



## MINIMUM MELTING TIME-CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

### FAULT TAMER® FUSE LIMITERS

**BASIS**—Though ANSI/IEEE standards do not specifically cover Fault Tamer Fuse Limiters, IEEE Standard C37.41-1994 Section 12, "Time-Current Tests," was used as a guide for the test program. The minimum melting current is not less than 200% of Fault Tamer's ampere rating, and the minimum melting curve is based on tests starting with the Fault Tamer at an ambient temperature of 25°C and no initial load.

**CONSTRUCTION**—Fusible elements for fuse cartridges rated 3 through 7 amperes are nickel-chrome, under controlled tension; fusible elements for fuse cartridges rated 10 through 20 amperes are silver-copper eutectic; fusible elements for backup limiters are copper. All fusible elements feature solderless connection to their terminals.

**TOLERANCE**—Curves are plotted to minimum test points. Maximum variations within the coordinating range (melting times less than 10 seconds) expressed in current values are plus 10%.

**APPLICATION**—Fault Tamer Fuse Limiters are ideally suited for protecting single-phase transformers, three-phase banks of single-phase transformers, or three-phase transformers.

Like all high-voltage fuses, Fault Tamer should be applied to accommodate transformer overloads, not interrupt them.

Curves are applicable to both 50-Hz and 60-Hz systems.

**COORDINATION**—Unlike conventional fuse links, the fast clearing characteristics of Fault Tamer provide complete coordination with typically sized upstream lateral fuses up to the available fault current or the interrupting rating of Fault Tamer, whichever is lower.

Moreover, the current-limiting action of Fault Tamer enables coordination with the instantaneous setting of upstream circuit breakers, thereby preventing unnecessary momentary outages to the entire feeder caused by transformer faults.

**FAULT TAMERS AVAILABLE**—  
**System Voltage Class**  
 15 and 38 kV . . . . .

**Ampere Ratings**

.3 through 20