



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN IEC 60684-2:2024
01-september-2024

Gibke izolacijske cevi - 2. del: Preskusne metode

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 2: Methods of test

Isolierschläuche - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

Gaines isolantes souples - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN IEC 60684-2:2024

ICS:

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15/1034/CDV

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IEC TC 15 : SOLID ELECTRICAL INSULATING MATERIALS

SECRETARIAT:

United States of America

SECRETARY:

Mr Solomon Chiang

OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:

TC 112

PROPOSED HORIZONTAL STANDARD:

Other TC/SCs are requested to indicate their interest, if any, in this CDV to the secretary.

FUNCTIONS CONCERNED:

 EMC

 ENVIRONMENT

 QUALITY ASSURANCE

 SAFETY

 SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING

 NOT SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING

Attention IEC-CENELEC parallel voting

The attention of IEC National Committees, members of CENELEC, is drawn to the fact that this Committee Draft for Vote (CDV) is submitted for parallel voting.

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TITLE:

Flexible insulating sleeving – Part 2: Methods of test

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2030

NOTE FROM TC/SC OFFICERS:

TC15 WG5 has reviewed CC from CD and already provided comment resolution in the revised CC. This is the CDV. Solomon TC 15 Secretary 04/06/2024

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FLEXIBLE INSULATING SLEEVING –

Part 2: Methods of test

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International Standard IEC 60684-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 15: Solid electrical insulating materials.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2011, and constitutes a minor revision and technical updating. The main changes from the previous edition are as follows:

Major update of normative references

Revised clause 3, with amendment of methods for measurements of bore and wall thickness.

Revised clause 9, to clarify that the longitudinal change test is done on expanded sleeving.

Revised clause 26, additional method D for flame propagation testing.

Revised clause 54, additional method for preparation of samples for adhesive peel test.

Addition of clause 61, abrasion test method.

Addition of clause 62, volume resistivity for semi-conducting materials

Addition of clause 63, outgassing

Addition of clause 64, resistance to weathering

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60684 series, under the general title *Flexible insulating sleeving*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication 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.

1 INTRODUCTION

2 This International Standard is one of a series which deals with flexible insulating sleeving.
3 The series consists of three parts:

4 Part 1: Definitions and general requirements (IEC 60684-1)

5 Part 2: Methods of test (IEC 60684-2)

6 Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving (IEC 60684-3)

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FLEXIBLE INSULATING SLEEVING –

Part 2: Methods of test

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1 General

1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 60684 gives methods of test for flexible insulating sleeving, including heat-shrinkable sleeving, intended primarily for insulating electrical conductors and connections of electrical apparatus, although they may be used for other purposes.

The tests specified are designed to control the quality of the sleeving but it is recognized that they do not completely establish the suitability of sleeving for impregnation or encapsulation processes or for other specialized applications. Where necessary, the test methods in this part will need to be supplemented by appropriate impregnation or compatibility tests to suit the individual circumstances.

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 60068-2-20:2021, *Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads*

IEC 62631-3-1:2016 Dielectric and resistive properties of solid insulating materials - Part 3-1: Determination of resistive properties (DC methods) - Volume resistance - General method

IEC 60212:2010, *Standard conditions for use prior to and during the testing of solid electrical insulating materials*

IEC 60216 (all parts), *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties*

IEC 60216-4-1:2006, *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties – Part 4-1: Ageing ovens – Single-chamber ovens*

IEC 60216-4-2:2000, *Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties – Part 4-2: Ageing ovens – Precision ovens for use up to 300 °C*

IEC 60243-1: 2013, *Electrical strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 62631-2-1:2018, Dielectric and resistive properties of solid insulating materials - Part 2-1: Relative permittivity and dissipation factor - Technical Frequencies (0,1 Hz - 10 MHz) - AC Methods

- 46 IEC 60426:2007, *Electrical insulating materials – Determination of electrolytic corrosion*
47 *caused by insulating materials – Test methods*
- 48 IEC 60587:2007, *Electrical insulating materials used under severe ambient conditions – Test*
49 *methods for evaluating resistance to tracking and erosion*
- 50 IEC 60589:1977, *Methods of test for the determination of ionic impurities in electrical*
51 *insulating materials by extraction with liquids*
- 52 IEC 60684-3 (all parts), *Flexible insulating sleeving – Part 3: Specifications for individual*
53 *types of sleeving*
- 54 IEC 60695-6-30:1996, *Fire hazard testing – Part 6: Guidance and test methods on the*
55 *assessment of obscuration hazards of vision caused by smoke opacity from electrotechnical*
56 *products involved in fires – Section 30: Small scale static method – Determination of smoke*
57 *opacity – Description of the apparatus*
- 58 IEC/TS 60695-11-21 2005, *Fire hazard testing - Part 11-21: Test flames - 500 W vertical*
59 *flame test method for tubular polymeric materials*
- 60 IEC 60754-1:2011+AMD1:2019, *Tests on gases evolved during combustion of materials from*
61 *cables* –
62 *Part 1: Determination of the amount of halogen acid gas*
- 63 IEC 60754-2:2011+AMD1:2019, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of electric cables –*
64 *Part 2: Determination of degree of acidity of gases evolved during the combustion of materials*
65 *taken from electric cables by measuring pH and conductivity*
66 *Amendment 1 (1997)*
- 67 ISO 5-1:2009, *Photography and graphic technology – Density measurements – Part 1:*
68 *Geometry and functional notation*
- 69 ISO 5-2:2009, *Photography and graphic technology – Density measurements – Part 2:*
70 *Geometric conditions for transmittance density*
- 71 ISO 5-3:2009, *Photography and graphic technology – Density measurements – Part 3:*
72 *Spectral conditions*
- 73 ISO 5-4:2009, *Photography and graphic technology – Density measurements – Part 4:*
74 *Geometric conditions for reflection density*
- 75 ISO 37:2005, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Determination of tensile stress-strain*
76 *properties*
- 77 ISO 62:2008, *Plastics – Determination of water absorption*
- 78 ISO 105-A02:2020, *Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part A02: Grey scale for assessing*
79 *change in colour*
- 80 ISO 105-B01:2014, *Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part B01: Colour fastness to light:*
81 *Daylight*
- 82 ISO 182-1:1990, *Plastics – Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based*
83 *on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other*
84 *acidic products at elevated temperature – Part 1: Congo red method*

85 ISO 182-2:1990, *Plastics – Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based*
 86 *on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other*
 87 *acidic products at elevated temperature – Part 2: pH method*

88 ISO 974:2000, *Plastics – Determination of the brittleness temperature by impact*

89 ISO 1431-1:2004, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Resistance to ozone cracking –*
 90 *Part 1: Static and dynamic strain test*

91 ISO 13943: 2008, *Fire safety – Vocabulary*

92 ISO 4589-2:2017, *Plastics – Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index – Part 2:*
 93 *Ambient-temperature test*

94 ISO 4589-3:2017, *Plastics – Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index – Part 3:*
 95 *Elevated-temperature test*

96 *ASTM E595 15-2021, Standard Test Method for Total Mass Loss and Collected Volatile*
 97 *Condensable Materials from Outgassing in a Vacuum Environment*

98 *ISO 4892-3:2016, Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 3:*
 99 *Fluorescent UV lamps*

100 **2 Test conditions**

101 **2.1** Unless otherwise specified, all tests shall be made under standard ambient conditions
 102 according to IEC 60212; i.e., at a temperature between 15 °C and 35 °C and at ambient
 103 relative humidity.

104 In cases of dispute, the tests shall be carried out at a temperature of 23 °C ± 2 K and at
 105 (50 ± 5) % relative humidity.

106 **2.2** When heating at elevated temperature is specified for a test procedure, the specimen
 107 shall be maintained for the prescribed period in a uniformly heated oven complying with
 108 IEC 60216-4-1.

109 **2.3** Where a test at low temperature is specified, the specification sheets of IEC 60684-3
 110 may require it to be carried out at $-t$ °C or lower. In such cases the operator may carry out the
 111 test at the specified temperature or any lower temperature which is convenient. If, however, at
 112 a temperature below that specified the specimen fails to meet the requirements, the test shall
 113 be repeated at the specified temperature, subject to a tolerance of ± 3 K as specified in
 114 IEC 60212. If the specimen then passes, it shall be considered to have met the requirements.

115 **3 Measurements of bore, wall thickness and concentricity**

116 NOTE Within this standard, the terms "bore" and "internal diameter" are interchangeable.

117 **3.1 Bore**

118 **3.1.1 Number of test specimens**

119 Three specimens shall be tested.

120 **3.1.2 General method**

121 *Plug or taper gauges of appropriate diameter or an optical method shall be used to establish that*
 122 *the bore lies between the maximum and minimum specified values. The gauge shall enter the bore*

123 without causing expansion of the sleeving. A lubricant in powder form will assist when some types
124 of sleeving are being measured.

125 Measurements shall be made to the nearest 0,05 mm for sizes 10 mm and below and to the
126 nearest 0,1 mm for sizes above 10 mm. For shrink sleeving use a tapered gauge to measure the
127 unshrunk minimum diameter. For bore sizes 2 mm and below and inner coated sleeveings a
128 micrometer microscope shall be used and measurements shall be made to the nearest 0,05 mm.

129 Cut short lengths between 2 mm and 20 mm and ensure the ends are cut square. If during the
130 preparation of these short lengths for heat shrink sleeving they are distorted, re-condition for $(5 \pm$
131 $1)$ min at the temperature specified in the part 3 sheet for recovery.

132

133 3.1.3 Relaxed bore of expandable braided sleeving

134 Select a 250 mm long steel mandrel of the same diameter as the specified minimum relaxed
135 bore of the sleeving.

136 Insert the mandrel completely into the sleeving so that 50 mm of sleeving projects beyond the
137 mandrel at the cut end.

138 At the opposite end, wrap wire around the sleeving just beyond the end of the mandrel to
139 prevent the mandrel penetrating further into the sleeving.

140 Smooth the sleeving firmly onto the mandrel from the secured end towards the cut end and
141 twist the sleeving so that it traps the end of the mandrel. Secure by wrapping with wire.

142 Mark 200 mm gauge lines centrally on the sleeving using a marking medium which does not
143 degrade the sleeving, e.g., typewriter correction fluid.

144 Release the cut end and allow sleeving to relax.

145 Measure the distance between gauge lines in millimetres.

146 If this measurement is 195 mm or greater, then the sleeving is of the maximum relaxed bore
147 diameter.

148 If this measurement is less than 195 mm, repeat the determination with progressively larger
149 mandrels until the measurement is equal to or larger than 195 mm.

150 3.1.4 Expanded bore of expandable braided sleeving

151 Select a plug gauge of the same diameter as the specified minimum expanded bore.

152 Grip the sleeving 50 mm below the cut end.

153 Open the cut end of the sleeving for 10 mm and insert the plug gauge.

154 Attempt to push the plug gauge further into the undisturbed gripped sleeving.

155 If the plug gauge enters further without undue force, the sleeving is of the minimum expanded
156 bore.

157 If the plug gauge does not enter further without undue force, repeat the determination with
158 progressively smaller mandrels.

159 3.1.5 Result

160 Report all measured values as the result.

161 **3.2 Wall thickness for textile sleeving**

162 **3.2.1 Number of test specimens**

163 Three specimens shall be tested.

164 **3.2.2 Procedure**

165 A plug gauge or mandrel shall be inserted so that it enters freely but has a diameter not less
166 than 80 % of the bore. The overall dimension shall then be measured using a micrometer
167 having flat anvils of approximately 6 mm in diameter. In making this measurement, the
168 pressure applied by the micrometer shall be just sufficient to close the sleeving on to the
169 inserted plug gauge or mandrel. The wall thickness shall be calculated by halving the
170 difference between the overall dimension and the plug gauge or mandrel diameter.

171 **3.2.3 Result**

172 Report all measured values for wall thickness as the result.

173 **3.3 Minimum/maximum wall thickness and concentricity for extruded sleeving**

174 **3.3.1 Number of test specimens**

175 Three specimens shall be tested.

176 **3.3.2 Wall thickness**

177 This standard does not give mandatory methods for making this measurement. By means of a
178 suitable number of tests, locate the points on the wall corresponding to the minimum and
179 maximum wall thickness. All measurements shall be measured to the nearest 0,01 mm. In
180 cases of dispute a calibrated micrometer microscope shall be used capable of measuring to
181 the nearest 0,001 mm.

182 NOTE The following methods of measurement have proved suitable: optical profile projector, optical comparator,
183 a suitable micrometer. In the event of a dispute, use one of the optical methods. A microscope micrometer has
184 been found suitable for measuring small bore sizes and for determining the inner and outer wall thicknesses of dual
185 wall sleeving. **When using a pin micrometer care should be taken not to compress the wall.**

186 **3.3.2.1 Wall correction for Heat Shrink sleeving**

187 **When specified in the appropriate IEC 60684-3 sheet, use the following formula when the**
188 **sleeving is fully shrunk.**

189 **S_{min} (corrected min wall thickness) = $(S_{min} \times d_1) / d_{1max}$**

190 **S_{max} (corrected max wall thickness) = $(S_{max} \times d_1) / d_{1max}$**

191 **Where:**

192 **d_1 = measured recovered internal diameter**

193 **d_{1max} = Specified maximum recovered internal diameter in part 3 sheet**

194 **S_{max} = measured maximum wall thickness**

195 **S_{min} = measured minimum wall thickness**

196

197 **3.3.3 Concentricity**

198 Calculate the concentricity of each specimen of the sleeving by use of the following equation:

$$\text{concentricity (\%)} = \frac{\text{minimum wall thickness}}{\text{maximum wall thickness}} \times 100$$