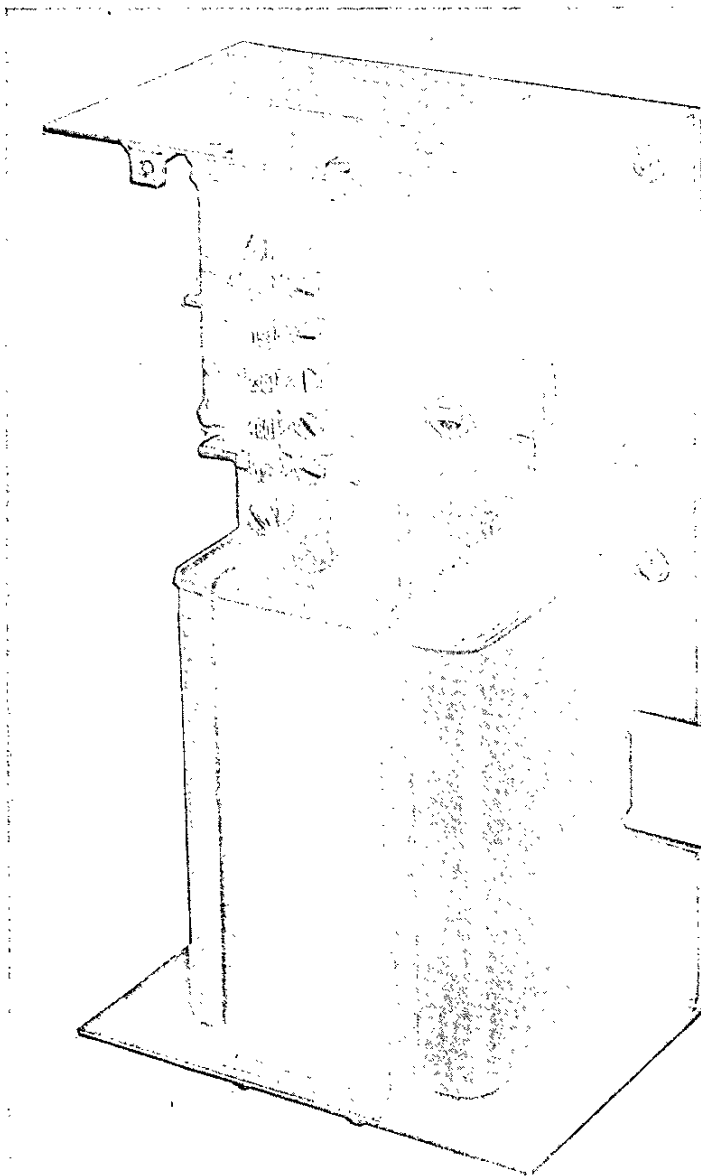


Westinghouse



Capacitor Trip Device

For Manually or Solenoid Operated
Power Circuit Breakers



ing these items, the cost of maintenance is greatly reduced.

4. Suitable for reclosing duty. The charging time on this device is less than 4 cycles, thus lending itself perfectly to reclosing duty.

Operation

The tripping energy is obtained from a capacitor of suitable size which is charged by a half-wave, dry-type silicon rectifier, which in turn draws its energy from the secondary of a step-down transformer connected to the line side of the breaker. (This transformer can also be used for closing the breaker by means of a Rectox solenoid combination.)

The steady state volt-ampere burden imposed on the voltage transformer is approximately 1 1/4 volt-amperes. During charging of the capacitor the peak current will be approximately 18 amperes the first cycle after energizing.

The conventional current transformers are used for operating the relays but the size is independent of the tripping means and need be only of sufficient capacity to operate the relays. With low-energy relays it is therefore possible to trip at very low primary currents. When the relay operates, the capacitor discharges through the breaker shunt-trip coil, tripping the breaker.

The capacitor trip device requires a special trip coil, and in some cases requires a light (4 coil) trip attachment. Please refer to the Style Number Table on page 2.

The capacitor will hold sufficient charge to trip the breaker at least six seconds after charging potential is entirely removed, which is ample time for relays to operate under fault conditions. However, on most fault conditions some potential is available, and the device is so designed that 65 percent of normal potential will give the capacitor sufficient charge to trip the breaker at any time.

A low-energy glow lamp connected in parallel with the capacitor provides visual indication of the charge on the capacitor. When the supply is removed, the condenser will discharge in approximately 3 minutes to 90 volts. The glow lamp in series with the discharge resistance glows at any voltage above 90 volts.

When used with a circuit breaker on instantaneous reclosing duty, the capacitor will recharge during the interval when the contacts are open and provide energy for subsequent tripping.

Application

The capacitor trip device is used for tripping circuit breakers from an ac voltage source by utilizing the stored energy in the capacitor for tripping energy.

Advantages

1. Low initial investment. The use of the capacitor trip device makes possible the

control of circuit breakers from an ac source and eliminates the need of a battery and charger.

2. Ideal for small untended substations. This self-contained device requires only periodic inspection.

3. Low maintenance cost. The battery and charger require the major portion of maintenance in the dc tripping circuit. By eliminat-

See March 1970
September, 1966
Supersedes DB 33-353 dated May, 1958
E, D, C/1951/DB

Capacitor Trip Device

Style Numbers: Capacitor Trip Device and Attachments

Description	Style Number
Capacitor trip device (115 to 460 V)Ⓢ for manually operated breakers only	382D719G04
Capacitor trip device (230 V)Ⓢ for solenoid operated breakers only	382D719G03

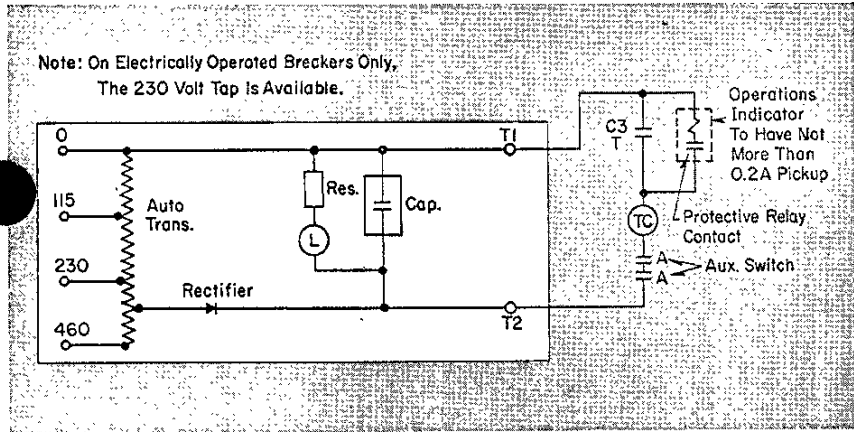
← only this \$ available see ltr from Burke

Trip Attachments for Use With Capacitor Trip Device

Manually Operated	Style Number	Solenoid Operated	Style Number
F-10	1043 277	MF, F-11, F-122, F-124 (600 & 1200A)	
MF, F-122, F-11	1043 278	144G100, 144G250, 230G250	
F-124-A	1043 283	SAF-2 Mech.)	1043 281
F-100, B-20-B, B-22-B		F-100, B-20-B, B-22-B (SA-3 Mech.)Ⓢ	1043 279

Ⓢ Can be applied on voltages 10% greater than top voltage ratings.
 Ⓢ These breakers must be equipped with the special light (4 coil) trip attachment.

Wiring Diagram for Typical Capacitor Tripping Circuit



Outline and Mounting Dimensions in Inches

