



AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES

SHIHLIN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING

Contents

- Overview	P01
- Specification	P02
- Dimension	P05
- Installation Precautions	P10

Overview

XSTN is a three position automatic transfer switch. It can switch between two different power source immediately (or delay by a set of time) when receiving a switching signal, or it can switch to a neutral position where no power source is connected.

It is used in an emergency power supply system with operation voltage of AC380/400/415V, 50/60 Hz, and current of 16-5000A.

The product is comply with IEC60947-6-1.

Feature

- Reliable mechanical interlock: Unique structure, ensuring only one set of power source can be input at a time.
- Superior arc suppression performance: Eliminated all kinds of abnormal arc and shorten the duration, reduce contact consumption.
- Multi-piece main arc contact: Increase surface contact area and contact pressure, avoiding overheating or contact melting, increase contact lifespan.
- Simple structure with small volume: Reliable to use, low failure rate, easy installation, use and maintenance
- Fast switching time: Prompt switching time between main power source and backup power source. Switching time can also be set by user.

Type Designation

Model	Type	Frame Size	Design	Pole	Controller	Rated Current			Add-on
XST	N	63 125 250 500 800 1250 2500 5000	H	2 3 4	K5: XST-5 K6: XST-6	16 20 25 32 40 50 63 80 100	125 160 200 225 250 350 400 500 630	800 1000 1250 1600 2000 2500 3200 4000 5000	Blank: none H: communication + current monitor

Note:

1. 2 pole only suitable for frame size below 500AF(including)
2. Add-on can only be choose for XST-6 type

ATS Specification

Frame Size		63			125			250			500		
Insulation Voltage, Ui		AC800V											
Rated Impulse Withstand Voltage, Uimp		12kV											
Rated Voltage, Ue		2P: AC220 / 230 / 240V 3/4P: AC380 / 400 / 415V											
Control Voltage , Us		AC220 / 230 / 240V, 50/60Hz											
Rated Current, In (A)		16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63			80, 100, 125			160, 200, 225, 250			350, 400, 500		
Pole		2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Operation current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
Tripping current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V	1									1.4		
Rated condition short circuit current (fuse)		100kA			100kA			120kA			120kA		
Rated condition short circuit current (breaker)		50kA			50kA			65kA			65kA		
Making and Breaking Capacity		AC-33B: Making & Breaking: 10Ie, cos φ =0.35 (Ie≤100A, cos φ =0.45) DC-33B: Making & Breaking: 4Ie, L/R=2.5ms											
Switching time	I -> II	≤1s											
	II -> I												
Endurance		Electrical: 6000 Mechanical: 20000											
Switching frequency		120 times / hr											
Auxiliary switch		2NO2NC on both source AC110V, 5A AC220V, 3A DC220V, 0.2A											

ATS Specification

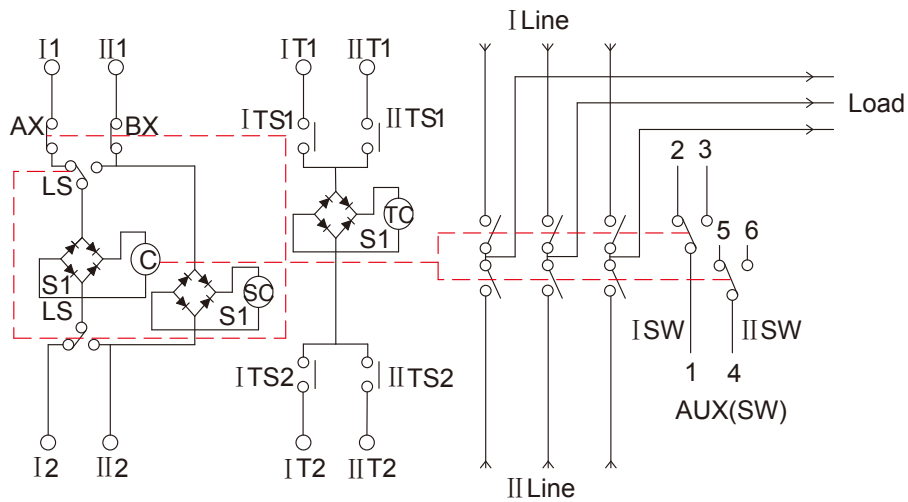
Frame Size		800		1250		2500		5000	
Insulation Voltage, Ui		AC800V							
Rated Impulse Withstand Voltage, Uimp		12kV		8kV					
Rated Voltage, Ue		3/4P: AC380 / 400 / 415V							
Control Voltage, Us		AC220 / 230 / 240V, 50/60Hz							
Rated Current, In (A)		630, 800		1000, 1250		1600, 2000, 2500		3200, 4000, 5000	
Pole		3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Operation current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V	6	6	6	8	10	12	18	20
Tripping current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V	2							
Rated condition short circuit current (fuse)		120kA		120kA		-		120kA	
Rated condition short circuit current (breaker)		50kA		50kA		50kA		-	
Making and Breaking Capacity		AC-33A: Making & Breaking: 10Ie, cos φ =0.35 (Ie≤100A, cos φ =0.45) (5000A) AC-33B: Making & Breaking: 10Ie, cos φ =0.35 (Ie≤100A, cos φ =0.45) DC-33B: Making & Breaking: 4Ie, L/R=2.5ms							
Switching time	I -> II	≤1s							
	II -> I								
Endurance		Electrical: 6000 Mechanical: 20000 (10000 for 1250AF and above)							
Switching frequency		120 times / hr							
Auxiliary switch		2NO2NC on both source AC110V, 5A AC220V, 3A DC220V, 0.2A							

Appearance

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Source I terminal | 7. Control circuit terminal |
| 2. Power indicator | 8. Insulation barrier |
| 3. Selection button | 9. Arc chamber cover |
| 4. Tripping button | 10. Auxiliary contact cover |
| 5. Manual operation handle axis | 11. Source II terminal |
| 6. Nameplate | 12. Load terminal |



Internal Wiring Diagram

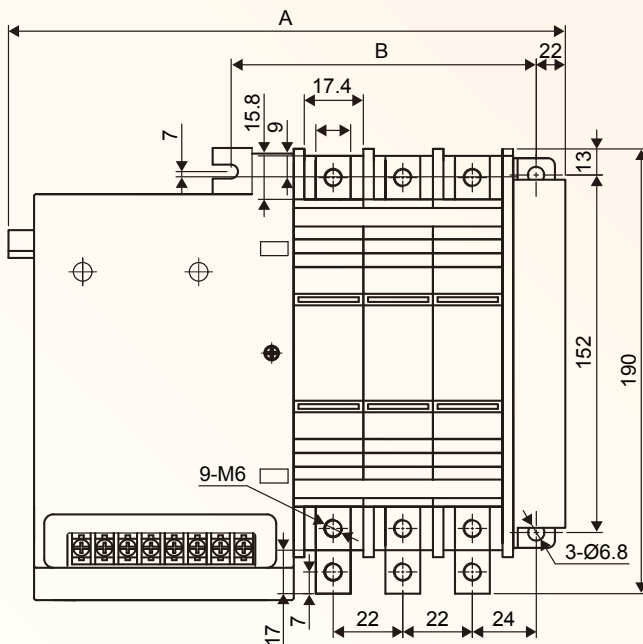
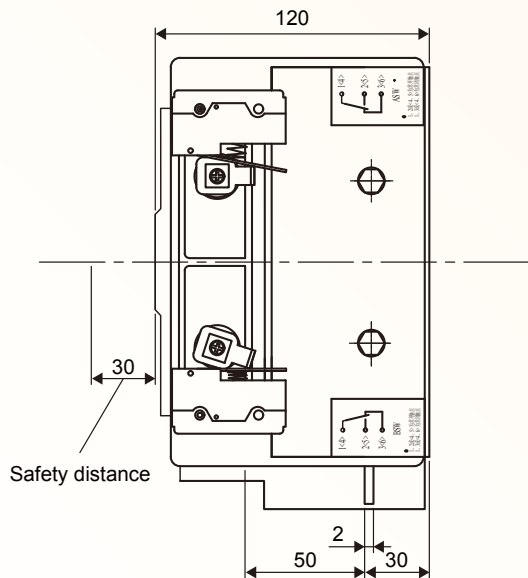


C = Coil
 SC = Selection coil
 TC = Selection coil
 S1 = Rectifier
 LS = Line switch
 ITS1, ITS2 = Source I breaking terminal
 IITS1, IITS2 = Source II breaking terminal

AX, BX = Control
 Auxiliary switch
 I1--I2 = Source I making terminal
 II1--II2 = Source II making terminal
 IT1--IT2 = Source I tripping terminal
 IIT1--IIT2 = Source II tripping terminal

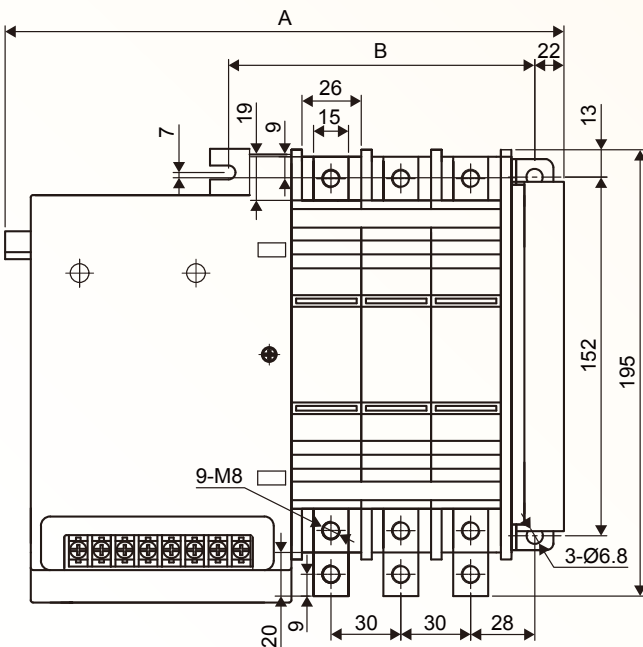
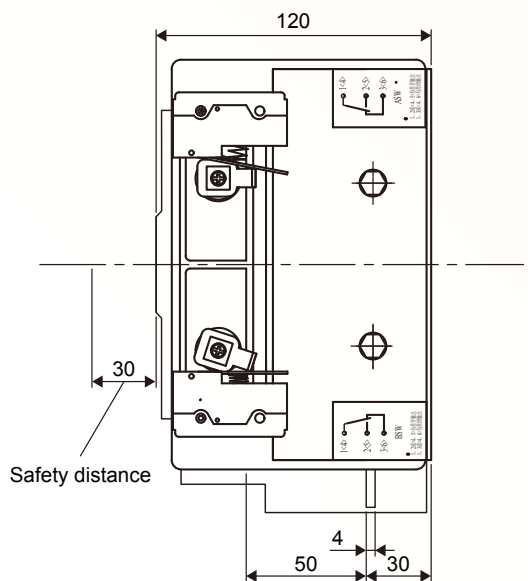
Dimension

16-63A	A	B
2P	207	88
3P	229	110
4P	251	132



XSTN 16-63A

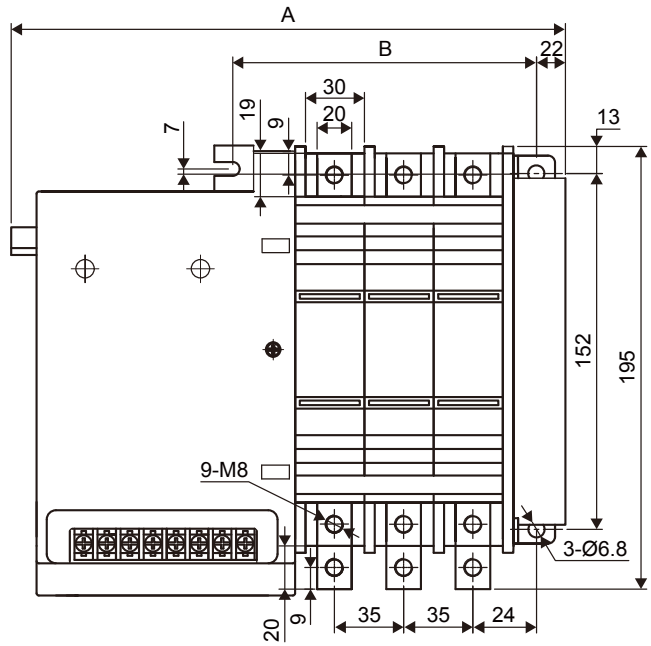
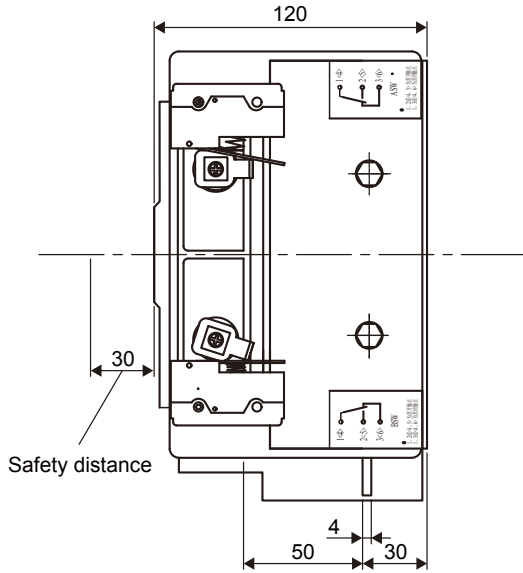
80-125A	A	B
2P	223	103
3P	253	133
4P	283	163



XSTN 80-125A

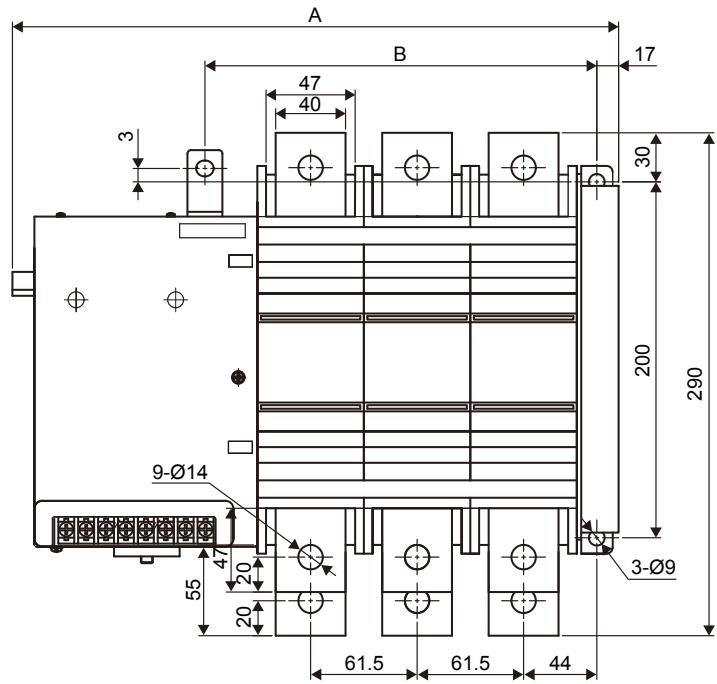
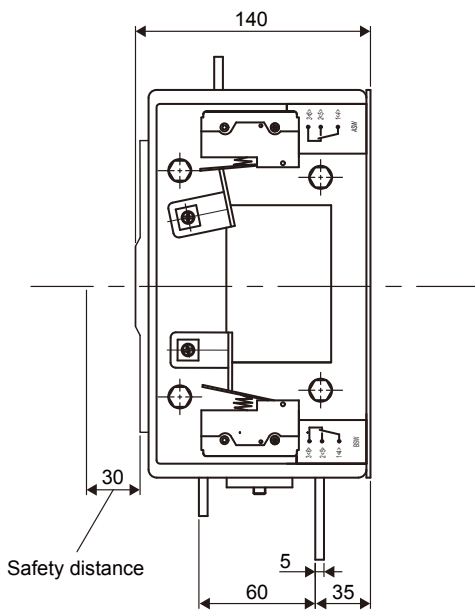
Dimension

160-250A	A	B
2P	233	113
3P	268	148
4P	303	183



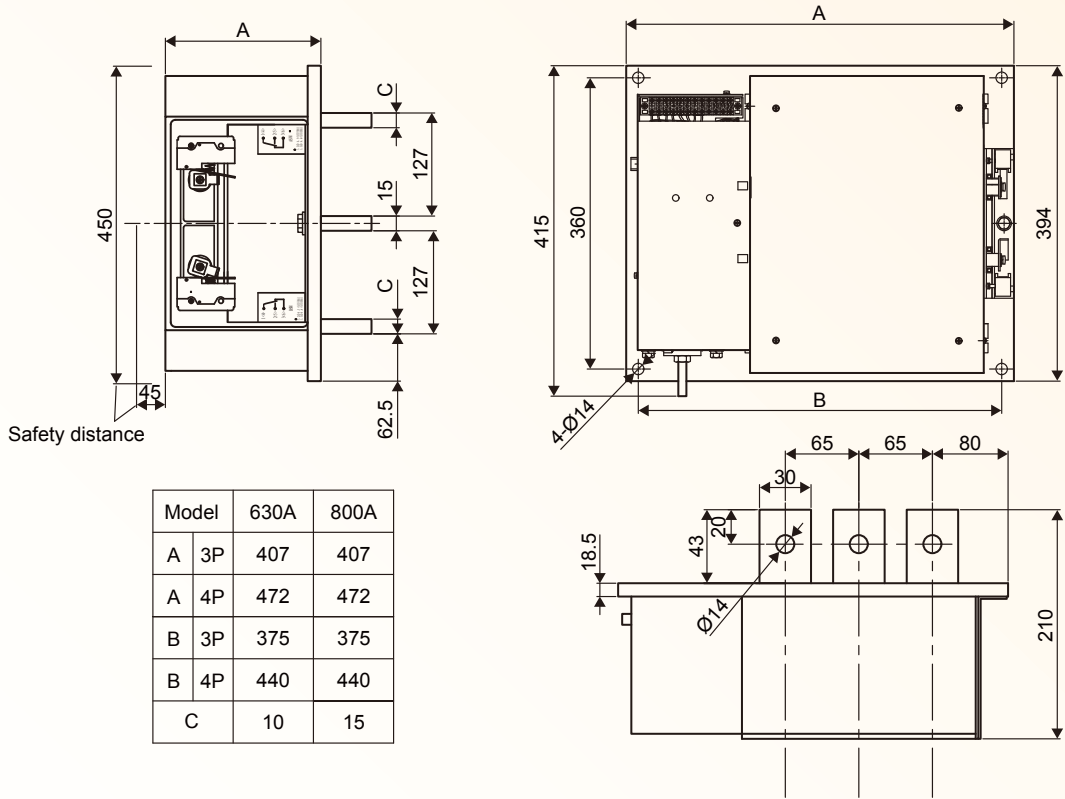
XSTN 160-250A

350-500A	A	B
2P	295	167
3P	356.5	228.5
4P	418	290

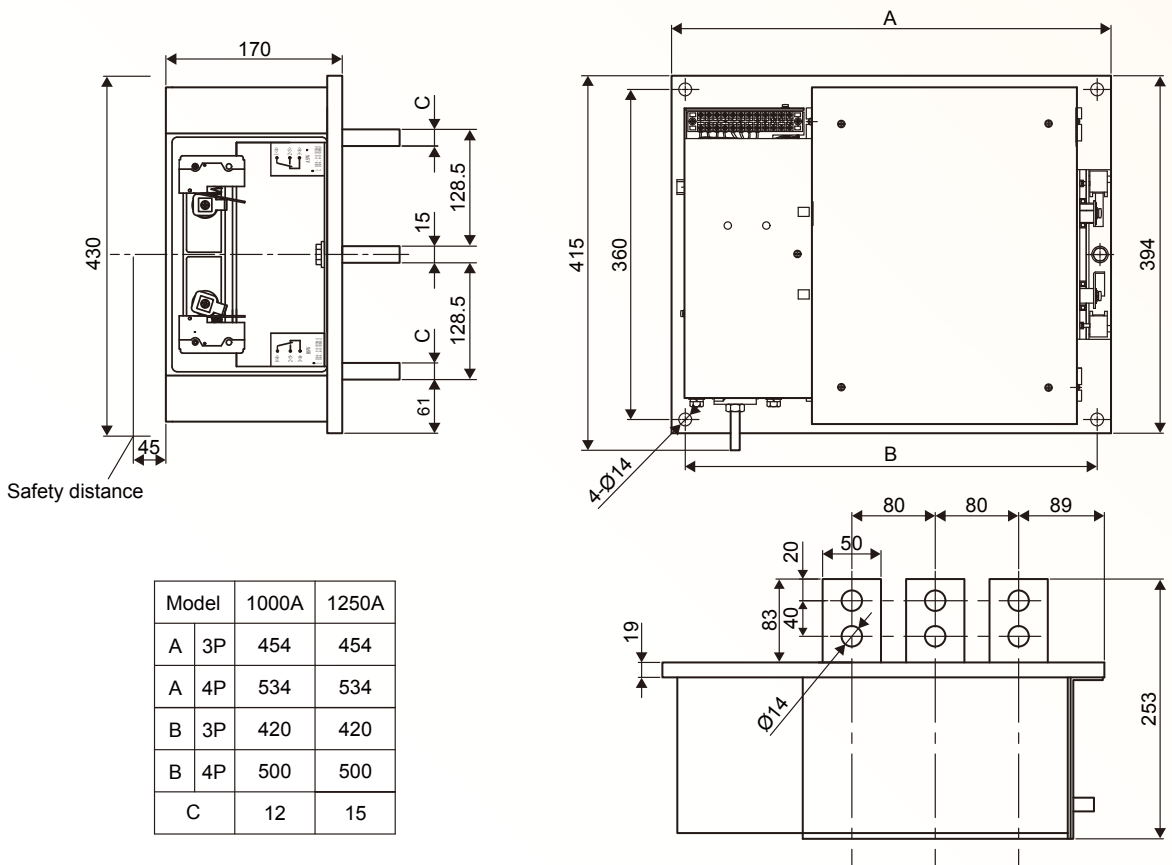


XSTN 350-500A

Dimension

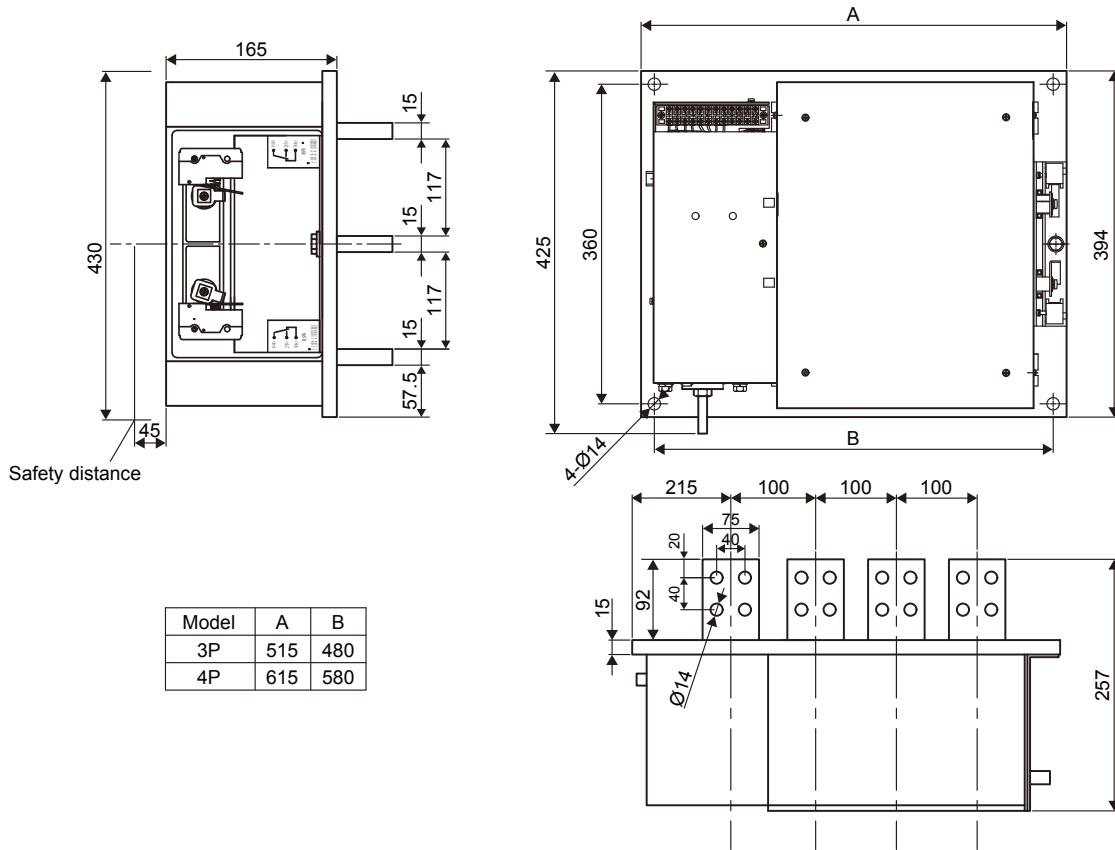


XSTN 630-800A

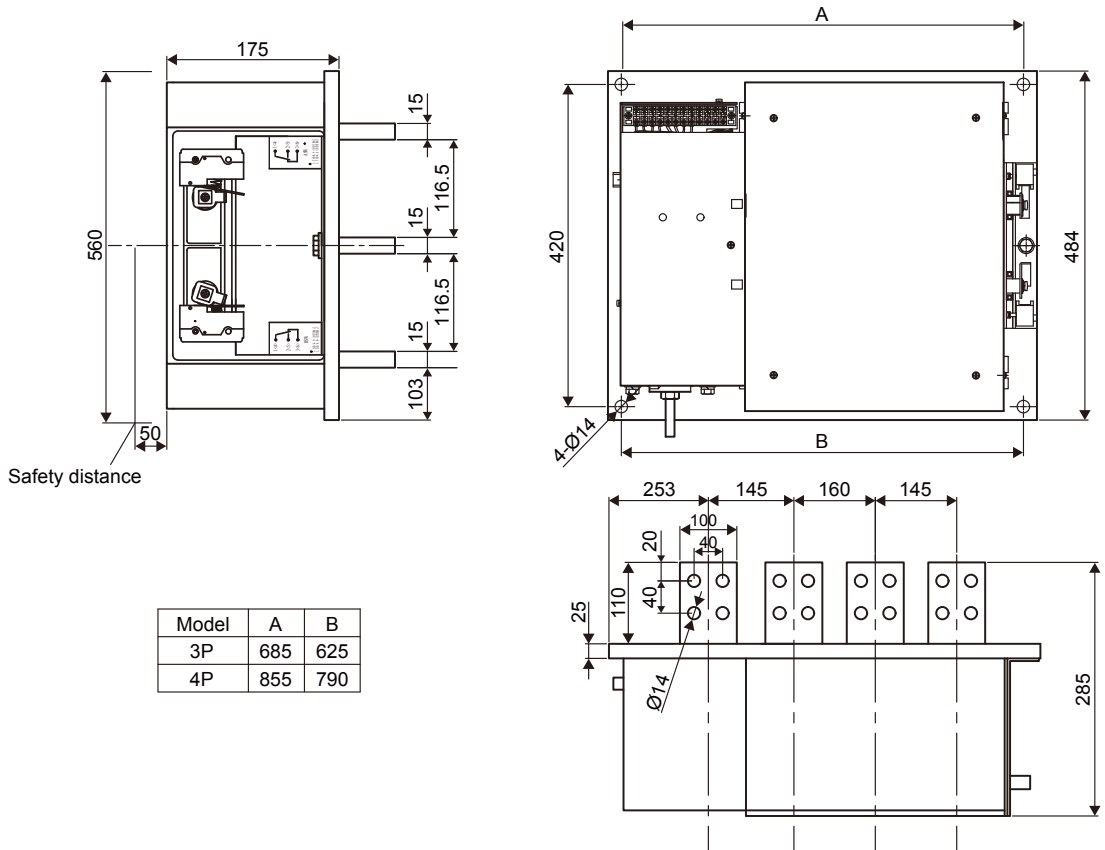


XSTN 1000-1250A

Dimension

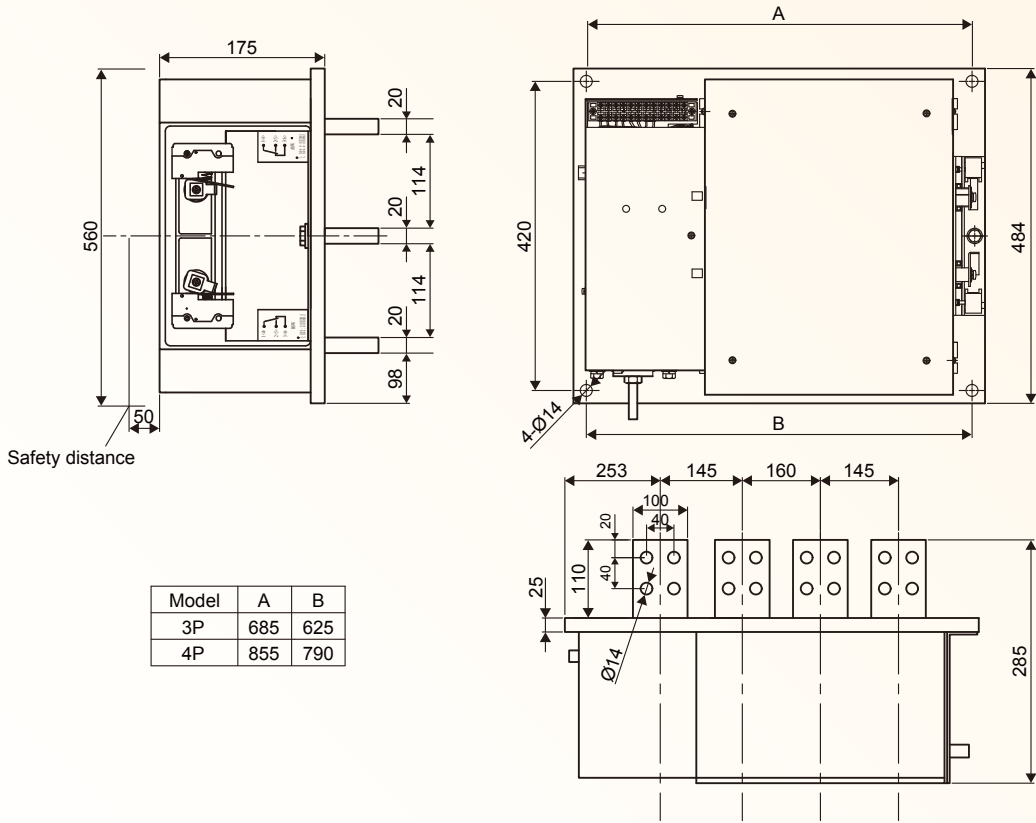


XSTN 1600A

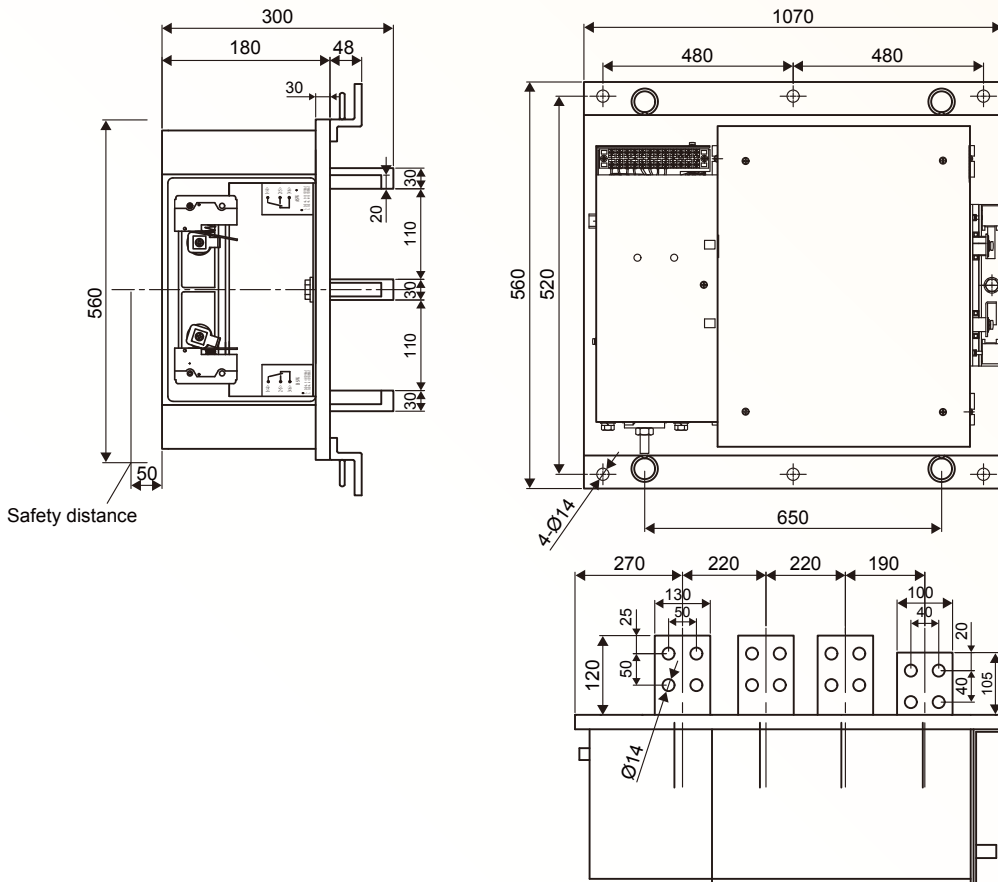


XSTN 2000A

Dimension



XSTN 2500A



XSTN 3200-5000A

Installation Precautions

1. Altitude below 2000m
2. Ambient temperature: $-25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +60^{\circ}\text{C}$,cannot exceed average of 35°C in 24 hours.
3. Atmospheric conditions: Relative humidity could not exceed 50% when the surrounding temperature is $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$.
For lower temperature, the relative humidity can be higher.
4. Pollution Degree: 3
5. Installation category: III
6. Installation conditions: Vertical or horizontal install in panel.

Maintenance, checking and storing

1. Before maintenance and checking, the power must be cut-off and only be done by professional personnel.
2. To ensure the breaker is at good condition, the first maintenance and checking should be done within half year after installation and must be done once a year after it. In harsh installation environment, the frequency of maintenance and checking should increase.
3. Breaker should be installed in environment listed above and should have dustproof, waterproof and anti-bump measures.
4. Maintenance checking items include:
 - a. Cleaning dust and dirt in time to avoid product malfunction.
 - b. Check the electrical contact parts for deformation, clean the metal particles and burning marks on contact surface and surrounding.
 - c. Rust, acidification and dust on contact surface may cause poor conduction, please manual operating several times, measure contact resistance if needed.
 - d. If the breaker is slightly damp or not being use for a long time, it must be dry before use. After cleaning the dust and dirt, use a 500V mega-ohm meter to measure between terminals, electrical contact parts and floor, the insulation resistance should be $> 10\text{M}\Omega$ in order to be use.
5. Other checking method is listed in table 1.

Maintenance, checking and storing

Table 1: Checking and trouble shooting

Checking items	Check point	Trouble shooting
Visual inspection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the main circuit connecting wires have obvious discoloration. Whether there is dust or metal particles on contact surface and surrounding. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cut-off all power and check with a multimeter. The silver plating layer on the contact surface is discolored due to oxidation, but does not affect performance . Clean the dust or metal particles on contact surface and surrounding.
Manual operation checking	Manually operate the handle 3 to 5 times to make sure the mechanism is flexible and smooth.	If the mechanism is being stuck, put 2 to 3 drops of ISO No.8 oil or few drops of No. 3 white lithium base oil on places such as operation axis, sliding bar and other moving parts, then try another 3 to 5 times.
Electric operation checking	Following the operation procedure of secondary wiring circuit or controller, repeat 3 electrical operations and see if the product is working normally.	Frequently electric operation failure reason: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Internal coil being burned. Insufficient battery capacity when using DC operation. Wiring length for secondary wiring circuit is too long or wire cross section to small, causing circuit voltage to drop. Loose wiring of internal control switch or switching failure. Loose wiring of secondary wiring circuit, relay contact failure or controller failure.
Temperature rise checking	If there are any abnormal temperature rising, locate the position. Cut off all the power and use a multimeter to check and compare.	Frequently temperature rise reason: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Looseness of wiring screw. Contact wear or burned, resulting in reduced contact pressure. Dirt on the surface of the contact. Looseness of contact movement mechanism.

If the trouble shooting listed above does not work, please contact our company.

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