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IEC 60076-11

Edition 2.0 2018-08
REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Power transformers –
Part 11: Dry-type transformers

INTERNATIONAL
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COMMISSION

ICS 29.180

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IEC 60076-11
Edition 2.0 2018-08

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

DISH	Report on voting
14/1052/DISH	14/1054/RVDISH

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

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14.3.2 Temperature-rise test

Question

The independent certification body in Poland "Instytut Energetyki" carries out the testing of transformers or its inspectors witness this testing at the manufacturers' premises. The description of resistance measurement during the temperature rise test has caused a dispute between a manufacturer and the inspector on where exactly the resistance should be measured. The inspector requested that the resistance be measured on "winding lead exits" inside the enclosure, while the manufacturer argued for the measurement to be made on "winding terminals" which in its opinion were the bushings on the enclosure cover.

IEC 60076-11:2018-08/ISH1:2020-07(en)

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Subclause 14.3.2.1 General, states:

> The winding temperature rise shall be established by the rise in resistance method or by superposition method. For the determination of the average winding temperature rise the measured temperatures of the cooling air or of the water intake of the cooling equipment shall be used.
>
> For three-phase transformers, the resistance measurements shall be made between the central and an outer phase line terminals.
>
> NOTE When the temperature rise is performed it is advisable to measure the windings resistance close to the windings.

Where should the measurements be made?

Interpretation

Testing of the winding resistance at transformer terminals (bushings) includes leadwork or busbars and often also multiple connections. Because of this, the tested winding resistance and its change due to heating is affected by the resistance of all these leads and connections. Consequently, the derived winding temperature rise if measured at the transformer terminals could be lower than if the winding resistance were tested directly on the winding lead exits. That is why the standard suggests (in the NOTE) that measurement of the windings' resistance be carried out close to the windings. That way, the accuracy of the indirect winding temperature measurement by resistance is higher.

In the case of dry-type transformers without enclosures, it is possible to have access close to the winding lead exits and not only to the transformer line terminals. Therefore, measurements shall normally be made at such locations.

On the other hand, if the dry-type transformer is equipped with an enclosure, the resistance measurement close to the winding lead exits requires opening the enclosure to have access to carry out the test (hence, affecting the normal cooling efficiency of the unit). Nevertheless, the advice to measure the resistance normally close to the winding lead exits holds. Limiting the enclosure opening by using special through elements for the cabling and/or by closing the required opening by temporary means as well as possible will minimize the impact on the normal cooling efficiency.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

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International Standard IEC 60076-11 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004 and constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows:

- Extension of the scope up to 72,5kV
- Enclosure management in regards of the performance
- Management of the dielectric and thermal features with altitude
- New climatic classes for a better adaptation of customers' need
- Establishment of the relation between location and environmental classes
- For fire behaviour classes, limitation at 1 000 kVA and process of test more robust
- Introduction of Seismic class
- Recommendations for amorphous transformers

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
14/964/FDIS	14/972/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 60076 series, published under the general title *Power transformers*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

The contents of the corrigendum of March 2019 and the Interpretation sheet 1 of July 2020 have been included in this copy.

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POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-type power transformers (including auto-transformers) having values of highest voltage for equipment up to and including ~~36~~ 72,5 kV and at least one winding operating at greater than 1,1 kV. ~~The standard applies to all construction technologies.~~

This document does not apply to:

- gas-filled dry-type transformers where the gas is not air;
- single-phase transformers rated at less than 5 kVA;
- polyphase transformers rated at less than 15 kVA;
- instrument transformers ~~(see IEC 60044 and IEC 60186)~~;
- starting transformers;
- testing transformers;
- traction transformers mounted on rolling stock;
- flameproof and mining transformers;
- welding transformers;
- voltage regulating transformers;
- small power transformers in which safety is a special consideration.

Where IEC standards do not exist for the transformers mentioned above or for other special transformers, this document may be applicable as a whole or in parts.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60050 (all parts), *International electrotechnical vocabulary (IEV)*~~

IEC 60068-3-3, *Environmental testing – Part 3-3: Guidance – Seismic test methods for equipments*

~~IEC 60071 (all parts), *Insulation co-ordination*~~

IEC 60071-1, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules*

IEC 60071-2, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guidelines*

IEC 60076-1:~~1993~~ 2011, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*
~~Amendment 1 (1999)~~

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IEC 60076-2, *Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers*

IEC 60076-3:2013, *Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air*

IEC 60076-5, *Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short-circuit*

IEC 60076-10, *Power transformers – Part 10: Determination of sound levels*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Power transformers – Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type power transformers*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and ~~classification of electrical insulation~~ designation*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60332-3-10, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations*

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

~~IEC 60905:1987, *Loading guide for dry-type power transformers*~~

~~IEC 61330, *High-voltage/low voltage prefabricated substations*~~

IEC 61378-1, *Converter transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 62271-202, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 202: High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substation*

ISO 12944-6, *Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 6: Laboratory performance test methods*

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>
> For three-phase transformers, the resistance measurements shall be made between the central and an outer phase line terminals.
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> NOTE When the temperature rise is performed it is advisable to measure the windings resistance close to the windings.

Where should the measurements be made?

Interpretation

Testing of the winding resistance at transformer terminals (bushings) includes leadwork or busbars and often also multiple connections. Because of this, the tested winding resistance and its change due to heating is affected by the resistance of all these leads and connections. Consequently, the derived winding temperature rise if measured at the transformer terminals could be lower than if the winding resistance were tested directly on the winding lead exits. That is why the standard suggests (in the NOTE) that measurement of the windings' resistance be carried out close to the windings. That way, the accuracy of the indirect winding temperature measurement by resistance is higher.

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On the other hand, if the dry-type transformer is equipped with an enclosure, the resistance measurement close to the winding lead exits requires opening the enclosure to have access to carry out the test (hence, affecting the normal cooling efficiency of the unit). Nevertheless, the advice to measure the resistance normally close to the winding lead exits holds. Limiting the enclosure opening by using special through elements for the cabling and/or by closing the required opening by temporary means as well as possible will minimize the impact on the normal cooling efficiency.

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POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

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- Enclosure management in regards of the performance
- Management of the dielectric and thermal features with altitude
- New climatic classes for a better adaptation of customers' need
- Establishment of the relation between location and environmental classes
- For fire behaviour classes, limitation at 1 000 kVA and process of test more robust

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- Introduction of Seismic class
- Recommendations for amorphous transformers

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
14/964/FDIS	14/972/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 60076 series, published under the general title *Power transformers*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

The contents of the corrigendum of March 2019 and Interpretation sheet 1 of July 2020 have been included in this copy.

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POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 11: Dry-type transformers

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-type power transformers (including auto-transformers) having values of highest voltage for equipment up to and including 72,5 kV and at least one winding operating at greater than 1,1 kV.

This document does not apply to:

- gas-filled dry-type transformers where the gas is not air;
- single-phase transformers rated at less than 5 kVA;
- polyphase transformers rated at less than 15 kVA;
- instrument transformers;
- starting transformers;
- testing transformers;
- traction transformers mounted on rolling stock;
- flameproof and mining transformers;
- welding transformers;
- voltage regulating transformers;
- small power transformers in which safety is a special consideration.

Where IEC standards do not exist for the transformers mentioned above or for other special transformers, this document may be applicable as a whole or in parts.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60068-3-3, *Environmental testing – Part 3-3: Guidance – Seismic test methods for equipments*

IEC 60071-1, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 1: Definitions, principles and rules*

IEC 60071-2, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guidelines*

IEC 60076-1:2011, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*

IEC 60076-2, *Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers*

IEC 60076-3:2013, *Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air*

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IEC 60076-5, *Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit*

IEC 60076-10, *Power transformers – Part 10: Determination of sound levels*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Power transformers – Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type power transformers*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60332-3-10, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations*

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

IEC 61378-1, *Converter transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 62271-202, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 202: High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substation*

ISO 12944-6, *Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 6: Laboratory performance test methods*

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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TRANSFORMATEURS DE PUISSANCE –

Partie 11: Transformateurs de type sec

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 60076-11 a été établie par le comité d'études 14 de l'IEC: Transformateurs de puissance.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition publiée en 2004 dont elle constitue une révision technique.

Les principales modifications par rapport à l'édition précédente sont les suivantes:

- Extension du domaine d'application jusqu'à 72,5 kV
- Prise en compte des enveloppes en ce qui concerne les performances
- Prise en compte des caractéristiques diélectriques et thermiques en fonction de l'altitude
- Nouvelles classes climatiques pour une meilleure adaptation des besoins des clients

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- Établissement de la relation entre l'emplacement et les classes d'environnement
- Pour les classes de comportement au feu, limitation à 1 000 kVA et processus d'essai plus robuste
- Introduction d'une classe sismique
- Recommandations pour les transformateurs amorphes

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
14/964/FDIS	14/972/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60076, publiée sous le titre général *Transformateurs de puissance*, se trouve sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

Le contenu du corrigendum de mars 2019 et la feuille d'interprétation 1 de juillet 2020 (en anglais seulement) a été pris en considération dans cet exemplaire.

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TRANSFORMATEURS DE PUISSANCE –

Partie 11: Transformateurs de type sec

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60076 s'applique aux transformateurs de type sec (y compris les autotransformateurs) dont les valeurs de tension la plus élevée pour le matériel sont inférieures ou égales à 72,5 kV avec au moins un enroulement fonctionnant à plus de 1,1 kV.

Le présent document ne s'applique pas aux:

- transformateurs de type sec avec un diélectrique gazeux autre que l'air;
- transformateurs monophasés de moins de 5 kVA;
- transformateurs polyphasés de moins de 15 kVA;
- transformateurs de mesure;
- transformateurs de démarrage;
- transformateurs d'essai;
- transformateurs de traction montés sur matériel roulant;
- transformateurs antidéflagrants et de mines;
- transformateurs de soudure;
- transformateurs de réglage de tension;
- petits transformateurs de puissance pour lesquels la sécurité est spécialement à prendre en compte.

Lorsqu'il n'existe pas de norme IEC pour les transformateurs mentionnés ci-dessus ou pour d'autres transformateurs spéciaux, le présent document peut être appliquée en tout ou en partie.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60068-3-3, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 3-3: Guide – Méthodes d'essais sismiques applicables aux matériels*

IEC 60071-1, *Coordination de l'isolement – Partie 1: Définitions, principes et règles*

IEC 60071-2, *Coordination de l'isolement – Partie 2: Lignes directrices en matière d'application*

IEC 60076-1:2011, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 1: Généralités*

IEC 60076-2, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 2: Echauffement des transformateurs immergés dans le liquide*

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IEC 60076-3:2013, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 3: Niveaux d'isolement, essais diélectriques et distances d'isolement dans l'air*

IEC 60076-5, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 5: Tenue au court-circuit*

IEC 60076-10, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 10: Détermination des niveaux de bruit*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Transformateurs de puissance – Partie 12: Guide de charge pour transformateurs de puissance de type sec*

IEC 60085, *Isolation électrique – Evaluation et désignation thermiques*

IEC 60270, *Techniques des essais à haute tension – Mesures des décharges partielles*

IEC 60332-3-10, *Essais des câbles électriques soumis au feu – Partie 3-10: Essai de propagation verticale de la flamme des fils ou câbles en nappes en position verticale – Appareillage*

IEC 60529, *Degrés de protection procurés par les enveloppes (Code IP)*

IEC 60721-3-4, *Classification des conditions d'environnement – Partie 3: Classification des groupements des agents d'environnement et de leurs sévérités – Section 4: Utilisation à poste fixe, non protégé contre les intempéries*

IEC TS 60815-1, *Selection and dimensioning of high-voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles* (disponible en anglais seulement)

IEC 61378-1, *Transformateurs de conversion – Partie 1: Transformateurs pour applications industrielles*

IEC 62271-202, *Appareillage à haute tension – Partie 202: Postes préfabriqués haute tension/basse tension*

ISO 12944-6, *Peintures et vernis – Anticorrosion des structures en acier par systèmes de peinture – Partie 6: Essais de performance en laboratoire*