

CASE STUDY

Top reasons to use backup current-limiting fuses



Industry:	Electric utility
Challenge:	Enhancing distribution
	equipment protection,
	as well as system safety
	and power quality
Product:	Hi-Tech® OS or EXT
	backup current-
	limiting fuses

Abstract:

Utilities typically use expulsion fuses or breakers to protect distribution transformers. These low-current protection devices are essential, but by themselves are not enough to provide complete protection.

Solution:

By using a backup current-limiting fuse applied in series with a properly sized low current protective device (such as an expulsion fuse), utilities can better protect distribution equipment and realize other significant benefits, such as:

- Minimizing the risk of eventful or catastrophic failure of distribution equipment — Neither expulsion fuses nor breakers limit the energy letthrough during a fault and they sometimes take several cycles to interrupt. In addition, expulsion fuses and breakers do not limit the peak current during a fault. Current-limiting fuses limit the energy and peak current let-through during a fault. The diagram on the following page shows how current-limiting fuses improve protection.
- Interrupting high fault currents (up to 50,000 amps RMS symmetrical) and removing faulted equipment in areas where the available fault current level exceeds the interrupting capability of other protective devices — Bayonet-style fuses commonly used in padmount transformers are limited to maximum interrupt ratings between 1,000 and 3,500 amps, while current-limiting fuses drastically increase the interrupting capability to isolate faulted equipment.
- Improving system safety by addressing potential fire safety hazards, or safety issues associated with populated areas where expulsion gases are not acceptable — The noiseless operation of a current-limiting fuse also alleviates concerns for the loud noise ("bang") during fuse operation.
- 4. Improving power quality by supporting the system voltage and reducing the "blink" time during faults.





— 01 Current-limiting fuse operation

02 Expulsion fuse operation

Example: With an available fault current of only 2,000 amps, the first loop of I²t let-through during a fault can be as much as 140,000 A² seconds for an X/R of 10. By comparison, a Hi-Tech 12 kA EXT or 35 amp OS currentlimiting fuse limits the I²t let-through during the fault to only 10,000 A² seconds for any fault up to 50,000 amps.



02

Conclusion:

Considering the many advantages of adding backup current-limiting fuses, utilities may realize a substantial return on a nominal investment in implementing a two-fuse protection design for their distribution equipment.

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