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Product Name :

Directional/Non-Directional Overcurrent Relay

Product Code :

SLE/EPS/13



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Description :

Directional/Non-Directional Overcurrent Relay (Product Code: SLE/EPS/13) is a programmable protection relay module, part of our engineering lab equipment in India, used to teach overcurrent and earth fault protection, including IDMT time characteristics, in power system protection laboratories. It offers three independent overcurrent stages — the first selectable from 12 IDMT curves — plus voltage, undercurrent, thermal and negative phase sequence functions. It is supplied by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**, Ambala, India, a lab instruments supplier in India for engineering institutes.

Specifications

Parameter	Detail
Overcurrent stages	Three independent stages of directional/non-directional phase overcurrent
Stage characteristics	First stage: any of 12 IDMT curves; remaining two stages: direct time characteristic
Earth fault	Directional/non-directional earth fault
Voltage and current functions	Undercurrent, undervoltage and overvoltage
Other protection	Thermal overload protection; negative phase sequence overcurrent
Blocking	Selectable blocking
Records	Creates fault and disturbance records
Enclosure	Robust enclosure with carrying handle
Mounting and connection	Mounts on the desk area of the Protection and Relay Test Set; connects by multi-core cable and safety leads
Programming	Keypad and display on the module, or Micom S1 software on a suitable computer
Product code	SLE/EPS/13
Supplied by	Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab), Ambala, India

What Is the Directional Overcurrent Relay Used For?

Overcurrent protection is usually the first relay topic in a power systems course, and this module covers it in depth. Students select one of the 12 IDMT curves for the first stage, set the two direct time stages above it, and observe how the relay operates faster as fault current rises — the basis of grading relays along a feeder. Switching stages between directional and non-directional operation shows why fault direction matters on networks fed from more than one end.

Supporting functions are covered too: earth fault, negative phase sequence overcurrent, thermal overl ircuit is set Micor ety leads