

Miniature fuses - Part 8: Fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Miniature fuses - Part 8: Fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection (IEC 60127-8:2018)

Coupe-circuits miniatures – Partie 8 : Résistances fusibles
avec une protection particulière contre les surintensités
(IEC 60127-8:2018)

Geräteschutzsicherungen - Teil 8: Sicherungswiderstände
für Teilbereichsschutz
(IEC 60127-8:2018)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 32C/542/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60127-8, prepared by SC 32C "Miniature fuses" of IEC/TC 32 "Fuses" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60127-8:2018.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2019-04-30
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2021-07-31

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60127-8:2018 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60068-2-58:2015 NOTE Harmonized as EN 60068-2-58:2015 (not modified)

IEC 61191-2:2013 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61191-2:2013 (not modified)

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60063	2015	Preferred number series for resistors and capacitors	EN 60063	2015
IEC 60068-2-21	2006	Environmental testing - Part 2-21: Tests - Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices	EN 60068-2-21	2006
IEC 60115-1 (mod)	2008	Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment -- Part 1: Generic specification	EN 60115-1	2011
-	-		+ A11	2015
IEC 60115-4-101	1995	Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment - Part 4: Detail specification: Fixed power wirewound resistors with solderable axial wire leads - Stability class 5%. Assessment level E		-
IEC 60115-4-102	1995	Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment - Part 4: Detail specification: Fixed power wirewound resistors with solderable axial wire leads - Stability class 1%. Assessment level E		-
IEC 60127-1	2006	Miniature fuses -- Part 1: Definitions for miniature fuses and general requirements for miniature fuse-links	EN 60127-1	2006
+ A1	2011		+ A1	2011
+ A2	2015		+ A2	2015
IEC 60194	2015	Printed board design, manufacture and assembly - Terms and definitions		-
IEC 60664-1	2007	Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems - Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests	EN 60664-1	2007

IEC 60695-2-12	2010	Fire hazard testing -- Part 2-12: EN 60695-2-12 Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials	2010
IEC 60695-2-13	2010	Fire hazard testing -- Part 2-13: EN 60695-2-13 Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials	2010
IEC 60695-4	2012	Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology EN 60695-4 concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products	2012
IEC 61249-2-7	2002	Materials for printed boards and other EN 61249-2-7 interconnecting structures - Part 2-7: Reinforced base materials clad and unclad - Epoxide woven E-glass laminated sheet of defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad	2002
-	-	+ corrigendum Sep.	2005

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 General requirements	10
5 Standard ratings	10
6 Marking	11
7 General notes on tests	11
7.1 Atmospheric conditions for testing	11
7.2 Type tests.....	11
7.2.1 General	11
7.3 Fuse-bases for tests	12
7.3.1 General	12
7.3.2 General requirements	12
7.3.3 Through-hole mounting of fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	13
7.3.4 Surface mounting of fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	13
7.4 Nature of supply	13
8 Dimensions and construction	13
8.1 Dimensions	13
8.1.1 Creepage distances and clearances	13
8.2 Construction	14
8.3 Terminations.....	14
8.3.1 Through-hole mount fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	15
8.3.2 Surface mount fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	15
8.4 Alignment and configuration of terminations.....	15
8.5 Soldered joints.....	15
8.6 Solderability of terminations.....	16
8.7 Resistance to soldering heat.....	16
9 Electrical requirements	16
9.1 Resistance value	16
9.2 Functioning characteristic at the minimum breaking dissipation.....	16
9.2.1 Functioning characteristic at an ambient temperature of 70 °C	16
9.2.2 Test at elevated temperature	16
9.2.3 Test procedure	16
9.2.4 Presentation of results.....	17
9.3 Rated breaking capacity.....	17
9.3.1 Operating conditions.....	17
9.3.2 Criteria for satisfactory performance	17
9.3.3 Insulation resistance.....	18
9.3.4 Dielectric strength.....	18
9.4 Endurance tests	18
9.5 Maximum sustained dissipation.....	18

9.6	Pulse tests	18
9.7	Temperature of fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection.....	18
9.8	Operating overvoltage.....	19
	Bibliography.....	25
	Figure 1 – Test board for through-hole mount fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	21
	Figure 2 – Test board for surface mount fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	22
	Figure 3 – Test fuse-base	23
	Figure 4 – Bending jig for surface mount fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection	24
	Figure 5 – Test circuit for the tests according to 9.3.....	24
	Table 1 – Creepage distances and clearances (absolute minimum values)	14
	Table 2 – Test voltages for dielectric strength.....	18
	Table 3 – Testing schedule for individual dissipation ratings	20

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MINIATURE FUSES –
**Part 8: Fuse resistors with particular
overcurrent protection**
FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60127-8 has been prepared by subcommittee SC 32C: Miniature fuses, of IEC technical committee 32: Fuses

This first edition of IEC 60127-8 cancels and replaces IEC PAS 60127-8:2014.

This international standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60127-1.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
32C/542/FDIS	32C/546/RVD

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

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60127 series, published under the general title *Miniature fuses*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, so-called “fuse resistors” have increasingly been used in electrical and electronic applications. The term “fuse resistor”, however, which has become established in the market, is misleading. The actual function of a fuse resistor is that of a resistor in an electrical or electronic circuit. Only when an overload of multiple times the rated dissipation occurs can fuse resistors interrupt an electric current. In a wide range between the rated dissipation and the manufacturer’s specified breaking dissipation, fuse resistors provide poor or no overcurrent protection. Therefore if they are incorrectly rated and improperly used in an application, this may result in potential risk of fire.

Fuse resistors perform the function of a fuse only within a particular overcurrent range, and, from a technical point of view, must therefore be referred to as “fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection”.

Fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection can safely interrupt high short-circuit currents, but are not capable of interrupting overload currents.

For safety reasons, they are only used in combination with an accompanying overload current protection device, if overload currents cannot be excluded to occur in the respective application.