



# aBat

## NH XL 1500V DC

fuse links



**PROTECTING  
THE WORLD**



RATED VOLTAGE

1500V DC

RATED CURRENT

450A...1250A

BREAKING CAPACITY

200kA

STANDARDS

IEC/EN 60269-1  
IEC/EN 60269-7  
UL248-1  
UL248-21



## NH3 L 1500V DC fuse links to protect battery energy storage systems (BESS)

NH3 L aBat fuse links are specially designed to protect battery energy storage systems (BESS).

Provide excellent protection against short-circuits for the batteries as well as other devices of the installation such as contactors, switches, etc.

Thanks to the design of their melting elements, the materials employed and their construction with solidified sand, these fuse links provide excellent characteristics:

- Ultra-fast acting.
- Very good current limiting.
- Very low  $I^2t$  values.
- High breaking capacity.
- Excellent cycling capability.

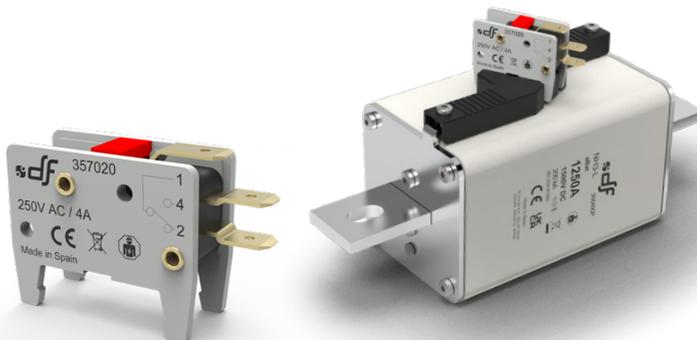
The range comprises the following fuse links:

→ Size NH3 L aBat 1500V DC 450A to 1250A

These fuse links have a striker that can be used as a visual indication or can be equipped with a microswitch mounted on the fuse link.



## Accessories



REFERENCE

**357020**

DESCRIPTION

MICROSWITCH FOR NH3 L  
BOLTED BLADE & FLUSH END CONTACT FUSE LINK  
250V | 4A

PACKING

Uni /BOX

5/50

## Range

$I_n$ (A)	REFERENCE	PACKING Uni /BOX
450	<b>366463P</b>	1/4
500	<b>366465P</b>	1/4
550	<b>366467P</b>	1/4
630	<b>366470P</b>	1/4
700	<b>366472P</b>	1/4
800	<b>366475P</b>	1/4
900	<b>366480P</b>	1/4
1000	<b>366485P</b>	1/4
1100	<b>366487P</b>	1/4
1250	<b>366490P</b>	1/4



## Technical data

Rated voltage	1500V DC L/R ≤ 3ms
Rated current	450A...1250A
Rated breaking capacity	200kA
Operating class	aBat
Minimum breaking current	10·In
Maximum altitude *	2000m
Storage temperature	-40°C ... 90°C
Operating temperature **	-40°C ... 80°C

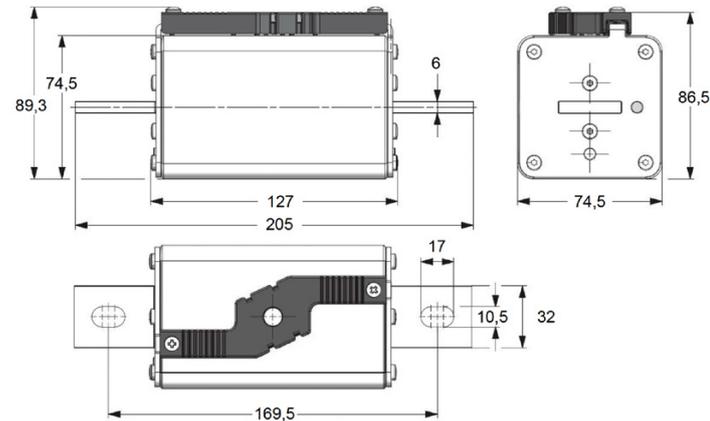
\* For altitudes higher than 2000m it is necessary to apply a derating in maximum current (consult us).  
 \*\* For ambient temperatures higher than 25°C it is necessary to apply a derating in maximum current.

## Standards

IEC/EN 60269-1  
 IEC/EN 60269-7  
 UL248-1  
 UL248-21  
 RoHS Compliant



## Dimensions



Weight 2,20kg

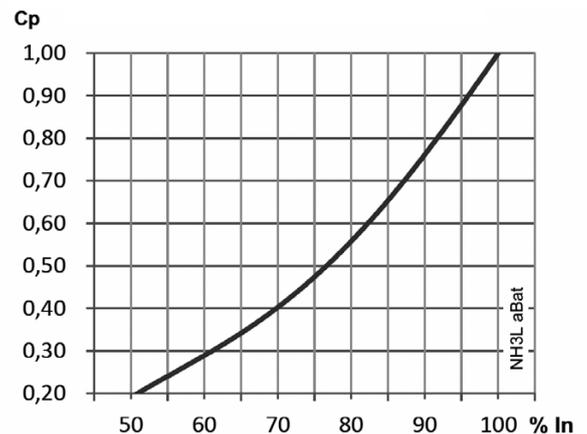
## Materials

Body	High grade ceramics (alumina)
Contact blades   Flush end contacts	Copper (tin plated)
Plates	Brass (tin plated)
Screws	Zinc plated steel

## Power dissipation

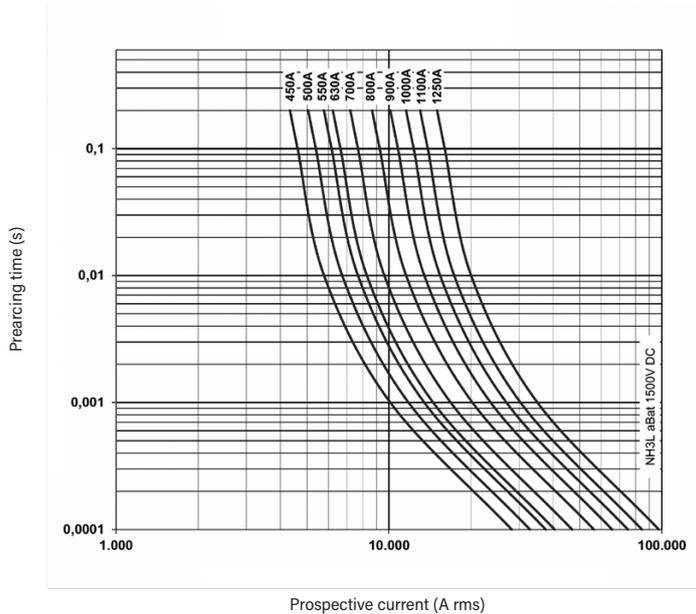
In	PREARcing I <sup>2</sup> t	OPERATING I <sup>2</sup> t	POWER DISSIPATION In
(A)	(A <sup>2</sup> S)	(A <sup>2</sup> S)	(W)
450	79200	216380	130
500	107800	294520	150
550	140800	384680	160
630	163300	446140	205
700	220000	601070	240
800	316800	865540	255
900	431220	1178000	280
1000	563220	1538700	310
1100	712830	1947400	325
1250	1079790	2950000	340

## Correction factor for power loss

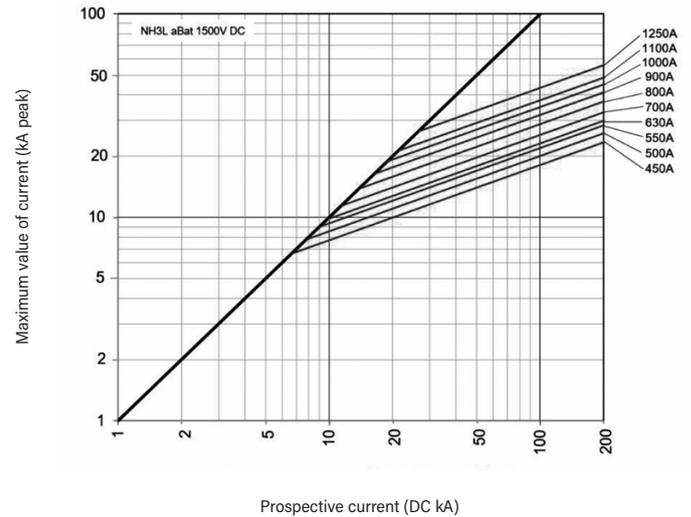




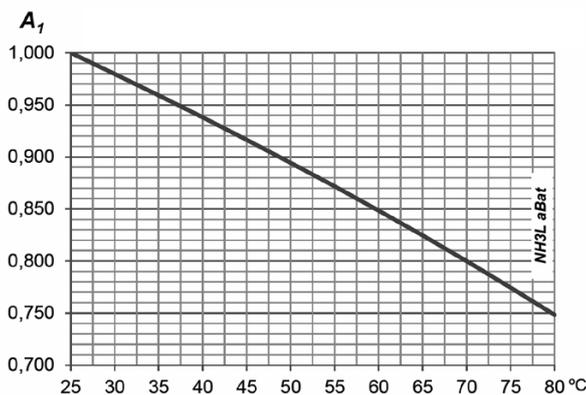
## t-I characteristics



## Cut-off characteristics

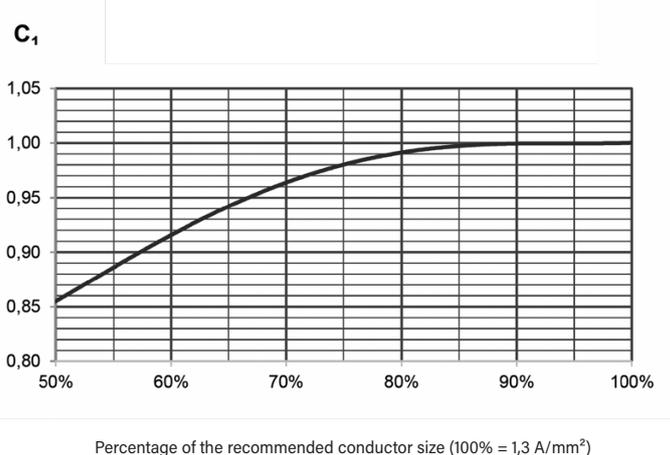


## Ambient temperature derating factor



$t_a$ (°C)	$A_1$
25	1,000
30	0,980
35	0,959
40	0,938
45	0,917
50	0,894
55	0,872
60	0,849
65	0,825
70	0,800
75	0,775
80	0,748

## Conductor size correction factor





# TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## (Introduction)

### Power dissipation correction factor $C_p$

Power dissipation values are given at rated current ( $I_n$ ). It is possible to calculate values of power dissipation for other currents multiplying these values by correction factor  $C_p$  for power loss as a function of % of rated current.

### Ambient temperature correction coefficient $A_1$

Fuse link current ratings are established by type tests conducted in laboratory with an ambient temperature of 25°C.

When the utilization ambient temperature is higher than this reference value, the fuse link must be "de-rated".

The rated current of fuselink must be multiplied by a derating factor  $A_1$  to find the maximum operating current.

### Conductor size correction factor $C_1$

These fuses generate a lot of heat that is partly evacuated by thermal conduction through the conductors (cables or busbars). In some applications, the fuse will work with conductor sections lower than those used in standard type tests carried out in the laboratory according to Standards IEC/EN 60269, which means that the heat generated by the fuse does not be evacuated optimally.

To compensate for this lack of conduction cooling, a correction coefficient is applied. To obtain the value of the  $C_1$  coefficient from the curve, we have to calculate the current density value at which the conductors will work and determine what % of the reference value it represents.

A current density of 1.3A/mm<sup>2</sup> is considered as the reference value (100%). In the event that the two conductors are not the same, we can use the average value of the two current density values.

### Current variation correction factor $A_2$

In battery energy storage systems (BESS) current variations occur continuously due to the power output demand. This, combined with the batteries charge and discharge cycles causes continuous current variation through the fuse links generating heating and cooling which can lead to mechanical fatigue in the melting element.

To prevent premature aging that leads to undesirable operation of the fuse links, we must apply a safety factor, which we select based on the number of battery charge-discharge cycles:

frequency	$A_2$ factor
Several cycles per day	0,65
One cycle per day	0,75
One cycle per week	0,80
One cycle per month (or less)	0,95

The typical value to use would be that of a daily cycle ( $A_2 = 0,75$ ).



## Selection and application's guide

The rated voltage of these fuses (1500V DC) is the maximum working voltage, so they can be used in systems with a working voltage up to 1500V DC.

To select the rated current of the fuse link to be used, the following points must be considered:

- Working current ( $I_L$ ).
- Ambient temperature correction factor ( $A_1$ ).
- Conductor size correction factor ( $C_1$ ).
- Current fluctuation correction factor ( $A_2$ ).

By applying the following formula, we can determine the minimum rated current of the fuse link to be used:

$$I_N (\text{fuse link}) \geq \frac{I_L}{A_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot A_2}$$

### EXAMPLE

We have an installation with the following characteristics:

- Working current: 500A
- Ambient temperature surrounding the fuses: 45°C
- Cross-sectional busbars of the fuses: 250 mm<sup>2</sup>
- One cycle per day

With this information we will determine the different coefficients:

From the graph "AMBIENT TEMPERATURE DERATING FACTOR" we obtain a factor of 0,917 for an ambient temperature of 45°C.

$$A_1 = 0,917$$

With a 250 mm<sup>2</sup> busbars, the current density will be 500A/250 mm<sup>2</sup> = 2A/mm<sup>2</sup>; And with respect to the density reference (1,3A/mm<sup>2</sup>):

$$(1,3/2) \cdot 100 = 65\%$$

From the graph "CONDUCTOR SIZE CORRECTION FACTOR" we obtain a factor of 0,94 for 65%

$$C_1 = 0,94$$

Since we consider a daily charge/discharge cycle, the current fluctuation coefficient is  $\rightarrow A_2 = 0,75$

With these values, we can now apply the formula:

$$I_N (\text{fuse link}) \geq \frac{I_L}{A_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot A_2}$$

$$I_N (\text{fuse link}) \geq \frac{500A}{0,917 \cdot 0,940 \cdot 0,75}$$

$$I_N (\text{fuse link}) \geq 773 A$$

We should select the next available rated current, in this case **800A**.

For special working conditions such as altitudes above 2000m above sea level or forced air cooling, please consult us.

## Installation guidelines

NH3 L aBat fuses require correct installation to ensure proper operation.

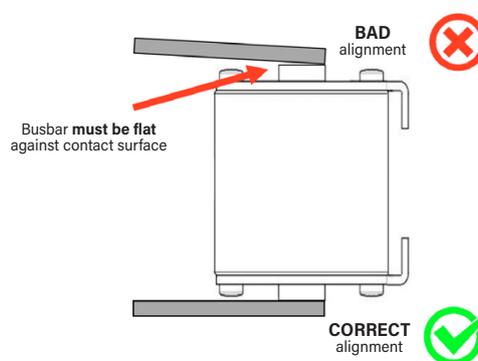
When installing several fuses together, a minimum distance of 15 mm between them is recommended, to ensure electrical clearances and proper heat evacuation.

It is very important that the contact between the fuse link and the fuse-base or the connecting busbars/cables is optimal, because in addition to the electrical contact itself, it must be taken into account that these fuses generate a lot of heat that is partially evacuated by thermal conduction through these connections.

Bad connection due to inadequate assembly or lack of maintenance may cause overheating of the fuse and could reduce the expected life of the fuse.

The use of copper conductors and busbars is recommended.

Excessive tension, compression or torsion that could be caused by a misalignment between the fuse and the connection busbars must be avoided.

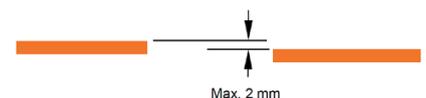


### SLOTTED CONTACT KNIVES

The connection must be made with M10 bolts and nuts. The use of washers is recommended.

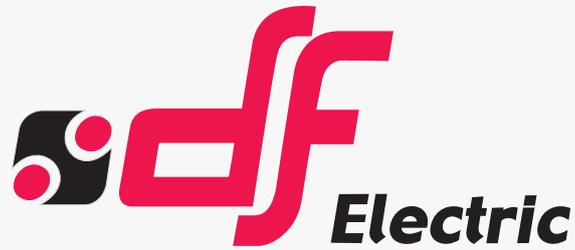
A tightening torque between 35Nm and 45Nm is recommended.

In case of assembly between two busbars, these must be in the same plane, with a maximum difference of 2mm.



It is important to apply the correct tightening torques when mounting the fuses.

The contacts should be retightened at least once a year.



# PROTECTING THE WORLD

### HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

SILICI, 67-69  
08940 CORNELLA DE LLOBREGAT  
BARCELONA · SPAIN  
Tel. +34 93 377 85 85  
Fax +34 93 377 82 82

### INTERNATIONAL SALES

Tel. +34 93 475 08 64  
Fax +34 93 480 07 75  
export@dfelectric.es

### NATIONAL SALES

Tel. 93 475 08 64  
Fax 93 480 07 76  
comercial@dfelectric.es



dfelectric.es



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The "electro technical expert" logo marked on the products included in this data sheet indicates that the installation of these products must be carried out by expert personnel with specialized knowledge.



To prevent electrical hazards, carry out the installation without voltage.



**Safety notice**  
Please capture the following QR code and read our safety notice carefully before installing our products.



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