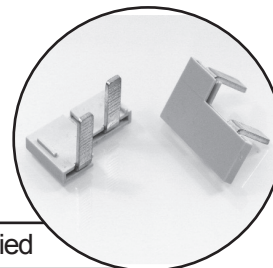
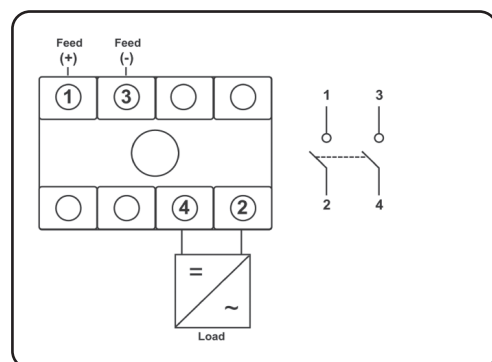


- The switch has 4 separate poles.
- Links can be used to change the way that the poles are connected.
- Poles can be connected in series parallel or a variation of both series and parallel.
- Interconnection of the poles dictates the load that the switch can make and break.
- As the number of poles used increases so the total load switching capacity of the device increases.



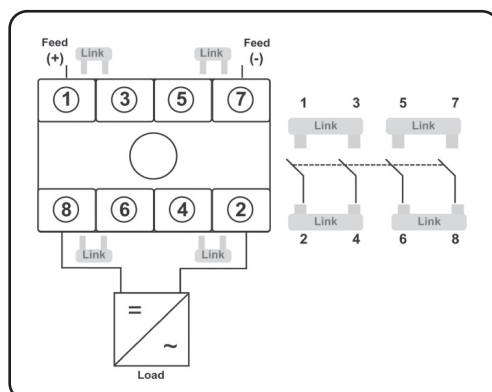
## Electrical Connection Options....

2 insulated links are supplied



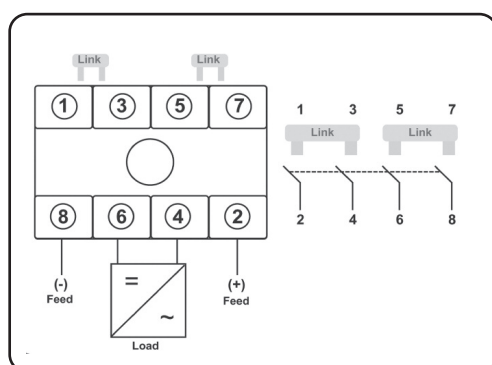
**2 Poles  
connected  
in series**

Ratings (DC21)	500V	600V	800V	900V	1000V
HGN4-16DC	16A	16A	16A	13A	9A
HGN4-25DC	25A	25A	13A	13A	11A
HGN4-32DC	32A	32A	13A	13A	13A



**2 Poles in parallel  
connected in  
series with  
2 poles in parallel**

Ratings (DC21)	500V	600V	800V	900V	1000V
HGN4-16DC	29A	29A	13A	13A	9A
HGN4-25DC	45A	45A	13A	13A	11A
HGN4-32DC	50A	50A	13A	13A	13A



**4 poles  
connected in  
series**

Ratings (DC21)	500V	600V	800V	900V	1000V
HGN4-16DC	16A	16A	16A	16A	16A
HGN4-25DC	25A	25A	25A	25A	25A
HGN4-32DC	32A	32A	32A	32A	32A

## DC Isolator Switch Instructions:

- It is important to ensure that all electrical connections (including factory connections) are tight, ensure that all terminal screws are tightened firmly.
- It is recommended that for DC, multi-stranded cable, crimp ferules are used to ensure that the wires do not become loose. Loose cables can cause excessive watt loss and generate excessive heat causing severe damage to the switch.
- After installing and wiring the switch carry out the following test: switch on and off several times making sure that a positive snap action can be felt and heard.
- If the switch cannot be felt and heard to operate correctly then it is important that the switch is not used.