Indian Standard

MINIATURE FUSES

PART 6 FUSE HOLDERS FOR MINIATURE CARTRIDGE FUSE LINK — SPECIFICATION

1 Scope

1.1 This part of IEC 127 is -applicable tb fuse-holders for miniature cartridge fuse-links according to IEC 127-2 and sub-miniature fuse-links according to IEC 127-3 for the protection of electric appliances, electronic equipment and component parts thereof, normally intended for use indoors. Examples of fuse-holder types with different features are given in table 1.

Table 1 – Features of unexposed or exposed fuse-holders

1	Types of mounting
1.1	Panel and base mounting
1.2	Printed circuit board mounting
2	Methods of fastening
2.1	Methods of fastening on panel:
2.1.1	Fixing nut fastening (threaded nut)
2.1.2	Snap-in fastening:
2.1.2.1	Fuse-base with an integral spring system
2.1.2.2	Fuse-base with a separate spring-nut (a nut fabricated, e.g. from thin spring steel having an impression designed to accommodate the mating part
2.2	Methods of fastening on printed circuit (PC) board:
2.2.1	Solder fastening
2.2.2	Plug-in fastening
3	Methods of insertion of the fuse-carrier into-the fuse base
3.1	Screw insertion
3.2	Bayonet insertion
3.3	Plug-in insertion
4	Types of terminals
4.1	Screw terminals
4.2	Solder terminals
4.3	Quick connect terminals
4.4	Other solderless terminals: - crimp terminals - wire wrap terminals
5	Protection against electric shock
5.1	Fuse-holder without integral protection against electric shock
5.2	Fuse-holder with integral protection against electric shock
5.3	Fuse-holder with enhanced integral protection against electric shock
NOTE - This list is not intended to be comprehensive and fuse-holders which are not listed are not necessarily excluded from the scope.	

This standard applies to fuse-holders with

- a maximum rated current of 16 A and
- a maximum rated voltage of 1 500 V d.c. or 1 000 V a.c. and
- for use up to 2 000 m above sea-level, unless otherwise specified.

1.2 The object of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for safety and the assessment of electrical, mechanical, thermal and climatic properties of fuse-holders and the compatibility between fuse-holders and fuse-links.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 127. 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 127 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 50(441): 1984, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 441: Switchgear, controlgear and fuses

IEC 50(581): 1978, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 581: Electromechanical components for electronic equipment

IEC 60-l : 1989, High-voltage test techniques - Part 1: General definitions and test requirements

IEC 60-3: 1976, High-voltage test techniques - Part 3: Measuring devices

IEC 60-4: 1977, High-voltage test techniques - Part 4: Application guide for measuring devices

IEC 68-1: 1988, Environmental testing - Part 1: General and guidance

IEC 68-2: Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests

IEC 68-2-1 : 1990, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Tests A: Cold

IEC 68-2-2: 1974, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Tests B: Dry heat

IEC 68-2-3: 1969, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Ca: Damp heat, steady state

IEC 68-2-6: 1982, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Fc and guidance: Vibration (sinusoidal)

IEC 68-2-20: 1979, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test T: Soldering

IEC 68-2-21: 1983, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests -‘Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices

IEC 68-2-27: 1987, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Ea and guidance : Shock

IEC 68-2-45: 1980, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test XA and guidance: Immersion in cleaning solvents

IEC 68-2-47: 1982, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Mounting of components equipment and other articles for dynamic tests including shock (Ea), bump (Eb), vibration (Fc and Fd) and steady-state acceleration and guidance

IEC 112: 1979, Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions

IEC 216-l : 1990, Guide for the determination of thermal endurance properties of electrical insulating materials - Part 1: General guidelines for ageing procedure and evaluation of test results

IEC 260: 1968, Test enclosures of non-injection type for constant relative humidify

IEC 291: 1969, Fuse definitions

IEC 291 A: 1975, First supplement

IEC 364-4-443: 1990, Electrical installations of buildings - Part 4: Protection for safety - Chapter 44: Protection against overvoltages - Section 443: Protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin or due to switching

IEC 512-8: 1993, Electromechanical components for electronic procedures and measuring methods - Part 8: Connector mechanical tests on contacts and terminations

IEC 529: 1989, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

IEC 536: 1976, Classification of electrical and electronic equipment with regard to protection against electric shock

IEC 664-1: 1992, Insulation co-ordination for equipment within low-voltage systems - Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests

IEC 695-2-2: 1991, Fire hazard testing - Part 2: Test methods - Section 2: Needle-flame Test

IEC 760 : 1989, Flat, quick-connect terminations

IEC 817: 1984, Spring-operated impact-test apparatus and its calibration

IEC 998-2-l: 1990, Connecting devices for low voltage circuits for household and similar purposes - Part 2-1: Particular requirements for connecting devices as separate entities with screw-type clamping units

ISO 3: 1973, Preferred numbers - Series of preferred numbers

ISO 1302: 1992, Technical drawings - Method of indicating surface texture