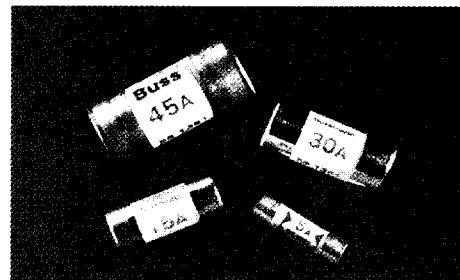


## Consumer Unit Fuse Links

Approved for the protection of incoming supplies to domestic consumer units.

Approved to BS1361. Packed 100 per carton.

Cat. Number.	Rating (A)	Dia. (mm)	Overall Length (mm)	Colour Code
C55	5	5.35	23	White
C1515	15	10.32	26	Blue
C1520	20	10.32	26	Yellow
C3030	30	12.7	29	Red
C4545	45	16.67	35	Green



Order Code: As shown in table left.

Ratings (A): 5, 15, 20, 30, 45

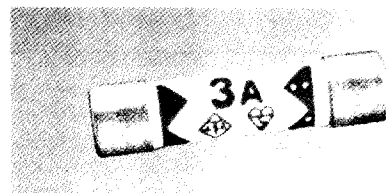
Rated Voltage (V): 240

Carton Quantity: 100

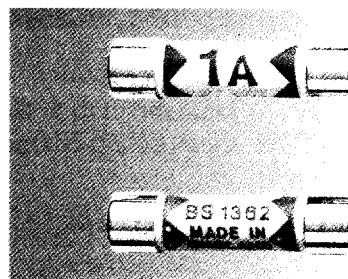
## Plug Top Fuse Links

The British domestic system requires that a BS1362 fuse link is fitted into a domestic BS1363 plug-top to conform with the requirements of the Plug and Socket Safety Regulations, 1995. With a BS1362 plug top fuse link, the flexible cable connected to domestic equipment can always be fully protected against the effects of overload or small over currents when correctly fused.

Contact Bussmann for advice on the correct fusing factor to protect domestic appliances.



Cat. Prefix.	Rating (A)	Dia. (mm)	Overall Length (mm)	Colour Code
C180	1	6.4	25.4	Black
	2			Black
	3			Red
	5			Black
	7			Black
	10			Black
	13			Brown



Order Code: C180 + Rating

Ratings (A): 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13

Rated Voltage (V): 240

Carton Quantity: 100

Bussmann Plug Top fuse links carry the BSI Kite Mark.



Bussmann Plug Top fuse links carry ASTA accreditation\*.



\*Not the 1 Amp

## Ampere

The measurement of intensity of rate of flow of electrons in an electric circuit. An ampere is the amount of current that will flow through a resistance of one ohm under pressure of one volt.

## Ampere Rating

The current carrying capacity of a fuse, when a fuse is subjected to a current above its ampere rating, it will open the circuit after a predetermined period of time.

## Arcing Time

The amount of time from the instant the fuse link has melted until the overcurrent is interrupted, or cleared.

## Breaking Capacity

(See Interrupting Rating)

## Cartridge Fuse

A fuse consisting of a current responsive element inside a fuse tube with terminals on both ends.

## Classes of Fuses

The industry has developed basic physical specifications and electrical performance requirements for fuses with voltage ratings of 600 volts or less. These are known as standards. If a type of fuse meets the requirements of a standard, it can fall into that class. Typical classes are K, RK1, RK5, G, L, H, T, CC and J.

## Class CC Fuses

600V, 200,000 ampere interrupting rating, branch circuit fuses with overall dimensions of 0.41 x 1.5mm. Their design incorporates a rejection feature that allows them to be inserted into rejection fuse holders and fuse blocks that reject all lower voltage, lower interrupting rating 0.41 x 1.5mm fuses. They are available from 0.01amps to 30 amps.

## Class G Fuses

480V, 100,000 ampere interrupting rating branch circuit fuses that are size rejecting to eliminate over-fusing. The fuse diameter is 0.41mm while the length varies from 0.94mm to 2.25mm. these are available in ratings from 1 amps to 60 amps.

## Class H Fuses

250V and 600V, 10,000 ampere interrupting rating branch circuit fuses that may be renewable or non-renewable. These are available in ampere ratings of 1 amp to 600 amps.

## Class J Fuses

These fuses are rated to interrupt a minimum 200,000 amperes AC. They are labelled as "Current Limiting", are rated for 600 Volts ac and are not interchangeable with other classes.

## Class K Fuses

These are fuses listed as K-1, K-5 or K-9 fuses. Each subclass has designated I<sup>2</sup>t and I<sub>p</sub> maximums. These are dimensionally the same as Class H fuses and they can have interrupting ratings of 50,000, 100,000 or 200,000 amps. These fuses are current limiting. However, they are not marked 'current limiting' on their label since they do not have a rejection feature.

## Class L Fuses

These fuses are rated for 601 to 6000 amperes and are rated to interrupt a minimum of 200,000 amperes ac. they are labelled 'current limiting' and are rated for 600 volts ac. They are intended to be bolted into their mountings and are not normally used in clips. Some Class L fuses have designed-in time delay features for all purpose use.

## Class R Fuses

These are high performance fuses rated 1/10 to 600 amps in 250 volt and 600 volt ratings. All are marked 'current limiting' on their label and all have a minimum of 200,000 amp interrupting rating. They have identical outline dimensions with the Class H fuses but have a rejection feature which prevents the user from mounting a fuse of lesser capabilities (lower interrupting capacity) when used with special Class R Clips. Class R fuses will fit into either rejection or non-rejection clips.

## Class T Fuses

An industry class of fuses in 300 volt and 600 volt ratings from 1 amp to 1200 amps. They are physically very small and can be applied where space is at a premium. They are fast acting fuses, with an interrupting rating of 200,000 amps RMS.

## Current Limitation

A fuse operation relating to short circuits only. When a fuse operated in its current limiting range, it will clear a short circuit in less than 1/2 cycle. Also, it will limit the instantaneous peak let-through current to a value substantially less than that obtainable in the same circuit if that fuse were replaced with solid conductor of equal impedance.

## Fast Acting Fuses

A fuse which opens on overload and short circuits very quickly. This type of fuse is not designed to withstand temporary overload currents associated with some electrical loads.

## High Speed Fuse

A fuse with no intentional time-delay in the overload range and designed to open as quickly as possible in the short circuit range. These fuses are often used to protect solid state devices.

## Interrupting Rating (Breaking Capacity)

The rating which defines a fuse's ability to safely interrupt and clear short circuits. This rating is much greater than the ampere rating of a fuse. The NEC\* defines interrupting rating as "The highest current at rated voltage that an overcurrent protective device is intended to interrupt under standard test conditions."

## Time Delay Fuse

A fuse with a built in time delay that allows temporary and harmless inrush currents to pass without opening, but is so designed to open on sustained overloads and short circuits.