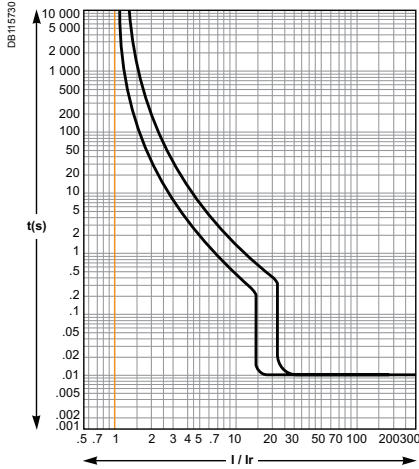
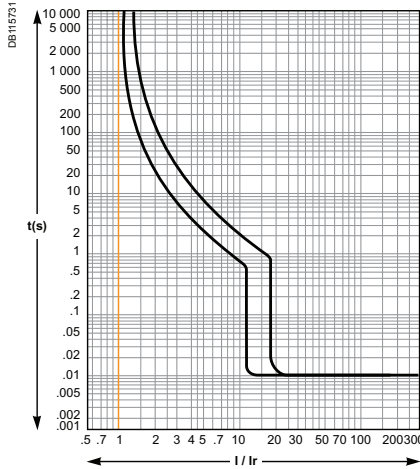


## EasyPact EZC100 TM trip units

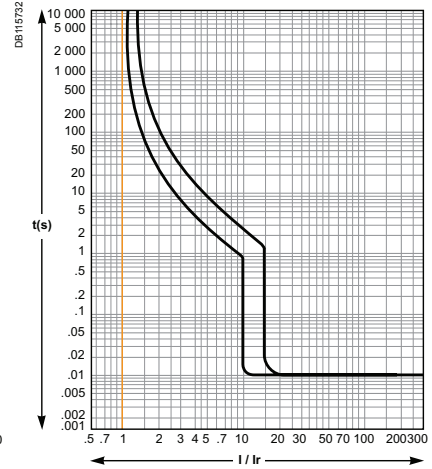
15-16 A



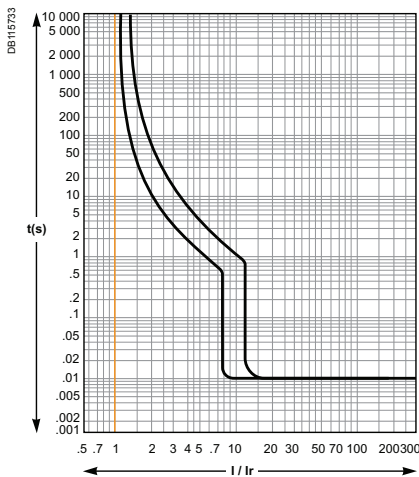
20 A



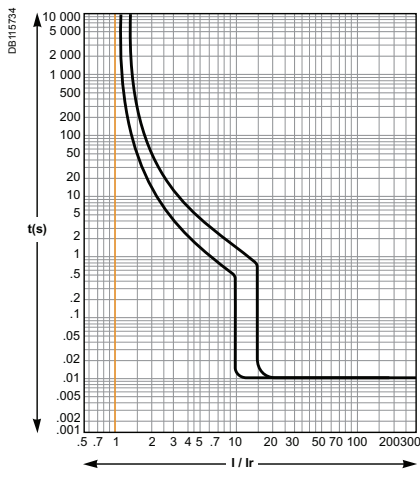
25 A



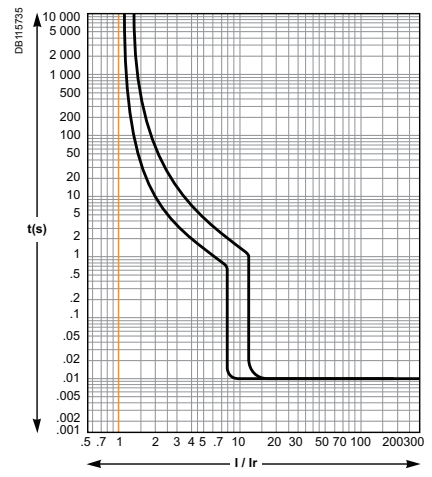
30-32 A



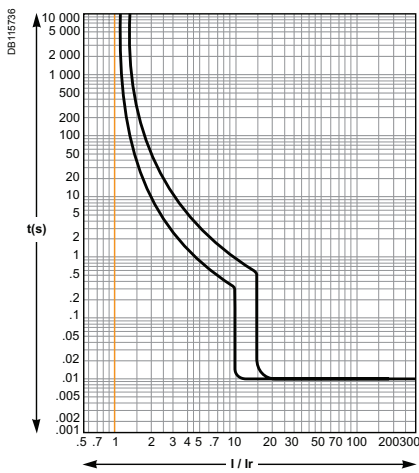
40 A



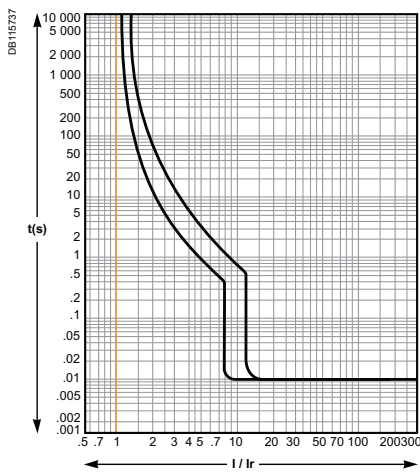
45-50 A



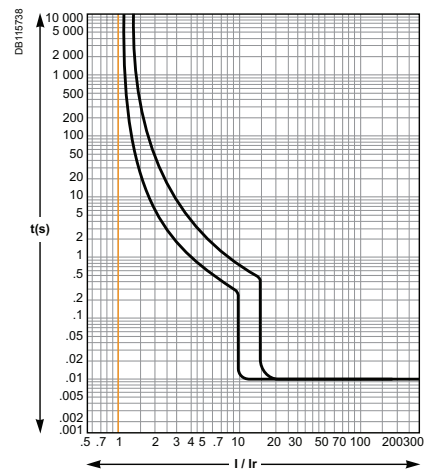
60-63 A



75 A

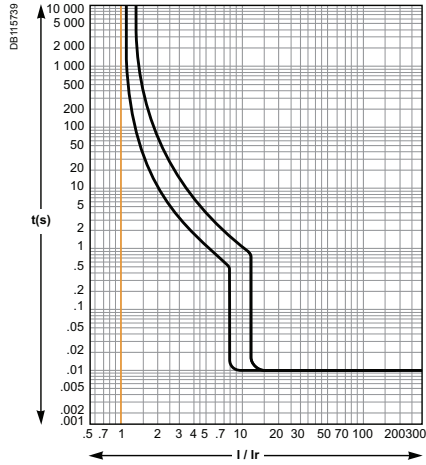


80 A



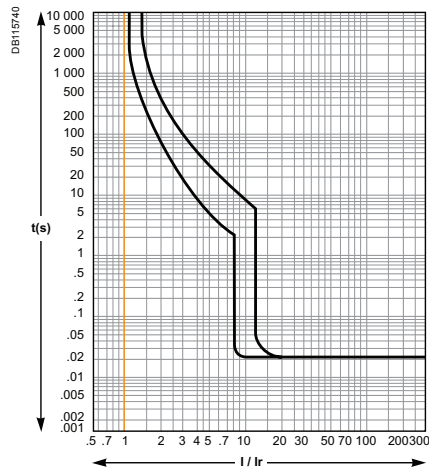
## EasyPact EZC100 TM trip units (cont.)

100 A

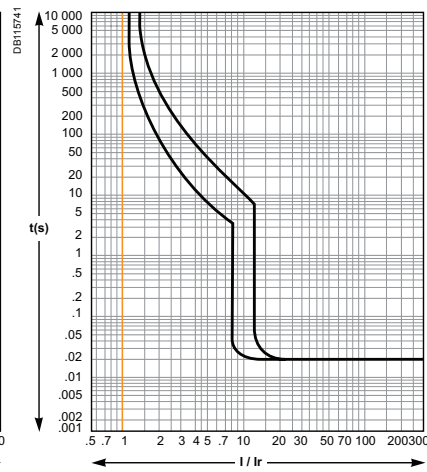


## EasyPact EZC250 TM trip units

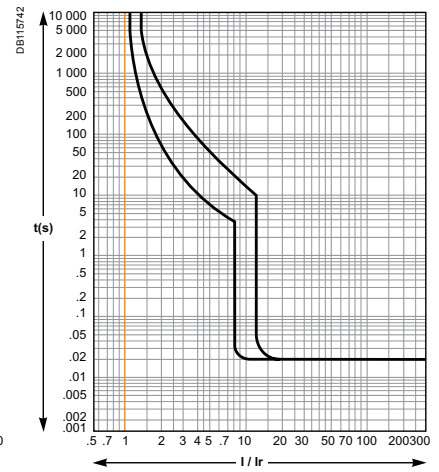
63-80-100-125 A



150-160-175-200 A

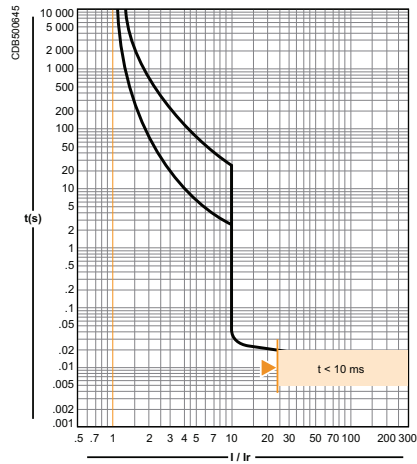


225-250 A



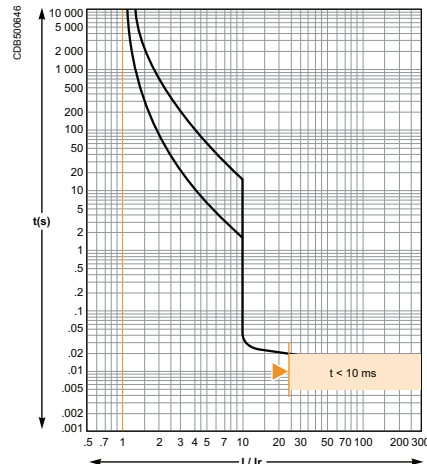
## EasyPact EZC400 TM trip units

320-350-400 A

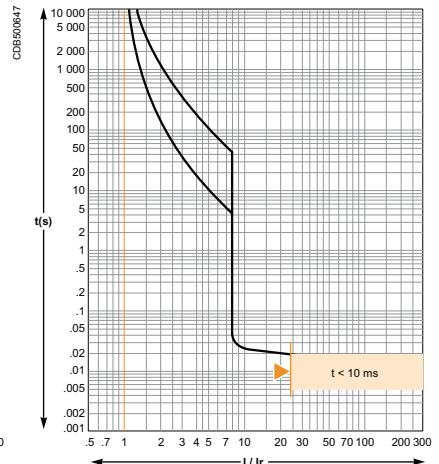


## EasyPact EZC630 TM trip units

TM500D

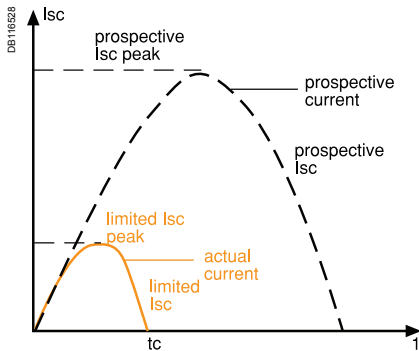


TM600D



Reflex tripping.

The limiting capacity of a circuit breaker is its aptitude to limit short-circuit currents.



The exceptional limiting capacity of the EasyPact EZC range greatly reduces the forces created by fault currents in devices. The result is a major increase in breaking performance.

The Isc value, defined by IEC standard 60947-2, is guaranteed by tests comprising the following operations:

- break three times consecutively a fault current equal from 25% to 100% of Icu
- check that the device continues to function normally:
  - it conducts the rated current without abnormal temperature rises
  - protection functions perform within the limits specified by the standard
  - suitability for isolation is not impaired.

## Longer service life of electrical installations

Current-limiting circuit breakers greatly reduce the negative effects of short-circuits on installations.

### Thermal effects

Less temperature rise in conductors, therefore longer service life for cables.

### Mechanical effects

Reduced electrodynamic forces, therefore less risk of electrical contacts or busbars being deformed or broken.

### Electromagnetic effects

Less disturbances for measuring devices located near electrical circuits.

## Economy by means of cascading

Cascading is a technique directly derived from current limiting. Circuit breakers with breaking capacities less than the prospective short-circuit current may be installed downstream of a limiting circuit breaker. The breaking capacity is reinforced by the limiting capacity of the upstream device.

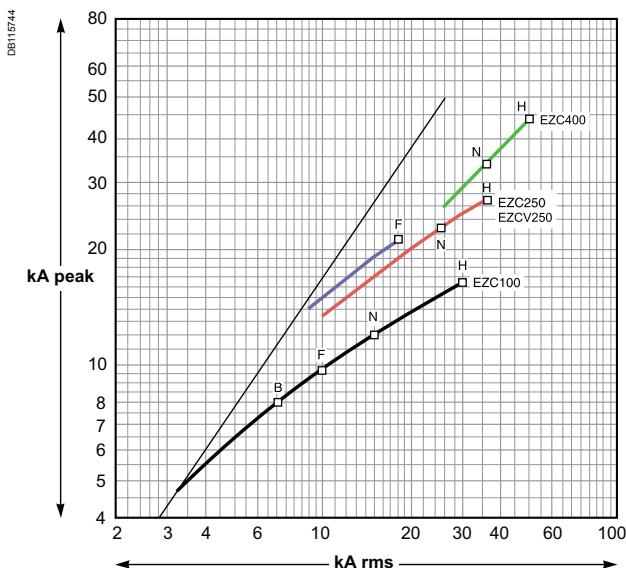
It follows that substantial savings can be made on downstream equipment and enclosures.

## Current-limiting curves

The current-limiting capacity of a circuit breaker is expressed by two curves which are a function of the prospective short-circuit current (the current which would flow if no protection devices were installed):

- the actual peak current (limited current),
- thermal stress ( $A^2s$ ), i.e. the energy dissipated by the short-circuit in a conductor with a resistance of  $1 \Omega$ .

Current limiting curves 380/415 V AC



Thermal-stress curves 380/415 V AC

