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General

## **Residual Current Devices - General Data** Short description of the most important RCD types Symbol Description Eaton standard. Suitable for outdoor installation (distribution boxes for outdoor installation and building sites) up to <del>1</del>-25 Conditionally surge-current proof (>250 A, 8/20 µs) for general application. Type AC: AC current sensitive RCCB Type A: AC and pulsating DC current sensitive RCCB, not affected by smooth DC fault currents up to 6 mA Type F: AC and pulsating DC current sensitive RCCB, trips also at frequency mixtures (10 Hz, 50 Hz, 1000 Hz), min. 10 ms time-delayed, min. 3 kA surge current proof, higher load capacity with smooth DC fault currents up to 10 mA Frequency range up to 20 kHz kHz Trips also at frequency mixtures (10 Hz, 50 Hz, 1000 Hz) 144441 Type B: All-current sensitive RCD switchgear for applications where DC fault currents may occur. Non-selective, nondelayed. Protection against all kinds of fault currents. Type B+: All-current sensitive RCD switchgear for applications where DC fault currents may occur. Non-selective, non-delayed. Protection against all kinds of fault currents. Provides enhanced fire safety. kHz RCD of type G (min 10 ms time delay) surge current-proof up to 3 kA. For system components where protection G against unwanted tripping is needed to avoid personal injury and damage to property. Also for systems involving long lines with high capacitive reactance. Some versions are sensitive to pulsating DC. Some versions are available in all-current sensitive design. RCD of type S (selective, min 40 ms time delay) surge current-proof up to 5 kA. Mainly used as main switch, as well S as in combination with surge arresters. This is the only RCD suitable for series connection with other types if the rated tripping current of the downstream RCD does not exceed one third of the rated tripping current of the device of type S. Some versions are sensitive to pulsating DC. Some versions are available in all-current sensitive design.

## Kind of residual current and correct use of RCD Types

Kind of current	Current Correct use / application field profile of RCCB types					Tripping current
	•	AC	A	<b>F</b>	B / B+	
Sinusoidal AC residual current	$\sim$	<b>V</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>✓</b>	0.5 to 1.0 $I_{\Delta n}$
Pulsating DC residual current (positive or negative half-wave)		-	~	<b>V</b>	V	0.35 to 1.4 $I_{\Delta n}$
Cut half-wave current			<b>V</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>V</b>	Lead angle 90°:
Lead angle 90° el Lead angle 135° el	VV		~	<b>V</b>	•	0.25 to 1.4 $I_{\Delta n}$ Lead angle 135°: 0.11 to 1.4 $I_{\Delta n}$
Half-wave with smooth DC current of 6 mA		-	~	<b>V</b>	~	max. 1.4 $I_{\Delta n}$ + 6 mA
Half-wave with smooth DC current of 10 mA		-	-	<b>~</b>	~	max. 1.4 I <sub>Δn</sub> + 10 mA
Smooth DC current	=======================================	-	-	-	<b>✓</b>	0.5 to 2.0 I <sub>Δn</sub>

## Tripping time

### Break time and non-actuating time for alternating residual currents (r.m.s. values) for type AC and A RCCB

Classification	I <sub>∆n</sub> mA		$\mathbf{I}_{\Delta\mathbf{n}}$	2xl <sub>∆n</sub>	5xl <sub>∆n</sub>	5 x l <sub>∆n</sub> or 0.25A	500A
Standard RCD Conditionally surge current- proof 250 A	≤30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.3	0.15		0.04	0.04
Standard RCD Conditionally surge current- proof 250 A	>30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.3	0.15	0.04		0.04
RCCBType G (Short-time-delay) Surge current-proof 3 kA	30	Min. non actuating time(s) Max. tripping time (s)	0.01 0.3	0.01 0.15		0.01 0.04	0.01 0.04
RCCBType G (Short-time-delay) Surge current-proof 3 kA	>30	Min. non actuating time(s) Max. tripping time (s)	0.01 0.3	0.01 0.15	0.01 0.04		0.01 0.04
RCCBType S (Selective) Surge current-proof 5 kA	>30	Min. non actuating time(s) Max. tripping time (s)	0.13 0.5	0.06 0.2	0.05 0.15		0.04 0.15

#### Break time for half-wave pulsating residual currents (r.m.s. values) for type A RCCB

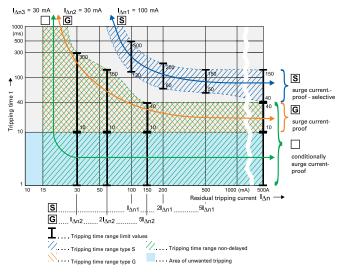
Classification	I <sub>∆n</sub> mA		1.4 $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{I}_{\Delta\mathbf{n}}$	2xl <sub>∆n</sub>	$\mathbf{2.8xl}_{\Delta\mathbf{n}}$	$\textbf{4xl}_{\Delta \textbf{n}}$	7 x I <sub>∆n</sub>	0.35 A	0.5 A	350A
Standard RCD Conditionally surge current-proof 250 A	<30	Max. tripping time (s)		0.3		0.15			0.04	0.04
Standard RCD Conditionally surge current-proof 250 A	30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.3		0.15			0.04		0.04
Standard RCD Conditionally surge current-proof 250 A	>30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.3		0.15		0.04			0.04
RCCB Type G (Short-time-delay) Surge current-proof 3 kA	30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.3		0.15			0.04		0.04
RCCBType G (Short-time-delay) Surge current-proof 3 kA	>30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.3		0.15		0.04			0.04
RCCBType S (Selective) Surge current-proof 5 kA	>30	Max. tripping time (s)	0.5		0,2		0.15			0.15

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General

### **Tripping Characteristics (IEC/EN 61008)**

Tripping characteristics, tripping time range and selectivity of instantaneous, surge current-proof , G'' and surge current-proof - selective ,,S'' residual current devices.



**IEC 60364-4-41** deals with additional protection: The use of RCDs with a rated residual operating current not exceeding 30 mA, is recognized in a.c. systems as additional protection in the event of failure of the provision for basic protection and/or the provision for fault protection or carelessness by users.

This means when using RCDs for fault current/residual current protection two RCDs must be connected in series.

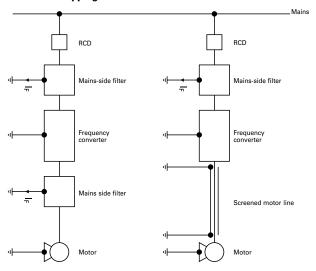
#### Testing:

RCDs with tripping time delay (Types -G and -S) may be function tested with conventional testing equipment which must be set according to the instructions for operation of the testing device. Due to reasons inherent in the measuring process, the tripping time determined in this way may be longer than expected in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer of the measuring instrument.

However, the device is ok if the result of measurement is within the time range specified by the manufacturer of the measuring instrument.

General

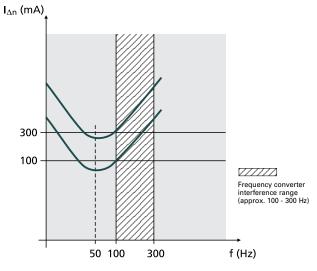
# Due to the currents flowing off through the filters (designated IF), the sum of currents through the RCD is not exactly zero, which causes unwanted tripping.



Frequency converters are used in a wide variety of systems and equipment requiring variable speed, such as lifts, escalators, conveyor belts, and large washing machines. Using them for such purposes in circuits with conventional residual current devices causes frequent problems with unwanted tripping.

The technical root cause of this phenomenon is the following: Fast switching operations involving high voltages cause high interference levels which propagate through the lines on the one hand, and in the form of interfering radiation on the other. In order to eliminate this problem, a mains-side filter (also referred to as input filter or EMC-filter) is connected between the RCD and frequency converter. The anti-interference capacitors in the filters produce discharge currents against earth which may cause unwanted tripping of the RCD due to the apparent residual currents. Connecting a filter on the output side between frequency converter and 3-phase AC motor results in the same behaviour.

#### **Tripping characteristic**



This sample tripping characteristic of a 100 mA RCD and a 300 mA RCD shows the following: In the frequency range around 50 Hz, the RCDs trip as required (50 - 100 % of the indicated  $I_{\Delta n}$ ).

In the range shown hatched in the diagram, i. e. from approx. 100 to 300 Hz, unwanted tripping occurs frequently due to the use of frequency converters. Type F RCCBs are designed to reliably sense higher frequency residual currents ,which leads to an enormous increase in the reliability and availability of electrical systems.

## Therefore, we recommend to use RCDs designed for applications with frequency converter!

These special residual current devices can be recognised by an extension of the type designation ("-F"). They meet the requirements of compatibility between RCDs and frequency converters with respect to unwanted tripping.

Eaton stands for highest availability of your system also in applications where frequency drives are used. Therefore a full suite of Type F RCCBs (mechanical and digital assisted) are available in all feasible ratings to assist you in your application needs.

Our RCDs of type "-F" are characterized by:

- Improved capabilities of reliably sensing residual currents up to 1  $\mbox{kHz}$
- Improved capabilities of withstanding 10 mA DC offset
- 10 ms short time delay minimum (G/F)
- Surge current proofness of 3 kA (G/F) and 5 kA (S/F)

FRCmM 40-80 A Type B (non-digital)

SG09013



## **Description**

- Comprehensive range of RCCBs with a rating of up to 80A
- Higher tripping currents for special applications
- All current sensitive Type B RCCBs to fulfil highest safety standards
- Line voltage independent 2 and 4 pole RCCB for fault protection, additional protection as well as fire protection

FRCmM 40-80 A Type B (non-digital)

$I_n/I_{\Delta n}$	Туре	Article No.	Units per
(A)	Designation		package

## Type B

Conditionally surge current-proof 250 A, Type B 💹 🔀	
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4-	D	ol	es

•	•	•		
F216			٦	
	Ši.			
	-			
0				

4-poles		
40/0.1	FRCMM-40/4/01-B	187804 1/30
63/0.1	FRCMM-63/4/01-B	187805 1/30
63/0.5	FRCMM-63/4/05-B	303861 1/30
80/0.03	FRCMM-80/4/003-B	187806 1/30
80/0.1	FRCMM-80/4/01-B	187807 1/30
80/0.3	FRCMM-80/4/03-B	187808 1/30
80/0.5	FRCMM-80/4/05-B	303862 1/30

## Type S/B

		$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$
Selective + surge current-proof 5 kA, all-current sensitive, Type S/B	IVVVVVVI	$ \sim\rangle$	1

4-			
-	μ	u	ıv

80/0,3 FRCMM-80/4/03-S/B 187809 1/30				
	80/0,3	FRUIVIIVI-8U/4/U3-5/B	187809	1/30



## Residual Current Devices

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FRCmM 40-80 A Type B (non-digital) - Technical Data

#### Specifications | Residual Current Devices FRCmM, Type B

#### **Description**

#### Design

- All current sensitive Residual Current Circuit Breakers (RCCBs) for special applications
- Twin-purpose terminal (lift/open-mouthed) above and below
- Contact position indicator red green
- The device functions irrespective of the position of installation

#### **Accessories**

Auxiliary contact Z-HD to be mounted onto the device

#### Additional information for the application

 Tripping is line voltage independent (VI) and therefore suitable for all BA-classes.

The RCD is suitable for fault protection, additional protection, fire protection within the regulations of the applicable wiring regulations (e.g.: IEC/EN 60364)

• As also stated in IEC/EN 62423, the B sensitivity relies on line voltage

#### Test Buttor

 The test button "T" must be pressed once every 6 months. The system operator must be informed of this obligation and his responsibility in a way that can be proven.

Under special conditions (e.g.: damply and/or dusty environments, environments with polluting and/or corroding conditions, environments with large temperature fluctuations, installations with a risk of overvoltage due to switching of equipment and/or atmospheric discharges, portable equipment, ...), it's recommended to test in monthly intervals. Regulations according IEC/EN 60364 or wiring regulations still apply.

The test button "T" tests the function of the RCCB itself. This test does not
measure a "suitable" fault loop or if requirements of such are kept. Testing
your fault loop (earth rod resistance, continuity of fault loop,...) requires
special tests performed separately

 Type B: These types offer the highest safety levels in electrical systems due to their all-current sensitivity and best in class reliability and system availability

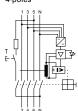
Accessories:		
Auxiliary switch for subsequent installation to the left	Z-HD	265620

## **Residual Current Devices** 1.8

FRCmM 40-80 A Type B (non-digital) - Technical Data

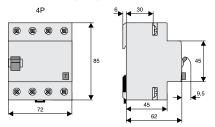
Technical Data				
		FRCmM, Type B		
Electrical				
Design according to		IEC/EN 61008, IEC/EN 62	423	
Current test marks as printed onto the device				
Tripping				
Type B		short-time delayed		
Type S/B		50 ms delay - with selective disconnecting function		
Rated voltage	U <sub>n</sub>	230/400 V; 50 Hz		
Limits operation voltage test circuit				
30 mA		250 - 440 V~		
100, 300, 500 mA		185 - 440 V~		
Rated tripping current	$I_{\Delta n}$	30, 100, 300, 500 mA		
Sensitivity	1-411	All types of current		
Rated insulation voltage	U <sub>i</sub>	400 V		
Rated impulse withstand voltage	U <sub>imp</sub>	2,5 kV		
Rated short circuit capacity	I <sub>cn</sub>	10 kA with back-up fuse		
Peak withstand current	CII	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Type B		3 kA (8/20µs), surge curre	ent-proof, 10 ms delav	
Type S/B		5 kA (8/20μs), surge current-proof, 40 ms delay		
Maximum back-up fuse	-	Short circuit protection	Overload protection	
$I_0 = 40 \text{ A}$		100 A gG/gL	40 A gG/gL	
$I_{n} = 63 \text{ A}$		100 A gG/gL	63 A gG/gL	
I <sub>n</sub> = 80 A		100 A gG/gL	80 A gG/gL	
Rated breaking capacitiy	I <sub>m</sub>	0 70	3 70	
or rated fault breaking capacity	$I_{\Deltam}^{m}$			
I <sub>n</sub> = 40 A	·ΔIII	500 A		
I <sub>n</sub> = 63 A		630 A		
I <sub>n</sub> = 80 A		800 A		
Endurance				
electrical components		≥ 4,000 operating cycles		
mechanical components		≥ 10,000 operating cycles		
Mechanical		= 10,000 operating 0,000		
Frame size		45 mm		
Device height		80 mm		
Device width		70 mm (4MU)		
Mounting	<u> </u>	quick fastening with DIN rail EN50022		
Degree of protection, built-in		IP40		
Upper and lower terminals		open mouthed/lift terminals		
Terminal protection		finger and hand touch safe, DGUV VS3, EN 50274		
Terminal capacity		1,5 - 50 mm <sup>2</sup>		
Busbar thickness		0.8 - 2 mm		
Operation temperature		-25°C to +40°C		
Storage- and transport temperature		-25°C to +60°C		
Resistance to climatic conditions		25-55°C/90-95% relative humidity acc. to IEC 60068-2		
		any		
Mounting position		arry		

# Connection diagram 4-poles



FRCmM 40-80 A Type B (non-digital) - Technical Data

### **Dimensions (mm)**



## Power Loss at I<sub>n</sub> FRCmM - Type B

(entire unit)

I <sub>n</sub> [A]	P [W]	
4-poles		
40	1.3	
63	3.1	
80	5.0	

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