sixth base part 16 are positioned along the y direction with the gap adjusting member 20 between the base parts.

[0040]

The gap adjusting member 20 has an approximately cuboid shape with the width in the y direction of w1. The gap adjusting member 20 is positioned between the base parts to provide a separation between the base parts by the width of w1 or larger. The width w1 of the gap adjusting member 20 is larger than a second distance d2, which will be described later (for example, 510 mm).

[0041]

It may be configured to provide a gap also between the first base part 11 and the second base part 12, the third base part 13 and the fourth~~fifth~~ base part 14, and the fifth base part 15 and the sixth base part 16 by, for example, disposing the gap adjusting member 20 when positioning the base parts. In this case, wiring spaces for cables or the like can easily be provided between the first base part 11 and the second base part 12, the third base part 13 and the fourth~~fifth~~ base part 14, and the fifth base part 15 and the sixth base part 16.

[0042]

Each of the first resistance unit 21 to the sixth resistance unit 26 is configured with a plurality of stages of resistor-groups arranged along the z direction and connected in parallel. Each of the resistor-groups includes a plurality

base part 16 and the sixth resistance unit 26 are determined such that at least the face of the sixth frames 26a, covering the sides of the resistor-groups of the sixth resistance unit 26 (the 61st resistor-group R61 to the 68th resistor-group R68), opposing another resistance unit (the fourth resistance unit 24 or the fifth resistance unit 25) is positioned in the (horizontally) inner side of a side face of the sixth base part 16 by the first distance d1 when viewed from above.

[0052]

The terminals of the resistors R of each of the first resistance unit 21 to the sixth resistance unit 26 project in the y direction from the frame (the first frame 21a to the sixth frame 26a) covering the side faces of the resistor-groups of each resistance unit. The dimensions of the first resistance unit 21 to the sixth resistance unit 26 are determined such that the projecting length of the terminal is smaller than the first distance d1.

[0053]

For the first frame 21a to the sixth frame 26a, the face not opposing another resistance unit may be configured to be in the inner side of a side face of the respective base part among the first base part 11 to the sixth base part 16 by the first distance d1 when viewed from above. In this a case, the resistance units as well as the base parts can be made of an identical material, and the first base part 11 to the sixth base part 16 can be interchangeably positioned.

[0054]

At least one (which is not coupled to the coupling cable 60, which will be described later) of terminals of serially connected resistors R constituting the resistor-group of each of the first resistance unit 21, the third resistance unit 23, and the fifth resistance unit 25 is coupled to the power source connector 40 via the coupling switch unit 70, which will be described later.

At least one (which is not coupled to the coupling cable 60, which will be described) of terminals of serially connected resistors R constituting the resistor-group of each of the second resistance unit 22, the fourth resistance unit 24, and the sixth resistance unit 26 is mutually coupled at a neutral point.

[0055]

To achieve highly efficient cooling by the cooling fan, resistors R of resistor-groups are arrayed in such a manner that, when viewed in the z direction, a resistor R of a resistor-group comes in the middle between the resistors R adjacent in the x direction of another resistor-group adjacent in the z direction. In Figs. 1 and 2, the resistors R in the top stage are illustrated, but illustration of the resistors R of the second stage and below is omitted.

[0056]

The first resistance unit 21, the third resistance unit 23, and the fifth resistance unit 25 are disposed along the y

as the switching device 80 illustrated in Fig. 13. One of the terminals is coupled to the first bus bar 73 via a cable, and the other terminal is coupled to the resistor R of the seventh uppermost resistor-group (the 17th resistor-group R17, the 37th resistor-group R37, or the 57th resistor-group R57) via a cable.

The eighth switching unit SW8 has the same configuration as the switching device 80 illustrated in Fig. 13. One of the terminals is coupled to the first bus bar 73 via a cable, and the other terminal is coupled to the resistor R of the eighth uppermost resistor-group (the 18th resistor-group R18, the 38th resistor-group R38, or the 58th resistor-group R58) via a cable.

[0128]

The coupling via a cable between the switching unit and the first bus bar 73 as well as between the switching unit and the resistor R may be made using the cable attached to the fixed connection point included in the switching device 80 (the first cable 82a coupled to the first bus bar 73 or the second cable 82b coupled to the resistor) as illustrated in Fig. 13, or alternatively, using a cable connected to a terminal provided on the fixed connection point.

[0129]

The control signal lines (corresponding to the lead wire 86 of the switching device 80) of the first switching unit SW1 to the eighth switching unit SW8 are coupled to the controlling device 43 of the power source connector 40 through a region