

开口式BA系列交流电流传感器
Split core BA Series AC Current Sensor

安装使用说明书V1.0

Installation and Operation Manual V1.0

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ACREL CO., LTD.

申 明

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The company reserves the right to modify the product specifications described in this manual without prior notice.

Please consult your local distributor for the latest product specifications before ordering.

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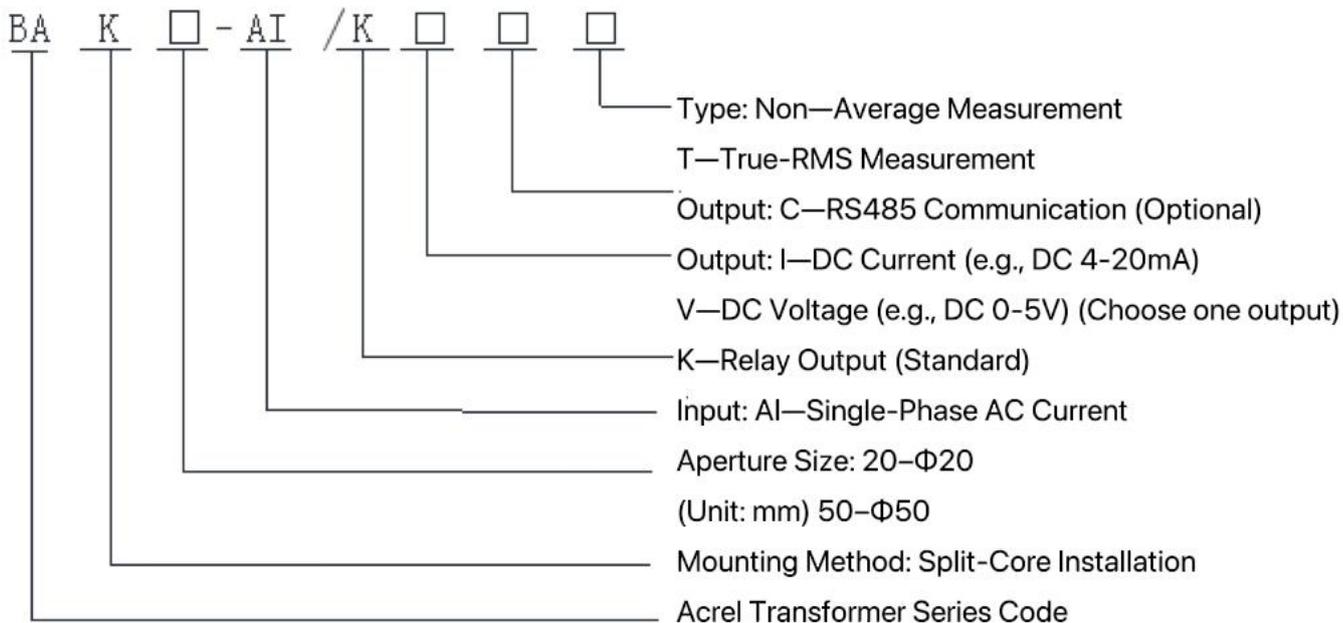
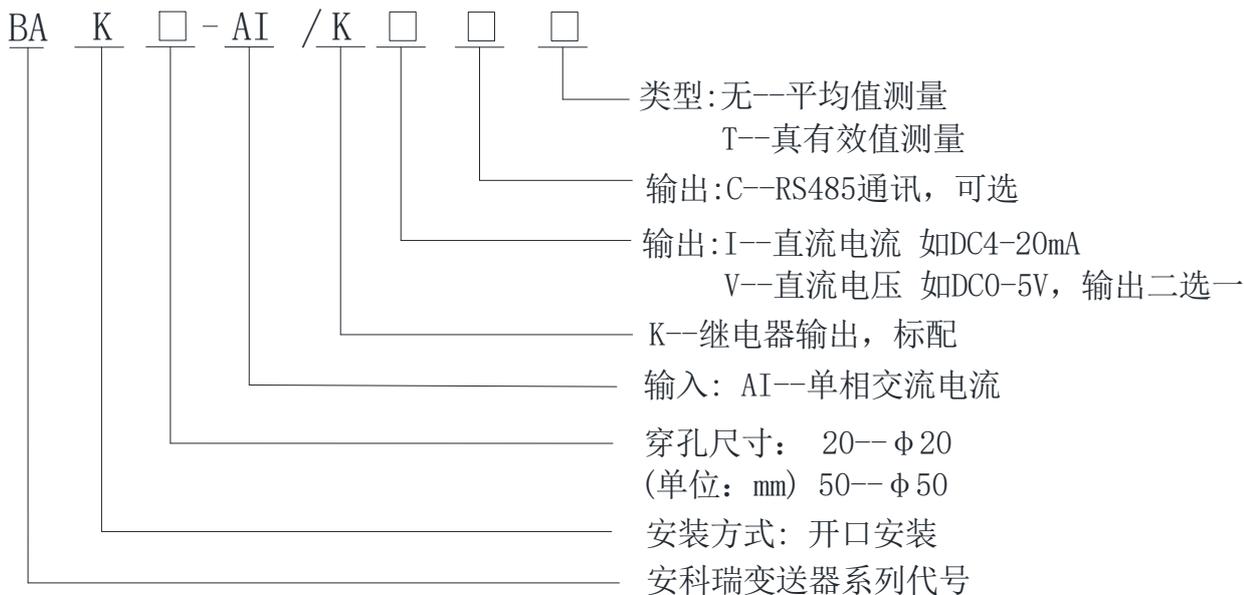
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1 产品概述 Product Overview

开口式 BA 系列产品应用电磁感应原理，对电网中的交流电流进行实时测量，采用恒流和线性补偿技术，将其隔离变换为标准的直流信号输出。DC12V 或 24V 安全电压，可广泛用于工业自动化领域。

The Split-core BA Series products utilize the principle of electromagnetic induction to perform real-time measurement of AC current in power grids. Using constant current and linear compensation technology, they isolate and convert the measured current into a standard DC signal output. Operating on a safe voltage of DC12V or 24V, they can be widely used in industrial automation fields.

2 型号说明 Model Numbering



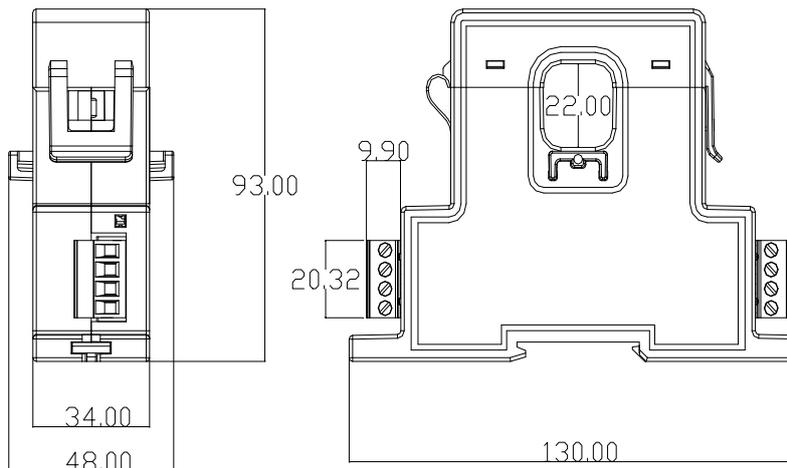
3 技术条件 Technical Specifications

技术参数 Technical Parameter		指标 Specification
精度等级 Accuracy Class		1 级 Class 1
输入 Input	标称值 Nominal Value	BAK20-AI 电流 AC 0.5A、50A、200A 等 AC0~(0.5~200A) Current AC 0.5A, 50A, 200A, etc. AC0~(0.5~200A)
		BAK50-AI 电流 AC 60A、300A、600A 等 AC0~(60~600A) Current AC 60A, 300A, 600A, etc. AC0~(60~600A)
	过载 Overload	持续 1.2 倍, 瞬时电流 10 倍/5 秒 Continuous 1.2x, Instantaneous current 10x/5 seconds
	吸收功率 Power Consumption	$\leq 1VA$
	测量频率 Measurement Frequency	45Hz~65Hz
输出 Output	标称值 Nominal Value	DC0/4~20mA, 0~5/10V
	负载电阻 Load Resistance	电流输出时 $\leq 500\Omega$, 电压输出时 $\geq 10K\Omega$ $\leq 500\Omega$ when current output, $\geq 10K\Omega$ when voltage output
	通讯 Communication	RS485 接口/Modbus-RTU RS485 interface / Modbus-RTU protocol
	开关量 (DO 输出) Digital Output (DO)	1 路继电器输出, 常开触点 容量 2A/30VDC 或 2A/250VAC 1 relay output, Normally Open (NO) contacts Capacity 2A/30VDC or 2A/250VAC
指示灯 Indicators		2 个指示灯, 一个灯指示运行状态, 一个灯指示 DO 状态 2 indicators: RUN (operational status), Alarm (DO status)
响应时间 Response Time		$\leq 400ms$
电源 Power Supply	电压 Voltage	DC 12V 或 24V DC 12V or 24V
	功耗 Power Consumption	$\leq 1W$
绝缘电阻 Insulation Resistance		$> 100M\Omega$
耐压强度 Dielectric Strength		输入/输出、电源之间 2.0kV/1min, 50Hz 2.0kV/1min, 50Hz between Input/Output/Power Supply
温度系数 Temperature Coefficient		-10°C~55°C 时, $\leq 400ppm/^\circ C$ $\leq 400ppm/^\circ C$ when -10°C~55°C

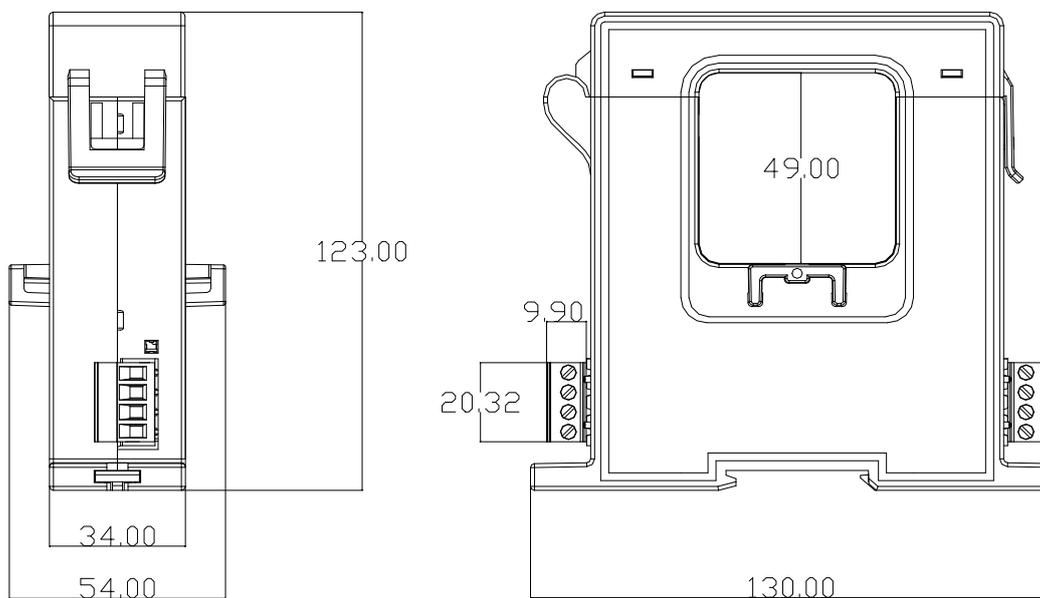
环境 Environment	温度 Temperature	工作: -10℃~+55℃ 储存: -25℃~+70℃ Operating: -10℃~+55℃ Storage: -25℃~+70℃	
	湿度 Humidity	≤93%RH, 不结露, 无腐蚀性气体场所 ≤93%RH, non-condensing, non-corrosive gas environment	
	海拔 Altitude	≤2000m	
质量 Weight	BAK20-AI 约 242g BAK20-AI approx. 242g	BAK50-AI 约 468g BAK50-AI approx. 468g	
安装方式 Mounting	TS35 导轨, 或用螺钉固定柜体上 TS35 rail, or fixed to cabinet with screws		

4 外形尺寸 Dimensions

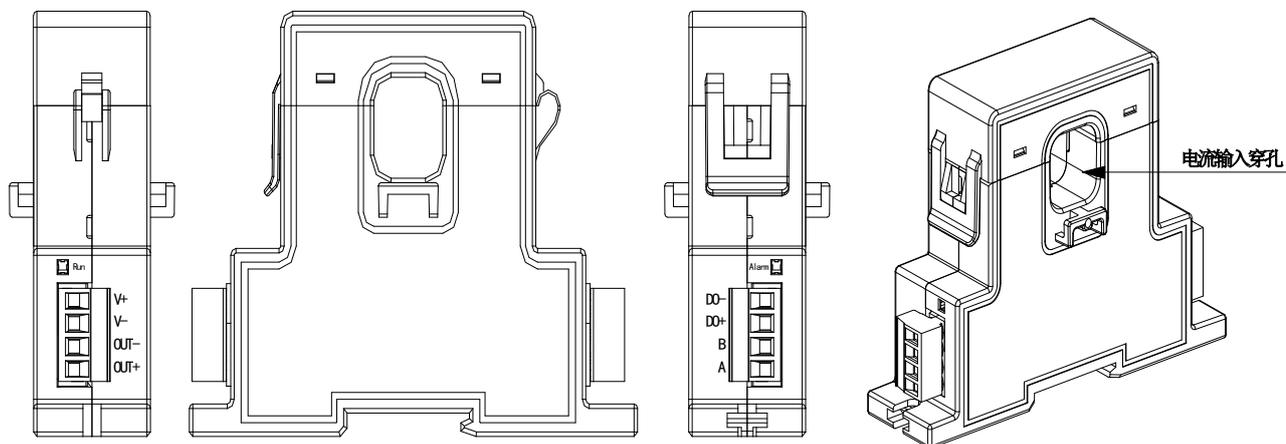
4.1 BAK20-AI 外形尺寸 BAK20-AI Dimensions



4.2 BAK50-AI 外形尺寸 BAK50-AI Dimensions



5 接线方式 Wiring



V+ —— 电源正极（注意电源正极与地不可接反） Power Positive (Note: Do not reverse power positive and ground) DO-、DO+ --开关量接口 Digital Output (Switch) Interface

V- —— 电源地 Power Ground A、B --485 接口 RS485 Interface

OUT- —— 模拟量输出负 Analog Output Negative

OUT+ —— 模拟量输出正 Analog Output Positive

线缆为穿孔输入 Cable is through-hole (pass-through) input

指示灯定义: Indicator Definitions:

RUN: 正常运行, 没有连接 485 通讯时, RUN 灯显示绿灯, 1s 闪烁一次; 当电流传感器成功连接 485 通讯时, RUN 灯快速闪烁;

RUN: Normal operation. When 485 communication is not connected, the RUN indicator shows green, blinking once per second. When the current sensor successfully connects to 485 communication, the RUN indicator blinks rapidly.

Alarm: 打开报警开关后, 当输入电流达到电流传感器量程的 120%时, Alarm 灯红灯常亮, 此时继电器输出闭合; 当输入电流下降到传感器量程 110%以下时, Alarm 灯熄灭。不开启报警开关则 Alarm 不亮, 继电器不闭合。

Alarm: After the alarm function is enabled, when the input current reaches 120% of the sensor's range, the Alarm indicator lights red steadily and the relay output closes. When the input current drops below 110% of the sensor's range, the Alarm indicator turns off. If the alarm function is not enabled, the Alarm indicator remains off and the relay does not close.

注: Notes:

(1) 仪表接线采用可拆卸的接线端子, 推荐电源、输出、RS485 通讯和开关量接口侧连接导线采用横截面积为 0.75mm^2 屏蔽线。

(2) 具体接线按实物外壳上的接线图为准。

(1) The device uses removable terminal blocks. It is recommended to use shielded wires with a cross-sectional area of 0.75mm^2 for the power, output, RS485 communication, and digital output interface sides.

(2) Please refer to the wiring diagram on the physical housing for specific wiring connections.

6 通讯协议 Communication Protocol

本协议规定了 BA 电流传感器与数据终端设备进行数据交换的物理连接和通讯协议, 其协议方式类同 Modbus_RTU 通信规约。

This protocol defines the physical connection and communication protocol for data exchange between the BA current sensor and data terminal equipment, similar to the Modbus_RTU communication protocol.

6.1 协议简述 Protocol Overview

BA 电流传感器所使用的通讯协议详细定义了地址码、功能码、校验码的数据序列定义, 这些都是特定数据交换的必要内容。该协议在一根通讯线上使用主从应答式连接(半双工), 这意味着在一根单独的通讯线上信号沿着相反的两个方向传输。首先, 主计算机的信号寻址到一台唯一的终端设备(从机), 然后, 终端设备发出的应答信号以相反的方向传输给主机。

The communication protocol used by the BA current sensor defines the data sequence of address code, function code, and check code in detail, which are necessary for specific data exchange. This protocol uses a master-slave response connection (half-duplex) on a single communication line, meaning signals travel in both directions on the same

line. First, the master computer's signal addresses a unique terminal device (slave). Then, the response signal from the terminal device is transmitted back to the master in the opposite direction.

本协议只允许在主机（PC，PLC 等）和终端设备之间通讯，而不允许独立的终端设备之间的数据交换，这样各终端设备不会在它们初始化时占据通讯线路，而仅限于响应到达本机的查询信号。

This protocol only allows communication between the host (PC, PLC, etc.) and terminal devices, not direct data exchange between independent terminal devices. This prevents terminal devices from occupying the communication line during initialization, limiting them to responding only to queries addressed to them.

6.2 传输方式 Transmission Mode

信息传输为异步方式，并以字节为单位，在主机和从机之间传递的通讯信息是 11 位字格式，包含 1 个起始位、8 个数据位（最小的有效位先发送）、奇偶校验位(无校验)、2 个停止位。

Information is transmitted asynchronously byte by byte. The communication information exchanged between the master and slave has an 11-bit word format, including 1 start bit, 8 data bits (least significant bit sent first), no parity bit, and 2 stop bits.

6.2.1 数据帧格式 Data Frame Format

地址码 Address Field	功能码 Function Field	数据区 Data Field	CRC 校验码 CRC Check Field
1 字节 1 Byte	1 字节 1 Byte	n 字节 N Bytes	2 字节 2 Bytes

6.2.2 地址域 Address Field

地址域在帧的开始部分，由一个字节（8 位二进制码）组成，十进制为 0~255，在我们的系统中只使用 1~247,其它地址保留。这些位标明了用户指定的终端设备的地址，该设备将接收来自与之相连的主机数据。每个终端设备的地址必须是唯一的，仅仅被寻址到的终端会响应包含了该地址的查询。当终端发送回一个响应，响应中的从机地址数据便告诉了主机哪台终端正与之进行通信。

The address field is at the beginning of the frame, consisting of one byte (8 binary bits), decimal 0 to 255. Only addresses 1 to 247 are used in this system; other addresses are reserved. These bits indicate the address of the user-specified terminal device that will receive data from the connected host. Each terminal device must have a unique address. Only the addressed terminal will respond to a query containing its address. When a terminal returns a response, the slave address data in the response tells the host which terminal is communicating.

6.2.3 功能域 Function Field

功能域代码告诉了被寻址到的终端执行何种功能。下表列出了该系列装置用到的功能码，以及它们的意义和功能。

The function code tells the addressed terminal what function to perform. The table below lists the function codes used by this series of devices, their meanings, and actions.

代码 Code	意义 Meaning	行为 Action
03	读数据寄存器 Read Data Registers	获得一个或多个寄存器的当前二进制值 Read the current binary value of one or more registers

16	预置多寄存器 Preset Multi Registers	设定二进制值到一系列多寄存器中 Set binary values into a series of multiple registers
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6.2.4 数据域 Data Field

数据域包含了终端执行特定功能所需要的数据或者终端响应查询时采集到的数据。这些数据的内容可能是数值、参考地址或者设置值。例如：功能域码告诉终端读取一个寄存器，数据域则需要指明从哪个寄存器开始及读取多少个数据，内嵌的地址和数据依照类型和从机之间的不同内容而有所不同。

The data field contains the data needed for the terminal to execute a specific function or the data collected by the terminal when responding to a query. This data may be values, reference addresses, or setting values. For example, if the function code instructs the terminal to read a register, the data field needs to specify which register to start from and how many data points to read. The embedded addresses and data vary depending on the type and content between the master and slave.

6.2.5 错误校验域 Error Check Field

该域允许主机和终端检查传输过程中的错误。有时，由于电噪声和其它干扰，一组数据在从一个设备传输到另一个设备时在线路上可能会发生一些改变，出错校验能够保证主机或者终端不去响应那些传输过程中发生了改变的数据，这就提高了系统的安全性和效率，错误校验使用了 16 位循环冗余的方法（CRC16）。

This field allows the host and terminal to check for transmission errors. Electrical noise and other interference can alter data during transmission. Error checking ensures the host or terminal does not respond to corrupted data, improving system security and efficiency. Error checking uses a 16-bit Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC16).

6.2.6 错误检测的方法 Error Detection Method

错误校验域占用两个字节，包含了一个 16 位的二进制值。CRC 值由传输设备计算出来，然后附加到数据帧上，接收设备在接收数据时重新计算 CRC 值，然后与接收到的 CRC 域中的值进行比较，如果这两个值不相等，就发生了错误。

The error check field occupies two bytes, containing a 16-bit binary value (CRC). The CRC value is calculated by the transmitting device and appended to the data frame. The receiving device recalculates the CRC value upon receipt and compares it to the received value in the CRC field. If these values are not equal, an error has occurred.

CRC 运算时，首先将一个 16 位的寄存器预置为全 1，然后连续把数据帧中的每个字节中的 8 位与该寄存器的当前值进行运算，仅仅每个字节的 8 个数据位参与生成 CRC，起始位和终止位以及可能使用的奇偶位都不影响 CRC。在生成 CRC 时，每个字节的 8 位与寄存器中的内容进行异或，然后将结果向低位移位，高位则用“0”补充，最低位（LSB）移出并检测，如果是 1，该寄存器就与一个预设的固定值（0A001H）进行一次异或运算，如果最低位为 0，不作任何处理。

For CRC calculation, a 16-bit register is first preset to all 1s. Then, each byte (8 bits) in the data frame is processed sequentially with the current value of the register. Only the 8 data bits of each byte are used to generate the CRC; start bits, stop bits, and any parity bits do not affect the CRC. During generation, each byte's 8 bits are XORed with the register's content. The result is then shifted to the right (LSB side), with zeros shifted into the MSB. The shifted-out LSB is checked. If it is 1, the register is XORed with a preset fixed value (0A001H). If the LSB is 0, no operation is performed.

上述处理重复进行，直到执行完了 8 次移位操作，当最后一位（第 8 位）移完以后，下一个 8 位字节与寄存

器的当前值进行异或运算，同样进行上述的另一个 8 次移位异或操作，当数据帧中的所有字节都作了处理，生成的最终值就是 CRC 值。

This process repeats for 8 shift operations. After the last bit (the 8th) is shifted, the next byte is XORed with the register's current value, and another 8 shift/XOR operations are performed. After all bytes in the data frame are processed, the resulting final value is the CRC value.

生成一个 CRC 的流程为： The process to generate a CRC is as follows:

(1) 预置一个 16 位寄存器为 0FFFFH (全 1)，称之为 CRC 寄存器。

把数据帧中的第一个字节的 8 位与 CRC 寄存器中的低字节进行异或运算，结果存回 CRC 寄存器。

将 CRC 寄存器向右移一位，最高位填以 0，最低位移出并检测。

如果最低位为 0：重复第三步（下一次移位）；如果最低位为 1：将 CRC 寄存器与一个预设的固定值 (0A001H) 进行异或运算。

重复第三步和第四步直到 8 次移位。这样处理完了一个完整的八位。

(2) 重复第 2 步到第 5 步来处理下一个八位，直到所有的字节处理结束。

最终 CRC 寄存器的值就是 CRC 的值。

(1) Preset a 16-bit register to 0FFFFH (all 1s). This is the CRC register.

XOR the first byte of the data frame (8 bits) with the low byte of the CRC register. Store the result back in the CRC register.

Shift the CRC register right by one bit, filling the MSB with 0. Check the shifted-out LSB.

If the LSB was 0: Repeat step 3 (next shift). If the LSB was 1: XOR the CRC register with the preset fixed value (0A001H).

Repeat steps 3 and 4 until 8 shifts have been performed. This completes one full byte.

(2) Repeat steps 2 to 5 for the next byte until all bytes are processed.

The final value in the CRC register is the CRC value.

此外还有一种利用预设的表格计算 CRC 的方法，它的主要特点是计算速度快，但是表格需要较大的存储空间，该方法此处不再赘述，请参阅相关资料。

There is also a table-based method for calculating CRC which is faster but requires more storage space. This method is not detailed here; please refer to relevant materials.

6.3 功能码简介 Function Code Overview

6.3.1 功能码 03H: 读寄存器 Function Code 03H: Read Registers

此功能允许用户获得设备采集与记录的数据及系统参数。主机一次请求的数据个数没有限制，但不能超出定义的地址范围。

This function allows the user to obtain device acquisition data, recorded data, and system parameters. The number of data points requested by the host in one message is unlimited but must not exceed the defined address range.

下面的例子是从 01 号从机读 2 个采集到的基本数据（数据帧中每个地址占用 2 个字节）电流、电流小数位，其中电流 I 的地址为 0006H, 电流小数位 I_Point 的地址为 0007H。

The following example reads 2 basic acquired data points (each address occupies 2 bytes in the data frame) - Current (I) and Current Decimal Place (I_Point) - from slave address 01. The address for Current I is 0006H, and for Current Decimal Place I_Point is 0007H.

主机发送 Host Send		发送信息 Send Info
地址码 Address Code		01H
功能码 Function Code		03H
起始地址 Start Address	高字节 High Byte	00H
	低字节 Low Byte	06H
寄存器数量 Register Count	高字节 High Byte	00H
	低字节 Low Byte	02H
CRC 校验码 CRC Check	低字节 Low Byte	24H
	高字节 High Byte	0AH

从机返回 Slave Return		返回信息 Return Info
地址码 Address Code		01H
功能码 Function Code		03H
字节数 Byte Count		04H
寄存器 数据 (电流) Byte Count (Current)	高字节 High Byte	13H
	低字节 Low Byte	88H
寄存器 数据 (电流小数位) Register Data (Decimal Place)	高字节 High Byte	00H
	低字节 Low Byte	01H
CRC 校验码 CRC Check	低字节 Low Byte	BFH
	高字节 High Byte	5DH

6.3.2 功能码 10H: 写寄存器 Function Code 10H: Write Registers

功能码 10H 允许用户改变多个寄存器的内容, 该仪表中系统参数、开关量输出状态等可用此功能号写入。主机一次最多可以写入 16 个(32 字节)数据。

Function code 10H allows the user to change the contents of multiple registers. System parameters, digital output status, etc., in this device can be written using this function code. The host can write up to 16 (32 bytes) of data in one message.

下面的例子是预置地址为01的仪表修改025AH仪表地址、波特率。

The following example modifies the meter address (Addr) and baud rate (Baud) for the device with current address 01. The target register address is 025AH.

主机发送 Host Send		发送信息 Send Info
地址码 Address Code		01H
功能码 Function Code		10H
起始地址 Start Address	高字节 High Byte	02H

从机返回 Slave Return		返回信息 Return Info
地址码 Address Code		01H
功能码 Function Code		10H
起始地址 地址	高字节 High	02H

	低字节 Low Byte	5AH
寄存器数量 Register Count	高字节 High Byte	00H
	低字节 Low Byte	01H
字节数 Byte Count		02H
025AH 待写入数据 Data to Write	高字节 High Byte	01H
	低字节 Low Byte	00H
CRC 效验码 CRC Check	低字节 Low Byte	88H
	高字节 High Byte	FAH

Start Address	Byte	
	低字节 Low Byte	5AH
寄存 器数 量 Regist er Count	高字节 High Byte	00H
	低字节 Low Byte	01H
CRC 效验 码 CRC Check	低字节 Low Byte	20H
	高字节 High Byte	62H

6.4 通讯地址表 Communication Address Table

序号 No.	字地址 Word Addr	名称 Name	解释 Description	读/写 R/W	字长 Word Leng th	单位 Unit	数据类型 Data Type	备注 Remarks
1	0x06	I	电流 Current	R	1	A	Uint16	0-9999
2	0x07	I_Point	电流小数位 Current Decimal Place	R	1	---	Uint16	0-7
3	0x2b	IRMS	电流满度 Current Full Scale	R/W	1	A	Uint16	0-9999 data = 电流满度 *10 0-9999 data = Current Full Scale * 10
4	0x2c	ct	电流变比 CT Ratio	R/W	1	---	Uint16	0-9999
5	0x2d	alarm_en	报警开关 Alarm Enable	R/W	1	---	Uint16	1 开 0 关 1: On, 0: Off
6	0x2e	alarm_val	报警阈值 Alarm Threshold	R/W	1	%	Uint16	0-999
7	0x2f	alarm_fval	报警回滞 Alarm Hysteresis	R/W	1	%	Uint16	0-999
8	0x25A 高位 0x25A High	Addr	通讯地址 Communication Address	R/W	1	---	Uint16	1-247
	0x25A 低位 0x25A Low	Baud	波特率 Baud Rate			bps		0-5: 9600, 19200, 38400, 1200, 2400, 4800
9	0x25B 高位 0x25B High	预留 Reserved	---	R/W	1	---	Uint16	0-3:
	0x25B 低位 0x25B Low	校验位 Check Parity Bit		R/W		---		0: 无校验 8 数据位 1 停止位 1: 无校验 8 数据位 2 停止位

								2: 奇校验 8 数据位 1 停止位 3: 偶校验 8 数据位 1 停止位 0-3: 0: No Parity, 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit 1: No Parity, 8 Data Bits, 2 Stop Bits 2: Odd Parity, 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit 3: Even Parity, 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit
10	0x25d 高位 0x25d High	OutT	变送输出类型 Transmitter Output Type	R/W	1	——	Uin16	0: 0-20mA 1: 4-20mA 2: 0-5V 3: 0-10V 4: 1-5V 5: 2-10V
	0x25d 低位 0x25d Low	Param	变送参数选择 Transmitter Parameter Select					1: 电流 1: Current
11	0x25e	HighV	变送高点对应值 Transmitter High Point Value	R/W	1		Uin16	0-9999
12	0x25f	LowV	变送低点对应值 Transmitter Low Point Value	R/W	1		Uin16	0-9999

电流信号解析：电流实际值 = $I * 10^{(I_Point - 3)}$ ，如读出电流 06H 数据为 25，电流小数位 07H 处数据为 2，此时实际电流 = $25 * 10^{(2-3)} = 2.5A$ 。

Current Signal Parsing: Actual Current Value = $I * 10^{(I_Point - 3)}$. For example, if the read value at address 06H is 25 (I) and the value at address 07H is 2 (I_Point), the actual current = $25 * 10^{(2-3)} = 2.5A$.

7 订货范例 Ordering Examples

例 1 BAK20-AI/KI 交流电流传感器

辅助电源: DC24V

输入: AC 50A

输出: DC4-20mA

精度: 1 级

Example 1: BAK20-AI/KI AC Current Sensor

Auxiliary Power: DC24V

Input: AC 50A

Output: DC 4-20mA

Accuracy: Class 1

例 2 BAK50-AI/KV 交流电流传感器

辅助电源: DC12V

输入: AC 600A

输出: DC0-5V

精度: 1 级

Example 2: BAK50-AI/KV AC Current Sensor

Auxiliary Power: DC12V

Input: AC 600A

Output: DC 0-5V

Accuracy: Class 1

例 3 BAK50-AI/KICT 交流电流传感器

辅助电源: DC24V

输入: AC 500A

通讯: RS485

输出: RS485 输出 & 4-20mA

精度: 1 级

Example 3: BAK50-AI/KICT AC Current Sensor

Auxiliary Power: DC24V

Input: AC 500A

Communication: RS485

Output: RS485 & 4-20mA

Accuracy: Class 1

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