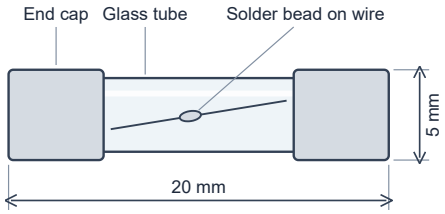
5 x 20 mm Glass Fuse

1 A 250 V time-lag (T) slow-blow glass cartridge fuse

1 A | **250 V** | **TIME-LAG (T)** | **5 x 20 mm**

MECHANICAL OUTLINE



Side view, simplified and not to scale. Nominal 5 x 20 mm.
The solder bead on the wire marks the time-lag element.

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

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

Fit this T fuse where the equipment calls for a time-lag (slow-blow) 1 A fuse. Where the equipment specifies an F fuse, fit an F fuse: a T fuse in its place lets a fault run for longer. 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	**T, time-lag (slow-blow)**	
Body and element	**Clear glass tube, single fuse wire with a solder bead**	
Mounting	**Standard 5 x 20 mm (M205) fuse holders and clips**	

Reading a 5 x 20 mm fuse marking: the letter before the current gives the characteristic (T = time-lag, F = fast-acting), then the rated current and rated voltage, for example T1A 250V. A letter L or H after the current gives the breaking capacity class. 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. A time-lag fuse rides through it where a fast-acting fuse of the same rating could open.
- **Fault current:** glass 5 x 20 mm fuses are low-breaking-capacity types. 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	2026-10-16	First release