IEC 60851-3

Edition 3.2 2019-08
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Winding wires – Test methods – Part 3: Mechanical properties

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

IEC 60851-3:2009-01+AMD1:2013-07+AMD2:2019-08 CSV(en-fr)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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VERSION REDLINE

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WINDING WIRES –
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FOREWORD

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IEC 60851-3 edition 3.2 contains the third edition (2009-01) [documents 55/1043/CDV and 55/1059/RVC], its amendment 1 (2013-07) [documents 55/1392/FDIS and 55/1407/RVD] and its amendment 2 (2019-08) [documents 55/1781/FDIS and 55/1798/RVD].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

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

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

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 the base publication and its amendments 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- withdrawn,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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

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.

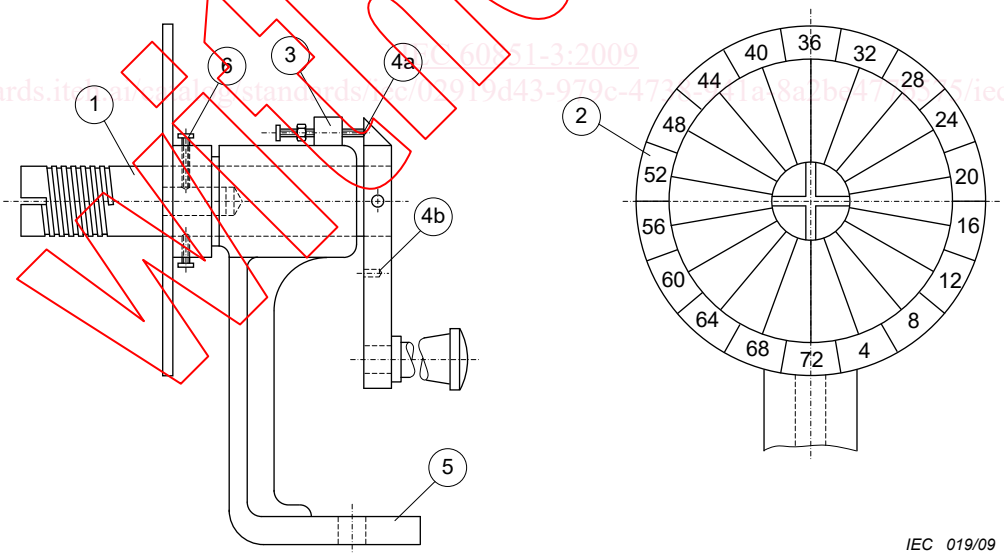
4.1 Round wire with a nominal conductor diameter from 0,080 mm up to and including 1,600 mm

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

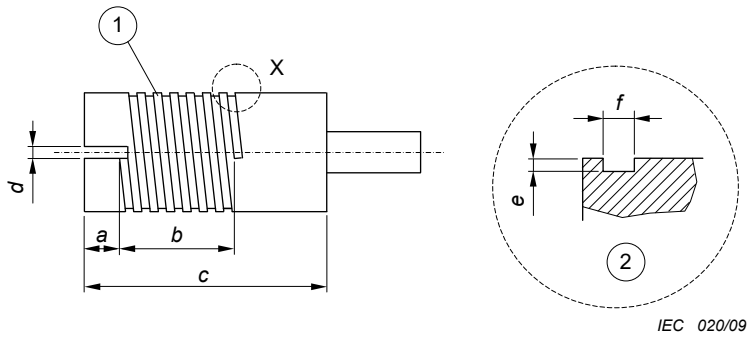
Figure 1 shows an example of the test equipment with details of the mandrel given in Figure 2 and Table 1. Figure 2 indicates a helical groove, which may be used to facilitate winding. The provision of this groove, however, is not mandatory. The dial is marked with 72 equally spaced divisions so that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