Circuit Breaker issues ??

A circuit breaker is "heat-Actuated"..
Two metals which expand at different rates are laminated together,
Two pieces of this laminate are spaced apart with an insulator,
Two contacts are welded in-between one end,
Wires are attached at the ends, and when heat generated by too much current is passed thru the laminates, they expand, curving in opposite directions, disconnecting the contacts ..basically speaking.

Also..
a bad connection directly on a circuit breaker can transfer heat into the breaker, tripping it prematurely.

Bad Connections SUCK power and create heat..
You can easily see scorched plastic insulators at bad connections.
MOST manufacturers use wimpier connections than you would want for “abuseability”.
Never settle for “mediocre” connections on a system which MUST be reliable.
Upgrade connections, as you repair or replace electrical components.

Note:
Fuses and circuit breakers should be oversized to the circuit they protect,
by 15-30%, no more.
When ambient heat can exceed 95 degrees F, a breaker or fuse can blow easier.
..In controlled- temp applications, the nuisance tripping is less likely to happen.