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

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Low-voltage fuses

Part 1: General requirements

Standards Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

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:

Australasian Railway Association
Australian British Chamber of Commerce
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Institution of Engineers Australia
Testing Interests (Australia)
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We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia International or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

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Low-voltage fuses

Part 1: General requirements

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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 semi-conductor devices
60269.4.1	Part 4.1:	Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semi-conductor 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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(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.

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

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.