












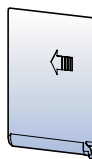





Standard accessories

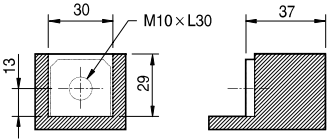
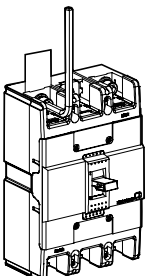
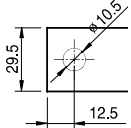
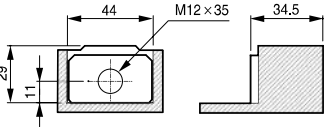
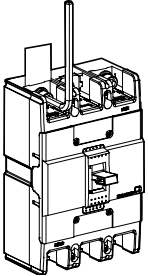
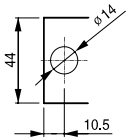
The following accessories for mounting, connection and insulation are standard items and are packed with Metasol series circuit breakers.

Item	ABN100c	ABH125c	ABH250c	400AF	800AF
Fixing screw					
	2P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 3P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 4P: 4EA (M4 × 60)	2P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 3P: 2EA (M4 × 60) 4P: 4EA (M4 × 60)	2P: 2EA (M4 × 55) 3P: 4EA (M4 × 55) 4P: 4EA (M4 × 55)	2P: 2EA (M6 × 100) 3P: 4EA (M6 × 100) 4P: 4EA (M6 × 100)	2P: 2EA (M6 × 100) 3P: 4EA (M6 × 100) 4P: 4EA (M6 × 100)
Terminal bolt					
	15~30A 2P: 4EA (M5 × 14) 3P: 6EA (M5 × 14) 4P: 8EA (M5 × 14) 40~100A 2P: 4EA (M8 × 14) 3P: 6EA (M8 × 14) 4P: 8EA (M8 × 14)	2P: 4EA (M8 × 14) 3P: 6EA (M8 × 14) 4P: 8EA (M8 × 14)	2P: 4EA (M8 × 20) 3P: 6EA (M8 × 20) 4P: 8EA (M8 × 20)	2P: 4EA (M10 × 30) 3P: 6EA (M10 × 30) 4P: 8EA (M10 × 30)	2P: 2EA (M12 × 35) 3P: 6EA (M12 × 35) 4P: 8EA (M12 × 35)
Insulation barrier					
	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA	2P: 1EA 3P: 2EA 4P: 3EA

Connection

MCCB	Terminal (mm)	Tightening torque (kgf · cm)	Conductor (mm)
ABN100c	<p>[3~30A]</p>	<p>M5 : 23 ~ 28 M8 : 55 ~ 75</p>	<p>[15~30A]</p>
	<p>[40~100A]</p>		<p>[40~100A]</p>
ABH125c		<p>M8 : 55 ~ 75</p>	
ABH250c		<p>M8 : 80 ~ 130</p>	

Connection

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

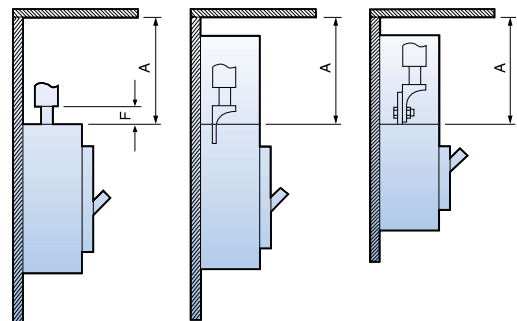
Safety clearance

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

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

A: Minimum distance to metallic top panels

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

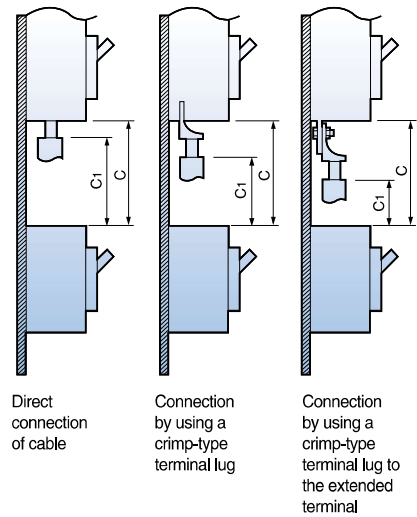


B: Minimum distance between the lower and the upper breakers

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

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

The dimension of bare conduct + C1

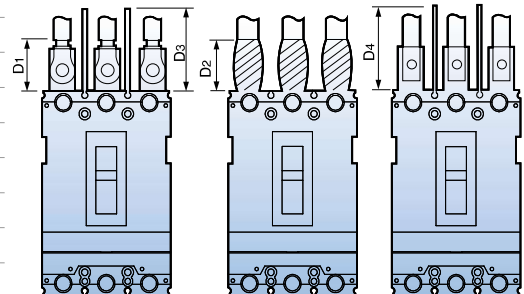


Safety clearance

Insulated length of main terminal of circuit breaker

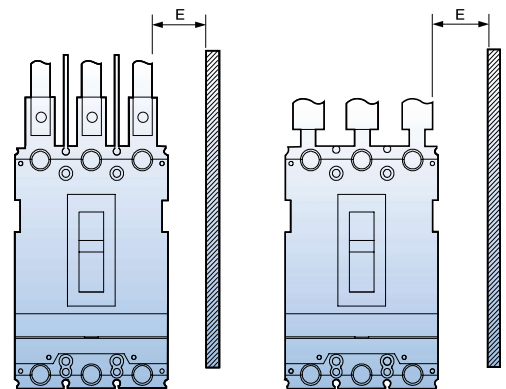
- D1: Connection by solderless terminal with taping
- D2: Connection by busbar with taping
- D3: Connection by solderless terminal and using insulation barrier
- D4: Connection by busbar and using insulation barrier

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



Minimum distance to metallic side panels

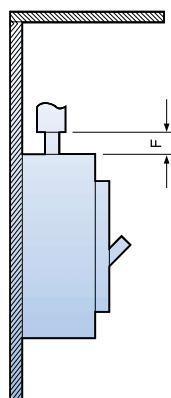
Frame size	Description	E(mm)	
		460V	250V
100AF	ABN50c	25	15
	ABN60c	25	15
	ABN100c	25	15
	ABS30c	20	15
	ABS50c	25	15
	ABS60c	25	15
125AF	ABS125c	25	15
	ABH50c	25	15
	ABH125c	50	20
250AF	ABN250c	50	15
	ABS250c	50	15
	ABH250c	50	15
400AF	ABN400c	80	40
	ABS400c	80	40
	ABH400c	80	40
	ABL400c	80	40
800AF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



Safety clearance

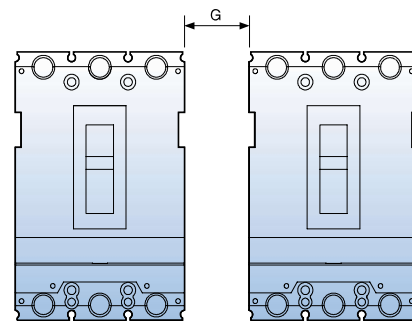
Distance of bare cables or busbars

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



Minimal distance between two adjacent breakers (With terminal covers)

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



Standards & Approval

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

- IEC 60947-1
Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: General rules
- IEC 60947-2
Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 2: Circuit-breakers

The following certificates are available on a request.


- CE Declaration of conformity
- Certificate of conformance test (CB) - IEC 60947
- Full type test report issued by KEMA

CE conformity marking

The CE conformity marking shall indicate conformity to all the obligations imposed on the manufacturer, as regards his products, by virtue of the European Community directives providing for the affixing of the CE marking.

When the CE marking is affixed on a product, it represents a declaration of the manufacturer or of his authorized representative that the product in question conforms to all the applicable provisions including the conformity assessment procedures.

IEC CB TEST CERTIFICATE		Ref. Certificate No. NL-14196A1
IEC SYSTEM FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF TEST CERTIFICATES FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (IECEE) CB SCHEME		
Issued by:	KEMA Quality B.V.	
Product:	Moulded case circuit-breaker	
Applicant:	LS Industrial Systems Co., Ltd.	1026-6, Hoge-dong, Dong-an-gu Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do Korea, Republic of
Manufacturer:	LS Industrial Systems Co., Ltd.	1026-6, Hoge-dong, Dong-an-gu Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do Korea, Republic of
Factory:	LS Industrial Systems Co., Ltd. Cheongju Plant	1, Songjeong-dong, Heungdeok-gu Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do Korea, Republic of
Rating and principal characteristics:	3 poles MCCB (thermal/magnetic) In = 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125 A Ue = 220, 240, 250, 415, 440, 460 Vac Ui = 750 Vac Uimp = 8 kV Icu = 100 kA at 220, 240, 250 V and 50 kA at 415, 440, 460 V, Ics = 100%Icu Rated frequency = 50/60 Hz Cat A	
Trade mark (if any):	LS	
Model/Type reference:	ABH53c, ABS103c, ABH103c	
Additional information:	WMT procedure	
Sample of product tested to be in conformity with IEC:	60947-2(ed.4)	
Test Report Ref. No.:	2109959.51 (156 pages)	
This CB Test Certificate is issued by the National Certification Body:		
KEMA Quality B.V. Utrechtseweg 310 P.O. Box 9185 6802 ED Arnhem The Netherlands		
Signed by: H.L. Schendstok		
Date of issue: 2008-05-21		

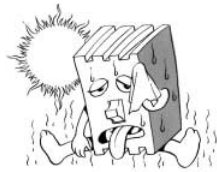
IEC CB TEST CERTIFICATE		Ref. Certificate No. NL-14216/A2
IEC SYSTEM FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF TEST CERTIFICATES FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (IECEE) CB SCHEME		
Issued by:	KEMA Quality B.V.	
Product:	Moulded case circuit-breaker (earth leakage circuit-breaker)	
Applicant:	LS Industrial Systems Co., Ltd.	1026-6, Hoge-dong, Dong-an-gu Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do Korea, Republic of
Manufacturer:	LS Industrial Systems Co., Ltd.	1026-6, Hoge-dong, Dong-an-gu Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do Korea, Republic of
Factory:	LS Industrial Systems Co., Ltd. Cheongju Plant	1, Songjeong-dong, Heungdeok-gu Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do Korea, Republic of
Rating and principal characteristics:	3 pole Earth leakage circuit-breaker (Thermal/magnetic with electronic ground fault detection: 30 mA, 100/200/500 mA) In = 15, 25, 30, 45, 50, 60, 75, 100 and 125A Ue = 220, 240, 250 and 415, 440, 460 Vac Ui = 460 Vac Uimp = 8 kV Icu = 100 kA at 220, 240, 250 V and Ics = 50 kA at 415, 440, 460 V Ics = 100%Icu Rated frequency = 50/60 Hz Cat A	
Trade mark (if any):	LS	
Model/Type reference:	EBS 103c, EBH 53c, EBH103c	
Additional information:	WMT procedure	
Sample of product tested to be in conformity with IEC:	60947-2(ed.4)	
Test Report Ref. No.:	2109959.54	
This CB Test Certificate is issued by the National Certification Body:		
KEMA Quality B.V. Utrechtseweg 310 P.O. Box 9185 6802 ED Arnhem The Netherlands		
Signed by: H.L. Schendstok		
Date of issue: 2008-05-05		

Standard Use Environment

Standard Use Environment for Molded Case Circuit Breaker

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

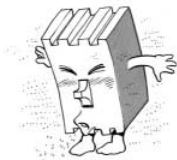
- 1) Ambient Temperature: Within the range of -5°C ~ $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ (However, the average for the duration of 24 hours must not exceed 35°C .)
- 2) Relative Humidity: Within the range of 45~85%
- 3) Altitude: 2,000m or less (However, if it exceeds 1,000m, atmosphere correction through humidity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



- If a standard circuit breaker is used in high temperature exceeding 40°C , you are advised to use it according to the current corrected for each level of ambient temperature in catalog.
- If used in conditions of highly humidity, the dielectric strength or electric performance may be degraded.



- There is no problem in conduction switch, trip or short circuit isolation in the temperature of -20°C .
- Passing or storage in stone-cold area is allowed in the temperature of 40°C .
- The operating characteristic of the breaker with a thermal magnetic trip element changes as the base ambient temperature is adjusted to 40°C .



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



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

Special Use Environment

Environment where Ambient Temperature Exceeds 40°C

The temperature of each module of a Molded Case Circuit Breaker is the sum of temperature increase by conduction and ambient temperature and if the ambient temperature exceeds 40°C the passing current needs to be reduced so that the temperature of such element as internal insulator of MCCB exceed the maximum allowable temperature.

The base ambient temperature of Metasol breaker is set as 40°C so if it has to be used in conditions with higher temperature than this, the rated current is required to be reduced a little as described in the table below.

Table of Rated Current for Metasol MCCB Corrected according to Ambient Temperature

Ampere Frame	Rated current	Model Name of Breaker	Rated current	Table of Rated Current Corrected according to Ambient Temperature (A)							
				10°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	45°C	50°C	55°C	
30	3	ABS30c	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	4		
	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	
	15		15	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	
	20		20	20	20	20	20	19	19	18	
	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	28	27		
	50	40	ABN50c, ABS50c	40	40	40	40	40	39	38	36
		50		50	50	50	50	49	47	45	
	60	60	ABN60c, ABS60c	60	60	60	60	60	58	56	55
	100	75	ABN100c	75	75	75	75	75	73	71	68
100		100		100	100	100	97	94	91		
125	125	ABH50c, ABS125c, ABH125c	125	125	125	125	125	121	116	107	
250	150	ABN200c, ABS200c, ABH250c	150	150	150	150	150	145	140	128	
	175		175	175	175	175	169	163	150		
	200		200	200	200	200	193	186	171		
	225		225	225	225	225	217	209	193		
	250		250	250	250	250	241	233	214		
400	250	ABN400c, ABS400c ABH400c, ABL400c	250	250	250	250	250	246	242	238	
	300		300	300	300	300	295	291	287		
	350		350	350	350	350	345	339	332		
	400		400	400	400	400	394	388	381		
800	500	ABN800c, ABS800c ABL800c	500	500	500	500	500	492	485	477	
	630		630	630	630	630	621	611	602		
	700		700	700	700	700	689	679	668		
	800		800	800	800	800	788	776	764		

Table of Rated Current for Metasol ELCB Corrected according to Ambient Temperature

Ampere Frame	Rated current	Model Name of Breaker	Rated current	Table of Rated Current Corrected according to Ambient Temperature (A)							
				10°C	20°C	30°C	40°C	45°C	50°C	55°C	
30	15	EBS30c	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
	20		20	20	20	20	19	19	18		
	30		30	30	30	30	29	28	27		
	50	40	EBN50c, EBS50c	40	40	40	40	40	39	38	36
		50		50	50	50	50	49	47	45	
	60	60	EBN60c, EBS60c	60	60	60	60	60	58	56	55
	100	75	EBN100c	75	75	75	75	75	73	71	68
		100		100	100	100	100	97	94	91	
	125	125	EBH50c, EBS125c, EBH125c	125	125	125	125	125	121	116	107
	250	150	EBN200c, EBS200c, EBH250c	150	150	150	150	150	145	140	128
175		175		175	175	175	169	163	150		
200		200		200	200	200	193	186	171		
225		225		225	225	225	217	209	193		
250		250		250	250	250	241	233	214		
400	250	EBN400c, EBS400c EBH400c, EBL400c	250	250	250	250	250	246	242	238	
	300		300	300	300	300	295	291	287		
	350		350	350	350	350	345	339	332		
	400		400	400	400	400	394	388	381		
800	500	EBN800c, EBS800c EBL800c	500	500	500	500	500	492	485	477	
	630		630	630	630	630	621	611	602		
	700		700	700	700	700	689	679	668		
	800		800	800	800	800	788	776	764		

Special Use Environment

Environment where Ambient Temperature is -5°C or less

Molded Case Circuit Breaker is subject to the effect of low temperature brittle of metal part inside and insulator, or changes in viscosity of lubricating oil in device, extra care should be taken not to have the temperature drop extremely with the use of such device as space heater. In addition, in case of using a thermal magnetic trip element (FTU, FMU, ATU), the operating characteristic changes toward the difficult direction, so you should identify the relationship of protection and correct accordingly.

Although MCCB is not affected by conduction switch, trip, or short circuit isolation in the temperature of - 20°C, it is highly recommended to use a temperature maintaining device such as space heater. In addition, transportation and passing in stone-cold area in the temperature as low as -40°C is allowed but it is recommend to leave the status of MCCB off or tripped in order to minimize the effect of brittle due to a low temperature.

High Humidity Condition (Relative Humidity 85% or more)

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

Environment where Petrochemical Gas Exists

The contact material of Molded Case Circuit Breaker is silver or silver alloy which develops creation of petrochemical coat that might cause a poor connection if it gets in contact with petrochemical gas.

However, it is easy for petrochemical coat to be mechanically taken off so it is no problem if make-and break operation occurs frequently but it needs to be switched back and forth between make and break if the operation rarely occurs.

The lead wire of moving contact of Molded Case Circuit Breaker can be disconnected as it is corroded or hardened by petrochemical gas. The silver coating is effective to prevent this from occurring and there is a need to increase durability of MCCB with the use of silver coated lead wire if it is used in environment with thick petrochemical gas.

Environment where Potentially Explosive Gas Exists

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

Impact of Altitude

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

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

1) How to Correct Voltage:

- If the rated voltage is AC 600V at 4,000m above sea level,
 $600V \text{ (rated voltage)} \times 0.82 \text{ (correction parameter)} = 492V.$

2) How to Correct Current:

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

[Correction Parameter Table for Altitude]

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

Environment with Vibration and Impulse Exercised

Impact of Vibration and Impulse

An excessive vibration and impulse may cause damage on breaker or other security problems including dynamic strength. An appropriate consideration is required to select a right MCCB for an adverse environmental stress such as this one. Moreover, this stress may incur from vibration during transportation, magnetic impulse while manipulating a switch or may be affected by equipment in surrounding area.

There is a standard call [Vibration Testing Method for Small Electric Appliances] for vibration and impulse test for electric equipment and the seismic and endurance tests of Molded Case Circuit Breaker are conducted in accordance with this standard, considering the circumstance mentioned above.

Vibration

The magnitude of vibration is measured by double amplitude and frequency with the following equation with accelerator.

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

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

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

1) Resonant Test

Alter the frequency of sinusoidal wave within the range of 0~55Hz gradually with 0.5~1mm of double amplitude applied to see if there is any occurrence of vibration on a specific part of MCCB.

2) Vibration Endurance Test

A sinusoidal wave with double amplitude of 0.5~1mm and frequency of 55Hz(resonant frequency obtained in previous clause if there is a resonant point) is manually created to check the operational status.

3) Malfunction Test

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

Impulse

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

Impact of High Frequency

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

* Core loss: It refers to the electrical loss in a transformer caused by magnetization of the core that changes over time and is categorized into hysteresis loss and eddy current loss.

* Hysteresis loss: It takes up the majority portion of no-load loss of electric equipment and is calculated like this.

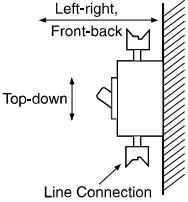
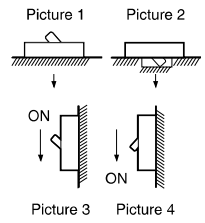
$$Ph = \sigma f Bm n$$

Bm: maximum value of magnetic flux density, n: constant(1.6~2.0), f: frequency, σ : hysteresis constant

* Eddy current: It refers to an induced electric current formed within the body of a conductor when it moves through a non-uniform or changing magnetic field. The eddy current that incurs at winding of transformer or core is considered as one of the transformer losses as a part of exciting current. It is also called 'eddy current loss'.

Use Environment with Vibration and Impulse Applied

[Table of Seismic Performance and Internal Impulse Performance]

		Test	Internal Impulse
Test Condition	Mounting Vibration, Direction of impulse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical mounting Top-down, Left-right, Front-back 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picture 1, 2, 3, 4 (→ represents the direction of drop) 
	Status of MCCB	(1) Non-conduction (ON or OFF status) (2) Status where rated current is conducted until the temperature of MCCB becomes constant and keeps being conducted	Non-conduction (ON or OFF status)
Test Result	Judgment Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is ON, it should not be OFF If it is OFF, it should not be ON No abnormal status such as damage, transformation, or annealing of nut part Characteristics of switch and trip after the test must be normal 	

Certifications



Metasol



MCCB

Type	Approvals		Certificates
	Safet certi	IEC	KEMA
Mark and name			
Type	Korea	Europe	Netherlands
ABS32c	●	●	●
ABS33c	●	●	●
ABS34c	●	●	●
ABN52c	●	●	●
ABN53c	●	●	●
ABN54c	●	●	●
ABS52c	●	●	●
ABS53c	●	●	●
ABS54c	●	●	●
ABN62c	●	●	●
ABN63c	●	●	●
ABN64c	●	●	●
ABS62c	●	●	●
ABS63c	●	●	●
ABS64c	●	●	●
ABN102c	●	●	●
ABN103c	●	●	●
ABN104c	●	●	●
ABS32d	●	●	●
ABS33d	●	●	●
ABS34d	●	●	●
ABN52d	●	●	●
ABN53d	●	●	●
ABN54d	●	●	●
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ABS53d	●	●	●
ABS54d	●	●	●
ABN62d	●	●	●
ABN63d	●	●	●
ABN64d	●	●	●
ABS62d	●	●	●
ABS63d	●	●	●
ABS64d	●	●	●
ABN102d	●	●	●
ABN103d	●	●	●
ABN104d	●	●	●
ABP52c	●	●	●
ABP53c	●	●	●
ABP54c	●	●	●
ABH52c	●	●	●
ABH53c	●	●	●
ABH54c	●	●	●
ABS102c	●	●	●
ABS103c	●	●	●
ABS104c	●	●	●
ABP102c	●	●	●
ABP103c	●	●	●

Note: ●(Completion)

ELCB

Type	Approvals		Certificates
	Safet certi	IEC	KEMA
Mark and name			
Type	Korea	Europe	Netherlands
ABP104c	●	●	●
ABH102c	●	●	●
ABH103c	●	●	●
ABH104c	●	●	●
ABN202c	●	●	●
ABN203c	●	●	●
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ABN803c	●	●	●
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ABS803c	●	●	●
ABS804c	●	●	●
ABL802c	●	●	●
ABL803c	●	●	●
ABL804c	●	●	●

Type	Approvals		Certificates
	Safet certi	IEC	KEMA
Mark and name			
Type	Korea	Europe	Netherlands
EBS33c	●	●	●
EBS34c	●	●	●
EBN52c	●	●	●
EBN53c	●	●	●
EBS53c	●	●	●
EBS54c	●	●	●
EBN63c	●	●	●
EBS63c	●	●	●
EBS64c	●	●	●
EBN102c	●	●	●
EBN103c	●	●	●
EBN104c	●	●	●
EBS33d	●	●	●
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EBP53c	●	●	●
EBP54c	●	●	●
EBH53c	●	●	●
EBH54c	●	●	●
EBS103c	●	●	●
EBS104c	●	●	●
EBP103c	●	●	●
EBP104c	●	●	●
EBH103c	●	●	●
EBH104c	●	●	●
EBN202c	●	●	●
EBN203c	●	●	●
EBS203c	●	●	●
EBS204c	●	●	●
EBP203c	●	●	●
EBP204c	●	●	●
EBH203c	●	●	●
EBH204c	●	●	●



Memo

Metasol



Green Innovators of Innovation



Safety Instructions

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

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■ HEAD OFFICE

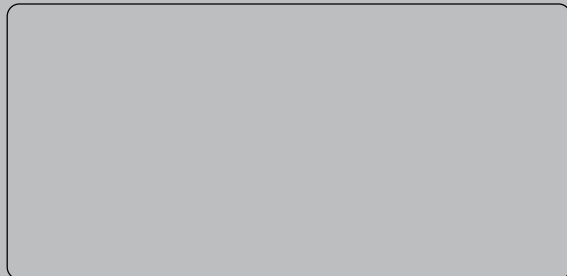
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Specifications in this catalog are subject to change without notice due to continuous product development and improvement.

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