SEL-587 Current Differential Relay

Economical Differential Protection for Power Apparatus



Major Features and Benefits

The SEL-587 Current Differential Relay combines overcurrent and differential elements in an easy-to-apply power apparatus differential protection package. Relay security is achieved by an optimized set of user-select-able restraining and blocking elements. Dual-slope percentage, harmonic *restraint* and *blocking*, plus dc blocking are included. Zero-sequence currents are filtered out from the differential element for any combination of power and transformer CT connections. SELOGIC[®] control equations provide application flexibility when conditions warrant.

- Protection. Protect two-terminal transformers, generators, reactors, and other power apparatus using a combination of differential, instantaneous, definite-, and inverse-time overcurrent elements. Differential scheme security is achieved by the following:
 - Dual-slope percentage restraint
 - > Second- and fourth-harmonic blocking or restraint plus dc blocking for magnetizing inrush
 - > Fifth-harmonic blocking for transformer overexcitation
 - > CT and transformer connection compensation
- ➤ Monitoring. Metering quantities are available for phase, ground, negative-sequence, differential, and harmonic currents. Post-fault analysis is simplified by information recorded in event reports having 15-cycle duration times. As many as 10 event reports are stored in nonvolatile memory. Self-test and alarm functions are standard.
- Relay and Logic Settings Software. ACSELERATOR QuickSet[®] SEL-5030 Software reduces engineering costs for relay settings and logic programming. The built-in Human Machine Interface (HMI) provides phasor diagrams that help support commissioning and troubleshooting.

Functional Overview

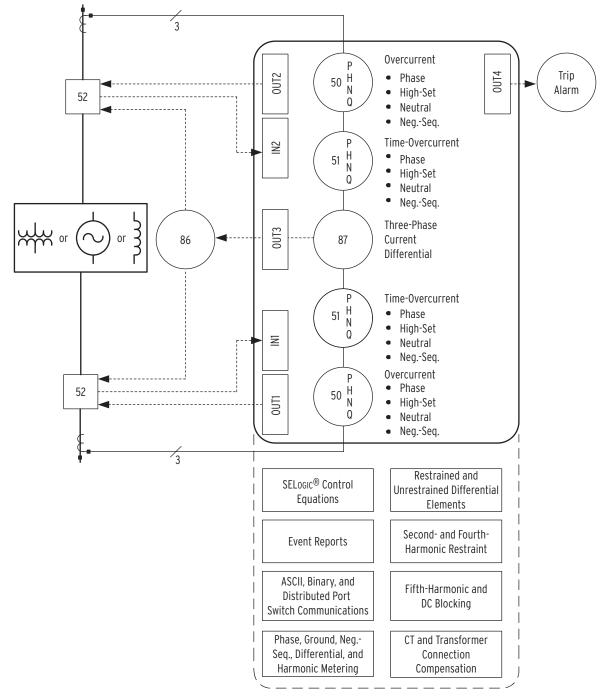


Figure 1 Functional Diagram

SEL-587-0 Relay

The SEL-587-0 has provided sophisticated and reliable service for many years. However, we recommend using the SEL-587-1 Relay for new designs because of the additional features it provides.

SEL-587-1 Relay

Differences between the SEL-587-0 and the SEL-587-1 are explained below.

- ➤ The SEL-587-0 trip logic can be set in one of two configurations, while the SEL-587-1 can be set in one of three configurations. The trip logic of each relay can be set to always latch the trip or to latch the trip if the current is above a certain threshold. The SEL-587-1 adds the ability to block trip latching.
- ➤ Each relay provides the ability to protect transformers with a variety of transformer and CT connections. Phase-angle shifts are compensated for and zero-sequence current is removed in most cases. The SEL-587-1 adds the ability to remove zero-sequence current in transformers with grounding banks within the differential zone or zigzag transformer applications.

➤ In addition to the harmonic blocking capabilities of the SEL-587-0, the SEL-587-1 provides secondand fourth-harmonic restraint and dc blocking capabilities.

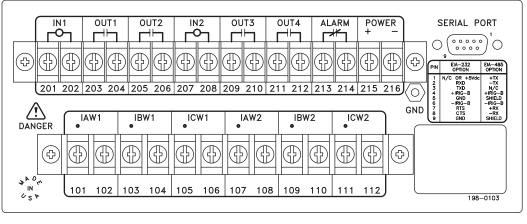
Two Rear-Panel Options

Conventional Terminal Blocks

This model includes hardware that supports six current inputs, two optoisolated inputs, four programmable output contacts, one alarm contact, one EIA-232 port, and IRIG-B time code. It uses terminal blocks that support #6 ring terminals. This robust package meets or exceeds numerous industry standard type tests.

Features of the conventional terminal block option are the following:

- ► Output contacts OUT1-OUT4 and ALARM are not polarity-dependent.
- Optoisolator inputs IN1 and IN2 are not polaritydependent.
- ► All screws are size #6-32.
- ➤ This relay is available in a 3.5" (2U) rack-mount package or a 4.9" panel-mount package.



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Figure 2 Relay Rear Panel (Conventional Terminal Blocks Option)

Plug-In Connectors (Connectorized[®])

This model includes hardware that supports all of the features of the conventional terminal block model. It differs in its use of plug-in connectors instead of terminal blocks. In addition, it provides:

- ► High-current interrupting output contacts.
- Quick connect/release hardware for rear-panel terminals.
- ► Level-sensitive optoisolated inputs.

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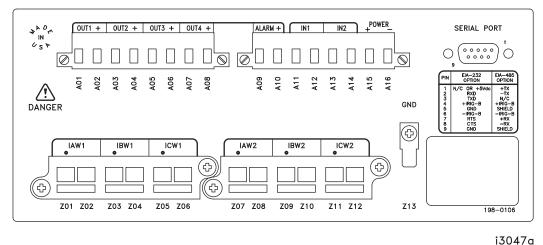


Figure 3 Relay Rear Panel (Plug-In Connectors Option)

This robust package meets or exceeds numerous industry standard type tests. It is available in a 3.5" (2U) rack-mount package or a 4.9" panel-mount package.

IMPORTANT: Improvements in Connectorized SEL-587 relays (Plug-In Connectors) result in part number changes.

The current transformer shorting connectors for current channel inputs IAW1, IBW1, ICW1, and IAW2, IBW2, and ICW2 have been made more robust. Thus, new Connectorized SEL-587 relays with this improved connector have a new part number (partial part number shown below):

Old	New
0587xJ	0587xW

The respective wiring harness part numbers for these old and new Connectorized SEL-587 relays are (partial part numbers shown):

Old	New
WA0587xJ	WA0587xW

The other connectors on the SEL-587 rear panel (power input, output contacts, etc.) are the same for the old or new models. Only the current transformer shorting connectors have changed.

Figure 3 shows the rear panel for new model 0587xW. Because all terminal labeling/numbering remains the same between the new and old relays, these figures can also be used as a reference for old model 0587xJ. Only the connectors and part numbers have changed.

Connector terminals A01-A16 and ALARM are polarity-dependent.

Current input connector (terminals Z01–Z12):

- ► Contains current transformer shorting mechanisms
- ► Accepts wire size AWG 16 to 10 (special tool required to attach wire to connector)
- ► Can be ordered prewired

Ground connection (terminal **Z13**): tab size 0.250" x 0.032", screw size #6-32.

Relay Elements

Table 1 Relay Elements

Restrained and Unrestrained Differential Element Settings	Setting	Setting Range
Operating-Current Pickup	O87P	(0.1–1.0), TAP
Restraint Slope 1 Percentage	SLP1	5-100%
Restraint Slope 2 Percentage	SLP2	OFF, 50–200%
Restraint-Current Slope 1 Limit	IRS1	(1–16), TAP
Instantaneous-Unrestrained-Current Pickup	U87P	(1–16), TAP
Second-Harmonic Blocking Percentage	PCT2	OFF, 5–100%
Fourth-Harmonic Blocking Percentage	PCT4	OFF, 5–100%
Fifth-Harmonic Blocking Percentage	PCT5	OFF, 5–100%

The relay automatically calculates TAP values from transformer ratings, CT ratios, and connections.

Table 2 Overcurrent Elements

Eight Overcurrent Elements for Winding 1	Instantaneous	Definite Time	Inverse Time
Phase	50P1H	50P1	51P1
Negative Sequence		50Q1	51Q1
Residual	50N1H	50N1	51N1
Eight Overcurrent Elements for Winding 2	Instantaneous	Definite Time	Inverse Time
Phase	50P2H	50P2	51P2
Negative Sequence		50Q2	51Q2
Residual	50N2H	50N2	51N2
Setting Ranges, 5 A Model, (A secondary)	OFF, (0.5–80)	OFF, (0.5–80)	OFF, (0.5–16)
Setting Ranges, 1 A Model, (A secondary)	OFF, (0.1–16) OFF Disables Element	OFF, (0.1–16)	OFF, (0.1–3.2) ANSI and IEC curves

Percentage Differential Element

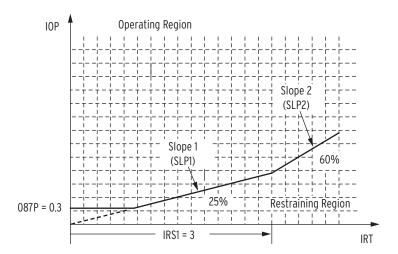


Figure 4 Percentage Differential Element

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Operation, Metering, Control, and Reporting

Apply This Relay to Protect

- ► Any two-winding power transformer
- Three-winding power transformers where the tertiary winding is not connected
- Reactors, generators, large motors, and other twoterminal power apparatus

Smart Relay Settings Simplify Current Connections

- Relay accepts delta- or wye-connected CT secondary circuits
- ► Enter transformer ratings and connections, CT ratios and connections
- ► Relay calculates TAP values, corrects CT ratios and transformer ratios
- CT secondary circuits are isolated, allowing them to be connected to other protection

High-Side and Low-Side Overcurrent Elements Provide Additional Protection

- ► Use high-side overcurrent elements for built-in transformer backup protection
- Negative-sequence overcurrent elements detect ground faults through delta-wye transformer banks
- ► Use low-side overcurrent elements for backup distribution bus or feeder protection
- Negative-sequence overcurrent elements provide sensitive phase-phase protection independent of load current

Externally Torque-Controlled Overcurrent Elements

- Optionally, select relay control inputs to supervise overcurrent elements
- Select torque-controlled overcurrent elements individually
- Implement a reverse interlocking scheme for fastbus tripping on radial systems
- ► Provide external directional supervision

Operator Controls and Serial Communications

- ► Front-panel pushbuttons and display
- ► Complete operation from rear-panel EIA-232 serial communications port

- ► Full access to event history, relay status, and meter information
- Passcode-protected settings and controls

Current Meter Functions

- Provides instantaneous, demand, and peak demand current magnitudes for both windings
- Calculates operate, restraint, second-, and fifthharmonic current magnitudes
- Records peak demand and peak harmonic current magnitudes

Breaker Monitor and Control

- Saves trip counters and accumulated, interrupt current in nonvolatile memory
- ► Controls each breaker with separate **OPEN** and **CLOSE** commands

SELOGIC Control Equations

- ► Assign input functions
- ► Create application-specific output functions
- ► Design unique trip and control schemes
- Minimize external timers, auxiliary relays, wiring, and panel space
- ➤ Obtain event reporting for all relay elements, inputs, and outputs

Event Reporting

- ► Relay stores 10 reports in nonvolatile memory
- ► Reports have 15-cycle duration
- ► Each event report has two parts:
 - Part 1 shows input currents, overcurrent elements, general differential elements, inputs, and outputs.
 - Part 2 shows operating restraint currents, maximum second- and fifth-harmonic currents, more detailed information of the differential elements, and the remaining elements.

Relay and Logic Setting Software

The ACSELERATOR QuickSet software uses the Microsoft[®] Windows[®] operating system to simplify settings and provide analysis support for the SEL-587.

One can, for instance, open an ACSELERATOR QuickSet HMI screen and obtain phasor information similar to that shown in *Figure 5*.

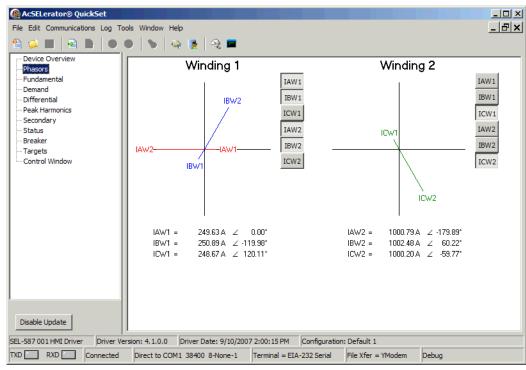


Figure 5 ACSELERATOR QuickSet HMI Screen Showing SEL-587 Phasor Information

Use the ACSELERATOR QuickSet software to create and manage relay settings:

- Develop settings off-line with an intelligent settings editor that only allows valid settings.
- ► Use on-line help to assist with configuration of proper settings.
- ► Organize settings with the relay database manager.
- ► Load and retrieve settings through use of a simple PC communications link.

Use the ACSELERATOR QuickSet software to verify settings and analyze events:

► Analyze power system events with integrated waveform and harmonic analysis tools.

Use the ACSELERATOR QuickSet software to aid with monitoring, commissioning, and testing the SEL-587:

- ► Use the HMI to monitor current phasor information during testing.
- ► Use the PC interface to remotely obtain power system data.

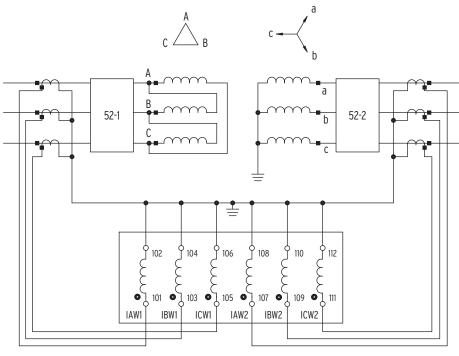
Note: To use ACSELERATOR QuickSet software in the SEL-587 Relay, the relay must have firmware version R702 or later.

Guideform Specification

The microprocessor-based relay shall provide a combination of functions including protection, monitoring, control, automation, and relay self-checking. Specific requirements are listed below:

- ➤ Percentage Differential Protection. The relay shall incorporate restrained differential protection for two windings with fixed or variable percentage characteristic, using one or two settable slopes with adjustable intersection point and minimum pickup values.
- ➤ Harmonic Blocking. The relay shall provide the option of either second- and fifth-harmonic blocking or second- and fourth-harmonic restraint and dc blocking. This feature prevents restrained differential element operation during inrush or overexcitation conditions; independent fifth-harmonic alarm element shall be included to warn user of overexcitation condition.
- ► Unrestrained Differential Protection. The relay shall include unrestrained differential protection to produce rapid tripping for severe internal faults.
- Zero-Sequence Removal. The relay shall provide zero-sequence removal for all grounded-wye windings, including grounding banks on delta-connected windings.
- ► Tap Quantities. The relay shall provide automatic calculation of HV and LV tap quantities.
- Overcurrent Fault Protection. The relay shall incorporate two groups of three-phase current inputs for overcurrent protection. Eight overcurrent elements per group shall be included to provide phase, negative-sequence, and residual protection.
- ➤ Adaptive Phase Overcurrent Elements. The relay shall incorporate adaptive phase overcurrent elements that perform reliably in the presence of current transformer saturation, dc offset, and off-frequency harmonics.
- ➤ CT Phase Angle Compensation. The relay shall incorporate current compensation to accommodate most popular transformer and CT connections such as wye-wye, YDAB, YDAC, etc.

- ► Status and Trip Target LEDs. The relay shall include eight status and trip target LEDs.
- ➤ Communication. The relay shall include one EIA-232 or one EIA-485 serial port to provide flexible communication to external computers and control systems. The relay shall operate at a speed of 300–38400 baud. Three-level password protection shall be included to provide remote security communications. Modbus[®], ASCII, and binary protocols shall be available for communication with SCADA, local HMI, or modems.
- Relay Logic. The relay shall include programmable logic functions for user-configurable protection, monitoring, and control schemes.
- ➤ Auxiliary Inputs/Outputs. The relay shall include fully programmable optoisolated inputs and output contacts.
- Trip and Close Variables. The relay shall include three trip variables and two close functions to permit separate control of up to two breakers and a separate lockout device.
- ➤ Metering. The relay shall include metering capabilities for real-time current and differential quantities, as well as phase demand and peak demand current values. Second- and fifth-harmonic currents shall also be included.
- ► Event Reporting. The relay shall be capable of automatically recording disturbance events of 15 cycles with user-defined triggering. Events shall be stored in nonvolatile memory.
- ➤ Internal Real-Time Clock. The relay shall include a real-time clock, with battery backup, synchronizable to demodulated IRIG-B input, to provide accurate time stamps for event records.
- Low-Level Testing. The relay shall include a lowlevel test interface to permit relay testing with lowenergy test equipment.



TRANSFORMER CONNECTION: DABY CURRENT TRANSFORMER CONNECTIONS: YY

Figure 6 Typical AC Connection Diagram, Three-Winding Autotransformer Application

- ► Relay automatically compensates for power transformer phase shift and ratio scaling.
- ► Protects delta-wye, wye-delta, delta-delta, and wye-wye transformers.
- > Accepts delta- or wye-connected CTs on either side of the transformer.

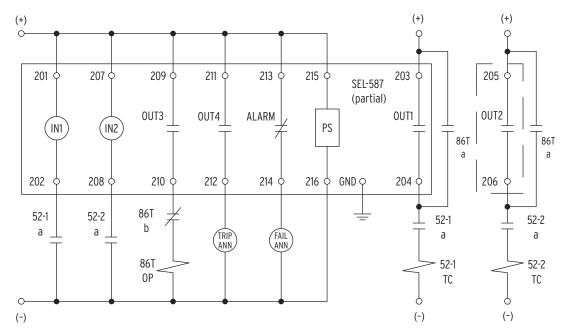
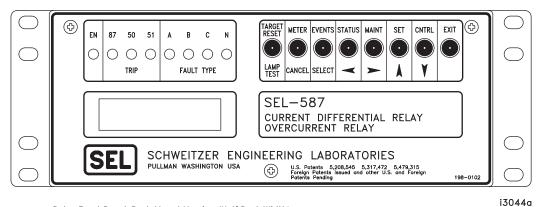


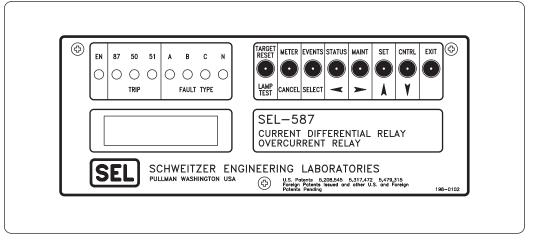
Figure 7 Typical DC Connection Diagram, Three-Winding Transformer Application

- ► Relay outputs are programmable to support a variety of applications.
- ► In this example, 0UT1 and 0UT2 provide high-side and low-side overcurrent tripping. 0UT3 operates the transformer lockout auxiliary for differential element operations.

Front- and Rear-Panel Diagrams

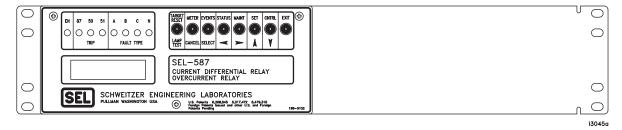


Relay Front Panel, Rack-Mount Version (Half Rack Width)



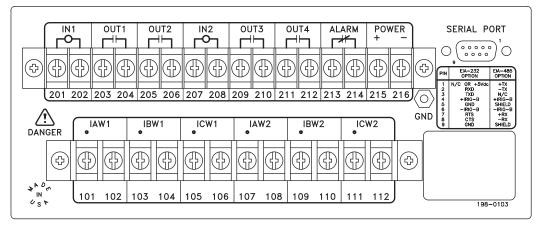


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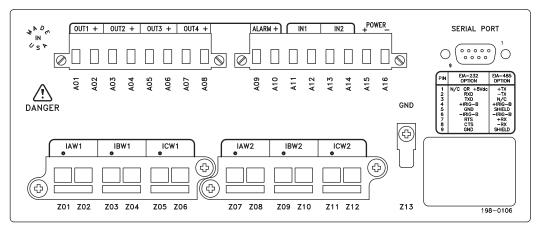
Relay Fitted With Mounting Bracket (SEL P/N 9100) for Mounting in 19-Inch Rack





Relay Rear Panel, Conventional Terminal Blocks Version

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Relay Rear Panel, Plug-In Connectors Version

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Figure 9 SEL-587 Rear-Panel Diagrams

Relay Dimensions

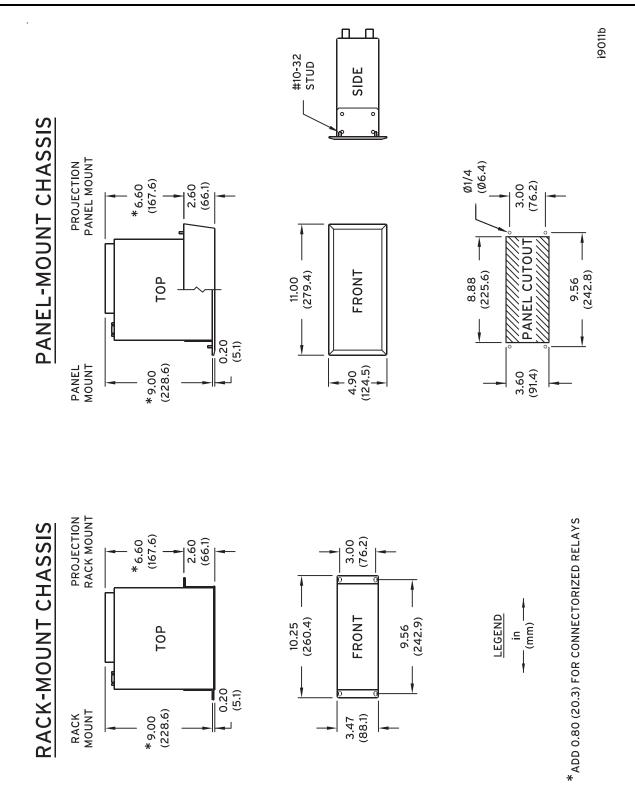


Figure 10 SEL-587 Dimensions for Rack- and Panel-Mount Models

Specifications

Compliance

Designed and manufactured under an ISO 9001 certified quality management system

UL Listed to US and Canadian safety standards (File E212775; NRGU, NRGU7)

CE Mark

General

Tightening Torque

Terminal Block:	
Minimum:	1.1 Nm (9 in-lb)
Maximum:	1.3 Nm (12 in-lb)
Connectorized:	
Minimum:	0.6 Nm (5 in-lb)
Maximum:	0.8 Nm (7 in-lb)

Terminal Connections

Terminals or stranded copper wire. Ring terminals are recommended. Minimum temperature rating of 105°C.

AC Current Inputs

5 A nominal:	15 A continuous, 500 A for 1 s, linear to 100 A symmetrical.625 A for 1 cycle (sinusoidal waveform)
Burden:	0.16 VA at 5 A 1.15 VA at 15 A
1 A nominal:	3 A continuous, 100 A for 1 s, linear to 20 A symmetrical.250 A for 1 cycle (sinusoidal waveform)
Burden:	0.06 VA at 1 A 0.18 VA at 3 A

Power Supply

125/250 Vdc or Vac	
85-350 Vdc or 85-264 Vac	
100 ms @ 250 Vdc	
5%	
<5.5 W	
48/125 Vdc or 125 Vac	
36-200 Vdc or 85-140 Vac	
100 ms @ 125 Vdc	
5%	
<5.5 W	
24 Vdc	
16-36 Vdc polarity dependent	
25 ms @ 36 Vdc	
5%	
<5.5 W	
Note: Interruption and Ripple per IEC 255-11:1979.	

Output Contacts

Conventional Terminal Blocks Option (Standard Outputs):

30 A
6 A
100 A
270 Vac, 360 Vdc, 40 J
<5 ms

Breaking Capacity (10000 operations): 24 V 0.75 A L/R = 40 ms48 V L/R = 40 ms0 50 A 125 V 0.30 A L/R = 40 ms250 V 0.20 A L/R = 40 msCyclic Capacity (2.5 cycle/second): 24 V 0.75 A L/R = 40 ms48 V 0.50 A L/R = 40 ms125 V 0.30 A L/R = 40 ms250 V 0.20 A L/R = 40 msPlug-In Connectors Option (High Current Interrupting Outputs) Make: 30 A Carry: 6 A MOV Protection: 330 Vdc, 40 J Pickup Time: <5 ms Dropout Time: <8 ms, typical Breaking Capacity (10000 operations): 24 V 10 A L/R = 40 ms48 V L/R = 40 ms10 A 125 V 10 A L/R = 40 ms250 V 10 A L/R = 20 msCyclic Capacity (4 cycles in 1 second followed by 2 minutes idle for thermal dissipation): 24 V 10.0 A L/R = 40 ms48 V 10.0 A L/R = 40 ms125 V L/R = 40 ms10.0 A 250 V 10.0 A L/R = 20 msNote: Do not use high current interrupting output contacts to switch ac control signals. These outputs are polarity dependent. Note: Make per IEEE C37.90-1989; Breaking and Cyclic Capacity per IEC 255-0-20:1974. **Optoisolated Inputs Conventional Terminal Blocks Option:** Jumper Selectable: 24 Vdc: 15-30 Vdc 48 Vdc: 30-60 Vdc 125 Vdc: 80-150 Vdc 250 Vdc 150-300 Vdc Level Sensitive: 48 Vdc: Pickup 38.4-60 Vdc; Dropout 28.8 Vdc 110 Vdc: Pickup 88-132 Vdc; Dropout 66 Vdc 125 Vdc: Pickup 105-150 Vdc; Dropout 75 Vdc 220 Vdc: Pickup 176-264 Vdc; Dropout 132 Vdc 250 Vdc: Pickup 200-300 Vdc; Dropout 150 Vdc Plug-In Connectors Option: Standard (Non-Level Sensitive): 24 Vdc: Pickup 15-30 Vdc Level Sensitive: 48 Vdc: Pickup 38.4-60 Vdc; Dropout 28.8 Vdc 110 Vdc: Pickup 88-132 Vdc; Dropout 66 Vdc 125 Vdc: Pickup 105-150 Vdc; Dropout 75 Vdc 250 Vdc: Pickup 200-300 Vdc; Dropout 150 Vdc

Note: Optoisolated inputs draw approx. 4 mA of current. All current ratings are at nominal input voltages.

2.5 kHz on power supply; 2 kV @ 5 kHz on input/output, signal, data, and Optoisolated Inputs, 3100 Vdc for 10 s control lines) and Output Contacts: *Conducted Radio IEC 61000-4-6:1996, ENV 50141:1993, **Frequency and Rotation** 10 Vrms Frequency: System Frequency: 60 or 50 Hz Radiated Radio Frequency ENV 50204:1995 Phase Rotation: ABC or ACB (900 MHz with 10 V/mmodulation): **Communications Port Options** Radiated Radio Frequency: IEC 60255-22-3:1989 EIA-232 or EIA-485 10 V/m 300-38400 Surge Withstand: IEEE C37.90.1-1989 **Time-Code Input** 3.0 kV oscillatory; 5.0 kV transient Vibration and Shock Tests Relay accepts demodulated IRIG-B time-code input at Port 1. Vibration: IEC 60255-21-1:1988 [BS EN 60255-21-1:1996 +A1:1996], Class 1 Endurance, Class 2 Response **Operating Temperature** Shock and Bump: IEC 60255-21-2:1988 [BS EN 60255-21-2:1996 +A1:1996], -40° to $+85^{\circ}$ C (-40° to $+185^{\circ}$ F) Class 1 Shock Withstand, Bump; Class 2 Shock Response 2.6 kg (5 lb, 12 oz) Seismic: IEC 60255-21-3:1993 [BS EN 60255-21-3:1995 +A1:1995], **Relay Shipping Weight** Class 2 (Conventional Terminal Block only) **Object Penetration** IEC 60529:1989 **Object Penetration: IP30** Electromagnetic Emissions EIC 60255-25:2000 Note: * = terminal block version only. [BS EN 60255-25:2000] Sampling *Generic Emissions. Heavy Industrial: EN 50081-2:1993, Class A 16 samples per power system cycle *Generic Immunity, Heavy Processing EN 50082-2:1995, Class A Differential elements, optoisolated inputs and contact outputs are *Radiated and Conducted processed at 1/8 cycle. Overcurrent elements are processed at EN 55011:1998, +A1:1999 +A2:2002 1/4 cycle. **Environmental Tests** Metering Accuracy IEC 60068-2-1:1990 +A1:1993 +A2:1994 [BS EN 60068-2-1:1993 Instantaneous Currents: +REAF:2005] 5 A Model: $\pm 2\% \ \pm 0.10 \ A$ Test Ad; 16 hr at -40° C 1 A Model $\pm 2\% \pm 0.02$ A IEC 60068-2-2:1974 +A1:1993 +A2:1994 [BS EN 60068-2-2:1993 Demand Currents: +REAF:2005] 5 A Model: $\pm 2\%\ \pm 0.10\ A$ Test Bd: 16 hr at +85° C 1 A Model: ±2% ±0.02 A Damp Heat, Cyclic: IEC 60068-2-30:1980 Test Db; 55°C, Differential Element 6 cycles, 95% humidity Unrestrained **Dielectric Strength and Impulse Tests** Pickup Range: 1-16 in per unit of TAP IEC 60255-5:1977 Restrained Pickup Range: 0.1-1.0 in per unit of TAP 2500 Vac on analogs, contact inputs, Pickup Accuracy (A secondary) and contact outputs; 3100 Vdc on power supply 5 A Model: $\pm 5\% \pm 0.10 \text{ A}$ IEC 60255-5:1977 0.5 J, 5000 V 1 A Model +5% +0.02 A **Electromagnetic Compatibility Immunity** Unrestrained Element Pickup Time IEC (1000 4 9 1002 (Min/Typ/Max): 0.8/1.1/2.0 cycles Restrained Element (with harmonic blocking) Pickup Time (Min/Typ/Max): 1.6/1.7/2.3 cycles Restrained Element (with harmonic restraint) Pickup Time (SEL-587-1) (Min/Typ/Max): 2.2/2.6/2.8 cycles common and differential mode)

Fast Transient

Disturbance:

IEEE C37.90.2-1987

IEC 60255-22-4:1992, Level 4 (4 kv @

10 V/m

Routine Dielectric Strength

2500 Vac for 10 s

AC Current Inputs:

Power Supply,

Baud:

Dimensions

Weight

4 kg (9 lb)

for Relays:

Industrial:

Emissions:

Cold:

Dry Heat:

Dielectric:

Impulse:

Type Tests

Emissions

See Figure 10.

Magnetic Field:	IEC 61000-4-8:1993
	[BS EN 61000-4-8:1994]
	1000 A/m for 3 seconds, 100 A/m for 1 minute
Radiated Radio Frequency:	ENV 50140:1993 10 V/m
EGD	TEC (0255 22 2 1005 IDG EN (0255 22
ESD:	IEC 60255-22-2:1996 [BS EN 60255-22- 2 – 1997], Level 2, 4, 6, 8 kV
1 MHz Burst Disturbance:	IEC 60255-22-1:1988 Class 3 (2500 V

Harmonic Blocking Element

Pickup Range (% of 5-100% fundamental): Pickup Accuracy (A secondary) 5 A Model: $\pm 5\% \ \pm 0.10 \ A$ 1 A Model: $\pm5\,\%$ ±0.02 A Time Delay Accuracy: ±0.1% ±0.25 cycle

Instantaneous/Definite-Time Overcurrent Elements (Winding)

Pickup Range (A secondary)	
5 A Model:	0.5–80.0 A
1 A Model:	0.1–16.0 A
Pickup Accuracy (A seconda	ıry)
5 A Model:	$\pm 5\% \ \pm 0.10 \ A$
1 A Model:	$\pm 5\% \ \pm 0.02 \ A$
Pickup Time	
(Typ/Max):	0.75/1.20 cycles
Time Delay Range:	0-16,000 cycles
Time Delay Accuracy:	$\pm 0.1\%$ ± 0.25 cycle
Transient Overreach:	<5% of pickup

Time-Overcurrent Elements (Winding and Combined Current)

inality and combined current/			
Pickup Range (A secondary)			
5 A Model:	0.50–16.00 A		
1 A Model:	0.10–3.20 A		
Pickup Accuracy (A secondary)			
5 A Model:	$\pm 5\% \pm 0.10$ A		
1 A Model:	±5% ±0.02 A		
Pickup Time			
(Typ/Max):	0.75/1.20 cycles		
Curve			
U1 =	U.S. Moderately Inverse		
U2 =	U.S. Inverse		
U3 =	U.S. Very Inverse		
U4 =	U.S. Extremely Inverse		
C1 =	IEC Class A (Standard Inverse)		
C2 =	IEC Class B (Very Inverse)		
C3 =	IEC Class C (Extremely Inverse)		
C4 =	IEC Long-Time Inverse		
Time-Dial Range			
US Curves:	0.50-15.00, .01 step		
IEC Curves:	0.05-1.00, .01 step		
Timing Accuracy:	$\begin{array}{l} \pm 4\% \ \pm 2\% \ (I_{NOM}/I_{SEC}) \pm 1.5 \ cycles \ for \\ current \ between \ 2 \ and \ 30 \ multiples \ of \\ pickup. \ Curves \ operate \ on \ definite-time \\ for \ current \ greater \ than \ 30 \ multiples \ of \\ pickup \ or \ 16 \ times \ nominal. \end{array}$		
Reset Characteristic:	Induction-disk reset emulation or 1-cycle linear reset.		

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