AS 60269.3.0—2005
IEC 60269-3, Ed.2.0 (1987)

AS 60269.3.0—2005

Australian Standard™

Low-voltage fuses

Part 3.0: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications)

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

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Australian British Chamber of Commerce
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
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Part 3.0: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications)

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-007, Power Switchgear to supersede AS/NZS 60269.3.0:2000.

The objective of this Standard is to provide supplementary requirements for those stated in AS 60269.1—2005 for fuses designed for use by unskilled persons in domestic and similar applications with rated currents not exceeding 100 A and rated voltages not exceeding 500 V a.c.

This Standard is Part 3.0 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
60269.3.0	Part 3.0:	Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications) (this Standard)
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 60269-3, Ed.2.0(1987), *Low-voltage fuses—Part 3: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications)* incorporating its Amendment 1:2003.

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) The term 'rated acceptance' has been replaced by 'rated acceptable power dissipation' through out the standard.

(c) The title and text of 'Tracking test for insulation material' (Subclause 8.11.2.7) has been deleted.

(d) Appendix A is now called Annex A in keeping with the latest style.

In view of the fact that this standard should be read together with AS 60269.1 the numbering of its clauses and subclauses is made to correspond to the latter. 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.

CONTENTS

Page

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Low-voltage fuses
Part 3.0: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications)

1 General

Fuses within the scope of the requirements of this standard shall comply with all requirements of IEC Publication 60269-1, if not otherwise indicated hereinafter, and shall also comply with the supplementary requirements laid down below.

Note. - If fuses which are designed for use by unskilled persons are intended to be installed where fuses for use by authorized persons are principally installed, they should also comply with the requirements of IEC Publication 60269-2: Low-voltage Fuses, Part 2: Supplementary Requirements for Fuses for Use by Authorized Persons (Fuses Mainly for Industrial Application).

1.1 Scope

These requirements apply to "gG" fuses for use by unskilled persons for domestic and similar applications with rated currents not exceeding 100 A and rated voltages not exceeding 500 V a.c. Additional specific requirements are given in IEC Publication 60269-3-1:*Low-voltage fuses*, Part 3: *Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled person Sections I-IV* for the fuse-systems described therein and for fuse-links primarily for use in plugs.

1.2 Object

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

- rated voltage,
- rated power-dissipation of a fuse-link and rated power-acceptance of fuse-holders,
- time-current characteristics,
- gates, I^2t characteristics and conventional times and currents,
- rated breaking capacity,
- markings on fuse,
- standard conditions for construction,
- tests.

1.3 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 60269. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 60269 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below:

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