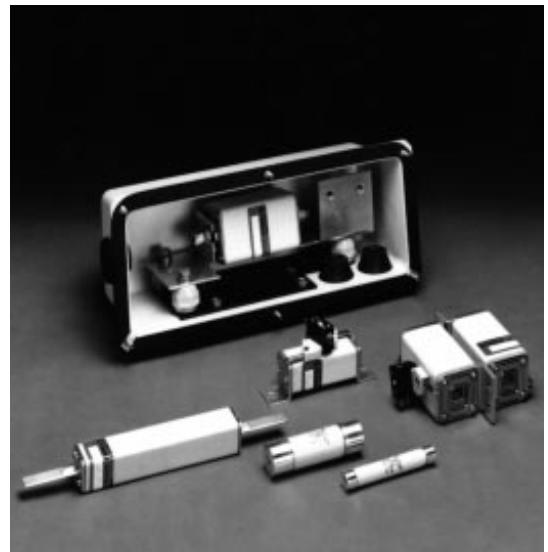


PROTISTOR® FUSES



DC PROTISTOR® FUSES

- THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE RANGE:
 U_N from 48 to 4200 V DC
 I_N from 0.8 to 1600 A
- 2 STYLES:
FERRULE
SQUARE BODY
- FAST AND ULTRA-FAST ACTING FUSES
gR. AND aR. CLASSES
- VERY HIGH INTERRUPTING RATING
- WIDE RANGE OF ACCESSORIES



When fault circuits are inductive, with occurrence of all types of prospective fault currents, interrupting of a pure DC can only be achieved thanks to dedicated fuses. These lines are specifically designed to protect semiconductors and DC circuits.

Main applications :

- **electric traction** : high and medium powers, traction auxiliaries ;
- **electric cars** : $U \geq 48V$ DC ;
- **converters** : voltage commutated inverters, frequency converters, DC choppers ;
- **telephony** : central office batteries circuits.

FERRAZ markets two styles in this field :

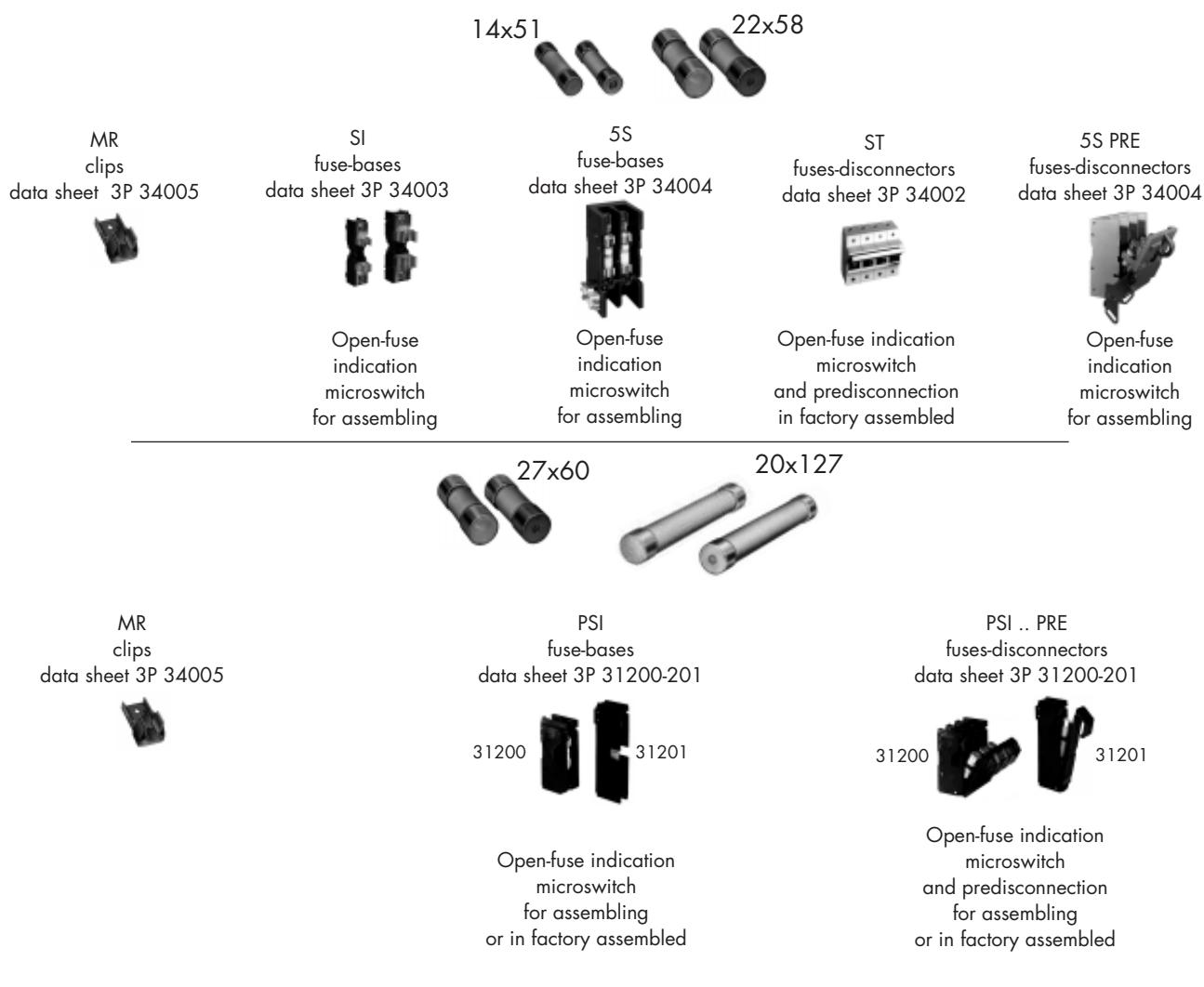
• **ferrule** fuses to be mounted in clips, fuse-bases and disconnectors. A built-in "open" fuse trip-indicator, associated with a microswitch (mounted on the fuse or on the fuse-disconnector), is useful for indication and /or remote sensing (page 2).

• **square body** blade style, stud style or offset tag style fuses for mounting on fuse-bases, on bars or in boxes. These models are available with a built-in trip-indicator. Associated with an on-EDV-snap-mounted microswitch, the indicator enables to perform remote sensing (page 3).

FERRULE STYLE FUSES

VOLTAGE RATING	TIME VS. CURRENT CURVE STYLE	CASE SIZE	CURRENT RATING (A)	DATA SHEETS	
				FUSES	FUSEGEAR AND ACCESSORIES
48 V DC	aR		40.....500	3 P 32002	3 P 32002
440 V DC	gLb	14 x 51	2.....50	3 P 32003	3 P 34002-3-4-5
		22 x 58	50.....100	3 P 32003	3 P 34002-3-4-5
		27 x 60	125.....160	3 P 32003	3 P 34003-5-31200
660 V DC	gRB	27 x 60	0.8.....110	3 P 32004	3 P 34003-5-31200
1000 V DC	gRB - gRC	20 x 127	6.....63	3 P 32005	3 P 31201-34005
		36 x 127	25.....100	3 P 32006	3 P 32050-34005
1500 V DC	gRB	20 x 127	0.8.....5	3 P 32007	3 P 31201-34005
	gRB - gRD	20 x 127	0.8.....25	3 P 32007	3 P 31201-34005
1500 V DC	gRC	20 x 190	6.....32	3 P 32008	3 P 32051-34005
	gRC - gRD	36 x 190	40.....100	3 P 32009	3 P 32052-34005
2000 V DC	gRB	36 x 250	0.8.....6	3 P 32010	3 P 32052-34005
		36 x 250	6.3.....40	3 P 32010	3 P 32052-34005
4000 V DC	gRC	36 x 400	0.8.....20	3 P 32011	3 P 32052-34005

Range of accessories

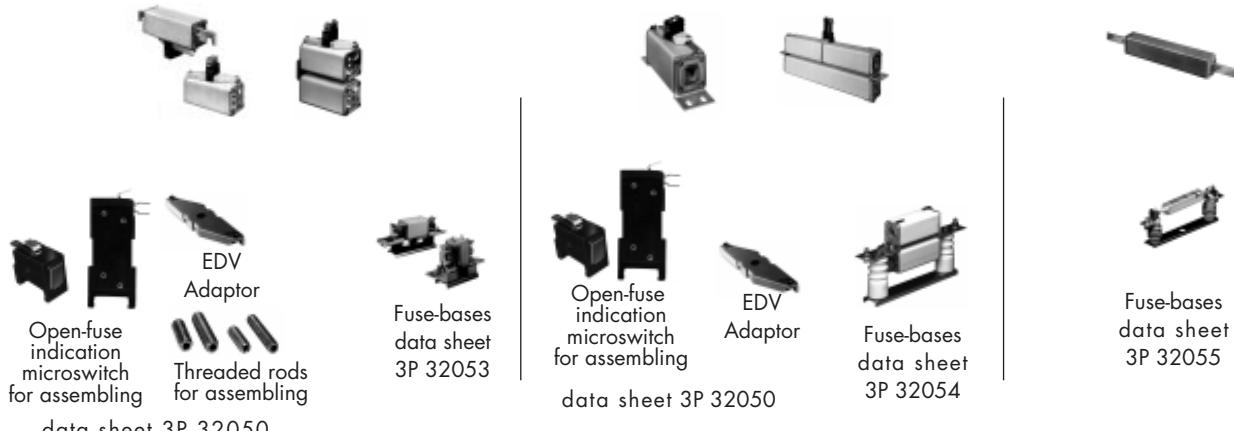


SQUARE BODY STYLE FUSES

VOLTAGE RATING	TIME VS. CURRENT CURVE STYLE	CASE SIZE	CURRENT RATING (A)	FUSES	DATA SHEETS FUSEGEAR AND ACCESSORIES
660 V ...	gRB	123	800	3 P 32015	3 P 32050-53
		2x123	1600	3 P 32017	3 P 32050-53
750 V ...	(1) gRC gRC gRC - gRD gRC-gRB-gRD gRC - gRD gRC-gRB-gRD	120	63.....160	3 P 32012	3 P 32050-53
		121	200.....250	3 P 32013	3 P 32050-53
		122	250.....500	3 P 32014	3 P 32050-53
		123	500.....750	3 P 32015	3 P 32050-53
		2 x 122	500.....900	3 P 32016	3 P 32050
		2 x 123	1000...1500	3 P 32017	3 P 32050
		(1) SRF	70	20.....215	3 P 32018
1200 V ...	SRG SRG	72	160.....420	3 P 32019	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 72	500.....840	3 P 32020	3 P 32050-54
		300	6.....16	3 P 32024	3 P 32050-54
1750 V ...	SRC SRD SRD	120	20.....215	3 P 32021	3 P 32050-54
		122	160.....400	3 P 32022	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 122	500.....800	3 P 32023	3 P 32050-54
2000 V ...	gRC gRE gRC gRE gRC gRE	300	10.....80	3 P 32024-25	3 P 32050-54-55
		300	80.....125	3 P 32024	3 P 32050-54
		302	100.....160	3 P 32026	3 P 32050-54
		302	160.....280	3 P 32026	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 302	200.....250	3 P 32027	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 302	315.....560	3 P 32027	3 P 32050-54
2400 V ...	SRE SRD - SRF SRD - SRF	300	20.....180	3 P 32028	3 P 32050-54
		302	160.....400	3 P 32029	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 302	400.....800	3 P 32030	3 P 32050-54
3500 V ...	gRB	600	6.....25	3 P 32031	3 P 32030
4000 V ...	gRB gRD gRB gRD gRB gRD	600	10.....80	3 P 32031-32	3 P 32050-54-55
		600	80.....125	3 P 32031	3 P 32050-54
		602	100.....160	3 P 32033	3 P 32050-54
		602	160.....280	3 P 32033	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 602	200.....250	3 P 32034	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 602	315.....560	3 P 32034	3 P 32050-54
3500 V ...	SRB	600	10.....16	3 P 32038	3 P 32050-54
4000 V ...	SRB	600	20.....32	3 P 32038	3 P 32050-54
4200 V ...	SRE SRF - SRH SRF - SRH	600	40.....150	3 P 32035	3 P 32050-54
		602	200.....375	3 P 32036	3 P 32050-54
		2 x 602	400.....750	3 P 32037	3 P 32050-54

- 1) gR "g" operating, able to clear all overloads
 SR. "a" operating, with a minimum interrupting current – CC'curve –

Range of accessories



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Conformity with standards

Testing according to IEC 269-1 and 4.

Similar standards exist in most countries :

NFC 60200-C63220, BS 88-1 and 4, DIN 57636 (VDE 0636) parts 1 and 23.

Electrical characteristics

The curves are plotted according to IEC 269-1 and 269-4 – i.e calm air with temperature between 20 and 25°C –. Interrupting tests are performed under rated voltage +10%.

A table shows for each fuses line the major characteristics besides **voltage rating** :

- **type** which characterizes time vs. current curve ;
- **case size** ;
- **current rating** ;
- **total clearing I_{2t}** – values checked at specified voltage and L/R time constant – ;

Consult us to determine the total clearing I_{2t} of your application. It's computed from maximum voltage (U), prospective current (U/R) and fault circuit time constant (L/R). It must be lower than the semiconductor I_{2t} for the same duration.

- **dissipated power** @ 0.8 and one time rated current in thermal steady state ;
- **DC interrupting rating**.

Time vs. current characteristics

These curves indicate the pre-arc time vs. the RMS pre-arc current. They can be used for AC applications also.

There are two classes of operation:

gR class: fuses capable of clearing all overloads. these fuses have no minimum interrupting current.

aR class: fuses not capable of clearing all overloads.

(aR and SR time vs. current curves).

CC' curve indicates low overloads maximum clearing values for associated protecting device. Its end points out the minimum interrupting current of the fuse.

L/R vs. voltage curve

It indicates the maximum DC voltage which can be interrupted by the fuse vs. fault circuit time constant (L/R). For high prospective currents time constant should be higher than published values. Consult us.

I_{2t} corrective factor K curve

It indicates total clearing I_{2t} multiplier corrective factor K vs. working voltage U. Multiplying total clearing I_{2t} read in table by K gives the total I_{2t} value at working voltages U different of the rated voltage.

Peak arc voltage curve

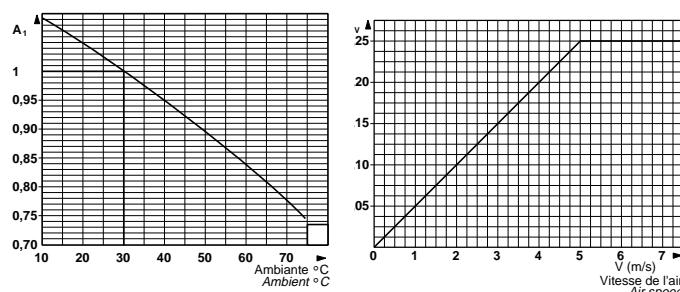
This curve indicates the peak arc voltage vs. working voltage at various time constants.

How to determine the PROTISTOR® rated current ?

Three criteria are significant :

- **environmental conditions** – ambient temperature , connections – ;
- **fluctuation of flowing RMS current** ;
- repetitive and unusual **overloads** ;

Necessary corrective coefficients , dealing with time vs. current characteristics, are published :



a : for ambient >30°C ;

B1 : for an air-forced cooling with an air speed lower than 5ms ;

A2 : to prevent ageing when RMS current varies a lot. If the variation is smooth or if the off-time is short, a current rating smaller than this computed with A2 can be used ;

B2 : to prevent ageing in case of repetitive overloads ;

Cf3 : to prevent fuse damage in case of unusual overloads.

In order to take into account the connecting conditions, usually worse than those recommended by standards, an extra rule-of-thumb corrective factor **C1** should be used. Its value is between 0.85 and 0.95. In fact, only a real test can determine whether PROTISTOR® rated current is high enough for its environmental conditions (consult technical guide T70). How to use all these coefficients is described in our technical guide T59. Yet, we provide the two curves above. They show ambient and air flow influences on maximum continuous permissible current through a PROTISTOR® connected in accordance with IEC 269-1.

How to use PROTISTOR® in AC circuits ?

DC PROTISTOR® can operate also in AC circuits, especially with low frequencies. See the use at 50/60 Hz and corresponding interrupting rating.

Use of AC PROTISTOR®s on DC for protection of voltage commutated inverters

AC fuses are able to operate with large di/dt faults currents (capacitor discharge) : extremely fast fault current interrupting and semiconductor protecting. Consult the use possibilities for voltage commutated inverters.

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Publication: J600101-08/95
CP3P2 / 3P 32001 GB
RA 0077 A

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