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परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ एवं स्वीकार्य मानदंड

**Polymeric HV Insulators for Indoor and
Outdoor Use-General Definitions, Test
Methods and Acceptance Criteria**

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical with IEC 62217 : 2012 'Polymeric HV insulators for indoor and outdoor use — General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria' issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Electrical Insulators and Accessories Sectional Committee and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.

The text of IEC standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations.

Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard';
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards which are to be substituted in their respective places are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
IEC 60050-471 : 2007 International Electrotechnical Vocabulary — Part 471: Insulators	IS 1885(Part 54): 1961 Electro technical vocabulary: Part 1 Fundamental Definitions	Identical with IEC 60050-471 : 1984
IEC 60060-1 High-voltage test techniques — Part 1: General definitions and test requirements	IS 2071(Part 1) : 2016 High-voltage test techniques: Part 1 General definitions and test requirements (<i>third revision</i>)	Identical with IEC 60060-1 : 2010
IEC 60507 Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage insulators to be used on a.c. systems	IS 8704 : 1995 Artificial pollution test on high voltage insulators to be used on ac systems (<i>first revision</i>)	Identical with IEC 60507 : 1991
ISO 868 : 1985 Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of adurometer (Shore hardness)	IS 13360 (Part 5/Sec 11) : 1992 Plastics — Methods of Testing: Part 5 Mechanical Properties, Section 11 Determination of Indentation Hardness of Plastics by Means of Durometer (Shore Hardness)	Identical with ISO 868 : 2003
ISO 4287 Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface Texture: Profile method —Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters	IS 15262 : 2002 Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface Texture : Profile Method — Terms, Definitions and Surface Texture Parameters	Identical with ISO 4287 : 1997

(Continued on third cover)

Indian Standard

POLYMERIC HV INSULATORS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR USE-GENERAL DEFINITIONS, TEST METHODS AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

1 Scope and object

This International Standard is applicable to polymeric insulators whose insulating body consists of one or various organic materials. Polymeric insulators covered by this standard include both solid core and hollow insulators. They are intended for use on HV overhead lines and in indoor and outdoor equipment.

The object of this standard is

- to define the common terms used for polymeric insulators;
- to prescribe common test methods for design tests on polymeric insulators;
- to prescribe acceptance or failure criteria, if applicable;

These tests, criteria and recommendations are intended to ensure a satisfactory life-time under normal operating and environmental conditions (see Clause 5). This standard shall only be applied in conjunction with the relevant product standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-471:2007, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 471: Insulators*

IEC 60060-1, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60068-2-11, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests. Test KA: Salt mist*

IEC 60507, *Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage insulators to be used on a.c. systems*

IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

IEC 60721-1, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 1: Environmental parameters and their severities*

IEC 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

ISO 868, *Plastics and ebonite – Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*

ISO 4287, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) – Surface Texture: Profile method – Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 4892-1, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 1: General Guidance*

ISO 4892-2, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc sources*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-471:2007 and the following apply:

3.1

high voltage (HV)

voltage over 1 000 V a.c. or over 1 500 V d.c. or over 1 500 V peak value

3.2

polymeric insulator

insulator whose insulating body consists of at least one organic based material

Note 1 to entry: Polymeric insulators are also known as non-ceramic insulators.

Note 2 to entry: Coupling devices may be attached to the ends of the insulating body.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-13]

3.3

resin insulator

polymeric insulator whose insulating body consists of a solid shank and sheds protruding from the shank made from only one organic based housing material (e.g. cycloaliphatic epoxy)

3.4

composite insulator

insulator made of at least two insulating parts, namely a core and a housing equipped with metal fittings

Note 1 to entry: Composite insulators, for example, can consist either of individual sheds mounted on the core, with or without an intermediate sheath, or alternatively, of a housing directly moulded or cast in one or several pieces on to the core.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-02]

3.5

core

central insulating part of an insulator which provides the mechanical characteristics

Note 1 to entry: The housing and sheds are not part of the core.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-03]

3.6

insulator trunk

central insulating part of an insulator from which the sheds project

Note 1 to entry: Also known as shank on smaller insulators.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-11]

3.7

housing

external insulating part of a composite insulator providing the necessary creepage distance and protecting core from environment

Note 1 to entry: An intermediate sheath made of insulating material may be part of the housing.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-09]

3.8

Shed (of an insulator)

insulating part, projecting from the insulator trunk, intended to increase the creepage distance

Note 1 to entry: The shed can be with or without ribs.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-15]

3.9

creepage distance

shortest distance or the sum of the shortest distances along the surface on an insulator between two conductive parts which normally have the operating voltage between them

Note 1 to entry: The surface of cement or of any other non-insulating jointing material is not considered as forming part of the creepage distance.

Note 2 to entry: If a high resistance coating is applied to parts of the insulating part of an insulator, such parts are considered to be effective insulating surfaces and the distance over them is included in the creepage distance.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-04]

3.10

arcing distance

shortest distance in air external to the insulator between the metallic parts which normally have the operating voltage between them

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-01]

3.11

interfaces

surface between the different materials

Note 1 to entry: Various interfaces occur in most composite insulators, e.g.:

- between housing and fixing devices;
- between various parts of the housing; e.g. between sheds, or between sheath and sheds;
- between core and housing.

3.12

end fitting

fixing device

integral component or formed part of an insulator, intended to connect it to a supporting structure, or to a conductor, or to an item of equipment, or to another insulator

Note 1 to entry: Where the end fitting is metallic, the term “metal fitting” is normally used.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-06, modified by the addition of a synonym]

3.13

connection zone

zone where the mechanical load is transmitted between the insulating body and the fixing device

3.14

coupling

part of the fixing device which transmits load to the hardware external to the insulator

3.15

tracking

process which forms irreversible degradation by formation of conductive paths (tracks) starting and developing on the surface of an insulating material.

Note 1 to entry: Tracking paths are conductive even under dry conditions.

3.16

erosion

irreversible and non-conducting degradation of the surface of the insulator that occurs by loss of material. This can be uniform, localized or tree-shaped

Note 1 to entry: Light surface traces, commonly tree-shaped, can occur on composite insulators as on ceramic insulators, after partial flashover. These traces are not considered to be objectionable as long as they are non-conductive. When they are conductive they are classified as tracking.

3.17

crack

any internal fracture or surface fissure of depth greater than 0,1 mm

3.18

puncture

permanent loss of dielectric strength due to a disruptive discharge passing through the solid insulating material of an insulator

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-471:2007, 471-01-14, modified to define puncture as the result of a discharge, rather than the discharge itself]

4 Identification

The manufacturer's drawing shall show the relevant dimensions and information necessary for identifying and testing the insulator in accordance with this International Standard and the applicable IEC product standard(s). The drawing shall also show applicable manufacturing tolerances.

Each insulator shall be marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer and the year of manufacture. In addition, each insulator shall be marked with the rated characteristics specified in the relevant IEC product standards. These markings shall be legible, indelible and their fixings (if any) weather- and corrosion-proof.

5 Environmental conditions

The normal environmental conditions to which insulators are submitted in service are defined according to Table 1.

When special environmental conditions prevail at the location where insulators are to be put in service, they shall be specified by the user by reference to IEC 60721-1.

Table 1 – Normal environmental conditions

	Indoor insulation	Outdoor insulation
Maximum ambient air temperature	does not exceed 40 °C and its average value measured over a period of 24 h does not exceed 35 °C	
Minimum ambient air temperature	–25 °C	–40 °C
Vibration	Negligible vibration due to causes external to the insulators or to earth tremors ^a .	
Solar radiation ^b	To be neglected	Up to a level of 1 000 W/m ²
Pollution of the ambient air	No significant pollution by dust, smoke, corrosive and/or flammable gases, vapours, or salt.	Pollution by dust, smoke, corrosive gases, vapours or salt may occur. Pollution does not exceed “heavy” as defined in IEC 60815-1.
Humidity	The average value of the relative humidity, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 95 % and measured over a period of one month, does not exceed 95 %. For these conditions, condensation may occasionally occur.	
^a Vibration due to external causes can be dealt with in accordance to IEC 60721-1. ^b Details of solar radiation are given in IEC 60721-1.		

6 Information on transport, storage and installation

Manufacturers of insulators shall provide appropriate instructions and information covering general conditions during transport, storage and installation of the insulators. These instructions can include recommendations for cleaning or maintenance.

7 Classification of tests

The tests are divided into four groups as follows:

7.1 Design tests

The design tests are intended to verify the suitability of the design, materials and method of manufacture (technology).

A polymeric insulator design is generally defined by:

- materials of the core, housing and manufacturing method;
- material of the end fittings, their design, and method of attachment;
- layer thickness of the housing over the core (including a sheath where used).

Additional parameters defining design may be given in the relevant product standard.

When changes in the design of a polymeric insulator occur, re-qualification shall be carried out according to the prescriptions of the relevant product standard. Typically, only part of the tests is repeated. A survey of the tests is given in Annex C.

When a polymeric insulator is submitted to the design tests, it becomes a parent insulator for a design class and the results shall be considered valid for the whole class. This tested parent insulator defines a design class of insulators which have the following characteristics:

- a) same materials for the core and housing and same manufacturing method;
- b) same material of the end fittings, the same design and the same method of attachment;

- c) same or greater minimum layer thickness of the housing over the core (including a sheath where used).

Additional parameters defining a class of design may be given in the relevant product standard.

7.2 Type tests

The type tests are intended to verify the main characteristics of a polymeric insulator, which depend mainly on its shape and size. Type tests shall be applied to polymeric insulators belonging to an already qualified design class. The type tests shall be repeated only when the type of the polymeric insulator is changed. The parameters defining a type of polymeric insulator are given in the relevant product standard.

The applicable type tests are given in the relevant product standard.

7.3 Sample tests

The sample tests are intended to verify the characteristics of polymeric insulators which depend on the quality of manufacture and on the materials used. They are made on insulators taken at random from lots offered for acceptance.

The applicable sample tests are given in the relevant product standard.

7.4 Routine tests

These tests are intended to eliminate polymeric insulators with manufacturing defects. They are carried out on every insulator to be supplied.

The applicable routine tests are given in the relevant product standard.

8 General requirements for insulator test specimens

Insulator test specimens for tests of polymeric insulators shall be checked prior to tests:

- for correct assembly, for example by applying the mechanical routine test specified in the relevant product standard,
- by visual examination according to the relevant product standard;
- for conformance of dimensions with the actual drawing.

For dimensions d without tolerances the following tolerances are acceptable:

- $\pm (0,04 \times d + 1,5)$ mm when $d \leq 300$ mm;
- $\pm (0,025 \times d + 6)$ mm when $d > 300$ mm with a maximum tolerance of ± 50 mm.

The measurement of creepage distances shall be related to the design dimensions and tolerances as determined from the insulator drawing, even if this dimension is greater than the value originally specified. When a minimum creepage is specified, the negative tolerance is also limited by this value.

In the case of insulators with creepage distance exceeding 3 m, it is allowed to measure a short section around 1 m long of the insulator and to extrapolate.

The housing colour of the test specimens shall be approximately as specified in the drawing.

The number of test specimens, their selection and dimensions are specified in the relevant clauses of this standard or in the relevant test standards.

9 Design tests

9.1 General

The following tests are normally classified as design tests, unless otherwise specified in the relevant product standard.

The design tests shall be performed only once according to the relevant product standard and the results shall be recorded in a test report.

Each test (9.2, 9.3 and 9.4) can be performed independently on new test specimens where appropriate, according to the test sequence given in the relevant test standard. The polymeric insulator of a particular design shall be deemed qualified only when all insulators or test specimens pass all the design tests specified in the relevant product standard.

9.2 Tests on interfaces and connections of end fittings

9.2.1 General

The test sequence consists of:

- reference dry power frequency test
- pre-stressing
- verification test

9.2.2 Test specimens

For this series of tests insulators assembled on the production line shall be selected. The number of specimens and their dimensions shall be according to the relevant product standard. They shall be checked and tested as indicated in Clause 8.

If the manufacturer only has facilities to produce insulators with one or more dimensions smaller than indicated in the relevant product standard, the design tests may be performed on insulators of those dimensions available to him, however the results are only valid for other insulators of the same design class up to the dimensions tested.

9.2.3 Reference voltage and temperature for verification tests

For time or economic reasons the reference power frequency test in 9.2.4 at the beginning of the test sequence may be omitted if an additional reference test specimen conforming to 9.2.2 is used. The power frequency voltages after pre-stressing according to 9.2.7.4 and the shank temperature shall be compared either with the values of the reference test specimen or with the voltages determined prior to pre-stressing. It is clearly understood that the reference test specimen shall be not submitted to pre-stressing.

9.2.4 Reference dry power frequency test

The reference dry power frequency external flashover voltage shall be determined by averaging five flashover voltages determined according to IEC 60060-1 on the test specimens or on the reference test specimen. This average flashover voltage shall be corrected to standard conditions in accordance with IEC 60060-1. The flashover voltage shall be obtained by increasing the voltage linearly from zero to flashover within 1 min.

9.2.5 Product specific pre-stressing

The test specimens shall be subjected to pre-stressing (e.g. thermal-mechanical) according to the relevant product standard.

9.2.6 Water immersion pre-stressing

The specimens shall be kept immersed in a vessel, in boiling de-ionized water with 0,1 % by weight of NaCl, for 42 h. Alternatively, tap water may be used with salt added to obtain a conductivity of $1\,750\ \mu\text{S}/\text{cm} \pm 80\ \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 20 °C. For a different water temperature, the conductivity correction as given in IEC 60507:1991, Clause 7 shall be applied.

At the end of boiling, the specimens are allowed to cool and shall remain in water until the verification tests start in the following sequence. If transport is necessary in this period, the wet insulators may be put in sealed plastic bags or another suitable container for a maximum of 12 h.

9.2.7 Verification tests

9.2.7.1 General

The time interval between the following individual tests shall be such that the verification tests are completed within 48 h.

9.2.7.2 Visual examination

The housing of each specimen is inspected visually. No cracks are permissible.

9.2.7.3 Steep-front impulse voltage test

9.2.7.3.1 Procedure

The test specimens shall be fitted with sharp-edged electrodes (consisting of clips, e.g. made of a copper strip approximately 20 mm wide and less than 1 mm thick). These electrodes are fitted firmly around the housing between sheds so positioned to form sections of axial length of about 500 mm or smaller. The voltage shall be applied to the original metal fittings in case of insulators with a distance between end fittings smaller than, or equal to, 500 mm.

An impulse voltage with a steepness of at least 1 000 kV/ μs shall be applied between two neighbouring electrodes or between the metal fitting and the neighbouring electrode respectively. Each section shall be stressed individually with 25 impulses of positive and 25 impulses of negative polarity. Means shall be employed to prevent internal flashover of hollow insulators.

9.2.7.3.2 Acceptance criteria

Each impulse shall cause external flashover between the electrodes. No puncture of any part of the insulator shall occur.

9.2.7.4 Dry power frequency voltage test

9.2.7.4.1 Procedure

Before commencing the flashover test, the shank temperature on all test specimens shall be determined (reference temperature).

The dry power frequency voltage shall be determined by averaging five flashover voltages on each specimen. The average flashover voltage shall be corrected to normal standard atmospheric conditions in accordance with IEC 60060-1. The flashover voltage shall be obtained by increasing the voltage linearly from zero within 1 min.

The test specimens and the reference test specimen, if applicable, shall then be continuously subjected for 30 min to 80 % of the reference flashover voltage.

The temperature of the housing between the sheds of each test specimen and of the reference insulator, if applicable, shall be measured at three places along or around the insulator immediately after the removal of the test voltage.

9.2.7.4.2 Acceptance criteria

The flashover voltage of each of the test specimen shall be greater than or equal to 90 % of the reference flashover voltage.

No puncture of any part of the insulator shall occur and the maximum temperature rise of each insulator housing between the sheds with respect to the temperature of the reference test specimen shall be less than 10 K. In cases where there is no reference test specimen then the maximum temperature rise shall be less than 20 K compared to the reference temperature determined prior to the power frequency tests.

9.3 Tests on shed and housing material

9.3.1 Hardness test

9.3.1.1 Procedure

Two specimens of the housing material of a size, shape and thickness appropriate for the hardness measurement method given in ISO 868 shall be taken from the housing of two insulators. If the shed shape or thickness is inappropriate, then samples may be made separately using the same manufacturing process and parameters.

Measure and record the ambient temperature and the hardness of the two samples in accordance with ISO 868 with a Shore A or D durometer, as appropriate.

The samples shall then be kept immersed in boiling water as defined in 9.2.6 for 42 h. The boiling container shown in Figure 2 is suitable for this boiling.

At the end of the boiling period, the samples shall be allowed to cool and, within 3 h, their hardness shall be measured again at the same temperature as that of the pre-boiling measurements ± 5 K.

9.3.1.2 Acceptance criteria

The hardness of each specimen shall not change from the pre-boiled value by more than ± 20 %.

9.3.2 Accelerated weathering test

9.3.2.1 Procedure

Select three specimens of shed and housing materials for this test (with markings included, if applicable).

The insulator housing material shall be subjected to a 1 000 h UV light test using the following test method. Markings on the housing, if any, shall be directly exposed to UV light:

- Xenon-arc methods: ISO 4892-2, using cycle 1 with a dark period of 8 h

NOTE More information on accelerated weathering tests can be found in CIGRE Technical Brochure No. 488.

9.3.2.2 Acceptance criteria

After the test markings on shed or housing material shall be legible; surface degradations such as cracks and raised areas are not permitted.

In case of doubt concerning such degradation, two surface roughness measurements shall be made on each of the three specimens. The roughness, Rz as defined in ISO 4287, shall be measured along a sampling length of at least 2,5 mm. Rz shall not exceed 0,1 mm.

NOTE ISO 3274 give details of surface roughness measurement instruments.

9.3.3 Tracking and erosion test – 1 000 h salt fog test – Procedure

9.3.3.1 General

The test is a time-limited continuous test in salt fog at constant power-frequency voltage. It is not considered to be an accelerated aging test (see Annex A).

9.3.3.2 Test chamber

The test is carried out in a moisture-sealed corrosion-proof chamber, the volume of which shall not exceed 15 m³. An aperture of not more than 80 cm² shall be provided for the natural exhaust air.

9.3.3.3 Fog generation

A turbo sprayer (room humidifier) of constant spraying capacity shall be used as a water atomiser forming water droplets of a size of 5 µm to 10 µm. Alternatively, nozzles producing water droplets of the same size may be used. The IEC 60507 salt fog spray nozzles are not suitable for this test. The sprayer or nozzles are mounted close to the bottom of the chamber and spray upwards towards the roof of the chamber. The fog shall fill up the chamber and not be directly sprayed on to the test specimen. Salt water prepared from NaCl and de-ionised water shall be supplied to the sprayer (see Table 2). The fog intensity and uniformity shall be maintained in the specimen's exposure zone.

9.3.3.4 Fog calibration

The calibration shall be carried out at the start of the test.

At least two clean collecting receptacles with a collecting area of 8 000 mm² ± 2 000 mm² and a maximum height of 100 mm each are placed as close as practical to the position of the ends of the test object. The receptacles shall be positioned in such a way that they are not shielded by the test specimens and to avoid dripping from the construction elements of the chamber or another source.

They shall collect between 1,5 ml and 2,0 ml of precipitation per hour (corrected to 8 000 mm² collecting area) averaged over a minimum period of 16 h according to IEC 60068-2-11.

NOTE The flow rate necessary to obtain such precipitation (typically of the order of 0,3 l/m³h) should be noted. (The water flow rate is defined in litres per hour and per cubic meter of the test chamber volume.) Subsequently during the test, the flow rate should be checked at least every 100 h and shall remain within ± 25 % of the initial value.

It is not permitted to re-circulate the water.

9.3.3.5 Test specimens

Two test insulators of identical design with a creepage distance between 500 mm and 800 mm shall be taken from the production line. If such insulators cannot be taken from the production line, special test specimens shall be made from other insulators so that the creepage distance falls between the given values. These special test specimens shall be fitted with standard production end fittings.

The test specimens shall be cleaned with de-ionized water before starting the test. One test specimen shall be tested mounted horizontally (at approximately half the height of the chamber) and the second shall be mounted vertically. There shall be a clearance of at least

400 mm between parallel test specimens and between test specimens and the roof, the walls and the floor.

NOTE Up to two pairs of test specimens can be tested simultaneously.

9.3.3.6 Test voltage

The test voltage in kilovolts is adjusted to the actual creepage distance of the test specimens determined by dividing the creepage distance in millimetres by 34,6 (equal to a specific creepage distance of 20 mm/kV). The test circuit when loaded with a continuous resistive current of 250 mA (r.m.s.) during 1 s on the high voltage side shall experience a maximum voltage drop of 5 %. The protection level shall be set at 1 A (r.m.s.).

9.3.3.7 Test conditions

Duration of the test: 1 000 h

Weekly interruptions of the test for inspection purposes, each of these not exceeding 1 h are permissible. Interruption periods shall not be counted in the test duration.

One longer interruption up to 60 h is allowed. An additional testing time of three times the duration of the interruption period shall be added. The final test report shall include all details of interruptions.

Ambient temperature: 20 °C ± 5 K

Initial salt content of the water: According to Table 2

Table 2 – Initial NaCl content of the water as a function of the specimen dimensions

Shank diameter mm	Initial NaCl content of water kg/m ³	
	I/A ≤ 3	I/A > 3
< 50	8 ± 0,4	4 ± 0,2
50 to 150	4 ± 0,2	2 ± 0,1
> 150	2 ± 0,1	1 ± 0,1

I/A is creepage distance divided by the arcing distance

NOTE For insulators with longer creepage per length the initial NaCl content is reduced in order to avoid flashovers during the 1000 h test. This reduction in salinity is not regarded to decrease the severity of the tracking and erosion test but chosen to avoid unnecessary interruptions of the procedure.

If more than one flashover occurs at the initial NaCl content, the test shall be restarted at a halved value of the NaCl content. The insulators are washed by tap water and the test restarted within 8 h (interruption times shall not be counted as part of the test duration). This may be repeated until interruptions no longer occur. The application of any of the above measures shall be noted.

The numbers of flashovers and trip-outs shall be recorded and noted in the test report.

9.3.3.8 Acceptance criteria

The test specimens of identical design shall be assessed together. The test is regarded as passed if, on both test specimens:

- no tracking occurs;

- for composite insulators: erosion depth is less than 3 mm and does not reach the core, if applicable;
- for resin insulators: erosion depth is less than 3 mm;
- no shed, housing or interface is punctured.

9.3.4 Flammability test

9.3.4.1 Procedure

This test is intended to check the housing material for ignition and self-extinguishing properties.

The test specimen and procedure shall be according to IEC 60695-11-10. Sample thickness shall be 3 mm.

9.3.4.2 Acceptance criteria

The test is passed if the test specimen belongs to the category in Table 3.

Materials passing V0 do not need to be tested to other categories. Materials passing V1 do not need to be tested according to HB40-25.

Table 3 – Flammability requirements

Application	IEC 60695-11-10 Categories		
	V0	V1	HB40-25mm
Overhead line insulators for $U_m \leq 72,5$ kV			X
Overhead line insulators for $U_m >72,5$ kV	X		
Other insulators for $U_m \leq 145$ kV			X
Other insulators for $U_m >145$ kV		X	

NOTE 1 HB40-25mm is the HB40 criterion with a maximum burning length of 25 mm.

NOTE 2 More information on flammability tests can be found in CIGRE Technical Brochure No. 489.

9.4 Tests on the core material

To check the performance of core material against water penetration the following tests shall be carried out. These tests can be carried out on specimens either with or without housing material, according to the prescriptions of the relevant product standard.

9.4.1 Porosity Test (Dye penetration test)

9.4.1.1 Procedure

Ten samples shall be cut from a production line insulator making the cut approximately 90° to the long axis of the insulator with a diamond-coated circular saw blade under running cold water. The length of the samples h shall be 10 mm \pm 0,5 mm. The cut surfaces shall be smoothed by means of fine abrasive cloth (grain size 180). The cut ends shall be clean and parallel. Figure 1 shows examples of specimens.

For filament wound hollow cores, the section width w shall be 150 mm \pm 0,5 mm. If the tube diameter does not allow a section sample size of 150 mm then the whole diameter shall be tested.

The specimens shall be placed (long axis of the insulator vertical) on a layer of steel or glass balls of same diameter (1 mm to 2 mm) in a vessel or tray. A solution of 1 % (by weight) of Astrazon BR 200¹ in methanol shall be poured into the vessel, its level being 2 mm or 3 mm higher than the level of the balls. The specimens shall be observed for 15 minutes.

This test can be omitted for resin insulators.

9.4.1.2 Acceptance criteria

No dye shall rise through the specimens before the 15 minutes have elapsed.

9.4.2 Water diffusion test

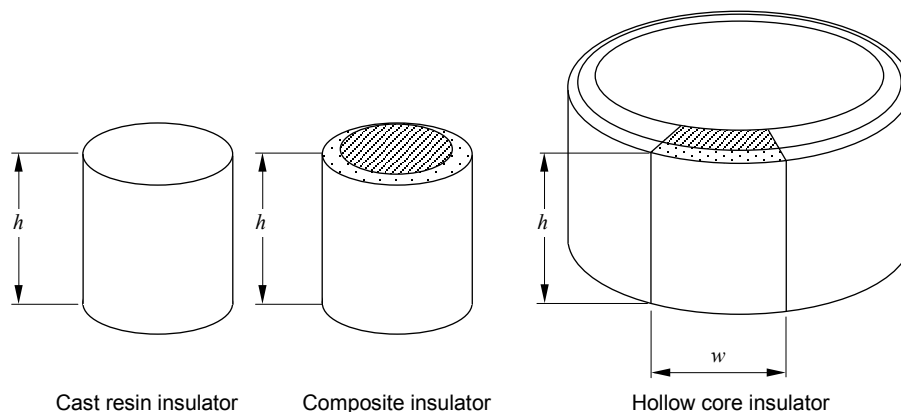
9.4.2.1 General

The following tests shall be carried out to check the core material for resistance to water attack.

9.4.2.2 Test specimens

Six samples shall be cut from a production line insulator making the cut approximately 90° to the long axis of the insulator with a diamond-coated circular saw blade under running cold water. The length of the samples h shall be $30 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$. The cut surfaces shall be smoothed by means of fine abrasive cloth (grain size 180). The cut ends shall be clean and parallel. Figure 1 shows examples of samples obtained from the different types of insulator. For filament wound hollow cores, the section width w shall be $15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$.

If a round sample cannot be cut from resin insulators, then samples with a surface area of the end face of at least 100 mm^2 may be taken from the thickest part of the insulator.



Key

$h=10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$ for samples for the dye penetration test

$h=30 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$ for samples for the water diffusion test

$w=150 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$ for filament wound hollow cores for the dye penetration test

$w=15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$ for filament wound hollow cores for the water diffusion test

Figure 1 – Examples of test specimen for core material

¹ Astrazon BR 200 is a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of user of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by the IEC of these products.

9.4.2.3 Pre-stressing

The surfaces of the specimens shall be cleaned with isopropyl-alcohol and filter-paper immediately before boiling. The specimens shall be boiled in a suitable container (e.g. made of glass or stainless steel) for $100 \text{ h} \pm 0,5 \text{ h}$ in deionised water with 0,1 % by weight of NaCl.

Specimens of only one core material shall be boiled together in the same container. An example of such a container is shown in Figure 2.

After boiling, the specimens shall be removed from the boiling container and placed in another container (e.g. made of glass or stainless steel) filled with tap water at ambient temperature for at least 15 min. The voltage test shall be carried out within the next 3 h after the removal of the specimens from the boiling container.

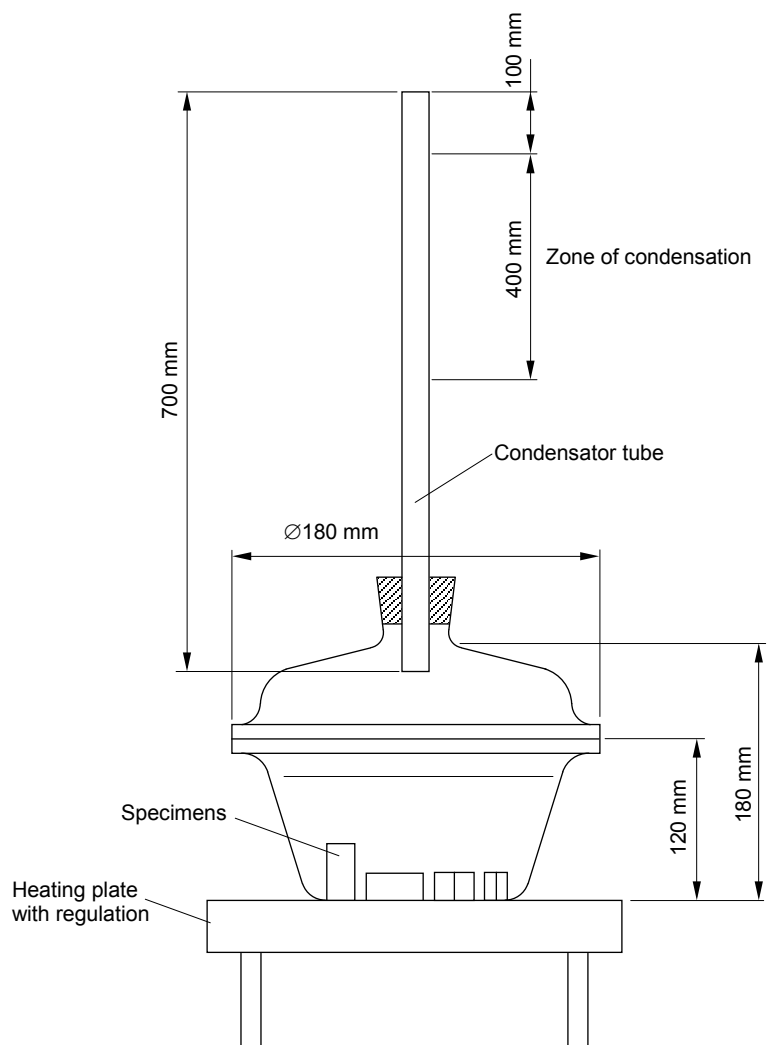


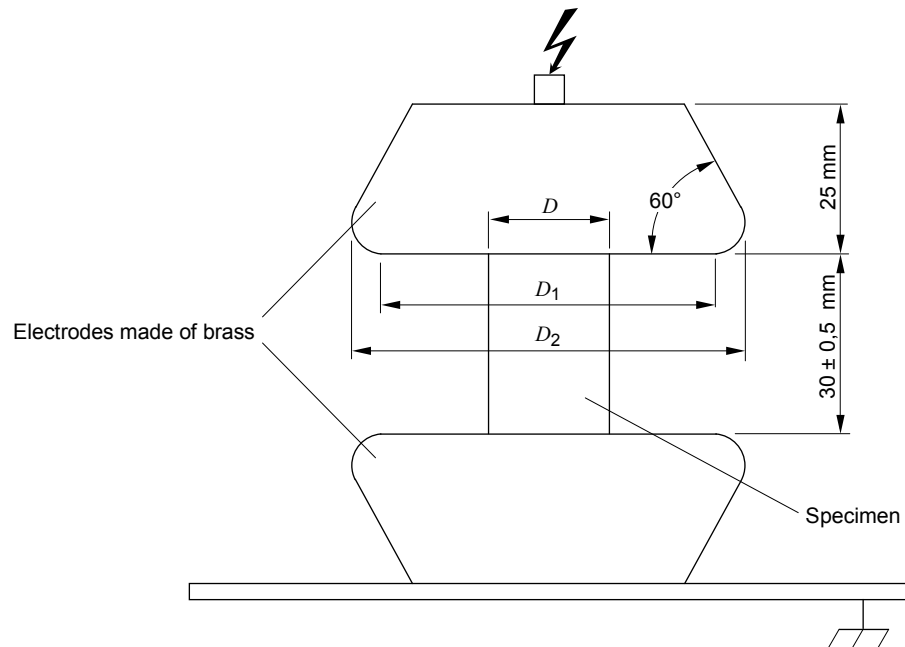
Figure 2 – Example of boiling container for the water diffusion test

9.4.2.4 Voltage test

The voltage test shall be carried out with the assembly shown in Figure 3. A typical high-voltage circuit for the test is shown in Figure 4.

Immediately before the voltage test, the specimens shall be removed from the container and their surfaces dried with filter paper.

Each specimen shall then be put between the electrodes. The test voltage shall be increased at approximately 1 kV per second up to 12 kV. The voltage shall be kept constant at 12 kV for 1 min and then decreased to zero.

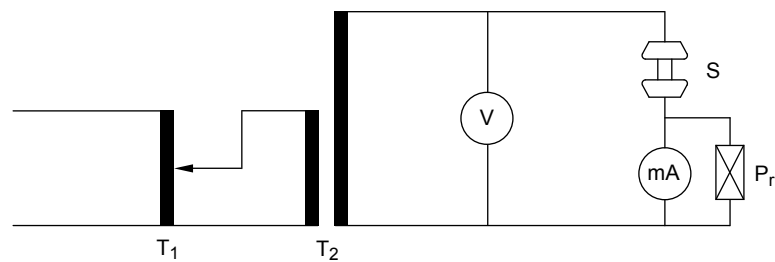


Key

$$D_1 \geq (D + 25 \text{ mm})$$

$$D_2 \geq (D_1 + 14 \text{ mm})$$

Figure 3 – Electrodes for the voltage test



Key

- T₁ regulator
- T₂ high-voltage test transformer
- V high-voltage measurement
- mA milliamperemeter
- P_r protection for the milliamperemeter
- S electrodes with test-specimen

Figure 4 – Voltage test circuit

9.4.2.5 Acceptance criteria

During the test no puncture or surface flashover shall occur. The current during the whole test shall not exceed 1 mA (r.m.s.).

Annex A
(informative)

Difference between the tracking and erosion and accelerated ageing test on polymeric insulators

Although this standard describes a tracking and erosion test which often may be called in the literature as “ageing tests”, it is important to note that this is not an accelerated ageing test in the sense that this test does not exactly simulate real life degradation conditions nor does it accelerate them to give a life equivalent test in a short time. Rather it uses continuous stress to try to detect potential weaknesses in material and design, which could compromise the insulator performance in service.

The tracking and erosion test can be used to reject materials, or designs, which are inadequate.

The ageing mechanisms on a polymeric insulator generally do not cause a progressive reduction of easily measurable ageing-induced properties with time. The transition from “good condition” to “end of life” is frequently rapid with no forewarning. The time and speed of this transition depends on multiple parameters, both of the insulator material and design and of the operating environment. Hence the use of such ageing tests for true "end of life" prediction is only possible when relevant data on damage and degradation is available for the same or similar insulators in the same or similar environments.

Therefore this test is used to give a general indication of the quality of the design and materials with respect to the stresses arising in relatively harsh but not extreme environments.

It is important to note that the “end of test” pass criteria include levels of damage that would not be acceptable on insulators in most service environments. For instance, erosion depths of up to 3 mm are acceptable in the test but they would not be acceptable in service and would not be expected in the projected lifetime of the insulator.

For further information, see CIGRE Technical Brochure No. 142: “Natural and artificial ageing and pollution testing of polymeric insulators”, June 1999.

Annex B
(informative)

Recommended application of tests

Clause no.	Test specification	Design tests for polymeric insulators			
		Outdoor insulators		Indoor insulators	
		Composite insulators	Resin insulators	Composite insulators	Resin insulators
9.2.5	pre-stressing	X	X	X	X
9.2.6	water immersion pre-stressing	X	X	X	
9.2.7	verification tests	X	X	X	X
9.2.7.2	visual examination	X	X	X	X
9.2.7.3	steep-front impulse voltage test	X	X	X	X
9.2.7.4	dry power frequency voltage test	X	X	X	X
9.3.1	hardness test	X	X		
9.3.2	accelerated weathering test	X	X		
9.3.3	tracking and erosion test	X	X	X	X
9.3.4	flammability test	X	X	X	X
9.4.1	porosity test (dye penetration test)	X		X	
9.4.2	water diffusion test	X	X		

Annex C (informative)

Explanation of the concept of classes for the design tests

The design tests specified in Clause 9 are intended to verify the suitability of the design, materials and method of manufacture used by the manufacturer. They are necessarily time consuming and costly since they involve investigation of all major aspects that determine both the initial and the long term behaviour of the design. In order to avoid unnecessary testing, two methods have been used:

- A certain degree of freedom in design changes is allowed so that products can evolve without having to repeat all the design tests each time a minor change is made to the insulator design.
- Insulators are divided into classes and the design tests are carried out on one representative of each class, the resulting certificate is then valid for all members of the class.

Tables in the relevant product standards give the list of tests to be repeated according to the design parameter which has been changed for the insulator serving as the representative for a design class. Note that there are tolerances implemented in these tables concerning housing profile parameters. However, once the housing profile of the representative insulator has changed beyond these tolerances, the appropriate design test will need to be repeated.

The choice of the insulator to be submitted to the design test to become a representative of a design class is left to the manufacturer, as is the denomination of the classes.

The general parameters which determine the membership of a design class are given in the list a) to c) in 7.1. These parameters are not to be confused with those in the relevant tables specified in the product standards. Here the tolerances are expressed with respect to the characteristics of the representative insulator as noted on the test certificate. Any insulator falling within the limits given in this list is a member of the design class of the latter. No design testing is necessary for such an insulator.

Note that the tolerances, generally specified as $\pm 15\%$, with $\pm 25\%$ on shed spacing, apply to all the housing profile parameters; hence, the range of possible profiles in a given design class can be quite large.

Bibliography

ISO 3274, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) – Surface Texture: Profile method – Nominal characteristics of contact (stylus) instruments*

IEC 61245, *Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage insulators to be used on d.c. systems*

CIGRE Technical Brochure No. 142, *Natural and artificial ageing and pollution testing of polymeric insulators*, June 1999

CIGRE Technical Brochure No. 488, *Resistance to Weathering and UV radiation of polymeric materials for outdoor insulation*

CIGRE Technical Brochure No. 489, *Requirements on testing flammability of polymeric materials for outdoor insulation*

(Continued from second cover)

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standard referred in this adopted standard and has decided that this is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

<i>International Standards</i>	<i>Title</i>
IEC 60068-2-11	Basic Environmental testing procedures — Part 2: Tests. Test KA: Salt mist
IEC 60695-11-10	Fire hazard testing — Part 11-10: Test flames — 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods
IEC 60721-1	Classification of environmental conditions — Part 1: Environmental parameters and their severities
IEC 60815-1	Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions — Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles
ISO 4892-1	Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 1: General Guidance
ISO 4892-2	Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc sources

Only the English language text in the International Standard has been retained while adopting it in the Indian Standard, and as such the page numbers given here are not the same as in the IEC Publication.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: ETD 06 (6817).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

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