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(54) **Titre : POIGNEES DE COMMANDE DE DECONNEXION ADAPTEES AUX DISJONCTEURS ET ASSEMBLAGES DE COMPARTIMENT ET DISPOSITIFS ASSOCIES D'INTERVERROUILLAGE DE POIGNEES**

(54) **Title: DISCONNECT OPERATING HANDLES SUITABLE FOR CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND RELATED BUCKET ASSEMBLIES AND HANDLE INTERLOCKS**

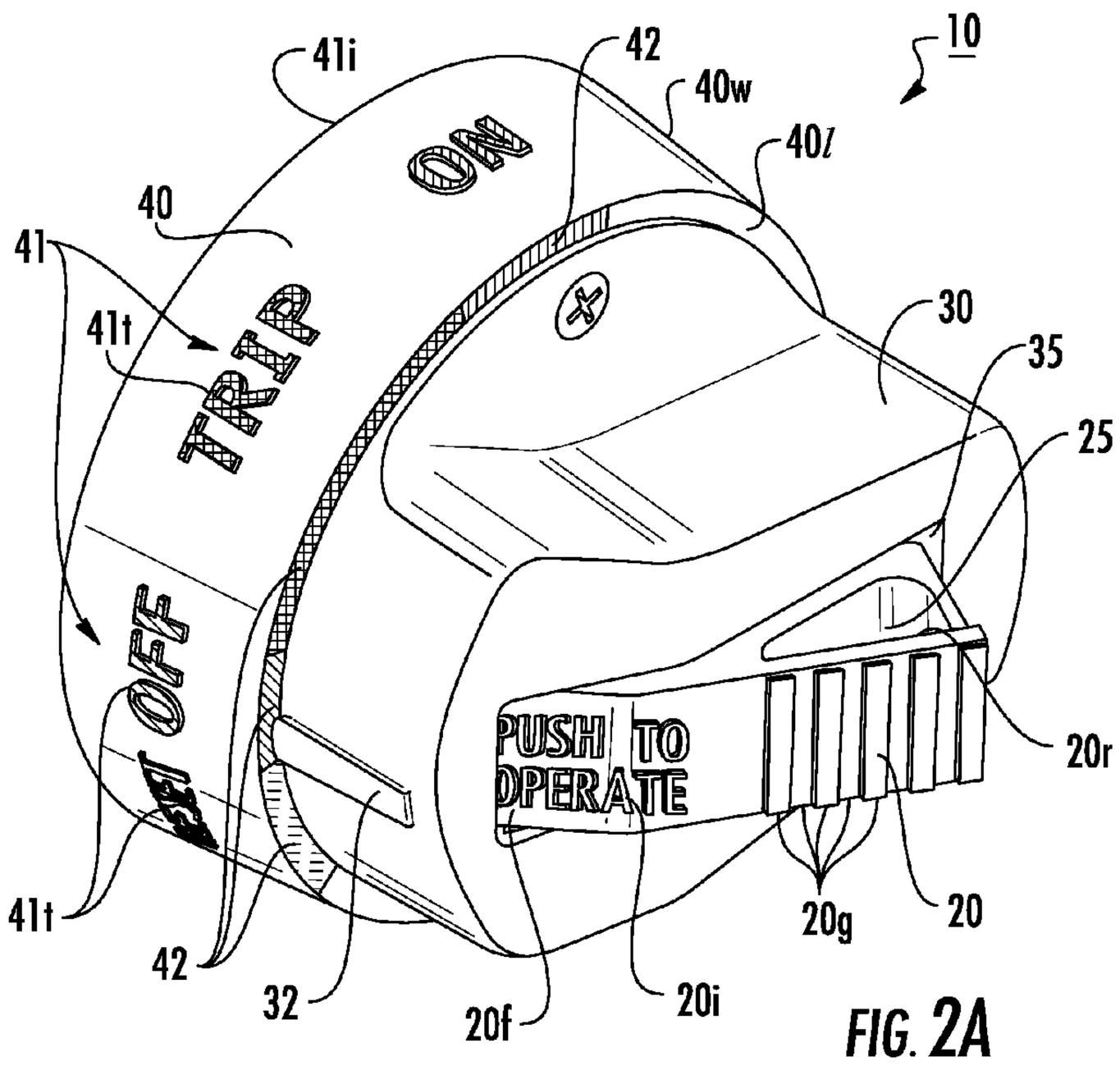

FIG. 2A

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**
Disconnect operating handles for circuit breakers are configured with a rotary handle 10 attached to an inwardly oriented shaft that connects to a gear assembly that translates rotational input to linear input. The disconnect operating handles include a base 40, a

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(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**
cover 30 and a pivoting lockout lever 20 that can automatically "pop" out to expose a lockout passage 25 for a padlock when a user touches the lever in an appropriate location 20f.

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(54) **Title**: DISCONNECT OPERATING HANDLES SUITABLE FOR CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND RELATED BUCKET ASSEMBLIES AND HANDLE INTERLOCKS

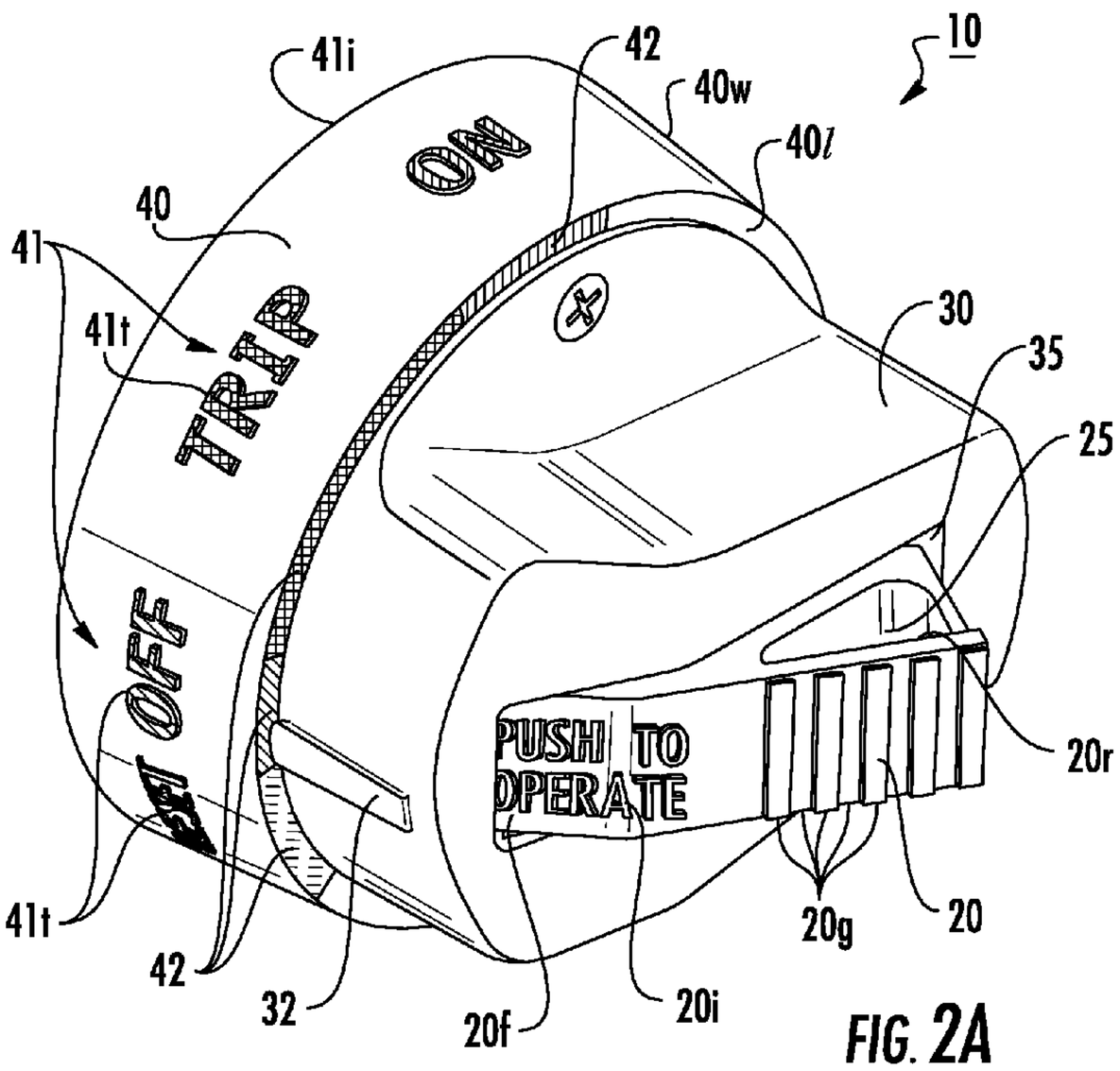

FIG. 2A

(57) **Abstract**: Disconnect operating handles for circuit breakers are configured with a rotary handle 10 attached to an inwardly oriented shaft that connects to a gear assembly that translates rotational input to linear input. The disconnect operating handles include a base 40, a cover 30 and a pivoting lockout lever 20 that can automatically "pop" out to expose a lockout passage 25 for a padlock when a user touches the lever in an appropriate location 20f.

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DISCONNECT OPERATING HANDLES SUITABLE FOR CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND RELATED BUCKET ASSEMBLIES AND HANDLE INTERLOCKS

Related Applications

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 14/174,481, filed February 6, 2014, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein.

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to circuit breakers and may be particularly suitable for Motor Control Center (MCC) units.

Background of the Invention

[0003] As is known to those of skill in the art, Motor Control Centers (MCC) can include cabinets or enclosures that hold multiple, typically modular, bucket assemblies or units of various sizes. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,024,441, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein. Eaton Corporation has recently introduced a MCC product line with compact bucket assemblies that conveniently plug into a slot or space in an MCC cabinet. The product is sold under the product name, Freedom 2100 MCC. *See also*, U.S. Patent Application Publication Serial Number US2013/0077210, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein.

[0004] The bucket assemblies or units can include rotary handles that are disposed on the front door. The rotary handle can be configured to convert the rotary motion of the rotary handle to the linear or translational motion of a circuit breaker linear action lever. *See, e.g.*, US. Patent Nos. 6,194,983 and 7,186,933, the contents of which are incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein. The rotary handle is typically mounted parallel with the plane of the faceplate of the molded case circuit breaker, but spaced outwardly from it by the depth of the handle mechanism. Usually a series of linkages are utilized to interconnect the rotary motion of the rotary handle to the linear motion of the circuit breaker handle or lever.

[0005] Workplace guidelines, such as regulatory guidelines including National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards 70 National Electrical Code, and No. 70 E Personal and Other Protective Equipment, require a "Lockout and Tagout" procedure. **Figure 1**

illustrates an example of a prior art operator disconnect handle accessed by a technician wearing a glove pursuant to personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements in applying a Lockout/Tagout padlock.

[0006] Despite the above, there remains a need for alternate operator disconnect handle designs that can facilitate human interfaces with the handles to comply with safety regulations and/or provide an easier to use configuration.

Summary of Embodiments of the Invention

[0007] Embodiments of the invention provide disconnect operating handles for circuit breakers with enhanced safety features and/or easy to use configuration to facilitate user interaction.

[0008] Embodiments of the invention provide disconnect operating handles which can provide an externally visible visual indication of the status of the circuit breaker so that an observer can tell whether the circuit breaker is conducting electrical current or blocking electrical current.

[0009] Embodiments of the invention are directed to disconnect operator handles. The handles include: (a) a cover having an elongate channel; (b) an elongate lockout lever having opposing spaced apart first and second end portions held in the elongate channel, the second end portion of the elongate lockout lever configured to pivot outward from the elongate channel and expose a lockout passage residing under an outer surface of the lever; (c) a lever pivot pin attached to the elongate lever to pivotably hold the lever in the elongate channel; and (d) at least one resilient member residing under and in communication with the lever. The at least one resilient member pushes the lever to expose the lockout passage in response to when a user depresses the lever at a defined location.

[0010] The elongate lever can have a transverse channel residing in a medial portion of the lever between the first and second end portions and the lever pivot pin resides in the transverse channel.

[0011] The disconnect operator handle can include a handle core with outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder. The lever can reside between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the handle core pivot pin holders. The operator handle can also include at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the lever, the at least one lockout pin can extend inwardly below the cover. The handle can also include a magnetic latch with at least one permanent magnet held by the handle core under a second end portion of the lever. The magnetic latch can be configured to

latch the lever to the handle core so that the handle core, outer cover and lever can rotate as a unit when latched.

[0012] The disconnect operator handle can include at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the elongate lever. The at least one lockout pin can extend inwardly.

[0013] The disconnect operator handle can include a handle core with outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder. The lever can reside between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders.

[0014] The at least one resilient member can reside under the lever pivot pin in a cavity in a handle core and is configured to be held trapped between a leg extending below the lever in the cavity in at least a partially compressed state while being able to flex angularly in the cavity to move radially inward and outward at a top portion thereof to thereby provide rotational torque for a toggle-assist action of the handle between operative positions.

[0015] The at least one resilient member can be or include a spring held under the pivot pin of the lever that presses outward against a bottom surface of the lever to force the second end portion of the lever to pivot outward.

[0016] The disconnect operator handle can include at least one light illuminating segment proximate the lever or in the lever that is externally visible.

[0017] The disconnect operator handle can include a base that holds the cover with the elongate lever to a housing panel of a circuit breaker and allows the cover and lever to rotate through defined operational positions. The base can hold a drive shaft holder and can include an aperture that slidably receives the at least one lockout pin to inhibit or prevent handle rotation out of a defined operating position when the lever is extended to expose the lockout space.

[0018] The resilient member can include a spring held under the second end portion of the lever that presses outward against a bottom surface of the second end portion of the lever to force the lever to pivot outward.

[0019] The disconnect operator handle can include a handle core residing under the cover with outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder. The lever can reside between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders. The disconnect operator may also include a base that resides under and is attached to the handle core, the base adapted to hold the handle core, the cover with the elongate lever to a housing panel of a circuit breaker and allows the handle core, the cover and the lever to rotate as a unit through defined operational positions. The disconnect

operator handle may also include at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the elongate lever, the at least one lockout pin extending inwardly a length sufficient to extend through an aperture in the base to lock the handle core, cover and lever in a defined operational position when the second end portion of the lever is pivoted outward to expose the lockout space and the first end portion of the elongate lever is pivoted inward.

[0020] The at least one lockout pin may be a single lockout pin and includes an aperture in atop end portion thereof, the disconnect operator further comprising a retainer pin extending through the single lockout pin and extending through a cooperating front end portion of the elongate lever.

[0021] The base aperture can have a curvilinear configuration adapted to allow a limited defined circumferential movement of the cover, lever and core unit in the OFF position.

[0022] The disconnect operator can include at least one inwardly extending lockout pin held by the front end portion of the lever and a circular handle core residing under the cover. The handle core can have an outer surface that includes pair of outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder. The lever can reside between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders.

[0023] The handle core can include an aperture residing on an outer perimeter aligned with the first end portion of the lever to allow the at least one lockout pin to extend therethrough and a resilient member retention feature or member residing between the walls under the second end portion of the lever.

[0024] The outer surface of the handle core can include a flat segment between the walls and a segment that angles toward the front end portion of the lever. The pivot pin holders can reside above and adjacent a peak that transitions the flat segment to the angled segment.

[0025] The disconnect operator can include at least one light illuminating segment proximate the lever or in the lever that is externally visible and a light guide extending through the handle core to a location between the second end portion of the lever and an external surface of the cover thereat. The light guide can include a light pipe held by the handle core and the cover.

[0026] Still other embodiments are directed to a bucket assembly for a circuit breaker. The assembly including an external rotary operating mechanism disconnect handle having a defined ON position and OFF position associated with conduction and non-conduction and a shaft attached to the rotary handle and extending into the bucket assembly. The operating

mechanism disconnect handle can include: (a) a base fixedly attached to the bucket assembly; (b) an outer cover with an elongate channel attached to the base;(c) an elongate lockout lever having opposing spaced apart first and second end portions held in the elongate channel of the outer cover, the second end portion of the elongate lockout lever configured to pivot outward from the elongate channel and expose a lockout passage residing under an outer surface of the lever; (d) a lever pivot pin attached to the elongate lever to pivotably hold the lever in the elongate channel; and (e) at least one resilient member residing under and in communication with the lever. The at least one resilient member can automatically push the lever outward to expose the lockout passage in response to when a user depresses the lever and the outer cover with the lever can rotate to the defined ON and OFF positions while the base remains in a fixed position attached to the bucket assembly.

[0027] The rotary handle can include at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the elongate lever. The at least one lockout pin can extend inwardly a length sufficient to extend through an aperture in the base to lock the cover and lever in a defined operational position when the second end portion of the lever is pivoted outward to expose the lockout space and the first end portion of the elongate lever is pivoted inward.

[0028] The rotary handle can include a circular handle core residing between the base and cover. The handle core can include an outer surface with a pair of outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder. The lever can reside between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders.

[0029] The handle core can include an aperture residing on an outer perimeter portion to be aligned with the first end portion of the lever to allow the at least one lockout pin to extend therethrough. The handle core can also include a resilient member retention feature or member residing between the walls under the second end portion of the lever. The outer surface of the handle core can include a flat segment between the walls and a segment that angles inward (down) toward the front end portion of the lever. The pivot pin holders can reside above and adjacent a peak that transitions the flat segment to the angled segment.

[0030] The bucket assembly can include at least one light illuminating segment residing proximate the lever and/or in the lever that is externally visible and at least one light guide extending through the rotary handle from a light source held in the bucket assembly to the at least one light illuminating segment.

[0031] The light source can include a plurality of LEDs (light emitting diodes) in different colors that selectively communicate with the at least one light guide to selectively

illuminate the light illuminating segment with a color associated with a defined operational condition or status of the circuit breaker in the bucket assembly.

[0032] The base may optionally include a circumferentially extending cantilevered arm on an inner perimeter thereof that cooperates with underlying aligned surface features at respective ON and OFF/RESET positions to provide a detent for the handle.

[0033] The at least one resilient member can reside under the lever pivot pin in a cavity in the handle core and is configured to be held trapped between a leg extending below the lever in the cavity in at least a partially compressed state while being able to flex angularly in the cavity to move radially inward and outward at a top portion thereof to thereby provide rotational torque for a toggle-assist action of the handle between operative positions.

[0034] The operating mechanism disconnect handle may also include a circular handle core residing between the base and cover and a magnetic latch comprising at least one permanent magnet held by the handle core under a second end portion of the lever, and wherein the magnetic latch is configured to latch the lever to the handle core so that the handle core, outer cover and lever can rotate as a unit when latched.

[0035] Further features, advantages and details of the present invention will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art from a reading of the figures and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments that follow, such description being merely illustrative of the present invention.

[0036] It is noted that aspects of the invention described with respect to one embodiment, may be incorporated in a different embodiment although not specifically described relative thereto. That is, all embodiments and/or features of any embodiment can be combined in any way and/or combination. Applicant reserves the right to change any originally filed claim or file any new claim accordingly, including the right to be able to amend any originally filed claim to depend from and/or incorporate any feature of any other claim although not originally claimed in that manner. These and other objects and/or aspects of the present invention are explained in detail in the specification set forth below.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0037] **Figure 1** is a front view of a prior art disconnect operating handle.

[0038] **Figure 2A** is an enlarged front perspective view of an exemplary disconnect operating handle in an "OFF" position according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0039] **Figure 2B** is an enlarged side perspective view of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, again shown in the "OFF" position.

[0040] **Figure 2C** is an enlarged front view of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, again shown in the "OFF" position.

[0041] **Figure 2D** is an enlarged front perspective view of the disconnect operating handle as shown in **Figure 2A**, in the "OFF" position and with a lock in a "Lockout and Tagout" configuration.

[0042] **Figure 2E** is an enlarged front perspective view of a longer handle version of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, shown in the "OFF" position and with a lock in a "Lockout and Tagout" configuration.

[0043] **Figure 3** is an enlarged front perspective view of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, in the "ON" position according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0044] **Figure 4** is an enlarged front perspective view of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, in the "TRIP" position according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0045] **Figure 5** is an enlarged front perspective view of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, in the "RESET" position according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0046] **Figure 6** is an exploded view of an exemplary disconnect operating handle assembly according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0047] **Figure 7** is an exploded, partial assembly view of the exemplary disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 6** according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0048] **Figures 8A-8C** are section views of the disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 2A**, taken along plane 8-8 in **Figure 2A**.

[0049] **Figure 8D** is a section view showing the interconnect pin disengaged and the lever in a non-padlock (unextended) configuration according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0050] **Figure 9A** is an example of alternate visual indicia to indicate operational status of the handle position according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0051] **Figure 9B** is another example of visual indicia that can be used to indicate operational status of the handle position when the handle is used with a fuse/disconnect switch according to some embodiments of the present invention.

[0052] **Figure 10** is a greatly enlarged front view of an example of a base of the disconnect operating handle according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0053] **Figure 11** is a greatly enlarged top/front view of the handle core according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0054] **Figure 12A** is a greatly enlarged bottom view of the base of the operating handle according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0055] **Figure 12B** is a greatly enlarged view of a portion of the base illustrating a locator feature according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0056] **Figure 12C** is a greatly enlarged view of a portion of the base with the drive shaft holder illustrating exemplary surface features that cooperate with the locator feature of **Figure 12B** for indicating handle position according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0057] **Figure 12D** is a partially exploded view of an operator handle with a tactile position feedback configuration using a spring-loaded plunger and cooperating surface feature(s) in the base according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0058] **Figures 13A** and **13B** are front perspective views of an exemplary disconnect operating handle illustrating a light illuminating feature on the handle to provide an externally visible visual indication of a defined operational status or problem/condition of a circuit breaker according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0059] **Figure 13C** is a front view of an alternate embodiment of a light illuminating segment according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0060] **Figure 13D** is a section view of the handle shown in **Figures 13A** and **13B** according to some embodiments of the present invention.

[0061] **Figures 14A** and **14B** are schematic illustrations of an exemplary circuit breaker unit (onboard) circuit for powering a light source for the illumination feature shown in **Figures 13A-13C**, for example, according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0062] **Figure 15A** is a front perspective, partial cutaway view of an exemplary bucket assembly or MCC unit according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0063] **Figure 15B** is a partial exploded view of the unit shown in **Figure 15A** illustrating the shaft that connects the operating handle to the internal disconnect operator according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0064] **Figure 16** is a front view of an exemplary Motor Control Center cabinet according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0065] **Figure 17A** is a section view showing another embodiment of a handle with a handle interlock illustrating an interconnect pin disengaged and the lever in a non-padlock (non-extended) configuration according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0066] **Figure 17B** illustrates the device shown in **Figure 17A** but with the padlock portal extended and the interlock pin engaged according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0067] **Figure 18A** is a rear, side perspective section view of the handle shown in **Figures 17A** and **17B.**

[0068] **Figure 18B** is a front, side perspective section view of the handle shown in **Figures 17A** and **17B** according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0069] **Figure 18C** is a top perspective section view of the handle shown in **Figures 17A** and **17B** and resilient members shown positioned under the lever according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0070] **Figure 19A** is an exploded view of the disconnect operating handle assembly shown in **Figures 17A** and **17B** according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0071] **Figure 19B** is an exploded, partial assembly view of the exemplary disconnect operating handle shown in **Figure 19A** according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0072] **Figure 20** is a greatly enlarged front view of an example of a base of the disconnect operating handle according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0073] **Figure 21** is a greatly enlarged top/front view of the handle core according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0074] **Figure 22** is a side perspective, exploded view of a lever and cooperating core member according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0075] **Figure 23A** is a section view showing another embodiment of a handle with a magnetic latch and handle interlock illustrating an interconnect pin disengaged and the lever in a non-padlock (non-extended) configuration according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0076] **Figure 23B** illustrates the device shown in **Figure 23A** but with the magnetic latch unlatched, the padlock portal extended and the interlock pin engaged according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0077] **Figure 24A** is a section view showing another embodiment of a handle with another embodiment of a magnetic latch and handle interlock illustrating an interconnect pin disengaged and the lever in a non-padlock (non-extended) configuration according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0078] **Figure 24B** illustrates the device shown in **Figure 24A** but with the magnetic latch disengaged, the padlock portal extended and the interlock pin engaged according to embodiments of the present invention.

Detailed Description of Embodiments of the Invention

[0079] The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which illustrative embodiments of the invention are shown. Like numbers refer to like elements and different embodiments of like elements can be designated using a different number of superscript indicator apostrophes (*e.g.*, **10, 10', 10'', 10'''**).

[0080] In the drawings, the relative sizes of regions or features may be exaggerated for clarity. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. The term "Fig." is an abbreviation of the word "Figure" and each can be used interchangeably in the application (in the drawings and in the text of the specification).

[0081] It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

[0082] Spatially relative terms, such as "beneath", "below", "lower", "above", "upper" and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "above" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "below" can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90° or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

[0083] The term "about" refers to numbers in a range of +/-20% of the noted value.

[0084] As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless expressly stated otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "includes," "comprises," "including" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "connected" or "coupled" to another element, it can be directly connected or coupled to the other element or intervening elements may be present. As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0085] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of this specification and the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0086] The terms "disconnect operating handle", "disconnect operator handle", "disconnect handle" and "operating mechanism handle" are used interchangeably and refer to a user accessible handle, typically mounted on an exterior of an enclosure, that is connected to an internal disconnect operator (also interchangeable called an "operator mechanism") and are used interchangeably. The disconnect operator or operating handle refer to a handle connected to an assembly for opening and closing separable main contacts in a circuit breaker or for turning power ON and OFF using a switch associated with a fuse. The circuit breaker can be for a motor starter unit or feeder unit, for example.

[0087] The term "Tagout and Lockout" refers to a padlocked or otherwise external lock applied to the disconnect operator handle to physically lock the circuit breaker using a lock such as a padlock in a visually apparent manner to comply with safety guidelines, such as National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards 70 National Electrical Code (NFPA70E).

[0088] The terms "bucket assembly", bucket" and "unit" are used interchangeably and refer to a structure (typically a protective metal shell) that contains either a fuse or a circuit breaker for turning power ON and OFF to a motor, or feeder circuit, typically for controlling power to motor starters. As is well known, the bucket can be, for example, a feeder unit or a

starter unit. The bucket assembly can include other components such as a power transformer, a motor starter to control a single motor and PLCs (programmable logic controllers), drives and the like. The bucket assembly can be configured as a modular device to allow the internal components to be assembled as a unit that can be easily installed into a Motor Control Center (MCC) compartment. As is well known, the bucket can have "power stabs" in the back that connect to vertical bus bars that carry power (current) to the compartments of a vertical section in an MCC cabinet. The vertical bus bars are connected to the larger horizontal bus bars that bring power to the vertical sections. The horizontal bus bars are usually in the top, but some MCC designs may have them in the center or bottom. The MCCs usually have a wire way for wires to the motors and other loads and control wires.

[0089] MCCs can be configured in many ways. Each compartment can have a different height to accept different frame sizes of respective bucket assemblies or units, typically in about 6-inch increments. The vertical bus can be omitted or not run through the full height of the section to accommodate deeper buckets for larger items like variable frequency drives. The MCC can be a modular cabinet system for powering and controlling motors or feeder circuits. Several may be powered from main switchgear which, in turn, gets its power from a transformer attached to the incoming line from the power company.

[0090] A typical MCC cabinet is an enclosure with a number of small doors arranged in rows and columns along the front and flat, mostly featureless, back and sides. The buckets can be provided in varying sizes. For starter units, the size can be based on the size of the motor they are controlling. The bucket assembly can be configured to be relatively easily removable for repair, service or replacement. MCCs can have, for example, regular starters, reversing starters, soft start, and variable frequency drives. MCCs can be configured so that sections can be added for expansion if needed.

[0091] The term "compact" refers to bucket units (also known as buckets) in a very condensed configuration (package) relative to conventional units/buckets. The MCC structure or cabinet **100** (**Figure 16**) can be designed to receive multiple bucket units **100u** **(Figures 15A, 15B)** ranging in various defined sizes. The units **10** can be provided in package or frame sizes of about 6 inches to about 72 inches (tall) with substantially common depth and width dimensions, known as 1X (6 inches) to 12X (72 inches) sizes. The sizes can be in single X increments, from 1X, 2X, 3X, 4X, 5X, 6X, 7X, 8X, 9X, 10X, 11X and 12X. Thus, a 5X MCC unit **10** can be about 30 inches tall. The frame sizes can be provided for a plurality of amperages, including a plurality of: 125A, 150A, 225A, 250A, 400A, 600A,

1200A and 2000A, for example. The disconnect operator handles may also be used for larger MCC units and/or non-modular designs.

[0092] Referring now to the figures, **Figures 2A-2C** illustrate exemplary embodiments of a disconnect operator handle **10**. The disconnect operator handle **10** includes a cover **30**, a lockout lever **20**, and a base **40**. The lockout lever **20** is pivotably held at a location between its end portions to allow each end to be able to pivot inward and outward with respect to an outer surface of the cover **30**. The cover **30** has an elongate aperture or channel **35** that allows the lever **20** to pivot such that the rear end portion **20r** projects outward a sufficient distance to expose the lockout passage **25** (e.g., padlock portal) in response to a one-click and/or a one finger push against the lever **20**. The lockout passage **25** can be held under an outer closed surface of the lever, inside a closed or substantially closed perimeter space sized and configured to allow a locking arm, cable or other lock configuration to extend therethrough to hold the lock in position with sufficient structural rigidity to perform the lock functionality. As shown, the lock passage **25** is bounded by two long sides that taper out from a front end to attach to a shorter end cross-segment, but other shapes may be used.

[0093] The lever **20** is configured to facilitate ease of operation of a user so as to be able to operate the handle **10** in one gloved hand and padlock the handle with the other hand or single-handedly. The handle **10** has an interlock configuration that allows the user to press the raised lockout lever **20** inward over the rear end portion of the lever **20r** (on the right side of the pivot, away from the front end portion **20f**) before the handle **10** can be rotated from OFF to ON, for example, in normal operation. Once out of the lock orientation with the base **40**, the base has a closed surface at the radial distance associated with the interlock or "lockout" pin **65** so that is retains the lever end **65e** above the base, thereby compressing the resilient member **60** and keeping the lever **20** in a configuration with the lock passage **25** inside the handle **10** (under the cover **30**).

[0094] The handle **10** can have an optional feature that a site may desire, typically provided as field or site-installation customer modification option, where a user must also press the raised lockout lever **20** before the handle can be rotated from ON to OFF. This optional feature can be provided using a knockout **40k** in the base **40** (**Figure 11**) to provide a respective aperture for this optional function. This is atypical but may be desired for some site with safety/operational concern for important or critical loads.

[0095] The cover and lever **30, 20**, rotate together with respect to the base **40** over a defined angular rotation between different operational positions of ON, TRIP, OFF and,

optionally, also RESET. The handle **10** can have position detents for providing tactile feedback to the user for all three handle operating positions, ON, OFF and TRIP.

[0096] **Figures 2C** and **3** illustrate that the handle **10** can be configured to allow the cover **30** and lever **20** to rotate between about 90-120 degrees over a full operational status range between the operational positions. Typically, the operational stops for each of the positions is at a medial location of the color-coded segments **42, 41i** associated with angle noted as α_1, measured with respect to the center of the cover **30**. However, the lever and cover may rotate over the full range noted by each segment to the second angle, α_2. ON and RESET may be at the two respective end positions. The TRIP position may occupy the largest angular perimeter space than the others and OFF may occupy the smallest perimeter space, and associated largest and smallest travel between neighboring operational positions.

[0097] The visual indicia **41i** and **42** for the ON position can be in red, for the TRIP position may be in yellow, for the OFF position may be in green and for the RESET position may be in white. **Figure 2A** indicates shading/cross-hatching of the text and ledge of the base **40** that can include corresponding colors for visual indicia of operating condition/status to a user. While the shading/cross-hatching is not shown in certain of the other figures, the handles **10** shown may include similar color-coded visual indicia. Also, other defined color schemes may also be used. Where text is used, it may be provided in a language appropriate for the use of the circuit breaker, .e.g., in English and one or more non-English languages.

[0098] **Figure 9A** illustrates an alternate text that may be used for indicating operation positions for the wall **40w** of the handle **10** and/or may be placed as a separate label **L** appended to a front cover **111c** of a unit **110** adjacent the handle **10** (**Figure 15A**, for example). **Figure 9B** illustrates another alternate text arrangement that may be used to indicate operational positions for the wall **40w** and/or used as a label **L** for front cover **111c** of a unit **110**. This embodiment may be particularly suitable for a fuse/disconnect switch (which does not have a TRIP position). The color indicia (e.g., yellow) of the TRIP position may be included or excluded).

[0099] The text **41t** where used can be provided in multiple concurrent different languages on the handle **10**. The base **40** may be in a contrasting or different color such as dark grey or black. The operational positions may be indicated with different colors than those indicated. The cover **30** can be in yet a different color from the base **40** and the indicia **41i, 42**. In some embodiments, the cover **30** may be provided in blue. The cover **30** can be provided in more than one color depending on application or target end use.

[00100] The cover **30** can have a projection **32** that resides in front to the lever **20** and aligns with the various operational positions to indicate status of the circuit breaker.

[00101] The lever **20** can have two operational configurations with respect to the cover **30**: a first configuration where the entire lever **20** is substantially (or totally) flush with the upper surface of the cover or slightly recessed in the cover channel **35**; and a second configuration, where the front end portion **20f** of the lever pivots inward a small distance into the cover **30**, and the opposing end portion **20r** pivots outward to expose the lock passage **25**.

[00102] The lever **20** can be configured so that the rear end **20r** automatically "pops" out and/or projects out of the cover channel **35** when the lever **20** is depressed (pressed inward) by a user. The rear end of the lever **20r** with the lock passage **25** can be held in the cover **30** and biased to project or pivot outward when a user presses against the lever **20** at a location that is left of the pivot (spaced apart from the rear end portion **20r**), typically at a medial to front end portion **20f** of the lever. Although not shown, the handle **10** may also alternatively be configured in the reverse, e.g., so that the front end portion of the lever "pops" out by reversing the configuration of the underlying components.

[00103] The lever **20** can include visual indicia **20i** of one or more icons and/or text providing user input on how to operate the lever, e.g., "push to operate", "press to operate", "press to rotate", "press to turn on", "lock" and "unlock" and the like. This indicator **20i** can reside on a front end to medial portion of the lever **20** as shown. The rear end portion of the lever **20r** may optionally have ribs or surface features **20g**, shown as having alternating parallel channels and valleys, for facilitating user contact grip and/or increased sliding friction.

[00104] In some embodiments as shown in **Figures 17A**, **17B** and **19B**, molded icons **20i** representing a lock in a locked and unlocked configuration can be on an outer surface of the lever **20**. Typically, the "locked" icon at the front end portion and the "unlocked" icon at the rear to indicate where a user should press against the lever to cause the lever to return to the closed position or to open to expose the padlock (pressing against the front icon).

[00105] The base **40** can include a wall **40w** with visual indicia **41i** of operational position of the handle **10** with respect to the circuit breaker. The visual indicia **41i** can include text or icons representing each operational position of the circuit breaker, e.g., ON, TRIP, OFF, RESET. The visual indicia **41i** can be in different colors with different text representing each position. The base can include a ledge **40*l*** with corresponding color coded segments **42** representing the respective operational position and/or the aligned positional text **41t**.

[00106] **Figures 2D** and **2E** illustrate an exemplary Tagout and Lockout configuration with a padlock locked to the handle, extending through the lock passage **25** of the lever **20**, when the handle **10** is in the OFF position. Other suitable physical locks may also be used. **Figures 2A-E** illustrate the handle **10** in the OFF position with the lever longitudinal centerline (C/L, **Figure 2C**) aligned with this position **42** and with the cover nose **32** also aligned with this position.

[00107] **Figure 2E** also illustrates that the cover **30** can include an elongate user grab handle **30h** that may be suitable for disconnects using a larger operating torque for switching the internal disconnect operator and/or for grab handle for facilitating insertion or withdrawing an MCC unit from a structure such as a cabinet. The grab handle **30h** can be provided in various lengths. The cover can include a grab handle **30h** that is configured as a dual handle with a symmetrically positioned in line handle extending off the other side of the cover **30** (not shown).

[00108] **Figure 3** illustrates the handle in the ON position and labels the operational positions of ON, TRIP, OFF and Reset as position segments **41a, 41b, 41c, 41d**, respectively. **Figure 4** illustrates the handle **10** in the TRIP position **41b** while **Figure 5** illustrates the handle **10** in the RESET position **41d**.

[00109] **Figure 6** is an exploded view of the handle **10** according to some embodiments of the present invention. The handle **10** includes the cover **30**, lockout lever **20** and base **40** discussed above. The handle **10** can also include a handle core **44**. The handle core **44** can be configured to cooperate with the cover **30** to hold the lever **20** using the lever pivot pin **28**. The lever **20f** includes a laterally extending channel **22** that resides between the front and rear end portions **20f, 20r**, respectively of the lever **20**, typically closer to the front end portion of the lever. As shown, the outer ends of the lever pivot pin **28** are held by the handle core in apertures **28a** (**Figure 11**). However, it is contemplated that the lever **20** can be pivotably held using other configurations including attached directly to the cover. As shown in **Figures 6, 7** and **8A**, for example, the pivot pin **28** can reside in a transverse channel **22** at a medial location of the lever body between the front and rear end portions **20f, 20r** (rear of the interlock pin **65**), typically spaced closer to the front end portion **20f** but spaced to reside behind the front edge so that the front end portion **20f** can pivot up and down into the channel of the cover **35** a distance which is less than the pivotable movement of the rear end portion of the lever **20r** between operative positions, lock out and non-lock out.

[00110] **Figure 6** also illustrates that the handle **10** has at least one lockout interlock or lockout pin **65** and an interlock retainer pin **67**. The interlock retainer pin **67** can be sized and

configured to extend through an aperture **65a** in the lockout interlock pin **65**. As is shown in **Figure 7**, when assembled, the front end portion **20f** of the lever **20** holds the interlock retainer pin **67** and interlock pin **65**. The front end portion of the lever **20f** can include a transverse cavity **21** and a downwardly facing cavity **23**. The downwardly facing cavity **23** (**Figures 8A-8C**) holds the lockout interlock pin **65** so that the pin **65** extends inwardly toward the base **40** with the retainer pin **67** extending through the transverse cavity **21**, orthogonal to the interlock pin **65**. Although shown as a single interlock pin **65**, multiple pins may be used. For example, two side by side lockout interlock pins **65** can be attached to the lever **20** and the retainer pin **67** (not shown) and allowed to pivot up and down in concert to engage the lockout pin with the base **40** and release the lockout pin from the base **40**. The interlock pin **65** can be any suitable shape including polygonal, cylindrical, triangulated and the like.

[00111] **Figure 6** also illustrates that the handle **10** can include at least one resilient member **60**, shown as a coil spring **60s**, that, in some embodiments, can be configured to push the rear end portion of the lever **20r** out when the lever **20** is depressed by a user. As shown in **Figures 7, 8A-8C**, the resilient member **60** resides in a gap space **26** in a lower portion of the rear end portion **20r** of the lever and the other end extends to reside aligned with the gap space **26** in the lever. The handle core **44** may optionally include a channel **44s** aligned with the gaps space **26** to hold the resilient member in proper alignment. The resilient member **60** can be configured to elastically deform to provide the suitable spring force to operate the lever. The resilient member **60** can be configured as one or more of a flexible solid or hollow elastic plug, O-rings, stacked dome or spring washers, Belleville washers and the like and combinations of the above or other resilient (e.g., elastic) members. For embodiments comprising the coil spring **60s**, the channel **44s** and/or lever **20** can be configured to hold the coil **60s** and may optionally have a thin cylindrical shape surrounding a wall (shown as a solid center) to hold the resilient member in position.

[00112] Referring again to **Figure 6**, the handle **10** may include an inner cover **45** that fits on a bottom or back surface of the base **40** and a drive shaft holder **46**. The drive shaft holder **46** holds the shaft **125** in channel **46ch**. The shaft **125** connects to the operator mechanism **230** (**Figure 15B**). Although shown in **Figure 6** as in back of the cover **45**, the drive shaft holder **46** fits between the cover and the base as shown in **Figure 7**.

[00113] Referring to **Figure 7**, the drive shaft holder **46** an extend outward through the center channel **40c** of the base **40** a sufficient distance to engage the handle core **44** so as to

be able to rotate with the cover, lever and core, **30, 20, 40**, respectively (when not locked) while the base is stationary (e.g., the base does not rotate).

[00114] **Figure 6** shows that the handle **10** may also include O-rings that can allow a tight seal of the assembled components, typically one between the handle core **44** and the base **40** and another between the cover **45** and rear of the base **40** as shown in **Figures 8A-8C**.

[00115] **Figures 8A-8C** illustrate the lever raised and the resilient member **60** uncompressed with the lockout interlock pin **65** extended down to prevent the core **44** from rotating relative to the base **40**.

[00116] **Figure 8D** illustrates the lever retracted with the resilient member **60** compressed and the interlock pin **65** moved up (actually moved outward in an operational configuration) a distance sufficient to allow the cover **30**, lever **20** and core **44** to move together as a unit relative to the base **40**.

[00117] **Figure 10** is an enlarged view of an exemplary base **40**. The base includes a through aperture **40a** that allows the lower end portion **65*l*** of the at least one retainer pin **65** to extend down toward the cover **45** and lock the handle from rotation from the operational position.

[00118] The core **44** can have an aperture **44a** as shown in **Figure 11** that aligns with the base aperture **40a** to allow the lower end of the at least one retainer pin **65** to extend down into a lock configuration as shown, for example in **Figure 8C**. The aperture **40a** can be configured to circumferentially extend a defined distance associated with a distance of the RESET and OFF operational positions **41c, 41d**. The ends of the aperture **40a** can be curved to snugly receive the contact surface of the at least one retainer pin **65**. The aperture **40a** can extend a circumferential distance, measured from a center of the handle, to have an angle **α3** that is between about 10-60 degrees, typically between about 10-45 degrees, such as about 10 degrees, about 15 degrees, about 20 degrees, about 20 degrees, about 30 degrees, about 35 degrees, about 40 degrees and about 45 degrees. The handle core aperture **44a** can have a different shape as shown in **Figure 11**, and is typically circular.

[00119] **Figure 10** also shows a curvilinear detent and/or locator feature **40s** extending off the main center channel **40c**. This locator feature **40s** can comprise a circumferentially extending cantilevered arm, stub or cantilevered beam **130** that is radially spaced apart from the adjacent part of the base **40**. The cantilevered stub or beam **130** can deflect up and down as it contacts surface features in different handle position locations.

[00120] **Figure 12C** illustrates exemplary surface features **132, 134** at an OFF-RESET position and at an ON position, respectively, that cooperate with the locator feature **130** for providing tactile feedback of handle position and/or to help direct the handle to reside in a desired position according to embodiments of the present invention. The ON locator feature **134** can comprise a recess while the circumferentially spaced apart OFF-RESET locator feature **132** can comprise a projection. There can be a circumferentially extending ramp that extends between the two features **132, 134**.

[00121] **Figure 12D** is a partially exploded view of an exemplary operator handle **10** with an optional tactile position feedback configuration using a spring-loaded plunger, e.g., a downwardly (inwardly in operation) extending plunger **140** and spring **140s** that can contact surface feature **142** on the base **40** to provide a detent configuration when the handle **10** is in the TRIP position according to some embodiments of the present invention.

[00122] **Figure 11** illustrates that the handle core **44** can have an upper surface **44u** that faces the cover **30**. The upper surface **44u** includes a pair of spaced apart outwardly extending parallel walls **44w** that span a channel **44c**. The channel **44c** is sized to receive a lower end of the lever therein and has a width **Wc** that is slightly larger than the width of the lever **20** (W_L, **Figure 2C**). The walls **44w** each include shoulders **28h** that provides the respective pivot pin apertures **28a** to hold the opposing ends of the pivot pin **28** (**Figure** 7) therein. The upper surface **44u** can also include retainer pin holders **67h** which may be recesses (but can optionally be configured as shoulders similar to the pivot pin configuration or any other suitable retention configuration).

[00123] In some embodiments, the upper surface **44u** also includes a resilient member retention feature **44s** shown as a circular channel in the lever channel **44c**.

[00124] The channel **44c** can have floor that is substantially flat **44f** (right of the pivot as shown in **Figures 8A-8C**) and a forward end portion that angles down **44d** (forward of the pivot **28**). The medial to rear end portion of the lever **20f** can abut the lower surface of the lever when the lever is in the flat or non-lockout configuration (**Figure 8D**) which can provide a suitable "stop" for the lever in this orientation. The outer surface of the handle core can thus includes a flat segment **44f** between the walls **44w** and a segment that angles down **44d** toward the front end portion of the lever **20f** and the pivot pin holders **28h** can reside above (more outward in operative position) and adjacent a peak **44p** that transitions the flat segment **44f** to the angled segment **44d**.

[00125] **Figure 12A** shows an example of a base **40** with the optional knockout feature **40k**. This knockout **40k** can be circular. The knockout **40k** is circumferentially spaced apart

from the original aperture **40a** to align with the ON operational position and can have a smaller size aperture.

[00126] **Figures 13A** and **13B** illustrate that the handle **10** can be configured with an externally visible surface or segment **29** that can be illuminated with a light source **75** (**Figures 14A, 14B**). This surface or segment **29** can be transparent or translucent or a surface of a material that is sufficiently thin to be illuminated indirectly, for example. The light illuminatable surface or segment **29** can be selectively illuminated to indicate an operational problem or status associated with the circuit breaker, such as, for example, a TRIP indication or blown fuse indication. The light source **75** that can be held inside the handle **10** or be held in the unit **110** or other structure to which the handle **10** is attached and be in communication with the lever **20**.

[00127] As shown in **Figures 13A** and **13B**, the light illuminating segment **29** is adjacent the rear end portion of the lever **20r**, between the cover **30** and the lever **20r**. However, as shown in **Figure 13C**, for example, the light illuminating segment **29** can be about substantially the entire perimeter of the lever **20** via light guides to the upper surface of the cover **30** about the elongate channel **35**. The light illuminating surface or segment **29** can comprise visually transmissive material, such as translucent or transparent material. In some embodiments, the lever **20** itself can include a light illuminating segment via appropriately configured internal light guides as schematically shown in **Figure 13C**.

[00128] **Figure 13D** illustrates one example of a light path provided using a light guide comprising a visually transmissive tube **29t**, such as a polycarbonate light guide/tube that visually communicates with a light source such as an LED, positioned behind the handle **10** in or on the attached structure such as bucket unit **110** (**Figures 15A, 15B**). Light paths **40*l***, **45*l*** can be formed in the base **40** and cover **45**. The light paths **40*l*, 45*l*** are arranged in the base **40** and cover **44** to allow the light to hit the light pipe **29t**. In the embodiment shown, there is a single light guide tube **29g**, shown as a light guide tube **29t**, which extends to form the outer light illuminating segment **29**. However, as discussed above, the light guide **29t** can be configured to disperse the light about the perimeter of one or both long and/or short sides of the lever **20** (**Figure 13C**). More than one light guide may be used and more than one light source may be used. The light source **75** preferably comprises at least one LED, but other light sources may be used. The light guide **29g** may comprise fiber optic fibers or other light guides as is known to those of skill in the art.

[00129] The light source can be configured to be selectively illuminated, such as, for example, when the handle **10** is in the TRIP position.

[00130] In some embodiments, the cover **45** and base **40** can include light path apertures specifically positioned to align with the light guide **29g** in TRIP, OFF & RESET positions and blocked on the ON position. However, in other embodiments, different colors can be transmitted to the light guide **29g** depending on an operational condition using different color sources not blocking the light path from the source for any position. For example, the ON is not blocked and the LED color is different for each position, e.g., RED for ON, YELLOW for TRIPPED and GREEN for OFF. Other color-condition combinations may be selected or used.

[00131] **Figures 14A** and **14B** are schematic illustrations of a circuit breaker **C** with an operator handle **10** having an externally visual, light-illumination segment **29**. As shown in **Figure 14A**, the circuit breaker **C** includes a control circuit **77**, a light source **75** and a power source **76** for the light source. The control circuit **77** controls when to power the light source to illuminate the segment **29**, typically when a Trip condition or blown fuse is detected.

[00132] **Figure 14B** illustrates that the light source **75** can be a plurality of different light sources $\mathbf{75_1}$, $\mathbf{75_2}$, $\mathbf{75_3}$, (**LS1, LS2, LS3**), each of which can output a different color light or the same light to a different segment **29** of the handle **10**. Typically, the different light sources comprise one or more LEDs to generate different colors in the visible spectrum (as used herein white and black are considered colors).

[00133] **Figures 15A** and **15B** illustrate and example of a bucket assembly or unit **110**. The bucket assembly can be configured for DC (direct current) and/or AC (alternating current) operation. The bucket assembly **110** can include a front cover **111c**. The bucket assembly can include at least one door **122** under the front cover. The bucket assembly **110** can have a metal frame or housing.

[00134] In some embodiments, the bucket assembly **110** can comprise a molded case circuit breaker. Molded case circuit breakers are well known to those of skill in the art, as exemplified by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,503,408 and 5,910,760, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference as if recited in full herein. In other embodiments, the bucket assembly **10** can be configured to house a fuse disconnect with a fuse disconnect switch to turn power on and off. In some embodiments, as shown in **Figure 16**, the handles **10** can be provided on units **110** held in a MCC cabinet **100.**

[00135] As is known by those of skill in the art, the unit **110** can include an internal operator disconnect mechanism **130** that is attached to the shaft **125** that is held by the shaft holder **46** of the rotary handle **10**. In operation, the orientation of the lever **20** of the rotary handle **10** can provide a visual indication of the conduction status of the operator disconnect,

e.g., breaker **160** (**Figure 15A**) or ON/OFF switch for the fuse disconnect switch (not shown). *See,* **Figures 9A/9B** of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 61/890,495, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein.

[00136] As discussed above, the handle **10** rotates between different operative and defined positions, e.g., ON/RESET/OFF positions. **Figures 17A, 17B, 18A-18C**, and **19-23** illustrate that the handle **10** can include an on-board toggle-assist mechanism **165** that does not require the lever resilient member **60**. As discussed above with respect to the embodiments shown in **Figures 8A** and **8B**, in operation, the handle **10** with the toggle-assist mechanism **165** can be configured to make sure the interlock pin **65** can only lock (extend down) and the lever **29** can only pop-out, when the handle **20** is rotated to the RESET position.

[00137] The handle **10** can be configured to have sufficient rotational torque so that when the rotating handle **10** with the padlocking lever **20**, the handle **10** can toggle to and from each position, typically with a slight snap action. The on-board toggle-assist mechanism **165** can prevent the handle **20** from stalling when a unit or bucket with a breaker is tripped, particularly where a trip assist spring in the unit itself (where used) may not be strong enough to reliably cause the proper movement, and/or can facilitate desired rotational movement between operative positions.

[00138] As noted above, the handle **10** can be configured without requiring the "pop-out" lever spring **60** under the rear of the lever **20** as described above for some embodiments. The toggle-assist mechanism **165** can alternatively or additionally include a resilient member **160** that can push open the lever **20** to provide external access to the padlock portal **25** and that can angularly flex to provide rotational torque to facilitate movement between operative positions.

[00139] Referring now to **Figures 17A** and **17B**, in some embodiments, the on-board toggle-assist mechanism **165** of the handle **10** can include a resilient member **160**, shown as a coil spring by way of example, held adjacent the interlock or lockout pin **65**.

[00140] The resilient member **160** can be held in a cavity **144** in the core **44** and can reside under the pivot attachment **28** of the lever **20**. The resilient member **160** can be held trapped between the lever **20** and the cavity **144** and can both compress and extend and flex side-to-side in the cavity **144** to angularly flex to take on different shapes as the handle **10** rotates and provide rotational torque to assist movement between one or more operative positions.

[00141] The resilient member **160** can comprise one or more of a flexible solid or hollow elastic plug, block or other shaped elastic members, O-rings, stacked dome or spring washers, Belleville washers, coil springs, leaf springs, and the like and combinations of the above.

[00142] The toggle-assist mechanism **165** can include a leg **166** (as an outer anchor) that extends inward (shown as down in the orientation shown in **Figures 17A, 17B**) a distance under the lever **20**. The cavity **144** can include a protrusion **145** that forms a lower anchor or retention feature for the resilient member **160**. The cavity **144** can have a tapered shape with four opposing flat sidewalls **144w** that taper apart in a direction toward the lever **20** (**Figures 17A, 17B, 18A, 18B** and **21**). In some embodiments, other shapes of cavities **144** may be used including, for example, cylindrical, frusto-conical and the like (not shown).

[00143] The leg **166** can pivot or remain in a static position as the lever **20** moves between the extended (**Figure 17B**) and the retracted (**Figure 17A**) positions. In any event, the leg **166** can push an adjacent end portion **160a** (upper end as shown) of the resilient member (e.g., spring) to the left or inward toward a sidewall **144w** when the lever **20** is retracted or down (**Figure 17A**) and push the adjacent end portion **160a** to the right or outward in the cavity **144**, toward the other sidewall **144w**, typically against the other sidewall **144w**, when the lever **10** is extended (**Figure 17B**).

[00144] The resilient member **160** can be pre-loaded at assembly to have a compressed shape in the cavity **144**, whether the lever **20** is extended (**Figure 17B**) or retracted (**Figure 17A**) and may even have substantially the same compression (e.g., within about 20%) in each of these two positions. However, the resilient member **160** can be configured to extend outward a distance when the handle interlock is latched (**Figure 17B**) while still remaining in a compressed configuration, e.g., the resilient member **160** may not fully decompress or be able to take on a fully expanded configuration when trapped under the lever **20** when the lever **20** is opened to provide access to the padlock portal **25**.

[00145] **Figures 17A** and **17B** also illustrate a downward pointing arrow pointing to the portions of the lever where a user can push down (apply force) to access the padlock portal **25**, e.g., a user can push down on the front end portion of the lever as shown in **Figure 17A**. To close the padlock portal **25**, a user can push down on the rear end portion of the lever as shown in **Figure 17B**.

[00146] The resilient member **160** is not required to be physically attached to the leg **166** or the cavity protrusion **145**, but is trapped under the lever **20** with one or both opposing outer ends allowed to angularly flex sufficiently enough to provide rotational torque to allow

the rotating padlocking lever to toggle to and from each position with a slight snap action (which can typically be manually felt via a tactile response to a user).

[00147] **Figures 18A** and **18B** show the handle **10** and on-board toggle assist mechanism **165** without the resilient member **160** and without the spring **60** (**Figures 6, 7, 8A-8B**, for example). **Figures 17B, 18A** and **18B** show the interlock pin **65** extended down through the base aperture **40a** and the handle core aperture **44a** in the lock position.

[00148] **Figures 17A** and **18C** illustrate the interlock pin **65** disengaged (unlocked) and residing proximate the core aperture **44a** above the base **40**.

[00149] **Figure 18C** also illustrates that that the handle **10** may optionally include a resilient member **60** that is under the rear end portion of the lever **20** (under the padlock portal **25**). The resilient member **60**, as discussed above, can comprise a coil spring **60** and the toggle assist resilient member **160** can also comprise a coil spring.

[00150] However, as noted above, in some embodiments, the lever **20** may operate without requiring the resilient member **60** under the rear end portion of the lever **20** with the toggle-assist mechanism **165** and/or may use both resilient members **60, 160** (**Figure 18C**). For the former, the toggle-assist mechanism **165** opens and closes the padlock portal **25** when the lever **20** is depressed on the corresponding end portion, that may be visually marked with visual indicia such as a "lock" and "unlock" icon or push to open/close text, and the like.

[00151] **Figures 19A** and **19B** are similar to **Figures 6** and **7** above but illustrate the toggle assist mechanism **165** with leg **166** and a toggle assist cavity **144** in the core **44** and do not require the spring **60** or spring cavities **26, 44s**.

[00152] In some embodiments, the cavity **144** is not required to have the protrusion and the leg **166** can be configured in other manners.

[00153] **Figure 20** is an enlarged view of the base **40** with the base aperture **40a** for the interlock pin **65** in the RESET position and an optional detent feature **40s**, which may be diametrically opposed from a center of the aperture **40a**.

[00154] **Figure 21** is an enlarged view of the core **44** according to embodiments of the present invention. The core **44** can include features similar to that discussed above for **Figure 11** with cavity **144** and can include an optional protrusion **145** according to embodiments of the present invention.

[00155] **Figure 22** illustrates an example of a toggle-assist mechanism **165** with a leg **166** that faces the core **44** under a hinge axis A-A of the lever **20** adjacent the aperture **44a** for the interlock pin **65**.

[00156] **Figures 23A, 23B** and **24A, 24B** illustrate that the handle **10** can include a magnetic latch **175** that can latch the lever **20** against the core **44** to allow the core **44** and lever **20** to rotate locked together, substantially, if not totally, friction-free, when latched.

[00157] The magnetic latches **175** can be used with any of the embodiments shown and/or described herein.

[00158] In some embodiments, as shown in **Figures 23A** and **23B**, the magnetic latch **175** can be used with the toggle-assist mechanism **165**. Once the latch **175** is released, the toggle-assist resilient member **160** can pop-open and/or push the front end portion of the lever **20** upward to expose the portal **25** and therefore only allow access to the padlock portal **25** when the handle **10** is in a defined operative position, when the interlock pin **65** is extended down in locked engagement (**Figure 23B**). The magnetic latch **175** can comprise at least one (rare earth) permanent magnet **175b** that can latch to an upper member **175a** held by the lever **20**. The upper member **175a** can be a metallic member or surface on or in the lever **20**. In other embodiments, the upper member **175a** can comprise a (rare earth) magnet. The top member **175a** can be attached to the lever **20** at a location that is directly under the padlock portal **25** (as shown) or may reside between the pivot and the end portion of the lever **20**. The lower magnet **175b** can reside closely adjacent to the first magnet **175b**, when the lever **20** is closed, typically held by the core **44** (directly or indirectly) to be in cooperating alignment to provide a sufficient latch force.

[00159] **Figures 24A** and **24B** illustrate another embodiment of the magnetic latch **175**. In this embodiment, the magnetic latch **175** can have a circuit **175c** that is in communication with a DC power supply to allow an electric (direct current/DC) pulse **175e** to be applied to the circuit **17c** to demagnetize and/or counteract the magnetic force produced by the magnet **175b** to electrically release the lever **20** to allow the padlock portal access. The DC pulse provided by the coil of circuit **175c** produces a magnetic flux that opposes that of the permanent magnet. The magnetic latch **175** can operate using flux shift. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,679,019 describing flux shift used for tripping a circuit breaker, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if recited in full herein.

[00160] Also, the spring **160** can be configured to be positioned to the left or right of the pivot **28**, rather than directly under the pivot **28**, but to the left or inside of interlock **65**.

[00161] In some embodiments, the resilient member **160**, e.g., spring, can be configured to reside between the pivot **28** and the padlock portal **25** and this placement can allow the resilient member **160** to act in a similar or same manner as the spring **60**.

[00162] In some embodiments, where a magnetic latch **175** is used, the spring **160** can hold the padlock portal **25** open and the magnet latch **175** can latch it closed.

[00163] The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention. Therefore, it is to be understood that the foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limited to the specific embodiments disclosed, and that modifications to the disclosed embodiments, as well as other embodiments, are intended to be included within the scope of the invention.

That Which Is Claimed Is:

1. A disconnect operator handle, comprising:

an outer cover having a channel;

a lockout lever having opposing spaced apart first and second end portions held in the channel, the second end portion of the lockout lever configured to pivot outward from the channel and expose a lockout passage residing under an outer surface of the lever;

a lever pivot pin attached to the lever to pivotably hold the lever in the outer cover channel; and

at least one resilient member residing under and in communication with the lever,

wherein the resilient member pushes the lever outward to expose the lockout passage.

2. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, wherein the lever is an elongate lever that has a transverse channel residing between the first and second end portions and the lever pivot pin resides in the transverse channel.

3. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, further comprising:

a handle core with outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder, wherein the lever resides between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the handle core pivot pin holders;

at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the lever, the at least one lockout pin extending inwardly; and

a magnetic latch comprising at least one permanent magnet held by the handle core under a second end portion of the lever, the magnetic latch configured to latch the lever to the handle core so that the handle core, outer cover and lever can rotate as a unit when latched.

4. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, further comprising a handle core with outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder, wherein the lever resides between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the handle core pivot pin holders.

5. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, further comprising at least one light illuminating surface proximate the lever or in the lever that is externally visible and configured to be illuminated from a light path extending within the operator handle.

6. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, further comprising a base that holds the cover with the lever to a housing panel of a circuit breaker and allows the cover and lever to rotate through defined operational positions, wherein the base holds a drive shaft holder and comprises an aperture that slidably receives the at least one lockout pin to inhibit or prevent handle rotation out of a defined operating position when the lever is extended to expose the lockout passage.

7. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, wherein the resilient member comprises a spring held under the pivot pin of the lever that presses outward against a bottom surface of the lever to force the second end portion of the lever to pivot outward in response to when a user depresses the lever at a defined end portion of the lever.

8. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, further comprising:

a handle core residing under the cover with outwardly extending spaced apart walls defining a cavity therebetween, each with a respective pivot pin holder, wherein the lever resides between the handle core spaced apart walls in the cavity with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders; and

a base that resides under and is attached to the handle core, the base adapted to hold the handle core, the cover with the lever to a housing panel of a circuit breaker and allows the handle core, the cover and the lever to rotate as a unit through defined operational positions;

at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the lever, the at least one lockout pin extending inwardly a length sufficient to extend through an aperture in the base to lock the handle core, cover and lever in a defined operational position when the second end portion of the lever is pivoted outward to expose the lockout passage with the first end portion of the elongate lever is pivoted inward.

9. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 8, wherein the at least one lockout pin is a single lockout pin and includes an aperture in a top end portion thereof, the disconnect operator further comprising a retainer pin extending through the single lockout pin in a

direction that is perpendicular to the single lockout pin and the retainer pin extends through a cooperating front end portion of the elongate lever to hold the single lockout pin to the lever.

10. The disconnect operator handle of Claim 1, wherein the disconnect operator handle comprises a handle core attached to a base and the cover, wherein the base has an aperture that has a configuration adapted to allow a limited defined circumferential movement of the cover, lever and core as a unit in an OFF position, and wherein the base comprises a cantilevered locator feature on an inner perimeter thereof that cooperates with underlying surface features at defined positions associated with OFF/RESET and ON, respectively, to provide a detent for the handle.

11. The disconnect operator of Claim 1, further comprising:

at least one inwardly extending lockout pin held by the front end portion of the lever; and

a circular handle core residing under the cover, the handle core having an outer surface comprising a pair of outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder, wherein the lever resides between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders.

12. The disconnect operator of Claim 1, wherein the at least one resilient member resides under the lever pivot pin in a cavity in a handle core and is configured to be held trapped between a leg extending below the lever in the cavity in at least a partially compressed state while being able to flex angularly in the cavity to move radially inward and outward at a top portion thereof to thereby provide rotational torque for a toggle-assist action of the handle between operative positions.

13. The disconnect operator of Claim 11, wherein the outer surface of the handle core includes a flat segment between the walls that merges into an adjacent segment that angles inward or down toward the front end portion of the lever, wherein the pivot pin holders reside above and adjacent a peak that transitions the flat segment to the angled segment.

14. The disconnect operator of Claim 1, further comprising at least one light illuminating segment proximate the lever or in the lever that is externally visible and a light

guide extending through the handle core to a location between the second end portion of the lever and an external surface of the cover thereat, wherein the light guide comprises a light pipe held by the handle core and the cover.

15. A bucket assembly for a circuit breaker, comprising:

a rotary operating mechanism disconnect handle attached to the bucket assembly having a defined ON position and OFF position associated with conduction and non-conduction; and

a shaft attached to the rotary handle and extending into the bucket assembly, wherein the operating mechanism disconnect handle comprises:

a base fixedly attached to the bucket assembly;

an outer cover with an elongate channel attached to the base;

an elongate lockout lever having opposing spaced apart first and second end portions held in the elongate channel of the outer cover, the second end portion of the elongate lockout lever configured to be able to pivot outward from the elongate channel and expose a lockout passage residing under an outer surface of the lever;

a lever pivot pin attached to the elongate lever to pivotably hold the lever in the elongate channel; and

at least one resilient member residing under and in communication with the lever,

wherein the at least one resilient member pushes the lever outward to expose the lockout passage, and wherein the outer cover with the lever rotates to the defined ON and OFF positions while the base remains in a fixed position attached to the bucket assembly.

16. The bucket assembly of Claim 15, wherein the rotary operating mechanism disconnect handle comprises at least one lockout pin held by the first end portion of the elongate lever, the at least one lockout pin extending inwardly a length sufficient to extend through an aperture in the base to lock the cover and lever in a defined operational position when the second end portion of the lever is pivoted outward in response to when a user depresses the lever, to expose the lockout passage and the first end portion of the elongate lever is pivoted inward.

17. The bucket assembly of Claim 16, wherein the rotary operating mechanism disconnect handle comprises a circular handle core residing between the base and cover, the

handle core comprising an outer surface comprising a pair of outwardly extending spaced apart walls, each with a respective pivot pin holder, wherein the lever resides between the handle core walls with the lever pivot pin extending into the pivot pin holders.

18. The bucket assembly of Claim 17, wherein the handle core further comprises an aperture residing on an outer perimeter aligned with the first end portion of the lever to allow the at least one lockout pin to extend therethrough, a resilient member retention feature or member residing between the walls under the lever, wherein the outer surface of the handle core includes a flat segment between the walls that merges into an adjacent segment that angles inward or down toward the front end portion of the lever, and wherein the pivot pin holders reside above and adjacent a peak that transitions the flat segment to the angled segment.

19. The bucket assembly of Claim 15, further comprising at least one light illuminating segment or surface residing proximate the lever and/or in the lever that is externally visible and at least one light guide extending through the rotary handle from a light source held in the bucket assembly to the at least one light illuminating segment or surface.

20. The bucket assembly of Claim 19, wherein the light source comprises a plurality of LEDs (light emitting diodes) in different colors that selectively communicate with the at least one light guide to selectively illuminate the light illuminating segment with a color associated with a defined operational condition or status of the circuit breaker in the bucket assembly.

21. The bucket assembly of Claim 15, wherein the base comprises a circumferentially extending cantilevered arm on an inner perimeter thereof that cooperates with underlying aligned surface features at respective ON and OFF/RESET positions to provide a detent for the handle.

22. The bucket assembly of Claim 17, wherein the at least one resilient member resides under the lever pivot pin in a cavity in the handle core and is configured to be held trapped between a leg extending below the lever in the cavity in at least a partially compressed state while being able to flex angularly in the cavity to move radially inward and

outward at a top portion thereof to thereby provide rotational torque for a toggle-assist action of the handle between operative positions.

23. The bucket assembly of Claim 15, wherein the operating mechanism disconnect handle further comprises a circular handle core residing between the base and cover and a magnetic latch comprising at least one permanent magnet held by the handle core under a second end portion of the lever, and wherein the magnetic latch is configured to latch the lever to the handle core so that the handle core, outer cover and lever can rotate as a unit when latched.

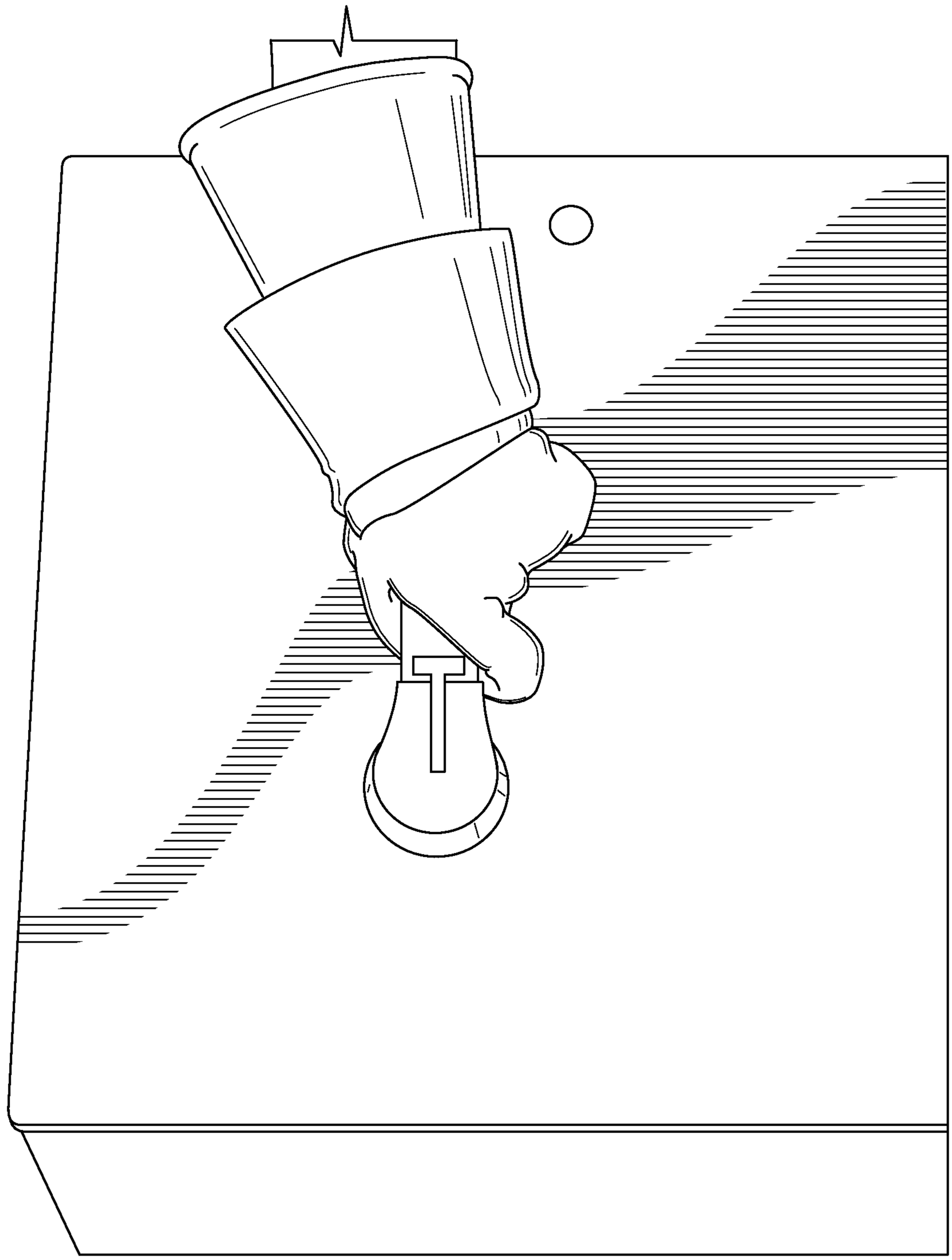


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

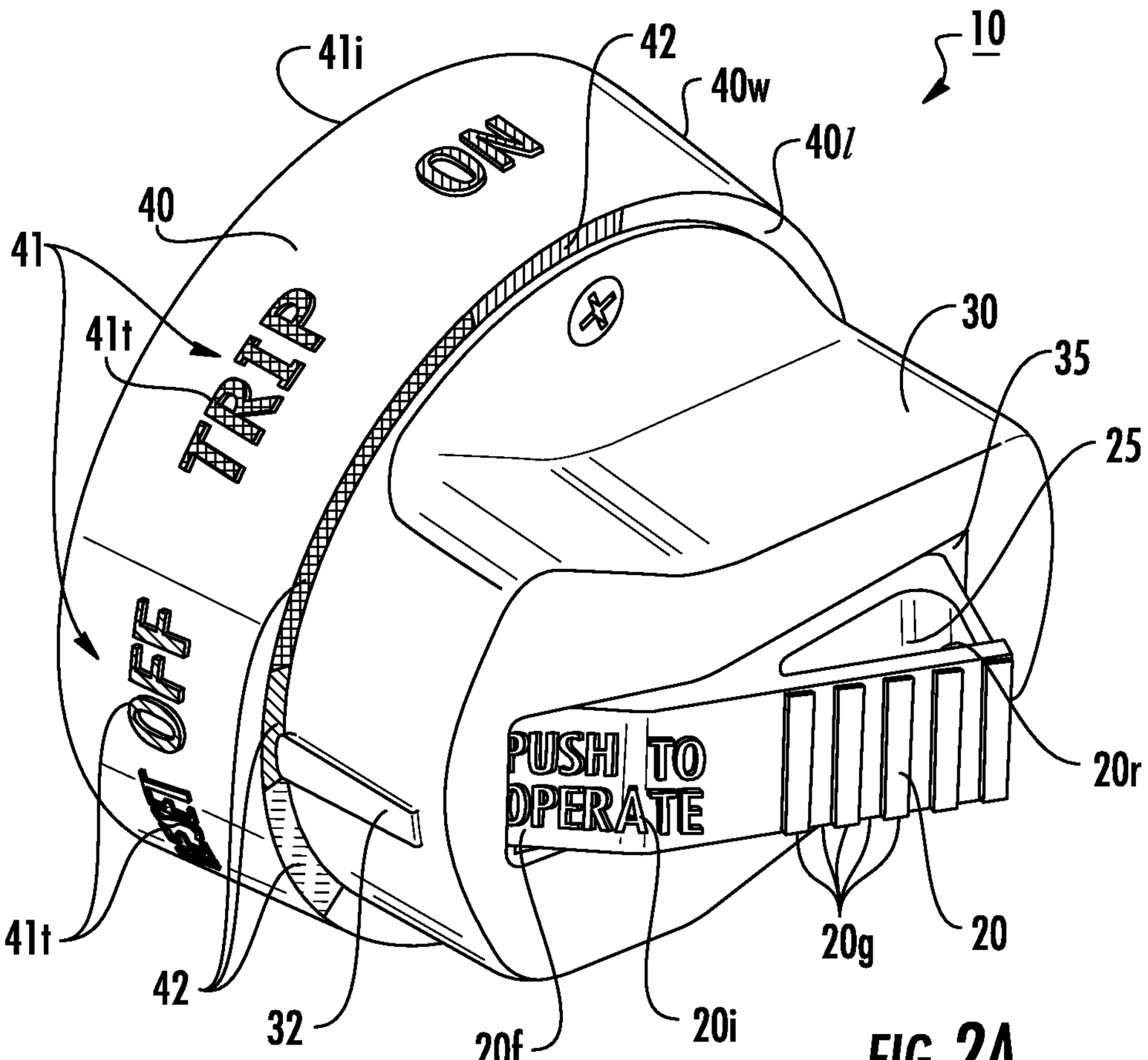

41i
42
40w
40l
10
40
41
ON
TRIP
41t
30
35
25
OFF
PUSH TO
OPERATE
20r
41t
42
32
20f
20g
20
20i

FIG. 2A

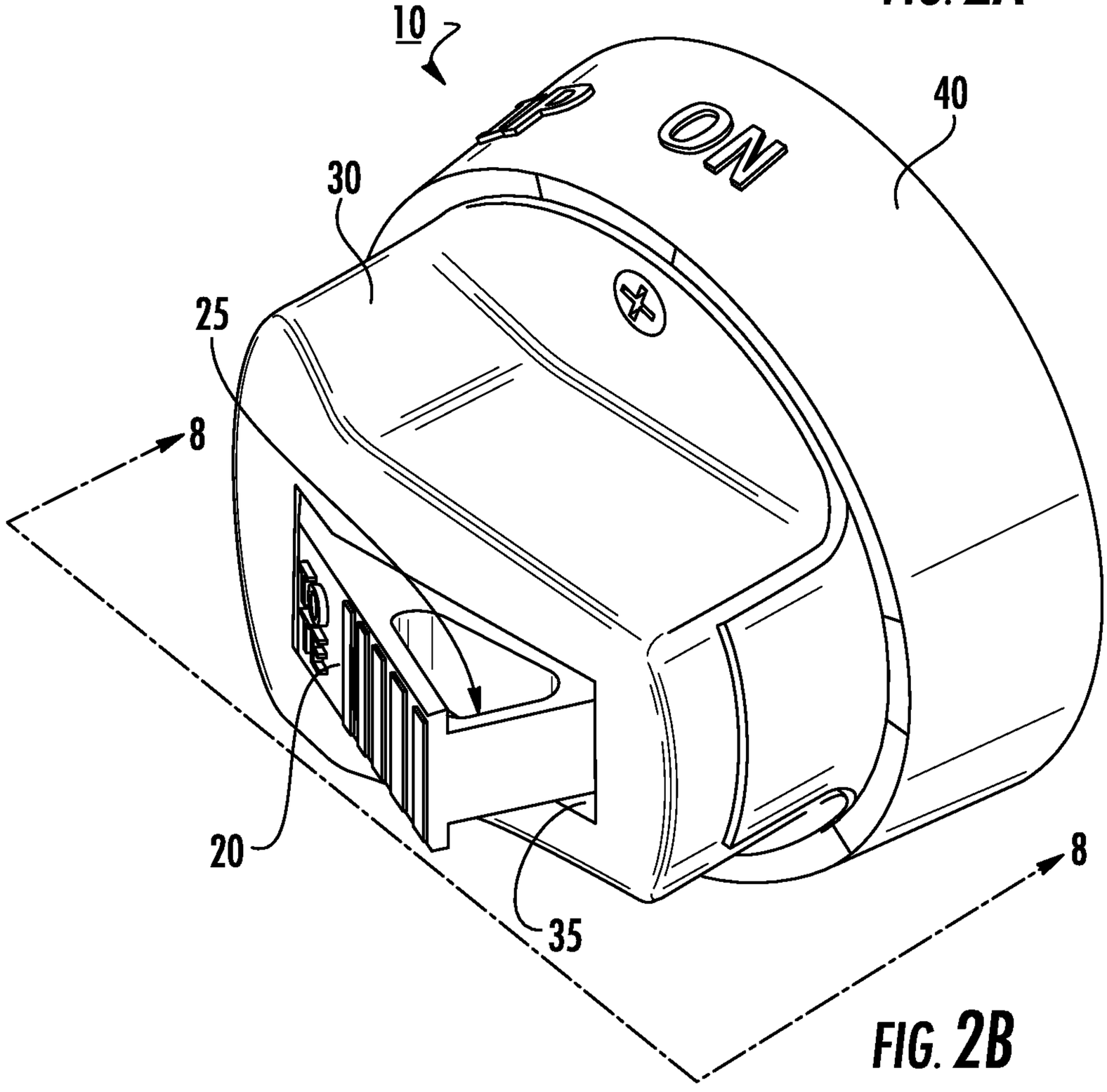

10
40
ON
30
25
8
20
35
8

FIG. 2B

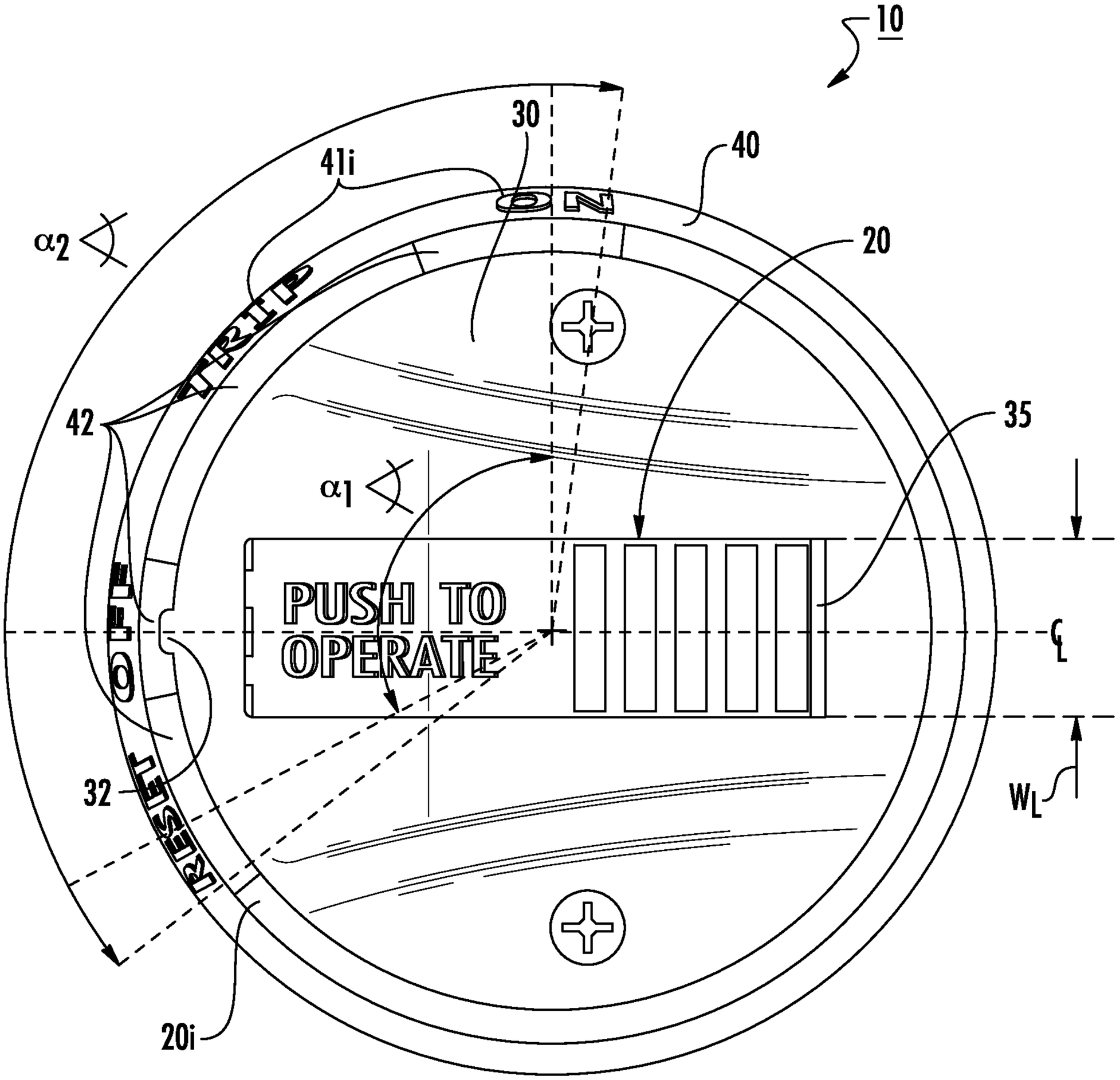

10
30
41i
40
ON
20
α_2
TRIP
42
35
α_1
PUSH TO
OPERATE
RESET
32
20i
W_L

FIG. 2C

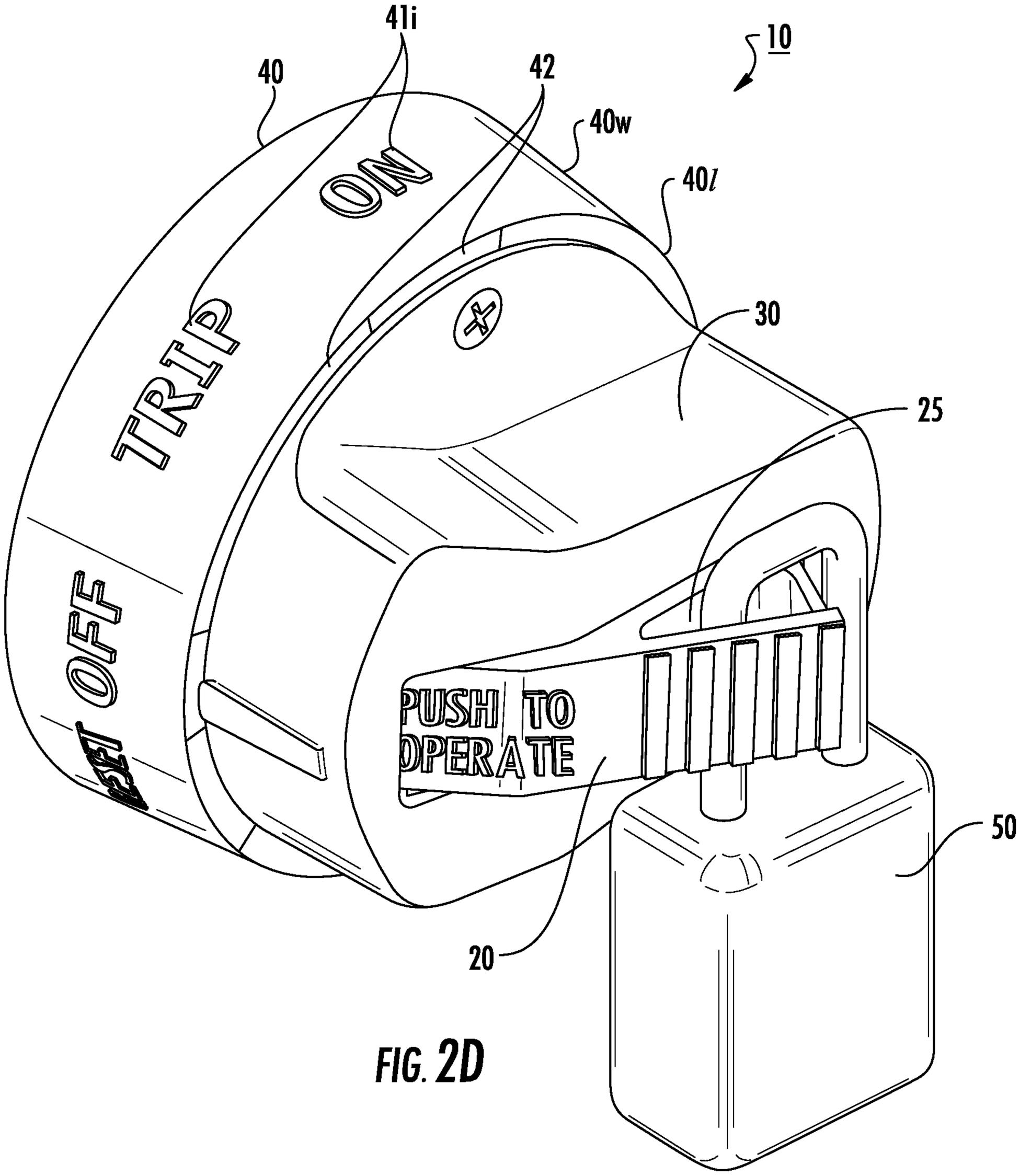


FIG. 2D

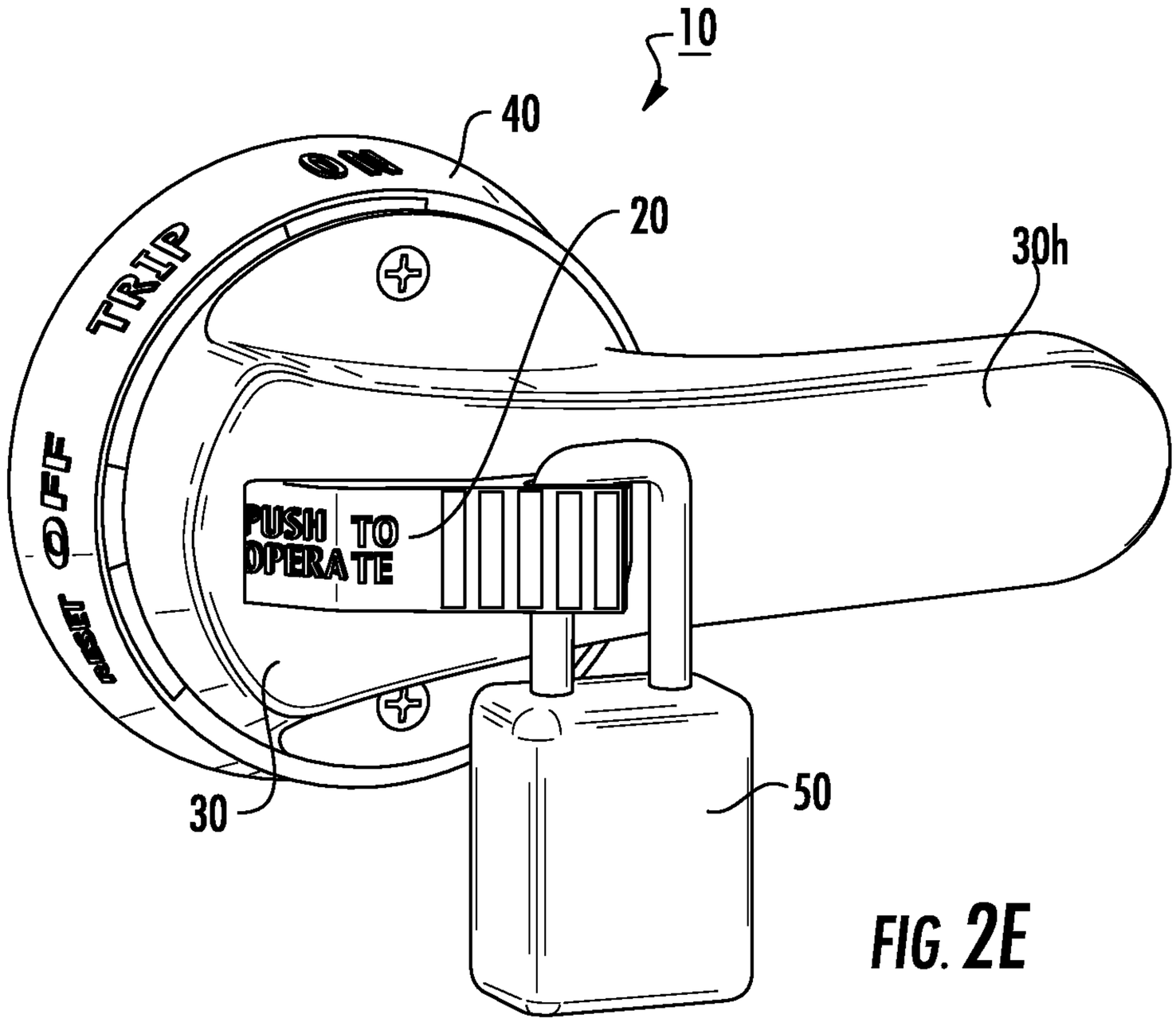

10
40
20
30h
ON
TRIP
OFF
RESET
PUSH TO OPERATE
30
50

FIG. 2E

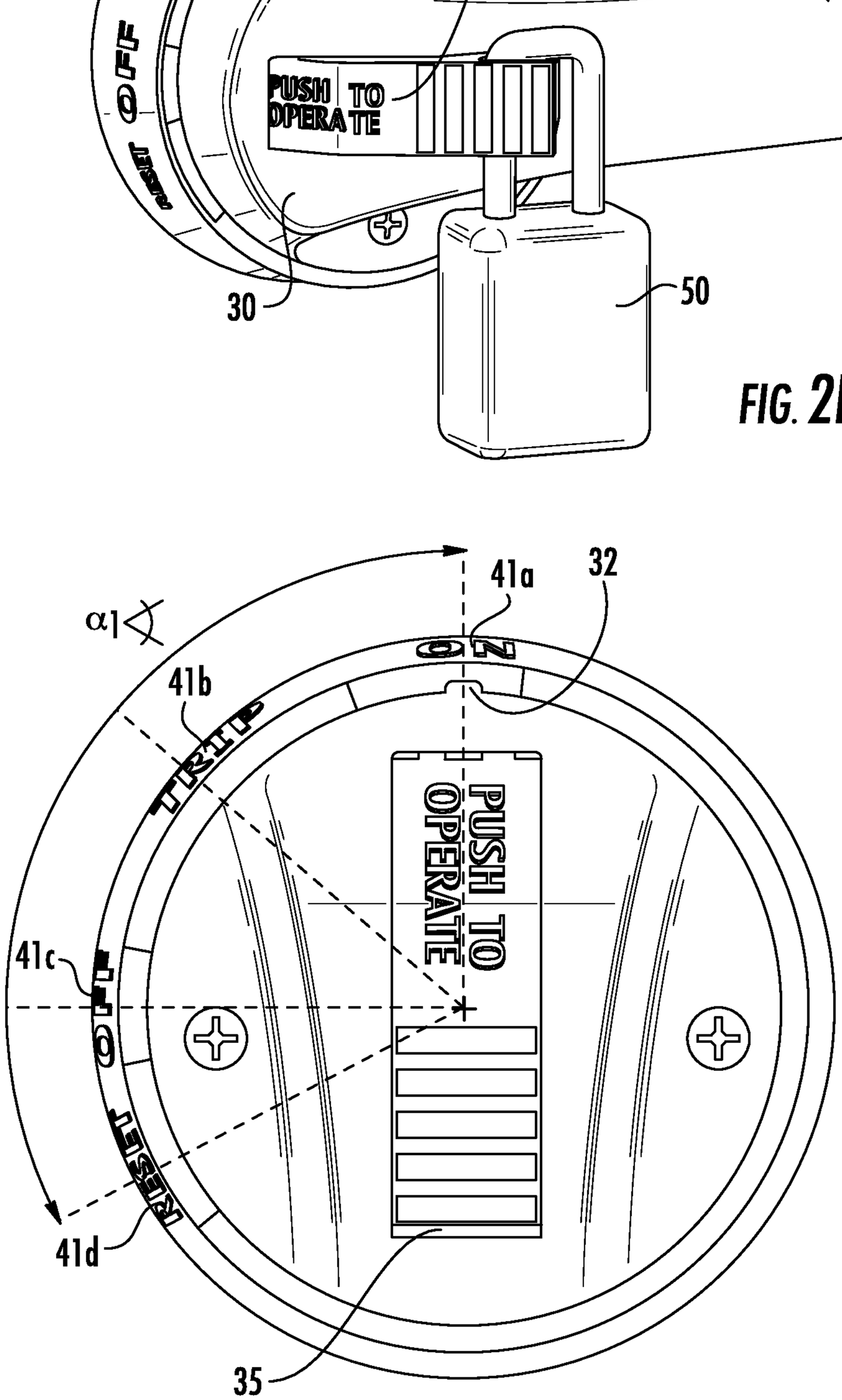

α1
41a
32
41b
ON
TRIP
PUSH TO OPERATE
41c
OFF
RESET
41d
35

FIG. 3

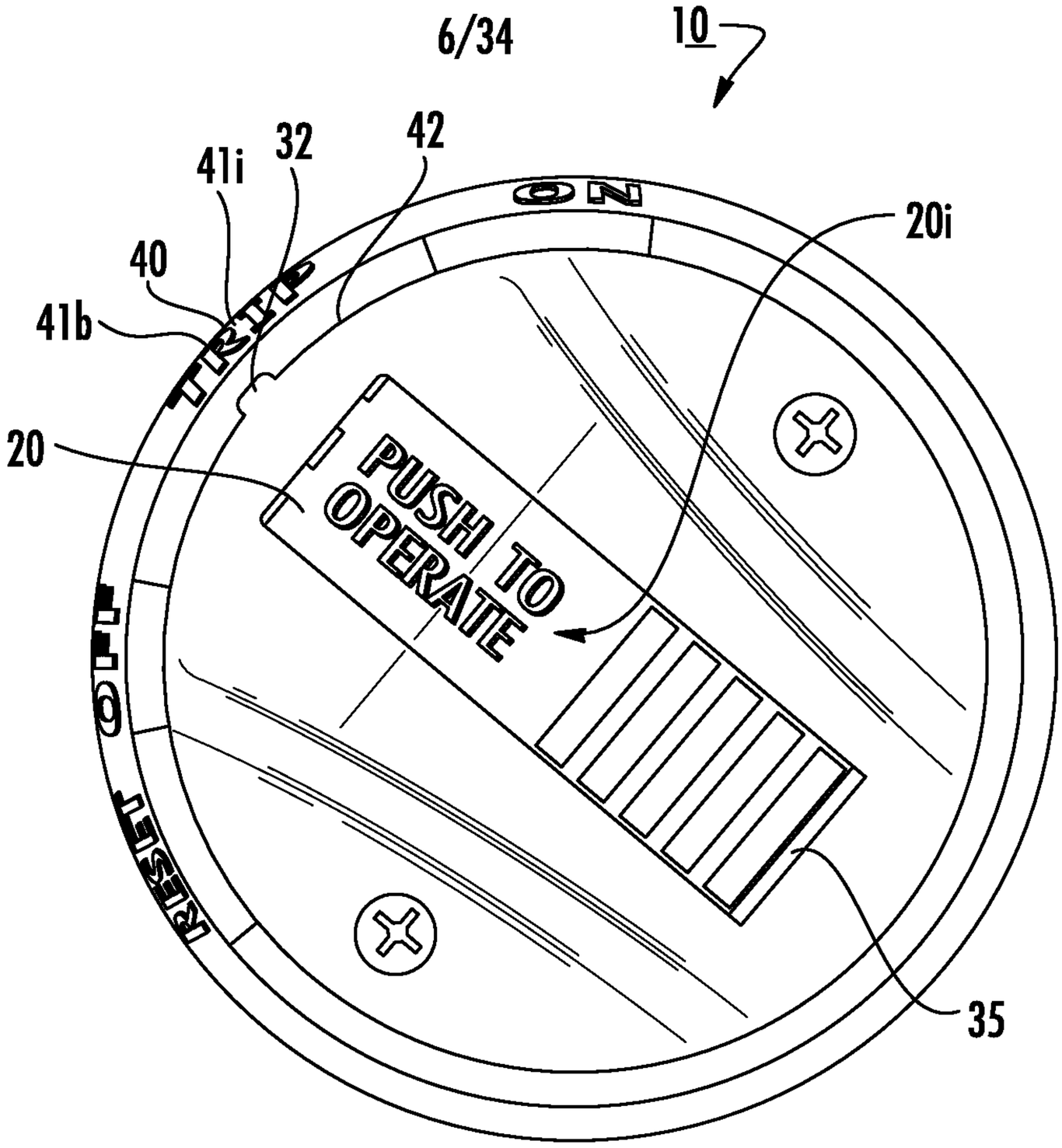

10
42
32
41i
40
41b
20
20i
35
ON
TRIP
RESET
PUSH TO
OPERATE

FIG. 4

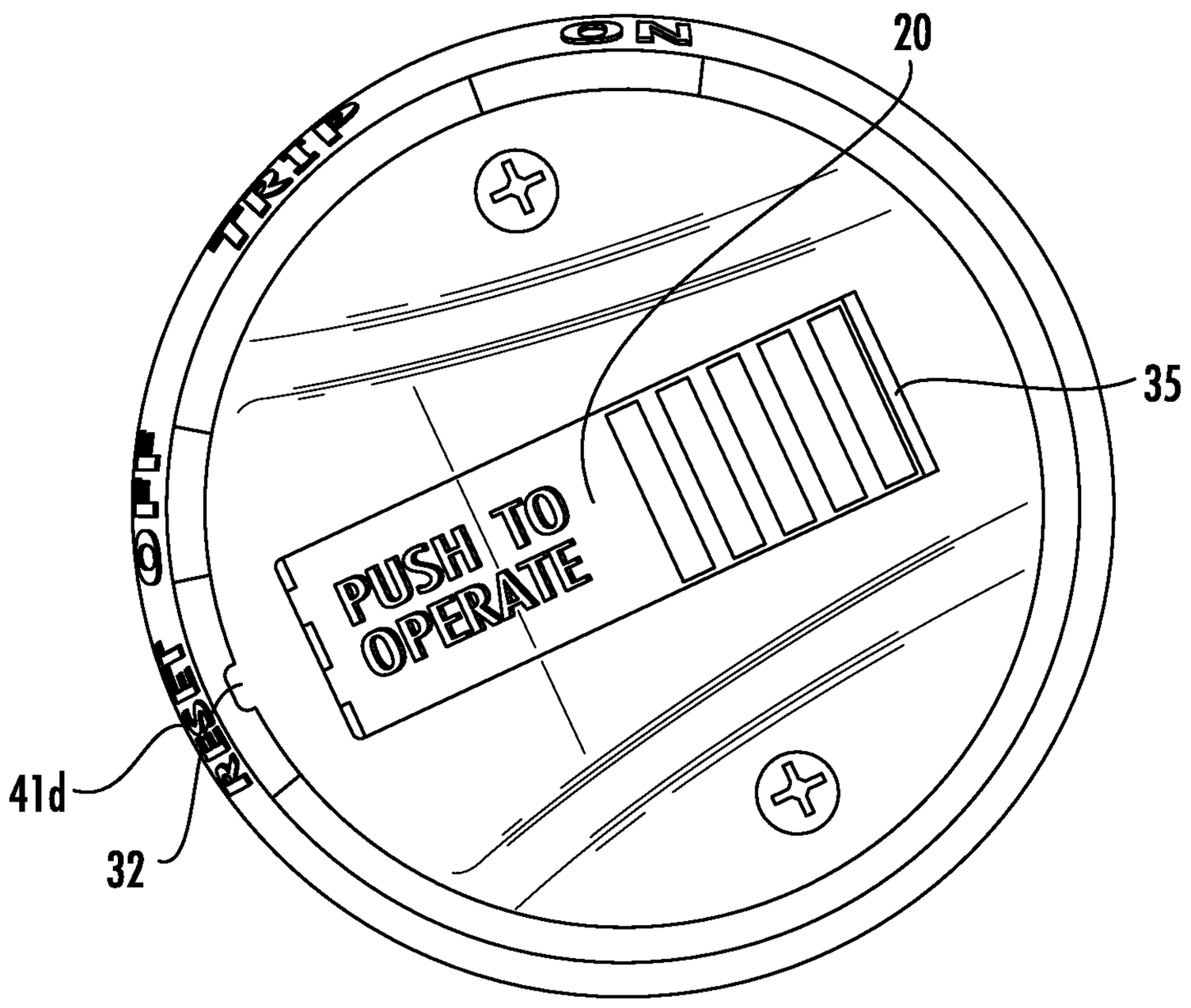

20
35
41d
32
ON
TRIP
RESET
PUSH TO
OPERATE

FIG. 5

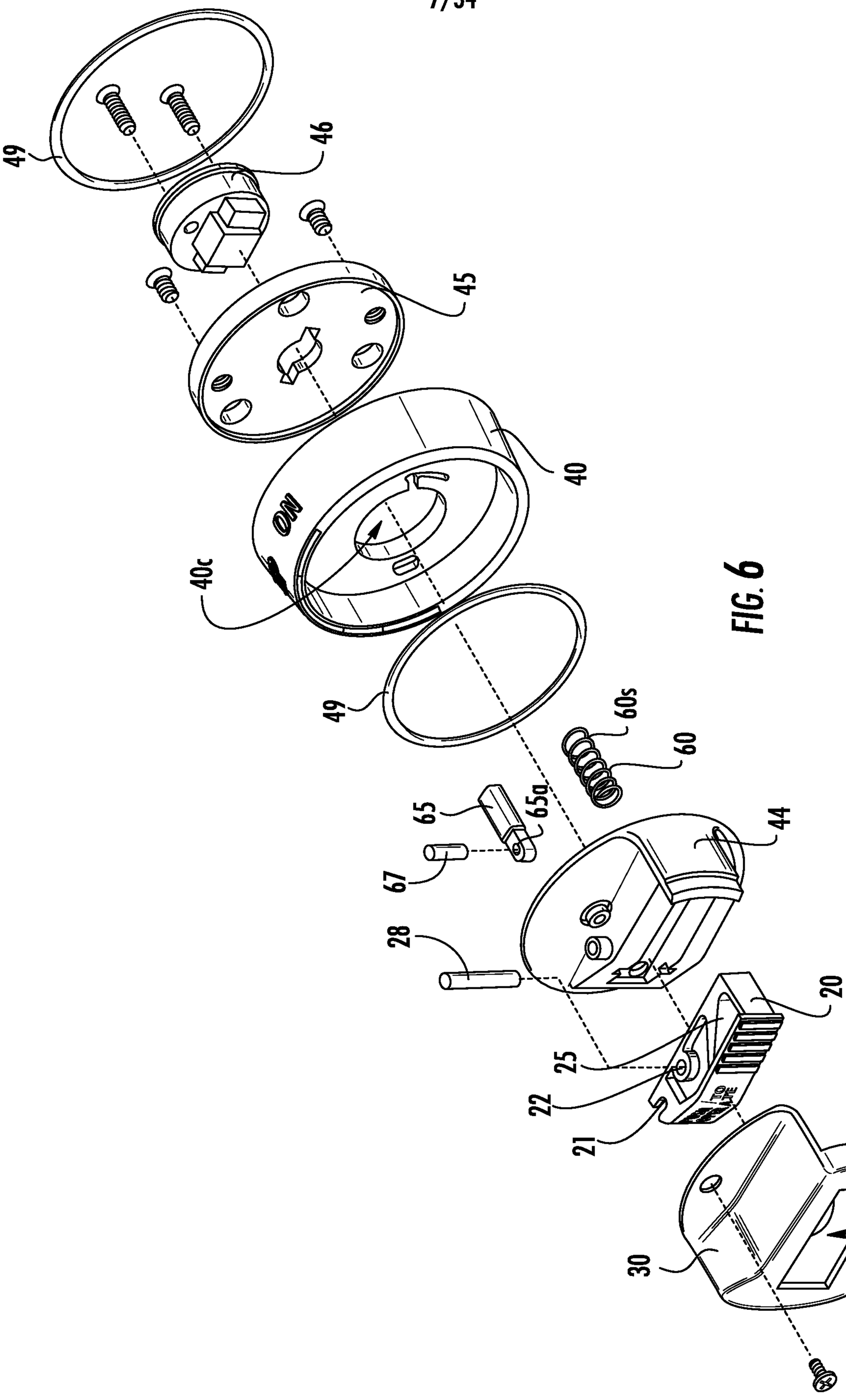


FIG. 6

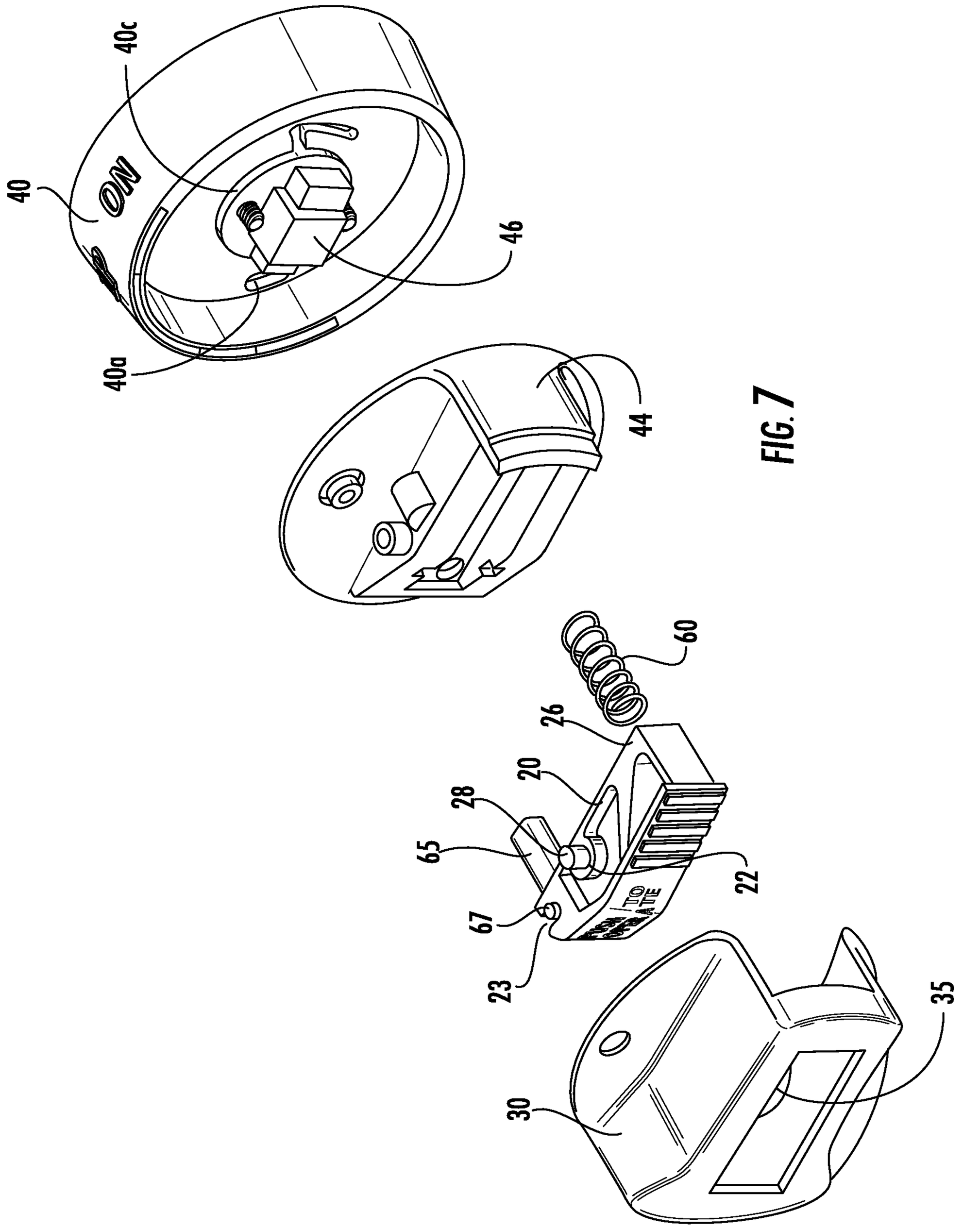


FIG. 7

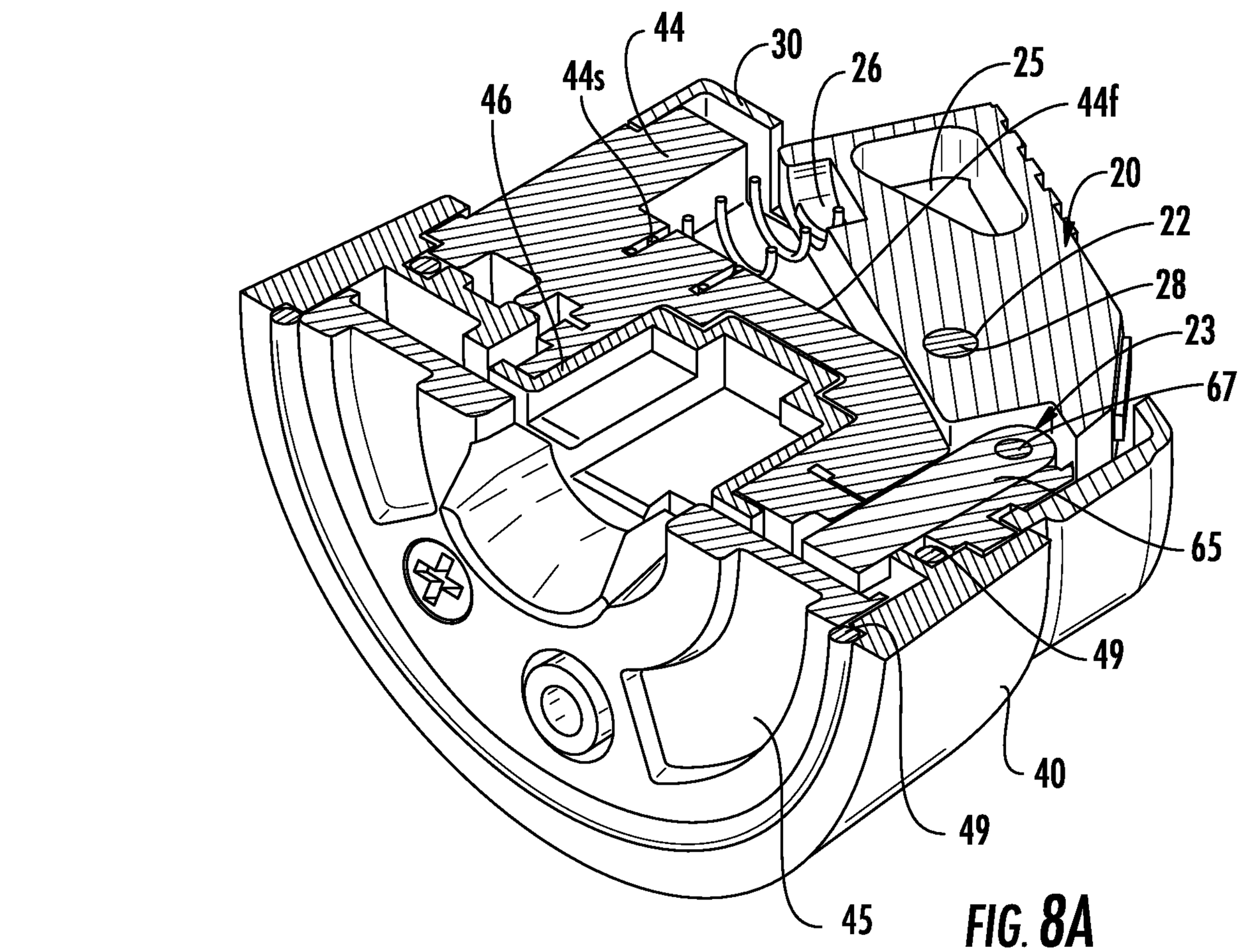

44
30
26
25
44f
46
44s
20
22
28
23
67
65
49
40
49
45

FIG. 8A

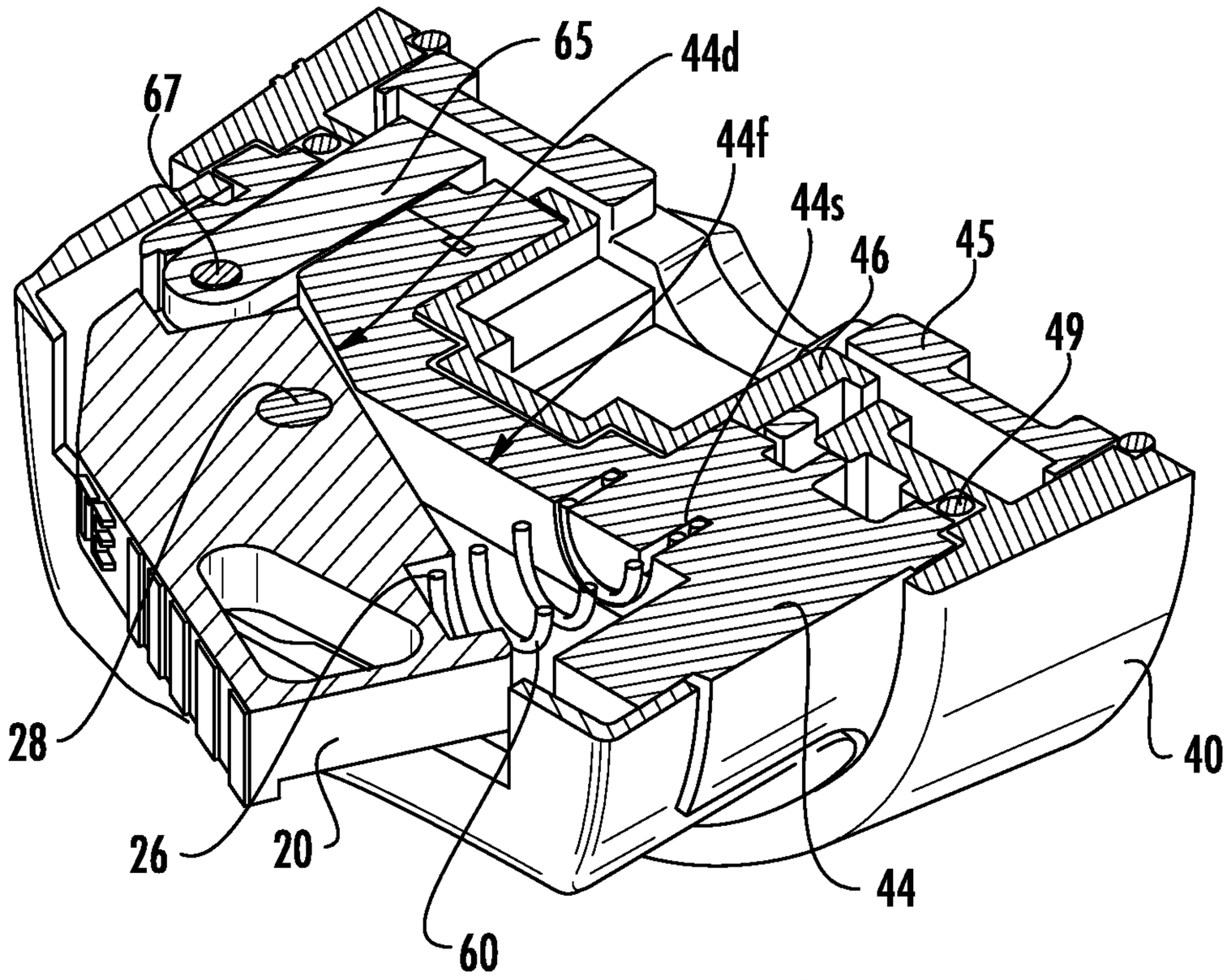

65
44d
67
44f
44s
46
45
49
28
26
20
60
44
40

FIG. 8B

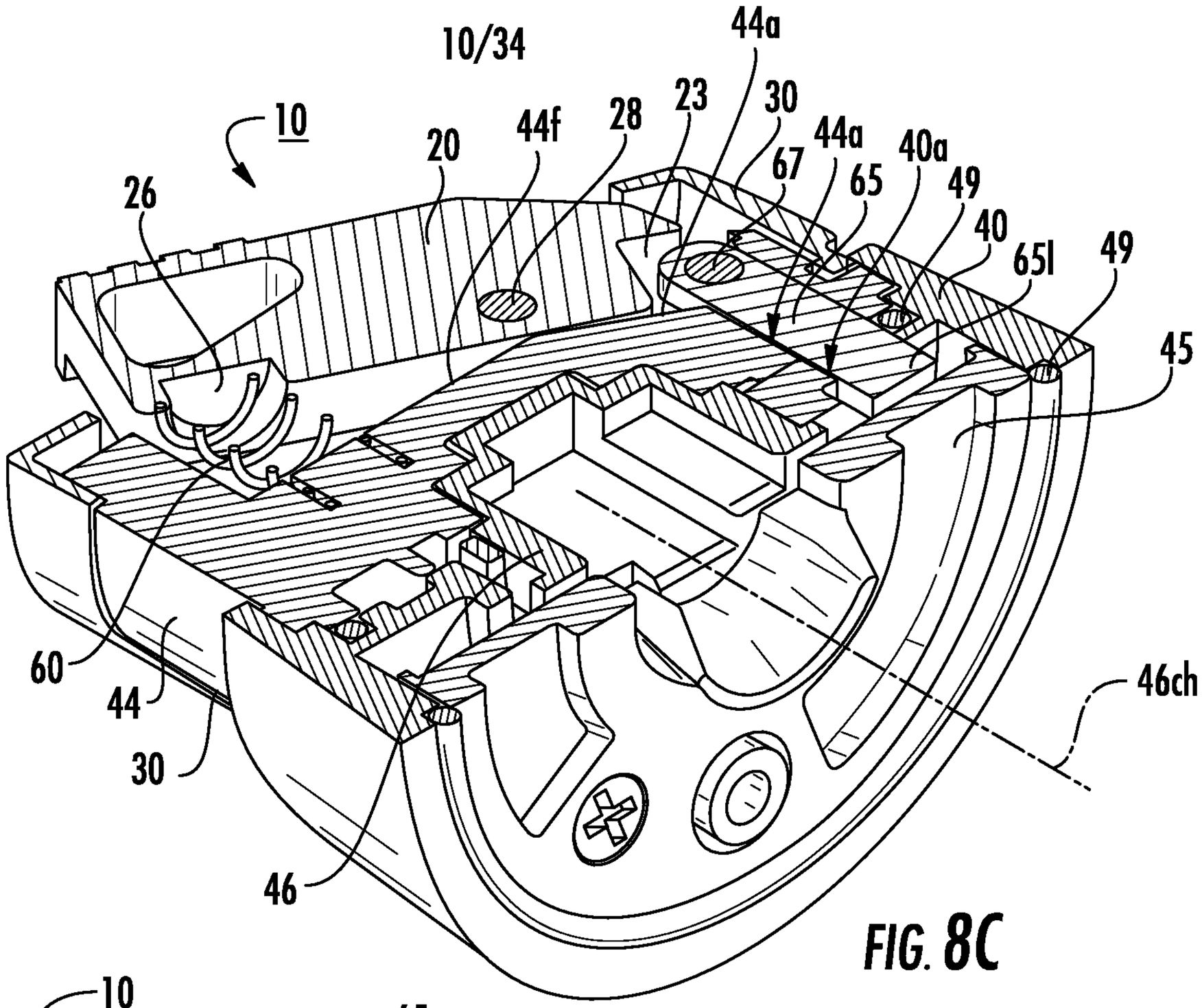

10/34
10
20
44f
28
23
44a
30
67
65
44a
40a
49
40
65l
49
45
26
60
44
30
46
46ch

FIG. 8C

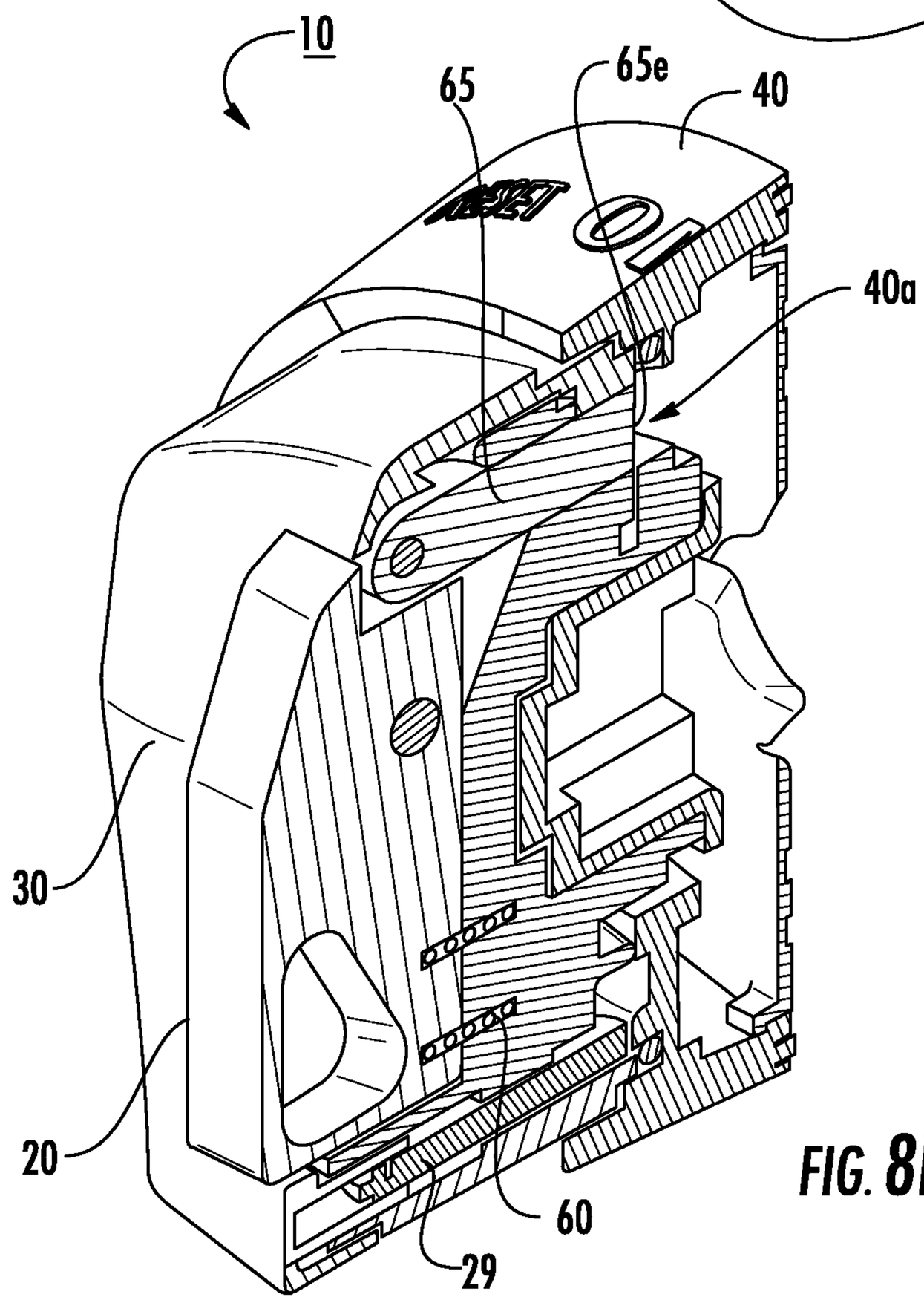

10
65
65e
40
40a
30
20
60
29

FIG. 8D

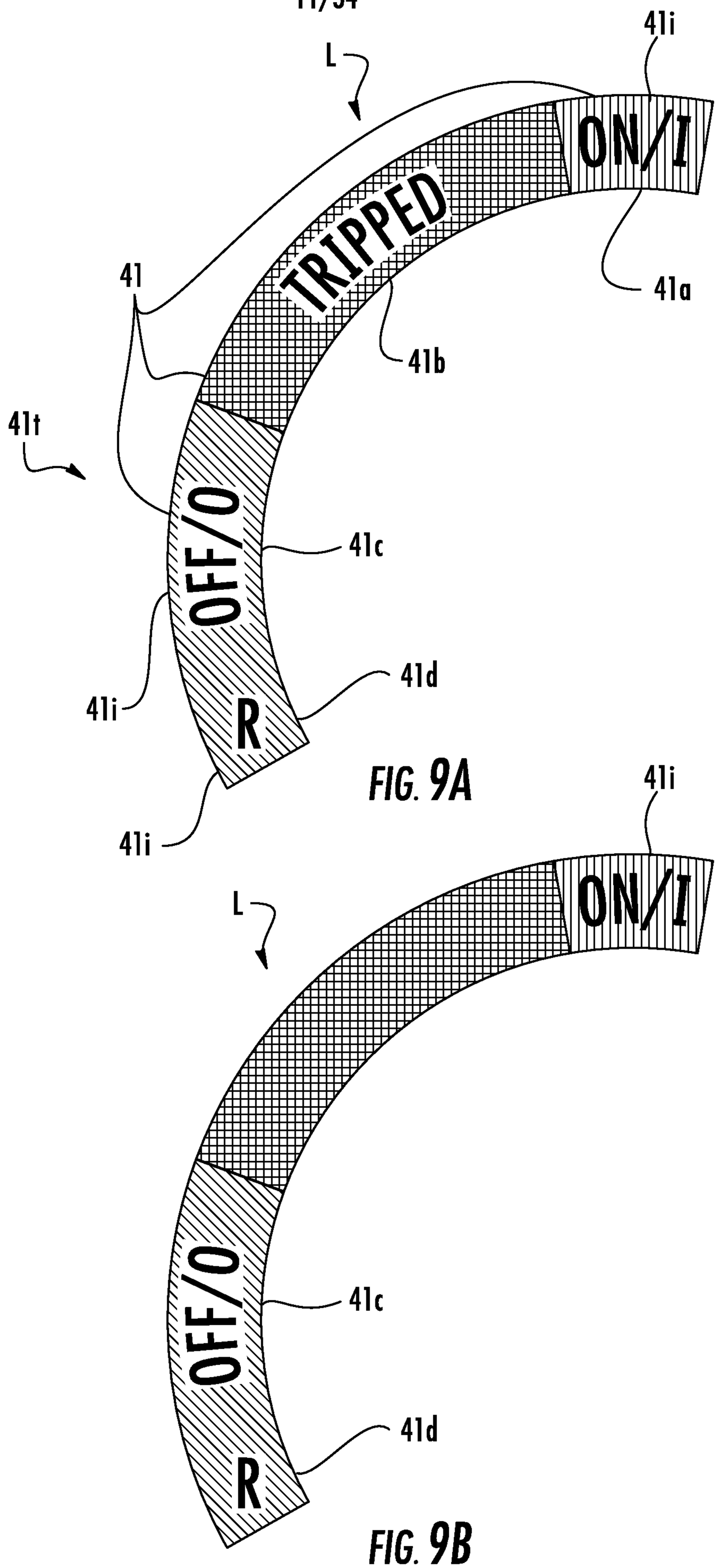

L
41i
ON/I
TRIPPED
41
41a
41b
41t
OFF/O
41c
41i
41d
R
41i

FIG. 9A

L
41i
ON/I
OFF/O
41c
41d
R

FIG. 9B

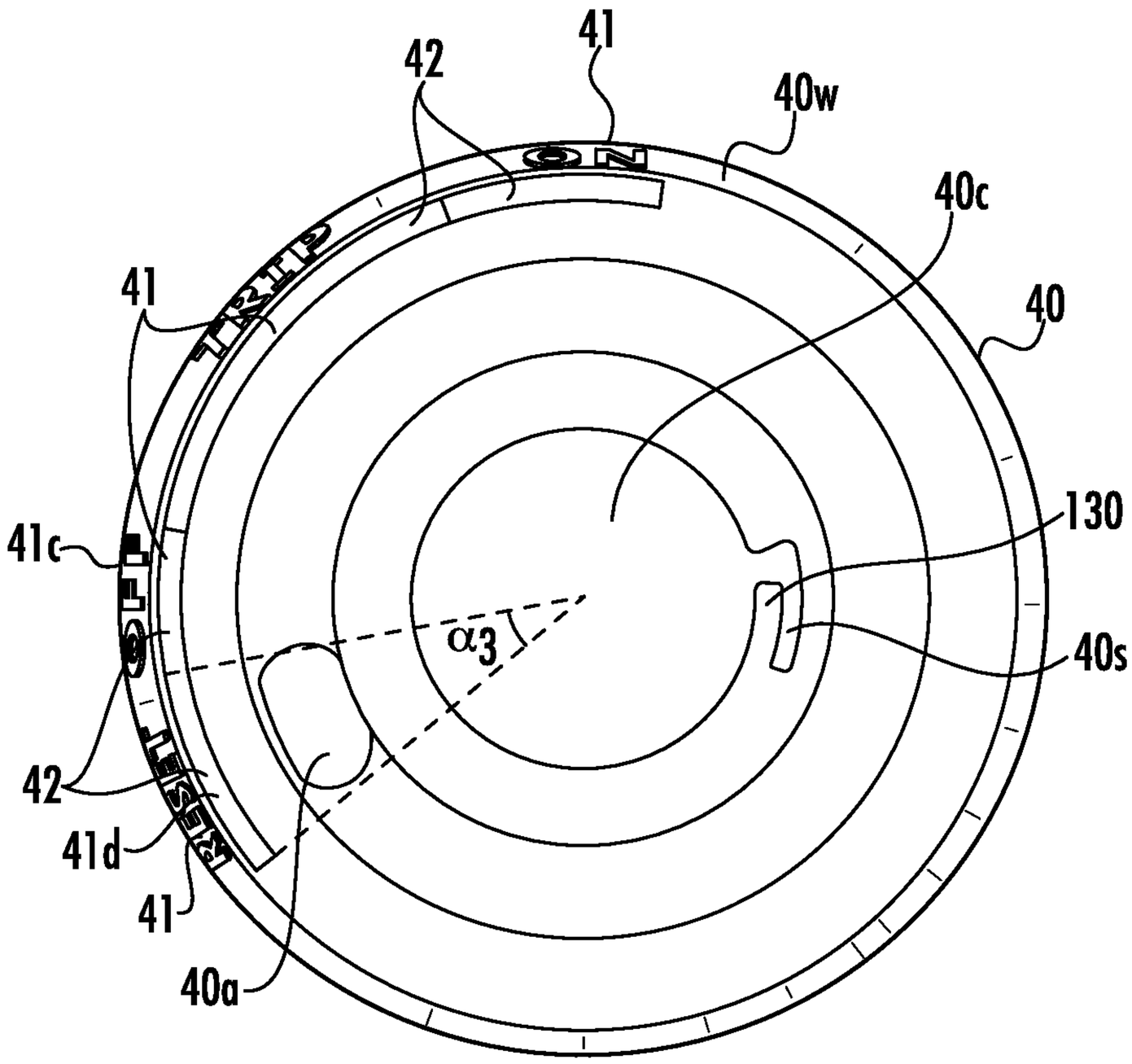

41
42
41
40w
40c
40
130
40s
41c
42
41d
41
40a
α_3

FIG. 10

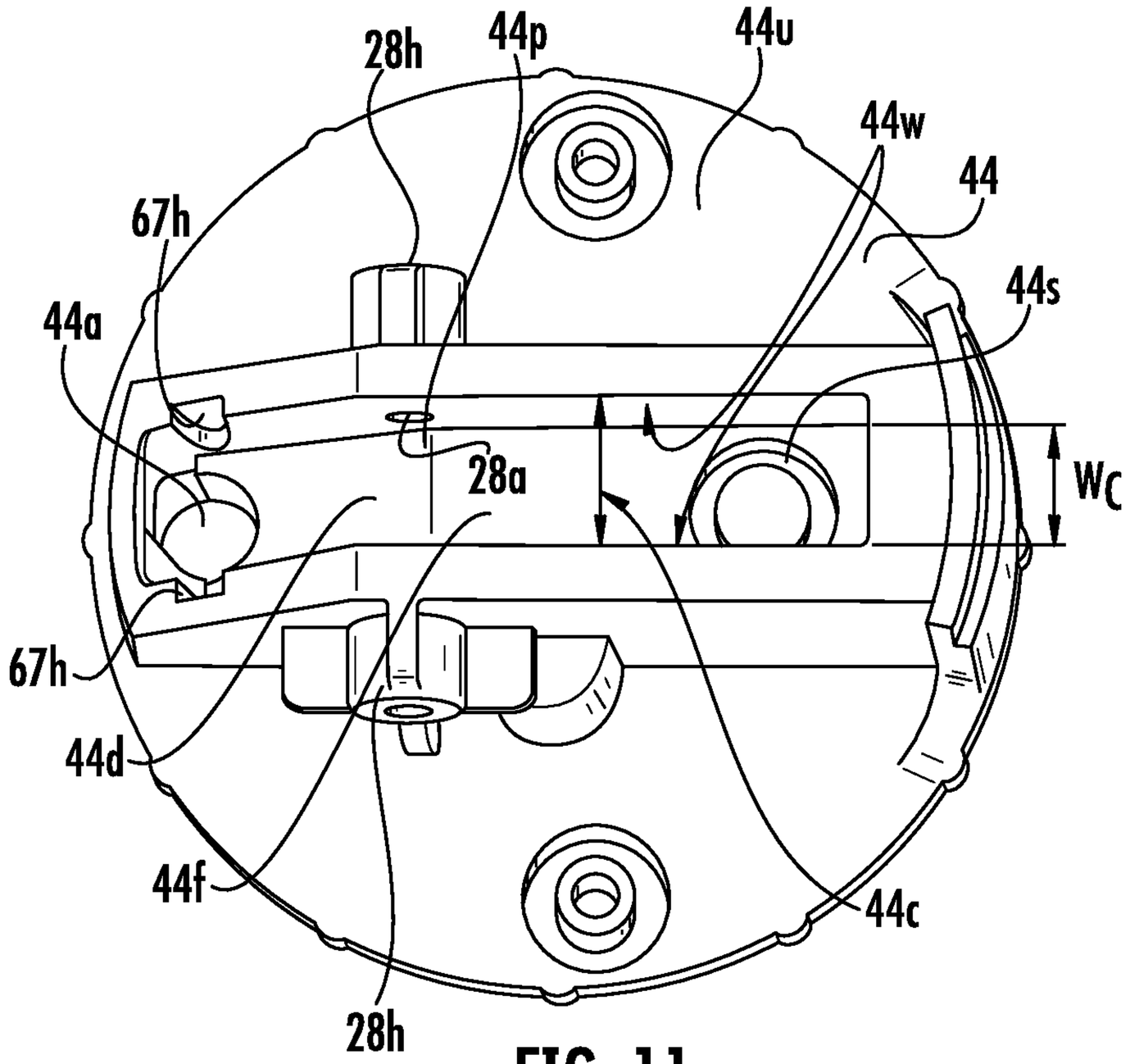

28h
44p
44u
44w
44
67h
44a
44s
28a
Wc
67h
44d
44f
44c
28h

FIG. 11

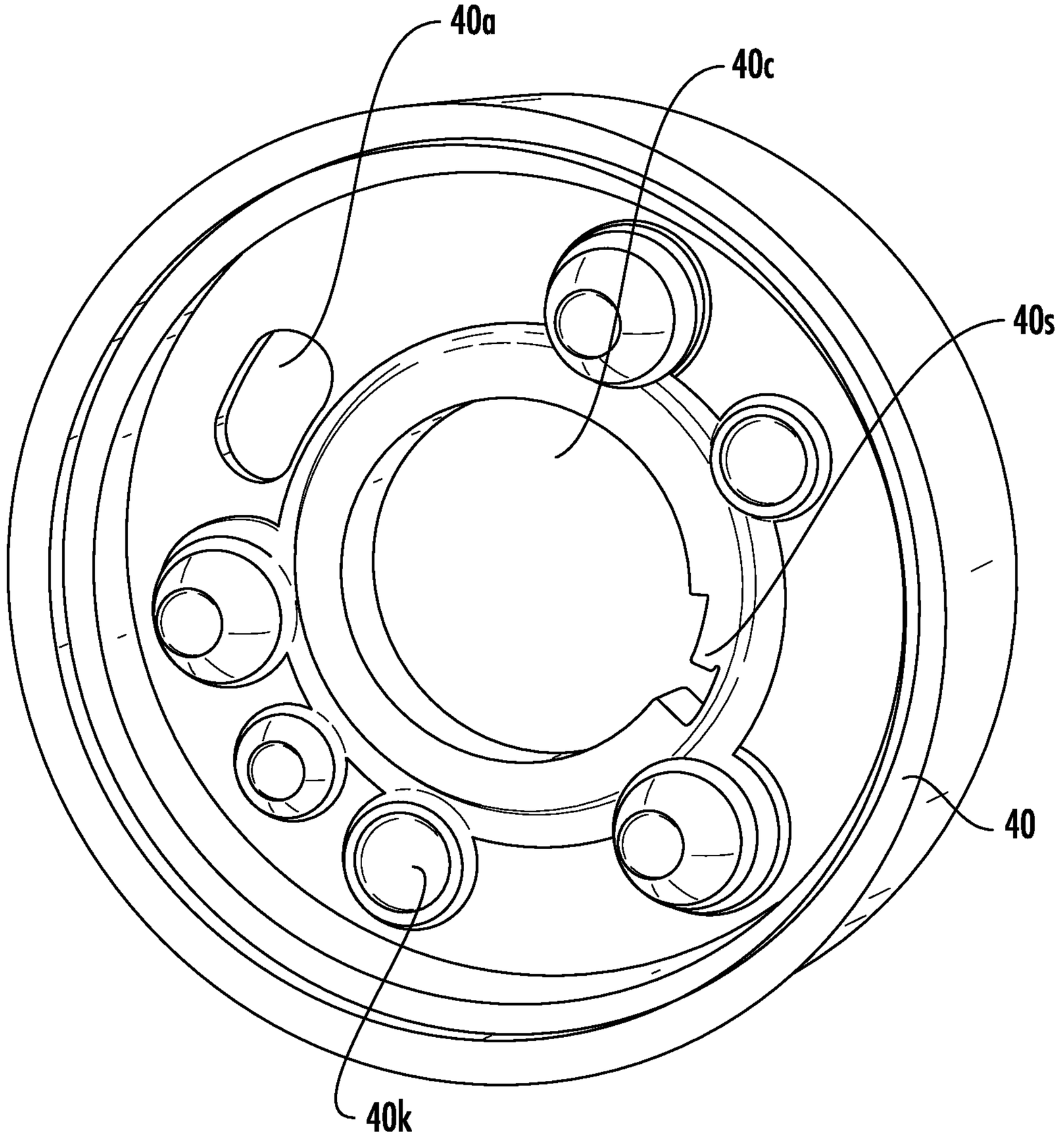


FIG. 12A

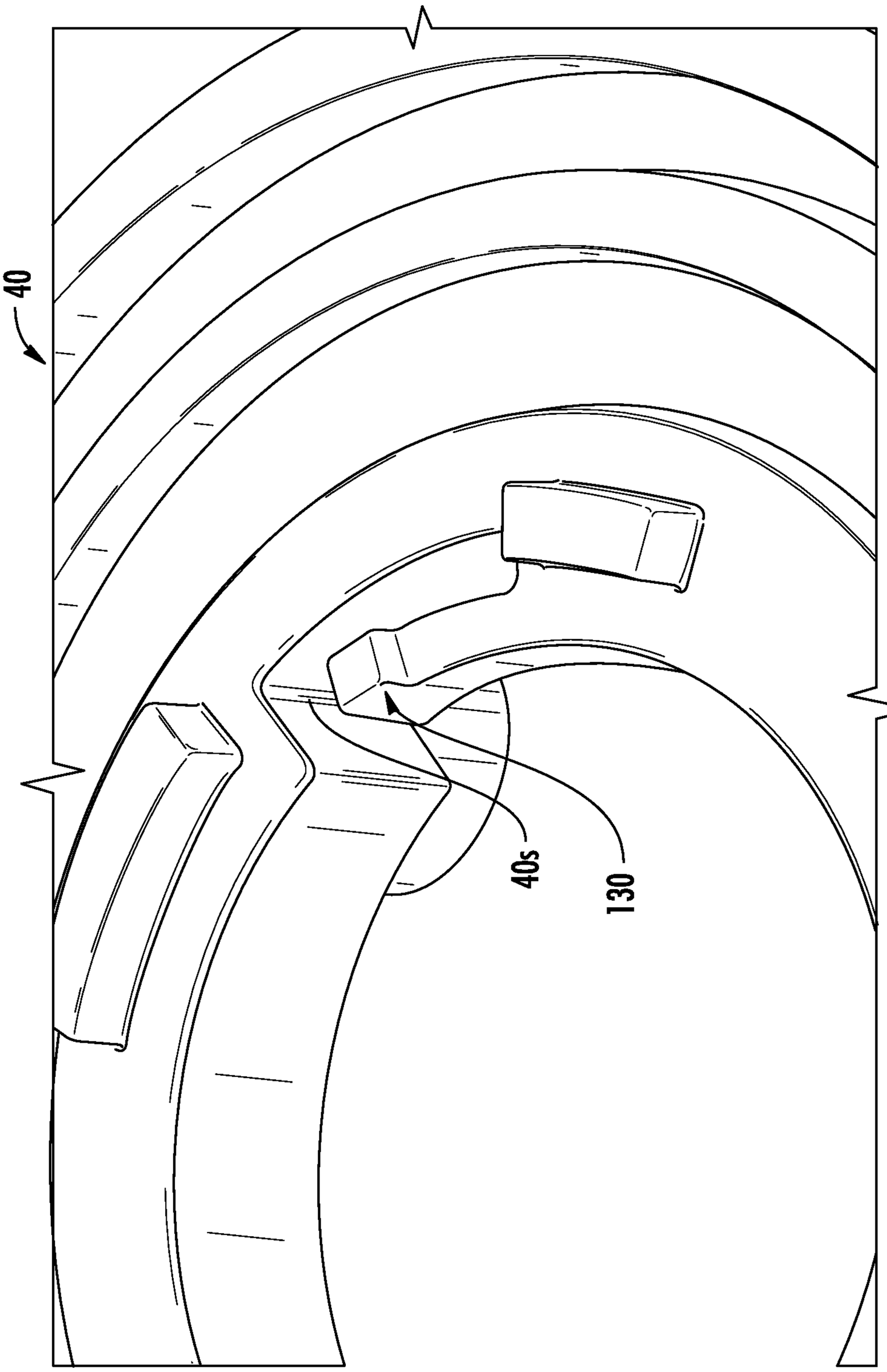


FIG. 12B

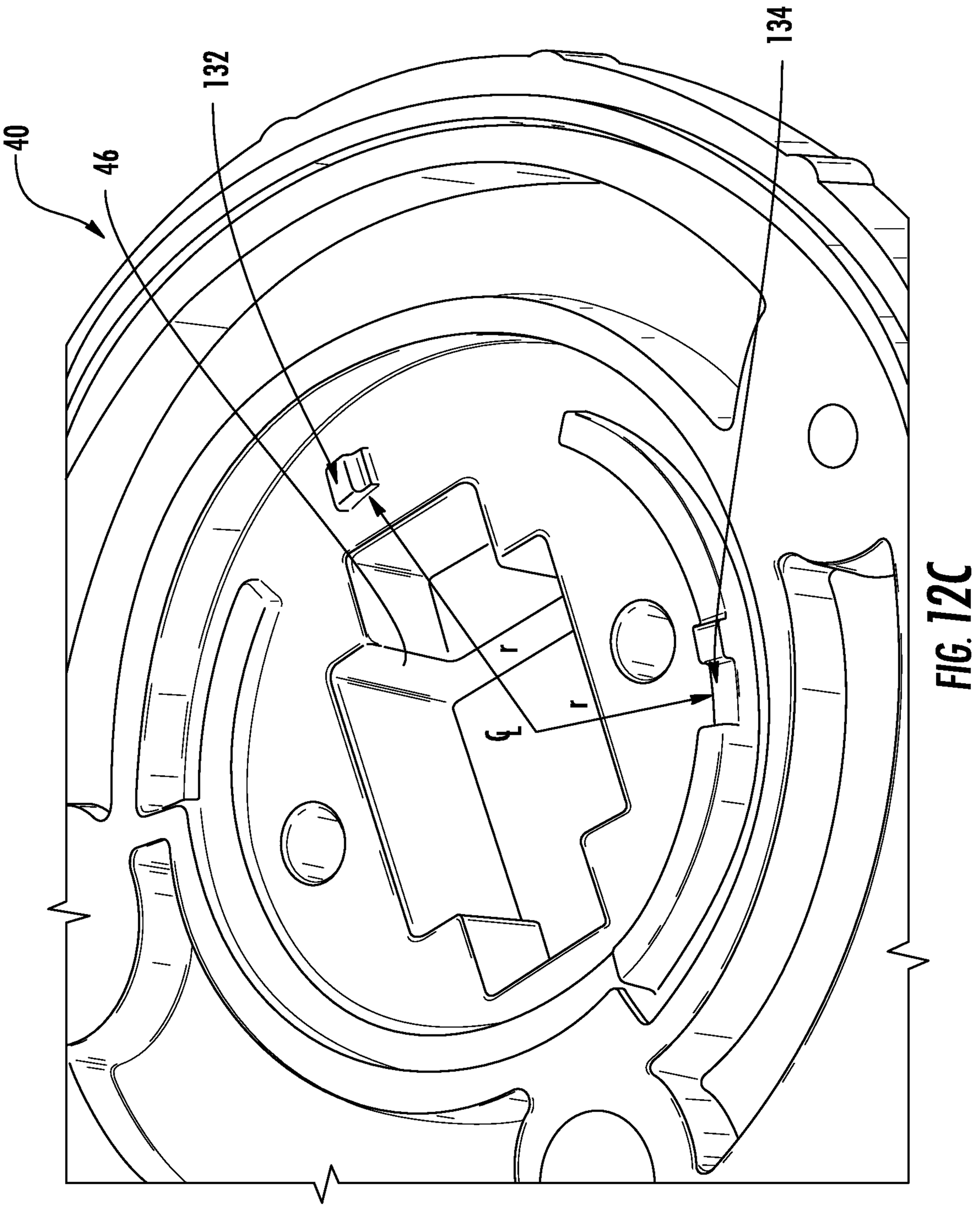


FIG. 12C

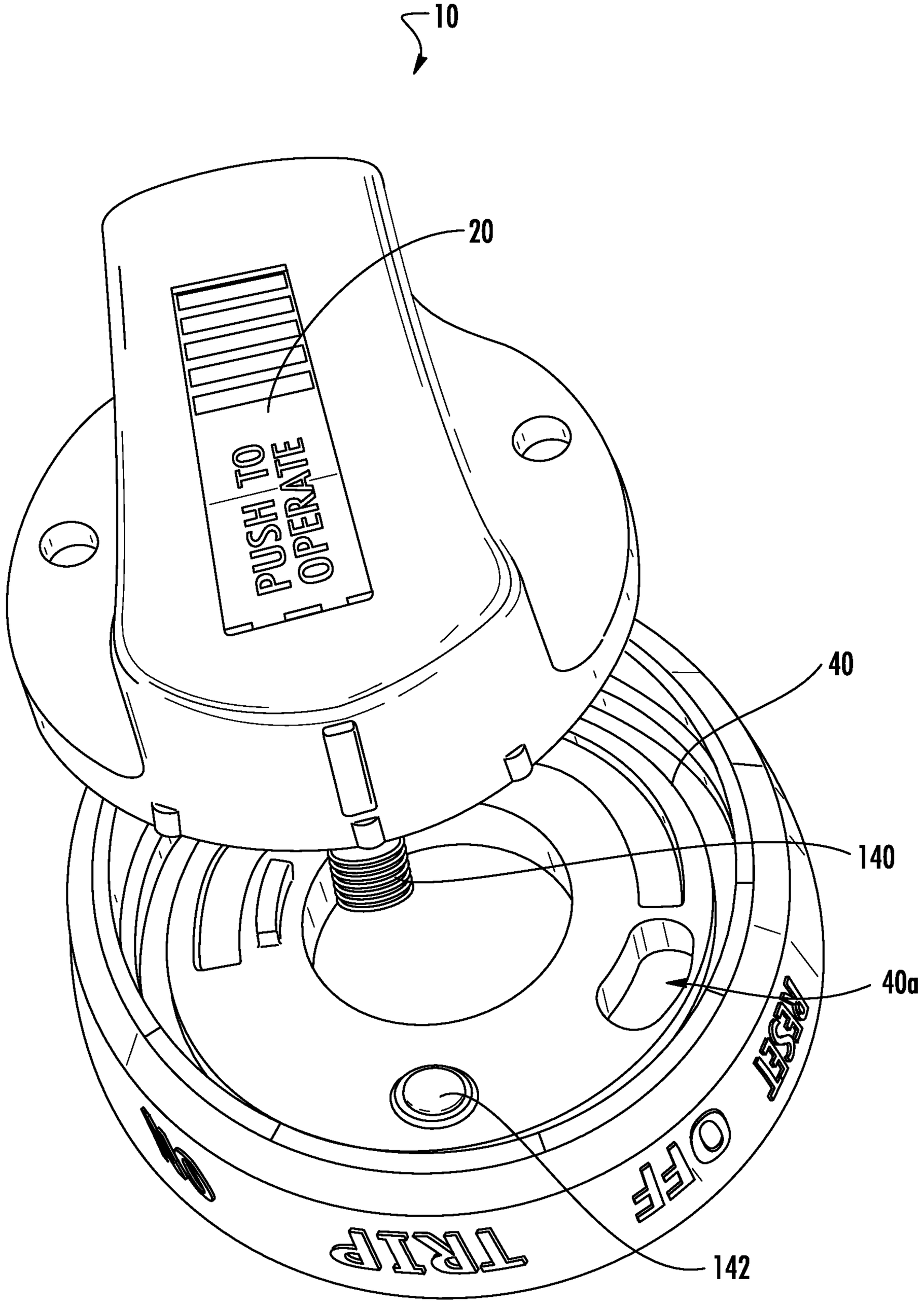


FIG. 12D

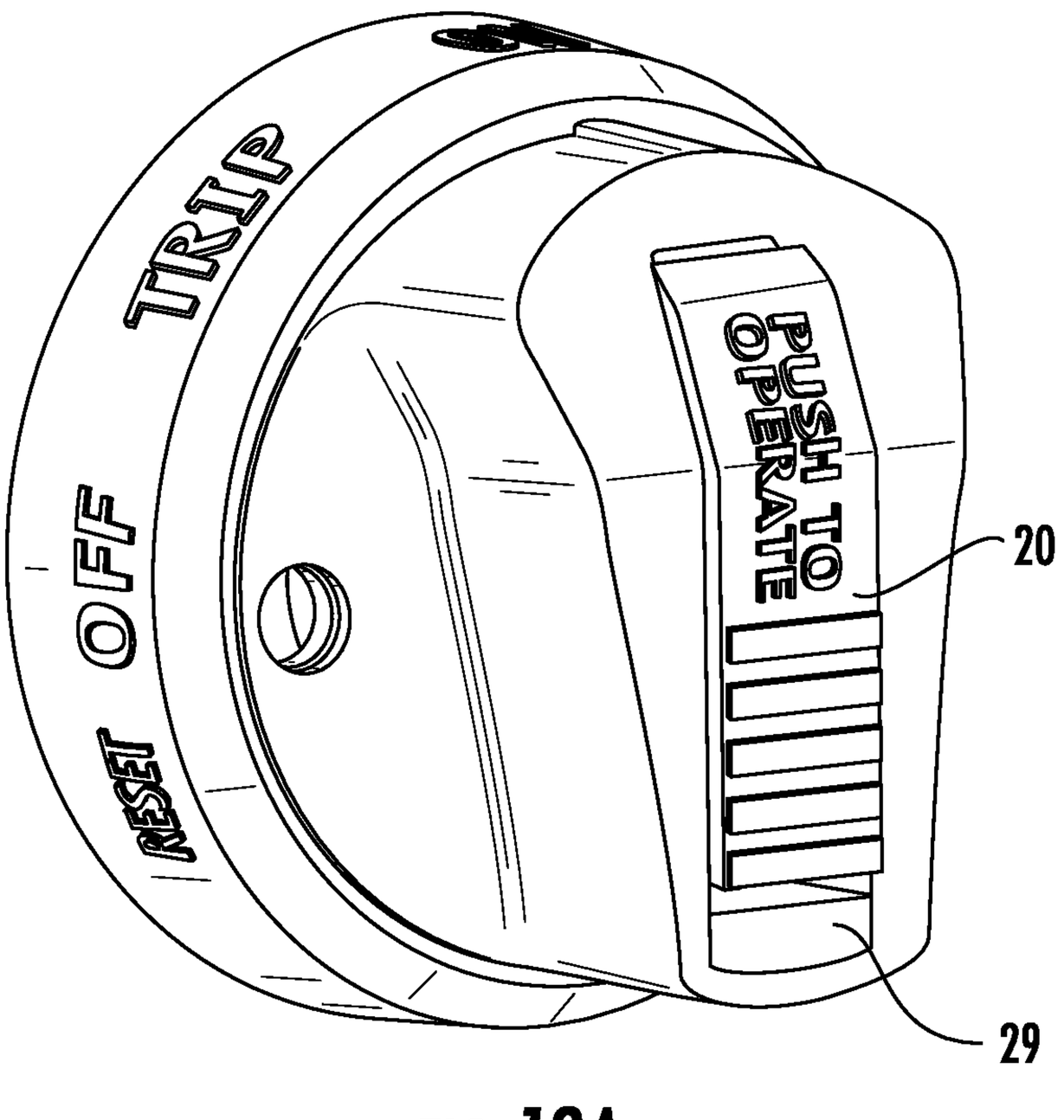


FIG. 13A

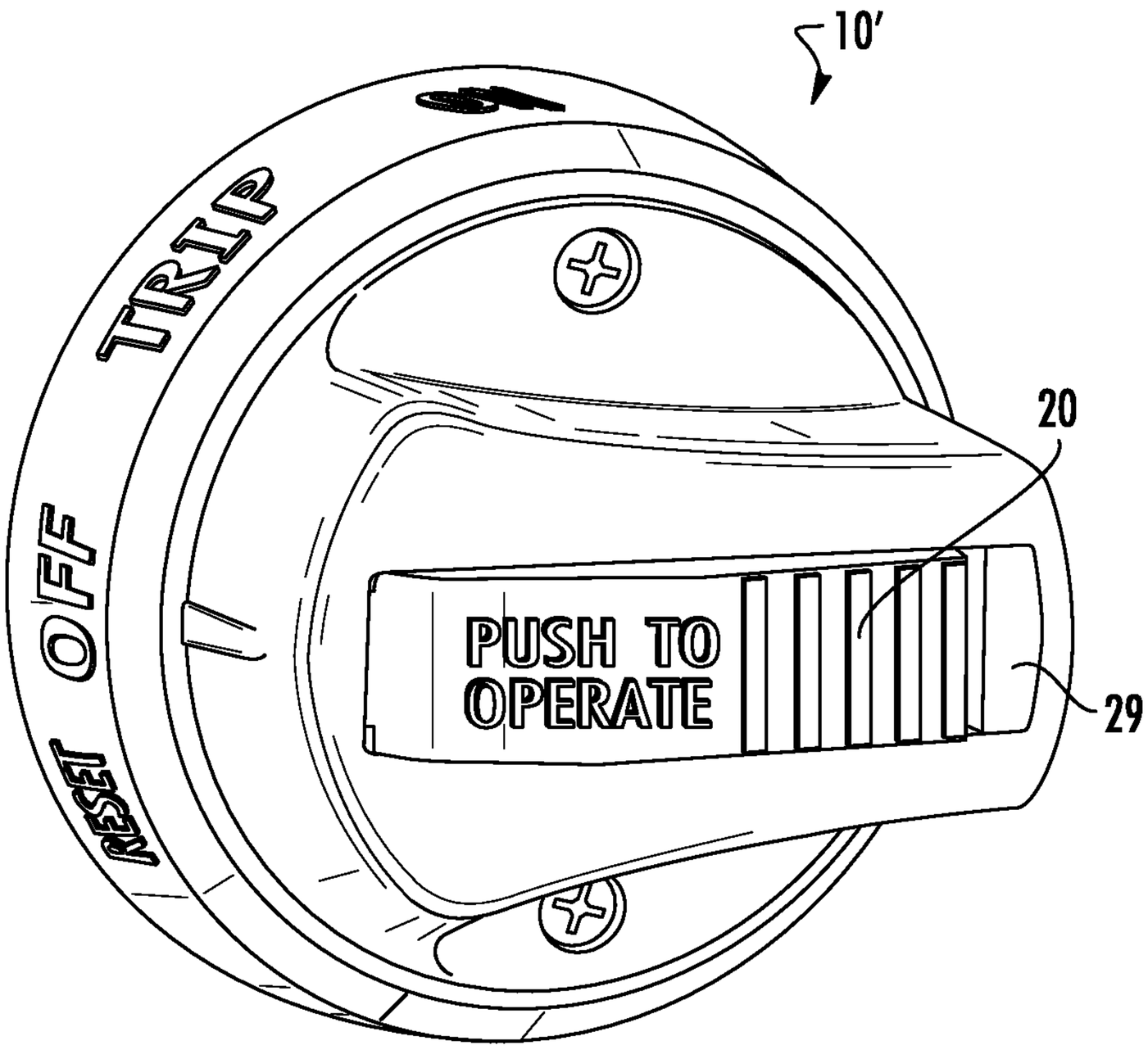


FIG. 13B

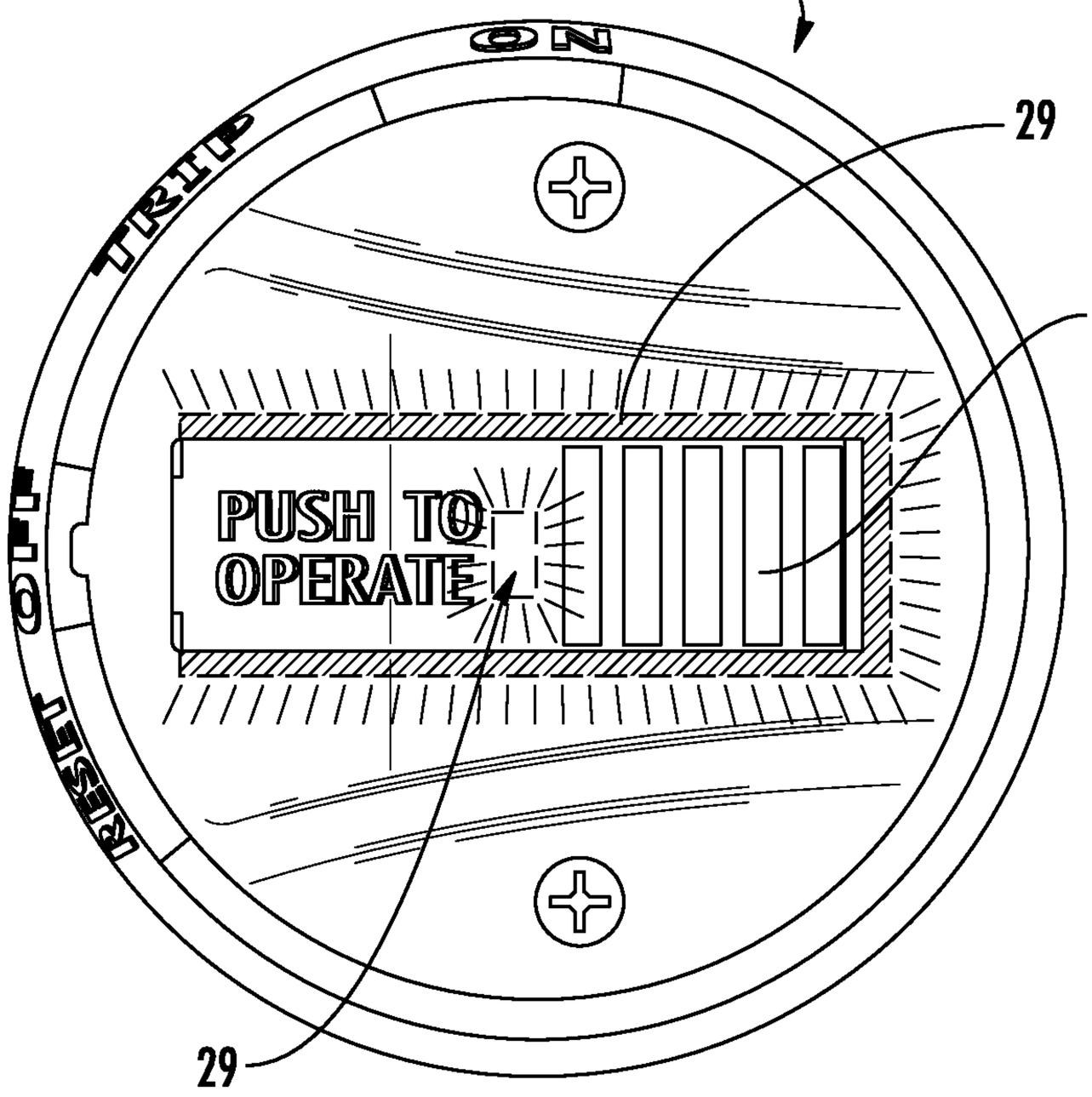


FIG. 13C

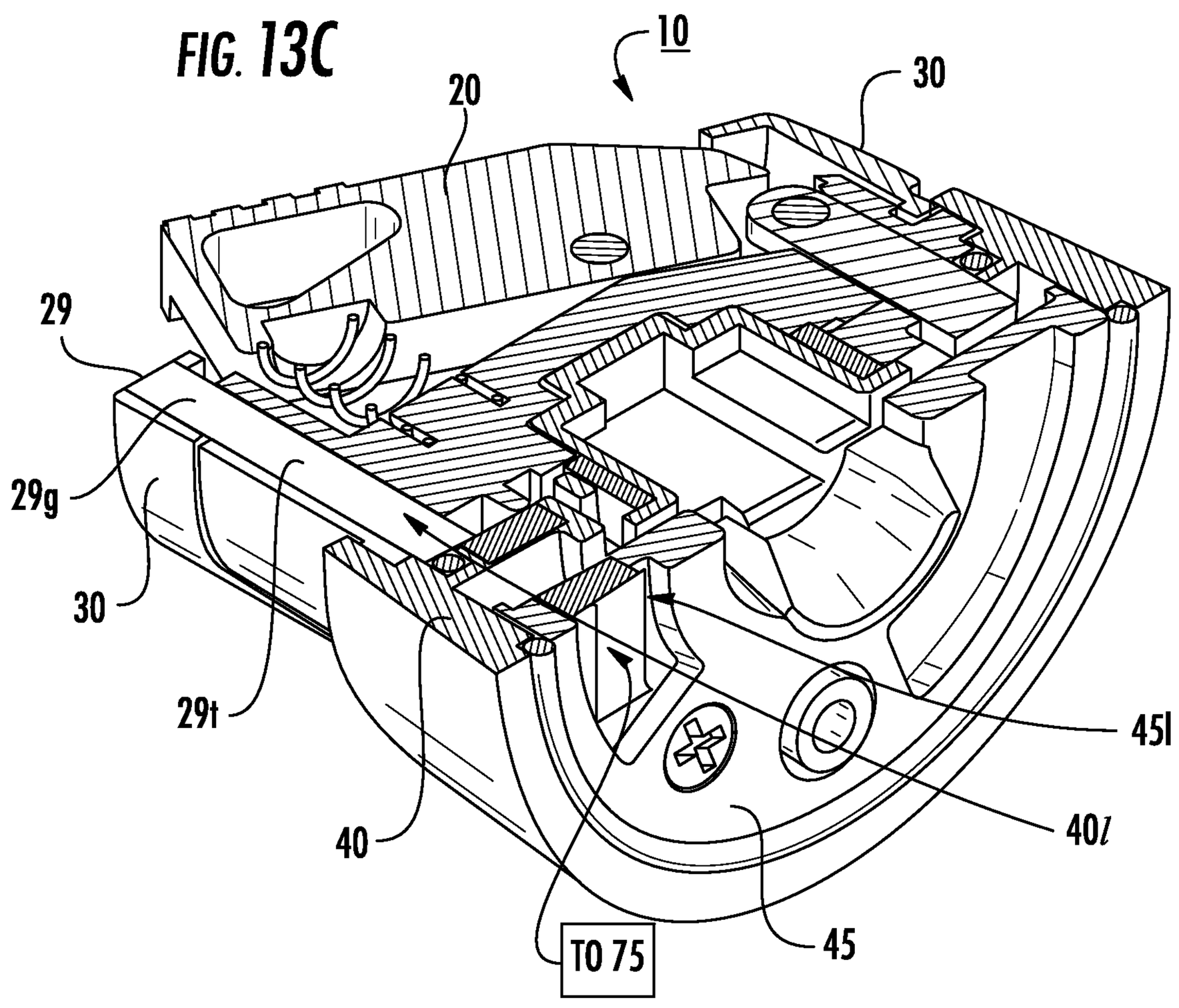


FIG. 13D

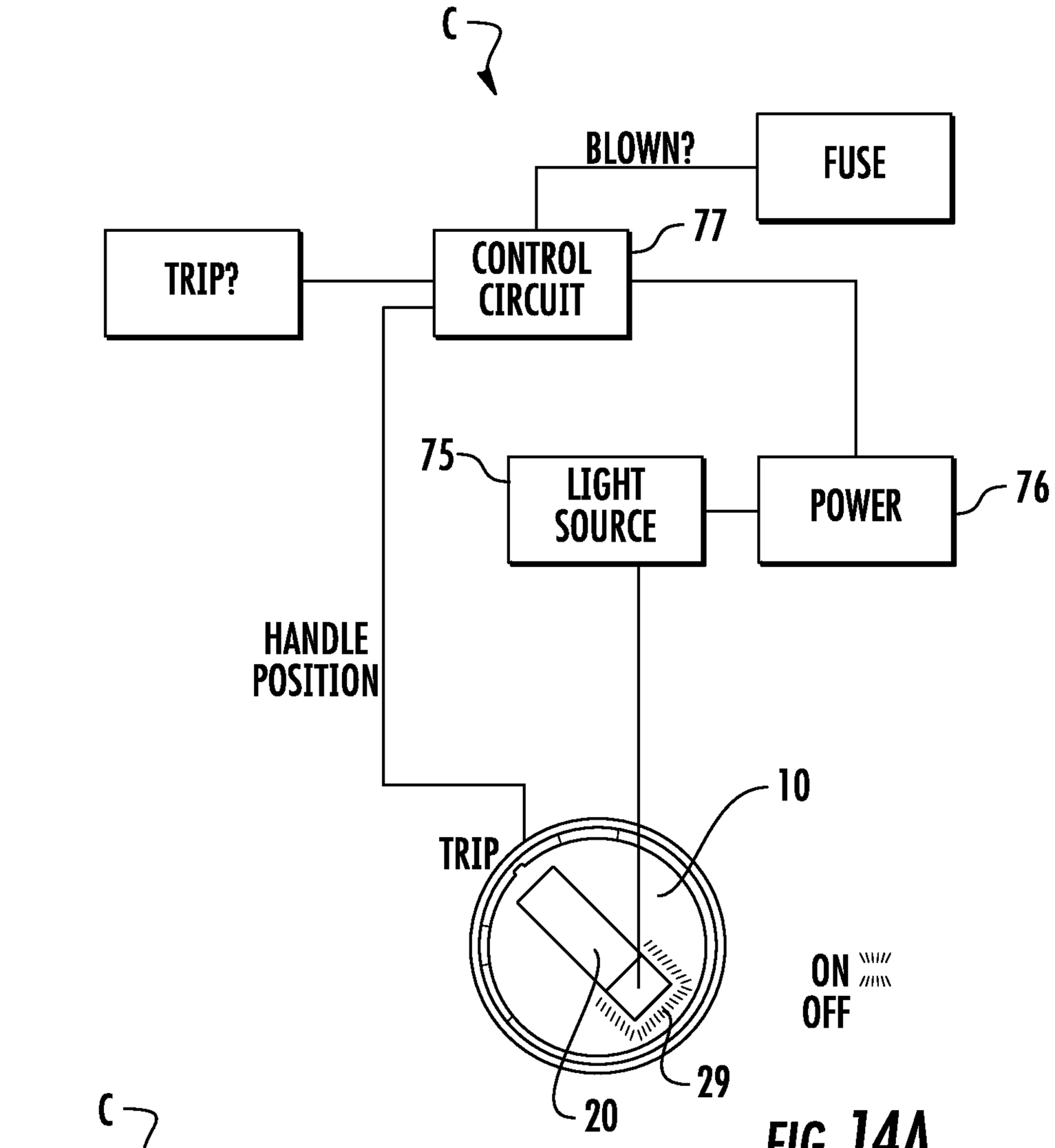


FIG. 14A

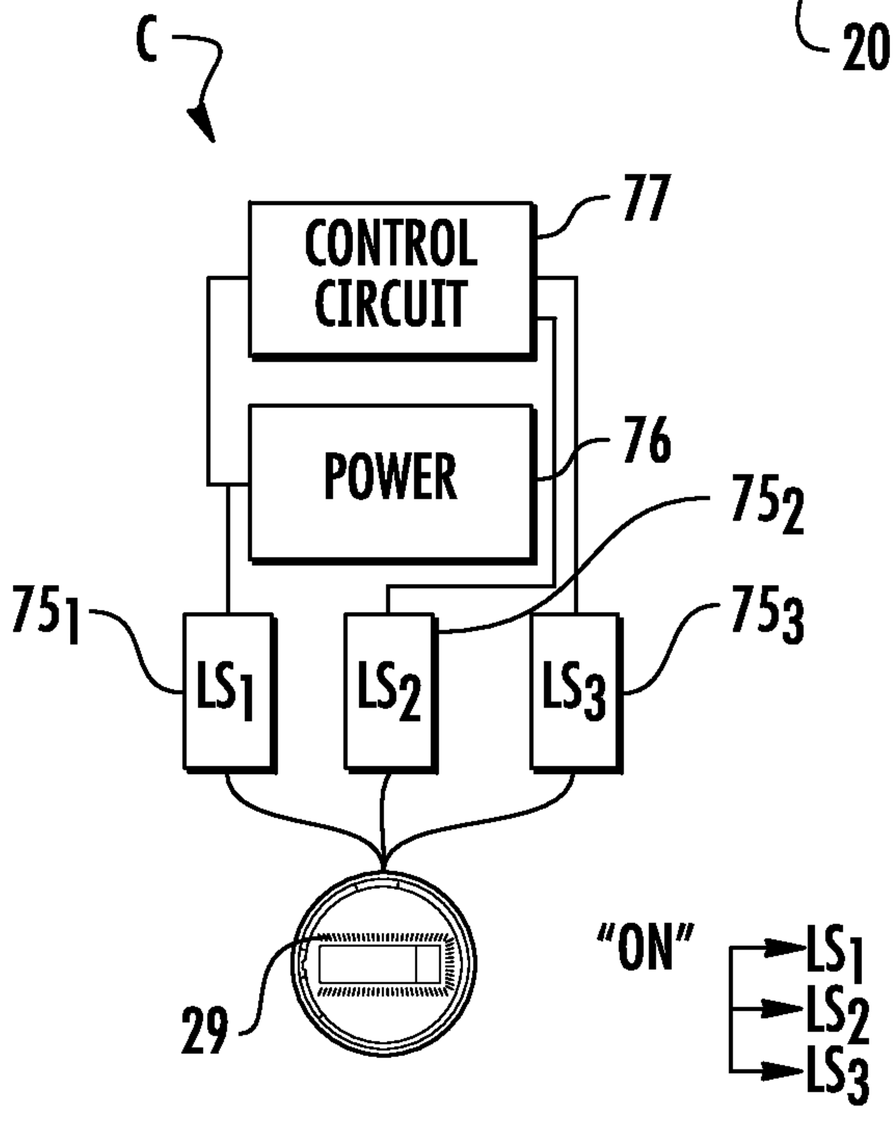


FIG. 14B

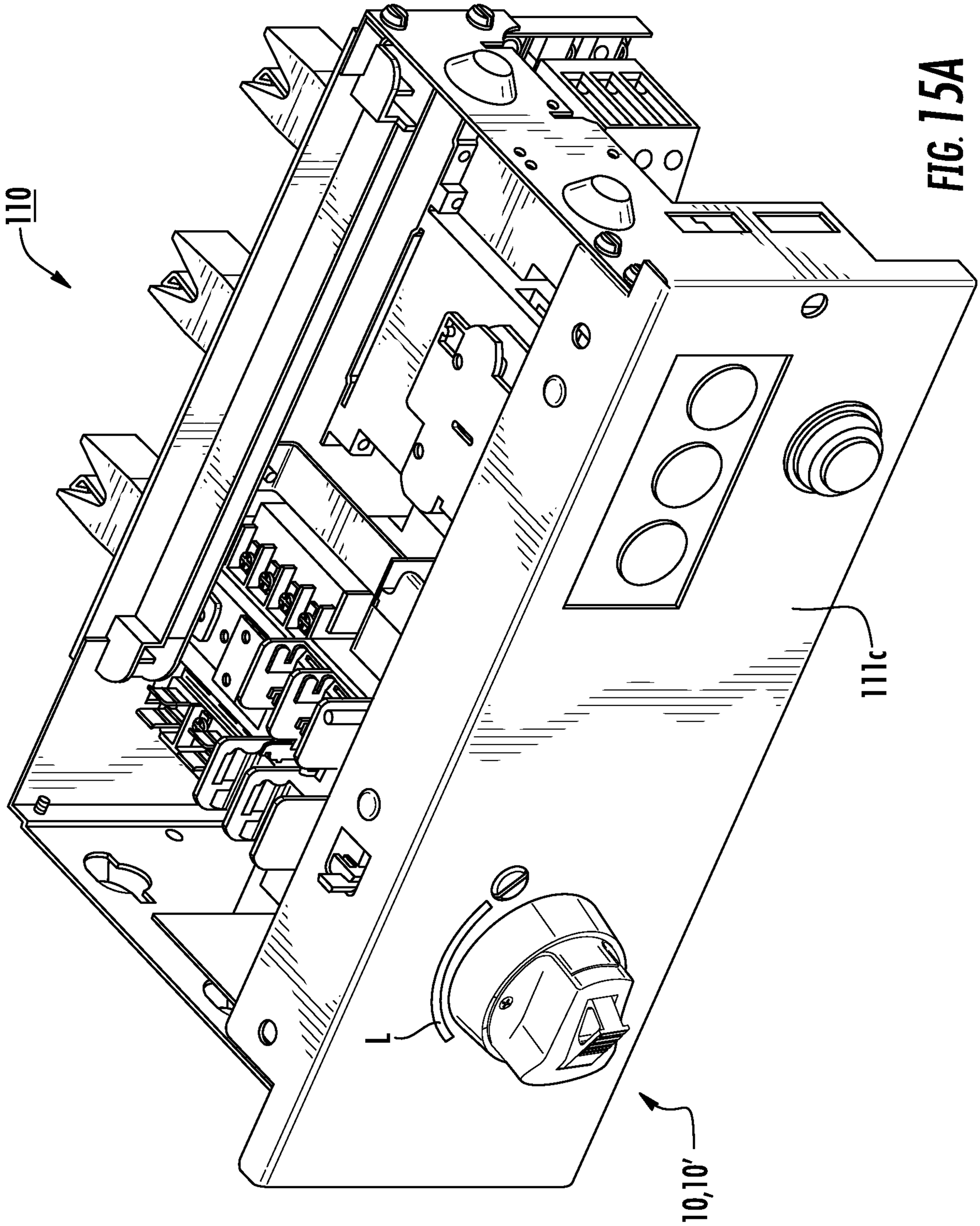


FIG. 15A

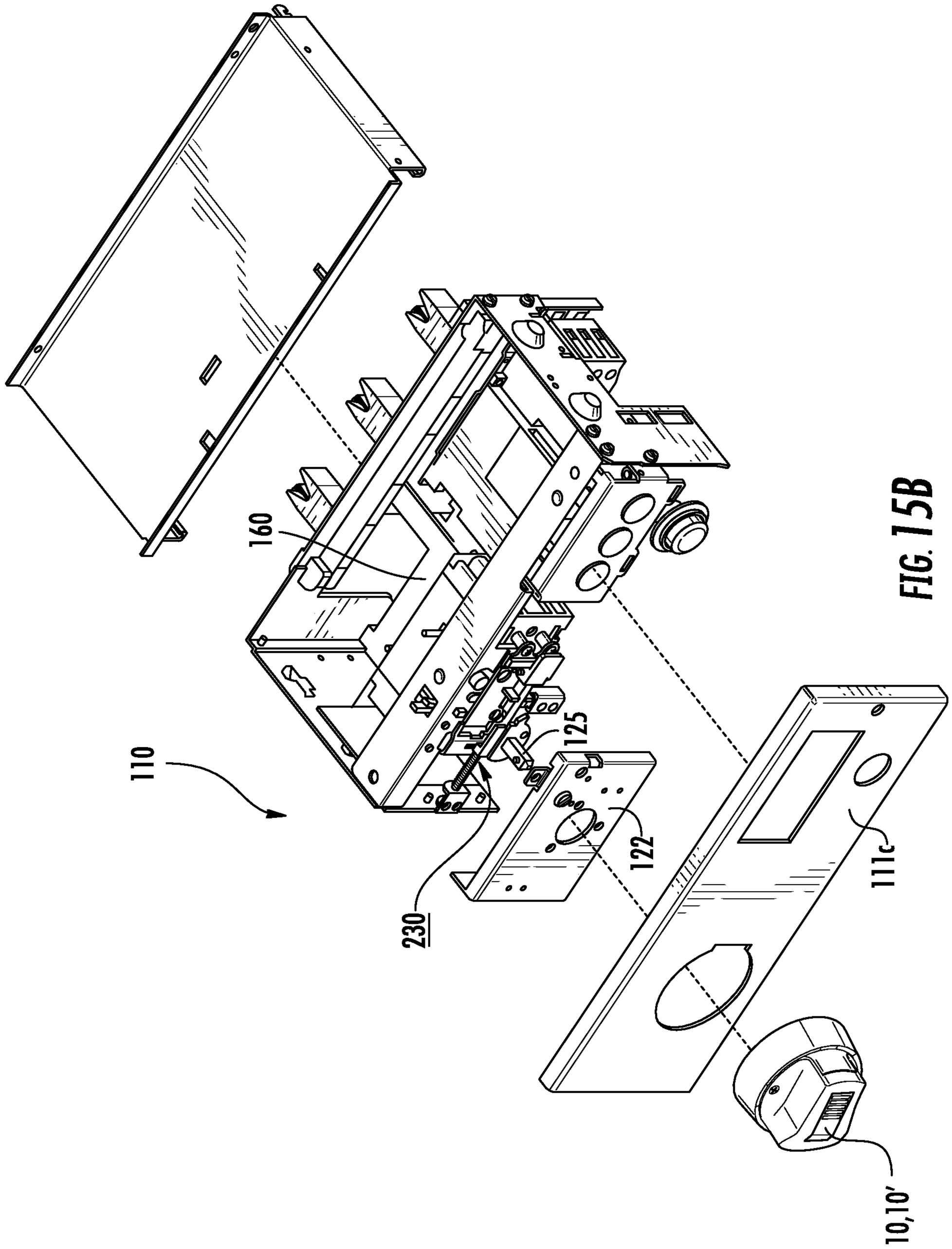


FIG. 15B

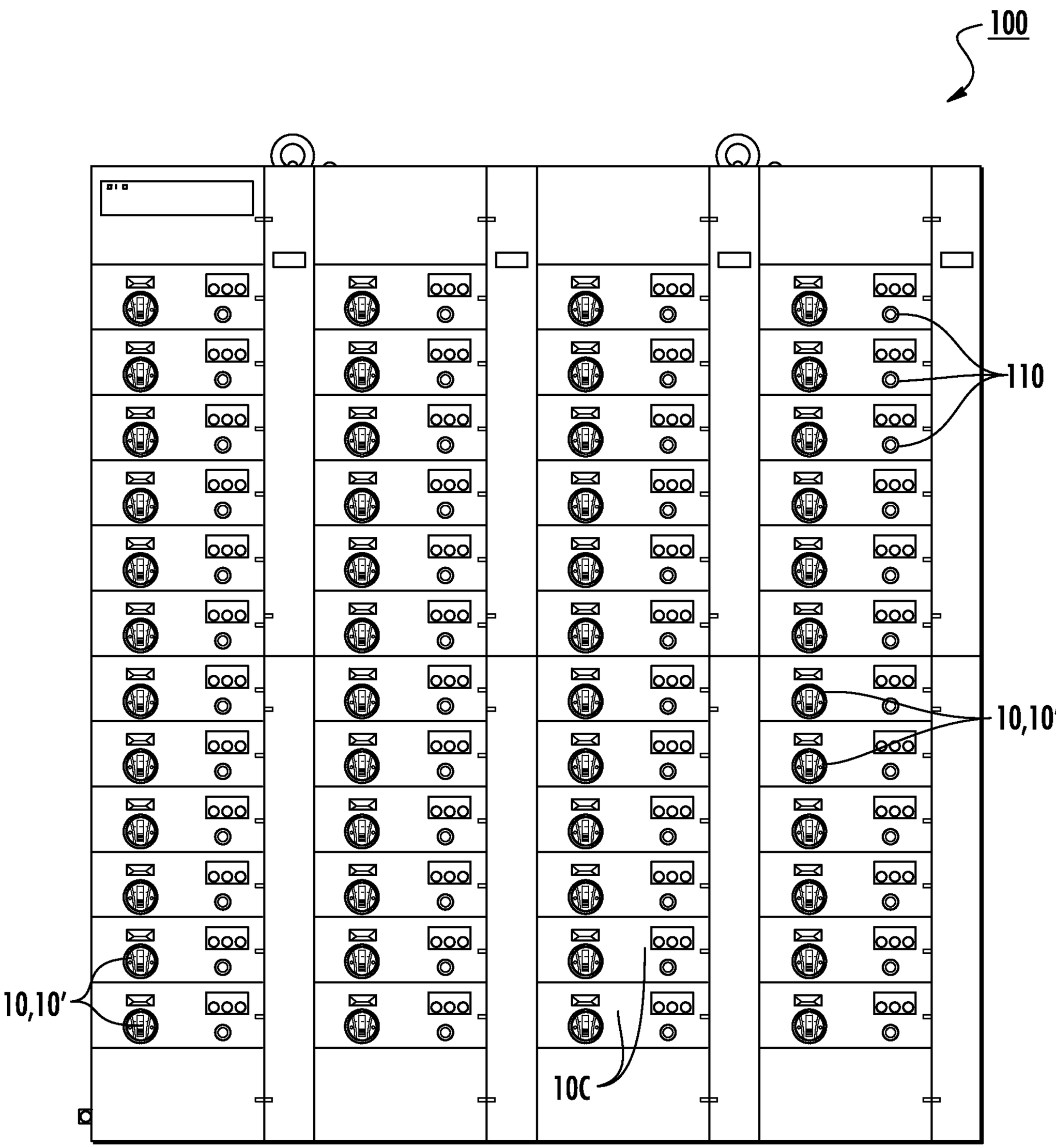


FIG. 16

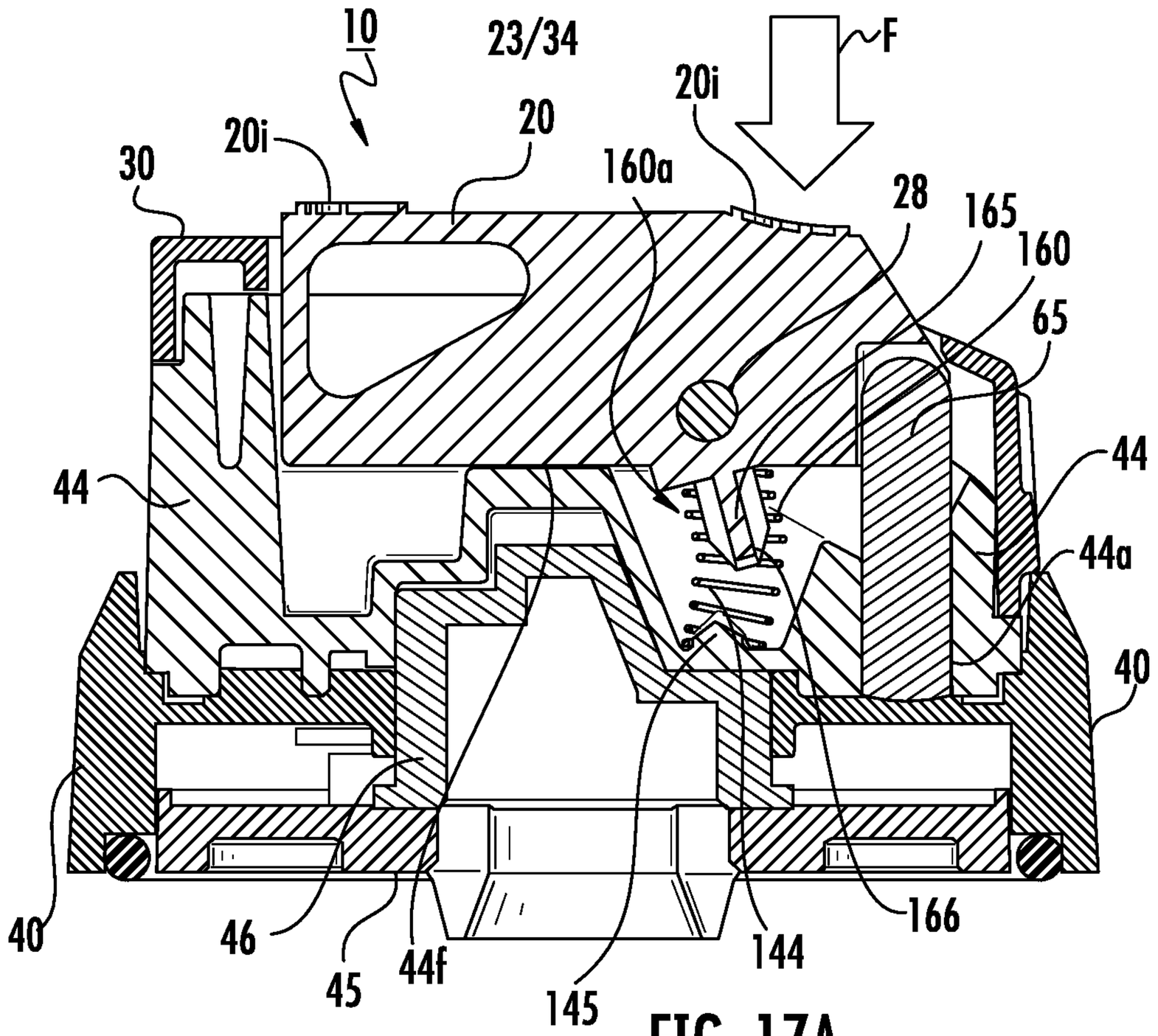


FIG. 17A

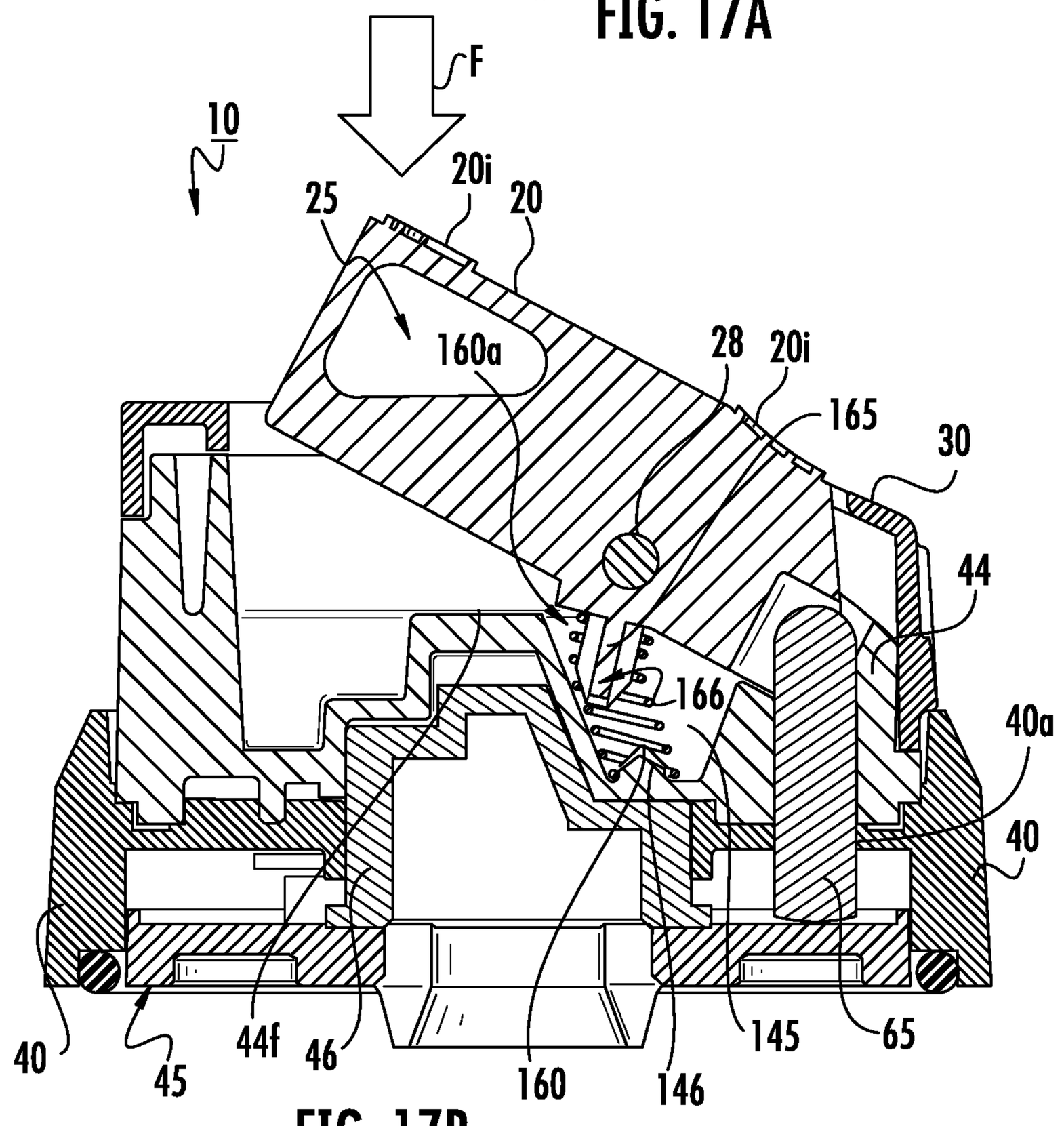


FIG. 17B

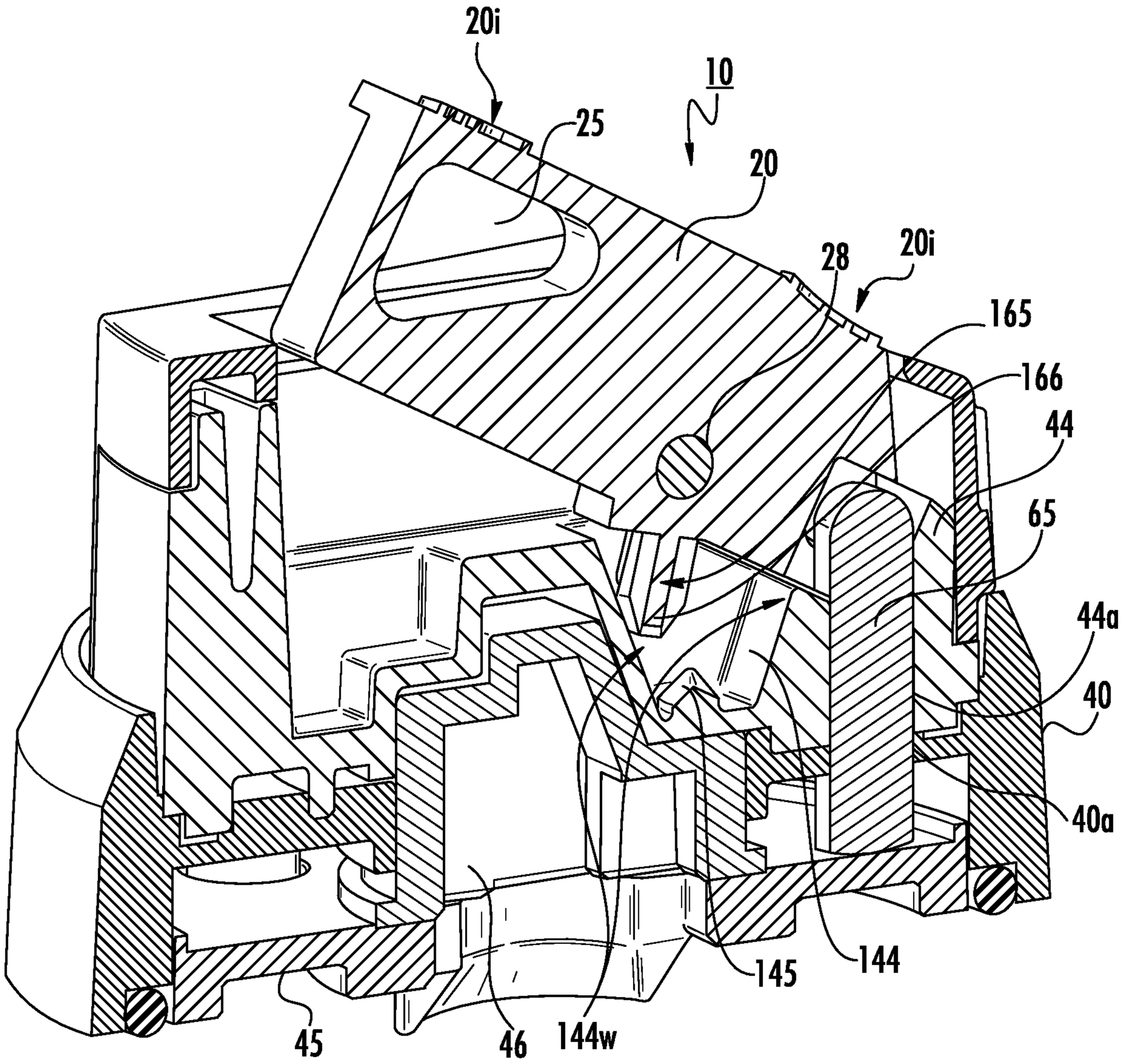


FIG. 18A

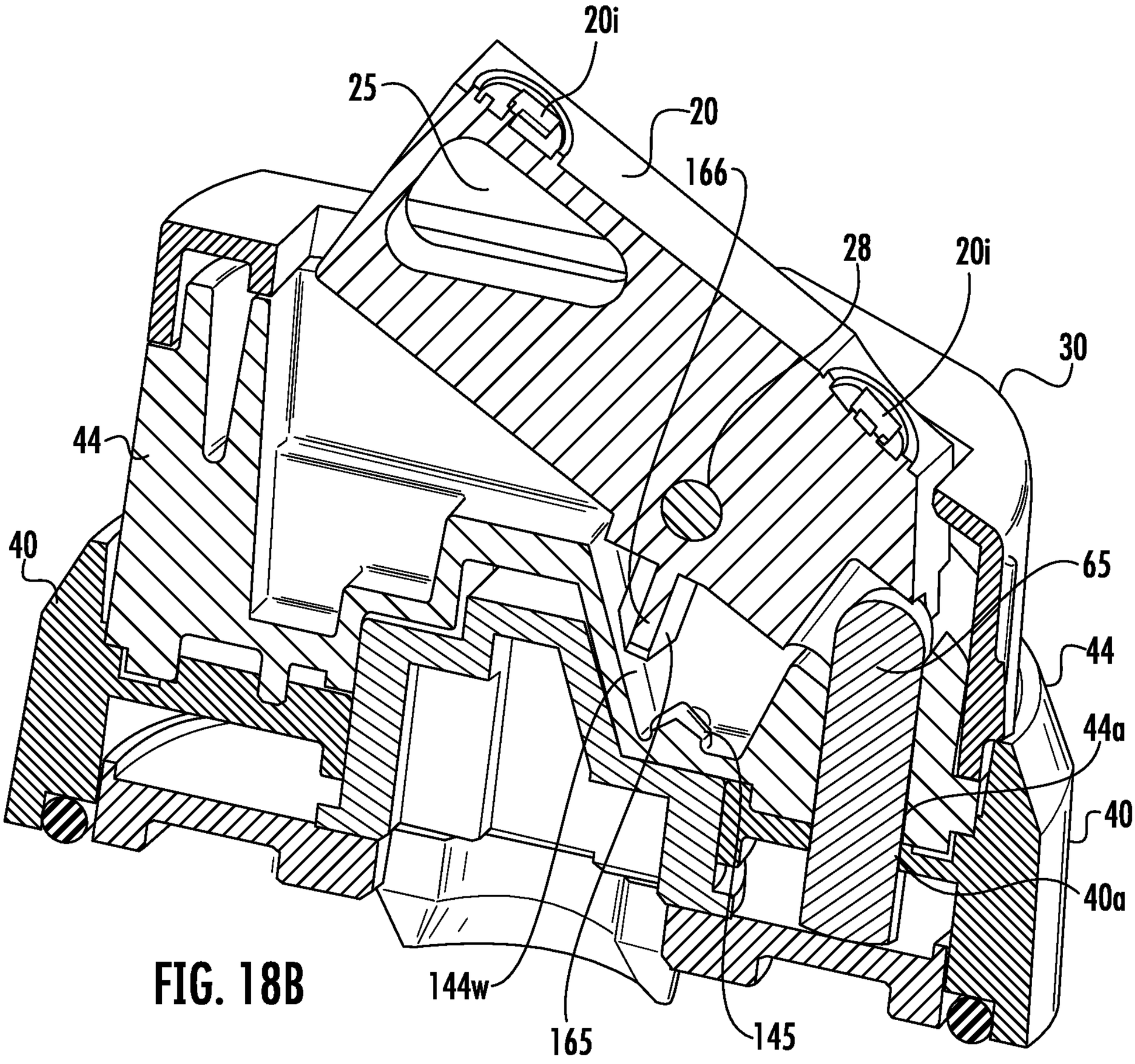


FIG. 18B

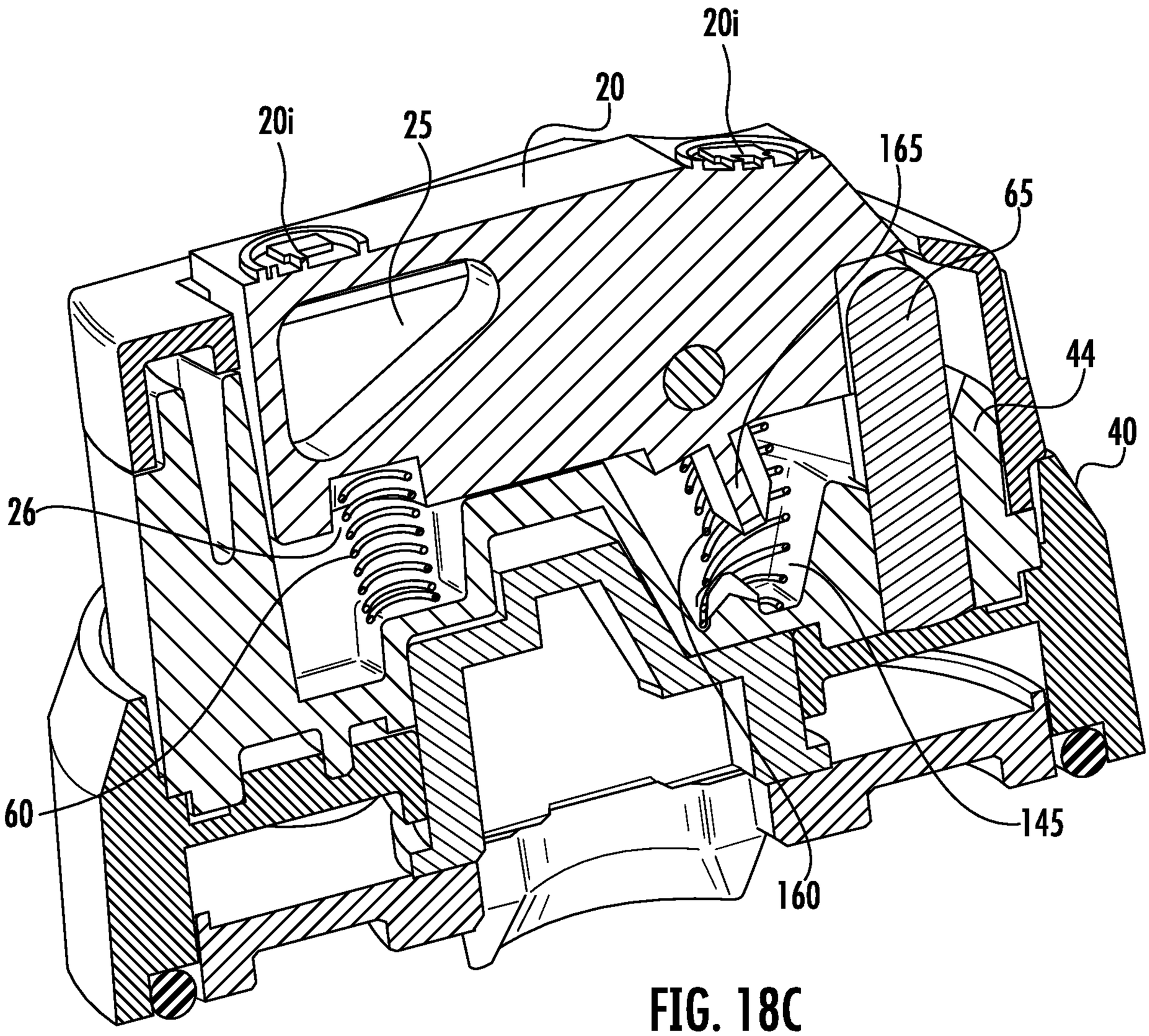


FIG. 18C

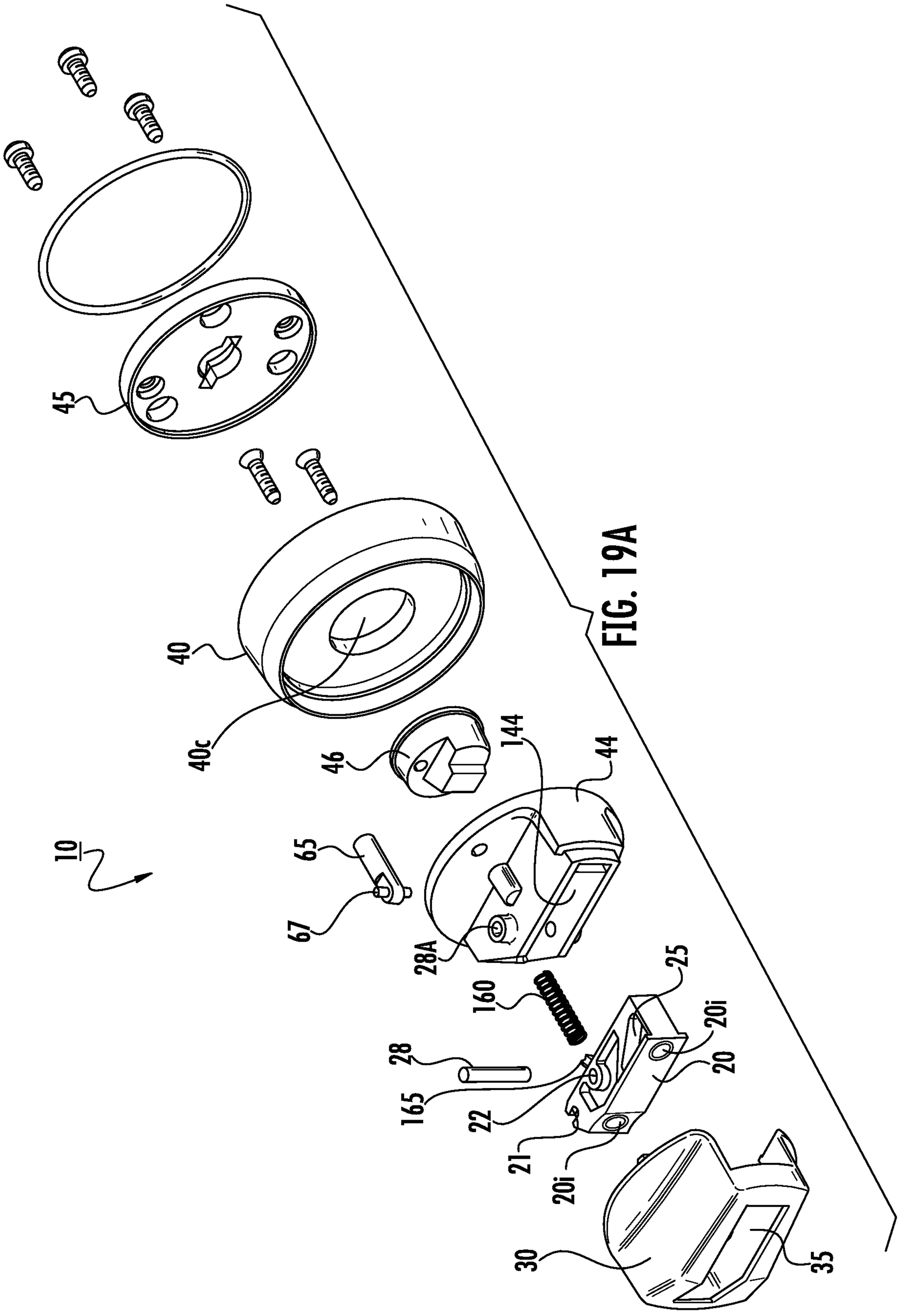


FIG. 19A

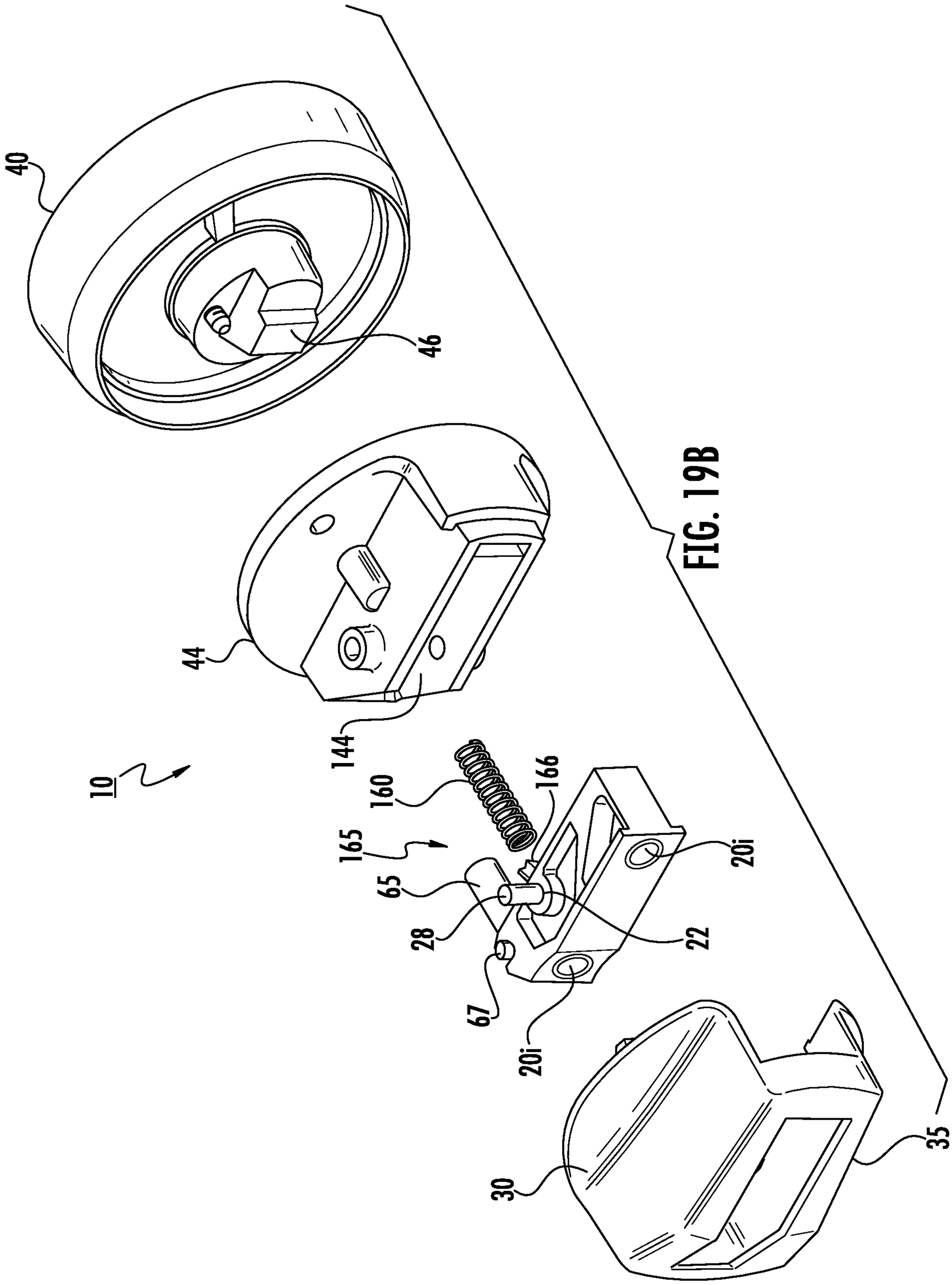


FIG. 19B

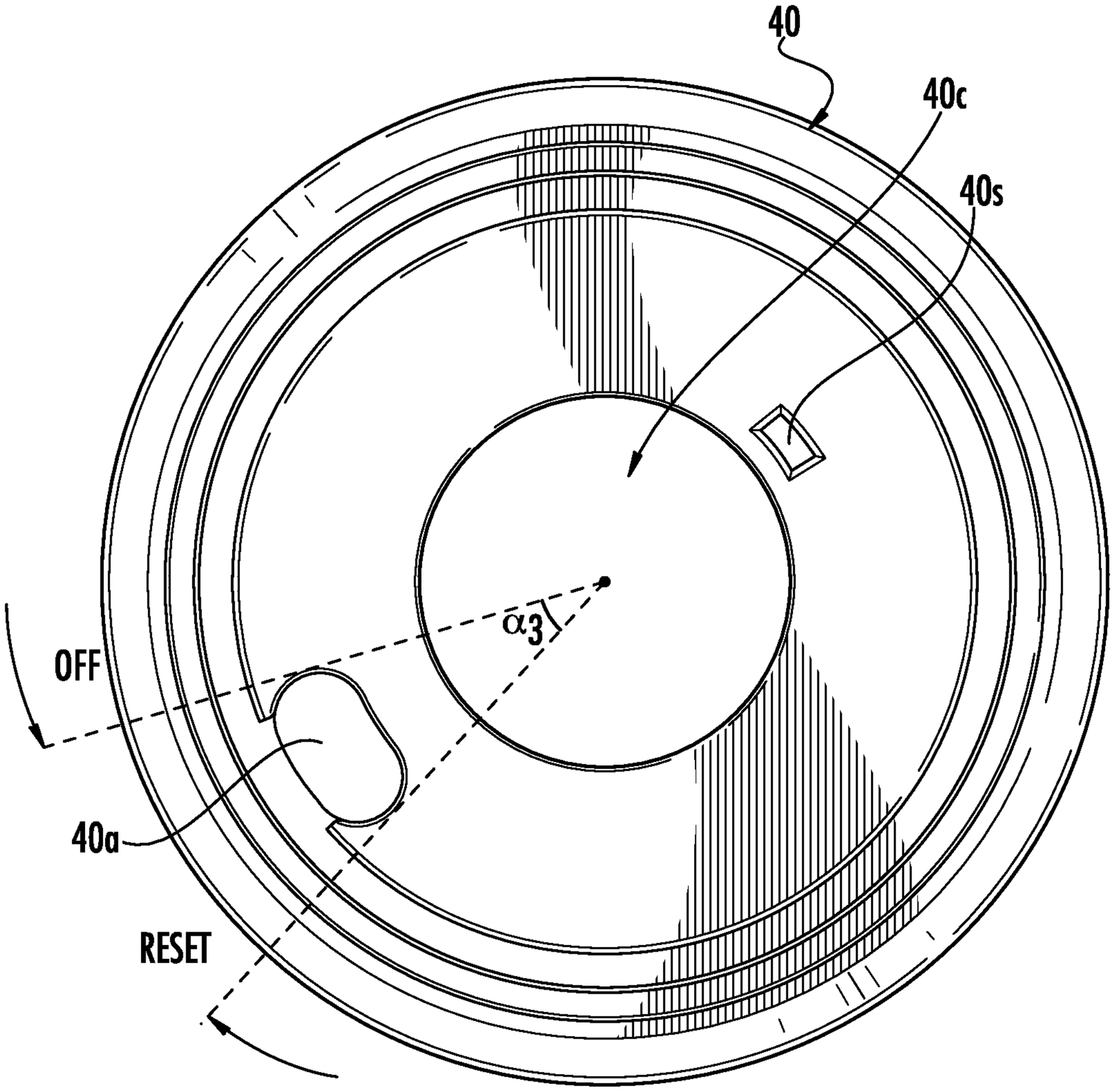


FIG. 20

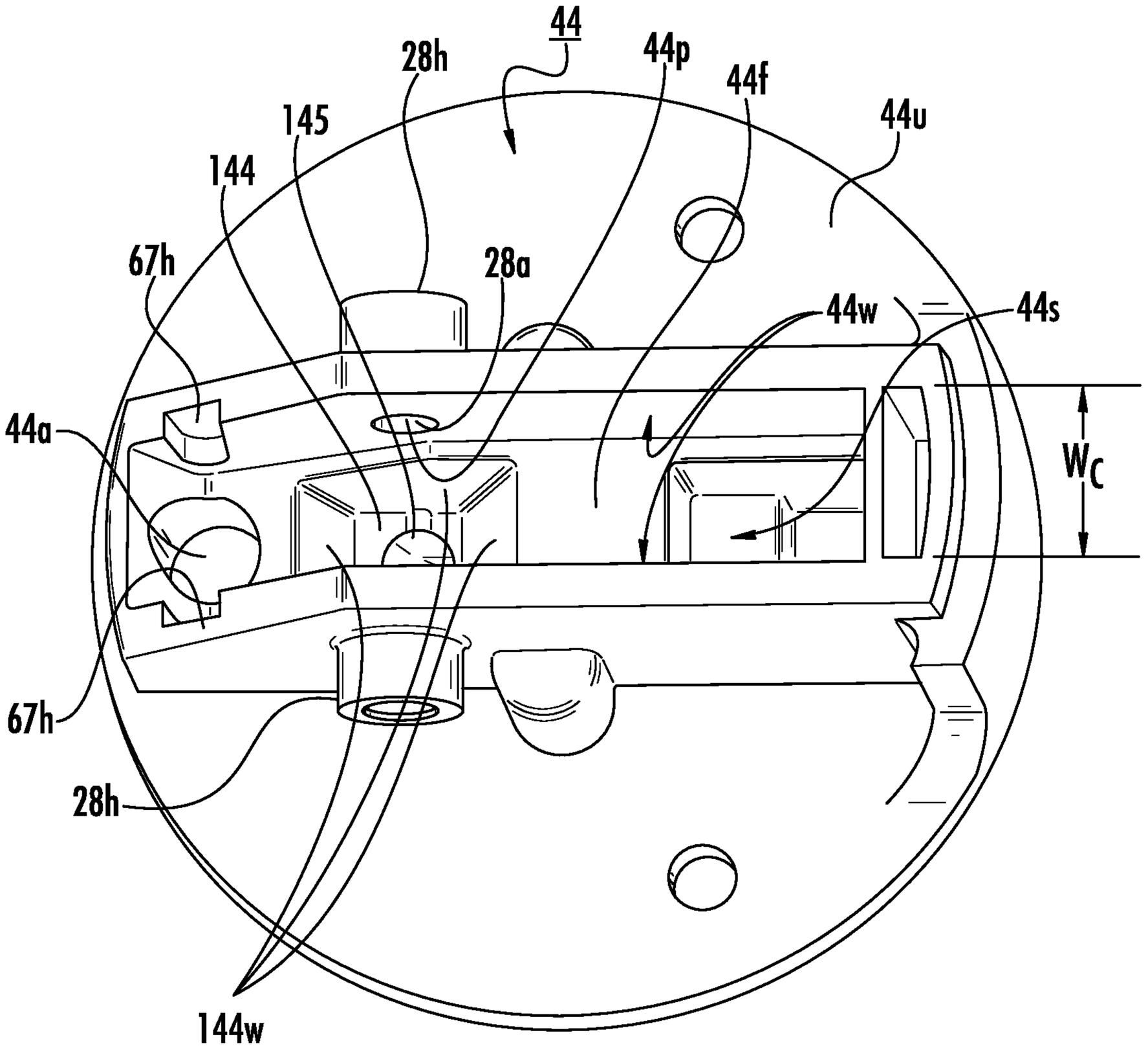


FIG. 21

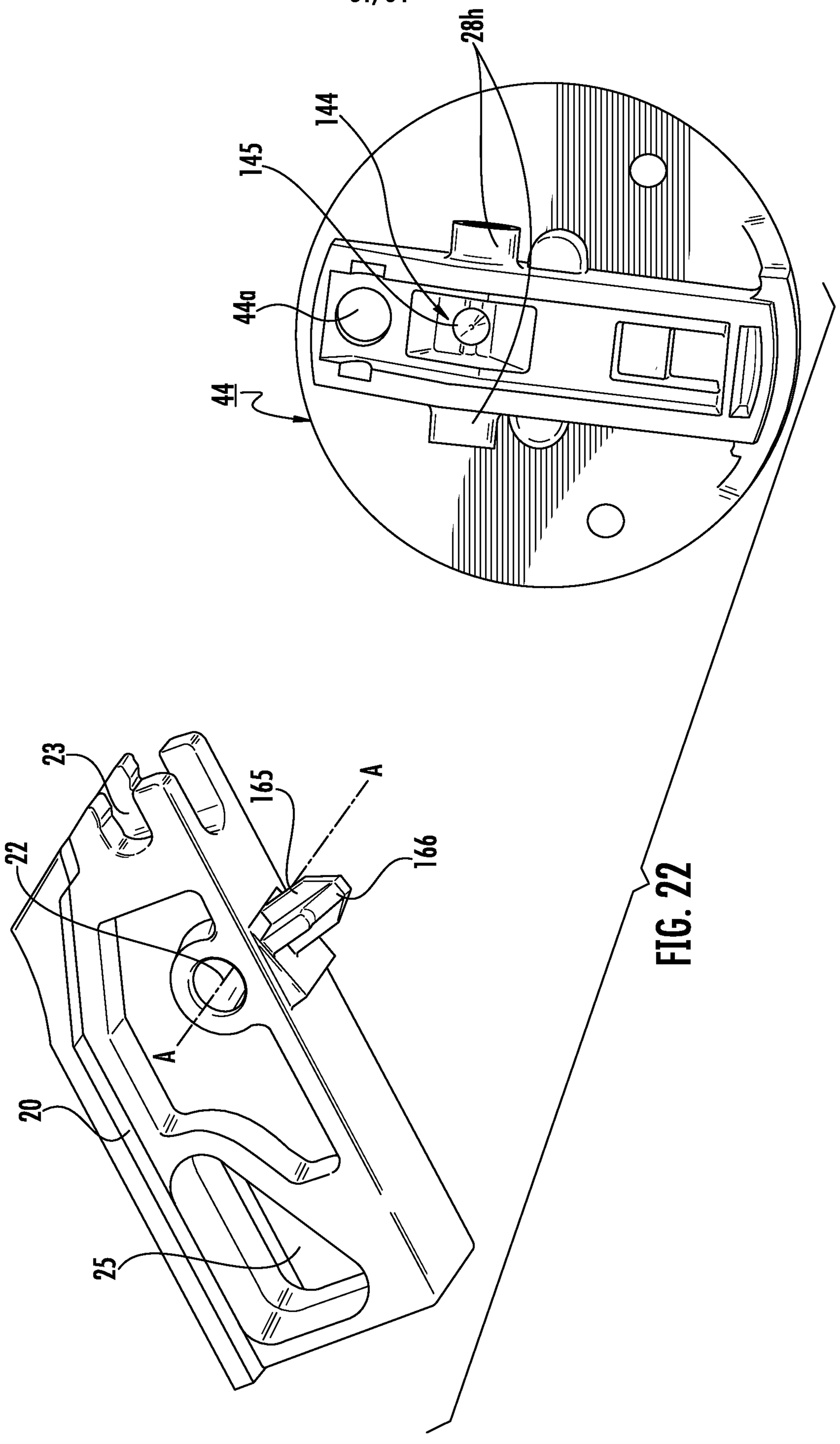


FIG. 22

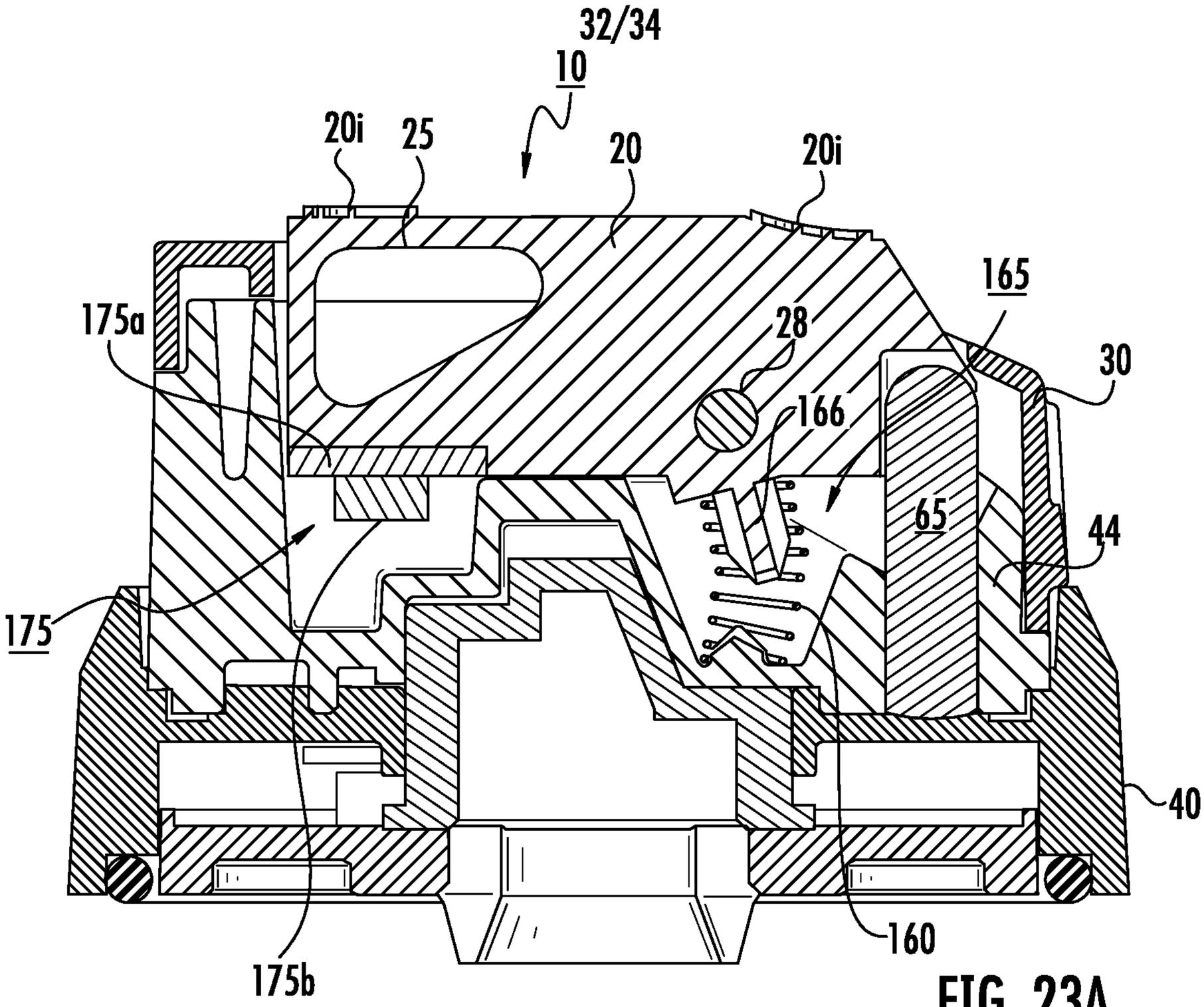


FIG. 23A

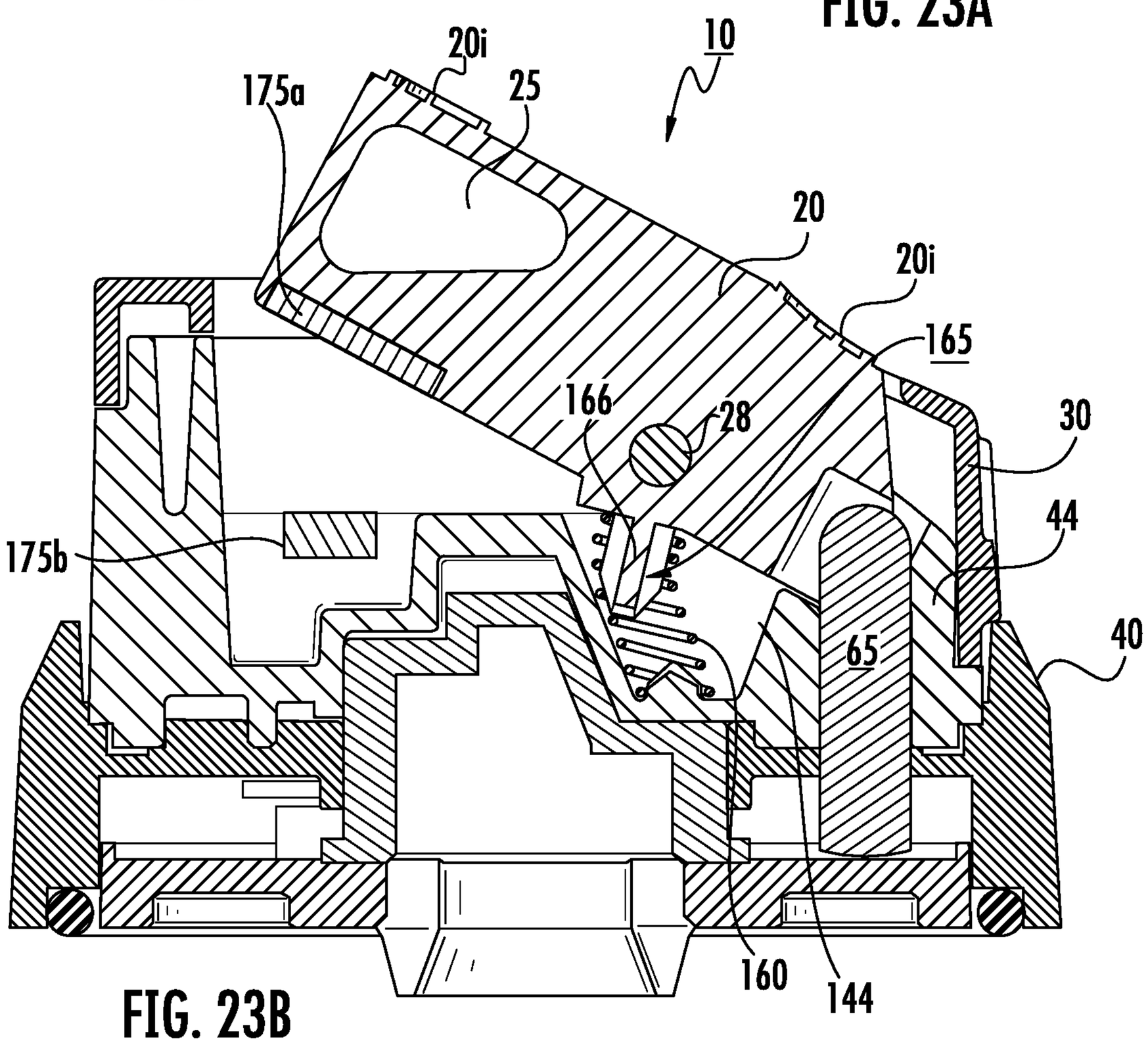


FIG. 23B

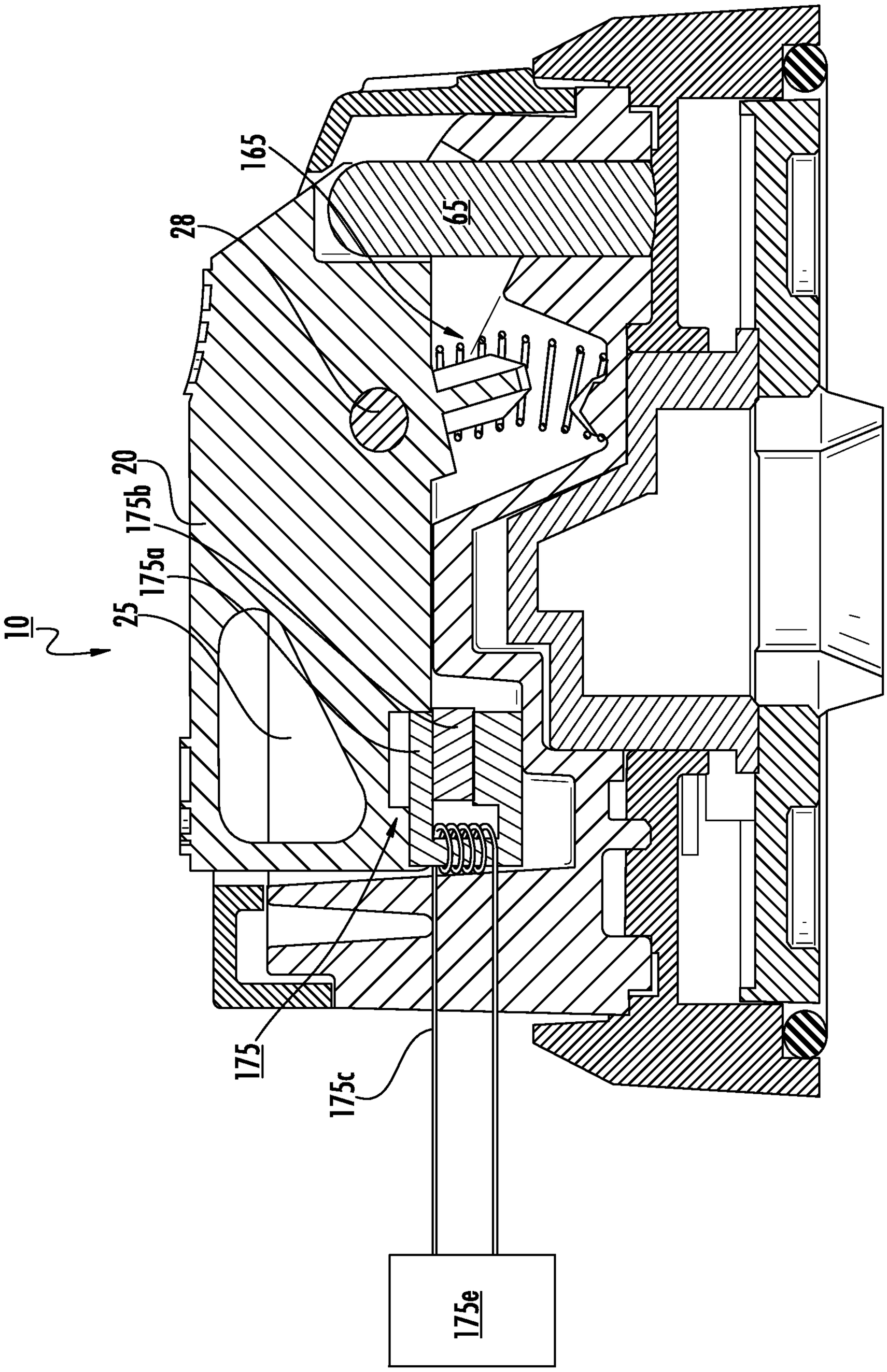


FIG. 24A

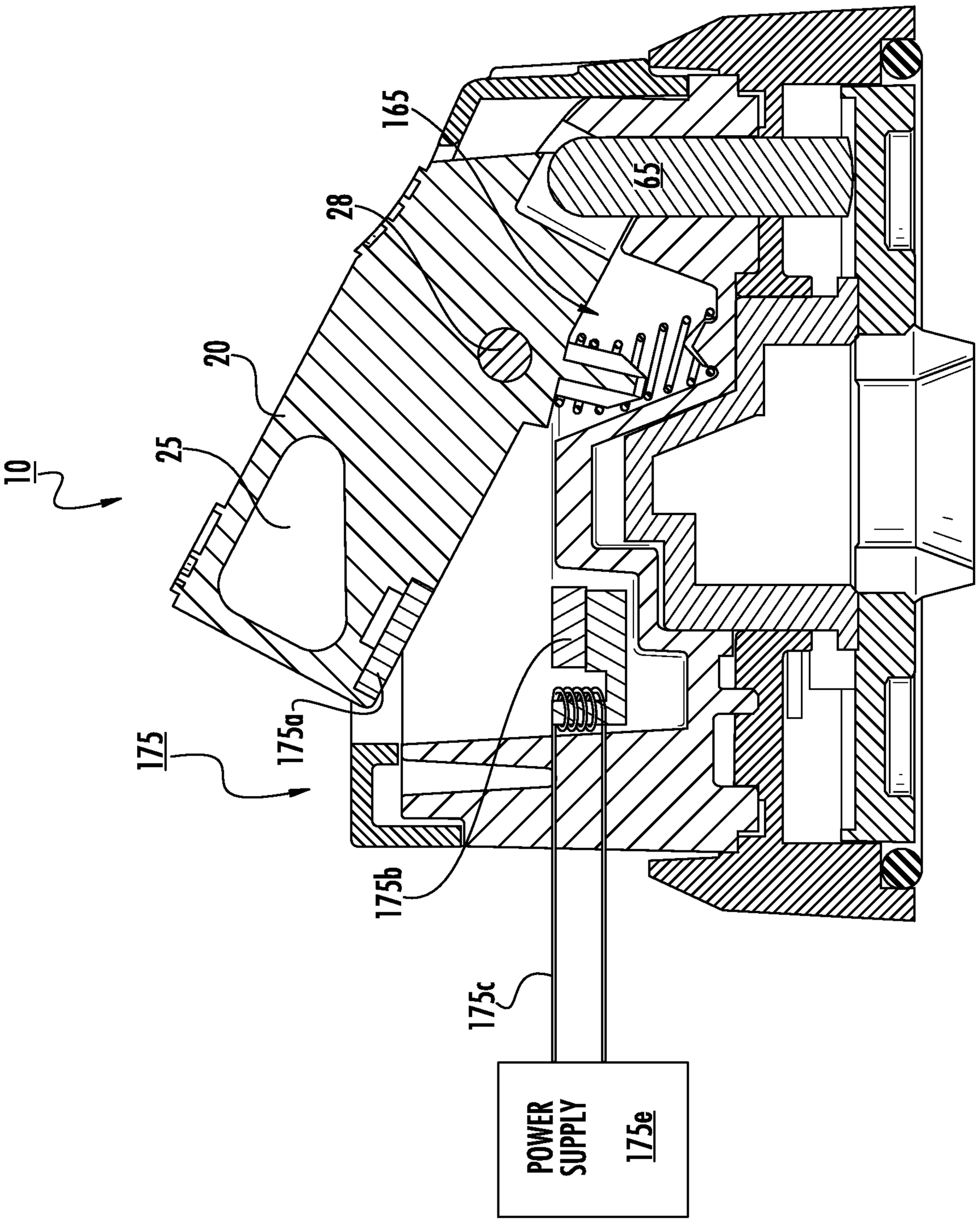
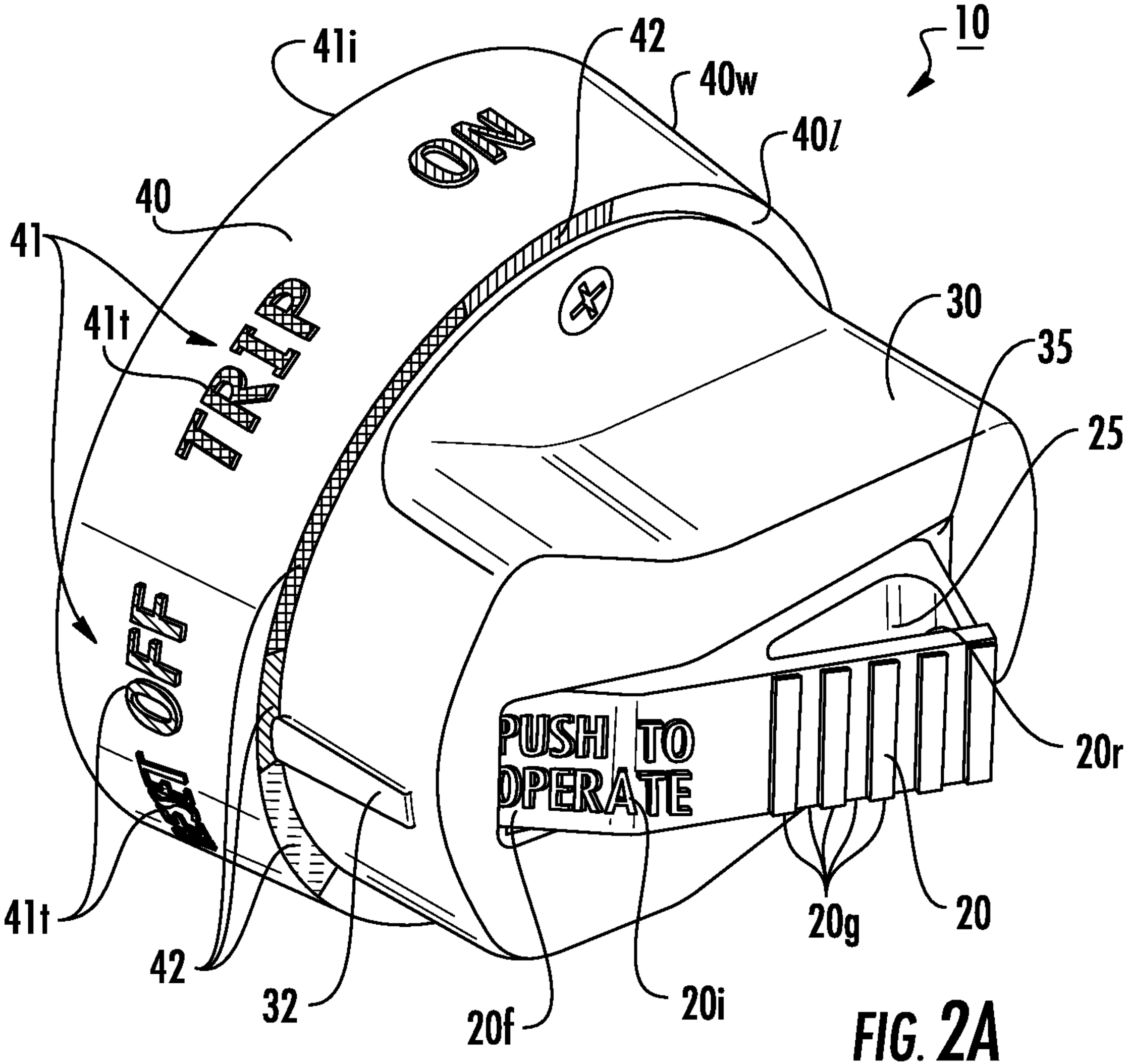


FIG. 24B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40l
40
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41t
TRIP
ON
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25
OFF
PUSH TO
OPERATE
20r
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20f
20i
20g
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FIG. 2A