

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**IEC
61631**

First edition
2001-06

Test method for the mechanical strength of cores made of magnetic oxides

*Méthode d'essai pour la résistance mécanique
des noyaux en oxydes magnétiques*

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

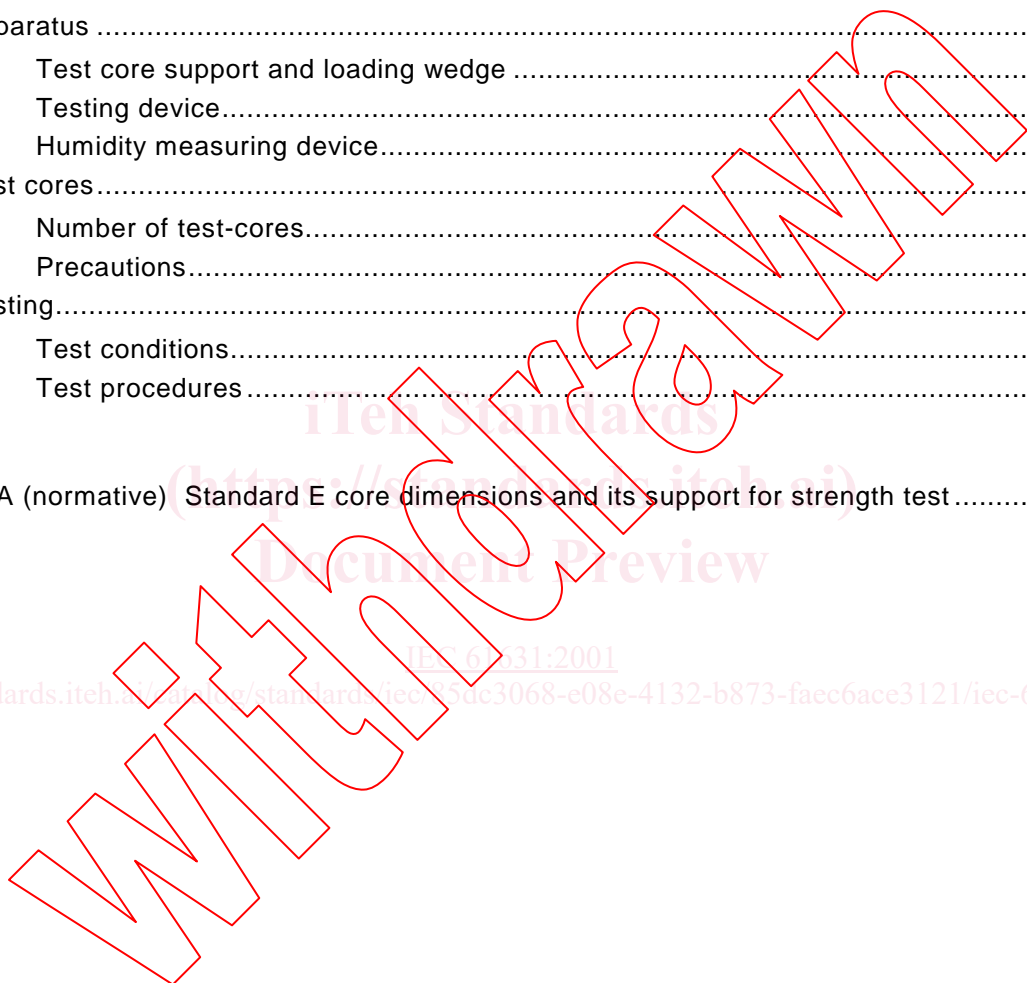
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Definitions	5
4 Apparatus	5
4.1 Test core support and loading wedge	5
4.2 Testing device.....	6
4.3 Humidity measuring device.....	6
5 Test cores	6
5.1 Number of test-cores.....	6
5.2 Precautions.....	6
6 Testing.....	6
6.1 Test conditions.....	6
6.2 Test procedures	6
Annex A (normative) Standard E core dimensions and its support for strength test	10



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TEST METHOD FOR THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF CORES MADE OF MAGNETIC OXIDES

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committee (IEC National Committee). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61631 has been prepared by technical committee 51: Magnetic components and ferrite materials.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
51/599/FDIS	51/610/RVD

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 3.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

The method specified in this standard is intended to be used for obtaining agreements between parties for material development, quality checking, characterization and data acquisition purposes. The method places closely defined restrictions on the arrangement of the test-piece and the function of the test apparatus, including the test-jigs, in order to minimize the errors that can arise as a consequence of the test method.

All other factors are required to be stated in the test report in order to be allowed for in the comparison of the behavior of the magnetic oxide cores. It is not possible to rigorously standardize particular surface finishes, since it is difficult to control all the mechanical factors. But, it is absolutely essential to mention the state of the surface in the report, as surface defects can have a large effect on mechanical strength in certain types of tests (see clause 6). The extrapolation of mechanical strength data to other geometries, to multi-axial stressing, to other rates of stressing or to other environmental conditions, should be viewed with caution. The origin of a fracture in a mechanical test piece can be a valuable guide to the nature and position of strength-limiting defects (such as pores, large grains and impurity concentration).

The results of strength tests are influenced by a combination of the following factors: the micro-structure of the material, the surface finishing procedure applied to the test cores, the size and shape of the test cores, the mechanical parameters of the testing apparatus, the rate of load application and the relative humidity of the ambient atmosphere. Because of the ceramic nature of magnetic oxide cores, a considerable range of results is usually obtained from a number of nominally identical test cores. Thus test results need to be interpreted with caution.

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