BROCHURE

## E 90 range of fuse disconnectors and fuseholders Uncompromising performance


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- Quick, flexible and error-proof installation
- Protection and safety during maintenance
- International quality marks, navel type-approvals and UL certification


## Designing simplicity ABB competence serving the most demanding customers

Suitability for disconnection and switching, effective heat dissipation and certified compliance with several international standards are mandatory requirements to meet the needs of the most demanding customers.

ABB has dedicated its designers' passion, competence and creativity to the development of E 90 range of disconnectors and fuseholders, of E 90 50/125 series designed to ensure isolation and protection of circuits in big industrial plants, E 90 CC and E 90 J series specifically designed for the NAM markets. The result is the first AC-22B fuse disconnector, certified up to 32 A by the most outstanding marks and approvals all over the world.

## Table of contents

| 004-005 | The ABB standard |
| :---: | :---: |
| 006-008 | E 90 range |
| 009-011 | Smart protection for installations |
| 012-013 | E 90 20/32 protection and control |
| 014-015 | E 90h fuseholders |
| 016-017 | E 90 PV fuse disconnectors for photovoltaic applications |
| 020-021 | E 90 50/125 fuse disconnectors |
| 022-023 | E90 CC fuseholders |
| 024-025 | E 90 J fuseholders |
| 026-029 | Technical data |
| 030-032 | Order codes |
| 033-036 | Wiring diagrams and overall dimensions |
| 037 | How to choose the protection system |
| 038-048 | E 9F gG cylindrical fuses |
| 049-060 | E 9F aM cylindrical fuses |
| 061-066 | E 9F gPV cylindrical fuses |
| 067-069 | Questions \& answers |

## The ABB standard Certified according to the most important international marks

A passport to the world. International quality marks, naval typeapprovals and UL certification make E 90 the ideal range for designers and manufacturers of switchboards and installations "without frontiers".




## E 90 range <br> Designed by ABB for the most demanding customers

## Industrial automation E 90 fuse switch disconnectors

- Versions 1, 1N, 2, 3, 3N, 4
- Rated current 20 A and 32 A
- Rated voltage 400 V AC-22B and 690 V AC-20B (according to IEC 60947-3)
- Can be equipped with $8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ aM and gG cylindrical fuses
- All the versions are available with optical blown fuse indicator
- Compatible with ABB busbars of S 200 series and Unifix plug-in system
- Approvals: IMQ, NF, cURus, CCC, EAC
- Designed for isolation and switching under load and for protection of secondary circuits of industrial plants

Distribution switchboards

## E 90h fuseholders

- One pole plus neutral in one module
- Versions $1 \mathrm{~N}, 3 \mathrm{~N}$
- Rated current 20 A and 32 A
- Rated voltage 400 V AC
- Can be equipped with $8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ aM and gG cylindrical fuses
- All the versions are available with optical blown fuse indicator
- Compatible with ABB busbars of SN 201 series and Unifix plug-in system
- Approvals: IMQ, NF, CCC, EAC
- Designed for instruments and auxiliaries protection in switchboards and consumer units


## 01



## 02



01 Photovoltaic installations

02 Industrial circuit protection

Photovoltaic installations
E 90 PV fuse disconnectors

- Versions 1 pole (1500 V DC) and 2 pole (1000 V DC)
- Rated current 32 A
- Rated voltage 1000 and 1500 V DC
- Can be equipped with gPV cylindrical fuses $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ (1000 V DC) and $10 \times 85$ or $10 / 14 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( 1500 V DC) cylindrical fuses
- 1000 V DC series available with optical blown fuse indicator
- Approvals: CCC, EAC, UL (1000 V DC); UL (1500 V DC), CCC
- Designed for isolation and protection of circuits in photovoltaic installations up to 1500 V DC


## Industrial circuit protection E 90 50/125 fuse-disconnector

- Versions 1, 1N, 2, 3, 3N
- Rated current 50 and 125 A
- Rated voltage 690 V AC
- Can be equipped with $14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ aM and gG cylindrical fuses
- All the versions are available with optical blown fuse indicator
- Approvals: EAC, cURus, CCC
- Specifically designed for industrial circuit protection


## 01


$\overline{02}$


01 Application in sports arenas

02 Industrial installations in North America

## Branch circuit protection in NAM market E 90 CC fuseholders

- Versions $1,1 \mathrm{~N}, 2,3,3 \mathrm{~N}, 4$ poles
- Rated current 30 A
- Rated voltage 600 V AC/DC
- Can be equipped with Class CC $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses
- All the versions are available with optical blown fuse indicator
- Rejection member feature according to UL 4248-4
- Approvals: cULus, CSA
- Designed for branch circuit protection and supplementary protection

Industrial installation in the NAM market E 90 30/60 J fuseholders

- Versions 1, 2 and 3 poles
- Rated current 30 and 60 A
- Rated voltage 600V AC
- Can be equipped with Class J $21 \times 57 \mathrm{~mm}$ and $27 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses
- All the versions are available with optical blown fuse indicator
- Approvals: UL, CSA
- Designed for protecting transformers, motors, lighting, heating and general loads



# Smart protection for installations ABB's experience sets a new leading-edge performance standard 

## Tip-top performance

E 90 fuseholders (for AC applications) with rated current up to 32 A can be used in any field wherever you need to ensure electrical protection, isolation and switching of inductive or resistive loads in compliance with IEC 60947-3 Standard. Utilization category of this series is AC-22B up to 400V. The technology solutions applied to reduce power dissipation help to minimize module heating.

Completeness The fuse tripping can be easily displayed, thanks to the special blown fuse indicator light.

## Ease of installation

E 90 fuseholders are fully compatible with the Unifix-L wiring system


Reliability
Venting grooves and
cooling chambers improve heat dissipation even in multiple-pole configurations.
The reduced operating
temperature inside
fuseholders ensures
durability and reliability
of the devices over time.

Compactness
The compact dimensions enable to close the switchboard door even when the fuseholder is open, thus ensuring total safety during maintenance. 1P+N versions in one module only and $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}$ in three modules only are available.

Universal use
Screw holes have increased diameter to accommodate insulated screwdrivers and electric screwdrivers. In addition, with the Pozidrive PZ2 screws performed by exerting less torque than conventional screws, and the same electric screwdriver can be used for all terminals. Moreover, the PS connection busbars facilitate the connecting operations, making the wiring both simple and safe and providing complete integration with S 200 and SN 201 System pro M compact ${ }^{\circledR}$ circuit-breakers.

E 90 safe and smart range is designed for quick, flexible and error-proof installation, to ease the everyday use of devices. Thanks to its unique features, E 90 series sets a new safety standard.


## Environmental protection.

The fuseholders are compliant with RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) European directive, which prohibits the use of hazardous substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

Ease of use
Fuseholder profile has been designed for maximum ease of use: the $90^{\circ} \mathrm{flip}$ hinge with ergonomic knob, makes the replacement of fuses easier even in small spaces or when wearing protective gloves.
Flexible connections E 90: 24 to 690 V operation in AC networks. Can be powered from both the load side and the supply side. E 90 PV 24 to 1000 V operation in DC networks with upstream supply.


Reliable connections Wide terminals allow the use of cables with section up to $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, whereas the antivibration knurling on the terminal cages ensures safe and reliable connections.


## E 90 20/32 protection and control A range developed for automation and industry

01 Application example Here you can find a typical industrial control application. According to IEC 60364-1 Standard, the secondary winding of a control transformer must be protected against short circuits and overload. The transformer provides dedicated 230 V AC power supply to a battery of industrial contactors.

02 Typical installation in the switchboard

03 E91-, E92-, E93- and E94-fuse disconnector

## Applications:

- automation switchboards and industrial cabinets to assure
- protection of terminal circuits
- switching of loads, even inductive
- selectivity


## Highlights:

- AC-22B up to 400 V according to IEC 60947-3
- compact design
- High temperature performance thanks to venting grooves and cooling chambers that improve heat dissipation also for multipole configurations
- optional blown fuse indicator
- sealeble in closed position and padlockable in open position


## $\mathrm{ci}_{\text {us }}$

E 90 fuse disconnectors are designed for switching under load, ensuring isolation and protection against short circuit and overload, in compliance with the IEC 60947-3 Standard.

E 90 range is designed to comply with the strictest requirements of OEMs and panel builders. They are ideally installed in industrial automation switchboards to protect secondary circuits, primary and secondary of transformers, motors and other resistive or inductive loads.
Due to the AC-22B utilization category up to 400 V , according to the IEC 60947-3 Standard, E 90 fuse disconnectors are convenient, simple and reliable devices for loads switching and protection. Fuse disconnectors ensure selectivity, if equipped with appropriate fuses. Since they are uURus typeapproved, they can be installed in UL-certified machines designed for the American market.

## Application example

Here you can find a typical industrial control application. According to IEC 60364-1 Standard, the secondary winding of a control transformer must be protected against short circuits and overload. The transformer provides dedicated 230 V AC power supply to a battery of industrial contactors.


## —

Results you can trust
High performance of E 90 fuse disconnectors


## E 90h fuseholders Compact protection of electric auxiliaries in distribution switchboards

01 Application example
-
02 Typical installation in the switchboard

03 E91h- and
E93h-fuse holders

## Applications:

- In distribution switchboards and consumer units, for terminal protection of
- Electric auxiliaries
- Switchboard instrumentation
- Surge arresters


## Highlights:

- very compact design
- optional blown fuse indicator
- sealeble in closed position and padlockable in open position


E 90 Fuseholders - 1P + N in one module and 3P+N in three modules, respectively - are very compact in size and are the most suitable solution for protection of circuits and devices inside switchboards.

E 90h range is designed for protecting electrical devices both in single phase and in three-phase networks with neutral. They are particularly suitable inside switchboards and consumer units for protecting lighting circuits, modular sockets and electrical devices for monitoring, measuring and signalling.

## Application example

Here you can find a typical application inside a secondary distribution switchboard. Following the manufacturer's instruction, the voltmetric inputs of the multimeter are protected with fuses.



Industrial distribution
E 90h fuseholders:
ideal for distribution switchboards


## E 90 PV fuse disconnectors for photovoltaic applications Designed for industry professionals

01 E 90 PV fuseholder for 1000 VDC 1500 VDC

## Applications:

- String combiners and inverters to guarantee
- string protection
- surge arrester back-up protection
- inverter DC side protection


## Highlights:

- High temperature performance thanks to venting grooves and cooling chambers that improve heat dissipation also for multipole configurations
- finger safe feature which ensure personnel protection during maintenance (no possibility of getting in touch with live parts during fuse replacement)
- configuration in 1 or 2 poles for the 1000 V DC devices and 1 pole for the 1500 V DC product
- optional blown fuse indicator for 1000 V DC range

E 90 PV fuse disconnectors have been specifically designed for photovoltaic applications. Thanks to their rated voltage up to 1000 and 1500 V DC they are the ideal solution for protecting cells, inverters or surge arresters. In case of maintenance, they ensure isolation of circuits and strings up to 1500 V in direct current, in total safety.


## Isolation and protection of strings up to 1500 V with E 90 PV



## Isolation and protection of strings up to 1500 V

## Application examples

## String protection

To prevent damage to the equipment in the direct current lines of photovoltaic installations and ensure that it remains isolated when maintenance work is performed, E 90 PV fuse disconnectors can be installed downstream of the inverter so as to protect each string. The fuses must be selected to suit the rated current of the line.

## Surge arrester back-up

When the Icc short-circuit current at the installation point exceeds 100 A DC, OVR PV surge arresters require back-up protection with a specific gRtype fuse.

## DC side of the inverter

In small photovoltaic installations, E 90 PV fuse disconnectors can be used to protect the direct current side of the inverter. Fuse cartridges should be selected according to the inverter rated current.



## E 90 50/125 fuse disconnectors Perfect integration, guaranteed innovation

## Applications:

- Within industrial switchboard, intended mainly for
- motors and transformers protection
- overload and short circuit protection of high-current loads


## Highlights:

- compact design
- High temperature performance thanks to venting grooves and cooling chambers that improve heat dissipation also for multipole configurations
- optional blown fuse indicator
- sealeble in closed position and padlockable in open position


E 90 50/125 ranges provides disconnection properties according to IEC 60947-3. The E 90 50/125 can be equipped with cylindrical fuses $14 \times 51$ ( $\mathrm{E} 90 / 50$ ) and $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ (E 90/125). For the usage of 125 A fuses within E 90/125 fuseholder refers to section "Question and answers".

The E 90/50 and E 90/125 fuse disconnectors have been designed for all applications which require protection and isolation of high-current loads: thanks to their compatibility with gG and aM cylindrical fuses, they offer maximum flexibility in terms of protection of installation with rated currents up to 125 A . The possibility to be padlocked in open position, ensures the safety of personnel who carry out maintenance operations. Furthermore the availability of optical blown fuse indicator in all versions of the new E 90 50/125 enables to easily and efficiently monitor distribution networks with high current ratings.

## Application example

OVR PV back-up protection, shown on the left, is a typical application for the fuseholder of the E 90 50/125 series. They can also be used as protection of motors and transformers, as protection against overloads and short circuits in low voltage installations where currents are up to 125 A and in control circuits.


E 90 50/125 fuse disconnectors ensure reliable protection for industrial circuits

## E 90 CC fuseholders Specifically developed for branch circuit protection

## Applications:

- Branch and supplementary protection according to UL 4248-1
- Lighting feeders and control circuits
- Small motor and transformers
- Wires and cables


## Highlights:

- Specifically designed for NAM market
- UL Listed according to UL 4248-1 and UL 4248-4
- Rejection member to allow just the insertion of a Class CC fuse
- optional blown fuse indicator



#### Abstract

E 90 CC range has been designed to comply with North American market regulations and to enable worldwide manufacturers to sell their equipment in conformity with safety requirements also in these countries.


Class CC fuses have limiting characteristics dedicated to terminal protection of components and equipments against short-term overloads and dedicated to motors' protection against short-circuit. The limiting properties of the Class CC fuses are particularly appreciated in the North American market, allowing suitable protection even of equipment with limited resistance to short-circuit.

## Application example

E 90 CC fuseholders have been developed to host Class CC fuses only. They are used in the NAM markets mainly as branch circuit protection. Here on the right side, an application example is showed.


## E 90 J fuseholders <br> Designed to be equipped with class J fuses

## Applications:

Mainly intended for protection of

- Transformers
- Motors
- Industrial machinery
- Heating, lighting and control circuits


## Highlights:

- Specifically designed for NAM market
- UL listed according to UL 4248-8
- suitable for Class J fuses only
- optional blown fuse indicator


E 90 J range has been designed to comply with North American market regulations. The E 90 J fuse carriers are the ideal solution for industrial installation, motors and transformers protection, heating systems and control circuits.

In accordance with the reference standard UL 4248-8, they come in voltage and current ratings up to 600 V and 30/60A, respectively.
Fuseholders of the E 90 J series are available in multipole configuration, from 1 to 3 poles.
Versions with blown fuse indicator light provide a visual signal of the fuse break condition allowing a faster and safer maintenance of the installation. They can be padlocked open and sealed closed to ensure operator safety during maintenance operations.

## Application example

On the left side, is showed a typical example of motors protection, E 90 J fuseholders are mainly used in the North American market as motors, alternators and transformers protection or as feeding, heating and light circuits protection.

A range dedicated to the North American market E 90 30/60 J fuseholders

## Technical data

E 90 series - data according to IEC

| Type |  | E 90/20 | E 90/32 | E 90hN/20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated current | [A] | 20 | 32 | 20 |
| Type of current |  | AC | AC | AC |
| Fuse | [mm] | $8.5 \times 31.5$ | $10.3 \times 38$ | $8.5 \times 31.5$ |
| Max power dissipation accepted | [W] | 2.5 | 3 | 2.6 |
| Rated frequency | [Hz] | 50-60 | 50-60 | 50-60 |
| Tightening torque | [ Nm ] | PZ 2-2.5 | PZ 2-2.5 | PZ2 0.8-1.2 |
| Protection degree |  | IP20 | IP20 | IP20 |
| Terminals section | [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | 25 | 25 | 16 |
| Cross section rigid copper conductors | [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | 1.5-25 | 1.5-25 | 1.5-16 |
| Cross section stranded copper conductors | [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | 1.5-26 | 1.5-26 | 1.5-10 |
| Padlockable (when open) |  | - | - | - |
| Sealable (when closed) |  | - | - | - |

## Reference standards



* = without LED version $\quad * * *$ = dedicated range with neutral on the left side
$\quad * *=$ no neutral and without LED version $\quad * * * *=I P 20$ also as standalone device installed on DIN rail, with respect to cables with a cross-section area $\geq 10$ mm ${ }^{2}$


## Shock and vibration (E 90/20 and E 90/32)

## Vibration withstand on the $\mathbf{3}$ main axis

- Sinusoidal vibration testing according to IEC 60068-2-6 2 to 13 Hz x $=1 \mathrm{~mm}$ peak
13 to 100 Hz y $=0.7 \mathrm{~g}$ peak
- Random vibration testing according to IEC 61373 Category 1 Class B


## Shock withstand on the $\mathbf{3}$ main axis:

- Shock testing according to IEC $60068-2-2715 \mathrm{~g} / 11 \mathrm{~ms} / 18$ shocks
- Shock testing according to IEC 61373 Category 1 Class B

| E 90hN/32 | E 90/32 PV 1000 V | E $9032 / \mathrm{PV} 1500$ V | E 90/50 | E 90/125 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | 30A | 32 | 50 | $100^{(2)} / 125^{(2 \mathrm{~b})}$ |
| AC | DC | DC | AC | AC |
| $10.3 \times 38$ | $10.3 \times 38$ | $10 \times 85$ and 10/14 $\times 85$ | $14 \times 51$ | $22 \times 58$ |
| 3.2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9.5 |
| 50-60 | - | - | 50-60 | 50-60 |
| PZ2 0.8-1.2 | PZ2 2-2.5 | PZ2 2-2.5 Nm | PZ2 3-3.5 | PZ2 3.5-4 |
| IP20 | IP20 | IP20 | IP20 **** | IP20 **** |
| 16 | 25 | - | 35 | 50 |
| 1.5-16 | 1.5-25 | - | 2.5-35 | 4-50 |
| 1.5-10 | 1.5-16 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { wire: } 0.75-25 \\ & 2 \text { wires: } 0.75-10 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5-25 | 4-35 |
| - | - |  | - | - |
| - | - |  | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| - | DC-20B | - | AC-20B | AC-20B |
| - | 1000 | - | 690 | 690 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| - | - | 1500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | - | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| E 90hN/32 | E 90/32 PV 1000 V | E 90 32/PV 1500 V | E 90/50 | E 90/125 |
| -* |  |  | - | - |
| -*** |  |  |  |  |
| -* | - | CCC | - | - |
| -* |  |  | - | - |
| -* |  |  | - | - |
| - | - |  | - | - |
| - | - |  | - | - |

(1) = certified AC-22B at 400 V in compliance with IEC 60947-3
(2) = according to IEC 60269-2
(2b) = with aM-type fuses and in combination with a device that ensures overload protection
(3) = according to ABB factory declaration

## Technical data

E 90 series - data according to UL

| Type |  | E 90/32 | E 90/32 PV 1000 V | E 90/32 PV 1500 V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated current | [A] | 32 | 32 | 30 |
| Rated voltage | [V] | 690 | 1000 | 1500 V DC |
| Type of current |  | AC/DC | DC | DC |
| Fuse |  | $10.3 \times 38$ | $10.3 \times 38$ | $10 \times 30$ |
| Rated frequency | [Hz] | 50-60 | - | 6 |
| Tightening torque | [ Nm ] | PZ2 2-2.5 | PZ2 2-2.5 | PZ2 18-22 lb-in |
| Protection degree |  | IP20 | IP20 | IP20 |
| Terminals section | [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | 25 | 25 | - |
| Cross section rigid copper conductors | [AWG] | $16 \div 10$ | not forseen | 1 wire: $16-10$ AWG |
| Cross section stranded copper conductors | [AWG] | $16 \div 3$ | $8 \div 3$ | 1 wire: 0.75-25 (18-4 AWG) 2 wires: 18-6 AWG |
| Cable temperature | [ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ] |  | [ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ] CU 60, 75, 90 | max 90 (acc. UL) |
| Padlockable (when open) |  | - | - |  |
| Sealable (when closed) |  | - | - |  |


| Reference Standard | E 90/32 | E 90/32 PV 1000 V | E 90/32 PV 1500 V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL 4248-1 | $\cdot$ |  |  |
| UL 4248-4 |  |  |  |
| UL 4248-8 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |  |
| UL 4248-18 |  |  |  |


| Approvals | E 90/32 | E 90/32 PV 1000 V | E 90/32 PV 1500 V |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CULus |  |  |  |
| UL | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| CURus |  |  |  |
| CSA |  |  |  |

[^0]| E 90/50 | E 90/125 | E 90/30 CC | E 90/30 J | E 90/60 J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 125 | 30 | 30 | 360 |
| 800 | 800 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| AC/DC | AC/DC | AC/DC | AC/DC | AC/DC |
| $14 \times 51$ | $22 \times 58$ | Class CC $10.4 \times 38$ | Class J $21 \times 57$ | Class $\mathrm{J} 27 \times 60$ |
| 50-60 | 50-60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| PZ2 3-3.5 | PZ2 3.5-4 | PZ2 2-2.5 | PZ2 3.5-4 | PZ2 3.5-4 |
| IP20 **** | IP20**** | IP20 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 35 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 50 |
| 14*10 | 14*10 | 16*10 | 14*10 | $14 \div 10$ |
| $14 \div 2$ | 14*1 | $16 \div 3$ | 14\%1 | $14 \div 1$ |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| E 90/50 | E 90/125 | E 90/30 CC | E 90/30 J | E90/60 J |
| - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | - |  |  |
|  |  |  | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| E 90/50 | E90/125 | E 90/30 CC | E 90/30 J | E90/60 J |
|  |  | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | - | - |

## Ordering data E 90 series

| Poles | Rated current In [A] | Modules | Bbn <br> 8012542 <br> EAN | Order details Type code | Order code | Piece weight [kg] | Pack unit pcs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 90 fuse disconnectors for $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 32 | 1 | 009238 | E 91/32 | 2CSM200923R1801 | 0.061 | 6 |
| 1 | 32 | 1 | 024835 | E 91/32s* | 2CSM202483R1801 | 0.062 | 6 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 2 | 008934 | E 91N/32 | 2CSM200893R1801 | 0.130 | 3 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 2 | 515036 | E 91N/32s* | 2CSM251503R1801 | 0.131 | 3 |
| 2 | 32 | 2 | 008835 | E 92/32 | 2CSM200883R1801 | 0.122 | 3 |
| 2 | 32 | 2 | 514930 | E92/32s* | 2CSM251493R1801 | 0.123 | 3 |
| 3 | 32 | 3 | 047537 | E 93/32 | 2CSM204753R1801 | 0.183 | 2 |
| 3 | 32 | 3 | 020639 | E93/32s* | 2CSM202063R1801 | 0.184 | 2 |
| $3+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 4 | 047339 | E 93N/32 | 2CSM204733R1801 | 0.252 | 1 |
| $3+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 4 | 514831 | E93N/32s* | 2CSM251483R1801 | 0.254 | 1 |
| 4 | 32 | 4 | 047230 | E 94/32 | 2CSM204723R1801 | 0.244 | 1 |
| 4 | 32 | 4 | 020530 | E 94/32s* | 2CSM202053R1801 | 0.245 | 1 |
| E 90 fuse disconnectors for $8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 20 | 1 | 009832 | E 91/20 | 2CSM200983R1801 | 0.061 | 6 |
| 1 | 20 | 1 | 024231 | E91/20s* | 2CSM202423R1801 | 0.062 | 6 |
| 2 | 20 | 2 | 009535 | E 92/20 | 2CSM200953R1801 | 0.122 | 3 |
| 2 | 20 | 2 | 896234 | E 92/20s* | 2CSM289623R1801 | 0.123 | 3 |
| 3 | 20 | 3 | 009436 | E 93/20 | 2CSM200943R1801 | 0.183 | 2 |
| 3 | 20 | 3 | 896135 | E 93/20s* | 2CSM289613R1801 | 0.184 | 2 |

*s: version with blown fuse indicator

|  | Poles | Rated current $\ln [\mathrm{A}]$ | Modules | Bbn <br> 8012542 <br> EAN | Order details Type code | Order code | Piece weight [kg] | Pack unit pcs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square \square$ | E 90h fuseholders for $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square 38 \longrightarrow$ ¢ 10,3 | $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 1 | 009139 | E 91hN/32 | 2CSM200913R1801 | 0.070 | 6 |
|  | $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 1 | 065739 | E 91hN/32s* | 2CSM206573R1801 | 0.071 | 6 |
|  | $3+N$ | 32 | 3 | 047438 | E 93hN/32 | 2CSM204743R1801 | 0.192 | 2 |
|  | $3+\mathrm{N}$ | 32 | 3 | 743439 | E 93hN/32s* | 2CSM274343R1801 | 0.193 | 2 |
|  | E 90h fuseholders for $8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $31,5 \longrightarrow \quad \varnothing 8,5$ | $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 20 | 1 | 009634 | E 91hN/20 | 2CSM200963R1801 | 0.070 | 6 |
|  | $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 20 | 1 | 007036 | E 91hN/20s* | 2CSM200703R1801 | 0.071 | 6 |
|  | $3+\mathrm{N}$ | 20 | 3 | 009337 | E 93hN/20 | 2CSM200933R1801 | 0.192 | 2 |
|  | $3+N$ | 20 | 3 | 896036 | E 93hN/20s* | 2CSM289603R1801 | 0.193 | 2 |

*s: version with blown fuse indicator


| Poles | Rated <br> current <br> In [A] | Modules | Bbn <br> $\mathbf{8 0 1 2 5 4 2}$ <br> EAN | Order details |  | Piece <br> weight | Pack <br> unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Type code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*s: version with blown fuse indicator


| Poles | Rated current In [A] | Modules | Bbn <br> 8012542 <br> EAN | Order details Type code | Order code | Piece weight [kg] | Pack unit pcs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 90/50 fuseholders for $14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses (AC-20B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 50 | 1.5 | 790228 | E 91/50 | 2CSM279022R1801 | 0.095 | 4 |
| 1 | 50 | 1.5 | 372028 | E 91/50s* | 2CSM237202R1801 | 0.095 | 4 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 50 | 3 | 779827 | E 91N/50 | 2CSM277982R1801 | 0.19 | 2 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 50 | 3 | 023920 | E91N/50s* | 2CSM202392R1801 | 0.19 | 2 |
| 2 | 50 | 3 | 779728 | E 92/50 | 2CSM277972R1801 | 0.19 | 2 |
| 2 | 50 | 3 | 070320 | E 92/50s* | 2CSM207032R1801 | 0.19 | 2 |
| 3 | 50 | 4.5 | 779629 | E 93/50 | 2CSM277962R1801 | 0.285 | 1 |
| 3 | 50 | 4.5 | 574828 | E93/50s* | 2CSM257482R1801 | 0.285 | 1 |
| $3+N$ | 50 | 6 | 779520 | E 93N/50 | 2CSM277952R1801 | 0.38 | 1 |
| $3+N$ | 50 | 6 | 563020 | E 93N/50s* | 2CSM256302R1801 | 0.38 | 1 |
| E 90/125 fuseholders for $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses (AC-20B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 100 | 2 | 775720 | E 91/125 | 2CSM277572R1801 | 0.135 | 4 |
| 1 | 100 | 2 | 896326 | E 91/125s* | 2CSM289632R1801 | 0.135 | 4 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 100 | 4 | 773528 | E 91N/125 | 2CSM277352R1801 | 0.27 | 2 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 100 | 4 | 049425 | E 91N/125s* | 2CSM204942R1801 | 0.27 | 2 |
| 2 | 100 | 4 | 771326 | E 92/125 | 2CSM277132R1801 | 0.27 | 2 |
| 2 | 100 | 4 | 049326 | E 92/125s* | 2CSM204932R1801 | 0.27 | 2 |
| 3 | 100 | 6 | 775027 | E 93/125 | 2CSM277502R1801 | 0.405 | 1 |
| 3 | 100 | 6 | 049227 | E 93/125s* | 2CSM204922R1801 | 0.405 | 1 |
| $3+N$ | 100 | 8 | 965329 | E 93N/125 | 2CSM296532R1801 | 0.54 | 1 |
| $3+N$ | 100 | 8 | 049128 | E 93N/125s* | 2CSM204912R1801 | 0.54 | 1 |

*s: version with blown fuse indicator

| Poles | Rated current | Modules | Bbn 8012542 | Order details |  | Piece weight | Pack unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In [A] |  | EAN | Type code | Order code | [kg] | pcs |
| E 90 CC fuseholders for Class CC $10.4 \times 38.1$ mm fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 30 | 1 | 998723 | E 91/30 CC | 2CSM299872R1801 | 0.061 | 6 |
| 1 | 30 | 1 | 998822 | E 91/30s* CC | 2CSM299882R1801 | 0.062 | 6 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 30 | 2 | 998921 | E 91N/30 CC | 2CSM299892R1801 | 0.13 | 3 |
| $1+\mathrm{N}$ | 30 | 2 | 999027 | E 91N/30s* CC | 2CSM299902R1801 | 0.131 | 3 |
| 2 | 30 | 2 | 999126 | E 92/30 CC | 2CSM299912R1801 | 0.122 | 3 |
| 2 | 30 | 2 | 999225 | E 92/30s* CC | 2CSM299922R1801 | 0.123 | 3 |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 999324 | E 93/30 CC | 2CSM299932R1801 | 0.183 | 2 |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 999423 | E 93/30s* CC | 2CSM299942R1801 | 0.184 | 2 |
| $3+\mathrm{N}$ | 30 | 4 | 999522 | E 93N/30 CC | 2CSM299952R1801 | 0.252 | 1 |
| $3+N$ | 30 | 3 | 999621 | E 93N/30s* CC | 2CSM299962R1801 | 0.253 | 1 |
| 4 | 30 | 4 | 999720 | E 94/30 CC | 2CSM299972R1801 | 0.244 | 1 |
| 4 | 30 | 4 | 999829 | E 94/30s* CC | 2CSM299982R1801 | 0.245 | 1 |

*s: version with blown fuse indicator


[^1]
## Wiring diagrams and overall dimensions <br> E 90 series

E 90 20/32 wiring diagrams



E 90 CC wiring diagrams



3P



E 90 h wiring diagrams


E 90 50/125 wiring diagrams
1

1 P

$1 P+N$

2P

3P

$3 P+N$

E 90 30/60 J wiring diagrams
2
1P



Wiring connection for devices with blown fuse indication


DC networks (1000 V DC series)


AC networks

E 90 20/32, E 90 h, E90 CC, E90 PV (1000 V DC) overall dimensions

$3 P+N, 4 P$



E90/32 PV 1500 overall dimensions


E 90/50 overall dimensions


$3 P+N$



E 90/125 overall dimensions


E 90/30 J overall dimensions

$2 P$


E 90/60 J overall dimensions


## How to choose <br> the protection system

## Maximum rated current value of the fuse

The maximum rated current values of the fuse that can be installed in the fuseholder are given in the table below.
These values depend on the rated voltage of the network and conform to the maximum limits of the power dissipated by the protection system, formed by the fuse and fuseholder.
ABB fuses and fuseholders allow all the requirements established by the standards to be met in full safety. The performance provided by ABB products allows a fuse with a rated current that exceeds the limit dictated by standard IEC 60269-2-1 to be installed in certain situations.

| Fuseholders |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | Fuse curve | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E 90/20 } \\ & 8.5 \times 31.5 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E 90/32 } \\ & 10.3 \times 38 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E 90/50 } \\ & 14 \times 51 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E 90/125 } \\ & 22 \times 58 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| 400 V AC | gG | 20 A | 32 A |  |  |
|  | aM | 10 A | 32 A |  |  |
| 500 V AC | gG |  | 25 A | 50 A | 100 A |
|  | aM |  | 20 A | 50 A | 125 A* |
| 690 V AC | gG |  |  | 25 A | 80 A |
|  | aM |  |  | 25 A | 80 A |

## Derating values for $\mathbf{E} 90$ fuseholders

The derating parameters in the table must be considered if several poles are installed side by side or if the equipment is installed in unusual climatic conditions.

| Installation of single poles side by side |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 90/32 |  | E 91hN/32 |  | E 90 50/125 |  |
| Poles | Maximum current | Poles | Maximum current | Poles | Maximum current |
| 1... 4 | In | 1...3 | In | 1... 3 | In |
| 5... 7 | $0.8 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | 4... 9 | $0.7 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | 4... 6 | $0.95 \times \mathrm{ln}$ |
| More than 7 | $0.7 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | More than 10 | $0.6 \times \mathrm{ln}$ | More than 7 | $0.9 \times \mathrm{ln}$ |


| Climatic conditions |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 90/32 |  | E 90 50/125 |  |
| Maximum <br> temperature | Maximum <br> current | Maximum <br> temperature | Maximum <br> current |
| $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | In | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | In |
| $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $95 \%$ | $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $95 \%$ |
| $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $90 \%$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $90 \%$ |
| $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80 \%$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85 \%$ |

* $=$ to be used in combination with a device which guarantees protection against overload.


## E 9F gG cylindrical fuses The fastest protection for industrial automation switchboards

E 9F gG series fuses are the best way to protect against overloads and short-circuits together with series fuse E 90. They feature a fast tripping curve that is ideal for protecting electronic devices, transformers and electric cables. The E 9F gG series is available for all the main sizes $(8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}, 14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{e} 22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and with a wide range of ratedcurrent values (from 1 A to 125 A and up to 690 VAC ).
All the E 9F series fuses conform to the RoHS directive and are type-approved in accordance with the most important international naval marks.


| Rated <br> current <br> In [A] | Bbn <br> $\mathbf{8 0 1 2 5 4 2}$ <br> EAN | Order details |  | Piece <br> weight <br> [kg] | Pack <br> unit <br> pcs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F 8 gG 8.5 x 31.5 mm cylindrical fuses | Order code |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 575733 | E 9F8 GG1 | 2CSM257573R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 2 | 563938 | E 9F8 GG2 | 2CSM256393R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 4 | 586630 | E 9F8 GG4 | 2CSM258663R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 6 | 574835 | E 9F8 GG6 | 2CSM257483R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 8 | 563037 | E 9F8 GG8 | 2CSM256303R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 10 | 775737 | E 9F8 GG10 | 2CSM277573R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 12 | 773535 | E 9F8 GG12 | 2CSM277353R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 16 | 771333 | E 9F8 GG16 | 2CSM277133R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |
| 20 | 775034 | E 9F8 GG20 | 2CSM277503R1801 | 0.004 | 10 |


| Rated <br> current <br> In [A] | Bbn <br> $\mathbf{8 0 1 2 5 4 2}$ <br> EAN | Order details |  | Piece <br> weight <br> [kg] | Pack <br> unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F 10 gG $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 \times 3 8} \mathbf{~ m m ~ c y l i n d r i c a l ~ f u s e s ~}$ | Order code |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | 773337 | E 9F10 GG05 | 2CSM277333R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 1 | 771135 | E 9F10 GG1 | 2CSM277113R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 2 | 587231 | E 9F10 GG2 | 2CSM258723R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 4 | 575436 | E 9F10 GG4 | 2CSM257543R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 6 | 563631 | E 9F10 GG6 | 2CSM256363R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 8 | 586333 | E 9F10 GG8 | 2CSM258633R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 10 | 574538 | E 9F10 GG10 | 2CSM257453R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 12 | 562733 | E 9F10 GG12 | 2CSM256273R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 16 | 775430 | E 9F10 GG16 | 2CSM277543R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 20 | 773238 | E 9F10 GG20 | 2CSM277323R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 25 | 771036 | E 9F10 GG25 | 2CSM277103R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 32 | 587132 | E 9F10 GG32 | 2CSM258713R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |



| Rated <br> current <br> In [A] | Bbn <br> $\mathbf{8 0 1 2 5 4 2}$ <br> EAN | Order details | Type code | Order code | Piece <br> weight <br> [kg] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F 14 gG 14 x 51 mm cylindrical fuses |  | Pack <br> unit <br> pcs |  |  |  |
| 2 | 775232 | E 9F14 GG2 | 2CSM277523R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 4 | 773030 | E 9F14 GG4 | 2CSM277303R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 6 | 770831 | E 9F14 GG6 | 2CSM277083R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 8 | 910039 | E 9F14 GG8 | 2CSM291003R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 10 | 909835 | E 9F14 GG10 | 2CSM290983R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 12 | 909637 | E 9F14 GG12 | 2CSM290963R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 16 | 587835 | E 9F14 GG16 | 2CSM258783R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 20 | 576037 | E 9F14 GG20 | 2CSM257603R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 25 | 564232 | E 9F14 GG25 | 2CSM256423R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 32 | 586937 | E 9F14 GG32 | 2CSM258693R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 40 | 575139 | E 9F14 GG40 | 2CSM257513R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 50 | 563334 | E 9F14 GG50 | 2CSM256333R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |



- 22
$\left.\begin{array}{llllll}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Rated } \\ \text { current } \\ \text { In [A] }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Bbn } \\ \mathbf{8 0 1 2 5 4 2} \\ \text { EAN }\end{array} & \text { Order details } & & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Piece } \\ \text { weight } \\ \text { Type code }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Pack } \\ \text { unit } \\ \text { pcs }\end{array}\right]$

| Technical specifications |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $400,500,690 \mathrm{AC}$ |
| Rated current | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $0.5 \ldots 125$ |
| Breaking capacity | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | 20,120 |
| Overall dimensions | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $8.5 \times 31.5,10.3 \times 38,14 \times 51,22 \times 58$ |
| Weight | $[\mathrm{g}]$ | $4,7,18,48$ |
| Marks |  | LLOYD, BV |
| Standards | IEC 60269-2; ROHS 2002/98/CE |  |


| Type | Rated current [A] | Rated voltage [V AC] | Breaking capacity [kA] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 9F $8 \mathrm{gG} 8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |
| E 9F8 GG1 | 1 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG2 | 2 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG4 | 4 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG6 | 6 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG8 | 8 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG10 | 10 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG12 | 12 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG16 | 16 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 GG20 | 20 | 400 | 20 |

$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\hline \text { Type } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Rated } \\ \text { current } \\ \text { [A] }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Rated } \\ \text { voltage } \\ \text { [V AC] }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Breaking } \\ \text { capacity } \\ \text { [kA] }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { E 9F 10 gG 10.3 x 38 mm cylindrical fuses }\end{array}\right]$.

| Type | Rated <br> current <br> [A] | Rated <br> voltage <br> [V AC] | Breaking <br> capacity <br> [kA] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F 14 gG 14 x 51 mm cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |
| E 9F14 GG2 | 2 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG4 | 4 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG6 | 6 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG8 | 8 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG10 | 10 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG12 | 12 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG16 | 16 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG20 | 20 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG25 | 25 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG32 | 32 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG40 | 40 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F14 GG50 | 50 | 500 | 120 |


| Type | Rated current <br> [A] | Rated voltage <br> [V AC] | Breaking capacity [kA] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 9F $22 \mathrm{gG} 22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |
| E 9F22 GG4 | 4 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG6 | 6 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG8 | 8 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG10 | 10 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG12 | 12 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG16 | 16 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG20 | 20 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG25 | 25 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG32 | 32 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG40 | 40 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG50 | 50 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG63 | 63 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG80 | 80 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG100 | 100 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F22 GG125 | 125 | 500 | 120 |


| Power dissipation [W] |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| In [A] | Size $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{8 . 5 \times \mathbf { 3 1 . 5 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 \times \mathbf { 3 8 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \times 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 \times 5 8}$ |
| 0.5 | 0.55 | 0.07 |  |  |
| 1 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.60 |  |
| 2 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.90 |
| 4 |  | 0.85 | 1.10 | 1.25 |
| 6 | 0.83 | 0.95 | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| 8 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.45 | 1.60 |
| 10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.65 | 1.90 |
| 12 |  | 1.40 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| 16 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.35 | 2.50 |
| 20 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 2.75 | 3.40 |
| 25 | 2.40 | 2.70 | 3.10 | 3.50 |
| 32 |  | 2.80 | 3.60 | 3.70 |
| 40 |  |  | 4.00 | 4.30 |
| 50 |  |  | 4.80 | 5.30 |
| 63 |  |  | 6.30 |  |
| 80 |  |  | 7.40 |  |
| 100 |  |  | 8.30 |  |
| 125 |  |  | 11.3 |  |

It is important to make sure that the power dissipated by the fuse does not exceed the limit imposed by the fuseholder in which it is installed.

The maximum power dissipation values, in accordance with the specifications of the E 90 fuseholders series and IEC 60269-2 standard, are highlighted in red.

| Copper conductor section [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | Rated current In [A] of gG fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 |
| 1.5 | 99/113 | 86/87 | 40/59 | 21/29 | 13/16 | 7/9 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.5 |  | 134 | 110/122 | 67/84 | 41/51 | 25/33 | 13/20 | 8/11 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  | 183 | 139 | 108/119 | 67/84 | 46/58 | 24/32 | 14/17 | 7.3/10 |
| 6 |  |  |  | 214 | 165 | 139 | 94/113 | 55/70 | 33/41 | 20/27 |
| 10 |  |  |  |  | 275 | 226 | 172 | 130 | 90/108 | 57/70 |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 283 | 217 | 168 | 128 |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 336 | 257 | 197 |
| 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 367 | 283 |
| 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 379 |

Use this table to find the cable length, in meters, that is protected by a fuse.

Just cross the rated current of the fuse (in the columns) with the section of the conductor (on the lines).
The resulting number corresponds to the protected length of the conductor: for example, a 32 A fuse can protect up to 139 meters of $6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ section cable.
When there are two values, it means that the maximum length of the cable is between the two numbers given in the table.

Time cuurent characteristic curves
E9F gG


RMS value of prospective current (A) $+/-8 \%$
Actual pre-arcing time (s)


Time cuurent characteristic curves
E9F gG


RMS value of prospective current (A) +/-8\%


E9F 10 gG


Operating $I^{2} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics

## E9F 10 gG



Operating $\mathrm{I}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics

## E9F 14 gG



Operating $I^{2} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics

## E9F 22 gG




Operating $I^{2} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics
E9F 22 gG


Temperature increase
E9F gG


## E 9F aM cylindrical fuses <br> Delayed protection for motor starts

E 9F aM series fuses are the best way to protect against overloads and short-circuits together with series fuse E 90 . They feature a delayed tripping curve and are therefore ideal for protecting industrial motors that require high inrush current during the starting phase. The E 9F aM series is available for all the main sizes ( $8.5 \times 31.5 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}, 14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$, $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and with a wide range of rated current values
(from 1 A to 125 A and up to 690 VAC ). All the E 9F series fuses conform to the RoHS directive and are type-approved in accordance with the most important international naval marks.

| Rated <br> current <br> In [A] | Bbn <br> $\mathbf{8 0 1 2 5 4 2}$ <br> EAN | Order details |  | Piece <br> weight <br> [kg] | Pack <br> unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F 10 aM 10.3 x $\mathbf{3 8} \mathbf{~ m m ~ c y l i n d r i c a l ~ f u s e s ~}$ | Order code |  |  |  |  |
| 0.5 | 574736 | E 9F10 AM05 | 2CSM257473R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 1 | 562931 | E 9F10 AM1 | 2CSM256293R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 2 | 775638 | E 9F10 AM2 | 2CSM277563R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 4 | 773436 | E 9F10 AM4 | 2CSM277343R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 6 | 771234 | E 9F10 AM6 | 2CSM277123R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 8 | 587330 | E 9F10 AM8 | 2CSM258733R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 10 | 575535 | E 9F10 AM10 | 2CSM257553R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 12 | 563730 | E 9F10 AM12 | 2CSM256373R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 16 | 586432 | E 9F10 AM16 | 2CSM258643R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 20 | 574637 | E 9F10 AM20 | 2CSM257463R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 25 | 562832 | E 9F10 AM25 | 2CSM256283R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |
| 32 | 775539 | E 9F10 AM32 | 2CSM277553R1801 | 0.007 | 10 |



| Rated current | Bbn 8012542 | Order details |  | Piece weight | Pack unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | EAN | Type code | Order code | [kg] | pcs |
| E 9F $14 \mathrm{aM} 14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 575337 | E 9F14 AM1 | 2CSM257533R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 2 | 563532 | E 9F14 AM2 | 2CSM256353R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 4 | 586234 | E 9F14 AM4 | 2CSM258623R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 6 | 574439 | E 9F14 AM6 | 2CSM257443R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 8 | 562634 | E 9F14 AM8 | 2CSM256263R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 10 | 775331 | E 9F14 AM10 | 2CSM277533R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 12 | 773139 | E 9F14 AM12 | 2CSM277313R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 16 | 770930 | E 9F14 AM16 | 2CSM277093R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 20 | 587033 | E 9F14 AM20 | 2CSM258703R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 25 | 575238 | E 9F14 AM25 | 2CSM257523R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 32 | 563433 | E 9F14 AM32 | 2CSM256343R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 40 | 586135 | E 9F14 AM40 | 2CSM258613R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 45 | 574330 | E 9F14 AM45 | 2CSM257433R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |
| 50 | 562535 | E 9F14 AM50 | 2CSM256253R1801 | 0.018 | 10 |



| Rated current | Bbn $8012542$ | Order details |  | Piece weight | Pack unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In [A] | EAN | Type code | Order code | [kg] | pcs |
| E 9F $22 \mathrm{aM} 22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 586036 | E 9F22 AM6 | 2CSM258603R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 8 | 574231 | E 9F22 AM8 | 2CSM257423R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 10 | 562436 | E 9F22 AM10 | 2CSM256243R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 12 | 775133 | E 9F22 AM12 | 2CSM277513R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 16 | 772934 | E 9F22 AM16 | 2CSM277293R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 20 | 770732 | E 9F22 AM20 | 2CSM277073R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 25 | 774938 | E 9F22 AM25 | 2CSM277493R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 32 | 772736 | E 9F22 AM32 | 2CSM277273R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 40 | 770534 | E 9F22 AM40 | 2CSM277053R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 50 | 594130 | E 9F22 AM50 | 2CSM259413R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 63 | 582335 | E 9F22 AM63 | 2CSM258233R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 80 | 570530 | E 9F22 AM80 | 2CSM257053R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 100 | 595434 | E 9F22 AM100 | 2CSM259543R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |
| 125 | 583639 | E 9F22 AM125 | 2CSM258363R1801 | 0.048 | 10 |


| Technical specifications |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage | $[\mathrm{V}]$ | $400,500,690 \mathrm{AC}$ |
| Rated current | $[\mathrm{A}]$ | $0.5 \ldots 125$ |
| Breaking capacity | $[\mathrm{kA}]$ | 20,120 |
| Overall dimensions | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $8.5 \times 31.5,10.3 \times 38,14 \times 51,22 \times 58$ |
| Weight | $[\mathrm{g}]$ | $4,7,18,48$ |
| Marks |  | LLOYD, BV |
| Standards |  | IEC 60269-2; ROHS 2002/98/CE |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{llll}\hline \text { Type } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Rated } \\
\text { current } \\
\text { [A] }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Rated } \\
\text { voltage } \\
\text { [V AC] }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Breaking } \\
\text { capacity } \\
\text { [kA] }\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline E 9F 8 aM 8.5 x 31.5 mm cylindrical fuses\end{array}\right]\)| E 9F1 AM1 | 1 | 400 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F8 AM2 | 2 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 AM4 | 4 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 AM6 | 6 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 AM8 | 8 | 400 | 20 |
| E 9F8 AM10 | 10 | 400 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Type | Rated <br> current <br> [A] | Rated <br> voltage <br> [V AC] | Breaking <br> capacity |
| [kA] |  |  |  |
| E 9F 22 aM 22 x 58 mm cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |
| E 9F14 AM2 | 1 | 6 | 690 |
| E 9F14 AM4 | 4 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM6 | 6 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM8 | 8 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM10 | 10 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM12 | 12 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM16 | 16 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM20 | 20 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM25 | 25 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM32 | 32 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM40 | 40 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F14 AM50 | 50 | 500 | 120 |
|  |  |  | 120 |


| Type | Rated current [A] | Rated voltage [V AC] | Breaking capacity [kA] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E 9F $14 \mathrm{aM} 14 \times 51 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |
| E 9F10 AM05 | 0.5 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM1 | 1 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM2 | 2 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM4 | 4 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM6 | 6 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM8 | 8 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM10 | 10 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM12 | 12 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM16 | 16 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM20 | 20 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM25 | 25 | 400 | 120 |
| E 9F10 AM32 | 32 | 400 | 120 |
| Type | Rated current [A] | Rated voltage [V AC] | Breaking capacity [kA] |
| E 9F $10 \mathrm{aM} 10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |
| E9F22 AM6 | 6 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM8 | 8 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM10 | 10 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM12 | 12 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM16 | 16 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM20 | 20 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM25 | 25 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM32 | 32 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM40 | 40 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM50 | 50 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM63 | 63 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM80 | 80 | 690 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM100 | 100 | 500 | 120 |
| E 9F22 AM125 | 125 | 500 | 120 |


| Power dissipation [W] |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{I n}[\mathbf{A}]$ | Size $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{8 . 5 \times \mathbf { 3 1 . 5 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 \times \mathbf { 3 8 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \times 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 \times 5 8}$ |
| 0.5 |  | 0.07 | 0.90 |  |
| 1 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.20 |
| 2 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.25 |
| 4 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.35 |
| 6 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.45 |
| 8 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.60 |
| 10 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.75 |
| 12 | 0.70 | 0.82 | 0.75 | 0.85 |
| 16 |  | 0.87 | 1.05 | 1.15 |
| 20 |  | 1.05 | 1.30 | 1.35 |
| 25 |  | 1.20 | 1.55 | 1.70 |
| 32 |  | 1.80 | 2.05 | 2.20 |
| 40 |  | 2.65 | 2.70 |  |
| 45 |  |  | 2.85 |  |
| 50 |  |  | 3.95 | 3.60 |
| 63 |  |  | 4.80 |  |
| 80 |  |  | 6.20 |  |
| 100 |  |  |  | 9.90 |
| 125 |  |  |  |  |

It is important to make sure that the power dissipated by the fuse does not exceed the limit imposed by the fuseholder in which it is installed.

The maximum power dissipation values, in accordance with the specifications of the E 90 fuseholders series and IEC 60269-2 standard, are highlighted in red.

| Copper conductor section [ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ] | Rated current In [A] of aM fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 |
| 1.5 | 55/64 | 37-45 | 25/30 | 15/20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.5 | 116 | 84/94 | 58/68 | 40/49 | 26/32 | 17/20 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 181 | 147 | 118 | 84/95 | 58/68 | 42/48 | 28/33 | 18/23 |  |  |
| 6 | 273 | 223 | 178 | 139 | 105/117 | 79/89 | 55/64 | 37/42 | 26/31 | 14/20 |
| 10 |  |  |  | 227 | 181 | 147 | 113/125 | 80/94 | 57/69 | 40/47 |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  | 236 | 189 | 151 | 120 | 83/97 |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 231 | 185 | 147 |
| 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 262 | 210 |

Use this table to find the cable length, in meters, that is protected by a fuse.

Just cross the rated current of the fuse (in the columns) with the section of the conductor (on the lines).
The resulting number corresponds to the protected length of the conductor: for example, a 32 A fuse can protect up to 139 meters of $6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ section cable.
When there are two values, it means that the maximum length of the cable is between the two numbers given in the table.


RMS value of prospective current (A) +/- 8\%

Time cuurent characteristic curves
E9F aM


RMS value of prospective current (A) +/- 8\%


RMS value of prospective current (A) +/-8\%

Operating $\mathbf{I}^{2} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics
E9F 8 aM


Rated current (A)


Rated current (A)

## E9F 10 aM



Rated current (A)


E9F 14 aM


Rated current (A)

Operating $\mathbf{I}^{2} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics


Rated current (A)


Rated current (A)

## Operating $\mathrm{I}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{T}$ characteristics

## E9F 22 aM



Rated current (A)

E9F 22 aM


Rated current (A)

Operating $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{~T}$ characteristics
E9F 22 aM


Temperature increase (testing in superior contact) E9F aM


## E 9F gPV cylindrical fuses The best protection for direct current photovoltaic installations

The E 9F PV series of cylindrical fuses has been specifically designed for protecting direct current circuits up to 1500 V .
The range of E9F PV fuses is available in the $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ size for up to 30 A rated current values at a nominal voltage of 1000 V DC or in the $10 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}$ size up to 32 A rated current at a nominal voltage of 1500 V DC. They are the best way to protect the strings, inverters and surge arresters in photovoltaic installations according to IEC 60269-6 "Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of solar photovoltaic energy systems".

| E9F PV cylindrical fuses $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{8 5} \mathbf{~ m m}$ cylindrical fuses |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 2339410 | E9F4 PV1500 | 2CSM233941R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 5 | 2052852 | E9F5 PV1500 | 2CSM205285R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 6 | 2052951 | E9F6 PV1500 | 2CSM205295R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 7 | 2053057 | E9F7 PV1500 | 2CSM205305R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 8 | 2053156 | E9F8 PV1500 | 2CSM205315R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 10 | 2053255 | E9F10 PV1500 | 2CSM205325R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 12 | 2053354 | E9F12 PV1500 | 2CSM205335R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 15 | 2053453 | E9F15 PV1500 | 2CSM205345R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 20 | 2068754 | E9F20 PV1500 | 2CSM206875R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 25 | 2068952 | E9F25 PV1500 | 2CSM206895R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 30 | 2069058 | E9F30 PV1500 | 2CSM206925R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |
| 32 | 2069256 | E9F32 PV1500 | 2CSM206925R1801 | 0.010 | 5 |

## Protection and safety technical details E 9F fuses

E9F gPV 1000 V DC $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ cylindrical fuses

| Type | Rated <br> current <br> [A] | Dissipated power <br> $\mathbf{0 . 7} \mathbf{~ I n}$ <br> $[W]$ | Dissipated power <br> $\mathbf{0 . 8 ~ I n}$ <br> [W] | Dissipated power <br> In <br> $[\mathbf{W}]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E 9F1 PV | 1 | 0.125 | 0.175 | 0.250 |
| E 9F2 PV | 2 | 0.160 | 0.250 | 0.320 |
| E 9F3 PV | 3 | 0.66 | 0.87 | 1.36 |
| E 9F4 PV | 4 | 0.69 | 0.8 | 1.25 |
| E 9F5 PV | 5 | 0.59 | 0.73 | 1.12 |
| E 9F6 PV | 6 | 0.42 | 0.67 | 1.05 |
| E 9F7 PV | 7 | 0.40 | 0.64 | 1.0 |
| E 9F8 PV | 8 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 1.48 |
| E 9F10 PV | 10 | 0.67 | 0.90 | 1.5 |
| E 9F12 PV | 12 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| E 9F15 PV | 15 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| E 9F20 PV | 20 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| E 9F25 PV | 25 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| E 9F30 PV | 30 |  | 1.9 | 3.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

The power dissipation of the fuse cannot exceed the maximum power dissipation accepted by the fuseholder

Derating in combination with ambient temperature


Time current characteristic curves

TIME IN SECONDS (s)


E9F gPV 1500 V DC $10 \times 85$ mm cylindrical fuses

| Type | Rated current In <br> $[\mathrm{A}]$ | Power dissipation at 0.7xIn <br> $[\mathrm{W}]$ | Power dissipation at 0.8xin <br> $[\mathrm{W}]$ | Power dissipation at 1.0xIn <br> [W] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E9F4 PV1500 | 4 | 0.84 | 1.16 | 1.97 |
| E9F5 PV1500 | 5 | 0.84 | 1.16 | 1.97 |
| E9F6 PV1500 | 6 | 0.97 | 1.37 | 2.42 |
| E9F7 PV1500 | 7 | 0.97 | 1.37 | 2.43 |
| E9F8 PV1500 | 8 | 1.04 | 1.50 | 2.60 |
| E9F10 PV1500 | 10 | 1.23 | 1.77 | 3.09 |
| E9F12 PV1500 | 12 | 1.15 | 1.70 | 2.89 |
| E9F15 PV1500 | 15 | 1.39 | 1.91 | 3.48 |
| E9F20 PV1500 | 20 | 1.71 | 2.47 | 4.28 |
| E9F25 PV1500 | 25 | 2.13 | 3.08 | 5.35 |
| E9F30 PV1500 | 30 | 2.56 | 3.61 | 6.40 |
| E9F32 PV1500 | 32 | 2.56 | 3.61 | 6.40 |

Ampere rating vs. Ambient temperature


Time current characteristic curves


# Questions \& answers <br> Technical and regulatory details concerning the E 90 range 

## IEC 60947-3: switches, disconnectors, switchdisconnectors and fuse-combination units

This standard establishes the requirements of a device to ensure its suitability for disconnection and operation.

## Disconnector

A disconnector is a mechanical control device which, when open, meets the prescriptions for the disconnection function laid down by the international IEC 60947-3 standard.
Opening a disconnector ensures that downstream the circuit is electrically isolated from upstream. This condition is necessary if you need to operate on a network component, e.g. during maintenance. Pursuant to the IEC 60364 standard, any maintenance operations on the installation are prohibited unless circuits have been previously disconnected.


## Fuse-disconnector

This defines a fuseholder that also performs disconnecting functions. Not all fuseholders are also disconnectors: to meet this definition they must meet the requirements and pass the tests provided for in the IEC 60947-3 standard.

## Fuse-switch-disconnector

According to the IEC 60947-3 standard, this definition concerns a fuse-disconnector that enables switching under load. Not all fuse-disconnectors enable this operation: to be considered as a fuse-switch-disconnector a device must have utilization category equal to AC-21B or above.

## Utilization categories

Not all devices intended for disconnection have the same performance. The type of operation allowed depends on a designation that specifically defines the methods of use, i.e. the utilization category.

This identifies:
a. The nature of current (AC/DC)
b. The type of switching allowed (no load, resistive loads, highly inductive loads, etc.)
c. The operation frequency

E 90 fuse-switch-disconnectors have AC-22B utilization category up to 400 V and utilization category AC-20B up to 690 V. The E 90 PV fusedisconnectors have DC-20B utilization category. E 90 50/125 fuse-disconnectors have utilization category AC-20B.

| Current <br> nature | Utilization <br> category <br> n |  | B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$ Typical applications

Which loads can be disconnected using a product with $A C-22 B$ utilization category? The AC-22B utilization category allows occasional operation of mixed, resistive and inductive loads with moderate overloads in alternating current circuits. Mixed loads include: transformers, corrected motors, capacitor batteries, discharge lamps, heating, etc.

Which loads can be disconnected using a product with AC-20B utilization category? The AC-20B utilization category does not allow operation under load. Disconnection is possible only by first disconnecting the load through an appropriate switch.

IEC 60269-1: Fuses with voltage not exceeding 1000 V in alternating current and 1500 V in direct current
This standard establishes the requirements of low voltage fuses, and as a result the requirements of fuseholders as devices intended to accommodate fuses.
This standard includes two different sections, with different requirements depending on the type of individual using the equipment:

## IEC 60269-2

supplementary requirements for fuses for use by skilled persons (mainly for industrial application).

## IEC 60269-3

supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (mainly for household and similar applicationss).

What is the difference between an IEC 60947-3compliant fuseholder and an IEC 60947-2-compliant fuseholder?
These are two complementary standards: IEC 60269-2 establishes the characteristics of fuses, and, from these general requirements for fuseholders are derived. It is the reference standard for overcurrent protection but not for disconnection and switching.

## Are fuseholders marked UR and UL equivalent to each other?

They are different products and they comply with equally different requirements. E 90/32 switch disconnectors conform to IEC standards and accommodate midget fuses. However, since they are recognized by the UL laboratories, by means of the UR mark, they can be used as components in UL-certified machines designed for the American market.
On the other hand, E 90/30 CC fuseholders are specifically designed and tested in accordance with the American standards. They are able to accommodate Class CC cylindrical fuses, which possess particular limitation characteristics. This means that it is forbidden to use $10.3 \times 38$ fuses that conform to IEC standards in E 90/30 CC fuseholders.

Maximum rated current for cylindrical fuses according to IEC 60269-2

| Size of fuse [mm] | 400 V a.c. |  | 500 V a.c. |  | 690 V a.c. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | gG | aM | gG | aM | gG | aM |
|  | $I_{n}$ A | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{A}$ |
| $8.5 \times 31.5$ | 25 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| $10.3 \times 38$ | 32 | 32 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 12 |
| $14 \times 51$ | - | - | 50 | 50 | 50 | 40 |
| $22 \times 58$ | - | - | 100 | 100 | 80 | 80 |

Maximum rated current for fuse holders according to IEC 60269-2

| Fuse size $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $I_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{A}]$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $8.5 \times 31.5$ | 25 |
| $10.3 \times 38$ | 32 |
| $14 \times 51$ | 50 |
| $22 \times 58$ | 100 |

The E 90 series were designed and certified in accordance with the IEC 60269-2 standard which sets forth the maximum rated current values envisaged for fuses and fuseholders as summarized in the tables above.
Therefore, the characteristics according to which the units were certified are shown on their rating plates.

Can fuses with rated current values higher than the one indicated in the table be used?
For example, can a $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm} 125$ A fuse be used in an E 90/125 fuseholder?
Yes, in compliance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer, a fuse with a higher rated current than the one indicated in the tables above can be used: it is necessary to verify that the power dissipation value of the fuse does not exceed the maximum acceptable power value of the fuseholder. In this specific case, if a $22 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuse used at 125 A dissipates a maximum power which is equal to or less than 9.5 W , it can be used in an E 90125 fuseholder at a rated current of 125 A .
Since the above statement is generally valid for aM-type fuses, it has not to be forgotten the need to associate to it an overload protection devices. In fact, the aM-type fuses, unlike the gG-type ones, are designed to provide protection only against short-circuits and would act on overloads only after a long time, thus pushing the product beyond its own physical limits, beyond which it would no longer be possible to guarantee its proper operation.

Can instead, a $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm} 32 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{gG}$ fuse be used in a $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ E 90/32 fuseholder with a rated voltage exceeding 400 V ?
In this specific case, an E 9F10 GG32 fuse dissipates 2.8 W at 400 V rated voltage. Since an $\mathrm{E} 90 / 32$ series fuseholder for $10.3 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ fuses achieves 3 W thermal dissipation, the fuse in question can be used at 400 V rated voltage or less. On the other hand, use of rated voltage exceeding 400 V fails to allow the equipment to comply with the maximum dissipated power limit.

Maximum values of rated power dissipation of a fuse-link according to IEC 60269-2

| Characteristic <br> curve | Size of fuse |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{8 . 5 \times 3 1 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 \times 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \times 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 \times 5 8}$ |  |  |  |
| gG | 2.5 W | 3 W | 5 W | 9.5 W |  |  |  |
| aM | 0.9 W | 1.2 W | 3 W | 7 W |  |  |  |
| gPV |  |  |  |  |  | 3 W |  |

The table above gives the maximum dissipated power values of the fuses, considering their size and characteristic curve, and ate the same time the minimum power acceptace to be tolerated by a fuseholder.

The rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuseholder is displayed in the next table.

| Size of fuse | $\mathbf{8 . 5 \times 3 1 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 \times 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \times 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 \times 5 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Maximum <br> acceptable power <br> dissipation | 2.5 W | 3 W | 5 W | 9.5 W |

The E 90 series were designed and certified in accordance with the IEC 60269-2 standard which sets forth the maximum rated current values envisaged for fuses and fuseholders as summarized in the tables above.

Therefore, the characteristics according to which the units were certified are shown on their rating plates.
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[^0]:    **** IP20 also as standalone device installed on DIN rail, with respect to cables with a cross-section area $\geq 10 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

[^1]:    *s: version with blown fuse indicator

