



Standard Test Methods for Forced-Convection Laboratory Ovens for Evaluation of Electrical Insulation¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5374; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for evaluating the characteristics of forced-convection ventilated electrically-heated ovens, operating over all or part of the temperature range from 20°C above the ambient temperature to 500°C and used for thermal endurance evaluation of electrical insulating materials.

1.2 These test methods are based on IEC Publication 216-4-1, and are technically identical to it. This compilation of test methods and an associated specification, D5423, have replaced Specification D2436.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D2436 Specification for Forced-Convection Laboratory Ovens for Electrical Insulation (Withdrawn 1994)³

D5423 Specification for Forced-Convection Laboratory Ovens for Evaluation of Electrical Insulation

2.2 Other Document:

IEC Publication 216-4-1 Guide for the Determination of Thermal Endurance Properties of Electrical Insulating Materials, Part 4—Aging Ovens, Section 1—Single-Chamber Ovens⁴

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D09 on Electrical and Electronic Insulating Materials and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D09.17 on Thermal Characteristics.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2005. Published October 2005. Originally approved in 1993. Last previous edition approved in 1999 as D5374 – 93 (1999). DOI: 10.1520/D5374-93R05.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

3. Terminology

3.1 Refer to the terminology section of Specification D5423.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 It is essential that ovens used for thermal evaluation of insulating materials be capable of maintaining uniform conditions of temperature and air circulation over the extended periods of time that are required for conducting these tests. Specification D5423 specifies the permissible deviations from absolute uniformity that have been generally accepted internationally for these ovens. These test methods include procedures for measuring these deviations and other specified characteristics of the ovens.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Multi-Point Recording Potentiometer*, having provisions for at least nine iron-constantan or chromel-alumel thermocouples, with scale readings to 0.1°C or less. Use of a data processor or a data logger may be helpful in reducing the number of calculations required.

5.2 *Calibrated Iron-Constantan or Chromel-Alumel Thermocouples*, using 0.5-mm diameter or smaller wire and having a junction size not over 2.5 mm long. If calibrated thermocouples are not available, thermocouples made from a single spool of thermocouple wire may be used provided that, when placed within 10 mm of each other without touching in an oven chamber at 200°C, they give values for temperature that do not differ from each other by more than 0.2°C.

5.3 A temperature measuring system other than thermocouples and a potentiometer may be used, provided that the sensitivity, accuracy, and response time are at least equivalent to that of the equipment described above, and that the objectives of 6.2.3 relative to minimization of heat conduction effects can be met.

5.4 *Thermal Lag Time Specimen*, consisting of a solid brass cylinder, 10 mm in diameter and 55 mm long, with one junction of a differential thermocouple soldered to the surface midway between the ends. The other junction of the thermocouple must be capable of being moved at least 80 mm away from the brass cylinder. An appropriate temperature indicator