

# SITOR

Semiconductor  
Protection Fuses

Applications  
and Standards

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Engineering Data

Selection and  
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Characteristics  
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# Applications and Standards



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# Applications

## Features

**SITOR fuse links protect converters against short-circuit.**

**The power semiconductors used in these devices (diodes, thyristors, GTOs and others) require fast-switching elements to protect them as a result of their low thermal capacity. SITOR fuse links are admirably suited for this type of application (fuse links for semiconductor protection with super-fast characteristics).**

The following fault situations involving short-circuits can occur:

- **Internal short-circuit:**  
A defective semiconductor component causes a short-circuit within the converter
- **External short-circuit:**  
A fault in the load causes a short-circuit at the output of the converter
- **Inverter commutation faults:**  
If the converter control fails when in the inverter mode (commutation faults), then the converter circuit forms a short-circuit connection between the DC voltage and AC voltage supply.

Fuse links can be arranged in various ways within the converter circuit. A differentiation is made between the phase fuses in the three-phase feeder cables as well as, if required, DC current fuses and branch fuses in the branches of the converter circuit (diagrams 5-1 to 5-6). For center-tap circuit configurations, fuse links can only be located in the three-phase feeder cables as phase fuses.

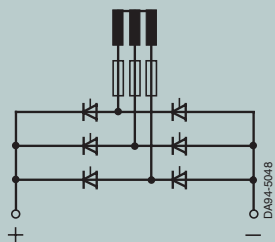
When using SITOR fuse links, utilization Category aR, the overload protection of the converters up to approx. 350% of the rated current is handled using conventional protective devices (e.g. thermally delayed overload relays). For closed-loop converters, overload protection is provided by the current limiting (exception: general-purpose fuses).

**3NE1...-0** SITOR fuse links, utilization Category gS are, in addition to providing semiconductor protection, also designed for overload and short-circuit protection for cables, conductors and busbars. All of the other double function fuses belonging to the SITOR series have gR characteristics. Overload protection is guaranteed if the rated current of the 3NE1...-0 SITOR fuse link is selected corresponding to  $I_n \leq I_z$  (DIN VDE 0100 Part 430).

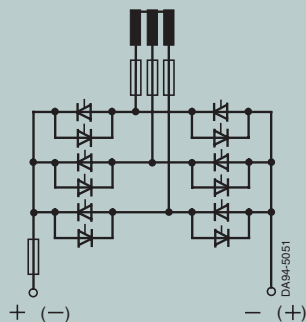
The rules as laid-down in DIN VDE 0100 Part 430 must be applied when dimensioning the fuse links to provide short-circuit protection for cables, conductors and busbars.

# Applications

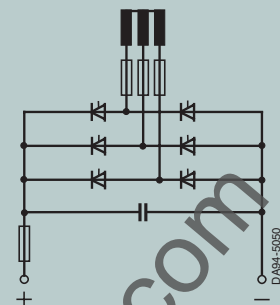
## Possible arrangements



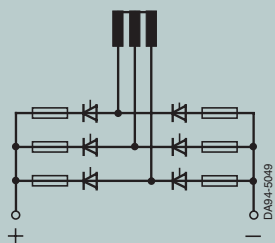
**Fig. 5-1** Six-pulse bridge circuit B6 with branch fuses



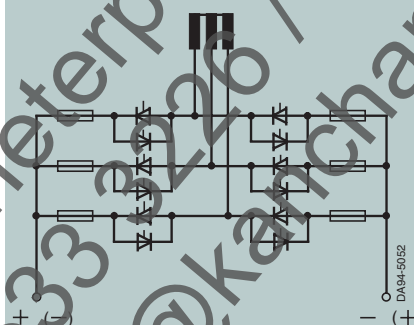
**Fig. 5-2** Six-pulse bridge circuit B6 with phase fuses and DC fuses (reversing connection)



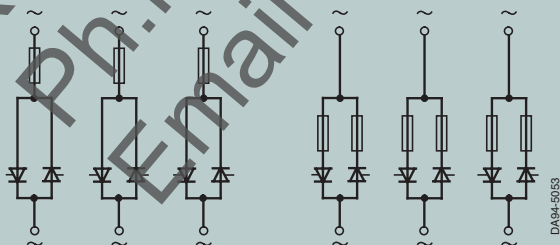
**Fig. 5-3** Six-pulse bridge circuit B6 with phase fuses and DC fuses (converter circuit)



**Fig. 5-4** Six-pulse bridge circuit B6 with branch fuses



**Fig. 5-5** Six-pulse bridge circuit B6 with branch fuses (reversing connection)



**Fig. 5-6** Three-phase bidirectional circuit W3 with phase fuses

with branch fuses

# Important Information

## Standards

SITOR fuse links comply with the following Standards and regulations:

- DIN VDE 0636, Part 40
- IEC 60 269-4

When appropriately noted in Sections 2 and 3 'Ordering and engineering data' and 'Characteristics and dimension drawings', SITOR fuse links also fulfill the following Standards and regulations:

- IEC 60 269-2-1  
VDE 0636/201  
(for insertion in l.v.h.b.c. fuse bases according to VDE 0636/201 as well as in fused-switch disconnectors and disconnectors with fuses)



The following Sitor fuse links and l.v.h.b.c. fuse bases are recognized:

Series	Guide number	File number
3NC1 0.. 3NC1 4.. 3NC2 2.. 3NE1 ... 3NE3 2.. 3NE3 3.. 3NE4 1.. 3NE8 0..-1 3NE8 7..-1	JFHR2	E167357
3NC1 1..	IDDZ	E213216
3NC1 033.. 3NC1 09.. 3NC1 45.. 3NC2 29..	IZLT2	E220063
3NH3 030 3NH3 120 3NH3 230 3NH3 330 3NH3 430	JFHR2	E171267
3NC1 451-1 3NC2 258-1	being processed	being processed

- IEC 60 269-4-1  
VDE 0636/401  
(for bolting to busbars) SITOR fuse links, Sizes 1 to 3 with an inside caliper of 110 mm can also be inserted in l.v.h.b.c. fuse bases according to IEC 60 269-2-1 as well as in fused switch disconnectors and switch disconnectors with fuses.



All of the SITOR fuse links with rated voltages  $V_n \leq 1000$  V have the CE marking in compliance with the Low-Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC. The CE marking confirms that the products are in compliance with the requirements as laid down in the Directive.

## Environmentally-friendly recycling

In 1995, seven German manufacturers of l.v.h.b.c./h.v.h.b.c. fuse links founded a non-profit association.



The objective is to practically and sensibly recycle fuse links and to define an acceptable disposal concept which fulfills all of the requirements of today's environmental protection legislation.

The used fused links are collected, sorted and then recycled without the packaging; materials which have been melted and recovered are then recycled.

According to the rules and regulations of the association, excess funds from the recycling process are donated to a university to promote research in the area of fuse links.

More detailed information is available under:

<http://www.nh-hh-recycling.de>

### **Liability exclusion**

The products described here were developed as part of a complete system or machine to assume safety-related functions. Generally, a complete safety-related system includes sensors, evaluation units, signaling devices and concepts for safe shutdown. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer of a plant or machine to ensure that his complete plant or machine functions correctly. Siemens AG, its regional offices and associated companies (known in the following as "Siemens") are able to guarantee all of the properties and characteristics of a complete plant or machine which Siemens itself did not design.

Siemens does not accept any liability for the recommendations which are either provided or implicitly provided in the following document. The information in this document does not represent a new guarantee, warranty or liability claims which extend beyond Siemens general conditions of supply.

### **Caution**

Only fully authorized and trained personnel may install and use fuses.

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# Ordering and Engineering Data

SITOR fuse links

SITOR fuse links for special applications



Accessories for I.v.h.b.c fuses

Accessories for cylindrical fuses



# Ordering and Engineering Data

## 2.1 SITOR fuse links

	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NC2 423</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	500	—	150	33000
	<b>3NC2 425</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	500	—	200	64000
	<b>3NC2 427</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	500	—	250	99000
	<b>3NC2 428</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	500	—	300	132000
	<b>3NC2 431</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	500	—	350	249000
	<b>3NC2 432</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	500	—	400	390000
	<b>3NC2 423-3</b>	0.95	500	—	150	33000
	<b>3NC2 425-3</b>	0.95	500	—	200	64000
	<b>3NC2 427-3</b>	0.95	500	—	250	99000
	<b>3NC2 428-3</b>	0.95	500	—	300	132000
	<b>3NC2 431-3</b>	0.95	500	—	350	249000
	<b>3NC2 432-3</b>	0.95	500	—	400	390000
	<b>3NC8 423</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	660	—	150	17600
	<b>3NC8 425</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	660	—	200	38400
	<b>3NC8 427</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	660	—	250	70400
	<b>3NC8 431</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	660	—	350	176000
	<b>3NC8 434</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.95	660	—	500	448000
	<b>3NC8 423-3</b>	0.95	660	—	150	17600
	<b>3NC8 425-3</b>	0.95	660	—	200	38400
	<b>3NC8 427-3</b>	0.95	660	—	250	70400
	<b>3NC8 431-3</b>	0.95	660	—	350	176000
	<b>3NC8 434-3</b>	0.95	660	—	500	448000
	<b>3NC8 444-3</b>	0.95	600	—	1000	2480000
	<b>3NE3 221</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	100	4800
	<b>3NE3 222</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	125	7200
	<b>3NE3 224</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	160	13000
	<b>3NE3 225</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	200	30000
	<b>3NE3 227</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	250	48000
	<b>3NE3 230-0B</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	315	80000
	<b>3NE3 231</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	350	100000
	<b>3NE3 232-0B</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	400	135000
	<b>3NE3 233</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.55	1000	—	450	175000

**Table**  
10-1

- 1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however, contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
 2) ® recognized (SA), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'  
 3) Special version with 2 longitudinal slots (not shown in the diagram)

Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
7000	35	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.1
13600	40	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.1
21000	50	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.1
28000	65	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.1
53000	60	aR	0.85	3	—	3.1.1
83000	50	aR	0.85	3	—	3.1.1
7000	35	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.1
13600	40	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.1
21000	50	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.1
28000	65	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.1
53000	60	aR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.1
83000	50	aR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.1
1100	40	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.4
2400	50	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.4
4400	72	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.4
11000	95	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.4
28000	130	gR	0.85	3	—	3.1.4
1100	40	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.4
2400	50	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.4
4400	72	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.4
11000	95	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.4
28000	130	gR	0.85	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.4
400000	140	aR	0.9	3 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.4
665	28	aR	0.95	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.14
1040	36	aR	0.95	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.14
1850	42	aR	1	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.14
4150	42	aR	1	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.14
6650	50	aR	1	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.14
13400	65	aR	0.95	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.15
16600	75	aR	0.9	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.15
22600	85	aR	0.9	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.15
29500	95	aR	0.9	1 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.15






	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NE3 332-0B</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	400	135000
	<b>3NE3 333</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	450	175000
	<b>3NE3 334-0B</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	500	260000
	<b>3NE3 335</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	560	360000
	<b>3NE3 336</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	630	600000
	<b>3NE3 337-8</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	900	—	710	800000
	<b>3NE3 338-8</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	800	—	800	850000
	<b>3NE3 340-8</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	900	1300000
	<b>3NE3 421</b>	1.15	1000	—	100	13500
	<b>3NE3 430</b>	1.15	1000	—	315	218000
	<b>3NE3 432</b>	1.15	1000	—	400	364000
	<b>3NE3 434</b>	1.15	1000	—	500	870000
	<b>3NE3 626</b>	1.15	1000	—	224	54000
	<b>3NE3 635</b>	1.15	1000	—	450	488000
	<b>3NE3 635-6</b> <sup>4)</sup>	1.15	1000	—	450	488000
	<b>3NE3 636</b>	1.15	1000	—	630	1280000
	<b>3NE3 637</b>	1.15	1000	—	710	1950000
	<b>3NE3 637-1</b>	1.15	1000	—	710	1950000
	<b>3NE4 101</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	32	280
	<b>3NE4 102</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	40	500
	<b>3NE4 117</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	50	800
	<b>3NE4 118</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	63	1500
	<b>3NE4 120</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	80	3000
	<b>3NE4 121</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	100	6000
	<b>3NE4 122</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	125	14000
	<b>3NE4 124</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.27	1000	—	160	29000
	<b>3NE4 327-0B</b>	0.7	800	—	250	29700
	<b>3NE4 330-0B</b>	0.7	800	—	315	60700
	<b>3NE4 333-0B</b>	0.7	800	—	450	191000
	<b>3NE4 334-0B</b>	0.7	800	—	500	276000
	<b>3NE4 337</b>	0.7	800	—	710	923000

**Table**  
12-2

- 1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however, contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
2) © recognized (SA) for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'  
3) M12  
4) Diagram, refer to Section 4.2. 3NE6 4.., 3NE9 4..

Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
22600	85	aR	1	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
29500	90	aR	1	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
46100	90	aR	1	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
66400	95	aR	1	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
104000	100	aR	1	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
149000	105	aR	1	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
184000	130	aR	0.95	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
223000	165	aR	0.95	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.16
1800	25	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
29000	80	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
48500	110	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
116000	95	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
7200	85	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
65000	110	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
65000	110	aR	1	3	139	3.1.17
170000	132	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
260000	145	aR	1	3	130	3.1.17
260000	145	aR	1	3	140	3.1.17
40	12	gR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
75	13	gR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
120	16	gR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
230	20	aR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
450	22	aR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
900	24	aR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
1800	30	aR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
3600	35	aR	0.9	0	—	3.1.13
3600	105	aR	0.85	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.12
7400	120	aR	0.85	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.12
29400	140	aR	0.85	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.12
42500	155	aR	0.85	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.12
142000	155	aR	0.95	2 <sup>1)</sup>	110	3.1.12

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	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NE5 424</b>	1.95	1500	—	160	54000
	<b>3NE5 426</b>	1.95	1500	—	224	138000
	<b>3NE5 430</b>	1.95	1500	—	315	311000
	<b>3NE5 431</b>	1.95	1500	—	350	428000
	<b>3NE5 433</b>	1.95	1500	—	450	870000
	<b>3NE5 433-1</b>	1.95	1500	—	450	870000
	<b>3NE5 627</b>	1.6	1500	—	250	84000
	<b>3NE5 633</b>	1.6	1500	—	450	590000
	<b>3NE5 643</b>	1.6	1500	—	600	1950000
	<b>3NE1 813-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	16	200
	<b>3NE1 814-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	20	430
	<b>3NE1 815-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	25	780
	<b>3NE1 803-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	35	1700
	<b>3NE1 802-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	40	3000
	<b>3NE1 817-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	50	4400
	<b>3NE1 818-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	63	9000
	<b>3NE1 820-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.13	690	—	80	18000
	<b>3NE1 021-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	100	33000
	<b>3NE1 022-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	125	63000
	<b>3NE1 022-2</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	125	23000
	<b>3NE1 224-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	160	60000
	<b>3NE1 225-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	200	100000
	<b>3NE1 227-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	250	200000
	<b>3NE1 230-0</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	315	310000
	<b>3NE1 224-2</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	160	15840
	<b>3NE1 225-2</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	200	44000
	<b>3NE1 227-2</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	250	68800
	<b>3NE1 230-2</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.55	690	—	315	135500

**Table**  
14-3

1) © recognized (VDE), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'

Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
7200	56	aR	1	3	210	3.1.18
18400	80	aR	1	3	210	3.1.18
41500	115	aR	1	3	210	3.1.18
57000	135	aR	1	3	210	3.1.18
116000	145	aR	0.95	3	210	3.1.18
116000	145	aR	0.95	3	210	3.1.18
11200	130	aR	1	3	170	3.1.19
78500	160	aR	1	3	170	3.1.19
260000	145	aR	1	3	170	3.1.19
18	3	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
41	3.5	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
74	4	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
166	5	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
295	5	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
461	6	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
903	7	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
1843	8	gR/gS	1	000	—	3.1.5
3100	10	gR/gS	1	00	—	3.1.6
6000	11	gR/gS	1	00	—	3.1.6
3115	13.5	gR	1	00	—	3.1.9
7400	24	gR/gS	1	1	—	3.1.6
14500	27	gR/gS	1	1	—	3.1.6
29500	30	gR/gS	1	1	—	3.1.6
46100	38	gR/gS	1	1	—	3.1.6
2650	30	gR	1	1	—	3.1.9
5645	28	gR	1	1	—	3.1.9
11520	35	gR	1	1	—	3.1.9
22580	42	gR	1	1	—	3.1.9

	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NE1 331-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	350	430000
	<b>3NE1 332-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	400	590000
	<b>3NE1 333-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	450	750000
	<b>3NE1 334-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	500	950000
	<b>3NE1 331-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	350	177000
	<b>3NE1 333-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	450	276000
	<b>3NE1 334-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	690	—	500	398000
	<b>3NE1 435-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.95	690	—	560	1700000
	<b>3NE1 436-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.95	690	—	630	2350000
	<b>3NE1 437-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.95	690	—	710	3400000
	<b>3NE1 438-0</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.95	690	—	800	5000000
	<b>3NE1 437-1</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.95	600	—	710	2460000
	<b>3NE1 438-1</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.95	600	—	800	3350000
	<b>3NE1 435-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1	690	—	560	845000
	<b>3NE1 436-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1	690	—	630	1320000
	<b>3NE1 447-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1	690	—	670	1557000
	<b>3NE1 437-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1	690	—	710	1725000
	<b>3NE1 438-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1	690	—	800	2348000
	<b>3NE7 425</b>	1.95	2000	—	200	138000
	<b>3NE7 427</b>	1.95	2000	—	250	218000
	<b>3NE7 431</b>	1.95	2000	—	350	555000
	<b>3NE7 432</b>	1.95	2000	—	400	870000
	<b>3NE7 633</b>	1.95	2000	—	450	960000
	<b>3NE7 633-1</b>	1.95	2000	—	450	960000
	<b>3NE7 648-1</b>	1.95	2000	—	525	1120000
	<b>3NE7 636</b>	1.95	2000	—	630	1950000
	<b>3NE7 636-1</b>	1.95	2000	—	630	1950000
	<b>3NE9 632-1</b>	2.5	2500	—	400	620000
	<b>3NE9 634-1</b>	2.5	2500	—	500	1270000
	<b>3NE9 636-1A</b>	2.5	2500	—	630	2800000


**Table**  
16-4

1) M12

2) ® recognized (®), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'




Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
58000	42	gR/gS	1	2	–	3.1.7
84000	45	gR/gS	1	2	–	3.1.7
104000	53	gR/gS	1	2	–	3.1.7
149000	56	gR/gS	1	2	–	3.1.7
29500	44	gR	1	2	–	3.1.9
46100	62	gR	1	2	–	3.1.9
66400	65	gR	1	2	–	3.1.9
215000	50	gR/gS	1	3	–	3.1.7
293000	55	gR/gS	1	3	–	3.1.7
437000	60	gR/gS	1	3	–	3.1.7
723000	59	gR/gS	1	3	–	3.1.7
321000	65	gR	1	3	–	3.1.8
437000	72	gR	1	3	–	3.1.8
130100	60	gR	1	3	–	3.1.10
203000	62	gR	1	3	–	3.1.10
240000	65	gR	1	3	–	3.1.10
265000	72	gR	1	3	–	3.1.10
361000	82	gR	1	3	–	3.1.10
520000	76	gR	1	3	–	3.1.10
18400	75	aR	1	3	210	3.1.20
29000	110	aR	1	3	210	3.1.20
74000	120	aR	1	3	210	3.1.20
116000	150	aR	1	3	210	3.1.20
128000	160	aR	1	3	210	3.1.20
128000	160	aR	1	3	210 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.20
149000	210	aR	1	3	210 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.20
260000	220	aR	1	3	210	3.1.20
260000	220	aR	1	3	210 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.20
415000	275	aR	1	3	210 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.20
81000	205	aR	1	3	260 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.21
170000	235	aR	1	3	260 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.21
385000	275	aR	1	3	260 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1.21

	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NE8 015-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	25	180
	<b>3NE8 003-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	35	400
	<b>3NE8 017-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	50	700
	<b>3NE8 018-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	63	1400
	<b>3NE8 020-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	80	2400
	<b>3NE8 021-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	100	4200
	<b>3NE8 022-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	125	6500
	<b>3NE8 024-1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	690	—	160	13000
	<b>3NE8 714-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	20	83
	<b>3NE8 715-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	25	140
	<b>3NE8 701-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	32	285
	<b>3NE8 702-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	40	490
	<b>3NE8 717-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	50	815
	<b>3NE8 718-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	63	1550
	<b>3NE8 720-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	80	2700
	<b>3NE8 721-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	100	4950
	<b>3NE8 722-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	125	9100
	<b>3NE8 724-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	160	17000
	<b>3NE8 725-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	200	30000
	<b>3NE8 727-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	250	55000
	<b>3NE8 731-1</b>	0.13	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	315	85500
	<b>3NC1 003</b>	0.01	600	400	3	8
	<b>3NC1 006</b>	0.01	600	400	6	30
	<b>3NC1 008</b>	0.01	600	400	8	50
	<b>3NC1 010</b>	0.01	600	400	10	70
	<b>3NC1 012</b>	0.01	600	400	12	120
	<b>3NC1 016</b>	0.01	600	400	16	150
	<b>3NC1 020</b>	0.01	600	400	20	260
	<b>3NC1 025</b>	0.01	600	400	25	390
	<b>3NC1 032</b>	0.01	600	400	32	600
	<b>3NC1 103</b>	0.01	600	—	3	—
	<b>3NC1 105</b>	0.01	600	—	5	—
<b>Table 18-5</b> 1) © recognized (91) for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards' 2) CLASS CC						

Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
30	7	gR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
70	9	gR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
120	14	gR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
260	16	gR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
450	19	aR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
850	22	aR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
1400	28	aR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
2800	38	aR	0.95	00	–	3.1.11
12	7	gR	0.9	000	80	3.1.2
19	9	gR	0.9	000	80	3.1.2
40	10	gR	0.9	000	80	3.1.2
69	12	gR	0.9	000	80	3.1.2
115	15	gR	0.9	000	80	3.1.2
215	16	aR	0.95	000	80	3.1.2
380	19	aR	0.9	000	80	3.1.3
695	24	aR	0.95	000	80	3.1.3
1250	28	aR	0.95	000	80	3.1.3
2350	32	aR	0.9	000	80	3.1.3
4200	37	aR	0.9	000	80	3.1.3
7750	42	aR	0.9	000	80	3.1.3
12000	55	aR	0.85	000	80	3.1.3
3	1.2	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
4	1.5	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
6	2	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
9	2.5	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
15	3	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
25	3.5	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
34	4.8	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
60	6	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
95	7.5	aR	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.22
–	2.5	2)	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.23
–	2	2)	–	10 x 38	–	3.1.23

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	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NC1 401</b>	0.02	660	700 <sup>1)</sup>	1	–
	<b>3NC1 402</b>	0.02	660	700 <sup>1)</sup>	2	–
	<b>3NC1 403</b>	0.02	660	700 <sup>1)</sup>	3	–
	<b>3NC1 404</b>	0.02	660	700 <sup>1)</sup>	4	–
	<b>3NC1 405</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	5	11
	<b>3NC1 406</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	6	–
	<b>3NC1 410</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	10	22
	<b>3NC1 415</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	15	22
	<b>3NC1 420</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	20	60
	<b>3NC1 425</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	25	130
	<b>3NC1 430</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	30	150
	<b>3NC1 432</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	32	800
	<b>3NC1 440</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	40	980
	<b>3NC1 450</b>	0.02	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	50	1800
	<b>3NC1 504</b>	0.02	690		4	–
	<b>3NC1 506</b>	0.02	690		6	–
	<b>3NC1 516</b>	0.02	690		16	–
	<b>3NC2 220</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	20	370
	<b>3NC2 225</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	25	560
	<b>3NC2 232</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	32	850
	<b>3NC2 240</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	40	1350
	<b>3NC2 250</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	50	1120
	<b>3NC2 263</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	63	2700
	<b>3NC2 280</b>	0.06	690	700 <sup>1)</sup>	80	5100
	<b>3NC2 200</b>	0.06	600	700 <sup>1)</sup>	100	10000


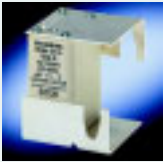
1) ® Recognized (V), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'

**Table**  
20-6

Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
–	5	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
–	3	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
–	2.5	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
–	–	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
1.6	1.5	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
–	1.5	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
3.6	4	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.24
10	5.5	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
26	6	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
44	7	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
58	9	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
95	7.6	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
110	8	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
220	9	aR	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.25
–	–	gG	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.26
–	–	gG	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.26
–	–	gG	–	14 x 51	–	3.1.26
34	4.6	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
60	5.6	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
95	7	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
185	8.5	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
155	9.5	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
310	11	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
620	13.5	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27
1250	16	aR	–	22 x 58	–	3.1.27

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## 2.2 SITOR fuse links for special applications




	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NC5 531</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.67	800		350	260000
	<b>3NC5 838</b> <sup>1)</sup>	1.2	1000		800	1728000
	<b>3NC5 840</b> <sup>1)</sup>	1.4	1000		600	888000
	<b>3NC5 841</b> <sup>1)</sup>	1.2	800		630	888000
	<b>3NC7 327-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	680	—	250	635000
	<b>3NC7 331-2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	0.7	680	—	350	1430000
	<b>3NE3 525-5</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	200	44000
	<b>3NE3 535-5</b> <sup>3)</sup>	0.7	1000	—	450	395000
	<b>3NE4 117-5</b> <sup>4)</sup>	0.28	1000	—	50	1100
	<b>3NE4 121-5</b> <sup>4)</sup>	0.28	1000	—	100	7400
	<b>3NE4 146-5</b> <sup>4)</sup>	0.28	800	—	170	60500

**Table**  
22-7

- 1) For rectifiers in electrolysis systems (these are screwed onto water-cooled busbars)  
 2) For traction feeder rectifiers  
 3) For SITOR thyristor sets 6QG10  
 4) For SITOR thyristor sets 6QG11

Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
66000	80	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.3
360000	170	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.3
185000	150	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.3
185000	145	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.3
244000	25	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.5
550000	32	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.5
7150	50	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.1
64500	90	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.1
135	20	gR	0.85	–	–	3.2.1
900	35	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.1
7370	43	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.1

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	Order No.	Weight kg	Rated voltage $V_n$		Rated current $I_n$ A	Clearing $I^2t$ value  $I^2t_A$ at $1.0 \times V_n$ $A^2s$
			AC	DC		
			V	V		
	<b>3NE4 327-6B</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.65	800	—	250	29700
	<b>3NE4 330-6B</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.65	800	—	315	60700
	<b>3NE4 333-6B</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.65	800	—	450	191000
	<b>3NE4 334-6B</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.65	800	—	500	276000
	<b>3NE4 337-6</b> <sup>1)</sup>	0.65	800	—	710	923000
	<b>3NE6 437</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1.0	900	—	710	620000
	<b>3NE6 444</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1.1	900	—	900	1920000
	<b>3NE9 440-6</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1.0	600	—	850	2480000
	<b>3NE9 450</b> <sup>2)</sup>	1.0	600	—	1250	2480000
	<b>3NE6 437-7</b> <sup>3)</sup>	1.0	900	—	710	620000
	<b>3NE9 450-7</b> <sup>3)</sup>	1.0	600	—	1250	2480000

**Table**  
24-8

1) For SITOR thyristor sets 6QG12

2) For air-cooled rectifiers in electrolysis systems

3) For rectifiers in electrolysis systems (these are screwed onto water-cooled busbars)



Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value	Power loss	Utilization category	Cyclic load factor WL	Size according to IEC/EN 60 269-2-1 or VDE 0636/201 (or DIN 43 620)	Inside caliper according to IEC/EN 60 269-4-1 or VDE 0636/401 (or DIN 43 653)	Characteris- tics and dimension drawings
A <sup>2</sup> s	W				mm	Section
3600	105	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.2
7400	120	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.2
29400	140	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.2
42500	155	aR	0.85	–	–	3.2.2
142000	155	aR	0.95	–	–	3.2.2
100000	150	gR	0.9	–	–	3.2.4
400000	170	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.4
400000	85	gR	1	–	–	3.2.4
400000	210	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.4
100000	150	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.4
400000	210	aR	0.9	–	–	3.2.4

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## 2.3 Accessories for I.v.h.b.c fuses

Permissible loading and required connection cross-sections when used in I.v.h.b.c fuse bases and switch disconnectors

SITOR fuse link	Rated current $I_n$	Required cross-section of cables/busbars	I.v.h.b.c. fuse base		Suitable puller	Fuse switch disconnector		Switch disconnector with fuses	
Order No.	A	mm <sup>2</sup> Cu	Order No.	max. current A	Order No.	Order No.	max. current A	Order No.	max. current A
<b>3NC2 423/-3</b>	150	70	<b>3NH3 430</b> <sup>2) 3)</sup>	150	<b>3NX1 011</b>	<b>3NP5 4</b>	145	<b>3KL61 30</b>	145
<b>3NC2 425/-3</b>	200	95		190			180		180
<b>3NC2 427/-3</b>	250	120		240			225		225
<b>3NC2 428/-3</b>	300	185		285			255		255
<b>3NC2 431/-3</b>	350	240		330			330		330
<b>3NC2 432/-3</b>	400	240		400			400		400
<b>3NC8 423/-3</b>	150	70		135			135		135
<b>3NC8 425/-3</b>	200	95		180			180		180
<b>3NC8 427/-3</b>	250	120		250			225		225
<b>3NC8 431/-3</b>	350	240		315			300		300
<b>3NC8 434/-3</b>	500	2 x 150		450			425		425

**Table**  
26-9

- 1) When maintaining pollution degree 2 according to DIN VDE 0660 Part 100, the rated insulation voltage of 3KL, 3KM and 3NP switch disconnectors (designed for degree of pollution 3) is 1000 V
- 2) The maximum currents are valid for natural air cooling. With forced cooling  $v \geq 1$  m/s the fuses can be used with rated current  $I_n$ .
- 3) ® recognized (®), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'

Permissible loading and required connection cross-sections when used in l.v.h.b.c fuse bases and switch disconnectors

SITOR fuse link	Rated current	Required cross-section of cables/busbars	l.v.h.b.c. fuse base		Suitable puller	Fuse switch disconnector		Switch disconnector with fuses	
	$I_n$			max. current			max. current		max. current
Order No.	A	mm <sup>2</sup> Cu	Order No.	A	Order No.	Order No.	A	Order No.	A
<b>3NE1 813-0</b>	16	1.5	<b>3NH3 030<sup>1)</sup>/</b>	16	<b>3NX1 011</b>	<b>3NP4 0/</b>	16	<b>3KL50 30/</b>	16
<b>3NE1 814-0</b>	20	2.5	<b>3NH4 030</b>	20		<b>3NP5 0</b>	20	<b>3KM50 30</b>	20
<b>3NE1 815-0</b>	25	4		25			25		25
<b>3NE1 803-0</b>	35	6		35			35		35
<b>3NE1 802-0</b>	40			40			40		40
<b>3NE1 817-0</b>	50	10		50			50		50
<b>3NE1 818-0</b>	63	10		63			63		63
		16							
<b>3NE1 820-0</b>	80	25		80			80	<b>3KL52 30/</b>	80
								<b>3KM52 30</b>	
<b>3NE1 021-0</b>	100	35		100		<b>3NP4 0/</b>	100		100
<b>3NE1 022-0</b>	125	50		125		<b>3NP5 0</b>	125		125
<b>3NE1 224-0</b>	160	70	<b>3NH3 230<sup>1)</sup>/</b>	160		<b>3NP4 2/</b>	160	<b>3KL55 30/</b>	160
<b>3NE1 225-0</b>	200	95	<b>3NH4 230</b>	200		<b>3NP5 2</b>	200	<b>3KM55 30</b>	200
<b>3NE1 227-0</b>	250	120		250			250		250
<b>3NE1 230-0</b>	315	2 x 70	<b>3NH3 330<sup>1)</sup></b>	315		<b>3NP5 3</b>	315	<b>3KL57 30/</b>	315
<b>3NE1 331-0</b>	350			350			350	<b>3KM57 30</b>	350
<b>3NE1 332-0</b>	400	2 x 95		400			400		400
		2 x 95							
<b>3NE1 333-0</b>	450	2 x 120	<b>3NH3 430<sup>1)</sup></b>	450		<b>3NP5 4</b>	450	<b>3KL61 30</b>	450
<b>3NE1 334-0</b>	500	2 x 120		500			500		500
<b>3NE1 435-0</b>	560			560			560		560
<b>3NE1 436-0</b>	630	2 x 150		630			630		630
		2 x 185							
<b>3NE1 437-0</b>	710	2 x (50 x 5)		710			710	<b>3KL62</b>	710
<b>3NE1 438-0</b>	800	2 x (50 x 5)		800			800		800
<b>3NE1 437-1</b>	710		<b>3NH3 430</b>	690		<b>3NP5 4</b>	690		710
<b>3NE1 438-1</b>	800	2 x (50 x 5)		750		<b>3NP5 4</b>	750		800
		2 x (50 x 5)							
<b>3NE1 022-2</b>	125	50	<b>3NH3 030/</b>	125		<b>3NP4 0/</b>	125	<b>3KL52/</b>	125
			<b>3NH4 030</b>			<b>3NP5 0</b>		<b>3KM52</b>	
<b>3NE1 224-2</b>	160	70	<b>3NH3 230/</b>	160		<b>3NP4 2/</b>	160	<b>3KL55</b>	145
<b>3NE1 225-2</b>	200	95	<b>3NH4 230</b>	200		<b>3NP5 2</b>	200	<b>3KM55</b>	180
<b>3NE1 227-2</b>	250	120		250			250		220
<b>3NE1 230-2</b>	315	2 x 70	<b>3NH3 330</b>	315		<b>3NP5 3</b>	315	<b>3KL57/</b>	280
<b>3NE1 331-2</b>	350	2 x 95		350			350	<b>3KM57</b>	300

Table 27-10

© recognized (SIL) for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'

Permissible loading and required connection cross-sections when used in l.v.h.b.c fuse bases and switch disconnectors

SITOR fuse link	Rated current	Required cross-section of cables/busbars	l.v.h.b.c. fuse base		Suitable puller	Fuse switch disconnector		Switch disconnector with fuses	
	$I_n$			max. current			max. current		max. current
Order No.	A	mm <sup>2</sup> Cu	Order No.	A	Order No.	Order No.	A	Order No.	A
<b>3NE1 333-2</b>	450	2 x 120	<b>3NH3 430</b>	450	<b>3NX1 011</b>	<b>3NP5 4</b>	450	<b>3KL61</b>	450
<b>3NE1 334-2</b>	500	2 x 120		500			500		500
<b>3NE1 435-2</b>	560	2 x 150		560			560		560
<b>3NE1 436-2</b>	630	2 x 185		630		<b>3NP5 4</b>	625		615
<b>3NE1 447-2</b>	670	2 x (40 x 5)		670			655	<b>3KL62</b>	670
<b>3NE1 437-2</b>	710	2 x (40 x 5)		710		<b>3NP5 4</b>	685		700
<b>3NE1 438-2</b>	800	2 x (50 x 5)		800		<b>3NP5 4</b>	770		760
<b>3NE1 448-2</b>	850	2 x (30 x 8)		850		<b>3NP5 4</b>	820		790
<b>3NE8 015-1</b>	25	4	<b>3NH3 030<sup>1)</sup>/</b>	25		<b>3NP4 0/</b>	25	<b>3KL50 30</b>	25
<b>3NE8 003-1</b>	35	6	<b>3NH4 030</b>	35		<b>3NP5 0</b>	35	<b>3KM50 30</b>	35
<b>3NE8 017-1</b>	50	10		50			45		45
<b>3NE8 018-1</b>	63	16		63			55		55
<b>3NE8 020-1</b>	80	25		80			70	<b>3KL52 30/</b>	70
<b>3NE8 021-1</b>	100	35		100			85	<b>3KM52 30</b>	85
<b>3NE8 022-1</b>	125	50		125			100		100
<b>3NE8 024-1</b>	160	70		160			130		130
<b>3NE4 327-0B</b>	250	120	<b>3NH3 330<sup>2)</sup></b>	240		<b>3NP5 3</b>	90	<b>3KL57 30/</b>	170
<b>3NE4 330-0B</b>	315	240		300			250	<b>3KM57 30</b>	225
<b>3NE4 333-0B</b>	450	40 x 8	<b>3NH3 430<sup>2)</sup></b>	425		<b>3NP5 4</b>	420	<b>3KL61 30<sup>1)</sup></b>	370
<b>3NE4 334-0B</b>	500	40 x 8		475			450		425
<b>3NE4 337</b>	710	50 x 10		630			600	<b>3KL62</b>	600
<b>3NE4 101</b>	32	6	<b>3NH3 120<sup>2)</sup>/</b>	32		<b>3NP4 2<sup>1)</sup>/</b>	32	<b>3KL55 30/</b>	32
<b>3NE4 102</b>	40	10	<b>3NH4 230</b>	40		<b>3NP5 2</b>	40	<b>3KM55 30</b>	40
<b>3NE4 117</b>	50	10		50			50		50
<b>3NE4 118</b>	63	16		63			63		63
<b>3NE4 120</b>	80	25		80			80		80
<b>3NE4 121</b>	100	35		100			95		95
<b>3NE4 122</b>	125	50		125			120		120
<b>3NE4 124</b>	160	70		160			150		150

Table 28-11

- 1) When maintaining pollution degree 2 according to DIN VDE 0660 Part 100, the rated insulation voltage of 3KL, 3KM and 3NP switch disconnectors (designed for degree of pollution 3) is 1000 V
- 2) ® recognized (®), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'

Permissible loading and required connection cross-sections when used in l.v.h.b.c fuse bases and switch disconnectors

SITOR fuse link	Rated current	Required cross-section of cables/busbars	l.v.h.b.c. fuse base		Suitable puller	Fuse switch disconnector		Switch disconnector with fuses	
	$I_n$			max. current			max. current		max. current
Order No.	A	mm <sup>2</sup> Cu	Order No.	A	Order No.	Order No.	A	Order No.	A
<b>3NE3 221</b>	100	35	<b>3NH3 230 <sup>2)</sup>/</b> <b>3NH4 230</b>	100	<b>3NX1 011</b>	<b>3NP4 2 <sup>1)</sup>/</b> <b>3NP5 2</b>	90	<b>3KL55 30/</b> <b>3KM55 30</b>	90
<b>3NE3 222</b>	125	50		125			110		110
<b>3NE3 224</b>	160	70		160			140		140
<b>3NE3 225</b>	200	95		200			175		175
<b>3NE3 227</b>	250	120		250			210		210
<b>3NE3 230-0B</b>	315	185	<b>3NH3 330 <sup>2)</sup></b>	305		<b>3NP5 3</b>	285	<b>3KL57 30/</b> <b>3KM57 30</b>	240
<b>3NE3 231</b>	350	240		335			310		265
<b>3NE3 232-0B</b>	400	240		380			330		290
<b>3NE3 233</b>	450	2 x 150		425			360		320
<b>3NE3 332-0B</b>	400	240	<b>3NH3 430 <sup>2)</sup></b>	400		<b>3NP5 4</b>	340	<b>3KL61 30 <sup>1)</sup></b>	340
<b>3NE3 333</b>	450	2 x 150		450			380		380
<b>3NE3 334-0B</b>	500	2 x 150		500			450		440
<b>3NE3 335</b>	560	2 x 185		560			510		500
<b>3NE3 336</b>	630	2 x 185		630			580	<b>3KL62</b>	570
<b>3NE3 337-8</b>	710	2 x 200		680			630		640
<b>3NE3 338-8</b>	800	2 x 200		700			630		720
<b>3NE3 340-8</b>	900	2 x 240		750			630		800

Table 29-12

- 1) When maintaining pollution degree 2 according to DIN VDE 0660 Part 100, the rated insulation voltage of 3KL, 3KM and 3NP switch disconnectors (designed for degree of pollution 3) is 1000 V
- 2) ® recognized (®), for Guide Nos. and File Nos. of the Approval, refer to Section 1 'Applications and Standards'

## 2.4 Accessories for cylindrical fuses

Permissible load and required connection cross-sections when using in cylindrical fuse bases and switch disconnectors

SITOR fuse link	Rated current $I_n$	Required connection cross-section $\text{mm}^2 \text{ Cu}$	Cylindrical fuse base						Fuse puller	Cylindrical fuse disconnector					
			1-phase	$I_{\max}$	2-phase	$I_{\max}$	3-phase	$I_{\max}$		1-phase	$I_{\max}$	2-phase	$I_{\max}$	3-phase	$I_{\max}$
			Order No.	A	Order No.	A	Order No.	A		Order No.	A	Order No.	A	Order No.	A
<b>3NC1 003</b>	3	1	<b>3NC1 038-1</b>	3	<b>3NC1 038-2</b>	3	<b>3NC1 038-3</b>	3	<b>3NC1 000</b>	<b>3NC1 091</b>	3	<b>3NC1 092</b>	3	<b>3NC1 093</b>	3
<b>3NC1 006</b>	6	1		6		6		6			6		6		6
<b>3NC1 008</b>	8	1		8		8		8			8		8		8
<b>3NC1 010</b>	10	1.5		10		10		10			10		10		10
<b>3NC1 012</b>	12	1.5		12		12		12			12		12		12
<b>3NC1 016</b>	16	2.5		16		16		16			16		16		16
<b>3NC1 020</b>	20	2.5		20		20		20			20		20		20
<b>3NC1 025</b>	25	4		25		24		24			25		25		25
<b>3NC1 032</b>	32	6		32		28		28			32		30		29
<b>3NC1 103</b>	3	1		3		3		3			3		3		3
<b>3NC1 105</b>	5	1		5		5		5			5		5		5
<b>3NC1 401</b>	1	1	<b>3NC1 451-1</b>	1						<b>3NC1 491</b>	1	<b>3NC1 492</b>	1	<b>3NC1 493</b>	1
<b>3NC1 402</b>	2	1		2							2		2		2
<b>3NC1 403</b>	3	1		3							3		3		3
<b>3NC1 404</b>	4	1		4							4		4		4
<b>3NC1 405</b>	5	1		5							5		5		5
<b>3NC1 406</b>	6	1		6							6		6		6
<b>3NC1 410</b>	10	1.5		10							10		10		10
<b>3NC1 415</b>	15	1.5		15							15		15		15
<b>3NC1 420</b>	20	2.5		20							20		20		20
<b>3NC1 425</b>	25	4		25							25		24		23
<b>3NC1 430</b>	30	6		30							28		27		25
<b>3NC1 432</b>	32	6		32							31		30		30
<b>3NC1 440</b>	40	10		40							38		37		36
<b>3NC1 450</b>	50	10		50							48		46		44
<b>3NC1 504</b>	4	1		4							4		4		4
<b>3NC1 506</b>	6	1		6							6		6		6
<b>3NC1 516</b>	16	2.5		16							16		16		16
<b>3NC2 220</b>	20	2.5	<b>3NC2 258-1</b>	20						<b>3NC2 291</b>	20	<b>3NC2 292</b>	20	<b>3NC2 293</b>	20
<b>3NC2 225</b>	25	4		25							25		25		25
<b>3NC2 232</b>	32	6		32							32		32		32
<b>3NC2 240</b>	40	10		40							40		39		38
<b>3NC2 250</b>	50	10		50							50		48		46
<b>3NC2 263</b>	63	16		63							60		58		56
<b>3NC2 280</b>	80	25		80							74		71		69
<b>3NC2 200</b>	100	35		100							95		90		85

Table  
30-13

Kanchan Enterprises  
Ph.no:-2533 3226 / 4766  
Email id- e@kanchananand.com

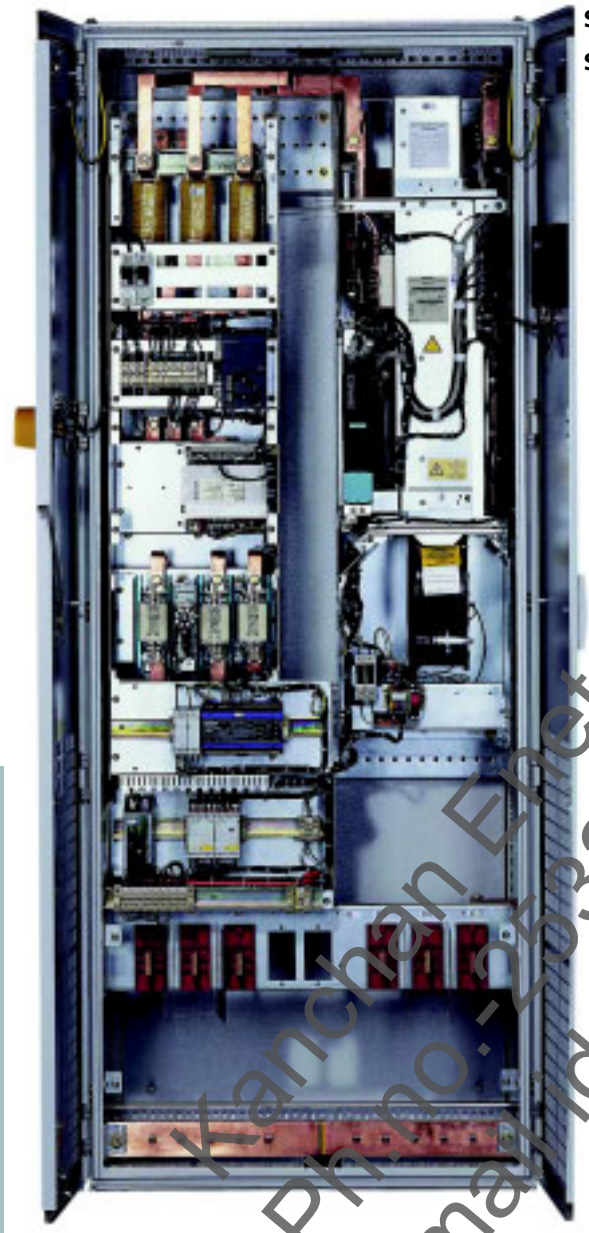
Kanchan Eneterprises  
Ph.no:-2533 3226 / 4766  
Email id- e@kanchananand.com



# Characteristics and Dimension Drawings

SITOR fuse links

SITOR fuse links for special applications



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# Characteristics

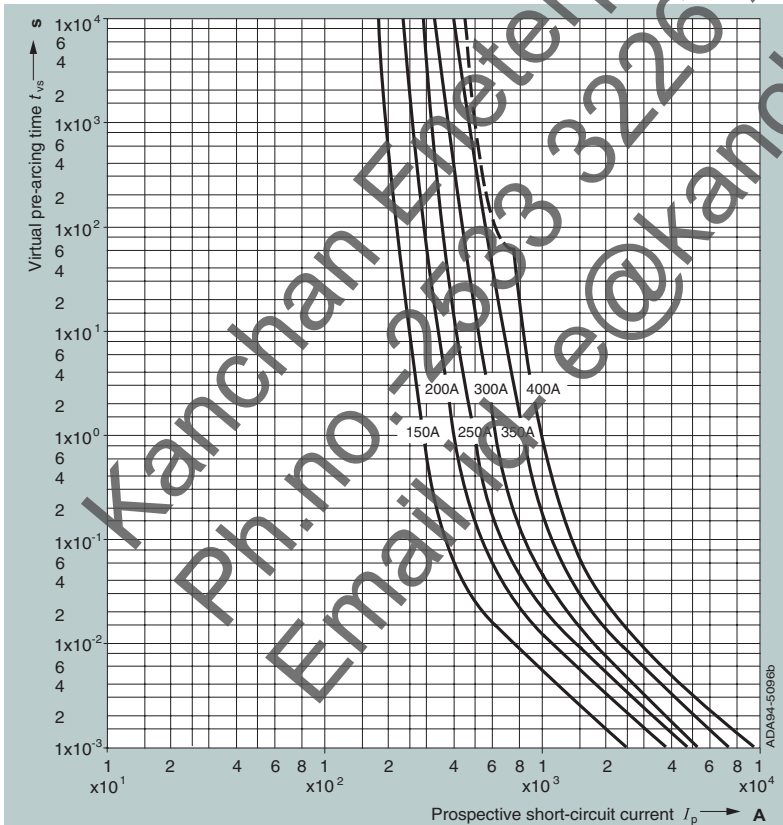
## 3.1 SITOR fuse links

### 3.1.1 3NC2 4.. (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 3), 3NC2 4..-3 (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/110) <sup>1)</sup>

Order No.		3NC2 423 3NC2 423-3	3NC2 425 3NC2 425-3	3NC2 427 3NC2 427-3	3NC2 428 3NC2 428-3	3NC2 431 3NC2 431-3	3NC2 432 3NC2 432-3
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	500	500	500	500	500	500
Rated current $I_n$	A	150 <sup>2)</sup>	200 <sup>2)</sup>	250 <sup>2)</sup>	300 <sup>2)</sup>	350 <sup>2)</sup>	400 <sup>2)</sup>
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	7000	13600	21000	28000	53000	83000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	33000	64000	99000	132000	249000	390000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	26	25	30	40	35	30
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	35	40	50	65	60	50
Cyclic load factor $WL$		0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Weight, approx.	kg	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
<b>Accessories <sup>3)</sup></b>							
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 430					
Fuse puller		3NX1 011					
Fused switch disconnector		3NP54					
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL61 30-1.B0					

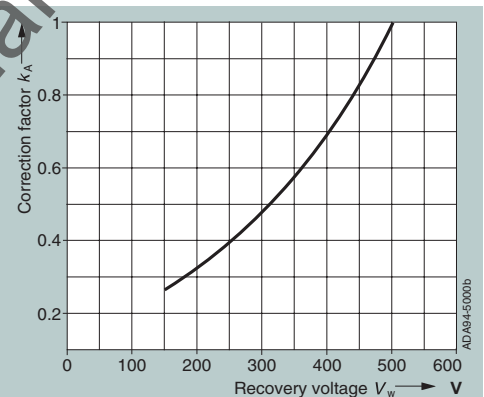
**Table**  
34-14

- 1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however, contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1
- 2) Cooling air velocity 1 m/s. For natural air cooling, reduced by 5 %
- 3) Maximum current and minimum required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnectors, refer to Section 2.3



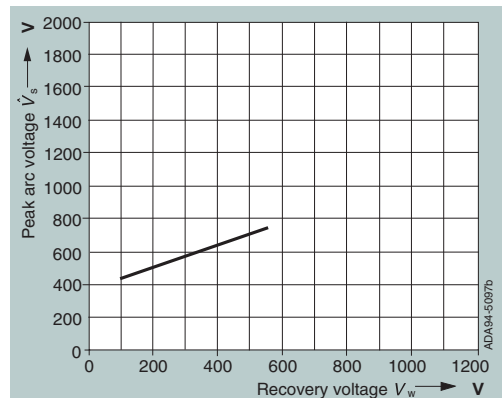
**Fig.**  
34-7

Time/current characteristics



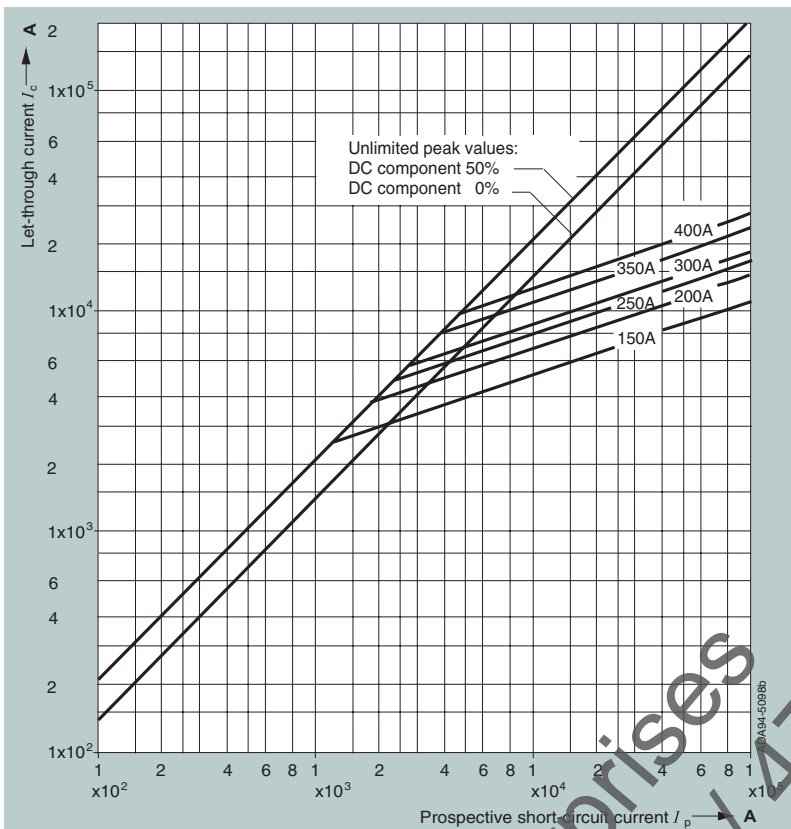
**Fig.**  
34-8

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



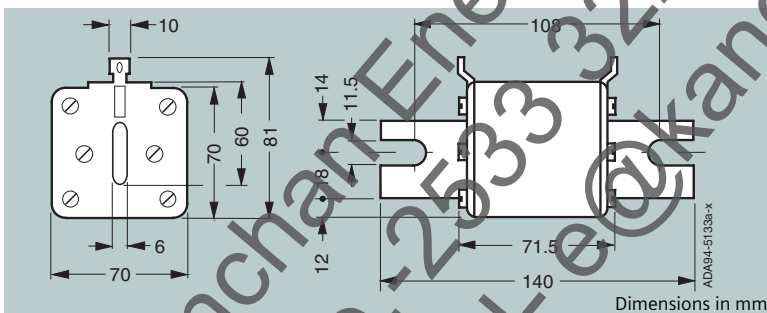
**Fig.**  
34-9

Arc voltage



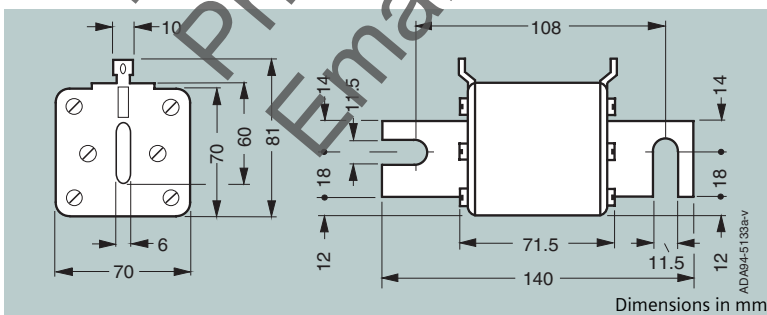
**Fig. 35-10** Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

### 3NC2 4..



**Fig. 35-11**

### 3NC2 4..-3



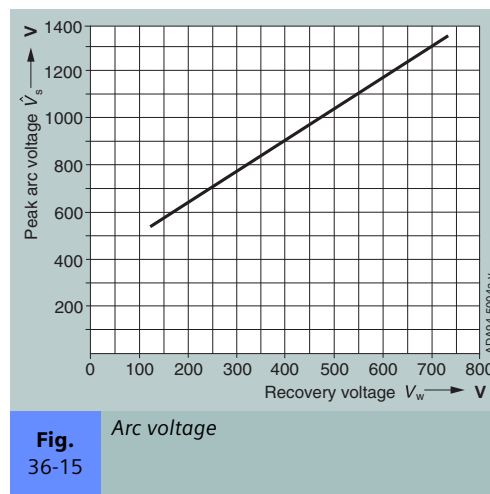
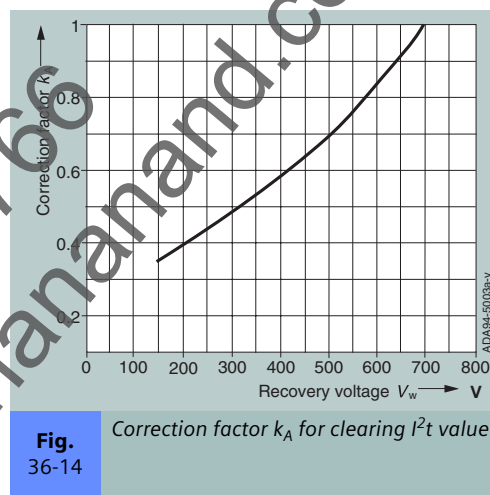
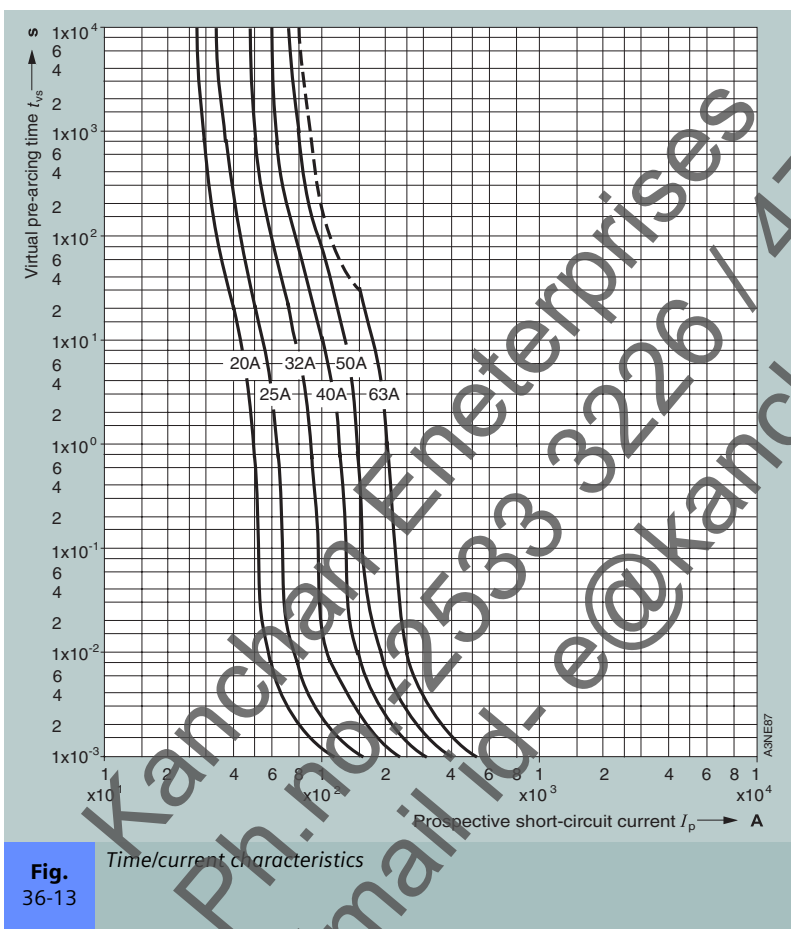
**Fig. 35-12**

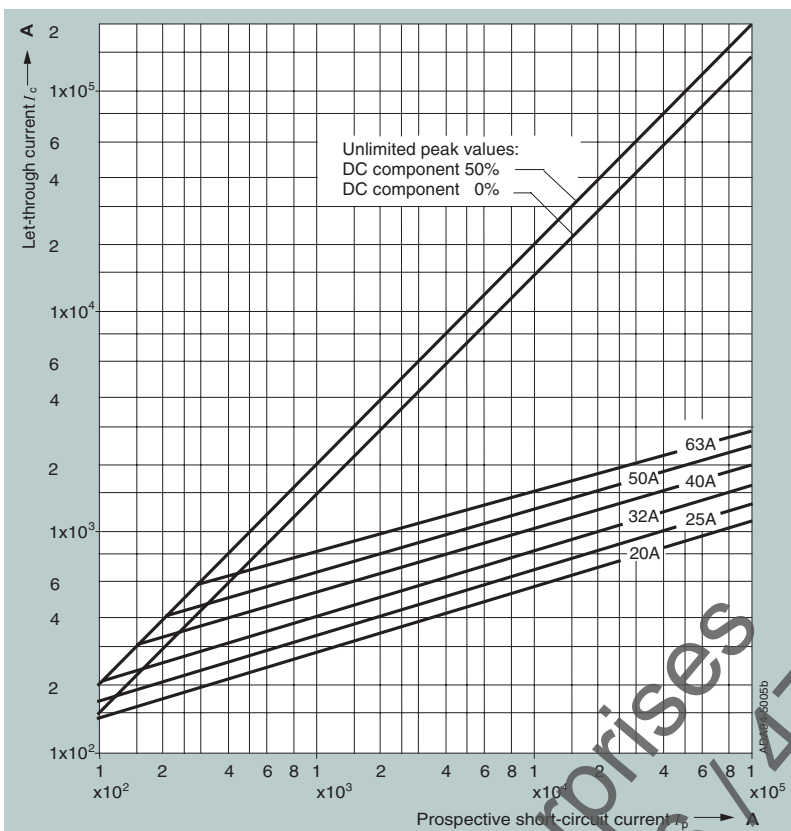
### 3.1.2 3NE8 7..-1 (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 000/80)



Order No.		3NE8 714-1	3NE8 715-1	3NE8 701-1	3NE8 702-1	3NE8 717-1	3NE8 718-1
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	20	25	32	40	50	63
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	12	19	40	69	115	215
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	83	140	285	490	815	1550
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	40	40	45	55	60	70
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	7	9	10	12	15	16
Cyclic load factor $WL$		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.95
Weight, approx.	kg	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13

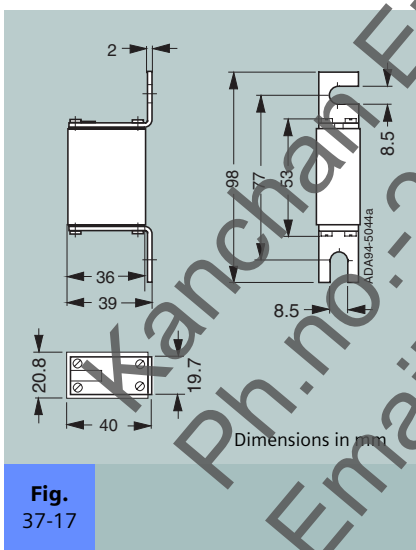
**Table**  
36-15





**Fig.**  
37-16

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



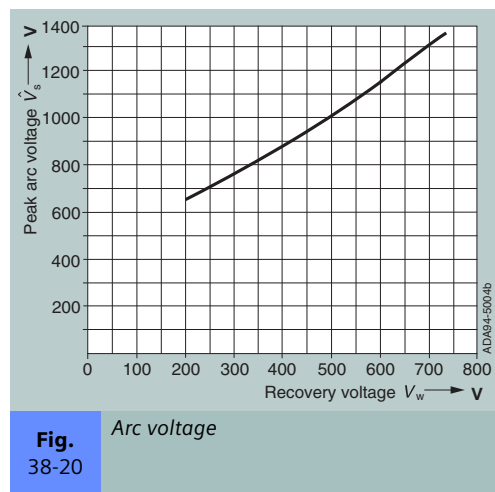
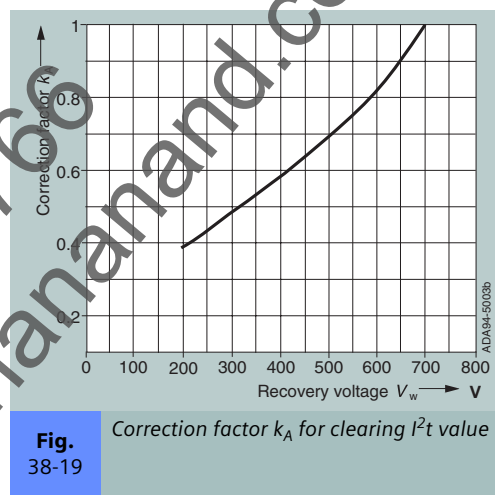
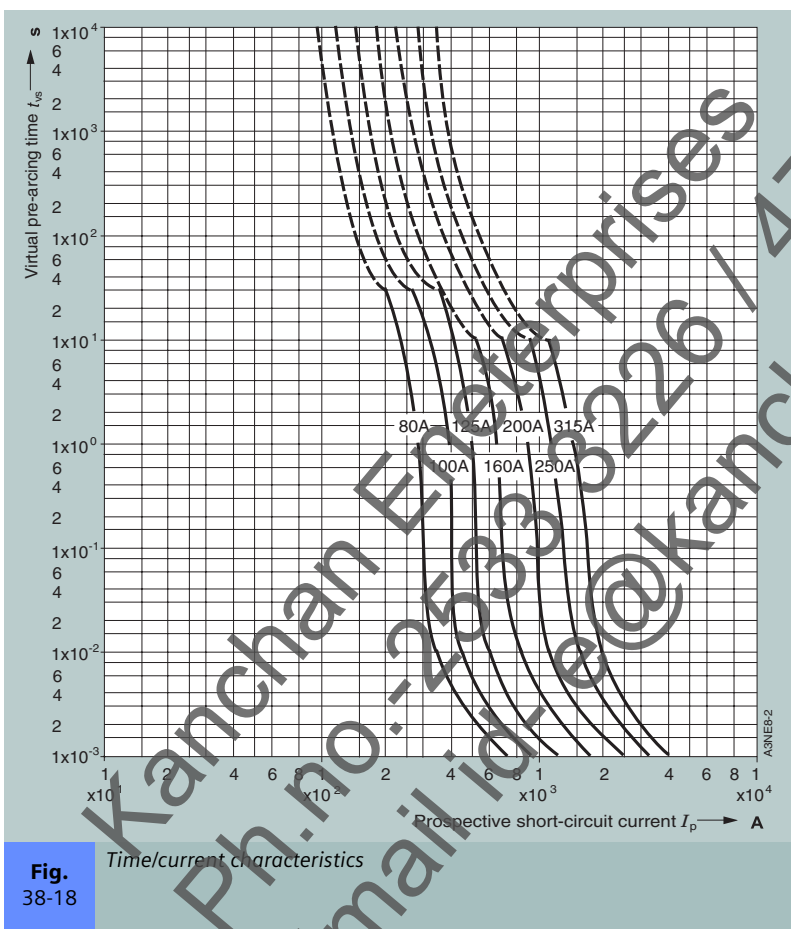
**Fig.**  
37-17

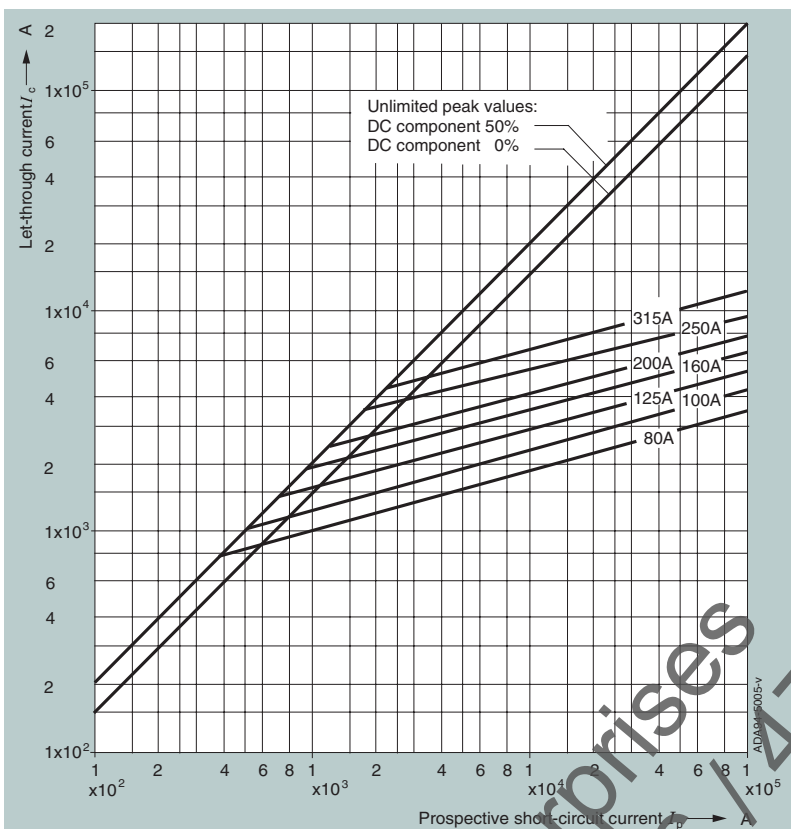
### 3.1.3 3NE8 7..-1 (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 000/80)



Order No.		3NE8 720-1	3NE8 721-1	3NE8 722-1	3NE8 724-1	3NE8 725-1	3NE8 727-1	3NE8 731-1
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	380	695	1250	2350	4200	7750	12 000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	2700	4950	9100	17000	30000	55000	85 500
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	80	75	80	100	120	125	150
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	18	19	23	31	36	42	54
Cyclic load factor WL		0.9	0.95	0.95	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.85
Weight, approx.	kg	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13

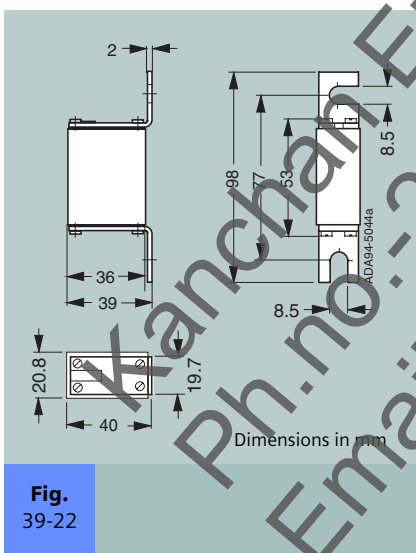
**Table**  
38-16





**Fig.**  
39-21

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



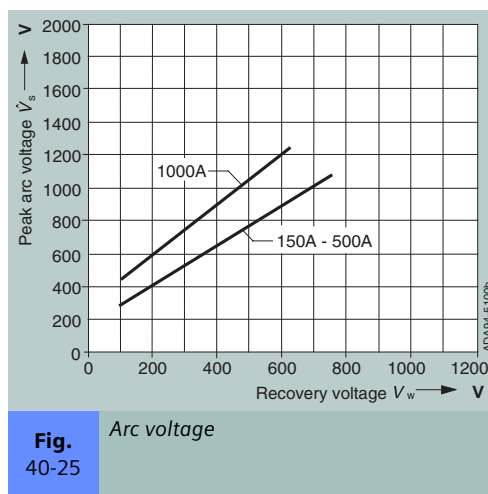
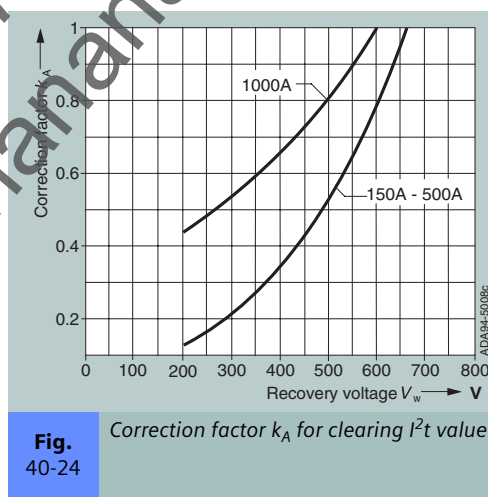
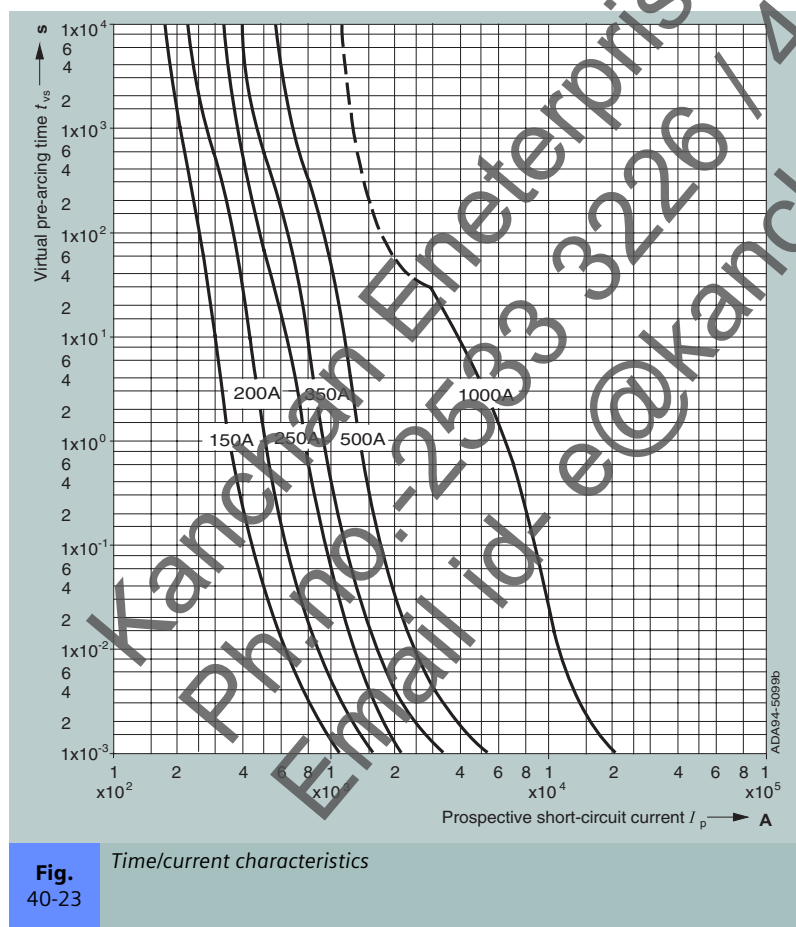
**Fig.**  
39-22

### 3.1.4 3NC8 4.. (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 3), 3NC8 4..-3 (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/110) <sup>1)</sup>

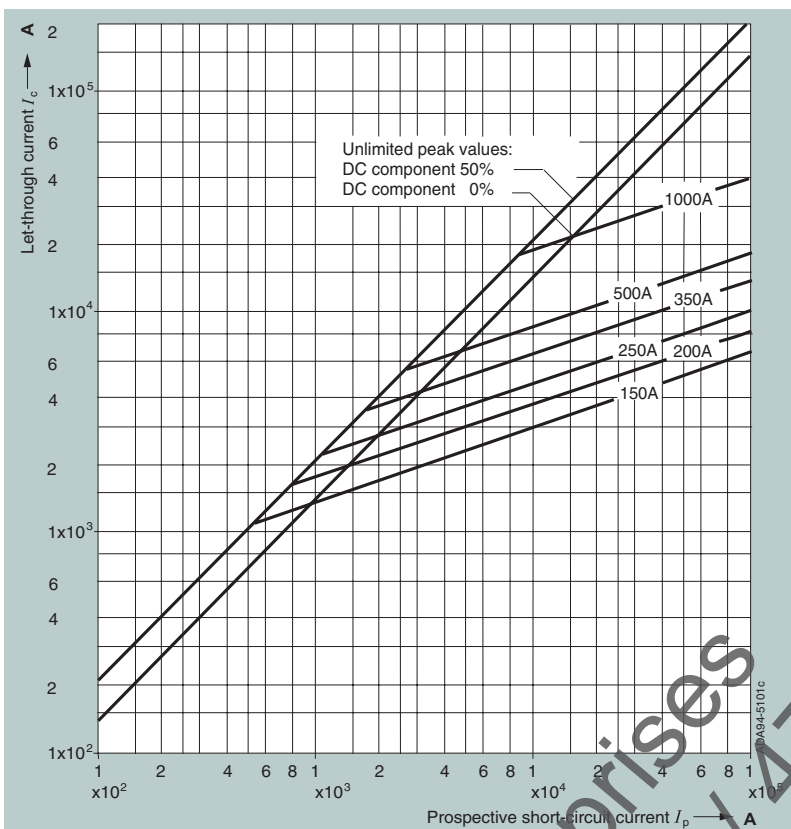
Order No.		3NC8 423 3NC8 423-3	3NC8 425 3NC8 425-3	3NC8 427 3NC8 427-3	3NC8 431 3NC8 431-3	3NC8 434 3NC8 434-3	3NC8 444-3
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	660	660	660	660	660	600
Rated current $I_n$	A	150 <sup>2)</sup>	200 <sup>2)</sup>	250	350 <sup>2)</sup>	500 <sup>2)</sup>	1000
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	1100	2400	4400	11000	28000	400000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	17600	38400	70400	176000	448000	2480000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	33	46	95	65	75	110
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	40	55	72	95	130	140
Cyclic load factor WL		0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.9
Weight, approx.	kg	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
<b>Accessories <sup>3)</sup></b>							
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 430					
Fuse puller		3NX1 011					
Fused switch disconnector		3NP54					
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL61 30-1AB0					

**Table**  
40-17

- 1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however, contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
2) Cooling air velocity 1 m/s. For natural air cooling, reduced by 10 %  
3) Maximum current and minimum required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnectors, refer to Section 2.3

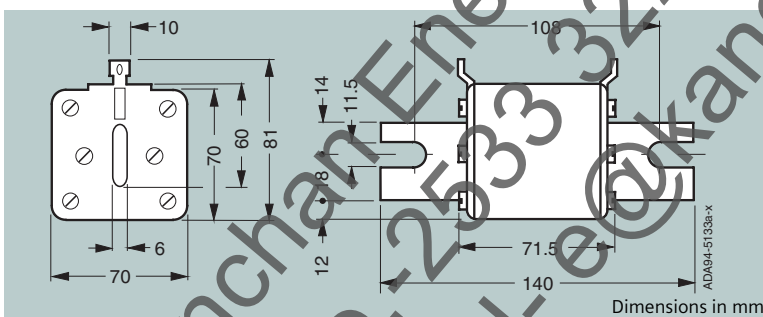






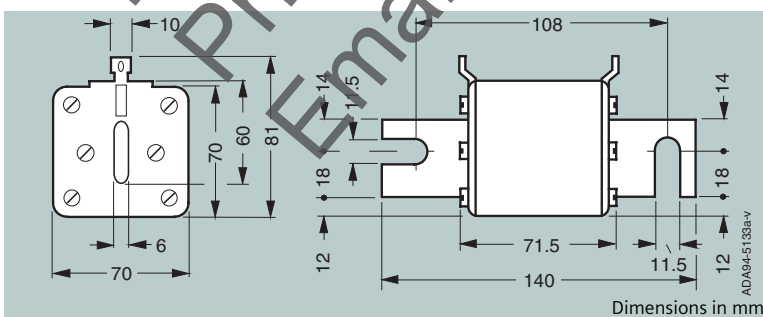
**Fig. 41-26** Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

### 3NC8 4..



**Fig. 41-27**

### 3NC8 4..-3



**Fig. 41-28**

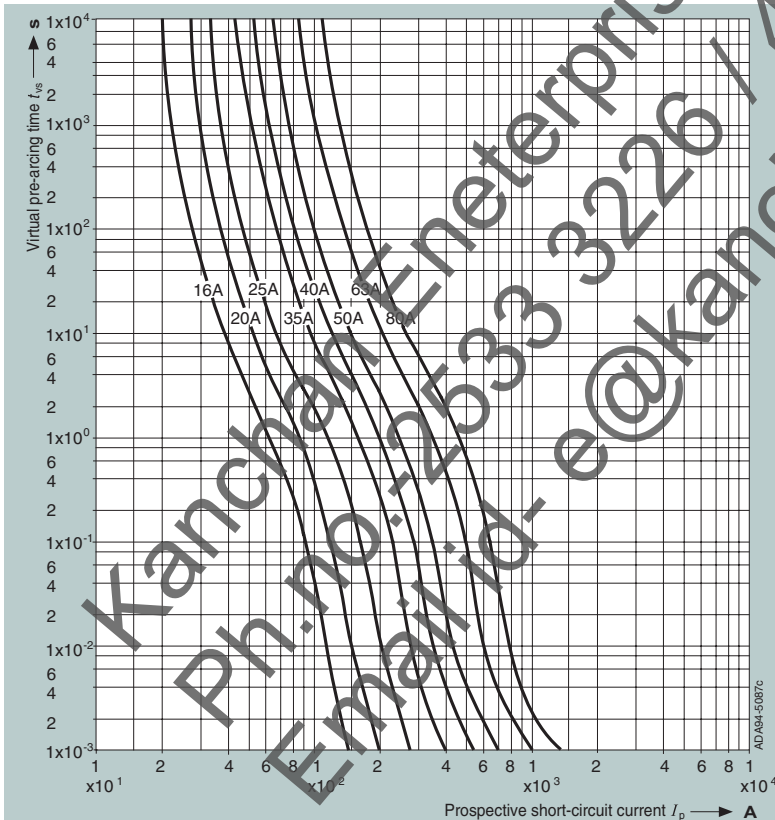
### 3.1.5 3NE1 8..-0 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 000)



Order No.		3NE1813-0	3NE1814-0	3NE1815-0	3NE1803-0	3NE1802-0	3NE1817-0	3NE1818-0	3NE1820-0
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	16	20	25	35	40	50	63	80
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	18	41	74	166	295	461	903	1843
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	200	430	780	1700	3000	4400	9000	18000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body) <sup>1)</sup>	K	25	25	30	35	30	35	40	40
Power dissipation at $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	W	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Accessories <sup>2)</sup>									
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 030							
Fuse base, 3-pole		3NH4 030							
Fuse puller		3NX1 011							
Fused switch disconnector		3NP40/3NP50							
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL50 30-1.800 3KM50 30-1.800						3KL5230-1.800 3KM5230-1.800	

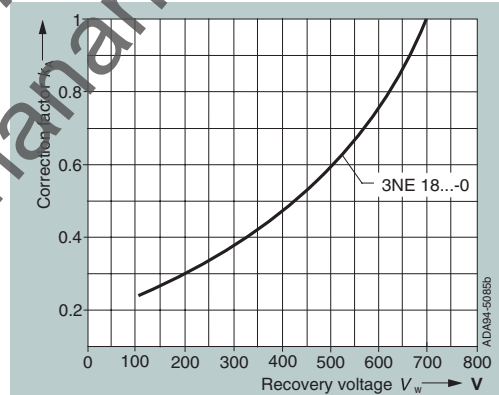
**Table**  
42-18

- 1) Temperature rise and power dissipation when used in an l.v.h.b.c. fuse base
- 2) Minimum required connection cross-section when using the fuse base and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



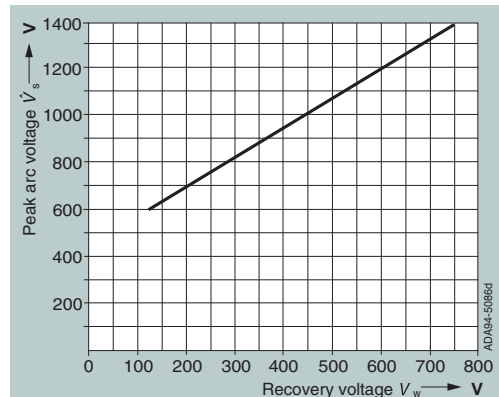
**Fig.**  
42-29

Time/current characteristics



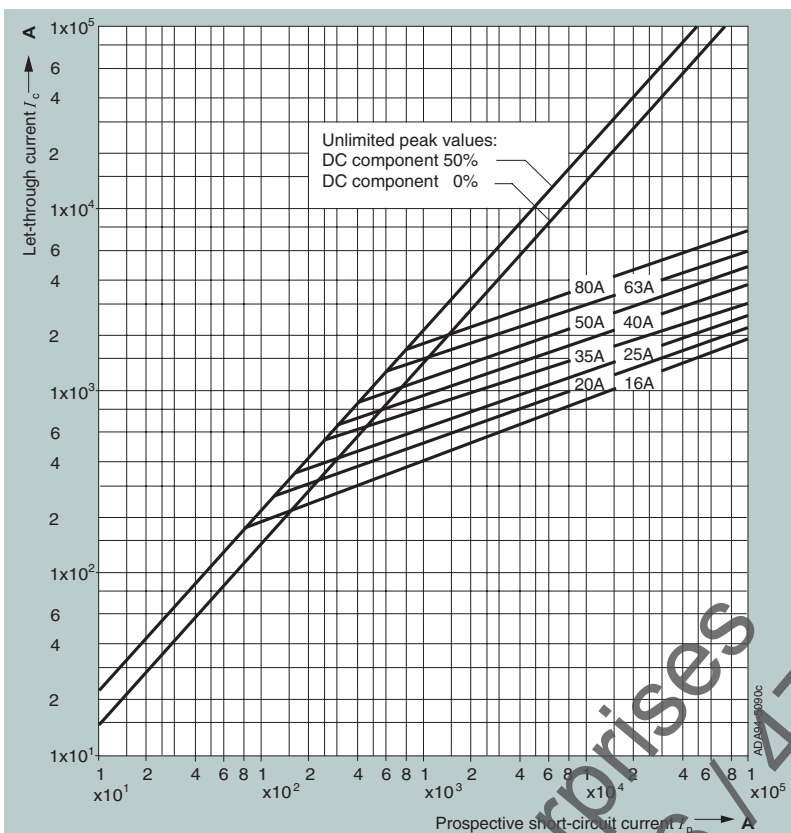
**Fig.**  
42-30

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



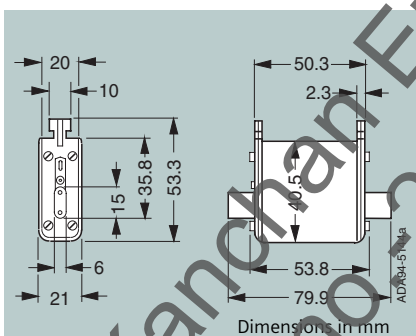
**Fig.**  
42-31

Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
43-32

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
43-33

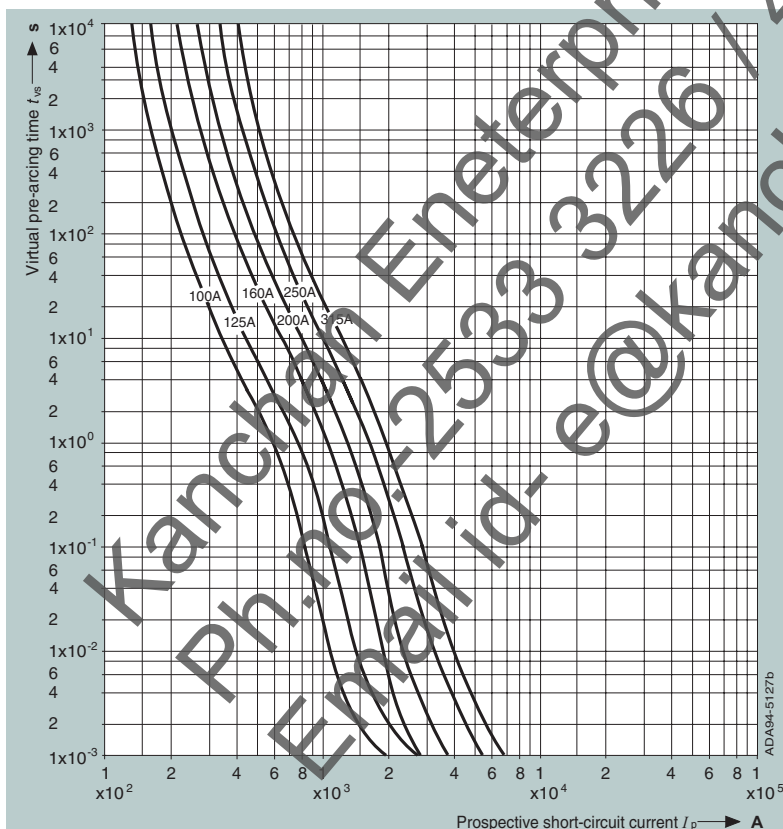
### 3.1.6 3NE1 0..-0 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 00), 3NE1 2..-0 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 1)



Order No.		3NE1 021-0	3NE1 022-0	3NE1 224-0	3NE1 225-0	3NE1 227-0	3NE1 230-0
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	100	125	160	200	250	315
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	3100	6000	7400	14500	29500	46100
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	33000	63000	60000	100000	200000	310000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body) <sup>1)</sup>	K	36	40	60	65	75	80
Power dissipation at $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	W	10	11	24	27	30	38
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	0.20	0.20	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
<b>Accessories</b> <sup>2)</sup>							
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 030		3NH3 230		3NH3 330	
Fuse base, 3-pole		3NH4 030		3NH4 230			
Fuse puller		3NX1 011					
Fused switch disconnecter		3NP40 3NP50		3NP42 3NP52		3NP53	
Switch disconnecter with fuses		3KL52 30-1.B00 3KM52 30-1.B00		3KL55 30-1.B00 3KM55 30-1.B00		3KL57 30-1.B00 3KM57 30-1.B00	

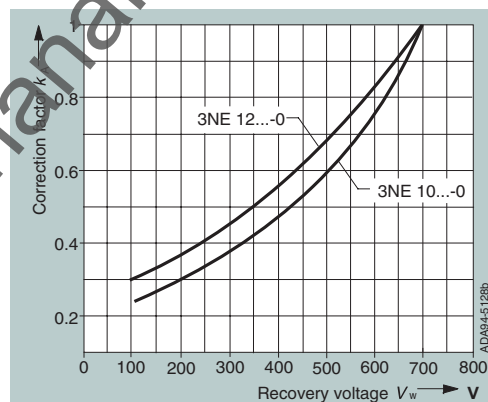
**Table**  
44-19

1) Temperature rise and power dissipation when used in an I.L.H. base fuse base  
2) Minimum required connection cross-section when using the fuse base and switch disconnecter, refer to Section 2.3



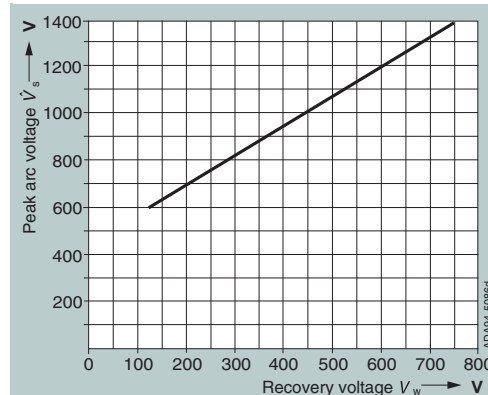
**Fig.**  
44-34

Time/current characteristics



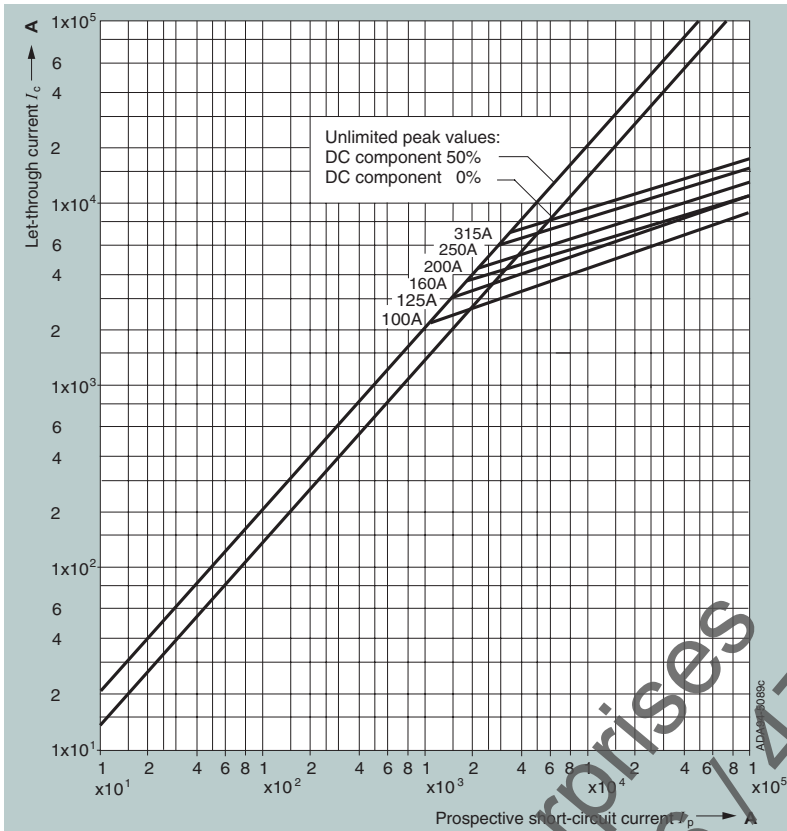
**Fig.**  
44-35

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



**Fig.**  
44-36

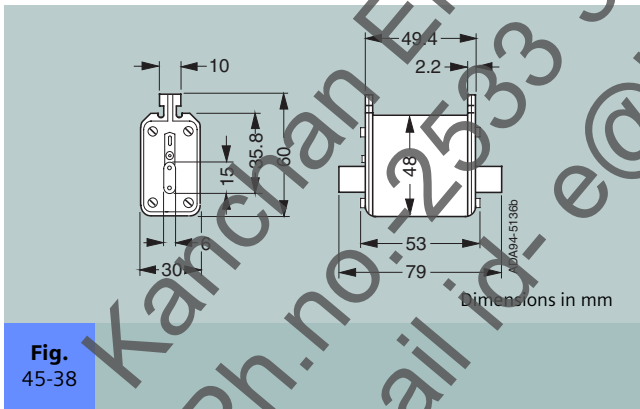
Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
45-37

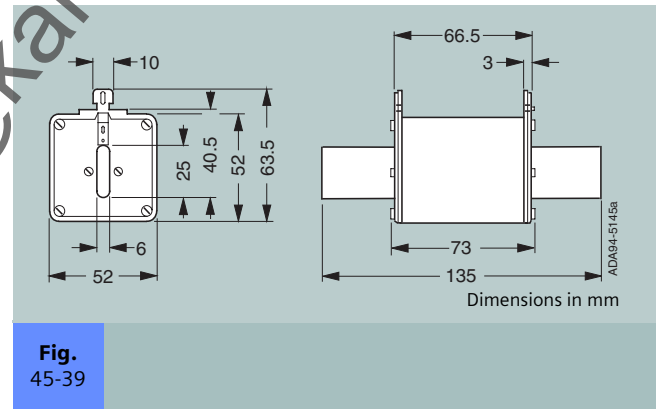
Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

**3NE1 0..-0**



**Fig.**  
45-38

**3NE1 2..-0**



**Fig.**  
45-39

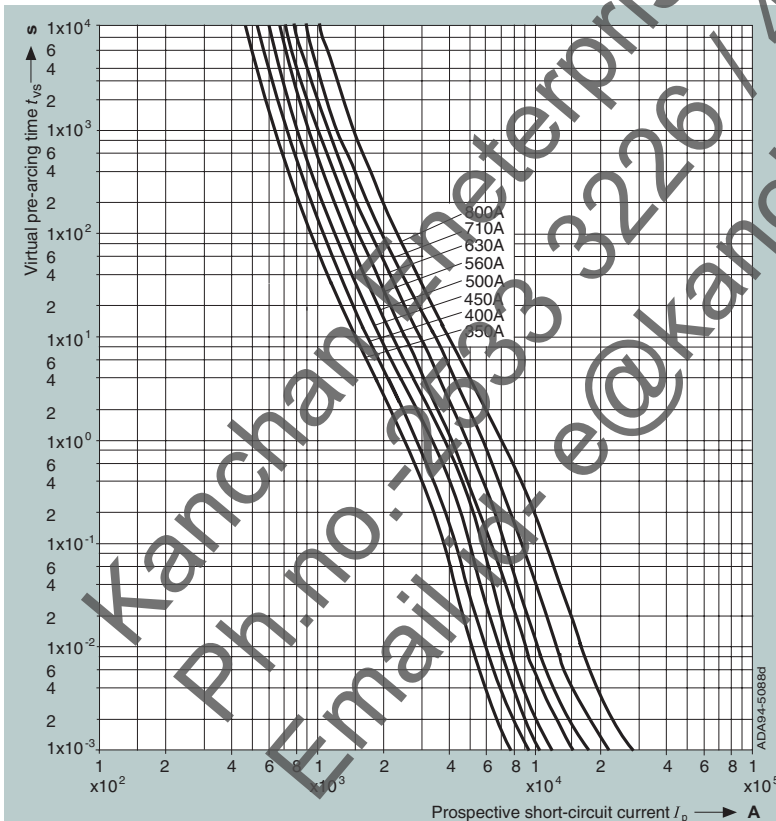
### 3.1.7 3NE1 3..-0 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 2), 3NE1 4..-0 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 3)



Order No.		3NE1 331-0	3NE1 332-0	3NE1 333-0	3NE1 334-0	3NE1 435-0	3NE1 436-0	3NE1 437-0	3NE1 438-0
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS	gR/gS
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	350	400	450	500	560	630	710	800
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	58000	84000	104000	149000	215000	293000	437000	723000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	430000	590000	750000	950000	1700000	2350000	3400000	5000000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body) <sup>1)</sup>	K	75	85	85	90	65	70	68	70
Power dissipation at $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	W	42	45	53	56	50	55	60	59
Cyclic load factor $WL$		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
<b>Accessories</b> <sup>2)</sup>									
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 330			3NH3 430				
Fuse puller		3NX1 011							
Fused switch disconnecter		3NP53			3NP54			3NP54	
Switch disconnecter with fuses		3KL57 30-1.B00			3KL61 30-1AB0			3KL62	
		3KM57 30-1.B00							

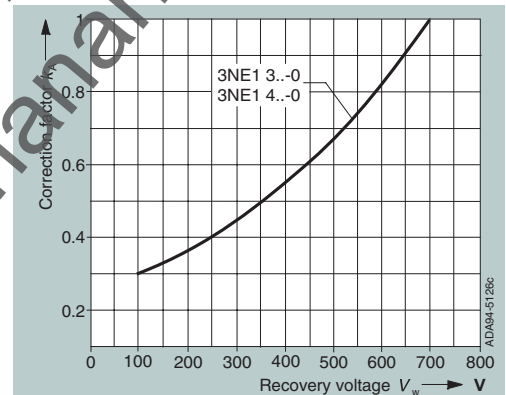
**Table**  
46-20

1) Temperature rise and power dissipation when used in an l.v.h.b. fuse base.  
2) Minimum required connection cross-section when using the fuse base and switch disconnecter, refer to Section 2.3



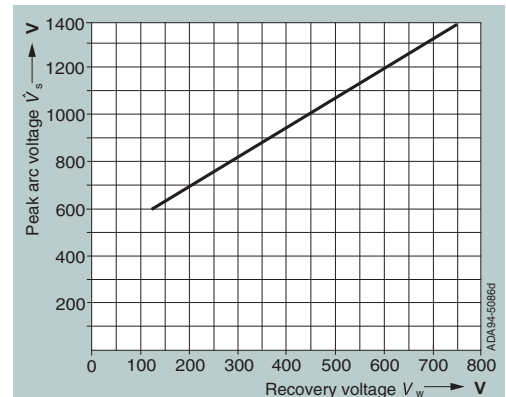
**Fig.**  
46-40

Time/current characteristics



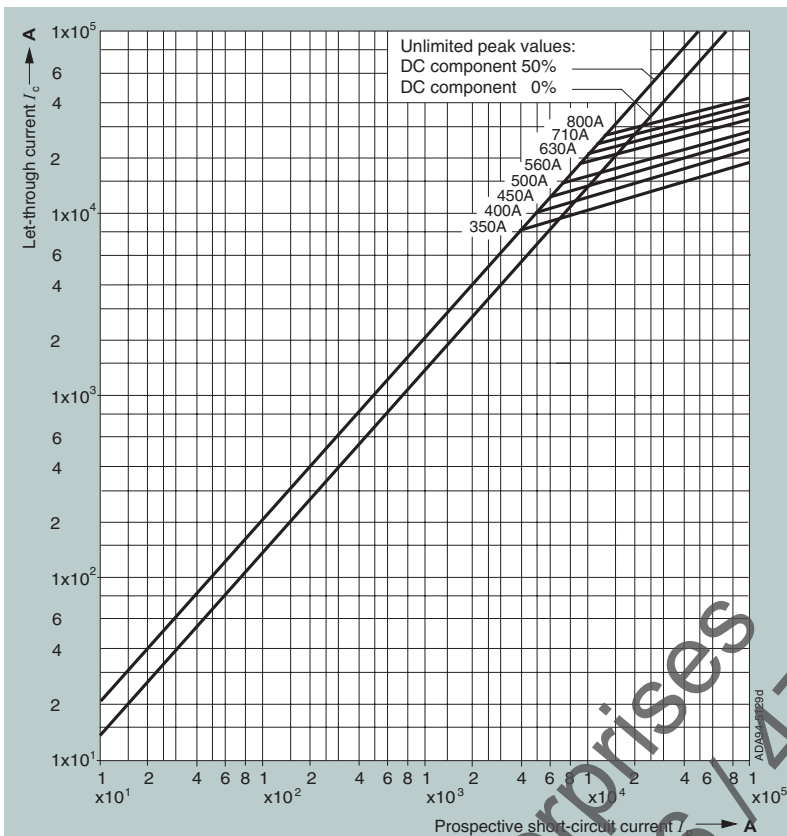
**Fig.**  
46-41

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



**Fig.**  
46-42

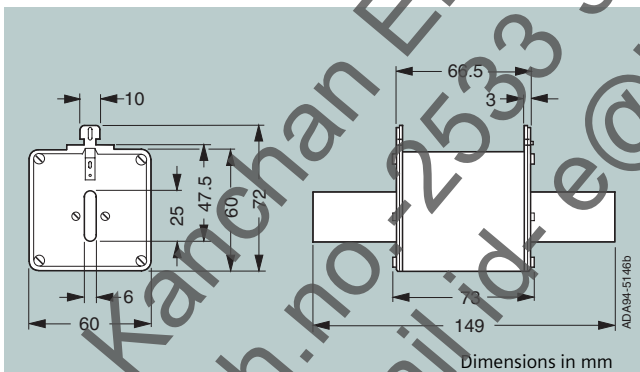
Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
47-43

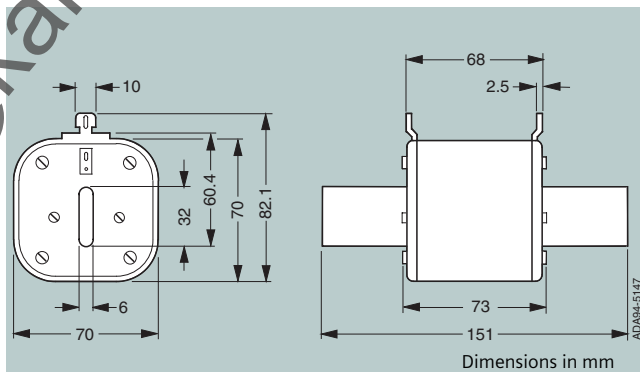
Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

**3NE1 3..-0**



**Fig.**  
47-44

**3NE1 4..-0**



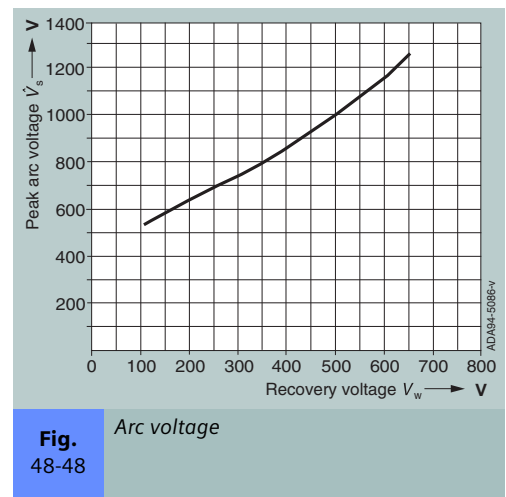
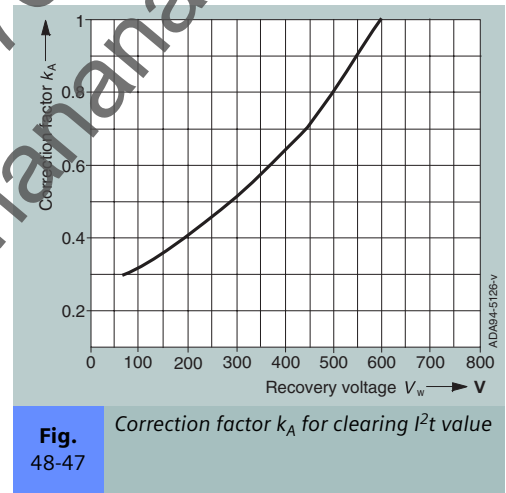
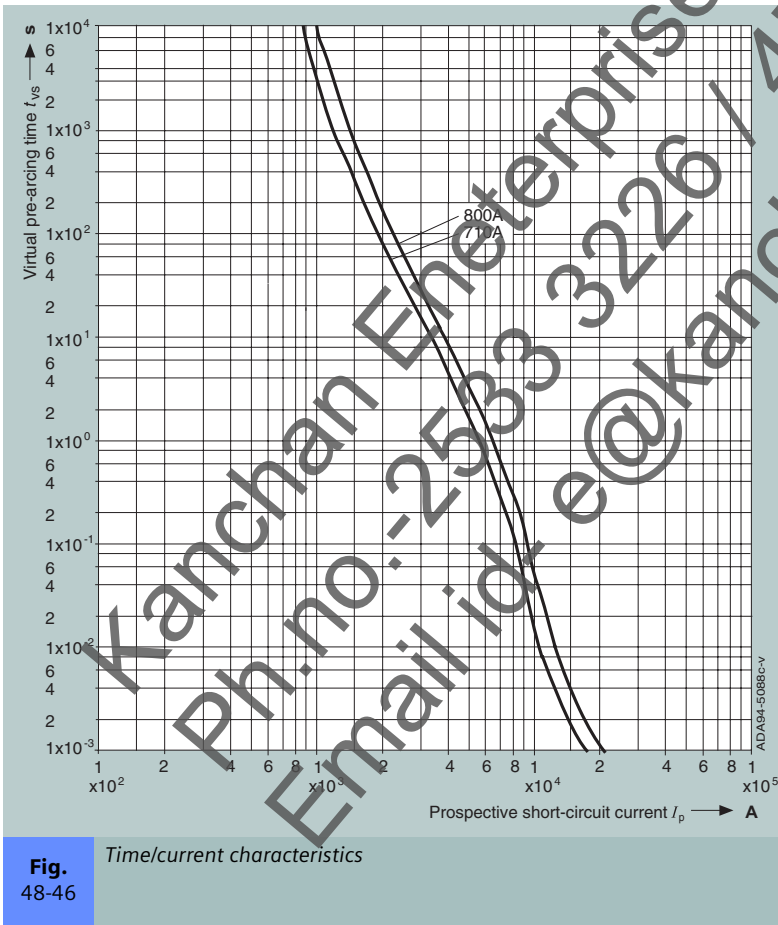
**Fig.**  
47-45

### 3.1.8 3NE1 4..-1 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 3)

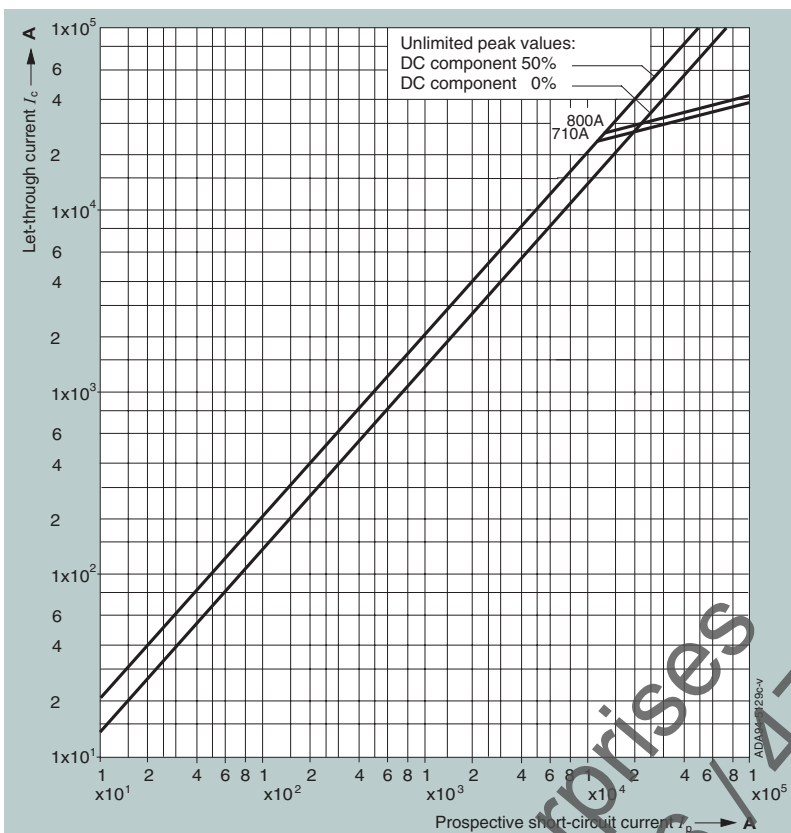
Order No.		3NE1 437-1	3NE1 438-1
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	600	600
Rated current $I_n$	A	710	800
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	321000	437000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	2460000	3350000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body) <sup>1)</sup>	K	85	95
Power dissipation at $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	W	65	72
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	0.95	0.95
<b>Accessories</b> <sup>2)</sup>			
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 430	
Fuse puller		3NX1 011	
Fused switch disconnector		3NP54	
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL62 30	

**Table 48-21**

1) Temperature rise and power dissipation when used in an l.v.h.b.c. fuse base  
2) Minimum required connection cross-section when using the fuse base and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3

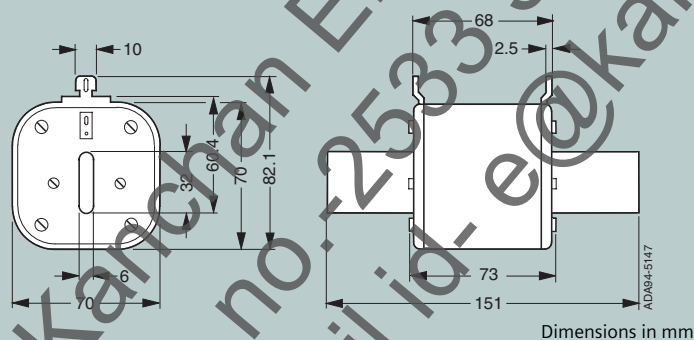






**Fig.**  
49-49

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
49-50

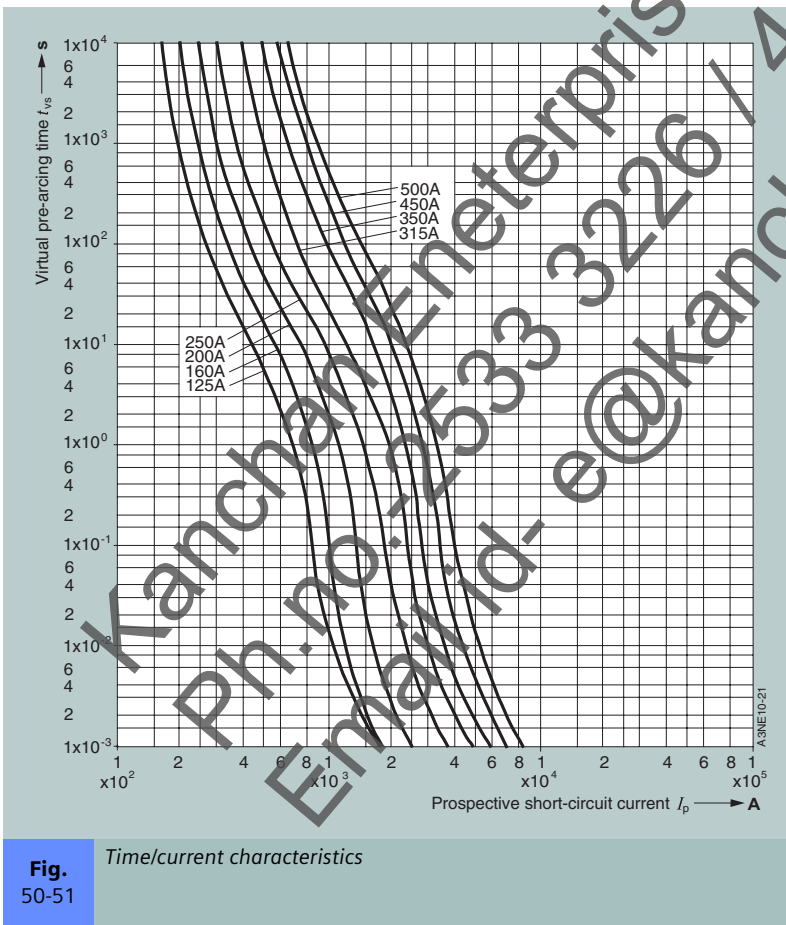
### 3.1.9 3NE1 0..-2 (Size 00), 3NE1 2..-2 (Size 1), 3NE1 3..-2 (Size 2), IEC 60 269-2-1



Order No.		3NE1 022-2	3NE1 224-2	3NE1 225-2	3NE1 227-2	3NE1 230-2	3NE1 331-2	3NE1 333-2	3NE1 334-2
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	gR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	125	160	200	250	315	350	450	500
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	3115	2650	5645	11520	22580	29500	46100	66400
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	23000	15840	44000	68800	135500	177000	276000	398000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body) <sup>1)</sup>	K	55	70	62	70	75	82	100	100
Power dissipation at $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	W	13.5	30	28	35	42	44	62	65
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	0.2	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Accessories</b> <sup>2)</sup>									
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 030	3NH3 230			3NH3 330		3NH3 340	
Fuse puller		3NX1 011							
Fused switch disconnector		3NP50	3NP52			3NP53		3NP54	
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL52	3KL55			3KL57		3KL61	

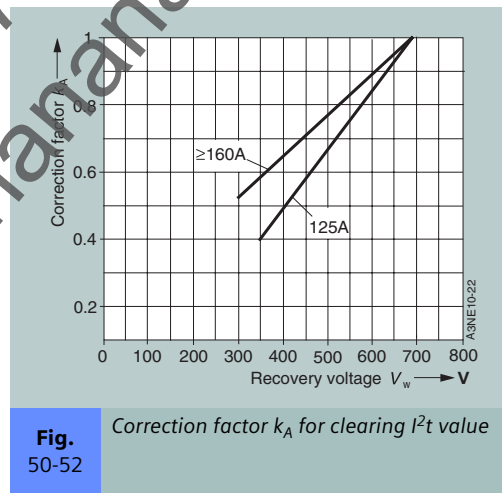
**Table 50-22**

1) Temperature rise and power dissipation when used in an l.v.h.b.c. fuse base  
2) Minimum required connection cross-section when using the fuse base and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



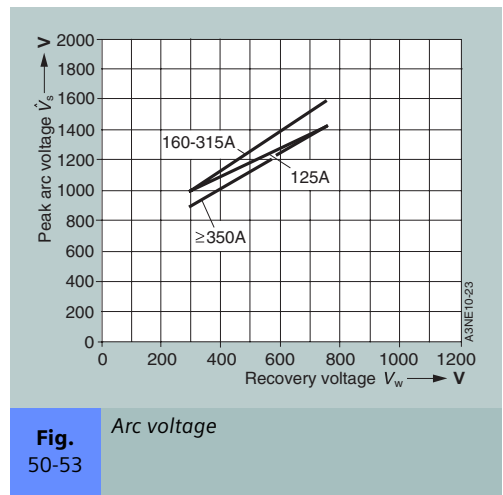
**Fig. 50-51**

Time/current characteristics



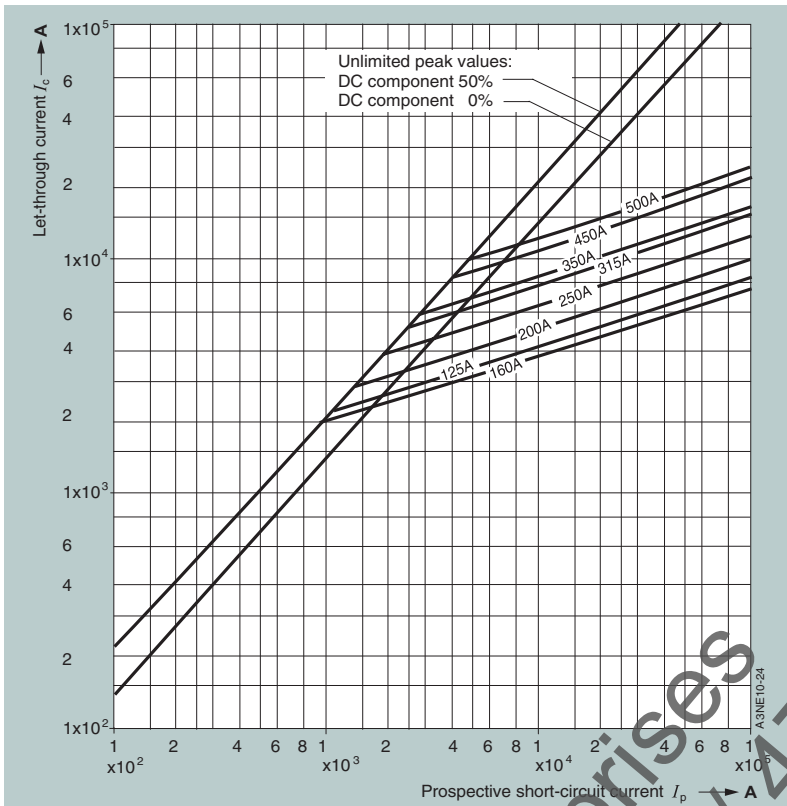
**Fig. 50-52**

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



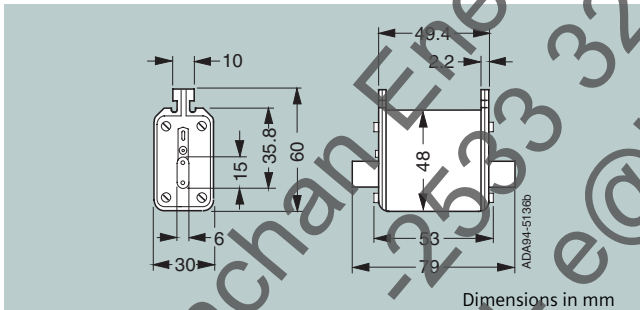
**Fig. 50-53**

Arc voltage



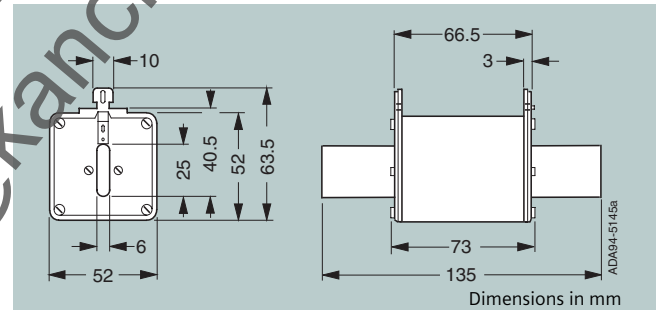
**Fig. 51-54** Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

**3NE1 0...2**



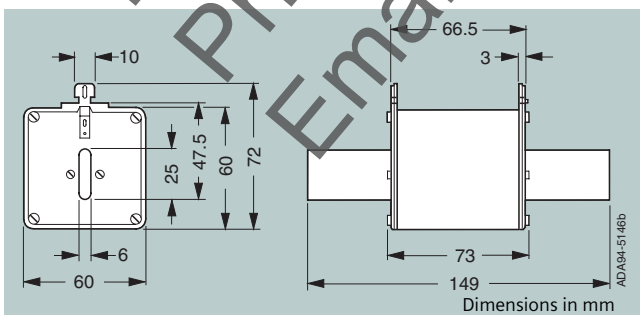
**Fig. 51-55**

**3NE1 2...2**



**Fig. 51-56**

**3NE1 3...2**



**Fig. 51-57**

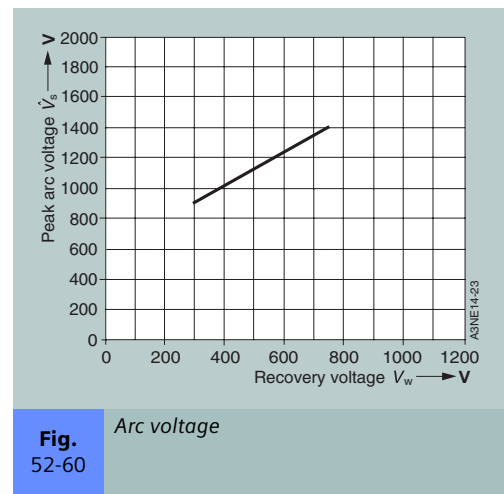
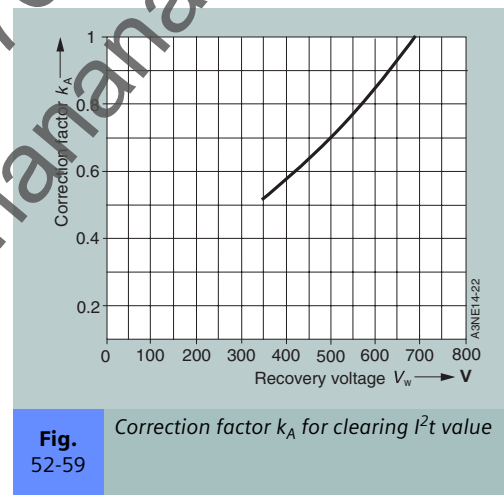
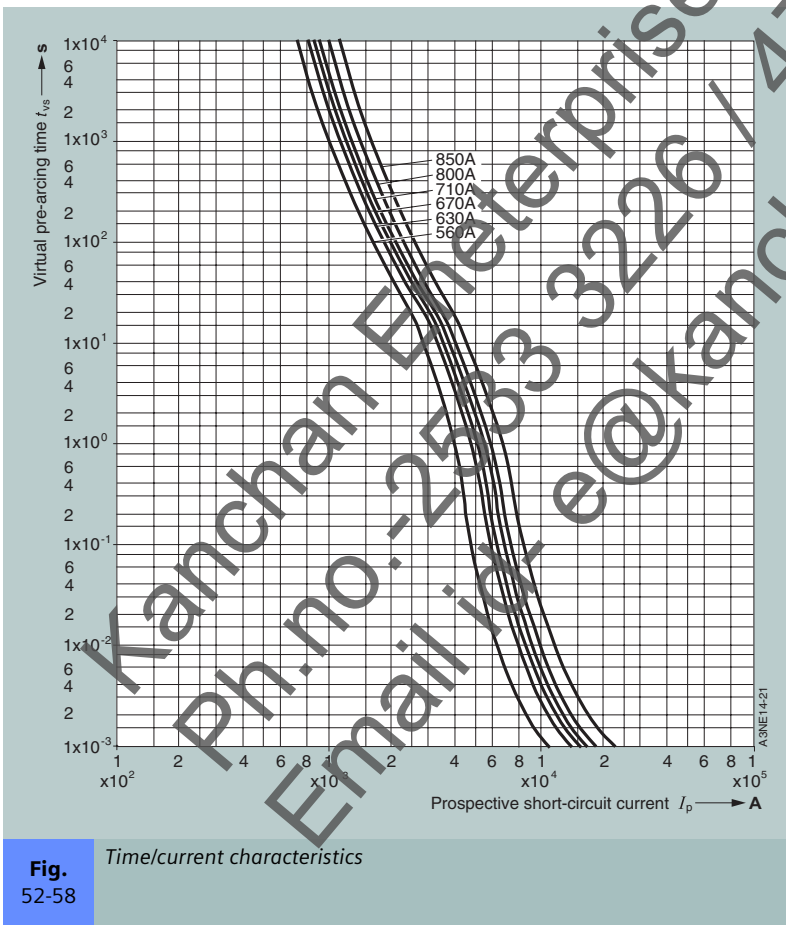
### 3.1.10 3NE1 4..-2 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 3)

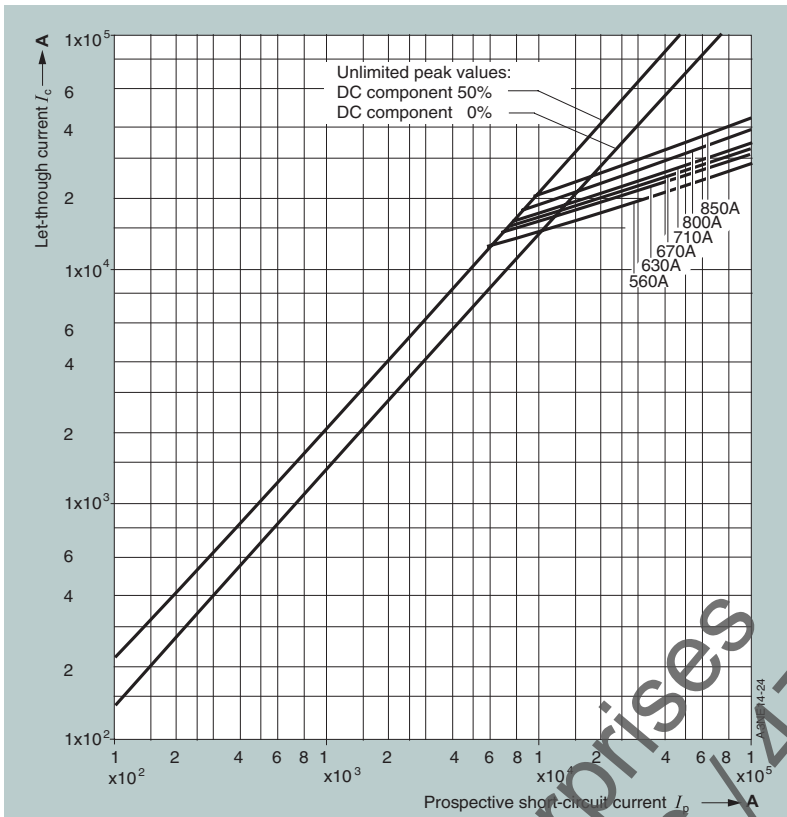


Order No.		3NE1 435-2	3NE1 436-2	3NE1 447-2	3NE1 437-2	3NE1 438-2	3NE1 448-2
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR	gR	gR	gR	gR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	560	630	670	710	800	850
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	130000	203000	240000	265000	361000	520000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	845000	1320000	1557000	1725000	2348000	3381000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body) <sup>1)</sup>	K	80	82	90	90	95	95
Power dissipation at $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	W	60	62	65	72	82	76
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Accessories</b> <sup>2)</sup>							
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 340					
Fuse puller		3NX1 011					
Fused switch disconnector		3NP54		3NP54			
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL61		3KL62			

**Table 52-23**

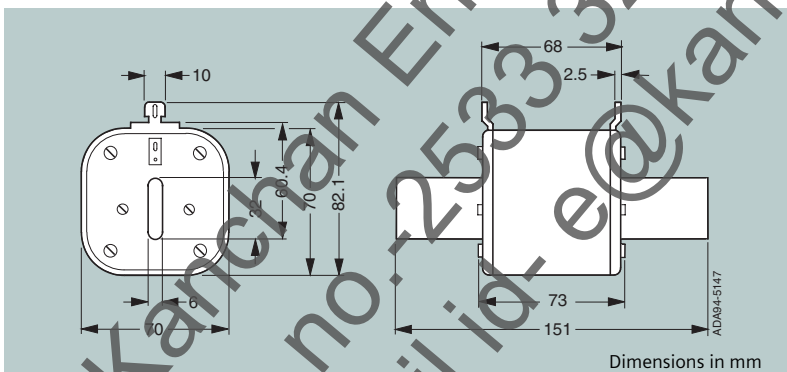
1) Temperature rise and power dissipation when used in an I.v.h.b.c. fuse base  
2) Minimum required connection cross-section when using the fuse base and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3





**Fig.**  
53-61

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
53-62

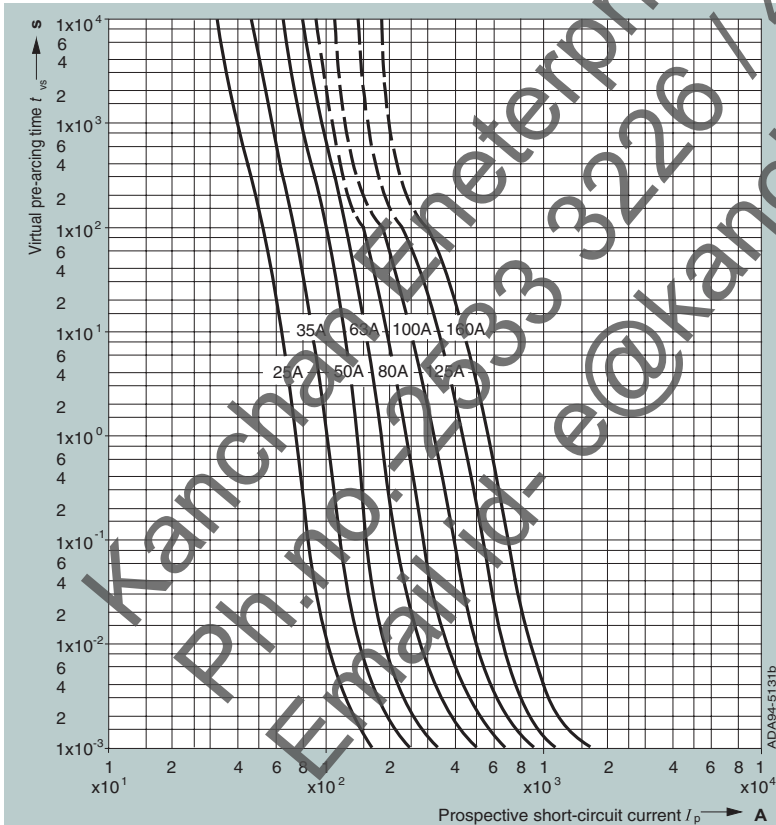
### 3.1.11 3NE8 0..-1 (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 00)



Order No.	3NE8015-1	3NE8003-1	3NE8017-1	3NE8018-1	3NE8020-1	3NE8021-1	3NE8022-1	3NE8024-1
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)	gR	gR	gR	gR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	25	35	50	63	80	100	160
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	30	70	120	260	450	850	2800
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	180	400	700	1400	2400	4200	6500
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	35	45	65	70	80	90	110
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	7	9	14	16	19	22	28
Cyclic load factor $WL$		0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Weight, approx.	kg	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
<b>Accessories</b> <sup>1)</sup>								
Fuse base, 1-pole	3NH3 030							
Fuse base, 3-pole	3NH4 030							
Fuse puller	3NX1 011							
Fused switch disconnector	3NP40 3NP50							
Switch disconnector with fuses	3KL50 30-1.B00 3KM50 30-1.B00				3KL52 30-1.B00 3KM52 30-1.B00			

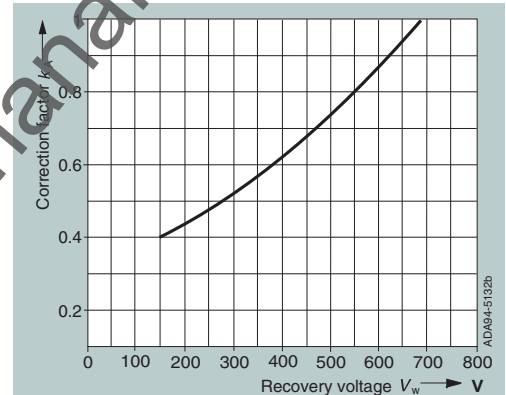
**Table**  
54-24

1) Max. current and min. required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



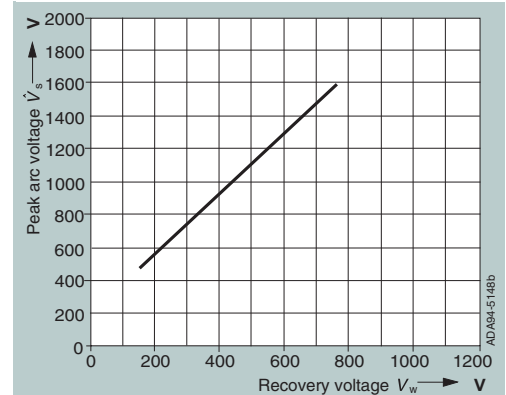
**Fig.**  
54-63

Time/current characteristics



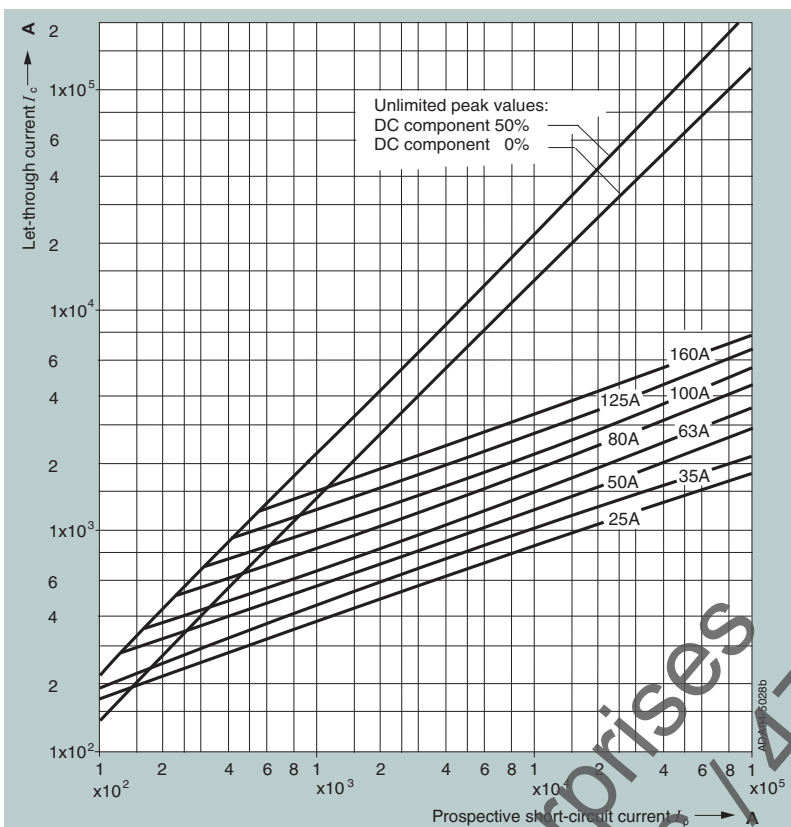
**Fig.**  
54-64

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



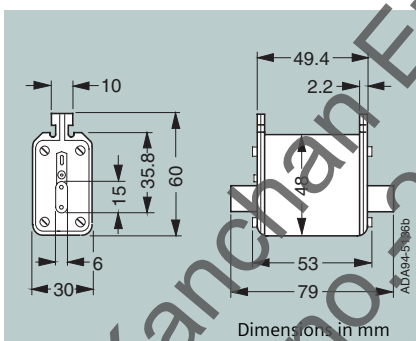
**Fig.**  
54-65

Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
55-66

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



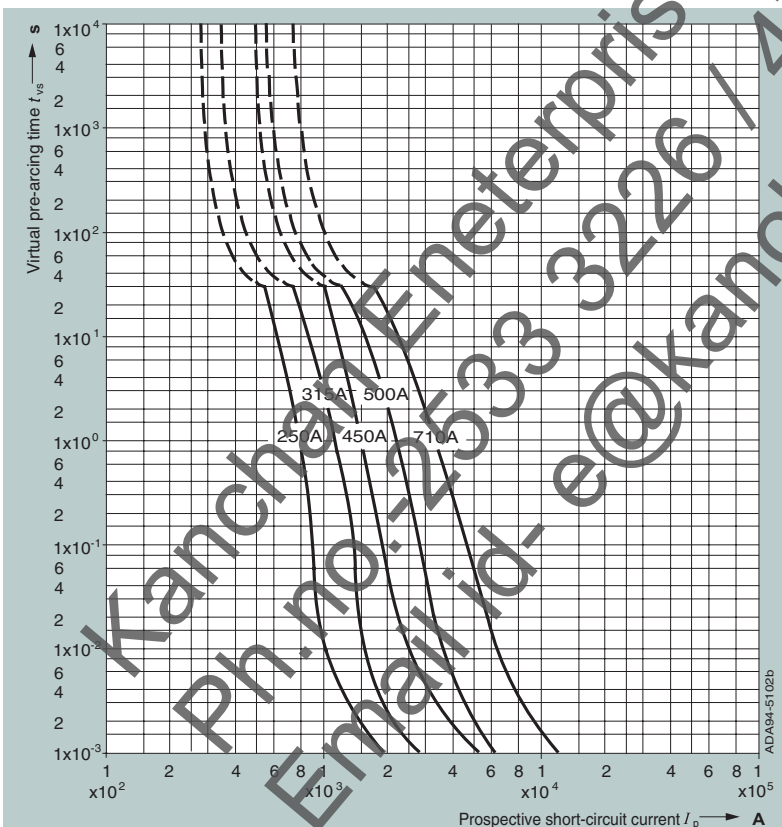
**Fig.**  
55-67

### 3.1.12 3NE4 3..-0B, 3NE4 337 (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 2/110) <sup>1)</sup>

Order No.		3NE4 327-0B	3NE4 330-0B	3NE4 333-0B	3NE4 334-0B	3NE4 337
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	800	800	800	800	800
Rated current $I_n$	A	250	315	450	500	710
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	3600	7400	29400	42500	142000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	29700	60700	191000	276000	923000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	175	170	190	195	170
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	105	120	140	155	155
Cyclic load factor $WL$		0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.95
Weight, approx.	kg	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Accessories <sup>2)</sup></b>						
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 330		3NH3 430		
Fuse puller		3NX1 011				
Fused switch disconnector		3NP53		3NP54		3NP54
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL57 30-1.B00 3KM57 30-1.B00		3KL61		3KL62

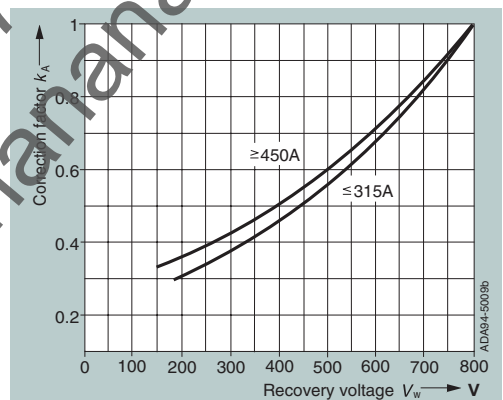
**Table**  
56-25

1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
2) Max. current and min. required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



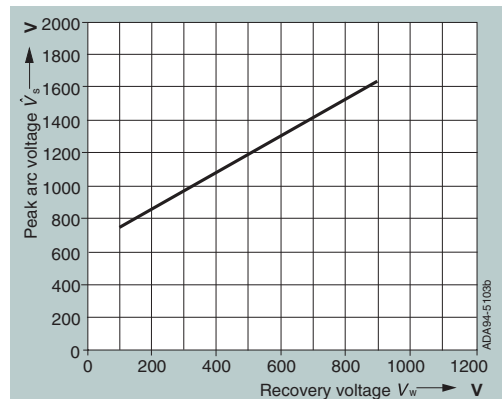
**Fig.**  
56-68

Time/current characteristics



**Fig.**  
56-69

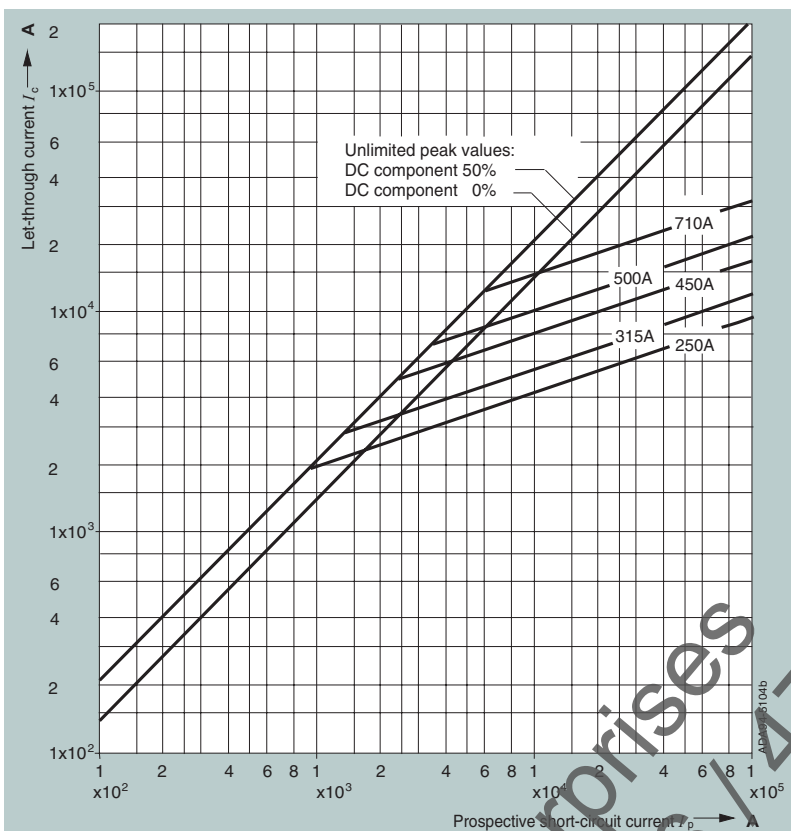
Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



**Fig.**  
56-70

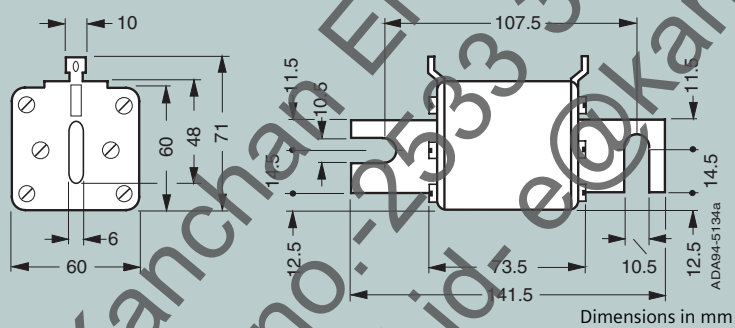
Arc voltage





**Fig.**  
57-71

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

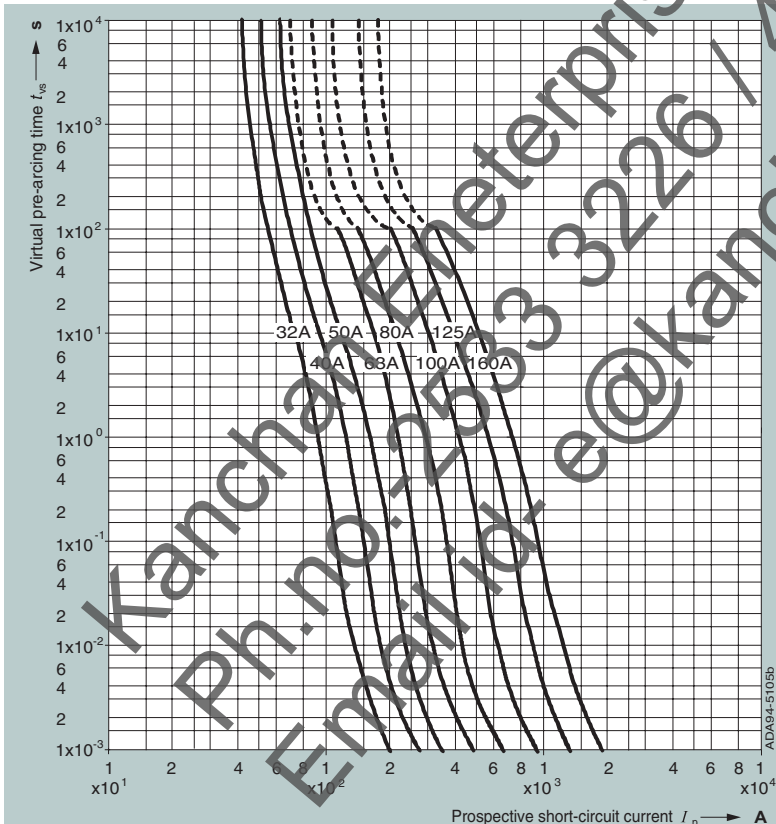


**Fig.**  
57-72

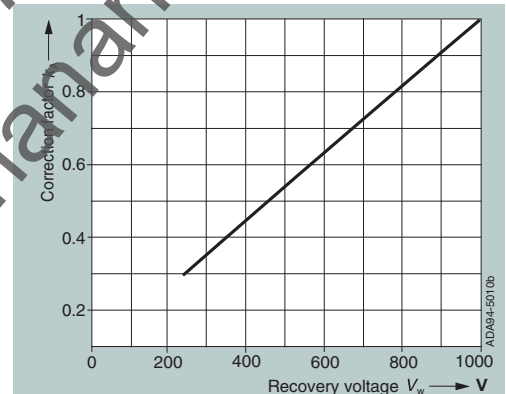
### 3.1.13 3NE4 1.. (IEC 60 269-2-1, Size 0)

Order No.		3NE4 101	3NE4 102	3NE4 117	3NE4 118	3NE4 120	3NE4 121	3NE4 122	3NE4 124
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	gR	gR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Rated current $I_n$	A	32	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	40	75	120	230	450	900	1800	3600
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	280	500	800	1500	3000	6000	14000	29000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	45	50	65	78	82	85	100	120
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	12	13	16	20	22	24	30	35
Cyclic load factor WL		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Weight, approx.	kg	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
<b>Accessories <sup>1)</sup></b>									
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 120							
Fuse base, 3-pole		3NH4 230							
Fuse puller		3NX1 011							
Fused switch disconnector		3NP42, 3NP52							
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL55 30-1.800							
		3KM55 30-1.800							

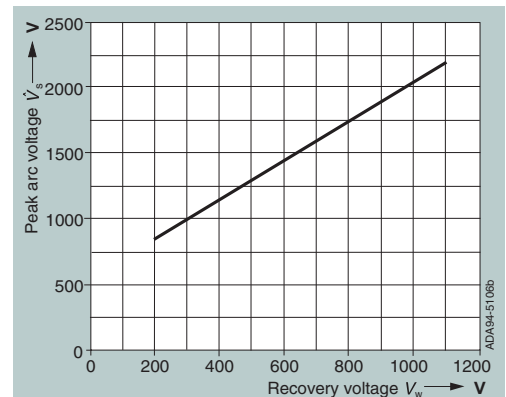
**Table 58-26** 1) Max. current and min. required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



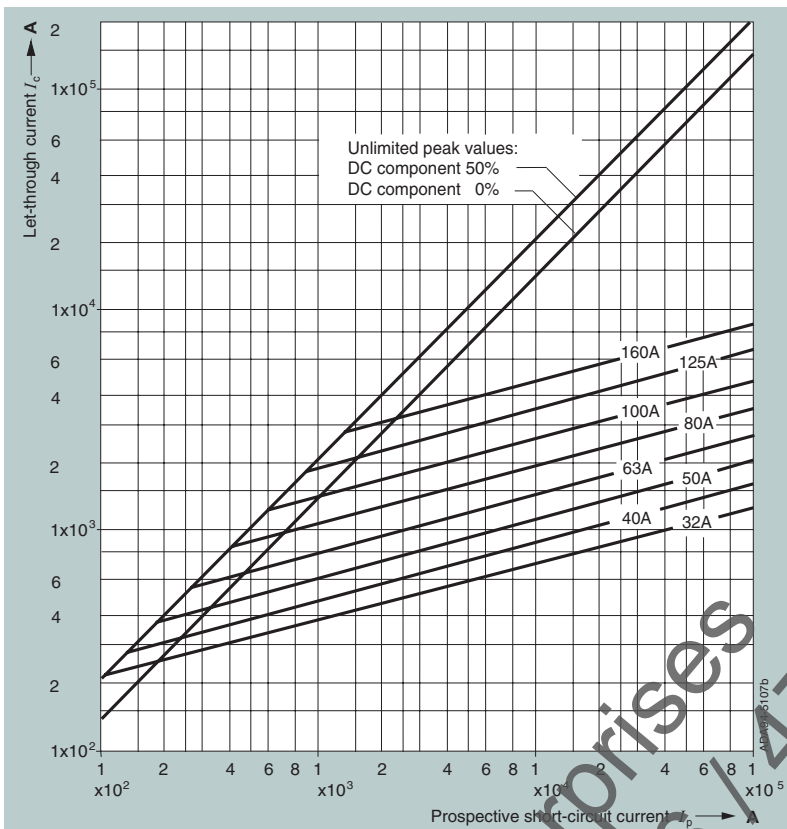
**Fig. 58-73** Time/current characteristics



**Fig. 58-74** Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value

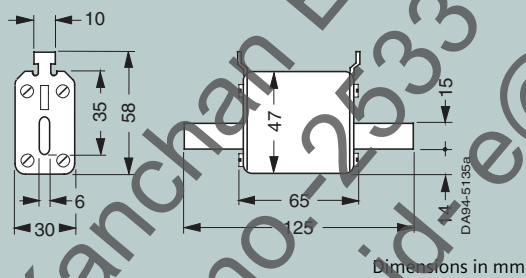


**Fig. 58-75** Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
59-76

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



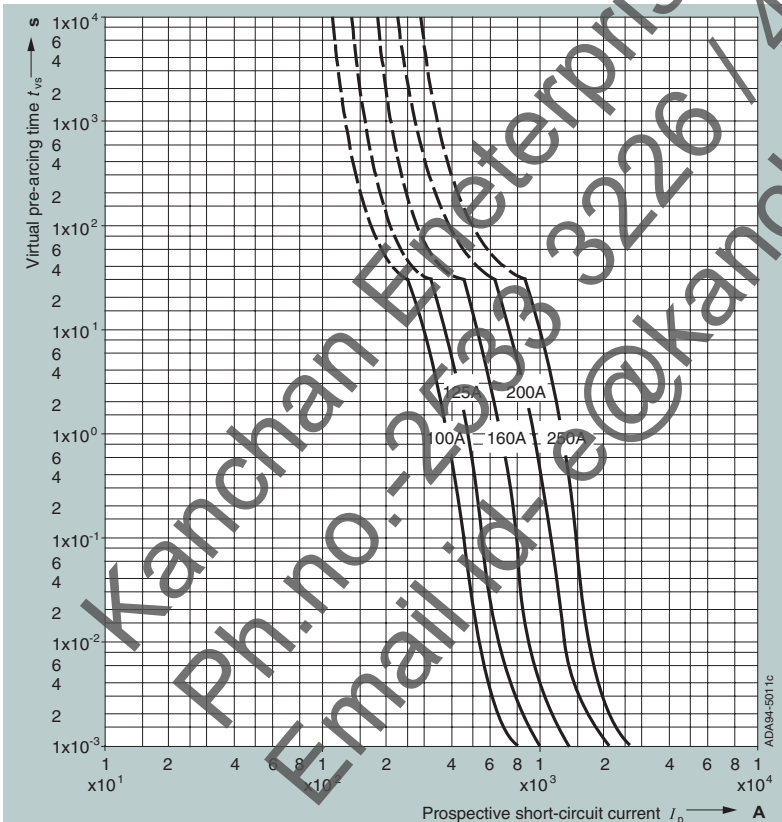
**Fig.**  
59-77

### 3.1.14 3NE3 22. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 1/110) <sup>1)</sup>

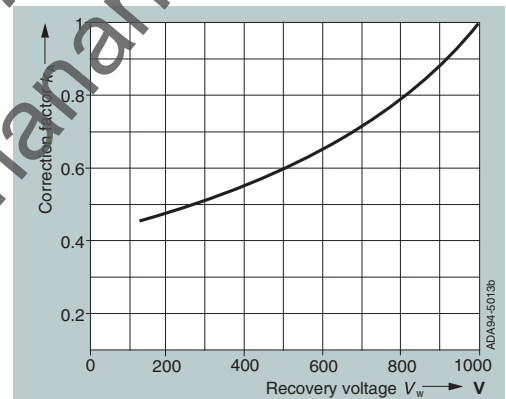
Order No.		3NE3 221	3NE3 222	3NE3 224	3NE3 225	3NE3 227
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Rated current $I_n$	A	100	125	160	200	250
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	665	1040	1850	4150	6650
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	4800	7200	13000	30000	48000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	65	70	90	80	90
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	28	36	42	42	50
Cyclic load factor $WL$		0.95	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
<b>Accessories <sup>2)</sup></b>						
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 230				
Fuse base, 3-pole		3NH4 230				
Fuse puller		3NX1 011				
Fused switch disconnector		3NP42, 3NP52				
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL55 30-1.B00 3KM55 30-1.B00				

**Table 60-27**

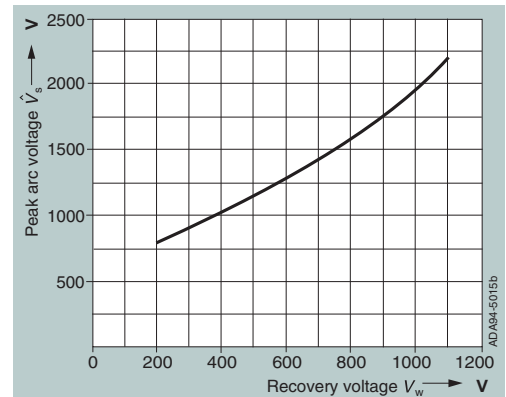
1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1, however contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
2) Max. current and min. required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



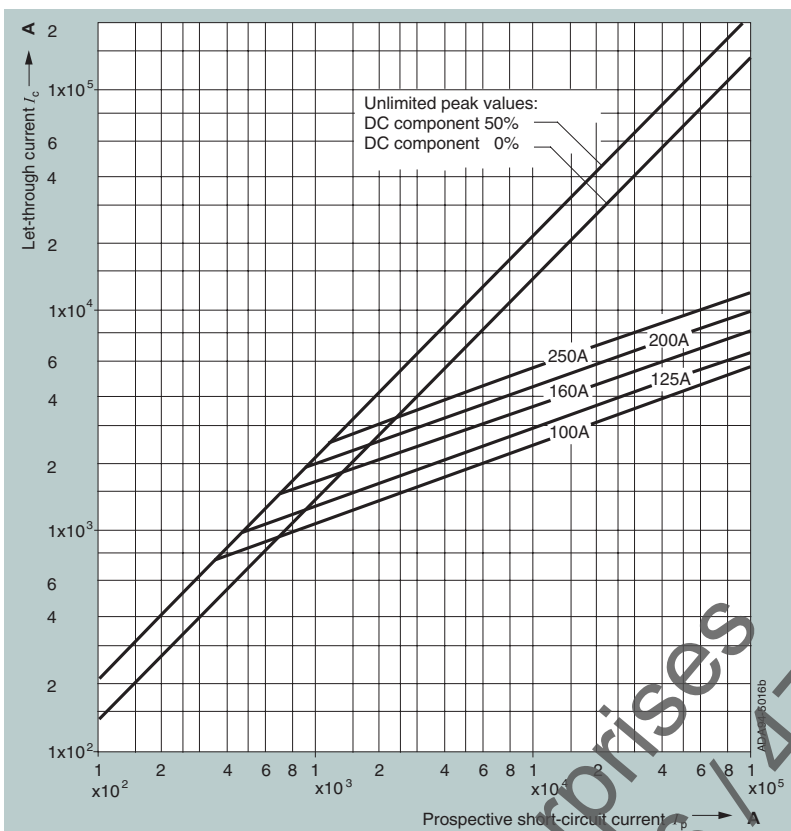
**Fig. 60-78** Time/current characteristics



**Fig. 60-79** Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value

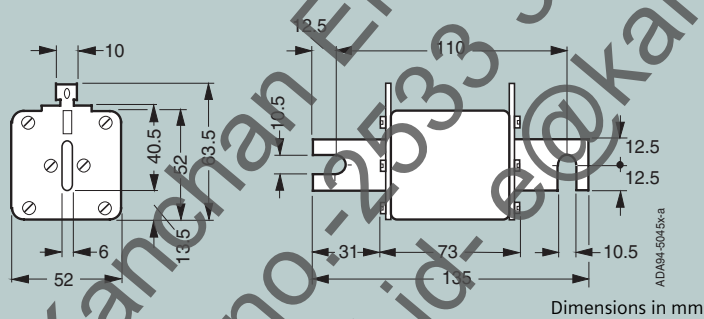


**Fig. 60-80** Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
61-81

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
61-82

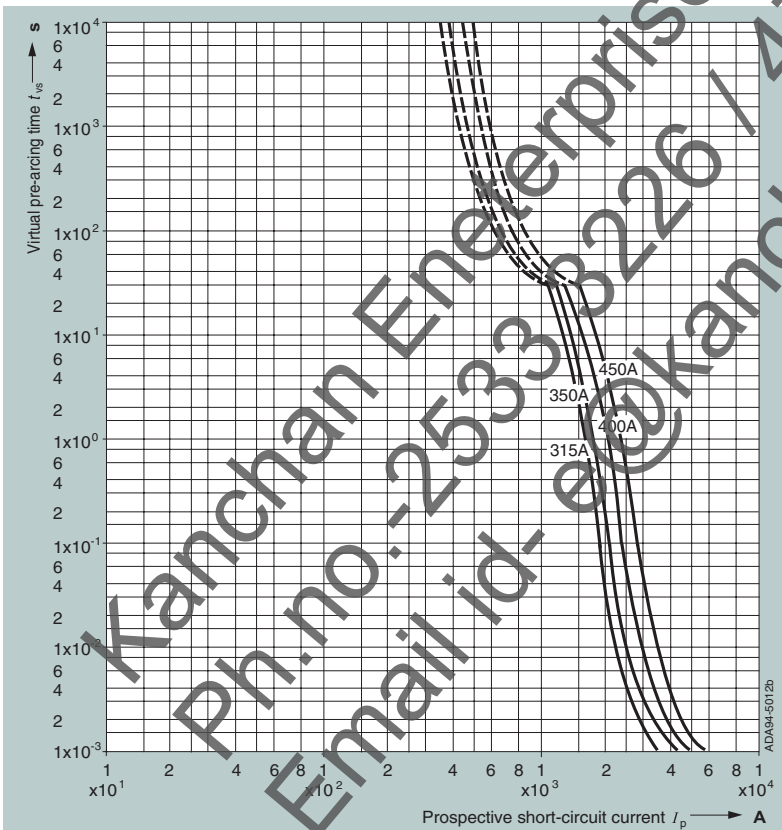
### 3.1.15 3NE3 23. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 1/110) <sup>1)</sup>



Order No.		3NE3 230-0B	3NE3 231	3NE3 232-0B	3NE3 233
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1000	1000	1000	1000
Rated current $I_n$	A	315	350	400	450
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	13400	16600	22600	29500
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	80000	100000	135000	175000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	100	120	140	130
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	65	75	85	95
Cyclic load factor $WL$		0.95	0.9	0.9	0.9
Weight, approx.	kg	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
<b>Accessories <sup>2)</sup></b>					
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 330			
Fuse puller		3NX1 011			
Fused switch disconnector		3NP53			
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL57 30-1.B00			
		3KM57 30-1.B00			

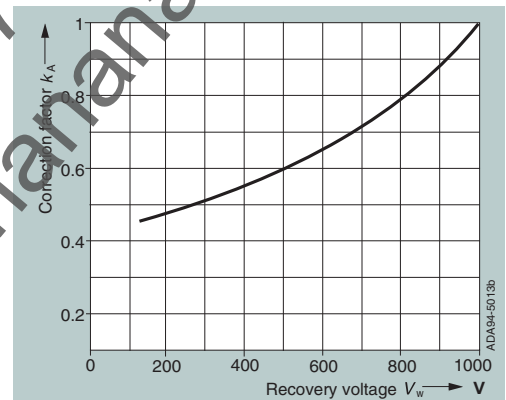
**Table**  
62-28

1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
2) Max. current and min. required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



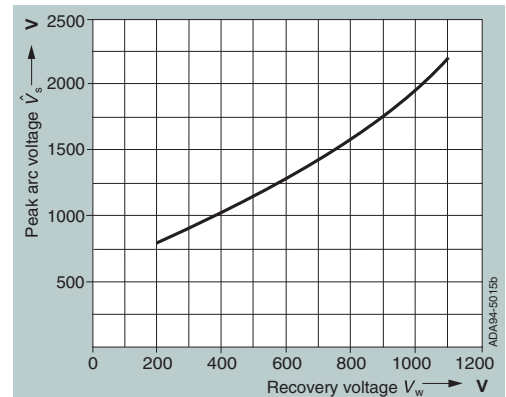
**Fig.**  
62-83

Time/current characteristics



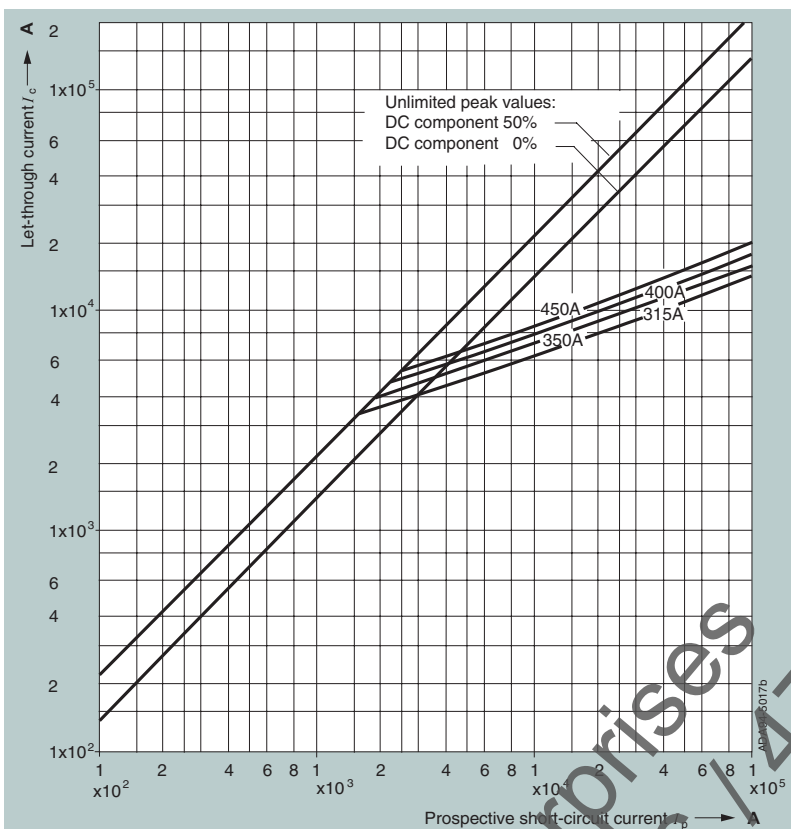
**Fig.**  
62-84

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



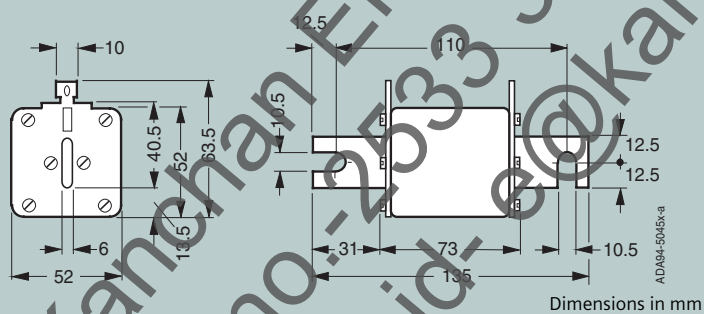
**Fig.**  
62-85

Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
63-86

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
63-87

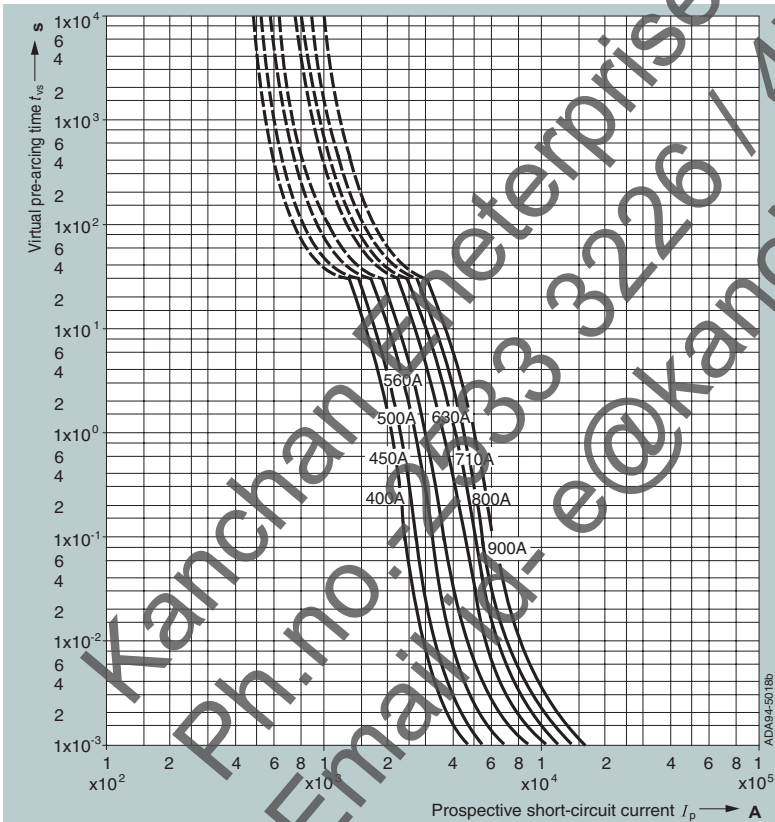
### 3.1.16 3NE3 3.. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 2/110) <sup>1)</sup>



Order No.		3NE3 332-0B	3NE3 333	3NE3 334-0B	3NE3 335	3NE3 336	3NE3 337-8	3NE3 338-8	3NE3 340-8
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	900	800	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	400	450	500	560	630	710	800	900
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	22600	29500	46100	66400	104000	149000	184000	223000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	135000	175000	260000	360000	600000	800000	850000	1300000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	120	125	115	120	110	125	140	160
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	85	90	90	95	100	105	130	165
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.95	0.95
Weight, approx.	kg	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Accessories <sup>2)</sup></b>									
Fuse base, 1-pole		3NH3 430							
Fuse puller		3NX1 011							
Fused switch disconnector		3NP54							
Switch disconnector with fuses		3KL61 30-1AB0							
		3KL62							

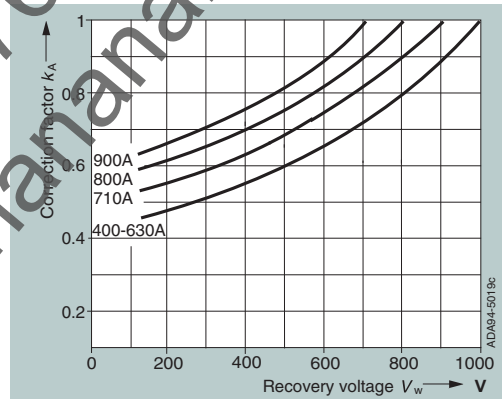
**Table 64-29**

1) Envelope dimension and pullers correspond to IEC 60269-2-1; however contact blades are slotted according to IEC 60269-4-1  
2) Max. current and min. required connection cross-section when using fuse bases and switch disconnector, refer to Section 2.3



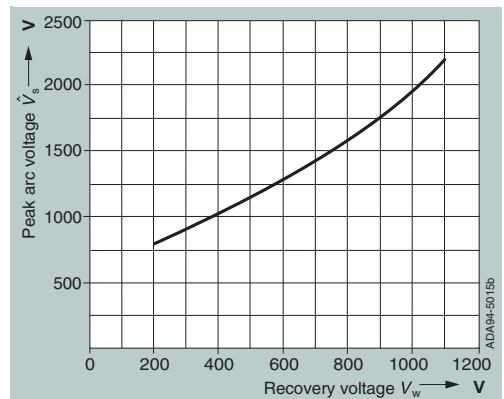
**Fig. 64-88**

Time/current characteristics



**Fig. 64-89**

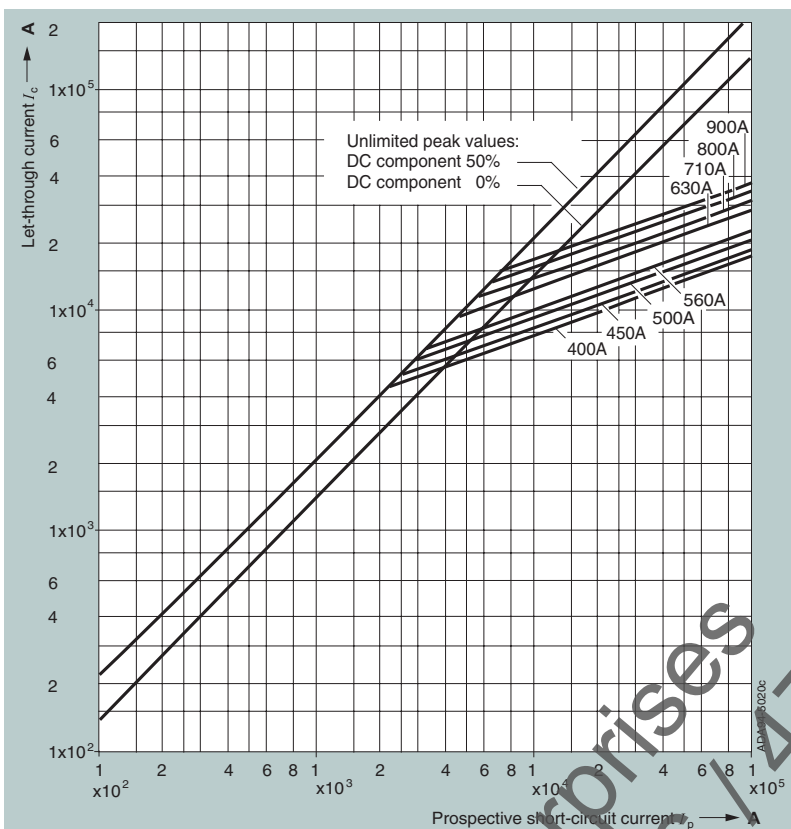
Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



**Fig. 64-90**

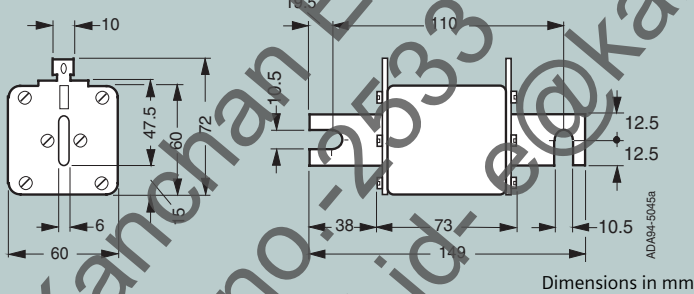
Arc voltage





**Fig.**  
65-91

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



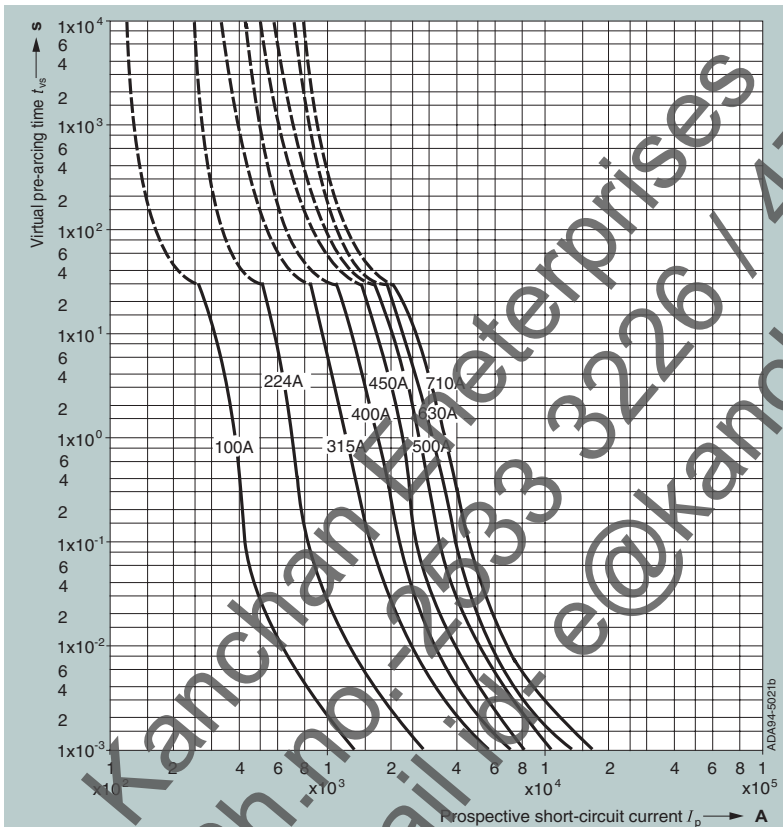
**Fig.**  
65-92

### 3.1.17 3NE3 4.., 3NE3 6.. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/130)

Order No.		3NE3 421	3NE3 626	3NE3 430	3NE3 432	3NE3 635 3NE3 635-6	3NE3 434	3NE3 636	3NE3 637, 3NE3 637-1 <sup>1)</sup>
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Rated current $I_n$	A	100	224	315	400	450	500	630	710
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	1800	7200	29000	48500	65000	116000	170000	260000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	13500	54000	218000	364000	488000	870000	1280000	1950000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	45	140	120	130	150	120	136	170
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	25	85	80	110	110	95	132	145
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

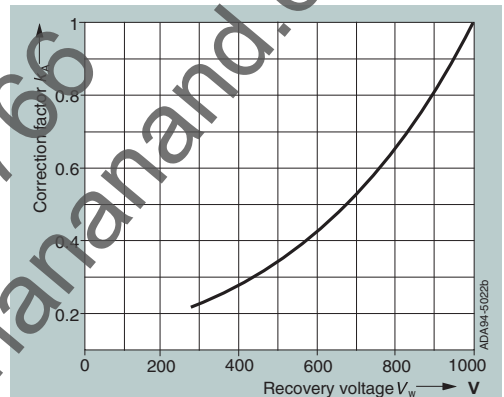
1) Inside caliper 140 mm, M 12-screw connection

**Table**  
66-30



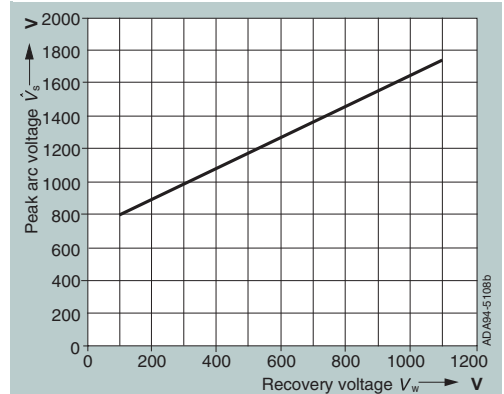
**Fig.**  
66-93

Time/current characteristics



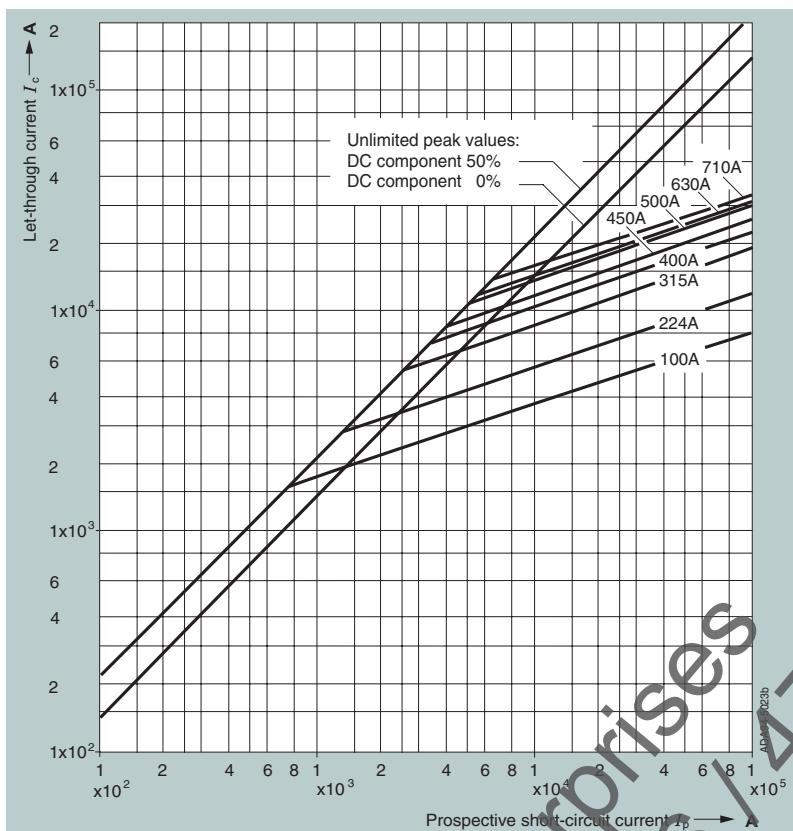
**Fig.**  
66-94

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



**Fig.**  
66-95

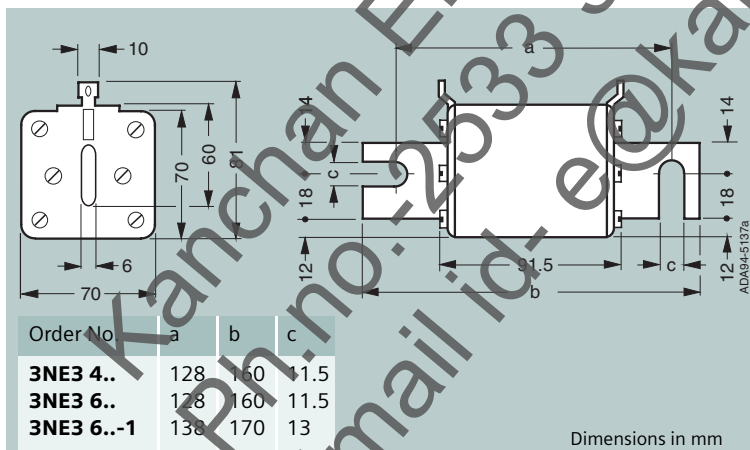
Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
67-96

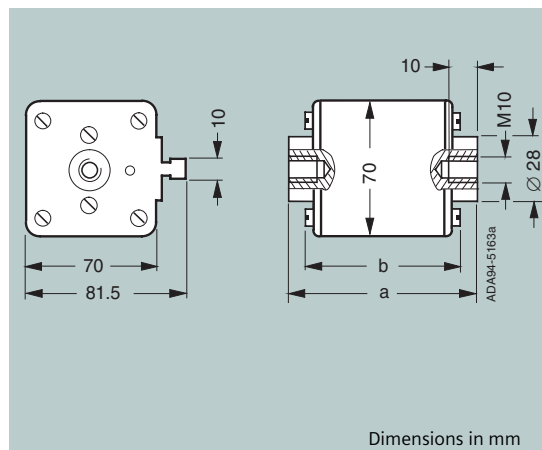
Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

**3NE3 4.., 3NE3 6.., 3NE3 6..-1**



**Fig.**  
67-97

**3NE3 635-6**

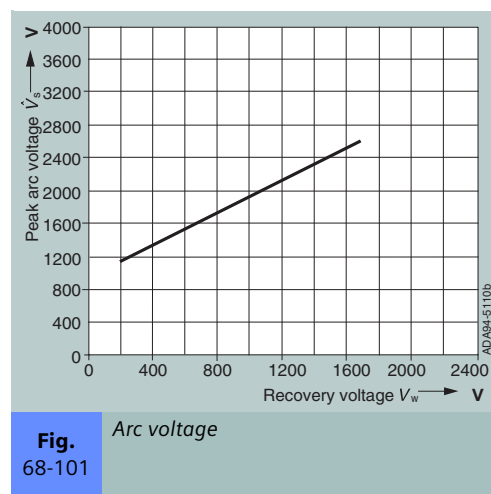
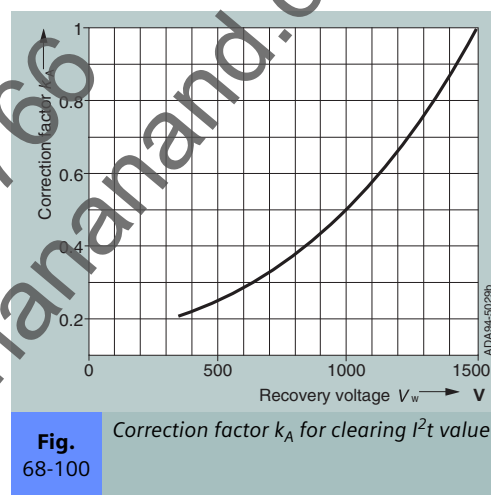
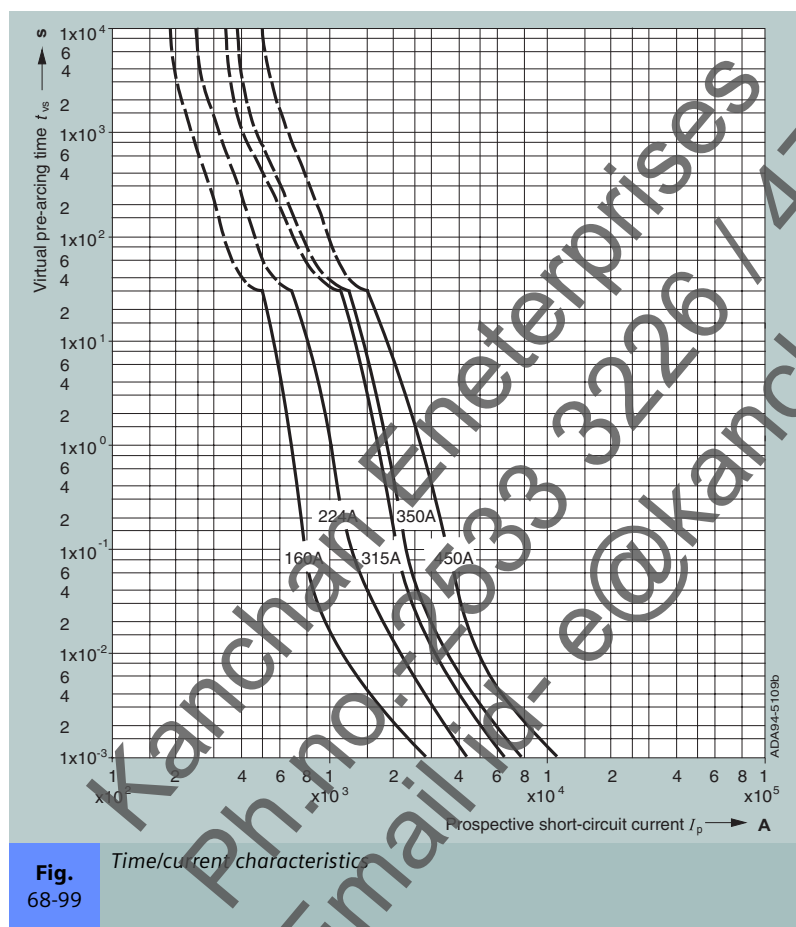


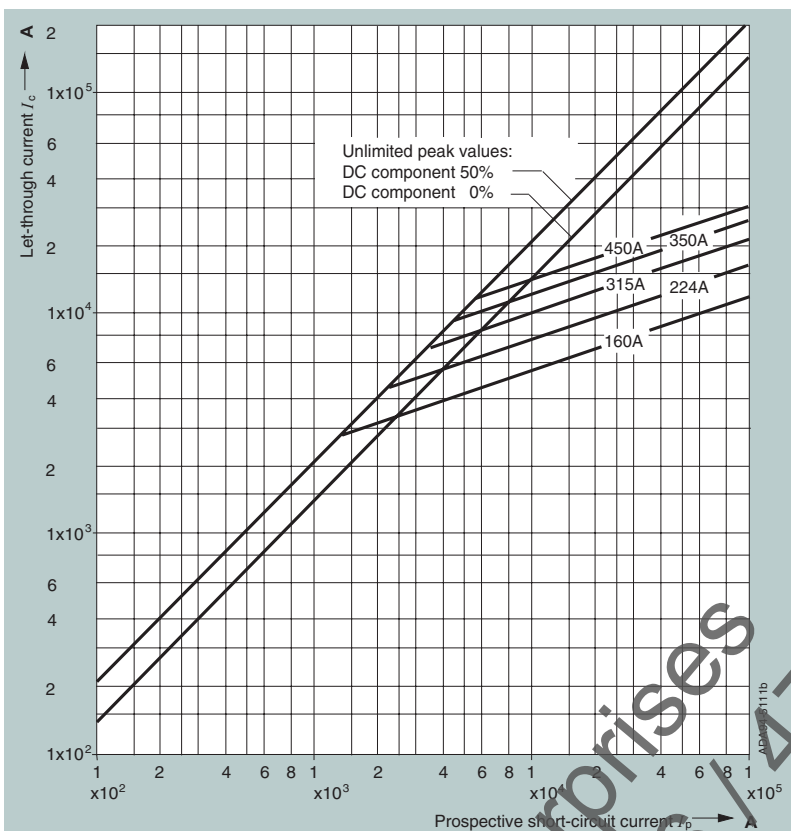
**Fig.**  
67-98

### 3.1.18 3NE5 4.., 3NE5 433-1 (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/210)

Order No.		3NE5 424	3NE5 426	3NE5 430	3NE5 431	3NE5 433 3NE5 433-1
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Rated current $I_n$	A	160	224	315	350	450
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	7200	18400	41500	57000	116000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	54000	138000	311000	428000	870000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	75	100	125	150	150
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	56	80	115	135	145
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.95
Weight, approx.	kg	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95

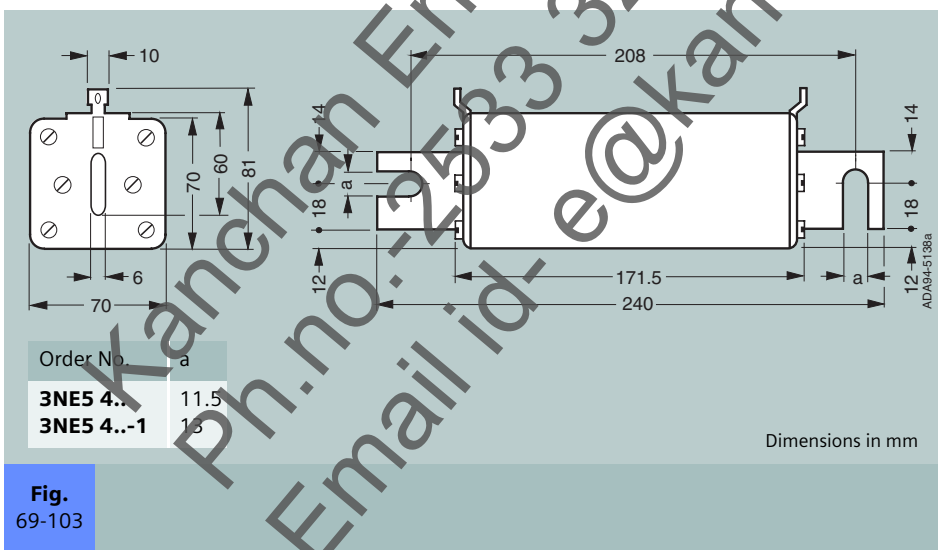
**Table**  
68-31





**Fig.**  
69-102

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
69-103

3.1.19 3NE5 6.. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/170)

Order No.		3NE5 627	3NE5 633	3NE5 643
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1500	1500	1500
Rated current $I_n$	A	250	450	600
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	11 200	78 500	260 000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	84 000	590 000	1 950 000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	170	170	160
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	130	160	145
Cyclic load factor $WL$		1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	1.6	1.6	1.6

Table  
70-32

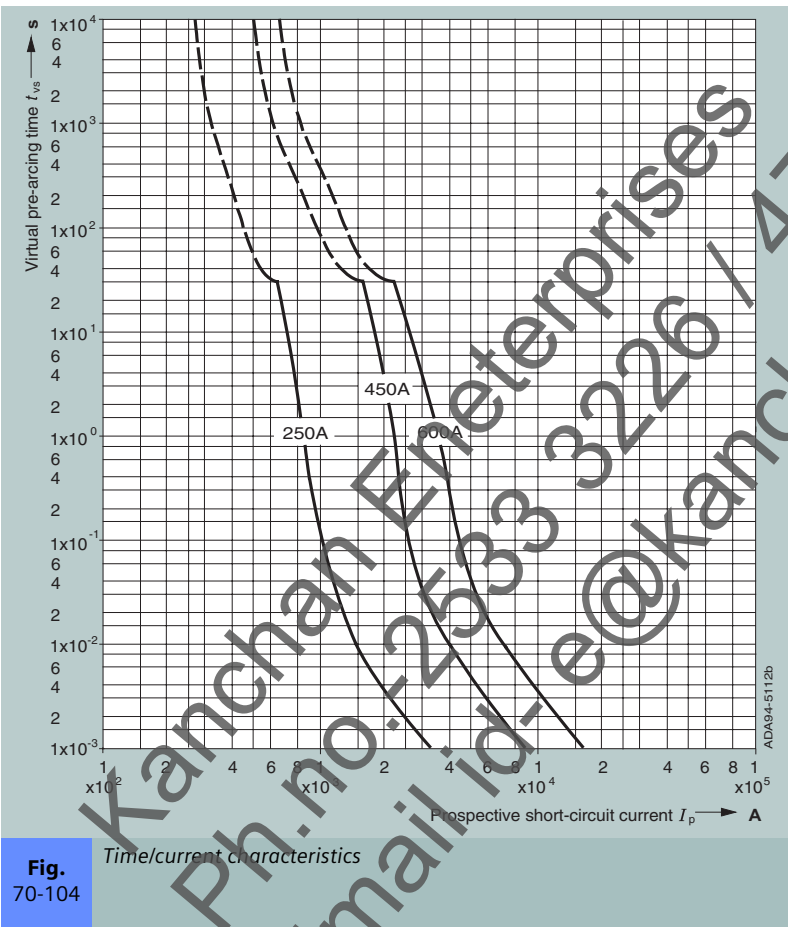


Fig.  
70-104 Time/current characteristics

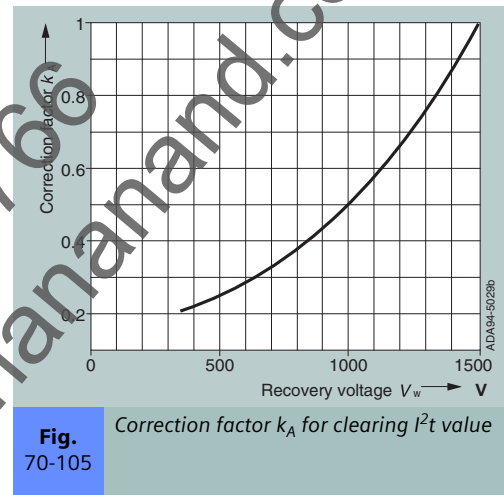


Fig.  
70-105 Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value

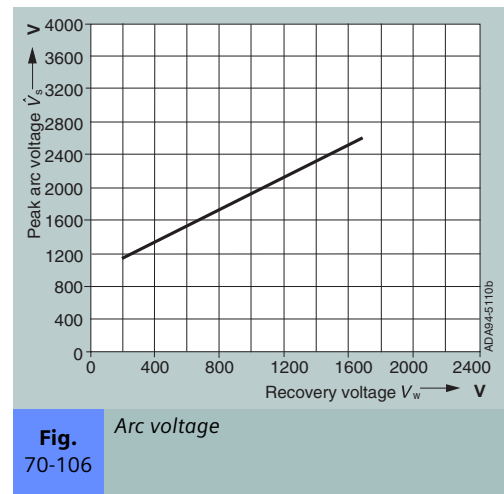
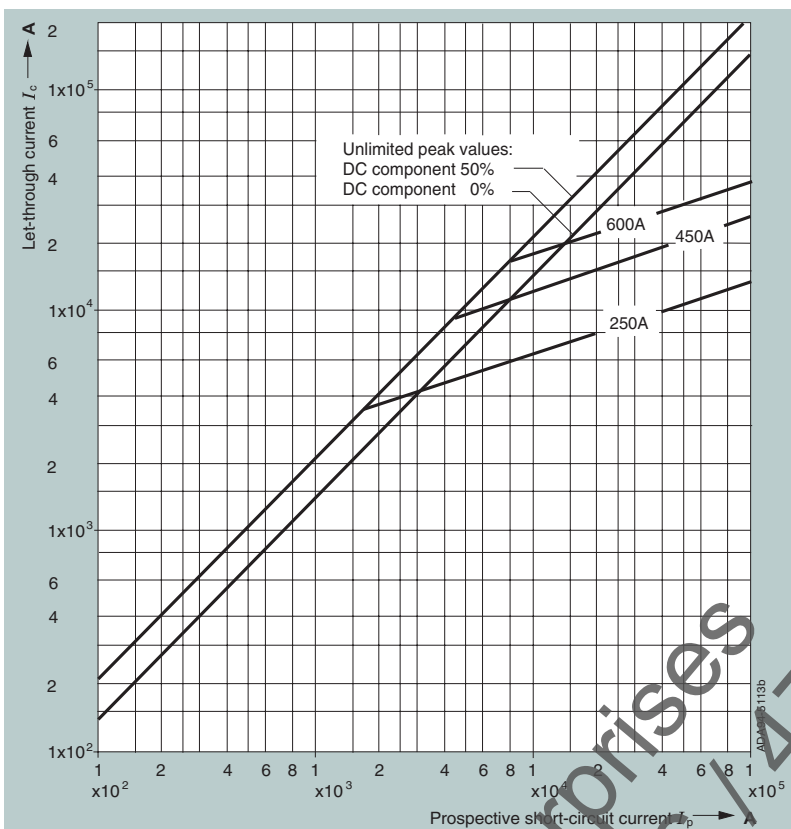
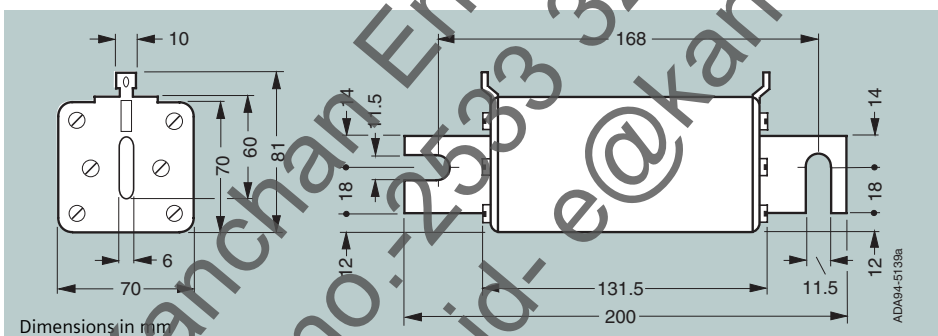


Fig.  
70-106 Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
71-107

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



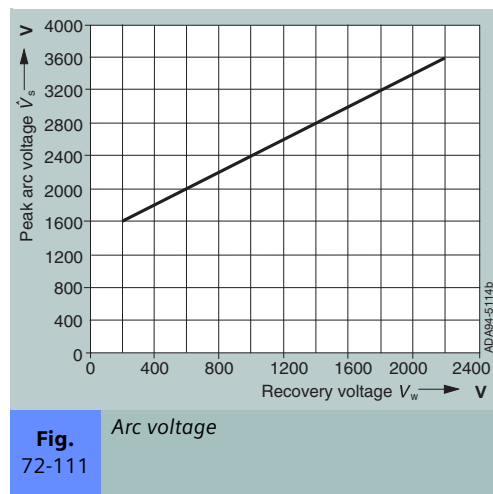
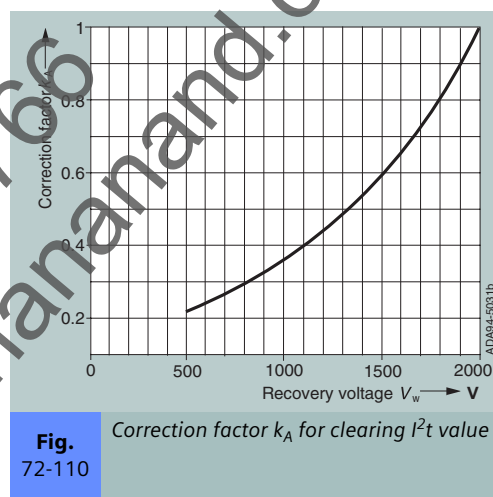
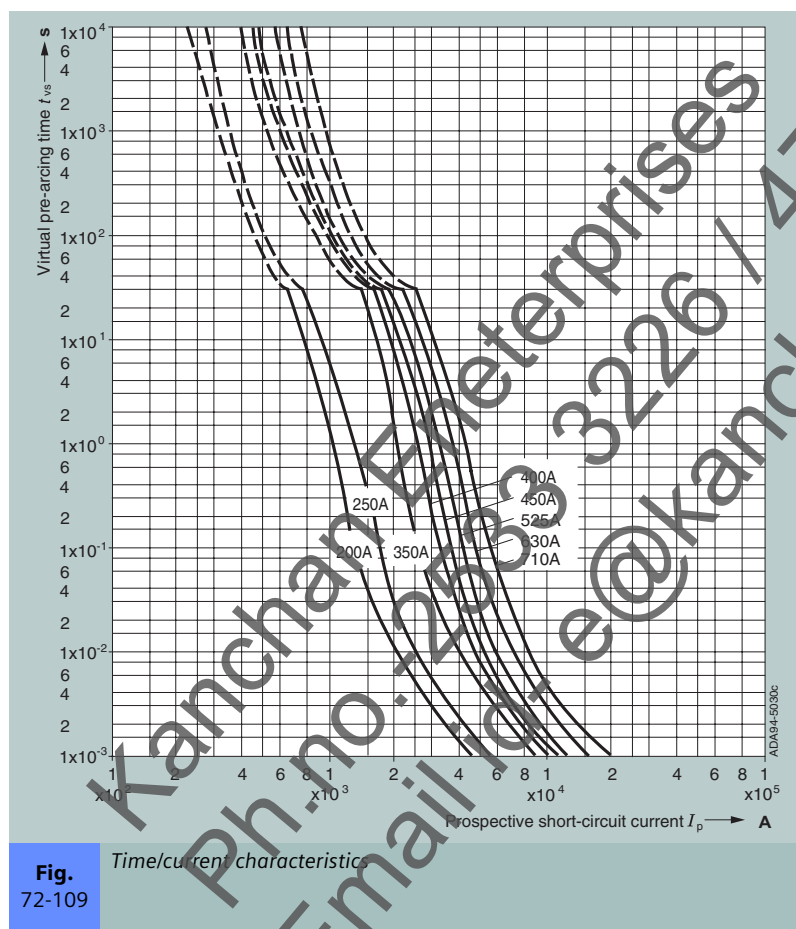
**Fig.**  
71-108

### 3.1.20 3NE7 4.., 3NE7 6.. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/210)

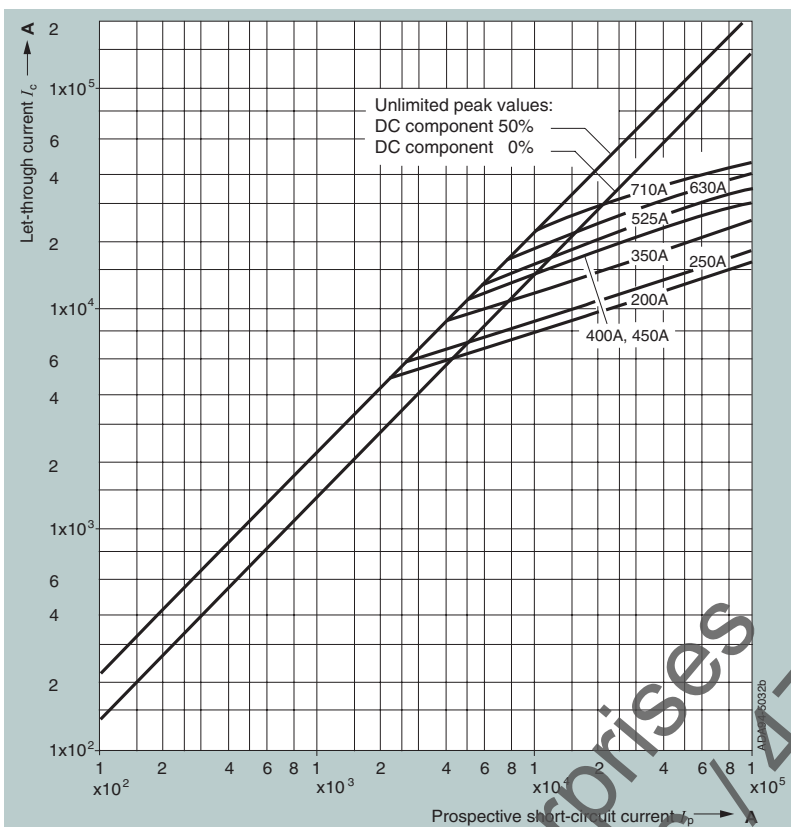
Order No.		3NE7425	3NE7427	3NE7431	3NE7432	3NE7633, 3NE7633-1 <sup>1)</sup>	3NE7648-1 <sup>1)</sup>	3NE7636, 3NE7636-1 <sup>1)</sup>	3NE7637-1 <sup>1)</sup>
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Rated current $I_n$	A	200	250	350	400	450	525	630	710
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	18400	29000	74000	116000	128000	149000	260000	415000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	138000	218000	555000	870000	960000	1120000	1950000	3110000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	85	110	105	130	165	210	200	230
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	75	110	120	150	160	210	220	275
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95

1) M 12-screw connection

**Table**  
72-33

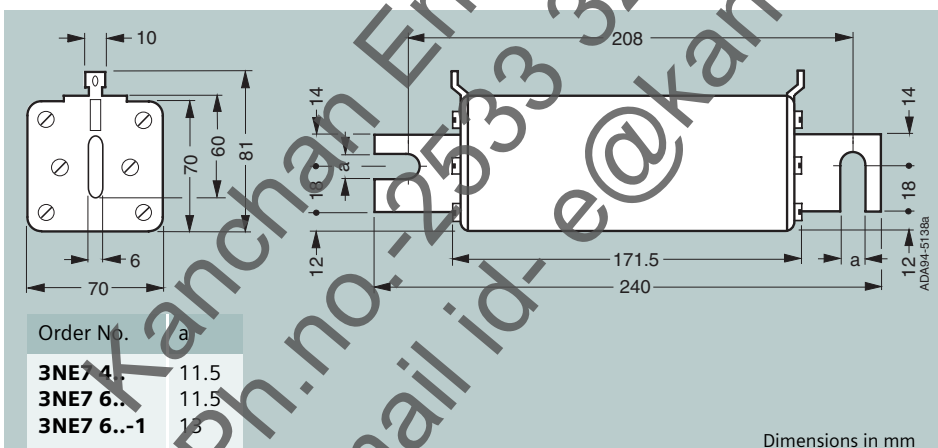






**Fig.**  
73-112

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

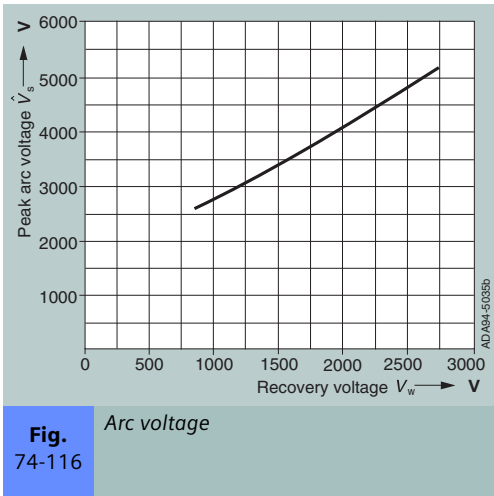
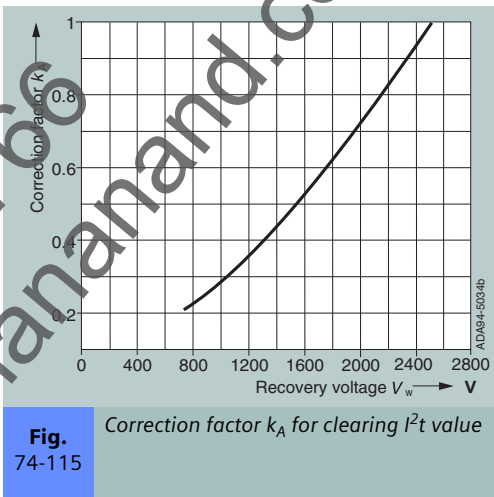
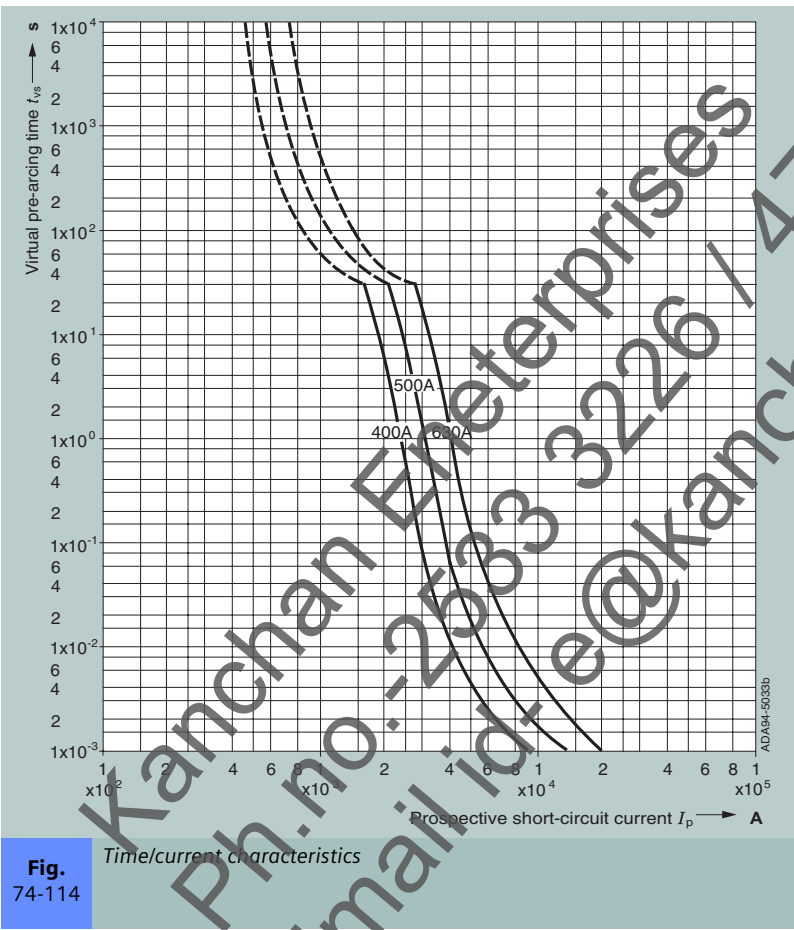


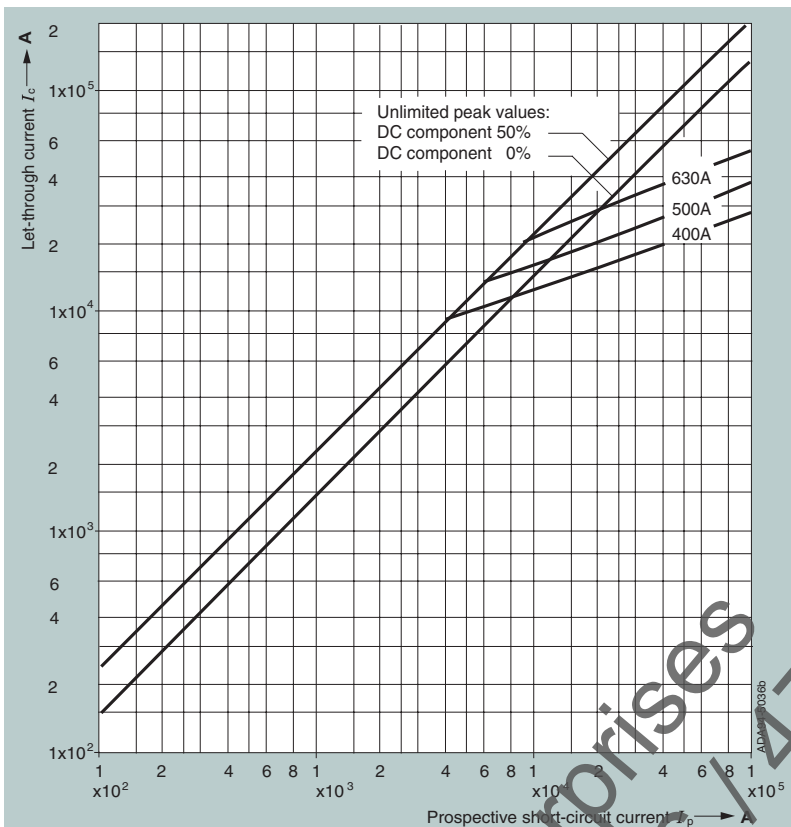
**Fig.**  
73-113

3.1.21 3NE9 6.. (IEC 60 269-4-1, Size 3/260)

Order No.		3NE9 632-1	3NE9 634-1	3NE9 636-1A
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	2500	2500	2500
Rated current $I_n$	A	400	500	630
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	81000	170000	385000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	620000	1 270 000	2 800 000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	160	180	198
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	205	235	275
Cyclic load factor $WL$		1.0	1.0	1.0
Weight, approx.	kg	2.5	2.5	2.5

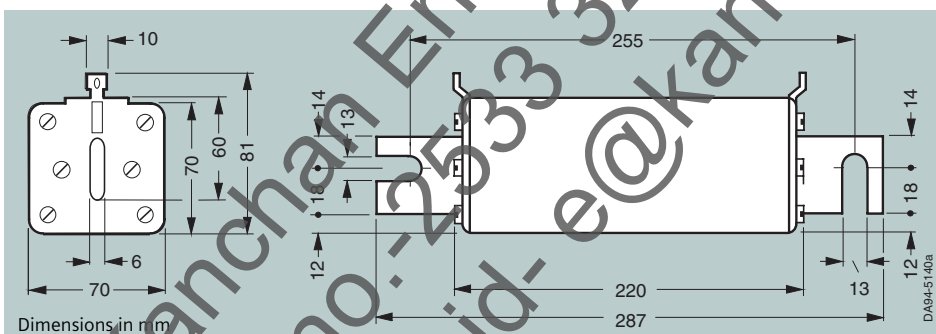
Table  
74-34





**Fig.**  
75-117

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



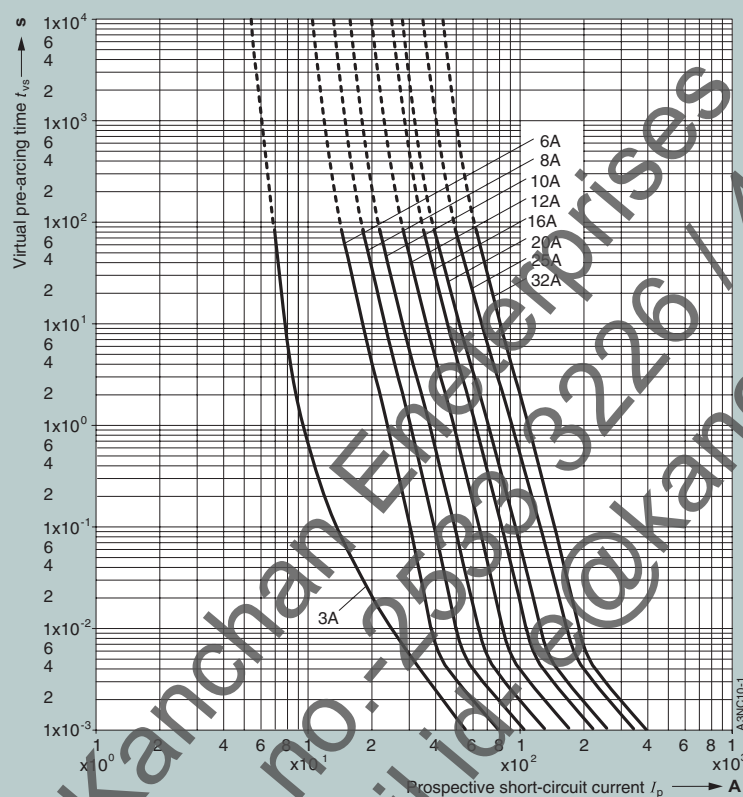
**Fig.**  
75-118

### 3.1.22 3NC1 0.. (IEC 60 269-2-1/III, Size 10 x 38 mm)



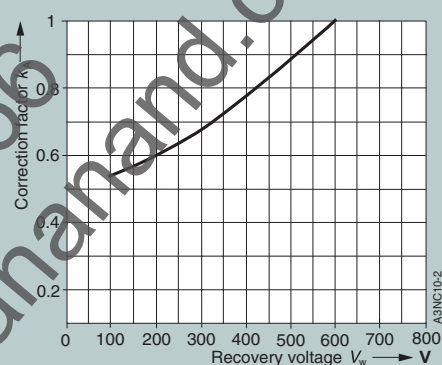
Order No.		3NC1 003	3NC1 006	3NC1 008	3NC1 010	3NC1 012	3NC1 016	3NC1 020	3NC1 025	3NC1 032
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Rated current $I_n$	A	3	6	8	10	12	16	20	25	32
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	3	4	6	9	15	25	34	60	95
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	8	30	50	70	120	150	260	390	600
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	30	30	25	40	50	60	80	90	110
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	1.2	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4.8	6	7.5
Cyclic load factor WL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weight, approx.	kg	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

**Table**  
76-35



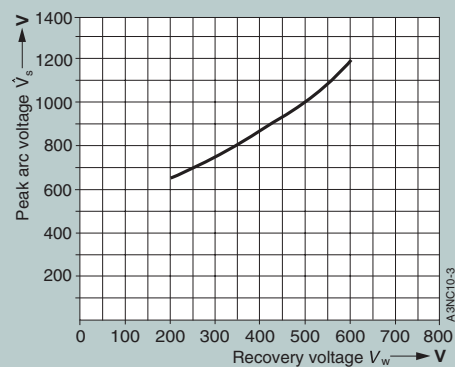
**Fig.**  
76-119

Time/current characteristics



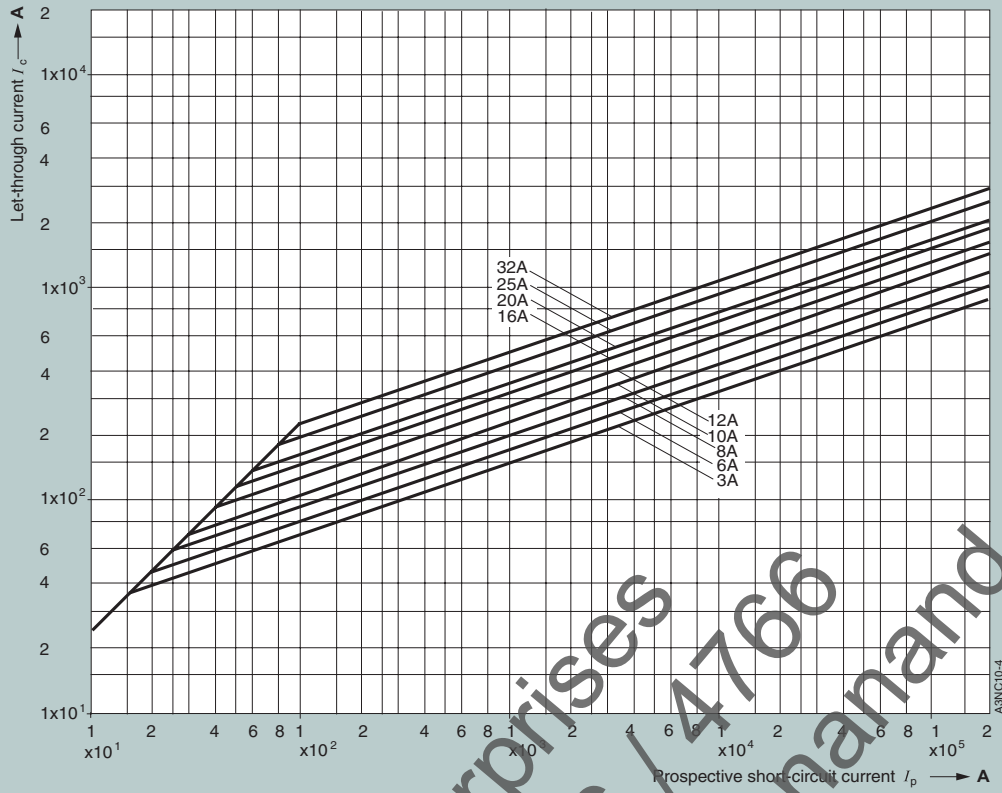
**Fig.**  
76-120

Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



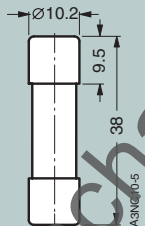
**Fig.**  
76-121

Arc voltage



**Fig.**  
77-122

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



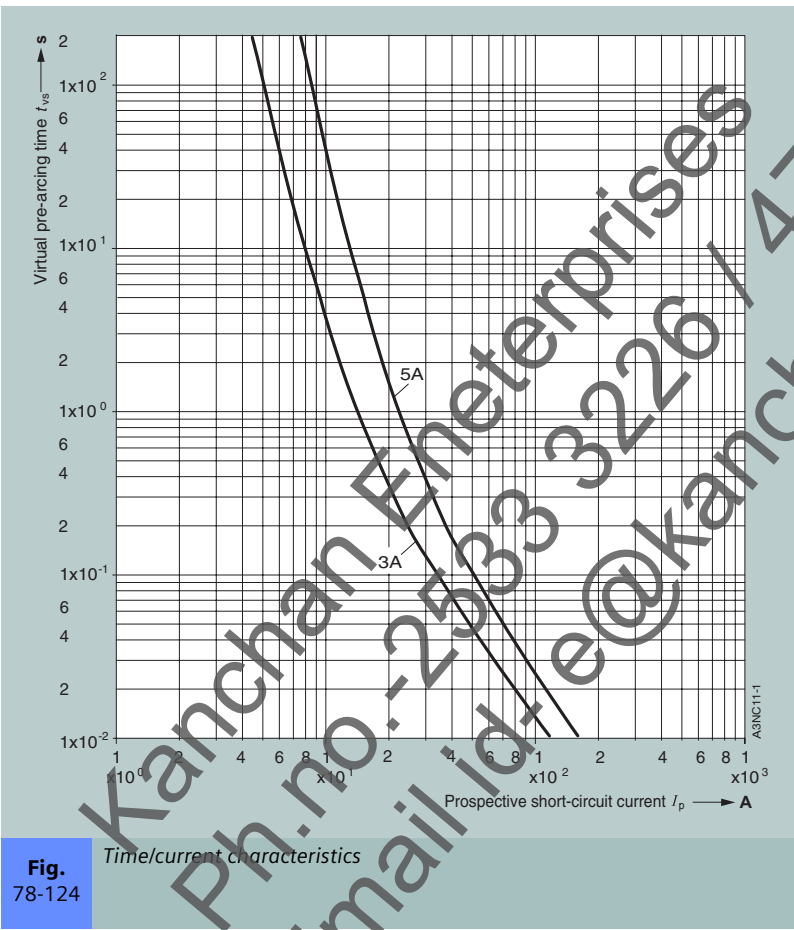
**Fig.**  
77-123

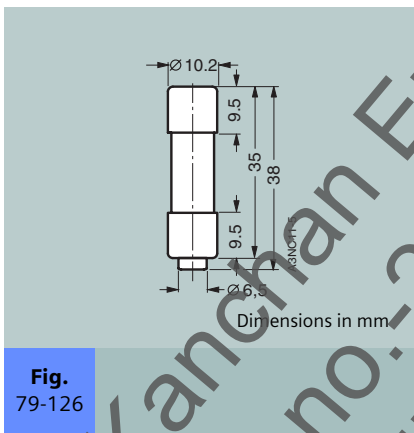
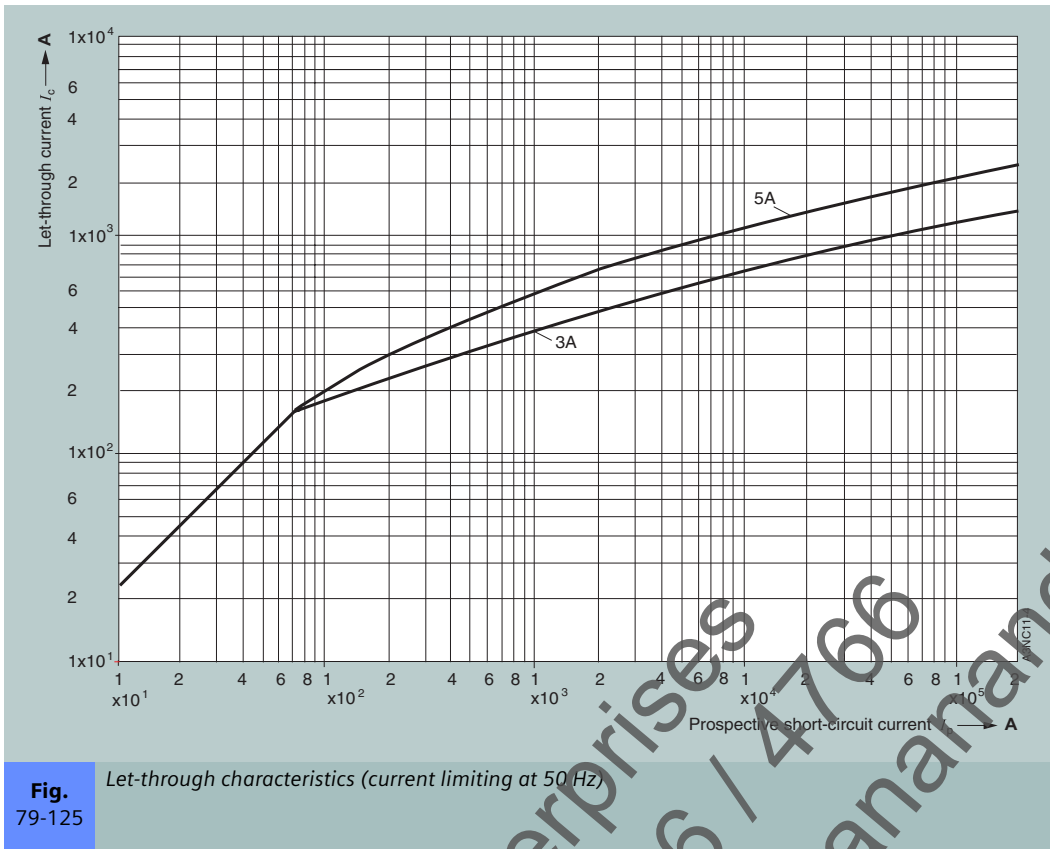
Dimensions in mm

**3.1.23 3NC1 1..** (Size 10 x 38 mm, Midget Fuse)

Order No.	3NC1 103		3NC1 105
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)	CLASS CC		CLASS CC
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	600	600
Rated current $I_n$	A	3	5
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s		
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s		
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	50	45
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	2.5	2
Cyclic load factor $WL$			
Weight, approx.	kg	0.01	0.01

**Table**  
78-36



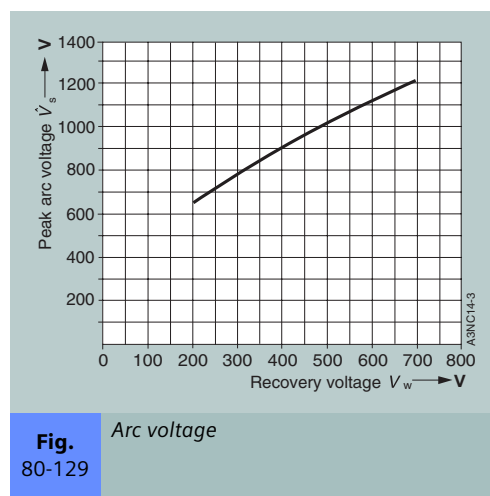
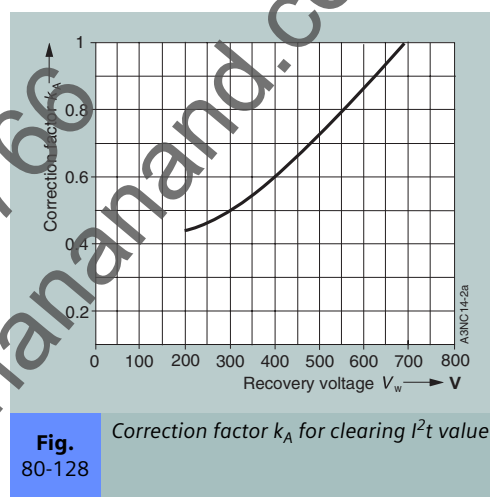
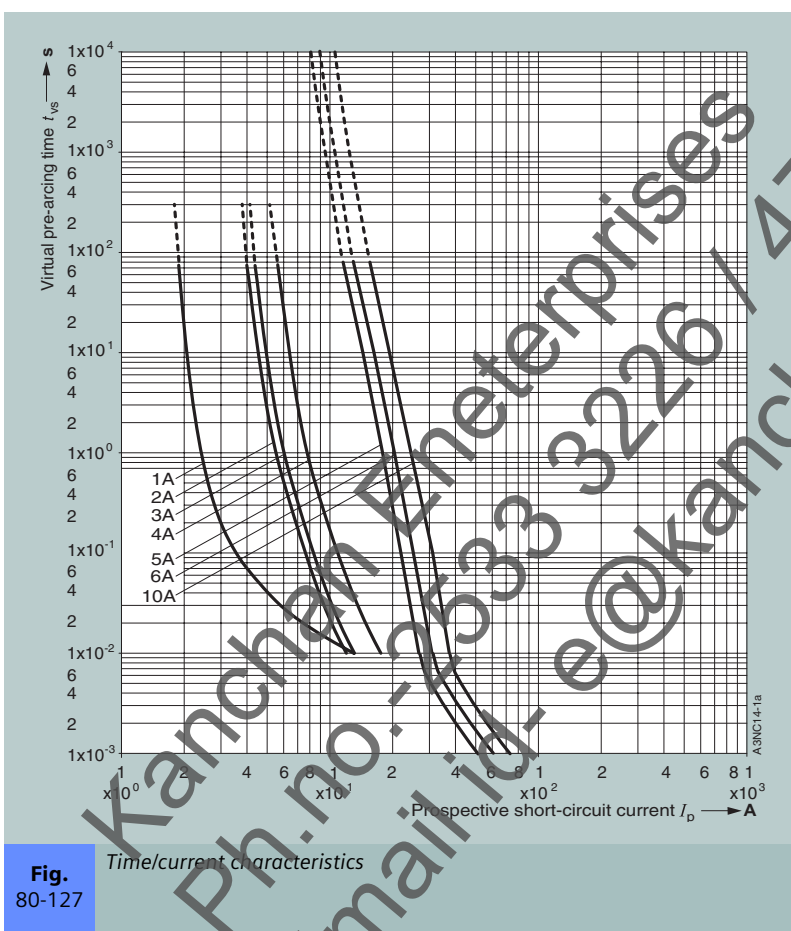


### 3.1.24 3NC1 4.. (IEC 60 269-2-1/III, Size 14 x 51)

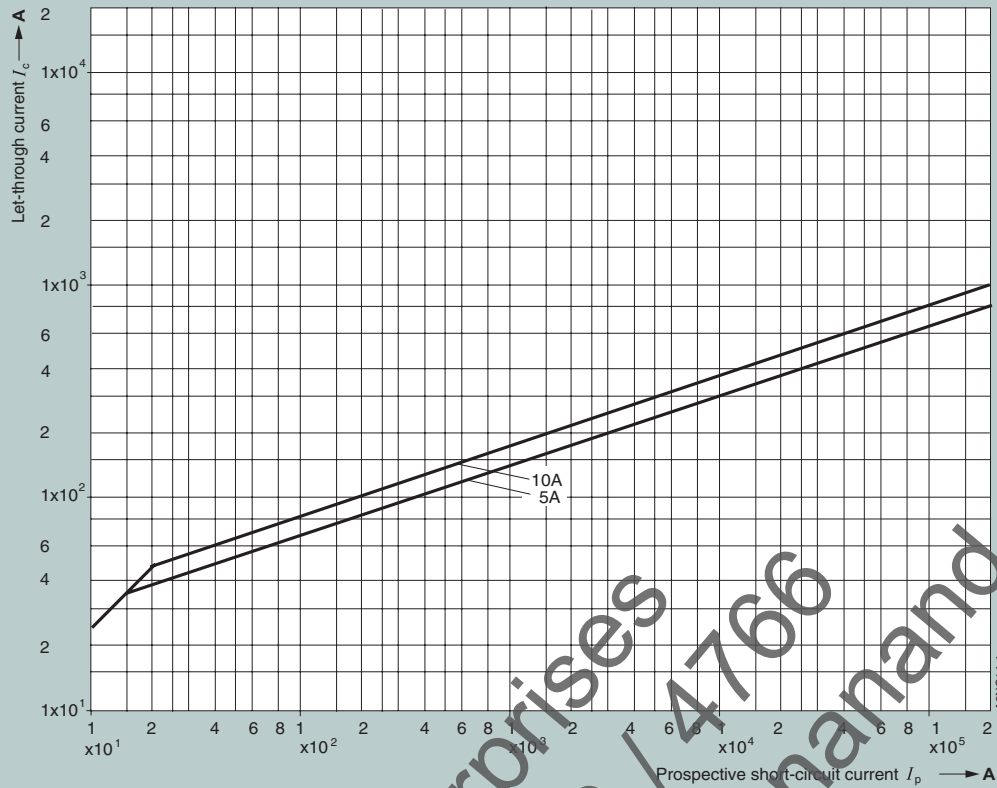


Order No.		3NC1 401	3NC1 402	3NC1 403	3NC1 404	3NC1 405	3NC1 406	3NC1 410
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	660	660	660	660	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	10
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	3.6
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	—	—	—	—	11	—	22
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	90	30	40	50	20	30	50
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	5	3	2.5	—	1.5	1.5	4
Cyclic load factor WL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weight, approx.	kg	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

**Table**  
80-37

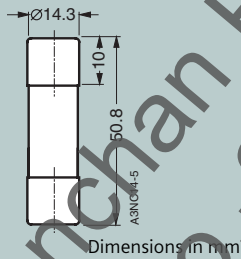






**Fig.**  
81-130

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



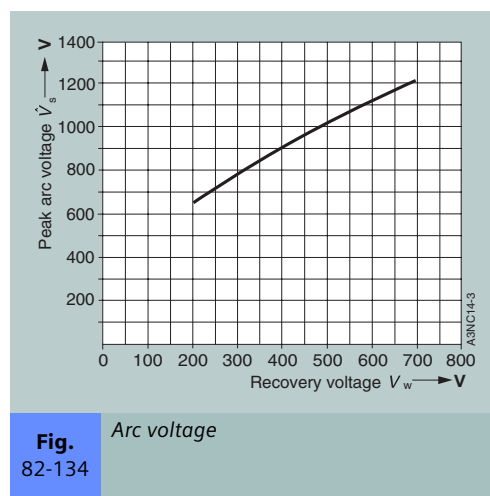
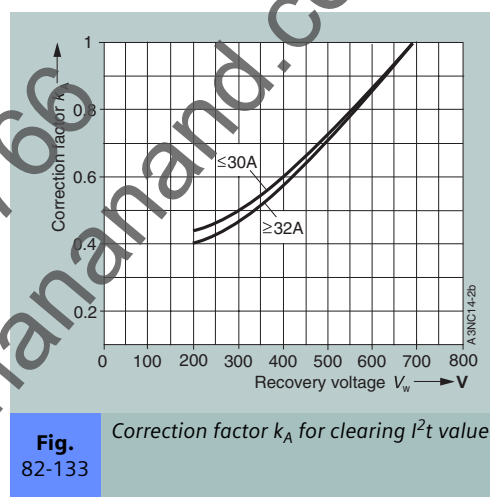
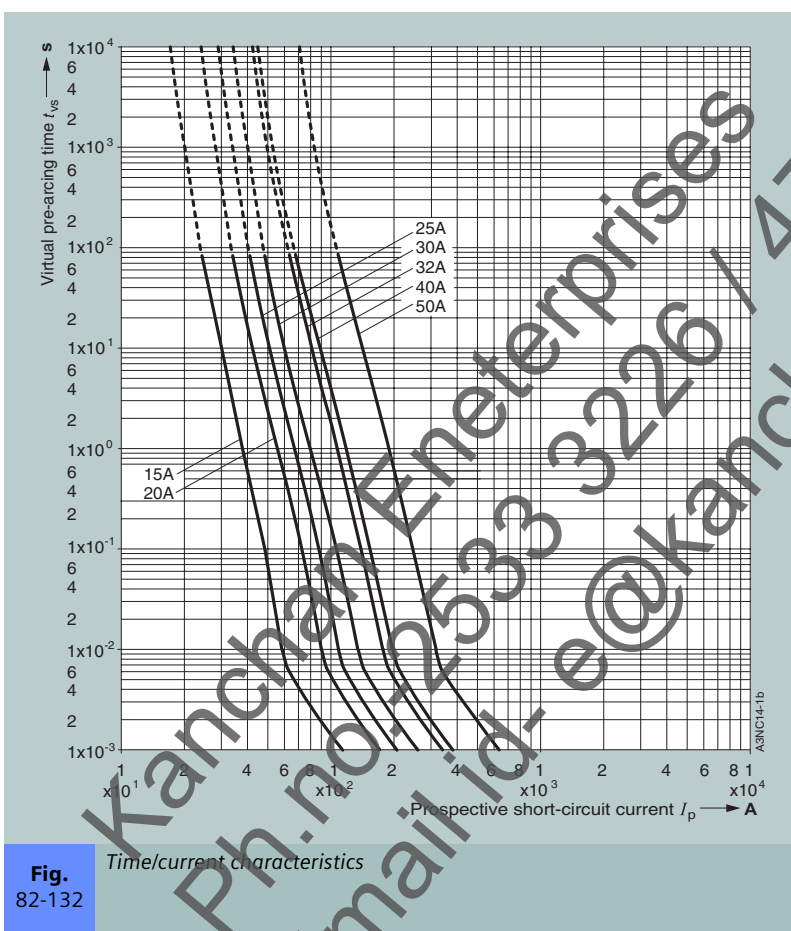
**Fig.**  
81-131

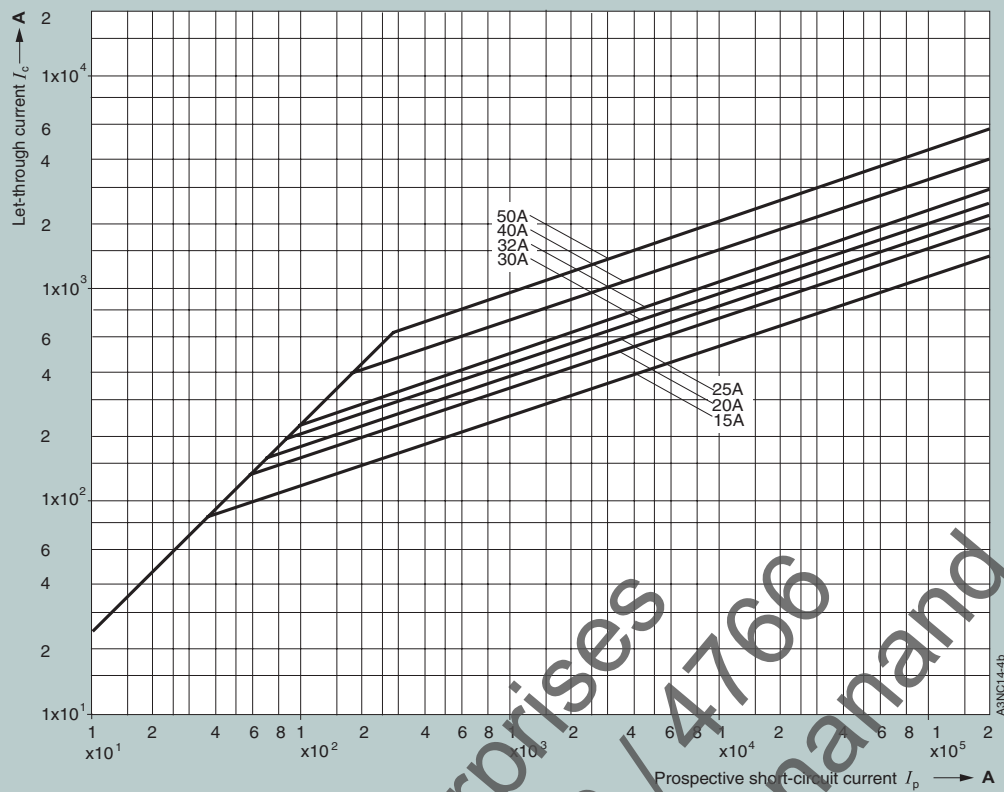
### 3.1.25 3NC1 4.. (IEC 60 269-2-1/III, Size 14 x 51)



Order No.		3NC1 415	3NC1 420	3NC1 425	3NC1 430	3NC1 432	3NC1 440	3NC1 450
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A	15	20	25	30	32	40	50
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	10	26	44	58	95	110	220
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	22	60	130	150	800	980	1800
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	60	70	80	80	80	100	110
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	5.5	6	7	9	7.6	8	9
Cyclic load factor WL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weight, approx.	kg	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

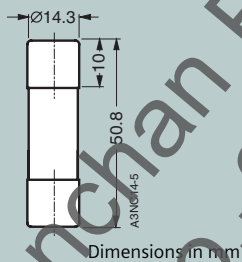
**Table**  
82-38





**Fig.**  
83-135

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

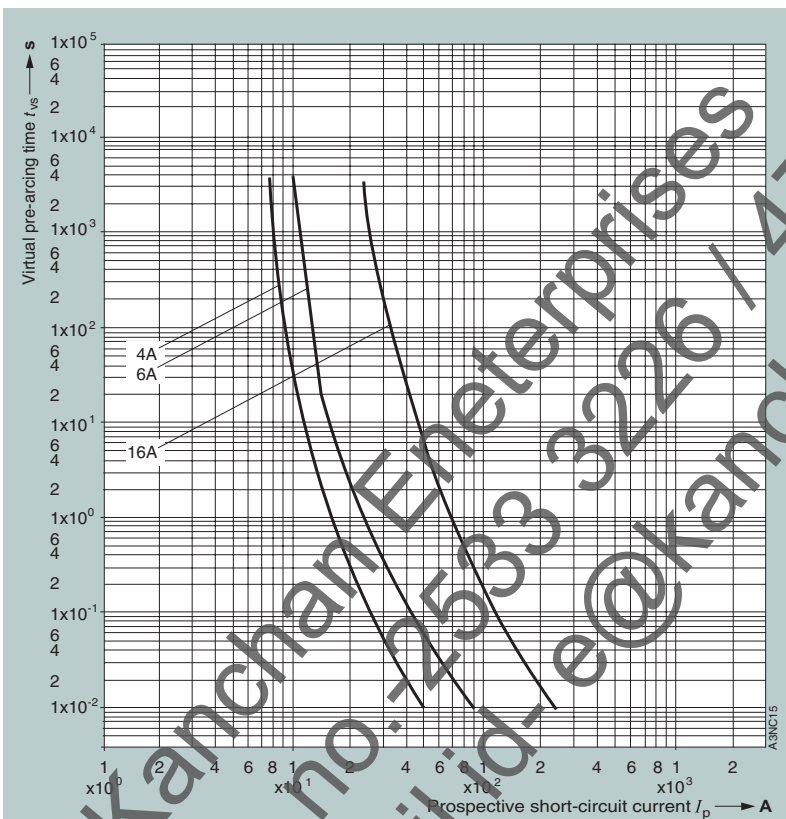


**Fig.**  
83-136

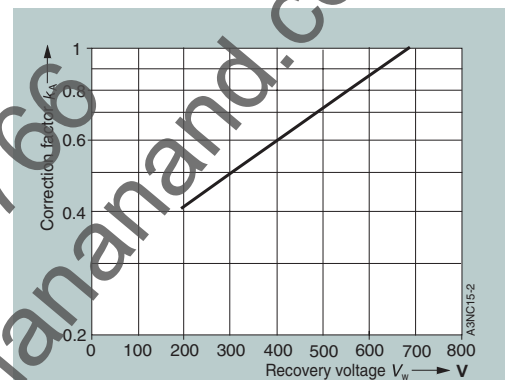
### 3.1.26 3NC1 5.. (IEC 60 269-2-1/III, Size 14 x 51)

Order No.	3NC1 504	3NC1 506	3NC1 516
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)	gG	gG	gG
Rated voltage $V_n$	V 690	690	690
Rated current $I_n$	A 4	6	16
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s 44	60	250
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s 150	200	850
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K –	–	30
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W 1.0	1.15	2.2
Cyclic load factor $WL$			
Weight, approx.	kg 0.02	0.02	0.02

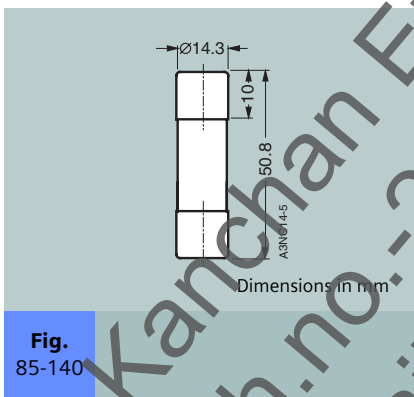
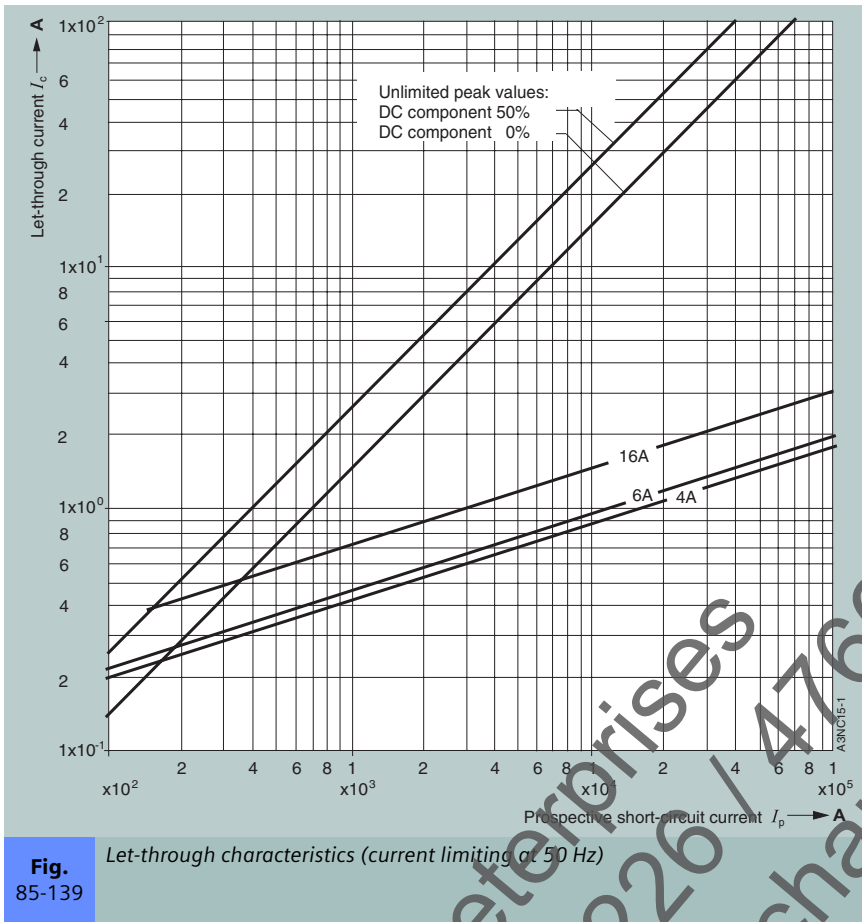
**Table**  
84-39



**Fig.**  
84-137  
Time/current characteristics



**Fig.**  
84-138  
Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value

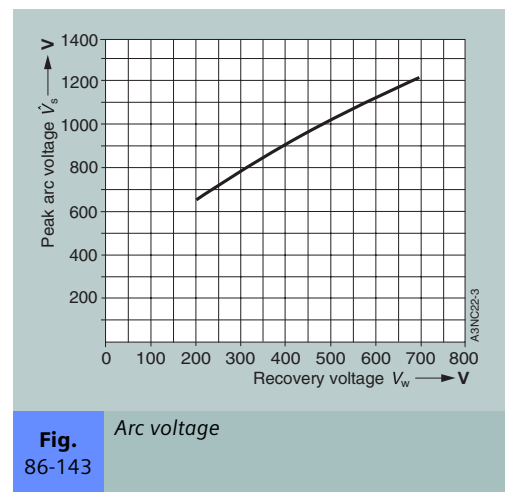
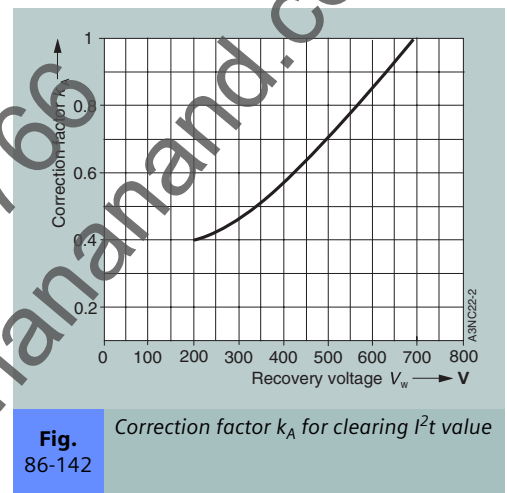
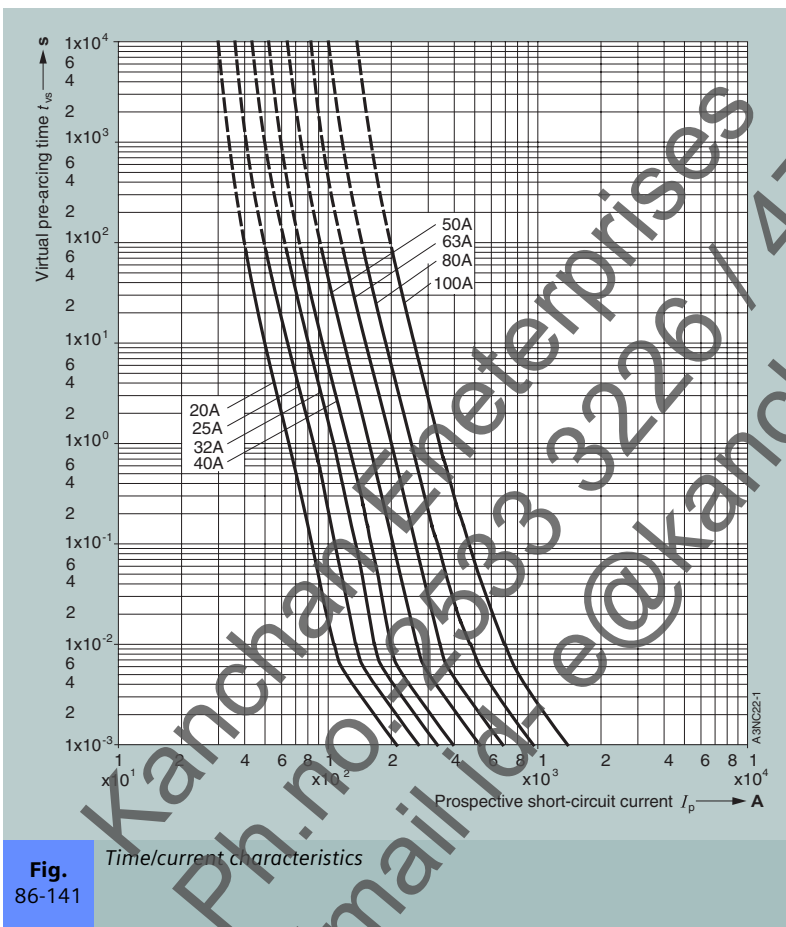


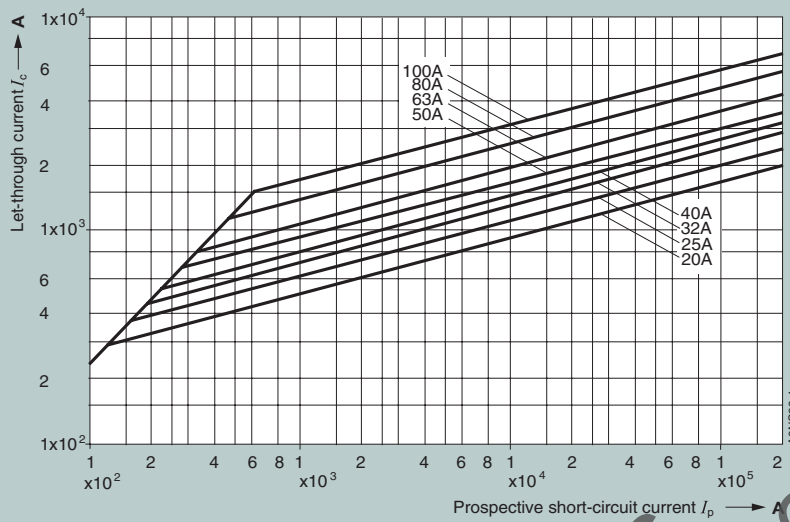
### 3.1.27 3NC2 2.. (IEC 60 269-2-1/III, Size 22 x 58)



Order No.		3NC2 220	3NC2 225	3NC2 232	3NC2 240	3NC2 250	3NC2 263	3NC2 280	3NC2 200
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	600
Rated current $I_n$	A	20	25	32	40	50	63	80	100
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	34	60	95	185	155	310	620	1250
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	370	560	850	1350	1120	2700	5100	10000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	40	50	65	80	90	100	110	110
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	4.6	5.6	7	8.5	9.5	11	13.5	16
Cyclic load factor WL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weight, approx.	kg	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

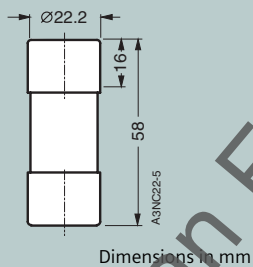
**Table**  
86-40





**Fig.**  
87-144

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
87-145

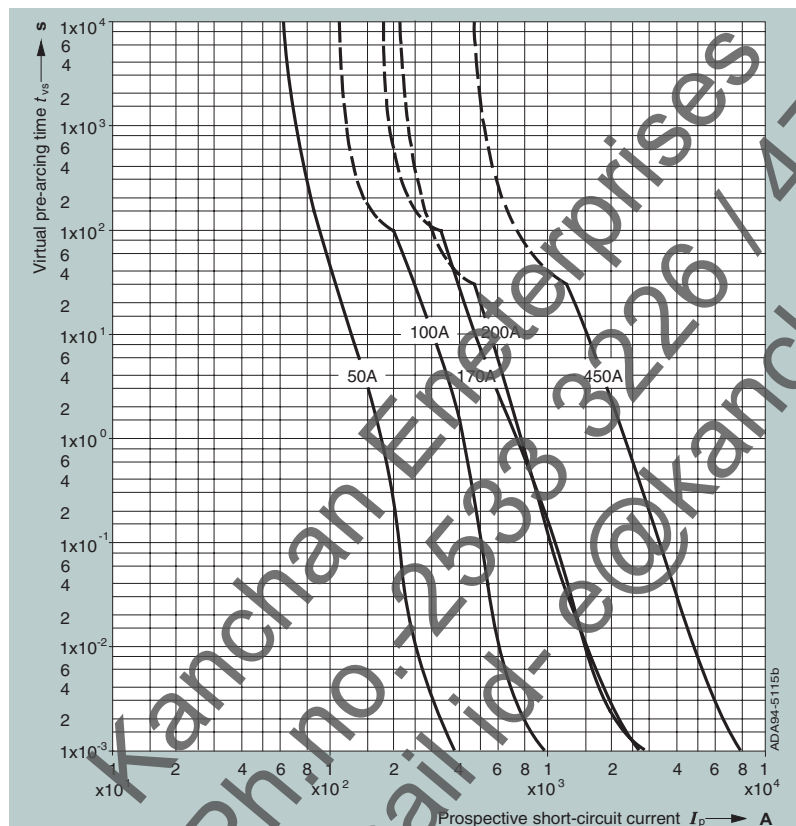
## 3.2 SITOR fuse links for special applications

### 3.2.1 3NE3 5..-5, 3NE4 1..-5

Order No.		3NE4 117-5	3NE4 121-5	3NE4 146-5	3NE3 525-5 <sup>1)</sup>	3NE3 535-5 <sup>1)</sup>
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	1000	1000	800	1000	1000
Rated current $I_n$	A	50	100	170	200 <sup>2)</sup>	450 <sup>2)</sup>
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	135	900	7370	7150	64500
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	1100	7400	60500	44000	395000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	95	135	142	75	130
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	20	35	43	50	90
Cyclic load factor WL		0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Weight, approx.	kg	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.7	0.7

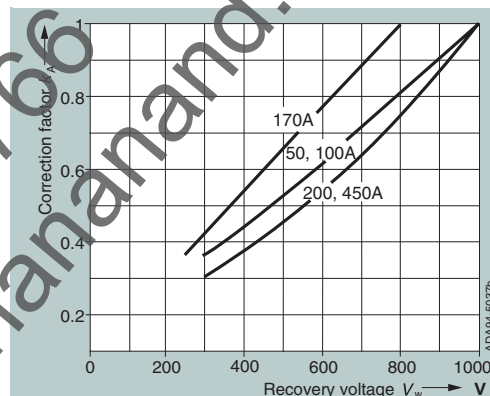
**Table**  
88-41

- 1) Maximum tightening torque M 10 blind tapping: 35 Nm, screw-in penetration depth  $\geq 9$  mm  
2) Cooling air velocity 0.5 m/s. For natural air cooling, reduced by 5%



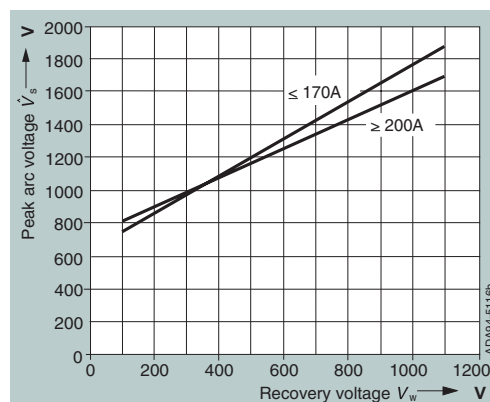
**Fig.**  
88-146

Time/current characteristics



**Fig.**  
88-147

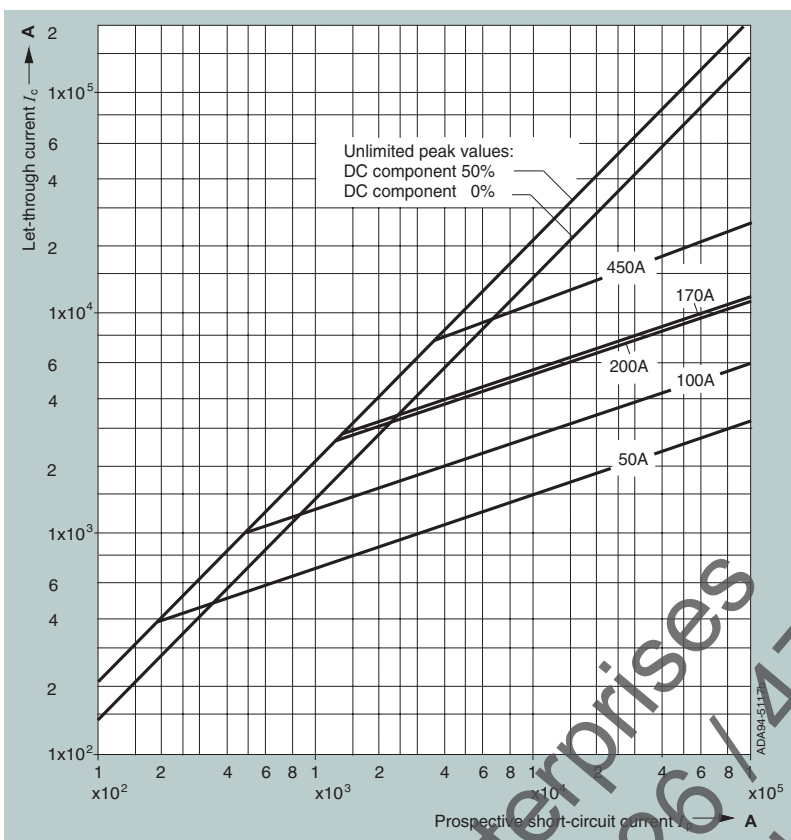
Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value



**Fig.**  
88-148

Arc voltage

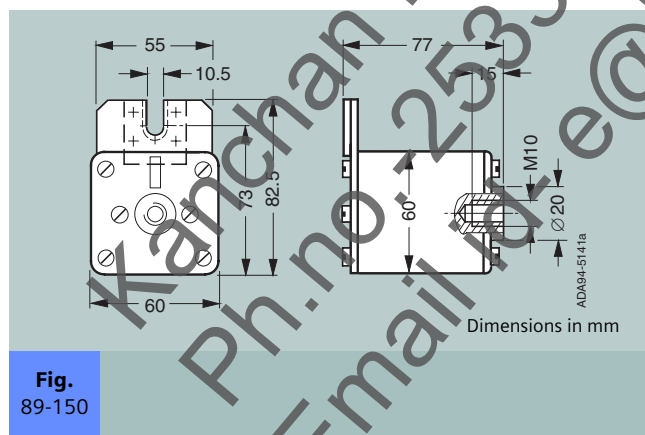




**Fig.**  
89-149

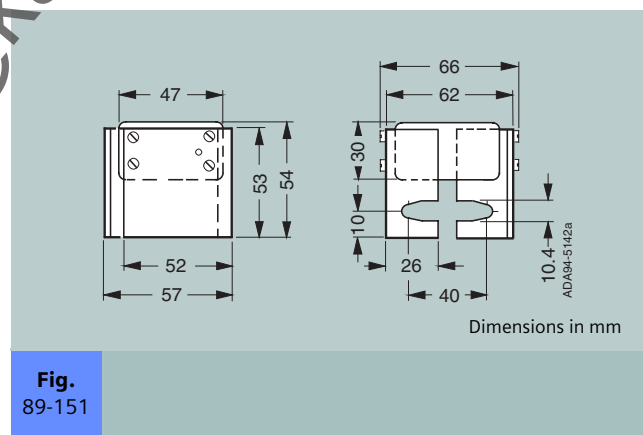
Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

**3NE3 5..-5**



**Fig.**  
89-150

**3NE4 1..-5**



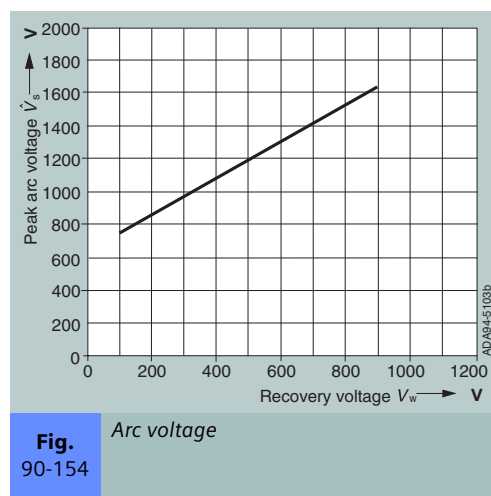
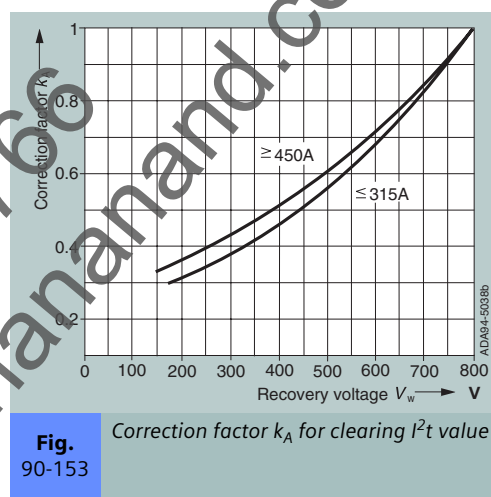
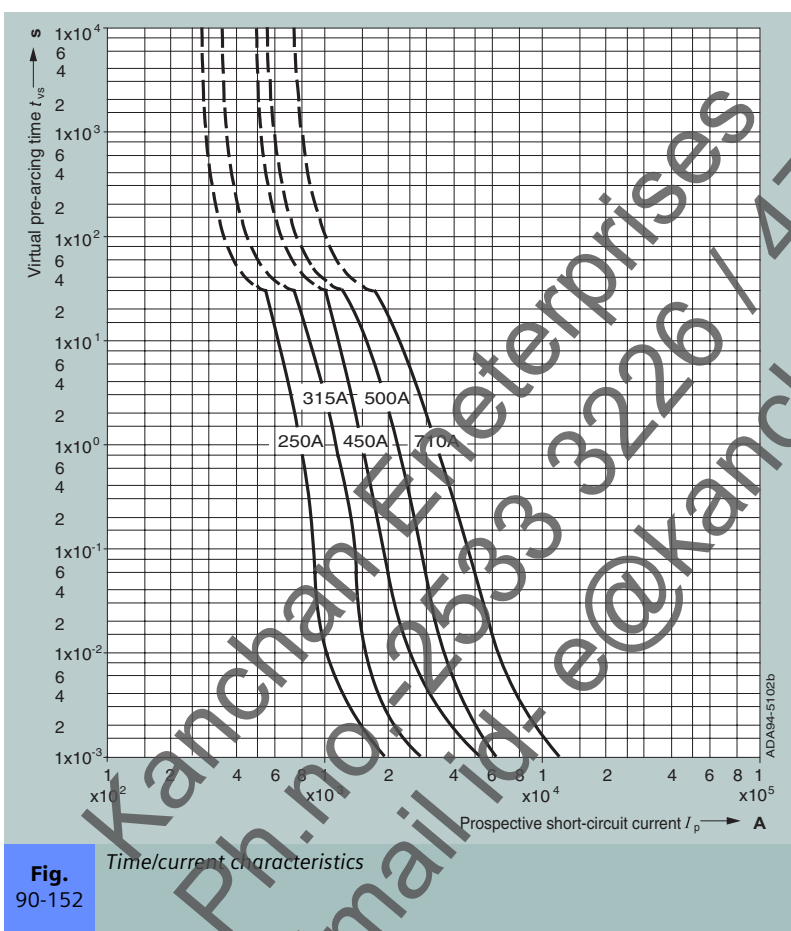
**Fig.**  
89-151

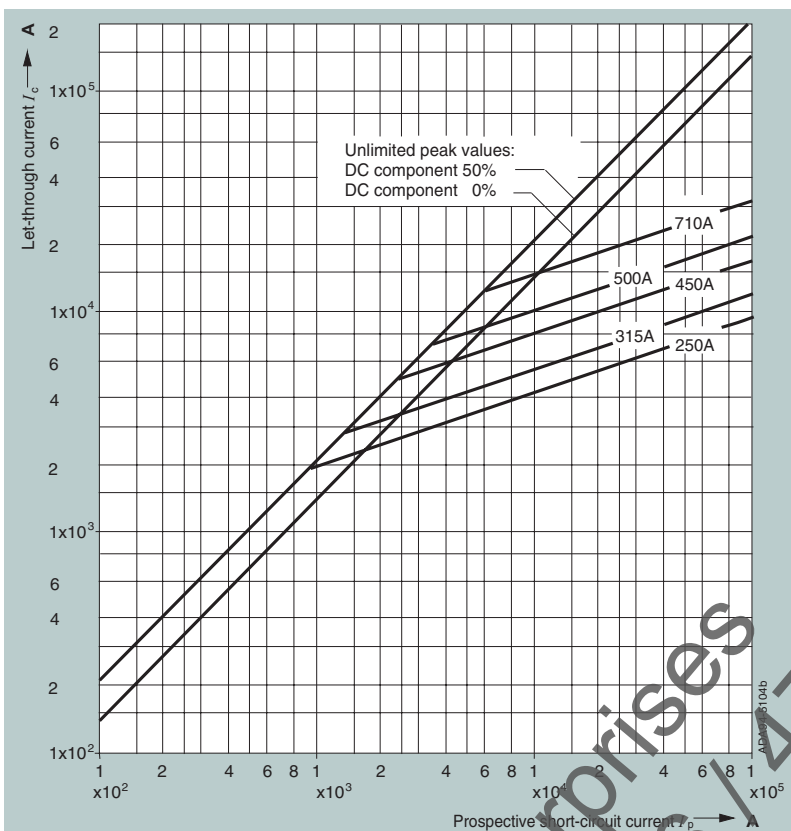
### 3.2.2 3NE4 3..-6B, 3NE4 337-6

Order No.		3NE4 327-6B <sup>1)</sup>	3NE4 330-6B <sup>1)</sup>	3NE4 333-6B <sup>1)</sup>	3NE4 334-6B <sup>1)</sup>	3NE4 337-6 <sup>1)</sup>
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	800	800	800	800	800
Rated current $I_n$	A	250	315	450	500	710
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	3600	7400	29400	42500	142000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	29700	60700	191000	276000	923000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	175	170	190	195	170
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	105	120	140	155	155
Cyclic load factor WL		0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.95
Weight, approx.	kg	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65

**Table**  
90-42

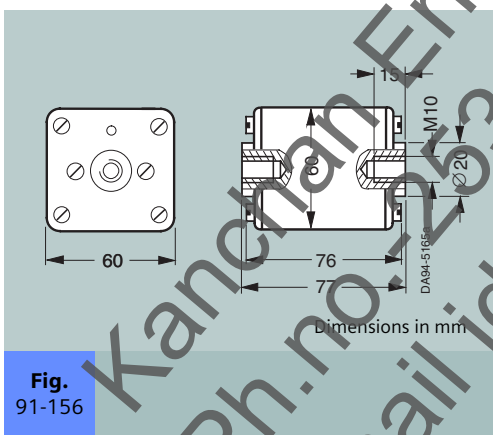
<sup>1)</sup> Maximum tightening torque M 10 blind tapping: 35 Nm, screw-in penetration depth  $\geq 9$  mm





**Fig.**  
91-155

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



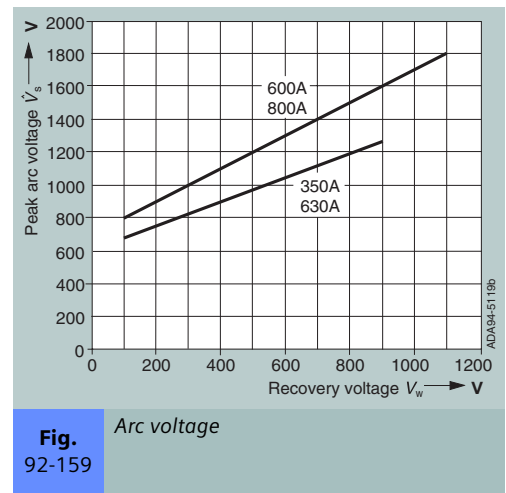
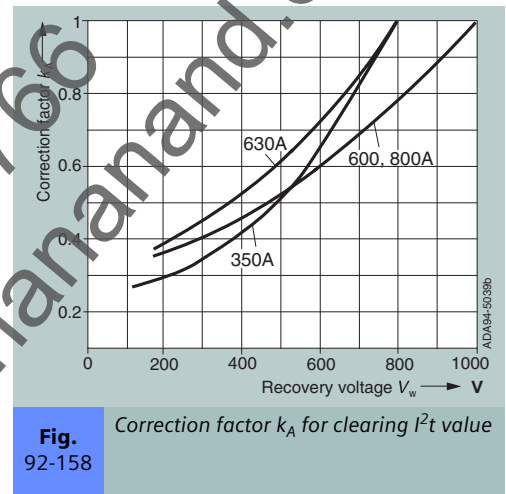
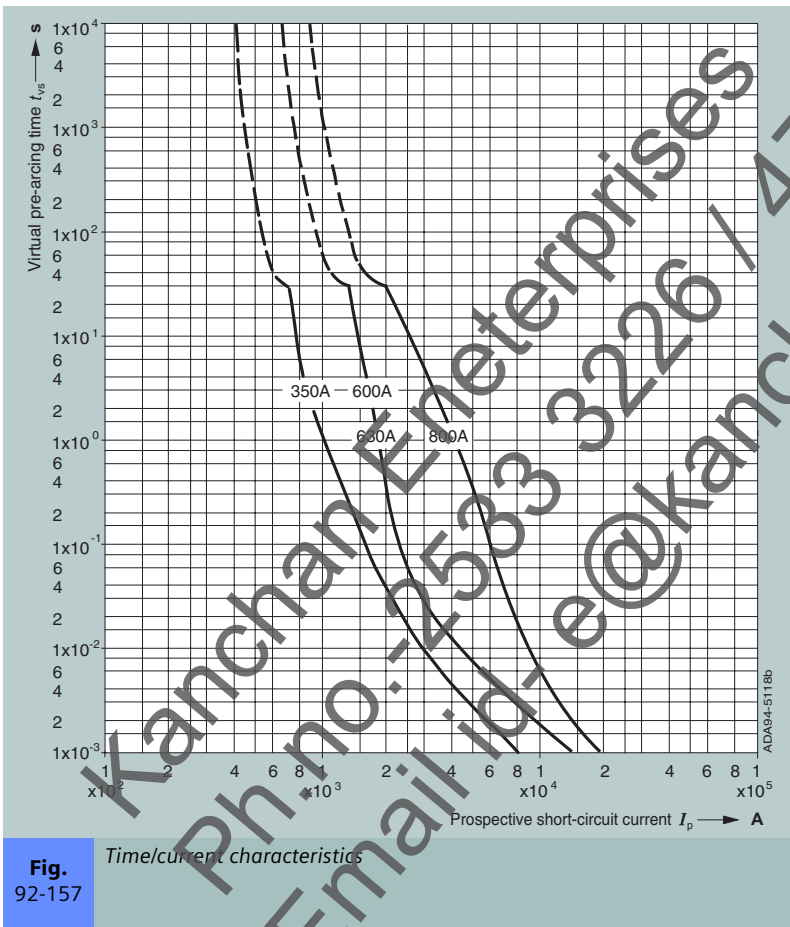
**Fig.**  
91-156

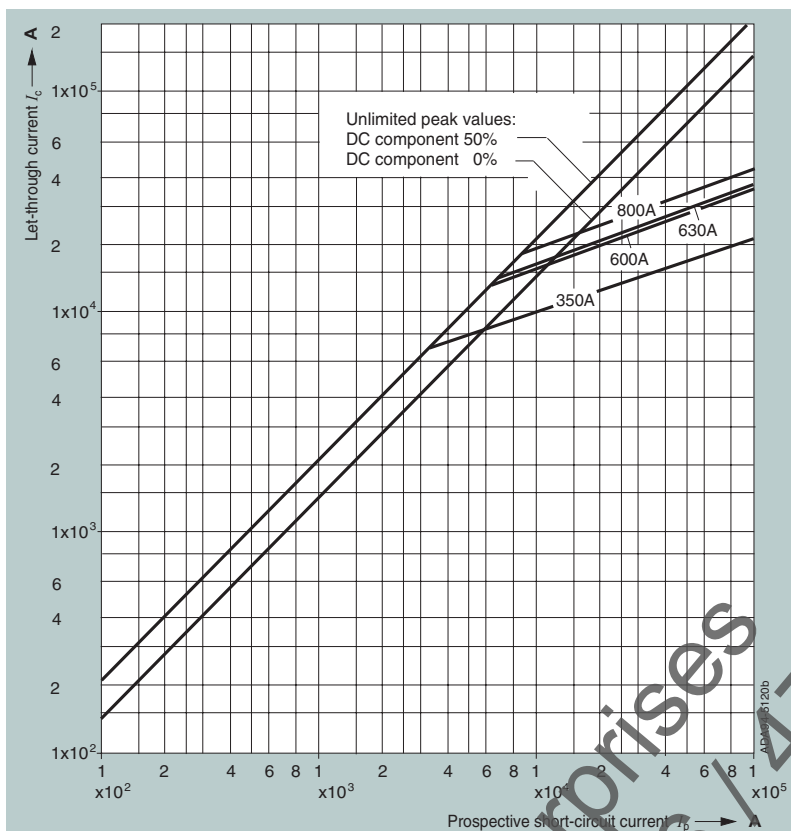
### 3.2.3 3NC5 531, 3NC5 8..

Order No.		3NC5 531 <sup>1)</sup>	3NC5 841 <sup>1)</sup>	3NC5 840 <sup>1)</sup>	3NC5 838 <sup>1)</sup>
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	800	800	1000	1000
Rated current $I_n$	A	350 <sup>2)</sup>	630 <sup>2)</sup>	600 <sup>2)</sup>	800 <sup>2)</sup>
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	66000	185000	185000	360000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	260000	888000	888000	1728000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	200	110	110	130
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	80	145	150	170
Cyclic load factor WL		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Weight, approx.	kg	0.67	1.2	1.4	1.2

**Table**  
92-43

- 1) Maximum tightening torque:  
 - M 10 thread (with indicator): 40 Nm  
 - M 10 blind tapping: 50 Nm, screw-in penetration depth  $\geq 9$  mm  
 - M 24 x 1.5 thread: 60 Nm
- 2) Temperature of the water-cooled busbar, max. +45 °C

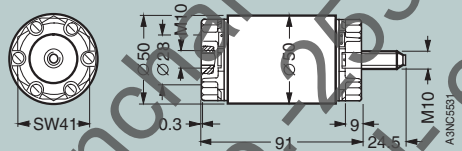




**Fig.**  
93-160

Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)

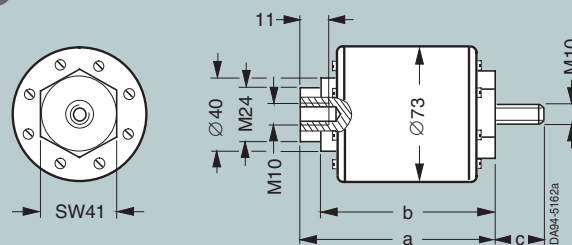
**3NC5 531**



**Fig.**  
93-161

Dimensions in mm

3NC5 8..



**Fig.**  
93-162

Dimensions in mm

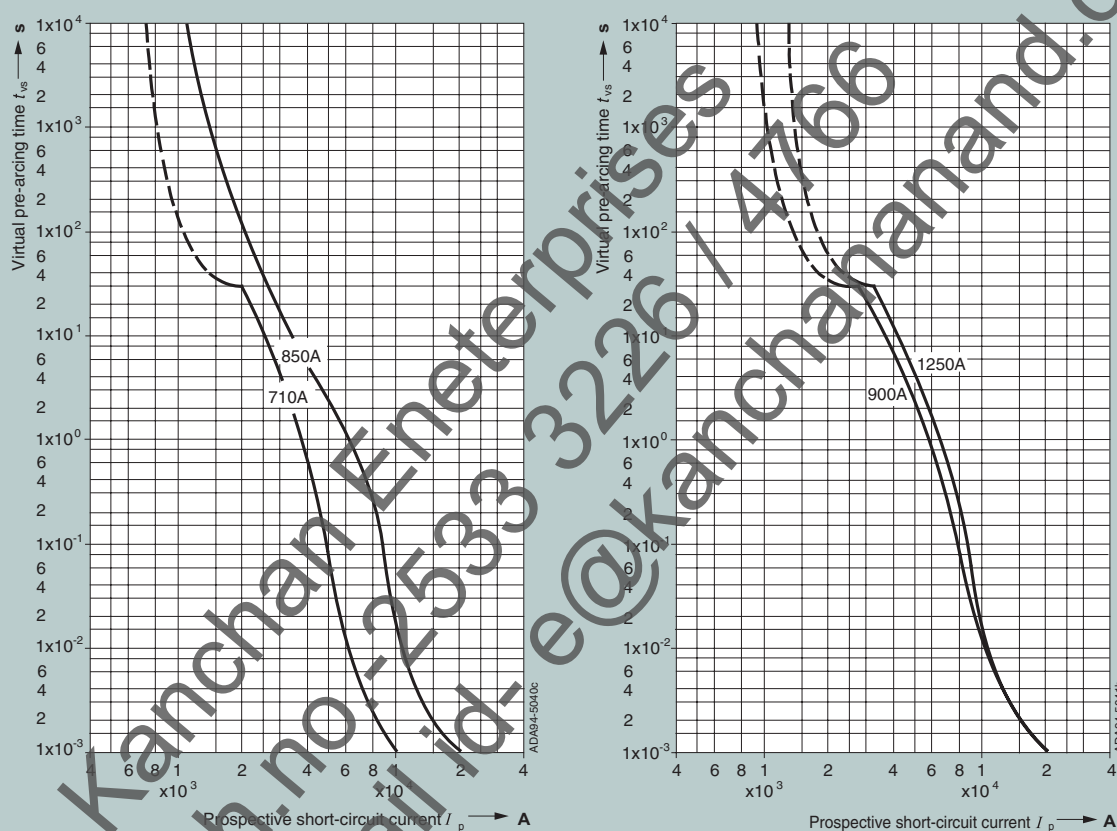
Order No.	a	b	c
<b>3NC5 841</b>	98	88.5	25
<b>3NC5 840</b>	119	109.5	20.5
<b>3NC5 838</b>	98	88.5	25

### 3.2.4 3NE6 4..., 3NE9 450, 3NE6 437-7, 3NE9 440-6, 3NE9 450-7

Order No.		3NE9 440-6	3NE9 450	3NE6 437	3NE6 444	3NE9 450-7	3NE6 437-7
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)		gR	aR	aR	aR	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V	600	600	900	900	600	900
Rated current $I_n$ <sup>1)</sup>	A	850	1250 <sup>2)</sup>	710 <sup>2)</sup>	900 <sup>2)</sup>	1250 <sup>3)</sup>	710 <sup>3)</sup>
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s	400000	400000	100000	400000	400000	100000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s	2480000	2480000	620000	1920000	2480000	620000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K	74	80	80	80	105	110
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W	85	210	150	170	210	150
Cyclic load factor WL		1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Weight, approx.	kg	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0

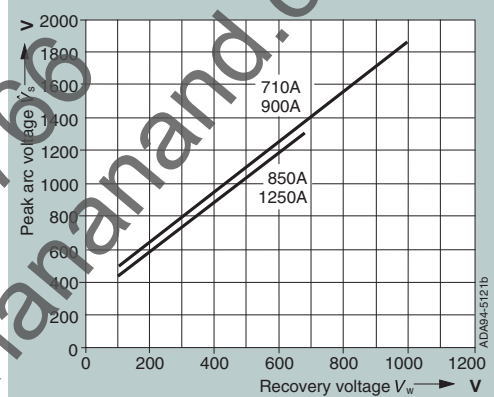
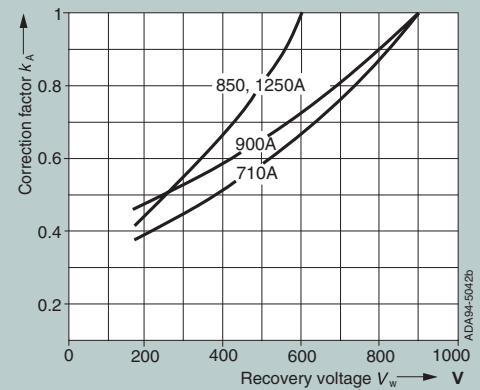
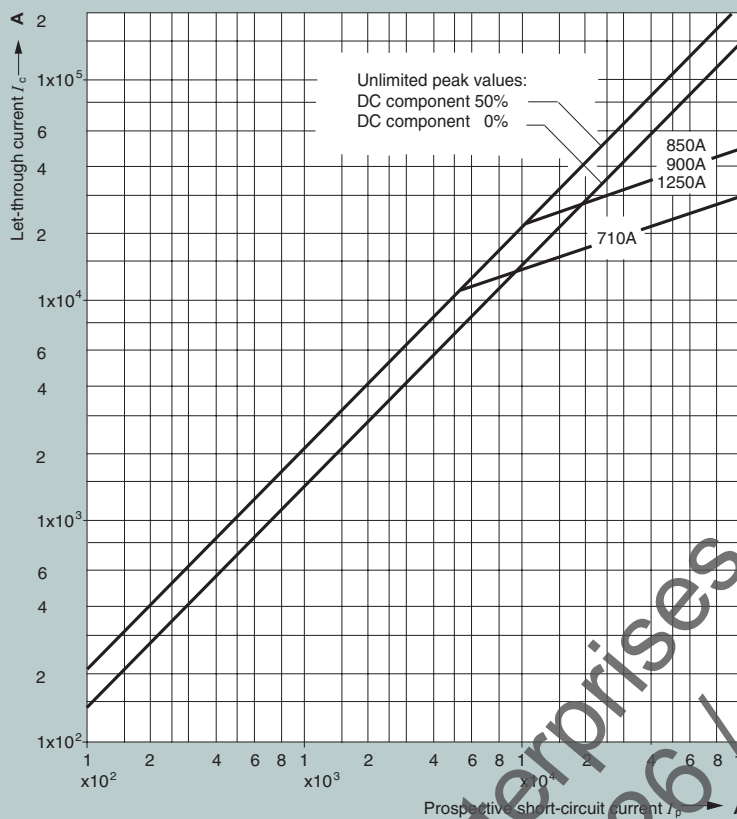
**Table**  
94-44

- 1) Maximum tightening torque M 10 blind tapping: 35 Nm, screw-in penetration depth  $\geq 9$  mm  
2) Cooling air velocity  $\geq 2$  m/s  
3) Lower (cooled) connection, max. +60 °C, upper connection (M 10) max. +110 °C



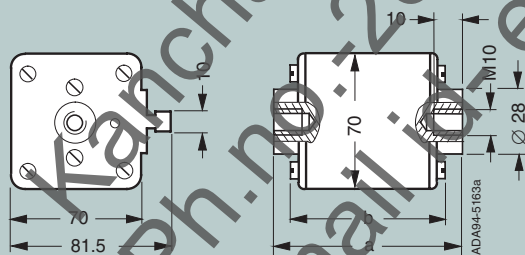
**Fig.**  
94-163

Time/current characteristics

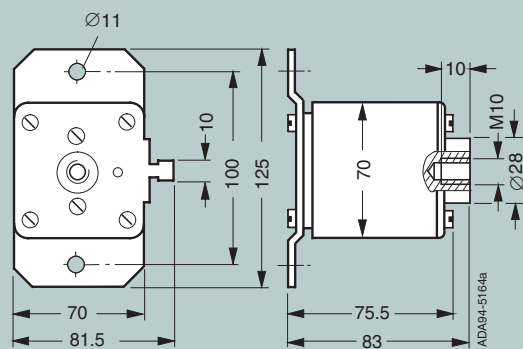


**3NE6 4.., 3NE9 4.., 3NE9 4..-6**

**3NE6 4..-7, 3NE9 4..-7**



Order No.	a	b
<b>3NE9 440-6</b>	89	76
<b>3NE9 450</b>	89	76
<b>3NE6 437</b>	89	76
<b>3NE6 444</b>	99	86



3.2.5 3NC7 3.-2

Order No.	3NC7 327-2	3NC7 331-2
Utilization category (IEC 60 269)	aR	aR
Rated voltage $V_n$	V 680	680
Rated current $I_n$	A 250	350
Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$ ( $t_{vs} = 1$ ms)	A <sup>2</sup> s 244 000	550 000
Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ at $V_n$	A <sup>2</sup> s 635 000	1 430 000
Temperature rise at $I_n$ (center of the fuse body)	K 45	66
Power dissipation at $I_n$	W 25	32
Cyclic load factor $WL$	0.9	0.9
Weight, approx.	kg 0.7	0.7

Table  
96-45

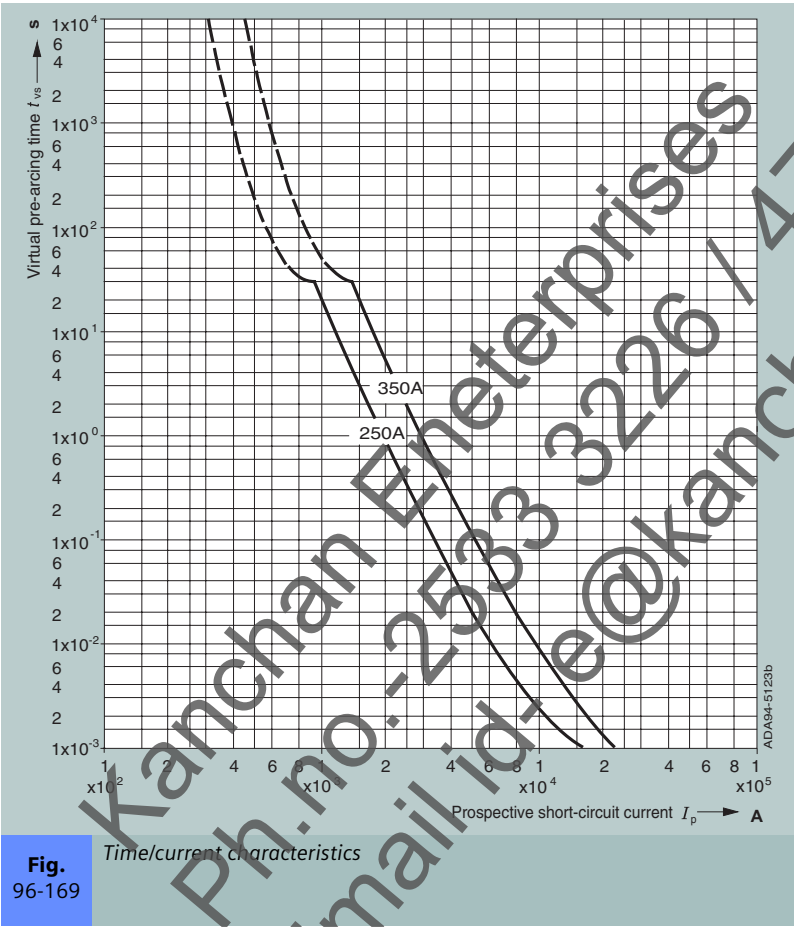


Fig.  
96-169  
Time/current characteristics

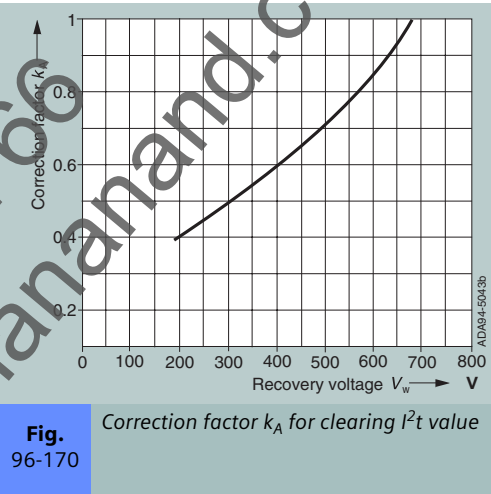


Fig.  
96-170  
Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value

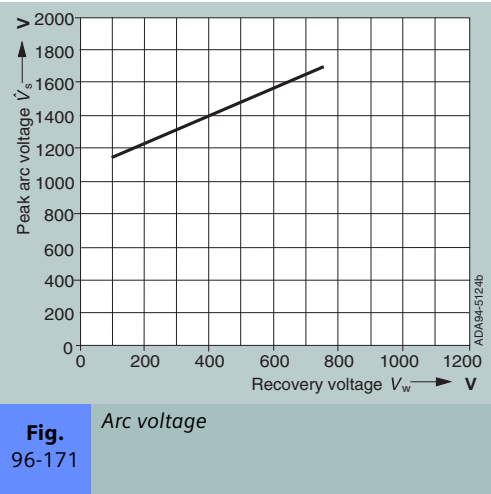
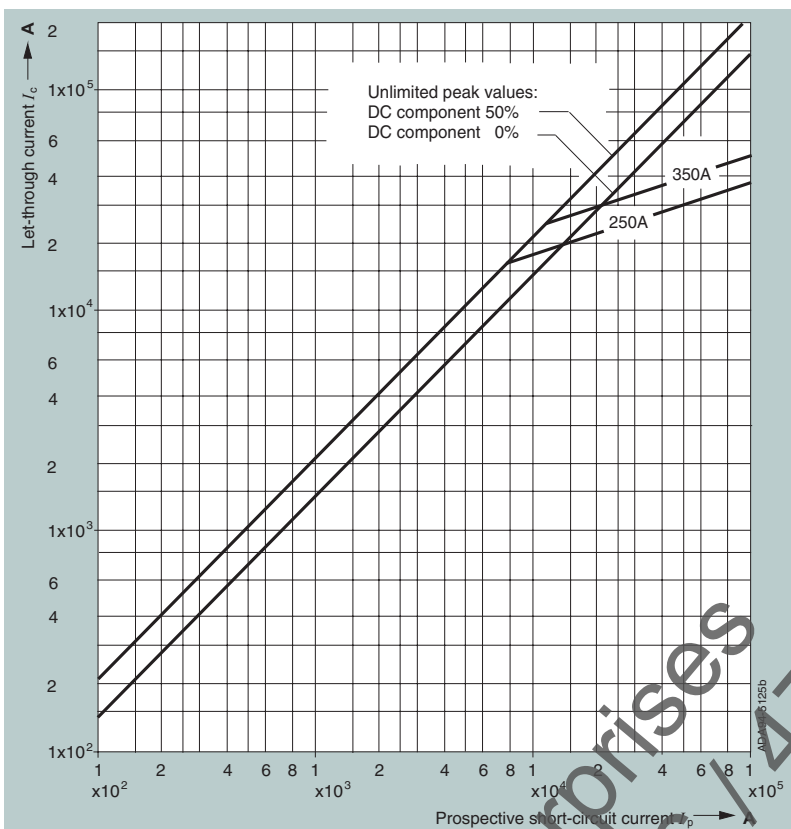


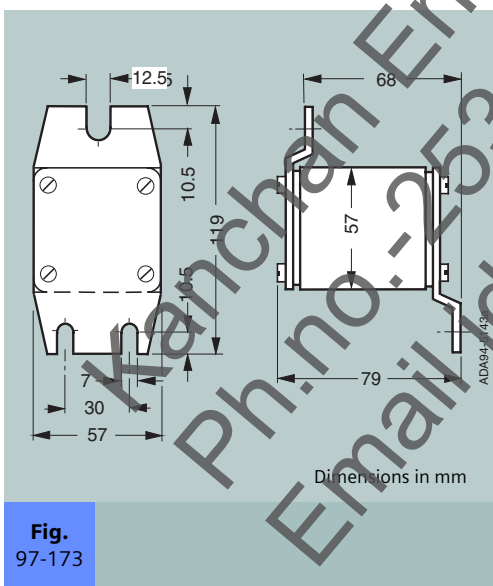
Fig.  
96-171  
Arc voltage





**Fig.**  
97-172

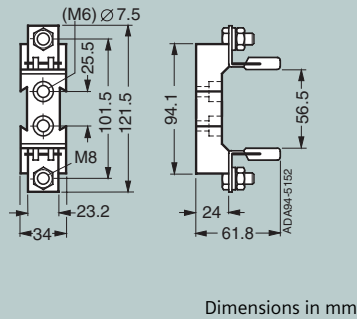
Let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz)



**Fig.**  
97-173

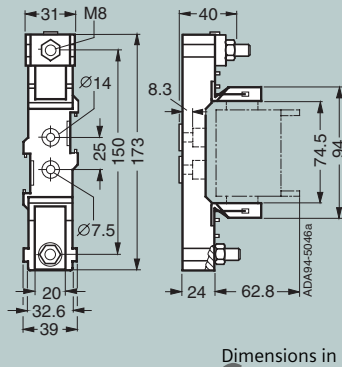
# Dimension Drawings

## Accessories



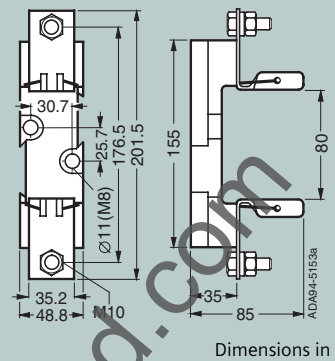
**Fig.**  
98-174

Fuse base 3NH3 030



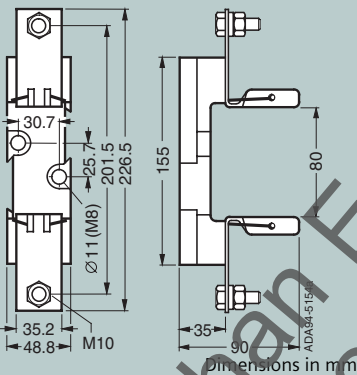
**Fig.**  
98-175

Fuse base 3NH3 120



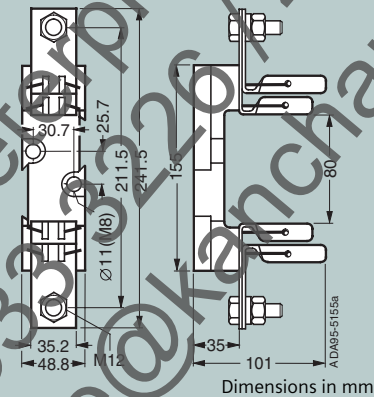
**Fig.**  
98-176

Fuse base 3NH3 230



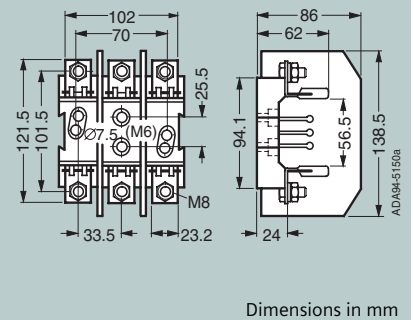
**Fig.**  
98-177

Fuse base 3NH3 330



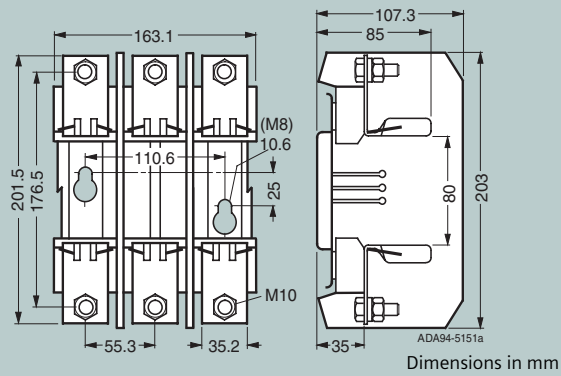
**Fig.**  
98-178

Fuse base 3NH3 430

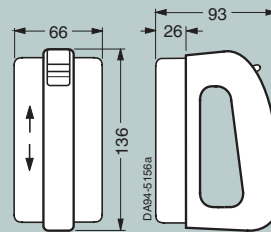


**Fig.**  
98-179

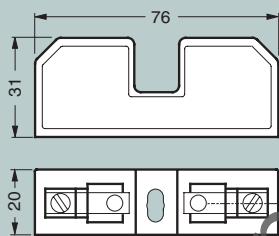
Fuse base 3NH4 030



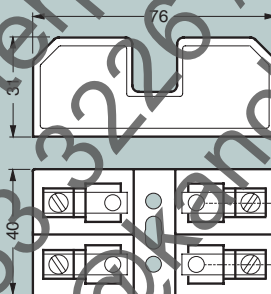
**Fig.** 99-180  
Fuse base 3NH4 230



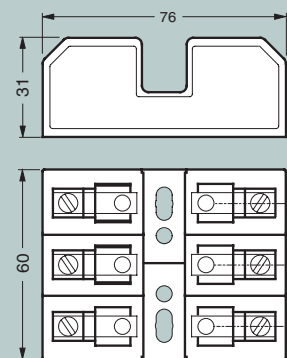
**Fig.** 99-181  
Fuse puller 3NX1 011



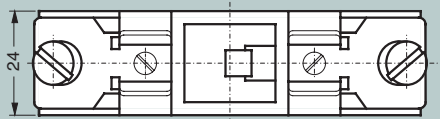
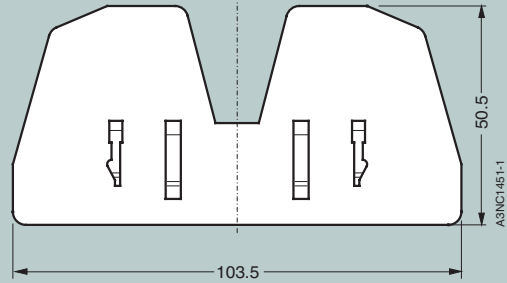
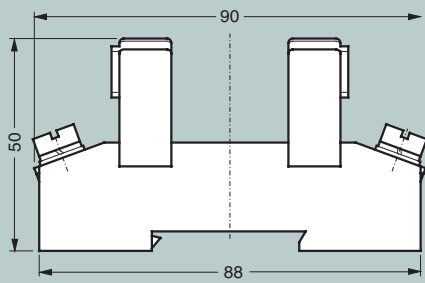
**Fig.** 99-182  
Fuse base 3NC1 038-1



**Fig.** 99-183  
Fuse base 3NC1 038-2



**Fig.** 99-184  
Fuse base 3NC1 038-3



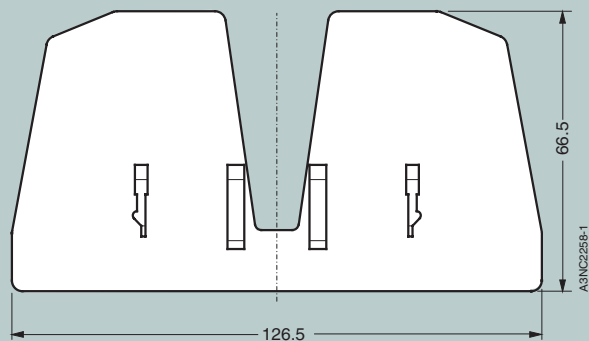
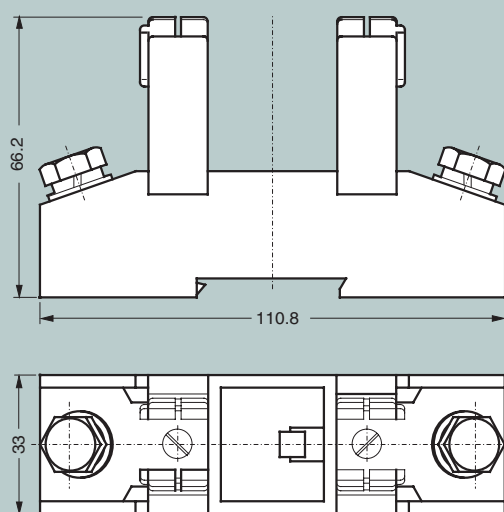
Dimensions in mm

**Fig.**  
100-185

Fuse base 3NC1 451-1

Phase barrier for 3NC1451-1

Kanchan Enterprises  
Ph.no:-2533 3226 / 4766  
Email id- e@kanchananand.com



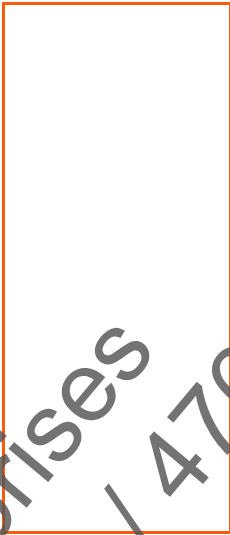
Dimensions in mm

**Fig.**  
101-186

Fuse base 3NC2258-1

Phase barrier for 3NC2258-1

Kanchan Enterprises  
Ph.no:-2533 3226 / 4766  
Email id- e@kanchananand.com



Kanchan Eneterprises  
Ph.no:-2533 3226 / 4766  
Email id- e@kanchananand.com

# Technical Description and Terminology

## Technical Information

Rated voltage  $V_n$

Rated current  $I_n$ , load capacity

$I^2t$  values

Time/current characteristics

Actual pre-arcing time

Taking into account the pre-loading, residual value  $RW$

Let-through current  $I_c$

Rated interrupting capacity

Arc voltage  $\hat{U}_s$

Power dissipation, temperature rise

Connecting fuse links in parallel and series

DC current applications

Indicators

Accessories

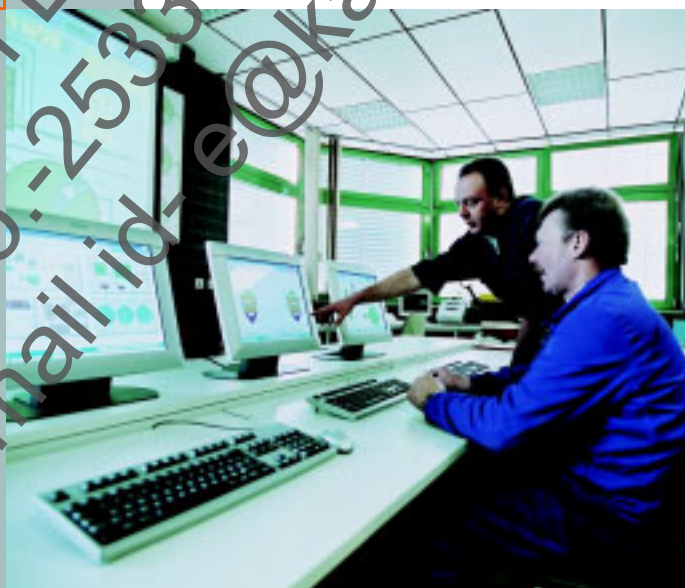
## Determining the Rated Current

Determining the rated current  $I_n$  for ageing-free operation with cyclic loads

Selection examples

Fuse Monitoring

## Terminology



# Technical Information

Fuse links are selected according to the rated voltage, rated current, clearing  $I^2t$  value  $I^2t_A$  and the cyclic load factor taking into account the other conditions specified in Section 4 'Technical Description and Terminology'. Unless otherwise noted, all of the following data and information refer to AC operation at frequencies of between 45 and 62 Hz.

## 4.1 Rated voltage $V_n$

The rated voltage of a SITOR fuse link is the RMS value of an AC voltage which is specified in the Ordering and Engineering Data, and the Characteristic Values as well as on the fuse link itself.

The rated voltage of a fuse link should be selected so that it reliably clears the voltage which is driving the short-circuit current. The driving voltage may not exceed a value of  $V_n + 10\%$ . It should be noted that the supply voltage  $V_{v0}$  of a converter can increase by 10%. If two branches of a converter circuit are in series in the short-circuit path, then for an adequately high short-circuit current it can be assumed that the voltage is evenly distributed. In this case it is imperative that the information and instructions in Section 4.1.2 'Fuse links in series' is carefully observed.

### 4.1.1 Rectifier operation

For converters which only operate in the rectifier mode, the connection voltage  $V_{v0}$  is the driving voltage.

### 4.1.2 Inverter operation

For converters which also operate in the inverter mode, inverter commutation faults can occur when a fault develops. In this case, the driving voltage  $V_{wk}$  in the short-circuit is the sum of the supplying DC voltage (e.g. EMF of the DC motor) and the connection voltage on the three-phase side. In order to dimension the fuse link, this sum can be replaced by an AC voltage whose RMS value corresponds to 180% of the connection voltage on the three-phase side ( $V_{wk} = 1.8 V_{v0}$ ). The fuse links must be dimensioned so that they reliably clear voltage  $V_{wk}$ .

## 4.2 Rated current $I_n$ , load capacity

The rated current of a SITOR fuse link is the RMS value of an AC current for a frequency range of between 45 and 62 Hz specified in Sections 2 and 3 'Ordering and Engineering Data' and 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' as well as the current specified on the fuse link itself.

When fuse links are used with the rated current, the standard operating conditions are as follows:

- Natural air cooling with an ambient temperature of +45 °C

- Connection cross-sections the same as the test cross-sections (refer to Section 4.2.1), when used in l.v.h.b.c. fuse bases and switch disconnectors, refer to Section 2 'Ordering and Engineering Data'
- Current conduction angle of half a period 120 °el
- Continuous maximum load with the rated current

For operating conditions which deviate from these, the permissible load current  $I_n'$  of the SITOR fuse link is determined using the following formula

$$I_n' = k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL \times I_n$$

with

- $I_n$ ... rated current of the fuse link <sup>1)</sup>
- $k_u$ ... correction factor, ambient temperature (Section 4.2.2)
- $k_q$ ... correction factor, connection cross-section (Section 4.2.3)
- $k_\lambda$ ... correction factor, current conduction angle (Section 4.2.4)
- $k_l$ ... correction factor, forced air cooling (Section 4.2.5)
- $WL$ ... cyclic load factor (Section 4.2.6)

1) When using SITOR fuse links in l.v.h.b.c. fuse bases according to IEC/EN 60269-2-1 as well as in fused switch disconnectors and switch disconnectors with fuses, the information in Section 2 'Ordering and Engineering Data' must also be observed.



#### 4.2.1 Test cross-sections

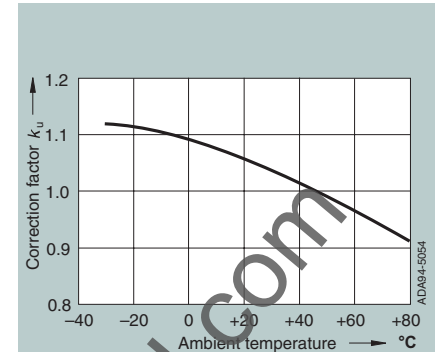
Rated current $I_n$ A	Test cross-section (series 3NC10, 3NC11, 3NC14, 3NC15, 3NC22, 3NE1..., 3NE8 0..., 3NE41) Cu mm <sup>2</sup>	Test cross-section (all of the remaining series) Cu mm <sup>2</sup>
10	1.0	–
16	1.5	–
20	2.5	45
25	4	45
35	6	45
40	10	45
50	10	45
63	16	45
80	25	45
100	35	60
125	50	80
160	70	100
200	95	150
224	–	150
250	120	185
315	2 x 70	240
350	2 x 95	260
400	2 x 95	320
450	2 x 120	320
500	2 x 120	400
560	2 x 150	400
630	2 x 185	480
710	2 x (40 x 5)	560
800	2 x (50 x 5)	560
900	2 x (80 x 4)	720
1000	–	720
1250	–	960

**Table**  
105-46

Test cross sections of SITOR fuse links

#### 4.2.2 Correction factor, ambient temperature $k_u$

The influence of the ambient temperature on the permissible load placed on the SITOR fuse link is taken into account using correction factor  $k_u$  corresponding to the following diagram.



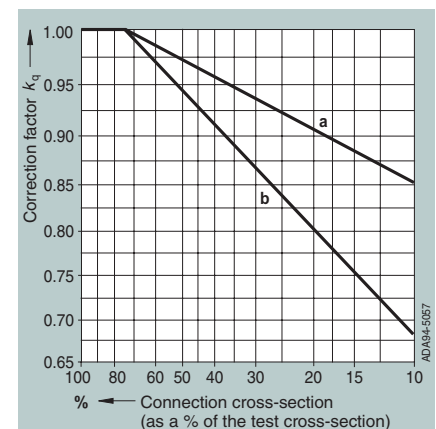
**Fig.**  
105-187

Correction factor,  
ambient temperature

#### 4.2.3 Correction factor, connection cross-section $k_q$

The rated current of SITOR fuse links is valid for use with connection cross-sections which correspond to the particular test cross-section (refer to Section 4.2.1).

For reduced connection cross-sections, correction factor  $k_q$ , as shown in the following diagram, should be applied.



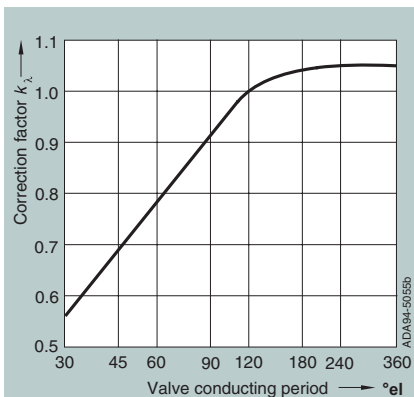
- a) Cross-section reduction of one connection
- b) Cross-section reduction of both connections

**Fig.**  
105-188

Correction factor,  
connection cross-section

#### 4.2.4 Correction factor, current conduction angle $k_k$

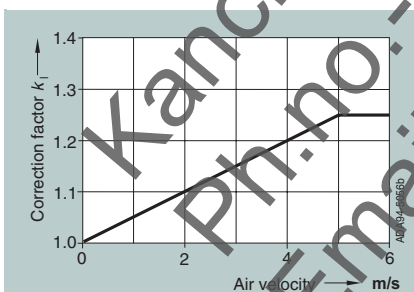
The rated current of SITOR fuse links is based on a sinusoidal AC current (45 Hz to 62 Hz). In converter operation, the fuses in the branch have to conduct an intermittent current whereby the current conduction angle in most cases is either 180°el or 120°el. When the load current has this waveform, the fuse link can still conduct the full rated current. The current must be reduced corresponding to the following diagram for lower current conduction angles.



**Fig. 106-189** Correction factor, valve conducting period

#### 4.2.5 Correction factor for increased air cooling $k_l$

With increased air cooling, the load capacity of the fuse links increases with the air velocity; air velocities > 5 m/s significantly increases the load capacity.

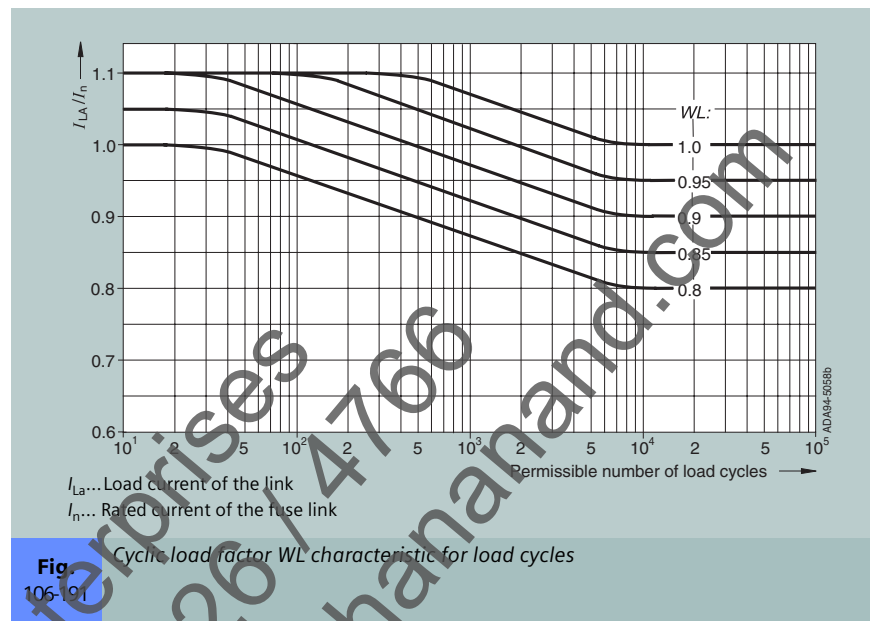


**Fig. 106-190** Correction factor for increased air cooling

#### 4.2.6 Cyclic load factor WL

The cyclic load factor WL is a reduction factor which can be used to determine the ageing-free load capacity of a fuse link for any load duty cycle. SITOR fuse links have different cyclic load factors as a result of the mechanical design. The particular cyclic load factor WL for >10000 load cycles (1 hour "on", 1 hour

"off") during the expected operating time of the fuse links is specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings'. For a lower number of load cycles during the expected operating time of the fuse links, then according to the following diagram, a fuse link with a lower cyclic factor WL is adequate.



For a uniform load (no load duty cycles and no interrupt operations), then a cyclic load factor  $WL = 1$  can be assumed. For load duty cycles as well as interrupt operations, which last longer than 5 min., and which occur more frequently than 1 x per week, then the cyclic load factor WL specified for the individual fuse links in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' should be selected.

#### 4.2.7 Fuse currents when used in a converter

The RMS value of the fuse current for the most usual converter circuit configurations can be calculated from the

(smoothed) DC current  $I_d$  and from the phase current  $I_L$  according to the following table.

Converter circuit configuration		RMS value of the phase current (phase fuse)	RMS value of the branch current (branch fuse)
Single-pulse center-tap circuit	(M1)	$1.57 I_d$	—
2-pulse center-tap circuit	(M2)	$0.71 I_d$	—
3-pulse center-tap circuit	(M3)	$0.58 I_d$	—
6-pulse center-tap circuit	(M6)	$0.41 I_d$	—
Double 3-pulse center-tap circuit (parallel)	(M3.2)	$0.29 I_d$	—
2-pulse bridge circuit	(B2)	$1.0 I_d$	$0.71 I_d$
6-pulse bridge circuit	(B6)	$0.82 I_d$	$0.58 I_d$
Single-phase bi-directional circuit	(W1)	$1.0 I_L$	$0.71 I_L$

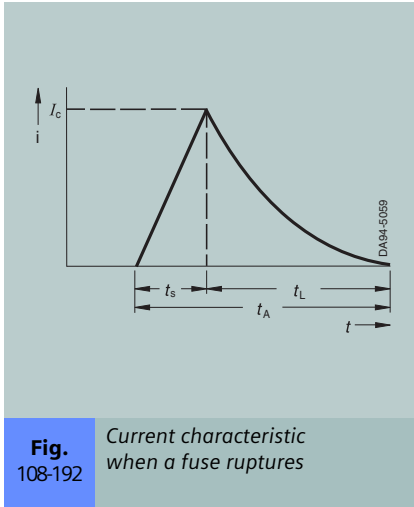
**Table 107-47** Fuse currents when used in a converter

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Email id- e@kanchananand.com

### 4.3 $I^2t$ values

When a short-circuit develops, the current through the fuse link increases, during the pre-arcing time  $t_s$  up to the let-through current  $I_c$  (peak melting current).

During the arc time  $t_L$  the arc forms and the short-circuit current is cleared (refer to the following diagram).



**Fig. 108-192** Current characteristic when a fuse ruptures

The integral of the square of the current over the complete clearing time ( $t_s + t_L$ ) – also known as the clearing  $I^2t$  value, defines the heat which the semiconductor component is subject to, which is to be protected, during the interrupt operation.

$$\left( \int I^2 dt \right)$$

In order to provide adequate protection the clearing  $I^2t$  value of the fuse link must be less than the  $I^2t$  value of the semiconductor component. The clearing  $I^2t$  value of the fuse link practically decreases the same as the  $I^2t$  value of a semiconductor component with increasing temperature, i.e. increasing pre-loading. This means that it is sufficient to compare the  $I^2t$  values in the non-loaded (cold) condition.

The clearing  $I^2t$  value ( $I^2t_A$ ) is the sum of the pre-arcing  $I^2t$  value ( $I^2t_s$ ) and the arcing  $I^2t$  value ( $I^2t_L$ ).

$$\left( \int I^2 dt \right) (\text{semiconductor}, t_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10 \text{ ms}) > \left( \int I^2 dt \right) (\text{fuse link})$$

#### 4.3.1 Pre-arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_s$

The pre-arcing  $I^2t$  value can be calculated for any time from the value pairs of the time/current characteristic of the fuse link.

For decreasing pre-arcing times, the pre-arcing  $I^2t$  value goes to a lower limit value where, during melting, almost no heat is dissipated from the notches of the fuse element to the environment. The pre-arcing  $I^2t$  values, specified in Sections 2 and 3 of the 'Ordering and Engineering Data' und 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawing' correspond to the pre-arcing time of  $t_{vs} = 1 \text{ ms}$ .

#### 4.3.2 Arcing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_L$

While the pre-arcing  $I^2t$  value is a characteristic of the fuse link, the arcing  $I^2t$  value depends on the circuit data, and more precisely

- on the recovery voltage  $V_w$
- on the power factor  $\cos \phi$  of the short-circuit loop
- on the prospective current  $I_p$  (current at the location where the fuse link is mounted if this is bypassed)

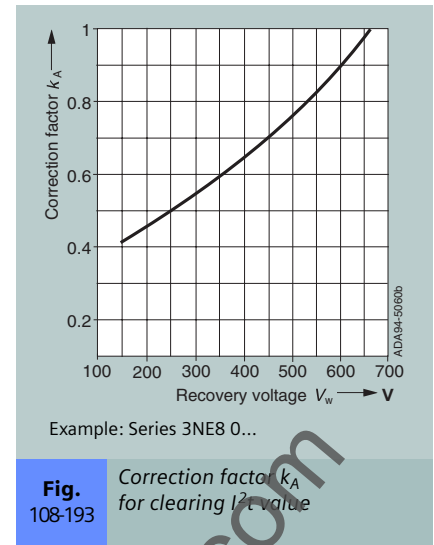
The maximum of the arcing  $I^2t$  value is reached, depending on the fuse type, at a current of between  $10 I_n$  up to  $30 I_n$ .

#### 4.3.3 Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$ , correction factor $k_A$

The clearing  $I^2t$  values of the fuse links are specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' for rated voltage  $V_n$ . The correction factor  $k_A$  should be taken into account when determining the clearing- $I^2t$  value for a recovery voltage  $V_w$ .

$$I^2t_A (\text{for } V_w) = I^2t_A (\text{for } V_n) \times k_A$$

The "Correction factor  $k_A$ " characteristic (refer to the following diagram) is specified for the individual fuse series in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawing'. The clearing  $I^2t$  values, determined in this fashion, are valid for prospective currents  $I_p \geq 10 \times I_n$  and  $\cos \phi = 0.35$ .



**Fig. 108-193** Correction factor  $k_A$  for clearing  $I^2t$  value

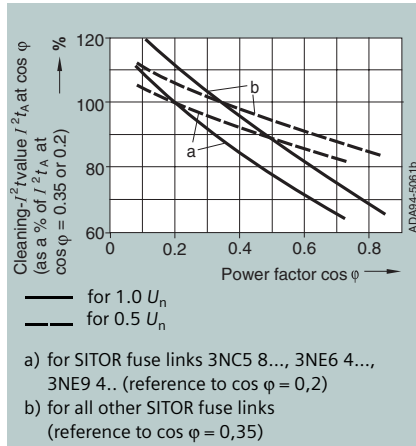
#### 4.3.4 Taking into account the recovery voltage $V_w$

The recovery voltage  $V_w$  is obtained from the voltage which drives the short-circuit current. The driving voltage is, in most fault situations, the same as the supply voltage  $V_{v0}$ . For inverter commutation faults, it is 180% of the supply voltage  $V_{v0}$  (refer to Section 4.1 'Rated voltage'). If two branches of a converter circuit are located in the short-circuit loop, and there are therefore two fuse links in series, when the short-circuit current is sufficiently high (refer to Section 4.11.2), then it can be assumed that the voltage will be evenly distributed. This means  $V_w = 0.5 V_{v0}$  or, for inverter commutation faults,  $V_w = 0.9 V_{v0}$ .

#### 4.3.5 Influence of the power factor $\cos \varphi$

The data provided in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' for the clearing  $I^2t$  values ( $I^2t_A$ ) refers to a power factor of  $\cos \varphi = 0.35$  (exception: For SITOR fuse links 3NC5 8..., 3NE6 4..., 3NE9 4..., then  $\cos \varphi = 0.2$  applies).

The following diagram shows the relationship between the clearing  $I^2t$  values and the power factor  $\cos \varphi$  at 1.0  $U_n$  and at 0.5  $U_n$ .

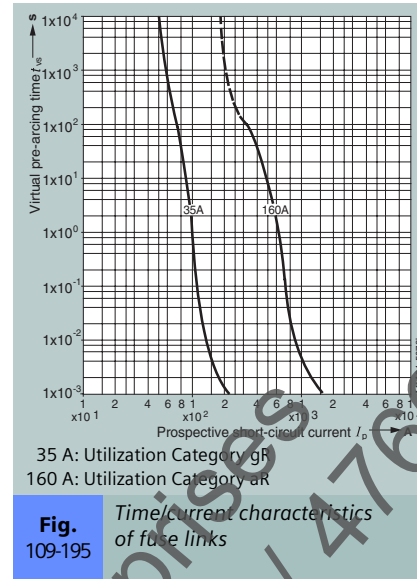


**Fig. 109-194**

Clearing  $I^2t$  value  $I^2t_A$  for SITOR fuse links as a function of power factor  $\cos \varphi$

#### 4.4 Time/current characteristics

In the following diagram the time/current characteristics shown indicate the time up to melting for the unloaded fuse link from the cold state (max. +45 °C).



If the time/current characteristic is shown as dotted line in the long time range ( $t_{vs} > 10$  s) (fuse links, utilization Category aR), then this represents the limit of the permissible overload from the cold condition. If the dotted section of the characteristic is exceeded, there is a danger that the ceramic body of the fuse link could be damaged. The fuse link can only be used as short-circuit protection. In this case an additional protective device (overload relay, circuit breaker) is required to provide overload protection. For closed-loop controlled converter units the closed-loop current limiting control is sufficient.

If the time/current characteristic is a solid line over the complete time range (fuse links, utilization Category gR or gS), then the fuse link can interrupt the current over the complete time range. This means that it can be used for overload and short-circuit protection.

#### 4.5 Actual pre-arcing time

The virtual pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  is specified in the time/current characteristic as a function of the prospective current. This is a value which is valid for a squarewave current ( $di/dt = \infty$ ).

For pre-arcing times  $t_{vs} < 20$  ms, the virtual pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  deviates from the actual pre-arcing time  $t_s$ . The actual pre-arcing time can (depending on the current rate-of-rise) be several milliseconds longer.

In the range of several milliseconds, over which time the increase of the short-circuit current can be considered to be linear, for a sinusoidal current increase and at 50 Hz, the actual pre-arcing time is given by:

$$t_s = \frac{3 \times I^2 t_s}{I_c^2}$$

#### 4.6 Taking into account the pre-loading condition, residual value factor $RW$

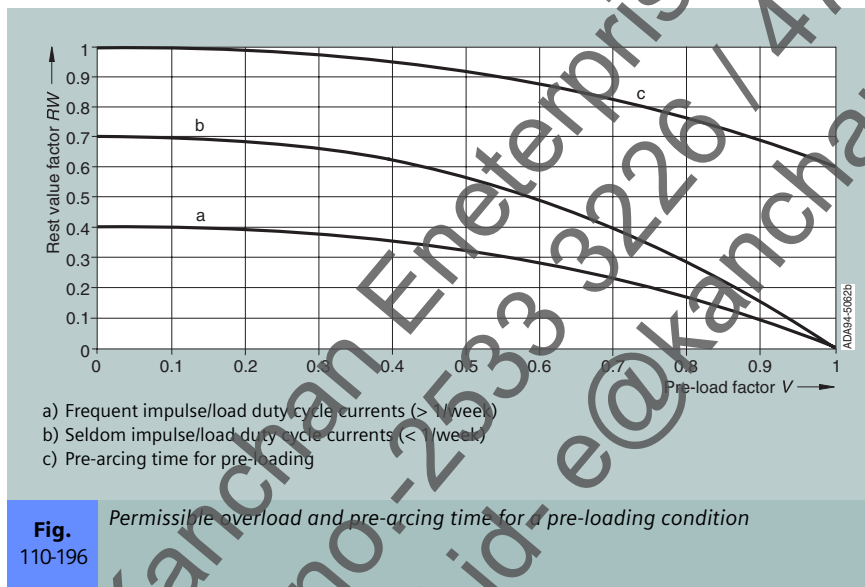
A pre-loading condition of the fuse link reduces the permissible overload duration and the pre-arcing time.

The residual value factor  $RW$  can be used to determine the time for which a fuse link can be operated, ageing-free at any overload current  $I_{La}$  during a periodic or non-periodic load duty cycle above the previously determined permissible load current  $I_n'$ .

The residual value factor  $RW$  depends on the pre-loading condition  $V$  ( $I_{rms}$  RMS fuse current during the load duty cycle to the permissible load current  $I_n'$ )

$$V = \frac{I_{rms}}{I_n'}$$

as well as the frequency of the overload conditions (refer to the following diagram, characteristics a and b).



Permissible overload duration = residual value factor  $RW$  x pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  (time/current characteristic)

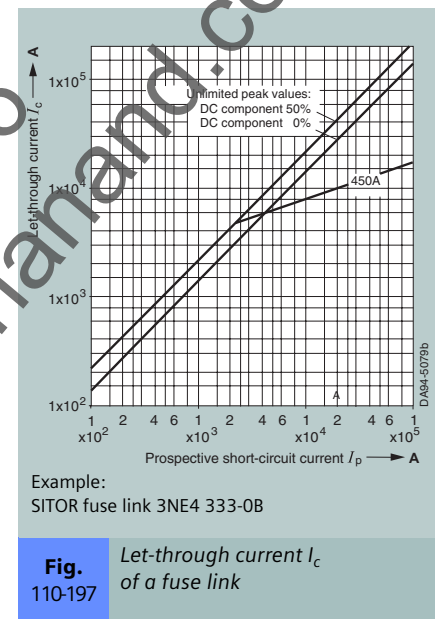
The reduction of the pre-arcing time of a fuse link for a specific pre-load condition can be taken from characteristic c.

Pre-arcing time = residual value factor  $RW$  x pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  (time/current characteristic)

#### 4.7 Let-through current $I_c$

The let-through current  $I_c$  can be determined from the let-through characteristics (current limiting at 50 Hz) specified for the particular fuse link in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings'. The let-through current is dependent on the prospective current and the DC current element when the short-circuit actually occurs (instant of switch-on).

The let-through current  $I_c$  of a fuse link as a function of the prospective short-circuit current  $I_p$  is shown in the following diagram using as an example a SITOR fuse link 3NE4 333-0B.

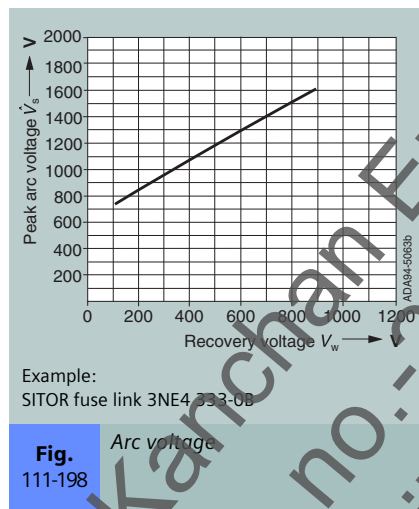


#### 4.8 Rated interrupting capacity

The rated interrupting capacity of all SITOR fuse links is at least 50 kA if higher values are not specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings'. The data is valid for a test voltage of  $1.1 \times V_n$ , 45 to 62 Hz and  $0.1 \leq \cos \varphi \leq 0.2$ . For application voltages which lie below the rated voltage as well as for rated currents of the fuse links which lie below the maximum rated current of a fuse series, the interrupting capacity lies significantly above the rated interrupting capacity.

#### 4.9 Arc voltage $V_s [\hat{U}_s]$

When extinguishing, an arc voltage  $V_s [\hat{U}_s]$  occurs at the connections of the fuse link. This arc voltage can significantly exceed the connection voltage. The magnitude of the arc voltage depends on the design of the fuse link and the magnitude of the recovery voltage. It is shown in the form of a characteristic as a function of the recovery voltage  $V_w$  (refer to the following diagram).



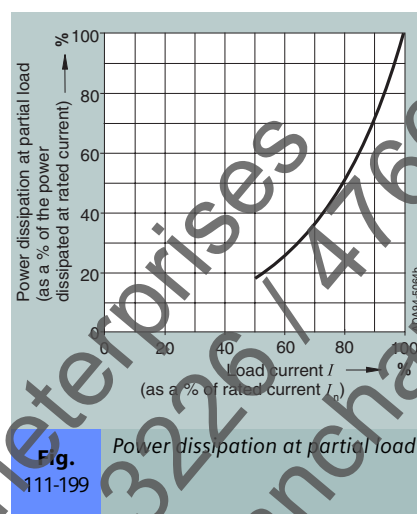
The arc voltage occurs at the semiconductor components, which are not located in the short-circuit loop, as blocking voltage. In order to avoid a voltage-related hazard, the arc voltage may not exceed the peak blocking voltage of the semiconductor component.

#### 4.10 Power dissipation, temperature rise

When the rated current is reached, the fuse elements of SITOR fuse links have a significantly higher temperature than the fuse elements of cable protection fuse links.

The power dissipation, specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' is the upper spread value if the fuse link is conducting the rated current.

The power dissipation decreases at partial load corresponding to the following diagram.



The temperature rise, specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' is valid for the specified reference point and was determined when testing the fuse link (test setup in accordance with DIN VDE 0636, Part 23 and IEC 269-4).

#### 4.11 Connecting fuse links in parallel and series

##### 4.11.1 Parallel circuit

If several semiconductor components and therefore fuse links are connected in parallel in a branch when an internal short-circuit develops, then only the fuse link connected in series with the defective semiconductor component ruptures. This fuse link must extinguish the full connection voltage.

If it is necessary increase the current, two or several fuse links connected in parallel can be assigned to a semiconductor component without having to reduce the current. The resulting clearing- $I^2t$  value then increases to the square of the number of fuse links connected in parallel. Only fuse links of the same type should be used in order to avoid that the current is unevenly distributed.



#### 4.11.2 Fuse links in series

There are two types of series circuits:

- Series circuit in the converter branch
- Two fused converter branches conduct the short-circuit current in series

In both of these cases it can only be assumed that the voltage will be evenly distributed if the pre-arcing time of the SITOR fuse link does not exceed the values specified in the following Table.

SITOR fuse links	Maximum pre-arcing time for an even voltage distribution
Order No.	ms
3NC1 0..	10
3NC1 1..	10
3NC1 4..	10
3NC1 5..	10
3NC2 2..	10
3NC2 4..	40
3NC5 8..	10
3NC7 3..	10
3NC8 4..	10
3NE1 0..	10
3NE1 2..	10
3NE1 3..	10
3NE1 4..	20
3NE1 8..	10
3NE3 2..	10
3NE3 3..	10
3NE3 4..	20
3NE3 5..	20
3NE3 6..	20
3NE4 1..	10
3NE4 3..	10
3NE5 4..	20
3NE5 6..	20
3NE6 4..	10
3NE7 4..	20
3NE7 6..	20
3NE8 0..	10
3NE8 7..	10
3NE9 4..	10
3NE9 6..	20

**Table 12-48** Maximum pre-arcing times for even voltage distribution

The cooling conditions of the fuse links connected in series should be approximately the same. If faults are to be expected where the specified pre-arcing times are exceeded due to the slower increase in the current-rate-of-rise, then it can no longer be assumed that the voltage will be evenly distributed. In this case, the fuse links should be dimensioned as far as the voltage is concerned so that one fuse link alone can extinguish the full connection voltage.

As far as possible a series circuit of fuse links in the branch of a converter circuit should be avoided. Instead, a single fuse link should be used with the correspondingly higher rated voltage.

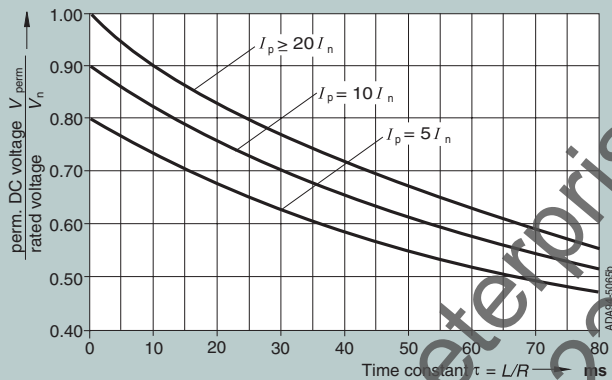


## 4.12 DC current applications

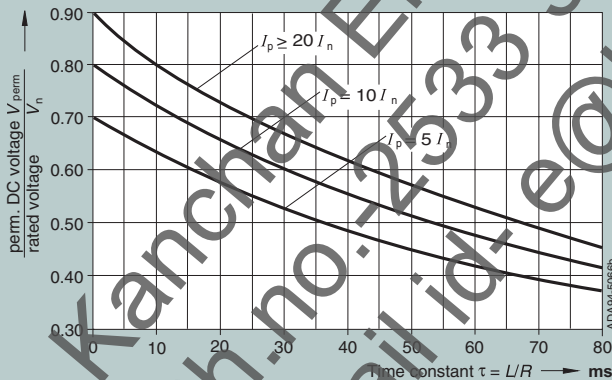
When fuse links are used in DC circuits, in some cases, other data apply than those specified for AC current in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings'.

### 4.12.1 Permissible DC voltage

The permissible DC voltage  $V_{perm}$  of the fuse link depends on the rated voltage  $V_n$ , the time constant  $\tau = L/R$  in the DC link and the prospective current  $I_p$ . The permissible DC voltage is referred to the rated voltage  $V_n$  and is specified as a function of time constant  $\tau$  and the prospective current is a parameter (refer to the following diagram).



With the exception of series 3NE1 0..., 3NE1 8...



for the series 3NE1 0..., 3NE1 8...

Permissible DC voltage of a fuse link

Fig.  
113-200

### 4.12.2 Clearing $I^2t$ value $I^2t_A$

The clearing  $I^2t$  value  $I^2t_A$  depends on the voltage, the time constant  $\tau = L/R$  and the prospective current  $I_p$ . It is calculated using the  $I^2t_A$  value at the rated voltage  $V_n$ , specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings' for the particular fuse link and correction factor  $k_A$ . However, instead of the recovery voltage  $V_w$ , that DC voltage is inserted against which the fuse link should switch.

The clearing  $I^2t$  value thus determined applies under the following prerequisites:

- Time constant  $L/R \leq 25$  ms for  $I_p \geq 20 I_n$
- Time constant  $L/R \leq 10$  ms for  $I_p = 10 I_n$

The clearing  $I^2t$  values increase by 20 %

- For  $I_p \geq 20 I_n$  and a time constant  $L/R = 60$  ms
- For  $I_p = 10 I_n$  and a time constant  $L/R = 35$  ms

### 4.12.3 Arc voltage $\hat{U}_s$

The arc voltage  $\hat{U}_s$  is determined from the characteristic for the particular fuse link specified in Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings'. However, instead of the recovery voltage  $V_w$ , that DC voltage is inserted against which the fuse link should switch.

The arc voltage thus determined applies under the following prerequisites:

- Time constant  $L/R \leq 20$  ms for  $I_p \geq 20 I_n$
- Time constant  $L/R \leq 35$  ms for  $I_p = 10 I_n$

The clearing  $I^2t$  values increase by 20 %

- For  $I_p \geq 20 I_n$  and a time constant  $L/R = 45$  ms
- For  $I_p = 10 I_n$  and a time constant  $L/R = 60$  ms

#### 4.13 Indicators

An indicator is used to show when the fuse link has ruptured. SITOR fuse links have an indicator whose response voltage lies between 20 V ( $V_n \leq 1000$  V) and 40 V ( $V_n > 1000$  V).

#### 4.14 Accessories

##### 4.14.1 Fuse bases, fuse pullers

Some of the SITOR fuse links can be used in the appropriate fuse bases. The matching fuse bases (single-phase and three-phase) as well as the associated fuse pullers are listed in the Tables in Section 2.3 'Accessories' and Section 3 'Characteristics and Dimension Drawings'.

##### Note

Even if the rated voltage and/or current of the fuse bases are lower than that of the associated fuse link, the values of the fuse link apply.

##### 4.14.2 Fused switch disconnectors, switch disconnectors with fuses

Certain series of SITOR fuse links are suitable for use in fused switch disconnectors 3NP4 and 3NP5 (refer to Catalog NS K) and in switch disconnectors with fuses 3KL and 3KM (refer to Catalog NS K).

The following points must be carefully observed when fuse links are used in switch disconnectors:

- The power dissipation of SITOR fuse links is higher when compared to l.v.h.b.c. cable protection fuses. This means that the permissible load current of the fuse links must in some cases be reduced (also refer to Section 2.3 'Accessories').
- Fuse links with rated currents  $I_n > 63$  A may then not be used as overload protection, if they correspond to duty Class gR.

##### Note

All 3NE1... fuse links with rated currents  $I_n$  from 16 A to 850 A and utilization Categories gR and gS can, on the other hand, be used to provide overload protection.

- The rated voltage and rated insulation voltage of the switch disconnectors must correspond, as a minimum, to the voltage being used.
- When using 3NE3 2.., 3NE3 3.., 3NE4 3.., 3NC2 4.. and 3NC8 4.. fuse links, the switching capacity of fused switch disconnectors may not be fully utilized due to the slotted knife contacts. It is permissible to occasionally switch currents up to the rated current of the fuse links.
- 3NE4 1.. fuse links when used in fused switch disconnectors may only be occasionally actuated and only when in a no-current condition as the fuse contact blades are subject to significant mechanical stresses.

The individual fuse links are assigned to the various switch disconnectors in Section 2.3 'Accessories'. The permissible load capacity of the fuse link and the required connection cross-section are also specified here.

# Determining the Rated Current

## 4.15 Determining the rated current $I_n$ for ageing-free operation with cyclic loads

Frequently, converters are not operated with a continuous load, but with cyclic loads which can also briefly exceed the rated converter current.

The selection techniques for ageing-free operation of SITOR fuse links will now be described for four typical load types.<sup>1)</sup>

- Continuous load
- Unknown cyclic load, however with a known maximum current
- Cyclic load with known load duty cycle
- Occasional impulse load from a pre-loaded condition with unknown impulse sequence

In this case the diagrams for the correction factors  $k_u, k_q, k_\lambda, k_l$  in Section 4.2 'Rated current  $I_n$ , load capacity' as well as the residual value factor  $RW$  in Section 4.6 'Taking into account the pre-loaded condition, residual value factor  $RW$ ' of the 'Technical data' should be observed. The cyclic load factor  $WL$  is specified for every fuse link in Section 3 'Characteristics and dimension drawings'.

The required rated current  $I_n$  of the fuse link is determined in two steps:

1. The rated current  $I_n$  is determined using the RMS value  $I_{rms}$  of the load current

$$I_n > I_{rms} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL}$$

Permissible load current  $I_n'$  of the selected fuse link.

$$I_n' = k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL \times I_n$$

2. The permissible overload duration of the current blocks exceeding the permissible fuse load current  $I_n'$  is checked.

Pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  (time/current characteristic)  $\times$  residual value factor  $RW \geq$  overload duration  $t_k$

In this case, the pre-loading factor

$$V = \frac{I_{rms}}{I_n'}$$

and the characteristics 'Permissible overload and pre-arcing time for a pre-loaded condition' (Fig. 110-196, characteristic a) and "Time/current characteristic" for the selected fuse link are required.

If the determined overload duration is less than the associated, specified overload duration, then a fuse link with a higher rated current  $I_n$  (taking into account the rated voltage  $V_n$  and the permissible interrupting  $I^2t$  value) should be selected and the check repeated.

### 4.15.1 Continuous load



Rated current  $I_n$  of the fuse link

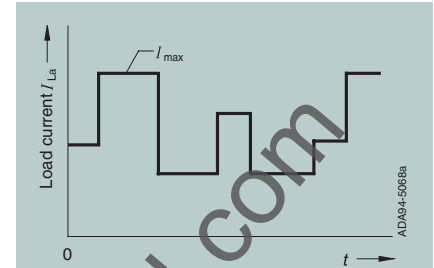
$$I_n \geq I_{La} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL}$$

$I_{La}$ ... load current of the fuse link (RMS value)

Less than 1 interrupt oper./ week:  $WL = 1$   
More than 1 interrupt operation per week:  $WL$  = refer to characteristic values

**Fig. 115-201** Continuous load

### 4.15.2 Unknown cyclic load – however with a known maximum current $I_{max}$



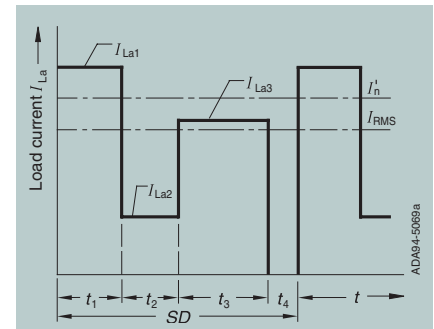
Rated current  $I_n$  of the fuse link

$$I_n \geq I_{max} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL}$$

$I_{max}$ ... Max. load current of the fuse link (RMS value)

**Fig. 115-202** Unknown cyclic load

### 4.15.3 Cyclic load with known load duty cycle



$$I_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n I_{La k}^2 \times t_k}{SD}}$$

$$I_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{La1}^2 t_1 + I_{La2}^2 t_2 + I_{La3}^2 t_3}{SD}}$$

$I_{LK}$ ... Max. load current of the fuse link (RMS value)

**Fig. 115-203** AC load with known load duty cycle

<sup>1)</sup> Please contact us for cyclic loads which cannot be classified in one of the four specified typical load types.

#### 4.15.4 Occasional impulse load from a pre-loaded condition with unknown impulse sequence

The required rated current  $I_n$  of the fuse link is determined in two steps:

1. The rated current  $I_n$  is determined using the pre-loaded current  $I_{pre}$ .

$$I_n > I_{pre} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL}$$

Permissible load current  $I_n'$  of the selected fuse link.

$$I_n' = k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL \times I_n$$

2. The permissible overload duration of the impulse current  $I_{impulse}$  pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  (time/current characteristic) x residual value factor  $RW$

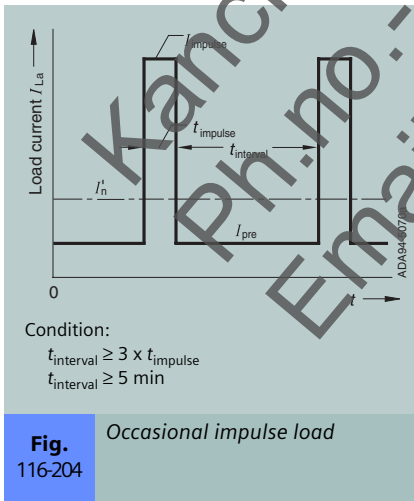
$\geq$  impulse time  $t_{impulse}$  is checked

In this case the pre-loading factor

$$V = \frac{I_{rms}}{I_n'}$$

and the characteristics 'Permissible overload and pre-arcing time for a pre-loaded condition' (Fig. 196, characteristic a) and 'Time/current characteristic' for the selected fuse link are required.

If the determined overload duration is less than the required overload duration  $t_{impulse}$ , then a fuse link with a higher rated current  $I_n$  (taking into account the rated voltage  $V_n$  and the permissible clearing  $I^2t$  value) should be selected and the check repeated.



#### 4.16 Selection examples

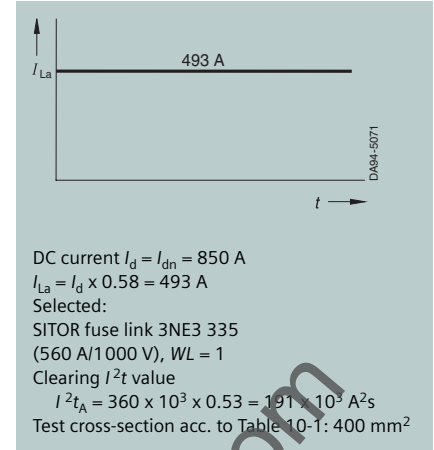
For a converter assembly with a circuit configuration (B6) A (B6) C, whose rated DC current  $I_{dn} = 850 \text{ A}$ , fuse links should be selected which are then used as branch fuses. The selected fuse is shown for various operating modes of the converter assembly.

##### Converter assembly data

- Line supply voltage  $V_N$   
= 3-ph. 400 V AC 50 Hz
- Recovery voltage  $V_W$   
= 360 V =  $V_N \times 0.9$   
(for inverter commutation faults)
- Thyristor T 508N (eupec company),  
 $I^2t$  value  $\int i^2 dt = 320 \times 10^3 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$   
(10 ms, cold)
- Fuse links, natural air cooling,  
ambient temperature  $\theta_a = +35^\circ\text{C}$
- Connection cross-section for the fuse links, copper: 160 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Conversion factor  
DC current  $I_d$ /fuse load current  $I_{La}$ :  
 $I_{La} = I_d \times 0.58$

For the following examples, for loads which exceed the rated DC current of the converter assembly, it is assumed that the converter assembly is dimensioned for these load conditions.

#### 4.16.1 Continuous, interruption-free load



The following correction factors should be applied:

$$k_u = 1.02 \quad (\theta_a = +35^\circ\text{C})$$

$$k_q = 0.91 \quad (\text{connection cross-section at both ends, 40 \% of the test cross-section})$$

$$k_\lambda = 1.0 \quad (\text{valve conducting period } \lambda = 120^\circ)$$

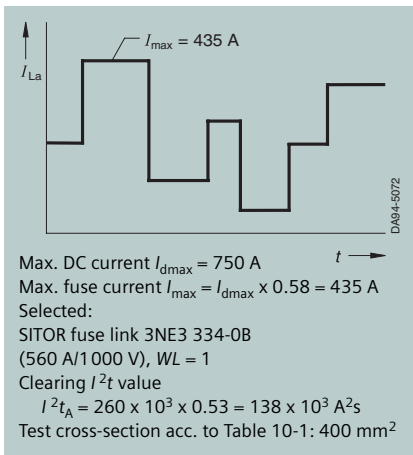
$$k_l = 1.0 \quad (\text{no forced air cooling})$$

Required rated current  $I_n$  of the SITOR fuse link:

$$I_n \geq I_{La} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL} = 493 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.02 \times 0.91 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.0} = 531 \text{ A}$$

#### 4.16.2 Unknown cyclic load, however with known maximum current



The following correction factors should be applied:

$$k_u = 1.02 \quad (\vartheta_u = +35^\circ \text{C})$$

$$k_q = 0.91 \quad (\text{connection cross-section at both ends, 40 \% of the test cross-section})$$

$$k_\lambda = 1.0 \quad (\text{valve conducting period } \lambda = 120^\circ)$$

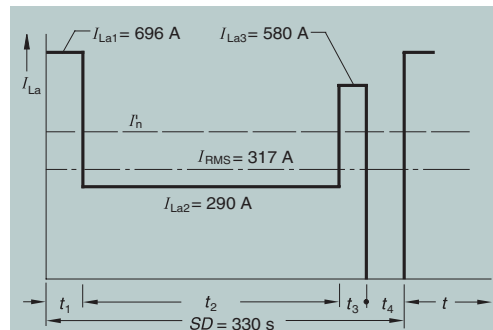
$$k_l = 1.0 \quad (\text{no forced air cooling})$$

Required rated current  $I_n$  of the SITOR fuse link:

$$I_n \geq I_{max} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL} = 435 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.02 \times 0.91 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.0} = 469 \text{ A}$$

#### 4.16.3 Cyclic load with known load duty



RMS value of the load current

$$I_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{696^2 \times 20 + 290^2 \times 240 + 580^2 \times 10}{330}} = 317 \text{ A}$$

Selected:

SITOR fuse link 3NE3 333  
 (450 A/1000 V), WL = 1

Clearing  $I^2t$  value  $I^2t_A = 175 \times 10^3 \times 0.53 = 93 \times 10^3 \text{ A}^2\text{s}$   
 Test cross-section acc. to Table 40-1: 320 mm<sup>2</sup>

The following correction factors should be applied:

$$k_u = 1.02 \quad (\vartheta_u = +35^\circ \text{C})$$

$$k_q = 0.94 \quad (\text{connection cross-section at both ends, 50 \% of the test cross-section})$$

$$k_\lambda = 1.0 \quad (\text{valve conducting period } \lambda = 120^\circ)$$

$$k_l = 1.0 \quad (\text{no forced air cooling})$$

1. Required rated current  $I_n$  of the SITOR fuse link:

$$I_n \geq I_{rms} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL} = 317 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.02 \times 0.94 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.0} = 331 \text{ A}$$

Permissible load current  $I_n'$  of the selected fuse link.

$$I_n' = k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL \times I_n = 1.02 \times 0.94 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 450 = 431 \text{ A}$$

2. The permissible overload duration of the current blocks which exceed the permissible fuse load current  $I_n'$  is checked

Pre-load factor:

$$V = \frac{I_{rms}}{I_n'} = \frac{317}{431} = 0.74$$

Residual value factor RW: for  $V = 0.74$  from characteristic a (Fig. 196, frequent impulse/load duty cycle currents)  $RW = 0.2$

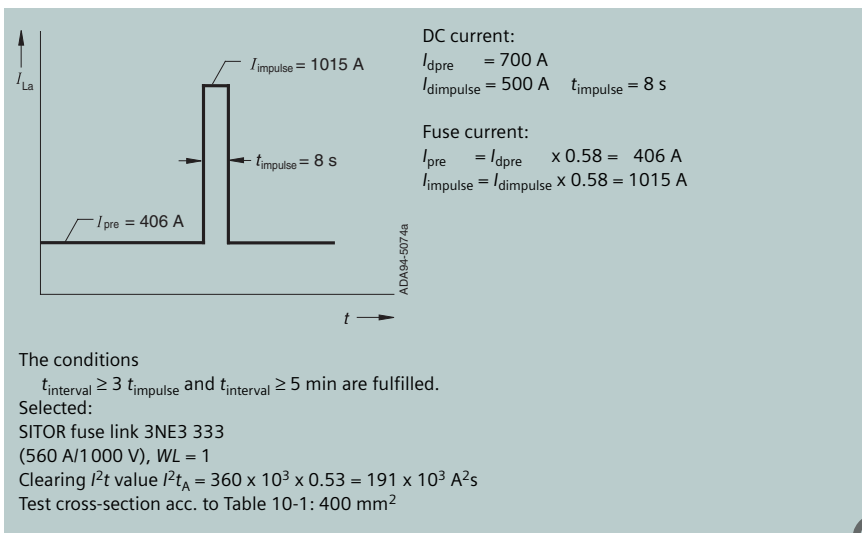
Current block  $I_{La1}$ :

Pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$ : 230 s (from the time/current characteristic for 3NE3 333)  $t_{vs} \times RW = 230 \text{ s} \times 0.2 = 46 \text{ s} > t_1$

Current block  $I_{La3}$ :

Pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$ : 1200 s (from the time/current characteristic for 3NE3 333)  $t_{vs} \times RW = 1200 \text{ s} \times 0.2 = 240 \text{ s} > t_3$

#### 4.16.4 Occasional impulse load from a pre-loaded condition with known impulse sequence



The following correction factors should be applied::

$$k_u = 1.02 \text{ } (\vartheta_u = +35^\circ\text{C})$$

$$k_q = 0.91 \text{ (connection cross-section at both ends, 40 \% of the test cross-section)}$$

$$k_\lambda = 1.0 \text{ (valve conducting period } \lambda = 120^\circ)$$

$$k_l = 1.0 \text{ (no forced air cooling)}$$

1. Required rated current  $I_n$  of the SITOR fuse link

$$I_n \geq I_{pre} \times \frac{1}{k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL} = 406 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.02 \times 0.91 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.0} = 437 \text{ A}$$

Permissible load current  $I_n'$  of the selected fuse link:

$$I_n' = k_u \times k_q \times k_\lambda \times k_l \times WL \times I_n = 1.02 \times 0.91 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 560 = 520 \text{ A}$$

2. The permissible overload duration of the current blocks, which exceed the permissible fuse load current  $I_{impulse}$  is checked

Pre-loading factor :  $V = \frac{I_{pre}}{I_n'} = \frac{406}{520} = 0.78$

Residual value factor  $RW$ : for  $V = 0.78$  from characteristic a (Fig. 196, frequent impulse/load duty cycle currents)  $RW = 0.18$

Impulse current  $I_{impulse}$ : Pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$ : 110 s (from the time/current characteristic for 3NE3 333)

$$t_{vs} \times RW = 110 \text{ s} \times 0.18 = 19.8 \text{ s} > t_{impulse}$$

# Fuse Monitoring

The following fuse monitoring devices represent a low-ohmic bypass (circuit-breaker). These monitoring devices are intended for semiconductor protection fuse links which are only used to protect semiconductor components as either phase or branch fuses and are not intended to be used to bring the converter into a no-voltage condition.

3NP4 and 3NP5 fuse switch disconnectors are available with integrated 3RV.. circuit-breakers (up to 690 V) or with electronic fuse monitoring (up to 500 V).

For more detailed information, refer to Catalog NS K Section 12.

According to DIN VDE 0100, monitoring devices for fuse links which are also intended to simultaneously disconnect the voltage, may only be used if the monitoring circuit is positively disconnected together with the main circuit. When monitoring cable protection fuse links, fused switch disconnectors with mounted circuit-breaker are used as listed in Catalog NS K.

## 4.17 Circuit-breakers

### 4.17.1 Applications

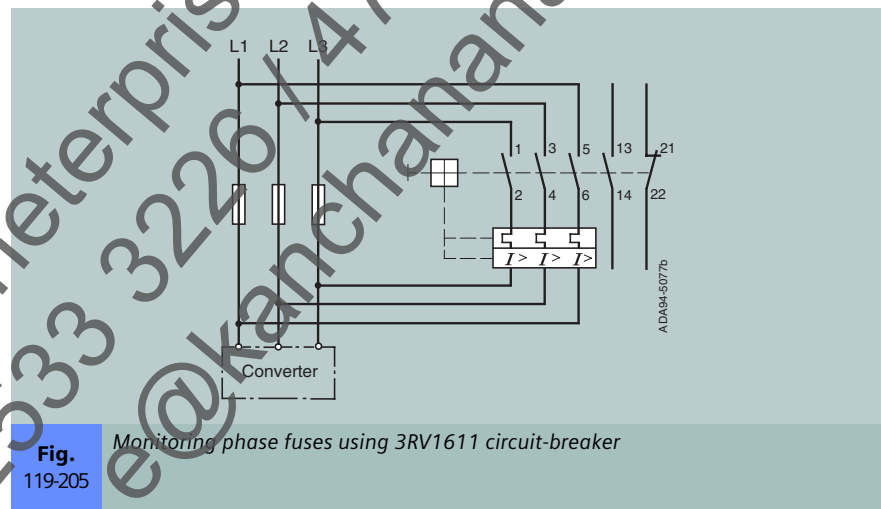
3RV1611 circuit-breakers (refer to Catalog NS K) are used to monitor phase fuses for connection voltages up to 690 V.

A circuit-breaker is not suitable to monitor fuses of converters where inverter commutation faults can occur or for those converters where, when a fault occurs, DC voltages > 250 V/pole can be fed back into the line supply.

In the DC circuit of a converter, fuse links cannot be monitored using 3RV1611 circuit-breakers.

### 4.17.2 Mode of operation

Each of the phase fuses to be monitored is connected in parallel to a circuit-breaker path (refer to the following diagram). When the fuse link ruptures, the circuit-breaker trips and signals that the fuse has ruptured.





# Terminology

This glossary explains the most important terms when using fuse links to protect semiconductor components.

Additional definitions are included in DIN VDE 0636, Part 1 and Part 10.

## Rated interrupting capacity

The rated interrupting capacity specifies the highest prospective short-circuit current  $I_p$  which a fuse link can interrupt at 1.1x rated voltage and under specified conditions.

## Rated frequency

The rated frequency is the frequency for which the fuse link is designed regarding the power dissipation, current, voltage, characteristics and interrupting capacity.

## Rated voltage $V_n$

The rated voltage is the voltage stamped on the fuse and which is defined according to the test conditions and the operating voltage limits.

For SITOR fuse links, the rated voltage is always an RMS AC voltage.

## Rated current $I_n$

The rated current of a fuse link is the current which is stamped on the fuse link and which the fuse can conduct under the specified conditions (refer to Section 'Technical information') without having a negative impact on the function of the fuse.

## Utilization Category

The utilization Category is a designation of the Function Class of a fuse link in conjunction with the element to be protected.

- Utilization Category gS:  
Full range semiconductor protection fuse for use in fused switchgear and switching devices
- Utilization Category gR:  
Full range semiconductor protection
- Utilization Category aR:  
Partial range semiconductor protection

## Let-through current $I_c$

The let-through current  $I_c$  is the highest instantaneous current value which is reached when a fuse ruptures.

## Let-through current characteristic

The let-through current characteristic specifies the let-through current at 50 Hz as a function of the prospective current.

## Function Class

The function class designates the capability of a fuse link to conduct specific currents without damage and to interrupt overcurrents within a specific range (range of the interrupting capacity).

## Function Class a

Partial range fuses:

Fuse links which conduct currents up to at least their rated current and can interrupt currents above a certain multiple of their rated current up to the rated interrupting capacity.

## Function Class g

Full range fuses:

Fuse links which can continually conduct currents up to at least their rated current and can interrupt currents from the smallest pre-arcing current up to the rated interrupting capacity.



### **$I^2t$ value**

The  $I^2t$  value (Joule integral) is the integral of the square of the current over a specified time interval:

$$I^2t = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} i^2 dt$$

The  $I^2t$  values for pre-arcing ( $I^2t_s$ ) and for clearing ( $I^2t_A \triangleq$  sum of the pre-arcing and arcing  $I^2t$  value).

### **Power dissipation**

The power dissipation is the power which is dissipated in a fuse-link which is conducting its rated current under specified conditions.

### **Arc voltage $\hat{U}_s$**

The arc voltage is the highest voltage which occurs at the fuse link connections during the arcing time.

### **Residual value factor $RW$**

The residual value factor is a reduction factor which is used to determine the permissible load duration of the fuse link with currents which exceed the permissible load current  $I_n'$  (refer to the rated current  $I_n$ ).

### **Prospective short-circuit current $I_p$**

The prospective short-circuit current is the RMS value of the AC current component at the line frequency or the value of the DC current which can be expected in the case of a short-circuit which occurs after the fuse if it is considered that the fuse will be replaced by an element with an impedance which can be neglected.

### **Virtual time $t_v$**

The virtual time is the time which is obtained if the  $I^2t$  value is divided by the square of the prospective current:

$$t_v = \frac{\int i^2 dt}{I_p^2}$$

The virtual pre-arcing time  $t_{vs}$  is specified in the time/current characteristic.

### **Cyclic load factor $WL$**

The cyclic load factor is a reduction factor for the rated current for cyclic load states.

### **Recovery voltage $V_w$**

The recovery voltage (RMS value) is the voltage which is present at the connections of a fuse link after the current has been interrupted.

### **Time/current characteristic**

The time/current characteristic specifies, for specific operating conditions, the virtual time (e.g. the pre-arcing time) as a function of the prospective current.

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