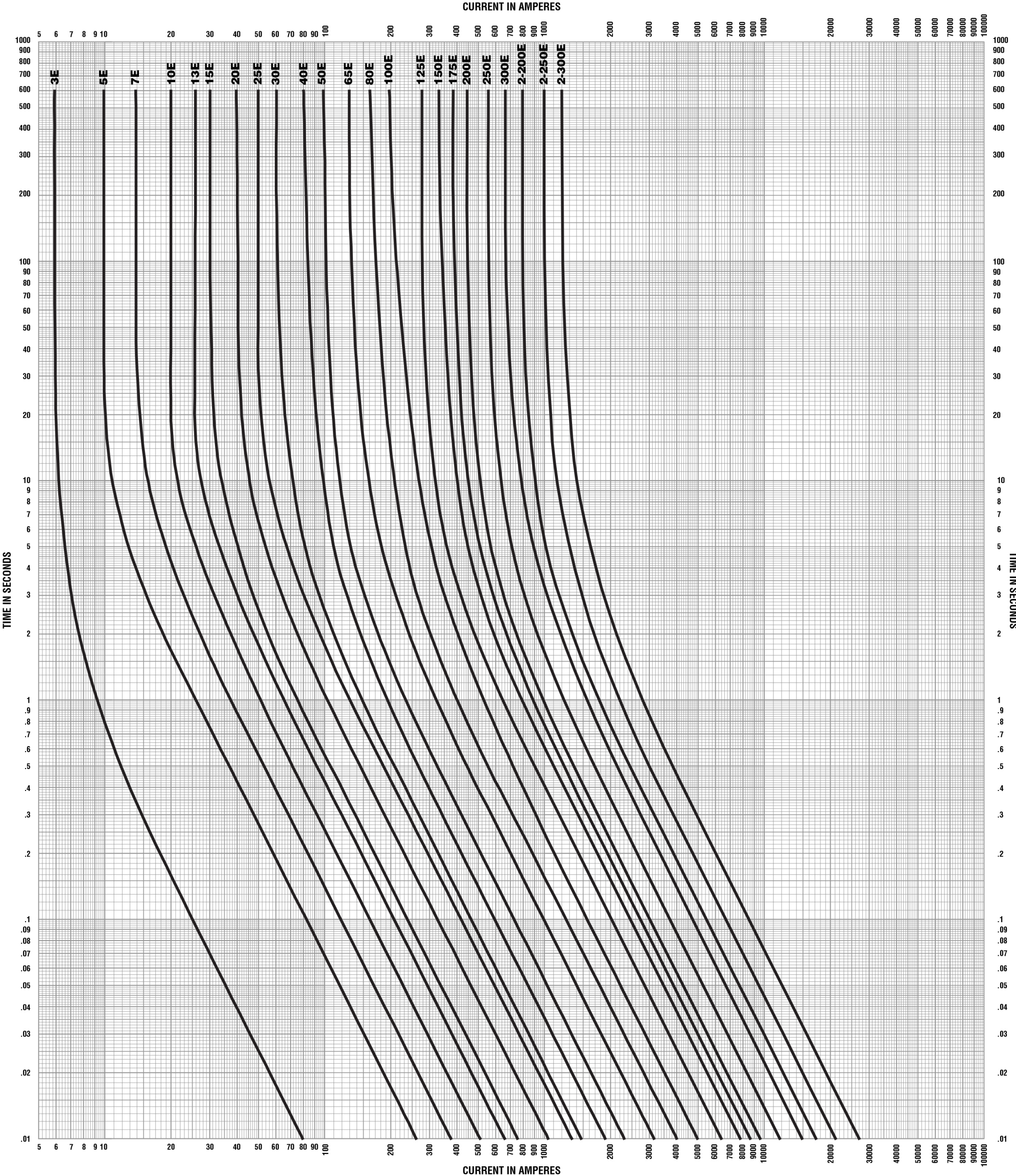




Minimum Melting Time-Current Characteristic Curves

SMD® Fuse Units—S&C Standard Speed

BASIS—These fuse units are tested in accordance with the procedures described in IEEE Standard C37.41, and they are rated to comply with IEEE Standard C37.46. As required by these standards, the minimum melting current is not less than 200% of fuse-unit ampere rating, and the minimum melting and total clearing curves are based on tests starting with the fuse unit at an ambient temperature of 25°C (77°F) and no initial load.

CONSTRUCTION—Fusible elements for fuse units rated 3E through 7E amperes are nickel-chrome, under controlled tension; fusible elements for fuse units rated 10E through 250E amperes are silver, helically coiled. All are of solderless construction.

TOLERANCES—Curves are plotted to maximum test points. Maximum variations expressed in current values are:

- Plus 10% for 10E through 300E ampere ratings
- Plus 15% for 5E through 7E ampere ratings
- Plus 20% for 3E ampere rating

APPLICATION—Like all high-voltage fuses, these fuse units are intended to accommodate overloads, not to interrupt them. Accordingly, they feature fusible elements designed with a minimum melting current of 200% of the fuse-unit ampere rating. As a result, these fuse units have considerable peak-load capabilities; however, they should never be exposed to loading in excess of the peak-load capabilities listed in S&C Information Bulletin 210-190.

Because fuse units having nickel-chrome or silver element construction are not subject to damage by aging or transient overcurrents, it is unnecessary to replace unblown fuse units of either of these constructions in single-phase or three-phase installations when one or more fuse units have blown.

COORDINATION—Any preloading reduces melting time. While this phenomenon is especially pronounced in other makes of fuses having minimum melting currents appreciably less than 200% of rating, the effect of preloading must nonetheless be determined for the S&C fuse units represented by these curves (see S&C Information Bulletin 210-190) and adjustments to these curves must be made:

- When close coordination is required
- When, regardless of the preciseness of coordination, the fuse unit is subjected to temporary overloads

There are cases where the coordination requirements may be very exacting, for example, in coordinating a transformer primary fuse with a secondary breaker and a source-side breaker. The time interval between the operating characteristics of the two breakers may be very narrow. Under these circumstances, there must be an extremely short time interval between the minimum melting and the total clearing characteristics of the fuse.

The fuse units represented by these curves possess this short time interval feature because—having a nondamageable fusible element of precise construction—they require:

- As little as 10% total tolerance in melting current—compared to the 20% tolerance of many fuses (20% and 40% respectively in terms of time)
- No “safety-zone” or setback allowances

This narrow time band normally will provide the desired coordination. If the selected S&C Standard Speed fuse unit does not meet the coordination requirements, check to see whether the same ampere rating in the S&C Slow Speed or S&C Very Slow Speed will satisfy.

Sometimes a selected ampere rating will fail to meet the coordination requirements in any available speed. In this case, the selection of another ampere rating for either the protecting or protected fuse usually will satisfy all requirements.

Do not assume other fuses that do not use S&C’s silver, helically coiled fusible element construction can better resolve a coordination impasse than the use of another ampere rating in one of the S&C speed options. Such other fuses, including “time-lag” speeds, “super-slow” speeds, and “high-surge” speeds, require the use of “safety-zone” or setback allowances and, in addition, they have larger construction tolerances (plus 20% in current; plus 40% in terms of time). The application of these two factors will give a time interval between the adjusted minimum melting curve and the total clearing curve greater than in the case of S&C speed options.

Fuse Units Available		
Type	Nom. Ratings (kV)	Ampere Ratings
SMD-1A★	34.5 through 69	3E through 200E
SMD-1A	115/138	10E through 100E
SMD-2B★	69	3E through 300E
SMD-2B★	115 and 138	3E through 250E
SMD-2C★	34.5 and 46	3E through 300E
SMD-3	69	3E through 300E
SMD-50	34.5 through 69	5E through 100E

★ These curves are also applicable to previous designs designated SMD-1, SMD-2, SMD-2A, and SMD-2B.

