

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

Winding wires – Test methods –  
Part 5: Electrical properties

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Fils de bobinage – Méthodes d'essai –  
Partie 5: Propriétés électriques

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

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**Winding wires – Test methods –  
Part 5: Electrical properties**

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Test 5: Electrical resistance.....	7
4 Test 13: Breakdown voltage .....	8
4.1 Principle.....	8
4.2 Equipment.....	8
4.3 Enamelled round wire <del>with a nominal conductor diameter up to and including 0,100 mm</del> .....	9
4.3.1 Grade 1 to grade 3 with a nominal diameter up to and including 0,100 mm.....	9
4.3.2 Grade of FIW 3 to FIW 9 with a nominal conductor diameter up to and including 1,600 mm.....	10
4.4 Enamelled round wire with a nominal conductor diameter over 0,100 mm up to and including 2,500 mm, <b>grade 1 to grade 3</b> .....	11
4.4.1 Test at room temperature .....	11
4.4.2 Test at elevated temperature .....	12
4.5 Round wire with a nominal conductor diameter over 2,500 mm.....	13
4.5.1 Test at room temperature .....	13
4.5.2 Test at elevated temperature.....	15
4.6 Fibre wound round wire .....	15
4.6.1 Test at room temperature.....	15
4.6.2 Test at elevated temperature.....	16
4.7 Rectangular wire.....	17
4.7.1 Test at room temperature .....	17
4.7.2 Test at elevated temperature.....	17
5 Test 14: Continuity of insulation (applicable to enamelled round and tape wrapped round wire).....	17
5.1 General.....	17
5.2 Low-voltage continuity (nominal conductor diameter up to and including 0,050 mm, <b>grade 1 to grade 3</b> ) .....	18
5.3 High-voltage continuity (nominal conductor diameter over 0,050 mm up to and including 1,600 mm, <b>grade 1 to grade 3, and over 0,035 mm, up to and including 1,600 mm, grade 3 of FIW 3 to FIW 9</b> ).....	19
5.3.1 Principle .....	19
5.3.2 Equipment.....	19
5.3.3 Procedure.....	24
5.3.4 Result.....	25
5.4 <b>Inline high-voltage continuity (wires in accordance with grade of FIW 3 to FIW 10 with nominal conductor diameter over 0,035 mm up to and including 1,600 mm)</b> .....	25
5.4.1 Principle .....	25
5.4.2 Equipment.....	26
5.4.3 Procedure.....	26
5.4.4 Result.....	27

6	Test 19: Dielectric dissipation factor (applicable to enamelled wire and bunched wire).....	27
6.1	Principle.....	27
6.2	Equipment.....	28
6.3	Specimen.....	29
6.3.1	Specimen for a metal bath electrode.....	29
6.3.2	Specimen for a conductive suspension electrode.....	29
6.4	Procedure.....	29
6.5	Result.....	29
7	Test 23: Pin hole test.....	29
	Annex A (informative) Dissipation factor methods.....	31
	Figure 1 – Arrangement of cylinder and specimen for the breakdown voltage test.....	10
	Figure 2 – Device for twisting the specimen for breakdown voltage test.....	12
	Figure 3 – U-bend specimen for the breakdown voltage test (specimen placed in shot bath).....	14
	Figure 4 – Coil-wound specimen for the breakdown voltage test.....	16
	Figure 5 – Apparatus for testing the low-voltage continuity of covering.....	18
	Figure 6 – High-voltage d.c. continuity – Pulleys for wire size 0,050 mm to 0,250 mm.....	21
	Figure 7 – Pulley dimensions and spacing for wire size 0,250 mm to 1,600 mm.....	21
	Figure 8a – Graphite fibre single brush electrode assembly.....	22
	Figure 8b – Graphite fibre dual brush electrode assembly.....	23
	Figure 8 – Graphite fibre single or dual brush electrode assembly.....	23
	Figure 9 – Suitable electrode arrangement for testing the dielectric dissipation factor.....	28
	Figure A.1 – Example of linear method for sole coating.....	33
	Figure A.2 – Example of logarithmic method for sole coating.....	33
	Table 1 – Rates of test voltage increase.....	8
	Table 2 – Loads applied to the wire.....	9
	Table 3 – Loads applied to the wire and number of twists.....	12
	Table 4 – Off-line HVC fault currents.....	20
	<del>Table 5 – Test voltages.....</del>	<del>24</del>
	Table 5.1 – Off-line HVC test voltages for grades 1 – 3.....	24
	Table 5.2 – Off-line HVC test voltages for grade of FIW 3 – FIW 9.....	25
	Table 6 – In-line HVC fault currents.....	26
	Table 7 – In-line HVC test voltages.....	27

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**WINDING WIRES –  
TEST METHODS –****Part 5: Electrical properties**

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**This consolidated version of IEC 60851-5 consists of the fourth edition (2008) [documents 55/1069/FDIS and 55/1078/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2011) [documents 55/1223/FDIS and 55/1251/RVD]. It bears the edition number 4.1.**

**The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience. A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1. Additions and deletions are displayed in red, with deletions being struck through.**

International Standard IEC 60851-5 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 55: Winding wires.

Significant revisions to the previous edition include the following points:

- in Subclause 5.3, the addition of the use of carbon brush electrodes for the counting discontinuities during the high voltage continuity test, as an alternative to the V-groove pulley electrode;
- clarifications in the breakdown voltage test for round wires larger than 2,500 mm and for fibrous covered wires.

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 website.

The amendment 1 includes

- in Clause 4 the addition of dielectric breakdown requirements for fully insulated (FIW) zero-defect enamelled round copper wires;
- in Clause 5 the addition of continuity requirements for fully insulated (FIW) zero-defect enamelled round copper wires.

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

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## 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).

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# WINDING WIRES – TEST METHODS –

## Part 5: Electrical properties

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60851 specifies the following tests:

- Test 5: Electrical resistance;
- Test 13: Breakdown voltage;
- Test 14: Continuity of insulation;
- Test 19: Dielectric dissipation factor;
- Test 23: Pin hole.

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.

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

### 3 Test 5: Electrical resistance

Electrical resistance is the d.c. resistance at 20 °C of 1 m of wire.

The method used shall provide a precision of 0,5 %.

For bunched wires a length of up to 10 m shall be used and the ends shall be soldered before the measurement. When measuring the resistance to check for an excessive number of broken wires, a length of 10 m of bunched wire shall be used.

If the resistance  $R_t$  is measured at a temperature  $t$  other than 20 °C, the resistance  $R_{20}$  at 20 °C shall be calculated by means of the following formula:

$$R_{20} = \frac{R_t}{1 + \alpha (t - 20)}$$

where

$t$  is the actual temperature in degrees Celsius during the measurement;

$\alpha$  is the temperature coefficient in K<sup>-1</sup>.

In the temperature range from 15 °C to 25 °C, the temperature coefficient to be used shall be:

- for copper:  $\alpha_{20} = 3,96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ;
- for aluminium:  $\alpha_{20} = 4,07 \times 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$ .

One test shall be made. The electrical resistance shall be reported.

#### 4 Test 13: Breakdown voltage

##### 4.1 Principle

The test voltage shall be an a.c. voltage of 50 Hz or 60 Hz nominal frequency. The test voltage shall be applied at zero and increased at a uniform rate according to Table 1.

**Table 1 – Rates of test voltage increase**

Breakdown voltage V		Rate of increase V/s
Over	Up to and including	
–	500	20
500 2 500	2 500 –	100 500

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##### 4.2 Equipment

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The following equipment shall be used:

- test transformer with a rated power of at least 500 VA providing an a.c. voltage of an undistorted sine waveform under test conditions, with a peak factor being within the limits of  $\sqrt{2} \pm 5 \%$  (1,34 to 1,48) and with a capacity to supply a current of 5 mA with a maximum voltage drop of 2 %;
- fault detection circuit, which operates at a current of 5 mA or more;
- arrangement to provide a uniform rise of the test voltage at the specified rate;
- oven with forced air circulation;
- polished metal cylinder, 25 mm  $\pm$  1 mm in diameter, mounted with its axis horizontal (see Figure 1) and electrically connected to one terminal of the test voltage supply;
- twisting device according to Figure 2, that allows to twist two pieces of wire for a length of 125 mm;
- strips of metal foil, 6 mm in width and pressure sensitive tape, 12 mm in width;
- container with metal shot of stainless steel or nickel-plated iron. The diameter of the shot shall not exceed 2 mm. The shot shall be cleaned periodically by suitable means;
- metal mandrel, 50 mm  $\pm$  2 mm in diameter;
- metal mandrel, 25 mm  $\pm$  1 mm in diameter;
- metal mandrel, 80 mm  $\pm$  3 mm in diameter.

### 4.3 Enamelled round wire ~~with a nominal conductor diameter up to and including 0,100 mm~~

#### 4.3.1 Grade 1 to grade 3 with a nominal diameter up to and including 0,100 mm

~~A straight piece of wire with the insulation removed at one end shall be connected to the upper terminal as shown in Figure 1 and wound once around the cylinder. A load as specified in Table 2 shall be applied to the lower end of the wire to keep the specimen in close contact with the cylinder.~~

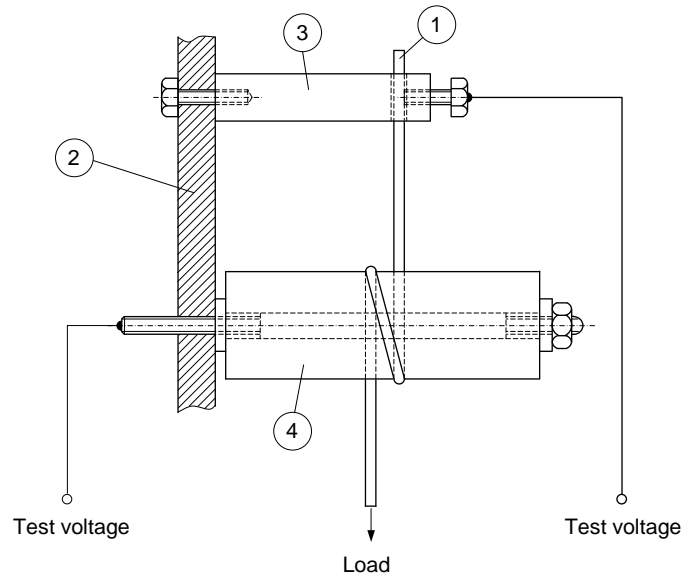
The test is carried out on a cylinder with a diameter of 25 mm ± 1 mm. A straight piece of wire with the insulation removed at one end shall be connected to the upper terminal as shown in Figure 1 and wound once around the cylinder. A load as specified in Table 2.1 shall be applied to the lower end of the wire to keep the specimen in close contact with the cylinder.

The test voltage shall be applied according to 4.1 between the conductor of the wire and the cylinder. The test shall be carried out at room temperature.

Five specimens shall be tested. The five single values shall be reported.

**Table 2.1 – Loads applied to the wire**

Nominal conductor diameter mm		Load N
Over	Up to and including	
–	0,018	0,013
0,018	0,020	0,015
0,020	0,022	0,020
0,022	0,025	0,025
0,025	0,028	0,030
0,028	0,032	0,040
0,032	0,036	0,050
0,036	0,040	0,060
0,040	0,045	0,080
0,045	0,050	0,100
0,050	0,056	0,120
0,056	0,063	0,150
0,063	0,071	0,200
0,071	0,080	0,250
0,080	0,090	0,300
0,090	0,100	0,400



- 1 specimen
- 2 insulating material
- 3 upper terminal
- 4 cylinder

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**Figure 1 – Arrangement of cylinder and specimen for the breakdown voltage test**  
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**4.3.2 Grade of FIW 3 to FIW 9 with a nominal conductor diameter up to and including 1,600 mm**

The test is carried out on a cylinder with a diameter as set out in Table 2.2.

A straight piece of wire with the insulation removed at one end shall be connected to the upper terminal as shown in Figure 1 and wound once around the cylinder. A load as specified in Table 2.2 shall be applied to the lower end of the wire to keep the specimen in close contact with the cylinder.

The test voltage shall be applied according to 4.1 between the conductor of the wire and the cylinder. The test shall be carried out at room temperature. Five specimens shall be tested. The five single values shall be reported.

**Table 2.2 – Loads and diameters of test cylinders applied to wire**

Nominal diameter mm	Nominal diameter mm	Load N	Diameter of test cylinder mm
Over	Up to and including		
-	0,040	0,080	25 ± 1
0,040	0,045	0,100	25 ± 1
0,045	0,050	0,130	25 ± 1
0,050	0,056	0,160	25 ± 1
0,056	0,063	0,200	25 ± 1
0,063	0,071	0,260	25 ± 1
0,071	0,080	0,330	25 ± 1
0,080	0,090	0,400	25 ± 1
0,090	0,100	0,500	25 ± 1
0,100	0,160	0,600	25 ± 1
0,160	0,250	0,850	25 ± 1
0,250	0,355	1,700	25 ± 1
0,355	0,500	3,400	25 ± 1
0,500	0,710	7,000	50 ± 2
0,710	1,060	13,500	50 ± 2
1,060	1,400	27,000	80 ± 3
1,400	2,500	54,000	80 ± 3

#### 4.4 Enamelled round wire with a nominal conductor diameter over 0,100 mm up to and including 2,500 mm, **grade 1 to grade 3**

##### 4.4.1 Test at room temperature

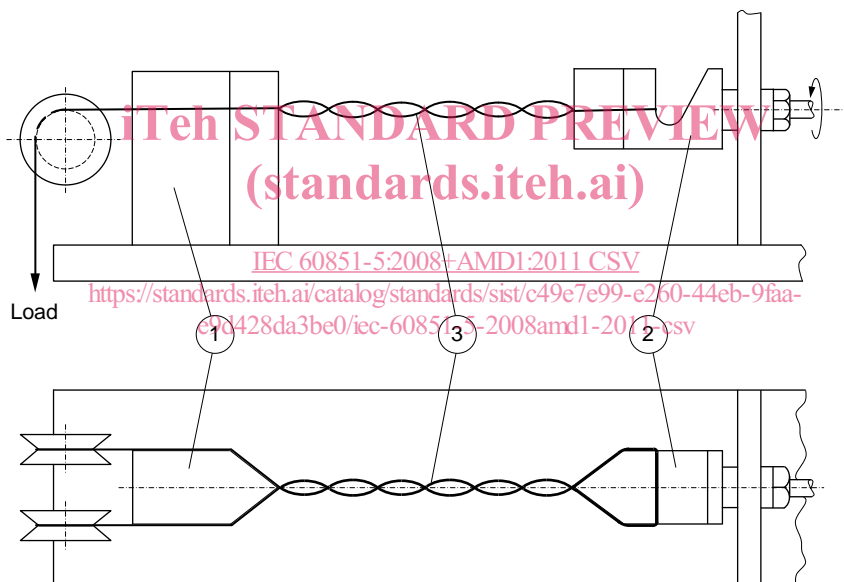
A straight piece of wire, approximately 400 mm in length, with the insulation removed at both ends, shall be twisted back on itself for a distance of  $(125 \pm 5)$  mm on the twisting device as shown in Figure 2. The ends of the wire shall be joined, and the load applied with the number of twists, as given in Table 3. The loop at the end of the twisted section shall be cut at two places to provide a maximum spacing between the cut ends. Any bending to ensure adequate separation between the two wire ends shall avoid sharp bends or damage to the coating.

The test voltage shall be applied according to 4.1 between the conductors of the wires.

Five specimens shall be tested. The five single values shall be reported.

**Table 3 – Loads applied to the wire and number of twists**

Nominal conductor diameter mm		Load N	Number of twists
Over	Up to and including		
0,100	0,250	0,85	33
0,250	0,355	1,70	23
0,355	0,500	3,40	16
0,500	0,710	7,00	12
0,710	1,060	13,50	8
1,060	1,400	27,00	6
1,400	2,000	54,00	4
2,000	2,500	108,00	3



IEC 1272/08

- 1 spacer
- 2 rotary hook
- 3 specimen

**Figure 2 – Device for twisting the specimen for breakdown voltage test**

**4.4.2 Test at elevated temperature**

A specimen prepared according to 4.4.1 shall be placed in the oven preheated to the specified test temperature  $\pm 3$  °C. The test voltage shall be applied according to 4.1 between the conductors of the wires in not less than 15 min after placing the specimen in the oven. The test shall be completed within 30 min.

Five specimens shall be tested. The five single values shall be reported.

## 4.5 Round wire with a nominal conductor diameter over 2,500 mm

### 4.5.1 Test at room temperature

A straight piece of wire of sufficient length, with the insulation removed at one end, shall be bent around a mandrel as shown in Figure 3.

The diameter of the mandrel shall be 50 mm  $\pm$  2 mm.

The specimen shall be placed in the container and shall be surrounded by shot at least 5 mm between the specimen and the inner walls of the container. The ends of the specimen shall be sufficiently long to avoid flashover.

The shot shall be poured gently into a container until the specimen is covered by shot at a depth of 90 mm. The metal shot shall be not more than 2 mm in diameter; balls of stainless steel, nickel or nickel-plated iron have been found suitable. The shot shall be cleaned periodically with a suitable solvent (for example, 1,1,1-trichloroethane).

The test voltage shall be applied according to 4.1, between the conductor and the shot.

NOTE By agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, the test may be carried out with the specimen under oil. Oil should be in accordance with IEC 60296 or as agreed upon between customer and supplier.

Five specimens shall be tested. The five single values shall be reported.

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