

## for power factor correction

We provide general non-binding information about common practices in this table. Connection diameters and the fuse rating are dependent upon the nominal power of the PFC system, the national regulations, the cable material used and the environmental conditions. The recommendation for fuse amperage is only for short-circuit protection, HRC fuses are not suitable to protect PFC capacitors against overload. The system manufacturer or the planning office is responsible for calculating and selecting cable diameters and fuses for each individual case.

PFC cable diameters, fuses (for 400V/50Hz) networks			
Power in kvar	Nominal current in kvar	Cable diameter NYY-J mm <sup>2</sup>	HRC fuse for output
5	7	4 x 2.5	16
7.5	10	4 x 4	20
10	14	4 x 4	25
12.5	18	4 x 6	35
15	22	4 x 6	35
17.5	25	4 x 10	50
20	29	4 x 10	50
25	36	4 x 16	63
30	43	4 x 16	80
37.5	54	4 x 25	100
50	72	3 x 35/16	125
55 - 65	79 - 94	3 x 35/16	160
70 - 85	101 - 123	3 x 70/35	200
86 - 100	124 - 145	3 x 95/50	250
101 - 125	146 - 181	3 x 120/70	250
126 - 160	182 - 231	2" 3 x 70/35	315
161 - 180	233 - 260	2" 3 x 95/50	400
181 - 200	261 - 289	2" 3 x 120/70	400
201 - 250	290 - 361	2" 3 x 150/70	500
251 - 300	362 - 434	2" 3 x 185/95	630

Connection diameters are only valid for the given capacitor power levels

PFC systems with a power level of more than 300 kvar have 2 separate bus bar systems and require 2 separate feeders. The table applies to conventional or de-tuned PFC systems. The actual valid regulations (e.g. DIN VDE 0298) must always be observed.

**Important note:** the bus bar separation must be allocated before extending any existing systems.