

SAFE L

MEDIUM VOLTAGE FUSE CATALOGUE



SAFEL ELECTRIC is reputable and well established Company in TURKEY.

SAFEL ELECTRIC is one of the innovative , dynamic companies of the electromechanical industry of our company with its staff consisting of experienced and competent personnel and R&D and production departments consistently keeping pace with high technology.Safel Electrical medium voltage fuses in the system; Turkey, which is also established in Istanbul in order to fill the gaps quality products.

The entire process up to marketing to design Safel Electrical ISO 9001 is the quality management system is carried out under the guarantee, all products are manufactured according to TSE and international standards, after testing and quality checks are sent to the customer after-sales customer satisfaction with services in the foreground it is maintained.

Our Mission

Medium Voltage Fuses adapt quickly to technological developments in the sector in the field on, the exchange forwards, user and employee satisfaction at the highest level, domestic and preferred by foreign partners, is to become a leader in the industry.

Our Vision

Continuously improving the structure safe and quality products supported by technological investment, innovation and customer satisfaction with the aim to provide free product designs that meet global trends ; Domestic market leader in medium voltage fuses, and has become a preferred brand in the world market with products conforming to international standards among the leading companies are among the foundations of our vision.SAFEL ELECTRIC, with attributes as Pioneer, innovative , researcher in enhancement of electromechanical industry of our country advances in firm steps towards being the leading company of the sector building on the quality awarded type tests products it is manufacturing , new products it is developing and the confidence attributed. SAFEL ELECTRIC is trying to extend their export other countries.

General

High voltage current limiting back-up fuses are system elements that are widely employed in HV systems to protect overhead lines, power cables, motors, transformers, capacitor banks, disconnectors and switches against circuit currents over rated values.

brand high voltage fuses are current limiting BACK-UP CLASS fuses as defined in the EN 60282-1 standard and they are manufactured in compliance with this standard. Back-up class fuses are able to safely break currents in the range between the declared minimum breaking current (I_{min}) to the maximum breaking current (I_1). Such fuses can be used in outdoor and indoor stations in a range of voltages between 7,2 kV. to 36 kV.

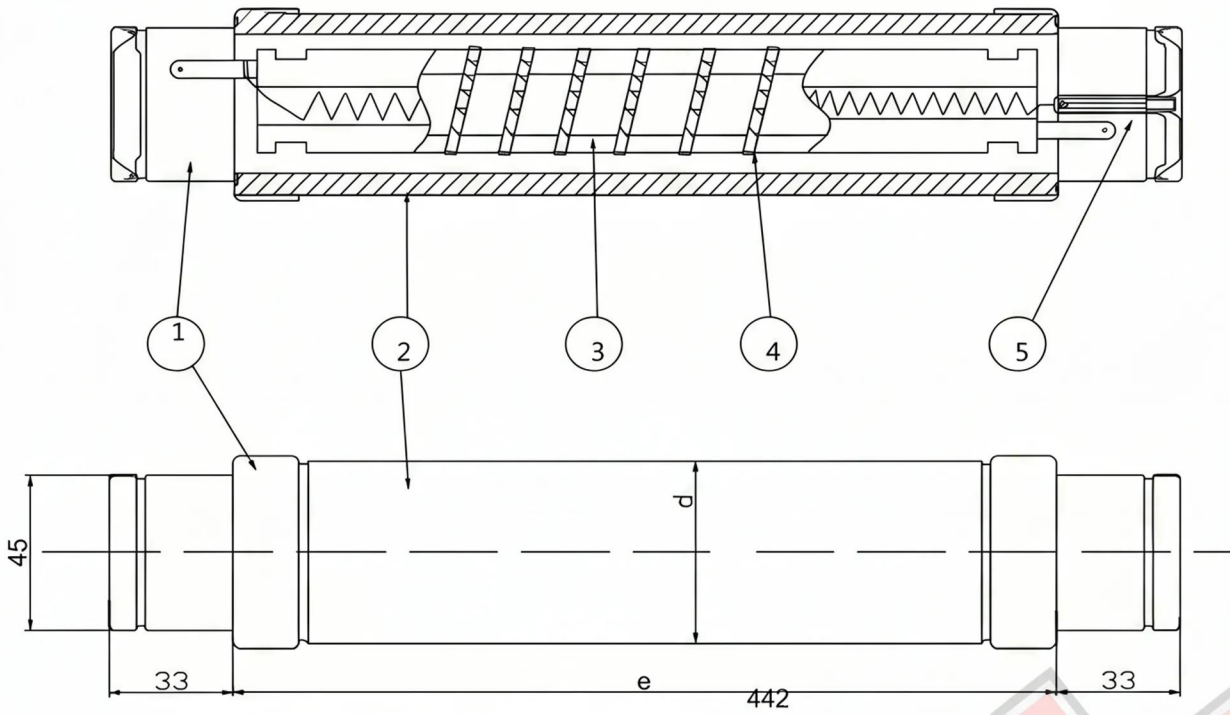
SAFEL SFP and SFN type back-up fuses are current limiting and high breaking capacity solutions for the mentioned purposes, at any rated system voltage between 7.2kV and 36kV and for indoor or outdoor applications.

SAFEL high voltage current limiting back-up fuses are available as two types in the market:

- SFP type, fuse link with integrated "Heavy" type (80N) striker mechanism,
- SFN type, fuse link without any striker mechanisms.

Design and Performance

The construction of the high voltage back-up fuses manufactured by SAFEL Elektrik (is shown below). The body of the fuses (2) are made of high-quality brown glazed porcelain pipe and it is type C120 as discripted in relevant standart. The nickel coated contact heads (1) are produced from 1 mm thick electrolytic copper and fixed to the groove at the end of the porcelain pipe by plastering method. The special seal used between the head ensures impermeability. Inside the porcelain pipe is a star-shaped ceramic rod (3) coiled made of special silver tape by a fusion element (4). In order to ensure proper operation of the fuse under overcurrents, a necessary number of extremely pure silver fusion elements are connected in parallel to provide minimum cross sections. The fusion elements are fixed to the copper tape on the tips of the star rod with welding. The copper tape is connected to both copper heads with special welding. If the fuse is exposed to short circuit current or overstrained, in order to kill the arc formed inside and discharge the heat, it is filled with special granule quartz sand. Another part of the fuse serves is the striker system (5). If the fusion element melts during overcurrent, the pin moves outwards with a certain force. This not only indicates that the fuse has blown bu ensures the operation of some switching devices as wel



	6A-40A	50A-63A	80A-100A-125A
d	53mm	74mm	85mm

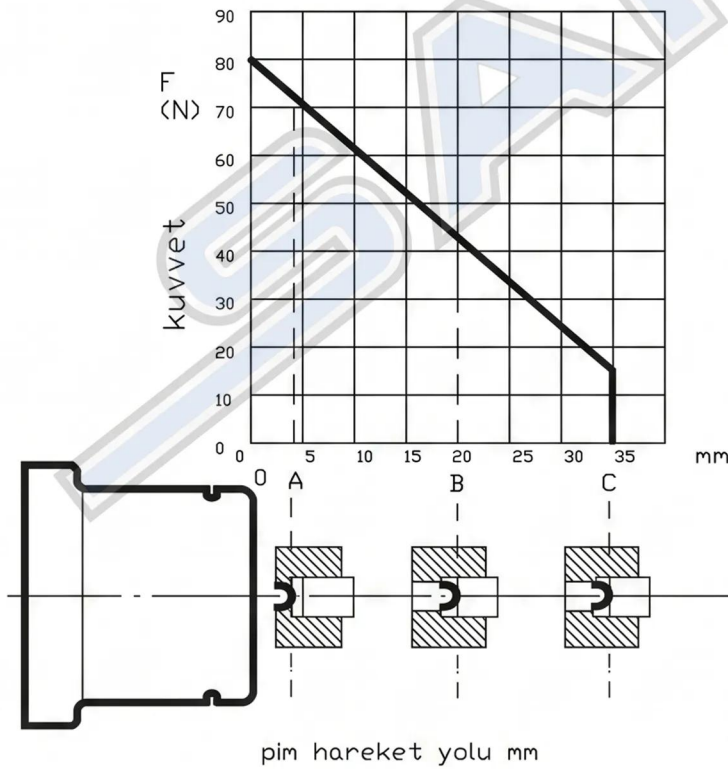


View before
The test

View after 31.5 kA current

- * Single design for indoor and outdoor applications.
- * Extreme breaking capacity.
- * Safe breaking of the critical current.
- * Safe breaking of the minimum breaking current.
- * Perfect cut-off characteristic.
- * Low power dissipation.
- * Pure Ag melting elements.
- * Robust and safe striker mechanism (available only for SFP type).
- * Low switching overvoltage.

Characteristics of striker pins



- OA : Free motion (max.4mm)
- AB : Section for energy intake (16 mm.) Energy value $1 \pm 0,5$ Joule
- OC : Longest actual motion (35 mm.)

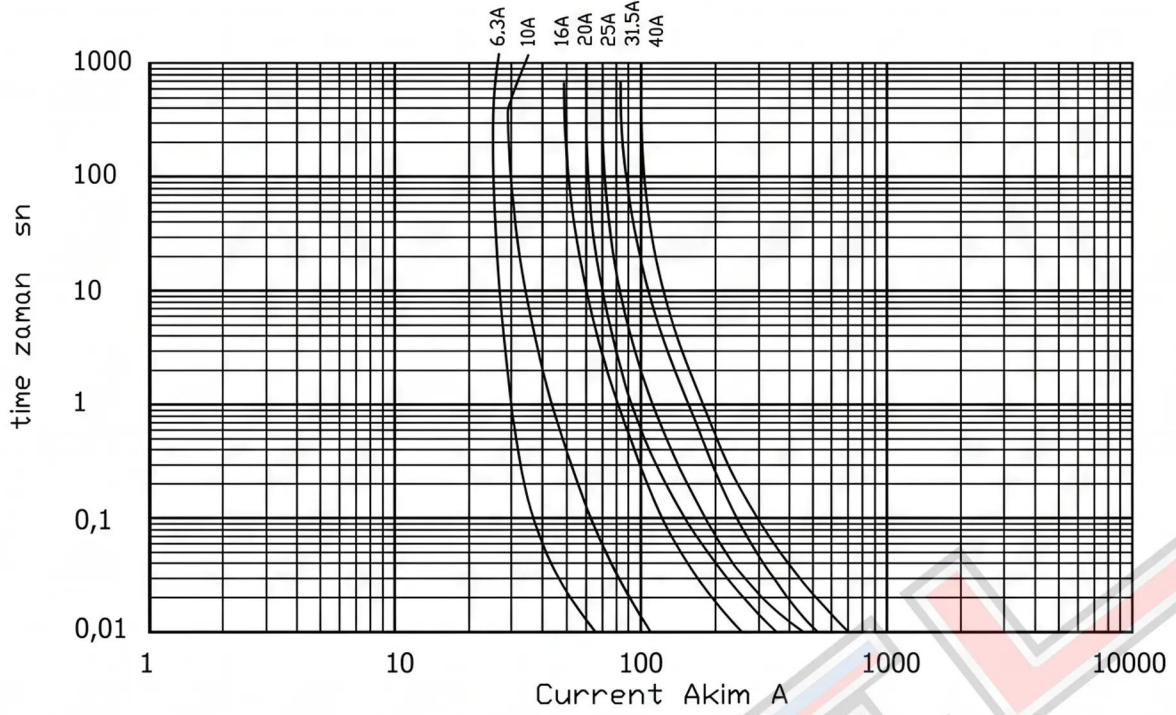
When the fuse has blown, the striker pin moves outwards with force. Its initial force is 80 N. This corresponds to an energy amount of 1 Joule and is of MED IUM TYPE according to the EN 60282 - 1 standard. The motion path force correlation is as shown in the graph above. Striker pin moves 35 mm. Therefore it can be ensured that a breaker is opened or the warning system is activated, if necessary.



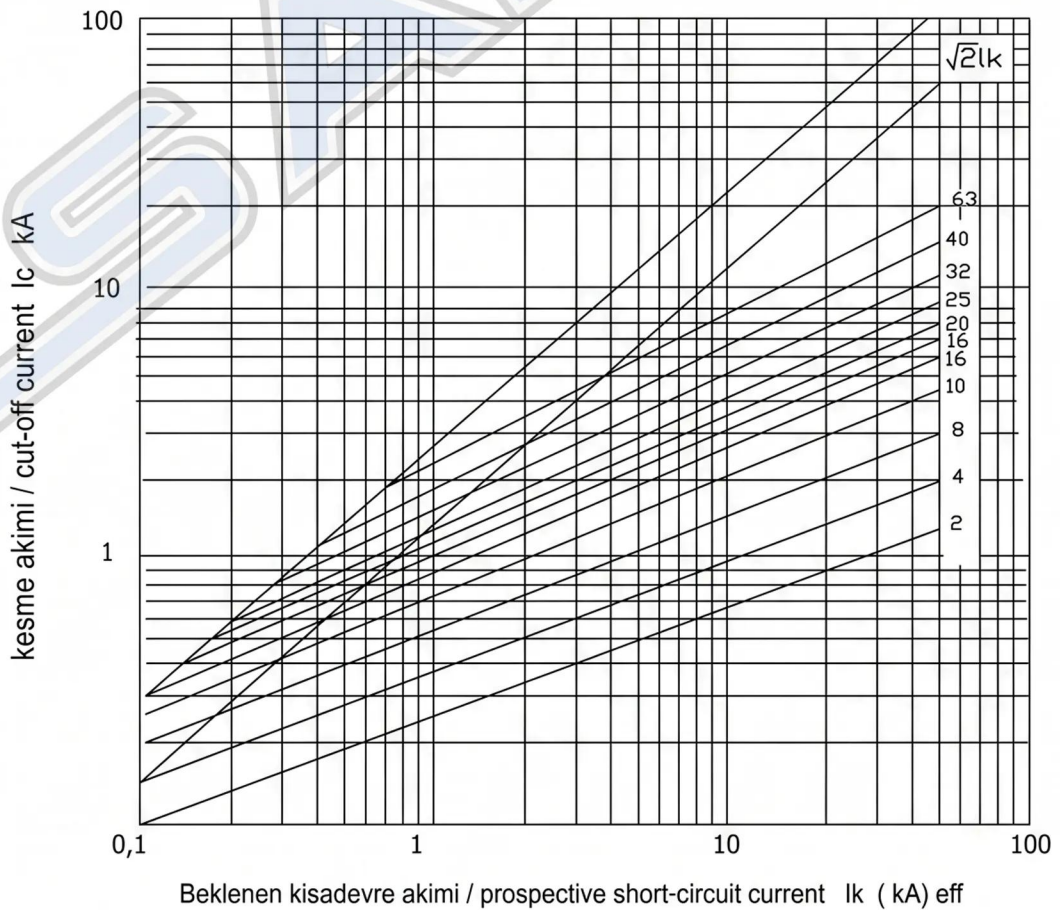
Rated voltage	Rated current	Dimensions		Rated breaking capacity	Minimum breaking current	Resistance	Power dissipation	Weight
U _r (kV)	I _r (A)	a (mm)	Ød (mm)	I ₁ (kA)	I ₃ = min (A)	R _{cold} mΩ)	P (W)	W (kg)
7,2	2	292	53	31,5	8	414	3,5	1,6
	4				16	370	8,9	
	6				24	144	6,6	
	10				50	94	10,5	
	16				64	54	16,5	
	20				92	34	19	
	25				110	27	23,6	
	30				145	22,4	28,2	
	40				145	16	45,2	
	50				250	15	53,2	
	63		75	20	360	10,2	60	3
	80				380	7	67,2	
	100				400	4,6	69,6	4
	125		84,5	500	3,5	85,5		
	12		2	292	53	31,5	8	822
4		16	630				15,1	
6		24	240				9,7	
10		40	155				17,7	
16		68	90				27,6	
20		68	60				31,7	
25		110	30				39,3	
31,5		132	37				47	
40		170	27				75	
50		200	25				88,9	
50		75	20		240	17	110	3
80					320	11,6	112	
100					400	5	116	4
125		84,5	500		6,1	142		
24		2	442		53	31,5	6	1570
	4	16		1260			30	
	6,3	31		530			33	
	10	42		330			39,6	
	16	42		133			68	
	20	86		113			69	
	25	109		90			79	
	31,5	134		69			162	
	40	167		60			179	
	60	75		20			200	34
	63				240	34	202	
	80				360	23,3	234	
	100	84,5		20	400	15,4	232	6
	125				500	12,3	285	
	36	2		537	53	20	6	2300
4		16	1120				44,9	
6		24	740				29,2	
10		50	380				53,1	
31,5		80	340				95,2	
20		92	170				95,2	
25		110	140				118,1	
30		145	103				141,1	
40		105	90				226	
50		75	16				160	47
60					260	36	304	
80					360	37	304	
100		84,5	16		400	23,2	310	7
125					500	18,4	428	

Characteristic Curves

time-current characteristics



cut - off current diagram



Fuse Selection

Following criteria are important in the selection of fuses:

* The rated voltage of the fuse must be equal or higher than the rated system voltage.

If;

The operating voltage is higher than the rated voltage of the fuse:

- Inflammation during melting increases
- Thermal stresses on the fuse increases
- Value of the minimum breaking current of the fuse decreases I_f ;

The operating voltage is lower than the rated voltage of the fuse:

- Value of the minimum breaking current of the fuse increases
- Stresses during melting increases

* The rated maximum breaking current of the fuse must be equal or higher than the maximum three phase short-circuit current of the system.

* The rated current of the fuse should be higher than the permitted maximum load current of the circuit or equipment protected by the fuse but lower than the continuous current allowed by the thermal criteria for the protected circuit.

* Phase to earth fault current possible in the medium voltage network should be higher than the rated minimum breaking current of the fuse.

Transformer Protection

Following conditions must be fulfilled for protection of transformers:

* The fuse must be able to withstand the inrush magnetizing current of the transformer. It is calculated that the melting current of the fuse at 0.1 second must be higher than 10 -12 times the rated current of the transformer. If $I_f(0.1 \text{ sec.}) > (10 -12) \times I_n \text{ Transformer}$

* The fuse must be capable of breaking the fault current at the secondary terminals of the transformer. The fuse protecting the transformer must break before the foresighted short circuit current damages the transformer.

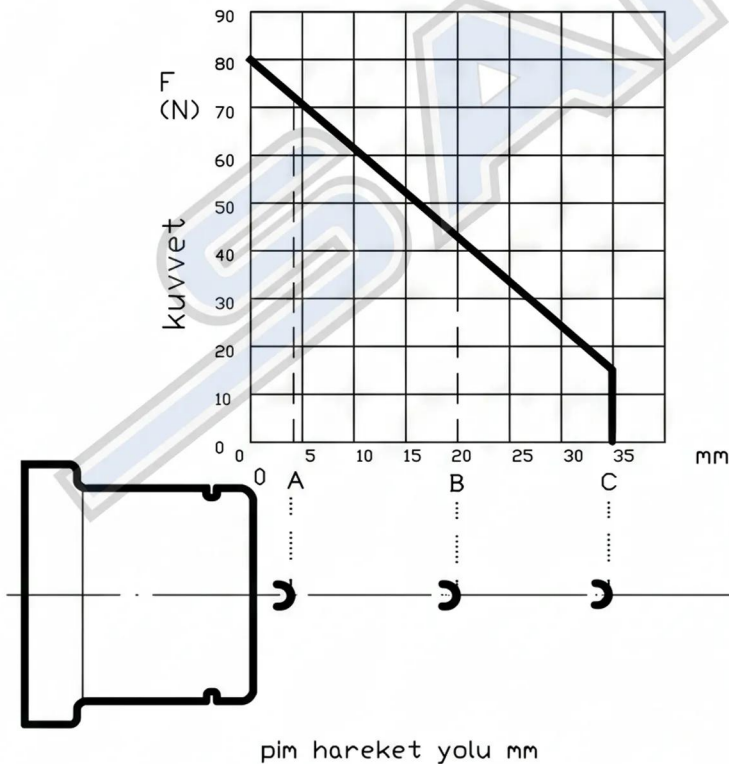
* The fuse must be able to withstand the continuous service current as well as the eventual overloads. In order to get this, the rated current of the fuse must be higher than at least 1.3 times the rated current of the transformer. $1.3 I_n \text{ trf} < I_n \text{ Fuse}$ An additional criteria for selection of fuses for the protection of distribution transformers

FUSE SELECTION TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

Transformer Characteristics							Safel SFP / SFN Fuse Selection			
Rated Power	Rated Voltage	Rated Current	30% overload current	Magnetising Current	Rated Short-Circuit Current	Minimum breaking current	Selected Fuse			
kVA	kV	I _{rt} (A)	A	I _e (A/0.1sec)	I _{kt} (A)	I ₃ (A)				
50	6,3 / 0,4	4,58	5,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
50	6,3 / 0,4	4,58	5,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
50	6,3 / 0,4	6,58	6,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
50	6,3 / 0,4	8,58	6,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
60	6,3 / 0,4	11,38	7,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
70	6,3 / 0,4	12,18	7,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
80	6,3 / 0,4	13,38	8,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
80	6,3 / 0,4	15,18	8,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
90	6,3 / 0,4	17,68	8,96	54,99	114,56	50	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
100	6,3 / 0,4	19,28	9,96	54,99	114,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
100	6,3 / 0,4	10,69	11,66	54,99	114,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
100	6,3 / 0,4	12,09	11,66	54,99	114,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
125	6,3 / 0,4	14,78	12,86	54,99	134,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
125	6,3 / 0,4	15,38	15,96	54,99	133,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
125	6,3 / 0,4	16,78	17,06	54,99	135,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
160	6,3 / 0,4	18,89	19,96	54,99	133,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
160	6,3 / 0,4	19,89	29,36	54,99	235,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
160	6,3 / 0,4	20,18	23,66	54,99	235,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
160	6,3 / 0,4	22,48	23,56	54,99	245,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
200	6,3 / 0,4	24,03	25,66	54,99	245,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
200	6,3 / 0,4	25,39	26,76	54,99	245,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
200	6,3 / 0,4	26,09	30,68	54,99	254,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
250	6,3 / 0,4	26,78	33,56	54,99	265,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
250	6,3 / 0,4	27,19	34,36	54,99	264,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
315	6,3 / 0,4	31,38	16,36	54,99	305,56	50A	10A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
315	6,3 / 0,3	8,98	10,28	54,99	321,56	50A	20A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
315	6,3 / 0,3	3,38	9,18	54,99	314,56	50A	30A	7,2kV	36cm	31,5kA
400	6,3 / 0,3	3,58	3,48	54,99	377,56	50A	30A	7,2kV	40cm	31,5kA
400	6,3 / 0,3	4,58	3,56	54,99	377,56	50A	40A	7,2kV	40cm	31,5kA
400	6,3 / 0,3	4,58	5,96	54,99	377,56	50A	40A	7,2kV	40cm	31,5kA
400	6,3 / 0,3	5,38	4,96	54,99	403,56	40A	40A	7,2kV	40cm	31,5kA
500	6,3 / 0,4	6,38	5,96	54,99	403,56	40A	50A	7,2kV	46cm	41,5kA
500	6,3 / 0,4	6,58	6,86	54,99	403,56	40A	50A	7,2kV	46cm	41,5kA
500	6,3 / 0,4	6,58	6,96	54,99	403,56	40A	60A	7,2kV	46cm	41,5kA
630	6,3 / 0,4	7,98	6,36	54,99	403,56	40A	60A	7,2kV	46cm	41,5kA
630	6,3 / 0,4	7,68	7,78	64,99	503,56	50A	80A	7,2kV	46cm	42,5kA
630	6,3 / 0,4	9,78	8,78	64,99	203,56	50A	80A	7,2kV	46cm	42,5kA
800	6,3 / 0,6	10,02	9,96	114,56	256,56	50A	100A	7,2kV	46cm	43,5kA
1000	6,3 / 0,4	10,62	11,58	114,56	328,56	50A	100A	7,2kV	46cm	53,5kA
1000	6,3 / 0,5	12,22	12,88	114,56	384,56	50A	100A	7,2kV	46cm	53,5kA
1250	6,3 / 0,5	13,52	13,68	123,56	534,56	50A	125A	7,2kV	46cm	51,5kA

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NOTE: The products and high-resolution photopage we high-resolution of is perfect ignored. A4.



