UBW Technical Manual





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General Description General Circuit Breaker Information

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

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

Circuit Breaker Components and Functions

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

1. Trip elements (thermal-magnetic or electronic)

- 2. Operating mechanism
- 3. Arc extinguishers

1. Trip Elements

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

Thermal-Magnetic Breakers

WEG thermal-magnetic breakers are general purpose devices suitable for the majority of breaker applications and are considered the industry standard. Available from 15–800 A, thermal-magnetic breakers provide accurate reliable overload and short- circuit protection for conductors and connected apparatus. Thermal trip action is achieved through the use of a bimetal heated by the load current. On a sustained over- load, the bimetal will deflect, causing the operating mechanism to trip. Because bimetals are responsive to the heat emitted by the current flow, they allow a longtime delay on light overloads, yet they have a fast response on heavier overloads.

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

Electronic RMS Trip Breakers

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

Electronic RMS trip breakers can include trip features such as:

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

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

2. Operating Mechanism

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

3. Arc Extinguishers

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



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

UBW Part Number Sequence



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

Interupting Capicity Ratings

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













Шеq































2000 5000 5000 10000 10000

Circuit breaker time/current curves 225 circuit breakers

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

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

Breaker rating

Continuous amperes	Instantaneous trip, amperes
60A	See curve

Interrupting Rating (UL/CSA Listed)

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

Notes:

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

























































Molded-Case Circuit Breakers







Data subject to change without notice.





32 | 1-800-ASK-4WEG | www/weg/met



UBW Time Current Curves 250N, H











UBW Time Current Curves шед 400N, H Current in Percent of Breaker Trip Unit Rating (In) 100 1000 10 10,000.000 Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves For application and coordination purposes only. Based on cold start at rated ambient temperature. Connected with four (4) feet of rated wire (60/75°C) per terminal with all poles wired in series. Т Tested in open air. Maximum Minimum 1000.000 Breaker Rating Rated Amperes (In) Instantaneous Trip Amperes 100-400 Settings are 500 to 1000% of trip unit rating. For DC, instantaneous trip may be 42% higher. 100.000 UL/CSA rms Sym. kA, 50/60 Hz 250Vdc 600V **Breaker Type** 240V 480V Ν 65 35 10 Ħ 100 65 10.000 Maximum Single-Pole Trip Times Time in Seconds at 25°C C Therm Magnetic Trip Unit Typical Trip Unit Namepla 1.000 -20% -20% ----Individual Pole -30% / +30% / Adjustments Adjustable Magnetic Trip, 5x - 10x 0.100 Maximum Minimum Interruption Rating Determines End of Curve 0.010 0.001 10 100 100,000 1,000,000 1000 10,000 Current in Percent of Breaker Trip Unit Rating (In)































UBW Time Current Curves шео 2500H, L Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves (Phase Current) Current in Multiples of (I, Available Sensors **Rated Amperes** (I_r) / (I_n) 2000A 2500A 10000 9000 8000 7000 1600A 2 HOURS 800A 1000A 1600A 900A 1200A 1700A 6000 1000A 1400A 1800A 5000 (1.15 1100A 1600A 2000A 1 HOUR 4000 1200A 1700A 2100A 1400A 1800A 3000 1500A 1900A 2400A 1600/ 2000A Н 2000 1000 900 800 700 Notes: Maximum Total 600 Curve accuracy applies from -20°C to +55°C ambient. For possible continuous ampere derating for ambient above 40°C, refer to WEG. Temperatures above +85°C cause an over-temperature protection ClearingTime 500 400 trip. 2. Application frequency is 50/60 Hz. 300 There is a memory effect that can act to shorten the long delay. If the breaker trips on a long delay overload and is quickly reset, the memory capacitor will still have charge, and a subsequent overload will cause the breaker to trip in a shorter time than normal. The amount of time delay reduction is 3. 200 inverse to the amount of time that has elapsed since the previous overload. Approximately five minutes is required between overloads to completely reset memory. Available Long Delay Time 100 90 80 70 4. The right portion of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker. 2, 4, 7, 10 ,12, 15, 20, 24 sec Shown @ 6 x Ir +0/-30% 1 MINUTE The left portion of the curve is shown as a multiple of the Long Delay Setting. (Long Delay Pickup = 115% of I_{f}). Range is 110–120%. 5. 60 50 6. Total clearing times shown include the response times of the trip unit, the breaker opening, and the interruption of the current. 40 The short delay pickup has nine settings/positions; 1600A/2000A - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9 2500A - 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6 30 7. 20 **FIME IN SECONDS** For high fault current levels, an additional fixed instantaneous hardware override is provided to trip the breaker at 17,500A. Instantaneous tolerance is ± 20%. Minimum Total 9. Maximum clearing time when using zone selective interlocking is 62ms. 10 9 ClearingTime ALSIG (With Maintenance Mode ALSI (With Maintenance Mode i⊕ ⊕ 0 . . . r Rating Chart I_r Rating Chart Ð Ð 4 ÷\$ *86 ŏ. Ŷ ⊕ =⊕ ⊕ =⊕ ⊕ =⊕ ₩ = 滋生 滋言 ÷ Available Short 10 an Ör int <u>ک</u>-۲ ⊕ Delay Pickup ڪت Settings Ē 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 I_{SD} x I_r ± 5% (See Note 7) 0.5 Ø 1600A/2000A Faceplates shown, 2500A Faceplates may differ 300 ms И 0.4 (P,Q,R) Instantaneous Ł IN SECOND 0.3 Override (See Note 8) 0.2 0.2 ш Override curve should start from 21000A (17500 with D 120 ms (M,N,O) +20 % tolerance applied) 0.1 0.08 0.07 0.06 0.08 0.07 0.06 Inst. 0.05 0.05 (J.K.L) 0.04 Application Determines End of Curve 0.03 0.02 0.02 7500A 0.0 0.01 12 20 30 40 50 70 100 50 70 5 40

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

Current in Multiples of (I,)

Current in 1000A Increments



UBW Time Current Curves 2500H, L











Time Current Curves 225, 250, 400, 600







Peak Let-Through Current Curve — 240 V





Peak Let-Through $I^2t - 600 V$



Peak Let-Through Current — 600 V





Peak Let-Through I²t Curve — 480 V



Peak Let-Through Current – 480 V



UBW Dimensions

(Outside)

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



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



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

Mounting Hardware and Mounting Holes Dimensions

^ Supplied with Breaker



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

Please contact your authorized distributor: