

AS/NZS 60269.1:2000
IEC 60269-1:1998

AS/NZS 60269.1

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Low-voltage fuses

Part 1: General requirements



S t a n d a r d s Australia



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NEW ZEALAND
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AS/NZS 60269.1:2000

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL/7, Power Switchgear. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 September 2000 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 24 November 2000. It was published on 6 December 2000.

The following interests are represented on Committee EL/7:

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Originated as AS 2005.1—1977.
Previous edition AS 2005.10—1988.
Jointly revised and redesignated AS/NZS 60269.1:2000.

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Jointly published by Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 3619 X

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL/7, Power Switchgear to supersede AS 2005.10–1988.

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/NZS

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 V: 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
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

For supplementary requirements according to the specific conditions of use or application, this Standard is intended to be read in conjunction with the appropriate Standards in the series.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from IEC 60269-1:1998 *Low-voltage fuses Part 1: General requirements*.

This Standard differs from AS 2005.10—1988 in the following ways:

- (i) All variations to IEC 60269-1 for Australian conditions have been removed.
- (ii) Specifies characteristics and tests for “gD” and “gN” fuse-links, which were not part of AS 2005.10—1988.
- (iii) Table 4 specifies temperature rise limits for both spring-loaded and bolted contacts. The equivalent table (7.1) of AS 2005.10—1988 specified one set of generic temperature rise limits and maximum temperatures for contacts.
- (iv) Includes EMC requirements not present in AS 2005.10—1988.
- (v) Test sequences and the number of samples to be tested is different in some tests.

Specific attention is drawn to the difference in temperature rise limits of contacts specified in Table 4. Values in AS 2005.10—1988 were limited to a maximum temperature rise of 70 K for silver and nickel-plated contacts, limiting the maximum temperature of these contacts to 110°C. This Standard removes this limitation for silver-plated contacts and allows a temperature rise of 80 K for nickel-plated contacts.

A reference to an International Standard identified in the Normative References Clause by strikethrough (~~example~~) is replaced by a reference to the Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard(s) listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading (example). Where the struck-through referenced document and the referenced Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard are identical, this is indicated in parenthesis after the title of the latter.

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The term “informative” has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annexes to which it applies. An “informative” annex is only for information and guidance.

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