## ZW1（DW45）Series



3P．4P
In $400 \sim 6300 \mathrm{~A}$
High breaking capacity
Zero arcover
$\square$ Intelligent

SHANGHAI HUATONG ELECTRICITY CO．，LTD

ADD：NO． 215 Jiangchang Three Road，North New Industrial Zone，Shanghai City P C： 200436

## Catalogue

- ZW1 (DW45) series intelligent air circuit breaker
ZW1 series breaker conformed standards, utilization, model and meaning,
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OZW1 series intelligent ACB （breaker for short hereinafter）conformed standards ：
IEC 60947－2 《low－voltage switchgear and control－gear Part 2：low voltage circuit breaker》
GB 14048．2 《low－voltage circuit breaker》
－Application of ZW 1 series ACB：
Zw 1 series intelligent ACB is mounted in the distribution network of $\mathrm{AC} 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ or 690 V for the electric energy distribution，line protection and protecting the power equipment against the danger caused by the failure of overload，short－circuit，under－voltage，or single－ phase grounding with great and selective intelligent protective functions so as to avoid unnecessary power－off and raise both the safety and reliability of the electricity network in operation．
－Model and meaning


## －Normal working condition and installation mode

－Ambient air temperature $-5 \sim+40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，and the average value during 24 h is not over $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．；
－The elevation at the installation place not over 2000 m ；
－The RH not over $50 \%$ at the maximum temperature $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ；can be higher at a lower temperature， the lowest average temperature in a most humidity month is not over $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，the RH is not over $90 \%$ in the month，the condensed dewdrops produced on the product surface due to temperature variation should be taken into consideration
－Pollution grade：3；
－The installation mode IV is suitable in the main circuit of the breaker and for the under－voltage shunt release coils，the power transformer primary coils．Other auxiliary circuit and control circuit should be fitted with installation mode III．；
－Category for use：B，A；
－The installation mode：fixed－type，drawer－type；
－The vertical gradient of the breaker not allowed to over $5^{\circ}$ ；
－Main circuit may allowed reverse inlet（either power side or load side）；
－Wiring mode：horizontally or vertically

## OIntelligent controller's category and function

OL-type (economic) intelligent controller (the panel layout see figure 1 , L4 as example) Function :
Over-load long delay, short-circuit instantaneous operating and so on four-sections protection

- Load current photo-column indication
- MCU running monitor

Over-load thermo-memory function

- Fault state indication
- Instantaneous operating experimental function Selectable function
- MCR making and breaking capacity (MCR making/breaking protection is available only at the moment in which the breaker switches-on within 100 ms .)
- Alarm or fault state indication of remote signal output units of four groups

Notes: L2 protective function:
long-delay+instantaneous
L3 protective function:
long-delay+short-delay+
instantaneous
L4 protective function:
long-delay + short-delay +
instantaneous+grounding
1 fault tripping reset push-button
2 controller's MCU running monitor indication
3 load current percentage photo-column indication
4 long-delay over-load alarm
5 grounding protection current
adjusting knob switch (nil in L3, L2)
6 long-delay protection current adjusting knob switch
7 short-delay protection current adjusting knob switch (nil in L2)
8 short-circuit instantaneous operating protection current adjusting knob switch
9 instantaneous fault indication
10 short-delay fault indication (nil in L2)
11 long-delay fault indication
12 grounding fault indication (nil in L3, L2)
13 short-delay motion time adjusting dial switch


Figure 1
(nil in L2)
14 long-delay motion time adjusting dial switch
15 grounding motion time adjusting dial switch (nil in L2, L3)
16 fault indication clear push-button
17 instantaneous operating experimental push-button
18 fault inspection push-button

## - M-type (standard-type) intelligent controller

 (panel layout see figure 2)Function: over-load long-delay, short-circuit short-delay, short-circuit instantaneous operating protection

- grounding protection
- load monitor indication
- each state target and value indication
- ammeter function
- fault memory function
- thermo-memory function
- experimental function
selectable function:
- voltage meter function
- MCR making/breaking (MCR making/breaking protection is effective only when the breaker switches-on within 100 ms ) 。
- clock function。 (to record fault time)
- alarm or fault state indication of remote output signal units of four groups


Figure 2

1 fault and tripping reset push-button
2 current and time display
3 current time units
4 three-phase current, neutral phase current, grounding fault current and maximum current indication
5 display current optional push-button
6 each sectional protection fault indication
7 indication clear push-button
8 long-delay motion time setting indication (with fault alarm)
9 grounding protection current setting indication (with fault alarm)
10 long-delay motion time setting indication
11 short-delay protection current setting indication (with fault alarm)
12 short-delay motion time setting indication
13 short-circuit instantaneous operating protection current setting indication
14 grounding protection motion time setting indication
15. Fault inspection push-button

16 display inspection push-button
17 setting value decrease by degrees push-button
18 setting value increase by degrees push-button
19 setting value store push-button
20 setting value store indication
current setting indication
21 non-tripping experimental push-button
22 tripping experimental push-button
23 each protective parameters setting and selecting push-button
24 load monitor 1 current setting indication
25 load monitor 2 current setting indication
26 fault tripping indication
27 experimental state indication

## OH-type (communication-type) intelligent controller (panel layout see figure 3)

function: over-load long-delay, short-circuit short-delay, short-circuit instantaneous operating protection

- grounding protection, three-phase unbalance protection
- load monitor protection
- each state indication and value display
- ammeter function
- voltage meter function
- fault memory function
- thermo-memory function
- experimental function
- RS485 serial interface
selectable function:
- MCR making/breaking (MCR making/breaking protection effective only when the breaker switches-on within 100 ms .
- alarm or fault state indication of remote signal output units of four groups (the 1st and 2 nd group can be on the request from users; the 3rd group is remote breaking, the fourth group is remote switching-on two groups signals output.
1 fault tripping reset push-button 2 power and voltage unit 3 three-phase current indication 4 times of breaker's tripping 5 rate of unbalance 6 current and time 7 long-delay current and time indication 8 short-delay current and time indication 9 instantaneous current indication 10 self-diagnosis fault indication 11 fault tripping indication 12 fault alarm indication 13 setting value store indication 14 confirmation push-button 15 return push-button 16 communication signal R/S indication 17 state permission location lock 18 state function option push-button 19 function scroll-up and value setting increase by degrees push-button 20 function scroll-down and value setting decrease by degrees push-button 21 current and time setup state indication 22 fault inquiry state indication


Figure 3

23 experimental state indication 24 load current 1 and time indication 25 load current 2 and time indication
26 N phase indication 27 unbalance rate and time indication 28 grounding current and time indication
29 parameters display window 30 voltage display
If without special note at order, the factory parameters setting value and the release will be same as table 1 . Any special request in the characteristic of products please note at order.

Table 1

| Load monitor | grounding protection | long-delay protection | short-delay protection | instantaneous protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Ic}_{1}=\mathrm{In}$ | $\mathrm{Ir}_{4}=0.8 \mathrm{In}$ | $\mathrm{Ir}_{1}=\mathrm{In}$ | $\mathrm{Ir}_{2}=6 \mathrm{In}$ | $\mathrm{Ir}_{3}=14 \mathrm{In}^{2}$ |
| $\mathrm{Ic}_{2}=\mathrm{In}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{6}=0.2 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{~s}$ | $(\geqslant 20 \mathrm{kA})$ |  |

Notes: the above parameters can't be suitable in any site, please practically adjust it accordingly.

- Main technical parameters
- Breaker's rated short-circuit breaking capacity and short time withstand current see table 2 .

| Frame grade rated current $\operatorname{Inm}(\mathrm{A})$ | Rated current$\operatorname{In}(\mathrm{A})$ | Rated limited short-circuit breaking capacity Icu(kA) |  | Rated running short-circuit breaking capacity Ics(kA) |  | Rated short-time withstand current $\operatorname{Icw}(k A)$ Is |  | Mechanical life (times) (Free/with maintenance) | Electric life (times) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 400 V | 690 V | 400 V | 690 V | 400 V | 690 V |  |  |
| 2000 | $\begin{gathered} 400,630,800,1000, \\ 1250,1600,2000 \end{gathered}$ | 80 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 50 | 40 | 13500/20000 | 6500 |
| 3200 | $\begin{gathered} 2000,2500,2900, \\ 3150,3200 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 100 | 65 | 65 | 50 | 65 | 50 | 10000/20000 | 3000 |
| 4000 | 3200,3900,4000 | 100 | 75 | 80 | 65 | 80 | 65 | 5000/10000 | 1500 |
| 6300 | $\begin{gathered} 4000,4900,5000, \\ 5900,6300 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 120 | 85 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 75 | 5000/10000 | 1500 |

M, H type controller's current setting value I/In see table 3
Table 3

| long-delay $\mathrm{Ir}_{1}$ |  | short-delay $\mathrm{Ir}_{2}$ | Instantaneous $\mathrm{Ir}_{3}$ | Grounding fault $\mathrm{Ir}_{4}$ | Load monitor Ic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric distribution and motor protection | $\begin{aligned} & (0.4 \sim 1.0) \text { In } \\ & \text { (Minimum 160A) } \end{aligned}$ | $(0.4 \sim 15)$ In | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{In} \sim 50 \mathrm{kA}(\mathrm{Inm}=2000 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & \mathrm{In} \sim 75 \mathrm{kA}(\mathrm{Inm}=3200 \sim 4000 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & \mathrm{In} \sim 100 \mathrm{kA}(\mathrm{Inm}=6300 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (0.2 \sim 0.8) \text { In } \\ & \text { (minimum 160A) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (0.2 \sim 1.0) \text { Ir1 } \\ & (\text { Minimum 160A) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Generator protection | $\begin{aligned} & (0.4 \sim 1.25) \text { In } \\ & (\text { Minimum } 160 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |

- long-delay over-current protection inverse time limit motion characteristic see table 4 .
table 4

| Current | motion time |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1.05 \mathrm{Ir}_{1}$ | $>2 \mathrm{~h}$ no motion |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1.31 \mathrm{Ir}_{1}$ | $<1 \mathrm{~h}$ with motion |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1.55 \mathrm{rr}_{1}$ | Setting time $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{L}}(\mathrm{s})$ | 15 | 30 | 60 | 120 | 240 | 480 |
| 2.01r ${ }_{1}$ | Motion time T(s) | 8.4 | 16.9 | 33.7 | 67.5 | 135 | 270 |

- short-delay over-current protection motion characteristic see table 5

Table 5


- Power loss (ambient temp. $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| ZW1-2000 three-pole 360 W | ZW1-4000 three-pole 1225 W |
| :--- | :--- |
| ZW1-2000 four-pole 420 W | ZW1-4000 four-pole 1240 W |
| ZW1-3200 three-pole 900 W | ZW1-6300 three-pole 1400 W |
| ZW1-3200 four-pole 1220 W | ZW1-6300 four-pole 1600 W |

## OReduced capacity coefficient see table 6

Table 6

| Ambient temperature |  | $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Permitted continuous working current | 2000A | 1.0In | 0.95 In | 0.90In | 0.85In | 0.80In |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3200 \mathrm{~A} 4000 \mathrm{~A} \\ 6300 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | 1.0In | 0.92In | 0.86In | 0.80In | 0.74In |

[^0]long-delay, short-delay, instantaneous operating protection


Grounding fault protection

figure 4

Load monitor mode 1:
dual-load limit motion


Figure 5
Load-monitor's mode 2:
1 load limit and 1 load re-switching-on motion


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## - Structure

The fixed-type breaker is mainly consisted of the contact system, intelligent controller, manual operational mechanism, electric energy-stored mechanism and mounting boards. .It is of three-dimensional layout with compact, small volume structure feature. The contact system is sealed in an insulating base and each phase contact is isolated with an insulating base to form many small cubicles. The intelligent controller, manual operational mechanism, electrical energy-stored mechanism in its front forms each one independent unit in turn. It can be removed one by one and replaced by a new one accordingly. The structure see figure 7 .

The drawer-type breaker is consisted of its main body and the drawer base. Beside the drawer base, there are lead rails, on which there are mobilizable guide plate, and the breaker's main body is set on the left and right guide plates. To connect with the main circuit, the drawer-type breaker is by $t$ using its main body's busbar to insert into the bridgecontact on the drawer base. There are 3 working position: "connected" position, "experimental" position, "isolated" position changed by a handle to spin in or out. There is an indicator on the crossbeam of the drawer base to show their positions. When it is on "connected" position, the primary circuit and secondary one are connected; when it is on "experimental" position, the primary circuit is off and isolated by an insulation base, only secondary circuit is on; when it is on " isolated" position, all of them are breaking. Since there is an interlocking mechanism in the drawer-type breaker, only on "connected" or "experimental" position, the breaker can switch-on; while on the middle position between the "connected" and " experimental", the breaker can not switch-on.


Figure 7

## Accessory

－Electric accessory
The working voltage and power of breaker＇s shunt release，under－voltage release，electric operational mechanism， closed electro－magnet，see table 7 。
table 7

| $P_{\text {ower }_{\text {requir }}}$ Rated $_{\text {Worl }^{\prime}}$. | AC（ 50 Hz ） |  | DC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 220 V | 380 V | 110 V | 220 V |
| Shunt release | 24 VA | 36 VA | 24W | 24W |
| Under－voltage release | 24 VA | 36 VA |  |  |
| Closed electro－magnet | 24 VA | 36VA | 24W | 24W |
| Electric operational mechanism | 85VA | 85 VA | 85W | 85W |

Notes ：shunt release＇s reliable motion voltage range is $70 \% \sim 110 \%$ ，under－voltage release is $85 \% \sim 110 \%$ 。closed electro－ magnet and electric operational mechanism is $85 \% \sim 110 \%$ 。

## －Under－voltage release

When the circuit＇s working voltage is lower than its standard value，it will be under－voltage tripping．
Type：instantaneous tripping，delay tripping（any one of them can be chosen by users）
（In three sections of protection system the delay under－voltage release should be chosen）．
Under－voltage release performance see table 8
Table 8

| Type |  | Under－voltage delay release | Under－voltage instantaneous release |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Release motion time |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Delay } 0.3 \mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 3 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 5 \mathrm{~s}, \\ & \text { accuracy } \pm 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | Instantaneous |
| Release motion voltage value | $35 \% \sim 70 \% \mathrm{Ue}$ | Able to break the breaker |  |
|  | $\leqslant 35 \% \mathrm{Ue}$ | The breaker can＇t switch－on |  |
|  | $\geqslant 85 \% \sim 110 \% \mathrm{Ue}$ | The breaker can switch－on reliably |  |
| During $1 / 2$－delay time，when the power voltage recovers up to $85 \% \mathrm{Ue}$ |  | The breaker won＇t break |  |

－Shunt release（short－time working mode）
Remote operation to break the breaker
－Closed electro－magnet（short－time working mode）
The device can make the spring under the status of energy storage to remote control the breaker＇s switching－on．
－Electric operational mechanism
Motor energy storage and automatic energy re－storage device．
－Aux．switch
To indicate making and breaking states of breaker
The rated value of aux．contact of breaker and its performance see table 9
Table 9

| Current | Utilization type | Rated Voltage Ue | Rated thermo－ current Ith | Rated control capacity | Aux．contact basic type | Aux．contac electric operational performance | The making／breaking capacity of aux．contact in abnormal condition |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U／Ue | I／Ie | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cos } \varnothing \text { or } \\ \text { T0.95 } \end{gathered}$ | Operation cycle times |
| AC | AC－15 | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 380 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 6A | 300VA | Four N．O． <br> Four N．C． <br> Bridge type <br> contact | Same with the total times of breaker＇s operation performance | 1.1 | 10 | 0.3 | 10 |
| DC | DC－13 | 220 V |  | 60W |  |  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 300 ms |  |

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- Mechanical accessory
- Anti-closed lock

To prevent the breaker switching-on when it is breaking。 settings selectable:(1)Sole lock and key per breaker; (2)Two same locks and one key per two breakers;
(3)Three same locks and two same keys per three breakers; (4) Special settings

- Door frame

It is installed on top of the switch's screen door for seal up.

- Mechanical interlocking

It is used in the multi-power supply systems with a safe interlocking device to prevent the two to switch-on in parallel connection. It is sorted by types of two-horizontal and two-vertical.

Drawer type breaker see figure 8


Two-horizontal soft-interlocking

Figure 8

Bar interlocking two-fold mounting drawer type breaker see figure 9


Two-vertical hard-interlocking

Figure 9

Wiring terminal
There are 47 of main wiring terminals of breaker.
The wiring is simple and convenient to be use, see figure 10A, B, C。


Figure 10A (release L or M type with basic function)
Notes:
(1) It can be connected with different power if the control power voltage of Q ,

F, X, M are different.
(2) The 35\# terminal can be wired directly to the power (automatic energy pre-storage), and also can be connected in serial with N.O. push-button before connecting the power (manual energy pre-storage)
(3) The attachment of accessory supply by users
(4) * When the working power of intelligent release is DC one, it must be added with power module (In this moment, terminals 1\#, 2\# are strictly not allowed to be wired with AC power again). The power module and its overall and mounting dimensions see figure 10D. The head wiring as shown in the figure (when DC power Dc 110 V or 220 V , input fromu1(+), u2(-)), and the two output terminals of power module should be wired correspondingly with secondary wiring socket terminals $1(+), 2(-)$.

## SB1 shunt-push-button $\begin{gathered}\mathrm{X} \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { switch-on } \\ \text { electro-magnet }\end{array} \mathrm{DF} \text { aux.contact 1\#, 2\#: input of working power }\end{gathered}$

SB2 under-voltage push-button

M energy storage F shunt release 20\# : protection grounding motor current transformer.

Q under-voltage instantaneous release or under-voltage delay release
O N.O (normally open) contact (3A/AC380V)


Figure 10B (release is L or M type with auxiliary function)

## Notes :

(1) It can be connected with different power if the control power voltage of Q , F, X, M are different.
(2) The 35\# terminal can be wired directly to the power (automatic energy pre-storage), and also can be connected in serial with N.O. push-button before connecting the power (manual energy pre-storage)
(3) The attachment of accessory supply by users
(4) * When the working power of intelligent release is DC one, it must be added with power module (In this moment, terminals 1\#, 2\# are strictly not allowed to be wired with AC power again). The power module and its overall and mounting dimensions see figure 10D. The head wiring as shown in the figure (when DC power Dc110 V or 220 V , input from u1(+), u2(-)), and the two output terminals of power module should be wired correspondingly with secondary wiring socket terminals $1(+), 2(-)$.

SB1 shunt-push-button

> SB2 under-voltage push-button

SB3 switch-on push-button

> X switch-on electro-magnet

M energy storage motor

XT wiring terminal

DF aux.contact
F shunt release

SA trimming switch

Q under-voltage instantaneous release or under-voltage delay release
O N.O (normally open) contact (3A/AC380V)
1\#, 2\# are working power inputs
(12\#, 13\#) and (14\#, 15\#) and (16\#, 17\#) and (18\#, 19\#) are four groups of signal contact output; The contact output of auxiliary function can be selected by users according to table 11. $20 \#$ is protection grounding; $21 \# \mathrm{~N}$ phase, 22\# A phase, 23\# B phase, 24\# C phase are voltage inputends of voltage meter function; 25\#, 26\# are the inputends of outward current transformer


Figure 10C (release is H type function)
Notes :
(1) It can be connected with different power if the control power voltage of $Q$, F, X, M are different.
(2) The 35\# terminal can be wired directly to the power (automatic energy pre-storage), and also can be connected in serial with N.O. push-button before connecting the power (manual energy pre-storage)
(3) The attachment of accessory supply by users
(4) * When the working power of intelligent release is DC one, it must be added with power module (In this moment, terminals 1\#, 2\# are strictly not allowed to be wired with AC power again). The power module and its overall and mounting dimensions see figure 10D. The head wiring as shown in the figure (when DC power Dc110 V or 220 V , input from $u(+), \mathrm{u} 2(-))$, and the two output terminals of power module should be wired correspondingly with secondary wiring socket terminals $1(+), 2(-)$.

SB1 shunt-push-button

> SB2 under-voltage push-button

X switch-on
M energy storage motor

XT wiring terminal

DF aux.contact
F shunt release

SA trimming switch

Q under-voltage instantaneous release or under-voltage delay release
O N.O (normally open) contact (3A/AC380V)
1\#, 2\# are working power inputs
10\#, 11\# are A,B ends of extend lines from communication interface $(12 \#, 13 \#)$ and $(14 \#, 15 \#)$ and $(16 \#, 17 \#)$ and (18\#, 19\#) are four groups of contact output when ex-works see table 10; The contact output of auxiliary function can be selected by users according to table $11 ; 20 \#$ is protection grounding; 21\# N phase, 22\# A phase, 23\# B phase, 24\# C phase are voltage input ends of voltage meter function; 25\#, 26\# are the inputends of outward current transformer.

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## The default states of four groups of output signals contact functions of the controller

Table 10

|  | contact1 | contact2 | contact3 | contact4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H-type | load monitor1 unload output | load monitor2 unload output | remote break | remote switch-on |
| M-type | load monitor1 unload output | load monitor2 unload output | self-diagnosis fault alarm | fault tripping |

Notes: The contact 3 , contact 4 of H-type are permanent used in remote breaking, remote switching-on, can't be set for other function, other contacts can be selected by users according the function listed in table 11.

The output signal contact function of breaker and time table
Table 11

| Function serial number | Signal contact output function | Signal contact output time |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1.short-circuit instantaneous fault tripping alarm | 1.short-circuit instantaneous fault tripping output |
| 2 | 2.grounding or leakage fault tripping alarm | 2.grounding or leakage fault tripping output |
| 3 | 3.current unbalance fault trippinge alarm | 3.current unbalance fault tripping output |
| 4 | 4.short-circuit short-delay fault tripping alarm | 4.short-circuit short-delay fault tripping output |
| 5 | 5. over-load long-delay fault tripping alarm | 5.over-load long-delay fault tripping output |
| 6 | 6.fault tripping alarm | 6.any fault tripping output |
| 7 | 7.load monitor1 unload output | 7.load monitorl unload output |
| 8 | 8.load monitor2 unload output | 8.load monitor2 unload output |
| 9 | 9.system self-diagnosis fault alarm | 9.system self-diagnosis fault alarm |




Figure 10D (power module overall and mounting dimensions figure)

## - Overall and mounting dimensions

OZW1-2000-type overall and mounting dimensions see figure 11(drawer type)


OZW1-2000-type overall and mounting dimensions see figure 12(fixed-type)


Figure 12
-ZW1-3200-type overall and mounting dimensions see figure 13 (drawer type)

-ZW1-3200-type overall and mounting dimensions see figure 14 (fixed-type)


Figure 14
-ZW1-4000/3-type overall and mounting dimensions see figure 15(drawer type)


Figure 15

- ZW1-4000/4-type overall and mounting dimensions ( see figure 16)(drawer type)


Figure 16

- ZW1-6300 (In = 4000A, 5000A) see figure 17 (drawer type)


Figure 17
-ZW1-6300 ( $\mathrm{In}=6300 \mathrm{~A}, 3 \mathrm{P}$ ) -type overall and mounting dimensions see figure 18 (drawer type)


Figure 18

- ZW1-6300(In $=6300 \mathrm{~A}, 4 \mathrm{P})$-type overall and mounting dimensions see
figure 19 (drawer type)


Figure 19

- ZW1-2000, ZW1-4000/4 door frame inner dimensions and mounting hole, hole size see figure 20


Figure 20

- ZW1-3200~6300 (except 4000/4) door frame inner dimensions and mounting hole, hole size see figure 21


Figure 21

[^1]drawer type

- The copper bar specs and sum for users see table 12

Table 12

| Rated current | Specs of copper bar <br> for outward connecting | Sum of each pole | Rated current | Specs of copper bar <br> for outward connecting | Sum of each pole |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 630 A | $40 \times 5$ | 2 | 2900 A | $100 \times 10$ | 3 |
| 800 A | $50 \times 5$ | 2 | 3200 A | $120 \times 10$ | 3 |
| 1000 A | $60 \times 5$ | 2 | 3600 A | $120 \times 10$ | 4 |
| 1250 A | $80 \times 5$ | 2 | 4000 A | $120 \times 10$ | 4 |
| 1600 A | $100 \times 5$ | 2 | 5000 A | $120 \times 10$ | 5 |
| 2000 A | $100 \times 5$ | 3 | 6300 A | $120 \times 10$ | 6 |
| 2500 A | $100 \times 5$ | 4 |  |  |  |

## - The installation, use and maintenance of breaker

Check the specification of breaker if it meets the requirement of order before installation. Meanwhile use a 500 V megohmmeter to inspect the circuit breaker dielectric resistance which should be not less than $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ under the condition of ambient temperature $20 \pm 5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and relative humidity $50 \% \sim 70 \%$. Otherwise should make it dry until its dielectric resistance meets the requirement.
After installation and finishing the secondary wiring according to the relevant figure, for the drawer type breaker, the lead rails at its two sides should be drawn out and the main body of breaker should be set on the lead rails reliably and push to the disconnecting position, use rotating handle insert into the setting hole, clockwise turn the handle over to the experimental position, the following test should be done:
A) To check the under-voltage release, shunt release, switch-on electro-magnet, electric energy storage mechanism and intelligent type controller, if the rated voltage of outward connecting auxiliary power is suit with the connecting power or not, then electrify the secondary circuit (at this moment, the undervoltage release should be on position of switching-on)
B) The energy storage of breaker is divided into two types of manual and electric operation. For manual type, the handle on the panel must be pull up and down until the sounds of "ka-da" heard, the indication on panel should be "energy storage ", i.e. the action of energy storage finished; For the electric operation of energy storage mechanism, the same sounds be heard and the same indication on panel means the action finished.(at this moment, to press "I" push-button or through electrifying the switching-on electro-magnet all can switch-on the breaker reliably, the electric operational mechanism re-store energy again.)
C) After the breaker switching-on ,any use of under-voltage release, shunt release, " $\bigcirc$ " push-button on panel or the tripping test of the intelligent controller, should make the breaker break.
D) The strong interference source should be kept 1000 mm and above away from the breaker.

## OIntelligent controller＇s setting mode

－Since the controller is set with intelligent function to＂talk＂with us，the protective characteristic setup can be done by users according to following modes
－L－type（economic－type）controller
Users must follow as shown in figure 1，done by a professional，with a special tool（small－type for－ watch－use screwdriver to turn the dial switch until the arrow direction points to a corresponding position of the protective parameters，however the action can＇t be stopped at the middle of any two calibrations， and each protective parameters can＇t be crossover set up ，it should be suit with $\operatorname{Ir} 1<\operatorname{Ir} 2<\operatorname{Ir} 3$ 。

## －Long－delay protection setup

a．Rotating Ir1 switch setting current is $(0.4 \sim 1)$ In；
b．To dial tL－key setting time is $30 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 60 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 120 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 240 \mathrm{~s}$ ，any one of these four．
C．If Ir1 switch rotating to OFF position means exit from this function。
－Short－delay protection setup
a．Rotating Ir2 switch setting current is $(3 \sim 10)$ In；
b．To dial tS－key setting time is $0.2 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 0.4 \mathrm{~s}$ ，any one of these two．
c．If Ir2 switch rotating to OFF position means exit from this function。
－Short－circuit instantaneous protection setup
a．Rotating Ir3 switch setting current is $(3 \sim 10)$ In or $(10 \sim 20)$ In or $(7 \sim 14)$ In；
b．If Ir3 switch rotating to OFF position means exit from this function。
－Grounding fault protection setup
a．Rotating Ir4 switch setting current is $(0.2 \sim 0.8)$ In；
b．To dial tG－key setting time is $0.2 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 0.4 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 0.6 \mathrm{~s}, ~ 0.8 \mathrm{~s}$ ，any one of these four．
c．If Ir4 switch rotating to OFF position means exit from this function；
－Release running state．
Press reset key after all release parameters setting finished．
－M－type（standard－type）controller
Users must follow as shown in figure 2，done by a professional to operate＂each protective value setup＂key ， ＂setting value increase by degrees＂key or＂setting value decrease by degrees＂key，and＂storage＂key，with observation the data on relevant＂indication＂and＂current and time display＂to finish the setup of protective parameters．
－Each protective value setup key：to be used to check or select the wanted protective value of setup，once press it to choose the content every time，it will move to another item from down to up and to right side by step（the sequence is ：load 1—load 2－grounding current－grounding time－long－delay current－long－delay time－ short－delay current－short－delay time－instantaneous current），i．e，there are setting indication and meanwhile it will display the value of these items on the current and time display．

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－The keys of setting value increase or decrease by degrees are used to adjust the value until to meet the requirement when using the setup key to choose one item of protective value according to the value indicated on the current and time display screen．（When the display indicates OFF ，it means the protective function has exited）．
－The storage key：when the protective value selected as mentioned above has met the requirement ，to press it in 2 seconds，if the indication of storage lighten shortly，it means the setup value has be stored and effective．（however if press it when the display indicates OFF ，it means the item＇s protective function has exited．）For example：an item＇s long－delay protection current value is 1000 A ，short－delay motion time is 0.2 s ，after setting，the long－delay protection current setup will be 800 A ，short－delay motion time setup will be 0.4 s ．
1，Long－delay protection setup：
a．To press setup key several times until the long－delay current setting indication lightening，at this moment the indication of current and time display will shows 1000A（the primary setup current value）
b．To press decrease by degrees key，the value indicated will drop until to 800A；
c．To press storage key ，the indication of storage will lighten shortly．
2，Short－delay time setup
a．To press setup key several times until the short－delay motion time setting indication lighten，at this moment the indication value on the current and time display is 0.2 s （primary setup time value）；
b．To press increase by degrees key，the value on display will increase up to 0.4 s 。
c．To press storage key ，the indication of storage will lighten shortly。

## 3，Check－up

To press setup－key again，the values on display of long－delay current setting indication and short－delay motion time setting indication should be 800 A and 0.4 s 。
－H－type（communication－type）controller
According to the indication of figure 3，it must be done by a professional through＂function＂key ， ＂scroll up＂key，＂scroll up＂key ，＂scroll down＂key，＂confirm＂key，and＂return＂key to set each protective parameters of controller．
－The operational steps of setting each protective values：
a．When the controller is on reset position（ three－phase current＇s indication in cycle），press＂function＂ key，the＂setup＂light will flash，then press＂confirm＂key，the light of load 1 （IC1）will lighten，at this moment，press＂scroll up＂key ，each protective function and protection time will move in turn from down to up and to right，the sequence is ：load 1 current $\rightarrow$ load1 time $\rightarrow$ load2 current $\rightarrow$ load2 time（nil in mode 2 ）$\rightarrow \mathrm{N}$ phase（ nil in three－pole）$\rightarrow$ rate of unbalance $\rightarrow$ time of unbalance $\rightarrow$ asymmetric grounding current $\rightarrow$ asymmetric grounding time $\rightarrow$ long－delay current $\rightarrow$ long－delay time $\rightarrow$ short－delay current $\rightarrow$ short－delay time $\rightarrow$ instantaneous current，i．e．There is the setting indication of this item，and the value of this item will be indicated on the current and time display．

B．To set the protective values of this item：to press＂confirm＂key，the＂setup＂light will lighten in stable way instead of flashing，it is the time for setting the protective values by pressing the key of＂scroll up＂or＂scroll down＂．
C．When the selected protective values meet the requirement，to press the＂confirm＂key，the storage light will lighten shortly，it means the setup value has been stored and effective．For example：an item＇s long－delay protection current value is 1000 A ，short－delay motion time is 0.2 S ，after setting，the long－delay protection current setup will be 800 A ，short－delay motion time setup will be 0.4 S 。
1，Long－delay protective value setup
a．When the controller is on the position of reset state（three－phase current indicates in cycle），in other states then press＂return＂key for several times，press＂function＂key，the＂setup＂light is flashing，then press ＂confirm＂key，the light of load 1（IC1）will lighten；then press＂scroll up＂key until the long－delay current item（i．e．＂L＂light lighten，＂A／KA＂light lighten），after that press＂confirm＂key。 The＂setup＂
light will lighten in stable way instead of flashing，it means it is the time for setting function of protective values 。 the indication on display is 1000A current．
b，To press＂scroll down＂key，the indication value on display will drop 1A（when press longer it will decrease fast）until to 800A。
c，To press＂confirm＂key，the light of storage will lighten shortly，it means the protective values has been stored in the controller and exited from the function of setting．the setup light will flash again instead of lighten stably．

## 2，Setup of short－delay

a．Continue to press＂scroll up＂key to short－delay time（i．e．the＂S＂light in lower frame lighten，the one in upper frame also lighten），then to press＂confirm＂key，the setup light will lighten stably instead of flashing，it is the time of function setting of short－delay．

B．To press＂scroll up＂key，the value on display will increase up to 0.4 S 。
c．To press＂confirm＂key，the light of storage will lighten shortly，it means the protective values has been stored in the controller and exited from the function of setting．

## 3，Checkup

According to the steps mentioned above to check up，the long－delay current and short－delay time should be 800 A and 0.4 S 。Furthermore，the H－type controller is also equipped with communication interfaces to link with a computer（ see figure 22）to realize functions of remote control，remote measurement，remote adjustment，and remote communication．
1，The communication is in conformity with standard of Modbus agreement（RTU mode）or Profibus－DP agreement。
2，The transmission mode of RS485，communication address and baud rate can be set up through a programmer．
3，It is with photo－electricity coupling equipment and can be used in environment with high electric interference．
4，Longest distance to communicate is 1200 m ，maximum 127 breakers can be linked with through a dual－gum wire
5，The respondent time of communication is 0.2 sec （common value）
6，Communication：agreement data norms：Modbus agreement of communication or Profibus－Dp agreement Of communication or Device Net agreement of communication．


Main monitoring computer
Sketch map of communication links (Modbus agreement)


Sketch map of communication links (Profibus-DP agreetment)
The ST-DP in figure is communication module, the adapter is CP5X11 made in SIEMENS.
The RT in figure is a resistance of networks terminal, normally is 120 ohm.

## - Maintenance

1.Each rotation parts should be filled in with lubricant oil regularly during the process of use
2..Keep maintenance regularly and clean dust so as to keep the insulation ability of the breaker.
3.To check the contact system regularly especially each time of short-circuit breaking. The items including:
A..Whether the arc-extinguishing shield is in good condition.
B. Whether the contact connection is in good condition.
C. .Whether the adjoined parts is loose or not.
4.After the fault breaking of breaker, to find out the reason according to the indication of intelligent controller, It can be put in normal operation only after the fault solved.
5.Under the circumstance of proper use according to the instruction of this book, any quality problem will be solved free of charge by our after-sales department within 18 Months from the date of ex-works.( for national customers only)

Attached sheet：the auto－transfer power switch consisted of Zw 1 series ACB ．i．e：the system is consisted of 2 Zw 1 intelligent air circuit breakers with mechanical interlocking mechanism＋1 SQZW－type auto－transfer power switch－ontelligent controller +1 conrtol connecting board．The system is centralized and controlled by the intelligent controller of SQZW type auto－transfer power switch，and it is with function of perfect detection，protection and alarm，Its master chip is high－speed single chip embedded microprocessor，it can practically detect the situation of power supply and make it runs with high reliablity，its main performance and characteristic is as following：
（1）Of mechanical interlocks and electric interlocks dual－protection function so as to prevent the two breaker switching－on at same time．
（2）With 5 control operating mode：＂manual control＂，＂automatic transfer with restoration＂ ，＂power supply in common use＂，＂，＂stand－by power supply＂，＂stop power supply＂。
（3）With protective functions of under－ voltage，over－voltage，phase－shortage and alarm ， indication，provention of fault power from supplying to the load．
（4）its running parameters of（under－voltage value，over－voltage value，breaking delay value，switching－on delay value）can be rectified and adjustable；and it is with digital indication function of phase voltage in networks，so convenient for user to inquiry in time．

The controller＇s working mode normally is ＂automatic control＂and＂automatic transfer with restoration＂，when the common power is under the situation of faults of power－cut，under－voltage， over－voltage，phase－shortage，the＂common power abnormal＂indicator lightens，the system will automatically switch over from common power to stand－by one for the load，if the former one recovers normal then restores back automatically．However if the common power is in normal working condition，and the stand－by power is of under－ voltage，over－voltage or phase－shortage，the relevant LED on the controller＇s panel will indicate abnormally．

SQZW－type controller＇s overall dimensions and mounting opening hole size see figure 23。

The common ，stand－by two Zwl breakers＇ inner equipment of shunt，closed electro－magnet， energy－stored motor must be equipped with AC220V，and since the SQZW－type controller has been with function of under－voltage protection，an extra under－voltage release is unnecessary， however the ATSE auto and manual lock is necessary to set，just change the wiring terminal 27， 28 into the auto and manual lock＇s inner aux．contact to feedback from SQZW controller．

The auto－transfer power switch wiring figure for users see figure 24。Since the secondary－wiring inside the control connecting board has been done when ex－works，（the wiring of control connecting board and its overall dimensions see figure 25）， users only need to wire the common and stand－by power into the control connecting board，and there are three cables of 1.8 m for wiring has been equipped with when ex－works（if the length of the cable is not 1.8 m ，please note at order），users use the three cables separately to connect the control connecting board with the intelligent controller of SQZW－type auto－transfer power switch and two ZW1 series ACB。
Notes：the common／stand－by breaker＇s wiring terminal 3\＃，38\＃，39\＃and otherused terminal can＇t be used forother purpose．


Notes:
1.Don't repeat wiring for the secondary wiring has been completed in integral(connecting cable) when ex-works.
2. During wiring, users only need to connect the regular/stand-by cables following the code (1,2,4,5,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,40,41) with the corresponding terminals of the regular/stand-by intelligent controller, meanwhile connect the miniature breaker with regular/stand-by power and neutral line (the input conductor of the miniature breaker and neutal line supply by users themselves). The cross-scetion area of the connecting conductors for the neutral line and the miniature breaker should be not less than 0.75 , and the neutral line must be connected well.
3.The breaker's wiring terminals of $3 \#, 38 \#, 39 \#$ and others can't be used for other purpose of use.

Figure 25 control connecting board wiring figure and its overall dimensions


SQZW electric schematic diagram



[^0]:    Notes : The relation between the ambient temp. and permitted continuous working current bases on $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ of the breaker's in/out terminal's testing temperature in practical under various ambient temperatures.

[^1]:    fixed-type

