

Use this as a quick reference only. Identify the protective device, confirm the required disconnection time and use manufacturer data where it applies. The values below are an original formula-derived summary, not an official reproduction of BS 7671 or another published table.

$$Z_s = (U_o \times C_{min}) \div I_a$$

Method: $U_o = 230\text{ V}$, $C_{min} = 0.95$, so the numerator is 218.5 V . I_a is represented here as $5 \times I_n$ for Type B, $10 \times I_n$ for Type C and $20 \times I_n$ for Type D. Values are rounded to two decimal places. The orange column is $0.8 \times$ the displayed 100% value, following the IET worked example.

Type B $I_a = 5 \times I_n$			Type C $I_a = 10 \times I_n$			Type D $I_a = 20 \times I_n$		
Rating	100% Ω	80% comparison Ω	Rating	100% Ω	80% comparison Ω	Rating	100% Ω	80% comparison Ω
6 A	7.28	5.82	6 A	3.64	2.91	6 A	1.82	1.46
10 A	4.37	3.50	10 A	2.19	1.75	10 A	1.09	0.87
16 A	2.73	2.18	16 A	1.37	1.10	16 A	0.68	0.54
20 A	2.19	1.75	20 A	1.09	0.87	20 A	0.55	0.44
32 A	1.37	1.10	32 A	0.68	0.54	32 A	0.34	0.27
40 A	1.09	0.87	40 A	0.55	0.44	40 A	0.27	0.22
50 A	0.87	0.70	50 A	0.44	0.35	50 A	0.22	0.18
63 A	0.69	0.55	63 A	0.35	0.28	63 A	0.17	0.14

Blue: 100% permitted / operating-temperature basis Orange: adjusted 80% comparison basis

Choose the right basis

1. Identify
Device standard, curve, rating and manufacturer.

2. Confirm
Circuit arrangement and required disconnection time.

3. Compare
Use like-for-like values and record the basis with the result.

Scope warning

These rows are for common BS EN 60898 MCBs and, only where the overcurrent characteristic matches, BS EN 61009 RCBOs. Do not apply them automatically to MCCBs, BS EN 60947-2 devices, fuses or unusual arrangements. Manufacturer-specific information takes priority where available. The 80% column is an adjusted comparison value, not a universal replacement for the 100% figure.

Worked example

For a 32 A Type B device: $I_a = 5 \times 32 = 160\text{ A}$. Therefore $Z_s = 218.5 \div 160 = 1.365625\ \Omega$, shown as **1.37 Ω** at 100%. The adjusted comparison follows the displayed reference: $0.8 \times 1.37 = 1.096\ \Omega$, shown as **1.10 Ω** .