



IEC 60156

Edition 3.0 2018-08
REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Insulating liquids – Determination of the breakdown voltage at power frequency – Test method

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 29.040

ISBN 978-2-8322-5987-0

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Electrical apparatus.....	7
4.1 General.....	7
4.2 Voltage regulator.....	8
4.3 Step-up transformer	8
4.4 Switching system	8
4.5 Current-limiting resistors	9
4.6 Measuring device system	9
5 Test assembly	9
5.1 General.....	9
5.2 Test cell.....	9
5.3 Electrodes.....	12
5.4 Stirring device (optional)	12
6 Preparation of electrodes.....	13
7 Test assembly preparation	13
8 Sampling	14
Condition of the sample	14
9 Test procedure	14
9.1 Sample preparation	14
9.2 Filling of the cell.....	15
10 Application of the voltage.....	15
11 Report.....	15
12 Test data dispersion and reproducibility	16
12.1 Test data dispersion.....	16
12.2 Reproducibility	17
Annex A (informative) Improved test method	18
A.1 Test procedure for improved test method	18
A.2 Report	19
Annex B (informative) Special test methods for low volume samples	20
B.1 Low volume sample test.....	20
Annex C (informative) Representative material for a performance test.....	22
Bibliography	23
Figure – Example of suitable cell and spherical electrodes.....	12
Figure – Example of suitable cell and partially spherical electrodes.....	12
Figure 1 – Examples of test cells with spherical electrodes 12,5 mm to 13,0 mm diameter.....	12
Figure 2 – Examples of test cells with partially spherical electrodes with 25 mm radius and diameter of 36 mm	12

Figure 3 – Graphical representation of coefficient of variation ~~(standard deviation/mean ratio)~~ versus mean breakdown voltage 17

Figure A.1 – Example of a sequence of breakdown shots for determination of the breakdown voltage..... 19

Figure B.1 – Example of low volume test cell, fixed electrode distance of 2 mm with 2 ml active volume under dielectric stress 20

Figure B.2 – Example of low volume test cell, fixed electrode distance of 2,5 mm (150 ml to 200 ml)..... 21

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INSULATING LIQUIDS – DETERMINATION OF THE BREAKDOWN
VOLTAGE AT POWER FREQUENCY – TEST METHOD**

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International Standard IEC 60156 has been prepared by IEC technical committee TC 10: Fluids for electrotechnical applications.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 1995. This edition constitutes a technical revision and, mainly, confirms the content of the previous edition even if some advances are included. The test method has not been changed for practical reason due to the very large number of instrumentation disseminated around the world, although the use of stirring is now recommended.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
10/1061/FDIS	10/1065/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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INTRODUCTION

As normally applied, breakdown voltage of insulating liquids is not a basic material property but an empirical test procedure intended to indicate the presence of contaminants such as water and solid suspended matter and the advisability of carrying out a drying and filtration treatment.

The AC breakdown voltage value of insulating liquids strongly depends on the particular set of conditions used in its measurement. Therefore, standardized testing procedures and equipment are essential for the unambiguous interpretation of test results.

The method described in this document applies to either acceptance tests on new deliveries of insulating liquids, or testing of treated liquids prior to or during filling into electrical equipment, or to the monitoring and maintenance of oil-filled apparatus in service. It specifies rigorous sample-handling procedures and temperature control that should be adhered to when certified results are required. For routine tests, especially in the field, less stringent procedures may be practicable and it is the responsibility of the user to determine their effect on the results.

Annex A (informative) describes, for comparison, an alternative test method which could be introduced in the future. Annex B (informative) describes special test methods, using cells which may include low volume samples. Annex C (informative) describes a reference material for a performance test and check according to IEC 60060-3[1]¹.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

INSULATING LIQUIDS – DETERMINATION OF THE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE AT POWER FREQUENCY – TEST METHOD

1 Scope

This document specifies the method for determining the dielectric breakdown voltage of insulating liquids at power frequency. The test ~~portion, contained~~ procedure is performed in a specified apparatus, where the oil sample is subjected to an increasing AC electrical field ~~by means of a constant rate of voltage rise~~ until breakdown occurs. The method applies to all types of insulating liquids of nominal viscosity up to $350 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}^{-1}$ at 40 °C. It is appropriate both for acceptance testing on unused liquids at the time of their delivery and for establishing the condition of samples taken in monitoring and maintenance of equipment.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

~~IEC 60052: 1960, Recommendations for voltage measurement by means of sphere-gaps (one sphere earthed)~~

~~IEC 60060, High-voltage test techniques~~

IEC 60475: ~~1974, Method of sampling insulating liquids~~ *dielectrics*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Insulating liquids – Determination of the breakdown voltage at power frequency – Test method

Isolants liquides – Détermination de la tension de claquage à fréquence industrielle – Méthode d'essai

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Electrical apparatus.....	7
4.1 General.....	7
4.2 Voltage regulator.....	7
4.3 Step-up transformer	8
4.4 Switching system	8
4.5 Current-limiting resistors	8
4.6 Measuring system	8
5 Test assembly	8
5.1 General.....	8
5.2 Test cell.....	9
5.3 Electrodes.....	9
5.4 Stirring device.....	10
6 Preparation of electrodes.....	10
7 Test assembly preparation	10
8 Sampling.....	11
9 Test procedure	11
9.1 Sample preparation.....	11
9.2 Filling of the cell.....	11
10 Application of the voltage.....	11
11 Report.....	12
12 Test data dispersion and reproducibility	12
12.1 Test data dispersion.....	12
12.2 Reproducibility	13
Annex A (informative) Improved test method	14
A.1 Test procedure for improved test method	14
A.2 Report	15
Annex B (informative) Special test methods for low volume samples	16
B.1 Low volume sample test	16
Annex C (informative) Representative material for a performance test.....	18
Bibliography	19
Figure 1 – Examples of test cells with spherical electrodes 12,5 mm to 13,0 mm diameter.....	9
Figure 2 – Examples of test cells with partially spherical electrodes with 25 mm radius and diameter of 36 mm	9
Figure 3 – Graphical representation of coefficient of variation versus mean breakdown voltage	13
Figure A.1 – Example of a sequence of breakdown shots for determination of the breakdown voltage.....	15

Figure B.1 – Example of low volume test cell, fixed electrode distance of 2 mm with 2 ml active volume under dielectric stress 16

Figure B.2 – Example of low volume test cell, fixed electrode distance of 2,5 mm (150 ml to 200 ml)..... 17

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INSULATING LIQUIDS – DETERMINATION OF THE BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE AT POWER FREQUENCY – TEST METHOD

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IEC 60475, *Method of sampling insulating liquids*

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS.....	22
INTRODUCTION.....	24
1 Domaine d'application.....	25
2 Références normatives	25
3 Termes et définitions	25
4 Appareillage électrique	25
4.1 Généralités	25
4.2 Régulateur de tension	25
4.3 Transformateur élévateur	26
4.4 Disjoncteur.....	26
4.5 Résistances de limitation de courant.....	26
4.6 Système de mesure.....	26
5 Dispositif d'essai	27
5.1 Généralités	27
5.2 Cellule d'essai	27
5.3 Électrodes.....	28
5.4 Agitateur.....	28
6 Préparation des électrodes	29
7 Préparation du dispositif d'essai.....	29
8 Échantillonnage	29
9 Procédure d'essai.....	29
9.1 Préparation de l'échantillon	29
9.2 Remplissage de la cellule.....	30
10 Application de la tension.....	30
11 Rapport.....	30
12 Dispersion des résultats et reproductibilité	31
12.1 Dispersion des résultats	31
12.2 Reproductibilité.....	31
Annexe A (informative) Méthode d'essai améliorée.....	32
A.1 Procédure d'essai pour une méthode d'essai améliorée	32
A.2 Rapport.....	33
Annexe B (informative) Méthodes d'essai spéciales pour échantillons de faible volume	34
B.1 Essai sur les échantillons de faible volume	34
Annexe C (informative) Matériau représentatif pour un essai de détermination des caractéristiques	36
Bibliographie	37
Figure 1 – Exemples de cellules d'essai avec des électrodes sphériques de diamètre compris entre 12,5 mm et 13,0 mm	27
Figure 2 – Exemples de cellules d'essai avec des électrodes hémisphériques d'un rayon de 25 mm et d'un diamètre de 36 mm	28
Figure 3 – Représentation graphique du coefficient de variation en fonction de la tension de claquage moyenne	31
Figure A.1 – Exemple d'une séquence de claquages pour la détermination de la tension de claquage.....	33

Figure B.1 – Exemple de cellule d’essai de faible volume, distance fixe entre électrodes de 2 mm avec 2 ml de volume actif sous contrainte diélectrique	34
Figure B.2 – Exemple de cellule d’essai de faible volume, distance fixe entre électrodes de 2,5 mm (150 ml à 200 ml)	35

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ISOLANTS LIQUIDES – DÉTERMINATION DE LA TENSION DE CLAQUAGE À FRÉQUENCE INDUSTRIELLE – MÉTHODE D'ESSAI

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Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 1995. Cette édition constitue une révision technique et valide essentiellement le contenu de l'édition précédente même si elle comporte certaines améliorations. La méthode d'essai n'a pas été modifiée pour des raisons pratiques et du fait du très grand nombre de dispositifs de mesure utilisés au niveau international, même si l'emploi de l'agitateur est maintenant recommandé.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
10/1061/FDIS	10/1065/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

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INTRODUCTION

La tension de claquage des isolants liquides, telle qu'elle est généralement appliquée, n'est pas une propriété fondamentale du matériau, mais une procédure d'essai empirique destinée à révéler la présence de produits contaminants comme l'eau ou des matières solides en suspension, et permettre ainsi de décider de l'opportunité d'effectuer un traitement de séchage et de filtration.

La valeur de la tension de claquage sous courant alternatif des isolants liquides dépend beaucoup de l'ensemble des conditions particulières appliquées pour son mesurage. En conséquence, des procédures d'essai et un équipement normalisés sont essentiels pour interpréter sans ambiguïté les résultats d'essai.

La méthode décrite dans le présent document s'applique soit aux essais de réception de nouvelles livraisons d'isolants liquides, soit aux essais de liquides traités, avant ou pendant le remplissage de matériels électriques, soit à la surveillance et à la maintenance des appareils remplis d'huile en service. Elle spécifie des méthodes rigoureuses de manipulation des échantillons et de vérification des températures auxquelles il convient de se conformer quand des résultats certifiés sont exigés. Pour les essais de routine, notamment sur le terrain, des procédures moins rigoureuses peuvent être appliquées et il revient alors à l'utilisateur de déterminer leurs effets sur les résultats obtenus.

L'Annexe A (informative) décrit, à titre de comparaison, une autre méthode d'essai qui pourrait être adoptée à l'avenir. L'Annexe B (informative) décrit des méthodes d'essai spéciales utilisant des cellules qui peuvent contenir des échantillons de faible volume. L'Annexe C (informative) décrit un matériau de référence pour un essai de détermination des caractéristiques ou un contrôle de caractéristiques conformément à l'IEC 60060-3[1]¹.

¹ Les chiffres entre crochets renvoient à la Bibliographie.

ISOLANTS LIQUIDES – DÉTERMINATION DE LA TENSION DE CLAQUAGE À FRÉQUENCE INDUSTRIELLE – MÉTHODE D'ESSAI

1 Domaine d'application

Le présent document spécifie la méthode de détermination de la tension de claquage diélectrique des isolants liquides à fréquence industrielle. La procédure d'essai est réalisée dans un appareil spécifié dans lequel l'échantillon d'huile est soumis à un champ électrique alternatif croissant jusqu'à l'obtention du claquage. La méthode est applicable à tous les types d'isolants liquides de viscosité nominale allant jusqu'à 350 mm²/s à 40 °C. Elle convient aussi bien pour les essais de réception de liquides neufs à la livraison que pour définir l'état des échantillons prélevés lors de la surveillance et de la maintenance des matériels.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60475, *Méthode d'échantillonnage des liquides isolants*