



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD  
SIST EN 2591-219:2004**

**01-maj-2004**

**Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 219: Voltage strength for insulated terminal lugs and in-line splices**

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Luft- und Raumfahrt - Elektrische und optische Verbindungselemente - Prüfverfahren - Teil 219: Spannungsfestigkeit für Kabelschuhe und Stoßverbinder mit Isolierhülse

Série aérospatiale - Organes de connexion électrique et optique - Méthodes d'essais - Partie 219: Tenue en tension des cosses et des prolongateurs isolés

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Aerospace electric equipment and systems

**SIST EN 2591-219:2004**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
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**EN 2591-219**

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**Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection  
- Test methods - Part 219: Voltage strength for insulated  
terminal lugs and in-line splices**

Série aérospatiale - Organes de connexion électrique et  
optique - Méthodes d'essais - Partie 219: Tenu en tension  
des cosses et des prolongateurs isolés

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Elektrische und optische  
Verbindungselemente - Prüfverfahren - Teil 219:  
Spannungsfestigkeit für Kabelschühe und Stoßverbinder  
mit Isolierhülse

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 February 2002.

CEN 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 Management Centre or to any CEN 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 CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

This document (EN 2591-219:2002) has been prepared by the European Association of Aerospace Manufacturers (AECMA).

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this Standard has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of AECMA, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

## 1 Scope

This standard specifies a method for checking the voltage strength of insulated terminal lugs and in-line splices.

It shall be used together with EN 2591-100.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 2591-100 Aerospace series – Elements of electrical and optical connection – Test methods – Part 100: General <sup>1)</sup>

## 3 Preparation of specimens

The specimens shall be fitted with their normal accessories, and wired up in accordance with the technical specification.

The following details shall be specified in the technical specification:

- number of specimens;
- type of cable;
- installation and wiring of specimens;
- voltage strength.

### Terminal lugs

To facilitate the test, the spade end may be cut flush with the insulator and this end is insulated by covering with beeswax or some other watertight material, making sure that this covering does not cover the area of the barrel deformed by the crimping tool.

### In-line splices

The shortest cable shall be cut flush with the insulator of the in-line splice. This end shall be insulated by coating in the same way as outlined above.

## 4 Method

The crimped component shall be immersed in an aqueous solution containing 5 % sodium chloride to a depth that allows the crimped area to be covered. Apply a voltage between the specimen and an immersed electrode situated a maximum of 50 mm from the specimen. This voltage shall be increased gradually, without exceeding 500 V/s, to 1 500 V, 50 Hz or to the voltage strength specified in the technical specification; it is then kept at this value for a minimum of 60 s.

## 5 Requirement

There shall be no burn-out of the insulation.

<sup>1)</sup> Published as AECMA Prestandard at the date of publication of this standard