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

COORDINATION—Any predelay reduces melting time. While this phenomenon is especially pronounced in other makes of fuses having minimum melting currents approximately less than 250% of rating, the effect of predelay must nonetheless be determined for the S&C refill units represented by these curves (see S&C Data Bulletin 240-195) and adjustments to these curves must be made:

1. When close coordination is required.
2. When, regardless of the preciseness of coordination, the refill unit is subjected to temporary overloads.

There are cases where the coordination requirements may be very exacting. For example, when 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 refill units represented by these curves possess this short time interval feature, thus having a nonadmissible fusible element of precise construction—they require:

1. As little as 1% site tolerances in melting current—compared to 10% and 20% respectively in terms of time.
2. No "safety-zone" or setback allowances.

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

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

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