



Minimum Melting Time-Current Characteristic Curves

SMU Fuse Units-S&C "DR" Speed

BASIS—These fuse units are tested in accordance with the procedures described in IEEE Standard C37.41, and they are rated to comply with IEEE Standard Specifications for distribution cutouts and fuse links, C37.42. As required by these standards, the minimum melting current is not less than 200% of fuse-unit ampere rating, and the minimum melting curves are based on tests starting with the fuse unit at an ambient temperature of 25°C (77°F) and no initial load.

CONSTRUCTION—Fusible elements for fuse units rated 3 DR through 7 DR amperes are nickel-chrome; fusible elements for fuse units rated 10 DR through 20 DR amperes are silver-copper eutectic, helically coiled. All fusible elements feature solderless construction to their terminals.

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

- Plus 10% for 3DR through 20DR ampere ratings

APPLICATION—As with all high-voltage fuses, these fuse units are intended to accommodate overloads, not to interrupt them. Accordingly, they feature fusible elements designed with a minimum melting current of 200% of the fuse-unit ampere rating for fuse units rated 20 amperes or less. As a result, these fuse units have considerable peak-load capabilities; however, they should never be exposed to loading in excess of the peak-load capabilities listed in S&C Information Bulletin 242-190.

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

COORDINATION—Any preloading reduces melting time. While this phenomenon is especially pronounced in other makes of fuses having minimum melting currents appreciably less than 200% of rating, the effect of preloading must nonetheless be determined for the S&C fuse units represented by these curves (see S&C Information Bulletin 242-190) and adjustments to these curves must be made when:

- Close coordination is required
- Regardless of the preciseness of coordination, the fuse unit is subjected to temporary overloads

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

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

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

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

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

FUSE UNITS AVAILABLE

Fuse Unit	kV Nom. Ratings	Ampere Ratings
SMU-20®	14.4 and 34.5	3DR through 20DR

