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Edition 4.0 2012-02

IEC STANDARDS+

Fluids for electrotechnical applications – Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear

Fluides pour applications électrotechniques – Huiles minérales isolantes neuves pour transformateurs et appareillages de connexion

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONALE

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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IEC 60296:2012

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FLUIDS FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL APPLICATIONS – UNUSED MINERAL INSULATING OILS FOR TRANSFORMERS AND SWITCHGEAR

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. 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 60296 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 10: Fluids for electrotechnical applications.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition, published in 2003. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

– specifications for corrosive sulphur compounds that can lead to copper sulphide deposition in transformers (in non-passivated and passivated oils);
– definitions of additives in oil; and
– re-insertion of a missing note on oxidation.

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

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10/878/FDIS	10/885/RVD

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This International Standard does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of the standard to establish appropriate health and safety practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

The mineral insulating oils which are the subject of this standard should be handled with due regard to personal hygiene. Direct contact with the eyes may cause irritation. In the case of eye contact, irrigation with copious quantities of clean running water should be carried out and medical advice sought. Some of the tests specified in this standard involve the use of processes that could lead to a hazardous situation. Attention is drawn to the relevant standard for guidance.

This standard is applicable to mineral insulating oils, chemicals and used sample containers. The disposal of these items should be carried out according to local regulations with regard to their impact on the environment. Every precaution should be taken to prevent release of mineral insulating oil into the environment.

FLUIDS FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL APPLICATIONS – UNUSED MINERAL INSULATING OILS FOR TRANSFORMERS AND SWITCHGEAR

1 Scope

This International Standard is applicable to specifications and test methods for unused mineral insulating oils (see Clause 3 for definitions). It applies to oil delivered to the agreed point and time of delivery, intended for use in transformers, switchgear and similar electrical equipment in which oil is required for insulation and heat transfer. These oils are obtained by refining, modifying and/or blending of petroleum products and other hydrocarbons.

Oils with and without additives are both within the scope of this standard.

This standard is applicable only to unused mineral insulating oils.

Recycled oils are beyond the scope of this standard.

NOTE Definitions and specifications for recycled oils will be covered by IEC 62701[1].

This standard does not apply to mineral insulating oils used as impregnants in cables or capacitors.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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ISO 3675, *Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products – Laboratory determination of density – Hydrometer method*

ISO 12185, *Crude petroleum and petroleum products – Determination of density – Oscillating U-tube method*

ISO 14596, *Petroleum products – Determination of sulfur content – Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry*

ASTM D971, *Standard Test Method for Interfacial Tension of Oil Against Water by the Ring Method*

ASTM D7150, *Standard Test Method for the Determination of Gassing Characteristics of Insulating Liquids Under Thermal Stress at Low temperature*

DIN 51353, *Testing of insulating oils; detection of corrosive sulfur; Silver strip test*

EN 14210, *Surface active agents – Determination of interfacial tension of solutions of surface active agents by the stirrup or ring method*

IP 346, *Determination of polycyclic aromatics in lubricant base oils and asphaltene free petroleum fractions – Dimethylsulfoxide refractive method*

IP 373, *Determination of the sulphur content of light and middle distillates – Oxidative microcoulometry*

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

FLUIDES POUR APPLICATIONS ÉLECTROTECHNIQUES – HUILES MINÉRALES ISOLANTES NEUVES POUR TRANSFORMATEURS ET APPAREILLAGES DE CONNEXION

AVANT-PROPOS

1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de la CEI). La CEI a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. A cet effet, la CEI – entre autres activités – publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de la CEI"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec la CEI, participent également aux travaux. La CEI collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
2) Les décisions ou accords officiels de la CEI concernant les questions techniques représentent, dans la mesure du possible, un accord international sur les sujets étudiés, étant donné que les Comités nationaux de la CEI intéressés sont représentés dans chaque comité d'études.
3) Les Publications de la CEI se présentent sous la forme de recommandations internationales et sont agréées comme telles par les Comités nationaux de la CEI. Tous les efforts raisonnables sont entrepris afin que la CEI s'assure de l'exactitude du contenu technique de ses publications; la CEI ne peut pas être tenue responsable de l'éventuelle mauvaise utilisation ou interprétation qui en est faite par un quelconque utilisateur final.
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8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de la CEI peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. La CEI ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale CEI 60296 a été établie par le comité d'études 10 de la CEI: Fluides pour applications électrotechniques.

Cette quatrième édition annule et remplace la troisième édition, parue en 2003. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

– des spécifications pour les composés soufrés corrosifs qui peuvent entraîner un dépôt de sulfure de cuivre à l'intérieur des transformateurs (dans les huiles non-passivées et passivées);
– les définitions d'additifs dans l'huile; et
– la ré-insertion d'une note manquante concernant l'oxydation.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
10/878/FDIS	10/885/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.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/CEI, Partie 2.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de la CEI sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

INTRODUCTION

La présente Norme internationale ne vise pas à répondre à tous les problèmes de sécurité liés à son utilisation. Il est de la responsabilité de l'utilisateur de cette norme de mettre en place les pratiques sanitaires et de sécurité adéquates et de déterminer avant utilisation si des contraintes réglementaires s'appliquent.

Il convient que les huiles minérales isolantes dont traite cette norme soient manipulées en respectant l'hygiène personnelle. Le contact direct avec les yeux peut provoquer une irritation. En cas de contact oculaire, il est recommandé de laver abondamment à l'eau courante propre, et de demander un avis médical. Certains des essais spécifiés dans cette norme impliquent des opérations pouvant conduire à une situation dangereuse. Les lignes directrices des normes applicables seront prises en compte.

La présente norme s'applique aux huiles minérales isolantes, aux produits chimiques et aux récipients d'échantillons usagés. Il convient que leur élimination se fasse selon les réglementations locales en fonction de leur effet sur l'environnement. Il convient de prendre toutes les précautions utiles afin d’empêcher un rejet d’huile minérale isolante dans l’environnement.

FLUIDES POUR APPLICATIONS ÉLECTROTECHNIQUES – HUILES MINÉRALES ISOLANTES NEUVES POUR TRANSFORMATEURS ET APPAREILLAGES DE CONNEXION

1 Domaine d'application

La présente Norme internationale s'applique aux spécifications et méthodes d'essais pour les huiles minérales isolantes neuves (voir l'Article 3 pour les définitions). Elle s'applique à l'huile livrée en lieu et temps convenus, destinée à l'utilisation dans les transformateurs, disjoncteurs et matériels électriques analogues, dans lesquels l'huile est nécessaire comme fluide isolant et caloporteur. Ces huiles sont obtenues par raffinage, modification et/ou mélange de produits pétroliers et d'autres hydrocarbures.

Cette norme s'applique aux huiles avec ou sans additifs.

Cette norme ne s'applique qu'aux huiles minérales isolantes neuves.

Les huiles recyclées n'entrent pas dans le domaine d'application de cette norme.

NOTE Les définitions et les spécifications pour les huiles recyclées seront traitées dans la CEI 62701[1].

Cette norme ne concerne pas les huiles minérales isolantes utilisées comme imprégnants dans des câbles ou des condensateurs.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités en référence de manière normative, en intégralité ou en partie, dans le présent document et sont indispensables pour son application. 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).

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

CEI 60156, *Isolants liquides – Détermination de la tension de claquage à fréquence industrielle – Méthode d'essai*

CEI 60247, *Liquides isolants – Mesure de la permittivité relative, du facteur de dissipation diélectrique (tan δ) et de la résistivité en courant continu*

CEI 60422, *Huiles minérales isolantes dans les matériels électriques – Lignes directrices pour la maintenance et la surveillance*

CEI 60475, *Méthode d'échantillonnage des diélectriques liquides*

CEI 60628:1985, *Gassing des isolants liquides sous contrainte électrique et ionisation*

CEI 60666, *Détection et dosage d'additifs spécifiques présents dans les huiles minérales isolantes*

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1 En préparation.

CEI 60814, *Isolants liquides – Cartons et papiers imprégnés d'huile – Détermination de la teneur en eau par titrage coulométrique de Karl Fischer automatique*

CEI 60970, *Isolants liquides – Méthodes de détermination du nombre et de la taille des particules*

CEI 61125:1992, *Isolants liquides neufs à base d'hydrocarbures – Méthodes d'essai pour évaluer la stabilité à l'oxydation*
Amendement 1 (2004)

CEI 61198, *Huiles minérales isolantes – Méthodes pour la détermination du 2-furfural et ses dérivés*

CEI 61619, *Isolants liquides – Contamination par les polychlorobiphényles (PCB) – Méthode de détermination par chromatographie en phase gazeuse sur colonne capillaire*

CEI 61620, *Isolants liquides – Détermination du facteur de dissipation diélectrique par mesure de la conductance et de la capacité – Méthode d'essai*

CEI 61868, *Huiles minérales isolantes – Détermination de la viscosité cinématique à très basse température*

CEI 62021-1, *Liquides isolants – Détermination de l'acidité – Partie 1: Titrage potentiométrique automatique*

CEI 62021-2, *Liquides isolants – Détermination de l'acidité – Partie 2: Titrage colorimétrique*

CEI 62535:2008, *Liquides isolants – Méthode d'essai pour la détection du soufre potentiellement corrosif dans les huiles usagées et neuves*

ISO 2719, *Détermination du point d'éclair – Méthode Pensky-Martens en vase clos*

ISO 3016, *Produits pétroliers – Détermination du point d'écoulement*

ISO 3104, *Produits pétroliers – Liquides opaques et transparents – Détermination de la viscosité cinématique et calcul de la viscosité dynamique*

ISO 3675, *Pétrole brut et produits pétroliers liquides – Détermination en laboratoire de la masse volumique – Méthode à l'aréomètre*

ISO 12185, *Pétroles bruts et produits pétroliers – Détermination de la masse volumique – Méthode du tube en U oscillant*

ISO 14596, *Produits pétroliers – Détermination de la teneur en soufre – Spectrométrie de fluorescence X dispersive en longueur d'onde*

ASTM D971, *Standard Test Method for Interfacial Tension of Oil Against Water by the Ring Method* (disponible en anglais uniquement)

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The mineral insulating oils which are the subject of this standard should be handled with due regard to personal hygiene. Direct contact with the eyes may cause irritation. In the case of eye contact, irrigation with copious quantities of clean running water should be carried out and medical advice sought. Some of the tests specified in this standard involve the use of processes that could lead to a hazardous situation. Attention is drawn to the relevant standard for guidance.

This standard ~~gives rise~~ is applicable to mineral insulating oils, chemicals and used sample containers. The disposal of these items ~~shall~~ should be carried out according to local regulations with regard to their impact on the environment. Every precaution should be taken to prevent release of mineral insulating oil into the environment.

FLUIDS FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL APPLICATIONS – UNUSED MINERAL INSULATING OILS FOR TRANSFORMERS AND SWITCHGEAR

1 Scope

This International Standard ~~covers~~ is applicable to specifications and test methods for unused mineral insulating oils (see Clause 3 for definitions). It applies to oil delivered to the agreed point and time of delivery, intended for use in transformers, switchgear and similar electrical equipment in which oil is required for insulation and heat transfer. These oils are obtained by ~~distillation and~~ refining, modifying and/or blending of ~~crude~~ petroleum products and other hydrocarbons.

Oils with and without additives are both within the scope of this standard.

This standard is applicable only to unused mineral insulating oils.

~~Reclaimed~~ Recycled oils are beyond the scope of this standard.

NOTE Definitions and specifications for recycled oils will be covered by IEC 62701[1].

This standard does not apply to mineral insulating oils used as impregnants in cables or capacitors.

~~NOTE Mineral insulating oils complying with the requirements of this standard, of the same class and containing no additives (see 3.4), are considered to be compatible with one another and can be mixed in any proportion. This does not apply to oils containing additives. Where the user wishes to mix such oils, a check is recommended to be made to ensure that the mixture meets the requirements of this standard.~~

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ISO 3016, *Petroleum products – Determination of pour point*

ISO 3104, *Petroleum products – Transparent and opaque liquids – Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity*

ISO 3675, *Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products – Laboratory determination of density – Hydrometer method*

~~ISO 6295, *Petroleum products – Mineral oils – Determination of interfacial tension of oil against water – Ring method*~~

ISO 12185, *Crude petroleum and petroleum products – Determination of density – Oscillating U-tube method*

ISO 14596, *Petroleum products – Determination of sulfur content – Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry*

ASTM D971, *Standard Test Method for Interfacial Tension of Oil Against Water by the Ring Method*

ASTM D7150, *Standard Test Method for the Determination of Gassing Characteristics of Insulating Liquids Under Thermal Stress at Low temperature*

DIN 51353, *Testing of insulating oils; detection of corrosive sulfur; Silver strip test*

EN 14210, *Surface active agents – Determination of interfacial tension of solutions of surface active agents by the stirrup or ring method*

IP 346, *Determination of polycyclic aromatics in lubricant base oils and asphaltene free petroleum fractions – Dimethylsulfoxide refractive method*

IP 373, *Determination of the sulphur content of light and middle distillates – Oxidative microcoulometry*