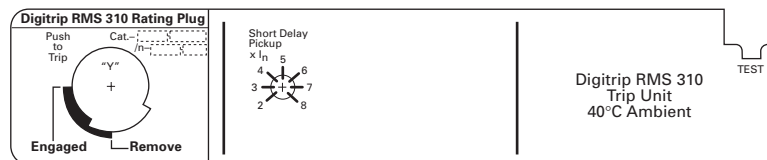


**Circuit Breaker Time/Current Curves (Phase Current)**  
**Series C® N-Frame Circuit Breakers**  
**Equipped With Type NES Digitrip RMS 310 Trip Units**

The NES Digitrip RMS 310 Trip Units are AC only devices that employ microprocessor based technology that provides true RMS current sensing means for proper correlation with thermal characteristics of conductors and equipment. They are used with Circuit Breaker Types ND, CND, HND, CHND, NDC, and CNDC.

**I<sup>2</sup>t Ramp Short Time Delay**

**Typical Trip Unit Nameplate**



Frame Rating Amperes (Max.)	Available Rating Plugs Ampere Rating (I <sub>n</sub> )	Type	Catalog Number	Short Delay Pickup Range Amperes	
800	800	Fixed	8NES800T	1600-6400	
	700	Fixed	8NES700T	1400-5600	
	630	Fixed	8NES630T <sup>④</sup>	1260-5040	
	600	Fixed	8NES600T	1200-4800	
	550	Fixed	8NES550T	1100-4400	
	500	Fixed	8NES500T	1000-4000	
	450	Fixed	8NES450T	900-3600	
	400	Fixed	8NES400T	800-3200	
	400, 500, 600, 800	Adj.	A8NES800T1	800-6400	
	400, 500, 630, 800	Adj.	A8NES800T2 <sup>④</sup>	800-6400	
	1200	1200	Fixed	12NES1200T	2400-9600
		1000	Fixed	12NES1000T	2000-8000
900		Fixed	12NES900T <sup>④</sup>	1800-7200	
800		Fixed	12NES800T	1600-6400	
700		Fixed	12NES700T	1400-5600	
630		Fixed	12NES630T <sup>④</sup>	1260-5040	
600		Fixed	12NES600T	1200-4800	
600, 800, 1000, 1200		Adj.	A12NES1200T1	1200-9600	

**Interrupting Ratings – 50/60 Hz**  
**RMS Sym. Amperes (kA)**

Breaker Type	UL/CSA			IEC 947-2	
	240V	480V	600V	220-240V	380-415V
ND, CND	65	50	25	65	50
HND, CHND	100	65	35	100	65
NDC, CNDC	200	100	50	200	100

I<sub>CS</sub> = .25 I<sub>CU</sub>  
I<sub>CSW</sub> = 15 kA @ .5S  
U<sub>imp</sub> = 8kV

**Notes**

Curve accuracy applies from -20°C to +55°C ambient. For possible ampere derating for ambient above 40°C, refer to Cutler-Hammer.

Digitrip RMS 300 trip units are suitable for functional field testing with test kit Cat. No. STK2. For field testing using primary injection methods, follow NEMA publication AB-4-1991.

For ground fault time-current curves see SC-5377-92A.

① There is a memory effect that can act to shorten the long delay. The memory effect comes into play if a current above the long delay pick up value exists for a time and then is cleared by the tripping of a downstream device or the circuit breaker itself. A subsequent overload will cause the circuit breaker to trip in shorter time than normal. The amount of time delay reduction is inverse to the amount of time that has elapsed since the previous overload. Approximately five minutes is required between overloads to completely reset the memory.

② For high fault current levels a fixed instantaneous override is provided at 14000A (Tolerance ±15%).

③ The end of the curve is determined by the interrupting rating of the circuit breaker. See above tabulation.

④ Not UL/CSA Listed.

