

85.47

85.47 - Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, being fittings wholly of insulating material apart from any minor components of metal (for example, threaded sockets) incorporated during moulding solely for purposes of assembly, other than insulators of heading 85.46; electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metal lined with insulating material.

8547.10 - Insulating fittings of ceramics

8547.20 - Insulating fittings of plastics

8547.90 - Other

(A) INSULATING FITTINGS FOR ELECTRICAL MACHINES, APPLIANCES OR EQUIPMENT, BEING FITTINGS WHOLLY OF INSULATING MATERIAL APART FROM ANY MINOR COMPONENTS OF METAL (FOR EXAMPLE, THREADED SOCKETS) INCORPORATED DURING MOULDING SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF ASSEMBLY, OTHER THAN INSULATORS OF HEADING 85.46

With the **exception** of insulators as such (**heading 85.46**), this group covers all fittings for electrical machinery, appliances or apparatus, **provided** :

- (i) They are **wholly** of insulating material, or are **wholly** of insulating material (e.g., plastics) **apart from** any minor components of metal (screws, threaded sockets, sleeves, etc.) incorporated during moulding **solely** for purposes of assembly.

and (ii) They are designed for insulating purposes even though at the same time they have other functions (e.g., protection).

In general the fittings of this group are obtained by moulding or casting, or by sawing, cutting or otherwise working the raw material. They may be drilled, threaded, filed, grooved, etc.

They may be made of any insulating material (e.g., glass, ceramics, steatite, hardened rubber, plastics, resin impregnated paper or paperboard, asbestos-cement or mica).

These fittings may be in various forms. This group includes, *inter alia*, covers, bases and other parts of switches, circuit breakers, etc.; bases and supports for fuses; rings and other parts for lamp-holders; formers for resistors or coils; connection strips and dominoes **not fitted** with their terminals; cores for bobbins and windings of various kinds; sparking plug bodies.

The heading **does not cover** fittings which, even though made wholly of insulating material (or made wholly of insulating material apart from any minor components of metal incorporated during moulding solely for the purposes of assembly), have not been specially constructed for insulating purposes, such as containers, covers and separator plates for accumulators (**heading 85.07**).

**(B) ELECTRICAL CONDUIT TUBING AND JOINTS THEREFOR,
OF BASE METAL LINED WITH INSULATING MATERIAL**

This group covers the metal tubing used in permanent electrical installations (e.g., house wiring) as insulation and protection for the wires, **provided it has an interior lining of insulating material**. Uninsulated metal tubing, often used for the same purpose, is **excluded** (Section XV).

The tubing of this group consists either of spiralled metal strip wound on to an interior tube of insulating material, or of rigid metal tubing (usually iron or steel) coated or lined on the inside with insulating material. The insulating material may be special electrically insulating varnish, paper or paperboard, rubber, plastics, etc. Metal tubing simply coated with varnish to prevent corrosion is **excluded** (Section XV).

This group also covers joints used for connecting the tubing of this heading **provided** they are also of base metal and coated or lined with insulating material (e.g., straight joints, elbows, tee joints and cross-overs).

Joints such as tee joints, cross-overs, etc., fitted with terminals for electrical connections are **excluded** (heading 85.35 or 85.36).

The heading also **excludes** tubing wholly of insulating material (e.g., of rubber, plastics, braided textile yarns or glass fibre yarns); this is classified according to the constituent material, unless constituting an insulator of heading 85.46.