

EBN53c


EBS53c

| - Accessories | $>7-1$ page |
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| - Trip curves | $>8-1 \sim 8-2$ page |
| - Drawings | $>9-9 \sim 9-10$ page |
| - Connection and mounting | $>10-2$ page |

Ratings

|  |
| :--- |
| Frame size |
| Type and pole |

Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c1 for large cut, c2 for small cut
2. Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
3. 4-pole product's ampacity on neutral conductor is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current.
4. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity.
5. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

Breaker types
Instantaneous type


Note) EBS53c/20/30: EBS53c, Rated current 20A, Rated residual current 30 mA

## Time delay type



Note) EBS53c/20/30: EBS53c, Rated current 20A, Time delay type 1A1s


## Accessories



Electrical auxiliaries

| AX | Auxiliary switch |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A L}$ | Alarm switch |
| $\mathbf{A X} \mathbf{+ A L}$ | Combination switch |



## Maximum possibilities

T-position Not available
R-position Option of AX or AL or AX+AL
Note) For more detail see 7-1 page


## External accessories

| EBN50c <br> EBS50c | EBH50c | Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IB13 | IB23 | Insulation barrier |
| TCL13 | TCL23 | Terminal cover (Long) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| TCS13 | TCS23 | Terminal cover (Short) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| N-30c | $\mathrm{N}-40 \mathrm{c}$ | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DH100 | DH125 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DHK100 | DHK125 | Rotary handle (Direct, key lock) |
| EH100 | EH125 | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| - | RTB2 | Rear terminal (Bar) |
| RTR1 | RTR2 | Rear terminal (Round) |
| Handle lock |  |  |
| Note) For more detail see 7-9 ~ 7-23 page <br> - Single type: This cover is used without auxiliary handle. <br> - D-handle type: This cover is used with D-handle. <br> - N -handle type: This cover is used with N -handle. |  |  |



EBN63c


EBS63c

For more information

| - Accessories | $>7-1$ page |
| :--- | ---: |
| - Trip curves | $>8-1$ page |
| - Drawings | $>9-9$ page |
| - Connection and mounting | $>10-2$ page |

Ratings

| Frame size |
| :--- |
| Type and pole |

Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c1 for large cut, c2 for small cut
2. Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
3. 4-pole product's ampacity on neutral conductor is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current.
4. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity.
5. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

Breaker types
Instantaneous type


Note) EBS63c/60/30: EBS63c, Rated current 60A, Rated residual current 30mA

## Time delay type



## Accessories



Electrical auxiliaries

| AX | Auxiliary switch |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A L}$ | Alarm switch |
| $\mathbf{A X}+\mathbf{A L}$ | Combination switch |



## Maximum possibilities

T-position Not available

R-position Option of $A X$ or $A L$ or $A X+A L$
Note) For more detail see 7-1 page


## External accessories

| EBS60c <br> EBN60c | Name |
| :---: | :--- |
| IB13 | Insulation barrier |
| TCL13 | Terminal cover (Long) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| TCS13 | Terminal cover (Short) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| N-30c | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DH100 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DHK100 | Rotary handle (Direct, key lock) |
| EH100 | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| RTB1 | Rear terminal (Bar) |
| RTR1 | Rear terminal (Round) |
| Handle lock |  |

Note) For more detail see 7-9 ~ 7-23 page

- Single type: This cover is used without auxiliary handle.
- D-handle type: This cover is used with D-handle.
- N -handle type: This cover is used with N -handle.


EBN103c

For more information

| - Accessories | $>7-1$ page |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Trip curves | $>8-1$ page |
| - Drawings | $>9-9$ page |
| - Connection and mounting $>10-2$ page |  |

## Ratings

| Frame size |  |  | 100AF |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type and pole |  |  | N-type |  |  |
| 2-pole (2-sensor) |  |  | EBN102c |  |  |
| 3 -pole (3-sensor) |  |  | EBN103c |  |  |
| 4-pole (3-sensor) |  |  | EBN104c |  |  |
| Rated current, In |  |  | 60-75-100A |  |  |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage, Uimp |  |  | 6 kV |  |  |
| Instantaneous type | Rated residual current, I $\Delta$ n |  | 30, 100, 100/200/500, 100/300/500mA (Adjustable) |  |  |
|  | Residual current off-time at $\mathrm{I} \Delta \mathrm{n}$ |  | $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{sec}$ |  |  |
|  | Rated operational voltage, Ue |  | AC: 220/460V |  |  |
| Time delay | Rated residual current |  | 0.1/0.2/0.5/1A, 0.1/0.4/1/2A (Adjustable) |  |  |
| type | Intentional time delay |  | 0/0.2/0.5/1s, 0.5/1/1.5/2s (Adjustable) |  |  |
| Wiring system | 2-pole (2-sensor) |  | 102W |  |  |
|  | 3 -pole (3-sensor) |  | 102W, 103W, 303W |  |  |
|  | 4-pole (3-sensor) |  | 102W, 103W, 3Ø3W, 304W |  |  |
| Rated short-circuit breaking capacity, Icu |  |  | N-type |  |  |
|  |  | 460 V | 18kA |  |  |
|  |  | 415 V | 18 kA |  |  |
|  |  | 220/250V | 35kA |  |  |
| lcs=\% $\times 1 \mathrm{lcu}$ |  |  | 100\% |  |  |
| Protective function |  |  | Overload, short-circuit and ground fault |  |  |
| Type of trip unit |  |  | Thermal-magnetic |  |  |
| Magnetic trip range |  |  | $12 \times \ln$ |  |  |
| Life cycle ${ }^{\text {Note5) }}$ | Mechanical |  | 25,000 operations |  |  |
|  | Electrical |  | 10,000 operations |  |  |
| Connection | Standard |  | Front connection |  |  |
|  | Optional |  | Rear connection |  |  |
| Mounting | Standard |  | Screw fixing |  |  |
| Dimensions (mm) |  | Pole | 2 p | 3 p | 4 p |
|  |  | a | 75 | 75 | 100 |
|  |  | b | 130 | 130 | 130 |
|  |  | c1 Note1) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
|  |  | c2 Note1) | 64 | 64 | 64 |
|  |  | d | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| Weight, kg |  | Standard | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Certification |  | Pole | $2 p$ | 3 p | 4 p |
| CE marking |  | ( $\in$ | $\bigcirc$ | O | $\bigcirc$ |

Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c1 for large cut, c2 for small cut
2. Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
3. 4-pole product's ampacity on neutral conductor is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current.
4. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity
5. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

Breaker types


Note) EBN103c/100/30: EBN103c, Rated current 100A, Rated residual current 30mA

## Time delay type



Note) EBN103c/100/30: EBN103c, Rated current 100A, Time delay type 1A1s


## Accessories



Electrical auxiliaries

| AX | Auxiliary switch |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A L}$ | Alarm switch |
| $\mathbf{A X}+\mathbf{A L}$ | Combination switch |

Maximum possibilities
T-position Not available
R-position Option of AX or AL or AX+AL
Note) For more detail see 7-1 page


External accessories

| EBN100c | Name |
| :---: | :--- |
| IB13 | Insulation barrier |
| TCL13 | Terminal cover (Long) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type <br> TCS13 |
| Terminal cover (Short) |  |
| - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |  |
| N-30c | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DH100 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DHK100 | Rotary handle (Direct, key lock) |
| EH100 | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| RTB1 | Rear terminal (Bar) |
| RTR1 | Rear terminal (Round) |
| Handle lock |  |

Note) For more detail see 7-9~ 7-23 pageNote) For more detail see 82 page

- Single type: This cover is used without auxiliary handle.
- D-handle type: This cover is used with D-handle.
- N -handle type: This cover is used with N -handle.


## 125AF ELCB EBS125c, EBH125c



EBS103c


EBH103c

For more information

| - Accessories | $>7-1$ page |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Trip curves | $>-2$ page |
| - Drawings | $>9-10$ page |
| - Connection and mounting | $>10-2$ page |

Ratings

| Frame size |  |  | 125AF |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type and pole |  |  | S-type |  | H-type |  |
|  |  | 2-pole (2-sensor) | - |  | - |  |
|  |  | 3 -pole (3-sensor) | EBS103c |  | EBH103c |  |
|  |  | 4-pole (3-sensor) | EBS104c |  | EBH104c |  |
| Rated current, In |  |  | 15-20-30-40-50-60-75-100-125A |  |  |  |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage, Uimp |  |  | 6 kV |  |  |  |
| Instantaneous type | Rated residual current, I $\Delta$ n |  | 30, 100, 100/200/500, 100/300/500mA (Adjustable) |  |  |  |
|  | Residual current off-time at $I \Delta n$ |  | $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{sec}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Rated operational voltage, Ue |  | AC: $220 / 460 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |
| Time delay type | Rated residual current |  | 0.1/0.2/0.5/1A, 0.1/0.4/1/2A (Adjustable) |  |  |  |
|  | Intentional time delay |  | 0/0.2/0.5/1s, 0.5/1/1.5/2s (Adjustable) |  |  |  |
| Wiring system |  | 2-pole (2-sensor) | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 -pole (3-sensor) | 102W, 103W, 303W |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4-pole (3-sensor) | 1Ø2W, 1Ø3W, 3Ø3W, 304W |  |  |  |
| Rated short-c capacity, Icu | rcuit breaking |  | N-type |  | S-type |  |
|  | AC | 460 V | 37kA |  | 50kA |  |
|  |  | 415 V | $37 \mathrm{kA}$ |  | 50kA |  |
|  |  | 220/250V | 85kA |  | 100kA |  |
| Ics=\%xIcu |  |  | 100\% |  | 100\% |  |
| Protective function |  |  | Overload, short-circuit and ground fault |  |  |  |
| Type of trip unit |  |  | Thermal-magnetic |  |  |  |
| Magnetic trip range |  |  | $12 \times \ln$ (30A and under: 400A) |  |  |  |
| Life cycle ${ }^{\text {Note5) }}$ | Mechanical |  | 25,000 operations |  |  |  |
|  | Electrical |  | 10,000 operations |  |  |  |
| Connection | Standard |  | Front connection |  |  |  |
|  | Optional |  | Rear connection |  |  |  |
| Mounting | Standard |  | Screw fixing |  |  |  |
| Dimensions (mm) |  | Pole | 3 p | 4 p | 3 p | 4p |
|  |  | a | 90 | 120 | 90 | 120 |
|  |  | b | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
|  |  | c1 Note1) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
|  |  | c2 Note1) | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
|  |  | d | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| Weight, kg |  | Standard | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.2 |
| Certification |  | Pole | $3 p$ | 4 p | 3 p | $4 p$ |
| CE marking |  | ( $\epsilon$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |

Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c1 for large cut, c2 for small cut
2. Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
3. 4-pole product's ampacity on neutral conductor is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current.
4. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity
5. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

Breaker types

Note) EBS103c/100/30: EBS103c, Rated current 100A, Rated residual current 30mA

## Time delay type



Note) EBS103c/100/30: EBS103c, Rated current 100A, Time delay type 1A1s

## Accessories



Electrical auxiliaries

| $\mathbf{A X}$ | Auxiliary switch |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A L}$ | Alarm switch |
| $\mathbf{A X}+\mathbf{A L}$ | Combination switch |



Maximum possibilities
T-position Not available

R-position Option of $A X$ or $A L$ or $A X+A L$
Note) For more detail see 7-1 page


## External accessories

| EBS125c <br> EBH125c | Name |
| :---: | :--- |
| IB23 | Insulation barrier |
| TCL23 | Terminal cover (Long) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| TCS23 | Terminal cover (Short) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| N-40c | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DH125 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DHK125 | Rotary handle (Direct, key lock) |
| EH125 | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| RTB2 | Rear terminal (Bar) |
| RTR2 | Rear terminal (Round) |
| Handle lock |  |

Note) For more detail see 7-9 ~ 7-23 page

- Single type: This cover is used without auxiliary handle
- D-handle type: This cover is used with D-handle.
- N -handle type: This cover is used with N -handle.


EBN203c


EBS203c

For more information

| - Accessories | $>7-1$ page |
| :--- | :---: |
| - Trip curves | $>8-3$ page |
| - Drawings | $>9-11$ page |
| - Connection and mounting $>10-2$ page |  |

Ratings


Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c 1 for large cut, c 2 for small cut
2. Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
3. 4-pole product's ampacity on neutral conductor is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current.
4. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity.
5. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

Breaker types

Note) EBS203c/250/30: EBS203c, Rated current 250A, Rated residual current 30 mA

## Time delay type

| EBS203c |  |  | 250 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]
## Accessories



Electrical auxiliaries

| $\mathbf{A X}$ | Auxiliary switch |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A L}$ | Alarm switch |
| $\mathbf{A X}+\mathbf{A L}$ | Combination switch |



## Maximum possibilities

T-position Not available
R-position Option of AX or AL or AX+AL
Note) For more detail see 7-1 page


External accessories

| EBN250c <br> EBS250c <br> EBH250c | Name |
| :---: | :--- |
| IB23 | Insulation barrier |
| TCL33 | Terminal cover (Long) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| TCS33 | Terminal cover (Short) <br> - Single type, D-handle type, N-handle type |
| N-50c | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DH250 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| DHK250 | Rotary handle (Direct, key lock) |
| EH250 | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| RTB3 | Rear terminal (Bar) |
| RTR3 | Rear terminal (Round) |
| Handle lock |  |

Note) For more detail see7-9 ~ 7-23 page

- Single type: This cover is used without auxiliary handle
- D-handle type: This cover is used with D-handle.
- N -handle type: This cover is used with N -handle.


EBS403c


EBL404c

For more information

| - Accessories | $>7-2$ page |
| :--- | :---: |
| - Trip curves | $>-4$ page |
| - Drawings | -12 page |
| - Connection and mounting $>10-3$ page |  |

## Ratings



Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c1 for large cut, c2 for small cut
2. Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
. 4-pole product's ampacity on neutral conductor is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current
4. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity.
5. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

## Breaker types

Instantaneous type

| EBS403c |  | 400 |  | / | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | Frame size/ Pole | Code | Rated current | Code | Rated residual current |
| EBN403c | EBN 400AF 3P | 250 | 250A | 30 | 30 mA |
| EBN404c | EBN 400AF 4P | 300 | 300A | 100/200/500 | 100/200/500mA |
| EBS403c | EBS 400AF 3P | 350 | 350A |  |  |
| EBS404c | EBS 400AF 4P | 400 | 400A |  |  |
| EBH403c | EBH 400AF 3P |  |  |  |  |
| EBH404c | EBH 400AF 4P |  |  |  |  |
| EBL403c | EBH 400AF 3P |  |  |  |  |
| EBL404c | EBH 400AF 4P |  |  |  |  |

Note) EBS403c/400/30: EBS403c, Rated current 400A, Rated residual current 30mA

Time delay type

| EBS403c |  | 400 |  | / | 2A2s |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | Frame size/ Pole | Code | Rated current | Code | Rated residual current | Intentional time delay |
| EBN403c | EBN 400AF 3P | 250 | 250A | 2A2s | 2 A | 2s |
| EBN404c | EBN 400AF 4P | 300 | 300A |  |  |  |
| EBS403c | EBS 400AF 3P | 350 | 350A |  |  |  |
| EBS404c | EBS 400AF 4P | 400 | 400A |  |  |  |
| EBH403c | EBH 400AF 3P |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBH404c | EBH 400AF 4P |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBL403c | EBH 400AF 3P |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBL404c | EBH 400AF 4P |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## Accessories



Electrical auxiliaries

| AX | Auxiliary switch |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Auxiliary swit | b d |
| AL | Alarm switch | R T |
| SHT | Shunt trip | $\bigcirc$ |
| UVT | Undervoltage trip | 10\% \% \% |

## Maximum possibilities

| T-position | Not available |
| :--- | :--- |
| R-position | Option of 2AX, 2AL and SHT or UVT |

Note) For more detail see 7-2 page


| B-43B | Insulation barrier |
| :---: | :--- |
| T1-43A | Terminal cover (Long) - 2, 3pole |
| T1-44A | Tergle type, N-handle type |
| N-70 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| E-70U | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| MI-43 | Mechanical interlock - 2, 3pole |
| MI-44 | Mechanical interlock - 4pole |

Note) For more detail see7-9 ~ 7-23 page


EBS803c

For more information

| - Accessories | $>7-2$ page |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Trip curves | $>8-4$ page |
| - Drawings | $>9-14$ page |
| - Connection and mounting $>10-3$ page |  |

## Ratings



Note) 1. Depth by door cut size: c1 for large cut, c2 for small cut
Do not test withstand voltage or insulation resistance test between poles to avoid the damage of the PCB.
3. Rated non-trip current sensitivity is equal to or less than $50 \%$ of the rated current sensitivity.
4. Life cycle means not guarantee but limitation
(Quality guarantee: On/Off frequency on the basis of IEC60947-2 within the term of guarantee.)

Ordering types

## Breaker types

## Instantaneous type

| EBS803c |  | 800 |  | / | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | Frame size/ Pole | Code | Rated current | Code | Rated residual current |
| EBN803c | EBN 800AF 3P | 500 | 500A | 30 | 30 mA |
| EBS803c | EBS 800AF 3P | 630 | 630A | 100/200/500 | 100/200/500mA |
| EBL803c | EBH 800AF 3P | 700 | 700A |  |  |
|  |  | 800 | 800A |  |  |

Note) EBS803c/800/30: EBS803c, Rated current 800A, Rated residual current 30 mA

## Time delay type



Note) EBS803c/800/30: EBS803c, Rated current 800A, Time delay type 2A2s

## Accessories



## Electrical auxiliaries

| AX |  | 얼잉ํ잉 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AX | Auxiliary switch | b d |
| AL | Alarm switch | R T |
| SHT | Shunt trip | P |
| UVT | Undervoltage trip | 0\%0\% |

## Maximum possibilities

| T-position | Not available |
| :--- | :--- |
| R-position | Option of 2AX, 2AL and SHT or UVT |

Note) For more detail see 7-2 page

E-80U

$\mathrm{N}-80$

## External accessories

| B-33C | Insulation barrier |
| :---: | :--- |
| T1-63A | Terminal cover (Long) - 2, 3pole |
| T1-64A | Terminal cover (Long) - 4pole |
| N-80 | Rotary handle (Direct) |
| E-80U | Rotary handle (Extended) |
| MI-83S | Mechanical interlock - 2, 3pole |
| MI-84S | Mechanical interlock - 4pole |

Note) For more detail see 7-9 ~ 7-23 page

Electrical auxiliaries of 100~250AF


Maximum possibilities

| Position | Type | ABN100c |  | ABH125c |  | ABH250c | EBN100c | EBH125c | EBH250c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2p | 3/4p | 2p | 3/4p | 2/3/4p | 2/3/4p | 3/4p | 2/3/4p |
| Left-hand seat | AX | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | AL | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | $A X+A L$ | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Right-hand seat | AX | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
|  | AL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
|  | AX + AL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
|  | SHT/UVT | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |

Electrical auxiliaries of 400~800AF


Maximum possibilities

| Position | Type | MCCB <br> $(400 \sim 800 A F)$ | ELCB <br> $(400 \sim 800 A F)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Left-hand <br> seat | AX | 2 | 2 |
|  | AL | $\mathrm{SHT} / \mathrm{UVT}$ | 2 |
| Right-hand | AX | 1 | 2 |
|  | AL | 2 | 1 |
|  | $\mathrm{SHT} / \mathrm{UVT}$ | 2 | - |

## Accessories

Combinations of accessories


| Series |  | MCCB（30～250AF） |  |  |  | MCCB（400～800AF） | MCCB（1，000～1200AF） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | N－type | ABE 32b | ABE 33b | ABN 52C <br> ABN 62C <br> ABN 102c／102e | ABN 53c／54c <br> ABN 63c／64c <br> ABN 103c／104c，ABN 103e／104e <br> ABN 202c／203c／204c | ABN 402c／403c／404c ABN 802c／803c／804c | － |
|  | S－type | － | － | ABS 32c <br> ABS 52c <br> ABS 62c <br> ABS 102c | ABS 33c／34c <br> ABS 53c／54c <br> ABS 63c／64c <br> ABS 103c／104c <br> ABS 202c／203c／204c | ABS 402c／403c／404c ABS 802c／803c／804c | ABS 1003b <br> ABS 1004b <br> ABS 1203b <br> ABS 1204b <br> ABS 1203bE |
|  | H－type | － | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABH 52C } \\ & \text { ABH 102C } \end{aligned}$ | ABH 53c／54c <br> ABH 103c／104c <br> ABH202c／203c／204c | ABH 402c／403c／404c | － |
|  | L－type | － | － | ABL 102c | ABL 103c／104c ABL 202c／203c／204c | ABL 402c／403c／404c ABL 802c／803c／804c | ABL 1003b <br> ABL 1004b <br> ABL 1203b <br> ABL 1204b |
| Pole |  | 2 pole | 3 pole | 2 pole | 2，3， 4 pole | 2，3， 4 pole | 3， 4 pole |
| AX |  | $\bigcirc \square$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc \square \square \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc \square \square \bigcirc$ | $\square \bigcirc$ |
| AX2 |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc \square$ | $\bigcirc \bigcirc \square \square \square \bigcirc$ | $\square \mathrm{H}_{0}^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
| AX3（4） |  |  |  |  |  | 00 O（0） |  |
| AL |  | $\bullet \square$ | －\＃ | $\square \bullet$ | －$\dagger$ 回 | －$\square$ | $\square \bullet$ |
| AL2 |  |  |  |  | $\bullet \square \bullet$ | $\bullet \square \bullet$ | $\square \stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |
| AL3（4） |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet \bullet$ $\bullet(\bullet)$ |  |
| SHT（UVT） |  | $\square \square$ | $\square \square$ | $\square \square$ | $\square \square \square$ | 口 $\square$ | $\square \square$ |
| SHT（UVT） 2 |  |  |  |  |  | $\square \square \square$ |  |
| $A X+A L$ |  |  |  | － 0 |  | ¢ $\quad \square$ | H0 |
| AX＋AL2 |  |  |  |  |  | －回 |  |
| AX＋AL3（4） |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet \bullet$ $\bullet(\bullet)$ <br> $\bigcirc$  |  |
| AX2＋AL |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 <br> 0 |
| AX2＋AL2 |  |  |  |  | （1） | $\bullet \bullet$  <br> $O-$  |  |
| AX2＋AL3（4） |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet \bullet$ $\bullet(\bullet)$ <br> $\bigcirc \bigcirc$  |  |
| AX3（4）＋AL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AX3（4）＋AL2 |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet \bullet$ （1） <br> $0 \bigcirc$ O（0） |  |
| AX3（4）＋AL3（4） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AX＋SHT（UVT） |  | $\bigcirc \square \square$ | $\bigcirc \square \square$ |  | $\bigcirc \square \square$ | $\bigcirc 口_{\square \square \square}^{\square}$ | $\square \square \bigcirc$ |



## Accessories

Test lead wire (30~250AF)


Note) 1. When you touch the lead wire under energized condition, you will be in danger of electric shock.
2. Do not energize on both ends of lead wire
3. Do not pull out the lead wire excessively or impact on the product.

Terminal block type


## Combinations of accessories



## Auxiliary and alarm switch



## Auxiliary switch (AX)

Auxiliary switch is for applications requiring remote "On" and "Off" indication.
Each switch contains two contacts having a common connection.
One is open and the other closed when the circuit breaker is open, and viceversa.

## Alarm switch (AL)

Alarm switches offer provisions for immediate audio or visual indication of a tripped breaker due to overload, short circuit, shunt trip, or undervoltage release conditions.
They are particularly useful in automated plants where operators must be signaled about changes in the electrical distribution system. This switch features a closed contact when the circuit breaker is tripped automatically. In other words, this switch does not function when the breaker is operated manually.
Its contact is open when the circuit breaker is reset.


## Combination switch (AX+AL)

It consists of one auxiliary switch (AX) and one alarm switch (AL) in a body to connect into the same position of the breaker.

Contact (AX+AL)
MCCB

Rating ( $A X+A L$ )

| Conventional thermal current, lth | 5A |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated operational current, le | Voltage, Ue | Current, le |  |  |  |
|  |  | Resistive load | Inductive load | Minimum laod current | Applicable MCCB/ELCB |
| AC 50/60Hz | 125 V | 5 | 3 |  |  |
|  | 250 V | 3 | 2 |  | Metasol |
|  | 500 V | - | - | 5 V DC 160mA | MCCB/ELCB |
| DC | 30 V | 4 | 3 | 30 V DC 30 mA | 30~250AF |
|  | 125 V | 0.4 | 0.4 |  | 400~800AF |
|  | 250 V | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |  |

## Accessories



The shunt trip opens the mechanism in response to an externally applied voltage signal. The releases include coil clearing contacts that automatically clear the signal circuit when the breaker has tripped. This is not available for ELCBs of 30~250AF .


Rating for 30~250AF


Terminal block type (TBT)


Lead wire type (LWT)

| Control voltage, Ue |  | Power consumption |  | Applicable MCCB/ELCB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AC (VA) | DC (W) |  |
| Voltage | DC 12V | - | 1.5 | Metasol MCCB <br> ABN100c <br> ABH125c <br> ABH250c |
|  | AC/DC 24~30V | 1.5 | 1.5 |  |
|  | AC/DC 48~60V | 1.5 | 1.5 |  |
|  | AC/DC 100~130V | 1.5 | 1.5 |  |
|  | AC/DC 200~250V | 1.5 | 1.5 |  |
|  | AC 380~440V | 1.5 | - |  |
|  | AC 440~500V | 1.5 | - |  |
| Max.opening time |  | 50 ms (max.) |  |  |
| Tightening torque of terminal screw |  | $8.2 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}$ |  |  |

Rating for 400~800AF


| Control voltage, Ue | Power consumption |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | V | mA | W |
| AC/DC 24~48V | AC 24 | 14 | 0.3 |
| AC 100~240/DC 100~220V | DC 24 | 15.4 | 0.4 |
| AC 380~550V | AC 48 | 14 | 0.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Note: Range of operational voltage } \\ & \text { AC: } 0.85 \sim 1.1 \mathrm{Vn} \\ & \text { DC: } 0.75 \sim 1.25 \mathrm{Vn} \end{aligned}$ | DC 48 | 16 | 0.8 |
|  | AC 110 | 6 | 0.7 |
|  | DC 110 | 6.6 | 0.7 |
|  | AC 220 | 6.8 | 1.5 |
|  | DC 200 | 7.6 | 1.5 |
|  | AC 440 | 4.3 | 1.9 |
|  | AC 480 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
|  | AC 550 | 4.6 | 2.4 |

## Undervoltage release, UVT



The undervoltage release automatically opens a circuit breaker when voltage drops to a value ranging between $20 \%$ to $70 \%$ of the line voltage. The operation is instantaneous, and after tripping, the circuit breaker cannot be re-closed again until the voltage returns to $85 \%$ of line voltage.
Continuously energized, the undervoltage release must be operating before the circuit breaker can be closed.
This is not available for ELCBs of 30~250AF .

- Range of tripping voltage: $0.2 \sim 0.7 \mathrm{Vn}$
- Reset and closing of a breaker is possible when the control voltage is over 0.85 Vn
- Frequency (Only AC: 45Hz ~ 65Hz


Terminal block type (TBT)

Rating for 30~250AF

| Control voltage, Ue |  | Power consumption |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AC (VA) | DC (W) | mA |
| Voltage | AC/DC 24V | 0.64 | 0.65 | 27 |
|  | AC/DC 48V | 1.09 | 1.1 | 23 |
|  | AC/DC 100~110V | 0.73 | 0.75 | 5.8 |
|  | AC/DC 200~220V | 1.21 | 1.35 | 5.4 |
|  | AC 380~440V | 1.67 | - | 3.8 |
|  | AC 440~480V | 1.68 | - | 3.5 |
| Max.opening time |  | 50 ms (max.) |  |  |
| Tightening torque of terminal screw |  | $8.2 \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ |  |  |
| Operating | Trip | 20~70\% Vn |  |  |
| voltage range | Reset/Closing | $\geq 0.85 \mathrm{Vn}$ |  |  |

Rating for 400~800AF

| Control voltage, Ue | Trip voltage | Reset/closing voltage | Time rating |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AC/DC 48 |  |  |  |
| AC/DC 100~125 |  |  |  |
| AC 200~240 / DC 200~240 | . AC: $85 \sim 1.1 \mathrm{Vn}$ | AC: $0.2 \sim 0.7 \mathrm{Vn}$ | Continuous |
| AC 380~440 | . DC: $85 \sim 1.25 \mathrm{Vn}$ | $\cdot$ DC: $0.2 \sim 0.7 \mathrm{Vn}$ |  |
| AC 440~480 |  |  |  |

## Terminal numbering

| Auxiliary switch (AX) | Alarm switch (AL) | Shunt trip (SHT) | Undervoltage trip (UVT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A_{01} 1 \mathrm{AX}_{1} 1 \quad \mathrm{AX}_{02} \mathrm{AX}_{2} 2$ |  |  |  |

## Accessories

External accessories
Wide range of external accessories provides user-friendly solution for mounting, cable connection, insulation, safety lock and remote control.


## Rotary handles

Direct type
 (DH 30~250AF)


Key lock (DH 30~250AF)

(N 30~250AF)


The rotary handle operating mechanism is available in either the direct version or in the extended version on the compartment door. It is always fitted with a compartment door lock and on a request it can be supplied with a key lock in the open position.

## Direct type, D-handle and N-handle

- D-handle: Directly mountable to a circuit breaker. Trip button is built as standard. Key lock type is optional.
- N-handle: Directly mountable to a circuit breaker. Door is locked in the Off state. handle size is greater than D-handle.


## Extended type, E-handle

It is used in case direct type handle can not be applied because of the longer distance between the breaker and the panel door.

Type

| Direct type | Direct type (Key lock) | Extended type | Breaker type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | МССВ | ELCB |
| N-30c | - | - | ABN50c/60c/100c/100e* | EBN50c/60c/100c |
| DH100 | DHK100 | EH100 | ABS30c/50c/60c* | EBS30c/50c/60c |
| N-40c | - | - | ABS125c* ABH50c/125c* ABL125c* | EBS125c <br> EBH50c/125c |
| DH125 | DHK125 | EH125 |  |  |
| N-50c | - | - | ABN/S/H/L250c | EBN/S/H250c |
| DH250 | DHK250 | EH250 |  |  |
| N-70 | - | E-70U | ABN/S/H/L400c | EBN/S/H/L400c |
| N-80 | - | E-80U | ABN/S/L800c | EBN/S/L800c |

Note: Padlock type for N -handle

- On or Off state type - Only Off state type
* DH100 and DH125 cannot be mounted on 2-pole products.

Extended type

(30~250AF)

(400~800AF)
Type suffix according to the mounting position

S-type
Line

Load


L-type


R-type


## Accessories

## D-handle

MCCB and D-handle
ABN100c ABH125c


Tripping MCCB \& install type


Installing the D-handle


ABN100c, EBN100c


ABH125c, EBH125c
ABH250c, EBH250c


## Cutting panel



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## Accessories

## D-handle

## Operating test

## CAUTION

If the door is opened with much pressure when the position of handle is On or trip, the handle lock lever will be demaged.

Trip position: Panel door can't be opened


## Locking system



## E-handle

MCCB and E-handle
ABN100c


Tripping MCCB \& install type



## Accessories

## E-handle

Installing the E-handle


ABN100c, EBN100c
ABH125c, EBH125c
ABH250c, EBH250c

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Cutting panel


Note: An extension shaft that must be adjusted to the distance between back of circuit breaker and door

Operating test

## $\triangle$ CAUTION

If the door is opened with much pressure when the position of handle is On or trip, the handle lock lever will be demaged.

Trip position: Panel door can't be opened


Locking system


Note : In case of EH100/125/250 Semi Type, it is possible to lock E-handle only in the condition of OFF.

## Accessories

## N-handle

## How to mount

1) Drilling on the panel door
(1) All the N handles require the same size of mounting hole.
(2) Drill the holes according to the Fig. 1

<Fig 1>

## (2) Mounting base

(1) Prepare a mounting base according to the Fig. 2. The distance between the door panel and the mounting base should be A+2. Dimension $A$ is shown in the Fig.
(2) In the case of horizontal mounting turn the breaker mounting holes by 90 degrees

## (3) Fixing

(1) Fixing a breaker and a handle at the same time.
a) As shown in the Fig. 3 a breaker and a handle can be fixed at the same time on a mounting base with the 4 (long) screws enclosed.


<Fig 3>
b) Have the breaker handle and the lever of N handle be located in the position shown in Fig. 4.

<Fig 4>
(2) Fixing a handle and a breaker step by step
a) Check if there is any thin membrane in the mounting hole of the breaker cover and remove it, If exists.
b) Have the breaker handle and the lever of $N$ handle be located in the position shown in Fig. 4.
c) Fix the $N$ handle on the breaker with the 2 (Short) screws enclosed.
d) Fix the breaker on a mounting base with the 2 (Long) screws
(4) Fixing front plate and lock plate
(1) Set the front plate and the locking plate on the door as shown in Fig. 6 fix them with screws.
(2) Adjust if front plate or handle is at tilt against the breaker .
(3) Verify that locking plate and locking lever interact on each other properly when the panel door is closed. If necessary adjust them by following instructions.
a) In the event the panel door is not fully closed

This happens if the distance between the door panel and the mounting base the panels of the door is short. Loosen the adjusting screw in the lock plate and move the platein the direction of the arrow as shown in Fig. 9.
b) In the event the door does not lock after closing the door This happens if the distance between the door panel and the mounting base the panels of the door is long. Loosen the adjusting screw in the lock plate and move the plate in the direction of the arrow as shown in Fig. 10.

<Fig 5>


<Fig 9>


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## Accessories


<Fig 11>

<Fig 12>

<Fig 13>
( $\mathrm{N}-30,40,50$ )

( $\mathrm{N}-70, \mathrm{~N}-80$ )

<Fig 15>

## N-handle

## (1) Operation in the door closed

(1) To have the breaker On turn the handle to be vertical. <Fig. 11>
(2) To have the breaker Off turn the handle to be horizontal. <Fig. 12>
(3) If the breaker is tripped, the handle points to the Trip position.
(4) To reset the breaker turn the handle to Reset position.

## (2) Unlocking the panel door

(1) The door is locked and will not open at On, Off and Trip status.
(2) To unlock the door from Off or Trip status turn the handle toward OPEN direction. (Unlocked after taking the hand off the handle.)
(3) To unlock the door from on state turn the Release screw clockwise <Fig. 13>

## (3) Operation of the breaker in the door open

(1) When the door is open the breaker will not be on as the lock lever operates.
(2) To release the locking pull the lock lever to be nearly horizontal position. Then the breaker can be closed. <Fig. 14>
(3) If the door is closed the lock lever will be reset automatically.

## Padlocking

(1) Lockable at On or Off state with a padlock. (Padlock is not supplied)

- Lockable at Off state with a padlock is an optional spec.
(2) Pull the lock plate on the front of the handle and fasten the lock. <Fig. 15>
(3) If the breaker is tripped after padlocking at on state, the handle will point to the trip.
(4) Padlock diameter should be $3.5 \sim 6 \mathrm{~mm}$


## Dimensions for N -handle hinges



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## Locking device

It is a handle locking device which is used by being fixed on a breaker.
You can use the padlock in the On or Off position of the breaker handle

Fixed locking device

| Locking device types | MCCB | ELCB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Handle Lock, ABN100c | ABS30c, ABS50c, ABS60c, <br> ABN50c, ABN60c, ABN100c, <br> ABN100d, ABN100e | EBS30c, EBS50c, EBS60c, <br> EBN50c, EBN60c, EBN100c |
| Handle Lock, ABH125c | ABS125c, ABH50c, ABH125c, ABL125c | EBS125c, EBH50c, EBH125c |

## How to use

The handle lock is designed to be easily attached to the front of the breaker.
(1) Set the breaker handle to the Off position. (Figures 1 and 2)
(2) Secure the locking device on the cover of the circuit breaker. (Figures 1 and 2)
(3) Use the padlock in the On or Off position. (Figures 3, 4 and 5)

- For 100AF/125AF/250AF MCCBs

<Fig. 1>

<Fig. 3>
- For 400AF / 800AF MCCBs

<Fig. 5>




## Accessories

## Terminal covers

The terminal covers are applied to the circuit-breaker to prevent accidental contact with live parts and thereby guarantee protection against direct contacts.
Two types by length are available and provide IP20 degree of protection.
Also, covers ara classified in to 2 different type: Independent, Attachable and detachable with D or N handle

- Short type covers, TCS:

For fixed circuit-breakers with rear terminals and for moving parts of plug-in.

## - Long type covers, TCL:

For fixed circuit-breakers with front, front extended, front for cables terminals.

| Terminal covers |  |  |  |  |  | Pole | Applied breaker |  | Size extended (A), mm |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short type |  |  | Long type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inde | D-handle | N -handle | Inde | D-handle | N-handle |  | MCCB | ELCB | Short type | Long type |
| TBS22 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 P |  |  |  |  |
| TBS23 | - | - | - | - | - | 3P | ABE30b | - | 10 | - |
| TCS12 | - | - | TCL12 |  | - | 2 P |  |  |  |  |
| TCS/T-12 | - | - | TCLT-12 | - | - | 2 P |  |  |  |  |
| TCS13 | TCS13 | TCS13 | TCL13 | TCL13 | TCL13 | 3P | ABN50c/60c/100c/100e |  | 55 | 30 |
| TCS/T-13 | TCS/T-13 | TCS/T-13 | TCLT-13 | TCLT-13 | TCLT-13 | $3 P$ | ABS30c/50c/60c | EBN50c/60c/100c | 5.5 | 30 |
| TCS14 | TCS14 | TCS14 | TCL14 | TCS14 | TCS14 | 4P |  | EBS30c/50c/60c |  |  |
| TCS/T-14 | TCS/T-14 | TCS/T-14 |  | TCLT-14 | TCLT-14 | 4 P |  |  |  |  |
| TCS22 | - | - | TCL22 | - | - | 2P |  |  |  |  |
| TCS/T-22 | - | - | TCLT-22 | - | - | 2 P | ABS125c |  |  |  |
| TCS23 | TCS23 |  | TCL23 | TCL23 |  | 3P | ABH50c/125c |  | 5.5 | 40 |
| TCS/T-23 | TCS/T-23 |  | TCLT-23 | TCLT-23 |  | 3 P | ABH50c/125c | EBS125c | 5.5 | 40 |
| TCS24 | TCS24 |  | TCL24 | TCL24 |  | 4P | ABL125c | EBH50c/125c |  |  |
| TCS/T-24 | TCS/T-24 |  |  | TCLT-24 |  | 4 P |  |  |  |  |
| TCS33 | TCS33 |  | TCL33 | TCL33 |  | 2,3P |  | EBN250c, |  |  |
| TCS/T-33 | TCS/T-33 |  | TCLT-33 | TCLT-33 |  | 2, 3 | ABN250c, ABS250c | EBS250c | 5.5 | 50 |
| TCS34 | TCS34 |  | TCL34 | TCL34 |  | 4P | ABH250c, ABL250c |  | 5.5 | 50 |
| TCS/T-34 | TCS/T-34 |  |  | TCLT-34 |  |  |  | EBH250c |  |  |
| - | - | - | T1-43A | - | T1/T-43A | 2, 3P | ABN/S/H/L400c | EBN/S/H/L400c | - | 120 |
| - | - | - | T1-44A | - | - | 4P |  |  |  |  |
| - | - | - | T1-63A | - | T1/T-63A | 2, 3P | ABN/S/L630c/800c | EBN/S/L630c/800c | - | 141 |
| - | - | - | T1-64A | - | - | 4P |  |  |  |  |

Note: Terminal covers for 400AF and 800AF MCCBs are in acrylic.


TCS/T (Short type)


TCL (Long type)


TCL/T (Long type)


Short type construction


Long type construction

## Insulation barriers



Insulation barrier allows the insulation characteristics between the phases at the connections to be increased. They are mounted from the front, even with the circuit-breaker already installed, inserting them into the corresponding slots.
They are incompatible with both the insulating terminal covers.
It is possible to mount the phase separating partitions between two circuit-breakers side by side.


| Type | Breaker |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | МССВ | ELCB |
| IB-13 | ABN50c/60c/100c/100e ABS30c/50c/60c | EBN50c/60c/100c EBS30c/50c/60c |
| IB-23 | ABS125c <br> ABH50c/125c <br> ABN250c, ABS250c <br> ABH250c <br> ABL125c, ABL250c | EBS125c <br> EBH50c/125c <br> EBN250c, EBS250c <br> EBH250c |
| B-43B | ABN/S/H/L400c | EBN/S/H/L400c |
| B-33C | ABN/S/L800c | EBN/S/L800c |



Insulation barriers for line side are provided as standard.

## Accessories

Round type terminals


| Breaker | For 2-pole | For 3-pole | For 4-pole |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABN100c 50AF | RTR1-52 | RTR1-53 | - |
| ABN100c 100AF | RTR1-102 | RTR1-103 | RTR1-104 |
| ABH125c | RTR2-102 | RTR2-103 | RTR2-104 |
| ABH250c | RTR3-202 | RTR3-203 | RTR3-204 |



Flat type terminals

| Breaker | For 2-pole | For 3-pole | For 4-pole |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABN100c | RTB1-102 | RTB1-103 | RTB1-104 |
| ABH125c | RTB2-102 | RTB2-103 | RTB2-104 |
| $A B H 250 c$ | RTB3-202 | RTB3-203 | RTB3-204 |



## Mechanical interlock

The mechanical interlock is installed on the front of two breakers mounted side by side, in either the 3-pole or 4-pole version and prevents simultaneous closing of the two breakers. So it is suitable for consisting of manual sourcechangeover system.

Type numbering system


## Types and applicable breakers

| Type | MCCB | ELCB |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MI-13, 14 | ABS30c, ABS50c, ABS60c, ABN50c, ABN60c, <br> ABN100c, ABN100e | EBS30c, EBS50c, EBS60c, EBN50c, EBN60c, <br> EBN100c |
| MI-23, 24 | ABS125c, ABH50c, ABH125c, ABL125c | EBS125c, EBH50c, EBH125c |
| MI-33, 34 | ABN/S/H/L250c | EBN/S/H250c |
| MI-43, 44 | ABN/S/H/L400c | EBN/S/H/L400c |
| MI-83, 84 | ABN/S/L800c | EBN/S/L800c |

Note) MI is not applicable to 2-pole version breakers of 100AF and 125AF.
Layout


MCCB panel cutting
MCCB panel drilling


| Cutting | MI-13, 14 | MI-23, 24 | MI-33, 34 | MI-43, 44 | MI-83, 84 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B |
|  | 52 | 66 | 52 | 66 | 52 | 66 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 |
| Wide | 86 | 62 | 102 | 62 | 104 | 62 | 152 | 97 | 152 | 97 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | in: mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breaker | C |  | D |  | E |  |
|  | 3P | 4P | 3P | 4P | 3P | 4P |
| 100AF | 25 | 25 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 70 | 95 |
| 125AF | 30 | 30 | 132 | 132 | 84 | 114 |
| 250AF | 35 | 35 | 126 | 126 | 99 | 134 |
| 400AF | 44 | 44 | 215 | 215 | 166 | 210 |
| 800AF | 70 | 70 | 243 | 243 | 210 | 280 |

## Accessories



Plug-in base


Plug-in type MCCB (Plug-in terminal built)


ABH103c plug-in type

## Plug-in devices

Plug-in device makes it possible to extract and/or rapidly replace the circuit breaker without having to touch connections for ship and important installations.
The plug-in base is the fixed part of the plug-in version of the circuit-breaker.
It will be installed directly on the back plate of panel.
The circuit-breaker is racked out by unscrewing the top and bottom fixing screws.
Normal type plug-in MCCB

- MCCB current rating upto 250A
- Generally used in switchgears

Double-row type plug-in MCCB

- For 125AF MCCB
- Generally used in branch circuits

Type names of blocks

| Breaker | Arrangement | Plug-in block | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Normal | PB-A3-FR |  |
|  | Single-row | PB-A3-1DB |  |
|  | Double-row | PB-A3-2DB |  |
|  | Line-only | PB-A3-FRL |  |
| ABH125c | Normal | PB-C3-FR |  |
|  | Single-row | PB-C3-1DB |  |
| ABH250c | Double-row | PB-C3-2DB |  |
| $400 A F$ | Line-only | PB-C3-FRL |  |
| 800AF | Normal | PB-D3-FR |  |
|  | Normal/Line-only | PB-I3-FR/PB-I3-FRL |  |
|  |  | PB-J3-FR |  |



Normal



## Remote operation



## Motor operator

Motor operators can also be operated by manual. The motor drives a mechanism which switches Metasol toggle handle to the "On" and "Off/Reset" positions.

- The manual actuator handle is located on the front of the cover.
- Manual or Automatic operation can be selected.
- Applicable to 2, 3 and 4 -pole breakers.

| MCCB |  |  | Type | Control voltage | Actuation current (A) | Response time (ms) |  | Mechanical service life (operations) | No. of operations per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2P | 3P | 4P |  |  |  | Closing | Opening |  |  |
| - | ABN53c, ABN63c, ABN103c, ABN103e, ABS33c, ABS53c, ABS63c | ABN54c, ABN64c, ABN104c, ABN104e, ABS34c, ABS54c, ABS64c | MOP-M1 | (1) DC24V <br> (2) AC110V~DC110V <br> (3) AC230V/DC220V | $\begin{gathered} \leq 3 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \leq 0.5 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) \end{gathered}$ | 700 | 700 | 10,000 | 120 |
| - | ABS103c, ABH53c, ABH103c ABL103c | ABS104c, ABH54c, ABH104c ABL104c | MOP-M2 | (1) DC24V <br> (2) AC110V~DC110V <br> (3) AC230V/DC220V | $\begin{gathered} \leq 3 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \leq 0.5 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) \end{gathered}$ | 840 | 840 | 10,000 | 120 |
| ABN202c, <br> ABS202c, <br> ABH202c <br> ABL202c | ABN203c, ABS203c, ABH203c ABL203c | ABN204c, ABS204c, ABH204c ABL204c | MOP-M3 | (1) DC24V <br> (2) AC110V~DC110V <br> (3) $\mathrm{AC} 230 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC} 220 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{gathered} \leq 3 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \leq 0.5 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) \end{gathered}$ | 840 | 840 | 10,000 | 120 |
| ABN402c, <br> ABS402c, <br> ABH402c, <br> ABL402c | ABN403c, ABS403c, ABH403c, ABL403c | ABN404c, ABS404c, ABH404c, ABL404c | MOP-M4 | (1) DC24V <br> (2) AC110~DC110V <br> (3) AC230V/DC220V | $\begin{gathered} \leq 6 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) \end{gathered}$ | 1,200 | 1,200 | 4,000 | 60 |
| ABN802c, ABS802c, ABL802c | ABN803c,, ABS803c,, ABL803c | ABN804c, ABS804c, ABL804c | MOP-M5 | (1) DC24V <br> (2) AC110~DC110V <br> (3) AC230V/DC220V | $\begin{gathered} \leq 6 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ \leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) \end{gathered}$ | 1,200 | 1,200 | 2,500 | 60 |
| - | ABS1003b, ABS1203b ABL1003b, ABL1203b | ABS1004b, <br> ABS1204b <br> ABL1004b, <br> ABL1204b | MOP-M6 | (1) AC230V/DC220V | $\begin{aligned} & \leq 6 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}) \\ & \leq 0.8 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) \end{aligned}$ | 1,500 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 20 |

## Wiring connection



## Standard connection

1) Remote On and Off of MCCB and manual operation
2) Be careful not to change the polarity at DC24V


## Connection with alarm switch (AL)

1) The connection diagram is the method of using a alarm switch (AL) without shunt or undervoltage trip. A trip due to a fault or trip button prevent a remote reset.
2) The fault must be cleared surely and reset it with manual operation.


## Accessories

## Remote operation



## Manual operation

1) Insert the manual handle into the slot of Motor operator surface and rotate it clockwise.
2) It must be rotated just $180^{\circ}$ clockwise for safe operation of micro switch in the motor operator.
3) Return the manual handle after the manual operation
4) Turn the slide switch back to the position of Auto.

CAUTION: When the circuit breaker is tripped by trip button in the Off status,
it is impossible to operate motor operator automatically It must be reset by manual operation.

## Automatic operation

1) Set the slide switch to Auto, then internal power is closed automatically.
2) Operating frequency should be less than these below regulated values. MOP-M1~M3, M7 (120 operations per hour) , MOP-M4 (60 operations per hour) , MOP-M5, M6 (20 operations per hour)
3) Use the On/Off switch in the range of regulated values.
4) It may interfere near communication equipments because of internal switching power supply. It's recommended that a noise filter be installed to power supply.
5) Please do not input On/Off signals at the same time during the automatic operation.
6) If the circuit breaker has a UVT attached inside, charge a UVT on the rated voltage before performing Motor operator.

## Motor operator

## Feature

(1) On position indication (Red color)
(2) Trip position indication (White color)
(3) Off position indication (Green color)
(4) Button for push to trip
(5) On/Off/Reset selection lever
(6) Manual/Auto selection lever


MOP-M4/M5/M6


## Characteristics curves



## Characteristics curves

| Breaker types |
| :---: |
| MCCB |
| ABS125c |
| ABH50c/125c |
| ABL125c |
| ELCB |
| EBS125c |
| EBH50c/125c |

Compensation curves
Rated current: 15~100A



Rated current: 15~30A, 40~100A


Rated current: 125A


Breaker types

## MCCB

ABN250c, ABS250c
ABH250c, ABL250c

## ELCB

EBN250c, EBS250c
EBH250c

## Compensation curves

Rated current: 100~225A


Rated current: 250A


Rated current: 100~225A


Rated current: 250A


## Characteristics curves

Breaker types

## MCCB

ABN400c, ABS400c, ABH400c, ABL400c ABN800c, ABS800c, ABL800c

## ELCB

EBN400c, EBS400c, EBH400c, EBL400c
EBN800c, EBS800c, EBL800c

Compensation curves



Rated current: 250~400A


Rated current -

Rated current: 500~800A


Breaker types

## МССВ

ABS1000b, ABL1000b
ABS1200b, ABL1200b

## ELCB

EBS1003b, EBS1203b

## Compensation curves



Breaker types
мсСв
ABS1200bE

Rated current: 1000~1200A


Rated current: 1200A


Characteristics curves (ELCB Adjustable)

Breaker types

## ELCB

EBN 50c/60c/100c/250c
EBS 30c/50c/60c/125c/250c
EBH 50c/125c/250c

Breaker types

## ELCB

EBN400c, EBS400c,
EBH400c, EBL400c
EBN800c, EBS800c, EBL800c




2A, 2s





Time delay type


Time delay type


Time delay type


## Characteristics curves

Motor protection type


## Characteristics curves

Motor protection type

Breaker types
MCCB
ABS125cM
ABH50cM/125cM

Compensation curves


Breaker types
MCCB
ABN250cM, ABS250cM
ABH250cM

Compensation curves


Rated current: 16~90A


Rated current $\longrightarrow$

Rated current: 125~225A



## Dimensions



## ELCB



## Dimensions



9-12



## Terminal details




## Connecting



Front panel cutting
Panel drilling



9-14


## Terminal details



Panel drilling



630AF


800AF

## Connecting



Front panel cutting


## Standards \& approval

Metasol series circuit breakers and auxiliaries comply with the following international standard:

- IEC 60947-1

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: General rules

- IEC 60947-2

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 2: Circuit-breakers

The following certificates are available on a request.

- CE Declaration of conformity
- Certificate of conformance test (CB) - IEC 60947


## CE conformity marking

The CE conformity marking shall indicate conformity to all the obligations imposed on the manufacturer, as regards his products, by virtue of the european community directives providing for the affixing of the CE marking.
When the CE marking is affixed on a product, it represents a declaration of the manufacturer or of his authorized representative that the product in question conforms to all the applicable provisions including the conformity assessment procedures.


## Technical information

## Standard use environment

## Standard use environment for molded case circuit breaker

The operation characteristic of Molded Case Circuit Breaker including short-circuit, overload, endurance and insulation is often influenced largely by external environment and thus should be applied appropriately with conditions of the place where it is used taken into consideration. In particular, the operation characteristic of the circuit breaker with a thermal magnetic trip element (FTU, FMU, ATU) applied changes a bit with the ambient temperature so you have to adjust the value of power rating accordingly when it is actually in use.

1) Ambient temperature: Within the range of $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (However, the average for the duration of 24 hours must not exceed $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)
2) Relative humidity: Within the range of $45 \sim 85 \%$
3) Altitude: $2,000 \mathrm{~m}$ or less (However, if it exceeds $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$, atmosphere correction through humidity test and withstand voltage test can be considered.)
4) Atmosphere where excessive steam, oil steam, smoke, dust, salt, conductive powder and other corrosive materials do not exist


- If a standard circuit breaker is used in high temperature exceeding $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, you are advised to use it according to the current corrected for each level of ambient temperature in catalog.
- If used in conditions of highly humidity, the dielectric strength or electric performance may be degraded.
- There is no problem in conduction switch, trip or short circuit
isolation in the temperature of $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Passing or storage in stone-cold area is allowed in the
temperature of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- The operating characteristic of the breaker with a thermal
magnetic trip element changes as the base ambient
temperature is adjusted to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

- It is highly recommended to use a dust cover or anti-humid agent if it is used in dusty and humid conditions.
- Excessive vibration may cause a trip break such as connection fault or flaw on mechanical parts.

- If it is left On or Off for a long time, it is recommended to switch load current on a regular basis.
- It is recommend to put it in the sealed protection if corrosive gas is prevalent.


## Special use environment

## Environment where ambient temperature exceeds $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

The temperate of each module of a Molded Case Circuit Breaker is the sum of temperature increase by conduction and ambient temperature and if the ambient temperature exceeds $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the passing current needs to be reduced so that the temperature of such element as internal insulator of MCCB exceed the maximum allowable temperature.
The base ambient temperature of Metasol breaker is set as $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ so if it has to be used in conditions with higher temperature than this, the rated current is required to be reduced a little as described in the table below.

Table of rated current for Metasol MCCB corrected according to ambient temperature

| Ampere frame | Rated current | Model name of breaker | Rated current | Table of rated current corrected according to ambient temperature (A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 30 | 3 | ABS30c | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
|  | 10 |  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
|  | 15 |  | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
|  | 20 |  | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
|  | 30 |  | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| 50 | 40 | ABN50c, ABS50c | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 36 |
|  | 50 |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 45 |
| 60 | 60 | ABN60c, ABS60c | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 55 |
| 100 | 75 | ABN100c, ABN100e | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 68 |
|  | 100 |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 91 |
| 125 | 125 | ABH50c, ABS125c, ABH125c, ABL125c | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 121 | 116 | 107 |
| 250 | 150 | ABN250c, ABS250c, ABH250c, ABL250c | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 145 | 140 | 128 |
|  | 175 |  | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 169 | 163 | 150 |
|  | 200 |  | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 193 | 186 | 171 |
|  | 225 |  | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 217 | 209 | 193 |
|  | 250 |  | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 241 | 233 | 214 |
| 400 | 250 | ABN400c, ABS400c ABH400c, ABL400c | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 246 | 242 | 238 |
|  | 300 |  | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 295 | 291 | 287 |
|  | 350 |  | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 345 | 339 | 332 |
|  | 400 |  | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 394 | 388 | 381 |
| 800 | 700 | ABN800c, ABS800c ABL800c | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 689 | 679 | 668 |
|  | 800 |  | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 788 | 776 | 764 |

## Technical document

## Special use environment

Table of rated current for Metasol ELCB corrected according to ambient temperature

| Ampere frame | Rated current | Model name of breaker | Rated current | Table of rated current corrected according to ambient temperature (A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 30 | 15 | EBS30c | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 20 |  | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
|  | 30 |  | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| 50 | 40 | EBN50c, EBS50c | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 36 |
|  | 50 |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 45 |
| 60 | 60 | EBN60c, EBS60c | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 55 |
| 100 | 75 | EBN100c | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 68 |
|  | 100 |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 91 |
| 125 | 125 | EBH50c, EBS125c, EBH125c | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 121 | 116 | 107 |
| 250 | 150 | EBN250c, EBS250c, EBH250c | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 145 | 140 | 128 |
|  | 175 |  | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 169 | 163 | 150 |
|  | 200 |  | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 193 | 186 | 171 |
|  | 225 |  | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 217 | 209 | 193 |
|  | 250 |  | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 241 | 233 | 214 |
| 400 | 250 | EBN400c, EBS400c, EBH400c, EBL400c | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 246 | 242 | 238 | 238 |
|  | 300 |  | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 295 | 291 | 287 | 287 |
|  | 350 |  | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 345 | 339 | 332 | 332 |
|  | 400 |  | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 394 | 388 | 381 | 381 |
| 800 | 700 | EBN800c, EBS800c EBL800c | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 689 | 679 | 668 | 668 |
|  | 800 |  | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 788 | 776 | 764 | 764 |

## Environment where ambient temperature is $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less

Molded Case Circuit Breaker is subject to the effect of low temperature brittle of metal part inside and insulator, or changes in viscosity of lubricating oil in device, extra care should be taken not to have the temperature drop extremely with the use of such device as space heater. In addition, in case of using a thermal magnetic trip element (FTU, FMU, ATU) , the operating characteristic changes toward the difficult direction, so you should identify the relationship of protection and correct accordingly.
Although MCCB is not affected by conduction switch, trip, or short circuit isolation in the temperature of - $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, it is highly recommended to use a temperature maintaining device such as space heater. In addition, transportation and passing in stone-cold area in the temperature as low as $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is allowed but it is recommend to leave the status of MCCB off or tripped in order to minimize the effect of brittle due to a low temperature.

## High humidity condition (Relative humidity $85 \%$ or more)

Using Molded Case Circuit Breaker in a place of high humidity requires a rigorous maintenance including installation of anti-humidity agent within the structure in order to prevent the insulation sag of insulator or corrosion of mechanical parts as a result of high humidity. Also, in case of installing MCCB within the enclosed equipment, a space heater needs to be installed as well to prevent dew condensation that might occur due to a drastic temperature change.

## Environment where petrochemical gas exists

The contact material of Molded Case Circuit Breaker is silver or silver alloy which develops creation of petrochemical coat that might cause a poor connection if it gets in contact with petrochemical gas.
However, it is easy for petrochemical coat to be mechanically taken off so it is no problem if make-and break operation occurs frequently but it needs to be switched back and forth between make and break if the operation rarely occurs.
The lead wire of moving contact of Molded Case Circuit Breaker can be disconnected as it is corroded or hardened by petrochemical gas. The silver coating is effective to prevent this from occurring and there is a need to increase durability of MCCB with the use of silver coated lead wire if it is used in environment with thick petrochemical gas.

## Environment where potentially explosive gas exists

It is advised, in principle, not to install a Molded Case Circuit Breaker that switches and inhibits current in a dangerous place such as this one.

## Impact of altitude

If an MCCB is used in an elevated area higher than 2000 m sea level, its operating performance is subject to dramatic drop in atmospheric pressure and temperature. For example, the air pressure is reduced to $80 \%$ of ordinary pressure at $2,200 \mathrm{~m}$ and further $50 \%$ at $5,500 \mathrm{~m}$ although the short-circuit performance is not affected. If it is used in areas of high sea level, you can do correction based on the correction parameter table in high altitude environment, as described below

* Refer to the correction parameter table in high altitude environment (ANSI C37. 29-1970)

1) How to correct voltage:

- If the rated voltage is AC 600 V at $4,000 \mathrm{~m}$ above sea level,

600 V (rated voltage) $\times 0.82$ (correction parameter) $=492 \mathrm{~V}$.
2) How to correct current:

- If the rated voltage is AC 800 A at above $4,000 \mathrm{~m}$ sea level, 800 A (rated current) $\times 0.96$ (correction parameter) $=768 \mathrm{~A}$.
[Correction parameter table for altitude]

| Altitude | Voltage <br> correction <br> parameter | Current <br> correction <br> parameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0 m}$ | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0 m}$ | 0.91 | 0.98 |
| $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 0 m}$ | 0.82 | 0.96 |
| $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 0 m}$ | 0.73 | 0.94 |
| $\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0 m}$ | 0.65 | 0.92 |

## Technical document

## Environment with vibration and impulse exercised

## Impact of vibration and impulse

An excessive vibration and impulse may cause damage on breaker or other security problems including dynamic strength. An appropriate consideration is required to select a right MCCB for an adverse environmental stress such as this one. Moreover, this stress may incur from vibration during transportation, magnetic impulse while manipulating a switch or may be affected by equipment in surrounding area.
There is a standard call [Vibration testing method for small electric appliances] for vibration and impulse test for electric equipment and the seismic and endurance tests of Molded Case Circuit Breaker are conducted in accordance with this standard, considering the circumstance mentioned above.

## Vibration

The magnitude of vibration is measured by double amplitude and frequency with the following equation with accelerator.
$\alpha \mathrm{g}=0.002 \times$ frequency $(\mathrm{Hz}) \times$ double amplitude $(\mathrm{mm})$

* $\alpha \mathrm{g}$ : Multiple of gravitational acceleration ( $\mathrm{g}=9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec} 2$ )

There are three types of vibration tests including resonance test, vibration endurance test, and malfunction test as described below.

1) Resonant test

Alter the frequency of sinusoidal wave within the range of $0 \sim 55 \mathrm{~Hz}$ gradually with $0.5 \sim 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ of double amplitude applied to see if there is any occurrence of vibration on a specific part of MCCB.
2) Vibration endurance test

A sinusoidal wave with double amplitude of $0.5 \sim 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ and frequency of 55 Hz (Resonant frequency obtained in previous clause if there is a resonant point) is manually created to check the operational status.
3) Malfunction test

Apply vibration for 10 minutes for each condition of altering double amplitude and frequency to check if there is any malfunction in MCCB.

## Impulse

The magnitude of impulse is denoted by the multiple of gravitational acceleration imposed on the equipment and part. The test is conducted through a drop impulse test.

## Impact of high frequency

In case of high frequency current, you are required to reduce the rated current of the breaker with a thermal magnetic trip element embedded due to heat incurred by the skin effect of conductor and/or core less of structure. The reduction rate varies according to the frame Size and rated current and decreases down to $70 \sim 80 \%$ at 400 Hz . In addition, the core loss decreases attractive force, which leads to increase of instantaneous trip current.

* Core loss: It refers to the electrical loss in a transformer caused by magnetization of the core that changes over time and is categorized into hysteresis loss and eddy current loss.
* Hysteresis loss: It takes up the majority portion of no-load loss of electric equipment and is calculated like this. $\mathrm{Ph}=\sigma f B \mathrm{mn}$
Bm: Maximum value of magnetic flux density, n: constant (1.6~2.0) , f: Frequency, $\sigma$ : Hysteresis constant
* Eddy current: It refers to an induced electric current formed within the body of a conductor when it moves through a non-uniform or changing magnetic field. The eddy current that incurs at winding of transformer or core is considered as one of the transformer losses as a part of exciting current. It is also called 'eddy current loss'.

Use environment with vibration and impulse applied
[Table of seismic performance and internal impulse performance]

|  |  | Test | Internal impulse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Test condition | Mounting <br> vibration, <br> direction <br> of impulse | - Vertical mounting <br> - Top-down, Left-right, Front-back | Picture 1, 2, 3, 4 <br> $(\rightarrow$ Represents the direction of drop) <br> Picture 3 Picture 4 |
|  | Status of MCCB | (1) Non-conduction (On or Off status) <br> (2) Status where rated current is conducted until the temperature of MCCB becomes constant and keeps being conducted | Non-conduction (On or Off status) |
| Test result | Judgment condition | If it is On , it should not be Off <br> If it is Off, it should not be On <br> No abnormal status such as damage, transformation, or annealing of nut part <br> Characteristics of switch and trip after the test must be normal |  |

МССВ



## ELCB



Note: • (Completion)

We open up a brighter future through
efficient and convenient energy solutions.

- For your safety, please read user's manual thoroughly before operating
- Contact the nearest authorized service facility for examination, repair, or adjustment.
- Please contact qualified service technician when you need maintenance. Do not disassemble or repair by yourself!
- Any maintenance and inspection shall be performed by the personnel having expertise concerned

- According to The WEEE Directive, please do not discard the device with your household waste.


## - Headquarter

127 LS-ro (Hogye-dong) Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-Do, 14119, Korea

## - Seoul Office

LS Yongsan Tower, 92, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, 04386, Korea Tel. 82-2-2034-4916, 4684, 4429

## ■ Overseas Subsidiaries

- LS ELECTRIC Japan Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan) Tel: 81-3-6268-8241 E-Mail: japan@ls-electric.com
- LS ELECTRIC (Dalian) Co., Ltd. (Dalian, China) Tel: 86-411-8730-5872 E-Mail: china.dalian@lselectric.com.cn
- LS ELECTRIC (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. (Wuxi, China) Tel: 86-510-6851-6666 E-Mail: china.wuxi@lselectric.com.cn
- LS ELECTRIC Vietnam Co., Ltd. (Hanoi, Vietnam) Tel: 84-93-631-4099 E-Mail: vietnam@ls-electric.com
- LS ELECTRIC Middle East FZE (Dubai, U.A.E.) Tel: 971-4-886-5360 E-Mail: middleeast@ls-electric.com
- LS ELECTRIC Europe B.V. (Hoofddorf, Netherlands) Tel: 31-20-654-1424 E-Mail: europartner@ls-electric.com
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- LS ENERGY SOLUTIONS LLC (Charlotte, USA)

Tel: 1-704-587-4051 E-Mail: cmfeldman@ls-es.com

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[^0]:    Note) EBS203c/250/30: EBS203c, Rated current 250A, Time delay type 1A1s

[^1]:    Note) EBS403c/400/30: EBS403c, Rated current 400A, Time delay type 2A2s

