

FINAL VERSION

VERSION FINALE

Specification for high-voltage fuse-links for motor circuit applications

Spécification relative aux éléments de remplacement à haute tension destinés à des circuits comprenant des moteurs



CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
1 Scope.....	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Fuse-link time-current characteristics	5
4 <i>K</i> factor	6
5 Withstand requirements.....	6
6 Withstand tests.....	6
6.1 General.....	6
6.2 Test sequence No. 1	7
6.3 Test sequence No. 2	7
6.4 Interpretation of the test results.....	8
7 Information to be given to the user	9
8 Selection of fuse-links for motor circuit applications and correlation of fuse-link characteristics with those of other components of the circuit.....	9
Figure 1 – Diagrams of the test sequences	8
Figure 2 – Determination of <i>K</i> factor for fuse-links of intermediate rating of a homogeneous series.....	9

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SPECIFICATION FOR HIGH-VOLTAGE FUSE-LINKS FOR MOTOR CIRCUIT APPLICATIONS

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

DISCLAIMER

This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.

This Consolidated version of IEC 60644 bears the edition number 2.1. It consists of the second edition (2009-08) [documents 32A/267/CDV and 32A/270/RVC] and its amendment 1 (2019-09) [documents 32A/340/CDV and 32A/343/RVC]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60644 has been prepared by subcommittee 32A: High voltage fuses, of IEC technical committee 32: Fuses

This second edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with regard to the previous edition concern the following:

- update of the normative references;
- renewal of the figures.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

SPECIFICATION FOR HIGH-VOLTAGE FUSE-LINKS FOR MOTOR CIRCUIT APPLICATIONS

1 Scope

This document applies to fuse-links complying with IEC 60282-1 that are used with motors started direct-on-line on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz.

Fuse-links according to this document are intended to withstand normal service conditions and motor starting pulses.

The purpose of this document is to standardize time-current characteristics and to formulate pulse withstand requirements regarding testing.

This document also applies to fuse-links used with motors that use assisted starting when appropriate care has been taken with selecting the rated current of the fuse-link (using advice from 5.2.3 of IEC TR 62655:2013 and from the fuse manufacturer).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60282-1:2009, *High-voltage fuses – Part 1: Current-limiting fuses*
IEC 60262-1:2009/AMD1:2014

IEC TR 62655:2013, *Tutorial and application guide for high-voltage fuses*

3 Fuse-link time-current characteristics

Compared to fuses typically used for distribution system protection, fuses for motor circuit protection should have:

- relatively high melting current (slow operation) in the 10 s region of the pre-arcing time-current characteristic to give maximum withstand against motor starting current;
- relatively low melting current (fast operation) in the region below 0,1 s to give maximum short-circuit protection to associated switching devices, cables and motors and their terminal boxes.

Therefore pre-arcing time-current characteristics of fuse-links for motor circuit applications shall be within the following limits:

$$I_{f_{10}} / I_r \geq 3 \text{ for } I_r \leq 100$$

$$I_{f_{10}} / I_r \geq 4 \text{ for } I_r > 100$$

$$I_{f_{0,1}} / I_r \leq 20 \left(I_r / 100 \right)^{0,25} \text{ for all current ratings}$$