Residual current circuit breakers (RCCBs)

Residual current circuit breakers (RCCBs) technical data

Eaton's range of residual current circuit breakers without integral Overload protection (RCCBs), are manufactured to IEC EN/61008 and meet the latest European and International standards.

DIN rail mountable in 2 and 4 module widths these RCCBs provide protection solutions to a wide range of applications. With standard thermal ratings of 16A to 100A and trip sensitivities of 10mA, 30mA, 100mA and 300mA, these devices can be equipped with a range of modular accessories.

The Eaton RCCBs suite with the complete range of modular devices, and are for use within Eaton's Memshield 3 distribution boards and other applications.

These devices will accommodate cables up to 35mm².

Terminology

RCD – Residual current device:-This is the generic term covering a range of devices that are able to detect residual currents sometimes also referred to as earth leakage current. The residual current is measured by detecting the difference between the current flowing in the live and neutral conductors of a circuit and where the residual current is above a predefined level the RCD will trip. RCDs are available in a range of trip sensitivities for different applications.

RCCB – Residual current circuit breaker is an RCD which will cause disconnection of the electrical supply should it detect a residual current passing through the device, above a specified tripping current limit e.g. 30mA. This device does not provide over current protection and is therefore also referred to as an RCCB without integral over-current protection.

RCBO – Residual current circuit breaker, with overload protection, is an RCCB which will cause disconnection of the electrical supply should it detect a residual current above a specified tripping current limit, combined with integral overload, over-current, and shortcircuit protection associated with a miniature circuit breaker.

The 17th Edition of the IEE wiring regulations BS7671 now places much greater emphasis on the use of 30mA RCDs to provide "additional protection" in many areas covered by the regulations, such as circuits feeding socket outlets and for the protection of concealed wiring.

Trip sensitivities

10mA – Provides the highest degree of RCD protection in hazardous environments where supplementary protection against electric shock is required. This very high sensitivity should only be applied to final circuits where a high degree of risk exists.

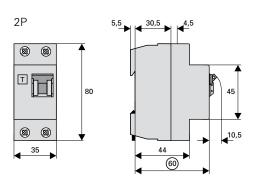
30mA – Provides a high degree of protection against electric shock due to direct and indirect contact. A 30mA RCD will trip within 40mS when a fault current of 150mA is detected.

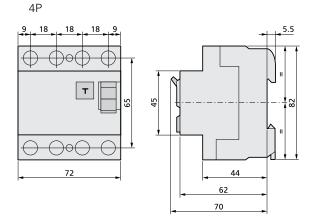
This type of RCD is required to satisfy the requirements for "additional protection" in accordance with BS7671 (IEE wiring regs.)

100mA – Provides a degree of protection against electric shock resulting from indirect contact, and is generally used to protect a group of circuits as well as providing overall protection against Fire risk.

300mA – Provides a lower level of RCD protection in the form of an overall protection against the risk of fire resulting from faults in electrical wiring etc.

RCCB dimensions (mm)





RCCB technical data

Specifications	2-pole RCCB	4-pole RCCB
Product standard	IEC EN 61008	IEC EN 61008
No of poles	2p	4p
Mechanical specification	1	
Device width	35 mm	70 mm
Terminal type	Box clamp	Box clamp
Terminal capacity	1.5–35mm ²	35mm²
Terminal Screw	M5 combination	M5 combination
Terminal torque	2.4Nm max	2.4Nm max
Mounting	DIN rail	DIN rail
Degree of protection	IP 20	IP 20
Positive contact indication	Yes (toggle position)	Red/green flag
Electrical specification		
Rated voltage	230/400 V AC	230/400 V AC
Current ratings	16, 40, 63, 80,100 A	16, 40, 63, 80,100 A
Rated impulse and withstand voltage	4kV (1.2/50) u sec	4kV (1.2/50) u sec
Rated short circuit capacity	10kA (with back up)	10kA (with back up)
Sensitivity	AC	AC
Tripping characteristic		
Rated tripping currents	10, 30, 100, 300 mA	10, 30, 100, 300 mA
Tripping type	Instantaneous	Instantaneous
Number of operating cycles elec	>4000	>4000
Number of operating cycles mech	>20000	>20000