Type RX, RV, W, WV, VW, VWV, time-current curves

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Ground trip – inverse time
KA1219R/KA62WV accessory control response time

Curve 1R: Maximum response time for one operation with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations negative.*
Curves 3R & 5R: Average response time for one operation, with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations ±10% or ±.01 second, whichever is greater.*

Tests conducted at 25°C.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.

*When 5 or 10-amp minimum-trip resistors are being used and fault current is below four times the minimum-trip level, actual response time may be outside the tolerance range indicated.
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Ground trip – inverse time
KA1219R/KA62WV accessory recloser clearing time

Curve 1: Maximum clearing time for one operation with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variation negative.*
Curves 3 & 5: Average clearing time for one operation, with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations ±10% current or ±.01 second, whichever is greater.*

Tests conducted at 25C.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.

*When 5 or 10-amp minimum-trip resistors are being used and fault current is below four times the minimum-trip level, actual clearing time may be outside the tolerance range indicated.
Ground trip – inverse time
KA1219R/KA62WV accessory control response time

Curve 2R, 4R & 6R: Average response time for one operation with control circuits armed (see NOTE): variation ±10% current or ±0.01 seconds, whichever is greater.*

Tests conducted at 25°C.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.

*When 5 or 10-amp minimum-trip resistors are being used and fault current is below four times the minimum-trip level, actual response time may be outside the tolerance range indicated.
Ground trip – inverse time
KA1219R/KA62WV accessory recloser clearing time

Curve 2, 4&6: Average clearing time for one operation with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variation ±10% current or ±0.01 seconds, whichever is greater.*

Tests conducted at 25°C.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.

*When 5 or 10-amp minimum-trip resistors are being used and fault current is below four times the minimum-trip level, actual clearing time may be outside the tolerance range indicated.
Ground trip – constant time – KA1219R/KA62WV accessory
recloser clearing time – all minimum trip levels

Upper solid line is the maximum clearing time for an overcurrent trip operation (including + 10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations negative.

Lower solid line is minimum clearing time (including –10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations positive.

Curves apply to all ground minimum trip levels; curves are not shifted. Tests conducted at 25°C.

Note: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.
Ground trip – constant time – KA1219R/KA62WV accessory recloser clearing time – all minimum trip levels

Upper solid line is the maximum clearing time for an overcurrent trip operation (including +10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations negative.

Lower solid line is minimum clearing time (including – 10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations positive.

Curves apply to all ground minimum trip levels; curves are not shifted. Tests conducted at 25°C. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge when the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current is required through the solenoid. See NOTE and Curve 2C.
Ground trip – constant time – KA1219R/KA62WV accessory recloser clearing time – all minimum trip levels

Upper solid line is the maximum clearing time for an overcurrent trip operation (including + 10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations negative.

Lower solid line is minimum clearing time (including – 10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations positive.

Curves apply to all ground minimum trip levels; curves are not shifted. Tests conducted at 25C.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.
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Ground trip – constant time – KA1219R/KA62WV Accessory

Upper solid line is the maximum clearing time for an overcurrent trip operation (including +10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations negative.

Lower solid line is minimum clearing time (including –10% tolerance) with control circuits armed (see NOTE); variations positive.

Curves apply to all ground minimum trip levels; curves are not shifted. Tests conducted at 25°C.

NOTE: Control circuits are armed by electrical operation of this recloser's closing solenoid. Five amps minimum load current in Phase B or C maintains the circuit charge. When the system is energized by other means (such as closing a backup), arming time must be added to these curves. See Page 9.
Control circuit arming time
KA1219R/KA62WV accessory

Average arming time vs. line current. Variations are ±10% Tests conducted 25°C.

During steady-state system conditions, the control circuits in this accessory are armed by current flow in Phases B or C (or both).

Also, initial arming occurs during any closing or reclosing operation that involves electrical operation of the recloser’s closing solenoid.

Accordingly, if the recloser automatically recloses (or is otherwise closed electrically) into a downline fault, the initial arming feature will have prepared the control circuits to respond and trip the recloser according to the programmed TCC. So during normal electrical operations control circuit arming need not be a concern.

However, when the system downline of the recloser is energized by other than electrical operation of this recloser’s closing solenoid (such as the closing of an upline recloser or breaker) control circuit arming must be considered. If the backup closes into a fault downline of this recloser, control circuit arming time (based on the TCC’s below) must be added to the TCC programmed for the first ground-trip operation.

Assuming that only this recloser (and not the backup) operates on the downline fault, subsequent reclosings will automatically re-arm the control and no further arming time need be considered.
Type RX, RV, W, WV, VW, VWV, time-current curves

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