**IS/IEC 60269-7:2021**

***भारतीय मानक Indian Standards***

**अल्प-वोल्टता फ़्यूज़**

**भाग 7 बैटरियों और बैटरी प्रणालियों की सुरक्षा के लिए फ़्यूज़-लिंक — पूरक आवश्यकताएँ**

**Low Voltage Fuses**

**Part 7 Fuse-Links for the Protection**

**of Batteries and Battery Systems—Supplementary Requirements**

ICS 29.120.50

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****भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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**November 2024 Price Group x**

Fuses Sectional Committee, ETD 39

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 7) which is identical to IEC 60269-7:2021 ‘Low voltage fuses –

Part 7: Supplementary Requirements for fuse-links for the protection of batteries and battery systems’ issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Fuses Sectional Committee and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.

This Indian Standard is published in several parts. The other parts in this series are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Part 1 | Low-Voltage Fuses Part 1 General Requirements |
| Part 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 K |
| Part 3 | 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 |
| Part 5 | Low-Voltage Fuses Part 5 Guidance for the Application of Low-Voltage Fuses |
| Part 6 | Low-Voltage Fuses Part 6 Supplementary Requirements for Fuse-Links for the Protection of Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems |

The text of the IEC Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

1. Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appears referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
2. Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to International Standards for which Indian Standards also exists. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***International Standard*** | ***Corresponding Indian Standard*** | ***Degree of Equivalence*** |
| IEC 60269-1, Low-voltage fuses -Part 1: General requirements | IS/IEC 60269-1 , Low-Voltage Fuses Part 1 General Requirements | Identical |
| ISO/IEC 17025, Generalrequirements for the competence oftesting and calibration laboratories | IS/ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017, Generalrequirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories | Identical |

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following international standards referred in this adopted standard and decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***International Standard*** | ***Title*** |
| IECEE OD-5014 | IEC System of Conformity Assessment Schemes for ElectrotechnicalEquipment and Components (IECEE System), Committee of TestingLaboratories (CTL),Instrument Accuracy Limit |

Only English language text has been retained while adopting it in this Indian Standard, and as such the page numbers given here are not the same as in the International Standard.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.