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Isolatorer – Trycksatta och icke trycksatta ihåliga isolatorer av kompositmaterial för elektrisk utrustning med märkspänning över 1000 V – Definitioner, provningsmetoder och villkor för godkännande

*Composite hollow insulators –
Pressurized and unpressurized insulators for use in electrical equipment with
rated voltage greater than 1000 V –
Definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and
design recommendations*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61462:2007. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61462:2007.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 61462:2007

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61462, First edition, 2007 - Composite hollow insulators - Pressurized and unpressurized insulators for use in electrical equipment with rated voltage greater than 1000 V - Definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and design recommendations**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

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**Composite hollow insulators -
Pressurized and unpressurized insulators for use in electrical equipment
with rated voltage greater than 1 000 V -
Definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria
and design recommendations
(IEC 61462:2007)**

Isolateurs composites creux -
Isolateurs avec ou sans pression interne
pour utilisation dans des appareillages
électriques de tensions nominales
supérieures à 1 000 V -
Définitions, méthodes d'essais,
critères d'acceptation
et recommandations de conception
(CEI 61462:2007)

Verbundhohlisolatoren -
Druckbeanspruchte und drucklose
Isolatoren für den Einsatz in elektrischen
Betriebsmitteln mit
Bemessungsspannungen über 1 000 V -
Begriffe, Prüfverfahren, Annahmekriterien
und Konstruktionsempfehlungen
(IEC 61462:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2007-10-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 36C/167/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61462, prepared by SC 36C, Insulators for substations, of IEC TC 36, Insulators, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61462 on 2007-10-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2008-07-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2010-10-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61462:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60507	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60507:1993 (not modified).
IEC 60694	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60694:1996 (not modified).
IEC 61006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61006:1993 (not modified).
IEC 61166	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61166:1993 (not modified).
IEC 62271-100	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62271-100:2001 (not modified).

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60060-1	– ¹⁾	High-voltage test techniques - Part 1: General definitions and test requirements	HD 588.1 S1	1991 ²⁾
IEC 60068-2-17	– ¹⁾	Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Q: Sealing	EN 60068-2-17	1994 ²⁾
IEC 60168	– ¹⁾	Tests on indoor and outdoor post insulators of ceramic material or glass for systems with nominal voltages greater than 1 kV	EN 60168	1994 ²⁾
IEC 62155 (mod)	– ¹⁾	Hollow pressurized and unpressurized ceramic and glass insulators for use in electrical equipment with rated voltages greater than 1 000 V	EN 62155	2003 ²⁾
IEC 62217	– ¹⁾	Polymeric insulators for indoor and outdoor use with a nominal voltage > 1 000 V - General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria	EN 62217 + corr. December	2006 ²⁾ 2006
ISO 1101	– ¹⁾	Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Geometrical tolerancing - Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out	EN ISO 1101	2005 ²⁾
ISO 3452	Series	Non-destructive testing - Penetrant inspection - General principles	EN ISO 3452	Series

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

CONTENTS

1	Scope and object.....	13
2	Normative references	15
3	Terms and definitions	15
4	Relationships of mechanical loads	23
4.1	Loads from outside the insulator.....	23
4.2	Pressures	23
5	Marking	23
6	Classification of tests.....	23
6.1	Design tests	23
6.2	Type tests	25
6.3	Sample tests	27
6.4	Routine tests	27
7	Design tests	27
7.1	General	27
7.2	Tests on interfaces and connections of end fittings.....	27
7.3	Tests on shed and housing material	31
7.4	Tests on the tube material	33
8	Type tests (only mechanical tests).....	33
8.1	General	33
8.2	Test specimens	35
8.3	Preparation of the test specimen	35
8.4	Internal pressure test.....	37
8.5	Bending test	37
9	Sample tests	41
9.1	Selection and number of insulators.....	41
9.2	Testing	41
9.3	Verification of dimensions.....	41
9.4	Mechanical tests.....	43
9.5	Galvanizing test.....	43
9.6	Check of the interface between end fittings and the housing.....	45
9.7	Re-test procedure.....	45
10	Routine tests	47
10.1	General	47
10.2	Visual examination	47
10.3	Routine pressure test	47
10.4	Routine mechanical test	47
10.5	Routine tightness test.....	49
11	Documentation	49

Annex A (normative) Tolerances of form and position	59
Annex B (informative) General recommendations for design and construction.....	65
Annex C (informative) Principles of damage limit and use of reversible and irreversible strain caused by internal pressure and/or bending loads on composite hollow insulator tubes	75
Bibliography.....	81
Figure 1 – Thermal mechanical pre-stressing test – Typical cycles	51
Figure 2 – Thermal mechanical pre-stressing test – Typical test arrangement.....	53
Figure 3 – Test arrangement for the leakage rate test	55
Figure 4 – Examples of sealing systems for composite hollow insulators.....	57
Figure A.1 – Parallelism, coaxiality and concentricity	59
Figure A.2 – Angular deviation of fixing holes: Example 1	61
Figure A.3 – Angular deviation of fixing holes: Example 2	61
Figure A.4 – Tolerances according to standard drawing practice.....	63
Figure B.1 – Relationship of bending loads	73
Figure B.2 – Relationship of pressures.....	73
Figure C.1 – Position of strain gauges for pressure load and bending load	77
Figure C.2 – Strain/time curve, reversible elastic phase.....	79
Figure C.3 – Strain/time curve, irreversible plastic phase, damage limit	79
Table 1 – Mechanical loads applied to the insulator	23
Table 2 – Pressures applied to the insulator	23
Table 3 – Tests to be carried out after design changes	25
Table 4 – Sample sizes.....	41
Table 5 – Choice of re-test procedure	45
Table B.1 – Loads/stress and classification of tests	69
Table B.2 – Example of pressure/bending values – Practical relationship of the values.....	71

**COMPOSITE HOLLOW INSULATORS –
PRESSURIZED AND UNPRESSURIZED INSULATORS
FOR USE IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WITH RATED VOLTAGE GREATER
THAN 1 000 V –
DEFINITIONS, TEST METHODS, ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND
DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS**

1 Scope and object

This International Standard applies to composite hollow insulators consisting of a load-bearing insulating tube made of resin impregnated fibres, a housing (outside the insulating tube) made of elastomeric material (for example silicone or ethylene-propylene) and metal fixing devices at the ends of the insulating tube. Composite hollow insulators as defined in this standard are intended for general use (unpressurized) or for use with a permanent gas pressure (pressurized). They are intended for use in both outdoor and indoor electrical equipment operating on alternating current with a rated voltage greater than 1 000 V and a frequency not greater than 100 Hz or for use in direct current equipment with a rated voltage greater than 1 500 V.

The object of this standard is:

- to define the terms used;
- to prescribe test methods;
- to prescribe acceptance criteria.

This standard does not prescribe impulse voltage or power frequency voltage type tests, nor does it prescribe pollution tests because the withstand voltages are not characteristics of the hollow insulator itself, but of the apparatus of which it ultimately forms a part.

All the tests in this standard, apart from the thermal-mechanical test, are performed at normal ambient temperature. This standard does not prescribe tests that may be characteristic of the apparatus of which the hollow insulator ultimately forms a part. Further technical input is required in this area.

NOTE 1 "Pressurized" means a permanent gas or liquid pressure greater than 0,05 MPa (0,5 bar) gauge. The gas can be dry air or inert gases, for example sulphur hexafluoride, nitrogen, or a mixture of such gases.

NOTE 2 "Unpressurized" means a gas or liquid pressure smaller than or equal to 0,05 MPa (0,5 bar) gauge.

NOTE 3 Composite hollow insulators are intended for use in electrical equipment, such as, but not limited to

- circuit-breakers,
- switch-disconnectors,
- disconnectors,
- earthing switches,
- instrument- and power transformers,
- bushings.

Additional testing defined by the relevant IEC equipment committee may be required.