

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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BASIC SAFETY PUBLICATION

PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE DE SÉCURITÉ

**Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices
of solid insulating materials**

**Méthode de détermination des indices de résistance et de tenue au
cheminement des matériaux isolants solides**

IEC 60112:2003

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE PROOF
AND THE COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDICES
OF SOLID INSULATING MATERIALS**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60112 has been prepared by subcommittee 15E: Methods of test, of IEC technical committee 15: Insulating materials.

This consolidated version of IEC 60112 consists of the fourth edition (2003) [documents 15E/209/FDIS and 15E/213/RVD], its amendment 1 (2009) [documents 112/116/CDV and 112/130/RVC] and its corrigenda of June 2003 and October 2003.

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 4.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

Major changes since the previous edition are the following:

The selection of a material for a specific application frequently involves compromises in the levels of the individual properties and test criteria. In the previous edition of IEC 60112 the test criteria required "no burning of the specimen", but this gave rise to two issues:

- difficulties in the identification of burning which includes all types of combustion, e.g. flaming, and smouldering in the situation where scintillations had occurred giving rise in many cases to carbon on the surface of the specimen, and
- a situation in which some product committees had found it necessary to dispense with the "no burning" criterion in the tracking tests which they replaced by flame tests on the final product, thereby giving rise to two types of CTI/PTI with different criteria.

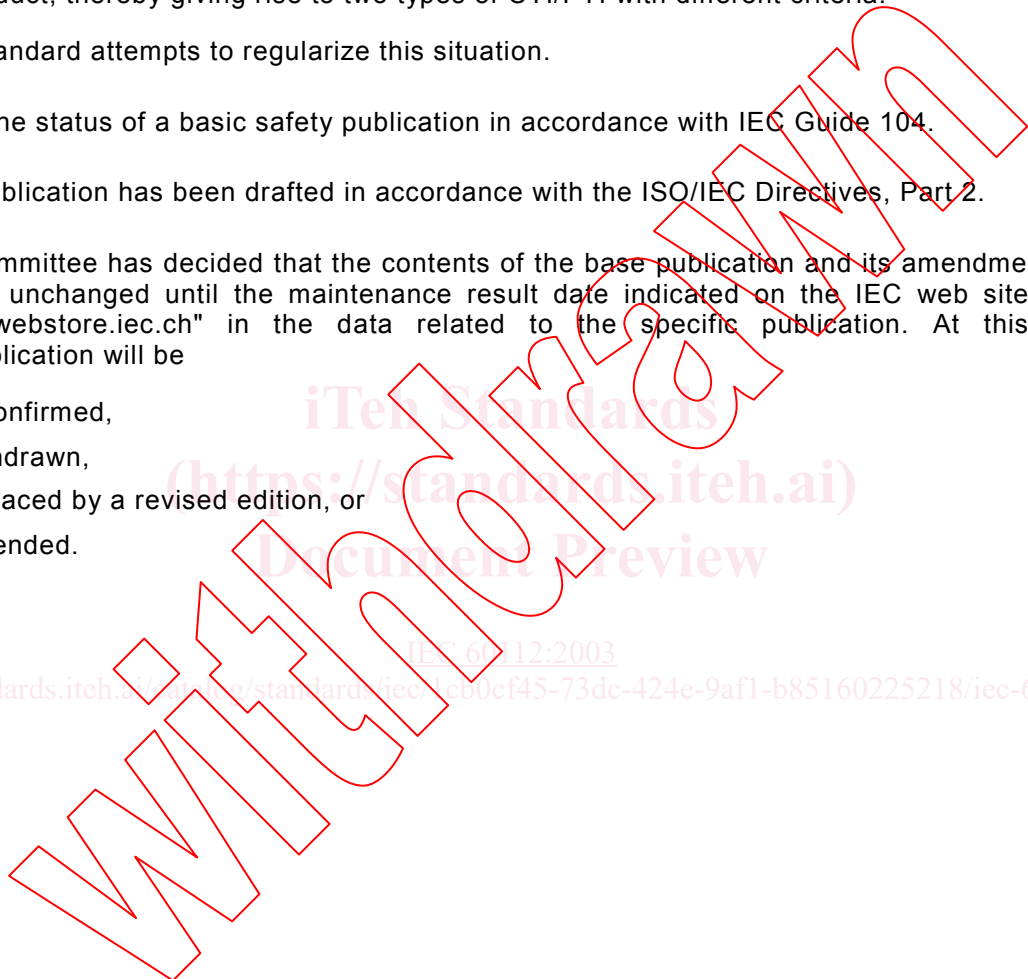
This standard attempts to regularize this situation.

It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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

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METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE PROOF AND THE COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDICES OF SOLID INSULATING MATERIALS

1 Scope

This International standard specifies the method of test for the determination of the proof and comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials on pieces taken from parts of equipment and on plaques of material using alternating voltages.

The standard provides for the determination of erosion when required.

NOTE 1 The proof tracking index is used as an acceptance criterion as well as a means for the quality control of materials and fabricated parts. The comparative tracking index is mainly used for the basic characterization and comparison of the properties of materials.

Test results cannot be used directly for the evaluation of safe creepage distances when designing electrical apparatus.

NOTE 2 This test discriminates between materials with relatively poor resistance to tracking, and those with moderate or good resistance, for use in equipment which can be used under moist conditions. More severe tests, of longer duration are required for the assessment of performance of materials for outdoor use, utilizing higher voltages and larger test specimens (see the inclined plane test of IEC 60587). Other test methods such as the inclined method may rank materials in a different order from the drop test given in this standard.

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 Guide 104:1997, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*

ISO 293:1986, *Plastics – Compression moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials*

ISO 294-1:1996, *Plastics – Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials – Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multi-purpose and bar test specimens*

ISO 294-3:2002, *Plastics – Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials – Part 3: Small plates*

ISO 295:1991, *Plastics – Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1

tracking

progressive formation of conducting paths, which are produced on the surface and/or within a solid insulating material, due to the combined effects of electric stress and electrolytic contamination

3.2

tracking failure

failure of insulation due to tracking between conducting parts

NOTE In the present test, tracking is indicated by operation of an over-current device due to the passage of a current of at least 0,5 A for at least 2 s across the test surface and/or within the specimen.

3.3

electrical erosion

wearing away of insulating material by the action of electrical discharges

3.4

air arc

arc between the electrodes above the surface of the specimen

3.5

comparative tracking index

CTI

numerical value of the maximum voltage at which five test specimens withstand the test period for 50 drops without tracking failure and without a persistent flame occurring and including also a statement relating to the behaviour of the material when tested using 100 drops (see 11.4)

NOTE 1 The criteria for CTI may also require a statement concerning the degree of erosion.

NOTE 2 Although a non-persistent flame is allowed in the test without constituting failure, materials which generate no flame at all are preferred unless other factors are considered to be more important. See also Annex A.

3.6

persistent flame

in case of dispute – one which burns for more than 2 s

3.7

proof tracking index

PTI

numerical value of the proof voltage in volts at which five test specimens withstand the test period for 50 drops without tracking failure and without a persistent flame occurring

NOTE Although a non-persistent flame is allowed in the test without constituting failure, materials which generate no flame at all are preferred unless other factors are considered to be more important. See also Annex A.

4 Principle

The upper surface of the test specimen is supported in an approximately horizontal plane and subjected to an electrical stress via two electrodes. The surface between the electrodes is subjected to a succession of drops of electrolyte either until the over-current device operates, or until a persistent flame occurs, or until the test period has elapsed.

The individual tests are of short duration (less than 1 h) with up to 50 or 100 drops of about 20 mg of electrolyte falling at 30 s intervals between platinum electrodes, 4 mm apart on the test specimen surface.

An a.c. voltage between 100 V and 600 V is applied to the electrodes during the test.

During the test, specimens may also erode or soften, thereby allowing the electrodes to penetrate them. The formation of a hole through the test specimen during a test is to be reported together with the hole depth (test specimen thickness). Retests may be made using thicker test specimens, up to a maximum of 10 mm.

NOTE The number of drops needed to cause failure by tracking usually increases with decreasing applied voltage and, below a critical value, tracking ceases to occur.

5 Test specimen

Any approximately flat surface may be used, provided that the area is sufficient to ensure that during the test no liquid flows over the edges of the test specimen.

NOTE 1 Flat surfaces of not less than 20 mm × 20 mm are recommended to reduce the probability of electrolyte loss over the specimen edge although smaller sizes may be used, subject to no electrolyte loss, e.g. ISO 3167, 15 mm × 15 mm multi-purpose test specimens.

NOTE 2 It is preferable to use separate test specimens for each test. If several tests are to be made on the same test piece, care should be taken to ensure that the testing points are sufficiently far from each other so that splashes or fumes from the testing point will not contaminate the other areas to be tested.

The thickness of the test specimen shall be 3 mm or more. Individual pieces of material may be stacked to obtain the required thickness of at least 3 mm.

NOTE 3 The values of the CTI obtained on specimens with a thickness below 3 mm may not be comparable with those obtained on thicker specimens because of greater heat transmission to the glass support through thinner test specimens. For this reason, stacked specimens are allowed.

Test specimens shall have nominally smooth and untextured surfaces which are free from surface imperfections such as scratches, blemishes, impurities, etc, unless otherwise stated in the product standard. If this is impossible, the results shall be reported together with a statement describing the surface of the specimen because certain characteristics on the surface of the specimen could add to the dispersion of the results.

For tests on parts of products, where it is impossible to cut a suitable test specimen from a part of a product, specimens cut from moulded plaques of the same insulating material may be used. In these cases care should be taken to ensure that both the part and the plaque are produced by the same fabrication process wherever possible. Where the details of the final fabrication process are unknown, methods given in ISO 293, ISO 294-1 and ISO 294-3 and ISO 295 may be appropriate.

NOTE 4 The use of different fabrication conditions/processes may lead to different levels of performance in the PTI and CTI test.

NOTE 5 Parts moulded using different flow directions may also exhibit different levels of performance in the PTI and CTI test.

In special cases, the test specimen may be ground to obtain a flat surface.

Where the direction of the electrodes relative to any feature of the material is significant, measurements shall be made in the direction of the feature and orthogonal to it. The direction giving the lower CTI shall be reported, unless otherwise specified.

6 Test specimen conditioning

6.1 Environmental conditioning

Unless otherwise specified, the test specimens shall be conditioned for a minimum of 24 h at $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ K}$, with $(50 \pm 10)\%$ RH.

6.2 Test specimen surface state

Unless otherwise specified,

- a) tests shall be made on clean surfaces;
- b) any cleaning procedure used shall be reported. Wherever possible, the details shall be agreed between supplier and customer.

NOTE Dust, dirt, fingerprints, grease, oil, mould release or other contaminants may influence the results. Care should be taken when cleaning the test specimen to avoid swelling, softening, abrasion or other damage to the material.

7 Test apparatus

7.1 Electrodes

Two electrodes of platinum with a minimum purity of 99 % shall be used (see Annex B). The two electrodes shall have a rectangular cross-section of $(5 \pm 0,1)\text{ mm} \times (2 \pm 0,1)\text{ mm}$, with one end chisel-edged with an angle of $30^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ (see Figure 1). The sharp edge shall be removed to produce an approximately flat surface, 0,01 mm to 0,1 mm wide.

NOTE 1 A microscope with a calibrated eyepiece has been found suitable for checking the size of the end surface.

NOTE 2 It is recommended that mechanical means are used to re-furbish the electrode shape after a test to ensure that the electrodes maintain the required tolerances, especially with respect to the edges and corners.

At the start of the test, the electrodes shall be symmetrically arranged in a vertical plane, the total angle between them being $60^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ and with opposing electrode faces approximately vertical on a flat horizontal surface of the test specimen (see Figure 2). Their separation along the surface of the test specimen at the start of the test shall be $4,0\text{ mm} \pm 0,1\text{ mm}$.

A thin metal rectangular slip gauge shall be used to check the electrode separation. The electrodes shall move freely and the force exerted by each electrode on the surface of the test specimen at the start of the test shall be $1,00\text{ N} \pm 0,05\text{ N}$. The design shall be such that the force can be expected to remain at the initial level during the test.

One typical type of arrangement for applying the electrodes to the test specimen is shown in Figure 3. The force shall be verified at appropriate intervals.

Where tests are made solely on those materials where the degree of electrode penetration is small, the electrode force may be generated by the use of springs. However, gravity should be used to generate the force on general purpose equipment (see Figure 3).

NOTE 3 With most, but not all designs of apparatus, if the electrodes move during a test due to softening or erosion of the specimen, their tips will prescribe an arc and the electrode gap will change. The magnitude and direction of the gap change will depend on the relative positions of the electrode pivots and the electrode/specimen contact points. The significance of these changes will probably be material dependent and has not been determined. Differences in design could give rise to differences in inter-apparatus results.

7.2 Test circuit

The electrodes shall be supplied with a substantially sinusoidal voltage, variable between 100 V and 600 V at a frequency of 48 Hz to 62 Hz. The voltage measuring device shall indicate a true r.m.s. value and shall have a maximum error of 1,5 %. The power of the source shall be not less than 0,6 kVA. An example of a suitable test circuit is shown in Figure 4.

A variable resistor shall be capable of adjusting the current between the short-circuited electrodes to $(1,0 \pm 0,1)$ A and the voltage indicated by the voltmeter shall not decrease by more than 10 % when this current flows (see Figure 4). The instrument used to measure the value of the short-circuit current shall have a maximum error of ± 3 %.

The input supply voltage to the apparatus shall be adequately stable.

The over-current device shall operate when a current with an r.m.s. value of 0,50 A with a relative tolerance of ± 10 %, has persisted for 2,00 s with a relative tolerance of ± 10 %.

7.3 Test solutions

Solution A:

Dissolve approximately 0,1 % by mass of analytical reagent grade anhydrous ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl), of a purity of not less than 99,8 %, in de-ionized water, having a conductivity of not greater than 1 mS/m to give a resistivity of $(3,95 \pm 0,05)$ Ωm at (23 ± 1) °C.

NOTE 1 Select the quantity of ammonium chloride to give a solution in the required range of resistivity.

Solution B:

Dissolve approximately 0,1 % by mass of analytical reagent grade anhydrous ammonium chloride, of a purity of not less than 99,8 %, and $0,5 \% \pm 0,002$ % by mass of sodium-di-butyl naphthalene sulfonate in de-ionized water, having a conductivity of not greater than 1 mS/m, to give a resistivity of $(1,98 \pm 0,05)$ Ωm at (23 ± 1) °C.

NOTE 2 Select the quantity of ammonium chloride to give a solution in the required range of resistivity.

Solution A is normally used, but where a more aggressive contaminant is required, Solution B is recommended. To indicate that Solution B was used, the CTI or PTI value shall be followed by the letter "M".

7.4 Dropping device

Drops of the test solution shall fall on to the specimen surface at intervals of $30 \text{ s} \pm 5 \text{ s}$. The drops shall fall more or less centrally between the electrodes from a height of $35 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$.

The time for 50 drops to fall on to the specimen shall be $(24,5 \pm 2)$ min.

The mass of a sequence of 50 drops shall lie between 0,997 g and 1,147 g. The mass of a sequence of 20 drops shall lie between 0,380 g and 0,480 g.

NOTE 1 The mass of the drops may be determined by weighing with the appropriate laboratory balance.

The mass of the drops shall be checked at appropriate time intervals.

NOTE 2 For Solution A, a length of thin walled stainless steel tubing (e.g. hypodermic needle tubing), having an outer diameter of between 0,9 mm and 1,2 mm, dependent upon the dropping system, has been found to be suitable for the tip of the dropping device. For Solution B, tubes having outer diameters over the range 0,9 mm to 3,45 mm have been found to be necessary with the different dropping systems in use.

NOTE 3 The use of a drop detector/counter is recommended to ascertain whether there are any double drops or whether drops are missing.

7.5 Test specimen support platform

A glass plate or plates, having a total thickness of not less than 4 mm and of a suitable size shall be used to support the test specimen during the test.

NOTE 1 In order to avoid the problem of cleaning the specimen support table, it is recommended that a disposable glass microscope slide be placed on the specimen support table immediately under the test specimen.

NOTE 2 The use of thin metal foil conductors around the edge of the glass plate to detect electrolyte loss has been found useful.

7.6 Electrode assembly installation

The specimen and its immediate electrodes shall be mounted in an essentially draught-free space in an enclosure.

NOTE To keep the chamber reasonably free of fumes, it may be necessary, for certain classes of materials, to have a small air flow across the surface of the test specimen and between the electrodes. An air velocity of the order of 0,2 m/s before the start of the test and as far as possible during the test has been found suitable. The air velocity in other areas of the enclosure may be substantially higher to assist in fume removal. The air velocity may be measured with an appropriately scaled hot wire anemometer.

A suitable fume extraction system shall be provided to allow safe venting of the enclosure after the test.

8 Basic test procedure

8.1 General

Where the material is substantially anisotropic, tests shall be made in the direction of the features and orthogonal to them. Results from the direction giving the lower values shall be used, unless otherwise specified.

Test shall be made at an ambient temperature of (23 ± 5) °C.

Tests shall be made on uncontaminated test specimens, unless otherwise specified.

The result of a test where a hole is formed is considered to be valid, irrespective of the test specimen thickness, but the formation of the hole shall be reported together with the depth of the hole (the thickness of the test specimen or stack).

8.2 Preparation

After each test, clean the electrodes with an appropriate solvent and then rinse them with de-ionized water. If necessary, restore their shape and give a final rinse before the next test.

Immediately before the test ensure, if necessary by cooling the electrodes, that their temperature is sufficiently low so that they have no adverse effect on the specimen properties.

Ensure freedom from visual contamination and ensure that the solution to be used conforms to the conductivity requirements either by regular testing, or by measurement immediately before the test.

NOTE 1 Residues on the dropping device from an earlier test will probably contaminate the solution and evaporation of the solution will increase its concentration – both of which may result in lower than true values. In such cases it may be advisable to clean the outside of the dropping device mechanically and/or with a solvent and the inside by flushing through with conforming solution before each test. Flushing through some 10 to 20 drops depending upon the delay between tests will normally remove any non-conforming liquid.

In case of dispute, the cleaning procedures used for the electrodes and dropper tube shall be agreed between purchaser and supplier.