

AN INTERCONNECTION AND INSULATION MODULE FOR BUSBARS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure relates generally to low voltage electrical switchgear and control gear assembly and more particular to an improved modular bus bar interconnection and insulation system for power distribution in multi-compartment switchboards.

BACKGROUND

Low Voltage Switchgear and ControlGear Assemblies (LVSCA) are used to distribute electrical power in residential, commercial and industrial applications. For the purpose of explanation embodiments of the invention will be described in the context of high end commercial and Industrial market segments.

Within these market segments there are generally two types of LVSCA

- Commercial applications generally use electrical switchboards which predominately are for the distribution of electrical power for Light and Power applications. These would include, major shopping centres, office buildings, factories. The switchboard distributes power for lighting, air conditioning, refrigeration, air conditioning and electrical equipment including power for general use and computer installations.
- Industrial installations can use electrical switchboards but also use Motor Control Centres. MCC are used to control the starting and stopping of electrical motors in mining, water treatment, processing, conveyors, mills and like installations. These applications are generally further controlled by programmable logic controllers PLCs that are programmed for each application.

Electrical Switchboards and Motor Control Centres are similar in their application but differ in the type of equipment installed.

- Electrical switchboard predominately use Switchgear
- MCC use a combination of Switchgear and Controlgear i.e. Motor Control.

Generally speaking Motor Control Centre manufacturing is considered more technically challenging than Electrical Switchboard manufacturing and requires a higher degree of engineering.

Most switchboards are manufactured from sheet steel panels bolted together to form an enclosure. This is fitted with a busbar system mounted on insulated busbar supports and depending on the technical requirements the switchboard will be divided by sheetmetal partitions in to various compartments. Compartments can generally be defined as follows,

- Main incoming functional unit
- Busbar zone
- Outgoing functional unit
- Cable zone

These compartments are generally segregated by sheetmetal partitions.

In all applications where electrical Switchboards and MCCs are involved there is a minimum of one incoming supply, but there may be more, which connect to a main busbar system that generally runs the length of the LVSCA. There are then branch busbars that further distribute power, generally vertically, through the LVSCA the final circuits connect to switchgear and control gear which is connected to these branch busbars.

Traditional construction provides for various sizes of busbar for these applications e.g. a main busbar rated at 4000A may consist of 4 x 80 x 10mm busbars per phase and neutral. A branch busbar of 1000A may consist of 1 x 80 x 10mm busbar per phase and neutral.

Typical ratings of LVSCAs are as follows,

Commercial Electrical switchboards

- Voltage 380V – 440V
- Current ratings 1250A, 1600A, 2500A, 3200A. 4000A
- Dielectric Withstand Voltage 2500V
- Fault Rating 50/65kA
- Creepage & clearance Distance 13mm

MCC

- Voltage 380V – 690V
- Current ratings 1250A, 1600A, 2500A, 3200A. 4000A, 6300A
- Dielectric Withstand Voltage 2500/6000V
- Fault Rating 50/65/80kA (up to 100ka rarely)
- Creepage & clearance Distance 13/16/19mm

Traditional LVSCA have relied on open bare air insulated busbar systems. In particular the commercial application for switchboards are generally custom built with little or no repetitive assembly or component techniques use. Busbars are generally air insulated and supported on various types of custom or moulded busbar supports. Busbar supports are fitted where it is convenient for the manufacturer, or at maximum spacings. Insulation is normally not used or if it is used it is heatshrink insulation with separate boots over the busbar joints. This is labour intensive in its installation and application.

FIG. 1. Shows a portion of a prior art LVSCA 100, including horizontal bus bars 1 and vertical bus bars 3. Vertical bus bar insulator assembly 5 and horizontal bus bar insulator assembly 7 are also shown in Figure 1. The connection means comprises steel mounting brackets 11 with slip-on insulator blocks 13. Both sets of insulator assemblies 5, 7, have a plurality of components. Interconnecting holding bolt assemblies 9 also involve a number of components. The bars 1, 3 of the bus bar assemblies are exposed to surrounding atmospheric conditions and contaminates. Air insulated busbars require significant inter-bar spacing for both phase-to phase and phase-to-earth. This is to reduce the risk of foreign matter

building up and creating short circuit conditions or arcing fault conditions between the bars. Foreign matter can be any number of things, dust, rodents, swarf from drilling or cutting, insects, carbon. In addition, the bare bus bars 1, 3 present a shock risk to a person doing maintenance or modifications to the LVSCA.

It is an object of the present disclosure to provide an apparatus to assist in interconnection of busbars that overcomes one or more of the problems of the prior art that have been discussed above.

SUMMARY

The invention is defined in the independent claims. Further embodiments of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

According to a first aspect of the present disclosure there is provided an interconnection and insulation module arranged to locate about a plurality of busbar pairs, each busbar pair including first and second busbars with an inter-busbar gap therebetween, said module including:

- opposed sides for accommodating the busbar pairs therebetween;
- corresponding windows formed through the opposed sides; and

formations extending from interior surfaces of at least one of the opposed sides to locate inter-busbar gaps for each bus bar pair between one or more of the corresponding windows;

whereby passages are defined between the corresponding windows of the opposed sides via the inter-busbar gaps for insertion of an electrical interconnection member.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the windows formed through the opposed sides are in respective square arrays.

Preferably the support housing comprises first and second opposed portions. It is preferred that busbar dividers extend from internal walls of the first and second portions.

Opposed ends of the module may include unidirectional mating formations whereby a number of modules may be interconnected end to end so that all of the number of modules are orientated in the same direction.

The module may include alignment formations located around a periphery of the module for assisting face-to-face alignment of windows of the module with another corresponding module in use.

The formation for locating the bus bar pairs preferably includes a number of separators which extend from one or more internal walls of the support housing and which penetrate a space between pairs of the busbars.

An endplate may be mounted across one end of the housing.

According to a further aspect of the disclosure there is provided an insulated busbar assembly comprising:

- a first plurality of parallel busbars;
- a module as previously described, disposed about the first plurality of parallel busbars.

The busbar assembly may comprise a second plurality of parallel busbars orthogonal to the first plurality of busbars and a second module of the previously described type disposed about the second plurality of parallel busbars wherein windows of the first module and windows of the second module are aligned.

One or more interconnection members, for example in the form of bolts or pins, may be disposed through respective of the aligned windows thereby interconnecting busbars of the first plurality of busbars with busbars of the second plurality of busbars.

Each of the plurality of busbar assemblies are preferably contiguously covered by modules of the previously described type.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure there is provided an insulated busbar assembly comprising:

- a first busbar assembly including a plurality of parallel busbars;
- a first plurality of interconnection and insulation modules disposed contiguously about the busbar assembly.

Preferably each of the modules comprise:

- a support housing encircling the busbars;
 - a number of dividers extending from one or more internal walls of the support housing to locate the busbars and to maintain electrical separation therebetween;
 - a regular array, or "matrix" of windows formed in the support housing;
 - detachable covers corresponding to the windows;
- wherein the dividers and the windows are located relative to each other for a conductive member inserted through a window to come into electrical connection with a busbar.

The insulated busbar assembly may include one or more additional busbar assemblies each having respective additional pluralities of interconnection and insulation modules disposed contiguously thereabout wherein conductive members electrically interconnect busbars of the first busbar assembly and of the one or more additional busbar assemblies. The additional busbars fit into an overall matrix structure of the busbar assembly.

According to a first aspect of the present disclosure there is provided an interconnection and insulation module for busbars, the module comprising:

- a support housing encircling the busbars;
- a number of dividers extending from one or more internal walls of the support housing to locate the busbars and to maintain electrical separation therebetween;
- a regular array of windows formed in the support housing;
- detachable covers corresponding to the windows;

wherein the dividers and the windows are located relative to each other for a conductive member inserted through a window to come into electrical connection with a busbar.

Preferably the windows are arranged in respective square arrays or matrices.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the support housing comprises first and second opposed portions wherein the dividers extend from internal walls of the first and second portions.

It is preferred that opposed ends of the module include unidirectional mating formations whereby a number of modules may be interconnected end to end so that all of the number of modules are orientated in the same direction.

The busbars may be provided in pairs, in that case it is preferable that the module includes a number of separators which extend from one or more internal walls of the support housing and which penetrate a space between pairs of the busbars.

The module may include an endplate mounted across one end of the housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred features, embodiments and variations of the invention may be discerned from the following Detailed Description which provides sufficient information for those skilled in the art to perform the various embodiments. The Detailed Description is not to be regarded as limiting the scope of the preceding Summary in any way. The Detailed Description will make reference to a number of drawings as follows:

FIG. 1 is a view of a prior art horizontal to vertical bus bar joining detail.

FIG. 2 is a view of bus bar support module according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention shown housing lengths of busbars..

FIG. 3 is an exploded view of the bus bar support module of Figure 2.

FIG. 3A shows end-to-end complementary mating features of the bus bar support module.

FIG. 3B shows two busbar modules brought into alignment against each other.

FIG. 3C is a detail view of a portion of Figure 3B.

FIG. 3D is a detail view of an alignment rod.

FIG. 3E is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 3B.

FIG. 3F is an end view of the assembly of Figure 3E.

FIG. 3G is a cross sectional view along line B-B of Figure 3E.

FIG. 3H is a detail of a portion of Figure 3G showing an alignment rod in detail.

FIG. 3I is a cross sectional view along line B-B of Figure 3E showing an electrical interconnection pin in place.

FIG. 4 is an interior view of one half of the bus bar support module of Figure 2 shown supporting a number of busbars.

FIG. 5 is an exploded view of a number of the modules of Figure 2 in use to produce a busbar assembly comprising interconnected horizontal and vertical portions.

FIG. 6 is a non-exploded view of the assembly of Figure 5.

FIG. 7 is a first view of an insulated busbar assembly created by the use of a plurality of the support modules of Figure 2.

FIG. 8 is a second, exploded view of the insulated busbar assembly of Figure 7.

FIG. 9 is a diagram showing the insulated busbar assembly of Figure 7 in use.

FIG. 10 shows the clamping of two busbars together to form an electrical interconnection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to Figure 2, there is depicted a bus bar insulation and interconnection module 2 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in use about the end of a busbar assembly 4 comprised of four pairs of busbars 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d. The busbar assembly 4 that is shown in the figures extends for a much greater distance than is actually visible in Figures 2 and 3.

As shown in Figure 3, which is an exploded view of the insulation and interconnection module 2, the module 2 comprises a housing formed of first and second parts 2a, 2b which are located on opposite sides of the busbar assembly 4. The first and second parts 2a, 2b of the housing cooperate to sandwich the busbar assembly 4 therebetween. In the presently described preferred embodiment of the invention the first and second parts 2a, 2b are identical however that need not necessarily be the case in other embodiments of the invention.

Where the busbar assembly 4 terminates within the insulation module 2 an end plate 6 is provided to cap the module 2 as shown.

Referring now to Figure 4, there is shown a view of the inside of the first portion 2a of the insulation module 2 with pairs 4c and 4d of the busbar assembly 4, and one conductor 4ba of pair 4b, shown located inside the portion 2a. It will be observed that the inside of the portion 2a of the insulation and interconnection module 2 is

integrally formed with inwardly extending, spaced, apart formations in the form of busbar separators 8 which act to separate and hold the members of each of the pairs of busbars of the busbar assembly. The inside of the portion 2a of insulator module 2 is also integrally formed with continuous longitudinal busbar pair dividers 10 which act to physically and electrically separate the pairs of busbars 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d from each other along the length of the insulation and interconnection module 2.

Referring again to Figure 2, a matrix of 16 windows 12aa to 12dd is formed through an outer wall, or “face”, of portion 2a of insulator module 2. The windows 12aa to 12dd (generally referred to herein as “12”) are covered by detachable covers 14aa to 14dd respectively (generally referred to herein as “14”). The centre of each window 12 is located over a mid-line between the busbars of each pair of busbars 4a to 4d. Consequently, subsequent to removing one of the covers 14 an electrically conductive member in the form of interconnection bolt 16 (shown in Figure 3) can be inserted between each busbar of a pair of the busbars of busbar assembly 4 and also between adjacent busbar pair separators 8 and fastened in place. The pin is electrically connected to each busbar of the busbar pair by virtue of the side of the pin being in electrical contact with the inner, opposed sides of each busbar of the busbar pair. Furthermore, the interconnection bolt may have a length that is equal to about twice the width w of the module 2. Accordingly, as shown in Figure 5 the bolt 16 is able to penetrate through two, or more, insulation modules to thereby electrically interconnect paired busbars together. For example, in Figure 5, which is a partially exploded view, four bolts 16a, 16b, 16c and 16d electrically interconnect horizontal busbar pairs 4ah, 4bh, 4ch and 4dh to vertical busbar pairs 4av, 4bv, 4cv and 4dv respectively.

The matrix of windows 12aa to 12dd are spaced to comply with the DIN standard. The fundamental DIN spacing is 25mm. The Inventor initially developed the module 2 to provide a matrix system based around a 25mm increment. The Inventor found that in practice 25mm was too small an increment for the envisaged use so the spacing was doubled to 50mm, indicated as distance “ d ” in Figure 2. Consequently,

a preferred embodiment of the invention uses 50 x 10MM copper busbars (i.e. each of the busbars of pairs 4a to 4d) in Figure 2 that are covered by one or more insulation modules 2.

As shown in Figure 2 and 3, each interconnection and insulation module 2 can accommodate 8 busbars (i.e. the four pairs of busbars 4a to 4d) of 50 x 10mm section, being 3 phases and neutral. As will be described further shortly, the insulator modules can be assembled in continuous lengths, heights and depths to create an interconnected busbar assembly where connections can be made on a 50mm grid.

In the presently described preferred embodiment the interconnection and insulation module 2 is designed so adjacent modules must be orientated in a common direction for interconnection. Assembly of multiple modules 2 on a busbar assembly 4 is intuitive because there is only one way to fit them as adjacent modules interlock side by side in a specific direction. This can be seen by reference to Figure 3A which shows the end to end complementary mating features 15 and 17 of two blocks 2' and 2''. Flange 15 of block 2' interlocks end to end with the recesses of flange 17 of block 2'' to thereby create a continuous insulator of indefinite length. Tabs 19 on the side of the busbar insulation modules 2 also interlock when the modules 2 are mounted side by side.

Posts 21 are integrally formed around the edge of each of the portions 2a and 2b of the module 2. The posts are each formed with a bore 23 at their outer end. As shown in Figures 3B and 3C, in order to align an assembly of two modules 150 face-to-face, i.e. with the windows of one module 2 brought into alignment with the windows of a second module 2', one end of an alignment rod 25, shown in Figure 3D, is received into the bore 23 of post 21 so that the other end of the alignment rod 25 protrudes outwardly and is received into the bore of post 21' on module 2' as shown in Figure 3B and 3C. In this way two or more modules can be brought together with the matrix of windows of the modules in alignment. It will be realised that other arrangements for assisting in aligning the modules face-to-face are possible.

Figure 3E is a top plan view of the assembly 150 of Figure 3B whereas Figure 3F is an end view when viewed along arrow 31 as shown in Figure 3E. Figure 3G is a cross sectional view along line B-B of Figure 3E. Figure 3G shows how the two modules 2 and 2' are bolted together by clamping bolt 33 whose head is captured by the upper face of module 2 and whose lower tip is captured by nut 35 in the lower module 2'. The clamping bolt 33 is kept apart and insulated from the busbars 4. Figure 3H is a detail of a portion of Figure 3G showing the alignment rod 35 in detail.

In order to make a connection between busbar pairs 4c and 4c' as shown in Figure 3I, window cover 14 (shown in Figure 3E) is removed and so too are corresponding window covers on the underside of the module 2 and also on the top of the lower module 2'. Consequently a passage is defined between the corresponding windows of the opposed sides via the inter-busbar gaps 37 (identified in Figure 3E). A conductive pin or bolt 16 is inserted through the corresponding gap 37 between busbars 4cx, 4cy and 4cx' and 4cy'. The pin is slightly oversized relative to the width of gap 37 and so presses firmly against the innersides of the busbars to make a good electrical connection. A window cover 18 is snap fitted over the top of the conductive pin 16.

The busbar support module 2 provides continuous phase to phase isolation and phase to earth isolation. Therefore it eliminates as far as practical the possibility of creating an electrical short circuit or arcing fault. In the extremely unlikely event of an arcing fault occurring it is virtually impossible for the arc to be propagated and cause significant damage.

Referring again to Figure 5, where the detachable window covers 14 have been removed to allow for insertion of the interconnection bolts 16a-16d, bolt cover plates 18a-18d are provided which clip into the windows 12aa – 12dd and thereby cover the heads of the bolts. The bolt cover plates 18a-18d have a different visual appearance to the that of the detachable window covers 14 and so the location of the bolts is readily apparent to a user after an interconnection has been made

between horizontal and vertical busbar assemblies 4h and 4v. It is also possible to fit view windows enabling thermal temperature imaging of busbar joints.

Consequently, three phase power and electrical earth can be distributed from the horizontal busbar assembly 4h to the vertical busbar assembly 4v, and vice versa.

A preferred embodiment of the invention described herein uses one size of busbar but multiples of them for all ratings so for instance a 4000A main busbar would consist of 8 x 50 x 10mm busbars per phase and neutral and a 1000A branch busbar would consist of 2 x 50 x 10mm busbars per phase and neutral.

Referring now to Figure 6, the assembly 200 of Figure 5 is shown in an assembled form with the two halves 2a and 2b of the interconnection and insulation module 2 fitted together. The two halves may be formed to snap fit together or alternatively they may be bolted together by bolts that protrude through bolt holes 22 (visible in Figure 2) and corresponding bolt hole sleeves 20 of the two halves 2a and 2b of the module 2. Figure 6 also shows how the end plates 6 have been fitted to cover blind ends of the busbar assemblies 4h and 4v. It will also be observed that the bolt cover plates 18 have been fitted into the windows that correspond to the bolts 16 and located over the ends of the bolts 16. As discussed in relation to Figure 3A, ends of the modules 2, 2', 2'' are formed with complementary snap fit formations so that adjacent interconnection and insulation modules 2 snap fit to each other end-to-end to form an elongate, contiguous covering over the busbar assemblies as shown in Figure 6.

Figures 7 and Figures 8 are two views of an insulated busbar assembly 300 according to an embodiment of the present invention that includes four busbar assemblies.

With reference to Figure 8 first vertical busbar assembly 4v1 extends upwardly and is coupled to a first horizontal busbar assembly 4h1 by means of bolts that extend across interconnection blocks 2v3 and 2h2 and which electrically interconnect each of the busbars in the busbar assemblies 4v1 and 4h1.

A second horizontal busbar assembly 4h2 is coupled end-to-end to the first horizontal busbar assembly 4h1 by means of a horizontal busbar assembly 4h3 which is entirely housed within module 2L1. The module 2L1 spans the opposed ends of busbar assemblies 4h1 and 4h2 and electrically interconnects them by means of bolts 16p to 16w. The outer portion of module 2L1 is not shown to reveal the inner busbar 4h3.

Of bolts 16p to 16w, bolts 16p, 16q, 16r, 16u, 16v and 16w are of a length that corresponds to about two thicknesses of a module 2. In contrast, bolts 16t and 16s have a length equivalent to about three times the thickness of a module 2 in order that they can span module 2L1, busbars 4h1 and module 2L2 to thereby interconnect the two innermost pairs of horizontal busbar assemblies 4h1 and 4h2 to the two inner most pairs of vertical busbar assembly 4v2.

Bolts, of length corresponding to the thickness of two modules electrically interconnect the outermost pairs of busbars of the second vertical busbar assembly 4v2 to the top and bottom busbars of horizontal busbar assemblies 4h1 and 4h2 respectively. Consequently, the order of the three phases and neutral is preserved across the busbar assemblies 4v1, 4h1, 4h2 and 4v2. Of course, it is possible to invert, or otherwise re-order, the interconnections by selecting different positions for the various interconnection bolts that span the modules and electrically interconnect the pairs of busbars.

FIG. 9 is a diagram showing the insulated busbar assembly 300 of Figure 7 in use, i.e. distributing electrical power from a power source 301, for example the output side of a three phase transformer to two power sinks 303, 305, for example air conditioning plants.

Traditionally joints between busbar sections, be they horizontal to vertical, shipping breaks, or horizontal to horizontal, are made with bolted connections. The embodiments of the invention provide for traditional bolted connections to be

utilised but it is also a development that the insulated housing is used as a compression clamping connection.

Referring now to Figure 10, it is possible that by the interlocking of the insulation housings to each other that a high pressure clamp connection can be made between the horizontal and vertical busbars. The advantage of this connection system is that no space is used to make the connection between the horizontal and vertical busbars. This means that switchgear and controlgear devices can be fitted where the traditional bolted connection would have been thus ensuring maximum utilization of the space inside the LVSCA.

The various items in Figure 10 are as follows:

VB/1 – Vertical busbar insulation module.

HB/1 – Horizontal busbar insulation module.

HB/2 – Horizontal busbar insulation module.

AA – M6 bolt connection through.

BB – M6 nut.

CC – copper connection.

It can therefore be seen from Figure 10 that it is possible to make an electrical connection, by means of the copper connection CC between horizontal busbar 4h1 and vertical busbar 4vh.

Traditional construction methodology requires the switchgear and control to be mounted in a separate 'module' and then connected to the busbar system. The arrangement can be expensive and, time consuming to assemble and difficult to maintain. A further feature of an insulated busbar assembly according to an embodiment of the present invention is that it has a number of mounting provisions within the moulding of the support. These mounting provisions are provided on the front face of the support and can be used to mount switchgear and control gear directly to the busbar system without the need for additional modules. This

facilitates easier assembly and maintenance and reduces the possibility of creating short circuits or arcing faults.

The busbar support also has provision to mount a shutter mechanism to it. When using a withdrawable switchgear and control gear module which is common in MCCs it is necessary to have a 'plugin' connection. Therefore each window in the busbar support must be removed so that a plug can connect to the busbar. When the module is removed the busbar is then exposed, in this design requirement a shutter mechanism will be mounted directly to the busbar insulating support.

Fully insulated busbars provide much improved operator safety when it is necessary for an operator to carry out maintenance work on the LVSCA while the system is still energised. There is a reduced danger of inadvertent contact with live parts and the danger of wires or tools creating electrical faults is practically eliminated.

The standardization of busbar size and matrix busbar system used in preferred embodiments of the present invention reduces the design and engineering input and also the technical expertise of the personnel required during the assembly process.

The modular matrix concept of the insulated busbar system ensures that every application can be verified as compliant with type test certification. This can be guaranteed when the LVSCA is built in accordance with the instructions as all connections are on the predetermined matrix.

A busbar system is the fundamental building block of any LVSCA. However generally manufacturers design all other elements and then work out how to connect it all together. The design concept behind the present disclosure is to develop a matrix insulated busbar system and then build all other aspects around it. Ultimately the busbar system is only a part of the LVSCA, additional components are still required such as a metal enclosure, a connection system to the busbar, a

switchgear and controlgear compartment and cable access for both supply of power and distribution of power to the field devices.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described with particular reference to a 50mm inter-window spacing and also with reference to the dimensions of preferred busbars. It will be realised that the present disclosure is not limited to any particular dimensions since the dimensions may be varied depending on the application and whether a metric or imperial system of measurement is standard where the various embodiments are implemented. Furthermore, the preferred embodiment of the invention has been concerned with a three phase insulated busbar system which entailed four pairs of busbars (one for each phase and one for neutral) so that the modules provided a square array (or "matrix") of $4 \times 4 = 16$ connection points and detachable windows thereover. However, the system may be readily modified to accommodate a different number of windows within a different matrix. Further variations will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

In compliance with the statute, the present disclosure has been described in language more or less specific to structural or methodical features. The term "comprises" and its variations, such as "comprising" and "comprised of" is used throughout in an inclusive sense and not to the exclusion of any additional features. It is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited to specific features shown or described since the means herein described comprises preferred forms of putting the various embodiments into effect. The disclosure is, therefore, claimed in any of its forms or modifications within the proper scope of the appended claims appropriately interpreted by those skilled in the art.

Throughout the specification and claims (if present), unless the context requires otherwise, the term "substantially" or "about" will be understood to not be limited to the value for the range qualified by the terms.

Any embodiment of the invention is meant to be illustrative only and is not meant to be limiting to the disclosure. Therefore, it should be appreciated that various other

changes and modifications can be made to any embodiment described without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

Features, integers, characteristics, compounds, chemical moieties or groups described in conjunction with a particular aspect, embodiment or example of the invention are to be understood to be applicable to any other aspect, embodiment or example described herein unless incompatible therewith.

CLAIMS:

1. An insulated busbar assembly comprising a first interconnection and insulation module disposed about a first plurality of busbar pairs, each busbar pair including first and second electrically insulated busbars with an inter-busbar gap therebetween, said first module including:

a housing comprising first and second opposed portions for accommodating the first plurality of busbar pairs therebetween;

corresponding windows formed through the opposed portions;

formations extending from interior surfaces of at least one of the opposed portions to locate and provide inter-busbar gaps for each busbar pair of the first plurality of busbar pairs between the corresponding windows; and

busbar dividers extending from internal walls of said first and second portions;

whereby passages are defined between the corresponding windows of the opposed portions via the inter-busbar gaps for insertion of an electrical interconnection member,

the insulated busbar assembly comprising:

the first interconnection and insulation module having alignment formations located around a periphery of the first module for assisting face-to-face alignment of the corresponding windows of the first module with a second module in use; and

a second plurality of busbar pairs orthogonal to the first plurality of busbar pairs and the second module, the second module including:

a housing comprising first and second opposed portions for accommodating the second plurality of busbar pairs therebetween;

corresponding windows formed through the opposed portions;

formations extending from interior surfaces of at least one of the opposed portions to locate and provide inter-busbar gaps for each busbar pair of the second plurality of busbar pairs between the corresponding windows; and

busbar dividers extending from internal walls of said first and second portions;

whereby passages are defined between the corresponding windows of the opposed portions via the inter-busbar gaps for insertion of an electrical interconnection member,

wherein the second module is disposed about the second plurality of busbar pairs wherein the corresponding windows of the first module and the corresponding windows of the second module are aligned.

2. A busbar assembly according to claim 1, wherein the corresponding windows of the first module formed through the opposed portions are in respective square arrays.
3. A busbar assembly according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said busbar dividers of the first module physically and electrically separate the pairs of busbars from each other.
4. A busbar assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the inside of the first portion of the first module is integrally formed with said busbar dividers of the first module.
5. A busbar assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein opposed ends of the first module include unidirectional mating formations whereby a number of modules may be interconnected end to end so that all of the number of modules are orientated in the same direction.
6. A busbar assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the formations for locating the busbar pairs include a number of separators which extend from one or more internal walls of the housing of the first module and which penetrate the inter-busbar gap between pairs of the busbars.
7. A busbar assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 6 including an endplate mounted across one end of the housing of the first module.
8. A busbar assembly according to claim 1 including one or more interconnection bolts disposed through respective of the aligned windows thereby interconnecting

busbars of the first plurality of busbars with busbars of the second plurality of busbars.

9. An assembly according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein each of the plurality of busbar pairs of the first and second busbars pairs are contiguously covered by modules according to any one of claims 1 to 7.