IEC 60269-3

Edition 4.2 2019-06

FINAL VERSION

VERSION FINALE

colour inside

Low-voltage fuses –
Part 3: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to F

Fusibles basse tension –
Partie 3: Exigences supplémentaires pour les fusibles destinés à être utilisés par des personnes non qualifiées (fusibles pour usages essentiellement domestiques et analogues) – Exemples de systèmes de fusibles normalisés A à F

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

LOW-VOLTAGE FUSES –

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

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 itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
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.

DISCLAIMER
This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.

This Consolidated version of IEC 60269-3 bears the edition number 4.2. It consists of the fourth edition (2010-05) [documents 32B/553/FDIS and 32B/557/RVD], its amendment 1 (2013-01) [documents 32B/594/CDV and 32B/602A/RVC] as well as its corrigenda 1 (2013-03) and 2 (2013-06), and its amendment 2 (2019-06) [documents 32B/650/CDV and 32B/666/RVC]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendments.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60269-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 32B: Low-voltage fuses, of IEC technical committee 32: Fuses.

This part is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60269-1:2006, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements* and its Amendment 1 (2009).

This Part 3 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses or subclauses of Part 1.

Where no change is necessary, this Part 3 indicates that the relevant clause or subclause applies.

Tables and figures which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101. Additional annexes are numbered AA, BB, etc.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 J

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 edition of IEC 60269-3 is based on edition 3. Edition 3 was a result of a restructuring of the IEC 60269 series of standards in 2006. Edition 3 included 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).

A list of all parts of the IEC 60269 series, under the general title: Low-voltage fuses, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

LOW-VOLTAGE FUSES –

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

1 General scope

Fuses for use by unskilled persons according to the following fuse systems comply with all subclauses of IEC 60269-1 and with the requirements laid down in the relevant fuse systems.

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

- Fuse system A: D type fuse system
- Fuse system B: Cylindrical fuses (NF cylindrical fuse system)
- Fuse system C: Cylindrical fuses (BS cylindrical fuse system)
- Fuse system F: Cylindrical fuse-links for use in plugs (BS plugtop fuse system)

NOTE 1 Examples of standardized fuses complying with the requirements of IEC 60269-1 are listed in the present standard. Other examples may be added, provided that they comply with these requirements.

For recommendations for future designs of fuses, see Annex CC.

NOTE 2 The following fuse systems are standardized systems with respect to their safety aspects.

The National Committees may select from the examples of standardized fuses one or more systems for their own standards. Colour codes are not specified for each fuse system. Where colour codes are indicated, they apply only to that particular fuse system.

1.2 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 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

IEC 60269-1:2006, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements*
Amendment 1 (2009)

IEC 60664 (all parts), *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems*

IEC 60898-1:2002, *Electrical accessories – Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations – Part 1:Circuit-breackers for a.c. operation*
Amendment 1(2002)
Amendment 2 (2003)

IEC 60999:1990, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units for electrical copper conductors*