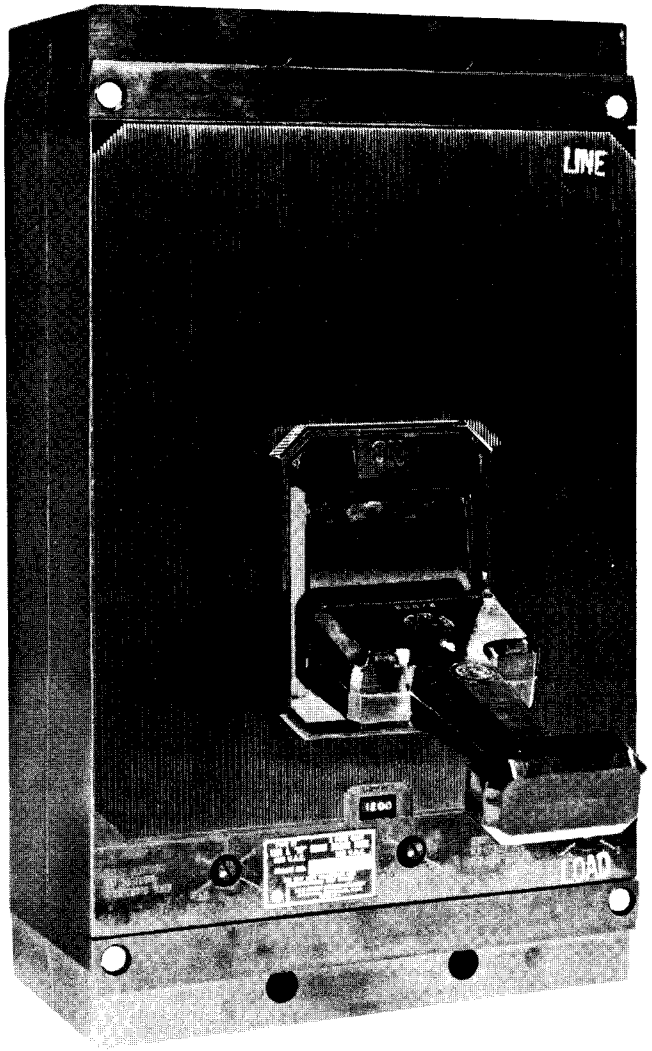
IB-2.2.7-8
ISSUE B

MOLDED-CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

INSTRUCTIONS

1200-AMPERE
ET® KP-FRAME CIRCUIT BREAKERS
3 POLE, 800-1200 AMPERES



I-T-E Imperial Corporation

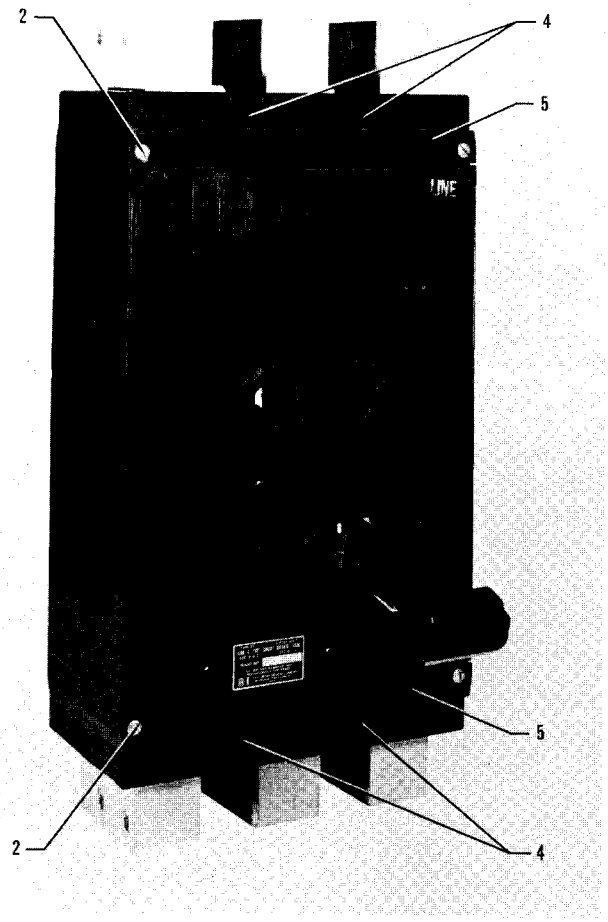


Fig. 1—Front View of Circuit Breaker Extension Handle in Place

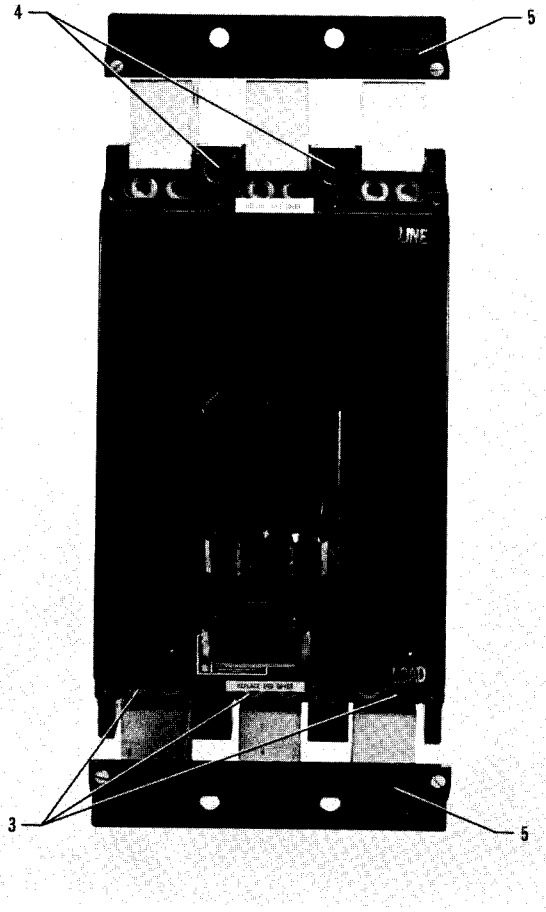


Fig. 2—Front View of Circuit Breaker End Covers Removed

PHOTO 46393-A
PHOTO 46390-A

COVER - PHOTO 46394

INSTRUCTIONS FOR 1200-AMPERE KP-FRAME CIRCUIT BREAKERS 3 POLE, 800-1200 AMPERES

GENERAL

KP-frame circuit breakers, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, are for use in individual enclosures, in switchboards, or in power and distribution panelboards.

Complete KP-frame circuit breakers, as listed, can be furnished with pressure wire connectors suitable for use with aluminum or copper cables for front connection, or rear connecting studs (strap type) for switchboard applications.

NOTE: These circuit breakers are furnished in 3 pole construction only; for 2 pole application use outside poles.

KP-frame circuit breakers provide complete overload and short circuit protection by use of a time delay thermal trip element and an instantaneous magnetic trip device. Nominal instantaneous trip values are externally adjustable with five (5) trip points as shown below:

Breaker Ampere Rating	Nominal Instantaneous Values				
	LO	2	3	4	HI
800	3200	3600	4100	5100	5600
1000-1200	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000

The overcenter toggle mechanism is trip free of the operating handle. The circuit breaker, therefore, cannot be held closed by means of the handle should a tripping condition exist. The handle will assume an intermediate position between "ON" and "OFF" after automatic operation, thus giving a clear indication of tripping.

The circuit breakers operate on a common trip principle so that an overcurrent or short circuit on any pole will simultaneously open all poles.

Trip units are carefully calibrated and adjusted at the factory in a temperature controlled room. Trip unit covers are sealed in place and any alteration of the calibration of the unit should not be attempted.

Special features such as shunt trip, auxiliary and alarm switches and undervoltage trip devices are available and are mounted internally. Information concerning these special devices is available upon request.

INTERRUPTING RATINGS

The interrupting ratings of the KP-frame circuit breakers are based on circuits adjusted to the rated short circuit current (at specified voltage) before the insertion of the circuit breaker.

Based on NEMA Test Procedures		
Volts	Amperes	
	Asymmetrical	Symmetrical
240 ac	50,000	42,000
480 ac	35,000	30,000
600 ac	25,000	22,000
250 dc	20,000	

CIRCUIT BREAKER OPERATION

With the mechanism latched and the contacts open, the operating handle will be in the "OFF" position. Moving the handle to the "ON" position closes the contacts and establishes a circuit through the breaker. Under overload or short circuit conditions sufficient to trip or open the breaker automatically, the operating handle moves to a position between "ON" and "OFF" as previously described. To relatch the circuit breaker after automatic operation, move the operating handle to the extreme "OFF" position. The circuit breaker is now ready for reclosing.

WARNING FOR CIRCUIT BREAKER REMOVAL

THE CIRCUIT BREAKER SHOULD BE IN THE "OFF" POSITION AND, IF PRACTICABLE, THE SWITCHBOARD DE-ENERGIZED BEFORE INSPECTING, INSTALLING, OR REMOVING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER. IF THE BUS CANNOT BE DE-ENERGIZED, USE INSULATED HANDLE TOOLS, RUBBER GLOVES AND A RUBBER FLOORMAT.

TO REMOVE A REAR-CONNECTED CIRCUIT BREAKER FROM ITS MOUNTING

See WARNING FOR CIRCUIT BREAKER REMOVAL.

1. Remove four (4) end cover screws (2, Fig. 1) and end covers (5, Figs. 1 & 2).
2. Remove rear connection stud terminal bolts (3, Fig. 2) and pull circuit breaker forward or away from rear connection studs.

TO REMOVE A FRONT-CONNECTED CIRCUIT BREAKER FROM ITS MOUNTING

See WARNING FOR CIRCUIT BREAKER REMOVAL.

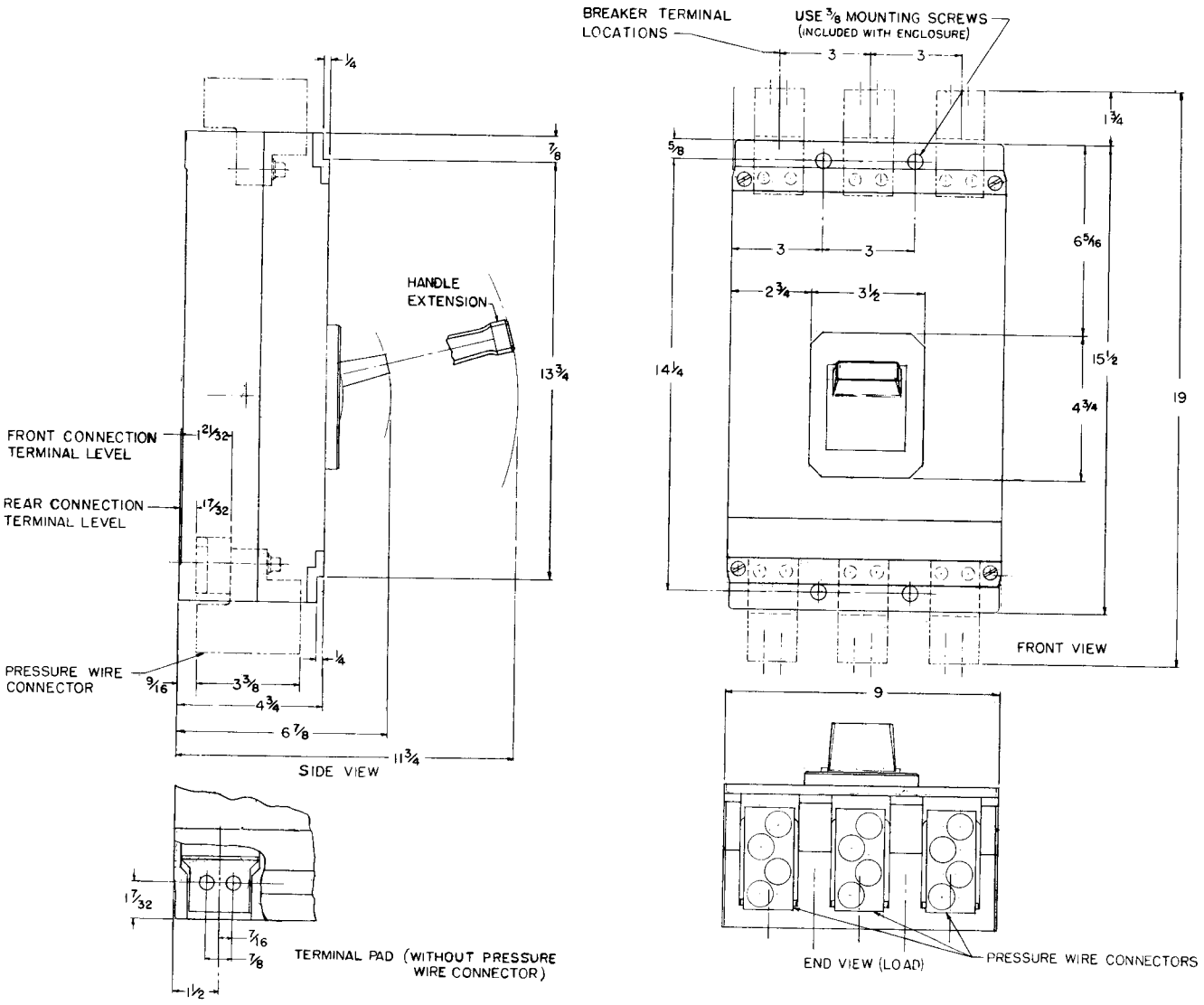
1. Remove four (4) end cover screws (2, Fig. 1) and end covers (5, Figs. 1 & 2).
2. Remove pressure wire connector mounting bolts (3, Fig. 2) and bend cables with connectors clear of circuit breaker.
3. Release circuit breaker mounting screws (4, Figs. 1 & 2). Circuit breaker is now free of its mounting.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

See WARNING FOR CIRCUIT BREAKER REMOVAL.

Should the circuit breaker appear to be overheating, inspect for any loose or otherwise defective terminal connections.

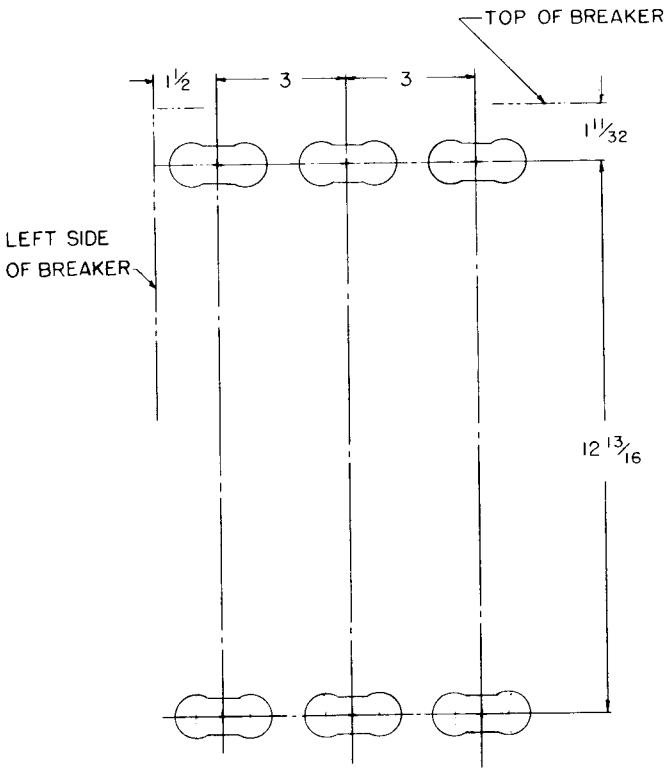
When a circuit breaker is not operated for long periods of time, a high resistance film may form on the contact surfaces which will also result in overheating. This high resistance film may be minimized, and in most cases removed, by opening and closing the circuit breaker several times under load.



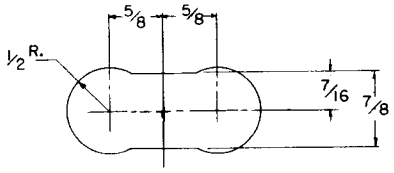
800-Ampere KP-Frame Circuit Breakers
Dimensional Drawings

DWG. S-15629 - REV. 0

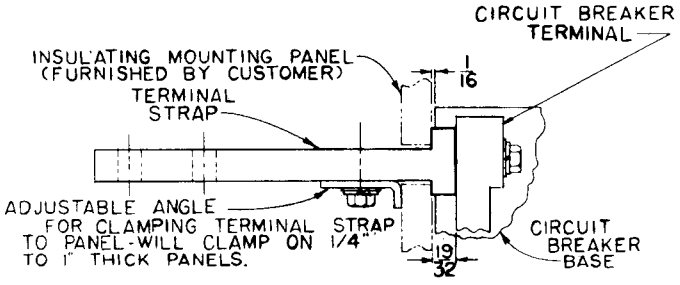
DWG. S-15642 - REV. 3



PANEL DRILLING PLAN



CUTOUT DETAIL



TYPICAL STRAP MOUNTING DETAIL
FOR SWITCHBOARD CONNECTION.

Panel Drilling Plan
Dimensional Drawings

NOTES

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