Low-voltage fuses –
Part 1:
General requirements

This English-language version is derived from the original bilingual publication by leaving out all French-language pages. Missing page numbers correspond to the French-language pages.
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LOW-VOLTAGE FUSES –

Part 1: General requirements

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.

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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.

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International Standard IEC 60269-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 32B: Low-voltage fuses, of IEC technical committee 32: Fuses.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1998 and amendment 1 (2005), as well as parts of IEC 60269-2 (1986) and IEC 60269-3 (1987) and constitutes a minor revision.

The general re-organization of the IEC 60269 series has led to the creation of this new edition.
The text of this standard is based on following documents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FDIS</th>
<th>Report on voting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32B/483/FDIS</td>
<td>32B/490/RVD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

IEC 60269 consists of the following parts, under the general title Low-voltage fuses:

**Part 1: General requirements**


**Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I**

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 part includes 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**


For reasons of convenience, when a part of this publication has come from other publications, a remark to this effect has been inserted in the text.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.
INTRODUCTION

A reorganization of the different parts of the IEC 60269 series has been carried out, in order to simplify its use, especially by the laboratories which test the fuses.

IEC 60269-1, IEC 60269-2, IEC 60269-3 and IEC 60269-3-1 have been integrated into either the new part 1 or the new parts 2 or 3, according to the subjects considered, so that the clauses which deal exclusively with “fuses for authorized persons” are separated from the clauses dealing with “fuses for unauthorized persons”.

As far as IEC 60269-4 and IEC 60269-4-1 are concerned, they have been integrated into the new part 4 which deals with the fuse-links used for semiconductor protection.
LOW-VOLTAGE FUSES –

Part 1: General requirements

1 General

1.1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 60269 is applicable to fuses incorporating enclosed current-limiting fuse-links with rated breaking capacities of not less than 6 kA, intended for protecting power-frequency a.c. circuits of nominal voltages not exceeding 1 000 V or d.c. circuits of nominal voltages not exceeding 1 500 V.

Subsequent parts of this standard, referred to herein, cover supplementary requirements for such fuses intended for specific conditions of use or applications.

Fuse-links intended to be included in fuse-switch combinations according to IEC 60947-3 should also comply with the following requirements.

NOTE 1 For "a" fuse-links, details of performance (see 2.2.4) on d.c. circuits should be subject to agreement between user and manufacturer.

NOTE 2 Modifications of, and supplements to, this standard required for certain types of fuses for particular applications – for example, certain fuses for rolling stock, or fuses for high-frequency circuits – will be covered, if necessary, by separate standards.

NOTE 3 This standard does not apply to miniature fuses, these being covered by IEC 60127.

The object of this standard is to establish the characteristics of fuses or parts of fuses (fuse-base, fuse-carrier, fuse-link) in such a way that they can be replaced by other fuses or parts of fuses having the same characteristics provided that they are interchangeable as far as their dimensions are concerned. For this purpose, this standard refers in particular to

- the following characteristics of fuses:
  - their rated values;
  - their insulation;
  - their temperature rise in normal service;
  - their power dissipation and acceptable power dissipation;
  - their time/current characteristics;
  - their breaking capacity;
  - their cut-off current characteristics and their \( I^2t \) characteristics.
- type test for verification of the characteristics of fuses;
- the marking of fuses.
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 60038:1983, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60050(441):1984, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 441: Switchgear, controlgear and fuses*  
Amendment 1 (2000)

IEC 60269-2, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to I*

IEC 60269-3, *Low-voltage fuses – 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*

IEC 60269-4, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 4: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices*

IEC 60269-5, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 5: Guidance for the application of low-voltage fuses*


IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (Code IP)*


IEC 60617, *Graphical symbols for diagrams*


ISO 3:1973, *Preferred numbers – Series of preferred numbers*

