high-voltage fuse $\mathrm{I}^{4} \mathrm{t}$

- T/I (time / current) curve of type 25 and 26 intelligent controllers (OCR)



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Characteristic curve

- T/I (time / current) curve of type M26, H26 and P26 intelligent controllers (OCR) for ground-fault protection

- T/I (time / current) curve of type M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26 intelligent controllers (OCR) for load-monitoring pattern one.



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Characteristic curve

- T/I (time / current) curve of type M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26 intelligent controllers (OCR) for load-monitoring pattern two.



## ■ Accessories

## - Supplied accessories

Following accessories are come with each ACB's as standard supplied.

## - Shunt trip device

To break the ACB by remote control.

| Rated voltage of control <br> power supply | 400VAC | 230 VAC | 220 VDC | 110 VDC |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Operating voltage (V) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instantaneous current (A) | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 |  |
| Breaking time (ms) |  |  |  |  |  |

## - Charge Coil

After the ACB's ends up its energy storage, the closing electromagnet will make the energy storing spring to release its energy instantly, then to close the count ACB quickly.

| Rated voltage of control <br> power supply | 400VAC | 230 VAC | 220 VDC | 110 VDC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating voltage (V) | $(0.85$ to 1.1$)$ Us |  |  |  |
| Instantaneous current (A) | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Switching-on time (ms) | No more than 70 |  |  |  |

## - Drive unit

ACB has the functions of drive energy storage and automatic energy-restoring.
The energy storage can also be done manually.

| Rated voltage of control <br> power supply | 400VAC | 230VAC | 220VDC | 110VDC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating voltage (V) | $(0.85$ to 1.1) Us |  |  |  |
| Power consumption | 192 VA | 192 W |  |  |
| Energy storage time (s) | No more than 5 |  |  |  |

## - Auxiliary Switches

| Rated voltage (V) |  | Conventional thermal current (A) | Rated capacity |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| AC | 230 | 6 | 300 VA |
|  | 400 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 60 W |
|  | 220 |  |  |

Note: Note: For the standard type of auxiliary switch, there are four groups of changeover contacts; for the special type of auxiliary switch, there are four pieces of normally-opened contacts (NO) and four pieces of normallyclose contacts (NC), or 6 pieces of NO and 2 pieces of NC, or 2 pieces of NO and 6 pieces of NC.

- Safety padlock mechanism at the position of "separated" When the draw-out circuit breaker indicates the position of "separated", the locking stick can be locked with padlock after being pulled out so that the rocker of the circuit breaker can not be turned to the position of "test" or "connected". Padlock should be provided by users themselves.



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Accessories

## - Optional accessories

## - Special power module

When the power voltage of BT2-1600 circuit breaker's intelligent control is AC230 or AC400V, it can be transformed into DC24 by this power module for power module for power supply of the OCR.
Note: The input of voltage to 1 and 2 terminals of the secondary circuit must be DC24V.
This module is installed by getting stuck into the standard slideway with 35 mm in width inside the switchgear cabinet.

## - DC24V power module

When the power voltage of BT2-1600 circuit breaker's intelligent control is DC24V, it can be transformed into DC24V by this power module for power supply of the OCR. This module is installed by getting stuck into the standard slideway with 35 mm in width inside the switchgear cabinet.

## - DC power supply module

When power supply of the secondary circuit is DC220V, 110 V , it should be transformed into DC24V by this module for power supply of the OCR.

## - Under-voltage release

The under-voltage release consists of release coil and control unit.
The under-voltage release works in two ways: operating instantaneously and operating in time delay. There are four specifications of time delay for the undervoltage time delay release: $0.5 \mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 3 s . Users should consult with the manufacturer in the light of their order about special time-delay specifications as from 3s and above up to 9 s . The time delay accurary is $\pm 10 \%$.
The Under-voltage release of BT2-1600 must be combined with the time-delay module which is installed by getting stuck into the standard slideway with 35 mm in width. The module input terminals connect with main circuit,the output terminals connect with terminal 31, 32 of the breaker.

## - Choice of communicate accessories

- Components of draw-out socket communication module
- The components of draw-out socket communication. module consists of the draw-out socket communication module outside of the circuit breaker and the draw-out socket communication parts inside of the circuit breaker. The draw-out socket communication parts are installed inside of the draw-out socket to provide the status signals of such three positions as "separated", "test"and "connected"of the main body of the draw-out circuit breaker and the drawout socket. The draw-out socket communication module, which can provide the function of reading the address of the circuit breaker and display the status indication of the main body and three positions of the draw-out socket etc, is installed by getting stuck into the standard slideway with 35 mm in width inside the switchgear cabinet. The two parts of the draw-out socket communication module are connected with soft conducting lines.
- Ready-for-switching-on signal

You can achieve the information through the uplever device that the circuit breaker is ready for switching-on.


- Under-voltage signal

You can achieve the information through the upper device that the circuit breaker is tripping operation under-voltage.

- Fault-trip signal

You can achieve the information through the upper device that the circuit breaker is tripping operation because of over loading short circuit or earth protection of the connection and devices.


## - Choice of mechanical interlock accessories

- Two sets of circuit breakers put horizontally and interlocked with steel cable or stacked and interlocked with connecting rods
(the style of interlock between two sets of circuit breakers with connecting rods and aperture dimensions of their bases see the counterpart of three sets of circuit breakers)


Wiring diagram Possible operation pattern


- Three sets of circuit breakers stacked and interlocked with connecting rods or three sets of circuit breakers put horizontally and interlocked with steel cable (without BT2-
1600).

Wiring diagram Possible operation Pattern
Pattern one: three sets of power supply can only


# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Accessories 

## - Steel cable interlocked

The style of interlock of three circuit breakers see the style of interlock between two sets of circuit breakers. The maximal distance of two circuit breakers is 2 m .

Wiring diagram Possible operation pattern
Pattern three:Two sets of power supply plus a piece of coupling busbar


BT2-2000 and above

- Electrical mechanism for the indication of draw-out socket's position
- When the main body of the draw-out circuit breaker and the draw-out socket are at the position of "separated", "test" and "connected" respectively, three electrical mechanisms for the indication of draw-out socket's location can output the electrical signals corresponding with three positions above respectively. These mechanisms are installed inside the draw-out socket.
- Characteristics

| Rated working voltage | Ue (V) | 230 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Convertional thermal current | Ith (A) | 10 |
| Rated working current | Ie (A) | 1.5 |

- Electrical module for indication of ready-for-switchingon
- This electrical module indicates that the ciruit breaker is ready for switching-on.
- Characteristics

| Rated working voltage | Ue (V) | 230 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Convertional thermal current | Ith (A) | 10 |
| Rated working current | Ie (A) | 1.5 |

## - Current transformer with neutral line $\mathbf{N}$ connected

 externally- This current transformer, which is used together with circuit breakers with three poles in the power distribution system of TN-S, installed in the neutral line N with 2 m at maximum far from the installation point.
- Characteristics

| Rated working voltage | Ue (V) | AC400 | AC230 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Acting voltage | (V) | $(0.35 \sim 0.7)$ Us |  |
| Reliable switching voltage | (V) | $(0.85 \sim 1.1)$ Us |  |
| Reliable switching resistant voltage | (V) | $\leq 0.35 \mathrm{Us}$ |  |
| Power consumption | 12 VA |  |  |

Note: In the electrified metworks where thunder and rain often happens or whose power supply is not stable, under-voltage release with time delay is highly recommended to protect the circuit breader from releasing due to transient voltage-lowering. Generally, delay time, which is selective by users, is 0.5 s , $1 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 3 s .


# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Accessories 



- "Break"lock mechanism
- "Break"lock mechanism can lock the "OFF" button of the circuit breaker on the pressed position. As a result, the circuit breaker can not be switched on.
- After this lock mechanism was chosen by users, the manufacturer would provide lock and key.
- One set of circuit breaker is outfitted with one lock and one key.
- Two sets of circuit breakers are outfitted with two same locks and one key.
- Three sets of circuit breakers are outfitted with three same locks and two keys.
- "Button"locking device
- When installed "Button"locking device, it can prevented somebody from operating button of switching-on or switching off by mistake.
- Padlock should be provided by users themselves.
- Counter
- The counter can count mechanical operation times accumulatively, which makes users be clear at a glance.
- Separator plate between phases
- Separator plates between phases which strengthen insulation between bus-bars are optional and will be equipped as needed by users.


## Air Circuit Breakers

BT2 series
Technical data

## ■ Power consumption and derating coefficient

- Power consumption (Environment temperature $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

Power consumption is the overall consumption measured under with the circuit breaker is electrified with current below frame current.

| Type | Three poles/four poles (W) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Fixed type | Draw-out type |
| BT2-1600 | 152 | 408 |
| BT2-2000 | 203.6 | 382.8 |
| BT2-2500 | 356.8 | 823.4 |
| BT2-4000 | 648.96 | 897.6 |
| BT2-6300 | 1050.1 | 1200.2 |

- Derating coefficient

The following table shows continual current-loading capacity of circuit breakers at different ambient environment temperature and under the conditions of the satisfaction of conventional heating in IEC60947-2

| Ambient Environment temperature |  | $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continual current-loading capacity | Inm=1600A | 1 Inm | 0.991 nm | 0.96 lnm | 0.90 Inm | 0.87 Inm |
|  | Inm=2000A | 1 Inm | 0.97 Inm | 0.91 lnm | 0.87 Inm | 0.82 lnm |
|  | Inm=2500A | 1 Inm | 0.96 Inm | 0.90 lnm | 0.86 Inm | 0.80 lnm |
|  | Inm=4000A | 1 Inm | 0.95 Inm | 0.89 lnm | 0.85 Inm | 0.78 lnm |
|  | Inm=6300A | 1 Inm | 0.931 nm | 0.87Inm | 0.82Inm | 0.75 Inm |

## ■ Derating for high-elevation

If elevation exceeds work environment 2000 m , electric property of circuit breaker can correct according to following table:

| elevation (m) | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power-frequency withstand voltage (V) | 3500 | 3150 | 2500 | 2000 |
| Correction factor of operational current | 1 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.82 |
| Correction factor of short-circuit breaking capacity | 1 | 0.83 | 0.71 | 0.63 |

$\square$ Reference table of main circuit wiring copper bar for draw-out circuit breaders

| Rated frame current (A) | Rated current (A) | Specifications of copper bars |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Size (mm×mm) |
| 1600 | 200 | 1 | 20×5 |
|  | 400 | 1 | $50 \times 5$ |
|  | 630 | 2 | $40 \times 5$ |
|  | 800 | 2 | $50 \times 5$ |
|  | 1000 | 3 | $40 \times 5$ |
|  | 1250 | 4 | $40 \times 5$ |
|  | 1600 | 2 | $50 \times 10$ |
| 2000 | 630 | 2 | $50 \times 5$ |
|  | 800 | 2 | $60 \times 5$ |
|  | 1000 | 2 | $60 \times 5$ |
|  | 1250 | 3 | $60 \times 5$ |
|  | 1600 | 2 | $60 \times 10$ |
|  | 2000 | 3 | $60 \times 10$ |
| 2500 | 1250 | 3 | $60 \times 5$ |
|  | 1600 | 2 | $60 \times 10$ |
|  | 2000 | 3 | $60 \times 10$ |
|  | 2500 | 4 | $60 \times 10$ |
| 4000 | 2000 | 3 | $100 \times 5$ |
|  | 2500 | 4 | $100 \times 5$ |
|  | 2900 | 3 | $100 \times 10$ |
|  | 3200 | 4 | $100 \times 10$ |
|  | 3600 | 4 | $100 \times 10$ |
|  | 4000 | 5 | $100 \times 10$ |
| 6300 | 4000 | 5 | $100 \times 10$ |
|  | 5000 | 6 | $100 \times 10$ |
|  | 6300 | 8 | $100 \times 10$ |

[^1] temperature of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and satisfy conventional heating in IEC60947-2.

## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

$\square$ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (fixed type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $800 A, 1000 A, 1250 A, 1600 A$ | 15 |
| $200 A, 400 A, 630 A$ | 10 |



Horizontal (Rear connection)


Aperture dimensions of the back plate at the time of hanging type installation


## Direction A



Vertical (Rear connection)

Direction C


■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (fixed type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $800 \mathrm{~A}, 1000 \mathrm{~A}, 1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 |
| $200 \mathrm{~A}, 400 \mathrm{~A}, 630 \mathrm{~A}$ | 10 |

Outside of the cabinet door


Horizontal (Rear connection)


Aperture dimensions of the back plate at the time of hanging type installation

Direction A


Outside of the cabinet door


Vertical (Rear connection)

Direction C


N pole

## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (draw-out type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $800 \mathrm{~A}, 1000 \mathrm{~A}, 1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 |
| $200 \mathrm{~A}, 400 \mathrm{~A}, 630 \mathrm{~A}$ | 10 |



Direction C


■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (draw-out type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $800 \mathrm{~A}, 1000 \mathrm{~A}, 1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 |
| $200 \mathrm{~A}, 400 \mathrm{~A}, 630 \mathrm{~A}$ | 10 |



Direction C


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

## ■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (fixed type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) | A (mm) | W (mm) | B (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000A | 20 | 269 | 20 | 13 |
| 630A, 800A, 1000A, <br> 1250A, 1600A | 15 | 264 | 15 | 3 |





Horizontal (Rear connection)

$\square$ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (fixed type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) | A (mm) | W (mm) | B (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000A | 20 | 269 | 20 | 13 |
| 630A, 800A, 1000A, <br> $1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 | 264 | 15 | 3 |

Direction A


Outside of the cabinet door


Horizontal (Rear connection)

Direction C


Outside of the cabinet door


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (draw-out type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) | H (mm) | A (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000A | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| 630A, 800A, 1000A, <br> 1250A, 1600A | 15 | 15 | 25 |



Direction C

$\square$ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (draw-out type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) | H (mm) | A (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000 A | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| 630A, 800A, 1000A, <br> 1250A, 1600A | 15 | 15 | 25 |

Direction A


Direction C


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (fixed type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) | C (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2000 \mathrm{~A}, 2500 \mathrm{~A}$ | 20 | 132 |
| $1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 | 134.5 |



Horizontal (Rear connection)

- BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (fixed type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) | C (mm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2000A, 2500A | 20 | 132 |
| $1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 | 134.5 |


$\square$ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (draw-out type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2000 \mathrm{~A}, 2500 \mathrm{~A}$ | 20 |
| $1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 |

Direction A


Direction C


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (draw-out type)

| Current specifications | L (mm) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2000 \mathrm{~A}, 2500 \mathrm{~A}$ | 20 |
| $1250 \mathrm{~A}, 1600 \mathrm{~A}$ | 15 |

Direction A


Direction C


N pole

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (fixed type)


Horizontal (Rear connection)

- BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (fixed type)



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

$\square$ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (draw-out type)


Direction C

$\square$ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (draw-out type)



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breaker with three poles (fixed type)

- BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (fixed type)


Outside of the cabinet door


Horizontal (Rear connection)


Current specifications: $\ln =4000 \mathrm{~A}, 5000 \mathrm{~A}$

## Direction C



Current specifications: In $=4000 \mathrm{~A}, 5000 \mathrm{~A}, 6300 \mathrm{~A}$

## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

■ Dimensions and mounting, mm

- BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breaker with four poles (draw-out type)


## Direction A




Current specifications:
$\mathrm{ln}=4000 \mathrm{~A}, 5000 \mathrm{~A}$

Direction C



Current specifications:
In=4000A, 5000A, 6300A

# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting 

## ■ Door frame dimensions, mm

- BT2-1600 door frame

BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (fixed type) The drawing of aperture dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 227 mm


BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (draw-out) The drawing of aperture dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 227 mm


BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (fixed type) The drawing of aperture dimensions for mounting front cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the Circuit Breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 262 mm


BT2-1600 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (draw-out) The drawing of aperture dimensions for mounting front cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the Circuit Breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 262 mm


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

## $\square$ Door frame dimensions, mm

## - Aperture Dimension of BT2-2000 door frame

BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting front cover of cabunet door
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 256 mm


BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (draw-out)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting front cover of cabubet door
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 256 mm


BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting front cover of cabinut door
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 303.5 mm


BT2-2000 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting front cover of cabinut door
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 303.5 mm


# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting 

## ■ Door frame dimensions, mm

## - Aperture Dimension of BT2-2500 door frame

BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 256 mm


BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 256 mm


BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 303.5 mm


BT2-2500 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 303.5 mm


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

## $\square$ Door frame dimensions, mm

## - Aperture Dimension of BT2-4000 door frame

BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 264 mm


BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 264 mm


BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 320.5 mm


BT2-4000 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 320.5 mm


# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting 

## $\square$ Door frame dimensions, mm

## Aperture Dimension of BT2-6300 door frame

BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 264 mm


BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breakers with three poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 264 mm


BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (fixed)
The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 320.5 mm


BT2-6300 Air Circuit Breakers with four poles (draw-out) The drawing of Aperture Dimensions for mounting cover of door frame
Distance from the panel center of the circuit breaker to the right hinge of cabinet door should be at least 320.5 mm


## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Dimensions and mounting

## ■ Mounting safety clearance

 - Fixed breaker

Minimum distance between breaker with switchboard wall or live part.

|  | Switchboard wall | Live part |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| d1 (note) $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 0 | 60 |
| $\mathrm{~d} 2(\mathrm{~mm})$ | 0 | 60 |

Note:secondary circuit wiring must be considered for safety clearance.

- Draw-out breaker


Minimum distance between breaker with switchboard wall or live part.

|  | Switchboard wall | Live part |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| d1 (note) $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 0 | 60 |
| d2 $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 0 | 60 |

## ■ Dimensions and mounting of Automatic transfer switch (ATS), mm

 - The switching unit

- Type R and S Automatic transfer controller

- Type F automatic transfer controller



## Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Wiring diagram

■ Wiring diagram of secondary circuit
Wiring diagram of the secondary circuit of BT2-1600 circuit breakers equipped with type L25, M25, M26, P25 and P26 intelligent controllers (OCR)





[^2]
Wiring diagram of the secondary circuit of BT2-1600 circuit breakers equipped with type H26, P25 and P26 communicate intelligent controllers (OCR)




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Special Note: When the voltage of auxiliary power supply is AC230V or AC400V, power supply module of BT2-1600 intelligent should be transformed into DC24V in connection with terminals of 1 and 2 .



Air Circuit Breakers
BT2 series
Wiring diagram
Wiring diagram of the secondary circuit of BT2-2000~6300 circuit breakers equipped with type L25, M25, M26, P26 intelligent controllers (OCR)



The pattern of auxiliary switch


Air Circuit Breakers
BT2 series
Wiring diagram


[^3]

Air Circuit Breakers
BT2 series
Wiring diagram
Wiring diagram of the automatic transfer switch (ATS) for normal supply to standby supply system BT2-2000~6300 circuit breakers and the auxiliary switch has four pairs of changeover contacts

ote:1. $\Lambda \mathrm{s}$ shown in the above diagram the breaker is open and connecting, it has been charged and there is no current in the loop.
2. When $\Lambda \mathrm{TS}$ is used all voltage ratings are $\Lambda \mathrm{C} 230 \mathrm{~V}$ for intelligent controller,shunt release, elosing magnet and automatic operation mechanism. AX-Auxiliary switch
AX-Auxi release
F-Shunt
X-The electro-m
M-Charging motor
X-The electro-magnet to close the breaker
M-Charging motor
SA-Overtravel-lim
XT-Terminals for the secondary circuit of the breaker
Wiring diagram of the automatic transfer switch (ATS) for normal supply to power generating
supply system


[^4]Vote: $1 . \Lambda s$ shown in the above diagram the breaker is open and connecting,it has been charged and there is no current in the loop.

# Air Circuit Breakers <br> BT2 series <br> Ordering form 

## ■ Ordering form

1. Users should make sure of their detailed acquaintance of the products' technological materials and make order by the "ordering form"in terms of future applicable situations of the circuit breakers.
2. The company would configure by"Factory's setting values of the intelligent release" if users had no requirements of protection parameters when making order.

Ordering form


■ Ordering notice
Factory's setting values of intelligent controller

| Overload long-time delay | Setting values of current $I_{r 1}$ | In |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Setting values of delay time | 480s |  |  |  |
|  | Overload long-time delay of P25 and P26 | $1^{2} \mathrm{t}$ |  |  |  |
| Short circuit short-time delay | Setting values of current $I_{r 2}$ | $6 I_{\text {r1 }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Setting values of delay time $\mathrm{t}_{2}$ | 0.2 s |  |  |  |
| Setting values of short circuit instantaneous current $I_{13}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 15 \ln (\text { for } \ln \leq 1000 A) \\ 12 \ln (\text { for } \ln =1250 A, 1600 \mathrm{~A}) \\ 10 \ln (\text { for } \ln \geq 2000 \mathrm{~A}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Ground-fault <br> (Not for L25, M25, P25) | Setting values of current <br> $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t} 4}$ | BT2-1600 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { BT2-2000 } \\ & \text { BT2-2500 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | BT2-4000 | BT2-6300 |
|  |  | 0.8 In or 1000 A To select the minimum | 0.8 In or 1200A To select the minimum | 0.8 In or 1600 A To select the minimum | 2000A |
|  | Setting values of delay time $\mathrm{t}_{4}$ | 0.4s |  |  |  |
| Load-monitoring <br> (Not for type L25, optional for type M25, M26, H26, P25 and P26) | Monitoring current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 1}$ | In |  |  |  |
|  | Monitoring current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LC} 2}$ | In |  |  |  |

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[^0]:    18: Installation hole
    19: Safety back plate
    20: Wiring terminals of secondary circuit
    21: Side plate
    22: Copper bar of the main cirucit
    23: Draw-out socket
    24: Earthing point at draw-out socket

[^1]:    The specifications of copper bars in the above table are introduced under which the circuit breakers by open installation are at maximum ambient environment

[^2]:    

[^3]:    Wiring diagram of the automatic transfer switch (ATS) for nomal supply to power generating supply system BT2-1600 circuit breakers and the auxiliary switch has four pairs of contacts

[^4]:    X-The electro-ma
    M -Charging motor
    SA-Overtravel-limit switch for the charging motor of the breaker
    XT-Terminals for the secondary circuit of the breaker

