
















Standard accessories

The following accessories for mounting, connection and insulation are standard items and are packed with Metasol series circuit breakers.

Item	100AF	125AF	250AF	400AF	800AF
Fixing screw					
	2P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 3P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 4P: 4EA (M4 × 60)	2P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 3P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 4P: 4EA (M4 × 60)	2P: 2EA (M4 × 55) 3P: 2EA (M4 × 55) 4P: 4EA (M4 × 55)	2P: 4EA (M6 × 100) 3P: 4EA (M6 × 100) 4P: 4EA (M6 × 100)	2P: 4EA (M6 × 100) 3P: 4EA (M6 × 100) 4P: 4EA (M6 × 100)
Terminal bolt					
	3~50A 2P: 4EA (M5 × 14) 3P: 6EA (M5 × 14) 4P: 8EA (M5 × 14) 60~100A 2P: 4EA (M8 × 14) 3P: 6EA (M8 × 14) 4P: 8EA (M8 × 14)	2P: 4EA (M8 × 14) 3P: 6EA (M8 × 14) 4P: 8EA (M8 × 14)	2P: 4EA (M8 × 20) 3P: 6EA (M8 × 20) 4P: 8EA (M8 × 20)	2P: 4EA (M10 × 30) 3P: 6EA (M10 × 30) 4P: 8EA (M10 × 30)	2P: 4EA (M12 × 35) 3P: 6EA (M12 × 35) 4P: 8EA (M12 × 35)
Insulation barrier					
	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA

Fixing screws for rotary handles

Handle type	N-30c	N-40c	N-50c	N-70	N-80
Applied MCCB	ABN 50c/60c/100c ABS 30c/50c/60c ABN100e	ABS 125c ABH 50c ABH 125c ABL 125c	ABN 250c ABS 250c ABH 250c ABL 250c	ABN 400c ABS 400c ABH 400c ABL 400c	ABN 800c ABS 800c ABL 800c
Applied ELCB	EBN 50c/60c/100c EBS 30c/50c/60c	EBS 125c EBH 50c EBH 125c	EBN 250c EBS 250c EBH 250c	EBN 400c EBS 400c EBH 400c EBL 400c	EBN 800c EBS 800c EBL 800c
Fixing screw (short)	-	-	-	M6 × 16	M6 × 16
Fixing screw (long)	M4 × 85	M4 × 85	M4 × 85	M6 × 110	M6 × 110

Handle type	DH/EH100	DH/EH125	DH/EH250
Fixing screw	M4 × 70	M4 × 70	M4 × 70

Connection

MCCB	Terminal (mm)	Tightening torque (kgf · cm)	Conductor (mm)
100AF	<p>[3~50A]</p> <p>Terminal: 18mm width, 7.5mm height, 8.2mm hole offset. Bolt: M5x14, 24mm length.</p>	<p>M5: 23 ~ 28 M8: 55 ~ 75</p>	<p>[3~50A]</p> <p>Conductor: 7mm width, 11.5mm hole offset. Hole diameter: Ø 5.5.</p>
	<p>[60~100A]</p> <p>Terminal: 18mm width, 7.5mm height, 8.2mm hole offset. Bolt: M8x14, 24mm length.</p>		<p>[60~100A]</p> <p>Conductor: 7mm width, 16mm hole offset. Hole diameter: Ø 9.</p>
125AF	<p>Terminal: 18mm width, 10mm height, 8mm hole offset. Bolt: M8x14, 24mm length.</p>	<p>M8: 55 ~ 75</p>	<p>Conductor: 8mm width, 18mm hole offset. Hole diameter: Ø 9.</p>
250AF	<p>Terminal: 28mm width, 21mm height, 24mm hole offset. Bolt: M8x20, 24mm length.</p>	<p>M8: 80 ~ 130</p>	<p>Conductor: 10mm width, 25mm hole offset. Hole diameter: Ø 9.</p>

Connection

MCCB	Terminal (mm)	Tightening torque (kgf · cm)	Conductor (mm)
400AF		<p>M10: 240~300 (Terminal) M12: 400~500 (Busbar)</p>	
800AF		<p>M12: 400~500 (Terminal, Busbar)</p>	

Aux cover screw connection

Model	Tightening torque (kgf · cm)	Screw position
30AF 50AF 60AF 100AF 125AF 250AF	15	
400AF 630AF 800AF	21	

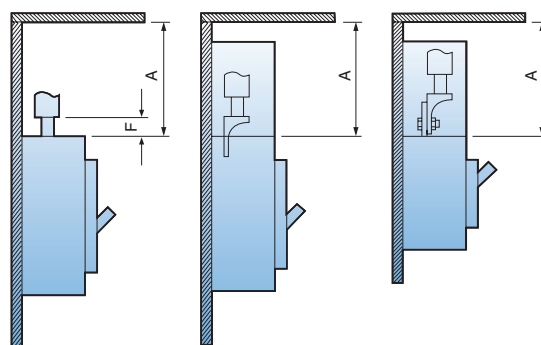
Safety clearance

When installing a circuit breaker, safety clearances must be kept between the breaker and panels, bars and other protection devices installed nearby. These safety clearances are depend on the ultimate breaking capacity and are defined by tests carried out in accordance with standard IEC 60947-2.

When a short circuit interruption occur, high temperatures pressures are present in and above the arc chambers of the circuit-breaker. In order to allow the pressure to be distributed and to prevent fire and arcing or short-circuit currents, safety clearances are required.

A: Minimum distance to metallic top panels

Frame size	Description	A (mm)	
		460V	250V
100AF	ABN50c	40	25
	ABN60c	40	25
	ABN100c	50	30
	ABN100e	50	30
	ABS30c	30	25
	ABS50c	40	30
	ABS60c	40	30
125AF	ABS125c	50	40
	ABH50c	50	40
	ABH125c	100	80
	ABL125c	100	80
250AF	ABN250c	100	80
	ABS250c	100	80
	ABH250c	100	80
	ABL250c	100	80
400AF	ABN400c	100	80
	ABS400c	100	80
	ABH400c	100	80
	ABL400c	100	80
800AF	ABN800c	100	80
	ABS800c	100	80
	ABL800c	100	80



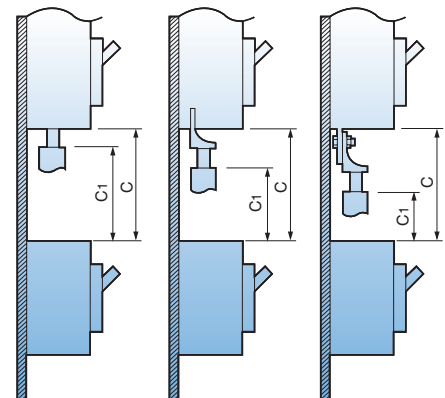
Safety clearance

B: Minimum distance between the lower and the upper breakers

- C1: Minimum distance between the lower breaker and the bare terminal of the upper breaker
- C: C1+ the dimension of bare part of conductor

Frame size	Description	C1 (mm)		C (mm)
		460V	250V	
100AF	ABN50c	40	25	
	ABN60c	40	25	
	ABN100c	50	30	
	ABN100e	50	30	
	ABS30c	30	25	
	ABS50c	40	30	
125AF	ABS60c	40	30	
	ABS125c	50	40	
	ABH50c	50	40	
	ABH125c	100	80	
250AF	ABL125c	100	80	
	ABN250c	100	80	
	ABS250c	100	80	
	ABH250c	100	80	
400AF	ABL250c	100	80	
	ABN400c	100	80	
	ABS400c	100	80	
	ABH400c	100	80	
800AF	ABL400c	100	80	
	ABN800c	100	80	
	ABS800c	100	80	
	ABL800c	100	80	

The dimension of bare conduct + C1



Direct connection of cable

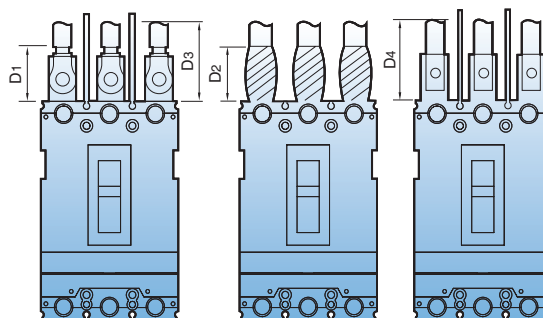
Connection by using a crimp-type terminal lug

Connection by using a crimp-type terminal lug to the extended terminal

Insulated length of main terminal of circuit breaker

- D1: Connection by solderless terminal with taping
- D2: Connection by busbar with taping
- D3: Connection by solderless terminal and using insulation barrier
- D4: Connection by busbar and using insulation barrier

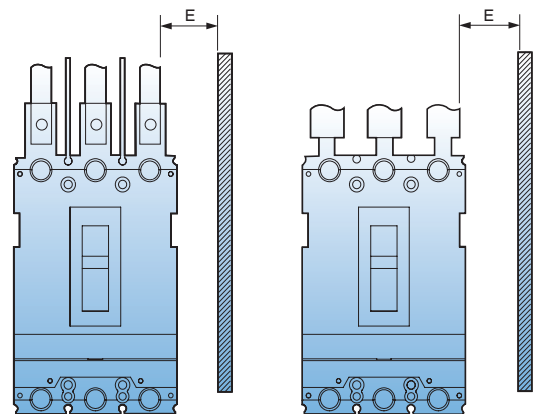
Frame size	Description	D1 (mm)	D2 (mm)	D3 (mm)	D4 (mm)
100AF	ABN50c	The dimension of bare conduct + 20	40	The dimension of bare conduct + 20	40
	ABN60c		40		40
	ABN100c		50		50
	ABN100e		50		50
	ABS30c		30		30
	ABS50c		40		40
	ABS60c		40		40
125AF	ABS125c		50		50
	ABH50c		50		50
	ABH125c		50		50
	ABL125c		50		50
250AF	ABN250c		50		50
	ABS250c		50		50
	ABH250c		50		50
	ABL250c	50	50		
400AF	ABN400c	100	100		
	ABS400c	100	100		
	ABH400c	100	100		
	ABL400c	100	100		
800AF	ABN800c	150	150		
	ABS800c	150	150		
	ABL800c	150	150		



Safety clearance

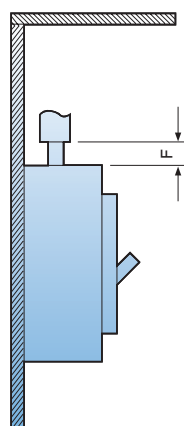
Minimum distance to metallic side panels

Frame size	Description	E (mm)	
		460V	250V
100AF	ABN50c	25	15
	ABN60c	25	15
	ABN100c	25	15
	ABN100e	25	15
	ABS30c	20	15
	ABS50c	25	15
	ABS60c	25	15
125AF	ABS125c	25	15
	ABH50c	25	15
	ABH125c	50	20
	ABL125c	50	20
250AF	ABN250c	50	15
	ABS250c	50	15
	ABH250c	50	15
	ABL250c	50	15
400AF	ABN400c	80	40
	ABS400c	80	40
	ABH400c	80	40
	ABL400c	80	40
800AF	ABN800c	80	40
	ABS800c	80	40
	ABL800c	80	40



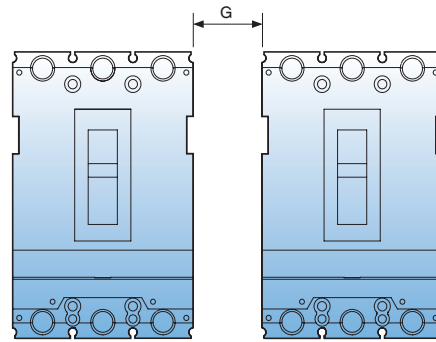
Distance of bare cables or busbars

Frame size	Description	F (mm)
100AF	ABN50c	10
	ABN60c	10
	ABN100c	-
	ABN100e	-
	ABS30c	5
	ABS50c	10
	ABS60c	10
125AF	ABS125c	-
	ABH50c	10
	ABH125c	20
	ABL125c	-
250AF	ABN250c	-
	ABS250c	-
	ABH250c	-
	ABL250c	-
400AF	ABN400c	10
	ABS400c	10
	ABH400c	10
	ABL400c	10
800AF	ABN800c	10
	ABS800c	10
	ABL800c	10



Minimal distance between two adjacent breakers (With terminal covers)

Frame size	Description	G (mm)
100AF	ABN50c	0
	ABN60c	0
	ABN100c	0
	ABN100e	0
	ABS30c	0
	ABS50c	0
	ABS60c	0
125AF	ABS125c	0
	ABH50c	0
	ABH125c	0
	ABL125c	0
250AF	ABN250c	0
	ABS250c	0
	ABH250c	0
400AF	ABL250c	0
	ABN400c	0
	ABS400c	0
800AF	ABH400c	0
	ABL400c	0
	ABN800c	0
	ABS800c	0
	ABL800c	0



Insulation resistance (IR) testing & withstand voltage testing (For ELCB)

Insulation resistance (IR) testing

Insulation resistance marked as Δ in table1 is not destroyed when 500V is applied using insulation tester but when 1000V is applied. Conduct the testing when the indicator needle of insulation tester wavers greatly. Make sure ELCB is Off before testing.

Withstand voltage testing

When conducting IR testing and withstand voltage testing, Do Not apply voltage for those marked as X in Table1.

Table1. insulation resistance (IR) testing & withstand voltage testing

Application circuit breaker	Application circuit breaker	Insulation resistance (IR) testing		Withstand voltage testing	
		On	Off	On	Off
handle status		On	Off	On	Off
Charge-earth		○	○	○	○
R-S, S-T, R-T	Line	Δ	Δ	×	○
	Load	Δ	Δ	×	×
Line-load		—	○	—	○

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.



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°C ~ $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ (However, the average for the duration of 24 hours must not exceed 35°C .)
- 2) Relative humidity: Within the range of 45~85%
- 3) Altitude: 2,000m or less (However, if it exceeds 1,000m, 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°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°C .
- Passing or storage in stone-cold area is allowed in the temperature of 40°C .
- The operating characteristic of the breaker with a thermal magnetic trip element changes as the base ambient temperature is adjusted to 40°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°C

The temperature 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°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°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°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	45°C	50°C	55°C	
30	3	ABS30c	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	4		
	10		10	10	10	10	10	9	9		
	15		15	15	15	15	15	14	13		
	20		20	20	20	20	19	19	18		
	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	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	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	169	163	150		
	200		200	200	200	200	193	186	171		
	225		225	225	225	225	217	209	193		
	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	295	291	287		
	350		350	350	350	350	345	339	332		
	400		400	400	400	400	394	388	381		
800	700	ABN800c, ABS800c	700	700	700	700	700	689	679	668	
	800	ABL800c	800	800	800	800	800	788	776	764	

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°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	45°C	50°C	55°C	
30	15	EBS30c	15	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	49	47	45	
	60	60	EBN60c, EBS60c	60	60	60	60	60	58	56	55
		100	EBN100c	75	75	75	75	75	73	71	68
	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	169	163	150		
	200		200	200	200	200	193	186	171		
	225		225	225	225	225	217	209	193		
	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	295	291	287	287		
	350		350	350	350	345	339	332	332		
	400		400	400	400	394	388	381	381		
800	700	EBN800c, EBS800c	700	700	700	700	689	679	668	668	
	800	EBL800c	800	800	800	800	788	776	764	764	

Environment where ambient temperature is -5°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°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°C is allowed but it is recommended 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 2000m 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 2,200m and further 50% at 5,500m 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 600V at 4,000m above sea level,
 $600\text{V (rated voltage)} \times 0.82 \text{ (correction parameter)} = 492\text{V}$.

2) How to correct current:

- If the rated current is AC 800A at above 4,000m sea level,
 $800\text{A (rated current)} \times 0.96 \text{ (correction parameter)} = 768\text{A}$.

[Correction parameter table for altitude]

Altitude	Voltage correction parameter	Current correction parameter
2,000m	1.00	1.00
3,000m	0.91	0.98
4,000m	0.82	0.96
5,000m	0.73	0.94
6,000m	0.65	0.92

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.

$$\alpha g = 0.002 \times \text{frequency (Hz)} \times \text{double amplitude (mm)}$$

* αg : Multiple of gravitational acceleration ($g = 9.8\text{m/sec}^2$)

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 0~55Hz gradually with 0.5~1mm 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 0.5~1mm and frequency of 55Hz (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 loss of structure. The reduction rate varies according to the frame Size and rated current and decreases down to 70~80% at 400Hz. 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.

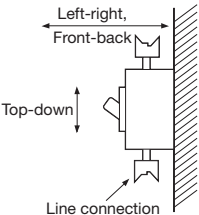
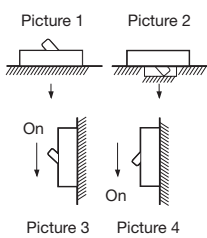
$$P_h = \sigma f B_m n$$

B_m : Maximum value of magnetic flux density, n : constant (1.6~2.0), f : Frequency, σ : 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 vibration, direction of impulse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical mounting Top-down, Left-right, Front-back 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picture 1, 2, 3, 4 (→ Represents the direction of drop) 
	Status of MCCB	(1) Non-conduction (On or Off status) (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is On, it should not be Off If it is Off, it should not be On No abnormal status such as damage, transformation, or annealing of nut part Characteristics of switch and trip after the test must be normal 	