INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 1467

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General purpose push-pull single-pole circuit-breakers for aircraft — Performance requirements

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, International Standard ISO 1467 replaces ISO Recommendation R 1467-1970 drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles.*

The Member Bodies of the following countries approved the Recommendation :

Australia	Israel	Switzerland
Belgium	Italy	Thailand
Brazil	Netherlands	Turkey
Canada	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Portugal	Yugoslavia
France	South Africa, Rep. of	
India	Spain	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

Printed in Switzerland

General purpose push-pull single-pole circuit-breakers for aircraft — Performance requirements

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the performance requirements for push-pull single-pole, trip-free circuit-breakers having an inverse time/current characteristic, of normal ratings up to and including 35 A, for use in nominal 28 V d.c. and/or 115 V single-phase 400 Hz a.c. line to neutral circuits.

NOTE — It is not envisaged that single-phase circuit-breakers will be required for 200 V a.c. line to line circuits. Tests out side the scope of this International Standard will be necessary if the circuit-breaker is required in such applications.

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 224, *Standard form of declaration of performance of aircraft electrical equipment.*

ISO/R 469, *Dimensions and conductor resistance of general purpose electrical cables with copper conductors, for aircraft.*

ISO/R 474, *Performance requirements for general purpose electrical cables with copper conductors for aircraft.*

ISO/R 530, *Dimensions for general purpose push-pull single-pole circuit-breakers for aircraft.*

ISO 1540, *Aircraft electrical power systems — Characteristics.* [1)]

ISO ..., *Aircraft equipment — Environmental and operational conditions.* [2)]

3 DEFINITIONS

3.2 push-pull circuit-breaker : A circuit-breaker with a single button to trip and reset the breaker, by pushing to make and pulling to break.

3.2 trip-free circuit-breaker : A circuit-breaker so designed that holding the push-button in the closed position will not override the tripping mechanism and will not permit subsequent closure of the contacts, until the push-button has been returned to the open position and the tripping mechanism has reset.

4 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

4.1 The circuit-breaker shall be suitable for use at ambient temperatures from − 40 to + 55 °C and at altitudes up to 18 300 m.

4.2 The circuit-breaker shall be operated by a single button, pushed to make and pulled to break the circuit, the button being perpendicular to the plane of the mounting panel. The portion of the button visible when the circuit-breaker is in the closed position shall be black. A white band on the button shall be exposed when the circuit-breaker is in the open position.

4.3 The circuit-breaker shall be suitable for through-panel mounting, preferably by single-hole fixing, and shall operate satisfactorily when mounted in any attitude.

4.4 The circuit breaker shall be trip-free, and shall incorporate an automatic over-current tripping device.

4.5 At the values of current stated in clause 9, the circuit-breaker contacts shall open automatically within the time limits stated and the manual operating device shall move to the open or off position.

4.6 The circuit-breaker shall be so designed that, after tripping on overload, it cannot re-close automatically.

5 DIMENSIONS

The envelope and fixing dimensions for the circuit-breakers should comply with ISO/R 530.

6 CONSTRUCTION

6.1 The push-button shall be insulated from all current-carrying parts, and shall not remain in an intermediate position, or give a false indication.

1) At present at the stage of draft.

2) In preparation.

6.2 The circuit-breaker shall be so constructed that the forces required to operate it manually do not exceed the following values

Closing force — 55 N

Tripping force — 40 N

It is envisaged that in any particular design of circuit-breaker the actual value will be controlled to close limits.

6.3 The portion of the circuit breaker visible when mounted shall have a non-glaring finish.

6.4 The circuit-breaker shall be so constructed that tampering with the calibration is not possible without dismantling the device or breaking a seal.

6.5 Each terminal screw or stud shall be size M4 X 0,7 or No. 6 UNC and each shall be capable of accepting two tag-type terminations.

6.6 The circuit-breaker shall be mounted by means of a threaded bush suitable for use with the panel mounting hole specified in ISO/R 530. Two hexagon mounting nuts, one locating washer and one internal shakeproof washer shall be provided with each circuit-breaker.

7 VOLTAGE AND CURRENT RATINGS

7.1 Voltage

The circuit-breaker shall be suitable for operation in a nominal 28 V d.c. and/or 115 V single-phase 400 Hz a.c. supply (line to neutral circuit in a 200 V three-phase, 400 Hz a.c. system) having the characteristics described in ISO 1540.

7.2 Current ratings

The preferred normal current ratings of the circuit-breakers are 1 — 2 — 3 — 5 — 7,5 — 10 — 15 — 20 — 25 or 35 A.

8 ENVIRONMENT

The circuit-breakers shall comply with the requirements of ISO ..., including vibration, acceleration, crash-landing, climatic, explosion proofness and magnetic influence. They shall not support mould growth and shall not deteriorate even after storage for long periods in the tropics.

9 TIME/CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

The time/current characteristics of each circuit-breaker shall be within the limits shown in table 1, which represent envelope characteristics to cover all manufacture. It is expected that the limits for circuit-breakers of an individual manufacturer would conform to closer tolerances.

TABLE 1 — **Limits for time/current characteristics**

Circuit-breaker normal current rating (per line)	**Ambient temperature**	**Tripping current**	**Tripping time**
A	°C	% normal current	s
1 to 35	20 ± 2	200 400 600 1 000	12 to 60 2 to 7,5 1 to 3,5 0,35 to 1,2
1 to 5	−40 ± 2	200 400 600 1 000	70 to 350 5 to 15 2 to 6 0,7 to 2
7,5 to 35	−40 ± 2	200 400 600 1 000	27 to 200 3,5 to 12 1,5 to 5 0,5 to 1,75
1 to 35	55 ± 2	200 400 600 1 000	8 to 45 0,8 to 7 0,6 to 3 0,2 to 1

10 MAKING AND BREAKING CAPACITY

The circuit-breaker shall have a making and breaking capacity appropriate to the relevant categories shown in tables 2 and 3, when tested under the conditions described in 13.15.

TABLE 2 — **d.c. categories**

Rupturing capacity category	**Calibrated test current** (A) (prospective current)			
1,5 D	—	—	1 500	1 000
3 D	—	3 000	1 500	1 000
6 D	6 000	3 000	1 500	1 000

TABLE 3 — **a.c. categories**

Rupturing capacity category	**Calibrated test current** (A) (prospective current)			
1 A	—	—	1 000*	750**
2 A	—	—	1 000**	750**
3,5 A	3 500*	2 000**	1 000**	750**

* 0,4 to 0,5 lagging power factor.

** Unity power factor.

11 ENDURANCE

The circuit-breaker, when carrying current, shall be capable of withstanding 10 000 cycles of manual close and open operations at the fastest practical rate, but at not less than two complete cycles per minute, with a ratio of time closed to time open of approximately 1 : 1 under the conditions described in 13.14.

12 TESTS

12.1 Except where specific details are listed below, tests shall be in accordance with the practice and requirements of relevant national specifications for aircraft circuit-breakers. Evidence shall be available to the purchaser that circuit-breakers identical to those supplied as covered by this International Standard have satisfactorily passed type tests conducted in accordance with clause 13. In order that a consistent standard of quality be maintained, the manufacturer shall conduct production tests in accordance with clause 14, and quality tests in accordance with clause 15.

12.2 The tests shall be made with the cover on. With the exception of the making and breaking capacity test (see 13.15), for which the test circuit is prescribed, all tests shall be performed with the circuit-breaker connected on each side by a copper-cored cable complying with ISO/R 469 and ISO/R 474, of the appropriate size, as given in table 4.

TABLE 4

Circuit-breaker rating A	Cable size
1 to 5	22
7,5	20
10	18
15	16
20	14
25	12
35	10

Each cable shall be at least 915 mm in length and shall be attached to the circuit-breaker by a crimped termination of approved design.

12.3 Unless otherwise stated :

a) before each individual calibration check, the circuit-breaker and its connected cables shall be maintained at the appropriate temperature for 1 h prior to the commencement of the test;

b) except for the calibration checks, the tests in 13.3, 13.4, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8, 13.10, 13.11, 13.14, 13.15, 15.3, and 15.5 shall be made at a temperature between 15 and 30 °C.

13 TYPE TESTS

13.1 The tests shall be made on representative samples of each particular design and rating of circuit-breaker unless agreement has been obtained to the omission of specific tests on intermediate ratings.

13.2 With the exception that a separate circuit-breaker may be used for the fungus growth test (see 13.5), the tests prescribed in 13.3, 13.4.1 and 13.5 shall be performed on the same circuit-breaker in the order stated. The tests in 13.4.2 and 13.7 to 13.16 may be performed on another circuit-breaker or other circuit-breakers, except that the tests in 13.10 and 13.14.2 or 13.14.3 shall be made on one circuit-breaker. Every circuit-breaker used for type test purposes shall previously have passed the production tests (see clause 14). At the end of the test, or group of type tests, to which each circuit-breaker is subjected, it shall be tested in accordance with 13.6.2 and shall then be stripped and examined in accordance with 15.6.

13.3 Vibration test

The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to the appropriate vibration tests described in ISO ....

The resonance tests shall be conducted with the circuit-breaker in both the open and closed positions, with normal rated voltage or current applied, as appropriate, and in each case oscilloscopic methods shall be used to check that there is no inadvertent opening or closing of the contacts throughout the test. 10 % of the vibration endurance tests (fatigue tests) shall be performed with the circuit-breaker in the open position, and 90 % with the circuit-breaker in the closed position and carrying 100 % normal rated current. At intervals of not greater than 3 h during the latter test the voltage drop across the circuit-breaker terminals shall be measured and shall not exceed the limits shown in table 6.

At the end of the test a cooling period of not less than 2 h shall be allowed, followed by a calibration check at 200 % rated current. Tripping shall occur within the time limit shown in table 1 for 20 °C.

13.4 Accleration test

13.4.1 The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to the appropriate acceleration tests described in ISO ..., for a period of not less than 1 min, with the circuit-breaker in both the open and closed positions with normal rated voltage or current applied, as appropriate. A check shall be made to ensure that there is no inadvertent opening or closing of the contacts throughout the tests.

At the end of the test a cooling period of 2 h in free air shall be allowed, followed by a calibration check at 200 % normal rated current. Tripping shall occur within the time limit shown in table 1 for 20 °C.

13.4.2 The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to the appropriate crash tests described in ISO ..., both in the closed position and carrying normal rated current, and in the open position. In addition, it shall remain closed or open, as appropriate, during this test.

13.5 Climatic test

The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to the appropriate climatic tests described in ISO ....

Functioning tests as described in a), b) and c) below shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the relevant national specification during the course of climatic testing. At the conclusion of the tropical exposure and fungus growth tests, tests a), b) and c) shall be made.

a) A calibration check at 200 % rated current. Tripping shall occur within the time limits shown in table 1 appropriate to the particular ambient temperature.

b) Ten make and break operations performed over a period of 1 min, at rated voltage and 100 % rated current, or declared current when the test is made at 70 °C, with a resistive load. The voltage drop across the circuit-breaker terminals shall be measured carrying 100 % rated current and shall not exceed the limits shown in table 6.

c) The circuit-breaker shall carry the declared current in an ambient temperature of 70 °C for 1h without tripping.

13.6 High voltage and insulation tests

The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to tests in accordance with 13.6.1 and 13.6.2.

13.6.1 *High voltage test*

A test voltage of not less than 1 400 V r.m.s. 50 Hz or 60 Hz or eight times rated operating voltage, whichever is the greater, shall be applied for a period of between 5 and 10 s between

a) the terminals with the circuit-breaker in the open position;

b) the terminals connected together with a metallic mounting plate to which the circuit-breaker is fastened by its normal mounting arrangement, with the circuit-breaker in the open and closed positions;

c) the terminals connected together and all exposed metal parts;

d) the tip of the actuating device(s) and the terminals connected together with the circuit-breaker in the open and closed positions.

The voltage should be increased and decreased gradually.

13.6.2 *Insulation resistance tests*

Immediately following the tests described in 13.6.1, the insulation resistance shall be measured at a potential of 500 V d.c. between the same points as in 13.6.1 a) to d), and the results shall comply with the relevant requirements of ISO ....

13.7 Test of explosion-proofness

The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to the test described in ISO ..., for explosion-proof equipment.

13.8 Measurement of magnetic influence

The compass safe distance relative to the circuit-breaker when carrying 100 % rated current shall be measured in the manner described in ISO ....

13.9 Tests of temperature rise and minimum and maximum limit of ultimate trip current

13.9.1 The circuit-breaker, in conditions of still air, shall be submitted to the tests detailed in table 5. Immediately on completion of the final test, with the circuit-breaker still hot in an ambient temperature of 55 °C, the circuit-breaker shall be subjected to a test in accordance with 13.6.2.

TABLE 5 – **Tripping currents and tripping times**

Ambient temperature	Tripping current	Tripping time
°C	% normal current	
+ 20 ± 2	115	1 h (see Note)
+ 20 ± 2	140	⩽ 1 h
− 40 ± 2	140	> 1 h
− 40 ± 2	180	⩽ 1 h
+ 55 ± 2	100	> 1 h
+ 55 ± 2	130	⩽ 1 h

NOTE – For this test the temperature rise of external parts shall be measured and shall not exceed the figures quoted in 13.9.2 and 13.9.3.

The temperature rise in the attached cable (measured with a suitable thermocouple, when the temperature reading becomes stable, at the surface of the conductor beneath the insulation at a point 25 mm from the end of the insulation) shall not exceed 55 °C.

13.9.2 The temperature of any component part of the circuit-breaker which may normally be accessible to, or inadvertently touched by, occupants of the aircraft under operating conditions shall not exceed 100 °C at maximum ambient temperature.

13.9.3 The temperature rise of any part which is necessarily handled and which is made from, or covered with, material which is a poor thermal conductor, shall not exceed 20 °C. If such a part is made from metal the temperature rise shall not exceed 10 °C.

13.10 Operating forces test

The maximum and minimum forces necessary for the operation of the circuit-breaker to both the open and closed positions shall be determined and declared. The force shall be applied in the line of travel of the push-button. The force required to operate the circuit-breaker shall not exceed the relevant value specified in 6.2.

During this test it shall be established that the circuit-breaker has a positive action and will not remain with the button in an intermediate position when operating to the open and closed positions. It shall also be established that the point of maximum pressure occurs before the contacts close or open, and that the pressure decreases rapidly thereafter.

13.11 Mechanical strength tests

13.11.1 *Strength of terminations*

All terminations shall be subjected for not less than 1 min to

a) a 45 N pull in each of the following directions :

— parallel to the long axis of the terminal screw;

— at right angles to the long axis of the terminal screw;

b) a torque of 1,8 N·m applied to the terminal screw.

13.11.2 *Strength of push-button*

A force of 90 N shall be applied to the push-button for not less than 1 min under each of the following conditions, during which the circuit-breaker shall be connected electrically to check contact operation :

a) perpendicular to the axis of travel of the push-button in both directions along the major and minor axes of the body of the circuit-breaker in both the open and closed positions;

b) co-axial with the push-button axis toward and away from the circuit-breaker body throughout the entire range of push-button travel.

For the test in a) the load shall be applied 3 mm from the end of the push-button.

13.11.3 *Strength of panel mounting bush*

A tightening torque of 3,6 N·m shall be applied for not less than 1 min to the mounting nut with the circuit-breaker mounted in a panel and located by means of the locating washer and key-way.

13.11.4 There shall be no damage or distortion to the threads, key-way, locating washer, locknut or circuit-breaker as a result of the tests described in 13.11.1, 13.11.2 and 13.11.3, immediately following which the circuit-breaker shall :

a) satisfy the requirements of the insulation resistance test (13.6.2);

b) carry 100 % normal rated current in a temperature of 20 ± 2 °C for 1 h without tripping;

c) trip within the time limits shown in table 1 for 20 °C when carrying 200 % normal rated current.

13.12 Test of calibration of overload trip

13.12.1 The circuit-breaker shall be subjected to a series of tripping tests in ambient temperatures of 20 ± 2 °C, − 40 ± 2 °C and 55 ± 2 °C, to confirm its compliance with the performance requirements stated in table 1.

13.12.2 In addition, to determine this characteristic completely, tripping times shall be recorded and declared for currents of 20 and 30 times normal current on circuit-breakers rated 3 to 10 A. Each tripping time shall be measured at least three times, a cooling period of not less than 2 h being allowed between checks.

13.13 Overload and re-closure test

13.13.1 The circuit-breaker shall be connected to control a resistive load carrying 200 % normal rated current, and shall be operated as follows :

Close — trip automatically — re-close within 20 s of automatic trip.

These operations shall be repeated 50 times.

13.13.2 Immediately following re-closing of the circuit-breaker at the end of the last operation in 13.13.1, the load shall be reduced to 115 % normal rated current and shall then be carried for a period of 1 h without automatic tripping.

The voltage drop across the circuit-breaker terminals shall be measured at the end of this test carrying 100 % rated current and shall not exceed the limits specified in 13.14.

13.13.3 At the end of the tests described in 13.13.1 and 13.13.2, a cooling period of not less than 2 h shall be allowed, followed by calibration checks on the same circuit-breaker at 200 %, 400 % and 600 % normal rated current. Tripping shall occur within the time limits shown in table 1.

13.14 Endurance tests

13.14.1 A single circuit-breaker shall be checked for compliance with the requirements for the limits of ultimate trip (see 13.9) and the operating forces test (13.10) and shall be subjected to 10 000 cycles of manual close and open operations at the fastest practical rate, but not less than two complete cycles per minute, divided as stated

in 13.14.2 or 13.14.3. If the circuit-breaker has both an a.c. and a d.c. rating, separate samples may be used for these tests. The time closed shall be approximately equal to the time open.

The manual operation may be performed mechanically but shall simulate normal correct manual operation of the circuit-breaker, including overtravel where this is a feature of the design.

No adjustment to the mechanism or contacts shall be made at any time during the tests.

13.14.2 *d.c. test conditions*

1) 2 400 cycles at 100 % normal rated current resistive load at sea level;

2) 2 500 cycles at 1 A, 0,6 H inductive load at sea level;

3) 2 500 cycles at 100 % normal rated current resistive load at a pressure corresponding to 18 300 m altitude;

4) 2 500 cycles at 1 A, 0,6 H inductive load at a pressure corresponding to 18 300 m altitude;

5) 50 cycles at 100 % normal rated current, with an inductive load as shown in table 6, at sea level;

6) 50 cycles at 100 % normal rated current, with an inductive load as shown in table 6, at a pressure corresponding to 18 300 m altitude.

The test voltage shall be maintained at $28 \, ^{+2}_{0}$ V d.c. throughout.

13.14.3 *a.c. test conditions*

1) 2 500 cycles at 100 % normal rated current resistive load at sea level;

2) 2 500 cycles at 100 % normal rated current in a circuit of 0,75 power factor lagging at sea level;

3) 2 500 cycles at 100 % normal rated current resistive load at a pressure corresponding to 18 300 m altitude;

4) 2 500 cycles at 100 % normal rated current in a circuit of 0,75 power factor lagging at a pressure corresponding to 18 300 m altitude.

The test supply shall be maintained at $115 \, ^{+10}_{0}$ V 380 to 420 Hz a.c. throughout.

13.14.4 During the tests described in 13.14.2 or 13.14.3, the voltage drop accross the circuit-breaker terminals shall be measured, at 100 % normal rated direct current, prior to commencement of the test, at every 500 cycles of operation and on completion of the test, and shall at no time exceed the limits shown in table 6.

At the conclusion of the endurance test, the circuit-breaker shall be subjected to a check calibration of minimum and maximum limits of ultimate trip current as in 13.9. The tripping time shall also be checked at 200 % rated current, and shall be within the limits shown in table 1 for 20 °C.

TABLE 6 – **Voltage drop and inductance of load**

Normal rated current	**Voltage drop across terminals** max.	**Inductance of load for d.c. tests**
A	mV	H
1	1 500	1,0
2	1 000	0,5
3	750	0,4
5	300	0,2
7,5	300	0,15
10	300	0,1
15	225	0,07
20	200	0,05
25	200	0,04
35	160	0,03

NOTE – It is preferable to use air-cored coils for the inductive loads. When a ferro-magnetic circuit is used, the inductance values shall be measured, using a direct current of the appropriate value.

13.14.5 Upon completion of the tests described in 13.14.1 to 13.14.4, the circuit-breaker shall be retested in accordance with 13.10.

13.15 Making and breaking capacity tests

13.15.1 Tests shall be performed at the prospective test currents stated in table 2 or 3 appropriate to the declared rupturing capacity of the circuit-breaker under test.

More than one circuit-breaker may be used for these tests, but tests at a particular test current and air pressure shall be made on the same sample.

The circuit-breaker shall be tested at an air pressure corresponding to sea level and at an air pressure corresponding to an altitude of 18 300 m, by inserting it into the calibrated test circuit and testing as follows :

Break test current – make and break test current – make and break test current.

NOTE – Sufficient force shall be applied to the operating button to achieve normal closing of the circuit-breaker : a suggested minimum rate of travel of the button is 12,7 mm/s.

During the calibration tests the cable terminations normally connected to the circuit-breaker under test shall be clamped together without an intermediate link. A fine fuse wire (0,122 mm diameter) shall be connected between the circuit-breaker mounting face and the system neutral or negative. A typical test circuit is shown in the figure.

The actual time of rise of the test current shall be recorded during the calibration tests and this value shall be stated in the test reports.

Oscillograph records of the test current during these tests shall be made.

The open circuit voltage shall be maintained across the circuit-breaker terminals for a minimum period of 5 s after recovery to stable conditions, and there shall be no current flow or arcing between the contacts during this period.

During the test there shall be no leakage current as indicated by melting of the fine fuse wire.

13.15.2 *d.c. test conditions*

A source of power capable of providing current of the values specified in table 2 shall be calibrated to conform with the following requirements :

a) the open circuit voltage shall be $28 \begin{smallmatrix}+4\\0\end{smallmatrix}$ V. D.c.

b) the transient open circuit recovery voltage after interruption of the test current shall be as follows :

- recovery to 28 V to occur within 0,002 s;
- maximum voltage not to exceed 50 V;
- subsequent excursion above or below the nominal voltage to constitute a damped oscillation;

c) the relevant prospective current shall be reached as follows :

- currents up to 3 000 A in not more than 0,005 s;
- current of 6 000 A in 0,010 to 0,030 s.

13.15.3 *a.c. test conditions*

A source of power capable of providing current of the values specified in table 3 shall be calibrated to conform with the following requirements :

a) the open circuit voltage shall be $115 \begin{smallmatrix}+10\\0\end{smallmatrix}$ V r.m.s. at 400 ± 20 Hz;

b) the transient open circuit recovery voltage after interruption of the test current shall be 120 V within three cycles, 150 V within six cycles, and shall not exceed 165 V;

c) the relevant prospective current shall be reached between 10 and 25 cycles;

d) the frequency during the test shall be between 350 and 450 Hz.

13.15.4 At the conclusion of the tests described in 13.15.2 or 13.15.3 and after a cooling period of not less than 1 h, each circuit-breaker shall have a tripping time within 120 % of the maximum and 80 % of the minimum times specified in table 1. The high voltage and insulation resistance tests specified in 13.6 shall then be repeated.

13.16 Test of self re-closing at low temperature

The circuit-breaker shall be tripped automatically under overload conditions in an ambient temperature of −50 ± 2 °C and shall be kept at this temperature for 1 h during which it shall not re-close automatically.

14 PRODUCTION TESTS

Every circuit-breaker produced shall pass the tests described in 14.1 and 14.2.

14.1 Calibration tests

14.1.1 The manufacturer may use methods best suited to his need for setting the calibration of production circuit-breakers. The test equipment may include connections suitable for the quick handling of circuit-breakers. It shall be calibrated to give the same results for the same samples as when they are tested with cable and lug connections in accordance with clause 12.

14.1.2 The voltage drop across the terminals of each circuit-breaker shall be measured at 100 % normal rated current and shall not exceed the limits specified in 13.14.4.

14.1.3 Each circuit-breaker shall be tested at 200 % normal rated current at normal ambient temperature to show that at 20 °C it will trip within the time limits stated in table 1. Within 20 s of tripping, the circuit-breaker shall be re-closed without current flow and shall latch-in (i.e. the automatic tripping device shall have re-set within 20 s). This test shall be performed twice.

14.1.4 After the test described in 14.1.3, the circuit-breaker shall be closed on 200 % normal rated current and, with the operating device held in the closed position, shall trip automatically. On release, the manual operating device shall return in the correct manner to the open position. After this test the circuit-breaker shall be re-closed manually.

14.1.5 Each circuit-breaker shall carry 115 % normal rated current for 2 h without tripping.

14.1.6 The test described in 14.1.3 shall then be repeated at currents of 150 %, 200 % and 300 % normal rated current.

14.2 High voltage and insulation tests

Each circuit-breaker shall be subjected to the tests described in 13.6.

15 QUALITY TESTS

15.1 Selection of samples

A total of ten circuit-breakers, or 0,1 % of the batch, whichever is the greater, which shall be representative of all ratings in the batch, shall be taken at random from each batch of circuit-breakers. The system for batching production shall be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser or Inspecting Authority, as appropriate, and declared. The selection of samples shall be made from circuit-breakers which have previously been subjected to the production tests described in clause 14, and which have