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TYPE TEST REPORT

NO. 3096.2081034.859

GSAB Elektrotechnik GmbH Lindenstraße 23 99718 Greußen GERMANY CLIENT

GSAB Elektrotechnik GmbH MANUFACTURER

Low-voltage cable distribution cabinet with NH2 fuse-switch-disconnector TEST OBJECT in rail design

88S1700 K TYPE

SERIAL NO. Test sample **RATED** Rated operational voltage U 400 V CHARACTERISTICS Rated insulation voltage U_{i} 690 V **GIVEN BY THE** Rated frequency 50 Hz CLIENT Rated current 630 A Rated short-time withstand current 25 kA.1 s Rated peak withstand current 52.5 kA

IP 44

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04
DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01

NORMATIVE
DOCUMENT

Verification of

- temperature-rise limits
- dielectric properties

Degree of protection

- short-circuit withstand strength
- clearances and creepage distances
- degree of protection
- the resistance of insulating materials to abnormal heat and fire (Glow-wire test)

14 October - 20 October 2008 and 27 February 2009

DATE OF TEST

RANGE OF TESTS

PERFORMED

The ratings of the test object related to the scope of test have been proved. The tests have been PASSED.

TEST RESULT

RONALD BORCHERT

Senior engineer of low-voltage test

laboratory

Berlin, 26 June 2009

May the THOMAS MANTHE

For Test engineer in charge









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This test document consists of 42 sheets.

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1. Present at the test

Mr. Rainer Borchert IPH test engineer in charge

Mr. Juraschek IPH test engineer
Mr. Manthe IPH test engineer

Mr. Vonnoe GSAB Elektrotechnik GmbH

2. Test performed

Verification of

- temperature-rise limits
- dielectric properties
- short-circuit withstand strength
- clearances and creepage distances
- degree of protection
- the resistance of insulating materials to abnormal heat and fire (Glow-wire test)



3. Identity of the test object

3.1 Technical data and characteristics

The technical data and characteristics of the test object are defined by the following parameters and specified by the client.

Test object: Low-voltage cable distribution cabinet with NH2 fuse-switch-disconnector

in rail design

Type: 88S1700 K

Manufacturer: GSAB Elektrotechnik GmbH

Serial No.: Test sample Year of manufacture: 2008

Rated characteristics: Rated operational voltage 400 V
Rated insulation voltage 690 V

Rated insulation voltage 690 V
Rated frequency 50 Hz
Rated current 630 A
Rated short-time withstand current 25 kA, 1 s
Rated peak withstand current 52.5 kA
Degree of protection IP44
Class of protection II

Characteristics: Dimensions (W x D x H) 883 mm x 272 mm x 1345 mm

Busbars L1/L2/L3

Dimensions 1 x 30 mm x 10 mm per pole

Design Cu, bare, rounded

CO, Baile

Busbars PEN

Dimensions 1 x 30 mm x 10 mm
Design Cu, bare, rounded

Strip-type fuse-switches

Number 6 pc Type NH2

Fuses in the outgoing circuits 1 and 2

Size NH2
Rated voltage 500 V
Rated current 250 A
Utilisation category gL/gG

Manufacturer Jean Müller

Fuses in the outgoing circuits 3 and 4

Size NH2
Rated voltage 500 V
Rated current 250 A
Utilisation category gL/gG
Manufacturer Ebamat

Fuses in the outgoing circuits 5 and 6

Size NH2 Rated voltage 690 V Rated current 125 A Utilisation category gL/gG Manufacturer M. Schneider Insulating medium Air Type of arrangement External area Material of casing Insulating material



3.2 Identity documents

The manufacturer confirms that the test object has been manufactured in compliance with the drawings given in this document IPH did not verify this compliance in all details. The identity of the test object is fixed by the following drawings and data submitted by the client:

Name of drawing	Drawing No.	Date of drawing	Author	Notes
Kabelverteiler mit 6 Stück Sicherungslastschaltleisten Typ 88S1700 K Front- und Seitenansicht	88S1700 Sheet 1	07.01.2008	GSAB Elektrotechnik GmbH	Sheet 41
Kabelverteiler mit 6 Stück Sicherungslastschaltleisten Typ 88S1700 K Stromlaufplan		15.07.2008	GSAB Elektrotechnik GmbH	Sheet 42

Entry of test objects at IPH: 10 October 2008





4. Verification of temperature-rise limits

4.1 Test laboratory

Low-voltage test laboratory, test room 10

4.2 Normative document

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04, Sub-clause 8.2.1 DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01, Sub-clause 8.2.1

4.3 Required test parameters

Terminal	Current (three-phase) in A	Frequency in Hz
Supply	630	
Outgoing circuits 1 to 3	175	50
Outgoing circuit 4	105	

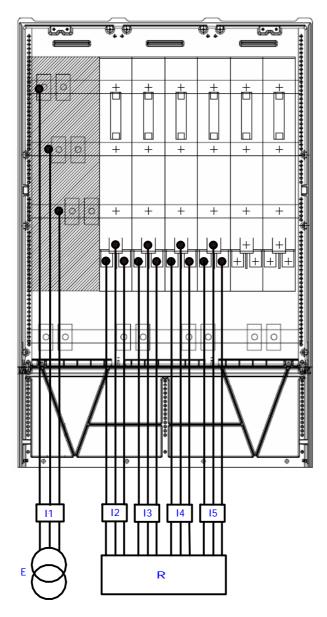
4.4 Test arrangement

The power supply was realised by two single-core 185 mm² cables per each pole, and the connection of the outgoing circuits by one single-core 120 mm² cable per each pole. The cables for the power supply and for the outgoing circuits were installed from the bottom. To do so, the test sample was put on a wooden frame approximately 5 cm high. The spacing was sealed hermetically.

The rear wall of the test sample was insulated with expanded polystyrene slabs having a thickness of 30 mm.



4.5 Test and measuring circuits



E Test current source R Load resistors

I1 to I5 Current measurement

Figure 1: Diagram of test arrangement

Measuring point	Measured quantity	Measuring sensor/device
11	Test current Supply	Rogowski coils / integrator / digital display device
12 to 15	Test current Outgoing circuits 1 to 4	Current probe



Test and measuring circuits (continued)

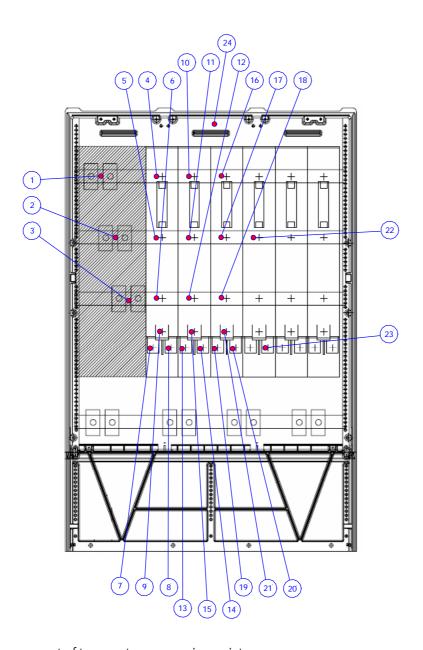


Figure 2: Arrangement of temperature measuring points

Measuring point Measured quantity		Measuring sensor/device		
1 to 24	Temperature	Cu/Constantan thermocouples (type L) Therm 5500-3		
25	Temperature: (enclosure)	NiCr/Ni thermal elements (type K) / Almemo 2290-2		



4.6 Test results

Test parameters:

Terminal	Current (Phase L1 / L2 / L3)	Frequency
	in A	in Hz
Supply	627 / 635 / 628	
Outgoing circuit 1	179 / 173 / 175	
Outgoing circuit 2	170 / 175 / 179	50
Outgoing circuit 3	169 / 175 / 169	
Outgoing circuit 4	108 / 102 / 107	

Test results:

	asur. int	Classification Designation	Permitted temperature-rise limit in K	Measured final temperature at ∆T≤1 K/h in °C	Final temperature rise temperature in K	Temperature reserve
1	L1		III K	62.5	41.4	28.6
2	L2	Supply	70	58.1	37.0	33.0
3	L3	Cable terminal		59.9	38.8	31.2
4	L1			65.9	44.8	25.2
5	L2	Outgoing circuit 1	70 ¹⁾	60.5	39.4	30.6
6	L3	Busbar connection		59.7	38.6	31.4
7	L1			48.3	27.2	42.8
8	L2	Outgoing circuit 1 Cable terminal	70	51.0	29.9	40.1
9	L3	Cable terrilinar		54.8	33.7	36.3
10	L1			66.7	45.6	24.4
11	L2	Outgoing circuit 2 Busbar connection	70 1)	61.8	40.7	29.3
12	L3	bosbar connection		57.0	35.9	34.1
13	L1	0		49.7	28.6	41.4
14	L2	Outgoing circuit 2 Cable terminal	70	49.4	28.3	41.7
15	L3	cable terminar		54.4	33.3	36.7
16	L1	0. 1		64.0	42.9	27.1
17	L2	Outgoing circuit 3 Busbar connection	70 ¹⁾	58.1	37.0	33.0
18	L3	20524. 63648		54.6	33.5	36.5
19	L1	Outrain a since it 2		47.5	26.4	43.6
20	L2	Outgoing circuit 3 Cable terminal	70	48.7	27.6	42.4
21	L3			52.9	31.8	38.2
22	L2	Outgoing circuit 4 Busbar connection	70 1)	55.3	34.2	35.8
23	L2	Outgoing circuit 4 Cable terminal	70	38.9	17.8	52.2
24	-	Indoor air above	-	53.7	-	-
-	-	Average ambient temperature	-	21.1	-	-
25	-	Enclosure 2)	40	34.8	13.7	26.3
-	-	Door handle	25	25.9	4.8	20.2

Note:

- 1) According to IEC 60947-3
- 2) Average resulting from three measuring points



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4.7 Evaluation of test

The test object reached the final temperatures as shown in the survey on results, see Sheet 10. The permissible temperature rise to the normative document was not exceeded.



5. Verification of dielectric properties

5.1 Test laboratory

Low-voltage test laboratory, test room 10

5.2 Normative document

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04, Sub-clause 8.2.2 DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01, Sub-clause 8.2.2

5.3 Required test parameters

• Test of main circuits:

Power-frequency test voltage 2500 V
Test frequency 50 Hz
Test duration 5 each s

• Test of enclosure and operating handles made of insulating material:

Power-frequency test voltage 3750 V
Test frequency 50 Hz
Test duration 5 each s

5.4 Test arrangement

During the tests, all secondary circuits were disconnected.

5.5 Test and measuring circuits

The dielectric test was carried out using a mobile AC voltage test unit of HA2000 type with internal measuring device between

- all active parts and the parts of the switchgear assembly (including PEN) that are connected between each other
- all poles and every other pole to be connected to the parts of the switchgear assembly (including PEN)

Technical data of test installations:

AV test device HA2000 E $u_{max} = 5$ kV, 50 Hz $i_{max} = 200$ mA



5.6 Test results

• Test of main circuits:

Voltage applied to	Earthed	Rated insulation voltage in V	Test voltage in V	Result ¹⁾ Disruptive discharges
L1, L2, L3	PEN	690	2500	0
L1	L2, L3, PEN	690	2500	0
L2	L1, L3, PEN	690	2500	0
L3	L1, L2, PEN	690	2500	0

• Test of enclosure and operating handles made of insulating material:

Voltage applied to	Earthed	Rated insulation voltage in V	Test voltage in V	Result ¹⁾ Disruptive discharges
L1, L2, L3, PEN	Enclosure	690	3750	0
L1, L2, L3, PEN	Door handle	690	3750	0

Note:

5.7 Evaluation of test

To verify the insulation properties of the main circuits, the test sample was tested with an alternating voltage of 2500 V, and to verify the insulation properties of the enclosure and the operating handles made of insulating material it was tested with an alternating voltage of 3750 V. The requirements specified by IEC 60439-1: 2004-04 have been met.

¹⁾ IEC 60439-1: 2004 does not permit any disruptive discharge.



6. Verification of short-circuit withstand strength

6.1 Test laboratory

Low-voltage test laboratory, test room 1

6.2 Normative document

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04, Sub-clauses 8.2.3 and 8.2.4.2 DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01, Sub-clauses 8.2.3 and 8.2.4.2

6.3 Required test parameters

	Main conductor	PEN bar
Test voltage	420 V	243 V
Prospective peak short-circuit current	52.5 kA	30 kA
Prospective sustained symmetrical short-circuit	25 kA	15 kA
current		
Test duration	1 s	1 s

6.4 Test arrangement

Power was supplied to the main busbar by single-core copper cables of 2 x185 mm².

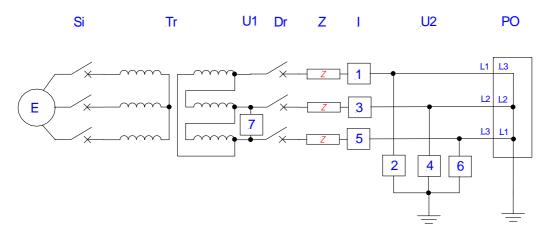
See Figures 3 to 6, Sheets 26 to 29.

The feeding to test the PEN bar was done by use of a cable $1 \times 185 \text{ mm}^2$ to the connections of the L3 and PEN bar.

See Figure 7, Sheet 30.



6.5 Test and measuring circuits



Supply	U1	Test voltage measurement
Master breaker	1	Current measurement
Test transformer	U2	Transient voltage measurement
Making switch	1 - 7	Measuring points
Test circuit impedance	PO	Test object
	Master breaker Test transformer Making switch	Test transformer U2 Making switch 1 - 7

Figure 3: Test and measuring circuits for the three-pole tests

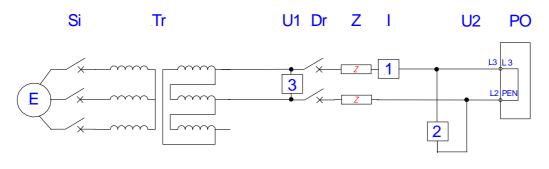
Technical data of measuring circuits

Test No.	Measuring point	Measured quantity	Measuring sensor/device
208 3535	1	Current L1	Shunt
to	2	Voltage L1	Voltage divider
208 3539	3	Current L2	Shunt
	4	Voltage L2	Voltage divider
	5	Current L3	Shunt
	6	Voltage L3	Voltage divider
	7	Test voltage	Voltage transformer / Voltmeter

Recording instruments: Measuring points 1 to 6:

BAKKER BE 256 transient recorder





Е	Supply	U1	Test voltage measurement
Si	Master breaker		Current measurement
Tr	Test transformer	U2	Transient voltage measurement
Dr	Making switch	1 - 3	Measuring points
Z	Test circuit impedance	PO	Test object

Figure 4: Test and measuring circuits for the single-pole tests

Technical data of measuring circuits

Test No.	Measuring point	Measured quantity	Measuring sensor/device	
208 3540	1	Current	Shunt	
and	2	Voltage	Voltage divider	
208 3541	3	Test voltage	Voltage transformer / Voltmeter	

Recording instruments: Measuring points 1 and 2

BAKKER BE 256 transient recorder







6.6 Test results

Condition of test object before test: Prestressed

Connection of test object: Main conductor L1/L2/L3
Short-circuit point: At the end of the main busbar

Ambient temperature: 19 °C

Test parameters:

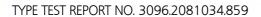
Test No.			208 3535	208 3536	208 3537
Test voltage	V		450	450	450
		L1	43.7	41.1	40.3
Peak short-circuit current	kA	L2	46.3	45.2	34.1
		L3	55.3	53.1	39.9
		L1	25.8	24.9	24.9
Symmetrical short-circuit current	kA	L2	25.5	24.7	24.5
		L3	25.9	25.0	25.0
Average			25.7	24.9	24.8
Duration of short-circuit	ms		-	80.3	1075
		L1	-	-	666
Joule integral 10 ⁶	A^2s	L2	-	-	650
		L3	-	-	667
Symmetrical short-circuit current 1 s kA			-	-	25.7
Notes			1)	2)	3)
Evaluation			-	OK	OK

Notes:

OK The test object is capable of properly carrying its peak current and its short-time current.

- 1) Setting of the prospective short-circuit current values
- 2) Peak withstand current test
- 3) Short-time withstand current test





Condition of test object before test: Prestressed

Connection of test object: Main conductor L1/L2/L3

Short-circuit point: At the cable connections of the respective main busbar Fuse applied: NH2, 500 V, 250 A, gL/gG, manufacturer: Jean Müller

Ambient temperature: 19 °C

Test parameters:

Test No.				208 3538	208 3539
Test voltage	\	V		450	450
			L1	•	-
Peak short-circuit current		κA	L2	-	-
			L3	55.3	55.3
			L1	25.8	25.8
Symmetrical short-circuit current	k	κA	L2	25.5	25.5
			L3	25.9	25.9
	A۱	verage		25.7	25.7
Power factor cos φ				0.22	0.22
			L1	19.7	19.8
Cut-off current		κA	L2	15.2	15.0
			L3	5.9	4.86
			L1	0.465	0.476
Joule integral	0 ⁶ A	A^2s	L2	0.318	0.312
			L3	0.058	0.034
Break time	r	ms		6.8	6.98
Notes				1)	2)
Evaluation				OK	OK

Notes:

OK The test object was able to carry the conditional short-circuit current properly.

- 1) Test of outgoing circuit 6
- 2) Test of outgoing circuit 1



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Condition of test object before test: Prestressed

Resistance of the PEN bar before test: 54 $\mu\Omega$

Connection of test object: Busbar between L3 and PEN

Short-circuit point: At the end of the busbars L3 - PEN

Ambient temperature: 19 °C

Test parameters:

Test No.			208 3540	208 3541
Test voltage	V		450	450
		L1	-	-
Peak short-circuit current	kA	L2	-	-
		L3	34.0	23.9
		L1	-	-
Symmetrical short-circuit current	kA	L2	-	-
		L3	16.1	16.1
	Average			-
Duration of short-circuit ms			82	948
		L1	-	-
Joule integral 10 ⁶	A^2s	L2	-	-
		L3	-	246
Symmetrical short-circuit current 1 s kA			-	15.7
Notes			1)	2)
Evaluation			OK	ОК

Notes:

OK The test object is capable of properly carrying its peak current and its short-time current.

- 1) Peak withstand current test
- 2) Short-time withstand current test

Resistance of the PEN bar after test: 55 $\mu\Omega$

6.7 Evaluation of test

The test object did not show any visible damage. There was no deformation of busbars. The supporting insulating parts were not deteriorated.

The test object has PASSED the type test.

See Figures 4 to 7, Sheets 27 to 30.





7. Verification of clearances and creepage distances

7.1 Test laboratory

Low-voltage test laboratory, test room 10

7.2 Normative document

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04, Sub-clause 8.2.5 DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01, Sub-clause 8.2.5

7.3 Required test parameters

Minimum clearances and creepage distances (at \leq 2000 m above SL; degree of pollution 3 and material group III):

Creepage distances ≥ 12.5 mm Clearance ≥ 5.5 mm

7.4 Test arrangement

The test was performed without incoming and outgoing circuits connected.

7.5 Test and measuring circuits

The measurement was carried out by means of inspection and testing gauges.

7.6 Test results

All measured values of clearances and creepage distances were above the permissible limit. The smallest clearance measured was 11 mm and the minimum creepage distance measured was 18 mm.

7.7 Evaluation of test

The clearances and creepage distances were above the permissible limits.





8. Verification of the degree of protection

8.1 Test laboratory

Low-voltage test laboratory, wet test compartment

8.2 Normative document

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04, Sub-clause 8.2.7 DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01, Sub-clause 8.2.7

8.3 Required test parameters

Protection against access to hazardous parts and against solid foreign objects

IP 4X

Test probe Rigid steel rod of 1-mm diameter

Test force 1 N \pm 10 %

The rigid steel rod shall not completely penetrate into the test object's enclosure anywhere.

Test for the protection against ingress of water

IP X4

Test equipment Spray nozzle

Water flow rate $10 \text{ l/min, } \pm 180^{\circ} \text{ from the vertical}$ Test duration $1 \text{ min/m}^2 \text{ at least for } 5 \text{ min}$

Distance between test instrument and test object 300 - 500 mm

8.4 Test arrangement

The test sample was tested free standing in the room as floor-mounted distribution board.

8.5 Test and measuring circuits

Test probe Rigid steel rod of 1.0-mm diameter

DIN EN 60529 (VDE 0470 Teil 1): 2000-09, Table 7

integrated spring-tension meter

Spray nozzle DIN EN 60529 (VDE 0470 Teil 1): 2000-09, Table 8

built-on flow-rate and pressure measuring instrument





8.6 Test results

Using the object probe it was tried to penetrate into the enclosure at appropriate points of the exposed sides.

The test probe could not penetrate in the enclosure anywhere.

Afterwards, the test object were exposed to splashing water for 10 minutes. When the doors of the switchgear cubicle had been opened, no ingress of water near live parts or insulating parts was found.

The subsequently performed lightning impulse voltage test according to Sub-clause 8.2.2 was passed.

8.7 Evaluation of test



9. Verification of resistance of insulating materials to abnormal heat and fire

9.1 Test laboratory

Low-voltage test laboratory, glow-wire test bay

9.2 Normative document

IEC 60439-1: 2004-04, Sub-clause 8.2.9 DIN EN 60439-1: 2005-01, Sub-clause 8.2.9

9.3 Required test parameters

Designation	Test temperature in °C
Enclosure	650

9.4 Test arrangement

A representative test object for the glow-wire test was selected from the enclosure, near the door.

9.5 Test and measuring circuits

Glow-wire test apparatus to IEC 60695-2-1

9.6 Test results

Test temperature: 650 °C, duration of test: 30 s

During the glow-wire test none of the test objects showed burning tissue paper or scorching of the pinewood board (see Figure 10). Within the maximum permissible time of 30 s, no flames developed (see Figure 11).

9.7 Evaluation of test

The material sample from the enclosure door was subject to a glow-wire test at a temperature of 650 °C. All criteria required to pass the test were met.



10. Photos



Photo 1: Arrangement for the temperature-rise test





Photo 2: Test object during temperature-rise test (front view)





Photo 3: Arrangement for the short-circuit test of the main busbars (Condition of test object before short-circuit test)



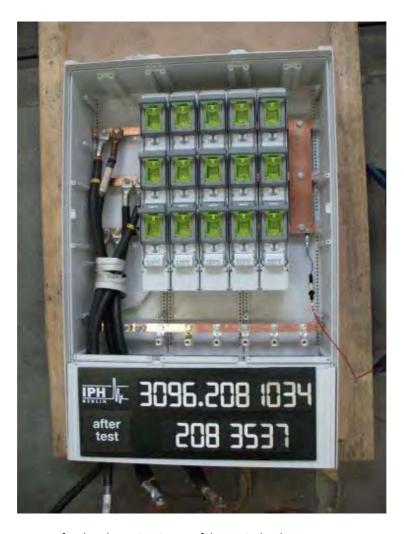


Photo 4: Arrangement for the short-circuit test of the main busbars (Condition of test object after short-circuit test)





Photo 5: Arrangement for the short-circuit test of the outgoing circuit no. 6 (Condition of test object after short-circuit test)





Photo 6: Arrangement for the short-circuit test of the outgoing circuit no. 1 (Condition of test object after short-circuit test)





Photo 7: Arrangement for the short-circuit test of the neutral bar (Condition of test object after short-circuit test)

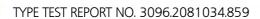






Photo 8: Arrangement for voltage test





Photo 9: Arrangement for glow-wire test

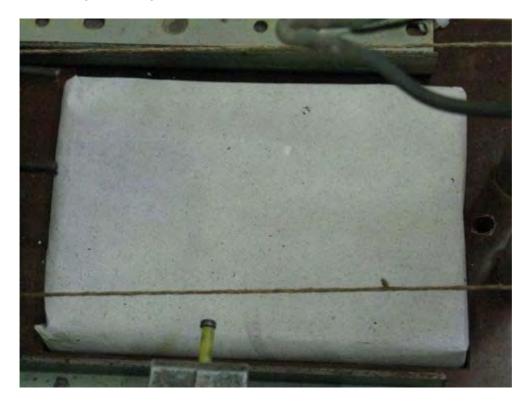


Photo 10: Condition of the tissue paper after the glow-wire test

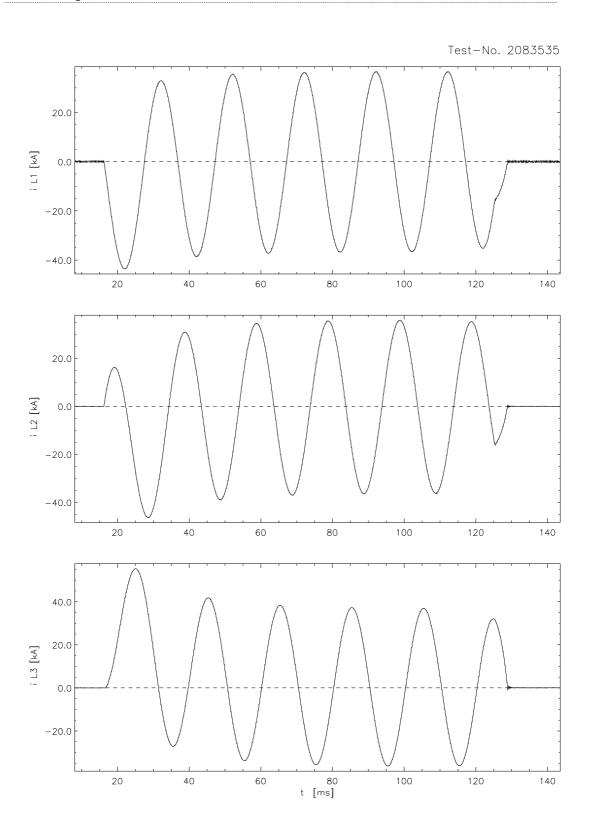




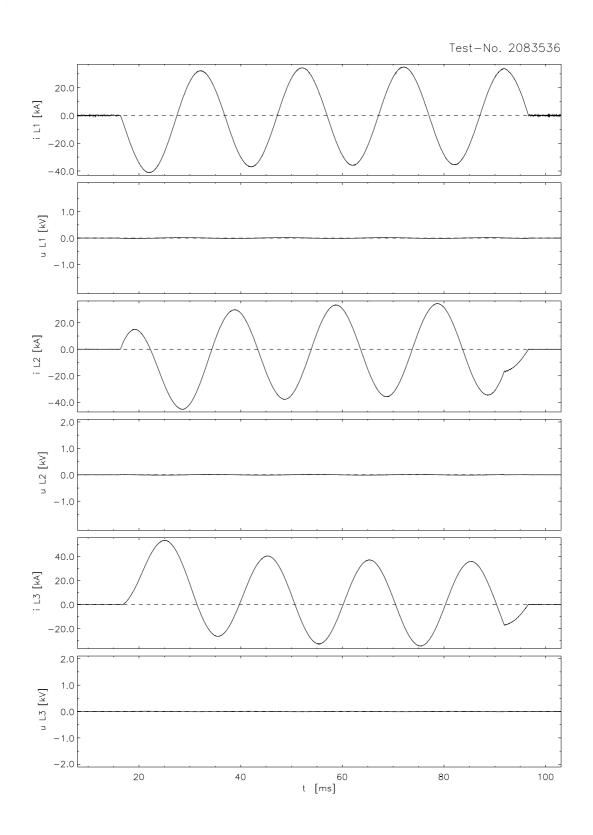
Photo 11: Condition of test object after test after the glow-wire test



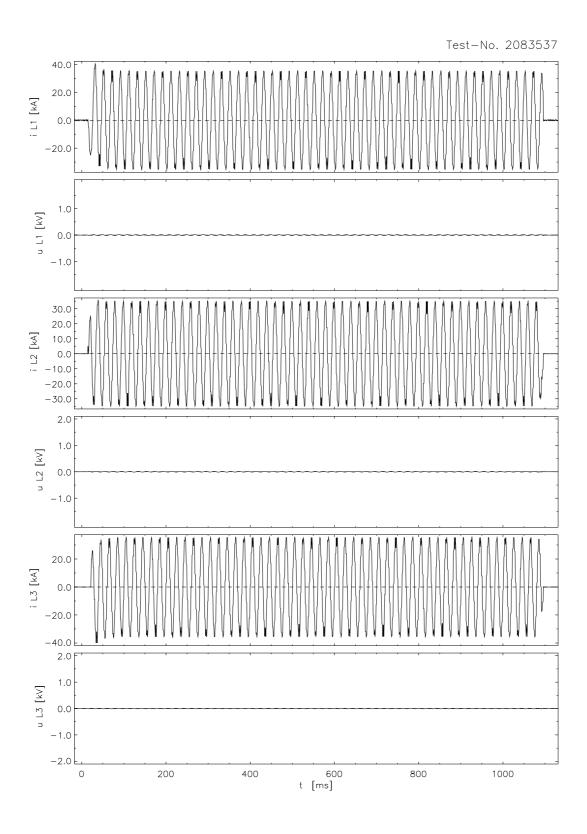
11. Oscillograms



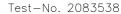


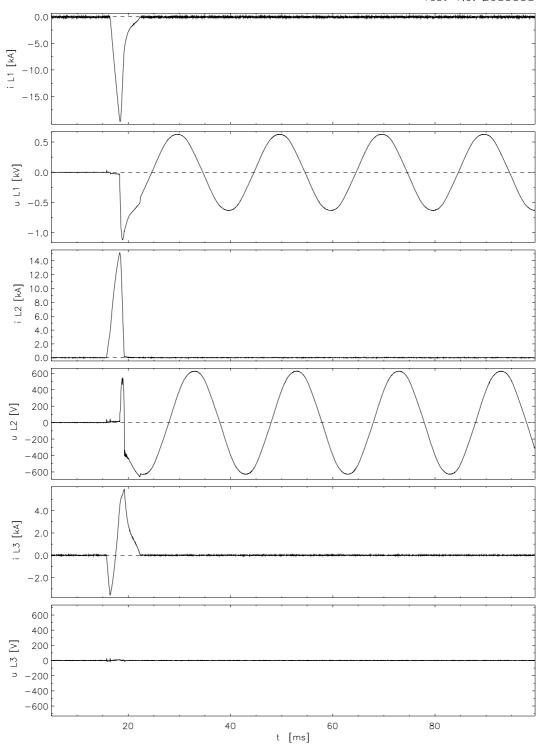




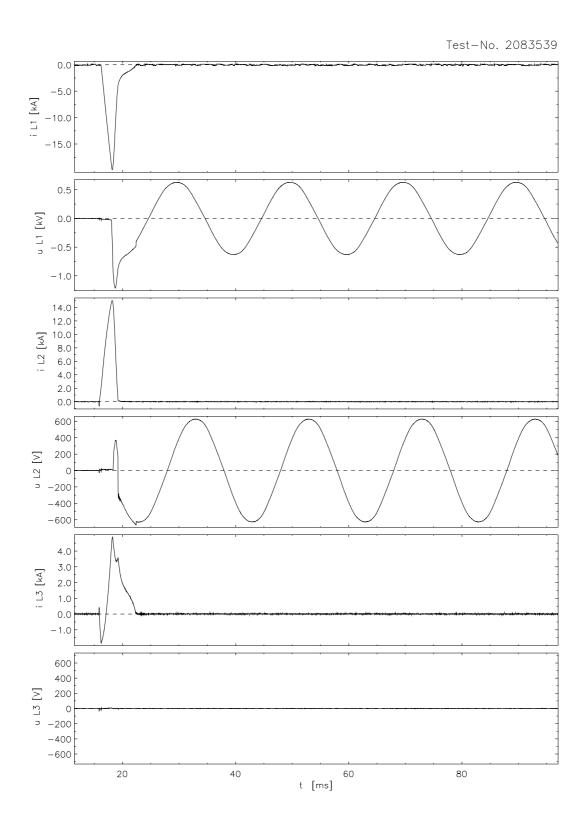




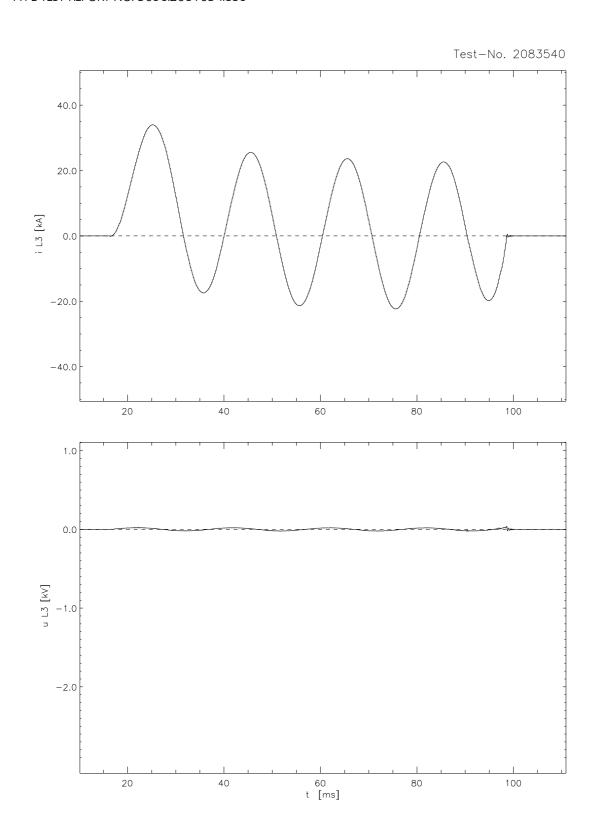




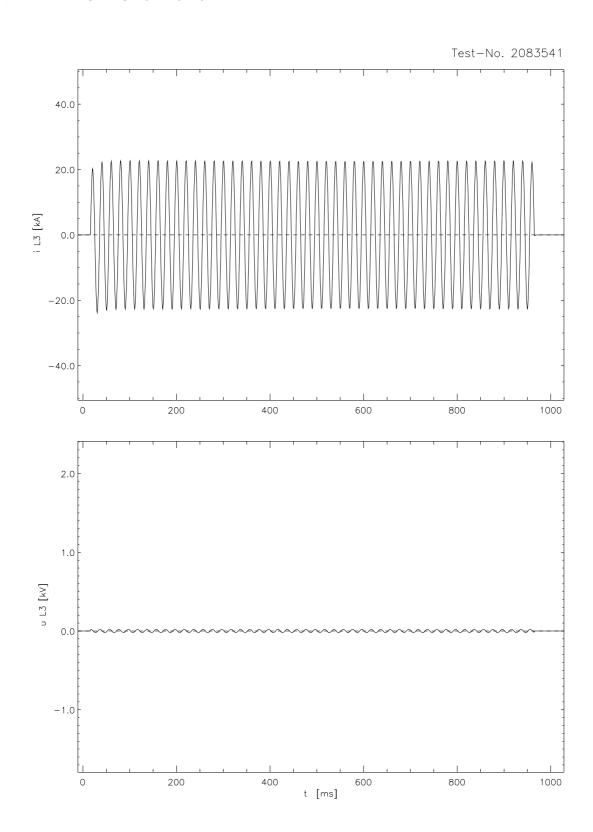














12. Drawings

