



TOTAL CLEARING TIME-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

POSITROL® FUSE LINKS—S&C “K” SPEED

BASIS—These fuse links are tested in accordance with the procedures described in ANSI Standard C37.41-1981, to comply with ANSI Standard C37.42-1981. As required by these standards, the minimum melting current is not less than 200% of fuse-link ampere rating, and the minimum melting and total clearing curves are based on tests starting with the fuse link at an ambient temperature of 25°C and no initial load.

CONSTRUCTION—Fusible elements for fuse links rated 6K through 100K amperes are silver, helically coiled; fusible elements for fuse links rated 140K and 200K amperes are silver-tin. All are of solderless construction.

TOLERANCES—Curves are plotted to maximum test points. All variations are minus.

APPLICATION—Like all high-voltage fuses, these fuse links are intended to accommodate overloads, not to interrupt them. Accordingly, they feature fusible elements which are designed with a minimum melting current of 200% of the fuse-link ampere rating (for fuse links rated 100K amperes or less) or 220% of the fuse-link ampere rating (for fuse links rated over 100K amperes). As a result, these fuse links have considerable peak-load capabilities; however, they should never be exposed to loading in excess of the peak-load capabilities listed in S&C Data Bulletin 350-190.

Since fuse links having silver element construction are not subject to damage by aging or transient overcurrents, it is unnecessary to replace unblown fuse links of such construction in single-phase or three-phase installations when one or more fuse links have blown. However, it is advisable to replace unblown silver-tin element fuse links under the same conditions, since—while not subject to aging—they may be damaged by transient overcurrents.

COORDINATION—These curves represent the total time required for a fuse link to melt and interrupt a fault current, and should be followed in coordination problems where fuse links are applied as “protecting” devices.

Any preloading reduces melting time. With respect to the “protected” fuse, the effect of preloading must be determined and adjustments made to its minimum melting curve:

1. When close coordination is required;
2. When automatic circuit reclosers or three-shot cutouts are involved;
3. When, regardless of the preciseness of coordination, the protected fuse is subjected to temporary overloads.

If close coordination is to be achieved, overloading must be avoided since it causes a significant shift in time-current characteristics.

The exclusive use of S&C Positrol Fuse Links—because of their inherently narrower tolerance band and because of their nondamageability—will expand the scope of coordination as follows:

1. Coordination of preferred with adjacent intermediate ratings, giving twice as many sectionalizing points. This is true for the sequence operation of fuse links alone, or for the sequence operation of fuse links coordinated with automatic circuit reclosers.
2. Coordination of a larger number of fuse-link ratings with a given automatic circuit recloser between the fast and retarded curves.
3. Coordination through a greater range, and to higher levels of fault current, with respect to automatic circuit reclosers.

4. Coordination to higher levels of fault current with respect to sequence operation of fuse links.

The breadth of coordination described above can be obtained only by the use of S&C Positrol Fuse Links. No fuse link of low-temperature element construction (tin, lap-joint) can provide similar performance.

NOTE—A coordination scheme designed to take full advantage of the nondamageability and the superior coordination capabilities of S&C Positrol Fuse Links may not function satisfactorily if fuse links of the same speed but of other makes are substituted. However, S&C “K” Speed Positrol Fuse Links can replace, on a one-for-one basis, other manufacturers’ “K” speed fuse links in existing coordination schemes. Such replacements, unlike tin-element fuse links, are not subject to nuisance fuse operations (“sneakouts”) due to damage from surge currents, load cycling, vibration, and aging.

FUSE LINKS AVAILABLE—

Style	Ampere Ratings
Universal	6K through 200K
Extra-Performance	6K through 200K