SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 60672-3:1998

01-junij-1998

Ceramic and glass-insulating materials - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials (IEC 60672-3:1997)

Ceramic and glass-insulating materials -- Part 3: Specifications for individual materials

Keramik- und Glas-Isolierstoffe -- Teil 3: Bestimmungen für einzelne Werkstoffe

Matériaux isolants à base de céramique ou de verre -- Partie 3: Spécifications pour matériaux particuliers

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60672-3:1997

ICS:

29.035.30	Keramični in stekleni izolacijski materiali	Ceramic and glass insulating materials

SIST EN 60672-3:1998 **en**

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Ceramic and glass-insulating materials
Part 3: Specifications for individual materials
(IEC 60672-3:1997)

Matériaux isolants à base de céramique ou de verre
Partie 3: Spécifications pour matériaux particuliers
(CEI 60672-3:1997)

Keramik- und Glas-Isolierstoffe
Teil 3: Bestimmungen für einzelne Werkstoffe
(IEC 60672-3:1997)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 1997-10-01. 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

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Foreword

The text of document 15C/793/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60672-3, prepared by SC 15C, Specifications, of IEC TC 15, Insulating materials, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60672-3 on 1997-10-01.

This European Standard supersedes HD 426.3 S1:1987.

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) 1998-07-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 1998-07-01

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60672-3:1997 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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Matériaux isolants à base de céramique ou de verre –

Partie 3: Spécifications pour matériaux particuliers

Ceramic and glass-insulating materials –

Part 3: Specifications for individual materials

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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CERAMIC AND GLASS-INSULATING MATERIALS –

Part 3: Specifications for individual materials

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.

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3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.

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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 60672-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 15C: Specifications, of IEC technical committee 15: Insulating materials.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1984 and constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
15C/793/FDIS	15C/841/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.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60672 is one of a series which deals with ceramic, glass, glass-ceramic and glass-mica materials for electrical insulating purposes. The series consists of three parts:

– Part 1: Definitions and classification (IEC 60672-1);
– Part 2: Methods of test (IEC 60672-2);
– Part 3: Specifications for individual materials (IEC 60672-3).

As outlined in the foreword to IEC 60672-1, the intention has been to remove redundant class C830, and to include a range of new materials currently used commercially for electrical insulation. A full list appears in IEC 60672-1.

This part of IEC 60672 describes the typical properties of electrically insulating ceramics for use as satisfactory insulating components. Certain items are indicated with maximum or minimum values. These items may be used as a property specification that may be applied to test pieces. In using this standard as a minimum specification, the user should appreciate that because test pieces and final components may not have equivalent properties as a result of fabrication and geometrical factors, the specification of the final product should be based on actual requirements, and not on this materials specification alone.

CERAMICS AND GLASS-INSULATING MATERIALS –

Part 3: Specifications for individual materials

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60672 is applicable to ceramic, glass-ceramic, glass-mica and glass materials for electrical insulating purposes. It provides, for guidance, a classification of materials for general electrical insulating purposes, and indicates typical numerical values for the characteristics relevant to each subgroup or type of material as determined by the test methods defined in IEC 60672-2. These numerical values apply only to the specified test specimens and test methods. They cannot necessarily be extended to test specimens and products of other shapes and dimensions or methods of fabrication.

2 Classification, guide to properties, minimum specifications

Classification into individual subgroups (types) of materials and typical numerical values of properties are given in table 1 for ceramic insulating materials, in table 2 for glass-ceramic and glass-mica insulating materials and in table 3 for glass-insulating materials.

Where a figure given in the tables is underlined in bold, it is considered that this property is usually of importance for the applications for which the subgroup is normally employed, and forms the basis of a minimum materials specification.

Certain characteristics are annotated with "maximum" or "minimum". These are characteristics which are usually of most importance in defining acceptability in the selection of a suitable insulating material. It is recommended that these characteristics are critically evaluated.

Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance as assessed on test specimens for properties appropriate to the application of the material. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application, and not on this specification alone.