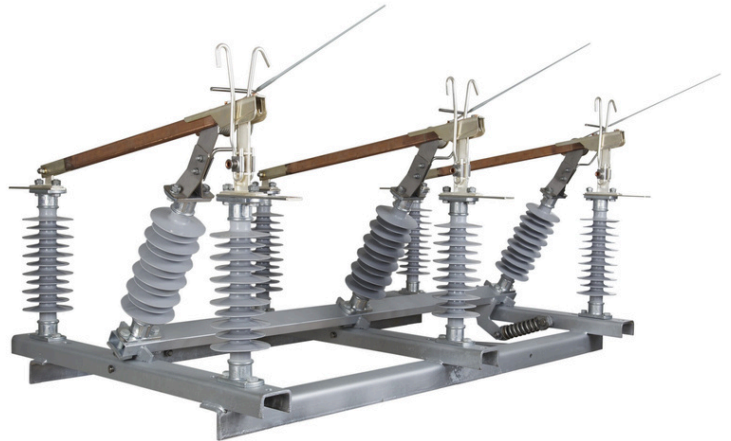


# MANUALLY OPERATED OVERHEAD SWITCH (IACM)

## DESCRIPTION

- Material for outdoor use
- Simple and robust construction
- Large breaking distance
- Creepage distance Class III (IEC60815)
- Excellent mechanical and thermal resistance to short-circuit currents
- Perfect visibility in open position



## SPECIFICATIONS

The P-94 disconnectors have been designed for overhead distribution networks up to a maximum voltage of 36kV. They allow isolating the network downstream from a permanent fault and ensure maintenance interventions in complete safety.

In this device, the classic pantograph of overhead switches has been replaced by a copper contact knife. Its "U" profile provides great elasticity, ensuring perfect electrical contact on both the fixed contact (break contacts) and the articulation side. The movement of the contact knife is ensured by the tilting of the mobile insulator.

There are two versions of this switch:

- The "P-94" with porcelain insulators.
- The "P-94P" with polymer insulators.

The steel screws and metallic parts are hot-dip galvanized. There is also an option with epoxy and polyurethane protection and stainless-steel screws. The respective references are "P94sp" and "P-94Psp".

This "sp" version ensures exceptional resistance in severe chemical pollution conditions and aggressive climatic environments (seaside, sandstorm, etc.).

IACM III switch type P-94-24kV / 400A with chairs and control system.

IACM III switch type P-94P-24kV / 400A with chairs and control system.

IACM III switch type P-94-36kV / 400A with chairs and control system.

IACM III switch type P-94P-36kV / 400A with chairs and control system

## OPERATION PRINCIPLE

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Upon closing the device, the kinematics are designed so that the whip engagement into its hook occurs only after firm contact is established between the movable knife and the fixed knife.

Upon opening the device, the whip releases abruptly, typical of this type of device. Its braking at the end of its stroke is achieved through the relaxation of its spring, which was tensioned during closure.

Thanks to the significant angular displacement of the whip, its end covers a much greater distance in extremely brief times compared to fixed whips in conventional systems.

The breaking capabilities thus achieved are significantly higher, with extremely reduced arc times.