Technical data
OT200U03-OETL-NF3150
UL \& CSA

## UL \& CSA



## (1) UL Listed switches are also CSA Approved.

(2) UL98 overload test, 50 operations, pf $0.40-0.50$ at $2 \times$ FLA.
(3) Multi-tap lug available, please see pg. 18.24 and 18.27.
(4) Fuse size 70A for RK5
(5) IEC rated only.
(6) When protected by any Listed fuse or Listed circuit breaker whose current rating does not exceed the maximum thermal current rating of the switch.


## IEC




[^0]Technical data
OT200U03 - OETL-NF3150 IEC


IEC


## Selecting switches

## per NEC \& IEC

## Selecting switches per NEC

## Article 430 of the US National Electric Code includes two methods for properly sizing disconnect switches:

## 1. Single motor application

A properly sized disconnect switch for a single motor will:
a) have an ampere rating greater than or equal to 115 percent of the rated motor full load current; or,
b) have a HP rating greater than or equal to the rated motor HP (at applied voltage) if the disconnect switch under consideration is HP rated.

## 2. Combination load application

A properly sized disconnect switch for a combination load will be selected by adding all the simultaneous individual loads in the circuit under consideration.
Using motor nameplate information, load information, and tables from section 430 of the NEC, determine one equivalent full load current and one equivalent locked rotor current. The equivalent locked rotor current can be used with table 430151 to determine an equivalent HP rating. Select a disconnect switch:
a) greater than or equal to 115 percent of the equivalent full load current; and,
b) greater than or equal to the equivalent HP rating.

## Selecting switches per IEC

Utilization categories

| Nature of current | Utilization category |  | Typical applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequent operation | Infrequent operation |  |
| Alternating current | AC-20A | AC-20B | - Connecting and disconnecting under no-load conditions |
|  | AC-21A | AC-21B | - Switching of resistive loads including moderate overloads (PF >0.95) |
|  | AC-22A | AC-22B | - Switching of mixed resistive and inductive loads, including moderate overloads ( $\mathrm{PF}>0.65$ ) |
|  | AC-23A | AC-23B | - Switching of motor loads or other highly inductive loads (PF $>0.45$ below 100A; PF $>0.35$ above 100 A ) |
| Direct current | DC-20A | DC-20B | - Connecting and disconnecting under no-load conditions <br> - Switching of resistive loads including moderate overloads (L/R <1ms) <br> - Switching of mixed resistive and inductive loads, including moderate overloads e.g., shunt motors (L/R $<2.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) <br> - Switching of highly inductive loads e.g., series motors (L/R <15ms) |
|  | DC-21A | DC-21B |  |
|  | DC-22A | DC-22B |  |
|  | DC-23A | DC-23B |  |
| Mechanical endurance | Number of operations | Number of operations |  |
| 100A | 10,000 | 2000 |  |
| $315 A$ $>315 A$ | 8000 2000 | 1600 400 |  |
| >315A | 2000 | 400 |  |

Category AC-23 includes occasional switching of individual motors. The switching of capacitors of tungsten filament lamps shall be subject to agreement between manufacturer and user.

Use of UL98 \& UL508 Disconnects
According to NEC ${ }^{\circledR}$ Article 430


Definitions

AC - Alternating current - Current that reverses its direction of flow twice per cycle.

Ambient temperature - Temperature of the air surrounding the unit.

Amp rating - The basic unit of measurement for electric current (columbs / seconds).

Conventional thermal current $I_{\text {th }}$ - Value of the current the disconnect switch can withstand with poles in closed position, in free air for an eight hour duty, without the temperature rise of its various parts exceeding the limits specified by the standards.

Cycle duration - Total time of the on-load + off-load period.
DC - Direct current - Current that flows in only one direction.
Electrical endurance - Number of on-load operating cycles.
IEC environmental protection type - see page 18.52.
Full load amp current FLA - The current required by a motor to produce full-load torque at the motor's rated speed.

Inductive load - An electrical load characterized by having significant inrush (5 to 6 times FLA for typical design-B AC induction motors).
kW - Kilowatts (1000 watts)
Lockout/Tagout - Means of removing power from electrical equipment during inspection, service or repair.

## Make / Break - ON / OFF

Mechanical endurance - Number of off-load operating cycles.
Poles in series - Means of connection poles using wires or bus bars to increase breaking capacity of load.

Power factor - The relationship between working power and total power consumed. Power factor measures how effectively electrical power is being used.

Rated insulation $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{i}}-$ Voltage value which designates the unit and to which dielectric tests, clearance and creepage distances

Rated operating current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}-$ Current value stated by the manufacturer and taking into account the rated operating voltage $U_{e}$, the rated frequency, the rated duty, the utilization category, the electrical contact life and the type of protective enclosure.

Rated operating voltage $\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{e}}-$ Voltage value to which utilization characteristics of the disconnect switch are referred, i.e. phase-to-phase voltage in 3 phase circuits.

Rated short circuit making capacity $\mathrm{I}_{\mathbf{c}}$ - The rated shortcircuit making capacity of a disconnect switch, a disconnector or a switch-disconnector is the value assigned to equipment at the rated operational voltage, frequency (if any) and specified power-factor for AC or time constant for DC. It is expressed as the maximum prospective peak current under prescribed conditions.

Rated short time withstand current Icw - The rated shorttime withstand current of a disconnect switch, a disconnector or a switch-disconnector is the value that the equipment can carry without damage, under the test conditions specified in the relevant product standard. The value of the rated shorttime withstand current shall be not less than twelve times the maximum rated operational current unless otherwise stated by manufacturer and the duration of the current shall be 1 s .

Resistive load - An electrical load characterized by not having any significant inrush current.

Short circuit protection coordination - Co-ordination types "1" and "2" are defined in IEC 947-4-1.
Type 1 coordination - There has to be no discharge of parts beyond the enclosure. Damage to the contactor and the overload is acceptable.
Type 2 coordination - No damage to the overload relay or other parts has occurred, except that welding of contactor or starter contacts is permitted, if they are easily separated.

Time constant - Ratio of inductance to the resistance: $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{mH} / \mathrm{Ohm}=\mathrm{ms}$.

Torque - The force that produces rotation. It is commonly measured in pound-feet (lb-ft). Torque applies to such things as motor operations, handle rotations, wire tightening.

NEMA environmental protection type - see page 18.51.
Volt - The unit of electrical potential difference and electromotive force.

## Introduction

An enclosure is a surrounding case constructed to provide a degree of protection to personnel against accidental contact with the enclosed equipment and to provide a degree of protection to the enclosed equipment against specified environmental conditions.
A brief description of the more common types of enclosures used by the electrical industry relating to their environmental
capabilities follows. Refer to NEMA Standards Publication for more information regarding applications, features and design tests.
Individual NEMA product Standards Publications or third party certification standards may contain additional requirements for product testing and performance.

## Definitions pertaining to nonhazardous locations



Type 1
Enclosures are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against limited amounts of falling dirt. (NEMA Standard 7-15-1991.)


Type 3R
Enclosures are intended for outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against rain, sleet and damage from external ice formation. (NEMA Standard 7-15-1991.)


Type 4
Enclosures are intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against windblown dust and rain, splashing water, hose-directed water and damage from external ice formation. (NEMA Standard 1-10-1979.)


Type 4X
Enclosures are intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against corrosion, windblown dust and rain, splashing water, hose-directed water and damage from external ice formation. (NEMA Standard 1-10-1979)


Type 12
Enclosures are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against circulating dust, falling dirt, and dripping noncorrosive liquids. (NEMA Standard 7-15-1991.)


Type 13
Enclosures are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, spraying of water, oil and noncorrosive coolant. (NEMA Standard 1-10-1979.)

## Definitions pertaining to hazardous locations



Type 7
Enclosures are intended for indoor use in locations classified as Class I, Groups, A, B, C, or D, as defined in the National Electrical Code. (NEMA Standard 7-15-1991.)


Type 9
Enclosures are intended for indoor use in locations classified as Class II, Groups E, F, or G, as defined in the National Electrical Code. (NEMA Standard 7-15-1991.)



## IEC Environmental ratings

IP ratings
indicate the degree of protection against dust, liquids and impacts. The IP degrees of protection are defined by the French standard NFC 20-010. To rate a device's degrees of protection, the letters IP are followed by up to three numbers. These numbers are defined as follows:

| first number <br> protection against solid objects | second number protection against liquids | third number <br> protection against mechanical impacts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| no protection |  | P no protection |
| protected against solid objects over 50 mm (e.g. accidental touch by hands.) | protected against vertically falling rain or condensation | 14 impact 0,225 joule 150 g falling from 15 cm |
| protected against solid objects over 12 mm (e.g. fingers) | protected against direct sprays of water up to $15^{\circ}$ from vertical | impact 0,375 joule 250 g falling from 15 cm |
| 3 <br> protected against solid objects over 2.5 mm (tools \& wires) | protected against sprays to $60^{\circ}$ from vertical | 3 impact 0,50 joule 250 g falling from 20 cm |
| protected against solid objects over 1mm (small tools \& small wires) | protected against water <br> 4 sprayed from all directions | impact 2,00 joule 500 g falling from 40 cm |
| protected against dust (no harmful deposit) | protected against low pressure jets of water from all directions |  |
| 6 totally protected against dust | protected from strong jets of water (e.g. for use on ship decks) <br> protected against the effects of immersion between 15 cm and 1 m | 9 impact 20,00 joule 5 kg falling from 40 cm |

# Auxiliary contact timing diagrams 

Legend


## Contacts closing

(1) Main contacts close
(2) N.O. auxiliary contacts close
(3) N.C. auxiliary contacts open


## Contacts opening

(4) Main contacts open
(5) N.O. auxiliary contacts open
(6) N.C. auxiliary contacts close

OT16, OT25, OT32

| Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OA1G10 | 1 N.O. |
| OT16, OT25, OT32 | OA1G01 | 1 N.C. |
|  | OA2G11 | 1N.O.\& 1 N.C. |

## OT45, OT63

| Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OT45, OT63 | OA1G10 | 1 N.O. |
|  | OA1G01 | 1 N.C. |
|  | OA2G11 | 1 N.O. \& 1 N.C. |

## OT30, OT60, OT100

| Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OT30, OT60, OT100 | OA1G10 | 1 N.O. |
|  | OA1G01 | $1 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{C}$. |
|  | OA2G11 | $1 \mathrm{N.O} \& 1 \mathrm{~N} . C.$. |






## Auxiliary contact timing diagrams

## OT160-0T400

| OT160E3 <br> Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| OT160E3 | OBEA-10 | 1 N.O. |
|  | OBEA-01 | OA2G11 |



OT200U03-OT400U03

| Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OT200U03- | OA1G10 | 1 N.O. |
| OT400U03 | OA3G01 | 1N.C. |



# Auxiliary contact timing diagrams OETL-NF600-OETL-NF3150 



OETL-NF600A

| Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration form C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OETL-NF600A | OZXK-1 | 1 N.O. \& 1 N.C. |
|  | OZXK-2 | 2 N.O. \& N.C. |
|  | OZXK-3 | 4 N.O. \& 4 N.C. |



## OETL-NF800A - OETL-NF3150

| Catalog number | Auxiliary contact | Contact configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OETL-NF800A- | OZXK-1 | 1 N.O. \& $1 \mathrm{~N} . C$. |
| OETL-NF3150 | OZXK-2 | 2 N.O. \& $2 \mathrm{N.C}$. |
|  | OZXK-3 | $4 \mathrm{N.O} \& 4 \mathrm{~N} . C.$. |


[^0]:    (1) The ambient air temperature does not exceed $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and its average over a period of 24 hours does not exceed $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ according to IEC 947 .
    (2) IEC 947-3, utilization category B, infrequent operation.
    (3) Not available at time of printing, please consult factory.
    (4) $690 \mathrm{~V} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$

