

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties –
Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results**

**Matériaux isolants électriques – Propriétés d'endurance thermique –
Partie 1: Méthodes de vieillissement et évaluation des résultats d'essai**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRICAL INSULATING MATERIALS –
THERMAL ENDURANCE PROPERTIES –**
Part 1: Ageing procedures and evaluation of test results

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60216-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 112: Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulating materials and systems.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition, published in 2001. It constitutes an editorial revision where the simplified method has been removed and now forms Part 8 of the IEC 60216 series: *Instructions for calculating thermal endurance characteristics using simplified procedures*.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
112/235/FDIS	112/243/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60216 series, published under the general title *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn,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

INTRODUCTION

The listing of the thermal capabilities of electrical insulating materials, based on service experience, was found to be impractical, owing to the rapid development of polymer and insulation technologies and the long time necessary to acquire appropriate service experience. Accelerated ageing and test procedures were therefore required to obtain the necessary information. The IEC 60216 series has been developed to formalize these procedures and the interpretation of their results.

Physico-chemical models postulated for the ageing processes led to the almost universal assumption of the Arrhenius equations to describe the rate of ageing. Out of this arose the concept of the temperature index (TI) as a single-point characteristic based upon accelerated ageing data. This is the numerical value of the temperature in °C at which the time taken for deterioration of a selected property to reach an accepted end-point is that specified (usually 20 000 h).

NOTE The term Arrhenius is widely used (and understood) to indicate a linear relationship between the logarithm of a time and the reciprocal of the thermodynamic (absolute or Kelvin) temperature. The correct usage is restricted to such a relationship between a reaction rate constant and the thermodynamic temperature. The common usage is employed throughout this standard.

The large statistical scatter of test data which was found, together with the frequent occurrence of substantial deviations from the ideal behavior, demonstrated the need for tests to assess the validity of the basic physico-chemical model. The application of conventional statistical tests, as set out in IEC 60493-1, fulfilled this requirement, resulting in the "confidence limit", (TC) of TI, but the simple, single-point TI was found inadequate to describe the capabilities of materials. This led to the concept of the "Thermal Endurance Profile" (TEP), incorporating the temperature index, its variation with specified ageing time, and a confidence limit.

A complicating factor is that the properties of a material subjected to thermal ageing may not all deteriorate at the same rate, and different end-points may be relevant for different applications. Consequently, a material may be assigned more than one temperature index, derived, for example, from the measurement of different properties and the use of different end-point times.

It was subsequently found that the statistical confidence index included in the TEP was not widely understood or used. However, the statistical tests were considered essential, particularly after minor modifications to make them relate better to practical circumstances: the concept of the halving interval (HIC) was introduced to indicate the rate of change of ageing time with temperature. TEP was then abandoned, with the TI and HIC being reported in a way which indicated whether or not the statistical tests had been fully satisfied. At the same time, the calculation procedures were made more comprehensive, enabling full statistical testing of data obtained using a diagnostic property of any type, including the particular case of partially incomplete data. Simultaneously with the development of the IEC 60216 series, other standards were being developed in ISO, intended to satisfy a similar requirement for plastics and rubber materials. These are ISO 2578 and ISO 11346 respectively, which use less rigorous statistical procedures and more restricted experimental techniques. A simplified calculation procedure is described in IEC 60216-8.