## Spectra Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers



## Application and Selection Guide

The General Electric Spectra Series ${ }^{\top M}$ and 8000 -Line motor control centers provide an economical means of centralizing motor starters and related control equipment. It permits combination motor control units, feeder tap units, distribution transformers, lighting panels, interlocking relays, programmable control, metering and other miscellaneous devices to be contained in a single floor-mounted structural assembly fed from a common enclosed main bus.

GE motor control centers are constructed of standardized heavy gauge vertical sections housing vertical and horizontal buses, wiring channels and compartmented control units. Shipping splits are bolted together to form a single line-up assembly. Units are mounted and wired in accordance with the level of factory wiring purchased. The entire center may be powered by incoming line connection at a single point. Where possible, motor control centers bear UL section and unit labels.

The purpose of this publication is to simplify the selection of GE motor control centers. The following logic flow chart lists basic items which must be considered for each application.



## General

 Structure
## Mains, Feeders, Incoming Lines

Starters

Miscellaneous Units

Programmable Logic Control

## Solid-State Drives

## Components

## Application Data

## Typical Circuits

## Specifications

## PRODUCT FEATURES <br> STANDARD DESIGN FEATURES

Design flexibility, performance, personnel and equipment protection, ease of maintenance and installation are all contained in the Spectra Series ${ }^{\top M}$. Spectra Series ${ }^{\top M}$ features, such as separate wiring troughs, split-type terminal boards, isolated bus, drawout starter units, operating mechanisms, and provisions for starter interchangeability, are designed for a high level of reliability and convenience.

These steel-enclosed control centers can be joined together to centralize and protect the most complex systems of industrial auxiliary drives, or the simplest of fan- or pump-motor controls. As the need arises, additional sections can be added to an existing lineup.


Barriers located in front of the main horizontal bus isolate the bus from the top horizontal wireway. Maintenance personnel can easily gain entrance to the top horizontal wireway of the control center without danger of contact with a live bus.


Barriers furnished with 2-inch main bus systems use a sliding panel. After de-energizing the bus, maintenance personnel may slide back the panels to give ready access to the main bus for inspection of bolted connections. Main bus splicing is accomplished in this area with the hardware already in place. 4-inch main bus systems have stationary removable barriers


An incoming-line terminal compartment can be located at the top or bottom of a vertical section to allow cable termination with minimum bending. The standard 600-ampere incoming line terminal compartment shown is furnished with 2 mechanical type lugs per phase. Other incoming line terminal compartments are available for main bus ampacities up to 2500 amperes.


New doors mounted on the case feature a removable hinge pin providing easy door removal and accurate alignment, in Spectra Series ${ }^{\top \mathrm{TM}}$.


High density door bracket mounts up to 8 NEMA pilot devices in Spectra Series ${ }^{\top M}$. Bracket swings open to allow easy access to unit components, wiring and terminal blocks.


In back-to-back single section construction, two independent vertical bus assemblies eliminate the need for reversing the phase sequence of front and rear mounted units.


A polyester-reinforced "sandwich" insulates and isolates the vertical bus and helps prevent the spread of faults from starter and feeder units to vertical or horizontal bus. Small stab openings provide effective isolation. 65 kA short circuit bracing is standard for Spectra Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ MCC.

## PRODUCT FEATURES



Stab connections are made with wedge-shaped silver-plated copper unit power stabs which are under double spring pressure and engage the vertical bus to provide positive contact and expand under short-circuit stress to increase contact pressure. Design maintains common unit interface between 7700 Line, 8000 Line, and Spectra Series ${ }^{\text {M }}$ MCCS


All combination starters and feeder units of plug-in construction utilize a positive guidance system combined with a mechanical insertion means. This unique GE design grounds the unit to the structure and provides positive electrical connection between the unit stabs and the vertical bus.


High density two-piece cam-operated pull-apart control terminal boards feature up to 18 points in 12" high units. External and internal unit connections are made on opposite sides, allowing the unit to be withdrawn without disconnecting control wiring. Accommodates up to (2) \#12 AWG wires with ring, fork or bare terminations. Rated 25 Amps, 600 Vac. Meets NEC Article 430-74.


Large isolated wire trough provides a $45 / 8$-inch $\times 81 / 8$-inch area to "lay in" wire and make control and load connections. A separate removable door, adjacent to drawout units, makes wiring installation and inspection easy. The door can be opened without disturbing adjacent unit doors. $85 / 8$-inch $\times 81 / 8$ - inch wire troughs are available with 24 -inch wide enclosures.


Units can be withdrawn to a disconnected position and padlocked for maintenance. Old style "B Block" terminal boards are still available as an option. All Spectra Series ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ units and sections are fully compatible with 7700 and 8000 Line units.


An interlock release system is provided so that - if it becomes necessary for maintenance purposes - the disconnect may be closed with the door open. A by-pass is provided to allow opening the door with the disconnect closed. Only qualified personnel familiar with the equipment should use the interlock release and by-pass features.


The vertically mounted integral handle can be locked in the OFF position with up to three padlocks. A drilling pattern is furnished, allowing the handle to be modified for locking in the ON position with a single padlock. This modification should only be made after the user determines it is desirable to lock the disconnect in the ON position. Padlock to have maximum $3 / 8$-inch shackle.


For flexibility, standard Size 1 and Size 2 FVNR starters are interchangeable in the same 12-inch high space unit. This design allows quick, easy field changes when modifications are desired after installation.


New front $1 / 4$-turn latches for secure installation and visual engagement


A new paint finish is applied to all un-plated steel parts. The powder coating process withstands 1000 Hr . salt spray tests and provides lasting beauty and protection.

## PRODUCT FEATURES

OPTIONAL CUSTOMIZING FEATURES


## Vertical Ground Bus and Unit Stab

Vertical copper ground bus allows direct grounding of unit saddles to the equipment ground bus. A unit ground bus stab engages the vertical ground bus before the unit power stabs engage the vertical bus.

A load vertical ground bus is available for customer cable grounding. Termination points are located at the rear of the vertical wireway, next to starter/feeder lugs.


## Vertical Bus Shutter Mechanism

A vertical bus shutter mechanism can be supplied which covers the vertical bus stab area when a plug-in starter or feeder is withdrawn. This feature may also be added to existing 7700Line, 8000-Line and Spectra Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ motor control centers. Cap plugs are available to close unused stab openings.


## Power-Off Insertion or Withdrawal Feature

Provides power-OFF insertion or withdrawal for plug-in combination starter or feeder units. A slide, mounted to the starter frame, coupled with the operating handle, inhibits access to the driving screw until the primary disconnect is open or OFF.


## New Drawing Software

Windows ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-based Engineering Drawing System creates highquality detailed front, top, bottom, and side views as well as specific device information.


## Drawing Holder

An optional drawing holder allows you to mount complete wiring diagrams inside doors.

## Nameplates

Unit service designation nameplates are furnished when specified. Nameplates can be supplied as blanks suitable for field engraving, or engraved at the factory.

The standard unit service designation nameplate is of 2-ply thermoplastic material, black face with white core, 1 -inch $\times 3$ inch, fastened with non-corrosive nylon clips. Plated steel screws are available as an option. One to three lines of white letters on a black background can be engraved with 0.18-inch high characters. Lines 1 and 3 can have a maximum of 19 characters and line 2, 15 characters.

A 2-inch x 6-inch master nameplate mounted on the top left wireway cover of each motor control center lineup can be supplied if requested. One line of 6 characters is possible with 1inch high letters; with $1 / 2$-inch high letters, two lines of 12 characters each are possible. The standard is white letters on a black background.

Refer to the factory for special nameplates.

## Wire and Cable

Standard control and power wire includes flame-retardant, (VW-1) moisture-heat-and oil-resistant thermoplastic insulation rated 600 volts, with stranded copper conductors, types MTW and THW.

Standard Colors are:
Red -AC Control
Blue -DC Control
Black -AC/DC Power
Green -Ground
White -Neutral
Optional wiring available includes SIS heat-resistant synthetic rubber-covered switchboard wire and XHHW flame-retardant cross-linked synthetic polymer, both rated 600 volts with stranded copper conductors, and a VW-1 flame rating (no PVC).

## Note:

- Not all colors are available with optional wiring.


## NEMA CLASS OF DIAGRAMS AND WIRING

Motor control centers are classified by NEMA as follows:

## NEMA CLASS I DEFINITION ${ }^{\text {® }}$

Class I motor control centers consist essentially of a mechanical grouping of combination motor control, feeder tap and/or other units arranged in a convenient assembly. They include connections from the common horizontal power bus to the units.

They do not include interwiring or interlocking between units or to remotely mounted devices, nor do they include control system engineering.

Diagrams of the individual units only are supplied.

## NEMA CLASS II DEFINITION ${ }^{(1)}$

Class II motor control centers consist of a grouping of combination motor control, feeder tap and/or other units designed to form a COMPLETE CONTROL SYSTEM. They include the necessary electrical interlocking and interwiring between units and interlocking provisions to remotely mounted devices in addition to the connections from the horizontal common power bus to the units.

The control manufacturer shall provide a suitable diagram to illustrate operation of the control associated with the motor control center.

## NEMA CLASS IS AND IIS DEFINITION ${ }^{(1)}$

Class IS and IIS motor control centers shall be the same as Class I and II motor control centers except custom drawings shall be provided in lieu of standard drawings.
(1) From NEMA Standard ICS-2-322.08.

Examples of custom drawings are:
Special identifications for electrical devices Special terminal numbering designations Special sizes of drawings
The drawings supplied by the manufacturer shall convey the same information as drawing provided with Class I and II motor control centers, additionally modified as specified by the user.

## WHEN TO SPECIFIY CLASS I

Specify NEMA Class I control centers for independently operated motors requiring no interlocking or other interconnection between units.

## WHEN TO SPECIFY CLASS II

When factory interconnections are desired to provide such functions as sequencing and other interlocking or interconnection, the control centers required are NEMA Class II.

## WHEN TO SPECIFY CLASS IS AND IIS

When custom drawings are desired to show special device identification, special terminal numbering, or special diagram size, etc. the control centers required are Class IS or IIS.

The NEMA classes are sub-divided into $A, B$ and $C$ depending on the type wiring furnished, with type B further having type B-D for customer load wiring direct to the device and B-T for customer wiring to a load TB (size 1, 2 or 3 starters). NOTE: For feeders and large starters, customer must wire direct to unit device terminals.

## WIRING FEATURES BY NEMA CLASSIFICATION

| Type of Power or Control Termination Furnished | Class I |  |  | Class IS |  |  | Class II |  | Class IIS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C | A | B | c | B | C | B | C |
| Pull-apart and numbered control terminal boards on unit starter-Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Stationary and numbered control terminal boards on unit starter - Sizes 5, 6 and 7 | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Pull-apart and numbered power terminal boards on unit starter -Sizes 1 and 2. Stationary terminal boards on Size 3 (On Type A wiring: Same type of numbered terminals on starter itself for Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4) | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Numbered terminals on starter itself for power connection with no power terminal boards Sizes, 5, 6 and 7 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Stationary master terminal boards (Top, bottom or rear of section) <br> For control - Sizes 1 thru 5 <br> For power - Sizes 1 thru 3 | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Unit terminal boards for feeder tap units and distribution panels | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Starter-unit-mounted pilot devices internally wired to starter - Sizes 1 thru 7 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Terminal board points for remote devices (Excluding extra tie points) | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Master Terminal-board wiring connections | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Factory-wired interconnections between units in the same motor control center | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Type of Drawings Furnished Outline and summary sheet (Schedule of units) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Unit elementary wiring diagrams showing numbered terminal points (Terminal boards not furnished on Type A) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Unit elementary wiring diagrams showing numbered terminal points and interconnections to other units and/or to the first level of remote devices. | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Schedule of wires to master terminal blocks | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Custom drawings as specified by user | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |

A computerized manufacturing process necessitates that the CR8000-Line motor control center standard unit numbering system be followed to identify the section and location of each unit. This is explained in detail in application data (Section J). It greatly simplifies wire tracing of interconnection wires, and is
beneficial to the application of programmable control. The Outline and Summary drawing furnished with the equipment cross references the unit numbers and customer unit designations when specified.

## CODES AND STANDARDS

Motor control centers are manufactured to NEMA standard ICS 2-322 and are eligible to receive the Underwriters Laboratories listing mark under standard UL 845. Vertical sections and units which have been listed with UL will bear the listing mark. Since vertical sections and units are listed independently, it is possible to have combinations of listed and non-listed sections and units within the same control center. Sections and units which will be shipped with the UL listing mark are identified in the appropriate sections of this publication.

The National Electrical code covers installation of electric conductors and equipment for installations identified in the NEC Article 90. The NEC is not intended as a design specification and acceptance of an installed motor control center by a local code authority is dependent on factors independent of the equipment as shipped from the factory. In general, equipment which bears the UL listing mark can be installed to meet the NEC. Where 100 percent UL listed equipment is mandatory or there are other special code requirements refer to the factory for verification.

The NEC defines several types of control circuits and the overcurrent protection required for each type. The following paragraphs
provide a general reference to the NEC Article applicable for the more common control circuits.

NEC Articles 430-72(a) and (b) cover motor control circuits tapped from the load side of a motor branch-circuit short-circuit protective device (unit disconnect). Control circuit conductors from such a tapped control circuit shall be protected in accordance with NEC Table 430-72(b), which lists the maximum fuse or circuit breaker rating vs. conductor size.

Motor control circuits other than such tapped control circuits (common control transformers or external power source) shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with Section 725-12 or 725-35, as applicable, for the type power source and field wiring conductor sizes.

Where a motor control circuit transformer is provided, the transformer should be protected in accordance with NEC Article 43072(c). Transformers other than motor control circuit transformers should be protected in accordance with NEC Article 450-3(b).

Unit Label


## Section Label

In addition, CSA labeling per CSA 22.2-14 Industrial Equipment is also available when all devices are CSA approved - refer to factory.

## SHORT CIRCUIT CONSIDERATIONS

ALL RATINGS IN THIS PUBLICATION ARE RMS SYMMETRICAL AMPERES

## SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT RATINGS

The NEMA Motor Control Center Standard ICS-2-322 defines the short-circuit rating of a motor control center as follows: "The motor control center short-circuit rating shall be the maximum available rms symmetrical current in amperes permissible at its line terminals. It shall be computed as the sum of the short-circuit current contributions of the motors connected to the motor control center and the maximum available current, including all other short-circuit current contributions of the supply system at the point of connection to the motor control center."

MOTOR CONTROL CENTER BUS


Fig. 1
Figure 1 illustrates simply the basis of determining the available short-circuit current. The individual short-circuit current ratings of the main bus extensions, combination-controller units, and feedertap units must equal of exceed available short-circuit current.
$I_{S}$ is the short-circuit current available from the system at the point where the motor control center is connected. I $I_{\mathrm{m}}$ is the shortcircuit current contribution of the motors connected to the motor control center. If exact information is lacking, the motor contribution can be estimated at four times (4X) the continuous-current rating of the main horizontal bus. $I_{S C}$ is the available short-circuit current to be used as the basis for selection. Thus: $I_{S C}=I_{S}+I_{m}$.

High available short-circuit currents of modern distribution systems require special consideration so that equipment may be operated within its rating. The cost and operational acceptability of the following should be carefully considered:

1. Use load-center distribution systems with smaller transformers which limit the available short-circuit current.
2. Use a current-limiting busway, reactors, or higher-impedance transformers to reduce the available short-circuit current.
3. Use current-limiting fuses, current-limiting breakers, or breakers with limiters, in all combination starters and feeders in the control centers.

## MAIN PROTECTIVE DEVICES

A motor control center requires adequate overcurrent and shortcircuit protection. This is the function of the main protective device. It may be located in or remote from the control center. Wherever located, it must have an interrupting rating equal to greater than the available short-circuit current at the point of its connection to the system. If located at the control center, this value would be the system available short-circuit current, $I_{S}$ (Fig. 1).

A motor control center should be protected for all types of faults from low-level arcing ground faults to bolted three-phase faults which can develop the full available short-circuit current. Line-toline and line-to-ground arcing faults (often produced by contaminated atmospheres, foreign materials, etc.) can be appreciably
lower in magnitude than the available short-circuit current and must be assumed not to be self-extinguishing. Even low-level arching faults are capable of releasing tremendous energy at the point of fault and can be highly destructive.

## A NON-AUTOMATIC CIRCUIT BREAKER (MOLDED CASE SWITCH) OR A NON-FUSED SWITCH MUST BE PROPERLY COORDINATED WITH UP STREAM PROTECTIVE DEVICES.

For full protection against all levels of arcing faults on grounded systems, a ground-fault relay is recommended. The ground-fault system is a protective means that responds to phase-to-ground current, but is not affected by phase-to-phase current. It is used to protect motor control centers from extensive damage, which can be caused by phase-to-ground arcing faults.

Fuses are single-pole interrupters. An arcing fault may not necessarily be cleared by a single-pole interruption, as the fault can be back-fed from the other energized phases. This reduces the fault current, increasing the blowing time of the energized fuses. Because of this delay, severe equipment damage may occur. Single-phasing is eliminated with fast-acting three-pole fused interrupter switches which open when a single fuse blows.

An electrically operated HPC switch with single-phase detector will meet the three-phase disconnection (single-phase protection) recommendations for a main protective device.

When switches without a three-phase trip are used, a GSR ground-fault protection scheme is particularly recommended since damaging arcing faults almost always involve ground. It should operate the trip device on the closest line-side three-phase disconnect.

## MAIN HORIZONTAL BUS AND VERTICAL BUS EXTENSIONS

The standard bus short-circuit withstand rating is $42,000 \mathrm{rms}$ symmetrical amperes. Also available optionally are ratings of $50,000,65,000$ and $100,000 \mathrm{rms}$ symmetrical amperes. The bus rating must equal or exceed the available short-circuit current. Refer to Structure (Section B) for ratings.

## COMBINATION MOTOR CONTROL UNITS

The short-circuit rating of a combination controller is based on tests with rated short-circuit current available at the line terminal of the control center and at rated voltage.

The short-circuit rating must equal or exceed the available short-circuit current. Refer to Starters (Section D) for ratings.

## FEEDER TAP UNITS

All feeder tap units must have a short-circuit rating which equals or exceeds the available short-circuit current. Refer to Feeders (Section C) for ratings.

## FUSE CLASSIFICATION

UL classifications are the most definitive method of determining fuse charactertistics, and are used in this publication. Use UL fuse "Class" when specifying type of fuse.

UL classifications used in motor control centers are:
A. Class H -defines dimensions for 600 amperes maximum, 250 volts or 600 volts, with non-reject type mounting. Fuse characteristics may vary.
B. Class K -have Class H mounting dimensions and limit peak let-through currents, though not classified as "Current Limiting." Class K fuses are sub-divided into Classes K-1, K-5 and K-9, depending on peak let-through current, with K-1 having the lowest peak let-through currents. K-9 fuses are not recommended because their peak let-through currents are too great to be considered safe for controllers. Class K fuses are rated 600 amperes maximum, 250 volts or 600 volts.
C. Class R—current-limiting type fuses with reject mounting features. Class R fuses are sub-divided into Classes RK-1 and RK-5, depending on maximum peak let-through currents. RK fuses are rated 600 amperes maximum and 250 volts or 600 volts.
D. Class J - are more current limiting than RKs and due to their unique dimensions have an inherent rejection feature. Ratings are 600 amperes maximum, 600 volts.
E. Class $L$ - are current limiting and due to their unique mounting dimensions have an inherent rejection feature. Ratings are 601 amperes minimum, 600 volts.
Fuses marked with "D," "Time-Delay," "Dual-Element" or similar designations are time-delay type fuses and will generally carry 500 percent rated amperes for 10 seconds, thus allowing a smaller rated fuse to be used in most starter applications.

UL listed combination motor starter units furnished with nonrejection Class H, K-1 or K-5 fuses are short-circuit rated 5kA for NEMA size 1, 2 and 3 starters, and 10kA for larger starters. Higher short-circuit ratings require rejection type fuses. See Fuse Classifications table below for short-circuit ratings.

Fuses that are mechanically interchangeable may not be electrically equivalent. Refer to the fuse manufacturer for interrupting rating and current-limiting characteristics.

| Characteristic(1) | UL Standard |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Class J | Class R | Class L | Class H | Class K-1, K-5 |  |
| Ampere Range | $0-600$ | $0-600$ | $601-6000$ | $0-600$ | $0-600$ |  |
| Voltage Ratings | 600 | 250 | 600 | 250 | 250 |  |
|  |  | 200 K | 200 K | 200 K | 10 K | 50 K <br> 100 K |
| Interrupting <br> Rating RMS <br> Symmetrical Amperes |  |  |  |  | 200 K |  |
| Current-Limiting | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |  |
| Rejection Type | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |  |

(1) Check fuse manufacturers for specific fuse characteristics

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The standard 8000-Line motor control center is designed for operation in a clean, indoor environment having a $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ maximum ambient temperature.

The nominal minimum temperature for storage is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and for operation, $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Motor control center space heaters are recommended whenever temperature conditions below $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ will exist. Where extreme cold temperatures are to be encountered for long periods of time. It is recommended that the motor control center be installed in heated rooms or enclosures.

For ambient temperatures above $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, special consideration must be given to the need for ventilation, ambient-compensated breakers and overload relays, special wire insulation, and oversized control transformers. Ambient compensated overloads provide essentially constant trip setting as the control ambient varies.

For indoor environments subject to falling liquids, NEMA 2 dripproof enclosures are recommended. If water spray and splashing are to be encountered, NEMA 2 construction should also be used. Space heaters may be desirable to prevent condensation on internal parts.

For outdoor installations, NEMA 3R weatherproof enclosures are required. These can be non-walk-in, walk-in, non-walk-in back-toback, and walk-through with common aisle. Thermostatically controlled space heaters and ambient-compensated breakers and overload relays should be considered for these applications. Provisions for heating and cooling the entire outdoor enclosure are also available. Standard NEMA 3R construction is suitable for wind
velocities up to 75 mph . Beyond this, up to 130 mph , specially reinforced enclosures are available. This special design is also necessary if the NEMA 3R enclosure has to withstand seismic conditions, including seismic Zone 4 applications.

A modification of the 20- and 22-inch deep 8000-Line motor control center is available for earthquake conditions. It can satisfactorily withstand a force of 5 g 's, 1 to 100 Hz , input at its floor sills simultaneously in all three orthogonal axes, and is suitable for Seismic Zone 4 installation.

For dusty atmospheres, semi-dust-tight NEMA 1 gasketed or NEMA 12 construction are recommended.

The altitude limit for the standard electro-mechanical motor control center design is 6000 feet. Applications above this should be referred to the Company for recommendations. Some solid-state components are only rated to 3300 feet and may reduce the altitude limit of the motor control center.

Fungus-Proofing of organic materials in a motor control center can be provided. It should be noted that the best available treatment has a very limited effective life of only a few months. Keeping equipment dry and above the dew-point is a much better way of avoiding fungus-growth, and the use of space heaters is recommended for this purpose. Heaters should be energized if the motor control center is to be stored for any length of time. Where export crating is involved, terminals for connection of an external source of space heater power can be provided on the outside of the crate.

GE 8000-Line Motor Control Centers

## ENCLOSURE TYPES

## TYPE 1-General Purpose, Indoor

Intended for use indoors, primarily to prevent accidental contact of personnel with the enclosed equipment, in areas where unusual service conditions do not exist. In addition, they provide protection against falling dirt.

## TYPE 1 GASKETED-Semi Dust-tight, Indoor

Intended to restrict the entrance of dust and dirt into Type 1 enclosures, but are not dust-tight. Standard is closed-cell gasketing material.

## TYPE 2-Drip-proof, Indoor

Intended for use indoors to protect the enclosed equipment against falling noncorrosive liquids and falling dirt. These enclosures have provision for drainage. Dripshields on top of the motor control center and neoprene closed-cell gasketing afford protection from falling and splashing liquids. They are not water-tight.

## TYPE 3R-Rain-proof, Outdoor

Intended for use outdoors to protect the enclosed equipment against rain. They are not dust-proof, snow-proof nor sleet-proof (ice-proof).

## TYPE 12-Industrial Use-Dust-tight and Drip-tight, Indoor

Intended for use indoors to protect the enclosed equipment against fibers, flyings, lint, dust and dirt, and light splashing, seepage, dripping, and external condensation of noncorrosive liquids.

## INDOOR ENCLOSURES

GE motor control centers are made up of standardized vertical sections housing vertical and horizontal bus, wiring channels and compartmented control units. Sections may be bolted together to form a single panel assembly powered by line connection at a single point. Normal shipping split is three sections maximum.

## STANDARD NEMA 1 or NEMA 1 (GASKETED) ENCLOSURES

Standard finish is light-gray ANSI 61 over a phosphate rust inhibitor. All unpainted parts are zinc-chromate electroplated. 20- and 22-inch deep enclosures are furnished with hinged doors on the rear, while the 13-inch deep enclosures are supplied with bolt-on rear covers. Pan-type doors utilize quarter-turn fasteners. Gasketed doors, cover plates, and operating handles are available as an option. Two heavy-duty 3 -inch-by- $1^{1 / 2}$-inch, 12 -gauge floor sills and 3-inch full-length lifting beam are included. Open bottom is standard.

## NEMA 2 DRIP-PROOF CONSTRUCTION

Similar to NEMA 12 gasketed construction except with pan-type dripshield on top and with open bottom. Dripshield extends four inches beyond front of motor control center. Standard finish: light gray ANSI 61. Furnished with removable conduit cover plates unless otherwise specified.

## NEMA 12

Similar to NEMA 1 gasketed construction except that bottom plates are furnished and all removable plates are gasketed.

## HOW TO DEFINE UNUSED SPACES

## Future Unit Space-

Unit space specified and equipped to accept a future unit.
Blank Unit Space- Unit space not equipped to accept a future unit.

Unuseable Unit Space- Unit space not suitable to accept accept a future unit.

## INDOOR ENCLOSURES



| Enclosure Height | 90" |  |  |  |  |  | 78" |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horizontal Bus | 2" Bus |  |  | 4" Bus |  |  | 2" Bus |  |  | 4" Bus |  |  |
| Top Wireway | 6"(1) | 12" | 12" | 12"(1) | 12 (1) | 18" | $6 "(1)$ | 12" | 12" | 12"(1) | 12 (1) | 18" |
| Bottom wireway | 12" | $6 "$ | 12" | $6 "$ | 12" | $6 "$ | 12" | $6 "$ | 12" | $6 "$ | 12" | $6 "$ |
| No S.U.'s(2) | 6 | 6 | $51 / 2$ | 6 | $51 / 2$ | $5^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 5 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | $41 / 2$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ |

## Notes:

- One S.U. = 12-inch vertical height.
- Average weight per vertical section including units-500 lbs.
(1) A $1 / 2$ S.U. unit cannot be mounted immediately below a 6inch top wireway with 2-inch bus, or immediately below a 12-inch wireway with 4-inch bus.
(2) On back-to-back sections, the rear side must always have a 12 -inch top wireway with 2 -inch bus and an 18-inch top wireway with 4 -inch bus.

Structure

## INDOOR ENCLOSURES

## 13" DEEP SECTION



END VIEW WITH 2" ( 50.8 mm ) BUS BAR


END VIEW WITH 4" ( 101.6 mm ) BUS BAR

TOP CONDUIT ENTRANCE DETAILS FOR STD. 13"


BOTTOM CONDUIT ENTRANCE DETAILS FOR STD. 13"

GENERAL DIMENSIONS

| REF. <br> DIM. | $20 "$ WIDE <br> ENCLOSURE | $24^{\prime \prime}$ WIDE <br> ENCLOSURE | $30 "$ WIDE <br> ENCLOSURE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{A}^{\prime \prime}=$ | $\frac{20 "}{508.0 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | $\frac{24 "}{609.6 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | $\frac{30 "}{762.0 \mathrm{~mm}}$ |
| $\mathrm{~B}^{\prime \prime}=$ | $\frac{17.63 "}{447.8 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | $\frac{21.63 "}{549.4 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | $\frac{27.63 "}{701.8 \mathrm{~mm}}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}^{\prime \prime}=$ | $\frac{4.63^{\prime \prime}}{117.6 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | $\frac{8.63^{\prime \prime}}{219.4 \mathrm{~mm}}$ | APT |

## BOTTOM CONDUIT ENTRANCE DETAILS WHEN AUTO—TRANSFORMER IS FURNISHED



END VIEW


TOP VIEW
NEMA II DRIP SHIELD

STANDARD GROUND AND NEUTRAL BUS DETAILS


20" DEEP SECTION


## INDOOR ENCLOSURES

22" DEEP SECTION


## 30" DEEP SECTION

END VIEW STANDARD 30" DEEP


BUS DETAILS STANDARD 30" DEEP


END VIEW WITH 2" ( 50.8 mm ) BUS BAR


END VIEW WITH 4" (101.6mm) BUS BAR

TOP CONDUIT ENTRANCE DETAILS
BOTTOM CONDUIT ENTRANCE



END VIEW


TOP VIEW

NEMA II DRIP SHIELD

STANDARD GROUND AND NEUTRAL BUS DETAILS


## INDOOR ENCLOSURES

Type C Master Terminal Boards
Disconnect Handle Projection


## Used For L- and U- Shaped Motor Control Center Arrangements

| Dimensions (In Inches) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MCC Depth | A | B |
| 13 | 17 | 20 |
| 20 | 24 | 24 |
| 22 | 26 | 24 |



## OPTIONS

## Space Heaters

Space heaters are used to prevent moisture condensation on the inside of the motor control center. One heater ( 62.5 watts at 120 volts AC) is installed in the bottom of each vertical section. UL requires space heaters be controlled by a thermostat. One thermostat can control up to 14 heaters and is located in the top horizontal wireway.

A terminal board for connecting an external 120-volt power source is standard. The terminal board is located in the top horizontal wireway adjacent to the thermostat(s). This is recommended since it permits the space heaters to be energized and effective even when the motor control center itself is deenergized. If export crating is involved, the space heater circuit can be wired to an external plug for energizing the heaters during shipment and
storage.
When specified, space heater power can be provided from within the motor control center. Include the required distribution transformer with primary and secondary protection in the motor control center.

An enclosed foreign voltage disconnect switch is available as an option.

## Bottom Plates

Plates bolt on to the bottom of each motor control center section. They may be removed to facilitate installing conduit.

## Starters Mounted Back-to-Back (Single Section)

This construction requires a minimum 20-inch deep enclosure. A common main horizontal bus is furnished with individual front and rear vertical buses to maintain same phase sequence, front and rear. This allows for mounting draw-out units in the rear of the section without changing phasing.

The back-to-back section is UL labelled per table below and can be mounted in a NEMA 3R non-walk-in outdoor enclosure.

Care must be exercised when arranging units as some of the larger starters, power transformers, etc., require the full enclosure depth.

## Back-to-Back Availability

| Main Bus Amps | 42/50K AIC | 65K AIC | 100K AIC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 | UL | UL | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 800 | UL | UL | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 1000 | UL | UL | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 1200 | UL | UL | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 1600 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 2000 | UL | UL | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| 2500 | UL | UL | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |

## Back-To-Back Line Ups

13-inch through 22-inch motor control center equipments may be mounted back-to-back provided back access is not required. Refer to the factory, noting specific requirements. This arrangement may require a main bus transition assembly.

## Extended Height Pull Box (Top Hat)

A pull box can be mounted on top of a vertical section when specified. The standard height is 12 inches; $6-$, $18-$, and 24 -inch heights are also available. Top, front, and end covers are removable for access.

## Rodent Barriers

Metal plates bolted to the bottom of each end section to close the opening between the front and rear floor sills. Not required if the floor sills will be removed or imbedded in concrete.

## Structural Floor Sills

$11 / 2$-inch X 3-inch structural channels are furnished in place of standard formed channels.

## Extra Width Vertical Wireway

24-inch wide sections can be furnished with 8 -inch wide vertical wireway and door.

## Motor Control Center Construction



Major Structural Components
Side Sheets, L-H \& R-H Vertical Bus Mounting Channels 0.090" Case Sills, Front/Rear, Top/Bottom
(13 Gauge)
Top Horizontal Channel
Lifting Channel (Top)
Floor Sills, Front/Rear $0.105 "$
Enclosing Covers/Panels
Rear Doors, 45" (2 per section)
Endplates, Top/Bottom Wireways
Top Conduit Covers 0.060"

Bottomplates
Vertical Wiretrough Door

## Other Steel

Unit Barrier Shelves ......................................0.060"
Unit Cover Doors 6", 12", 18" .......................0.060"
Unit Cover Doors 24" \& Larger .....................0.090"
Unit Saddles 6" \& 12" ...................................0.060"
Unit Saddles 24" \& Larger ............................0.075"

## ENCLOSURES

## Seismic Bracing

Floor plan of each vertical section showing conduit entrance limitations for motor control center vertical sections with seismic bracing.

See standard indoor enclosures for other construction details.

## Section Floor Plan for Seismic Bracing for NEMA 1 or NEMA 3R Construction

Note that bolt down locations for sections with seismic bracing change from center of structure (left to right), to four corners with . 635 clearance holes for $1 / 2$-inch bolts.

## Mounting Requirements for Seismic NEMA 3R with Optional Heavy Base



| Case Width | "A" |
| :---: | :---: |
| $20 "(508 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{W}$ | 13.88 " $(352.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| 24 " $(609.6 \mathrm{~mm}) \mathrm{W}$ | 17.88 " $(454.2 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| $30 "(762 \mathrm{~mm})$ W | 23.88 " $(606.6 \mathrm{~mm})$ |


| "B" (Depth) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $20 "$ DP | 22 " DP |
| $13.75 "$ | $15.75 "$ |
| $(349.2)$ | $(398.5)$ |



## Center of Gravity



Front view


For a uniformly loaded 90 " high x 20 " deep lineup, center of gravity is:
$X=$ center of lineup
$Y=461 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ above bottom of floor sill
$Z=8^{\prime \prime}$ in from front (front-mounted devices $20^{\prime \prime}$ deep)
OR: 10" in from front (back-to-back construction)
5 " in from front ( $13^{\prime \prime}$ deep)
$8^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ in from front (22" deep)
$11^{\prime \prime}$ in from front (25" NEMA 3R)
Typical variations due to uneven loads:
$X= \pm 5^{\prime \prime}$
$Y= \pm 1^{\prime \prime}$
$Z= \pm .5^{\prime \prime}$

## OUTDOOR ENCLOSURES

## NEMA 3R NON-WALK-IN ENCLOSURE (STANDARD)

The standard NEMA 3R enclosure consists of a specially constructed MCC section with a mating framework which supports the roof and extended front. The basic design is similar to switchboard construction. The smaller footprint will permit a broader usage than the optional NEMA 3R construction. Meets Seismic Zone 4 (optional). (4)

| Module Width <br> (Total) | A | MCC Split Length <br> (S1 \& S2) (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 2.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 30 | 3.0 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 35 | 2.5 | 30 " |
| 45 | 2.5 | $40^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 50 | 3.0 | $44^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 55 | 2.5 | $50 \prime$ |
| 55 | 3.5 | $48^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 60 | 3.0 | $54^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 65 | 2.5 | $60 \prime$ |

## NOTES:

(1) Doors shown are double doors, or MW
less than $45^{\prime \prime}$ door will be single door.
(2) NEMA 3R module may contain 1, 2 or 3

MCC sections, 3 section shipping split
limited to (3) 20 " wide MCC sections only
(3) All dimensions in inches.
(4) For Seismic mounting see Sh \# B-10


| MCC <br> Depth <br> (C) | Front <br> Extension <br> (B) | Top <br> Cover <br> (D) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $20 "$ | 5 | 35 |
| $22 "$ | 8 | 40 |
| 30" Plus | 5 | 45 |
| $22 "$ | 13 |  |



## OUTDOOR ENCLOSURES

## NEMA 3R WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURE (OPTIONAL)

General Electric's outdoor construction consists of an indoor (20-inch deep only) motor control center line-up in an outdoor enclosure. Standard NEMA 3R enclosures generally house two or more vertical sections and are bolt-together type construction with provision for future expansion. Standard construction will withstand wind velocities up to 75 mph . Roof loading should be limited to $30 \mathrm{lbs} . / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. Exterior finish is an air-dry alkyd enamel ANSI 61 (light gray) over a phosphate corrosion-resistant primer. Outdoor enclosures are approximately 104 inches overall height. Floor plates beneath the interior motor control center line-up are not provided. If required, order motor control center bottom plates with the motor control center sections. Space heaters with thermostatic control are recommended in the motor control center line-up. Refer to specific job drawings for mounting and anchoring details.

NEMA 3R outdoor enclosures are available in four enclosure types:

- NEMA 3R non-walk-in (back-to-back)
- NEMA 3R walk-in
- NEMA 3R common-aisle, walk-through

Each NEMA 3R module may vary in width from 20 inches to 48 inches, and modules of varying width may be bolted together to form a single shipping section. With the standard base a maximum of two modules can be shipped bolted together. Specify a heavy base under the following conditions:

- If more than two NEMA 3R modules form a single shipping section.
- Rear access to the motor control center is specified.
- Wall insulation is specified.
- Extended height is specified.
- Wind withstandability above 75 mph ( 130 mph max.)
- Seismic withstandability is specified (Zone $4,2.25 \mathrm{~g}$ max.).
- NEMA 3R walk-through construction is required.
- NEMA 3R non-walk-in

| OUTDOOR ENCLOSURE FEATURES | STANDARD | OPTIONAL |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feature | 3R Non-Walk-In | 3R Non-Walk-In | 3R Non-Walk-In Back-To-Back | 3R Walk-In | 3R Walk Through |
| Rear Access <br> Louvered Door Ventilation <br> Filters For Door Ventilation <br> Top or End Ventilation <br> Filters for Top or End Ventilation <br> Insulation-Top \& Sides <br> Insulation-Top Only <br> Fluorescent Lighting, Switches and Convenience Outlets <br> 130 mph Wind Withstandability <br> Seismic Withstandability (2.25G Max) <br> Extended Height (10") <br> Door Stops <br> Panic Door Hardware <br> Removable Floor Plates in Front of MCC <br> Key Lockable Doors (cylinder lock) <br> Heating and Cooling <br> Heavy Base | Standard - - Standard - - - Optional Optional Optional - Standard - Padlock Prov. - | Optional <br> Standard <br> Optional <br> - <br> - <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Standard <br> Standard <br> Standard <br> Optional <br> Optional | Standard Optional -- <br> Optional Optional - <br> Optional Optional Optional Standard <br> Standard Standard Optional Optional | Optional <br> Standard <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Standard <br> Standard <br> Standard <br> Optional <br> Optional | Optional <br> - <br> - <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Optional <br> Standard <br> Standard <br> Standard <br> Optional <br> Standard |

## OUTDOOR ENCLOSURE DIMENSIONS

## Optional NEMA 3R Outdoor Non-Walk-In



## Optional NEMA 3R Outdoor Non-Walk-In

(Back-to-Back)


## GENERAL NOTES:

- NEMA 3R bolt-down hole size and location is subject to change depending on equipment requirements. See specific job drawings.
- Average shipping weight of all outdoor enclosures is based on 50 lbs. per square foot of floor space plus the weight of the interior motor control center line-ups.
- Some local codes require 30-inch minimum door width.


## OUTDOOR ENCLOSURE DIMENSIONS

## Optional NEMA 3R Outdoor Walk-In



## Optional NEMA 3R Outdoor Common-Aisle

Walk Through


## BUS SELECTION

All continuous-current rating selections or recommendations are based on the motor control center being located in a maximum $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ ambient. Refer to General (Section A) for other environmental considerations.

## MAIN HORIZONTAL BUS

The size of motor control center main bus and cables feeding the main bus is based on the current-carrying capacity required for motors plus other connected loads.

The capacity required for motors can be taken as 125 percent of the full-load rating of the largest motor plus 100 percent of the full-load rating of all other motors to be operated at the same time. Modified requirements resulting from duty-cycle or demand factor can be taken into account.

The current-carrying capacity required for other connected loads should be computed on the basis of 100 percent of the sum of individual loads except where a demand factor can properly be applied to reduce this total. Consideration should be given to future requirements.

## VERTICAL BUS EXTENSIONS

The maximum vertical bus loading is calculated as follows: 80 percent of the feeder trip or fuse clip rating, plus 100 percent of the starter full load amps, plus 25 percent of the largest motor full load amps. This total cannot exceed the vertical bus rating. Tin plated copper verticval bus is standard, with silver plating as an option.

## NEUTRAL BUS

Neutral bus is normally rated 50 percent or 100 percent of the main bus ampacity depending on system requirements.

## GROUND BUS

UL requires a ground bus in multisection motor control centers. 300 ampere Cu or 375 ampere Al ground bus will meet minimum size requirements for main busses rated through 2000 amperes. A clearance hole for $3 / 8$-inch hardware is provided in each section.

## OPTIONS

The following UL listed options are available:

- Cap plugs for unused vertical bus stab openings.
- Shutter mechanism for vertical bus stab openings.
- Fully-insulated main horizontal bus.
- Silver plated horizontal and vertical bus.
- Plated ground bus (tin/silver).


## BUS SYSTEMS/SELECTION

| MCC Bus | Continuous Current Rating Amperes | Material |  | Short-Circuit Rating in RMS Symmetrical Amperes-(kA) |  |  | UL | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cu | Alum ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 42 | 65 (1) | $100{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Main Horizontal | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 800 \\ 1000 \\ 1200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <br> 1600(5)(7) 20006 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2" Bus } \\ & \text { 2" Bus } \\ & \text { (4)2" Bus } \\ & \text { (1)4" Bus } \\ & \text { (1)4"Bus } \\ & \text { (1)", Bus } \\ & \text { (1)4" Bus } \end{aligned}$ |
| Vertical | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 450 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | X | $X$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ | (3) |
| Neutral | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 375 \\ 600 \\ 800 \\ 1000 \\ 1200 \\ 1250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Horizontal Ground | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 375 \\ & 600 \\ & 600 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \\ & 1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 3 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ |
| Vertical Grounds | 150 | X |  |  |  |  | X | $1 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ |

[^0]
## MAINS

## GENERAL

Main units consist of an externally operable circuit disconnect, either a fusible switch or a circuit breaker. Sizes by ampere rating, short-circuit rating, type construction, and space units required are given in the accompanying lists.

Normally, thermal magnetic circuit breakers or fuses are necessary for main protection. The short-circuit interrupting rating depends on the type disconnect furnished. Select a main unit for which the interrupting rating equals or exceeds the maximum available fault current.

For reverse-fed circuit breakers, refer to factory for details.
Refer to specific breaker publications for time-current characteristics and programmable options for the various types of circuit breakers. A list of these publications is given in Application Data (Section J).

## SERVICE ENTRANCE

UL Listed main units containing only circuit breakers or fused switches may be UL classified as suitable for service entrance. If a single disconnect is furnished as a disconnect for all load circuits the unit will be marked "Main."

In order for the units to be classified as suitable for service entrance, the incoming phase conductors must connect directly to the disconnect device line terminals or to a UL listed main line terminal assembly.

A grounding electrode conductor terminal connector sized in accordance with the circuit ampacity is furnished in one section. Three-phase, four-wire systems include a neutral bonding jumper for grounding the neutral conductor during installation. Ground fault protection is required for disconnects 1000A and above for solidly grounded wye services, where phase-to-ground is more than 150 volts (NEC 230-95).

Refer to the factory when ground fault protection or metering is required.

## MAIN METERING/LUGS

Line side CTs can be provided in the main compartment for use with a metering unit. This option will add space.

If crimp type lugs are required, a bus assembly is fabricated to provide a landing pad for these terminals. This extends the space required for the main and must be factory installed.

## FUSED SWITCH MAINS

| Amperes | Interrupting Rating RMS Amps (In thousands)(3) |  |  | Construction |  | Space Units (4) | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Volts |  |  | Stab- <br> In | Bolt- <br> In |  |  |  |
|  | 240 | 480 | 600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| FUSIBLE SWITCHES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $100{ }^{5}$ | 65 | 65 | N/A | X |  | 11/2 | X |  |
| 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 3 | X | (2) |
| 600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 3 | X | (2) 10 |
| HIGH PRESSURE CONTACT SWITCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 800 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 6 | X | (1) |
| 1200 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 6 | X | (1) |
| 1600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 6 | X | (7) |
| 2000 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 6 | X | (8) |
| 2500 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 6 | X | (9) |

[^1]CIRCUIT BREAKER MAINS-Standard Selection

| Amperes | $\begin{gathered} \text { CB } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | IC (kA) |  |  | StabIn | BoltIn | Space Units | UL (X)Listed | Notes | Entry Top/Bot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 240 V | 480 V | 600V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPECTRA THERMAL MAGNETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | SEL/SEP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 25/25 | X |  | $11 / 2$ | X |  | T/B |
| 225 | SFL/SFP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 25/25 | X |  | 2 | X | 6 | T/B |
| 600 | SGL/SGP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 65/65 |  | X | 2 | X | (1) | T/B |
| 1200 | SKL | 65 | 65 | 42 |  | X | 2 | X | (1)(2) | T |
| 1200 | SKL | 65 | 65 | 42 |  | X | 6 | X | (2) 6 | B |
| POWERBREAK® INSULATED-CASE MICROVERSATRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 800 | TP/THP/SSF | 65 | 65 | 42 |  | X | 6 (24W) | X | (3) | T/B |
| 1600 | TP/THP/SSF | 65/100 | 65/100 | 42/65 |  | x | 6 (30W) | X | (4)(10) | T/B |
| 2000 | TP/THP/SSF | 65/100 | 65/100 | 42/65 |  | X | 6 (30W) | X | (8)(0) | T/B |
| 2500 | TP/THP/SSF | 65/100 | 65/100 | 42/65 |  | X | 6 (30W) | X | (8) 3 | T/B |
| 800 | TC/THC/SSD | 65 | 65 | 42 | $x$ |  | 6 (30W) | - | (9)(8) | T/B |
| 1600 | TC/THC/SSD | 65 | 65 | 42 | X |  | 6 (30W) | - | ${ }^{(98)}$ | T/B |
| 2000 | TC/THC/SSD | 65 | 65 | 42 | X |  | 6 (30W) | - | (9)8 | T/B |
| CONVENTIONAL, THERMAL MAGNETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | THED | 30 | 25 | 18 | X |  | $11 / 2$ | $x$ |  | T/B |
| 225 | THFK | 30 | 25 | 18 | X |  | $11 / 2$ | X | (15) | T/B |
| OTMER CIRCUIT BREAKER MAINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amperes | $\begin{gathered} \text { CB } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | IC (kA) |  |  | StabIn | BoltIn | Space Units | UL (X) Listed | Notes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Entry } \\ & \text { Top/Bot } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 240 V | 480 V | 600V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRI-BREAK ${ }^{\text {® }}$ INTEGRALLY FUSED, THERMAL MAGNETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | TB4 | - | - | 100 |  | X | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  | T/B |
| 600 | TB6 | - | - | 100 |  | X | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X | (1)(7) | T |
| 800 | TB8 | - | - | 100 |  | X | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X | (1) 7 | T |
| LOW-VOLTAGE POWER CIRCUIT BREAKER-AKR MICROVERSATRIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 800 | AKR-30S | 22 | 22 | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | 6666666666 | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | T/B |
| 800 | AKR-30H | 42 | 42 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 1600 | AKR-50 | 50 | 50 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 1600 | AKR-50H | 65 | 65 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 2000 | AKRT-50H | 65 | 65 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 800 | AKR70-30S | 22 | 22 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 800 | AKR70-30H | 42 | 42 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 1600 | AKR70-50 | 50 | 50 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 1600 | AKR70-50H | 65 | 65 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |
| 2000 | AKR70-50H | 65 | 65 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  | T/B |

(1) Main breaker requires additional $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ of mounting space when located at top of section adjacent to 6 -inch wireway cover with 2-inch horizontal bus or 12-inch wireway cover with 4-inch horizontal bus.
(2) When a size 6 or 7 starter is in the motor control center lineup, use a 1200 ampere MicroVersa Trip circuit breaker as a main.
(3) Requires special section 90 -inch high, 24-inch wide, 20-inch deep
(4) Requires special section 90-inch high, 30-inch wide, 20 inch deep.
(5) Requires special section 90 -inch high, 30 -inch wide, 40 -inch deep.
(6) Requires full $20^{\prime \prime}$ depth of enclosure; rear is not available for back-to-back construction.
(7) Main breaker must be mounted at top of the section and requires full 20 " depth of enclosure; rear is not available for back-to-back construction.
(8) Requires special section 90 -inch high, 30 -inch wide, 30-inch deep.
(9) For UL or service entrance labels provide main breaker in switchboard construction.
(10) NEMA 12; 80\% Rating
(1i) NEMA 1, 80\% Rated Only
(2) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ X units are available at 180 Amps Max. Load.
(5) In 8000-Line MCC only.

## FEEDERS

Feeder units consist of an externally operable circuit disconnect, either a fusible switch or a circuit breaker. Thermal magnetic circuit breakers are required unless the feeder supplies a critical circuit, such as a fire pump controller.

Select the fuse or circuit breaker trip rating based on the feeder circuit continuous current rating in accordance with the NEC.
Feeder unit short-circuit interruption ratings must equal or exceed the available short-circuit currents.

Note that magnetic only circuit breakers are not approved for use as feeder units.

FUSED SWITCH FEEDERS

| Amperes | Interrupting Rating RMS Amps (In thousands)(3) |  |  | Construction |  | Space Units (6) | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Volts |  |  | Stab- | Bolt- |  |  |  |
|  | 240 | 480 | 600 | In | In |  |  |  |
| FUSIBLE SWITCHES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | 1/2 | - | (1)(2)4 |
| 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | 1/2 | - | (1)(2)(4) |
| 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | 1 | X |  |
| 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | 1 | X |  |
| 1009 | 65 | 65 | - | X |  | 1 | X |  |
| 1007 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | 1 | X |  |
| 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | X |  | 2 | X | (2) |
| 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | $x$ | 4 | X | (2) |
| 600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | X | 4 | X | (2) |

THPR HIGH PRESSURE CONTACT SWITCH

| 800 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | $X$ | 6 | $X$ | $(3)$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1200 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | $X$ | 6 | $X$ | $(3)(8)$ |
| 1600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | $X$ | 6 | - | $(3) 8$ |

Note:

- Dual or twin feeder units are not available.
(1) $1 / 2$ space unit feeders with "J" type fuses can be UL labeled. All other type fuses cannot be labeled.
(2) Feeder unit requires additional $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ of mounting space when located at top of section adjacent to 6 -inch wireway cover with 2 -inch horizontal bus or 12 -inch wireway cover with 4 -inch horizontal bus.
(3) Requires a 24 -inch wide by 20 -inch deep section. Full depth of enclosure is required; fear is not available for back-to-back construction.
${ }^{(4)}$ When feeder unit requires accessories, the unit height must be minimum of 1 space.
(5) With Class J, R, L fuses.
(6) Top/bottom entry.
(7) Class $J$ fuses only.
(8) See note \#6, sheet C-5.
(9) For 600 Volt applications or 100K ratings, provide a 200 amp switch with 100A clips.


## CIRCUIT BREAKER FEEDERS-Standard Selection

| Amperes | $\begin{gathered} \text { CB } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | IC (kA) |  |  | Stab-In | BoltIn | Space Units | UL (X) Listed | Notes | Entry Top/Bot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 240 V | 480 V | 600V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPECTRA THERMAL MAGNETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | SEL/SEP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 25/25 | X |  | 1/2 | X | (1) (3) | T/B |
| 150 | SEL/SEP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 25/25 | X |  | $11 / 2$ | X |  | T/B |
| 225 | SFL/SFP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 25/25 | X |  | 2 | X | (7) | T/B |
| 600 | SGL/SGP | 65/100 | 65/100 | 65/65 |  | X | 2 | X | (1) | T/B |
| 1200 | SKL | 65 | 65 | 42 |  | X | 2 | X | (2) (6) | T |
| 1200 | SKL | 65 | 65 | 42 |  | X | 6 | X | (4) (6) | B |
| CONVENTIONAL, THERMAL MAGNETIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | THED | 30 | 25 | 18 | X |  | 1/2 | X | (1) (3) | T/B |
| 150 | THED | 30 | 25 | 18 | X |  | 1 | X |  | T/B |
| 225 | THFK | 30 | 25 | 18 | X |  | 1 | X | (8) | T/B |

## OTHER CIRCUIT BREAKER FEEDERS

| Amperes | $\begin{gathered} \text { CB } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | ICV (kA) |  |  | StabIn | BoltIn | Space Units | UL (X)Listed | Notes | Entry Top/Bot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 240 V | 480 V | 600 V |  |  |  |  |  |  |

LIMITER ASSISTED, THERMAL MAGNETIC

| 100 | THEDL | - | - | 100 | $X$ |  | $1 / 2$ | $X$ | (1)3 | T/B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

TRI-BREAK ${ }^{\ominus}$ INTEGRALLY FUSED, THERMAL MAGNETIC

| 400 | TB4 | - | - | 100 | X | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X | (1) | T/B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 | TB6 | - | - | 100 | X | 4 | X | (5) | T/B |
| 800 | TB8 | - | - | 100 | X | 6 | X | (2)4 | T/B |

(1) Feeder breaker requires additional $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ of mounting space when located at the top of section adjacent to 6 -inch wireway cover with 2-inch horizontal bus or 12-inch wireway cover with 4-inch horizontal bus.
(2) Must be located at the top of section adjacent to 12-inch wireway cover (minimum) with 2-inch horizontal bus or 18inch wireway cover with 4-inch horizontal bus.
(3) When feeder unit accessories are required such as shunt trip, AUX switch, UV release, etc., unit height must be a minimum of 1 space.
(4) Requires full depth of enclosure; rear is not available for back-to-back construction (20" deep minimum).
(5) Feeder breaker must be mounted at the bottom of the section and requires full depth of enclosure; rear is not available for back-to-back construction.
(6) Feeder units 1000A and over should have ground fault sensing on three-phase, four-wire systems where line to ground voltage is more than 150 V
(7) $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{X}$ units are available at 180 Amp. Max. load.
(8) 8000-Line only.

## OPTIONS FOR MAINS

## AND FEEDERS

## ACCESSORIES FOR MOLDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

| Breaker Type | Bell Alarm Switch |  |  | Auxiliary Switch or Shunt Strip |  | Undervoltage Release |  | Three Coil Shunt Trip |  | Total Number of Accessories Within Any One Circuit-Breaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mounting Pole(6) |  |  | Mounting Pole ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  | Mounting Pole(6) |  | Mounting Pole(6) |  |  |
|  | L | C | R | L | R | L | R | L | R |  |
| THED | UL |  | UL | UL(2) | UL ${ }_{(3)}^{(2)}$ |  | UL |  | UL | Any two Except UVR and 3-Coil, Shunt Trip |
| THFK(1) |  |  | UL | UL(2) | UL ${ }_{(4)}^{(2)}$ | UL | UL | UL | UL | Any Two |
| TJK, THJK, TB4 |  | UL |  | UL(2) | $\mathrm{UL}_{(4)}^{(2)}$ | UL | UL | UL |  | Any Two Plus Bell Alarm |
| TB6, TB8 |  | UL |  | UL② | $\mathrm{UL}_{(4)}^{(2)}$ | UL | UL | UL |  | Any Two Plus Bell Alarm |

## ACCESSORIES FOR SPECTRA MOLDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

| Breaker Type | Bell Alarm | Shunt Trip(9) <br> or Undervoltage Release | Aux. Switch(8) | Total \# of Accessories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Spectra | Left Pole | Left Pole | Right Pole | Aux. Switch \& Bell Alarm Plus 1 other |

## ACCESSORIES FOR POWER BREAK® AND LOW VOLTAGE POWER CIRCUIT BREAKERS

| Breaker Type | Bell Alarm Switch | Auxiliary Switch | Shunt Trip | Undervoltage Release | Blown Fuse Trip | Electrical Operator | Total No. of Accessories |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TP, THP <br> TC, THC | UL | UL (2) $^{(2)}$ | UL | UL | UL | UL |  |
| All AKR- <br> 800,1600 <br> and 2000 A. | UL | UL(2) | UL | UL |  |  |  |

(1) UL Listed interrupting capacity with accessories as follows: 10 K AIC at 600 -volts AC, 22 K AIC at 240 -and 480 -volts AC.
(2) 600 volts AC auxiliary switches are not UL listed.
(3) Maximum number of SPDT aux. switch elements is 2 .
(4) Maximum number of SPDT aux. switch elements is 4 .
(5) Maximum number of SPDT aux. switch elements is 10 when shunt trip is used, 12 without shunt trip.
(6) Pole positions: L=left; C=center; R=right
(7) UVR and blown fuse trip cannot be installed simultaneously.
(8) Aux. Switch available @ 240 V max only.
(9) Shunt trip requires aux. switch (G\&K) or bell alarm (E\&F) for continuous operation.

## TERMINALS FOR FIELD WIRING MAINS AND FEEDERS

| Terminal Size |  | Will Accept Wire ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AWG/MCM ${ }^{(1)}$ | Material |
| SWITCHES |  |  |  |
| 30A QMW 60A QMW |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14-8 \\ & 14-2 \\ & 12-2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Al} \\ & \mathrm{Cu} \\ & \mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ |
| 100A QMW |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14-1 / 0 \\ & 12-1 / 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cu} \\ & \mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200A QMW } \\ & \text { 400A QMR } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6-250 \\ & 2-600 / \\ & 1 / 0-250 \\ & (2 / \mathrm{Ph}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cu-Al } \\ & \mathrm{Cu} \text {-Al } \\ & \mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ |
| 600A QMR |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2-600 \\ & \text { (2/Ph) } \end{aligned}$ | Cu-AI |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { HPC Switch } \\ & 800-1600 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 300-750 \\ & 300-800 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cu} \\ & \mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ |
| CIRCUIT BREAKERS |  |  |  |
| SE150 15-150A | 1 lug | 12-3/0 | Cu-Al |
| SF250 70-225A | 1 lug | 8-350 | Cu-Al |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SG600 } \\ & \text { 125-600A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { lug } \\ & 2 \text { lugs } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6-600 } \\ & \text { 2/0-400 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Al} \\ & \mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Al} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SK1200 } \\ & 300-1200 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { lugs ( } 800 \mathrm{~A} \text { ) } \\ & 3 \text { lugs } \\ & 4 \text { lugs } \end{aligned}$ | 3/0-500 300-750 250-500 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cu-Al } \\ & \text { Cu-Al } \\ & \text { Cu-Al } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THEDL (100A Max) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-30 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 35-60 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 70-110 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 70-110 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 125-150 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14-8 \\ & 13-3 \\ & 6-2 / 0 \\ & 4-2 / 0 \\ & 2-3 / 0 \end{aligned}$ | Cu-Al <br> Cu-Al <br> Cu <br> AI <br> Cu-Al |
| TFK/THFK | 225A Feeder 225A Main | $\begin{aligned} & 4-300 \\ & 2-600 / \\ & 1 / 0-250 \\ & (2 / \mathrm{Ph}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cu-Al } \\ & \text { Cu-Al } \\ & \text { Cu-Al } \end{aligned}$ |
| TJK/THJK | $\begin{aligned} & 125-400 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 250-600 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 6-600/ $2 / 0-250$ (2/Ph) $250-300$ (2/Ph) $250-500$ (2/Ph) | Cu-Al <br> Cu-Al <br> Cu <br> AI |

(1) Conductor \#1 and smaller may be noted $60 / 75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Conductors \#0 and larger must be rated $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) Conductor sizes based on 1/Ph unless otherwise indicated.

TERMINALS FOR FIELD WIRING MAINS AND FEEDERS

| Terminal Size | Will Accept Wire ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AWG/MCM ${ }^{(1)}$ | Material |
| CIRCUIT BREAKERS |  |  |
| TB4 125-400A | $\begin{aligned} & 6-600 \\ & 2 / 0-250 \end{aligned}$ (2/Ph) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cu-Al } \\ & \text { Cu-Al } \end{aligned}$ |
| TB6 3---600A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2/0-500 } \\ & (2 / \mathrm{Ph}) \end{aligned}$ | Cu-Al |
| TB8 600-800A | $\begin{aligned} & 250-500 \\ & (3 / \mathrm{Ph}) \end{aligned}$ | Cu-Al |
| GROUND LUG | 1/0-300 | Cu-Al |

## OPTIONS FOR MAINS

AND FEEDERS

## ACCESSORIES FOR FUSED SWITCHES

| Switch Rating | Auxiliary Contacts |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 NO | 1 NC | 2 NO | $1 \mathrm{NO}, 1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
|  | UL | UL | UL | UL |
| 60 | UL | UL | UL | UL |
| 100 | UL | UL | UL | UL |
| 200 | UL | UL | UL | UL |
| 400 | UL | UL | UL | UL |
| 600 | UL | UL | UL | UL |

Note: Aux. contacts listed above are shown with fused switch in the open position.

## ACCESSORIES FOR HIGH PRESSURE CONTACT SWITCHES

- Integral ground fault with three-phase sensor adjustable pickup, adjustable time-delay, test function, mechanical ground fault indicator.
- Integral ground fault with three-phase sensor and relay only (without test function, without indicator).
- Integrally mounted three-phase current sensor and 120 volt AC electric trip only, for use with Ground Break ${ }^{\circledR}$ relay and monitor panel.
- Blown fuse protection (480 volts max. )
- 1,2,3 or 4 SPDT auxiliary switches rate 6 amperes, 240 volts AC.


## KEY INTERLOCKING

Provisions for key interlocking can be provided on all circuit breaks and fusible switches. The standard key lock is by Superior Lock Corporation. However, coordination with Kirk key locking will be supplied if necessary. The following information is required when lock coordination is to be provided with other upstream or down-stream devices remote from the motor control center:

PURCHASED BY
ULTIMATE USER
$\qquad$
DESTINATION
LOCK MANUFACTURER
LOCK NUMBER
PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER

## Note:

- Minimum 12-inch high units are required for key interlocking. UL listed option.


## GROUND FAULT PROTECTION

Two types of UL listed ground fault protection can be provided as an option with feeder and main circuit breakers. A shunt trip device is required in the circuit breaker to trip the breaker if a ground fault should occur. Type TGSR ground break protective relaying is recommended for main breaker application. Model \#252 ground fault relaying is recommended for most feeder applications. See Components (Section H) for description of both ground fault relay types. A minimum of 12 -inch additional space height is required in addition to the standard space height shown for each main feeder unit.

A separate 120-volt source for the shunt trip circuit will decrease the additional space required.

## INCOMING LINE TERMINATIONS

The following cable terminal compartments are commonly specified for use in motor control center construction where the main AC power disconnect is located upstream of the motor control center.

For other custom cable termination arrangements refer to Company. The number of cables indicated must be installed to maintain the short-circuit rating.

| Incoming Line Cable Assemblies | Termi | Space | Cables Per Ph ${ }^{(2)}$ | Wire Size | Fig. No. | UL Listed | Short-Circuit Rating Max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjacent Wireway |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 " | 12" |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. 600A Top Entry | $\begin{aligned} & 12^{\prime \prime} \\ & 18^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6^{\prime \prime} \\ 12^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 2 \text { or } 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-400MCM(1) } \\ & \text { 2-600 MCM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Yes Yes | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 65 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |
| 2. 600A Bottom Entry | $\begin{aligned} & 12 " \prime \prime \prime \\ & 18^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 6^{\prime \prime} \\ 12^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 2 \text { or } 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-400 MCM } \\ & 2-600 \text { MCM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Yes Yes | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 65 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |
| 3. 800 or 1000A Top Entry (6) | - | 12 " | 3 | 2-600 MCM | 3 | Yes | 65K |
| 4. 800 or 1000A Bottom Entry (6) | 18" | 12 " | 3 | 2-600 MCM | 43 | Yes | 65K |
| 5 1200A Top or Bottom Entry Consists of (2) 600-ampere terminal compartments in adjacent vertical sections. An equal number of cables per phase Must be terminated in each section. | $\begin{aligned} & 12 " \prime \prime \\ & 18 " \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime \prime} \\ & 12^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-400 MCM(1) } \\ & \text { 2-600 MCM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2 \\ & 1,2 \end{aligned}$ | Yes Yes | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 65 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |
| 6. 1200A Top Entry (4" Bus) | - | 18" | 3 | 2-600 MCM | 5 | Yes | 65K |
| 7. 1200A Bottom Entry | 18" | 12 " | 3 | 2-600 MCM | 43 | Yes | 65K |
| 8. 1200/1600A Top Entry | N/A | $36^{\prime \prime}(4)$ | 5 | 500-1000 MCM | 6 | Yes | 100K |
| 9. 1200/1600A Bottom Entry | N/A | 90" ${ }^{(4)}$ | 5 | 500-1000 MCM | 6 | Yes | 100K |
| 10. 2000/2500 Top | N/A | 90"(5) | 8 | 500-1000 MCM | 7 | Yes | 100K |
| 11. 2000/2500A Bottom | N/A | 90"(5) | 8 | 500-1000 MCM | 7 | Yes | 100K |

(1) Can be increased to 600 MCM when used with a 6-inch high pull box.
(2) Mechanical type $\mathrm{Cu} / \mathrm{Al}$ lugs furnished for $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ cable.
(3) Requires 20-inch deep section (no rear vertical bus).
(4) Requires 20" deep, 24" wide section.
(5) Requires $22^{\prime \prime}$ deep, 40 " wide section.
(6) 1200A 2" bus uses a similar TB, except with 4 lugs per phase capability.

## INCOMING LINE TERMINATIONS

## CABLE ASSEMBLIES (Cont'd)

Table 1

| Adjacent Wireway | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | $15^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $18^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $15^{1} k 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $18^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $18^{\prime \prime}$ | $21^{1} 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $24^{\prime \prime}$ |



Front View


Side View

Fig. 3. 800/1000/1200(2")-ampere (top) 20" W


Front View
Fig. 1. 600-ampere (top) 20"/24" W


Front View
Fig. 2. 600-ampere (bottom) 20"/24" W


Front View

Fig. 5. 1200-ampere (top) 20" W

## BUSWAY ENTRANCES

GE motor control centers include provisions for connecting GE busways. Busways must be braced for maximum available short circuit current. Minimum enclosure sizes for busway are shown in the adjacent table. Refer to the factory for other type busway. Include busway requisition number when ordering Motor Control Center.

## Spectra Series ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Busway

| Entry | Pull Box | Enclosure Size | Max. Busway Ampacity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cu |  | AI |  |
|  |  |  | Std | 1000A/IN ${ }^{2}$ | Std | 750A// $\mathrm{N}^{2}$ |
| Top | 12" | $20^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 20^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | 1600 | 1500 | 1350 | 1000 |
| Bottom | - | 20 "W x 20"D | 1600 | 1500 | 1350 | 1000 |
| Top | 12" | $24^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 22^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Bottom | - | $24^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 22^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Top | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 24 "W x 22"D | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 |
| Bottom | - | 24 "W x 22"D | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 |

## Note:

- Bus bars must be phased front-to-rear in 24-inch width enclosure. Bottom entry requires full section.


## INCOMING LINE TERMINATIONS



Fig. 6. 1600 ampere (top/bottom) 24" w


Fig. 7. 2000/2500-ampere (top/bottom) 40" W, 22" deep

## AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES

GE motor control centers may be furnished with transfer switches manufactured by ASCO. The switch is mounted in a separate unit and cable-connected to the motor control center bus. Manual control, pushbuttons, pilot lights and switches may be door-or bracket-mounted within the unit. Up-stream overcurrent protection must be provided for each power source. The unit can be UL Listed if all components are listed for use in motor control center equipments.

The following features apply to ASCO Bulletin 940 open-type switches which are UL Listed through 480 volts AC. For specific ratings and additional optional features refer to ASCO.

- Voltage sensing of normal source
- Voltage sensing of emergency source
- Frequency sensing of emergency source
- Time delay to override momentary outage
- Retransfer to normal time delay
- Emergency generator cool-down time delay
- Transfer to emergency time delay
- Engine control contacts (1 N.O., 1 N.C.) for engine start
- Manual control for testing
- Auxiliary contacts (1 N.O., 1 N.C.)
- Indicating lights-green and red


## WITHSTAND CURRENT RATINGS (WCR) FOR ASCO 940 AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES

| MCC Space Units ${ }^{1}$ | MCC Enclosure Widths (In Inches) | Switch Rating (Amps) (2) | Available RMS Symmetrical Amperes at 480 Volts AC |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | When Used with Class J or L Current-Limiting Fuses |  | When Used with Class RK-5 Fuses or Molded-Case Circuit Breakers |  |
|  |  |  | WCR | Max. Fuse Size (Amps) | WCR ${ }^{3}$ | Max. Breaker Size (Amps) |
| 3 | 20 | 30 | 100,000 | 60 | 10,000 | 50 |
| 3 | 20 | 70 | 200,000 | 200 | 10,000 | 150 |
| 3 | 20 | 100 | 200,000 | 200 | 10,000 | 150 |
| 3 | 20 | 150 | 200,000 | 450 | 10,000 | 225 |
| 3 | 20 | 260 | 200,000 | 600 | 35,000 | 600 |
| 3 | 20 | 400 | 200,000 | 600 | 35,000 | 600 |
| 3 | 24 | 600 | 200,000 | 1200 | 50,000 | 1600 |
| 3 | 24 | 800 | 200,000 | 1200 | 50,000 | 1600 |

[^2]
## INCOMING LINE REACTORS

A section containing three reactors connected ahead of the motor control center bus can be utilized to reduce the available short circuit current at the motor control center. Short-circuit protection for the reactors is normally provided in the up-stream feeder circuit.

| Continuous <br> Amps | Enclosure | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 600 | $24 " \mathrm{~W} \times 20$ "D | With main bus. Cable connected from reactor <br> load terminals to main bus. |
| 800 | $24 " \mathrm{~W} \times 20^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | With main bus. Also requires top 24" of adjacent <br> section for cable connections from reactor load <br> terminals to main bus. |
| 1000 <br> $\&$ <br> 1200 | $30 " \mathrm{~W} \times 24 " \mathrm{D}$ | No main bus. Also requires top 30" of adjacen <br> section for cable connections from reactor load <br> terminals to main bus. Flush rear. |

## Notes:

- Sections are not UL Listed.
- Incoming power lugs are mounted on the reactor pads. Pads are NEMA drilled.
- Specify the ohms impedance per phase required, continuous current rating, and the available short circuit current (RMS symmetrical) at the reactor load terminals.


## TRANSITIONS

Transitions for connecting control centers to General Electric transformers, low-voltage switchgear or switchboards are available and generally the same depth as the equipment to which they are to be connected. Appropriate overcurrent protection for the control center must be provided.

GE 8000-Line
Motor Control Centers
Starters

## GENERAL

Combination motor control starter units consist of an externally operable circuit disconnect, either a fusible switch or circuit breaker, and a magnetic starter with an overload relay in the motor lines.

Unit NEMA sizes listed are based on continuous horsepower ratings. The maximum horsepower rating of each NEMA size controller is reduced for long accelerating times and for jogging or plugging duty. Jogging duty is defined as 5 or more contactor openings or closings per minute or over 10 in a 10-minute period. Plugging is rapidly stopping or reversing the motor by reversing the phase sequence of the power supplied to the motor. Refer to the factory anytime accelerating times exceed 10 seconds or jogging or plugging duty is required.

The short-circuit interrupting rating depends on the type disconnect furnished. Select a starter combination for which the interrupting rating equals or exceeds the maximum available fault current.

Basic combination motor starter units consist of:

1. Externally operable circuit disconnect.
2. Magnetic starter with a thermal-magnetic, or electronic overload relay.
3. External overload reset operator.
4. Tapped line voltage, 120-volt CPT control power or external control power.
5. Drawout or pull-apart control terminal boards through NEMA Size 4.
6. Drawout power terminal boards through NEMA Size 3 (when specified).
7. Extra CPT capacity for operating auxiliary relays and pilot devices (when specified).
8. Plug-in construction through NEMA Size 4 (FVNR) starters. Bolt-in construction may require vertical bus modifications.
Specify basic starter units from the tables in this section. Starters are listed by starter function, line voltage, HP, NEMA size, and combination short-circuit rating. Indicate type control power desired. Include any options from "Optional Modifications," noting additional space requirements for some options.

Typical starter circuits are shown in Typical Circuits (Section K). Starters can also be used for lighting or resistive heat loads (Section J).

## SELECTION TABLES

CIRCUIT BREAKER TYPE, 208 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ

## Combination Motor Starters

## FVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker Type | Space Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 7.5 | 25 | TEC | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 2 | $x$ |  |
| 4 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 2.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | SGL | 3 | $x$ | (8) |
| 6 | 150 | 65 | SKL | 6 | X | (1)4 |
| 1 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | $x$ |  |
| 4 | 40 | 65,100 | SFL | 2.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | SGL | 3.0 | X | (8) |
| 6 | 150 | 65 | SKL | 6 | X | (1)8) |
| FVR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7.5 | 25 | TEC | 1.5 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 3 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 3 | $x$ |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | SGL | 6 | X | (1) 8 |
| 6 | 150 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |
| 1 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | 1.5 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 3.5 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 65,100 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | SGL | 6 | X | (1)8 |
| 6 | 150 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |

## RVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 13" Deep or Back-to-Back | 20" Deep |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 5 | 4 | $X$ |  |
| 4 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | SGL | - | 4.5 | X | (3)8) |
| 6 | 150 | 65 | SKL | N/A | 12 | $x$ | (2) |
| 2 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 65,100 | SEL | 5.5 | 4.5 | X | (7) |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | SGL | - | 6 | X | (3) |
| 6 | 150 | 65 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2) |

## PART WINDING

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEMA } \\ & \text { Size } \end{aligned}$ | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit Breaker Type | Space <br> Units | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 25 | TEC | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 4 |  |  |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | SGL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |
| 1 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 65,100 | SEL | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 40 | 65,100 | SFL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | TBC4 | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |
| Y-DELTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 25 | TEC | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 4.5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  | (1) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (6) |
| 2 | 20 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 40 | 65,100 | SEL | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 6 FVR, RVNR, 2S2W require (2) adjacent 24-inch wide sections, 20-inch deep (2S1W-RTF).
(3) Size 5 RVNR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20 -inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(5) The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(6) Refer to factory.
(7) For 40 HP applications requiring a thermal-magnetic CB , the disconnect will be SFT type and will require an additional . 5 space height.
(8) Requires 12 " bottom wireway cover to UL Label.
(9) Requires additional 6 inches if Type "A" wiring specified.

## 2S1W, 2S2W

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEMA } \\ & \text { Size } \end{aligned}$ | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Constant Variable Torque | $\begin{gathered} \text { Constant } \\ H p \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7.5 | 5 | 25 | TEC | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 10 | 7.5 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 20 | 25 | TEC | 3.5 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 30 | 25 | TEC | 3.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 60 | 30 | TJC | 6 | - | (1)4 |
| 6 | 150 | 100 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |
| 1 | 7.5 | 5 | 65,100 | SEL | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 10 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 20 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 30 | 65,100 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 60 | 100 | TBC4 | 6 | - | (1)4 |
| 6 | 150 | 100 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |

## SELECTION TABLES

## CIRCUIT BREAKER TYPE, 230 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ

## Combination Motor Starters

## FVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 7.5 | 25 | TEC | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 25 | TEC | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 2.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | SGL | 3 | X | (8) |
| 6 | 200 | 65 | SKL | 6 | X | (1)8) |
| 1 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 65,100 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 65,100 | SFL | 2.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | SGL | 3.5 | X | (8) |
| 6 | 200 | 65 | SKL | 6 | X | (1)8) |
| FVR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7.5 | 25 | TEC | 1.5 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 15 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | TEC | 3 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 3 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | SGL | 6 | X | (1)8) |
| 6 | 200 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |
| 1 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | 1.5 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65,100 | SEL | 3.5 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 65,100 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | SGL | 6 | X | (1)8 |
| 6 | 200 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |

## RVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. <br> Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker Type | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 13" Deep or Back-to-Back | 20" Deep |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 25 | TEC | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | TEC | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 5.5 | 4.5 | $x$ |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | SGL | N/A | 4.5 | X | (3)88 |
| 6 | 200 | 65 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2)(8) |
| 2 | 15 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65,100 | SEL | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 65,100 | SEL | 6 | 4.5 | X | (7) |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | SGL | N/A | 6 | X | (3)8 |
| 6 | 200 | 65 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2)8 |

## 2S1W, 2S2W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Constant <br> Variable <br> Torque | $\underset{H p}{\text { Constant }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7.5 | 5 | 25 | TEC | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 3.5 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 3.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 75 | 30 | TJC | 6 | - | (1) |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2) |
| 1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 15 | 20 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 40 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 75 | 65,100 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 6 | - | (1) |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2) |

## PART WINDING

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 4 |  |  |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | SGL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) (6) |
| 1 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 65,100 | SEL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | TBC4 | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) (6) |
| Y-DELTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 4.5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  | (1) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(6) |
| 2 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 65,100 | SEL | 5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  | (1) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 6 FVR, RVNR, 2S2W require (2) adjacent 24-inch wide sections, 20-inch deep (2S1W-RTF).
(3) Size 5 RVNR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20 -inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(5) The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(6) Refer to factory.
(7) For 50 HP applications requiring a thermal-magnetic CB , the disconnect will be SFT type and will require an additional . 5 space height.
(8) Requires 12 " bottom wireway cover to UL Label.
(9) Requires additional 6 inches if Type "A" wiring.

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters
SELECTION TABLES
CIRCUIT BREAKER TYPE, 460 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ

## Combination Motor Starters

FVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | TEC | 2.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | SGL | 3 | X | (8) |
| 6 | 400 | 65 | SKL | 6 | X | (1)8) |
| 1 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 65,100 | SFL | 2.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | SGL | 3.0 | X | (8) |
| 6 | 400 | 65 | SKL | 6 | X | (1)8) |
| FVR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 25 | TEC | 1.5 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 2 | $x$ |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 3 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | TEC | 3 | $x$ |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | SGL | 6 | X | (1)8 |
| 6 | 400 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4) |
| 1 | 10 | 65,100 | SEL | 1.5 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 65,100 | SEL | 3.5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 65,100 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | SGL | 6 | X | (1) 8 |
| 6 | 400 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |

## RVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. <br> Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & (\mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | Circuit Breaker Type | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 13" Deep or Back-to-Back | 20" Deep |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | TEC | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | TEC | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | TEC | 5 | 4 | $x$ |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | SGL | - | 4.5 | X | (3)8) |
| 6 | 400 | 65 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2) |
| 2 | 25 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 65,100 | SEL | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 65,100 | SEL | 6 | 4.5 | X | (7) |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | SGL | N/A | 6 | X | (3) |
| 6 | 400 | 65 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2) |

## PART WINDING

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEMA } \\ & \text { Size } \end{aligned}$ | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 15 | 25 | TEC | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 25 | TEC | 4 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 10 | SGL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |
| 1 | 15 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 65,100 | SEL | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 65,100 | SEL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |
| Y-DELTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 25 | TEC | 4.5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 150 | 10 | SGL | 5.5 |  | (1) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) (6) |
| 2 | 40 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 65,100 | SEL | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) (6) |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 6 FVR, RVNR, 2S2W require (2) adjacent 24-inch wide sections, 20-inch deep (2S1W-RTF).
(3) Size 5 RVNR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20-inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(5) The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(6) Refer to factory.
(7) For 100 HP applications requiring a thermal-magnetic CB , the disconnect will be SFT type and will require an additional . 5 space height.
(8) Requires 12 " bottom wireway cover to UL Label.
(9) Requires additional 6 inches if Type "A" wiring.

## 2S1W, 2S2W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker Type | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Constant Variable Torque | Constant Hp |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 7.5 | 25 | TEC | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 25 | TEC | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 25 | TEC | 3.5 | $x$ |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 25 | TEC | 3.5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 30 | TJC | 6 | - | (1)4 |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |
| 1 | 10 | 7.5 | 65,100 | SEL | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 65,100 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 65,100 | SEL | 4 | $x$ |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 65,100 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 6 | - | (1)4) |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 65 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |

## SELECTION TABLES

CIRCUIT BREAKER TYPE, 575 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ
Combination Motor Starters

## FVNR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. <br> Hp | IC <br> (kA) | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space <br> Units | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 10 | 25 | SEL | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | SEL | 1 | $X$ |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | SFL | 2.5 | $X$ |  |
| 5 | 200 | 65 | SGL | 3 | X | (8) |
| 6 | 400 | 42 | SKL | 6 | $X$ | (1)(8) |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | TECL | 1 | $X$ |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | TECL | 1 | $X$ |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | TECL | 2 | $X$ |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | TECL | 2.5 | - |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | TBC4 | 3.5 | $X$ | (8) |
| 6 | 400 | 42 | SKL | 6 | $X$ | (188 |

## FVR

| 1 | 10 | 25 | SEL | 1.5 | $X$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | SEL | 2 | $X$ |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | SEL | 3.5 | $X$ |  |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | SFL | 4 | $X$ |  |
| 5 | 200 | 65 | SGL | 6 | $X$ | (1)8 |
| 6 | 400 | 42 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | TECL | 1.5 | $X$ |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | TECL | 2 | $X$ |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | TECL | 3 | $X$ |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | TECL | 3 | $X$ |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | TBC4 | 6 | $X$ | (1)8 |
| 6 | 400 | 42 | SKL | 12 | $X$ | (14) |

## RVNR

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker Type | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 13" Deep or Back-to-Back | 20" Deep |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 25 | SEL | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | SEL | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | SEL | 6 | 4.5 | X | (7) |
| 5 | 200 | 65 | SGL | 4.5 | 4.5 | X | (3)8) |
| 6 | 400 | 42 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2) |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | TECL | 4 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | TECL | 5 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | TECL | 5 | 4 | - |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | TBC4 | N/A | 6 | X | (3) |
| 6 | 400 | 42 | SKL | N/A | 12 | X | (2) |

## 2S1W, 2S2W

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker Type | Space <br> Units | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Constant Variable Torque | $\begin{gathered} \text { Constant } \\ H p \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 7.5 | 25 | SEL | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 25 | SEL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 25 | SEL | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 25 | SFL | 4 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 22 | TJC | 6 | - | (1)4) |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 42 | SKL | 12 | - | (2)4 |
| 1 | 10 | 7.5 | 100 | TECL | $11 / 2$ | X | (9) |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 100 | TECL | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 100 | TECL | 3.5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 100 | TECL | 3.5 | - |  |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 6 | - | (1)4 |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 42 | SKL | - | - | (2)4(6) |

## PART WINDING

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Circuit <br> Breaker <br> Type | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 15 | 25 | SEL | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 25 | SEL | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 25 | SEL | 4.5 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(6) |
| 1 | 15 | 100 | TECL | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 100 | TECL | 2.5 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 100 | TECL | 4 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |
| Y-DELTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 25 | SEL | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 25 | SEL | 5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 100 | 25 | SEL | 5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  | (1) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |
| 2 | 40 | 100 | TECL | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 100 | TECL | 4.5 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | TBC4 | 5.5 |  | (1) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |  | (4) 6 |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 6 FVR, RVNR, 2S2W require (2) adjacent 24-inch wide sections, 20 -inch deep (2S1W-RTF).
(3) Size 5 RVNR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20 -inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(5) The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(6) Refer to factory.
(7) For 100 HP applications requiring a thermal-magnetic CB, the disconnect will be SFT type and will require an additional . 5 space height.
(8) Requires 12 " bottom wireway cover to UL Label.
(9) Requires additional 6 inches if Type " $A$ " wiring.

Starters

FUSED SWITCH TYPE， 208 VOLTS， 60 HERTZ
Combination Motor Starters ${ }^{8}$（For Notes，See Page D－8）

FVNR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 等 |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 400 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 41／2 | X | 3 |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 600 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 43 |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | （4）（9） |
|  |  |  | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  | 1 | X | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & \text { (4) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 3 |  | 30 | 30 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 30 | 60 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 10 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
|  | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | Class RK－1，RK－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | 30 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 15 | 65 | 100 | 60 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （10） |
| 3 | 25 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X | （10） |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 93 |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | （4）（9） |

## FVR

| NEMA Size | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 等 |  | Space <br> Units | UL <br> Listed <br> （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （6）3 |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | X | （6）3 |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | （4）（9） |
|  |  |  | Class H， | 1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | $X$ |  |
| 3 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 100 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6）3 |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | （4） 9 |
|  |  |  | Class RK | ，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 15 | 65 | 100 | 60 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （10） |
| 3 | 25 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $31 / 2$ | X | （10） |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6） 3 |
| 6 | － | － | － | － |  | － | （4）（9） |

RVNR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 絡 |  | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | UL <br> Listed <br> （X） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{array}$ | 13＂Deep or Back－To－Back | 20＂Deep |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |
| 4 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | $\times 3$ |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 600 | （3） | 6 | $\times 3$ |
| 6 | － | － | （9） | （9） | － | － | － |
|  |  |  | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | $X$ |
| 3 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | $x$ |
| 3 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 4 | 40 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | $\times 3$ |
| 6 | － | － | （9） | （9） | － | － | － |
|  |  |  | Class RK－1，RK－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 15 | 65 | 100 | 60 | 5 | 4 | X（10） |
| 3 | 25 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | X（10） |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | －（3） | 6 | X 3 |
| 6 | － | － | （9） | （9） | － | － | － |

2S1W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max．Hp |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Class J 管 |  | Space <br> Units | UL <br> Listed <br> （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT／VT | Const． Hp． |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | （3） |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （3） |
| 2 | － | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | － | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 30 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | － | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 5 | 75 | － | 100 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4） 6 |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | （4）（9） |
|  |  |  |  | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （3） |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 5 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （3） |
| 2 | 10 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | － | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | － | 40 | 10 | 400 | 200 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 5 | 75 | 60 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | － | （4）${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | （4）（9） |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | 1，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | （3） |
| 2 | － | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | x |  |
| 2 | 10 | － | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | 65 | 100 | 60 | 4 | X | （10） |
| 3 | 25 | 20 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X | （10） |
| 4 | 40 | － | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | － | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |
| 6 | － | － | 100 | － | － | － | － | （4） 6 |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

## SELECTION TABLES

FUSED SWITCH TYPE, 208 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ

## Combination Motor Starters(8)

## 2S2W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 筦 |  | Space Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT/VT | Const. Hp. |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | (3) |
| 1 | 71/2 | 5 | 100 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | (3) |
| 2 | - | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | - | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 30 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | - | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | - | (4) ${ }^{6}$ |
| 5 | 75 | - | 100 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | - | (4) 6 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4) (6) |
|  |  |  |  | Class H, | -1, K-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | (3) |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 5 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | (3) |
| 2 | 10 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 25 | - | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | - | 40 | 10 | 400 | 200 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | - | (6) |
| 5 | 75 | 60 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | - | (6) |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (9) |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | 1, RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | (3) |
| 2 | - | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | - | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | 65 | 100 | 60 | 4 | X | (10) |
| 3 | 25 | 20 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X | (10) |
| 4 | 40 | - | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | - | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | - | (4) (6) |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4) 6 |

## PART WINDING



Y-DELTA

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Class J 憋 |  | Space Units | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (2) |
| 2 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 5 |  | (1) |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 400 | $51 / 2$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(9) |
|  |  |  | Class H, | -1, K-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (2) |
| 2 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 40 | 10 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 60 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(9) |
|  |  |  | Class RK | , RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | $7^{1} 12$ | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (2) |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 20 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $4^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $51 / 2$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(9) |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 1 not available. Use Size 2.
(3) Size 5 RNVR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20 -inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(5) Use time-delay fuse, maximum rating same as switch amps.
(6) Size 5 FVR, 2S1W, 2S2W with fused switch requires (2) adjacent sections; left hand section is 24 -inch wide 6 X , right hand section is 20 -inch wide with top $3^{11 / 2} \mathrm{X}$ used for disconnect.
(7) Size 4 Wye-Delta with fused switch requires a 24 -inch wide section when main horizontal bus is rated 1000 ampere UL or less. A 30 -inch wide section is required with 1200 ampere UL or higher rated main horizontal bus.
(8) The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(9) Refer to factory.
(0) Use size 4 spacing for 100K ratings.

3 Requires 12" bottom wireway cover to UL Label. Class $J$ Table is based on fast-acting Class $J$ fuses. For time delay Class J fuses (Std.) use RK-1, RK-5 Table.
Requires additional 6 inches if Type"A" wiring.

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000－Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

FUSED SWITCH TYPE， 230 VOLTS， 60 HERTZ
Combination Motor Starters（8）（For Notes，See Page D－10）

FVNR

| NEMA Size | Max． Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 1 | $7^{1} 12$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 边 |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 600 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 格 |
| 6 | 150 | 100 | 600 | 800 | 6 | X | （1）${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 6 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 1200 | 6 | X | （1）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 1 | $7^{1} 12$ | 5 | 30 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 60 | 10 | 200 | 400 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 10 | 400 | 600 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | \％ |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | （1）（9） |
|  |  |  | Class RK | ，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1} 12$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X | 43 |
| 4 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 格 |
| 6 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 6 | X | （1）${ }^{\text {d }}$ |

## FVR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | $x$ |  |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | （6）${ }^{5}$ |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6） 5 |
| 6 | 150 | 100 | 600 | 800 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 1200 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  |  | X | （6）${ }^{\text {（2）}}$ |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 30 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |  |
| 4 | 60 | 10 | 200 | 400 | 5 | $x$ |  |
| 5 | 100 | 10－ | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
|  | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | Class RK－1，RK－5 |  | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | 53 |
| 1 |  |  | 30 | 30 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $3^{1} / 2$ | $x$ |  |
| 4 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6）${ }^{\text {5 }}$ |
| 6 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |

RVNR


2S1W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max．Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Space Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT／VT | Const． Hp． |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | $x$ | B |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | 日 |
| 2 | － | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | － | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1} / 2$ | － | （6） |
| 5 | 100 | － | 100 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | － | 100 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 150 | 125 | 100 | 600 | － | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 600 | 1200 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | $x$ | ㅂ |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 5 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | $\theta$ |
| 2 | － | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | － | 15 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | － | 30 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 60 | 50 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | － | （6） |
| 5 | 100 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | 125 | 100 | 10 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | 1，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | $\theta$ |
| 2 | － | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X | 3 |
| 4 | － | 30 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1} / 2$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

## SELECTION TABLES

## FUSED SWITCH TYPE, 230 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ

Combination Motor Starters(8)

## 2S2W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT/VT | Const. Hp. |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | $\underline{9}$ |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | $\theta$ |
| 2 | - | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | - | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | - | © |
| 5 | 100 | - | 100 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | - | (6) |
| 6 |  | 100 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | - | (2) |
| 6 | 150 | 125 | 100 | 600 | 800 | 12 | - | (2) |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 600 | 1200 | 12 | - | (2) |
|  |  |  |  | Class H, | -1, K-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ | $\theta$ |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 5 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | B |
| 2 | - | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | - | 15 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | - | 30 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 60 | 50 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | - | (6) |
| 5 | 100 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | - | (6) |
| 6 | 125 | 100 | 10 | 600 | 400 | 12 | - | (2) |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | - | (2) |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | , RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | $x$ | $\Theta$ |
| 2 | - | 71/2 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | - | 30 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 5 | X | - |
| 4 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | - | (6) |
| 6 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | - | (2) |

PART WINDING

| NEMA <br> Size | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. } \\ \mathrm{Hp} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $41 / 2$ |  |  |
| 4 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (9) |
|  |  |  | Class H, | -1, K-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 30 | 60 | , |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 |  | (10) |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 3 |  | (10) |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  | (10) |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 200 | 200 | 5 |  | (10) |
| 4 | 60 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  |  |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (10) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (9) |
|  |  |  | Class RK | , RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 71/2 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 3 |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  | 2 |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  |  |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (9) |

Y-DELTA

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J © |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (5) |
| 2 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 5 |  | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1) |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (9) |
|  |  |  | Class H, | -1, K-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (5) |
| 2 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  | (10) |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  | (10) |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 41/2 |  | (1)(1) |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 200 | 200 | 51/2 |  | (1)(1) |
| 4 | 60 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7)(10) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (9) |
|  |  |  | Class RK | , RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (5) |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $4^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (9) |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 6 FVR, RVNR, 2 S1W, 2 S2W require (2) adjacent 24 -inch wide sections, 20-inch deep, with 12-inch bottom wireway cover.
(3) Size 5 RNVR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20 -inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(6) Size 5 FVR, 2S1W, 2S2W with fused switch requires (2) adjacent sections; left hand section is 24 -inch wide 6 X , right hand section is 20 -inch wide with top $31 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ used for disconnect.
(7) Size 4 Wye-Delta with fused switch requires a 24 -inch wide section when main horizontal bus is rated 1000 ampere UL or less. A 30-inch wide section is required with 1200 ampere UL or higher rated main horizontal bus.
${ }^{(8)}$ The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(9) Refer to factory.
(10) Use time-delay fuse, maximum rating same as switch amps.

2Use size 4 spacing for 100K ratings.

- Requires 12 " bottom wireway cover to UL Label.
- Class J Table is based on fast acting Class J fuses. For time delay Class J fuses (Std.) use RK1, RK5 Table.
* Requires Additional 6 inches if Type "A" wiring.


# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000－Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

FUSED SWITCH TYPE， 460 VOLTS， 60 HERTZ
Combination Motor Starters（8）（For Notes，See Page D－12）

## FVNR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Class J © |  | Space Units | ULListed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 等 |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 600 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 数 |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 6 | X | （1）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | － | 30 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 60 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 极 |
| 5 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 数 |
| 5 | 200 | 10 | 400 | 600 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 管 |
| 6 | 400 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 6 | － | （1）（4） 10 |
|  |  |  | Class RK | ，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 60 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X | 3 |
| 3 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $21 / 2$ | X | 938 |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X | 等 |
| 5 | 125 | 100 | 400 | 200 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 边 |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 400 | 6 | X | （1） |
| 6 | 400 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 6 | X | （1）処 |

FVR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Space Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | X | （6） |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6）管 |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ |  | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |  |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 60 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 2 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 100 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | X | （6）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5 | 200 | 10 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6） |
| 6 | 400 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2）（10） |
|  |  |  | Class RK | 1，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | $x$ |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X | 9 |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 60 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X | 63 |
| 3 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 125 | 100 | 400 | 200 | $91 / 2$ | X | （6）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | X | （6）${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2） |

RVNR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & (\mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Listed （X） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ | 13＂Deep or Back－To－Back | 20＂Deep |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 4 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | X 管 |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 600 | （3） | 6 | X 称 |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | N／A | 12 （2） | X |
| 2 | 15 | 5 | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  | 4 | 4 | X |
|  |  |  | 60 | 60 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | $\times 3$ |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ | $\times 3$ |
| 4 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 400 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | X 管 |
| 5 | 200 | 10 | 400 | 600 | （3） | 6 | X 筦 |
| 6 | 400 | 10 | 600 | 600＾10 | N／A | 12 （2） | － |
|  |  |  | Class R | －1，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 60 | 5 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | X |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 125 | 100 | 400 | 200 | （3） | 6 | X 管 |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | X 边 |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 400 | N／A | 12 （2） | X |
| 6 | 400 | 100 | 600 | 600 | N／A | $122^{2}$ | X |

## 2S1W

| NEMA <br> Size | Max．Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Class J ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Space Units | UL <br> Listed <br> （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT／VT | Const． Hp． |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | $\underline{\theta}$ |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | 日 |
| 2 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | － | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 60 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 5 | 200 | － | 100 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 6 | 250 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  |  | Class H， | K－1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | $\underline{\theta}$ |
| 1 | 10 | － | 5 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | $\theta$ |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | － | 10 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 5 | 200 | － | 10 | 400 | 600 | $91 / 2$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 6 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2）（1） |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | 1，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | 봉 |
| 2 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 60 | 4 | X | 43 |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X | 63 |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 200 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （6） |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | 250 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

## SELECTION TABLES

FUSED SWITCH TYPE, 460 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ

## Combination Motor Starters8

2S2W

| NEMA Size | Max. Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J . |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed(X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT/VT | Const. Hp. |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | $\stackrel{8}{4}$ |
| 1 | 10 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 60 | 11/2 | X | 9 |
| 2 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | - | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 60 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | - | (4) ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |
| 5 | 200 | - | 100 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | - | (4) 6 |
| 6 | 250 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | - | (2) |
|  |  |  |  | Class H, K-1, K-5 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | B |
| 1 | 10 | - | 5 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | B |
| 2 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | - | 10 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 150 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | - | (4) (6) |
| 5 | 200 | - | 10 | 400 | 600 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | - | (4) (6) |
| 6 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 600 | 400 | 12 | - | (2) |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | - | (2) (1) |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | 1, RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | $\underline{\theta}$ |
| 2 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 30 | 65 | 100 | 60 | 4 | X | $\underline{ }$ |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X | 2 |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 200 | $91 / 2$ | - | (6) |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | - | (6) |
| 6 | 250 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 400 | 12 | - | (2) |
| 6 | 400 | 300 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | - | (2) |

PART WINDING


Y-DELTA

| NEMA <br> Size | Max. <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Class J |  | Space <br> Units | UL <br> Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 2 | 5 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (5) |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 5 |  | (1) |
| 3 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 6 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(9) |
|  |  |  | Class H, | -1, K-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | $71 / 2$ | 5 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (5) |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  | (10) |
| 2 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 100 | $4^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1)(1) |
| 3 | 75 | 5 | 200 | 200 | 51/2 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 6 |  | (1) 10 |
| 4 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(9) |
|  |  |  | Class RK | , RK-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | (5) |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 100 | $4^{1 / 2}$ |  | (1) |
| 3 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $51 / 2$ |  | (1) |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 |  | (1) |
| 4 | 125 | 100 | 400 | 200 | 6 |  | (7) |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | (4)(9) |

(1) Requires 24-inch wide section (Size 6 requires minimum 20inch deep).
(2) Size 6 FVR, RVNR, 2S1W, 2S2W require (2) adjacent 24 -inch wide sections, 20-inch deep, with 12-inch bottom wireway cover.
(3) Size 5 RNVR cannot be mounted in 13-inch deep enclosure. Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back-to-back in the same 20 -inch deep section.
(4) 12-inch wireway at bottom required.
(5) Size 1 not available. Use Size 2.
(6) Size 5 FVR, 2S1W, 2S2W with fused switch requires (2) adjacent sections; left hand section is 24 -inch wide 6 X , right hand section is 20 -inch wide with top $3^{1} / 2 \mathrm{X}$ used for disconnect.
(8) Size 4 Wye-Delta with fused switch requires a 24 -inch wide section when main horizontal bus is rated 1000 ampere UL or less. A 30 -inch wide section is required with 1200 ampere UL or higher rated main horizontal bus.
${ }^{(8)}$ The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum. Where layout dimensions are critical, refer to Company. One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height.
(9) Refer to factory.
(0) Use time-delay fuse, maximum rating same as switch amps.

- Use size 4 spacing for 100 K ratings.
- Requires 12" bottom wireway cover to UL Label.
- Class $J$ Table is based on fast acting Class $J$ fuses. For time delay Class J fuses (Std.) use RK-1, RK-5 Table.
$\theta$ Requires additional 6 inches if Type "A" wiring.


# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000－Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

FUSED SWITCH TYPE， 575 VOLTS， 60 HERTZ
Combination Motor Starters（8）（For Notes，See Page D－14）

## FVNR

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ \text { (kA) } \end{gathered}$ | Class J 䓡 |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | $x$ |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 31 |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 6 | X | （1）3 |
|  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 100 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X | 83 |
| 6 | 400 | 10 | 600 | 600 | 6 | － | （1）（1） |
|  |  |  | Class RK | ，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 1 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 1 | X |  |
| 3 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 60 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 100 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $31 / 2$ | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |  |
| 6 | 400 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 6 | X | （1） 3 |

FVR


RVNR

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEMA } \\ & \text { Size } \end{aligned}$ | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IC } \\ & \text { (kA) } \end{aligned}$ | Class J 管 |  | Space Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | UL Listed （X） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | Clip <br> Amps | 13＂Deep or Back－To－Back | 20＂Deep |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 4 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | $\times 3$ |
| 6 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | N／A | 12 （2） | X |
|  |  |  | Class H，K－1，K－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 100 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ | $4^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 200 | 10 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | $\times 3$ |
| 6 | 400 | 10 | 600 | 600® | N／A | 12 （2） | X |
|  |  |  | Class RK－1，RK－5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 4 | X |
| 3 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 60 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 | 5 | X |
| 5 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | （3） | 6 | $\times 3$ |
| 6 | 400 | 100 | 600 | 600 | N／A | 12 （2） | X |

2S1W

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEMA } \\ & \text { Size } \end{aligned}$ | Max．Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 䓡 |  | Space Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT／VT | Const． Hp． |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | （3） |
| 1 | 10 | － | 100 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | （3） |
| 2 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | － | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | － | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 91／2 | － | （6） |
| 6 | － | 200 | 100 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 250 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | 6 |
| 2 | － | 10 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | － | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | － | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | － | 100 | 10 | 400 | 200 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （6） |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | 350 | 300 | 10 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2）（10） |
| 6 | 400 | － | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2）（1） |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | 1，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | X | 5 |
| 2 | 25 | － | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 40 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 60 | 5 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | － | 100 | 200 | 100 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | － | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | － | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | 400 | － | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000－Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Starters

## SELECTION TABLES

FUSED SWITCH TYPE， 575 VOLTS， 60 HERTZ

## Combination Motor Starters（8）

## 2S2W

| NEMA Size | Max．Hp |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 等 |  | Space <br> Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CT／VT | Const． Hp． |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | （3） |
| 1 | 10 | － | 100 | 30 | 60 | $11 / 2$ | X | 9 |
| 2 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | － | 100 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 30 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | － | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 6 | － | 200 | 100 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2） |
| 6 | 250 | 250 | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |
|  |  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 5 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | （3） |
| 2 | － | 10 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 2 | 25 | － | 5 | 60 | 100 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | － | 5 | 100 | 200 | 4 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | 75 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | － | 100 | 10 | 400 | 200 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 5 | 200 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | $91 / 2$ | － | （4）（6） |
| 6 | 350 | 300 | 10 | 600 | 400 | 12 | － | （2）（10） |
| 6 | 400 | － | 10 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2）（1） |
|  |  |  |  | Class RK | ，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | $11 / 2$ | X | 6 |
| 2 | 25 | － | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 | X |  |
| 3 | 40 | 40 | 100 | 200 | 60 | 5 | X |  |
| 3 | 50 | － | 100 | 200 | 100 | 5 | X |  |
| 4 | 100 | － | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 | X |  |
| 5 | 200 | － | 100 | 400 | 400 | $9^{1 / 2}$ | － | （6） |
| 6 | 400 | － | 100 | 600 | 600 | 12 | － | （2） |

## Y－DELTA

| NEMA <br> Size | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 等 |  | Space Units | UL Listed （X） | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 2 | $7^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | （5） |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 5 |  | （1） |
| 3 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | （1） |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 6 |  | （1） |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | （7） |
| 5 | － | － | － | － | － |  | （9） |
|  |  |  | Class H， | －1，K－5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | （5） |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  | （1） |
| 2 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 5 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | （1） |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 6 |  | （1） |
| 4 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | （7） |
| 5 | － | － | － | － | － |  | （9） |
|  |  |  | Class RK | ，RK－5 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  | （5） |
| 2 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 100 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | （1） |
| 3 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  | （1） |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 6 |  | （1） |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  | （7） |
| 5 | － | － | － | － | － |  | （9） |

PART WINDING

| NEMA Size | Max． <br> Hp | $\begin{gathered} \text { IC } \\ (\mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ | Class J 筦 |  | Space Units | ULListed$(X)$ | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Switch <br> Amps | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clip } \\ \text { Amps } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | $71 / 2$ | 100 | 30 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 60 | 2 |  |  |
| 1 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 3 |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | $4^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  |  |
| 5 | － | － | － | － | － |  | （9） |
|  |  |  | Class H， | 1，K5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 1 | 15 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 60 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 5 | 60 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 40 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 3 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 5 | 200 | 200 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 100 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 10 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  |  |
| 5 | － | － | － | － | － |  | （9） |
|  |  |  | Class R | ，RK5 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 30 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 1 | 15 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 2 |  |  |
| 2 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 60 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 2 | 25 | 100 | 60 | 60 | $21 / 2$ |  |  |
| 3 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 5 |  |  |
| 3 | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | 150 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 6 |  |  |
| 5 | － | － | － | － | － |  | （9） |

（1）Requires 24－inch wide section（Size 6 requires minimum 20－ inch deep）．
（2）Size 6 FVR，RVNR，2S1W，2S2W require（2）adjacent 24－inch wide sections， 20 －inch deep，with 12 －inch bottom wireway cover．
（3）Size 5 RNVR cannot be mounted in 13－inch deep enclosure． Two Size 5 RVNR starters cannot be mounted back－to－back in the same 20－inch deep section．
（4）12－inch wireway at bottom required．
（5）Size 1 not available．Use Size 2.
© Size 5 FVR，2S1W，2S2W with fused switch requires（2） adjacent sections；left hand section is 24 －inch wide 6 X ，right hand section is 20 －inch wide with top $31 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ used for disconnect．
（8）Size 4 Wye－Delta with fused switch requires a 24 －inch wide section when main horizontal bus is rated 1000 ampere UL or less．A 30 －inch wide section is required with 1200 ampere UL or higher rated main horizontal bus．
${ }^{(8)}$ The space requirements shown in these tables are minimum． Where layout dimensions are critical，refer to Company．One space unit or $X$ unit equals 12 inches of vertical height．
（9）Refer to factory．
（0）Use time－delay fuse，maximum rating same as switch amps． Requires 12＂bottom wireway cover to UL Label．
Class J Table is based on fast acting Class J fuses．For time delay Class $J$ fuses（Std．）use RK－1，RK－5 Table．
5 Requies additional 6 inches if Type＂A＂wiring．

## STARTER OPTIONS

| Option | Function | Additional Space Required | UL Listed (X) | Option | Function | Additional Space Required | UL Listed (X) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control Transformer | Provides 120V control power. See "Control Transformer" for details | - | X | Hand-Off-Auto(1) | CR104P maintained type-use to select auto or manual start with 2-wire control. | - | X |
| CPT Primary Fuses | Class CC fuse wired in each ungrounded transformer primary conductor. | - | X | Fast-Slow-Off-Auto | CR104P maintained type-use with 2-speed starters. | - | x |
| CPT Secondary Fuse | One Class H or Equivalent Fuse wired in ungrounded Control Power Conductor | - | X | Fixed Control TB | Stationary control terminal boards in place of split type terminal boards. | - | $x$ |
| Control Power Fuse | One Class CC fuse wired in each ungrounded control power conductor. Use when control power source is remote from unit. |  |  | Power TB | Stationary motor lead terminal boards Size 3 and 4 split type terminal boards. (NEMA size 1, 2) | - | X |
| Standard OL Relay | 1 NC contact (standard)- | - | X | Shielded Unit Racking Screw | Disconnect must be in open position to rack unit in or out. | - | x |
| Standard OLRelay | 1 NC and 1 NO (pilot duty) contact (Optional) | - | X | Control Disconnect | High density pull-apart TB will | - | X |
| Ambient Comp. OL Electronic OL | Ultimate trip current remains essentially unchanged over |  |  |  | provide foreign voltage isolation without disengaging the unit vertical bus stabs. |  |  |
|  | temperatures. <br> 1 NC contact (standard) 1 NC and 1 NO (pilot duty) contact (Optional) | - | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | Control Relay | MCR4 Type (standard) Rated 600V, with 10A contacts. Relays are available with normally open and normally closed non-convertible contacts. Up to four | Yes | X |
| Pilot Lights Full Voltage | CR104P type with 120 V lamp. Red-ON FAST, FWD, UP Amber-DOWN, REV, SLOW Green-STOPPED, READY | - | X |  | additional contact blocks can be added to basic 4 pole relay. Size 1 and Size 2 FVNR starters require an additional half-space unit for two to four relays. One relay |  |  |
| Transformer | CR104P with 6V lamp (See full voltage lights for lens colors) | - | X |  | can be added with no increase in space units. CR7RA Alternate Relay |  |  |
| LED(1) | CR104P Type transformer type with 6V LED Lamp | - | $x$ |  | CR120B type (optional), rated 600 V , with 10A convertible contacts. Three 4/8 pole relays | Yes | $x$ |
| Push-to-test | CR104P, Full-voltage transformer type, or LED (See full-voltage lights for lens colors) | - | X |  | will mount in a half-space unit extension, plus nine additional terminal board points. Size 1 and 2 FVNR starters require an |  |  |
| Push buttons Start-Stop (1) | CR104P momentary type-use with FVNR starters with 3-wire control. | - | X |  | additional half-space unit for one to three relays. One relay can be added on other starters with no increase in space unit. |  |  |
| Stop(1) | CR104P momentary type-provides stop function at MCC with 3 -wire control. | - | X | Timing Relays Pneumatic | CR7R (standard) . 3 to 3 seconds or 10 to 180 seconds timing range. 10A contacts. 4 INST and | $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ | X |
| Stop(1) | CR104P maintained type-provides stop function at MCC with 2/3 wire control. Can be furnished with mushroom head and provision for locking open. | - | X | Timing Relays Electronic | 2 TD interlocks ( NO and NC ). <br> Time-delay on energization/deenergization double pole, double throw contacts rated $600 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$. Timing ranges 1-10 or 10-300 |  | X |
| Fwd, Rev, Stop(1) | CR104P momentary type-use with FVR starters. | - | X |  | seconds. |  |  |
| Fast, Slow, Stop(1) | CR104P momentary type-use with 2-speed starters. | - | X |  |  |  |  |
| Selector Switches On-Off | CR104P maintained type-use as permissive start with 2 or 3 wire control. | - | X |  |  |  |  |

(1) Functions also available with ECM keypad.

## STARTER OPTIONS

| Option | Function | Additional Space Required | UL Listed (X) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor Driven | Used for long timing periods. Specify timing range. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ | - |
| Accelerating Relay | CR7R (standard) timing relay for multi-speed motors to provide definite accelerating time for each speed above first speed. Time interval is adjustable .3 to 30 seconds. Alternate Electronic Timer. |  | $x$ |
| Decelerating Relay | CR7R (standard) timing relay allows time for motor to coast stop before permitting restart or coast to a lower speed on multispeed motors before initiating slow speed operation (2-speed motors). Time interval is adjustable 3 to 30 seconds. Alternate Electronic Timer. |  | X |
| Compelling Relays | On multi-speed starters, requires the controller to progress in sequence from low to high speed. One relay is required for each speed over one. Requires same space as CR7R timing relay. Alternate Electronic Timer. |  | X |
| Latch Relay | CR120BL, 4 pole. Once relay closes, mechanical latch holds relay closed until electrically reset. Requires same space as CR120B (4 pole) control relay. |  | X |
| Ambient Comp. CB's | Thermal trip is ambient compensated. | - | $x$ |
| Fused Switch Auxiliary Interlock | 2-10A auxiliary interlocks operated by disconnect operator (2NO, or 1 NO and 1 NC ) | - | X |
| CB Options Aux. Interlock | SPDT auxiliary interlocks mounted in CB. Refer to factory if more than 2 required. | - | X |
| Bell Alarm | Internal CB alarm switch. | - | X |
| Key Interlock | Added to disconnect operating handle to require a predetermined system operating sequence. Specify operating sequence. | - | X |
| Ground Fault(1) | Zero sequence sensing Ground Fault Relay for equipment protection for NEMA size 1-6 starters. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{x}$ | X |
| Current Transformer | Donut type CT located in one motor phase conductor for purchasers use. Purchaser connects directly to CT secondary terminals (Also used for door mounted Ammeter.) | $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ | X |
| Amp Transducer | Integrated CT/Current transducer with 4-20 MA output. (Requires 120V Power). | $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ | X |

(1) Functions also available with ECM, Display.

| Option | Function | Additional Space Required | UL Listed (X) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ammeter (1) | AC panel-type, single currenttransformer operated five-ampere movement. Scale selected based on $125 \%$ motor full-load amperes. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ (1) | $x$ |
| Voltmeter | AC panel-type, direct-reading 600 volts maximum. Includes a fuse in each ungrounded conductor. | - | $x$ |
| Elapsed Time Meter (1) | Mounts on pushbutton bracket. Visible from front of MCC. | - | $x$ |
| Phase Loss/Unbalance Current Sensing Alternate ECM | CR324X Electronic overload module senses unbalanced running motor currents (no reversal). | - | X |
| Phase Loss/Unbalance Voltage Sensing | APVR used primarily to sense phase loss, unbalance, or reversal, has time delay under-voltage. | - | $x$ |
| Motor Winding Heater | The motor winding heater is designed for use with 3-phase AC motors to guard against damage caused by condensation buildup on motor windings which can occur in high humidity environments during motor idle periods. Refer to application data in Components (Section H). (1x-size 5) | $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ | X |
| Coil Suppressor, 120V | Surge suppressors reduce undesirable transients in control circuits by absorbing voltage transients generated by operating coils. | - | x |
| Over Size Unit | Standard unit height may be increased $1 / 2 X$ or $1 X$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 2 X \\ 1 X \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |
| Door Diagram | Circuit diagram mounted on back of unit door. | - | X |
| Wire markers | Permanent wire number identification on each control wire. | - | $x$ |
| V-Gnd Bus Stab | Grounds unit to V-ground bus when specified (order ground bus under "Structure"). | - | X |
| Provision For PLC | See Programmable Logic Control (Section F). |  |  |
| Provision for GENIUS | See Programmable Logic Control (Section F). |  |  |
| Provision for PFC Capacitor | Terminals located between contactor and OL relay. |  | $x$ |

## PRODUCT INFORMATION UNDERVOLTAGE PROTECTION

Standard starters drop out when line voltage drops below approximately 65 percent rated volts and can be reclosed when voltage returns to 85 percent rated volts.

Where momentary contact devices are used in standard three-wire control circuits, the starter will not reclose on momentary loss of voltage until the START button is pushed, thus inherently providing undervoltage protection.

If a maintained contact device, such as a float switch, is used to start the motor, the starter will close automatically upon restoration of control voltage. In some cases, this may not be desirable for safety reasons, and a reset pushbutton and auxiliary relay should be specified to provide undervoltage protection.

## OVERLOAD RELAYS

Standard relays are three-leg block bimetallic type with adjustment from 90 to 110 percent of the heater rating. A single calibration adjusts all three legs. A single reset button mounted on the starter door permits external reset. Ambient-compensated relays are available for ambients from $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and have adjustment from 90 to 110 percent of normal rating. Improved protection is provided when the motor is in a relatively constant ambient but control is subject to varying ambient. Relays are interchangeable with standard type.

## OPTIONAL ELECTRONIC OVERLOAD RELAY

Both analog and digital relays are also available with or without communications (see page $\mathrm{H}-11$ ).

## CONTROL CIRCUIT PROTECTION

Motor control circuits tapped from the load side of the starter unit disconnect, such as line-to-line control and line-to-neutral control are protected by fuses in each ungrounded conductor. UL requires rejection type fuses for equipment rated above 10KA short-circuit rating. 10 ampere, 600-volt Class CC fuses are furnished as standard. If loading dictates a larger fuse, the fuse rating may be increased up to 20 amperes maximum. Time delay Class $J$ fuses are available as an option.

Motor control circuit transformers are protected with a fuse in each ungrounded secondary conductor. Secondary fuses are (Class RK-5) sized on the basis of 125 percent rated secondary (20 amperes maximum). UL requires primary transformer protection in accordance with NEC Article 430-72(c). ATM-R fuses are furnished in each ungrounded primary conductor.

Motor control circuit power, other than power tapped from the load side of the starter unit disconnect, should be protected against overcurrent. The protective device may be located at the source or by the optional fuse(s) located in each unit. Normally, one (Class CC) fuse in the ungrounded conductor will provide the needed protection.

Where wiring external to the motor control center is indicated, No. 14 AWG copper will be assumed as the minimum conductor size unless otherwise specified.

## LONG CONTROL CIRCUITS

On exceedingly long control circuits two problems may occur- (1) starter will not close due to line voltage drop and (2) starter may not open due to capacitive coupling. Table below gives the one-way distances (in feet) from the starter to the pushbutton along the route of the control cable. This table is for 120-volt coils and allows for a maximum voltage variation of 10 percent. The distances are given for \#14 and \#12 AWG control wire.

| NEMA | Distance in Feet <br> With \#14 Wire | Distance in Feet <br> with \#12 Wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1300 | 2070 |
| 2 | 460 | 730 |
| 3 | 320 | 510 |
| 4 | 250 | 395 |
| $1-6(1)$ | 5000 | 6000 |

(1) Distance based on using an interposing relay, type MCR4, CR7A [CR120B is 1600/2500 feet]

## SEPARATE SOURCE CONTROL CIRCUITS

A separate control bus is available as an option. This bus can be fed from a separate external source, or from within the motor control center by a separate distribution transformer or distribution panel.

A normally open auxiliary contact should be specified on each unit disconnect to open the control bus circuit when the unit disconnect is opened. Unit control circuit fusing should also be added.

In lieu of the auxiliary disconnect contact, pull-apart terminal boards may be specified to provide control voltage isolation for individual starters.

## PILOT DEVICES

Pushbuttons, selector switches, pilot lights, etc., are singleunit, heavy-duty oil-tight type mounted on the starter unit door.

## Auxiliary Contact Ratings NEMA Size 1-6

|  | Amperes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC Volts | Continuous | Make | Break |
| 115 | 10 | 60 | 6.0 |
| 230 | 10 | 30 | 3.0 |
| 460 | 10 | 15 | 1.5 |
| 575 | 10 | 12 | 1.2 |
| DC Volts |  |  |  |
| 125 | 10 | - | 1.1 |
| 250 | 10 | - | 0.5 |

## PRODUCT INFORMATION <br> STARTER AUXILIARY CONTACTS (OPTION)

Auxiliary contacts rated 10 amperes, 600 volts are available, either normally open or closed (non-convertible). Quantities of contacts shown are maximum available and include starter requirements for cross-electrical interlocking and holding circuits. If more contacts are required than shown, a relay must be added.

| Starter Type | Total Control Contacts Available <br> (includes contacts required in <br> basic control circuit for seal-in, <br> cross interlocking, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NEMA Size Starter |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Full-voltage, Nonreversing <br> Full voltage, Reversing <br> Forward Contactor <br> Reverse Contactor <br> Two-speed, One winding(1) <br> Low-speed Contactor <br> High-speed Contactor <br> Two-speed, Two winding <br> Low-speed Contactor <br> High-speed Contactor <br> Part Winding <br> Run Contactor <br> Autotransformer, Reduced-voltage <br> Run Contactor | 5 | $6(2)$ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

(1) For constant- or variable-torque motors.
(2) Limit 4 with APVR relay.

## CONTROL TERMINALS

The table below lists the total number of control terminals available on standard heights units. Nine additional control terminal points ( 12 for HD) can be provided for each 6-inch increase in unit height. See standard diagrams in Typical Circuits (Section K) for number of control terminals required for standard starters. Note total number of control points are in addition to T1, T2 and T3 power terminal points.

| Starter Function | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { Size } 1 \\ & \text { CB/FS } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { Size } 2 \\ & \text { CB/FS } \end{aligned}$ |  | Size 3 CB/FS |  | Size 4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CB } \\ & \hline \text { OPT } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{FS}}{\mathrm{HD}}$ |  |
|  | OPT | HD |  |  | OPT | HD |  |  | OPT | HD |
| FVNR | 12 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 48 |
| FVR | 21 | 30 | 30 | 42 | 33 | 48 | 33 | 48 | 24 | 48 |
| 2S1W | 27 | 24 | 15 | 36 | 24 | 48 | 24 | 48 | 24 | 48 |
| 2S2W | 27 | 24 | 27 | 36 | 33 | 48 | 33 | 48 | 24 | 48 |

## CONTROL TRANSFORMERS

Power is tapped from the load side of the starter unit disconnect and the transformer provides 120-volt power. Two 600-volt primary fuses, plus one 250 -volt secondary fuse in the ungrounded conductor is standard.

Standard control power transformer ratings are adequate to handle the starter-coil current and three pilot lights. If additional burdens are expected, larger transformers should be specified.

| Starter Size and Type ${ }^{3}$ | CPT Std.VA |  | CPT Max. VA(5) |  | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 60 Hz | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | 50 Hz |  |  |
| All Size 160 | 60 | 150 | 150 | 150 | X |  |
| All Size 2150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | X |  |
| All Size 3300 | 300 | 250 | 300 | 250 | X |  |
| All Size 4300 | 300 | 250 | 300 | 250 | X |  |
| All Size 5 and 6 | 300 | 250 | 500 | 500 | X | (4) |

(3) Refer to Company for part-winding and Y-delta starters.
(4) Starter coils operated at line voltage. Starters operated by control relay in 120-
volt control circuit. Class CC fuses are provided for starter coil circuit.
(5) Without increasing standard unit space requirements.

## COIL CHARACTERISTICS

| Size and Type | Inrush <br> Volt-Amp | Sealed <br> Volt-Amp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size 1, FVNR, FVR | 151 | 23 |
| Size 2, FVNR, FVR | 528 | 60 |
| Size 3, FVNR, FVR | 1152 | 83 |
| Size 4, FVNR, FVR | 1248 | 87 |
| Size 5, FVNR | 2580 | 191 |
| Size 6, FVNR | 3360 | 255 |
| Size 2, 2SWW | 576 | 75 |
| Size 3, 2S1W | 1248 | 87 |
| Size 4, 2S1W | 1336 | 95 |
| Relay for RVNR |  |  |
| Size 3 and 4 | 55 | 9 |
| Relay for FVNR |  | 9 |
| Size 5 and 6 | 55 | 9 |

$C B=$ Circuit Breaker; FS = Fused Switch; HD = High Density; OPT = 3-point split type.
300 LINE STANDARD COIL DATA

| Size | Coil | Amps <br> 120V | Amps 480V | VA | Watts | Vars | PF | \% Volts |  | Millisec |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P/U | D/O | P/U | D/O |
| 1 | Inrush | 1.26 | . 33 | 151 | 69.5 | 134 | . 46 | 85 | 63 | 15 | 7 |
|  | Holding | . 2 | . 55 | 24 | 6 | 23 | . 25 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $15$ |
| 2 | Inrush | 4.4 | 1.2 | 528 | 169 | 500 | . 32 | 85 | 68 | 20 | 7 |
|  | Holding | . 5 | . 14 | 60 | 12.9 | 57.9 | . 26 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | Inrush | 9.6 | 2.6 | 1152 | 230 | 1129 | . 20 | 85 | 65 | 20 | 7 |
|  | Holding | . 69 | . 18 | 83 | 18.4 | 81.5 | . 19 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 | Inrush | 10.4 | 2.8 | 1248 | 262 | 1220 | . 21 | 85 | 65 | 20 | 7 |
|  | Holding | . 73 | . 2 | 87 | 18.8 | 84.8 | . 22 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Inrush | 21.5 | 5.7 | 2580 | 464 | 2538 | . 18 | 85 | 65 | 30 | 15 |
|  | Holding | 1.6 | . 42 | 191 | 38.8 | 185 | . 25 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Inrush | 28.1 | 7.6 | 3360 | 608 | 3325 | . 18 | 85 | 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ | 15 to |
|  | Holding | 2.1 | . 58 | 255 | 44 | 246 | . 25 |  |  |  |  |

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## THERMAL MAGNETIC CIRCUIT BREAKER SUBSTITUTION

Substituting a thermal-magnetic circuit breaker in place of a Mag-Break ${ }^{\circledR}$ circuit breaker may require increasing the circuit breaker trip rating to avoid tripping on starting. See Appendix (Section J) for recommended thermal-magnetic circuit breaker trip ratings.

| NEMA <br> Size <br> Starter | Standard <br> Circuit <br> Breaker | Substitute | Short-Circuit Rating |  |  | UL <br> Listed |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 230 V | 460 V | 575 V |  |

(1) TB4 requires same unit space as TBC4.
(2) Available in 8000 -Line MCC only.

## TERMINALS FOR FIELD WIRING

| Description |  | Will Accept Wire(2) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | AWG/MCM |  |
| STARTER LOAD TERMINALS | Material |  |  |
| Size 1 and 2 Power Block (Draw out) |  | $14-4$ |  |
| Size 1 Starter | $12-2$ | CU |  |
| Size 2 Starter | $14-8$ | CU |  |
| Size 3 Power Block (Stationary) | $14-4$ | CU |  |
| Size 3 Starter | $6-2 / 0$ | CU-AL |  |
| Size 4 Power Block (Stationary) | $8-1 / 0$ | CU |  |
| Size 4 Starter | $6-250$ | CU-AL |  |
| Size 5 Starter | $4-3 / 0$ | CU |  |
| Size 6 Contactor | $1 / 0-500$ | CU |  |
| Control Terminal Boards | $(2) 2 / 0-500$ | CU-AL |  |
| Drawout/Stationary |  |  |  |
| Hi Density Pull-Apart | 10 Max. | CU |  |
| POWER TERMINAL BOARDS | $(2) 12$ Max. | CU |  |
| 50 AMP |  |  |  |
| Size 1 \& 2 Type C Wiring and Distribution | $14-4$ | CU |  |
| Transformers | $12-2$ | AL |  |
| 100 AMP |  |  |  |
| Size 3 Type C Wiring and Distribution | $6-2 / 0$ | CU-AL |  |
| Transformers |  |  |  |
| 100 AMP | Size 2 Wye-Delta Starters | $14-1 / 0$ |  |
| 150 AMP | $12-1 / 0$ | AL |  |
| Size 4 Type C Wiring and Distribution Transformers | $4-3 / 0$ | CU |  |

(2) Conductors \#1 and smaller may be rated $60 / 75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Conductors \#0 and larger must be rated $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Conductors wired directly to OL device terminals must be rated $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{CU}$.

## OPERATOR AND METERING PANELS

Unit spaces can be used to provide metering and/or operator's panels in the motor control center itself. Arrangement and dimensions will vary depending on the quantity and type of the devices required. Normally, fuse blocks, terminal blocks, current and potential transformers, etc., can be mounted on a base within the unit space. Meters, pilot lights, pushbuttons, switches, etc., can be mounted on the door. Suitable locations and adequate space should be provided so that wiring is simplified and there is no interference between door and base mounted components. The following devices are often specified.

- Pushbuttons, selector switches, pilot lights.
- Ammeters, voltmeters, and other instruments (panel or switchboard type).
- Instrument and transfer switches
- Electronic power meter
- Control relays
- Timing relays (pneumatic, motor-operated, or electronic)

These panels will be UL Labeled providing all the components are UL Listed for use in motor control centers.

## RELAY PANELS

Relay panels can be furnished from 1 space unit to 6 space units with full width doors. The amount of vertical space required is generally determined by the number of terminal board points required or relay type used; when in doubt allow for a double vertical row of terminal boards.

These panels will be UL Labeled providing all the components are UL Listed for use in motor control centers.

| SINGLE VERTICAL ROW OF T.B.'s |  |  |  |  |  | DOUBLE VERTICAL ROW OF T.B.'s |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Space Units | Maximum No. of T.B. Points | Horizontal Width for Component Mounting |  | Maximum No. of Std. 4-Pole Relays |  | Maximum No. of T.B. Points | Horizontal Width for Component Mounting |  | Maximum No of Std. 4-Pole Relays |  |
| SECTIO | N WIDTH | 20"W | 24"W | 20"W | 24"W |  | 20"W | 24"W | 20"W | 24"W |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 2 \\ & 1^{1 / 2} \\ & 2 \\ & 2^{1 / 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 24 \\ & 30 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 11 k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 111 k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 111 / k^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1441 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 16 \\ 24 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 48 \\ & 60 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 k^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 77 k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 71 k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 7 k^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3^{1 / 2} \\ & 4 \\ & 4^{1 / 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 60 \\ & 72 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 11 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 11 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 11 / k^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 22^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 42 \\ & 48 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 56 \\ & 64 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 120 \\ 144 \\ 156 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 k^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 71 k^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 712^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 21 \\ & 24 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 28 \\ & 32 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 51 / 2 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 96 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 11 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 111 / k^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime} \\ & 141 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 66 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 88 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 192 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 / /^{\prime \prime} \\ & 71 / k^{\prime \prime} \\ & 71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 33 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 44 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |

## ALTERNATOR RELAY PANELS

Consists of two motor alternator circuit using two control relays and a latching relay. Requires minimum 1 space unit height.

## LIGHTING AND DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARDS

The following panelboards are available for mounting in motor control centers. Type AL and AQ Panelboards with main circuit breakers are normally provided. Type AE and AD panels require a feeder unit for the main CB, which then feeds the M.L.O. panel.

| Panel Type | System Voltage (Maximum) | Branch |  |  | Interrupting Rating (2) RMS SymmetricalAmps (in thousands) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Type | Poles(1) | Ampere <br> Rating |  |
| A <br> Series <br> Type <br> AL | $\begin{gathered} 120 / 240 \\ \text { VAC } \end{gathered}$ | THQL <br> THQL <br> THHQL <br> THHQL <br> TXQL | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1,2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-70 \\ & 15-100 \\ & 15-70 \\ & 15-125 \\ & 15-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 240 VAC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THQL } \\ & \text { THHQL } \\ & \text { THQL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,3 \\ 2,3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-100 \\ & 15-100 \\ & 15-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 22 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |
| A <br> Series <br> Type AQ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 120/240 } \\ \text { VAC } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THQB-GF } \\ & \text { THQB } \\ & \text { THQB } \\ & \text { THHQB-GF } \\ & \text { THHQB } \\ & \text { THHQB } \\ & \text { TXQB } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1,2 \end{gathered}$ | 15-30 15-70 15-100 15-30 15-70 15-100 15-30 | 10 10 10 22 22 22 65 |
|  | 240 VAC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THQB } \\ & \text { THHQB } \\ & \text { TXOR } \end{aligned}$ TXQB | $\begin{gathered} 1,2 \\ 2,3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-100 \\ & 15-100 \\ & 15-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 22 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |
| A <br> Series <br> Type AE 4 Wire | 120 VAC | TEY | 1 | 15-100 | 65 |
|  | 240 VAC | TEY | 2,3 | 15-100 | 65 |
|  | 277 VAC | TEY | 1 | 15-100 | 14 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 480/277 } \\ \text { VAC Max. } \end{gathered}$ | TEY | 2,3 | 15-100 | 14 |
| A <br> Series <br> Type <br> AD <br> 3 Wire | 277 VAC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TED } \\ & \text { TED4 } \\ & \text { THED } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-100 \\ & 15-50 \\ & 15-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 480 VAC | TED4 <br> TED4,6 <br> THED4 <br> THED4 <br> THED6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-100 \\ & 15-150 \\ & 15-100 \\ & 110-150 \\ & 15-150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 600 VAC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TED6 } \\ & \text { THED6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-150 \\ & 15-150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |

(1) Two-pole THED breakers require a 3-pole space.
(2) Equipment rating is equal to the lowest interrupting rating of any circuit breaker installed.

## NOTES:

Branch devices are plug-in for Type AL and bolt-on for AQ, AE and AD panelboards. Maximum of 42 circuits per panel.

Ground fault CB not available in AL panels.
Lighting panel main bus is rated 1000 amps per square inch, alternate 800 amps per square inch is available.

MCC SPACE UNITS

| Number of Circuits | Panel Main Bus Rating (Amps) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Space Units }(3) \\ \text { AL, AQ } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Space Units(3) AE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UL } \\ & \text { Listed } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 100 | 2 | 2 | X |
| 12 | 225 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | 2 | X |
| 18 | 100 | 21/2 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 18 | 225 | $21 / 2$ | 21/2 | X |
| 24 | 225 | 3 | 21/2 | X |
| 24 | 400 | 41/2 | $31 / 2$ | X |
| 30 | 225 | 3 | 3 | X |
| 30 | 400 | 4112 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 36 | 225 | $31 / 2$ | 3 | X |
| 36 | 400 | 5 | 4 | X |
| 42 | 225 | $3^{1 / 2}$ | $3^{1 / 2}$ | X |
| 42 | 400 | 5 | 4 | X |

AD

| Number <br> of Circuits | Panel Main Bus <br> Rating (Amps) <br> (X) | Space Units(3) | UL <br> Listed <br> (X) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 100 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| 12 | 225 | 3 |  |
| 18 | 100 | 3 |  |
| 18 | 225 | $31 / 2$ |  |
| 24 | 100 | 3 |  |
| 24 | 225 | $31 / 2$ |  |
| 30 | 100 | $31 / 2$ |  |
| 30 | 225 | 4 |  |
| 36 | 100 | 4 |  |
| 36 | 225 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| 42 | 100 | 4 |  |
| 42 | 225 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |

(3) One space unit $(X)$ equals 12 -inch vertical height.
M.L.O. panel does not include feeder space requirements. (see pg C-5)

The unit rating is the same as the lighting panel rating when:
A. The lighting panel is mounted as a separate motor control center unit but not connected to any power source within the motor control center. This does not reduce or affect motor control center short-circuit rating. The lighting panel must have a main breaker.
B. The lighting panel is mounted as a separate motor control center unit and factory connected directly (with no intermediate transformer) to motor control center bus through a feeder. The panel series rating must equal or exceed motor control center short-circuit rating.
C. The lighting panel is mounted as a separate motor control center unit and factory connected to a transformer unit in the motor control center. This does not reduce or affect motor control center short-circuit rating.

## DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

## GENERAL

Open, dry-type transformers with primary thermal-magnetic circuit breaker or fusible switch with NEMA Class R (dual element) fuses are available in motor control center construction. The accompanying tables give both single- and three-phase transformers normally mounted in motor control centers for use in supplying separate-source control circuits, panelboards, and power external to the motor control center.

Space units shown includes space necessary for the primary disconnect. One space unit equals 12 inches of vertical height. If transformers with taps are required, refer to the factory.

Primary disconnects rated 225-amperes and less stab into the vertical bus. Higher ratings use bolted connections. Transformer secondary conductors are wired to a terminal board in the unit. One leg of 120 -volt secondaries, the center point of 120/240-volt secondaries, and the Y-point of 3-phase secondaries are grounded unless otherwise specified.

NEC Article 450-3 covers transformer protection, other than motor control circuit transformers or special applications. The general requirements are:

Primary Protection Only

| Primary Current | Primary Protection Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 amps or more | $125 \%$ or next higher standard rating per NEC Sect. 240-6 |
| 2 amps to 9 amps | $167 \%$ maximum <br> Less than 2 amps |

## Primary and Secondary Protection

| Secondary Current | Primary Prot. Rating | Sec. Prot. Rating |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 9 amps or more | $250 \%$ maximum <br> $250 \%$ maximum | $125 \%$ or next higher standard rating <br> $167 \%$ maximum |

The degree of protection required depends on the specific application. Select a transformer protective device which provides the required protection. Secondary protection in each ungrounded conductor can be provided if specified.

## THREE-PHASE TRANSFORMERS (DELTA-Y)

| FUSED SWITCH-100kA IC |  |  |  |  |  | CIRCUIT BREAKER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KVA | Switch Size | Fuse Amps <br> (4) | Space Unit | UL Listed(X) | Notes | IC Rating (kA) |  | CB Trip <br> (5) | Space Unit | UL Listed(X) | Notes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 380-120/208 VOLTS, 50 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 7 | 2.5 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 30 | 17.5 | 3 | X |  | THED | THEDL | 30 | 3 | X |  |
| 30 | 60 | 60 | 6 | X | (1)2 | THED | THEDL | 70 | 6 | X | (1) 2 |
| 45 | 200 | 90 | 6 | X | (3) | THED | SEP | 150 | 6 | X | (3) |
| 480-120/208 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 5.6 | 2.5 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 30 | 15 | 3 | X |  | THED | THEDL | 20 | 3 | $x$ |  |
| 15 | 30 | 25 | 3 | X |  | THED | THEDL | 30 | 3 | X |  |
| 30 | 60 | 45 | 6 | X | (1) 2 | THED | THEDL | 70 | 6 | X | (1) 2 |
| 45 | 200 | 70 | 6 | X | (3) | THED |  |  | 6 | X | (3) |
| 600-120/208 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 30 | 4.5 | 2.5 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 30 | 12 | 3 | X |  | THEDL | THEDL | 20 | 3 | X |  |
| 30 | 60 | 40 | 6 | X | (1) 2 | THEDL | THEDL | 70 | 6 | X | (1) 2 |
| 45 | 60 | 60 | 6 | X | (3) | THEDL | THEDL | 100 | 6 | X | (3) |

[^3]
## SINGLE-PHASE TRANSFORMERS

| FUSED SWITCH-100KA IC |  |  |  |  |  | CIRCUIT BREAKER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KVA | Switch Size | Fuse Amps <br> (4) | Space Unit | UL Listed (X) | Notes | IC Rating (kA) |  | CB Trip <br> (5) | Space Unit | UL Listed (X) | Notes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 240-120/240 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.50 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ 37.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 60 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.2 \\ 7 \\ 15 \\ 30 \\ 60 \\ 80 \\ 150 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{(1)}{(1)(6)} \\ \text { (1)6 } \\ (3) \end{gathered}$ | THED <br> THED <br> THED <br> THED <br> THFK <br> THFK | THEDL <br> THEDL <br> THEDL <br> SEP(8) <br> SFP(9) <br> SFP(9) | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 40 \\ 70 \\ 150 \\ 225 \\ 225 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3.5 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1) } 6 \\ \text { (1) } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 380-120/240 VOLTS, 50 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.50 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ 37.5 \end{gathered}$ | 30 30 30 60 60 200 200 | 3.5 4 12 35 50 90 125 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline x \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & X \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1)6(1) } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \end{aligned}$ | THEDL <br> THEDL <br> THEDL <br> SEP(8) <br> SEP(8) | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 50 \\ 90 \\ 150 \\ 125 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 2 \\ 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1) } 6 \\ \text { (1)6 } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 480-120/240 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.50 1 3 5 10 15 25 37.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 60 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.8 \\ 3.5 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 25 \\ 40 \\ 70 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1)(6) } \\ \text { (1)(3) } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \\ & \text { THED } \end{aligned}$ | THEDL THEDL THEDL THEDL SEP(8) SEP(8) | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 20 \\ 40 \\ 50 \\ 125 \\ 125 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1)6 } \\ \text { (1)6 } \\ \text { (3) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 600-120/240 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.50 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ 37.5 \end{gathered}$ | 30 30 30 30 60 60 200 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2.5 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 20 \\ 35 \\ 60 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1)(6) } \\ \text { (1)(6) } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ | THEDL <br> THEDL <br> THEDL <br> THEDL | THEDL <br> THEDL <br> THEDL <br> THEDL | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (1) } \\ \text { (1) (6) } \\ \text { (1) (6) } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}$ |

[^4]
## POWER FACTOR CORRECTION CAPACITORS

## DESCRIPTION

Motors and other inductive loads require two kinds of electrical current: Current which performs the actual work and reactive current which produces the magnetic fields necessary for the operation of inductive devices such as motors. Both types of currents produce system I2R losses. Capacitors installed near inductive loads can be used to reduce the reactive currents which flow through much of the system, thereby reducing I ${ }^{2} R$ losses.

Low-voltage capacitors are generally three-phase units, deltaconnected, and are protected by current limiting fuses. The fuses disconnect the capacitor in the event of an electrical short, providing service continuity for the system and reducing the possibility of rupturing the capacitor case.

## CAPACITORS SWITCHED WITH THE MOTOR

Capacitors used for power factor correction should be selected using the motor manufacturer's application data.

When the capacitor is connected ahead of the overload relay (sketch a, c, or d), the overload current elements should be selected using the full-load motor current and service factor values specified on the nameplate of the motor. When the capacitor is connected on the load side of the overload heaters (sketch b), lower rated heaters are required, since the overload relay in this case will respond to the vector sum of the motor and capacitor currents. Capacitors must not exceed the maximum KVAR recommended by the motor manufacturer for switching with the specific motor selected. The Capacitor Department, Hudson Falls, NY, has published tables showing maximum capacitance and percent ampere reduction for specific GE motors.

Power factor correction capacitors should be switched by a separate contactor (sketch d) under any of the following conditions:

- High inertia load.
- Open circuit transition reduced voltage starting.
- Wye-delta motor.
- Reversing or frequently jogged motor.
- Multispeed motor (2SIW, 2S2W, etc.).

Power factor correction capacitors should not be connected to the load side of solid state starters and drives. It should be noted that two-speed motor starters require separate contactors to switch in capacitors after a time-delay in order to avoid possible motor damage while the capacitors discharge. For the same reason, Wye-Delta starters have the capacitors applied after the delta connection has been made.


## SELECTION OF POWER FACTOR CORRECTION CAPACITORS

The following table is provided as a guide. Consult motor manufacturer for actual capacitor KVAR values.

## Typical Capacitor Ratings ${ }^{(1)}$

| Horsepower Rating | High Efficiency and Older Design (Pre "T-Frame") |  | "T Frame" NEMA Design "B" Motors |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capacitor KVAR | Current Reduction \% | Capacitor KVAR | Current Reduction \% |
| 3 | $11 / 2$ | 15 | 11/2 | 23 |
| 5 | 2 | 13 | 21/2 | 22 |
| $71 / 2$ | 21/2 | 12 | 3 | 20 |
| 10 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 18 |
| 15 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 18 |
| 20 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 17 |
| 25 | 6 | 10 | $71 / 2$ | 17 |
| 30 | $71 / 2$ | 10 | 8 | 16 |
| 40 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 17 |
| 50 | 11 | 9 | $17^{1 / 2}$ | 15 |
| 60 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 15 |
| 75 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 14 |
| 100 | 20 | 8 | 30 | 14 |
| 125 | 271/2 | 8 | 35 | 12 |
| 150 | 30 | 8 | 40 | 12 |
| 200 | 371/2 | 8 | 50 | 11 |

(1) For use with 1800 rpm, 3-phase, 60 Hz classification B motors, to raise full-load power factor to approximately 95 percent.

| MCC Space <br> Units Required | Maximum KVAR |  |  | UL Listed <br> (X) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 240 V | 480 V | 600 V |  |
| 1 X | $1^{11 / 2}$ thru 4 <br> $6,8,11,12$ | 20 | 20 | X |
| $1^{11 / 2 \mathrm{X}}$ | $5,71 / 2,9,10$ <br> 15 thru $22^{11 / 2}$ | 50 | 45 |  |

One space unit $X$ equals 12 inches of vertical height. Space required is for capacitor only. Add space for switching device as needed.

In front-mounted configurations utilizing the 20-inch deep enclosure, capacitors may be mounted in the rear 10 inches of space behind the vertical bus. Rear access to the motor control center is required for servicing the capacitors.

Optional 240-and 480-volt blown fuse indicating lights are available. Visible through unit door.

## SWITCHING CAPACITORS SEPARATELY

When a group of motors are so operated that some run while others are idle, a single capacitor bank (containing a number of individual units) can be connected to the motor control center bus to supply kilovars to the group. In these instances, a separate switching device is needed for the capacitors. The interrupting rating of the switching device should be at least as great as the short-circuit current available. Cable must be capable of at least 135 percent rated capacitor current. Switching device selections in the following tabulation are based on the continuous current of the capacitors.

- Low-Voltage Power Circuit Breakers 135\%
- Fuses and Fusible Switches 165\%
- Molded-Case Circuit Breakers 150\%


## Recommended Switching Device

| KVAR | Switch with Class J (In Amperes) | Molded Case Circuit Breaker (In Amperes) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |
| $2^{11 / 2}$ | 10 | 15 |
| 5 | 20 | 20 |
| $71 / 2$ | 30 | 30 |
| 10 | 40 | 40 |
| 15 | 60 | 60 |
| 20 | 80 | 80 |
| $27^{1 / 2}$ | 125 | 100 |
| 30 | 125 | 110 |
| $371 / 2$ | 175 | 150 |
| 480 VOLTS, 60 HERTZ |  |  |
| 5 | 10 | 15 |
| $71 / 2$ | 15 | 15 |
| 10 | 20 | 20 |
| 15 | 30 | 30 |
| 20 | 40 | 40 |
| 25 | 50 | 50 |
| 271/2 | 60 | 50 |
| 30 | 60 | 60 |
| $371 / 2$ | 80 | 70 |

## GENERAL

GE Fanuc Automation - Charlottesville, VA, has continually updated/improved its PLC products, which are mounted and wired in the Motor Control Center.

The Series Six PLC was the first in a succession of developments that established GE Fanuc in the marketplace. The Series Six was the first PLC to employ the family concept. Other industry firsts include the Workmaster, the first IBM-based programmer; the Series One, the first modular small PLC; Genius, the first distributed, intelligent I/O system; and the first embedded MAP 3.0 interface in a PLC. GE Fanuc's newest line of PLCs, the Series 90-70 family, is the first PLC with truly open architecture. Thanks to the VME bus back plane, many third party specialty modules are available to enhance the functionality of the Series 90-70.

GE Fanuc was one of the first companies in the United States to attain ESO 9001 registration from UL, CSA and BSI. This means that GE Fanuc has met the most comprehensive quality standard in the design, manufacturing and service of its products. Many of the PLC packages have UL, CSA, and FM recognition.

## MICRO SERIES

8 Input 6 Outputs
16 Input 12 Outputs
85-265 VAC


## SERIES 90-30

A versatile unit, the $90-30$ is a small PLC with extended capabilities. It is used for MCC lineup sequencing, similar to the Series One PLC. However, with the capability of 512 I/O points, analog I/O, coprocessor modules, and genius communication, it approaches the definition of a larger PLC.

- Inputs AC or DC (common), analog, high speed counter.
- Outputs AC, DC, (Relay, Common, Isolated), analog display (special module). The isolated AC outputs have been tested with Size 1-4 starters for MCC use.
- Special Motion control, high speed counter, third party modules


## SERIES 90-70

The 90-70 system has the most capability in the Series 90 family and is used for system PLCs as well as process lineups of MCC's. It has a wide range of input and output modules as well as extensive communication capabilities. With the GE Fanuc authorized third party VME modules, the Series 90-70 is exceptionally versatile (including imbedded PCs, harddrives, motion control, etc.). The $90-70$ is positioned to eventually supercede the Series Six Plus.

## FIELD CONTROL

Modular design gives you more choices. Each field control station consists of a bus interface unit or BIU, an optional field control processor for local logic, up to four field terminal bases, and as many as eight field I/O modules. With field control, you can design a system that meets the precise needs of your application-and upgrade it easily as your application needs change.

## GENIUS I/O SYSTEM

A system of inherently distributed inputs and outputs, which consists of:

- Genius I/O Blocks (mounted at the point of control). Input and outputs: AC, DC, isolated, analog, counter. Special Power Management Module
- Bus Controller (which serves as the interface between the genius system and the Series Six or Series 90 PLC or other industrial controllers)
- Hand Held Monitor (the portable diagnostic and configuration tool) used for trouble-shooting, monitoring, scaling and configuring the I/O Blocks.
- Genius Bus which provides communications between the bus controller, hand held monitor, and up to 30 I/O Blocks over a single shielded twisted wire pair.
- Genius Local Area Network can communicate between computers, PLCs, and genius blocks up to 7500 ft . using a single twisted pair.

Genius I/O Blocks are mounted, wired, and configured by the factory, and provide superior, built-in diagnostics which detect open circuits, short circuits, overloads, and a variety of other malfunctions which are beyond the power of conventional PLCs to detect.

## I/O CIRCUITS <br> SAMPLE INPUT CIRCUIT - 120 VOLT AC INPUT MODULE (90-30) <br> MODULE CIRCUITRY TERMINALS FIELD WIRING



Rated Voltage
Inputs per Module Isolation

Input Current
Input Characteristics: Max. On-state Min. Off-state Min. On-state Max. Off-state On response time Off response time

120 Volts AC
16 (1 group with a single common) 1500 volts RMS between field side and logic side
14.5 mA (typical) at rated voltage

74 volts to 132 volts
0 to 20 volts
6 mA maximum
2.2 mA maximum

30 ms maximum
45 ms maximum

SAMPLE OUTPUT CIRCUIT - 120/240 VOLT ISOLATED AC OUTPUT MODULE (90-30)


## I/O CONFIGURATIONS

Standard I/O for motor control center consists of grouped input cards and isolated output cards (note that the isolated outputs can control all standard motor control center starters).

## SERIES 90"'-30 PLC



## MCC SPACE REQUIREMENTS

12-inch per rack plus a 6 -inch minimum space for a local CPT and fuses. A 10 slot rack requires a 24 -inch wide section for wireway space.

MODEL 311
The entry level Series 90-30 PLC, Model 311, is available in either a five or ten I/O slot version. With the CPU built into the backplane, the Model 311 provides an "extra" slot for additional I/O or intelligent modules. Model 311 offers 512 words of register memory and 3K of logic memory. This unit provides all the features you want with a small programmable controller.

## MODEL 331

For applications requiring additional I/O the Model 331 can handle your needs. It is expandable to five racks to provide the user with 49 available slots for discrete, analog or intelligent I/O. It offers up to 512 I/O points, 2 K words of register memory and 8 K words of logic memory.

The Series 90-30 PLC has dimensions similar to the older Series One PLC. It is available in two forms: the model 311 has a basic five slot rack, or a ten slot rack when the I/O requirements exceed the five slot rack capabilities. The model 331 is available with a five or ten slot base rack (CPU plus I/O modules), which then can be expanded to a total of five racks for additional I/O capabilities. With the built-in coprocessor and calendar clock, the Model 331 has faster execution times and can be used with time-of-day programs. The programs are stored in batterybacked CMOS RAM (EPROM chips are available).

The PLC can be programmed form the hand-held programmer, or PC's with LM90 software

Types of I/O Modules
IC693MDL390: 120 VAC, 5PT. ISO. OUT.*
IC693MDL930: Relay Out. 6PT. ISO.4A
IC693MDL940: Relay Output, 2A MOD. (16)
IC693ALG220: Analog Input, E/I, MOD (4)
IC693ALG390: Analog Output, E MOD. (2)
IC693PCM300: Prog. Copress. Comm. Mod.
IC693CMM301: Genius Comm. Mod
IC693PRG300: Hand Held Programmer

[^5]
## SERIES 90"'-70 PLC

## GENERAL

The Series 90-70 CPU contains an INTEL-base microprocessor and a GE Fanuc-designed Boolean coprocessor for high speed response. It is designed for system level control, and will communicate with other PLCs thru the CCM Protocol, GE net or the Genius LAN. Since it uses the VME standard, many intelligent modules can be added to the rack, thus increasing its versatility. The 90-30 instruction set is a subset or the 90-70s to allow commonality in programming. Built into the CPU is an alarm processor which records and time stamps any faults. This could allow the master program to perform corrective action routines when required.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Operating Temperature

AC Power Required
Frequency
Maximum Load
Battery Type
(to retain CMOS memory) load

Programmer
Terminal Board
$0^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$5 \%$ to $95 \%$ humidity
(non-condensing)
120/240 VAC (-25\%, +10\%)
47 to 63 Hz
100 Watts
Lithium
6 month retention under
8-10 year shelf life (no load)
Workmaster or IBM PC
Removable 40 point (1 \#14AWG or 2 \#16AWG)

## MCC SPACE REQUIREMENTS

9 slot rack - 2 S.U., 24 in. W
5 slot rack - 2 S.U., 20 in. W
No vertical bus behind these PLCs. Interposing TB and smaller wire should be considered due to module density.

## APPLICATION

Series 90-70 PLCs can be coordinated with motor control centers to form a complete, integrated system for material handling, transportation, water treatment, power generation, and many other continuous or batch process applications. From performing simple functions such as start/stop or sequencing operations to comprehensive system monitoring and feed back loops, Series 9070 control is a powerful addition to MCCs for medium to large applications.

## CPU AND I/O OPTIONS

| CPU | $731 / 732$ | $771 / 772$ | $781 / 782$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| User Memory (K words) | 16 | $32,64,128,256$ | 64,128 |
| Discrete I/O Addressing | 512 | 2 K | 12 K |
| Analog I/O addressing | 8 K | 8 K | 8 K |
| Boolean Execution | $0.4 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{K}$ | $0.4 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{K}$ | $0.4 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| Processor | 80186 | 80186 | 80386 |
| Floating Point <br> Coprocessor | $\mathrm{No} / \mathrm{Yes}$ | $\mathrm{No} / \mathrm{Yes}$ | $\mathrm{No} / \mathrm{Yes}$ |

## Input Modules

16 Ckt, 120V AC Isolated Input
16 Ckt, 240V AC Isolated Input
32 Ckt, 120V AC Input
32 Ckt, 24V DC Pos Logic Input
32 Ckt, TTL Neg Logic Input
32 Ckt, 12V DC +/- Logic Input
$32 \mathrm{Ckt}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$ DC +/- Logic Input
32 Ckt, 48V DC +/- Logic Input
8 Ckt, Analog Volt/Curr Input
16 Ckt, Analog Current Input Expander
16 Ckt, Analog Voltage Input Expander

## Output Modules

16 Ckt, 120 V AC 2A Output
16 Ckt, 120/240V AC Isolated Output*
32 Ckt, 120V AC 0.5A Output
16 Ckt, 24/48V DC 2A Pos Logic Output
32 Ckt , 24/48V DC 0.5A Pos Logic Output
32 Ckt, 12V DC 0.5A Pos Logic Output
$32 \mathrm{Ckt}, 5-48 \mathrm{~V}$ DC 0.5A Neg Logic Output
16 Ckt, Signal Relay 2A Output
4 Ckt, Analog Volt/Current Output

## Specialty Modules

Genius Bus Controller Programmable Coprocessor Graphics Display Coprocessor GEnet MAP Carrierband GEnet MAP Broadband MODBUS Interface MMS Ethernet

[^6]
## GE Fanuc Field Control

## GENERAL

With Field Control, GE Fanuc engineers have refined proven technology to create a truly modular system for decentralized I/O and control. Each station of a Field Control network can act as a stand-alone controller, allowing for physical separation of logical control functions and faster processing times. As a result, Field Control is an ideal complement for the Series 90 PLC and Genius I/O a single low-cost solution for a variety of application needs.

## A Local Solution to a Field Logic

By providing simple logic solving at the local station, Field Control produces shaarp increases in a system's raw speed and effieiency. Future versions of Field Control will accommodate additional programming options to build on these advances.
linitially, users will be able to program a Field Control station using standard GE Fanuc Logicmaster ${ }^{T M}$ programming soltware used on Series 90-30 and Series 90-20 PLCs. In the future, they will be able to choose a programming language of their choice.

With Field Control, GE Fanuc engineers have created a single device that can accept field wiring and condition the signal for input to or output from the control system. There is no need for accessory terminal blocks installed solely to connect field devices with $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$. Designed to be installed and wired like a field terminal block, Field Control can reduce connections by up to one-holf.

## The One Choice for Both Local Panel Control and Decentralized I/O

Currently, control specifiers must purchase one I/O platform for local panels and a different platform for decentralized I/O. Field Control is an open platform, equally at home in both applications. Using the Genius bus and other available fieldbuses or communication options, Field Control provides an extremely cost-effective, space-saving option in both local panels and decentralized panel applications.


## Open Architecture Provides the Solution for Diverse Applications

GE Fanuc embraces open architecture for two reasons. It helps our customers make the most of their existing investment in industrial automation. And it enables them to take advantage of new products as they are developed.

To address the diverse needs of all our customers, GE Fanuc will be opening the field processor component to third-party partners to develop additional fieldbus interfaces. In addition, I/O protocol has been published, and we will be encouraging the development of third-party I/Os and accessories.

| Description  <br> Bus Interface <br> Units: Genius BIU, 24 VDC Power <br>  FIP BIU 24 VDC Power <br> Field Terminal  <br> Bases: $\frac{\text { I/O Base, Barrier Style, accommodates } 2 \text { modules }}{}$ <br>  I/O Base, Box style, accommodates 2 modules <br> High Density Connector Base, accommodates 2 <br> modules <br>  $\frac{\text { Aux. Terminal Block, Qty. 2 Barrier Style }}{}$ <br>  $\frac{\text { Aux. Terminal Block, Qty. 2 Box Style }}{21 " \text { I/O Base Expansion Cable (only 1 per person) }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Field Processors: Micro Field Processor
Field I/O Modules: 24 VDC Pos./Neg. Input 16 Pt. Grouped
12/24 VDC 0.5A Pos. Output 16 Pt. Grouped
Analog Input Current 8 Pt. Grouped
Analog Output Current/Voltage 4 Pt. Grouped
48 VDC Pos./Neg. Input 16 Pt. Grouped
120 VAC Input 16 Pt. Grouped
240 VAC Input 16 Pt. Grouped
120 VAC 2A Output 8 Pt. Grouped
12-120VAC Output 16 Pt. Grouped
Relay 2A 8 Pt. 6 Form A/2 Form C Isolated
125 VDC Input 16 Pt. Grouped
Analog Input Current 16 Pt. Grouped
Analog Output Current 8 Pt. Grouped
Thermocouple 8 Pt . Isolated
RTD 4 Channel Isolated - 3 wire

## GENIUS ${ }^{\circledR}$ I/O SYSTEM

## General

The Genius I/O, a system of inherently distributed inputs and outputs, is designed to interface to any number of industrial controllers, including GE Fanuc PLCs, and third party CPUs. It can be used as the only I/O on a System or it can be mixed with the present rack-type I/O. Genius represents a complete rethinking of the role of I/O in industrial control. Genius Blocks are UL, CSA, FM and CSA hazardous environment approved. The Genius I/O system was made possible through two key General Electric technological innovations:

Smart Switch: A device with the built-in current and voltage sensors required for the extensive diagnostics available with Genius I/O. The smart switch allows detection of faults not only within the programmable controller I/O system, but also faults in the coils and other actuator devices under the control of the programmable controller, as well as the signal path from pushbuttons and other input devices. No other technology provides this level of fault detection.

Communications Controller: A token bus local area network controller which allows Genius I/O devices to communicate over a single-shielded twisted wire pair, rather than via bundles of point-to-point wires required in conventional systems.

## GENIUS I/O SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A simplified block diagram of the Genius I/O System is shown in Figure 2. The PLC, CPU, and I/O rack shown are standard Series 90-70 units. The Genius serial bus connects I/O Blocks with a single shielded twisted pair up to 7500 feet from the Bus Controller.

## Genius I/O Block

A microprocessor-based, configurable, ruggedized solid state device to which field I/O devices are attached. Measuring approximately $9^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$, I/O Blocks can be mounted virtually anywhere, such as in a draw-out unit of a motor control center or pushbutton station where it is common to have one input and one output per motor circuit. No separate rack or power supply is required. Field wiring is attached to a terminal assembly which separates from the removable electronics assembly. Thus, field wiring need not be disturbed to service the electronics. Due to the microprocessor and intelligent switching, inputs and outputs may be mixed arbitrarily on blocks. There are no dip switches nor replaceable fuses.

An EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory) is located within the terminal assembly. The EEPROM stores all user-selectable options and retains these selections even during POWER OFF conditions. It can be read by the electronics assembly at any time and altered by commands from either the CPU or the Hand Held Monitor. The EEPROM is the only electronic device in the terminal assembly and has a long Mean-Time-Between-Failure (MTBF).


Typical Genius I/O Unit


Fig. 2. Genius I/O System Block Diagram


Fig. 3. Genius I/O Block Assembly

## Genius I/O Block (Cont'd)

The electronics assembly contains the power supply, communications chip, microprocessor, smart switches, and other electronic components required to perform Genius I/O functions.

Each I/O Block is keyed to prevent the insertion of a non-matching electronics assembly into a terminal assembly wired for a different power. Once inserted, the electronics assembly automatically reads the content of the EEPROM and initializes itself to match the configuration originally established for the I/O Block in that position. Table 1 lists the types of I/O Blocks currently available, as well as other basic system components.

## Table 1-Genius I/O Components

| Block Function | Nominal Voltage | Working Voltage | No. of Circuits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC I/O | 115 VAC, Grouped combination input and output | $\begin{aligned} & 93-132 \text { VAC } \\ & 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8(1 \times 8) \\ & 16(1 \times 16) \end{aligned}$ |
| AC/DC I/O | 115 VAC/125 VDC <br> Isolated combination input and output 4 groups of 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 93-132 \mathrm{VAC} \\ & 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 105-140 \mathrm{VDC} \end{aligned}$ | $8(4 \times 2)$ |
| DC I/O | 24-48 VDC Source combination input and output | 18-50 VDC | $16(1 \times 16)$ |
| DC I/O | 24/48 VDC Sink combination input and output | 18-50 VDC | $16(1 \times 16)$ |
| AC Analog | Analog 115 VDC Powered | $\begin{aligned} & 93-132 \text { VAC } \\ & 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ | $4 \mathrm{In} / 2$ Out |
| DC Analog | Analog 24/48 VDC Powered | 18-50 VDC | $4 \mathrm{In} / 2$ Out |
| Other Components |  |  |  |
| Metering | Hand Held Monitor <br> Bus Controller Bus Controller Power Trac Block | $\begin{aligned} & 93-132 \text { VAC } \\ & 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { 185-265 VAC } \\ & 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { With Diagnostics } \\ & \text { Without Diagnostics } \\ & 93-132 \text { VAC } \\ & 105-140 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 120V-PT } \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{CT} \end{aligned}$ |

## MCC Space Requirements

Allow 18-inch height for the first two blocks, plus 12 inches for each additional set of two. This allows room for 120 -volt power supply disconnect (or CPT). Maximum of 8 blocks per section, without ventilation.

## Hand Held Monitor (HHM)

A portable diagnostic and configuration tool used for addressing, trouble-shooting, monitoring, scaling and configuring the I/O Blocks. The HHM plugs directly into any block or into the programmable controller, or it can be attached to any location on the twisted pair communications link. It is supplied in a case suitable for you to attach to your belt, or it can be panel mounted using the mounting bezel included with each HHM. It has an alphanumeric LCD display (4 lines $\times 16$ characters) with microprocessor-driven prompts available in English, German, French, or Italian. A key feature of the HHM is its ability to manually perform functions and force discrete and analog I/O, whether or not there is a programmable controller connected to the system. This greatly facilitates system check-out prior to full-scale operation.

The HHM includes:
-An LCD display capable of displaying 16 characters per line on four separate lines.
-Four display-labeled soft keys.
-A decimal keypad, including sign and decimal point keys.
-Four fixed-function keys.


F

Fig. 4. Hand Held Monitor

## GENIUS ${ }^{\circledR}$ I/O SYSTEM <br> SERIES SIX BUS CONTROLLER

The Bus Controller serves as the interface between the Genius I/O systems and the industrial controller.

Bus Controllers are available for Series 90-70, Series 90-30 (for communications), Series Six PLCs, personal computers, DCSs, Industrial Robots, GE Drive Systems, and others.

## Genius I/O Bus

To connect Genius I/O elements together is a $150 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{sec}$ serial token passing bus communications link formed by daisy-chain connection of twisted pair wire. It has high noise immunity (1500 volt common mode) and its operation is not affected by any block attachment, removal or failure. Each data bit is triply encoded for data integrity; error detection is further improved via cyclical redundancy check (CRC). Bus errors are reported automatically.

This link requires only one pair and can be Belden type 9302 (or factory approved equivalent) up to 100 feet ( 30 meters) in total length, or must be Belden type 9182 or Alpha type 9823 (or factory approved equivalent) up to 7500 feet ( 2258 meters). Belden type 9182 or equivalent is used in motor control center equipment.

## Diagnostics

The Genius I/O system provides advanced diagnostic capability. Error detection for discrete and analog circuits is summarized in Table 2. Such detection includes a variety of block failure modes, bus failures and failures within the Bus Controller. Of greater significance, however, is the diagnostic power for the attached I/O devices. On discrete blocks, the system detects open wires, short circuits, overloads, and a variety of other malfunctions which are beyond the power of conventional programmable controllers to detect. Many faults may be detected before they cause a malfunction in equipment. The Genius I/O can detect the integrity of a control circuit before the circuit must actually be energized by periodic "pulse-testing" under microprocessor control within a Genius I/O Block. Over temperature sensors are also built into each circuit.

On the analog blocks, the Genius I/O can detect an input open wire, mix high-level analog signals on one I/O Block ( $\pm 10$ volts DC, $\pm 5$ volts DC, $0-10$ volts DC, $0-5$ volts DC, $1-5$ volts DC, or 4-20 mA ), establish linear conversions from analog values to engineering units, process high-level and low-level alarms, and detect overrange and underrange analog signals. Analog blocks also allow you to establish different filter delays on inputs: short filter delays $(5-10 \mathrm{msec})$ for fast system response in controlled low-noise environment or longer filter delays ( $20-1000 \mathrm{msec}$ ) to reject electrical noise in harsh environments. All of these faults are automatically reported to the HHM or CPU.

## TABLE 2-Genius I/O Diagnostic Features

| Block | Discrete Point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Addition of Block <br> -Loss of Block (incl. Communications Power, Memory Losses) | Input | Output |
|  | -Open Wire <br> -Power Loss(1) <br> -Over Temp. | -Failed Switch <br> -Load not present <br> -Overload <br> -Short Circuit <br> -Over Temp. <br> -Power Loss(1) |
| -Address Conflict | Analog I/O |  |
| -Bus Error -Bus Controller OK | -Open Wire ${ }^{2}$ <br> -Underrange <br> -Overrange <br> -Hi Alarm <br> -Low Alarm | -Underrange <br> -Overrange |

[^7]

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## CONNECTIONS

## PLC CONTROLLED STARTERS

A combination motor starter will require a minimum of one INPUT and one OUTPUT per starter. As shown in Figure 5, the OUTPUT is connected between the starter coil and the fused, ungrounded leg of the control voltage source (terminals 3, 1). The INPUT connection is made between the starter "Seal contact" and the grounded leg of the control voltage source (Terminals $2, \mathrm{X}_{2}$ ). The INPUT monitors the status of the seal circuit to independently verify that the starter has closed.


Fig. 5. INPUT and OUTPUT Connection
When an H-O-A switch is used with PLC I/O, the configuration will appear as shown in Figure 6. Note: as mentioned previously, the INPUT monitors the status of the starter's seal circuit in the manual mode as well as the PLC (automatic) mode.


## STARTER UNITS WITH INDIVIDUAL CONTROL TRANSFORMERS

For starters having individual control power transformers all OUT-PUTs must be isolated type. This requirement is necessary due to the separate voltage sources provided by the individual control transformers. INPUTs may be either isolated or non-isolated types. Where non-isolated INPUTs are used all $\mathrm{X}_{2}$ terminals must be wired together.

## SURGE SUPPRESSORS

In cases where excessive noise is present on the control line or hard interlocks which will operate often (in series with PLC OUTPUT), surge suppressors are recommended.

## OPTIONAL INPUTS/DIAGNOSTIC

Additional INPUT connections can be made to monitor the specific status of combination starters and feeders to provide further diagnostic information to the process operator and maintenance personnel.

1. The status of the overload relay can be monitored. An electri-cally-isolated, normally-open auxiliary contact can be ordered with the GE 300-Line overload relay and an additional PLC INPUT can be wired in series with it.
2. A PLC INPUT can be connected between terminals 1 and $X_{2}$ to monitor the availability of control power to the starter unit.

## STARTER UNITS WITH SEPARATE-SOURCE CONTROL VOLTAGE

INPUT and OUTPUT connections are shown below (see Figure 7) for units arranged for separate-source control.

INPUT- A common (non-isolated) INPUT can be used if all $X_{2}$ terminals are wired together.
OUTPUT- As required by NEC Article 430-74, if a disconnect auxiliary contact and/or control circuit fuse (FU) is included with each starter, then the OUTPUT must be the isolated type. However, if the auxiliary contact and fuse are omitted, a common OUTPUT module can be used. With common output modules, interposing relays are required with NEMA Size 3 and 4 starters.
Note: NEC article 430-74 can be met with GE's standard split-type control terminal boards on all draw-out units, or with GE's pull-apart terminal boards.


Fig. 7. INPUT and OUTPUT Connections for Separate-Source Control

## ISOLATED VERSUS NON-ISOLATED OUPUTS <br> Isolated Outputs

GE's isolated OUTPUTS can be used for direct control of NEMA Size 1 through 4 combination starters without the use of an interposing relay. The contactors of GE's standard NEMA Size 5 and larger starters are operated at line voltage with interposing relays operated from the secondary of the control transformer.

## Non-isolated OUTPUTS

NEMA Size 1-2 starters may be operated directly from common PLC OUTPUT cards. The continuous current rating of GE's non-isolated OUTPUT module requires an interposing relay for NEMA Size 3 and larger starters. Check the module ratings for inrush and continuous values.

## ADJUSTABLE SPEED DRIVES

## GENERAL

As a vehicle for controlling multiple motor functions, the Motor Control Center has become the logical place to mount variable speed drives. However, the application of these drives is not a simple selection process, and the following is an explanation of some of the variables involved.

A drive must have ventilation. The basic power switching components are transistors, which are mounted on finned heat sinks. Although the drive may be operating at 95\% efficiency, the $5 \%( \pm)$ normal heat loss cannot be enclosed in the MCC without exceeding the safe operating temperature $\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. Standard mounting is ventilated (NEMA 1 or 1A only.)

A drive is electronically controlled. The new generation of PWM drives are all microprocessor based. Although well shielded from stray noise, they require careful wire routing, and in some cases shielded wire runs to avoid "nuisance" problems. Control wires should be run separate from power leads. If they must cross, try to keep them at right angles to minimize the induced fields (noise).

A drive creates noise on the power system. Although we use reactors to minimize system disturbances, a drive will create harmonics on the power/system (both at the motor and at the transformer). If sensitive computer systems are to be utilized, they should be isolated from the drive's source. Likewise, the harmonics created at the motor may cause the motor to run hotter than expected. Standard motors should be derated $10 \%$ when used with a drive. We recommend GE's high efficiency ENERGY SAVER ${ }^{\circledR}$ motors for drive applications. See motor application data, SH. G-3

A drive must have short circuit protection. Since a drive is subjected to higher available short circuit currents in an MCC, (vs. a wall mounted unit) additional components such as current limiting fuses and reactors are utilized. See typical one line sketch.

A drive can provide significant energy savings. When a fan or pump is utilized on a system with variable flow rates, whether measured in gallons per minute or cubic feet of cooling air per minute, a variable speed drive is the most efficient means of control. Since a variable torque load requires significantly less energy when operated at lower speed, the energy savings can be in the 25 to $50 \%$ range when compared to a full voltage motor using dampers or valving to reduce its output. (The amount of savings depends, of course, on the amount of time the motor can be used at the reduced speed.)

## LINE REACTORS

The available power source connected to the Drive is not to exceed 500 KVA . If the ac power source is greater than 500KVA and the Drives rating (HP) is less than $10 \%$ of the power source's KVA; ac line reactors will have to be installed in L1, L2, and L3 power leads of the Drive.


## LOAD FILTERS

IGBT drives create voltage spikes at the motor. Motor insulation rating must be higher than these peaks. Motor should meet NEMA MGI part 31. If not, load filters may be required. Refer to factory for analysis.

## MOTOR APPLICATION DATA <br> Harmonic Derating

AC motors have traditionally been applied as constant speed motors, so there is little published information on reduced speed efficiencies, especially when operated with a non-sinusoidal supply such as an inverter. The harmonics present in the PWM inverter output increase motor losses and thus motor heating. General Electric Energy Saver® motors, designed for high efficiency and improved thermal characteristics, may be applied at nameplate rating for variable torque duty, such as centrifugal fans and pumps, for 4 and 6 pole ratings. Standard AC motors designed for 60 Hertz operation should be derated $10 \%$ for variable torque duty. For constant torque applications, Energy Saver and standard design motors should be applied per Fig. 1. For other applications refer to the Company.


Fig. 1

## HOW TO SELECT DRIVES

## 1. Types of Load

In selecting inverters, load patterns of machines should be known in advance. Generally, loads can be categorized into the three types shown below. Estimate or obtain the point marked 0 as indicated. This defines maximum torque and the maximum or minimum speed requirement of the driven equipment. Calculate the required motor HP by substituting the maximum torque and rated motor base speed in equation (1).

(1)

$$
\begin{aligned}
H P & =\frac{T X N}{5250} \\
H P & =\text { Required } H P \\
T & =\text { Torque in lb./ft. } \\
N & =\text { Speed in RPM }
\end{aligned}
$$

Select the proper motor using the data from motor application brochures, identify the motor full load current and select the inverter which meets or exceeds the motor full load current requirements.

## 2. Motor Speed Range

Motor synchronous speed is determined by the following equation:

Sync. Motor Speed $=\begin{gathered}\text { Frequency } \\ 120 \times \text { Applied }\end{gathered}$
Induction motors operate at a somewhat slower speed than synchronous speed due to slip, which is generally 2-3 percent of synchronous speed.

If the application requirements call for higher or lower speeds than can be obtained by using standard motors following these application guidelines, gear increasers or reducers should be considered.

## 3. Multi Motor Drives

Multiple motors can be driven simultaneously by one drive unit. In order to select the proper inverter, total the individual motor full load currents sums and multiply the sums by a factor of 1.1. Select the inverter than can deliver the total current calculated. Each motor will require individual overload relays.

## 4. Acceleration Time

Acceleration time is programmable. If the programmed setting calls for a faster acceleration than the drive system is capable of, the unit may trip due to an overcurrent condition. Therefore, the actual time to accelerate the driven load should be calculated using the following equation and the acceleration time setting should be adjusted accordingly.

$$
T A=\frac{\left(W k^{2} \times \# N\right)}{308(T \times 1.2)}
$$

Where:
\# N = Change in speed (in RPM)
$W^{2}=$ The total system inertia reflected to the motor shaft. Includes motor, machine gears (in ft./lbs. ${ }^{2}$ )

## $\mathrm{T}=$ Motor full load torque (lb./ft.)

When using a drive in a conventional constant speed machine application where a full voltage starter has been used, the acceleration time should be set longer than the original machine. This is because the maximum allowable current that the drive can deliver is 150 percent of rated, while full voltage starters deliver 600-800 percent. This means that the drive delivers a "soft start" and thus reduces starting torque over that of a full voltage starter, which naturally yields a longer acceleration time.


## ADJUSTABLE SPEED DRIVES HOW TO SELECT DRIVES (CONT'D.)

## 5. Deceleration Time

Deceleration time is programmable. If the programmed setting calls for faster deceleration than the drive system is capable of, the unit may trip due to an overvoltage or overcurrent condition. Therefore, the actual time required to decelerate the driven load should be calculated using the following equation and the deceleration time setting should be adjusted accordingly.

```
    TD = (W\mp@subsup{k}{}{2} X # N)
    Where:
    TD = Time to decelerate the driven load (in seconds).
    #N = Change in speed (in RPM)
    Wk}\mp@subsup{}{}{2}=\mathrm{ The total system inertia reflected to the motor shaft.
        Includes motor, machine gears (in ft./lbs.')
    T = Motor full load torque (lb./ft.)
If faster deceleration is required, refer to the Company.
```

ORDERING INFORMATION
Please provide the following information to assure proper application of the drive


## ADJUSTABLE SPEED DRIVES

## AF-300E\$TM

- Available Ratings
- 1-125 HP, 380-460 VAC. 3 Phase. 50/60 Hz
- 0.5-30 HP, 200-230 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Control
- Twin 16-bit microprocessors operating with a speed allowing the drive to maximize frequency regulation with acceleration rate and impact loading, making adjustments quickly to avoid nuisance trips.
- Key Features and Functions
- Torque Vector Control with auto tune feature.
- Dual nameplate rating for constant and variable torque.
- Multiple, independently adjustable, accel/decel rates.
- Slip compensation.
- Torque boost.
- 10 selectable carrier frequencies.
- 5 programmable Inputs and Outputs
- Resonant frequency rejection.
- Static DC braking.
- Adjustable torque limit.
- Electronic reversing.
- Run and Fault output contact (Run available only on 40 HP and above rating).
- Programmable open collector outputs.
- Automatic (programmable) Restart and Reset.
- 15 ms control power ride through.
- Output ground fault protection.
- Signal follower (0-10V, 4-20mA).
- Pulse frequency output.
- 0-10V output, proportional to frequency, current, torque, or power.
- User programmable via keypad.
- Digital Display - 4 digit LED.
- Graphic Display - LCD, with brightness control.
- Designed to NEMA standards and compatible with NEC installation requirements.
- UL 508 listed and CSA certified.
- Protective functions
- Stall prevention.
- Momentary power failure
- Drive overheating
- External Faults
- CPU malfunction
- Motor overload (electronic thermal)
- Undervoltage
- Overvoltage
- Overcurrent
- Link error
- Communication error
- Ground fault
- Available Diagnostic information
- Acceleration Overcurrent
- Deceleration Overcurrent
- Constant speed Overcurrent
- Ground fault
- Undervoltage
- Overvoltage at accel
- Overvoltage at decel
- Overvoltage at constant speed
- DC bus fuse failed
- Drive overheat (Heatsink)
- External alarm
- Drive internal temperature
- EE Prom malfunction
- Communication error
- CPU malfunction
- Link error
- Option malfunction
- Drive error at start-up
- Missing motor connection
- Optional Features
- Relay card
- GENIUSTM communication card
- RS 485 communication card
- Dynamic Breaking
- Typical Default Settings

| Frequency Command | 0-10VDC \& 4-20mA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operation Method | Terminal strip |
| Maximum Frequency | 60 Hz |
| Base Frequency | 60 Hz |
| Rated Output Voltage | 460 Vac |
| Acceleration Time | 6 s (20s for 40 HP \& up) |
| Deceleration Time | 6 s (20s for 40 HP \& up) |
| Torque Boost | Automatic |
| Number of Motor Ploles | 4 |
| FM Terminal Output Volts | $100 \%$ (0-10V) |
| Energy Savings | Inactive |
| Motor Sound | 10 kHz |
| Language | English |

## AF300E\$ Specification

| Input | Power System | $200-230$ \& $380-480 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}+10-15 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Output | Converter Control System | Sinusoidal PWM (with torque vector control) |

## 1/2 to 30 HP AF-300E\$ DRIVE RATING



Solid State Drives \& Starters
40 to 125 HP AF-300E\$ DRIVE RATING


# DRIVE CONFIGURATION IN MOTOR CONTROL CENTER CONSTRUCTION Circuit Breaker or Fusible Switch Required for Disconnect 

Standard VFD

VFD with
Line Isolation

VFD with
ByPass Feature

VFO with
Line Isolation
Plus ByPass Feature


NOTE: Drive may use DC link reactor in addition to the line reactor (std tor $100 \mathrm{HP} \& 125 \mathrm{HP}$ )

Spectra ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series and 8000-Line
Motor Control Centers
Solid State Drives \& Starters
AF300E\$ SPACE HEIGHT AND ASSEMBLY REFERENCE



NOTE: Stationary mounted drives require 2" vent installed on the top of MCC section. Dimensions shown above do not reflect additional space required for load filters. Refer to factory if required.
For layout purposes, any X height 5.0 or larger will not permit additional units in that section.

## SOLID STATE STARTERS <br> GENERAL

The GE solid-state starter is a reduced-voltage starter that provides smooth, stepless controlled acceleration of AC squirrel cage induction motors from standstill to full speed. It provides controlled extended starting times by supplying continuously varying voltage to the AC motor from zero to full voltage. The solid-state starter can be supplied in 8000-Line motor control center construction to combine the advantages of solid-state starters together with conventional electromechanical motor control.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOLID-STATE STARTERS

- Inexpensive conventional NEMA design B, C, or D induction motors.
- Lower maintenance cost through elimination of power line transients, excessive line voltage dips as well as high impact torques transmitted to mechanical linkages.
- Lower operating costs versus equivalent electromechanical starters together with a concurrent reduction in starter size and power requirements.
- Starting characteristics can be matched to the specific application for smooth startup and protection.
- Automatic regulation and control of starting currents. Continuous monitoring of motor line current provides automatic shutdown in the event of locked-rotor or mechanical jamming of couplings, etc.


## Description

GE's advanced ASTAT-CDTM solid state reduced voltage starter - sometimes called a soft starter - is the industry's first solid state starter featuring microprocessor controlled digital technology, digital adjustment, digital alphanumeric display and error code traceability. These features, coupled with the optional communications module, allow the ASTAT-CD to be effectively incorporated into distributed control systems and automated plant processes. Up to 16 ASTAT-CD solid state reduced voltage starters can be coupled on a single bi-directional serial RS422/485 computer interface.

The ASTAT-CD starter's advanced control technology individually fires each phase in a special selected sequence to offer reliable performance for the smooth acceleration of all types of loads. reducing shock to mechanical components, thereby extending component and motor life.

Each starter consists of an electronic control module and a power base consisting of six SCRs arranged in anti-phase parallel pairs for optimum performance. The ASTAT-CD starter's deceleration ramp is programmed with non-linear characteristics to more closely match variable torque loads to help eliminate water hammer and stress on couplings, plastic pipe and check valves in pumping applications.

The ASTAT-CD starter offers many standard features including energy savings mode with override, adjustable current limit, motor overload protection, kick start, loss of load detection, and loss of phase protection. These, plus many additional features, make the ASTAT-CD starter the obvious choice for reduced voltage starting applications.

## Application



ASTAT-CD solid state reduced voltage starters are used to reduce or eliminate mechanical shock and stress on mechanical components such as vee belts, gear boxes, chain drives, couplings, transmissions and shafts. ASTAT-CD reduced voltage starters are used to reduce brownout conditions and may limit energy and demand charges. ASTAT-CD solid state reduced voltage starters are used to control process lines, to smoothly accelerate and decelerate loads, to position and move loads and restrict process surges.

Typical applications include: compressors, pumps, belted equipment, centrifuges, conveyors, cranes, crushers, winches, fans/blowers, extruders, flywheels, hoists, laundry extractors, mixers, packaging equipment, machine tools, shears, saws, spinning frames, textile machinery, winders and wire drawing machines.

Note: When installed in the Motor Control Center, the "standard" ASTAT-CD starter is rated for motors with a 1.15 service factor. It provides 300\% motor full load current for 30 seconds acceleration, or, when the overload curve is selected for heavy duty, will also provide $450 \%$ motor fla for 30 seconds. The $500 \%$ rated starter has been derated to provide extra capacity for those loads requiring heavy starting currents due to high inertia, or conveyor type applications.

The electronic OL on the standard duty ASTAT is suitable for motor protection when programmed at $300 \%$. When using $450 \%$ (or 500\%) acceleration limits, always verify motor capacity for extended acceleration time with motor manufacturer. Separate OL relay required with $500 \%$ ratings, since ASTAT is derated for extra capacity beyond standard OL curves.

## ASTAT-CD Default Settings

ASTAT-CD starters are supplied with the following factory settings:

| Nominal motor current | $100 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Current limit | $300 \%$ |
| Starting torque | $15 \%$ |
| Acceleration ramp | 20 sec. |
| Deceleration ramp | 20 sec. |

Kick start time 100 msec .
Kick start
DC braking time
DC braking current
Off

DC brake - 150\%
Soft stop Off
Energy saving
Terminal (3-57 open)
On
Terminal (3-57 jumper)
Overload trip
User configurable relay
Run
Fault
Local Control
(DIP switch 1 down)
No load detection
(DIP switch 2 down) Disabled
The following options are hardware enabled when the option is supplied in starter control module:


| Semiconductor Fuse Selection |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Gould Shawmut |
| Starter | Type A50QS |
| QC2G*A | 60A |
| QC2\|*A | 100A |
| QC2K*A | 200A |
| QC2M*A | 350A |
| QC2Q*A | 600A |
| QC2S*A | $2 \times 600 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | in parallel |

> Note: When ASTAT-CD ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Reduced Voltage Starters are used in conjunction with semi-conductor fuses, Type 2 Coordination to IEC $947-4$ is attained. These fuses are recommended for best overall short circuit protection. (Rating of $100 \mathrm{KA} @ 208 \mathrm{~V}$ thru 480VAC)

## Standard Features

## DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Provides precise phase control of the back to back SCRs over each $1 / 2$ cycle. Special ASTAT-CD™ design allows initial motor torque to be adjusted from $10 \%$ to $90 \%$.

## DIGITAL CONTROL PANEL

Displays setup and operating parameters with alphanumeric display. Provides accurate setting of parameters and visible indication of starter status and fault codes.

## SOFT STARTING

The most frequent application for the ASTAT-CD starter. Provides a linear increase in voltage at the motor terminals, eliminates starting shock to the load and reduces stress on mechanical components, such as gears, belt drives, piping and valves.

## THREE SEGMENT RAMP

The three segment ramp consists of (1) the initial voltage ramp which lasts for 5 cycles and brings voltage from 0 to the preset initial pedestal voltage (30\%-95\%). (2) Acceleration ramp - increases motor voltage from preselected initial voltage to $100 \%$ voltage over selected acceleration time period. (3) Fast ramp - brings motor voltage to $100 \%$ if motor reaches full speed prior to end of acceleration ramp.

## ELECTRONIC OVERLOAD RELAY

Overload relay selectable trip characteristic - for standard (300\%, 30 sec .) or heavy duty ( $450 \%, 30$ sec.) applications. Provides accurate, repeatable, reliable motor protection.

## KICK START

Used to start loads with a high breakaway torque (belted conveyors, extruders, mixers). Feature may be engaged ( $95 \%$ voltage for a time of $1-999 \mathrm{msec}$, or feature may be disengaged for applications not requiring kick start.

## CURRENT LIMIT

The motor current may be limited with an adjustable current range from 100-450\% starting current. Used to reduce starting current to limit brownout/low voltage conditions during motor starting.

## SOFT STOPPING

Allows motor driven load to be brought to rest over an adjustable time period. The enhanced soft stop pump control allows pump shut down while limiting pump system water hammer and fluid surges.

## ENERGY SAVING MODE

Reduces motor voltage under no load or low load conditions, thereby reducing reactive power required by the motor. Motor voltage is automatically increased as the load is increased. Feature may be disengaged when not desired.

## DC BRAKING

Braking current is adjustable from keypad for a range from 50$250 \%$ of the operational current for a predetermined time (0-99 seconds). Also keyboard selectable, feature may be disengaged when not desired. Requires external contactor.

## LOSS OF LOAD DETECTION

Prevents motor burnout for application in which driven load is also cooling motor (for example a submersible pump motor). Time delay is 10 seconds after load loss, feature is DIP switch selectable.

## MOTOR THERMISTOR PROTECTION INPUT

Used with motors protected with PTC thermistor. Trips within 200 msec when resistance is higher than 2800-3200 ohms. Resets when resistance falls below 1000 ohms.

## STALLED ROTOR PROTECTOR

Power is removed from motor when stalled condition exceeds 200 msec . Provides motor protection and process feedback.

## SNUBBERS

RC network connected in parallel with SCR to protect against commutation spikes, thereby limiting harmonics being fed into power lines.

## MOVs

Metal oxide varistors used to protect electronic components against external voltage spikes.

## ERROR TRACEABILITY

Displays last 4 error codes on alphanumeric display. Affords feedback for corrective action.

## PHASE LOSS PROTECTION

Removes power from motor terminals in 3 seconds upon detection of phase loss. Provides additional protection against motor burnout.

## THERMAL OVERLOAD MEMORY

Overload relay retains memory of overload conditions to closely profile motor winding thermal condition to insure adequate protection under repetitive overload conditions. Memory is maintained as long as the control power remains applied to the soft starter.

## SCR OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION

Heat sinks are fitted with thermostats to protect SCR against fan failure. (Trip @ $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$; reset @ $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

## FREQUENCY ERROR DETECTION

Electronic frequency sensing will not allow start to begin load ramp-up if frequency is $<48 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or $>62 \mathrm{~Hz}$, providing protection to the motor and starter should frequency be excessively out of tolerance.

## LONG START TIME PROTECTION

If current limit is set too low and/or starting time is longer than 240 sec. or two times the preselected acceleration ramp time, it is assumed that the motor heating could be excessive. The ASTATCD starter provides long start time protection and disconnects the load under these conditions.

## 3 OUTPUT RELAYS

- Run/fault relay - user configurable from keypad. When configured as run, relay contacts close upon initialization of start command and open when stop order is given or the starter shuts down due to a fault condition. When configured as a fault, the relay closes when control power is applied and opens only if a fault condition is detected.
- At speed relay (end of ramp), contact closes when starting ramp voltage reaches the end of ramp, indicating the motor is running at full speed.
- DC brake relay - contact closes to supply voltage to external injection braking contactor when brake command is given.


## SOLID STATE STARTERS

## Optional Features

## SLOW SPEED

Factory option which, when supplied, is engaged by DIP switch selection. DIP switch selection allows user to engage either $7 \%$ or $14 \%$ speed to align or position loads.

## TACHOMETER FEEDBACK

Factory option which, when supplied, provides linear speed ramp independent of load torque. Speed feedback is provided by user supplied tachometer attached to driven shaft. A voltage transducer is required to match tachometer voltage to required input voltage range ( 0 to 5VDC). Option is DIP switch selectable when supplied.

## COMMUNICATIONS RS422/485

Factory option which, when supplied, allows setup and readout of starter parameters and operating conditions via serial computer connection. Up to 16 ASTAT-CD starters may be monitored and controlled on a single serial interface. Starters are DIP switch identified on communications board and maintain identity via communications link. Each starter may be given its own name/location identity on the computer screen. Each starter may be configured either locally through enabling local control or remotely at the computer interface terminal. If local setup is required, the setup parameters may be polled by the computer terminal and the configuration saved for remote control.

## Product

Microprocessor technology. The solid-state reduced voltage starter uses digital microprocessor technology for high reliability and versatility.

Keyboard/digital display. The starter is keypad programmable and has an alphanumeric display capable of displaying setpoints and running functions. The starter provides traceable fault diagnostics when fault conditions occur. The display has the ability to look back at the last four events and actively indicate the present mode of operation:

|  | Display Indicators <br> ON |
| :--- | :--- |
| SAVE | Energy saving connected to main supply |
| STOP | Stop |
| SOFT | Soft stop |
| LOCK | Remote stop/lockout |
| DCBK | DC braking |
| PULS | Kick start |
| FULL | Override (full voltage) |
| RAMP | Acceleration ramp |
| INCH | Inching/jog speed |
| FULL | Full conduction |
| TACH | Linear ramp (tacho generator) |

Fault conditions. The following 17 fault conditions are detected by the solid-state reduced voltage starter and digitally displayed:

## Fault conditions

Frequency out of range
Overload trip
Phase sequence lost
Synchronism lost
Phase A SCR shorted
Phase B SCR shorted
Phase C SCR shorted
Heatsink overtemperature
Motor thermistor

## Fault conditions

Phase A lost
Phase B lost
Phase C lost
Stalled rotor
Internal error
No motor load
Long start time (current limit)
Long jog speed time

The last four faults to occur are recorded.

## ASTAT-CD Digital Control Panel



Electronic overload. The solid-state reduced voltage starter provides overload functions for both starting and running protection. An overload condition automatically de-energizes the starter and registers a fault. The overload function is selectable for either standard or heavy-duty motor operation. When the relay trips, thermal memory is maintained as long as the control voltage remains applied to the starter. The overload relay is suitable for either heavy-duty starting (450\% current, 30 seconds) or standard-duty starting (300\% current, 30 seconds). The overload has the following trip time characteristics:

| Current Limit <br> (\% of MFLC) | Standard-Duty | Heavy-Duty |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $150 \%$ | 420 seconds | 420 seconds |
| $300 \%$ | 30 | 55 |
| $425 \%$ | 6.5 | 33 |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line <br> Motor Control Centers 

Solid State Drives \& Starters

## Starting and Stopping

Figures 6 and 7 illustrate a combination of several of the most popular drive functions for both starting and stopping: voltage ramp, acceleration ramp, kick start, pedestal voltage, soft stop, current limit. Figure 8 illustrates pumping control (Water "Hammer" Prevention).

## Starting by Voltage Ramp



Figure 6

## Starting by Voltage Ramp and Current Limit



Figure 7

## Pumping Control Using Voltage Ramp, Pedestal Voltage, Soft Stop and Load Loss "Protection



Figure 8

## 1-4 Technical Characteristics

| Environmental |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature | 0 to $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (1) |
| Relative humidity |  |
| Maximum altitude | $95 \%$ without condensation |
| Mounting positions | 3300 feet (1000m) (2) |
|  | Vertical |

## Options

Linear ramp with
tachogenerator feedback
(selected with dip-switch 3)
Slow speed
Current: In
(selected with dip switch 4
Time limit: 120 sec.
selectable [7\% or 14\% speed]
with dip-switch 3)

## ASTAT Block Diagram

Ir = ASTAT Current Rating
In = Motor FLA
(1) Reduce rated controller current (Ir) by $1.5 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, maximum $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(2) Reduce rated controller current (lr) by 1\% / 330 feet above 3300 feet, maximum 10000 feet
( $1 \%$ / 100 meters above 1000 meters, maximum 3000 meters).

| Inputs / Outputs |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Starter control | Start/Stop/Bypass inputs <br> 4 isolated inputs for Start/Stop/Override energy saving/motor thermal protection input (PTC) |
| Inputs |  |
| Input ratings | 12VDC solid state optoisolators |
| Output auxiliary relays | 1. Start/Fault (selectable, 1NO, 1NC) <br> 2. Up to speed ( 1 NO ) |
| Relay | 3. For DC brake contactor (1NO) |
|  | 120VAC 360VA, Pilot duty B300 \& 1/3HP 45LRA 7.2FLA |
|  | 240VAC 470VA Pilot duty B300 \& 1/2HP 30LRA 5.0FLA |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { General purpose DC ratings: } & 24 \mathrm{VDC} 8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 48 \mathrm{VDC} 0.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \end{array}$ |
| Protections |  |
| Current limit | Adjustable from 100 to $450 \%$ In See figure on page 21 for cold starting overload conditions \& time delay between starts |
| Overload ( $1^{2} \times \mathrm{t}$ ) |  |
| Loss of input phase | Trip at 3 sec |
| Thyristor short circuit | Trip at 200msec |
| Heatsink overheating | Trip at 200 msec (trips at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+/-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, reset at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+/-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| Motor thermistor | Trip at 200msec if thermistor impedance >response value |
| Loss of output phase | Trip at 3 sec |
| Stalled rotor | Trip at 200 msec |
| Supply frequency error | If frequency $<48 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or frequency $>62 \mathrm{~Hz}$ will not start |
| No motor load | 10 sec |
| Error (CPU) | 60 msec |
| Memory | Last four error codes |
| Long start time | 2 times accelerating time(ta), 240msec. max. (Current limit ramp hold only) |
| Long slow speed time | 120 sec |

## Features

SCR repetitive peak inverse voltage rating - 1600 V standard
Transient Protection - Metal Oxide Varisters - QC2F through QC2M use 120 joules - QC2N through QC2QS use 220 joules

## Communications (Option)

Transmission mode Transmission method

Baud rate
Error detection
Maximum distance
Maximum number of ASTAT stations within the net

RS-422 or RS-485; 2 or 4 wires; semiduplex; 1:N Asynchronous ( 1 bit START, 1 bit STOP, 8 bits ASCII DATA, selectable parity bit O/E/N) $9600,4800,3400$ or 1200 selectable Parity and CHECKSUM 3300 feet (1000 meters)
330
16


Solid State Drives \& Starters
GE ASTAT SOLID STATE STARTERS STANDARD DUTY
(300\% / 450\% Selectable) For Larger HP Ratings, Consult Factory (600 HP Max.)

| Function |  | NEMASize | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP's @ } \\ & \text { 200/208 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP's @ } \\ & \text { 230/240 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP's @ } \\ 380 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP's @ } \\ & 460 / 480 \end{aligned}$ | SSS Cat. No. FLA @ 1.15 SF | Disconnect | IC | Section 1 |  | Section 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (KA) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Width | X Height | Width | X Height |
| . 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S } \\ & \mathrm{T} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~N} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | .1-. 3 | .1-. 3 | .1-7.5 | .1-7.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2GDA } \\ 13.9 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or 24 " | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  | QMW 30/30 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 5-7.5 |  | 5-7.5 | 10 |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2IDA } \\ 27.8 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 20 or $24^{\prime \prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  | 15 | 15-20 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30 | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2KDA } \\ 54.8 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 201 | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30/60 | 100 | 201 | 4.0 |  |  |
| SSS <br> Basic |  | 3 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30-40 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | 201 | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | 201 | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20-25 | 25-30 | 40-50 | 50 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2MDA } \\ 91.3 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 201 | 4.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | 201 | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 30 |  | 60 | 60 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20 "$ | 4.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 200/100 | 100 | 20" | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 40 | 40-50 | 75 | 75-100 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2QDA } \\ 187.0 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SFLT, SFLI | 100 | 24 " | 6.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 200/100/200 | 100 | 24 " | 6.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 5 | 50-60 | 60-75 | 100-125 | 125-150 |  | SG | 100 | $24 "$ | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | $20 "$ | 4.0 |
|  |  |  | 75 | 100 | 150 | 200 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2SDA } \\ 321.7 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SG | 100 | 301 | 5.5 | 201 | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | 301 | 5.5 | 20 | 4.0 |
|  |  | 6 | 100 | 125 | 200-250 | 250 |  | SG | 100 | 301 | 5.5 | 201 | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 600/400 | 100 | 30" | 5.5 | $20 "$ | 5.5 |
| SSS <br> with <br> Bypass <br> or <br> Isolation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S } \\ & \text { T } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { I } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 | .1-3 | .1-3 | .1-7.5 | .1-7/.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2GDA } \\ 13.9 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 | 100 | 20 " or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5-7.5 | 5-7.5 | 10 |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC21DA } \\ ; 27.8 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 | 100 | 20 " or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  | 15 | 15-20 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30 | 100 | 20 " or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2KDA } \\ 54.8 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20 "$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30/60 | 100 | $20 "$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30-40 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20 "$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | $20 "$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20-25 | 25-30 | 40-50 | 50 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2MDA } \\ 91.3 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20 "$ | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | 20" | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 30 |  | 60 | 60 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | 20" | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 200/100 | 100 | 20" | 6.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 40 | 40-50 | 75 | 75-100 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2QDA } \\ 187.0 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | 201 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SFLT, SFLI | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | $20 "$ | 2.0 |
|  |  | 5 | 50-60 | 60-75 | 100-125 | 125-150 |  | QMW 200/100/200 | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | $20 "$ | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SG | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | $20 "$ | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | 20 | 4.0 |
|  |  |  | 75 | 100 | 150 | 200 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2SDA } \\ 321.7 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SG | 100 | 301 | 5.5 | $20 "$ | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | 301 | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.5 |
|  |  | 6 | 100 | 125 | 200-250 | 250 |  | SG | 100 | 30" | 5.5 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 600/400 | 100 | 30" | 5.5 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.0 |

## GE ASTAT SS STARTERS HEAVY DUTY (500\%)

| Function |  | NEMA Size | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP's @ } \\ & \text { 200/208 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP's @ } \\ & \text { 230/240 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { HP's @ } \\ 380 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HP's @ } \\ & 460 / 480 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | Disconnect | IC | Section 1 |  | Section 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (KA) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Width | X Height | Width | X Height |
| SSS <br> Basic | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { S } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { ' } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | .1-3 | .1-3 | .1-5 | .1-7.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2GDA } \\ 11.3 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \text { QC21DA } \\ \text { 22.5A } \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 |  | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $244^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 3-5 |  | 5-7.5 | 7.5-10 | 10 | SELT, SELI |  | 100 | 20 " or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 |  | 100 | 20 " or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  | 15 | 15 | SELT, SELI |  | 100 | 20 or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30 |  | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 20-25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2KDA } \\ 44.4 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30/60 | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 15 |  | 30 | 30 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20 "$ | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20-25 | 20-30 | 40-50 | 40-50 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2MDA } \\ 74.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | 20 | 4.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 60-75 | 60-100 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2QDA } \\ 151.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 24 " | 4.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SFLT, SFLI | 100 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 200/100/200 | 100 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 5 | 50 | 60 | 100 | 125 |  | SG | 100 | $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 400/200/400 | 100 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.0 |
|  |  |  | 60-75 | 75-100 | 125-150 | 150-200 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2SDA } \\ 260,6 A \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SG | 100 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | 20 | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.0 |
| SSS <br> with <br> Bypass <br> or <br> Isolation | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{S} \\ & \mathrm{~T} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 | .1-3 | .1-3 | .1-5 | .1-7.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { QC2GDA } \\ 11.3 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 20 " or 24 " | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $244^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3-5 | 5-7.5 | 7.5-10 | 10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC21DA } \\ 22.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 30/30 | 100 | 20 " or $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  | 15 | 15 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30 | 100 | 20 " or $244^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 20-25 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2KDA } \\ 44.4 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 60/30/60 | 100 | 20 | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 15 |  | 30 | 30 |  | SELT, SELI | 100 | 20 | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | 20 | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20-25 | 20-30 | 40-50 | 40-50 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2MDA } \\ 74.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | $20 "$ | 5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 100/60/100 | 100 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 60-75 | 60-100 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { QC2QDA } \\ 151.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | SELT, SELI | 100 | 24 " | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SFLT, SFLI | 100 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.0 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMW 200/100/200 | 100 | $24{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |
|  |  | 5 | 50 | 60 | 100 | 125 |  | SG | 100 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.0 |
|  |  |  | 60-75 | 75-100 | 125-150 | 150-200 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { QC2SDA } \\ & 260.6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { SG }}{\text { QMR 400/200/400 }}$ | 100 100 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QMR 400/200/400 | 100 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ | 5.5 | 20" | 4.5 |

## STANDARD REDUCED-VOLTAGE, NONREVERSING WITH PRIMARY DISCONNECT



## OPTIONS

## I. Solid-State Starter with Isolation Contactor


II. Solid-State Starter with Bypass Contactor

III. Solid-State Starter, Reversing


## Motor Starting and Duty Cycle Conditions

The following illustration shows allowable motor starting currents according to the starting time.
The OFF TIME is the minimum amount of time between the motor stop and motor start. The duty cycle is the start time + stop time + off time. This graph will enable the user to develop a duty cycle within the capabilities of the motor starter ratings.



## Mag-Break Motor Circuit Protectors ${ }^{\text {® }}$

Mag-Break motor circuit protectors were specifically developed to provide accurate and fast clearing of low-level faults, the type most prevalent in motor circuits. Because they are designed expressly for motor circuits in combination with overload relays, they minimize damage to motors and motor-control apparatus in addition to protecting motor branch-circuit conductors. Continuous-current ratings and adjustable instantaneous trip ranges have been designed to meet NEC code requirements concerning motor full-load and locked-rotor current. The instanta-neous-trip point can be set low and precisely (just above motor inrush) assuring fault protection and eliminating nuisance tripping.
To minimize circuit damage, select precise, optimum trip points. Each pole of the Mag-Break breaker contains a current sensing element to trip the breaker instantaneously when the pre-selected current setting is exceeded. Mag-Break's unique magnetic system permits independent factory calibration of both HI and LO ends of the trip range. This feature provides field adjustability with superior accuracy and repeatability at all Mag-Break trip scale positions.


Mag-Break is field adjustable by means of simple screwdriver adjustments on the front of each breaker. The field-adjustable setting is continuous over the entire range from HI to LO and each breaker rating label contains a table converting setting position to amperes. An overcurrent on any pole will cause all three poles to trip simultaneously, thus preventing costly single phasing problems.
Features of Mag-Break motor circuit protectors include:

- No costly equipment modifications are required. MagBreak motor circuit protectors are mechanically interchangeable in all respects with conventional circuit breakers of the same frame size.
- Conventional circuit breaker accessories such as undervoltage release, shunt trip and auxiliary switches can be used.
- Mag-Breaks include the Verifier ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-Twist-to-trip - permitting the mechanical simulation of overcurrent tripping through actuation of linkages and latch surfaces not operated by the ON-OFF handle.


Experience has shown that protective devices in industrial applications better maintain their original protective characteristics when regularly exercised.

- Widest trip setting ranges in the industry-specifically designed to meet control flexibility demands of modern motor installations.
- Highly accurate calibration over the entire range of trip settings.
- "Designed in" withstandability for use with slow trip overload relays - meets " 6 times rated current for 30 seconds" criteria.
- Mag-Break covers an area of motor circuit protection not provided by any other class of device. In the range of 7 35 X rated current, the region where most motor circuits failures begin. Mag-Break acts instantly to remove the fault from the system. At 13X (the maximum setting allowed by the NEC ) other devices take 50 to 400 times as long. ${ }^{(1)}$


Times Rated Current

- Current Limiter (optional feature) - The Type TECL is a fusible current-limiter attachment that bolts to the load end of the Type Mag-Break motor circuit protector. The limiter provides for up to 100,000 amperes IC at 600 volts AC and is coordinated with the TEC so that normal short cir-
 cuits will be cleared in the usual fashion. Only the unusual circumstances of a high fault will cause the limiter to function. Type TBC Mag-Break motor circuit protectors provide 100,000 amperes IC on 225 ampere and larger frame sizes. Type TBC protectors are similar in size and operation to TriBreak circuit breakers and employ current limiters integral to the frame as opposed to an add-on limiter such as the Type TECL. TECL is used for 600 V applications.

[^8]
## Spectra RMS -

## Mag-Break Motor Circuit Protectors



Interchangeable Rating Plug. Spectra RMS Mag-Break motor circuit protectors use the same snap-in rating plugs as fully configured (long-time trip function) Spectra RMS circuit breakers. Each rating plug defines the range of instantaneous-trip settings available to the circuit breaker through its trip setting adjustment.

Trip Setting Adjustment. The solid-state instantaneous-trip circuitry of the Spectra RMS Mag-Break motor circuit protectors has a single, multi-position adjustment at the front of each breaker. Changes in settings vary the instantaneous-trip and tracking short-time characteristics. The Mag-Break motor circuit protectors differ from a fully configured circuit breaker by providing only an instantaneous and tracking short-time trip function.

Accessory Pockets. Spectra RMS Mag-Break motor circuit protectors have the same accessory pockets and use the same internal accessories as Spectra RMS circuit breakers. This important capability allows field modification of Mag-Break units with shunt trip, undervoltage release, bell alarm or auxiliary switch accessories, in any combination, without affecting UL Listing status.

## Spectra RMS Rating Plugs

Use of the same UL Listed interchangeable rating plugs for both Mag-Break and fully configured Spectra RMS circuit breakers expands the flexibility of the entire Spectra RMS family of products. The advantages of interchangeable rating plugs with Spectra RMS circuit breakers are inherent to Spectra RMS MagBreak units, which permit wider ranges of motor ratings to be protected by a given breaker frame size.

## Spectra RMS Mag-Break Trip Unit Characteristics

Spectra RMS Mag-Break motor circuit protectors provide positive, reliable, and cost-effective instantaneous, with short-time tracking, overcurrent protection to those circuits where long-time overload protection is supplied by thermal or solid-state overload devices.

## Motor Circuit Short-Circuit Protection

When a squirrel-cage induction motor is first energized, a high value of magnetizing inrush current flows for the first few cycles, followed by a substantially reduced current flow while the motor accelerates to its rated speed. Typically, the magnetizing inrush current may be 10 times rated full-load current, for normal efficiency motors and as high as 14 times rated full-load current for high-efficiency motors prior to the first five to eight cycles.
Magnetizing inrush current is followed by a "locked rotor" current of 5 to 6 times rated full-load current during 0.1 to 10 second acceleration phase - with current rapidly declining to full load amperes as the motor nears rated speed.
Optimum instantaneous protection would have a two-tiered tripping characteristic. A high value of current would be tolerated for a few cycles, followed by a lower, sustained trip setting.

That is exactly what is found in the Mag-Break tripping characteristic.
Use of this two-tiered time-current curve prevents nuisance tripping due to magnetizing inrush current, without compromising superior short-circuit protection during motor acceleration as indicated on page H3.
The figure below illustrates the most popular application of Mag-Break motor circuit protectors. This time-current curve shows a plot of motor current versus time (Curve C) for a threephase squirrel cage induction motor. The shaded portion of the time-current curve (above Curve A) indicates a region of operation that could produce permanent damage to either the motor, its feeder conductors, or both. The trip characteristics of the motor starter's overload relay is shown as Curve B. The overload relay provides both long-term overload and stall protection. However, the overload relay does not protect the system from short circuits in either the motor or its feeder conductors.
Curve $C$ is a plot of motor current during a worst-case start (e.g., low line voltage, highest anticipated required load torque, etc.). Curve D is a plot of the Spectra RMS Mag-Break motor circuit protector's tripping characteristic.

With the addition of the Mag-Break motor circuit protector, the motor circuit now has protection against short circuits. Stall and long-term overload protection is provided, in this example, by the motor starter's overload relay.
Motor Circuit Protection using Mag-Break Motor
Circuit Protectors


Spectra RMS Mag-Break Motor Circuit Protector and Rating Plug Current Ratings

| Circuit Breaker <br> Frame | Maximum <br> Frame Amperes | Available Rating <br> Plugs, Amperes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SE-Frame | 7 | $3 \& 7$ |
|  | 30 | $15,20,25 \& 30$ |
|  | 60 | $40,50 \& 60$ |
|  | 100 | $70,80,90 \& 100$ |
| SF-Frame | 150 | $110,125 \& 150$ |
|  | 250 | $70,90,100,110,125$ <br> $150,175,200,225 ~ \& ~ 250$ |
| SK-Frame | 400 | $125,150,175,200,225,250,300,350 \& 400$ |
|  | 600 | $250,300,350,400,450,500 \& 600$ |
|  | 1200 | $300,400,500,600,700 \& 800$ |

## Spectra RMS Molded Case Switches

Construction. The family traditions of ruggedness and dependability are continued in the Spectra RMS molded case switch line. These units provide a circuit disconnect function using the compactness of molded case circuit breaker construction. The operating handle actuates all three poles of the switch using the same common trip bar of Spectra RMS circuit breakers and Mag-Break units.
Termination Lugs. Snap-in termination lugs used with SE- and SFFrame Spectra RMS circuit breakers are used interchangeably in Spectra RMS molded case switches. SG- and SK-Frame molded case switches use the same bolt-on termination lugs used with Spectra RMS circuit breakers.
External Accessories. The full range of external circuit breaker accessories offered for use with Spectra RMS circuit breakers and Mag-Break motor circuit protectors, are available for molded case switches. In addition, plug-in bases, motor-operated mechanisms, mechanical interlocks, and the full complement of external handle operators (STDA, TDR and TDM) are available for use with Spectra RMS molded case switches.
Fixed-Trip Setting. The Spectra RMS molded case switches are equipped with a fixed Hi-set instantaneous trip setting whose values are shown in the table below.
Spectra RMS Molded-Case Switch Fixed-Trip Setting

| Molded Case <br> Switch Frame | Maximum <br> Ampere Rating | Fixed-Trip Setting RMS Amperes <br> Nominal $\pm \mathbf{2 0 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SE-Frame | 100 | 2100 |
|  | 150 | 2450 |
| SF-Frame | 250 | 5600 |
| SG-Frame | 400 | 6000 |
|  | 600 | 12,750 |
|  | 800 | 12,600 |

Spectra RMS Molded Case Switch


## Spectra RMS Molded Case Switch Applications

Molded case switches are inherently horsepower-rated. By virtue of the UL489 six-times rated-current overload test, they can be used as motor circuit disconnects where overload and short-circuit protection are provided by other protective devices.
A common application of Spectra RMS molded case switches is illustrated below. The figure shows a system containing three branch circuits.
Branch circuit 1 uses a Spectra RMS Mag-Break motor circuit protector, in conjunction with the overload devices of the motor starter, to protect the motor and the conductors of that branch circuit. Branch circuits 2 and 3 use fully configured Spectra RMS circuit breakers to provide instantaneous, short-time and longtime protection for both branch-circuit conductors and loads.
Spectra RMS molded case switches are excellent circuit disconnect devices for those applications where both the advantages of molded case switch construction are desired, and where the available short-circuit current is less than the switch withstand rating.
All Spectra RMS molded case switches are UL Listed and tested per UL Standard 1087 for molded case switches. The short-circuit withstand ratings are based upon three cycle tests. Thus the UL Listed upstream overcurrent protective devices (i.e., low-voltage circuit breaker equipped with instantaneous-trip functions, insulated-case circuit breakers, molded case circuit breakers or fuses) can be used in conjunction with molded case switches.
Spectra RMS Molded Case Switch Application


Spectra RMS Molded-Case Switch Current Ratings

| Molded Case <br> Switch Frame | Maximum <br> Ampere Rating |
| :---: | :---: |
| SE-Frame | $100 \& 150$ |
| SF-Frame | 250 |
| SG-Frame | $400 \& 600$ |
| SK-Frame | $800 \& 1200$ |

## HPC High-Pressure Contact Switches

## Construction Features

GE Type HPC switches are UL Listed in accordance with Standard 977, Fused Power Circuit Devices. The over-center toggle mechanism provides stored energy, quick-make/quick-break operation. Multiple spring-loaded high-pressure current-carrying contact arms and an arcing contact arm provide excellent current carrying capability without sacrificing high interrupting fault performance. These switches can interrupt, on a make and break basis, a minimum of 12 times their nameplate rating without fuse assistance at 600 volts AC. Complete HPC switch and Class L fuse coordination is therefore achieved for all levels of fault current up to 200,000 RMS amperes symmetrical at 600 volts AC maximum. Type HPC switches used as service disconnects comply with the National Electrical Code Article 230-98 and Article 230-95 for adequate short-circuit current and ground-fault protection. HPC switches with integral ground fault, when provided with 120 volts AC external control power, permit compliance with NEC Article 230-95, which requires ground-fault protection system testing when first installed.

- High Durability-Safety of Operation-High dielectric strength, glass reinforced insulating case.
- High Interrupting capability-Arc chute of unique construction suppresses arcs and cools gases rapidly, providing quick arc interruption and extended switch life.
- High Transient Voltage withstandability- Interphase partitions mesh with switch cover to completely isolate each pole.
- Extended switch life-Preloaded constant pressure pivot eliminates braid whip and fraying on high short-circuit currents and repeated operations.
- Positive "ON-OFF" indication-Green (OFF), Red (ON), eliminates any question about the position of the switch contacts.
- Easy operation-Quick Make-Extra-heary-duty, low-torque rotary-operated closing mechanism. L-handle 800-1600 amperes; T-handle 2000 amperes.
- Emergency open-Quick Break-Finger-tip "OFF" button instantly opens the breaker contacts.
- Positive Door and switch interlocking-Separate fuse access door is not required.
- Fuse mounting bolts with captive washers-For ease of mounting fuses.


## Product Forms

- Top feed-Line terminals at top of switch.
- Bottom Feed-Line terminals at bottom of switch; fuses are de-energized when switch is in OFF position. Same size as top feed.


## Options Available

- Manual Operation-For manual, high-interrupting capacity disconnects not requiring remote tripping and/or groundfault protection.
- Integral ground fault-Incorporates a solid-state, inversetime and fixed-time response. Ground-fault function is selfpowered and has field-adjustable ground-fault current and delay time settings for maximum coordination and selectivity. Through 3000 amperes, switches with integral ground fault are the same size as manual switches.


HPC switch with integral ground fault


Manual HPC switch

- Electric Trip-For remote tripping or for use with GroundBreak ${ }^{\circledR}$ components. All 800-2000 ampere electric trip switches are the same size as manual devices.
- Blown-Fuse Protector-Provides single-phase protection by tripping switch when a fuse blows or when switch is closed with a blown fuse or no fuse installed. Suitable for system voltage of 208 to 480 volts AC. Mounted internally. Does not provide protection of single-phasing of the power source.
- Auxiliary switch-Provides remote indication of main contact position.
Switch elements are Type " $A B$," single-pole, double-throw. Switch element ratings are 0.25 amperes at 250 volts DC; 0.5 amperes at 125 volts DC; 6.0 amperes at 240 volts AC.

Ground-fault pickup and Delay Time-current curves


# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and $8000-$ Line Motor Control Centers 

## Power Break II Insulated Case Circuit Breakers

## General Description

The GE line of Power Break II insulated case circuit breakers offers the rugged, reliable type of system protection critical for heavyduty applications. Power Break circuit breakers are rated up to 200,000 amperes RMS symmetrical interrupting capacity without fuses or current limiters. The Power Break II design consists of two physical envelope sizes: $800,1600,2000,2500$; and 3000, 4000 Amp. frame sizes.
Power Break II is a versatile breaker, designed for a wide variety of applications with features such as temperature insensitive trip units, push-to-open and -close buttons, standard padlocking provision, maximum three-cycle closing time, field installable rating plugs to change ampere ratings, UL listing, plug in field installable accessories, and easy-to-operate two stage pumphandle, stored-energy operating mechanism capable of change after close.

## MicroVersaTrip Plus Trip Unit

The enhanced MicroVersaTrip Plus trip units utilize a digital, LCD display with a five-button keypad to provide local set-up and readout of trip settings. A built-in battery allows cold set-up (no phase or control power required). A three-phase ammeter and trip indicators are standard, as is a hinged plastic cover with provisions for sealing to allow tamper-resistant installation. The trip unit digitally measures the current waveform in each phase to determine the true RMS value of the current, regardless of the waveshape. MicroVersaTrip Plus trip units provide accurate, predictable overload and short circuit protection for distribution systems that include variable speed drives, rectifiers, induction heating, and other loads that cause high harmonic distortion as well as standard circuits. They provide maximum breaker-to-breaker selectivity and custom load protection. Short-time and ground fault functions include the flexibility of coordination with or without an ${ }^{12}+$ ramp and are also available with high range instantaneous.

## Standard

- 3-phase Ammeter with $\pm 2 \%$ accuracy.
- Adjustable Long-Time (L) pickup, 0.5-1.0X, with four delay bands.
- Adjustable instantaneous (I) pickup, 1.5-10X without short time, 15X with short time-thru 2500A and 13X for 2500A.
- Local Overload, Short Circuit, and Short-Time Trip Indicators with overload pickup warning.
- Test set initiated trip indication.


## Options

- Adjustable Short-Time (S) pickup, 1.0-9.0C, and delay (3 bands) with $1^{2} \mathrm{ON}$ OFF selection and trip indicator
- Adjustable Ground Fault (G) pickup, 02.-0.6S, and delay (3 bands) with $1^{2} \mathrm{ON}$ OFF selection and trip indicator.
- Adjustable High range instantaneous (H) multiples of shorttime rating.
- Zone Selective Interlocking for ground fault (Z1) or ground fault and short time (Z2).



## MicroVersaTrip PM Trip Unit

The MicroVersaTrip PM trip unit adds power management system capability, including advanced metering, and protective relays to the basic functions of the MicroVersaTrip Plus. MicroVersaTrip PM trip units communicate directly on the GE Power Leader communications bus (commnet).

## Options

- Power Leader Communication System Link with user-selectable address assignment for Commnet communications.
- Metering.
- 3-phase Voltmeter, $\pm 1.5 @ 1 X$, configurable for Wye and Delta systems.
- Frequency Meter, $\pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
- kW Meter, $\pm 3.5 \%$
- kVa Meter, $\pm 3.5 \%$
- kWh Meter, $\pm 3.5 \%$
- Protective Relaying-User selectable in any combination from 1 to 5 relays
-Current Unbalance Relay
- Adjustable pickup, 10-50\%
- Adjustable delay, 1-15 seconds, OFF
—Undervoltage Relay
- Adjustable pickup, 10-50\%
- Adjustable pickup, 1-15 seconds, OFF
-Overvoltage Relay
- Adjustable pickup, 10-50\%
- Adjustable pickup, 1-15 seconds, OFF
-Voltage Unbalance Relay
- Adjustable pickup, 10-50\%
- Adjustable delay, 1-15 seconds, OFF
—Power Reversal Relay
- Adjustable pickup, .01-3.00 per unit
- Adjustable delay, 1-15 seconds, OFF


## Spectra RMS Circuit Breakers and THED/TEDL Circuit Breakers

## Features

Spectra RMS
SE150, SF250, SG600 and SK1 200 circuit breaker frames have a digital, solid state, RMS sensing trip system with field installable, front-mounted rating plugs to establish or change the breaker ampere rating. Adjustable instantaneous with tracking short-time is standard on all frames including SE150.

## MicroVersaTrip Plus Trip System

SG600 and SK1 200 are optionally available with the MicroVersaTrip Plus trip system which offers expanded functionality in the same space-saving size of standard Spectra RMS breakers:

## Standard

- 3 -phase Ammeter with $\pm 4 \%$ accuracy.
- Adjustable Long Time (L) pickup, 0.5-1.0X, and delay (3-4 bands).
- Adjustable Instantaneous (I) pickup, 1.5-10X.
- Local Overload and Short Circuit Trip Indicators (T) with overload pickup warning.
- Interchangeable trip rating plugs with test set jack for TVRMS test set.
- Digital LCD display with four-button keypad for function selection and set point adjustment and sealable, clear Lexan ${ }^{\circledR}$ cover for tamper-resistant settings.
- True RMS sensing for accurate response to high harmonic content waveforms.
- EMI immunity per ANSI C37.90.


## Optional

- Adjustable Short Time (S) pickup, 1.0-9.0C, and delay (4 bands) with $1^{2} 4$ ON/OFF selection.
- Adjustable Ground fault (G) pickup, 0.2-1.0S, and delay (4 bands) with $1^{14}$ ON/OFF selection and trip indicator. The 4 short time and ground fault delay bands provide broader system selectivity.
A complete circuit breaker consists of a UL Listed circuit breaker frame and a rating plug (UL Listed interchangeable trip breaker unit). Terminal lugs for cable connection are available if required.
- All frames use the same UL listed, field installable internal accessories (auxiliary switch, shunt trip, undervoltage release and bell alarm).
- All frame sizes have maximum UL listed interrupting ratings of 200 kA @ 240 volts AC and $100 \mathrm{kA} @ 480$ volts AC with 600 volts AC ratings to 65 kA depending on frame size. UL listed current limiting versions are provided through the SG600 frame for the $65 \mathrm{kA} @ 480$ volts AC and the $100 \mathrm{kA} @ 480$ volts AC models, with no increase in physical frame size.
- Spectra RMS Mag-Break instantaneous-only motor circuit protectors also use the same digital, solid state trip unit and rating plugs as the circuit breakers. The interchange-
able rating plug establishes the instantaneous pickup range (with tracking short-time) but does not change the frame ampere rating.
- Spectra RMS molded case switches have a fixed, high-set instantaneous trip (without tracking short-time function) and have short circuit withstand ratings equal to their equivalent breaker frame size interrupting rating in most cases.
- RMS breakers are ambient insensitive. Trip times will not vary over the range $10-50^{\circ}$ breaker ambient.
- Spectra RMS breakers contain no parts that would support fungus growth and are, therefore, inherently fungusproof.


## Other MCCB Features

- Broad product line to meet virtually any application need.
- Reduced downtime. A tripped breaker is easily spotted and can be immediately reset after the fault has been corrected.
- Eliminates single phasing. A common trip bar disconnects all poles simultaneously on both overloads and short circuits.
- Offers application flexibility through the use of a wide variety of accessory devices and special attachments.
- Repetitive operation - no fuses to replace.
- Breakers can be repetitively tested. Fuses must be destroyed to confirm calibration accuracy.

Reference - GET-7002 for further application information.

## THED/TEDL Circuit Breakers

Made similar to the Mag-Break TEC with TECL limiter, the THED with appropriate TEDL limiter provides a thermal magnetic breaker, UL listed with 100 kAIC short circuit ratings through 600 Volts.
The add-on limiter coordinates with the THED's thermal magnetic trip to allow normal tripping functions at standard ratings with backup limiting at high short-circuit levels.

| THED Trip | TEDL |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15 | TEDL36015 |
| 20 | TEDL36020 |
| $30-60$ | TEDL36060 |
| $70-100$ | TEDL36100 |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers 

## Ground Break Systems

## Type TGSR Protective Equipment

## Description

The Ground Break system of solid-state ground fault signaling relays, sensors and monitor panels provides a new dimension in power-system protection. These components can be combined to operate at lower magnitudes of ground-fault current and shorter time delays than conventional over-current protective devices. The built-in memory function integrates intermittent faults with time providing protection against low-level arcing faults. The components which comprise a complete system are:
Solid-State Relay
Used in conjunction with devices having an electric trip, or shunt trip, this relay will sense ground currents and cause the interrupter to open when these currents reach a preselected value for a preselected length of time. Optional zone selecting interlocking is available for a fully coordinated system. This type of relay initiates an instantaneous trip when a fault occurs in its own zone. In addition, it will block upstream zone selective relays for a pre-set delay time to allow the downstream breaker to clear the fault.

## Monitor Panel

Provides a ground fault indicator, control power indicator and TEST and RESET buttons. The control circuitry offers the ability to test the complete Ground Break system with or without tripping the interrupter.

## Current Sensor

Solid- or split-core construction for easy installation, includes an integral test winding for checkout of the complete system. A large variety of window sizes are available.

## System Selection Guide

Sensors may be used 1 per phase or any other combination. For this type of use all outputs except " T " should be connected in parallel. When sensors are used more than 1 per circuit the thermal rating (current) must not be less than the maximum phase current.

- Maximum ground and phase fault current withstanding ratings 200,000 amperes for 0.1 second 60,000 amperes for 1.0 second
- Thermal ratings (maximum continuous current which can exist without overheating the sensor)

TGM Sensors-600 amperes
TGS0002-1600 amperes TGS0005-2500 amperes

- Dielectric withstand:

Windings to mounting bushings -1.5 kV
Windings to CT window surface- -2.2 kV Mounting bushings to CT window sufface- 2.2 kV

- Current Transformer Ratio-800:1 except type TGM
- Integral Test Winding Ratio-1:700 except type TGM

Features

- Current Transformer Insulation-cast Epoxy all sizes
- UL recognized, File E51048
- Instantaneous zone-selective trip for optimum system coordination and protection.
- Heary-dury design permits direct operation of electric trip and alarm devices without external relays.
- Dependable operation-solid-state relay, cast insulated sensor.

- Two NO contacts, one of which is electrically isolated from the electronic device.
- Output contact rating 5 amperes continuous, 30 amperes inrush, up to 240 volts $A C$ or 125 volts DC.
- Adjustable pickup and delay time.
- Memory function for system protection against intermittent arcing faults.
Relays

| Control <br> Voltage | Adjustable <br> Trip Range |  | Standard | Zone Selective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amperes |  | Catalog <br> Number | Catalog <br> Number |
| 120 VAC | 5 | 60 | TGSR06 | TGR06Z |
| 125 VDC | 5 | 60 | TGSR06 | TGSR06Z |
| 48 VDC | 5 | 60 | TGSR06B | TGSR06BZ |
| 36 VDC | 5 | 60 | TGSR06C | TGSR06CZ |
| 24 VDC | 5 | 60 | TGSR06D | TGSR06DZ |
| 120 VAC | 100 | 1200 | TGSR12 | TGSR12Z |
| 125 VDC | 100 | 1200 | TGSR12 | TGSR12Z |
| 48 VDC | 100 | 1200 | TGSR12B | TGSR12BZ |
| 36 VDC | 100 | 1200 | TGSR12C | TGSR12CZ |
| 24 VDC | 100 | 1200 | TGSR12D | TGSR12DZ |

Monitor Panels ${ }^{\text {© }}$

| Control <br> Voltage | With GP Indicator Light | With Mechanical Target GF Indicator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Catalog Number | Catalog Number |
| 120 VAC | TGSMP | TGSMA |
| 125 VDC | TGSMPA | ........... |
| 48 VDC | TGSMPB | ........... |
| 36 VDC | TGSMPC | ...... |
| 24 VDC | TGSMPD | ....... |

(1) Monitor panel requires 120 volts AC for system fest function.

Current Sensors

| Window <br> Diameter <br> (Inches) | Catalog <br> Number | Construction | Test <br> Winding |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | TGS0002 | Round- <br> Solid Core | Yes |
| 5 | TGS0005 |  |  |
| 8 | TGS0008 |  |  |
| $4 \times 8$ | TGS0408 |  |  |
| $4 \times 18$ | TGS0418 |  | Yes |
| $4 \times 24$ | TGS0424 |  |  |
| $4 \times 32$ | TGS0432 | Rectangular- <br> Split Core |  |
| $8 \times 8$ | TGS0808 |  |  |
| $8 \times 10$ | TGS0810 |  |  |
| $8 \times 18$ | TGS0818 |  |  |
| $8 \times 24$ | TGS0824 |  |  |
| $8 \times 32$ | TGS0832 |  |  |
| $8 \times 38$ | TGS0838 |  |  |
| $11 \times 13$ | TGS1113 |  |  |

## Ground Break Systems

Type GFM Ground Fault System
U.L. Listed File no. E1 10395

Self powered.
Temperature Range: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. to $+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Positive "ON" (Green) and "OFF" (Red) condition indication, manual reset.

Instantaneous only (GFM-252)-standard
Time delay from instantaneous to 36 cycles (GFM-262).
Trip currents from 3.8 to 18 amperes (size 1 to 4 starters) 5 to 20 amperes (size 5, 6, 7 starters)

## General

These Class 1 Model GFM Ground Fault protection systems are designed to minimize damage or loss to equipment caused by destructive arcing ground faults. This GFM system is designed for all polyphase applications and is ideally suited for motor control, motor control centers, and high voltage starters. Systems can be wye or delta, grounded or resistance grounded. When the ground fault current exceeds a preselected condition (current only, or current and time settings) the relay trips. The relay contacts can be connected in the control circuit of a motor starter, to the shunt trip of a circuit breaker or similar disconnecting or alarm devices. The system has an inverse time characteristic to prevent nuisance tripping. The relay tripping current value is field adjustable over the trip current range of the sensor. The adjustable trip time delay relay, when specified, is field settable up to 36 cycles.

| Model <br> Number | Trip ${ }^{(1)}$ <br> Current |
| :---: | :---: |
| GFM 156 | 3.8 to 18 |



| Model <br> Number | Trip <br> Current |
| :---: | :---: |
| GFM 3P208 | 5 to 20 |




Model GFM-252, 262
Contacts rated 10 Amps continuous, 23
Amps inrush, 120 Volts AC

\#6-32X.35LG
TERMINAL SCREWS
 current Sensor contacts shown with the relay in the tripped position

## Typical Circuit



## 300-Line Motor Starters

The 300-Line starter is a full-voltage, magnetic motor starter with encapsulated coil and three-leg block overload relay with visual trip indicator, manual reset and manual weld check. It incorporates all the features and benefits most asked for by users and has received standard specification approval by many major manufacturers. In addition to the basic non-reversing form, the 300-Line is available in reversing, two-speed and combination forms in NEMA Sizes 00-5.

The 300-Line's toolless contactor disassembly allows quick access for inspection and maintenance. Simply release two coil retainers and pull the spring clip from the " 1 " magnet to gain access to the magnet, coil and contacts. No need to remove any wiring.


Optional terminals can be provided to permit the easy connection of power factor correction capacitors for energy conservation.


The molded coil is impervious to moisture, dirt and oil. It is highly resistant to mechanical damage and high-humidity failure.
Retaining clips engage detents encapsulated in the coil to hold it securely in place.


## 300-Line Motor Starters



Where it's essential to monitor performance or diagnose faults, a 300-Line starter may be ordered with an additional isolated, high-fidelity, normal-ly-open contact on the overload relay. This contact may be used for direct input to a programmable controller or direct interface with a computer.


All line and load terminals on NEMA Size 00, 0 and 1 starters have saddle clamps to accommodate all types of terminationsring, spade and strippedwire. Terminal numbering is permanently stamped, and terminals are staggered to help prevent shorting. NEMA Size 2, 3 and 4 starters are also available with provision for ring terminations with staggered terminals. Size 5 starters are available with provision for ring terminations. In-line terminals for spade and stripped-wire connections are standard.


On NEMA Size 1 starters and larger, contact tips are weldresistant with cool operation and extended life. The contacts have a wedge-shaped configuration for positive make with minimum bounce. They can be easily changed from normally open to normally closed without additional parts on Sizes 0 and 1.
Magnet provides long life and is specially treated to resist rust.


The overload relay can be manually tripped deliberately as a convenient way to check against contact welding. Depressing the manval weld check arm trips the relay. Then a welded contact can be detected with a simple continuity check.


Overriding is eliminated because overload reset occurs only when the reset arm is released on the standard manual-reset form.
A bright yellow visual trip indicator tells operators at a glance if the overload has tripped. An optional auto-matic-reset overload relay is available for special applications upon request.


Overload relay heaters are completely interchangeable with heaters for 200- and 100-Line starters, eliminating the need to stock different heaters.


Relay trip points are factory calibrated at given currents for high accuracy. For added flexibility, the trip current of the relay is adjustable $\pm 10$ percent to allow tuning the protection to any given motor and to eliminate nuisance tripping. A single calibration adjusts all three legs. The overload relay is available in standard or ambient-compensated forms.


Each auxiliary contact is rated 10 amperes AC, continuous current (NEMA A600), and is suitable for either right or left side mounting. All necessary parts are supplied in the modification kit for easy installation. An insulating shield is also provided for use between each auxiliary contact unit and the starter.


Auxiliary contact kits offered include one with a basic contact block and one with an adder block. The basic block is supplied with either a single circuit (one normally open contact or one normally closed contact) or a double circuit (one normally open and one normally closed contact). The adder block must be used in conjunction with a basic block. It may be ordered with either one normally open or one normally closed contact.

## 300-Line Motor Starters

|  | CR324 Thermal Overload Relay | CR324X Electronic Overload Relay | Spectra RMS Electronic Control Module |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Standard factory assembled 8000-Line MCCs use GE NEMA 300-Line Starters, which utilize CR324 Thermal bimetal overload relays and fused or circuit breaker protective devices. Bimetal overload relays use interchangeable match overload relays to motor amps. A $\pm 10$ trip adjustment dial is used to fine tune the motor overload relays. Overload relay features include trip test, manual reset on upstroke, weld check visible trip indicator and an optional normally - open signal contact. | The CR324C advanced electronic overload relay replaces the traditional CR324 bimetal overload relays in motor control centers. The electronic overload relay eliminates the need for heater elements, providing a broader amperage adjustment range. Other phase loss protection, adjustable phase unbalance, selectable class range, and higher accuracy and repeatability. <br> Provisions for increased diagnostic capabilities permit automation control via auxiliary contacts and remote reset open collector. Mounting dimensions are identical to the CR324 Thermal Overload Relays and permit fast, simple upgrading in the field. | The Electronic Control Module uses Spectra RMS E, F, G, \& K circuit motor protectors with a module to provide advanced motor protection. The module features phase loss unbalance, selectable ground fault, selectable phase unbalance, communications, unit accuracy and compatibility with GE Power Leader System Modules. Adjustment range is accomplished merely by changing the table without removing the power wiring. The Electronic Control Module is compatible with all existing MCC Spectra RMS installations. For Display and Keypad, see $\mathrm{H}-12$ |
| NEMA Size | 1-6 | 1-6 | 1-6 |
| Type | Thermal bimetal | Electronic | Electronic |
| Protection Class | 20 | 10,20,30 (selectable) | 10,20,30 (selectable) |
| Ambient Compensation | Optional | Ambient insensitive | Ambient insensitive |
| Phase loss protection | No | Standard (fixed) | Selectable (On-Off) |
| Phase unbalance | No | Adjustable 20-50\% | Selectable (On-Off) <br> Fixed at 25\% |
| Ground Fault | No | No | Yes (5A, Zero sequence) |
| Self Powered | Yes | Yes | No (120V source required) |
| Accuracy | $\pm 5 \%$ | $\pm 2 \%$ | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Repeatability | $\pm 3 \%$ | $\pm 2 \%$ | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Thermal Memory | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| FLA Adj. Range | 1.25:1 | 2:1 | 2:1 |
| Reset Mode | Manual (auto optional) | Manual | Manual |
| Trip Test | Yes | Yes | Yes, with commnet (digital self-diagnostics) |
| Trip Indication | Yes | Yes | Yes, with commnet (last fault diagnostics) |
| FVNR, FVR | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 2 Speed, 1 \& 2 Winding | Yes | Yes | No |
| Operating Temp. Range | $0^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Communications | No | No | Yes, with commnet |
| Addressable | No | No | Yes |
| Power Leader Compatible | No | No | Yes |
| Heater Required | Yes | No | No |
| PFC Terminals | Yes (optional through NEMA Size 2) | Yes (optional through NEMA Size 2) | No |
| PLC Compatible Contacts | No | Yes | Yes, with commnet |
| Aux. Contacts | NC (NO optional) | NO, NC | NO, NC |
| Reference Publication | - | DEA-015 | DET-069 |

## Spectra ECM ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Electronic Control Module

## Module \& Accessories for Motor Protection and Control



Spectra ECM Control Module with rating plug harness connection for Spectra RMS molded-case circuit breaker

## Overview

The Spectra ECM is a microprocessor-based digital device which provides advanced motor protection, control and communications capability for full-voltage non-reversing (FVNR) and reversing (FVR) combination starter applications.
The ECM is available exclusively with Spectra RMS E-, F-, G-, and K-Frame molded-case circuit breakers. Integral to the system is a special rating plug harness connecting the rating plug of the Spectra RMS circuit breaker to the ECM, providing the module with three-phase RMS current sensing capability.

## Enhanced Product Functionality

Capable of one or two contactor control, elapsed run time monitoring, enhanced trip notification, and undervoltage protection. Compatible with both POWER LEADER ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and SDS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ communications systems.

## Product Features

- Available for NEMA Starter Sizes 1 through 6 in threephase FVNR and FVR applications.
- Electronic overload protection with 3:1 current adjustability.
- User selectable motor protection classes 10, 20, 30.
- Phase current unbalance/loss protection.
- Undervoltage protection.
- Equipment ground fault protection with external zero sequence current transformer.
- Thermal model tracks motor heating characteristics.
- Built-in self-test digital electronics.
- Supports both local/remote control interfaces.
- DeviceNet ${ }^{\oplus}$, POWER LEADER and SDS compatible


## Spectra ECM Display Accessory

- 2 line 16 character alphanumeric LCD local display showing:
- ECM settings-overload, ground fault, and phase loss/ unbalance protection settings, communications address.
- Motor and ECM status information (START/STOP/RUN etc.)
- Trip indication and pre-trip current information.
- Metering-individual and average phase currents, elapsed motor run time, motor load, phase unbalance, ground current, control voltage.



Spectra ECM Control

- Five controllers for FVNR and FVR applications:

HAND/OFF/AUTO
START/STOP
HAND/OFF/AUTO/START/STOP
FWD/REV/STOP
FWD/REV/AUTO/OFF

- Motor status and trip indication LEDs.
- Maintained or Instantaneous selection.


## Spectra ECM Pin Assignments



External wiring notes:

- Pin 19 Auto must have 120 V to enable the remote control (Key Pad in Auto)
- Pin 14 is common neutral for $10,11,12 \& 13$, jumper pin 14 to 1 if common source.
- Pins 2 \& 13 need to be connected to enable communication control ( 120 V input)
- SECMOD02 has Commnet communication use Pins -8 \& +9, selfpowered
- SECMOD03 has SDS/CAN Communication use Pins +6 \& - 7, (requires 24V DC, Pins 8 Neg. \& 15 Plus)
- SECMOD04 has DeviceNet/CAN Communication use Pins+6 \& -7 , (requires 24 V DC, Pin 8 is Neg. \& 15 Plus)

Factory defaults: FLA $=$ Minimum, Class $=20$, Phase Unbalance = ON, GF=OFF unless ordered with GF sensor, Communication address $=000$.
Reference: GEH-6435A, DEH-40125, DEH-035

## Mini-Contactors

## C-2000 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ Control Relays



The C-2000 Control Relay is a compact, industrial style relay designed for heavyduty applications where reliability and versatility are required.

Basic forms: 4 NO; 3NO-1NC; 2NO-2NC; 4 NC
Max front mounted aux. contacts: 4 (NO or NC)
Contact Rating: A600; P600
Aux. Contact Rating: A600; Q600; P300
Timer Contact Rating: A600; P600

## Coil Data

|  | AC <br> Voltage | DC <br> Voltage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Burden <br> Inrush <br> Holding | 45 VA <br> 6 VA | 5.5 W <br> 5.5 W |
| Pickup Voltage (\% of Coil Volts) | $85-110$ | $80-110$ |
| Drop-Out Voltage (\% of Coil Volts) | $40-55$ | $20-40$ |
| Switching Delay (ms) <br> Switching Delay on <br> Coil Voltage at +10\% to -20\% | $6-25$ | $35-65$ |
| Coil Voltage at Rated Value <br> Switching Delay off | $8-20$ | $40-45$ |
| $\quad$Coil Voltage at +10\% to -20\% <br> Coil Voltage at Rated Value | $6-13$ | $30-60$ |
| Maximum Operations per Hour | $6-13$ | $30-60$ |
| No Load <br> Rated load | 9000 | 3600 |

Coil Rating

| AC Coil Rating |  | DC Coil Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $24 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 24 VDC |
| $48 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $42 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 48 VDC |
| $120 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $110 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 125 VDC |
| $208 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $190 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 250 VDC |
| $240 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $220 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $240 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $220 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $277 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $240 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| - | $380 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| - | $415 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $480 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $440 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $600 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $550 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |

## Contact Ratings

|  | A600 | P600 | Q600 | P300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continuous Thermal Current | 10 A | 5 A | 2.5 A | 5 A |
| Max. VA/Amps Making | $7200 \mathrm{VA} / 60 \mathrm{~A}$ | 138 VA | 69 VA | 138 VA |
| Max. VA/Amps Breaking | $720 \mathrm{VA} / 6 \mathrm{~A}$ | 138 VA | 69 VA | 138 VA |
| Max. Operating Voltage | 600 VAC | 600 VDC | 600 VDC | 300 VDC |

Front-Mount Auxiliary Contact Blocks


1NO or 1NC
Front-mount auxiliary contact blocks clip into front face of control relay.

Pneumatic Timers


Pneumatic timers are adjustable time-delayed auxiliary contacts. They come equipped with two time-delayed contacts: 1 NO or 1 NC, electrically separated. Setting is scaled over a $350^{\circ}$ rotation by means of a knurled knob with timing guide marks. To mount a pneumatic timer, simply clip it on front face of control relay.

| Type | Range | Contacts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time | $.1-30 \mathrm{sec}$ | 1NO-1NC |
| Delay On | $1-60$ | 1NO-1NC |
| Time | $.1-30 \mathrm{sec}$ | 1NO-1NC |
| Delay Off | $1-60 \mathrm{sec}$ | 1NO-1NC |

## Surge Suppressor



For suppression of disturbances on electronic circuits due to the coil transient voltage occurring on opening of the contactor.

Control Relay - Front View AC Control Relay - Side View


## CR120B Machine Tool and Industrial Relays

The CR120B and CR1 20BL, Series A, multi-circuit industrial relays are designed to meet most panel application requirements. They are available as standard or latched relays.
All forms of the relay mount on the same base and in the same small panel-mounting area. Relays may be arranged in any configuration or modified on a panel without altering the mounting area.

## Features

- Bifurcated contacts assure positive make-unique bifurcated contacts assure positive make at all voltages and give excellent fidelity even in harsh environments.
- Transparent Lexan contact cartridges-allow inspection of contacts.
- Convertible contacts-allow conversion from normally open to normally closed, or vice versa. Just change the terminal screws and invert the contact module.
- Quick-change coil-can be changed without removing any screws.


## Latch Attachment

The latch attachment mounts on any standard CR120B relay in the same manner as a deck adder.

|  | Inrush VA | Sealed VA | Sealed Watts |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC Relay coil | 120 | 15 | 7 |
| AC Unlatch coil | 31 | 15 | 9.2 |
| DC Relay coil | 235 | 2.8 | 2.8 |

## CR7R Industrial Timing Control Relay

The CR7R industrial control timing relay is a compact relay designed for heavy-duty industrial control applications where reliability and versatility are required.

- Compact mounting dimensions
- Mounted on vertical plane
- Straight-through wiring
- Easy coil replacement
- Long contact life
- High operating speed
- Silver alloy contacts
- Tropicalized throughout
- Captive terminals
- Rated 600 volts
- UL Listed
- Pull-in volts
- Drop-out volts
- Mechanical Life
- Contact Life

Min. 85\% Rated Voltage $50 \%$ or less Rated Voltage In excess of 10 Mill. OPS In excess of 1 Mill. OPS


CR1 20B standard AC relay

## Contact Ratings

| Type of <br> Contacts | Max. <br> AC <br> Voltage | Max.Con tinuous Rating Amps | Max. AC <br> Voltampere Rating |  | Max. AC <br> Rating <br> Amps |  | Max. DC <br> Rating <br> Amps |  | Max. DC <br> Voltampere <br> Rating <br> 300 V <br> or less |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break | 125V | 250V |  |
| Inst. ${ }^{(1)}$ | 600 | 10 | 200 | 720 | 60 | 6 | 1.1 | 0.55 | 138 |
| Delay | 600 | 5 | 3600 | 360 | 30 | 3 | 0.5 | - | - |

(1) Use for CR120B and CR122BT contact rating.

Coil Data

| 60 Hz | 24 V | 115 V | 120 V | 200 V | 208 V | 230 V | 460 V | 575 V | 600 V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 Hz | 24 V | 110 V | 220 V | 380 V | 440 V | 550 V |  |  |  |
| DC | 12 V | 24 V | 48 V | 54 V | 125 V |  |  |  |  |

Contact Ratings -
For Relay Contacts and Timer Contacts

| Max. AC <br> Voltage | Max. <br> Continuous <br> Amperes | Max. AC <br> Voltamperes |  | Max. AC <br> Amperes |  | Max. DC Amperes Break or Make |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Relay | Timer |  |  |
|  |  | Make | Break |  |  | Make | Break | 24V | 125V | 250V | 24V | 125V | 250V |
| 600 | 10 | 7200 | 720 | 60 | 6 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 0.55 | 2.5 | . 55 | . 27 |

Coil Ratings

| AC Coil Rating |  | DC Coil Rating |
| :---: | ---: | :---: |
| $24 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $24 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 24 VDC |
| $48 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $48 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 48 VDC |
| $120 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $110 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 125 VDC |
| $208 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $190 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 250 VDC |
| $240 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $220 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $277 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $240 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $380 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $415 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $480 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $440 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| $600 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $550 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |


| AC Inrush | Holding |
| :---: | :---: |
| VA | VA |
| 55 | 9 |
| DC Inrush | Holding |
| W | W |
| 8.5 | 8.5 |

Relay Contacts

| Contact <br> Arrangement |
| :---: |
| 4 NO |
| $3 \mathrm{NO}, 1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{NO}, 2 \mathrm{NC}$ |

Timer Contacts

| NO, 1 NC Time-Delay Contacts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Delay | Range <br> (Convertible) |
| (Seconds) |  |
| TDE/TDD | $0.3-30$ |
| TDE/TDD | $10.0-180$ |

# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers 

## CR104P Pilot Devices

## Description

Newly-designed nameplates with chrome-plated octagonal rings project an attractive, quality appearance. Positive feel selector switches give a quality touch in all illuminated, solid color, spring return, and maintained units.
Standard and illuminated push buttons and selector switches are available. Both push button and selector switches are available with key or for conventional operation. The CR104P push-button line also includes press-to-test and standard indicating lights, mushroom-head, joy stick, push-pull and push-push operators.

## Application

Especially adapted to machine-tool service or any application where oil or coolant is present. The convenient one-hole mounting makes this line suitable for general purpose use in equipment of all kinds where panel mounting is possible. This line is ideal for applications where oil tightness, watertightness and long life are essential.

All units are suitable for use in Type 1, 3, 3R, 4, 12 and 13 environments when mounted in enclosures rated for those same applications. ${ }^{(1)}$

## Features

- Ease of assembly-One screw contact block mounting. Octagonal ring provides ease in front panel mounting and enclosure applications.
- Greater torque-Due to the eight-sided ring design, greater torque can be developed during assembly and installation to provide oil tightness.
- Stocking inventories reduced-Forms may be furnished as complete units or as components, allowing building block construction from a minimum of stock.
- Color Coded-Colored knobs and caps are available in kit forms for easy field conversion.


## CR104P pilot lights

Pilot lights match appearance of switches above. Standard applications use full voltage or transformer type lights. Optional nameplates match those used with switches, neon lights are available (with limited lens colors).

| Type | STD | Push-To-Test | Bulb | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Voltage <br> $(120$ VAC) | X | X | $\# 120 \mathrm{PSB}$ | Red <br> Green <br> Amber |
| Transformer <br> (6 VAC <br> Secondary) | X | X | $\# 755$ | Blue <br> White <br> Clear |
| Neon | X | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | Neon | Red <br> White <br> Amber <br> Clear |
| LED <br> (Transformer <br> Type only) | X | X | LED <br> 16 Volt) | Red <br> Green <br> Blue <br> Amber |



Contact Ratings
AC Ratings, NEMA A600 Heavy Pilot Duty

| Max. Ac | Continuous <br> Current <br> Amps | AC Voltamperes <br> @ 60/50 Hz |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break |
| 600 | 10 | 7200 | 720 |

DC Ratings, NEMA P600

| Max. Make or Break Amps |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 V | 250 V | 600 V |
| 1.1 | 0.55 | 0.2 |

(1) CR104PTP units are suitable for Type 1,12 , and 13 applications only.
(2) Maximum make and break currents are 60 and 6 amperes respectively for voltages of 120 and below.

## C-2000 Pilot Device



Standard for $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ Starter. See GEP-1260, Section 9.

## Solid-State Motor Winding Heater

## Description

The motor winding heater is designed for use with 3 -phase ac motors to guard against damage caused by condensation buildup on motor windings, which can occur in high-humidity environments during motor idle periods. With the heater connected as indicated in the connection diagram, and the motor not running, an SCR controlled current flows in the motor windings, producing enough heat to maintain the temperature inside the motor above the ambient temperature. The motor winding heater is automatically energized after the starter contacts $(M)$ open, and de-energized when the starter contacts close. Fuses are included for SCR overcurrent protection and protection for wiring.
If desired, a pilot light can be connected as shown ("Fuse Condition Indicator") to visually monitor the condition of the fuses. With the starter contacts open, the light will be On if current paths through FU1 and FU2 are complete. The pilot light should have a line voltage rating.

## Specifications

Output Voltage Regulation: Voltage applied to motor winding will vary $\pm 2 \%$ maximum for line voltage variations of $+10 \%,-15 \%$.

Operating Temperature Range: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Fusing: FU1-Fast-acting semiconductor fuse for SCR overcurrent protection. FU2-Class RK-5 rejection type fuse with time delay for wiring protection.
Additional SCR Protection: Metal oxide varistor protects against voltage surges. RC snubber circuit limits rate of change of circuit voltage.

| Motor Voltage <br> $+10 \%,-15 \%$ <br> $3-$ Phase 60 Hz | Motor Horsepower <br> Range |
| :---: | :---: |
| $230 / 460 \mathrm{~V}$ | $15-400 \mathrm{Hp}$ |
| 575 V | $25-400 \mathrm{Hp}$ |

[^9]
## Applications

50 Hertz Applications: The 230/460 volt device can be used at 220/440 volts, 50 Hertz. The 575 volt device can be used at 550 volts, 50 Hertz.
Typical Wiring Diagram


Note: Since voltage is present at motor terminals at all times, cautionary information sent with the device must be observed.

## Power Leader EPM

## General

The Power Leader EPM is a microprocessor based device that displays a full range of over 50 metered values with revenue class accuracy of $0.5 \%$. The PLEPM is available with a communication option that is factory- or field-installable so that all data can be transmitted to a remote host computer.

## Features

The PLEPM comes in a panel mount version standard or an optional S1 case. Metered values cover a full range of parameters.

Revenue Class accuracy of 0.5\%.
Optional communications provides connectivity to POWER LEADER network (commnet) and Modbus RTU.
Pulse initiation option with programmable outputs.

| Amps | (kwh, kvarh, kvah, kqh) <br> 3 phase and neutral (0.25\% accuracy) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Volts | L-L \& L-N (0.25\% accuracy) <br> (per phase, 3 phase total, peak watts, watt demand, <br> \& watts at maximum KVA) |
| Energy | (kwh, kvah, kvarh lag and lead, and KQH) <br> (per phase, 3 phase total, peak KVA, \& KVA <br> demand) |
| Volt-Amps | (per phase, 3 phase total, peak KVAR, peak KVAR <br> lead, KVAR demand, KVAR demand lead) |
| KVARs | (per phase, 3 phase total, average, power factor at <br> previous interval, power factor at maximum KVA) |
| Frequency Factor | (60 Hz only) |

## Inputs

The PLEPM requires CT inputs with a 5A secondary current. The meter can accept direct input voltages up to 600 V and is selfpowered from the voltage inputs. Three CTs are required for four wire $(\mathrm{Y})$ systems and two CTs are required for three wire
$(\Delta)$ system.


Panel drilling for Semi-Flush Mounting (front view)

## Power Leader Modbus Monitor

- Convenient, in-equipment viewing of data from local and remote power management devices - breakers, relays, meters, controllers
- Critical alarms and events can be quickly and easily viewed at one location
- Easy-to-use, menu-driven interface
- Customizable data display adapts to specific needs
- Compatible with GE's Power Management Control System software (Version 5.1 or greater)
- Upgradeable firmware
- Free configuration and download tool included


## Standard Features

- Remote viewing of device data
- Supports up to 31 Modbus devices and 215 commnet power management devices
- View up to 50 events
- High-speed communications via RS-485 network
- Customizable data display
- Flash-ROM upgradeable to support future enhancements and new devices
- Compatible with GE's Power Management Control System for remote viewing of PMCS event log
- Universal power supply accepts $100-240 \mathrm{Vac}, 125-$ 250Vdc
- Password protection prevents unauthorized configuration changes


## Optional Features

- Single- and dual-port RS-485 Modbus versions available



## Standards

- UL Listed - CSA Certified

In addition, the Modbus Monitor supports any third-party device with register-based Modbus RTU communications over RS-485 networks.

The Modbus Monitor is not certified to be compatible with any Modbus master other than GE's PMCS version 5.1 or greater.

## RS-485 Modbus LAN



## Power Leader Modbus Concentrator

## Product Overview

GE's recent introduction of the POWER LEADER Modbus Concentrator brings performance and compatibility to users of GE's Power Leader communication network (commnet) family of power management devices. Used in conjunction with GE's Power Management Control System (PMCS) software, the Modbus Concentrator allows you to integrate your existing base of commnet devices into the faster Modbus Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) based PMCS network, improving overall system performance while retaining the full functionality of each commnet device.
Modbus RTU is an industry-standard communications protocol that operates on an RS485 network. The Modbus RTU protocol is widely supported for supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems, building management systems (BMS) and distributed control systems, (DCS). Industry leaders such as Multilin, Power Measurements Limited and GE Fanuc produce Modbus RTU-compatible devices and programmable logic controllers.

Modbus open architecture provides a high level of flexibility while reducing the risks associated with proprietary communications protocols. Key benefits of the modbus RTU protocol include:

- Devices and systems can be upgraded easily.
- A wide range of compatible devices from a variety of manufacturers is supported.
- Communications are extremely flexible, both upstream (to DCS, SCADA and BMS systems) and downstream (to meters and trip units).



## Standard Features

- One-piece steel case construction
- Simple installation (no cut-outs)
- Ease of operation
- Four-character alphanumeric high-contrast LED display
- Simple four-button keypad
- All setup done via faceplate keypad and display; no confusing DIP switches
- Quick automatic setup capability
- Remote setup capability allows automated configuration from host PC
- Communications
- Communicates on POWER LEADER commnet communications protocol
- Communicates on Modbus RTU communications protocol
- Each Modbus Concentrator supports up to 32 commnet devices (maximum 215 Commnet devices per RS485 network possible with multiple Concentrators)


## Power Leader PQM

## Description

The PQM is an ideal choice when continuous monitoring of a three phase system is required. It provides metering for current, voltage, real and reactive power, energy use, cost of power, power factor and frequency. Programmable setpoints and 4 assignable output relays allow control functions to be added for specific applications. This includes basic alarm on over/under current or voltage, unbalance, demand based load shedding and capacitor power factor correction control. More complex control is possible using the 4 switch inputs which also can be used for status such as breaker open/closed,flow information etc.

The PQM may be used as a data gathering device for a plant automation system that integrates process, instrument and electrical requirements. All monitored values are available via two digital RS485 communication ports running the Modbus protocol. If analog values are required for direct interface to a PLC, any of the monitored values can be output to one of 4 isolated analog outputs. A process variable can be measured using an analog input. A front panel RS232 communication port can be connected to a PC for simultaneous access of information by other plant personnel.

The quality of the power system is important with increasing use of electronic loads such as computers, ballasts or variable frequency drives. With the PQM's power analysis, any phase current or voltage can be displayed and the harmonic content calculated. By knowing the harmonic distribution, action can be taken to prevent overheated transformers, motors, capacitors, neutral wires and nuisance breaker trips. Redistribution of system loading can also be determined. Waveform and chart recorder printouts available from the PQM assist in problem diagnosis.

## Applications

- Metering of distribution feeders, transformers, generators, capacitor banks and motors
- Medium and low voltage systems
- Commercial, industrial, utility
- Flexible control for demand load shedding, power factor, etc.
- Power quality analysis


## Metering/Control

- AVW var VA varh Wh PF Hz unbalance
- AW can VA demand
- Load shedding
- Power factor control
- Pulse input totalizing
- Pulse output based on kWh, kvarh or kVah


# Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000 -Line Motor Control Centers 

## Three-Phase Voltage Monitors

## Model SPVR

## General

UL Listed file No. E103039
The model SPVR is a three-phase voltage monitor which uses negative phase sequence monitoring to protect against phase loss and phase unbalance in a three phase system. It is recommended for main breaker applications since the output relay only changes state when the unbalance is detected. Note that when the optional over/under voltage functions are included, the output relay is energized when conditions are correct and de-energizes on fault, similar to the model LPVR.

## Standard Features

- Phase unbalance: $12 \%$ ( $6 \%$ recommended for motor load protection)
- Phase loss protection
- Adjustable Trip Delay: 1 to 10 seconds after failure occurs
- Automatic Reset to Normal: upon removal of fault conditions
- Output Relay: nomally de-energized, form $C$ contacts
- Electro-mechanical fault indicator: manually reset
- Status Indicator: bi-colored LED

Green: Output relay de-energized (normal state)
Red: Output relay energized (fault condition)
Dark: Loss of power

## Optional Features

- Phase Reversal Protection: operates output relay instantaneously, has LED indicator
- Phase Sequence Protection: (same as phase reversal)
- Overvoltage and Undervoltage Protection: output relay de-energizes after preset time delay, if system voltage is over $115 \%$ or under $80 \%$. (reset values are $107 \%$ and $90 \%$ respectively)
- Phase Unbalance: 6\% (recommended for motor loads)



## Available Models

| Model No. | Nominal Vac | Vac Range | Freq. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPVR 120 | 120 | $96-138$ | 60 |
| SPVR 240 | 240 | $192-276$ | 60 |
| SPVR 480 | 480 | $384-552$ | 60 |
| SPVR 575 | 575 | $460-661$ | 60 |
| SPVR 380 | 380 | $304-437$ | 50 |
| SPVR 415 | 415 | $332-477$ | 50 |


(1) Bi-Colored LED Indicator

- Power system condition Normal (Green), Trip (Red)
(2) Electromechanical Diagnostic Indicator
- Phase loss
(3) Adjustable System Delay
- Phase loss
- Phase unbalance
(2) 0.24 Dia. Holes


Panel Mounting Layout

## Output Contact Ratings

| Voltage | Continuous | Make | Break |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 Vac | 10 A | 3160 VA | 316 VA |
| 240 Vac | 10 A | 4800 VA | 480 VA |
| 380 Vac | 3 A | 4800 VA | 480 VA |
| 600 Vac | 3 A | 4800 VA | 480 VA |

$10 \mathrm{~A}, 28 \mathrm{Vdc} / 120 \mathrm{Vac} / 240 \mathrm{Vac}, 80 \% \mathrm{pf}$
3 A, $480 \mathrm{Vac} / 600 \mathrm{Vac}, 80 \% \mathrm{pf}$

## Three-Phase Voltage Monitors

Model LPVR
General

U.L. Listed file No. E103039

The model LPVR is a three-phase voltage monitor which uses negative phase sequence monitoring to protect against phase loss, phase reversal, and undervoltage on the power system. Electromechanical diagnostic indicators (manvally reset) show trip condition due to phase unbalance, phase loss, and undervoltage. A green led indicates that the power system has no faults present and that the phases are in sequence.

- Provides pre-start and running protection.
- Fully rated 600 volt contacts.
- Diagnostic indicators continue to show cause of operation after voltage removed.
- Adjustable under voltage trip point settable to $75 \%$ of nominal.
- Adjustable trip delay from 50 milliseconds to 10 seconds.
- Adjustable reset delay from 1 second to 5 minutes.
- Operates at 6\% phase unbalance.
- Operates with a $12.5 \%$ phase voltage loss.
- Automatic or manual reset, local or remote.
- Operational green LED indicator.
- Failsafe-will not operate if fault is present.
- Isolated Form "C" output contacts.
- Terminal screws are \#6-32 nickel-plated brass.

Available with the following 3 Phase Voltages

| P/N | Nominal Rating | Voltage Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPVR 120 | 120 | $90-125$ |
| LPVR 240 | 240 | $180-250$ |
| LPVR 480 | 480 | $360-500$ |
| LPVR 575 | 575 | $430-600$ |

## Model APVR

## General

(HL) 103039
The model APVR phase sensing relay performs the same functions as the model LPVR, except that the relay requires no adjustments. It will fit in the push-button bracket, and thus does not increase the required unit spacing.
Available with the following 3 Phase Voltages

| P/N | Nominal | Voltage Range | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APVR 120 | 120 | $95-135$ | 60 Hz |
| APVR 240 | 240 | $190-270$ | 60 Hz |
| APVR 480 | 480 | $380-530$ | 60 Hz |
| APVR 575 | 575 | $455-600$ | 60 Hz |
| APVR 380 | 380 | $300-425$ | 50 Hz |


(1) Green LED Indicator

- Power system condition.
(2) Electromechanical Diagnostic Indicator
- Phase unbalance.
- Phase loss.
- Undervoltage.
(3) Adjustable System Delay
- Undervoltage trip point.
- 05-10 second trip delay.
- 0-5 minute reset delay.
(4) Terminal Block
- Automatic or manual reset.
- Input Voltage - 120 to 575 volts.
- Output Contacts - Form C, 1 NO \& 1 NC.



## Specifications

- Failsafe-will not operate if a fault is present.
- Manual or Automatic reset.
- Fixed undervoltage trip point: approx. 90\% pickup, $80 \%$ dropout.
- Operates at $6 \%$ phase unbalance
- Operates with $6 \%$ phase voltage loss.
- 3 second drop-out delay to avoid nuisance tripping
- Operational green LED indicator.
- Isolated Form "C" output contacts.
- Output contact rating: $250 \mathrm{Vac}, 5 \mathrm{amps}$ (general use) $30 \mathrm{Vdc}, 5 \mathrm{amps}$ (resistive)



## High-Resistance Grounding Unit

## Where to Use

The function of high-resistance grounding equipment is:

1. To provide a ground for neutral of an ungrounded threephase power system, utilizing the high-resistance method. Using this equipment allows the system to operate basically as an ungrounded system. The equipment is designed to eliminate the danger of high-transient overvoltages during certain types of ground faults.
Note: The use of high-resistance grounding on 600 volt maximum systems precludes line-to-neutral loading.
2. To provide an immediate warning when the first ground fault occurs through an alarm system.
3. To provide a method for quickly locating and removing the fault before another fault develops on another phase, thereby preventing circuit outages due to double line-toground faults. This is done by using the pulsing ground current feature and portable detector.

## 240, 480, or 600 Volt Systems

Equipment Range
Taps are provided on the standard DS9181 grounding resistor to adjust for a system charging current maximum of 3.56 amps or less. Since the normal charging current for most 600 volt or less systems is usually below one ampere, our standard equipment is adequate; however, for systems with greater charging currents refer to the Company for a quotation. Data for estimating the system charging current is shown in GEK-83750.
Description of modifications applicable to all panels.

| Mod. | Item | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| UV | Undervoltage Relay | Drops out on low voltage and provides <br> auxiliary contacts for motor relay failure <br> remote alarm. |
| TR | Timing Relay | Prevents nuisance tripping on temporary <br> transient faults. |
| CT | Current Transformer | Detects ground current |
| AM | Ammeter | Indicates ground current |

## Specifications

Equipment Included in Standard 240, 480 or 600 volt Wye and
Delta Systems
1-Line disconnect switch, three phase, interlocked with the door
3-Line fuses, 600 volts, 10 amp , interrupt 200,000 amps RMS symmetrical
3-Neutral deriving transformers, dry-type (delta system only)
1-Control power transformer (CPT)
1-Meter relay (double set point)
1-Pulsing contactor, set to produce approximately 40 current pulsations per minute
1-Neutral-grounding resistor
1-Relay for pulsing contactor
1-Control relay, with interlocks for remote alarm
1-"Ground Fault" red indicating light
1-"Normal" green indicating light
1-"Normal-Pulse" selector switch
1-TEST resistor
1-TEST push button (momentary type)
1-Instruction plate on door
1-Enclosure
1-Portable ground-current detector with carrying case (Optional-must be ordered as a separate item)
X-Control circuit operates from 120 volts supplied by secondary of CPT.
X-All connections to control and annunciator circuits wired to terminal boards
X-Cable entry from top or bottom
X-Optional Modifications (See table below)
Approximate Dimensions and Weights

| Equipment <br> Enclosure <br> Type | $\mathbf{W}$ W $\mathbf{2}$ (in inches) | With Pulsor |  | Without Pulsor |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | in Pounds |  | in Pounds |  |
|  | Wye | Delta | Wye | Delta |  |
| NEMA 1 | $20 \times 20 \times 90$ | 600 | 700 | 575 | 675 |

## High-Resistance Grounding Unit

## Standard Equipment Operation

The circuits used for low-voltage systems are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.
During normal conditions, with no ground fault on the system, only a small magnetizing current (capacitance-charging current) flows in the grounding transformers and no voltage appears across the resistor.
When a ground fault occurs, the resistor limits the ground current to a low value.
Taps are provided on the resistor to adjust the magnitude of the ground current in the range of 0.9 to 3.6 amperes, depending on the size of the system, so that the current supplied by the resistor to a ground fault will be slightly greater than the system's natural capacitance-charging current.

The voltage appearing across the resistor will be sensed by the meter relay. Auxiliary contacts in the control, operated by the meter relay, are available for remote indication and annunciation of a ground.
A green indicating light on the equipment indicates that control voltage is available and that the system is normal. When a fault


Fig. $7600^{-}$volts maximum wye sysfems
develops, a red indicating light on the equipment will light and remain lighted until the ground fault is removed. If no remote annunciator is available to notify the operator, an audible alarm may be added to the equipment as an option. A rotating red signal beacon can be used in noisy or remote installations.

To trace the ground fault, the operator turns the selector switch to the "pulse" position. This initiates cycle timing, alternately energizing and de-energizing a shorting contactor at the secondary resistor, resulting in a rhythmic fluctuation in the magnitude of the ground current.
The portable hook-on detector is then used to trace the fluctuations in ground current through the system to the point of fault. After the ground point has been located and removed from the system, the operator then resets the selector switch to de-energize the pulse-cycle timing circuits.
The ground transformer for delta systems will consist of three single-phase transformers connected wye-delta. For wye systems, where system neutral is available, these grounding transformers are not needed.

## Approximate Motor Full-Load Current Ratings

## Full-Load Current for EPAC Compliant Motors

## Average Expected Values

For three-phase, 60 Hertz, GE Type KE (NEMA Design B) dripproof, normal starting torque, continuous $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient ( 1.15 service factor) horizontal induction motors.

| Motor HP | Synchronous Speed, RPM | Average Expected Values of Full-load Currents |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 200V | 230V | 460 V | 575V |
| $1 / 4{ }^{(1)}$ | 1800 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.70 | 0.56 |
|  | 1200 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.75 | 0.60 |
| $1 / 2{ }^{(1)}$ | 3600 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.85 | 0.68 |
|  | 1800 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.75 | 0.60 |
|  | 1200 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.85 | 0.68 |
| 1/2 | 3600 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.88 | 0.70 |
|  | 1800 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.80 |
|  | 1200 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.80 |
|  | 900 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 3/4 | 3600 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.96 |
|  | 1800 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
|  | 1200 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
|  | 900 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| 1 | 3600 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
|  | 1800 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
|  | 1200 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
|  | 900 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| 11/2 | 3600 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
|  | 1800 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
|  | 1200 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
|  | 900 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| 2 | 3600 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
|  | 1800 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
|  | 1200 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
|  | 900 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 3600 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
|  | 1800 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
|  | 1200 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
|  | 900 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| 5 | 3600 | 15.4 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
|  | 1800 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
|  | 1200 | 19.3 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
|  | 900 | 19.8 | 17.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 |
| 71/2 | 3600 | 21.4 | 18.0 | 9.0 | 7.5 |
|  | 1800 | 23.7 | 18.0 | 9.3 | 8.2 |
|  | 1200 | 26.0 | 19.8 | 9.9 | 9.0 |
|  | 900 | 28.5 | 24.0 | 12.4 | 9.9 |
| 10 | 3600 | 27.4 | 24.0 | 12.0 | 9.5 |
|  | 1800 | 27.0 | 23.8 | 11.9 | 10.9 |
|  | 1200 | 32.7 | 25.8 | 12.9 | 11.4 |
|  | 900 | 33.1 | 28.8 | 14.4 | 11.5 |
| 15 | 3600 | 42.6 | 36.0 | 18.0 | 14.8 |
|  | 1800 | 40.3 | 35.0 | 17.6 | 16.2 |
|  | 1200 | 45.1 | 33.0 | 19.1 | 15.7 |
|  | 900 | 47.6 | 41.4 | 20.7 | 16.6 |
| 20 | 3600 | 62.3 | 45.4 | 22.7 | 21.7 |
|  | 1800 | 53.2 | 46.2 | 23.1 | 20.6 |
|  | 1200 | 56.6 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 19.7 |
|  | 900 | 63.9 | 55.6 | 27.8 | 22.2 |

(1) Open, Type K, general purpose, NEMA SF, solid base, rolled-steel-shell, GE induction motors.

| Motor HP | Synchronous Speed, RPM | Average Expected Values of Full-load Currents |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 200V | 230V | 460V | 575V |
| 25 | 3600 | 72.0 | 56.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 |
|  | 1800 | 71.3 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 24.8 |
|  | 1200 | 73.8 | 63.2 | 31.6 | 25.7 |
|  | 900 | 82.6 | 71.8 | 35.9 | 28.7 |
| 30 | 3600 | 85.6 | 67.8 | 33.9 | 29.8 |
|  | 1800 | 81.7 | 71.2 | 35.6 | 29.9 |
|  | 1200 | 88.6 | 73.8 | 36.9 | 30.8 |
|  | 900 | 92.2 | 80.2 | 40.1 | 32.1 |
| 40 | 3600 | 101 | 89.0 | 44.6 | 39.2 |
|  | 1800 | 112 | 97.8 | 48.9 | 40.3 |
|  | 1200 | 114 | 99.6 | 48.5 | 39.8 |
|  | 900 | 122 | 105.8 | 52.9 | 42.3 |
| 50 | 3600 | 140 | 129 | 64.5 | 48.9 |
|  | 1800 | 142 | 122 | 61.1 | 49.4 |
|  | 1200 | 144 | 125.2 | 61.0 | 50.1 |
|  | 900 | 159 | 138.2 | 69.1 | 55.3 |
| 60 | 3600 | 163 | 145.6 | 72.8 | 56.6 |
|  | 1800 | 172 | 147.4 | 73.7 | 59.9 |
|  | 1200 | 172 | 149.2 | 69.8 | 59.7 |
|  | 900 | 176 | 153.4 | 76.7 | 61.4 |
| 75 | 3600 | 206 | 181 | 90.5 | 71.5 |
|  | 1800 | 207 | 180.0 | 91.6 | 72.0 |
|  | 1200 | 206 | 179.2 | 86.7 | 71.7 |
|  | 900 | 221 | 191.8 | 95.9 | 76.7 |
| 100 | 3600 | 262 | 238 | 119 | 91.2 |
|  | 1800 | 281 | 232 | 116 | 97.7 |
|  | 1200 | 283 | 246 | 118 | 98.4 |
|  | 900 | 296 | 258 | 129 | 103 |
| 125 | 3600 | 338 | 290 | 139 | 116 |
|  | 1800 | 340 | 296 | 143 | 118 |
|  | 1200 | 352 | 306 | 149 | 122 |
|  | 900 | 370 | 322 | 161 | 129 |
| 150 | 3600 | 398 | 346 | 164 | 138 |
|  | 1800 | 412 | 348 | 169 | 143 |
|  | 1200 | 419 | 364 | 177 | 146 |
|  | 900 | 435 | 378 | 189 | 151 |
| 200 | 3600 | - | 446 | 217 | 178 |
|  | 1800 | - | 468 | 226 | 187 |
|  | 1200 | - | 482 | 239 | 193 |
| 250 | 3600 | - | 574 | 287 | 230 |
|  | 1800 | - | 590 | 295 | 236 |
|  | 1200 | - | 594 | 297 | 238 |
| 300 | 3600 | - | 676 | 338 | 270 |
|  | 1800 | - | 686 | 340 | 274 |
| 350 | 3600 | - | 774 | 387 | 310 |
|  | 1800 | - | 792 | 396 | 317 |
| 400 | 3600 | - | 890 | 445 | 356 |

Note: The listed data is based on approximate full-load current ratings of standard, open, 1.15 service factor, continuous rated General Electric motors. Full-load current ratings of similar motors of other manufacturers may vary considerably. Therefore, whenever possible use actual full-load current rating given on motor nameplate. Contact motor manufacturer for full-load currents of single-phase and DC motors.

## Mag-Break Magnetic Circuit Breaker Trip Set Positions

The greatest degree of protection is provided when the magnetic trip setting is just above the motor starting inrush current. It is therefore recommended that the magnetic trip position be adjusted to a setting one position higher than the setting that

| Cat No. | Continuous | Trip Setting Positions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Pole | Amperes | Lo | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{H i}$ |  |
| TEC36003 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 38 |  |
| TEC36007 | 7 | 18 | 30 | 42 | 54 | 66 | 78 | 90 |  |
| TEC36015 | 15 | 42 | 68 | 94 | 120 | 146 | 172 | 198 |  |
| TEC36030 | 30 | 90 | 140 | 190 | 240 | 290 | 340 | 390 |  |
| TEC36050 | 50 | 180 | 260 | 340 | 420 | 500 | 580 | 660 |  |
| TEC36100 | 100 | 300 | 468 | 636 | 804 | 972 | 1140 | 1300 |  |
| TEC36150 | 150 | 600 | 950 | 1300 | 1650 | 2000 | 2350 | 2700 |  |
| TFC36225 | 225 | 600 | 780 | 1020 | 1200 |  |  | 1400 |  |
| TFC36225A | 225 | 1000 | 1200 | 1630 | 1920 |  |  | 2250 |  |
| TJC36400B | 400 | 1200 | 1400 | 1850 | 3250 |  |  | 4000 |  |
| TJC36400E | 400 | 330 | 435 | 600 | 860 |  |  | 1100 |  |
| TJC36400F | 400 | 550 | 720 | 945 | 1280 |  |  | 1670 |  |
| TJC36400G | 400 | 1000 | 1280 | 1780 | 2360 |  |  | 3300 |  |
| TJC36600G | 600 | 1000 | 1280 | 1780 | 2360 |  |  | 3300 |  |
| TJC36600H | 600 | 1800 | 2100 | 2600 | 3600 |  |  | 6000 |  |

carries the motor starting current. For recommended continuouscurrent ratings, see overload heater tables on pages J-7 through J-15.

## Spectra RMS Circuit Breaker Current Ratings

| Frame | Max. Frame Amps | Rating Plug Amps | Instantaneous Trip Setting, Nominal RMS Sym. Amperes Trip Setting Adjustment Position |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Max. |
| SE | 7 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 31 | 39 |
|  |  | 7 | 22 | 27 | 35 | 43 | 56 | 71 | 90 |
|  | 30 | 15 | 43 | 55 | 69 | 86 | 111 | 143 | 182 |
|  |  | 20 | 58 | 74 | 93 | 116 | 151 | 196 | 254 |
|  |  | 25 | 73 | 93 | 117 | 147 | 193 | 253 | 332 |
|  |  | 30 | 87 | 112 | 142 | 179 | 237 | 314 | 415 |
|  | 60 | 40 | 118 | 150 | 188 | 237 | 308 | 394 | 501 |
|  |  | 50 | 148 | 187 | 236 | 296 | 386 | 498 | 637 |
|  |  | 60 | 178 | 224 | 284 | 355 | 464 | 604 | 777 |
|  | 100 | 70 | 206 | 261 | 329 | 411 | 534 | 684 | 863 |
|  |  | 80 | 236 | 299 | 377 | 472 | 614 | 787 | 999 |
|  |  | 90 | 267 | 338 | 426 | 532 | 694 | 892 | 1,138 |
|  |  | 100 | 297 | 376 | 475 | 593 | 775 | 998 | 1,280 |
|  | 150 | 110 | 328 | 415 | 524 | 654 | 857 | 1,105 | 1,426 |
|  |  | 125 | 374 | 474 | 598 | 745 | 979 | 1,265 | 5 1,640 |
|  |  | 150 | 450 | 570 | 720 | 897 | 1,181 | 1,528 | 1,991 |
|  |  |  | Min. | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | 5 | Max. |
| SF | 250 | 70 | 205 | 260 | 330 | 410 |  | 535 | 700 |
|  |  | 90 | 265 | 335 | 425 | 530 |  | 690 | 900 |
|  |  | 100 | 295 | 375 | 470 | 590 |  | 765 | 1,000 |
|  |  | 110 | 325 | 410 | 520 | 650 |  | 845 | 1,100 |
|  |  | 125 | 370 | 465 | 570 | 740 |  | 960 | 1,250 |
|  |  | 150 | 440 | 560 | 705 | 885 |  | 1,150 | 1,500 |
|  |  | 175 | 515 | 655 | 825 | 1,035 |  | 1,345 | 1,750 |
|  |  | 200 | 590 | 750 | 940 | 1,180 |  | 1,535 | 2,000 |
|  |  | 225 | 665 | 840 | 1,050 | 1,330 |  | 1,730 | 2,250 |
|  |  | 250 | 740 | 935 | 1,180 | 1,480 |  | 1,920 | 2,500 |
| SG | 400 | 125 | 380 | 480 | 620 | 765 |  | 990 | 1,275 |
|  |  | 150 | 455 | 575 | 740 | 920 |  | 1,185 | 1,530 |
|  |  | 175 | 530 | 670 | 865 | 1,070 |  | 1,385 | 1,785 |
|  |  | 200 | 605 | 765 | 990 | 1,225 |  | 1,580 | 2,040 |
|  |  | 225 | 680 | 860 | 1,115 | 1,375 |  | 1,780 | 2,295 |
|  |  | 250 | 755 | 955 | 1,235 | 1,530 |  | 1,975 | 2,550 |
|  |  | 300 | 905 | 1,145 | 1,480 | 1,835 |  | 2,370 | 3,060 |
|  |  | 350 | 1,060 | 1,340 | 1,730 | 2,140 |  | 2,765 | 3,570 |
|  |  | 400 | 1,210 | 1,530 | 1,980 | 2,445 |  | 3,160 | 4,080 |
|  | 600 | 250 | 765 | 965 | 1,215 | 1,500 |  | 1,960 | 2,530 |
|  |  | 300 | 915 | 1,155 | 1,455 | 1,800 |  | 2,355 | 3,035 |
|  |  | 350 | 1,070 | 1,350 | 1,700 | 2,100 |  | 2,745 | 3,545 |
|  |  | 400 | 1,200 | 1,540 | 1,940 | 2,400 |  | 3,135 | 4,050 |
|  |  | 450 | 1,375 | 1,735 | 2,185 | 2,695 |  | 3,530 | 4,555 |
|  |  | 500 | 1,525 | 1,925 | 2,425 | 2,995 |  | 3,920 | 5,060 |
|  |  | 600 | 1,830 | 2,310 | 2,910 | 3,595 |  | 4,705 | 6,075 |
| SK | 800 | 300 | 940 | 1,150 | 1,445 | 1,795 |  | 2,375 | 3,015 |
|  |  | 400 | 1,255 | 1,535 | 1,930 | 2,395 |  | 3,165 | 4,015 |
|  |  | 500 | 1,570 | 1,915 | 2,410 | 2,990 |  | 3,955 | 5,020 |
|  |  | 600 | 1,875 | 2,290 | 2,895 | 3,610 |  | 4,740 | 6,195 |
|  |  | 700 | 2,155 | 2,665 | 3,375 | 4,240 |  | 5,525 | 7,420 |
|  |  | 800 | 2,440 | 3,035 | 3,860 | 4,875 |  | 6,305 | 8,705 |
|  | 1,200 | 600 | 1,825 | 2,310 | 2,905 | 3,685 |  | 4,730 | 6,110 |
|  |  | 700 | 2,125 | 2,695 | 3,390 | 4,300 |  | 5,515 | 7,125 |
|  |  | 800 | 2,430 | 3,080 | 3,870 | 4,910 |  | 6,305 | 8,145 |
|  |  | 1,000 | 3,040 | 3,850 | 4,840 | 6,140 |  | 8,880 | 10,180 |
|  |  | 1,200 | 3,650 | 4,620 | 5,805 | 7,370 |  | 9,455 | 12,215 |

## Thermal Magnetic Trip Ratings for Motor Circuits

These selections are based on 1999 National Electric Code requirements for squirrel-cage motors without code letters or with code letter through $G$. Lower trip ratings may be required for motor with code letter A and higher trips for motors with code

| NEMA <br> Size | Motor HP | $\begin{gathered} \text { CB } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 / 208 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 230V } \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 380V } \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 460V } \\ & \text { Trip } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 575V } \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | SE | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 3 |  | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 5 |  | 30 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 7.5 |  | 50 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 |
|  | 10 |  |  |  | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | 10 | SE | 50 | 50 |  |  |  |
|  | 15 |  |  | 70 | 50 | 40 | 30 |
|  | 20 |  |  |  | 70 | 50 | 40 |
|  | 25 |  |  |  | 70 | 60 | 50 |
| 3 | 15 | SE | 70 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 |  | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |
|  | 25 |  | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |
|  | 30 |  |  | 125 | 100 | 70 | 50 |
|  | 40 |  |  |  | 100 | 100 | 70 |
|  | 50 |  |  |  | 125 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SF } \\ \text { SGL } \end{gathered}$ | 125 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40 |  | 200 | 150 |  |  |  |
|  | 50 |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
|  | 60 |  |  |  | 150 | 125 | 100 |
|  | 75 |  |  |  | 200 | 200 | 125 |
|  | 100 |  |  |  |  | 200 | 150 |

letters H to V . Local code or specific application requirements may necessitate special selection. Thermal-magnetic circuit breaker combination motor control units are not recommended for motors with full-load currents of 3.8 amperes or less.

| NEMA Size | Motor HP | $\begin{gathered} \text { CB } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 200/208V } \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 230V } \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 380 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 460 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { Trip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 575 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { Trip } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 50 | SGL | 200/250 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60 |  | 300 | 225/250 |  |  |  |
|  | 75 |  | 350 | 300/350 |  |  |  |
|  | 100 |  |  | 400 | 225/250 |  |  |
|  | 125 |  |  |  | 300 | 225/250 | 225/250 |
|  | 150 |  |  |  | 300/350 | 300 | 250 |
|  | 200 |  |  |  |  | 350/400 | 300 |
| 6 | 100 | SGL/SKL | 500 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125 |  | 800 | 800 |  |  |  |
|  | 150 |  | 800 | 800 |  |  |  |
|  | 200 |  |  | 1000 | 500 |  |  |
|  | 250 |  |  |  | 800 | 500 | 400 |
|  | 300 |  |  |  | 800 | 600 | 500 |
|  | 350 | SKL |  |  |  | 800 | 800 |
|  | 400 |  |  |  |  | 1000 | 800 |

Motor Selection Table for Spectra Motor Circuit Protectors

| Max HP per System Voltage |  |  |  |  | Starter Size | Rating Plug |  | CB Sensor | CB Frame |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 208V | 230V | 380V | 460V | 575V |  | Amps | CAT\# |  |  |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1 | 3 | SRPE7A3 | 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE } \\ 150 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |  | 7 | SRPE7A7 |  |  |
| 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.5 |  | 15 | SRPE30A15 | 30 |  |
| 3.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |  | 20 | SRPE30A20 |  |  |
| 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | SRPE30A25 |  |  |
| - | 7.5 |  |  |  |  | 30 | SRPE30A30 |  |  |
| 7.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | SRPE60A40 | 60 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 15 | 2 | 25 | SRPE30A25 | 30 |  |
|  |  |  | 15 | 20 |  | 30 | SRPE30A30 |  |  |
|  |  | 15 |  | 25 |  | 40 | SRPE60A40 | 60 |  |
| 10 | 10 | 25 | 25 |  |  | 50 | SRPE60A50 |  |  |
|  | 15 |  |  |  |  | 60 | SRPE60A60 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25 | 30 | 3 | 50 | SRPE60A50 | 100 |  |
|  |  | 30 | 30 | 40 |  | 70 | SRPE100A70 |  |  |
| 25 | 25 | 50 | 50 | 50 |  | 100 | SRPE100A100 |  |  |
|  | 30 |  |  |  |  | 150 | SRPE150A150 | 150 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 60 | 4RVAT ${ }^{(1)}$ | 100 | SRPE150A100 | 150 |  |
| 40 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 100 |  | 150 | SRPE150A150 |  |  |
|  |  | 60 | 60 | 75 | 4STD | 150 | SRPF250A150 | 200 | SF |
| 40 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 100 |  | 200 | SRPF250A200 |  | 250 |
| 50 | 50 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 5 | 250 | SRPG400A250 | 400 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SG } \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ |
| 60 | 60 | 125 | 150 |  |  | 300 | SRPG400A300 |  |  |
| 75 | 75 | 150 |  | 200 |  | 350 | SRPG400A350 |  |  |
|  | 100 |  | 200 |  |  | 400 | SRPG400A400 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 250 | 6 | 400 | SRPG800A400 | 600 | SG |
| 100 |  | 200 | 250 | 300 |  | 500 | SRPG800A500 |  | 600 |
| 150 | 150 | 300 | 350 | 400 |  | 800 | SRPK1200A800 | 1200 | SK |
|  | 200 |  | 400 |  |  | 1000 | SRPK1200A1000 |  | 1200 |

[^10]
## Overload Heater Tables

## Heaters for Ther-Mag Controllers

For continuous rated motors with a service factor of 1.15 to 1.25 , select heaters from the heater table. For continuous rated motors with a service factor of 1.0 , multiply the motor full-load current by 0.9 and use this value to select heaters.

Overload relay tripping current in $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient is the minimum value of full load current multiplied by 1.25 .

WARNING: Overload relays with automatic reset may automatically start a motor connected to a 2-wire control circuit. When automatic restarting is not desired, use a 3-wire control circuit.
Provide short circuit protection in accordance with the National Electrical Code.
Size 0 and 1 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 | Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $.41-.45$ | C054A | $4.96-549$ | C592A |  |
| $.46-.49$ | C060A | $5.50-5.91$ | C630A |  |
| $.50-.53$ | C066A | $5.92-6.47$ | C695A |  |
| $.54-.59$ | C071A | $6.48-7.20$ | C778A |  |
| $.60-.65$ | C078A | $7.21-8.22$ | C867A |  |
| $.66-.76$ | C087A | $8.23-8.72$ | C955A |  |
| $.77-.84$ | C097A | $8.73-9.67$ | C104B |  |
| $.85-.93$ | C109A | $9.68-10.4$ | C113B |  |
| $.94-1.04$ | C118A | $10.5-11.0$ | C125B |  |
| $1.05-1.15$ | C131A | $11.1-12.4$ | C137B |  |
| $1.16-1.27$ | C148A | $12.5-13.2$ | C151B |  |
| $1.28-1.39$ | C163A | $13.3-15.4$ | C163B |  |
| $1.40-1.55$ | C184A | $15.5-17.1$ | C180B |  |
| $1.56-1.73$ | C196A | $17.2-18.0$ | C198B |  |
| $1.74-1.89$ | C220A | Size 1 |  |  |
| $1.90-2.05$ | C239A |  |  |  |
| $2.06-2.28$ | C268A | $17.2-18.1$ | C198B |  |
| $2.29-2.47$ | C301A | $18.2-20.0$ | C214B |  |
| $2.48-2.79$ | C326A | $20.1-21.5$ | C228B |  |
| $2.80-3.31$ | C356A | $21.6-22.5$ | C250B |  |
| $3.32-3.70$ | C379A | $22.6-23.9$ | C273B |  |
| $3.71-4.06$ | C419A | $24.0-26.3$ | C303B |  |
| $4.07-4.47$ | C466A | $26.4-27.0$ | C330B |  |
| $4.48-4.95$ | C526A |  |  |  |

Size 2 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 | Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5.48-5.85$ | C630A | $16.8-17.9$ | C180B |
| $5.85-6.47$ | C695A | $18.0-18.7$ | C198B |
| $6.48-7.35$ | C778A | $18.8-20.4$ | C214B |
| $7.36-8.06$ | C867A | $20.5-22.7$ | C228B |
| $8.07-9.03$ | C955A | $22.8-24.7$ | C250B |
| $9.04-9.61$ | C104B | $24.8-26.3$ | C273B |
| $9.62-10.5$ | C113B | $26.4-29.5$ | C303B |
| $10.6-11.6$ | C125B | $29.6-32.5$ | C330B |
| $11.7-12.5$ | C137B | $32.6-36.7$ | C366B |
| $12.6-13.6$ | C151B | $36.8-41.9$ | C400B |
| $13.7-16.7$ | C163B | $42.0-43.2$ | C440B |
|  |  | $43.3-45.0$ | C460B |

WARNING: Opening of the circuit breaker may be an indication that a fault current has been interrupted. To provide continued protection against fire or shock hazard, all currentcarrying parts and other components of the motor controller should be examined and replaced if damaged. If heater burnout occurs, the complete overload relay must be replaced.
Size 3 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 | Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $19.0-19.3$ | F233B | $17.8-18.4$ | F233B |
| $19.4-22.1$ | F243B | $18.5-21.1$ | F243B |
| $22.2-23.4$ | F270B | $21.2-22.1$ | F270B |
| $23.5-27.0$ | F300B | $22.2-26.1$ | F300B |
| $27.1-29.1$ | F327B | $26.2-28.0$ | F327B |
| $29.2-31.8$ | F357B | $28.1-31.3$ | F357B |
| $31.9-33.9$ | F395B | $31.4-33.3$ | F395B |
| $34.0-37.6$ | F430B | $33.4-34.3$ | F430B |
| $37.7-41.9$ | F487B | $34.4-40.9$ | F487B |
| $42.0-47.7$ | F567B | $41.0-44.7$ | F567B |
| $47.8-52.1$ | F614B | $44.8-51.0$ | F614B |
| $52.2-55.8$ | F658B | $51.1-52.0$ | F658B |
| $55.9-59.7$ | F719B | $52.1-55.4$ | F719B |
| $59.8-68.1$ | F772B | $55.5-63.3$ | F772B |
| $68.2-71.5$ | F848B | $63.4-66.1$ | F848B |
| $71.6-78.2$ | F914B | $66.2-73.5$ | F914B |
| $78.3-87.5$ | F104C | $73.6-82.2$ | F104C |
| $87.6-90.0$ | F114C | $82.3-90.0$ | F114C |

Size 4 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 | Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $27.1-32.2$ | F357B | $28.8-32.0$ | F357B |
| $32.3-34.0$ | F395B | $32.1-34.2$ | F395B |
| $34.1-36.8$ | F430B | $34.3-36.7$ | F430B |
| $36.9-44.6$ | F487B | $36.8-43.9$ | F487B |
| $44.7-48.4$ | F567B | $44.0-46.6$ | F567B |
| $48.5-53.9$ | F614B | $46.7-52.6$ | F614B |
| $54.0-57.4$ | F658B | $52.7-55.6$ | F658B |
| $57.5-60.0$ | F719B | $55.7-58.7$ | F719B |
| $60.1-69.5$ | F772B | $58.8-67.1$ | F772B |
| $69.6-71.7$ | F848B | $67.2-70.6$ | F848B |
| $71.8-79.9$ | F914B | $70.7-76.3$ | F914B |
| $80.0-92.3$ | F104C | $76.4-88.7$ | F104C |
| $92.4-97.0$ | F114C | $88.8-93.4$ | F114C |
| $97.1-108$ | F118C | $93.5-105$ | F118C |
| $109-118$ | F133C | $106-114$ | F133C |
| $119-131$ | F149C | $115-128$ | F149C |
| $132-135$ | F161C | $129-131$ | F161C |
|  |  | $132-135$ | F174C |

Size 5 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 | Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $109-118$ | C592A | $185-200$ | C104B |
| $119-128$ | C630A | $201-221$ | C113B |
| $129-138$ | C695A | $222-237$ | C125B |
| $139-155$ | C778A | $238-262$ | C137B |
| $156-168$ | C867A | $263-270$ | C151B |
| $169-184$ | C955A |  |  |

## Overload Heater Tables

## Heaters for Mag-Break Controllers

The Mag-Break protector is factory adjusted to the minimum trip setting.

WARNING: To maintain overload, short circuit, and ground fault protection, use the following instructions to select heaters and to adjust the Mag-Break trip setting.
For continuous rated motors with a service factor of 1.15 to 1.25 , select heaters from the heater table. For continuous rated motors with a service factor of 1.0 , multiply motor full-load current by 0.9 and use this value to select heaters.
Use the heater table to verify that the Mag-Break and current limiter rating is correct for the motor full-load current. Then set the Mag-Break trip setting to the recommended value.
If the Mag-Break trips when starting the motor, increase trip setting one step at a time until the motor can be consistently started.

## Size 0 and 1 (Standard)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater Number CR 123 | TEC \& TECL Rating | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| .65-.74 | C087A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .75-.84 | C097A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .85-.92 | C109A | 3 | LO | 1 |
| .93-1.02 | C118A | 3 | LO | 1 |
| 1.03-1.10 | C131A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.11-1.23 | C148A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.24-1.38 | C163A | 3 | LO | 3 |
| 1.39-1.49 | C184A | 3 | LO | 4 |
| 1.50-1.67 | C196A | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 1.68-1.79 | C220A | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1.80-1.98 | C239A | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 1.99-2.24 | C268A | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 2.25-2.43 | C301A | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 2.25-2.43 | C301A | 7 | LO | 1 |
| 2.44-2.75 | C326A | 7 | LO | 2 |
| 2.76-3.25 | C356A | 7 | LO | 3 |
| 3.26-3.43 | C379A | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| 3.44-4.03 | C419A | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| 4.04-4.43 | C466A | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 4.44-4.94 | C526A | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 4.95-5.36 | C592A | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| 5.37-5.77 | C630A | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 5.37-5.77 | C630A | 15 | LO | 2 |
| 5.78-6.35 | C695A | 15 | 10 | 2 |
| 6.36-6.92 | C778A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 6.93-7.99 | C867A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 8.00-8.47 | C955A | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| 8.48-9.19 | C104B | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| 9.20-10.0 | C113B | 15 | 1 | 6 |
| 10.1-10.7 | C125B | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| 10.8-12.0 | C137B | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| 10.8-12.0 | C137B | 30 | LO | 2 |
| 12.1-12.9 | C151B | 15 | 3 | 8 |
| 12.1-12.9 | C151B | 30 | LO | 2 |
| 13.0-15.1 | C163B | 30 | LO | 3 |
| 15.2-16.3 | C180B | 30 | LO | 4 |
| 16.4-17.9 | C198B | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| Size 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 18.0-19.7 | C214B | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| 19.8-21.2 | C228B | 30 | 1 | 6 |
| 21.3-22.3 | C250B | 30 | 2 | 7 |
| 22.4-23.5 | C273B | 30 | 2 | 8 |
| 23.6-25.5 | C303B | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| 23.6-25.5 | C303B | 50 | LO | 3 |
| 25.6-27.0 | C330B | 50 | LO | 3 |

Do not exceed the maximum trip setting shown in the heater table.
Overload relay tripping current in $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient is the minimum value of heater full-load current multiplied by 1.25 .

WARNING: Overload relays with automatic reset may automatically start a motor connected to a 2-wire control circuit. When automatic restarting is not desired, use a 3-wire control circuit.
WARNING: Tripping of the Mag-Break may be an indication that a fault current has been interrupted. To provide continued protection against fire or shock hazard, all current-carrying parts and other components of the motor controller should be examined and be replaced if damaged. If heater burnout occurs, the complete overload relay must be replaced.
Size 0 and 1 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater Number CR 123 | TEC \& TECL Rating | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| . $66-76$ | C087A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .77-.84 | C097A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .85-. 93 | C109A | 3 | LO | 1 |
| .94-1.04 | C118A | 3 | LO | 1 |
| 1.05-1.15 | C131A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.16-1.27 | C148A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.28-1.39 | C163A | 3 | LO | 3 |
| 1.40-1.55 | C184A | 3 | LO | 4 |
| 1.56-1.73 | C196A | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 1.74-1.89 | C220A | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1.90-2.05 | C239A | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 2.06-2.28 | C268A | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 2.29-2.47 | C301A | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 2.29-2.47 | C301A | 7 | LO | 1 |
| 2.48-2.79 | C326A | 7 | LO | 2 |
| 2.80-3.31 | C356A | 7 | LO | 3 |
| 3.32-3.70 | C379A | 7 | LO | 4 |
| 3.71-4.06 | C419A | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 4.07-4.47 | C466A | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 4.48-4.95 | C526A | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 4.96-5.49 | C592A | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| 4.96-5.49 | C592A | 15 | LO | 1 |
| 5.50-5.91 | C630A | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 5.50-5.91 | C630A | 15 | LO | 2 |
| 5.92-6.47 | C695A | 15 | LO | 2 |
| 6.48-7.20 | C778A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 7.21-8.22 | C867A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 8.23-8.72 | C955A | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| 8.73-9.67 | C104B | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| 9.68-10.4 | C113B | 15 | 1 | 6 |
| 10.5-11.0 | C125B | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| 11.1-12.4 | C137B | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| 11.1-12.4 | C137B | 30 | LO | 2 |
| 12.5-13.2 | C151B | 30 | LO | 2 |
| 13.3-15.4 | C163B | 30 | LO | 3 |
| 15.5-17.1 | C180B | 30 | LO | 4 |
| Size 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 17.2-18.1 | C198B | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| 18.2-20.0 | C214B | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| 20.1-21.5 | C228B | 30 | 2 | 6 |
| 21.6-22.5 | C250B | 30 | 2 | 7 |
| 22.6-23.9 | C273B | 30 | 2 | 8 |
| 22.6-23.9 | C273B | 50 | LO | 2 |
| 24.0-26.0 | C303B | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| 24.0-26.0 | C303B | 50 | LO | 3 |
| 26.1-27.0 | C330B | 50 | LO | 4 |

## Overload Heater Tables

Heaters for Mag-Break Controllers
Size 2 (Standard)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater Number CR 123 | TEC \& TECL Rating | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| 8.81-9.27 | C104B | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| 9.28-9.99 | C113B | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| 10.0-11.1 | C125B | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| 11.2-12.1 | C137B | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| 11.2-12.1 | C137B | 30 | 10 | 2 |
| 12.2-13.0 | C151B | 15 | 4 | 8 |
| 12.2-13.0 | C151B | 30 | 10 | 2 |
| 13.1-15.5 | C163B | 30 | 1 | 3 |
| 15.6-16.8 | C180B | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| 16.9-18.0 | C198B | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| 18.1-19.7 | C214B | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| 19.8-21.6 | C228B | 30 | 2 | 6 |
| 21.7-23.9 | C250B | 30 | 3 | 7 |
| 21.7-23.9 | C250B | 50 | 1 O | 2 |
| 24.0-25.5 | C273B | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| 24.0-25.5 | C273B | 50 | 10 | 3 |
| 25.6-26.0 | C303B | 30 | 3 | 9 |
| 25.6-28.2 | C303B | 50 | 10 | 3 |
| 28.3-31.6 | C330B | 50 | 1 | 4 |
| 31.7-34.7 | C366B | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| 34.8-37.8 | C400B | 50 | 2 | 6 |
| 37.9-40.6 | C440B | 50 | 3 | 7 |
| 40.7-43.4 | C460B | 50 | 3 | 8 |

Size 2 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |  <br> TECL <br> Rating | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9.04-9.61$ | C104B | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| $9.62-10.5$ | C113B | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| $10.6-11.6$ | C125B | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| $11.7-12.5$ | C137B | 15 | 3 | 8 |
| $11.7-12.5$ | C137B | 30 | LO | 2 |
| $12.6-13.0$ | C151B | 15 | 4 | 9 |
| $12.6-13.6$ | C151B | 30 | LO | 3 |
| $13.7-16.7$ | C163B | 30 | 1 | 3 |
| $16.8-17.9$ | C180B | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| $18.0-18.7$ | C198B | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| $18.8-20.4$ | C214B | 30 | 2 | 6 |
| $20.5-22.7$ | C228B | 30 | 2 | 7 |
| $22.8-24.7$ | C250B | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| $22.8-24.7$ | C250B | 50 | LO | 2 |
| $24.8-26.0$ | C273B | 30 | 4 | 9 |
| $24.8-26.3$ | C273B | 50 | LO | 4 |
| $26.4-29.5$ | C303B | 50 | LO | 4 |
| $29.6-32.5$ | C330B | 50 | 1 | 4 |
| $32.6-36.7$ | C366B | 50 | 2 | 6 |
| $36.8-41.9$ | C400B | 50 | 2 | 7 |
| $42.0-43.2$ | C440B | 50 | 3 | 9 |
| $43.3-43.4$ | C460B | 50 | 3 | 9 |

Size 3 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |  <br> TECL <br> Rating | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 17.8-18.4 | F233B | 30 | 1 |
| $18.5-21.1$ | F243B | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| $21.2-22.1$ | F270B | 30 | 2 | 6 |
| $22.2-26.0$ | F300B | 30 | 3 | 7 |
| $26.1-28.0$ | F327B | 50 | LO | 7 |
| $28.1-31.3$ | F357B | 50 | LO | 4 |
| $31.4-33.3$ | F395B | 50 | 1 | 4 |
| $33.4-34.3$ | F430B | 50 | 1 | 6 |
| $34.4-40.9$ | F487B | 50 | 1 | 6 |
| $41.0-43.4$ | F567B | 50 | 2 | 8 |
| $43.5-44.7$ | F567B | 100 | LO | 3 |
| $44.8-51.0$ | F614B | 100 | LO | 3 |
| $51.1-52.0$ | F658B | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| $52.1-55.4$ | F719B | 100 | 1 | 4 |

Size 3 (Standard and Ambient Comp.) cont.

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |  <br> TECL <br> Rating | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55.5-63.3 | F772B | 100 | Rec. | Max. |
| $63.4-66.1$ | F848B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $66.2-73.5$ | F914B | 100 | 2 | 6 |
| $73.6-82.2$ | F104C | 100 | 2 | 7 |
| $82.3-86.9$ | F114C | 100 | 3 | 9 |

Size 4 (Standard)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |  <br> TECL <br> Rating | Mag-Break <br> Trip Selting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28.8-32.0$ | F357B | 50 | 1 | 4 |
| $32.1-34.2$ | F395B | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| $34.3-36.7$ | F430B | 50 | 2 | 6 |
| $36.8-43.4$ | F487B | 50 | 3 | 7 |
| $43.5-43.9$ | F487B | 100 | 1 | 3 |
| $44.0-46.6$ | F567B | 100 | 1 | 3 |
| $46.7-52.6$ | F614B | 100 | 1 | 3 |
| $52.7-55.6$ | F658B | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| $55.7-58.7$ | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $58.8-67.1$ | F772B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $67.2-70.6$ | F848B | 100 | 3 | 6 |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | 100 | 3 | 7 |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | 150 | LO | 1 |
| $76.4-86.9$ | F104C | 100 | 4 | 8 |
| $76.4-88.7$ | F104C | 150 | LO | 2 |
| $88.8-93.4$ | F114C | 150 | 1 | 3 |
| $93.5-102$ | F118C | 150 | 1 | 3 |
| $103-110$ | F133C | 150 | 1 | 4 |
| $111-122$ | F149C | 150 | 1 | 4 |
| $123-131$ | F161C | 150 | 2 | 5 |

Size 4 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR 123 |  <br> TECL <br> Rating | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| $28.8-32.0$ | F357B | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| $32.1-34.2$ | F395B | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| $34.3-36.7$ | F430B | 50 | 2 | 6 |
| $36.8-43.4$ | F487B | 50 | 3 | 7 |
| $36.8-43.8$ | F487B | 100 | LO | 2 |
| $43.9-46.6$ | F567B | 100 | 2 | 3 |
| $46.7-52.6$ | F614B | 100 | 1 | 3 |
| $52.7-55.6$ | F658B | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| $55.7-58.7$ | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $58.8-67.1$ | F772B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $67.2-70.6$ | F848B | 100 | 3 | 6 |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | 100 | 3 | 7 |
| $76.4-86.9$ | F104C | 100 | 4 | 8 |
| $76.4-88.7$ | F104C | 150 | LO | 2 |
| $88.8-93.4$ | F114C | 150 | 1 | 3 |
| $93.5-105$ | F118C | 150 | 1 | 3 |
| $106-114$ | F133C | 150 | 1 | 4 |
| $115-128$ | F149C | 150 | 2 | 5 |
| $129-130$ | F161C | 150 | 2 | 6 |

Size 5 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater Number CR 123 | TEC \& TECL Rating | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| 106-115 | C592A | 550-1670 | 2 | 6 |
| 116-125 | C630A | 550-1670 | 3 | 7 |
| 126-135 | C695A | 550-1670 | 3 | 7 |
| 126-135 | C695A | 1000-3300 | LO | 3 |
| 136-151 | C778A | 1000-3300 | LO | 3 |
| 152-164 | C867A | 1000-3300 | LO | 4 |
| 165-179 | C955A | 1000-3300 | 1 | 5 |
| 180-195 | C104B | 1000-3300 | 2 | 5 |
| 196-215 | C113B | 1000-3300 | 2 | 6 |
| 216-231 | C125B | 1000-3300 | 3 | 6 |
| 232-255 | C137B | 1000-3300 | 4 | 7 |
| 256-270 | C151B | 1000-3300 | 4 | HI |

## Overload Heater Tables

Heaters for Mag-Break Controllers
Size 0 and 1 (Standard)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater Number CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| .65-.74 | C087A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .75-.84 | C097A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .85-.92 | C109A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .93-1.02 | C118A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.03-1.10 | C131A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.11-1.23 | C148A | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| 1.24-1.38 | C163A | 3 | LO | 3 |
| 1.39-1.49 | C184A | 3 | LO | 4 |
| 1.50-1.67 | C196A | 3 | LO | 4 |
| 1.68-1.79 | C220A | 3 | LO | 5 |
| 1.80-1.98 | C239A | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 1.99-2.24 | C268A | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 2.25-2.43 | C301A | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 2.44-2.75 | C326A | 7 | LO | 3 |
| 2.76-3.25 | C356A | 7 | LO | 4 |
| 3.26-3.43 | C379A | 7 | LO | 4 |
| 3.44-4.03 | C419A | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 4.04-4.43 | C466A | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 4.44-4.94 | C526A | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| 4.95-5.36 | C592A | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 5.37-5.77 | C630A | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 5.37-5.77 | C630A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 5.78-6.35 | C695A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 6.36-6.92 | C778A | 15 | LO | 4 |
| 6.93-7.99 | C867A | 15 | 2 | 4 |
| 8.00-8.47 | C955A | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| 8.48-9.19 | C104B | 15 | 3 | 5 |
| 9.20-10.0 | C113B | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| 10.1-10.7 | C125B | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| 10.8-12.0 | C137B | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| 12.1-12.9 | C151B | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| 13.0-15.1 | C163B | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| 15.2-16.3 | C180B | 25 | 3 | 5 |
| 16.4-17.9 | C198B | 25 | 3 | 6 |

Size 1 (Standard)

| Motor Full- | Heater <br> Load Amps | SE <br> Number <br> 3ating | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-Ph, 3 Heater | CR123 | Plug | Rec. | Max. |
| $18.0-19.7$ | C214B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| $19.8-21.2$ | C228B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| $21.3-22.3$ | C250B | 30 | 3 | 6 |
| $22.4-23.5$ | C273B | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| $23.6-25.5$ | C303B | 40 | 3 | 5 |
| $25.6-27.0$ | C330B | 40 | 3 | 5 |

Size 0 and 1 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater Number CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| . $66-76$ | C087A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .77-.84 | C097A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .85-.93 | C109A | 3 | LO | LO |
| .94-1.04 | C118A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.05-1.15 | C131A | 3 | LO | 2 |
| 1.16-1.27 | C148A | 3 | LO | 3 |
| 1.28-1.39 | C163A | 3 | LO | 3 |
| 1.40-1.55 | C184A | 3 | LO | 4 |
| 1.56-1.73 | C196A | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1.74-1.89 | C220A | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 1.90-2.05 | C239A | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 2.06-2.28 | C268A | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 2.29-2.47 | C301A | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 2.48-2.79 | C326A | 7 | LO | 3 |
| 2.80-3.31 | C356A | 7 | LO | 4 |
| 3.32-3.70 | C379A | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 3.71-4.06 | C419A | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 4.07-4.47 | C466A | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 4.48-4.95 | C526A | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| 4.96-5.49 | C592A | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 5.50-5.91 | C630A | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 5.50-5.91 | C630A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 5.92-6.47 | C695A | 15 | LO | 3 |
| 6.48-7.20 | C778A | 15 | 2 | 4 |
| 7.21-8.22 | C867A | 15 | 2 | 4 |
| 8.23-8.72 | C955A | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| 8.73-9.67 | C104B | 15 | 3 | 5 |
| 9.68-10.4 | C113B | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| 10.5-11.0 | C125B | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| 11.1-12.4 | C137B | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| 12.5-13.2 | C151B | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| 13.3-15.4 | C163B | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| 15.5-17.1 | C180B | 25 | 3 | 5 |

Size 1 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater |  |  | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| 17.2-18.1 | C198B | 25 | 3 | 6 |
| 18.2-20.0 | C214B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| 20.1-21.5 | C228B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| 21.6-22.5 | C250B | 30 | 3 | 6 |
| 22.6-23.9 | C273B | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| 24.0-26.0 | C303B | 40 | 3 | 5 |
| 26.1-27.0 | C330B | 40 | 3 | 5 |

Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers

## Overload Heater Tables

## Heaters for Mag-Break Controllers

Size 2 (Standard)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R.81-9.27 | C104B | 15 | 3 | 5 |
| $9.28-9.99$ | C113B | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| $10.0-11.1$ | C125B | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| $11.2-12.1$ | C137B | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| $12.2-13.0$ | C151B | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| $13.1-15.5$ | C163B | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| $15.6-16.8$ | C180B | 25 | 3 | 5 |
| $16.9-18.0$ | C198B | 25 | 3 | 6 |
| $18.1-19.7$ | C214B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| $19.8-21.6$ | C228B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| $21.7-23.9$ | C250B | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| $24.0-25.5$ | C273B | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| $25.6-28.2$ | C303B | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| $28.3-31.6$ | C330B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| $31.7-34.7$ | C366B | 50 | 3 | 6 |
| $34.8-37.8$ | C400B | 50 | 3 | 6 |
| $37.9-40.6$ | C440B | 60 | 3 | 5 |
| $40.7-43.4$ | C460B | 60 | 3 | 6 |

Size 2 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rec. | Max. |  |  |
| $9.04-9.61$ | C104B | 15 | 3 | 5 |
| $9.62-10.5$ | C113B | 20 | 3 | 4 |
| $10.6-11.6$ | C125B | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| $11.7-12.5$ | C137B | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| $12.6-13.6$ | C151B | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| $13.7-16.7$ | C163B | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| $16.8-17.9$ | C180B | 25 | 3 | 5 |
| $18.0-18.7$ | C198B | 25 | 3 | 6 |
| $18.8-20.4$ | C214B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| $20.5-22.7$ | C228B | 30 | 3 | 6 |
| $22.8-24.7$ | C250B | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| $24.8-26.3$ | C273B | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| $26.4-29.5$ | C303B | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| $29.6-32.5$ | C330B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| $32.6-36.7$ | C366B | 50 | 3 | 6 |
| $36.8-41.9$ | C400B | 50 | 3 | 6 |
| $42.0-43.2$ | C440B | 60 | 3 | 5 |
| $43.3-43.4$ | C460B | 60 | 3 | 6 |

Size 3 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater |  |  | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| 17.8-18.4 | F233B | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| 18.5-21.1 | F243B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| 21.2-22.1 | F207B | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| 22.2-26.0 | F300B | 40 | 3 | 5 |
| 26.1-28.0 | F327B | 40 | 3 | 5 |
| 28.1-31.3 | F357B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| 31.4-33.3 | F395B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| 33.4-34.3 | F430B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| 34.4-40.9 | F487B | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| 41.0-44.7 | F567B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| 44.8-51.0 | F614B | 100 | LO | 4 |

Size 3 (Standard and Ambient Comp.) cont.

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51.1-52.0 | F658B | 100 | Rec. | Max. |
| $52.1-55.4$ | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $55.5-63.3$ | F772B | 100 | 3 | 5 |
| $63.4-66.1$ | F848B | 100 | 3 | 5 |
| $66.2-73.5$ | F914B | 100 | 3 | 6 |
| $73.6-82.2$ | F104C | 150 | 2 | 4 |
| $82.3-86.9$ | F114C | 150 | 2 | 5 |

Size 4 (Standard)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28.8-32.0$ | F357B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| $32.1-34.2$ | F395B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| $34.3-36.7$ | F430B | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| $36.8-43.9$ | F487B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $44.0-46.6$ | F567B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $46.7-52.6$ | F614B | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| $52.7-55.6$ | F658B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $55.7-58.7$ | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $58.8-67.1$ | F772B | 100 | 3 | 5 |
| $67.2-70.6$ | F848B | 100 | 3 | 6 |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | 150 | 2 | 4 |
| $76.4-88.7$ | F104C | 150 | 2 | 5 |
| $88.8-93.4$ | F114C | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| $93.5-102.0$ | F118C | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| $103.0-110.0$ | F133C | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| $111.0-122.0$ | F149C | 150 | 4 | 6 |
| $123.0-131.0$ | F161C | 150 | 4 | 6 |

Size 4 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SE <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28.8-32.0$ | F357B | 50 | Rec. | Max. |
| $32.1-34.2$ | F395B | 50 | 3 | 5 |
| $34.3-36.7$ | F430B | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| $36.8-43.8$ | F487B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $43.9-46.6$ | F567B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $46.7-52.6$ | F614B | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| $52.7-55.6$ | F658B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $55.7-58.7$ | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $58.8-67.1$ | F772B | 100 | 3 | 5 |
| $67.2-70.6$ | F848B | 100 | 3 | 6 |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | 150 | 2 | 4 |
| $76.4-88.7$ | F104C | 150 | 2 | 5 |
| $88.8-93.4$ | F114C | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| $93.5-105.0$ | F118C | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| $106.0-114.0$ | F133C | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| $115.0-128.0$ | F149C | 150 | 4 | 6 |
| $129.0-130.0$ | F161C | 150 | 4 | 6 |

## Overload Heater Tables

Heaters for Mag-Break Controllers
Size 4 (Standard)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SF } \\ \text { Rating } \\ \text { Plug } \end{gathered}$ | Mag-Break Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rec. | Max. |
| 28.8-32.0 | F357B | 70 | 2 | 4 |
| 32.1-34.2 | F395B | 70 | 2 | 4 |
| 34.3-36.7 | F430B | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| 36.8-43.9 | F487B | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| 44.0-46.6 | F567B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| 46.7-52.6 | F614B | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| 52.7-55.6 | F658B | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| 55.7-58.7 | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| 58.8-67.1 | F772B | 150 | LO | 4 |
| 67.2-70.6 | F848B | 150 | LO | 4 |
| 70.7-76.3 | F914B | 150 | 2 | 4 |
| 76.4-88.7 | F104C | 200 | 10 | 4 |
| 88.8-93.4 | F114C | 200 | LO | 4 |
| 93.5-102.0 | F118C | 200 | LO | 5 |
| 103.0-110.0 | F133C | 200 | 2 | 6 |
| 111.0-122.0 | F149C | 200 | 2 | 6 |
| 123.0-131.0 | F161C | 200 | 2 | 6 |

## Size 4 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SF <br> Rating <br> Plug | Mag-Break <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28.8-32.0$ | F357B | 70 | 2 | 4 |
| $32.1-34.2$ | F395B | 70 | 3 | 4 |
| $34.3-36.7$ | F430B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $36.8-43.8$ | F487B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $43.9-46.6$ | F567B | 70 | 3 | 5 |
| $46.7-52.6$ | F614B | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| $52.7-55.6$ | F658B | 100 | 2 | 4 |
| $55.7-58.7$ | F719B | 100 | 2 | 5 |
| $58.8-67.1$ | F772B | 150 | LO | 4 |
| $67.2-70.6$ | F848B | 150 | LO | 4 |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | 150 | 2 | 4 |
| $76.4-88.7$ | F104C | 200 | LO | 4 |
| $88.8-93.4$ | F114C | 200 | LO | 4 |
| $93.5-105.0$ | F118C | 200 | LO | 5 |
| $106.0-114.0$ | F133C | 200 | 2 | 6 |
| $115.0-128.0$ | F149C | 200 | 2 | 6 |
| $129.0-130.0$ | F161C | 200 | 2 | 6 |

Size 5 - 300:15 CT (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SG <br> Rating <br> Plug | Instantaneous <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rec. | Max. |  |
| 106-115 | C592A | 250 | LO | 3 |
| $116-125$ | C630A | 250 | LO | 4 |
| $126-135$ | C695A | 250 | 2 | 4 |
| $136-151$ | C778A | 250 | 2 | 5 |
| $152-164$ | C867A | 300 | 2 | 4 |
| $165-179$ | C955A | 300 | 2 | 5 |
| $180-195$ | C104B | 350 | 2 | 4 |
| $196-215$ | C113B | 350 | 2 | 5 |
| $216-231$ | C125B | 400 | 2 | 4 |
| $232-255$ | C137B | 400 | 2 | 5 |
| $256-270$ | C151B | 400 | 3 | 5 |

Size 6 - 600:5 CT (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SG <br> Rating <br> Plug | Instantaneous <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 181-197 | C220A | 400 | Rec. | Max. |
| $198-214$ | C239A | 400 | 2 | 5 |
| $215-238$ | C268A | 500 | MIN | 4 |
| $239-258$ | C301A | 500 | MIN | 4 |
| $259-290$ | C326A | 500 | 2 | 5 |
| $291-346$ | C356A | 600 | MIN | 5 |
| $347-387$ | C379A | 600 | 2 | 5 |
| $388-424$ | C419A | 600 | 3 | MAX |

Size 6 - 600:5 CT (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph, 3 Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | SK <br> Rating <br> Plug | Instantaneous <br> Trip Setting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 181-197 | C220A | 400 | Rec. | Max. |
| $198-214$ | C239A | 400 | 2 | 4 |
| $215-238$ | C268A | 400 | 3 | 5 |
| $239-258$ | C301A | 500 | LO | 4 |
| $259-290$ | C326A | 500 | 2 | 5 |
| $291-346$ | C356A | 800 | LO | 4 |
| $347-387$ | C379A | 800 | LO | 5 |
| $388-423$ | C419A | 800 | 2 | 5 |
| $424-467$ | C466A | 1000 | LO | 4 |
| $468-516$ | C526A | 1000 | 2 | 4 |
| $517-540$ | C592A | 1000 | 2 | 5 |

## Overload Heater Tables

Overload Relays

## Electronic Overloads for Circuit Breaker Controllers

Tripping current is $120 \%$ of Dial setting. Motors with 1.15-1.25
service factor, set dial to motor FLA Motors with 1.0 service factor, set dial to 0.9 motor FLA.

| NEMA Size | FLA Range in Amps | Catalog Number | Breaker Frame \& Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.8 to 1.59 | CR324CXD | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 1 | 1.6 to 3.19 | CR324CXE | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 1 | 3.2 to 6.49 | CR324CXF | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 1 | 6.5 to 12.8 | CR324CXG | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 1 | 13 to 27 | CR324CXH | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 2 | 13 to 25.6 | CR324DXG | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 2 | 26 to 49.9 | CR324DXH | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 2 | 50 to 100 | CR324DXJ | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 3 | 17 to 34.9 | CR324FXK | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 3 | 35 to 64.9 | CR324FXL | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 3 | 65 to 90 | CR324FXM | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 4 | 17 to 34.9 | CR324FXK | E,F\&G Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 4 | 35 to 64.9 | CR324FXL | E,F\&G Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 4 | 65 to 135 | CR324FXM | E,F\&G Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 5 (1) | 32 to 64.0 | CR324GXN | G Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $5{ }^{(1)}$ | 65 to 129.9 | CR324GXP | G Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 5 (1) | 130 to 270 | CR324GXQ | G Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $6^{(2)}$ | 130 to 259.9 | CR324HXS | G,K Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| 6 (2) | 260 to 540 | CR324HXT | K Mag. \& Thermal Mag |

(1) 300:15 CT's
(2) $800: 5 \mathrm{CT}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$

Overload Relays for Compact 6" Starter CL45A310MJ, NEMA Size 1

| FLA Range in Amps | Class 10 <br> Catalog Number | Class 20 <br> Catalog Number | Breaker Frame \& Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.4-.65$ | RTN1D |  | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $0.65-1.1$ | RTN1F |  | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $1-1.5$ | RTN1G |  | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $1.3-1.9$ | RTN1H |  | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $1.8-2.7$ | RTN1J |  | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $2.5-4.1$ | RTNIK | RT12K | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $4.0-6.3$ | RTNIL | RT12L | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $5.5-8.5$ | RTNIM | RT12M | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $8.0-12$ | RTNIN | RT12N | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $10.0-16$ | RTNIP | RT12P | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $14.5-18$ | RTNIS | RT12S | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $17.5-22$ | RTNIT | RT12T | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |
| $21-26$ | RTNIU | RT12U | E Mag. \& Thermal Mag. |

## Overload Heater Tables

## Heaters for Fused Controllers

The Mag-Break protector is factory adjusted to the minimum trip setting.
For continuous rated motors with a service factor of 1.15 to 1.25 , select heaters from the heater table. For continuous rated motors with a service factor of 1.0 , multiply the motor full-load current by 0.9 and use this value to select heaters.
Overload relay tripping current in $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient is the minimum value of full-load current multiplied by 1.25 .

WARNING: Overload relays with automatic reset may automatically start a motor connected to a 2-wire control circuit.

When automatic restarting is not desired, use a 3-wire control circuit.
Provide short-circuit protection in accordance with the National Electrical Code, except Fuses are not to exceed the value shown in the table.
Suitable for use in a circuit capable of delivering not more than the maximum RMS symmetrical amperes indicated in the table below, 600-volts maximum, when protected by an appropriate fuse having an interrupting rating not less than the available short-circuit current.

Table 1-Maximum Fuse and Short-Circuit Rating

| NEMA <br> Size | Class RK Fuse |  | Class J Fuse |  | Class K-1, K-5 Fuse |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. <br> Clip | Max. RMS <br> Sym. Amps | Max. <br> Clip | Max. RMS <br> Sym. Amps | Max. <br> Clip | Max. RMS <br> Sym. Amps |
| 1 | 30 A | 100,000 | $60 A$ | 100,000 |  | 5,000 |
| 2 | 60 | 100,000 | 100 | 100,000 | per | 5,000 |
| 3 | 100 | 100,000 | 200 | 100,000 | Overload | 5,000 |
| 4 | 200 | 100,000 | 400 | 100,000 | Heater | 10,000 |
| 5 | 400 | 100,000 | 600 | 100,000 | Table | 10,000 |

WARNING: Opening of the fuse(s) may be an indication that a fault current has been interrupted. To provide continued protection against fire or shock hazard, all current-carrying
Size 0 and 1 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor FullLoad Amps 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater Number CR123 | Maximum Fuse Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . $41-.45$ | C054A | 3 |
| .46-. 49 | C060A | 3 |
| . $50-.53$ | C066A | 3 |
| . $54-.59$ | C071A | 3 |
| . $60-.65$ | C078A | 3 |
| .66-.76 | C087A | 3 |
| .77-.84 | C097A | 3 |
| .85-.93 | C109A | 3 |
| .94-1.04 | C118A | 3 |
| 1.05-1.15 | C131A | 3 |
| 1.16-1.27 | C148A | 3 |
| 1.28-1.39 | C163A | 3 |
| 1.40-1.55 | C184A | 6 |
| 1.56-1.73 | C196A | 6 |
| 1.74-1.89 | C220A | 6 |
| 1.90-2.05 | C239A | 6 |
| 2.06-2.28 | C268A | 6 |
| 2.29-2.47 | C301A | 6 |
| 2.48-2.79 | C326A | 10 |
| 2.80-3.31 | C356A | 10 |
| 3.32-3.70 | C379A | 12 |
| 3.71-4.06 | C419A | 15 |
| 4.07-4.47 | C466A | 15 |
| 4.48-4.95 | C526A | 15 |
| 4.96-5.49 | C592A | 20 |
| 5.50-5.91 | C630A | 20 |
| 5.92-6.47 | C695A | 25 |
| 6.48-7.20 | C778A | 25 |
| 7.21-8.22 | C867A | 30 |
| 8.23-8.72 | C955A | 30 |
| 8.73-9.67 | C104B | 351 |
| 9.68-10.4 | C113B | $35{ }^{1}$ |
| 10.5-11.0 | C125B | $40^{(1)}$ |
| 11.1-12.4 | C137B | $45{ }^{1}$ |
| 12.5-13.2 | C151B | $50{ }^{1}$ |
| 13.3-15.4 | C163B | $60^{(1)}$ |
| 15.5-17.1 | C180B | 60 ${ }^{1}$ |
| 17.2-18.0 | C198B | $60^{(1)}$ |

parts and other components of the motor controller should be examined and replaced if damaged. If heater burnout occurs, the complete overload relay must be replaced.

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size 1 |  |  |
| $17.2-18.1$ | C198B | $60^{(1}$ |
| $18.2-20.0$ | C214B | $60^{(1}$ |
| $20.1-21.5$ | C228B | $60^{(1}$ |
| $21.6-22.5$ | C250B | $60^{(1}$ |
| $22.6-23.9$ | C273B | $60^{(1}$ |
| $24.0-26.3$ | C303B | $60^{(1}$ |
| $26.4-27.0$ | C330B | $60^{(1}$ |

Size 2 (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5.48-5.85$ | C630A | 20 |
| $5.86-6.47$ | C695A | 20 |
| $6.48-7.35$ | C778A | 25 |
| $7.36-8.06$ | C867A | 30 |
| $8.07-9.03$ | C955A | 30 |
| $9.04-9.61$ | C104B | 35 |
| $9.62-10.5$ | C113B | 35 |
| $10.6-11.6$ | C125B | 40 |
| $11.7-12.5$ | C137B | 45 |
| $12.6-13.6$ | C151B | 50 |
| $13.7-16.7$ | C163B | 60 |
| $16.8-17.9$ | C180B | 60 |
| $18.0-18.7$ | C198B | $70^{(1}$ |
| $18.8-20.4$ | C214B | $80^{(1}$ |
| $20.5-22.7$ | C228B | $80^{(1}$ |
| $22.8-24.7$ | C250B | $90^{(1}$ |
| $24.8-26.3$ | C273B | $90^{(1}$ |
| $26.4-29.5$ | C303B | $100^{(1}$ |
| $29.6-32.5$ | C330B | $100^{(1}$ |
| $32.6-36.7$ | C366B | $100^{(1}$ |
| $36.8-41.9$ | C400B | $100^{(1}$ |
| $42.0-43.2$ | C440B | $100^{(1}$ |
| $43.3-45.0$ | C460B | $100^{(1)}$ |

(1) See Table 1 for maximum fuse and short-circuit rating

## Overload Heater Tables

## Heaters for Fused Controllers

Size 3 (Standard)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $19.0-19.3$ | F233B | 70 |
| $19.4-22.1$ | F243B | 80 |
| $22.2-23.4$ | F270B | 80 |
| $23.5-27.0$ | F300B | 90 |
| $27.1-29.1$ | F327B | 100 |
| $29.2-31.8$ | F357B | $110^{1}$ |
| $31.9-33.9$ | F395B | $125^{(1}$ |
| $34.0-37.6$ | F430B | $125^{(1}$ |
| $37.7-41.9$ | F487B | $150^{1}$ |
| $42.0-47.7$ | F567B | $175^{1}$ |
| $47.8-52.1$ | F614B | $175^{1}$ |
| $52.2-55.8$ | F658B | $200^{1}$ |
| $55.9-59.7$ | F719B | $200^{1}$ |
| $59.8-68.1$ | F772B | $200^{1}$ |
| $68.2-71.5$ | F848B | $200^{1}$ |
| $71.6-78.2$ | F914B | $200^{(1}$ |
| $78.3-87.5$ | F104C | $200^{(1}$ |
| $87.6-90.0$ | F114C | $200^{1}$ |

Size 3 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $17.8-18.4$ | F233B | 70 |
| $18.5-21.1$ | F243B | 80 |
| $21.2-22.1$ | F270B | 80 |
| $22.2-26.1$ | F300B | 90 |
| $26.2-28.0$ | F327B | 100 |
| $28.1-31.3$ | F357B | $110^{(1}$ |
| $31.4-33.3$ | F395B | $125^{(1)}$ |
| $33.4-34.3$ | F430B | $125^{(1}$ |
| $34.4-40.9$ | F487B | $150^{(1}$ |
| $41.0-44.7$ | F567B | $150^{(1}$ |
| $44.8-51.0$ | F614B | $175^{(1}$ |
| $51.1-52.0$ | F658B | $200^{(1}$ |
| $52.1-55.4$ | F719B | $200^{(1}$ |
| $55.5-63.3$ | F772B | $200^{(1}$ |
| $63.4-66.1$ | F848B | $200^{(1}$ |
| $66.2-73.5$ | F914B | $200^{(1}$ |
| $73.6-82.2$ | F104C | $200^{(1}$ |
| $82.3-90.0$ | F114C | $200^{(1}$ |

Size 4 (Standard)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $27.1-32.2$ | F357B | 110 |
| $32.3-34.0$ | F395B | 125 |
| $34.1-36.8$ | F430B | 125 |
| $36.9-44.6$ | F487B | 150 |
| $44.7-48.4$ | F567B | 175 |
| $48.5-53.9$ | F614B | 175 |
| $54.0-57.4$ | F658B | 200 |
| $57.5-60.0$ | F719B | $225^{(1}$ |
| $60.1-69.5$ | F772B | $225^{(1}$ |
| $69.6-71.7$ | F848B | $250^{(1}$ |
| $71.8-79.9$ | F914B | $275^{(1}$ |
| $80.0-92.3$ | F104C | $300^{(1}$ |
| $92.4-97.0$ | F114C | $350^{1}$ |
| $97.1-108$ | F118C | $400^{(1}$ |
| $109-118$ | F133C | $400^{(1)}$ |
| $119-131$ | F149C | $400^{(1}$ |
| $132-135$ | F161C | $400^{(1}$ |

(1) See Table 1 (page J-17) for maximum fuse and short-circuit rating.

Size 4 (Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28.8-32.0$ | F357B | 110 |
| $32.1-34.2$ | F395B | 125 |
| $34.3-36.7$ | F430B | 125 |
| $36.8-43.9$ | F487B | 150 |
| $44.0-46.6$ | F567B | 175 |
| $46.7-52.6$ | F614B | 175 |
| $52.7-55.6$ | F658B | 200 |
| $55.7-58.7$ | F719B | $2255^{1}$ |
| $58.8-67.1$ | F772B | $225^{(1}$ |
| $67.2-70.6$ | F848B | $250^{(1}$ |
| $70.7-76.3$ | F914B | $275^{(1}$ |
| $76.4-88.7$ | F104C | $300^{1}$ |
| $88.8-93.4$ | F114C | $350^{(1)}$ |
| $93.5-105$ | F118C | $350^{(1}$ |
| $106-114$ | F133C | $400^{(1)}$ |
| $115-128$ | F149C | $400^{(1}$ |
| $129-131$ | F161C | $400^{1}$ |
| $132-135$ | F174C | $400^{(1)}$ |

Size 5 - 300:15CT (Standard and Ambient Comp.)

| Motor Full- <br> Load Amps <br> 3-Ph., 3-Heater | Heater <br> Number <br> CR123 | Maximum <br> Fuse <br> Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $109-118$ | C592A | 600 |
| $119-128$ | C630A | 600 |
| $129-138$ | C695A | 600 |
| $139-155$ | C778A | 600 |
| $156-168$ | C867A | 600 |
| $169-184$ | C955A | 600 |
| $185-200$ | C104B | 600 |
| $201-221$ | C113B | 600 |
| $222-237$ | C125B | 600 |
| $238-262$ | C137B | 600 |
| $263-270$ | C151B | 600 |

Electronic Overload Table for Fusible Controllers
Tripping current is $120 \%$ of Dial setting. Motors with 1.15-1.25 service factor, set dial to motor FLA Motors with 1.0 service factor, set dial to 0.9 motor FLA.

| NEMA Size | FLA Range in Amps | Catalog Number | Max. Fuse in Amps |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.8 to 1.59 | CR324CXD | Class R 30 | Class J 60 |
| 1 | 1.6 to 3.19 | CR324CXE |  |  |
| 1 | 3.2 to 6.49 | CR324CXF |  |  |
| 1 | 6.5 to 12.8 | CR324CXG |  |  |
| 1 | 13 to 27 | CR324CXH |  |  |
| 2 | 13 to 25.6 | CR324DXG | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | 26 to 49.9 | CR324DXH |  |  |
| 2 | 50 to 100 | CR324DXJ |  |  |
| 3 | 17 to 34.9 | CR324FXK | 100 | 200 |
| 3 | 35 to 64.9 | CR324FXL |  |  |
| 3 | 65 to 90 | CR324FXM |  |  |
| 4 | 17 to 34.9 | CR324FXK | 200 | 400 |
| 4 | 35 to 64.9 | CR324FXL |  |  |
| 4 | 65 to 135 | CR324FXM |  |  |
| 5 (1) | 32 to 64.0 | CR324GXN | 400 | 600 |
| 5 (1) | 65 to 129.9 | CR324GXP |  |  |
| 5 (1) | 130 to 270 | CR324GXQ |  |  |
| 6 (2) | 130 to 259.9 | CR324HXS | 600 | Class L 1200 |
| 6 (2) | 260 to 540 | CR324HXT |  |  |

(1) 300:15 CT's
(2) $800: 5 \mathrm{CT}$ 's

## Starter Fuse Selection

The following tables are furnished as a guide. Check vendor fuse characteristics before making final selection.

## 200 and 208 Volts

| Size | Hp | Typical FLA | Switch Amp | UL Class J |  |  |  | Time-Delay RK-5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Time Delay |  | No Time DelayBMC |  | FRN | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CSC } \\ & \text { Clip } \end{aligned}$ | TR | Clip |
|  |  |  |  | CSC\# AJT | Clip | CSC\# A4J | Clip |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1/2 | 2.3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 2.8 | 30 | 3.5 | 30 |
|  | $3 / 4$ | 3.2 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 4.5 | 30 |
|  | 1 | 3.9 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 6.25 | 30 |
|  | 11/2 | 5.3 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 30 |
|  | 2 | 7.1 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 9 | 30 | 12 | 30 |
|  | 3 | 10.6 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 15 | 30 |
|  | 5 | 16.3 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 30 |
|  | 71/2 | 25.3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | 10 | 31.3 | 60 | 50 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 60 |
| 3 | 15 | 45.1 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 110 | 200 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
|  | 20 | 591 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 70 | 100 | 90 | 100 |
|  | 25 | 731 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 175 | 200 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | 30 | 881 | 200 | 125 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 200 |
|  | 40 | 120 | 200 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 400 | 150 | 200 | 175 | 200 |
| 5 | 50 | 150 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 400 |
|  | 60 | 174 | 400 | 250 | 400 | 350 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 225 | 400 |
|  | 75 | 210 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 250 | 400 | 300 | 400 |

BMC-Bussman Fuse
CSC-Chase Shawmut Fuse
230 Volts

| Size | Hp | Typical FLA | Switch <br> Amp | UL Class J |  |  |  | Time-Delay RK-5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Time Delay |  | No Time Delay |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { BMC } \\ & \text { FRN } \end{aligned}$ | Clip | TR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSC } \\ & \text { Clip } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | CSC\# AJT | Clip | CSC\# A4J | Clip |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1/2 | 2.0 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 2.5 | 30 | 3 | 30 |
|  | $3 / 4$ | 2.8 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 3.5 | 30 | 4 | 30 |
|  | 1 | 3.4 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 5.6 | 30 |
|  | 11/2 | 4.6 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 6.25 | 30 | 8 | 30 |
|  | 2 | 6.2 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 |
|  | 3 | 9.2 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 15 | 30 |
|  | 5 | 14.2 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 17.5 | 30 | 25 | 30 |
|  | 71/2 | 22.0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 60 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | 10 | 27.2 | 60 | 40 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 35 | 60 | 40 | 60 |
|  | 15 | 39.2 | 60 | 60 | 60 | - | - | 50 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
|  | 15 | 39.2 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 110 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | 20 | 51.4 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
|  | 25 | 63.6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 175 | 200 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  | 30 | 76.6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  | 40 | 104 | 200 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 400 | 125 | 200 | 150 | 200 |
| 4 | 50 | 130 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 5 | 60 | 151 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 350 | 400 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 400 |
|  | 75 | 183 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 300 | 400 |
|  | 100 | 240 | 400 | 350 | 400 | 600 | 600 | 300 | 400 | 350 | 400 |
| 6 | 125 | 296 | 600 | 450 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 600 |
|  | 150 | 348 | 600 | 500 | 600 | - | - | 450 | 600 | 500 | 600 |
|  | 200 | 468 | 600 | - | - | - | - | 500 | 600 | 600 | 600 |

Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers

## Starter Fuse Selection

460 Volts

| Size | Hp | Typical FLA | Switch <br> Amp | UL Class J |  |  |  | Time-Delay K-5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Time Delay |  | No Time Delay |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { BMC } \\ \text { FRS } \end{gathered}$ | Clip | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSC } \\ & \text { TRS } \end{aligned}$ | Clip |
|  |  |  |  | CSC\# AJT | CLIP | CSC\# A4J | CLIP |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1/2 | 1.0 | 30 | 1.5 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 1.25 | 30 | 1.4 | 30 |
|  | $3 / 4$ | 1.4 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 1.6 | 30 | 2 | 30 |
|  | 1 | 1.7 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 2.5 | 30 |
|  | 11/2 | 2.3 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 2.8 | 30 | 4 | 30 |
|  | 2 | 3.1 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 3.5 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
|  | 3 | 4.6 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 7 | 30 |
|  | 5 | 7.1 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 9 | 30 | 10 | 30 |
|  | 71/2 | 11.0 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 60 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 30 |
|  | 10 | 13.6 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 17.5 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| 2 | 15 | 19.6 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 60 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
|  | 20 | 25.7 | 60 | 40 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 35 | 60 | 40 | 60 |
|  | 25 | 31.8 | 60 | 50 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| 3 | 30 | 38.3 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 110 | 200 | 45 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
|  | 40 | 52.0 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 100 |
|  | 50 | 65.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | 60 | 75.5 | 200 | 110 | 200 | 175 | 200 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 200 |
|  | 75 | 91.5 | 200 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 400 | 110 | 200 | 150 | 200 |
|  | 100 | 120 | 200 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 400 | 150 | 200 | 175 | 200 |
| 5 | 125 | 148 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 225 | 400 |
|  | 150 | 172 | 400 | 250 | 400 | 350 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 250 | 400 |
|  | 200 | 224 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 300 | 400 | 350 | 400 |
| 6 | 250 | 295 | 600 | 450 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
|  | 300 | 343 | 600 | 500 | 600 | - | - | 400 | 400 | 500 | 600 |
|  | 350 | 396 | 600 | 600 | 600 | - | - | 450 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
|  | 400 | 453 | 600 | - | - | - | - | 500 | 600 | 600 | 600 |

575 Volts

| Size | Hp | Typical FLA | Switch <br> Amp | UL Class J |  |  |  | Time-Delay K-5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Time Delay |  | No Time Delay |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { BMC } \\ \text { FRS } \end{gathered}$ | Clip | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSC } \\ & \text { TRS } \end{aligned}$ | Clip |
|  |  |  |  | CSC\# AJT | CLIP | CSC\# A4J | CLIP |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1/2 | . 8 | 30 | 1.5 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 1.25 | 30 | 1.4 | 30 |
|  | $3 / 4$ | 1.1 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 1.25 | 30 | 1.6 | 30 |
|  | 1 | 1.4 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 1.6 | 30 | 2 | 30 |
|  | $11 / 2$ | 1.8 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 2.25 | 30 | 3 | 30 |
|  | 2 | 2.5 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 2.8 | 30 | 4 | 30 |
|  | 3 | 3.7 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 4.5 | 30 | 6 | 30 |
|  | 5 | 5.7 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 7 | 30 | 9 | 30 |
|  | 71/2 | 8.8 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 30 |
|  | 10 | 10.9 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 60 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 30 |
| 2 | 15 | 15.7 | 60 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 30 |
|  | 20 | 20.6 | 60 | 35 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 60 |
|  | 25 | 25.4 | 60 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 35 | 60 | 40 | 60 |
| 3 | 30 | 30.6 | 100 | 45 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 40 | 60 | 45 | 60 |
|  | 40 | 41.6 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 110 | 200 | 45 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
|  | 50 | 52.0 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| 4 | 60 | 60.4 | 200 | 90 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 70 | 100 | 90 | 100 |
|  | 75 | 73.2 | 200 | 125 | 200 | 175 | 200 | 90 | 100 | 125 | 200 |
|  | 100 | 96.0 | 200 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 400 | 110 | 200 | 150 | 200 |
| 5 | 125 | 118 | 400 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 400 | 150 | 200 | 175 | 200 |
|  | 150 | 138 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 400 |
|  | 200 | 179 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 225 | 400 | 300 | 400 |
| 6 | 250 | 236 | 600 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 300 | 400 | 350 | 400 |
|  | 300 | 274 | 600 | 450 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 600 |
|  | 350 | 317 | 600 | 500 | 600 | - | - | 400 | 400 | 500 | 600 |
|  | 400 | 363 | 600 | 600 | 600 | - | - | 450 | 600 | 600 | 600 |

## Control Transformer Fusing

| CPT <br> VA | Primary Fuse Amps |  |  |  |  |  | Sec. Fuse Amps |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 8 V}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 0 V}$ | 480V | $\mathbf{6 0 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 0 V}$ |  |
| 60 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |  |
| 100 | 2 | 2 | 1.25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 |  |
| 150 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.25 | 1.6 | 0.8 |  |
| 200 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | 1 |  |
| 250 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.5 | 1.25 |  |
| 300 | 6 | 6 | 3.5 | 2 | 2 | 3.2 | 1.6 |  |
| 500 | 6 | $(1$ | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2.5 |  |
| 750 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3.5 |  |
| 1000 | 1 | $(1)$ | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 5 |  |

Primary Fuses-Class CC Or Equivalent (GOULD \#ATM-R STD)
Secondary Fuses- Class H Or Equivalent (GOULD \#TR STD)
(1) Requires class RK-5 time delay or equivalent.

| Typical CPT Ratings (480V/120V Shown) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | \%R | \%X | Open Circuit <br> Secondary Volts |
| 60 | 9.05 | 1.03 | 131.9 |
| 100 | 6.39 | 1.18 | 129.4 |
| 150 | 5.02 | 1.01 | 127.3 |
| 200 | 5.09 | 1.06 | 126.2 |
| 250 | 6.81 | .88 | 127.8 |
| 300 | 5.15 | .73 | 126.4 |
| 500 | 5.84 | 1.45 | 128.7 |

## Heat Loss Considerations

In determining the heat loss of a motor control center for air conditioning requirements, 250 watts per foot of lineup is a reasonable assumption.
Actual heat loss will vary due to section loading and diversity factors. A typical motor control center may operate normally at 60 percent of maximum possible loading.
Fully rated circuit breaker starters with CPT's, approximate losses are:

Size 1-27 Watts
Size 2- 57 Watts
Size 3-130 Watts
Size 4-200 Watts
Size 5-300 Watts
Size 6-650 Watts
Heat losses for feeders and mains vary depending on frame size, loading and type of trip with electronic trips having lower losses. The following table provides a general guide for estimating losses assuming 80 percent loading. For critical applications refer to the Company.

| Rating (Amps) | Loss (Watts) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 15 |
| 100 | 20 |
| 150 | 25 |
| 225 | 40 |
| 400 | 50 |
| 600 | 80 |
| 1200 | 150 |

Typical losses for transformers:

| $1 \mathrm{kVA}, 1-\mathrm{Ph}$ | 75 Watts |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5 \mathrm{kVA}, 1-\mathrm{Ph}$ | 190 Watts |
| $9 \mathrm{kVA}, 3-\mathrm{Ph}$ | 295 Watts |
| $15 \mathrm{kVA}, 3-\mathrm{Ph}$ | 460 Watts |
| $30 \mathrm{kVA}, 3-\mathrm{Ph}$ | 1000 Watts |

Horizontal and vertical bus losses, when loaded to capacity are approximately 100 watts per section.
Solid State Starters or VFDs will typically generate 3 watts per ampere of load during operation.

## Motor Loads

NEMA Contactor Ratings

| Description |  | Normal Starting Duty HP/KW rating by NEMA Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Single Phase | 115 V | 2 | 3 | 7.5 | - | - | - |
|  | 230 V | 3 | 7.5 | 15 | - | - | - |
| Three Phase | 200 V | 7.5/5.5 | 10/7.5 | 25/18.5 | 40/30 | 75/55 | 150/110 |
|  | 230 V | 7.5/5.5 | 15/11 | 30/22 | 50/37 | 100/75 | 200/150 |
|  | 380/415V | 10/7.5 | 25/18.5 | 50/37 | 75/55 | 150/110 | 300/260 |
|  | 460 V | 10/7.5 | 25/18.5 | 50/37 | 100/75 | 200/150 | 400/260 |
|  | 575 V | 10/7.5 | 25/18.5 | 50/37 | 100/75 | 200/150 | 400/260 |

## Non-Motor Loads

When selecting contactors for non-motor loads, the following load characteristics should be considered:

1. Voltage and maximum continuous current.
2. Maximum peak inrush current and duration.
3. RMS current and duration of maximum current on cyclic loads.
4. Frequency of operation.
5. Maximum interrupting current, voltage, power factor and wave form.
6. Available short-circuit current.

Non-motor load ratings are based on the use of two poles to control single-phase loads and three poles to control threephase loads.
Capacitor switching, requires special considerations. A discharged capacitor acts essentially like a short circuit, and the inrush current is limited by the impedance connected in series
with the capacitor which includes connecting cables. Therefore, the maximum capacitance which can be switched by a contactor will increase with higher series impedance. Switching more than one capacitor or capacitor bank in close electrical proximity to each other should be avoided as the energized capacitor bank can increase the inrush current to the second bank when it is energized. Reactors or resistors may be required between the two capacitor banks to limit inrush currents.
NEMA Standards require shunt capacitors to operate satisfactorily at 135 percent of rated KVAR due to manufacturing tolerances and other variations. The higher inrush and steady state currents associated with these capacitors should be taken into consideration.
NEMA Publication ICS2-210 covers non-motor loads.

## NEMA Contactor Ratings

| Size of Contactor | Cont. <br> Amps | Maximum <br> Inrush <br> Current <br> (Amps <br> Peak) | Tung sten ${ }^{(1)}$ Lamps | Resistive Loads ${ }^{(1)}$ | Transformer Primary Switching (kVA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Transformers having inrush currents of not more than 20 times FLA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transformers having inrush currents of over 20 through 40 times FLA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Single-Phase Volts |  |  |  | Three-Phase Volts |  |  |  | Single-Phase Volts |  |  |  | Three-Phase Volts |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 120 | 240 | 480 | 600 | 208 | 240 | 480 | 600 | 120 | 240 | 480 | 600 | 208 | 240 | 480 | 600 |
| 0 | 18 | 140 | 10 | 18 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| 1 | 27 | 288 | 15 | 27 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 11 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| 2 | 45 | 483 | 30 | 45 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 10 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 14 | 18 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 8.9 |
| 3 | 90 | 947 | 60 | 90 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 28 | 35 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 10 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 14 | 18 |
| 4 | 135 | 1581 | 120 | 135 | 6.8 | 14 | 27 | 34 | 20 | 23 | 47 | 59 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 23 | 29 |
| 5 | 270 | 3163 | 240 | 270 | 14 | 27 | 54 | 68 | 41 | 47 | 94 | 117 | 6.8 | 14 | 27 | 34 | 20 | 24 | 47 | 59 |
| 6 | 540 | 6326 | 480 | 540 | 27 | 54 | 108 | 135 | 81 | 94 | 188 | 234 | 14 | 27 | 54 | 68 | 41 | 47 | 94 | 117 |

[^11]Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers

## Non-Motor Loads

NEMA Contactor Ratings for Single Capacitor or Capacitor Bank Switching

| Size of Controller | Continuous <br> Ratings RMS <br> Amperes | Three-Phase Rating of Capacitor |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Maximum Size of Three-Phase Capacitor in kVAR or Available Current ${ }^{10}$ in Amperes RMS Sym. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3000 | 5000 | 10,000 | 14,000 | 18,000 | 22,000 |
| At 230 Volts, 60 Hertz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 45 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 90 | 27 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 7 |
| 4 | 135 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 24 | 20 |
| 5 | 270 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 75 |
| 6 | 540 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| At 460 Volts, 60 Hertz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 45 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 90 | 53 | 53 | 31 | 23 | 18 | 15 |
| 4 | 135 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 61 | 49 | 41 |
| 5 | 270 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 149 |
| 6 | 540 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 |
| At 575 Volts, 60 Hertz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 45 | 31 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 90 | 67 | 67 | 39 | 29 | 23 | 19 |
| 4 | 135 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 77 | 61 | 51 |
| 5 | 270 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 189 |
| 6 | 540 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |

NEMA Contactor for Heating Loads

| NEMA Size | Continuous Current Rating Amps | Maximum kW Ratings ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 575 Volts |  | 460 Volts |  | 230 Volts |  | 115 Volts |  |
|  |  | 2-Pole | 3-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole | 2-Pole | 3-Pole |
|  |  | 1-Ph | 3-Ph | 1-Ph | 3-Ph | 1-Ph | 3-Ph | 1-Ph | 3-Ph |
| 00 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3.5 | 1 | 1.75 |
| 0 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3.5 |
| 1 | 27 | 15 | 25 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 | 45 | 25 | 43 | 20 | 34 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 8.5 |
| 3 | 90 | 50 | 86 | 40 | 68 | 20 | 34 | 10 | 17 |
| 4 | 135 | 75 | 130 | 60 | 105 | 30 | 52 | 15 | 26 |
| 5 | 270 | 150 | 260 | 120 | 210 | 60 | 105 | 30 | 52 |
| 6 | 540 | 300 | 515 | 240 | 415 | 120 | 210 | 60 | 105 |
| 7 | 810 | 450 | 775 | 360 | 625 | 180 | 315 | 90 | 155 |
| 8 | 1215 | 700 | 1200 | 540 | 960 | 270 | 480 | 135 | 240 |
| 9 | 2250 | 1290 | 2200 | 1020 | 1740 | 510 | 880 | 255 | 440 |

Application of Starters for Heating and Lighting Loads

1. No Tungsten lamp loads, No transformer loads.
2. Contactor loading must meet table above.
3. Overload heaters may be sized for maximum ${ }^{\circledast}$.
4. Disconnect must be thermal magnetic or fused switch rated per NEC @ $125 \%$ of load amps.
[^12]Non-Motor Loads
Application Rated
Maximum kVA of Transformer for Primary Switching (50/60Hz)a

| Catalog Number | Max. Peak Closing Current | Phase | Inrush = $20 \times$ Normal |  |  |  |  | Inrush $=40 \times$ Normal |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 120V | 208V | 240V | 480V | 600 V | 120V | 208V | 240V | 480V | 600V |
| CLOO | 450 Amps | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1 |
|  |  | 3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| CLO1 | 450 Amps | 1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
|  |  | 3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| CLO2 | 450 Amps | 1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
|  |  | 3 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| CL25 | 550 Amps | 1 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
|  |  | 3 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| CLO4 | 550 Amps | 1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
|  |  | 3 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 13.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 6.8 |
| CL45 | 550 Amps | 1 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
|  |  | 3 | 5 | 8.6 | 10 | 14.0 | 17 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 5 | 7.0 | 8.5 |
| CL06 | 1000 Amps | 1 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 12 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 6 |
|  |  | 3 | 6 | 10.4 | 12 | 16.8 | 21 | 3 | 5.2 | 6 | 8.4 | 10.5 |
| CL07 | 1000 Amps | 1 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 12 | 14.2 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
|  |  | 3 | 7.5 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 12.5 |
| CLO8 | 1000 Amps | 1 | 5.7 | 10 | 11.4 | 16 | 20 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 10 |
|  |  | 3 | 10 | 17.3 | 20 | 28 | 35 | 5 | 8.6 | 10 | 14 | 16 |
| CLO9 | 1280 Amps | 1 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 20 | 22.8 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 10 | 11.4 |
|  |  | 3 | 12.5 | 21.6 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 6.2 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 20 |
| CL10 | 1280 Amps | 1 | 8.5 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 24 | 28.5 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 12 | 14.2 |
|  |  | 3 | 15 | 26 | 30 | 42 | 50 | 7.5 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 25 |
| CK75 | 1850 Amps | 1 | 10 | 17.2 | 20 | 28 | 31.3 | 5 | 8.6 | 10 | 14 | 15.6 |
|  |  | 3 | 17.5 | 30.3 | 35 | 49 | 55 | 8.75 | 15.1 | 17.5 | 24.5 | 27.5 |
| CK08 | 1850 Amps | 1 | 11.4 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 32 | 34.2 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 16 | 17.1 |
|  |  | 3 | 20 | 34.6 | 40 | 56 | 60 | 10 | 17.3 | 20 | 28 | 30 |
| CK09 | 2500 Amps | 1 | 14.2 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 40 | 48.5 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 20 | 24.2 |
|  |  | 3 | 25 | 43.3 | 50 | 70 | 85 | 12.5 | 21.6 | 25 | 35 | 42.5 |
| CK95 | 3700 Amps | 1 | 18.5 | 32.0 | 37.1 | 52 | 62.8 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 26 | 31.4 |
|  |  | 3 | 32 | 55.4 | 65 | 91 | 110 | 16 | 27.7 | 32 | 45 | 55 |
| CK10 | 7000 Amps | 1 | 22.8 | 39.5 | 45.7 | 64 | 85.7 | 11.4 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 32 | 42.8 |
|  |  | 3 | 40 | 69.3 | 80 | 112 | 150 | 20 | 34.6 | 40 | 56 | 75 |
| CK11 | 7000 Amps | 1 | 28.5 | 49.4 | 57.1 | 80 | 97.1 | 14.2 | 24.7 | 28.5 | 40 | 48.5 |
|  |  | 3 | 50 | 86.6 | 100 | 140 | 170 | 25 | 43.3 | 50 | 70 | 85 |
| CK12 | 8400 Amps | 1 | 45.7 | 79.2 | 91.4 | 128 | 160 | 22.8 | 39.6 | 45.7 | 64 | 80 |
|  |  | 3 | 80 | 138.6 | 160 | 224 | 280 | 40 | 69.3 | 80 | 112 | 140 |

Maximum Three-Phase kVAR Rating for Switching Capacitors

| Catalog <br>  | 10,000 Amps RMS |  |  |  | 22,000 Amp RMS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum Available Fault Current |  | Maximum Available Fault Current |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 5 V}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 5 V}$ |
| CL00 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| CL01 | 435 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 11 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| CL02 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 11 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| CLO25 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 17.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 8.2 |
| CL04 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 21 | 24 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 10.5 | 12 |
| CL45 | 17 | 17 | 30 | 35 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 15 | 17.5 |
| CL06 | 22 | 22 | 40 | 50 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 25 |
| CL07 | 25 | 25 | 45 | 65 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 22.5 | 32.5 |
| CL08 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 70 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 35 |
| CL09 | 40 | 40 | 65 | 95 | 20 | 20 | 32.5 | 47.5 |
| CL10 | 50 | 50 | 80 | 120 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 60 |
| CK75 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 150 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 150 |
| CK08 | 70 | 70 | 130 | 175 | 70 | 70 | 130 | 175 |
| CK09 | 95 | 95 | 165 | 230 | 95 | 95 | 165 | 230 |
| CK95 | 105 | 105 | 190 | 288 | 105 | 105 | 190 | 288 |
| CL10 | 135 | 135 | 260 | 370 | 135 | 135 | 260 | 370 |
| CL11 | 190 | 190 | 325 | 450 | 190 | 190 | 325 | 450 |
| CK12 | 250 | 250 | 400 | 600 | 250 | 250 | 400 | 600 |

## Non-Motor Loads

Application Rated
Utilization in Category AC-1, General Use

| 3-pole Contactors |  |  | CL Contactors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CK Contactors |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 00 | 01 | 02 | 25 | 04 | 45 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 75 | 08 | 09 | 95 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Max. operational current | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | A | 25 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 54 | 55 | 80 | 100 | 102 | 120 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 310 | 500 | 600 | 650 |
| at ambient temperature | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | A | 25 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 54 | 55 | 80 | 100 | 102 | 120 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 310 | 425 | 510 | 546 |
| of: (for all voltages) | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | A | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 41 | 44 | 62 | 78 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 130 | 155 | 175 | 270 | 335 | 432 | 468 |


| 4-pole Contactors |  |  | CL Contactors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CK Contactors |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 08 | 09 | 95 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Max. operational current | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | A | 25 | 32 | 40 | 54 | 70 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 175 | 200 | 310 | 500 | 550 | 650 |
| at ambient temperature | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | A | 25 | 32 | 40 | 54 | 70 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 175 | 200 | 310 | 425 | 462 | 543 |
| of: (for all voltages) | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | A | 20 | 25 | 28 | 41 | 52 | 78 | 88 | 80 | 155 | 175 | 270 | 335 | 462 | 468 |

Horsepower/kilowatt ratings are shown below

| Catalog Number |  | Max. <br> FLA | 1 Phase-HP A |  | 3 Phase-HP A |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Power In } \\ 380 / 400 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { kW A } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 115 V | 230V | 200V | 230 V | 460V | 575V |  |
| CLOO | 25 | 10 | . 5 (9.8) | 1.5 (10) | 3 (11) | 3 (9.6) | 5 (7.6) | 7.5 (9) | 4 (9) |
| CLO1 | 25 | 13.8 | . 75 (13.8) | 2 (12) | 3 (11) | 3 (9.6) | 7.5 (11) | 10 (11) | 5.5 (12) |
| CL02 | 32 | 17.5 | 1 (16) | 3 (17) | 5 (17.5) | 5 (15.2) | 10 (14) | !5 (17) | 7.5 (18) |
| CL25 | 32 | 22,22,17 ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | 1.5 (20) | 3 (17) | 5 (17.5) | 7.5 (22) | 15. (21) | 15 (17) | 11 (25) |
| CL04 | 54 | 32A | 2 (24) | 5 (28) | 10 (32) | 10 (28) | 20 (27) | 25 (27) | 16 (32) |
| CL45 | 55 | 34,34,27 ${ }^{(1)}$ | 3 (34) | 5 (28) | 10 (32) | 10 (28) | 25 (34) | 25 (27) | 18.5 (40) |
| CL06 | 80 | 48 | 3 (34) | 7.5 (40) | 15 (48) | 15 (42) | 30 (40) | 40 (41) | 22 (50) |
| CL07 | 100 | 62 | 5 (56) | $10(50)$ | 20 (62) | 20 (54) | 40 (52) | 50 (52) | 30 (65) |
| CL08 | 110(O) 102 (E) | 68 | $5(56)$ | 15 (68) | 20 (62) | 25 (68) | 50 (65) | 60 (62) | 37 (80) |
| CL09 | 140 (O) 120 (E) | 80 | 7.5 (80) | 15 (68) | 25 (78) | 30 (80) | 60 (77) | 75 (77) | 45 (95) |
| CL10 | 140 (O) 120 (E) | 104,96,80 ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 10 (100) | 20 (88) | 30 (92) | 40 (104) | 75 (96) | 75 (77) | 55 (105) |
| CK75 | 150 | 140 | 10 (100) | 25 (110) | 40 (120) | 50 (130) | 100 (124) | 125 (125) | 75 (154) |
| CK08 | 175 | 156 | 15 (135) | 30 (136) | 50 (149.5) | 60 (145) | 125 (156) | 125 (125) | 90 (185) |
| CK09 | 200 | 192 | - | - | 60 (169.4) | 75 (192) | 150 (180) | 150 (144) | 132 (250) |
| CK95 | 310 | 302 | - | - | 100 (285) | 100 (248) | 250 (302) | 300 (289) | 160 (310) |
| CK10 | 500 | 398 | - | - | 125 (358) | 150 (360) | 300 (361) | 400 (382) | 220 (420) |
| CK11 | 600 | 480 | - | - | 150 (414) | 200 (480) | 400 (477) | 500 (472) | 280 (550) |
| CK12 | 650(E) 750 (O) | 602 | - | - | 200 (552) | 250 (602) | 500 (590) | 600 (574) | 375 (700) |

Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000-Line Motor Control Centers

## Publication References

Construction Equipment and Components

| Publication | Description | Stocking Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GEP-1100F | Buylog Catalog-Covers Full Line of Products | Bloomington |
| Molded Case Circuit Breakers |  |  |
| GET-2779 | Application and Selection Guide for Molded Case Circuit Breakers | Bloomington |
| GEZ-7000 | MCCB Time-Current Curves | Bloomington |
| GET-7002 | Spectra RMS Molded Case Circuit Breakers | Bloomington |
| Power Break Insulated Case Circuit Breakers |  |  |
| GET-6211 | Selection and Application | Bloomington |
| GEZ-7001 | Time-Current Curves | Bloomington |
| Low Voltage Power Circuit Breakers |  |  |
| GEI-86150 | Installation and Operation Instructions | Bloomington |
| GEK-7310 | Maintenance Manual | Bloomington |
| GEZ-7002 | Type AKR Time-Current Curves | Bloomington |
| GES-6227 | Type AKR MicroVersaTrip RMS-9 Time Current Curves | Bloomington |
| GES-6228 | MicroVersaTrip Ground Fault Time-Current Curves | Bloomington |
| Disconnect Switches |  |  |
| GET-6205 | Type HPC High-Pressure Contact Switches, Technical | Bloomington |
| GEZ-7003 | Type HPC Time-Current Curves | Bloomington |
|  |  |  |
| GET-2964 | Ground Break Systems | Bloomington |
| GEZ-7003 | Ground Break Time-Current Curves | Bloomington |
| Panelboards |  |  |
| GET-6592 | " $\mathrm{A}^{\prime \prime}$ series Tech. Specifications | Bloomington |
| GEA-11316 | A Series | Bloomington |

Factory Automation Products

| Publication ${ }^{(1)}$ | Description | Stocking Location |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| GE Fanuc Programmable Logic Control |  |  |
| GFW-0067 | Automation Solutions Catalog | Charlottesville |
| GE Fanuc I/O |  |  |
| GEK-90486 | Genius I/O System User's Manual | Charlottesville |
| GFA-089 | Genius I/O System | Charlottesville |
| GFA-150 | Field Control ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Charlottesville |
| GFT-298 | VersaMax I/O | Charlottesville |
| GFA-180 | VersaMax | Charlottesville |

Motor Control Center Equipment

| Publication | Description | Stocking Location |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Spectra Series and 8000-Line MCC |  |  |
| DEA-036 | Spectra Series Product Brochure | Bloomington |
| GEF-4628 | 8000 -Line Renewal Parts Bulletin | Bloomington |
| GEH-4961 | Installation and Maintenance (Instructions) | Bloomington |

[^13]
## Publication References

General Purpose Controls

| Publication | Description | Stocking Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GEP-1260 | Control Catalog-Covers Full Line of Products | Bloomington |
| Magnetic Motor Starters |  |  |
| GEA-10928 | 300-Line Magnetic Motor Starters, Descriptive | Bloomington |
| GEH-4756 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 1, FVNR | Bloomington |
| GEH-4774 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 2, FVNR | Bloomington |
| GEH-4806 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 3, FVNR | Bloomington |
| GEH-4789 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 4, FVNR | Bloomington |
| GEH-4869 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 5, FVNR | Bloomington |
| GEH-5108 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 6-9, FVNR | Bloomington |
| GEH-4757 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 1, FVR and 2-Speed | Bloomington |
| GEH-4775 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 2, FVR and 2-Speed | Bloomington |
| GEH-4806 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 3, FVR and 2-Speed | Bloomington |
| GEH-4807 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 4, FVR and 2-Speed | Bloomington |
| GEH-4839 | 300-Line Instructions, Nema Size 5, FVR and 2-Speed | Bloomington |
| Pilot Devices |  |  |
| GEA-10877 | CR104P Push-buttons and Pilot Lights | Bloomington |
| Relays and Timers |  |  |
| GEA-10639 | CR122B, CR122BT, Series A Relays | Bloomington |
| GEH-4115 | CR120B AC Relays | Bloomington |
| GEH-4120 | CR120B Latched Relays | Bloomington |
| GEH-4147 | CR122B Time-Delay Relays | Bloomington |
| GEH-4139 | CR122BP Time-Delay Relays | Bloomington |
| GEH-6435 | Spectra ECM Instructions | Bloomington |
| DET-069 | Spectra ECM Product Brochure | Bloomington |
| Variable Speed Drives ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| GEI-100364 | AF 300P User Guide | Fort Wayne |
| GEI-100363 | AF 300G User Guide | Fort Wayne |
| Solid State Starters |  |  |
| DET-024 | ASTAT-CD | Bloomington |
| GEH-5951 | ASTAT-CD Installation Instructions | Bloomington |
| GEH-6533 | ASTAT-CD Service Instructions | Bloomington |
| DEH-195 | ASTAT-IBP | Bloomington |
| DEH-208 | ASTAT-IBP Service Instructions | Bloomington |

Web Access
(1) G11/P11 Drives - www.ge.com/industrialsystem/drives/catalog/af300g11/index.htm

## Electrical Data

Motor horsepower output may also be calculated as follows:

$$
\mathrm{HP}=\frac{\mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{Pf} \times \mathrm{EFF}}{746}
$$

Rules of Thumb (Approximation)

| At 1800 RPM, a motor develops a $3 \mathrm{lb} .-$ ft. per HP. |
| :--- |
| At 1200 RPM , a motor develops $4.5 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{ft}$. per HP. |
| At 460 volts, a 3 -phase motor draws 1.25 amp per HP. |
| At 230 volts, a 3 -phase motor draws 2.5 amp per HP. |

## Conversion Formulas

| To find | Alternating Current Three-Phase |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amperes when | $\underline{\mathrm{HP} \times 746}$ |
| Horsepower is known | $1.73 \times \vee \times$ Eff $\times \mathrm{fp}$ |
| Amperes when | $\mathrm{Kw} \times 1000$ |
| Kilowatts is known | $1.73 \times \mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{pf}$ |
| Amperes when | Kva $\times 1000$ |
| Kva is known | $1.73 \times \mathrm{V}$ |
| Kilowatts | $\underline{1.73 \times \mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{pf}}$ |
|  | 1000 |
| Kva | $\underline{1.73 \times \mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{V}}$ |
|  | 1000 |
| Horsepower - | $1.73 \times \mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{Eff} \times \mathrm{pf}$ |
| (Output) | 746 |
| KW (alternating current) = KVA $\times$ Power Factor |  |
| KW (direct current) $=\mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{A} \times .001$ |  |
| $\mathrm{KWH}=\mathrm{KW} \times$ Hours |  |
| $\mathrm{HP}=\frac{\mathrm{KW}}{\text { Motor }} \text { Efficiency }$ |  |
| Values | Ohms Law |
| $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Volts}$ | I=E/R |
| A or I = Amperes (amps) | $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| Work/P = Watts/Power | $\mathrm{E}=1 \mathrm{XR}$ |
| KW=Kilowatts | $P=1 X E$ |
| KwH=Kilowatt Hours | $\mathrm{P}=1 \mathrm{XIXR}$ |
| KVA=Kilovolt Amperes |  |
| Pf=Power Factor, Table |  |
| Ph= Phase Factor, Table |  |

## kVAR Calculation When Motor Operating <br> Characteristics are Known <br> If motor HP, full-load power factor (PF) and efficiency (eff) are known, its easy to calculate the correct kVAR necessary to improve PF to any value.

Example: 75HP, 3600 RPN, NEMA B motor with full-load PF of $87 \%$ and eff. of $92 \%$ corrected to $95 \%$ PF

$$
\text { Original PF }=.87 \text { Cos: Tan: }=.567
$$

Desired PF $=.95=$ Cos: Tan: $=.329$
Difference $=.238$
$\mathrm{KW}=\frac{\mathrm{HPx.} 746}{\mathrm{Eff} .}$ or $\frac{75 \mathrm{x} .746}{.902}=62$
$.238 \times 62=14.8 \mathrm{kVAR}$ (use 15 kVAR )

## Electrical Data

## Centrifugal Loads

| Flow Rate: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flow }_{1}=\text { RPM }_{1} \\ & \text { Flow }_{2}=\text { RPM }_{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Torque: | $\frac{\text { Torque }_{1}}{\text { Torque }_{2}}=\left[\frac{\mathrm{RPM}_{1}}{\mathrm{RPM}_{2}}\right] 2$ |
| Pressure: | $\frac{\text { Pres }_{1}}{\text { Pres }_{2}}=\left[\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{RPM}_{1} \\ \mathrm{RPM}_{2} \end{array}\right] 2$ |
| Horsepower: | $\frac{\mathrm{BHP}_{1}}{\mathrm{BHP}_{2}}=\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\mathrm{RPM}_{1}}{R_{2}} \\ \mathrm{RPM}_{2} \end{array}\right] 3$ |
| Fans \& Blowers: | $\mathrm{BHP}=\frac{\text { CFM } \times \text { PSF }}{3300 \times(\text { fan efficiency) }}$ |
|  | $\text { BH }=\frac{\text { CFM } \times \text { PIW }}{6350 \times(\text { fan efficiency })}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{BHP}=\frac{\text { CFM } \times \text { PSI }}{229 \times(\text { fan efficiency })}$ |
| Pumps: | $\mathrm{BHP}=\frac{\mathrm{GPM} \times \mathrm{TH} \times \text { (specific gravity) }}{3960 \times \text { (pump efficiency) }}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{BHP}=\frac{\mathrm{GPM} \times \text { PSI } \times \text { (specific gravity) }}{1713 \times \text { (pump efficiency) }}$ |
| Where: | BHP = Brake horsepower |
|  | PSF = Pounds per square foot |
|  | PIW = Pressure in inches of water guage |
|  | PSI = Pounds per square inch |
|  | GPM = Gallons per minute |
|  | TH = Total head (including friction) |

## Other Useful Formulas

Gear Ratio - Most Favorable

$$
G R=\sqrt{\frac{W K^{2}}{W K M^{2}}+\frac{T^{2}}{T M^{2}}+\frac{T f}{T_{M}}}
$$

Where: $\quad W K^{2}=W K^{2}$ of the load
$W K^{2}{ }_{M}=W K^{2}$ of the motor
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{f}}=$ Friction torque of the laod
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M}}=$ Average motor torque during acceleration
If friction torque is low compared to accelerating torque this can be reduced to:

$$
G R=\sqrt{\frac{W K^{2}}{W K^{2}}}
$$

Duty Cycle Calculations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& H P=\sqrt{\frac{H P^{2}{ }_{1}+H P^{2}{ }_{2} t+H P_{3} t^{2}+\text { etc }}{t_{1}+t_{2}+t_{3}+\text { etc }}} \\
& \text { RMS }
\end{aligned}
$$

FVNR SIZE $1-4$

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



* ง ง \%


FVNR SIZE 1-4

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS


(H-O.A ONLY ${ }^{6} 18$
50
50
50
50
5
 Spectra Series ${ }^{T M}$ and 8000 -Line Motor Control Centers

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



FVR SIZE 1-4

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



RVNR-AT SIZE 2-6
Size 2, 3-65, 80\% Taps
Size 4, 5, 6-50, 65, 80\% Taps


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \neq\left.\frac{(15)}{50}\right|^{R} \frac{(16) 1}{51} \phi \\
& \left.\not \phi_{52}^{(21)}\right|^{R} \frac{\mid(22)}{53} \phi
\end{aligned}
$$

NOTE: See page K-8 for RVNR with P.F. capacitor.

## RVNR-AT SIZE 2-6 (CONT'D.) <br> Size 2, 3-65, 80\% Taps

TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS
Size 4, 5, 6-50, 65, 80\% Taps

${ }^{\text {NI }}$
$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{K} 2}^{\text {(3) }}$
SIZE 5 AND 6 CT OPERATED

$\qquad$

NOTE: See page K-7 for RVNR w/o P.F. capacitor.




2S2W-C.Te, V.Tr, C.H. SIZE 1-4
TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



## 2S-PW SIZE 1-5

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



## WYE-DELTA OPEN TRANSITION



NOTE: Control circuit options similar to the FVNR Size 5


NOTE: Control circuit options similar to the FVNR Size 5




## SINGLE-PHASE PANELBOARD

TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS


## THREE-PHASE PANELBOARD

TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS


## FVNR WITH PLC

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



## FVR WITH PLC



## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



## 252W WITH PLC

## TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



(1) Polarity sensitive.

## SOLID STATE STARTER

TYPICAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS


## AF-300E\$ VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE




[^0]:    (1) 4-inch bus requires top 18-inch motor control center bus compartment.
    (2) Not available in back-to-back construction (requires 4" main bus with 600 A vertical bus)
    (3) Required for all bolt-in assemblies.
    (4) Can be UL rated at 1200 amperes in a 20 " deep section.
    (5) Back to back 20" deep not available.
    (6) 2000 and 2500 amp main bus require 22 " deep section.
    (7) 1600 amp main bus requires a 20 " deep section.
    (8) Copper bus is standard in Spectra MCC construction.
    (9) Standard bracing in Spectra MCC construction, 42 K for back-to-back construction.

[^1]:    (1) Requires a 24 -inch wide by 20 -inch deep section. Full depth of enclosure is required; rear is not available for back-to-back construction.
    (2) Requires additional $1 / 2 \mathrm{X}$ of mounting space when located at top of section adjacent to 6-inch wireway cover with 2-inch horizontal bus.
    (3) With Class J, R and L fuses.
    (4) Top/bottom entry.
    (5) For 600 volt applications or 100 k ratings, provide a 200 amp switch with 100 A clips. 100A switch can be rated at 100kA with Class J fuses only.
    (7) Requires 30 -inch wide by 20 -inch deep section full depth.
    (8) Requires 30 -inch wide by 30 -inch deep section. Rating based on NEMA 1 enclosure only.
    (9) Requires 30 -inch wide by 30 -inch deep section. Must be NEMA 1 Construction, $80 \%$ rated only.
    (10) Requires 24 -inch wide section if bottom fed incoming line.

[^2]:    (1) Does not include space for protection; switches must be mounted at bottom of section in order to install vertical bus above switch.
    (3) With coordinated GE CB, 70,100 \& 150 amp switches have WCR of $22,000 \mathrm{amps}$. Likewise, the 400 amp switch has $42,000 \mathrm{amps}$ and
    (2) Larger sizes require special over-size enclosures. Refer to factory. 600 \& 800 amp switches have 65,000 amp ratings.

[^3]:    (1) Requires full depth of motor control center. Units cannot be mounted below or behind transformer.
    (2) Requires 24-inch wide enclosure.
    (3) Requires 20-inch deep enclosure 24-inch wide. Units cannot be mounted below or behind transformer.
    (4) Sized for primary protection only. (Dual element fuses)
    (5) Sized for primary and secondary protection.

[^4]:    (6) Requires 20" deep enclosure.
    (7) Delete 1SU for 65KAIC and below. (100A SW.)
    (8) Add $1 / 2$ space unit.
    (9) Add 1 space unit.

[^5]:    * Isolated output points have been tested with GE contactors and will energize size 1 through 4 without interposing relays.

[^6]:    * Capable of energizing GE size 1 through size 4 starters without interposing relays.

[^7]:    (1) Isolated only.
    (2) 1-5 volt DC ( $4-20 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{DC}$ ) range only.

[^8]:    (1) All data based on NEC requirements and manufacturer's recommendation.
    (2) See Section J for application information.

[^9]:    Heater is UL Listed in MCC Construction

[^10]:    (1) Size 4 RVAT with SF CB requires an additional $6^{\prime \prime}$ height extension

[^11]:    (1) 300-volts maximum, Tungsten lamp loads include infrared lamps having Tungsten filaments.
    (2) Resistive loads include electric discharge lamps such as fluorescent, mercury, vapor, etc.

[^12]:    (1) Available at capacitor terminals.
    (2) Applicable only to resistive loads having inrush currents not exceeding 1.5 times the continuous current rating.
    (3) Spectra CB will permit deletion of overload heaters for these loads.

[^13]:    (1) For more information visit our website at www.gefanuc.com/default $2 . \mathrm{htm}$

