

## Chapter 17 Review: Fuses

What are fuses?

How are fuses utilized?

What is a fuses element made of?

Low voltage fuses are usually of what type?

What type of fuses are usually used on high voltage distribution circuits?

Where are plug type fuses usually used?

What factors are considered in selecting a cartridge type fuse?

What is the difference between renewable and nonrenewable fuses?

What is a distribution cutout?

What types of equipment are cutouts used in conjunction with?

What type of fuse does a cutout typically use?

What is the difference between enclosed and open cutouts?

Generally speaking, how many operations will a cutout withstand before it fails?

How does a fuse link operate?

What are the differences in the way a cutout acts during high, and low current faults?

What are two things a lineman can do to protect himself while closing a cutout?

What is a time current curve?

How are fuses identified?

What do the letters "k", and "T" designate on a fuse link?

Are transformers generally protected from small overloads?

When are solid material fuses required?

What is a current limiting fuse?

What makes a current limiting fuse suitable for use while submersed in oil filled apparatus?

What factors make current limiting fuses less common than expulsion fuses?

What do the electronic components provide in an electronic fuse?

What is the purpose of coordination of overcurrent protective devices?

What are coordination points?

What roll does the relay play in overcurrent protection?

Why must fuse links be coordinated with reclosers?

Is a protected device on the line, or load side of a protecting device?

