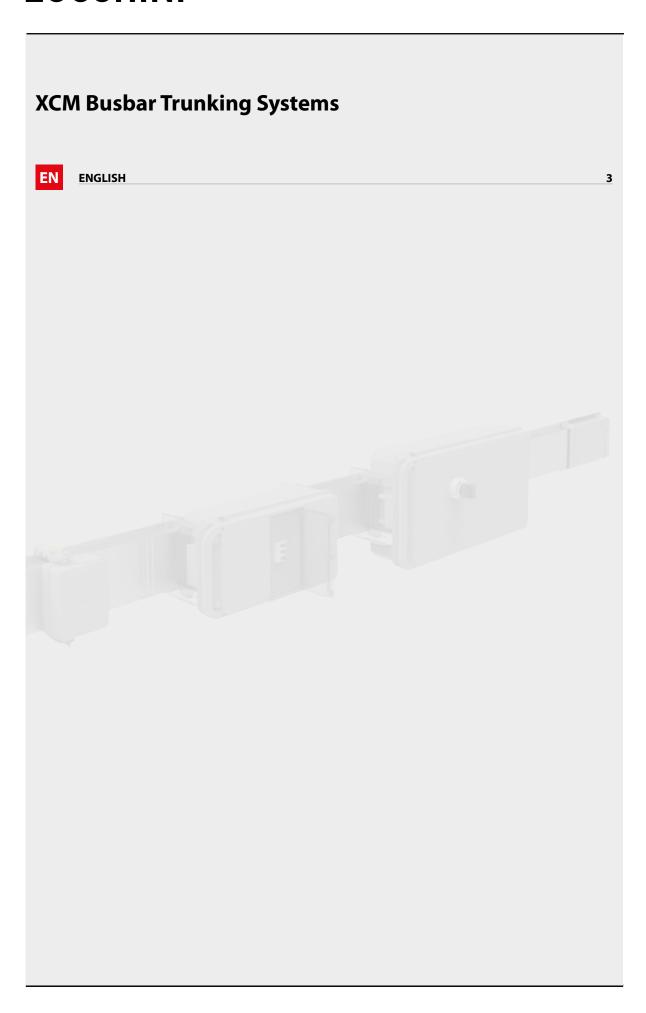
# XCM Busbar Trunking Systems

Installation and user manual







## **General information**

The information in this installation manual offers general descriptions and takes into account the general technical features of the products discussed, with the object of guiding the user through the installation of the XCM busbar.

Therefore, product reliability for specific user applications cannot rely on this manual to ensure suitability or reliability of the busbar.

Each user must assess the specific risks and test the product based on their own specific application. Neither Legrand, nor any of its subsidiaries or controlled companies shall be held responsible for the improper use of the information contained in this document.

For any suggestions of any kind regarding this manual, please contact Legrand directly.

The user hereby agrees not to reproduce this manual in full or in part for commercial use, or for any other use that is not strictly personal.

The reproduction of this manual is also prohibited, on any supports whatsoever, including multimedia or internet publication, without the explicit written consent of Legrand.

The publication of any types of hyperlinks to this manual or part thereof is also strictly prohibited.

The user of this manual agrees to use it exactly as it is written, and always at their own risk.

Only the manufacturer has the authority of intervening on individual components for replacement and repair purposes, in order to ensure the compliance of those described in this document.

The instructions of this manual must always be followed, to ensure correct installation of the components within the system.

Failure to comply with such instructions can cause injury or damage to system components and equipment.



### **Safety instructions**

This product should be installed in compliance with installation rules, preferably by a qualified electrician. Incorrect installation and/or incorrect use can lead to risk of electric shock or fire.

Before carrying out the installation, read the instructions and take account of the product's specific mounting location. Do not open up, dismantle, alter or modify the device except where specifically required to do so by the instructions. All Legrand products must be opened and repaired exclusively by personnel trained and approved by Legrand. Any unauthorised opening or repair completely cancels all liabilities and the rights to replacement and guarantees. Use only Legrand brand accessories.

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## 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Safety Information

## 1.1.1 Important Information

Here above general information concerning with signalling to take into account for all operative phases of the installation This symbology and these messages are used all through the manual in order to highlight any potential dangerous situations or to arouse attention to procedures



The addition of symbol to a "Danger" or "Warning" safety label indicates that an electrical hazard exists which will result in personal injury if the instructions are not followed.



This is safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.



DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

#### NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to physical injury.

#### **PLEASE NOTE**

Electrical equipment should be installed, operated, serviced, and verified only by qualified personnel.

No responsibility is assumed by Legrand for any consequences arising out of the use of this material.

A qualified person is one who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of electrical equipment and its installation, and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved.

## 1.2 Safety tips



## **HAZARD OF CRUSHING AND FRACTURES**

- Wear personal protective equipment when handling and installing the products (long sleeved jacket, trousers, gloves, safety shoes, helmet, and safety glasses).
- Only personnel who have been trained in safety regulations may work on construction sites to install busbar trunking systems.
- Work with extreme caution and follow the instructions provided in the manual.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.











### 1.3 Purpose of the document

The present manual contains all the information necessary for the installation of Legrand XCM busbar trunking system (Medium Rating).

It contains the rules and procedures to be taken into account during the different phases involved in the whole process related to the realization of the plant and its final power up.

In particular all preliminary requirements, specific installation procedures and overall recommendations are explained along the present manual.

Topics exposed can be divided into different sections:

- check of the equipment and of all the tools necessary for plant assembly
- check of all the material availability and its correct identification (both as an individual component and inside the whole system)
- pre-installation checks on connections among different components
- detailed operative installation procedures

Also checks to be carried out after installation and before to power up ("putting into service") are exposed in this manual

A final part related to the periodic checking of the plant during its life is also illustrated (with the definition of the types and frequency of the checks to be performed)

This manual is addressed to trained technical personnel

## 1. Introduction

### 1.4 Product overview

## 1.4.1 Straight elements

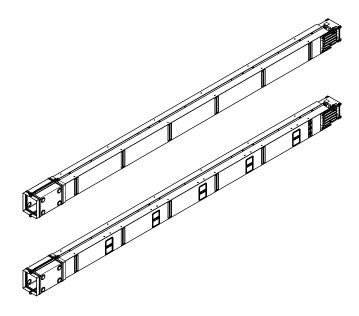
Supplied with its pre-installed monobloc.

#### Feeder elements:

- standard length: 3 m
- special length: from 0,6m to 3m

## Distribution elements with tap-off outlets:

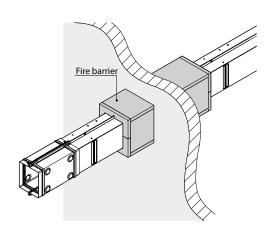
- standard length: 3 m
- standard tap-off outlets:
  - spaced at 1000mm intervals on both sides for Standard straight elements (IP55)
  - spaced at 500mm intervals on one side for vertical installation (IP55)
  - spaced at 600mm or 800mm on both sides for Data Center straight elements (IP40)



### 1.4.2 Additional elements

Supplied with its pre-installed monobloc. Elements able to meet any installation requirement.

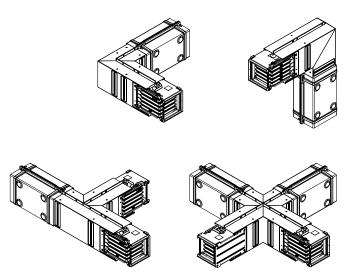
Elements with fire barrier Elements with phase balancing (only on request)



## 1.4.3 Routing components

Supplied with its pre-installed monobloc. Elements able to meet any change of direction with standard or special solutions.

Elbows Double elbows T, X elements



## 1.4.4 Tap-off boxes

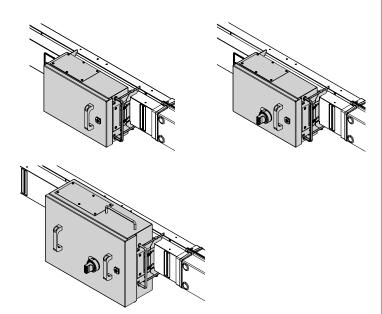
Elements used for connecting and energizing electric loads.

Plug-in tap-off boxes from 32A up to 630A: (can be installed with busbar energized)

- empty
- with 3P fuse holders
- with switch disconnector and fuse holder
- for MCCB circuit breakers

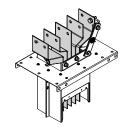
## Bolted tap-off boxes from 630A to 1000A:

- with switch disconnector and fuse holder



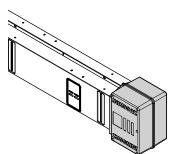
## 1.4.5 Connection interfaces

Elements used for connecting the busbar to the electric board or transformer.



## 1.4.6 End Cover

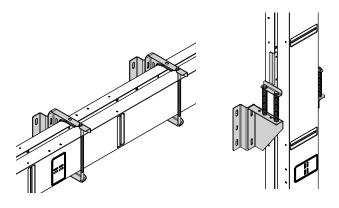
Component that ensures protection at the end of the line



## 1.4.7 Fixing supports

Elements used for fixing the busbar to the structure of the building.

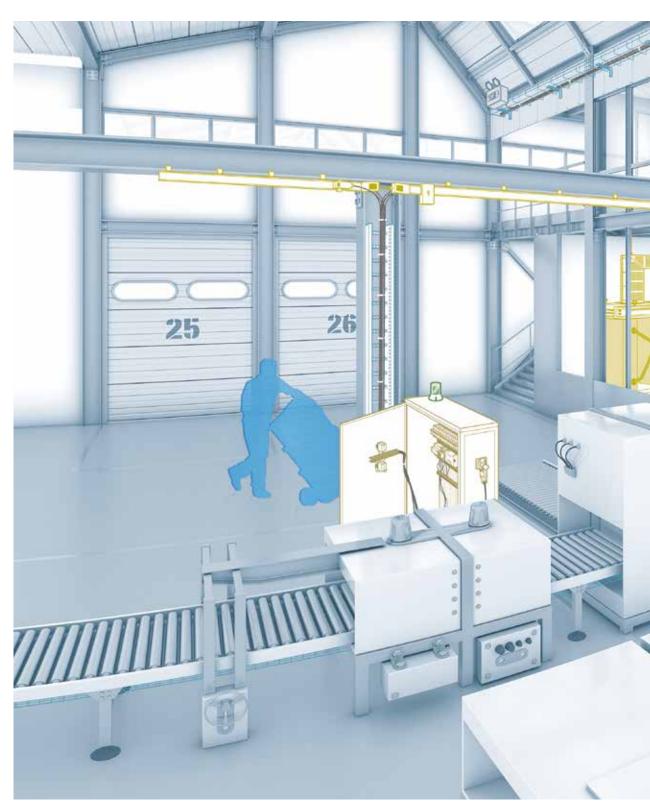
Options for horizontal installations Options for vertical installations



## 1. Introduction

## 1.5 System concept

Group synergy allows for immediate integration between busbar trunking systems, cast resin transformers and Legrand XL<sup>3</sup> cabinets. Cast resin transformers can be ordered with a pre-installed interface connection for the busbar trunking systems.



The cabinets XL³ can be fitted by the panelbuilder with a XCM standard board connection.

Thanks to a reinforcement kit it is possible to quickly and easily install any kind of board connection to the roof or bottom of the cabinet. The safety and the performance of the Legrand system are guaranteed by the system approval certification, obtained following stringent tests carried out in the most important international labs.



## 1. Introduction

### 1.6 Certifications

## 1.6.1 Company approval certifications

#### THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Legrand has always considered Quality, one of the strategic points of its policy, and therefore implements a strict Quality Management System.

The efficacy of the procedures devised and the level of organisation required for their implementation, have enabled the company to obtain the approval certification of its Quality Management System in accordance with the latest edition of the UNI EN ISO 9001 standard.

All company processes, from Marketing to Product Development, Manufacturing, Sale and Technical Support, contribute to meeting the requirements for obtaining and keeping such Approval Certification.

The certifying body used is Bureau Veritas. With its presence in over 140 countries, and over 100 years of experience in approval certification, Bureau Veritas is highly recognised by over 30 accreditation bodies, and is today among the world leaders in the field.

BUREAU VERITAS



## **ACCREDITATION OF TEST LABORATORY**

The test labs have a fundamental role in ensuring the Company Quality, both in terms of development, and as a complement to the design stage, as well as in ensuring that the product complies with the standards (type tests).

The suitability and reliability of the BTicino/Legrand Test Room is guaranteed by the approvals obtained with ACAE (Associazione per la Certificazione delle Apparecchiature Elettriche ed Elettroniche - Association for the Certification of Electric and Electronic Equipment) in accordance with LOVAG procedures, on the basis of EN ISO/IEC 17025.

The test laboratory is where some of the main type tests required for obtaining product approval certification are carried out.

With the support of the BTicino\* test laboratory, and of prestigious international labs, Legrand products undergo:

- · overtemperature limits tests;
- dielectric properties tests;
- protection circuit efficiency tests;
- · aerial and surface insulation distance tests;
- mechanical operation tests;
- busbar trunking system electric characteristics tests;
- · construction strength tests;
- · thermal cycling test;
- · crushing resistance tests.

Moreover, in order to ensure maximum product quality, and in addition to the requirements of the product approval certification, BTicino\* test laboratory also carries out electromagnetic compatibility measurements on all lines.



#### **CERTIFICATION AND QUALIFICATION MARKS**

Once compliance with IEC 61439-6 product standard has been confirmed, the various product lines may be further marked and approved for special applications.

The compliance of a product to the specific standards can be certified by the manufacturer declaration and the application of the "CE" symbol, or through the concession of a mark by an appointed third-party body that ascertains its compliance. In the case of manufacturer declaration, the responsibility for compliance with the standards lies with the manufacturer itself;

If a quality mark is granted by a third-party body, this body will only do so subject to the approval of the manufacturer and the prototype, through type tests, and subsequently following tests on the products sold on the market, which must comply with the requirements of the tests carried out on the prototypes themselves.

The same range of products can therefore be granted several quality or conformity marks.

#### **LOVAG CERTIFICATES**

LOVAG is the Low Voltage Agreement Group, which is a Mutual Agreement Group of Certification Bodies founded in 1991, which has achieved a high level of competence in testing and certification of low voltage equipment.

LOVAG's main purpose as an Agreement Group shall be for the mutual recognition of test reports and/or certificates of conformity by its signatories.

**Membership** LOVAG presently has five signatories (Certification Bodies) to the Agreement:

ACAE (Italy), Applus+ Laboratories (Spain), ASEFA (France), IMQ (Italy), and SGS Belgium NV -

Division SGS CEBEC (Belgium) and employs more than 30 Testing Laboratories.

**Certificates** LOVAG Certificates are issued by the LOVAG Certification Bodies using verification reports and

certificates in a common and recognisable format in the market. They are recognised and accepted

in the European Economic Area and elsewhere in the world.

**LOVAG Instructions** LOVAG uses common Instructions for verification by Testing, Comparison or Assessment of the

International and Standards covered by the Agreement and signatories to the Agreement abide

by these when verifying for LOVAG Certification.

**Qualifications** All signatory bodies to the Agreement are accredited to ISO IEC 17065 by accreditors being

members of IAF, the International Accreditation Forum. They are located in a member country of

the EU and their laboratories are accredited and/or assessed to EN ISO/IEC 17025.

For further information contact your local certification body or the Secretariat of LOVAG by e-mail or by fax from the list below.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.6.2 The certificates

The XCM line has been given Type- Approval Certifications by the most prestigious Electro-technical agencies:

- Certificate of Compliance with Standard: IEC 61439-6
- GOST Type-Approval (Russia) In order to obtain these recognitions, the XCM range has undergone the following type tests, as confirmation of their quality:
- Fire Barrier Test
- IEC 60331-1 / CEI EN 50362 Fire Resisting Test
- XCM product has been subjected to seismic tests in accordance with IEEE Std 693-2018 and consequently certified.







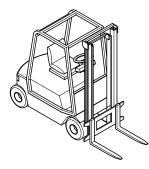
## 2. Material preparation and arrangement

## 2.1 Equipment and Tools

### 2.1.1 Introduction

Here below the tools, equipment and materials you need to have before starting the installation of Zucchini XCM Busbar Trunking System.

## 2.1.2 Lifting and handling equipment



Crane or forklift truck capable of lifting 1.5 tons (minimum). In function of the plant and the typology of components.

## 2.1.3 Supports for positioning and installing



Measuring tape (metric).



Drilling machine capable of drilling through concrete.



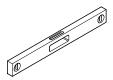
Socket wrench with sockets (8...24 mm).



Set of flat or ring spanners (8...24 mm).



Two slings for handling the components.



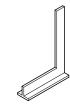
Levelling instrument (spirit level).



Set of screwdrivers.



Insulation tester (Megohmmeter 1000 Vdc)



Carpenters square.



Torque wrench only for periodic check inspection or when an element is placed for the second time.

## 2. Material preparation and arrangement

## 2.2 Storage

Below are the instructions to follow for a correct storage of the materials.

Failure to comply with the indications supplied may cause damage to the materials, and make the product warranties void. Store the material in a dry place, protected from weather conditions such as rain and humidity, to prevent the formation of condensation inside the busbars.

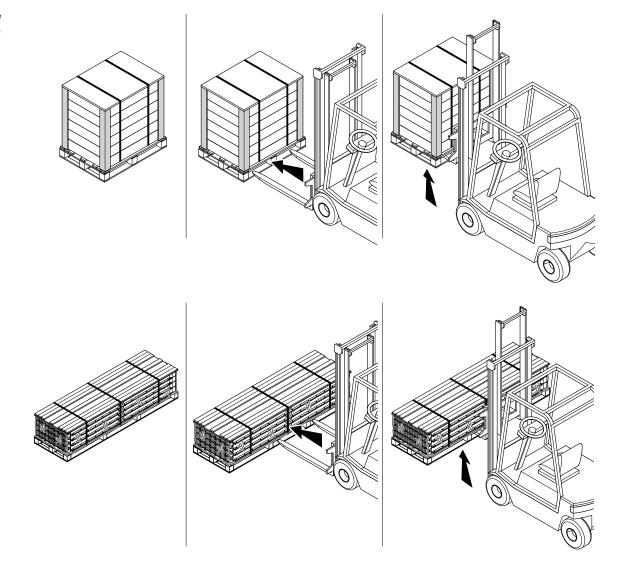
Also ensure that the busbars are protected from smoke, water, soil, mud, dust, or dirt in general. Position the material in a way that prevents a physical damage to it.

It is recommended that the material is stored indoor, in a dry location. In case of storing the busbars outside for short-medium periods, ensure that it is appropriately protected, to avoid accidental infiltration of water, which will result in them being damaged.

The material can be transported and stored at a temperature between -25°C and +55°C.

Handling operations must be carried out implementing all the necessary precautions to ensure the integrity of the materials. The manufacturer shall not be held responsible for any material damage caused by failure to ensure appropriate protection.

Material handling



## 2.3 Weight table

XCM AL (4 conductors)		
In [A]	[kg/m]	
160	7,1	
250	7,6	
315	8,3	
400	11	
500	12,7	
630	14	
800	15	
1000	17	

XCM AL (5 conductors)		
In [A]	[kg/m]	
160	7,3	
250	7,8	
315	8,7	
400	11,8	
500	13,9	
630	15,5	
800	16,8	
1000	19,2	

XCM CU (4 conductors)		
In [A]	[kg/m]	
250	9,5	
315	10,4	
400	14,3	
630	19,8	
800	25,4	
1000	29,5	

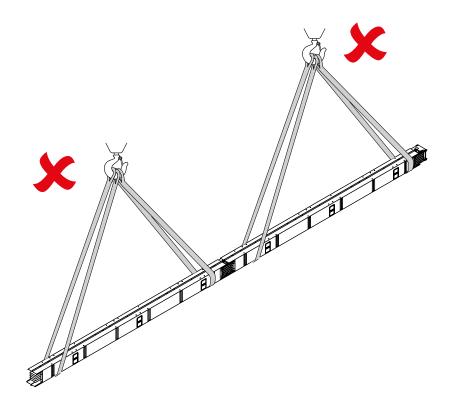
XCM CU (5 conductors)		
In [A]	[kg/m]	
250	10,2	
315	11,3	
400	15,9	
630	22,5	
800	29,5	
1000	34,6	

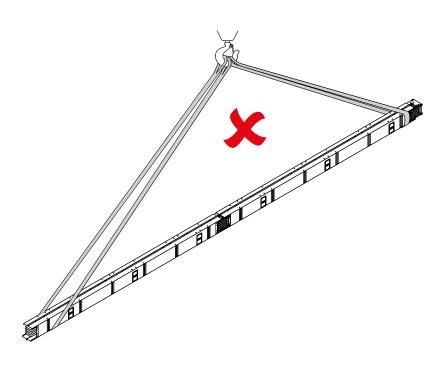
## 2. Material preparation and arrangement

## 2.4 Handling and lifting



WARNING
All lifting operations refer to a single component.





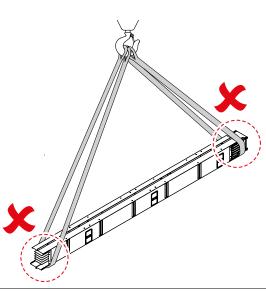


Fig. 1 Do not lift the busbars from their ends.

Fig. 1

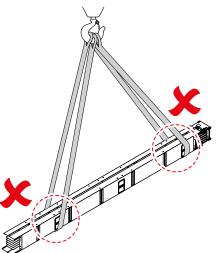


Fig. 2 Do not use belts or other systems to lift them to the junction windows.

Fig. 2

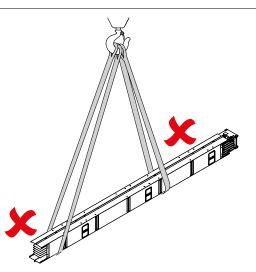


Fig. 3 Do not use belts or other systems to lift the busbars in unbalanced positions.

Fig. 3

## 2. Material preparation and arrangement

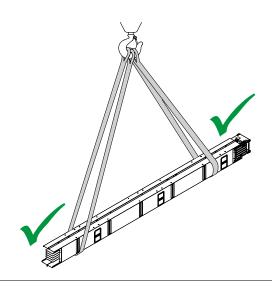


Fig. 4 Correct way of lifting the busbars.

Fig. 4

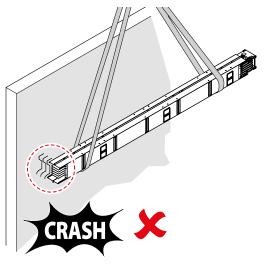


Fig. 5
Handle the busbars
with due care and
attention. Do not
subject busbars
to torsions, dents,
violent impact, or
sharp movements
that may damage
their internal
components.

Fig. 5

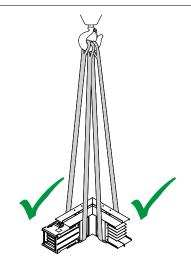


Fig. 6
When lifting not
linear shape path
components, pay
particular attention
to their own centre
of gravity. Use
equipment that
will not damage
surfaces.

Fig. 6

## 2.5 Missing or damaged components

## **GOOD RECEPTION**

Upon receipt of the goods check the following:

- 1) integrity of the packaging, and the goods, if delivered in a see-through package.
- 2) consistency of the material with the delivery note and the packing list, if supplied.
- 3) consistency of the material with the order acknowledgement details.

In case of any disclaims, please inform us in writing following the instructions found in the notifications section.

## **NOTIFICATIONS**

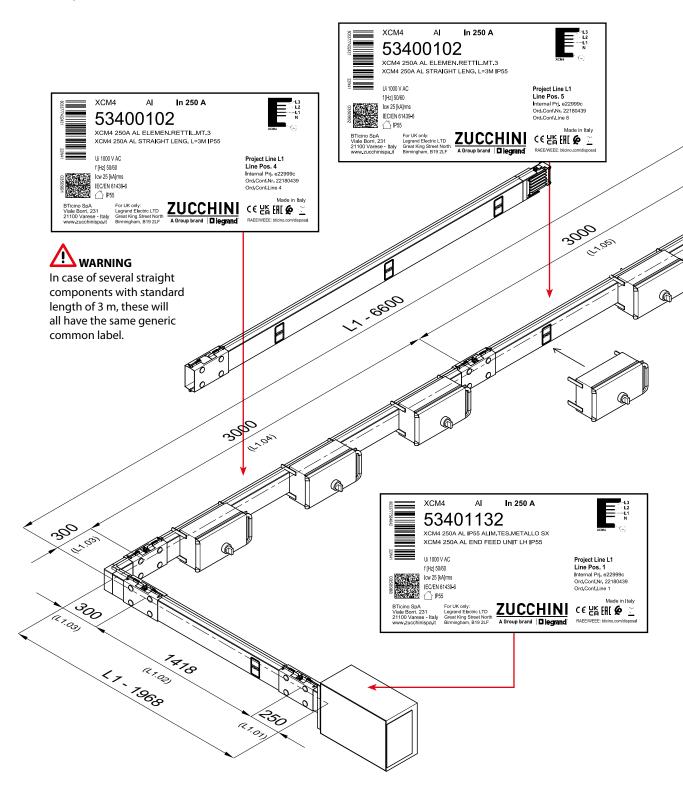
In case of any disclaim, please forward your official complaint to a Legrand referent.

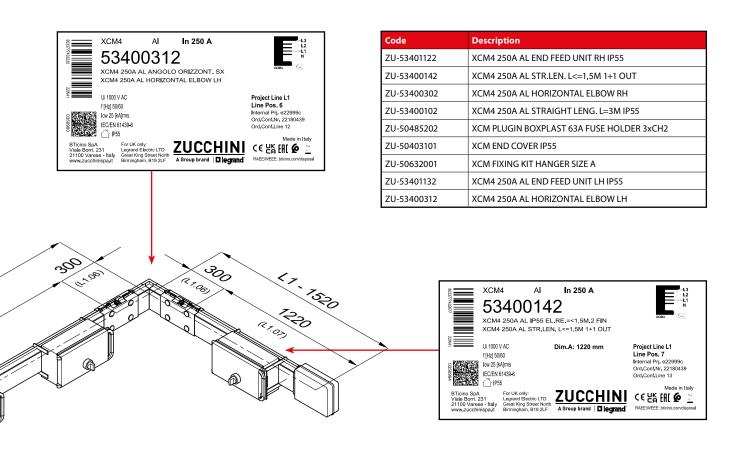
When notifying that a wrong item has been received, please indicate the item code no. found on the packaging, and the item code no. found on the part (if possible include a photo of the labels).

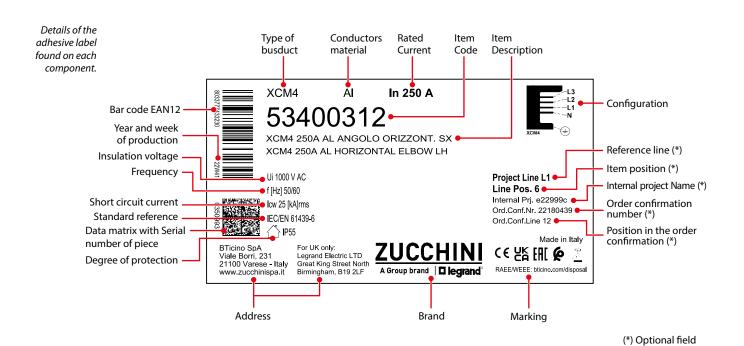
## 2. Material preparation and arrangement

## 2.6 Product type identification

Before beginning installation, you must compare the plan which you received from the design office project al layout of the building. For custom-made products based on specific projects, check the system drawing to ensure that the components match.







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## 3. Installation



Where not differently specified, dimensions indicated in the manual are to be intended in millimeters (mm).

#### 3.1 Checks before installation

#### 3.1.1 Visual / electric checks

Before the installation, all material should be inspected for damage.

When installing the busbars comply with the following:

- 1 Do not position the busbars near pipes containing liquids.
- 2 For the installation only use bracketing systems supplied by Legrand, and follow the instructions found in the catalogue or enclosed with the item.
- 3 Only use accessories supplied by Legrand.
- 4 Check that the operating voltage coincides with that indicated on the product plate.
- 5 Check that the system operating current does not exceed the product rated current, downgrade it if required.
- 6 Check if the busbar capacity must be downgraded (for example due to high ambient temperature, presence of harmonics, etc.)
- 7 Do not install the standard product in particular environments (high concentration of chlorine, explosive atmosphere, etc.).
- 8 For outdoor installations, protect the busbar with a protection canopy. The IP55 protection degree can be affected by unsuitably protected outdoor installation.

### 3.1.2 General rules for installing supports

### Hazard of improper installation

Before installation: be sure to have understood well the layout plan

During installation: be sure to consider correct separation distances between the supports. These have to be levelled, so to guarantee final levelling also for path components.

Be sure that all supports are able to sustain the weights of the path components.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

### Introduction

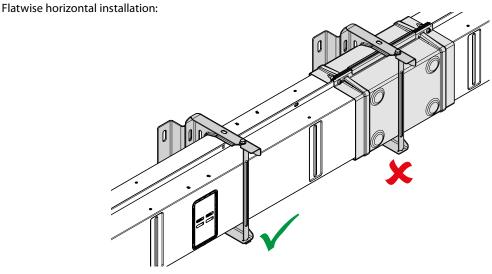
Correct installation of supports is fundamental to realize a proper installation of path components. Here below, a list of rules to take into account during installation of supports and path components.

## **General Installation rules for supports**

Follow these general rules for installing supports:

- All path components have to be correctly sustained
- To get advantage in installation, be sure to use more than one support for each path component
- The load capacity of the support must be at least the weight of the path component plus 90 kg, in accordance with IEC 61439-6.

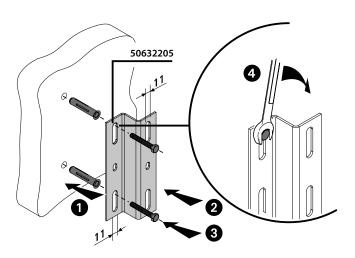




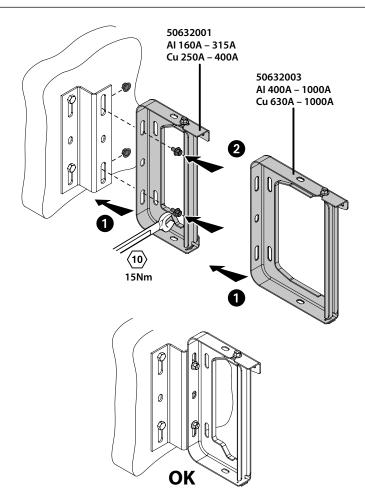
- Use different support for components at the terminal ends of the path.
- Be sure to not sustain weight of end components by transformers or switchboards.
- Sustain vertical branches near to the elbow angle.
- Even if supports have be to installed near joint blocks, they shall not to be put exactly over a joint block.

## 3.1.3 Fixing accessories

Α

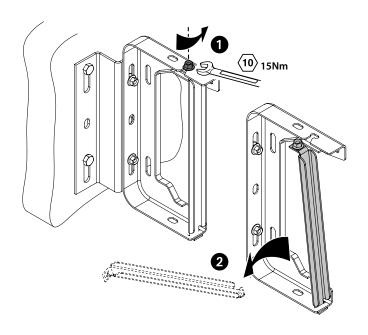


В

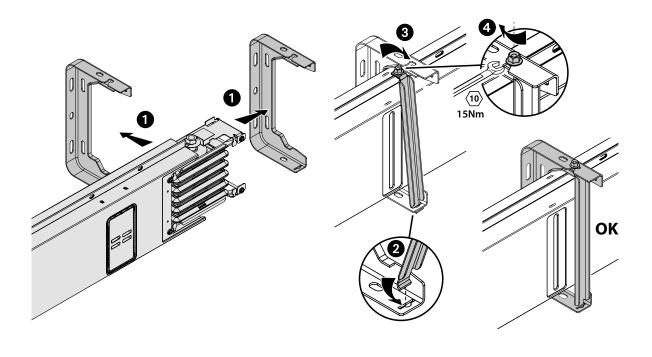


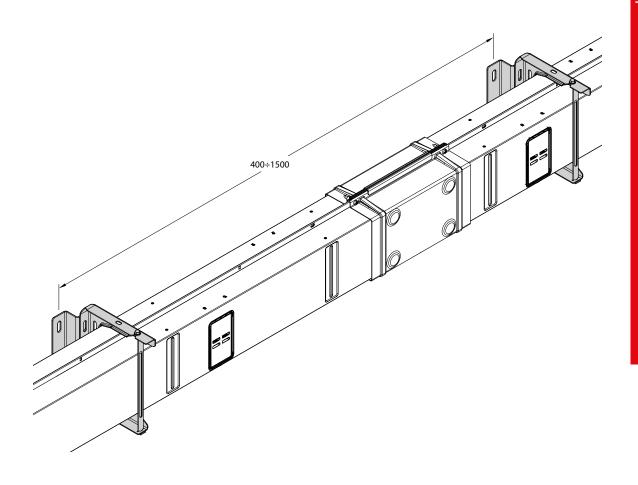
## 3. Installation

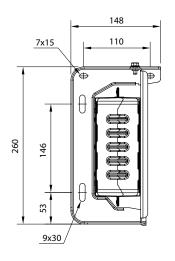
C



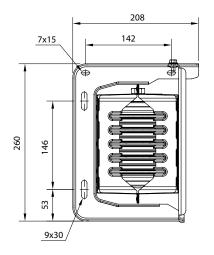
D



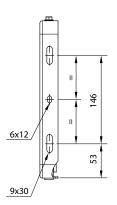




160A÷315A Al 250A÷400A Cu



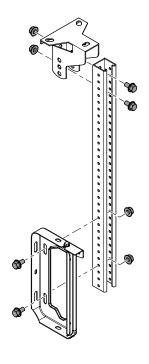
400A÷1000A Al 630A÷1000A Cu

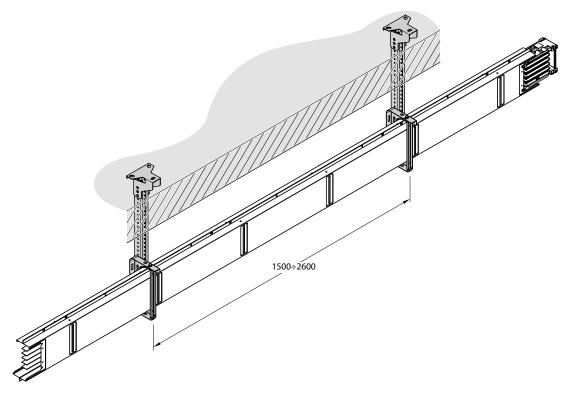


## 3. Installation

## **Supports Flatwise Installation**

For flatwise installations, the maximum recommended distance between supports is 2600 mm. In addition, a support must be placed at a maximum distance of 750 mm from the joint block axis.

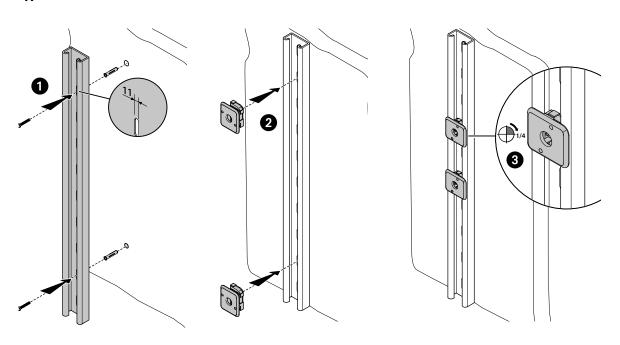


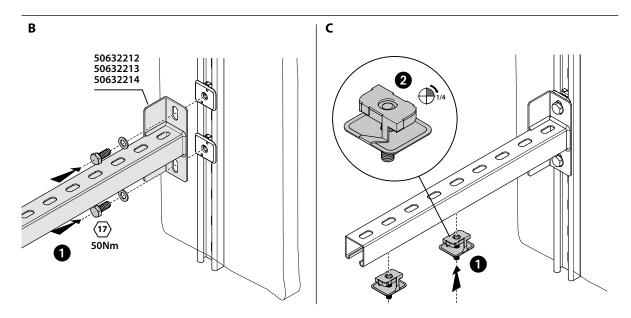


## Attached to the wall.

- Provide support for flatwise path components from the bottom.
- Supports are NOT provided within the busbar.
- Fix the bar on the wall support.

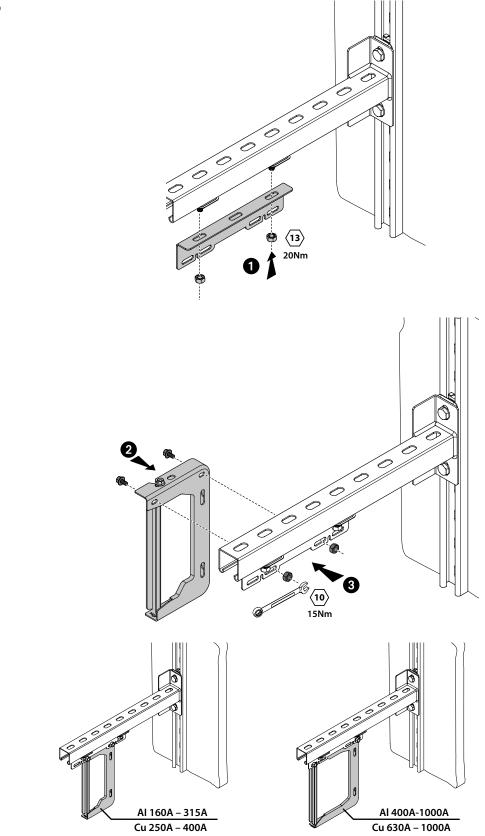
## Α

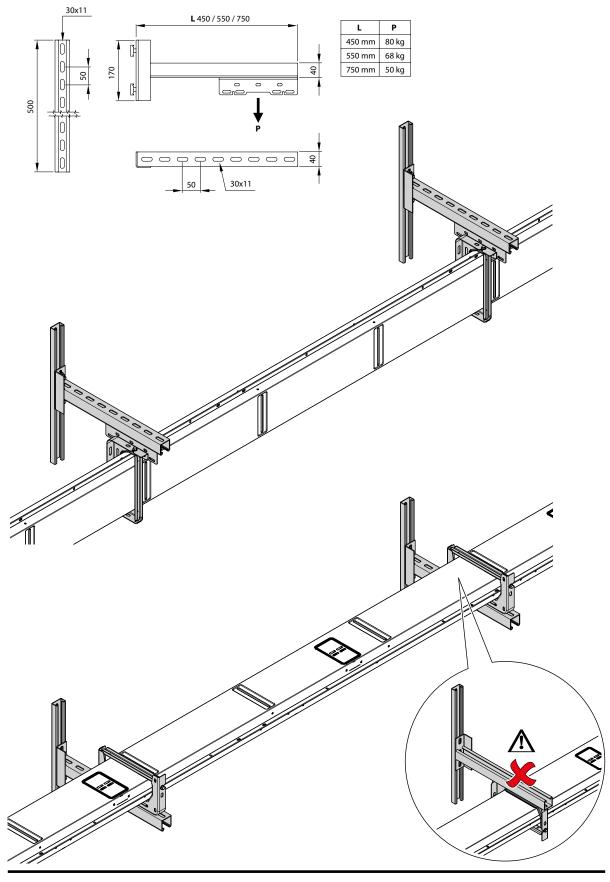




## 3. Installation

D





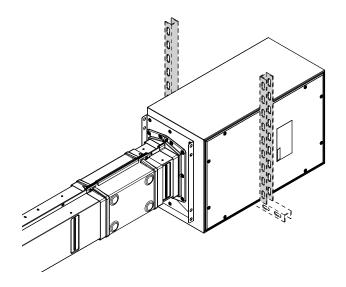
Note For flat line mounting, use the suspension brackets facing up.

## 3. Installation

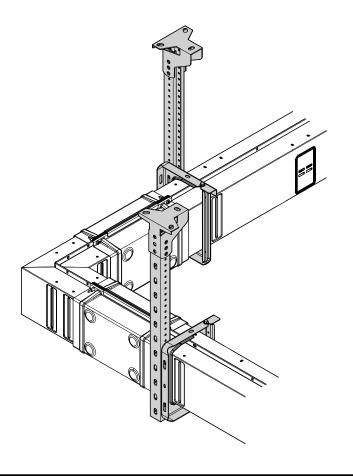


All the dihedral angle components must be supported at the point of the change of direction.

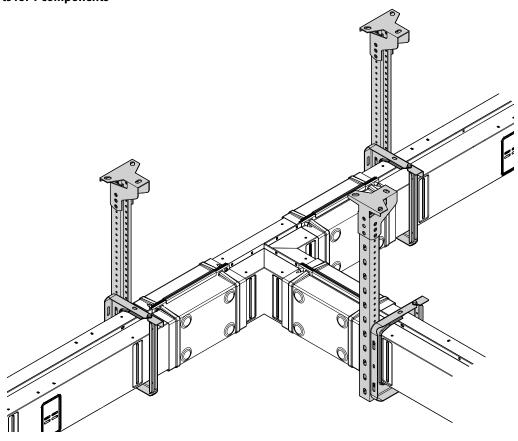
Use dedicated supports for components at the terminal ends of the path. Be aware to have enough space to connect cables by customer.



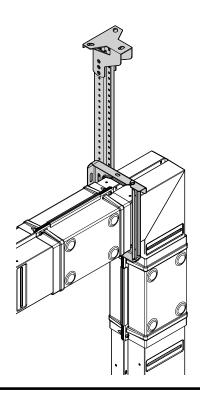
## Supports for flatwise elbows components



## **Supports for T components**



**Supports for edgewise elbow components with a vertical branch** Follow these rules to support edgewise elbows with a vertical branch.



## 3. Installation

### 3.2 Installation of wall supports

### 3.2.1 Installation sizes, distances and positioning logics

Below are some precautions that may be useful to avoid problems during the assembly, which we recommend should be taken into account during the design.

#### Minimum distances from the structure

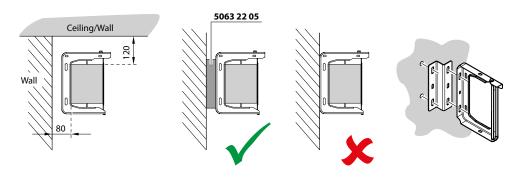
 $The \ minimum \ distance \ from \ the \ walls, to \ avoid \ problems \ during \ edgewise \ installation \ of \ the \ busbar, is \ 80 \ mm.$ 

The variables that must be taken into account for correct assembly are:

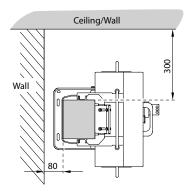
- · position of the bolt for tightening the Monobloc; the minimum required distance is 120 mm;
- sizes of the distribution element (box) selected for the collection of power (at least 300 mm);
- · any brackets and their assembly;
- accessibility to the screws for the installation of the brackets and the closing of the junctions;
- · any material required for the actual installation in order to compensate for wall imperfections.

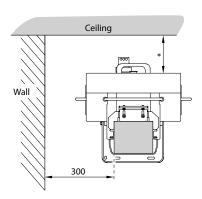
In case of rising mains installation, if the system does not require fire barriers, the bracket supporting can be directly secured to the wall. Otherwise, allow for a spacing support between the bracket and the wall, to ensure that the back of the busbar remains at a distance of 100 mm from the wall, therefore ensuring enough space for the positioning of the fire barriers.

### Minimum distance of the wall / ceiling elements

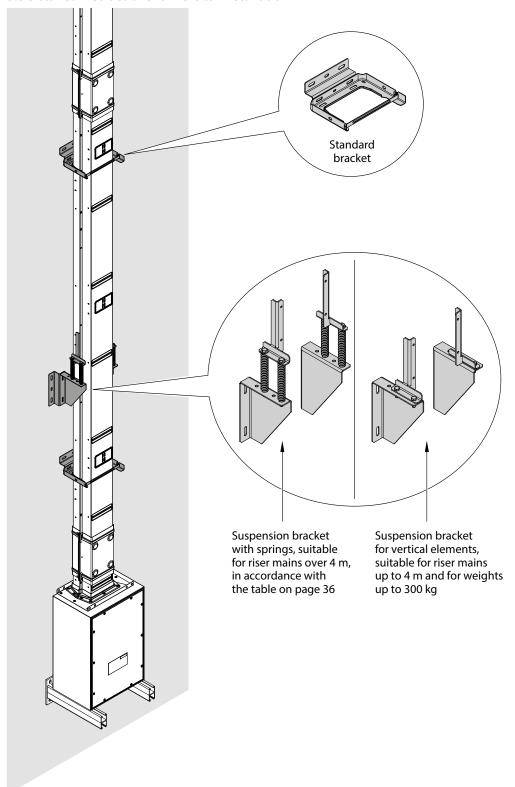


\* When there is a tap-off box installed above the busbar, check the overall dimension of the open cover of the tap-off unit used in the specific section.





## 3.3 Detailed instructions for vertical installation



When installing a vertical busbar, strictly follow the instructions below:

- 3.3.1 Definition of the maximum distance (Dmax) between two subsequent brackets with springs
- 3.3.2 Wall and busbar drilling. Fixing the brackets to the wall
- 3.3.3 Busbar mounting in line

## 3. Installation

# 3.3.1 Definition of the maximum distance (Dmax) between two subsequent suspension bracket with springs

Depending on the capacity of the busbar, the quantity and the type of brackets being installed, checked that the selected distance (D) is the same or less than the maximum distance (Dmax) between two subsequent bracket with springs.

XCM AL (4 Conductors)		
In [A]	D max [m]	
160	19	
250	19	
315	18	
400	15	
500	14	
630	13	
800	13	
1000	12	

XCM AL (5 Conductors)		
In [A]	D max [m]	
160	19	
250	18	
315	17	
400	15	
500	13	
630	12	
800	12	
1000	11	

XCM CU (4 Conductors)		
In [A]	D max [m]	
250	17	
315	16	
400	13	
630	10	
800	9	
1000	8	

XCM CU (5 Conductors)	
In [A]	D max [m]
250	16
315	15
400	12
630	9
800	8
1000	7

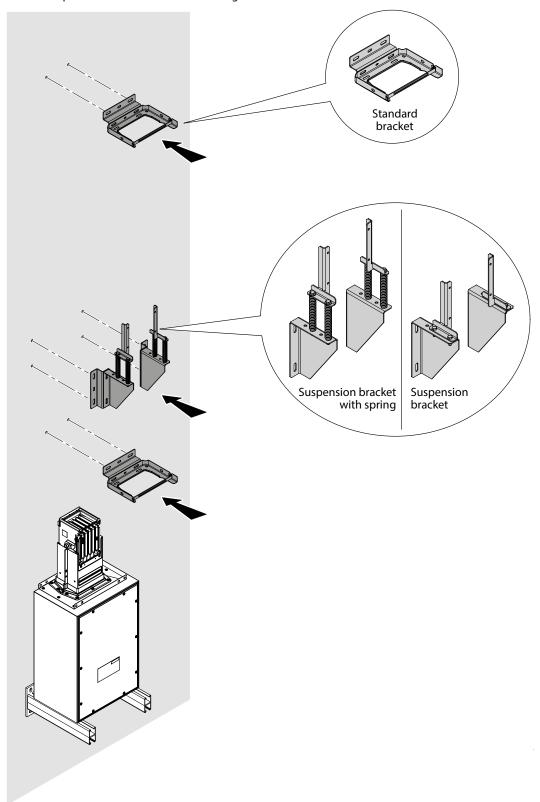
### Note

## N.B. The max load applicable to the brackets is 300Kg.

The values in the table have been calculated taking into consideration, in addition to the weight of the busbar, also the estimated weight of the accessories (25Kg for each element).

#### 3.3.2 Wall and busbar drilling. Fixing the brackets to the wall

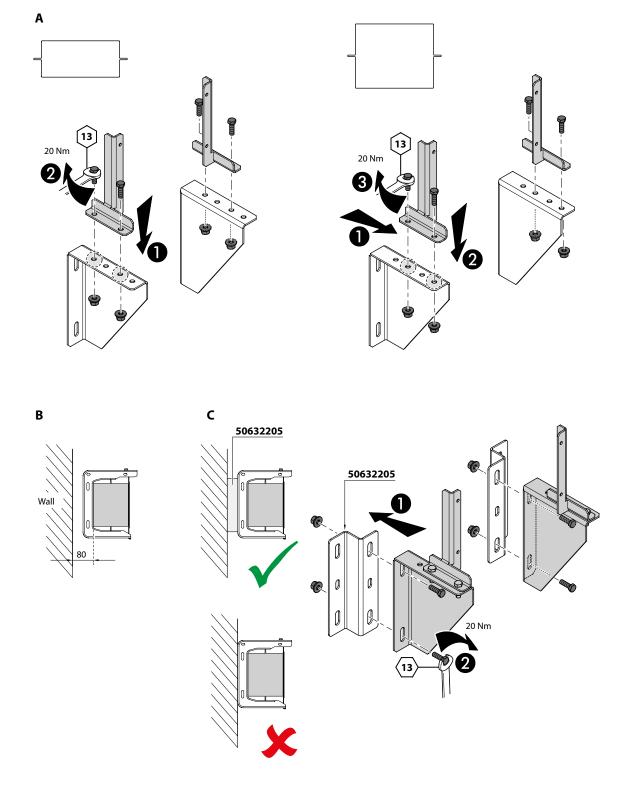
Drill the required floor and wall holes for fixing all the brackets



Below are the procedures for drilling the holes for each type of bracket.

### 3. Installation

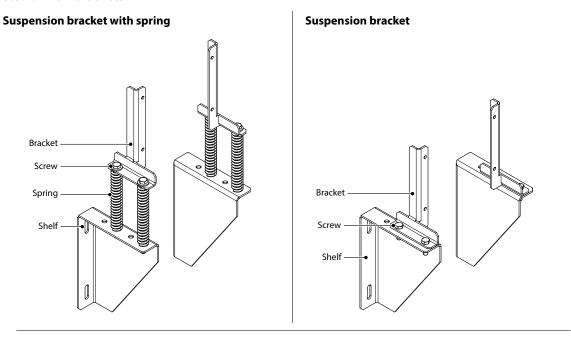
# 3.3.2.1 Pre-assembly of the wall brackets Suspension bracket 50403711



# Suspension bracket with springs 50403712 Α C В 50632205 Wall 50632205 100 mm 0 0 20 Nm

#### 3. Installation

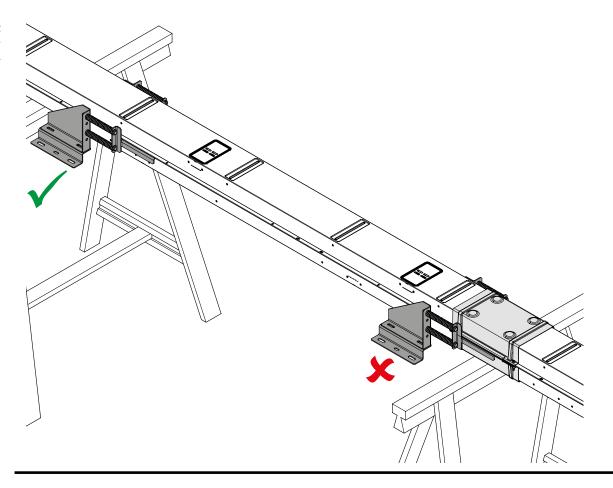
#### 3.3.2.2 Wall brackets





Refer to the diagram on page 83.

1) Set the bracket position on the busbar.



2) Place the bracket on the busbar in the fixing position and mark the element in the 4 points where to drill.

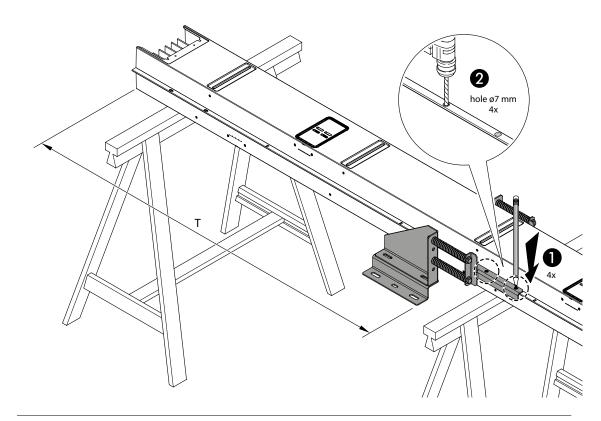
3) Measure the distance T from the upper side of the shelf to the lower end of the busduct.

# **MARNING**

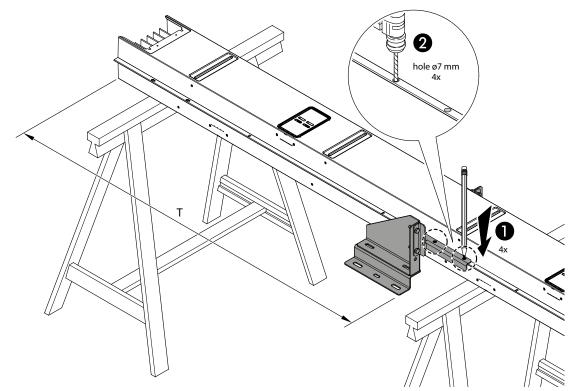
The measurement must be taken from the longer side plate and not from the bars

4) Drill the busbar at the four marks just made

#### Suspension bracket with springs



#### **Suspension bracket**

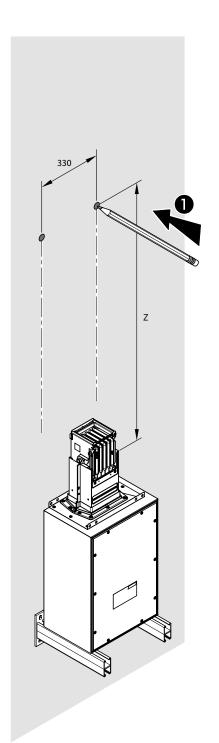


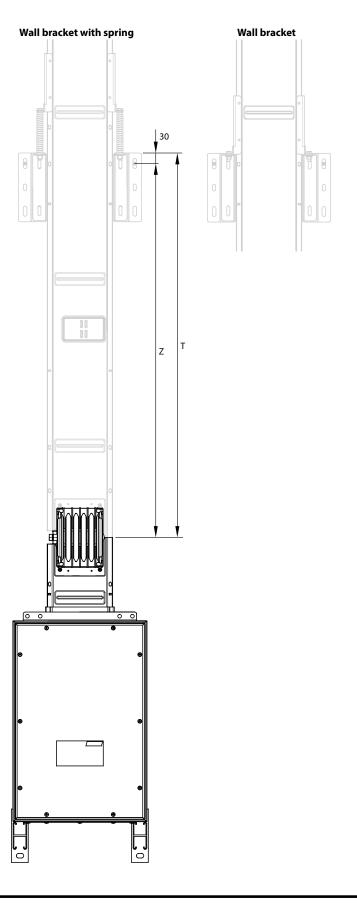
#### 3. Installation

5) On the wall, mark the position Z of the two upper holes of the shelves (indicated in the magnified view), calculated as follows: Z = T - 30 (measurements in millimeters).

WARNING
Check that the hole
marks are aligned
with the busbar

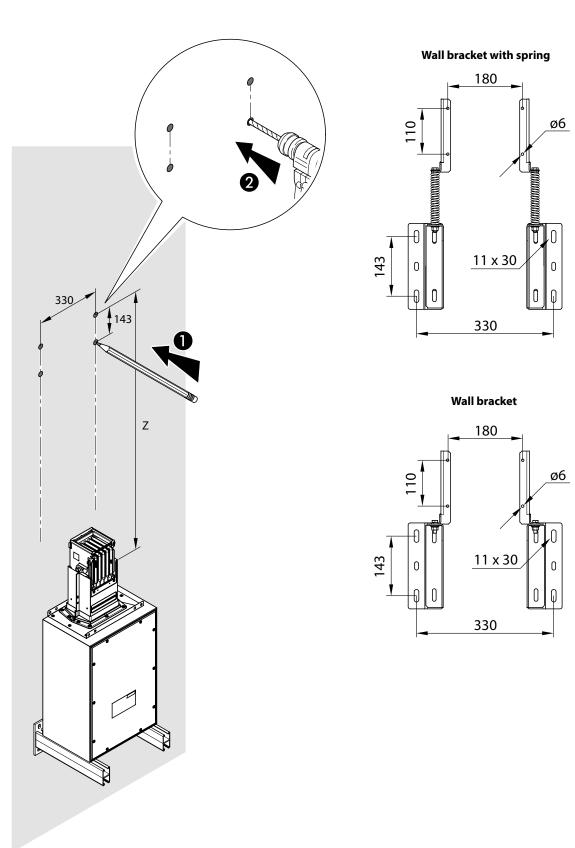
The Z dimension must be measured from the long side plate of the already installed adjoining busbar.





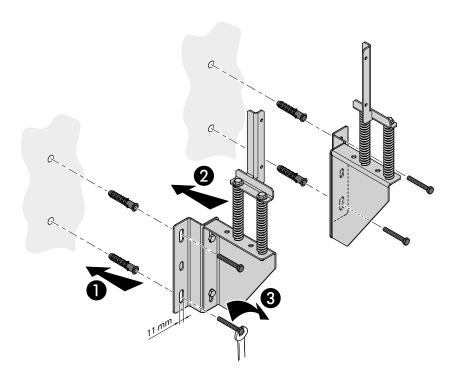
6) On the wall, mark the position of the bottom holes of the shelves, in accordance with the values below

7) Drill the holes at the marked positions. Check that the hole marks are aligned with the busbar



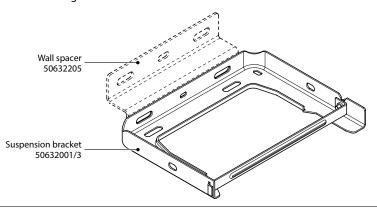
### 3. Installation

8) Match the brackets with the holes previously drilled on the wall and fix them with the screws



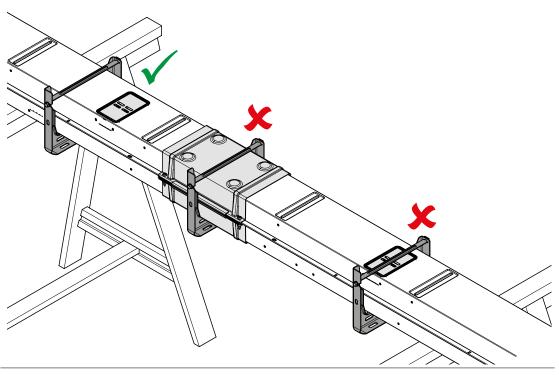
#### 3.3.2.3 Standard bracket

The wall spacer (50632205), required when the bracket needs to be fixed directly to the wall (40mm), is not supplied but must be requested when ordering.



1) Set the bracket position on the busbar.

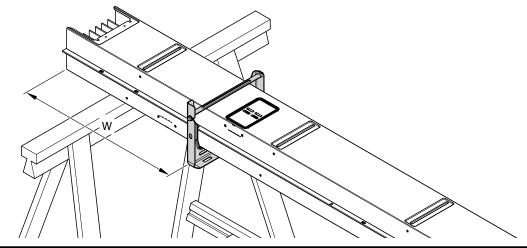




2) Place the bracket on the busbar and mark its upper side.

3) Measure the distance W from the mark just made to the bottom cap of the busbar.





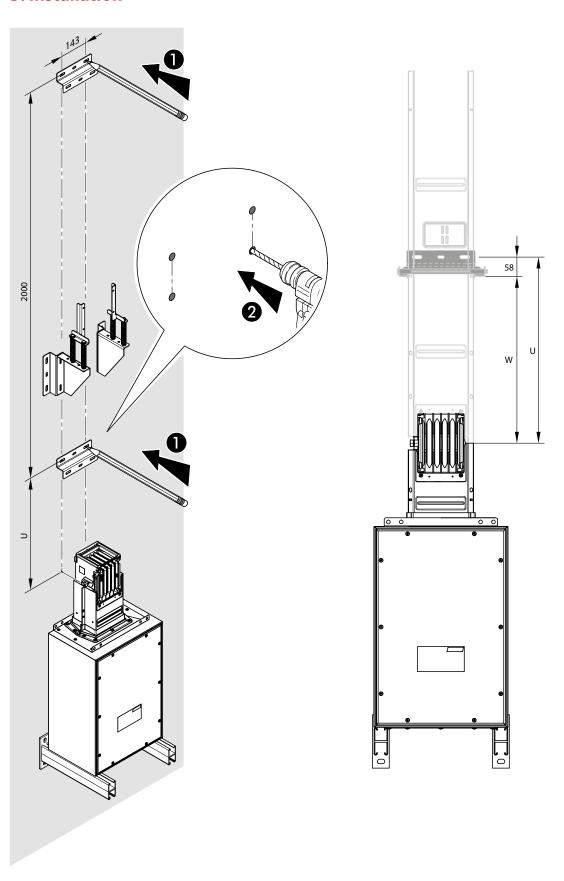
#### 3. Installation

4) On the wall, mark the position U for fixing the wall spacer, calculated as follows: U = W + 58 (measurements in millimeters).

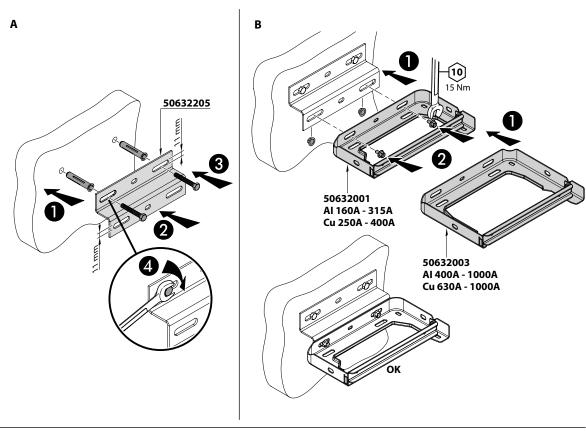
# **WARNING**

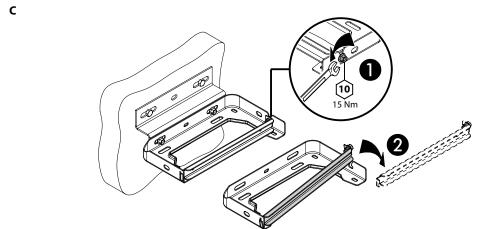
The U value must be measured from the upper cap of the already installed adjoining busbar.

5) Drill the holes at the marked positions.



6) Fix the wall spacer to the wall and attach the bracket to it

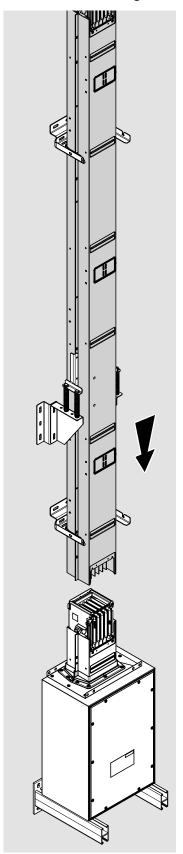


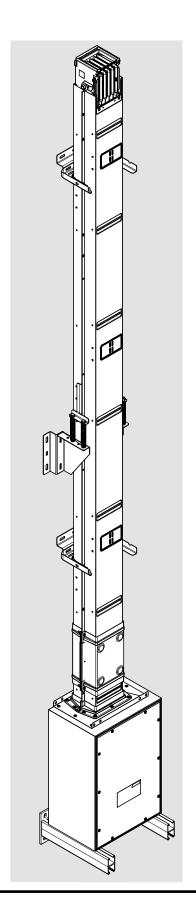


#### 3. Installation

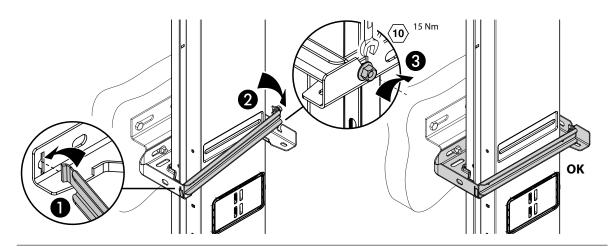
#### 3.3.3 Busbar mounting in line

1) Position the element on the wall and make the connection between the two elements, observing the assembly sequences shown in the reference instruction



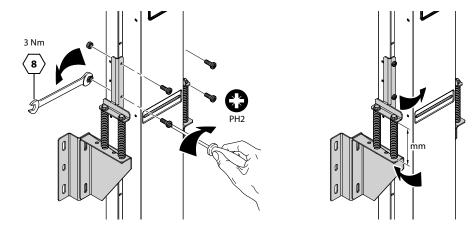


2) Close the suspension brackets, previously fixed to the wall, by inserting the special plate and locking it with the supplied screw, as shown below:



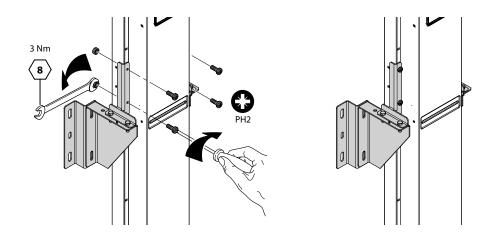
3) Hook the suspension brackets to the holes previously made on the element, using the appropriate screws provided in the kit (tightening couple 3 Nm)

4) For brackets with springs, unscrew the spring nuts



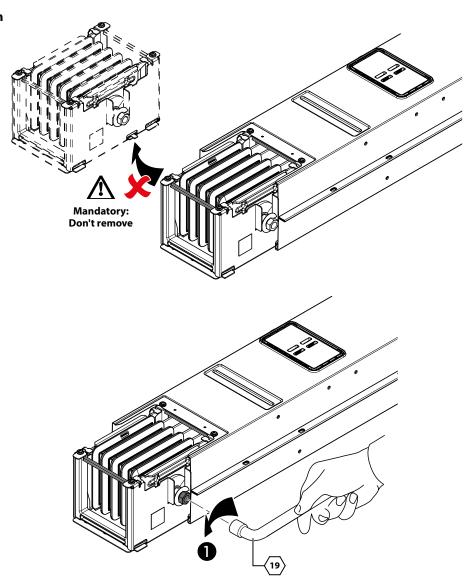
**MARNING** 

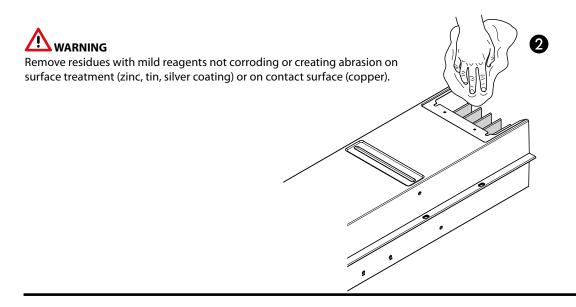
The nut must be fully unscrewed, therefore releasing the springs



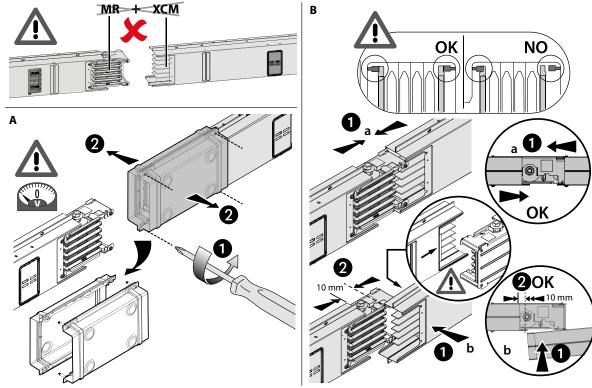
#### 3. Installation

#### 3.4 Joint installation

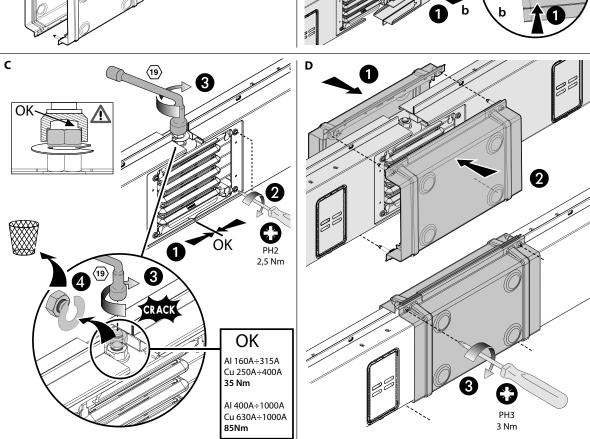




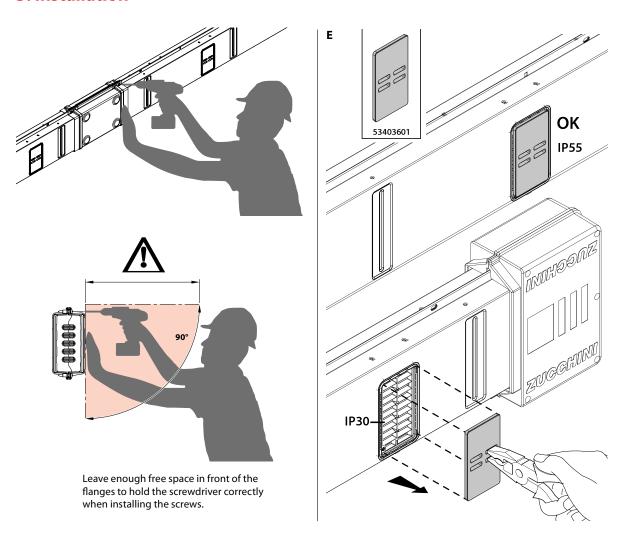




**Note for b.**Only for straight elements with special length.

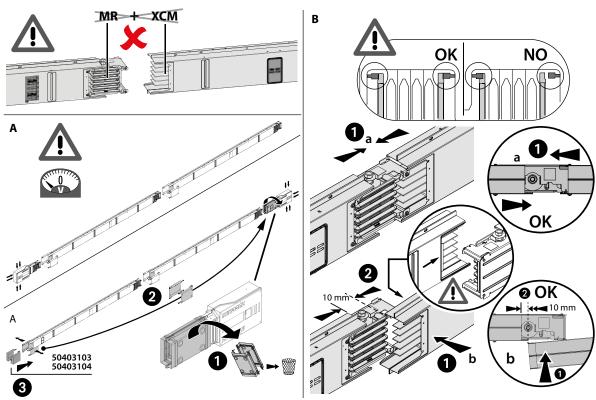


### 3. Installation

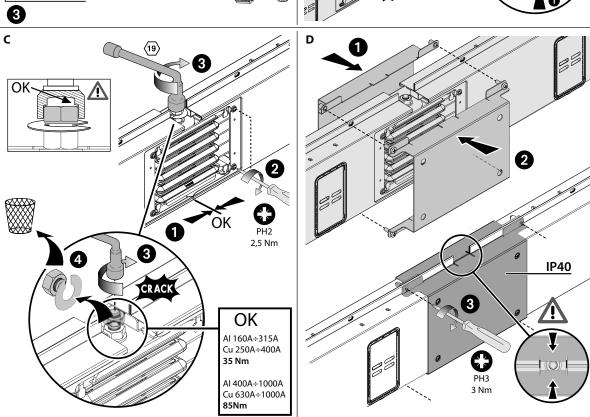


#### 3.5 Data center Straight element (IP40)



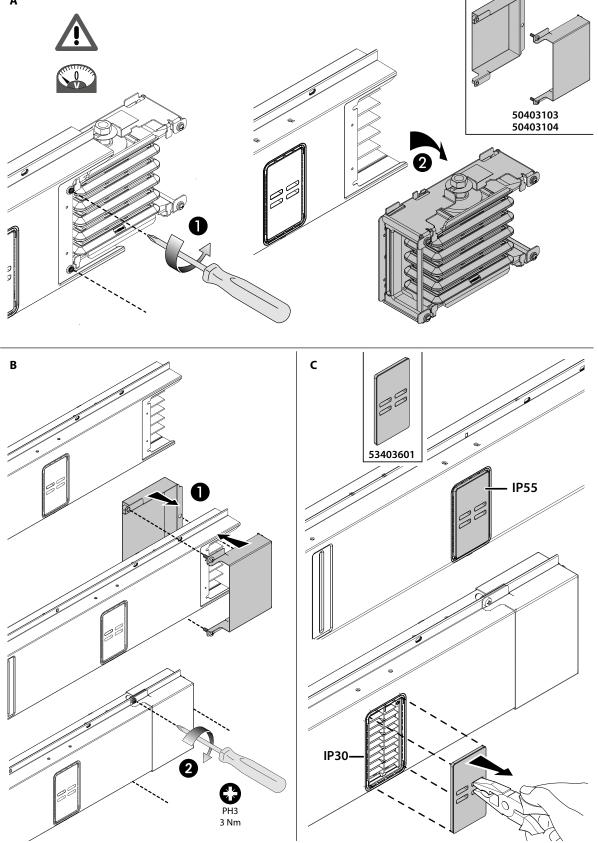


**Note for b.**Only for straight elements with special length.



### 3. Installation

Data Center Straight Element (IP40). A





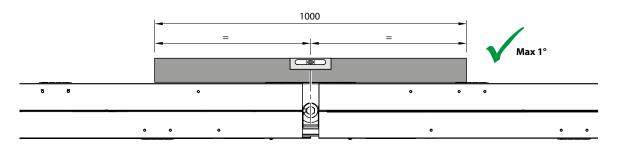
#### LOSS OF IP55 PROTECTION RATING

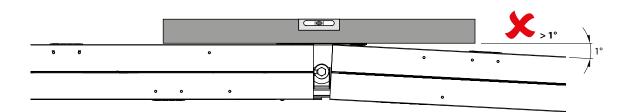
The path components must be correctly aligned.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.

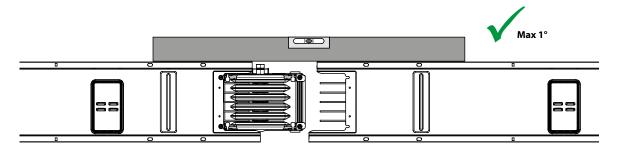
#### The alignment must be checked on both sides of the path components:

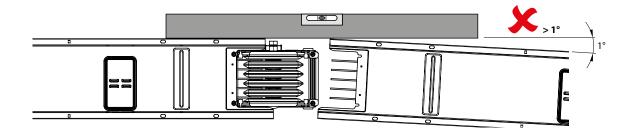
Check the aligment on the loop of the run components:





Check alignment on the side of the run components:

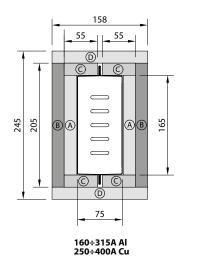


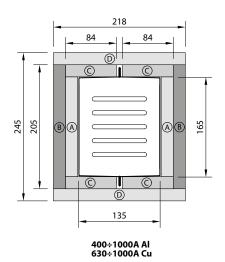


#### 3. Installation

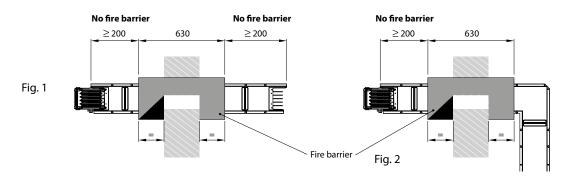
#### 3.6 Fire barrier installation

Fire barrier elements EI (EN 1366-3)





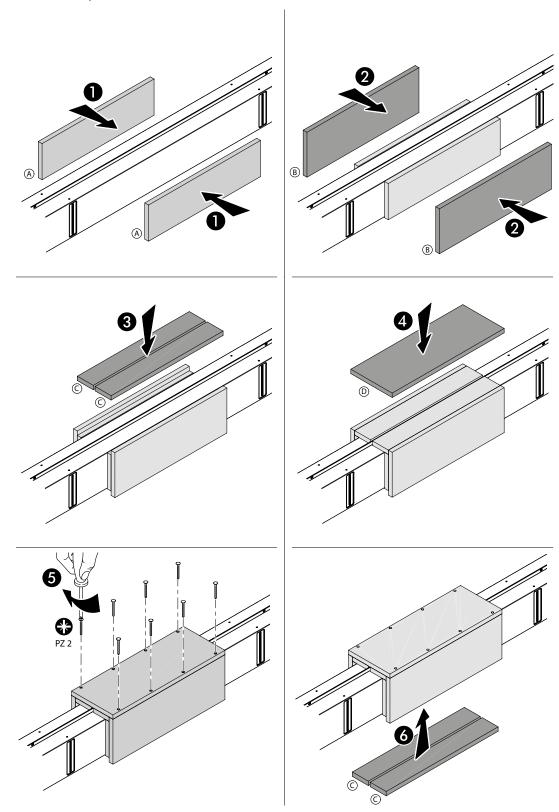
In order to ensure the maximum resistance class it is necessary to fit at the factory an internal fire barrier. It is therefore necessary to indicate at the order stage what elements will cross fire resistant walls or ceilings.



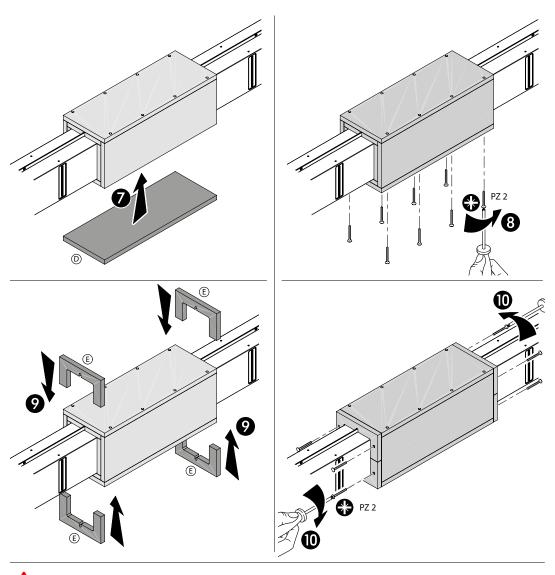
The external fire barrier can be used on any trunking component in compliance with the operating instructions specified in figures 1 and 2.

Refer to Best Practice Paragraph 4.2.

#### **Horizontal assembly**



#### 3. Installation

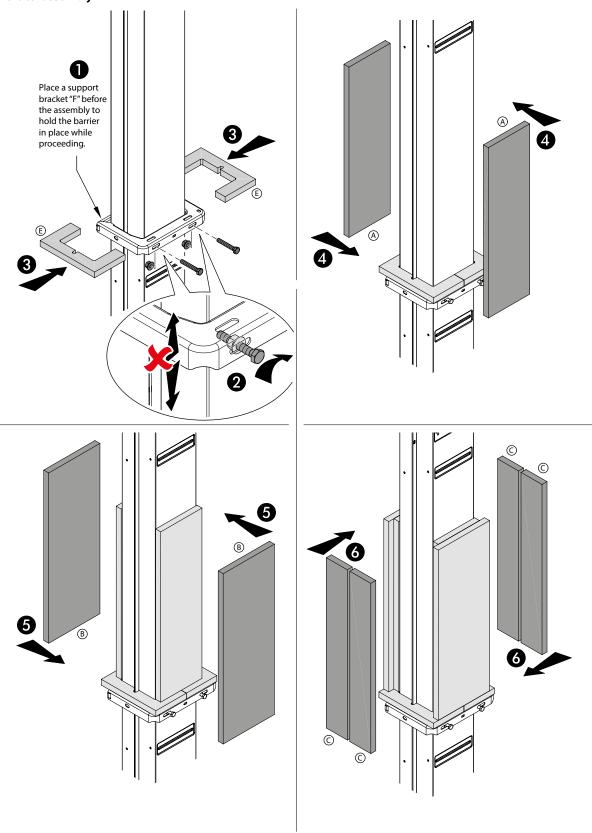


### **WARNING**

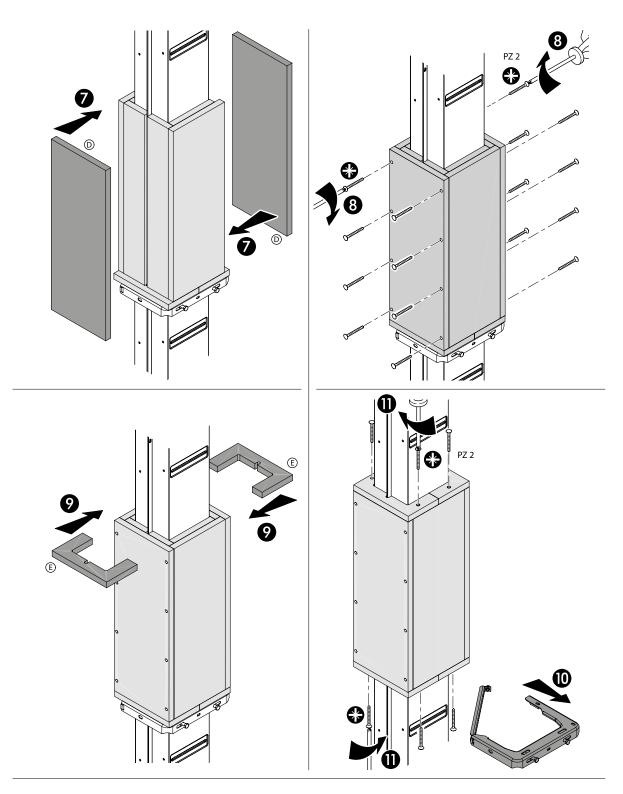
Once the barrier is assembled, fill all the joints between panels with the Promaseal paste and then work it with putty knife to obtain a smooth and homogeneus aspect.

To simplify assembly, keep the panels in position with bench vise.

#### Vertical assembly



#### 3. Installation





Once the barrier is assembled, fill all the joints between panels with the Promaseal paste and then work it with putty knife to obtain a smooth and homogeneus aspect.

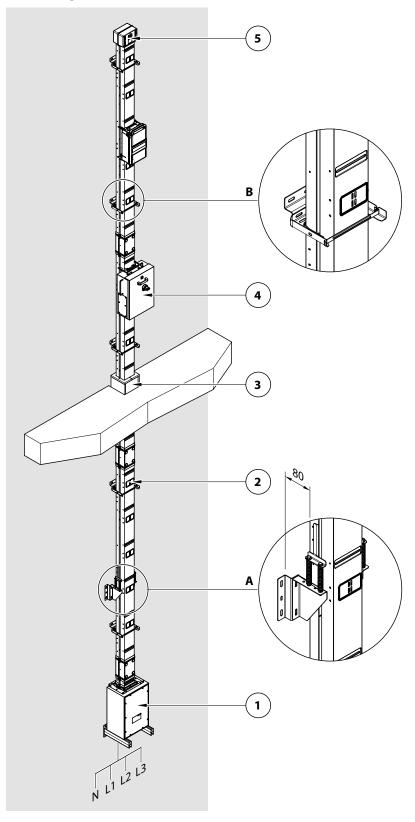
To simplify assembly, keep the panels in position with bench vise.

#### 3.7 Product installation

#### 3.7.1 Operating instructions on how to design riser mains

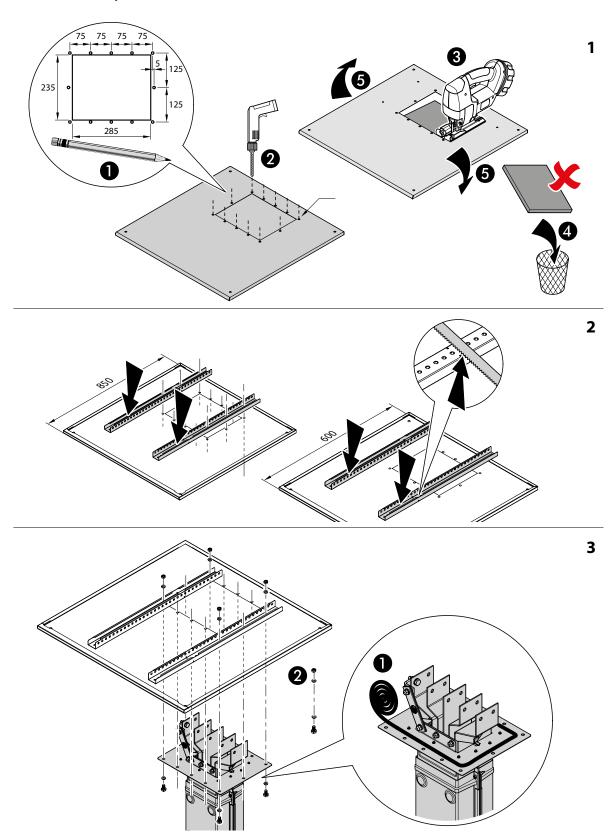
- Use a LH end feed unit.
   This allows the Neutral bar to be positioned on the left side of the busbar, hence the cable exit of the tap-off boxes is located downwards
- 2) Use straight elements with 5 outlets on one side
- Use a straight element with fire barrier for each compartment floor. It is necessary to specify the position of the internal fire barrier before placing an order
- The tap-off boxes can be installed in the tap-off outlets and near the connection between the elements
- 5) At the end of the riser mains, position the IP55 end cover.

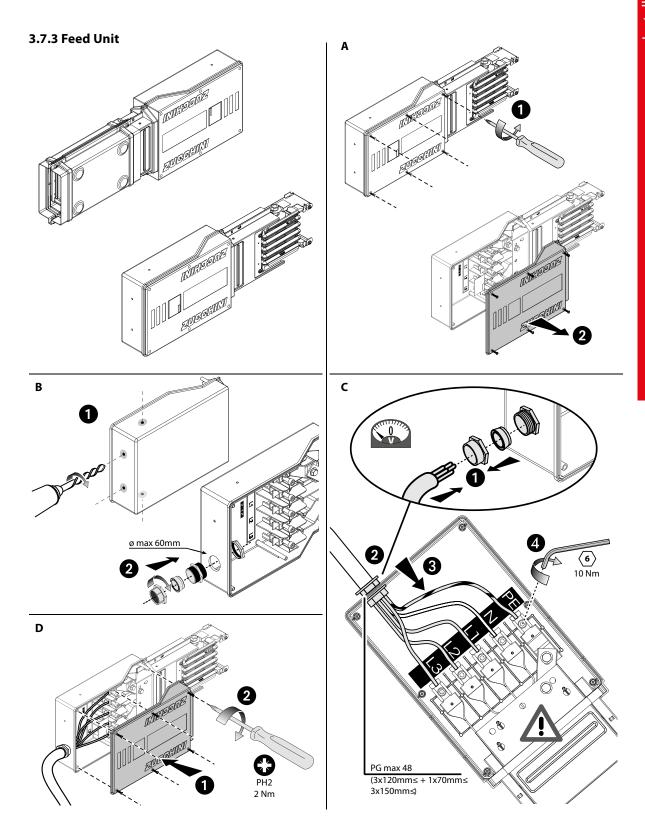
  Before installing the end cover remove the monobloc located on the last element
- A) Use one or more suspension brackets for the vertical elements, according to the weight of the whole rising mains. For risers that are shorter than 4 meters, fix to the base with code 50403711; when longer, use a suspension bracket code 50403712 every 300 kg of rising main
- B) Use a standard suspension bracket with a 40mm spacer every 2 meters of rising mains



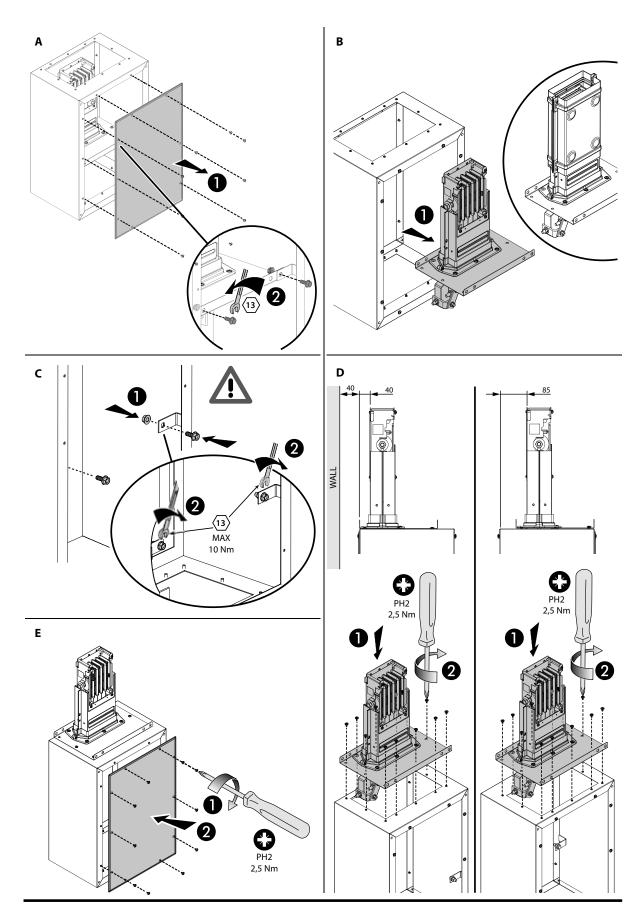
### 3. Installation

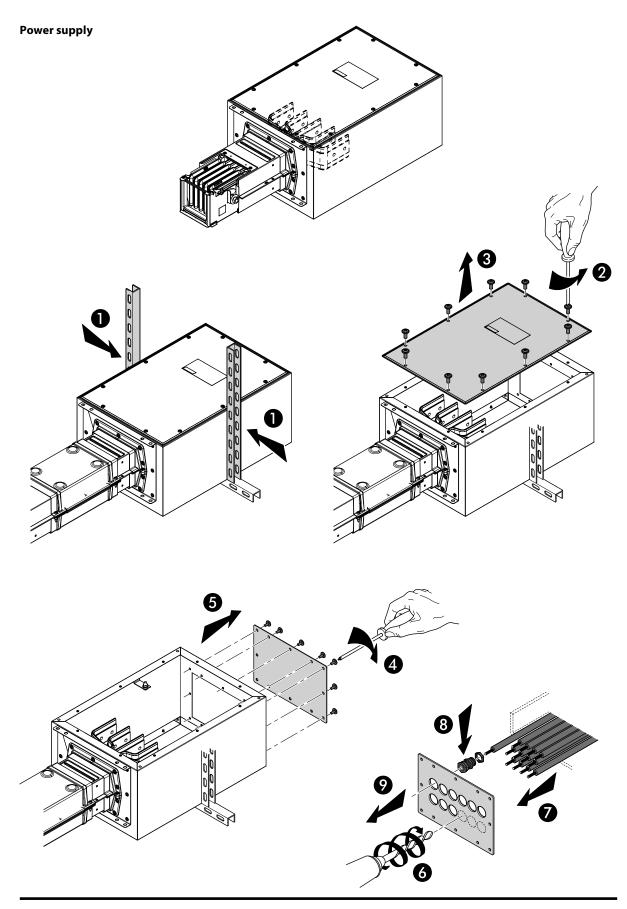
#### 3.7.2 Panel end cap installation



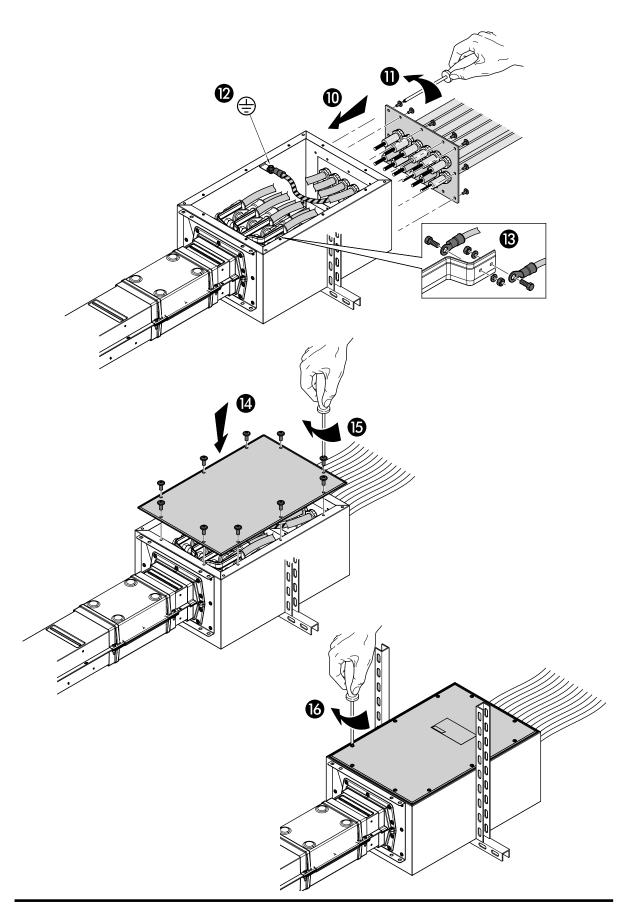


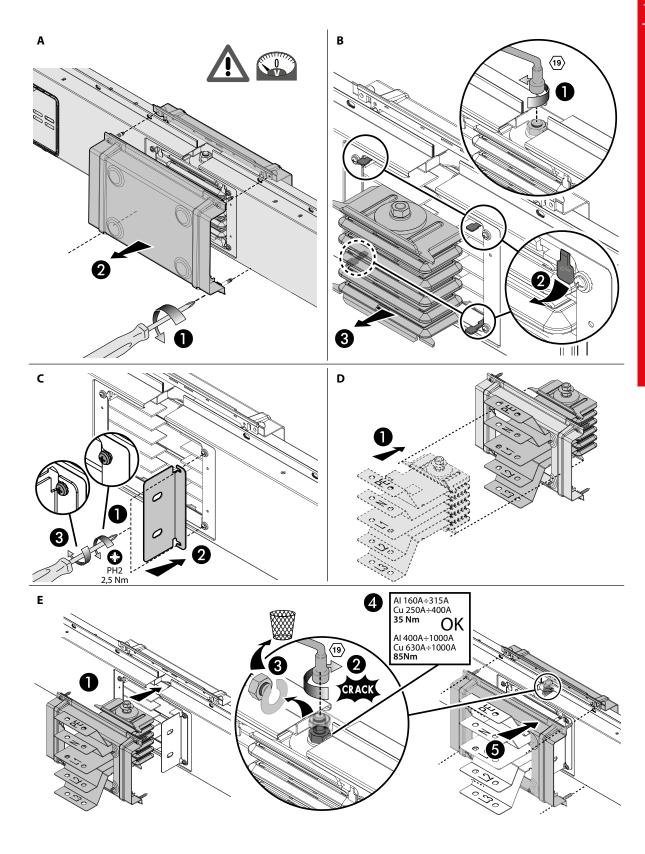
### 3. Installation



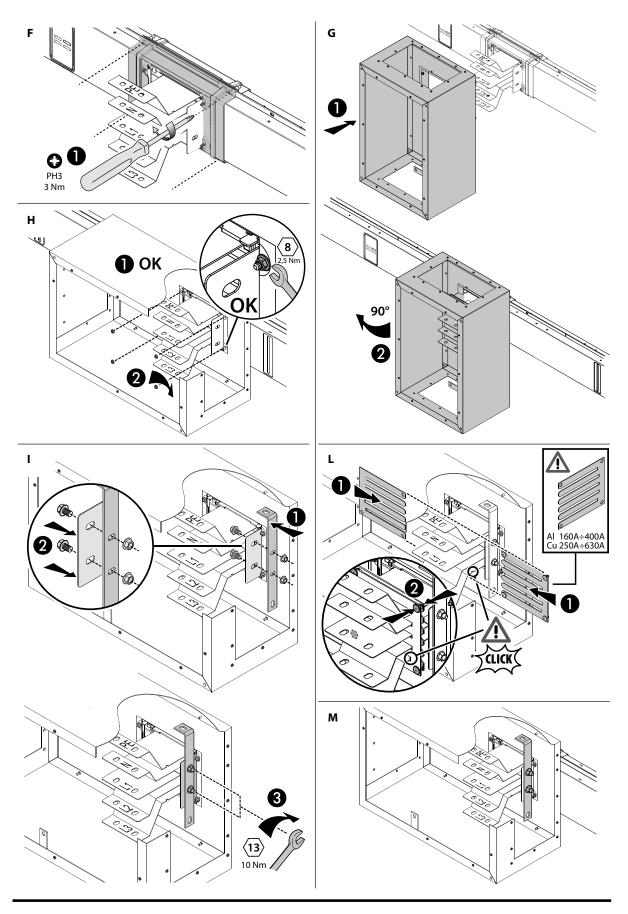


### 3. Installation

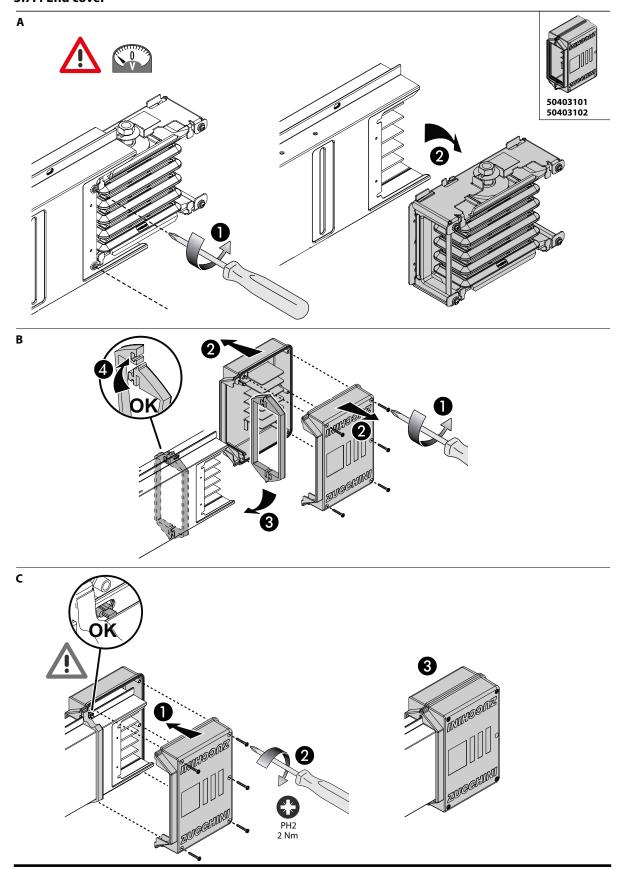




### 3. Installation



#### 3.7.4 End cover

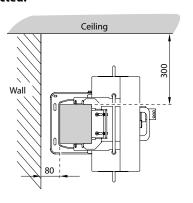


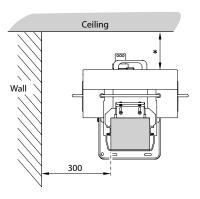
#### 3. Installation

#### 3.7.5 Tap-off boxes overall dimensions

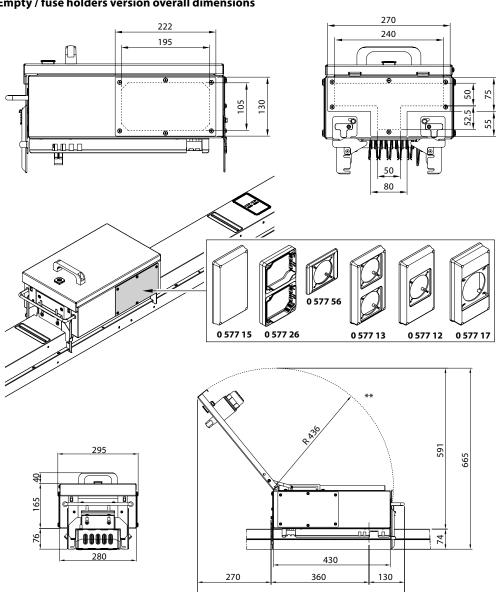
When there are tap-off units along the busbars, the minimum distances depend on the dimensions of the tap-offs selected.

\* When there is a tap-off box installed above the busbar, check the overall dimension of the open cover of the tap-off unit used in the specific section.





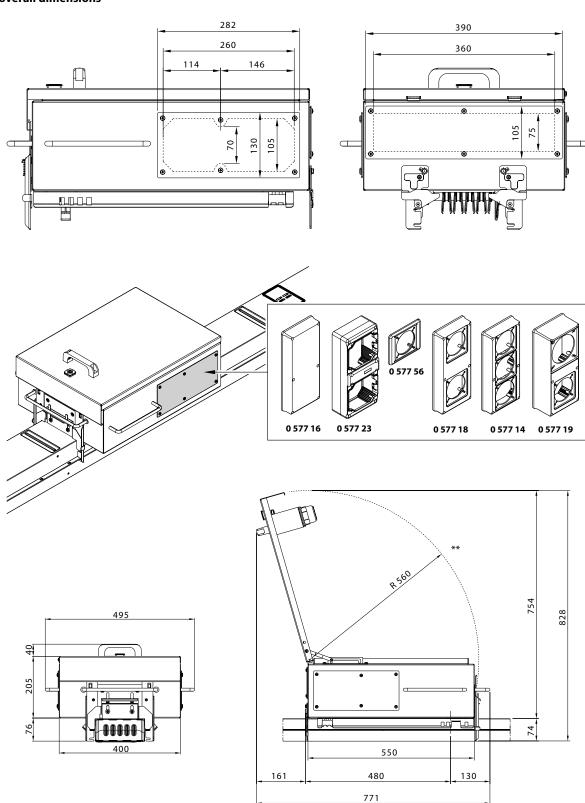
Metal T1 Empty / fuse holders version overall dimensions



760

\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).

# Metal T2 Empty / fuse holders version overall dimensions

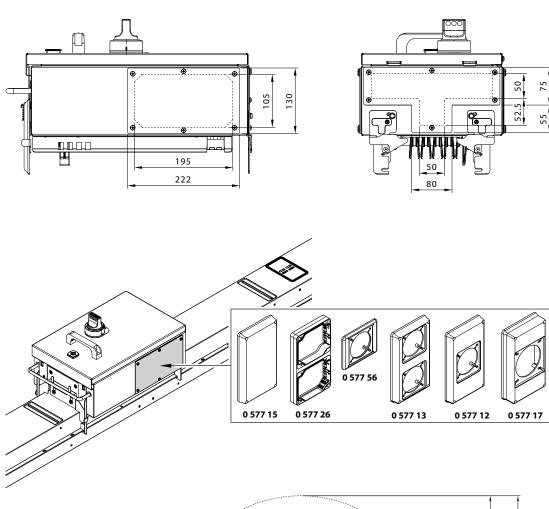


\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).

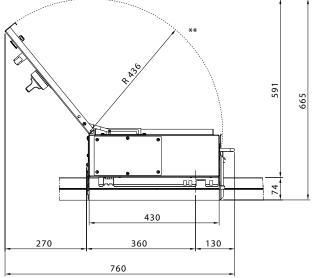
#### 3. Installation

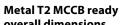
Metal T3 Empty / fuse holders version overall dimensions 390 270 370 250 160 160 140 140 \*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice 545 section). 74 750 678 287 139 1105

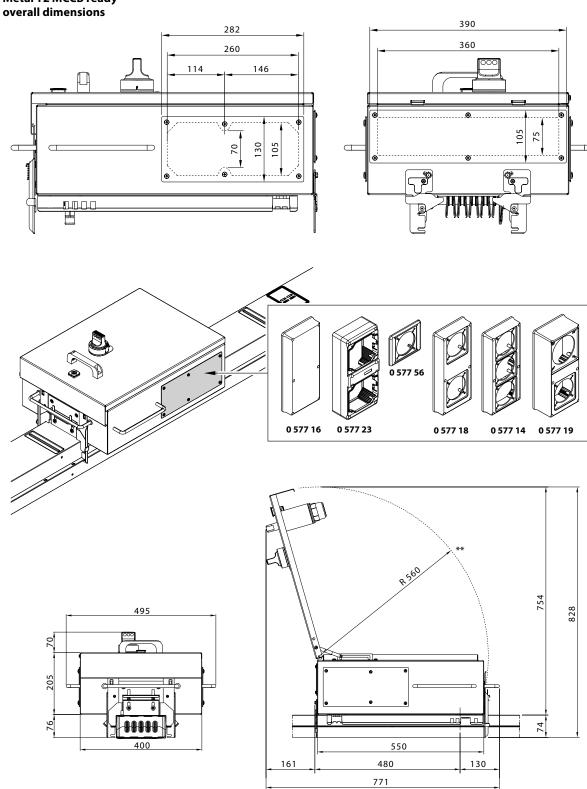
## Metal T1 MCCB ready overall dimensions



\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).







\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and  $around\ the\ TOB$ to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).

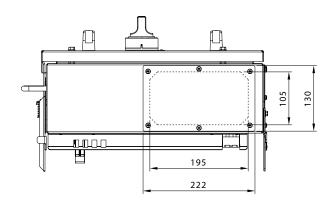
# Metal T3 MCCB ready overall dimensions 390 270 370 250 140 160 545 74 750 678 139 287

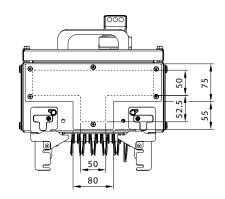
1105

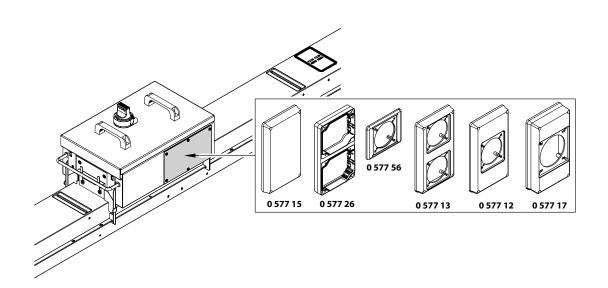
\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice

section).

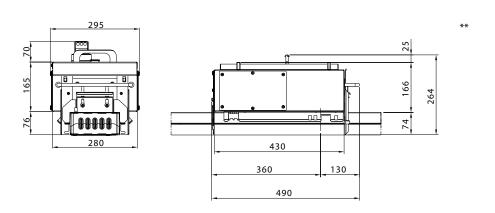
Metal T1 MCCB ready removable cover overall dimensions



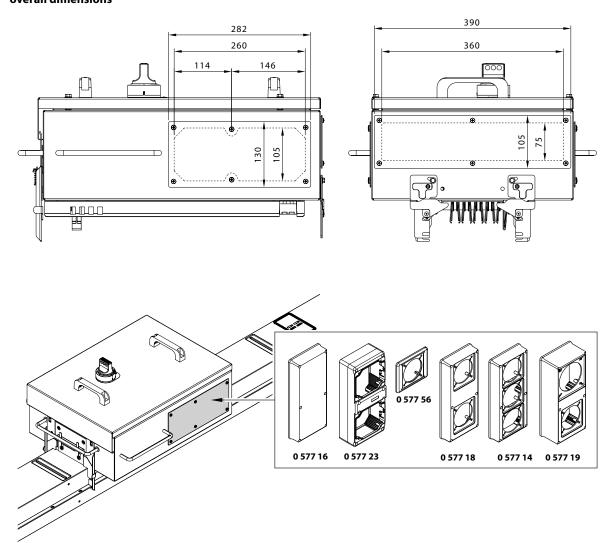




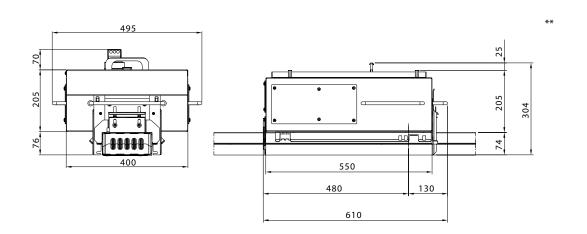
\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).



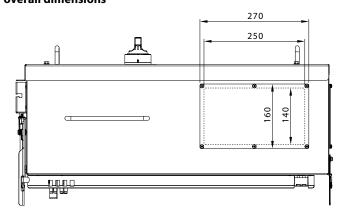
## Metal T2 MCCB ready removable cover overall dimensions

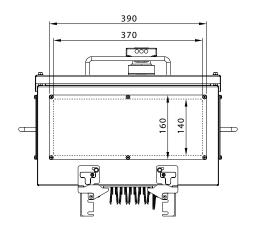


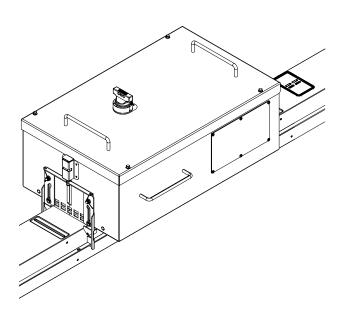
\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).



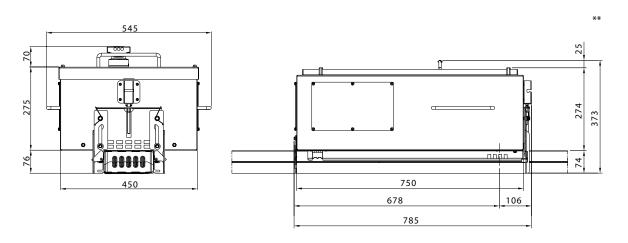
Metal T3 MCCB ready removable cover overall dimensions



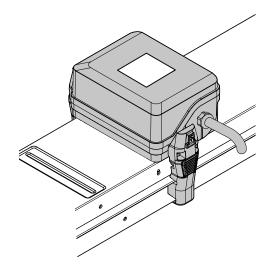


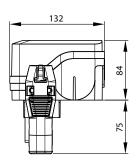


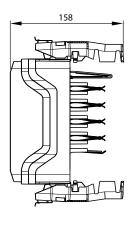
\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).

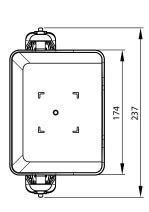


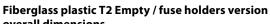
## Fiberglass plastic T1 overall dimensions

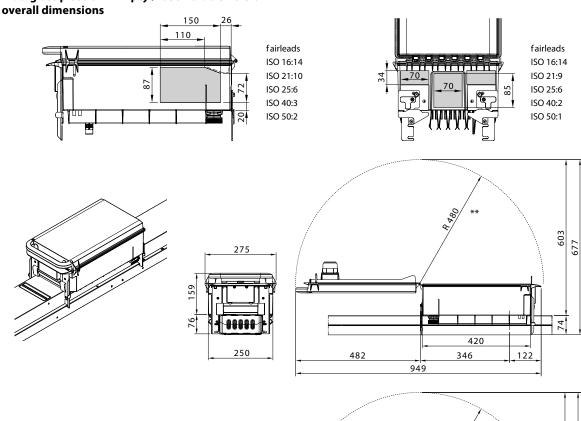




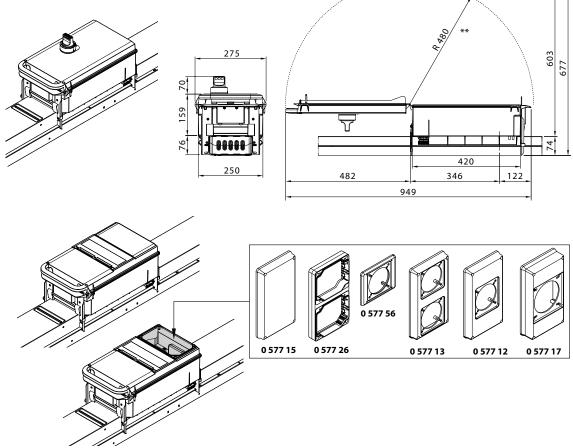


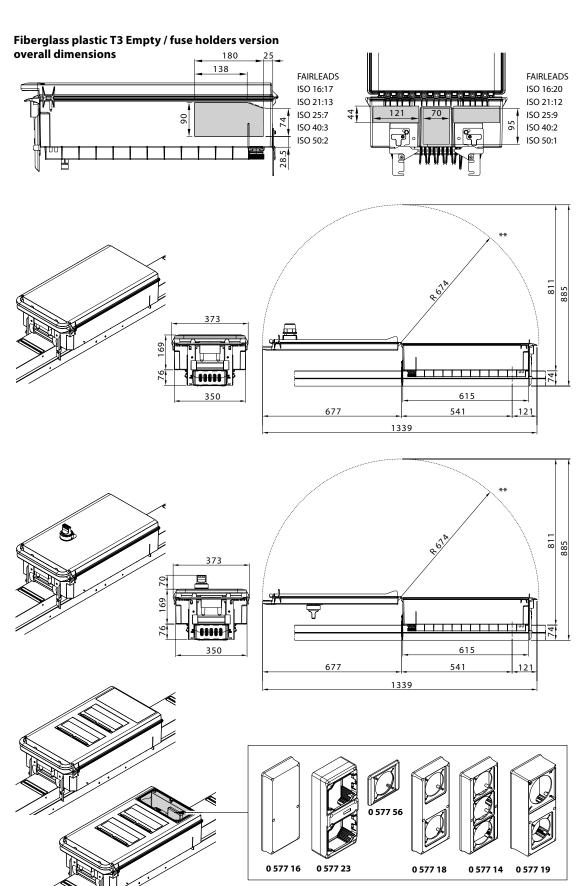






\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).



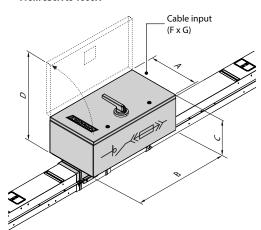


\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see also best practice section).

#### 3. Installation

Tap-off boxes bolt-on type from 630A to 1000A overall dimensions

#### From 630A to 1000A



630A

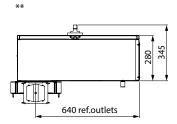
\*\* Be sure to have enough space beneath and

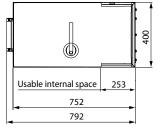
around the TOB to easily access and handle it (see

also best practice

section).

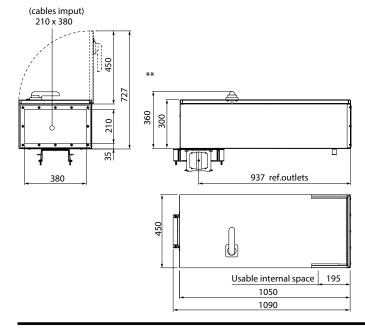
(cables imput)
160 x 270





TERMINALS				
Phase	Neutral	Earth		
2‡♣	2‡♣	<b>~‡</b> ♣		
6 40	6 40	2 30		
M10	M10	M8		

#### 800A - 1000A

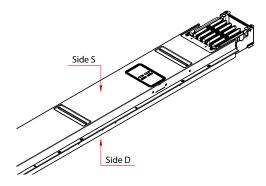


TERMINALS				
Phase	Neutral	Earth		
<del>1</del>	20 30 30	30		
M16	M10	M8		

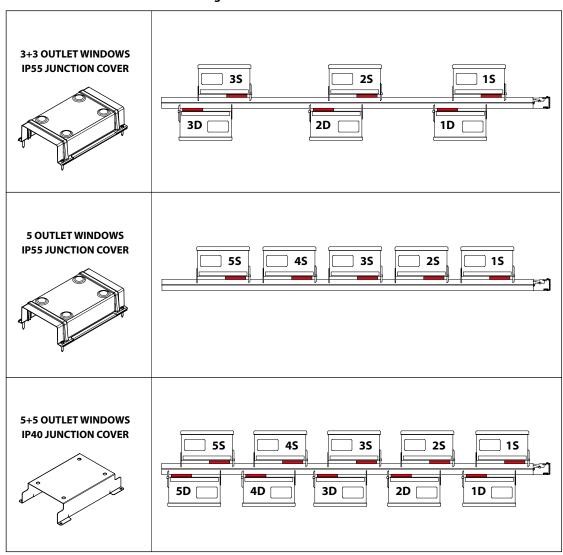
#### 3.7.6 Plug-In box installation rules

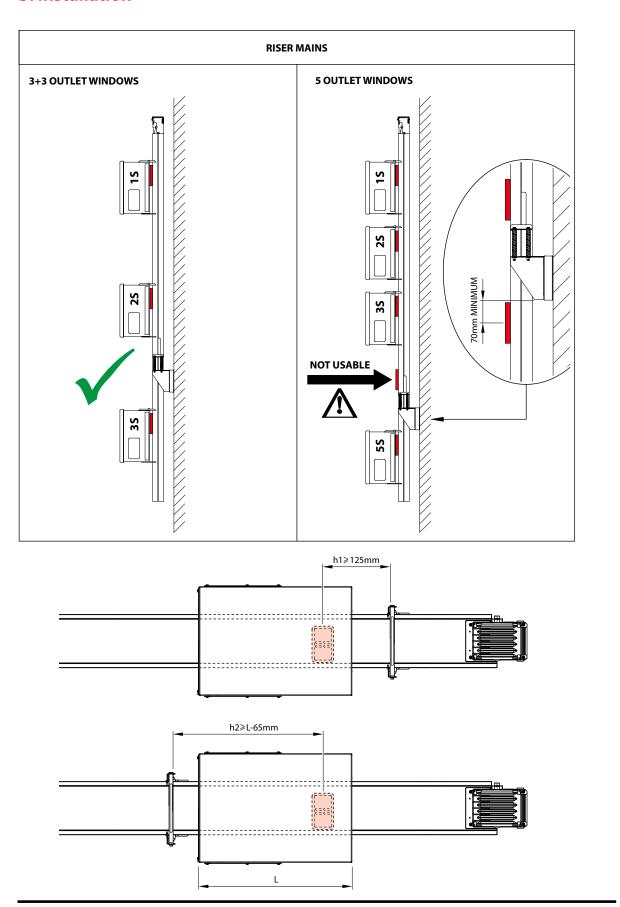
Not all boxes can be installed in any position.

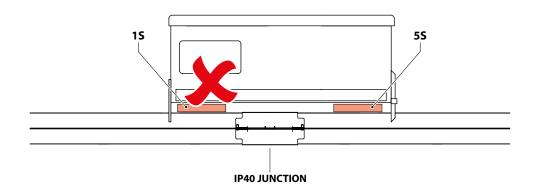
The following figures show where the various Plug-in boxes may be installed on elements with standard setup.



#### Different combination of boxes in straight elements of XCM:







ELEMENT TYPE	POSITION	TAP OFF BOX	
		METAL	PLASTIC
3+3 OUTLET WINDOWS	15	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	2S	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	3S	size 1, size 2	size 1, size 2
	1D	size 1, size 2	size 1, size 2
	2D	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	3D	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
5 OUTLET WINDOWS	15	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	25	size 1	size 1, size 2
	3S	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	45	size 1	size 1, size 2
	5S	size 1	size 1, size 2
5+5 OUTLET WINDOWS	15	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	25	size 1	size 1, size 2
	3S	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	45	size 1	size 1, size 2
	5S	size 1*, size 2*, size 3*	size 1*, size 2*, size 3*
	1D	size 1*, size 2*, size 3*	size 1*, size 2*, size 3*
	2D	size 1	size 1, size 2
	3D	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3
	4D	size 1	size 1, size 2
	5D	size 1, size 2, size 3	size 1, size 2, size 3

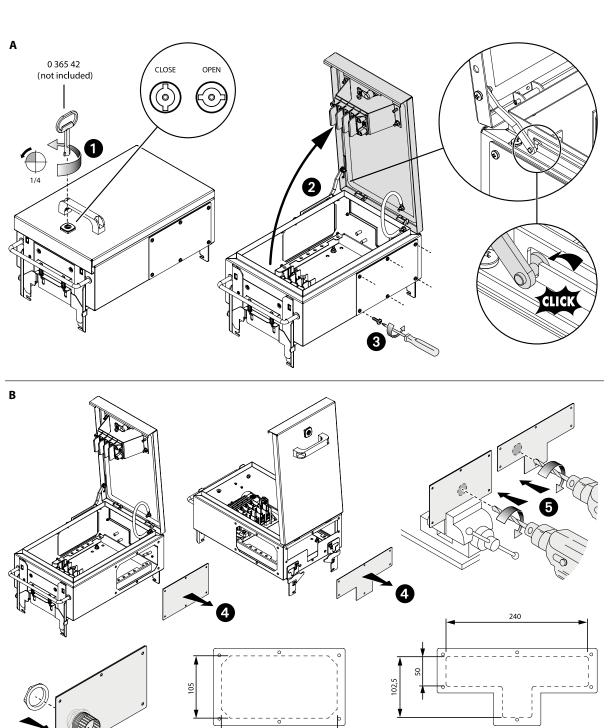
 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{*}}}$  when mounted in this position the outlet window on next element will be unused.

#### 3. Installation

#### 3.7.7 Assembly instruction Plug-In box 63A-125/160A empty



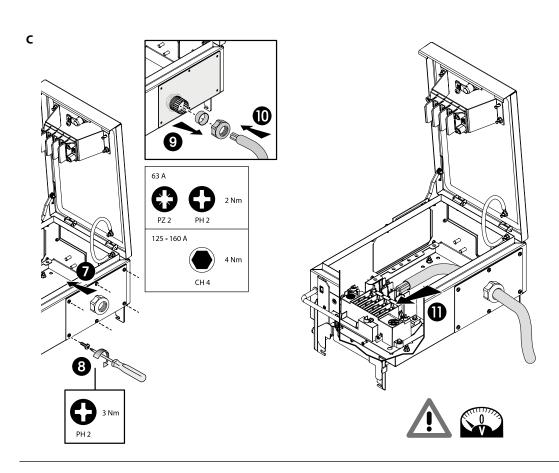


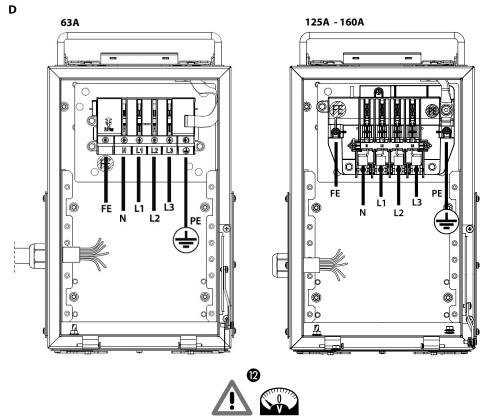


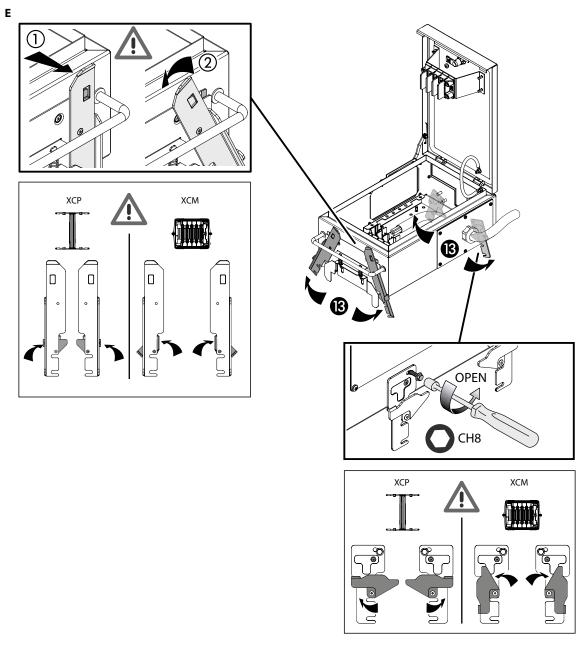
Iso63 MAX 2

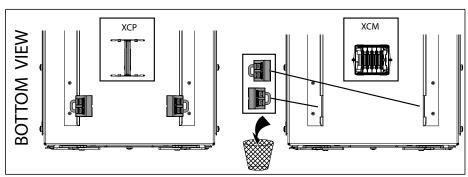
Iso40 MAX 3 Iso32 MAX 6 Iso32 MAX 1

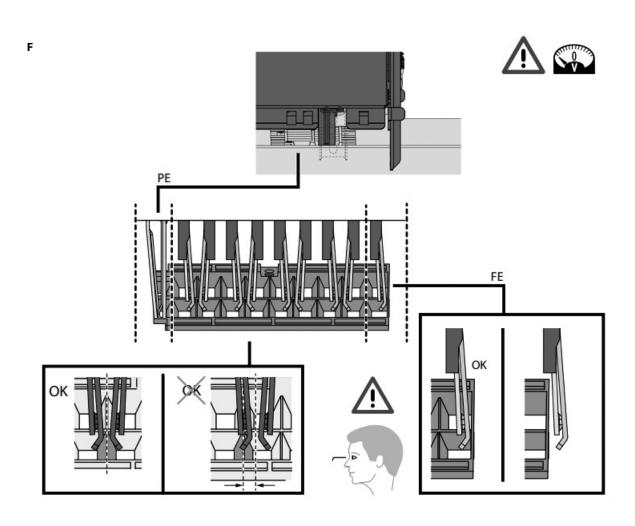
Iso25 MAX 5



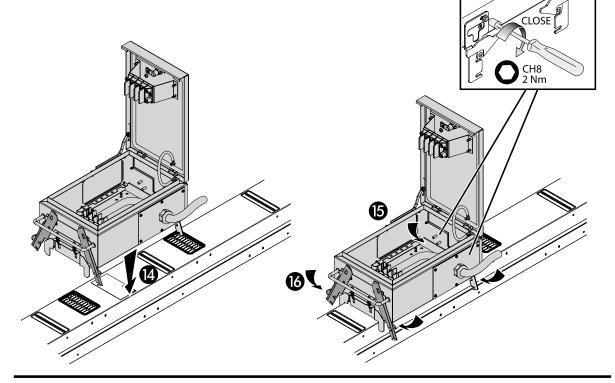


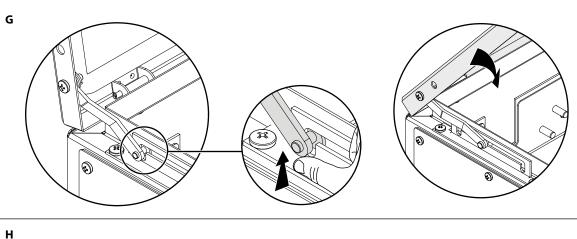


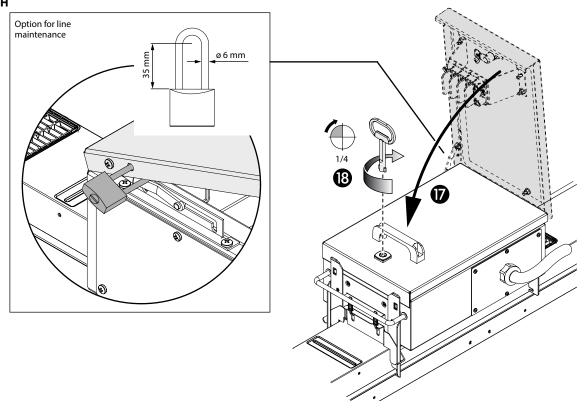


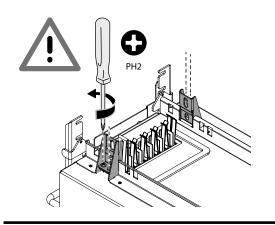


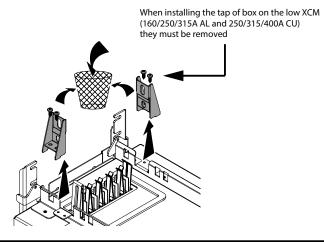
Refer to Best Practice Paragraph 4.1



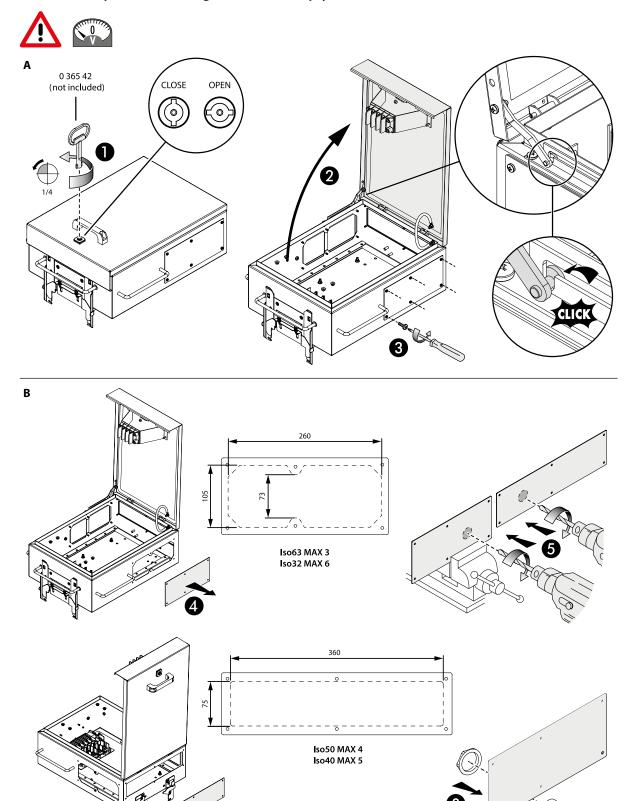


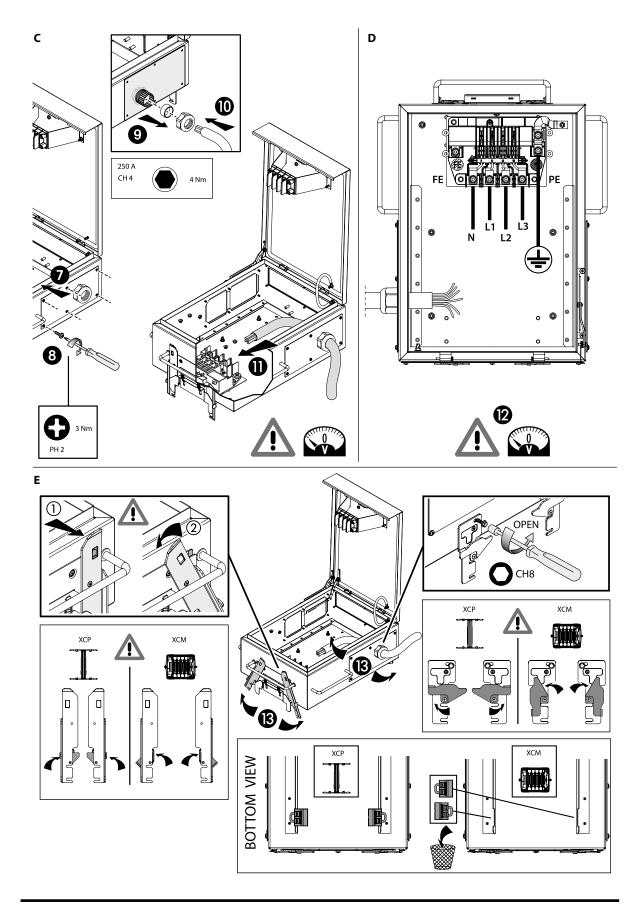


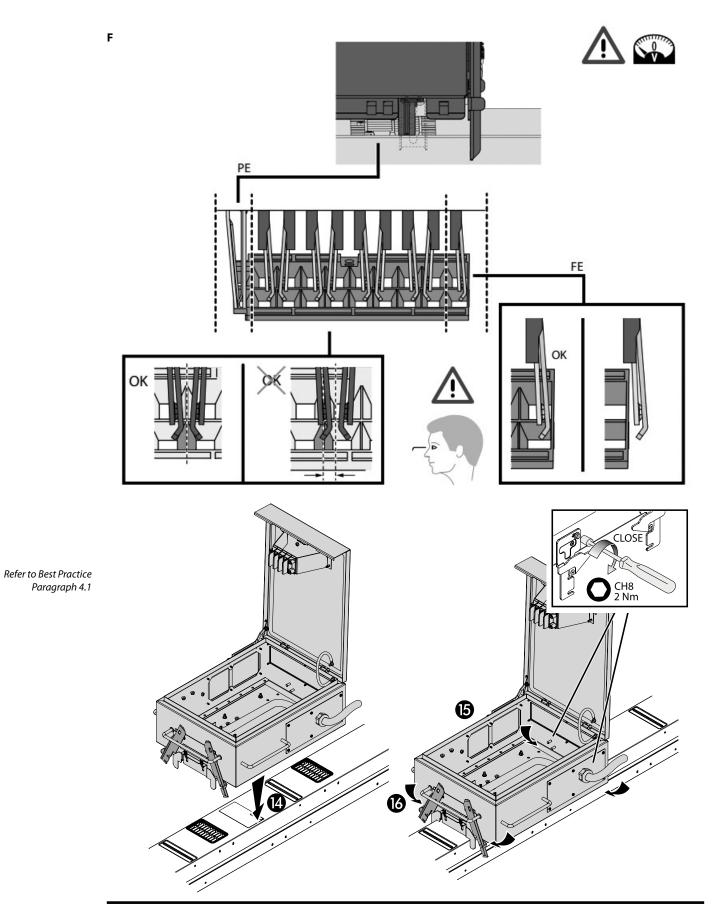




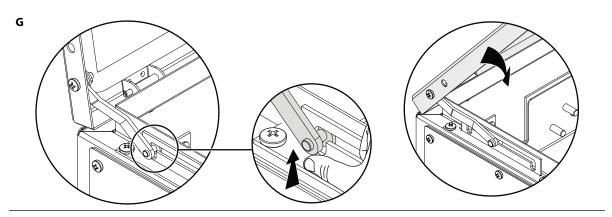
#### 3.7.8 Assembly instruction Plug-In box 250A empty



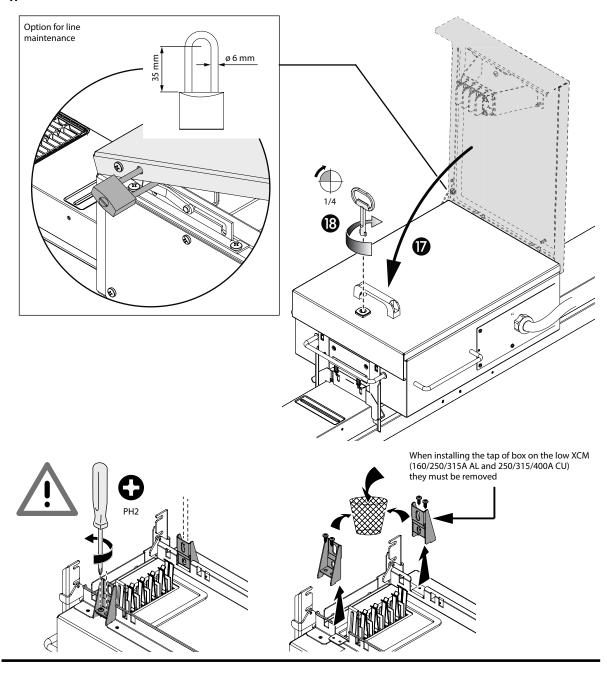




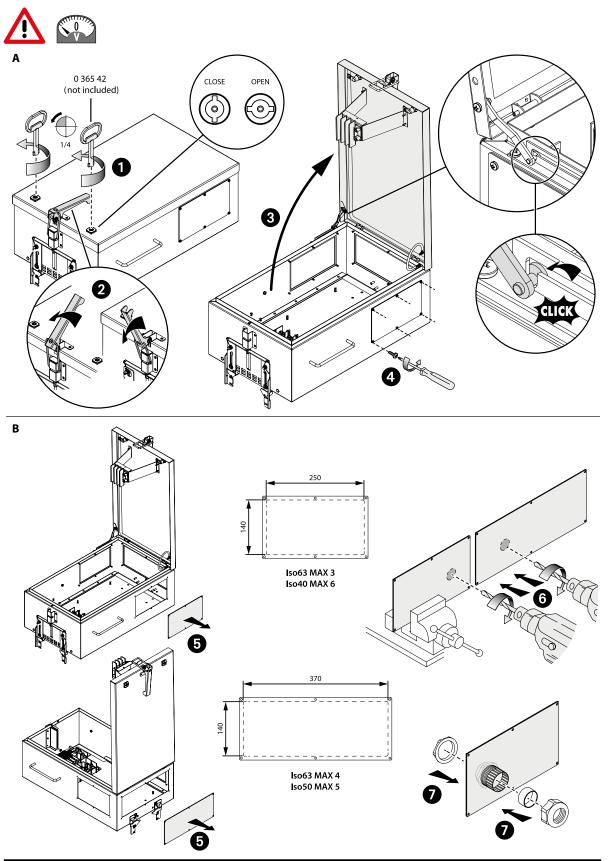
#### 3. Installation

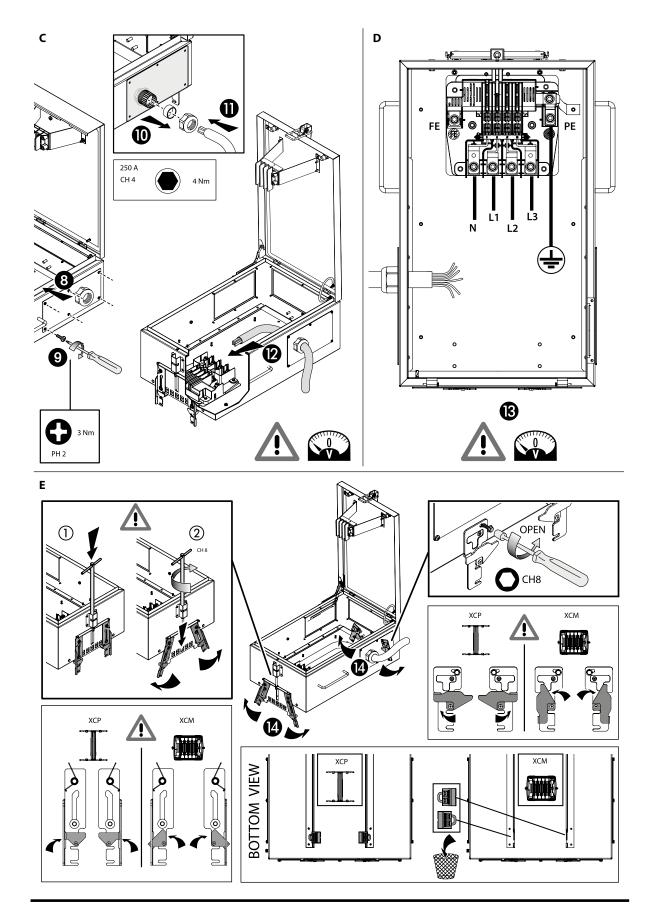


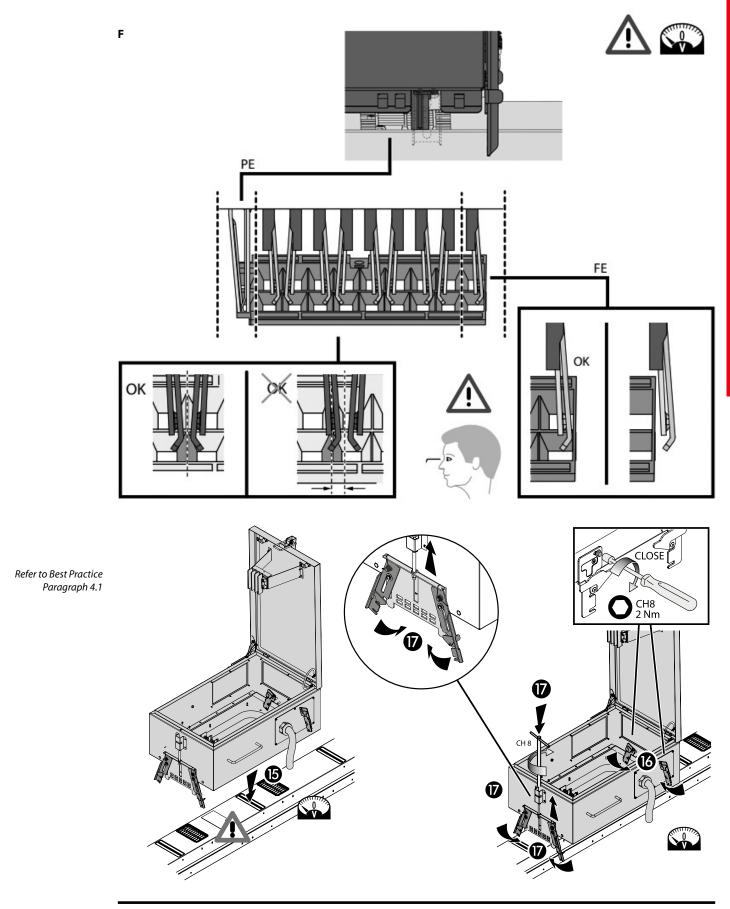
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#### 3.7.9 Assembly instruction Plug-In box 630A empty



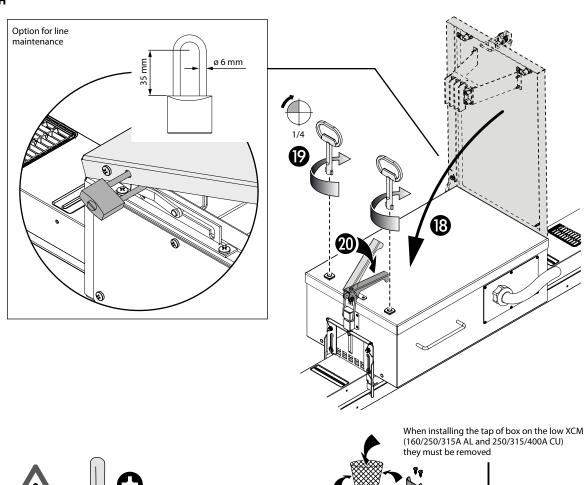




#### 3. Installation

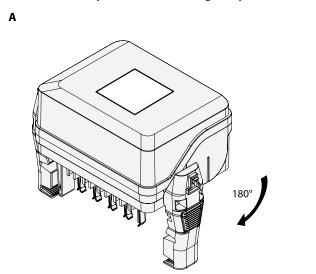
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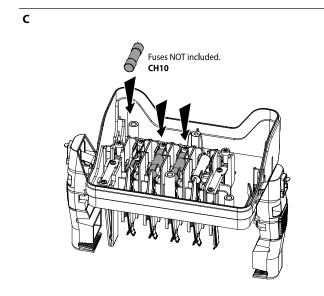
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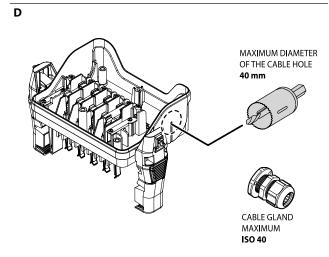


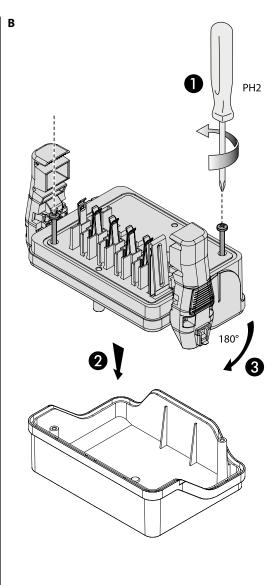
For more information on how to wire the Tap-off boxes DPX³ ready and the Tap-off boxes with fuse carriers, refer to the relative assembly instructions.

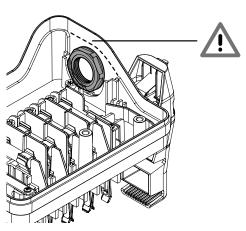
#### 3.7.10 Assembly instruction fiberglass plastic T1

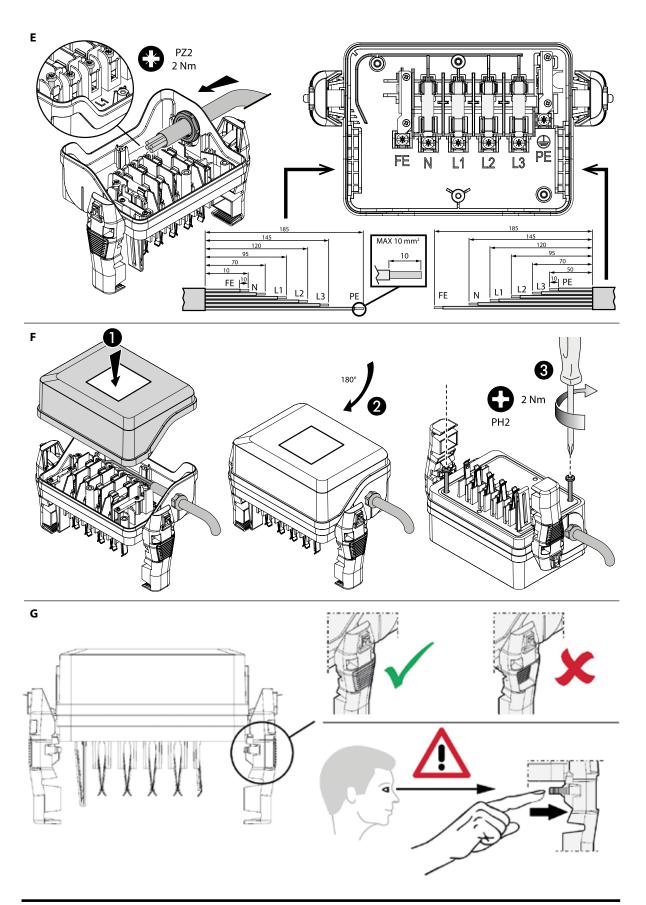


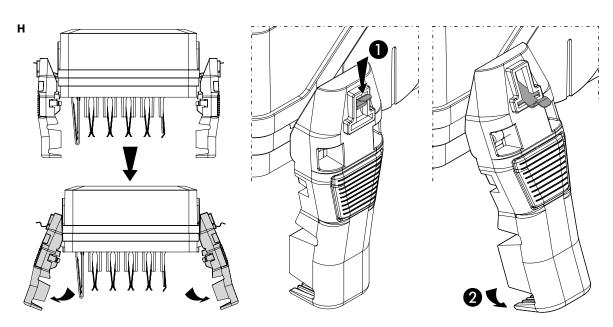




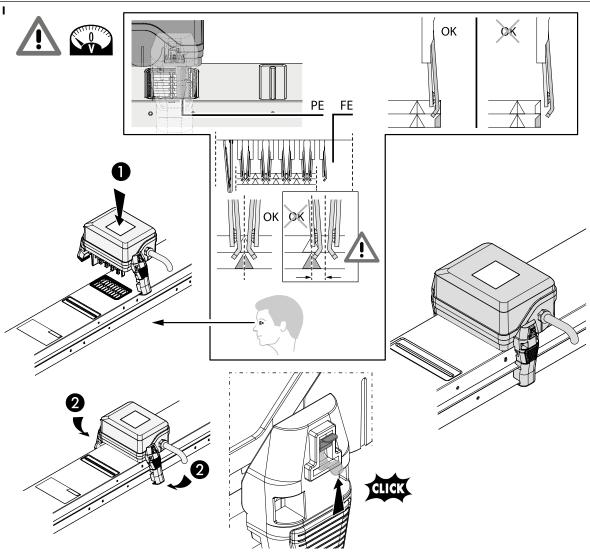






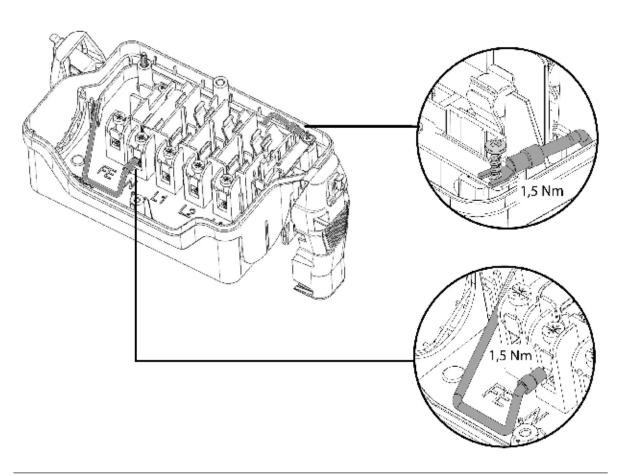


Refer to Best Practice Paragraph 4.1

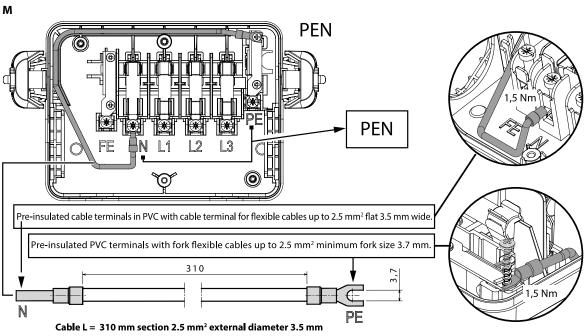


#### 3. Installation

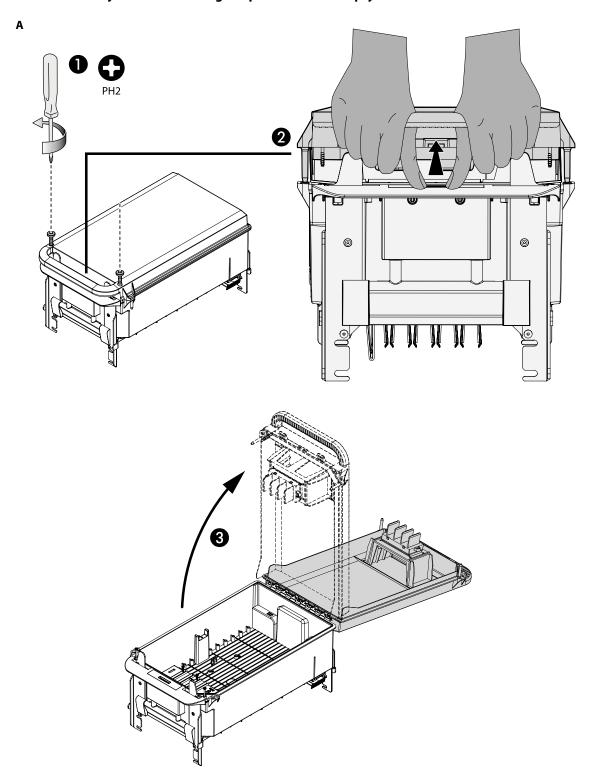
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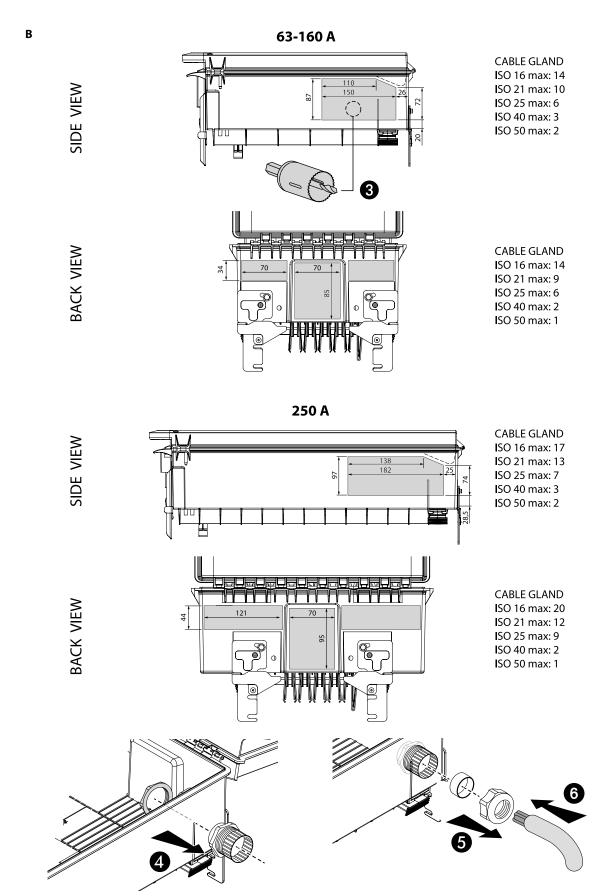


ATTENTION
Cable not supplied by Legrand.

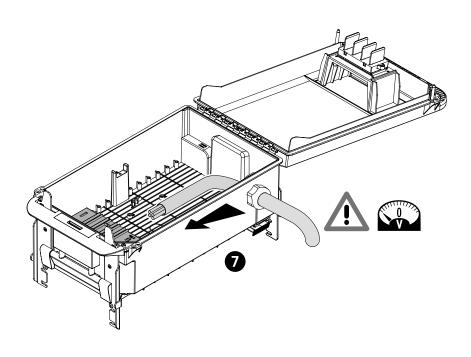


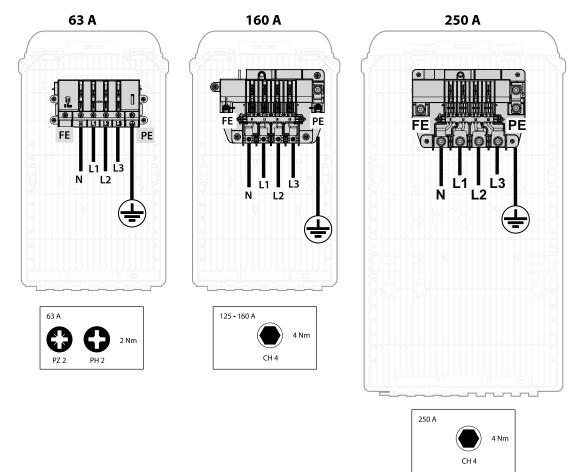
#### 3.7.11 Assembly instruction fiberglass plastic T2/T3 - empty

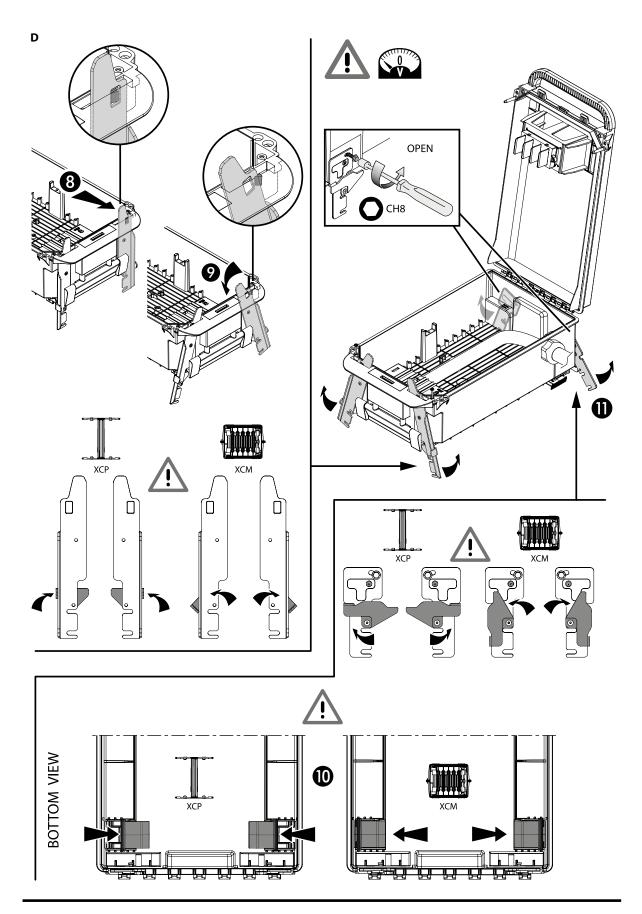


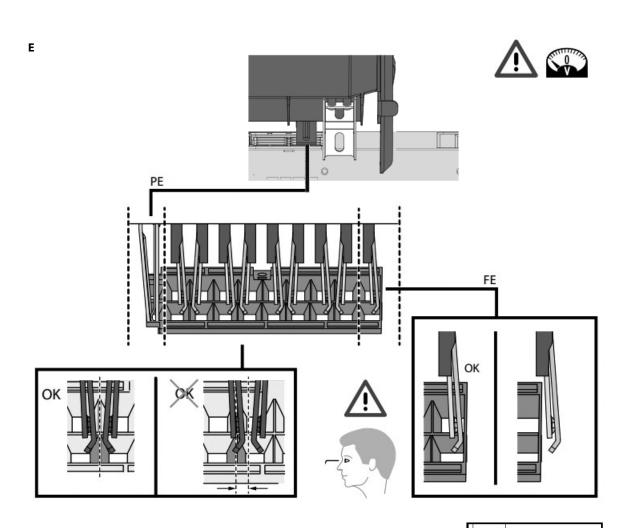


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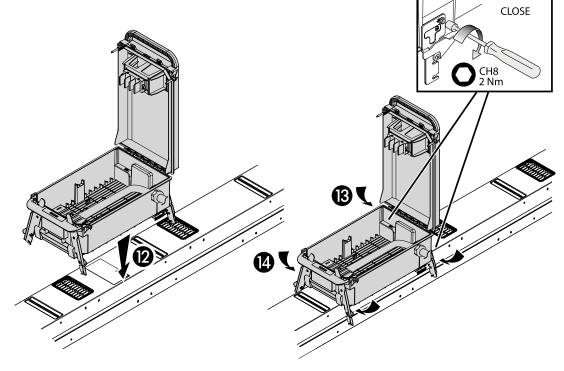






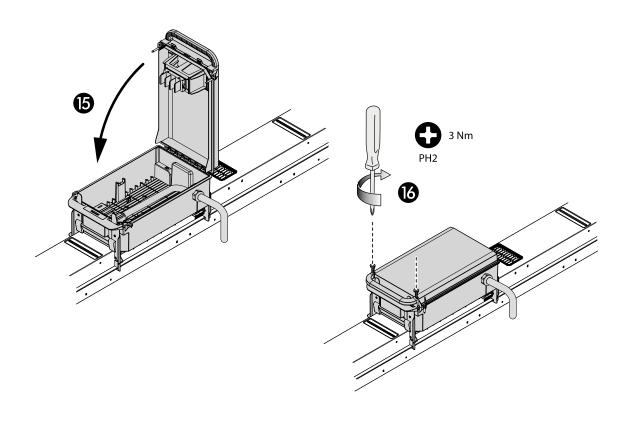


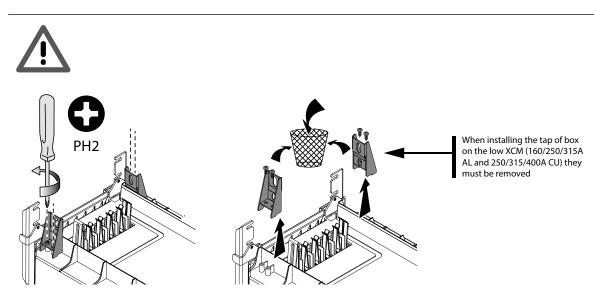
Refer to Best Practice Paragraph 4.1



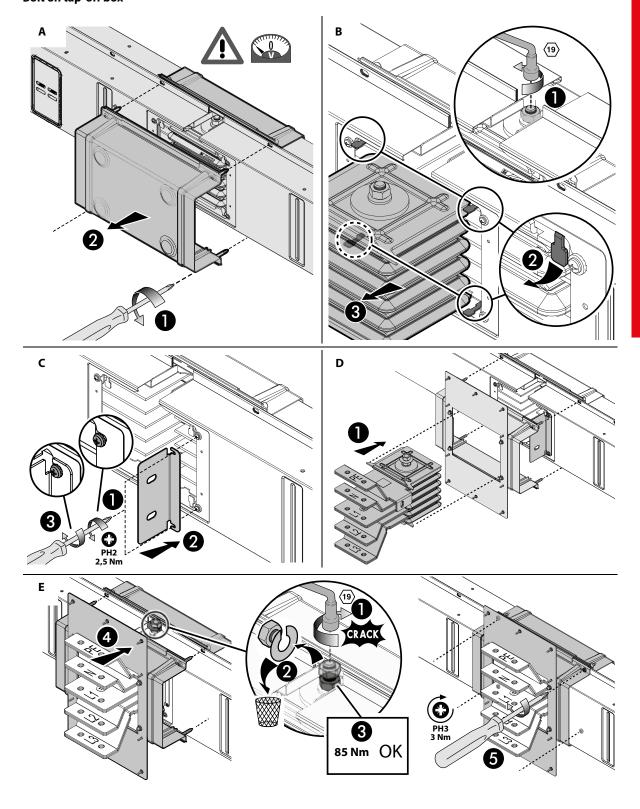
#### 3. Installation

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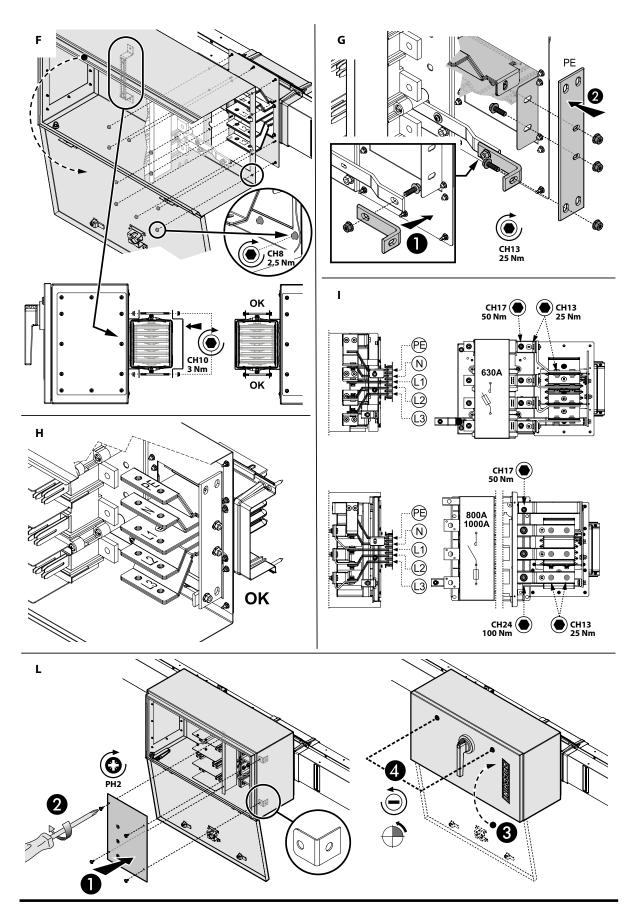




3.7.12 Assembly instruction Bolt-on type Bolt on tap-off box

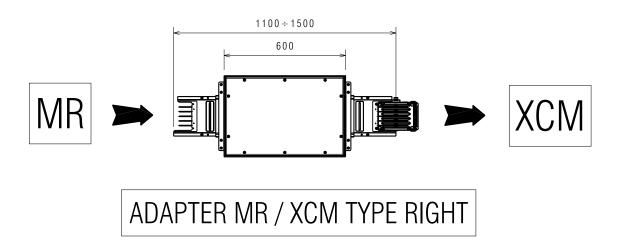


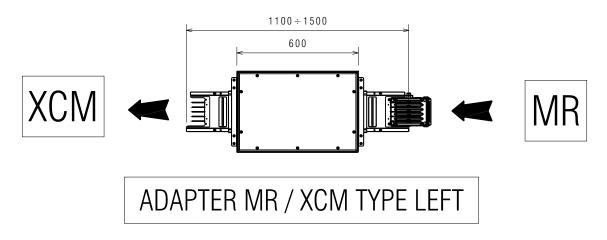
### 3. Installation



#### 3.7.13 Adapter MR / XCM

The MR is an obsolete product. In order to allow customers to add elements to line MR, special adapters have been made.





#### Note

In case of replacement of an element inside an MR line, contact LGR.

#### 3. Installation

#### 3.7.14 Busbar post-installation checks

#### Bus duct inspections after installation

After installation, following inspections have to be carried out before running the plant:

#### **Bus duct installation**

Check if elements are correctly aligned. If not, align them correctly. Refer to the diagram on page. 55 "Alignment junction".

#### JUNCTIONS

Open a random sample (10%) of mechanical junctions and verify that:

- 1 the block has been installed in the correct direction and that the mechanical guides (pins and slots) correctly correspond. If not, remove the block and mount it again correctly, after checking it is sound. Otherwise wholly replace it.
- 2 plastics are sound, in particular that there are neither slits nor chips, and that there is neither dust nor grime. If the insulating parts are damaged, wholly replace the monobloc. If there are dust or grime, clean them off.
- 3 the block is correctly centred with the bars of the element. If not, centre it after having checked it is undamaged.
- 4 the tightening torque of the self-breaking bolts is correct (30÷40 Nm and 80÷90 Nm), use a calibrated torque wrench. During the measurement the line has to be at ambient temperature. If the tightening torque is lower than the specified value, re-establish it.

#### **SWITCHBOARD CONNECTION**

On switchboard connections verify that:

- 1 the air distances between bars with different potentials are over 40 mm wide. If it is not the case, contact Eng. Dept. Zucchini Brand to evaluate the employment of correct insulating material.
- 2 the tightening torque of connecting screws is correct (required values: 85 Nm for M12, 100 Nm for M14, 120 Nm for M16, 170 Nm for M18, 25 Nm for M8 and 50 Nm for M10).

The above-mentioned inspections have to be carried out by personnel with a proper technical background and with controlling function/responsibility in the installation activities.

#### Tap-off boxes inspections after installation

These inspections always have to be carried out with a non-energized plant and after having earthed the phases after the tap-off box, in order to unload possible static discharges in the downstream circuit (with an insulated device).

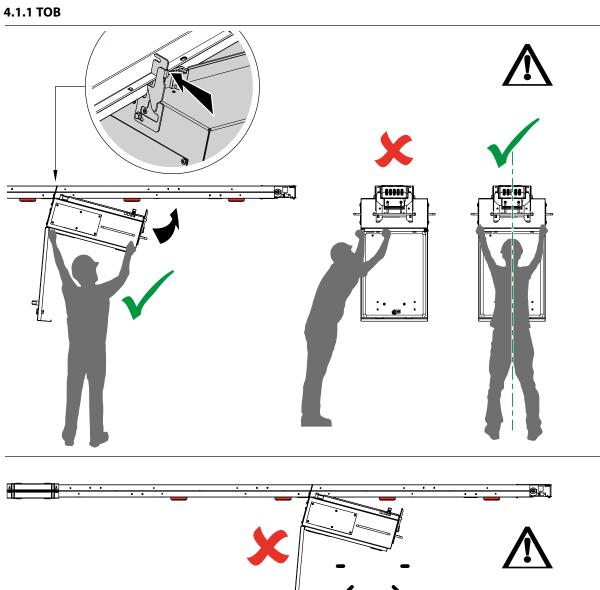
#### **BOLT-ON**

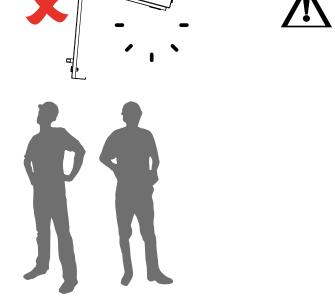
Carry out the same inspections planned for junctions. Verify the correct torque moment of the screws joining the mechanical junction and the collector bars. If necessary, retighten the connecting screws.

## **XCM Busbar Trunking Systems**

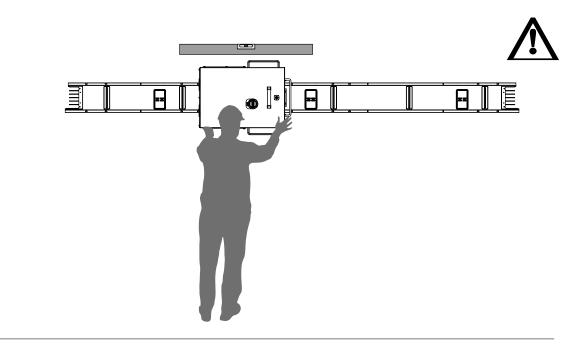
### 4. Best Practice

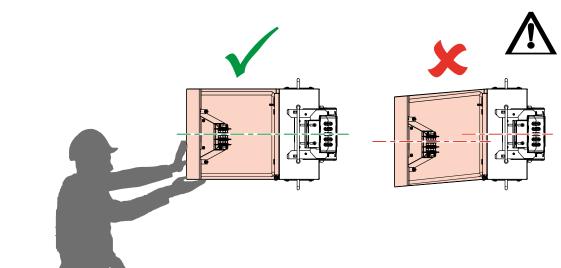
#### 4.1 General

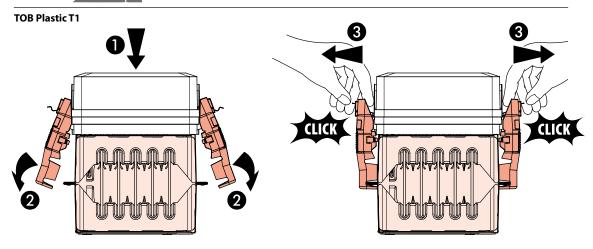




### 4. Best Practice

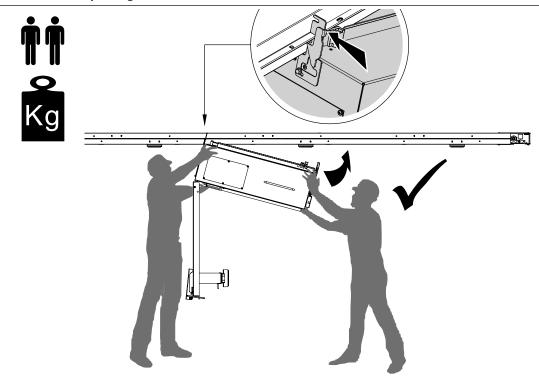


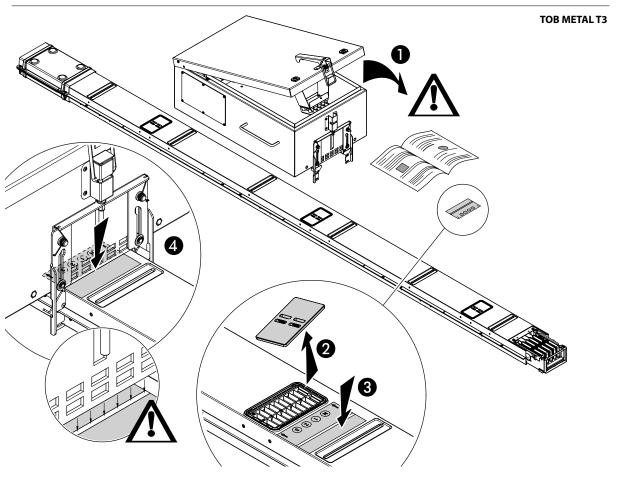




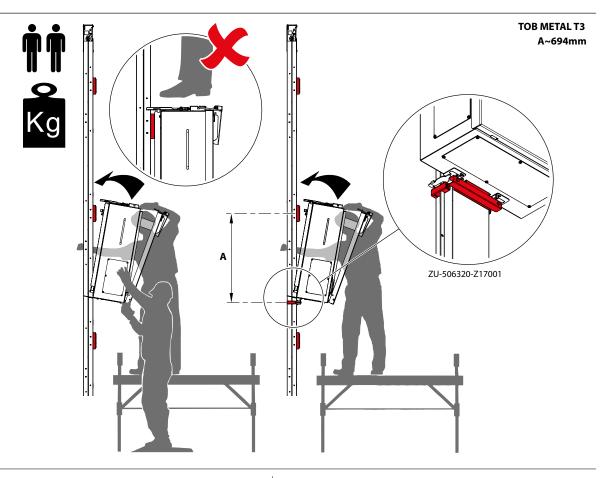
## **XCM Busbar Trunking Systems**

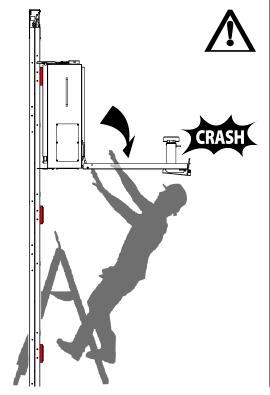
### 4.1.2 TOB. Heavy / Large Boxes

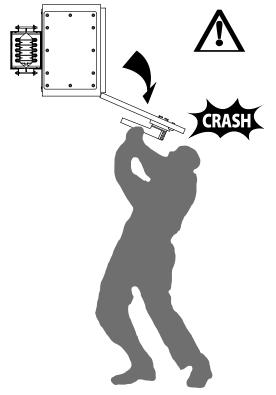




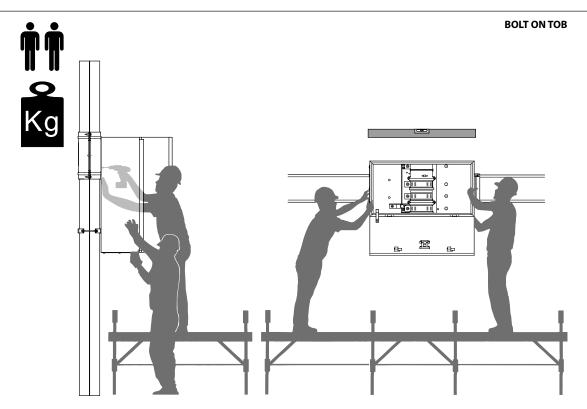
### 4. Best Practice



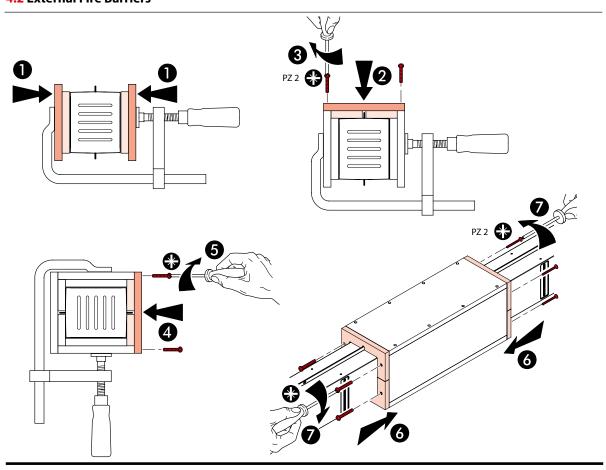




## **XCM Busbar Trunking Systems**



#### 4.2 External Fire Barriers



#### 5. Starting-up

#### 5.1 Busbar pre-energising checks

#### 5.1.1 Electrical safety tests

Carry out all tests described in the applicable technical installation norms, verify that insulating test between phases neutral and to earth at  $1000 \, \text{V}$  has a minimum value of  $1 \, \text{M}\Omega$ , for every line stretch.

If the insulating value is lower than  $1M\Omega$ , it is necessary to verify the plant completely, starting from the insulating parts of each monobloc. If the insulation is still inadequate, divide the plant in two parts and verify each one separately to identify the element with low insulation. Continue the splitting, if the insulation keeps being inadequate. If insulation test is made to every piece the value minimal is  $100M\Omega$ .

#### 5.2 Electric checks

#### 5.2.1 Conductors

#### Thermal tests

After having run the plant at the maximal working current, and having let it work for at least 6 hours, carry out a thermal test. Stick labels on the hottest parts and mark them with progressive numbers to identify the element. Carry out the thermal test again on the labels. Fill the attached form with the measured values, together with ambient temperature and working current (forms for thermal tests at pages 126-129).

Thermal tests can be carried out with contact temperature sensors, with optical pyrometers or thermal cameras.

#### 5.2.2 Tap-off boxes

#### Thermal tests

Carry out a thermal test on the cover near the lock, using contact temperature sensors, optical pyrometers or thermal cameras. The test has to be carried out with tap-off boxes running at working current for at least 6 hours. Fill in the attached form together with ambient temperature and working current.

#### 5.3 Filling the check form

#### 5.3.1 Busduct record form for inspections and controls

PLANT	
CLIENT	
CONFIRMATION OF ORDER N.	
MANUFACTURING YEAR	
INSTALLATION YEAR	
INSTALLING COMPANY	

#### 5.3.2 Inspections after installation

PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	

Flament alignment   V	YES NO	
-----------------------	--------	--

#### Junctions

Checked junctions (quantity)		
Total junctions (quantity)		
Correct installation	YES	NO
Soundness of insulating parts	YES	NO
Correct centring	YES	NO
Correct coupling clamp (85 Nm) - write value		

#### **Connection to switchboard**

Correct air distance between bars	
Correct coupling clamp	

#### **Tests on electrical safety**

#### Note

N.B. Write the measured value of the insulating resistance

#### Thermal tests

Fill in the attached table, with reference to the inspected element.

As per the measurement point and the plate present on the measurement side, fill in the relative box with the measured temperature value.

#### 6. Verification

#### 6.1 Definition of the check sequence

#### 6.1.1 Busduct periodic inspections are to be carried out yearly

#### THERMAL TESTS

In order to perform inspections over installations, it is raccomanded to de-energise the busbar. After having run? the plant at the maximal working current for at least 6 hours, carry out a thermal test, taking in particular consideration the points where labels had been sticked on during installation. Fill in the attached form with the measured values, together with ambient temperature and working current (form for thermal tests at pages 126-129). If the measured temperature (DT) is higher than 55 K or is 15 K higher than the temperature measured during installation, get in contact with Customer Care. This thermal test should be carried out with contact temperature sensors, optical pyrometers or thermal cameras.

#### JUNCTIONS

It is recommended to open a random sample (10%) of the mechanical junctions, and for every junction verify that:

- 1 plastics are sound, in particular there are no slits, and plastic colour has not changed. If it is not the case, wholly replace the monobloc.
- there are no water, scale-marks or foreign materials (dust, grime, etc.) on the protective flanges of the mechanical junctions. In case they are found, also verify the bars near the block. Dry possible wet parts with hot air at a temperature not higher than 80 °C and remove residues with mild reagents not corroding or creating abrasion on surface treatment (zinc, tin, silver coating) or on contact surface (copper).
- 3 blocks correctly adhere on bars at least of 50% of the conductor's surface.
- 4 the tightening torque of the self-breaking bolts with a torque wrench calibrated at 35 / 85 Nm. During the measurement the line has to be at ambient temperature. If the torque is lower than the required value (35 / 85 Nm), re-establish it.
- insulation test at 1000V, with minimum value of  $1M\Omega$ , for every separated line stretch. The insulation test has to be carried out between phases, between phases and neutral, and between every single phase and the casing. If results are unsuccessful, identify the stretch and in case replace it or carry out further tests.

If insulation test is made on a single piece the minimal value is  $100M\Omega$ .

In case the inspections carried out have negative results, extend the inspections on all junctions and get in contact with Customer Care.

#### 6.1.2 Tap-off boxes annual periodic inspections

Carry out a thermal test on the cover near the lock, using contact temperature sensors, optical pyrometers or thermal cameras. The test has to be carried out with tap-off boxes running at working current for at least 6 hours.

Fill in the attached form together with ambient temperature and working current. If the measured relative temperature (DT) is higher than 55 K or is 15 K higher than the temperature measured during installation, get in contact with Customer Care.

Verify if joining screws are correctly tightened.

#### 6.1.3 Annual periodic inspections carried out one year after energizing and every other following year

PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	

#### Junctions

Checked junctions (quantity)		
Total junctions (quantity)		
Soundness of insulating parts	YES	NO
Absence of water, scale and dust in flanges	YES	NO
Correct centring	YES	NO
Correct coupling clamp (35 / 85 Nm) - write value		

#### **Connection to switchboard**

Correct air distance between bars	
Correct coupling clamp	
Tests on electrical safety	
Insulating resistance between L1 and neutral (L1-N)	
Insulating resistance between L2 and neutral (L2-N)	
Insulating resistance between L3 and neutral (L3-N)	
Insulating resistance between L1 and L2 (L1-L2)	
Insulating resistance between L2 and L3 (L2-L3)	
Insulating resistance between L3 and L1 (L3-L1)	
Insulating resistance between L1 and earth (L1-PE)	
Insulating resistance between L2 and earth (L2-PE)	
Insulating resistance between L3 and earth (L3-PE)	
Insulating resistance between neutral and earth (N-PE)	

#### Note

N.B. Write the measured value of the insulating resistance

#### **Thermal tests**

Fill in the attached table, with reference to the inspected element.

As per the measurement point and the plate present on the measurement side, fill in the relative box with the measured temperature value.

### 6. Verification

#### 6.1.4 Inspections after installation and yearly

PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	

Correct coupling clamp of connecting screws

#### Thermal tests

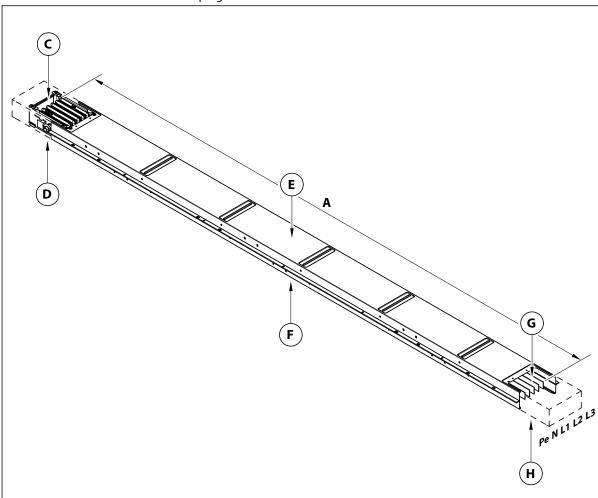
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	Ib
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb
Tap-off box n.	Measured T	Ambient T	Dt	lb

 $Dt = Measured \, T - Ambient \, T$ 

Ib = working current

#### 6.1.5 Straight element

ELEMENT IDENTIFICATION	
PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	

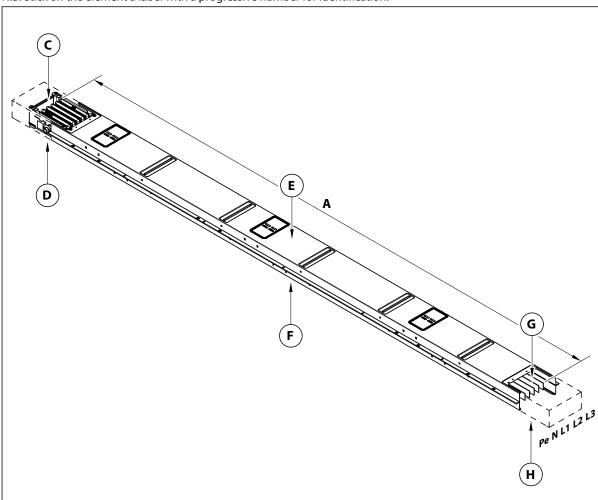


	Measured T. (°C)	Al I. (A)	Cu I. (A)	Ambient T. (°C)	Working I. (A)	DIM. A	N° POS
С							
D							
E							
F							
G							
Н							

### 6. Verification

#### 6.1.6 Straight element with outlets

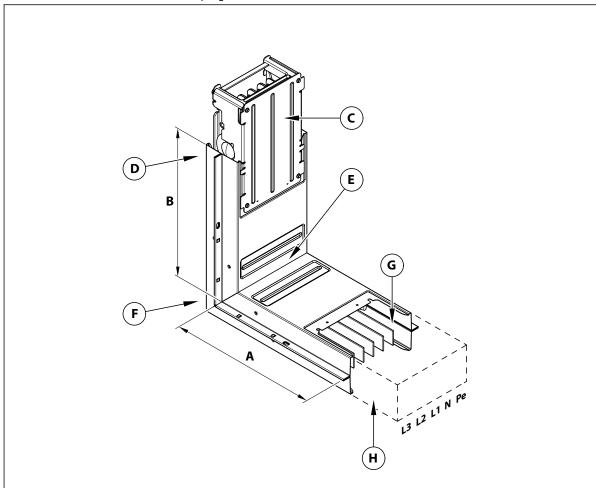
ELEMENT IDENTIFICATION	
PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	



	Measured T. (°C)	Al I. (A)	Cu I. (A)	Ambient T. (°C)	Working I. (A)	DIM. A	N° POS
С							
D							
E							
F							
G							
Н							

#### 6.1.7 Horizontal elbow

ELEMENT IDENTIFICATION	
PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	

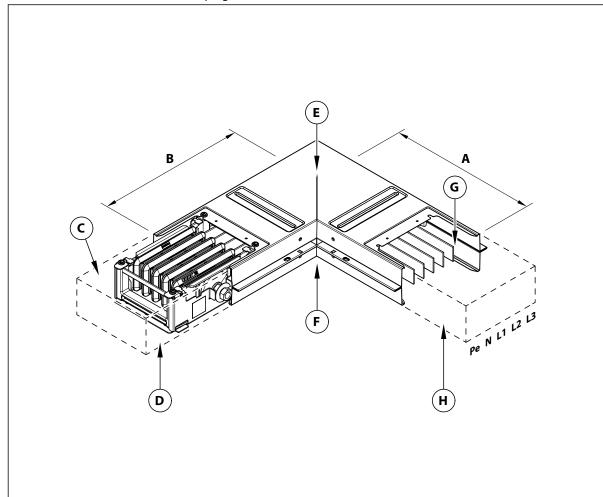


	Measured T. (°C)	Al I. (A)	Cu I. (A)	Ambient T. (°C)	Working I. (A)	DIM. A	DIM. B	N° POS
С								
D								
E								
F								
G								
Н								

### 6. Verification

#### 6.1.8 Vertical elbow

ELEMENT IDENTIFICATION	
PERSON IN CHARGE OF INSPECTIONS	
COMPANY (if different from installing company)	
INSPECTION DATE	
SIGNATURE	



	Measured T. (°C)	Al I. (A)	Cu I. (A)	Ambient T. (°C)	Working I. (A)	DIM. A	DIM. B	N° POS
С								
D								
E								
F								
G								
н								

#### 6.1.9 Troubleshooting table

			Solutions:		
Problem's signals	Problem's signals Where? Causes:		Materials are damaged:	Materials are ok:	
Abnormal heat on:	Monoblock or along busbar plant or	Couple loosing Nut not broken	Request spare parts	Strength the torque	
	elbow	Wrong mounting Monoblock tooth wrong		Change way to mounting	

Burnished point on:	casing or insulating	broken insulating	request spare parts
		overload on the line	

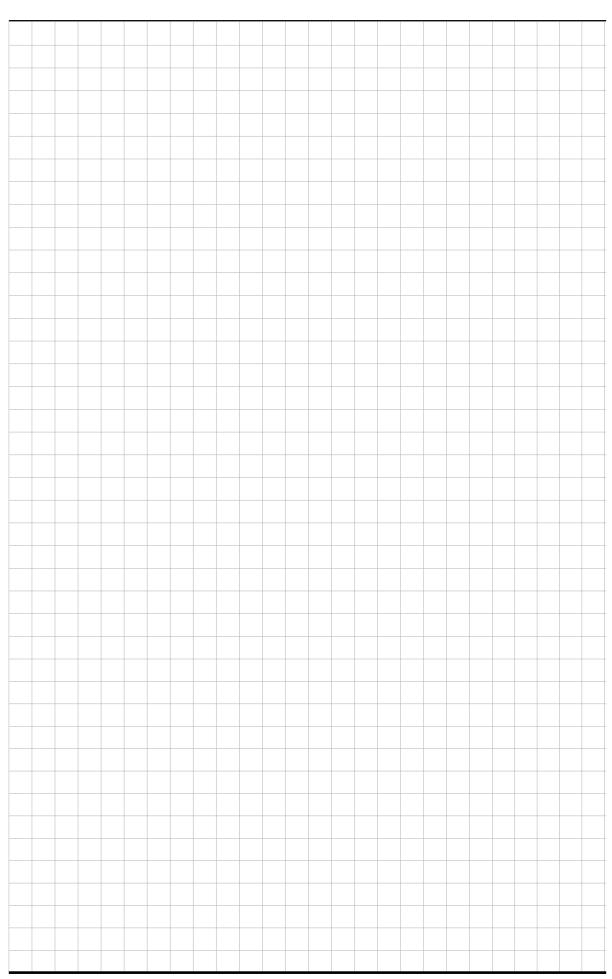
Low insulating	apply "half plant"	mechanical damage	request spare parts
measure	technique, to find out:	water inside broken insulating	

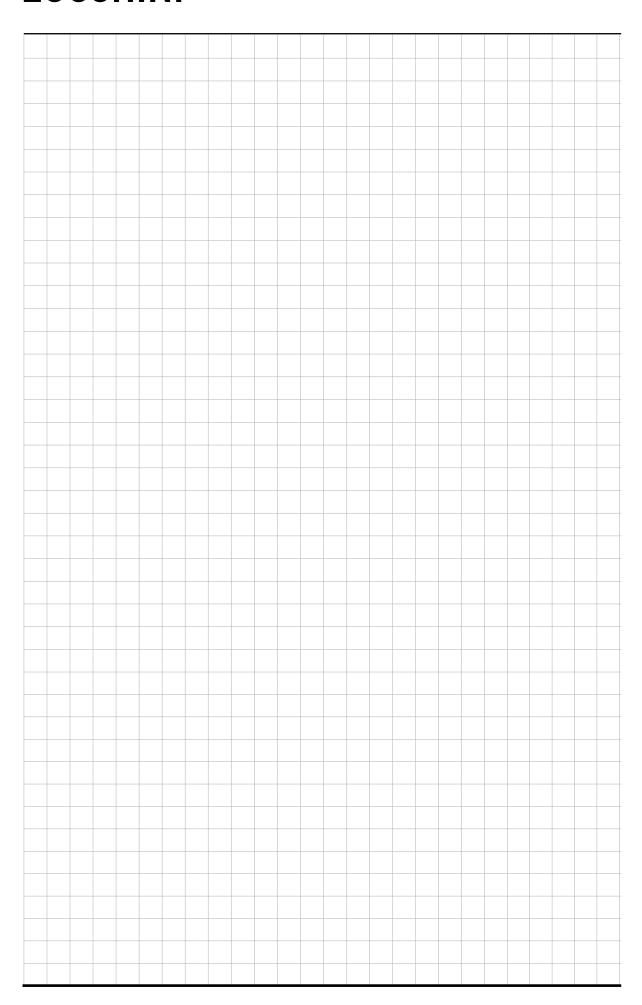
Mccb break on panel board, on feed unit, on TOB:	apply "half plant" technique, to find out:	- electrical overload  - bad electrical contact  - short circuit on load  - short circuit inside  TOB  - broken MCCB  - wrong mounting  MCCB  - too much hot  environment	request spare parts
		- water inside	

## 7. Disposal

 $For the identification of the \ materials \ and \ the \ disposal \ instructions \ visit \ www.bticino.com/disposal.$ 

## **XCM Busbar Trunking Systems**





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	Installer stamp		