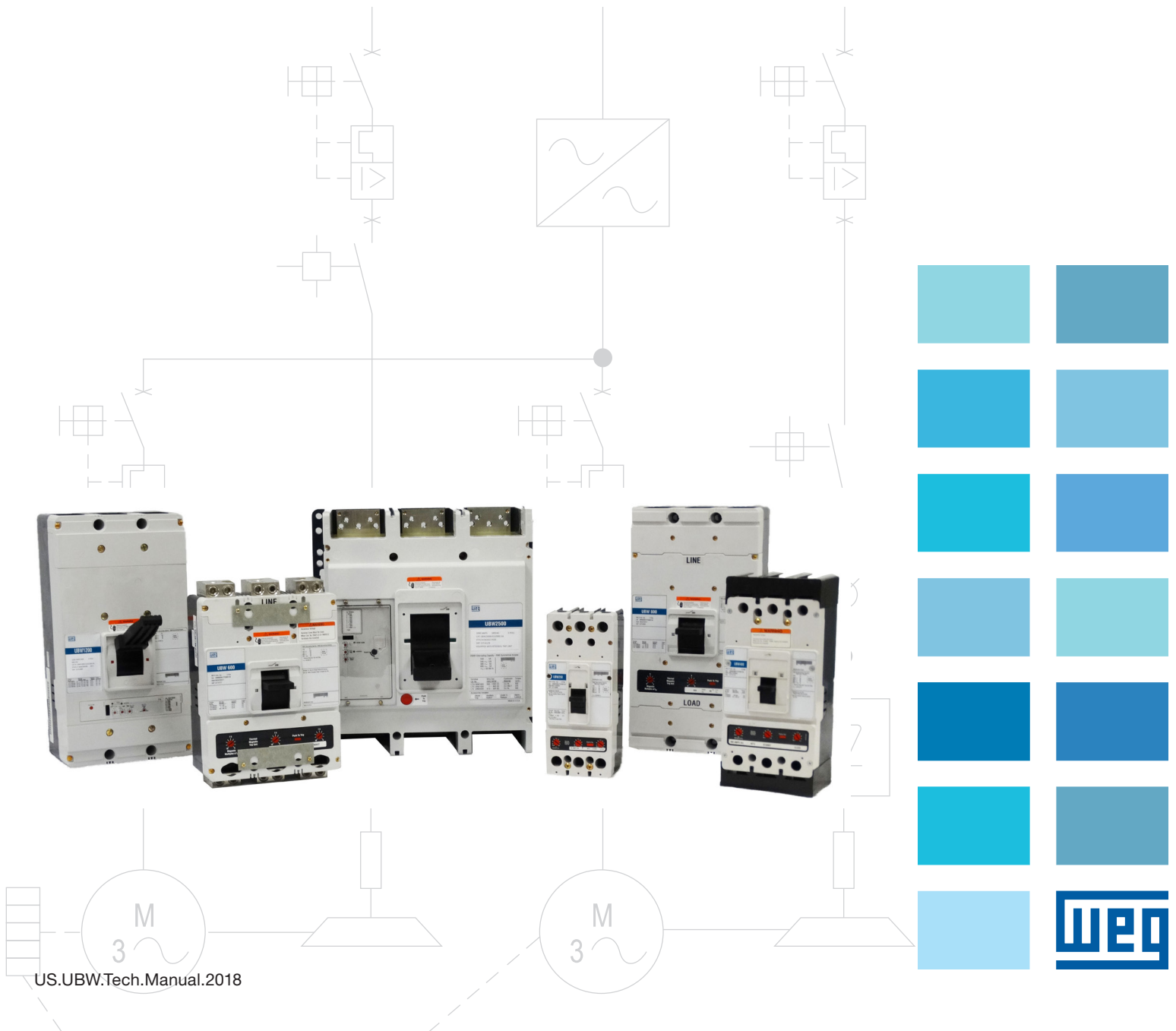


# UBW Technical Manual





UBW Technical Manual

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## General Description

### General Circuit

#### Breaker Information

WEG's molded-case circuit breakers are designed to provide circuit protection for low voltage distribution systems. They are described by NEMA as, "... a device for closing and interrupting a circuit between separable contacts under both normal and abnormal conditions," and further- more as, "... a breaker assembled as an integral unit in a supporting and enclosing housing of insulating material." The NEC® describes them as, "A device designed to open and close a circuit by non-automatic means, and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overload of current, without injury to itself when properly applied within its rating."

So designed, WEG circuit breakers protect conductors against overloads and conductors and connected apparatus, such as motors and motor starters, against short circuits.

### Circuit Breaker Components and Functions

Being essentially high interrupting capacity switches with repetitive elements, WEG's circuit breakers are comprised of three main functional components. These are:

1. Trip elements (thermal-magnetic or electronic)
2. Operating mechanism
3. Arc extinguishers

#### 1. Trip Elements

The function of the trip element is to trip the operating mechanism in the event of a prolonged overload or short-circuit current. To accomplish this, a thermal- magnetic trip action is provided.

#### Thermal-Magnetic Breakers

WEG thermal-magnetic breakers are general purpose devices suitable for the majority of breaker applications and are considered the industry standard. Available from 15–800 A, thermal-magnetic breakers provide accurate reliable overload and short- circuit protection for conductors and connected apparatus.

Thermal trip action is achieved through the use of a bimetal heated by the load current. On a sustained over- load, the bimetal will deflect, causing the operating mechanism to trip.

Because bimetals are responsive to the heat emitted by the current flow, they allow a long- time delay on light overloads, yet they have a fast response on heavier overloads.

Magnetic trip action is achieved through the use of an electromagnet in series with the load current. This provides an instantaneous tripping action when the current reaches a predetermined value. Front-adjustable magnetic trip elements are supplied as standard on 250 A frame circuit breakers and above 225 are fixed thermal and magnetic

#### Electronic RMS Trip Breakers

WEG electronic trip breakers are generally applied for applications where high levels of system coordination are called for. Available from 500–2500 A, today's electronic trip breakers can provide superior protection and coordination as well as additional protection features. Both the overload trip action and the short-circuit trip action of breakers with Digitrip electronic trip units are achieved by the use of current transformers and solid-state circuitry that monitors the current and initiates tripping through a flux shunt trip when an overload or a short circuit is present. All multiple-pole circuit breakers have trip elements in each pole and a common trip bar. An abnormal circuit condition in any one pole will cause all poles to open simultaneously.

Electronic RMS trip breakers can include trip features such as:

- Adjustable long-time pickup
- Adjustable short-time pickup
- Adjustable long delay time
- Adjustable short delay time
- Adjustable instantaneous pickup

Trip unit adjustments are made by setting switches on the front of the trip unit or by programming the trip unit electronically. All electronic RMS trip breakers are equipped with a manual push-to-trip mechanism.

#### 2. Operating Mechanism

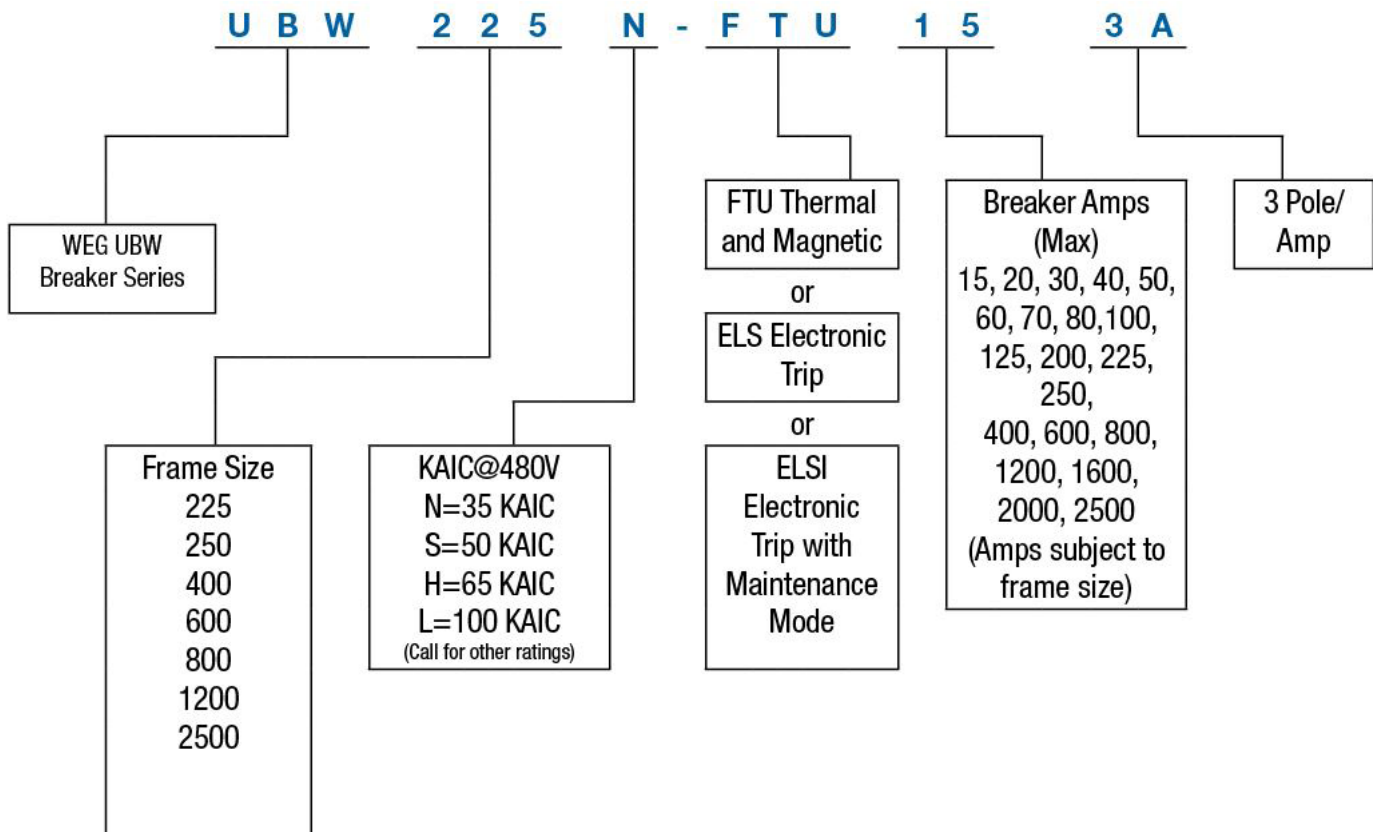
The function of the operating mechanism is to provide a means of opening and closing the breaker contacts. All mechanisms are of the quick-make, quick-break type and are "trip free." "Trip free" mechanisms are designed so that the contacts cannot be held closed against an abnormal circuit condition and are sometimes referred to as an "overcenter toggle mechanism." In addition to indicating whether the breaker is "on" or "off," the operating mechanism handle indicates when the breaker is "tripped" by moving to a position midway between the extremes. This distinct trip point is particularly advantageous where breakers are grouped, as in panelboard applications, because it clearly indicates the faulty circuit. The operating mechanism contains a positive on feature. In the normal switching operation, the handle of the circuit breaker will not be capable of being left readily at or near the off position when the main contacts are closed.

#### 3. Arc Extinguishers

The function of the DE-ION® arc extinguisher is to confine, divide and extinguish the arc drawn between opening breaker contacts. It consists of specially shaped steel grids isolated from each other and supported by an insulating housing. When the contacts are opened, the arc drawn induces a magnetic field in the grids, which in turn draws the arc from the contacts and into the grids. The arc is thus split into a series of smaller arcs and the heat generated is quickly dissipated through the metal. These two actions result in a rapid removal of ions from the arc, which hastens dielectric build- up between the contacts and results in rapid extinction of the arc.

Description	UBW Breakers Frames 225 to 2500
Select trip	Selective trip over a smaller range of fault currents within the interrupting rating (low short-time ratings). Typically 10–13 times the frame size
Operator type	Types of operators: mechanically operated over-center toggle or motor operator
Closing speed	Greater than 5-cycle closing for electrically operated devices
Mounting	Typically fixed-mounted but large frame sizes may be available in drawout construction
Interrupting rating	Interrupting duty at 480 Vac: 22–100 kA
Current limiting	Current limiting available with and without fuses up to 200 kA
Relative cost	Low
Available frame sizes	Large number of frame sizes available. Typical 15–2500 A
Maintenance	Very limited maintenance possible on larger frame sizes
Enclosure types	Used in enclosures, panelboards, switchboards, MCCs and control panels
Series ratings	Available in series ratings
Enclosed rating	80% continuous-current rated
Standards	NEMA AB1/AB3 UL 489

### UBW Part Number Sequence

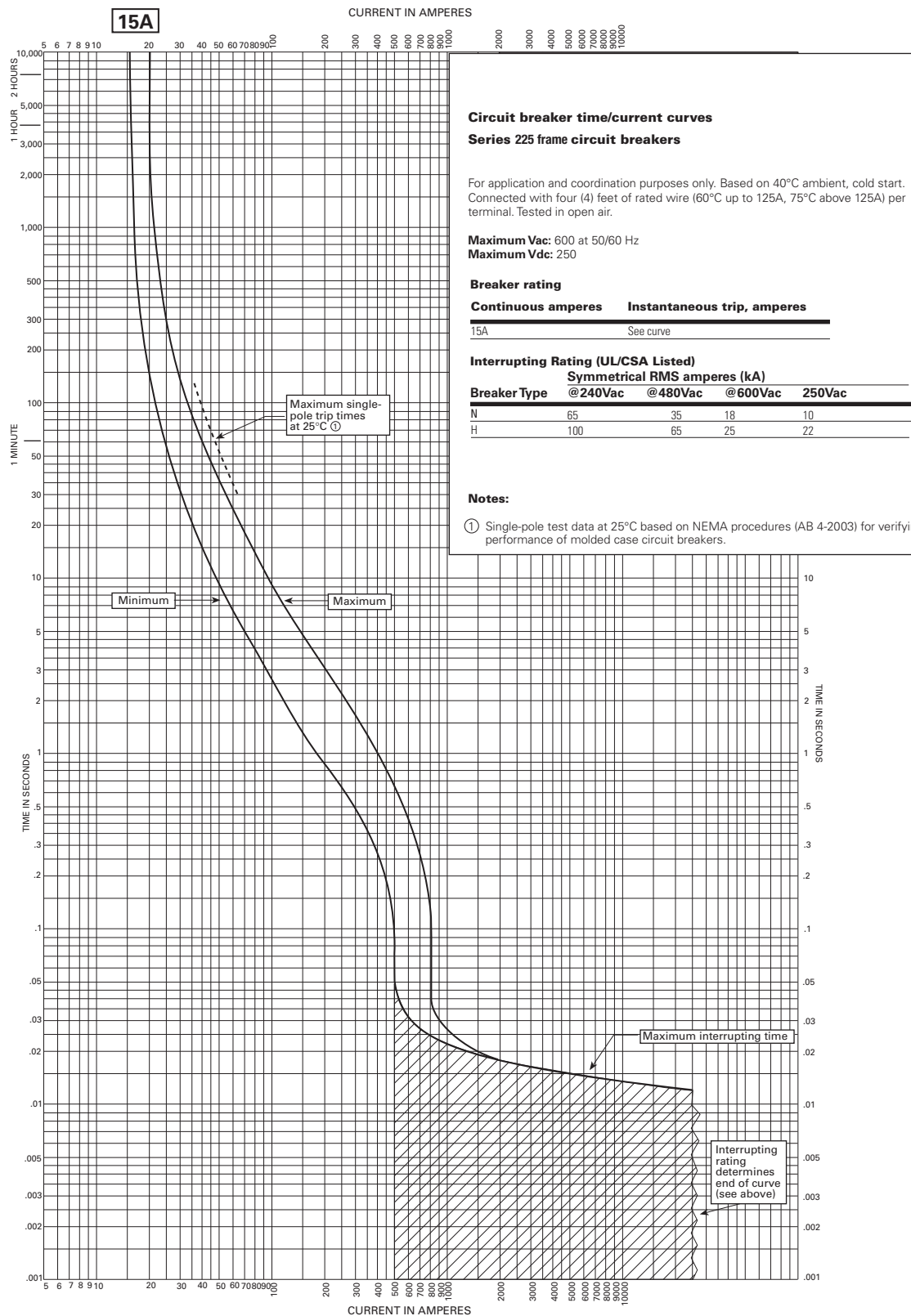


\*If ordering with factory installed options replace 3A with alpha numeric option code sequence

## Interrupting Capacity Ratings

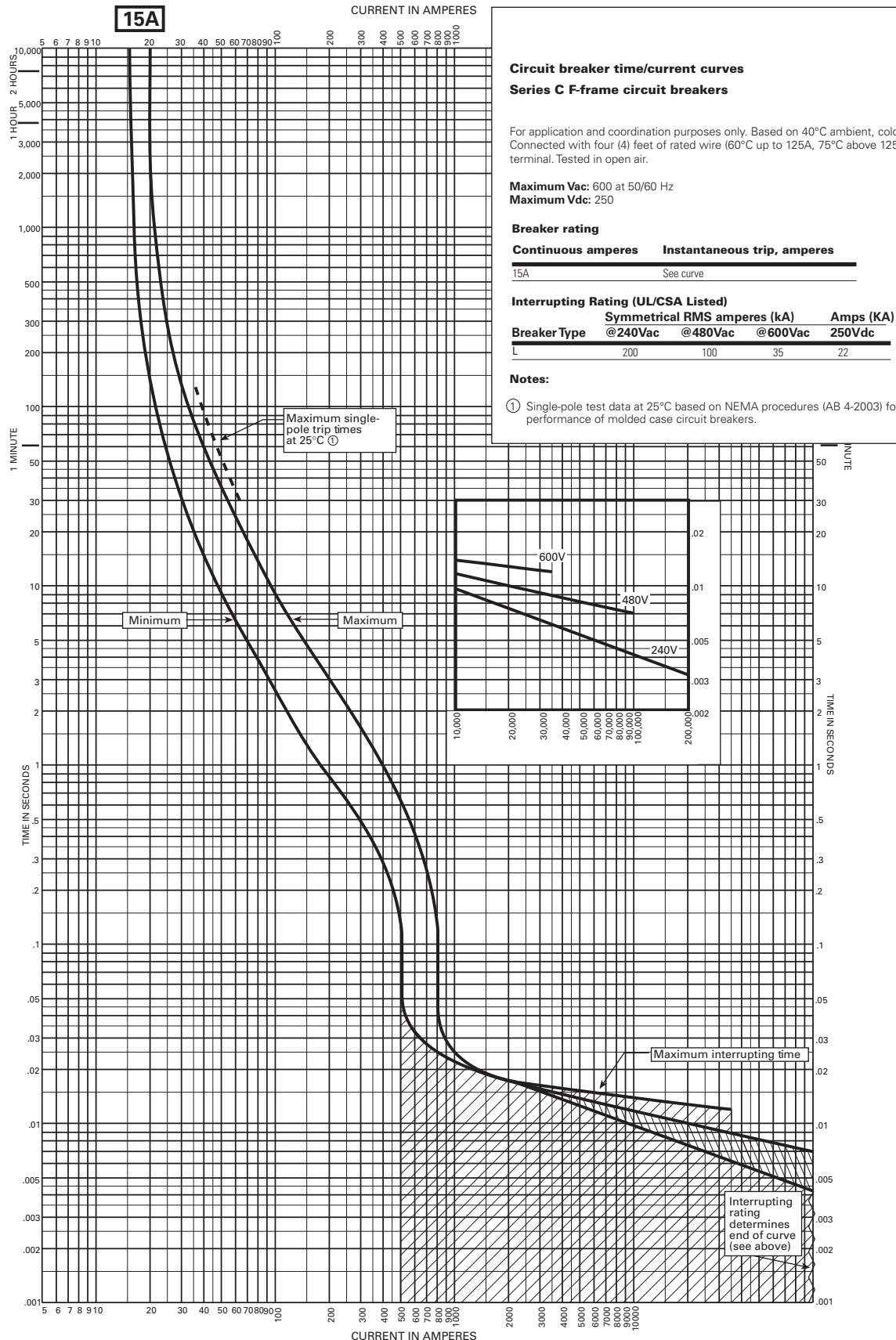
225 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	250dc
N	3	65K	35K	N/A	10K
H	3	100K	65K	N/A	22K
L	3	200K	100K	N/A	22K
250 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	250dc
N	3	65K	35K	18K	10K
H	3	100K	65K	25K	22K
L	3	200K	100K	N/A	22K
400 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	250dc
N	3	65K	35K	18K	10K
H	3	100K	65K	35K	22K
L	3	200K	100K	65K	22K
600 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	250dc
N	3	65K	35K	25K	22K
H	3	100K	65K	35K	25K
L	3	200K	100K	50K	30K
800 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	250dc
S	3	65K	50K	25K	22K
H	3	100K	65K	35K	25
1200 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	DC Rated
S	3	85K	50K	25K	NO
H	3	100K	65K	35K	NO
L	3	N/A	100K	65K	NO
2500 Frame					
Type	Poles	240ac	480ac	600ac	DC Rated
H	3	125K	65K	50K	NO
L	3	200	100K	65K	NO

# UBW Time Current Curves 225N/H

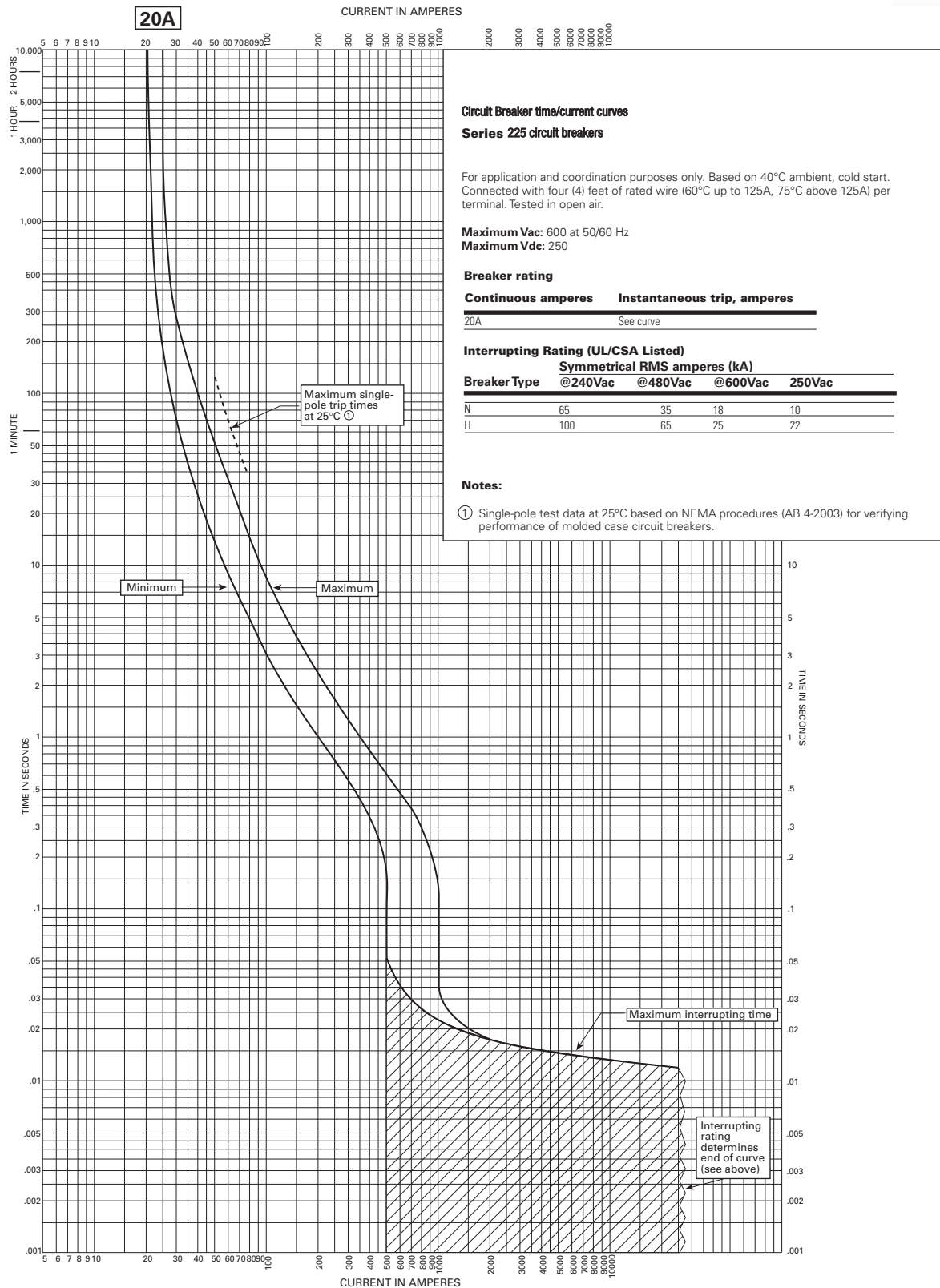


## UBW Time Current Curves

225 L



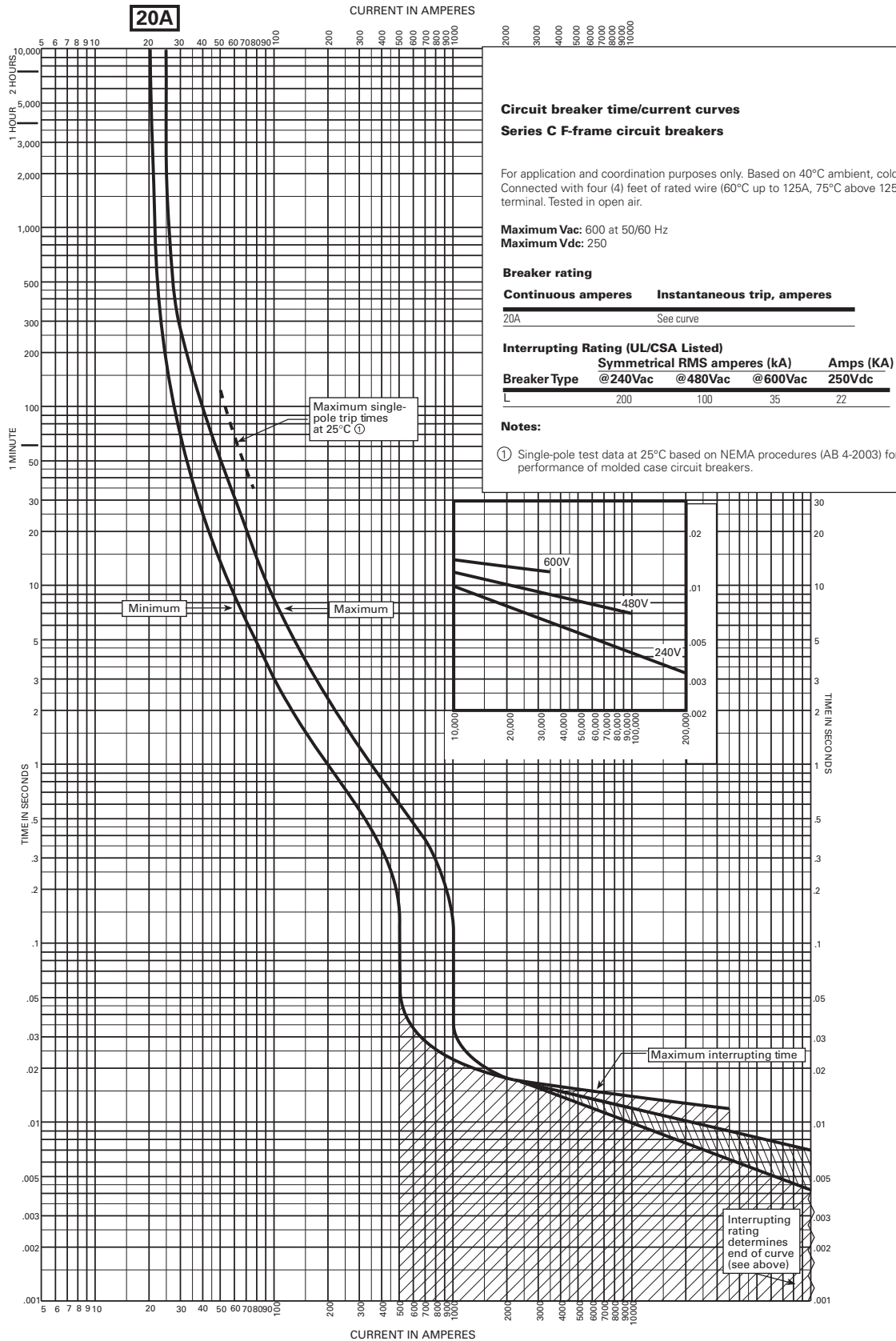
# UBW Time Current Curves 225N/H





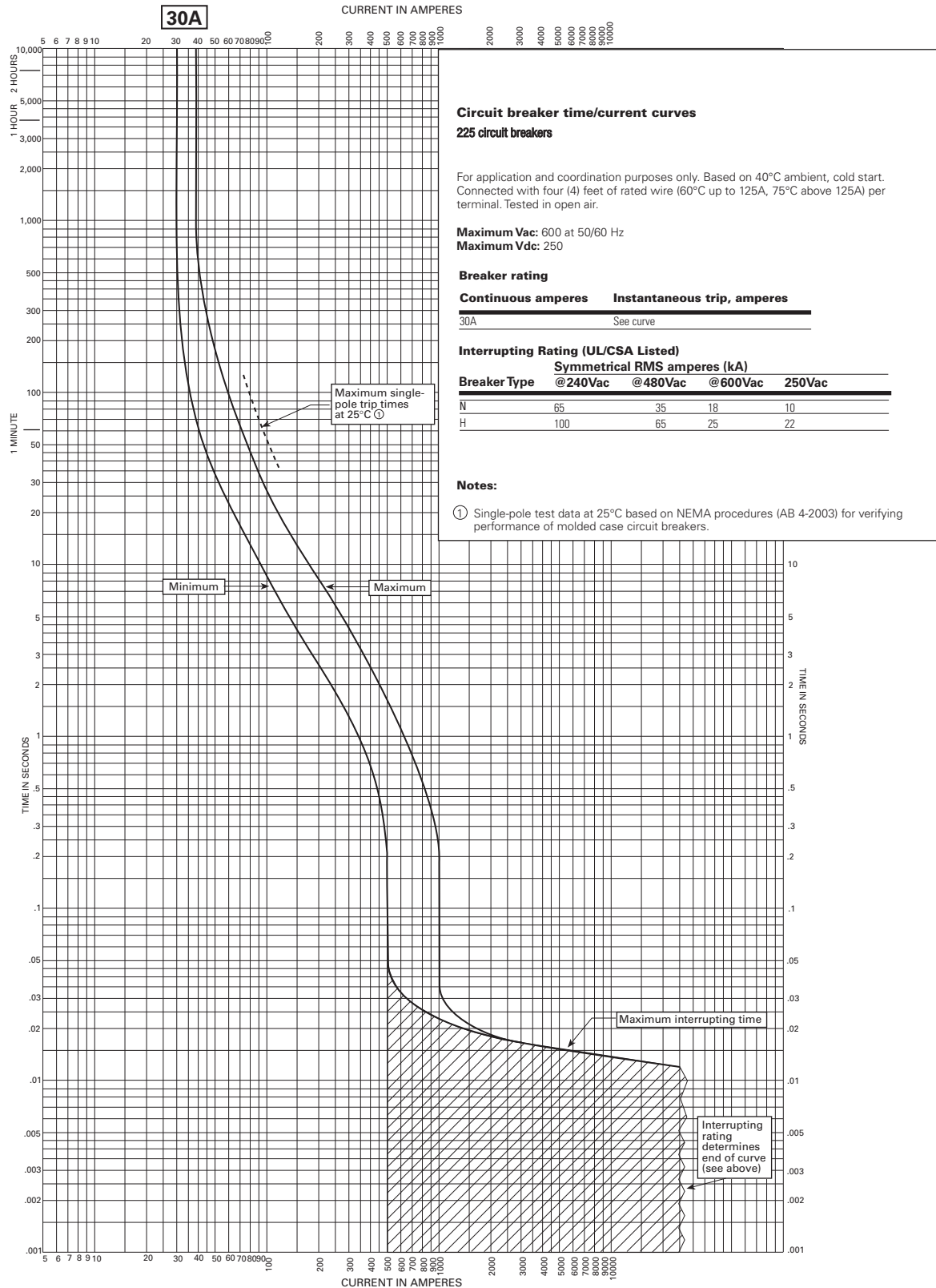
## UBW Time Current Curves

225 L



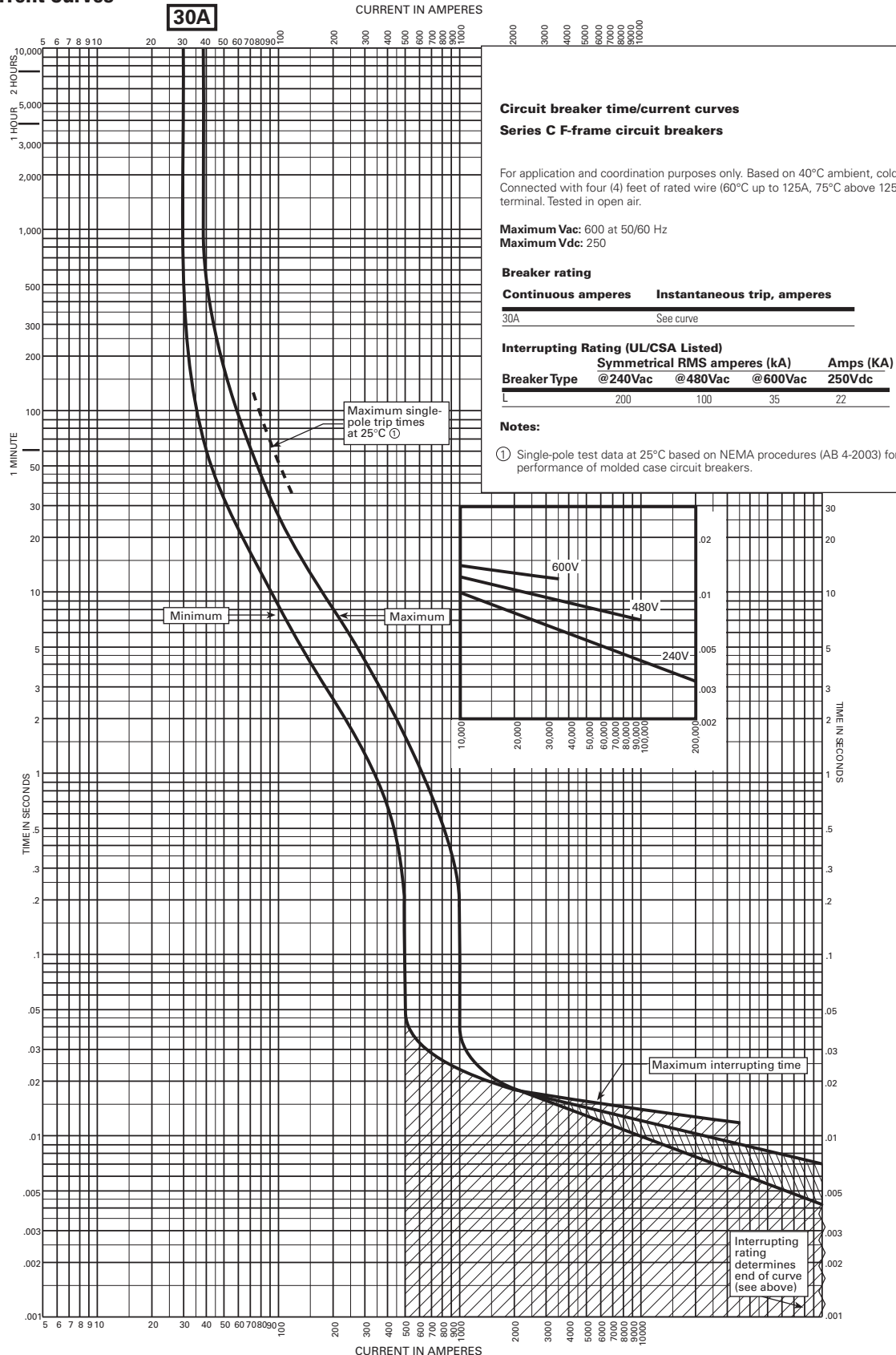
# Time Current Curves

## 225 N., H.



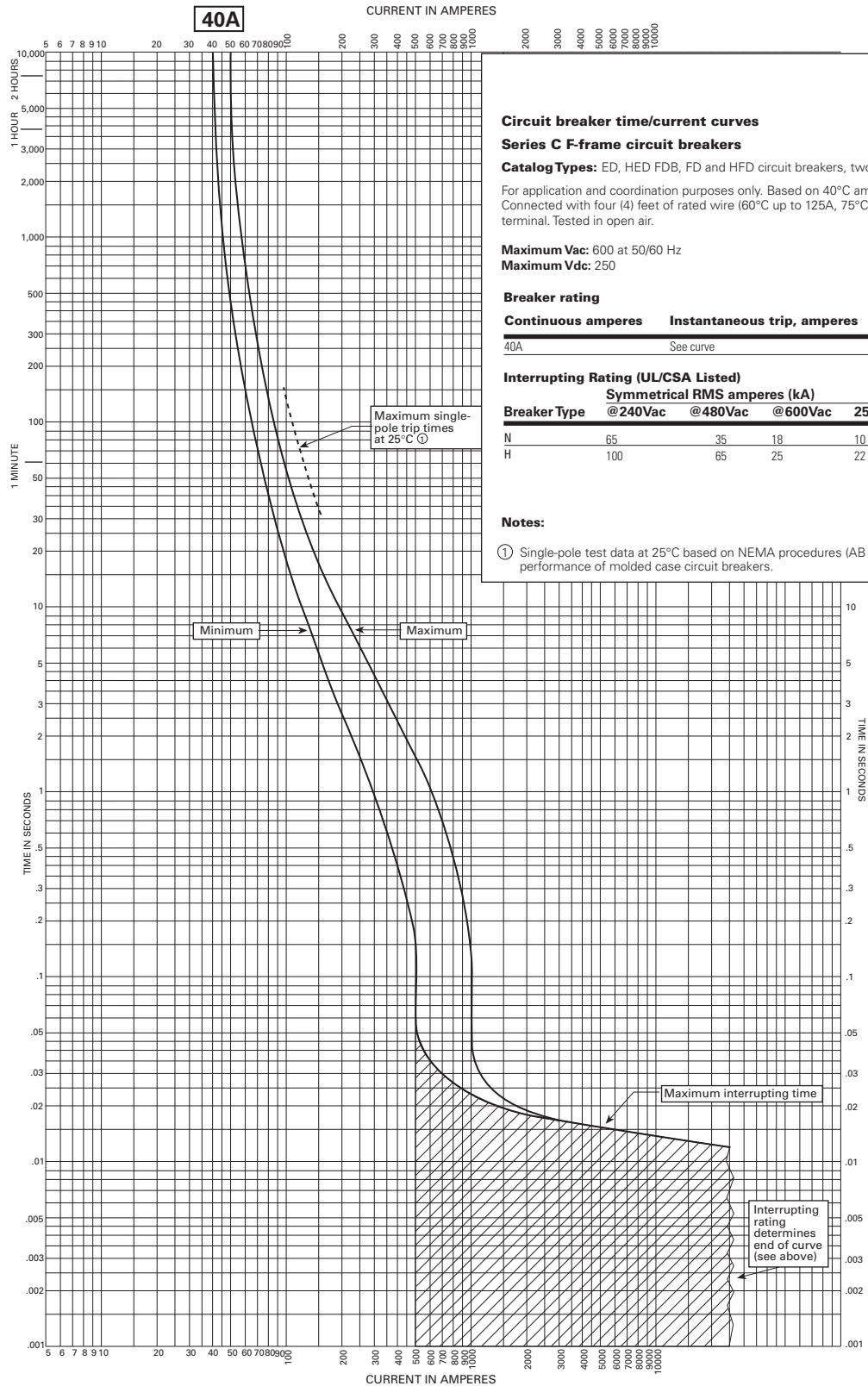
## UBW Time Current Curves

225 L



## Time Current Curves

225 N/H



## Circuit breaker time/current curves

## Series C F-frame circuit breakers

**Catalog Types:** ED, HED FDB, FD and HFD circuit breakers, two-, three- and four-pole.

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz

**Maximum Vdc:** 250

## Breaker rating

**Continuous amperes**      **Instantaneous trip, amperes**

40A      See curve

## Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

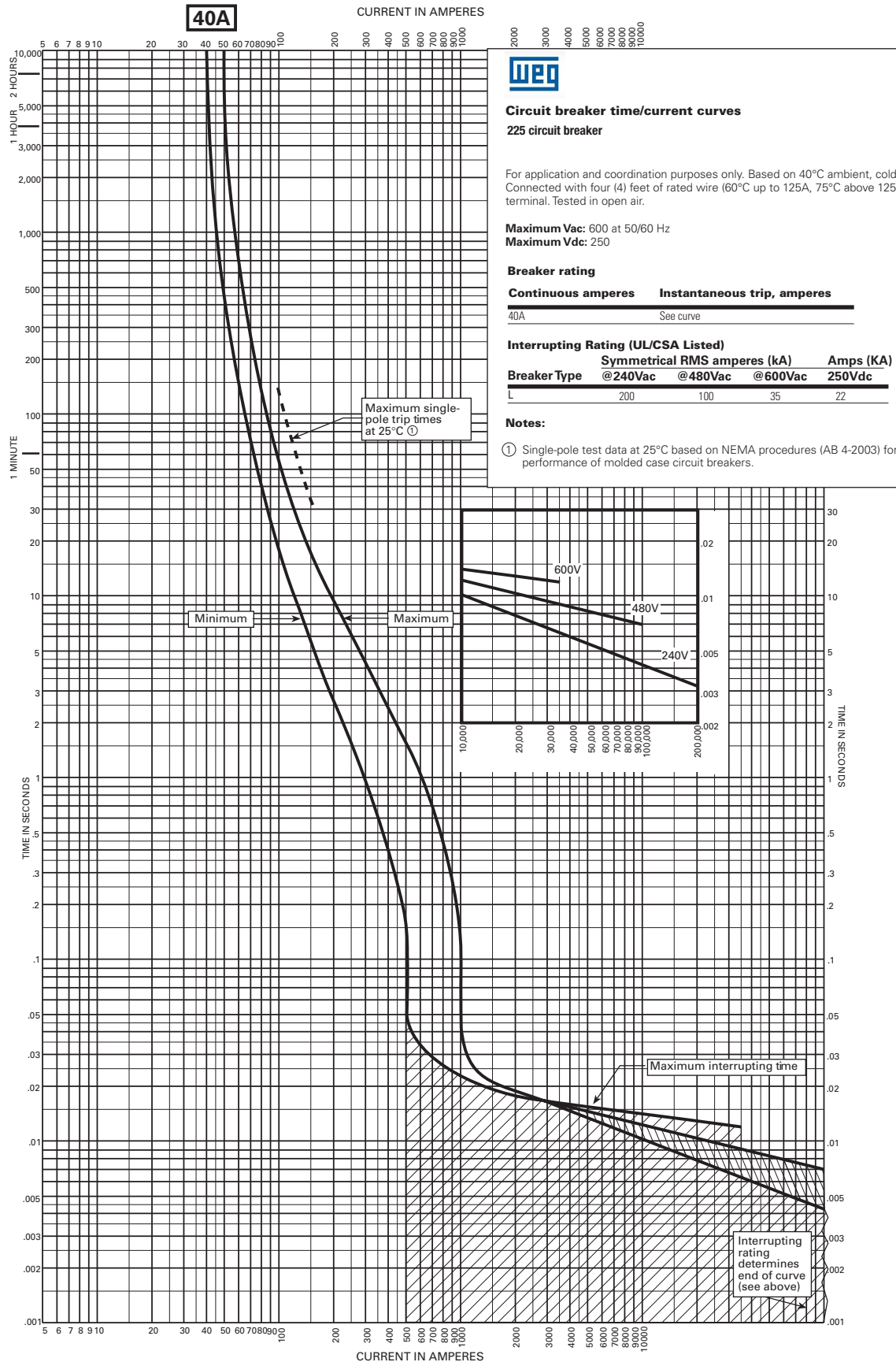
Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	250Vac
N	65	35	18	10
H	100	65	25	22

## Notes:

- ① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

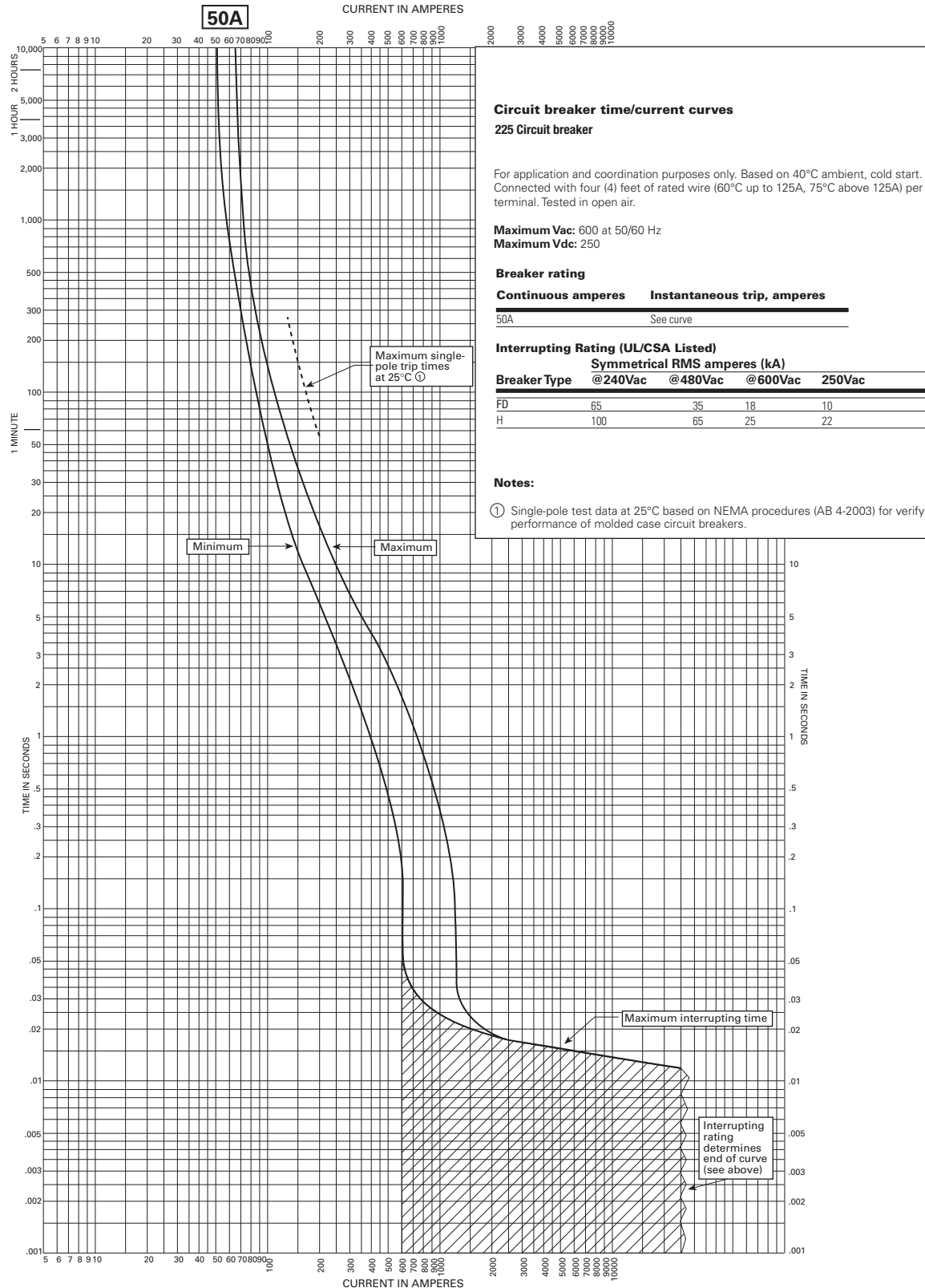
## UBW Time Current Curves

225 L



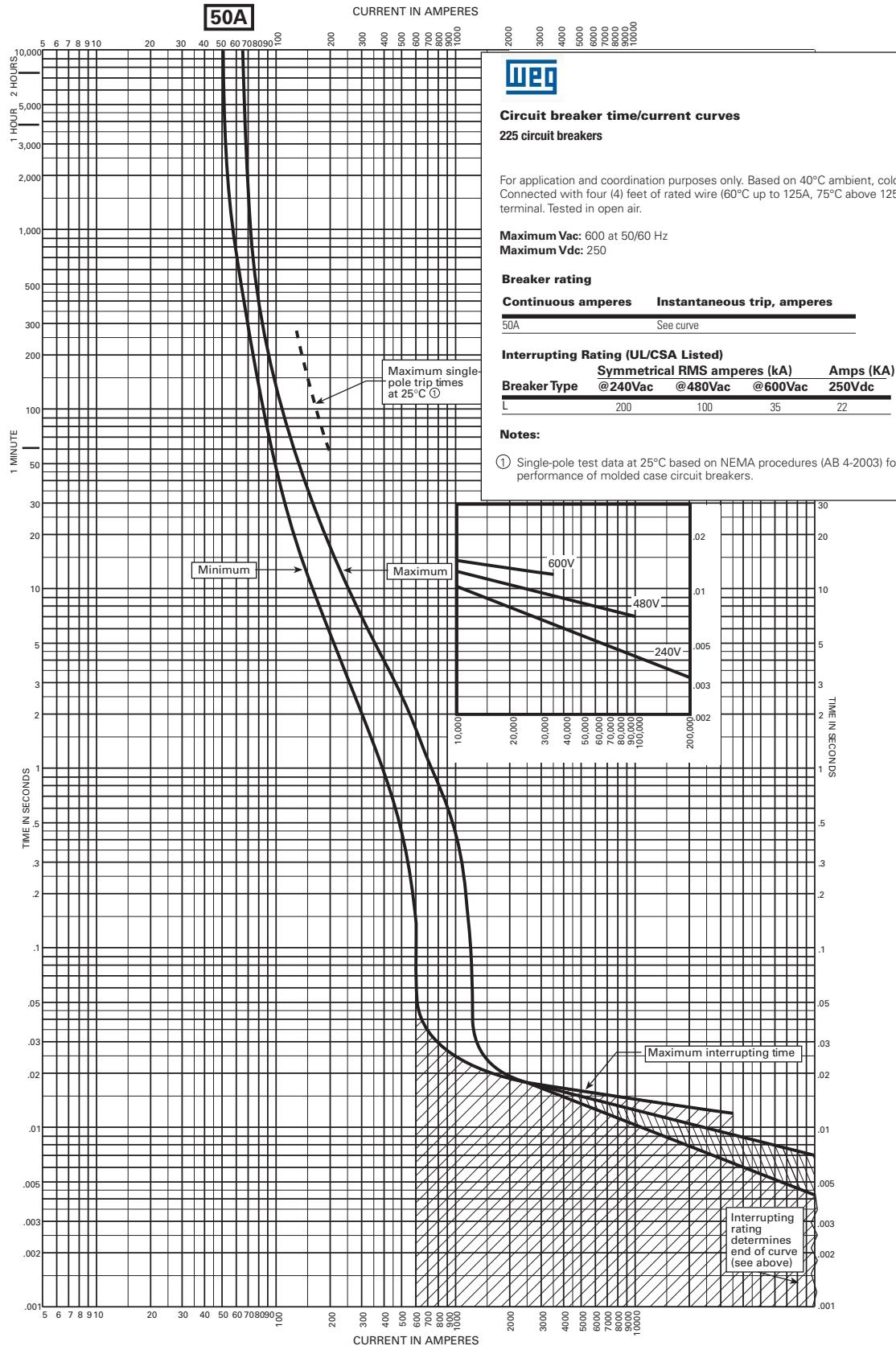
# Time Current Curves

225 N., H.



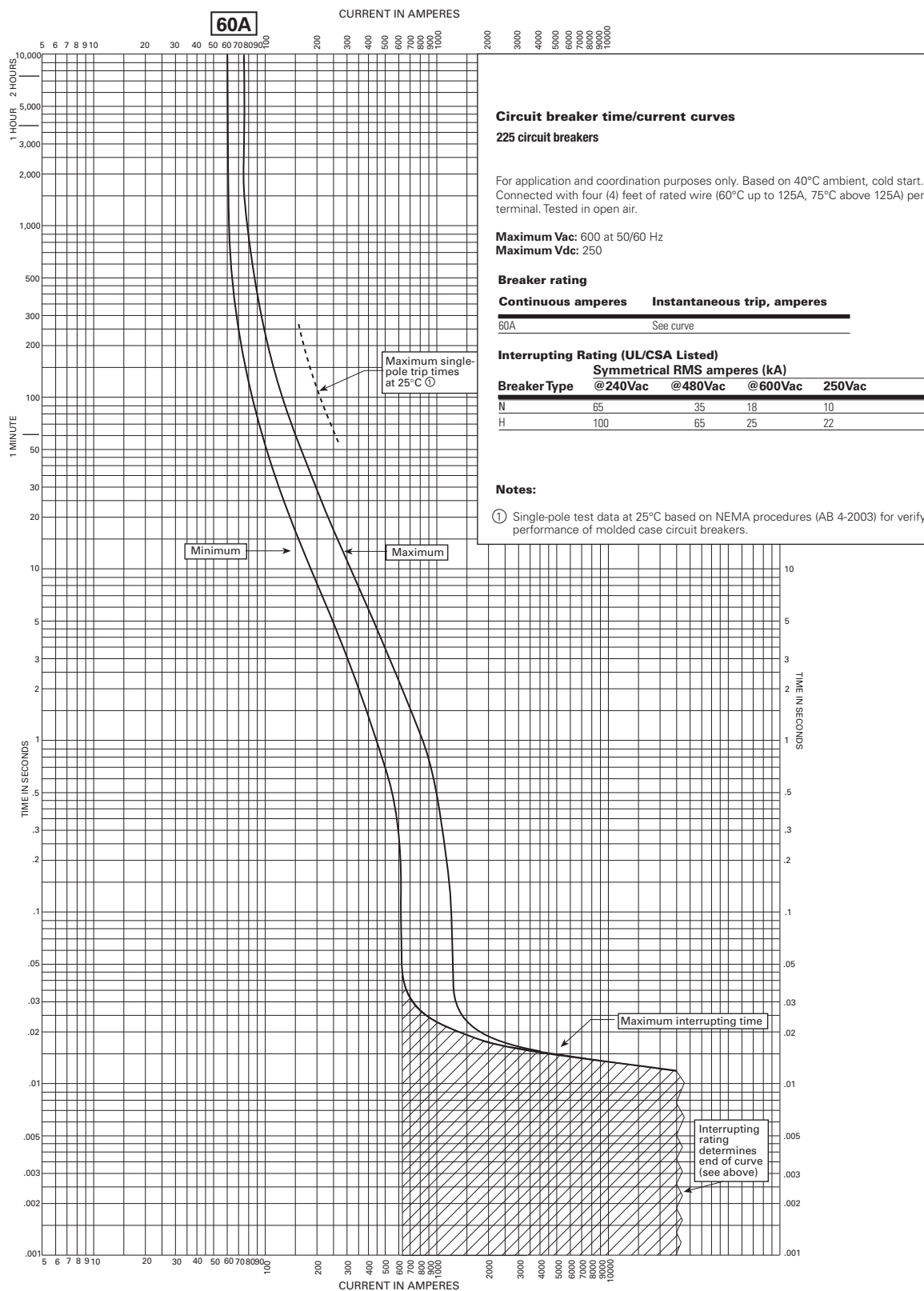
## UBW Time Current Curves

225L



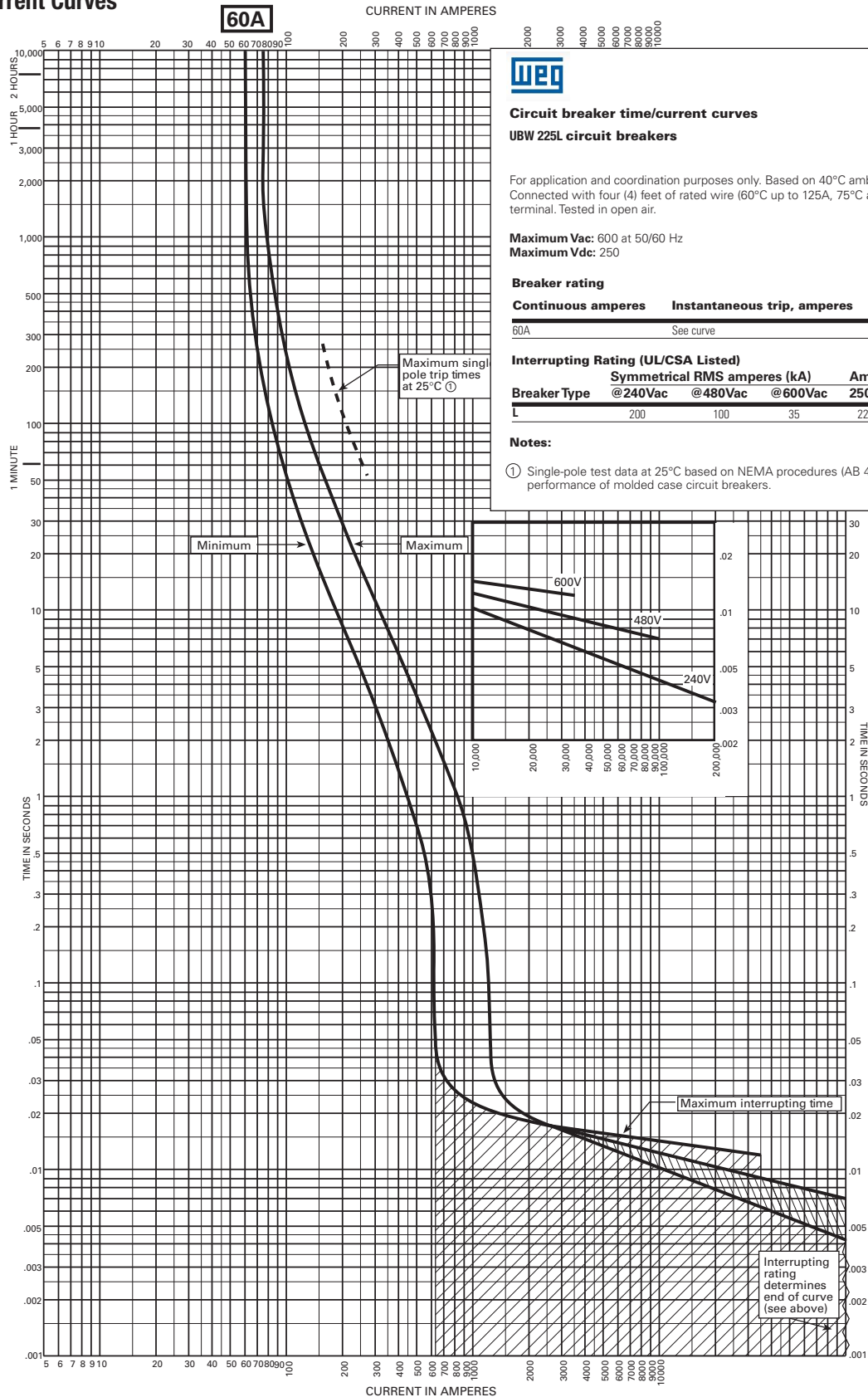
# Time Current Curves

225 N., H.





## UBW Time Current Curves 225L



### Circuit breaker time/current curves UBW 225L circuit breakers

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz  
**Maximum Vdc:** 250

#### Breaker rating

**Continuous amperes**      **Instantaneous trip, amperes**

60A      See curve

#### Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

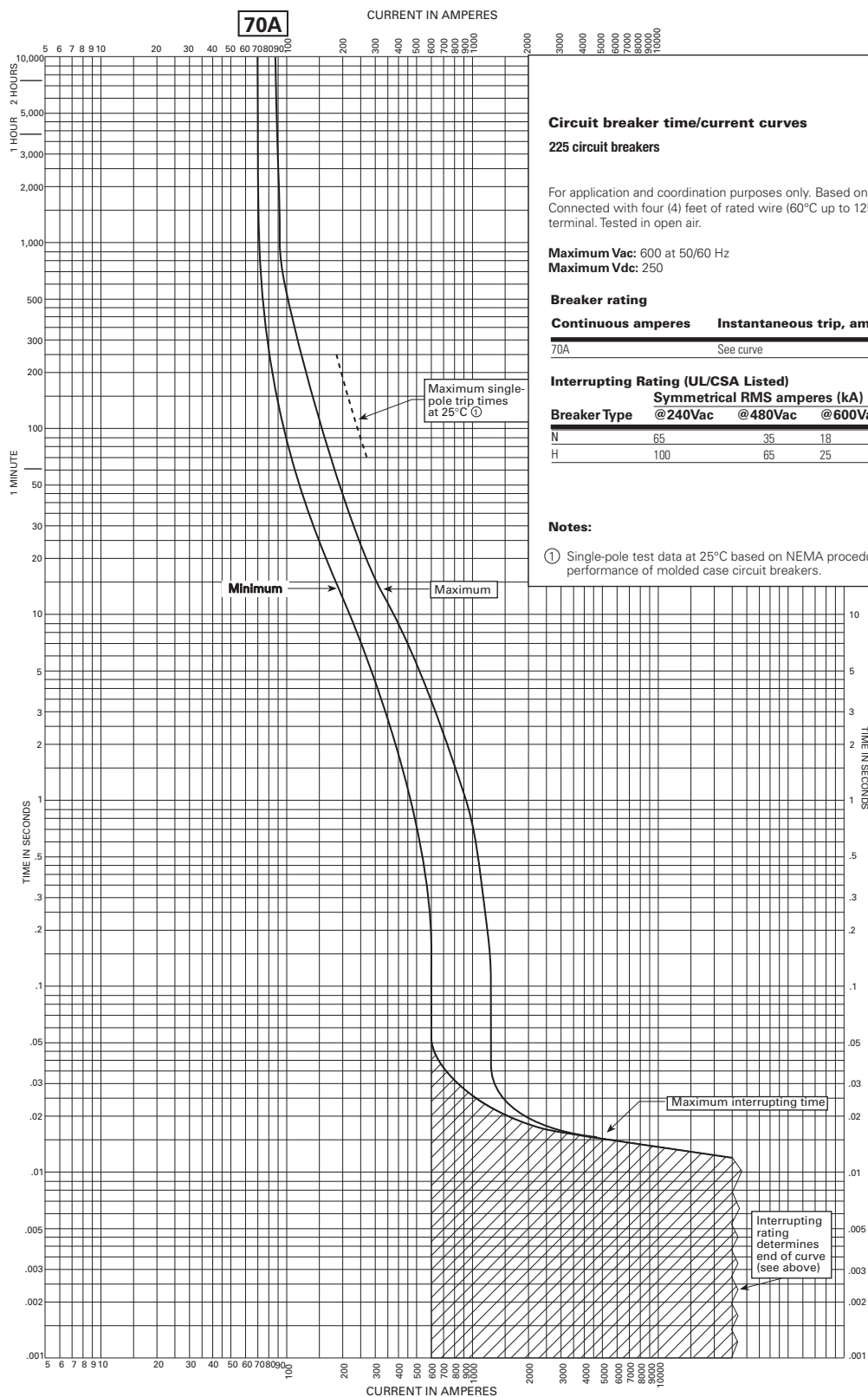
Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			Amps (KA)
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	
L	200	100	35	22

#### Notes:

① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

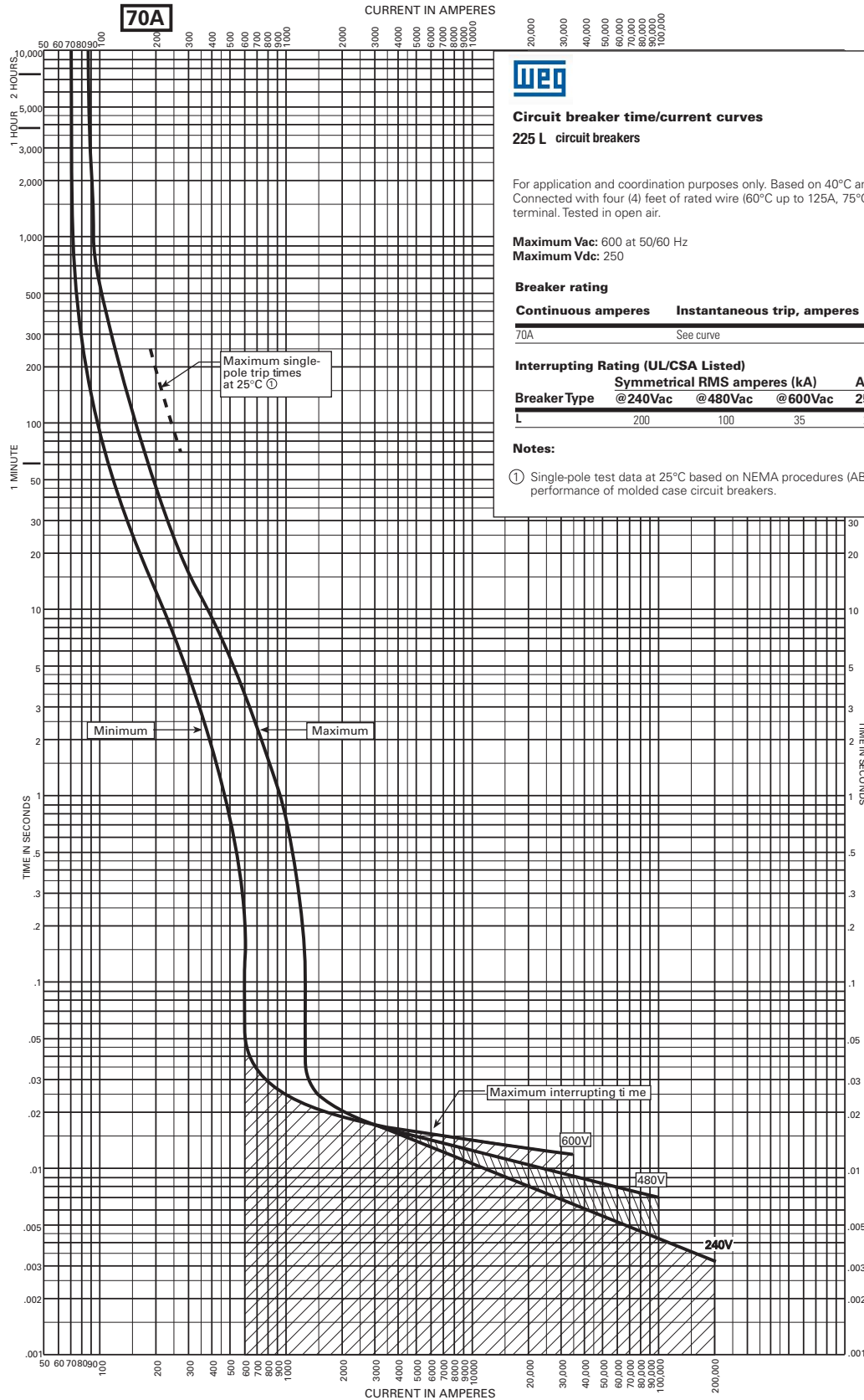
# Time Current Curves

225 N., H.



## UBW Time Current Curves

225L



### Circuit breaker time/current curves

225 L circuit breakers

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz

**Maximum Vdc:** 250

#### Breaker rating

Continuous amperes	Instantaneous trip, amperes
70A	See curve

#### Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

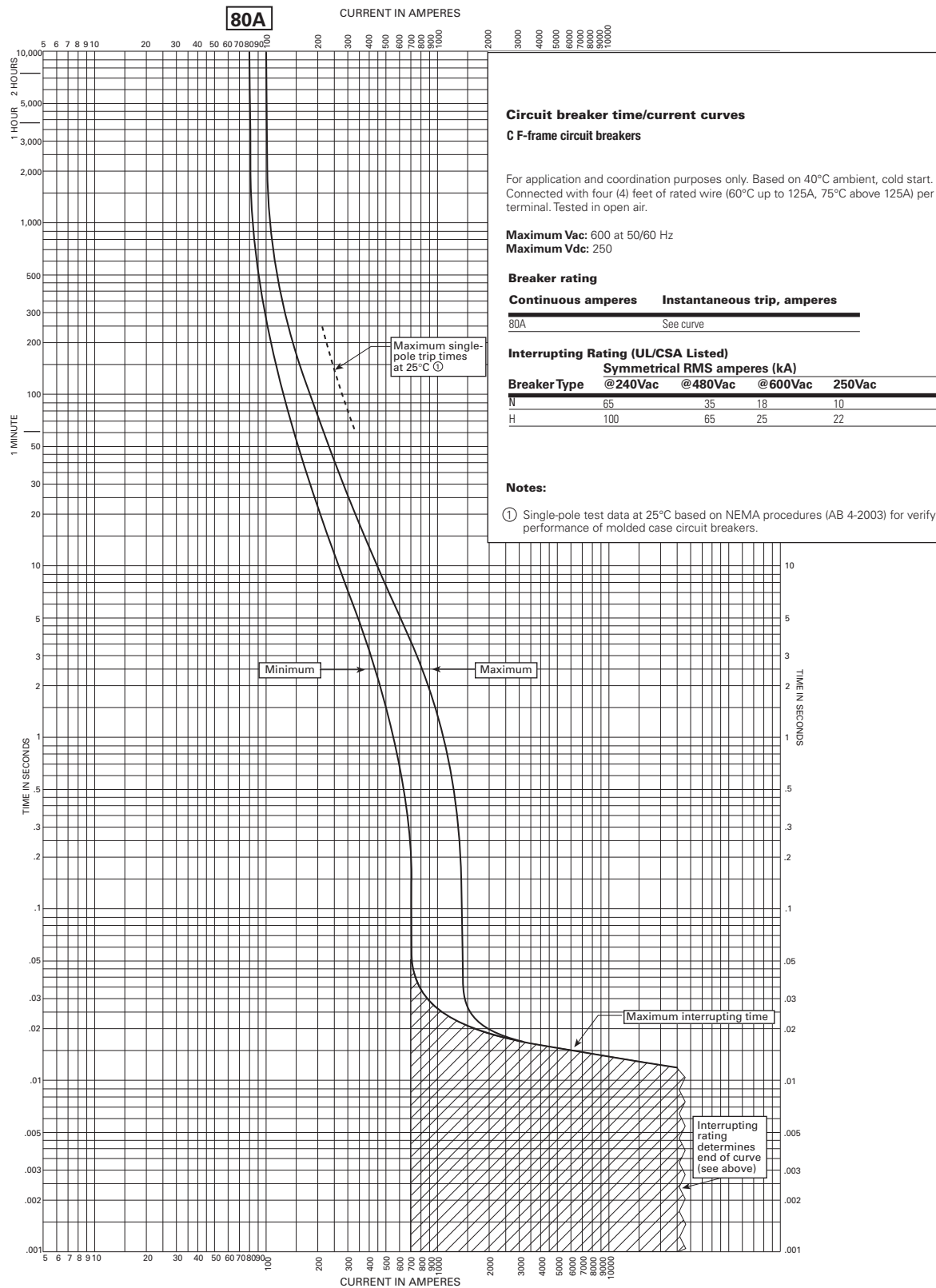
Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			Amps (KA)
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	
L	200	100	35	22

#### Notes:

- Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

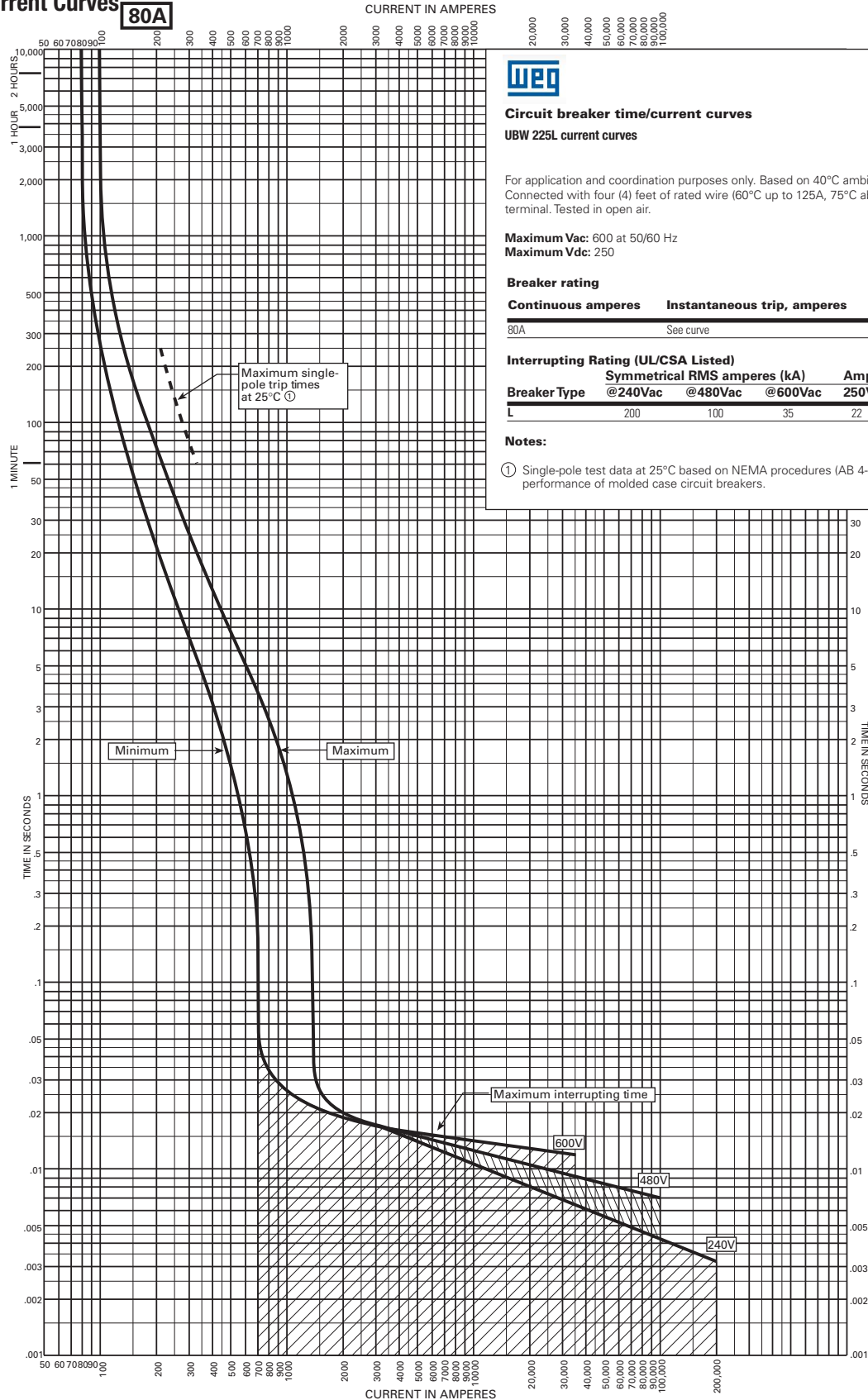
## Time Current Curves

### 225 N, H.



## UBW Time Current Curves 225L

**80A**



### Circuit breaker time/current curves

#### UBW 225L current curves

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz

**Maximum Vdc:** 250

#### Breaker rating

##### Continuous amperes      Instantaneous trip, amperes

80A	See curve
-----	-----------

#### Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

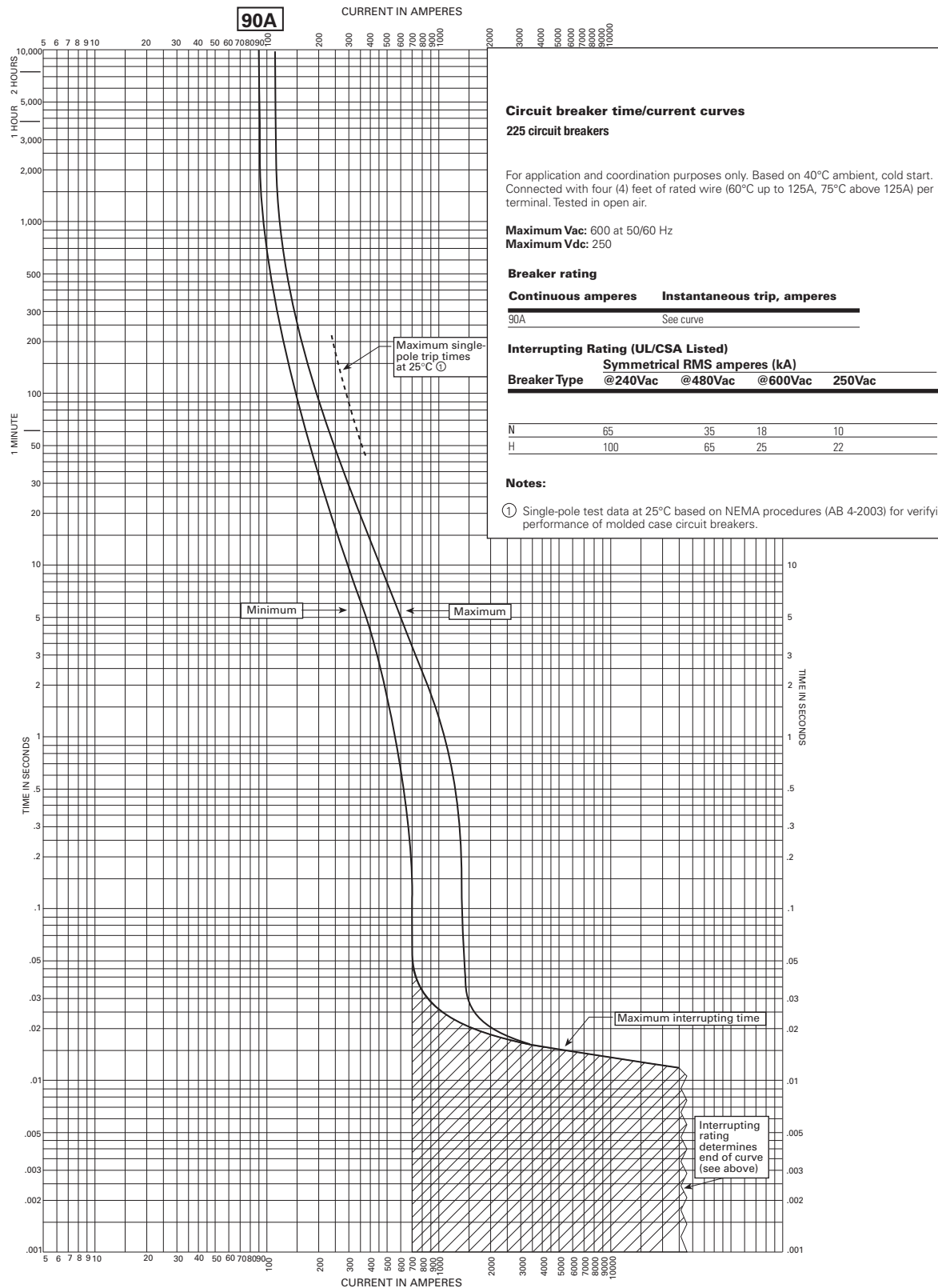
Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			Amps (KA)
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	
L	200	100	35	22

#### Notes:

- ① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

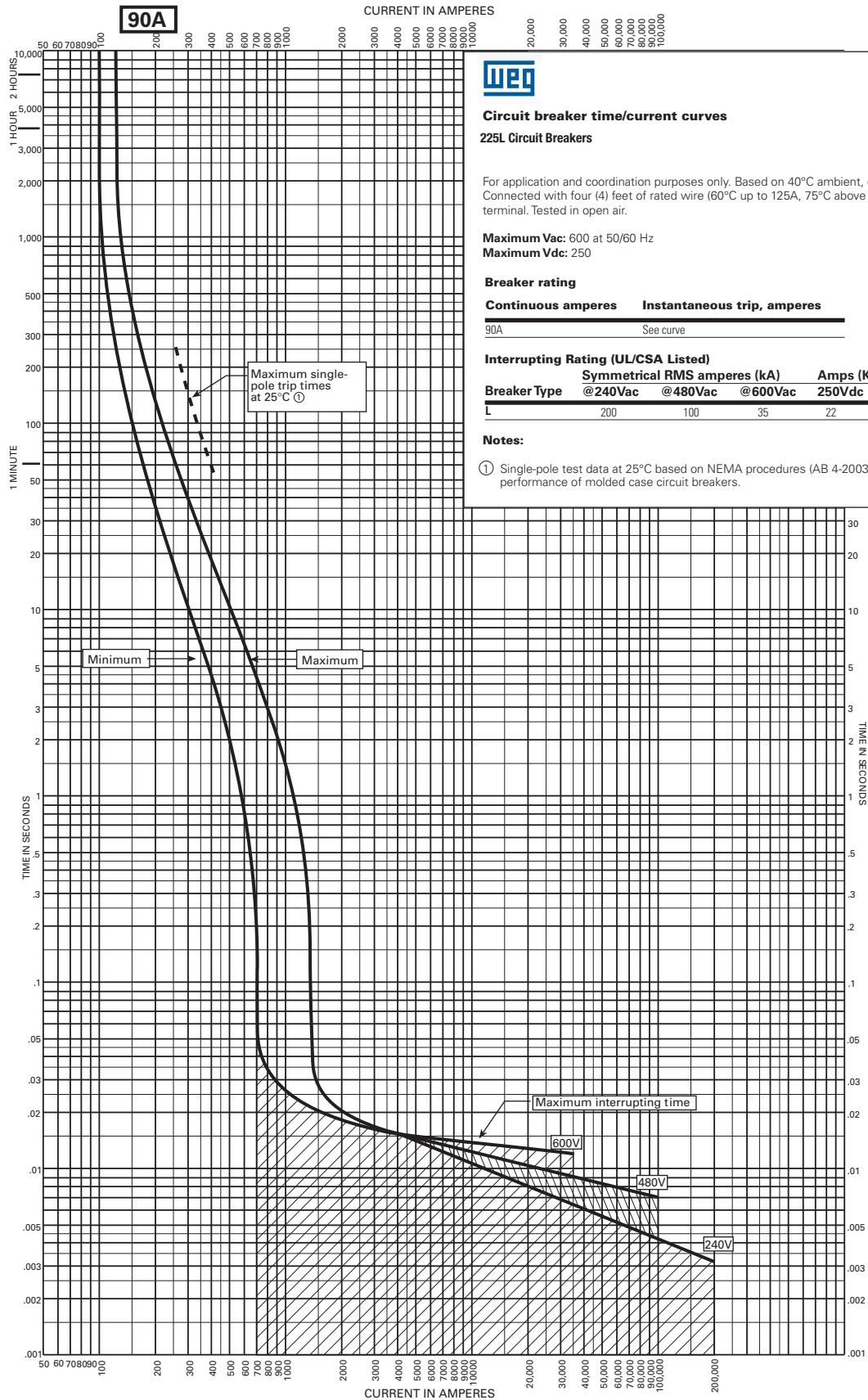
# Time Current Curves

225 N., H.



## Time Current Curves

225L



### Circuit breaker time/current curves

#### 225L Circuit Breakers

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz

**Maximum Vdc:** 250

#### Breaker rating

##### Continuous amperes      Instantaneous trip, amperes

90A	See curve
-----	-----------

#### Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

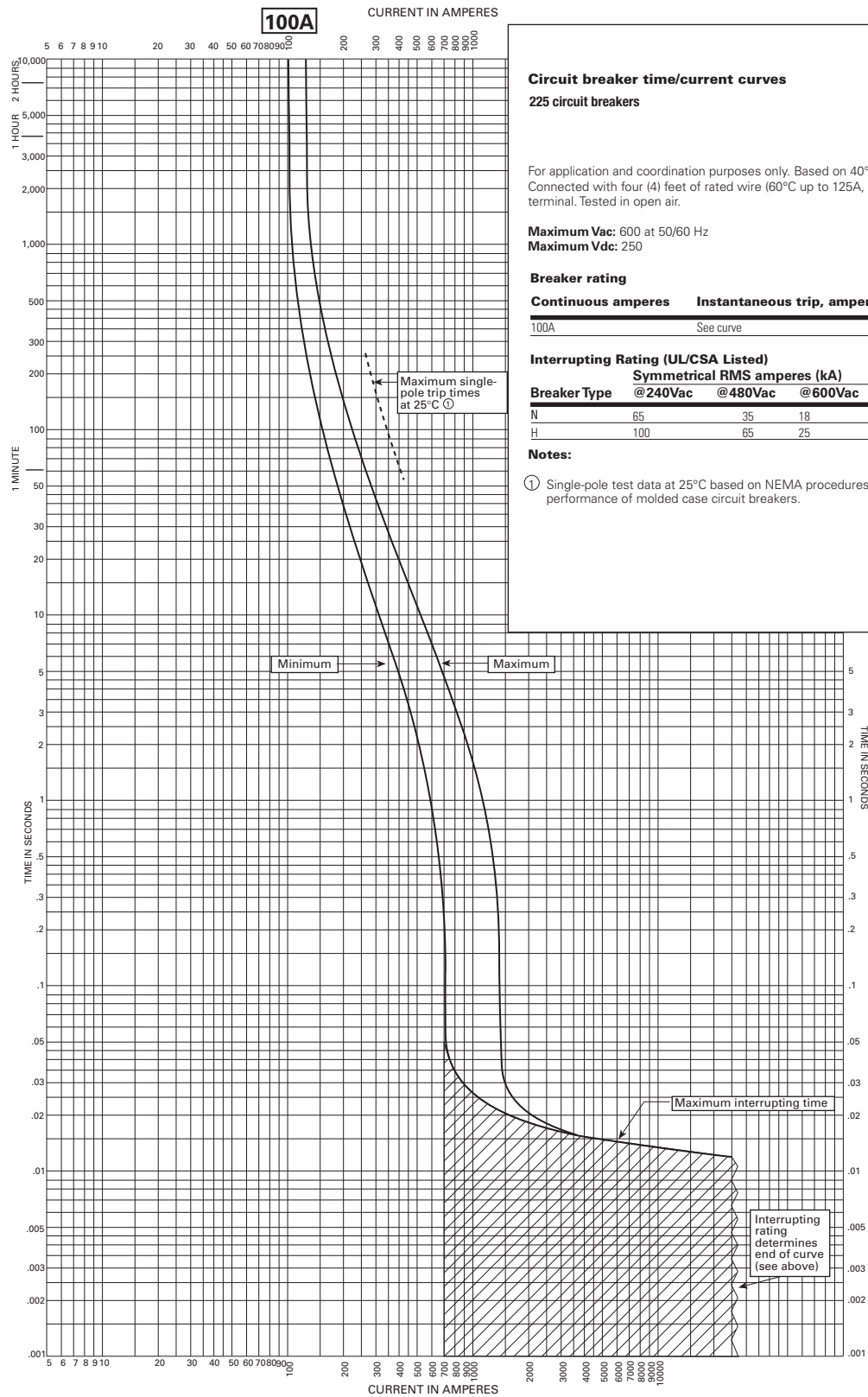
Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			Amps (KA)
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	250Vdc
L	200	100	35	22

#### Notes:

- ① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

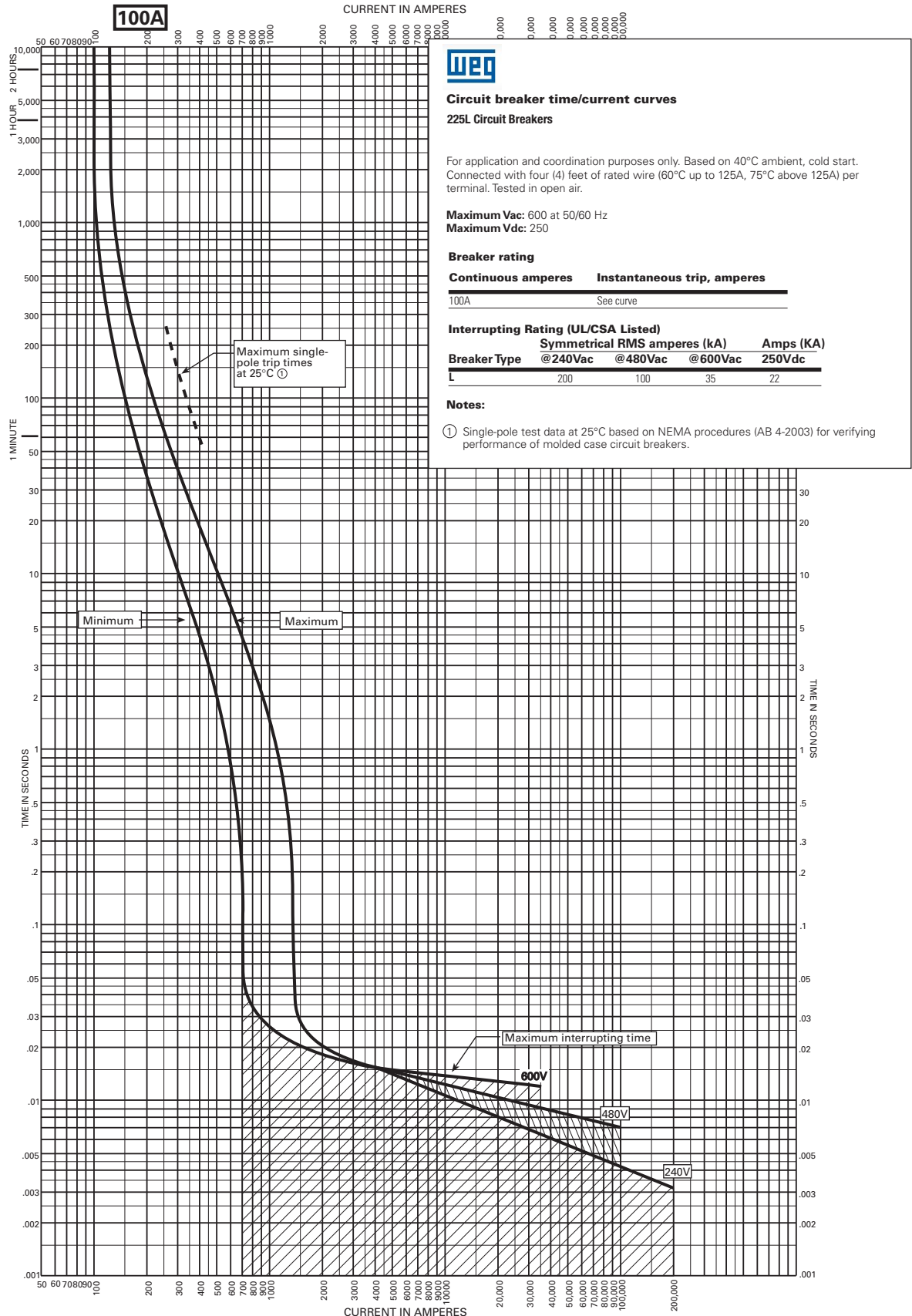
# Time Current Curves

225 N., H.



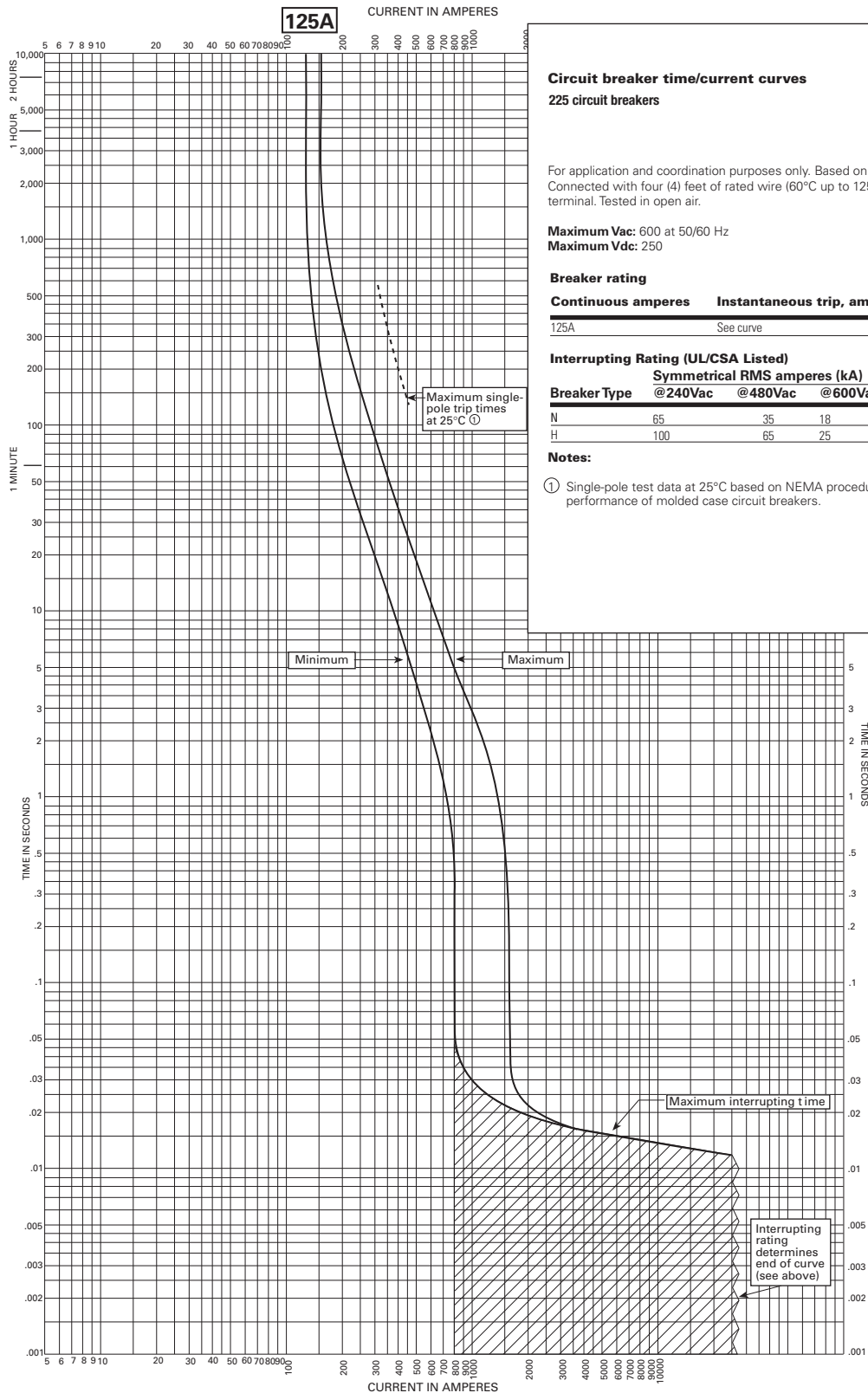


## UBW Time Current Curves 225L



# Time Current Curves

## 225 N., H.



### Circuit breaker time/current curves

#### 225 circuit breakers

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz  
**Maximum Vdc:** 250

#### Breaker rating

Continuous amperes	Instantaneous trip, amperes
125A	See curve

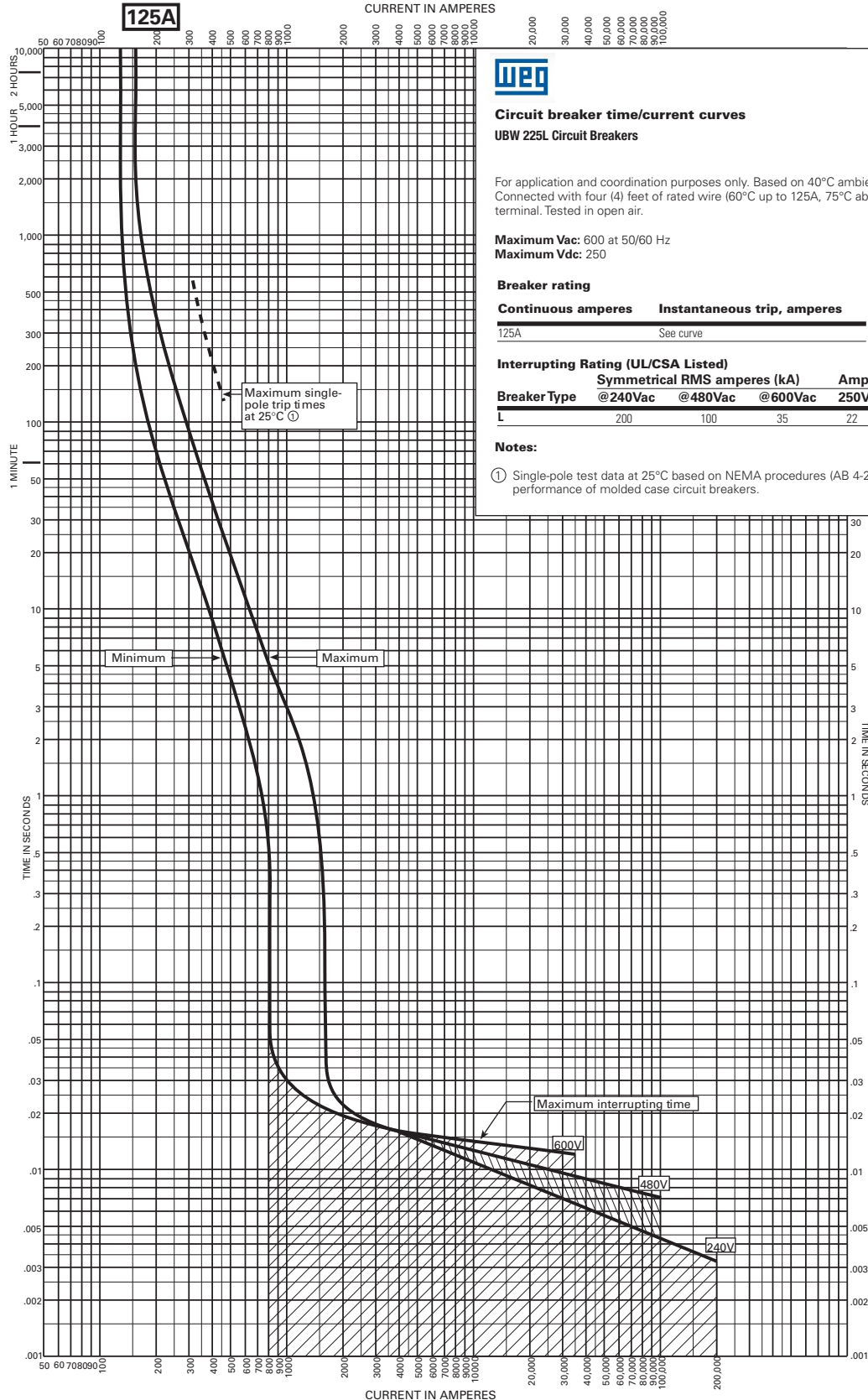
#### Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	250Vac
N	65	35	18	10
H	100	65	25	22

#### Notes:

- ① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

## UBW Time Current Curves 225L



### Circuit breaker time/current curves

#### UBW 225L Circuit Breakers

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

**Maximum Vac:** 600 at 50/60 Hz  
**Maximum Vdc:** 250

#### Breaker rating

##### Continuous amperes      Instantaneous trip, amperes

125A      See curve

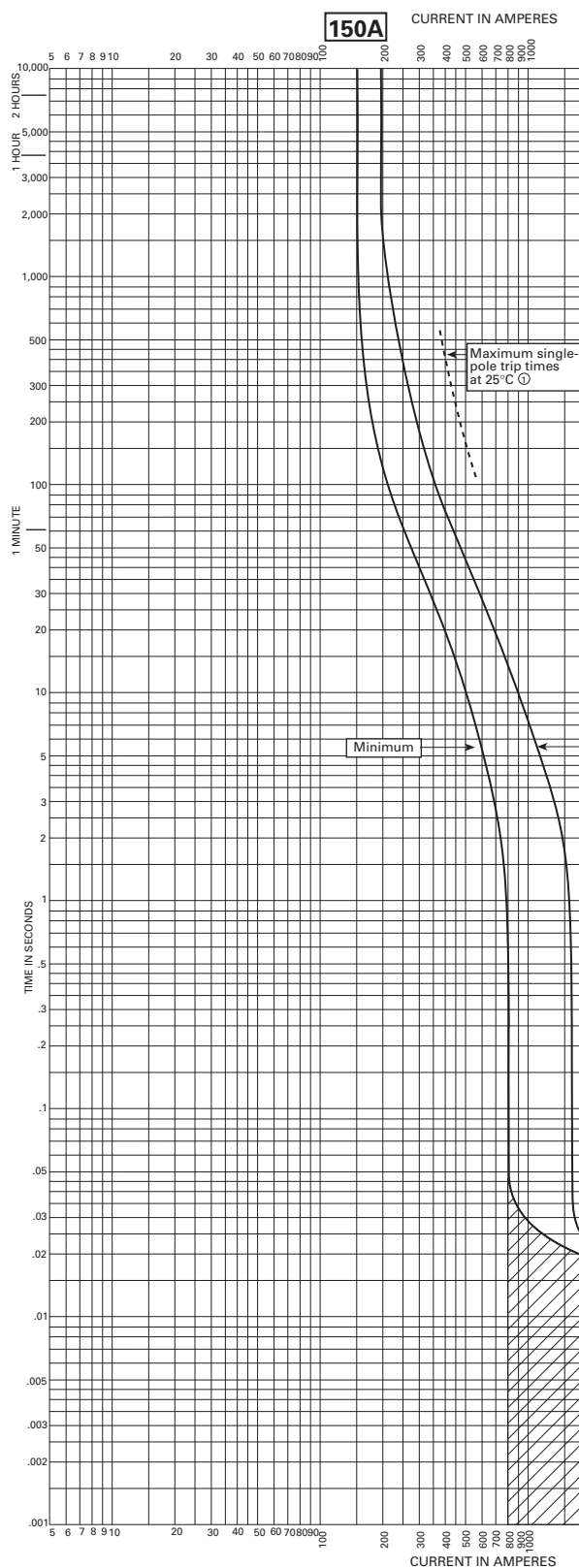
#### Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			Amps (KA)
Breaker Type	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	250Vdc
L	200	100	35	22

#### Notes:

- ① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

**225 N., H.**



**225 circuit breakers**

For application and coordination purposes only. Based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60°C up to 125A, 75°C above 125A) per terminal. Tested in open air.

### Breaker rating

Continuous amperes	Instantaneous trip, amperes
150A	See curve

**Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)**

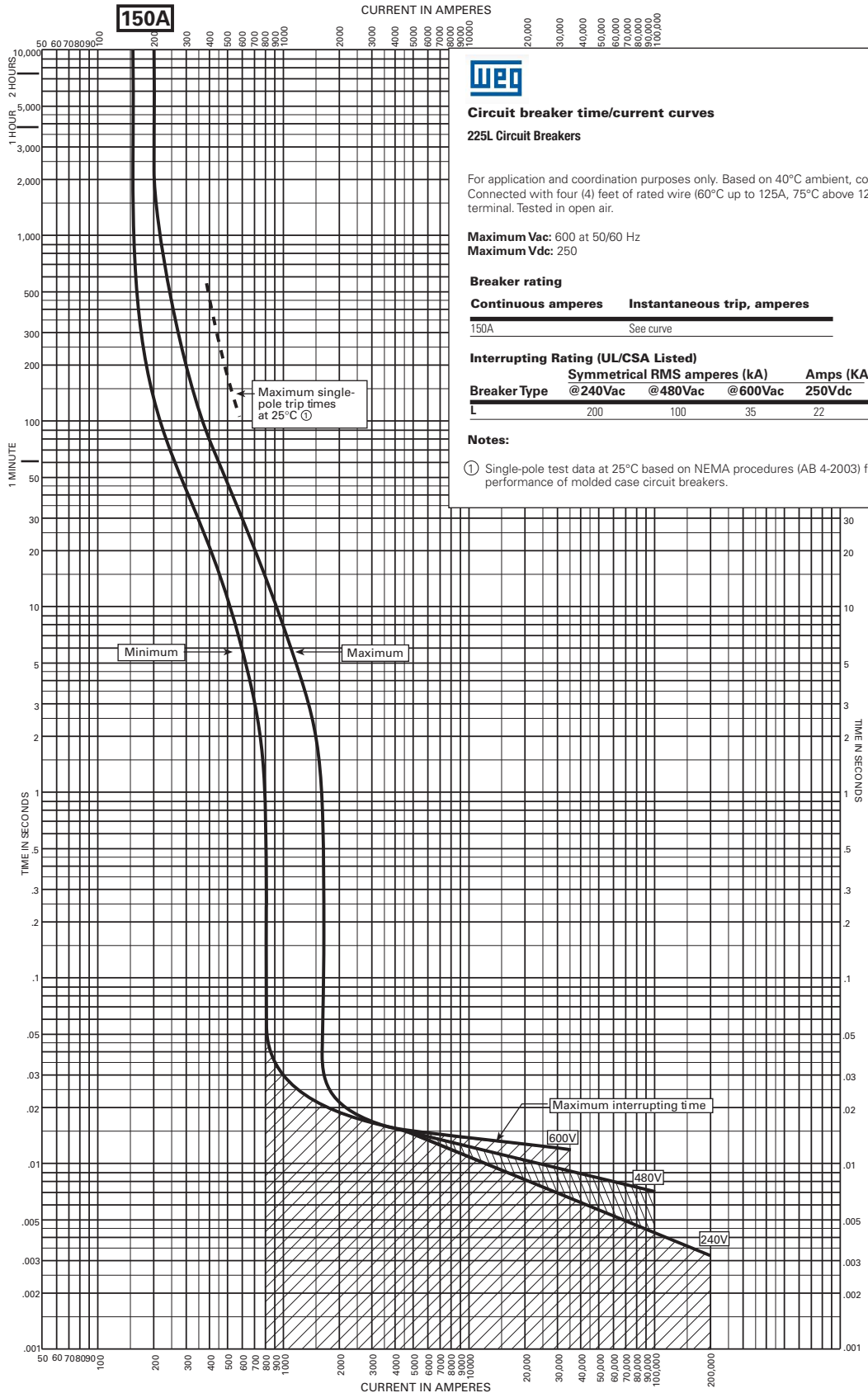
Breaker Type	Symmetrical RMS amperes (kA)			
	@240Vac	@480Vac	@600Vac	250Vac
N	65	35	18	10
H	100	65	25	22

**Notes:**

- ① Single-pole test data at 25°C based on NEMA procedures (AB 4-2003) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

## UBW Time Current Curves

225L

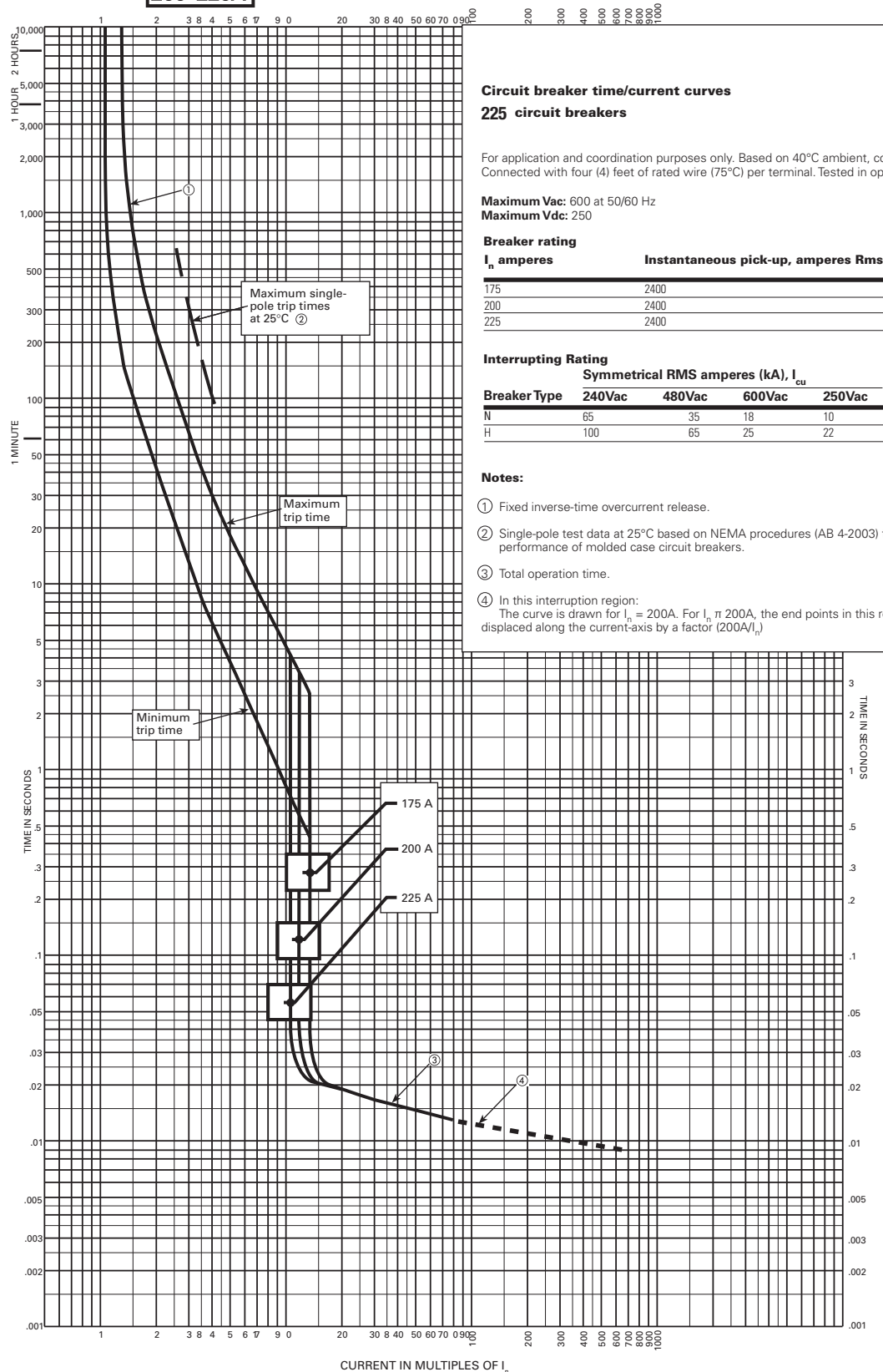


## Time Current Curves

225 N., H.

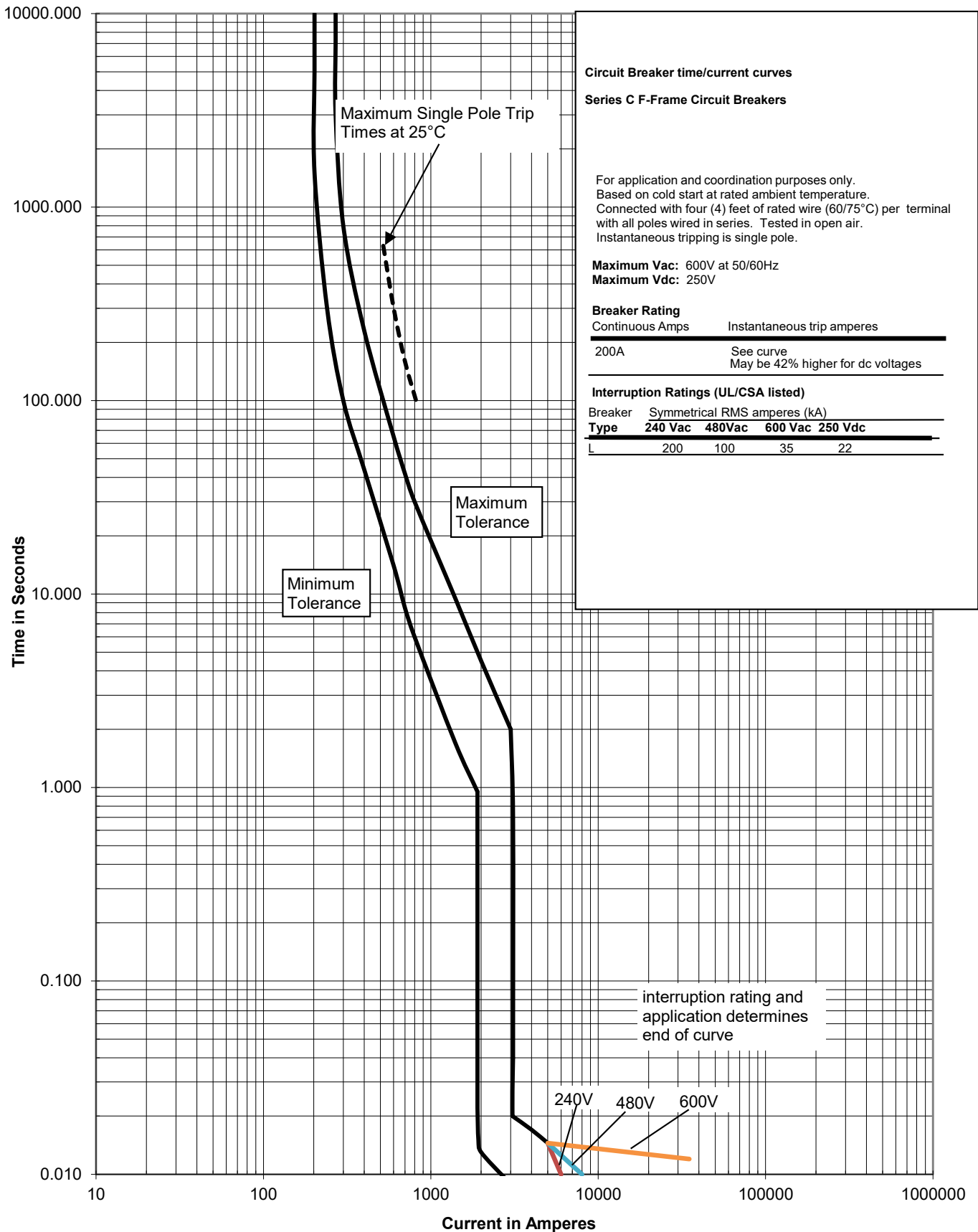
**200-225A**

CURRENT IN MULTIPLES OF  $I_n$



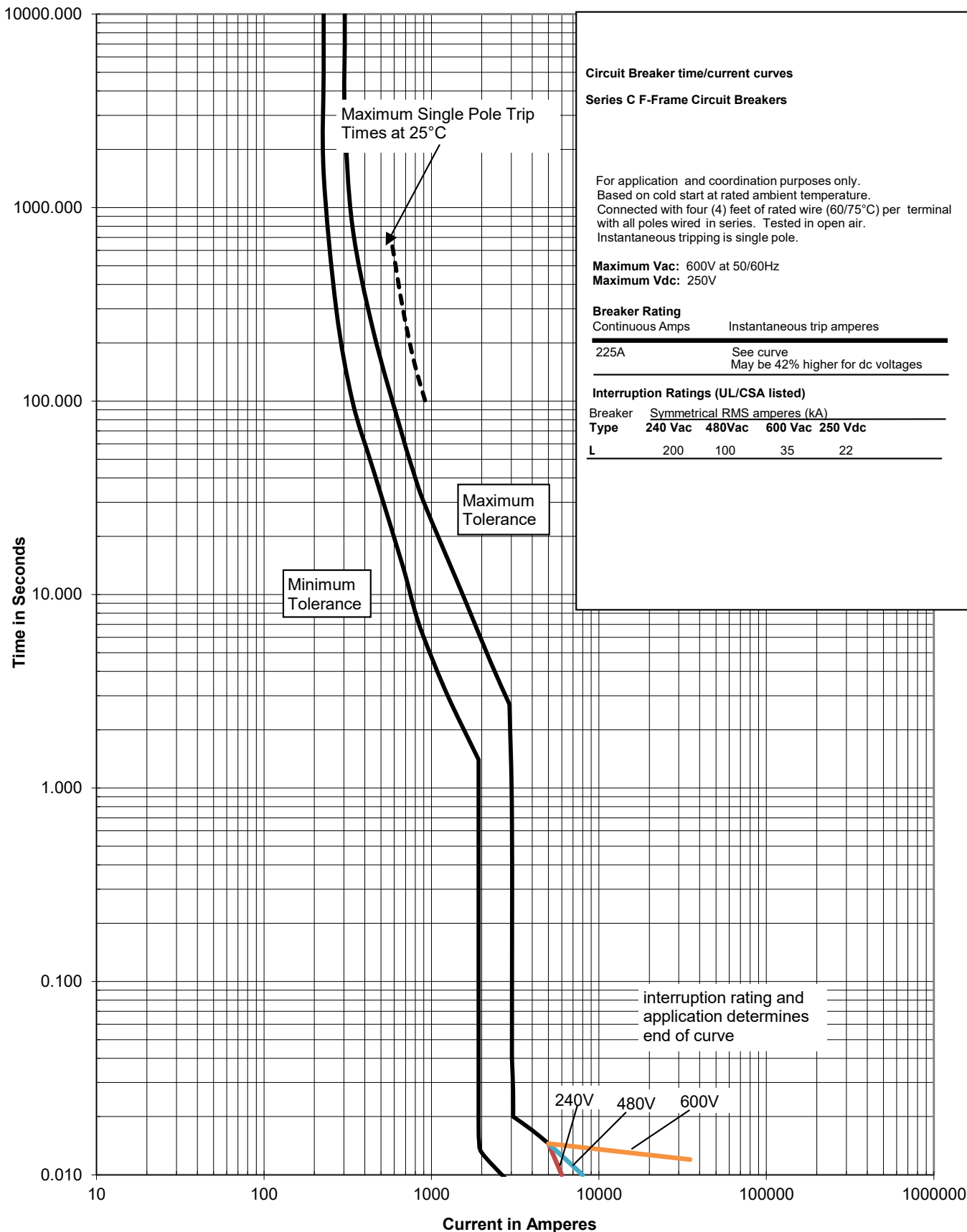
## Time Current Curves

200 L



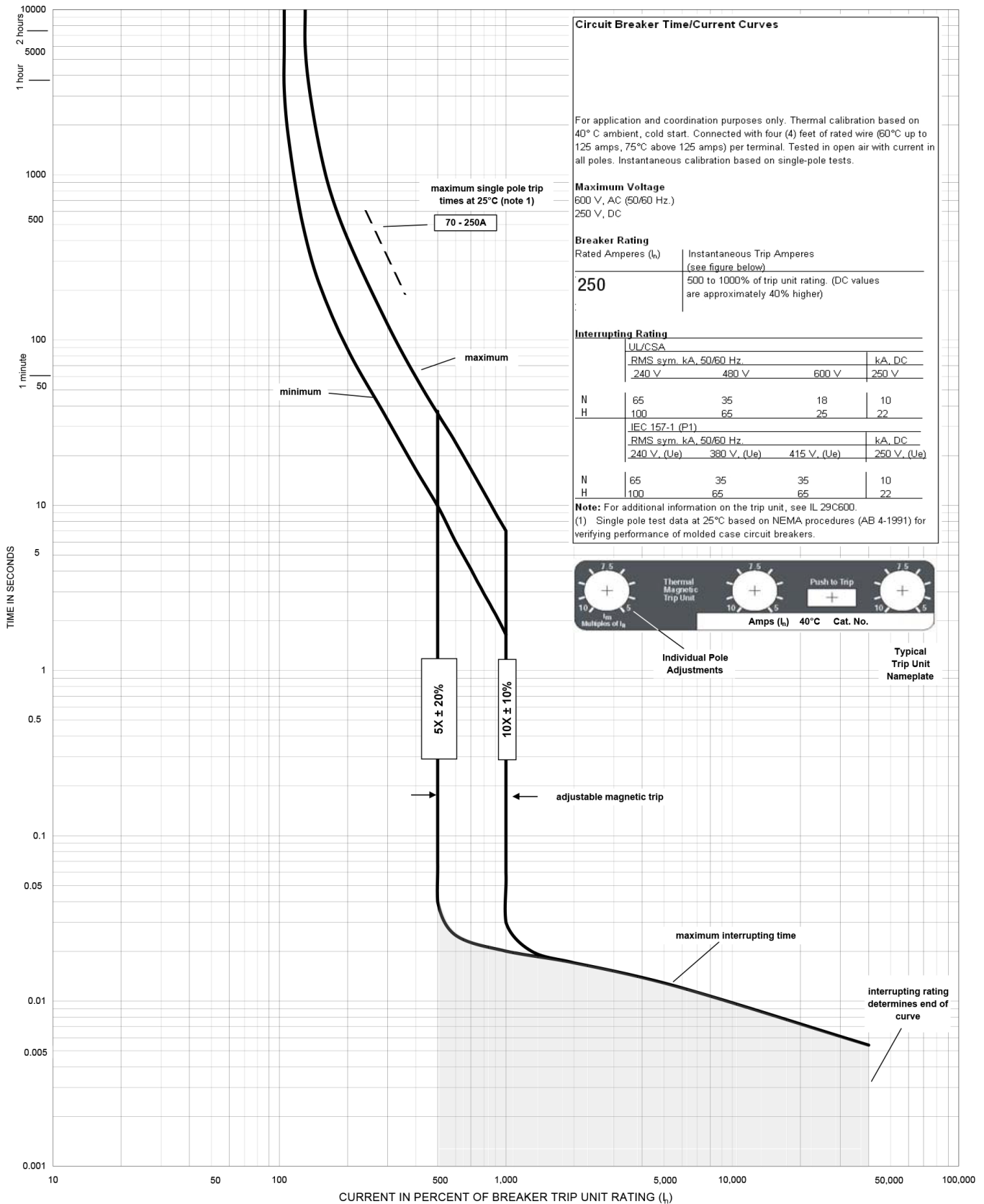
## Time Current Curves

225L

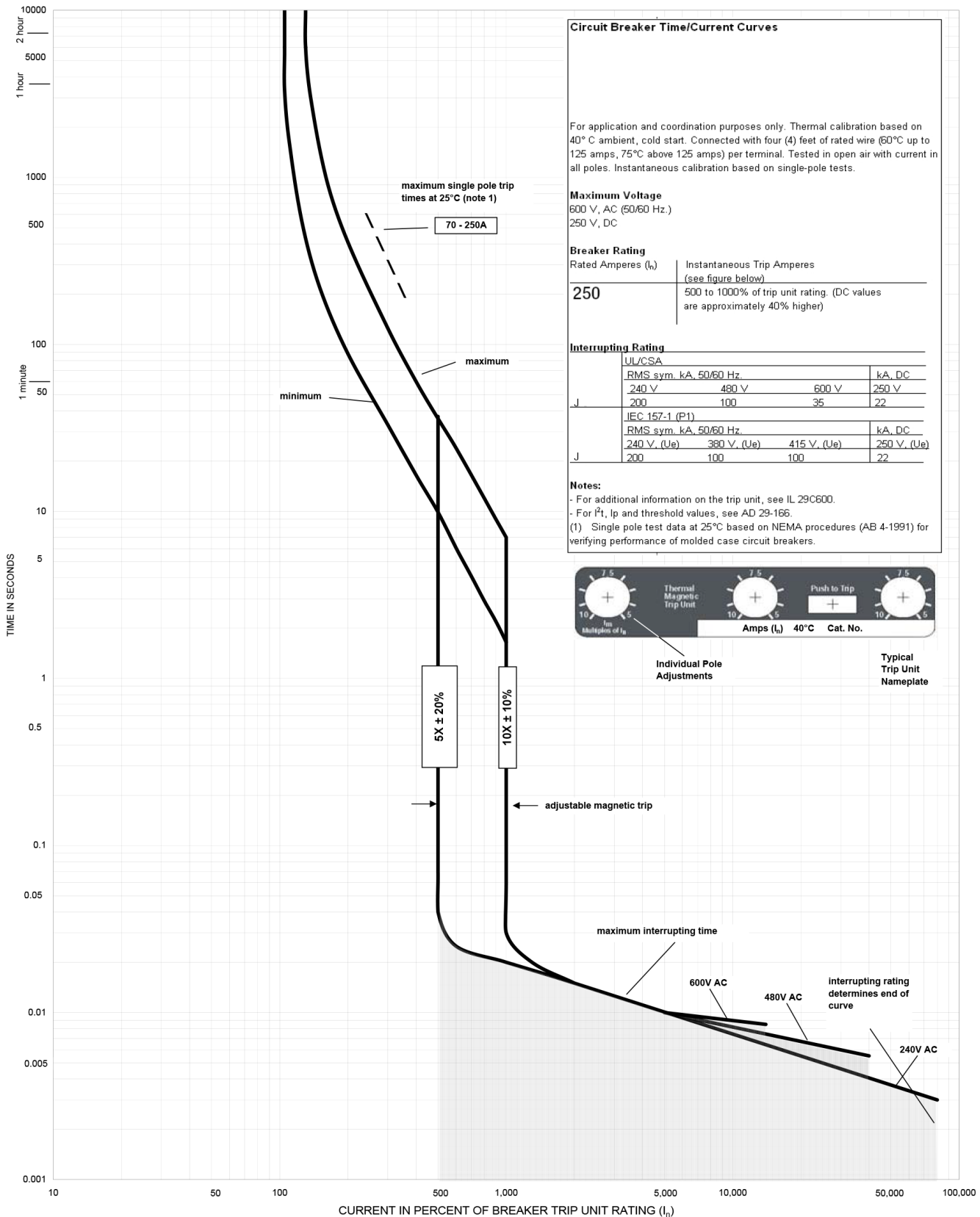




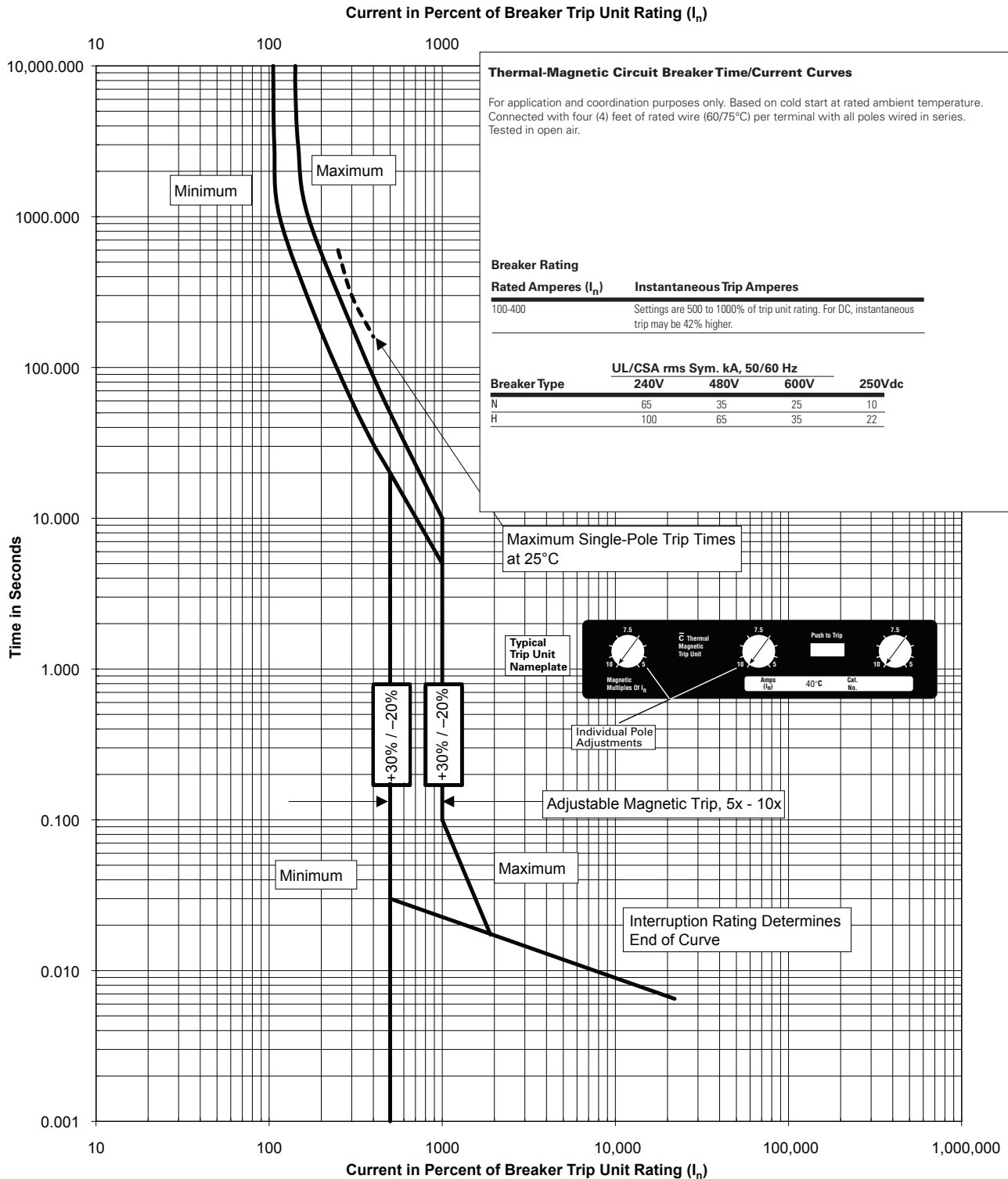
## UBW Time Current Curves 250N, H



# UBW Time Current Curves 250L

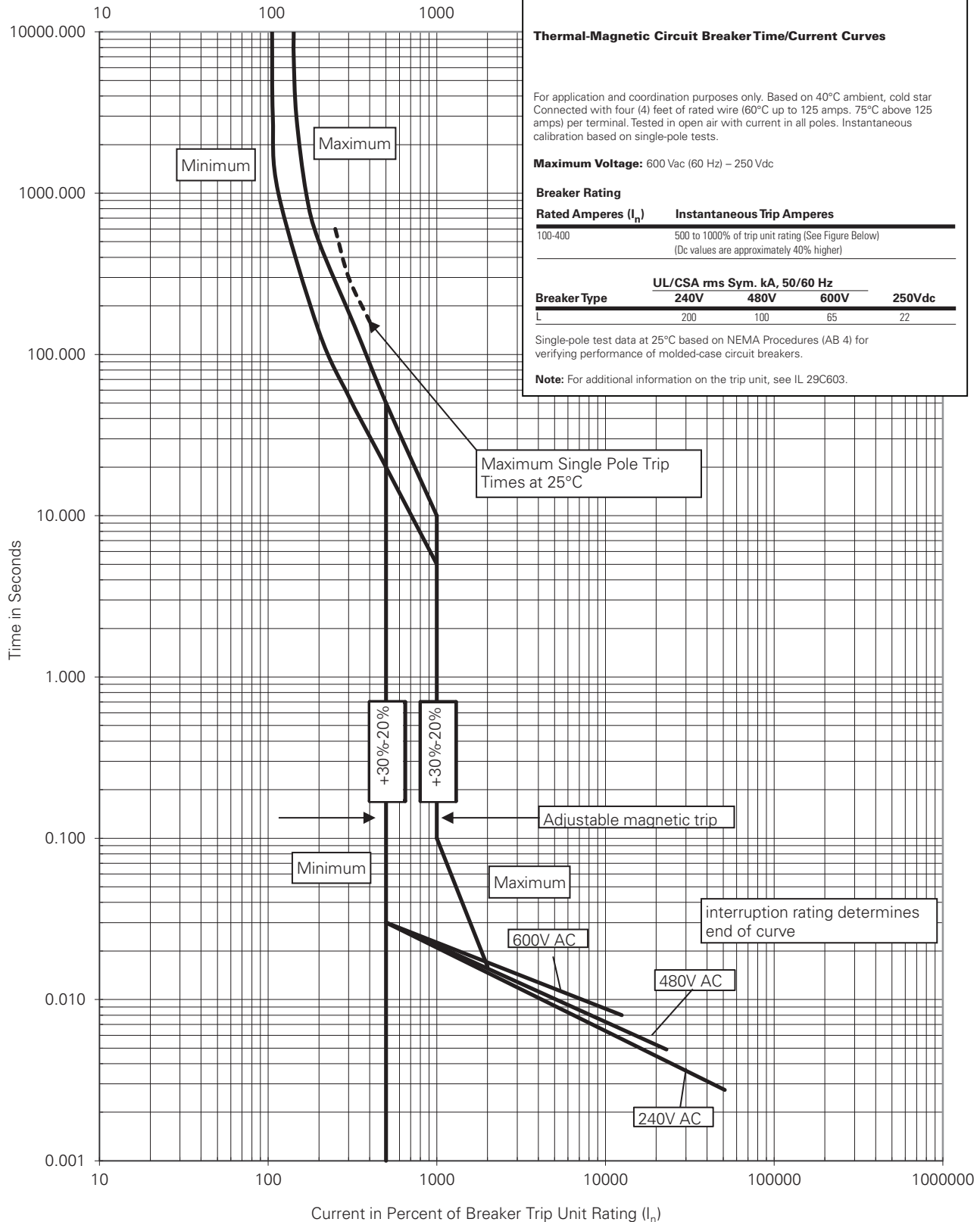


## UBW Time Current Curves 400N, H

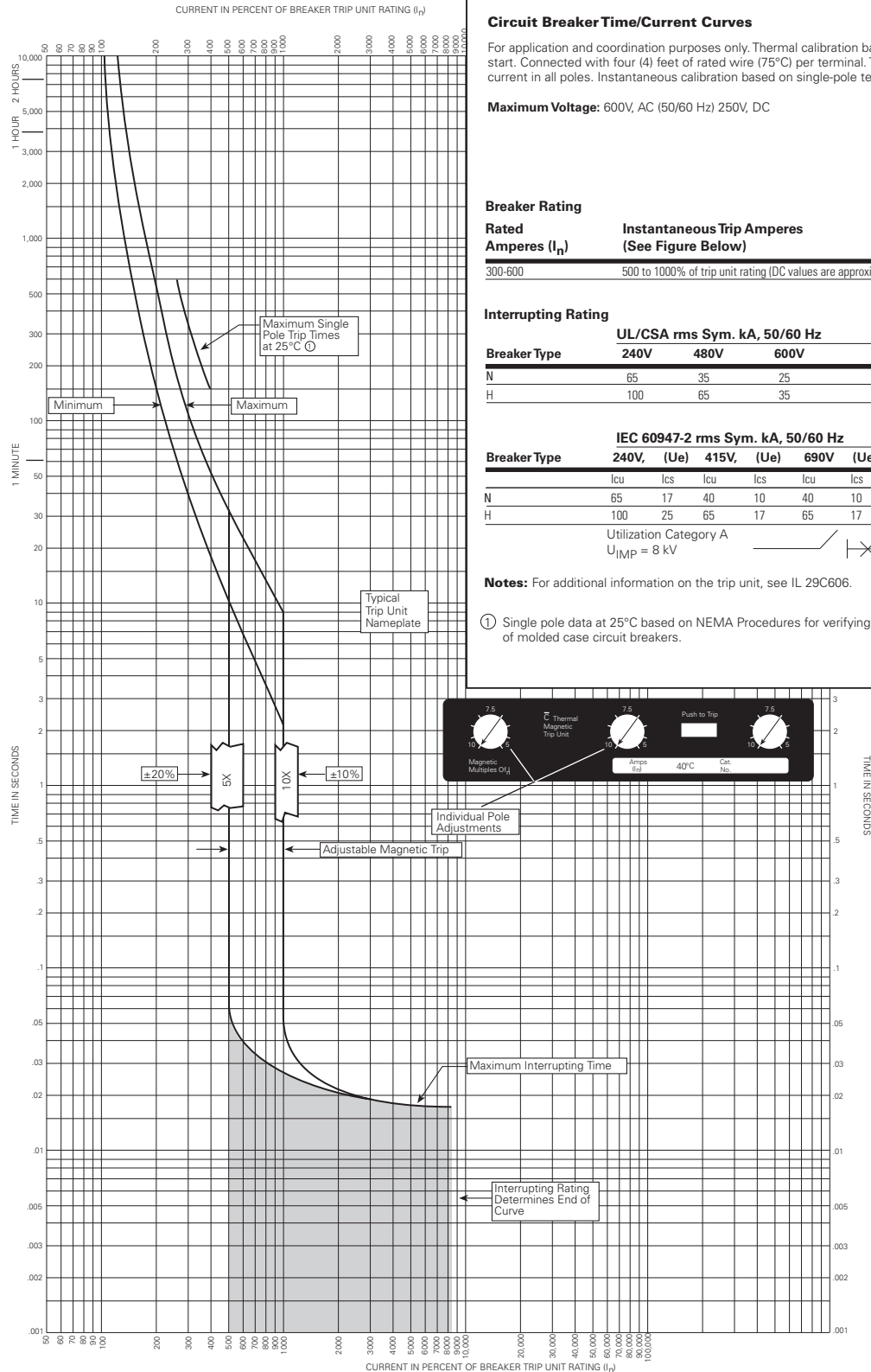


# UBW Time Current Curves 400L

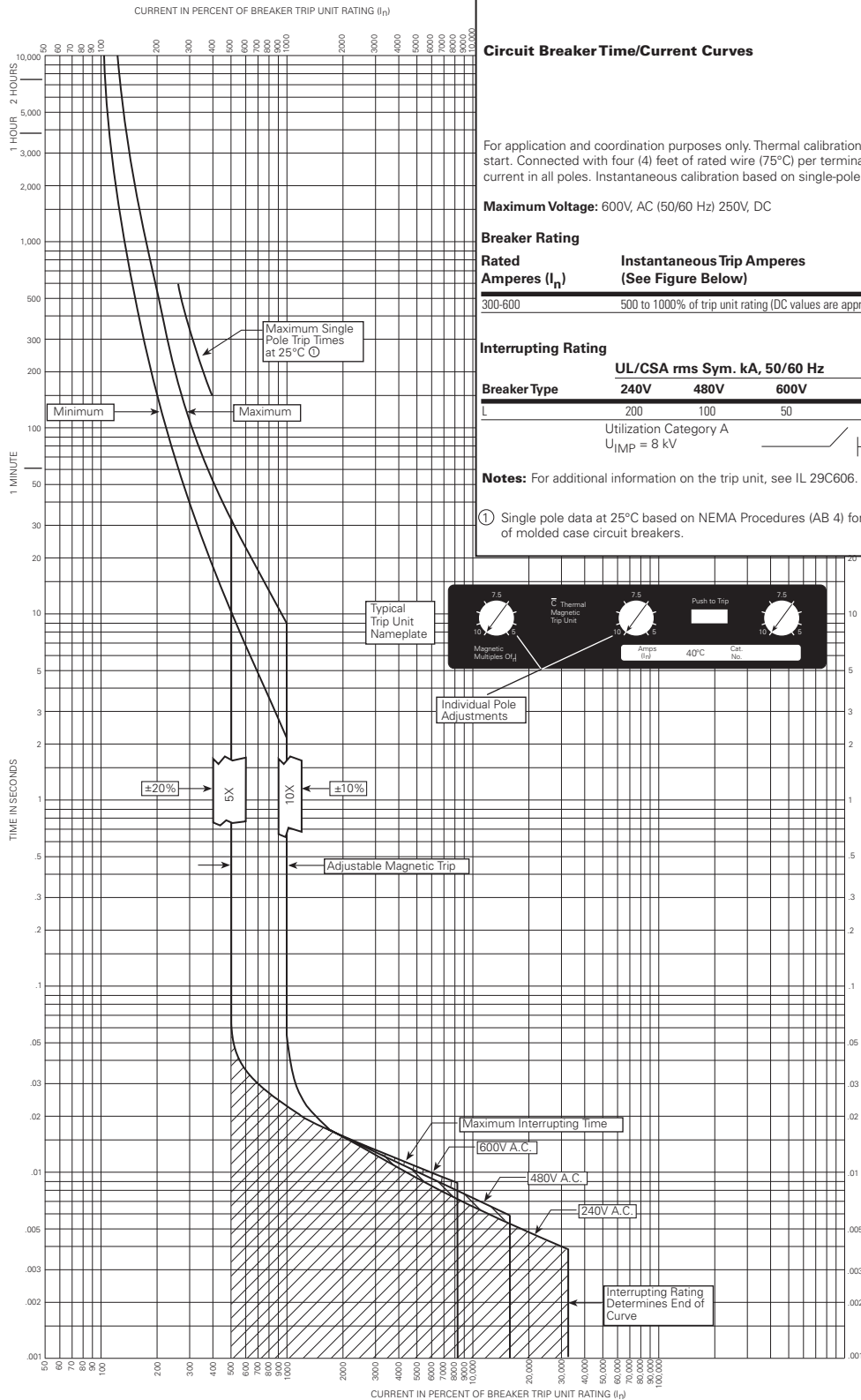
Current in Percent of Breaker Trip Unit Rating ( $I_n$ )



## UBW Time Current Curves 600N/H



## UBW Time Current Curves 600L



### Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves

For application and coordination purposes only. Thermal calibration based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (75°C) per terminal. Tested in open air with current in all poles. Instantaneous calibration based on single-pole tests.

**Maximum Voltage:** 600V, AC (50/60 Hz) 250V, DC

#### Breaker Rating

**Rated Amperes ( $I_n$ )**

**Instantaneous Trip Amperes (See Figure Below)**

300-600 500 to 1000% of trip unit rating (DC values are approximately 40% higher)

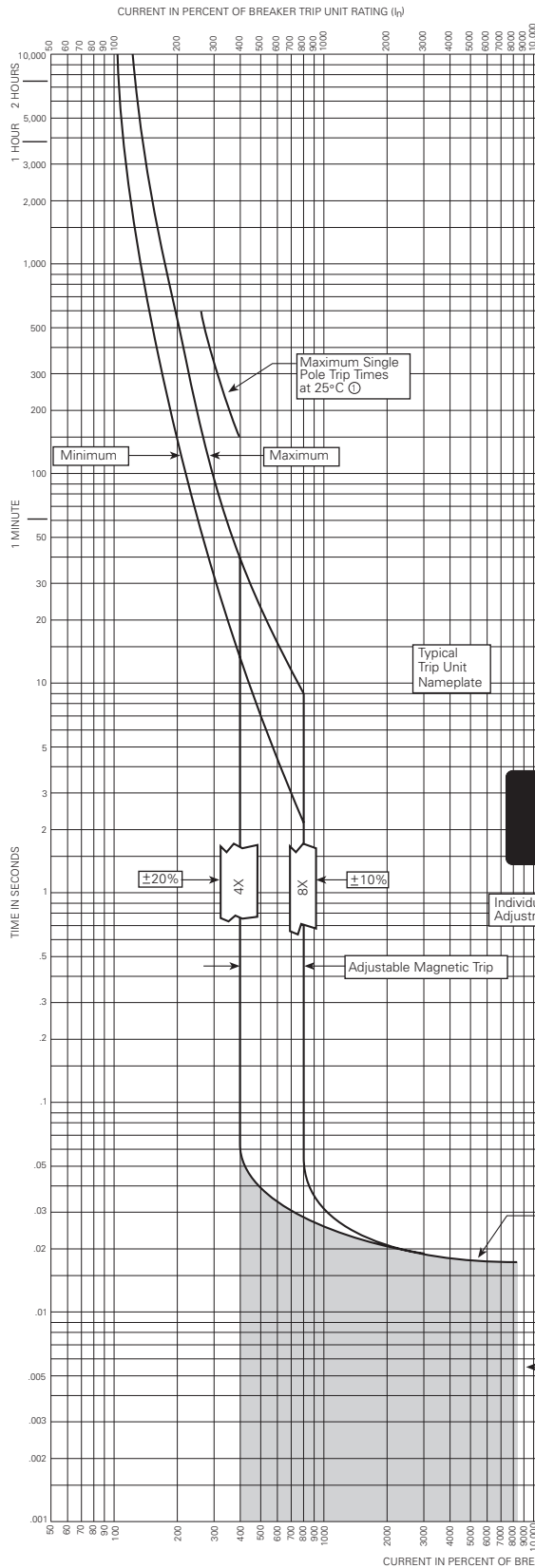
#### Interrupting Rating

Breaker Type	UL/CSA rms Sym. kA, 50/60 Hz			kA, DC
	240V	480V	600V	250V
L	200	100	50	--
Utilization Category A				
$U_{imp} = 8 \text{ kV}$				

**Notes:** For additional information on the trip unit, see IL 29C606.

- ① Single pole data at 25°C based on NEMA Procedures (AB 4) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

## UBW Time Current Curves 800S, H



### Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves

For application and coordination purposes only. Thermal calibration based on 40°C ambient, cold start. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (75°C) per terminal. Tested in open air with current in all poles. Instantaneous calibration based on single-pole tests.

**Maximum Voltage:** 600V, AC (50/60 Hz) 250V, DC

### Breaker Rating

**Rated Amperes ( $I_n$ )**

**Instantaneous Trip Amperes (See Figure Below)**

700 - 800      400 to 800% of trip unit rating (DC values are approximately 40% higher)

### Interrupting Rating

Breaker Type	UL/CSA rms Sym. kA, 50/60 Hz			kA, DC
	240V	480V	600V	
S	65	50	25	22
H	100	65	35	25

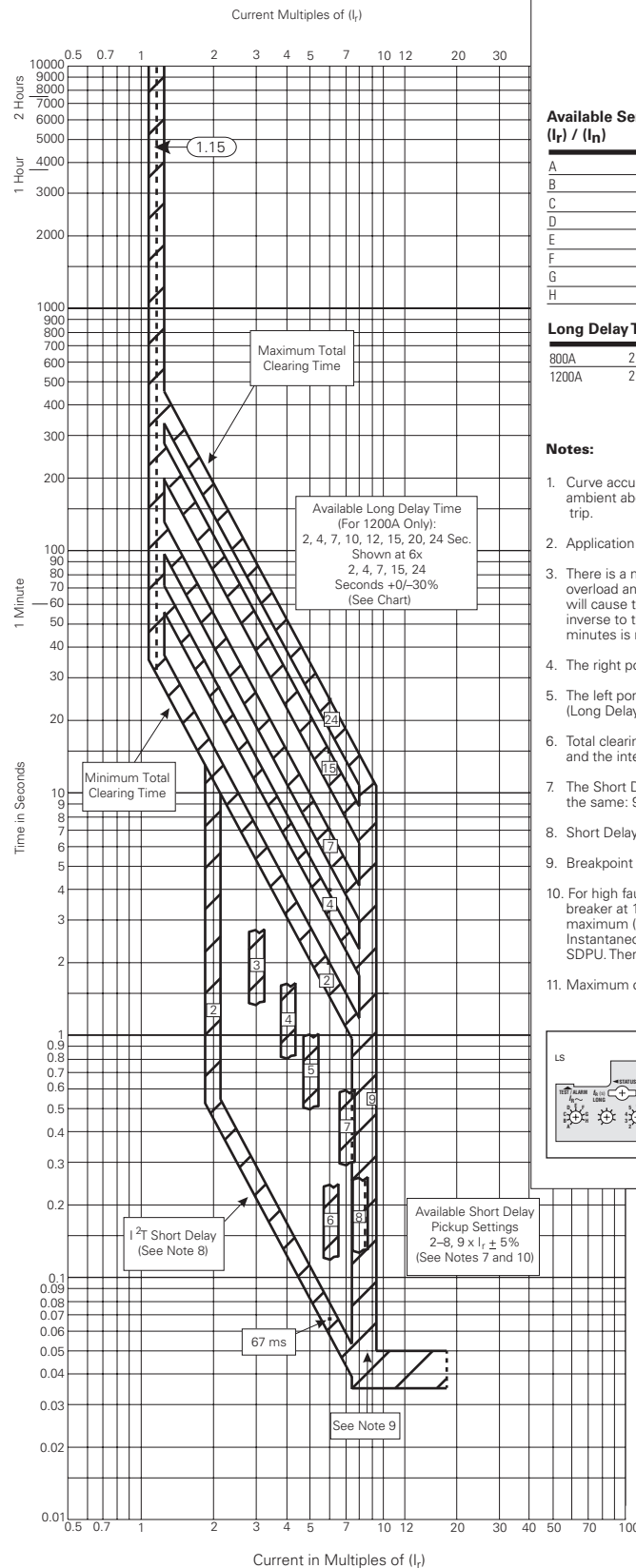
Breaker Type	IEC 60947-2 rms Sym. kA, 50/60 Hz				kA, DC
	240V	380V	415V	250V	
S	Icu 65	Ics 65	Icu 50	Ics 50	20
H	Icu 100	Ics 100	Icu 70	Ics 50	20

### Notes:

For additional information on the trip unit, see IL 29C607.

① Single pole data at 25°C based on NEMA Procedures (AB 4) for verifying performance of molded case circuit breakers.

## UBW Time Current Curves 1200S, H, L



### 0+ Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves (Phase Current)

#### Available Sensors ( $I_r$ ) / ( $I_n$ )

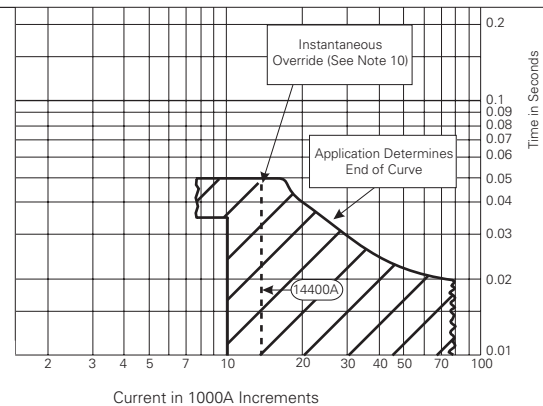
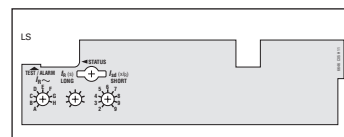
	Rated Amperes 800A	1200A
A	320A	500A
B	400A	600A
C	450A	630A
D	500A	700A
E	600A	800A
F	630A	900A
G	700A	1000A
H	800A	1200A

#### Long Delay Time Settings +0%/-30% (seconds)

	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	14
800A	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	14
1200A	2	4	7	10	12	15	20	24

#### Notes:

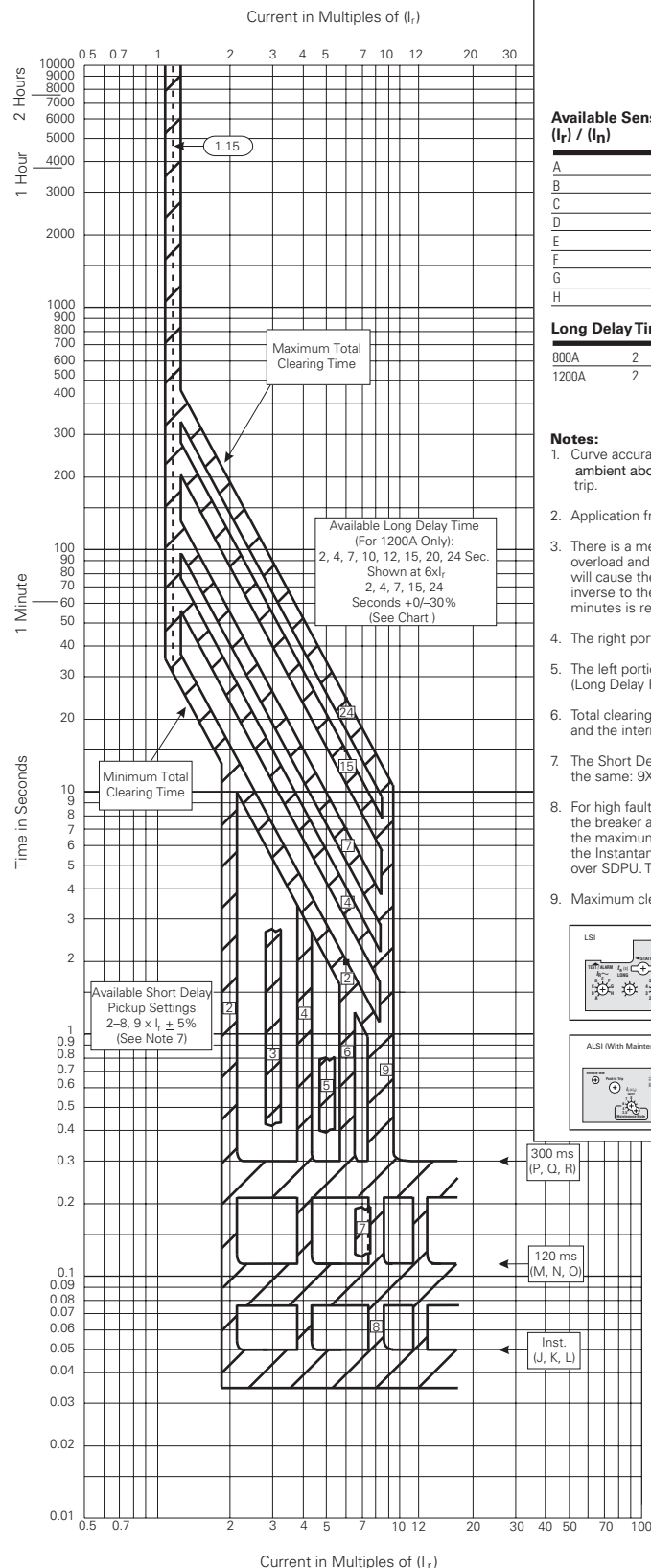
- Curve accuracy applies from  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+55^\circ\text{C}$  ambient. For possible continuous ampere derating for ambient above  $40^\circ\text{C}$ , refer to Eaton. Temperatures above  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  cause an over-temperature protection trip.
- Application frequency is 50/60 Hz.
- There is a memory effect that can act to shorten the Long Delay. If the breaker trips on a Long Delay overload and is quickly reset, the memory capacitor will still have charge and a subsequent overload will cause the breaker to trip in a shorter time than normal. The amount of time delay reduction is inverse to the amount of time that has elapsed since the previous overload. Approximately five minutes is required between overloads to completely reset memory.
- The right portion of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker.
- The left portion of the curve is shown as a multiple of the Long Delay Setting.  
(Long Delay Pickup =  $115\%$  of  $I_r$ ). Range is 110-120%.
- Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current.
- The Short Delay Pickup has nine settings/positions, 2-8; the last two switch positions are the same: 9X.
- Short Delay  $I^2T$  band has a tolerance of  $+15\%$ .
- Breakpoint back to FLAT response occurs @  $8 \times I_r$  for upper line of the  $I^2T$  curve.
- For high fault current levels, an additional fixed instantaneous hardware override is provided to trip the breaker at 14400A. Instantaneous tolerance is  $\pm 20\%$ . For the 1600A frame only, if  $I_r$  is set to the maximum (position H) and SDPU is set to the maximum (position 9), then the SDPU setting and the Instantaneous Override are set to the same value. The Instantaneous Override has precedence over SDPU. Therefore, the breaker will trip on Instantaneous Override.
- Maximum clearing time when using zone selective interlocking is 62ms.



$I^2T$  Trip Style (LS and LSG)



## UBW Time Current Curves 1200S, H, L



### 10+ Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves (Phase Current)



#### Available Sensors ( $I_r$ ) / ( $I_n$ )

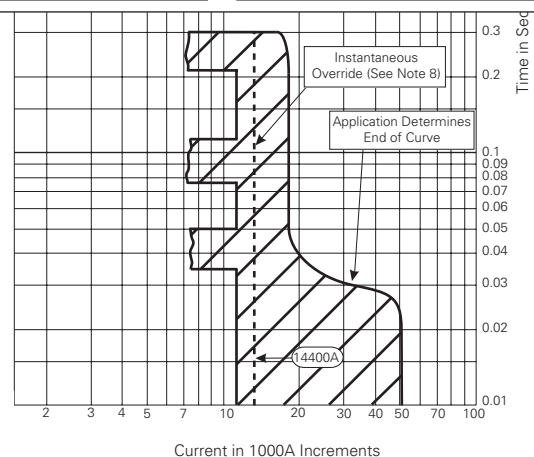
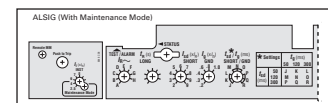
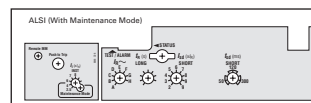
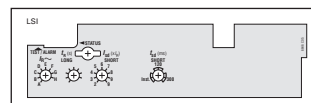
	Rated Amperes 800A	1200A
A	320A	500A
B	400A	600A
C	450A	630A
D	500A	700A
E	600A	800A
F	630A	900A
G	700A	1000A
H	800A	1200A

#### Long Delay Time Settings $\pm 0\% / -30\%$ (seconds)

	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	14
800A	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	14
1200A	2	4	7	10	12	15	20	24

#### Notes:

- Curve accuracy applies from  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+55^\circ\text{C}$  ambient. For possible continuous ampere derating for ambient above  $40^\circ\text{C}$  refer to WEG. Temperatures above  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  cause an over-temperature protection trip.
- Application frequency is 50/60 Hz.
- There is a memory effect that can act to shorten the Long Delay. If the breaker trips on a Long Delay overload and is quickly reset, the memory capacitor will still have charge and a subsequent overload will cause the breaker to trip in a shorter time than normal. The amount of time delay reduction is inverse to the amount of time that has elapsed since the previous overload. Approximately five minutes is required between overloads to completely reset memory.
- The right portion of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker.
- The left portion of the curve is shown as a multiple of the Long Delay Setting. (Long Delay Pickup =  $115\%$  of  $I_r$ ). Range is  $110-120\%$ .
- Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current.
- The Short Delay Pickup has nine settings/positions, 2-8; the last two switch positions are the same: 9X.
- For high fault current levels, an additional fixed instantaneous hardware override is provided to trip the breaker at 14400A. Instantaneous tolerance is  $\pm 20\%$ . For the 1600A frame only, if  $I_r$  is set to the maximum (position H) and SDPU is set to the maximum (position 9), then the SDPU setting and the Instantaneous Override are set to the same value. The Instantaneous Override has precedence over SDPU. Therefore, the breaker will trip on Instantaneous Override.
- Maximum clearing time when using zone selective interlocking is 62ms.



Adjustable Flat Trip Style (LSI, LSIG, ALSI, ALSIG)

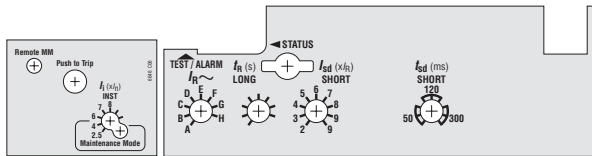
## UBW Time Current Curves 2500H/L



### Maintenance Mode/Instantaneous Setting

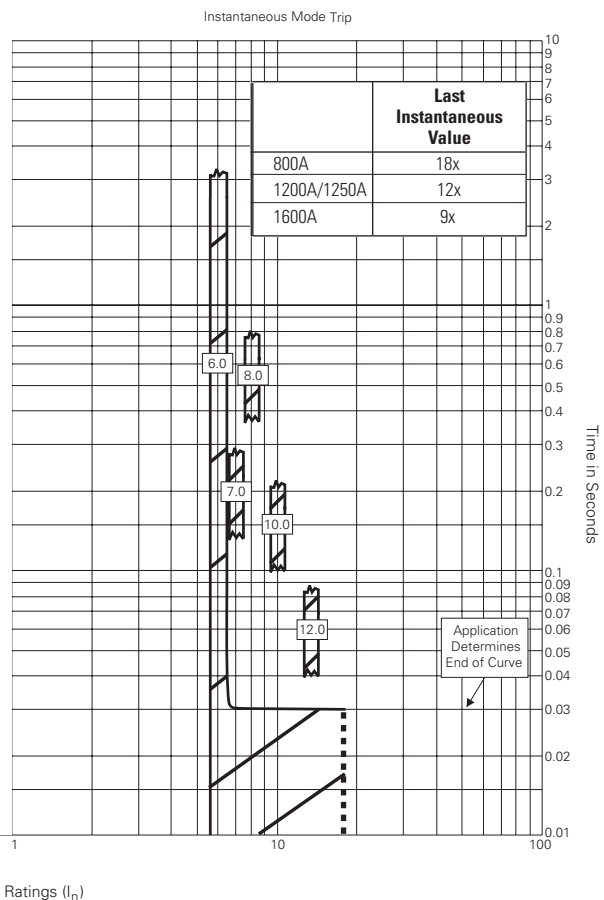
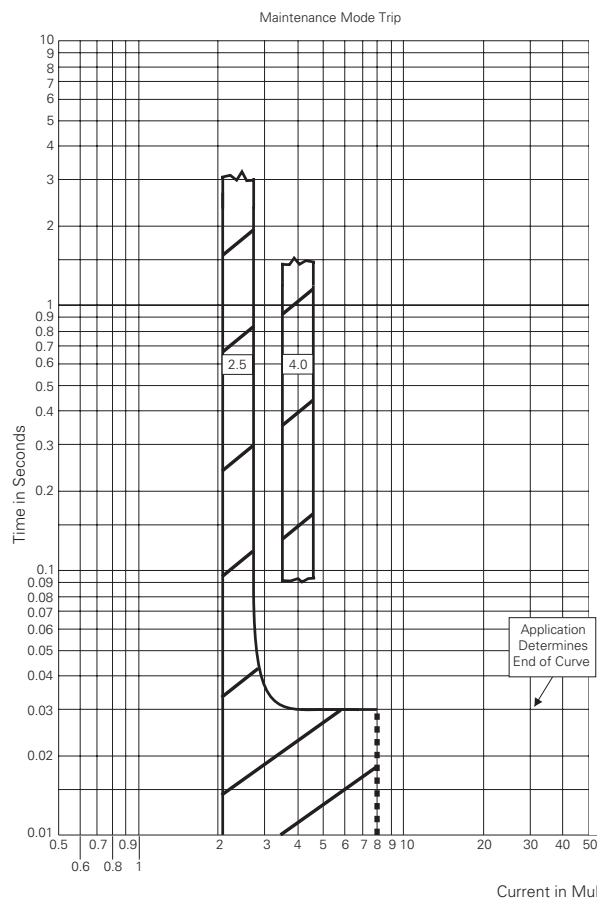
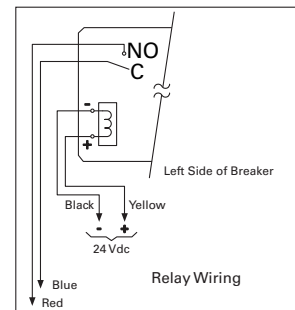
Trip Unit Type: 38 (ALSI), 39 (ALSI)

#### ALSI (With Maintenance Mode)

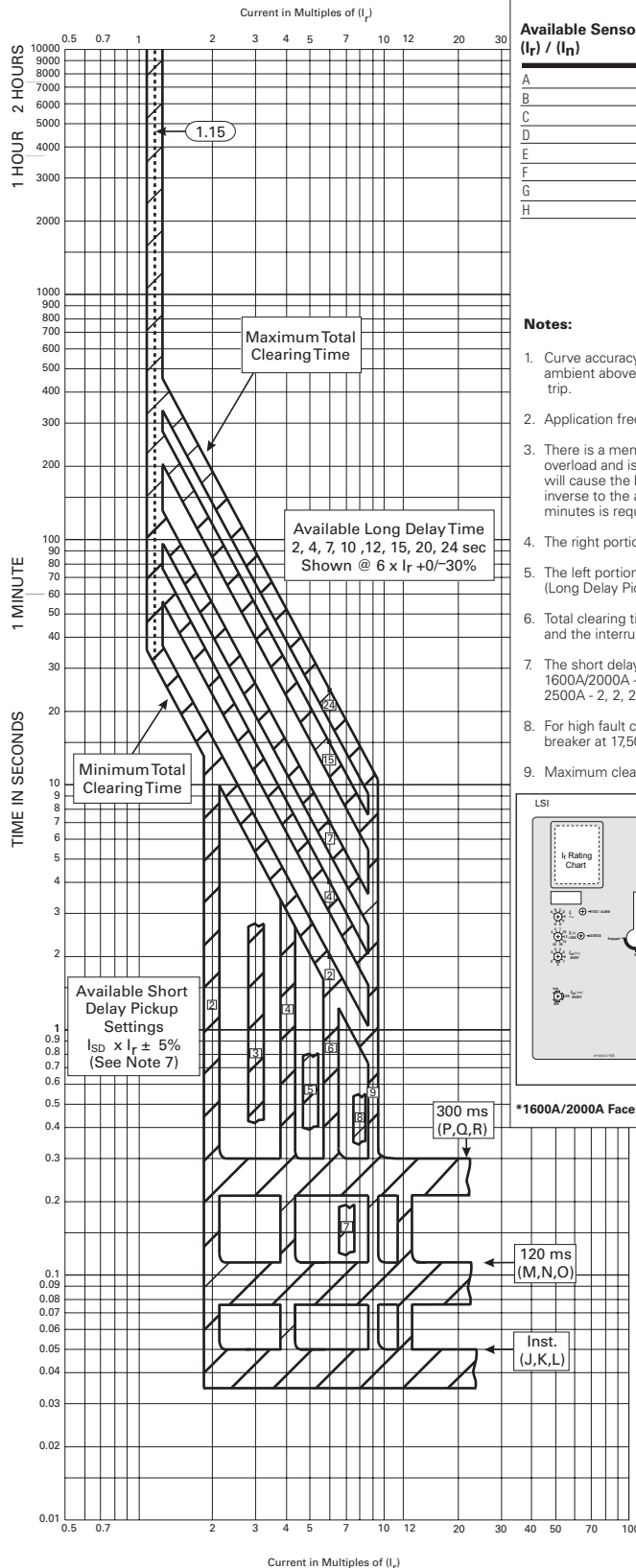


#### Notes:

1. The maintenance mode feature must be ENABLED for these curves to apply. The LED indicator is blue when in maintenance mode.
2. The end of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker.
3. Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current.
4. Available pickup settings ( $\times I_n$ ) (tolerance is  $\pm 15\%$ ) 2.5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10.
5. The Maintenance Mode consists of the two lowest settings of the INST switch: 2.5x and 4.0x.
6. The Remote Maintenance Mode is enabled by applying 24 VDC to the two wire cable that exists the left side of the breaker. The wires are color coded as follows: Yellow = +24 V and Black = common ground. A blue colored LED, on the left side of the breaker is the Maintenance Mode section of the trip unit, will light. The lighted blue LED indicates that the lowest setting of the Maintenance Mode is enabled. This setting corresponds to 2.5x of  $I_n$ . Turning the adjustable switch on the trip unit has no effect on either the Maintenance Mode or the INST Mode settings while the blue LED is lit. In addition to the blue colored LED, a relay contact (C, NO) is available. The wires for this contact exit the left hand side of the breaker and are color coded as follows: Blue = C, and Red = NO.



## UBW Time Current Curves 2500H, L



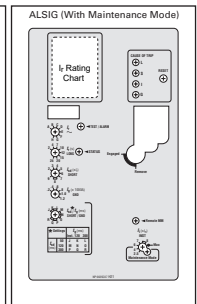
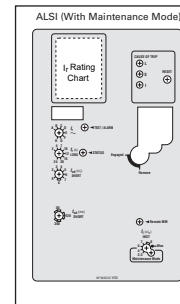
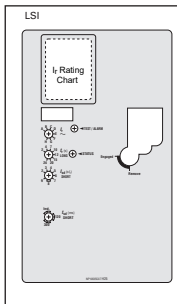
### Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves (Phase Current)

#### Available Sensors ( $I_r$ / ( $I_n$ ))

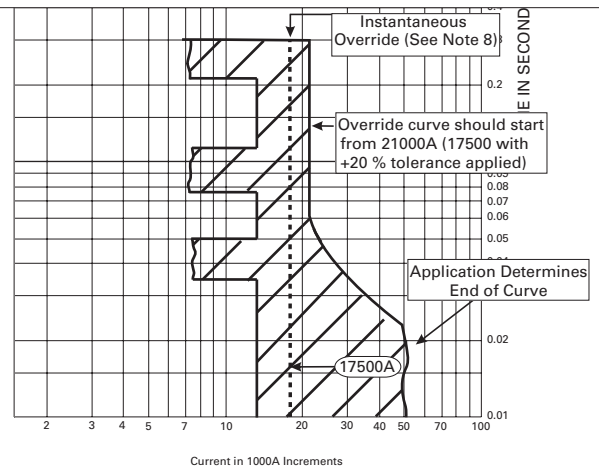
	Rated Amperes 1600A	2000A	2500A
A	800A	1000A	1600A
B	900A	1200A	1700A
C	1000A	1400A	1800A
D	1100A	1600A	2000A
E	1200A	1700A	2100A
F	1400A	1800A	2200A
G	1500A	1900A	2400A
H	1600A	2000A	2500A

#### Notes:

- Curve accuracy applies from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$  ambient. For possible continuous ampere derating for ambient above  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , refer to WEG. Temperatures above  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  cause an over-temperature protection trip.
- Application frequency is 50/60 Hz.
- There is a memory effect that can act to shorten the long delay. If the breaker trips on a long delay overload and is quickly reset, the memory capacitor will still have charge, and a subsequent overload will cause the breaker to trip in a shorter time than normal. The amount of time delay reduction is inverse to the amount of time that has elapsed since the previous overload. Approximately five minutes is required between overloads to completely reset memory.
- The right portion of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker.
- The left portion of the curve is shown as a multiple of the Long Delay Setting. (Long Delay Pickup = 115% of  $I_r$ ). Range is 110–120%.
- Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current.
- The short delay pickup has nine settings/positions;  
1600A/2000A - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9  
2500A - 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6
- For high fault current levels, an additional fixed instantaneous hardware override is provided to trip the breaker at 17,500A. Instantaneous tolerance is  $\pm 20\%$ .
- Maximum clearing time when using zone selective interlocking is 62ms.

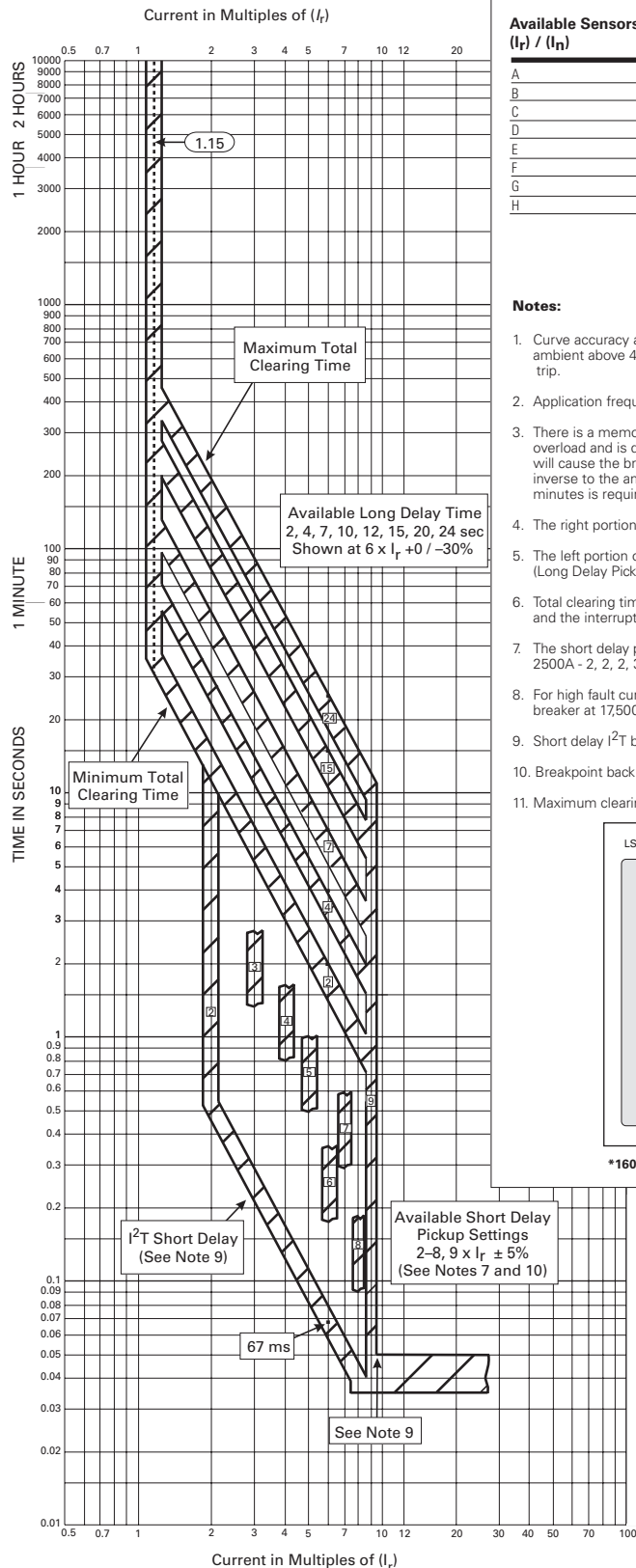


\*1600A/2000A Faceplates shown, 2500A Faceplates may differ



Adjustable Flat Trip Style (LSI, LSIG, ALSI, ALSIG)

## UBW Time Current Curves 2500H, L



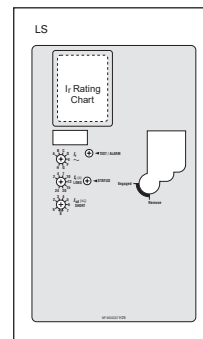
### Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves (Phase Current)

#### Available Sensors ( $I_r$ ) / ( $I_n$ )

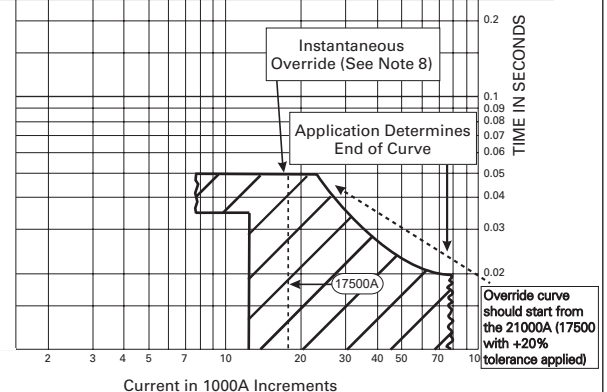
	Rated Amperes		
	1600A	2000A	2500A
A	800A	1000A	1600A
B	900A	1200A	1700A
C	1000A	1400A	1800A
D	1100A	1600A	2000A
E	1200A	1700A	2100A
F	1400A	1800A	2200A
G	1500A	1900A	2400A
H	1600A	2000A	2500A

#### Notes:

- Curve accuracy applies from  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+55^\circ\text{C}$  ambient. For possible continuous ampere derating for ambient above  $40^\circ\text{C}$ , refer to WEG. Temperatures above  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  cause an over-temperature protection trip.
- Application frequency is 50/60 Hz.
- There is a memory effect that can act to shorten the long delay. If the breaker trips on a long delay overload and is quickly reset, the memory capacitor will still have charge, and a subsequent overload will cause the breaker to trip in a shorter time than normal. The amount of time delay reduction is inverse to the amount of time that has elapsed since the previous overload. Approximately five minutes is required between overloads to completely reset memory.
- The right portion of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker.
- The left portion of the curve is shown as a multiple of the Long Delay Setting. (Long Delay Pickup = 115% of  $I_r$ ). Range is 110-120%.
- Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current.
- The short delay pickup has nine settings/positions; 1600A/2000A - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 2500A - 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6.
- For high fault current levels, an additional fixed instantaneous hardware override is provided to trip the breaker at 17500A. Instantaneous tolerance is  $\pm 20\%$ .
- Short delay  $I^2T$  band has a tolerance of  $\pm 15\%$ .
- Breakpoint back to FLAT response occurs at  $8 \times I_r$  for upper line of the  $I^2T$  curve.
- Maximum clearing time when using zone selective interlocking is 62ms.



\*1600A/2000A Faceplates shown, 2500A Faceplates may differ



$I^2T$  Trip Style (LS, LSG)

## UBW Time Current Curves 2500H, L

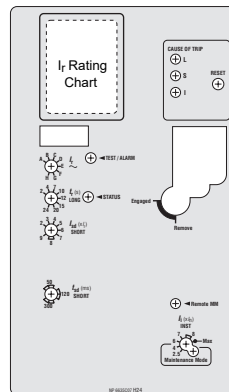
### Notes:

1. The Maintenance Mode feature must be ENABLED for these curves to apply. The LED indicator is blue when in Maintenance Mode.
2. The end of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker.
3. Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current.
4. Available pickup settings ( $\times I_n$ ) (tolerance is  $\pm 15\%$ )  
1600A Frame: 2.5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 8, 11  
2000A Frame: 2.5, 4, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9
5. These curves are comprehensive for the complete family of Series2500F frame electronic breakers, including all frame sizes, ratings, and constructions. The total clearing times shown are conservative and consider the maximum response times of the trip unit, the circuit breaker opening, and the interruption of the current in worst case conditions such as: maximum rated voltages, single-phase interruption, and minimum power factor. Faster clearing times are possible depending on the specific system conditions.

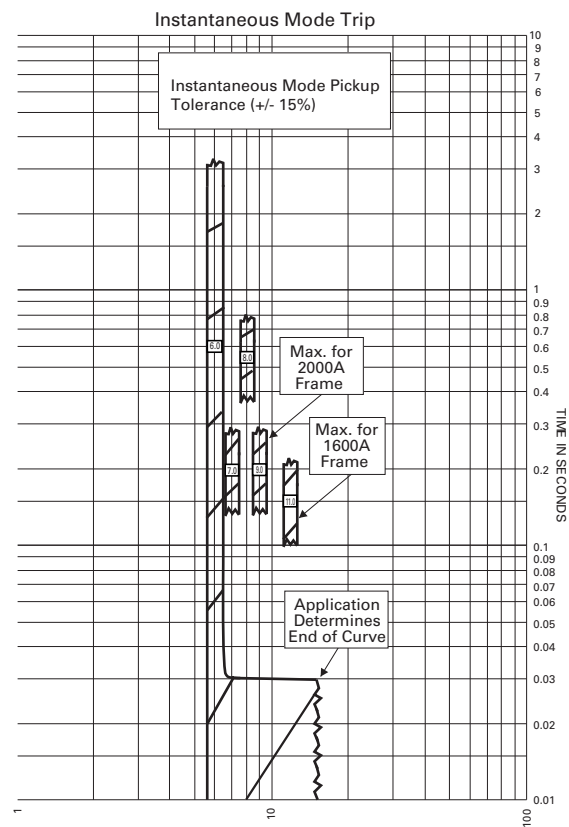
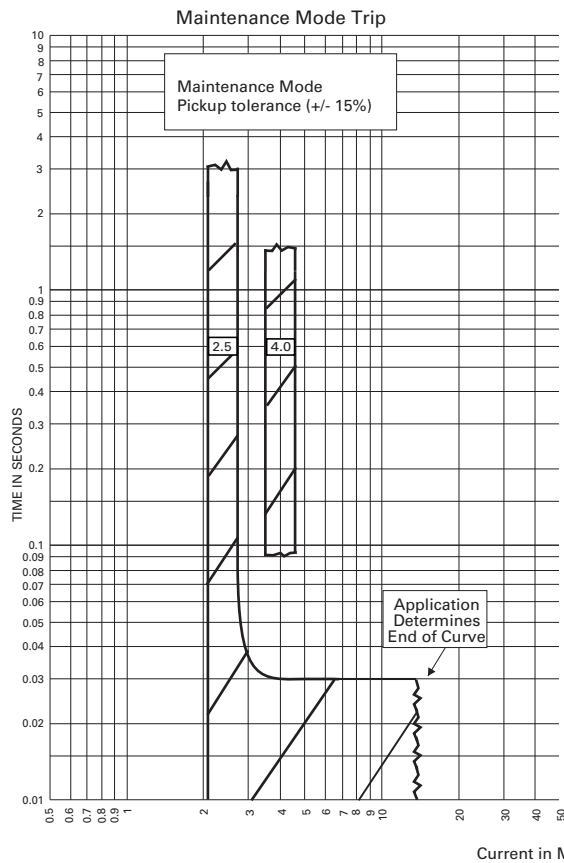
## Series 2500-Frame Trip Unit Nameplates



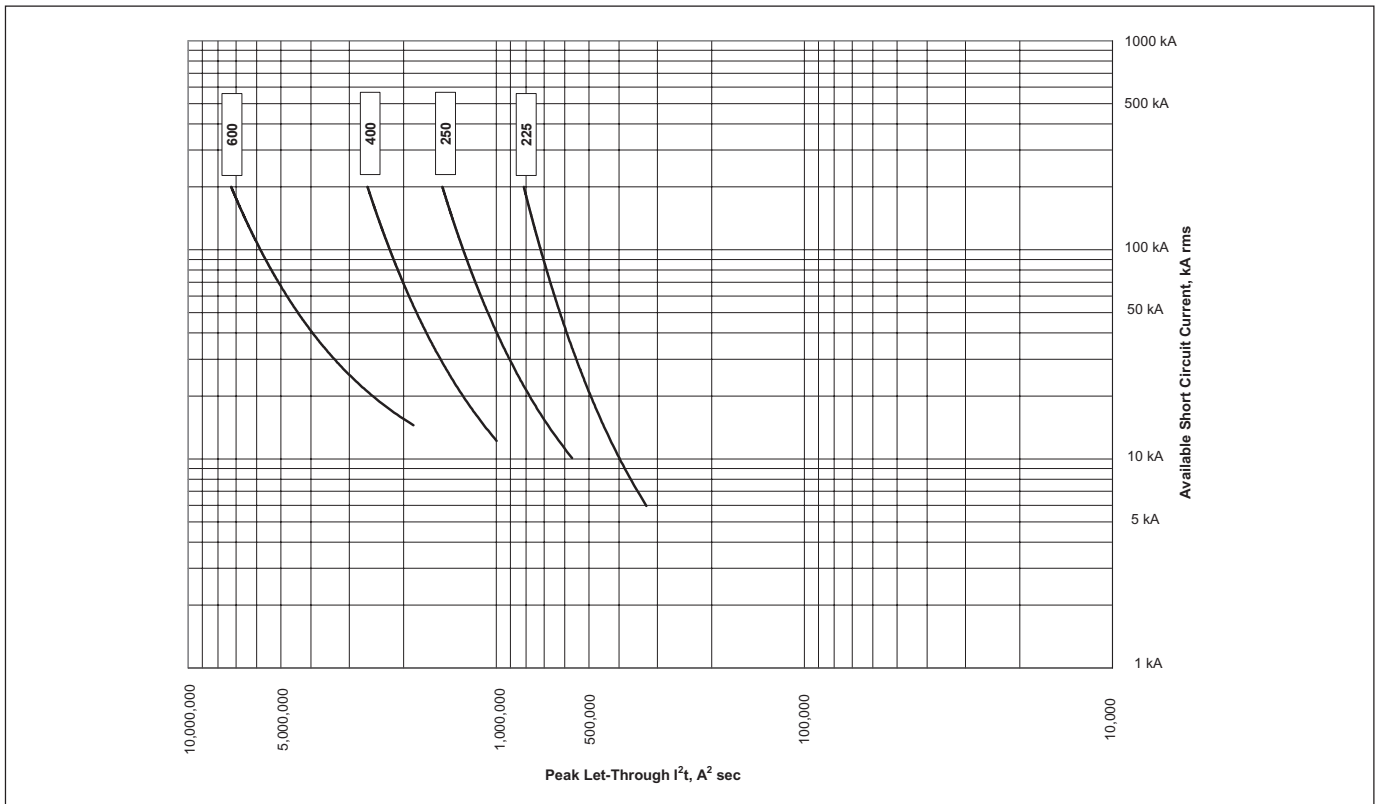
### ALSI (With Maintenance Mode)



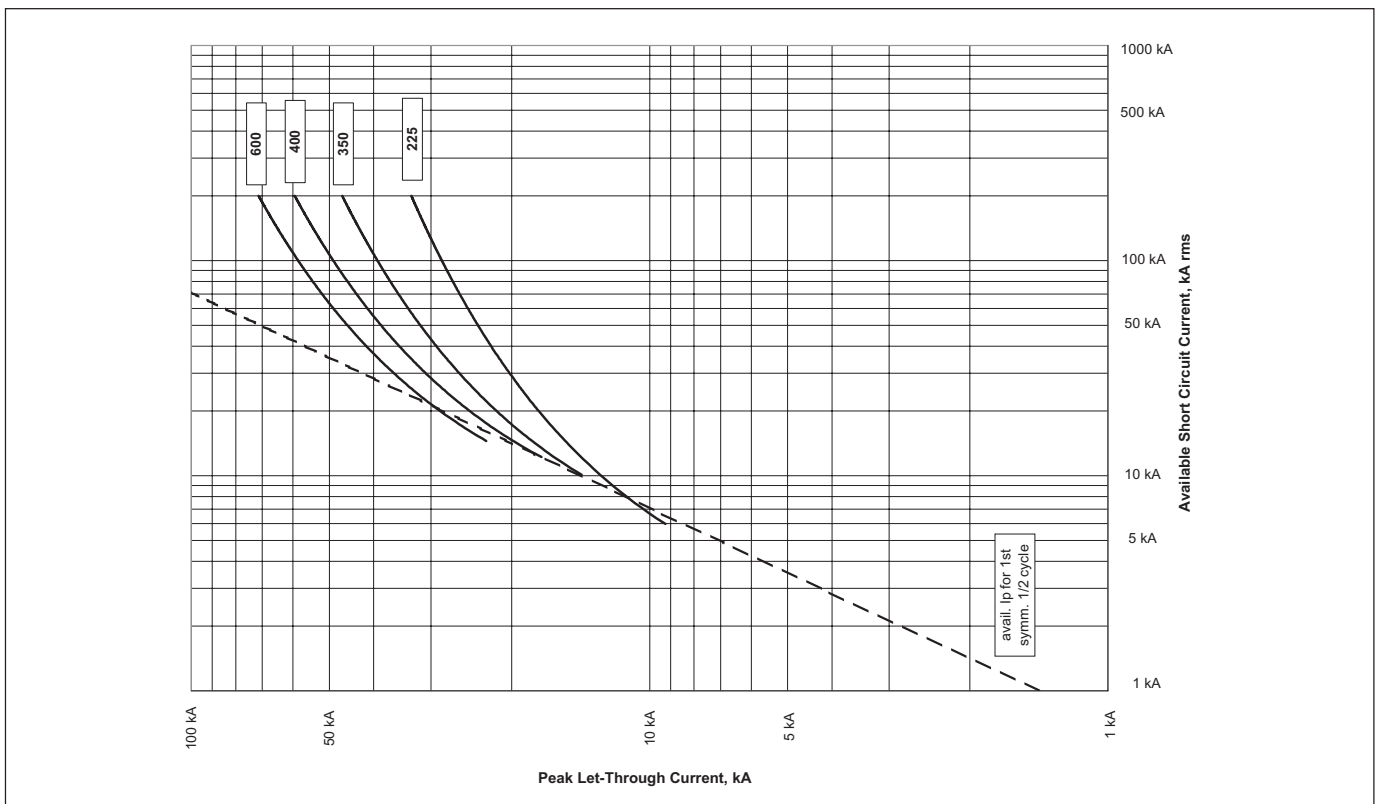
\*1600A/2000A Faceplates shown, 2500A Faceplates may differ



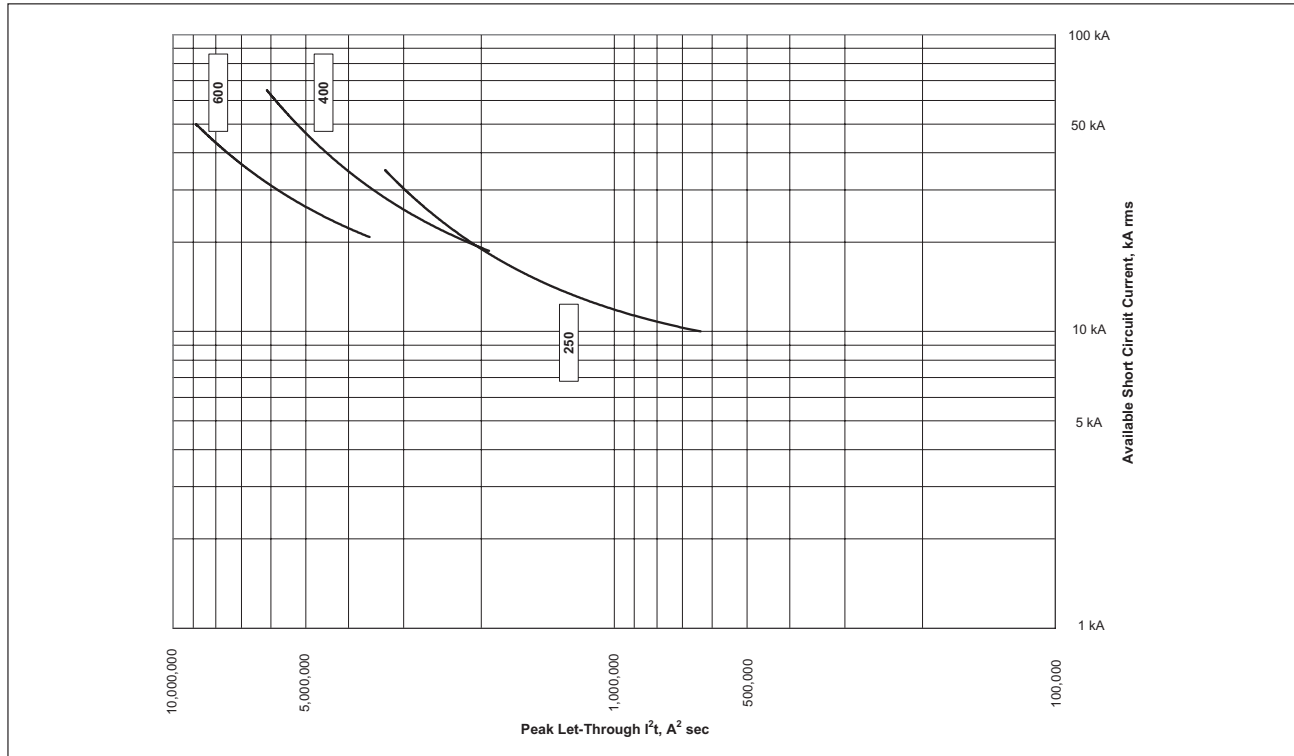
### Time Current Curves 225, 250, 400, 600



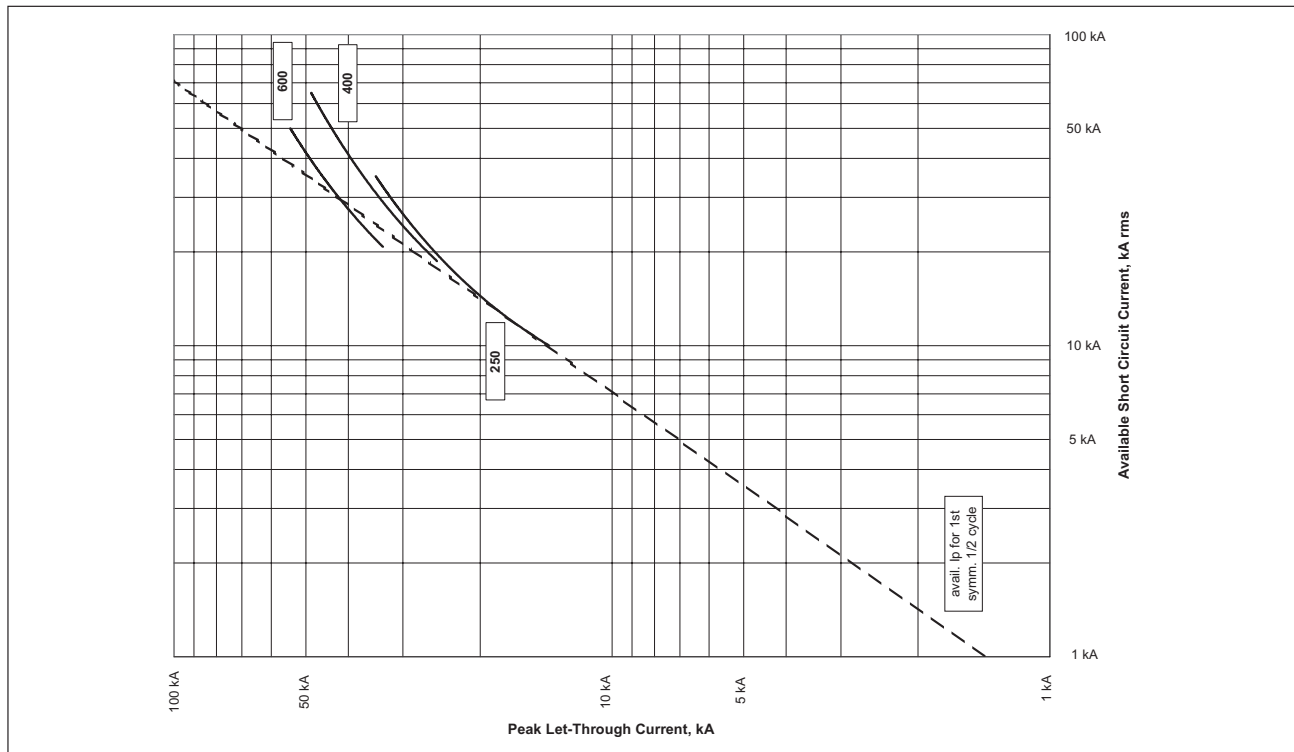
Peak Let-Through  $I^2t$  Curve — 240V



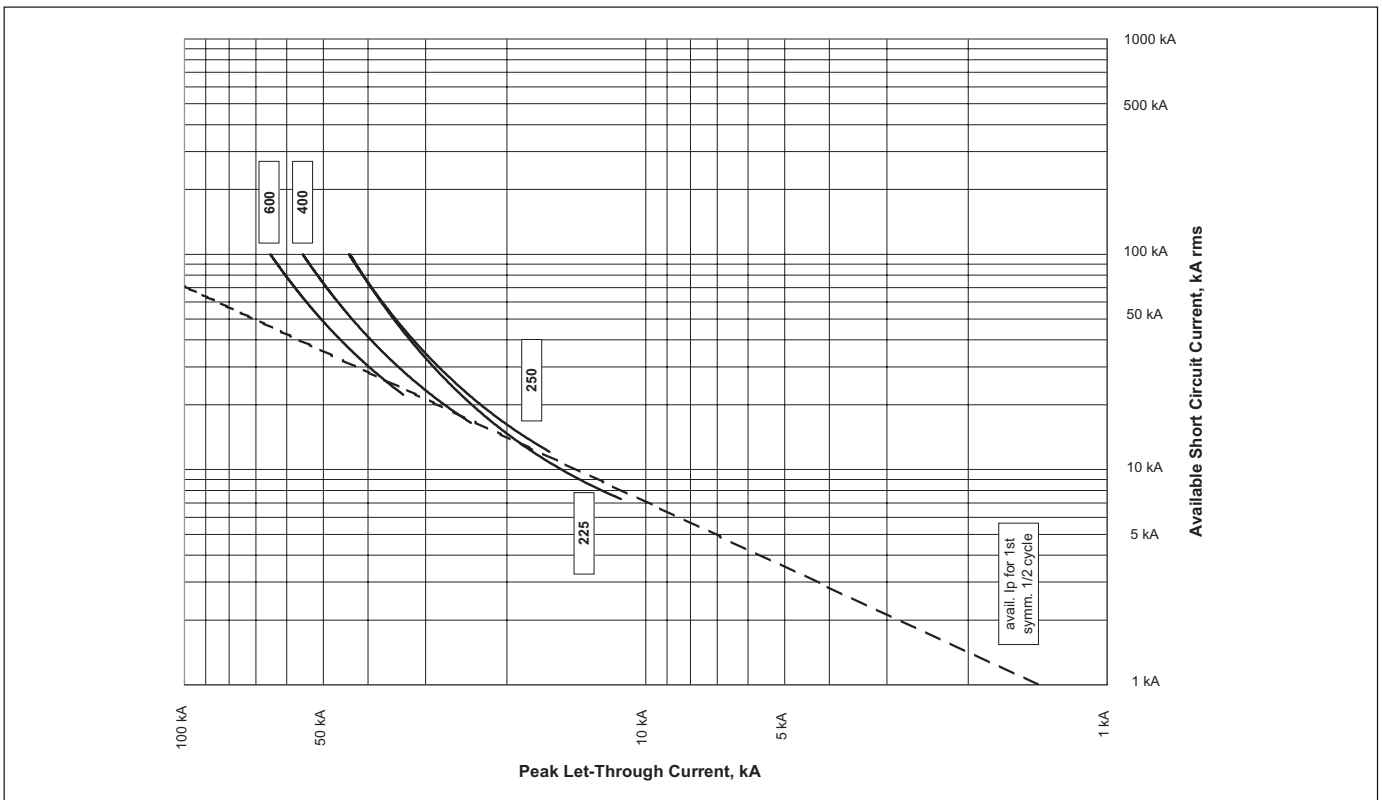
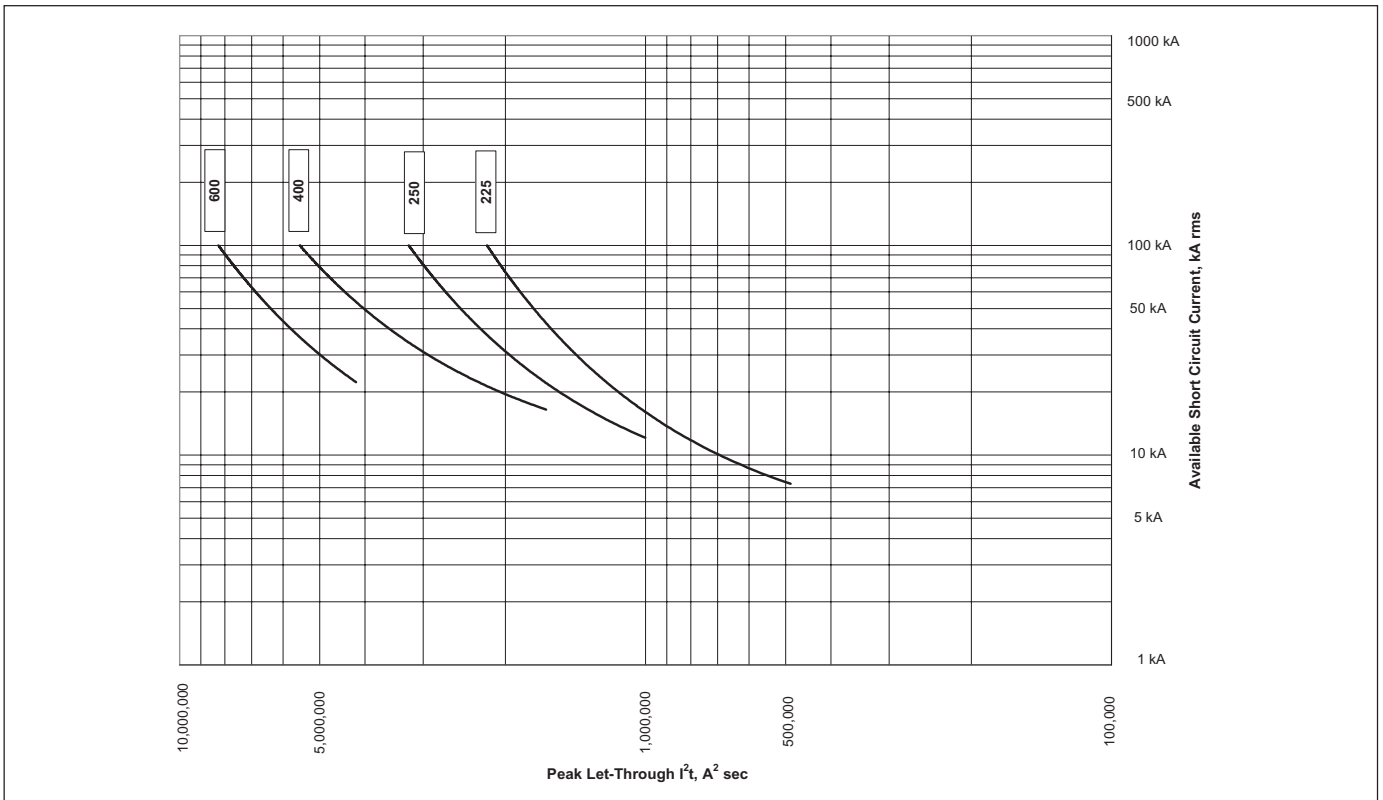
Peak Let-Through Current Curve — 240 V



**Peak Let-Through  $I^2t$  — 600 V**



**Peak Let-Through Current — 600 V**

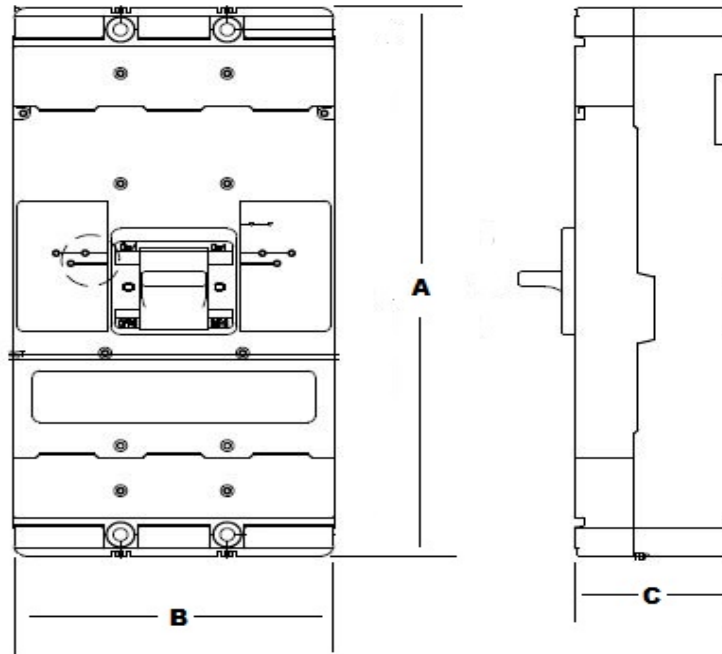




## UBW Dimensions

(Outside)

Frames 225, 250, 400, 600, 800, 1200, 2500

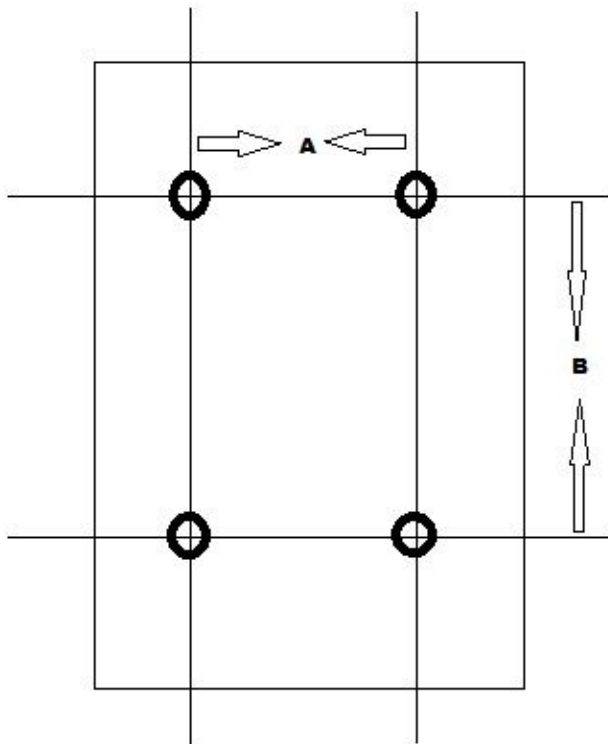


Frame Size	Overall Dimensions		
	A	B	C
	Inches/mm	Inches/mm	Inches/mm
225	6/152	4.1/104	3.5/89
250	10/254	4.1/104	4.3/110
400	10.12/257	5.49/139	4.3/110
600	10.75/273.05	8.25/209.6	4/101.57
800	16/406.4	8.22/208.74	4.06/103.18
1200	16/406.4	8.25/209.55	5.5/139.7
2500	16/406.4	15.5/393.7	9/228.6

Mounting Hardware and Mounting Holes Dimensions

Frame	Qty	Std Bolt Size	Metric Size
225	4	5/32-32	M4x0.70
250	4	1/4-20	M6-1.0
400	4	1/4-20	M6-1.0
600	4	1/4-20	M6-1.0
800	4	1/4-20	M6-1.0
1200*	4	5/16-18	M8-1.25
2500^	4	3/8-16	M11-1.50

^ Supplied with Breaker



Frame	Dimensions	
	A	B
225	1.375(34.93)	4.5(114.30)
250	1.375 (34.37)	7.25(184.15)
400	1.71(43.66)	8.438(214.32)
600	8.75(222.25)	9.53(242.09)
800 (MDL)	2.75(69.85)	14.75(374.65)
1200	2.75(69.85)	18.45(374.65)
2500	14.50(368.30)	15.00(381.00)