

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC
60269-2

Third edition
2006-11

Low-voltage fuses –

Part 2:

Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons

(fuses mainly for industrial application) –

Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I

*This **English-language** version is derived from the original **bilingual** publication by leaving out all French-language pages. Missing page numbers correspond to the French-language pages.*



Reference number
IEC 60269-2:2006(E)

Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

Consolidated editions

The IEC is now publishing consolidated versions of its publications. For example, edition numbers 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 refer, respectively, to the base publication, the base publication incorporating amendment 1 and the base publication incorporating amendments 1 and 2.

Further information on IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC, thus ensuring that the content reflects current technology. Information relating to this publication, including its validity, is available in the IEC Catalogue of publications (see below) in addition to new editions, amendments and corrigenda. Information on the subjects under consideration and work in progress undertaken by the technical committee which has prepared this publication, as well as the list of publications issued, is also available from the following:

- **IEC Web Site** (www.iec.ch)

- **Catalogue of IEC publications**

The on-line catalogue on the IEC web site (www.iec.ch/searchpub) enables you to search by a variety of criteria including text searches, technical committees and date of publication. On-line information is also available on recently issued publications, withdrawn and replaced publications, as well as corrigenda.

- **IEC Just Published**

This summary of recently issued publications (www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub) is also available by email. Please contact the Customer Service Centre (see below) for further information.

- **Customer Service Centre**

If you have any questions regarding this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre:

Email: custserv@iec.ch
Tel: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 60269-2

Third edition
2006-11

Low-voltage fuses –

Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I

© IEC 2006 Copyright - all rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 3, rue de Varembe, PO Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 919 02 11 Telefax: +41 22 919 03 00 E-mail: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE **XH**

For price, see current catalogue

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	25
INTRODUCTION.....	29
1 General scope.....	31
2 Normative references.....	33
Fuse system A – Fuses with fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)	
1 General.....	35
1.1 Scope.....	35
2 Terms and definitions.....	35
3 Conditions for operation in service.....	37
4 Classification.....	37
5 Characteristics of fuses.....	37
5.2 Rated voltage.....	37
5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link.....	37
5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder.....	37
5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder.....	37
5.6 Limits of time-current characteristics.....	39
5.6.1 Time-current characteristics, time-current zones and overload curves.....	39
5.6.2 Conventional times and currents.....	39
5.6.3 Gates.....	39
5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity.....	39
6 Marking.....	41
6.1 Markings of fuse-holders.....	41
6.2 Markings of fuse-links.....	41
7 Standard conditions for construction.....	43
7.1 Mechanical design.....	43
7.1.2 Connections, including terminals.....	43
7.1.3 Fuse-contacts.....	43
7.1.5 Construction of fuse-bases.....	45
7.1.7 Construction of a fuse-link.....	45
7.2 Insulating properties.....	45
7.7 I^2t characteristics.....	45
7.8 Overcurrent discrimination of "gG" fuse-links.....	47
7.9 Protection against electric shock.....	47
8 Tests.....	49
8.1.4 Arrangement of the fuse and dimensions.....	49
8.1.6 Testing of fuse-holders.....	49
8.2.2.1 Points of application of the test voltage.....	49
8.2.3.2 Value of test voltage.....	49
8.2.3.3 Test method.....	51
8.2.4 Acceptability of test results.....	51
8.2.5 Resistance to tracking.....	51

8.3	Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation	51
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse	51
8.3.2	Measurement of the temperature rise	53
8.5.8	Acceptability of test results	55
8.7.4	Verification of overcurrent discrimination	55
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat	59
8.9.1	Fuse-base	59
8.9.2	Fuse-links with gripping lugs of moulded material or of metal fixed in moulded material	61
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts and direct terminal clamps	61
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse	61
8.10.2	Test method	65
8.10.3	Acceptability of test results	69
8.11	Mechanical and miscellaneous tests	71
Annex A (informative) Special test for cable overload protection		115

**Fuse system B – Fuses with striker fuse-links with blade contacts
(NH fuse system)**

1	General	117
1.1	Scope	117
2	Terms and definitions	117
3	Conditions for operation in service	117
4	Classification	117
5	Characteristics of fuses	117
5.2	Rated voltage	117
5.3.1	Rated current of the fuse-link	119
5.3.2	Rated current of the fuse-holder	119
5.5	Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder	119
5.6	Limits of time-current characteristics	119
5.7.2	Rated breaking capacity	119
6	Marking	119
7	Standard conditions for construction	119
7.1	Mechanical design	119
7.1.2	Connections, including terminals	119
7.1.3	Fuse-contacts	119
7.1.7	Construction of a fuse-link	121
7.7	I^2t characteristics	121
7.8	Overcurrent discrimination of "gG" fuse-links	121
7.9	Protection against electric shock	121
8	Tests	121
8.1.6	Testing of fuse-holders	121
8.3	Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation	121
8.7.4	Verification of overcurrent discrimination	123
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat	123
8.9.1	Fuse-base	123

Fuse system C – Fuse-rails (NH fuse system)

1	General	141
1.1	Scope	141
2	Terms and definitions	141
3	Conditions for operation in service	141
4	Classification	141
5	Characteristics of fuses	141
5.2	Rated voltage	141
5.3.2	Rated current	141
5.5.1	Rated power acceptance	141
6	Markings	143
7	Standard conditions for construction	143
7.1	Mechanical design	143
7.1.2	Connections, including terminals	143
7.2	Insulating properties	143
8	Tests	143
8.1.6	Testing of fuse-holders	143
8.3	Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation	145
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse	145
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts and direct terminal clamps	147
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse	147

**Fuse system D – Fuse-bases for busbar mounting (40 mm system)
(NH fuse system)**

1	General	157
1.1	Scope	157
2	Terms and definitions	157
3	Conditions for operation in service	157
4	Classification	157
5	Characteristics of fuses	157
5.2	Rated voltage	157
5.3.2	Rated current	159
5.5.2	Rated acceptable power dissipation of tandem fuse-bases	159
6	Markings	159
7	Standard conditions for construction	159
7.1	Mechanical design	159
7.1.2	Connections, including terminals	159
7.1.5	Construction of a fuse-base for busbar mounting	161
8	Tests	161
8.3	Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation	161
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse	161
8.9.1	Fuse-base	163
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts and direct terminal clamps	163
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse	163
8.10.2	Test method	165
8.11	Mechanical and miscellaneous tests	165

Fuse system E – Fuses with fuse-links for bolted connections (BS bolted fuse system)	
1	General 181
1.1	Scope..... 181
2	Terms and definitions 181
3	Conditions for operation in service..... 181
4	Classification..... 181
5	Characteristics of fuses 181
5.3.1	Rated current of the fuse-link..... 181
5.3.2	Rated current of the fuse-holder 181
5.5	Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder 183
5.6	Limits of time-current characteristics 183
5.6.1	Time-current characteristics, time-current zones and overload curves 183
5.6.2	Conventional times and currents..... 183
5.6.3	Gates 183
5.7.2	Rated breaking capacity 183
6	Markings 185
6.1	Markings of fuse-holders 185
6.2	Markings of fuse-links..... 185
7	Standard conditions for construction..... 185
7.1	Mechanical design..... 185
7.1.2	Connections including terminals 185
7.9	Protection against electric shock 185
8	Tests 185
8.3	Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation 185
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse 185
8.3.3	Measurement of the power dissipation of the fuse-link..... 185
8.4	Verification of operation 187
8.4.1	Arrangement of the fuse 187
8.5	Verification of breaking capacity..... 187
8.5.1	Arrangement of the fuse 187
8.5.8	Acceptability of test results..... 187
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat 187
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts..... 187
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse 187
8.10.2	Test method 187
8.10.3	Acceptability of the results..... 189
8.11	Mechanical and miscellaneous tests..... 189
Fuse system F – Fuses with fuse-links having cylindrical contact caps (NF cylindrical fuse system)	
1	General 209
1.1	Scope..... 209
2	Terms and definitions 209
3	Conditions for operation in service..... 209
4	Classification..... 209

5	Characteristics of fuses	209
5.2	Rated voltage	209
5.3.1	Rated current of the fuse-link.....	211
5.3.2	Rated current of the fuse-holder	211
5.5	Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder	211
5.6	Limits of time-current characteristics	213
5.6.1	Time-current characteristics, time-current zones and overload curves	213
5.6.2	Conventional times and currents.....	213
5.6.3	Gates	213
5.7.2	Rated breaking capacity	215
6	Marking	215
6.1	Markings of fuse-holders	215
6.2	Markings of fuse-links.....	215
7	Standard conditions for construction.....	217
7.1	Mechanical design.....	217
7.1.2	Connections including terminals	217
7.7	I^2t characteristics	217
7.8	Overcurrent discrimination of "gG" fuse-links.....	219
7.9	Protection against electric shock	219
8	Tests	219
8.1.6	Testing of fuse-holders.....	219
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse	221
8.7.4	Verification of overcurrent discrimination	225
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat.....	225
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts.....	227
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse	227
8.10.2	Test method	227
8.10.3	Acceptability of test results.....	227

**Fuse system G – Fuses with fuse-links with offset blade contacts
(BS clip-in fuse system)**

1	General	237
1.1	Scope.....	237
2	Terms and definitions	237
3	Conditions for operation in service.....	237
4	Classification.....	237
5	Characteristics of fuses	237
5.2	Rated voltage	239
5.3.1	Rated current of the fuse-link.....	239
5.3.2	Rated current of the fuse-holder	239
5.5	Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder	239
5.6.1	Time-current characteristics, time-current zones	239
5.6.2	Conventional times and currents.....	239
5.6.3	Gates	241
5.7.2	Rated breaking capacity	241

6	Markings	241
6.1	Markings of fuse-holders	241
6.2	Markings of fuse-links.....	241
7	Standard conditions for construction.....	241
7.1	Mechanical design.....	241
7.1.2	Connections including terminals	241
7.7	I^2t characteristics	243
7.9	Protection against electric shock	243
8	Tests	243
8.3.3	Measurement of the power dissipation of the fuse-link	243
8.4.1	Arrangement of the fuse	245
8.5.1	Arrangement of the fuse	245
8.7.4	Verification of overcurrent discrimination	245
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat	245
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts.....	245
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse	245
8.10.2	Test method	247
8.10.3	Acceptability of test results.....	247
8.11	Mechanical and miscellaneous tests.....	247

**Fuse system H – Fuses with fuse-links having "gD" and "gN" characteristics
(class J and class L time delay and non time delay fuse types)**

1	General	259
1.1	Scope.....	259
2	Terms and definitions	259
3	Conditions for operation in service.....	259
4	Classification.....	259
5	Characteristics of fuses	261
5.2	Rated voltage.....	261
5.3.1	Rated current of the fuse-link.....	261
5.3.2	Rated current of the fuse-holder	261
5.5	Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder	261
5.6	Limits of the time-current characteristics	261
5.6.1	Time-current characteristics, time-current zones	261
5.6.2	Conventional times and currents.....	261
5.6.3	Gates	263
5.7.2	Rated breaking capacity	263
6	Markings	263
6.1	Markings of fuse-holders	263
6.2	Markings of fuse-links.....	263
7	Standard conditions for construction.....	263
7.1	Mechanical design.....	263
7.6	Cut-off current characteristics.....	263
7.7	I^2t characteristics	265
7.9	Protection against electric shock	265

8	Tests	267
8.3	Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation	267
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse	267
8.4	Verification of operation	267
8.4.1	Arrangement of the fuse	267
8.6	Verification of cut-off current characteristics	269
8.7	Verification of I^2t characteristics and overcurrent discrimination	269
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat	271
8.10	Verification of non-deterioration of contacts	271
8.10.1	Arrangement of the fuse	271
8.10.2	Test method	273
8.10.3	Acceptability of test results	273
8.11	Mechanical and miscellaneous tests	273
8.11.2	Miscellaneous tests	273
Fuse system I – gU fuse-links with wedge tightening contacts		
1	General	299
1.1	Scope	299
2	Terms and definitions	299
3	Conditions for operation in service	301
3.9	Discrimination of fuse-links	301
4	Classification	301
5	Characteristics of fuses	301
5.2	Rated voltage	301
5.3.1	Rated current of the fuse-link	301
5.5	Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link	301
5.6.1	Time-current characteristics, time-current zones	303
5.6.2	Conventional times and currents	303
5.6.3	Gates	303
5.7.2	Rated breaking capacity	303
5.8	Cut-off current and I^2t characteristics	303
6	Markings	303
6.1	Markings of fuse-holders	303
6.2	Markings of fuse-links	303
7	Standard conditions for construction	305
7.1	Mechanical design	305
7.5	Breaking capacity	305
7.7	I^2t characteristics	305
7.8	Overcurrent discrimination of the fuse-links	305
8	Tests	305
8.1.1	Kind of tests	307
8.3.1	Arrangement of the fuse	307
8.3.3	Measurement of the power dissipation of the fuse-link	307
8.4.1	Arrangement of the fuse	307
8.5.1	Arrangement of the fuse	309
8.5.2	Characteristics of the test circuit	309
8.5.5	Test method	309

8.5.8	Acceptability of test results	309
8.7.3	Verification of compliance for fuse-links at 0,01 s	309
8.9	Verification of resistance to heat	309
8.11	Mechanical and miscellaneous tests	309
Figure 101	– Fuse-links with blade contacts	77
Figure 102	– Fuse-bases for fuse-links with blade contacts	83
Figure 103	– Replacement handle	89
Figure 104	– Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-links	91
Figure 105	– Dummy fuse-link according to 8.3.4.1, 8.9.1 and 8.10	101
Figure 106	– Measuring points according to 8.3.4 of IEC 60269-1, 8.3.4.1, 8.3.4.2 and 8.10.2 of fuse system A	103
Figure 107	– Test knife according to 8.5.5.1.2	103
Figure 108	– Example of a measuring device for determining the withdrawal forces according to 8.9.1 and 8.11.1.2	105
Figure 109	– Facility for verifying the mechanical strength of gripping lugs (see 8.11.1.8)	107
Figure 110	– Measuring points according to 8.10.2	109
Figure 111	– Reference fuse-base	111
Figure 112	– Design mark for isolated gripping-lugs	113
Figure 201	– Fuse-links with blade contacts with striker	127
Figure 202	– Fuse-bases for fuse-links with blade contacts with striker	135
Figure 301	– Fuse-rails for fuse-links with blade contacts	149
Figure 302	– Test arrangement for fuse-rails	153
Figure 401	– Busbar mounting bases, 1 pole	167
Figure 402	– Busbar mounting bases, 3 pole	169
Figure 403	– Busbar mounting base, size 00, 2 × 3 pole (tandem fuse-base)	171
Figure 404	– Test arrangement for single-pole and triple-pole fuse-bases for busbar-mounting according to 8.3.1	173
Figure 405	– Test arrangement for two single-pole and six single-pole fuse-bases in tandem arrangement for busbar-mounting according to 8.3.1	175
Figure 406	– Test arrangement for the verification of the peak withstand current	177
Figure 407	– Dummy fuse-link	179
Figure 501	– Fuse-links for bolted connection – Sizes A, B, C and D	191
Figure 502	– Fuse-links for bolted connection – Sizes A and B	193
Figure 503	– Typical fuse-holder	195
Figure 504	– Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-link	199
Figure 505	– Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-link	201
Figure 506	– Power dissipation test rig	203
Figure 507	– Breaking capacity test rig for fuse-links for bolted connection	205
Figure 601	– Fuse-links with cylindrical caps	229

Figure 602 – Fuse-links with cylindrical contact caps with striker – Additional dimensions for sizes 14 × 51 and 22 × 58 only.....	231
Figure 603 – Base for fuse-links with cylindrical caps	233
Figure 701 – Fuse-links having offset blade contacts, sizes E1, F1, F2 and F3	249
Figure 702 – Typical fuse-holder.....	251
Figure 703 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-links	253
Figure 704 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-links	255
Figure 705 – Power dissipation test rig	257
Figure 801 – Fuse-links (1-600 A).....	275
Figure 802 – Fuse-links (700 – 6 000 A)	277
Figure 803 – Fuse-base and contacts for fuse-links 1 – 600 A	279
Figure 804 – Fuse-base and contacts for fuse-links 700 – 6 000 A.....	281
Figure 805 – Dummy fuse-links.....	283
Figure 806 – Test arrangement.....	285
Figure 807 – Time-current zones for "gN" fuse-links	287
Figure 808 – Time-current zones for "gN" fuse-links	289
Figure 809 – Time-current zones for "gN" fuse-links	291
Figure 810 – Time-current zones for "gD" fuse-links	293
Figure 811 – Time-current zones for "gD" fuse-links	295
Figure 812 – Time-current zones for "gD" fuse-links	297
Figure 901 – Time-current zones for current ratings 100 A, 200 A, 355 A and 630 A.....	313
Figure 902 – Time-current zones for current ratings 160 A and 315 A	315
Figure 903 – Time-current zones for current ratings 250 A and 500 A.....	317
Figure 904 – Time-current zones for current ratings 200 A and 400 A.....	319
Figure 905 – Dimensions for fuse-links with L type and U type tags	321
Figure 906 – Power dissipation test rig	323
Figure 907 – Breaking capacity test rig	325
Table 101 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links with rated current lower than 16 A.....	39
Table 102 – Gates for specified pre-arcing and operating times of "gG" fuse-links	39
Table 103 – Minimum rated breaking capacities.....	39
Table 104 – Marking of fuse-links	41
Table 105 – Minimum cross-sectional ranges of unprepared conductors	43
Table 106 – Pre-arcing and operating I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gG" fuse-links	45
Table 107 – Maximum operating I^2t values for "aM" fuse-links	47
Table 108 – Pre-arcing I^2t values for discrimination	47
Table 109 – Survey of tests on fuse-holders and number of fuse-holders to be tested	49

Table 110 – Rated impulse withstand voltage	51
Table 111 – Torque to be applied to the terminal screws	53
Table 112 – Test currents	55
Table 113 – Test currents and I^2t limits for discrimination test	57
Table 114 – Torques to be applied when no values are given by the manufacturer	63
Table 115 – Cross-sectional area of aluminium conductors for tests corresponding to 8.10	63
Table 116 – Test sequence for direct terminal clamps.....	67
Table 117 – Permissible changes of the resistance.....	71
Table 118 – Force to withdraw the fuse-link from the fuse-base contacts.....	73
Table 201 – Position and force of the striker	121
Table 301 – Minimum cross-sectional ranges of unprepared conductors for fuse-rails.....	143
Table 302 – Survey of complete tests on fuse-rails and number of fuse-rails to be tested	145
Table 401 – Minimum cross-sectional ranges of unprepared conductors for fuse-bases for busbar mounting.....	159
Table 402 – Torques to be applied to contact making screws.....	161
Table 403 – Test currents	163
Table 404 – Force to withdraw the fuse-link from the fuse-base contacts.....	165
Table 501 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links.....	183
Table 502 – Gates for specified pre-arcing times of "gG" fuse-links	183
Table 601 – Maximum rated current of fuse-links with cylindrical caps.....	211
Table 602 – Maximum rated current of fuse-holders.....	211
Table 603 – Maximum values of the rated power dissipation of a fuse-link.....	213
Table 604 – Rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder	213
Table 605 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links with rated current lower than 16 A.....	213
Table 606 – Gates for specified pre-arcing and operating times of "gG" fuse-links with rated current lower than 16 A.....	215
Table 607 – Minimum rated breaking capacities.....	215
Table 608 – Colours of marking	217
Table 609 – Minimum range of cross-sections for rigid copper conductors.....	217
Table 610 – Pre-arcing and operating I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gG" fuse-links.....	219
Table 611 – Maximum operating I^2t values for "aM" fuse-links	219
Table 612 – Torque to be applied to the terminal screws	221
Table 613 – Test currents	223
Table 614 – Test currents and I^2t limits for discrimination test	225

Table 701 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links	239
Table 702 – Gates for specified pre-arcing times of "gG" fuse-links	241
Table 703 – Sizes of copper conductors	243
Table 704 – Pre-arcing I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gG" fuse-links	243
Table 801 – Conventional time and current for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links	261
Table 802 – Gates for specified pre-arcing times of "gD" and "gN" fuse-links	263
Table 803 – Pre-arcing I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links.....	265
Table 804 – Cross-sectional area of copper conductors for tests corresponding to 8.3 and 8.4	267
Table 805 – Maximum cut-off current (I_c) for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links at 200 kA prospective current	269
Table 806 – Maximum operating I^2t values for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links at 200 kA prospective current	271
Table 901 – Maximum power dissipation values.....	301
Table 902 – Minimum rated breaking capacities.....	303
Table 903 – Pre-arcing I^2t values for gU fuse-links at 0,01 s	305
Table 904 – Cross-sectional area of conductors for power dissipation and temperature- rise tests.....	307

IEC NORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 60269-2:2006
 Without watermark

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LOW-VOLTAGE FUSES –

Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60269-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 32B: Low-voltage fuses, of IEC technical committee 32: Fuses.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 1986, Amendment 1 (1995) and Amendment 2 (2001) as well as IEC 60269-2-1 (2004) and constitutes a minor revision.

The general re-organization of the IEC 60269 series has led to the creation of this new edition.

This part is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60269-1:2006, Part 1: General requirements.

This Part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses or subclauses of Part 1.

Where no change is necessary, this Part 2 indicates that the relevant clause or subclause applies.

Tables and figures which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101.

The text of this standard is based on following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
32B/487/FDIS	32B/493/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

IEC 60269 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Low-voltage fuses*:

Part 1: General requirements

NOTE This part includes IEC 60269-1 (third edition, 1998) and parts of IEC 60269-2 (second edition, 1986) and IEC 60269-3 (second edition, 1987).

Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I

NOTE This part includes parts of IEC 60269-2 (second edition, 1986) and all of IEC 60269-2-1 (fourth edition, 2004).

Part 3: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household or similar application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to F

NOTE This part includes parts of IEC 60269-3 (second edition, 1987) and all of IEC 60269-3-1 (second edition, 2004).

Part 4: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices

NOTE This part includes IEC 60269-4 (third edition, 1986) and IEC 60269-4-1 (first edition, 2002).

Part 5: Guidance for the application of low-voltage fuses

NOTE Currently IEC/TR 61818 (2003).

For reasons of convenience, when a part of this publication has come from other publications, a remark to this effect has been inserted in the text.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

A reorganization of the different parts of the IEC 60269 series has been carried out, in order to simplify its use, especially by the laboratories which test the fuses.

IEC 60269-1, IEC 60269-2, IEC 60269-3 and IEC 60269-3-1 have been integrated into either the new part 1 or the new parts 2 or 3, according to the subjects considered, so that the clauses which deal exclusively with “fuses for authorized persons” are separated from the clauses dealing with “fuses for unauthorized persons”.

As far as IEC 60269-4 and IEC 60269-4-1 are concerned, they have been integrated into the new part 4 which deals with the fuse-links used for semiconductor protection.

IECNORM.COM: Click to view the full PDF of IEC 60269-2:2006
Withdrawn

LOW-VOLTAGE FUSES –

Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I

1 General scope

Fuses for use by authorized persons are generally designed to be used in installations where the fuse-links are accessible to, and may be replaced by, authorized persons only.

Fuses for use by authorized persons according to the following fuse systems also comply with the requirements of the subclauses of IEC 60269-1, unless otherwise defined in this standard.

This standard is divided into fuse systems, each dealing with a specific example of standardized fuses for use by authorized persons:

Fuse system A: Fuses with fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section I of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system B: Fuses with striker fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IA of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system C: Fuse-rails (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IB of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system D: Fuse-bases for busbar mounting (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IC of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system E: Fuses with fuse-links for bolted connections (BS bolted fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section II of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system F: Fuses with fuse-links having cylindrical contact caps (NF cylindrical fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section III of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system G: Fuses with fuse-links with offset blade contacts (BS clip-in fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IV of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system H: Fuses with fuse-links having "gD" and "gN" characteristic (Class J and class L time delay and non time delay fuse types)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section V of IEC 60269-2-1

Fuse system I: gU fuse-links with wedge tightening contacts

Remark: previously this system was described in Section VI of IEC 60269-2-1

NOTE The following fuse systems are standardized systems in respect to their safety aspects. The National Committees may select from the examples of standardized fuses one or more systems for their own standards.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60060-1: *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60112: *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

IEC 60269-1: *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60664-1: *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60999 (all parts): *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units*

ISO 6988: *Metallic and other non organic coatings – Sulfur dioxide test with general condensation of moisture*

IECNORM.COM: Click to view the full PDF of IEC 60269-2:2006

Withdorm

Fuse system A – Fuses with fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section I of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to fuses with fuse-links having blade contacts intended to be replaced by means of a device, for example, replacement handle (see Figure 103), which complies with the dimensions specified in Figures 101 and 102. Such fuses have rated currents up to and including 1 250 A and rated voltages up to and including 690 V a.c. or 440 V d.c.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- minimum rated breaking capacities;
- time-current characteristics;
- I^2t characteristics;
- standard conditions of construction;
- power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of IEC 60269-1, as well as the following, apply.

2.1.101 linked fuse-carrier

Remark: previously 2.1.12 in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

fuse-carrier which is mechanically linked to the fuse-base and gives a defined insertion and withdrawal movement to the fuse-link

NOTE See also IEC 60947-3.

2.1.102 gripping-lugs

Remark: previously 2.1.13 in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

parts of a fuse-link which are engaged with the replacement handle or fuse-carrier. Gripping-lugs may be made of metal or insulating material. Metal gripping-lugs may be live or not live under service conditions

2.1.103 live gripping-lugs

Remark: previously 2.1.13.1 in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

metal gripping-lugs electrically connected to the blade contacts of the fuse-link. Metal gripping-lugs without electrical contact to the blade contacts are also deemed to be live in case of inadequate creepage distances and clearances according to this standard

2.1.104

isolated gripping-lugs

Remark: previously 2.1.13.2 in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

not-live gripping-lugs made of insulating material or metal. If they are made of metal the required creepage distances and clearances according to the relevant overvoltage category should be met between the gripping-lugs and the blade contacts as well as between the gripping-lugs and the fuse-base contacts

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

For a.c., the standard values of rated voltage are 400 V, 500 V and 690 V. For d.c., the rated voltages are 250 V and 440 V. The standard values of d.c. rated voltage are not related to the standard values of a.c. rated voltage. For example, the following standard combinations are possible: 500 V a.c. – 250 V d.c., 500 V a.c. – 440 V d.c., 500 V a.c., etc.

The rated voltage of fuse-bases according to Figure 102 is 690 V.

5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link

For each size the maximum rated currents are given in Figure 101. These values depend upon the utilization categories and rated voltages.

A rated current of 224 A is added to the values as given in 5.3.1 of IEC 60269-1.

5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder

The rated current for the different sizes of the fuse-bases is given in Figure 102.

5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder

The maximum values of rated power dissipation for the different sizes of fuse-links are specified in Figure 101. The values apply to the maximum rated currents of the fuse-links. The values of rated acceptable power dissipation of fuse-bases are given in Figure 102.

5.6 Limits of time-current characteristics

5.6.1 Time-current characteristics, time-current zones and overload curves

The tolerance on time-current characteristics given by the manufacturer shall not deviate by more than $\pm 10\%$ in terms of current. The time-current zones given in Figure 104, including manufacturing tolerances shall be met by all pre-arcing and total times measured at the test voltage according to 8.7.4.

5.6.2 Conventional times and currents

The conventional times and currents, in addition to the values of IEC 60269-1, are given in Table 101.

Table 101 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links with rated current lower than 16 A

Remark: this table refers to Table 2 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table II in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Rated current I_n A	Conventional time h	Conventional current	
		I_{nf}	I_f
$I_n \leq 4$	1	$1,5 I_n$	$2,1 I_n$
$4 < I_n < 16$	1	$1,5 I_n$	$1,9 I_n$

5.6.3 Gates

For "gG" fuse-links the gates given in Table 102 apply in addition to the gates of IEC 60269-1.

Table 102 – Gates for specified pre-arcing and operating times of "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 3 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table III in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

I_n A	I_{min} (10 s) A	I_{max} (5 s) A	I_{min} (0,1 s) A	I_{max} (0,1 s) A
2	3,7	9,2	6,0	23,0
4	7,8	18,5	14,0	47,0
6	11,0	28,0	26,0	72,0
8	16,0	35,2	41,6	92,0
10	22,0	46,5	58,0	110,0
12	24,0	55,2	69,6	140,4
224	680	1 450	2 240	3 980

5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity

The minimum rated breaking capacities are specified in Table 103.

Table 103 – Minimum rated breaking capacities

Remark: this table was previously Table B in IEC 60269-2, Edition 2

Rated voltage	Minimum rated breaking capacities
≤ 690 V a.c.	50 kA
≤ 750 V d.c.	25 kA

6 Marking

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

Fuse-links and fuse-holders which meet the requirements and tests of fuse system A of this standard may be marked with IEC 60269-2.

6.1 Markings of fuse-holders

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size.

The marking of the rated current and the rated voltage shall be discernible from the front when a fuse-link has not been fitted.

6.2 Markings of fuse-links

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size or reference;
- rated breaking capacity.

The marking of the rated current and the rated voltage shall be discernible from the front. Furthermore, fuse-links shall be marked as described in Table 104.

Table 104 – Marking of fuse-links

Remark: this table was not numbered in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Characteristic	gG		aM	
	Black		Green	
Colour of marking	Strip with inverse print	Normal print	Strip with inverse print	Normal print
Voltage				
400 V ^{a)}	X		X	
500 V		X		X
690 V	X		X	

a) For 400 V gG, a blue colour is also permitted.

Fuse-links with isolated gripping-lugs may be marked in a place easily visible from the front with the graphical symbol of a gripping-lug in a square. If marked, conformity of these fuse-links is verified according to 8.2.

NOTE See Figure 112 for detailed dimensions of the symbol.

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

The dimensions of fuse-links and fuse-bases are given in Figures 101 and 102.

7.1.2 Connections, including terminals

There are different kinds of terminals. As far as lug terminals are concerned, the range of cross-sections which the terminals shall be capable of accepting results from the following ranges of rated currents of fuse-links of each size.

Terminals designed for unprepared conductors shall be capable of accepting as a minimum three consecutive sizes of conductors within the cross-sectional ranges given in Table 105. In case the terminal is a lug terminal (see IEC 60999 series), the torques which shall be applied are given in Table 111. Torque values for other terminals should be given in the manufacturer's instructions.

Table 105 – Minimum cross-sectional ranges of unprepared conductors

Remark: this table was previously Table D in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Size	Range of the rated currents of the fuse-links A	Cross-sectional area ranges mm ²	
		Copper	Aluminium
00	6 to 160	6 to 70	25 to 95
0 a)	6 to 160	6 to 70	25 to 95
1	80 to 250	25 to 120	35 to 150
2	125 to 400	50 to 240	70 to 300
3	315 to 630	No values available	
4	500 to 1 000		
4a	500 to 1 250		

a) Not allowed for new installations except for fuse-links with strikers.

Connections of larger and/or smaller cross-sectional area may be necessary. This can be achieved either by the construction of the terminal or by additional means of connection as recommended by the manufacturer.

Whether the terminals for unprepared conductors are suitable for copper, aluminium or copper and aluminium shall be marked accordingly. Furthermore, the range of cross-sections shall be marked on or near to the clamping saddle or given in the manufacturer's literature.

7.1.3 Fuse-contacts

The contact surfaces of fuse-links and fuse-bases should be silver-plated; otherwise, it shall be verified that contacting is not impaired in normal operation. If the surface plating of the blade contacts of a fuse-link is other than silver, the test according to 8.10 shall be passed with dummies described in 8.10.1.

NOTE If fuse-links are intended to be removed or inserted under load, the construction of the fuse, in particular the fuse-contacts, should be suitable for this purpose.

7.1.5 Construction of fuse-bases

The dynamic short-circuit withstand of the fuse shall – whenever needed – meet the cut-off currents as given in Table 112.

Fuse-bases shall meet the temperature rise test according to 8.3 including all protective covers intended to be used.

7.1.7 Construction of a fuse-link

The preferred construction is as follows; the blade contacts shall be made of solid material. If any other construction of blade contacts is used the manufacturer shall demonstrate that this construction is adequate for the purpose.

With the exception of the attachment for the replacement handle, the endplates are not permitted to protrude radially from the insulation body. For some applications it is preferable to insulate the gripping lugs from live parts.

Fuse-links shall have an indicator. Electrically conductive parts of indicators shall not be ejected from the fuse-link during operation.

7.2 Insulating properties

The creepage distances and clearances of the fuses and fuse-accessories shall meet the requirements of IEC 60664-1 for overvoltage category III and pollution degree 3. The minimum clearances are also applicable to metal parts which are not permanently live but may be touched. They shall not be diminished during replacement of the fuse-link. The creepage distances between isolated metal gripping lugs and live parts are chosen according to the rated voltage divided by $\sqrt{3}$.

For insulation stressed only for a short time, the creepage distances of isolated metal gripping lugs corresponding to two voltage steps lower may be used.

7.7 I^2t characteristics

For the fuse links covered by this fuse system, the maximum pre-arcing I^2t values given in Table 7 of IEC 60269-1 apply for the maximum operating I^2t values. Values for rated currents lower than 16 A are given in Table 106.

Table 106 – Pre-arcing and operating I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 7 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table VI in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IIA

I_n A	I^2t_{\min} A ² s	I^2t_{\max} A ² s
2	1,00	23,00
4	6,25	90,25
6	24,00	225,00
8	49,00	420,00
10	100,00	576,00
12	160,00	750,00
224	200 000	520 000

The maximum operating I^2t values for “aM” fuse-links are specified in Table 107 on the test-voltage of $1,1 \times U_n$ and the test No. 2 of the largest rated current of each homogeneous series (Table 20 of IEC 60269-1).

Table 107 – Maximum operating I^2t values for “aM” fuse-links

Remark: this table was previously Table C in IEC 60269-2, Section I

Rated voltage U_n V	I^2t max A ² s
$U_n \leq 400$	$18 I_n^2$
$400 < U_n \leq 500$	$24 I_n^2$
$500 < U_n \leq 690$	$35 I_n^2$

These values apply for the prospective currents corresponding to pre-arcing times less than 0,01 s.

7.8 Overcurrent discrimination of "gG" fuse-links

Fuse-links in series with rated current ratio of 1:1,6 and rated currents 16 A and above have to discriminate up to the values specified in 8.7.4.

With regard to discrimination when circuit-breakers are used, the following I^2t values in Table 108 shall be followed.

Table 108 – Pre-arcing I^2t values for discrimination

Remark: this table was previously Table E in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

I_n A	I^2t_{min} A ² s	at I_p A
16	250	500
20	450	670
25	810	900
32	1 400	1 180
40	2 500	1 580
50	4 000	2 000
63	6 300	2 510
80	10 000	3 160
100	16 000	4 000
125	24 000	4 900
160	42 500	6 520
200	78 000	8 830

7.9 Protection against electric shock

The protection against electric shock can be increased by means of partition walls and covers of the fuse-contacts.

Operation of the fuse-links is considered safe when carried out by authorized persons, instructed in electrical matters, using replacement handles according to this fuse system or linked fuse-carriers. Insulating covers and/or phase separators may be used where applicable.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.1.4 Arrangement of the fuse and dimensions

The requirements of 7.2 are verified on fuse-bases. The fuse-bases are connected to conductors having the minimum and maximum cross-sections of the range as given in Table 105.

In the case of isolated metal gripping-lugs, the creepage distances and clearances of the fuse-link according to 7.2 are verified. The clearances are also verified on a fuse-link inserted into a model fuse-base according to Figure 111.

8.1.6 Testing of fuse-holders

In addition to the test given in IEC 60269-1, the fuse-holders shall be subjected to the tests according to Table 109.

Table 109 – Survey of tests on fuse-holders and number of fuse-holders to be tested

Remark: this table refers to Table 14 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table VIII in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Test according to subclause	Number of fuse-holders					
	1	1	1	1	1	5
8.5.5.1 Verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base				X	X	
8.9 Verification of resistance to heat						X
8.10.1.2 Verification of non-deterioration of direct terminal clamps						X
8.11.1.2 Mechanical strength of the fuse-base	X	X	X			
8.11.2.4 Non-deterioration of insulating parts of fuse-link and fuse-base	X	X	X			

8.2.2.1 Points of application of the test voltage

In addition to IEC 60269-1 the following applies:

- e) between isolated metal gripping-lugs and the terminals of the test fuse-base.

8.2.3.2 Value of test voltage

The insulating properties of isolated metal gripping-lugs may optionally be verified by an impulse withstand voltage test. The relevant rated impulse withstand voltage is given in Table 110 with reference to the rated voltage of the fuse-link.

Table 110 – Rated impulse withstand voltage

Remark: this table was previously Table BB in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Rated voltage V	Rated impulse withstand voltage kV
400	4
500	4
690	6

8.2.3.3 Test method

Five impulses of both polarities and of the shape 1,2/50 μ s according to IEC 60060-1 and at the rated withstand voltage level according to Table 110 are applied to the test object. The minimum period between the impulses shall be 1 s.

NOTE 1 If not otherwise specified, the impedance of the impulse generator should not exceed 500 Ω .

NOTE 2 See IEC 60060-1, IEC 60060-3 and IEC 60060-4 for a detailed description of the test equipment.

8.2.4 Acceptability of test results

8.2.4.3 No flash-over or puncture shall occur during the test. Partial discharges are ignored.

Fuse-links with metal gripping-lugs without electrical contact to the blade contacts which do not comply with the requirements of 7.2 are not considered as isolated in service. They need, however, to fulfil the requirements of 8.9.2 and 8.11.1.8.

8.2.5 Resistance to tracking

The test of plastic parts of fuse-links and fuse-bases is carried out according to IEC 60112. Five specimens shall be tested and shall pass at a PTI level stated by the manufacturer. Ceramic isolators need not be tested.

8.3 Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation

8.3.1 Arrangement of the fuse

If the manufacturer specifies values of torque, they shall be used for the tests of 8.3 and 8.10. If not, the screws or nuts of the terminals shall be fastened in accordance with Table 111.

In case the test arrangement contains more than one fuse, the test specimens are mounted in the conventional service position on a wooden plate at a distance between centre lines of 3 e₂ according to Figure 101.

Copper bars as used for 500 A to 1 250 A test currents are painted mat black.

Table 111 – Torque to be applied to the terminal screws

Remark: this table was previously Table F in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

I_n A	Size	Size of screws	Torque Nm
160	00	M 8	10
160	0 ^{a)}	M 8	10
250	1	M 10	32
400	2	M 10/12	32
630	3	M 10/12	32
1 000	4	M 12	56
1 250	4a	2 × M 12/16	56

a) Not allowed for new installations except for fuse-links with strikers.

8.3.2 Measurement of the temperature rise

Protective covers and fuse-carriers as provided by the manufacturer are mounted.

8.3.4.1 Temperature rise of the fuse-holder

The dummy is given in Figure 105. The point at which the temperature rise is measured is marked with E in Figure 106.

8.3.4.2 Power dissipation of a fuse-link

The points between which the power dissipation of a fuse-link is measured are marked with S in Figure 106.

8.4.3.1 Verification of conventional non-fusing and fusing current

In the case where the non-fusing current test is also used for the verification of the time current characteristic, a second test specimen shall be used for b).

8.4.3.5 Conventional cable overload protection test (for "gG" fuse-links only)

NOTE The tests in IEC 60269-1 are deemed to give satisfactory results at $1,45 I_n$ in typical three-phase applications at an ambient temperature of 30 °C. A special test may be required by some countries to prove that fuses and miniature circuit-breakers (MCBs) are equivalent protective devices. Details of the special test are given in Annex A.

8.5.5.1 Verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base

The verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base need not be carried out, if this has already been verified during the breaking capacity test of the fuse-links with the highest rating of the size.

8.5.5.1.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test shall be of the single-phase type. The test set-up for the fuse-base shall be in line with 8.5.1 of IEC 60269-1.

The current shall be limited by a fuse-link of the highest rating for the particular size. The peak values of the test currents attained must lie in the ranges shown in Table 112.

Table 112 – Test currents

Remark: this table was previously Table G in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Size	Cut-off current kA
00	22...24
0	22...24
1	34...37
2	44...48
3	65...70

The maximum values may be exceeded as long as the requirements stated under 8.5.5.1.3 are met.

If the cut-off current range cannot be attained with the highest rating of the size, correspondingly higher series connected fuse shall be used. In this case the test specimen shall be equipped with a dummy fuse-link. Its external dimensions correspond to the dimensions given in Figure 101.

8.5.5.1.2 Test method

The test shall be performed on two fuse-bases. In the case of fuse-base 1, a hardened and polished test knife of steel, shown in Figure 107, shall be inserted by hand in order to open up the contacts to a certain extent. The purpose of this test is to ensure that the resilient spring travel is limited to the elastic range. The contacts shall be opened up three times. This test will be dispensed with if a mechanical stop limits the gap to less than 7 mm so that the test blade cannot be correctly fitted by hand. Fuse-base 2 is tested in accordance with 8.11.1.2. The values of F_{max} according to Table 118 shall be adhered to. After these pre-tests the above-mentioned current test shall be performed.

8.5.5.1.3 Acceptability of test results

The fuse-links shall not be ejected. There shall be no signs of arcing or welding or other damage likely to prevent further use of the fuse-bases. Pitting marks on the contacts are permissible.

8.5.8 Acceptability of test results

The fuse or circuit-breaker for protection of the source shall not operate during this test.

8.7.4 Verification of overcurrent discrimination

The overcurrent discrimination for fuses with rated current up to 12 A and the overcurrent discrimination ratio of 1:1,6 for fuses with rated currents higher than 12 A is verified by the I^2t values evaluated from the recorded test results.

The samples are arranged as for the breaking capacity test according to 8.5 and Table 20 of IEC 60269-1 regarding the test circuit and tolerance of current.

Four samples are tested, two samples are tested at the r.m.s. prospective test current I , corresponding to the minimum pre-arcing I^2t values, the other samples at the r.m.s. prospective test current I , corresponding to the operating I^2t values.

The test voltage for 690 V fuses is $1,05 \times \frac{U_n}{\sqrt{3}}$.

The test voltage for all other fuses is $1,1 \times \frac{U_n}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Table 113 – Test currents and I^2t limits for discrimination test

Remark: this table was previously Table H in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

I_n A	Minimum pre-arcing I^2t		Maximum operating I^2t		Discrimination ratio
	Prospective I r.m.s. kA	I^2t A ² s	Prospective I r.m.s. kA	I^2t A ² s	
2	0,013	0,67	0,064	16,4	Can be calculated
4	0,035	4,90	0,130	67,6	
6	0,064	16,40	0,220	193,6	
8	0,100	40,00	0,310	390,0	
10	0,130	67,60	0,400	640,0	
12	0,180	130,00	0,450	820,0	
16	0,270	291,00	0,550	1 210,0	1:1,6
20	0,400	640,00	0,790	2 500,0	
25	0,550	1 210,00	1,000	4 000,0	
32	0,790	2 500,00	1,200	5 750,0	
40	1,000	4 000,00	1,500	9 000,0	
50	1,200	5 750,00	1,850	13 700,0	
63	1,500	9 000,00	2,300	21 200,0	
80	1,850	13 700,00	3,000	36 000,0	
100	2,300	21 200,00	4,000	64 000,0	
125	3,000	36 000,00	5,100	104 000,0	
160	4,000	64 000,00	6,800	185 000,0	
200	5,100	104 000,00	8,700	302 000,0	
224	5,900	139 000,00	10,200	412 000,0	
250	6,800	185 000,00	11,800	557 000,0	
315	8,700	302 000,00	15,000	900 000,0	
400	11,800	557 000,00	20,000	1 600 000,0	
500	15,000	900 000,00	26,000	2 700 000,0	
630	20,000	1 600 000,00	37,000	5 470 000,0	
800	26,000	2 700 000,00	50,000	10 000 000,0	
1 000	37,000	5 470 000,00	66,000	17 400 000,0	
1 250	50,000	10 000 000,00	90,000	33 100 000,0	

The evaluated I^2t values shall lie within the corresponding I^2t limits specified in Table 113.

8.9 Verification of resistance to heat

These tests apply to fuse-links and fuse-bases.

Fuse-holders fitted with fuse-links having the maximum power dissipation corresponding to the acceptable power dissipation of the fuse-holder shall be cyclically loaded as pre-treatment. The pre-treatment is specified in 8.4.3.2 of IEC 60269-1. After cooling to normal temperature the breaking capacity shall be tested at I_1 in accordance with 8.5.

Fuse-links containing organic material in the body or filler shall be subjected to the same test as described above. These fuse-links shall interrupt the test currents I_1 and I_5 .

8.9.1 Fuse-base

The test given below should be applied if it is not obvious that the components are not affected adversely by the given temperature and withdrawal forces.

8.9.1.1 Test arrangement

A dummy fuse-link according to Figure 105 is fitted into a fuse-base and also suspended from a measuring device as shown, for example, in Figure 108. The manner in which the dummy is fitted and secured (for example, by locking pins), in fuse-bases shall ensure that heat dissipation is not seriously affected. The conductor cross-section depends upon the rated current (see IEC 60269-1, Table 17), and the connections outside the heating chamber shall be at least 1 m long. The test set-up is installed in such a heating chamber or below a heatable cowl of at least 50 l capacity, care being taken to see that the bushings etc. for the measuring facility and connections are suitably sealed. The heaters shall be such as to ensure that during the test sequence described below a temperature of (80^{+5}_0) °C is maintained with or without the test current, the temperature being measured at a horizontal distance of 150 mm from the dummy centre point.

8.9.1.2 Test method

The temperature in the heating chamber is raised to (80^{+5}_0) °C, and maintained for 2 h. The dummy is then loaded with approximately 160 % rated current with a tolerance of ± 2 % for 2 h. The test may be carried out at reduced voltage.

After loading and 3 min after switching off, a tensile force F_{\max} (see Table 118) is applied smoothly to the dummy. The force F_{\max} is exerted for a period of 15 s.

8.9.1.3 Acceptability of test results

After this test the contact pieces of the fuse-base shall not have moved to such an extent as to affect the further use of the fuse-base. After pulling out of the dummy the dimensions of Figure 102 are to be considered. The insulating mounting part of the fuse-base shall neither be broken nor shall it show any signs of cracks.

8.9.2 Fuse-links with gripping lugs of moulded material or of metal fixed in moulded material

8.9.2.1 Test arrangement

A fuse-link of the highest rating for a size is fitted into a fuse-base; it shall be arrested there and also suspended from a measuring device as shown in Figure 108.

8.9.2.2 Test method

The temperature in the heating chamber is raised to (80^{+5}) °C and maintained for 2 h. The fuse-link is then loaded with 150 % rated current until it operates, but the test is restricted to the conventional time. A reduced test voltage may be used. Three minutes after the fuse-link has operated or the conventional testing time has expired, a tensile force F_{\max} (see Table 118) is applied smoothly to the gripping lugs. The force is exerted for a period of about 15 s.

8.9.2.3 Acceptability of test results

The gripping lugs shall remain fully operational, and the length of the neck $(2,5^{+0,5})$ mm in particular shall not be exceeded by more than 2 mm, in keeping with the dimensions d of Figure 101. The same applies to the maximum values of dimension c_2 .

8.10 Verification of non-deterioration of contacts and direct terminal clamps

8.10.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The dummy fuse-link is given in Figure 105. The dummy fuse-link shown with silver-plated blade contacts is representative for fuse-links with silver-plated blade contacts. If the non-deterioration test proves that a surface plating of the blade contacts of a fuse-link other than silver fulfils the requirements, then the surface of the blade contacts of the dummy fuse-link shall be plated accordingly.

For lug terminals, the torques are given in Table 111.

Subclause 8.10.1 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following modification:

The insulation of the conductors shall be removed over the whole length.

8.10.1.1 Contacts

Subclause 8.10.1 of IEC 60269-1 applies.

8.10.1.2 Direct terminal clamps

Subclause 8.10.1 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following modifications:

The test shall be performed on 10 direct terminal clamps of five fuse-bases.

The test arrangement shall be as follows: the fuse-bases shall be mounted in a vertical position, side by side with a distance between the fuse-base centres of at least three times e_2 , shown in Figure 101. The test of direct terminal clamps which can be used for copper as well as aluminium conductors shall be made with aluminium conductors.

If there is no information given by the manufacturer, the screws of the direct terminal clamps shall be tightened with a torque according to Table 114.

NOTE 1 The torques are based on a friction coefficient of $\mu = 0,12$ for thread and head of the screw and a maximum elongation of $R_p 0,2$ according to ISO 898-1. The shaft of the screws will be stressed up to 90 % of these values during tightening. The torques are based on class 5.6 screws.

NOTE 2 Torques for lug terminals are given in Table 111.

Table 114 – Torques to be applied when no values are given by the manufacturer

Remark: this table was previously Table AA in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Thread	Torque Nm
M5	2,6
M6	4,5
M8	11
M10	21
M12	38

Direct terminal clamps only for copper conductors are tested like direct terminal clamps for aluminium with the exception that cleaning and storage are not necessary. Furthermore, for copper clamps, the test can be part of the test of contacts. If the requirements for the contacts after 250 cycles (see 8.10.2.1) are met, the clamps for copper have satisfied this requirement.

The conductor cross-section depends upon the rated current (for copper conductors see Table 17 of IEC 60269-1)

The relevant cross-sections for aluminium conductors are given in Table 115.

Table 115 – Cross-sectional area of aluminium conductors for tests corresponding to 8.10

Remark: this table was previously Table R in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Rated current A	Cross-sectional area mm ²
40	25
50	25
63	35
80	50
100	70
125	95
160	95
200	150
250	185
315	240
400	300

In case of insulation piercing clamping units, only the insulation outside the clamping area will be removed.

The contact area of six conductors shall be prepared as follows.

The conductors shall be cleaned with a suitable abrasive and connected within a time not greater than 5 min.

The remaining four conductors, after removing only the insulation and the grease, shall be stored indoors for 14 days. These uncleaned conductors shall not be treated before being connected.

The bolts of the clamps shall be fixed as stated by the manufacturer. A readjustment of the bolts during the tests is not allowed.

For stranded aluminium conductors, it shall be ensured that the test current goes into the cross-section as equally as possible. This can be achieved by welding or compressing the conductor in the middle of its length.

8.10.2 Test method

A test cycle consists of a load period and a no-load period referred to as the conventional time. The test currents for the load period and the no-load period are specified as follows.

Test current:	conventional non-fusing current (I_{nf})	} see Table 2 of IEC 60269-1
Load period:	25 % of the conventional time	
No-load period:	10 % of the conventional time	

A test voltage lower than the rated voltage may be used.

During the no-load period the samples are cooled down to a temperature lower than 35 °C; additional cooling (for example, a fan) is allowed.

The temperature rise is measured in accordance with 8.10.2 of IEC 60269-1 at rated current.

The voltage drop shall be measured after 50 cycles and 250 cycles and, if necessary, after 500 cycles and 750 cycles.

Subclause 8.10.2 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following modifications.

The voltage drop is measured at direct current of $I_m = (0,05 \text{ to } 0,20) I_{nf}$. However, the current I_m shall be chosen so as to give a voltage drop of at least 100 µV. If it is necessary, the upper limit of I_m may be increased to $0,30 I_{nf}$.

The tolerance of I_m during the measurement shall not be greater than ${}^{+1}_0$ %.

The voltage drop shall be changed into the resistance of the contacts. Before measurement, the sample shall be cooled down to room temperature. If the room temperature T during the measurement deviates from 20 °C, the following formula may be applied:

$$R_{20} = \frac{R_T}{1 + \alpha_{20}(T - 20)}$$

The relevant coefficient α_{20} according to the conductor material (aluminium or copper) shall be used.

8.10.2.1 Contacts

The points between which the voltage drop is measured are marked as A and B in Figure 106.

At the conclusion of the test after 250 cycles and 750 cycles, the withdrawal forces are measured. For this purpose a hardened and polished steel test knife as shown in Figure 107 shall be inserted in order, if possible, to open the contacts up, to a certain extent (see 8.5.5.1.2).

Afterwards, the withdrawal forces are measured with a test link made of hardened steel as described in 8.11.1.2. The test link is inserted three times in the fuse-base. The withdrawal forces shall be within the limits of Table 118. If the measured values are too low, the dynamic test in accordance with 8.5.5.1 shall be performed.

8.10.2.2 Direct terminal clamps

The points between which the voltage drop ΔU of the test sample is measured are given in Figure 110. The point of measurement on the conductor F shall be a centre punch point where solid conductors are concerned or a bare wire wrapped around stranded conductors. For aluminium conductors, special precautions shall be implemented by use, for example, of a welded equalizer (the aluminium cable is cut; the conductors of each part are welded together, then the two parts are welded and the measure can be carried out in a hole drilled in a welded part).

Additionally, for aluminium conductors the voltage drop before starting the cycle test shall be measured. In any case for aluminium conductors, the test shall be performed for 750 cycles.

The test sequence for all types of conductors (aluminium and copper) is given in Table 116.

Table 116 – Test sequence for direct terminal clamps

Remark: this table was previously Table S in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Verification of temperature rise at I_n
Measurement of $R_{cl 0}$
50 cycles
Measurement of $R_{cl 50}$
200 cycles
Measurement of $R_{cl 250}$
Verification of temperature rise at I_n
250 cycles
Measurement of $R_{cl 500}$
250 cycles
Measurement of $R_{cl 750}$
Verification of temperature rise at I_n

At the end of the cycle test, the verification of the temperature rise shall be performed in accordance with 8.3.4.1. The conductor with removed insulation used for the cycle test remains fastened. The point F at which the temperature rise is measured on the conductor is at a distance of 10 mm from the clamp (see Figure 110).

8.10.3 Acceptability of test results

The permissible changes given are based on laboratory experience. The final criterion shall be met; it is not the summation of the intermediate criteria.

8.10.3.1 Contacts

If at the end of the 250th cycle the measured values do not exceed the following limit, the fuse-base is considered to have passed the test and the test may be stopped:

$$\frac{R_{250} - R_{50}}{R_{50}} \leq 15\%$$

If at the end of the 250th cycle the above limit is exceeded, the test is continued. After 500 cycles the following limit shall not be exceeded:

$$\frac{R_{500} - R_{250}}{R_{250}} \leq 30\%$$

If the limit is exceeded, the test is not satisfied. If the limit is not exceeded, the test is continued up to 750 cycles. At the end of the 750th cycle the following limit shall not be exceeded:

$$\frac{R_{750} - R_{50}}{R_{50}} \leq 40\%$$

The difference of the temperature rise between the last and the first measurement shall be less than 20 K.

8.10.3.2 Direct terminal clamps

The permissible tolerance for the resistance $R_{cl 0}$ for test samples with cleaned aluminium conductors is the following:

$$R_{cl 0 \max} \leq 2 R_{cl 0 \min}$$

The changes of the resistance from $R_{cl 50}$ to $R_{cl 750}$ shall meet the following values in Table 117.

Table 117 – Permissible changes of the resistance*Remark: this table was previously Table T in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I*

	Permissible changes	
	%	
	Copper conductors or cleaned aluminium conductors	Uncleaned aluminium conductors
$\frac{R_{cl\ 250} - R_{cl\ 50}}{R_{cl\ 50}} \times 100$	15	30
$\frac{R_{cl\ 500} - R_{cl\ 250}}{R_{cl\ 250}} \times 100$	20	40
$\frac{R_{cl\ 750} - R_{cl\ 500}}{R_{cl\ 500}} \times 100$	15	30
$\frac{R_{cl\ 750} - R_{cl\ 50}}{R_{cl\ 50}} \times 100$	40	80

The temperature rise measured at test spot F shall be lower than 75 K.

8.11 Mechanical and miscellaneous tests

8.11.1.1 Mechanical strength of fuse-holders

The fuse-holder, fitted with a dummy fuse-link of Figure 105 or fitted with a fuse-link of the largest rated current and power dissipation that can be accommodated by the fuse-holder, shall be subjected to a temperature rise test at rated current.

At the conclusion of the temperature-rise test, the fuse-link or the fuse-carrier as appropriate, shall be withdrawn and inserted into the fuse-base 100 times.

At the conclusion of these tests, all parts shall be intact and shall function normally.

Compliance shall be verified by a further temperature-rise test at rated current at the conclusion of which the values obtained shall be not more than 5 K or 15 % (whichever is greater) above the values obtained from the temperature rise test prior to the commencement of the mechanical test.

8.11.1.2 Mechanical strength of the fuse-base

The mechanical strength of the fuse-bases and their components is verified by the following tests.

The test to verify the contact force of fuse-bases is performed with three unused fuse-bases as supplied. A test-link made of hardened steel with polished and chrome-plated surfaces is inserted three times in the fuse-base. The dimensions of the blade contacts of the fuse-link are identical with the dimensions according to Figure 101.

When pulling steadily by means of suitable test equipment, the withdrawal force F measured (see Figure 108) shall be found to lie within the limits as specified in Table 118.

Table 118 – Force to withdraw the fuse-link from the fuse-base contacts

Remark: this table was previously Table J in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Size	Withdrawal force	
	F_{\min} N	F_{\max} N
00	60	250
0	80	300
1	110	350
2	150	400
3	210	400

In order to verify that the fuse-base contacts are firmly seated, steel screws (class 8.8) are fastened at the terminals. They are fastened three times by applying a torque of 1,2 times the value specified by the manufacturer or, where no value is specified, 1,2 times the value of Table 111. For flat connections requiring a nut, steps shall be taken to prevent, by suitable means, the nut from turning round.

After this test the contact pieces of the fuse-base shall not have moved to such an extent as to affect the further use of the fuse-base. The insulating mounting part of the fuse-base shall neither be broken nor shall it show any signs of cracks.

8.11.1.8 Impact resistance of gripping-lugs of moulded material or of metal fixed in moulded material

8.11.1.8.1 Test arrangement

The facility to verify impact resistance is given in Figure 109. The weight of the drop hammer is 300 g, the height of fall between the impact-mandrel and the gripping-lug is 300 mm.

8.11.1.8.2 Test method

One fuse-link is exposed to $(150 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ for 168 h and another one to -15°C for 72 h. The fuse-link exposed to heat is to be cooled off to room temperature before being subjected to the dynamic stress. For the sample exposed to cooling, the time interval between the taking out and the dynamic stress shall not be longer than 1 min.

The samples are placed in the test facility of Figure 109 in such a way that the direction of the stroke is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the fuse-link. Each of the gripping-lugs is only once exposed to stress at which the place of impact shall be the middle of the gripping-lug-neck. It shall be guaranteed that each time only the upper gripping-lug is stressed by the impact.

8.11.1.8.3 Acceptability of test results

The gripping-lugs shall show no damage capable of hindering their further use. Each of the gripping-lugs shall not be bent out by more than 3 mm measured before and after the impact; furthermore, the coupling with a handle according to Figure 103, shall not be hindered.

8.11.2.3 Verification of resistance to rusting

8.11.2.3.1 The test shall be carried out according to ISO 6988 with cyclic moist atmosphere containing 0,2 % SO₂ (SFW 0,2 S); number of cycles: 1.

For reasons of test economy this test may be carried out on the test samples used for the non-deterioration test of contacts according to 8.10 after completion of the test.

8.11.2.3.2 The following test is an optional test to be agreed between manufacturer and customer. It considers severe environmental conditions.

Fuse-links and fuse-bases intended to be used in an environment of pollution degree ≥ 3 according to IEC 60664-1 shall be tested with SFW 2,0 S for 5 cycles. They shall be marked accordingly.

8.11.2.4 Non-deterioration of insulating parts of fuse-link and fuse-base

8.11.2.4.1 Test method

Three fuse-links and three fuse-bases to be tested shall be exposed to the following temperatures:

For a period of 168 h

(150 ± 5) °C for equipment comprising moulded elements intended to support live parts,

(100 ± 5) °C for covers,

for a period greater than 1 h

(150 ± 5) °C over 1 h for sealing compounds; stability of the marking.

After cooling to ambient temperature the following shall be tested.

Fuse-links: verification of the breaking capacity with I_1 and I_2 in accordance with 8.5 of IEC 60269-1.

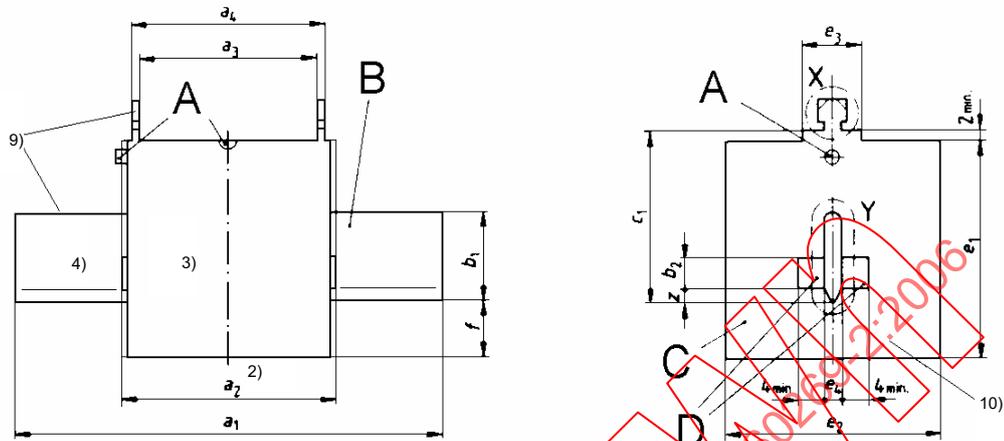
Fuse-base: verification of the mechanical strength in accordance with 8.11.1.2.

8.11.2.4.2 Acceptability of test results

The positions of the fuse-base contacts taking the fuse-link shall not have changed in a manner likely to affect its correct functioning. The insulating body on which the terminals are fixed shall neither fracture nor show any signs of a fracture. The mechanical strength of cemented joints shall not have been impaired. Sealing compounds shall not have shifted to an extent permitting live parts to be exposed. The fuse-links shall operate correctly.

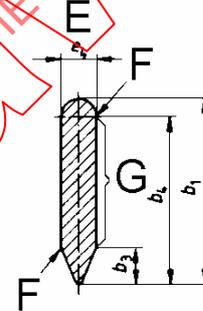
The marking shall be durable and easily legible.

Dimensions in millimetres

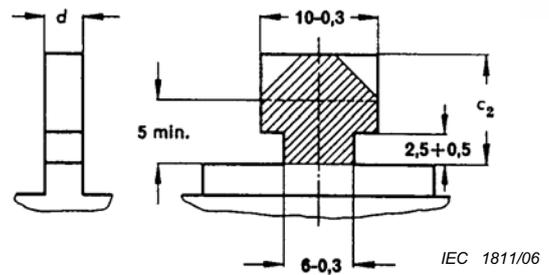
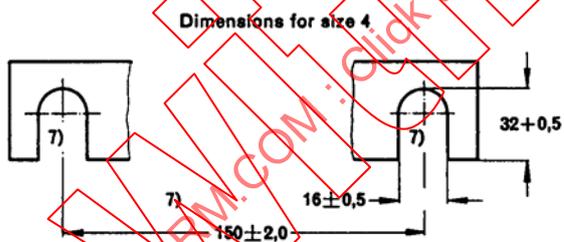


Key

- A indicating device
- B contact
- C endplate
- D stop face
- E detail Y (sectional view)
detail Y (see note 13)
- F rounded, see note 13)
- G contact face



DETAIL X 5)



The drawings are not intended to govern the design except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Figure 101 – Fuse-links with blade contacts (figure continued on page 79)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Maximum values of the rated power dissipation P_n

Size	gG						aM			
	400 V a.c.		500 V a.c.		690 V a.c.		400 and 500 V a.c.		690 V a.c.	
	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W
000	100	5,5	100	7,5	63	12	100	7,5	80	12
00	160	12	160	12	100	12	100/160	7,5/12	160	12
0	160	12	160	16	100	25	160	16	100	25
1	250	18	250	23	200	32	250	23	250	32
2	400	28	400	34	315	45	400	34	400	45
3	630	40	630	48	500	60	630	48	630	60
4	-	-	1 000	90	800	90	1 000	90	1 000	90
4a	1 250	90	1 250	110	1000	110	1 250	110	1 250	110

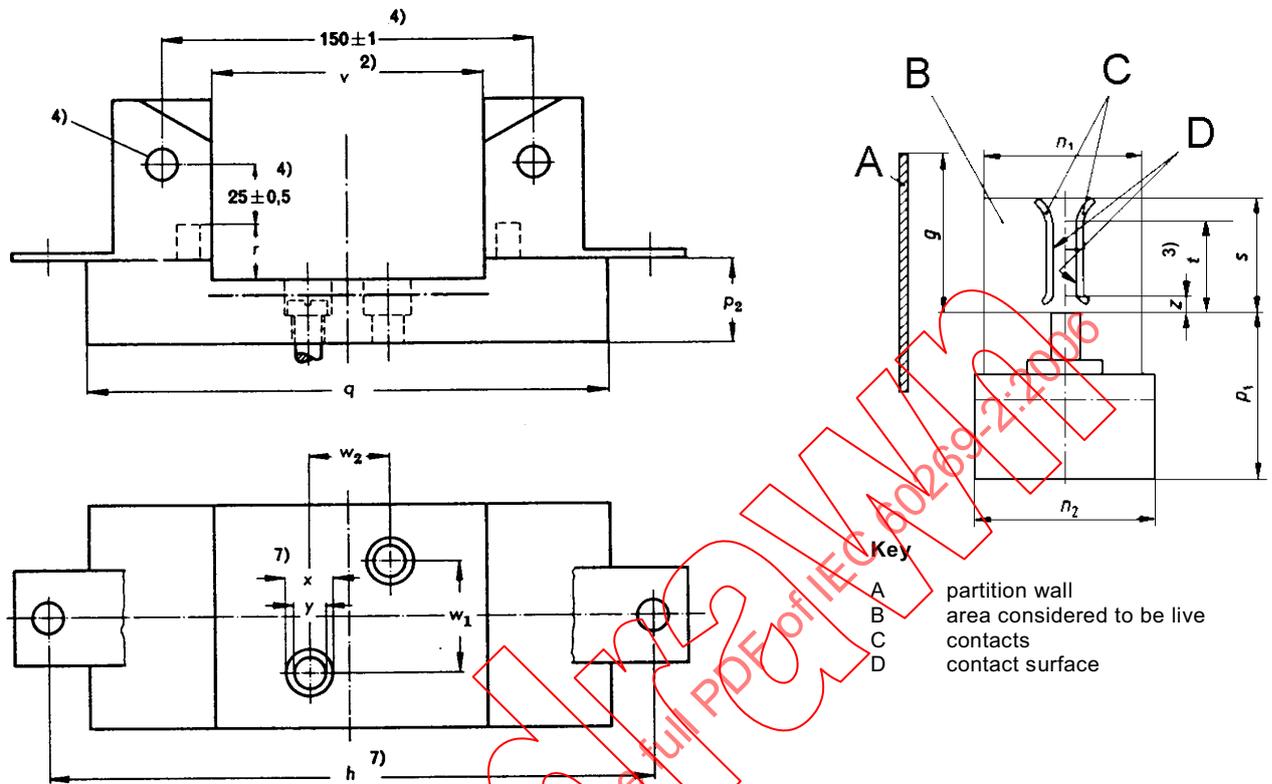
Figure 101 – (continued)

Size	a_1 1)	a_2 2)	a_3 1)	a_4 1)	b_1 min. 12)	b_2 min. 12)	b_3 max. 12)	b_4 min. 12)	c_1 $\pm 0,8$	c_2	d 5)	e_1 max. 6)	e_2 max. 6)	e_3	e_4 $\pm 0,2$	f max.	z max.
000	78,5 $\pm 1,5$	54 -6	45 $\pm 1,5$	49 $\pm 1,5$	15	4,5	5	12	35	10 -1	2 +1 -0,5	41	21	16 +5 -2	6	8	3
00	78,5 $\pm 1,5$	54 -6	45 $\pm 1,5$	49 $\pm 1,5$	15	4,5	5	12	35	10 -1	2 +1 -0,5	48	30	20 ± 5	6	15	3
0	125 $\pm 2,5$	68 -8	62 +3 -1,5	68 +1,5 -3	15	4,5	5	12	35	11 -2	2 +1,5 -0,5	48	40	20 ± 5	6	15	3
1	135 $\pm 2,5$	75 -10	62 $\pm 2,5$	68 $\pm 2,5$	20	5	6	17	40	11 -2	2,5 +1,5 -0,5	53	52	20 +5 -2	6	15	5
2	150 $\pm 2,5$	75 -10	62 $\pm 2,5$	68 $\pm 2,5$	25	8	6	22	48	11 -2	2,5 -1,5 -0,5	61	60	20 +5 -2	6	15	5
3	150 $\pm 2,5$	75 -10	62 $\pm 2,5$	68 $\pm 2,5$	32	11	6	29	60	11 -2	2,5 +1,5 -0,5	76	75	20 +5 -2	6	18	5
4 ⁷⁾	200 ± 3	90 max.	62 $\pm 2,5$	68 $\pm 2,5$	49	19,5	8	45	87	11 -2	2,5 +1,5 -0,5	110	105	20 +5 -2	8	25	5
4a ¹¹⁾	200 ± 3	100 max.	84 ± 3	90 ± 3	49	-	8	45	84	11 -2	2,5 +1,5 -0,5	110	102	30 ± 10	6	30	-

- 1) The centres of the dimensions a_1 , a_3 and a_4 shall not deviate from the centre of a_2 by more than 1,5 mm.
- 2) The dimension a_2 shall be observed within the total area of the stop faces ($b_2 \times 4$ min.) on both sides of the blades. Outside of these areas the maximum dimension a_2 applies.
- 3) Insulating material.
- 4) The blade contacts shall be axially aligned and contact surfaces shall be plane.
- 5) Attachment for replacement handle (detail X).
- 6) Maximum dimensions of the enclosure of the fuse-link. Within these limits, the fuse-links may be of any form, for example, square, rectangular, circular, oval, polygonal, etc.
- 7) The slots are mandatory for size 4 fuse-links.
- 8) Indicating device. Position of the indicating device as chosen by the manufacturer.
- 9) Live parts, gripping-lugs can be insulated.
- 10) With the exception of the attachment for the replacement handle (detail X), the endplates are not permitted to protrude radially from the insulation body.
- 11) Only to be used with a swivel unit having an interlocking device.
- 12) As far as overlapping of rated currents exists within the sizes 0, 1, 2 and 3 the dimension of the smaller size is permitted.
- 13) All corners shall be rounded to prevent damage to the contact surface of the base contacts.

Figure 101 – (concluded)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I



IEC 1812/06

Dimensions in millimetres

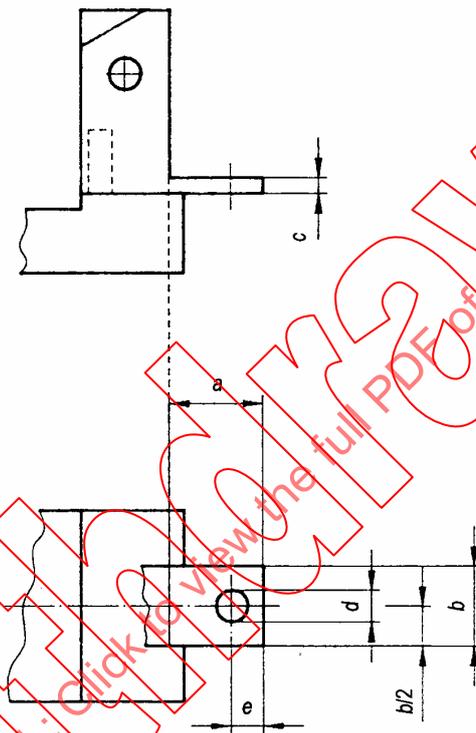
The drawings are not intended to govern the design except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Size	g ± 1 8)	h $\pm 1,5$ 7)	n_1 max.	n_2 max.	p_1 max.	p_2 $\pm 1,5$	r min.	s max.	t min.	v	w_1 7)	w_2 7)	x min. 7)	y $\pm 0,5$ 7)	z max.
00	47	100	30	38	40	-	17	21	15	$56,5 \pm 1,5$	$0 \pm 0,7$	$25 \pm 0,7$	14	7,5	3
0 ¹³⁾	52	150	40	48	48	-	17	25	15	74 ± 3	$0 \pm 0,7$	$25 \pm 0,7$	14	7,5	3
1	53	175	52	60	55	35	17	38	21	80 ± 3	$30 \pm 0,7$	$25 \pm 0,7$	20	10,5	5
2	61	200	60	68	60	35	17	46	27	80 ± 3	$30 \pm 0,7$	$25 \pm 0,7$	20	10,5	5
3	73	210	75	83	68	35	20	58	33	80 ± 3	$30 \pm 0,7$	$25 \pm 0,7$	20	10,5	5
4	100	-	-	-	-	-	27	84	50	97 min.	-	-	-	-	5
4a ⁶⁾	100	270	102	115	-	40	32	84	50	110 ± 15	$45 \pm 0,7$	$30 \pm 0,7$	36	14	6

Figure 102 – Fuse-bases for fuse-links with blade contacts (figure continued on page 85)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

Size	Rated current A	Rated acceptable power dissipation W
00	160	12
0 ¹³⁾	160	25
1	250	32
2	400	45
3	630	60
4	1 000	90
4a	1 250	110



IEC 147/96

Dimensions in millimetres

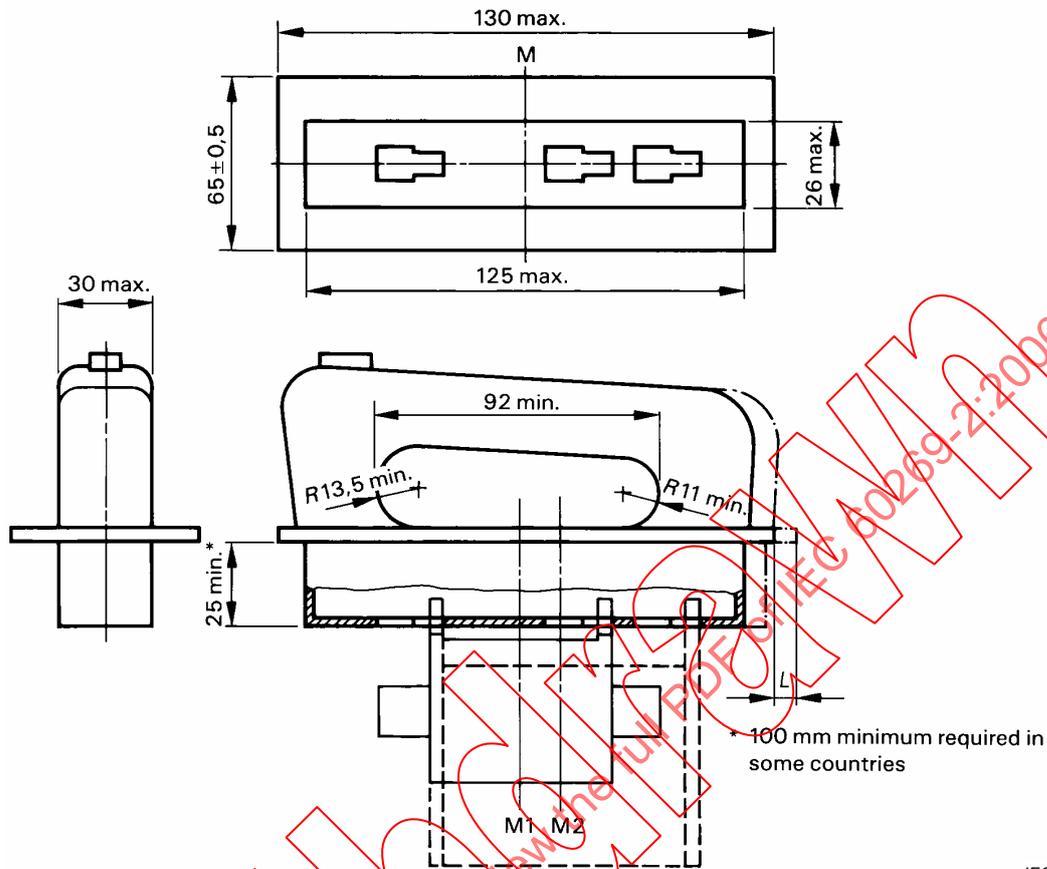
Size	a ⁹⁾ ¹²⁾ min.	b ⁹⁾ min.	c ¹¹⁾ min.	d ± 0,25		e ± 0,5
				Hole diameter	Thread	
00	20	20	3	9	M8	10
0 ¹³⁾	23	20	3	9	M8	10
1	24	25	4	11	M10	12,5
2	28	25	4	11 ¹⁰⁾	M10 ¹⁰⁾	12,5
3	35	30	5	11 ¹⁰⁾	M10 ¹⁰⁾	15
4	45	40	8	14	M12	20
4a	45	40	10	18	M16	20

Figure 102 – (continued)

- 1) This area is considered to be live.
- 2) The maximum value of dimension v is intended to define a point of contact. It shall at least be observed at one point of contact within the two areas $b_2 \times 4$ min. of the fuse-link. Dimension v may also be met by means of insulating contact covers.
- 3) Height of contact surface. It shall also be possible to insert fuse-links with blade contacts according to Figure 101, even if the contact surface is not smooth but grooved or divided.
- 4) Dimensions for size 4. Fixing bolts are mandatory for size 4; M12 when threaded.
- 5) Resilient contact surface, except for size 4. Contact force by auxiliary means.
- 6) Only to be used with a swivel unit having an interlocking device.
- 7) These values are only mandatory if interchangeability of fuse-bases is required.
- 8) When constructing multipole or assemblies of single-pole fuse-bases, it is necessary, for reasons of safety, to fit insulating barriers (for example, partition walls with recommended dimension g) compatible with the maximum dimension prescribed for n_1 .
- 9) Greater dimensions for "a" and "b" or deviating shapes, for example, rounded or circular, observing the dimensions "d" and "e" are permitted in relation to the peculiarity of the construction.
- 10) M12 with through hole 14 permitted.
- 11) Dimension "c" may be lower provided the mechanical stress when connecting the conductors can be withstood without deformation of the connection. Types with thread shall comply with test-torque requirements.
- 12) Dimension "a" shall be measured on the top side of the connection.
- 13) Not allowed for new installations except for fuse-links with strikers.

Figure 102 – (concluded)

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of the handle except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.



IEC 407/98

Dimensions in millimetres

Size	L	Distance	
		M-M1	M-M2
00	14	0 ± 3	–
0...3	16	–	11 ± 3

Centre of the set-in and blocked-up fuse-link:

M1 for size 00

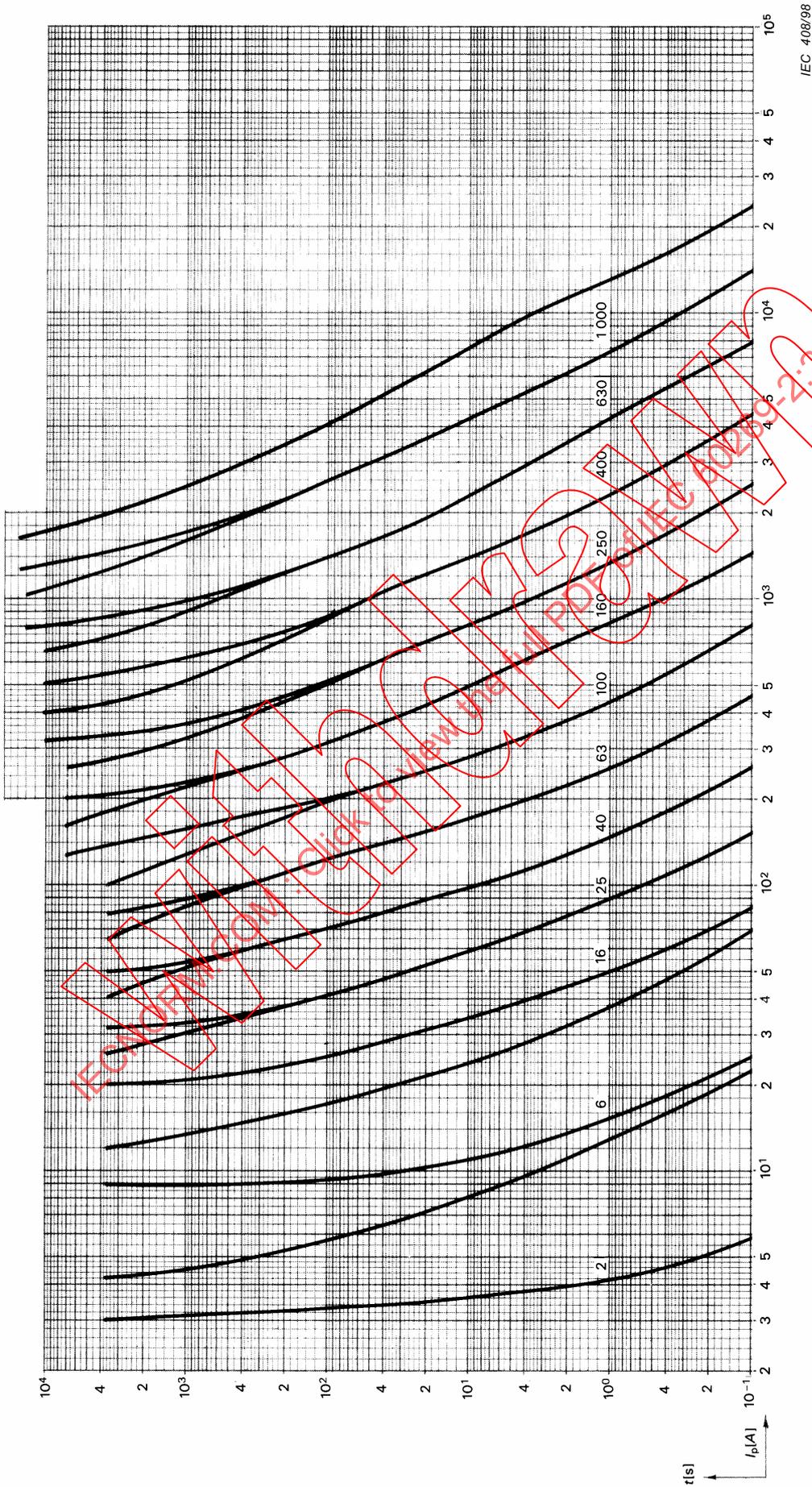
M2 for the sizes 0...3

M = Centre of the coupling

L = Permitted lift for setting in and taking out of the fuse-link

Figure 103 – Replacement handle

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 3 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I



IEC 408/98

Figure 104 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-links (figure continued on page 93)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 4 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

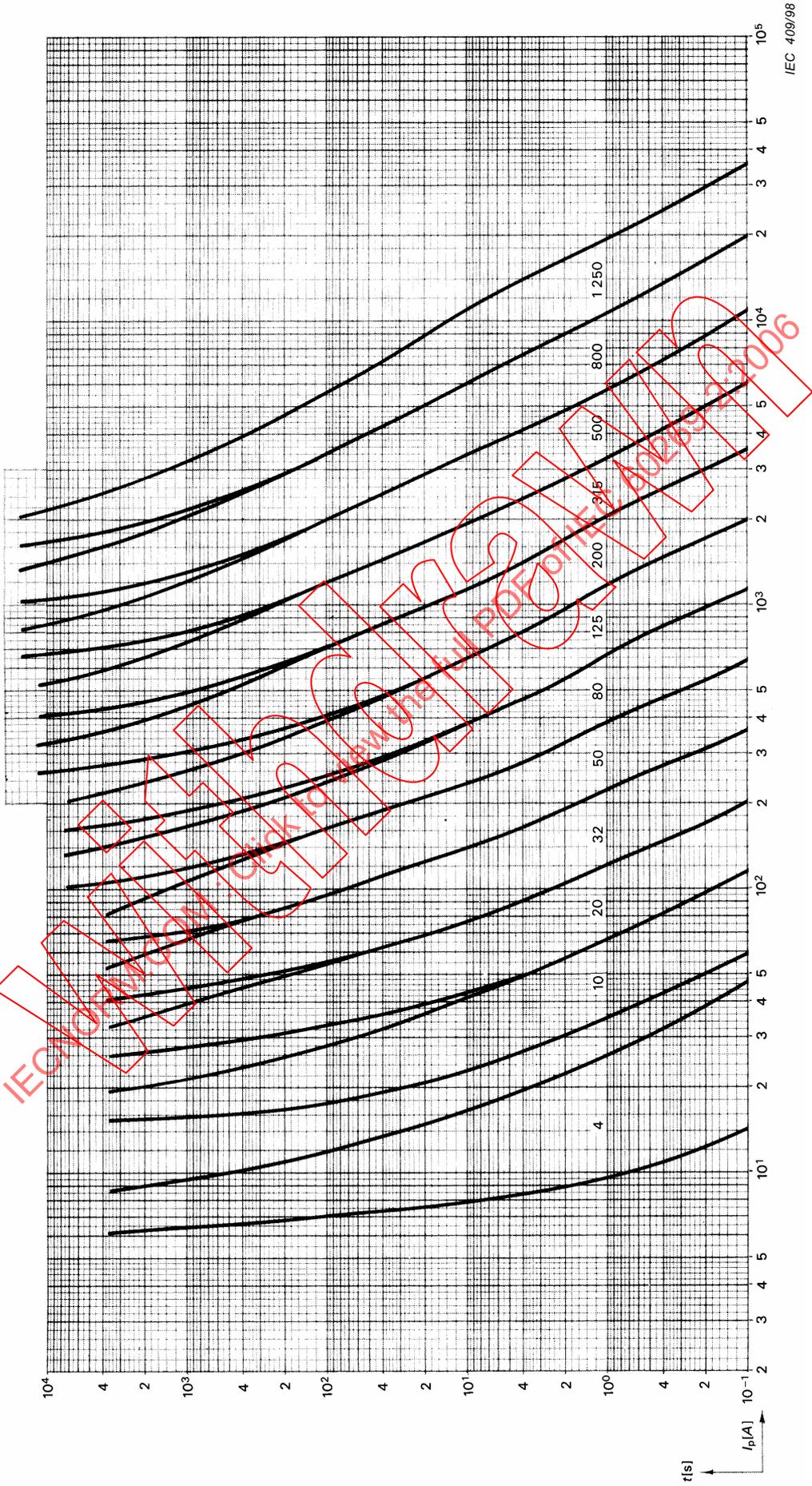


Figure 104 – (continued)

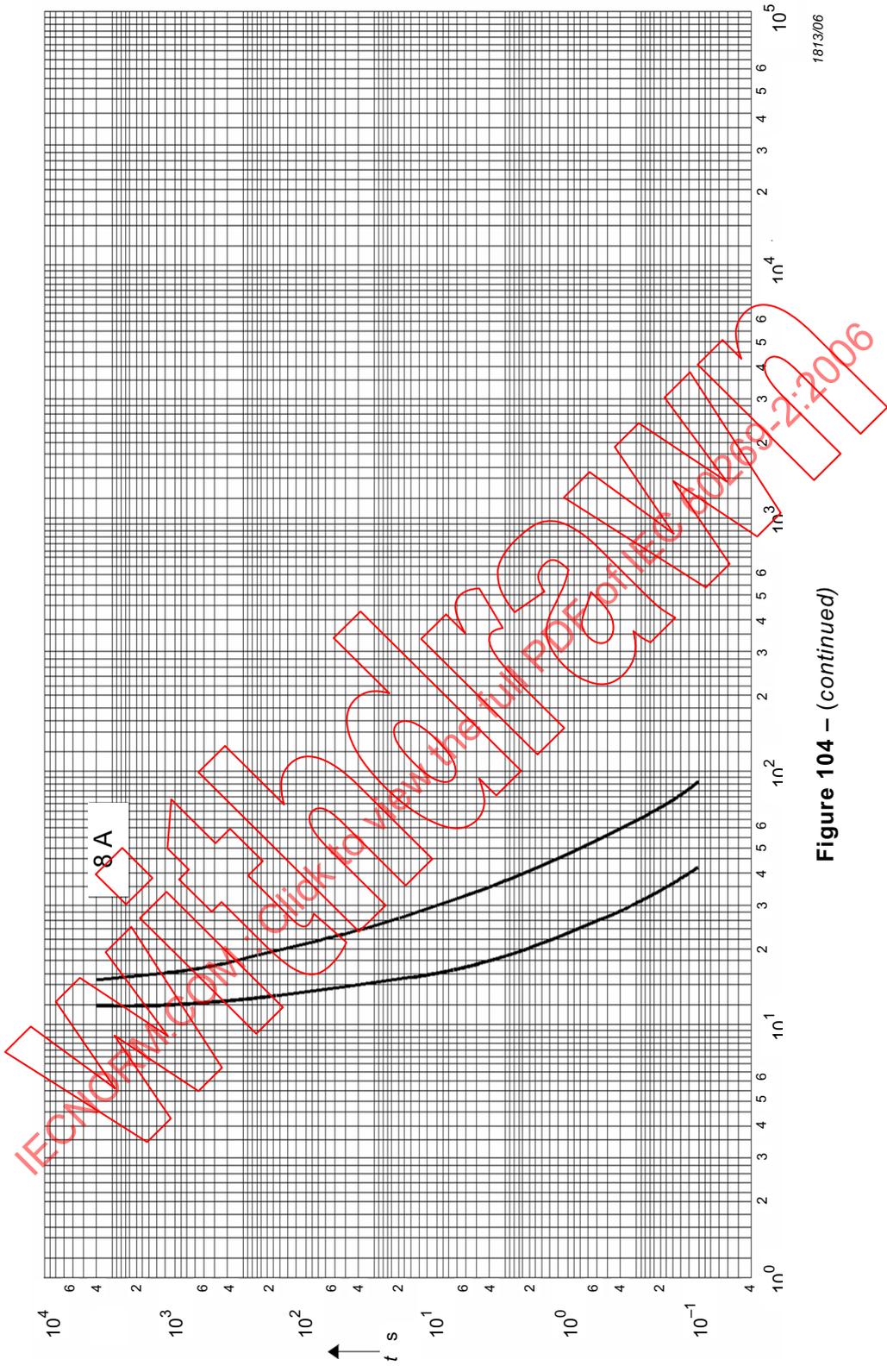
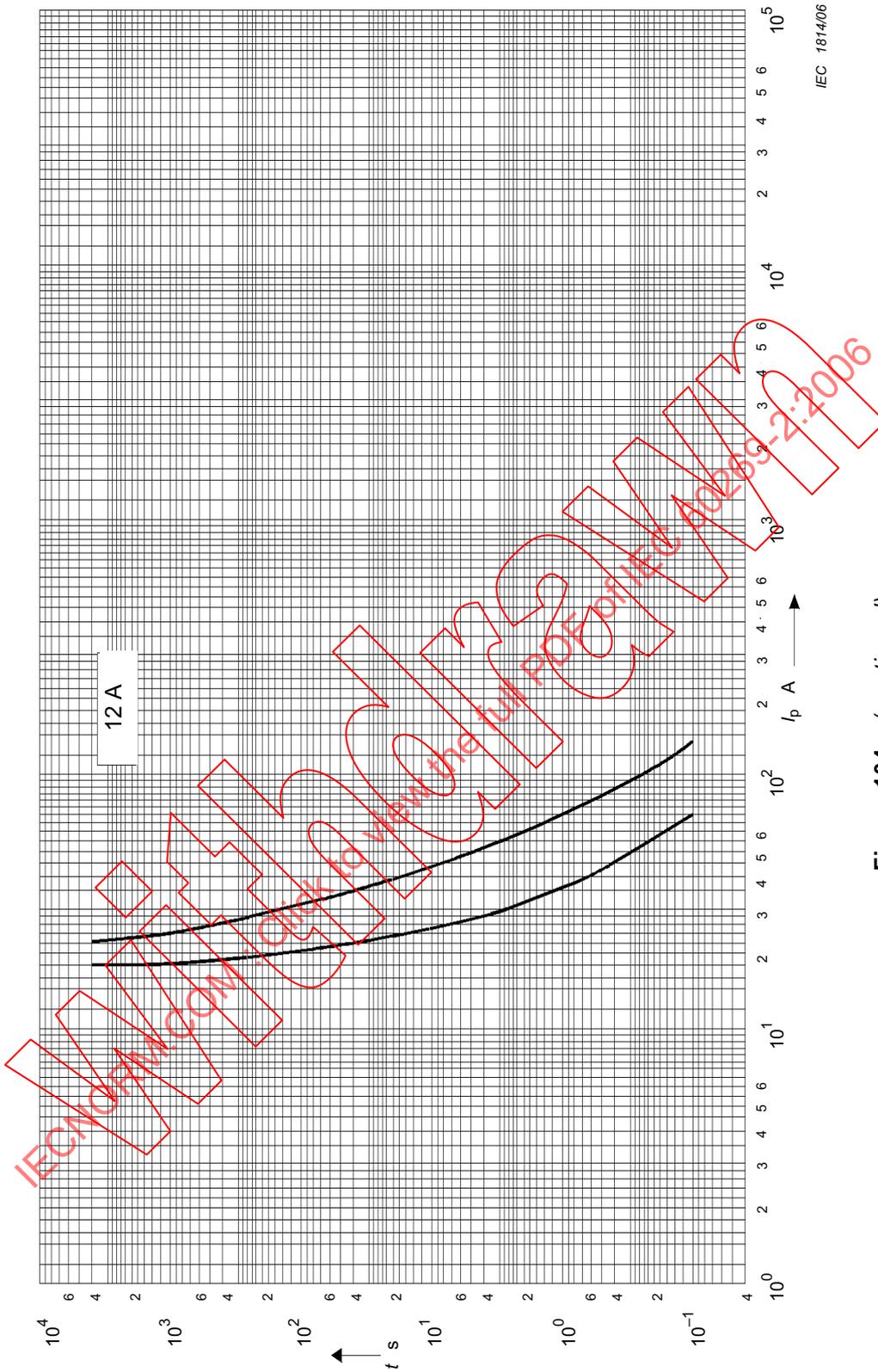


Figure 104 – (continued)

1813/06



IEC 1814/06

Figure 104 -- (continued)

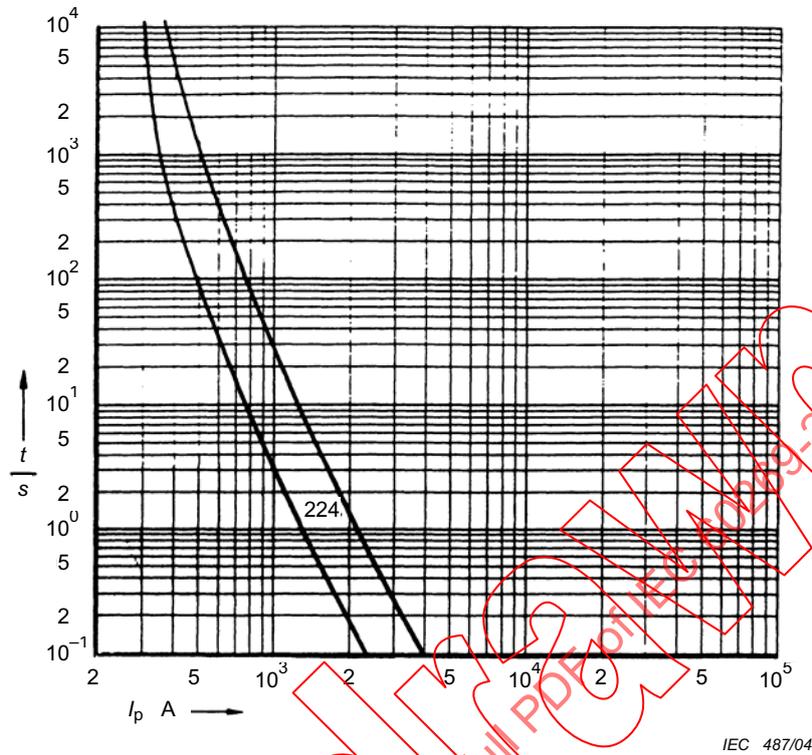
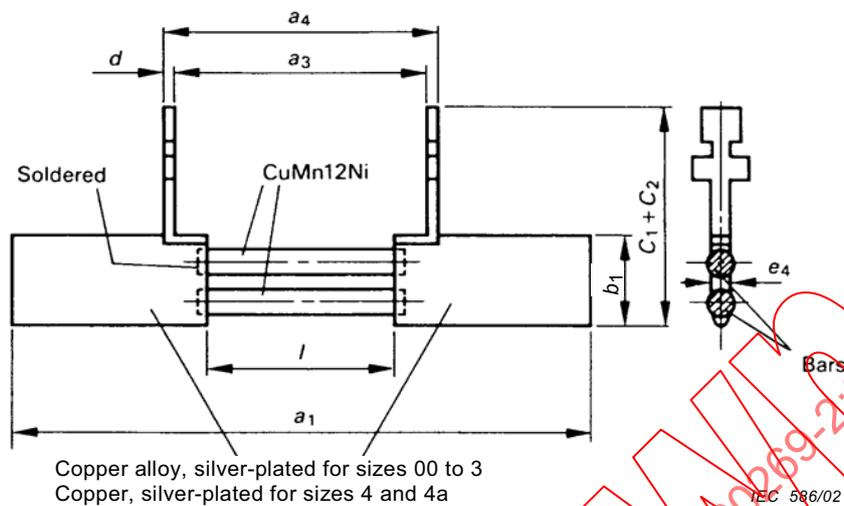


Figure 104 - (concluded)

Dimensions of the gripping-lugs, see Figure 101.



Dimensions in millimetres

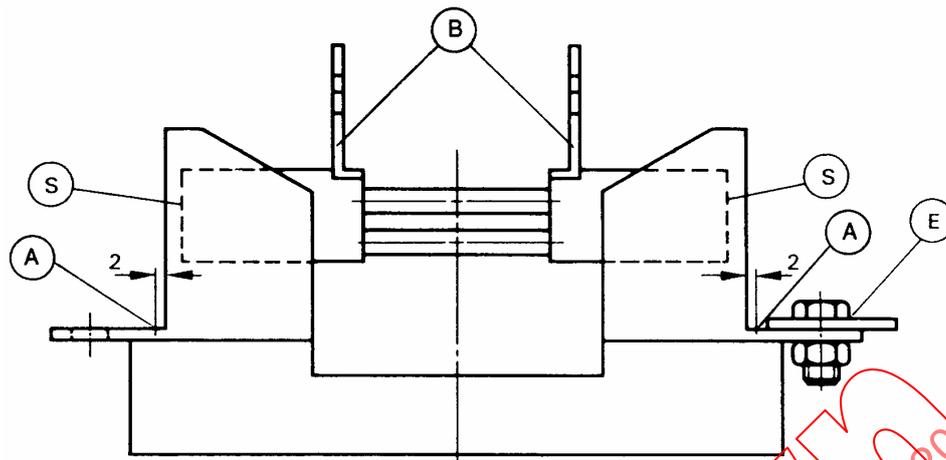
For other dimensions, see Figure 101.

Size	l	P^* W	R^{**} m Ω	Bars	
				Number	Diameter
00	$30,5 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{smallmatrix}$	12	0,47	1	7
0 ¹⁴⁾	$46 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{smallmatrix}$	25	0,97	1	6
1	$46 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{smallmatrix}$	32	0,51	1	8
2	$46 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{smallmatrix}$	45	0,281	2	8
3	$46 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{smallmatrix}$	60	0,151	3	9
4	$54 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \end{smallmatrix}$	90	0,09	3	12
4a	$54 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \end{smallmatrix}$	110	0,07	4	12

* At the largest rated current of the size.
** Measured at the gripping lugs; equalized with a tolerance of $\pm 2\%$.

Figure 105 – Dummy fuse-link according to 8.3.4.1, 8.9.1 and 8.10

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 5 (l) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

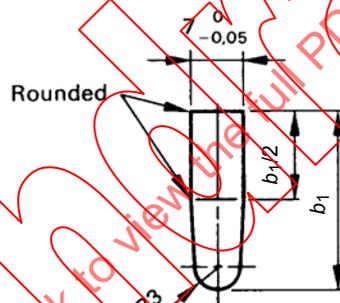


IEC 411/98

Dimensions in millimetres

Figure 106 – Measuring points according to 8.3.4 of IEC 60269-1, 8.3.4.1, 8.3.4.2 and 8.10.2 of fuse system A

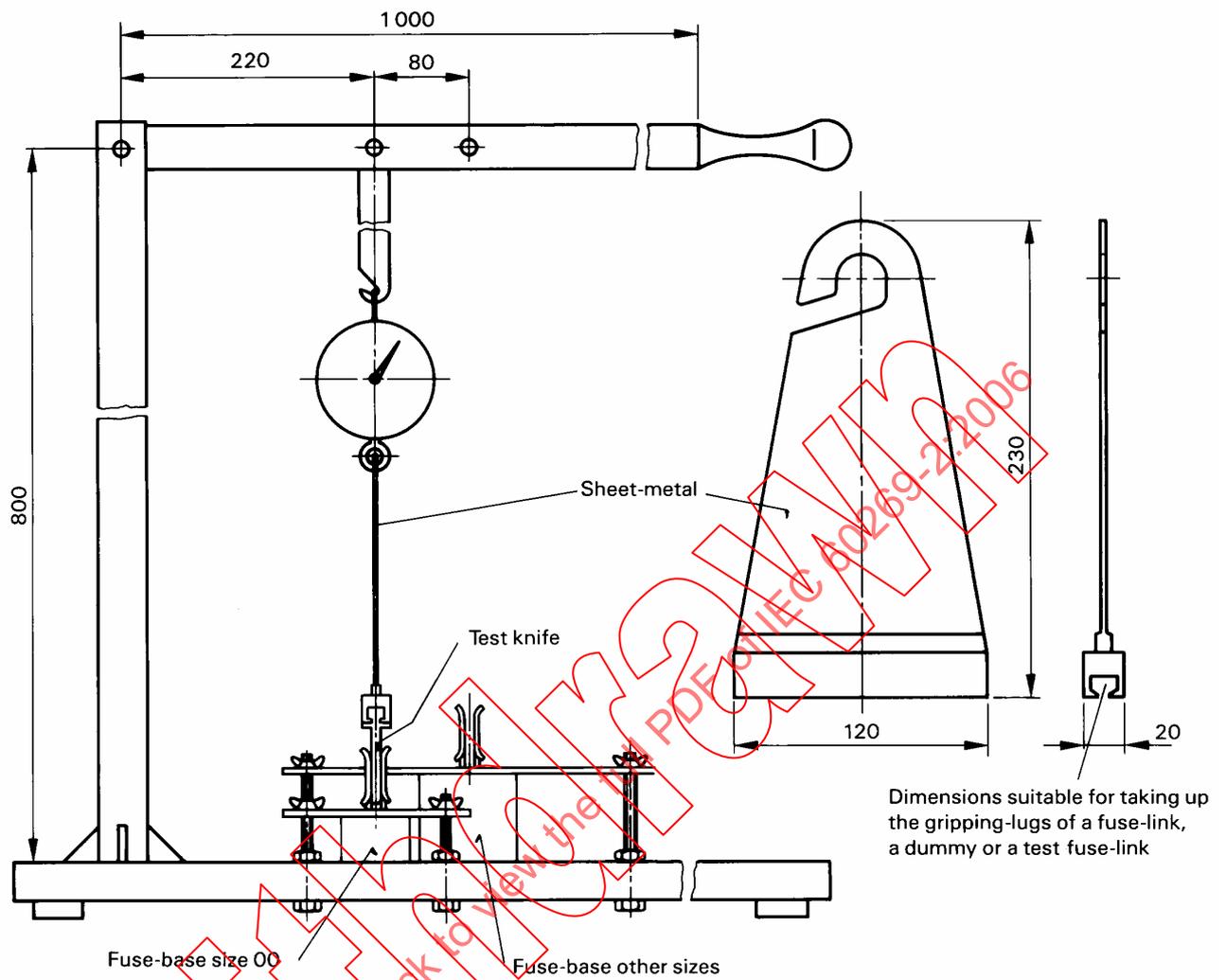
Remark: this figure was previously Figure 6 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I



IEC 489/04

Figure 107 – Test knife according to 8.5.5.1.2

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 7 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

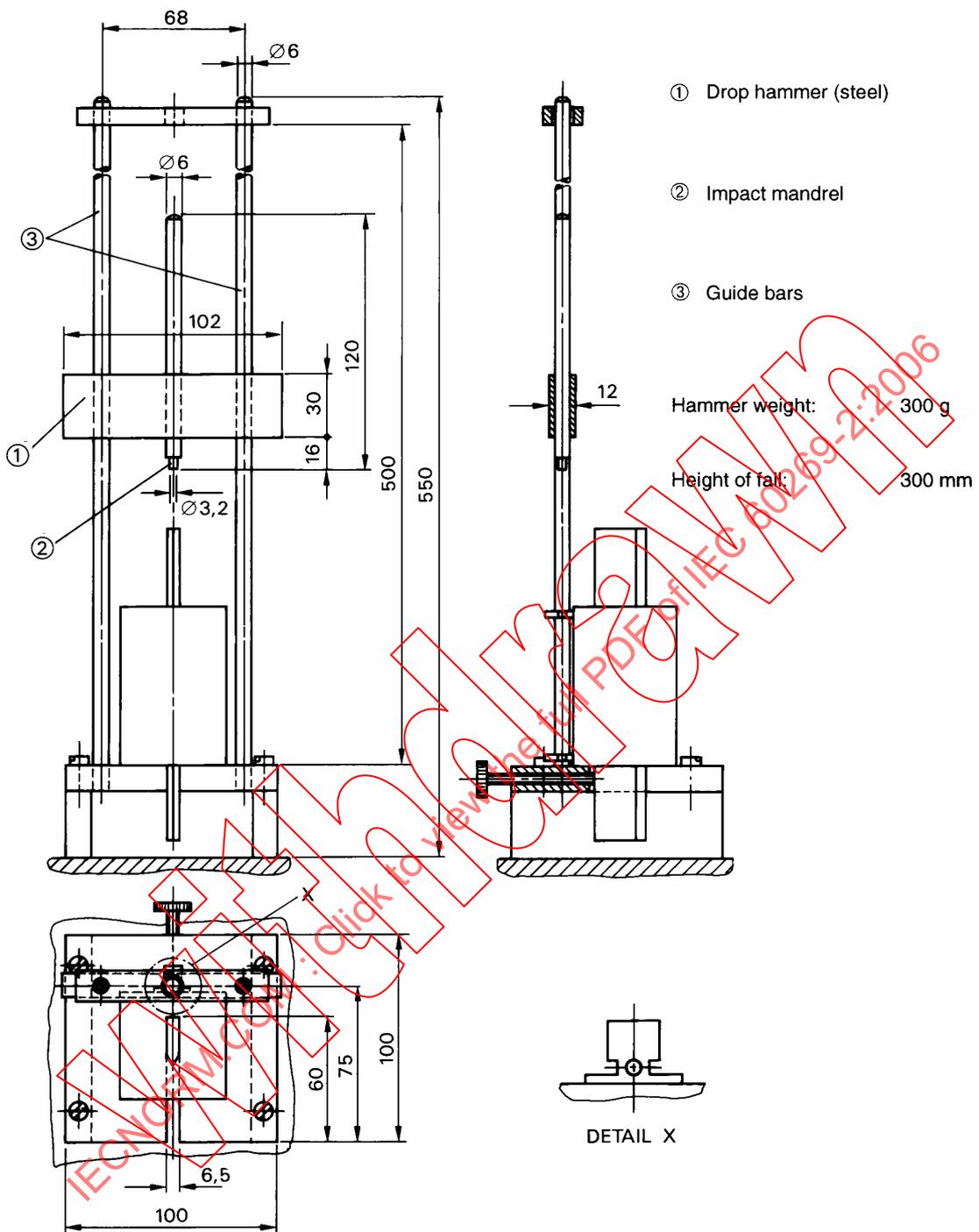


IEC 413/98

Dimensions in millimetres

Figure 108 – Example of a measuring device for determining the withdrawal forces according to 8.9.1 and 8.11.1.2

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 8 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

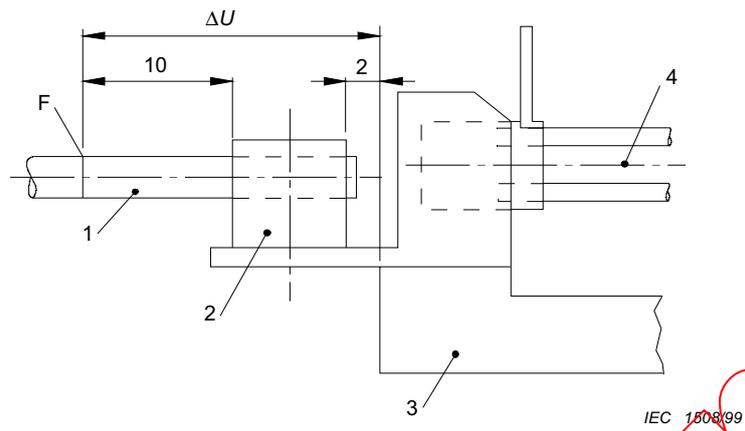


Dimensions in millimetres

IEC 414/98

Figure 109 – Facility for verifying the mechanical strength of gripping lugs (see 8.11.1.8)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 9 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I



Dimensions in millimetres

Key

- 1 conductor
- 2 clamp
- 3 fuse-base
- 4 dummy fuse-link

Figure 110 – Measuring points according to 8.10.2

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 10 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

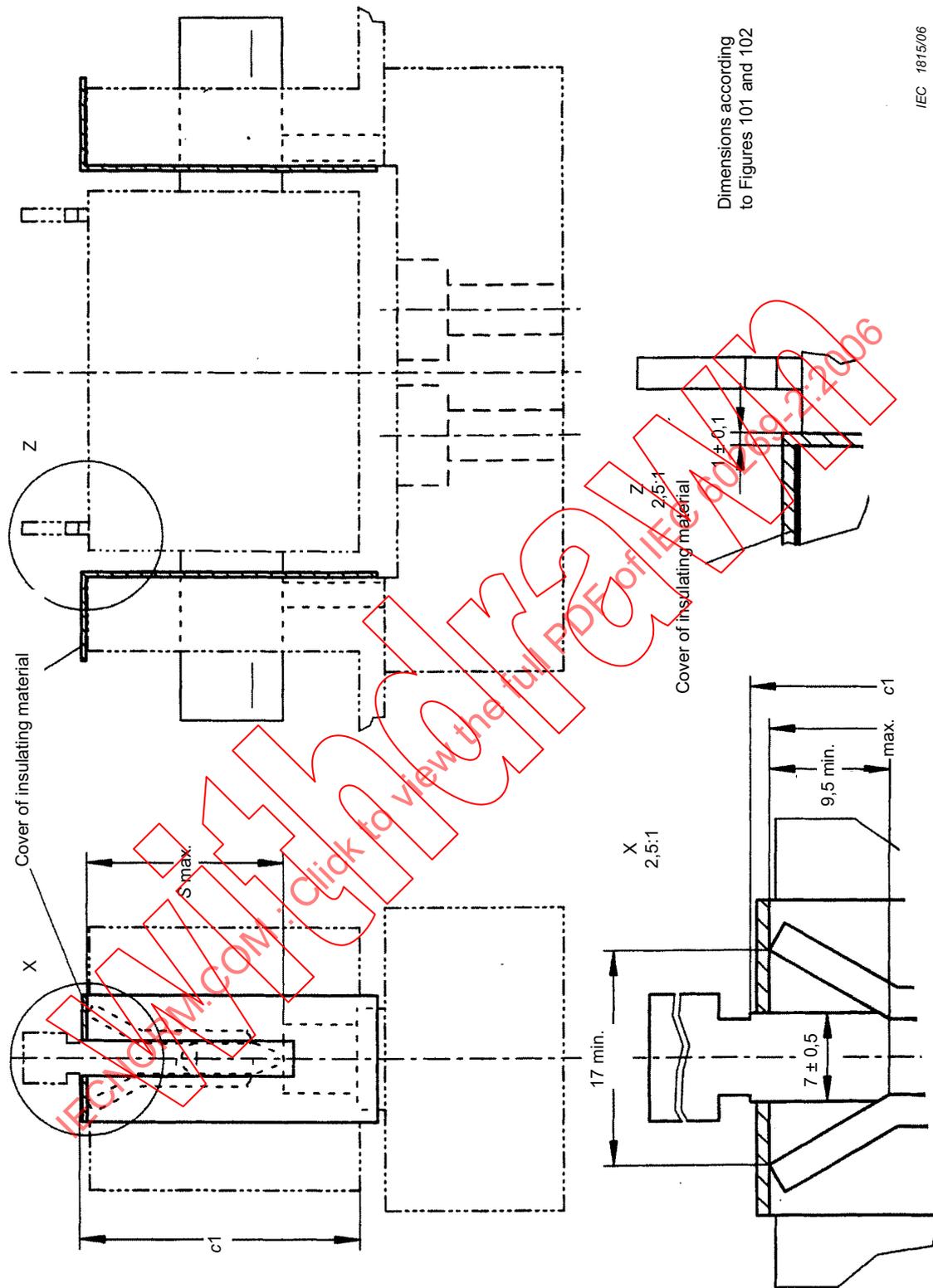


Figure 111 – Reference fuse-base

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 11 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

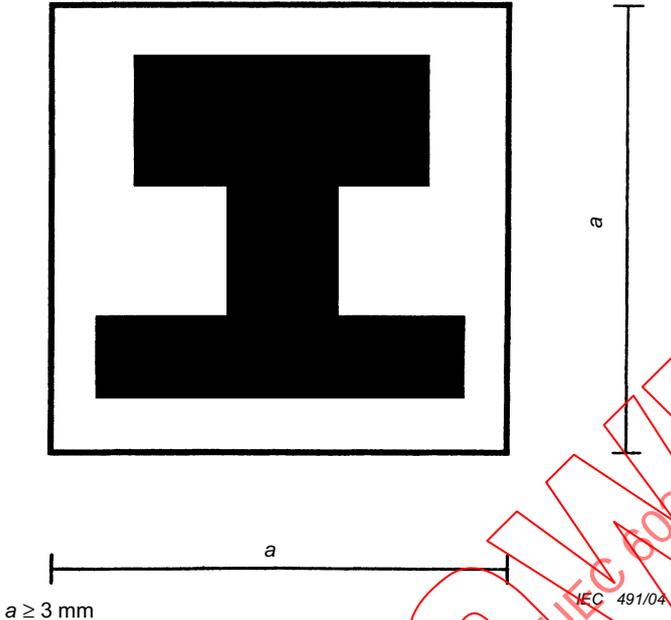


Figure 112 – Design mark for isolated gripping-lugs

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 12 (I) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section I

IECNORM.COM: Click to view the full PDF of IEC 60269-2:2006

Annex A (informative)

Special test for cable overload protection

(see note in fuse system A to 8.4.3.5)

Fuses with $I_n > 16$ A of the sizes 00, 0, 1 and 2 shall be tested as follows.

A.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Three fuse-links of the same rated current and the same size are tested in fuse-bases according to Figure 102, mounted in a box at a distance between pole centres corresponding to the dimension $n_{2 \max}$ according to Figure 102.

The connection is determined by the rated current of the fuse-link, see Table 19 of IEC 60269-1. The connecting cables are made of black PVC insulated copper conductors. The fuses are connected in series to one power source (stabilizer). The ambient air temperature outside the fuse box shall be 30^{+5}_0 °C.

NOTE A lower temperature may be used with the manufacturer's consent.

The box walls shall consist of 10 mm thick insulating material. Openings for the connecting cables shall be sealed during the test. The inside volume of the box is:

$2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$	for size 00;
$6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$	for size 0;
$9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$	for size 1;
$12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$	for size 2.

The dimension of the boxes shall correspond to the enveloping dimensions of the fuse-bases.

A.2 Test method and acceptability of test results

A test current equal to $1,13 I_n$ flows through the fuse-links during the conventional time, as given in Table 2 of IEC 60269-1. None of the fuse-links shall operate. The test current is then raised without interruption within 5 s to $1,45 I_n$. One fuse-link shall operate within the conventional time.

Fuse system B – Fuses with striker fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IA of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to fuses with striker fuse-links with blade contacts, intended to be replaced by means of a device, such as a replacement handle, which comply with the dimensions specified in Figures 201 and 202. Such fuses have rated currents up to and including 1 250 A and rated voltages up to and including 690 V a.c. or 440 V d.c.

Owing to the different operating features of fuses with strikers a distinction is made in this fuse system between references A and B.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- minimum rated breaking capacities;
- time-current characteristics;
- I^2t characteristics;
- standard conditions of construction;
- power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies.

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

See 5.2 of fuse system A.

5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link

For each size, the maximum rated currents are given in Figure 201. These values depend upon the utilization categories and rated voltages.

5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder

The rated current for the different sizes of the fuse-bases is given in Figure 202.

5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder

The maximum values of rated power dissipation for the different sizes of fuse-links are specified in Figure 201. The values apply to the maximum rated current of the fuse-links. The values of rated acceptable power dissipation of fuse-bases are given in Figure 202.

5.6 Limits of time-current characteristics

See 5.6 of fuse system A.

5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity

See 5.7.2 of fuse system A

6 Marking

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

See Clause 6 of fuse system A.

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

The dimensions of fuse-links and fuse-bases are given in Figures 201 and 202.

The control devices and the contacts acted by the striker are fixed on the fuse-base in such a way that

- the fuse-base can receive any fuse-link with striker of the same reference complying with this fuse system, as well as any fuse-link of the same size without striker complying with fuse system A;
- minimum clearances between the surface from the protruding of the striker considered as a live part and all metallic parts shall comply with IEC 60664-1 (see Figure 201).

7.1.2 Connections, including terminals

See 7.1.2 of fuse system A.

7.1.3 Fuse-contacts

See 7.1.3 of fuse system A.

7.1.7 Construction of a fuse-link

Subclause 7.1.7 of fuse system A applies with the following addition:

The striker of a fuse-link is considered an indicator.

7.7 I^2t characteristics

See 7.7 of fuse system A.

7.8 Overcurrent discrimination of "gG" fuse-links

See 7.8 of fuse system A.

7.9 Protection against electric shock

See 7.9 of fuse system A.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.1.6 Testing of fuse-holders

See 8.1.6 of fuse system A.

8.3 Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation

See 8.3 of fuse system A.

8.4.3.6 Operation of indicating devices and strikers, if any

Subclause 8.4.3.6 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following addition:

After operation, the striker shall remain captive.

Table 201 shows the position and the force of the striker for both references.

Table 201 – Position and force of the striker

Remark: this table was previously Table Z in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IA

Size		Reference A	Reference B	
		0 to 4	1 to 4a	00
S_{0max}	mm	1	1	1
S_1	mm	13 to 20	10 min.	5,5 min.
F_{min} between positions 0 and 1	N	8	1	1
F_{max} in position 1	N	20	20	20
S_0 : projection of the striker before operation (position 0) S_1 : projection of the striker after operation (position 1) F : force of the striker				

8.5.5.1 Verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base

See 8.5.5.1 of fuse system A.

8.7.4 Verification of overcurrent discrimination

See 8.7.4 of fuse system A.

8.9 Verification of resistance to heat

See 8.9 of fuse system A.

8.9.1 Fuse-base

See 8.9.1 of fuse system A.

8.9.1.1 Test arrangement

See 8.9.1.1 of fuse system A.

8.9.1.2 Test method

See 8.9.1.2 of fuse system A.

8.9.1.3 Acceptability of test results

After this test, the contact pieces of the fuse-base shall not have moved to such an extent as to affect the further use of the fuse-base. After extracting the dummy, the dimensions of Figure 202 shall be considered. The insulating mounting part of the fuse-base shall neither be broken nor shall it show any signs of cracks.

8.9.2.1 Test arrangement

See 8.9.2.1 of fuse system A.

8.9.2.2 Test method

See 8.9.2.2 of fuse system A.

8.9.2.3 Acceptability of test results

The gripping lugs shall remain fully operational, and the length of the neck ($2,5 + 0,5/0$) mm in particular shall not be exceeded by more than 2 mm, in keeping with the dimensions d of Figure 201. The same applies to the maximum values of dimension c_2 .

8.11.1.1 Mechanical strength of fuse-holder

See 8.11.1.1 of fuse system A.

8.11.1.2 Mechanical strength of the fuse-base

The mechanical strength of the fuse-bases and their components is verified by the following tests.

The test to verify the contact force of fuse-bases is performed on three unused fuse-bases as supplied. A test-link made of hardened steel with polished and chrome-plated surfaces is inserted three times in the fuse-base. The dimensions of the blade contacts of the fuse-link are identical with the dimensions given in Figure 201.

When pulling steadily by means of suitable test equipment, the withdrawal force F measured (see Figure 108) shall be found to lie within the limits specified in Table 118 of fuse system A.

In order to verify that the fuse-base contacts are firmly seated, steel screws (class 8.8) are fastened at the terminals. They are fastened three times by applying a torque of 1,2 times the value specified by the manufacturer or where no value is specified 1,2 times the value of Table 111 of fuse system A. For flat connections requiring a nut, appropriate steps shall be taken to prevent the nut from turning round.

After this test, the contact pieces of the fuse-base shall not have moved to such an extent as to affect the further use of the fuse-base. The insulating mounting part of the fuse-base shall neither be broken nor show any cracks.

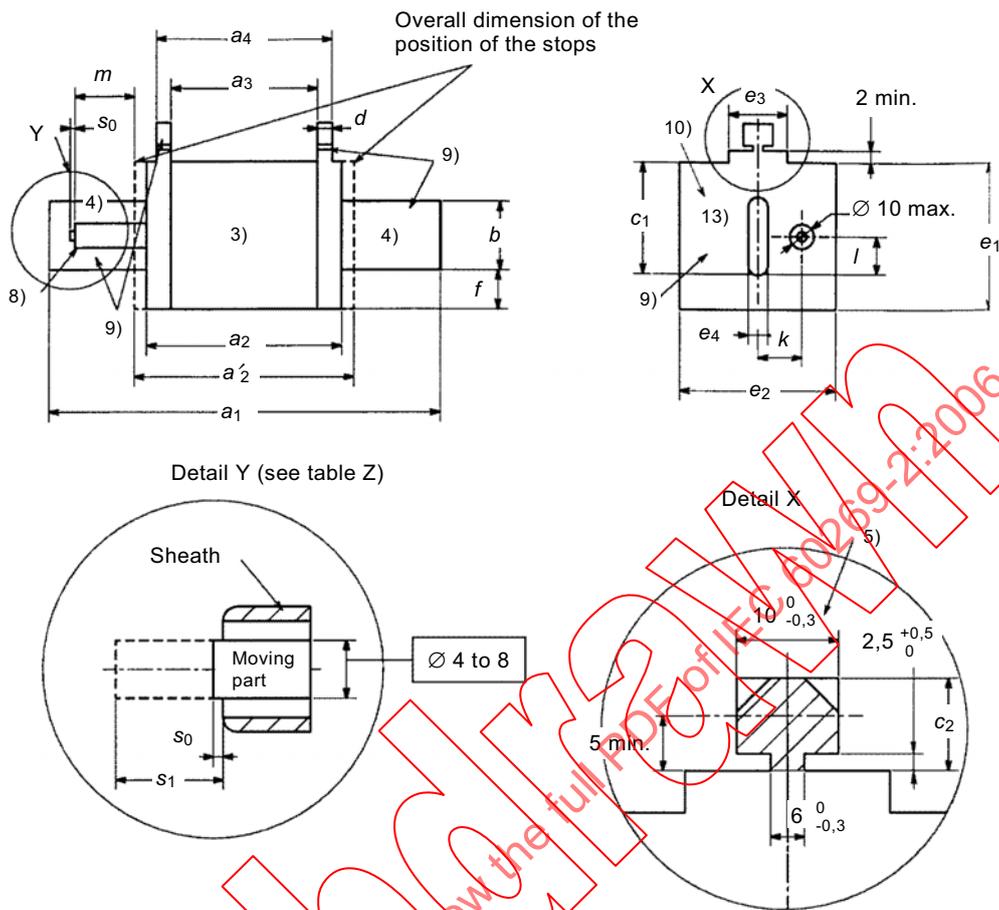
8.11.1.8 Impact resistance of gripping-lugs of moulded material or of metal fixed in moulded material

See 8.11.1.8 of fuse system A.

8.11.2.4.1 Test method

See 8.11.2.4.1 of fuse system A.

IECNORM.COM: Click to view the full PDF of IEC 60269-2:2006
Withdrawal

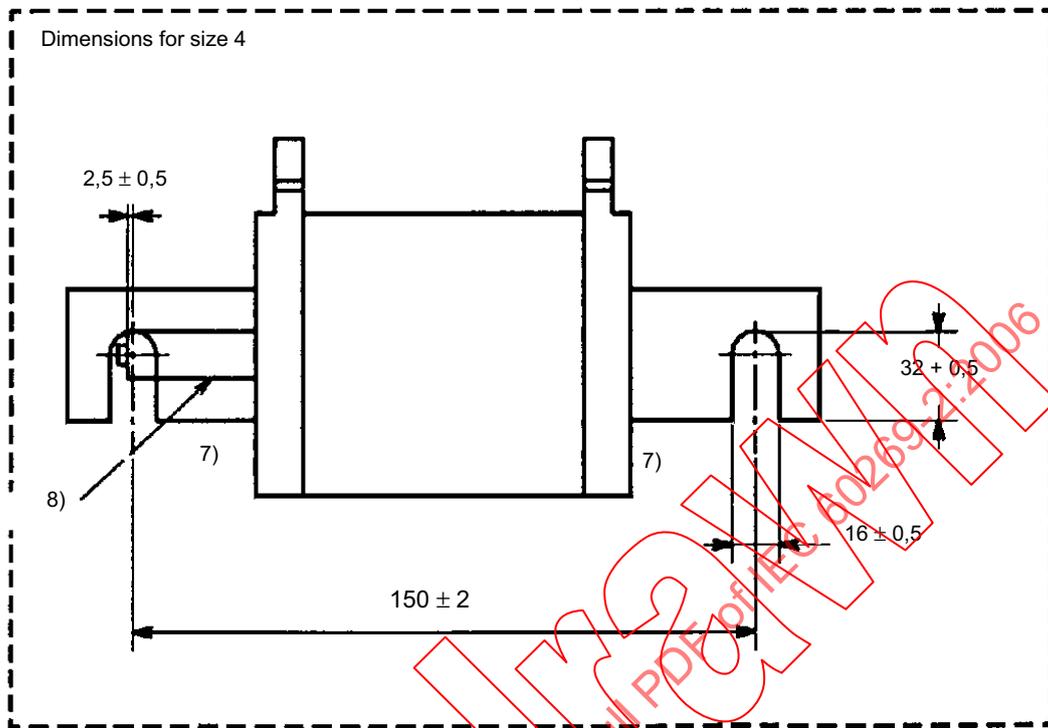


Dimensions in millimetres

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-links except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Figure 201 – Fuse-links with blade contacts with striker (figure continued on page 129)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (IA) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IA



IEC 492/04

Dimensions in millimetres

Maximum values of the rated power dissipation P_n

Size	gG				aM			
	500 V a.c.		690 V a.c.		500 V a.c.		690 V a.c.	
	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W	I_n A	P_n W
00	100/160	7,5/12	100	12	100	7,5	100	12
0	160	16	100	25	160	16	100	25
1	250	23	200	32	250	23	250	32
2	400	34	315	45	400	34	400	45
3	630	48	500	60	630	48	630	60
4	1 000	90	800	90	1 000	90	1 000	90
4a	1 250	110	1 000	110	1 250	110	1 250	110

Figure 201 - (continued)

Reference A:

Size	a_1 1)	a_2 2)	a_2'	a_3 1)	a_4 1)	b min. 12)	c_1 $\pm 0,8$	c_2	d 5)	e_1 max. 6)	e_2 max. 6)	e_3	e_4 $\pm 0,2$	f max.	k	l	m
0	125 \pm 2,5	68-8	73 ⁺⁰ _{-1,5}	62 ⁺³ _{-1,5}	68 ^{+1,5} ₋₃	15	35	11-2	2 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	48	45	20 \pm 5	6	15	14,5	14	25 \pm 0,5
1	135 \pm 2,5	75-10	79 ⁺⁰ _{-1,5}	62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	20	40	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	53	52	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	6	15	16	14,5	25,5 \pm 0,5
2	150 \pm 2,5	75-10	79 ⁺⁰ _{-1,5}	62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	25	48	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	61	60	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	6	15	19	14,5	25,5 \pm 0,5
3	150 \pm 2,5	75-10	79 ⁺⁰ _{-1,5}	62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	32	60	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	76	75	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	6	18	24	14,5	25,5 \pm 0,5
4	200 \pm 3	90 max.		62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	49	87	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	110	105	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	8	25	27,5	14,5	

Reference B:

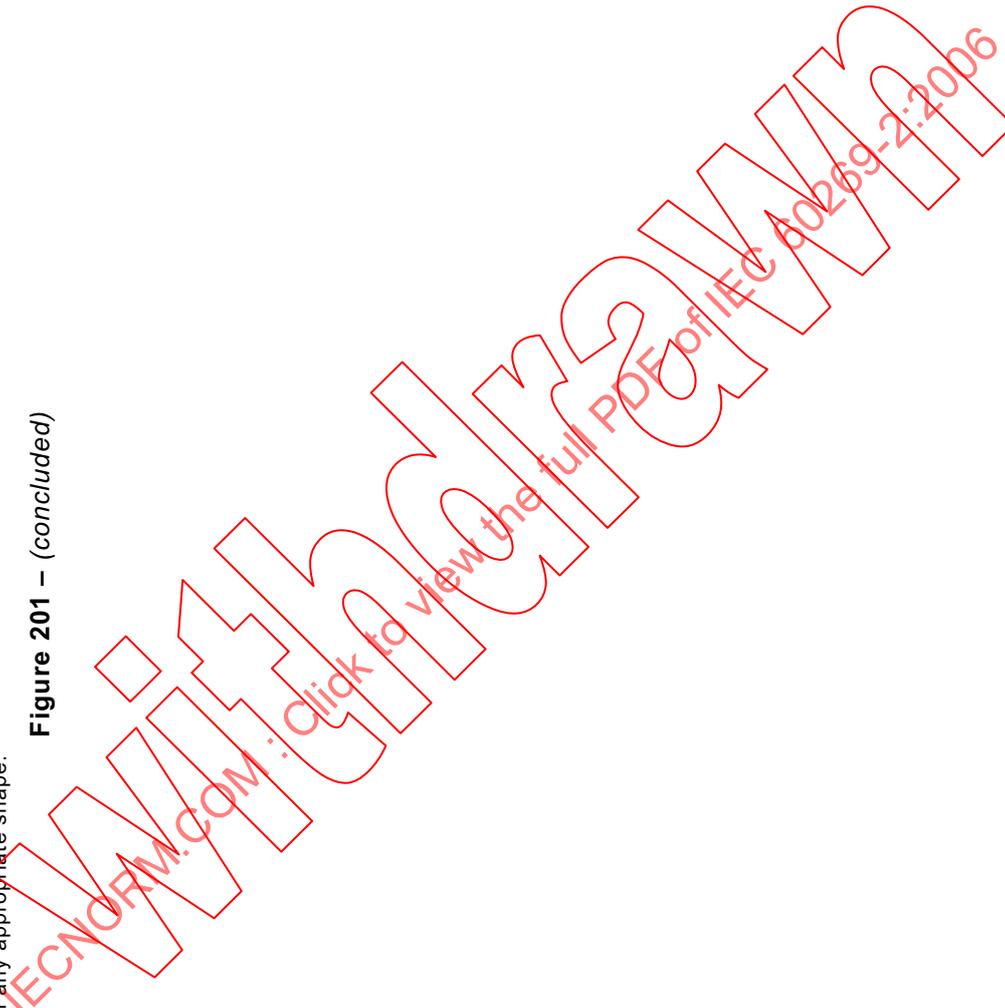
Size	a_1 1)	a_2 2)	a_3 1)	a_4 1)	b min. 12)	c_1 $\pm 0,8$	c_2	d 5)	e_1 max. 6)	e_2 max. 6)	e_3	e_4 $\pm 0,2$	f max.	k	l	m
00	78,5 \pm 2,5	54-6	45 \pm 1,5	49 \pm 1,5	15	35	10-1	2 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	48	30	20 \pm 5	6	15	0	21,5	16,6 \pm 0,5
1	135 \pm 2,5	75-10	62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	20	40	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	53	52	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	6	15	13,7	20,5	23,5 \pm 0,5
2	150 \pm 2,5	75-10	62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	25	48	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	61	60	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	6	15	16,2	27,3	23,5 \pm 0,5
3	150 \pm 2,5	75-10	62 \pm 2,5	68 \pm 2,5	32	60	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	76	75	20 ⁺⁵ ₋₂	6	18	17,0	35,6	23,5 \pm 0,5
4a ¹¹⁾	200 \pm 3	100 max.	84 \pm 3	90 \pm 3	49	85 \pm 2	11-2	2,5 ^{+1,5} _{-0,5}	110	102	30 \pm 10	6	30	24,0	49,0	-

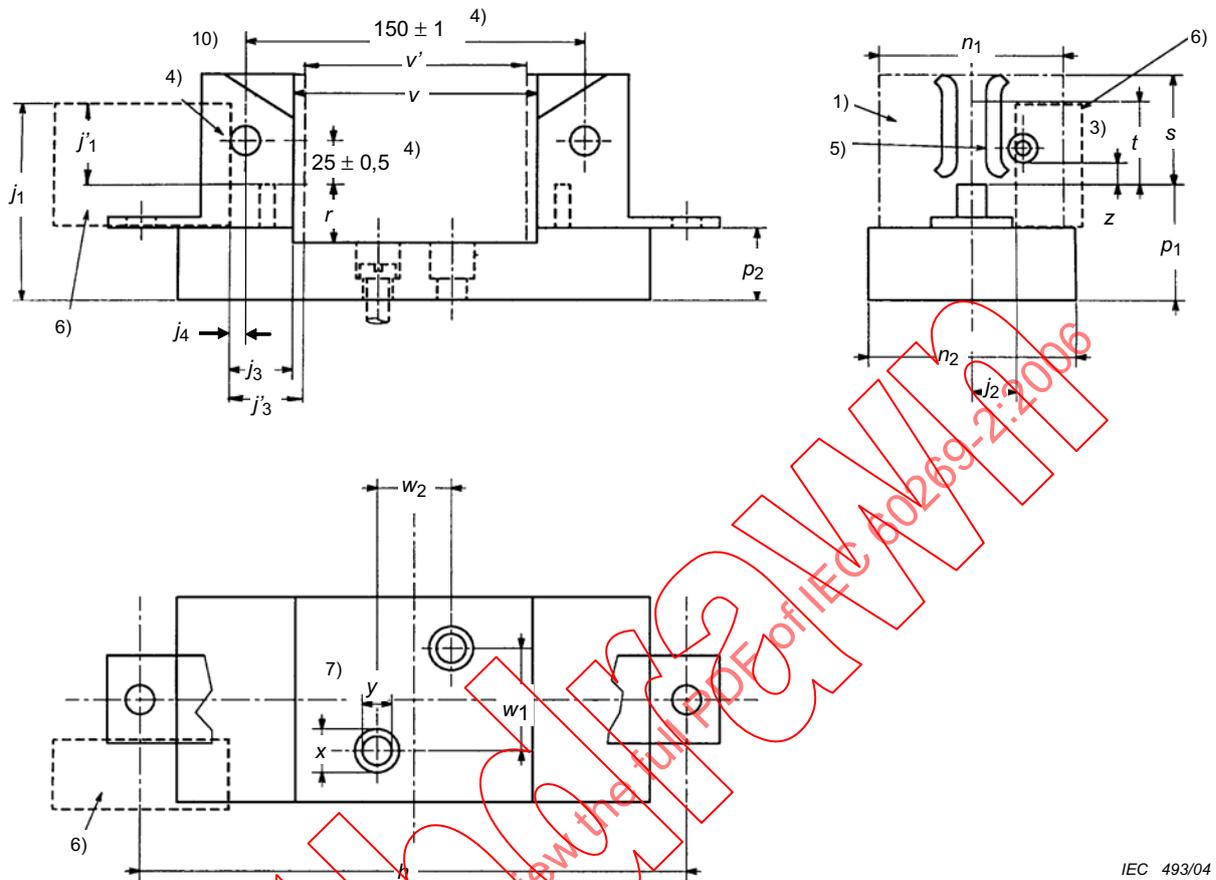
Dimensions in millimetres

- 1) The centres of the dimensions a_1 , a_3 and a_4 shall not deviate from the centre of a_2 by more than 1,5 mm.
- 2) The dimension a_2 shall be observed within the total area $b_{\min}/2$ measured from the lower edge of the blade over a width of at least 4 mm on both sides of the blade. Outside this area, the dimension may be less than the values indicated for a_2 .
- 3) Insulating material.
- 4) The contact surfaces may be plane or provided with ribs.
- 5) Attachment for replacement handle (detail X).
- 6) Maximum dimensions of the enclosure of the fuse-link. Within these limits, the fuse-links may be of any form, for example, square, rectangular, circular, oval, polygonal, etc.
- 7) The slots are mandatory for size 4 fuse-links.
- 8) Striker.
- 9) Live parts, gripping-lugs can be insulated.

- 10) With the exception of the attachment for the replacement handle (detail X), the endplates shall not protrude radially from the insulation body.
- 11) Only to be used with a swivel unit that has an interlocking device.
- 12) As far as overlapping of rated currents exists within the sizes 0, 1, 2 and 3 the dimension of the smaller size is permitted.
- 13) The edge of blade contacts can be round or of any appropriate shape.

Figure 201 – (concluded)





IEC 493/04

Dimensions in millimetres

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-bases except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Figure 202 – Fuse-bases for fuse-links with blade contacts with striker
(figure continued on page 137)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (IA) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IA

Reference A:

Size	h $\pm 1,5$ 7)	n_1 max.	n_2 max.	p_1 max.	p_2 $\pm 1,5$	r min.	s max.	t min.	v	w_1 7)	w_2 7)	x min. 7)	y $\pm 0,5$ 7)	z max.
0	150	44	52	48	-	17	25	15	74+3	0±0,7	25±0,7	14	7,5	3
1	175	52	60	55	35	17	38	21	80+3	30±0,7	25±0,7	20	10,5	5
2	200	60	68	60	35	17	46	27	80+3	30±0,7	25±0,7	20	10,5	5
3	210	75	83	68	35	20	58	33	80+3	30±0,7	25±0,7	20	10,5	5
4	-	-	-	-	-	27	84	50	97 min.	-	-	-	-	5

Dimensions in millimetres

Reference B:

Size	h $\pm 1,5$ 7)	n_1 max.	n_2 max.	p_1 max.	p_2 $\pm 1,5$	r min.	s max.	t min.	v	v'	w_1 7)	w_2 7)	x min. 7)	y $\pm 0,5$ 7)	z max. 7)
00	100	30	38	40	-	17	21	15	56,5+1,5	55-1	0±0,7	25±0,7	14	7,5	3
1	175	52	60	55	35	17	38	21	80+3	76-1	30±0,7	25±0,7	20	10,5	5
2	200	60	68	60	35	17	46	27	80+3	76-1	30±0,7	25±0,7	20	10,5	5
3	210	75	83	68	35	20	58	33	80+3	76-1	30±0,7	25±0,7	20	10,5	5
4a ⁹⁾	270	102	115	-	40	32	84	50	110±15	-	45±0,7	30±0,7	36	14	6

Dimensions in millimetres

Size	Rated current A	Rated acceptable power dissipation W
00	160	12
0	160	25
1	250	32
2	400	45
3	630	60
4	1 000	90
4a	1 250	110

Figure 202 – (continued)

- 1) This area is considered to be live.
- 2) The maximum value of dimension v is intended to define a point of contact. It shall be observed at least at one point of contact within the range of $b_{\min}/2$ measured from the lower edge of the blade contact of the fuse-link. At the upper edge of the blade contact, the value v need not be observed.
- 3) Height of contact surface. It shall also be possible to insert fuse-links with blade contacts according to Figure 201, even if the contact surface is not smooth but grooved or divided.
- 4) Dimensions for size 4. Fixing bolts are mandatory for size 4; M12 when threaded.
- 5) Resilient contact surface, except for size 4. Contact force by auxiliary means.
- 6) Space for the device acted by the striker. The fuse-base provided with the device intended to receive the striker may have a dimension higher than n_2 .
- 7) These values are only mandatory if interchangeability of fuse-bases is required.
- 8) When constructing multipole or assemblies of single-pole fuse-bases, it is necessary, for reasons of safety, to fit insulating barriers (for example, partition walls) compatible with the maximum dimension prescribed for n_1 .
- 9) Only to be used with a swivel unit that has an interlocking device.
- 10) v' is the dimension measured between the longitudinal stops.

Reference A:

Size	j_1		j_3		j_4	
	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.
0	66	10,5	27	30		
1	75,5	12	27	30		
2	79,5	15	27	30		
3	87,5	20	27	30		
4		23,5			6,5	9

Reference B:

Size	j_1'		j_3'	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
00	21,5	0	17,5	19,5
1	30,5	13,7	24,5	26,5
2	27,3	16,2	24,5	26,5
3	35,3	17,0	24,5	26,5
4a		24,0		

Figure 202 – (concluded)

Fuse system C – Fuse-rails (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IB of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to fuse-bases, sizes 00 to 3 in rail design for mounting on 100 mm and 185 mm busbar systems insofar as they are not adequately covered by fuse system A.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

2.1.301 fuse-rails

Remark: previously 2.1.13 in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IB

fuse-rails combine three single-pole fuse-bases longitudinally arranged in one unit. One terminal of each pole (generally called "busbar terminal") is connected with or without special clamps direct to one phase of a three-phase busbar system. The other terminals ("cable terminals") are prepared to receive outgoing or incoming conductors

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

Subclause 5.2 of fuse system A applies.

5.3.2 Rated current

The rated current of the different sizes of the fuse-rails is given in Figure 301.

5.5.1 Rated power acceptance

The rated power acceptance of a fuse-rail is given in Figure 301.

6 Markings

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

Clause 6 of fuse system A applies.

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

The dimensions of fuse-rails are given in Figure 301.

7.1.2 Connections, including terminals

Subclause 7.1.2 of fuse system A applies.

Fuse-rails with direct terminal clamps shall be capable of accepting conductors within the range of Table 301.

Table 301 – Minimum cross-sectional ranges of unprepared conductors for fuse-rails

Remark: this table was previously Table DD in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IB

Size	Rated current of the fuse-rail A	Cross-sectional area ranges mm ²	
		Cu	Al
00	160	6 to 70	25 to 95
1	250	25 to 120	35 to 150
2	400	50 to 240	70 to 300
3	630	No values available	

7.2 Insulating properties

The creepage distances and clearances of fuse-rails shall meet the requirements of IEC 60664-1 for overvoltage category III and pollution degree 3. The minimum clearances are also applicable to metal parts which are not permanently under voltage but may be touched. They shall not be impaired during replacement of the fuse-link.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.1.6 Testing of fuse-holders

Fuse-rails shall be subjected to the tests according to Table 302. This table replaces Table 109 in fuse system A and Table 14 in IEC 60269-1.

**Table 302 – Survey of complete tests on fuse-rails
and number of fuse-rails to be tested ¹**

*Remark: this table refers to Table 14 in IEC 60269-1
and was previously Table VIII in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IB*

Test according to subclause		Number of fuse-rails			
		1	1	1	2
8.1.4	Dimensions	X			
8.2	Insulating properties	X			
8.11.2.2	Resistance to abnormal heat and fire	X			
8.11.1.2	Mechanical strength of the fuse-base – withdrawal force of contacts		X		
8.3	Temperature-rise and power dissipation			X	
8.11.1.1	Mechanical strength of fuse-holders – 100 mechanical operations			X	
8.3	Temperature-rise			X	
8.10.1.1	Non-deterioration of contacts		X		
8.11.1.2	Mechanical strength of the fuse-base – withdrawal force of contacts		X		
8.5.5.1	Verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base ¹⁾		X		
8.9.1	Verification of resistance to heat ²⁾			X	
8.11.2.4	Non-deterioration of insulating parts of fuse-link and fuse-base			X	
8.11.1.2	Mechanical strength of the fuse-base – terminal strength			X	
8.10.1.2	Non-deterioration of direct terminal clamps (if applicable)	X			X
8.11.2.3	Resistance to rusting		X		
¹⁾ Not necessary if the withdrawal forces according to 8.11.1.2 are met. ²⁾ The dummy in phase L1 (top phase) is secured.					

8.3 Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation

Subclause 8.3 of fuse system A applies with the following modifications.

8.3.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.3.1 of fuse system A applies with the following modifications:

The test arrangement for fuse-rails is given in Figure 302.

8.5.5.1 Verification of peak withstand current of a fuse-base

On fuse-rails, the verification of peak withstand current is covered by the verification of non-deterioration of contacts according to 8.10. Subclause 8.10.3.1 of fuse system A applies for the acceptability of test results.

¹ The tests are listed in the order of useful test sequences.

8.5.5.1.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Fuse-rails are tested in a three-phase arrangement (single-phase testing with the three phases connected in series is possible with the consent of the manufacturer of a fuse-rail).

For fuse-rails, the test current is 50 kA and limited by gG fuse-links of the highest rating for the particular size. The cut-off currents may be below the values given in Table 112 of fuse system A.

The test set-up for fuse-rails is given in Figure 302.

The cross-sections of the busbars are taken from Figure 302 or corresponding to the manufacturer's instructions.

8.5.5.1.2 Test method

Subclause 8.5.5.1.2 of fuse system A applies with the following clarification: the test is performed on the three phases of one fuse-rail.

8.10 Verification of non-deterioration of contacts and direct terminal clamps

Subclause 8.10 of fuse system A applies unless otherwise stated below.

8.10.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.10.1 of fuse system A applies with the following additions:

The three phases of one fuse-base rail according to Figure 301 are connected in series for the test. The test arrangement is given in Figure 302.

8.10.1.2 Direct terminal clamps

Subclause 8.10.1.2 of fuse system A applies with the following addition:

The test is performed on nine terminal clamps of three fuse-rails.

8.11.1.2 Mechanical strength of the fuse-base

Subclause 8.11.1.2 of fuse system A applies with the following addition:

The contact force is tested on all three phases of a new fuse-rail.

8.11.2.4.1 Test method

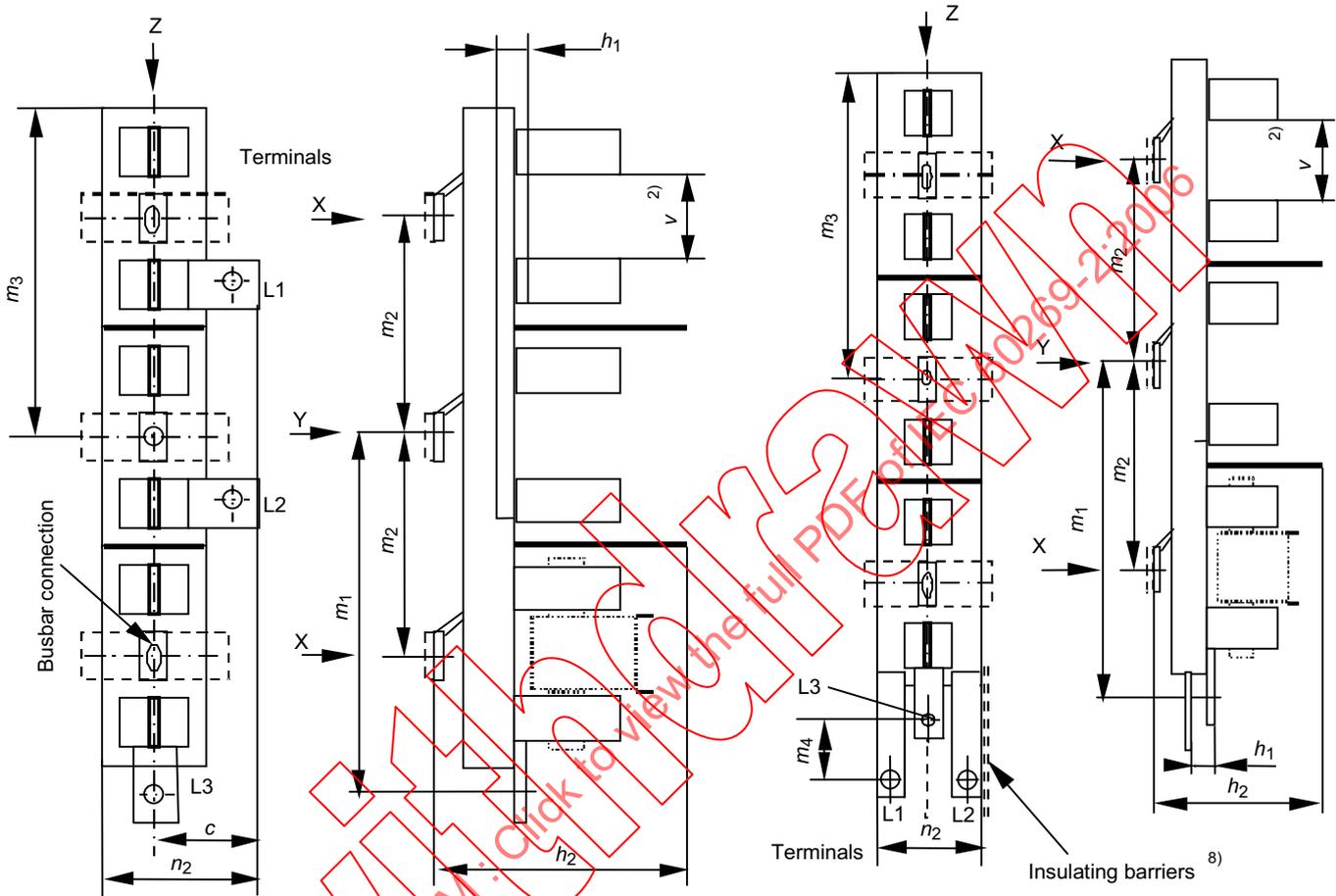
Subclause 8.11.2.4.1 of fuse system A applies with the following clarification:

One fuse-rail is tested.

Dimensions in millimetres

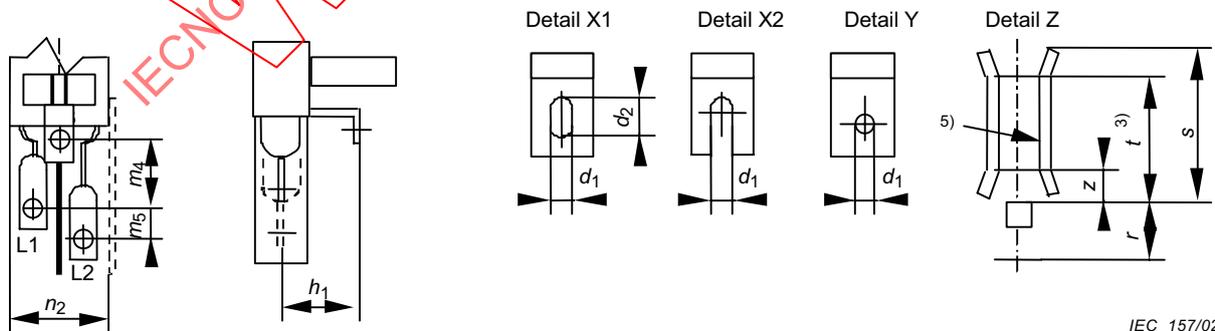
Reference A fuse-rail
Terminals on the right

Reference B fuse-rail
Terminals at the bottom



IEC 156/02

Reference C fuse-rail, terminals only, remaining parts as reference B



IEC 157/02

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-rails except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Figure 301 – Fuse-rails for fuse-links with blade contacts (figure continued on page 151)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (IB) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IB

Dimensions in millimetres

Design	Size	Busbar system Centre distance	c	d ₁	d ₂	h ₁	h ₂ ²⁾	m ₁ ¹⁾	m ₂	m ₃	m ₄	m ₅	n ₂	r	s	t	v	z	
			max.	±0,5	min.	min.	max.	+20 -5	±2,5	max.	±10	+15	max.	min.	max.	min.		max.	
Reference A	00	100	40	9	16		90	155	100	165			70	17	21	15	56,5	3	
	00	185					175	285	185	280									±1,5
	1	185	60	14	22	35	175	285	185	280			100	17	38	21	80	±3	5
	2														46	27			
	3		65	110	20	58	33												
Reference B	00	100		9	16	10	90	155	100	165	30		60	17	21	15	56,5	3	
	00	185					175	285	185	280									±1,5
	1	185		14	22	40	175	285	185	280	50		100	17	38	21	80	±3	5
	2														46	27			
	3		20	58	33														
Reference C	00	100		9	16	25	90	155	100	165	30	25	60	17	21	15	56,5	3	
	00	185					175	285	185	280									±1,5
	1	185		14	22	40	175	285	185	280	40	55	80	17	38	21	80	±3	5
	2														46	27			
	3		20	58	33														

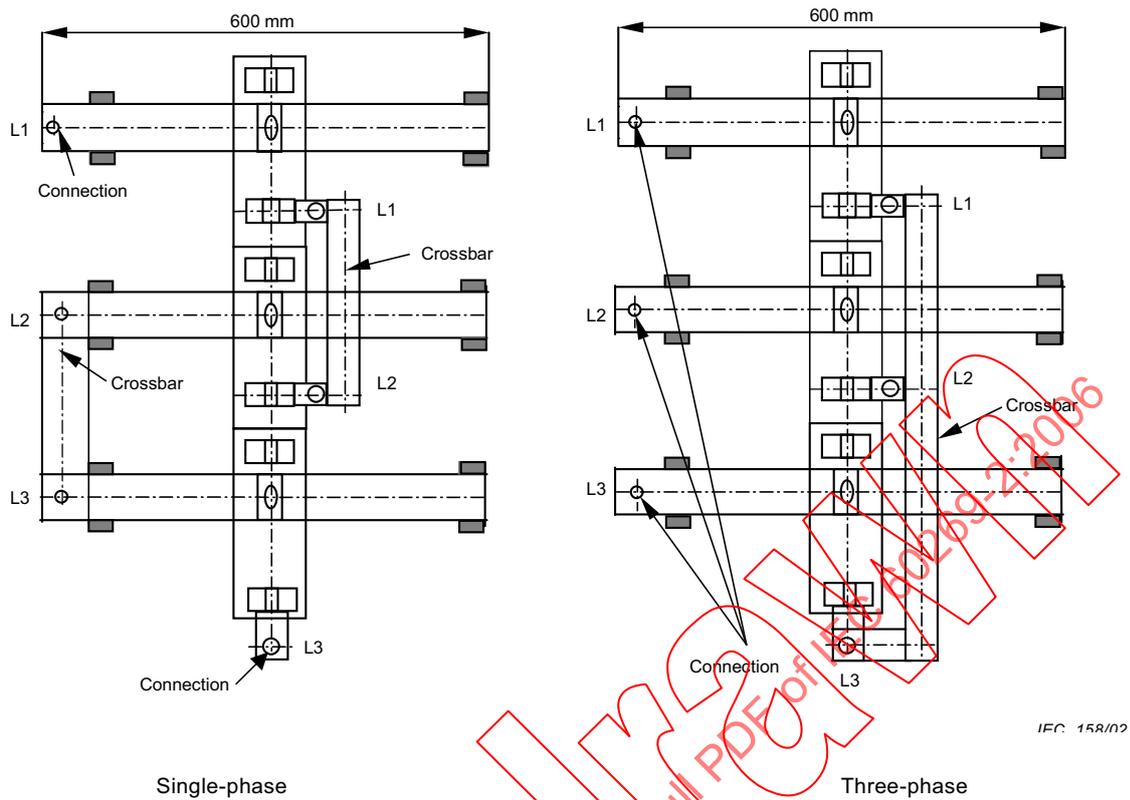
1) Other dimensions are permitted and shall be mentioned in the type test report and in the manufacturer's literature.
2) Maximum overall dimensions.

Size	Rated current per phase A	Rated acceptable power dissipation W
00	160	12
1	250	32
2	400	45
3	630	60

NOTE Footnotes 2), 3), 5) and 8) of Figure 102 apply.

Addition to footnote 2) – Dimension v may also be met between insulating contact covers.

Figure 301 – (concluded)



Design reference A

Cross-section of copper busbars: 30 mm or 32 mm × 5 mm for sizes 00 and 1
 30 mm or 32 mm × 10 mm for size 2
 40 mm × 10 mm for size 3

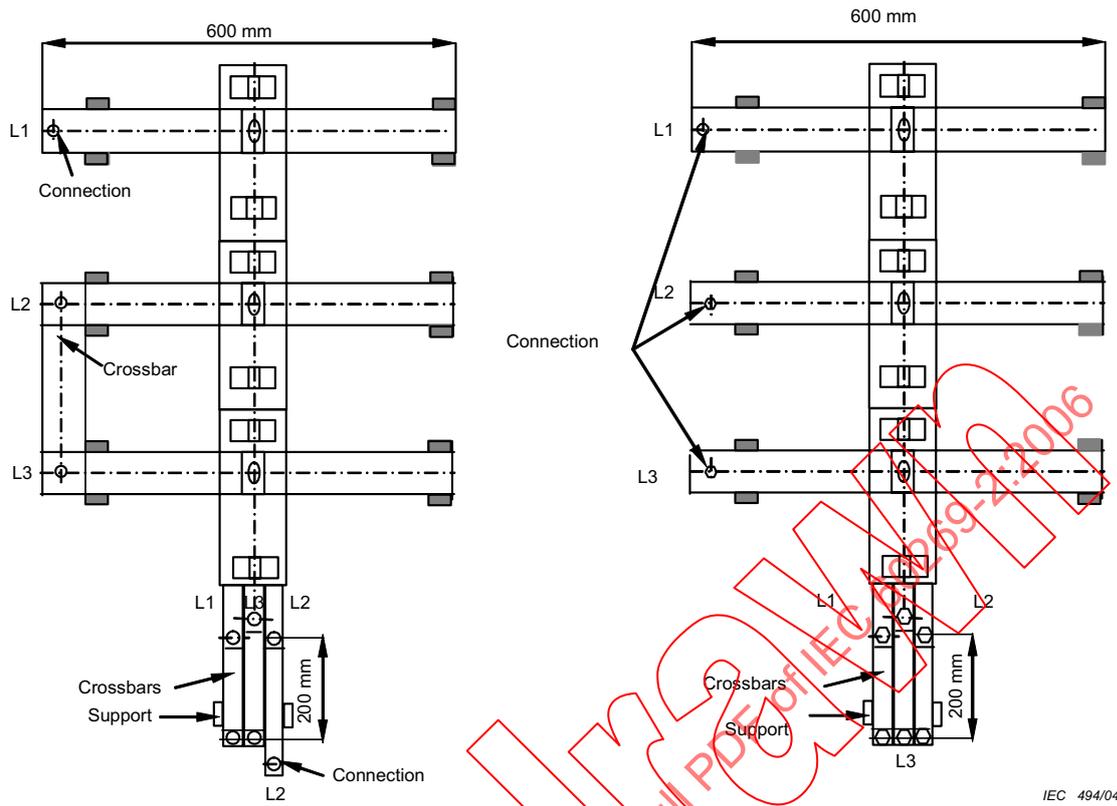
For tests according to 8.3.4.1 and 8.10: connections according to 8.3.1 of IEC 60269-1

For test according to 8.5.5.1: suitable crossbars and connections

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-rails except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Figure 302 – Test arrangement for fuse-rails
 (figure continued on page 155)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (IB) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IB



IEC 494/04

Single-phase

Three-phase

Design reference B and C

Cross-section of copper busbars: 30 mm or 32 mm × 5 mm for sizes 00 and 1
 30 mm or 32 mm × 10 mm for size 2
 40 mm × 10 mm for size 3

For tests according to 8.3.4.1 and 8.10: cross-bars are replaced by connections according to 8.3.1 of IEC 60269-1

For test according to 8.5.5.1: suitable crossbars and connections

Figure 302 – (concluded)

Fuse system D – Fuse-bases for busbar mounting (40 mm system) (NH fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IC of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to combined single pole fuse-bases sizes 00 for busbar systems having a centre distance of 40 mm, insofar as they are not adequately covered by fuse system A. Single pole fuse-bases sizes 00 up to 4a for mounting on other busbar systems are treated like fuse-bases according to Figure 102.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- standard conditions of construction;
- acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary definition.

2.1.401 fuse-base for 40 mm busbar systems

Remark: previously 2.1.12 in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

combined single pole fuse-bases (Figure 401) that are fixed on a 40 mm busbar system by the use of special clamping means. Such fuse-bases may be fitted together for a three-pole version (Figure 402) or a three-pole version with two outlets per pole, the latter named "tandem fuse-base" (Figure 403)

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

Subclause 5.2 of fuse system A applies.

5.3.2 Rated current

The rated current of tandem fuse-bases size 00 is 63 A for each outlet.

NOTE 63 A is the preferred value for tandem fuse-bases as used in the incoming cable compartment of meter panels. Higher current ratings up to 2×160 A are permissible for other applications. They have to be marked accordingly and should be tested according to this standard.

5.5.2 Rated acceptable power dissipation of tandem fuse-bases

The rated acceptable power dissipation of tandem fuse-bases having a rated current of 63 A per outlet is 7,5 W per outlet.

6 Markings

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements

Clause 6 of fuse system A applies.

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

Dimensions of fuse-bases for the 40 mm busbar system are given in Figures 401, 402 and 403.

7.1.2 Connections, including terminals

Subclause 7.1.2 of fuse system A applies.

Terminals of 63 A tandem fuse-bases size 00 shall be capable of accepting conductors within the range of Table 401.

The manufacturer shall state in his documentation the dimensions and centre distances of the busbars for which the tandem fuse-bases can be used.

When the busbar contact is effected by clamping means, for example, by hook-shaped fasteners with a screw, it shall be assured by constructional means that the function of the contact-making element is not impaired.

NOTE Impairing of the function can be avoided when, for example, slotted socket-head cap screws according to ISO 1207 are used.

Table 401 – Minimum cross-sectional ranges of unprepared conductors for fuse-bases for busbar mounting

Remark: this table was previously Table FF in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Size	Rated current of the fuse-bases A	Cross-sectional area range mm ²	
		Cu	Al
00	63	2,5 to 25	–

7.1.5 Construction of a fuse-base for busbar mounting

Busbar mounted fuse-bases according to Figures 401, 402 and 403 shall have partition walls between adjacent live parts. Fuse-bases should be designed in such a way that partition walls can subsequently be fixed. Measures shall be taken to fix outer walls if necessary.

It shall be possible to insert fuse-links into the fuse-bases and to pull them out by means of a replacement handle according to Figure 103.

It shall be possible to fix fuse-bases for busbar mounting by means of special clamps on 40 mm busbars systems with busbar dimensions 12 mm × 5 mm and/or 12 mm × 10 mm.

Constructional means shall be provided to ensure that the fuse-bases are retained on the busbars without the fastening and contacting screws being tightened.

The clamping screws of the clamping means as well as the terminal screws shall be accessible from the front.

The contact pieces shall be capable of accepting the blade contacts of fuse-links according to Figure 101. The contact pressure has to be guaranteed by spring loaded contact pieces or other adequate means.

Dimensions not given in Figures 401, 402 and 403 can be found in Figure 102.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.3 Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation

Subclause 8.3 of fuse system A applies with the following modifications.

8.3.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.3.1 of fuse system A applies with the following modifications:

The test arrangements including the conductors are given in Figure 404 and 405. The cross-section of the busbar fitting with the contact system of the sample shall not be smaller than 12 mm × 5 mm. If the contact-making fastening of the fuse-base is achieved by screws, the torques given in Table 402 shall be applied.

Table 402 – Torques to be applied to contact making screws

Remark: this table was previously Table GG in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

I_n A	Size	Torque Nm
2 × 63	00	6

8.3.4.1 Temperature rise of the fuse-holder

Subclause 8.3.4.1 of fuse system A applies except that the dummy fuse-link size 00 63 A is described in Figure 407.

8.5.5.1.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test arrangement in Figure 406 applies for fuse-bases for 40 mm busbar systems. These fuse-bases are always tested in a single-pole arrangement.

The cross-sections of the busbars are taken from Figure 406 or corresponding to the manufacturer's instructions.

For tandem fuse-bases the ranges of cut-off currents given in Table 403 apply.

Table 403 – Test currents

Remark: this table was previously Table HH in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Size	Cut-off current
	kA
00	4 .. 5 ¹⁾

¹⁾ Preferred values for tandem performances 2 × 63 A in the lower connecting field of meter boards. For other performances with rated current 2 × 100 A a cut-off current between 9 kA and 11 kA is recommended.

8.9.1 Fuse-base

Subclause 8.9.1 of fuse system A applies as far as not otherwise stated below.

8.9.1.1 Test arrangement

The test arrangement for tandem fuse-bases is given in Figure 405. The dummy fuse-link is described in Figure 407. When tandem fuse-bases are tested, the measuring equipment is suspended in the middle upper current path. The tests are generally performed on busbars. The support insulators of the busbars are aligned with the width of the samples in such a way that bending of the busbars is avoided. The cross-section of the busbar shall correspond to the fastening means of the test sample, and the cross-section shall not be smaller than 12 mm × 5 mm. If the contact-making fastening is achieved by a screw, Table 402 applies.

8.9.1.3 Acceptability of test results

Subclause 8.9.1.3 of fuse system A applies with references to Figures 401 and 403.

8.10 Verification of non-deterioration of contacts and direct terminal clamps

Subclause 8.10 of fuse system A applies as far as not otherwise stated below.

8.10.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.10.1 of fuse system A applies with the following additions:

The dummy fuse-link for size 00 63 A is described in Figure 407.

The torque of the contact-making fastening for fuse-bases on 40 mm busbar systems is taken from Table 402.

8.10.2 Test method

Subclause 8.10.2 of fuse system A applies with the following addition:

As far as single contact pieces of fuse-bases for 40 mm busbar systems are concerned, the tap points for resistance measurement shall lie as close as possible to the contact area.

8.11 Mechanical and miscellaneous tests

Subclause 8.11 of fuse system A applies.

8.11.1.2 Mechanical strength of the fuse-base

Subclause 8.11.1.2 of fuse system A applies with the following additions:

The contact force is tested on all outlets of one unused fuse-base. The withdrawal force shall be between the limits as given in Table 404.

Table 404 – Force to withdraw the fuse-link from the fuse-base contacts

Remark: this table was previously Table JJ in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Size	Rated current A	Withdrawal force	
		F_{min} N	F_{max} N
00	63 ¹⁾	80	200

¹⁾ Preferred values for tandem fuse-bases 2 × 63 A in the lower connecting field of meter boards. For other versions with rated current 2 × 100 A, F_{max} = 250 N per pole is recommended.

8.11.2.4.1 Test method

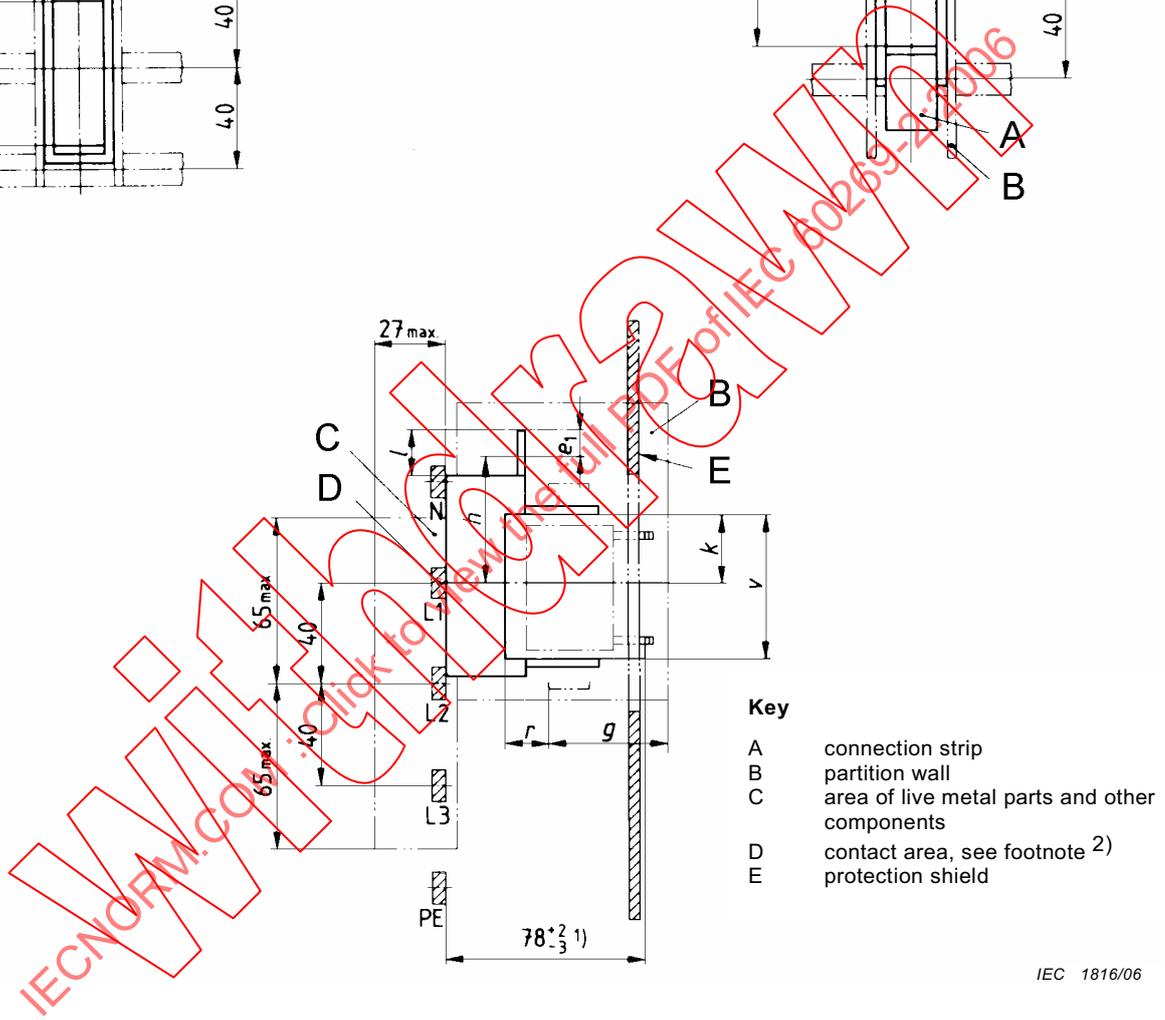
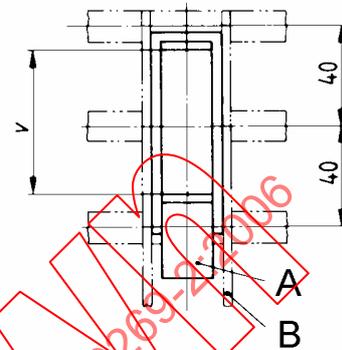
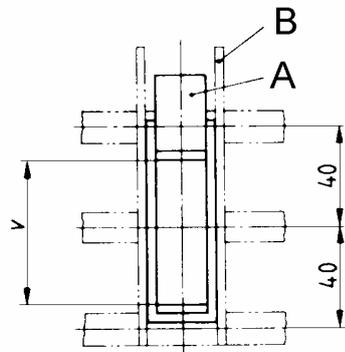
Subclause 8.11.2.4.1 of fuse system A applies with the following clarification:

Three fuse-bases or one tandem fuse-base shall be tested.

Dimensions in millimetres

Version O for top connection

Version U for bottom connection



IEC 1816/06

Size	a ±1	v	r min.	g ±1	h ³⁾ +2 -4	k ±2,5	e ₁ ⁴⁾	l ⁴⁾
00	33	56,5 ± 1,5	17	47	50	26,5	10	18

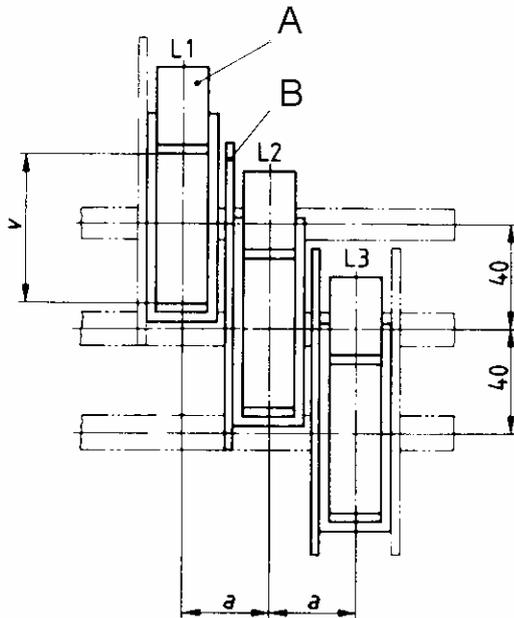
- 1) Dimension 78⁺²/₋₃ between the top edge of the busbar and bearing shoulder of the inserted fuse-link (see dimensions c₁ and e₃ according to Figure 101).
- 2) The busbar mounting base may rest on the busbars.
- 3) Preferred dimension for use in meter boards.
- 4) Only for flat connections.

Figure 401 – Busbar mounting bases, 1 pole

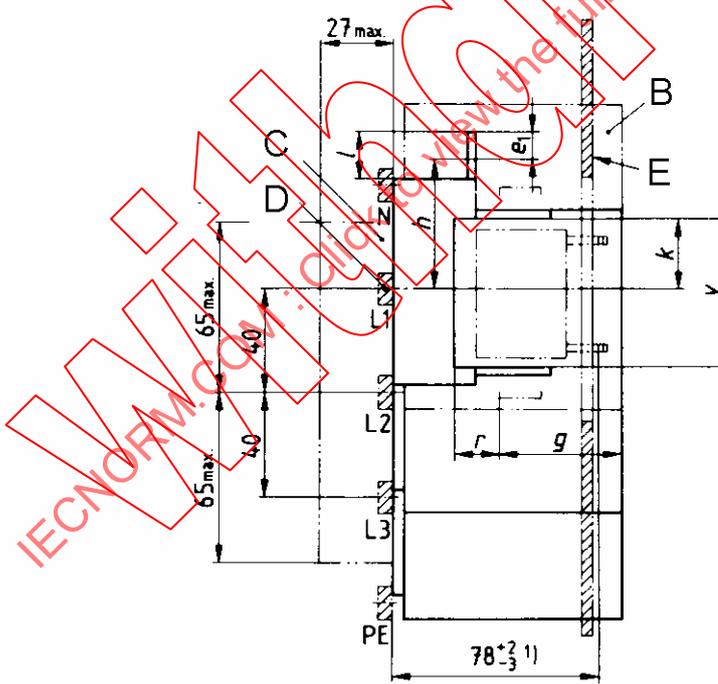
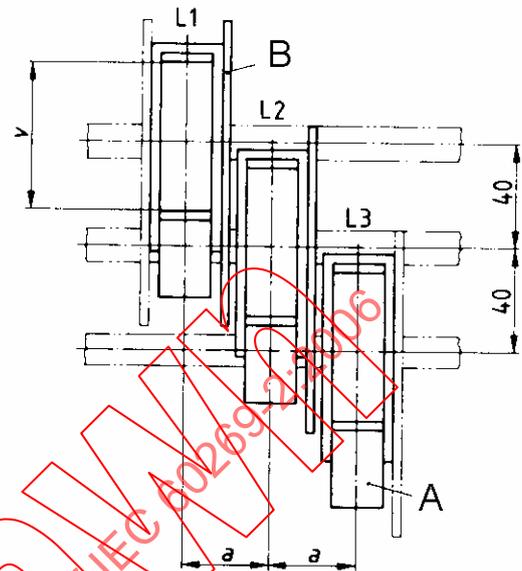
Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Dimensions in millimetres

Version O for top connection



Version U for bottom connection



- Key**
- A connection strip
 - B partition wall
 - C area of live metal parts and other components
 - D contact area, see footnote 2)
 - E protection shield

IEC 1817/06

Size	a	v	r	g	h ³⁾	k	e ₁ ⁴⁾	l ⁴⁾
	±1		min.	±1	+2 -4	±2,5		
00	33	56,5 ± 1,5	17	47	50	26,5	10	18

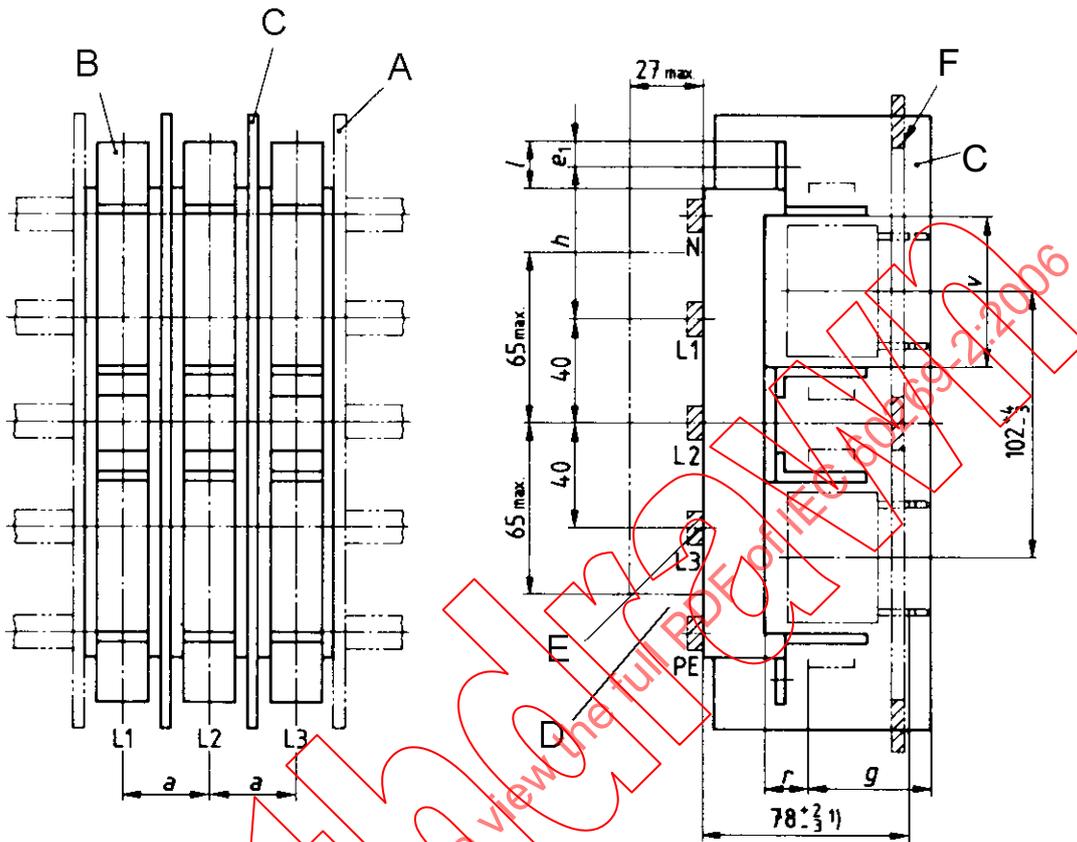
For footnotes 1) to 4) see Figure 401.

Figure 402 – Busbar mounting bases, 3 pole

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Dimensions in millimetres

Versions O and U for top and bottom connection



- A outer partition wall
- B connection strip
- C partition wall
- D area of live metal parts and other components
- E contact area, see footnote 2)
- F protection cover

IEC 162/02

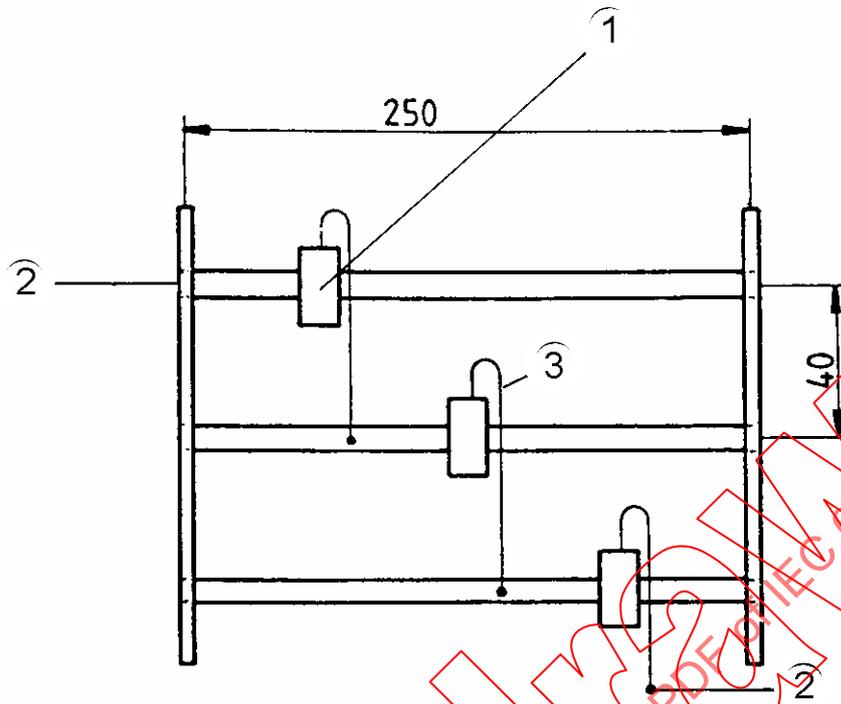
Size	a	v	r	g	h ³⁾	e ₁ ⁴⁾	l ⁴⁾
	±1	±1,5	min.	±1	+2 -4		
00	33	56,5 ± 1,5	17	47	50	10	18

For footnotes 1) to 4), see Figure 401.

Figure 403 – Busbar mounting base, size 00, 2 × 3 pole (tandem fuse-base)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 3 (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Dimensions in millimetres



IEC 163/02

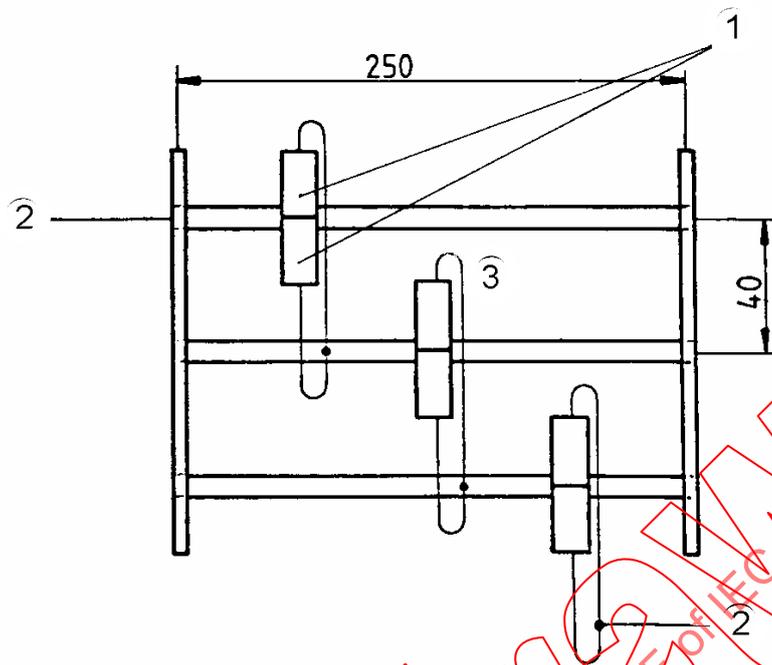
Key

- 1 single pole (the three poles may be a unit)
- 2 connection
- 3 cable, length of each cable 1 m

Figure 404 – Test arrangement for single-pole and triple-pole fuse-bases for busbar-mounting according to 8.3.1

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 4 (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Dimensions in millimetres



IEC 164/02

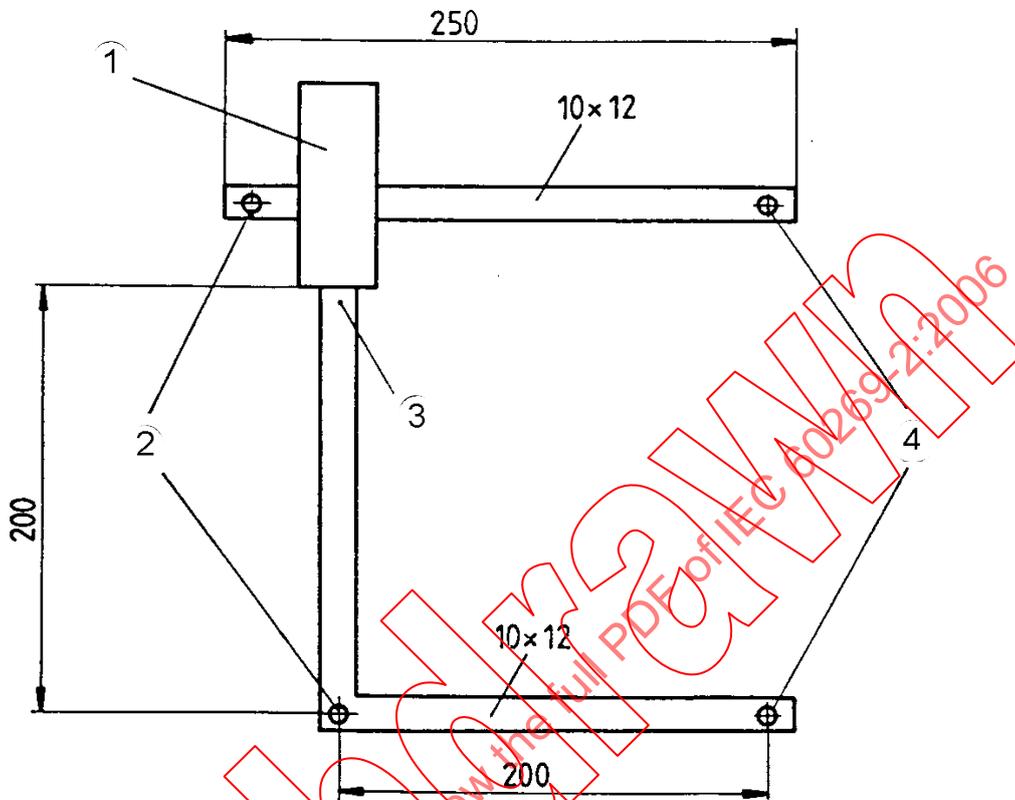
Key

- 1 two single pole fuse-bases in tandem arrangement
(6 single-poles = 2 × 3 poles may be a unit)
- 2 connection
- 3 cable, length of each cable 1 m

Figure 405 – Test arrangement for two single-pole and six single-pole fuse-bases in tandem arrangement for busbar-mounting according to 8.3.1

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 4b (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Dimensions in millimetres



IEC 165/02

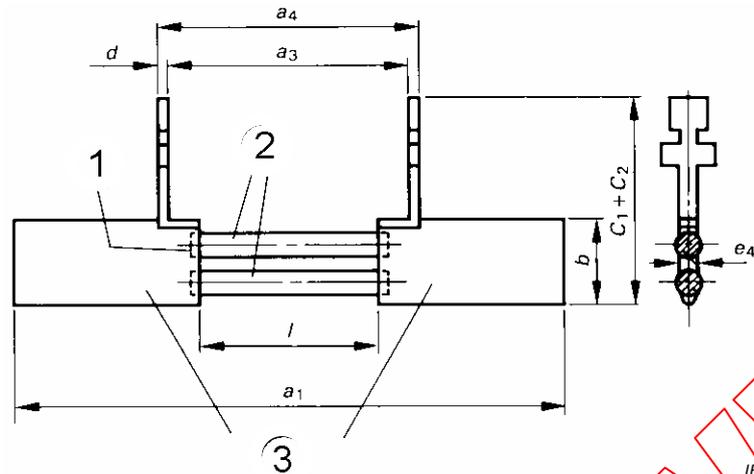
Key

- 1 single pole sample (or one pole of a multi-pole sample)
- 2 support
- 3 for clamp terminal an adaptor is demanded
- 4 source

Figure 406 – Test arrangement for the verification of the peak withstand current

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 5 (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 soldered
- 2 CuMn12Ni
- 3 copper alloy, silver plated

For the dimensions of the gripping lugs and other dimensions see Figure 101, in fuse system A.

Size	I_n A	l	P 1)	R 2)	Bars	
					Number	Diameter
00	63	30,5 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0 \\ -3 \end{smallmatrix}$	7,5	1,88	1	3,5

1) At I_n shown in the second column.
2) Measured at the gripping lugs; equalized with a tolerance of $\pm 2\%$.

Figure 407 – Dummy fuse-link

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 6 (IC) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IC

Fuse system E – Fuses with fuse-links for bolted connections (BS bolted fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section II of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to fuses with fuse-links having bolted connections. Such fuses have rated currents up to and including 1 250 A and rated voltages up to and including 690 V a.c. and up to and including 500 V d.c.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- minimum rated breaking capacities;
- time-current characteristics;
- I^2t characteristics;
- standard conditions of construction;
- power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies.

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link

The maximum preferred rated currents are given in Figures 501 and 502.

5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder

The maximum preferred rated currents for the fuse-holder are given in Figure 503.

5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder

The maximum values of power dissipation of fuse-links are given in Figure 501.

The values of rated acceptable power dissipation of fuse-holders at rated current when tested in accordance with 8.3.1 are given in Figure 503.

5.6 Limits of time-current characteristics

5.6.1 Time-current characteristics, time-current zones and overload curves

In addition to the limits of pre-arcing time given by the gates and the conventional times and currents, the time-current zones, excluding manufacturing tolerances, are given in Figures 504 and 505. The tolerance on time-current characteristics shall not deviate by more than $\pm 10\%$ in terms of current.

5.6.2 Conventional times and currents

The conventional times and currents, in addition to the values of IEC 60269-1, are given in Table 501.

Table 501 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 2 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table II in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

Rated current I_n A	Conventional time h	Conventional current	
		I_{nf}	I_f
$I_n < 16$	1	$1,25 I_n$	$1,6 I_n$

5.6.3 Gates

For "gG" fuse-links the gates given in Table 502 and in IEC 60269-1 apply.

Table 502 – Gates for specified pre-arcing times of "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 3 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table III in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

I_n A	t_{min} (10 s) A	I_{max} (5 s) A	I_{min} (0,1 s) A	I_{max} (0,1 s) A
2	3,4	5,0	4,6	7,5
4	6,5	10,5	10,0	18,5
6	10,0	18,0	17,0	35,0
10	18,0	36,0	35,0	60,0

5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity

The rated breaking capacity shall be a minimum of 80 kA a.c. and 40 kA d.c.

6 Markings

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

6.1 Markings of fuse-holders

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size.

The marking of the rated current and the rated voltage shall be discernible from the front when a fuse-link has not been fitted.

6.2 Markings of fuse-links

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size or reference
- rated breaking capacity

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

The dimensions of fuse-links and fuse-bases are given in Figures 501 and 503.

7.1.2 Connections including terminals

Under consideration.

7.9 Protection against electric shock

Where standardized fuse-holders according to Figure 503 are used, the degree of protection against electric shock shall be at least IP2X for all three stages.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.3 Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation

8.3.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test arrangement for fuse-links is given in Figure 506. The test arrangement shall be mounted vertically.

8.3.3 Measurement of the power dissipation of the fuse-link

The points of measurement of power dissipation are given in Figure 506.

8.4 Verification of operation

8.4.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test arrangement of the fuse-link is given in Figure 506. The test arrangement shall be mounted vertically.

8.5 Verification of breaking capacity

8.5.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test arrangement of the fuse-link is given in Figure 507.

8.5.8 Acceptability of test results

The requirements of IEC 60269-1 apply and in addition fuse-links shall operate without the melting of the fine fuse wire and without mechanical damage to the rig.

8.9 Verification of resistance to heat

Fuse-holders fitted with fuse-links having the maximum power dissipation corresponding to the acceptable power dissipation of the fuse-holder shall be cyclically loaded as pre-treatment. The pre-treatment is specified in 8.4.3.2 of IEC 60269-1. After cooling to normal temperature, the breaking capacity shall be tested at I_1 in accordance with 8.5.

Fuse-links containing organic material in the body or filler shall be subjected to the same test as described above. These fuse-links shall interrupt the test currents I_1 and I_5 .

8.10 Verification of non-deterioration of contacts

Subclause 8.10 of IEC 60269-1 applies.

8.10.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.10.1 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following addition.

The dummy fuse-links shall have dimensions that comply with Figure 501 for those references that are accommodated in the standardized fuse-holders in Figure 503.

The power dissipation of the dummy fuse-links shall be the rated acceptable power dissipation of the fuse-holders given in Figure 503 when tested in the standardized power dissipation test rig given in Figure 506.

The dummy fuse-links shall be so constructed that they do not operate during the passage of the overload current I_{nf} .

8.10.2 Test method

The following wording is added after the first paragraph of 8.10.2 in IEC 60269-1.

The following test values have to be applied:

Test current: conventional non-fusing current I_{nf}

Load period: 25 % of the conventional time

No-load period: 10 % of the conventional time

A test voltage lower than the rated voltage may be used.

8.10.3 Acceptability of the results

After 250 cycles, the measured temperature-rise values shall not exceed the temperature rise measured at the beginning of the tests by more than 15 K.

After 750 cycles, if necessary, the temperature shall not exceed the values measured before the beginning of the tests by more than 20 K.

8.11 Mechanical and miscellaneous tests

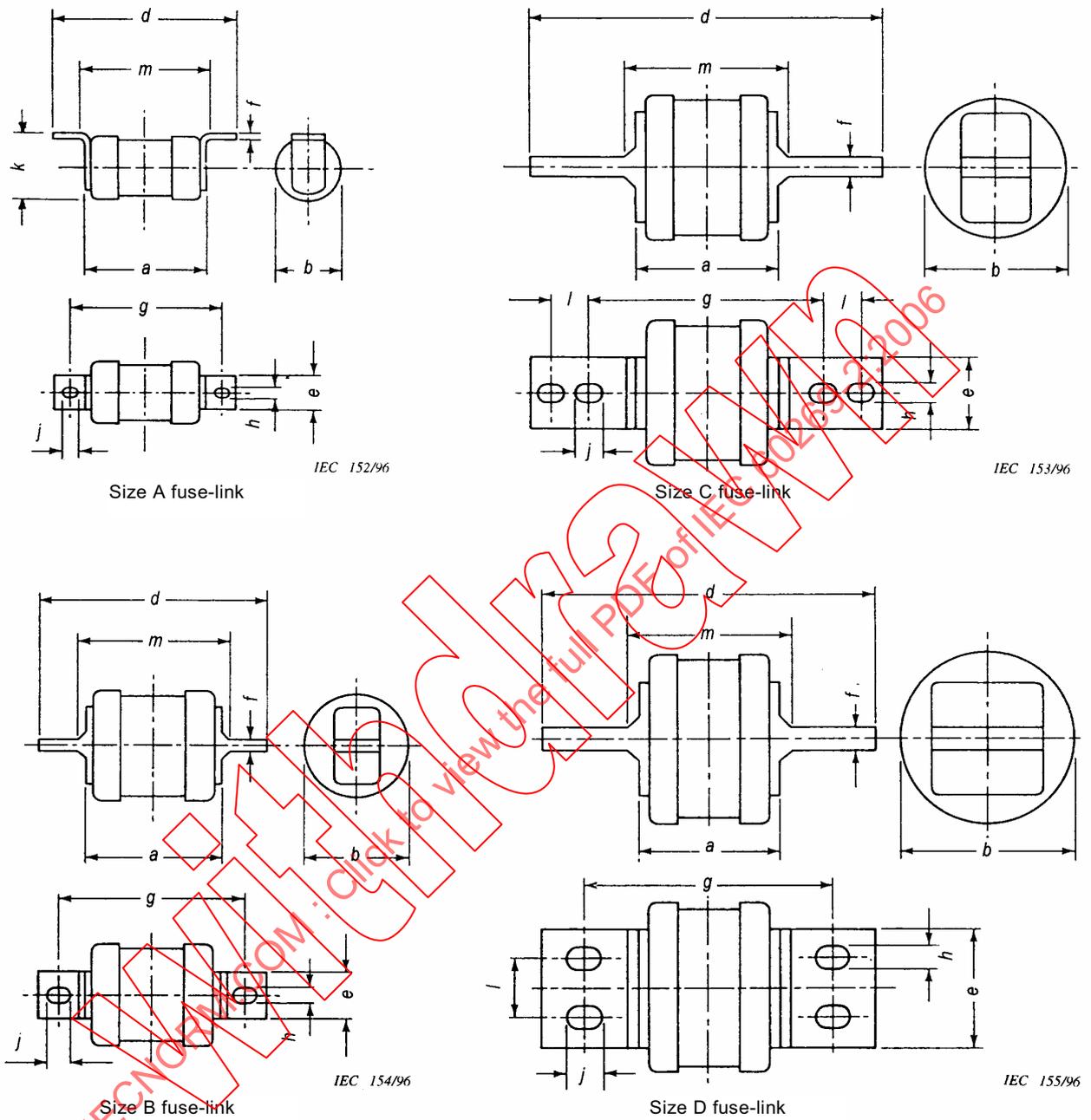
8.11.1.1 Mechanical strength of fuse-holders

The fuse-holder, fitted with a fuse-link of the largest rated current and power dissipation that can be accommodated by the fuse-holder, shall be subjected to a temperature rise test at rated current.

At the conclusion of the temperature rise test, the fuse-link or the fuse-carrier as appropriate, shall be withdrawn and inserted into the fuse-base 100 times.

At the conclusion of these tests, all parts shall be intact and shall function normally.

Compliance shall be verified by a further temperature rise test at rated current at the conclusion of which the values obtained shall be not more than 5 K or 15 % (whichever is greater) above the values obtained from the temperature-rise test prior to the commencement of the mechanical test.



The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-links except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Figure 501 – Fuse-links for bolted connection – Sizes A, B, C and D
 (figure continued on page 193)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

Dimensions in millimetres

Size	Maximum rated current A	Maximum power dissipation W	a (max.) 1)2)	b (max.)	d (max.)	e (max.) 3)	f (max.) 3)		g (nom.)	h (nom.)	j (min.) 2)4)	k (max.)	l (nom.) 1)	m (max.)
A1	20	2,7	36,5	14,5	56	11,2	0,8	1,5	44,5	4,2	5,5	14,5	–	36,5
A2	32	4,4	57	24	86	9,2	0,8	1,5	73	5,5	7	25,5	–	60
A3	63	6,9	58	27	91	13	1,2	1,6	73	5,5	7	28	–	61
A4	100	9,1	70	37	111	20	2,4	3,2	94	8,7	9,5	38,5	–	74
B1	100	9,1	70	37	138	20	3,2	4	111	8,7	11	–	–	82
B2	200	17	77	42	138	20	3,2	4	111	8,7	11	–	–	82
B3	315	32	77	61	138	26	3,2	4,8	111	8,7	11	–	–	82
B4	400	40	83	66	138	26	4,8	6,6	111	8,7	11	–	–	89
C1	400	40	83	66	212	26	4,8	6,6	133	10,3	11	–	25,4	95
C2	630	55	85	77	212	26	6,3	7,8	133	10,3	11	–	25,4	95
C3	800	70	89	84	212	39	9,5	11,1	133	10,3	12,5	–	25,4	101
D1	1 250	100	89	102	200	64	9,5	12,7	149	14,3	16,5	–	31,8	95

1) In all sizes, dimension *a* includes any projections such as rivet heads, but the design of the tags between dimensions *a* and *m* is limited by a line drawn at 45° to the contact surface.

2) All fixing holes are elongated as indicated by *j*, to allow for manufacturing tolerances on dimension *a*.

3) Dimensions *e* and *f*, are nominal material sizes and subject to manufacturing tolerances as specified in the relevant standards for the raw materials.

4) For A1 to A4 size fuse-links, the fixing slots may be extended either axially or laterally to form open-ended slots.

Figure 501 – (concluded)

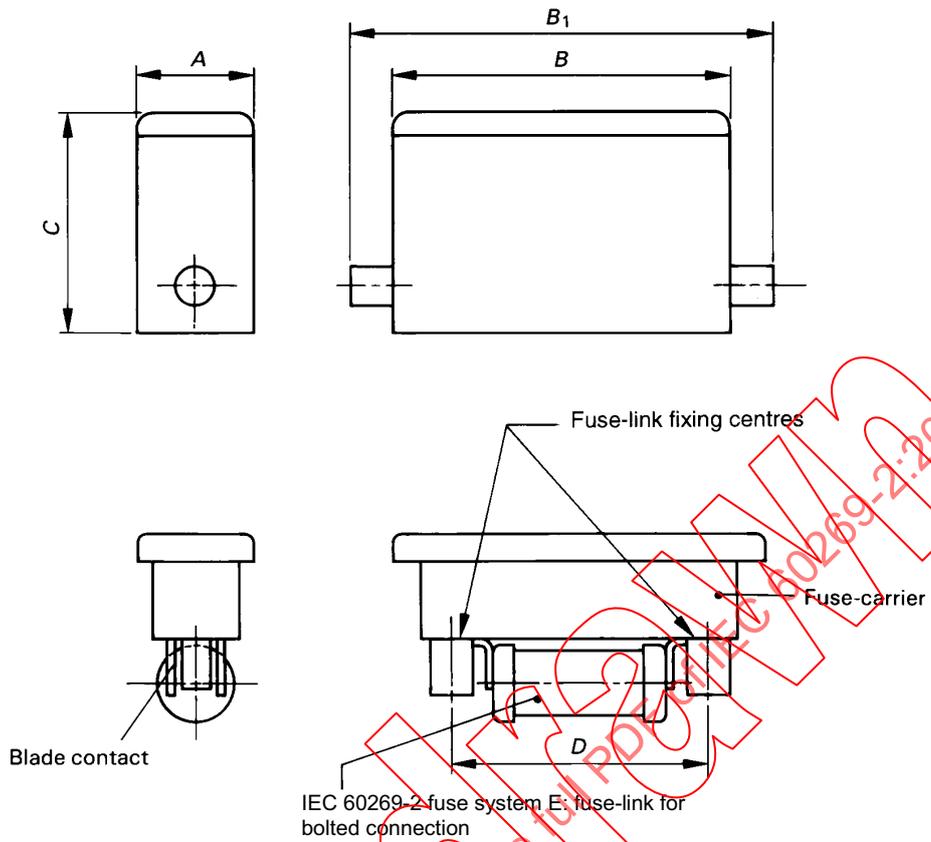
Standardized "gM" fuse-links

Size	Standardized ratings	Current rating A	Characteristic rating A
A1	20M25	20	25
A1	20M32	20	32
A2	32M40	32	40
A2	32M50	32	50
A2	32M63	32	63
A3	63M80	63	80
A3	63M100	63	100
A4 } and B1	100M125	100	125
A4 } and B1	100M160	100	160
A4 } and B1	100M200	100	200
B2	200M250	200	250
B2	200M315	200	315

The power dissipation of "gM" fuse-links is lower than the values given for "gG" fuse-links in the same dimensional references.

Figure 502 – Fuse-links for bolted connection – Sizes A and B

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1a (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II



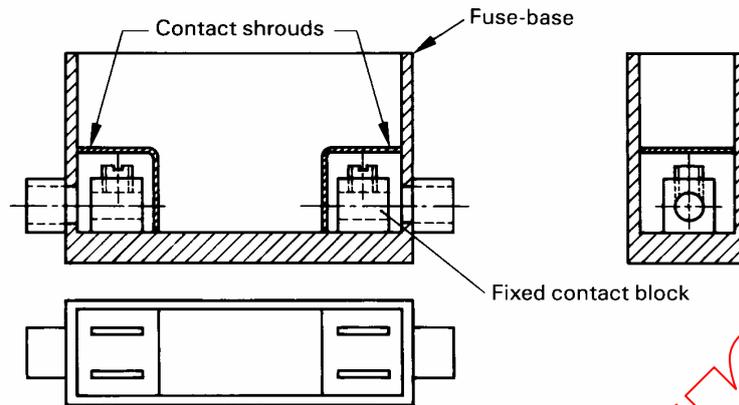
IEC 1818/06

Dimensions in millimetres

NOTE The fuse-carrier may accommodate centre tag or offset tag fuse-links.

Figure 503 – Typical fuse-holder (figure continued on page 197)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II



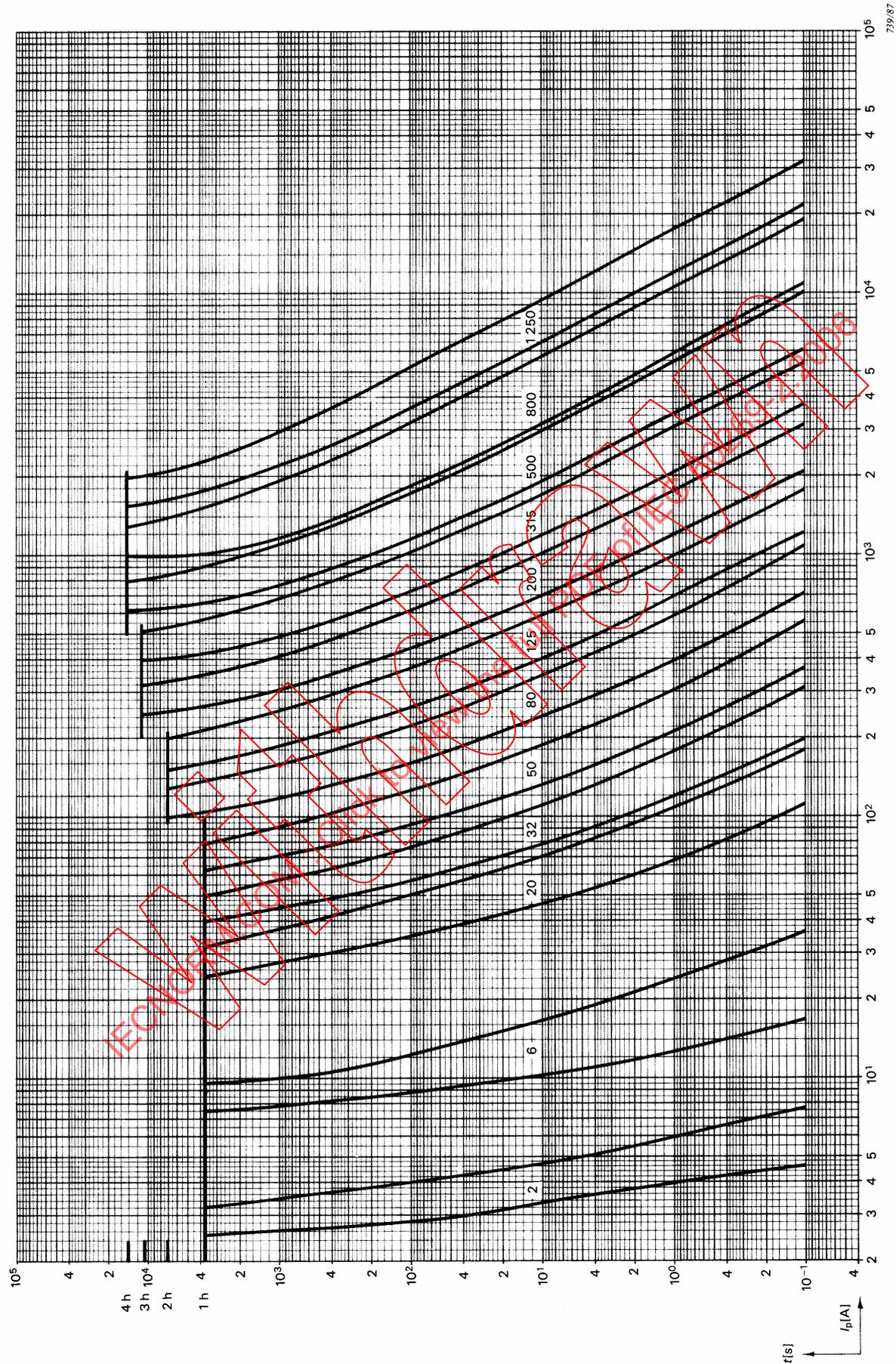
Dimensions in millimetres

NOTE Apertures in shrouds to give a degree of protection of IP2X (IEC 60529).

Maximum rated current A	Rated acceptable power dissipation W	A max.	B max.	B1 max.	C max.	D max.	Fuse-link accommodated, size
20	2,7	30	91	110	62	44,5	A1
32	4,4	35	114	134	75	73	A2
63	6,9	47	140	140	91	73	A3
100	9,1	61	175	175	121	94	A4
200	17,0	86	233	310	159	111	B1 + B2

This drawing is included by way of illustration only and does not prejudice the use of other shapes or forms provided they fall within the dimensions listed above.

Figure 503 - (concluded)



739/87

Figure 504 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-link
 Remark: this figure was previously Figure 3 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

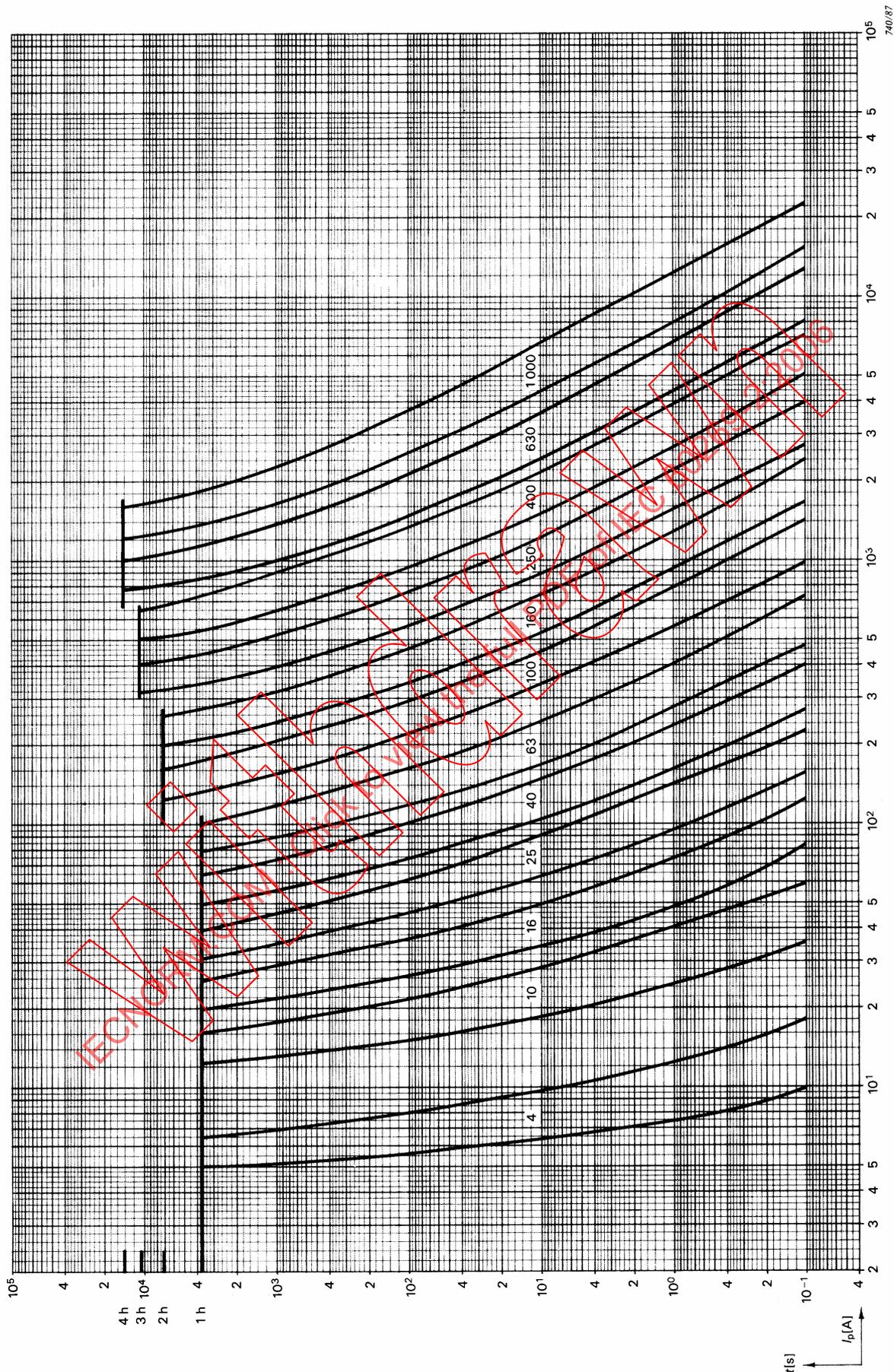
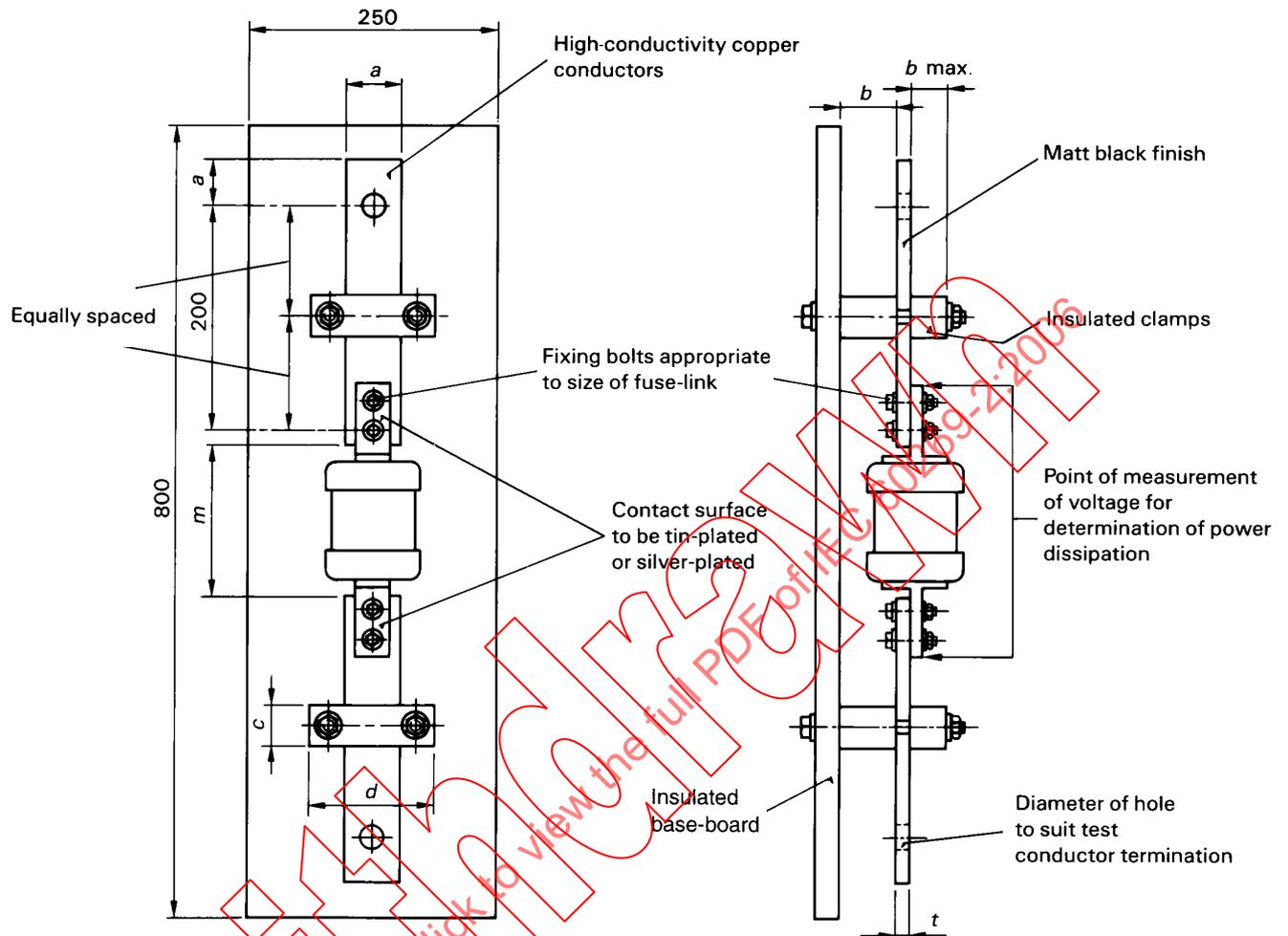


Figure 505 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-link

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 4 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

740/87



IEC 420/98

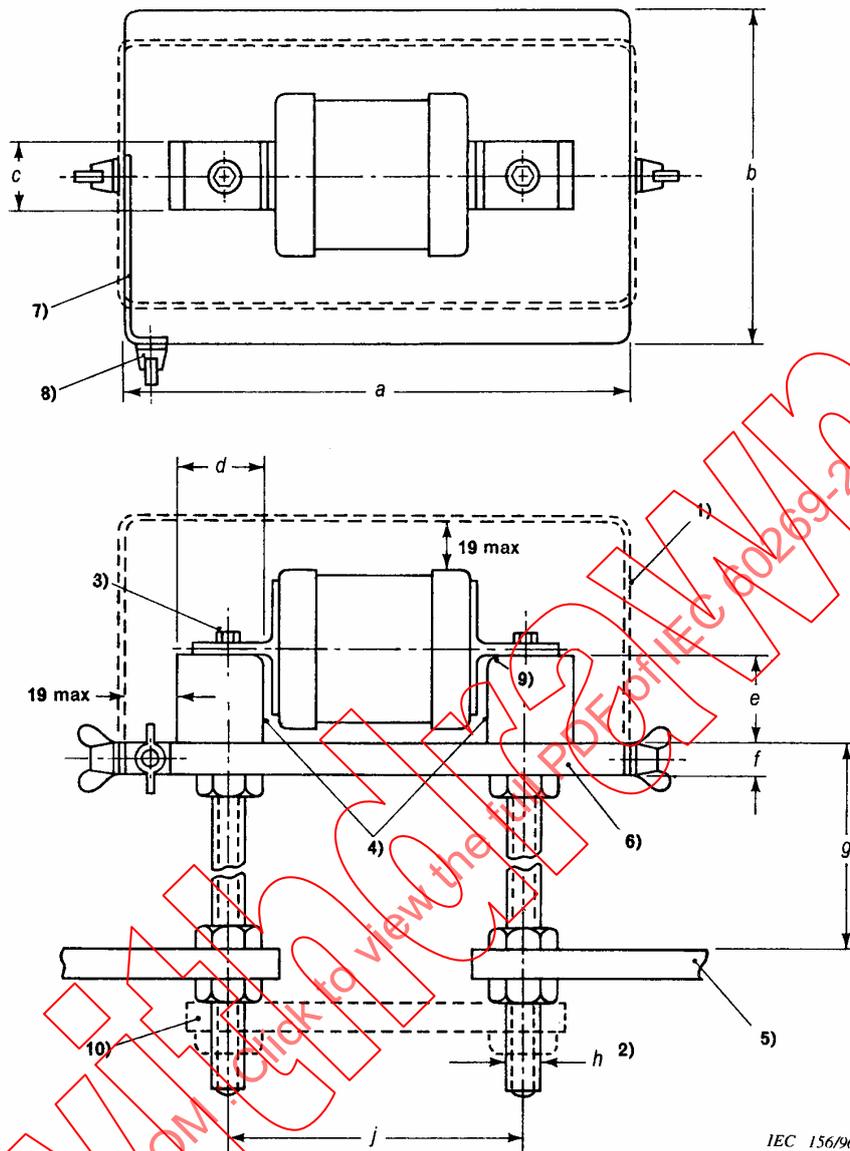
Dimensions in millimetres

NOTE Approximate dimensions are acceptable.

Fuse-link Size	Dimensions						Current rating in A up to
	a	b	c	d	m	t	
A1	10	12,5	16	50	38	0,5	20
A2	10	12,5	16	50	61	0,5	32
A3	16	12,5	16	50	62	1,0	63
A4	20	25	25	70	75	1,6	100
B1	20	25	25	70	83	1,6	100
B2	20	25	25	70	83	5	200
B3	25	38	25	80	83	8	315
B4	25	38	25	80	90	10	400
C1	25	38	25	80	96	10	400
C2	32	38	25	80	96	12	630
C3	40	45	32	100	101	12	800
D1	80	60	45	160	96	10	1 250

Figure 506 – Power dissipation test rig

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 5 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II



IEC 156/96

Dimensions in millimetres

Fuse-link, size	Current rating up to	Dimensions								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j
A1 to A4 B1 to B4	400	187	127	25	36,5	38	12	114	M12	111
C1 to C3	800	248	140	38	51	50	20	114	M20	159
D1	1 250	305	152	63	83	57	20	114	M24	159

Figure 507 – Breaking capacity test rig for fuse-links for bolted connection
(figure continued on page 207)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 6 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

- 1) Detachable cover fabricated from woven wire cloth, mild steel sheet or perforated mild steel sheet of such thickness as to ensure reasonable rigidity. Individual apertures in the wire cloth or perforated steel sheet shall not exceed 8,5 mm² in area. The cover may differ in section from that shown on the drawings provided that the clearance of 19 mm between the cover and live metal parts is not exceeded.
- 2) Connecting studs of high conductivity copper.
- 3) Fixing centres; for A1 to A3 fuse-links, suitable adapters of minimum section 25 mm × 6,3 mm shall be used.
- 4) A visible gap at this position is essential to ensure that the end caps are not supported by the contact blocks.
- 5) The arrangement of the test connections beyond the test rig is not specified (the second paragraph of 8.5.1 of IEC 60269-1 does not apply).

The size of the copper conductors shall be selected according to the rated breaking capacity.

- 6) The base shall be made from phenolic resin bonded laminated sheet having a cross-breaking strength of not less than 85 MPa.
- 7) Copper strip.
- 8) Terminal for fine fuse-wire. Fine copper fuse wire of approximately 0,1 mm diameter, with a free length not less than 50 mm long connected between this terminal and one pole of the test supply.
- 9) Chamfer.
- 10) Short-circuiting link required for prospective current test. This may be slotted for easy disconnection. The size of the copper link shall be selected according to the rated breaking capacity.

Figure 507 – (concluded)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 6 (II) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section II

IECNORM.COM: Click to view the full PDF of IEC 60269-2:2006

Withhold.com

Fuse system F – Fuses with fuse-links having cylindrical contact caps (NF cylindrical fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section III of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to fuses with fuse-links having cylindrical caps with or without striker, complying with the dimensions specified in Figures 601 and 603 for rated currents not exceeding 125 A and for rated voltages up to and including 690 V a.c. or 440 V d.c.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- minimum rated breaking capacities;
- time-current characteristics;
- I^2t characteristics;
- standard conditions of construction;
- power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies.

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

For a.c. the standard values of rated voltage are 400 V, 500 V and 690 V. For d.c. the rated voltages are 250 V and 440 V. The standard values of d.c. rated voltage are not related to the standard values of a.c. rated voltage. For example the following standard combinations are possible: 500 V a.c. – 250 V d.c., 500 V a.c. – 440 V d.c., etc.

5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link

The maximum rated currents of the fuse-link are given in Table 601.

Table 601 – Maximum rated current of fuse-links with cylindrical caps

Remark: this table was previously Table K in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Size	500 V a.c.		690 V a.c.	
	gG	aM	gG	aM
	I_n A	I_n A	I_n A	I_n A
10 x 38	25	16	10	
14 x 51	50	40	25	25
22 x 58	100	100	50	50
Fuse-links with higher rated currents may exist.				

Size	400 V a.c.	
	gG	aM
	I_n A	I_n A
8 x 32	16	10

5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder

The maximum rated currents of the fuse-holder are given in Table 602.

Table 602 – Maximum rated current of fuse-holders

Remark: this table was previously Table L in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Size	I_n A
8 x 32	16
10 x 38	25
14 x 51	50
22 x 58	100
The use of fuse-links having higher rated currents should be as agreed by the manufacturer and the user.	

5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder

The maximum values of the rated power dissipation of fuse-links are specified in Table 603.

Table 603 – Maximum values of the rated power dissipation of a fuse-link*Remark: this table was previously Table M in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III*

Size	8 x 32	10 x 38	14 x 51	22 x 58
gG	2,5 W	3 W	5 W	9,5 W
aM	0,9 W	1,2 W	3 W	7 W

The rated acceptable power dissipation of fuse-bases is given in Table 604.

Table 604 – Rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder*Remark: this table was previously Table N in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III*

Size	8 x 32	10 x 38	14 x 51	22 x 58
Rated acceptable power dissipation	2,5 W	3 W	5 W	9,5 W

5.6 Limits of time-current characteristics

5.6.1 Time-current characteristics, time-current zones and overload curves

When applicable, the time-current zones given in Figure 104 of fuse system A of this standard, including manufacturing tolerances shall be met by all pre-arcing and operating times measured during the tests.

5.6.2 Conventional times and currents

The conventional times and currents, in addition to the values of IEC 60269-1, are given in Table 605.

Table 605 – Conventional time and current for “gG” fuse-links with rated current lower than 16 A*Remark: this table refers to Table 2 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table II in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III*

Rated current I_n A	Conventional time h	Conventional current	
		I_n	I_f
$I_n \leq 4$ A	1	$1,5 I_n$	$2,1 I_n$
$4 < I_n < 16$	1	$1,5 I_n$	$1,9 I_n$

5.6.3 Gates

For “gG” fuse-links the gates given in Table 606 apply, in addition to the gates of IEC 60269-1.

Table 606 – Gates for specified pre-arcing and operating times of “gG” fuse-links with rated current lower than 16 A

Remark: this table refers to Table 3 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table III in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

I_n A	I_{min} (10 s) A	I_{max} (5 s) A	I_{min} (0,1 s) A	I_{max} (0,1 s) A
2	3,7	9,2	6,0	23,0
4	7,8	18,5	14,0	47,0
6	11,0	28,0	26,0	72,0
8	16,0	35,2	41,6	92,0
10	22,0	46,5	58,0	110,0
12	24,0	55,2	69,6	140,4

5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity

The minimum rated breaking capacities are specified in Table 607.

Table 607 – Minimum rated breaking capacities

Remark: this table was previously Table B in IEC 60269-2, Edition 2

Rated voltage	Minimum rated breaking capacities
≤ 690V a.c.	50 kA
≤ 750V d.c.	25 kA

6 Marking

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

Fuse-links and fuse-holders which meet the requirements and tests of this fuse system may be marked with IEC 60269-2.

6.1 Markings of fuse-holders

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size.

6.2 Markings of fuse-links

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size or reference
- rated breaking capacity

The fuse-links shall be marked as described in Table 608.

Table 608 – Colours of marking

Remark: this table refers to Table 4 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table CC in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Characteristic	gG		aM	
Colour of marking	Black		Green	
Kind of print	Strip with inverse print	Normal print	Strip with inverse print	Normal print
Voltage V				
400	x		x	
500		x		x
690	x		x	

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

The dimensions of fuse-links and fuse-bases are given in Figures 601 and 603.

The fuse-links with strikers shall also comply with the dimensions given in Figure 602.

7.1.2 Connections including terminals

The terminals shall be capable of accepting the following cross-sections in Table 609.

Table 609 – Minimum range of cross-sections for rigid copper conductors

Remark: this table was previously Table P in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Size	8 × 32	10 × 38	14 × 51	22 × 58
Cross-section mm ²	1,5 to 4	1,5 to 6	2,5 to 16	4 to 50

Examples of terminals are given in IEC 60999-1 and IEC 60999-2.

7.7 I^2t characteristics

For the fuse-links covered by this fuse system the maximum pre-arcing I^2t values given in Table 7 of IEC 60269-1 apply for the maximum operating I^2t values. Values of rated currents lower than 16 A are given in Table 610.

Table 610 – Pre-arcing and operating I^2t values at 0,01 s for “gG” fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 7 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table VI in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

I_n A	Pre-arcing I^2t_{\min} A ² s	Operating I^2t_{\max} A ² s
2	1	23
4	6	90
6	24	225
8	49	420
10	100	576
12	160	750

The maximum operating I^2t values for “aM” fuse-links are specified in Table 611 on the test-voltage of $1.1 \times U_n$ and test No. 2 of the largest rated current of each homogeneous series (Table 20 of IEC 60269-1).

Table 611 – Maximum operating I^2t values for “aM” fuse-links

Remark: this table was previously Table C in IEC 60269-2, Edition 2

Rated voltage U_n V	I^2t_{\max} A ² s
$U_n \leq 400$	$18 I_n^2$
$400 < U_n \leq 500$	$24 I_n^2$
$500 < U_n \leq 690$	$35 I_n^2$

These values apply for the prospective currents corresponding to pre-arcing times less than 0,01 s.

7.8 Overcurrent discrimination of “gG” fuse-links

Fuse-links in series with rated current ratio of 1:1,6 and rated current 16 A and above have to discriminate up to the values specified in 8.7.4.

7.9 Protection against electric shock

Protection against electric shock can be increased by means of partition walls and covers of the fuse-contacts.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.1.6 Testing of fuse-holders

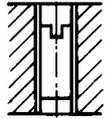
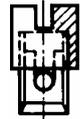
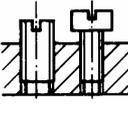
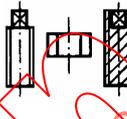
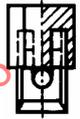
See fuse system A, 8.1.6.

8.3.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The screws of the terminals are to be fastened by applying a torque which is given in Table 612.

Table 612 – Torque to be applied to the terminal screws

Remark: this table was previously Table Q in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Nominal diameter of thread mm	Torque (Nm)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Up to and including 2,8					
Over 2,8 up to and including 3,0	0,25	–	0,4	0,4	–
Over 3,0 up to and including 3,2	0,3	–	0,5	0,5	–
Over 3,2 up to and including 3,6	0,4	–	0,6	0,6	–
Over 3,6 up to and including 4,1	0,7	1,2	0,8	0,8	–
Over 4,1 up to and including 4,7	0,8	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
Over 4,7 up to and including 5,3	0,8	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,8
Over 5,3 up to and including 6,0	1,2	1,8	2,0	2,0	2,0
Over 6,0 up to and including 8,0	2,5	2,5	2,5	3,0	3,0
Over 8,0 up to and including 10,0	–	3,5	3,5	6,0	4,0
Over 10,0 up to and including 12,0	–	4,0	4,0	10,0	6,0
Over 12,0 up to and including 15,0	–	5,0	–	–	8,0
					10,0

The conductor is moved each time the screw or nut is loosened.

Column I applies to screws without heads if the screw when tightened protrudes from the hole, and to other screws which cannot be tightened by means of a screwdriver with a blade wider than the diameter of the screw.

Column II applies to nuts of mantle terminals which are tightened by means of a screwdriver.

Column III applies to other screws which are tightened by means of a screwdriver.

Column IV applies to screws and nuts other than nuts of mantle terminals, which are tightened by means other than a screwdriver.

Column V applies to nuts of mantle terminals which are tightened by means other than a screwdriver.

8.3.4.1 Temperature-rise of the fuse-holder

The dummy fuse shall have the dimensions indicated in Figure 601 and the rated power dissipation indicated in Table 604.

8.3.4.2 Power dissipation of a fuse-link

The points between which the power dissipation of a fuse-link is preferably measured are marked with S in Figure 601.

8.4.3.6 Operation of indicating devices and strikers, if any

Subclause 8.4.3.6 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following addition:

The projection of the striker before operation (S_0) shall not exceed 1 mm; after operation, it shall be between 7 mm and 10 mm (S_1).

The force of the striker on all points between its final limits shall be at least 2,5 N and shall not exceed 20 N at the end of the travel.

After operation, the striker shall remain captive.

The fuse-links with striker may have no indicating device other than a striker.

8.5.5.1 Verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base

Verification of the peak withstand current of a fuse-base need not be carried out, if this has already been verified during the breaking capacity test of the fuse-links with the highest rating of the size, providing the cut-off current is within the values given in Table 613.

8.5.5.1.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test shall be of the single-phase type. The test set-up for the fuse-base shall be in line with 8.5.1 of IEC 60269-1.

8.5.5.1.2 Test method

The current shall be limited by a fuse-link of the highest rating for the particular size. The peak values of the test currents attained must lie in the ranges shown in Table 613.

Table 613 – Test currents

Remark: this table was previously Table G in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Size	Cut-off current kA
8 x 32	3 ... 4
10 x 38	5 ... 6
14 x 51	13 ... 16
22 x 58	17 ... 21

The maximum values may be exceeded as long as the requirements stated under 8.5.5.1.3 are met.

If the cut-off current range cannot be attained with the highest rating for the size, a correspondingly higher series-connected fuse shall be used. In this case, the test specimen shall be equipped with a dummy fuse-link. Its external dimensions correspond to the dimension given in Figure 601.

8.5.5.1.3 Acceptability of test results

The fuse-links shall not be ejected. There shall be no signs of arcing or welding or other damage likely to prevent further use of the fuse-bases. Pitting marks on the contacts are permissible.

8.7.4 Verification of overcurrent discrimination

The overcurrent discrimination for fuses with rated current up to 12 A and the overcurrent discrimination ratio of 1:1,6 for fuses with rated current higher than 12 A is verified by the I^2t values evaluated from the recorded test results.

The samples are arranged as for the breaking capacity test according to 8.5 and Table 20 of IEC 60269-1 regarding the test circuit and tolerance of current.

Four samples are tested, two samples are tested at the r.m.s. prospective test current I , corresponding to the minimum pre-arcing I^2t values, the other samples at the r.m.s. prospective test current I , corresponding to the operating I^2t values.

The test voltage for 690 V fuses is $1,05 \times U_n / \sqrt{3}$.

The test voltage for all other fuses is $1,1 \times U_n / \sqrt{3}$.

Table 614 – Test currents and I^2t limits for discrimination test

Remark: this table was previously Table H in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

I_n A	Minimum pre-arcing I^2t		Maximum operating I^2t		Discrimination ratio
	Prospective I r.m.s. kA	I^2t A2s	Prospective I r.m.s. kA	I^2t A2s	
2	0,013	0,67	0,064	16	Can be calculated
4	0,035	4	0,130	67	
6	0,064	16	0,220	193	
8	0,100	40	0,310	390	
10	0,130	67	0,400	640	
12	0,180	130	0,450	820	
16	0,270	291	0,550	1 210	
20	0,400	640	0,790	2 500	
25	0,550	1 210	1,000	4 000	
32	0,790	2 500	1,200	5 750	
40	1,000	4 000	1,500	9 000	
50	1,200	5 750	1,850	13 700	
63	1,500	9 000	2,300	21 200	
80	1,850	13 700	3,000	36 000	
100	2,300	21 200	4,000	64 000	
125	3,000	36 000	5,100	104 000	

The evaluated I^2t values shall lie within the corresponding I^2t limits specified in Table 614.

8.9 Verification of resistance to heat

Fuse-holders fitted with fuse-links having the maximum power dissipation corresponding to the power acceptance of the fuse-holder shall be cyclically loaded as pre-treatment. The pre-

treatment is specified in 8.4.3.2 of IEC 60269-1. After cooling to normal temperature the breaking capacity shall be tested at I_1 in accordance with 8.5.

Fuse-links containing organic material in the body or filler shall be subjected to the same test as describe above. These fuse-links shall interrupt the test currents I_1 and I_5 .

8.10 Verification of non-deterioration of contacts

Subclause 8.10 of IEC 60269-1 applies.

8.10.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.10.1 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following addition:

The dummy fuse shall have the dimensions indicated in Figure 601 and have the rated power dissipation equal to the values given for the relevant dimensions in Table 604.

8.10.2 Test method

Subclause 8.10.2 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following addition:

The following test values shall be applied:

Test current:	conventional non-fusing current I_{nf}
Load period:	25 % of the conventional time
No-load period:	10 % of the conventional time

A test voltage lower than the rated voltage may be used.

8.10.3 Acceptability of test results

After 250 cycles, the measured temperature-rise values shall not exceed the temperature-rise measured before the beginning of the tests by more than 15 K.

After 750 cycles, if necessary, the temperature-rise values shall not exceed the temperature-rise measured before the beginning of the tests by more than 20 K.

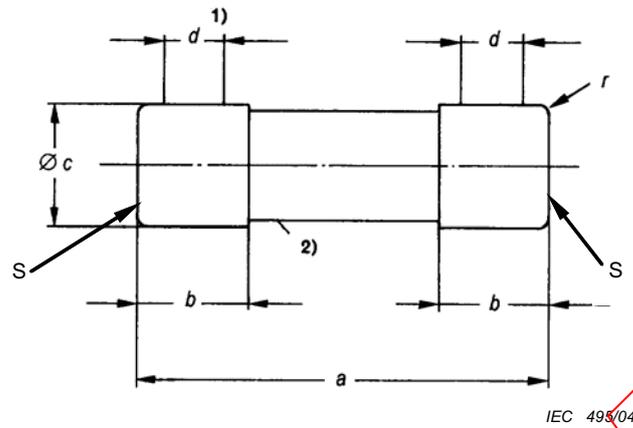
8.11.1.1 Mechanical strength of fuse-holders

The fuse-holder, fitted with a fuse-link of the largest rated current and power dissipation that can be accommodated by the fuse-holder, shall be subjected to a temperature-rise test at rated current.

At the conclusion of the temperature-rise test, the fuse-link or the fuse-carrier, as appropriate, shall be withdrawn and inserted into the fuse-base 100 times.

At the conclusion of these tests, all parts shall be intact and shall function normally.

Compliance shall be verified by a further temperature rise test at rated current at the conclusion of which the values obtained shall be not more than 5 K or 15 % (whichever is greater) above the values obtained from the temperature rise test prior to the commencement of the mechanical test.



Measuring points S according to 8.3.4.2

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-links except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

NOTES

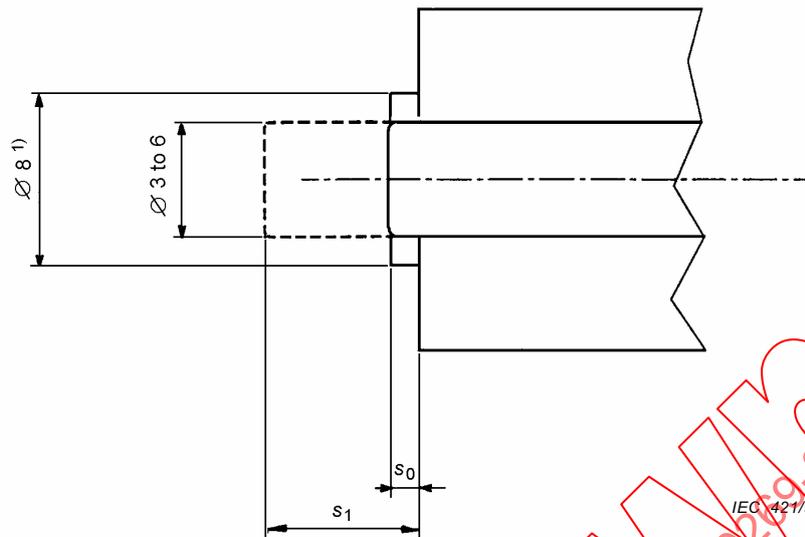
- 1) Cylindrical part within which the specified tolerances shall not be exceeded.
- 2) The diameter of the cartridge between the end caps shall not exceed diameter c .
- 3) The power dissipation represents the maximum power dissipation of the fuse-link and at the same time the minimum power acceptance to be tolerated by the fuse-base or fuse-holder.

Size	Maximum value of the rated power dissipation ³⁾ W	a	b max.	c	d min.	r
8 x 32	2,5	$31,5 \pm 0,5$	6,7	$8,5 \pm 0,1$	4	$1 \pm 0,5$
10 x 38	3	$38 \pm 0,6$	10,5	$10,3 \pm 0,1$	6	$1,5 \pm 0,5$
14 x 51	5	$51^{+0,6}_{-1}$	13,8	$14,3 \pm 0,1$	7,5	2 ± 1
22 x 58	9,5	$58^{+0,1}_{-2}$	16,2	$22,2 \pm 0,1$	11	2 ± 1

Dimensions in millimetres

Figure 601 – Fuse-links with cylindrical caps

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (III) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III



Dimensions in millimetres

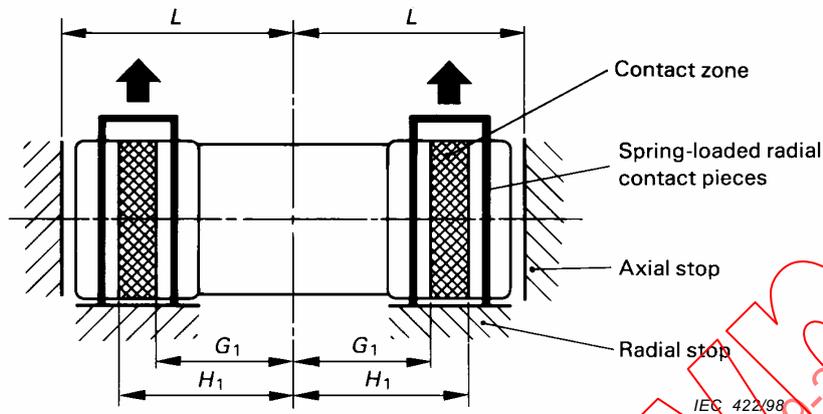
The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-links except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

- 1) Diameter of cylinder in which the striker must stay.

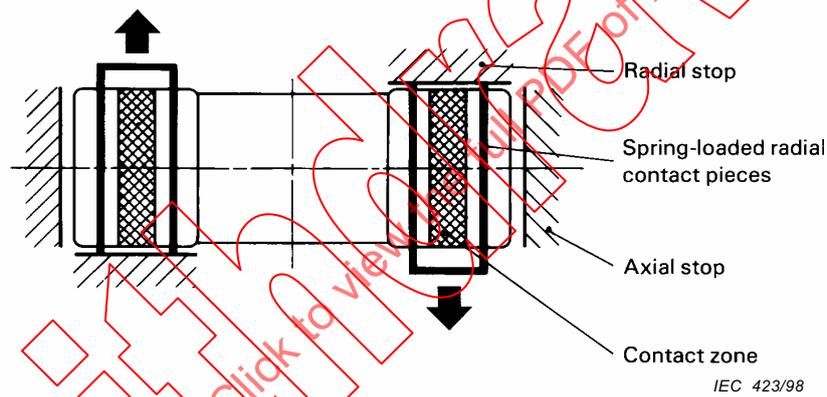
Figure 602 – Fuse-links with cylindrical contact caps with striker – Additional dimensions for sizes 14 × 51 and 22 × 58 only

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1a (III) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Base **A** Contact on two cylindrical caps



Base **B** Contact on two cylindrical caps



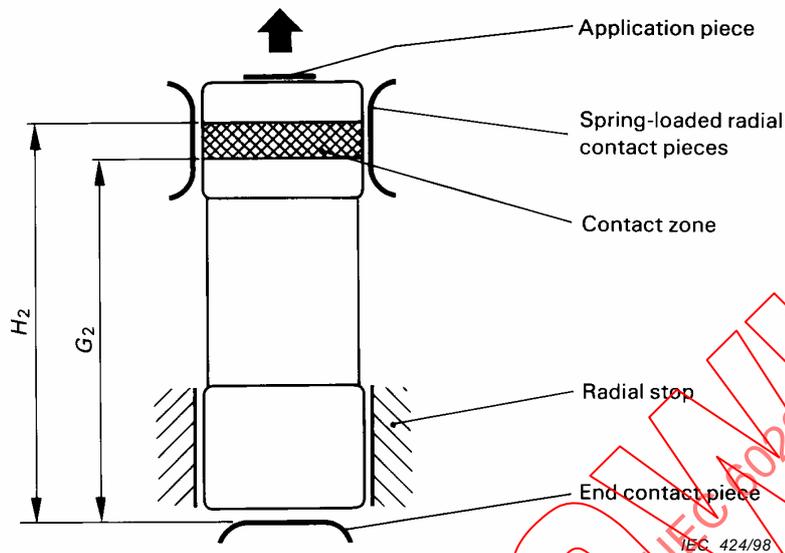
Dimensions in millimetres

Size	I_n A	G_1 max.	H_1 min.	L $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,8 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$
8 x 32	16	11,5	14	16
10 x 38	25	13	15,5	19,3
14 x 51	50	18	20,5	25,8
22 x 58	100	18	25	29

Figure 603 – Base for fuse-links with cylindrical caps (figure continued on page 235)

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (III) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section III

Base **C** One contact on a cylindrical surface, the other contact on an end surface



Dimensions in millimetres

Size	I_n A	G_2 max.	H_2 min.
8 x 32	16	26,5	29,5
10 x 38	25	31,5	34,5
14 x 51	50	43	47
22 x 58	100	46	52

The drawings are not intended to govern the design of fuse-links except as regards the notes and dimensions shown.

Notes on the drawings

- 1) The contacts shall be made within the contact zones shown on the fuse-links. For sizes 14 x 51 and 22 x 58, the contact forces shall be provided by an external spring (for sizes 8 x 32 and 10 x 38, the elasticity of the contact pieces themselves is sufficient). The elastic properties and coating of the contact pieces shall remain stable when subjected to the thermal and mechanical stresses reasonably to be expected in practice.
- 2) Axial stops, application pieces and contact pieces shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the operation of any indicating devices or strikers which may be incorporated in the fuse-link.
- 3) At least one of the contact pieces, or in the case of base C, the application piece, shall be sufficiently elastic (with external springs for sizes 14 x 51 and 22 x 58) in the direction of the arrow, taking into account the axial tolerances of the dimensions of the fuse-links.
- 4) Contact shall be ensured in the zones provided by means of radial stops situated in the vicinity of the contact pieces of the fuse-link.

➡ Indicates the direction in which the fuse-link is withdrawn.

Figure 603 – (concluded)

Fuse system G – Fuses with fuse-links with offset blade contacts (BS clip-in fuse system)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section IV of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following requirements apply to fuses with fuse-links having offset blade contacts. Such fuses have rated currents up to and including 125 A and rated voltages up to and including 400 V a.c.

NOTE These fuses are intended for use on systems employing the future standardized voltage of 230/400 V a.c. However, many countries are still using the higher voltage of 240/415 V in the interim period, and, therefore, these fuses will continue to be supplied and tested as 240 V a.c. or 415 V a.c. rating until such time as all supplies are brought down to the lower level of voltage.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- minimum rated breaking capacities;
- time-current characteristics;
- I^2t characteristics;
- standard conditions of construction;
- power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies.

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

The values of standardized rated voltages given in Table 1 of IEC 60269-1 applicable to this standard are:

Fuse-link size E1 230 V a.c.

Fuse-link sizes F1, F2, F3 400 V a.c.

(Refer also to the note in 1.1).

5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link

For each size, the maximum rated currents are given in Figure 701. Ratings of 8 A and 12 A are not included in this fuse system.

5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder

Maximum rated currents for the fuse-holder are given in Figure 702.

5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder

The maximum values of power dissipation permitted for fuse-links when tested in accordance with 8.3.1 are specified in Figure 701 when measured on the standard rig shown in Figure 705.

The values of rated acceptable power dissipation of fuse-holders at rated current when tested in accordance with 8.3.1 are given in Figure 702.

NOTE The point of measurement of voltage for the determination of the acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder is shown in Figure 702.

5.6.1 Time-current characteristics, time-current zones

In addition to the limits of pre-arcing time given by the gates and the conventional times and currents, the time-current zones, excluding manufacturing tolerances, are given in Figures 703 and 704. The tolerance on time-current characteristics shall not deviate by more than 10 % in terms of current.

5.6.2 Conventional times and currents

The conventional times and currents in addition to the values of IEC 60269-1 are given in Table 701.

Table 701 – Conventional time and current for "gG" fuse-links

*Remark: this table refers to Table 2 in IEC 60269-1
and was previously Table II in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV*

Rated current I_n A	Conventional time h	Conventional current	
		I_{nf}	I_f
$4 < I_n < 16$	1	$1,25 I_n$	$1,6 I_n$
$I_n \leq 4$	1	$1,25 I_n$	$2,1 I_n$

5.6.3 Gates

For "gG" fuse-links the gates given in Table 702 and in IEC 60269-1 apply.

Table 702 – Gates for specified pre-arcing times of "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 3 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table III in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV

I_n	I_{\min} (10 s)	I_{\max} (5 s)	I_{\min} (0,1 s)	I_{\max} (0,1 s)
A	A	A	A	A
2	3	6	4	8
4	6	12	9	20
6	9	20	16	36
10	16	36	33	70

5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity

The rated breaking capacities shall be

- a) 50 kA for size E1 fuse-links;
- b) 80 kA for sizes F1, F2 and F3 fuse-links.

6 Markings

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

6.1 Markings of fuse-holders

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size.

6.2 Markings of fuse-links

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size or reference
- rated breaking capacity

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

Dimensions of fuse-links and fuse-holders are given in Figures 701 and 702.

7.1.2 Connections including terminals

Terminals of fuse-holders shall accept stranded or solid copper conductors with cross-sectional areas as given in Table 703.

Table 703 – Sizes of copper conductors

Remark: this table was previously Table U in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV

Rated current of fuse-holder	Cross-sectional area of conductor	Size
A	mm ²	
20	4	E1
32	10	F1
63	25	F2
125	70	F3

7.7 I^2t characteristics

In addition to the values given in Table 7 of IEC 60269-1, the values for rated currents lower than 16 A are given in Table 704.

Table 704 – Pre-arcing I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 7 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table VI in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV

I_n A	I^2t_{\min} A ² s	I^2t_{\max} A ² s
2	0,30	2,5
4	2,0	15
6	5	45
10	25	200

7.9 Protection against electric shock

Where standardized fuse-holders according to Figure 702 are used, the degree of protection against electric shock shall be at least IP2X for all three states.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.3.3 Measurement of the power dissipation of the fuse-link

The fuse-link shall be mounted on the test rig shown in Figure 705. The points of measurement of power loss are given in Figure 705.

8.3.4.1 Temperature rise of the fuse-holder

The dummy fuse-links shall have dimensions that comply with Figure 701 for testing in the corresponding fuse-holder of Figure 702. The power dissipation of the dummy fuse-links shall be the rated acceptable power dissipation of the fuse-holder as given in Figure 702 when tested in the standardized power dissipation test rig given in Figure 705.

8.4.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test arrangement of the fuse-link is given in Figure 705.

8.5.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Fuse-links shall be tested for breaking capacity in fuse-holders which comply with this standard. The fuse-holder shall be rigidly supported. Any conductor for the connection of the fuse-holder to the main-circuit test connections shall have a cross-section appropriate to the fuse-holder terminal given in Table 703. These conductors may be up to 0,2 m on either side of the complete fuse in the plane of the connecting device and in the direction of the connecting line between the terminals of the fuse.

The disposition of the test connections beyond the test rig, i.e. the fuse-holder and any conductors connecting it to the test connections, is not specified.

8.7.4 Verification of overcurrent discrimination

For current ratings of 16 A and above, 8.7.4 of IEC 60269-1 applies.

For current ratings less than 16 A, discrimination is determined from the manufacturer's data as verified in accordance with 8.7.1 of IEC 60269-1.

8.9 Verification of resistance to heat

Fuse-holders fitted with fuse-links having the maximum power dissipation corresponding to the power acceptance of the fuse-holder shall be cyclically loaded as pre-treatment. The pre-treatment is specified in 8.4.3.2 of IEC 60269-1. After cooling to normal temperature the breaking capacity shall be tested at I_1 in accordance with 8.5.

Fuse-links containing organic material in the body or filler shall be subjected to the same test as described above. These fuse-links shall interrupt the test currents I_1 and I_5 .

8.10 Verification of non-deterioration of contacts

Subclause 8.10 of IEC 60269-1 applies.

8.10.1 Arrangement of the fuse

Subclause 8.10.1 of IEC 60269-1 applies with the following addition:

The dummy fuse-links shall have dimensions that comply with Figure 701 for testing in the corresponding fuse-holder of Figure 702.

The power dissipation of the dummy fuse-links shall be the maximum rated acceptable power dissipation of the fuse-holder as given in Figure 702 when tested in the standardized power dissipation test rig given in Figure 705.

8.10.2 Test method

The following wording is added after the first paragraph of 8.10.2 in IEC 60269-1.

The following test values shall be applied:

- Test current non-fusing current I_{nf}
- Load period 25 % of the conventional time
- No-load period 10 % of the conventional time

A test voltage lower than the rated voltage may be used.

8.10.3 Acceptability of test results

After 250 cycles, the measured temperature-rise values shall not exceed the temperature rise measured at the beginning of the tests by more than 15 K.

After 750 cycles, if necessary, the temperature shall not exceed the values measured at the beginning of the tests by more than 20 K.

8.11 Mechanical and miscellaneous tests

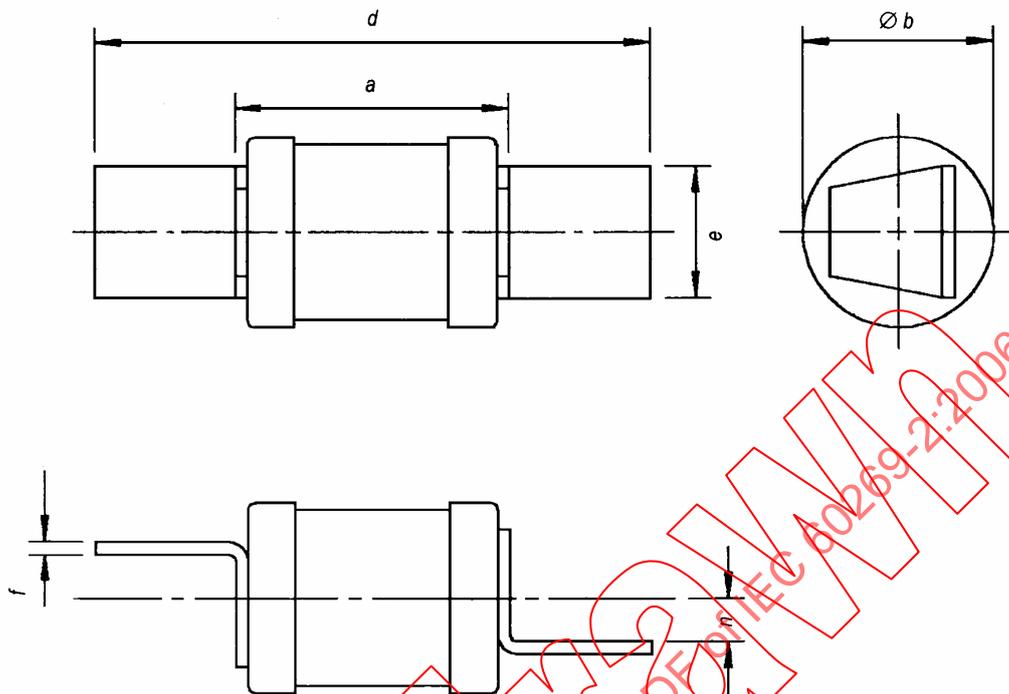
8.11.1.1 Mechanical strength of fuse-holders

The fuse-holder, fitted with a fuse-link of the largest rated current and power dissipation that can be accommodated by the fuse-holder, shall be subjected to a temperature-rise test at rated current.

At the conclusion of the temperature-rise test, the fuse-link or the fuse-carrier as appropriate, shall be withdrawn and inserted into the fuse-base 100 times.

At the conclusion of these tests, all parts shall be intact and shall function normally.

Compliance shall be verified by a further temperature rise test at rated current at the conclusion of which the values obtained shall be not more than 5 K or 15 % (whichever is greater) above the values obtained from the temperature rise test prior to the commencement of the mechanical test.



IEC 158/96

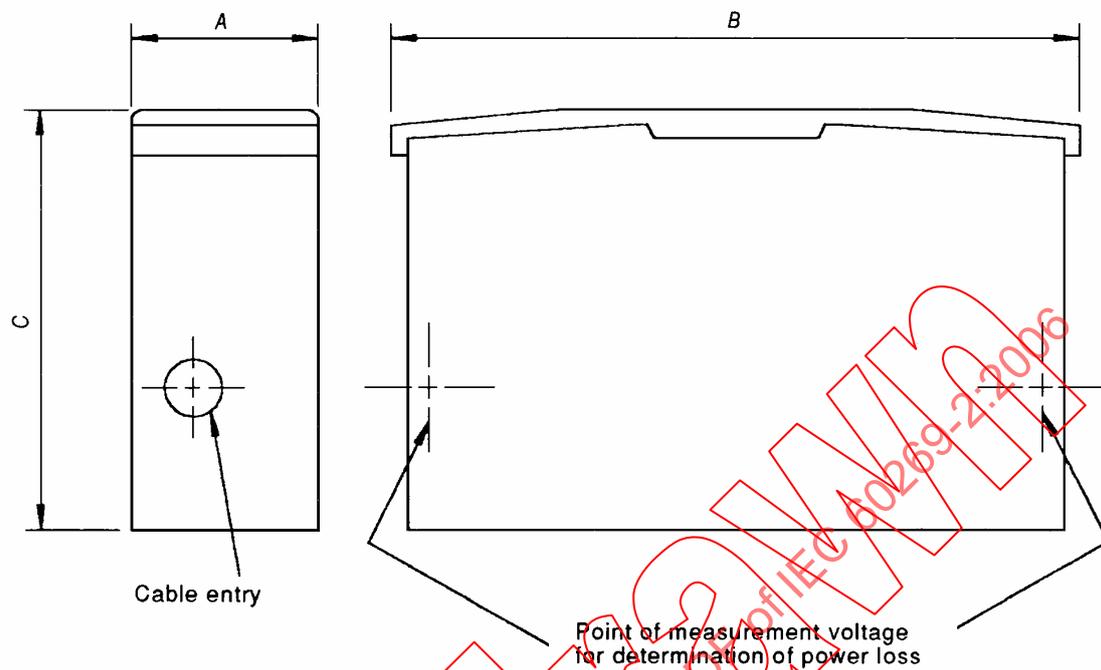
Dimensions in millimetres

Size	Maximum rated current A	Maximum power dissipation W	$a^{1)}$		b		d		e		f		n	
			Max.	Max.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
E1	20	1,8	25	14,5	51	47	13	11	1,5	0,8	3,8	3,2		
F1	32	3,2	35,5	14,5	62	58	131	11	1,5	0,8	3,8	3,2		
F2	63	4,8	39	17,5	69	65	15,5	14,5	1,6	1,2	3,8	3,2		
F3	125	7,5	39	27	80	76	20	19	2,0	1,6	3,8	3,2		

¹⁾ Dimension "a" may be up to 0,5 mm more than the stated value to allow for projecting rivet heads at the centre of tag faces.

Figure 701 – Fuse-links having offset blade contacts, sizes E1, F1, F2 and F3

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 1 (IV) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV



IEC 425/98

Dimensions in millimetres

Size of fuse-link	Maximum rated current	Rated acceptable power dissipation	A	B	C
	A		Max.	Max.	Max.
E1	20	2	26	71	59
F1	32	3,5	26	81	59
F2	63	5	32	96	68
F3	125	7,5	40,5	110	81

NOTE The above illustration does not prejudice the use of other shapes or forms provided they fall within the maximum dimensions listed.

Figure 702 – Typical fuse-holder

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 2 (IV) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV

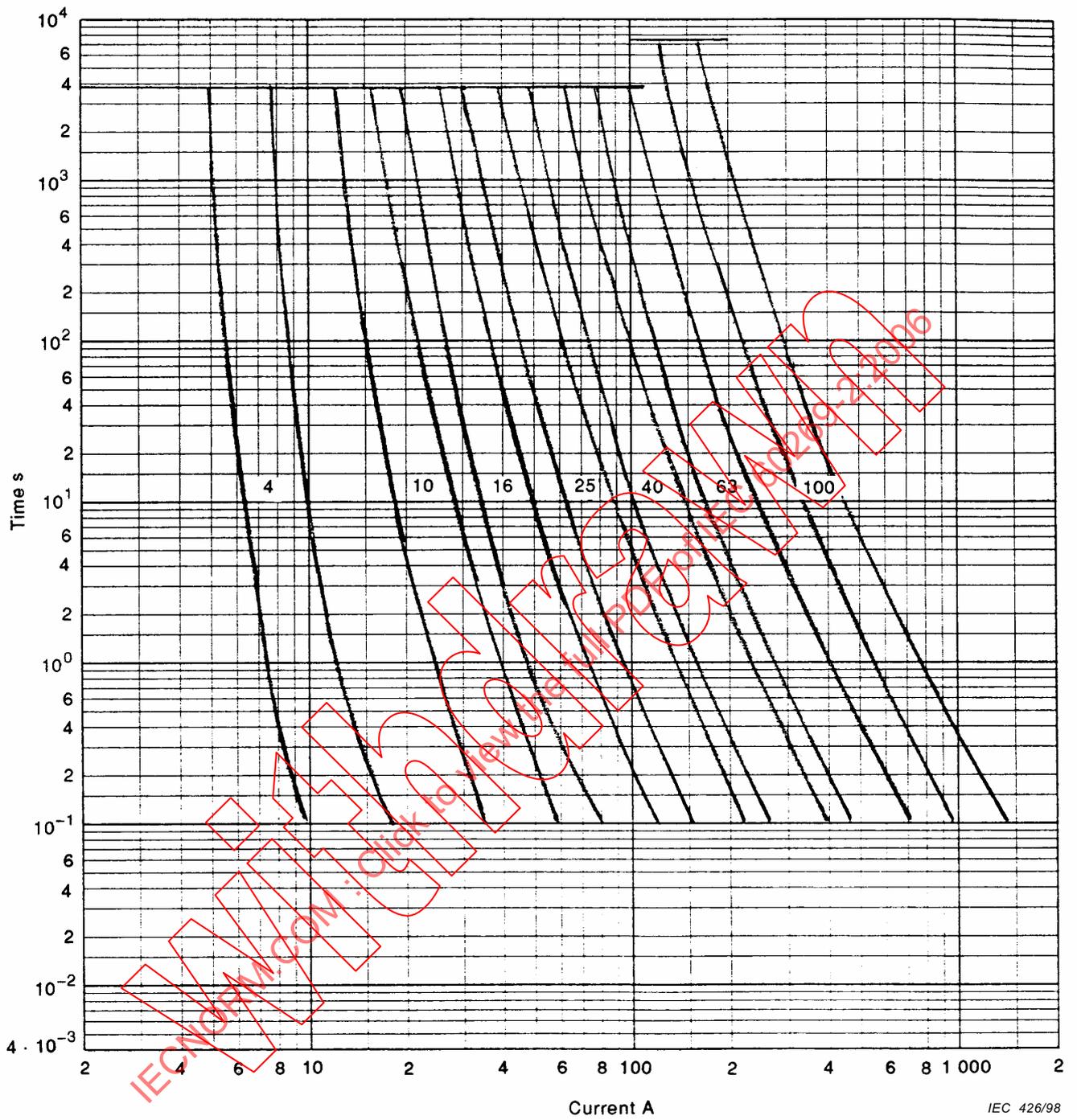


Figure 703 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 3 (IV) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV

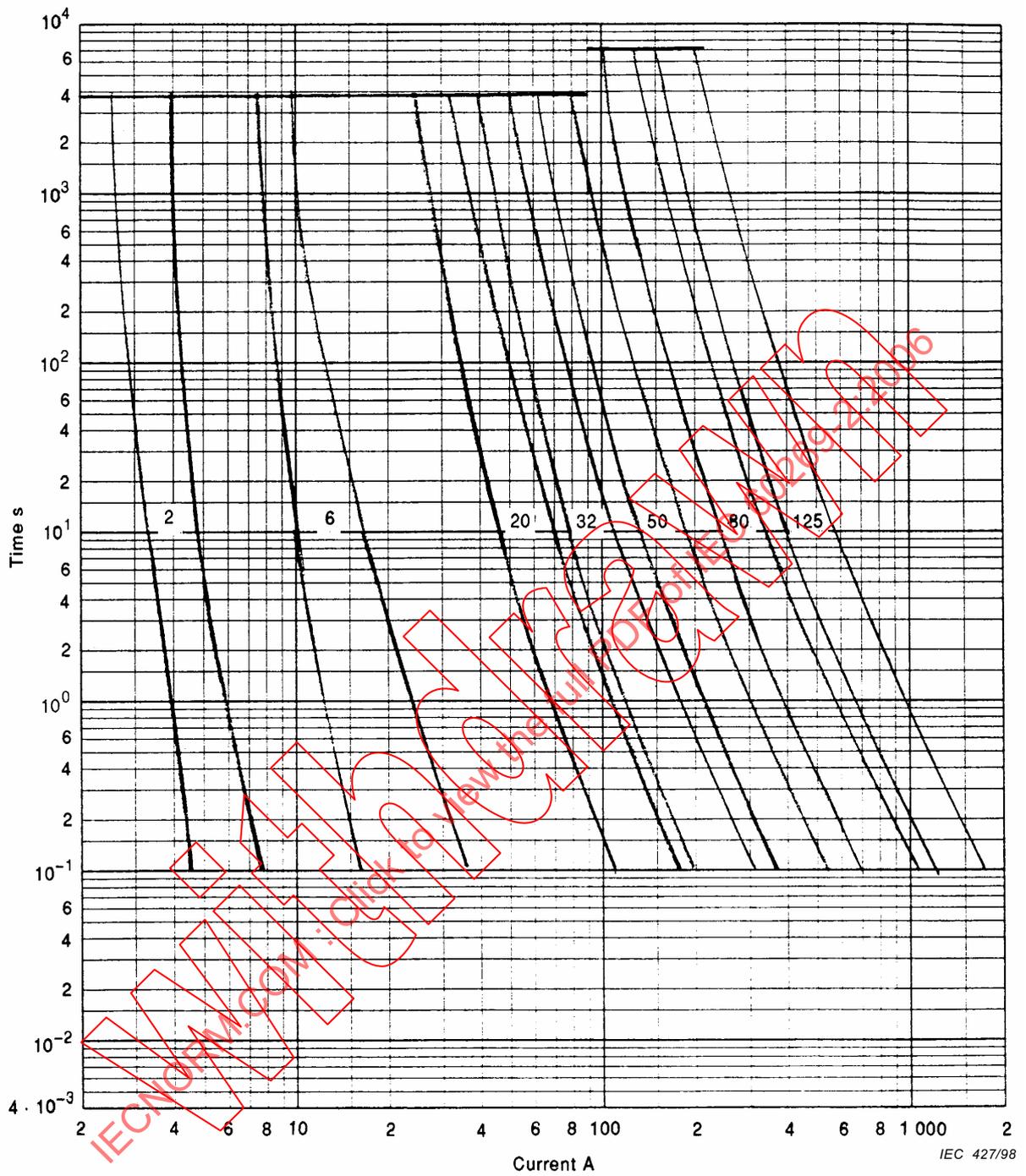
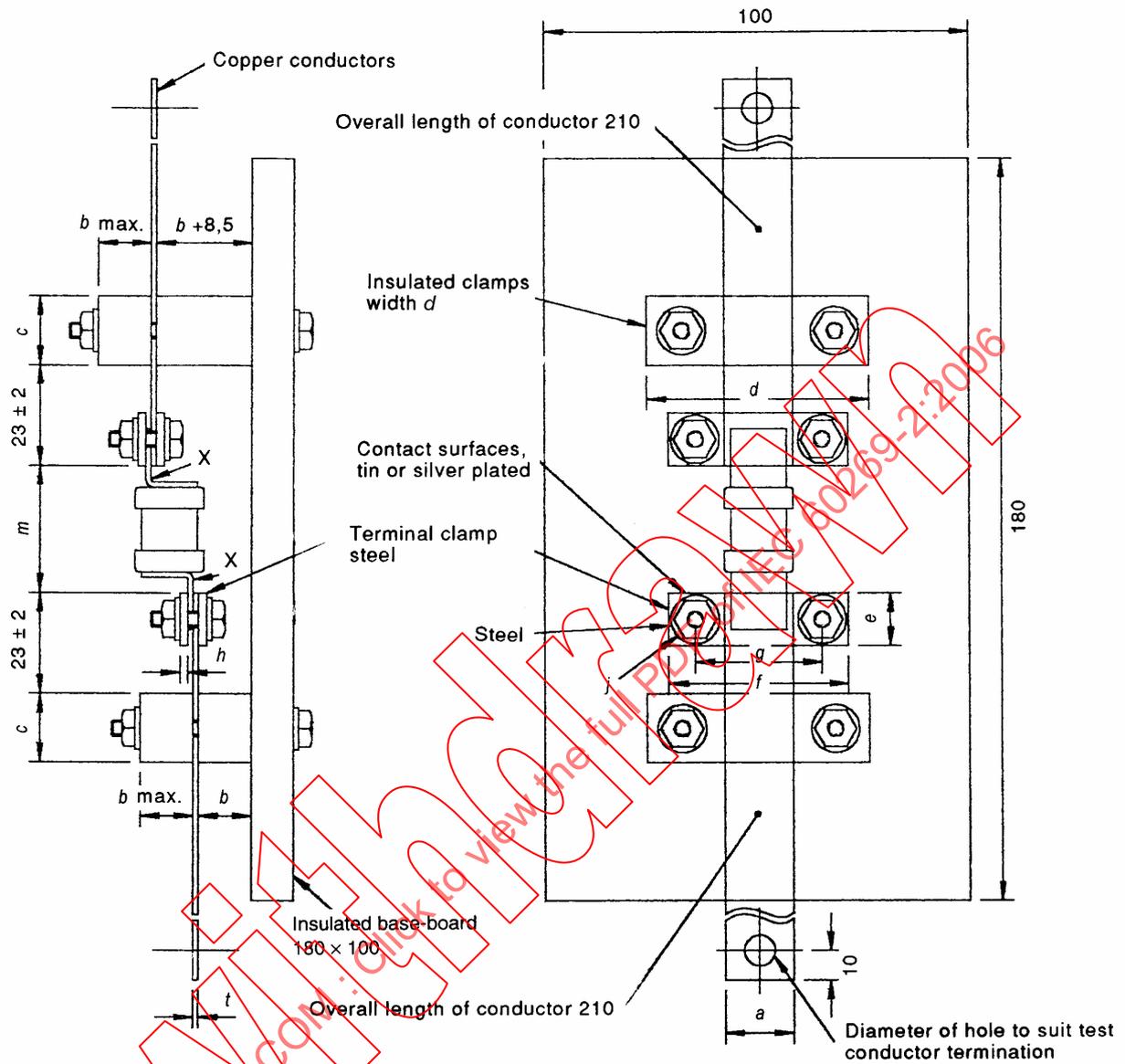


Figure 704 – Time-current zones for "gG" fuse-links

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 4 (IV) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV



IEC 1979/99

X – X indicates point of measurement of voltage for determination of power dissipation.

Size	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	m	t	Rated current in A, up to
E1	10	12,5	16	50	12,5	40	28	1,6	M4	30	0,5	20
F1	10	12,5	16	50	12,5	40	28	1,6	M4	30	0,5	32
F2	16	12,5	16	50	15	45	28	1,6	M5	45	1,0	63
F3	20	25	25	50	15	50	35	2	M5	45	1,6	125

Dimensions in millimetres

Figure 705 – Power dissipation test rig

Remark: this figure was previously Figure 5 (IV) in IEC 60269-2-1, Section IV

Fuse system H – Fuses with fuse-links having "gD" and "gN" characteristics (class J and class L time delay and non time delay fuse types)

Remark: previously this system was described in Section V of IEC 60269-2-1

1 General

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

1.1 Scope

The following additional requirements apply to "gD" and "gN" fuses which comply with the dimensions specified in Figures 801, 802, 803 and 804. Such fuses have rated currents up to and including 60 A for cylindrical contacts, 600 A for blade/bolted connections and 6 000 A for bolted connections. Rated voltage is a.c. 600 V and the interrupting rating is 200 kA.

Two distinct time-current characteristics, time delay and non-time delay, are inherent in this system. Both time-current characteristics comply with the same conventional fusing and non-fusing current limits and cut-off and maximum operating I^2t limits specified for the system.

The following characteristics of the fuses are specified in addition to the IEC 60269-1:

- minimum rated breaking capacities;
- time-current characteristics;
- I^2t characteristics;
- standard conditions of construction;
- power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation.

2 Terms and definitions

IEC 60269-1 applies.

3 Conditions for operation in service

IEC 60269-1 applies.

4 Classification

IEC 60269-1 applies.

5 Characteristics of fuses

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

5.2 Rated voltage

The rated voltage is a.c. 600 V.

5.3.1 Rated current of the fuse-link

In addition to the ratings specified in IEC 60269-1, suitable ratings may be selected from the R40 series and, in addition, the following ratings are acceptable: 5 – 17,5 – 35 – 70 – 175 – 350 – 700 – 1 200 – 3 500.

For each size, the maximum rated current is given in Figures 801 and 802.

5.3.2 Rated current of the fuse-holder

The maximum rated currents for the fuse-holders are given in Figures 803 and 804.

5.5 Rated power dissipation of a fuse-link and rated acceptable power dissipation of a fuse-holder

The maximum values of rated power dissipation are given in Figures 801 and 802. The rated acceptable power dissipation of the fuse-base shall be not less than the maximum value of rated power dissipation for the fuse-link of the same rating.

5.6 Limits of the time-current characteristics

5.6.1 Time-current characteristics, time-current zones

In addition to the limits of pre-arcing time given by the gates and the conventional times and currents, the time-current zones, excluding manufacturing tolerances, are given in Figures 807, 808, 809, 810, 811 and 812. The tolerance on time-current characteristics shall not deviate by more than $\pm 10\%$ in terms of current.

5.6.2 Conventional times and currents

For "gD" and "gN" fuse-links, the conventional times and currents given in Table 801 shall apply.

Table 801 – Conventional time and current for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links

Remark: this table refers to Table 2 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table II in IEC 60269-2-1, Section V

Rated current I_n A	Conventional time h	Conventional current	
		I_{nf}	I_f
$I_n \leq 60$	1		$1,35 I_n$
$60 < I_n \leq 600$	2	$1,1 I_n$	$1,35 I_n$
$600 < I_n \leq 6\,000$	4		$1,50 I_n$

5.6.3 Gates

For "gD" and "gN" fuse-links, the gates given in Table 802 shall apply.

Table 802 – Gates for specified pre-arcing times of "gD" and "gN" fuse-links

*Remark: this table refers to Table 3 in IEC 60269-1
and was previously Table III in IEC 60269-2-1, Section V*

Fuse-link	$I_n^{1)}$	I_{min} (10 s)	I_{max} (5 s)	I_{min} (0,1 s)	I_{max} (0,1 s)
gD	$15 \leq I_n \leq 600$	$5,0 I_n$	$8 I_n$	$8,5 I_n$	$13 I_n$
gN	$15 \leq I_n \leq 60$	$2,0 I_n$	$3,5 I_n$	$4,7 I_n$	$7,5 I_n$
gN	$60 < I_n \leq 600$	$2,5 I_n$	$4,5 I_n$	$5,8 I_n$	$9,0 I_n$
gN	$600 < I_n \leq 6\ 000$	$3,5 I_n$	$6,0 I_n$	$9,0 I_n$	$13 I_n$

¹⁾ Values for fuse-links with rated current less than 15 A are under consideration.

5.7.2 Rated breaking capacity

The rated a.c. breaking capacity shall be 200 kA.

6 Markings

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

6.1 Markings of fuse holders

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size.

6.2 Markings of fuse-links

In addition to IEC 60269-1, the following marking applies:

- size or reference
- rated breaking capacity

7 Standard conditions for construction

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

7.1 Mechanical design

The dimensions of fuse-links and fuse-bases are given in Figures 801, 802, 803 and 804.

7.6 Cut-off current characteristics

The maximum values shall not exceed those given in Table 805.

7.7 I^2t characteristics

The pre-arcing I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links shall lie within the limits indicated in Table 803 below. For 1,6:1 discrimination between "gD" and "gN" fuse-links, the "gD" fuse-link shall have the higher rated current.

The maximum operating I^2t values are given in Table 806.

Table 803 – Pre-arcing I^2t values at 0,01 s for "gD" and "gN" fuse-links

*Remark: this table refers to Table 7 in IEC 60269-1
and was previously Table VI in IEC 60269-2-1, Section V*

I_n A	$I^2t_{min.}$ $10^3 \times A^2s$	$I^2t_{max.}$ $10^3 \times A^2s$
10	0,08	0,23
15	0,17	0,49
17,5	0,24	0,70
20	0,31	0,93
25	0,50	1,4
30	0,70	2,1
35	1,2	3,5
40	1,6	4,7
50	2,4	7,1
60	3,5	10
70	5,5	17
80	7,5	23
100	11	33
125	17	49
150	24	70
175	33	98
200	49	130
250	70	200
300	98	290
350	130	390
400	200	580
500	300	890
600	410	1 200
700	730	2 000
800	900	2 700
1 000	1 300	3 800
1 200	2 100	6 000
1 400	2 800	8 400
1 600	3 800	11 000
2 000	6 000	17 000
2 500	9 000	26 000
3 000	13 000	38 000
3 500	17 000	50 000
4 000	26 000	74 000
5 000	38 000	110 000
6 000	50 000	150 000

7.9 Protection against electric shock

The protection against electric shock can be increased by means of partition walls and covers of the fuse contacts.

8 Tests

IEC 60269-1 applies with the following supplementary requirements.

8.3 Verification of temperature rise and power dissipation

8.3.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The fuse shall be mounted with its major axis in the horizontal position. For fuse-links rated above 600 A, each terminal shall be connected to a copper bus bar which is silver-plated at the point of contact with the fuse-link.

The cross-sectional area of the cable or bus bar shall be selected in accordance with the values given in Table 804.

Table 804 – Cross-sectional area of copper conductors for tests corresponding to 8.3 and 8.4

Remark: this table refers to Table 17 in IEC 60269-1 and was previously Table X in IEC 60269-2-1, Section V

Fuse rating A	Cross-sectional area mm ²
$I_n \leq 30$	8,4
$30 < I_n \leq 60$	21,1
$60 < I_n \leq 100$	42,3
$100 < I_n \leq 200$	107
$200 < I_n \leq 400$	253
$400 < I_n \leq 600$	507
$600 < I_n \leq 800$	484
$800 < I_n \leq 1\,200$	645
$1\,200 < I_n \leq 1\,600$	1\,290
$1\,600 < I_n \leq 2\,000$	1\,940
$2\,000 < I_n \leq 2\,500$	2\,580
$2\,500 < I_n \leq 3\,000$	2\,900
$3\,000 < I_n \leq 4\,000$	3\,870
$4\,000 < I_n \leq 6\,000$	5\,810

8.3.4.1 Temperature rise of the fuse-holder

The dummy fuse-link is given in Figure 805. The point at which the temperature rise is measured is marked by the letter A in Figure 806.

8.3.4.2 Power dissipation of a fuse-link

The measurement points for power dissipation are marked by the letter B in Figure 806.

8.4 Verification of operation

8.4.1 Arrangement of the fuse

The test arrangement shall be as specified in 8.3.1.