## M-Force ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ three-phase switch



## Description

The M-Force ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ switch from Eaton's Cooper Power Systems is a distribution-class, gangoperated, factory unitized three-phase overhead loadbreak switch. The M-Force switch is offered in distribution voltage classifications of $15 \mathrm{kV}, 25$ kV , and 35 kV . The M-Force switch may be used for line sectionalizing, paralleling, by-passing, or isolating.
M-Force stands for "Magnetic Force". Eaton's Cooper Power Systems has the only reverse loop contacts found on distribution-class sidebreak switches; a contact usually reserved for higher priced transmission switches. The reverse loop contacts utilize high current magnetic forces for added reliability. The reverse loop design allows for high contact pressure to be maintained during fault conditions. This feature prevents pitting and distorting of the switch blade and contacts even under severe momentary overload

## Cooper <br> Power Systems

## Basic concept

Current-carrying conductors that are parallel to each other and have current flowing in the same direction, attract each other due to the magnetic forces acting on them (See Figure 1A).
Current-carrying conductors that are parallel to each other and have current flowing in the opposite direction, repel due to the magnetic forces acting on them (See Figure 1B).
Current flows through the two parallel inner segments of the reverse loop contacts in the same direction, thus these two segments attract each other, initiating contact pressure. Current flow through the inner segment and the outer segment is in opposite directions, which causes a repelling force that amplifies the contact pressure.


Figure 1A. Current flowing in same direction.


Figure 1B. Current flowing in opposite direction.


Figure 2. Magnetic forces acting on contacts.

## Design features

## Reverse loop contacts

The reverse loop contacts utilize high current magnetic forces for added reliability. The reverse loop contacts were adapted from the KPF Line Tension Switch and have been field-proven for over 80 years. The reverse loop design allows for high contact pressure to be maintained during fault conditions. This feature prevents pitting and distorting of the switch blade and contacts even under severe momentary overload. These contacts originally designed for high voltage transmission switches also maintain extremely cool temperatures even under the rated full load. The max temperature rise allowed per IEEE Std $1247^{\text {TM }}$-2005 standard for the blade and contact area is $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The max temperature rise observed on the reverse loop contact area was $38^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, less than half of the allowed temperature. These types of test results, along with the proven field performance, undoubtedly make the Reverse Loop Contacts found in the M -Force switch the premiere choice in the industry.

## Insulators

The M-Force switch comes standard with polymer (silicone rubber) insulators. These non-porcelain insulators offer exceptional dielectric and mechanical characteristics adding to the reliability of the M-Force switch, while lowering the weight. The M-Force switch can be provided in cycloaliphatic epoxy and porcelain housings. Insulators come standard with 2.25 " bolt circles at 15 and 25 kV . Insulators require a 3.00 bolt circle at 35 kV .

## Extended bearing assembly

The stainless steel shaft on the rotating insulator bearing assembly has been extended to four inches. This extra length will prevent horizontal movement of the rotating insulator during operation which ensures proper blade/contact alignment which is essential for smooth operation. Another feature of the bearing assembly is the oilimpregnated bushings that provide maintenance-free operation for the life of the switch.

## Insulated Reliabreak ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ arm

The Reliabreak ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Pick-up Arm on the M-Force switch is insulated on one side, which isolates the interrupter from the current path during a close operation. This feature allows for a wide range of adjustments between the Reliabreak arm and the blade catch finger. This increased tolerance removes the possibility of misalignment during operation which ensures proper load interruption.

## Positive locking dead-end brackets

The dead-end brackets on the M-Force switch are of a positive locking design. This design allows for dead-ending at an angle without any distortion of the brackets. This allows for a more flexible switch that can be used in a wider variety of installation requirements.

## New inter-phase clamps

The inter-phase control rod clamps on the M-Force switch are designed with a jam nut through the side of the casting which locks the clamps after factory alignment. This feature eliminates any possibility of accidental slippage of the control mechanism which ensures proper operation even under icy conditions.

## Optional ice shields

The standard M-Force switch is capable of operating under a $3 / 8$ " ice build up. With the optional ice shields the M-Force switch is capable of opening and closing with a $3 / 4$ " ice build up.
The unique shields are designed to prevent ice from building up between the contact clips as well as removing the ice from the blade during the closing operation. Per ANSI C37.34, a chopping action is allowed during the close operation to break the ice. Due to the shearing action of the M-Force Ice Shields, the closing operation can be accomplished with one motion. No chopping is needed.


Figure 3. Illustration of M-Force switch.

## M-Force switch dimensional data



Figure 4. Horizontal switch configuration.


Figure 5. Phase-over-phase switch configuration.


Figure 6. Vertical switch configuration.


Figure 7. Horizontal Pole top switch configuration.


Figure 8. Triangular switch configuration.

Table 1. Dimensional Information

| Dim. | Horizontal |  |  |  |  |  | Vertical (Riser) |  |  |  |  |  | Phase-over-Phase |  |  | Triangular |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Standard |  |  | G095 |  |  | Standard |  |  | G095 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35 kV | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35 kV | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35 kV | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35 kV | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35kV | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35 kV |
| A | 79" | 88" | 119" | 97" | 108" | 126" | 79" | 88" | 97" | 108" | 119" | 126" | 95" | 104" | 126" | $61{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 73" | 79 |
| B | 28" | $33 "$ | 42 " | 28" | $33^{\prime \prime}$ | 42 " | 35.5" | 40 " | $45 "$ | 49.5" | 56" | 54.5" | 30" | 34.5" | 45.5" | 27" | 33" | 36" |
| C | $15^{\prime \prime}$ | $15^{\prime \prime}$ | 18" | $24 "$ | $24 "$ | $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 19.5" | 19.5" | 19.5" | 19.5" | 19.5" | 19.5" | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| D | 29" | 33" | 52" | 38" | 43.5" | 52.5" | 6.5" | $6.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.5 " | 22 " | 22.5" | 22.5" | 88" | 97" | 119" | 58" | 61 " | 73" |
| E | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 29" | $33.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 45 " | 29" | $33.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 42 " | 93" | 102" | 124" | $34 "$ | $34 "$ | 42" |
| F | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 39.5" | 45 | 48.5" | 53.5" | 59.5" | $58 "$ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Horizontal Pole Top

## Standard

| Dim. | $\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{~ k V}$ | $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ k V}$ | $\mathbf{3 5} \mathbf{~ k V}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A$ | $79^{\prime \prime}$ | $79^{\prime \prime}$ | $977^{\prime \prime}$ |
| B | $36^{\prime \prime}$ | $36^{\prime \prime}$ | $45 "$ |

## Phase unit dimensions



Figure 9. Phase unit breakdown.

Table 2. Phase Unit Dimensions

| Dim. | Voltage Class | 15 kV | 25 kV | 35 kV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Insulator Material | 2.25" Bolt Circle | 2.25" Boit Circle | 3.00" Bolt Circle |
| A | Polymer | 8.4" | 10.8" | 18.0" |
|  | Epoxy | 7.01 | 10.0" | 14.0" |
|  | Porcelain | 8.0" | 10.0" | 18.0" |
| B | B $=\mathrm{A}+10.00^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |
| C |  | 12.8" | $15.4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 20.0" |
| D |  | $9.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $12.1{ }^{17}$ | 16.7" |
| E |  | 10.0" | 12.6" | 17.3" |
| F |  | 13.0" | 15.6" | 20.3 " |

## Technical specifications

Table 3. Insulator Creep Distances

|  | $\mathbf{2 . 2 5 "}$ Bolt Circle Insulators |  | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0 "}$ Bolt Circle Insulators |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{~ k V}$ | $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ k V}$ | $\mathbf{3 5} \mathbf{~ k V}$ |
| Polymer Insulators | $20.2^{\prime \prime}$ | $28.0^{\prime \prime}$ | $37.00 "$ |
| Epoxy Insulators | $18.3^{\prime \prime}$ | $22.70 "$ | $37.69 "$ |
| Porcelain Insulators | $14.0^{\prime \prime}$ | $17.38^{\prime \prime}$ | $37.00 "$ |

Table 4. Electrical Characteristics

|  | Max | BIL | Cont. Current | Loadbreak | Momentary* | 3 Second | Fault Close (ASM) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 kV | 17 kV | 110 kV | $600 \mathrm{~A}^{* *}$ | 50 @ $600 \mathrm{~A}^{* * *}$ | $40 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{Asy}$. rms | 25 kA Sym. rms | 1 @ 20 kA, 3 @ 15 kA |
| 25 kV | 29 kV | 150 kV | $600 \mathrm{~A}^{* *}$ | 50 @ 600 A $^{* * *}$ | $40 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{Asy}$. rms | 25 kA Sym. rms | 1 @ 20 kA, 3 @ 15 kA |
| 35 kV | 38 kV | 200 kV | 900 A | 10 @ 900 A | 40 kA Asy. rms | 25 kA Sym. rms | 1 @ 20 kA, 3 @ 15 kA |

* Momentary peak current is 65 kA .
** 900 A optional.
*** If optional rating selected, 10 operations at 900 A .


## Contacts

- The stationary contact shall be silverplated hard drawn copper in a reverse loop configuration
- The reverse loop design shall ensure that pressure is applied to the blade when subjected to high fault currents
- The stationary contact shall not incorporate unreliable backup springs to apply necessary contact pressure


## Blade

- The blade shall be a silver-plated hard drawn copper of solid blade buss design
- The blade shall not be a truss type design that requires backup springs to insure contact pressure
- The blade and contact design shall be self-wiping and capable of 20,000 mechanical operations without detrimental wear


## Interrupter

- The load interrupter shall be of type Reliabreak ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
- The internal mechanism of the interrupter shall be manufactured from non-ferrous components ensuring long term resistance to corrosion in all environments
- The interrupter mechanism shall be capable of 2500 successful mechanical operations
- The interrupter shall be capable of 10 successful 900 A interruptions at 38 kV or 50 successful 600 A interruptions at a rated 25.8 kV
- The body of the interrupter shall be manufactured from UV stabilized Lexan® 103 material and shall be easily replaced with a hotstick
- The interrupter operating arm shall be stainless steel (304) with UV stabilized Lexan® 103 insulation molded permanently onto the arm


## Phase units

- All current-carrying parts shall be manufactured from copper
- Terminal pads shall be NEMA ${ }^{\circledR}$ two hole, silver or tin-plated
- The rotating insulator stack shall incorporate oil-impregnated bronze bearings to ensure maintenance free operation for life of the switch
- The spindle shall be manufactured from stainless steel and shall be supported by bushings spaced at four inches to eliminate rocking of the insulator and to ensure proper blade and contact alignment
- Each phase unit shall be secured to the crossarm with locking spacers to eliminate distortion of the phase unit base
- Dead-end brackets shall incorporate locking tabs that will eliminate movement under side forces present when conductor is dead-ended at an angle
- The switch shall be capable of opening or closing under a $3 / 8$ " ice layer without ice shields. The switch shall be capable of opening or closing under a $3 / 4$ " ice layer with ice shields.

Table 5. Shipping Weights and Dimensions (2.25" Bolt Circle Polymer Insulators Standard, 3.00" on 35 kV)

|  | Voltage Class | 15 kV |  | 25 kV |  | 35 kV |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Crossarm | Steel | Fiberglass | Steel | Fiberglass | Steel | Fiberglass |
| Horizontal Upright | Crate L" $\times$ W" x H" | $94 " \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34 "$ | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 104 " x 30" x 38" | 104 " x 30" x 38" | $134 " \times 37$ " $\times 41$ " | $134 " \times 37$ " $\times 41$ " |
|  | Weight | 381 lbs . | 347 lbs . | 414 lbs . | 380 lbs . | 478 lbs . | 444 lbs. |
| Horizontal Pole Top | Crate L" $\times$ W" x H" | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34 "$ | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $134 " \times 37$ " $\times 41$ " | $134 " \times 37{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 41 "$ |
|  | Weight | 377 lbs . | 343 lbs . | 410 lbs . | 376 lbs. | 474 lbs . | 440 lbs . |
| Phase over Phase | Crate L" $\times$ W" $\times$ H" | 100 " x 27" x 34" | $100 " \times 27$ " $\times 34 "$ | 110 " x 30" x 38" | 110 " x 30" x 38" | 140 " $\times 37$ " $\times 41$ " | 140 " $\times 37$ " $\times 41$ " |
|  | Weight | 462 lbs . | 428 lbs . | 495 lbs . | 461 lbs. | 559 lbs . | 525 lbs . |
| Vertical Riser | Crate L" $\times$ W" $\times$ H" | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 104" x 30" x 38" | 104" $\times 30$ " $\times 38{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 134" $\times 37$ " $\times 41$ " | $134 " \times 37^{\prime \prime} \times 41^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | Weight | 402 lbs . | 368 lbs . | 435 lbs . | 401 lbs . | 499 lbs . | 465 lbs . |
| Triangular | Crate L" $\times$ W" $\times$ H" | 93" $\times 27{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 73^{\prime \prime}$ | $94^{\prime \prime} \times 27^{\prime \prime} \times 73^{\prime \prime}$ | $93^{\prime \prime} \times 30 \mathrm{C} \times 73^{\prime \prime}$ | $93^{\prime \prime} \times 30 \mathrm{c} \times 73^{\prime \prime}$ | 199" x 37" x 85" | 99" $\times 37{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 85{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | Weight | 471 lbs. | 437 lbs . | 504 lbs . | 470 lbs . | 568 lbs . | 534 lbs . |

Note: G095 spacing and special switch options will cause slight variations.

Table 6. Weight Adders

|  | 15 kV |  | 25 kV |  | 35 kV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2.25" B.C. | 3.00" B.C. | 2.25" B.C. | 3.00" B.C. | 3.00" B.C. |
| Polymer Insulators | - | 14 lbs . | - | 3 lbs . | - |
| Epoxy Insulators | 9 lbs. | 41 lbs . | 14 lbs. | 54 lbs . | 57 lbs. |
| Porcelain Insulators | 54 lbs . | 114 lbs . | 57 lbs | 164 lbs . | 199 lbs. |

## Table 7. M-Force Three-Phase Switch Catalog Number Configuration



## Definition of options

## A-900 A continuous current rating

The "A" option is available on 15 kV and 25 kV switches to designate a continuous rating of 900 A . This is achieved by increasing the thickness of the silver-plated copper buss blade. All 35 kV class switches are rated 900 A continuous.

## B - Provisions for crossarm support brackets

The "B" option supplies two adjustment mounting brackets on crossarm. This allows the customer to install support brackets/alley arms to the crossarm. The support brackets are not included.

## C - Captive hardware on terminal pads

This option provides two $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ captive stainless steel studs on each Nema® two-hole pad. These are usually used in conjunction with compression terminals.

## E - Extension links

This option provides two 14" extension links on each conductor dead-end bracket, six per switch.

## F - Bonded control handle

This option provides a grounding strap and connector that is attached to the manual operating handle. This is a standard feature on torsional control designs.

## G - Reciprocating handles with interlocks

This option provides manual interlocks on switches and is available on switches sold in pairs only. When ordered with this option, end user information such as; utility name, contact person, address, and phone number will have to be provided prior to order input as required by the manufacturer of the interlocks.

## H - Lightning arrester brackets

This option provides provisions for the mounting of six lightning arresters per switch.

## I - Steel interphase rod

This provides a 1" O.D. steel interphase rod. The standard rod is UV inhibited fiberglass.

## J - Provisions for neutral wire

This option provides a hole and spacing for a pin type insulator to be located on the crossarm to accommodate the neutral wire.

## K - Provisions for sensors

This option provides longer phase unit bases that will accept sensors to be easily mounted if the manual switches are to be retrofitted for SCADA with a motor operator at a later date.

## $\mathbf{R}$ - Additional nameplate on handle

This option provides a nameplate fixed to the manual control handle in addition to the nameplate mounted on the switch crossarm.

## S - Ice shields

This option provides ice shields on each switch clip contact. This allows the switch to be opened or closed under a $3 / 4$ " ice build up.

## T-Grounding connector

This option provides a grounding lug on the crossarm mounting bracket. This allows for the utility to ground the switch base to the pole ground.

## U - Terminals

This option provides connectors on each two-hole Nema® pad with a conductor range of \#2-500 MCM.

## V - Pole mounting band

This option provides the additional support of adjusting pole bands that are attached to the pole mounting bracket.

## Control rod options



TORSIOTUASLOC』NCDROD
RECIPRECACdAtGGCOAXIIROL

Figure 10. Torsional and Reciprocating control rod options.
Note: The standard length of control rod is 28 '. Extra 7 ' lengths are available (see page 8 for options)
When one section of fiberglass is ordered for reciprocating control, the top section will be designated as that segment.

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