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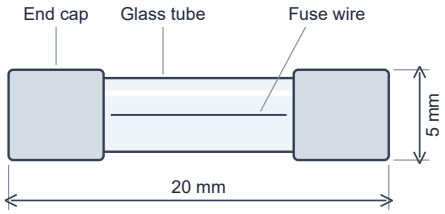
TECHNICAL DATASHEET
Click IT SKU CLICK-IT-685712
REV 1.0 | 2026-10-07

5 x 20 mm Glass Fuse

1 A 250 V fast-acting (F) glass cartridge fuse

1 A | 250 V | FAST-ACTING (F) | 5 x 20 mm

MECHANICAL OUTLINE



Side view, simplified and not to scale. Nominal 5 x 20 mm.
End cap marking: F1AL250V.

FAST-ACTING (F) OR TIME-LAG (T)

F, fast	Opens quickly once the current rises well above the rating. Little tolerance for switch-on surges.
T, time-lag	Rides through short surges such as transformer, motor or capacitor inrush, then opens on a sustained overload.

Fit this F fuse where the equipment calls for a fast-acting 1 A fuse. If an F fuse blows at switch-on with no fault present, check whether the equipment specifies a T fuse. Never substitute a higher current rating.

IDENTIFICATION AND RATINGS

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
Type	**Glass cartridge fuse, metal end caps**	
Size, diameter x length	**5 x 20**	mm
Rated current	**1**	A
Rated voltage	**250**	V
Characteristic	**F, fast-acting**	
Breaking capacity class	**L, low breaking capacity**	
End cap marking	**F1AL250V**	
Body and element	**Clear glass tube, single straight fuse wire**	
Mounting	**Standard 5 x 20 mm (M205) fuse holders and clips**	

Marking key: F = fast-acting, 1A = rated current, L = low breaking capacity, 250V = rated voltage. Size is the nominal 5 x 20 mm format. A blown wire is usually visible through the glass; confirm with a continuity test when it is not.

CHOOSING A RATING

- **Current:** choose a rating above the normal running current. As a general design rule, keep the steady current to about 75% of the fuse rating at room temperature, so about 0.75 A for this fuse. A fuse in a hot enclosure runs closer to its limit.
- **Voltage:** the fuse rating must be equal to or greater than the circuit voltage. It may be used at any lower voltage.
- **Inrush:** transformers, motors and large capacitors draw a surge at switch-on that can open a fast-acting fuse. Use a T fuse where the equipment needs one.
- **Fault current:** this is an L (low-breaking-capacity) fuse, like most glass 5 x 20 mm fuses. Where a short circuit could draw a very high current, such as a mains power supply input, use a ceramic high-breaking-capacity (H) fuse.

FITTING AND REPLACING

- **Isolate first:** switch off and unplug the equipment before removing or fitting a fuse.
- **Position:** fit the fuse in series in the active (line) conductor of an AC supply, or the positive line of a DC supply, ahead of the circuit it protects.
- **Holder:** use a holder or clips rated for the circuit voltage and current. The caps should seat fully and grip firmly. A holder is not a switch.
- **Replacement:** replace only with the same size, current rating, voltage rating and characteristic.
- **Find the cause:** a blown fuse signals an overload or fault. Find and fix it before fitting a new fuse.
- **High-voltage DC:** for solar arrays or battery banks, use a fuse with a DC voltage rating at least equal to the circuit voltage.

Mains voltage: 230 V mains can kill. Unplug the equipment before opening it, and allow for power supply capacitors that can stay charged after unplugging. Leave fixed mains wiring to a licensed electrician.

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	CHANGE
1.0	2026-10-07	First release