# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

### IEC 60099-6

First edition 2002-08

#### Surge arresters -

#### Part 6: Surge arresters containing both series and parallel gapped structures – Rated 52 kV and less

© IEC 2002 — Copyright - all rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 3, rue de Varembé, PO Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Telephone: +41 22 919 02 11 Telefax: +41 22 919 03 00 E-mail: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch



PRICE CODE



#### CONTENTS

FΟ	REWC	)RD	4	
INT	RODU	JCTION	5	
1	General			
	1.1	Scope	6	
	1.2	Normative references	6	
2	Defin	itions	7	
3	Identification and classification			
	3.1	Arrester identification	14	
	3.2	Arrester classification	14	
4	Stand	dard ratings	15	
	4.1	Standard rated voltages	15	
	4.2	Standard rated frequencies		
	4.3	Standard nominal discharge currents	15	
	4.4	Service conditions	15	
5	Requ	irements	16	
	5.1	Insulation withstand of the arrester housing	16	
	5.2	Reference voltage		
	5.3	Impulse protective levels		
	5.4	Partial discharges	16	
	5.5	Seal leakage	16	
	5.6	Thermal stability	16	
	5.7	Long duration current impulse withstand	16	
	5.8	Operating duty	17	
	5.9	Power frequency voltage versus time characteristics of an arrester	17	
	5.10	Short-circuit withstand	18	
	5.11	Disconnectors	18	
	5.12	Requirements for internal and external grading components	18	
		Power frequency sparkover		
	5.14	Grading current	18	
		Weather ageing tests		
6	Gene	ral procedures	18	
	6.1	Measuring equipment and accuracy	18	
	6.2	Reference voltage measurements	19	
	6.3	Test samples	19	
7	Type	tests (design tests)	19	
	7.1	General	19	
	7.2	Insulation withstand tests on the arrester housing	20	
	7.3	Impulse protective level tests	21	
	7.4	Long duration current impulse withstand test		
	7.5	Operating duty tests	27	
	7.6	Tests of arrester disconnectors	33	
	7.7	Power frequency voltage sparkover tests	35	
	7.8	Moisture ingress tests	35	
	7.9	Weather ageing tests	35	

8	Routine tests and acceptance tests		
	8.1	Routine tests	36
	8.2	Acceptance tests	36
An	nex A	(normative) Abnormal service conditions	39
		(normative) Test to verify thermal equivalency between complete arrester ster section	40
		(normative) Procedure to verify the power frequency voltage versus time ristics of an arrester	41
An	nex D	(normative) Artificial pollution testing of metal-oxide surge arresters	
		(informative) Typical information given with inquiries and tenders	
An	nex F	(informative) Typical maximum protective levels	45
Bib	liogra	phy	46
Fig	ure 1	- Power losses of arrester at elevated temperatures vs. time	30
Та	ble 1 -	- Arrester classification and tests	14
Та	ble 2 -	- Steps of rated voltages	15
Та	ble 3 -	- Peak currents for switching impulse residual voltage tests	22
Та	ble 4 -	- Parameters for the line discharge test (10 000 A arresters)	26
		- Requirements for the long-duration current impulse test A and 2 500 A arresters	27
		- Arrester design and ageing test requirements	
		- Determination of elevated rated and continuous operating voltages	
		Requirements for high current impulses	
		- Weather ageing test selection	
Та	ble 10	- Summary of high current operating duty test (see 7.5.3)	38
Та	ble 11	- Thermal stability test	38
		1 – Typical maximum protective levels for 10 kA, 5 kA, 2,5 kA and 1,5 kA per unit of rated voltage	45

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

#### **SURGE ARRESTERS -**

## Part 6: Surge arresters containing both series and parallel gapped structures – Rated 52 kV and less

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). 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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60099-6 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 37: Surge arresters.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
37/282/FDIS	37/283/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.

Annexes A, B, C and D form an integral part of this standard.

Annexes E and F are for information only.

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 2004. At this date, the publication will be

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

#### INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60099 presents the minimum criteria for the requirements and testing of metal-oxide surge arresters containing gapped structures that are applied to a.c. power systems.

Arresters covered by this standard can be applied to overhead installations in place of the non-linear type arresters covered in IEC 60099-1 and IEC 60099-4.

An accelerated ageing procedure is incorporated in the standard to simulate the long-term effects of voltage and temperature on the arrester. This is necessary since during the arrester's service life the gaps and resistor elements will have portions of the system power frequency voltage continuously applied across them.

#### **SURGE ARRESTERS -**

### Part 6: Surge arresters containing both series and parallel gapped structures – Rated 52 kV and less

#### 1 General

#### 1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 60099 applies to non-linear metal-oxide resistor type surge arresters with spark gaps designed to limit voltage surges on a.c. power circuits.

This standard basically applies to all metal-oxide surge arresters with gaps and housed in either porcelain or polymeric housings.

This standard specifies requirements and tests for metal-oxide surge arresters with internal series gaps, with rated voltages 52 kV and below.

The following arrester types and ratings are presently under consideration, but are not addressed in this standard. They will not be addressed until more information can be ascertained on the individual subjects:

- series gapped arresters above 54 kV;
- · externally gapped arresters, all ratings;
- shunt gapped arresters, all ratings;
- line discharge class 2, 3, 4 and 5.

#### 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 60060-1:1989, High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements

IEC 60060-2:1994, High-voltage test techniques – Part 2: Measuring systems

IEC 60099-1:1991, Surge arresters – Part 1: Non-linear resistor type gapped surge arresters for a.c. systems

IEC 60099-3:1990, Surge arresters - Part 3: Artificial pollution testing of surge arresters

IEC 60099-4:1991, Surge arresters – Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems

Amendment 1 (1998)

Amendment 2 (2001)1

IEC 60270: 2000, High-voltage test techniques - Partial discharge measurements

<sup>1</sup> A consolidated edition 1.2 exists (2001) that includes edition 1.0 (1991), its amendment 1 (1998) and amendment 2 (2001).