Schneider Electric Code Decoder — TeSys LC1D/LRD/GV2, Acti9 iC60 and Compact NSX

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Reading Schneider Electric references: TeSys D contactors (LC1D + rating + coil code), LRD thermal overloads, GV2ME motor starters, Acti9 iC60N/H breaker grades and Compact NSX frames — with the published coil-voltage letter codes and catalogue examples.

TeSys D: LC1D + rating + coil code

An LC1D25P7 breaks down to: LC1D = TeSys D power contactor; 25 = the AC-3 rating class in amperes; the final letter pair is the coil. The coil codes are published and worth memorising:

Code | Coil | Code | Coil |

B7 | 24 V AC | BD | 24 V DC |

E7 | 48 V AC | ED | 48 V DC |

F7 | 110 V AC | FD | 110 V DC |

M7 | 220 V AC | MD | 220 V DC |

P7 | 230 V AC | Q7 | 380–400 V AC |

Reversing duty uses LC2D pairs; auxiliaries bolt on as LADN blocks. Catalogue depth: LC1D 65 A 4-pole and several hundred siblings. The matching LRD thermal overload is chosen by setting range around the motor current — LRD gets its own row in the quotation when you state the motor's FLC.

GV2ME, Acti9 and NSX

GV2ME motor-protection starters encode the current range in the final digits (each step a published ampere window — e.g. the GV2ME combination starters in the catalogue); GV3/GV7 extend the frame upward — accessories like the box-terminal class stay frame-specific whatever the maker.

Acti9 iC60 miniature breakers grade breaking capacity by the last letter: N (6 kA), H (10 kA), L (15 kA at common ratings), with B/C/D curves ahead of the rating — an iC60N 3P 63 A C-curve reads straight off the reference. The C120 family carries the logic to 125 A frames (C120H example).

Compact NSX moulded-case breakers name the frame in the reference — NSX100, NSX160, NSX250 and up — followed by breaking-class letters (F/N/H/S/L ladder) and the trip unit (thermal-magnetic TM-D or electronic Micrologic). Over a thousand NSX line items are stocked; browse Schneider Electric components or send the full reference from the breaker face.

Replacement pitfalls

Coil code "` panel voltage assumption — control circuits on ships are often 110 or 220 V where the mains is 440 V; read the letter pair.

iC60 grade matters: an N where the board needs H under-rates the fault duty even though the reference otherwise matches.

NSX trip units travel separately in the reference — a frame match with the wrong Micrologic is not a replacement.

Old TeSys (LC1-D09…) to new: ratings map 1:1 in most frames; quote the old reference verbatim and the current equivalent comes back confirmed.

Frequently asked questions
What does P7 mean in LC1D25P7?The coil: P7 is 230 V AC 50/60 Hz. B7 is 24 V AC, F7 110 V AC, M7 220 V AC, Q7 380–400 V AC; D-suffixed pairs (BD, MD…) are the DC coils.How do I choose between iC60N and iC60H?By the board's prospective short-circuit current: N breaks 6 kA, H 10 kA (L higher still at common ratings) — the curve and ampere rating can be identical.What is the rating in an LC1D32 reference?The AC-3 motor-switching class in amperes — 32 A for LC1D32; AC-1 resistive ratings run higher and are listed separately in the data.Which overload pairs with a TeSys D contactor?An LRD thermal relay whose setting window brackets the motor's full-load current, mounted directly on the LC1D frame.What do the letters after NSX100 mean?The breaking-capacity class ladder (F/N/H/S/L) — then the trip unit type: thermal-magnetic TM-D or an electronic Micrologic, each its own reference element.

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