

## Schneider

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The Spacial SFM compartmentalised functional fixed system can be used for motor control centres in industrial environments (IP54)
It has been tested taking into account device characteristics.
This ensures a high degree of reliability in system operation and optimum safety. Devices can be mounted on universal mounting plates on a workcut-out to simplify installation in the switchboard.

Fixed functional system for Motor Control The fixed functional system for Motor Control Centres is designed for installation of motor starters up to 250 kW .


# Motor control centres <br> Motor protection 





In addition to the motor power and the starter type (direct, reversing, star-delta...),
4 main criteria have to be taken into account when choosing a motor starter:

- the operational voltage,
- the type of thermal protection, electro-mechanical or electronical,
- the type of magnetic protection, according to the switchboard's Isc,
- the type of installation, according to the required availability level.


## Operational voltage

Network's operational voltage is a decisive parameter in the choice of motor protection. Indeed, the operational voltage will have an impact on the device's performances and the installation constraints.
For instance, the voltage will influence:

- the breaking performances,
- the safety areas.


## Motor protection

## Protecting the motors to extend their lifetime

- Overheating in electrical motors is caused by copper and ferro-magnetic losses: $\square$ the current I is proportional to the motor's load. Copper losses are proportional to $I^{2}$ (stator and rotor),
$\square$ hysteresis cycles in ferro-magnetic materials and the induced Foucault currents cause overheating, which is in particular proportional to frequency.
■ The consequence of abnormal overheatings is a reduced isolation capacity of the materials, thus leading to a significant shortening of the motor lifetime, as shown in the opposite diagram.
- In continuous or semi-continuous processes, availability is a major issue. It is therefore decisive to observe accurately the operating conditions of the motors. - Motor protection relays are the components dedicated to this task. They provide various levels of accuracy and functionalities, in order to meet the expectations of the process manager.

Supervising finely the motors to improve process availability

- An electrical motor transforms electrical energy in mechanical energy.

When the voltage, current and frequency change, the speed and torque of the motor change too. And conversely, any changes in charge have a direct impact on the electrical parameters.
■ Electromechanical thermal relays protect the motor against overloads.

- Electronical relays protect the motor against overloads, on the basis of very sophisticated and highly accurate thermal patterns.
$\square$ These relays are able to make out several cases of motor overload, and to transmit the information, thus allowing the operator to have a better understanding of the true nature of the problem,
$\square$ These relays report for many complementary parameters, providing useful informations to the operator, therefore giving him the opportunity to avoid motor stops, or to re-start quickly if a stop has occurred.


## $\square$ Examples:

- motor under-load can be the signal of a pump cavitation,
- phase inversion can be the indication of a maintenance error, that should be hard to diagnose without that sign.
- In addition to the observation of currents, the electronical relays can monitor the voltage, and consequently the power and the power factor. They can also watch the leakage currents and measure the actual coil temperature whenever it has a built-in sensor.
All these informations give an additional level of anticipation and shrewdness to help coping with problems.
$\square$ Finally, electronical relays can take on information-processing functions, like state and faults statistics. They are also able to suggest logical solutions, and to react in a process-specific way.


## General presentation <br> Motor control centres <br> Motor protection

Magnetic protection: circuit-breakers and fuses Schneider Electric have chosen to put forward circuit-breakers each time it is possible, as they have advantages in terms of maintenance and capacity of quick re-operating.
The advantages of magnetic circuit breakers over fuses are listed below:
■ universal solution that can be exported to all countries, unlike the fuses,
which standards are not coordinated,

- reduced dimensions,
- limited temperature rise,
- faster maintenance,
- no risk of over-rating the fuse cartridge (causing the motor destruction) or underrating (untimely tripping).

Spacial SFM: a combination for control motor starter


## Motor control centres Coordination



Type 1 coordination


Type 2 coordination


Total coordination

## Coordination, what is it about?

A "motor starter" can be made up of 1,2 , or 3 different devices. They have to be coordinated in a way they ensure an optimal operation of the installation.

## Aims of coordination

In case of a fault, the coordination's purposes are:

- to protect of the people and the equipment,
- to permit continuity of service,
- to reduce maintenance costs (manpower and replacement equipment).


## Types of coordination as per IEC 60947-4-1

- Type 1 coordination: basic solution
- no continuity of service,
$\square$ important maintenance costs in case of a fault (manpower and equipment).
- Type 2 coordination: solution ensuring continuity of service
$\square$ reduced machine shutdown time,
$\square$ reduced cost of replacement equipment.
■ Total coordination: withdrawable solutions as per IEC 60947-6-2:
$\square$ no damage nor resetting of devices following a fault,
$\square$ installation immediate return to operation.

Schneider Electric's choice as regards coordination For applications in Spacial SFM high availability switchboard, Schneider Electric has accepted:
$>$ type 2 coordination on grounds of:
■ a low cost for repairing the equipment,

- a reduced machine shutdown time,
and dismissed:
$>$ type 1 coordination and non-coordoned feeders because of:
■ an expensive return to operation,
- a long machine shutdown time.


## Motor control centres

Motor starter solutions


2-component motor starter<br>Thermomagnetic circuit-breaker + contactor<br>■ Advantages<br>$\square$ Very economic solutions.<br>$\square$ Suitable for all types of diagrams.<br>$\square$ Manual reset following a thermal fault.<br>$\square$ Type 2 coordination.<br>- Applications<br>$\square$ Manufacturing and continuous and semi-continuous processes.



## 3-component motor starter <br> - Advantages

$\square$ Wide choice of solutions.
$\square$ Suitable for all types of diagrams.
$\square$ Manual or automatic reset following a thermal fault.
$\square 2$ starting classes (10 and 20).
$\square$ Type 2 coordination.
$\square$ Segregation of thermal and magnetic faults.

- Magnetic circuit-breaker + contactor + thermal protection
$\square$ For manufacturing and continuous and semi-continuous processes.
■ Switch-disconnector fuse + contactor + thermal protection
$\square$ For all types of machines.
$\square$ For manufacturing and continuous and semi-continuous processes.


## Enclosures



Presentation<br>The Spacial SFM compartmentalised enclosures system used for MCC are based on the Spacial SF range.<br>They offer the same functions:<br>■ Different possible configurations, combined side-by-side or back-to-back.<br>- The built-in partial doors and panels design allow to meet the required degree of protection.<br>And the same advantages:<br>- Save time through all assembly phases.<br>- Enclosure robustness.<br>\section*{Modularity and Versatility}<br>They offer 36 vertical modules, each 50 mm high, of useful space.<br>They have 4 different enclosure dimensions and 2 additional chambers for distribution busbars or cabling management.<br>They can also be coupled with Spacial SFP for power distribution switchboards.



## The functional system

## A metal structure

The switchboard is made up of one or more frameworks combined side-by-side or back-to-back, on which a complete selection of cover panels and partial doors can be mounted.
They are used to build IP54 configurations and see ClimaSys offer options for ventilation.
Electrical continuity is achieved using earthing braids.
Plain partial doors are reversible for quick left or right-hand mounting by a single person, $120^{\circ}$ opening.
The robustness of the locking system allows naturally the good alingment of the assembly. From 1 to 4 locking points system with 5 mm double-bar insert as standard supply with possibility to replace it by other shape insert.

## A distribution system

Vertical busbars positioned in a lateral compartment and horizontal busbars are used to distribute electricity throughout the switchboard.

## Complete functional units

The functional unit need to be composed by:

- motor control and protection devices,
- a dedicated plain mounting plate for device installation,
- up to form 4 b thanks to the gland boxes for the terminal isolation on the back of the switchboard or on the side of the cabling chamber,
- devices for on-site connections.

The functional units are modular and designed for installation one on top of another. The system includes everything required for functional unit mounting, supply and onsite connection.
The components of the Spacial SFM compartmentalised system and those of the functional units in particular have been designed and tested taking into account device characteristics. This design approach ensures a high degree of reliability in system operation and optimum safety for personnel. Electrical switchboards built using Schneider Electric recommendations fully comply with international standard IEC 61439-2 and IEC 62208.

## Withstand to the most demanding environements <br> - IP54 degree of protection for the dusty and/or damp industrial environments. <br> - Seismic withstand. <br> - Optional forced ventilation for environments with ambient temperatures hotter than $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or for devices sith considerable heat loss (see ClimaSys offer options).

## Type tested

Spacial SFM compartmentalised is totally type-tested in accordance with IEC 61439-2.

- Certified by independant lab.
- As well as by a permanent control in Schneider Electric test laboratories.
- Type-tests are carried out:
$\square$ temperature-rise limit,
- dielectric properties,
$\square$ short-circuit withstand,
- effectiveness of the protective circuit,
- conformity of the clearance and creepage distances,
- mechanical operation,
$\square$ degree of protection.


## Partitioning

Partitioning is essential to ensure the utmost protection of the installation and personnel carrying out work in the switchboard. Used in conjunction with the standard protection (terminal shields, factory-built connections), partitioning prevents any direct contact with live parts.

Form 2b


- Terminals for external conductors separated from busbars.
- The functional units and the terminals are separated from the busbars.


## Form 4a



Terminals for external conductors in the same compartment as the associated functional unit.

Form 3b


Separation of busbars from the functional units and separation of all functional units from one another. Separation of the terminals for external conductors from the functional units, but not from each other. - Protection against contact with live parts. - Reduction in the risk of faults between the functional units (propagation of electrical arcs, etc.).

Form 4b


Terminals for external conductors not in the same compartment as the associated functional unit, but in individual, separate, enclosed protected spaces or compartments.


| General data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Applications | MCC |
| Standards | IEC 61439-2 |
| Internal arc | No |
| Seismic | 3G |
| Installation | Indoor |


| Mechanical data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cable inlet | Top / Bottom |
| Access | Front / Rear Side |
| IP | 54 |
| IK | 10 |
| Form | 4b type 7 |
| Withdrability | FFF |
| Dimensions | H $2000 /$ W $600 \& 800 /$ D $600 \& 800$ |
| Color | RAL 7035 |


| Electrical data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Insulation voltage (Ui) | 1000 V |
| Voltage rating(Ue) | 415 V |
| Coordination | Type 2 |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Auxiliary circuit voltage | 230 V |
| Degree of pollution | 3 |
| Rated current (IP>31) | 2500 A (with Copper \& Linergy) |
| Short circuit (Icw $-1 \mathrm{~s})$ | 85 kA |

# Monptiantypazateatisedféreclosure TACMetritChtodandEentres <br> Mounting plates for fixed MCC switchboards 



Motor control functional units
The plain mounting plates can be used to install all the devices making up an MCC motor starter on a single support.

## Easy installation

Motor feeders can be prepared on a bench making the cut-outs needed.
The quick-fixing system allows to hold the mounting plate during device installation and wiring. The mounting plate can be fixed on the side partitions in adjustable depth with a pitch of 50 mm .

## Switchboard upgradeability

■ Functional units with form partitioning 3b and 4b.

- Sides and Rear accessibility.

■ Separation panels with pre-cuts for cable-glands ref. 01215.

## Functional unit reliability

- The unit of height for the mounting plates is the 50 mm module.

■ 3 to 24 module ( 150 to 1200 mm ) mounting plates are installed in 600 and 800 mm wide cubicles.
■ Capacity of Spacial SFM cubicles: 36 modules ( 50 mm each).
■ Cables are run in dedicated 300 or 400 mm wide lateral compartments.

## Plain mounting plates



| Dimension of the compartment |  |  | References |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of modules | Rate (mm) | Width (mm) | Mounting plate | Fixing kit |
| 3M | 150 | 600 | NSYMP3M6 | NSYMPFIX |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP3M8 |  |
| 4M | 200 | 600 | NSYMP4M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP4M8 |  |
| 5M | 250 | 600 | NSYMP5M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP5M8 |  |
| 6M | 300 | 600 | NSYMP6M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP6M8 |  |
| 8M | 400 | 600 | NSYMP8M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP8M8 |  |
| 9M | 450 | 600 | NSYMP9M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP9M8 |  |
| 12M | 600 | 600 | NSYMP12M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP12M8 |  |
| 16M | 800 | 600 | NSYMP16M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP16M8 |  |
| 18M | 900 | 600 | NSYMP18M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP18M8 |  |
| 20M | 1000 | 600 | NSYMP20M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP20M8 |  |
| 24M | 1200 | 600 | NSYMP24M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP24M8 |  |

2-component motor starter
Direct on line and reversing
GV2, GV3 and GV7

## Selection of recommended combinations

| lq (kA) |  | Motor characteristics |  | Motor starter solution |  | Mounting plate <br> Number of modules ( $1 \mathrm{M}=50 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without limiter | With GV1L3 | P max (kW) | $I \max (\mathrm{~A})$ | Circuit breaker | Contactor (1) | DOL | Reversing |
| GV2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | - | 0.18 | 0.6 | GV2-P04 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.25 | 0.9 | GV2-P05 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.37 | 1.1 | GV2-P06 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.55 | 1.5 | GV2-P06 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.75 | 1.8 | GV2-P07 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 1.1 | 2.6 | GV2-P08 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 1.5 | 3.4 | GV2-P08 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 2.2 | 4.8 | GV2-P10 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 3 | 6.5 | GV2-P14 | LC1D09 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 4 | 8.2 | GV2-P14 | LC1D18 | 3M | 3M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 85 | 5.5 | 11 | GV2-P16 | LC1D25 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 7.5 | 14 | GV2-P20 | LC1D25 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 10 | 19 | GV2-P21 | LC1D32 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 11 | 21 | GV2-P22 | LC1D32 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 15 | 28 | GV2-P32 | LC1D32 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | - | 18.5 | 34 | GV3-P40 | LC1D50A | 3M | 4M |
| 50 | - | 22 | 40 | GV3-P50 | LC1D50A | 3M | 4M |
| 50 | - | 30 | 55 | GV3-P65 | LC1D65 | 3M | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | - | 15 | 28 | GV7-RS40 | LC1D40 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | - | 18.5 | 34 | GV7-RS40 | LC1D50 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | - | 22 | 40 | GV7-RS50 | LC1D80 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | - | 30 | 55 | GV7-RS80 | LC1D80 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | - | 37 | 66 | GV7-RS80 | LC1D80 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | - | 45 | 80 | GV7-RS100 | LC1D115 | 4M | 9M |
| 70 | - | 55 | 100 | GV7-RS150 | LC1D150 | 6M | 9M |
| 70 | - | 75 | 135 | GV7-RS150 | LC1F185 | 9M | 12M |
| 70 | - | 90 | 160 | GV7-RS220 | LC1F225 | 9M | 12M |
| 70 | - | 110 | 200 | GV7-RS220 | LC1F265 | 9M | 12M |

Selection of the mounting plate

| Dimension of the compartment |  |  | References |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of modules | Rate <br> (mm) | Width (mm) | Mounting plate | Fixing kit |
| 3M | 150 | 600 | NSYMP3M6 | NSYMPFIX |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP3M8 |  |
| 4M | 200 | 600 | NSYMP4M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP4M8 |  |
| 6M | 300 | 600 | NSYMP6M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP6M8 |  |
| 9M | 450 | 600 | NSYMP9M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP9M8 |  |
| 12M | 600 | 600 | NSYMP12M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP12M8 |  |

## Motor control command functional units

## 3-component motor starter

## Direct on line and reversing

GV2 and GV3

| Ue | IP | Ambiant temperature |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 415 V | SIP54 | $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Selection of recommended combinations

| Iq (kA) |  | Motor characteristics |  | Motor starter solution |  |  | Mounting plate <br> Number of modules ( $1 \mathrm{M}=50 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without limiter | With LA9LB920 | P max <br> (kW) | I max <br> (A) | Circuit breaker | Contactor (1) | Thermal relay | DOL | Reversing |
| 85 | - | 0.18 | 0.6 | GV2-L04 | LC1D09 | LRD04 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.25 | 0.9 | GV2-L05 | LC1D09 | LRD05 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.37 | 1.1 | GV2-L06 | LC1D09 | LRD06 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.55 | 1.5 | GV2-L06 | LC1D09 | LRD06 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 0.75 | 1.8 | GV2-L07 | LC1D09 | LRD07 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 1.1 | 2.6 | GV2-L08 | LC1D09 | LRD08 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 1.5 | 3.4 | GV2-L08 | LC1D09 | LRD08 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 2.2 | 4.8 | GV2-L10 | LC1D09 | LRD10 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 3 | 6.5 | GV2-L14 | LC1D09 | LRD12 | 3M | 3M |
| 85 | - | 4 | 8.2 | GV2-L14 | LC1D18 | LRD14 | 3M | 3M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 85 | 5.5 | 11 | GV2-L16 | LC1D25 | LRD16 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 7.5 | 14 | GV2-L20 | LC1D25 | LRD21 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 10 | 19 | GV2-L21 | LC1D32 | LRD22 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 11 | 21 | GV2-L22 | LC1D32 | LRD22 | 3M | 3M |
| 50 | 85 | 13 | 24 | GV2-L32 | LC1D32 | LRD32 | 3M | 3M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | - | 18.5 | 34 | GV3-L40 | LC1D50A | LRD340 | 3M | 4M |
| 50 | - | 22 | 40 | GV3-L50 | LC1D50A | LRD350 | 3M | 4M |
| 50 | - | 26 | 49 | GV3-L65 | LC1D65A | LRD365 | 3M | 4M |

Selection of the mounting plate

| Dimension of the compartment | References |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number of <br> modules | Rate <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Width <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Mounting plate | Fixing kit |
| 3 M | 150 | 600 | NSYMP3M6 | NSYMPFIX |
| 4 MM | 200 | 600 | NSYMP3M8 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP4M6 |  |

## Motor control command functional units

## 3-component motor starter <br> Direct on line and reversing NS80H and NSX

| Ue | IP | Ambiant temperature |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 415 V | $\leq$ IP54 | $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Selection of recommended combinations

| $\operatorname{lq}(\mathrm{kA})$ | Motor cha | teristics | Motor starte | solution |  |  | $\text { es }(1 \mathrm{M}=50 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P max (kW) | $I \max (\mathrm{~A})$ | Circuit breaker | Contactor (1) | Thermal relay | DOL | Reversing |
| 70 | 18.5 | 34 | NS80H-MA | LC1D50 | LRD3355 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | 22 | 40 | NS80H-MA | LC1D50 | LRD3357 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | 30 | 55 | NS80H-MA | LC1D65 | LRD3359 | 3M | 6M |
| 70 | 37 | 66 | NS80H-MA | LC1D80 | LRD3363 | 3M | 6M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) | 18.5 | 34 | NSX100•MA | LC1D80 | LRD3355 | 3M | 6M |
| (2) | 22 | 40 | NSX100•MA | LC1D80 | LRD3357 | 3M | 6M |
| (2) | 30 | 55 | NSX100•MA | LC1D80 | LRD3359 | 3M | 6M |
| (2) | 37 | 64 | NSX100•MA | LC1D80 | LRD3363 | 3M | 6M |
| (2) | 45 | 80 | NSX100•MA | LC1D115 | LR9D5367 | 6M | 9M |
| (2) | 55 | 100 | NSX160•MA | LC1D150 | LR9D5369 | 6M | 9M |
| (2) | 75 | 135 | NSX160•MA | LC1F185 | LR9F5369 | 9M | 12M |
| (2) | 90 | 160 | NSX250• MA | LC1F225 | LR9F5371 | 9M | 12M |
| (2) | 100 | 187 | NSX250•MA | LC1F265 | LR9F5371 | 9M | 12M |
| (2) | 132 | 230 | NSX400•1.3-M | LC1F330 | LR9F7375 | 12M | 16M |
| (2) | 160 | 270 | NSX400•1.3-M | LC1F330 | LR9F7375 | 12M | 16M |
| (2) | 200 | 361 | NSX630•1.3-M | LC1F500 | LR9F7379 | 16M | 16M |
| (2) | 220 | 380 | NSX630•1.3-M | LC1F500 | LR9F7379 | 16M | 16M |
| (2) | 250 | 430 | NSX630•1.3-M | LC1F500 | LR9F7379 | 16M | 16M |
| (1) $2 \times$ LC1-D for reversing <br> (2) $N S X \ldots=36 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $N S X \ldots N=50 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NSX $\ldots . . \mathrm{H}=70 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NSX...S $=85 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NSX400L $=150 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NSX630L $=150 \mathrm{kA}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Selection of the mounting plate

| Dimension of the compartment |  |  | References |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of modules | Rate (mm) | Width (mm) | Mounting plate | Fixing kit |
| 3M | 150 | 600 | NSYMP3M6 | NSYMPFIX |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP3M8 |  |
| 6M | 300 | 600 | NSYMP6M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP6M8 |  |
| 9M | 450 | 600 | NSYMP9M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP9M8 |  |
| 12M | 600 | 600 | NSYMP12M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP12M8 |  |
| 16M | 800 | 600 | NSYMP16M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP16M8 |  |

## Motor control command functional units

| Ue | IP | Ambiant temperature |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 415 V | SIP54 | $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

2-component motor starter
Star-delta
GV2, GV3 and GV7

## Selection of recommended combinations

| $1 \mathrm{l}(\mathrm{kA})$ |  | Motor characteristics |  | Motor starter solution |  | Mounting plate Number of modules (1M = 50 mm ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without limiter | With GV1L3 | P max (kW) | 1 max (A) | Circuit breaker | Contactor | Star-delta |
| 85 | - | 0.37 | 1.1 | GV2-P06 | 3xLC1D09 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 0.55 | 1.5 | GV2-P06 | 3xLC1D09 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 0.75 | 1.8 | GV2-P07 | 3xLC1D09 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 1.1 | 2.6 | GV2-P08 | 3xLC1D09 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 1.5 | 3.4 | GV2-P08 | 3xLC1D09 | 3M |
| 85 | - | 2.2 | 4.8 | GV2-P10 | 3xLC1D18 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 3 | 6.5 | GV2-P14 | 3xLC1D18 | 3M |
| 85 | - | 4 | 8.2 | GV2-P14 | 3xLC1D18 | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 85 | 5.5 | 11 | GV2-P16 | 3xLC1D25 | 4M |
| 50 | 85 | 7.5 | 14 | GV2-P20 | 3xLC1D25 | 4M |
| 50 | 85 | 10 | 19 | GV2-P21 | 3xLC1D32 | 5M |
| 50 | 85 | 11 | 21 | GV2-P22 | 3xLC1D32 | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | 85 | 15 | 28 | GV2-P32 | 3xLC1D32 | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | - | 18.5 | 34 | GV3-P40 | 3xLC1D50A | 5M |
| 50 | - | 22 | 40 | GV3-P50 | 3xLC1D50A | 5M |
| 50 | - | 30 | 55 | GV3-P65 | 3xLC1D65A | 5M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | - | 15 | 28 | GV7-RS40 | 3xLC1D80 | 9M |
| 70 | - | 18.5 | 34 | GV7-RS40 | 3xLC1D50 | 9M |
| 70 | - | 22 | 40 | GV7-RS50 | 3xLC1D80 | 9M |
| 70 | - | 30 | 55 | GV7-RS80 | 3xLC1D80 | 9M |
| 70 | - | 45 | 80 | GV7-RS100 | 3xLC1D115 | 12M |
| 70 | - | 55 | 100 | GV7-RS150 | 3xLC1D150 | 12M |
| 70 | - | 75 | 135 | GV7-RS150 | 3xLC1F185 | 16M |
| 70 | - | 90 | 160 | GV7-RS220 | 3xLC1F225 | 16M |
| 70 | - | 110 | 200 | GV7-RS220 | 3xLC1F265 | 16M |

## Selection of the mounting plate

| Dimension of the compartment |  |  | References |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of modules | Rate (mm) | Width (mm) | Mounting plate | Fixing kit |
| 3M | 150 | 600 | NSYMP3M6 | NSYMPFIX |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP3M8 |  |
| 4M | 200 | 600 | NSYMP4M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP4M8 |  |
| 5M | 250 | 600 | NSYMP5M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP5M8 |  |
| 9M | 450 | 600 | NSYMP9M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP9M8 |  |
| 12M | 600 | 600 | NSYMP12M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP12M8 |  |
| 16M | 800 | 600 | NSYMP16M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP16M8 |  |

## Motor control command functional units

## 3-component motor starter Star-delta <br> GV2 and GV3

| Ue | IP | Ambiant temperature |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 1 5 ~ V}$ | $\leq$ IP54 | $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Selection of recommended combinations

| Iq (kA) |  | Motor characteristics |  | Motor starter solution |  |  | Mounting plate Number of modules (1M = 50 mm ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without limiter | With LA9LB920 | P max (kW) | 1 max (A) | Circuit breaker | Contactor | Thermal relay | Star-delta |
| 85 | - | 0.37 | 1.1 | GV2-L06 | 3xLC1D09 | LRD06 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 0.55 | 1.5 | GV2-L06 | 3xLC1D09 | LRD06 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 0.75 | 1.8 | GV2-L07 | 3xLC1D09 | LRD07 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 1.1 | 2.6 | GV2-L08 | 3xLC1D09 | LRD08 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 1.5 | 3.4 | GV2-L08 | 3xLC1D09 | LRD08 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 2.2 | 4.8 | GV2-L10 | 3xLC1D18 | LRD10 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 3 | 6.5 | GV2-L14 | 3xLC1D18 | LRD12 | 4M |
| 85 | - | 4 | 8.2 | GV2-L14 | 3xLC1D18 | LRD14 | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 85 | 5.5 | 11 | GV2-L16 | 3xLC1D25 | LRD16 | 4M |
| 50 | 85 | 7.5 | 14 | GV2-L20 | 3xLC1D25 | LRD21 | 4M |
| 50 | 85 | 10 | 19 | GV2-L21 | 3xLC1D32 | LRD22 | 4M |
| 50 | 85 | 11 | 21 | GV2-L22 | 3xLC1D32 | LRD22 | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | 85 | 15 | 24 | GV2-L32 | 3xLC1D32 | LRD32 | 4M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | - | 18.5 | 34 | GV3-L40 | 3xLC1D50A | LRD340 | 5M |
| 50 | - | 22 | 40 | GV3-L50 | 3xLC1D50A | LRD350 | 5M |
| 50 | - | 30 | 49 | GV3-L65 | 3xLC1D65A | LRD365 | 5M |

Selection of the mounting plate

| Dimension of the compartment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$ References | ( |
| :--- |

## Motor control command functional units

| Ue | IP | Ambiant temperature |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 415 V | SIP54 | $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

3-component motor starter
Star-delta
NS80H and NSX

Selection of recommended combinations

| lq (kA) | Motor characteristics |  | Motor starter solution |  |  | Mounting plate Number of modules (1M = 50 mm ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P max (kW) | 1 max (A) | Circuit breaker | Contactor | Thermal relay | Star-delta |
| 70 | 18.5 | 34 | NS80H-MA | 3xLC1D50 | LRD3355 | 9M |
| 70 | 22 | 40 | NS80H-MA | 3xLC1D50 | LRD3357 | 9M |
| 70 | 30 | 55 | NS80H-MA | 3xLC1D65 | LRD3359 | 9M |
| 70 | 37 | 66 | NS80H-MA | 3xLC1D80 | LRD3363 | 9M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | 18.5 | 34 | NSX100•MA | 3xLC1D80 | LRD3355 | 9M |
| (1) | 22 | 40 | NSX100•MA | 3xLC1D80 | LRD3357 | 9M |
| (1) | 30 | 55 | NSX100•MA | 3xLC1D80 | LRD3359 | 9M |
| (1) | 37 | 64 | NSX100•MA | 3xLC1D80 | LRD3363 | 9M |
| (1) | 45 | 80 | NSX100• MA | 3xLC1D115 | LR9D5367 | 12M |
| (1) | 55 | 100 | NSX160•MA | 3xLC1D150 | LR9D5369 | 12M |
| (1) | 75 | 135 | NSX160•MA | 3xLC1F185 | LR9F5369 | 16M |
| (1) | 90 | 160 | NSX250•MA | 3xLC1F225 | LR9F5371 | 16M |
| (1) | 110 | 187 | NSX250•MA | 3xLC1F265 | LR9F5371 | 16M |
| (1) | 132 | 230 | NSX400•1.3-M | 3xLC1F330 | LR9F7375 | 20M |
| (1) | 160 | 270 | NSX400•1.3-M | 3xLC1F330 | LR9F7375 | 20M |
| (1) | 200 | 361 | NSX630•1.3-M | 3xLC1F500 | LR9F7379 | 24M |
| (1) | 220 | 380 | NSX630•1.3-M | 3xLC1F500 | LR9F7379 | 24M |
| (1) | 250 | 430 | NSX630•1.3-M | 3xLC1F500 | LR9F7379 | 24M |

(1) $N S X \ldots F=36 \mathrm{kA}$

NSX... $\mathrm{N}=50 \mathrm{kA}$
NSX... $H=70 \mathrm{kA}$
NSX... $S=85 \mathrm{kA}$
NSX400L $=150 \mathrm{kA}$
NSX630L $=150 \mathrm{kA}$

## Selection of the mounting plate

| Dimension of the compartment |  |  | References |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of modules | Rate (mm) | Width (mm) | Mounting plate | Fixing kit |
| 9M | 450 | 600 | NSYMP9M6 | NSYMPFIX |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP9M8 |  |
| 12M | 600 | 600 | NSYMP12M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP12M8 |  |
| 16M | 800 | 600 | NSYMP16M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP16M8 |  |
| 20M | 1000 | 600 | NSYMP20M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP20M8 |  |
| 24M | 1200 | 600 | NSYMP24M6 |  |
|  |  | 800 | NSYMP24M8 |  |

## Linergy distribution systems Presentation

# Linergy LGYE-LGY <br> <br> a breakthrough in busbar systems 

 <br> <br> a breakthrough in busbar systems}

Safe, reliable, flexible, and flexible with the highest level of performance

The Linergy LGYE-LGY busbar system now includes horizontal busbars, for greater electrical switchboard enclosure performance, reliability, and costeffectiveness.

Manufactured using a revolutionary process, patented Linergy busbars are unique on the market, taking your electrical switchboard installations a giant leap into the future.


Discover how
Linergy LGYE-LGY
can place the next
generation of low-voltage
switchboards in your
hands.

# Innovative technology from an energy expert you can trust 

Patented Linergy LGYE-LGY is backed by Schneider Electric's decades of expertise in electrical distribution systems and is certified IEC 61439-2 compliant by ASEFA.

Linergy unique profile was designed with the ratings you need, a commitment to performance backed by regular testing up to 4000 A.

Heat is dissipated by conduction and radiation for performance only a market leader can bring you.

Linergy LGYE-LGY busbars
performances are identical or better than traditional all Linergy BS busbars.

Unlike tin-plated aluminum busbars, rugged Linergy LGYE-LGY busbars are resistant to scratching during assembly to ensure optimal connection quality and reliability.


High Velocity Oxy-Fuel, unique on the busbar market

Patented Linergy LGYE-LGY uses a supersonic high-temperature coating process for a robust copper contact surface.

## Linergy distribution systems <br> Presentation

# A revolutionary design for greater efficiency 

The Linergy line now includes horizontal busbars, helping you achieve better electrical switchboard performance while optimizing busbar layout and facilitating assembly.

Schneider Electric ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ has drawn upon 30 years of expertise in electrical distribution systems and a decade of hands-on experience with the proven and reliable Linergy line of products. It brings you a revolutionary design featuring a high-quality copper contact surface that delivers even better results than traditional Linergy BS-to-Linergy BS connections.
Linergy LGYE-LGY busbars offer a number of benefits to help you enhance performance and boost your competitiveness.

Lightweight
Linergy is half the weight of equivalentrated Linergy BS bars for more fuel-efficient transport, easier handling, and smoother installation.

## Higher-capacity

A single Linergy LGYE bar can withstand ratings up to 2500 A . It would take two or three Linergy BS bars per pole to achieve similar ratings.

## Robust and flexible

Linergy LGYE bars are extruded for a unique profile that includes both closed and ribbed sections, improving rigidity, thermal dissipation, and resistance to short circuits, with a shortcircuit withstand capacity (Icw) of 85 kA/1s for SFM and $100 \mathrm{kA} / 1 \mathrm{~s}$ for Spacial SFP.

## Attractive

The revolutionary copper contact strips, anodized aluminum surface, and unique shapes give a modern appearance and a soft touch.

## IEC standards-compliant

The latest standards were factored in from the early design stages to ensure that temperatures are kept below the IEC61439-2 standard requirements, for optimal performance regardless of the switchboard configuration.

## Environmentally-friendly

Instead of increasingly-scarce copper, Linergy LGYE is made from $70 \%$ recycled raw materials offering the same performance as primary raw materials.

## Cost-effective

Linergy LGYE-LGY helps you achieve cost savings now and provides protection against fluctuating copper prices in the future, plus all the advantages of a raw material that is easy to purchase and store.

## Linergy distribution systems

 Presentation
# Linergy accessories are also evolving! 

Linergy LGYE is a full-featured busbar system that includes all the connections, screws, bolts, isolating supports, and other accessories you need for drill-free assembly.


Panel builders, we've thought of everything to make your life easier!

Linergy LGYE-LGY busbars are lightweight, making them easy to transport and handle in the workshop.

- With Linergy LGYE-LGY, you can continue to use the familiar Spacial SFP busbar supports you already know for Linergy BS bars.
There's no new system to learn.
- Linergy LGYE-LGY offers single bars for each rating, making handling during installation faster and more convenient.
- Linergy LGYE-LGY bars are fast and easy to position without drilling, thanks to a sliding bolt and track system.
- Linergy screws let you add extra outgoing connections without drilling new holes or dismounting previous connections or busbar supports, saving you time and giving you greater flexibility in the event of last-minute changes.
- Linergy LGYE-LGY busbars offer a unique shape with no sharp edges for safer, smoother handling and installation the bars simply slide right in to the busbar supports.
- Existing Linergy LGY vertical busbars are easy to connect to Linergy LGYE with ready-toinstall accessories like vertical connectors.
- Linergy materials are easy to recycle via well-established aluminum recycling services already in use for materials like aluminum cans, coffee capsules, door and window frames, and engine blocks.


## Linergy distribution systems Presentation

## Linergy also offers the most advanced busbar solutions while remaining simple.



Linergy LGYE / LGY /BS
Power busbars
> Solutions available up to 2500 A for Spacial SFM up to 4000 A for Spacial SFP.
> Connection everywhere without drilling (with LGY and LGYE profile).

## Linergy distribution systems <br> Lateral Linergy busbars <br> up to 1600 A

Busbar calculation
The following table indicates:
■ the catalogue numbers of the bars to be used, depending on the permissible
current level in the busbars,
■ the number of supports required, depending on the rated short-time withstand current (Icw in kA rms / 1 second).


Note: the permissible current values for the busbars are given for an ambient temperature of $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ around the switchboard.
The bottom support also maintains the bars in position.
Each catalogue number represents one bar.

## Busbar selection



Busbars up to 1600 A.
The bottom support is used in wedging busbars in position.
Linergy busbars, $\mathrm{L}=1670 \mathrm{~mm}$
Cat. no. selection
See the table below.
Each bar is supplied with a stop for the bottom support.


Bar 630 A.
Cat. no. 04502


Bar 1250 A.
Cat. no. 04505


Bar 800 A.
Cat. no. 04503


Bar 1600 A. Cat. no. 04506

## Distribution

## Linergy distribution systems <br> Linergy LGY <br> Lateral profiles up to 1600 A



| Connections to the Linergy LGYE horizontal busbar |
| :--- |
| Characteristics |
| Cat. no. |

## Linergy distribution systems Linergy LGYE Horizontal profiles up to 2500 A

| Linergy LGYE profiles <br> Installation in Spacial SFM <br> compartmentalised |
| :--- |
| Linergy profile, 2000 mm length |

[^0]
## Linergy distribution systems <br> Linergy BS <br> Lateral flat busbars up to 2500 A




## Distribution

## Linergy distribution systems Linergy BS <br> Horizontal flat busbars up to 2500 A



Note: When installed at the bottom of a cubicle, the busbar must be partitioned.

## Linergy distribution systems Accessories

| Accessories |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

Connections on Linergy LGYE \& LGY

| $\ln A(A)$ |  | Connection on Linergy | Utilisation | Cat no. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 to 630 | Cable Insulated flexible bar | Use the 25 mm Linergy screw | Recommended | 04766 | $\sqrt{k}$ sucm |
|  |  | Use the 39 mm Linergy screw | Possible | $04767{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| 800 to 1250 | 5 mm thick bar | Use the 25 mm Linergy screw | Recommended | 04766 |  |
|  |  | Use the 39 mm Linergy screw | Possible | $04767{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
|  |  | Use the flat plate screw with 2 studs | Possible | 04768 |  |
| 1600 to 2500 | 5 or 10 mm thick bar | Use the flat plate screw with 2 studs | Recommended | 04768 |  |
|  |  | Use the 39 mm Linergy screw | Possible | $04767{ }^{(1)}$ |  |

(1) 04767 is only compatible with Linergy LGY.

## Partitioning Form 2

Separation of busbars from the functional units:

- protection against contact with live parts upstream of the outgoing circuits,
- protection against penetration of foreign solid bodies.


[^1]For an enclosure with depth of 800 mm the compartment depth is 500 mm .

Accessorie for partitioning Form 2

| External claddings |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Intermediate Crossbar |
|  | 骨 |
| Characteristics | - It is mounted between partial doors, guaranteeing good sealing. <br> - To be used in the absence of the partition tray. <br> - Direct fixing to the structure. <br> - Available in 2 widths ( mm ). |
| Supply | 2 crossbars with fixing elements |
| $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ cat. | W600: NSYMIC6 W800: NSYMIC8 |

## Partitioning Form 3

Separation of busbars from the functional units and separation of all functional units from one another.
Separation of the terminals for external conductors from the functional units, but not from each other.

- protection against contact with live parts
- reduction in the risk of faults between the functional units (propagation of electrical arcs, etc.).

Form 3 partitioning
Horizontal partitioning


[^2]For an enclosure with depth of 800 mm the compartment depth is 500 mm .

## Partitioning Form 4

Separation of busbars from the functional units and separation of all functional units from one another, including the terminals for external conductors which are an integral part of the functional unit:

- Protection against contacts with live parts and reduction in the risk of faults between the functional units (propagation of electrical arcs, etc.).
■ Form 4a: terminal for external conductors in the same compartment as the associated.
■ Form 4b: Terminals for external conductors not in the same compartment as the associated functional unit, but in individual, separate, enclosed protected spaces or compartments.

| Form 4 b boxes |
| :--- |
|  |
| Characteristics |
|  |
|  |
| ■ Metallic plain box composed by 2 parts that can be easily installed for side or rear connection to separate the terminals for external |
| conductors of the functional unit. |
| ■ Available in 6 heights: |

Other universal common accessories


| Mounting \& Cable management acc. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Cat. no. | See on Universal En | catalogue |

# Selection of Spacial enclosures For Motor Control Centres 

## Common characteristics

$■$ Spacial SFM framework with compartmentalised system that can be combined side-by-side with busbar and cable chambers.
■ Receive the cover panels and partial doors IP54
■ Material: steel.
■ Finish: painted with epoxy-polyester resin
■ Colour: RAL 7035 grey.

- Possibility to order it assembled or kit supply.

Compartmentalised enclosure

|  | Assembled supply |  | Kit supply |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W600 | W800 | W600 | W800 |
| Characteristics | - Structure: Top and bottom frame and vertical uprights H 2000 mm . <br> - Useful height for doors $\mathrm{H} 1800 \mathrm{~mm} / 36 \mathrm{M}$, when are installed the top and bottom fix panels for modularity (mandatory for installation of partial doors). <br> - Equipped with removable roof, external fixing rear panel and top \& bottom fixed panels ( H 100 mm ) to allow modularity of partial doors. <br> - 4 dimensions available. |  |  |  |
| Cat. no. | D600: NSYSF20660M D800: NSYSF20680M | D600: NSYSF20860M D800: NSYSF20880M | - | - |
| Vertical uprights H 2000 mm | - | - | NSYSFV20 | NSYSFV20 |
| Top \& Bottom frame with roof | - | - | D600: NSYSFC66 D800: NSYSFC68 | D600: NSYSFC86 D800: NSYSFC88 |
| Rear panel | - | - | NSYBP206 | NSYBP208 |
| Fixed panels for modularty $\mathrm{H} 100 \mathrm{~mm} / 2 \mathrm{M}$ (intermediate crossbars included) | - | - | See table below | See table below |

External claddings

|  | Front Fix panel for modularity |  | Frontal partial doors |  | Side panels |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W600 | W800 | W600 | W800 | D600 | D800 |
| Characteristics | - Top \& bottom fix required to install p <br> If there is no horiz or bottom, the inter ordered separately or NSYMIC8 (W80 - 2M fixed panels for the compartmen Possibility to order Spacial SFM frame Available in 2 he | el to obtain modularity al doors. <br> tal partitioning on top liate crossbar has to be NSYMIC6 (W600 mm) ). <br> delivered as standard zed enclosure. parately for kin kit supply. $\mathrm{s}(\mathrm{M})^{(1)} .$ | - Plain partial door w insert. <br> - They are fixed to th by means of hinges. - Drilling template for (Only 1 drilling templa <br> - Opening to right or <br> - 1,2 or 4 locking poin - Possibility to replac (see page 37). <br> - Available in followin | lock 5 mm double-bar prights of the framework rights ref. NSYMDT by order is needed). <br> according different heights. cking insert <br> heights $(M){ }^{(1)}$. | Set of 2 sid of the enclosu <br> Captive sc the panels. <br> - Available in | s fixed to the outside -mounted on (mm). |
| Cat. no. | 2M: NSYMFP2M6 5M: NSYMFP5M6 | 2M: NSYMFP2M8 5M: NSYMFP5M8 | 3M: NSYMPD3M6 4M: NSYMPD4M6 5M: NSYMPD5M6 6M: NSYMPD6M6 8M: NSYMPD8M6 9M: NSYMPD9M6 12M: NSYMPD12M6 16M: NSYMPD16M6 18M: NSYMPD18M6 20M: NSYMPD20M6 24M: NSYMPD24M6 | 3M: NSYMPD3M8 4M: NSYMPD4M8 5M: NSYMPD5M8 6M: NSYMPD6M8 8M: NSYMPD8M8 9M: NSYMPD9M8 12M: NSYMPD12M8 16M: NSYMPD16M8 18M: NSYMPD18M8 20M: NSYMPD20M8 24M: NSYMPD24M8 | NSY2SP206 | NSY2SP208 |

[^3]Busbar \& cabling chambers

|  |  | Assembled supply |  | Kit supply |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | W300 | W400 | W300 | W400 |
| Characteristics |  | - Structure: Top and bottom frame and vertical uprights H 2000 mm . <br> - Equipped with removable roof, external fixing rear panel and front plain door with 4 point locking system with handle and DB 5 mm insert. <br> 4 dimensions available. |  |  |  |
| Cat. no. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { D600: } \\ \text { D800: } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { D600: } \\ \text { D800: } \end{array}$ | - | - |
|  | Vertical uprights H2000 mm | - | - | NSYSFV20 | NSYSFV20 |
|  | Top \& Bottom frame with roof | - | - | D600: NSYSFC36 D800: NSYSFC38 | D600: NSYSFC46 D800: NSYSFC48 |
|  | Rear panel | - | - | NSYBP203 | NSYBP204 |
|  | Front plain door | - | - | NSYSFD203 | NSYSFD204 |

## Spacial accessories

| Other composition accessories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cable-gland plates |  |  | Plinth (100 mm height) |  | Plinth ( 200 mm height) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H (mm) | W (mm) | D (mm) | Plain | 1 entry | 2 entries | Front kit | Side kit | Front kit | Side kit |
| 2000 | 600 | 600 | NSYEC66 | NSYEC661 | NSYEC662 | NSYSPF6100 | NSYSPS6100 | NSYSPF6200 | NSYSPS6200 |
| 2000 | 600 | 800 | NSYEC68 | NSYEC681 | NSYEC682 | NSYSPF6100 | NSYSPS8100 | NSYSPF6200 | NSYSPS8200 |
| 2000 | 800 | 600 | NSYEC86 | NSYEC861 | NSYEC862 | NSYSPF8100 | NSYSPS6100 | NSYSPF8200 | NSYSPS6200 |
| 2000 | 800 | 800 | NSYEC88 | NSYEC881 | NSYEC882 | NSYSPF8100 | NSYSPS8100 | NSYSPF8200 | NSYSPS8200 |
| 2000 | 300 | 600 | NSYEC36 | NSYEC361 | - | NSYSPF3100 | NSYSPS6100 | NSYSPF3200 | NSYSPS6200 |
| 2000 | 300 | 800 | - | NSYEC381 | - | NSYSPF3100 | NSYSPS8100 | NSYSPF3200 | NSYSPS8200 |
| 2000 | 400 | 600 | NSYEC64 | NSYEC461 | - | NSYSPF4100 | NSYSPS6100 | NSYSPF4200 | NSYSPS6200 |
| 2000 | 400 | 800 | NSYEC84 | NSYEC481 | - | NSYSPF4100 | NSYSPS8100 | NSYSPF4200 | NSYSPS8200 |


|  | Coupling kit | 4 lifting eyebolts | 4 lifting brackets | Earth braids | Earthing cables |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Characteristics | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Side-by-side } \\ & \text { combination. } \\ & \text { - Back-to-back } \\ & \text { combination }{ }^{(2)} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | - Use a set of lifting eyebolts rings for each framework ${ }^{(3)}$. | - When two cubicles with devices have been combined, use a lifting brackets. | I NSYEB1516D8: <br> a Length 155 mm, <br> a Section $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> a Terminal 8.5 mm . <br> I NSYEB2025D8: <br> a Length 200 mm, <br> a Section $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> a Terminal 8.5 mm . <br> ISYEB2050D8:  <br> I Length 200 mm, <br> a Section $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> a Terminal $8.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. | - NSYEL166D8: <br> - Length 160 mm , <br> - Section $6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> - Terminal 8.3 mm , <br> - NSYEL2225D8: <br> - Length 220 mm <br> - Section $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> - Terminal 8.3 mm . <br> - NSYEL3525D8: <br> - Length 350 mm , <br> - Section $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, <br> - Terminal 8.3 mm . |
| Cat. no. | NSYSFBK19 | NSYSFEB | NSYSFELB | NSYEB1516D8 NSYEB2025D8 NSYEB2050D8 | NSYEL166D8 NSYEL2225D8 NSYEL3525D8 |

(2) Back to back association must be shipped individually and combined during on-site installation.
(3) For 2 columns:

For 3 columns:


For more than 3 colomuns, lenghts $>1600 \mathrm{~mm}$, see Lifting bars options on Universal Enclosures catalogue.

| Locks for partial doors | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Possibility to replace standard insert by one from the table below } \\ \text { (CRN range) and by keeping the standard latch. } \\ \text { Insert references } \\ \text { NSYTDBCRN* }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Type of lock | Key references |$\}$

## Both the point of arrival of energy and a device for distribution to the site applications, the LV switchboard is the intelligence of the system, central to the electrical installation.

It plays an essential role in the availability of electric power, while meeting the needs of personal and property safety.
Its definition, design and installation are based on precise rules; there is no place for improvisation. The IEC 61439 standard aims to better define "low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies", ensuring that the specified performances are reached. It specifies in particular:
■ the responsibilities of each player, distinguishing those of the original equipment manufacturer; the organization that performed the original design and associated verification of an assembly in accordance with the standard, and of the assembly manufacturer - the organization taking responsibility for the finished assembly

- the design and verification rules, constituting a benchmark for product certification
All the component parts of the electrical switchboard are concerned by the IEC 61439 standard. Equipment produced in accordance with the requirements of this switchboard standard ensures the safety and reliability of the installation.


## The main 10 functions of standard IEC 61439

For each of the following 10 functions, the standard IEC 61439 requires design verifications from the system manufacturer - mainly through type-tests - and routine verifications on each panel from the Panel Builder to achieve 3 basic goals: safety, continuity of service and compliance with end-user requirements.

## $\bigcirc$ <br> Safety

## ■ Voltage stresses withstand capability

To withstand long term voltages, and transient and temporary overvoltages according to the insulation coordination principles and requirements.

## ■ Current-carrying capability

To protect against burns and to withstand temperature rise:
$\square$ when any circuit is continuously loaded, alone, to the specified current
$\square$ when the assembly is loaded to the specified current according to the specified load pattern (between circuits and/or as a function of the time).

## ■ Short-circuit withstand capability

To withstand the stresses resulting from the prospective short-circuit current and from the associated data (High forces between conductors, temp. rise in a very short time, air ionization, overpressure).
■ Protection against electric shock

- Hazardous-live-parts not to be accessible (basic protection).

ㅁ Accessible conductive parts not to become hazardous-live (fault protection).

- Protection against risk of fire or explosion
$\square$ Resistance to internal glowing elements.
Note: Protection of persons, and optional protection of the assembly, against arcing due to internal fault can be specified through a "special test" according to IEC 61641.


## (〇) <br> Continuity of service

- Maintenance and modification capability

Capability to preserve continuity of supply without impairing safety during assembly maintenance or modification.
$\square$ Electrical condition of the assembly or various circuits.
$\square$ Speed of exchange of the functional units.

- Test facilities...
- Electro-Magnetic compatibility

To properly function (immunity) and not to generate EM disturbances (emission) in specified environmental conditions:

- Industrial networks or locations (Environment A).
$\square$ Domestic, commercial, and light industrial locations (Environment B).


## Compliance with end-user requirements

- Capability to operate the electrical installation To properly function, according to: $\square$ the electrical diagram of the overall system and related information (voltages, coordination...),
- the specified operating facilities (e.g. free or restricted access
to Man Machine Interfaces, isolation of the outgoing circuits...).
$■$ Capability to be installed on site
$\square$ To withstand handling, transport, storage... and installation constraints.
$\square$ Capability to be erected and connected (type of enclosure, type, material and cross sectional areas of external conductors).
■ Protection of the assembly against mechanical and atmospheric
environmental conditions
$\square$ Presence of water or solid foreign bodies (IP according to IEC 60529).
- External mechanical impacts (optional IK according to IEC 62262).
- Indoor or outdoor installation (humidity, UV).


## Standard IEC 62208 <br> Empty enclosures for low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies

## General rules for empty enclosures

Standard IEC 62208 lay down definitions, classifications, characteristics and test requirements for the enclosures used for assemblies.
It apply to empty enclosures before installation of the devices by the panel builder, as supplied by the manufacturer.
It apply to one-piece enclosures and to enclosures supplied in kit form.

## Type tests

[^4]
## Life Is Un <br> Schneider SElectric

## Schneider Electric Industries SAS

35, rue Joseph Monier
CS 30323
92506 Rueil Malmaison Cedex
France
RCS Nanterre 954503439
Capital social $896313776 €$
www.schneider-electric.com

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UE15MK01EN


[^0]:    Note: for accessories, see page 31

[^1]:    Note: when the busbars are at the bottom of the cubicle, gland plates are mandatory.
    (1) For an enclosure with depth of 600 mm the compartment depth is 400 mm

[^2]:    (1) For an enclosure with depth of 600 mm the compartment depth is 400 mm .

[^3]:    (1) Heights according modularity ( $1 \mathrm{M}=50 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).

[^4]:    1 - Static load
    2 - Hoisting
    3 - Axial loads of metal inserts
    4 - IK code
    5 - IP code
    6 - Thermal stability
    7 - Resistance to heat
    8 - Resistance to abnormal heat and to fire
    9 - Dielectric strength
    10 - Protective-circuit continuity
    11 - Weather resistance
    12 - Corrosion resistance
    13 - Marking

