TOSHIBA

Document: GF07Z304 Rev. 1

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INSTALLATION - OPERATION - MAINTENANCE

HV6FS-MLD Vacuum Circuit Breakers – Drawout Type
4.8 & 7.2kV Voltage Classes
(Fast Closing w/UV Release)

Issued:8/2003

TOSHIBA

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

For the Installation, Operation and Maintenance of

HV6FS-MLD Vacuum Circuit Breakers – Drawout Type 4.8 & 7.2kV Voltage Classes (Fast Closing w/UV Release)

WARNING **Never attempt to install, operate, maintain or dispose of this equipment until you have first read and understood all of the relevant product warnings and user directions that are contained in this Instruction Manual.**

To contact Toshiba, address all correspondence to:

Field Service Department
Toshiba International Corporation
13131 West Little York Road
Houston, Texas 77041 USA

or call:

(713) 466-0277
(800) 231-1412
(800) 527-1204 (Canada)

Fax: (713) 466-8773

Please complete the following information for your records and retain with this manual:

Model: _____

Serial Number: _____

Date of Installation: _____

Inspected by: _____

Reference Number: _____

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IMPORTANT MESSAGES

Read this manual and follow its instructions. Signal words such as DANGER, WARNING and CAUTION will be followed by important safety information that must be carefully reviewed.

⚠DANGER	Indicates a situation that will result in death, serious injury, and severe property damage if you do not follow instructions.
⚠WARNING	Means that you might be seriously injured or killed if you do not follow instructions. Severe property damage might also occur.
⚠CAUTION	Means that you might be injured if you do not follow instructions. Equipment damage might also occur.
NOTE	Gives you helpful information

READ SAFETY SIGNS

To avoid injury, you must read and follow all safety signs.

Keep the safety signs visible and in good shape. Never remove or cover any safety signs.

QUALIFIED OPERATORS ONLY

Only qualified persons are to install, operate, or service this equipment according to all applicable codes and established safety practices.

A qualified person must:

1) **Carefully read the entire instruction manual.**
2) Be skilled in the installation, construction or operation of the equipment and aware of the hazards involved.
3) Be trained and authorized to safely energize, de-energize, clear, ground, lockout and tag circuits in accordance with established safety practices.
4) Be trained and authorized to perform the service, maintenance or repair of this equipment.
5) Be trained in the proper care and use of protective equipment such as rubber gloves, hard hat, safety glasses, face shield, flash clothing, etc. in accordance with established practices.
6) Be trained in rendering first aid.

SAFETY CODES

Toshiba HV6FS vacuum circuit breakers are designed and built in accordance with JIS C 4603-1990 and JEC-2300-1985. Installations must comply with all applicable state and local codes, adhere to all applicable National Electric Code (NFPA 70) standards and instructions provided in this manual.

⚠DANGER **HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE will cause severe injury, death, fire, explosion and property damage.**

- Turn off and lock out Primary and Control Circuit Power before servicing.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Never Defeat, Modify, or Bypass any Safety Interlocks
- Qualified Operators only

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It is the intent of this manual to provide a guide for ***safely*** installing, operating and maintaining Toshiba vacuum circuit breakers. This manual consists of a section of general safety instructions and is marked throughout with warning symbols. Read this manual thoroughly before installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment.

This manual and all accompanying drawings should be considered a permanent part of the equipment. They should be readily available for review and reference at all times. This manual is not intended to cover all details, combinations, or variations of the equipment. Always refer to drawings accompanying the equipment for additional details.

All safety warnings must be followed to ensure personal safety. General safety instructions are found on pages 1 through 3. Read and save these instructions for future reference.

Follow all precautions to attain proper equipment performance and longevity.

Dimensions shown in the manual are in metric and/or their English equivalent.

This manual is divided into major sections of interest, as follows:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – Provides a description of the equipment, information on major components and how they function, plus rating information.

RECEIVING, INSPECTION AND HANDLING – Describes procedures for receiving, unpacking, inspecting, handling, lifting and moving the circuit breaker.

INSTALLATION – Provides information on installing the circuit breaker in the switchgear cell along with breaker racking procedures.

PRE-ENERGIZATION CHECK – Provides a checklist for preparing the equipment for energization.

OPERATION – Provides information on manual and electrical operation of the circuit breaker, circuit diagrams, operating sequence description and operation of circuit breaker optional accessories.

MAINTENANCE – Lists the basic maintenance procedures for this equipment necessary for safe and reliable operation.

DISPOSAL – Lists procedures for the safe disposal of the equipment when the service life has expired.

STORAGE – Provides guidelines for storing new equipment for an extended period of time.

SPECIFICATIONS – Covers ratings and other specifications of the circuit breaker.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY – Details Toshiba International Corporation's standard warranty terms.

The Toshiba HV6FS-MLD vacuum circuit breaker described in this manual is suitable for use on systems of 4.8kV and 7.2kV voltage classes that require interrupting ratings of 16kA and 14kA respectively and a continuous current rating of 630A. The circuit breaker is intended for use in limited applications requiring small physical size and low maintenance.

This breaker is designed for drawout operation using the H6A-HLS cell. The H6A-HLS cell allows the circuit breaker to be withdrawn for service without requiring manual disconnection of line, load and control wiring.

The circuit breaker is a motor-operated type. The motor is used to charge the closing springs and to close the breaker upon command. The circuit breaker can be tripped electrically.

Arc interruption is accomplished inside sealed vacuum interrupters mounted on track-resistant insulators. Vacuum interrupters use low-surge contact materials that exhibit low current chopping levels reducing switching overvoltages.

Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 illustrate and identify the major components of the circuit breaker and cell.

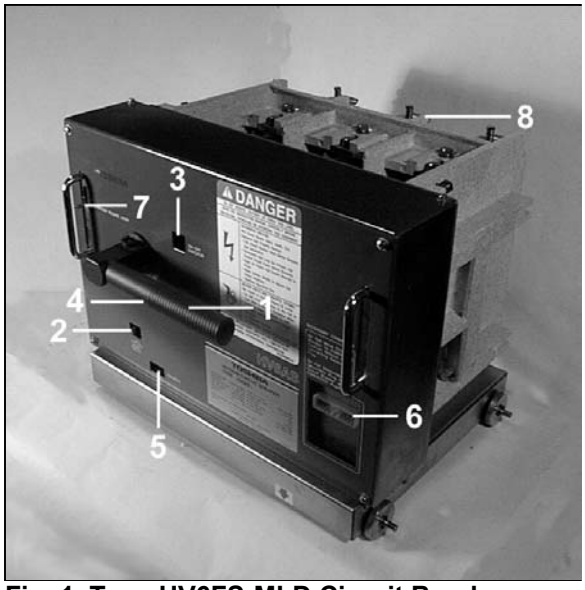


Fig. 1 Type HV6FS-MLD Circuit Breaker

COMPONENTS LEGEND:

Circuit Breaker (Fig. 1):

1) Manual closing handle
2) Manual trip lever
3) On-Off indicator
4) Spring charge indicator
5) Operations counter
6) Secondary control circuit plug
7) Interlock release lever
8) Primary stab fingers

Cell (Fig. 2):

1) Breaker guide rails
2) Main terminal shutter
3) Breaker holding pin

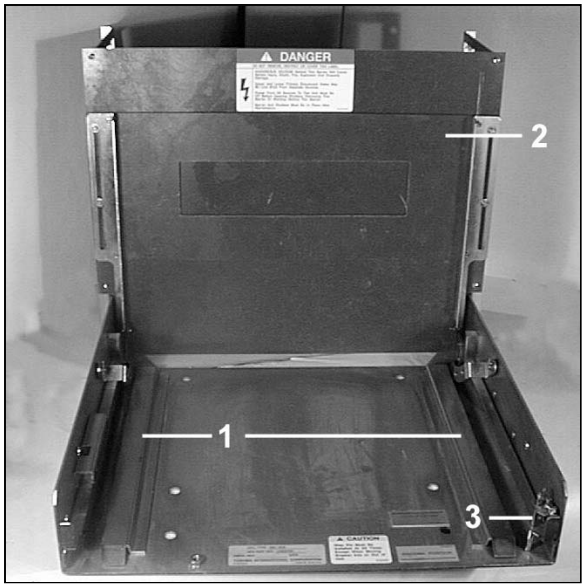


Fig. 2 Type H6A-HLS Circuit Breaker Cell

SAFETY DEVICES

Safety interlocks and guards are provided as an integral part of the equipment design. These devices are provided for safety to the operator.

⚠DANGER **Never defeat, modify or bypass any safety devices, interlocks or operating mechanism. This would make the equipment unsafe. Fire, explosion, severe injury, death and property damage could occur.**

⚠WARNING **Do not operate this equipment unless all covers and panels are in place.**

INTERLOCK RELEASE LEVER

The interlock release lever on the front of the circuit breaker (Fig. 3) prevents moving the circuit breaker to or from the CONNECTED position while it is ON (main contacts closed).

If the circuit breaker is ON, the interlock release lever cannot be raised, preventing movement of the breaker in or out of the cell. If the lever is raised when the circuit breaker is OFF, an interlock prevents the circuit breaker from closing until the lever is returned to its lowered position.

⚠DANGER **Hazard of fire, explosion, severe injury, death and property damage.**

Never attempt to move a circuit breaker that is ON (main contacts closed) into or out of the CONNECTED position.

Never attempt to forcibly override the interlock release lever.

Fig. 3 Interlock Release Lever

INDICATORS AND CONTROLS (Fig. 4)

The following front panel indicators and controls are provided:

1) On-Off Indicator - Indicates if the circuit breaker is OFF (Green) or ON (Red). When the indicator reads OFF, the main contacts of the circuit breaker are open. When the indication is ON, the main contacts are closed.

2) Closing Spring Status Indicator - Indicates if the closing springs are CHARGED (Yellow) or DISCHARGED (White).

3) Manual Closing Handle – Rotating the handle clockwise approximately 75° closes the circuit breaker (On-Off indicator changes to ON). When the handle is released, it returns to its normal position.

4) Manual Trip Lever (Red) – Pushing the lever in the direction of the arrow trips the circuit breaker (On-Off indicator changes to OFF).

5) Operations Counter - Indicates the total accumulated number of times the circuit breaker has been closed.

Fig. 4 Indicators and Controls

RECEIVING AND UNPACKING

The circuit breaker units are subjected to factory production testing prior to being packed and shipped.

ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION

Confirm that the circuit breaker and cell units are complete, correct as specified and undamaged from shipment and handling.

Upon receipt of the equipment, do the following:

1) Make an immediate inspection for damage that might have occurred during shipment. If damage is discovered, it should be noted with the carrier prior to accepting the shipment, if possible.

2) Carefully unpack the equipment sufficiently to check for missing parts or concealed damage.

3) Check for the presence of accessories that are shipped with the circuit breaker and cell:

   - Closing Handle (Fig. 5)
   - B9 Grease (Fig. 6)
   - Control Wire Harness (Fig. 7)

3) Keep the circuit breaker and cell upright.

⚠CAUTION **Never lay the circuit breaker or cell on its side or upside down. This may cause damage.**

4) File a claim with the carrier for any damaged or missing items and immediately notify the nearest Toshiba representative.

⚠WARNING **Do not install or energize equipment that has been damaged. Damaged equipment can fail during operation, resulting in fire and explosion.**

Fig. 5 Closing Handle

Fig. 6 B9 Grease

Fig. 7 Control Wire Harness

HANDLING AND MOVING

When handling and moving the circuit breaker and cell, the techniques shown in this section may be used.

Care and caution should be used when handling the circuit breaker and cell units to avoid damage to the equipment and personal injury. Always keep the equipment in a generally upright position.

Refer to Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 for the correct methods of lifting and moving the circuit breaker and cell.

When lifting the circuit breaker, attach a wire sling to the bolts on the upper left and right corners of the housing as shown in Fig. 8. For the cell, the sling is attached to the holes located in the upper left and right rear of the support frame as shown in Fig. 9.

Always use lifting equipment suitable for the weight of the units. The capability of the lifting equipment to handle the size and weight of the circuit breaker and cell should be confirmed prior to lifting.

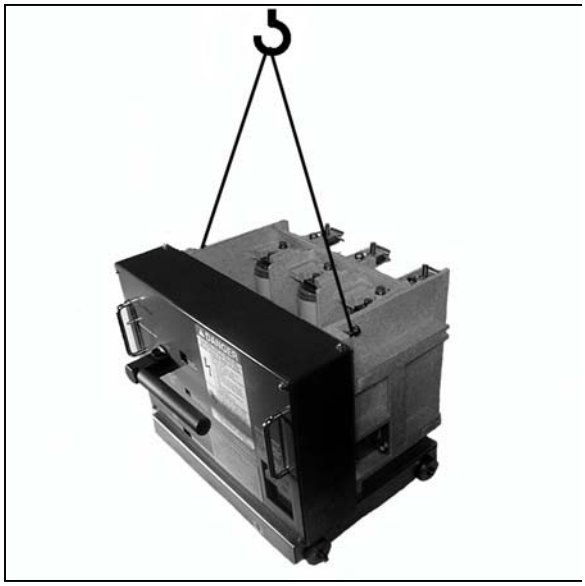


Fig. 8 Lifting Method for Circuit Breaker

Fig. 9 Lifting Method for Cell

⚠WARNING **Do not install this equipment in areas where unusual service conditions exist. Using this equipment in other than usual service conditions can result in equipment failure.**

Toshiba HV6FS-MLD circuit breakers are intended for use in usual service conditions as defined in IEEE C37.20.2. The temperature of the cooling air (ambient air temperature) surrounding the breaker should be between the limits of -5°C (23°F) and +40°C (104°F). The altitude of the equipment installation should not exceed 3300 ft (1000 m).

In particular, avoid the following installation conditions:

- Excessive dust
- Corrosive gases
- Extreme variations in temperature
- Very high or low humidity
- Vibrations
- Inclined locations

If there is a chance that condensation can occur at the installation location, a space heater should be installed inside the circuit breaker enclosure.

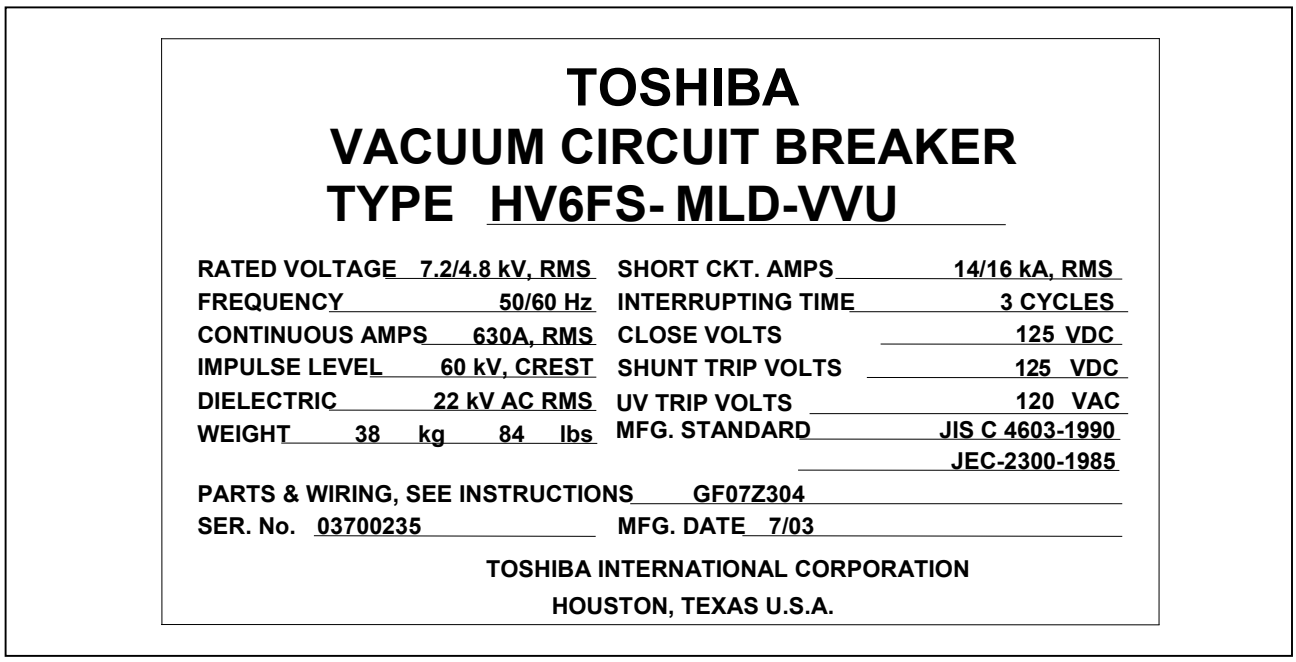
NOTE: Temperature, altitude or other conditions outside of the usual limits may require derating or other special equipment. Contact your nearest Toshiba representative for additional information.

RATING VERIFICATION

Prior to Installation, the maximum fault current capacity of the power system at the point of installation should be verified. This value must not exceed the symmetrical interrupting capability of the circuit breaker. Fig. 10 illustrates a typical circuit breaker nameplate.

⚠DANGER **Do not exceed the ratings specified on the circuit breaker nameplate or system accessories. Underrated equipment can fail during operation causing fire, explosion, severe injury, death, and property damage.**

Fig. 10 Typical Circuit Breaker Nameplate



MOUNTING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER CELL

The circuit breaker cell is designed to mount to the floor or shelf of the installation compartment. The floor or shelf to which the cell is mounted should be flat and level within ± 0.5 mm (± 0.02 in.). If there are any noticeable gaps between the cell base and the mounting surface, fill them in using flat washers as spacers.

Fasten the cell using four (4) M8 hex head bolts (Fig. 11). The tightening torque should be 120-150 kgf-cm (9-11 ft-lb).

MAIN CIRCUIT CABLE CONNECTIONS

Route cables that connect to the circuit breaker cell to avoid interference with sharp edges and moving parts. Observe minimum bending radius for the type of cable used.

Power cables should be braced and/or laced to withstand short-circuit forces wherever such cables are unsupported. Power cables should be adequately sized to carry the maximum continuous current in accordance with NEC requirements and should have an adequate voltage rating. Cables should be dressed and terminated as appropriate to the voltage class and cable manufacturer's recommendations. When terminating shielded cables, use termination kits appropriate for the system voltage to taper the insulation and reduce electrical stress. Follow the manufacturer's installation instructions provided with the termination kit.

Fasten the cables to the main circuit terminals (Fasten the cables to the main circuit terminals Fig. 12). Use 35 mm Class 8.8 M10 or M12 hex head bolts, 2 flat washers, a lock washer and a nut. While securely preventing the nut from rotating with a wrench, torque the bolt to 250-315 kgf-cm (18-23 ft-lb) for M10 bolts or 450-565 kgf-cm (32-41 ft-lb) for M12 bolts.

⚠CAUTION **Use two wrenches to torque the connection to prevent applying excessive force to the terminal that can damage the frame.**

Fig. 11 Fastening Cell to Compartment Floor or Shelf

Fig. 12 Fastening Cables to Main Circuit Terminals

GROUND CONNECTIONS

The circuit breaker cell must be grounded in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code, Article 250 or applicable local standards.

⚠WARNING **Proper grounding connections must be made to the circuit breaker cell before incoming power is applied.**

It is very important that the circuit breaker and its enclosure be adequately grounded to protect the operator from injury in the event of short circuits or other abnormal occurrences and to ensure that the metal parts of the equipment, other than live parts, remain at ground potential.

The ground terminal is located on the left rear of the cell frame as shown in Fig. 13. To make the ground connection, first remove the fastening M8 hex head bolt and crimp-on terminal (provided with the cell) and crimp the terminal to the end of the ground wire. Then, reattach the terminal (Fig. 14) using the same bolt previously removed and torque to 120-150 kgf-cm (9-11 ft-lb).

Fig. 13 Location of Ground Terminal

Fig. 14 Installation of Ground Wire

CONTROL CIRCUIT CONNECTIONS

Control circuit wiring is connected to the circuit breaker by means of a control plug (green color) located on the breaker front panel (Fig. 15). A control wire harness (Fig. 16) is furnished with the circuit breaker for making this connection.

Using the supplied harness, connect control wiring in accordance with the appropriate wiring diagram shown in Fig. 31 in the OPERATION section of this manual.

If the circuit breaker has been furnished with the optional auxiliary switch, a second control wire harness will also be furnished for making the necessary connections.

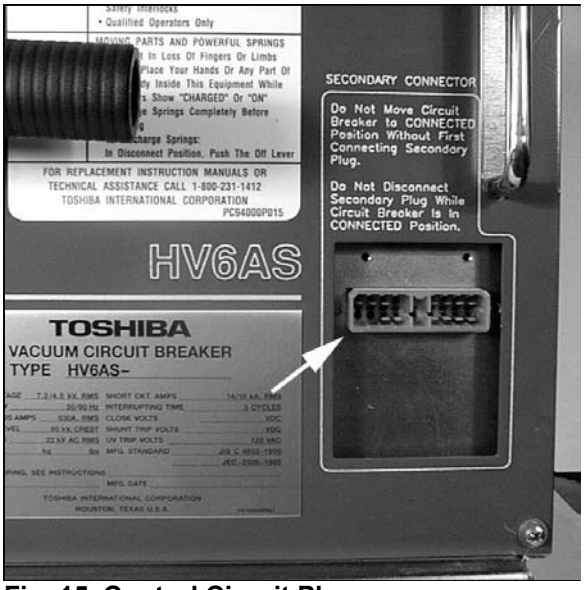


Fig. 15 Control Circuit Plug

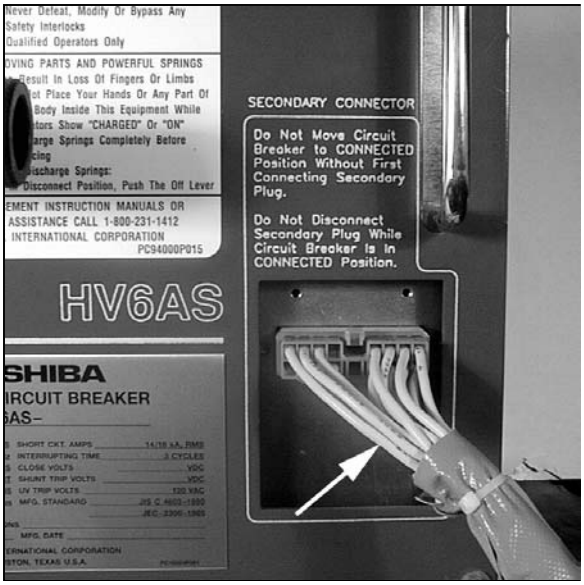


Fig. 16 Control Wire Harness

PLACING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER IN THE CELL

⚠DANGER **Hazard of fire, explosion, severe injury, death and property damage. Circuit breaker must be OFF before installation or removal from cell.**

⚠WARNING **Circuit breaker contains powerful springs. Discharge springs completely before installation or servicing.**

Before attempting to install the circuit breaker in the cell, verify that the continuous current, voltage and interrupting ratings are correct for the power system.

Open the B9 grease provided and apply a coating to the ends of the six (6) primary stab fingers (Fig. 17).

A portable lifter should be used for the insertion or removal of the circuit breaker if the compartment is above floor level. Place the breaker on the lifter and bring it to the same level as the cell. Align the hole on the lifter tab with the welded nut on the cell base and remove the holding pin from the right hand side of the cell base. (Fig. 18).

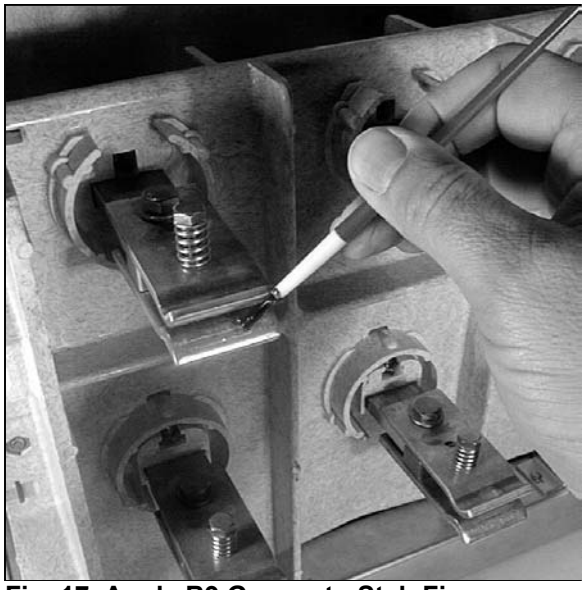


Fig. 17 Apply B9 Grease to Stab Fingers

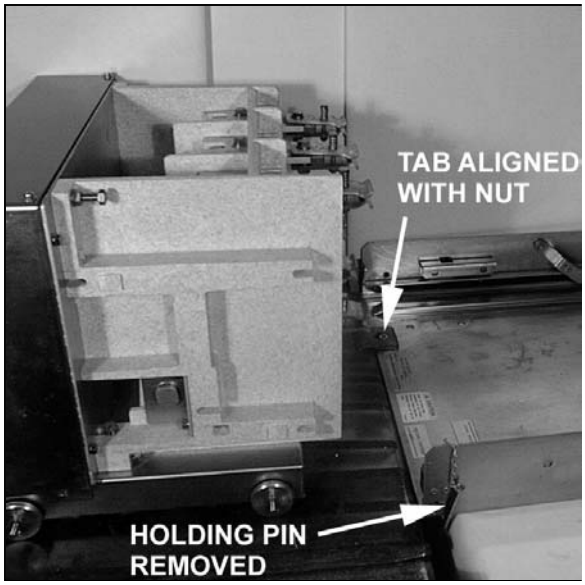


Fig. 18 Lifter Positioned for Insertion of Breaker into Cell

PLACING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER IN THE CELL (cont'd)

Grasp the handles on the breaker with both hands and, while lifting the interlock release lever with the left hand, insert the breaker into the cell (Fig. 19).

Continue to roll the breaker into the cell until the arrow on the front cover indicates the DISCONNECTED position (Fig. 20), then release the lever. Check to make sure the interlock release lever has returned to its original lowered position.

Insert the breaker holding pin.

⚠CAUTION **To avoid damage to the equipment and possible injury, do not remove the holding pin unless the circuit breaker is being removed from the cell.**

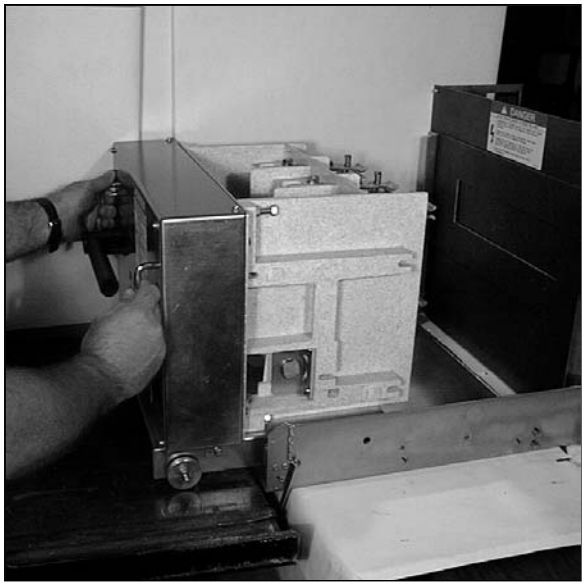


Fig. 19 Inserting Breaker into Cell

Fig. 20 Breaker at DISCONNECTED Position

GENERAL

BEFORE ENERGIZING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER for the first time, follow the procedure below to verify that the equipment is properly installed and functional.

⚠DANGER **Hazardous Voltage. Turn off and lock out all primary and control circuit power sources prior to performing this pre-energization check.**

⚠WARNING **Do not operate this equipment until a complete safety inspection has been made.**

⚠WARNING **Do not energize damaged equipment that has not been repaired or verified.**

⚠WARNING **Do not remove, cover or destroy any safety signs.**

⚠WARNING **Do not operate this equipment until all panels and covers have been installed.**

- ☐ All blocks or other temporary braces used for shipment must be removed.
- ☐ Before closing the enclosure, all metal chips, scrap wire and other debris left over from installation must be cleaned out.
- ☐ Cover all unused openings. Install all panels, guards and covers.
- ☐ A supply of spare parts should be established.
- ☐ Instruction manuals and diagrams should be collected and filed.

ELECTRICAL CHECKS

⚠WARNING **Electrical shock hazard. Do not touch energized components during a test using auxiliary power.**

- ☐ An electrical insulation resistance test should be performed to verify that the circuit breaker and associated field wiring are free from short circuits and grounds. Refer to the MAINTENANCE Section of this manual for additional information.

⚠WARNING **Hazardous voltages are present during dielectric testing which can result in serious injury or death. High potential tests should be performed only by qualified personnel.**

- ☐ The circuit breaker must be set to the OFF position before energizing incoming power.

MOVING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER FROM THE DISCONNECTED TO THE CONNECTED POSITION

⚠DANGER **Hazard of fire, explosion, severe injury, death and property damage. Circuit breaker must be OFF before moving to or from the CONNECTED position.**

⚠WARNING **Do not move the circuit breaker to the CONNECTED position without first connecting the secondary control circuit plug. Do not disconnect the plug while the breaker is in the CONNECTED position.**

Any time the circuit breaker is connected to main power, it is necessary that the control circuit plug be connected to ensure that the tripping circuit is completed.

TO MOVE THE CIRCUIT BREAKER TO THE CONNECTED POSITION:

1. Connect the control circuit plug to the breaker (Fig. 21).

2. Check to be sure that the On-Off Indicator reads OFF (Green). Push the manual trip lever in the direction of the arrow if necessary to open the circuit breaker. The interlock release lever cannot be raised unless the circuit breaker is OFF.

3. Grasp the handles on the breaker with both hands and, while lifting the interlock release lever with the left hand, push the breaker into the cell until the arrow on the front cover indicates the CONNECTED position has been reached (Fig. 22), then release the lever. Check to make sure the interlock release lever has returned to its original lowered position.

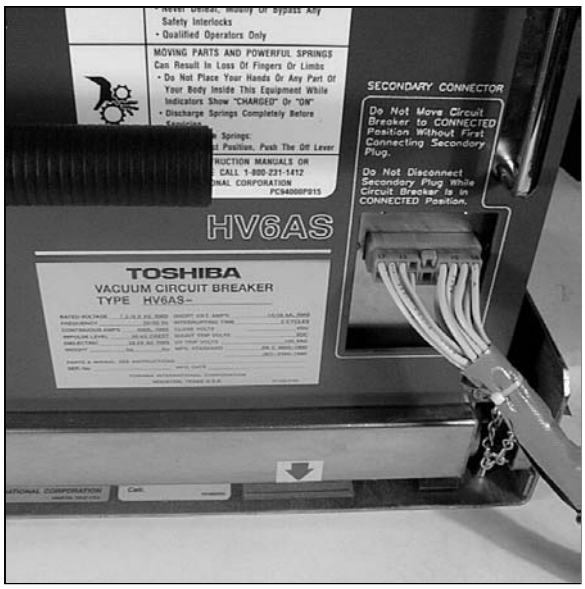


Fig. 21 Control Circuit Plug Connected to Breaker

Fig. 22 Breaker at CONNECTED Position

MOVING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER FROM THE CONNECTED TO THE DISCONNECTED POSITION

⚠DANGER **Hazard of fire, explosion, severe injury, death and property damage. Circuit breaker must be OFF before moving to or from the CONNECTED position.**

TO MOVE THE CIRCUIT BREAKER TO THE DISCONNECTED POSITION:

1. Check to be sure that the On-Off Indicator reads OFF (Green). Push the manual trip lever in the direction of the arrow if necessary to open the circuit breaker. The interlock release lever cannot be raised unless the circuit breaker is OFF.

2. Grasp the handles on the breaker with both hands and, while lifting the interlock release lever with the left hand, pull the breaker out of the cell until the arrow on the front cover indicates the DISCONNECTED position has been reached (Fig. 23), then release the lever. Check to make sure the interlock release lever has returned to its original lowered position.

3. Optionally, disconnect the control circuit plug from the breaker (Fig. 24). The plug may remain connected if desired in order to perform tests on the control circuit with main power removed from the circuit breaker. If the plug is disconnected, it must be reconnected before the circuit breaker is returned to the CONNECTED position.

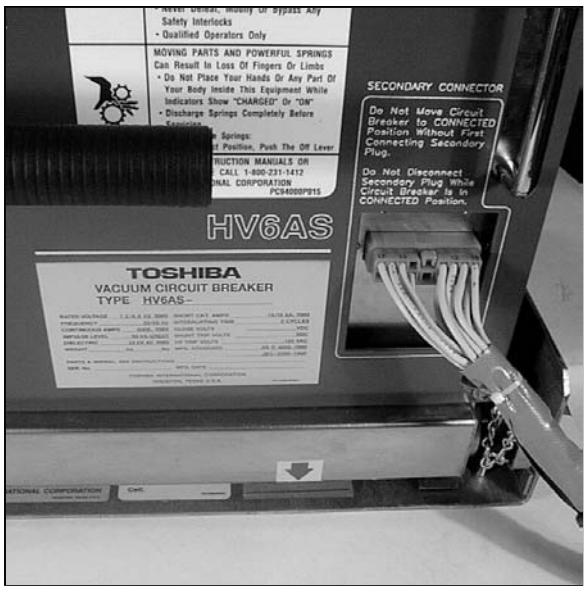


Fig. 23 Breaker at DISCONNECTED Position

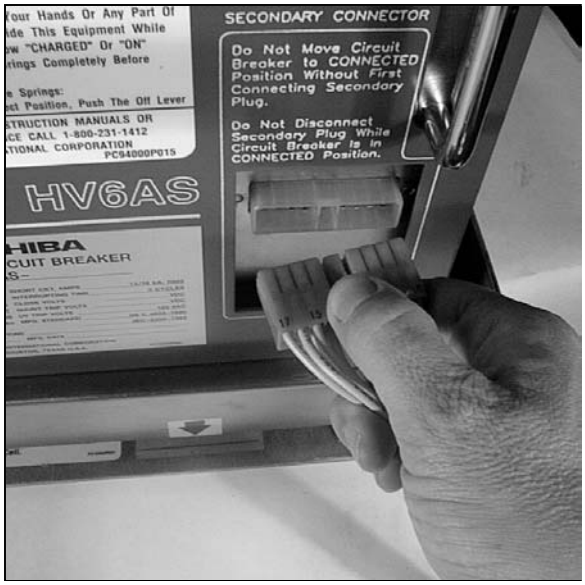


Fig. 24 Disconnect Control Circuit Plug

MANUAL OPERATION

⚠WARNING **Powerful springs. Do not place your hands or any part of your body inside the circuit breaker while the indicators show CHARGED (yellow) or ON (red).**

⚠CAUTION **To avoid damaging the mechanism, do not close the circuit breaker when the On-Off Indicator shows ON (red).**

MANUAL CLOSING:

1. Check to make sure that the On-Off indicator shows OFF (green).

2. Attach the closing handle to the breaker if it is not already attached.

3. If the closing spring status indicator shows DISCHARGED (white):

   Turn the closing handle clockwise (Fig. 25). The breaker will close (On-Off indicator changes to ON) after the handle is turned approximately 75° (Fig. 26).

   NOTE If the handle is turned in small increments, the closing spring will store the energy from the handle action and the circuit breaker will close before 75° of rotation.

   If the closing spring status indicator shows CHARGED (yellow):

   Turn the closing handle clockwise. The breaker will close after the handle is turned approximately 10°.

4. Release the handle, and it will return to its initial position.

Fig. 25 Preparing to Manually Close Breaker

Fig. 26 Manually Closing Breaker

MANUAL OPENING:

1. Push the trip lever in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 27).

2. The On-Off indicator changes to OFF (green).

Fig. 27 Manually Opening Breaker

ELECTRICAL OPERATION

The flow chart shown in Fig. 30 illustrates the sequence of electrical operation.

Refer to the schematic shown in
Fig. 31 for determining external control circuit connections to the circuit breaker.

UNDERVOLTAGE TRIP

All HV6FS drawout circuit breakers are furnished with an undervoltage trip device. The undervoltage trip device operates to trip the circuit breaker OFF unless 120VAC control power is present at the terminals of relay UV.

When the circuit breakers are shipped, the undervoltage trip device is defeated by a factory-installed plug (Fig. 28). If this plug is left in place, the circuit breaker will operate normally without power applied to relay UV. Removing this plug (Fig. 29) activates the undervoltage trip function.

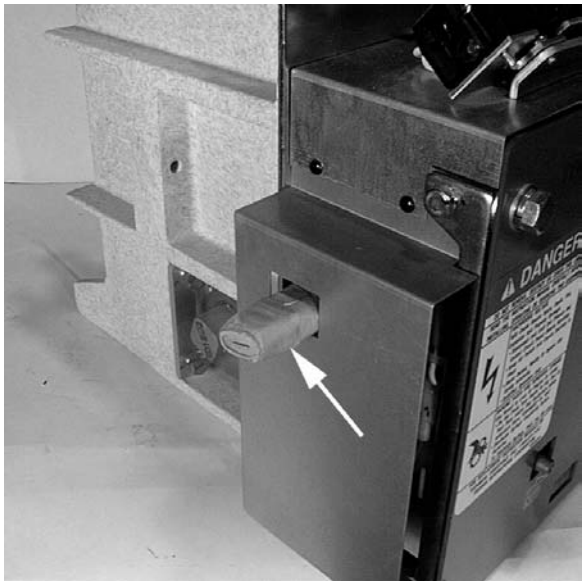


Fig. 28 Plug Installed in UV Trip Device

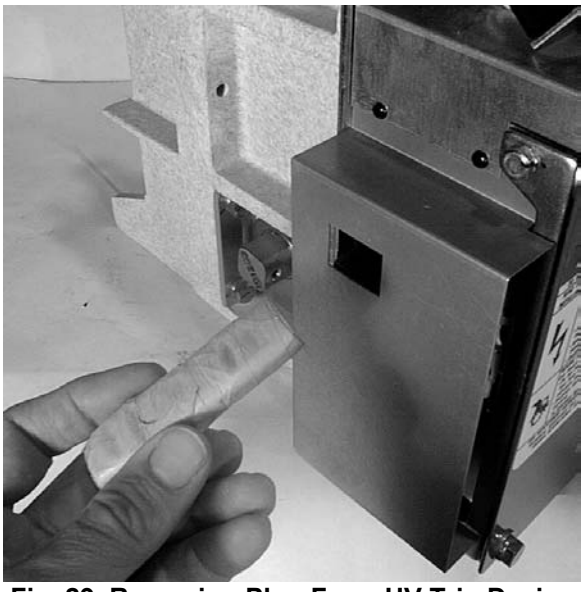


Fig. 29 Removing Plug From UV Trip Device

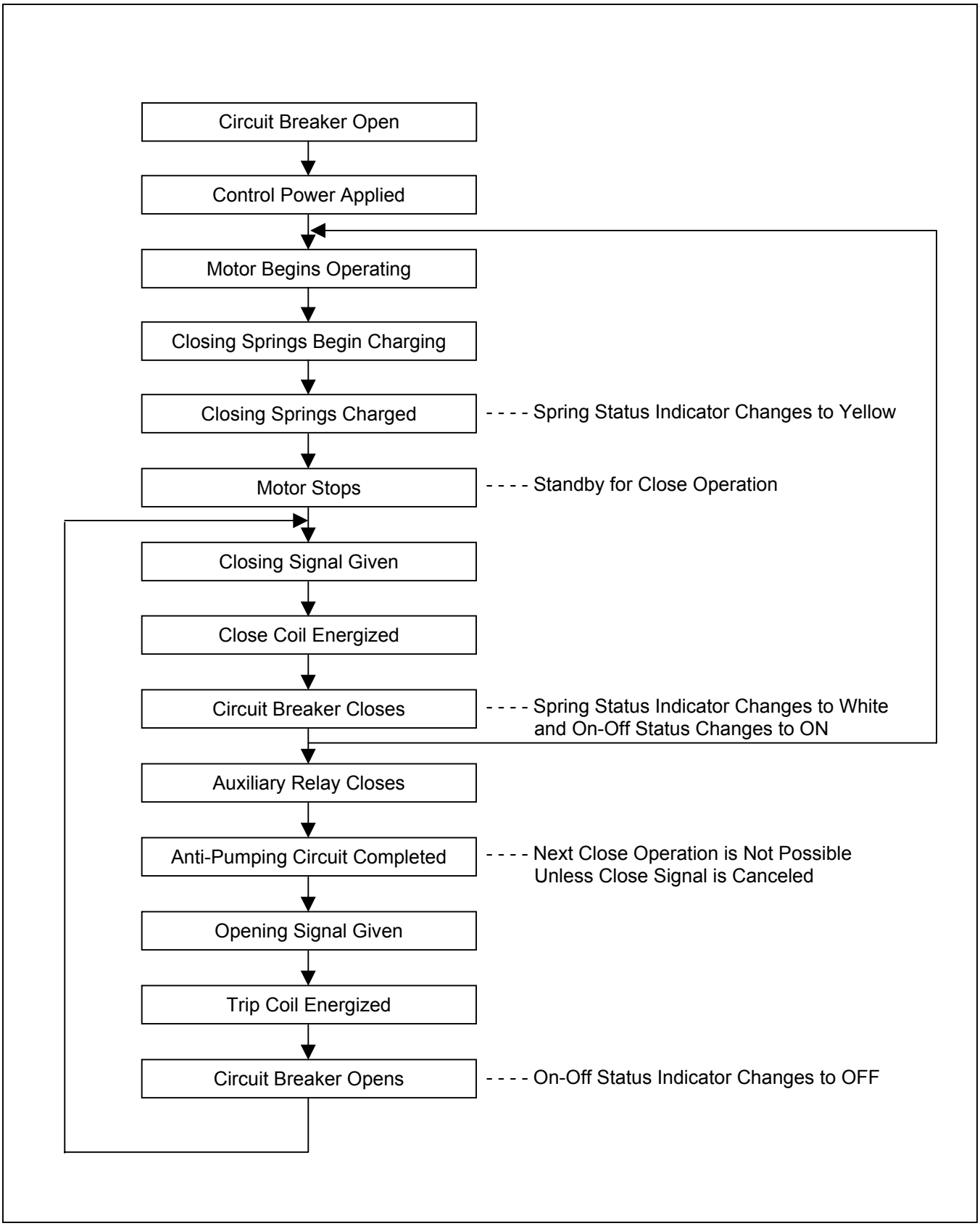


Fig. 30 Electrical Operation Flow Chart

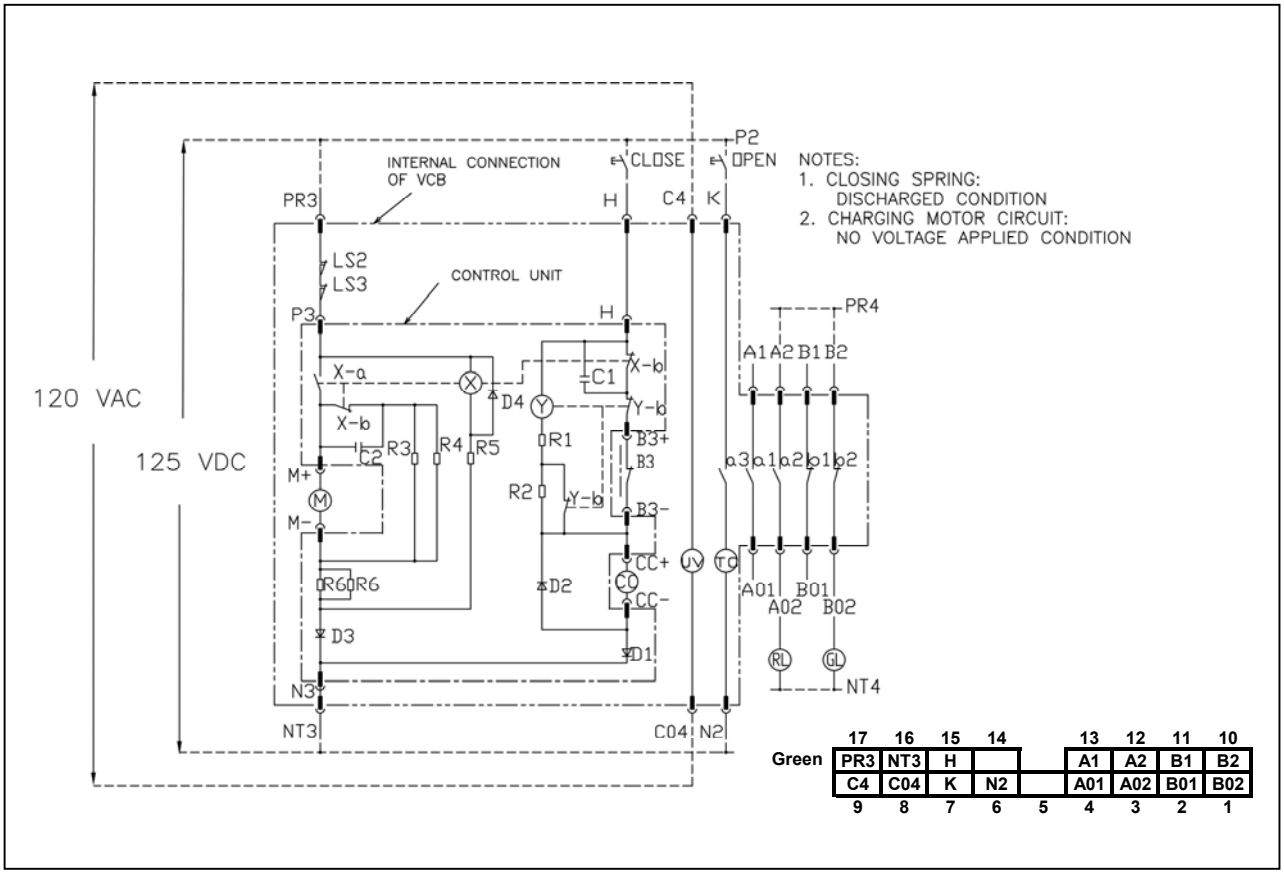


Fig. 31 125 VDC Control Circuit Schematic

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
M	Motor
TC	Voltage Trip Coil
UV	Undervoltage Trip Coil
a1 to a3	Auxiliary Contacts (N.O.)
b1 to b3	Auxiliary Contacts (N.C.)
X	Control Relay
X-a	Control Relay Contact (N.O.)
X-b	Control Relay Contact (N.C.)
Y	Auxiliary Relay
Y-b	Auxiliary Relay Contact (N.C.)
LS	Limit Switch
R	Resistor
D	Diode
C	Capacitor
RL	Red Lamp
GL	Green Lamp

Fig. 32 Legend for Schematic

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

In order to ensure continued reliable and safe operation of the equipment, a program of periodic maintenance must be established. Operating and environmental conditions will usually dictate the frequency of inspection required. NFPA Publication 70B "Electrical Equipment Maintenance" may be used as a guide for setting up the maintenance program.

⚠DANGER **Contact with energized components can cause severe injury, death and property damage. Turn off and lock-out primary and control circuit power before servicing.**

⚠WARNING **Improper maintenance can cause severe injury, death and property damage. Only qualified and authorized persons are to install, operate or service this equipment.**

⚠WARNING **Grease is conductive. Do not allow grease or any other substances to contaminate insulating materials. Contaminated insulators can allow a short-circuit or ground fault to occur.**

NOTE: Refer to the SAFETY section of this manual for important information.

MAINTENANCE RECORD

Keep a permanent record of all maintenance work. At a minimum, this record should include information on:

1) Items inspected
2) Reports of any testing
3) Equipment condition
4) Corrective actions or adjustments
5) Date of work
6) Comments

The degree of detail of the record will depend somewhat on the operating conditions.

SERVICING EQUIPMENT

For your safety, turn off and lock out main and control circuit power before servicing the circuit breaker. Certain minimum safety procedures must be followed:

1) Only **qualified personnel** should attempt this service.

2) **Never** perform service on or next to exposed components energized with line voltage.

⚠WARNING **Failure to adhere to these safety procedures can result in severe injury, death and property damage.**

RECOMMENDED INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE TYPES

NOTE: Refer to the SAFETY section of this manual for important information.

A. Acceptance Inspection

This inspection confirms that the circuit breaker unit is complete, correct as specified, and undamaged from shipment. The procedure for this inspection is outlined in the RECEIVING, INSPECTION AND HANDLING section of this manual.

B. Patrol Inspection

Inspection is made of the condition of the circuit breaker while it is energized. Check that no unusual sounds or smells exist externally.

Inspection Frequency: Once every 6 months

C. Periodic Inspection

Inspection is performed with the circuit breaker de-energized. The lubrication of sliding and rotating parts is checked and the mechanism is lubricated if needed.

Inspection Frequency: Once every 1-3 years or every 3000 operations (normal). Once every 6 years (detailed).

Refer to Table 2 for the schedule of Periodic Inspections.

D. Unscheduled Inspection

Inspections are implemented as required.

Inspection Frequency: As needed

NOTE: The inspection frequency and points to be inspected may vary from the above recommendations depending on the status of use, frequency of switching, amount of current interrupted and other factors.

Table 1 Tightening Torques

Screw Nominal Dia.	Tightening Torque
M4	15-20 kgf-cm 13-17 in-lb
M5	30-40 kgf-cm 26-34 in-lb
M6	50-65 kgf-cm 43-56 in-lb
M8	120-150 kgf-cm 9-11 ft-lb
M10	250-315 kgf-cm 18-23 ft-lb
M12	450-565 kgf-cm 32-41 ft-lb

Table 2 Check Points for Periodic Inspection

Check Point	Check Item	Check Method	Criteria	Disposition
Operating Mechanism	Loose bolts, nuts or screws	Tighten using screwdriver or wrench.	Make sure all bolts, nuts and screws are tight.	Tighten if loose. See Table 1 for tightening torques.
	Dust or foreign matter inside	Visual inspection.	The circuit breaker should be clean and contain no foreign matter.	Wipe with a clean dry cloth.
	Indicator operation	Visual inspection.	Make sure the number of operations is correctly displayed.	Check the cause and repair.
	Warpage	Visual inspection.	There should be no warpage or missing parts.	Check the cause and repair.
	Smooth operation	Manual operation. Visual inspection or touch. Check lubrication.	Make sure moving parts operate smoothly.	Apply a small amount of lubrication.
Main Circuit	Discoloration due to heat from conducting parts	Visual inspection.	Make sure there is no discoloration.	Check the cause and repair. Tighten connections to circuit breaker. See Table 1 for tightening torques.
	Loose bolts, nuts or screws	Tighten using a wrench.	Make sure all bolts, nuts and screws are tight.	See Table 1 for tightening torques.
	Dust on surface of vacuum interrupter	Visual inspection.	Make sure there is no dust on the surface.	Wipe with a clean, dry cloth.
Insulator	Dust, foreign matter or damage	Visual inspection.	Make sure there is no dust, foreign matter or breakage.	Wipe with a clean, dry cloth. If damaged, contact Toshiba.

Table 2. Check Points for Inspection (cont'd)

Check Point	Check Item	Check Method	Criteria	What to do
Auxiliary Switch	Terminals loose or disconnected	Visual inspection. Tighten using a screwdriver.	Make sure terminals are not loose or disconnected.	Repair if disconnected. Tighten if loose. See Table 1 for tightening torques.
	Case/contacts	Visual inspection.	Make sure there is no damage or warping.	Replace if damaged or warped.
Control Circuits	Smooth movement of motor charging mechanism	Energize the control circuit.	Breaker (motor-operated type) should charge quickly and smoothly.	If the circuit fails to operate, check the cause and repair.
	Terminals loose or disconnected	Visual inspection. Tighten using a screwdriver.	Make sure terminals are not loose or disconnected.	Repair if disconnected. Tighten if loose. See Table 1 for tightening torques.
Insulation Resistance Measure-ment	Measure main circuit to ground	Megger test at 1000V.	Resistance should be 500MΩ or greater.	If the insulation resistance is low, wipe off the vacuum interrupter and other insulation surfaces with a clean dry cloth and then repeat the test.
	Measure between main circuit terminals	Megger test at 1000V.	Resistance should be 100MΩ or greater.	
	Measure control circuits to ground	Megger test at 500V.	Resistance should be 2MΩ or greater.	

VACUUM CHECK

A sufficient level of vacuum is necessary for proper performance of the vacuum interrupters. Although vacuum leaks are rare, the vacuum integrity should be checked periodically. The relationship between dielectric breakdown voltage of the contact gap and internal vacuum interrupter pressure has been found to be generally predictable. Therefore, vacuum interrupter integrity is checked by performing a high potential test across the open gap of the interrupter.

TEST EQUIPMENT:

Toshiba offers a compact vacuum checker (Type CI35-1D) which enables a quick and easy check on vacuum interrupter internal pressure. Alternatively, any commercially available AC high potential tester may be used which is capable of delivering at least 25 milliamperes at 22 kV for a period of one minute.

PRECAUTIONS:

Applying abnormally high voltage across a pair of contacts in vacuum may produce X-rays. The radiation may increase with the increase in voltage and/or decrease in contact spacing. X-radiation produced during this test with recommended voltage and normal contact spacing is extremely low and well below the maximum permitted by standards. As an additional safety measure, however, it is recommended that all personnel keep at least 1 meter (3.3 ft) away from the vacuum circuit breaker while this test is performed.

⚠WARNING **Radiation exposure hazard. X-rays may cause illness or injury. Stay at least 1 meter (3.3 ft) away from the circuit breaker during the vacuum check test .**

⚠WARNING **Hazardous voltages are present during dielectric testing which can result in severe injury or death. Only qualified personnel should conduct this testing.**

TEST PROCEDURE:

1. The circuit breaker should be disconnected from the main circuit and be in the OFF position.

2. Connect all the line side primary terminals together and to the output of the vacuum checker or AC hi-pot machine. Connect all the load side primary terminals together and to the ground terminal of the vacuum checker or AC hi-pot machine.

3. Increase the voltage from zero to 22kV AC at a rate of approximately 2kV per second. Hold the voltage at this value for 1 minute and observe the current drawn by the interrupter.

4. Decrease the voltage back to zero.

Fig. 33 Toshiba Portable Vacuum Checker

CRITERIA:

1. If a current flow above 5 milliamperes is observed or if breakdown occurs, one or more of the interrupters has insufficient vacuum and must be replaced.

   Exception: If the current exceeds 5 milliamperes the first time the voltage is brought up, reduce the voltage to zero and increase it again. It may be necessary to repeat this procedure a few times.

2. If the breaker fails to meet criteria 1, then repeat the test on each pole separately to identify the damaged interrupter or interrupters.

3. If the voltage can be held for 1 minute and the current flow does not exceed 5 milliamperes, the interrupter has a sufficient vacuum level.

After the test is complete, discharge any residual static charge from the primary terminals of the circuit breaker.

If a vacuum checker or AC hi-pot tester is not available, a DC hi potential test may be conducted. If a DC test is conducted, the test voltage must be increased to 31kV DC. The test duration for DC tests and the criteria for acceptance remain the same as for AC tests.

WARNING

Do not use DC hi-pot testers which employ unfiltered half-wave rectifiers. The peak voltages produced by these testers may exceed the recommended value of 31kV. This can result in the production of harmful X-rays and may invalidate the test results.

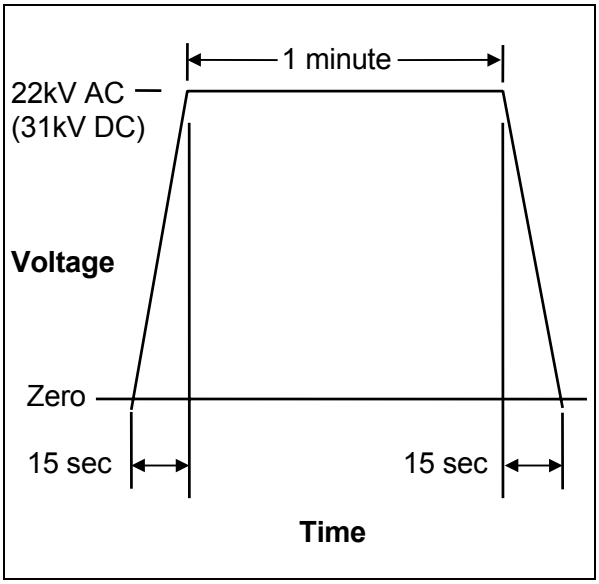


Fig. 34 Application of Test Voltage for Vacuum Check

DISPOSAL

Contact your state environmental agency for details on disposal of electrical components and packaging in your particular area.

STORAGE

If the circuit breaker is to be stored for any length of time prior to installation, the following precautions should be taken:

1) The original packing should be restored, if possible.

2) Do not subject the equipment to moisture or sun rays. Store in cool, clean, and dry location.

3) Place a dust cover over the circuit breaker packaging to protect against dirt and moisture.

4) Store in an upright position.

INSPECTION DURING STORAGE

Routine scheduled inspection is necessary if storage is for an extended period. The unit should be checked for condensation, moisture, corrosion, and vermin.

Prior to installation, the circuit breaker should be carefully examined for evidence of physical damage, corrosion, or other deterioration. Refer to the PRE-ENERGIZATION Section of this manual.

The MAINTENANCE section of this manual describes various types of inspections recommended for this circuit breaker during the operation period.

Table 3 Circuit Breaker Ratings – Motor Stored Energy Operation HV6FS-MLD Type

Rated Voltage	kV, rms	7.2	4.8
AC Withstand Voltage	kV, rms	22 – 1 Min.	
Basic Impulse Level	kV	60	
Maximum Continuous Current	A, rms	630	
Rated Frequency	Hz	50/60	
Rated Interrupting Current (0.15 P.F.)	kA (Sym.), rms	14	16
Rated Making Current	kA (Peak)	31.5kA	
Rated Short-Time Current (2 sec)	kA, rms	12.5	
Rated Interrupting Time (60Hz Basis)	cycles	3	
Opening Time	ms	20 (Typical)	
Closing Time	ms	30	
Charging Time	sec	1.5 - 3	
Rated Control Voltage (Closing/Charging)	V	DC 125	
Rated Control Voltage (Opening)	V	DC 30, 125	
Rated Control Voltage (Undervoltage Trip)	V	AC 120	
Operating Duty		O - 1 min - CO - 3 min - CO	
Auxiliary Contacts		2 N.O. - 2 N.C.	
Weight	kg (lb.)	38 (84)	

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Toshiba International Corporation ("Company") warrants that all equipment and parts described herein will be free from defects in materials and workmanship. THIS WARRANTY WILL EXPIRE EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH SUCH EQUIPMENT AND PARTS (EXCLUDING REPAIRED OR REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT AND PARTS FURNISHED PURSUANT TO THIS WARRANTY) ARE SHIPPED BY THE COMPANY TO THE INITIAL PURCHASER OR TWELVE (12) MONTHS AFTER SUCH EQUIPMENT AND PARTS (EXCLUDING REPAIRED OR REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT AND PARTS FURNISHED PURSUANT TO THIS WARRANTY) ARE FIRST PLACED IN OPERATION, WHICHEVER PERIOD FIRST EXPIRES.

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TOSHIBA

TOSHIBA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
13131 W. Little York Road, Houston, TX 77041, U.S.A.
Tel: (800) 231-1412 or (713) 466-0277
Fax: (713) 466-8773
World Wide Web http://www.tic.toshiba.com

Printed in U.S.A