

Description

Technical Field

The invention relates to circuit breakers and in particular to circuit breakers of the type having both over-current and earth leakage protection, commonly referred to as residual current circuit breakers (RCCB's).

Prior Art

Over-current protective devices have limitations such as delay in operation in situations where there is a relative high earth loop impedance. Further, over-current protective devices do not detect earth fault currents below their operating current, which currents in certain circumstances may constitute a fire hazard. Accordingly, there is an increasing demand for protective devices providing both over-current and earth leakage protection. CH-A-428-907 discloses a circuit breaker providing both over-current and earth leakage protection. This document is the base of the preamble of claim 1.

Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to provide a residual current circuit breaker which is reliable in operation and relatively simple to manufacture.

According to the invention there is provided a circuit breaker for use in a system having live, neutral and ground leads, comprising: a housing; a breaker assembly in the housing for making and breaking an electrical connection between a movable contact and a stationary contact; an operating handle for the breaker assembly; an over-current sensing means for tripping of said breaker assembly; the over-current sensing means including a coil and an armature core in the coil; the armature core having an axial bore extending therethrough; an additional tripping mechanism comprising a plunger means mounted within the axial bore of the armature core; an actuating device for controlling the movement of the plunger means from a non-tripping position to a tripping position; the plunger means being independently movable through the axial bore in the armature core when moving between the non-tripping and tripping positions, reset means being provided for re-setting of the plunger means to the non-tripping position, and wherein the breaker includes a residual current detection circuit for detection of a residual current in the system, characterised in that the actuating device comprises a drive rod which is movable on detection of a residual current fault between a non-tripping position and a tripping position in which the drive rod engages the plunger means to drive the plunger means into the tripping position, biasing means for urging the drive

rod into a tripping position, retaining means for retaining the drive rod in a non-tripping position, engagement means provided intermediate the ends of the plunger means, which comprises a plunger rod, for engagement by the armature core on movement of the armature core in the event of an over-current fault occurring from a non-tripping position in which the armature core is retained by the biasing means to a tripping position in which current flowing through the coil draws the armature core through the coil against the biasing of spring means to engage the plunger rod and trip the breaker assembly in the event of an overcurrent fault occurring.

Preferably the retaining means comprises a permanent magnet to hold the drive rod in the non-tripping position and electromagnet to neutralise the effect of the permanent magnet on the drive rod on detection of a residual current fault.

Preferably the reset means comprises a reset lever interposed between the drive rod and the plunger and a reset actuator for moving the lever to return the drive rod into the non-tripping position against the action of the biasing means.

In a preferred arrangement the reset actuator comprises the circuit breaker operating handle which engages the reset lever when the handle is moved from the on or non-tripped position with the contacts closed to the off or tripped position with the contacts opened.

Preferably the reset lever is pivotally mounted to the housing intermediate the ends thereof and comprises a first lever arm for engagement by the operating handle and a second lever arm interposed between the drive rod and the plunger means. Typically the reset lever is of substantially L shape in plan view.

Preferably the plunger rod is of non-ferrous, preferably plastics, material.

Preferably the engagement means is provided at substantially the mid point along the longitudinal axis of the plunger rod so that the rod is substantially symmetrical.

In one arrangement the engagement means comprises a radially outwardly extending collar engagable in a complementary shaped recess in the armature core.

Preferably the plunger rod is slidably mounted in a bushing provided in the coil at the end thereof remote from the armature core.

In another embodiment of the invention the actuating device comprises a solenoid.

In a further embodiment of the invention the actuating device is operated from a remote location.

In one embodiment of the invention position sensing means are provided for sensing the position of the plunger means.

Preferably the position sensing means comprises switch means operated by the plunger means on movement between the non-tripped and tripped pos-

ition.

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description of some preferred embodiments thereof given by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a circuit breaker according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a plan, partially cross-sectional view of the circuit breaker of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a tripping portion of the circuit breaker in an on position, and

Figs. 4 to 7 are plan views of the tripping position in different positions.

Referring to the drawings, and initially to Figs. 1 to 3 there is illustrated a circuit breaker in this case a residual current circuit breaker (RCCB) according to the invention indicated generally by the reference numeral 1. The RCCB 1 comprises a housing 2 having a base and a cover which form a partition wall 3 which separates an over-current protection device 4 from an additional tripping means which in this case includes a residual current detection circuit 5. The RCCB 1 includes line and neutral supply terminals 6 and 7, and neutral line load terminals 8 and 9, and an earth terminal 10. In this case, the line supply terminal 6 is formed by a metal clip for both mechanical and electrical connection with a supply conductor. The line and neutral load terminals 8 and 9 are of the screw-type and are in side-by-side relationship in a side wall of the housing 2. The neutral supply terminal 7 and the earth terminal 10 are of the conventional cable type.

The RCCB 1 includes a breaker assembly 15 which in this case is of the unitary type and includes a movable contact 16 for engagement with a fixed contact 17. The breaker assembly 15 also includes an operating handle 18 of conventional construction. The over-current protecting device 4 comprises a bi-metal element 19 abutting the breaker assembly 15 and an arc stack 27 of conventional construction. The device 4 also comprises a coil 20 having an armature 21 and having an armature core 22 which is biased into a non-tripping position illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 by a coil spring 26. An axial bore 23 extends through the core 22.

The additional tripping means which in this case operates in response to a residual current fault occurring includes a plunger means comprising a single plunger rod 24 which extends through the partition wall 3, through the bore 23 and through a plunger bushing 25 to impact against a trip lever 28 of the breaker assembly 15 for moving the contact 16 away from the contact 17 to trip the breaker. The additional tripping means includes the residual current detection circuit 5 and an actuating device 30 for controlling the movement of the plunger rod 24 between a non-tripping position and a tripping position when a residual current fault is detected by the detection circuit. The

actuating device 30 comprises a drive rod 31 which is movable on detection of a residual current fault to engage and drive the plunger rod 24 through the bore 23 to trip the breaker. The drive rod 31 is biased into a forward or tripping position by a coil spring 32 wound around the rod 31. Retaining means for retaining the drive rod 31 in a non-tripping or retracted position comprises a magnetic assembly 35 comprising a permanent magnet to hold the drive rod 31 in a non-tripping position and an electromagnet to neutralise the effect of the permanent magnet on the drive rod 31 on detection of a residual current fault by the circuit 5.

The plunger rod 24 is in this case of non-ferrous, preferably plastics material. The rod 24 includes an engagement means in the form of a radially outwardly extending collar 50 which is engagable in a complementary shaped recess in the armature core 22. The collar 50 is provided substantially at the mid-point along the longitudinal axis of the plunger rod 24 so that the rod 24 is substantially symmetrical. Thus, on assembly, the rod 24 may be inserted into the bore 23 in either direction.

Reset means for re-setting of the plunger rod 24 to a non-tripping position comprises a reset lever 40 interposed between the drive rod 31 and plunger rod 34 and a reset actuator for moving the lever rod 40 to return the drive rod 31 into the non-tripping position against the action of the spring 32. In this case the reset actuator comprises the circuit breaker operating handle 18 which includes an engagement surface 45 which engages against the reset lever 40 when the handle 18 is moved from the on or non-tripped position with the contacts 16, 17 closed to the off or tripped position with the contacts 16, 17 open.

The reset lever 40 is pivotally mounted to the housing 2 intermediate the ends thereof, is of generally 'L' shape in plan view and comprises a first arm 46 for engagement by the engagement surface 45 of the operating handle 18 and a second arm 47 interposed between the drive rod 31 and plunger rod 24.

A test mechanism for checking the operation of the residual current tripping device comprises a test button 60 engagable against a lever 61 which is pivotally mounted to the housing 2 by a pivot pin 62. A spring 63 biases the lever 61 into the non-test position illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The spring 63 is electrically connected to the coil 20 at one end and the lever 61 is arranged to move the other end of the spring 63 between a non-test position as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 to a test position in contact with a push to test terminal 64.

In use, and referring particularly to Figs. 3 to 7 in the normal non-tripped position illustrated in Fig. 3 the handle 18 is in the on position, the drive rod 31 is retracted, the reset lever 40 is at right angles to the drive rod 31, the armature core 22 is retracted, the plunger rod 24 is retracted and the contacts 16, 17 are

closed. In the event of a residual current fault being detected by the circuit 5 the electromagnet of the magnetic assembly 35 is activated to neutralise the effect of the permanent magnet restraining the drive rod 31, allowing the rod 31 to extend outwardly under the action of the spring 32, striking the lever arm 47 of the reset lever 40 forwardly about its pivot to strike the plunger rod 24 which moves independently through the bore 23 of the armature core 22 to strike the lever 28. This configuration is illustrated in Fig. 4. The striking of the lever 28 releases a spring which moves the contact 16 away from the contact 17 and the handle 18 is thrown towards the off position as illustrated in Fig. 5.

As the handle 18 travels into the off position the engagement surface 45 of the handle 18 strikes the arm 46 of the reset lever 40 as illustrated in Fig. 5, pivoting the lever 40 anticlockwise and thus pushing the arm 47 of the reset lever 40 against the plunger rod 31 driving it back into the magnetic assembly housing against the biasing of the spring 32. The plunger rod 24 is then free to move back through the bore into the reset position illustrated in Fig. 6. When the handle 18 is thrown back into the on position the additional tripping device is in the non-tripping position illustrated in Fig. 3.

Referring to Fig. 7 in the event of an overcurrent fault developing the armature core 22 is drawn into the coil 20 against the biasing of the spring 26, the recess 51 of the core 22 engaging with the collar 50 on the plunger rod 24 to drive the plunger rod 24 forward through the coil 20 to trip the breaker by striking the lever 28.

One advantage of the breaker of the invention is that because the plunger means is independently movable through the armature core it performs the function of tripping the breaker independently of the armature core. There is no magnetic interference between the trip mechanism via movement of the armature core in the event of an overcurrent fault and movement of the plunger means in the event of a residual current fault. Further, the plunger means may be used in association with a position sensing means such as an auxiliary switch to give a remote indication of the closed or open status of the breaker. The position sensing means may detect the position of the contacts directly or indirectly by sensing the position of the plunger.

Auxiliary and command devices either locally or remotely operated may be used as an alternative to the residual current detection circuit to provide a tripping signal in the event of a fault or test condition occurring.

It will be appreciated that the invention provides an RCCB which is relatively simple and is reliable in operation. The use of a separate drive rod 31 and impact rod 32 allows the choice of suitable materials, in this case a plastics impact rod and ferrous drive rod.

Further, re-setting is relatively simple as a hand-controlled lever may be easily used.

5 Claims

1. A circuit breaker for use in a system having live, neutral and ground leads, comprising: a housing (2); a breaker assembly (15) in the housing (2) for making and breaking an electrical connection between a movable contact (16) and a stationary contact (17); an operating handle (18) for the breaker assembly (15); an over-current sensing means (4) for tripping of said breaker assembly (15); the over-current sensing means (4) including a coil (20) and an armature core (22) in the coil (20); the armature core (22) having an axial bore (23) extending therethrough; an additional tripping mechanism comprising: a plunger means (24) mounted within the axial bore (23) of the armature core (22); an actuating device (30) for controlling the movement of the plunger means (24) from a non-tripping position to a tripping position; the plunger means (24) being independently movable through the axial bore (23) in the armature core (22) when moving between the non-tripping and tripping positions, reset means (18, 40) being provided for re-setting of the plunger means to the non-tripping position, and wherein the breaker (15) includes a residual current detection circuit (5) for detection of a residual current in the system, characterised in that actuating device (30) comprises a drive rod (31) which is movable on detection of a residual current fault between a non-tripping position and a tripping position in which the drive rod (31) engages the plunger means (24) to drive the plunger means (24) into the tripping position, biasing means (32) for urging the drive rod (31) into a tripping position, retaining means (35) for retaining the drive rod (31) in a non-tripping position, engagement means (50) provided intermediate the ends of the plunger means which comprises a plunger rod (34) for engagement by the armature core (22) in the event of an over-current fault occurring from a non-tripping position in which the armature core (22) is retained by the biasing means (32) to a tripping position in which current flowing through the coil (20) draws the armature core (22) through the coil (20) against the biasing of spring means (32) to engage the plunger rod (24) and trip the breaker assembly in the event of an overcurrent fault occurring.
2. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 1 characterised that the retaining means (35) comprises a permanent magnet to hold the drive rod (31) in the non-tripping position and electromagnet to

closed. In the event of a residual current fault being detected by the circuit 5 the electromagnet of the magnetic assembly 35 is activated to neutralise the effect of the permanent magnet restraining the drive rod 31, allowing the rod 31 to extend outwardly under the action of the spring 32, striking the lever arm 47 of the reset lever 40 forwardly about its pivot to strike the plunger rod 24 which moves independently through the bore 23 of the armature core 22 to strike the lever 28. This configuration is illustrated in Fig. 4. The striking of the lever 28 releases a spring which moves the contact 16 away from the contact 17 and the handle 18 is thrown towards the off position as illustrated in Fig. 5.

As the handle 18 travels into the off position the engagement surface 45 of the handle 18 strikes the arm 46 of the reset lever 40 as illustrated in Fig. 5, pivoting the lever 40 anticlockwise and thus pushing the arm 47 of the reset lever 40 against the plunger rod 31 driving it back into the magnetic assembly housing against the biasing of the spring 32. The plunger rod 24 is then free to move back through the bore into the reset position illustrated in Fig. 6. When the handle 18 is thrown back into the on position the additional tripping device is in the non-tripping position illustrated in Fig. 3.

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One advantage of the breaker of the invention is that because the plunger means is independently movable through the armature core it performs the function of tripping the breaker independently of the armature core. There is no magnetic interference between the trip mechanism via movement of the armature core in the event of an overcurrent fault and movement of the plunger means in the event of a residual current fault. Further, the plunger means may be used in association with a position sensing means such as an auxiliary switch to give a remote indication of the closed or open status of the breaker. The position sensing means may detect the position of the contacts directly or indirectly by sensing the position of the plunger.

Auxiliary and command devices either locally or remotely operated may be used as an alternative to the residual current detection circuit to provide a tripping signal in the event of a fault or test condition occurring.

It will be appreciated that the invention provides an RCCB which is relatively simple and is reliable in operation. The use of a separate drive rod 31 and impact rod 32 allows the choice of suitable materials, in this case a plastics impact rod and ferrous drive rod.

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2. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 1 characterised that the retaining means (35) comprises a permanent magnet to hold the drive rod (31) in the non-tripping position and electromagnet to



neutralise the event of the permanent magnet on the drive rod (31) on detection of a residual current fault.

3. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 1 or 2 characterised in that the reset means comprises a reset lever (40) interposed between the drive rod (31) and the plunger (24) and a reset actuator (18) for moving the lever (40) return the drive rod (31) into the non-tripping position against the action of the biasing means (32). 5
4. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 3 characterised in that the reset actuator comprises the circuit breaker operating handle (18) which engages the reset lever (40) when the handle (18) is moved from the on or non-tripped position with the contacts (16,17) closed to the off or tripped position with the contacts opened. (16,17). 10
5. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 4 characterised in that the reset lever (40) is pivotally mounted to the housing (2) intermediate the ends thereof and comprises a first lever arm (46) for engagement by the operating handle and a second lever arm (47) interposed between the drive rod (31) and the plunger means (24). 15
6. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 5 characterised in that lever (40) is of substantially L shape in plan view. 20
7. A circuit breaker as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that plunger rod (34) is of non-ferrous, preferably plastics material. 25
8. A circuit breaker as claimed in any proceeding claim characterised in that the engagement means (50) is provided at substantially the mid point along the longitudinal axis of the plunger rod (24) so that the rod (24) is substantially symmetrical. 30
9. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 8 characterised in that the engagement means comprises a radially outwardly extending collar (50) engageable in a complementary shaped recess (51) in the armature core (22). 35
10. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 9 characterised in that the plunger rod (24) is slidably mounted in a bushing (25) provided in the coil (20) at the end thereof remote from the armature core (22). 40
11. A circuit breaker as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that actuating device (30) comprises a solenoid which is operated from a remote location. 45

12. A circuit breaker as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that position sensing means are provided for sensing the position of the plunger means (24).

13. A circuit breaker as claimed in claim 12 characterised in that the position sensing means comprises switch means operated by the plunger means (24) on movement between the non-tripped and tripped position.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Leistungsschalter zum Einsatz in einem System mit einer stromführenden, Null- und Erdungsleitung, der folgendes umfaßt: ein Gehäuse (2); einen Unterbrecherbausatz (15) in dem Gehäuse (2) zur Herstellung und Unterbrechung einer elektrischen Verbindung zwischen einem beweglichen Kontakt (16) und einem Festkontakt (17); einen Bedienungsgriff (18) für den Unterbrecherbausatz (15); eine Überstromfeststellungseinrichtung (4) zur Auslösung des genannten Unterbrecherbausatzes (15); wobei die Überstromfeststellungseinrichtung (4) eine Spule (20) beinhaltet und in der Spule (20) einen Ankerkern (22); der Ankerkern (22) besitzt eine Axialbohrung (23), die sich durch diesen erstreckt; einen zusätzlichen Auslösemechanismus, der folgendes umfaßt: eine Tauchvorrichtung (24), die innerhalb der Axialbohrung (23) des Ankerkerns (22) befestigt ist; einen Stellantrieb (30), der die Bewegung der Tauchvorrichtung (24) von einer nicht auslösenden Position in eine auslösende Position steuert; daß die Tauchvorrichtung (24) sich unabhängig durch die Axialbohrung (23) im Ankerkern (22) bewegen kann, wenn sie sich zwischen der nicht auslösenden und der Auslöseposition hin und her bewegt, Rückstellvorrichtungen (18, 40), die geschaffen werden, um die Tauchkernvorrichtung in die nicht auslösende Position zurückzustellen, und worin ein Unterbrecher (15) einen Reststromerkennungsschaltkreis (5) zur Feststellung eines Reststroms im System einschließt, dadurch charakterisiert, daß der Stellantrieb (30) einen Antriebsstab (31) umfaßt, welcher bei Feststellung eines Reststromfehlers zwischen der nicht auslösenden Position und der Auslöseposition hin und her bewegt werden kann, wobei der Antriebsstab (31) in die Tauchkernvorrichtung (24) eingreift, um die Tauchkernvorrichtung (24) in die Auslöseposition zu bringen, eine Federvorrichtung (32), um den Antriebsstab (31) in eine Auslöseposition zu treiben, eine Haltevorrichtung (35), um den Antriebsstab (31) in einer nicht auslösenden Position zu halten, eine Eingriffvorrichtung (50), die zwi-



schen den Enden der Tauchkernvorrichtung liegt, welche einen Tauchstab (34) umfaßt, in den der Ankerkern (22) im Falle eines Überstromfehlers eingreift, der durch eine nicht auslösende Position auftritt, in welcher der Ankerkern (22) von der Federvorrichtung (32) in einer Auslöseposition gehalten wird, in der der durch die Spule (20) fließende Strom den Ankerkern (22) durch die Spule (20) entgegen der Kraft der Federvorrichtung (32) zieht, um in den Tauchstab (24) einzugreifen und den Unterbrecherbausatz im Fall eines auftretenden Überstromfehlers auszulösen.

2. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 1, dadurch charakterisiert, daß die Haltevorrichtung (35) einen Permanentmagneten umfaßt, um den Antriebsstab (31) in der nicht auslösenden Position zu halten und einen Elektromagneten, um bei Feststellung eines Reststromfehlers die Kraft des Permanentmagneten auf den Antriebsstab (31) zu neutralisieren.

3. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch charakterisiert, daß die Rückstellvorrichtung einen Rückstellhebel (40) umfaßt, der zwischen dem Antriebsstab (31) und dem Tauchkern (24) angebracht ist und ein Rückstellglied (18) zur Bewegung des Hebels (40), um den Antriebsstab (31) entgegen der Kraft der Federeinrichtung (32) in die nicht auslösende Position zurückzubringen.

4. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 3, dadurch charakterisiert, daß das Rückstellglied einen Unterbrecherbedienungshebel (18) umfaßt, der in den Rückstellhebel (40) eingreift, wenn der Hebel (18) von der 'Ein' oder nicht auslösenden Position mit den Kontakten (16, 17) geschlossen, in die 'Aus' oder auslösenden Position, in der die Kontakte (16, 17) geöffnet sind, bewegt wird.

5. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 4, dadurch charakterisiert, daß der Rückstellhebel (40) schwenkbar auf dem Gehäuse zwischen dessen Enden angebracht ist und einen ersten Hebelarm (46) umfaßt, in den der Bedienungsgriff eingreift, und einen zweiten Hebelarm (47), der sich zwischen dem Antriebsstab (31) und der Tauchkernvorrichtung (24) befindet.

6. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 5, dadurch charakterisiert, daß der Hebel (40) in der Planübersicht im wesentlichen L-Form hat.

7. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch charakterisiert, daß der Tauchstab (34) aus einem nicht eisenhaltigen, sondern möglichst aus einem

Palstikmaterial, besteht.

8. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch charakterisiert, daß die Eingriffvorrichtung (50) im wesentlichen auf dem Mittelpunkt entlang der Längsachse des Tauchstabes (24) liegt, so daß der Stab (24) im wesentlichen symmetrisch ist.

9. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 8, dadurch charakterisiert, daß die Eingriffvorrichtung einen sich strahlenförmig nach außen erstreckenden Ring (50) umfaßt, der in eine entgegengesetzt geformte Aussparung (51) im Ankerkern (22) eingreifen kann.

10. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 9, dadurch charakterisiert, daß der Tauchstab (24) verschiebbar in einer Durchführungshülse (25) am Ende der Spule (20) und entfernt vom Ankerkern (22) angebracht ist.

11. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch charakterisiert, daß der Stellantrieb (30) einen Solenoid umfaßt, der von einem entfernten Ort betrieben wird.

12. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch charakterisiert, daß die Einrichtungen zur Feststellung der Position der Tauchkernvorrichtung (24) bereitgestellt werden.

13. Ein Leistungsschalter wie nach Anspruch 12, dadurch charakterisiert, daß die Einrichtung zur Feststellung der Position eine Schalteinrichtung umfaßt, die von der Tauchkernvorrichtung (24) bei Bewegung zwischen der nicht auslösenden und Auslöseposition betrieben wird.

Revendications

1. Un coupe-circuit destiné à être utilisé dans un système comportant des conducteurs de ligne, de neutre et de terre, lequel coupe-circuit comprend : un boîtier (2) ; un ensemble rupteur (15) dans le boîtier (2) pour établir et interrompre une connexion électrique entre un contact mobile (16) et un contact fixe (17) ; une manette de commande (18) pour l'ensemble rupteur (15) ; un moyen de détection de surintensité de courant (4) pour déclencher ledit ensemble rupteur (15) ; le moyen de détection de surintensité de courant comprenant une bobine (20) et un noyau d'armature (22) dans la bobine (20) ; le noyau d'armature (22) étant traversé par un alésage axial (23) ;



- un moyen de déclenchement supplémentaire comprenant : un moyen plongeur (24) monté dans l'alésage axial (23) du noyau d'armature (22) ; un dispositif d'actionnement (30) pour commander le mouvement du moyen plongeur (24) d'une position de non-déclenchement vers une position de déclenchement ; le moyen plongeur (24) étant mobile de façon indépendante à travers l'alésage axial (23) dans le noyau d'armature (22) lorsqu'il se déplace entre les positions de non-déclenchement et de déclenchement ; un moyen de remise à l'état initial (18, 40) étant prévu pour remettre le moyen plongeur dans la position de non-déclenchement ; et dans lequel le rupteur (15) comprend un circuit de détection de courant résiduel (5) pour détecter un courant résiduel dans le système ; caractérisé en ce que le dispositif d'actionnement (30) comprend une tige d'entraînement (31) qui se déplace lors de la détection d'un défaut de courant résiduel entre une position de non-déclenchement et une position de déclenchement dans laquelle la tige d'entraînement (31) s'engage avec le moyen plongeur (24) pour l'entraîner dans la position de déclenchement, un moyen de rappel (32) pour rappeler la tige de commande (31) dans la position de déclenchement, un moyen de retenue (35) pour retenir la tige de commande (31) dans une position de non-déclenchement, un moyen de butée (50) prévu entre les extrémités du moyen plongeur qui comprend une tige de plongeur (24), pour s'engager avec le noyau d'armature (22) au cas où il se produit un défaut de surintensité de courant, à partir d'une position de non-déclenchement dans laquelle le noyau d'armature (22) est retenu par le moyen de rappel (26) dans une position de déclenchement pour laquelle du courant passant dans la bobine (20) tire le noyau d'armature (22) à travers la bobine (20) contre l'effort de rappel du moyen ressort (26), pour l'engager avec la tige de plongeur (24) et déclencher l'ensemble rupteur au cas où il se produit un défaut de surintensité de courant.
2. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de retenue (35) comprend un aimant permanent pour retenir la tige d'entraînement (31) dans la position de non-déclenchement et un électro-aimant pour neutraliser l'action de l'aimant permanent sur la tige d'entraînement (31) lors de la détection d'un défaut de courant résiduel.
 3. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de remise à l'état initial comprend un levier de remise à l'état initial (40) interposé entre la tige d'entraînement (31) et le plongeur (24), et un moyen de remise à l'état initial (18) pour déplacer le levier (40) afin qu'il ramène la tige d'entraînement (31) dans la position de non-déclenchement, à l'encontre de l'action du moyen de rappel (32).
 4. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de remise à l'état initial comprend la manette de commande (18) du coupe-circuit qui s'engage avec le levier de remise à l'état initial (40) lorsque la manette (18) est déplacée à partir de la position de fonctionnement ou de non-déclenchement pour laquelle les contacts (16, 17) sont fermés vers la position d'arrêt ou de déclenchement pour laquelle les contacts (16, 17) sont ouverts.
 5. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que le levier de remise à l'état initial (40) est monté pivotant entre ses extrémités dans le boîtier (2), et comprend un premier bras de levier (46) destiné à s'engager avec la manette de commande et un second bras de levier (47) interposé entre la tige d'entraînement (31) et le moyen plongeur (24).
 6. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que le levier (40) a sensiblement une forme de L, vu en plan.
 7. Un coupe-circuit selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que la tige de plongeur (24) est en matériau non ferreux, et de préférence en matière plastique.
 8. Un coupe-circuit selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de butée (50) se trouve sensiblement au milieu de l'axe longitudinal de la tige de plongeur (24), de sorte que la tige (24) est sensiblement symétrique.
 9. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 8, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de butée comprend un collier s'étendant radialement vers l'extérieur et pouvant s'engager dans une cavité (51) de forme complémentaire dans le noyau d'armature (22).
 10. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que la tige de plongeur (24) est montée coulissante dans une bague (25) prévue dans la bobine (20), à son extrémité éloignée du noyau d'armature (22).
 11. Un coupe-circuit selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif d'actionnement (30) comprend un solénoïde qui est commandé à distance.



12. Un coupe-circuit selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce qu'il est prévu un moyen de détection de position pour détecter la position du moyen plongeur (24).

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13. Un coupe-circuit selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce que le moyen de détection de position comprend un moyen de commutation commandé par le moyen plongeur (24) lors du mouvement entre la position de non-déclenchement et la position de déclenchement.

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