



Designation: D877 – 02(Reapproved 2007)

Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Using Disk Electrodes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D877; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes two procedures, A and B, for determining the electrical breakdown voltage of insulating liquid specimens. The breakdown test uses ac voltage in the power-frequency range from 45 to 65 Hz.

1.2 This test method is used to judge if the disk electrode breakdown voltage requirements are met for insulating liquids, as delivered from the manufacturer, that have never been filtered or dried. See Specification [D3487](#), Specification [D4652](#), and Guide [D5222](#) for the minimum specified electrical breakdown. This test method should be used as recommended by professional organization standards such as IEEE C57.106.

1.3 Limitations of the Procedures:

1.3.1 The sensitivity of this test method to the general population of contaminants present in a liquid sample decreases as applied test voltages used in this test method become greater than approximately 25 kV rms.

1.3.2 If the concentration of water in the sample at room temperature is less than 60 % of saturation, the sensitivity of this test method to the presence of water is decreased. For further information refer to RR:D27-1006.²

1.3.3 The suitability for this test method has not been determined for a liquid's viscosity higher than 900 cSt at 40°C.

1.4 Procedure Applications

1.4.1 Procedure A:

1.4.1.1 Procedure A is used to determine the breakdown voltage of liquids in which any insoluble breakdown products easily settle during the interval between the required repeated breakdown tests. These liquids include petroleum oils, hydrocarbons, and askarels (PCB) used as insulating and cooling liquids in transformers, cables, and similar apparatus.

1.4.1.2 Procedure A may be used to obtain the dielectric breakdown of silicone fluid as specified in Test Methods [D2225](#), provided the discharge energy into the sample is less than 20 mJ (milli joule) per breakdown for five consecutive breakdowns.

1.4.2 Procedure B:

1.4.2.1 This procedure is used to determine the breakdown voltage of liquids in which any insoluble breakdown products do not completely settle from the space between the disks during the 1-min interval required in Procedure A. Procedure B, modified in accordance with Section 17 of Test Methods [D2225](#), is acceptable for testing silicone dielectric liquids if the requirements of [1.4.1.2](#) can not be achieved.

1.4.2.2 Procedure B should also be applied for the determination of the breakdown voltage of liquid samples containing insoluble materials that settle from the specimen during testing. These may include samples taken from circuit breakers, load tap changers, and other liquids heavily contaminated with insoluble particulate material. These examples represent samples that may have large differences between replicate tests. The use of Procedure B will result in a more accurate value of breakdown voltage when testing such liquids.

1.4.2.3 Use Procedure B to establish the breakdown voltage of an insulating liquid where an ASTM specification does not exist or when developing a value for an ASTM guide or standard. Procedure A may be used once the single operator precision of [13.1](#) has been demonstrated.

1.5 Both the SI and inch-pound units are equally acceptable.

1.6 *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:³

[D923 Practices for Sampling Electrical Insulating Liquids](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D27](#) on Electrical Insulating Liquids and Gases and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D27.05](#) on Electrical Test.

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² RR:D27-1006, Round-Robin Data Using Modified VDE Electrode Cell for Dielectric Strength Tests on Oil, is available from ASTM Headquarters.

³ 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.

D1816 Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Oils of Petroleum Origin Using VDE Electrodes

D2225 Test Methods for Silicone Fluids Used for Electrical Insulation

D2864 Terminology Relating to Electrical Insulating Liquids and Gases

D3487 Specification for Mineral Insulating Oil Used in Electrical Apparatus

D4652 Specification for Silicone Fluid Used for Electrical Insulation

D5222 Specification for High Fire-Point Mineral Electrical Insulating Oils

2.2 *IEEE Standards*.⁴

Standard 4, IEEE Standard Techniques for High-Voltage Testing

C57.106 Guide for Acceptance and Maintenance of Insulating Oil in Equipment

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The dielectric breakdown voltage is a measure of the ability of an insulating liquid to withstand electrical stress. The power-frequency breakdown voltage of a liquid is reduced by the presence of contaminants such as cellulosic fibers, conducting particles, dirt, and water. A low result in this test method indicates the presence of significant concentrations of one or more of these contaminants in the liquid tested. See **Appendix X1**.

3.2 A high breakdown voltage measured in this test method does not necessarily indicate that the amount of the contaminants present in a liquid from which the sample was taken are sufficiently low for the sampled liquid to be acceptable in all electrical equipment. Test Method D877 is not sensitive to low levels of these contaminants. Breakdown in this test method is dominated by events occurring at the electrode edges. The voltage stress distribution between the parallel disk electrodes used in this test method are quasi-uniform and there is substantial stress concentration at the sharp edges of the flat disk faces.

3.3 This test method may be used for evaluation of insulating liquids in equipment that is designed to be filled with unprocessed liquids as delivered by a vendor.

3.4 This test method is not recommended for evaluation of the breakdown voltage of liquids used in equipment that requires the application of vacuum and filtering of the oil before being placed into service. Test Method **D1816** should be used to determine the breakdown voltage of filtered and degassed liquids.

3.5 This test method is used in laboratory or field tests. For field breakdown results to be comparable to laboratory results, all criteria including room temperature (20 to 30°C) must be met.

⁴ Available from The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., PO Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855.

4. Electrical Apparatus

4.1 In addition to this section, use IEEE Standard 4 to determine other requirements necessary for conducting test methods and making measurements using alternating voltages. Procedures to ensure accuracy should follow the requirements of IEEE Standard 4. Calibration(s) shall be traceable to national standards and should be conducted annually or more often.

4.1.1 *Test Voltage*—The test voltage shall be an alternating voltage having a frequency in the range from 45 to 65 Hz, normally referred to as power-frequency voltage. The voltage waveshape should approximate a sinusoid with both half cycles closely alike, and it should have a ratio of peak-to-rms values equal to the square root of 2 within $\pm 5\%$.

4.1.2 *Generation of the Test Voltage*— The test voltage is generally supplied by a transformer or resonant circuit. The voltage in the test circuit should be stable enough to be practically unaffected by varying current flowing in the capacitive and resistive paths of the test circuit. Nondisruptive discharges in the test circuit should not reduce the test voltage to such an extent, and for such a time, that the disruptive discharge (breakdown) voltage of the test specimen is significantly affected. In the case of a transformer, the short-circuit current delivered by the transformer should be sufficient to maintain the test voltage within 3 % during transient current pulses or discharges, and a short circuit current of 0.1 A may suffice.

4.1.3 *Disruptive Voltage Measurement*— Design the measurement circuit so the voltage recorded at the breakdown is the maximum voltage across the test specimen immediately prior to the disruptive breakdown with an error no greater than 3 %.

4.2 *Circuit-Interrupting Equipment*— Design the circuit used to interrupt the disruptive discharge through the specimen to operate when the voltage across the specimen has collapsed to less than 100 V. It is recommended that the circuit design limit the disruptive current duration and magnitude to low values that will minimize damage to the disks and limit formation of non-soluble materials resulting from the breakdown, but consistent with the requirements of **4.1.1**.

4.3 *Voltage Control Equipment*—Use a rate of voltage rise of 3 kV/s. The tolerance of the rate of rise should be 5 % for any new equipment. Automatic equipment should be used to control the voltage rate of rise because of the difficulty of maintaining a uniform voltage rise manually. The equipment should produce a straight-line voltage-time curve over the operating range of the equipment. Calibrate and label automatic controls in terms of rate-of-rise.

4.4 *Measuring Systems*—The voltage shall be measured by a method that fulfills the requirements of IEEE Standard No. 4, giving rms values.

4.5 Connect the electrode such that the voltage measured from each electrode with respect to ground during the test is equal within 5 %.

5. Electrodes

5.1 The electrodes shall have parallel faces and axes in a coincident horizontal line when mounted in the cup. Construct the electrodes of polished brass as disks 25.4 mm (1.0 in.) in diameter $\pm 2.0\%$, and at least 3.18 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) thick, and with sharp edges. The sharp edge shall have a quarter circle radius no greater than 0.254 mm (0.010 in.). Refer to **Annex A1** for illustrations of measuring edge radius.

6. Test Cup

6.1 Construct the cup of a material having high dielectric strength, that is inert to any of the cleaning or test liquids. The cup material shall not absorb moisture or the cleaning and test liquids. The vector sum of the resistive and capacitive current of the cup, when filled with oil meeting the requirements of Specification **D3487**, shall be less than 200 μA at 20 kV, at power frequency. Construct the cup so that no part is less than 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) from any part of the electrode disk. The cup shall be designed to permit easy removal of the electrodes for cleaning and polishing, verification that the sharp edge is within the specified tolerance, and to permit easy adjustment of the gap spacing. The top of the cup shall be maintained at least 25.4 mm (1.0 in.) above the top of the electrodes.

7. Adjustment and Care of Electrodes and Test Cup

7.1 *Daily Use*—At the beginning of each day's testing examine the electrodes for scratches, pitting, and contamination. If pitting or scratches of the disk faces are found, examine the electrodes in accordance with 7.4 for the proper sharp edge and then polish in accordance with 7.5. For severe problems resurfacing may be required. The gap shall be reset in accordance with 7.2. Clean and prepare the cup in accordance with 7.3.

7.2 *Electrode Spacing*—The spacing of the electrodes during tests is 2.54 mm (0.100 in.). The adjustment is made with a standard round gage of 2.54 mm (0.100 in.) $\pm 1.0\%$ or 0.100 ± 0.0005 in., or flat steel "go" and "no-go" gages having a thickness of 2.53 mm and 2.55 mm or 0.0995 and 0.1005 in., respectively. Recheck the spacing following any disturbance of the cup or electrodes and at operation in the beginning of each day's testing. Use the same gage size when conducting comparative tests.

7.3 *Cleaning*—Wipe the electrodes and the cup clean with dry, lint-free tissue paper or a clean dry chamois. It is important to avoid touching the electrodes or the cleaned gage with the fingers or with portions of the tissue paper or chamois that have been in contact with the hands. After adjustment of the gap spacing, the cup shall be rinsed with a dry solvent. A low-boiling solvent should not be used as its rapid evaporation may cool the cup, causing moisture condensation. If this occurs, the cup should be warmed slightly to evaporate any moisture before use. Take care to avoid touching the electrodes or the inside of the cup after cleaning. Flush the cup using part of the sample. Fill the cup with a specimen from a sample with a known breakdown voltage. Make a voltage breakdown test as specified in this test method. If the breakdown voltage is judged in the proper range for the sample with a known breakdown value, the test cup is prepared for testing other

samples. If a value lower than expected is obtained, flush or clean the cup as necessary until test results meet the expected value for the known sample.

7.4 *Electrode Edge Verification*—Using a 0.010-in. (0.254-mm equivalent), radius gage⁵ or an optical comparator, verify that the radius of the edge of the electrode, on the gap side, is less than 0.010 in. (0.254 mm), verify the face of the electrodes are at $90 \pm 1^\circ$ to the side edge of the electrode. If the edge radius is no greater than the value specified and the sides are at 90° , the electrodes are satisfactory for continued use. Check the disk in at least four locations for each criteria. If the radius exceeds the tolerance or the edges are not at 90° , the electrodes shall be resurfaced to the specified values. Refer to **Annex A1** for illustrations of measuring edge radius.

7.5 *Polishing of Electrodes*—When examination of electrodes shows minor scratching or pitting, the electrodes should be removed from the test cup and polished by buffing with jeweler's rouge using a soft cloth or soft buffing wheel. (Resurfacing may be necessary in order to remove deep pit marks or edge damage.) Care must be taken in resurfacing or in polishing to ensure that the electrode faces remain perpendicular to the axis and the edges' radius does not exceed the value specified in 7.4. All residue from the buffing must be removed before the electrodes are reinstalled in the test cup. This can be accomplished by repeated wiping with lint-free tissue paper saturated with a suitable solvent (such as petroleum ether), followed by solvent rinsing or ultrasonic cleaning. After the electrodes have been reinstalled in the test cup, clean and adjust spacing in accordance with 7.2 and 7.3.

7.6 *Storage of Test Cup*—When not in use, the cup, if used for referee tests, shall be stored filled with a new, dry, filtered liquid of the type being tested, and tightly covered.

8. Sampling

8.1 Obtain a sample of the liquid to be tested in accordance with Test Method **D923**. Record on the label of the sample container identification of the device from which the sample was obtained, the date, and temperature of the sample at the time of collection (**Note 1**). Prior to starting the test, the sample shall be inspected for the presence of moisture, sludge, metallic particles, or other foreign matter. If the sample shows evidence of free water, the dielectric breakdown test should be waived, and the sample shall be reported as unsatisfactory.

NOTE 1—It is suggested that 2 L of sample be made available when Procedure B is used, and 1 L of sample be made available when Procedure A is used.

8.2 The dielectric breakdown voltage of liquids may be seriously impaired by the migration of impurities through the liquid. In order that a representative test specimen containing the impurities may be obtained, invert and swirl the sample container several times before filling the test cup. Rapid agitation is undesirable, since an excessive amount of air may be introduced into the liquid. Immediately after agitation, use a small portion of the sample to rinse the test cup. The cup shall

⁵ Available as The L.S. Starret Co., Athol, MA, Radius Gauge, 0.010 in. Part – PT22958.