








































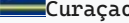

















| Country or territory | Plug type | National plug standard | Residential voltage | Three-phase voltage (L-L) | Frequency | Notes |
|---|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
|  Afghanistan | C, F | | 220V | 380 V | 50Hz | |
|  Albania | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Algeria | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  American Samoa | A, B, F, I | | 120 V | 208 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Andorra | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Angola | C, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Anguilla | A, B | | 110 V | 120/208 V 127/220 V 240/415 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Antigua and Barbuda | A, B | | 230 V | 400 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Argentina | I | IRAM2073 | 220 V[11] | 380 V | 50 Hz | Line/neutral reversed compared to Chinese and Australian /NZ Type I. |
|  Armenia | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Aruba | A, B, F | | 127 V | 220 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Australia | I | AS/NZS 3112 | 230 V 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | Nominal voltage is 230 V, in practice 240 V is more commonly used. |
|  Austria | C F | ÖVE-IG/EN50075 ÖVE/ÖNORME86 20 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Azerbaijan | C, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Bahamas | A, B | | 120 V | 208 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Bahrain | G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Bangladesh | C, D, G, K | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Barbados | A, B | | 115 V | 200 V | 50 Hz | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|
|  Benin | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Bermuda | A, B | | 120 V | 208 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Bhutan | C, D, F, G, M | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Bolivia | A, C | | 115 V 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Bonaire, [13] [14] [15] [16] | A, B | | 127 V | 220 V | 50 Hz | Sockets for 220–240 V European type C plugs are typically available at hotels; some buildings modify voltage, so travellers are advised to check before plugging in. Type F are also available at some hotels. |
|  Sint Eustatius and | | | | | | |
|  Saba | | | | | | |
|  Bosnia and Herzegovina | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Botswana | D, G, M | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Brazil | C, N | NBR14136 | 127 V 220 V [17] | 220 V 380 V | 60 Hz [18] | Before standardization, socket types varied: C (very old installations), I (for air conditioners), and combinations like A/C and A/B/C. |
|  British | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------|---|
|  | Burkina Faso | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | Burundi | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | Cambodia | A, C, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Sockets for British type G plugs are mainly found at some hotels and never in households . |
|  | Cameroon | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | Canada | A B NEMA14-30 NEMA14-50 | CSA C22.2 No. 42[19] | 120 V 120 V[20] 240 V 240 V | 120/208 V 240 V 277/480 V 347/600 V | 60 Hz | Homes are typically provided with 120/240V split-phase power; NEMA 14-30R and 14-50R receptacles are provided on 240V circuits for clothes dryers and electric stoves. [21] |
|  | Cape Verde | C, F | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | Cayman Islands | A, B | | 120 V | 240 V | 60 Hz | |
|  | Central African Republic | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | Chad | C, D, E, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | Chile | L (national official standard); C, F (compatible) | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | Schuko or type F plugs are often used for high power appliances . Line/neutral |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--|------------|---|
|  Colombia | A, B | 120 V [22] | 120/208 V 277/480 V 120/240 V 240/208/120 V 240 V 480 V | 60 Hz [23] | NEMA 5-20 outlets, which are similar to type B but have a T-shaped neutral slot, are sometimes used for higher current 120 V commercial equipments (up to 20 A). On the other hand, NEMA 10-50 outlets are sometimes used for 208 V and 240 V industrial equipments (up to 50 A). |
|  Comoros | C, E | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Congo, Republic of the | C, E | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Congo, Democratic Republic of the [24] | C, D, E | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Cook Islands | I | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Costa Rica | A, B | 120 V | 208 V 240 V 480 V [25] | 60 Hz | |
|  Côte d'Ivoire | C, E | 230 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Croatia | C, F | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Cuba | A, B, C, L | 110 V | 190 V | 60 Hz | Some modern hotels have 220 V sockets for European |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|
|  Curaçao | A, [27]B[citation needed] | | 127 V[27][28] | 220 V 380 V | 50 Hz[27] | Some hotels and apartments have 220 V European sockets. [29] |
|  Cyprus | G | | 240 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Czech Republic | C, E | ČSN 35 4516 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Denmark | C, E, F, K | DS/EN 50075 DS 60884-2-D1[30] | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Type E and F sockets are rare but legal, type E, F and 7/7 plugs work as type C (unearthed) |
|  Djibouti | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Dominica | D, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Dominican Republic | A, B, C | | 110 V | 10/208 V 277/480 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Ecuador | A, B | | 120 V | 208 V 480 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Egypt | C, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  El Salvador | A, B | | 115 V | 208 V 220 V 440 V 480 V[31] | 60 Hz | |
|  Equatorial Guinea | C, E | | 220 V | unavailable | 50 Hz | |
|  Eritrea | C, L | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Estonia | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Eswatini | M | | 230 V | unavailable | 50 Hz | |
|  Ethiopia | C, E, F, L | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | Type E is very rare because Ethiopia never had French influences. |
|  Falkland Islands | G | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |


| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|
|  France | C | NF EN 50075 NF C 61-314 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  French Guiana | C, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  French Polynesia | A, B, C, E, F | | 110 V 220 V | 380 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Gabon | C | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Gambia | G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Georgia | C, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Germany | C F IEC 60309 | DIN VDE 0620 DIN 49441 DIN EN 60309 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Ghana | D, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Gibraltar | C, G | | 240 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Greece | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Greenland | C, E, F, K | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Grenada | G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Guadeloupe | C, D, E | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Guam | A, B | | 110 V | 190 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Guatemala | A, B | | 120 V | 208 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Guernsey | G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Guinea | C, F, K | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Guinea-Bissau | C, E, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Guyana | A, B, D, G | | 110 V 220 V[33] | 190 V | 60 Hz 50 Hz[33] | Conversion of 50Hz distribution to 60Hz is ongoing[34] |
|  Haiti | A, B | | 110 V | 220/380 V 110/220 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Honduras | A, B | | 110 V | 208 V 230 V 240 V 460 V 480 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Hong Kong | G D, M[35] | BS1363 BS546 | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | Type G is most common. |
|  Hungary | C F | MSZ EN 50075 MSZ 9781-2 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |

combination of aType C, E or Fplug with aType Dsocket may often be workable, however it is unsafe to use.^[38]^[39]Type C, E & Fplugs/sockets are not accepted in the IS 1293 standard. The standard usesType Dsockets for 6A current andType Msockets for 16A current.^[40]^[41]^[42]^[43]

(2) From August 2015, theBureau of Indian Standards began clamping down on the sale of imported products with theType C/E/Fplug in the country by pushing manufacturers and importers to complv

2022, BISDe gan enforcing the standard through mandatory certification of both imported and domestic products. [45]

Types C and F plugs are most used. British Type G sockets are common in Riau Islands due to close proximity to Singapore. British Type G sockets are also used for air conditioners, because most draw more current than the most sockets' rating in Indonesia. Wall sockets in most homes in North Sumatra (in cities such as in Medan and Pematangsiantar)

 Indonesia

A, C, F, G

SNI 04-3892

110 V
220 V

400 V

50 Hz

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
|  Iran | C, F | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Iraq | C, D, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Type G is the only general purpose outlet type in use in Ireland. Bathrooms may have shaver sockets. These accept 2.5 amp Europlug CEE 7/16 and UK type BS4573 plugs, which used on shavers and toothbrushes. They do not accept larger Type C plugs and general purpose outlets are generally banned in bathrooms / wet areas. Some hotels may also provide a Type F (Schuko) socket as a convenience for European visitors. |
|  Ireland | G | I.S. 401[46] | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Isle of Man | G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Self-governing |

technical standards.



Israel

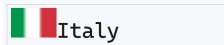
C, H, M

230 V

400 V

50 Hz

Type L uses two gauges of plug and socket. The 10 Amp version has pin spacing that is compatible with Europlug. The 16 Amp version uses wider pin spacing and larger pins. Hybrid outlets that accept both types are common and some also accept type F. NB: 16 Amp Type C plugs, such as CEE 7/17 commonly found on hairdryers, will not fit Type L outlets and need an adapter, or should be used with a Type F or hybrid Type L/F outlet.



Italy

C
F, L

CEI 23-34
CEI 23-50

230 V

400 V

50 Hz












Jamaica

A, B













110 V





















190 V





















50 Hz

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|--|
|  Jersey | G | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Jordan | B, C, D, F, G, J | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Kazakhstan | C, F | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | 230/400V voltage is defined in "ГОСТ 29322-2014 МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СТАНДАРТ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ СТАНДАРТНЫ Е" |
|  Kenya | G | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Kiribati | I | 240 V | unavailable | 50 Hz | |
|  Kosovo [citation needed] | C, F | 230 V | 230 V 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Kuwait | C, G | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Kyrgyzstan | C, F | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Laos | A, B, C, F, E | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Some buildings and households have hybrid |


lla,
andSendai)
; West
Japan 60Hz
(Okinawa, O
saka, Kyoto
, Kobe, Nago
ya, Hiroshi
ma). 120 V
in
military
facilities
in
Okinawa.
[47]Majori
ty of
sockets
accept
only type
A plugs.
SeeEnergy
in
Japanfor
more.







| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|-------|----------------|---|--|
|  | Latvia | C, F | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Type C sockets are the most frequent. Many buildings and households have double use sockets compatible with type A and C. | |
|  | Lebanon | A, B, C, D, G | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Lesotho | M | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Liberia | A, B, C, E, F | 120 V 220 V | 208 V | 50 Hz 60 Hz | Barca, Beng hazi, Derna , Sabha&Tob ruk230 V. [citation needed] | |
|  | Libya | C, D, F, L | 127 V 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Liechtenstein | C, J | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Lithuania | C, F | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Luxembourg | C, F | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Macau | D, F, G, M | 230 V[48] | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Madagascar | C, D, E, J, K | 127 V 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Malawi | G | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  | Malaysia | C[49] G[49] M[49][50] | 230 V[51] | 400 V | 50 Hz | | Type C requires adaptor. [52] Bathrooms may have shaver supply units. [52] |
| | | MS1578:2003[49] MS589:PT.1:1997[49] MS1577:2003[49] | | | | | Type M used mainly for air conditioners and boilers. |

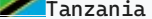














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|--|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------|---|
|  Malta | G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Martinique | C, D, E | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Mauritania | C, E, F | | 220 V | 220 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Mauritius | C, E, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Mexico | A, B | NMX-J-163-ANCE | 127 V | 220 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Federated States of Micronesia | A, B | | 120 V | unavailable | 60 Hz | |
|  Moldova | C, F | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Monaco | C, D, E, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Mongolia | C, E, F | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Montenegro | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Montserrat | A, B | | 230 V | 400 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Morocco | C, E | | 127 V 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Mozambique | C, F, M | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Myanmar | A, C, D, G, I | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Namibia | D, M | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Nauru | I | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Nepal | C, D, M | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Netherlands | C, F | EN 50075 NEN 1020 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  New Caledonia | C, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | Despite that New Caledonia is a French territory, German Schuko Type F sockets are used instead of French Type E sockets. |
|  New Zealand | I | AS/NZS 3112 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Line/neutral reversed compared to |










| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
|  Nigeria | D, G | | 230 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  North Korea | A, C, F | | 110 V 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz 60 Hz | |
|  North Macedonia | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Norway | C F | NEK EN 50075 NEK 502 | 230 V | 230 V 400 V | 50 Hz | 230 V on IT grid, and 400 V on TN grid. |
|  Oman | C, G | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Pakistan | C, D, G, M | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Palau | A, B | | 120 V | 208 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Palestine | C, H, M | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Panama | A, B | | 110 V | 240 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Papua New Guinea | I | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Paraguay | A, C | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Peru | A, B, C F, L[53] | | 220 V | 380 V 440 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Philippines | A, B, C | | 115 V 230 V[54] | 220 V 380 V 440 V | 60 Hz | 50 Hz used in some establishments such as smalls. [citation needed] |
|  Poland | C, E | BN-88/3064 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Portugal | C, E, F | NP 1260 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Type E is very rare, used only in very old installations. |
|  Puerto Rico | A, B | | 120 V | 480 V | 60 Hz | |
|  Qatar | D, G | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Réunion | E | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Romania | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Russia | C, F | | 230 V[12] | 400 V | 50 Hz | USSR (along with much of Eastern |

plugs and the 4.8mm standard used by Type E & F.[55]

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------|
|  Rwanda | C, E, F, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha <i>[citation needed]</i> | G | | 220 V 240 V | unavailable | 50 Hz |
|  Saint Martin(French) | C, E | | 220 V | unavailable | 60 Hz |
|  Sint Maarten(Dutch) | A, B | | 120 V | 220 V | 60 Hz |
|  St. Kitts and Nevis | A, B, D, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 60 Hz |
|  St. Lucia | G | | 240 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Saint Pierre and Miquelon | C, E, F[56] | | 230 V | unavailable | 50 Hz |
|  St. Vincent and the Grenadines | C, E, G, I, K | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Samoa | I | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  San Marino | C, F, L | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  São Tomé and Príncipe | C, F | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Saudi Arabia | G | SASO 2203 | 220/230 V | 380 V | 60 Hz |
|  Senegal | C, D, E, K | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Serbia | C F | JUS N.E3.552 JUS N.E3.553 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Seychelles | G | | 240 V | 240 V | 50 Hz |
|  Sierra Leone | D, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Singapore | C G M | SS 145 SS 472 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Slovakia | C, E | STN 34 4516 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Slovenia | C, F | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz |
|  Solomon Islands | I, G | | 220 V | unavailable | 50 Hz |
|  Somalia | C | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz |

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|---|---------------------|--|-------|----------------|-------|---|
| | | | | | | rare, but it may appear in some buildings, such as the University Carlos III of Madrid. Almost every Spanish plug would work on Type E sockets. |
|  Sri Lanka | G | SLS734 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Only Type G permitted to be manufactured or imported from August 2017[57] |
|  Sudan | C, D | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Suriname | A, B, C, F | | 127 V | 220 V 400 V | 60 Hz | Type A and B tend to be very common because standard sockets can't accommodate such voltage. |
|  Sweden | C F IEC 60309 | SS-EN 50075 SS 428 08 34 SS-EN 60309 | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | Bathrooms may have shaver supply units. |
|  Switzerland | C, J | SN SEV 1011:2009[58] [59] | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Syria | C, E, L | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  Taiwan | A, B | CNS 690 CNS 15767 | 110 V | 220 V 380 V | 60 Hz | Sockets in older buildings are often unearthed |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|
|  | D, G | | 230 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | There is also a Thai national standard, TIS 166-2549 (sometimes known as Type 0) which may not yet be in common use. [60] [61] |
|  | A, B, C, F | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | C, E, F, I | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | C | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | I | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | A, B | | 115 V | 115/230 V 230/400 V | 60 Hz | |
|  | C, E | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | C, F | | 230 V [62] | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | B, C, F | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | I | | 220 V | unavailable | 50 Hz | |
|  | G | | 240 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | C, F | | 230 V [63] [64] | 400 V | 50 Hz | |
|  | G [65] | BS 1363 [65] | 230 V [66] | 400 V [66] | 50 Hz [66] | Bathrooms may have shaver supply units [65] |
|  | G [67] Occasionally D and M [68] | BS1363 BS 546 | 230 V [69] | 400 V | 50 Hz | Bathrooms may have shaver supply units |
|  | A B NEMA 14-30 NEMA 14-50 | NEMA& 1-15 NEMA 5-15 NEMA 14-30 NEMA 14-50 | 120 V 120 V 240 V 240 V | 120/208 V 277/480 V 120/240 V 240 V 480 V | 60 Hz | NEMA 5-20 outlets, which are similar to type B but have a T-shaped neutral slot and |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|-------|--|---|
|  U.S. Virgin Islands | A B | NEMA 1-15 P NEMA 5-15 P | 110 V | 190 V | 60 Hz | | |
|  Uruguay | C, F, I, L | | 230 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  Uzbekistan | C, I | | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  Vanuatu | C, G, I | | 220 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  Venezuela | A, B | | 120 V 208 V 240 V | 115/220 V 220/440 V 230/460 V[70] | 60 Hz | | |
|  Vietnam | A, B, C, G | TCVN 6188-1 | 220 V | 380 V | 50 Hz | | Majority of households use unearthed hybrid sockets that accept type A and C plugs. Hybrid sockets that accept type A, B and C plugs are sometimes used in commercial installations. Sockets for British type G plugs are found at some hotels and never in households. |
|  Yemen | A, D, G | | 240 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  Zambia | C, D, G | | 230 V | 400 V | 50 Hz | | |
|  Zimbabwe | D, G | | 220 V | 415 V | 50 Hz | | |



Type A(NEMA1-15 U.S. 2 pin)
max 125 V AC, max rating 15A, (GB1002 Chinese 2 pin) max 250V AC, max rating 6A or 10A



Type B(NEMA5-15 U.S. 3 pin)
max 125 V AC, max rating 15A
and IEC standard 60906-2



Type C(CEE 7/16Europlug)



CEE 7/17 2-pin plug



Type D(BS546 5A)





CEE7/7 plug, (combines earthing methods of TypeE & TypeF)



TypeG(BS 1363UK)



Type H(SI32 Israel)



Type I (Australian AS/NZS 3112); Argentinian version has reversed polarity compared to Chinese and Australian versions



Type J(SN 441011 Switzerland), 10A



Type L(CEI23-50)



Type M(15A BS 546)



Type N(NBR 14136, Brazil and SANS 164-2, South Africa)



Thai TIS 166-2549 mains plug, often known as Type O



So-called "universal socket" which meets no standard but accepts a number of different plug types (criticised as non-compliant and unsafe).

dentification guide[\[edit\]](#)



Type A(NEMA1-15 U.S. 2 pin)

max 125 V AC, max rating 15A, (GB1002 Chinese 2 pin) max 250V AC, max rating 6A or 10A



Type C(CEE 7/16Europlug)



CEE 7/17 2-pin plug



Type D(BS546 5A)



Type E (French)CEE7/6 plug & CEE7/5 socket, 16A



Type F ("Schuko")CEE7/4 plug & CEE7/3 socket, 16A



CEE7/7 plug, (combines earthing methods of TypeE & TypeF)



Type H(SI32 Israel)



Type I (Australian AS/NZS 3112); Argentinian version has reversed polarity compared to Chinese and Australian versions



Type J(SN 441011 Switzerland), 10A



Type K(SRAF1962/DB Denmark)

Type L(CEE123-56)



Type M(15A BS 546)



Type N(NBR 14136, Brazil and SANS 164-2, South Africa)



Thai TIS 166-2549 mains plug, often known as Type 0.



