Solar Product Range


Brighter Solutions

IMO is at the forefront of control component technology specifically developed for the renewable energy market and in particular solar energy. Whether meeting the demands of safe and efficient DC switching or delivering tracking solutions that help to maximise solar energy conversion rates, you can be sure that IMO products have been developed to meet the highest technical and commercial standards.


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## IMO Solar Guide - Abbreviations

|  | AC | Alternating Current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DC | Direct Current |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {e }}$ | Rated Operational Current |
|  | IMO | IMO Precision Controls |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sc}}$ | Short-Circuit Current |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {th }}$ | Thermal Current |
|  | MPPT | Maximum Power Point Tracking |
|  | PV | Photovoltaic |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {oc }}$ | Open-Circuit Voltage |
|  | References |  |
|  | BS 7671 | Requirements for Electrical Installations |
|  | EN 60364-7-712 | Low-voltage electrical installations. Part 7-712: Requirements for special installations or locations. Photovoltaic (PV) power systems |
|  | EN 60529 | Specification for degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) |
|  | EN 60947-1 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 1: General rules |
|  | EN 60947-3 | Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units |
|  | IEC EN 61215 | Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval |
|  | IEC EN 61646 | Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules Design qualification and type approval |
|  | Nema 250 | Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum) |
|  | UL 94 | Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances |
|  | UL 508 | Industrial Control Equipment |
|  | UL 508i | Manual Disconnect Switches intended for use in Photovoltaic Systems |
|  | DTI/Pub URN 06/1972 | Photovoltaics in Buildings, Guide to the installation of PV systems 2nd Edition |
|  | Guide to Installation | f PV Systems - 3rd Edition |
|  | Other Relevant Refer |  |
|  | G83/1-1 | Recommendations for Connection of Small-scale Embedded Generators (Up to 16A per Phase) in Parallel with Public Low-Voltage Distribution Networks |
|  | G59/2 | Recommendations for the Connection of Generating Plant to the Distribution Systems of Licensed Distribution Network Operators |
|  | NFPA70 2014 | National Electrical Code |

## What is a PV System?

A Photovoltaic (PV) power system primarily converts sunlight directly into electricity using a photovoltaic cell array. The conversion of the solar radiation into electric current is carried out using the photoelectric effect found when some semiconductors that are suitably "doped" generate electricity when exposed to solar radiation.

As an individual PV-cell gives a relatively low output, a number of PV-cells are connected in series to supply higher voltages and connected in parallel in order to offer higher current capability. These cell arrays are referred to as PV-panels, and a number of interconnected panels are referred to as PV-strings. If there is a requirement for increased capacity then a larger system can be constructed whereby the PV-strings are connected in parallel to form a PV-array that gives a DC output current equivalent to the sum of all the PV-string outputs.

The main advantages of photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation are as follows:

- no fossil fuel usage and subsequent emission of pollution
- no nuclear fuel usage and disposal or storage of radioactive materials
- local distributed generation where needed
- installed system reliability and extended life
- reduced operating and maintenance costs
- ease of upgrading and replacement if necessary due to modularity of installation

When considering PV panels it is important to ensure that the units comply with all relevant standards for both electrical performance and for building requirements. It is recommended that, where possible, they comply with either IEC 61215 or IEC 61646, depending upon the structure of the cells. Once chosen the panels should be mounted in a location that maximises their exposure to sunlight for as long as possible and limits the possibility of shading, or future potential shading.

An inverter should be chosen to match the overall power capacity of the PV array, and like the arrays, it should operate as efficiently as possible. When considering the inverter, one using a Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) system is preferential as this is a technique that grid connected inverters use to get the maximum possible power from one or more photovoltaic devices.

Where the PV installation is tied into the domestic grid system then the rules and procedures designated in G83 should be referred to and followed by a competent installer who is associated with a suitable accreditation scheme such as MCS.


## AC vs DC Safe Switching

As any electrician is aware the nature of DC switching has to be considered with care because on disconnection an arc can occur that is more arduous than that produced with an AC load because there is no zero point on DC. The nature of this arc means that design considerations have to be made within the switch in order to quench this phenomenon; that not only includes significant contact gaps with high speed of operation, but also thermal transmissive materials.

What must be considered is that any AC isolator is predominantly designed with materials chosen such that the load will be AC. This means that the load supply will be a $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ sine wave, whether it be 230VAC or 400VAC, etc. When switching AC it should be remembered that the nature of the load supply will always pass through ØVAC twice in every cycle and therefore although loads can be arduous in type the supply is self-extinguishing. By that we mean that even if the isolator switches at peak load and an arc is formed between contacts, the action of the supply reducing to $\emptyset \mathrm{V}$ means that the load will tend to zero and the arc will be extinguished.

DC load, on the other hand, is always there and unless the load becomes zero, the power being pulled through the contacts will always be the same. So if the load is 500VDC 25A it will be 500V 25A now, in 1s, in 1min, in 1 hour - that is constant. In this case, unlike the AC above if you switch "OFF" on load you will also be switching "ON" on load; DC does not go through a 0 V level unless there is system supply failure (or some other fault).


So if switching a loaded DC circuit, especially at the high voltages that can be found in PV installations (up to 1000V or more), current will continue to flow over the opening contact gap due to the partial breakdown of the air between the contacts. This phenomenon is viewed as an arc between the contacts and it will only stop when the distance between the contacts, and so the air gap, becomes large enough to prevent the continued electrical breakdown.

In order to replicate in $D C$, the self-extinguishing nature of $A C$, then switching OFF the load should occur quickly and in a switch that is designed with a contact system that allows enough distance to break the DC arc and dissipate the arc energy present during such a switching operation. Therefore, in order to perform such switching safely a fast operating switch-disconnector is necessary.

## What is a Switch and what is a Switch-Disconnector?

We are all familiar with a switch. In its basic form we all know it as having one or more sets of electrical contacts that are connected to a load and manually operated to either close or open the contacts in order to make them conducting or non-conducting.

However, there is a European standard covering switches and switch-disconnectors which is EN 60947-3, and in this document there are definitions of industrial switches.

A switch is a mechanical switching device used for making and breaking current in an electrical circuit within certain operational conditions.

A disconnector is a mechanical switching device used for carrying current in an electrical circuit under normal conditions and for providing off-load isolation, therefore it is only intended to be used for isolation once the current flow is negligible or has been interrupted by another device.


A switch-disconnector is a mechanical switching device that meets the requirements for utilisation as both a switch and a disconnector, so it can be used to make and break current whilst also giving on-load isolation.


Electrical installations, whether it be residential or industrial, normally follow a set of regulations in order to ensure a safe living or working environment. In the UK these rules are specified in the IET wiring regulations BS 7671. Within these regulations Chapter 53 Section 537 covers the requirement for Isolation and Switching, whilst Section 712 contains specific requirements relating to the installation of PV power supply systems including those with AC modules.

If a switch is not rated or classified as a disconnector or switch-disconnector then BS 7671 does not allow for its use in an electrical circuit as safety isolation switch.

EN 60947-3 is listed in BS 7671 Table 53.2 as an appropriate standard covering product isolation, emergency switching and functional switching; and as IMO designs and manufactures its range of switch-disconnectors (more commonly referred to as isolators) to this European Standard our range of Solar Isolators therefore meet the requirements stipulated under BS 7671.

## Utilisation Categories

Utilisation Categories as are covered in European Standard EN 60947-1 and define an equipment's intended application. The list of both AC and DC categories for low-voltage switchgear and controlgear are stated in EN 60947-1 Annex A along with the relevant product standards.

Manufacturers of both switchgear and controlgear should include in their technical product data all the operational ratings for the utilisation categories for which a product is designed and as such this should remove the confusion for users and designers in their selection of the correct product.

If we consider PV installations where there are requirements for switchgear being used on both the DC and AC side then the system falls typically within two categories below (for which the relevant standard is EN 60947-3)

AC-21 - Switching of resistive loads, including moderate overloads
AC-22 - Switching of mixed resistive and inductive loads, including moderate overloads
DC-21 - Switching of resistive loads, including moderate overloads
DC-22 - Switching of mixed resistive and inductive loads, including moderate overloads
Compliance to the EN60947-3 utilisation categories involves the products completing a number of tests, these include the "Making and Breaking Capacity" (section 7.2.4.1) and "Operational Performance" (section 7.2.4.2). Verification of the rated making and breaking capacities are stated by reference to the rated operational voltage and rated operational current according to Table 3 (see extract below).

| Utilisation categories | Rated operational categories | Making |  |  | Breaking |  |  | Number of operating cycles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I/Ie | $\mathbf{U} / \mathbf{U}_{\text {e }}$ | L/R ms | $\mathrm{I}_{c} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | $\mathrm{U}_{\boldsymbol{V}} / \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ | L/R <br> ms |  |
| DC-20A - DC-20B | All values | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| DC-21A - DC-21B | All values | 1,5 | 1,05 | 1 | 1,5 | 1,05 | 1 | 5 |
| DC-22A - DC-22B | All values | 4 | 1,05 | 2,5 | 4 | 1,05 | 2,5 | 5 |
| DC-23A - DC-23B | All values | 4 | 1,05 | 15 | 4 | 1,05 | 15 | 5 |


$\mathrm{U}=$ applied voltage $\quad \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}=$ rated operational voltage $\quad \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{r}}=$ operational frequency or d.c recovery voltage

The designation of utilisation categories is completed by the suffix A or B according to whether the intended application requires frequent or infrequent operation and such operational performance is verified by the product completing the tests as detailed in EN60947-3 Table 4 (see extract below) based upon the test parameters from Table 5 (extract after).

| Rated operational current $I_{\text {e }}$ | Number of operating cycles per hour | Number of operating cycles |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AC and DC A categories |  |  | AC and DC <br> $B$ categories |  |  |
|  |  | Without current | With current | Total | Without current | With current | Total |
| $0<\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{e}} \leq 100$ | 120 | 8,500 | 1,500 | 10,000 | 1,700 | 300 | 2,000 |
| $100<\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{e}} \leq 315$ | 120 | 7,000 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 1,400 | 200 | 1,600 |
| $315<\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{e}} \leq 630$ | 60 | 4,000 | 100 | 5,000 | 8,700 | 200 | 1,000 |
| $630<l_{e} \leq 2,500$ | 20 | 2,500 | 500 | 3,000 | 500 | 100 | 600 |
| $2,500<1{ }_{\text {e }}$ | 10 | 1,500 | 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 100 | 400 |
| Utilisation categories | Rated operational categories | Making |  |  | Breaking |  |  |
|  |  | I/Ie | $\mathbf{U} / \mathbf{U}_{\text {e }}$ | L/R ms | $I_{c} / I_{\text {e }}$ | $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{V}} / \mathbf{U}_{\text {e }}$ | L/R <br> ms |
| DC-21A - DC-21B | All Values | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| DC-22A - DC-22B | All Values | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| DC-23A - DC-23B | All Values | 1 | 1 | 7,5 | 1 | 1 | 7,5 |

$I=$ making current $\quad I_{c}=$ breaking current $\quad I_{e}=$ rated operational current $\mathrm{U}=$ applied voltage $\quad \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}=$ rated operational voltage $\quad \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{r}}=$ operational frequency or d.c recovery voltage

Table entries identified by being highlighted in yellow, are those relevant to the IMO Solar Isolators.
Utilisation categories with the suffix B are appropriate for devices which, due to design or application, are only intended for infrequent operation. This could apply, for example, to disconnectors or switch-disconnectors normally operated to provide isolation for maintenance work, and this is the situation for many isolators used in DC applications.

The IMO Solar Isolators have also been tested for switching operations appropriate for category A which allows them to be used in areas where more frequent operation is required; or applications where an extended operational lifetime would be necessary.

## PV Installation Isolation

PV installations consist of the DC side, the Inverter and the AC side with isolation required for both the PV-array to the inverter and for the AC supply from the load, particularly where the system is connected to the Distributed Network, this is a stipulation in G83/1. In some instances the "Guide to Installation of PV Systems" allows inverter and DC string isolation to be provided by the same device, for example the PV plug and socket connectors, but this is only deemed suitable for smaller systems and the connectors must be labelled appropriately. Generally IMO would always recommend the use of a suitably rated DC isolator.

## DC Isolator Selection

BS 7671 states that a method of isolation must be provided on the DC side of a PV installation and this can be provided by a switch-disconnector as classified under EN 60947-3 this is also covered by "Guide to the installation of PV systems". The Guide also stipulates that the switch must isolate all live conductors (typically double pole to isolate PV array positive and negative conductors).

BS 7671 specifies that isolators that are in compliance with EN 60947-3 are appropriate for use in PV systems


The isolator rating must consider the maximum voltage and current of the PV string being switched and these parameters then adjusted in accordance with the safety factors stipulated in current standards. This should then be the minimum required rating of the isolator.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Voltage }=N_{S} \times V_{o c} \times 1.15 \\
\text { Current }=N_{p} \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SC}} \times 1.25 \\
\mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{S}}-\text { Number of panels connected in series } \\
\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{p}}-\text { Number of strings connected in parallel } \\
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OC}}-\text { Open-Circuit Voltage (from module manufacturer's data) } \\
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SC}}-\text { Short-Circuit Current (from module manufacturer's data) }
\end{gathered}
$$

The isolator should also be suitable for use in the appropriate application which in PV installations is normally considered to be either DC-21A, DC-21B, DC-22A or DC-22B. Normally isolation of the DC supply from the inverter would not be a regular occurrence and therefore generally ratings for DC-21B or DC-22B would, as a minimum, be necessary; although category A types (as previously covered in Utilisation Categories) would be advantageous due to their capability of a higher number of switching operations, and therefore a longer guaranteed life.

## AC Isolator Selection

AC Isolators are used in both stand-alone grid or network distributed systems.
If connected to the distributed network then G83/1 stipulates the PV system must be connected directly to an isolation switch that is wired so as to isolate both the live and neutral conductors, capable of being secured in the "OFF" position and in an accessible location within the installation.

In a stand-alone system IMO recommend that a lockable OFF isolation switch is similarly used within the installation.

BS 7671 specifies that isolators that are in compliance with EN 60947-3 are appropriate for use in PV systems.

Unlike a DC isolator that is required to switch both the positive and negative conductors, an AC isolator should be chosen with regards to the supply being single phase, which is typically found in domestic installations or three phase, which is typical for commercial or industrial installations. Ideally for single phase a 2pole isolator should be used to switch the live and neutral line (earth constantly connected) whilst a 4pole isolator would be used to switch the 3 voltage lines and neutral (earth constantly connected).

The isolator rating should be based on the inverter output which is normally specified per phase, that is line to neutral, and for example maybe shown as 20A at 230VAC; if this output is from
 a three phase unit then the AC isolator must be rated to for the line-to-line voltage which would typically be 415VAC.

With both $A C$ and $D C$ isolators the ambient temperature of the environment in which the switch is mounted must be considered as most industrial switches are nominally rated for use in $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. However, if the isolator is to be used in an area where solar activity is prevalent, thereby making more efficient use of the installation and greater yield, or in an enclosed space such as a loft or that of an inverter enclosure, then an isolator capable of handling the elevated temperatures should be selected.

All IMO Solar Isolators are capable of being installed in areas where high ambient temperatures of up to $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can be found. In installations of higher temperatures, our open style product can be used up to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, however, you should ensure safe operating conditions and correct mounting of the product.

## Why use an IMO Solar Isolator?

IMO Precision Controls offers a range of True DC Isolators specifically designed for use in Solar PV installations in accordance with EN 60364-7-712. The IMO design incorporates a user independent switching action so as the handle is moved it interacts with a spring mechanism which, upon reaching a set point, causes the contacts to "SNAP" over thereby ensuring a very fast break/make action. This mechanism means that the disconnection of the load circuits and suppression of the arc, produced by a constant DC load, is normally extinguished in a maximum of 5 ms using the specific pole suppression chambers incorporated within the design.

Many alternative solutions, particularly those based upon an AC isolator designs which use bridge contacts, have been modified and rated for DC operation. These types of product have a switching speed that is directly linked to operator speed therefore, slow operation of the handle results in slow contact separation of the contacts which can produce arcing times of 100 ms or more. Also in these switches the contact surface is also the surface upon which arcs tend to form; therefore, any surface damage or sooting caused by the arcing is likely to have a detrimental effect on the isolator's contact resistance and its longevity.


The IMO DC Isolator range is offered in a number of configurations all rated for installation and use as switch-disconnects and all with options allowing for "LOCKABLE OFF" operation. Although able to offer the industry standard two position $90^{\circ}$ handle operation from
 LOCKABLE OFF-ON, IMO have also introduced a SAFE-LOCK patented handle that allows for three rotational positions relating to ON-OFF-LOCK. The facility offered by this design gives a LOCK position that is removed from the OFF setting ensuring the handle can be placed in its own unique position when locked. When this design is used within the IMO enclosed Solar Isolators it ensures that engineering access can only be attained to the enclosure when the handle is in the OFF position; whilst the "LOCK" position ensures secure power isolation combined with non-access to the enclosure (when the isolator block is secured with supplied screws) and thereby significantly reducing the risks of tampering when maintenance/repair is carried out on equipment in-line after the isolator, SAFE-LOCK. Once any work has been undertaken the locking mechanism can then be removed from the handle and the isolator returned to its normal operational mode.

IMO Solar Isolators use a rotary "knife contact" mechanism so when the unit is operated the handle movement gives a double make/break per contact set. As DC load switching creates arcing the design is such that this only occurs on the corners of the switching parts meaning that the main contact is made on an area where no arcing has occurred. The rotary contact mechanism methodology used in the IMO Solar Isolators means that, when the isolator is operated, a self-cleaning action occurs on the arcing points and contact surfaces thereby producing good high vibration resistant contact integrity, with reduced contact resistance. This IMO contact system ensures that power loss per pole is kept as low as possible and consistent over the life of the product unlike conventional style isolators where entrapment of contaminants, and then subsequent compression on lateral operation, can lead to variable and increasing contact resistance and hence per pole losses.

As indicated in the section about Utilisation Categories, the IMO product is satisfactory for use in installations classified as either DC-21A, DC-21B or DC-22A, and so suitable for a high number of "off load" operations (without current) and also a high number of operating
 cycles "on load" (with current).

A further advantage of the IMO contact mechanism is that, in the event of the supply to earth failure, the high short circuit current pulls the contacts together thereby giving a high short circuit withstand current of up to 2400 A (product dependent).

PV residential installations are typically 1000VDC however, IMO Solar Isolators already have the capability to operate up to 1500VDC.

In the move towards safer installations of PV systems, whether it be in a domestic or industrial environment, consideration has to often be given to the materials and the risk of fire hazard that they pose. Ratings referred to under the UL 94 category are deemed generally acceptable for compliance with this requirement as this cover tests for flammability of polymeric materials used for parts in devices and appliances. Although there are 12 flame classifications specified in UL 94, there are 6 which relate to materials commonly used in manufacturing enclosures, structural parts and insulators found in consumer electronic products. These are 5VA, 5VB, V-0, V-1, V-2 and HB.

It is because of this that the IMO Solar Isolator range is constructed of materials that significantly reduce the risk of a fire hazard and in particular our enclosed installation style products for which the main plastic enclosure is rated at UL $94 \mathrm{~V}-0$ and the handles are UL 94V-2 rated. The classification criteria for each of these ratings is found in of the UL 94 Table 8.1 (see extract below).

| Criteria conditions | V-0 | V-1 | V-2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afterflame time for each individual specimen t1 or t2 | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\leq 10 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\leq 30 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Total afterflame time for any condition set (t1 plus t2 for the 5 specimens | $\leq 50 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\leq 250 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\leq 250 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Afterflame puts afterglow time for each individual specimen after the second <br> flame <br> application (t2+t3) | $\leq 30 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~s}$ | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Afterflame or afterglow of any specimen up to the holding clamp | No | No | No |
| Cotton indicator ignited by flaming particles or drops | No | No | Yes |

The installation requirements and environments of PV systems can vary significantly and the IMO Solar Isolator has been designed such that it can offer a wide range of configurations depending upon the users' requirement. Also the IMO Solar Isolator range includes models that, when mounted in accordance with their respective instructions and with the appropriate IMO handle, offer suitable protection up to IP66 (EN 60529) and NEMA 3R (Nema 250, UL508).

With the advent of more worldwide installations and the requirements laid down in many country's national wiring publications for the use of DC switches in PV installations, the IMO Solar Isolators have also been assessed and tested under the latest UL standard UL508i which has been specifically written to cover the use of "Manual Disconnect Switches intended for use in Photovoltaic Systems".

This UL508i standard specifically covers switches rated up to 1500 V that are intended for use in an ambient temperatures of $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and that are suitable for use on the load side of PV branch protection devices.

In order to comply with this standard the IMO DC Isolators has to pass an overload test, at $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, of 50 cycles at $200 \%$ of rated current; followed by an endurance test of 6000 cycles ( 6 cycles $/ \mathrm{min}$ ) at rated load (lth) and a further 4000 cycles with no current.

The IMO DC Isolator has successfully attained certification under the UL508i standard and as such is suitable for use as a disconnection method for the isolation of the output of DC PV array where it is to be connected to a DC/AC inverter.

## Examples of Typical PV Installations

## Single String System - 3kW Output Single Phase

Consider two potential configurations for a typical 3kW system which would supply 13A at 230VAC:

## System 1

Inverter: Input: 600VDC $\left(\mathrm{V}_{O C}\right), 16 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC}}\right), 32 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC} \text { max }}\right) \quad$ Output-230VAC $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{AC}}\right), 13 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{AC}}\right), 17.2 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{AC} \text { max }}\right)$
Solar Panel: $\quad 64.9 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {oc }}\right), 6.46 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sc}}\right), 5.98 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{mpp}}\right), 327 \mathrm{Wp}\left(\mathrm{P}_{\text {nom }}\right)$
No. of panels: 8
Calculation: $\quad V=8 \times 64.9 \times 1.15=597.08 \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{I}=6.46 \times 1.25=8.08 \mathrm{~A}$
For this configuration, the IMO SI16-PEL64R-2 rated at 16A for 700VDC is suitable for the DC switch and the PE69-3020 rated at 20A is suitable for the AC switch.

System 2
Inverter: $\quad$ Input: $\quad 750 \mathrm{VDC}\left(\mathrm{V}_{0 C}\right), 15 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC}}\right), 28 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC} \text { max }}\right)$
Output - 230VAC $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{AC}}\right), 13 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{AC}}\right), 16 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{AC} \text { max }}\right)$
Solar Panel: $\quad 64.9 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {oc }}\right), 6.46 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sc}}\right), 5.98 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{mpp}}\right), 327 \mathrm{Wp}\left(\mathrm{P}_{\text {nom }}\right)$
No. of panels:
10
Calculation:

$$
V=10 \times 64.9 \times 1.15=746.35 \mathrm{~V} \quad I=6.46 \times 1.25=8.08 \mathrm{~A}
$$

For this configuration, the IMO SI25-PEL64R-2 rated at 16A for 900VDC is suitable for the DC switch and the PE69-3020 rated at 20A is suitable for the AC switch.


## Dual String System - 5kW Output Single Phase

Consider a typical 5kW system which would supply 22A at 230VAC:

Inverter: Input (per string): 600VDC $\left(\mathrm{V}_{o c}\right), 18 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{DC}}\right), 36 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{DC} \max }\right)$ Output-230VAC $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{AC}}\right), 25 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{AC} \max }\right)$
Solar Panel: $\quad 64.9 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {oc }}\right), 6.46 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sc}}\right), 5.98 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{mpp}}\right), 327 \mathrm{Wp}\left(\mathrm{P}_{\text {nom }}\right)$
No. of panels: 8 per string
Calculation:

$$
V=8 \times 64.9 \times 1.15=597.08 V \quad I=6.46 \times 1.25=8.08 \mathrm{~A}
$$

For this configuration, each string is to be switched at these levels so the IMO SI16-PEL64R-4 rated at 16A for 700VDC per string is suitable for the DC switch and the PE69-3025 rated at 25A is suitable for the AC switch.


High Voltage Multi-string System - 12.5kW Output Three Phase

Inverter: $\quad$ Input (per string): $900 \mathrm{VDC}\left(\mathrm{V}_{o c}\right), 18 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC}}\right), 36 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC} \text { max }}\right)$ Output-4000VAC $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{AC}}\right), 20 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{AC}} \max \right)$
Solar Panel: $\quad 64.9 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\text {oc }}\right), 6.46 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{sc}}\right), 598 \mathrm{~A}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{mpp}}\right), 327 \mathrm{Wp}\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{nom}}\right)$
No. of panels: 12 per string
Calculation: $\quad V=12 \times 64.9 \times 1.15=895.62 \mathrm{~V} \quad I=6.46 \times 1.25=8.08 \mathrm{~A}$
For this system there are several options to consider. If each string is to be switched individually then the SI25-PEL64R-2 rated at 11 A for 1000 VDC is suitable for the DC switch. If there is a requirement to isolate the strings as pairs then the SI25-PEL64R-4 is suitable. If all strings are to be isolated using one DC isolator then the IMO SI25-PEL64R-8 is suitable. The PE69-3025 rated at 25A is suitable for the AC switch in each case.

Alternatively, if the requirement is to still have the capability of isolating each string individually whilst retaining a single housing unit, then an IMO distribution box populated with SI25-DBL-2 is suitable. These devices use the same switch block as the SI25-PEL64R-2 so have the same rating of 11 A at 1000 VDC .



[^0]
## DC Isolators

|  | Lever Actuator |  |  |  | Lever Actuator Lockable |  | Rotary Actuator Lockable |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Panel Mounting | Base mounting w. door coupling | Single hole mounting Ø22.5mm | Modular switch | Single hole mounting Ø22.5mm | Modular switch | Panel Mounting | Base mounting w. door coupling | Plastic Enclosure |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S116 | ..PM64.. | ..BMDC64.. | ..SHM.. | ..DB.. | ..SHML.. | ..DBL.. | ..PM64R.. | ..BMDC64R.. | ..PEL64R.. |
| Sl25 | ..PM64.. | ..BMDC64.. | ..SHM.. | ..DB.. | ..SHML.. | ..DBL.. | ..PM64R.. | ..BMDC64R.. | ..PEL64R.. |
| SI32 | ..PM64.. | ..BMDC64.. | ..SHM.. | ..DB.. | ..SHML.. | ..DBL.. | ..PM64R.. | ..BMDC64R.. | ..PEL64R.. |
| SI40 | ..PM64.. | ..BMDC64.. | - | ..DB.. | - | ..DBL.. | ..PM64R.. | ..BMDC64R.. | ..PEL64R.. |
| SI55 | ..PM64.. | ..BMDC64.. | - | ..DB.. | - | ..DBL.. | ..PM64R.. | ..BMDC64R.. | ..PEL64R.. |

## Technical Data for DC according to IEC 60947-3

| Type |  | DC21A/B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DC22B |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 500 V | 600 V | 700 V | 800V | 900 V | 1000 V | 1200 V | 1500 V | 500V | 600 V | 800V | 1000 V |
| 2 poles in series | SI16 .. | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 13A | 9 A | 6A | 3A | 7 A | 5.5 A | 2 A | 1A |
|  | SI25 .. | 25A | 25A | 23A | 20A | 16A | 11A | 8 A | 4A | 8A | 6A | 2.5 A | 1.5A |
| $1 / 2 /$ | S132 .. | 32A | 32A | 27A | 23A | 20A | 13 A | 10A | 5 A | 9 A | 6.5 A | 3A | 2A |
|  | SI40 .. | 40A | 40A | 35A | 30A | 25A | 20 A | 10A | 6 A | - | - | - | - |
|  | S155 .. | 55A | 55A | 55A | 45A | 35A | 36A | 15A | 8A | - | - | - | - |
| 2 poles in series +2 parallel | SI16 .. | 29A | 29A | 16A | 16A | 13A | 9 A | 6 A | 3A | - | - | - | - |
|  | SI25 .. | 45A | 45A | 23 A | 20A | 16A | 11A | 8 A | 4 A | - | - | - | - |
| $[3 /-4 / \square$ | SI32 .. | 58A | 50A | 27A | 23A | 20A | 13A | 10A | 5A | - | - | - | - |
|  | SI40 .. | 72A | 64A | 35A | 30A | 25A | 20A | 15A | 10A | - | - | - | - |
|  | SI55 .. | 85A | 80A | 55A | 45A | 35A | 25A | 20A | 15A | - | - | - | - |
| 4 poles in series | S116 .. | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 11.5A | 8A |
|  | SI25 .. | 25A | 25A | 25 A | 25 A | 25A | 25A | 25 A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 12A | 9 A |
| $1 / 2 / 3 / 3 /$ | SI32 .. | 32A | 32A | 32A | 32A | 32A | 32A | 32 A | 23A | 32A | 27.5A | 12.5A | 10A |
|  | SI40 .. | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 30A | - | - | - | - |
|  | S155 .. | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | - | - | - | - |
| 4 poles in series +2 parallel | S116 .. | 29A | 29A | 29A | 29A | 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | - | - | - | - |
| $1 / 2 /$ 3/ 4 / | SI25 .. | 45 A | 45 A | 45 A | 45A | 45A | 45 A | 45A | 20 A | - | - | - | - |
| $5 / 6 /$ 7/8/] | SI32 .. | 58A | 58A | 58A | 58A | 58A | 58A | 50A | 23A | - | - | - | - |

[^1]
## Switching Configurations

| Type | 2-pole | 2-pole <br> 4 parallel poles | 4-pole | 2-pole <br> 4 poles in series Input on top Output bottom | 2-pole <br> 4 poles in series <br> Input and <br> Output bottom | 2-pole <br> 4 poles in series <br> Input and Output on top |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SI16 | 2 | 2 H | 4 | 4S | 4 T | 4B |
| SI25 | 2 | 2 H | 4 | 4S | 4 T | 4B |
| SI32 | 2 | 2 H | 4 | 4S | 4 T | 4B |
| SI40 | 2 | 2 H | 4 | 4S | 4T | 4B |
| SI55 | 2 | 2 H | 4 | 4S | 4 T | 4B |
| Contacts Wiring Diagram | $\sum_{2}^{1}-\sum_{4}^{3}$ |  | $y_{4}^{3}{\underset{6}{l}}_{6}^{5}$ |  | $\sum_{2}^{1} \prod_{4}^{3}+\sum_{6}^{5} \prod_{8}^{7}$ |  |
| Switching example |  |  |  |  | $\sum_{\substack{2}}^{\substack{2}}$ |  |


| Type | 6-pole | 2-pole <br> 6 parallel poles | 8-pole | 2-pole <br> 8 parallel poles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SI16 | 6 | 3H | 8 | 4H |
| SI25 | 6 | 3 H | 8 | 4H |
| SI32 | 6 | 3H | 8 | 4H |
| SI40 | - | - | - | - |
| SI55 | - | - | - | - |
| Contacts Wiring Diagram | $\sum_{2}^{1} t_{4}^{3} t_{6}^{5} t_{8}^{7} \sum_{2}^{1} \lambda_{4}^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| Switching example |  |  |  |  |

Insulated Jumper for series and parallel switching of contacts

| Type | Jumper | Pack | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SI16, SI25, SI32 | SIV-B1 | 100 | $6.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{pc}$. |
| SI40, SI55 | SIV-B2 | 100 | $9.64 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{pc}$. |

## Lever Actuator Switch Panel Mounting

- Panel Mounting, IP66
- Escutcheon Plate $64 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- NEMA Type 3R Handle
- IP20 Body


## (UL) c Fious CETUV PG IEC



| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight Kg/pcs. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600V | 800V | 1000V | 1500V | 350V | 500V | 600 V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.20 | SI16 PM64 2 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.20 | SI25 PM64 2 |  |
| 32A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.20 | SI32 PM64 2 |  |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 1 | 0.41 | SI40 PM64 2 |  |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 1 | 0.41 | SI55 PM64 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.25 | SI16 PM64 2H |  |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.25 | SI25 PM64 2H |  |
| 50A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.25 | SI32 PM64 2H |  |
| 64A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 72A | 53A | 42A | 22A | 2 | 1 | 0.54 | SI40 PM64 2H |  |
| 80A | 45A | 25A | 8A | 85A | 66A | 55A | 25A | 2 | 1 | 0.54 | SI55 PM64 2H |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.23 | SI16 PM64 4 | $\sum_{2}^{1} \frac{l_{4}^{3}}{l_{6}^{5}}-\left.\right\|_{8} ^{7}$ |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.23 | SI25 PM64 4 |  |
| 32A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25 A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.23 | SI32 PM64 4 |  |
| 40 A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 40A | 40A | 40 A | 16A | 2 | 2 | 0.52 | SI40 PM64 4 |  |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 2 | 0.52 | SI55 PM64 4 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.24 | SI16 PM64 4S | $\sum_{2}^{1}{\underset{4}{4}}_{\prod_{6}^{3}}^{\prod_{8}^{5}} \sum_{8}^{7}$ |
| 25 A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.24 | SI25 PM64 4S |  |
| 32 A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32 A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.24 | SI32 PM64 4S |  |
| 40 A | 40A | 40A | 30A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 4 | 1 | 0.52 | SI40 PM64 4S |  |
| 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 4 | 1 | 0.52 | SI55 PM64 4S |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.36 | SI16 PM64 6 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.36 | SI25 PM64 6 |  |
| 32 A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25 A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.36 | SI32 PM64 6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.41 | SI16 PM64 8 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.41 | S125 PM64 8 |  |
| 32 A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.41 | SI32 PM64 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.46 | SI16 PM64 4H |  |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45A | 45 A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.46 | SI25 PM64 4H |  |
| 58A | 58A* | $58 A^{*}$ | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50 A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.46 | SI32 PM64 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


# Lever Actuator Switch Base Mounting, Door Clutch 

■ Base Mounting, Door Clutch, IP66

- Five point fixing handle mount
- Escutcheon Plate $64 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- NEMA Type 3R Handle
- IP20 Body



| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight Kg/pcs. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 V | 800V | 1000V | 1500V | 350V | 500V | 600V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3 A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.22 | SI16 BMDC64 2 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.22 | SI25 BMDC64 2 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.22 | SI32 BMDC64 2 |  |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 10A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 1 | 0.51 | SI40 BMDC64 2 |  |
| 55A | 45A | $36 A^{*}$ | 15A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 1 | 0.51 | SI55 BMDC64 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.27 | SI16 BMDC64 2H |  |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.27 | SI25 BMDC64 2H | $1{ }^{3} \square^{7}$ |
| 50A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.27 | SI32 BMDC64 2H |  |
| 64A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 72A | 53A | 42A | 22A | 2 | 1 | 0.55 | SI40 BMDC64 2H | 2468 |
| 80A | 45A | 25A | 8A | 85A | 66 A | 55A | 25A | 2 | 1 | 0.55 | SI55 BMDC64 2H |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.25 | SI16 BMDC64 4 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.25 | SI25 BMDC64 4 | , |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.25 | SI32 BMDC64 4 | $- \pm+-$ |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6 A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 2 | 0.56 | SI40 BMDC64 4 | 2 |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 2 | 0.56 | SI55 BMDC64 4 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.26 | SI16 BMDC64 4S |  |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.26 | SI25 BMDC64 4S | $13^{3}{ }^{7}$ |
| 32A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.26 | SI32 BMDC64 4S |  |
| 40A | 40A | 40A | 30A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 4 | 1 | 0.58 | SI40 BMDC64 4S | 2468 |
| 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 4 | 1 | 0.58 | SI55 BMDC64 4S |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.38 | SI16 BMDC64 6 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.38 | SI25 BMDC64 6 | $\frac{1}{1}+\frac{1}{1}+$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.38 | SI32 BMDC64 6 | $\begin{array}{llllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3 A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.43 | SI16 BMDC64 8 | 7 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.43 | SI25 BMDC64 8 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.43 | SI32 BMDC64 8 | $\begin{array}{llllllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.48 | SI16 BMDC64 4H | 7 |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45 A | 45A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.48 | SI25 BMDC64 4H |  |
| 58A | 58A* | 58A* | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.48 | SI32 BMDC64 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


## Lever Actuator Switch Single Hole Mounting

Single Hole Mounting Ø22mm, IP66
■ Escutcheon Plate $48 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
■ NEMA Type 3R Handle

- IP20 Body


## 




[^2]* DC21B


# Lever Actuator Switch for Distribution Board 

- For Distribution Boards, IP40
- NEMA Type 1 Handle
- IP20 Body


## 



| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight Kg/pcs. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600V | 800 V | 1000V | 1500V | 350 V | 500V | 600V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3 A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.19 | SI16 DB 2 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.19 | SI25 DB 2 | $13$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.19 | SI32 DB 2 |  |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 10A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 1 | 0.41 | SI40 DB 2 |  |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 15 A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 1 | 0.41 | SI55 DB 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.24 | SI16 DB 2H |  |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.24 | SI25 DB 2H | 35 |
| 50A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.24 | SI32 DB 2H |  |
| 64A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 72A | 53A | 42A | 22A | 2 | 1 | 0.52 | SI40 DB 2H | 2468 |
| 80A | 45A | 25A | 8A | 85A | 66 A | 55A | 25A | 2 | 1 | 0.52 | SI55 DB 2H |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.22 | SI16 DB 4 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.22 | SI25 DB 4 | 3 |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.22 | SI32 DB 4 | $\pm \pm+1$ |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 2 | 0.45 | SI40 DB 4 | 4 |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 2 | 0.45 | SI55 DB 4 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.23 | SI16 DB 4S |  |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.23 | SI25 DB 4S | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ |
| 32A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.23 | SI32 DB 4S |  |
| 40A | 40A | 40A | 30A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI40 DB 4S | 2468 |
| 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI55 DB 4S |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.35 | SI16 DB 6 | $1 \begin{array}{llllll} & 3 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.35 | SI25 DB 6 | $y^{1}+\frac{1}{1}+1$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.35 | SI32 DB 6 | $\begin{array}{lllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 \end{array}$ |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.40 | SI16 DB 8 | 7 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.40 | SI25 DB 8 |  |
| 32A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.40 | SI32 DB 8 | $\begin{array}{llllllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.43 | SI16 DB 4H | 7 |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45A | 45A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.43 | SI25 DB 4H |  |
| 58A | 58A* | 58A* | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.43 | SI32 DB 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


## Lever Actuator Switch Lockable Off

■ Lever Actuator Switch
■ Lockable Off

- Single Hole Mounting Ø22mm, IP66
- Escutcheon plate $48 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (other options available)
- NEMA Type 3R Handle
- IP20 Body (UL) c Ni


| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight $\mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{pcs}$. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600V | 800V | 1000V | 1500V | 350V | 500V | 600V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3 A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.21 | SI16 SHML 2 | 13 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.21 | SI25 SHML 2 | $1-1$ |
| 32A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.21 | SI32 SHML 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.27 | SI16 SHML 2H | 135 |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.27 | SI25 SHML 2H |  |
| 50A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.27 | SI32 SHML 2H | 2468 |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | SI16 SHML 4 | $1{ }^{3} 1^{5}$ |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | SI25 SHML 4 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | SI32 SHML 4 | 2468 |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI16 SHML 4S | $13^{3}{ }^{7}$ |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI25 SHML 4S |  |
| 32A | 32 A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI32 SHML 4S | 2 |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI16 SHML 4T | $1{ }^{3} \quad 5 \quad 7$ |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI25 SHML 4T | $- \pm-1$ |
| 32A | 32 A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI32 SHML 4T | 246 |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI16 SHML 4B | 1357 |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI25 SHML 4B |  |
| 32A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI32 SHML 4B | $24^{-1} 4$ |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.39 | SI16 SHML 6 | 3 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.39 | SI25 SHML 6 | $5+\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{7}+$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.39 | SI32 SHML 6 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.44 | SI16 SHML 8 | 7 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.44 | SI25 SHML 8 | $=-1+1+1$ |
| 32A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.44 | SI32 SHML 8 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI16 SHML 4H | 7 |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45A | 45A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI25 SHML 4H | - $-1+7$ |
| 58A | 58A* | 58A* | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI32 SHML 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


# Lever Actuator Switch - Lockable Off for Distribution Boards 

■ Lockable Off

- For Distribution Boards, IP40
- Low Height Handle Also Available
- NEMA Type 1 Handle
- IP20 Body


## SAFE-L〇CK




4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


# Rotary Actuator Switch Lockable Off 

Rotary Actuator Switch
■ Lockable Off

- Panel Mounting, IP66
- Rotary Handle $64 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- NEMA Type 3R Handle
- IP20 Body


## SAFE-L@CK



| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight Kg/pcs. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 V | 800V | 1000V | 1500V | 350V | 500V | 600V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3 A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.21 | SI16 PM64R 2 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.21 | SI25 PM64R 2 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.21 | SI32 PM64R 2 |  |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6 A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 1 | 0.43 | SI40 PM64R 2 |  |
| 55A | 45A | $36 A^{*}$ | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 1 | 0.43 | SI55 PM64R 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.26 | SI16 PM64R 2H |  |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.26 | SI25 PM64R 2H | $1{ }^{3} \square^{7}$ |
| 50A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.26 | SI32 PM64R 2H | $\pm+1$ |
| 64A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 72A | 53A | 42A | 22A | 2 | 1 | 0.57 | SI40 PM64R 2H | 2468 |
| 80A | 45A | 25A | 8A | 85A | 66 A | 55A | 25A | 2 | 1 | 0.57 | SI55 PM64R 2H |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | SI16 PM64R 4 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | SI25 PM64R 4 | 3 |
| 32A | 23 A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.24 | SI32 PM64R 4 | $\pm \pm+1$ |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6 A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 2 | 0.50 | SI40 PM64R 4 | 26 |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 2 | 0.50 | SI55 PM64R 4 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI16 PM64R 4S |  |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI25 PM64R 4S | $13^{3} 7$ |
| 32A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | SI32 PM64R 4S | $\Gamma$ |
| 40A | 40A | 40A | 30A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 4 | 1 | 0.53 | SI40 PM64R 4S | 2468 |
| 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 4 | 1 | 0.53 | SI55 PM64R 4S |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.37 | SI16 PM64R 6 | 3 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.37 | SI25 PM64R 6 | $\frac{1}{1}+1$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.37 | SI32 PM64R 6 | $\begin{array}{llllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.42 | SI16 PM64R 8 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.42 | SI25 PM64R 8 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25 A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.42 | SI32 PM64R 8 | $\begin{array}{llllllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.47 | SI16 PM64R 4H | 7 |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45A | 45A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.47 | SI25 PM64R 4H |  |
| 58A | 58A* | 58A* | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.47 | SI32 PM64R 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


# Rotary Actuator Switch Lockable Off 

■ Lockable Off
■ Base Mounting, Door Clutch, IP66

- Five Point Fixing, Handle Mount
- Rotary Handle $64 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- NEMA Type 3R Handle
- IP20 Body


## (11) $c \operatorname{HN}_{\text {us }}(\in T U V$ PG IEC

| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight Kg/pcs. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 V | 800V | 1000V | 1500V | 350 V | 500V | 600V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.23 | SI16 BMDC64R 2 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.23 | SI25 BMDC64R 2 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.23 | SI32 BMDC64R 2 |  |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 1 | 0.51 | SI40 BMDC64R 2 |  |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 1 | 0.51 | SI55 BMDC64R 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.28 | SI16 BMDC64R 2H |  |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.28 | SI25 BMDC64R 2H | $1{ }^{3} \square^{7}$ |
| 50A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.28 | SI32 BMDC64R 2H |  |
| 64A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 72A | 53A | 42A | 22A | 2 | 1 | 0.65 | SI40 BMDC64R 2H | 2468 |
| 80A | 45A | 25A | 8A | 85A | 66A | 55A | 25A | 2 | 1 | 0.65 | SI55 BMDC64R 2H |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.26 | SI16 BMDC64R 4 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.26 | SI25 BMDC64R 4 | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.26 | SI32 BMDC64R 4 | $y^{1}+\frac{1}{x}$ |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 2 | 0.58 | SI40 BMDC64R 4 | 246 |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 2 | 0.58 | SI55 BMDC64R 4 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.27 | SI16 BMDC64R 4S |  |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.27 | SI25 BMDC64R 4S | $13^{3}{ }^{7}$ |
| 32A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.27 | SI32 BMDC64R 4S | $\Gamma$ |
| 40A | 40A | 40A | 30A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 4 | 1 | 0.62 | SI40 BMDC64R 4S | 2468 |
| 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 4 | 1 | 0.62 | SI55 BMDC64R 4S |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.39 | SI16 BMDC64R 6 | $1 \begin{array}{llllll} & 3 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.39 | SI25 BMDC64R 6 | $\frac{1}{1}+1$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 3 | 0.39 | SI32 BMDC64R 6 | $\begin{array}{llllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.44 | SI16 BMDC64R 8 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.44 | SI25 BMDC64R 8 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 0.44 | SI32 BMDC64R 8 | $\begin{array}{llllllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI16 BMDC64R 4H | 7 |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45 A | 45A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI25 BMDC64R 4H |  |
| 58A | 58A* | 58A* | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.49 | SI32 BMDC64R 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


# Rotary Actuator Switch Lockable Off in Plastic Enclosure 

## ■ NEMA Type 3R

- IP66
(UL) c Hi $_{\text {us }}$ CETUV PG IEC

| DC21A IEC60947-3 |  |  |  | UL Ratings UL508i |  |  |  | Poles in series | No. of Strings | Weight Kg/pcs. | Part Number | Contact Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 V | 800V | 1000V | 1500V | 350 V | 500V | 600V | 1000V |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3 A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.43 | SI16 PEL64R 2 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.43 | SI25 PEL64R 2 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.43 | SI32 PEL64R 2 |  |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6 A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 1 | 1.59 | SI40 PEL64R 2 |  |
| 55A | 45A | $36 A^{*}$ | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 1 | 1.59 | SI55 PEL64R 2 |  |
| 29A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 29A | 29A | 21A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.49 | SI16 PEL64R 2H |  |
| 45A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 45A | 38A | 23A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.49 | SI25 PEL64R 2H | $1{ }^{3} \square^{7}$ |
| 50A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 58A | 40A | 25A | - | 2 | 1 | 0.49 | SI32 PEL64R 2H | $\pm+1$ |
| 64A | 30A | 20A | 6A | 72A | 53A | 42A | 22A | 2 | 1 | 1.74 | SI40 PEL64R 2H | 2468 |
| 80A | 45A | 25A | 8A | 85A | 66 A | 55A | 25A | 2 | 1 | 1.74 | SI55 PEL64R 2H |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.46 | SI16 PEL64R 4 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.46 | SI25 PEL64R 4 | $1{ }^{1} 1^{3} \quad 1{ }^{5}$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 2 | 0.46 | SI32 PEL64R 4 | $- \pm+-$ |
| 40A | 30A | 20A | 6 A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 16A | 2 | 2 | 1.67 | SI40 PEL64R 4 | 26 |
| 55A | 45A | 36A* | 8A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 20A | 2 | 2 | 1.67 | SI55 PEL64R 4 |  |
| 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.47 | SI16 PEL64R 4S |  |
| 25A | 25A | 25A | 20A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.47 | SI25 PEL64R 4S | $13^{3} 7$ |
| 32A | 32A | 32A | 23A | 32A | 32A | 32A | - | 4 | 1 | 0.47 | SI32 PEL64R 4S | $\Gamma$ |
| 40A | 40A | 40A | 30A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 40A | 4 | 1 | 1.70 | SI40 PEL64R 4S | 2648 |
| 55A | 55A | 55A | 40A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 55A | 4 | 1 | 1.70 | SI55 PEL64R 4S |  |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 3 | 1.53 | SI16 PEL64R 6 | 3 |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 3 | 1.53 | SI25 PEL64R 6 | $\frac{1}{1}+1$ |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 3 | 1.53 | SI32 PEL64R 6 | $\begin{array}{llllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 16A | 16A | 9A | 3A | 16A | 16A | 16A | - | 2 | 4 | 1.58 | SI16 PEL64R 8 |  |
| 25A | 20A | 11A | 4A | 20A | 20A | 20A | - | 2 | 4 | 1.58 | SI25 PEL64R 8 |  |
| 32A | 23A | 13A | 5A | 25A | 25A | 25A | - | 2 | 4 | 1.58 | SI32 PEL64R 8 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$ |
| 29A | 29A | 29A | 16A | 29A | 29A | 29A | - | 4 | 1 | 1.63 | S116 PEL64R 4H | 7 |
| 45A | 45A | 45A* | 20A | 45A | 45A | 45A | - | 4 | 1 | 1.63 | SI25 PEL64R 4H | $1$ |
| 58A | 58A* | 58A* | 23A | 58A | 58A | 50A | - | 4 | 1 | 1.63 | SI32 PEL64R 4H |  |

4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4 S configuration. (See page 17)

* DC21B


## Technical Data

Data according to IEC 60947-3, VDE 0660, GB14048.3

| Main Contacts |  |  | Type | S116 | SI25 | SI32 | SI40 | SI55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated thermal current $\mathrm{t}_{\text {the }}$ |  |  | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
| Rated insulation voltage $U_{i}{ }^{11}$ |  |  | V | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Rated insulation voltage $U_{i}{ }^{2}$ ) |  |  | V | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | - | - |
| Distance of contacts (per pole) |  |  | mm | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |  |
| Rated operational current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}$ |  | 300 V | A | 16 | 23 | 27 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 1 pole | 400 V | A | 12 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 40 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC21A } \\ & \& \text { DC21B } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 500 V | A | 9 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 25 |
|  |  | 600 V | A | 6 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
|  |  | 700 V | A | 4.5 | 6 | 7.5 | 10 | 15 |
| $L / \mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  | 800 V | A | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
|  |  | 900 V | A | 2.5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| DC21B |  | 1000 V | A | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 4 | 6 |
|  | 2 poles in series | 500 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
| 2 |  | 600 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  |  | 700 V | A | 16 | 23 | 27 | 35 | 55 |
|  |  | 800 V | A | 16 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 45 |
|  |  | 850 V | A | - | - | 25 | - | - |
|  |  | 900 V | A | 13 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 35 |
|  |  | 1000 V | A | 9 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 36 |
|  |  | 1200 V | A | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
|  |  | 1500 V | A | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 poles in series |  | 500 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | 72 | 85 |
| + 2 poles parallel |  | 600 V | A | 29 | 45 | 50 | 64 | 80 |
| 2 H |  | 700 V | A | 16 | 23 | 27 | 35 | 55 |
|  |  | 800 V | A | 16 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 45 |
| $3 / \frac{2}{4}=$ |  | 900 V | A | 13 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 35 |
|  |  | 1000 V | A | 9 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 25 |
|  |  | 1200 V | A | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
|  |  | 1500 V | A | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 3 poles in series |  | 500 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
| + 2 poles parallel |  | 600 V | A | 29 | 45 | 50 | - | - |
| 3 H |  | 700 V | A | 29 | 38 | 45 | - | - |
|  |  | 800 V | A | 29 | 38 | 45 | - | - |
| $4$ |  | 900 V | A | 29 | 38 | 45 | - | - |
|  |  | 1000 V | A | 29 | 38 | 45 | - | - |
|  |  | 1200 V | A | 12 | 14 | 16 | - | - |
|  |  | 1500 V | A | 9 | 11 | 13 | - | - |
|  | 4 poles in series | 500 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
| 4 S |  | 600 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  |  | 700 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
| $1 / 2$ |  | 800 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  |  | 900 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  |  | 1000 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  |  | 1200 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  |  | 1500 V | A | 16 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 40 |
| 4 poles in series |  | 500 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
| + 2 poles parallel |  | 600 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
| 4 H |  | 700V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
| $\frac{1}{5} / \frac{2}{6}$ |  | 800 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
|  |  | 900 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
|  |  | 1000V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
|  |  | 1200 V | A | 29 | 45 | 50 | - | - |
|  |  | 1500 V | A | 16 | 20 | 23 | - | - |
| Rated operational current $\mathrm{I}_{\text {e }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AC21B | 2, 4 | x. 440V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 2 H | x. 440V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | 72 | 85 |

[^3]2) Suitable at overvoltage category I to III, pollution degree 2 (min.IP55): Uimp $=8 \mathrm{kV}$.

## Technical Data continued

Data according to IEC 60947-3, VDE 0660, GB14048.3

x - In Test

## Technical Data continued

Data according to UL508i © File E362605 and UL508 c US File E146487, Category no.: NRNT2, NRNT8

| Main Contacts |  | Type | SI16 | SI25 | SI32 | SI40 | SI55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ampere-Rating "General Use" 1 pole | DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 350 V | A | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7.1 | 10 |
|  | 500 V | A | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5.7 | 7 |
|  | 600 V | A | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5.8 |
|  | 700 V | A | - | - | - | 3.9 | 5 |
|  | 800 V | A | - | - | - | 3.2 | 4.4 |
|  | 900 V | A | - | - | - | 2.5 | 3.5 |
|  | 1000 V | A | - | - | - | 1.5 | 2 |
| (2) | 350 V | A | 16 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 500 V | A | 16 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 600 V | A | 16 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 700 V | A | - | - | - | 32 | 46 |
|  | 800 V | A | - | - | - | 26 | 37 |
|  | 900 V | A | - | - | - | 20 | 28 |
|  | 1000V | A | - | - | - | 16 | 20 |
|  | 350 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | 72 | 85 |
|  | 400 V | A |  |  |  | 67 | 79 |
|  | 500 V | A | 29 | 38 | 40 | 53 | 66 |
|  | 600 V | A | 21 | 23 | 25 | 42 | 55 |
|  | 700 V | A | - | - | - | 35 | 47 |
|  | 800 V | A | - | - | - | 30 | 40 |
|  | 900 V | A | - | - | - | 26 | 32 |
|  | 1000 V | A | - | - | - | 22 | 25 |
| 4 poles in series $1 / 2 / 3 / 2$ | 350 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 500 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 600 V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 55 |
|  | 700 V | A | - | - | - | 40 | 55 |
|  | 800 V | A | - | - | - | 40 | 55 |
|  | 900 V | A | - | - | - | 40 | 55 |
|  | 1000 V | A | - | - | - | 40 | 55 |
|  | 350 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
|  | 500 V | A | 29 | 38 | 50 | - | - |
|  | 600 V | A | 21 | 38 | 45 | - | - |
|  | 350 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
|  | 500 V | A | 29 | 45 | 58 | - | - |
|  | 600 V | A | 29 | 45 | 50 | - | - |
| AC Rating "General Use" 2 poles in series | 600V | A | 16 | 25 | 32 | X | x |
| 2 poles in series <br> +2 poles parallel | 277V | A | - | - | 50 | x | x |
| 3 poles parallel | $3 \times 480 \mathrm{~V}$ | A | - | - | 32 | - | - |
| Fuse size (RK5) Industrial Control Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5kA / 600V |  | A | 40 | 60 | 80 | - | - |
| $5 \mathrm{kA} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | A | - | - | - | 90 | 125 |
| Maximum cable cross sections | (including jumper S | -B1/B2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| solid or stranded |  | AWG | 12-10 | 12-10 | 12-10 | 16-10 | 16-10 |
| flexible |  | AWG | 12-6 | 12-6 | 12-6 | 14-4 | 14-4 |
| flexible (+ multicore cable end) |  | AWG | 12-6 | 12-6 | 12-6 |  |  |
| Size of terminal screw |  |  | M4 Pz2 | M4 Pz2 | M4 Pz2 | M5 Pz2 | M5 Pz2 |
| Tightening torque |  | lb.inch | 9-16 | 9-16 | 9-16 | 22-25 | 22-25 |

$x$ - In Test

|  | Country | RơHS | USA, ULL58i <br> (UL) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Us, Canada, UL508 } \\ & \text { c }{ }^{\circ} \text { Uus } \end{aligned}$ | Europe CE <br> C | TUV Rheinland <br> TUV |  | IEC CB Europe IEC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S116 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | S125 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | S132 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | S140 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | Pending | Pending | Pending |
|  | S155 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | Pending | Pending | Pending |

## Technical Data continued

Switch SI16 2/4 poles all types except PEL64R


Switch SI16 4S all types except PEL64R


Switch SI16 2/4 poles PEL64R type


Switch SI16 4S PEL64R type


Switch SI16 2H all types except PEL64R


Switch SI16 4H all types except PEL64R


Switch SI16 2H PEL64R type


Switch SI16 4H PEL64R type


## Technical Data continued

## Switch SI25 2/4 poles all types except PEL64R



Switch SI25 4S all types except PEL64R


Switch SI25 2/4 poles PEL64R type


Switch SI25 4S PEL64R type


Switch SI25 2H all types except PEL64R


Switch SI25 4H all types except PEL64R


## Switch SI25 2H PEL64R type



## Switch SI25 4H PEL64R type



## Technical Data continued

Switch SI32 2/4 poles all types except PEL64R


Switch SI32 4S all types except PEL64R


Switch SI32 2/4 PEL64R type


Switch SI32 4S PEL64R type


Switch SI32 2H all types except PEL64R


Switch SI32 4H all types except PEL64R


Switch SI32 2H PEL64R type


Switch SI32 4H PEL64R type


## Technical Data continued

Switch SI40 2/4 poles all types except PEL64R


Switch SI40 4S all types except PEL64R


Switch SI40 2/4 poles PEL64R type


Switch SI40 2H all types except PEL64R


Switch SI40 2H PEL64R type


## Switch SI40 4S PEL64R type



## Technical Data continued

Switch SI55 2/4 poles all types except PEL64R


Switch SI55 4S all types except PEL64R


Switch SI55 2/4 poles PEL64R type


Switch SI55 4S PEL64R type


Switch SI55 2H all types except PEL64R


## Dimensions

SI16PM / SI25PM / SI32PM 2


## 2H, 4



SI + X "Y"
Extended Switch Shaft


SI16PM / SI25PM / SI32PM

## 6, 8, 4H



SI40PM / SI55PM
2, 2H, 4



## Escutcheon Plate 64

Lever


Lockable Lever


Lockable Rotary


SI16SHM(L) / SI25SHM(L) / SI32SHM(L)
2


Mounting Hole


## Escutcheon Plate 48

Lever Handle


Lockable Lever


## Dimensions continued

SI16SHM(L) / SI25SHM(L) / SI32SHM(L)

## 6, 8, 4H



SI16BMDC / SI25BMDC / SI32BMDC
2H, 4

delivered with: $2 \mathrm{H}, 4$
$X_{\text {max }}=194, L=150$
$\left(X_{\text {min }}=89\right)$
delivered with: 2
$X_{\text {max. }}=182, L=150$
$\left(X_{\text {min }}=77\right)$
Greater X-Dimensions on request

$L=X-44 \pm 3$ at $4,2 H$
$L=X-32 \pm 3$ at 2

SI16BMDC / SI25BMDC / SI32BMDC

## 6, 8, 4H

Mounting Hole


SI40BMDC / SI55BMDC
2, 2H, 4

delivered with: $2,2 \mathrm{H}, 4$
$X_{\text {max }}=194, L=133$
$\left(X_{\text {min. }}=103\right)$
$L=X-61 \pm 3$

## Dimensions continued

```
SI16DB(L) / SI25DB(L) / SI32DB(L)
```

2


2H, 4


SI40DB(L) / SI55DB(L)
2, 2H, 4


SI16DB(L) / SI25DB(L) / SI32DB(L)
6, 8, 4H


SI.. DBL with low height handle 2-LH


SI16DBL / SI25DBL / SI32DBL with low height handle 2H-LH, 4-LH


4H-LH, 6-LH, 8-LH


## Dimensions continued

SI16PEL / SI25PEL / SI32PEL
2, 2H, 4


SI16PEL / SI25PEL / SI32PEL
2, 2H, $4+\mathrm{M} 25$


SI16PEL / SI25PEL / SI32PEL $6,8,3 \mathrm{H}, 4 \mathrm{H}$


SI40PEL / SI55PEL
2, 2H, 4


## Enclosed AC Isolator - PE69

- 3, 4, 6 and 8 pole versions available
- On load 20A - 100A
- Red/Yellow

■ 3 Padlock positions

- IP65
- IP66 taller enclosure available
- Aux. Contacts available

| Part number | Number of poles | Rating @ 3~400V |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AC21/Amps | AC3/kW | AC23/Amps | AC23/kW |
| PE69-3020 | 3 | 20 | 5.5 | 16 | 7.5 |
| PE69-3025 | 3 | 25 | 7.5 | 20 | 10 |
| PE69-3032 | 3 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 12.5 |
| PE69-3040 | 3 | 40 | 15 | 32 | 16 |
| PE69-3063 | 3 | 63 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-3080 | 3 | 80 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-30100 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 72 | 37 |
| PE69-4020 | 4 | 20 | 5.5 | 16 | 7.5 |
| PE69-4025 | 4 | 25 | 7.5 | 20 | 10 |
| PE69-4032 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 12.5 |
| PE69-4040 | 4 | 40 | 15 | 32 | 16 |
| PE69-4063 | 4 | 63 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-4080 | 4 | 80 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-40100 | 4 | 100 | 30 | 72 | 37 |
| PE69-6020 | 6 | 20 | 5.5 | 16 | 7.5 |
| PE69-6025 | 6 | 25 | 7.5 | 20 | 10 |
| PE69-6032 | 6 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 12.5 |
| PE69-6060 | 6 | 40 | 15 | 32 | 16 |
| PE69-6063 | 6 | 63 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-6080 | 6 | 80 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-8020 | 8 | 20 | 5.5 | 16 | 7.5 |
| PE69-8025 | 8 | 25 | 7.5 | 20 | 10 |
| PE69-8032 | 8 | 32 | 11 | 25 | 12.5 |
| PE69-8080 | 8 | 40 | 15 | 32 | 16 |
| PE69-8063 | 8 | 63 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |
| PE69-8080 | 8 | 80 | 18.5 | 45 | 22 |

## Dimensions (mm)

| Type | Pole | A | B | C | D1 | E | F | H |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PE69..20-40 | 3,4 | 130 | 98 | 121 | $2 \times 25,5 / 20,5$ | 75 | 100 | 77 |
| PE69..63-100 | 3,4 | 200 | 120 | - | $40,5 / 32,5+16,5$ | 95 | 165 | 86 |
| PE69..20-40 | 6 | 200 | 120 | - | $40,5 / 32,5+16,5$ | 95 | 165 | 86 |
| PE69..20-40 | 8 | 240 | 160 | - | $40,5 / 32,5$ | 130 | 228 | 120 |
| PE69..63-80 | 6,8 | 240 | 160 | - | $40,5 / 32,5$ | 130 | 228 | 120 |



## Rapid Shutdown Solutions

In most Photovoltaic-installations, the DC switch is either integrated in the DC/AC-inverter or installed next to it, so the DC wires between solar-panels and inverter are continuously under voltage. In case of a fire, these wires need to be switched off as close as possible to the Photovoltaic panels and the fire brigade needs easy access to this switch off device.

For this purpose, IMO contactors for DC switching, used as a fire protection defeat device, can switch off the Photovoltaic-installation with an Emergency-Stop button. Alternatively, the contactor coil can be wired to the AC mains (grid) so that DC disconnection is achieved upon shutdown of the AC grid supply.


## Ordering Codes \& Options



## AC Operated

| Rated Operational Current DC1 |  |  | Part Number | Additional Aux. Contacts | Pack | AC Coil | DC Coil | Wiring Diagram | n? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Weight |  |  | Weight |  |  |
| 600 V | 1000V | 1200V |  |  | pcs. | kg / pc | kg / pc |  |  |
| 20A | - | - |  | MDC20-S-00(10*) | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { MCAA11*** } \\ +1 \text { MCAT.. } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 0.45 | 0.5 |  | $\cdots$ |
| 48A | - | - | MDC48-S-00(10*) | 1 |  | 0.45 | 0.5 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| 80A** | 35A | - | MDC80-S-00** | 2 MCAA11+1 МСАТ.. | 1 | 1.17 | 1.17 |  | $\cdots$ |
| 100A | - | - | MDC100-S-00 |  | 1 | 1.8 | 1.8 |  | 1: |
| 12A | 12A | 6A | MPV12-S-00(10*) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { MCAA11*** } \\ & \text { +1 MCAT.. } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 0.8 | 0.85 |  |  |
| 30A | 30A | - | MPV30-S-00(10*) | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { MCAA11*** } \\ \text { +1 MCAT.. } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 0.9 | 0.95 | $\stackrel{A 1}{A_{A 2}^{1}} \underbrace{11}_{A}$ |  |
| 60A | 60A | - | MPV60-S-00(10*) |  | 1 | 0.9 | 0.95 |  |  |
| 80A | 80A** | - | MPV80-S-00** | 2 MCAA11$\text { + } 1 \text { MCAT.. }$ | 1 | 1.35 | 1.35 |  | -nvol |
| 100A | 100A | - | MPV100-S-00 |  | 1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |  |  |
| 150A | 150A | - | MPV150-S-00 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { MCAA11 } \\ & +1 \text { MCAT.. } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| 200A | 200A | - | MPV200-S-00 |  | 1 | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| 240A | 240A | - | MPV240-S-00 |  | 1 | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| 300A | 300A | - | MPV300-S-00 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { MCAA11 } \\ & +1 \text { MCAT.. } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 7.5 | 7.5 |  |  |
| 400A | 400A | - | MPV400-S-00 |  | 1 | 7.5 | 7.5 |  |  |
| 450A | 450A | - | MPV450-S-00 |  | 1 | 7.5 | 7.5 |  |  |
| DC coil version comes with one NO aux. contact ** DC coil version only one MCA11 |  |  |  | ** UL Pending |  |  |  |  |  |

## Auxiliary Contact Blocks for contactors MDC-.. \& MPV-..

| Rated Operational Current |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { AC15 } \\ 230 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC15 } \\ \text { 400V } \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AC1 } \\ \text { 690V } \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | For Contactors | Type | Pack pcs. | Weight kg / pc. | Wiring Diagram | $0000$ |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | MDC / MPV-.. Front | MCAT11 | 1 | 0.04 |  | 3909 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | MDC / MPV-.. Front | MCAT22 | 1 | 0.05 |  |  |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | MDC / MPV-.. Side | MCAA11 | 1 | 0.05 |  |  |

## Accessories

|  | Type | Pack <br> pcs. | Weight <br> $\mathbf{k g} / \mathbf{p c .}$ | Wiring diagram |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fire Brigade-Emergency stop Key operated button <br> Ø40mm, according to EN418, unlock by key | BG10P44S3-11-SK | 1 | 0.22 |  |

## Technical Data

Data according to IEC 60947-3, VDE 0660

${ }^{1)}>40^{\circ} \ldots 1 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ de-rating (eg. at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 20 \%$ de-rating)

## Dimensions (mm)

MDC20-S-00, MDC48-S-00
MDC20-S-10, MDC48-S-10 (DC Coil)


MDC80-S-00


MDC100-S-00
MCAA11 MCAA11


MPV12-S-00


MPV12-S-10 (DC Coil)


MPV30-S-10, MPV60-S-10 (DC Coil)


MPV80-S-00


MPV100-S-00


MCAA11


MPV150-S-00, MPV200-S-00, MPV240-S-00


MPV300-S-00, MPV400-S-00, MPV450-S-00


## Solar Connectors

Mobile connectors are used to connect PV panels in series. They also link lengths of cabling and allow connection to Branch and Panel connectors.

Branch connectors are used to link multiple strings together allowing, for example, a 2 pole (single string) DC isolator to switch both strings at the same time.

Panel connectors mount on solar string boxes, enclosed DC isolators and any other enclosed DC switching device allowing easy connection to the rest of the PV system.

- 1000V DC 30A Rated
- For 2.5-4-6mm ${ }^{2}$ Cables
- Secure Easy Clip \& Release System
- IP67 Protection
- UL94-5VA Fire Protection
- Class 2 Protection

■ Operating Temperature: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Part Number | Description | Park Quality |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SIC-M-4M* | Male mobile connector | 100 |
| SIC-M-4F* | Female mobile connector | 100 |
| SIC-P-4M | Male panel connector | 100 |
| SIC-P-4F | Female panel connector | 100 |
| SIC-B-4PAIR | 1xMFF + 1xFMM branch <br> connectors | 1 Pair |
| SIC-I-4M | Male connector metal insert <br> (spare) | 100 |
| SIC-I-4F | Female connector metal insert <br> (spare) | 100 |
| * TUIV Approved |  |  |

* TUV Approved


## Dimensions




TUV



To MAINS

## DIN Rail Terminals

- 1000V Rated up to 232A

■ Up to $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ wiring capacity

- UL94-V0 Materials
- Various colours available
- Labelling options

■ UR/CUR approved (E244285)

## C(Gc푼



| General Product Information | ER16V | ER35PV | ER50V | ER70V | ER70PV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Insulating material | PA 66 | PA 66 | PA 66 | PA 66 | PA 66 |
| Inflammability class acc. to UL 94 | V0 | V0 | V0 | V0 | V0 |
| Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| Width | 12 mm | 16 mm | 20 mm | 22 mm | 22 mm |
| Length | 50 mm | 52.8 mm | 80 mm | 74.0 mm | 80.0 mm |
| Height (MR 35x7,5) | 55.5 mm | 58.7 mm | 84.7 mm | 67.5 mm | 88.7 mm |
| IEC Technical Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 1000 V | 1000 V | 1000 V | 750 V | 1000 V |
| Nominal Current | 76 A | 115 A | 150 A | 192 A | 232 A |
| Wire Cross Section | 16 mm ${ }^{2}$ | $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 70 mm² |
| UR / cUR Technical Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal Voltage | 1000 V | 1000 V | 1000 V | 1000 V | 1000 V |
| Nominal Current | 85 A | 115 A | 150 A | 175 A | 175 A |
| Wire Cross Section | 12-4 AWG | 12-2 AWG | 6-1/0 AWG | 6-2/0 AWG | 6-2/0 AWG |
| Connection Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minimum solid strand cross section | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 25 mm² |
| Maximum solid Strand cross section | $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Minimum fine Strand cross section | $4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $16 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| Maximum fine strand cross section | $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $35 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $50 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $70 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| AWG Conductor Range | 12-4 | 12-2 | 6-1/0 | 6-2/0 | 6-2/0 |
| Connection Type | screw (1,0x5,5) | screw (1.2x6,5) | hexagonal socket screw S5 (DIN 6911) | hexagonal socket screw S6 (DIN 6911) | hexagonal socket screw S6 (DIN 6911) |
| Insulation Stripping length | 16 mm | 18 mm | 24 mm | 24 mm | 24 mm |
| Tightening torque | 1,2-2,0 Nm | 2,5-3,5 Nm | 6,0-10 Nm | 6,0-12 Nm | 6,0-12 Nm |

## Distribution Boxes

- 4 to 36 poles

■ High thermal stability - ASA plastic

- Transparent door

■ UV stabilized

- IP65 rating - Inside / Outside use
- Earth \& neutral bars included

■ Suitable for Photovoltaic applications
■ Optional Key Lock (E-Lock)
C


| Protection class | IP65 | Temperature range | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Isolation class | II $\square$ | Colour | RAL 7035 |
| Impact kit | IK07 | IEC capability | $60670-25$ |


| Type | Description | Number of terminals PE/N | Dimensions H x W x D (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E-04W | 4 Module Enclosure | $4 / 4$ | $200 \times 127 \times 120$ |
| $\mathrm{E}-08 \mathrm{~W}$ | 8 Module Enclosure | $8 / 8$ | $200 \times 200 \times 120$ |
| $\mathrm{E}-12 \mathrm{~W}$ | 12 Module Enclosure | $10 / 10$ | $258 \times 318 \times 142$ |
| $\mathrm{E}-24 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24 Module Enclosure | $13 / 13$ | $383 \times 318 \times 142$ |
| $\mathrm{E}-36 \mathrm{~W}$ | 36 Module Enclosure | $13 / 13$ | $507 \times 318 \times 142$ |

Step 1 - Select your box:


## Step 2 - Select your isolator:



## Step 3 - Select your accessories:



## Solar Relays

## C6吹只

| Model | PYA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Features |  |


| Model |  | PRW |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Solar Cube <br> Precision Solar Tracking \& Management

The IMO Solar Cube has been developed as a ground breaking, easy to set up solar tracking and measurement controller with the flexibility to adapt to any installation.

The Solar Cube is an off the shelf controller designed for use on either one or two axis solar panel installations to track the sun's movement and provide optimum panel (or array) positioning. The sun's position is calculated using the local time and date comparing this with the longitude and latitude location of the solar array. From this data the Solar Cube calculates the 'zenith angle' and the 'azimuth angle', which together exactly specify the position of the sun in the sky to within $0.01^{\circ}$.

To position the array the Solar Cube uses feedback from an electronic compass device connected via RS232 or RS485 which then activates the solar array's actuators until the correct position is reached. The compass is mounted directly on the array frame to give accurate positioning information.

With the option of GPS positioning or manual inputting of the array's location, the Solar Cube is easy to setup anywhere in the world. The Solar Cube is a competitive solution for controlling each array or it can be configured to control up to 4 arrays from one controller
 providing additional savings. Options for feedback and control from a single control station or via a web server are also available.

Solar Cube also offers data logging facilities using its own internal Micro SD card. Power output can be logged continually to produce daily, monthly and yearly figures. Revenues can be calculated along with $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ reduction figures.

## Solar Cube Key Features

■ 3.5" Monochrome Touch Screen

- 5 Pre-programmed function keys
- Built-in sun positioning algorithm
- 3D Compass input for accurate positioning
- Automatic location and clock updates with GPS

- Configurable twilight settings (returns to morning position automatically)
- Single Axis supports Azimuth or Zenith tracking
- Supports custom inverter serial communications
- GPRS and Ethernet Remote Access options available
- Emergency Stop input
- Manual Jog function
- Manual Override key
- Optional Ice and Wind Sensor inputs
- Four motor outputs (For 2 Axis Control)
- Limit Switch inputs for safety cut out
- Optional Washer Control output
- Analog input for power output measurement (CT Connection)
- Optional analog input for light level sensing
- IP65 (NEMA4) CE, cUL, UL

■ 10-30VDC supply

## Solar Cube Data Logging

- Total kWh produced to date
- Total kWh produced today
- Current Power Output graph (kW against time)
- Yesterday's Power Output graph
- Yield Values for last 31 days (kWh against days)
- Yield Values for last 12 months (kWh against months)
- Specific Annual Yield


## Part Numbers

Single Array

| Part Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| SOLARCUBE-1A | Single Array Solar Tracker, <br> 1 or 2 axis configurable |
| COMPASS-485 | 3D Positional Compass |
| OEM GPS RECEIVER | RS232 GPS Receiver |

Four Array

| Part Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| SOLARCUBE-4A | Four Array Solar Tracker, <br> 1 or 2 axis configurable |
| SMT-CD-R20-V3 $(\times 3)$ | Slave Array I/0 Repeater |
| COMPASS-485 $\times 4$ ) | 3D Positional Compass |
| OEM GPS RECEIVER | RS232 GPS Receiver |

Note: Above configuration can be used for each group of 4 Arrays. Where a large number of Arrays need linking a Master Control option is available, call IMO for details.

## Certifications



## UL508i Certificate



GOST Certificate


UR
Certificate


IEC Certificate




## Also Available From IMO



| N0 | IMO | INO | IMO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {iView HMI }}$ | Atumamio Prowat Reage | $\boldsymbol{l}_{\text {Intelligent Control Station }}^{3}$ |  |
| $\square$ | - |  | Push Butons |
| $\pi$ |  |  | 00 |
|  | - | $\underline{\square}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| HMI solutions you can view | Solutions with you in mind | Think inside the box | Prusinivg the boundaries |
| iView Advanced HMI | Automation Product Range | i3 Intelligent Control Station | Push Buttons (Online Only) |

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[^0]:    This document is meant as a guide and IMO Precision Controls shall not be liable in any event whatsoever for any indirect, special or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the products covered by this document at any time or howsoever caused by the goods. IMO Precision Controls excludes any warranty, condition or statement, express or implied, statutory or otherwise, as to quality, merchantability, or fitness of the goods for any particular purpose.

[^1]:    DC21B Switching of DC-resistive loads including moderate overloads, Time constant $L / R \leq 1 m s$
    DC22B Switching of DC-resistive and inductive loads including moderate overloads, Time constant $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 2.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ (e.g. shunt motors)

[^2]:    4T / 4B configuration also available. For ratings refer to 4S configuration. (See page 17)

[^3]:    1) Suitable at overvoltage category I to III, pollution degree 3 (standard-industry): Uimp $=8 \mathrm{kV}$
