

AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES

SHIHLIN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING

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Overview

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

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

The product is comply with IEC60947-6-1.

Feature

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

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

Type Designation

Note:

1.2 pole only suitable for frame size below 500AF(including)

2. Add-on can only be choose for XST-6 type

ATS Specification

Frame Size			63			125			250			500	
Insulation	Voltage, Ui					AC800V							
	se Withstand e, Uimp					12	2kV						
Rated Vo	ltage, Ue						AC220 / P: AC380						
Control Ve	oltage , Us					AC220)/230/	240V, 50)/60Hz				
Rated Cur	rent, In (A)		, 20 , 25, 40, 50, 6		80	D, 100, 1	25	160,	200, 225	5, 250	35	i0, 400, 5	00
Pc	ble	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Operation current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
Tripping current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V		•	•		1				•	1.4		
	dition short rent (fuse)	100kA			100kA		120kA		120kA				
	dition short ent (breaker)	50kA			50kA 65kA				65kA				
Making and Bre	eaking Capacity	AC-33B: Making & Breaking: 10le, cosφ=0.35 (le≤100A, cosφ=0.45) DC-33B: Making & Breaking: 4le, L/R=2.5ms											
	->												
Switching time	->		≤1s										
Endu	rance					N	Electric Iechanio	al: 6000 cal: 2000	00				
Switching frequency		120 times / hr											
Auxiliar	y switch					2NC	AC22	0V, 5A	urce				

ATS Specification

Frame Size		800		12	50	25	00	50	000
Insulation	Voltage, Ui		AC800V						
Rated Impul Voltage	se Withstand e, Uimp	12	kV			8	κV		
Rated Vo	ltage, Ue				3/4P: AC380	/ 400 / 415\	/		
Control Vo	oltage , Us			A	C220 / 230 /	240V, 50/60	Hz		
Rated Cur	rent, In (A)	630,	. 800	1000,	, 1250	1600, 20	00, 2500	3200, 40	000, 5000
Pc	ble	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Operation current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V	6	6	6	8	10	12	18	20
Tripping current (A)	AC220 / 230 / 240V		•			2			
	dition short rent (fuse)	120kA		120kA		-		120kA	
	dition short ent (breaker)	50kA 50kA			50kA –			_	
Making and Bre	eaking Capacity	A		ing & Breaki Making & Br DC-33B: N		, cosφ=0.35	(le≤100A, co		A)
Switching time	->					16			
Switching time	->				2	1s			
Endu	rance			Mechanical:		al: 6000)0 for 1250A	F and above	.)	
Switching	Switching frequency			120 times / hr					
Auxiliar	y switch				AC22	both source 0V, 5A 0V, 3A 0V, 0.2A	2		

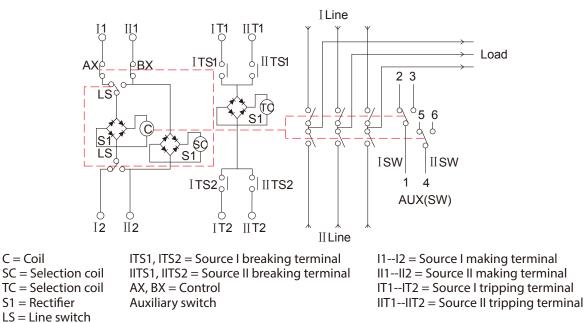
Appearance

- 1. Source I terminal
- 2. Power indicator
- 3. Selection button
- 4. Tripping button
- 5. Manual operation handle axis
- 6. Nameplate

- 7. Control circuit terminal
- 8. Insulation barrier
- 9. Arc chamber cover
- 10. Auxiliary contact cover
- 11. Source II terminal
- 12. Load terminal (under Source II terminal)



Internal Wiring Diagram



IIT2

11	12	111	ll2	IT1	IT2	IIT1	
A 11/12.	Transfor	ring to p	ocition I	innut ci	an al tarm	ainal	

- ♦ I1/ I2: Transferring to position I input signal terminal. ♦ II1/ II2: Transferring to position II input signal terminal.
- ♦ IT1/ IT2: Position I transferring to position 0 input signal terminal.

♦ IIT1/ IIT2: Position II transferring to position 0 input signal terminal.

Rated voltage AC220V/230V/240V.

ATS Specification

XST-5 and XST-6 controllers are usable with the XSTN series three-section PC-class 2P/3P/4P dual power transfer switch, with frame size from 63AF to 5000AF with the functions of automatic transfer in case of occurrence of power faults such as under-voltage, over-voltage fault, under-frequency fault, over-frequency fault, unbalance phase voltage fault and inverse sequence fault. Current measurement or communication function can be add-on for current measurement and remote communication purpose to ease up management.

Model Description

XST -	□/	□/	
Product	Туре	Poles	Optional functions
XST	5: Standard	2:2P 3:3P	Null: without accessory
~31	6: Multifunction	4:4P	Null: without accessory H: Current measurement + communication

Note:

1. The current measurement should be equipped with different current transformer according to different rated current of product.

2. 2P/4P can be shared, 3P does not.

Working Conditions

Controller	XST-5	XST-6		
Rated operation voltage (V)	AC380/220 \ AC400/230 \ AC415/240			
Rated operation frequency (Hz)	50/60			
Operation voltage (V)	165~300(Phase voltage)			
Operation temperature (°C)	-25~60			



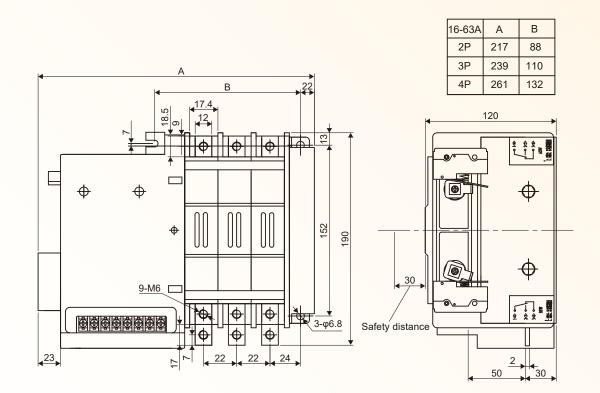
XST-5 controller



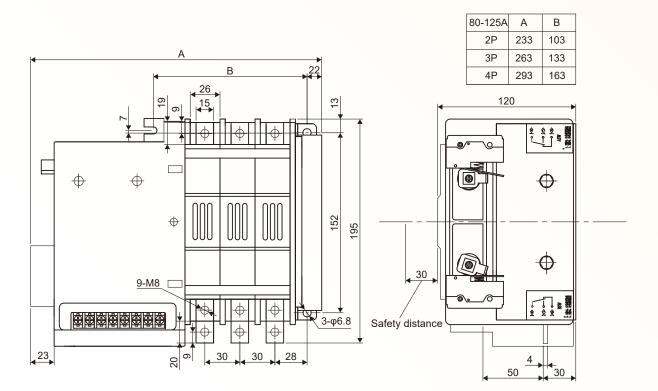
XST-6 controller

Function List

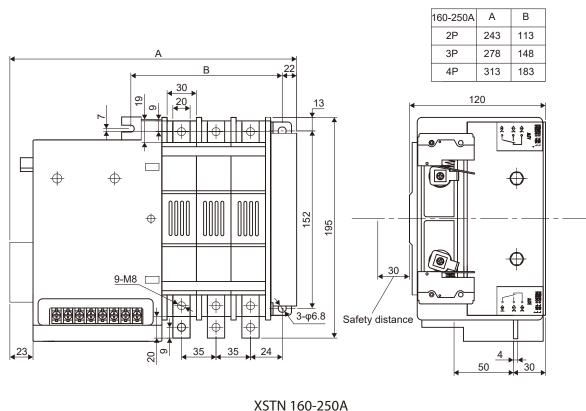
	Main functions			XST-5
D		Mains - Mains	•	
Power sup	oply type	Mains - Generator	•	•
0		Automatic	•	•
Operation	n mode	Manual	•	•
Work n	node	Automatic Back	•	•
(Auton	natic)	Manual Back	-	•
		Voltage	•	
		Voltage unbalance	•	
	Monitor	Phase sequence	-	
		Frequency	•	
		Current		
		Voltage-loss (open-phase)	•	•
		Under-voltage	•	•
		Over-voltage	•	•
	Transfer	Under-frequency		
		Over-frequency		
	-	Voltage unbalance		
	-	Inverse sequence		
		Switch delay T1		
	-	0 position stay delay T2		*
	Delay Time	Back switch delay T3	•	
Function	-	R-power available delayT4	•	*
	-	Generator stop delay T5		*
		Remote Control to I	•	
	-	Remote Control to II	•	
	Input	Remote Control to O	•	
	-	Fire control	•	
		Generator control	•	-
	Output	Load control	•	
	-	Programmable output	•	-
		Switching record	•	
		Fault record	•	
		Alarm	-	•
	Other	Communication		
		System time	•	
		Password	•	



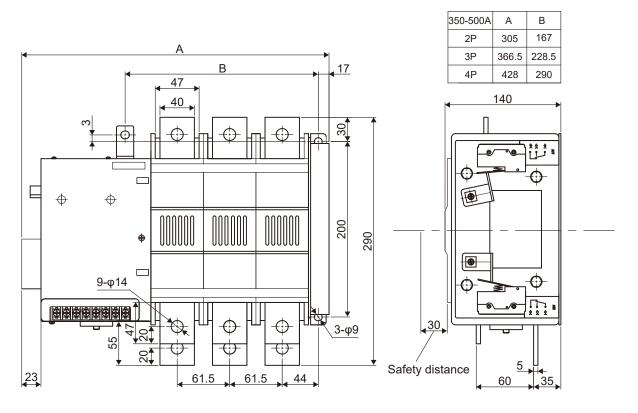
XSTN 16-63A



XSTN 80-125A



XSTN 160-250A

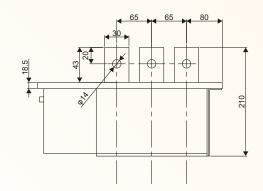


XSTN 350-500A

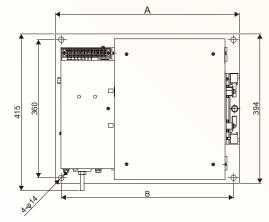
Dim

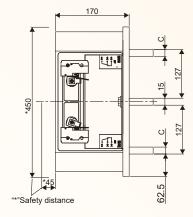
AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES

Dimension

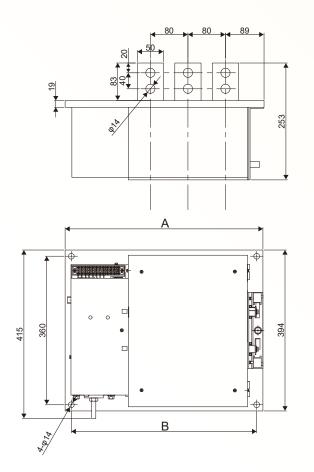


Мо	del	630A	800A
А	3P	407	407
А	4P	472	472
В	3P	375	375
В	4P	440	440
(2	10	15

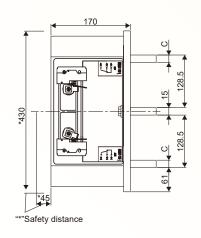


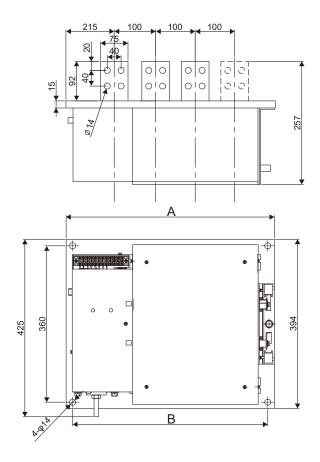


XSTN 630-800A

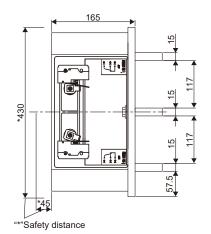


Мо	del	1000A	1250A
А	3P	454	454
А	4P	534	534
В	3P	420	420
В	4P	500	500
(2	12	15

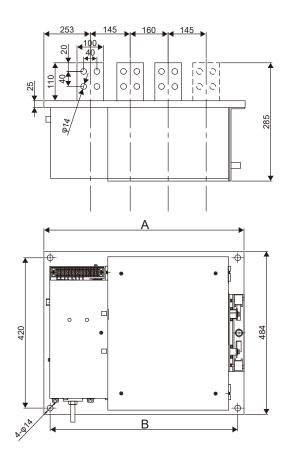




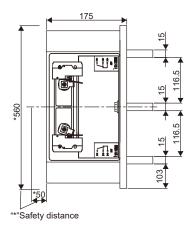
Model	А	В
3P	515	480
4P	615	580

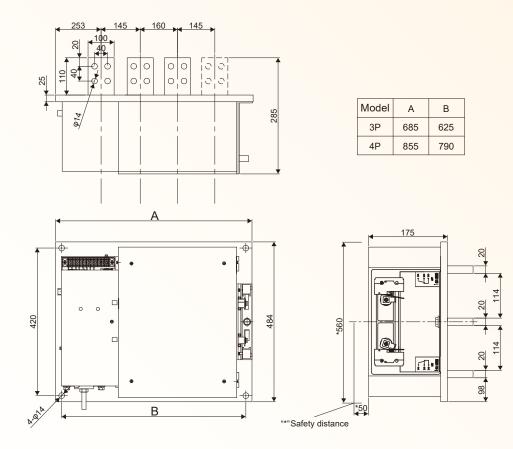


XSTN 1600A

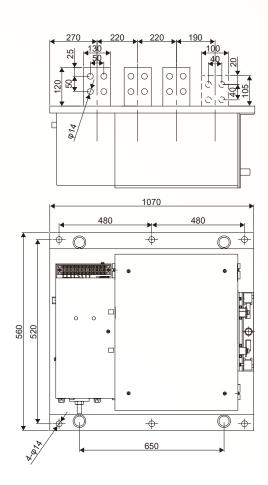


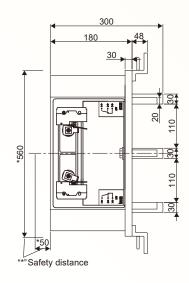
Model	А	В
3P	685	625
4P	855	790





XSTN 2500A





ATS-PC

XSTN 3200-5000A

Installation Precautions

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

Maintenance, checking and storing

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

Maintenance, checking and storing

Table 1: Checking and trouble shooting

Checking items	Check point	Trouble shooting
Visual inspection	 Whether the main circuit connecting wires have obvious discoloration. Whether there is dust or metal particles on contact surface and surrounding. 	 Cut-off all power and check with a multimeter. The silver plating layer on the contact surface is discolored due to oxidation, but does not affect performance . Clean the dust or metal particles on contact surface and surrounding.
Manual operation checking	Manually operate the handle 3 to 5 times to make sure the mechanism is flexible and smooth.	If the mechanism is being stuck, put 2 to 3 drops of ISO No.8 oil or few drops of No. 3 white lithium base oil on places such as operation axis, sliding bar and other moving parts, then try another 3 to 5 times.
Electric operation checking	Following the operation procedure of secondary wiring circuit or controller, repeat 3 electrical operations and see if the product is working normally.	 Frequently electric operation failure reason: 1. Internal coil being burned. 2. Insufficient battery capacity when using DC operation. 3. Wiring length for secondary wiring circuit is too long or wire cross section to small, causing circuit voltage to drop. 4. Loose wiring of internal control switch or switching failure. 5. Loose wiring of secondary wiring circuit, relay contact failure or controller failure.
Temperature rise checking	If there are any abnormal temperature rising, locate the position. Cut off all the power and use a multimeter to check and compare.	Frequently temperature rise reason: 1. Looseness of wiring screw. 2. Contact wear or burned, resulting in reduced contact pressure. 3. Dirt on the surface of the contact. 4. Looseness of contact movement mechanism.

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

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MOTOR CONTROL (CONTACTOR/ MS/ MMS), CIRCUIT BREAKER (MCCB/ ELCB/ EMCCB/ MCB), AIR CIRCUIT BREAKER, AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES (Panel Board Type/ Residential Unit Use), SURGE PROTECTIVE DEVICE, LOW VOLTAGE POWER CAPACITORS, SMART METER, INVERTER

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