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Isolervätskor – Bestämning av syratal – Del 1: Automatisk potentiometrisk titrering

*Insulating liquids –
Determination of acidity –
Part 1: Automatic potentiometric titration*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 62021-1:2003. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 62021-1:2003.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 62021-1:2003^{*)}

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 62021-1, First edition, 2003 - Insulating liquids - Determination of acidity - Part 1: Automatic potentiometric titration**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

^{*)} EN 62021-1:2003 ikraftsattes 2003-10-20 som SS-EN 62021-1 genom offentliggörande, d v s utan utgivning av något svenskt dokument.

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

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SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

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Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 62021-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 29.040.10; 29.180

English version

**Insulating liquids -
Determination of acidity
Part 1: Automatic potentiometric titration
(IEC 62021-1:2003)**

Liquides isolants -
Détermination de l'acidité
Partie 1: Titrage potentiométrique
automatique
(CEI 62021-1:2003)

Isolierflüssigkeiten -
Bestimmung des Säuregehaltes
Teil 1: Automatische potentiometrische
Titration
(IEC 62021-1:2003)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2003-09-01. 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and 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 10/559/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62021-1, prepared by IEC TC 10, Fluids for electrotechnical applications, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62021-1 on 2003-09-01.

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) 2004-06-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2006-09-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard.
In this standard, annex ZA is normative.
Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62021-1:2003 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

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 60475	- ¹⁾	Method of sampling liquid dielectrics	-	-

¹⁾ Undated reference.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INSULATING LIQUIDS –
DETERMINATION OF ACIDITY –****Part 1: Automatic potentiometric titration**

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62021-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 10: Fluids for electrotechnical applications.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
10/559/FDIS	10/564/RVD

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

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2012. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

General caution

This International Standard does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of the standard to establish appropriate health and safety practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

The insulating liquids which are the subject of this standard should be handled with due regard to personal hygiene. Direct contact with the eyes may cause slight irritation. In the case of eye contact, irrigation with copious quantities of clean running water should be carried out and medical advice sought.

Some of the procedures referenced in this standard involve the use of processes that could lead to a hazardous situation. Attention is drawn to the relevant standard for guidance.

Environment

This standard gives rise to mineral insulating oils, chemicals, used sample containers and fluid-contaminated solids. The disposal of these items should be carried out according to local regulations with regard to their impact on the environment. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the release into the environment of these oils.

INSULATING LIQUIDS – DETERMINATION OF ACIDITY –

Part 1: Automatic potentiometric titration

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62021 describes the procedure for the determination of the acidity of unused and used electrical mineral insulating oils.

NOTE 1 In unused and used mineral insulating oils, the constituents that may be considered to have acidic characteristics include organic acids, phenolic compounds, some oxidation products, resins, organometallic salts and additives.

The method may be used to indicate relative changes that occur in a mineral insulating oil during use under oxidizing conditions regardless of the colour or other properties of the resulting mineral oil.

The acidity can be used in the quality control of unused mineral oil.

As a variety of oxidation products present in used mineral oil contribute to acidity and these products vary widely in their corrosion properties, the test cannot be used to predict corrosiveness of a mineral oil under service conditions.

NOTE 2 The acidity results obtained by this test method may or may not be numerically the same as those obtained by colorimetric methods, but they are generally of the same magnitude.

2 Normative references

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.

IEC 60475, *Method of sampling liquid dielectrics*