## New DMX³

## Efficient protection up to 4000 A



AIR CIRCUIT BREAKERS | PRODUCT GUIDE

## 47 legrand ${ }^{\circ}$

## NEW DMX³ ACBs UP TO 4000 A

EFFICIENT PROTECTION AND CONTROL FOR ALL TYPE OF BUILDINGS





## Optimized performance up to 4000 A

| DMX ${ }^{3}$ air circuit breakers and $D X^{3}$ - 1 isolating switches are available in two frame sizes. Three breaking capacities for circuit breakers: 50 kA for the $\mathrm{DMX}{ }^{3}-\mathrm{N}$ designation 65 kA for $D \mathrm{DX}^{3}-\mathrm{H}$ and 100 kA for $\mathrm{DMX}^{3}-\mathrm{L}$.
| The range covers 8 rated currents, between 800 A and 4000 A .
| All range of $D M X^{3}$ air circuit breakers and $D M X^{3}-\mid$ isolating switches is available in fixed and draw-out version.

BREAKING CAPACITIES AND RATED CURRENTS

|  | 800 A | 1000 A | 1250 A | 1600 A | 2000 A | 2500 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DMX3-N | 3200 A | 4000 A |  |  |  |  |
| DMX3$^{3}-\mathrm{H}$ | $50 \mathrm{kA} \mid$ FIXED/DRAW-OUT |  |  |  |  |  |
| DMX3-L | $65 \mathrm{kA} \mid$ FIXED/DRAW-OUT |  |  |  |  |  |

## OVERAL DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Fixed version

|  |  | Height | Depth | Width | Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FRAME 1: <br> DMX3-N 2500 <br> DMX3-H 2500 | 3P | 414 mm | 354 mm | 273 mm | 41 kg |  |
|  | 4P | 414 mm | 354 mm | 358 mm | 48 kg |  |
| FRAME 2: <br> DMX3-L 2500 <br> DMX3-N/H/L <br> 4000 | 3P | 414 mm | 354 mm | 396 mm | 59 kg |  |
|  | 4P | 414 mm | 354 mm | 526 mm | 76 kg |  |
| Draw-out version |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Height | Depth | Width | Weight |  |
| FRAME 1: <br> DMX3-N 2500 <br> DMX3-H 2500 | 3P | 465 mm | 433 mm | 316 mm | 77 kg |  |
|  | 4P | 465 mm | 433 mm | 401 mm | 94 kg |  |
| FRAME 2: <br> DMX3-L 2500 <br> DMX3-N/H/L <br> 4000 | 3P | 465 mm | 433 mm | 414 mm | 108 kg |  |
|  | 4P | 465 mm | 433 mm | 544 mm | 137 kg |  |

## LEGRAND ADVANTAGE

The overal dimensions of the breaker contribute considerably to an efficient use of the space inside the electrical panel. The constant depth for all the rated currents facilitates connection of the busbars.

## OTHER ELECTRICAL FEATURES

Rated operational voltage Ue: $690 \mathrm{Vac} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Rated insulation voltage Ui: $1000 \mathrm{Vac} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Rated impulse withstand voltage Uimp: 12 kV Category of use: B

Ambient temperature: $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Humidity: $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with relative humidity of $95 \%$, conforms to IEC 68-2-30



The following settings are adjusted using rotary selector switches:

- Long time delay protection against overloads: Ir
- Long delay protection operation time: tr
- Short time delay protection against short circuits: Im
- Neutral protection: IN



## MP4 LSI ELECTRONIC PROTECTION UNIT CAT. N ${ }^{\circ} 28801$



The following settings are adjusted using rotary selector switches:

- Long time delay protection against overloads: Ir
- Long delay protection operation time: tr
- Short time delay protection against short circuits: Im
- Short time delay protection operation time: tm
- Instantaneous protection against very high short circuits: Ii
- Neutral protection: IN


MP4 LSIg ELECTRONIC PROTECTION UNIT CAT. N ${ }^{\circ} 28802$

## The following settings are adjusted

 using rotary selector switches:- Long time delay protection against overloads: Ir
- Long delay protection operation time: tr
- Short time delay protection against short circuits: Im
- Short time delay protection operation time: tm
- Instantaneous protection against very high short circuits: li
- Earth fault current: Ig
- Time delay on earth fault tripping: tg

- Neutral protection: IN


## LEGRAND ADVANTAGE

All protection units are equipped with batteries so you can monitor the parameters even when the breaker is not connected.

## INFORMATION

All DMX3 breakers are factory equipped with any MP4 protection unit LI, LSI or LSIg according to your requirements. You just need to select and indicate the 2 catalogue numbers when placing the order (1 for the breaker and 1 for the tripping unit).


## Fast clipping control accessories

| You can remotely control the $D M X^{3}$ thanks to its range of accessories: shunt trips, undervoltage releases, motor operators and closing coils.
| All the control accessories are simply clipped on to the front panel of the circuit breaker, which is especially configured in order to facilitate the clipping.
| Every type of accessory is compatible with its own location, in order to avoid any possible mistake.

All control accessories can be easily installed without any special tool and in a very short time． The installation is to be done on the front panel of the air circuit breaker．In that way，the separation between power and control circuits is guaranteed．

## SHUNT TRIP



Shunt trips are devices used for the remote instantaneous opening of the air circuit breaker．They are generally controlled trough an N／O type contact．The actual offer of shunt trips proposes different supply voltages （from 24 V to 415 V ），compatibles with AC and DC currents．The shunt trips are already equipped with a special fast connector，to be directly inserted into auxiliary contacts block．An auxiliary contact is connected in series with the coil，cutting off its power supply when the main poles are open．

## Technical characteristics：

－Nominal voltage Un： $24 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 48 \mathrm{~V} /=$ ；
$110 \mathrm{~V} /=; 220 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 415 \mathrm{~V} \sim$
－Tolerance on nominal voltage：
70 to $110 \%$ Vn
－Maximum power consumption
（max．power for 180 ms ）： $500 \mathrm{VA} \sim / 500 \mathrm{~W}=$
－Continuous power： $5 \mathrm{VA} / 5 \mathrm{~W}=$
－Maximum opening time： 30 ms
－Insulation voltage： 2500 V 50 Hz for 1 min
－Endurance on pulse：surge proof $4 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{1.2/50} \mathrm{\mu s}$

## CLOSING COILS



These coils are used for remotely controlling the closing of the power contacts of the circuit breaker．The springs of the circuit breaker are to be loaded prior to the action of the closing coils．They are controlled by an N／O type contact．

Technical characteristics：
－Nominal voltage Un： $24 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 48 \mathrm{~V} /=$ ； $110 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 220 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 415 \mathrm{~V}$
－Tolerance on nominal voltage：
70 to $110 \%$ Vn
－Maximum power consumption
（max．power for 180 ms ）： $500 \mathrm{VA} \sim / 500 \mathrm{~W}=$
－Continuous power： $5 \mathrm{VA} \sim / 5 \mathrm{~W}=$
－Maximum closing time： 50 ms
－Insulation voltage： 2500 V 50 Hz for 1 min
－Endurance on pulse：surge proof
$4 \mathrm{kV} 1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$

## Technical characteristics：

－Nominal voltage Un： $24 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 48 \mathrm{~V}$／＝；
$110 \mathrm{~V} /=; 220 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=; 415 \mathrm{~V}$
－Tolerance on nominal voltage：
85 to $110 \%$ Vn
－Maximum power consumption
（max．power for 180 ms ）： $500 \mathrm{VA} \sim / 500 \mathrm{~W}=$
－Continuous power： $5 \mathrm{VA} \sim / 5 \mathrm{~W}=$
－Opening time： 60 ms
－Insulation voltage： 2500 V 50 Hz for 1 min
－Endurance on pulse：surge proof
$4 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{1.2/50} \mathrm{\mu s}$


## LEGRAND ADVANTAGE

Electrical connection is made in no time thanks to the fast connector supplied
on all above accessories．

Shunt trip： 1
Undervoltage release： 1
Closing coils： 1


Motor operators, are used for remotely reloading the springs of the circuit breaker mechanism immediately after the device closes. The device can thus be re-closed almost immediately after an opening operation. To motorise a DMX3 it is necessary to add a release coil (undervoltage release or shunt trip) and a closing coil. If the supply voltage of the controls fails, it is still possible to reload the springs manually. Motor-driven controls have "limit switch" contacts which cut off the power supply of their motor after the springs have been reloaded. Motor operators are easy to mount, with only three screws.

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Technical characteristics:
- Nominal voltage Un:
\(24 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=, 48 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=, 110 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=\),
\(230 \mathrm{~V} \sim /=, 415 \mathrm{~V} \sim\)
- Tolerance on nominal voltage:
85 to \(110 \%\) Vn
- Spring reloading time: 5s
- Maximum power consumption:
140 VA~/140 W =-
- Starting current: 2 up to \(3 \ln 0.1\) s
- Maximum cycle: \(2 / \mathrm{min}\)
```



Fixed version equipped with padlocking system


Draw-out version equipped with key-operated locks

## Easy identification of control accessories

| Electrical auxiliaries are connected on the front panel on terminal blocks provided for this purpose. Accessories are identified on the front panel.
| As the cover has window, it is easy to ascertain, which devices are fitted on the circuit breaker.

## SIGNALLING CONTACTS

| U2 |  | U1 | ELECTRIC CHARGING DEVICE | READY <br> TO CLOSE | SPRINGS Charged |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 164 | RC | 161 |  |  |  |
| 154 | SC | 151 |  |  |  |



## FIXED VERSION-CHOOSE YOUR CONNECTION ACCESSORIES: 3 POSSIBILITIES

The type of rear terminals can be easily changed according to your needs.


The breaker is supplied with rear terminals for horizontal connection

REAR TERMINALS FOR FLAT CONNECTION


[^0]
## REAR TERMINALS FOR VERTICAL CONNECTION

This type of connection uses 2 accessories:
the previous rear terminals for flat connection, which must be equipped with the vertical ones.


Frame 1:
3P: Cat. №. 28884 + Cat. No. 28882
4P: Cat. №. $28885+$ Cat. №. 28883

## SPREADERS

For any situation requiring a bigger width for a safe connection (i.e. aluminium bus bars).

## Frame 1:

3 types of accessories

- For flat connection

3P: Cat. N. 28886
4P: Cat. N‥ 28887

- For vertical connection

3P: Cat. N. 28888
4P: Cat. N .28889

- For horizontal connection

3P: Cat. №. 28890
4P: Cat. N. 28891


## Connection: maximum adaptability

| The fixed version of DMX ${ }^{3}$ is equipped with rear terminals for horizontal connection with bars.
| You can change connection type according to your needs.


## DRAW-OUT VERSION-CHOOSE YOUR CONNECTION ACCESSORIES

Draw-out version of the DMX3 breakers is supplied with rear terminals for flat connection with bars. You can easily transform those terminals into vertical or horizontal type by using the unique reversible connector.




The breaker is supplied with rear terminals for flat connection

## 2 TYPES OF FIXING

Reversible connector for vertical or

horizontal connection.

Frame 1:
3P: Cat. $N^{\circ} .28896$
4P: Cat. N. 28897
Frame 2:
3P: Cat. $N^{\circ} .28894$
4P: Cat. $N^{\circ} .28895$

FLAT CONNECTION USING THE REAR TERMINALS OF THE BREAKER

## Connection: maximum adaptability (continued)

I The draw-out version is equipped with rear terminals for flat connection with bars.

Draw-out version of the DMX³ breakers is supplied with rear terminals for flat connection with bars.
You can easily transform those terminals into vertical or horizontal type by using the unique reversible connector.


## CONNECTIONS: A FEW RECOMMENDATIONS !

Connections provide the electrical connection of equipment and are also responsible
for a considerable proportion of their heat dissipation.
Connections must never be under-sized.
Plates or terminals must be used over a maximum area.
Heat dissipation is encouraged by arranging the bars vertically. If an uneven number of bars is connected, place the higher number of bars on the upper part of the terminal.
Avoid bars running side by side: this causes poor heat dissipation and vibrations.
Place spacers between the bars to maintain a distance between them which
is at least equivalent to their thickness.


## Continuity of service and increased safety

| Supply invertors answer the double need of continuity of service and greater safety (security). Traditionally used in hospitals, public buildings, industries with continuous manufacturing processes, airports and military applications, supply invertors become increasingly required for new applications such as telecommunications and computing treatment or in the management of energy sources, notably those say "renewable energies".

## AUTOMATIC SUPPLY INVERTORS

All DMX3 air circuit breakers (fixed and draw-out version) can be fitted with an interlocking system which guarantees "mechanical safety" in the event of supply inversion. Interlocking is achieved using a cable system and interlocking units mounted on each circuit breaker. Every circuit breaker composing the supply invertor must be equipped with one interlocking unit.
This system allows devices of different sizes and types (3P, 4P, fixed, draw-out) to be interlocked. DMX ${ }^{3}$ devices can be installed in different configurations inside the enclosure.
This mechanical interlocking system can be supplemented by motorised operators and an automation control unit making the invertor fully automatic.
The Legrand automatic control unit Cat. $N^{\circ} 26193$ allows to easily manage the automatic switching of two sources.
Controlled by a microprocessor, the unit is fully programmable. All the parameters are adjustable: values of the thresholds of tension, temporization between switching, starting up of a generator ...


Control panel of a supply invertor with automation control unit Cat. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 26193$


Example of algorithm for the functioning of an automatic supply invertor



The two DMX³ devices (D1 and D2) are connected to a central common busbar. Since they are not simultaneously on-load, they can be in the same enclosure.

STAND-BY POWER SUPPLY (WITH LOAD SHEDDING)



The two DMX ${ }^{3}$ devices (D1 and D2) are not on-load simultaneously and can therefore be installed in the same enclosure. D3 can be on-load at the same time as D1, and must be installed in another enclosure.

## Flexible configurations (Examples of supply invertors)

| Supply invertor assures the following functions:

- Switching between a main source and a secondary source in order to supply the circuits requiring continuous service (for safety reasons) or for energy saving purpose (when the secondary source is different from the network).
- Management of the functioning of the secondary source (power generator) supplying the safety circuits.



The two DMX ${ }^{3}$ devices (D1 and D2) draw current on a common busbar. They can only be installed in the same enclosure if the sum of their currents does not exceed the permissible value for the recommended size.

DUAL POWER SUPPLY (REDUCED POWER WITH PRIORITY LOADS)



## Flexible configurations (Examples of supply invertors) (continued)

| $D M X^{3}$ and $D X^{3}$-I devices can be fitted with an interlocking mechanism which guarantees "mechanical safety" in the event of supply inversion.
\| Interlocking is achieved using interlocking units mounted on the side of the devices and a cable system.

MECHANICAL INTERLOCK FOR 2 CIRCUIT BREAKERS


D1 is used for the main power supply of the installation (normal functioning), D2 for emergency power supply via power generator (in case of mains fault). For this configuration the two breakers can be simultaneously open, but can not be closed in the same time.


## INFORMATION

This system allows devices of different sizes and types to be interlocked.
The cable system provides the flexibility to install $D M X^{3}$ devices in a vertical configuration in the same enclosure or in a horizontal configuration in different columns.


## Easy to install mechanical interlock system

 (The choice of cable for mechanical interlock)| Mechanical interlock is set up using cables and a mechanical interlock device and can interlock 2 or 3 devices, which may be different type in a vertical or horizontal configuration.
I The interlock device is mounted on the right-hand side of the air circuit breaker.

| CABLE LENGTH SELECTION TABLE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length (mm) | Type | Cat. ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 2600 | 1 | $\mathbf{2 8 9} 20$ |
| 3000 | 2 | $\mathbf{2 8 9} 21$ |
| 3600 | 3 | $\mathbf{2 8 9} 22$ |
| 4000 | 4 | $\mathbf{2 8 9 2 3}$ |
| 4600 | 5 | $\mathbf{2 8 9} 24$ |
| 5600 | 6 | $\mathbf{2 8 9} 25$ |

2 DMX ${ }^{3}$ - HORIZONTAL CONFIGURATION


Required cable length: $L=1430+H$

3 DMX ${ }^{3}$ - VERTICAL + HORIZONTAL CONFIGURATION


Required cable length:
$\mathrm{L}=1570+\mathrm{V}$

## EXAMPLES FOR 3 AIR CIRCUIT BREAKERS

| Distance between air circuit <br> breakers (mm) | Horizontal |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 800 mm | 725 mm | 1000 mm | 1450 mm | 2000 mm |
|  | 1000 mm | Type 2 | Type 3 | Type 4 | Type 5 |
|  | 1600 mm | Type 3 4 | Type 3 | Type 4 | Type 5 |
|  | 2000 mm | Type 5 | Type 5 | Type 5 | Type 6 |



## Be free to choose XL³ fully adaptable enclosure

It is very easy to create the configuration you want thanks to the different available sizes of $\mathrm{XL}{ }^{3} 4000$ enclosures: 2 widths, 3 depths, and 2 heights. | A full range of accessories, such as dedicated fixing plates and faceplates, facilitates the integration of DMX ${ }^{3}$ devices inside $\mathrm{XL}^{3}$ enclosures.

INTEGRATION INTO XL ${ }^{3} 4000$ ENCLOSURES

|  | FRAME 1 DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ |  | FRAME 2 <br> DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ AND DMX ${ }^{3} 4000$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XL ${ }^{3} 4000$ <br> 24 MODULES <br> USABLE WIDTH <br> 600 MM | 3P | 4P | 3P | $4 \mathrm{P}^{(1)}$ |
|  | FIXED OR DRAW-OUT |  | FIXED OR DRAW-OUT |  |
|  |  |  |  | (\%) |
|  | Depth of enclosures: 725 or 975 mm |  | Depth of enclosures: 725 or 975 mm up to 2500 A 975 mm up to 4000 A |  |

${ }^{(1)}$ Except supply invertors

|  | FRAME 1 <br> DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ |  | FRAME 2 <br> DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ AND DMX 4000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XL ${ }^{3} 4000$ <br> 36 MODULES <br> USABLE WIDTH <br> 850 MM | 3P | 4P | 3P | 4P |
|  | FIXED OR DRAW-OUT |  | FIXED OR DRAW-OUT |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Depth of enclosures: 725 or 975 mm |  | Depth of enclosures: 725 or 975 mm up to 2500 A 975 mm up to 4000 A |  |

Optimized space and reduced width of main distribution board:
$\mathrm{XL}^{3} 4000-600 \mathrm{~mm}$ width enclosures can be equipped with frame 2 air circuit breakers
thanks to their compact size.
The correct size for the enclosure, and thus the power to be dissipated, is obtained by adapting the depth of the assembly:

- 725 mm min. up to 2500 A
- 975 mm min. up to 4000 A


DMX ${ }^{3}$ DRAW-OUT VERSION


## Be free to choose XL³ fully adaptable enclosure (continued)

| DMX ${ }^{3}$ circuit breakers and switches are mounted on horizontal plates.
| Four different plates are available for fixed version or draw-out version of the breaker and for 24 modules (width 600 mm ) and 36 modules (width 850 mm ) XL ${ }^{3} 4000$ enclosures. They consist of a horizontal plate and a strengthening crosspiece.

## FIXING PLATES SELECTION CHART

DMX ${ }^{3}$ devices are placed on the plate and fixed using screws and nuts.
The use of lifting equipment is strongly recommended for placing $\mathrm{DMX}^{3}$ devices on the plate.

| Version |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ fixed version |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ draw-out version |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{XL}^{3} 4000$ enclosure type |  | 24 modules $(600 \mathrm{~mm}$ width) | 36 modules ( 850 mm width) | 24 modules $(600 \mathrm{~mm}$ width) | 36 modules ( 850 mm width) |
| $\begin{aligned} & D M X^{3} \text { - N } 2500 \\ & D M X^{3} \text { - H } 2500 \\ & D M X^{3} \text { L } 2500 \\ & D M X^{3} \text { - I } 2500 \end{aligned}$ | 3P 4 P | 20751 | 20752 | 20753 | 20754 |
| DMX ${ }^{3}$ - N 4000 <br> DMX ${ }^{3}$ - H 4000 <br> DMX ${ }^{3}$ - L 4000 <br> DMX ${ }^{3}$ - 14000 | $3 P$ $4 P$ |  |  |  |  |

## FACEPLATES SELECTION CHART

All XL³ 4000 metallic faceplates are equipped with hinges and locks
in order to facilitate installation and maintenance operations.

| Version |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ fixed version |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ draw-out version |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{XL}^{3} 4000 \\ & \text { enclosure type } \end{aligned}$ |  | 24 modules $(600 \mathrm{~mm}$ width) | 36 modules ( 850 mm width) | 24 modules $(600 \mathrm{~mm}$ width) | 36 modules ( 850 mm width) |
| $\begin{aligned} & D M X^{3}-N 2500 \\ & D M X^{3}-H 2500 \\ & D M X^{3}-12500 \end{aligned}$ | 3P <br> 4 P | 20938 | 20948 | 20938 | 20948 |
| DMX ${ }^{\text { }}$ - L 2500 | 3P | 20938 |  | 20938 |  |
|  | 4 P | 20939 |  | 20939 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & D M X^{3}-N 4000 \\ & D M X^{3}-H 4000 \end{aligned}$ | 3P | 20938 |  | 20938 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }{ }^{3} \text { - L } 4000 \\ & \text { DMX }^{3}-14000 \end{aligned}$ | 4P | 20939 |  | 20939 |  |

## 4 legrand

DMX 2500 and 4000
air circuit breakers from 800 to 4000 A


Dimensions (p. 30 to 33 )
Electrical characteristics (p. 34 to 41)
Air circuit breakers equipped with:

- electronic protection unit (to be ordered together for factory assembly). Please ask for DMX ${ }^{3}$ order form (mandatory)
- auxiliary contacts

| Pack | Cat.Nos |  | Fixed version |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Supplied with rear terminals for horizontal connection |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ - N 2500 <br> Breaking capacity Icu $50 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V}$ ~) |
| 1 | ${ }^{3 P}$ Frame $1{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {In }}$ (A) |
| 1 | 2862228632 |  | 1000 |
| 1 | 2862328633 |  | 1250 |
| 1 | 2862428634 |  | 1600 |
|  | 2862528626 | $\begin{aligned} & 28635 \\ & 28636 \end{aligned}$ | 2000 |
| 1 |  |  | 2500 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- H }} \mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity Icu $65 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V} \sim)$ In (A) |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frame } 1 \\ 28 \mathrm{PP} \\ 286 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 800 |
| 1 | $28642 \quad 28652$ |  | 1000 |
| 1 | 2864328653 |  | 1250 |
| 1 | 2864428654 |  | 1600 |
| 111 | 2864528646 |  | 2000 |
|  |  |  | 2500 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- L }} 2500$ |
|  | Frame 2 |  | Breaking capacity Icu $100 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 1 | 28661 | 28671 | 800 |
| 1 | $28662 \quad 28672$ |  | 1000 |
| 1 | 2866328673 |  | 1250 |
| 1 | 2866428674 |  | 1600 |
| 1 | 2866628676 |  | 2000 |
|  |  |  | 2500 |
| 1 |  |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- }} \mathrm{N} 4000$ |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity Icu $50 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ln (A) \\ & 3200 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 |  |  | 4000 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- H }} 4000$ |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity Icu $65 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V}$ ) |
| 1 | 3P  <br> 28647 28657 <br> 28648 28658 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4000 |
|  | Frame 2 |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- }}$ L 4000 |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity Icu $100 \mathrm{kA}(415 \mathrm{~V} \sim)$ |
| 1 | 28667 | 28677 | 3200 |
| 1 | 28668 | 28678 | 4000 |


| Pack | Cat.Nos |  | Draw-out version |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frame 1 |  | Supplied with a base equipped with flat rear terminals and lockable safety shutters |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ - $\mathbf{N} 2500$ |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity Icu 50 kA (415 V ) |
| 1 | 28721 | 28731 | $\begin{aligned} & \ln (\mathrm{A}) \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 28722 | 28732 | 1000 |
| 1 | 28723 | 28733 | 1250 |
| 1 | 28724 | 28734 | 1600 |
| 1 | 28725 | 28735 | 2000 |
| 1 | 28726 | 28736 | 2500 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ - H 2500 |
|  | Frame 1 |  | Breaking capacity Icu 65 kA (415 V~) |
| 1 | 28741 | 28751 | 800 |
| 1 | 28742 | 28752 | 1000 |
| 1 | 28743 | 28753 | 1250 |
| 1 | 28744 | 28754 | 1600 |
| 1 | 28745 | 28755 | 2000 |
| 1 | 28746 | 28756 | 2500 |
|  | Frame 2 |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- L }} 2500$ |
|  |  |  | Breaking capacity Icu 100 kA (415 V~) |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} 3 P \\ 28761 \end{gathered}$ | $28771$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ln (A) \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 28762 | 28772 | 1000 |
| 1 | 28763 | 28773 | 1250 |
| 1 | 28764 | 28774 | 1600 |
| 1 | 28765 | 28775 | 2000 |
| 1 | 2876628776 |  | 2500 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ - N 4000 |
|  | Frame 2 |  | Breaking capacity Icu 50 kA (415 V~) |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 P \\ 28727 \end{array}$ | $28737$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ln (A) \\ & 3200 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 2872828738 |  | 4000 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$ - H 4000 |
|  | Frame 2 |  | Breaking capacity Icu 65 kA (415 V ) |
|  | ${ }^{38} \times 74$ | 4P 287 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In (A) } \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 28747 | 28757 | $3200$ |
| 1 | 28748 | 28758 | 4000 |
|  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{\text {- }}$ L 4000 |
|  | ${ }_{3 P}$ Frame 2 |  | Breaking capacity Icu 100 kA (415 V~) |
|  | $28767$ | $28777$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ln (A) \\ & 3200 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 28768 | 28778 | 4000 |



Settings and curves (p. 34 to 39)

DMX 32500 and 4000 circuit breakers can be equipped with MP4 electronic protection units (to be ordered together for factory assembly) enabling very precise adjustments of the protection conditions, while maintaining total discrimination with downstream devices
Integrated LCD screen for displaying: current values, fault adjustment and log
MP4 protection units are equipped with batteries for powering in case of mains fault or when the breaker is open or not connected


## Electronic protection units MP4 LSI

28801 Electronic protection unit with LCD screen with Im, tm , Ir, tr and li adjustments on the front


Electronic protection unit MP4 LSIg
28802 Electronic protection unit with LCD screen with Im, $\mathrm{tm}, \mathrm{Ir}, \mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{li}, \lg$ and tg adjustments on the front


Accessories for electronic protection units
288 05 ${ }^{(1)}$
Communication option for $\mathrm{DMX}^{3}$ electronic protection units
2880612 V DC external power supply for DMX ${ }^{3}$ electronic protection units
$28807^{(1)}$ Earth leakage module for DMX ${ }^{3}$ electronic protection units
288 11 ${ }^{(1)}$ External neutral
288 12 ${ }^{(1)}$ Module programmable output

DMX ${ }^{3}$-I
trip free switches from 1250 to 4000 A


Dimensions (p. 30 to 33) Technical characteristics (p. 34 to 41)

Trip free switches equipped with:

- rear terminals
- auxiliary contacts

| Pack | Cat.Nos |  | Fixed version |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frame 1 |  | DMX ${ }^{3}$-I 2500 |
|  | ${ }^{3 P}$ | ${ }^{4 P}$ | $\ln (\mathrm{A})$ |
| 1 | 28683 | 28693 | 1250 |
| 1 | 28684 | 28694 | 1600 |
| 1 | 28685 | 28695 | 2000 |
| 1 | 28686 | 28696 | 2500 |
|  | Frame 2 |  | DMX ${ }^{3} \mathrm{I} 4000$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{4 P}$ | $\ln (\mathrm{A})$ |
| 1 | 28687 | 28697 | 3200 |
| 1 | 28688 | 28698 | 4000 |

## Draw-out version

Supplied with a base equipped with flat rear terminals and lockable safety shutters
DMX ${ }^{3}$-I 2500
In (A)
1250
1600
2000
2500
DMX ${ }^{3}$-I 4000
In (A)
3200
4000

## 41 legrand

auxiliaries and accessories


DMX 2500 and 4.000
equipment for supply invertors


26193
Technical characteristics (p. 33)

DMX 2500 and 4.000
rear terminals


28864


## Automation control unit

For setting the conditions for supply inversion, generator on/off, status acquisition for DMX and DPX circuit-breakers, open/closed
Power supply: 230 V ~ and 12-24-48 V=
Connection by plug-in terminals
26193 Standard unit
26194 Communicating unit, enabling data transmission (RS 485 port)


## Equipment for supply invertors

The mechanical interlock is set up using cables and can interlock 2 or 3 devices, which may be different type in a vertical or horizontal configuration
The interlock unit is mounted on the right-hand side of the device
Cable interlock to be ordered separately (see below) Interlock for DMX³ frame 1
28865 Interlock for DMX ${ }^{3}$ frame 2

| 1 | 28920 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 28921 |
| 1 | 28922 |
| 1 | 28923 |
| 1 | 28924 |
| 1 | 28925 |

## Cable interlock

Type 1 (2600 mm)
28921 Type $2(3000 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
28923 type $3(3600 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
28924 Type $5(4600 \mathrm{~mm})$
28925 Type 6 ( 5600 mm )


Dimensions (p. 30 to 33)

| Pack | Cat.Nos |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 28884 | $4 P$ |
| 1 | 28885 |  |
| 1 | 28882 | 28883 |
| 1 | 28896 | 28897 |
| 1 | 28892 | 28893 |
| 1 | 28894 | 28895 |

## Rear terminals

For DMX ${ }^{3}$ frame 1 fixed version
For flat connection with bars
To be fixed onto horizontal rear terminals of the circuit breaker
For vertical connection with bars
Those terminals are used in order to transform a flat connection into a vertical one
To be fixed onto Cat.No 288 84/85
according to the number of poles
For DMX ${ }^{3}$ frame 1 draw-out version
For vertical or horizontal connection with bars To be fixed onto plate rear terminals of the circuit breaker

## For DMX ${ }^{3}$ frame 2 fixed version

For flat connection with bars
To be fixed onto horizontal rear terminals of the circuit breaker

## For DMX ${ }^{3}$ frame 2 fixed or draw-out version

On DMX ${ }^{3}$ fixed version :

- For vertical connection with bars
- To be fixed onto Cat.No 288 92/93 according to the number of poles
On $\mathrm{DMX}^{3}$ draw-out version :
- For vertical or horizontal connection with bars
- To be fixed directly onto plate rear terminals of the circuit breaker

Spreaders for DMX ${ }^{3}$ frame 1 fixed version

To be fixed onto horizontal rear terminals of the circuit breaker
For flat connection with bars
For vertical connection with bars
For horizontal connection with bars

## L7 legrand

DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ and $D$ MX $^{3}$-l 2500 - frame 1
dimensions

■ Fixed version - frame 1


Rear terminals fixed version


Rear terminals for flat connection with bars
Cat. Nos 288 84/85


Rear terminals for vertical connection with bars Cat. Nos 288 82/83


■ Fixed version - frame 1 (continued)
Spreaders for flat connection with bars


## Spreaders for vertical connection with bars

Cat.No 28888


Spreaders for horizontal connection with bars
Cat.No 28890


■ Draw-out version - frame 1


Rear terminals for vertical or horizontal connection with bars
Cat.Nos 288 96/97


## L7legrand

DMX ${ }^{3} \mathbf{2 5 0 0}$, DMX $^{3}$-I 2500, DMX $^{3} 4000$ and DMX $^{3}$-| 4000 - frame 2 dimensions

■ Fixed version - frame 2


Rear terminals fixed version

## 3P version



Rear terminals for flat connection with bars
Cat. No 28892


## Cat. No 28893



## Cat. Nos 288 92/93





DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ and 4000
automation control units for supply invertors

## Draw-out version - frame 2



3P version


4 P version


4P rear view


Rear terminals for vertical or horizontal connection with bars Cat.Nos 288 94/95


## ■ Functions

Standard unit Cat.No 26193
Used to adjust and manage the source inversion operating conditions (DMX ${ }^{3}$ ):

- Remote control (opening/closing) of MCBs
- Microprocessor output from unit (positive safety)
- Programmable I/O
- Voltage reading: 3-phase
phase-neutral
phase-phase
- Control (on/off) of generator set
- Indication of the state of the MCBs (open/closed/tripped)
- Source inversion blocked in the event of:
- Tripping of 1 or 2 devices
- If a draw-out ACB is not inserted in its base, as the open/close command of the unit is inoperative


## Communicating unit Cat.No 26194

All the standard functions, plus:

- Maximum voltage reading
- Reading of phase rotation direction
- Frequency reading
- Communication: data transmission via the RS 485 port (Modbus protocol)


## ■ Technical characteristics

Power supply: 187 to 264 V
9 to $65 \mathrm{~V}=$
Frequency: 45 to 65 Hz
Un: 80 to 690 V~
Control relay (1 and 4): 1 NO - $12 \mathrm{~A}-250 \mathrm{~V} \sim$
1 NO-5A-250 V~
1 NO/NC - $5 \mathrm{~A}-250 \mathrm{~V} \sim$
Cable cross-section: 0.2 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
Dimensions (width $\times$ height $\times$ depth): $144 \times 144 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$
Protection: IP 20 at the rear
IP 41 at the front
IP 54 at the front with protective screen
Operating temperature: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

|  | Operating ranges |
| :--- | :---: |
| Main/secondary minimum voltage range | $70-98 \%$ Un |
| Main/secondary voltage absence range | $60-85 \%$ Un |
| Main/secondary minimum voltage delay | $0.1-900 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Main/secondary voltage absence delay | $0.1-30 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Generator operating delay | $0-900 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Main to secondary switching delay | $0.1-90 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Main line presence delay | $1-3600 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Secondary to main switching delay | $0.1-90 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Generator set stopping delay | $1-3600 \mathrm{~s}$ |

Dimensions and panel board faceplate cut-out


## 41 legrand

## DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ and DMX ${ }^{3} 4000$

## electronic protection units

## - Settings of the electronic protection units

## MP4 LI

Ir, li, tr adjustment on front panel
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{s}) \mathrm{A}$


- Long time delay protection against overloads

Ir from 0.4 to $1 \times \ln (6+6$ steps) on two selectors
( $0.4 \div 0.9$, by steps of 0.1 and $0.0 \div 0.1$, by steps of 0.02 )

- Long delay protection operation time
tr - at $6 \times \operatorname{lr}(4+4$ steps $)$
$\operatorname{tr}=5-10-20-30 \mathrm{~s}($ MEM ON) 30-20-10-5 s (MEM OFF)
- Instantaneous protection against very high short circuits li from 2 to $15 \times$ In or Icw (9 steps) li $=2-3-4-6-8-10-12-15 \times$ In or Icw
- Neutral protection: IN = I-II-III-IV x Ir (0-50-100-100 \%)


## MP4 LSI

Ir, tr, Im, tm, li adjustment on front panel
$\left.{ }^{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{s}\right) \uparrow$


- Long time delay protection against overloads

Ir from 0.4 to $1 \times \ln (6+6$ steps $)$ on two selectors $(0.4 \div 0.9$, by steps of 0.1 and $0.0 \div 0.1$, by steps of 0.02 )

## - Long delay protection operation time

tr - at $6 \times \operatorname{Ir}(4+4$ steps $) \operatorname{tr}=5-10-20-30 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{MEM}$ ON) 30-20-10-5 s (MEM OFF)

- Short time delay protection against short circuits

Im from 1.5 to $10 \times \operatorname{lr}(9$ steps) $\mathrm{Im}=1.5-2-2.5-3-4-5-6-8-10 \times \mathrm{Ir}$

- Short time delay protection operation time
tm from 0 to $0.3 \mathrm{~s}(4+4$ steps) $\mathrm{tm}=0-0.1-0.2-0.3 \mathrm{~s}$ ( $\mathrm{t}=$ cost), 0.3-0.2-$0.1-0.01 \mathrm{~s}$ (I2t=cost)
- Instantaneous protection against very high short circuits li from 2 to $15 \times$ In or Icw (9 steps) li $=2-3-4-6-8-10-12-15 \times$ In or Icw
- Neutral protection: IN = I-II-III-IV X Ir (0-50-100-100 \%)


## MP4 LSIg

Ir, tr, li, Ig, tg, Im, tm, adjustment on front panel


- Long time delay protection against overloads

Ir from 0.4 to $1 \times \ln (6+6$ steps) on two selectors
( $0.4 \div 0.9$, by steps of 0.1 and $0.0 \div 0.1$, by steps of 0.02 )

## - Long delay protection operation time

$\operatorname{tr}-$ at $6 \times \operatorname{Ir}(4+4$ steps) $\operatorname{tr}=5-10-20-30 \mathrm{~s}$ (MEM ON)
30-20-10-5 s (MEM OFF)

- Short time delay protection against short circuits

Im from 1.5 to $10 \times \operatorname{Ir}(9$ steps) $\mathrm{Im}=1.5-2-2.5-3-4-5-6-8-10 \mathrm{x}$ Ir

- Short time delay protection operation time
tm from 0 to $0.3 \mathrm{~s}(4+4$ steps $) \mathrm{tm}=0-0.1-0.2-0.3 \mathrm{~s}$ ( $\mathrm{t}=$ constant $)$, 0.3-0.2-0.t01 s (I2t=constant)
- Instantaneous protection against very high short circuits
li from 2 to $15 \times$ In or Icw ( 9 steps) li $=2-3-4-6-8-10-12-15 \times \ln$ or Icw


## - Earth fault current

Ig from 0.2 to $1 \times \ln (9$ steps)

- Time delay on earth fault tripping
tg from 0.1 to $1 \times \ln$ ( 4 steps)
- Neutral protection: IN = I-II-III-IV x Ir (0-50-100-100 \%)


## Llegrand

## selectivity table $D M X^{3} / D P X^{\top M}$ and $D M X^{3} / D X^{\top M}$

■ Limits of selectivity $\mathrm{DMX}^{3} / \mathrm{DPX}^{\mathrm{TM}}$ (three phase circuit at $400 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ )

| Downstream MCCB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{DMX}^{3} 2500 \\ (50 \mathrm{kA} / 65 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3} 4000 \\ (50 \mathrm{kA} / 65 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 3200 | 4000 |
| DPX 125 <br> ( 16 kA / 25 kA / 36 kA) | 16 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 25 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 40 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 63 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 100 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 125 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DPX 160 / 250 ER <br> ( 25 kA / 36 kA / 50 kA) | 63 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 100 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 160 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 250 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DPX 250 thermal magnetic ( $36 \mathrm{kA} / 70 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}$ ) | 40 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 63 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 100 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 160 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 250 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DPX 250 S1 / S2 <br> ( $36 \mathrm{kA} / 70 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}$ ) | 40 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 100 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 160 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 250 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DPX 630 thermal magnetic ( $36 \mathrm{kA} / 70 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}$ ) | 250 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 320 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 400 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 500 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 630 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DPX 630 S1 / S2 <br> ( $36 \mathrm{kA} / 70 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}$ ) | 250 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 400 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 630 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DPX 1250 thermal magnetic ( $50 \mathrm{kA} / 70 \mathrm{kA}$ ) | 800 | - | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1000 | - | - | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | - | T | T | T | T | T |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DPX } 1600 \mathrm{~S} 1 / \mathrm{S} 2 \\ & (50 \mathrm{kA} / 70 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 800 | - | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | - | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1600 | - | - | - | - | T | T | T | T |

T: total selectivity, up to downstream circuit breaker breaking capacity according to IEC 60947-2

■ Limits of selectivity DMX ${ }^{3} /$ DX $^{\text {TM }}$ (three phase circuit at $400 \mathrm{~V}_{\sim}$ )

| Downstream MCB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{DMX}^{3} 2500 \\ (50 \mathrm{kA} / 65 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3} 4000 \\ (50 \mathrm{kA} / 65 \mathrm{kA} / 100 \mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 3200 | 4000 |
| DX 6000-10 kA $B$ and $C$ curves | 1 to 125 A | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DX-H 10000-25 kA $B$ and $C$ curves | 1 to 63 A | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DX 6000-15 kA <br> D curve | 1 to 63 A | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| DX-L 50 kA C curve | 10 to 63 A | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |

T: total selectivity, up to downstream circuit breaker breaking capacity according to IEC 60947-2

## 41 legrand

## selectivity table $\mathrm{DMX}^{3} / \mathrm{DMX}^{3}$

$\square$ Limits of selectivity $\mathrm{DMX}^{3} / \mathrm{DMX}^{3}$ (three phase circuit at 400 V )

| Downstream ACB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{N} 2500 \\ (50 \mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{H} 2500 \\ (65 \mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DM } X^{3}-N 2500 \\ & (50 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 800 | - | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1000 | - | - | T | T | T | T | - | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | - | T | T | T | - | - | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1600 | - | - | - | - | T | T | - | - | - | T | T | T |
|  | 2000 | - | - | - | - | - | T | - | - | - | - | T | T |
|  | 2500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }^{3}-\text { H } 2500 \\ & (65 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T | T | T |
|  | 1600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T | T |
|  | 2000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T |
|  | 2500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

T: total selectivity, up to downstream circuit breaker breaking capacity according to IEC 60947-2

| Downstream ACB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{L} 2500 \\ (100 \mathrm{kA}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{L} 4000 \\ & (100 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 3200 | 4000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }{ }^{3}-\mathrm{N}_{2500} \\ & (50 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 800 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1000 | - | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1600 | - | - | - | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 2000 | - | - | - | - | T | T | T | T |
|  | 2500 | - | - | - | - | - | T | T | T |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }^{3}-\text { H } 2500 \\ & (65 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 800 | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1000 | - | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1600 | - | - | - | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 2000 | - | - | - | - | T | T | T | T |
|  | 2500 | - | - | - | - | - | T | T | T |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }{ }^{3} \text { - L } 2500 \\ & (100 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 800 | - | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1000 | - | - | T | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1250 | - | - | - | T | T | T | T | T |
|  | 1600 | - | - | - | - | T | T | T | T |
|  | 2000 | - | - | - | - | - | T | T | T |
|  | 2500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | T | T |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{N}^{2} 4000 \\ & (100 \mathrm{kA}) \end{aligned}$ | 3200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | T |
|  | 4000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

T: total selectivity, up to downstream circuit breaker breaking capacity according to IEC 60947-2

## back-up between ACBs and MCCBs

■ Back-up between DMX ${ }^{3}$ / DPX ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ (according to IEC 64-8/5)


An automatic DPX circuit breaker may be used to break short circuits higher than its rated breaking capacity, if an upstream DMX ${ }^{3}$ circuit breaker will simultaneously open the circuit The action of the two breakers working together favours the arc extinction and reduces the pass through energy
The breaking capacity of the A + B association is greater than that of the downstream breaker B and may reach the Icu value of the upstream circuit breaker A
These values can only be validated by short circuit tests (according to IEC 60947-2 norm)

| Downstream MCCB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{N} 2500 \\ \text { Icu }=50 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }{ }^{3}-\mathrm{N} 4000 \\ \mathrm{Icu}=50 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 800 | 1000 |
| DPX 125 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 160 / DPX 250 ER | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 250 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 630 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 1250-800 A | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 1250-1000 A | - | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 1250-1250 A | - | - | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| DPX 1600 | - | - | - | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |


| Downstream MCCB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{H} 2500 \\ & \text { Icu }=65 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{H} 4000 \\ \text { Icu }=65 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 800 | 1000 |
| DPX 125 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 160 / DPX 250 ER | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 250 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 630 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 1250-800 A | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 1250-1000 A | - | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 1250-1250 A | - | - | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| DPX 1600 | - | - | - | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |


| Downstream MCCB | Upstream ACB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{L} 2500 \\ \text { Icu }=100 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DMX }^{3}-\mathrm{L} 4000 \\ & \text { Icu }=100 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 800 | 1000 |
| DPX 125 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 160 / DPX 250 ER | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 250 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 630 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 1250-800 A | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 1250-1000 A | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 1250-1250 A | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| DPX 1600 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## L7legrand

DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ and 4000

- Tripping curves for MP4 protection units


- Tripping curves for MP4 protection units


■ Ground fault tripping curve for MP4 LSIg protection unit


■ Pass-through specific energy characteristic


## tlegrand

DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ and 4000

## technical characteristics

## - Technical characteristics

## DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$

| DMX ${ }^{3}$ acording to IEC 60947-2 |  | DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 800 |  |  | 1000 |  |  | 1250 |  |  | 1600 |  |  | 2000 |  |  | 2500 |  |  |
|  |  | N | H | L | N | H | L | N | H | L | N | H | L | N | H | L | N | H | L |
| Number of poles |  | 3P-4P |  |  | 3P-4P |  |  | 3P-4P |  |  | 3P-4P |  |  | 3P-4P |  |  | 3P-4P |  |  |
| Rating In (A) |  | 800 |  |  | 1000 |  |  | 1250 |  |  | 1600 |  |  | 2000 |  |  | 2500 |  |  |
| Rated insulation voltage Ui (V) |  | 1000 |  |  | 1000 |  |  | 1000 |  |  | 1000 |  |  | 1000 |  |  | 1000 |  |  |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage | Vimp (kV) | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| Rated operational voltage (50/60 | Ue (V) | 690 |  |  | 690 |  |  | 690 |  |  | 690 |  |  | 690 |  |  | 690 |  |  |
| Frame |  | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 |
| Ultimate breaking capacity Icu (kA) | 230 V | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 |
|  | 415 V | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 |
|  | 500 V | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 |
|  | 600 V | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 |
|  | 690 V | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 |
| Service breaking capacity Ics (\% Icu) |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Short-circuit making capacity Icm (kA) | 230 V | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 |
|  | 415 V | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 |
|  | 500 V | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 |
|  | $600 \mathrm{~V}_{2}$ | 105 | 132 | 165 | 105 | 132 | 165 | 105 | 132 | 165 | 105 | 132 | 165 | 105 | 132 | 165 | 105 | 132 | 165 |
|  | 690 V | 105 | 121 | 143 | 105 | 121 | 143 | 105 | 121 | 143 | 105 | 121 | 143 | 105 | 121 | 143 | 105 | 121 | 143 |
| Short time withstand current Icw (kA) for $\mathrm{t}=1 \mathrm{~s}$ | 230 V | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 |
|  | 415 V | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 |
|  | 500 V | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 |
|  | $600 \mathrm{~V}_{2}$ | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 |
|  | $690 \mathrm{~V}_{\sim}$ | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 |
| Category of use |  | B |  |  | B |  |  | B |  |  | B |  |  | B |  |  | B |  |  |
| Isolation behavior |  | YES |  |  | YES |  |  | YES |  |  | YES |  |  | YES |  |  | YES |  |  |
| Endurance (cycles) | mechanical | 10000 |  |  | 10000 |  |  | 10000 |  |  | 10000 |  |  | 10000 |  |  | 10000 |  |  |
|  | electrical | 5000 |  |  | 5000 |  |  | 5000 |  |  | 5000 |  |  | 5000 |  |  | 5000 |  |  |

DMX ${ }^{3} 4000$

| DMX ${ }^{3}$ acording to IEC 60947-2 |  | DMX ${ }^{3} 4000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3200 |  |  | 4000 |  |  |
|  |  | N | H | L | N | H | L |
| Number of poles |  | 3P-4P |  |  | 3P-4P |  |  |
| Rating In (A) |  | 3200 |  |  | 4000 |  |  |
| Rated insulation voltage Ui (V) |  | 1000 |  |  | 1000 |  |  |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage | mp (kV) | 12 |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| Rated operational voltage ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{H}$ | z) Ue (V) | 690 |  |  | 690 |  |  |
| Frame |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| Ultimate breaking capacity Icu (kA) | 230 V | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 |
|  | 415 V | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 |
|  | 500 V | 50 | 65 | 100 | 50 | 65 | 100 |
|  | 600 V | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 |
|  | $690 \mathrm{~V}_{\sim}$ | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 |
| Service breaking capacity Ics (\% Icu) |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Short-circuit making capacity Icm (kA) | 230 V | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 |
|  | 415 V | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 |
|  | 500 V | 105 | 143 | 220 | 105 | 143 | 220 |
|  | 600 V | 105 | 132 | 165 | 105 | 132 | 165 |
|  | $690 \mathrm{~V}_{\sim}$ | 105 | 121 | 143 | 105 | 121 | 143 |
| Short time withstand current Icw (kA) for $t=1 \mathrm{~s}$ | 230 V | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 |
|  | 415 V | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 |
|  | 500 V | 50 | 65 | 85 | 50 | 65 | 85 |
|  | 600 V | 50 | 60 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 75 |
|  | $690 \mathrm{~V}_{2}$ | 50 | 55 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 65 |
| Category of use |  | B |  |  | B |  |  |
| Isolation behavior |  | YES |  |  | YES |  |  |
| Endurance (cycles) | mechanical | $10000$ |  |  | $10000$ |  |  |
|  | electrical | 5000 |  |  | 5000 |  |  |

DMX ${ }^{3}$ - I 2500 and 4000

| DMX ${ }^{3}$ - I acording to IEC 60947-3 |  | DMX ${ }^{3} \mathrm{I} 2500$ |  |  |  | DMX ${ }^{3} \mathrm{I} 4000$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 3200 | 4000 |
| Number of poles |  | 3P-4P | 3P-4P | 3P-4P | 3P - 4P | 3P-4P | 3P-4P |
| Rating In (A) |  | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 | 3200 | 4000 |
| Rated insulation voltage Ui (V) |  | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage Uimp (kV) |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Rated operational voltage ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) Ue (V) |  | 690 | 690 | 690 | 690 | 690 | 690 |
| Frame |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Short-circuit making capacity Icm (kA) | 230 V | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
|  | 415 V | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
|  | 500 V | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
|  | 600 V | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
|  | $690 \mathrm{~V}_{\sim}$ | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Short time withstand current Icw (kA) for $t=1 \mathrm{~s}$ | 230 V | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | 415 V | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | 500 V | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  | 600 V | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
|  | $690 \mathrm{~V}_{\sim}$ | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Isolation behavior |  | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES | YES |
| Endurance (cycles) | mechanical | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 |
|  | electrical | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |

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Temperature derating

## Fixed version

| Temperature | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\operatorname{Imax}(\mathrm{A})$ | Ir / In | $\operatorname{Imax}(\mathrm{A})$ | Ir / In | Imax (A) | Ir / In | Imax (A) | Ir / In | Imax (A) | Ir / In |
| DMX ${ }^{3} 2500$ | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 |
|  | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 |
|  | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 |
|  | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 |
|  | 2000 | 1 | 2000 | 1 | 1960 | 0.98 | 1920 | 0.96 | 1880 | 0.94 |
|  | 2500 | 1 | 2450 | 0.98 | 2350 | 0.94 | 2250 | 0.9 | 2150 | 0.86 |
| DMX ${ }^{3} 4000$ | 3200 | 1 | 3200 | 1 | 3200 | 1 | 3136 | 0.98 | 3008 | 0.94 |
|  | 4000 | 1 | 3920 | 0.98 | 3680 | 0.92 | 3440 | 0.86 | 3120 | 0.78 |

## Draw-out version

| Temperature | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imax (A) | Ir / In | $\operatorname{Imax}(\mathrm{A})$ | Ir / In | Imax (A) | Ir / In | $\operatorname{Imax}(\mathrm{A})$ | Ir / In | Imax (A) | Ir / In |
| DMX ${ }^{3} 500$ | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 | 800 | 1 |
|  | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 | 1000 | 1 |
|  | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 | 1250 | 1 |
|  | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 | 1600 | 1 |
|  | 2000 | 1 | 2000 | 1 | 1960 | 0.98 | 1920 | 0.96 | 1875 | 0.94 |
|  | 2500 | 1 | 2400 | 0.96 | 2250 | 0.9 | 2100 | 0.84 | 1950 | 0.78 |
| DMX ${ }^{3} 4000$ | 3200 | 1 | 3200 | 1 | 3200 | 1 | 3072 | 0.96 | 2880 | 0.9 |
|  | 4000 | 1 | 3760 | 0.94 | 3440 | 0.86 | 3200 | 0.8 | 2960 | 0.74 |

## Derating at different altitudes

| Air circuit breaker | DMX $^{3} \mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ and $\mathbf{D M X ~}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Altitude H (m) | $<2000$ | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Rated current (at $\mathbf{4 0 ^ { \circ }} \mathbf{C}$ ) In (A) | $\ln$ | $0.98 \times \ln$ | $0.94 \times \ln$ | $0.90 \times \ln$ |
| Rated voltage Ue (V) | 690 | 600 | 500 | 440 |
| Rated insulation voltage Ui (V) | 1000 | 900 | 750 | 600 |

- Minimum recommended dimension of busbars per pole

| In (A) | Vertical bars (mm) | Horizontal bars (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 3 0}$ | $50 \times 10$ | $60 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | $60 \times 10$ | $60 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | $80 \times 10$ | $80 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5 0}$ | $80 \times 10$ | $2 \times 60 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ | $2 \times 60 \times 10$ | $2 \times 80 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $2 \times 80 \times 10$ | $3 \times 80 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ | $3 \times 80 \times 10$ | $3 \times 80 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{3 2 0 0}$ | $3 \times 100 \times 10$ | $3 \times 100 \times 10$ |
| $\mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ | $4 \times 100 \times 10$ | $5 \times 100 \times 10$ |

Note: The tables presenting the minimum recommended dimensions of connection plates and bars per pole should be used solely as a general guideline for selecting products. Due to extensive variety of switchgear constructions shapes and conditions that can affect the behavior of the apparatus, the solution used must always be verified

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[^0]:    Frame 2:
    3P: Cat. No. 28892
    4P: Cat. N.

