Installation Instructions for E²LW Mining Service Circuit Breaker

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1. Circuit Breaker General Information

The E²LW mining service circuit breaker (Fig. 1) is a 1200 Vac maximum-rated device rated for 450 A maximum continuous current. Mining service circuit breakers have been developed to meet the U.S. Federal Register ruling on trailing cable protection. This instruction leaflet (IL) gives procedures for installation and field testing of E²LW mining service circuit breaker. For this publication, mining service circuit breaker will be abbreviated to circuit breaker.

Figure 1. E²LW Mining Service Circuit Breaker.

Internal Accessories: The following types of internal accessories, which mount on the trip unit, are available for use with the circuit breaker. The number of the instruction leaflet covering the installation of the accessory is provided.

Table 1. Internal Accessories for E²LW.

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<th>Accessory</th>
<th>Instruction Leaflet</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alarm (Signal) / Lockout (AL) Switch</td>
<td>IL29C183</td>
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<td>Auxiliary Switch</td>
<td>IL29C123 (6633C04)</td>
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<td>Shunt Trip</td>
<td>IL29C146</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Energy Shunt Trip</td>
<td>IL29C147 (6633C06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undervoltage Release Handle w/ LED</td>
<td>IL29C171 (6603C60)</td>
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2. Installation

The installation procedure consists of inspecting the circuit breaker and, as applicable, accessories and terminals; mounting the circuit breaker; connecting the line and load conductors; torquing terminals; and installing protective barriers. To install the circuit breaker, perform the following steps.

If required, internal accessory installation in any type of circuit breaker should be done before the circuit breaker is mounted and connected. Refer to individual accessory instruction leaflets for specific installation instructions on field installable accessories.

Note: Circuit breaker cover can be installed or removed only if the circuit breaker is in the "TRIPPED" or "OFF" position.

Install circuit breaker cover and line terminal cover. Secure with pan-head screws. Torque to 20-22 lb-in (2.26-2.49 Nm).

Reset circuit breaker by moving handle to the reset position. Move handle to the ON position. Circuit breaker should remain ON.

If wire connecting terminals are required, check all mounting hardware and terminal connecting hardware to correct loading. Torque values for line/load terminals are given on the name plate.

WARNING
THE VOLTAGES IN ENERGIZED EQUIPMENT CAN CAUSE DEATH OR SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY.
BEFORE MOUNTING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER IN AN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM,
MAKE SURE THERE IS NO VOLTAGE PRESENT WHERE WORK IS TO BE
PERFORMED. NOT INTENDED FOR REVERSE FEED APPLICATIONS.

Depending on the equipment configuration, the circuit breaker can be mounted using different styles of hardware. The following steps describe how to mount the circuit breaker using standard hardware.

To mount the circuit breaker, perform the following steps:

a. Install back sheet per Fig. 2.

b. For individual surface mounting drill mounting panel using the drilling plan shown in Fig. 3 for L-Frame. For panel-board mounting, only load end support mounting holes are required. For dead-front cover applications cut out cover to correct escutcheon dimensions (see Fig. 4).

c. If circuit breaker includes factory or field installed internal accessories, make sure accessory wiring is accessible when the circuit breaker is mounted.

d. Position circuit breaker on mounting surface.

e. Install circuit breaker mounting screws and washers. Tighten screws firmly, but do not exceed 28 lb-in. (3.2 Nm).

f. Install the supplied interphase barriers to the LINE END of the circuit breaker by sliding the barriers into the dovetail grooves on the cover. Install the terminal shield on the circuit breaker cover with the mounting screws provided.

Figure 2. Installing Protective Barriers.

Figure 3. Mounting Bolt Drilling Plan.

Figure 4. Escutcheon and Cutout Dimensions.
WARNING

CONTACT WITH ENERGIZED EQUIPMENT CAN RESULT IN DEATH, SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY, OR SUBSTANTIAL PROPERTY DAMAGE. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO INSTALL OR PERFORM MAINTENANCE ON EQUIPMENT WHILE IT IS ENERGIZED. ALWAYS VERIFY THAT NO VOLTAGE IS PRESENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE TASK, AND ALWAYS FOLLOW GENERALLY ACCEPTED SAFETY PROCEDURES.

Note: When replacing an existing circuit breaker of the types listed above, make sure the voltage, continuous current, and interrupting rating of the new circuit breaker are suitable.

3 Manual Operation and Thermal-Magnetic Trip Unit Adjustment

Manual Operation

Manual operation of the circuit breaker is controlled by the circuit breaker handle and the PUSH-TO-TRIP button in the trip unit. The circuit breaker handle has three positions, two of which are shown on the cover with raised lettering to indicate ON and OFF. On the handle, ON, OFF, and Trip are also shown by a color-coded strip for each circuit breaker handle position: red for ON, white for tripped, and green for OFF.

Circuit Breaker Reset

After a trip operation, the circuit breaker is reset by moving the circuit breaker handle to the Reset (extreme OFF) position.

Note: In the event of a thermal (overload) trip the circuit breaker cannot be reset immediately. In a breaker with a thermal-magnetic type trip unit the thermal element needs to cool (up to approximately five minutes) before it can be reset.

No circuit breaker should be reclosed until the cause of trip is known and the situation rectified.

Push-to-Trip Button

The Push-to-Trip button operates the circuit breaker tripping function and may be used to periodically exercise the operating mechanism. In thermal-magnetic trip units, the button is designed to be operated by a small screwdriver.

Thermal-Magnetic Trip Unit Adjustment

The magnetic element of each pole of the trip unit can be adjusted by rotating the adjustment buttons on the front face of the trip unit with a screwdriver. The buttons have several settings as indicated on the nameplate with values in multiples of the trip unit ampere rating (In) as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Trip Unit’s Magnetic Adjustment Buttons.
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