IEC 60851-3

Edition 3.0 2009-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Winding wires – Test methods –
Part 3: Mechanical properties

Fils de bobinage – Méthodes d'essai –
Partie 3: Propriétés mécaniques

IEC 60851-3:2009

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX X

ICS 29.060.10

ISBN 978-2-88910-311-9

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60851-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 55: Winding wires.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 1996, its amendment 1 (1997) and its amendment 2 (2003), and constitutes a technical revision.

With respect to the previous edition, significant technical changes appear in Subclause 5.3, Jerk test.

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

CDV	Report on voting
55/1043/CDV	55/1059/RVC

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 the parts in the IEC 60851 series, under the general title *Winding wires – Test methods*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication 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

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- withdrawn,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

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60851 forms an element of a series of standards, which deals with insulated wires used for windings in electrical equipment. The series has three groups describing

a) winding wires – Test methods (IEC 60851);

b) specifications for particular types of winding wires (IEC 60317);

c) packaging of winding wires (IEC 60264).

WINDING WIRES –
TEST METHODS –

Part 3: Mechanical properties

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60851 specifies the following methods of test for winding wires:

– Test 6: Elongation;
– Test 7: Springiness;
– Test 8: Flexibility and adherence;
– Test 11: Resistance to abrasion;
– Test 18: Heat bonding.

For definitions, general notes on methods of test and the complete series of methods of test for winding wires, see IEC 60851-1.

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 60851-1, *Winding wires – Test methods – Part 1: General*

IEC 60851-2:1996, *Winding wires – Test methods – Part 2: Determination of dimensions*

ISO 178:2001, *Plastics – Determination of flexural properties*
Amendment 1:2004

3 Test 6: Elongation

3.1 Elongation at fracture

Elongation is the increase in length expressed as a percentage of the original length.

A straight piece of wire shall be elongated to the point of fracture of the conductor at a rate of (5 ± 1) mm/s with an elongation tester or with tensile testing equipment with a free measuring length of between 200 mm and 250 mm. The linear increase at fracture shall be calculated as a percentage of the free measuring length.

Three specimens shall be tested. The three single values shall be reported. The mean value represents elongation at fracture.

3.2 Tensile strength

Tensile strength is the ratio of the force at fracture to initial cross-section.

A straight piece of wire shall be elongated to the point of fracture of the conductor at a rate of (5 ± 1) mm/s with tensile testing equipment with a free measuring length of between 200 mm and 250 mm and which records the force at fracture.

Three specimens shall be tested. The initial cross-section and the three single values of the force at fracture shall be reported. The mean value of the ratio of the force at fracture and the initial cross-section represents the tensile strength.

4 Test 7: Springiness

Springiness is the recoil measured in degrees after the wire is wound in the form of a helical coil or bent through an angle.

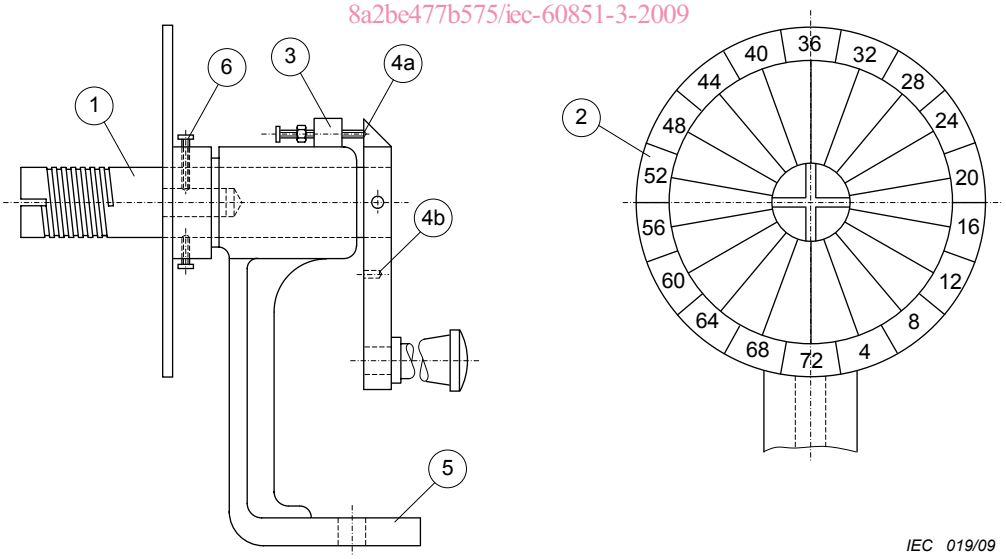
4.1 Round wire with a nominal conductor diameter from 0,080 mm up to and including 1,600 mm

4.1.1 Principle

A straight piece of wire is wound five times around a mandrel with a diameter and under a tension applied to the wire as specified in the relevant standard. The reading of the angle by which the end of the five turns recoils is the measure of springiness.

4.1.2 Equipment

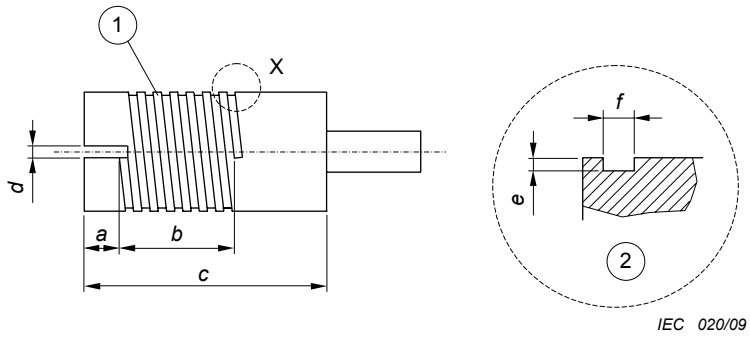
Figure 1 shows an example of the test equipment with details of the mandrel given in Figure 2 and Table 1. Figure 2 indicates a helical groove, which may be used to facilitate winding. The provision of this groove, however, is not mandatory. The dial is marked with 72 equally spaced divisions so that with five turns of the wire the reading corresponds to the number of degrees that each turn springs back.



Key

1 mandrel
2 dial
3 locking device
4 locking device
5 base-plate
6 mandrel-fixing screw

Figure 1 – Test equipment to determine springiness



Key

1 7 threads

2 part X enlarged

Figure 2 – Construction and details of the mandrel (see Table 1)

Table 1 – Mandrels for springiness

Mandrel diameter [a] mm	Dimensions [b] mm					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
5	6,0	7,5	32	0,30	0,05	0,13
7	6,0	9,0	34	0,40	0,07	0,18
10	6,0	9,0	34	0,60	0,10	0,25
12,5	6,0	9,0	40	0,80	0,14	0,35
19	10,0	11,0	45	1,20	0,20	0,50
25	12,5	12,5	45	2,00	0,28	0,70
37,5	12,5	14,5	47	2,40	0,40	1,00
50	12,5	17,5	50	3,00	0,80	2,00

[a] At the bottom of the groove, if provided.

[b] See Figure 2.

4.1.3 Procedure

The specified mandrel shall be mounted and locked in position with its axis horizontal and with the slot or hole for fastening the wire corresponding with the zero of the dial. The mandrel shall be dusted with powdered talc (French chalk) to prevent the wire clinging to the mandrel.

A tension shall be applied to a straight piece of wire of about 1 m in length by attaching the specified load to one end of the wire. The handle to rotate the mandrel shall be unlatched. The other end of the wire shall be inserted into the slot or hole so that sufficient wire projects on the other side of the mandrel and the wire is in firm contact with the mandrel. The weight shall be slowly lowered with the wire suspended vertically below the mandrel and with the dial zero and the slot or hole pointing downwards.

With the free end of the wire being held securely, the mandrel shall be rotated for five complete turns counter clockwise (looking at the face of the dial) and further until the zero on the dial is vertically upwards. The handle shall then be latched in this position. The load shall be removed while the wire is held in position, and the wire shall then be cut about 25 mm beyond the end of the fifth turn. This end of the wire shall be bent into a vertical position in line with the dial zero to act as a pointer.

A pencil or similar tool shall be placed to the left of this end of the wire to prevent any sudden springback. The coil shall then be allowed to unwind slowly and without jerking.

NOTE If the wire springs back suddenly, erroneous results may be obtained.

The mandrel and the dial shall then be unlatched and rotated clockwise to bring the pointer back into a vertical position. The springback angle is equal to the reading on the dial in line with the pointer. With very springy wires, the pointer may recoil more than one complete revolution. If this is the case, 72 has to be added to the dial reading for each complete revolution of recoil.

Three specimens shall be tested. The three single values shall be reported. The mean value represents springiness.

4.2 Round wire with a nominal conductor diameter over 1,600 mm and rectangular wire

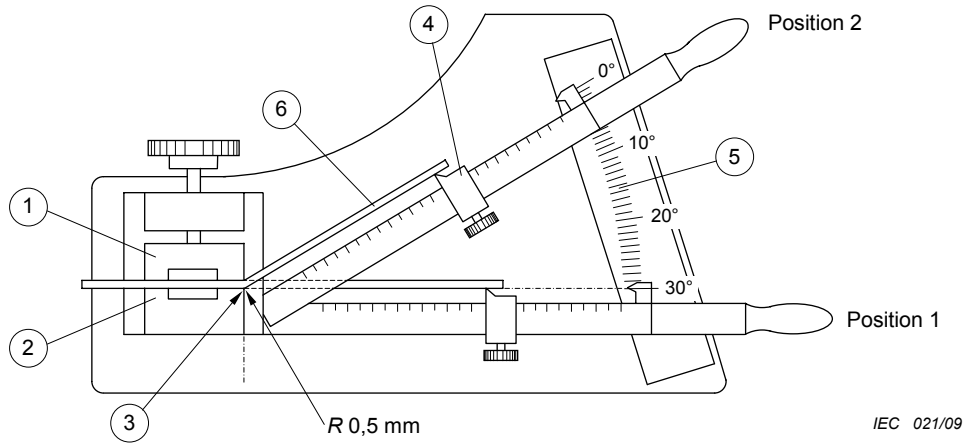
4.2.1 Principle

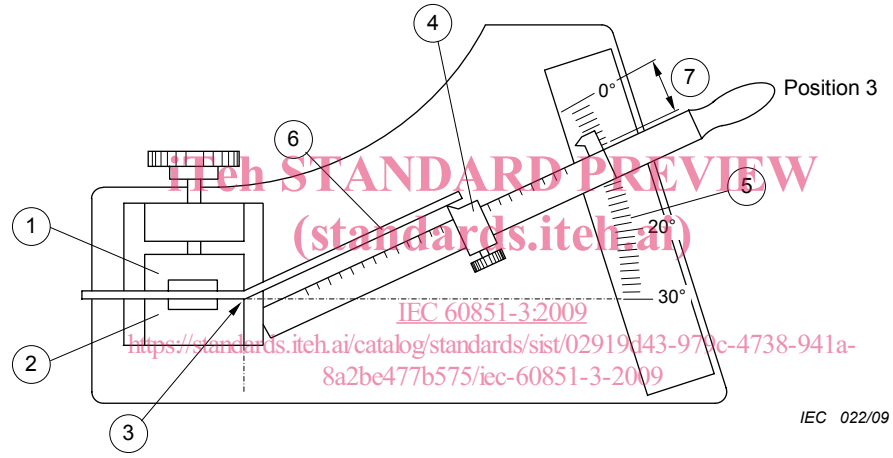
A straight piece of wire shall be bent through an angle of 30°. After removing the force, the reading of the angle by which the wire springs back is the measure of springiness.

4.2.2 Equipment

Figure 3 shows an example of the test equipment basically consisting of two jaws, one of which is fixed (2) and one is movable (1), and a sector graduated in degrees (5) with the 0° to 10° sector of the scale graduated in 0,5° increments. The graduated sector is an arc placed in a plane at 90° to the clamp faces. Its centre is located at the outer edge of the fixed jaw (3). The lever arm with its fulcrum placed at the centre of the arc can move over the graduated sector in the vertical plane.

The lever arm shall have a pointer or marker to provide a proper reading of the springback angle. On the lever arm with approximately 305 mm length scaled off in millimetres with the origin at the centre of the arc, is a slider (4) with a knife edge.





Key

1 moveable jaw
2 fixed jaw
3 centre of graduated sector
4 slider
5 graduated sector
6 wire specimen
7 sprinback

Figure 3 – Test equipment to determine springiness

4.2.3 Specimen

A wire sample of at least 1 200 mm in length shall be removed from the spool with as little bending of the wire as possible. It shall be straightened by hand and cut into three pieces each of 400 mm length. Elongation by tools shall not be used. Unnecessary bending shall be avoided to minimize work hardening.

4.2.4 Procedure

The conductor diameter or thickness, multiplied by 40, determines the position of the slider on the lever arm. The specimen shall be tightened between the jaws with a force just sufficient to

prevent slipping. The specimen shall be tightened in such a position as to allow bending the wire in the same direction as it was wound on the spool. The free end of the specimen shall exceed the slider knife edge by (12 ± 2) mm.

By means of the lever arm, starting at the initial position (the 30° scale mark, position 1), the wire shall be bent for 30° (the 0° scale mark, position 2). The total bending shall take between 2 s and 5 s. The specimen shall be held in this position for not more than 2 s and then returned in the reverse direction at the same angular rate at which it was bent, until the slider knife edge moves away from the wire specimen. The lever arm shall be raised again until the slider knife edge just contacts the wire specimen without bending it. In this position, the springback angle equals the reading on the scale of the graduated sector in line with the pointer on the lever arm (position 3).

Three specimens shall be tested. The single values shall be reported. The mean value represents springiness.

5 Test 8: Flexibility and adherence

Flexibility and adherence reflect the potential of the wire to withstand stretching, winding, bending or twisting without showing cracks or loss of adhesion of the insulation.

5.1 Mandrel winding test

5.1.1 Round wire

A straight piece of wire shall be wound for 10 continuous and adjacent turns around a polished mandrel of the diameter given in the relevant standard. The mandrel shall be rotated with a rate of 1 r/s to 3 r/s with a tension applied to the wire that is just sufficient to keep it in contact with the mandrel. Elongating or twisting the wire shall be avoided. Any suitable equipment shall be used.

5.1.1.1 Enamelled round wire with a nominal conductor diameter up to and including 1,600 mm

If the relevant standard calls for pre-stretching before winding, the wire shall be elongated according to Clause 3 to the specified percentage. After winding, the specimen shall be examined for cracks with the magnification as given in Table 2.

Table 2 – Magnification to detect cracks

Nominal conductor diameter mm		Magnification [a]
Over	Up to and including	
–	0,040	10 to 15 times
0,040	0,500	6 to 10 times
0,500	1,600	1 to 6 times
[a] One time expresses normal vision.		

Three specimens shall be tested. Any cracks detected shall be reported.

5.1.1.2 Fibre covered round wire

After winding, the specimen shall be examined for exposure of the bare conductor with normal vision or with a magnification of up to six times.

Three specimens shall be tested. Exposure of the bare conductor shall be reported.

5.1.1.3 Fibre covered enamelled round wire

After winding, the specimen shall be examined for exposure of the bare conductor or underlying coating with normal vision or with a magnification of up to six times.

Three specimens shall be tested. Exposure of the bare conductor or the underlying coating shall be reported.

5.1.1.4 Tape wrapped round wire

After winding, the specimen shall be examined for exposure of the bare conductor or delamination with normal vision or with a magnification of up to six times.

Three specimens shall be tested. Exposure of the bare conductor or any delamination shall be reported.

5.1.2 Rectangular wire

A straight piece of wire approximately 400 mm in length shall be bent through 180° round a polished mandrel of the diameter given in the relevant standard in two directions to form an elongated S-shape. The straight part between the U-shape bends shall be at least 150 mm. Care should be taken to ensure that the specimen does not buckle or depart from a uniform bend. A suitable apparatus is shown in Figure 4.

After bending, the insulation shall be examined for cracks in case of enamelled wire, for exposure of the bare conductor or underlying coating in case of fibre covered wire and for exposure of the bare conductor and delamination in case of tape wrapped wire under a magnification of six to ten times.

Six specimens shall be bent, three flatwise (on the thickness) and three edgewise (on the width). It shall be reported, if the wire shows cracks or delamination, exposure of the bare conductor or underlying coating, whichever is applicable.