

Australian Standard™

Low-voltage fuses

Part 1: General requirements

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-007, Power Switchgear. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 December 2004.
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Australian British Chamber of Commerce
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Energy Networks Association
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-007, Power Switchgear to supersede AS/NZS 60269.1:2000.

The objective of this Standard is to provide requirements to establish the characteristics of low-voltage fuses, or parts of low-voltage fuses, in such a way that they are interchangeable as far as their dimensions are concerned.

This Standard is Part 1 of a series which, when complete, will consist of the following:

AS

60269	Low-voltage fuses
60269.1	Part 1: General requirements (this Standard)
60269.2.0	Part 2.0: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application)
60269.2.1	Part 2.1: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application)—Sections I to VI: Examples of types of standardized fuses
60269.3.0	Part 3.0: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications)
60269.3.1	Part 3.1: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications)—Sections I to IV: Examples of types of standardized fuses
60269.4.0	Part 4.0: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices
60269.4.1	Part 4.1: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices—Sections I to III: Examples of types of standardized fuse-links

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60269-1, Ed.3.0 (1998), *Low-voltage fuses*—Part 1: *General requirements* incorporating its Corrigendum 1:2000 and Amendment 1:2005. The amendment 1 is added in anticipation of its publication in 2005.

This Standard differs from the Standard it supersedes in the following major areas:

- (a) Standard is now Australian only to reflect the withdrawal of New Zealand participation in Committee EL-007.
- (b) Normative references IEC 60291 and IEC 60291A have been deleted and IEC 60664-1 has been added.
- (c) Definitions (Clause 2 and its subclauses) have been updated.
- (d) Discrimination of fuse-links (Subclause 3.9) the second paragraph of the subclause has been replaced.
- (e) The term ‘rated acceptance’ has been replaced by ‘rated acceptable power dissipation’ throughout the standard.
- (f) Markings (Clause 6) has been replaced.
- (g) The requirements for the suitability for isolation (Subclause 7.2) have been added.
- (h) Table 13 ‘Rated impulse withstand voltage’ has been added.
- (i) New subclauses ‘Clearances and creepage distances’ (Subclause 7.9.1), ‘Leakage currents of equipment for isolation’ (Subclause 7.9.2) and ‘Additional constructional requirements for fuses with non-separable fuse-carriers, suitable for isolation’ (Subclause 7.9.3) are added.

- (j) The requirements for the suitability for isolation (Subclause 8.2 and Subclause 8.2.1) have been added.
- (k) The Subclauses 8.2.2 to 8.2.5.2 have been replaced.
- (l) In Table 12A the first line 'power-frequency recovery voltage' has been replaced.
- (m) A new Clause B.3 'Calculation of operating I^2t at reduced voltage' has been added.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (i) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
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- (iv) Any French text on Figures should be ignored.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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