## Electric Equipment General Catalog



## Automatic Transfer Switch (ATS)



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## viltzro Automatic Transfer Switches

## As a leader of ATS industry in the country, VITZROTECH provides diversified types and high quality products.

Largest series in the country : A full series is provided from ultra-small type to high quality devices and high voltage vacuum transfer switch.
High quality : Our products are produced under ISO9000 certification, complying with UL, and exported to U.S.A.

| General ATS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Breaking section is sealed and insulated with mold to improve safety and reliability |  |  |
| Type |  | dard | Economy |  |
| Model | WN | WS (New model) | WP | W |
| Rated voltage | AC600V | AC600V | AC600V | AC600V |
| Rated current | 6300 ~ 3200A | $600 \sim 3200 \mathrm{~A}$ | 63~400A | 63~400A |
| Pole | 2,3,4 | 2,3,4 | 2,3,4 | 2,3,4 |
| Connection type | Front / Back type | Front / Back type | Front / Back type | Front / Back type |
| Transfer sequence | $\begin{gathered} A \leftrightarrow B \\ A \leftrightarrow \text { Neutral(off) } \leftrightarrow B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A \leftrightarrow B \\ A \leftrightarrow \text { Neutral(off) } \leftrightarrow B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A \leftrightarrow B \\ A \rightarrow \text { Off(pause) } \rightarrow \mathrm{B} \\ \mathrm{~A} \leftarrow \text { Off(pause) } \leftarrow \mathrm{B} \\ \text { (Pause : 3~30s) } \end{gathered}$ | $A \leftrightarrow B$ |
| Features <br> and application | - Stable current-carrying performa <br> - Stable opening via breaking spring <br> - Both power sources can be switche <br> - In transferring the motor load with generating characteristic, check before transfer is available. <br> Electric line where the load pow switched off <br> - Hospital, broadcasting station, fir plant, etc. | ce via latch structure <br> ed off via trip structure. <br> high residual voltage and the stability and safety of circuit <br> source must be completely <br> ighting equipment,industrial | - Both power sources can be switched off temporarily via limit resistor and timer <br> - In transferring the motor load with high residual voltage and generating characteristic (machines with fly wheel, mercury lamp, etc.), both power sources can be switched off until the extinction of residual voltage (Max. 30s) <br> - Hospital, broadcasting station, life-rearing facilities, bank, hotel, industrial plant, etc., which requires stable power supply | - Load transfer accompanied by low residual voltage <br> - Stable power supply through quick power transfer <br> - Hospital, broadcasting station, firefighting equipment, etc. |
| Details | F-8 | F-6 | F-11 | F-10 |



High voltage ATS (VTS)
High class ATS (CTTS, BIS)




## Ultra-Small ATS

HS type ... 2P , 100A , 200A

## Ultra-Small ATS



## Features

## - Power saving type

Instantaneous excitation with small operation current (1.6A for AC 220V operation)

## Safe design

Dust-free structure by mold structure applied to breaking section ensures semi-permanent contact part.

- Two-coil type

Two-coil type simple operation

- Ultra-small size

Ultra-small size, which can be built in the portable generator or UPS.

- Low cost

Optimal for single phase load (non-inductive) under 200A.

- Applied standard

JEM1465 / UL1008


## Standard ATS

## WS Type ... 600A ~3000A

New model with improved insulation and safety Neutral point added

$$
A \leftrightarrow \text { Neutral(off) } \leftrightarrow B
$$



(1) Switching capacity : AC3 class: Closing $10 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $8 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.35$ DC1 class : Closing $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{~ms}$
AC2 class : Closing $4 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $4 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.65$
(2) Trip : Opening of a circuit to a neutral position off from power A or power B.


## Features

- Reliable insulation

The current breaking part is completely sealed in a mold structure to exclude the risk of electric shock by human body contact, or electric faults due to accumulated dusts or foreign matters on conducting parts during long-term use.

- Safe conducting performance

Safe conducting performance is maintained by constant contact pressure for each phase. Short-circuit overcurrent strength is high because it is protected by latch mechanism.

- High class design

This product has a one-phase structure insulated and separated by phase, so that three- or four-phase conducting parts can be assembled conforming to the capacity and number of phases according to the user's convenience.

- One-coil type

This is a compact type in which both normal side and standby side can be closed.

- Safe opening characteristic

Semi-permanent lifetime is ensured by employing a unique structure arc chute, with short arc breaking time and low wear of contact. The trip operation by breaking spring always realizes stable breaking characteristic, regardless of operating voltage.

- Neutral point type

Power source is transferred after the stability and safety of circuit are checked, and the neutral position ("off" status) is available via the trip structure.
That is, $A \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow A / B \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow B$ as well as $A \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow$ $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{B} \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow \mathrm{A}$, and instantaneous transfer are all available.

```
Neutral point added
A}\leftrightarrowNeutral(off) ↔
```




[^0](2) Trip : Opening of a circuit to a neutral position off from power A or power B.


## Features

- One-coil type

This is a compact type in which both normal side and standby side can be closed (Model utility registration No. 34781).

- Neutral point type

When there is an UPS, power source is transferred after the stability and safety of circuit are checked in case of power failure or power restoration, instead of emergency transfer, and the neutral position (off status) is available via the trip structure.
That is, $A \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow A / B \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow B$ as well as $A \rightarrow$ off $\rightarrow B / B$ $\rightarrow \mathrm{off} \rightarrow \mathrm{A}$ is available. As in the existing products, instantaneous transfer is also available according to operating instruction.
Transfer time can be arbitrarily specified via external sequence in the WN type with neutral (Off) position to definitely prevent the contact between the power source and residual voltage at the load side.

- Power-saving type

Power consumption is very low due to instantaneous excitation, short-circuit current strength is high due to the protection of contact pressure by latch mechanism, and a unique structure arc chute facilitates short arc breaking time and low contact wear, realizing semi-permanent lifetime.

- Diversified products

Diversified products including 600V and 63-3200A products in series with dust-proof structure by mold are provided. DC load switching is also available.

- Breaking characteristic

Trip operation by breaking spring always realizes stable breaking characteristic regardless of operation voltage.

## W, WP type ... 100A ~ 400A



| Type |  |  | 61W |  |  | 62W |  |  | 64W |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated current |  | A | 63/100 |  |  | 125/160/200 |  |  | 250/400 |  |  |
| Rated voltage |  | V | AC 600 |  |  | AC 600 |  |  | AC 600 |  |  |
| Pole |  | P | 2, 3, 4 |  |  | 2, 3, 4 |  |  | 2, 3, 4 |  |  |
| Throw |  | T | Double Throw |  |  | Double Throw |  |  | Double Throw |  |  |
| Connection type Front |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Back |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-ime withstand current (1s)kA |  | 5 | 10 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| Short circuit peak current |  | kA | 12.5 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| Switching capacity |  | Class | AC3 |  |  | AC3 |  |  | AC3 |  |  |
| Endurance | Electrical | Times | 50, 000 |  |  | 50, 000 |  |  | 50, 000 |  |  |
|  | Mechanica | Times | 250, 000 |  |  | 250, 000 |  |  | 250, 000 |  |  |
| Switching frequency |  | Time/h | 150 (No. 4) |  |  | 150 (No. 4) |  |  | 150 (No. 4) |  |  |
| Transfer sequence |  |  | $\mathrm{A} \leftrightarrow \mathrm{B}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating time | opening | ms | $\leq 60$ |  |  | $\leq 60$ |  |  | $\leq 60$ |  |  |
|  | closing | ms | $\leq 200$ |  |  | $\leq 200$ |  |  | $\leq 250$ |  |  |
|  | Closing delay (off) | sec | - |  |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| Operating voltage and current |  |  | 2P | 3P | 4P | 2P | 3P | 4P | 2 P | 3 P | 4P |
|  | DC110V-125V | A | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12.8 |
|  | AC100-120V | A | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12.8 |
|  | AC220-240V | A | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 5 | 5 | 6.4 |
| External dimension and weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Front type dimension (mm) |  | H | 191 | 191 | 191 | 252 | 252 | 252 | 278 | 278 | 278 |
|  |  | W | 204 | 234 | 264 | 234 | 279 | 324 | 280 | 340 | 400 |
|  |  | D | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Back type dimension (mm) |  | H | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 224 | 224 | 224 |
|  |  | W | 204 | 234 | 264 | 234 | 279 | 324 | 280 | 340 | 400 |
|  |  | D | 148 | 148 | 148 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| Weight |  | kg | 4.5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 18 |
| Other details |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Circuit diagram |  |  | See F-21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time chart |  |  | See F-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drawing |  |  | See F-26, 27, 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caution |  |  | See F-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## Economy Type ATS



WP type
Pause function added

$$
\text { A } \leftrightarrow \text { Pause } \hookleftarrow B
$$

| $61 W P$ | 62WP | 64WP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $63 / 100$ | $125 / 160 / 200$ | $250 / 400$ |
| AC 600 | AC 600 | AC 600 |
| $2,3,4$ | $2,3,4$ | $2,3,4$ |
| Double Throw | Double Throw | Double Throw |
| $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
|  |  |  |
| 10 | 12 | 30 |
| 12.5 | 25 | AC3 |
| AC3 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 50,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 250,000 | $150($ No. 4) | $150($ (No. 4) |
| $150($ No. 4) |  |  |

## Features

- Safe design

Dust-proof structure at the current breaking part provides safe operation.

- For both AC/DC

Control circuit can use both AC and DC power sources.

- Single coil instantaneous excitation type
- One coil, instantaneous excitation type that saves power consumption.
- AC $110 \mathrm{~V} / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ can be available for the operating coil.
(※Refer to the manual)
* Pause function of WP type

W type consists of two-position switch at the power sources A and B , and is an instantaneous operation type in which transfer operating time cannot be adjusted. WP type is equipped with a neutral position between power sources $A$ and $B$, and provides temporary pause off from $A$ and $B$ within 30 seconds (controlled with timer).
[Ex] Transfer from A to B
(1) A side opening $\rightarrow$ (2) Pause for $3 \sim 30$ seconds
$\rightarrow$ (3) B side closing
This function is introduced to prevent the short circuit between load side and power source side by transferring to other power source after the extinction of residual voltage when the current load is a motor load with high residual voltage.

If 30 seconds or more of pause or "Off" condition is required, use the standard WN type.
This function can also be disabled.

* For details, see F-18.


## CTTS ... 100A ~3000A

Uninterruptible transfer type added
$A \leftrightarrow$ Synchronizing $\leftrightarrow B$



Condition for uninterruptible transfer
Phase difference: Electric angle $\leq 10^{\circ}$, Frequency difference: $\leq 0.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$,


[^2]
## Uninterruptible Transfer Type CTTS

After simultaneous supply of normal power (A) and emergency generation power (B), this closed transition transfer switch (CTTS) detects the differences for voltage and frequency, verifies the synchronizing condition, and performs uninterruptible transfer automatically within 0.1 s ( 100 ms ) in the direction of control.


- Major Uses
- Major plants

Uninterruptible transfer to emergency generator power is available in case of a voltage drop or power failure of normal power source, for example by lightning, or a longterm power failure. Transfer to normal power source is also available in an uninterruptible way.

* Uninterruptible transfers
(1) Scheduled outage from Power company side
(2) Generator $\rightarrow$ Power company transfer when Power company power supply is restored
(3) When temporary failure is expected due to weather conditions, etc.
(4) When generators or equipment are to be tested.
- Electric facilities in banks and stations

Uninterruptible transfer is available in case of scheduled maintenance such as regular inspection.

- Transfer facility for UPS power sources Uninterruptible transfer is available if the phase difference between both power sources is within the regulated value.


## Transfer operations


\& In the transfer from normal power to generator power: Transfer from closed state to generator power (For test or power source transfer)
*Retransfer from generator power to normal power: Transfer from closed state to normal power
\& Transfer from normal power to generator power: Transfer from opened state to generator power (In case of normal power outage)
*Retransfer from generator power to normal power: Transfer from closed state to normal power (Uninterruptible transfer to normal power)

## .. ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)



## Considerations for Application and Selection

## - Applied standard

- JEM 1038 . UL 1008
-KSC 4504 . KSC 0703


## - Control instruction

Closing and trip transfer operation is completed in 0.3 s , but operating instruction of 0.5 s or more can ensure stable operation.


## - Interlock

Install the interlock (electrical) at the operation circuit so that there can be no simultaneous instruction for power A and power B. For WN type, set the sequence so that there can be no closing and trip instructions in the same direction.

## - Operational transformer capacity

Use the capacity greater than the value calculated with the following equation for the transformer capacity for operation circuit. Operating voltage $\times$ Operating current $\times 0.5=()$ VA
Ex) Operating voltage : AC 220 V , operating current: 4 A $220 \times 4 \times 0.5=440 \mathrm{VA}$
Use the transformer of 440VA or higher.

## Control circuit

ATS is designed to switch off the operating current using the internal switch after operation. Switching off the operating current using the auxiliary switch in the main body leads to erroneous operation.

## - Selection of control relay

Use the voltage relay 27 and 84 and timer with a conducting current at the contact higher than the operating current of ATS. It is safe to select a relay that can break the operating current, considering chattering, etc. of control relay.

* When the operating power is unstable, please use the voltage buildup relay.

Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## O Type Indication and Order Codes



## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Caution

## Place for installation

Avoid high temperature, high humidity and hazardous gas.

## - Installating direction

ATS is designed to be installed in a specified direction. Conform to the direction because the change of installing direction may change the operating characteristics.
Install the ATS so that the name plate on the main body can be read in front, vertically to the panel surface without distortion.


* When the normal installation is impossible due to wiring or device arrangement, please consult us.


## - Operating power

When there is a dropper circuit for the DC operating power, be sure to connect the operating power of ATS to the input of the dropper circuit.


## - Control circuit wiring

Be sure to use sufficient control power and control cord. Be especially careful about the lack of battery capacity or charging in case of DC operation.

## - Main circuit connection

For connection, select the wires and terminals conforming to the current capacity and connect them firmly. Do not allow excessive stress on the main circuit terminals.
Be sure not to allow excessive stress on the main circuit terminal in the connection by bus bar.

## - Caution in operating the manual handle

Operate ATS manually only for the purpose of detailed inspection on operating mechanism and conducting part under no-load.
Power and switching speed of manual operation differs by operator, so that it cannot ensure the switching characteristics of ATS.

- Maintenance

Conduct regular maintenance to keep the performance of ATS.

[^3] section of the instruction manual.

## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## Options

## Condenser Trip Device




1) When used as a CTD

For immediate trip in case of power failure, connect G and H terminals to the trip circuit. An additional switch can trip the circuit at a specific time.
(Normal operation range: within 30s)
2) When used as a rectifier C-D and E-F terminals can be used for the DC power.
(Close, open, power of motor OCR, etc.)

Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Contact Time Chart

WN, WS Type


WP Type


W type


## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## Circuit Diagram

## WN, WS Type

## Internal Circuit

CC: Closing coil


Si: Silicon rectifier
LS: Select switch
ATS $_{1}$, ATS $_{2}$
BTS $_{1}$, BTS $_{2}$ : Trip control switch
AX, BX: Control switch
SC: Selection coil
TC: Trip Coil
AUX: Auxiliary switch

Operation terminal
$A_{1}-A_{2}$ : Power A side closing terminal $B_{1}$ - $B_{2}$ : Power $B$ side closing terminal $A T_{1}-A T_{2}$ : Power A side trip terminal $B T_{1}-B T_{2}$ : Power $B$ side trip terminal

## Operating Circuit

In normal transfer (instantaneous transfer)


Note) Operating in the same way as in W type

In using timer for transfer


In manual-automatic COS part


In condenser trip


X1: Control relay, CTD: Condenser trip device Set the time for the timer, considering the charging time of condenser

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Circuit Diagram

WP Type


## Operating <br> $B \rightarrow$ Aransfer/Pause at the neutral position



## Caution

- For temporary pause at the neutral position, connect the timer and limit resistor to terminals T1 and T2.
* Timer and limit resistor have to be prepared individually.
- Limit resistor

| Type | 61WP~62WP |  | 64WP |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating voltage | AC110-120V | AC220-240V | AC110-120V | AC220-240V |  |
| Timer | Select a timer that can break the operating current. <br> Adjusted time of timer |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted time of timer | 3sec ~ 30sec |  |  |  |  |
| Limit <br> resistor | Rated power | 200 W | 200 W | 200 W | 200 W |

## Operating $\quad \mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{A}$ two-way transfer/ Circuit 2 Pause at the neutral position



- The limit resistor is not required for 3 seconds or less pause at the neutral position
- Use AC 110-120V or AC $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ for the operating voltage in case of the pause at the neutral position.
- For continuous operation, limit the operating times to 5 or less. Be careful because 5 or more continuous operations may cause coil overheating or coil burnout.
- For a pause of 30 seconds or more (both powers off), use our WN- type products.


## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## Circuit diagram

W type
Internal Circuit

$\mathrm{Xa}_{1}-\mathrm{Xa}_{2}{ }_{\mathrm{Xb}_{1}-\mathrm{Xb}_{2}}$ : Control switch
CC: Closing coil
Si: Silicon rectifier

## Operation terminal

$A_{1}-A_{2}$ : Power $A$ side closing terminal $B_{1}$ - $B_{2}$ : Power $B$ side closing terminal AUX: Auxiliary switch

Operating
Circuit 1
In normal transfer (instantaneous transfer)


Operating In manual-automatic transfer COS part Circuit 2


## HS type

Control
Circuit diagram


## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Circuit Diagram

## CTTS

## Operation Flow Chart



Operating
Circuit


## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

Internal Circuit
" A " Power source (Utility)


| $\mathrm{A}_{1}, \mathrm{~A}_{2}$ | "A" Power source side(On) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{AT}_{1}, \mathrm{AT}_{2}$ | "A" Power source side(Trip) |
| ATS 1, ATS $_{2}$ | Switch, Position contacts |
| BTS ${ }_{1}$, BTS 2 |  |
| AUX ${ }_{1,2}$ | Switch, Auxiliary |
| AX, BX | Switch, Control |
| $\mathrm{B}_{1}, \mathrm{~B}_{2}$ | "B" Power source side(On) |
| $\mathrm{BT}_{1}, \mathrm{BT}_{2}$ | "B" Power source side(Trip) |
| C | Coil, Closing |
| COM | Common |
| CTTS | Closed transition transfer swiitch |
| $\mathrm{E}_{1}, \mathrm{E}_{2}, \mathrm{E}_{3}$ | Standby power source conn. |
| NO | Normally open |
| NC | Normally closed |
| $\mathrm{N}_{1}, \mathrm{~N}_{2}, \mathrm{~N}_{3}$ | Utility power source |
| S1A, S1B, S1C | Switch, Position sensing |
| S2A, S2B |  |
| S3A, S3B, S3C |  |
| TC | Coli, Trip |
| $\mathrm{T}_{1}, \mathrm{~T}_{2}, \mathrm{~T}_{3}$ | Costomer load conn. |

## All contacts of switch shown in:

Utility: Closed
Standby: Open
$\times$ : Closed O : Open

| Utility side | Switch position | Utility closed | Neutral | Utility open |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aux. 1 | COM - NC | $\times$ | $\circ$ | 0 |
|  | COM - NO | 0 | $\times$ | $\times$ |


| Standby side | Switch position | Standby Open | Neutral | Standby closed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aux. 2 | COM - NC | $\circ$ | $\circ$ | $\times$ |
|  | COM - NO | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\circ$ |

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

## WP Type

```
61WP Front Connection
```

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 214 | 113 |
| 3 P | 244 | 143 |
| 4 P | 274 | 173 |




## 62WP

Front Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 244 | 143 |
| 3P | 289 | 188 |
| $4 P$ | 334 | 233 |




## 64WP

Front Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 290 | 174 |
| 3 P | 350 | 234 |
| 4 P | 410 | 294 |

(1) Operating circuit terminal (5) Load side main circuit terminal
(2) Manual operation shaft
(6) Power $B$ side main circuit terminal
(3) Auxiliary switch
(7) Transfer indicator

(4) Power $A$ side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## Outside Drawing

## WP Type <br> 61WP <br> Back connection



The arc space dimension $(\mathrm{S} 1)$ is
30 mm for a main circuit voltage
of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 214 | 113 |
| 3P | 244 | 143 |
| 4P | 274 | 173 |




The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 244 | 143 |
| 3P | 289 | 188 |
| 4P | 334 | 233 |

## 62WP

Back Connection

64WP
Back Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 290 | 174 |
| 3 P | 350 | 234 |
| 4 P | 410 | 294 |

(1) Operating circuit terminal
(5) Load side main circuit terminal

(3) Auxiliary switch (7) Transfer indicator
(4) Power $A$ side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

## WN, W Type

61WN, 61W Front Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 204 | 103 |
| 3P | 234 | 133 |
| 4 P | 264 | 163 |



62WN, 62W
Front Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 234 | 133 |
| 3P | 279 | 178 |
| 4 P | 324 | 223 |



64WN, 64W
Front Connection
 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 280 | 164 |
| 3P | 340 | 224 |
| 4 P | 400 | 284 |

[^4] (5) Load side main circuit terminal
(3) Auxiliary switch
(7) Transfer indicator
(4) Power A side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## Outside Drawing

WN, W Type

61WN, 61W Back Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 204 | 103 |
| 3 P | 234 | 133 |
| 4 P | 264 | 163 |



62WN, 62W
Back Connection


The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 234 | 133 |
| 3 P | 279 | 178 |
| 4 P | 324 | 223 |

64WN, 64W
Back Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P | 280 | 164 |
| 3 P | 340 | 224 |
| 4 P | 400 | 284 |


(1) Operating circuit terminal (5) Load side main circuit terminal
(2) Manual operation shaft (6) Power B side main circuit terminal
(3) Auxiliary switch
(7) Transfer indicator

(4) Power $A$ side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

$$
66 \mathrm{WN}-616 \mathrm{WN}
$$

Back Connection

| Type |  | 66WN | 68WN 610WN | 612WN | 616WN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 3P | 405 | 450 | 510 | 10 |
|  | 4P | 470 | 530 | 610 | 10 |
| B | 3P | 365 | 410 | 480 | \% |
|  | 4P | 440 | 500 | 580 | 30 |
| E |  | 75 | 74 | 71 | 1 |
| F |  | 117.5 |  | 116.5 |  |
| G |  | 10 | 12 | 15 | 5 |
| H |  | 15 |  |  |  |
| I |  | 80 | 88 | 97.5 | . 5 |
| $J$ |  | 65 | 80 | 100 | 0 |
| K | 3 P | 410 | 410 | 410 | 10 |
|  | 4P | 410 | 410 | 410 | 10 |
| L | 3P | 20 | 20 | 15 | 5 |
|  | 4P | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 |


| ain circuit voltage | S1 | S2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 V | 45 mm | 430 mm |
| 600 V | 90 mm | 450 mm |



66WN - 616WN

## Front Connection

| Type |  |  |  | 66 WN | 68 WN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 610 WN |  | 612 WN | 616 WN |  |  |
| A | 3 P | 465 | 510 | 570 |  |
|  | 4 P | 530 | 590 | 670 |  |
| B | 3 P | 435 | 480 | 540 |  |
|  | 4 P | 500 | 560 | 640 |  |
| C | 545 | 608.5 | 645 |  |  |
| G | 10 | 12 | 15 |  |  |
| I | 95.7 | 101.6 | 112.4 |  |  |
| J | 65 | 80 | 100 |  |  |
| L | 73 | 91 | 111 |  |  |
| M | 15 | 15 | 15 |  |  |
| N | 68 | 79.5 | 109 |  |  |
| Q | 44 | 78 | 65 |  |  |
| R | 65 | 74 | 76 |  |  |
| S | 55 | 55 | 57 |  |  |




620/630WN

## Back Connection

| Type |  |  | 620 WN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 3 P | 675 | 630 WN |
|  | 4 P | 810 | 1000 |
| B | 3 P | 635 | 785 |
|  | 4 P | 770 | 970 |
| E | 119 | 114 |  |
| F | 132.5 | 130 |  |
| G | 15 | 20 |  |
| H | 15 | 20 |  |
| I | 121 | 146 |  |
| J | 135 | 185 |  |
| L | 90 | 125 |  |

## Arc space dimension

| Arc space dimen |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main circuit voltage | S1 | S2 |
| 200 V | 50 mm | 560 mm |
| 600 V | 100 mm | 600 mm |


(2) Manual operation shaft
(6) Power B side main circuit terminal

## (3) Auxiliary switch (7) Transfer indicator

[^5][^6]
## Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Panel Processing Dimensions

WN, W, WP Type
61-64WN, 61-64W, 61-64WP
Front Connection


66-616WN
Front Connection


| W, WN-Type |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | 606-61W,WN | 62W, WN | 64W, WN |
| 2 P | 103 | 133 | 164 |
| B 3P | 133 | 178 | 224 |
| 4 P | 163 | 223 | 284 |
| D | 152 | 152 | 200 |
| 2 P | 85 | 110 | 135 |
| P 3P | 115 | 155 | 195 |
| 4P | 145 | 200 | 255 |
| Q | 140 |  | 180 |
| T | 7.5 |  | 9 |
| R | M5 |  | M8 |


| WP-Type |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | 606-61WP | 62WP | 64WP |
| 2P | 113 | 143 | 174 |
| B 3 P | 143 | 188 | 234 |
| 4P | 173 | 233 | 294 |
| D | 152 | 152 | 200 |
| 2P | 85 | 110 | 135 |
| P 3P | 115 | 155 | 195 |
| 4 P | 145 | 200 | 255 |
| Q | 140 |  | 180 |
| T | 7.5 |  | 9 |
| R | M5 |  | M8 |


| Type |  | 66 WN | 68 WN | 610 WN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 612 WN 616WN |  |  |  |  |
| B | 3 P | 435 | 480 | 540 |
|  | 4 P | 500 | 560 | 640 |
|  |  | 360 | 360 | 360 |
| Y | M 12 | M12 | M12 |  |

## 66-620WN <br> 630WN(3P) <br> Back Connection



630WN(4P)


| Type | 66WN | 68WN/610WN | 612WN/616WN | 620WN | 630WN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B 3P | 365 | 410 | 480 | 635 | 785 |
| B $4 \mathrm{4P}$ | 440 | 500 | 580 | 770 | 970 |
| I | 360 | 360 | 360 | 548 | 548 |
| 3P | 335 | 380 | 440 | 420 | 545 |
| 4P | 400 | 460 | 540 | 555 | 730 |
| K | 330 | 330 | 330 | 460 | 460 |
| L | 20 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 40 |
| Z | - | - | - | - | 485 |

## ... ATS, CTTS (AutomaticTtransfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

## S Type

## 66S

Front Connection

|  | 3 P | 4 P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 371.2 | 441.2 |
| B | 360.7 | 430.7 |
| C | 254 | 324 |

Arc space dimension

| Main circuit voltage | S 1 | S 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 V | 45 mm | 226 mm |
| 600 V | 90 mm | 226 mm |



## 665

Back Connection

|  | 3 P | 4 P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 371.2 | 441.2 |
| B | 360.7 | 430.7 |
| C | 254 | 324 |

Arc space dimension

| Main circuit voltage | S1 | S2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 V | 45 mm | 226 mm |
| 600 V | 90 mm | 226 mm |


(4) Power A side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## Outside Drawing

S Type
610W
Front Connection

|  | 3 P | 4 P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 166 | 249 |
| B | 333 | 416 |
| C | 452.7 | 535.7 |
| D | 6 | 8 |
| E | 12 | 16 |



## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

## S Type



616/620WS
Back Connection

| Classifi <br> cation | 616 WS |  | 620 WS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 P | 4 P | 3 P | 4 P |
| A | 108 | 108 | 133 | 133 |
| B | 216 | 324 | 266 | 399 |
| C | 88.5 | 88.5 | 100 | 100 |
| D | 85.8 | 85.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 |
| E | 304 | 304 | 316 | 316 |
| F | 408 | 516 | 483 | 616 |
| G | 527.7 | 635.7 | 602.7 | 735.7 |
| H | 307.4 | 307.4 | 294.4 | 294.4 |
| I | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 |
| J | 12 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| K | 20 | 20 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| L | 40 | 40 | 44.4 | 44.4 |
| M | 40 | 40 | 44.4 | 44.4 |
| N | 36 | 48 | 36 | 48 |
| O | 14 | 14 | 14.5 | 14.5 |


(2) Manual operation shaft (6) Power $B$ side main circuit terminal
(3) Auxiliary switch (7) Transfer indicator
(4) Power $A$ side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing <br> WS Type <br> 630WS <br> Back Connection

|  | $3 P$ | 4 P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 825 | 1010 |
| B | 785 | 970 |
| C | - | 485 |
| D | 4 | 6 |
| E | 54 | 72 |


(1) Operating circuit terminal
(5) Load side main circuit terminal

## (2) Manual operation shaft (6) Power B side main circuit terminal

(3) Auxiliary switch (7) Transfer indicator
(4) Power A side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

WS Type
<600A >

<3000A>


Back
<1000A~2000A>


| Classification |  | 600A |  | 1000A |  | 600A |  | 2000A |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 3000 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \text { Back } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Front | Back | Front | Back | Front | Back | Front | Back |  |
| A | 3P | 200 | 200 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 349.4 | - | 349.4 | 548 |
|  | 4P | 200 | 200 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 349.4 | . | 349.4 | 548 |
| B | 3 P | 254 | 254 | 333 | 333 | 408 | 408 | - | 483 | 785 |
|  | 4 P | 324 | 324 | 416 | 416 | 516 | 516 | - | 616 | 970 |
| C | - | 200 | 200 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 349.4 | 349.4 | - | 349.4 | - |
| D | 3 P | - | 209 | - | 264.5 | - | 339.5 | - | 414.5 | 545.2 |
|  | 4P | - | 279 | - | 347.5 | - | 447.5 | - | 547.5 | 730 |
| E | - | - | 14 | - | 28.5 | - | 28.5 | - | 28.5 | 40 |
| F | - | - | 180 | - | 380 | - | 390 | - | 390 | - |
| G | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H | - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | - | 9 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | - | 14 | 14 |

Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

HS Type


22HS


Bus dimension


## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

## CTTS Type

61CT
Front Connection
The arc space dimension (S1) is
30 mm for a main circuit voltage

| of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B |
| 2P | 210.8 | 199.8 |
| 3P | 240.8 | 229.8 |
| $4 P$ | 270.8 | 259.8 |




## 62CT <br> Front Connection

The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V .

|  | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 240.8 | 229.8 |
| 3P | 285.8 | 274.8 |
| $4 P$ | 330.8 | 319.8 |


(5) Power A side main circuit terminal (6) Auxiliary switch
(3) Power B side main circuit terminal (4) Load side main circuit terminal (7) Manual handle

Low Voltage Automatic Transfer Switch

## 64CT

Front Connection

| The arc space dimension (S1) is 30 mm for a main circuit voltage of 220 V , and 60 mm for 600 V . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B |
| 2 P | 292.5 | 278.5 |
| 3P | 352.5 | 338.5 |
| 4 P | 412.5 | 398.5 |


| (1) Manual operation hole | (2) Transfer indicator | (3) Power B side main circuit terminal (4) Load side main circuit terminal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (5) Power A side main circuit terminal | (6) Auxiliary switch | (7) Manual handle |

## 66-616CT

## Front Connection




## (1) Operating circuit terminal (5) Load side main circuit terminal

## (2) Manual operation hole <br> (6) Power B side main circuit terminal

(3) Auxiliary switch (7) Transfer indicator


1200/1600A
 (8) Manual handle

## ... ATS, CTTS (Automatic Transfer Switches)

## Outside Drawing

## CTTS Type

```
620-630CT
Back Connection
```

Arc space dimension

| Main circuitvoltage | S1 | S2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 V | 50 | 560 |
| 600 V | 100 | 600 |
|  |  |  |
| Type |  |  |
| 2000 A |  | 3000 A |
| A | 3 P | 683 |
|  | 4 P | 818 |
| B | 3 P | 645 |
|  | 4 P | 780 |
| E | 128.5 | 795 |
| F | 132.5 | 1280 |
| G | 15 | 20 |
| H | 15 | 20 |
| I | 123 | 148 |
| J | 135 | 185 |
| L | 90 | 125 |


(1) Operating circuit terminal (5) Load side main circuit terminal
(2) Manual operation hole
(6) Power B side main circuit terminal
(3) Auxiliary switch
(7) Transfer indicator
(4) Power A side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

Panel Processing Dimensions

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 61-64 \mathrm{CT} \\
& \text { Front Connection }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Type |  | 100 A | 200 A | 400 A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A | 2 P | 199.8 | 229.5 | 278.5 |
|  | 3 P | 229.8 | 274.8 | 338.5 |
|  | 4 P | 259.8 | 319.8 | 398.5 |
| B |  |  | 152 | 200 |
| C |  | 76 | 100 |  |
| R |  |  | M5 | M8 |



Dimension for Panel
CTTS


620-630CT
Back Connection


## High-Voltage Vacuum Transfer Switch(VTS)



## Contents

| 1. Ratings and Specifications |
| :--- |
| 2. About High-Voltage Power Transfer |
| 3. Circuit Diagram |
| 4. Outside Drawing |

## Vacuum Transfer Switch, VTS ... 7.2kV , 400/600A



## Features

- Built-in electrical/mechanical interlock.

Interlock at the transfer part prevents erroneous operation. Design is easy without having to consider external electrical/mechanical interlock.

## - Long lifetime

The vacuum interrupter employed at the switching part has 20 years or more vacuum lifetime, with very little contact wear.

Easy maintenance
This VTS is draw-out type for which maintenance is easy, and has open type mold insulation barrier for easy cleaning. Transfer operation is instantaneous excitation type, and electric power is consumed only at the transfer operation.

## - Multiple stage installation available

Panel width can be reduced in comparison to fixed type products. This product also allows other multiple-stage high voltage devices to be installed. It is light-weight for easy handling.

Economical Characteristic Comparison

| Classification | VTS | Fixed switch transfer | $\mathbf{2}$ breakers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product price | Built-in electrical/mechanical interlock. <br> Instantaneous excitation | Built-in electrical/mechanical interlock. <br> Instantaneous excitation | Mechanical interlock is required <br> to secure safety |
|  | Low price | High price |  |
| Installation <br> price | VTS +3 VCBs are installed on one cubicle <br> plane. Minimum space. | Fixed type+3 VCBs are installed <br> requiring at least two cubicle planes. | Five breakers in total are installed <br> requiring at least two cubicle planes. |
|  | Low price <br> Draw-out type, easy to be drawn out <br> and maintained in a short time | Fixed type, difficult to be drawn out <br> and maintained in a long time | Operation at the mechanical interlock <br> must be checked after maintenance |
|  | Low price | High price | Medium pric |
| Total | Low price | Medium pric | High price |

High-Voltage Vacuum Transfer Switch (VTS)

VITZROTECH vacuum transfer switch provides excellent insulating performance by using vacuum interrupter and BMC barrier, and is equipped with electrical and mechanical interlock and overcurrent lock to prevent accidents by breaking failure in case of short circuit and overcurrent conduction.

## Applied Facilities

- Industrial plants under the risk of great damage by power failure
- Limited space including basement machine room
- Hospitals, broadcasting companies, airports and banks that does not allow electric outage.
- Department stores, movie theaters, hotels, etc. that are designated as special fire protection facilities according to the Fire Regulation.

| Type | Fixed | VTS-6N4 |  | VTS-6N6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Draw-out | VTS-6N4E |  | VTS-6N6E |  |
| Rated current | A | 400 |  | 600 |  |
| Rated voltage | kV | 7.2 |  |  |  |
| Pole | P | 3 |  |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-ime withstand current (1s)kA | 12.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Rated making current | kA | 31.5 |  |  |  |
| Lock current | A | 2500 |  |  |  |
| Endurance Rated current switching | Times | 10, 000 |  |  |  |
| No-load switching | Times | 10,000 |  |  |  |
| Transfer sequence |  | A $\leftrightarrow$ off(trip) $\rightarrow \mathrm{B}$ |  |  |  |
| Power Main circuit-earth | kV | 22 |  |  |  |
| frequency Between main circuits (wo-phase) | kV | 22 |  |  |  |
| withstand etween main circuits (one-phase) | kV | 35 |  |  |  |
| Voltage Control circuiteath | kV | 2 |  |  |  |
| Impulse Main circuit-earth <br> withstand <br> voltage Between main circuits (two-phase) | kV | 60 |  |  |  |
|  | kV | 60 |  |  |  |
|  | kV | 70 |  |  |  |
| Operation type |  | Magnetic operation (Instantaneous energized type) |  |  |  |
| Operating power Closing |  | DC 100/110V, 30A or less |  |  |  |
| Trip) |  | DC 100/110V, 5 A or less |  |  |  |
| Control |  | DC 100/110V, 0.3A or less |  |  |  |
| External dimension and weight |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weight Fixed <br>  Draw-out | kg | 120 |  | 130 |  |
|  | kg | 140 |  | 150 |  |
| Dimension(mm) |  | Fixed | Draw-out | Fixed | Draw-out |
|  | H | 585 | 545 | 585 | 545 |
|  | W | 530 | 592 | 530 | 592 |
|  | D | 700 | 870 | 700 | 870 |
| Reference standard |  | JIS C4605 |  |  |  |

## ... VTS (Vacuum Transfer Switches)

## About High-Voltage Power Transfer

## - Example of Power Transfer Circuit

For high-voltage power transfer (two-line supply, normal-standby/normal-generator), the designer is highly responsible for selecting methods and devices because there is no unified regulation on the circuit and devices.
An example of power transfer circuit is as follows.


## - Purpose of Using a Switch in Power Transfer

"High-voltage receiving facility' states that "A section switch shall be installed at the supply point in terms of security". The section switch refers to a switch that sectionalizes the power line, and increases the withstand voltage between terminals of single-phase main circuits above surroundings (e.g. main circuit-earth) and prevents the entrance of abnormal voltage from inside and outside by grounding it.

## Performance of Major High-Voltage Devices

(In case of 8 kA or 12.5 kA for receiving point short circuit current, and 7.2 kV receiving end)

|  |  |  | Disconnecting switch | Switch | Breaker | Contactor Switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Section (Disconnection) performance |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
|  | Power frequency | Main circuil-earth | 35kV | 35 kV | 22kV | 16kV |
|  |  | Between main circuits (two-phase) | 22 kV | 22 kV | 22 kV | 16kV |
|  |  | Between main circuits (one-phase) | 22kV | 22 kV | 22 kV | 16kV |
|  | Impulse | Main circuit-earth | 70kV | 70kV | 60kV | N/A |
|  |  | Between main circuits (two-phase) | 60kV | 60kV | 60kV | 45kV |
|  |  | Between main circuits (one-phase) | 60kV | 60kV | 60 kV | 45k |
| Load current switching performance |  |  | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Short-circuit current breaking performance |  |  | $\times$ | (Lock in case of exceeding the breaking current of switch) | 0 | (Max. 4.4A) |
| Short-circuit withstand current performance |  |  | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{gathered} x \\ (\text { Max. } 4.4 \mathrm{~A}) \end{gathered}$ |
| Making current performance |  |  | $\times$ | 0 | 0 | $\times$ |

For high-voltage power transfer (two-line supply, normal-standby/normal-generator), the designer is highly responsible for selecting methods and devices because there is no unified regulation on the circuit and devices.
Fig. 1 is a representative power transfer single line diagram. By examining this circuit considering the "High-voltage receiving facility guide' , a risk can be recognized if a switch equipped with disconnecting capacity is not applied to normal $(A) \leftrightarrow$ normal (B) transfer or normal $\leftrightarrow$ generator transfer.

Fig. 1. One Line Diagram
(1) When using VTS
(2) When using two breakers


Section point needs sectionalizing (disconnecting) function, theoretically.


Interlock by two CBs generally has only electrical interlock, without mechanical interlock, leading to risks.

## - Example of VTS Application

(1) Normal-generator

Pause before the restoration of normal power is based on the 'Generation facilities installation guide', and there is no limit for normal $\rightarrow$ generator transfer time in case of normal power outage.

Fig 2. Example of Transfer Using VTS


## ... VTS (Vacuum Transfer Switches)

Fig. 3 Transfer Operation in Case of Failure at the Normal Power Side


Fig. 4 Transfer Operation in Case of Restoration at the Normal Power Side

(2) Example of normal-standby transfer (receiving two lines)

Fig. 5 shows normal-standby transfer circuit and operation, which is rarely used in new facilities but usually used to modify existing facilities. In this case, there is no limit in the transfer time, but time is set according to the number of relays and section switches in the distribution system to prevent the reclosing of faulty line.

Fig. 5 Normal-Standby Transfer Circuit and Operation Diagram



## Surge protection when using VTS

Fig. 6 Transfer Operation in Case of Failure at the Normal Power Side


Vacuum device cuts off the arc in high vacuum, so that the breaking capacity is excellent due to rapid diffusion of arc and high insulation strength in vacuum state. Meanwhile, in switching transformers or rotary devices including no-load motor and generator, breaking of current before approaching zero point may cause overvoltage by current chopping, therefore leading to insulating breakdown of motors, etc. That's why surge protection is required.

VTS requires no surge protection because the transfer is conducted at no voltage. (Surge protection is required, however, when VCB is used as a breaker.)

- For the selection of surge absorber (S/A), see our S/A catalog.


## Ratings of surge absorber



| Type | KMSA-3.6 | KMSA-7.2 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | kV | 3.3 | 6.6 |
| Applied circuit voltage | kV | 3.6 | 7.2 |
| Operation starting voltage | kV | $9 \sim 10$ | $18 \sim 20$ |
| Discharge voltage | kV | $\leq 13$ | $\leq 26$ |
| Nominal discharge current | kA | 5 | 5 |
| Discharge withstand current rating $(4 \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~s}) \mathrm{kA}$ | 40 | 40 |  |
| Rated frequency | Hz | 60 | 60 |
| Weight | kg | 0.41 | 0.6 |

High-Voltage Vacuum Transfer Switch (VTS)

## ... VTS (Vacuum Transfer Switches)

## Circuit Diagram



High-Voltage Vacuum Transfer Switch (VTS)

## Outside Drawing

## Fixed Type (N)



## Draw-Out Type (E)




[^0]:    (1) Switching capacity : AC3 class : Closing $10 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $8 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.35$ DC1 class : Closing $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{~ms}$ AC2 class : Closing $4 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $4 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.65$

[^1]:    (1) Switching capacity : AC3 class : Closing $10 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $8 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.35$

    DC1 class : Closing $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}, \mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{~ms}$

[^2]:    (1) Switching capacity : AC3 class: Closing $10 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $8 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.35$ DC1 class: Closing $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $1.1 \times \mathrm{le}, \mathrm{LR}=1 \mathrm{~ms}$ AC2 class: Closing $4 \times \mathrm{le}$, breaking $4 \times \mathrm{le}, \operatorname{Cos} \varnothing=0.65$
    (2) Trip : Opening of a circuit to a neutral position off from power A or power B .

[^3]:    For further details of maintenance, please refer to the maintenance

[^4]:    (1) Operating circuit terminal

[^5]:    (4) Power A side main circuit terminal (8) Manual handle

[^6]:    * Earth terminal is mounted at the right side of operating circuit terminal support.

