## RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT BREAKERS WITH OVERCURRENT PROTECTION OLFE (6 kA)


${ }^{1)}$ For preserving the function of the test push-button

## RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT BREAKERS WITH OVERCURRENT PROTECTION OLFE (6 kA)

| $\begin{gathered} I_{n}^{n} \\ {[A]} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} Z^{11} \\ {[\mathrm{~m} \Omega / \text { pole }]} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} p^{1)} \\ {\left[W^{\prime}\right. \text { pole] }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 53 | 1.9 |
| 10 | 16.5 | 1.6 |
| 16 | 9.8 | 2.5 |
| 20 | 7.1 | 2.8 |
| 25 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| 32 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| 40 | 3.6 | 5.8 |

${ }^{1)}$ Mean values

## Dimensions

OLFE


Diagram
OLFE


| [ A ] | Correction of rated currents for ambient temperature $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}[\mathrm{A}]^{2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| 10 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| 16 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 15.1 |
| 20 | 23.9 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 20.0 | 18.9 |
| 25 | 29.8 | 29.1 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 25.0 | 23.6 |
| 32 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 35.5 | 33.8 | 32.0 | 30.2 |
| 40 | 47.7 | 46.6 | 44.4 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 37.8 |

${ }^{2)}$ Reference temperature: $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT BREAKERS WITH OVERCURRENT PROTECTION OLFE (6 kA)

## Characteristics

- Characteristic B: for protection of electrical circuits with equipment which does not cause current surges (lighting and socket circuits etc.).
The short-circuit release is set to $(3 \div 5) \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$
- Characteristic C: for protection of electrical circuits with equipment which causes current surges (bulb lamp groups, motors etc.).
The short-circuit release is set to $(6 \div 9) I_{n}$


Tripping characteristics of circuit breakers according to EN 60898

| Thermal release | Tripping characteristic type |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | B, C |
| Conventional non-tripping current $I_{n t}$ for $t \geq 1 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nt}}=1.13 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| Conventional tripping current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}$ for $\mathrm{t}<1 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}=1.45 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { Current } I_{3} \text { for } & 1 \mathrm{~s}<t<60 s \quad\left(\text { for } I_{n} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}\right) \\ & 1 \mathrm{~s}<t<120 \mathrm{~s}\left(\text { for } I_{n}>32 \mathrm{~A}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}=2.55 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |

$t$ - break time of the circuit breaker

| Electromagnetic release | Tripping characteristic type |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | B | C |
| Current $\mathrm{I}_{4}$ for $0.1 \mathrm{~s}<\mathrm{t}<45 \mathrm{~s}\left(\begin{array}{l}\left.\text { for } \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}\right) \\ 0.1 \mathrm{~s}<t<90 \mathrm{~s} \\ \left(\text { for } \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}>32 \mathrm{~A}\right)\end{array}\right.$ | $\mathrm{I}_{4}=3 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |
| $0.1 \mathrm{~s}<\mathrm{t}<15 \mathrm{~s}\left(\right.$ for $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |  | $\mathrm{I}_{4}=5 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| $0.1 \mathrm{~s}<\mathrm{t}<30 \mathrm{~s}\left(\right.$ for $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}>32 \mathrm{~A}\right)$ |  | $\mathrm{I}_{5}=10 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
| Current $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ for $\mathrm{t}<0.1 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{5}=5 \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |

t - break time of the circuit breaker

AUXILIARY SWITCHES

${ }^{1)}$ Each digit indicates successively the number of make and break contacts

## Specification

| Type | PS-0LF-0010 | PS-0F-1100 | PS-0F125-1100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Standards | EN 62019 | EN 62019 | EN 62019 |
| Approval marks | EN 60947-5-1 |  | EN 60947-5-1 |
|  | ESC | ESC |  |


| Arrangement of contacts ${ }^{1)}$ |  |  | 001 | 11 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated operating | $U_{e} / I_{\text {e }}$ | AC-12 | - | $230 \mathrm{Va.c}. / 6 \mathrm{~A}$ | 230 V a.c. $/ 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| voltage / current |  | AC-14 | $230 \mathrm{Va.c}. / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ | 230 V a.c. $/ 3,6 \mathrm{~A}$ | - |
|  |  | DC-12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 220V d.c. } / 0,5 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 24 \mathrm{~V} \text { d.c. } / 4 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $220 \mathrm{Vd.c} / 1 / \mathrm{A}$ | 220 V d.c. / $0,5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Min. voltage / current |  |  | 24 Va a.c. / 10 mA | $24 \mathrm{Va} . \mathrm{c} .150 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $24 \mathrm{Va.c} . / 50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Short-circuit protection |  |  | MCB 6A, char. B or ( ${ }^{2)}$ | MCB 6A, char. B or ( ${ }^{2)}$ | MCB 6A, char. B or ( ${ }^{2)}$ |
|  |  |  | fuse 6 AgG | fuse 6 AgG | fuse 6 AgG |
| Electrical endurance |  |  | 10000 operating cycles | 10000 operating cycles | 10000 operating cycles |
| Degree of protection |  |  | IP20 | IP20 | IP20 |
| Mounting |  |  | on the right side of the device | on the right side of the dev | on the right side of the device |
| Connection |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conductor - rigid (solid, stranded) |  |  | $1 \div 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 2 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $0.75 \div 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $0.75 \div 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Conductor - flexible |  |  | $0.75 \div 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $0.75 \div 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $0.75 \div 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Torque |  |  | 0.5 Nm | 0.8 Nm | 0.8 Nm |
| Opposite |  |  | yes | yes | yes |
| Operating conditions |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ambient temperature |  |  | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \div 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \div 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \div 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working position |  |  | arbitrary | arbitrary | arbitrary |

[^0]
## AUXILIARY SWITCHES

## Dimensions



## PS-OF-1100



PS-OF125-1100


## Diagram

PS-OLF-0010
$12 \quad 14$


11

PS-OF-1100


PS-OF125-1100


- Rated residual operating current $I_{\Delta n}$ is the value of residual current $I_{\Delta n}$ specified by the manufacturer, at which the residual current circuit breaker must switch out under specified conditions. Alternating residual current must by cut off by the residual current circuit breaker within $(0.5 \div 1) \mathrm{I}_{\Delta \mathrm{n}}$
- Rated current $I_{n}$ is the value of current specified by the manufacturer, which can be transferred by the residual current circuit breaker continuously. So the current $I_{n}$ can pass through the contacts for an unlimited time. Therefore it is, for instance, possible to use a residual current circuit breaker with $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}=25 \mathrm{~A}$ in the circuit with max. current up to 25 A. For protection against overload of the residual current circuit breakers $0 \mathrm{FI}, \mathrm{OFE}$, it is recommended to use the circuit breakers LSN, LST, LSE with rated current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n} \text { MCB }} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n} \text { RCCB }}$
- Rated operating voltage $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ is the voltage the residual current circuit breaker is to be connected to and which properties are related to. The connected voltage has no effect on the device function but on the function of the test circuit and isolation properties.
- Rated frequency $f_{n}$ is the frequency the residual current circuit breaker is designed for and at which it works correctly under stated conditions. Majority of residual current circuit breakers are designed for $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{n}}=50$ to 60 Hz . As the residual current circuit breaker function is based on the induction principle, the residual current behaviour and frequency show an effect upon tripping. When using a device designed for $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ in a network with a different frequency, the user must count on a change of the tripping threshold i.e. a change of $I_{\Delta n}$
- Conditional short-circuit current $I_{n c}$ - short-circuit strength. The function and design principle does not allow to use the residual current circuit breaker for protection against short circuit. For circuit protection it is necessary to use a circuit breaker or a fuse. These elements cut the short-circuited circuit safely off. The residual current circuit breaker must only withstand the through-going short-circuit current. The amplitude of the maximum through current is defined as rated conditional short-circuit current $I_{n c}$. The short-circuit strength is then expressed by the current $I_{n c}$. For example, on the rating plate $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{nc}}=10 \mathrm{kA}$ is expressed by the following symbol:

- Ambient temperature T for the residual current circuit breakers is $(-5 \div+40)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ according to almost all international standards. Some residual current circuit breakers work in an extended range $(-25 \div+40)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This possibility is identified by the following symbol on the rating plate:

- Residual current circuit breaker - type AC - reacts to sine-wave residual current - it is used in conventional AC networks

- Residual current circuit breaker - type A - reacts to sine-wave alternating and pulsating direct residual currents - it is used in conventional AC networks and the networks with phase power regulation etc.

- Residual current circuit breaker - type G - special residual current circuit breaker reducing the number of undesirable cut-offs. It is mainly installed before the devices causing short-time (up to 10 ms ) stray currents. Identification: G
Surge resistance: $3 \mathrm{kA}(8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s})$
Release delay: 10 ms


## G

- Residual current circuit breaker - type S - special residual current circuit breaker, which is mainly intended for selective switching of residual current circuit breakers and reduction of undesirable cut-offs, It is installed before the devices causing short-time (up to 40 ms ) stray currents.
Identification: S
Surge resistance: $5 \mathrm{kA}(8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s})$
Release delay: 40 ms

Selective (discriminating) switching means that if the residual current circuit breakers are connected in series, only the device in which circuit a failure occurs will cut off the current. More specifically, only the device in which the tripping residual current appears due to a failure in the protected circuit will turn off the current. The advantage consists in maintaining the power supply in the other circuits not affected by the failure.
Such function of the protected circuit is achieved by connection of the selective residual current circuit breaker (see Fig. 1) before the standard or G type residual current circuit breaker, with the following ratio of rated residual current:

$$
I_{\Delta n s} \geq 3 \times I_{\Delta n ; G}
$$

$I_{\text {ans }}$ Rated residual operating current of the selective residual current circuit breaker
$I_{\Delta n-G}$ Rated residual operating current of standard or $G$ type residual current circuit breaker

The main reason of selective disconnecting of circuits is higher time delay of the selective residual current circuit breakers in tripping (compared to standard or G type ones).


Fig. 1: Simplifi ed example of selective connection of residual current circuit breakers

- Residual current circuit breaker with overcurrent protection - the device is a combination of residual current circuit breaker and circuit breaker with 2-module width - it saves the space in the switchboard compared to conventional connection of two separate devices (3 modules). This eliminates the problem of primary protection and interconnection. The disadvantage of such a design compared to conventional one is that it is not possible to identify whether the tripping was actuated by the residual current circuit breaker or by the circuit breaker.

INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS


## Interconnecting busbars

- For interconnection of 1 to 4 -pole circuit breakers, tumbler switches, residual current circuit breakers, lightning current arresters and surge voltage arresters
- For interconnection of a series of single-phase or threephase circuit breakers and tumbler switches, on which an auxiliary switch is mounted switch

| Busbar shape | Number of poles | Output spacing [mm] | Number of outlets | Cross-section [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] |  | Product code | End cap | Weight [kg] | Package [pcs] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 늘 | 1 | 17.8 | 2 | 10 | G1L-30-10 | 37352 | - ${ }^{1)}$ | 0.008 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G1L-30-16 | 37356 | -1) | 0.012 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 6 | 10 | G1L-106-10 | 37353 | - 1) | 0.023 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G1L-106-16 | 37357 | - 1) | 0.037 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 12 | 10 | G1L-210-10 | 37354 | - 1) | 0.045 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G1L-210-16 | 37358 | - 1) | 0.073 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 57 | 12 | G1L-1000-12 | 37355 | EKC-1 | 0.227 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  | 20 | G1L-1000-20 | 37359 | - | 0.367 | 50 |
|  |  | $27^{2)}$ | 37 | 24 | G1L-27-1000-24 | 37360 | - | 0.307 | 50 |
|  | 2 | 17.8 | $2 \times 28$ | 16 | G2L-1000-16 | 37361 | EKC-2+3 | 0.477 | 20 |
|  | 3 | 17.8 | $3 \times 2$ | 10 | G3L-106-10 | 37362 | - ${ }^{1)}$ | 0.046 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G3L-106-16 | 37366 | - 1) | 0.074 | 25 |
|  |  |  | $3 \times 3$ | 10 | G3L-160-10 | 37363 | - 1) | 0.069 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G3L-160-16 | 37367 | - 1) | 0.111 | 25 |
|  |  |  | $3 \times 4$ | 10 | G3L-210-10 | 37364 | - 1) | 0.091 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G3L-210-16 | 37368 | - 1) | 0.147 | 25 |
|  |  |  | $3 \times 19$ | 10 | G3L-1000-10C | 37365 | EKC-3 | 0.457 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | G3L-1000-16C | 37369 | EKC-2+3 | 0.737 | 20 |
|  |  | $17.8+9$ | $3 \times 16$ | 16 | G3L+9-1000-16 | 37370 | EKC-2+3 | 0.614 | 20 |
|  | 4 | 17.8 | $4 \times 14$ | 16 | G4L-1000-16 | 37371 | EKC-4 | 0.983 | 15 |
|  |  |  | $2 \times 27$ | 16 | G3L+N-1000-16 | 37372 | EKC-4 | 0.983 | 15 |
| - | 1 | 17.8 | 12 | 16 | S1L-210-16 | 37374 | - 1) | 0.047 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 57 | 10 | S1L-1000-10 | 37373 | EKC-1 | 0.204 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  | 16 | S1L-1000-16 | 37375 | EKC-1 | 0.302 | 50 |
|  |  | 27 | 38 | 16 | S1L-27-1000-16 | 37376 | EKC-1 | 0.201 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 37 | 25 | S1L-27-1000-25 | 37377 | - | 0.315 | 30 |
|  | 2 | 17.8 | $2 \times 28$ | 16 | S2L-1000-16 | 37378 | EKC-2+3 | 0.477 | 20 |
|  | 3 | 17.8 | $3 \times 19$ | 16 | S3L-1000-16 | 37379 | EKC-2+3 | 0.737 | 20 |
|  |  | 27 | $3 \times 12$ | 16 | S3L-27-1000-16 | 37380 | EKC-2+3 | 0.537 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  | 25 | S3L-27-1000-25 | 37381 | EKC-3-36 | 0.995 | 10 |
|  | 4 | 27 | $4 \times 9$ | 25 | S4L-27-1000-25 | 37382 | EKC-3-36 | 1.327 | 5 |

${ }^{1)}$ The busbar is manufactured as enclosed one
${ }^{2)}$ For single-pole devices with auxiliary switch

## Accessories

## End caps

- For covering the ends of connecting busbars

| Type | Product <br> code | Description | Weight <br> $[\mathrm{kg}]$ | Package <br> $[\mathrm{pcs}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| EKC-1 | 37383 | for 1-pole rails cross-section 10, 12, 16 $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | 0.0005 | 10 |
| EKC-2+3 | 37384 | for 2-pole rails and for 3-pole rails crosss-section $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 0.001 | 10 |
| EKC-3 | 37385 | for 3-pole rails cross-section $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 0.001 | 10 |
| EKC-3-36 | 37386 | for 3-pole rails and for 4-pole rails cross-section $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 0.002 | 10 |
| EKC-4 | 37387 | for 4-pole rails cross-section $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 0.002 | 10 |

## Power supply unit

- It enables power supply of interconnecting busbars by conductors of cross section up to $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- The blocks can be assembled in series to create a multipole connection unit.

| Type | Product <br> code | Weight <br> $[\mathrm{kg}]$ | Package <br> $[\mathrm{pcs}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ES-35-GS | 37388 | 0.035 | 10 |

## INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS

## Specification

| Type |  | G.., S.. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated operating voltage | $U_{\text {e }}$ | 415 V a.c. |
| Max. operating voltage | $U_{\text {max }}$ | 500 V a.c. |
| Loading current |  | $63 \div 180 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Cross-section |  | $10 \div 25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Short-circuit strength with primary fuse 250 AgG |  | 50 kA |
| Overvoltage category |  | III |
| Busbar material |  | E-Cu-F25 |
| Insulation material |  | PC/ABS-Blend |

Max. loading current per phase

|  |  |  |  | Rail cross-section |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $12 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $24 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Power supply from the rail edge | 63 A | 65 A | 80 A | 90 A | 100 A | 100 A |
| Power supply from the rail centre ${ }^{1)}$ | 100 A | 110 A | 130 A | 150 A | 170 A | 180 A |

${ }^{1)}$ Max. loading current in one direction must not be higher than max. loading current at power supply from the rail edge

## Diagram

G1L-.., S1L-.


L1

G2L-.., S2L-..


L1 L2
(N)

G3L-.., S3L-..


L1 L2 L3

G4L-.., S4L-..


L1 L2 L3 N

G3L+N-..


L1 N L2 $N$ L3 N

## INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS

## Dimensions

## G1L-30-10, G1L-106-10, G1L-210-10



G1L-30-16, G1L-106-16, G1L-210-16


## G-1L-27-1000/24



G3L-106-10, G3L-160-10, G3L-210-10


G3L-106-16, G3L-160-16, G3L-210-16


## G3L+9-1000-16



## G1L-1000-12



G1L-1000-20


## G2L-1000-16



## G3L-1000-10C



## G-3L-1000/16C



## G4L-1000-16, G3L+N-1000-16



## INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS

Dimensions

## S1L-210-16



S1L-1000-16


S1L-27-1000-25


S3L-1000-16


S3L-27-1000-25


ES-35-GS


S3L-27-1000-16


S4L-27-1000-25


S1L-1000-10


S1L-27-1000-16


S2L-1000-16


## INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS

## Examples of use of interconnecting busbars

## INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS WITH FORKS

1-pole interconnecting busbars
For interconnection of 1-pole devices in the head part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, SJB, SVL, SVM, APN


## 3-pole interconnecting busbars

For interconnection of 3-pole devices in the head part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, SJB, SVL, SVM, APN


## INTERCONNECTING BUSBARS WITH PINS

1-pole interconnecting busbars
For interconnection of 1-pole devices in clamp part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, SJB, SVL, SVM, APN


## 3-pole interconnecting busbars

For interconnection of 3-pole devices in clamp part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, APN


1-pole interconnecting busbars with spacing 27 mm For interconnection of 1-pole devices with auxiliary switch in the head part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, APN


3-pole interconnecting busbars with a gap on the auxiliary switch
For interconnection of 3-pole devices with auxiliary switch in the head part of the terminal

Use: LPE, LPN, APN


1-pole interconnecting busbars with spacing 27 mm For interconnection of 1-pole circuit breakers LST in clamp part of the terminal or for interconnection of 1-pole devices with auxiliary switch in clamp part of the terminal Use: LPE, LPN, LST, APN, AST


3-pole interconnecting busbars with spacing 27 mm For interconnection of 3-pole circuit breakers LST in clamp part of the terminal or for interconnection of 1-pole devices with auxiliary switch in clamp part of the terminal Use: LPE, LPN, LST, APN, AST


## 2-pole interconnecting busbars

For interconnection of 2-pole devices in the head part of the terminal
Use: LSN, LSE, SVL, SJL, ASN


## 4-pole interconnecting busbars

For interconnection of 4-pole devices in the head part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, OFI, OFE, APN


## 2-pole interconnecting busbars

For interconnection of 2-pole devices in clamp part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, OLFE, OLFI, OFE, OFI, APN


4-pole interconnecting busbars with spacing 27 mm For interconnection of 4-pole circuit breakers LST in clamp part of the terminal Use: LST, AST




## Connecting adapter $3 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

- For connection of 3 conductors / device pole of cross section $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

| Type | Product <br> code | Accessories | Weight <br> $[\mathrm{kg}]$ | Package <br> $[\mathrm{pcs}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N3 $\mathbf{x 1 0 - F H 0 0 0 ~}$ | 14127 | LST, SJB, SVM, AST | 0.035 | 1 |

## CONNECTING ADAPTERS

## Dimensions



N3x10-FH000


CS-FH000-...NP95


CS-FH000-3NV95


## Examples of use of connecting adapters and blocks

## AS-25-G

For connection of another conductor of cross section up to
$25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to the head part of the terminal
Use: LPE, LPN, OLFI, OLFE, OFI, OFE, SJB, SVM, APN


CS-FH000-3NP95, CS-FH000-1NP95, CS-FH000-3NV95
For connection of Cu/Al conductors of cross section up to
$95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to the clamp part of the terminal
Use: LST, SJBplus, SJB-NPE, AST


## AS-25-S

For connection of conductors of cross section up to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to the clamp part of the terminal
Use: 0FI-..-2-.., OFE-..-2-.., RLP


AS-50-S-AL
For connection of Cu/Al conductors of cross section up to $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to the clamp part of the terminal
Use: LSN, LST, LSE, LFI, LFE, SJBplus, ASN, AST


## N3x10-FH000

For connection of three conductors of cross section $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to the clamp part of one terminal
Use: LST, SJB, SVM, AST



[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Each digit indicates successively the number of make, break and break-make contacts
    ${ }^{2)}$ MCB - Miniature Circuit Breaker

