Australian Standard™

Low-voltage fuses

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

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

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Australian British Chamber of Commerce
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Energy Networks Association
Engineers Australia
Testing interests (Australia)

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Low-voltage fuses

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

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-007, Power Switchgear to supersede AS/NZS 60269.2.1:2001.

The objective of this Standard is to provide additional requirements to those of AS 60269.1—2005 and AS 60269.2.0—2005 for specific examples of standardized fuses for use by authorized persons.

This Standard is Part 2.1 of a series which, when complete, will consist of the following:

AS		
60269	Low-voltage fuses	
60269.1	Part 1:	General requirements
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 (this Standard)
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

The requirements of this Standard do not apply to fuses manufactured to AS 3135—1997.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60269-2-1, Ed.4.0 (2004), *Low-voltage fuses, 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*.

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) Sections IB 'Fuse rails', IC 'fuse-bases for busbar mounting' and section VI 'fuse-links with wedge tightening contacts' are added.

(c) Figure 1(l) has been replaced.

(d) Table for Figure 1(l) now caters for size 000 fuse-links.

(e) Figure 2(l) has been replaced.

(f) Dimension 'g' has been added to the dimensional table of Figure 2(l).

(g) Section III has been rewritten to make it independent of Section I.

In view of the fact that this standard should be read together with AS 60269.1 and AS 60269.2.0, the numbering of its clauses and subclauses are made to correspond to these publications. Regarding the tables, their numbering also corresponds to that of AS 60269.1; however, when additional tables appear they are referred to by capital letters, for example, Table A, Table B, etc.

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.

(ii) In the source text 'this international standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

(iii) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

(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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1 General

Fuses for use by authorized persons according to the following sections shall also comply with all subclauses of

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

IEC 60269-2, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial applications)*

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

Section I:	Fuses with fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)
Section IA:	Fuses with striker fuse-links with blade contacts (NH fuse system)
Section IB:	Fuse-rails (NH fuse system)
Section IC:	Fuse-bases for busbar mounting (NH fuse system)
Section II:	Fuses with fuse-links for bolted connections (BS bolted fuse system)
Section III:	Fuses with fuse-links having cylindrical contact caps (NF cylindrical fuse system)
Section IV:	Fuses with fuse-links with offset blade contacts (BS clip-in fuse-system)
Section V:	Fuses with fuse-links having "gD" and "gN" characteristic (Class J and class L time delay and non time delay fuse types)
Section VI:	gU fuse-links with wedge tightening contacts

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.

References to international standards that are struck through in this clause are replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is identified as such.

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

AS 1931.1, *High-voltage test techniques, Part 1: General definitions and test requirements* (identical to IEC 60060.1)

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