## SIEMENS



Transfer Switching Equipment and Load Transfer Switches 3KCO Transfer Switching Equipment

## SIEMENS


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General information
$\square$
Product information
SENTRON
Transfer switching equipment and load transfer switches 3KC0 manual transfer switching equipment

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## Legal information

## Warning notice system

This manual contains notices you have to observe in order to ensure your personal safety, as well as to prevent damage to property. The notices referring to your personal safety are highlighted in the manual by a safety alert symbol, notices referring only to property damage have no safety alert symbol. These notices shown below are graded according to the degree of danger.

## DANGER

indicates that death or severe personal injury will result if proper precautions are not taken.
WARNING
indicates that death or severe personal injury may result if proper precautions are not taken.

## A. CAUTION

indicates that minor personal injury can result if proper precautions are not taken.

## NOTICE

indicates that property damage can result if proper precautions are not taken.
If more than one degree of danger is present, the warning notice representing the highest degree of danger will be used. A notice warning of injury to persons with a safety alert symbol may also include a warning relating to property damage.

## Qualified Personnel

The product/system described in this documentation may be operated only by personnel qualified for the specific task in accordance with the relevant documentation, in particular its warning notices and safety instructions. Qualified personnel are those who, based on their training and experience, are capable of identifying risks and avoiding potential hazards when working with these products/systems.

## Proper use of Siemens products

Note the following:

## ! WARNING

Siemens products may only be used for the applications described in the catalog and in the relevant technical documentation. If products and components from other manufacturers are used, these must be recommended or approved by Siemens. Proper transport, storage, installation, assembly, commissioning, operation and maintenance are required to ensure that the products operate safely and without any problems. The permissible ambient conditions must be complied with. The information in the relevant documentation must be observed.

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## Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of this manual

This manual describes the functions, commissioning and operation of the following transfer switching equipment:

- 3KCO manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE)
(MTSE = Manually Operated Transfer Switching Equipment)
This manual describes the following topics:
- Product specifications
- Mounting
- Connection
- Operation
- Commissioning
- Accessories
- Corrective maintenance and fault rectification
- Application examples


### 1.2 Target groups and required basic knowledge

This manual is intended for:

- Users
- Electrically skilled persons
- Switchgear manufacturers
- Maintenance personnel

A general knowledge of low-voltage power distribution is required to understand this manual.

## Scale

The diagrams are not shown in the original size (1:1 scale).

## Technical Support

You can find further support on the Internet https://www.siemens.com/lowvoltage/technicalsupport).

### 1.3 Used symbols

## Applicable documents

You can find more information on the Internet via the following link:
3 KCO manual transfer switching equipment
(https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/products?mfn=ps\&lc=en-US)

### 1.3 Used symbols

| Symbol | Meaning | Symbol | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | Pliers | (O) | OK |
| (ㅁ) | Hexagon socket wrench | (24) | Not OK |
| (5) | Cross-tip screwdriver PZ | (®) | Lock |
| (a) | Wrench | (GIICK) | Click to snap |
| (-) | Graver | (0) $5 \square$ | Solid conductor |
| (1) | Cross-tip screwdriver PH | (88) | Stranded conductor |
|  | Slotted screwdriver | 0 | Measure |
| (1) | Trash bin |  |  |

## General information

### 2.1 Standards

The transfer switching equipment and its accessories comply with the following international standards:

| Standard | Designation |
| :--- | :--- |
| IEC 60269-1 | Low-voltage fuses - Part 1: General requirements |
| IEC 60269-2 | Low-voltage fuses - Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by qualified electrical <br> technicians or electrically trained persons (fuses predominantly for industrial use) |
| IEC 60947-1 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: General rules |
| IEC 60947-3 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 3: <br> - Switches <br> - Disconnectors <br> - Switch-disconnectors <br> - Fuse-combination units |
| IEC 60947-5-1 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements <br> - electromechanical control circuit devices |
| IEC 60947-6-1 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment - Transfer switch- <br> ing equipment |
| IEC 61010-1 | Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part <br> 3-1: Conformity verification report for IEC 61010-1:2001 - General requirements |
| IEC 61326-1 | Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: <br> General requirements |

### 2.2 Certification

You can find the current certificates for this product in the Siemens Industrial Online Support https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/ps/cert).

## Product information

### 3.1 Product description

### 3.1.1 Design

Sizes 1 and 2

(1) Box terminals for connection of source I
(2) Plug-in assembly for rotary operating mechanism
(3) Safety locking mechanism for connecting the cables in the box terminal
(4) Box terminals for connection of source II
(5) Side panel cover
(6) Switching unit
(7) Switch position indicator
(8) Fixing bolt

I Switch I
II Switch II

## Sizes 3, 4 and 5


(1) Switching unit
(2) Connecting terminals of source II
(3) Connecting terminals of source I
(4) Plug-in assembly for terminal covers/phase barriers
(5) Assembly for mounting

### 3.1.2 Current ratings

| Size | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated current (A) | $16 \ldots 63$ | $80 \ldots 160$ | $200 \ldots 400$ | $500 \ldots 800$ | $1000 \ldots 1600$ |
| Number of poles |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 4 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Position of operating mechanism module <br> Front operating mechanism, <br> center | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - |
| Front operating mechanism, <br> left | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |


| Size | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated current (A) | $16 \ldots 63$ | $80 \ldots 160$ | 200... 400 | 500... 800 | 1000 ... 1600 |
| Type of mounting |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floor mounting (wall mounting) | $\checkmark$ * | $\checkmark^{*}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| DIN rail mounting | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - |
| Connections |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat terminal | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Box terminal | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - |
| * You can find more information in chapter Component overview for sizes 1 and 2 (Page 56) |  |  |  |  |  |

## Sizes

The figures below show the sizes of the transfer switching equipment depending on the current rating:

|  | 3-pole | 4-pole | Current rating (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \cdot & 16 \\ - & 32 \\ - & 63 \end{array}$ |
| Size 2 |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline- & 80 \\ - & 100 \\ - & 125 \\ - & 160 \end{array}$ |
| Size 3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \bullet & 200 \\ - & 250 \\ - & 315 \\ - & 400 \end{array}$ |


|  | 3-pole | 4-pole | Current rating (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size 4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \quad 500 \\ & \text { - } \quad 630 \\ & \text { - } 800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Size 5 |  |  | - 1000 <br> - 1250 <br> - 1600 |

### 3.2 Product family

### 3.2.1 Use

The 3KC0 transfer switching equipment is used in power supply networks for load transfers between the normal power source and an alternative power source with an interrupted supply at current ratings up to 1600 A .
The 3KC0 transfer switching equipment can also be used as a load transfer switch for switching between two loads.

### 3.2.2 Properties

- 3 and 4-pole transfer switching equipment for $A C$ applications
- 5 sizes:

Sizes 1 and 2: 16 to 160 A (operating mechanism at center)
Sizes 3,4 and 5200 to 1600 A (operating mechanism on the left)

- Front operating mechanism
- Modular retrofittable additional poles (4th contact) for sizes 1 and 2
- Direct operating mechanism and door-coupling operating mechanism available as accessories in gray or red/yellow.
- Lockable handle
- Floor mounting or DIN rail mounting (up to 160 A )


### 3.2.3 Applications

## Application areas

The 3KC0 transfer switching equipment can be used in residential/non-residential, industrial and infrastructure applications.

## Non-residential/residential

- Safety devices in high buildings
- Computing centers (e.g. in banks, insurance companies)
- Fire pumps, air conditioning systems, cold rooms
- Lighting systems in shopping malls

Industry

- Production lines in continuous operation
- Engine rooms
- Ancillary systems in crucial thermal power plants
- Pumps
- Cooling systems
- Fans

Infrastructure

- Installations in ports and loading stations
- Airports
- Lighting


### 3.2.4 Structure of the article numbers

## Article numbers for transfer switching equipment



| Serial <br> No. | Description | Value | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | Number of poles | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | - 3-pole <br> - 4-pole |
| (2) | Rated current | 16 | - 16 A |
|  |  | 22 | - 32 A |
|  |  | 26 | - 63 A |
|  |  | 28 | - 80 A |
|  |  | 30 | - 100 A |
|  |  | 32 | - 125 A |
|  |  | 34 | - 160 A |
|  |  | 36 | - 200 A |
|  |  | 38 | - 250 A |
|  |  | 40 | - 315 A |
|  |  | 42 | - 400 A |
|  |  | 44 | - 500 A |
|  |  | 46 | - 630 A |
|  |  | 48 | - 800 A |
|  |  | 50 | - 1000 A |
|  |  | 52 | - 1250 A |


| Serial <br> No. | Description | Value | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 54 | - 1600 A |
| (3) | Connection type | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | - Flat terminal <br> - Box terminal |
| (4) | Size | M | - Size 1 |
|  |  | N | - Size 2 |
|  |  | P | - Size 3 |
|  |  | Q | - Size 4 |
|  |  | R | - Size 5 |

Article numbers for accessories


| Serial <br> No. | Description | Value | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (5) | Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | 1 | - Size 1 |
|  |  | 2 | - Size 2 |
|  |  | 3 | - Size 3 |
|  |  | 4 | - Size 4 |
|  |  | 5 | - Size 5 |
| (6) | Type of accessory |  |  |
| (7) | Accessory version |  |  |

## Functions

### 4.1 Function

The 3KC0 transfer switching equipment is used in power supply networks for load transfers between the normal power source and an alternative power source with an interrupted supply at current ratings up to 1600 A . Switchovers are performed manually.
The 3KC0 can be used for switching between two main sources, one main source and one generator, or between two generators. It is possible to use the 3 KCO as transfer switching equipment for switching between two sources in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1. It is also possible to use the 3KC0 as a load transfer switch for switching between two loads in compliance with IEC 60947-3.

## Mounting

## 5

## $5.1 \quad$ Clearances for mounting

Sizes 1 and 2


## Sizes 3, 4 and 5 without phase barriers



|  | A (mm) | B (mm) | $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{mm})$ | D (mm) | E (mm) | G (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3KC0.36 / 38 / 40 / <br> 42 | 20 | 40 |  | 33 | 0 | 14 |
| 3KC0.44 / 46 /48 | 30 | 50 |  | 47 |  |  |
| 3KC0. 50 / 52 / 54 | 36.5 |  |  | 73 |  |  |

## Sizes 3, 4 and 5 with phase barriers



|  | $\mathbf{A}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{G ( m m})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 \mathrm{KKC} 0.36 / 38 / 40 /$ <br> 42 | 16.5 | 44.5 | 33 | 0 | 14 |  |
| $3 \mathrm{KC} 0.44 / 46 / 48$ | 23.5 | 50 | 47 |  |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{KC} 0.50 / 52 / 54$ | 36.5 | 70 | 73 |  |  |  |

### 5.2 Mounting positions

### 5.2.1 Mounting position for sizes 1 and 2



### 5.2.2 Mounting position for sizes 3, 4 and 5



## Note

Overhead mounting is not permitted for sizes 3,4 and 5 .

Some applications require the use of phase barriers. You can find more information in chapter Phase barriers (Page 105).

### 5.3 Mounting the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment

## Note

If you need one of the following accessories, you must fit the accessory before you mount the transfer switching equipment:

- Floor mounting for sizes 1 and 2

Assembly kit for floor mounting
You can find more information in chapter Component overview for sizes 1 and 2 (Page56).

- Auxiliary switch module for sizes 1 and 2

You can find more information in chapter Auxiliary switches and auxiliary switch modules (Page 64).

- Additional poles for sizes 1 and 2

You can find more information in chapter Additional poles for sizes 1 and 2.(Page61).

- Direct operating mechanism

You can find more information in chapter Direct operating mechanism (Page 98).

### 5.3.1 DIN rail mounting for sizes 1 and 2

## Overview

## Note

You are not permitted to install the assembly kit for floor mounting in the case of DIN rail mounting.

The figure below shows the procedure for mounting the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment on a DIN rail (in compliance with DIN RAIL IEC 60715).


## Procedure

1. Insert the transfer switching equipment with the plug-in assembly on the DIN rail from above.
2. Push the transfer switching equipment back until the plug-in assembly audibly locks into place on the underside.

### 5.3.2 Removal from DIN rail for sizes 1 and 2

## Overview



## Procedure

1. Lever the first slide for DIN rail mounting out of the enclosure, e.g. using a slotted screwdriver. The slide locks into place audibly.
2. Lever the second slide for DIN rail mounting out of the enclosure, e.g. using a slotted screwdriver.
The slide locks into place audibly.
3. Lift the transfer switching equipment off the DIN rail.
4. Push the first slide into the enclosure.
5. Push the second slide into the enclosure.

### 5.3.3 Floor mounting for sizes 1 and 2

## Overview

A 3KC9120-1 assembly kit for floor mounting is needed for floor mounting. You can find more information in chapter Component overview for sizes 1 and 2 (Page 56).

## Note

The assembly kit for floor mounting including the mounting bracket are not included in the scope of supply.


## Procedure

## Note

Once you have inserted the mounting bracket into the recess of the side panel cover, it is not possible to remove it again.

1. Push the four mounting brackets into the recesses on the side panel cover.
2. Push the two mounting plates on the underside on the left and right into the DIN rail guide until they engage. Ensure that the openings for the bolts on the mounting brackets and on the mounting plates are aligned with each other.
3. Mount the transfer switching equipment in the desired position using four bolts.

## Clearances for mounting



|  | Size 1 |  | Size 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | 3 | $\mathbf{4}$ | 3 | 4 |
| A | 191 | 227 | 245 | 299 |
| B | 46.5 |  |  |  |
| C | 4.5 (suitable for M4 bolts) |  |  |  |

## Note

The clearances change when auxiliary switch modules and additional poles are used. You can find more information in chapter Component overview for sizes 1 and 2 (Page 56).
See also chapter Component overview for sizes 1 and $2 \mid$ (Page 56 ).

### 5.3.4 Floor mounting for sizes 3, 4 and 5

## Note

Some applications require the use of phase barriers. You can find more information in chapter Phase barriers (Page 105).

## Overview



| Size | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ | Width across flats for <br> wrench <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Bolt size |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $3.5 \ldots 4.0$ | 4.0 | M5 |
| 4 | $8.0 \ldots 10.0$ | 6.0 | M8 |
| 5 | $15.0 \ldots 20.0$ | 10.0 | M12 |

## Procedure

1. Mount the transfer switching equipment in the desired position using four bolts.
5.4 Affixing labels

## Clearances for mounting



| Size | A |  | B |  | C |  | D |  | E |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3P | $4 P$ | $3 P$ | $4 P$ | $3 P$ | $4 P$ | $3 P$ | $4 P$ | $3 P$ |  |
|  | 216 | 260 | 88 | 12 |  | 20 | 5.5 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 293 | 353 | 127 | 18 | 29 | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 435 | 525 | 156.5 | 27 | 41 | 12.5 |  |  |  |  |

### 5.4 Affixing labels

## Overview




## Note

Any label in the appropriate size can be used as an alternative to the labels offered by Siemens.

## Label sizes

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Max. label size $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1,2 | $6.8 \times 4.3$ |
| $3,4,5$ | $20 \times 7.2$ |

## Procedure

1. Affix the labels.

## Connection

### 6.1 Network types and applications

You can connect the $3 K C 0$ transfer switching equipment to various network types. It can be used in the following networks:

- Single-phase network with neutral conductor (1PH + N)
- Three-phase 3-wire network without neutral conductor (3PH)
- Three-phase 4-wire network with neutral conductor (3PH + N)

You can use the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment both in networks with balanced load, as well as in networks with unbalanced load.

## NOTICE

Possible damage to the device!
The product is designed for the following rated impulse withstand voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ :

- 8 kV for sizes 1 and 2 with 16 to 160 A
- 12 kV for sizes 3,4 and 5 with 200 to 1600 A

When using the product in an application in which overvoltages of $>8 \mathrm{kV}$ or $>12 \mathrm{kV}$ can occur, suitable measures, such as surge arresters, must additionally be taken to limit these overvoltages to no more than 8 kV or 12 kV , respectively.

It is possible to use the 3 KCO as transfer switching equipment for switching between two sources (in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1).

It is also possible to use the 3 KCO as a load transfer switch for switching between two loads (in compliance with IEC 60947-3).

### 6.1.1 Transfer switching equipment

If the 3 KCO is used as transfer switching equipment, switching is performed between two sources (in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1).

Circuit diagram of 3 KCO as three-phase 4-wire network with three phases with neutral conductor (3PH + N)


Circuit diagram of 3KCO as three-phase 4-wire network with three phases without neutral conductor (3PH)


## Circuit diagram of 3 KCO as single-phase network with neutral conductor ( $1 \mathrm{PH}+\mathrm{N}$ )



### 6.1.2 Load transfer switches

If the 3 KCO is used as a load transfer switch, switching is performed between two loads (in compliance with IEC 60947-3). Only one load is supplied - or in the OFF position - no load is supplied.

Circuit diagram of 3KC0 as three-phase 4-wire network with three phases with neutral conductor (3PH + N)


Circuit diagram of 3KCO as three-phase 4-wire network with three phases without neutral conductor (3PH)


Circuit diagram of 3KC0 as single-phase network with neutral conductor (1PH + N)


### 6.2 Connecting to the circuit

This chapter describes options for connecting the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment to the circuit.

## NOTICE

System damage!
System damage is possible if the equipment is not installed properly.

- Connect the two power supply systems with phase equality.
- Tighten all terminals on sizes 1 and 2 .


### 6.2.1 Load connection

The load can be connected in any way with the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment: The load can be connected at either the top or the bottom of the device.

### 6.2.2 Arrangement of the power supply systems

Sources I or II can be connected with the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment. No distinction is made between prioritized sources.

The same applies to the connection of the generator and the main source.

### 6.2.3 Connecting the terminals for sizes 1 and 2

Connect the circuit to the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2 using box terminals. The box terminals of the transfer switching equipment have two openings.

## Upper opening of box terminal



Use the upper opening of the box terminal exclusively for the primary circuit.

## Lower opening of box terminal



You can connect either the bridging bar accessory (3KC9118- or 3KC9218-) or a copper bar to the lower opening of the box terminal. You can find more information in chapter Connecting transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2 to the circuit)(Page 41).

### 6.2.4 Connecting transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2

To connect the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment properly, you must first mount the bridging bar accessory. The steps listed below describe the mounting of the bridging bar and the connection to the power supply system.

### 6.2.4.1 Connecting a bridging bar to sizes 1 and 2

! Warning
Hazardous voltage!
Ensure there is no live voltage before mounting the bridging bars.

If you use the transfer switching equipment for switching between two sources (in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1), a bridging bar must be used on the load side.
If you use the $3 K C 0$ transfer switching equipment as a load transfer switch for switching between two loads (in compliance with IEC 60947-3), you must mount a bridging bar on the line side. You can mount the bridging bar on either the top or the bottom of the transfer switching equipment.

The bridging bar is not included in the scope of supply. You can order the bridging bar as an accessory. You will find further information on the bridging bar in chapter Bridging bars (Page58).

## Procedure

1. Push the protective covers back so that the openings are exposed.

2. Ensure that the orientation of the bridging bar is correct.
3. Push the bridging bar into the lower openings of the box terminals.
4. Fix the bridging bar using a wrench.

As an alternative to a bridging bar, you can connect the two poles of sources I and II that belong together using cables. The cables must be of the following minimum lengths:

- Size 1: Minimum length 220 mm
- Size 2: Minimum length 250 mm



### 6.2.4.2 Connecting transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2 to the circuit

| ! WARNING |
| :--- |
| Hazardous voltage! |
| Ensure there is no live voltage before connecting the transfer switching equipment to the |
| circuit. |


| NOTICE |
| :--- |
| System damage if equipment is not installed properly! |
| Connect the power supply systems with phase equality. |

Mount the bridging bars before connecting the transfer switching equipment to the circuit. For more information, see chapter Connecting a bridging bar to sizes 1 and 2 (Page 39).

## Procedure

1. Push the protective covers back so that the openings are exposed.

2. If a flat cable is used: Insert the cables into the lower openings of the box terminal. If a round cable is used: Insert the cables into the upper openings of the box terminal.
3. Fix the cables using a wrench.

| Size | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $5 \ldots 6.5$ |
| 2 | $6.5 \ldots 8.0$ |

## Note

In order to access the box terminal bolt, you must move the integrated cover using a wrench.

The box terminals of the 3 KCO are designed such that they can simultaneously accommodate a round and a flat cable (solid copper bars or Flexibar).
4. Attach the label included in the scope of supply to label the phases and the neutral conductor.

## Connecting the conductor to the box terminals

See the table below for the requirements of the supply lines needed for the connection:

|  |  | Size 1 | Size 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## NOTICE

Material damage can occur if the maximum conductor thickness is exceeded!
If the calculation of the number of layers multiplied by the thickness of a layer yields the exact maximum thickness of the box terminal, the conductor may not match the terminal in practice. The Flexibar is often a little thicker. A Flexibar with $4 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ layers can be thicker than 2 mm .

### 6.2.5 Connecting the terminals for sizes 3,4 and 5

Flat terminal
Since the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment has flat terminals, you can connect it to the power supply system using cable lugs or busbars.

## Dimensions for busbar holes



| Size of transfer <br> switching equip- <br> ment | $\mathbf{A ( m m )}$ | $\mathbf{B}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{C}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $<15.5$ | - | - | 11 |
| 4 | $<21$ | - | - | 14 |
| 5 | $<19$ | $23 \ldots 29$ | 13 | 14 |

### 6.2.6 Connecting transfer switching equipment sizes 3, 4 and 5

To connect the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment properly, you must first mount the bridging bar accessory. The steps listed below describe the mounting of the bridging bar and the connection to the power supply system.

### 6.2.6.1 Connecting a bridging bar to sizes 3, 4 and 5

| ! WARNING |
| :--- |
| Hazardous voltage! |
| Ensure there is no live voltage before mounting the bridging bars. |

## Note

In addition to the terminal covers, you must also connect side panel covers for lateral touch protection of the connection side at which the bridging bars are used (usually the load side).

If you use the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment for switching between two sources (in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1), you must mount the bridging bars on the load side.

If you use the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment as a load transfer switch for switching between two loads (in compliance with IEC 60947-3), you must mount the bridging bars on the line side. You can mount the bridging bars on either the top or the bottom of the transfer switching equipment.

The bridging bars are not included in the scope of supply. You can order the bridging bars as accessories. You can find more information on the bridging bars in chapter Bridging bars (Page58).


Bridging bar for flat terminal sizes 3 and 4


Bridging bar for flat terminal size 5

## Procedure

## Note

Three or four bridging bars are required for sizes 3,4 and 5 depending on the number of poles. As only one bridging bar is included in the scope of supply of the bridging bar, you will have to order 3 or 4 packages as appropriate.

## Note

The bolts, washers and nuts needed for mounting the bridging bars on the connecting terminals are included in the scope of supply of the 3KC0.

## Note

The bolts, washers and nuts needed for mounting the two halves of the bridging bars are included in the scope of supply of the bridging bar.

1. Position the bridging bar on the connecting terminal.


| Size | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ | Width across flats for wrench <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $30 \ldots 44$ | 16 |
| 4 | $50 \ldots 75$ | 18 |
| 5 |  |  |


2. Position the first cable lug or first busbar at the connecting terminal.
3. Insert the first bolt from the center through the connecting terminal, the bridging bar and the cable lug or busbar.
4. Fix the first half of the bridging bar to the connecting terminal using the nut and washer.
5. Position the second cable lug or the second busbar at the second connecting terminal and insert the second bolt from the center through the connecting terminal, the bridging bar and the cable lug.
6. Fix the second half of the bridging bar to the connecting terminal using the nut and washer.

## Note

The two halves of the bridging bar must come into contact completely after this work step.
7. Ensure that both parts of the bridging bar are lying flush.
8. Insert the bolt from the center through the two halves of the bridging bar and fasten the two halves with a washer and a nut.

### 6.2.6.2 Connecting transfer switching equipment sizes 3,4 and 5 to the circuit

## ! WARNING

## Hazardous voltage!

Ensure there is no live voltage before connecting the transfer switching equipment to the circuit.

## NOTICE

System damage if equipment is not installed properly!
Connect the power supply systems with phase equality.

## Note

## Using bridging bars

Mount the bridging bars before connecting the transfer switching equipment to the circuit. For more information, see chapter Connecting a bridging bar to sizes 3, 4 and 5 (Page 44).

## Note

The bolts, washers and nuts needed for mounting on the connecting terminals are included in the scope of supply of the 3 KCO .

| Size of transfer <br> switching equip- <br> ment | DIN ISO 46234 <br> $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | DIN ISO 46235 <br> $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Procedure for sizes 3 and 4

| ! WARNING |
| :--- |
| Hazardous voltage! |
| All bolts must have the correct orientation: The nuts must be positioned on the outside of |
| the transfer switching equipment. |

Mount the cable lugs or busbars:

1. Insert both bolts from the center.
2. Secure each connection with 1 bolt, 1 washer, and 1 nut on the cable lug or busbar.


| Size of transfer switching <br> equipment | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ | Width across flats for wrench <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $30 \ldots 44$ | 16 |
| 4 | $50 \ldots 75$ | 18 |

Procedure for size 5

## A. Warning

## Hazardous voltage!

All bolts must have the correct orientation: The nuts must be positioned on the outside of the transfer switching equipment.

## ! WARNING

## Hazardous voltage!

If only one bolt per connecting terminal is used for mounting, you must fit this bolt in the same position on every connecting terminal (either on the top or on the bottom).

1. Mount the cable lugs or busbars.

- If the transfer switching equipment is connected using cable lugs: Secure each connection with 1 bolt, 1 washer, and 1 nut on the cable lug.
- If the transfer switching equipment is connected using busbars: Secure each connection with 2 bolts, 2 washers, and 2 nuts on the busbar. You must insert all bolts from the center.


| Size of transfer switching <br> equipment | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ | Width across flats for wrench <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | $50 \ldots 75$ | 18 |

## Operation

You can either operate the 3KC0 manual transfer switching equipment using a handle for direct operating mechanism directly on the switch or using a door-coupling rotary operating mechanism outside the cabinet. Switching is between positions I, 0 and II in each case:

| Operating mechanism | Switch I | Switch II |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Position I | Closed | Open |
| Position 0 | Open | Open |
| Position II | Open | Closed |

You can find further details about rotary operating mechanisms in chapter Accessories (Page 55).

### 7.1 Operating transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2

Transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2


Switch I is on the left and switch II is on the right with transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2.
7.1 Operating transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2

## Procedure

Turn the handle by $90^{\circ}$ in the clockwise or counter-clockwise direction to switch to one of the two sources.


### 7.2 Operating transfer switching equipment sizes 3,4 and 5



Switch I is at the rear and switch II is at the front with transfer switching equipment sizes 3,4 and 5 .

## Procedure

Turn the handle by $90^{\circ}$ in the clockwise or counter-clockwise direction to switch to one of the two sources.


## Accessories

## A. Warning

Hazardous voltage!
Ensure there is no live voltage before mounting an accessory.
8.1 Component overview for sizes 1 and 2

### 8.1 Component overview for sizes 1 and 2


(1) 3 KCO manual transfer switching equipment
(2) Assembly kit for floor mounting
(3) Bridging bar
(5) Auxiliary switch module
(4) 4th pole
(6) Auxiliary switches
(7) Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism
(8) Direct operating mechanism

### 8.2 Component overview for sizes 3, 4 and 5


(1) 3 KCO manual transfer switching equipment
(2) Phase barriers
(3) Terminal cover, short
(4) Terminal cover
(5) Side panel cover
(6) Bridging bar
(7) Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism
(8) Direct operating mechanism
(9) Auxiliary switches

### 8.3 Assembly kit for floor mounting for sizes 1 and 2

If you wish to mount the transfer switching equipment size 1 and 2 on the floor or on the wall, you must use the assembly kit for floor mounting.


## Note

Two mounting plates (one for each side) and four mounting brackets are included in the scope of delivery.

| Suitable for trans- <br> fer switching <br> equipment in size | Suitable for trans- <br> fer switching <br> equipment with <br> number of poles | Position on trans- <br> fer switching <br> equipment | Article number | Required <br> packages |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3,4 | On both sides | $3 K C 9120-1$ | 1 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |

### 8.4 Bridging bars

## Function

For all current ratings, bridging bars can be mounted for implementing an upstream or downstream connection point.

The bridging bars serve as bridges for a load-side or line-side connection and can be attached either on the top or the bottom of the transfer switching equipment.

If you use the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment for switching between two sources (in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1), you must mount a bridging bar on the load side.

If you use the $3 K C 0$ transfer switching equipment as a load transfer switch for switching between two loads (in compliance with IEC 60947-3), you must mount a bridging bar on the line side.


Bridging bar for sizes 1 and 2 with box terminals, 3-pole

Bridging bar for sizes 1 and 2 with box termi-

nals, 4-pole


Bridging bar for sizes 3 and 4 with flat termi- Bridging bar for size 5 with flat terminals nals

## Note

In addition to the terminal covers, you must also connect side panel covers for lateral touch protection of the connection side at which the bridging bars are used (usually the load side) in the case of sizes 3,4 and 5 .

## Sizes and article numbers

The bridging bars are not included in the scope of supply. You can order the bridging bars as accessories.

## Sizes 1 and 2

With transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2, you only need to order one bridging bar, as indicated in the table below.

| Suitable for trans- <br> fer switching <br> equipment in size | Suitable for trans- <br> fer switching <br> equipment with <br> number of poles | Position on trans- <br> fer switching <br> equipment | Article number | Required <br> packages |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | Any (top or bot- | $3 \mathrm{KC} 9118-1$ | 1 |
|  | 4 | tom) | $3 \mathrm{KC} 9118-2$ |  |
|  | 3 |  | $3 \mathrm{KC} 9218-1$ |  |
|  | 4 |  | $3 \mathrm{KC} 9218-2$ |  |

You can find more information on mounting the bridging bar in chapter Connecting a bridging bar to sizes 1 and 2 (Page 39).

## Sizes 3, 4 and 5

Three or four bridging bars are required for transfer switching equipment sizes 3,4 and 5 depending on the number of poles. As the bridging bar cannot be supplied separately, you will have to order 3 or 4 packages as appropriate.

The bolts for connecting the two bridging bar halves for flat terminals are included in the scope of supply.

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Suitable for transfer switching equipment with number of poles | Position on transfer switching equipment | Article number | Required packages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3 | Any (top or bottom) | 3KC9318-0 | 3 |
|  | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| 4 | 3 |  | 3KC9418-0 | 3 |
|  | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| 5 | 3 |  | 3KC9518-0 | 3 |
|  | 4 |  |  | 4 |

You can find more information on mounting the bridging bars in chapter Connecting a bridging bar to sizes 3, 4 and 5 (Page 44 ).

### 8.5 Additional poles for sizes 1 and 2

## Function

The additionally switchable pole for transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2 with box terminals has the same function as the permanently mounted poles of the 3KC0.

The additional pole extends a 3-pole 3KC0 to a 4-pole 3KC0.


4th contact for size 1
3KD9105-2


4th contact for size 2
3KD9205-2

## Note

It is not possible to fit an additional pole in the case of transfer switching equipment sizes 3 to 5. No additional poles are available for these modules for this reason.

## Sizes and article numbers

| Suitable for transfer <br> switching equipment in <br> size | Suitable for transfer <br> switching equipment <br> with number of poles | Position on transfer <br> switching equipment | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | On both sides | 3KD9105-2 |
| 2 |  | 3 KD9205-2 |  |

### 8.5.1 Mounting additional poles for sizes 1 and 2

## Mounting position

3-pole transfer switching equipment

(1) 4th pole
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{N}$
(2) Auxiliary switches


4-pole transfer switching equipment

(2) Auxiliary switches


## Procedure

## Note

- It is not necessary to fit an additional switchable pole in the case of 4-pole transfer switching equipment.
- You can use additional poles and auxiliary switch modules on one or both sides of the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment.
- A maximum of one switchable pole and one auxiliary switch module are permitted on each side.
- If a switchable pole and an auxiliary switch module are used simultaneously at the same side, you must connect the switchable pole directly to the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment and the auxiliary switch module on the outside.

1. Remove the side cover of the 3 KCO on the side of the switch on which the additional module is to be mounted. The removed bolts are no longer needed.

2. Rotate the shaft of the additional pole or auxiliary switch module to the correct position. Ensure that the pre-inscribed marks are aligned.

3. Mount the additional accessory on the transfer switching equipment (e.g. additional pole or auxiliary switch module).
4. If you wish to mount an additional pole and an auxiliary switch module on the same side, attach the auxiliary switch module exactly as described in points 2 and 3 .
5. Bolt each side panel tight using 2 bolts (included in the scope of supply of the accessory).

## Note

Two sets of bolts are included in the scope of supply of the accessories:

- Use the shorter bolts if you only want to mount one module.
- Use the longer bolts if you wish to mount both an additional pole and an auxiliary switch module.


### 8.6 Auxiliary switches and auxiliary switch modules

## Function

## Note

None of the auxiliary switches of the 3KC0 have a test function.

Auxiliary switches signal the switch position of the main contacts of the 3 KCO and can be retrofitted if required.

## Designs



Auxiliary switch for sizes 1 and 2 with soldered-on connecting cables


Auxiliary switch module for sizes 1 and 2


Auxiliary switches for sizes 1 and 2 without soldered-on connecting cables


Auxiliary switches for sizes 3,4 and 5

## Contacts

Here are the contacts of the auxiliary switches for transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2.


## Switching time

You can choose different switching times for the auxiliary switches based on the mounting position:

- Leading switch-off (only available for sizes 3, 4 and 5). The auxiliary switch switches $\geq 20$ ms earlier than the main switch.
- Simultaneous switching (standard): Main switch and auxiliary switch operate simultaneously.

You can find more information on the mounting position in chapter Mounting auxiliary switches on sizes 3, 4 and 5 (Page 68).


## Auxiliary switch indications

## Note

The auxiliary switches indicate the switch position of the respective switch disconnector (I or II) to which they or the auxiliary switch module are connected.

Two auxiliary switches in total are required for each item of transfer switching equipment in order to be able to distinguish between all switching positions (I, $0, I I$. In the case of transfer switching equipment sizes 1 and 2 , two auxiliary switch modules must be mounted on the transfer switching equipment, one on the left and one on the right. At least one auxiliary switch must be installed for each auxiliary switch module.

In the case of transfer switching equipment sizes 3 to 5 , the two auxiliary switches only need to be mounted in different rows on the underside of the transfer switching equipment, one auxiliary switch at switch disconnector I and one at switch disconnector II.

## Auxiliary switch module for sizes 1 and 2

The optionally available auxiliary switch modules are listed in the table below.

| Suitable for transfer <br> switching equipment in <br> size | Suitable for transfer <br> switching equipment <br> with number of poles | Position on transfer <br> switching equipment | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3,4 | On both sides | 3 KD9103-5 |
| 2 |  |  |  |

## Auxiliary switches for sizes 1 and 2

The auxiliary switches are listed in the following table.

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Suitable for transfer switching equipment with number of poles | Position on transfer switching equipment | Article number | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1, 2 | 3, 4 | On both sides | 3KD9103-1 | CO contact |
|  |  |  | 3KD9103-2* | CO contact |
|  |  |  | 3KD9103-3 | CO contact, solid-state compatible |
|  |  |  | 3KD9103-4* | CO contact, solid-state compatible |

* Without soldered-on connection cables


## Auxiliary switches for sizes 3,4 and 5

## Note

Every version of the auxiliary switches is available with gold-plated contacts.

| Function | Article number |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 contact: 1 NC contact <br> - With gold-plated contacts | 3SU1400-1AA10-1CA0 3SU1400-1AA10-1MA0 |
| 1 contact: 1 NO contact <br> - With gold-plated contacts | 3SU1400-1AA10-1BA0 3SU1400-1AA10-1LA0 |
| 2 contacts: 1 NC contact and 1 NO contact <br> - With gold-plated contacts | 3SU1400-1AA10-1FA0 3SU1400-1AA10-1QA0 |


| Function | Article number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 contacts: 2 NC contacts | 3 SU1400-1AA10-1EA0 |
| - With gold-plated contacts | 3 SU1400-1AA10-1PA0 |
| 2 contacts: 2 NO contacts | 3 SU1400-1AA10-1DA0 |
| - With gold-plated contacts | 3 SU1400-1AA10-1NA0 |

### 8.6.1 Mounting auxiliary switches on sizes 1 and 2

Size 1 and 2 use microswitches as auxiliary switches with a changeover contact (NO contact and NC contact) which are plugged into an auxiliary switch module. You can connect a maximum of two auxiliary switch modules for each 3 KCO , one on either side.

Up to two auxiliary switch modules can be mounted in each auxiliary switch module.
The auxiliary switch modules are mounted on the sides of the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment like an additional pole. You can find information about mounting the auxiliary switch modules in chapter Additional poles for sizes 1 and 2 (Page 61).

## Procedure

1. Plug the auxiliary switches into the already mounted auxiliary switch module.


### 8.6.2 Removing auxiliary switches from sizes 1 and 2

## Procedure

1. Loosen the locking mechanism on the auxiliary switch module using a screwdriver.

2. Pull out the auxiliary switch.

### 8.6.3 Mounting auxiliary switches on sizes 3,4 and 5

## Procedure

## Note

Transfer switching equipment sizes 3, 4 and 5 use the auxiliary switches of the 3 SU1 series.

## Note

The auxiliary switches are plugged into the operating mechanism module of the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment.

- You can plug a maximum of three auxiliary switches into the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment size 3.
- You can plug a maximum of four auxiliary switches into the 3 KCO transfer switching equipment sizes 4 and 5 .



## Mounting positions and switching behavior

- Auxiliary switches mounted at position 1 or at contact number 1 or 5 function as leading switch-off auxiliary switches.
- Auxiliary switches which are mounted at position 2 or at contact numbers $2 / 6,3 / 7$ and 4 / 8 (position 4 / 8 only with sizes 4 and 5) operate simultaneously with the main switch.


## Size 3


8.6 Auxiliary switches and auxiliary switch modules

Sizes 4 and 5

8.6.4 Removing auxiliary switches from sizes 3,4 and 5

## Procedure


8.7 Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism of the 8UD1 series

### 8.7 Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism of the 8UD1 series

The door-coupling rotary operating mechanism can be used to operate the switch disconnector from outside the cabinet door.

## 8UD1 series

The modern design of the handles is identical to that of the 3KD, 3KF switch disconnectors and the 3VA molded case circuit breakers.

The 8UD series has the following functions:

- Padlocking function on handle with a maximum of 3 padlocks.
- With or without optional tolerance compensation
- With inscription I-0-II
- IP65 degree of protection


8UD1151-3AE21


8UD1851-3AE05

### 8.7.1 Component overview



### 8.7.2 Types of delivery and versions

The 8UD1 is available as a complete unit ready for installation. It includes a handle, a coupling driver with tolerance compensation and a 300 mm long extension shaft.
All components are also available separately, e.g.:

- Shafts 300 mm or 600 mm in length
- Coupling driver with or without tolerance compensation
- Handle in gray or red/yellow

The article numbers of the 8UD1 complete units are listed below. You can find the ordering information for the other components in chapter Accessories for the 8UD1 series. (Page 92).

| Suitable for transfer <br> switching equipment in <br> size | Handle length (mm) | Suitable for shafts <br> $(\mathrm{mm} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{mm})$ | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1,2 | 55 | $8 \times 8$ | 8UD1131-2AE21 |
| 3 | 100 | $8 \times 8$ | 8 UD1141-2AE21 |
| 4 | 140 | $10 \times 10$ | 8 OD1151-3AE21 |
| 5 | 200 | $12 \times 12$ | 8 OD1161-4AE21 |

### 8.7.3 Mounting the door-coupling rotary operating mechanism

### 8.7.3.1 Use the hole drilling template for the cabinet door

Hole drilling template for cabinet door

## Note

Scale
The hole drilling template does not have the scale 1:1.


| Size of transfer switch- <br> ing equipment | $\mathbf{A}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{B}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{C}(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,2 | 65 | $\varnothing 30$ | $\varnothing 4.5$ |
| $3,4,5$ | 88 | $\varnothing 65$ | $\varnothing 5.5$ |

## Note

## Shaft positioning

You can find the assignment of the center hole in the cabinet door (shaft) to the position of the 3 KCO transfer switching equipment in the cabinet in the dimension drawings of the 3 KCO . See chapter Dimension drawings (Page 127).


The clearance between the center hole in the cabinet door (shaft) and the hinge of the cabinet door must be at least 80 mm .

### 8.7.3.2 Mounting the handle on the cabinet door

## Procedure

## Note

The following modifications on the handle can only be carried out when the handle has not yet been mounted on the cabinet door:

- Deactivation of the door padlocking
- Activation of the locking function in the ON position
- Mounting of the inscription label

If you want to use these functions or the accessory, you must perform the required steps before fitting the handle on the door. You can find additional information on the functions outlined above in chapters Function and operation (Page 83) and Accessories for the 8UD1 series (Page 92).

## Note

Handles in the 8UD1 series can be used on doors with a thickness of 2.0 to 5.5 mm .


| Size of transfer switching <br> equipment | Cross-tip screwdriver | Tightening torque (Nm) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1,2 |  | PZ2 |
| $3,4,5$ |  | $1.1 \ldots 1.3$ |

### 8.7.3.3 Calculating shaft length and cutting shaft to size

## Procedure

Without tolerance compensation


| Size of 3KC0 | A (mm min) | A (mm max) | B (mm) | C (mm) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,2 | 108.0 | 365.5 | 84.5 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 225.7 | 448.2 | 197.2 | 1.0 |


| Size of 3KC0 | A (mm min) | A (mm max) | B (mm) | C (mm) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 261.1 | 471.6 | 232.6 | 1.0 |
| 5 | 340.0 | 522.5 | 311.5 | 1.0 |

With tolerance compensation


| Size of 3KC0 | A (mm min) | A (mm max) | B (mm) | C (mm) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,2 | 150.0 | 407.5 | 84.5 | 43.0 |
| 3 | 267.7 | 490.2 | 197.2 | 43.0 |
| 4 | 303.1 | 513.6 | 232.6 | 43.0 |
| 5 | 382.0 | 564.5 | 311.5 | 43.0 |



1. Measure clearance A from the mounting plate/rear panel of the control cabinet to the outside of the cabinet door. Observe the maximum values for $A$.
2. Calculate length $D$.
3. Insert the shaft into the 3 KCO until it engages.
4. Fix the shaft to the door-coupling driver using a bolt.
5. Mark clearance D on the shaft.
6. Shorten the shaft at the mark for $D$.
7. Deburr the cutting edges of the shaft to ensure proper mounting.

### 8.7.3.4 Attaching the door-coupling driver to the shaft

Procedure

## NOTICE

Risk of damage to the device!
If you pull at the door with a force of 800 N or more when door padlocking is activated, you can irreparably damage the mechanism.
Only open the door if the padlocking has been unlocked.

1. Attach the door-coupling driver onto the shaft until it engages.

2. Fix the shaft to the door-coupling driver using a bolt.

8.7 Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism of the 8UD1 series
3. Insert the shaft into the $3 K C 0$ until it engages.

4. Fix the shaft to the door-coupling driver using a bolt.

| Size of 3KC0 | Tightening torque (Nm) | Screwdriver (mm) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1,2 | $0.8 \ldots 1.0$ | 1.5 |
| 3 | $1.5 \ldots 2.0$ | 2.0 |
| 4 | $4.0 \ldots 4.5$ | 2.5 |
| 5 | $7.0 \ldots 7.5$ | 3.0 |

5. Close the cabinet door carefully to check that the rotary operating mechanism and the 3KC0 are a good fit for each other.


## NOTICE

## Material damage

Risk of damage to the device.
When the cabinet door is opened, the coupling head of the 8UD1 is deflected slightly downwards. This deflection is caused by tolerances between the 8UD1 shaft and the mounting point on the 3 KCO , as well as by tolerances between the 3 KCO and the mounting plate or DIN rail in the cabinet.

In the usual applications, the taper on the rear plate of the handle ensures that the coupling head engages in the handle even in the event of deflection.

If the 3 KCO is mounted on DIN rails and shafts that are longer than 300 mm , the deflection of the coupling head may be so great that the cabinet door cannot be closed or the 8UD1 can be damaged. In this case, the shaft of the 8UD1 used to eliminate the deflection can be supported by an internal structure in the cabinet or the shaft jack accessory for 8UD1 can be used. See chapter Handles (Page 92).
8.7 Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism of the 8UD1 series

## Closing the cabinet door


(1) Coupling head deflected slightly downwards - cabinet door can be closed.
(2) Coupling head deflected downwards by too much - cabinet door cannot be closed.
(3) Coupling head deflected downwards by too much - 8UD1 handle with shaft jack - cabinet door can be closed.

### 8.7.4 Function and operation

### 8.7.4.1 Door padlocking

## Overview of door padlocking



## NOTICE

## Material damage

Risk of damage to the device.
When deactivating door padlocking, ensure that the 8UD1 handle and the 3KC0 switch are in the same position (both ON or OFF) before you close the cabinet door. Otherwise the operating mechanism can be damaged.
8.7 Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism of the 8UD1 series

The padlocking of the door-coupling rotary operating mechanism locks the door as soon as it is turned to the ON position (I or II).


## NOTICE

Material damage
Risk of damage to the device.
If a force of at least 800 N pulls at the door when door padlocking is activated, the operating mechanism can be irreparably damaged.

## Overriding door padlocking

Door padlocking can be overridden by a deliberate action. The door can also be opened if the operating mechanism is in the ON position (I or II), e.g. for service purposes.


## Procedure

1. Press in the door locking pin using a pointed object.
2. Hold down the pin when opening the door.

## NOTICE

## Material damage

Risk of damage to the device.
When overriding door padlocking, ensure that the 8UD1 handle and the 3KC0 switch are in the same position (both ON or OFF) before you close the cabinet door. Otherwise the operating mechanism can be damaged.

## Deactivating door padlocking

Door padlocking can also be permanently deactivated.
To deactivate door padlocking, the lever on the rear of the front cover of the 8UD1 must be turned to the vertical position using a $(2.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ slotted screwdriver.

(1) Activated door padlocking
(2) Deactivated door padlocking

Note
The lever for deactivating door padlocking can only be accessed when the handle has not yet been mounted on the cabinet door. If you want to deactivate door padlocking, ensure that the lever is in the correct position before you fit the handle.

### 8.7.4.2 Tolerance compensation

Door-coupling rotary operating mechanisms are supplied as standard with tolerance compensation. This device compensates potential minor offsets between the rotary switch of the cabinet door and the shaft of the door-coupling rotary operating mechanism.

(1) Coupling driver with tolerance compensation


## Note

The coupling drivers are also available without tolerance compensation (accessory).

### 8.7.4.3 Padlocking

## Padlocking in position 0 (OFF)

You can lock the 8UD1 in position 0 using a padlock.
When the handle is locked, you can neither switch the 3KC0 nor open the cabinet door. You cannot override padlocking with one padlock.

You can use up to 3 padlocks with a shackle diameter of 4.5 to 9.5 mm simultaneously for locking the rotary operating mechanism.

Padlocks are not included in the scope of supply.


## Padlocking in position I or II

The 8UD1 can be modified such that it can be locked in any position using padlocks.

## Note

This modification is not reversible.
Padlocking in position I or II is only possible when the handle is not fitted to the cabinet door. If you wish to attach the padlock in position I or II, you must do so before you fit the handle.

Procedure

1. Turn the handle to position 0 (OFF).

2. Loosen the bolts on the rear of the cover.
3. Pull the handle off the cover.
4. Nip out the plastic part shown in the diagram using pliers.

5. Reattach the handle to the cover.

6. Retighten the loosened bolts.

| Size of transfer switching equipment | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,2 | $1.0 \ldots 1.2$ |
| $3,4,5$ | $2.0 \ldots 2.5$ |

7. Check whether the direct operating mechanism can be locked in position I or II using a padlock before you mount the direct operating mechanism on the cabinet door.

### 8.7.4.4 Assigning the switch position between the 8UD1 handle and 3KC0

The coupling drivers, shafts and the operating mechanism module of the 3 KCO are equipped with a tongue and groove connection to maintain the usual position for the 8UD1 handle (position I on the left, OFF on the top, position II on the right).


If the 3 KCO is rotated by $90^{\circ}$ during mounting, the position of the 8UD1 handle is in the righthand position. The tongue and groove connection on the coupling drivers and on the shaft coupling can be adjusted in steps of $90^{\circ}$ in order to move it to the top position.


## Adjust the tongue and groove connection on the coupling driver

1. Remove the bolt from the direct operating mechanism (press against it from the inside).

Use a tool, such as a screwdriver.

2. Mount outside at the desired position.

Turn the bolt back into the direct operating mechanism at one of the three other possible positions.


### 8.7.5 Accessories for the 8UD1 series

### 8.7.5.1 Handles

The handles are also available without extension shafts and without coupling drivers with the inscription I-O-II in the colors gray and red/yellow.

| Suitable for <br> transfer switching <br> equipment <br> in size | Handle length <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Suitable for <br> shafts <br> $(\mathrm{mm} \mathrm{mm})$ | Version | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1,2 | 55.0 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | Gray | 8UD1731-2AE01 |
|  |  | Red/Yellow | 8UD1731-2AE05 |  |
| 3 | 100.0 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | Gray | 8UD1841-2AE01 |
|  |  | Red/Yellow | 8UD1841-2AE05 |  |


| Suitable for <br> transfer switching <br> equipment <br> in size | Handle length <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Suitable for <br> shafts <br> $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | Version | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 140.0 | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | Gray | 8UD1851-3AE01 |
|  |  | Red/Yellow | 8UD1851-3AE05 |  |
| 5 | 200.0 | $12.0 \times 12.0$ | Gray | 8UD1861-4AE01 |
|  |  | Red/Yellow | 8UD1861-4AE05 |  |



### 8.7.5.2 Coupling drivers

The coupling driver is available with and without tolerance compensation:

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Suitable for shafts ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Tolerance compensation | Article number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1, 2 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | without | 8UD1900-2HA00 |
|  |  | with | 8UD1900-2GA00 |
| 3 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | without | 8UD1900-6HA00 |
|  |  | with | 8UD1900-6GA00 |
| 4 | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | without | 8UD1900-3HA00 |
|  |  | with | 8UD1900-3GA00 |
| 5 | $12.0 \times 12.0$ | without | 8UD1900-4HA00 |
|  |  | with | 8UD1900-4GA00 |



### 8.7.5.3 Extension shafts

The extension shafts are available in 300 mm and 600 mm lengths. A shaft coupling can be used to extend a shaft.

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Suitable for shafts ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Length (mm) | Article number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1, 2, 3 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 300.0 | 8UC6032 |
|  |  | 600.0 | 8UC6082 |
| 4 | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 300.0 | 8UC6033 |
|  |  | 600.0 | 8UC6083 |
| 5 | $12.0 \times 12.0$ | 300.0 | 8UC6034 |
|  |  | 600.0 | 8UC6084 |



8UC6032

### 8.7.5.4 Shaft coupling

The shaft coupling is used if the shaft length of $300 / 600 \mathrm{~mm}$ is not sufficient and needs to be extended.

For 3KC0 sizes 1 to 4


| Size of 3KC0 | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ | Width across flats for <br> wrench <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | A <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,2,3$ | $2.6 \ldots 3.0$ | 8.0 | 28.0 |
| 4,5 | $5.4 \ldots 6.0$ | 8.0 | 40.0 |

## For 3KC0 size 5



## Sizes and article numbers

| Suitable for <br> transfer switching equipment <br> in size | Suitable for shafts <br> $(\mathrm{mm} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{mm})$ | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,2,3$ | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | $8 \mathrm{CC6022}$ |
| 4 | $10.0 \times 10.0$ | 8 C 6023 |
| 5 | $12.0 \times 12.0$ | 8 UC 6024 |

8.7 Door-coupling rotary operating mechanism of the 8UD1 series

### 8.7.5.5 Shaft jack for 3KC0 sizes 1 and 2

The shaft jack with article number 8UD1900-0FA00 is used if the coupling head is deflected too much and the cabinet door cannot therefore be closed due to the mechanical collision between the coupling head and the 8UD1 handle.

This accessory is also required if a 3 KCO is to be mounted on a DIN rail and the shafts are longer than 300 mm .


| Size of 3KC0 | Cross-tip screwdriver | Tightening torque <br> $(\mathrm{Nm})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,2 | PZ2 | 1.0 |

No shaft jack is provided for sizes $3,4,5$.

## 8UD1900-0FA00



### 8.7.5.6 Inscription label

The inscription label with article number 3VA9087-0SX10 can be used for labeling directly at the front on the 8UD1 handle.

The inscription area is $44.5 \times 14.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Mounting

Remove the knockout on the rear panel of the front cover of the 8UD1.


Snap the inscription label onto the front cover of the 8UD1.


### 8.8 Direct operating mechanism

### 8.8.1 Direct operating mechanism for sizes 1 and 2

## Overview



Direct operating mechanism for sizes 1 and 2, Direct operating mechanism for size 1 only, standard version flat version

Gray
3KC9201-3

Gray
3KC9101-4

## Note

The flat version of the direct operating mechanism is especially designed for distribution boards and requires no additional overall depth in the closed condition.

### 8.8.1.1 Mounting the direct operating mechanism on sizes 1 and 2

Procedure

1. Ensure that the 3 KCO is in position 0 .

2. Loosen the bolt until the recess is completely free.
3. Attach the handle.
4. Tighten the bolt to fix the handle in place.
8.8 Direct operating mechanism

### 8.8.1.2 Removing the direct operating mechanism from sizes 1 and 2

## Procedure

1. Ensure that the 3 KCO is in position 0 .

2. Loosen the bolts using a wrench.
3. Pull out the handle.

### 8.8.2 Direct operating mechanism for sizes 3, 4 and 5

## Overview



Direct operating mechanism


Direct operating mechanism

Gray
Size 3: 3KC9301-1
Size 4: 3KC9401-1
Size 5: 3KC9501-1

Red/Yellow
Size 3: 3KC9301-2
Size 4: 3KC9401-2
Size 5: 3KC9501-2

### 8.8.2.1 Mounting the direct operating mechanism on sizes 3,4 and 5

| ! WARNING |
| :--- |
| Danger of death! |
| If you are using a direct operating mechanism, you must mount terminal covers or a |
| shrouding cover. |
| You can find more information in chapter Installing the terminal covers (Page 109). |

## Procedure

1. Remove the cover using a screwdriver. The cover is not needed for operation with the direct operating mechanism.

2. Mount the handle with the direct operating mechanism attached on the transfer switching equipment.
3. Bolt the handle onto the transfer switching equipment using the four supplied bolts.


### 8.8.2.2 Removing the direct operating mechanism from sizes 3, 4 and 5

## Procedure

## Note

It is only possible to remove the handle in position 0 .


1. Ensure that the handle is in position 0 .
2. Loosen the bolts.
3. Pull out the handle.

### 8.8.3 Padlocking mode for direct operating mechanism

## Function

Padlocking mode prevents inadvertent operation of the 3 KC 0 transfer switching equipment.
The direct operating mechanisms can only be locked in position 0 using padlocks.

| Version of direct operating mechanism | Maximum number of padlocks |
| :--- | :--- |
| Flat version | 1 |
| Standard version | 3 |

8.8 Direct operating mechanism

### 8.8.3.1 Padlocking mode of direct operating mechanism for sizes 1 and 2

## Standard version



Flat version

8.8.3.2 Padlocking mode of direct operating mechanism for size 3


### 8.8.3.3 Padlocking mode of direct operating mechanism for sizes 4 and 5



### 8.9 Phase barriers

## Function

Phase barriers are used for safe insulation between the connecting terminals. They are available for current ratings 200 A to 1600 A.


## ! WARNING

Danger of death!
For the following applications of the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment size 3, you must mount phase barriers or terminal covers:

- AC-23
- AC-22 from 400 V
- AC-33B
- AC-33iB
- If cable lug connections are used


## ! WARNING

## Danger of death!

For the following applications of the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment size 4 , you must mount phase barriers or terminal covers:

- AC-23
- AC-33B
- $A C-33 i B$
- If cable lug connections are used


## Sizes and article numbers

The optionally available phase barriers are listed in the table below.

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Suitable for transfer switching equipment with number of poles | Position on transfer switching equipment | Article number | Quantity per package | Required packages per device |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3 | Top, bottom | 3KD9308-6 | 6 | 2 |
|  | 4 |  | 3KD9308-8 | 8 |  |
| 4 | 3 |  | 3KD9408-6 | 6 |  |
|  | 4 |  | 3KD9408-8 | 8 |  |
| 5 | 3 |  | 3KD9508-6 | 6 |  |
|  | 4 |  | 3KD9508-8 | 8 |  |

### 8.9.1 Mounting phase barriers

## Note

If bridging bars are used, mount them first.

## Requirement

- Circuit is disconnected.
- Bridging bars are mounted (if used).


## Procedure

1. Shorten the phase barriers for the transfer switching equipment sizes 3 and 4 if necessary.

2. Insert the phase barrier into the appropriate mounting channel on the transfer switching equipment.

- With 3-pole types, insert 6 phase barriers per side in each case. You will need a total of 12 phase barriers per device.
- With 4-pole types, insert 8 phase barriers per side in each case. You will need a total of 16 phase barriers per device.



### 8.10 Terminal cover

## Function

Terminal covers are used as touch protection for the MTSE with flat terminal.
If additional touch protection is required for the terminals (e.g. IP20 degree of protection from the front), terminal covers can be used instead of phase barriers.

Phase barriers and terminal covers cannot be connected simultaneously.


## Sizes and article numbers

The optionally available terminal covers are listed in the table below.

| Suitable for transfer switching equipment in size | Suitable for transfer switching equipment with number of poles | Position on transfer switching equipment | Article number | Required packages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3 | Top, bottom | 3KD9304-6 | 2 |
|  |  |  | 3KD9304-7 * |  |
|  | 4 |  | 3KD9304-8 |  |
|  |  |  | 3KD9304-5 * |  |
| 4 | 3 |  | 3KD9404-6 |  |
|  |  |  | 3KD9404-7 * |  |
|  | 4 |  | 3KD9404-8 |  |
|  |  |  | 3KD9404-5 * |  |
| 5 | 3 |  | 3KD9504-6 |  |
|  | 4 |  | 3KD9504-8 |  |

[^0]
### 8.10.1 Installing the terminal covers

## Requirement

## Note

If bridging bars are used, mount them first. You can find more information in chapter Bridging bars (Page 58 ).

The following steps are necessary for fitting the terminal covers.

- Circuit is disconnected.
- Bridging bars are mounted (if used).


## Procedure

1. Pull the loose rear panel out of the terminal cover.

2. Nip off the plastic part using pliers.
3. Nip off the plastic grid on the top of the terminal cover using pliers.
4. Push the first terminal cover over a flat terminal.

The rear panel must be positioned on the inside.
5. Push the removed rear panel into the terminal cover.

## Note

If you are using bridging bars, you cannot push the removed rear panel into the terminal covers.
6. Push the second/any other terminal covers over a flat terminal. The rear panel must be positioned on the inside.
7. Push the removed rear panel into the terminal cover.

## Note

If you are using bridging bars, you cannot push the removed rear panel into the terminal covers.

### 8.10.2 Side panel covers for terminal covers

## Function

## Note

In addition to the terminal covers, you must also connect side panel covers for lateral touch protection of the connection side at which the bridging bars are used (usually the load side) in the case of sizes 3, 4 and 5.


## Sizes and article numbers

The side panel covers are only suitable for terminal covers of a standard length.

| Size | Number of poles | Position | Article number | Required packages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3 | On left and right sides, top or bottom | 3KC9304-0 | 1 |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 3 |  | 3KC9404-0 |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |
| 5 | 3 |  | 3KC9504-0 |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |

8.10 Terminal cover

Mounting the side panel covers for the terminal covers


### 8.11 Spare parts

3KD9120-1 mounting bracket


The mounting brackets are included in the scope of supply of the assembly kit for floor mounting for sizes 1 to 2 . They are also available as spare parts; one unit contains 4 items.

| Suitable for transfer switching <br> equipment in size | Suitable for transfer switching <br> equipment with number of poles | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3,4 | 3 KD9120-1 |
| 2 |  |  |

3KF9112-0BA00 slide for mounting on DIN rail


The slides for mounting on DIN rail are included in the scope of supply of the 3 KCO sizes 1 to 2. They are also available as spare parts; one unit contains 5 items.

| Suitable for transfer switching <br> equipment in size | Suitable for transfer switching <br> equipment with number of poles | Article number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3,4 | 3KF9112-0BA00 |
| 2 |  |  |

## Service and maintenance

No servicing measures are necessary.

## Technical data

### 10.1 Technical specifications of 3KC0 from 16 to 160 A

General technical details

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 16 to 160 A, 3KC0... |  | 16-M | 22-...M | ..26-.M | 28-.N | 30.-..N | 32.-.N | 34-.N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 16 | 32 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |
| Operational voltage at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC <br> in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 | V |  |  |  | 415 |  |  |  |
| Operational voltage at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC <br> in compliance with IEC 60947-3 | V |  |  |  | 690 |  |  |  |
| Insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | V |  |  |  | 000 AC |  |  |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage (Uimp) | kV |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage category with pollution degree 3 |  |  |  |  | III |  |  |  |
| Operational current in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 <br> - AC-31 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-32 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-33 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-35 B, at 400 V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operational current in compliance with IEC 60947-3 <br> - AC-21 A, at AC-22 A, at $415 \ldots 690 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> - $\mathrm{AC}-23 \mathrm{~A}$, at 415 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 500 V <br> - $\mathrm{AC}-23 \mathrm{~A}$, at 690 V | A <br> A <br> A <br> A | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operational power in compliance with IEC 60947-3 <br> - AC-23 A, at 415 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 500 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 690 V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kW } \\ & \text { kW } \\ & \text { kW } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 18.5 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 37 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 55 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 55 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 75 \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90 \\ 110 \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ |

## Short-circuit behavior

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 16 to 160 A, 3KC0.... |  | 16-.M | 22-...M | ..26-.M | 28-. N | 30.-..N | 32.-.N | 34-.N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 16 | 32 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |

Short-circuit current ratings in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1:

| -Short-time withstand current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cw}}$, <br> $100 \mathrm{~ms}, 415 \mathrm{~V})$ | kA | 5 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -Short-circuit current making capacity <br> $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cm}}, 415 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ | kA | 7.7 | 17 |

Short-circuit current ratings in compliance with IEC 60947-3:

| - Short-time withstand current (lcw, 1 s , $415 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Short-circuit current making capacity ( $1 \mathrm{~cm}, 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA | 7 | 12 |
| Conditional short-circuit current with fuse: Operational power in compliance with IEC 60947-3 |  |  |  |
| - Continuous current of upstream gG fuse ( $500 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | A | 63 | 160 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (415 V) in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 | kA | 100 | 100 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (415 V) | kA | 100 | 100 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (690 V) | kA | 100 | 65 |
| - Max. permissible let-through current of gG fuse (500 V) | kA | 8.1 | 18 |
| - Max. permissible let-through current of gG fuse ( 690 V ) | kA | 8.8 | 16 |
| - Max. permissible ${ }^{12 t}$ value of gG fuse (500 V) | $k^{2}{ }^{\text {s }}$ | 13.3 | 135.6 |
| - Max. permissible $\mathrm{I}^{2 \mathrm{t}}$ value of gG fuse (690 V) | $k^{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 13.7 | 178.3 |

## Main conductor connection ${ }^{1}$

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 16 to 160 A, 3KC0.... |  | 16-.M | 22-...M | ..26-.M | 28-.N | 30.-..N | 32.-.N | 34-.N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 16 | 32 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |
| Cu conductor, solid | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $1 \times(1 \ldots 16)$ |  |  | $1 \times(2.5 \ldots 16)$ |  |  |  |
| Cu conductor, stranded | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $1 \times(6 \ldots 35)$ |  |  | $1 \times(10 \ldots 70)$ |  |  |  |
| With cable lug (DIN 46234) | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Cu busbar | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $1 \times 2 \times 9$ |  |  | $1 \times 3 \times 14$ |  |  |  |
| Tightening torque for main contacts | Nm | $5 \ldots 6.5$ |  |  | $6.5 \ldots 8$ |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ You can find the values for connection of aluminum cables in the product data sheet. You can find more information at Siemens Industry Online Support
(https://support.industry.siemens.com//.

## Other properties

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 16 to 160 A, 3KC0.... |  | 16-.M | 22-...M | ..26-.M | 28-.N | 30.-..N | 32.-.N | 34-.N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 16 | 32 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 |
| Power loss; per pole | W | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4.5 | 7 |
| Mechanical endurance |  | 15000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical endurance (AC-23 A at 415 V / $690 \text { V) }$ |  | 6000 |  |  | 1500 |  |  |  |
| IP degree of protection / with cover |  | IP20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ambient temperature <br> - Operation <br> - Storage | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \ldots+70 \\ & -50 \ldots+80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Width $x$ height $x$ depth (3-pole transfer switching equipment) | mm | $201.6 \times 119 \times 84.5$ |  |  | $255.6 \times 126 \times 84.5$ |  |  |  |
| Width $x$ height $x$ depth (4-pole transfer switching equipment) | mm | $237.6 \times 119 \times 84.5$ |  |  | $309.6 \times 126 \times 84.5$ |  |  |  |

### 10.2 Technical specifications of 3KC0 from 200 to 500 A

General technical details

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 200 to $500 \mathrm{~A}, 3 \mathrm{KCO}$.... |  | 36-.P | 38-.P | 40-.P | 42-.P | 44-.Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 3 |  |  |  | 4 |
| Continuous current | A | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 |
| Operational voltage at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC <br> in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 | V | 415 |  |  |  |  |
| Operational voltage at <br> $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC <br> in compliance with IEC 60947-3 | V | 690 |  |  |  |  |
| Insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | V | 1000 AC |  |  |  |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$ ) | kV | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Overvoltage category with pollution degree 3 |  | IV |  |  |  |  |
| Operational current in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 <br> - AC-31 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-32 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-33 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-35 B, at 400 V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & 315 \\ & 315 \\ & 315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 350 \\ & 315 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operational current in compliance with IEC 60947-3 <br> - AC-21 A, at AC-22 A, at 415 ... 690 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 415 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 500 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 690 V | A <br> A <br> A <br> A | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & 250 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & 315 \\ & 315 \\ & 315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 400 \\ & 350 \\ & 315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operational power in compliance with IEC 60947-3 <br> - AC-23 A, at 415 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 500 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 690 V | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kW } \\ & \text { kW } \\ & \text { kW } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 132 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \\ & 160 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 220 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 250 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 355 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ |

## Short-circuit behavior

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 200 to 500 A, 3KCO.... |  | 36-.P | 38-P | 40-.P | 42-.P | 44-.Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 3 |  |  |  | 4 |
| Continuous current | A | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 |
| Short-circuit current ratings in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Short-time withstand current (low, $100 \mathrm{~ms}, 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA | 18 |  |  |  | 30 |
| - Short-circuit current making capacity $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cm}}, 415 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ | kA | 36 |  |  |  | 63 |
| Short-circuit current ratings in compliance with IEC 60947-3: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Short-time withstand current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{cw}}, 1 \mathrm{~s}, 415 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA | 13 |  |  |  | 30 |
| - Short-circuit current making capacity ( l cm, 690 V) | kA | 26 |  |  |  | 63 |
| Conditional short-circuit current with fuse: Operational power in compliance with IEC 60947-3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Continuous current of upstream gG fuse ( $500 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | A |  |  |  |  | 630 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (415 V) in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 | kA |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (415 V) | kA |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (690 V) | kA |  |  |  |  | 65 |
| - Max. permissible let-through current of gG fuse ( 500 V ) | kA |  |  |  |  | 65.5 |
| - Max. permissible let-through current of gG fuse ( 690 V ) | kA |  |  |  |  | 54 |
| - Max. permissible $I^{2} t$ value of gG fuse ( 500 V ) | $\mathrm{kA}^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  |  |  | 3687.5 |
| - Max. permissible $I^{2 t}$ value of gG fuse ( 690 V ) | $k^{2}$ S |  |  |  |  | 4450 |

## Main conductor connection ${ }^{1}$

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 200 to 500 A, 3KC0.... |  | 36-.P | 38-.P | 40-.P | 42-.P | 44-.Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 3 |  |  |  | 4 |
| Continuous current | A | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 |
| Cu conductor, solid | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | - |  | - |  |  |
| Cu conductor, stranded | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | - |  | - |  |  |
| With cable lug (DIN 46234) | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \times(6 \ldots 240) \\ & 2 \times(6 \ldots 150) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \times(25 \ldots 240) \\ & 2 \times(25 \ldots 240) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Cu busbar | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $1 \times 30 \times 10$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \times 40 \times 10, \\ 2 \times 40 \times 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Tightening torque for main contacts | Nm | $30 \ldots 44$ |  | $50 \ldots 75$ |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ You can find the values for connection of aluminum cables in the product data sheet. You can find more information at Siemens Industry Online Support (https://support.industry.siemens.com).

## Other properties

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 200 to 500 A, 3KC0... |  | 36-P | 38-.P | 40-.P | 42-.P | 44-.Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 3 |  |  |  | 4 |
| Continuous current | A | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 |
| Power loss; per pole | W | 4 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 15 |
| Mechanical endurance |  | 10000 |  |  |  | 8000 |
| Electrical endurance (AC-23 A at $415 \mathrm{~V} /$ 690 V) |  | 1000 |  |  |  | 1000 |
| IP degree of protection / with cover |  | IP00 / IP20 |  |  |  | IP00 / IP20 |
| Ambient temperature <br> - Operation <br> - Storage | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \ldots+70 \\ & -50 \ldots+80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Width $x$ height $x$ depth (3-pole transfer switching equipment) | mm |  | $235 \times$ | 197.2 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 319 \times 235 \mathrm{x} \\ 232.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Width $x$ height $x$ depth (4-pole transfer switching equipment) | mm |  | $279 \times$ | 197.2 |  | $\begin{gathered} 379 \times 235 \mathrm{x} \\ 232.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

### 10.3 Technical specifications of 3 KCO from 630 to 1600 A

General technical details

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 360 to 1600 A, 3KC0.... |  | 46-.Q | 48-.Q | 50-.R | 52-.R | 54-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 4 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |
| Operational voltage at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ AC in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 | V |  |  | 415 |  |  |
| Operational voltage at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{AC}$ in compliance with IEC 60947-3 | V |  |  | 690 |  |  |
| Insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | V |  |  | 000 AC |  |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$ ) | kV |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| Overvoltage category with pollution degree 3 |  |  |  | IV |  |  |
| Operational current in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1 <br> - AC-31 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-32 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-33 B, at 415 V <br> - AC-35 B, at 400 V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 630 \\ & 500 \\ & 630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 800 \\ & 500 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ 1000 \\ 800 \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1250 \\ 1250 \\ 800 \\ 1250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1600 \\ 1250 \\ 800 \\ 1250 \end{gathered}$ |
| Operational current in compliance with IEC 60947-3 <br> - AC-21 A, at AC-22 A, at $415 \ldots 690 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> - AC-23 A, at 415 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 500 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 690 V | A <br> A <br> A <br> A | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 630 \\ & 630 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 670 \\ & 630 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1250 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1600 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operational power in compliance with IEC 60947-3 <br> - AC-23 A, at 415 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 500 V <br> - AC-23 A, at 690 V | kW <br> kW <br> kW |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 560 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Short-circuit behavior

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 360 to 1600 A, 3KC0.... |  | 46-.Q | 48-.Q | 50-.R | 52-.R | 54-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 4 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |
| Short-circuit current ratings in compliance with IEC 60947-6-1: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Short-time withstand current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cw}}$, $100 \mathrm{~ms}, 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA |  |  |  | 50 |  |
| - Short-circuit current making capacity ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cm}}, 415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA |  |  |  | 105 |  |
| Short-circuit current ratings in compliance with IEC 60947-3: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Short-time withstand current (lcw, 1 s , $415 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V})$ | kA |  |  |  | 50 |  |
| - Short-circuit current making capacity ( $\mathrm{lcm}, 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | kA |  |  |  | 105 |  |

Conditional short-circuit current with fuse: Operational power in compliance with IEC 60947-3

| - Continuous current of upstream gG fuse ( $500 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | A | 630 | 800 | 1000/ - | 1250/ - | 1600/ - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (415 V) | kA | 100 | 65 | 100 | 80 | 80 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse (415 V) | kA | 100 | 65 | 100 | 80 | 80 |
| - Conditional short-circuit current with gG fuse ( 690 V ) | kA | 65 | 50 | - |  |  |
| - Max. permissible let-through current of gG fuse ( 500 V ) | kA | 65.5 | 70.8 | 95.2 | 112.6 |  |
| - Max. permissible let-through current of gG fuse ( 690 V ) | kA | 54 | 65 | - |  |  |
| - Max. permissible $I^{2} t$ value of gG fuse (500 V) | $\mathrm{kA}^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 3687.5 | 7471.7 | 15400 | 25960 | 30900 |
| - Max. permissible $I^{2} \mathrm{t}$ value of gG fuse (690 V) | $k^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ | 4450 | 103000 | - |  |  |

## Main conductor connection ${ }^{1}$

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 360 to 1600 A, 3KC0... |  | 46-.Q | 48-.Q | 50-.R | 52-.R | 54-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 4 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |
| Cu conductor, solid | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | - |  | - |  |  |
| Cu conductor, stranded | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | - |  | - |  |  |
| With cable lug (DIN 46234) | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \times(25 \ldots 240) \\ & 2 \times(25 \ldots 240) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \times(120 \ldots 240) \\ 2 \times(95 \ldots 240) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Cu busbar | mm ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \times 40 \times 10, \\ 2 \times 40 \times 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $2 \times 60 \times 10$ |  |  |
| Tightening torque for main contacts | Nm |  |  | $50 \ldots 75$ |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ You can find the values for connection of aluminum cables in the product data sheet. You can find more information in Siemens Industry Online Support https://support.industry.siemens.com.

## Other properties

| Manual transfer switching equipment (MTSE) from 360 to 1600 A, 3KC0.... |  | 46-.Q | 48-.Q | 50-.R | 52-.R | 54-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  | 4 |  | 5 |  |  |
| Continuous current | A | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |
| Power loss; per pole | W | 22 | 35 | 47 | 70 | 120 |
| Mechanical endurance |  | 8000 |  | 6000 |  |  |
| Electrical endurance (AC-23 A at $415 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |  | 1000 |  | 500 |  |  |
| IP degree of protection / with cover |  | IP00 / IP20 |  | IP00 / IP20 |  |  |
| Ambient temperature <br> - Operation <br> - Storage | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \ldots+70 \\ & -50 \ldots+80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Width x height x depth (3-pole transfer switching equipment) | mm | $319 \times 235 \times 232.5$ |  | $475 \times 310 \times 311.5$ |  |  |
| Width $x$ height $x$ depth (4-pole transfer switching equipment) | mm | $379 \times 235 \times 232.5$ |  | $565 \times 310 \times 311.5$ |  |  |

## Dimension drawings

### 11.1 Dimension drawings

## Sizes 1 and 2



| mm | Size 1 |  | Size 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $3 P$ | 4 P | 3 P | 4P |
| A | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| B | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| C | 18 | 18 | 27 | 27 |
| D | 46.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 |
| E | 119 | 119 | 126 | 126 |
| F | 176 | 212 | 230 | 284 |
| G | 191 | 201.6 | 237.6 | 245 |
| H | 88 | 124 | 115 | 309.6 |
| J |  |  | 169 |  |

Sizes 3, 4 and 5


| mm | Size 3 |  | Size 4 |  | Size 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3P | 4P | 3P | 4 P | 3 P | 4P |
| A | 35 | 35 | 46 | 46 | 66 | 66 |
| B | 44 | 44 | 60 | 60 | 90 | 90 |
| C | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 60 | 60 |
| D | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| E | 216 | 260 | 293 | 353 | 435 | 525 |
| F | 235 | 279 | 319 | 379 | 475 | 565 |
| G | 121 | 121 | 177 | 177 | 230 | 230 |
| H | 164 | 164 | 235 | 235 | 310 | 310 |
| J | 197.2 | 197.2 | 232.6 | 232.6 | 311.5 | 311.5 |
| K | 58.7 | 58.7 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 97 | 97 |
| M | 108 | 108 | 156 | 156 | 197.5 | 197.5 |

### 11.2 Dimension drawing of additional poles for sizes 1 and 2



| mm | 3KD9105-2 | 3KD9205-2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | 18 | 27 |

11.3 Dimension drawing of auxiliary switch for sizes 1 and 2


| mm | 3KD9103-5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| W | 18 |

## Appendix

## A. 1 Environmental conditions

## IP degree of protection

- IP20 protection against direct contact of the interfaces when the terminal covers are mounted correctly and according to regulations
- IP00 protection without mounted terminal covers


## A. 2 Operating conditions

## A.2.1 Temperature

At a temperature of $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Correction factor $\mathrm{K}_{\mathbf{t}}$ | Temperature |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.9 | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 0.8 | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 0.7 | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

The simplified method of calculating the derating is used here:
$l_{\text {thu }} \leq \operatorname{Ith} \times K_{f}$
In a few cases, specific requirements demand precise derating calculations. You can find further support on the Internet at:
https://www.siemens.com/lowvoltage/technical-support
(https://www.siemens.com/lowvoltage/technical-support)

## A.2.2 Humidity

- At $80 \%$ air humidity and $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, condensation does not take place.
- At $95 \%$ air humidity and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, condensation does not take place.


## A.2.3 Altitude conditions

- Up to 2000 m: No derating
- For higher altitudes, the following derating correction factor must be factored in:

| Correction factor $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{a}}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0} \mathrm{m}<\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathbf{\leq} 3000 \mathrm{~m}$ | $3000 \mathrm{~m}<\mathrm{A}^{1)} \leq \mathbf{4 0 0 0} \mathrm{m}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | 0.95 | 0.8 |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | 0.85 | 0.85 |

1) Height

## A. 3 Storage conditions

## A.3.1 Temperature

Store the transfer switching equipment between $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## A.3.2 Storage conditions

- Maximum storage time: 12 months
- Storage in a dry, non-corrosive, salt-free environment is recommended.


## A.3.3 Storage position

If the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment is stored on a pallet, the number of stackable layers is not unlimited. You can find more information in the table below:

| Size | Stackable layers |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 and 2 | 10 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 2 |

## A.3.4 Dimensions and weight of the transfer switching equipment

| Article number | Size | Number of poles | Weight (kg) |  | Dimensions including packaging (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Net | Gross |  |
| 3KC03..-.M | 1 | 3 | 1.4 | 1.568 | $184 \times 133 \times 100$ |
| 3KC04..-.M | 1 | 4 | 1.7 | 1.91 | $220 \times 133 \times 100$ |
| 3KC03..-.N | 2 | 3 | 2.1 | 2.232 | $236 \times 132 \times 100$ |
| 3KC04..-.N | 2 | 4 | 2.65 | 2.796 | $290 \times 132 \times 100$ |
| 3KC03..-.P | 3 | 3 | 5.4 | 6.64 | $393 \times 200 \times 238$ |
| 3KC04....P | 3 | 4 | 6.5 | 7.926 | $393 \times 200 \times 238$ |
| 3KC03..-.Q | 4 | 3 | 13.75 | 15.94 | $540 \times 263 \times 285$ |
| 3KC04..-.Q | 4 | 4 | 16.75 | 19.36 | $540 \times 263 \times 285$ |
| 3KC03..-.R | 5 | 3 | 31.9 | 46 | $724 \times 348 \times 496$ |
| 3KC04...-R | 5 | 4 | 39.1 | 55 | $724 \times 348 \times 496$ |

## ESD guidelines

## B. 1 Introduction to ESD

Observe the ESD guidelines described in this chapter when handling the 3KC0 transfer switching equipment.

## B. 2 Electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD)

Electrostatic sensitive devices are destroyed by voltage and energy levels far below the limits of human perception. Voltages of this kind occur as soon as a device or an assembly is touched by a person who is not electrostatically discharged. Electrostatic sensitive devices which have been subject to such voltages are usually not immediately recognized as being defective, because a malfunction does not occur until after a longer period of operation.

## ESD guidelines

## NOTICE

## Electrostatic sensitive devices

Electronic modules contain components that can be destroyed by electrostatic discharge. These modules can be easily destroyed or damaged by improper handling.

- You must discharge your body electrostatically immediately before touching an electronic module. To do this, touch a conductive, grounded object, e.g., a bare metal part of a switch cabinet or the water pipe.
- Always hold the component by the plastic enclosure.
- Electronic modules should not be brought into contact with electrically insulating materials such as plastic film, plastic parts, insulating table supports or clothing made of synthetic fibers.
- Always place electrostatic sensitive devices on conductive bases.
- Always store and transport electronic modules or components in ESD-safe conductive packaging, e.g. metallized plastic or metal containers. Leave the component in its packaging until installation.


## NOTICE

Storage and transport
If you have to store or transport the module in non-conductive packaging, you must pack the module in ESD-safe, conductive material, e.g. conductive foam rubber, ESD bag.

## ESD workstation

The diagrams below illustrate the required ESD protective measures for electrostatic sensitive devices.

(1) ESD seat
(2) ESD standing position
(3) ESD seat and ESD standing position

Protective measures
a Conductive floor
b ESD table
c ESD footwear
d ESD smock
e ESD bracelet
f Cubicle ground connection

## List of abbreviations

## C. 1 List of abbreviations

## Meaning of abbreviations used in this document

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 P H+$ N | Single-phase network with 1 phase and neutral conductor |
| 3PH | Three-phase 4-wire network without neutral conductor |
| 3PH + N | Three-phase 4-wire network with neutral conductor |
| AC | Alternating voltage |
| MTSE | Manually Operated Transfer Switching Equipment |
| Cu | Copper |
| DC | Direct current |
| DPS | Dual power supply |
| EN | European Standard |
| ESD | Electrostatic discharge |
| IEC | International Electrotechnical Commission |
| IP | International Protection |
| N | Neutral conductor |
| RJ | Registered jack |
| PH | Phase |

## Meaning of symbols and abbreviations

| Sym- <br> bol/abbreviation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\Delta \mathrm{U}$ | Voltage tolerance |
| $\Delta \mathrm{F}$ | Frequency tolerance |
| I 2 t | Let-through energy |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cm}}$ | Short-circuit current making capacity |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{cw}}$ | Short-time withstand current |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | Rated operational voltage |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Imp}}$ | Impulse withstand voltage |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | Nominal voltage |

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