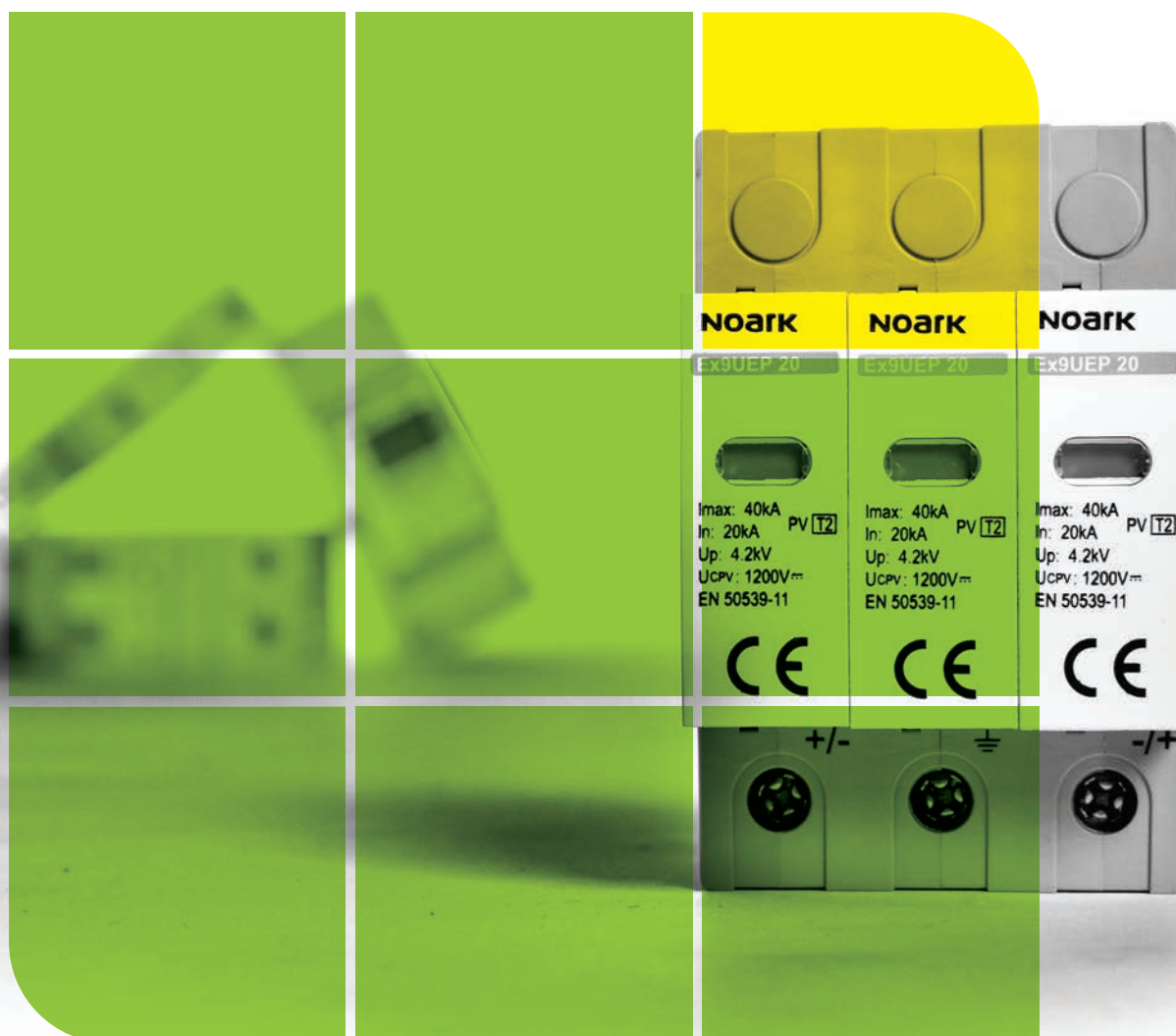


PHOTOVOLTAIC COMPONENTS & SOLUTIONS

CATALOGUE
OF PHOTOVOLTAIC
COMPONENTS AND SOLUTIONS

VALID FROM 1ST APRIL 2020



www.noark-electric.eu

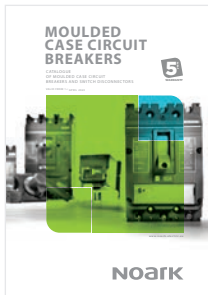
NOARK

Catalogues and assortment overview



INSTALLATION DEVICES

- Miniature Circuit Breakers
- Fuse Holders and Disconnectors
- Isolators, Residual Current Devices
- Energy Meters
- Motor Protective Circuit Breakers
- Surge Protection Devices and other Installation Devices



MOULDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

- Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- Moulded Case Switch Disconnectors
- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- DC Moulded Case Switch Disconnectors
- Accessories



AIR CIRCUIT BREAKERS

- Digital Tripping Units
- Air Circuit Breakers
- Air Switch Disconnectors
- Accessories



INDUSTRIAL DEVICES

- Industrial Relays and Contactors
- Motor Protective Circuit Breakers
- Overload Thermal Relays
- Panel Mounted Devices
- Accessories



CONSUMER UNITS

- Plastic Consumer Units
- Consumer Units with Metal Doors
- Metal Flat Enclosures
- Fiberglass Consumer Units
- Interconnection Busbars
- Terminals and Distribution Blocks



PHOTOVOLTAIC COMPONENTS AND SOLUTIONS

- Miniature Circuit Breakers
- Fuse Disconnectors
- Isolators
- Surge Protection Devices
- Moulded Case Circuit Breakers and Switch Disconnectors
- EV chargers

Content

Photovoltaic applications

Introduction	5
Basic principle of PV systems	5
Current protection of DC part of PV systems	11
Other current protections of Photovoltaic panels	12
Change of polarity of current in PV applications	14
Switching and tripping of DC currents	15
Legislative requirements on PV systems	17
Selection and design of PV panels	18
Design of DC protective and control circuits	21
Basic criteria for inverter selection	25
Connection of PV system to an AC grid	27

Ordering information

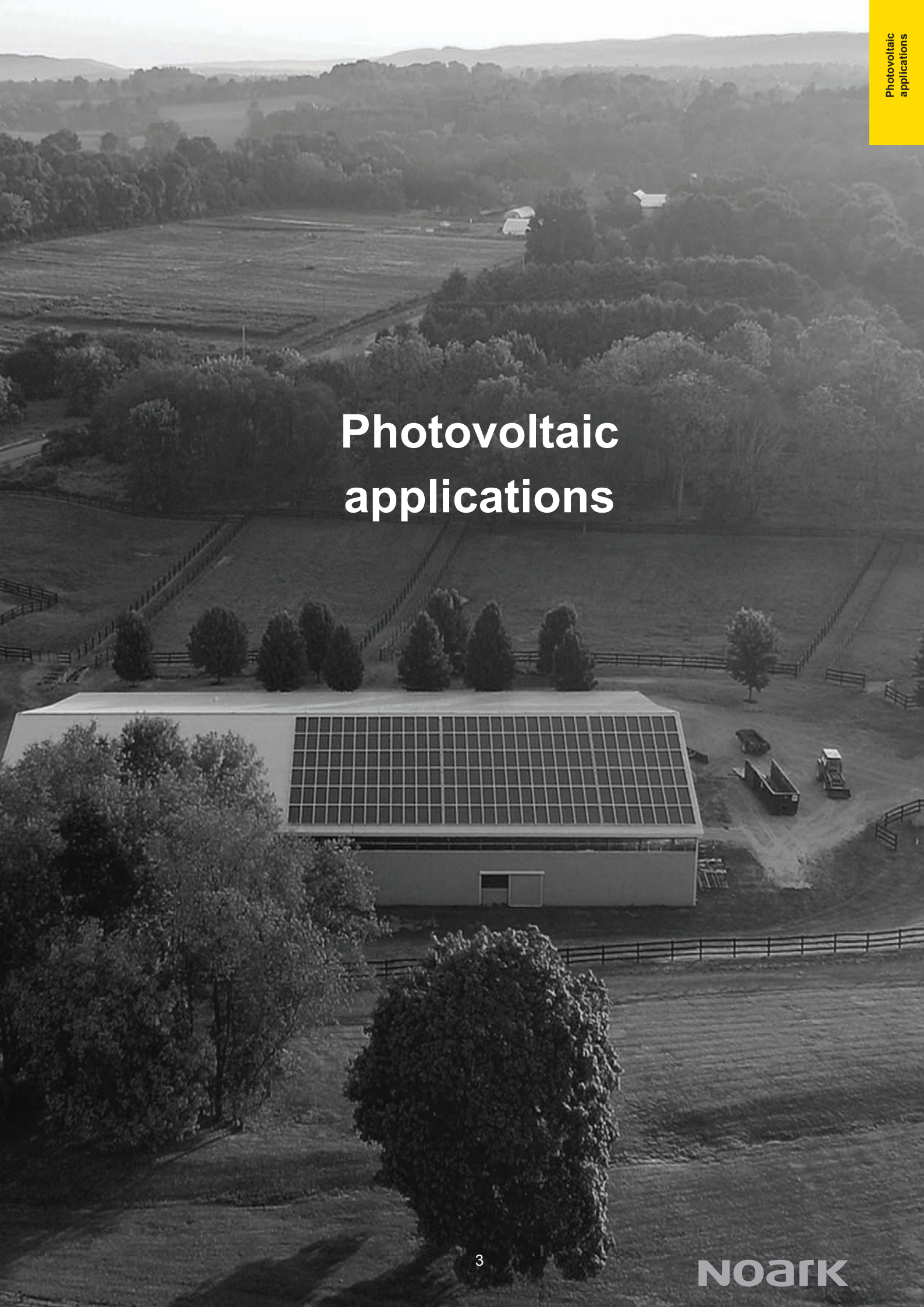
DC Circuit breakers	
Ex9BP DC miniature circuit breakers up to 63 A	31
Ex9MV2S DC MCCBs for PV up to 250 A	37
Ex9MD DC MCCBs up to 800 A	39
DC Fuse holders	
Ex9FP DC fuse disconnectors	53
DC Switch disconnectors	
Ex9IP DC modular isolators up to 63 A	55
Ex9MSD DC MCCB switch disconnectors up to 800 A	59
RCCBs	
Ex9LB63 RCCBs type B	63
Energy meters	
Ex9EMS smart energy meters	65
DC SPDs	
Ex9UEP DC surge protection devices PV T2	69
PV outdoor enclosures	
PHS surface-mounted IP65 consumer units	73
EV chargers	
Ex9EV wall-mounted EV chargers	77
Ex9EVC cable EV chargers	79
Technical data	81
Index	142

Content

Technical data

DC Circuit breakers	
Ex9BP DC miniature circuit breakers up to 63 A	83
Ex9MV2S DC MCCBs for PV up to 250 A	86
Ex9MD DC MCCBs up to 800 A	89
DC Fuse holders	
Ex9FP DC fuse disconnectors	104
DC Switch disconnectors	
Ex9IP DC modular isolators up to 63 A	106
Ex9MSD DC MCCB switch disconnectors up to 800 A	108
RCCBs	
Ex9LB63 RCCBs type B	123
Energy meters	
Ex9EMS smart energy meters	126
DC SPDs	
Ex9UEP DC surge protection devices PV T2	131
PV outdoor enclosures	
PHS surface-mounted IP65 consumer units	134
EV chargers	
Ex9EV wall-mounted EV chargers	136
Ex9EVC cable EV chargers	139

Photovoltaic applications



Content

Photovoltaic applications

Introduction	5
Basic principle of PV systems	5
Current protection of DC part of PV systems	11
Other current protections of Photovoltaic panels	12
Change of polarity of current in PV applications	14
Switching and tripping of DC currents	15
Legislative requirements on PV systems	17
Selection and design of PV panels	18
Design of DC protective and control circuits	21
Basic criteria for inverter selection	25
Connection of PV system to an AC grid	27

Photovoltaic applications

Introduction

Photovoltaic applications have become widely used alternative source of electric energy. Because of their specific needs in comparison to other applications, they stimulated development of a new generation of DC components.

Main difference of DC part of PV installation in comparison to common DC ones lies mainly in three specific aspects:

1. The first one is related to relatively higher voltage, typically 200 – 1500 V DC. Why exactly up to 1500 V DC? In the last few years in the construction of photovoltaic power plants, architectures with 1500 V DC have quickly been adopted and have become standard. The move to higher string voltages results in a significant reduction in the number of source circuits, combiner boxes and electrical equipment needed. Furthermore, there are no intentions to exceed 1500 V DC in the strings in the future, as it wouldn't be cost-efficient.
2. Another follows from the fact that short circuit current of a PV panel is very close to its nominal value.
3. The last and probably the most important one is changing of polarity of DC current on a breaker or switch during faulty operation in comparison to standard operational regime.

All these three issues bring completely new requirements on design, construction and operation of DC components like circuit breakers or switches.

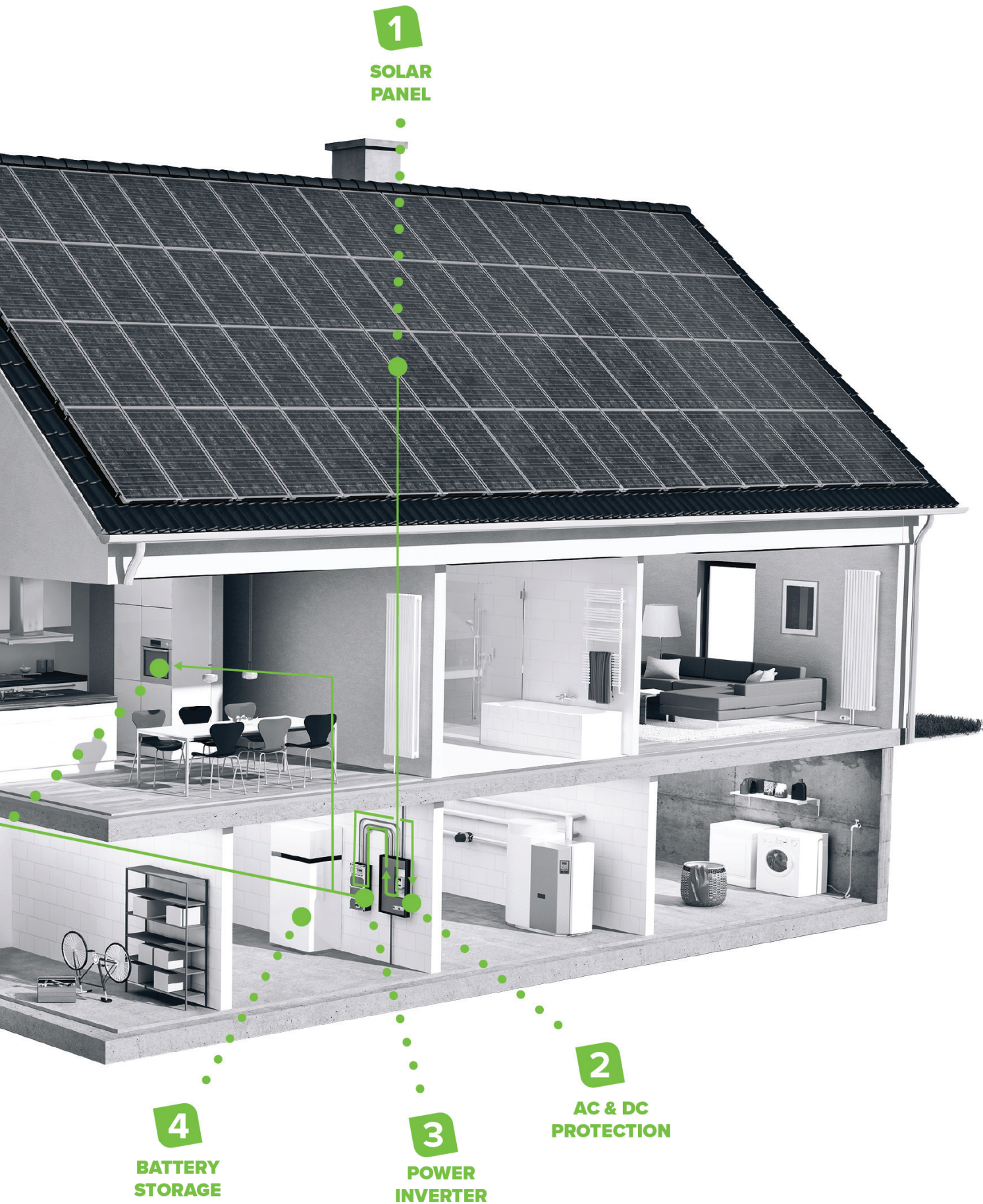
Basic principle of PV systems

PV systems can be divided with respect to several parameters. The fundamental division is related to connection of such power station to a (public) grid system. There are three types of solutions, plants connected to a grid, so called off grid ones and hybrid. From the technology point of view, there is hardly any distinction at DC side of both types (the only one can be in requirements for grounding of the systems). Main difference is in inverter converting DC current to AC current. The off grid solutions are also typically equipped with a battery system to store energy which cannot be consumed immediately. Hybrid solutions are combining advantages of both solutions and are also used in combinations with batteries - attractive solution for small house PV plants.

Application scheme of a home PV solution is depicted in Fig. 1 (next page).



Fig. 1 Application scheme of PV system



Photovoltaic applications

PV panels

The first essential part of any PV system is PV panels. With respect to the total installed power and other conditions, particular panels can be connected in series to so-called strings and strings in parallel (arrays). Common panels are based on polycrystalline silicon technology. This type of panels offers lowest price among the other types with very high efficiency. Another type based on crystalline slices is monocrystalline panels. Their main advantage is highest efficiency. Their price is, however, higher, but they are being used more and more frequently which will downgrade their price in future. The last and newest panel technology with standard commercial use is thin film one. The main advantages are minimum installation height and low weight, but they are less effective nowadays. New technologies of solar panels and improvements of current ones are being invented rapidly, because of the PV systems popularity.

PV panels are characterized with a set of parameters. The most important for design of a PV system are

STC rated output P_{mpp} [Wp]

Defines maximum (peak) output power (Wp) of the panel at Standard Test Conditions (STC)

Rated voltage (V_{mpp}) at STC*

Rated voltage of the panel at maximum power point (MPP) measured at Standard Test Conditions (STC)

Rated current (I_{mpp}) at STC*

Rated current of the panel at maximum power point (MPP) measured at Standard Test Conditions (STC)

Open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) at STC*

Output voltage of the panel with zero output current defined for Standard Test Conditions (STC), equal to maximum voltage at STC

Short circuit current (I_{sc}) at STC*

Short circuit current of the panel defined for Standard Test Conditions (STC), equal to maximum output current of the panel at STC

Maximum system voltage SCV

Maximum possible voltage of the system in which the panel can be used, limits maximum voltage of a string

Maximum series fuse rating

Defines maximum back up fuse rating to avoid overload of inverse current blocking diodes and current carrying paths

Photovoltaic applications

***Standard Test Conditions STC**

Defines industry standard for the conditions under which a solar panel are tested. By using a fixed set of conditions, all solar panels can be more accurately compared and rated against each other. There are three standard test conditions which are:

1. Temperature of the cell – 25°C
The temperature of the solar cells themselves, not the ambient temperature
2. Solar Irradiance – 1000 W/m²
Refers to the amount of light energy falling on a given area at a given time.
3. Mass of the air – 1.5
This parameter can misleads, because it refers to the amount of light that has to pass through Earth's atmosphere before it can hit Earth's surface, and has to do mostly with the angle of the sun relative to a reference point on the earth. This number is minimized when the sun is directly above as the light has to travel a minimum distance straight down, and increases as the sun goes farther from the reference point and has to go at an angle to hit the same spot.



Photovoltaic applications

Inverters

The last part of the system at its DC side is DC/AC inverter. It is responsible for conversion of DC current to AC one. Inverters can be sorted based on input and output power, number of output phases, type of the system they are suitable for – grounded or ungrounded, grid connected and off grid one. Main inverter parameters necessary for PV system design are

Maximum input DC Voltage

Maximum voltage of connected string given as sum of V_{oc} of all panels

MPPT Voltage Range

Range of voltages to which MPP (Maximum Power Point) Tracker can set DC working voltage of connected string to maximize its output power

Maximum input DC Current

Maximum DC current of connected strings given as sum of I_{sc} of all strings

Maximum DC Power

Maximum input DC power given as multiple of operational voltage and operational current of connected string(s)

Number of MPP Trackers

Independent MPP trackers allow optimize setting of operational maximum power point of strings separately

Number of inputs per MPP Tracker

Number of input positions, typically connectors linked to one MPP tracker

Maximum DC current per input/tracker

Maximum current of inverter input

Output Power

Maximum AC power from inverter

Grid Voltage

Range of voltages of grid which the inverter can be connected to

Number of phases / AC connection

Defines AC output, typically 1phase or 3phase



Photovoltaic applications

Current protection of DC part of PV systems

The second block of a PV system belongs to protective and control components. This part typically consists of current protection (circuit breakers, fuses), switch disconnectors, surge protective devices. In large PV applications, there can be used also some monitoring or measuring system. Real configuration depends on a size of the system, a number of strings and arrays, or other specific requirements. This block is usually installed in a special DC board (string box, combiner box, array box, junction box), or for large systems it can be a part of the central inverter.

Arrays of strings may require another level of protection, so-called group breaker. The intention of the group breaker, i.e. a protective device which is used downstream to combiner or junction box, is just protection of the cables and devices in the box against overload. In typical applications it serves also as the main disconnecter of the DC part from an inverter. DC circuits of larger systems can be typically split into several parts like string protection boxes, combiner boxes, or an array (junction) box, see Fig. 4.

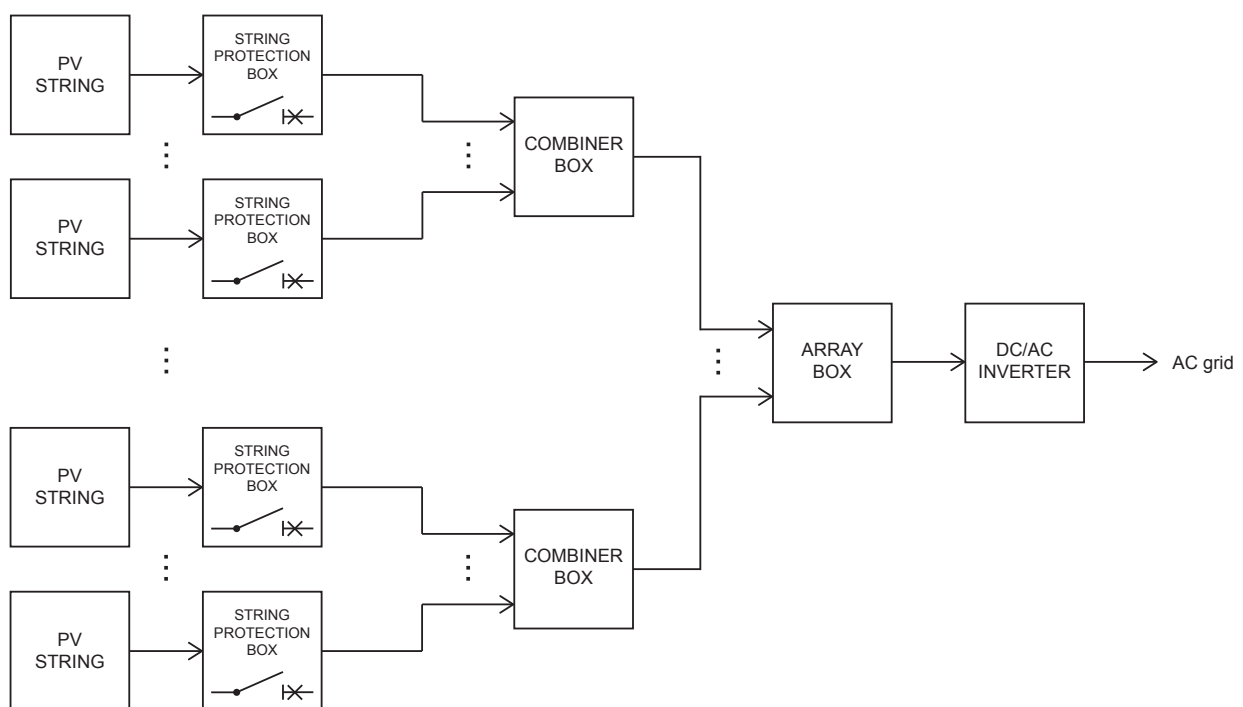


Fig. 4 A large PV system with split functionality of DC protection into string protection boxes, combiner boxes and array box.

String protection boxes contain short circuit and overload protection of strings. Usually miniature circuit breakers or fuses are used for this function. Main role of a combiner box is to combine DC current of parallel strings. There can be done simple junction of input paths. This point is also typical place of installation of surge protective devices. Output of a combiner box is either equipped with a group protection (miniature or moulded case circuit breaker), or if protection is not necessary with a group switch disconnector. Systems for monitoring of a PV plant are also usually built in in a combiner box. Array boxes are used in very large PV systems with central inverters. Their role is similar to combiner boxes. Functionality is limited just to collection of DC currents from combiner boxes and protection of connecting cables. One array box is connected to one input of inverter (there can be single input inverter, parallel input inverter, or multi MPPT inverter used). Array box can also be integrated directly into inverter boards.

For smaller and mid size systems, all functionalities can be integrated in a single DC board. Very often there are joint string protection functions with combiner box ones in small systems.

Photovoltaic applications

Other current protections of Photovoltaic panels

In the previous section there is described protection against consequences of short circuiting caused by a broken PV panel or string. Panels themselves need to be protected against currents as well. The problem, which can cause their damage, is reverse currents. Particular diodes in the panels are not able to lead any significant current in their direct polarization. It can happen simply when more strings are connected in parallel with slightly different output Voltage. Lower Voltage of a string can be caused also due to breakdown of some PV diode(s) in the string. If there is no protection, all PV diodes in panels in the string can be destroyed.

Protection against the reverse currents is simple. In parallel to the panel, there is connected standard power diode with the same polarization as PV diodes of the panel, see Fig. 5.

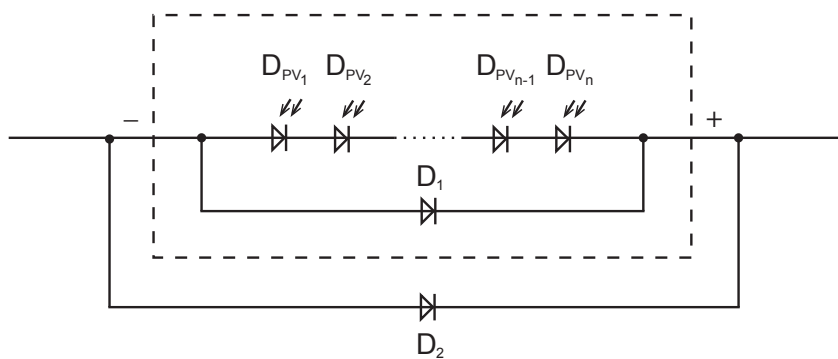


Fig. 5 Diodes to lead the reverse current of a PV panel out.

In case of a current in direct polarization, it flows through this diode (its open Voltage is lower than open Voltage of the serial combination of PV diodes in the panel). All modern polycrystalline and monocrystalline PV panels have such protection diode(s) integrated (D_1 in the Figure). Maximum series fuse rating of a panel is defined also and mainly with respect to this protective diode(s). Thin film based PV panels usually do not contain such diode and thus need external protection (D_2 in the Figure).

Photovoltaic applications

Blocking diodes could be designed also as a protection in case of short circuiting caused by electric breakdown of a string. The situation is illustrated in Fig. 6.

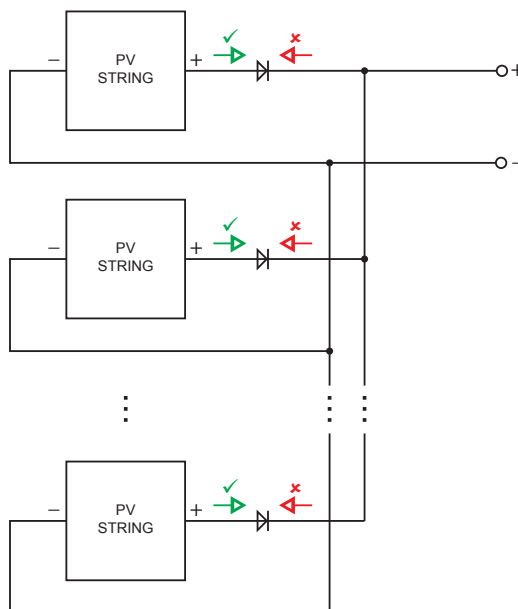


Fig. 6 Inappropriate protection against short circuiting by means of serial blocking diodes.

This type of protection is theoretically possible due to polarity change of the normal current and short circuit one. Such protection is designed if the price of the protection is the main criterion for design. As it is described below, such design does not fulfill requirements of IEC 62548-1. The main problem of this solution follows from the fact that application limits of these blocking diodes and PV diodes in panels are very similar. As a result, there is very high probability that blocking diodes will be broken down in the same time as the diodes in the panels and the protection will not work. There should not be mixed blocking function of the diodes against reverse currents and protection against short circuit currents.

External blocking diodes are used in combination with thin film panels. They have also their use in large PV systems where they serve for blocking of inverse currents among arrays, where there are necessary higher currents diodes than those integrated in the panels. Another application is in connection with battery storage systems to block reverse current flowing to panels from the batteries.

Photovoltaic applications

Change of polarity of current in PV applications

Very important phenomena connected mainly with PV applications is possible change of polarity of DC current through the short circuit protective device or disconnector. In most of the standard DC applications, polarity is given by the source and remains unchanged. In PV applications with two or more strings connected in parallel, the situation is different. For the sake of brevity, let us take a case with just two strings into a consideration. Standard operation is depicted in Fig. 7.

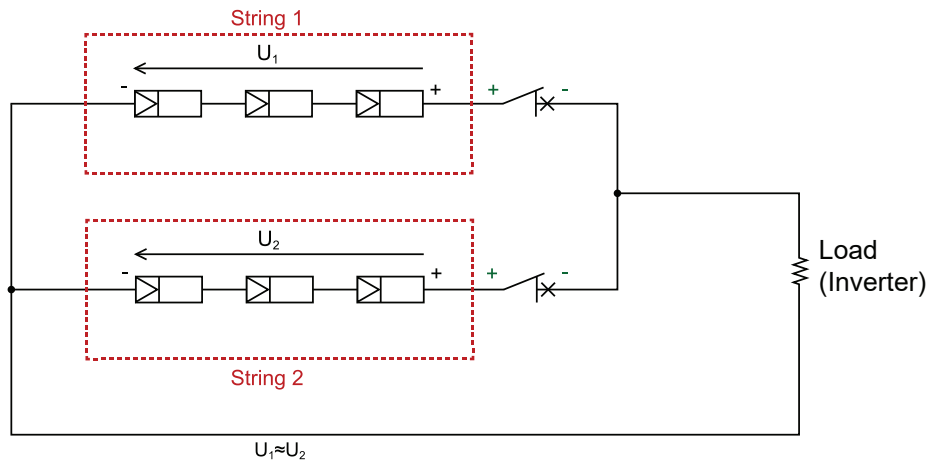


Fig. 7 Two strings in parallel during standard operation.

Polarity at circuit breakers is given by the polarity of the source, i.e. the PV strings. Situation dramatically changes in case of electrical breakdown of one string (or even one panel in the string). The circuit breaker connected to the broken string operates with opposite polarity now, see Fig. 8.

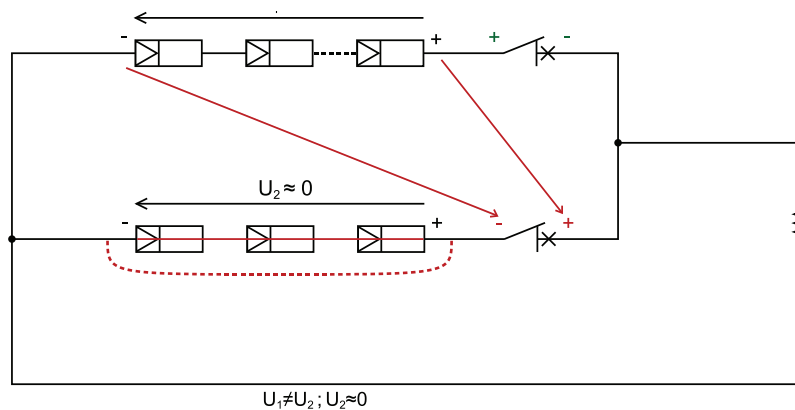


Fig. 8. Two strings in parallel in case when one is electrically broken down.

Photovoltaic applications

It is important to note, that just this circuit breaker connected to the breakdown string should be tripped during the short circuit. The same situation is also valid for a group circuit breaker protecting whole array in parallel array configuration. In other switching applications (ON and OFF operations with strings) or tripping of overload, the current polarity is given by the panel. This fact brings a new requirement on DC devices for PV in comparison to general DC applications. All such devices and their functionality must be polarity independent.

Similar situation is in circuit breakers protecting a battery storage system, where there is one current direction in case of charging of batteries and the other in the consumption regime. This situation is shown in Fig. 9.

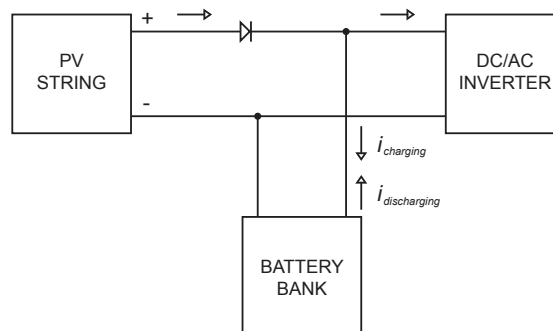


Fig. 9 Change of current direction for charging and discharging of battery storage system.

Switching and tripping of DC currents

Tripping of DC currents is much more complicated process in comparison to AC case. In AC situation, the arc between two parts of contacts can be simply interrupted when reaching zero value. This is not the case of DC. From this it follows higher requirements on tripping mechanism, its force, speed etc. The situation in PV applications is also complicated by the fact that Voltage can be typically up to 1000 V DC.

The most challenging issue for R&D engineers is distribution of the arc on the both parts of the contact. In AC case, the distribution is symmetrical between the parts. For DC circuit, it is different. The arc distribution is about 70% for one part (connected to positive pole) and 30% for the other part of the contact. Because of the permanent polarity during switching or tripping operation, the arc plasma causes electromigration of metal ions of the contact connect to positive pole of the system (or actual current). It significantly destructs the affected part of the contact system.

Solution of the problem is relatively simple. To make the arc distribution symmetrical, magnetic field can be used. Technically it can be done by permanent magnet. Its magnetic field acts against magnetic field of the positive ions of contact material and blocks their migration. Application of a permanent magnet is a typical solution in standard DC miniature circuit breakers for general applications. Such type of circuit breakers can be identified by its given polarity. When connected in wrong way, the arc distribution would not be improved but the contrary. Magnetic field amplifies the ion migration process and thus speed up the degradation of the contact. During tripping or switching, wrongly connected breaker would be destroyed. From this it is apparent that standard polarized breaker cannot be used for PV string protection, because current has different polarity in normal operation and different when a panel or string is breakdown.

Photovoltaic applications

Protection of PV strings requires non-polarized circuit breakers and disconnectors. Especially for installation devices, the key task is to modulate the arc distribution on the contact. The polarity independence is achieved through a design using dynamic magnetic field instead of a magnetic field from the permanent magnet. The dynamic field is generated from the operational current. It guarantees that this auxiliary magnetic field changes polarity when changing the polarity of external voltage as well as current. The complexity of the structural design of this auxiliary circuit lies in the fact that the magnitude of the magnetic field depends on the value of actual current. Unlike in permanent magnets, polarity independent DC circuit breaker design demands that the shaping magnetic field has a suitable intensity, e.g. even during manual tripping of the circuit breaker through which only a fraction of its rated current flows.

One important fact must be considered for switching of DC currents. To interrupt current at higher voltage levels typical for PV applications, more contacts connected in series are necessary. By this principle there is achieved contact distance allowing breaking of the DC arc in required short time. Installation devices are designed as combination of several single pole devices, mechanically connected in parallel. Such combination looks like a multipole AC circuit breaker, their operational principles are, however, very different. DC breakers are electrically connected in series. For proper functionality all contacts must operate simultaneously to split tripped voltage equally among all of them. If this criterion is not met, the fastest contact is exposed to overall system voltage and can be destroyed. To ensure the proper synchronous operation, the devices have to be combined and tested in production. Absolutely wrong application is to use two separate devices in one system, see Fig. 10.

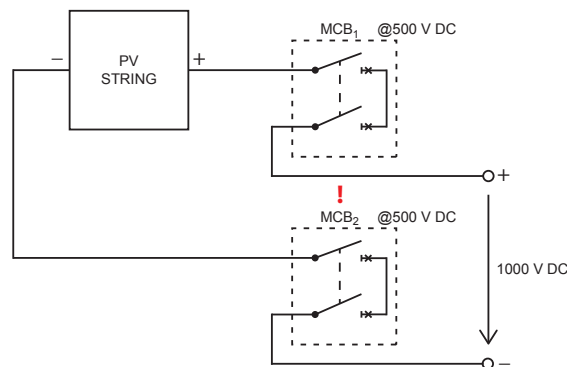


Fig. 10 Wrong application of two independent 500 V DC MCBs in 1000 V DC PV system.

Photovoltaic applications

Legislative requirements on PV systems

There are several legislative requirements on PV system, some of them are specialized in different countries. These are related mainly to inverter parameters and its connection to a grid. The rules are partly given by a local law and partly by Utility companies.

For DC part of a PV system, there are two general basic groups of requirements. The first one is covered with the Harmonized Document HD 60364-7-712 (it is identical to IEC 60364-7-712). In this document, which is adapted into local installation standards in CENELEC countries (all EU countries and some other ones), there are given main rules for PV installations with respect to their safety. As a common general requirement we can find, there is an obligation to use a disconnecter in between PV panels and inverter. Especially for ungrounded systems, it is recommended to disconnect both DC poles. Drawings in this standard assume all disconnectors to be 2pole.

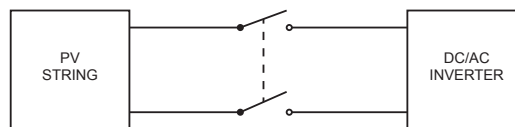


Fig. 11 Mandatory disconnection at DC side of a PV system.

Other requirements come from IEC 62548-1 standard. It handles also with design of protective devices. There is given a simple rule there, tripping current of protective device has to fall into a range from 1.4 to 2.0 of short circuit current I_{sc} of used panel. In actual design, it is necessary to calculate right with real tripping characteristics of used protective device, see the examples in previous sections of this text. An important conclusion follows from this condition. To avoid short circuiting in PV installation, a tripping protective device should be used. Blocking diodes connected in series to a string thus cannot serve as such protection.

In some countries, it is requested to have safety central off for roof top PV installation. It comes from the fact that PV panels produce electric energy when they are exposed to light. It could cause a danger situation e.g. during a fire accident when grid Voltage is disconnected from the affected building. As a solution there can be used e.g. main remote switch in the AC distribution board or undervoltage release connected to a PV panel breakers or disconnectors. The undervoltage release ensures safety disconnection even in case of some fault in the installation. Disadvantage of this approach comes from the fact that any failure of AC grid Voltage causes disconnection of the PV plant which requires manual ON operation.

Photovoltaic applications

Selection and design of PV panels

The first step of a design of a PV system is selection of panels and their connection. The electrical design is not affected by choice of the panel technology anyhow. The only exception is the fact than poly and mono crystalline panels are already equipped with diodes for blocking of reverse current, but thin film panels are not.

The selection of particular type of the panel depends on several aspects, including mechanical configuration of the power plant or inverter parameters. Let us assume that inverter can be adapted to the actual design and type of panels first. Then the panel parameters choice depends mainly on total installed power and possible physical configuration of the panels.

To collect total power, panels can be connected in series or in parallel, see Fig. 12.

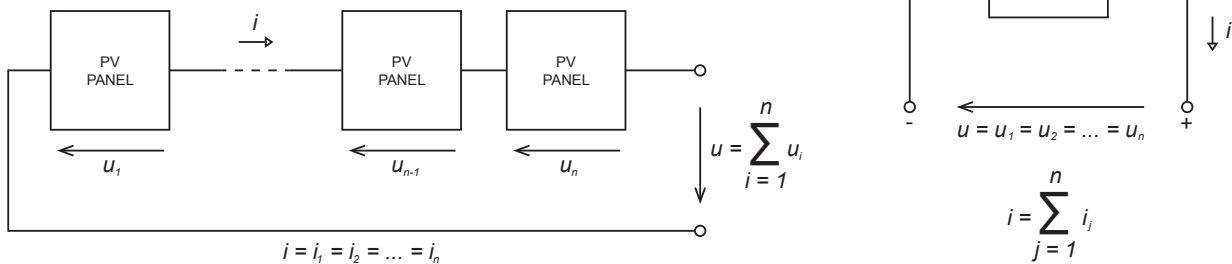


Fig. 12 Serial (left) and parallel (right) connection of panels. Schematic diagrams only.

Photovoltaic applications

Basic configuration is a serial connection of panels and creation of so called strings. For larger systems, particular strings can be connected in parallel – directly or via separate inputs of an inverter. The serial connection simplifies design of DC/AC inverter because it ensures DC Voltage value at level allowing direct conversion to AC only by means of switching without any circuit increasing the Voltage. An other reason for this type of connection is reduction of loss. Main part of the total loss at DC side of a PV system is directly linked to actual current – power loss at circuit breaker or fuse, cable losses etc. Limit of Voltage and thus number of panels in series is given by Maximum system Voltage. Its typical value is 1500 V DC. In real design, maximum voltage is limited by other aspects, mainly by parameters of chosen inverter. Because current through the whole string is the same, it is necessary to combine panels of the same type in order to maximize output DC power.

For larger systems more strings need to be operated. There are principally three ways of combination of output currents of parallel strings. The first one is direct combination of output currents at DC side. It is usually done in combiner boxes, or the connection can be also done inside of inverter by means of parallel input connectors. The way of connection significantly affects design of protection circuits. Important requirement for this design is the same Voltage of the connected strings.

The second way is a combination inside of a PV inverter, where there are several MPP trackers. This approach increases efficiency of the systems and allows operate particular strings at different conditions (voltage, current). It can bring significant increase of produced power e.g. in systems where particular string are not operating at the same intensity of sunshine (e.g. rooftop systems installed at rugged roofs).

The last way is to combine the produced energy at AC side. Each string or array of strings has separate inverter. Then the design of DC part is the same as for the first case.

Parallel connection of strings has its sense also for smaller systems where it would be possible to connect all panels into one string. Such situation example is shown in Fig. 13.

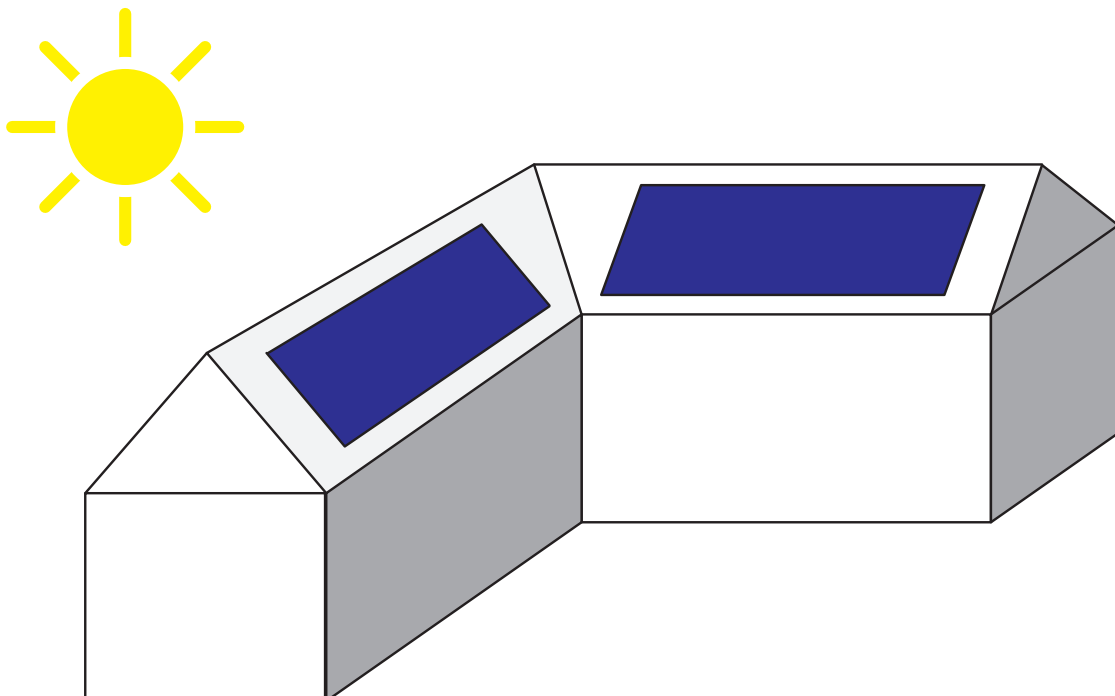


Fig. 13 A complex rooftop with different light intensity of particular parts of installation.

Photovoltaic applications

A string operates with the same current of all panels. The value of this current is given by minimum current among the particular panels. On the assumption that all installed panels are of the same type, their current is defined by intensity of light. Typically on rugged rooftops, intensity at their particular parts can be very different. The only way how to maximize total produced power is to split the system into several strings. If the strings contain the same number of panels, their outputs can be directly combined and there is no other investment into inverters. The parallel configuration of strings should be also considered in case that there is a smokestack on the roof or a tree close to the installation. The same issue is true also for a single panel. A single panel is nothing but serial combination of PV diodes or cells. Output current is defined by the minimum current of the diodes. A shadow on a part of the string has the same effect as if there is a shadow over the whole string, see Fig. 14.

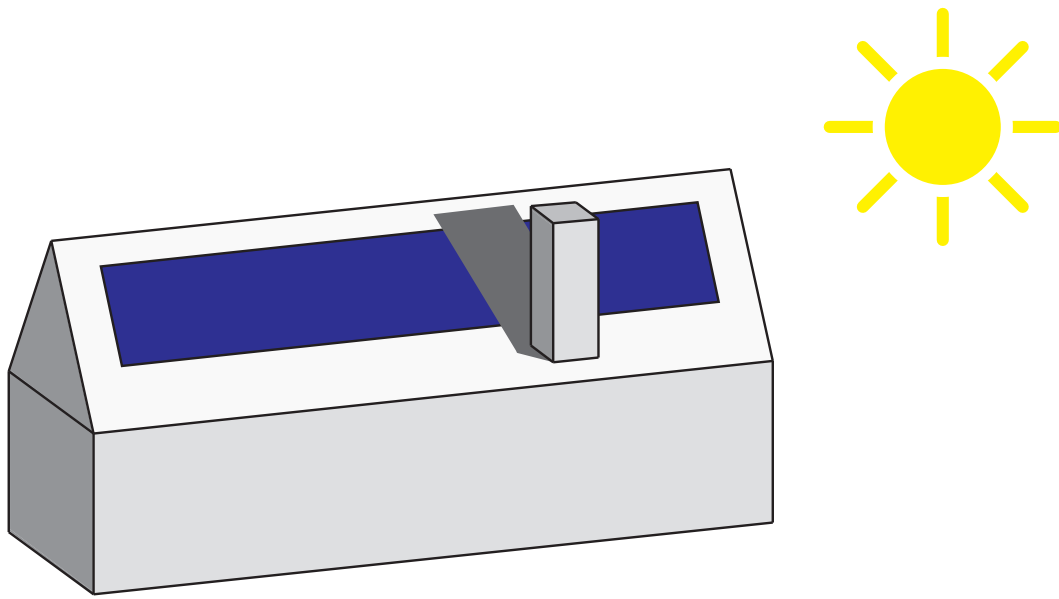


Fig. 14 A shadow on a part of a string reduces current of the whole string.

Photovoltaic applications

Design of DC protective and control circuits

Let us take protection of a single string into account at first. Based on requirements of IEC 62548-1, there should be installed a protective device for a panel or a string protection. In general, there are two possible devices to provide this functionality, miniature circuit breaker and fuse disconnecter with a fuse link. Design of appropriate rated current for both devices is discussed above.

The most reliable protection of a string can be achieved with miniature circuit breaker. Due to polarity variation in different operational modes of the PV system, such DC circuit breaker has to be polarity independent (line Ex9BP, see Fig. 15).



Fig. 15 Photovoltaic DC circuit breaker Ex9BP up to 600 V DC.

Standard DC MCBs with fixed polarity cannot provide sufficient protection and service reliability. Main advantages of MCB protection follow from three facts. In case of tripping, the circuit breaker can operate again, there are no additional costs like e.g. for a new fuse link. For applications where it is required to provide some additional remote functionality, an MCB is suitable candidate. There can be installed auxiliary contacts to see status of the device. For remote safety disconnection, undervoltage release can be used. The last issue is that MCB can be used also for disconnection function given by the standards and can be operated by unskilled persons. It is important mainly for residential rooftop applications.

Basic string protective device is cylindrical fuse disconnecter with a fuse link (Ex9FP, see Fig. 16).



Fig. 16 Photovoltaic cylindrical fuse disconnecter Ex9FP up to 1000 V DC

Photovoltaic applications

An advantage of the fuse solution is low initial investment. Another argument to use such device is small installation width. Such disconnectors can operate at 1000 V DC as a single module device. In applications where it is necessary to ensure both pole disconnection of string by this disconnector, two pole device of two module width must be used.

There are, however, a few application limits of fuse disconnector. The lower initial investment is compensated in case of trip of a fuse link, which needs to be replaced. Another issue is that it is not possible to operate such device remotely. But there are even more important differences coming from general design of such devices. The first of them is that DC operated cylindrical fuse disconnectors are not switch disconnectors, i.e. their utilization category is DC-20. In case that the same device should fulfill also the role of the disconnector defined in HD 60364-7-712, there is necessary an additional device which will interrupt current first. Other issue is that all cylindrical fuse disconnectors, including AC ones, are intended and can be operated by skilled personnel only. For this reason, they are not suitable for residential systems.

String boxes can consists also of a disconnector. In case that a circuit breaker is used for protection, the same device can provide also this functionality. Otherwise, special device must be used. DC disconnector must be also polarity independent. Its utilization category must be at least DC-21 to allow switching under load. Fig. 17 shows PV switch disconnector Ex9IP.



Fig. 17 Photovoltaic DC switch disconnector Ex9IP.

Photovoltaic applications

Special area of protection of PV system is installation of Surge Protective Devices (SPD). Because we are still in DC part of the PV plant, also the SPDs have to be designed for DC protection. Besides SPD class with respective parameters and its operating voltage, the main aspect for design is the fact if the system is grounded or ungrounded.

For effective protection, it is necessary to connect SPD system to the grounding. This fact brings the difference in design of protection for grounded and ungrounded systems. The situation is depicted in Fig. 18.

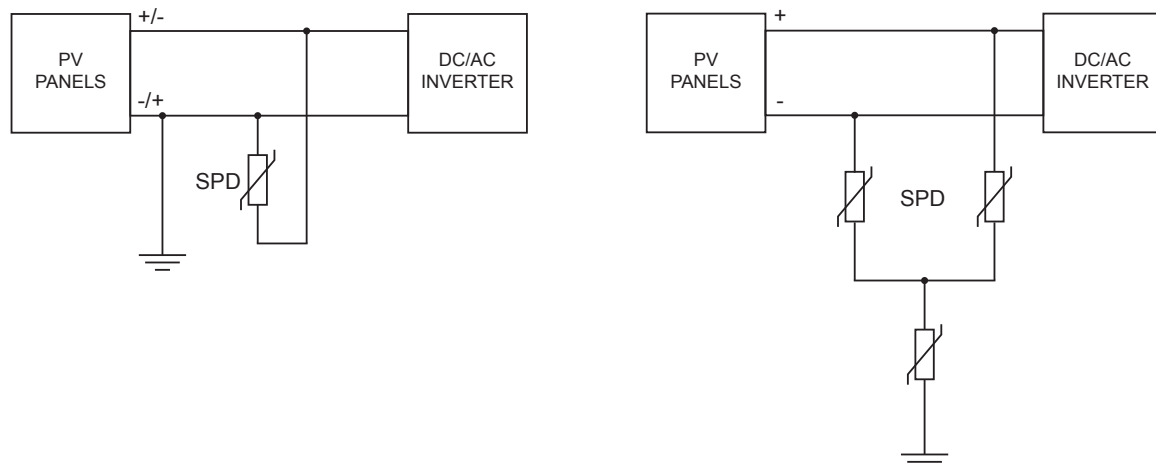


Fig. 18 Configuration of SPDs in grounded system (left) and ungrounded system (right).

To achieve better characteristics at higher DC voltages, there can be designed two MOV-based SPDs in series on a position of particular SPDs.

Some of available DC/AC inverters are declared as equipped with SPD protection. It is very important to pay attention on real SPD installed. In most of the cases, inverters contain SPD class T3 (III, D) only. It is just fine protection against residual transient overvoltage and it is not able to protect against higher energy surges.

Photovoltaic applications

For large PV systems consisting of several arrays connected in parallel, when every array consists of parallel strings, there is necessary to take into account a group protection of such system.

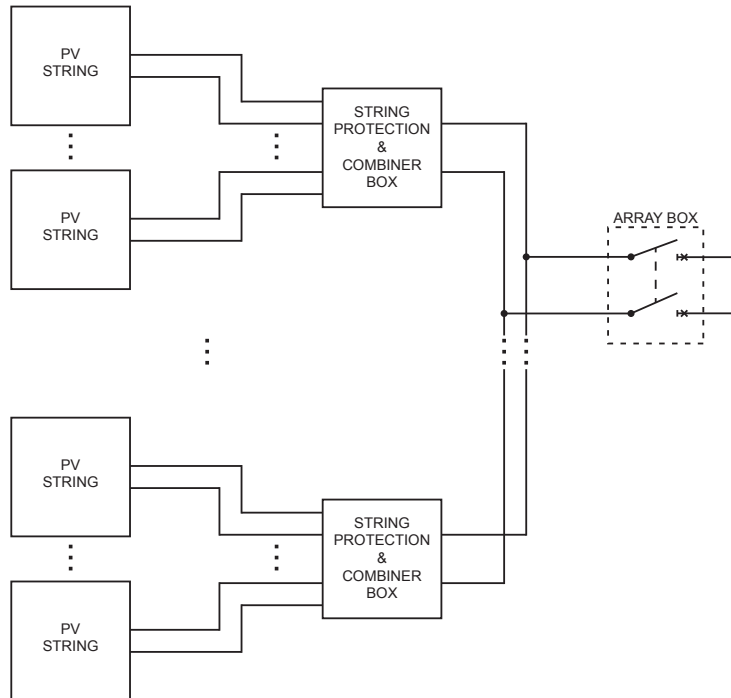


Fig. 19 Large PV system consisting of parallel arrays.

For devices used, the requirements are similar. Polarity independent ones are necessary in most of the cases. Circuit breakers and disconnectors are typical devices to be used. The intention of the circuit breakers is overload protection of the system and its wiring. When string protective devices are installed in the same box as the group (array) devices, only a disconnector can be used for this functionality. Its main role is the mandatory disconnection of PV panels from inverter.

Photovoltaic applications

Basic criteria for inverter selection

Inverter selection strongly depends on the size of the PV system under consideration. Besides obvious installed power, the size of the systems affects the inverter configuration at all.

One of the first inverter selection criterion is the fact if the system will be connected to a grid or not. It brings completely different solution. Off grid solution are mostly equipped also with energy storage systems (battery banks). The main difference is in the inverter technology, however. Inverters in grid connected systems are driven by the grid. Phase and frequency of produced electricity is synchronized with a grid voltage. Due to safety reasons, grid connected systems have to be equipped with automatic disconnecter in case of drop of grid voltage. Such block is usually integrated directly into an inverter. Inverters designed for on grid operation thus cannot be used in off grid solution.

Very important part of any inverter is Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT). The key goal for any power plan is to maximize its efficiency and output power. PV panels consist of semiconductor diodes. In blocking polarization of diode voltage, a diode can produce electric current. Its value I_{el} depends directly on intensity of light I_L .

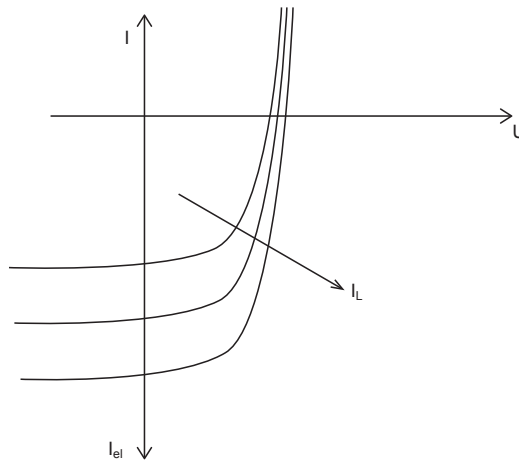


Fig. 20 Dependence of PV panel output current on intensity of light.

To reach maximum output power given as a multiple of voltage and current, it is important to find a point of the V-A characteristics with maximum value of $U \times I_{el}$. Because this value depends also on other aspects like actual operating temperature, age of the panel etc., optimum value cannot be selected only based on supplied current. It is necessary to track the V-A characteristics during actual working conditions, see Fig. 21.

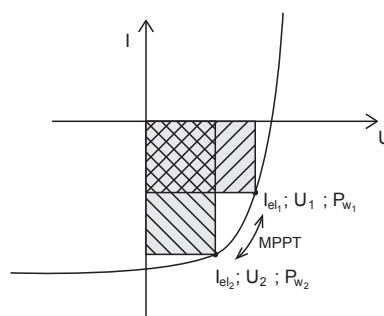


Fig. 21 Function of MPP Tracker on V-A characteristics of a PV panel.

Photovoltaic applications

This is achieved with Maximum Power Point Tracker MPPT. Its function partly affects also selection of string protective devices. Especially during MPPT starting, operating current close to I_{sc} can also be traced.

To one single MPP Tracker, several parallel strings up to maximum input current of the tracker can be connected. Such solution is suitable mainly for large PV systems where all the strings operate under same light conditions (green or brown field solutions, flat rooftop applications). Because MPP Tracker is the most expensive part of an inverter, such solution provides savings on investment, but does not affect power plant efficiency negatively.

Different situation is for system operating under non-uniform conditions, see e.g. situation in Fig. 13. Strings cannot be connected in parallel if they do not operate at the same voltage (i.e. there is different number of panels in particular strings). But also in situation if identical strings are designed, it can be advantageous to use separate MPP Trackers for particular ones. This is a typical situation for systems where strings operate under different light conditions (and thus with different output current). To reach maximum output power with different lighting of the strings, also different output voltages need to be traced. Light distribution over the panel installation affects optimum number of MPPT and thus also the selection of suitable inverter.

Efficiency of transmission of produced electricity is very important design parameter for large systems. Two different approaches can be used, see Fig. 22.

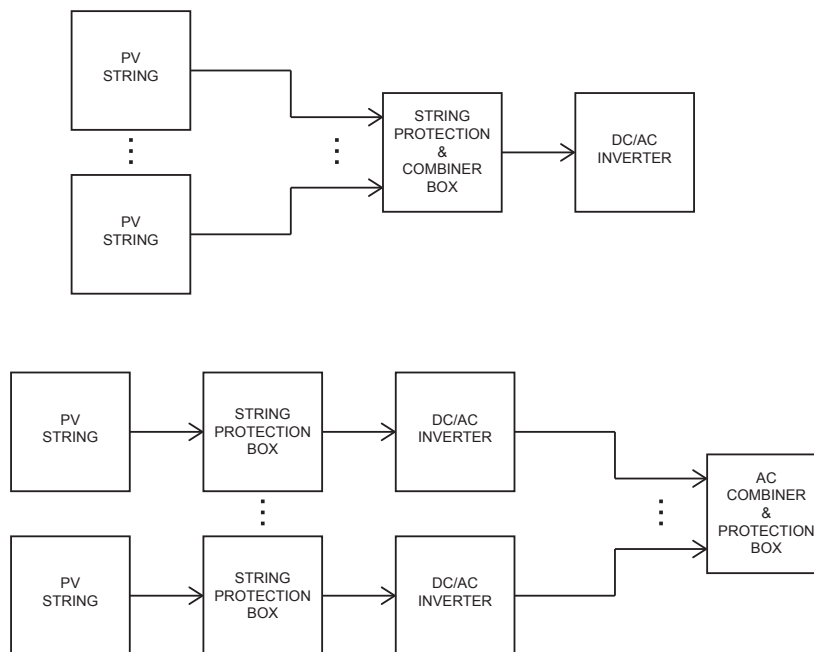


Fig. 22 Large PV system with a central inverter (above) and with distributed inverters (below).

Photovoltaic applications

The first style is to use a central inverter for whole power plant (or its section for very large systems). This design means to collect produced energy at DC side of the system. Such approach is advantageous for power stations localized in square or round areas, with uniform lighting of strings. This way higher efficiency of inverter and also lower investment to this part can be reached. Due to physical placement of the strings, also the overall length of higher cost DC cables is fully compensated with lower investment to the inverter.

The other approach is to use several lower power inverters for string or small arrays. This way is mostly used for systems installed in differently shaped areas, e.g. if the plant is built in a long and narrow field. Total produced electricity is combined at AC side. It brings lower investment to cables. Long DC cables in such cases could mean higher investment than higher costs per Wp for smaller inverters. Disadvantage of this decentralization lies in more difficult service of such plant.

The biggest power plants with installed power from ca. 0.5 MWp usually use combination of both the approaches.

For small typically residential rooftop systems, one of the decisions is to choose either 1phase or 3phase inverter solution. Besides costs issues, the main argument for this decision is requirement of Utilities which grid the system will be connected to. In general, there is ca. 5 kW limit for non-three phase solutions (i.e. 1 and 2 phase ones). Utilities very often require 3phase solution even for lower installed power to ensure better balance of the grid.

Last important design point for inverter is grounding of the system. Based on HD 60364-7-712, a PV system can be grounded at its DC side only on condition that there is electric separation between its DC and AC part. One hand this is additional requirement causing some investment. On the other hand grounded system can be much better and more effectively protected e.g. against overvoltage. With inverters designed to be grounded it is necessary to take care which pole of the DC side is intended for that. Grounding of the other will not only mean malfunction of the inverter but the inverter can even be destroyed.

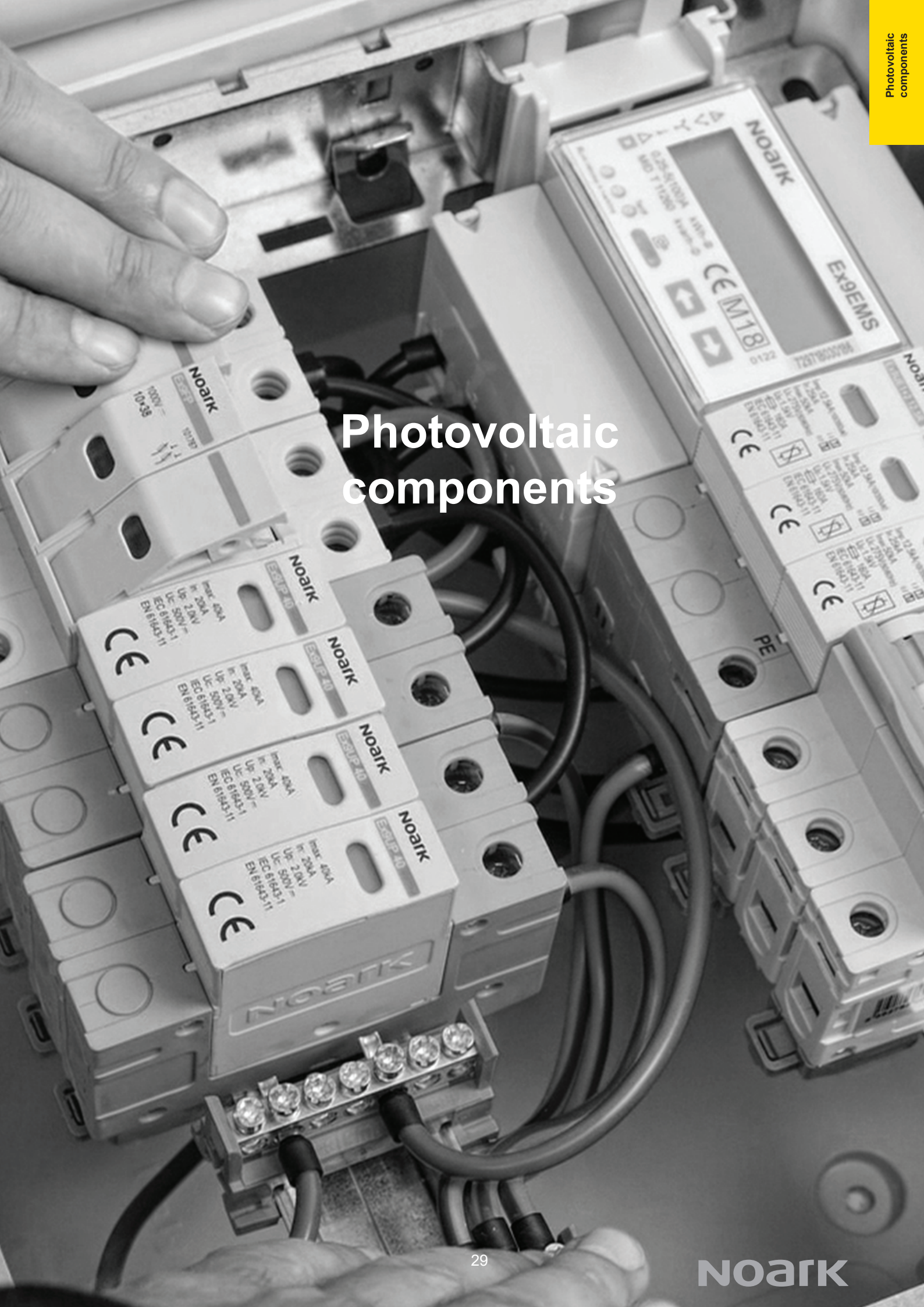
Connection of PV system to an AC grid

Connection to a grid must follow several regulations and criteria. There have to be followed requirements given by general law as well as specific rules of the particular utility company. At AC side, there must be ensured fulfilling of general safety requirements given e.g. in HD 60364. There are also common specific rules for PV, like grounding of the system, synchronization of the frequency, phase and voltage to the system, disconnection in case of grid voltage drop etc. Local utilities can have slightly different requirements on setting of protection systems (allowed differences in voltage, phase etc.). Special care must be taken for power balance among particular phases as well as power factor. An inherent part of grid connected PV system is energy measurement.

Notes

A large grid of dashed lines for taking notes, covering most of the page below the header.

Photovoltaic components



Content

Ordering information

DC Circuit breakers	
Ex9BP DC miniature circuit breakers up to 63 A	31
Ex9MV2S DC MCCBs for PV up to 250 A	37
Ex9MD DC MCCBs up to 800 A	39
DC Fuse holders	
Ex9FP DC fuse disconnectors	53
DC Switch disconnectors	
Ex9IP DC modular isolators up to 63 A	55
Ex9MSD DC MCCB switch disconnectors up to 800 A	59
RCCBs	
Ex9LB63 RCCBs type B	63
Energy meters	
Ex9EMS smart energy meters	65
DC SPDs	
Ex9UEP DC surge protection devices PV T2	69
PV outdoor enclosures	
PHS surface-mounted IP65 consumer units	73
EV chargers	
Ex9EV wall-mounted EV chargers	77
Ex9EVC cable EV chargers	79
Technical data	81
Index	142

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers Ex9BP

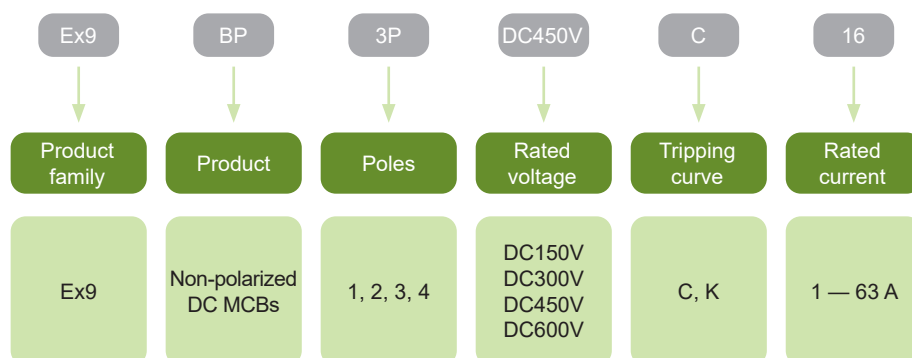


- DC Miniature Circuit Breakers
- Non-polarized, suitable for photovoltaic applications
- Tested according to IEC / EN 60947-2
- Rated short circuit breaking capacity I_{cu} 10 kA
- Rated operating voltage U_e of 150 V DC per pole
- Width 1 up to 4 modules
- Tripping characteristics C, K
- Rated current up to 63A
- Wide range of accessories

DC miniature circuit breakers Ex9BP are designed for direct current applications. Thanks to their polarity independency are suitable for photovoltaic applications.

It can be combined with wide range of accessories including auxiliary and signal contacts, shunt trip release and undervoltage release. It is possible to create diversified combination of accessories. These combinations are only limited by total number, not by the type of accessories - all components fit together. It can be used up to three units of auxiliary or alarm contacts plus up to two units for release units.

Type Key



Certification marks



DC Miniature Circuit Breakers Ex9BP

Accessories



Aux. or signal contacts
AX, AL, AXL
Up to 3 units

Voltage or trip releases
SHT, UVT
Up to 2 units

Miniature Circuit Breaker
Ex9BP
1, 2, 3, 4-module width

Auxiliary contacts AX31

Alarm contact AL3

Auxiliary and alarm contact AXL31

Shunt trip releases SHT31

Undervoltage releases UVT31

see Installation devices catalogue

see Installation devices catalogue

see Installation devices catalogue

see Installation devices catalogue

see Installation devices catalogue

All accessories are mounted to the MCBs Ex9BP from the left. The undervoltage release UVT in PV system is intended e.g. for safe remote disconnection of DC part from installation.

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers Ex9BP

C-Characteristic, 1-pole, 150 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	1 MU	C	109962	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C1	1/12/144
2A	1 MU	C	109963	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C2	1/12/144
3A	1 MU	C	109964	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C3	1/12/144
4A	1 MU	C	109965	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C4	1/12/144
6A	1 MU	C	109966	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C6	1/12/144
10 A	1 MU	C	109967	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C10	1/12/144
16 A	1 MU	C	109968	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C16	1/12/144
20 A	1 MU	C	109969	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C20	1/12/144
25 A	1 MU	C	109970	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C25	1/12/144
32 A	1 MU	C	109971	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C32	1/12/144
40 A	1 MU	C	109972	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C40	1/12/144
50 A	1 MU	C	109973	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C50	1/12/144
63 A	1 MU	C	109974	Ex9BP 1P DC150V C63	1/12/144

C-Characteristic, 2-pole, 300 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	2 MU	C	109975	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C1	1/6/72
2A	2 MU	C	109976	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C2	1/6/72
3A	2 MU	C	109977	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C3	1/6/72
4A	2 MU	C	109978	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C4	1/6/72
6A	2 MU	C	109979	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C6	1/6/72
10 A	2 MU	C	109980	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C10	1/6/72
16 A	2 MU	C	109981	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C16	1/6/72
20 A	2 MU	C	109982	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C20	1/6/72
25 A	2 MU	C	109983	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C25	1/6/72
32 A	2 MU	C	109984	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C32	1/6/72
40 A	2 MU	C	109985	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C40	1/6/72
50 A	2 MU	C	109986	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C50	1/6/72
63 A	2 MU	C	109987	Ex9BP 2P DC300V C63	1/6/72

C-Characteristic, 3-module, 450 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	3 MU	C	109988	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C1	1/4/48
2A	3 MU	C	109989	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C2	1/4/48
3A	3 MU	C	109990	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C3	1/4/48
4A	3 MU	C	109991	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C4	1/4/48
6A	3 MU	C	109992	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C6	1/4/48
10 A	3 MU	C	109993	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C10	1/4/48
16 A	3 MU	C	109994	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C16	1/4/48
20 A	3 MU	C	109995	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C20	1/4/48
25 A	3 MU	C	109996	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C25	1/4/48
32 A	3 MU	C	109997	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C32	1/4/48
40 A	3 MU	C	109998	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C40	1/4/48
50 A	3 MU	C	109999	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C50	1/4/48
63 A	3 MU	C	110000	Ex9BP 3P DC450V C63	1/4/48

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers Ex9BP

C-Characteristic, 4-module, 600 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	4 MU	C	110001	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C1	1/3/36
2A	4 MU	C	110002	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C2	1/3/36
3A	4 MU	C	110003	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C3	1/3/36
4A	4 MU	C	110004	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C4	1/3/36
6A	4 MU	C	110005	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C6	1/3/36
10 A	4 MU	C	110006	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C10	1/3/36
16 A	4 MU	C	110007	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C16	1/3/36
20 A	4 MU	C	110008	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C20	1/3/36
25 A	4 MU	C	110009	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C25	1/3/36
32 A	4 MU	C	110010	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C32	1/3/36
40 A	4 MU	C	110011	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C40	1/3/36
50 A	4 MU	C	110012	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C50	1/3/36
63 A	4 MU	C	110013	Ex9BP 4P DC600V C63	1/3/36

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers Ex9BP

K-Characteristic, 1-pole, 150 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	1 MU	K	110015	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K1	1/12/144
2A	1 MU	K	110016	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K2	1/12/144
3A	1 MU	K	110017	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K3	1/12/144
4A	1 MU	K	110018	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K4	1/12/144
6A	1 MU	K	110019	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K6	1/12/144
10 A	1 MU	K	110020	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K10	1/12/144
16 A	1 MU	K	110021	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K16	1/12/144
20 A	1 MU	K	110022	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K20	1/12/144
25 A	1 MU	K	110023	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K25	1/12/144
32 A	1 MU	K	110024	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K32	1/12/144
40 A	1 MU	K	110025	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K40	1/12/144
50 A	1 MU	K	110026	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K50	1/12/144
63 A	1 MU	K	110027	Ex9BP 1P DC150V K63	1/12/144

K-Characteristic, 2-pole, 300 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	2 MU	K	110028	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K1	1/6/72
2A	2 MU	K	110029	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K2	1/6/72
3A	2 MU	K	110030	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K3	1/6/72
4A	2 MU	K	110031	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K4	1/6/72
6A	2 MU	K	110032	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K6	1/6/72
10 A	2 MU	K	110033	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K10	1/6/72
16 A	2 MU	K	110034	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K16	1/6/72
20 A	2 MU	K	110035	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K20	1/6/72
25 A	2 MU	K	110036	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K25	1/6/72
32 A	2 MU	K	110037	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K32	1/6/72
40 A	2 MU	K	110038	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K40	1/6/72
50 A	2 MU	K	110039	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K50	1/6/72
63 A	2 MU	K	110040	Ex9BP 2P DC300V K63	1/6/72

K-Characteristic, 3-module, 450 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	3 MU	K	110041	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K1	1/4/48
2A	3 MU	K	110042	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K2	1/4/48
3A	3 MU	K	110043	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K3	1/4/48
4A	3 MU	K	110044	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K4	1/4/48
6A	3 MU	K	110045	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K6	1/4/48
10 A	3 MU	K	110046	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K10	1/4/48
16 A	3 MU	K	110047	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K16	1/4/48
20 A	3 MU	K	110048	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K20	1/4/48
25 A	3 MU	K	110049	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K25	1/4/48
32 A	3 MU	K	110050	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K32	1/4/48
40 A	3 MU	K	110051	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K40	1/4/48
50 A	3 MU	K	110052	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K50	1/4/48
63 A	3 MU	K	110053	Ex9BP 3P DC450V K63	1/4/48

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers Ex9BP

K-Characteristic, 4-module, 600 V DC



Rated current	Width	Char.	Article No.	Type	Packing
1A	4 MU	K	110054	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K1	1/3/36
2A	4 MU	K	110055	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K2	1/3/36
3A	4 MU	K	110056	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K3	1/3/36
4A	4 MU	K	110057	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K4	1/3/36
6A	4 MU	K	110058	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K6	1/3/36
10 A	4 MU	K	110059	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K10	1/3/36
16 A	4 MU	K	110060	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K16	1/3/36
20 A	4 MU	K	110061	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K20	1/3/36
25 A	4 MU	K	110062	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K25	1/3/36
32 A	4 MU	K	110063	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K32	1/3/36
40 A	4 MU	K	110064	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K40	1/3/36
50 A	4 MU	K	110065	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K50	1/3/36
63 A	4 MU	K	110066	Ex9BP 4P DC600V K63	1/3/36

DC MCCBs Ex9MV2S-PV



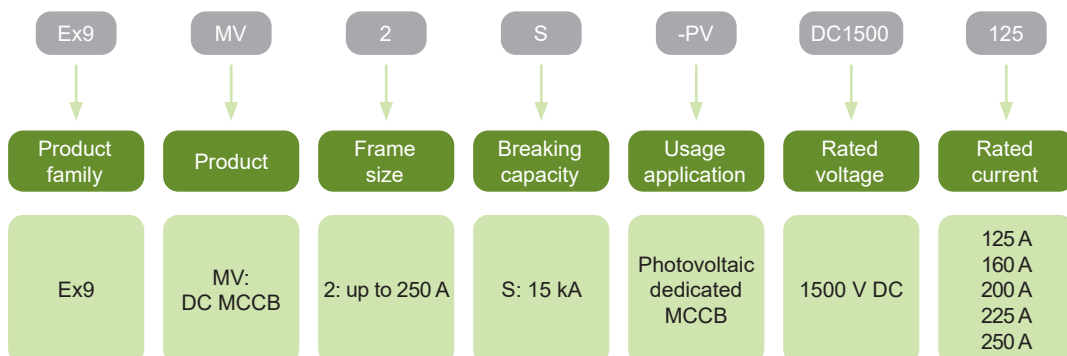
- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers suitable for photovoltaic applications
- Frame size M2
- Rated current up to 250 A
- Rated ultimate short circuit breaking capacity $I_{cu} = 15 \text{ kA}$, $I_{cs} = 100 \% I_{cu}$
- Rated voltage 1500 V DC
- Thermomagnetic releases
- Fixed version

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers Ex9MV2S-PV are intended mainly for photovoltaic applications. Testing according to IEC / EN 60947-2 standards ensures functions and reliability for wide variety of applications including isolation.

These breakers are offered with breaking capacity of 15 kA. Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp} 12 kV makes it possible to use them even in systems with occurrences of transient overvoltage waves of high intensity.

Utilization category A.

Type Key



Certification marks



DC MCCBs Ex9MV2S-PV

Version Ex9MV2S-PV/DC1500, $I_{cu} = 15 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers suitable for photovoltaic
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 15 \text{ kA}$ at 1500 V DC
- Fixed version
- Instantaneous release $I_i = I_n \times 10$
- Mounting screws and phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Article No.	Type	Packing
125 A	110194	Ex9MV2S-PV/DC1500 125	1/8
160 A	110195	Ex9MV2S-PV/DC1500 160	1/8
200 A	110196	Ex9MV2S-PV/DC1500 200	1/8
225 A	110197	Ex9MV2S-PV/DC1500 225	1/8
250 A	110198	Ex9MV2S-PV/DC1500 250	1/8

DC MCCBs Ex9MD



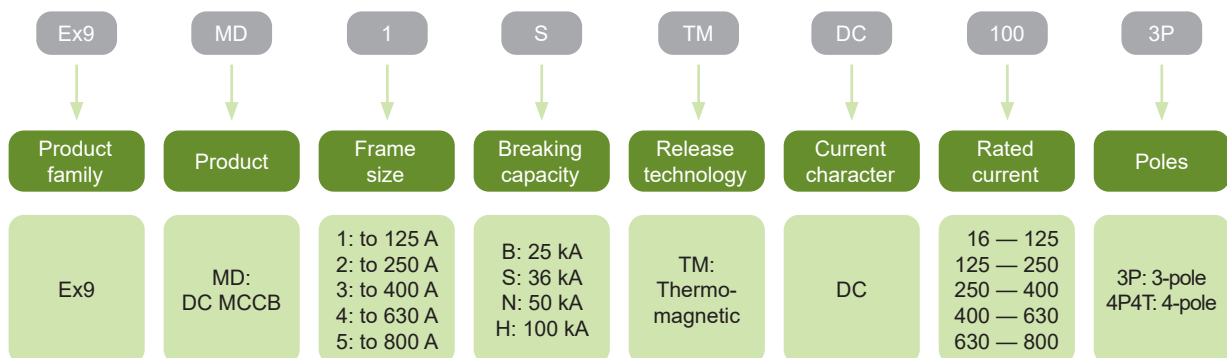
- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- Frame sizes M1 - M5
- Rated current up to 800 A
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- Rated ultimate short circuit breaking capacity I_{cu} up to 100 kA, $I_{cs} = 100 \% I_{cu}$
- Rated voltage 750 V DC (3-pole) and 1000 V DC (4-pole)
- Thermomagnetic releases
- Fixed version

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers Ex9MD TM are intended mainly for photovoltaic applications. Testing according to IEC / EN 60947-2 standards ensures functions and reliability for wide variety of applications including isolation.

These breakers are offered with breaking capacities from 25 kA up to 100 kA. Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp} 8 kV makes it possible to use them even in systems with occurrences of transient overvoltage waves of high intensity.

Utilization category A.

Type Key

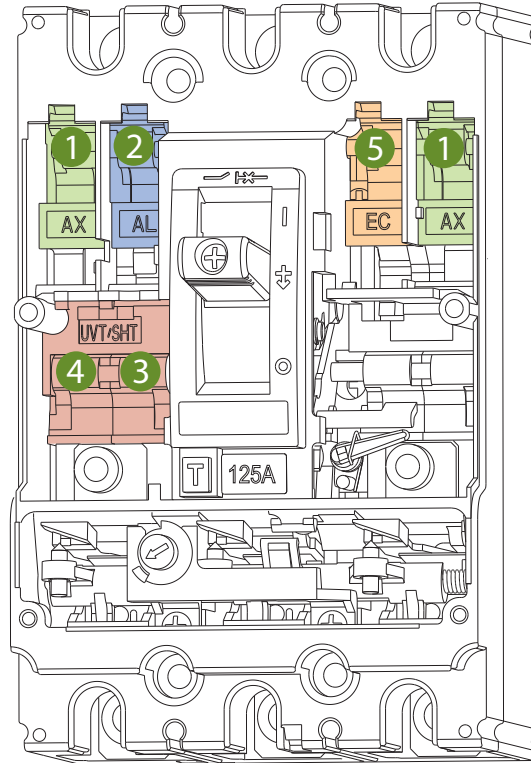


Certification marks



DC MCCBs Ex9MD

Internal accessories



1

Auxiliary contact
AX21

2

Signal contact
AL21

3

Shunt trip release
SHT2i
1 unit or UVT2i

4

Undervoltage release
UVT2i
1 unit or SHT2i

5

Early-make
auxiliary contact
EC 2i

Auxiliary contact AX21

Signal contact AL21

Shunt trip releases SHT2i

Undervoltage releases UVT2i

Early-make auxiliary contact EC 2i

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

All internal accessories for the frame sizes M2+M3 and M4+M5 are identical.

The undervoltage release UVT in PV system is intended e.g. for safe remote disconnection of DC part from installation.

DC MCCBs Ex9MD

External accessories



Phase barriers
PB2i



Terminal cover, short
TCV2i



Terminal cover, long
TCE2i



Box terminals
MC2i



Tunnel terminals
MC2i W



Mounting depth spacers
WG i



Remote operator
MOD2i



Direct rotary handle
RHD2i



Extended rotary handle
ERH2i

Phase barriers PB2i

Terminal cover, short TCV2i

Terminal cover, long TCE2i

Remote operators MOD2i

Direct rotary handles RHD2i

Extended rotary handles ERH2i

Connection terminals MC2i

Mounting depth spacers WG i

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

DC MCCBs Ex9MD1 up to 125 A

Version Ex9MD1B, $I_{cu} = 25 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 25 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i fixed as $10 \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101768	Ex9MD1B TM DC16 3P	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101769	Ex9MD1B TM DC20 3P	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101770	Ex9MD1B TM DC25 3P	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101771	Ex9MD1B TM DC32 3P	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101772	Ex9MD1B TM DC40 3P	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101773	Ex9MD1B TM DC50 3P	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101774	Ex9MD1B TM DC63 3P	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101775	Ex9MD1B TM DC80 3P	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101776	Ex9MD1B TM DC100 3P	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101777	Ex9MD1B TM DC125 3P	1/8
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101828	Ex9MD1B TM DC16 4P4T	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101829	Ex9MD1B TM DC20 4P4T	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101830	Ex9MD1B TM DC25 4P4T	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101831	Ex9MD1B TM DC32 4P4T	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101832	Ex9MD1B TM DC40 4P4T	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101833	Ex9MD1B TM DC50 4P4T	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101834	Ex9MD1B TM DC63 4P4T	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101835	Ex9MD1B TM DC80 4P4T	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101836	Ex9MD1B TM DC100 4P4T	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101837	Ex9MD1B TM DC125 4P4T	1/8

Version Ex9MD1S, $I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i fixed as $10 \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101778	Ex9MD1S TM DC16 3P	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101779	Ex9MD1S TM DC20 3P	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101780	Ex9MD1S TM DC25 3P	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101781	Ex9MD1S TM DC32 3P	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101782	Ex9MD1S TM DC40 3P	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101783	Ex9MD1S TM DC50 3P	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101784	Ex9MD1S TM DC63 3P	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101785	Ex9MD1S TM DC80 3P	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101786	Ex9MD1S TM DC100 3P	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101787	Ex9MD1S TM DC125 3P	1/8
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101838	Ex9MD1S TM DC16 4P4T	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101839	Ex9MD1S TM DC20 4P4T	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101840	Ex9MD1S TM DC25 4P4T	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101841	Ex9MD1S TM DC32 4P4T	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101842	Ex9MD1S TM DC40 4P4T	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101843	Ex9MD1S TM DC50 4P4T	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101844	Ex9MD1S TM DC63 4P4T	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101845	Ex9MD1S TM DC80 4P4T	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101846	Ex9MD1S TM DC100 4P4T	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101847	Ex9MD1S TM DC125 4P4T	1/8

DC MCCBs Ex9MD1 up to 125 A

Version Ex9MD1N, $I_{cu} = 50$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 50$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i fixed as $10 \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101788	Ex9MD1N TM DC16 3P	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101789	Ex9MD1N TM DC20 3P	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101790	Ex9MD1N TM DC25 3P	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101791	Ex9MD1N TM DC32 3P	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101792	Ex9MD1N TM DC40 3P	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101793	Ex9MD1N TM DC50 3P	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101794	Ex9MD1N TM DC63 3P	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101795	Ex9MD1N TM DC80 3P	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101796	Ex9MD1N TM DC100 3P	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101797	Ex9MD1N TM DC125 3P	1/8
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101848	Ex9MD1N TM DC16 4P4T	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101849	Ex9MD1N TM DC20 4P4T	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101850	Ex9MD1N TM DC25 4P4T	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101851	Ex9MD1N TM DC32 4P4T	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101852	Ex9MD1N TM DC40 4P4T	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101853	Ex9MD1N TM DC50 4P4T	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101854	Ex9MD1N TM DC63 4P4T	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101855	Ex9MD1N TM DC80 4P4T	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101856	Ex9MD1N TM DC100 4P4T	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101857	Ex9MD1N TM DC125 4P4T	1/8

Version Ex9MD1H, $I_{cu} = 100$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 100$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i fixed as $10 \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101818	Ex9MD1H TM DC16 3P	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101819	Ex9MD1H TM DC20 3P	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101820	Ex9MD1H TM DC25 3P	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101821	Ex9MD1H TM DC32 3P	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101822	Ex9MD1H TM DC40 3P	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101823	Ex9MD1H TM DC50 3P	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101824	Ex9MD1H TM DC63 3P	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101825	Ex9MD1H TM DC80 3P	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101826	Ex9MD1H TM DC100 3P	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101827	Ex9MD1H TM DC125 3P	1/8
16 A	12.8—16 A	160 A	101878	Ex9MD1H TM DC16 4P4T	1/8
20 A	16—20 A	200 A	101879	Ex9MD1H TM DC20 4P4T	1/8
25 A	20—25 A	250 A	101880	Ex9MD1H TM DC25 4P4T	1/8
32 A	25.6—32 A	320 A	101881	Ex9MD1H TM DC32 4P4T	1/8
40 A	32—40 A	400 A	101882	Ex9MD1H TM DC40 4P4T	1/8
50 A	40—50 A	500 A	101883	Ex9MD1H TM DC50 4P4T	1/8
63 A	50.4—63 A	630 A	101884	Ex9MD1H TM DC63 4P4T	1/8
80 A	64—80 A	800 A	101885	Ex9MD1H TM DC80 4P4T	1/8
100 A	80—100 A	1000 A	101886	Ex9MD1H TM DC100 4P4T	1/8
125 A	100—125 A	1250 A	101887	Ex9MD1H TM DC125 4P4T	1/8

DC MCCBs Ex9MD2 up to 250 A

Version Ex9MD2B, $I_{cu} = 25$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 25$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_f variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_f	Article No.	Type	Packing
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101888	Ex9MD2B TM DC125 3P	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101889	Ex9MD2B TM DC160 3P	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101890	Ex9MD2B TM DC180 3P	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101891	Ex9MD2B TM DC200 3P	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101892	Ex9MD2B TM DC225 3P	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101893	Ex9MD2B TM DC250 3P	1/4
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101924	Ex9MD2B TM DC125 4P4T	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101925	Ex9MD2B TM DC160 4P4T	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101926	Ex9MD2B TM DC180 4P4T	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101927	Ex9MD2B TM DC200 4P4T	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101928	Ex9MD2B TM DC225 4P4T	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101929	Ex9MD2B TM DC250 4P4T	1/4

Version Ex9MD2S, $I_{cu} = 36$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_f variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_f	Article No.	Type	Packing
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101894	Ex9MD2S TM DC125 3P	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101895	Ex9MD2S TM DC160 3P	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101896	Ex9MD2S TM DC180 3P	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101897	Ex9MD2S TM DC200 3P	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101898	Ex9MD2S TM DC225 3P	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101899	Ex9MD2S TM DC250 3P	1/4
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101930	Ex9MD2S TM DC125 4P4T	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101931	Ex9MD2S TM DC160 4P4T	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101932	Ex9MD2S TM DC180 4P4T	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101933	Ex9MD2S TM DC200 4P4T	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101934	Ex9MD2S TM DC225 4P4T	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101935	Ex9MD2S TM DC250 4P4T	1/4

DC MCCBs Ex9MD2 up to 250 A

Version Ex9MD2N, $I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101900	Ex9MD2N TM DC125 3P	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101901	Ex9MD2N TM DC160 3P	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101902	Ex9MD2N TM DC180 3P	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101903	Ex9MD2N TM DC200 3P	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101904	Ex9MD2N TM DC225 3P	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101905	Ex9MD2N TM DC250 3P	1/4
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101936	Ex9MD2N TM DC125 4P4T	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101937	Ex9MD2N TM DC160 4P4T	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101938	Ex9MD2N TM DC180 4P4T	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101939	Ex9MD2N TM DC200 4P4T	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101940	Ex9MD2N TM DC225 4P4T	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101941	Ex9MD2N TM DC250 4P4T	1/4

Version Ex9MD2H, $I_{cu} = 100 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 100 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101918	Ex9MD2H TM DC125 3P	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101919	Ex9MD2H TM DC160 3P	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101920	Ex9MD2H TM DC180 3P	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101921	Ex9MD2H TM DC200 3P	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101922	Ex9MD2H TM DC225 3P	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101923	Ex9MD2H TM DC250 3P	1/4
125 A	100-125 A	625-1250	101954	Ex9MD2H TM DC125 4P4T	1/4
160 A	128-160 A	800-1600	101955	Ex9MD2H TM DC160 4P4T	1/4
180 A	144-180 A	900-1800	101956	Ex9MD2H TM DC180 4P4T	1/4
200 A	160-200 A	1000-2000	101957	Ex9MD2H TM DC200 4P4T	1/4
225 A	180-225 A	1125-2250	101958	Ex9MD2H TM DC225 4P4T	1/4
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101959	Ex9MD2H TM DC250 4P4T	1/4

DC MCCBs Ex9MD3 up to 400 A

Version Ex9MD3B, $I_{cu} = 25$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 25$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101960	Ex9MD3B TM DC250 3P	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101961	Ex9MD3B TM DC315 3P	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101962	Ex9MD3B TM DC350 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101963	Ex9MD3B TM DC400 3P	1/2
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101984	Ex9MD3B TM DC250 4P4T	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101985	Ex9MD3B TM DC315 4P4T	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101986	Ex9MD3B TM DC350 4P4T	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101987	Ex9MD3B TM DC400 4P4T	1/2

Version Ex9MD3S, $I_{cu} = 36$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36$ kA at 750/1000 V AC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_i variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_i	Article No.	Type	Packing
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101964	Ex9MD3S TM DC250 3P	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101965	Ex9MD3S TM DC315 3P	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101966	Ex9MD3S TM DC350 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101967	Ex9MD3S TM DC400 3P	1/2
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101988	Ex9MD3S TM DC250 4P4T	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101989	Ex9MD3S TM DC315 4P4T	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101990	Ex9MD3S TM DC350 4P4T	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101991	Ex9MD3S TM DC400 4P4T	1/2

DC MCCBs Ex9MD3 up to 400 A

Version Ex9MD3N, $I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_j variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_j	Article No.	Type	Packing
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101968	Ex9MD3N TM DC250 3P	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101969	Ex9MD3N TM DC315 3P	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101970	Ex9MD3N TM DC350 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101971	Ex9MD3N TM DC400 3P	1/2
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101992	Ex9MD3N TM DC250 4P4T	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101993	Ex9MD3N TM DC315 4P4T	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101994	Ex9MD3N TM DC350 4P4T	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101995	Ex9MD3N TM DC400 4P4T	1/2

Version Ex9MD3H, $I_{cu} = 100 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 100 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_j variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_j	Article No.	Type	Packing
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101980	Ex9MD3H TM DC250 3P	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101981	Ex9MD3H TM DC315 3P	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101982	Ex9MD3H TM DC350 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101983	Ex9MD3H TM DC400 3P	1/2
250 A	200-250 A	1250-2500	101204	Ex9MD3H TM DC250 4P4T	1/2
315 A	252-315 A	1575-3150	101205	Ex9MD3H TM DC315 4P4T	1/2
350 A	280-350 A	1750-3500	101206	Ex9MD3H TM DC350 4P4T	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	101207	Ex9MD3H TM DC400 4P4T	1/2

DC MCCBs Ex9MD4 up to 630 A

Version Ex9MD4B, $I_{cu} = 25 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 25 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_f variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_f	Article No.	Type	Packing
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103932	Ex9MD4B TM DC400 3P	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103933	Ex9MD4B TM DC500 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103934	Ex9MD4B TM DC630 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103950	Ex9MD4B TM DC400 4P4T	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103951	Ex9MD4B TM DC500 4P4T	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103952	Ex9MD4B TM DC630 4P4T	1/2

Version Ex9MD4S, $I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V AC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_f variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_f	Article No.	Type	Packing
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103935	Ex9MD4S TM DC400 3P	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103936	Ex9MD4S TM DC500 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103937	Ex9MD4S TM DC630 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103953	Ex9MD4S TM DC400 4P4T	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103954	Ex9MD4S TM DC500 4P4T	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103955	Ex9MD4S TM DC630 4P4T	1/2

DC MCCBs Ex9MD4 up to 630 A

Version Ex9MD4N, $I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 50 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_j variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_j	Article No.	Type	Packing
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103938	Ex9MD4N TM DC400 3P	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103939	Ex9MD4N TM DC500 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103940	Ex9MD4N TM DC630 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103956	Ex9MD4N TM DC400 4P4T	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103957	Ex9MD4N TM DC500 4P4T	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103958	Ex9MD4N TM DC630 4P4T	1/2

Version Ex9MD4H, $I_{cu} = 100 \text{ kA}$

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 100 \text{ kA}$ at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_j variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_j	Article No.	Type	Packing
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103947	Ex9MD4H TM DC400 3P	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103948	Ex9MD4H TM DC500 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103949	Ex9MD4H TM DC630 3P	1/2
400 A	320-400 A	2000-4000	103965	Ex9MD4H TM DC400 4P4T	1/2
500 A	400-500 A	2500-5000	103966	Ex9MD4H TM DC500 4P4T	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103967	Ex9MD4H TM DC630 4P4T	1/2

DC MCCBs Ex9MD5 up to 800 A

Version Ex9MD5B, $I_{cu} = 25$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 25$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_f variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_f	Article No.	Type	Packing
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103968	Ex9MD5B TM DC630 3P	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103969	Ex9MD5B TM DC700 3P	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103970	Ex9MD5B TM DC800 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103986	Ex9MD5B TM DC630 4P4T	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103987	Ex9MD5B TM DC700 4P4T	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103988	Ex9MD5B TM DC800 4P4T	1/2

Version Ex9MD5S, $I_{cu} = 36$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 36$ kA at 750/1000 V AC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_f variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_f	Article No.	Type	Packing
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103971	Ex9MD5S TM DC630 3P	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103972	Ex9MD5S TM DC700 3P	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103973	Ex9MD5S TM DC800 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103989	Ex9MD5S TM DC630 4P4T	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103990	Ex9MD5S TM DC700 4P4T	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103991	Ex9MD5S TM DC800 4P4T	1/2

DC MCCBs Ex9MD5 up to 800 A

Version Ex9MD5N, $I_{cu} = 50$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 50$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_j variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_j	Article No.	Type	Packing
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103974	Ex9MD5N TM DC630 3P	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103975	Ex9MD5N TM DC700 3P	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103976	Ex9MD5N TM DC800 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103992	Ex9MD5N TM DC630 4P4T	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103993	Ex9MD5N TM DC700 4P4T	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103994	Ex9MD5N TM DC800 4P4T	1/2

Version Ex9MD5H, $I_{cu} = 100$ kA

- DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- 3 and 4-pole versions
- $I_{cs} = I_{cu} = 100$ kA at 750/1000 V DC
- I_r can be set in steps $(0.8-0.9-1.0) \times I_n$
- I_j variable $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$
- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery



Rated current I_n	Overcurrent release I_r	Instant. release I_j	Article No.	Type	Packing
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	103983	Ex9MD5H TM DC630 3P	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	103984	Ex9MD5H TM DC700 3P	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	103985	Ex9MD5H TM DC800 3P	1/2
630 A	504-630 A	3150-6300	104001	Ex9MD5H TM DC630 4P4T	1/2
700 A	560-700 A	3500-7000	104002	Ex9MD5H TM DC700 4P4T	1/2
800 A	640-800 A	4000-8000	104003	Ex9MD5H TM DC800 4P4T	1/2

Notes



DC fuse disconnectors Ex9FP

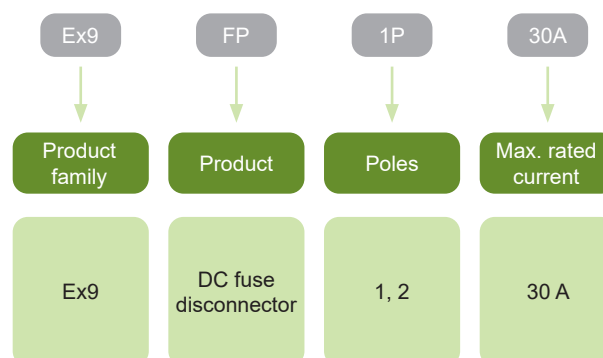


- DC fuse disconnectors
- Suitable for PV systems
- Rated short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cn} with appropriate fuse-link up to 33 kA
- Rated current up to 30 A
- Rated operational voltage 1000 V DC
- Optical tripping indicator
- Fuse-links of size 10 x 38 mm
- 1 and 2-pole variants
- Utilization category DC-20B

Fuse disconnectors Ex9FP for photovoltaic string protection against short circuit and overload. Suitable for cylindrical fuse-links of size 10 x 38 mm.

LED optical tripping indicator on the front side is signaling the fuse fault.

Type Key



Certification marks



DC fuse disconnectors Ex9FP

1-pole



Poles	Article No.	Type	Packing
1	101766	Ex9FP 1P 30A	1/12/144

2-pole



Poles	Article No.	Type	Packing
2	101767	Ex9FP 2P 30A	1/6/72

DC isolators Ex9IP

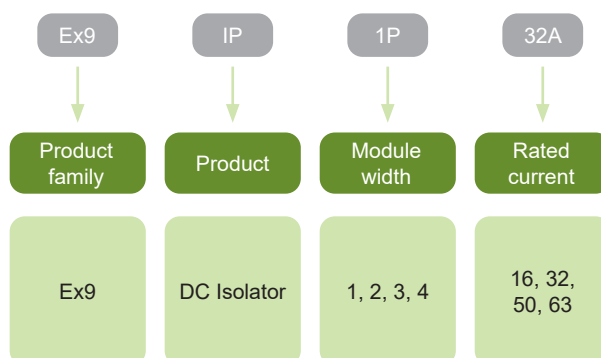


- DC modular isolators
- Non-polarized, suitable for PV systems
- Rated current up to 63 A
- Rated voltage up to 1000 V DC (250 V DC per pole/module)
- Rated short-time withstand current $I_{cw} = 12 \times I_e, 1 \text{ s}$
- Meet requirements of IEC / EN 60947-3
- Width 1 to 4 modules
- Utilization category DC-22B
- Wide range of accessories

DC isolators Ex9IP can be used as a main switch in photovoltaic and similar applications. These switches are tested according to IEC / EN 60947-3 standards and fulfill also requirements for isolation function.

Ex9IP isolators can be also combined with wide range of accessories including auxiliary and signal contacts, shunt trip and undervoltage releases.

Type Key

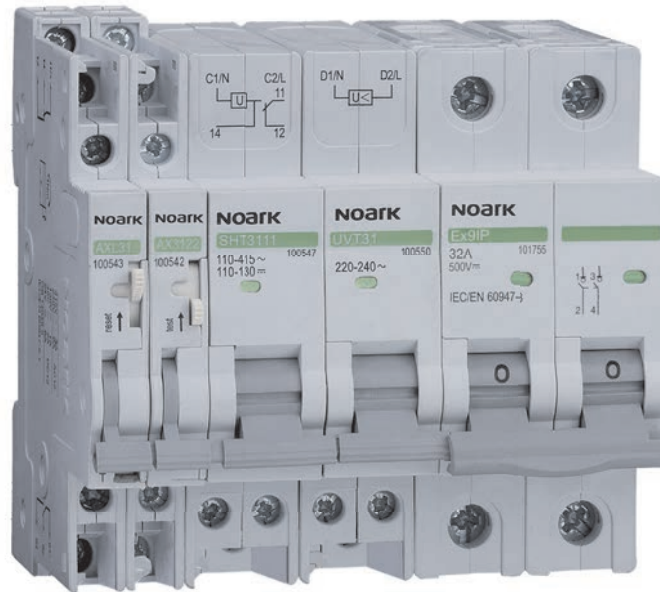


Certification marks



DC Isolators Ex9IP

Accessories



Aux. or signal contacts
AX, AL, AXL
Up to 3 units

Voltage or trip releases
SHT, UVT
Up to 2 units

Isolator
Ex9IP
1, 2, 3, 4-module width

Auxiliary contacts AX31

Shunt trip releases SHT31

Undervoltage releases UVT31

see Installation devices catalogue

see Installation devices catalogue

see Installation devices catalogue

All accessories are mounted to the Ex9IP isolators from the left and are same as for Ex9B circuit breakers. The undervoltage release UVT in PV system is intended e.g. for safe remote disconnection of DC part from installation.

DC Isolators Ex9IP

1-module, 250 V DC



Rated current	Width	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	1 MU	101750	Ex9IP 1P 16A	1/12/144
32 A	1 MU	101751	Ex9IP 1P 32A	1/12/144
50 A	1 MU	101752	Ex9IP 1P 50A	1/12/144
63 A	1 MU	101753	Ex9IP 1P 63A	1/12/144

2-module, 500 V DC



Rated current	Width	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	2 MU	101754	Ex9IP 2P 16A	1/6/72
32 A	2 MU	101755	Ex9IP 2P 32A	1/6/72
50 A	2 MU	101756	Ex9IP 2P 50A	1/6/72
63 A	2 MU	101757	Ex9IP 2P 63A	1/6/72

3-module, 750 V DC



Rated current	Width	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	3 MU	101758	Ex9IP 3P 16A	1/4/48
32 A	3 MU	101759	Ex9IP 3P 32A	1/4/48
50 A	3 MU	101760	Ex9IP 3P 50A	1/4/48
63 A	3 MU	101761	Ex9IP 3P 63A	1/4/48

4-module, 1000 V DC



Rated current	Width	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	4 MU	101762	Ex9IP 4P 16A	1/3/36
32 A	4 MU	101763	Ex9IP 4P 32A	1/3/36
50 A	4 MU	101764	Ex9IP 4P 50A	1/3/36
63 A	4 MU	101765	Ex9IP 4P 63A	1/3/36

Notes

A large grid of dashed lines for taking notes, covering most of the page below the header and above the footer.

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors Ex9MSD

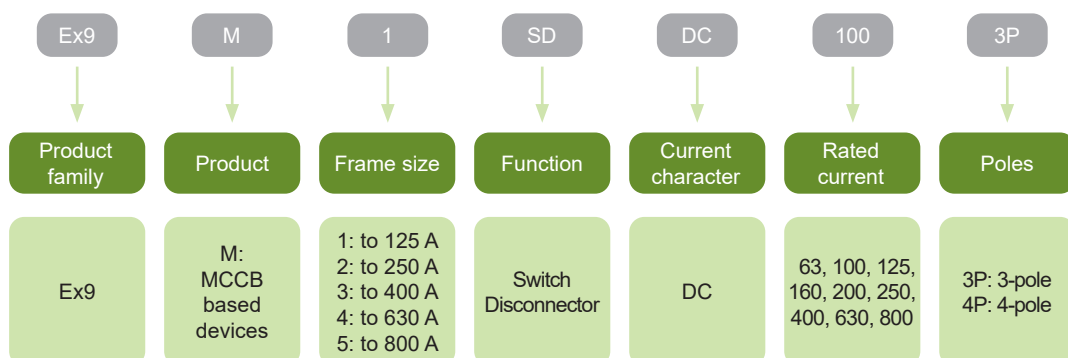


- DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors
- Frame sizes M1- M5
- Rated current up to 800 A
- Tested according to EN 60947-3
- DC current character
- Rated operating voltage U_e up to 1000 V DC (4-pole DC version)
- Fixed version

DC MCCB based Switch Disconnectors Ex9MSD are used as a main switch in all kinds of DC applications. Thanks to its polarity independence can be used also for PV. They serve there as a main disconnector of DC side of the power plant.

These switch disconnectors have same size and design as standard Ex9M MCCBs. Therefore there is the possibility to use fully compatible range of external and internal accessories including extended rotary handles, auxiliary contacts, tripping units, motor operators and terminal covers.

Type Key

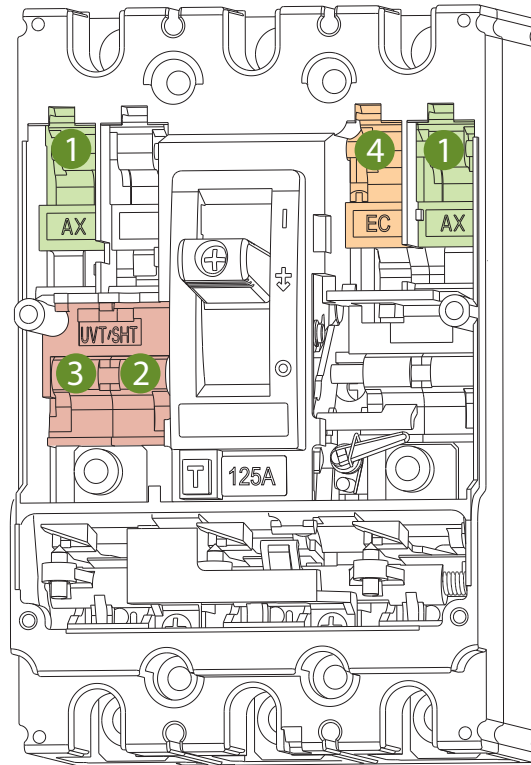


Certification marks



DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors Ex9MSD

Internal accessories



1

Auxiliary contact
AX21

2

Shunt trip release
SHT2i
1 unit or UVT2i

3

Undervoltage release
UVT2i
1 unit or SHT2i

4

Early-make
auxiliary contact
EC2i

Auxiliary contact AX21

Shunt trip releases SHT2i

Undervoltage releases UVT2i

Early-make auxiliary contact EC2i

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

All internal accessories for the frame sizes M2+M3 and M4+M5 are identical.

The undervoltage release UVT in PV system is intended e.g. for safe remote disconnection of DC part from installation.

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors Ex9MSD

External accessories



Phase barriers
PB2i



Terminal cover, short
TCV2i



Terminal cover, long
TCE2i



Box terminals
MC2i



Tunnel terminals
MC2i W



Mounting depth spacers
WG i



Remote operator
MOD2i



Direct rotary handle
RHD2i



Extended rotary handle
ERH2i

Phase barriers PB2i

Terminal cover, short TCV2i

Terminal cover, long TCE2i

Remote operators MOD2i

Direct rotary handles RHD2i

Extended rotary handles ERH2i

Connection terminals MC2i

Mounting depth spacers WG i

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

see Moulded Case Circuit Breakers catalogue

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors Ex9MSD

750 V DC versions

- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery
- The operating voltage 750 V DC is reach via serial connection of three contacts by means of interconnection busbars



Rated current I_n	Frame size	Article No.	Type	Packing
63 A	M1	102008	Ex9M1SD DC63 3P	1/8
100 A	M1	102009	Ex9M1SD DC100 3P	1/8
125 A	M1	102010	Ex9M1SD DC125 3P	1/8
125 A	M2	102014	Ex9M2SD DC125 3P	1/4
160 A	M2	102015	Ex9M2SD DC160 3P	1/4
200 A	M2	102016	Ex9M2SD DC200 3P	1/4
250 A	M2	102017	Ex9M2SD DC250 3P	1/4
250 A	M3	102022	Ex9M3SD DC250 3P	1/2
400 A	M3	102023	Ex9M3SD DC400 3P	1/2
630 A	M4	104008	Ex9M4SD DC630 3P	1
800 A	M5	104010	Ex9M5SD DC800 3P	1

1000 V DC versions

- Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery
- The operating voltage 1000 V DC is reach via serial connection of four contacts by means of interconnection busbars



Rated current I_n	Frame size	Article No.	Type	Packing
63 A	M1	102011	Ex9M1SD DC63 4P	1/8
100 A	M1	102012	Ex9M1SD DC100 4P	1/8
125 A	M1	102013	Ex9M1SD DC125 4P	1/8
125 A	M2	102018	Ex9M2SD DC125 4P	1/4
160 A	M2	102019	Ex9M2SD DC160 4P	1/4
200 A	M2	102020	Ex9M2SD DC200 4P	1/4
250 A	M2	102021	Ex9M2SD DC250 4P	1/4
250 A	M3	102024	Ex9M3SD DC250 4P	1/2
400 A	M3	102025	Ex9M3SD DC400 4P	1/2
630 A	M4	104009	Ex9M4SD DC630 4P	1
800 A	M5	104011	Ex9M5SD DC800 4P	1

B type RCCBs Ex9LB63

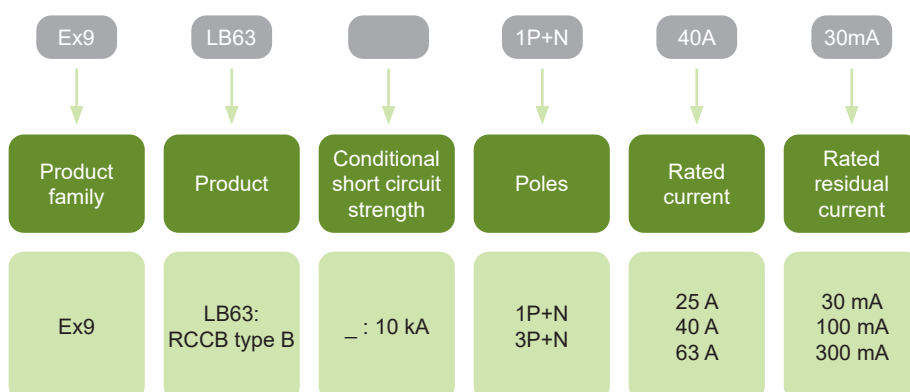


- Residual Current Circuit Breakers according to IEC/EN 61008-1 and IEC/EN 62423
- Cond. rated short circuit strength I_{nc} 10 kA
- B type
- 2 and 4-pole versions
- Rated residual current 30, 100 and 300 mA
- Rated current up to 63 A
- Rated operational voltage 230/400 V AC
- Indication of electrical tripping
- Suitable for applications from -25 to +40 °C

Residual current circuit breakers B type Ex9LB63 are suitable for domestic as well as industrial applications, where are used frequency inverters, PV plant, EV chargers and similar elements. B type provides a sensitivity to residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, together with high frequencies up to 1 kHz.

They are based on electronic technology, which brings advantages of more accurate measuring of residual current and, as a consequence, reduction of unwanted tripping. These devices also do not suffer with magnetization of the tripping unit. Thus, there is no mandatory testing period, but they must be tested regularly. On this testing period local law or regulations may apply. Recommend is to test it every 6 months in fair environment and every month in heavy condition.

Type Key



Certification marks



B type RCCBs Ex9LB63

B type, 2-pole

- B type - sensitivity to residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, high frequency up to 1 kHz
- Without time delay
- Surge current-proof 3000 A
- 30 mA version suitable for protection of people in case of direct and indirect contact with live parts and exposed conductive parts during a fault, respectively



Rated current	Rated residual current	Poles	Article No.	Type	Packing
25 A	30 mA	2	110212	Ex9LB63 1P+N 25A 30mA	1/72
40 A	30 mA	2	110213	Ex9LB63 1P+N 40A 30mA	1/72
63 A	30 mA	2	110214	Ex9LB63 1P+N 63A 30mA	1/72
25 A	100 mA	2	110215	Ex9LB63 1P+N 25A 100mA	1/72
40 A	100 mA	2	110216	Ex9LB63 1P+N 40A 100mA	1/72
63 A	100 mA	2	110217	Ex9LB63 1P+N 63A 100mA	1/72
25 A	300 mA	2	110218	Ex9LB63 1P+N 25A 300mA	1/72
40 A	300 mA	2	110219	Ex9LB63 1P+N 40A 300mA	1/72
63 A	300 mA	2	110220	Ex9LB63 1P+N 63A 300mA	1/72

B type, 4-pole



Rated current	Rated residual current	Poles	Article No.	Type	Packing
25 A	30 mA	4	110221	Ex9LB63 3P+N 25A 30mA	1/45
40 A	30 mA	4	110222	Ex9LB63 3P+N 40A 30mA	1/45
63 A	30 mA	4	110223	Ex9LB63 3P+N 63A 30mA	1/45
25 A	100 mA	4	110224	Ex9LB63 3P+N 25A 100mA	1/45
40 A	100 mA	4	110225	Ex9LB63 3P+N 40A 100mA	1/45
63 A	100 mA	4	110226	Ex9LB63 3P+N 63A 100mA	1/45
25 A	300 mA	4	110227	Ex9LB63 3P+N 25A 300mA	1/45
40 A	300 mA	4	110228	Ex9LB63 3P+N 40A 300mA	1/45
63 A	300 mA	4	110229	Ex9LB63 3P+N 63A 300mA	1/45

Smart Energy Meters Ex9EMS



- Smart Energy Meters according to EN 50470-1/3
- MID certification
- Mounting on DIN rails
- Operating voltage U_e 230/400 V AC
- Fixed rated current or adjustable by CT
- 1 or 2-tariff versions
- LCD display
- Optional M-Bus or ModBus communication
- 1, 2 or 4-module width versions
- Infrared eye
- Software and hardware for IR communication

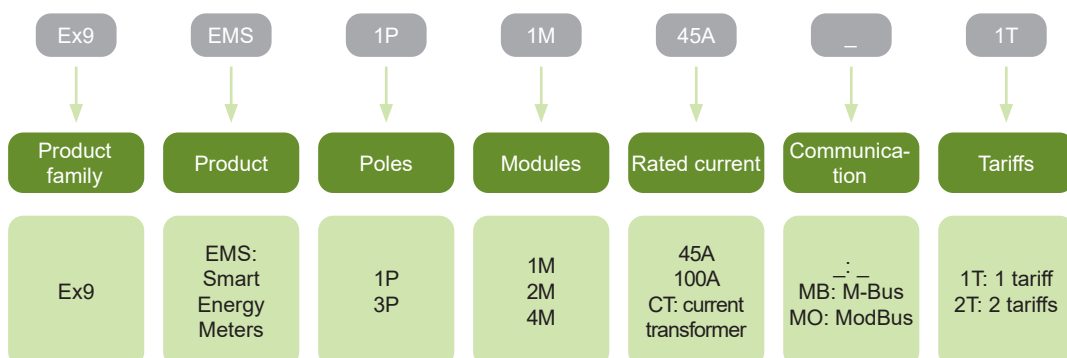
Energy Meters Ex9EMS are smart meters of electric energy. We provide wide range of types with various parameters. Rated current can be fixed or adjustable by Current Transformer. LCD display is a matter of course together with infrared eye for easy read out. Possibility of M-Bus or ModBus communication do from energy meters proper smart device.

Installation Smart Energy Meters Ex9EMS are suitable for residential and industrial applications. The biggest advantage is mounting on DIN rails inside consumer units. They will find their use everywhere where it is needed to count consumed energy.

We offer even cable for IR communication and software can be downloaded from our website.

Energy meters are offered in 1, 2 or 4-modules width versions.

Type Key



Certification marks



Smart Energy Meters Ex9EMS

Smart Energy Meters - 1 pole 1 module

- 1 or 2-tariff versions
- Optional M-Bus or ModBus communication
- Direct connection
- Width 1MU



Rated current	Communication	Article No.	Type	Packing
45A	-	107287	Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A 1T	1/1/60
45A	-	107288	Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A 2T	1/1/60
45A	M-Bus	107289	Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A MB 2T	1/1/60
45A	ModBus	107290	Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A MO 2T	1/1/60

Smart Energy Meters - 1 pole 2 modules

- 1 or 2-tariff versions
- Optional M-Bus or ModBus communication
- Direct connection
- Width 2MU



Rated current	Communication	Article No.	Type	Packing
100A	-	107291	Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A 1T	1/1/48
100A	-	107292	Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A 2T	1/1/48
100A	M-Bus	107293	Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A MB 2T	1/1/48
100A	ModBus	107294	Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A MO 2T	1/1/48

Smart Energy Meters - 3 poles 4 modules

- Optional M-Bus or ModBus communication
- Direct or CT connection
- Width 4MU



Rated current	Communication	Article No.	Type	Packing
100A	-	107295	Ex9EMS 3P 4M 100A 2T	1/1/36
100A	M-Bus	107296	Ex9EMS 3P 4M 100A MB 2T	1/1/36
100A	ModBus	107297	Ex9EMS 3P 4M 100A MO 2T	1/1/36
CT	-	107298	Ex9EMS 3P 4M CT 2T	1/1/36
CT	M-Bus	107299	Ex9EMS 3P 4M CT MB 2T	1/1/36
CT	ModBus	107300	Ex9EMS 3P 4M CT MO 2T	1/1/36

Smart Energy Meters Ex9EMS

IR connecting cable

- Infrared connecting cable with USB
- Magnetic connection with bracket to prevent movement
- Need to use a bracket



Description	Article No.	Type	Packing
IR connecting cable with USB	109855	IR USB	1

Bracket for IR cable

- Size depends on modular width of EMS energy meter



For energy meters	Article No.	Type	Packing
Ex9EMS 1P 1M	109856	IR BR 1M	1
Ex9EMS 1P 2M	109857	IR BR 2M	1
Ex9EMS 3P 4M	109858	IR BR 4M	1

Notes

A large grid of dashed lines for taking notes, covering most of the page area.

DC surge protection devices Ex9UEP



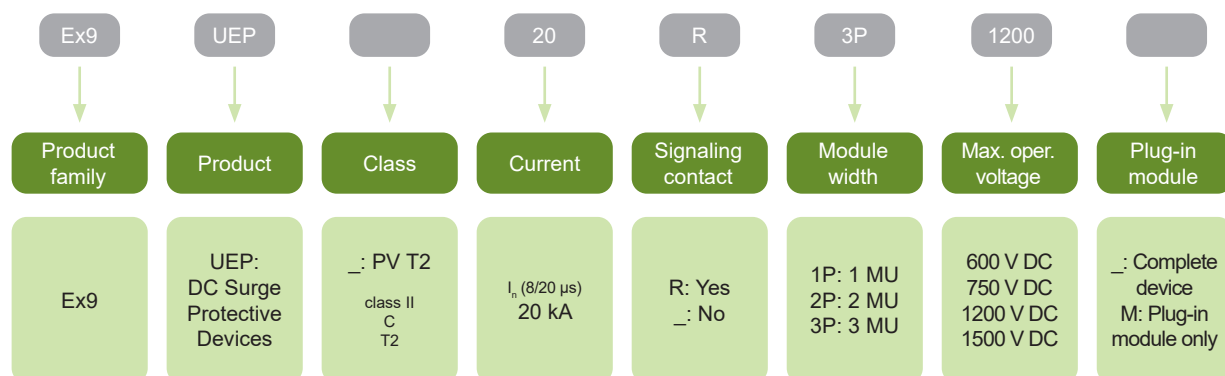
- DC Surge Protection Devices suitable for Photovoltaic systems
- PV T2 (Class II, Type 2, C) class SPDs
- Meet requirements of EN 50539-11
- Nominal discharge current I_n 20 kA (8/20 μ s) per path
- Maximum discharge current I_{max} 40 kA (8/20 μ s)
- Max. continuous operational voltage UCPV from 600 to 1500 V DC
- For grounded and ungrounded PV systems
- Plug-in module design with status indication
- Optional remote indication contact

DC Surge protection devices Ex9UEP are suitable for photovoltaic applications. These SPDs are designed and tested according PV T2 class from EN 50539-11 standard.

Indication front window helps users to know the status of device and remote-signal port is able to provide remote indication and alarm.

Plug-in module design make it convenient to change module without device disconnection.

Type Key



Certification marks



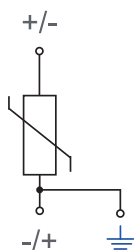
DC surge protection devices Ex9UEP

Complete devices for grounded PV systems, 1-pole



Max. oper. voltage U_{CPV}	Connection configuration	Signaling contact	Article No.	Type	Packing
600 V DC	I	no	108016	Ex9UEP 20 1P 600	1/96
600 V DC	I	yes	108017	Ex9UEP 20R 1P 600	1/96
750 V DC	I	no	110171	Ex9UEP 20 1P 750	1/96
750 V DC	I	yes	110172	Ex9UEP 20R 1P 750	1/96

Connection diagram:

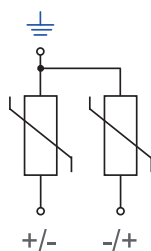


Complete devices for ungrounded PV systems, 2-pole



Max. oper. voltage U_{CPV}	Connection configuration	Signaling contact	Article No.	Type	Packing
600 V DC	U	no	108018	Ex9UEP 20 2P 600	1/81
600 V DC	U	yes	108019	Ex9UEP 20R 2P 600	1/81
750 V DC	U	no	110173	Ex9UEP 20 2P 750	1/81
750 V DC	U	yes	110174	Ex9UEP 20R 2P 750	1/81

Connection diagram:



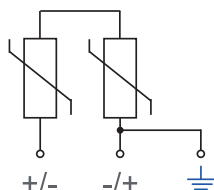
DC surge protection devices Ex9UEP

Complete devices for grounded PV systems, 2-pole



Max. oper. voltage U_{CPV}	Connection configuration	Signaling contact	Article No.	Type	Packing
1200 V DC	U	no	108020	Ex9UEP 20 2P 1200	1/81
1200 V DC	U	yes	108021	Ex9UEP 20R 2P 1200	1/81
1500 V DC	U	no	110179	Ex9UEP 20 2P 1500	1/81
1500 V DC	U	yes	110180	Ex9UEP 20R 2P 1500	1/81

Connection diagram:

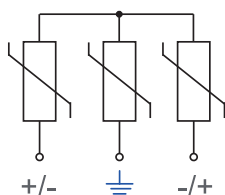


Complete devices for ungrounded PV systems, 3-pole



Max. oper. voltage U_{CPV}	Connection configuration	Signaling contact	Article No.	Type	Packing
1200 V DC	Y	no	108022	Ex9UEP 20 3P 1200	1/54
1200 V DC	Y	yes	108023	Ex9UEP 20R 3P 1200	1/54
1500 V DC	Y	no	110181	Ex9UEP 20 3P 1500	1/54
1500 V DC	Y	yes	110182	Ex9UEP 20R 3P 1500	1/54

Connection diagram:



Spare plug-in module



Max. oper. voltage U_{CPV}	Suitable for device	Article No.	Type	Packing
600 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 1P 600	108024	Ex9UEP 20 1P 600 M	1
750 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 1P 750	110183	Ex9UEP 20 1P 750 M	1
600 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 2P 600	108025	Ex9UEP 20 2P 600 M	1
750 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 2P 750	110184	Ex9UEP 20 2P 750 M	1
1200 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 2P 1200	108026	Ex9UEP 20 2P 1200 M	1
1500 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 2P 1500	110187	Ex9UEP 20 2P 1500 M	1
1200 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 3P 1200	108027	Ex9UEP 20 3P 1200 M	1
1500 V DC	Ex9UEP 20 3P 1500	110188	Ex9UEP 20 3P 1500 M	1

Notes

A large grid of dashed lines for taking notes, covering most of the page area below the header and above the footer.

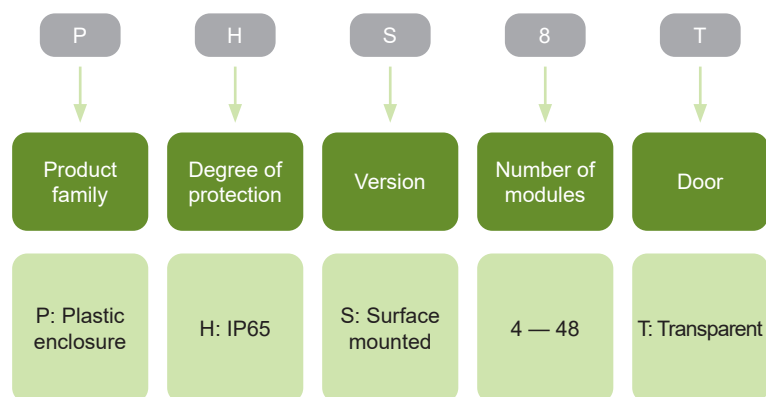
Surface-mounted IP65 Consumer Units PHS



- Surface-mounted consumer units PHS
- Rated oper. voltage 690 V AC, 1000 V DC
- Degree of protection IP65
- 4 up to 48 modules
- 1 up to 4 rows
- Transparent door

Consumer units PHS are intended for general applications including industrial ones with requirements for high degree of IP protection. Their design is suitable for surface mounting. Scope of delivery consists of enclosure, door, device DIN rails, N + PE terminals, front cover with device cutout, cover for empty place, mounting material.

Type Key



Certification marks



Surface-mounted IP65 Consumer Units PHS

Consumer units PHS with transparent door

- Surface mounted version
- 4, 8 or 12 modules per row
- 1 up to 4 rows
- Scope of delivery: enclosure, door, device DIN rails, N + PE terminals, front cover with device cutout, cover for empty place, mounting material



N+PE terminals	Number of rows	Total modules	Article No.	Type	Packing
4+4	1	4	101492	PHS 4T	1
8+8	1	8	101493	PHS 8T	1
10+10	1	12	101494	PHS 12T	1
15+15	2	24	101495	PHS 24T	1
15+15	3	36	101496	PHS 36T	1
20+20	4	48	110814	PHS 48T	1

Spare door, transparent

- Spare door for consumer unit
- Suitable for PHS line of consumer units
- Packed separately



Version	For consumer units	Article No.	Type	Packing
Transparent	PHS 4T	101533	DR PHS 4T	1
Transparent	PHS 8T	101534	DR PHS 8T	1
Transparent	PHS 12T	101535	DR PHS 12T	1
Transparent	PHS 24T	101536	DR PHS 24T	1
Transparent	PHS 36T	101537	DR PHS 36T	1
Transparent	PHS 48T	111174	DR PHS 48T	1

Surface-mounted IP65 Consumer Units PHS

Lock with key

- Lock with key
- For subsequent mounting onto enclosure door
- Metal version of lock



Version of lock	For consumer units	Article No.	Type	Packing
Metal	PHS	101571	LK PH M	1

Cover for empty place

- Cover for unused 45 mm device cutout
- White colour
- Total width 224 mm, can be shortened
- Segmented as 1x 15 mm, 22 x 1/2 module width, 1x 15 mm



Description	Width	Article No.	Type	Packing
Cover	224 mm	101574	B CC45	1/500

Spare mounting material

- For IP65 surface mounted consumer units
- Package contains: screws, wall plugs, screw covers, stickers, empty place cover



Description	Article No.	Type	Packing
Spare mounting material, IP65	106182	SMM IP65S	1 pack

Cable grommets

- Cable grommets suitable for cutouts prepared on the enclosures
- Used material allows to use various diameter of the conductors (up to 50 mm²)
- Packed separately



Description	Diameter	Article No.	Type	Packing
Cable grommet	16 mm	106860	CGQS M16	1
Cable grommet	20 mm	106208	CGQS M20	1
Cable grommet	25 mm	106209	CGQS M25	1
Cable grommet	32 mm	106210	CGQS M32	1



Fixed solution

Always connected and ready for your EV.



Unique design

Our design language will set you apart from the masses.



Reliable protection

B type RCCB integrated.



5 Year Warranty

We stand behind the quality of our products.



Plug and go

All you need is a grip plug



Manufactured in EU

The European quality standards



Wall-mounted EV chargers Ex9EV

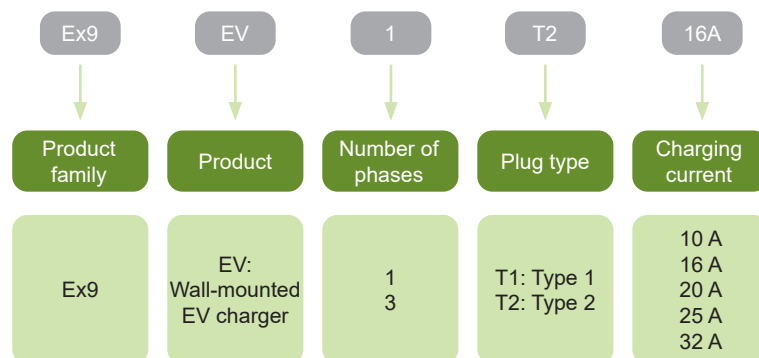


- Tested according to IEC/EN 61851
- Installation directly on wall
- 1phase or 3phase versions
- Charging current up to 32 A
- Plug type 1 (5 pins) or type 2 (7 pins)
- Including RCCB B type
- Degree of protection IP44

Ex9EV is a wall-mounted charger for electric vehicles (EVs) with intentions to be used in a household. Our solution is equipped with B type Residual Current Circuit Breaker, which is a necessary protection of EV chargers. The battery of EV is working on DC principle and it can occur a DC current leakage. The internal B type RCCB is able to detect leakages in DC, AC and pulsating current in a high frequency.

We are offering a chargers with charging current up to 32 A in 1 or 3 phase connection. Connection cable with length of 5 m with one of two most common plugs (Type 1 or Type 2) is a part of delivery.

Type Key



Certification marks



Wall-mounted EV chargers Ex9EV

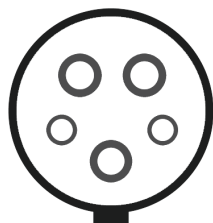
EV charging wallboxes

- 1phase or 3phase version
- Plug type 1 or type 2
- Charging current up to 32 A
- Integrated RCCB type B

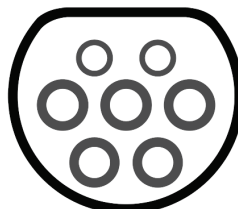


Maximal charging current	Number of phases	Plug type CAR	Article No.	Type	Packing
10A	1 phase	Type 1	110256	Ex9EV1 T1 10A	1/4
16A	1 phase	Type 1	110494	Ex9EV1 T1 16A	1/4
20A	1 phase	Type 1	110495	Ex9EV1 T1 20A	1/4
25A	1 phase	Type 1	110496	Ex9EV1 T1 25A	1/4
32A	1 phase	Type 1	110497	Ex9EV1 T1 32A	1/4
10A	1 phase	Type 2	110257	Ex9EV1 T2 10A	1/4
16A	1 phase	Type 2	110498	Ex9EV1 T2 16A	1/4
20A	1 phase	Type 2	110499	Ex9EV1 T2 20A	1/4
25A	1 phase	Type 2	110500	Ex9EV1 T2 25A	1/4
32A	1 phase	Type 2	110501	Ex9EV1 T2 32A	1/4
10A	3 phase	Type 2	110258	Ex9EV3 T2 10A	1/4
16A	3 phase	Type 2	110502	Ex9EV3 T2 16A	1/4
20A	3 phase	Type 2	110503	Ex9EV3 T2 20A	1/4
25A	3 phase	Type 2	110504	Ex9EV3 T2 25A	1/4
32A	3 phase	Type 2	110505	Ex9EV3 T2 32A	1/4

EV plug types



Type 1



Type 2

Cable EV chargers Ex9EVC



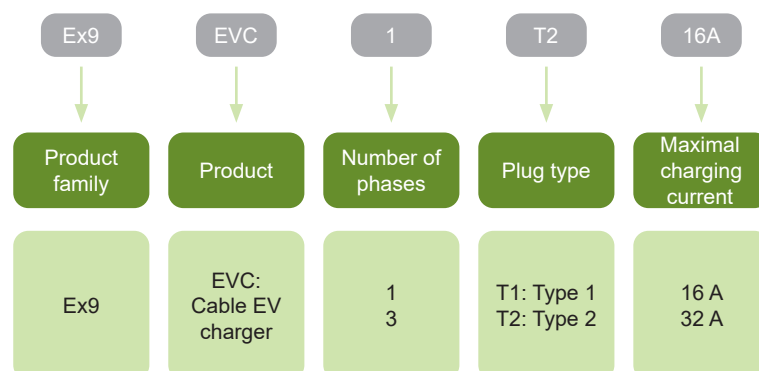
- Tested according to IEC/EN 61851
- Mobile solution of EV charging
- 1phase or 3phase versions
- Adjustable charging current up to 16 or 32 A
- EV plug Type 1 (5 pins) or Type 2 (7 pins)
- Grid plug UNISCHUKO, CEE 16A/5p or CEE 32A/5p
- Integrated RCCB type B
- All necessary protections
- Degree of protection IP55 (plugs IP44)

EV charging cable Ex9EVC is a mobile solution for charging your EV (electric vehicle). It can be used as complementary charger or replace the main charger, if you don't want to have a wall-box installed in your facility. All you need is a grid plug. Charging current can be set before start charging so you can configure charging time and control the energy consumption.

Charging cables provide all necessary protection as temperature, overvoltage and undervoltage monitoring, checking the ground and neutral wires connection and electronic status before starting charging. The battery of EV is working on DC principle and it can occur a DC current leakage. The integrated B type RCCB is able to detect leakages in DC, AC and pulsating current in a high frequency.

All versions of cable chargers Ex9EVC are provided in 5 m length with one of the two most common plugs at the EV connection side - Type 1 and Type 2. Grid plug is depended on a number of phases and maximal charging current.

Type Key



Certification marks



Cable EV chargers Ex9EVC

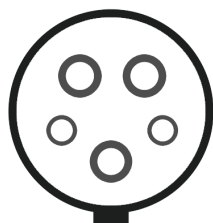
EV charging cables

- 1phase or 3phase versions
- Adjustable charging current up to 16 or 32 A
- EV plug Type 1 (5 pins) or Type 2 (7 pins)
- Grid plug UNISCHUKO, CEE 16A/5p or CEE 32A/5p
- Integrated RCCB type B

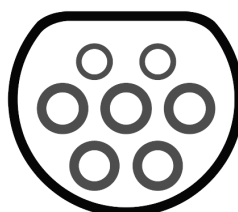


Maximal charging current	Number of phases	Plug type CAR	Plug type GRID	Article No.	Type	Packing
16 A	1 phase	Type 1	UNISCHUKO	110688	Ex9EVC1 T1 16A	1
16 A	1 phase	Type 2	UNISCHUKO	110689	Ex9EVC1 T2 16A	1
32 A	1 phase	Type 1	CEE 32A/5p	110690	Ex9EVC1 T1 32A	1
32 A	1 phase	Type 2	CEE 32A/5p	110691	Ex9EVC1 T2 32A	1
16 A	3 phase	Type 2	CEE 16A/5p	110692	Ex9EVC3 T2 16A	1
32 A	3 phase	Type 2	CEE 32A/5p	110693	Ex9EVC3 T2 32A	1

EV plug types

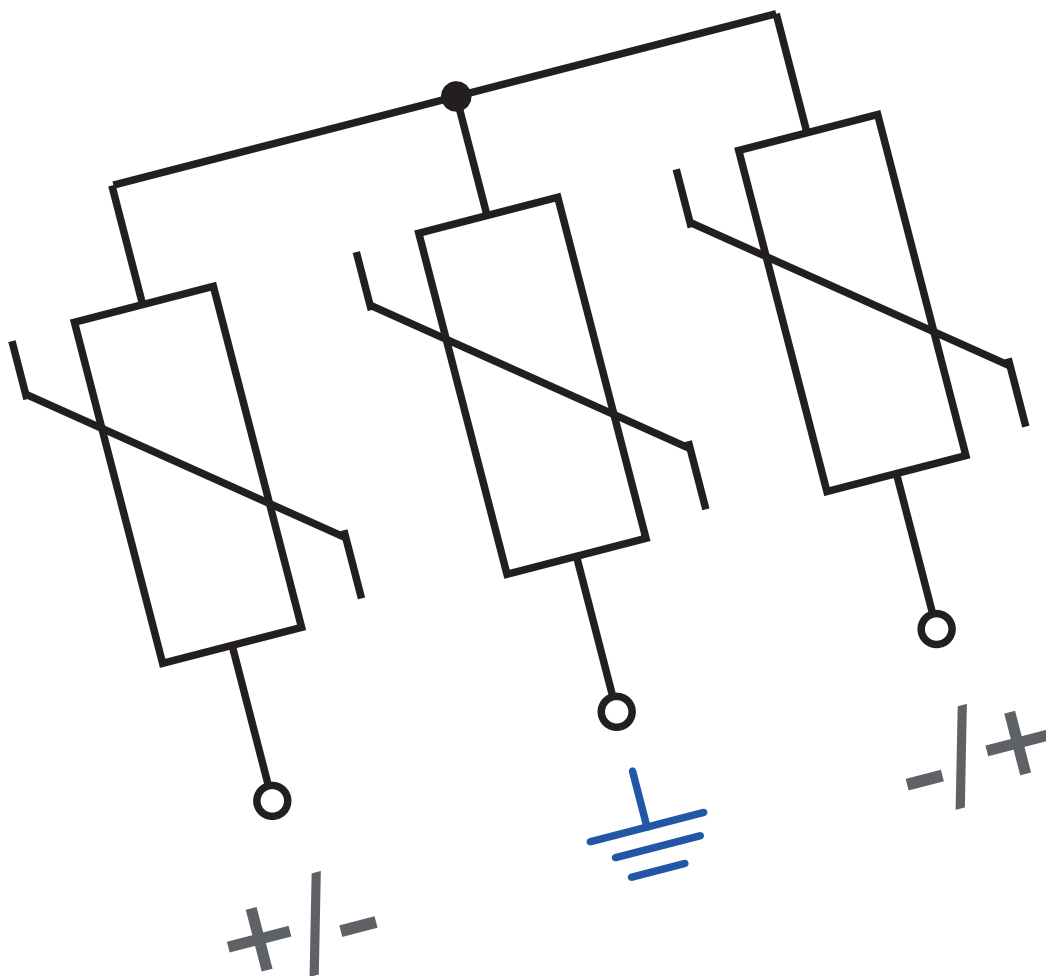


Type 1



Type 2

Technical Data



Content

Technical data

DC Circuit breakers	
Ex9BP DC miniature circuit breakers up to 63 A	83
Ex9MV2S DC MCCBs for PV up to 250 A	86
Ex9MD DC MCCBs up to 800 A	89
DC Fuse holders	
Ex9FP DC fuse disconnectors	104
DC Switch disconnectors	
Ex9IP DC modular isolators up to 63 A	106
Ex9MSD DC MCCB switch disconnectors up to 800 A	108
RCCBs	
Ex9LB63 RCCBs type B	123
Energy meters	
Ex9EMS smart energy meters	126
DC SPDs	
Ex9UEP DC surge protection devices PV T2	131
PV outdoor enclosures	
PHS surface-mounted IP65 consumer units	134
EV chargers	
Ex9EV wall-mounted EV chargers	136
Ex9EVC cable EV chargers	139

Technical Data Ex9BP

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers up to 63 A

General parameters

Non-polarized, suitable for general DC as well as Photovoltaic applications

Accessories

Auxiliary contacts	AX3111, AX3122	100540, 100542
Alarm contact	AL3111	100541
Auxiliary and alarm contact	AXL31	100543
Shunt trip releases	SHT31, SHT3111	100544-100546, 100547-100549
Undervoltage releases	UVT31, UVT3101, UVT3110	100550-100551, 100552-100553, 100554-100555
Max. number of installed accessories is 3 pcs of one contact units (AX3111, AL3111) or 2 pcs of two contact units (AX3122, AXL31) and 2 pcs of releases (SHT31, UVT31)		

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC / EN 60947-2
Rated operating voltage U_e	150 (1P), 300 (2P), 450 (3P), 600 (4P) V DC
Rated breaking capacity I_{cu}	10 kA
Rated current I_n	1 — 63 A
Tripping characteristics	C, K
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	4 kV
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1 000 V DC
Mechanical service life	20 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	2 500 operation cycles
Line voltage connection	arbitrary above or below

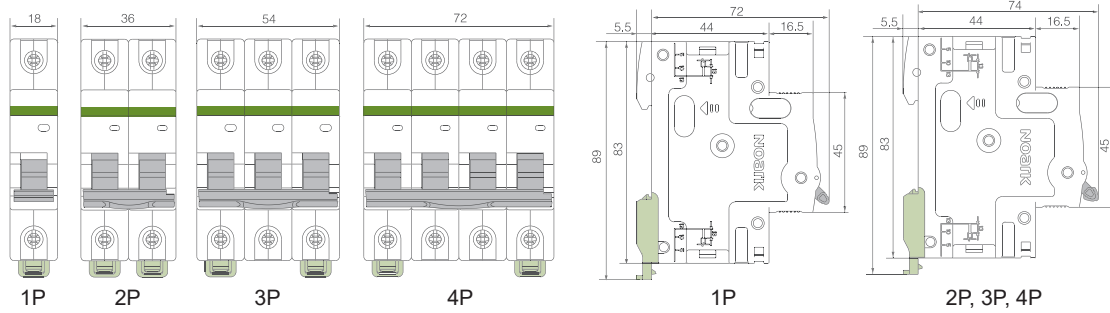
Mechanical parameters

Device width	18 mm (per pole/module)
Device height	83 mm (89 mm including rail clip)
Frame size	45 mm
Mounting	easy fastening onto 35 mm device rail (DIN)
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	combined lift + open mouthed
Terminal capacity	1 — 35 mm ²
Fastening torque of terminals	3.5 Nm
Busbar thickness	0.8 — 2 mm
Ambient temperature	-35 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 95 % at 20°C, ≤ 50 % at 40°C
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Installation class	III
Weight	0.12 kg (per pole/module)

Technical Data Ex9BP

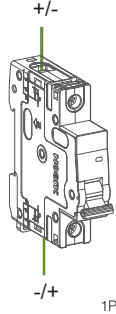
DC Miniature Circuit Breakers up to 63 A

Dimensions



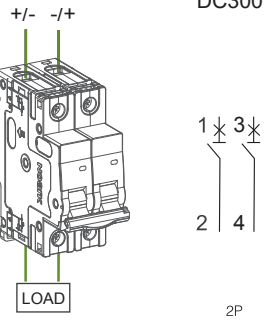
Wiring diagrams

DC150



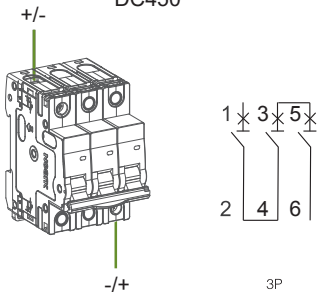
1P

DC300



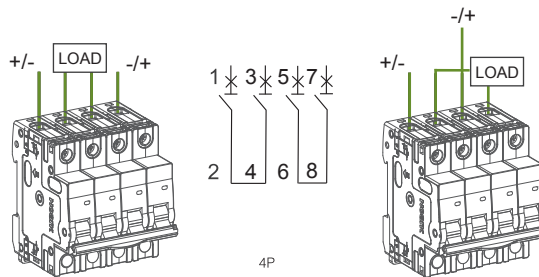
2P

DC450



3P

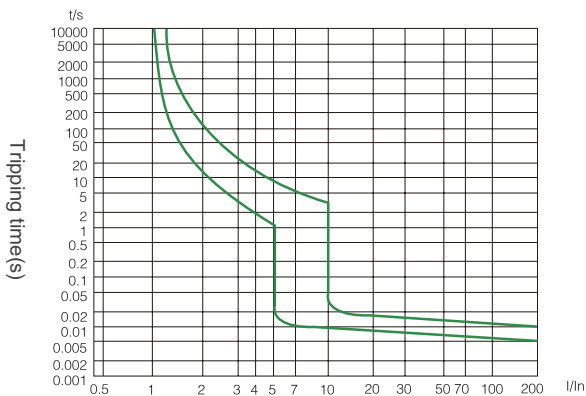
DC600



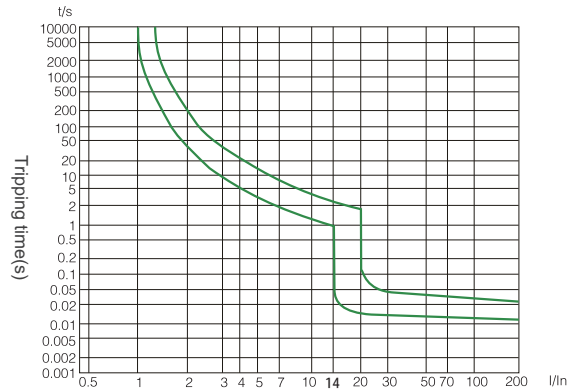
4P

Tripping characteristics

Characteristic C



Characteristic K



Technical Data Ex9BP

DC Miniature Circuit Breakers up to 63 A

Dependence of tripping characteristics on ambient temperature

T [°C]	I _n (T) [A]												
	1A	2A	3A	4A	6A	10 A	16 A	20 A	25 A	32 A	40 A	50 A	63 A
-20	1.2	2.4	3.6	4.8	7.3	13.5	20.0	24.5	29.8	39.5	50.5	60.0	77.5
-15	1.2	2.4	3.5	4.8	7.2	13.3	19.8	24.3	29.7	39.3	50.4	59.8	76.3
-10	1.2	2.3	3.5	4.7	7.1	13.0	19.5	24.0	29.5	39.0	50.2	59.5	75.0
-5	1.2	2.3	3.4	4.7	7	12.7	19.2	23.8	29.3	38.8	50.0	59.2	73.0
0	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.5	6.8	12.5	19.1	23.7	29.2	38.6	48.8	59.0	71.8
5	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.4	6.6	12.3	18.8	23.5	29.0	38.4	48.6	58.8	70.6
10	1.1	2.1	3.3	4.3	6.5	12.1	18.6	23.3	28.8	38.2	48.4	56.5	69.0
15	1.1	2.1	3.2	4.3	6.4	12.0	18.5	23.1	28.6	38.0	48.1	55.0	67.5
20	1	2.1	3.2	4.2	6.3	11.8	18.3	22.8	28.4	37.8	47.8	54.5	66.2
25	1	2	3	4.1	6.2	11.5	18.0	22.6	28.2	37.5	47.0	52.5	64.5
30	1	2	3	4	6	10	16	20	25	32	40	50	63
35	0.99	2	3	3.9	5.9	9.9	15.7	19.7	24.6	31.5	39.2	48.8	61.5
40	0.97	1.9	2.9	3.9	5.8	9.8	15.4	19.3	24.3	31.1	38.8	47.0	58.7
45	0.95	1.9	2.8	3.8	5.7	9.8	15.1	18.8	24.0	30.8	38.3	45.5	55.8
50	0.93	1.9	2.8	3.7	5.6	9.6	14.9	18.5	23.8	30.1	38.0	44.0	53.5
55	0.91	1.8	2.8	3.6	5.5	9.5	14.7	18.2	23.5	29.5	36.5	42.5	51.7
60	0.91	1.8	2.7	3.5	5.4	9.0	14.5	17.8	23.0	28.5	35.0	41.5	49.2
65	0.91	1.8	2.7	3.5	5.3	8.6	14.0	17.5	22.0	27.5	34.0	40.5	47.9
70	0.91	1.8	2.7	3.5	5.3	8.0	13.8	17.3	21.5	27.0	32.5	38.0	46.8

Power loss per pole

I _n [A]	1 A	2 A	3 A	4 A	6 A	10 A	16 A	20 A	25 A	32 A	40 A	50 A	63 A
P [W]	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.4

Technical Data Ex9MV2S

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers for photovoltaic

General parameters

Suitable for photovoltaics application

Internal accessories

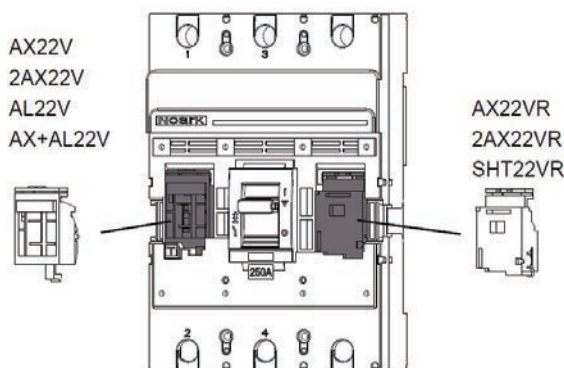
Left auxiliary contact unit	AX22V	110199
	2AX22V	110200
Right auxiliary contact unit	AX22VR	110206
	2AX22VR	110207
Left alarm contact unit	AL22V	110201
Left auxiliary + alarm contact unit	AX+AL22V	110202
Right shunt trip releases	SHT22VR	110208-110210

External accessories

Extended rotary handle	ERH-1	110211
------------------------	-------	--------

Mounting screws as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Accessories position



Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-2			
Rated op. voltage U_e	1500 V DC			
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1500 V			
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	12 kV			
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	15 kA			
Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cs}	15 kA			
Rated current	125 A, 160 A, 200 A, 225 A, 250 A			
Utilization category	A			
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles			
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	120 cycles per hour			
Total disconnection time at short circuit	< 40 ms			
Power loss per pole	max 32 W			
Altitude	2000 m	3000 m	4000 m	5000 m
Rated operational current I_n	$1 \times I_n$	$0.97 \times I_n$	$0.93 \times I_n$	$0.89 \times I_n$
Rated operational voltage U_e	1500 V DC	1350 V DC	1200 V DC	1050 V DC
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1500 V	1500 V	1500 V	1500 V
Dielectric properties	3110 V DC	2890 V DC	2700 V DC	2500 V DC

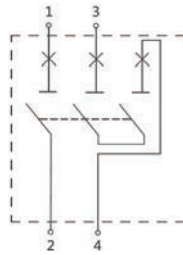
Technical Data Ex9MV2S

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers for photovoltaic

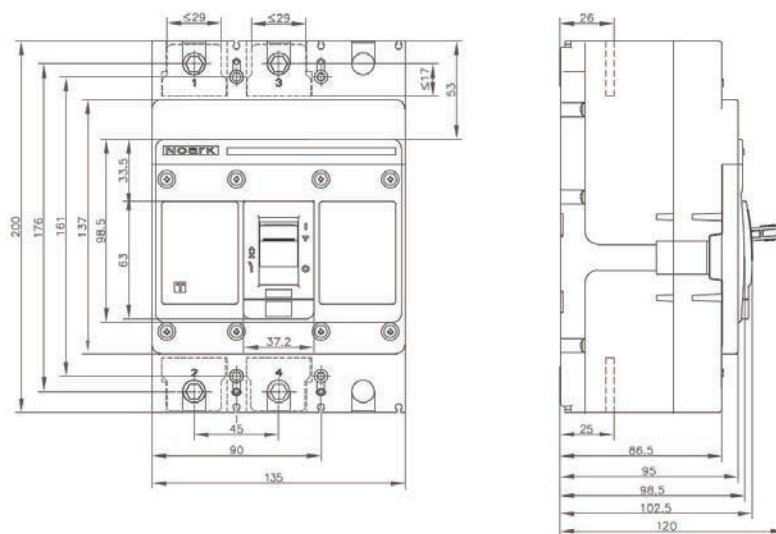
Mechanical parameters

Device width	135 mm
Device height	200 mm
Device depth	103 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP20
Mechanical service life	10 000 operation cycles
Terminals	M10 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 4 mm
Busbar width	≤ 29 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 50 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 Nm
Ambient temperature	-40 — +70 °C
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % at 20 °C
Pollution degree	3
Weight	3.3 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

Wiring diagram



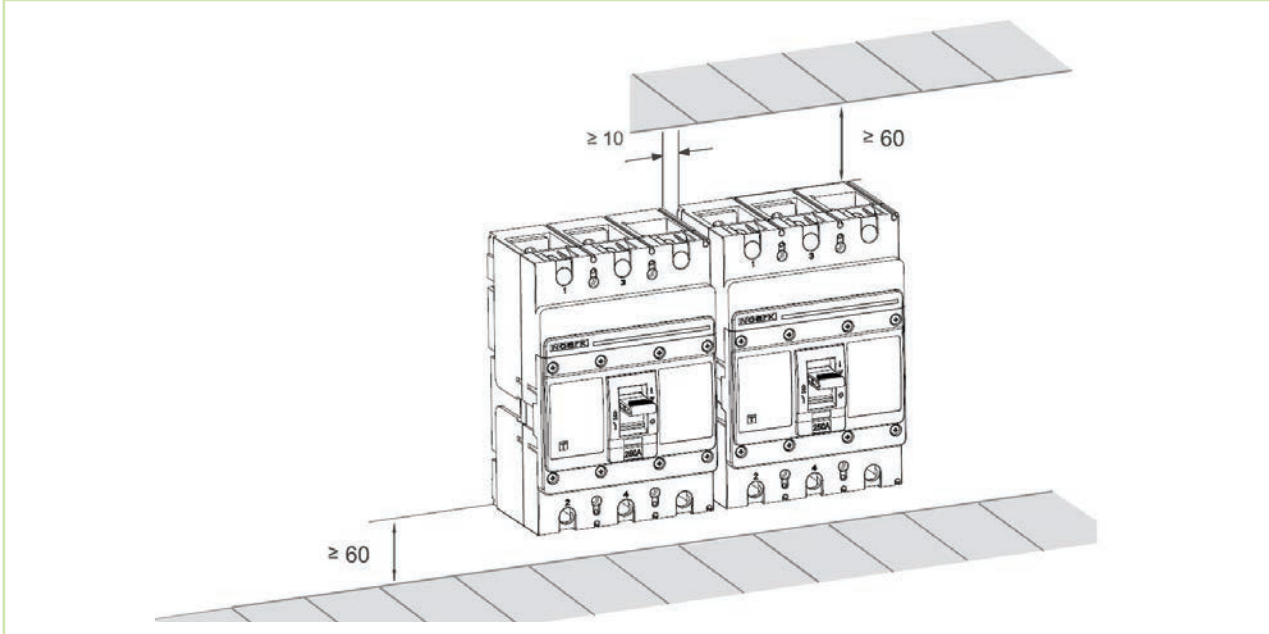
Dimensions



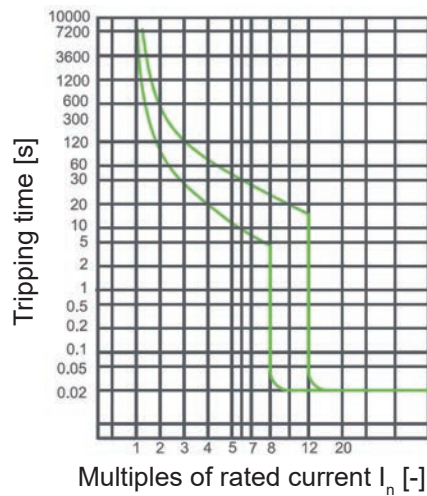
Technical Data Ex9MV2S

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers for photovoltaic

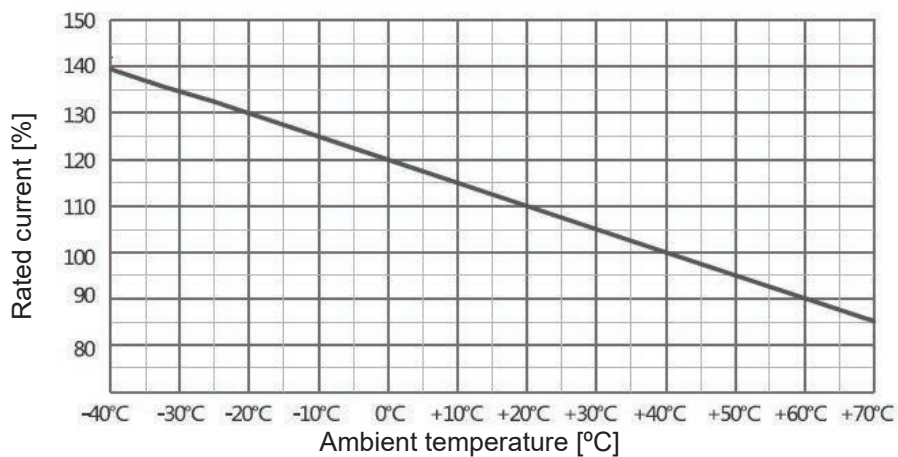
Installation space



Tripping characteristics



Temperature derating curve



Technical Data Ex9MD1

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 125 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and similar applications

Thermal release adjustable $(0.8-0.9-1) \times I_n$

Instantaneous short-circuit current release fixed $10 \times I_n$

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Alarm contact unit	AL21	101396
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 21	106315
Shunt trip releases	SHT21	101397-101405
Undervoltage releases	UVT21	101406-101407

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 2 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of AL21 or EC 21 and 1 pc of a release (SHT21 or UVT21)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD21	101410
Extended rotary handle	ERH21	101409
Remote motor operators	MOD21	101411-101415
Terminal cover, short	TCV21 3P, TCV21 4P	101439, 102372
Terminal cover, long	TCE21 3P, TCE21 4P	101440, 102373
Phase barrier set	PB21 3P, PB21 4P	101441, 102398
Connection terminals	MC21	103705-103708
DIN-rail adaptor	DRA21	106319

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

	Ex9MD1B	Ex9MD1S	Ex9MD1N	Ex9MD1H
Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-2			
Rated op. voltage U_e	750 (3P), 1000 V DC (4P)			
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V			
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV			
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cs}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated short-circuit making capacity I_{cm}	52.5 kA / 1000 V DC	75.6 kA / 1000 V DC	105 kA / 1000 V DC	220kA / 1000 V DC
Rated current	16 — 125 A			
Overvoltage category	III			
Utilization category	A			
Mechanical service life	15 000 operation cycles			
Electrical service life	5 000 operation cycles			
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	120 cycles per hour			
Total disconnection time at short circuit	< 2 ms			
Power loss per pole at 125 A	12.5 W			

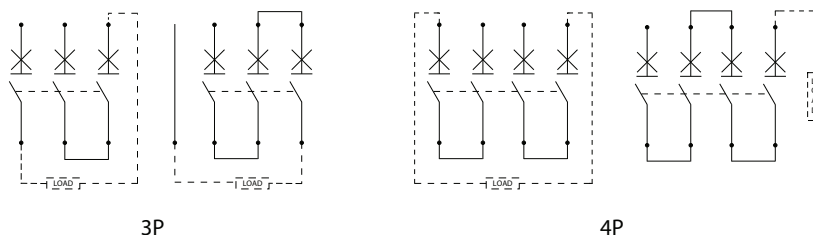
Technical Data Ex9MD1

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 125 A

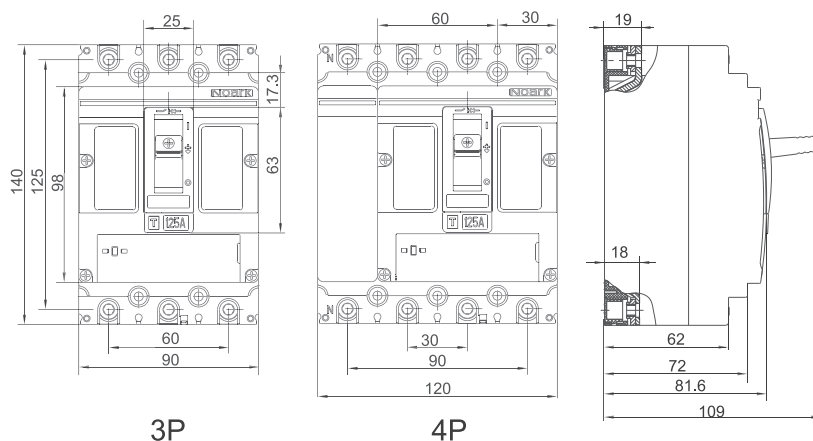
Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	90 mm / 120 mm
Device height	140 mm
Device depth	81.6 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M6 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 4 mm
Busbar width	≤ 14.2 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 14.2 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	10 — 15 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	1.2 kg / 1.7 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

Wiring diagram



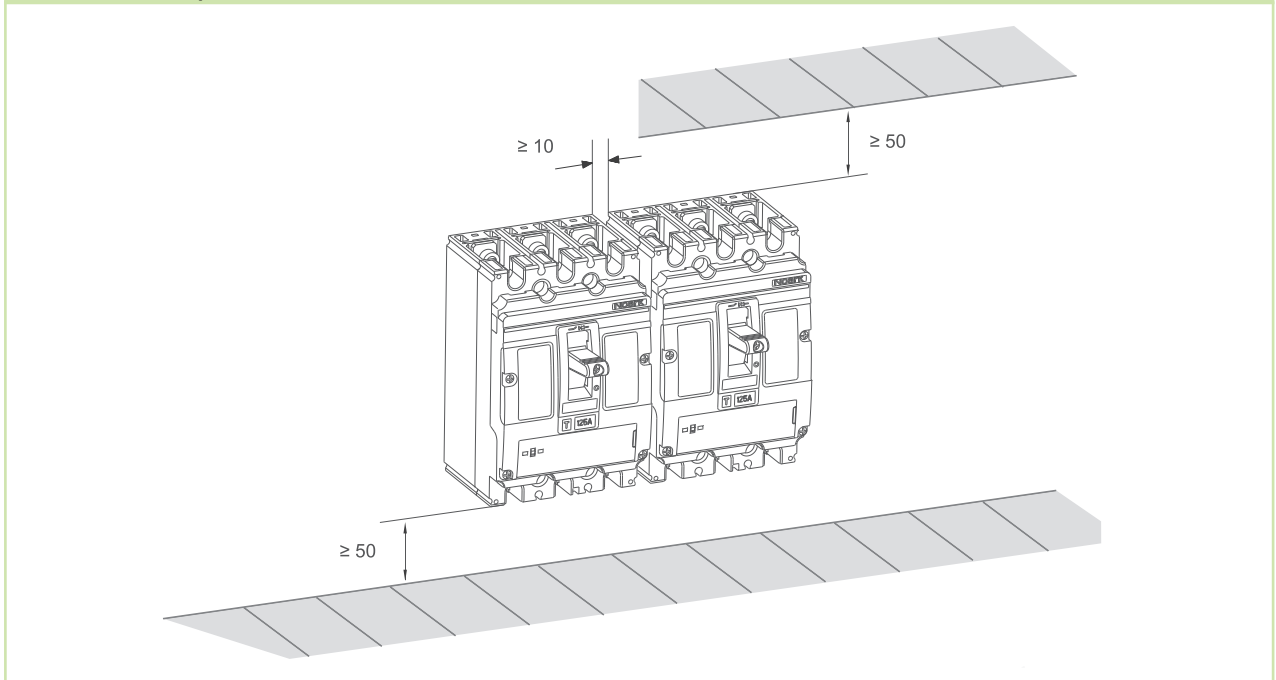
Dimensions



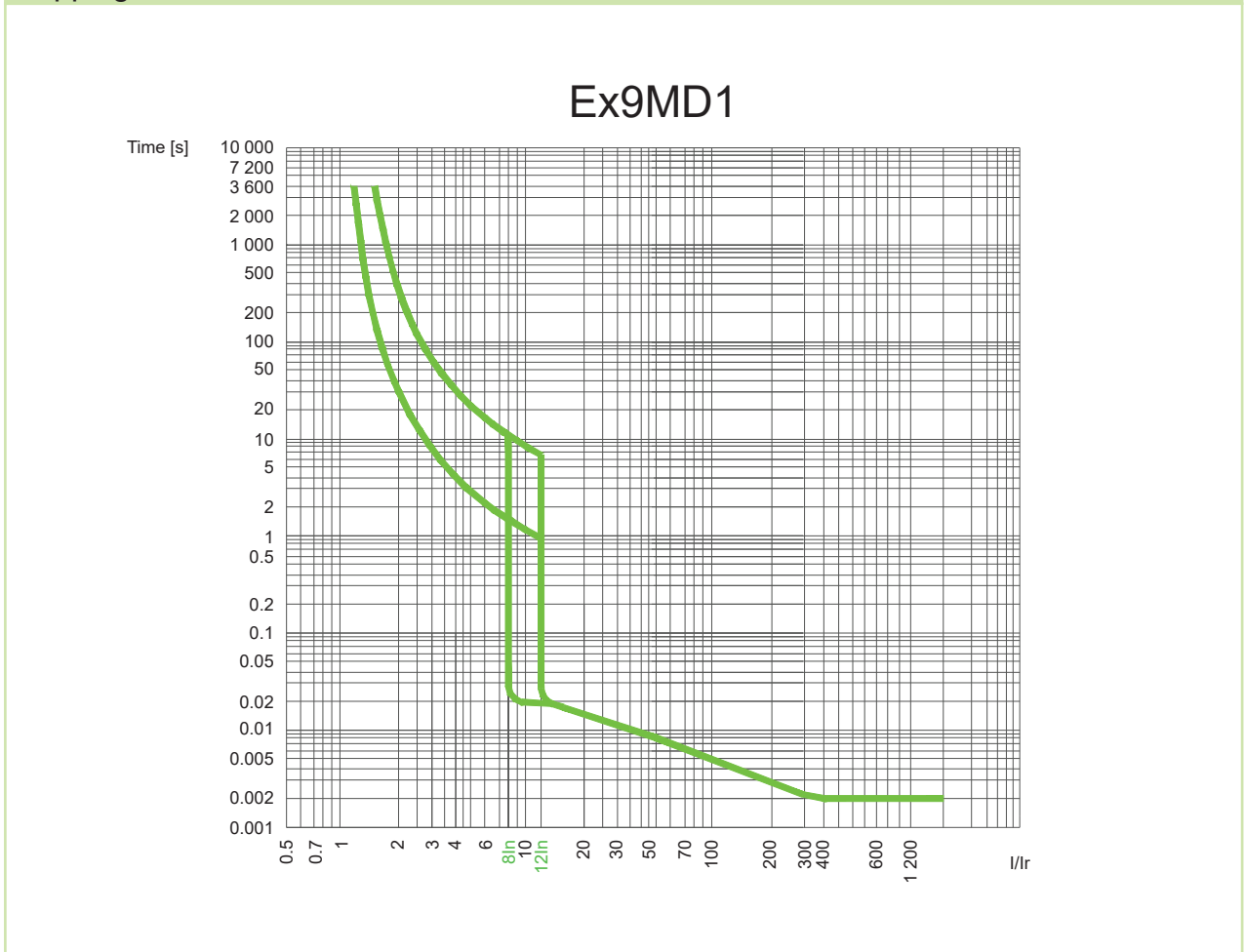
Technical Data Ex9MD1

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 125 A

Installation space



Tripping characteristic



Technical Data Ex9MD2

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 250 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and similar applications

Thermal release adjustable $(0.8-0.9-1) \times I_n$

Instantaneous short-circuit current release $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Alarm contact unit	AL21	101396
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 21	106315
Shunt trip releases	SHT22	101416-101424
Undervoltage releases	UVT22	101425-101426

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 2 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of AL21 or EC 21 and 1 pc of a release (SHT22 or UVT22)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD22	101429
Extended rotary handle	ERH22	101428
Remote motor operators	MOD22	101430-101434
Terminal cover, short	TCV22 3P, TCV22 4P	101442, 102374
Terminal cover, long	TCE22 3P, TCE22 4P	101443, 102375
Phase barrier set	PB22 3P, PB22 4P	101444, 102399
Connection terminals	MC22	103709-103714
DIN-rail adaptor	DRA22	106320

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

	Ex9MD2B	Ex9MD2S	Ex9MD2N	Ex9MD2H
Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-2			
Rated op. voltage U_e	750 (3P), 1000 V DC (4P)			
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V			
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV			
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cs}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated short-circuit making capacity I_{cm}	52.5 kA / 1000 V DC	75.6 kA / 1000 V DC	105 kA / 1000 V DC	220kA / 1000 V DC
Rated current	125 — 250 A			
Overvoltage category	III			
Utilization category	A			
Mechanical service life	15 000 operation cycles			
Electrical service life	5 000 operation cycles			
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	120 cycles per hour			
Total disconnection time at short circuit	< 2 ms			
Power loss per pole at 250 A	18.8 W			

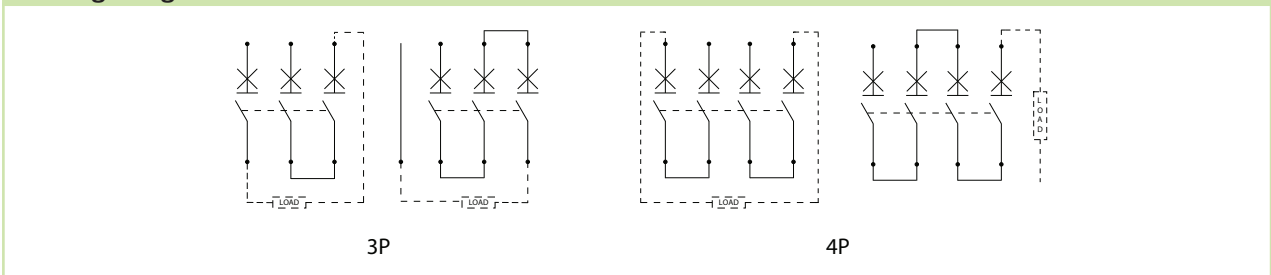
Technical Data Ex9MD2

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 250 A

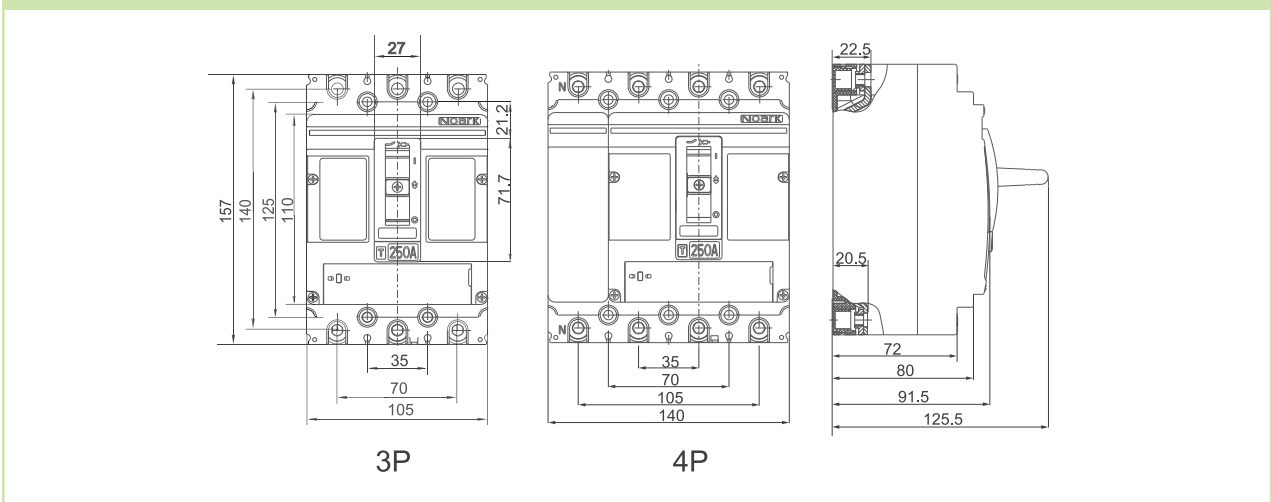
Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	105 mm / 140 mm
Device height	157 mm
Device depth	91.5 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M8 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 6 mm
Busbar width	≤ 25 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 25 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	15 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	1.7 / 2.2 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

Wiring diagram



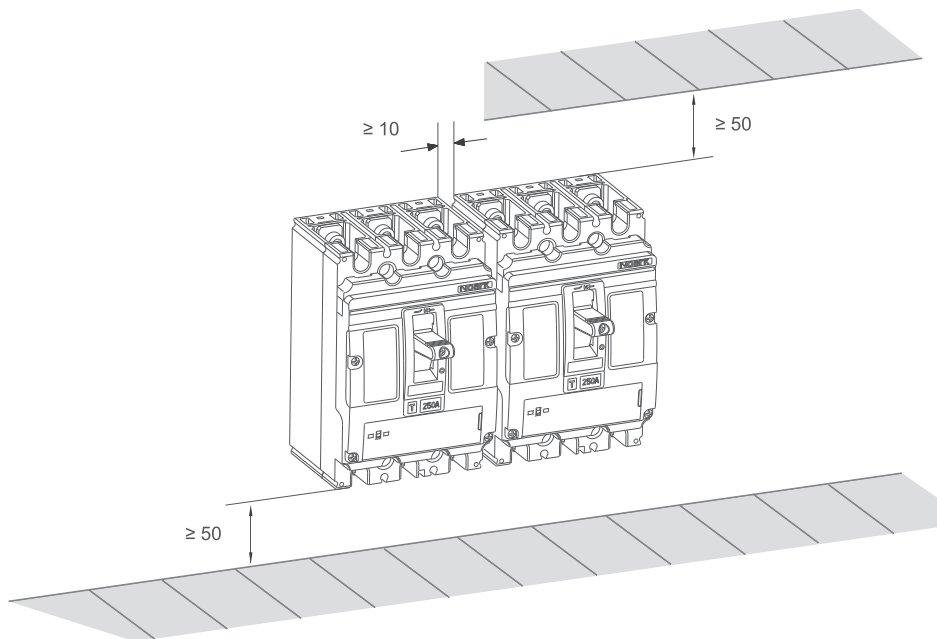
Dimensions



Technical Data Ex9MD2

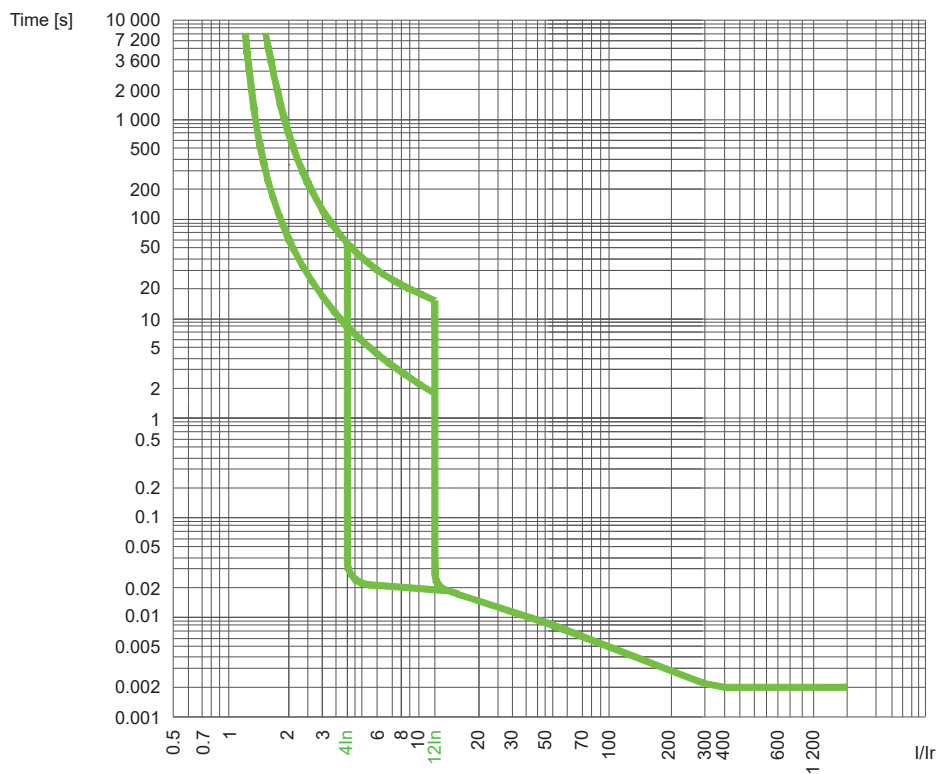
DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 250 A

Installation space



Tripping characteristic

Ex9MD2



Technical Data Ex9MD3

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 400 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and similar applications

Thermal release adjustable $(0.8-0.9-1) \times I_n$

Instantaneous short-circuit current release $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Alarm contact unit	AL21	101396
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 23	106317
Shunt trip releases	SHT22	101416-101424
Undervoltage releases	UVT22	101425-101426

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 3 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of AL21 or EC 23 and 1 pc of a release (SHT22 or UVT22)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD23	101429
Extended rotary handle	ERH23	101428
Remote motor operators	MOD23	101430-101434
Terminal cover, short	TCV23 3P, TCV23 4P	101442, 102376
Terminal cover, long	TCE23 3P, TCE23 4P	101443, 102377
Phase barrier set	PB23 3P, PB23 4P	101444, 102340
Connection terminals	MC23	103715-103722

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

	Ex9MD3B	Ex9MD3S	Ex9MD3N	Ex9MD3H
Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-2			
Rated op. voltage U_e	750 (3P), 1000 V DC (4P)			
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V			
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV			
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cs}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated short-circuit making capacity I_{cm}	52.5 kA / 1000 V DC	75.6 kA / 1000 V DC	105 kA / 1000 V DC	220 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated current	250 — 400 A			
Overvoltage category	III			
Utilization category	A			
Mechanical service life	10 000 operation cycles			
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles			
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	60 cycles per hour			
Total disconnection time at short circuit	< 2 ms			
Power loss per pole at 400 A	25 W			

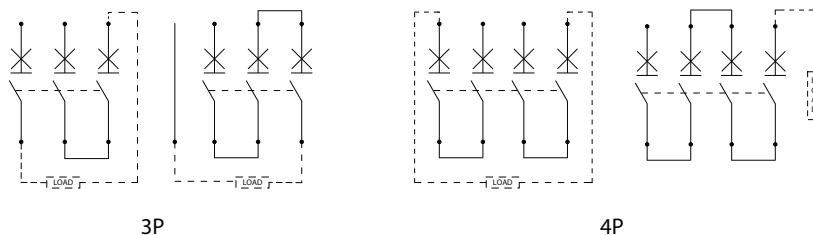
Technical Data Ex9MD3

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 400 A

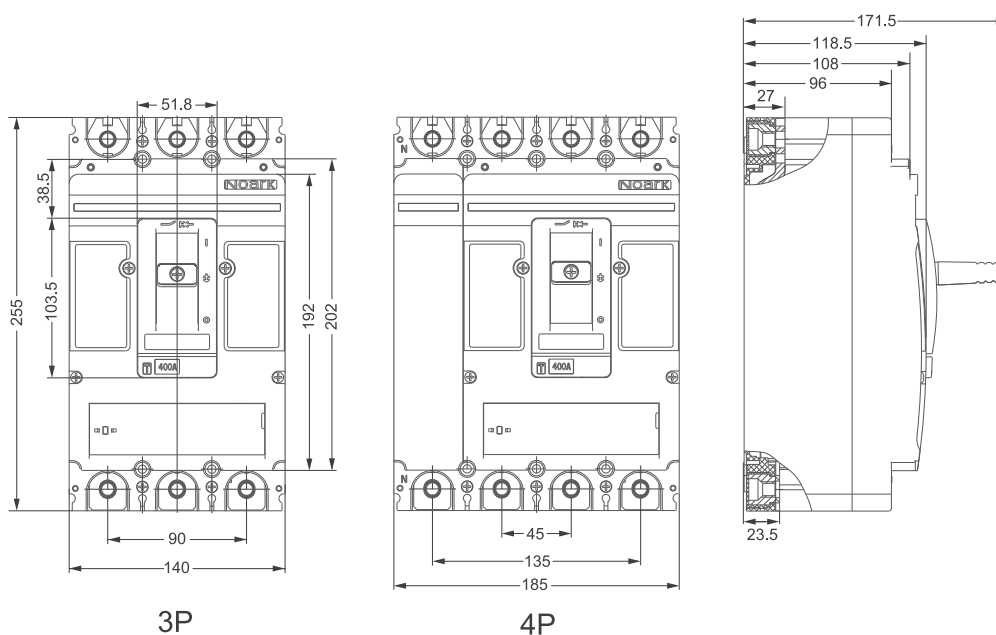
Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	140 mm / 185 mm
Device height	255 mm
Device depth	118.5 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M10 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 8 mm
Busbar width	≤ 30 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 30 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 — 30 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	5 kg / 6.6 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

Wiring diagram



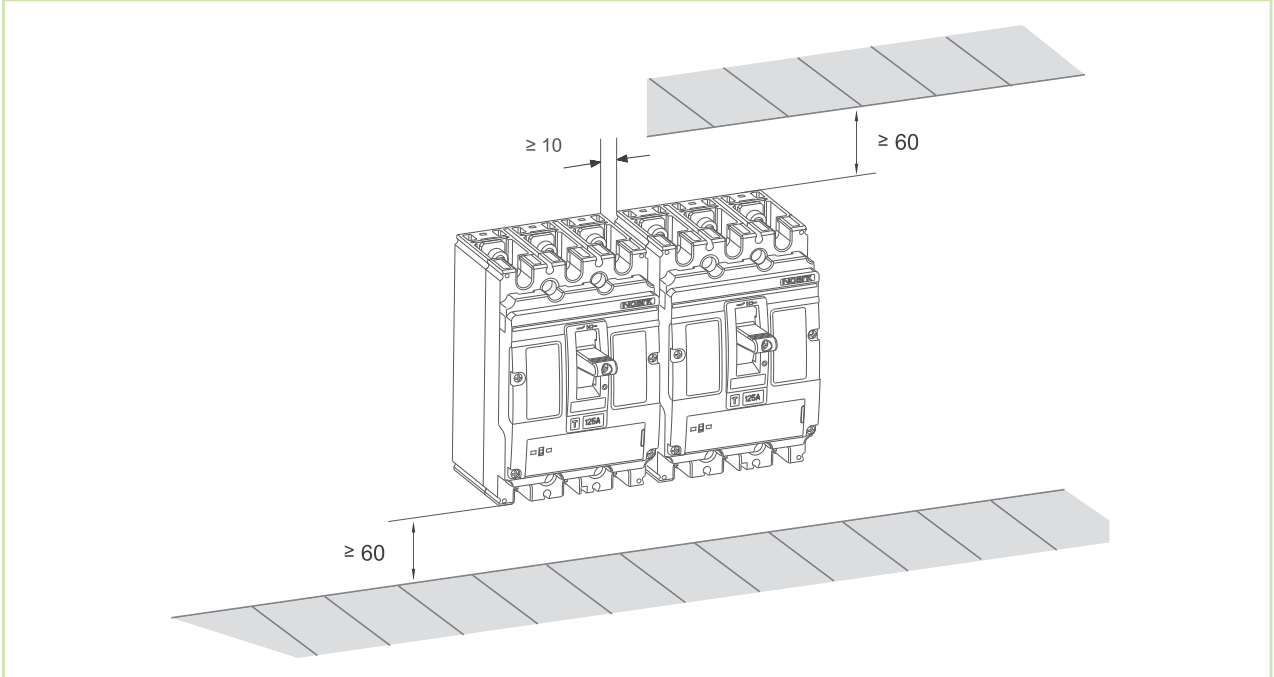
Dimensions



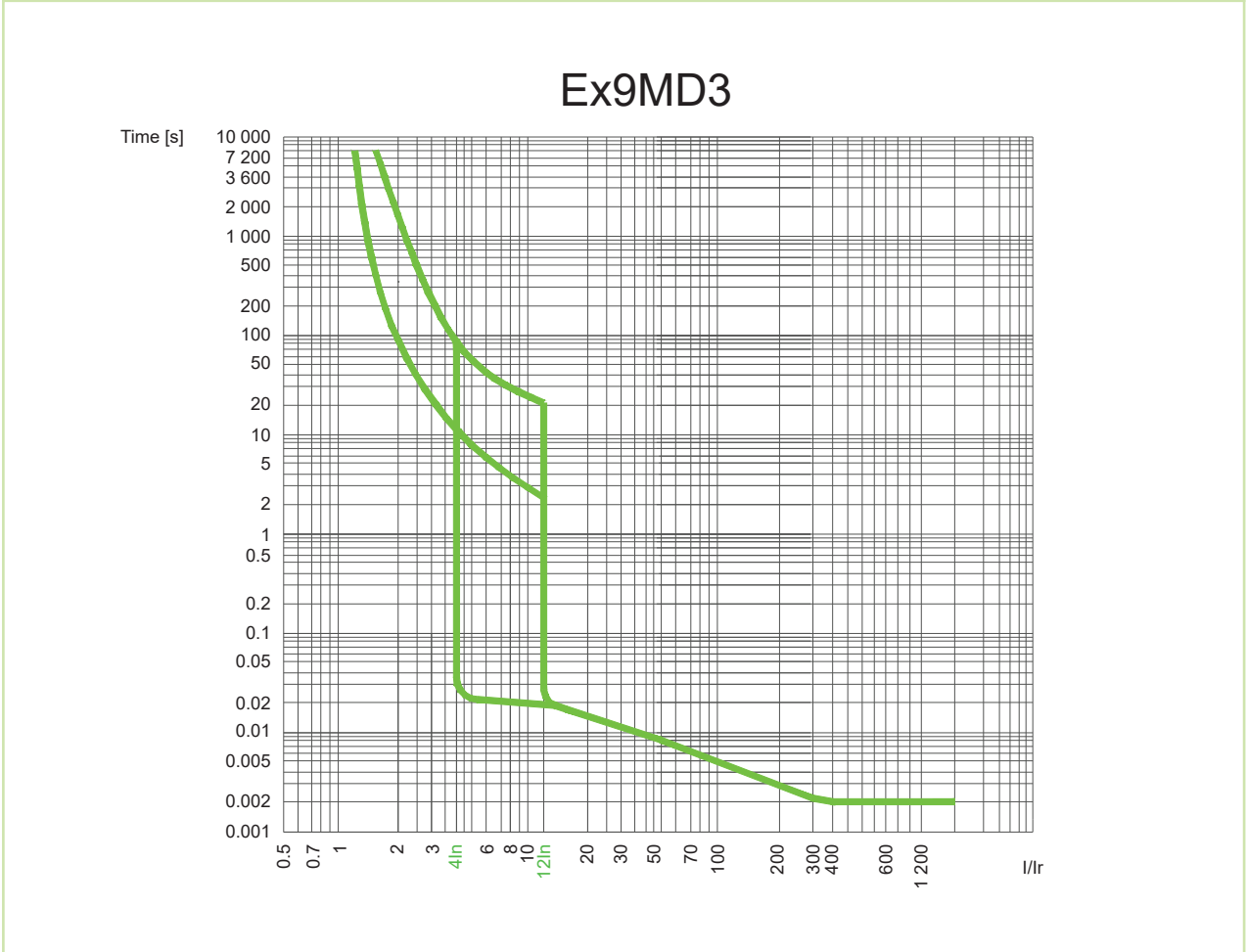
Technical Data Ex9MD3

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 400 A

Installation space



Tripping characteristics



Technical Data Ex9MD4

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 630 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and similar applications

Thermal release adjustable $(0.8-0.9-1) \times I_n$

Instantaneous short-circuit current release $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Alarm contact unit	AL21	101396
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 23	106317
Shunt trip releases	SHT24	103723
Undervoltage releases	UVT24	103733-103740

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 4 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of AL21 or EC 23 and 1 pc of a release (SHT24 or UVT24)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD24	103742
Extended rotary handle	ERH24	103741
Remote motor operators	MOD24	103743-103747
Terminal cover, short	TCV24 3P, TCV24 4P	103748, 103750
Terminal cover, long	TCE24 3P, TCE24 4P	103749, 104855
Phase barrier set	PB24 3P, PB24 4P	103751, 104856
Connection terminals	MC24	106314

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

	Ex9MD4B	Ex9MD4S	Ex9MD4N	Ex9MD4H
Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-2			
Rated op. voltage U_e	750 (3P), 1000 V DC (4P)			
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V			
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV			
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cs}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated short-circuit making capacity I_{cm}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated current	400 — 630 A			
Overvoltage category	III			
Utilization category	A			
Mechanical service life	10 000 operation cycles			
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles			
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	60 cycles per hour			
Total disconnection time at short circuit	< 2 ms			
Power loss per pole at 630 A	31.8 W			

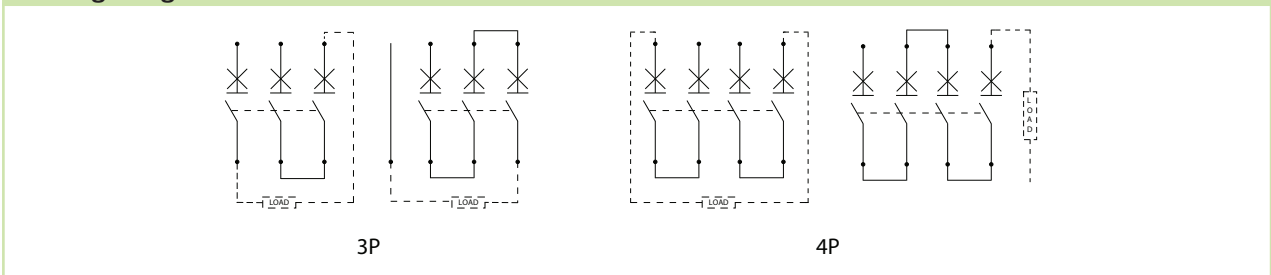
Technical Data Ex9MD4

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 630 A

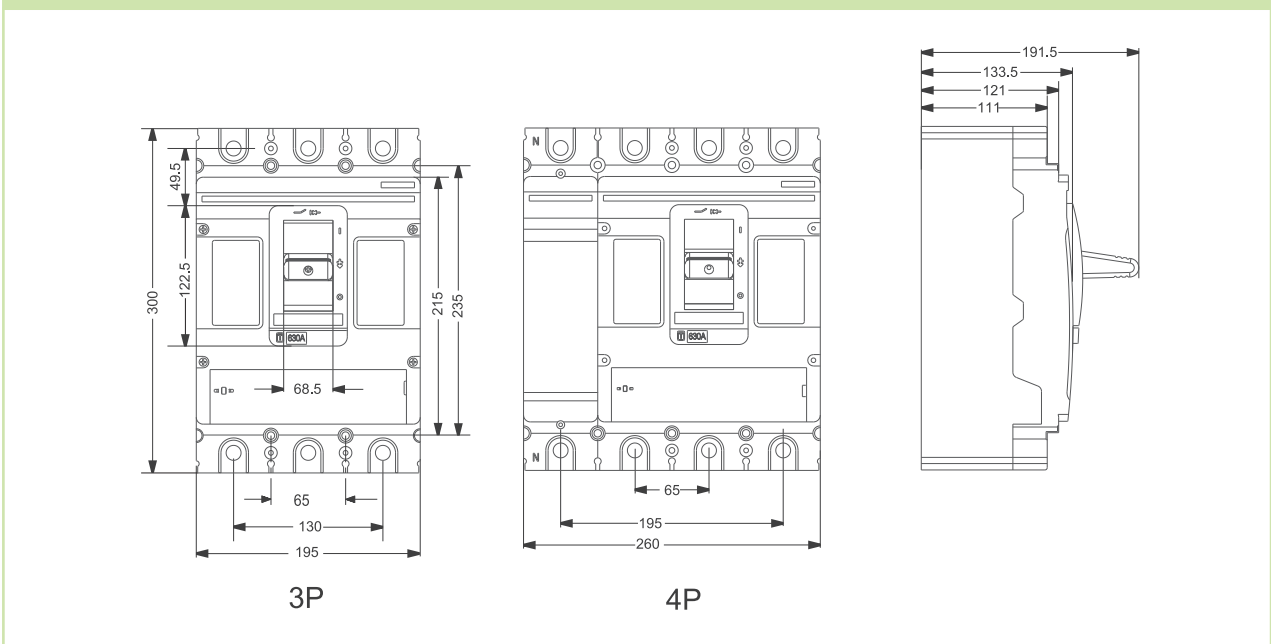
Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	195 mm / 260 mm
Device height	300 mm
Device depth	142 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M13 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 10 mm
Busbar width	≤ 50 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 50 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 — 30 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	10,2 kg / 13,5 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

Wiring diagram



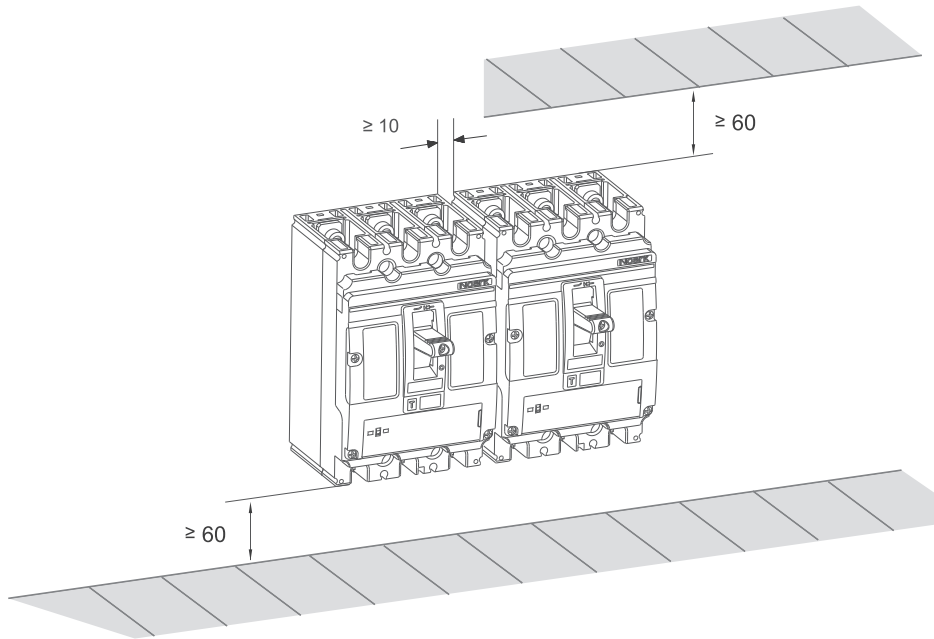
Dimensions



Technical Data Ex9MD4

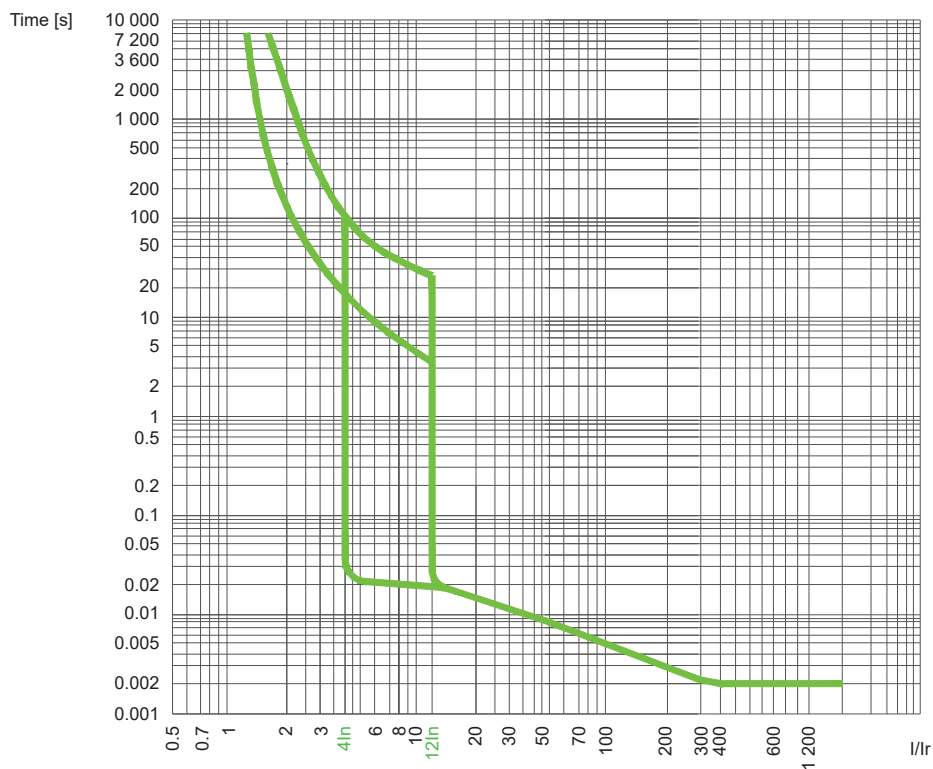
DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 630 A

Installation space



Tripping characteristics

Ex9MD4



Technical Data Ex9MD5

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 800 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and similar applications

Thermal release adjustable $(0.8-0.9-1) \times I_n$

Instantaneous short-circuit current release $(5-6-7-8-9-10) \times I_n$

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Alarm contact unit	AL21	101396
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 23	106317
Shunt trip releases	SHT24	103723-103730
Undervoltage releases	UVT24	103733-103740

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 4 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of AL21 or EC 23 and 1 pc of a release (SHT24 or UVT24)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD24	103742
Extended rotary handle	ERH24	103741
Remote motor operators	MOD24	103743-103747
Terminal cover, short	TCV24 3P, TCV24 4P	103748, 103750
Terminal cover, long	TCE24 3P, TCE24 4P	103749, 104855
Phase barrier set	PB24 3P, PB24 4P	103751, 104856
Connection terminals	MC24	106314

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

	Ex9MD5B	Ex9MD5S	Ex9MD5N	Ex9MD5H
Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-2			
Rated op. voltage U_e	750 (3P), 1000 V DC (4P)			
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V			
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV			
Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cs}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated short-circuit making capacity I_{cm}	25 kA / 1000 V DC	36 kA / 1000 V DC	50 kA / 1000 V DC	100 kA / 1000 V DC
Rated current	630 — 800 A			
Overvoltage category	III			
Utilization category	A			
Mechanical service life	5 000 operation cycles			
Electrical service life	1 000 operation cycles			
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	60 cycles per hour			
Total disconnection time at short circuit	< 2 ms			
Power loss per pole at 400 A	51.2 W			

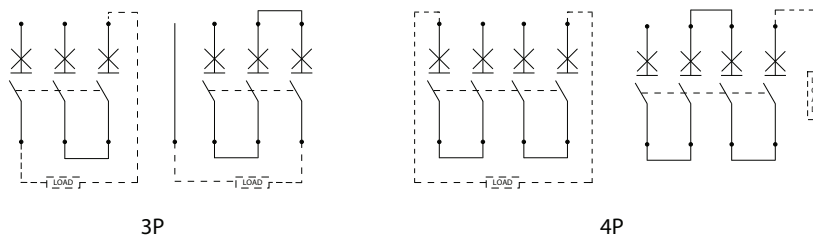
Technical Data Ex9MD5

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 800 A

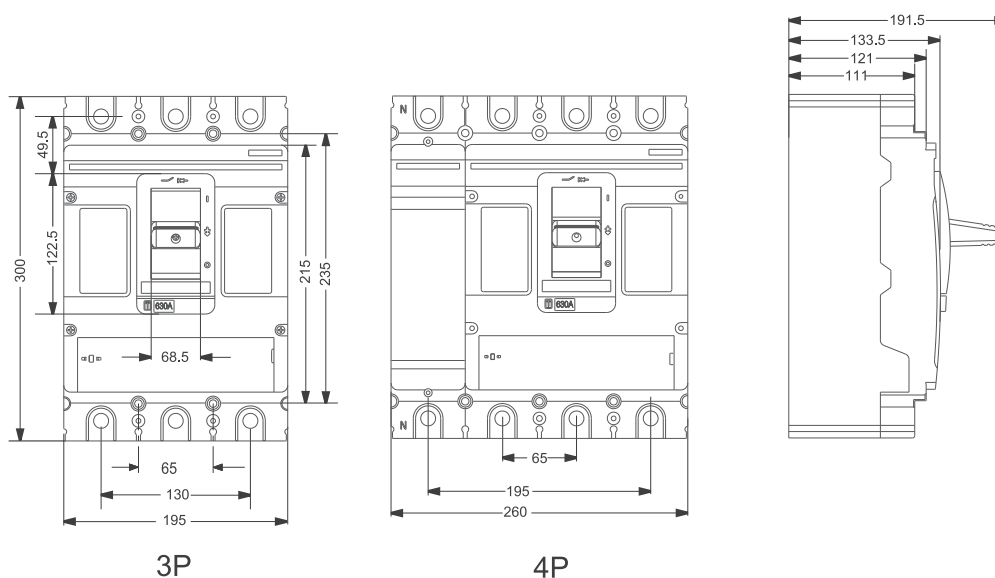
Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	195 mm / 260 mm
Device height	300 mm
Device depth	142 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M13 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 10 mm
Busbar width	≤ 50 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 50 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 — 30 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	10,2 kg / 13,5 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

Wiring diagram



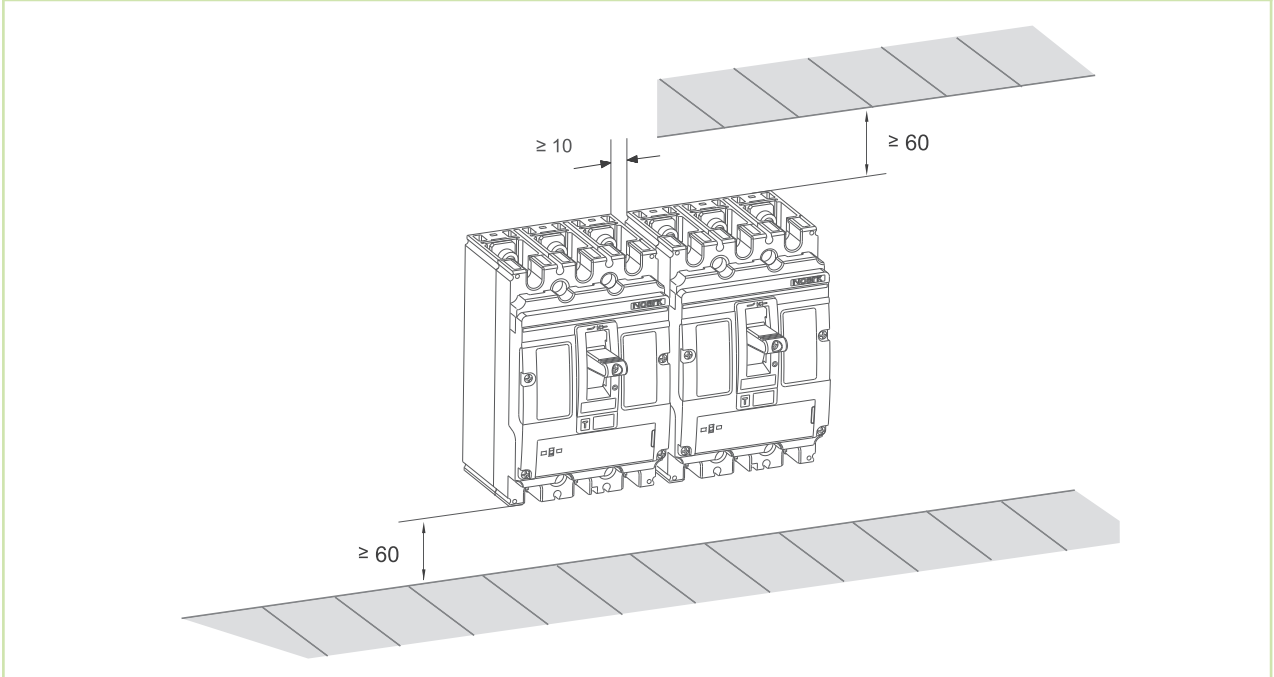
Dimensions



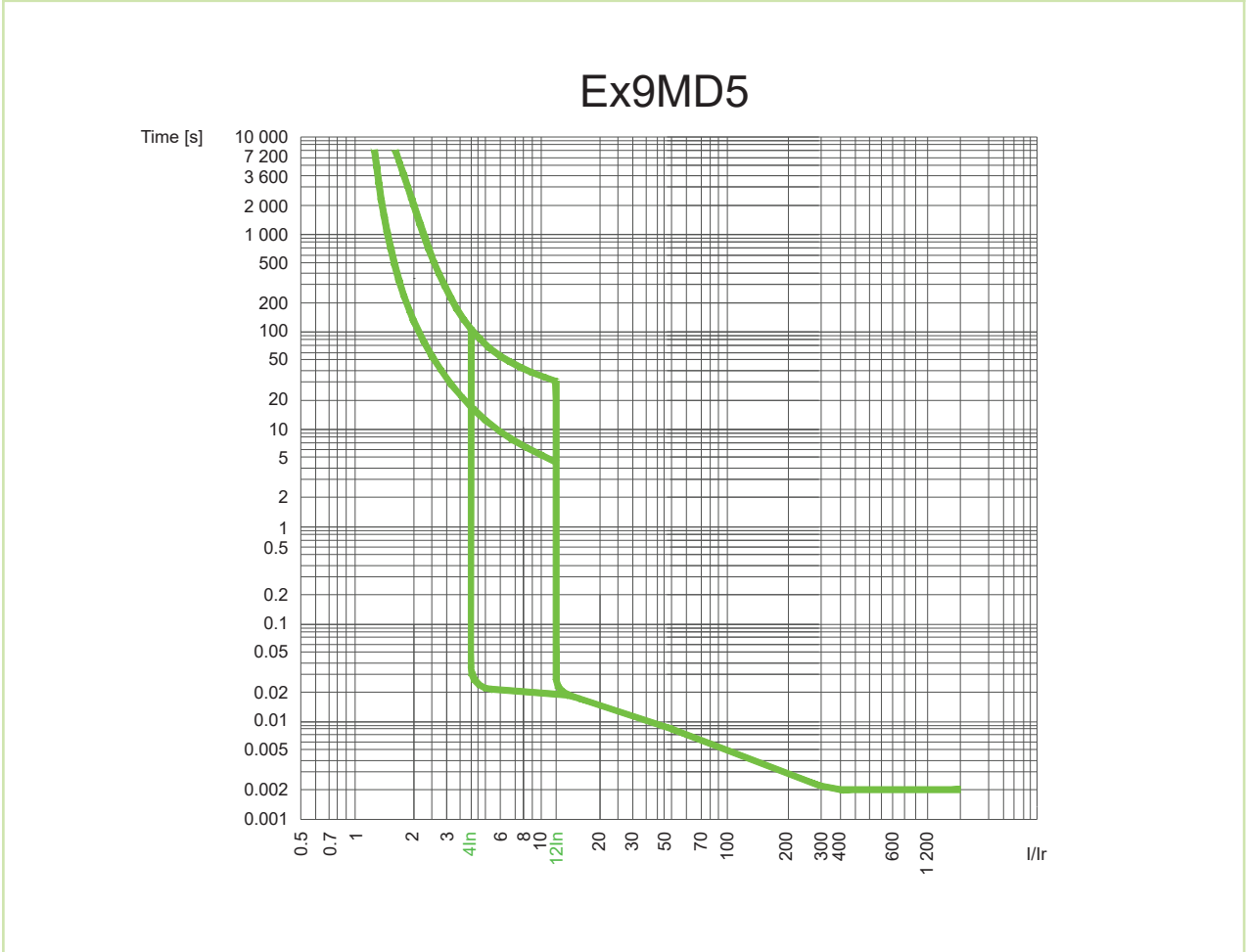
Technical Data Ex9MD5

DC Moulded Case Circuit Breakers up to 800 A

Installation space



Tripping characteristics



Technical Data Ex9FP

DC fuse disconnectors

General parameters

For protecting against overload and short-circuit current in direct current and PV applications
Modular design, width 1 MU per pole
Fuse fault indicator
Fuse disconnector cannot be operated by unskilled person (EN 60947-3)

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC / EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	1000 V DC
Rated current I_e DC-20B 1000 V DC	up to 30 A
Number of poles	1, 2
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V DC
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	6 kV
Utilization category	DC-20B
Rated short-time breaking capacity	33 kA (30 kA from 20A)
Rated conditional short-circuit current	20 kA
Maximum power loss of fuse link	4 W

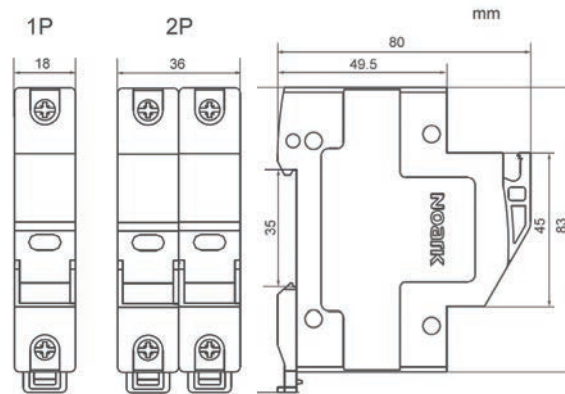
Mechanical parameters

Device width	18 mm (per pole)
Device height	83 mm (89 mm including rail clip)
Frame size	45 mm
Mounting	easy fastening onto 35 mm device rail (DIN)
Degree of protection	IP20
Terminal capacity	2.5 — 10 mm ²
Ambient temperature	-30 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 95 %
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Installation class	III
Fuse dimension	10 x 38 mm
Weight	0.07 kg per pole

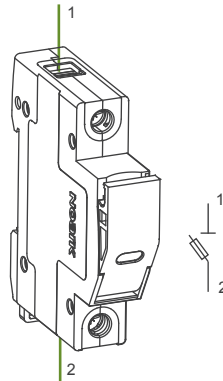
Technical Data Ex9FP

DC fuse disconnectors

Dimensions



Wiring diagrams



Technical Data Ex9IP

Modular DC isolators up to 63 A

General parameters

Main switches with isolation function suitable for direct current and Photovoltaic applications
Non-polarized
Modular design, DIN-rail mounting
Max. number of installed accessories is 3 pcs of one contact units (AX3111) or 2 pcs of two contact units (AX3122) and 2 pcs of releases (SHT31, UVT31)

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	250 (1P), 500 (2P), 750 (3P), 1000 V DC (4P)
Rated current I_e	16, 32, 50, 63 A
Module width	1, 2, 3, 4
Utilization category	DC-22B
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	6 kV
Rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} , 1 s	12 x I_e
Rated short-circuit making capacity I_{cm}	20 x I_e
Mechanical service life	20 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles

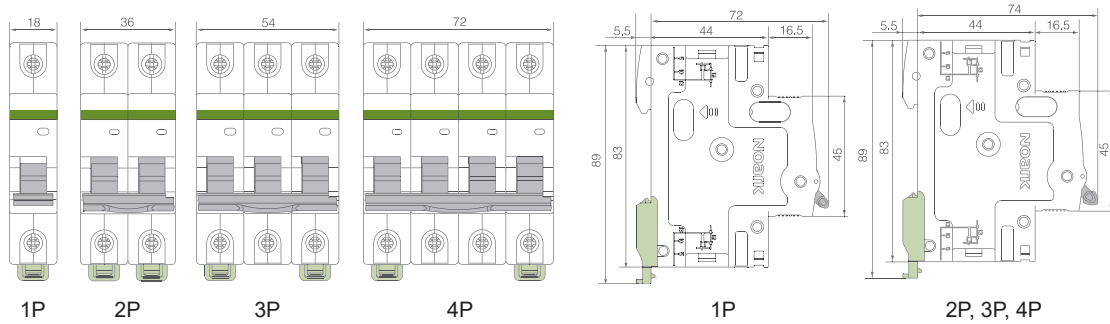
Mechanical parameters

Device width	18 mm (per pole/module)
Device height	83 mm (89 mm including rail clip)
Frame size	45 mm
Mounting	easy fastening onto 35 mm device rail (DIN)
Degree of protection	IP40, terminals IP20
Terminals	combined lift + open mouthed
Terminal capacity	10 — 35 mm ²
Fastening torque of terminals	2 — 3.5 Nm
Busbar thickness	0.8 — 2 mm
Ambient temperature	-30 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 95 %
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Installation class	III
Weight	0.12 kg (per pole/module)

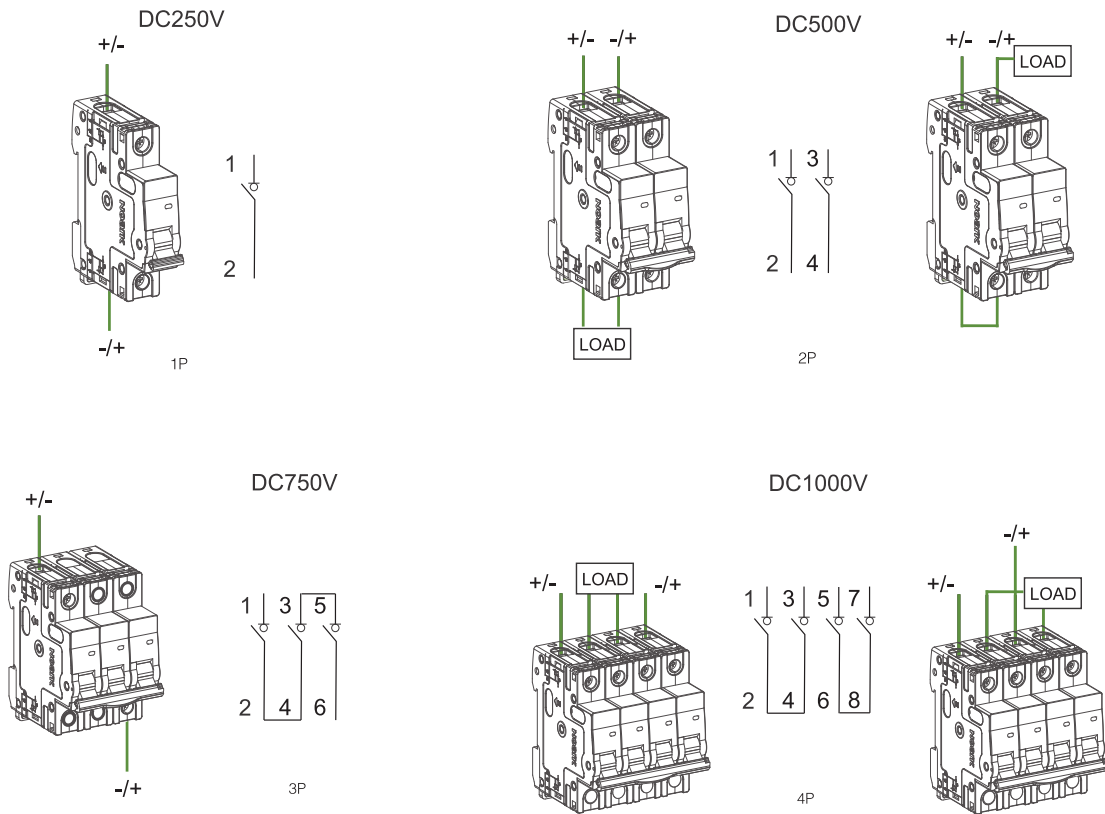
Technical Data Ex9IP

Modular DC isolators up to 63 A

Dimensions



Wiring diagrams



Technical Data Ex9M1SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 125 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and other DC applications

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 21	106315
Shunt trip releases	SHT21	101397-101405
Undervoltage releases	UVT21	101406-101407

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 2 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of EC 21 and 1 pc of a release (SHT21 or UVT21)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD21	101410
Extended rotary handle	ERH21	101409
Remote motor operators	MOD21	101411-101415
Terminal cover, short	TCV21 3P, TCV21 4P	101439, 102372
Terminal cover, long	TCE21 3P, TCE21 4P	101440, 102373
Phase barrier set	PB21 3P, 4P	101441, 104852
Connection terminals	MC21	103705-103708
DIN-rail mounting adaptor	DRA21	106319

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	750 V DC (3P) 1000 V DC (4P)
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V DC
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV
Rated current I_n	63 — 125 A
Rated short time withstand current I_{cw}	
1 s	1 800 A
3 s	1 800 A
Rated short time making capacity I_{cm}	3 kA
Overvoltage category	III
Utilization category	A
Mechanical service life	15 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	5 000 operation cycles
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	120 cycles per hour

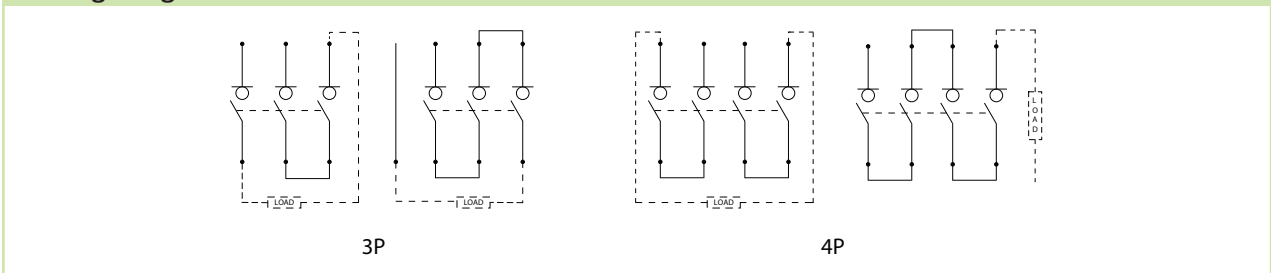
Technical Data Ex9M1SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 125 A

Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	90 mm / 120 mm
Device height	140 mm
Device depth	81.6 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M6 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 4 mm
Busbar width	≤ 14.2 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 14.2 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	10 — 15 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	1.0 kg / 1.5 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

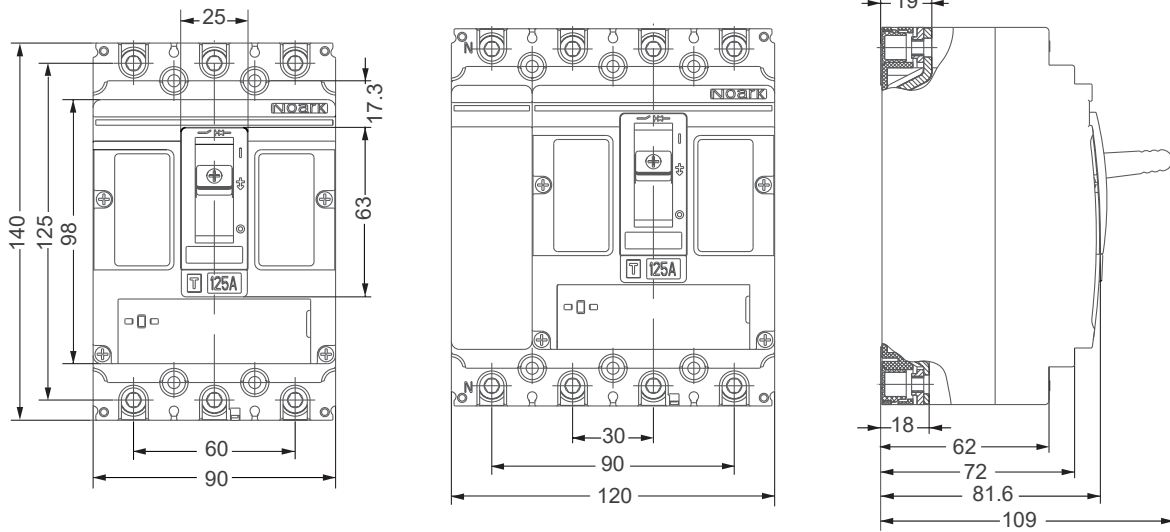
Wiring diagram



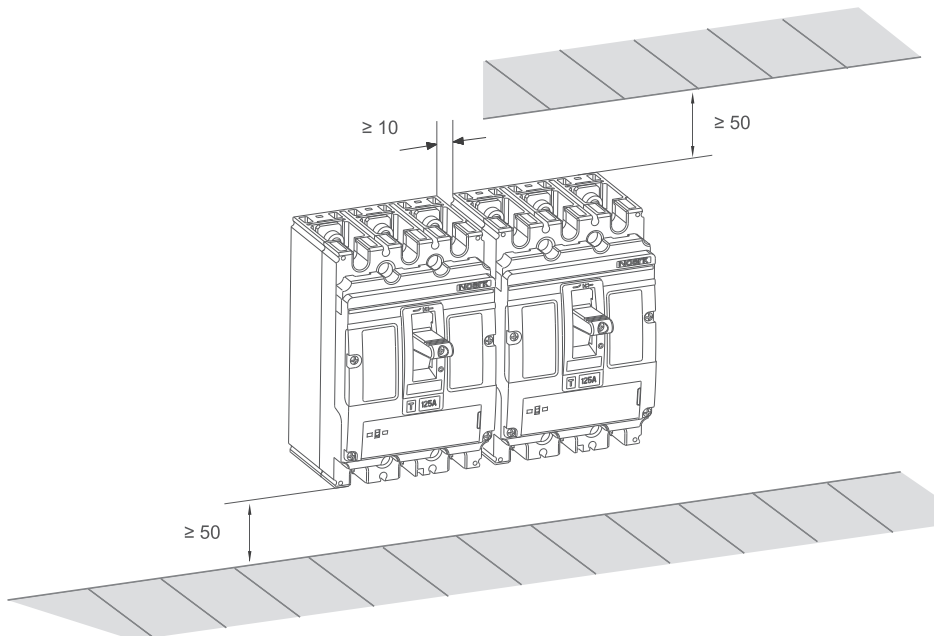
Technical Data Ex9M1SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 125 A

Dimensions



Installation space



Technical Data Ex9M2SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 250 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and other DC applications		
Internal accessories		
Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 21	106315
Shunt trip releases	SHT22	101416-101424
Undervoltage releases	UVT22	101425-101426
Max. number of installed internal accessories is 2 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of EC 21 and 1 pc of a release (SHT22 or UVT22)		
External accessories		
Direct rotary handle	RHD22	101429
Extended rotary handle	ERH22	101428
Remote motor operators	MOD22	101430-101434
Terminal cover, short	TCV22 3P, TCV22 4P	101442, 102374
Terminal cover, long	TCE22 3P, TCE22 4P	101443, 102375
Phase barrier set	PB22 3P, 4P	101444, 104853
Connection terminals	MC22	103709-103714
DIN-rail mounting adaptor	DRA22	106320
Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery		

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	750 V DC (3P) 1000 V DC (4P)
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V DC
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV
Rated current i_n	125 — 250 A
Rated short time withstand current I_{cw}	
1 s	3 200 A
3 s	3 200 A
Rated short time making capacity I_{cm}	5 kA
Overvoltage category	III
Utilization category	A
Mechanical service life	15 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	5 000 operation cycles
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	120 cycles per hour

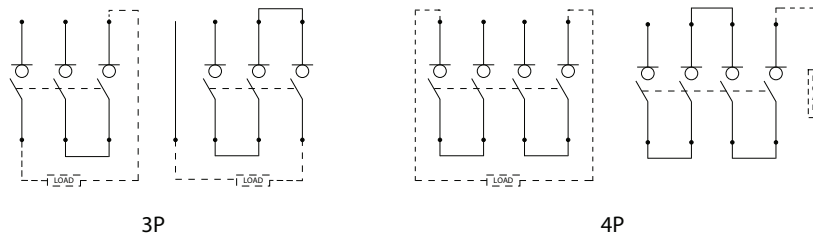
Technical Data Ex9M2SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 250 A

Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	105 mm / 140 mm
Device height	157 mm
Device depth	91.5 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M8 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 6 mm
Busbar width	≤ 25 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 25 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	15 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	1.5 / 2.0 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

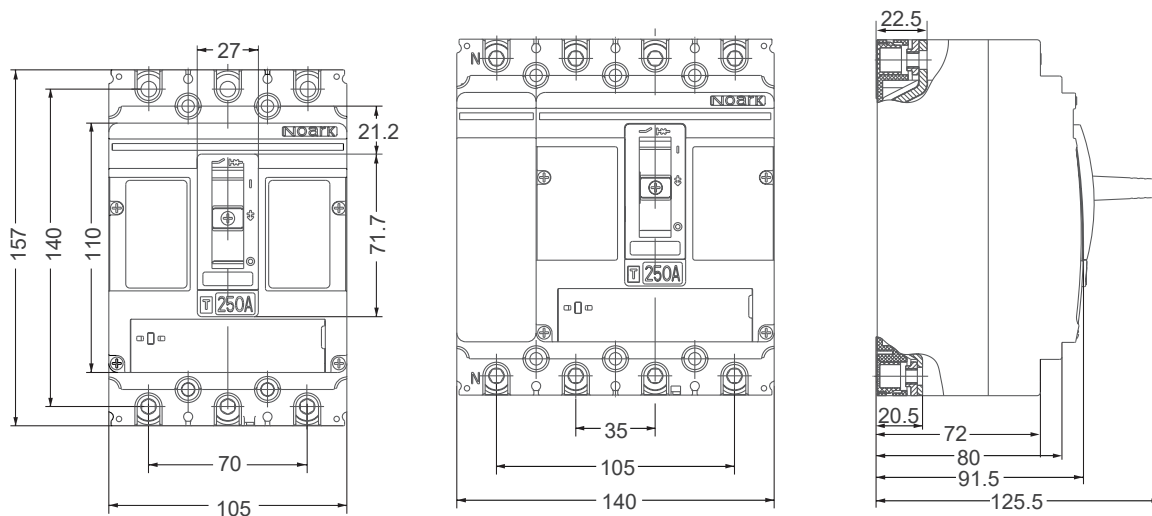
Wiring diagram



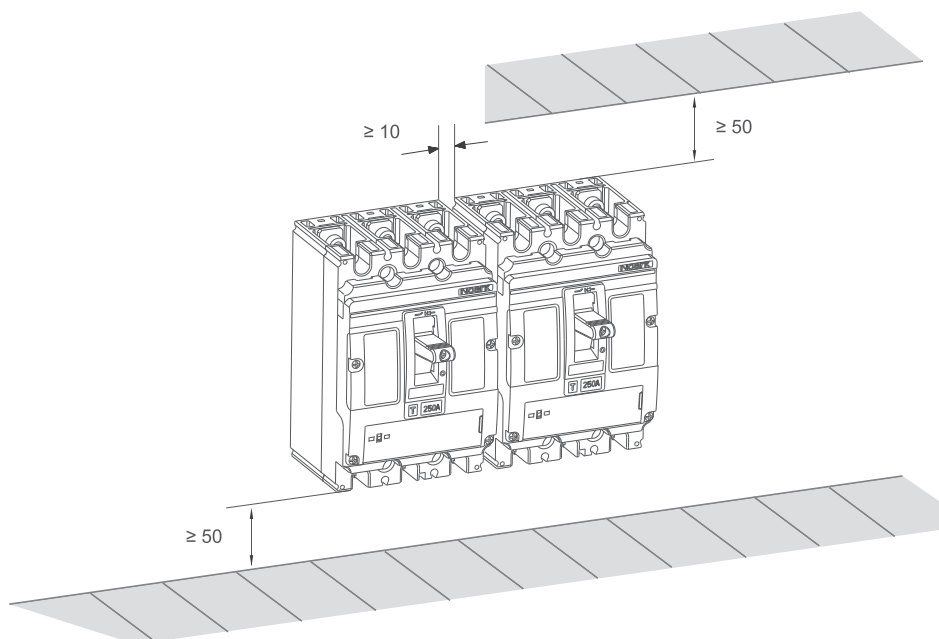
Technical Data Ex9M2SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 250 A

Dimensions



Installation space



Technical Data Ex9M3SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 400 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and other DC applications

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 23	106317
Shunt trip releases	SHT22	101416-101424
Undervoltage releases	UVT22	101425-101426

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 3 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of EC 23 and 1 pc of a release (SHT22 or UVT22)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD23	101483
Extended rotary handle	ERH23	101482
Remote motor operators	MOD23	101484-101488
Terminal cover, short	TCV23 3P, TCV23 4P	101489, 102376
Terminal cover, long	TCE23 3P, TCE23 4P	101490, 102377
Phase barrier set	PB23 3P, 4P	101491, 104854
Connection terminals	MC23	103715-103722

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	750 V DC (3P) 1000 V DC (4P)
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V DC
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV
Rated current I_n	250 — 400 A
Rated short time withstand current I_{cw}	
1 s	5 000 A
3 s	5 000 A
Rated short time making capacity I_{cm}	7.7 kA
Overvoltage category	III
Utilization category	A
Mechanical service life	10 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	60 cycles per hour

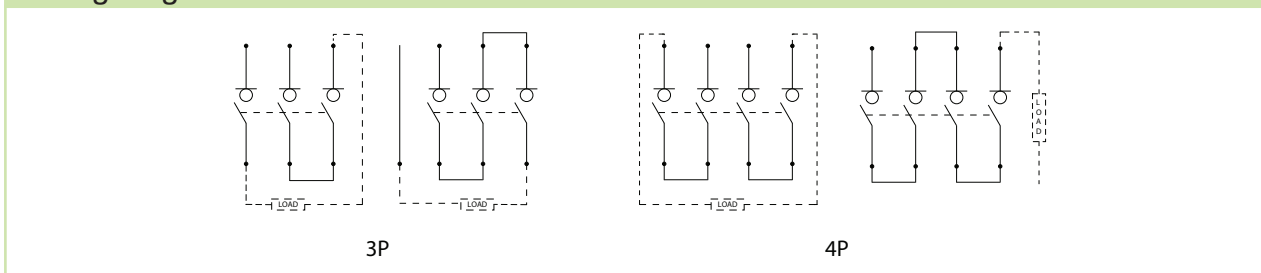
Technical Data Ex9M3SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 400 A

Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	140 mm / 185 mm
Device height	255 mm
Device depth	118.5 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M10 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 8 mm
Busbar width	≤ 30 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 30 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 — 30 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	4.5 kg / 6 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

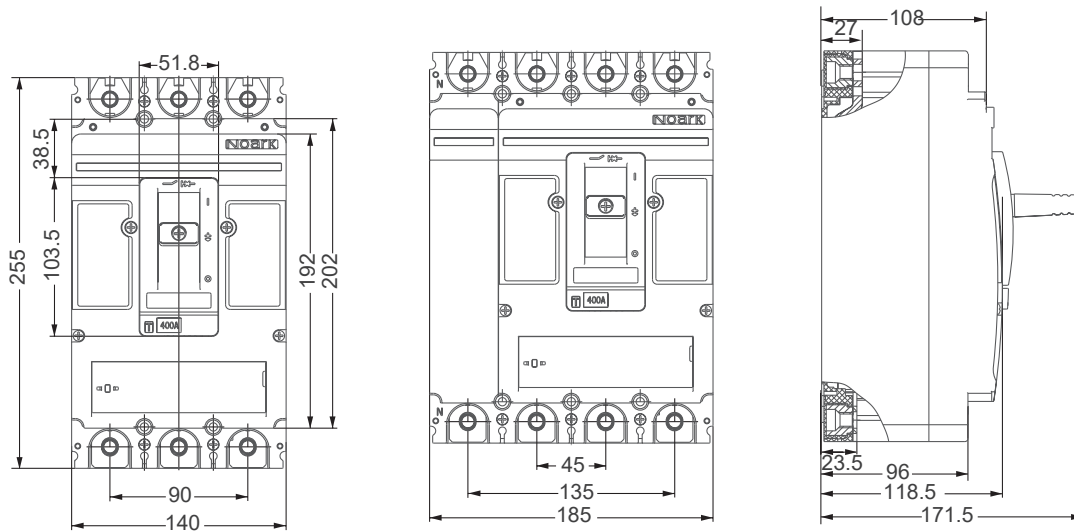
Wiring diagram



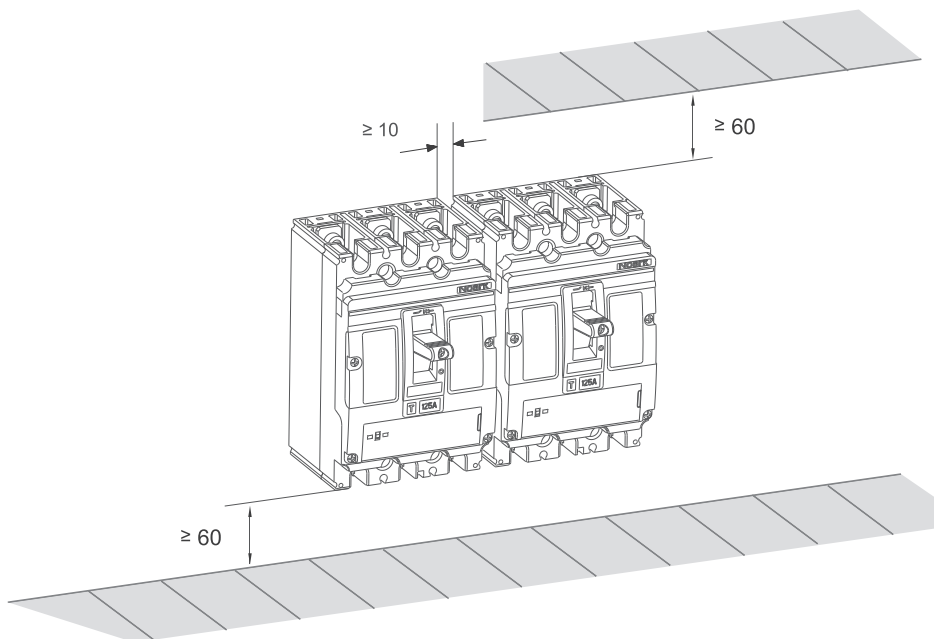
Technical Data Ex9M3SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 400 A

Dimensions



Installation space



Ordering information p. 62

NOARK

Technical Data Ex9M4SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 630 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and other DC applications

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 23	106317
Shunt trip releases	SHT24	103723-103730
Undervoltage releases	UVT24	103733-103740

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 4 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of EC 23 and 1 pc of a release (SHT24 or UVT24)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD24	103742
Extended rotary handle	ERH24	103741
Remote motor operators	MOD24	103743-103747
Terminal cover, short	TCV24 3P, 4P	103748, 103750
Terminal cover, long	TCE24 3P, 4P	103749, 104855
Phase barrier set	PB24 3P, 4P	103751, 104856
Connection terminals	MC24	106314

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	750 V DC (3P) 1000 V DC (4P)
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V DC
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV
Rated current I_n	630 A
Rated short time withstand current I_{cw}	
1 s	8 000 A
3 s	8 000 A
Rated short time making capacity I_{cm}	14 kA
Overvoltage category	III
Utilization category	A
Mechanical service life	5 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	60 cycles per hour

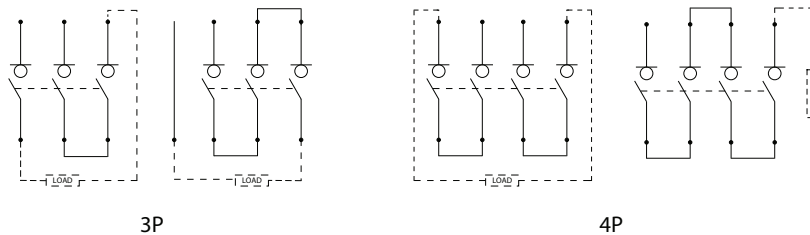
Technical Data Ex9M4SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 630 A

Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	195 mm / 260 mm
Device height	300 mm
Device depth	142 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M12 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 10 mm
Busbar width	≤ 50 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 50 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 — 30 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	9.5 kg / 12.7 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

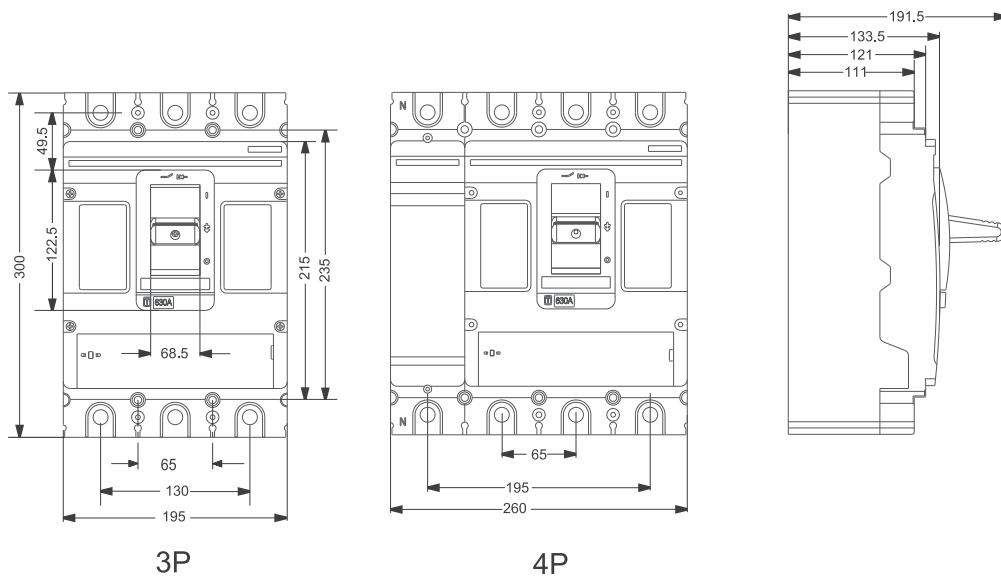
Wiring diagram



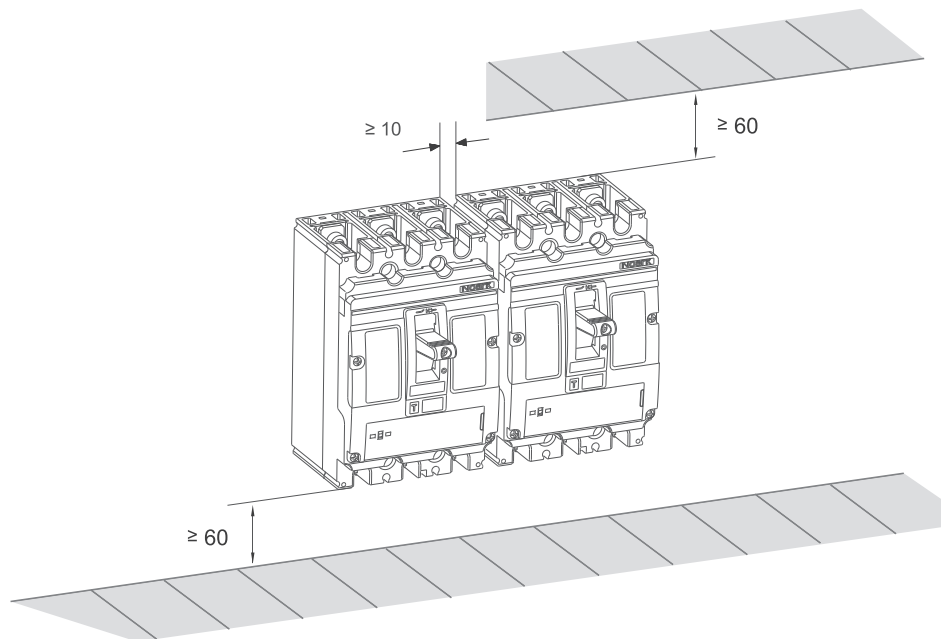
Technical Data Ex9M4SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 630 A

Dimensions



Installation space



Technical Data Ex9M5SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 800 A

General parameters

Suitable for PV and other DC applications

Internal accessories

Auxiliary contact unit	AX21	101395
Early-make auxiliary contact	EC 23	106317
Shunt trip releases	SHT24	103723-103730
Undervoltage releases	UVT24	103733-103740

Max. number of installed internal accessories is 4 pcs of AX21, 1 pc of EC 23 and 1 pc of a release (SHT24 or UVT24)

External accessories

Direct rotary handle	RHD24	103742
Extended rotary handle	ERH24	103741
Remote motor operators	MOD24	103743-103747
Terminal cover, short	TCV24 3P, 4P	103748, 103750
Terminal cover, long	TCE24 3P, 4P	103749, 104855
Phase barrier set	PB24 3P, 4P	103751, 104856
Connection terminals	MC24	106314

Mounting screws, interconnection busbars as well as phase barriers in the scope of delivery

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 60947-3
Rated operating voltage U_e	750 V DC (3P) 1000 V DC (4P)
Rated insulation voltage U_i	1000 V DC
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	8 kV
Rated current I_n	800 A
Rated short time withstand current I_{cw}	
1 s	10 000 A
3 s	10 000 A
Rated short time making capacity I_{cm}	17 kA
Overvoltage category	III
Utilization category	A
Mechanical service life	5 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles
Maximum frequency of switch. cycles	60 cycles per hour

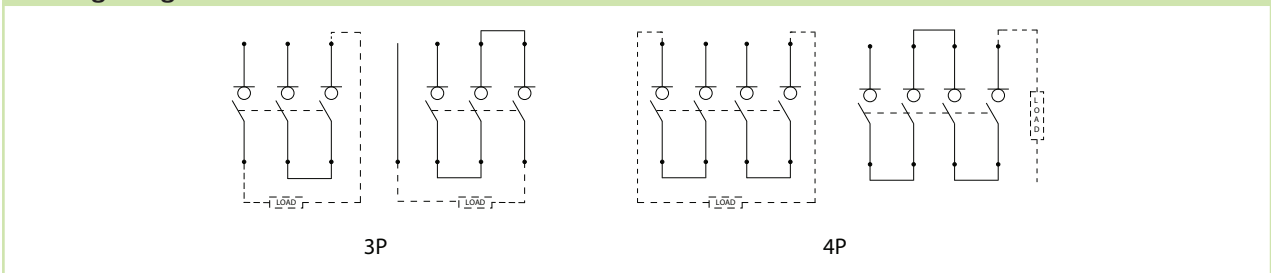
Technical Data Ex9M5SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 800 A

Mechanical parameters

Device width (3P / 4P)	195 mm / 260 mm
Device height	300 mm
Device depth	142 mm
Mounting	onto panel
Degree of protection	IP40, IP20 terminals
Terminals	M12 screws
Busbar thickness	≤ 10 mm
Busbar width	≤ 50 mm
Cable lug width	≤ 50 mm
Fastening torque of terminals	25 — 30 Nm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 50 % at 40 °C, ≤ 90 % monthly average
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	3
Weight (3P / 4P)	9.5 kg / 12.7 kg
Mounting position	vertical, can be rotated by 90° in each axis

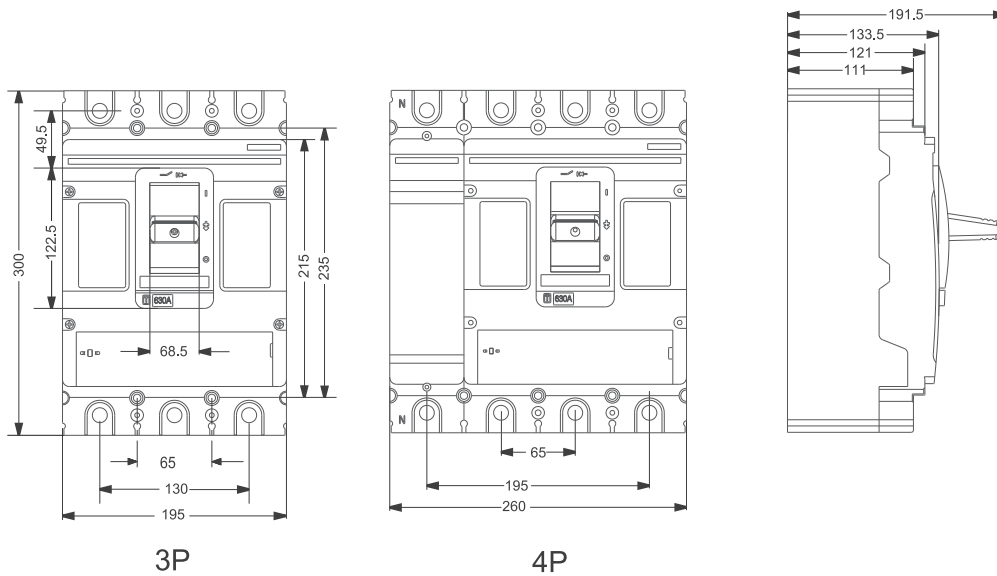
Wiring diagram



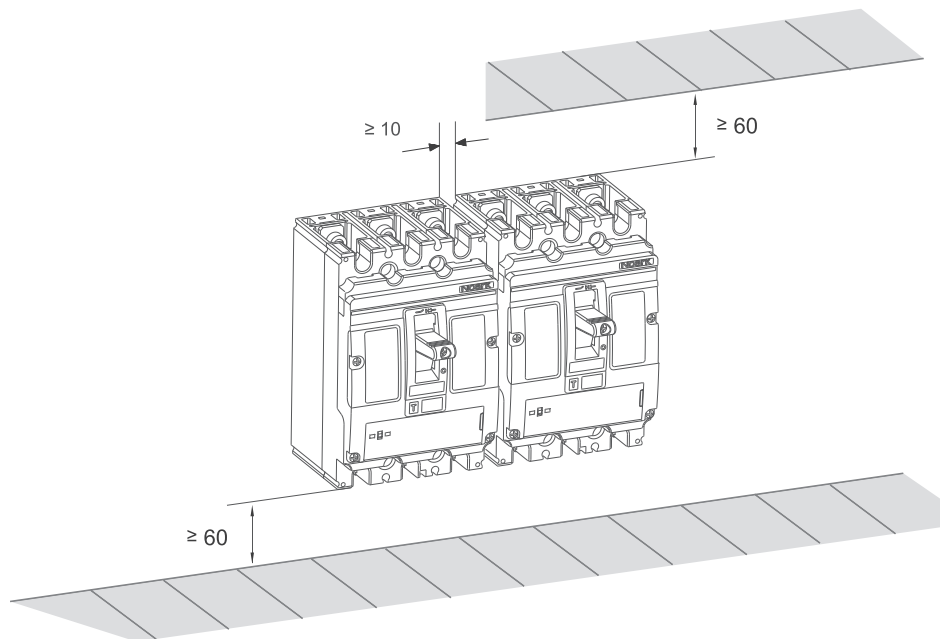
Technical Data Ex9M5SD DC

DC MCCB Switch Disconnectors up to 800 A

Dimensions



Installation space



Technical Data Ex9LB63

Residual Current Circuit Breakers type B, 10 kA

General parameters

Electronic evaluation principle - more accurate measuring of residual current
Suitable for household as well as industrial applications
B type - sensitivity to residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, high frequency up to 1 kHz
Device must be tested regularly. Local laws or regulations can be applied. Recommend is a testing period of 6 months in normal condition, 1 month in heavy conditions
In case all wires are not connected at 4-pole RCCB, it is necessary to ensure that circuit of the test button T is supplied with appropriate voltage (by means of mutual connection of respective terminals of the RCCB, see wiring diagram)
Internal SPD protection to improve service life and make it applicable to multiple installation environments
Parallel construction of the type A/AC and type B internal parts. If required voltage is not available for type B internal electronics, the protection type A and AC will be still provided
Indication of electrical tripping

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	IEC/EN 61008-1, IEC/EN 62423
Rated operational voltage U_e	230/240 V AC (2-pole) 400/415 V AC (4-pole)
Min. voltage for RCD function	voltage independent for type A and AC voltage dependent for type B (from 85 V AC)
Voltage range of the test button T	150 — 254 V AC (2-pole) 150 — 440 V AC (4-pole)
Rated frequency f	50 Hz
Conditional short circuit strength I_{nc}	10 kA
Rated current I_n	25, 40, 63 A
Rated residual current $I_{\Delta n}$	30, 100, 300 mA
Sensitivity to residual current	B type - residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, high frequency (1 kHz)
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	4 kV
Rated insulation voltage U_i	500 V
Surge current proof	3000 A
Mechanical service life	10 000 operation cycles
Electrical service life	2 000 operation cycles
Back-up fuse for overload	
$I_n = 25$ A	max. 25 A gG
$I_n = 40$ A	max. 32 A gG
$I_n = 63$ A	max. 50 A gG
Back-up fuse for short circuit	
$I_n = 25$ A	max. 63 A gG
$I_n = 40$ A	max. 63 A gG
$I_n = 63$ A	max. 63 A gG
Rated making capacity I_m (rated residual making capacity $I_{\Delta m}$)	
$I_n = 25$ A	500 A
$I_n = 40$ A	500 A
$I_n = 63$ A	630 A
Line voltage connection	arbitrary above or below

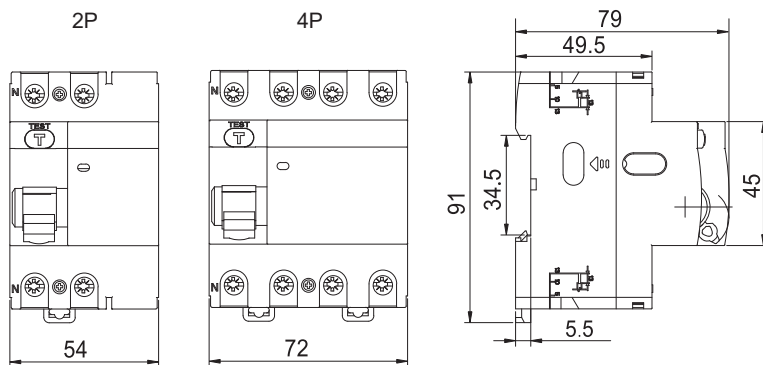
Technical Data Ex9LB63

Residual Current Circuit Breakers type B, 10 kA

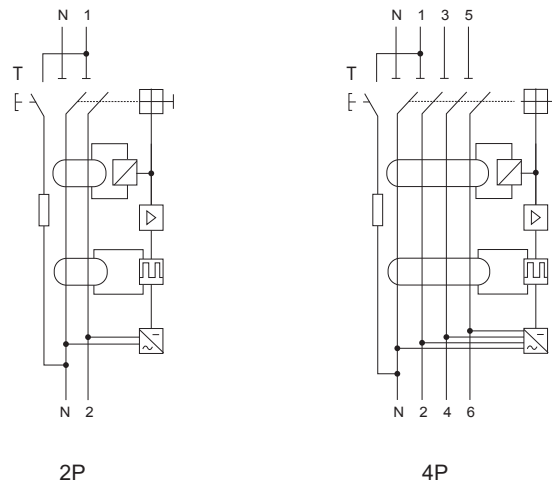
Mechanical parameters

Device width	54 mm (2-pole), 72 mm (4-pole)
Device height	91 mm including rail clip
Frame size	45 mm
Mounting	easy fastening onto 35 mm device rail (DIN)
Degree of protection	IP20
Terminals	combined lift + open mouthed
Terminal capacity	1 — 25 mm ²
Fastening torque of terminals	2.5 Nm
Busbar thickness	0.8 — 2 mm
Ambient temperature	-25 — +40 °C
Altitude	≤ 2000 m
Relative humidity	≤ 95 %
Resistance to humidity and heat	class 2
Pollution degree	2
Installation class	III
Weight	0.28 kg (2-pole), 0.43 kg (4-pole)

Dimensions



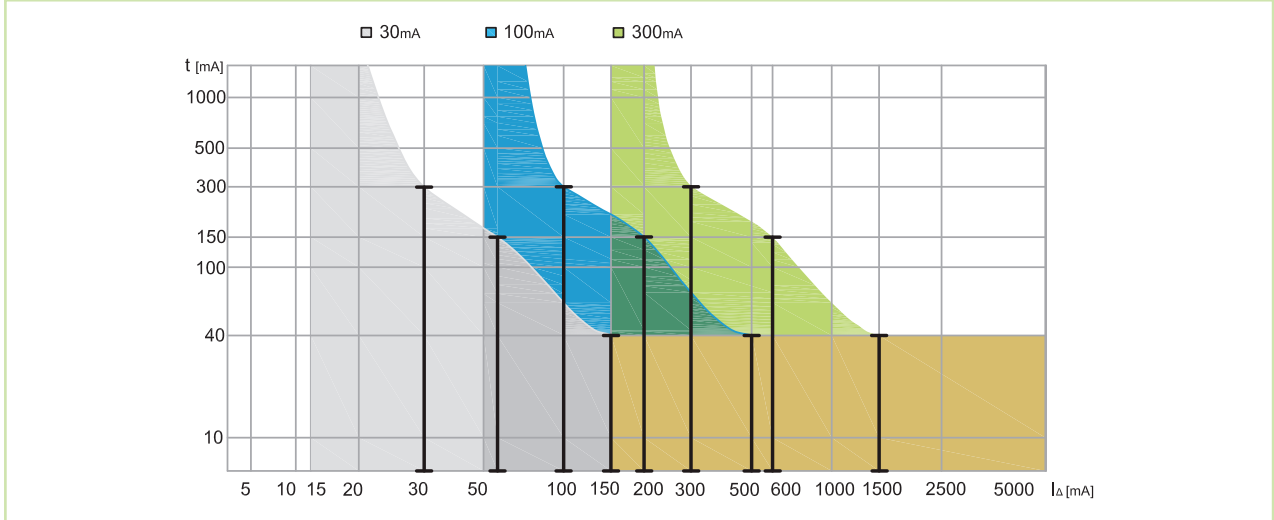
Wiring diagrams



Technical Data Ex9LB63

Residual Current Circuit Breakers type B, 10 kA

Tripping characteristics



Power loss

I_n	I_{Δ}	2P	4P
25 A	30 mA	6.6 W	8.6 W
	100 mA	4.3 W	8.6 W
	300 mA	4.3 W	8.6 W
40 A	30 mA	6.9 W	13.7 W
	100 mA	10.5 W	13.7 W
	300 mA	10.5 W	13.7 W
63 A	30 mA	16.5 W	21.6 W
	100 mA	10.9 W	21.6 W
	300 mA	10.9 W	21.6 W

Technical Data Ex9EMS

Smart Energy Meters

General parameters

All products have MID certification

1 or 2-tariff versions

Optional M-Bus or ModBus communication

Direct or CT connection

Electrical parameters

	Ex9EMS 1P 1M	Ex9EMS 1P 2M	Ex9EMS 3P 4M
Tested according to	EN 50470-1/3		
Nominal voltage U_n	230 V AC	230 V AC	3x230/400 V AC
Operational voltage	195-253 V AC	195-253 V AC	3x230/400 V \pm 20%
Rated frequency f	50 Hz \pm 10%	50 Hz \pm 10%	45-60 Hz
Insulation capabilities:			
AC voltage withstand	4 kV for 1 minute		
Impulse voltage withstand	6 kV - 1.2 μ s waveform		
Basic current I_b	5 A	5 A	5 A (1.5 A for CT version)
Maximum rated current I_{max}	45 A	100 A	100 A (6 A for CT version)
Operational current range	0.4% I_b - I_{max}		
Overcurrent withstand	30* I_{max} for 0.01 s		
Power consumption (active - reactive)	\leq 2 W/phase - \leq 10 W/phase		
Test output flash rate (RED LED)	10 000 Imp/kWh		
Pulse output rate	10 000/2 000/1 000/100/10/1/0.1/0.01 Imp/kWh		
Pulse width	\leq 5 625 W ... 32 ms > 5 625 W ... 11.2 ms	1 000/100/10/1/0.1/0.01 Imp/kWh ... 31 ms 2 000 Imp/kWh < 30 kW ... 31 ms 2 000 Imp/kWh > 30 kW ... 15 ms 10 000 Imp/kWh < 6 kW ... 31 ms 10 000 Imp/kWh > 6 kW ... 15 ms 10 000 Imp/kWh > 12 kW ... 5 ms	1 000/2 000/10 000 pulses • 0 - 4 999 W ... 40 ms • 5 000 - 9 999 W ... 20 ms • 10 000-19 999 W ... 10ms • 20 000 - 39 999 W ... 5ms • > 40 000 W ... 2.5 ms 100 pulses • < 50 000 W ... 40 ms • > 50 000 W ... 20 ms Other pulses • always ... 40 ms
Data store	The data can be stored for more than 10 years without power		
Accuracy class	B (=1% accuracy)		
Basic errors:			
0.05* I_b	Cos ϕ = 1 ... \pm 1.5%		
0.1* I_b	Cos ϕ = 0.5L ... \pm 1.5% Cos ϕ = 0.5C ... \pm 1.5%		
0.1* I_b - I_{max}	Cos ϕ = 1 ... \pm 1.0%		
0.2* I_b - I_{max}	Cos ϕ = 0.5L ... \pm 1.0% Cos ϕ = 0.5C ... \pm 1.0%		
Infrared specification			
Infrared wavelengths	900 - 1 000 nm		
Communication distance	Direct contact		
Protocol	IEC62056-21:2002 (IEC1107)		
M-Bus com. spec. (MB version only)			
Bus type	M-Bus		
Baud rate	300, 600, 1 200, 2 400, 4 800, and 9 600 (default)		
Range	\leq 1 000 m		
Downlink signal	Master to slave. Voltage modulation		
Uplink signal	Slave to master. Current modulation		

Ordering information p. 66

Technical Data Ex9EMS

Smart Energy Meters

Electrical parameters

	Ex9EMS 1P 1M	Ex9EMS 1P 2M	Ex9EMS 3P 4M
M-Bus com. spec. (MB version only)			
Cable	JYSTY (nx2x0.8)		
Protocol	EN13757-3		
Max. number of meters	64*		
ModBus com. spec. (MO version only)			
Bus type	RS485		
Protocol	ModBus RTU with 16 bit CRC		
Baud rate	1 200, 2 400, 4 800 and 9 600 (default)		
Address range	1-247 user settable		
Maximum bus load	60 meters per bus*		
Range	1 000 m		

*Note that the maximum number of meters is dependent on the converter, baudrate (the higher the baudrate, the smaller the number of meters which can be used) and the circumstances under which the meters are installed.

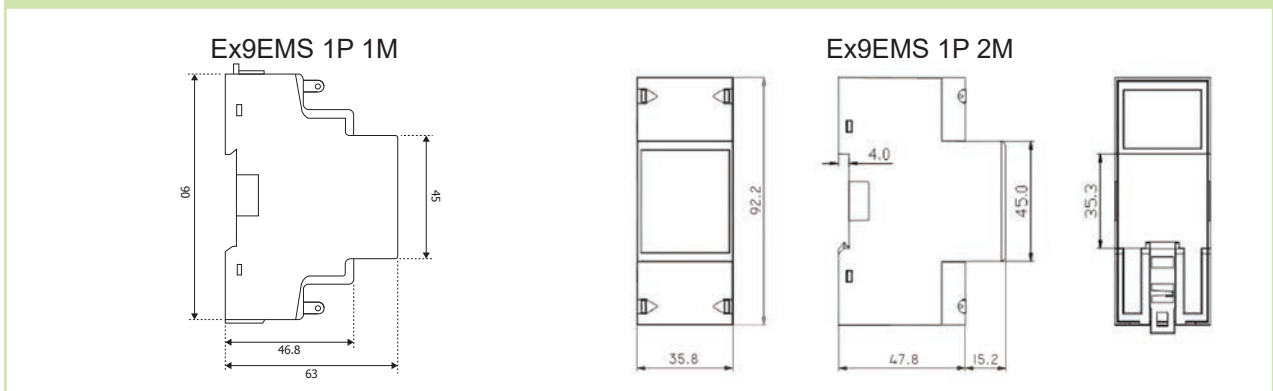
Software for programing energy meters thru infrared eye can be downloaded from our website www.noark-electric.eu.

For more informations and settings of Smart Energy Meters please see User Manual from our website.

Mechanical parameters

	Ex9EMS 1P 1M	Ex9EMS 1P 2M	Ex9EMS 3P 4M
Device width	17.5 mm	35.8 mm	70 mm
Device height	90 mm	92.5 mm	92.4 mm
Frame size	45 mm		
Mounting	onto 35 mm device rail (DIN)		
Degree of protection	IP 50		
Terminals	lift and screw terminals		
Max. L and N terminals capacity			
Solid copper	8 mm ²	35 mm ²	35 mm ²
Flex core	-	-	25 mm ²
Fastening torque of L and N terminals	2.4 Nm		
Max. Auxiliary terminals capacity	2.5 mm ²		
Fastening torque of auxiliary terminals	0.1 Nm		
Ambient temperature	-25°C — +55°C	-40°C — +70°C	Direct: -40°C — +70°C CT: -25°C — +70°C
Operating humidity	≤ 75%		
Insulation class	II		
Weight	0.08 kg	0.16 kg	0.39 kg

Dimensions



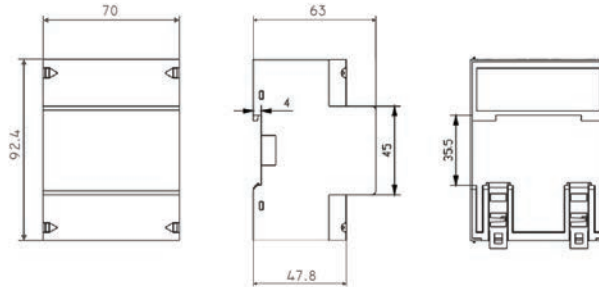
Ordering information p. 66

Technical Data Ex9EMS

Smart Energy Meters

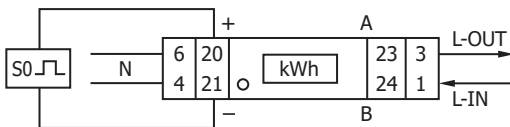
Dimensions

Ex9EMS 3P 4M



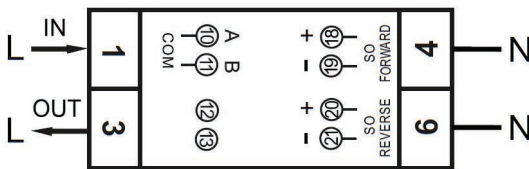
Wiring diagrams

Ex9EMS 1P 1M



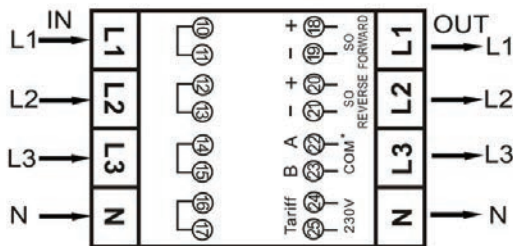
- 1 Phase line in (L-IN)
 - 3 Phase line out (L-OUT)
 - 4 Neutral line in (N)
 - 6 Neutral line out (N)
 - 20/21 Pulse output contact (S0)
 - 23/24 Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A 1T
 - Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A 2T
 - Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A MB 2T
 - Ex9EMS 1P 1M 45A MO 2T
- Not in use
External tariff input (230V)
M-Bus communication contact
ModBus communication contact

Ex9EMS 1P 2M



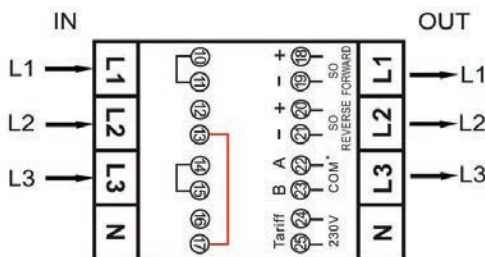
- 1 Phase line in (L-IN)
- 3 Phase line out (L-OUT)
- 4 Neutral line in (N)
- 6 Neutral line out (N)
- 10/11 M-Bus/ModBus communication contact
(Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A MB 2T & Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A MO 2T only)
- 12/13 External tariff input (Ex9EMS 1P 2M 100A 2T only)
- 18/19 Pulse output contact (S0) forward
- 20/21 Pulse output contact (S0) reverse

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - Direct connected - 3P 4W



- L1 (in) Phase 1 input - L1 (out) Phase 1 output
- L2 (in) Phase 2 input - L2 (out) Phase 2 output
- L3 (in) Phase 3 input - L3 (out) Phase 3 output
- N (in) Neutral input - N (out) neutral output
- 10/11 not used
- 12/13 not used
- 14/15 not used
- 16/17 not used
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - Direct connected - 3P 3W Open Delta (Aron)



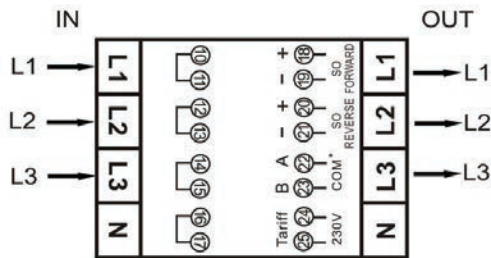
- L1 (in) Phase 1 input - L1 (out) Phase 1 output
- L2 (in) Phase 2 input - L2 (out) Phase 2 output
- L3 (in) Phase 3 input - L3 (out) Phase 3 output
- N (in) not used - N (out) not used
- 10/11 not used
- 12/13 to be connected to 16/17
- 14/15 not used
- 16/17 to be connected to 12/13
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Technical Data Ex9EMS

Smart Energy Meters

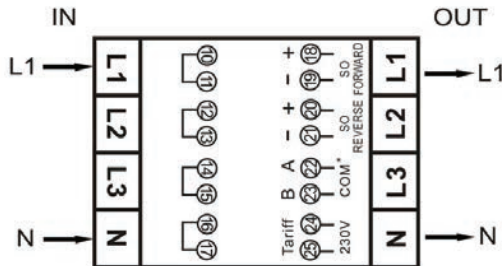
Wiring diagrams

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - Direct connected - 3P 3W Delta



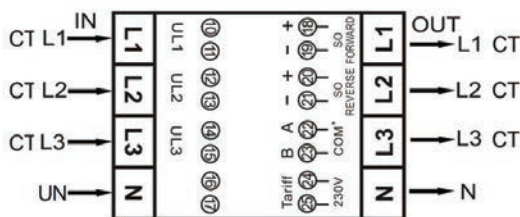
- L1 (in) Phase 1 input - L1 (out) Phase 1 output
- L2 (in) Phase 2 input - L2 (out) Phase 2 output
- L3 (in) Phase 3 input - L3 (out) Phase 3 output
- N (in) not used - N (out) not used
- 10/11 not used
- 12/13 not used
- 14/15 not used
- 16/17 not used
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - Direct connected - 1P 2W Single phase



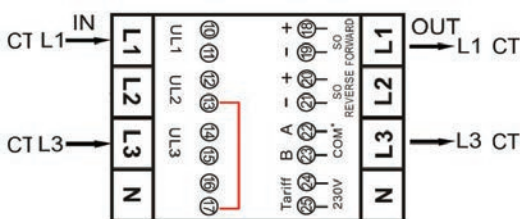
- L1 (in) Phase 1 input - L1 (out) Phase 1 output
- L2 (in) not used - L2 (out) not used
- L3 (in) not used - L3 (out) not used
- N (in) Neutral input - N (out) neutral output
- 10/11 not used
- 12/13 not used
- 14/15 not used
- 16/17 not used
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - CT - 3P 4W



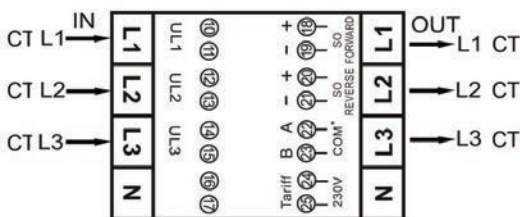
- CT1 (in) Phase 1 input - CT1 (out) Phase 1 output
- CT2 (in) Phase 2 input - CT2 (out) Phase 2 output
- CT3 (in) Phase 3 input - CT3 (out) Phase 3 output
- UN (in) Neutral input - UN (out) neutral output
- 10/11 Phase 1 - UL1
- 12/13 Phase 2 - UL2
- 14/15 Phase 3 - UL3
- 16/17 not used
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - CT - 3P 3W Open Delta (Aron)



- CT1 (in) Phase 1 input - CT1 (out) Phase 1 output
- CT2 (in) not used - CT2 (out) not used
- CT3 (in) Phase 3 input - CT3 (out) Phase 3 output
- UN (in) not used - UN (out) not used
- 10/11 Phase 1 - UL1
- 12 Phase 2 - UL2
- 13 to be connected to 17
- 14/15 Phase 3 - UL3
- 17 to be connected to 13 (16 not used)
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - CT - 3P 3W Delta



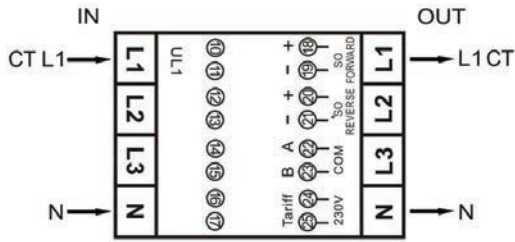
- CT1 (in) Phase 1 input - CT1 (out) Phase 1 output
- CT2 (in) Phase 2 input - CT2 (out) Phase 2 output
- CT3 (in) Phase 3 input - CT3 (out) Phase 3 output
- UN (in) not used - UN (out) not used
- 10/11 Phase 1 - UL1
- 12/13 Phase 2 - UL2
- 14/15 Phase 3 - UL3
- 16/17 not used
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Technical Data Ex9EMS

Smart Energy Meters

Wiring diagrams

Ex9EMS 3P 4M - CT - 1P 2W - Single phase



- CT1 (in) Phase 1 input - CT1 (out) Phase 1 output
- CT2 (in) not used - CT2 (out) not used
- CT3 (in) not used - CT3 (out) not used
- UN (in) Neutral input - UN (out) neutral output
- 10/11 Phase 1 - UL1
- 12/13 not used
- 14/15 not used
- 16/17 not used
- 18/19 Forward pulse output contact (S0)
- 20/21 Reverse pulse output contact (S0)
- 22/23 M-Bus / ModBus communication contact
- 24/25 External tariff input (230V)

Technical Data Ex9UEP

DC surge protection devices PV T2, $I_n = 20 \text{ kA}$ (8/20 μs)

General parameters

Designed and suitable for photovoltaic applications
Modular devices, plug-in module design
Indication window helps users to know the status of device
Optional remote-signaling contact

Electrical parameters

	Ex9UEP 20(R) 1P 600 / 750V		Ex9UEP 20(R) 2P 600 / 750V		Ex9UEP 20(R) 2P 1200 / 1500V		Ex9UEP 20(R) 3P 1200 / 1500V	
Tested according to	EN 50539-11							
Classified type (test class)	PV T2 (Class II, C, Type 2)							
Technology	MOV (Varistor)							
Protection function	thermal							
Protection mode	+ → PE - → PE + ↔ -							
Connection configuration	I		U		U		Y	
Rated operational DC voltage U_n	600 V	750 V	600 V	750 V	1200 V	1500 V	1200 V	1500 V
Max. continuous op. DC voltage U_{CPV} + → PE, - → PE + ↔ -	600 V 600 V	750 V 750 V	600 V 1200 V	750 V 1500 V	1200 V 1200 V	1500 V 1500 V	1200 V 1200 V	1500 V 1500 V
Max. system voltage $U_{OC,max}$ (according to general design rules IEC 62548, IEC/HD 60364-7-712)	545 V	680 V	545 V	680 V	1090 V	1365 V	1090 V	1365 V
Nominal frequency f	DC							
Nominal discharge current I_n (8/20 μs)	20 kA							
Max. discharge current I_{max} (8/20 μs)	40 kA							
Total discharge current I_{TOTAL} (8/20 μs)	-		40 kA		40 kA		40 kA	
Protection voltage U_p at I_n + → PE, - → PE + ↔ -	2.3 kV 2.3 kV	2.5 kV 2.5 kV	2.3 kV 4.2 kV	2.5 kV 5 kV	4.2 kV 4.2 kV	5 kV 5 kV	4.2 kV 4.2 kV	5 kV 5 kV
Residual current I_{PE} at U_{REF} DC	< 50 μA							
Residual current I_{PE} at U_{REF} AC	< 1 mA							
Short-circuit current rating I_{SCP}	1000 A							
Number of ports	1							
Type of LV system	DC, grounded PV systems		DC, ungrounded PV systems		DC, grounded PV systems		DC, ungrounded PV systems	
SPD overload behaviour mode	OCM							
Remote contact (optional)	1 changeover (CO)							
Remote contact op. voltage / current AC U_{max} / I_{max} DC U_{max} / I_{max}	250 V AC / 0.5 A 250 V DC / 0.1 A; 75 V DC / 0.5 A							

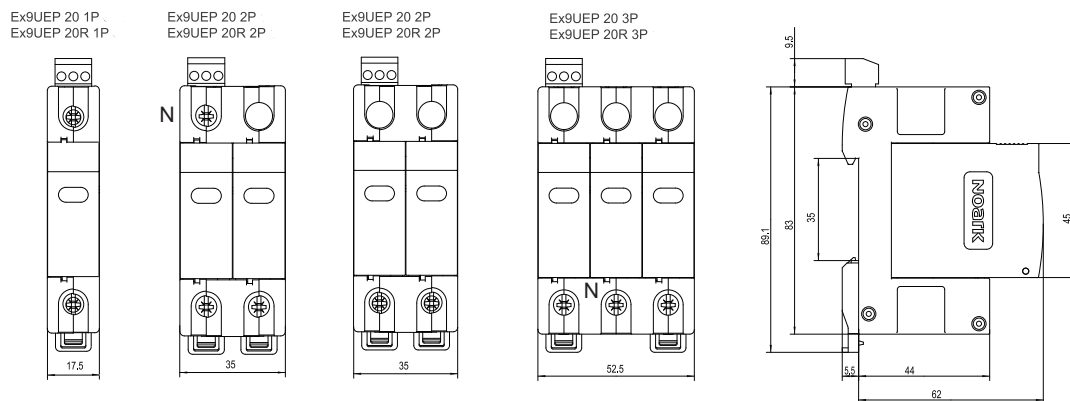
Technical Data Ex9UEP

DC surge protection devices PV T2, $I_n = 20 \text{ kA}$ (8/20 μs)

Mechanical parameters

Device width	17.5 mm (per module)
Device height	83 mm (89 mm including rail clip)
Frame size	45 mm
Method of mounting	fixed
Mounting	easy fastening onto 35 mm device rail (DIN)
Mounting position	arbitrary
Degree of protection	IP40, terminals IP20
Terminals	lift, M5 screws
Terminal capacity	2.5 — 25 mm ²
Fastening torque of terminals	2 — 3.5 Nm
Remote contact terminal capacity	0.14 — 1.5 mm ²
Location	indoor
Installation class	III
Pollution degree	2
Accessibility	inaccessible
Ambient temperature	-40 — +70 °C
Altitude	≤ 2000 m
Relative humidity	5 — 95 %
Weight (per pole)	0.12 kg

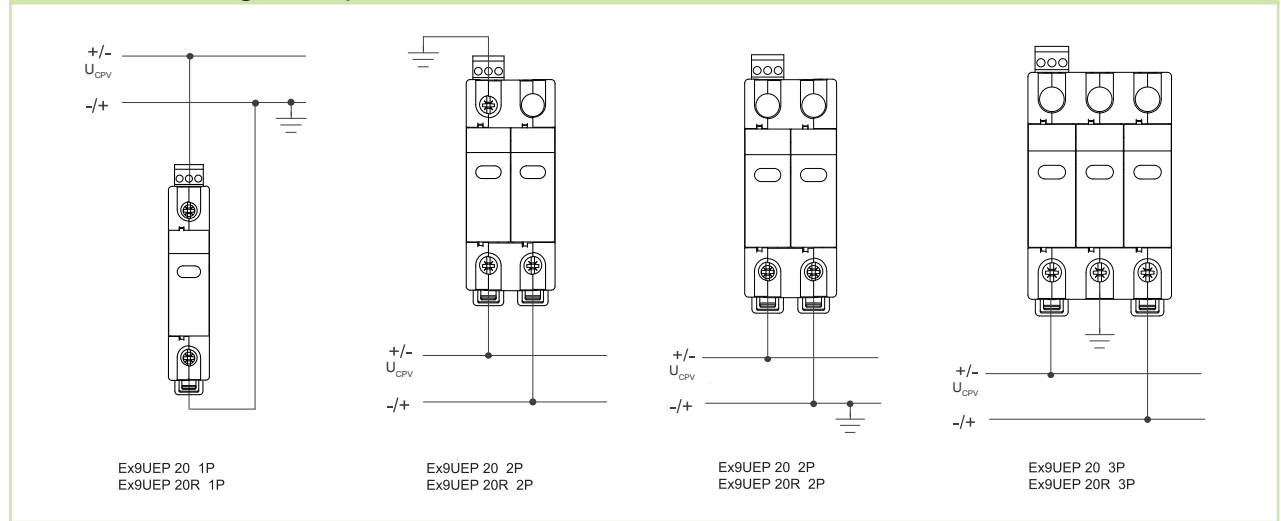
Dimensions



Technical Data Ex9UEP

DC surge protection devices PV T2, $I_n = 20 \text{ kA}$ (8/20 μs)

Connection diagrams, protection mode



Technical Data PHS

Plastic consumer units, IP65, surface mounted

General parameters

Consumer units for general and industrial applications

Surface mounted version

Scope of delivery: enclosure, door, device DIN rails, N + PE terminals, front cover with device cutout, cover for empty place, mounting material

Electrical parameters

Tested according to	EN 60670, EN 62208
Rated op. voltage U_n	690 V AC 1000 V DC
Rated current I_n	63 A
Rated frequency	50 Hz
Degree of protection	IP65
Protection class	II
Rated insulating voltage U_i	690 V AC 1000 V DC
Maximum power dissipation of all installed devices at ambient temperature 30 °C	
PHS 4T	10 W
PHS 8T	13 W
PHS 12T	16 W
PHS 24T	24 W
PHS 36T	26 W
PHS 48T	35 W

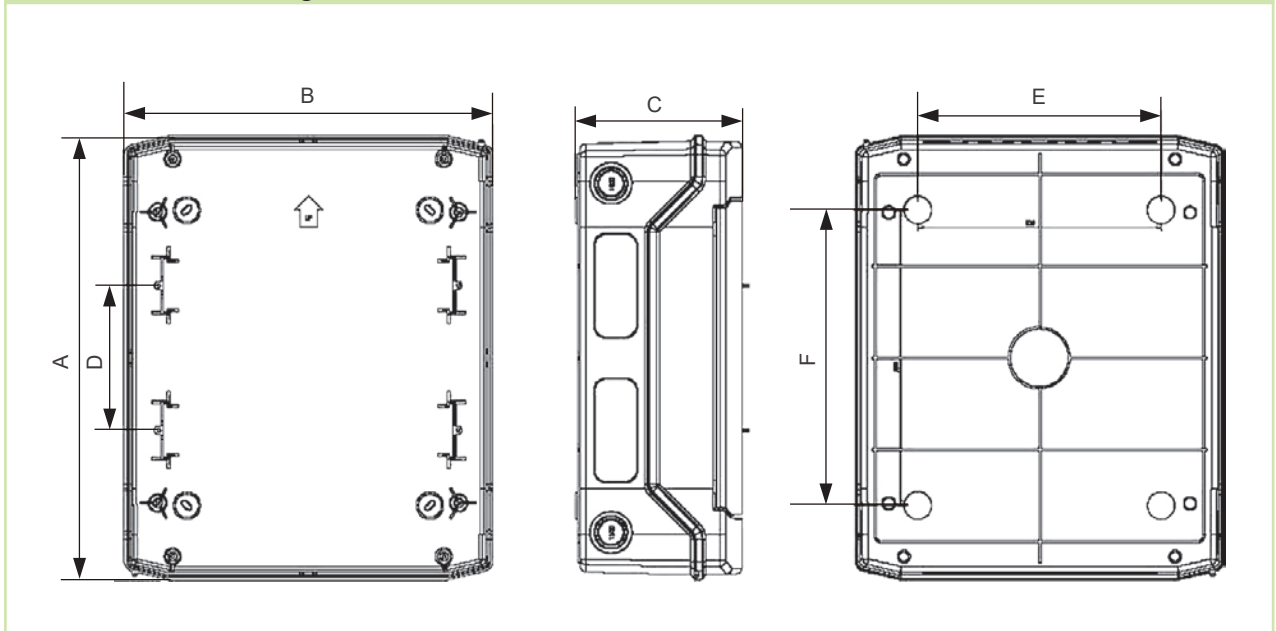
Mechanical parameters

Glow-wire test	650 °C
Mechanical impact resistance	IK08
Used plastics	Halogen-free
Body color	RAL7035
UV stable	Yes
Temperature	-25°C – +60°C
Material	Acrylonitrile acrylic styrene

Technical Data PHS

Plastic consumer units, IP65, surface mounted

Dimensional drawings



Dimensions

Type	Dimensions [mm]					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
PHS 4T	201	128	120	—	78	111
PHS 8T	201	202	120	—	100	140
PHS 12T	259	319	144	—	210	130
PHS 24T	384	319	144	125	210	255
PHS 36T	508	319	144	125	210	380
PHS 48T	664	319	144	125	210	505

Technical Data Ex9EV

EV charging wallboxes

General parameters

Static EV charging solution - installation directly on a wall

Charging current from 10 to 32 A

Integrated RCCB type B (Ex9LB63)

Information about setting and usage are in manual available at www.noark-electric.eu

Electrical parameters

	Ex9EV1 T1	Ex9EV1 T2	Ex9EV3 T2
Tested according to	IEC/EN 61851		
Rated operating voltage U_e	230 V AC \pm 10%	230 V AC \pm 10%	400 V AC \pm 10%
Rated frequency f	50 / 60 Hz		
Maximal charging current I_{max}	10 / 16 / 20 / 25 / 32 A		
Maximal charging power P_{max}	2.3 / 3.7 / 4.6 / 5.8 / 7.4 kW		6.9 / 11.0 / 13.8 / 17.3 / 22.1 kW
Integrated RCCB			
sensitivity to residual current	B type - residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, high frequency (1 kHz)		
rated residual current $I_{\Delta n}$ (AC / DC)	30 mA / 6 mA		
Connection	inlet cable from superior switchboard		
Charging mode	mode 3		
Compatible network	TN-S		
Self consumption	< 10 W		

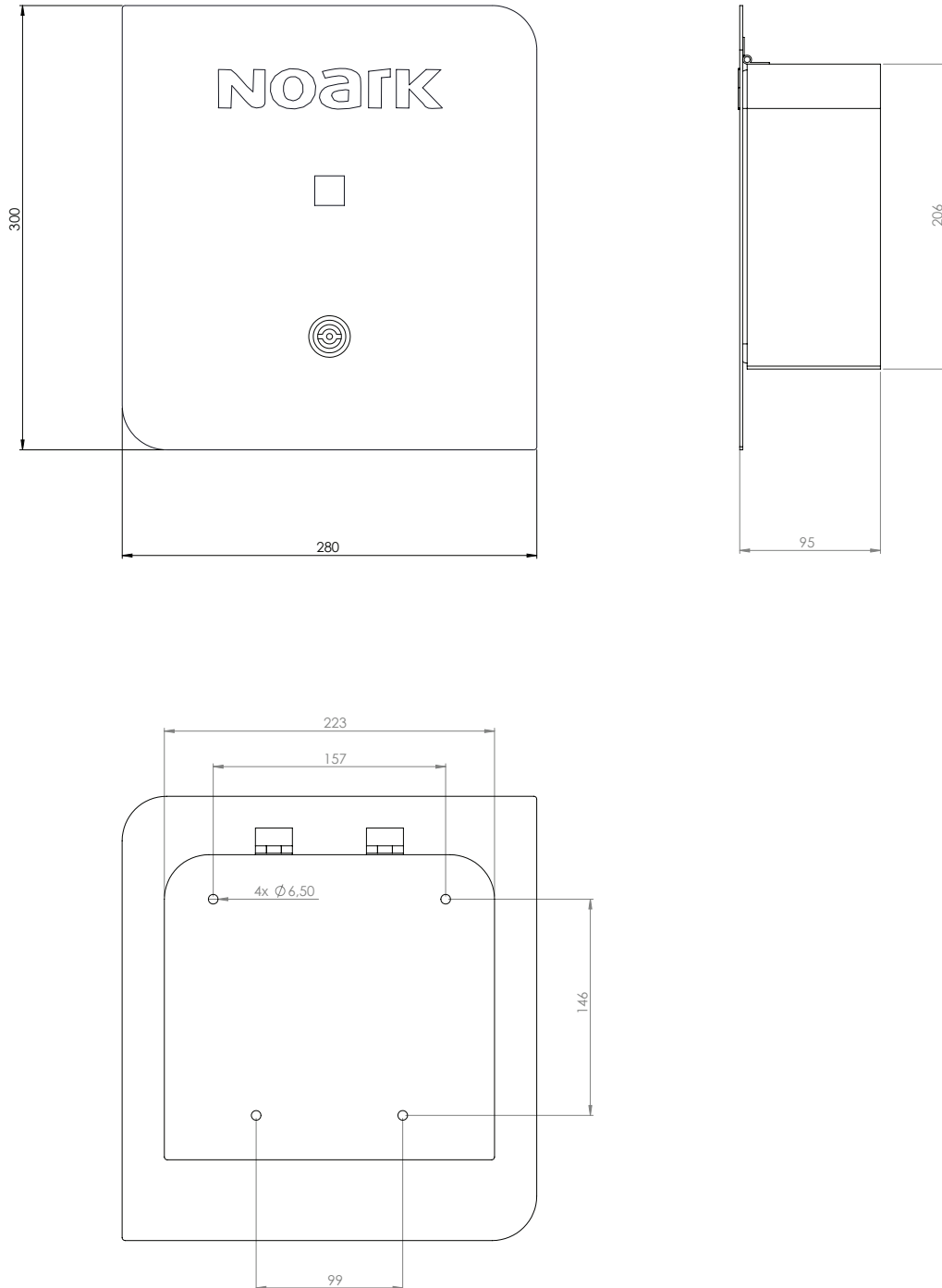
Mechanical parameters

Cable length	5 m		
Cable dimension	3 x 6 mm ² + 2 x 0.5 mm ²		5 x 6 mm ² + 2 x 0.5 mm ²
Recommended cross-section of inlet cable (10 / 16 / 20 / 25 / 32 A)	2.5 / 2.5 / 4 / 4 / 6 mm ²		
EV plugs	Type 1 / SAE J1772	Type 2 / IEC 62196-2	
Degree of protection			
wallbox	IP44		
plugs (when connected)	IP44		
Ambient temperature	-25 °C — +40 °C		
Altitude	≤ 2000 m		
Relative humidity	≤ 75 %		
Insulation class	II		
Weight	4.75 kg		6 kg

Technical Data Ex9EV

EV charging wallboxes

Dimensions

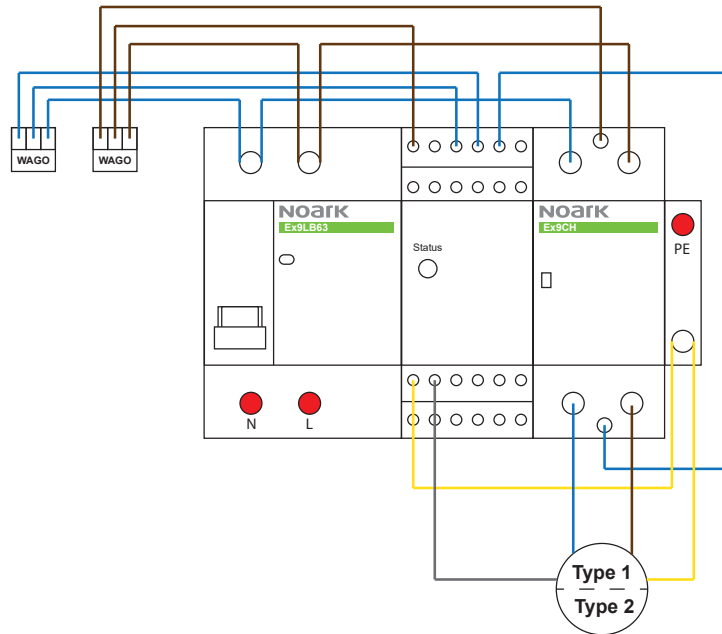


Technical Data Ex9EV

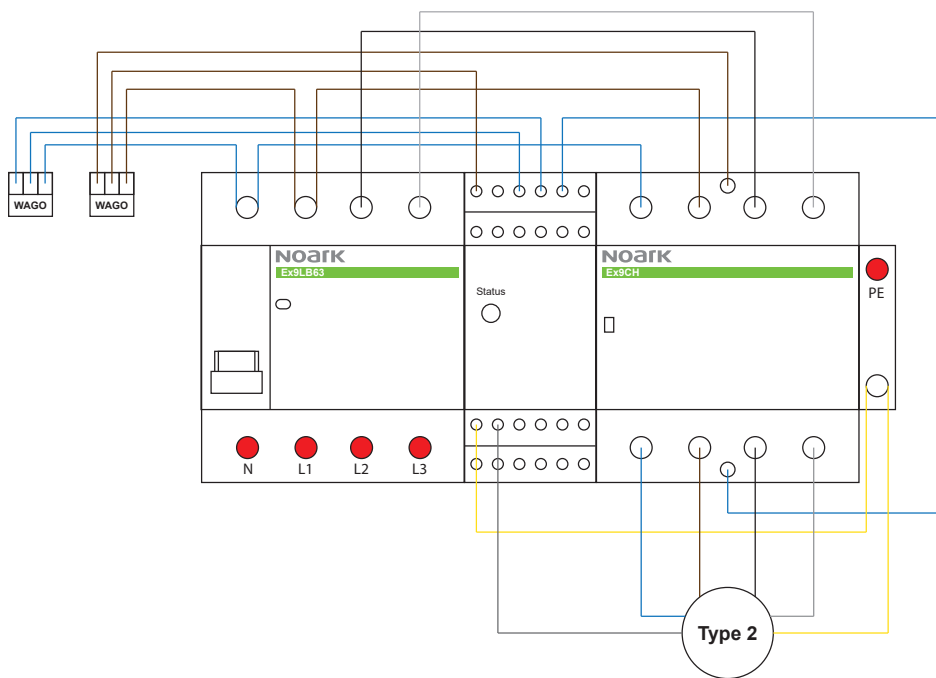
EV charging wallboxes

Wiring diagram

Ex9EV1 T1 / Ex9EV1 T2



Ex9EV3 T2



● inlet connection

Technical Data Ex9EVC

EV charging cables

General parameters

Mobile solution of EV charging
Adjustable charging current up to 16 or 32 A
Integrated RCCB type B
All necessary protections
temperature monitoring
overvoltage and undervoltage monitoring
automatically check the electronics before charging
check of ground and neutral connection before charging

Electrical parameters

	Ex9EVC1 T1 16A	Ex9EVC1 T2 16A	Ex9EVC1 T1 32A
Tested according to	IEC/EN 61851		
Rated operating voltage U_e	200 — 260 V AC		
Rated frequency f	50 / 60 Hz		
Maximal charging current I_{max}	16 A	16 A	32 A
Adjusting steps of current	6 / 8 / 10 / 13 / 16 A	6 / 8 / 10 / 13 / 16 A	10 / 13 / 16 / 25 / 32 A
Charging power per step	1.4 / 1.8 / 2.3 / 3.0 / 3.7 kW	1.4 / 1.8 / 2.3 / 3.0 / 3.7 kW	2.3 / 3.0 / 3.7 / 5.8 / 7.4 kW
Integrated RCCB			
sensitivity to residual current	B type - residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, high frequency (1 kHz)		
rated residual current $I_{\Delta n}$ (AC / DC)	30 mA / 6 mA		
Connection	directly to the grid plug and EV plug		
Charging mode	mode 2		
Compatible network	TN-S, IT		
Self consumption	< 1 W		

Mechanical parameters

Cable length	5 m		
Cable dimension	4 x 2.5 mm ²	4 x 2.5 mm ²	4 x 4 mm ²
Plugs			
car connection side	Type 1 / SAE J1772	Type 2 / IEC 62196-2	Type 1 / SAE J1772
grid connection side	UNISCHUKO	UNISCHUKO	CEE 32A/5p
Degree of protection			
cable and box	IP55		
plugs (when connected)	IP44		
Ambient temperature	-30 °C — +65 °C		
Insulation class	II		
Weight	2.5 kg	2.5 kg	3.1 kg

Technical Data Ex9EVC

EV charging cables

Electrical parameters

	Ex9EVC1 T2 32A	Ex9EVC3 T2 16A	Ex9EVC3 T2 32A
Tested according to	IEC/EN 61851		
Rated operating voltage U_e	200 — 260 V AC	380 — 440 V AC	
Rated frequency f	50 / 60 Hz		
Maximal charging current I_{max}	32 A	16 A	32 A
Adjusting steps of current	10 / 13 / 16 / 25 / 32 A	6 / 8 / 10 / 13 / 16 A	10 / 13 / 16 / 25 / 32 A
Charging power per step	2.3 / 3.0 / 3.7 / 5.8 / 7.4 kW	4.1 / 5.5 / 6.9 / 9.0 / 11.0 kW	6.9 / 9.0 / 11.0 / 17.3 / 22.1 kW
Integrated RCCB			
sensitivity to residual current	B type - residual AC, pulsating and smooth DC current, high frequency (1 kHz)		
rated residual current $I_{\Delta n}$ (AC / DC)	30 mA / 6 mA		
Connection	directly to the grid plug and EV plug		
Charging mode	mode 2		
Compatible network	TN-S, IT		
Self consumption	< 1 W		

Mechanical parameters

Cable length	5 m		
Cable dimension	4 x 4 mm ²	5 x 2.5 mm ² + 0.75 mm ²	5 x 4 mm ² + 0.75 mm ²
Plugs			
car connection side	Type 2 / IEC 62196-2		
grid connection side	CEE 32A/5p	CEE 16A/5p	CEE 32A/5p
Degree of protection			
cable and box	IP55		
plugs (when connected)	IP44		
Ambient temperature	-30 °C — +65 °C		
Insulation class	II		
Weight	3.1 kg	2.9 kg	3.9 kg

Notes

A large grid of dashed lines for taking notes, covering most of the page below the header and above the footer.

NOARK

10 REASONS FOR NOARK

- 1 RELIABILITY
- 2 FIVE YEAR WARRANTY
- 3 SIMPLE INSTALLATION
- 4 FUNCTIONAL DESIGN
- 5 MANUFACTURING QUALITY
- 6 UNBEATABLE SUPPORT
- 7 INDIVIDUAL APPROACH
- 8 WIDE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
- 9 FLEXIBILITY
- 10 TRUSTED BY CUSTOMERS





NOARK Electric Europe s.r.o.

Sezemická 2757/2, 193 00 Prague 9, Czech Republic

Phone: +420 226 203 120

E-mail: Europe@noark-electric.com

www.noark-electric.eu

NOARK

