



IEC 61109

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COMMENTED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Insulators for overhead lines – Composite suspension and tension insulators
with AC voltage greater than 1 000 V and DC voltage greater than 1 500 V –
Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
INTRODUCTION	7
1 Scope and object	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	10
3.1 Terms and definitions	10
3.2 Abbreviated terms	13
4 Identification	13
5 Environmental conditions	14
6 Transport, storage and installation	15
7 Hybrid insulators	15
7 Tolerances	15
8 Classification of tests	15
8.1 Design tests	15
8.2 Type tests	16
8.3 Sample tests	17
8.4 Routine tests	17
9 Design tests	20
9.1 General	20
9.2 Test specimens for IEC 62217	20
9.2.1 Tests on interfaces and connections of end fittings	20
9.2.2 Tracking and erosion test	21
9.2.3 Tests on core material	21
9.2.4 Tests on core with housing	21
9.3 Product specific pre-stressing for IEC 62217 tests on interfaces and connections of end fittings	21
9.3.1 General	21
9.3.2 Sudden load release	21
9.3.3 Thermal-mechanical pre-stress	22
9.4 Assembled core load-time tests	22
9.4.1 Test specimens	22
9.4.2 Mechanical load test	23
10 Type tests	23
10.1 General	23
10.2 Electrical tests on string insulator units	24
10.2.1 General	24
10.2.2 Test specimens	24
10.2.3 Mounting arrangements for electrical tests	24
10.2.4 Dry lightning impulse withstand voltage test	24
10.2.5 Wet power-frequency voltage tests	24
10.2.6 Wet switching impulse withstand voltage test	25
10.2.7 Corona and radio interference voltage (RIV) tests	25
10.2.8 Power arc test	25
10.3 Damage limit proof test and test of the tightness of the interface between end fittings and insulator housing	26
10.3.1 Test specimens	26

10.3.2	Performance of the test	26
10.3.3	Evaluation of the test.....	28
11	Sample tests.....	28
11.1	General rules.....	28
11.2	Verification of dimensions (E1 + E2).....	29
11.3	Verification of the end fittings (E2)	29
11.4	Verification of tightness of the interface between end fittings and insulator housing (E2) and of the specified mechanical load, SML (E1)	29
11.5	Galvanizing test (E2)	30
11.6	Minimum sheath thickness (E1).....	30
11.7	Re-testing procedure	30
12	Routine tests	32
12.1	Mechanical routine test.....	32
12.2	Visual examination	33
Annex A (informative) Principles of the damage limit, load coordination and testing for composite suspension and tension insulators.....		34
A.1	Introductory remark	34
A.2	Load-time behaviour and the damage limit.....	34
A.3	Service load coordination.....	35
A.4	Verification tests.....	37
Annex B (informative) Example of two possible devices for sudden release of load		39
B.1	Device 1 (Figure B.1).....	39
B.2	Device 2 (Figure B.2).....	39
Annex C (informative) Guidance on non-standard mechanical stresses and dynamic mechanical loading of composite tension/suspension insulators.....		41
C.1	Introductory remark	41
C.2	Torsion loads.....	41
C.3	Compressive (buckling) loads	41
C.4	Bending loads	42
C.5	Dynamic mechanical loads.....	42
C.6	Limits	43
Annex D (informative) Electric field control for AC		44
Annex E (informative) Typical sketches for composite insulator assemblies		46
Annex F (informative) Mechanical evaluation of the adhesion between core and housing.....		47
F.1	General.....	47
F.2	Method A: Pull-off test	48
F.2.1	General.....	48
F.2.2	Specimens	48
F.2.3	Procedure	48
F.3	Method B: Peel test	50
F.3.1	General.....	50
F.3.2	Specimens	50
F.3.3	Procedure	51
F.4	Method C: Shear test.....	52
F.4.1	General.....	52
F.4.2	Specimens	52
F.4.3	Procedure	52
Annex G (informative) Applicability of design and type tests for DC applications.....		53

Bibliography.....	55
List of comments.....	57
Figure 1 – Thermal-mechanical pre-stressing.....	22
Figure 2 – Examples for 1 min SML withstand test.....	27
Figure 3 – Location for minimum sheath thickness measurement.....	30
Figure 4 – Method of re-testing at different stages.....	32
Figure A.1 – Load-time strength and damage limit of a core assembled with fittings.....	35
Figure A.2 – Graphical representation of the relationship of the damage limit to the mechanical characteristics and service loads of an insulator with a 16 mm diameter core and an SML rating of 133 kN.....	36
Figure A.3 – Applied specific force relationship, example 1.....	36
Figure A.4 – Applied specific force relationship, example 2.....	37
Figure A.5 – Test loads.....	38
Figure B.1 – Example of possible device 1 for sudden release of load.....	39
Figure B.2 – Example of possible device 2 for sudden release of load.....	40
Figure C.1 – Example of compression loads in V-string assemblies.....	42
Figure C.2 – Buckling of composite insulator in a phase-to-phase configuration.....	42
Figure D.1 – Example for electrical field vectors on a composite insulator.....	45
Figure E.1 – Interface description for insulator with housing made by modular assembly and external sealant.....	46
Figure E.2 – Interface description for insulator with housing made by injection molding and overmolded end fitting.....	46
Figure F.1 – Example for type of housing separation.....	47
Figure F.2 – Example of specimen mounted in a tensile test machine.....	49
Figure F.3 – Example of test object for pull-off test and application clamping and force.....	49
Figure F.4 – Relevant dimensions for the calculation of the area of the pull-off section.....	50
Figure F.5 – Example of test specimen for peel test.....	51
Figure F.6 – Method of peel test and tested specimens after peel test.....	51
Figure F.7 – Method of shear test and tested samples after shear test with cohesive bonding, sample passed the test.....	52
Table 1 – Normal environmental conditions.....	14
Table 2 – Tests to be carried out after design changes.....	17
Table 3 – Design tests.....	20
Table 4 – Application and mounting arrangements for electrical tests.....	26
Table 5 – Sample sizes.....	29
Table G.1 – Design and type tests for DC applications.....	53

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INSULATORS FOR OVERHEAD LINES
COMPOSITE SUSPENSION AND TENSION INSULATORS
~~FOR A.C. SYSTEMS WITH A NOMINAL AC VOLTAGE GREATER THAN~~
~~1 000 V AND DC VOLTAGE GREATER THAN 1 500 V~~ **1** –
DEFINITIONS, TEST METHODS AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

FOREWORD

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This commented version (CMV) of the official standard IEC 61109:2025 edition 3.0 allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous IEC 61109:2008 edition 2.0. Furthermore, comments from IEC TC 36 experts are provided to explain the reasons of the most relevant changes, or to clarify any part of the content.

A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. Experts' comments are identified by a blue-background number. Mouse over a number to display a pop-up note with the comment.

This publication contains the CMV and the official standard. The full list of comments is available at the end of the CMV.

IEC 61109 has been prepared by subcommittee 36B: Insulators for overhead lines, of IEC technical committee 36: Insulators. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) extension of this document to apply both to AC and DC systems;
- b) modifications of Clause 3, Terms, definitions and abbreviations;
- c) removal of Clause 7, Hybrid insulators, from this document;
- d) modifications of tests procedures recently included in IEC 62217 (hydrophobicity transfer test, stress corrosion, water diffusion test on the core with housing);
- e) modifications on environmental conditions;
- f) modifications on classification of tests and include the relevance of the interfaces;
- g) clarification and modification of the parameters determining the need to repeat design and type tests;
- h) revision of Table 1;
- i) revision of electrical type tests;
- j) revision of re-testing procedure of sample test;
- k) addition of a new Annex D on electric field control for AC;
- l) addition of a new Annex E on typical sketch for composite insulators assembly;
- m) addition of a new Annex F on mechanical evaluation of the adhesion between core and housing;
- n) addition of a new Annex G on applicability of design- and type tests for DC applications.

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

Draft	Report on voting
36/609/FDIS	36/611/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 62217:2012.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

Composite suspension and tension **2** insulators (in the following the term "composite insulator" is used) consist of fibreglass insulating core, bearing the mechanical load protected by a polymeric housing, the load being transmitted to the core by metallic end fittings. Despite these common features, the materials used and the ~~construction~~ design details and manufacturing process used by different manufacturers may differ.

Some tests have been grouped together as "Design tests", to be performed only once on insulators which satisfy the same design conditions. For all design tests of ~~these composite suspension and tension~~ insulators, the appropriate common clauses defined in IEC 62217 are applied. As far as practical, the influence of time on the electrical and mechanical properties of its components (core ~~material~~, housing, interfaces etc.) and of the complete composite insulators has been considered in specifying the design tests to ensure a satisfactory lifetime under normally known stress conditions of transmission lines. Explanation of the principles of the damage limit, load coordination and testing are presented in Annex A.

It has not been considered useful to specify a power arc test as a mandatory test. The test parameters are manifold and can have very different values depending on the configurations of the network and the supports and on the design of arc-protection devices. The heating effect of power arcs ~~should need~~ to be considered in the design of metal fittings. Critical damage to the metal fittings resulting from the magnitude and duration of the short-circuit current can be avoided by properly designed arc-protection devices. This document, however, does not exclude the possibility of a power arc test by agreement between the ~~user and~~ manufacturer and customer. IEC 61467 gives details on AC power arc testing of complete insulator sets, that match their configuration with actual protective and string fittings, to recreate the real electromagnetic field affecting the arc movement.

~~Composite insulators are used in both a.c. and d.c. applications. In spite of this fact, a specific tracking and erosion test procedure for d.c. applications as a design test has not yet been defined and accepted. The 1 000 h a.c. tracking and erosion test of IEC 62217 is used to establish a minimum requirement for the tracking resistance of the housing material.~~

~~The mechanism of brittle fracture has been investigated by CIGRE B2.03⁴ and conclusions are published in [2, 3]. Brittle fracture is a result of stress corrosion induced by internal or external acid attack on the resin bonded glass fibre core. CIGRE D1.14 has developed a test procedure for core materials based on time load tests on assembled cores exposed to acid, along with chemical analysis methods to verify the resistance against acid attack [4]. In parallel IEC TC36WG 12 is studying preventive and predictive measures.~~

This document covers both AC and DC composite insulators. Before the appropriate standard for DC applications is issued, the majority of tests listed in this document can also be applicable for DC (Annex G). Due to the difference in AC and DC tracking performance, a specific tracking and erosion test procedure for DC applications as a design test is planned to be developed. The 1 000 h AC tracking and erosion test of IEC 62217 can be used only to establish a minimum requirement for the tracking and erosion resistance. This 1 000 h salt fog tracking and erosion test is considered as a screening test intended to reject materials in combination with the design which are inadequate. Tracking and erosion tests are not intended to evaluate long term performance of insulators. Such tests, e.g. the 5 000 h multiple stress test and wheel test in IEC TR 62730 [1]², or other tests intended for research or sometimes used as a supplementary design test, are not considered in this document.

Composite suspension and tension insulators are, in general, not intended for torsion or other non-tensile loads. However, due to consideration to non-standard applications (interphase

⁴ ~~International Council on Large High Voltage Electric Systems: Working Group B2.03.~~

² Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

| spacers etc.) loads during handling and installation have to be considered in the design. Guidance on non-standard loads is given in Annex C.

Wherever possible, IEC Guide 111 [2] has been followed for the drafting of this document.

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COMPOSITE SUSPENSION AND TENSION INSULATORS
~~FOR A.C. SYSTEMS WITH A NOMINAL AC VOLTAGE GREATER THAN
1 000 V AND DC VOLTAGE GREATER THAN 1 500 V –~~
DEFINITIONS, TEST METHODS AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

1 ~~Scope and object~~

This International Standard applies to composite ~~suspension/tension~~ insulators for overhead lines consisting of a load-bearing cylindrical insulating solid core consisting of fibres – usually glass – in a resin-based matrix, a housing (~~outside~~ surrounding the insulating core) made of polymeric material and metal end fittings permanently attached to the insulating core.

Composite insulators covered by this document are intended for use as suspension/tension line insulators, but ~~it should be noted that~~ these insulators ~~can~~ could occasionally be subjected to compression or bending, for example when used as ~~phase~~ interphase-spacers. Guidance on such loads is outlined in Annex C.

~~This standard can be applied in part to hybrid composite insulators where the core is made of a homogeneous material (porcelain, resin), see Clause 8.~~

The object of this document is to

- define the terms used,
- ~~prescribe~~ specify test methods,
- ~~prescribe~~ specify acceptance criteria.

This document does not include requirements dealing with the choice of insulators for specific operating conditions or environments beyond normal environmental conditions defined in Table 1.

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

IEC 60383-1, *Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1000 V – Part 1: Ceramic or glass insulator units for AC systems – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 60383-2, *Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1 000 V – Part 2: Insulator strings and insulator sets for AC systems – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 60437, *Radio interference test on high-voltage insulators*

IEC 61284, *Overhead lines – Requirements and tests for fittings*

IEC 61466-1, *Composite string insulator units for overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V – Part 1: Standard strength classes and end fittings*

IEC 61467, *Insulators for overhead lines – Insulator strings and sets for lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V – AC power arc tests*

IEC 62217:~~2005~~³, *Polymeric HV insulators for indoor and outdoor use ~~with a nominal voltage > 1 000 V~~ – General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 62231, *Composite station post insulators for substations with AC voltages greater than 1 000 V up to 245 kV – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

ISO 3452 (all parts), *Non-destructive testing – Penetrant testing*

³ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/RFDIS 62217:2025.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Insulators for overhead lines – Composite suspension and tension insulators with AC voltage greater than 1 000 V and DC voltage greater than 1 500 V – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria

Isolateurs pour lignes aériennes – Isolateurs composites de suspension et d'ancrage de tension supérieure à 1 000 V en courant alternatif et à 1 500 V en courant continu – Définitions, méthodes d'essai et critères d'acceptation

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	9
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	9
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	12
4 Identification.....	12
5 Environmental conditions.....	12
6 Transport, storage and installation.....	13
7 Tolerances	13
8 Classification of tests.....	14
8.1 Design tests.....	14
8.2 Type tests	15
8.3 Sample tests.....	15
8.4 Routine tests.....	15
9 Design tests	18
9.1 General.....	18
9.2 Test specimens.....	18
9.2.1 Tests on interfaces and connections of end fittings.....	18
9.2.2 Tracking and erosion test	19
9.2.3 Tests on core material	19
9.2.4 Tests on core with housing	19
9.3 Product specific pre-stressing for tests on interfaces and connections of end fittings.....	19
9.3.1 General	19
9.3.2 Sudden load release.....	19
9.3.3 Thermal-mechanical pre-stress.....	19
9.4 Assembled core load-time tests	20
9.4.1 Test specimens	20
9.4.2 Mechanical load test.....	21
10 Type tests	21
10.1 General.....	21
10.2 Electrical tests on string insulator units	21
10.2.1 General	21
10.2.2 Test specimens	22
10.2.3 Mounting arrangements for electrical tests.....	22
10.2.4 Dry lightning impulse withstand voltage test.....	22
10.2.5 Wet power-frequency voltage tests	22
10.2.6 Wet switching impulse withstand voltage test.....	22
10.2.7 Corona and radio interference voltage (RIV) tests.....	22
10.2.8 Power arc test	23
10.3 Damage limit proof test and test of the tightness of the interface between end fittings and insulator housing.....	23
10.3.1 Test specimens	23
10.3.2 Performance of the test	23

10.3.3	Evaluation of the test	24
11	Sample tests	25
11.1	General rules	25
11.2	Verification of dimensions (E1 + E2)	25
11.3	Verification of the end fittings (E2)	26
11.4	Verification of tightness of the interface between end fittings and insulator housing (E2) and of the specified mechanical load, SML (E1)	26
11.5	Galvanizing test (E2)	26
11.6	Minimum sheath thickness (E1)	27
11.7	Re-testing procedure	27
12	Routine tests	28
12.1	Mechanical routine test	28
12.2	Visual examination	29
Annex A (informative) Principles of the damage limit, load coordination and testing for composite suspension and tension insulators		30
A.1	Introductory remark	30
A.2	Load-time behaviour and the damage limit	30
A.3	Service load coordination	31
A.4	Verification tests	33
Annex B (informative) Example of two possible devices for sudden release of load		35
B.1	Device 1 (Figure B.1)	35
B.2	Device 2 (Figure B.2)	35
Annex C (informative) Guidance on non-standard mechanical stresses and dynamic mechanical loading of composite insulators		37
C.1	Introductory remark	37
C.2	Torsion loads	37
C.3	Compressive (buckling) loads	37
C.4	Bending loads	38
C.5	Dynamic mechanical loads	38
C.6	Limits	39
Annex D (informative) Electric field control for AC		40
Annex E (informative) Typical sketches for composite insulator assemblies		42
Annex F (informative) Mechanical evaluation of the adhesion between core and housing		43
F.1	General	43
F.2	Method A: Pull-off test	44
F.2.1	General	44
F.2.2	Specimens	44
F.2.3	Procedure	44
F.3	Method B: Peel test	46
F.3.1	General	46
F.3.2	Specimens	46
F.3.3	Procedure	47
F.4	Method C: Shear test	48
F.4.1	General	48
F.4.2	Specimens	48
F.4.3	Procedure	48
Annex G (informative) Applicability of design and type tests for DC applications		49
Bibliography		51

Figure 1 – Thermal-mechanical pre-stressing.....	20
Figure 2 – Examples for 1 min SML withstand test.....	24
Figure 3 – Location for minimum sheath thickness measurement.....	27
Figure 4 – Method of re-testing at different stages.....	28
Figure A.1 – Load-time strength and damage limit of a core assembled with fittings.....	31
Figure A.2 – Graphical representation of the relationship of the damage limit to the mechanical characteristics and service loads of an insulator with a 16 mm diameter core and an SML rating of 133 kN.....	32
Figure A.3 – Applied specific force relationship, example 1.....	32
Figure A.4 – Applied specific force relationship, example 2.....	33
Figure A.5 – Test loads.....	34
Figure B.1 – Example of possible device 1 for sudden release of load.....	35
Figure B.2 – Example of possible device 2 for sudden release of load.....	36
Figure C.1 – Example of compression loads in V-string assemblies.....	38
Figure C.2 – Buckling of composite insulator in a phase-to-phase configuration.....	38
Figure D.1 – Example for electrical field vectors on a composite insulator.....	41
Figure E.1 – Interface description for insulator with housing made by modular assembly and external sealant.....	42
Figure E.2 – Interface description for insulator with housing made by injection molding and overmolded end fitting.....	42
Figure F.1 – Example for type of housing separation.....	43
Figure F.2 – Example of specimen mounted in a tensile test machine.....	45
Figure F.3 – Example of test object for pull-off test and application clamping and force.....	45
Figure F.4 – Relevant dimensions for the calculation of the area of the pull-off section.....	46
Figure F.5 – Example of test specimen for peel test.....	47
Figure F.6 – Method of peel test and tested specimens after peel test.....	47
Figure F.7 – Method of shear test and tested samples after shear test with cohesive bonding, sample passed the test.....	48
Table 1 – Normal environmental conditions.....	13
Table 2 – Tests to be carried out after design changes.....	16
Table 3 – Design tests.....	18
Table 4 – Application and mounting arrangements for electrical tests.....	23
Table 5 – Sample sizes.....	25
Table G.1 – Design and type tests for DC applications.....	49

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FOREWORD

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IEC 61109 has been prepared by subcommittee 36B: Insulators for overhead lines, of IEC technical committee 36: Insulators. It is an International Standard.

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- l) addition of a new Annex E on typical sketch for composite insulators assembly;
- m) addition of a new Annex F on mechanical evaluation of the adhesion between core and housing;
- n) addition of a new Annex G on applicability of design- and type tests for DC applications.

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

Draft	Report on voting
36/609/FDIS	36/611/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 62217:2012.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

Composite suspension and tension insulators (in the following the term "composite insulator" is used) consist of fibreglass insulating core, bearing the mechanical load protected by a polymeric housing, the load being transmitted to the core by metallic end fittings. Despite these common features, the materials used and the design details and manufacturing process used by different manufacturers may differ.

Some tests have been grouped together as "Design tests", to be performed only once on insulators which satisfy the same design conditions. For all design tests of these composite insulators, the appropriate common clauses defined in IEC 62217 are applied. As far as practical, the influence of time on the electrical and mechanical properties of its components (core, housing, interfaces etc.) and of the complete composite insulators has been considered in specifying the design tests to ensure a satisfactory lifetime under normally known stress conditions of transmission lines. Explanation of the principles of the damage limit, load coordination and testing are presented in Annex A.

It has not been considered useful to specify a power arc test as a mandatory test. The test parameters are manifold and can have very different values depending on the configurations of the network and the supports and on the design of arc-protection devices. The heating effect of power arcs need to be considered in the design of metal fittings. Critical damage to the metal fittings resulting from the magnitude and duration of the short-circuit current can be avoided by properly designed arc-protection devices. This document, however, does not exclude the possibility of a power arc test by agreement between the manufacturer and customer. IEC 61467 gives details on AC power arc testing of complete insulator sets, that match their configuration with actual protective and string fittings, to recreate the real electromagnetic field affecting the arc movement.

This document covers both AC and DC composite insulators. Before the appropriate standard for DC applications is issued, the majority of tests listed in this document can also be applicable for DC (Annex G). Due to the difference in AC and DC tracking performance, a specific tracking and erosion test procedure for DC applications as a design test is planned to be developed. The 1 000 h AC tracking and erosion test of IEC 62217 can be used only to establish a minimum requirement for the tracking and erosion resistance. This 1 000 h salt fog tracking and erosion test is considered as a screening test intended to reject materials in combination with the design which are inadequate. Tracking and erosion tests are not intended to evaluate long term performance of insulators. Such tests, e.g. the 5 000 h multiple stress test and wheel test in IEC TR 62730 [1]¹, or other tests intended for research or sometimes used as a supplementary design test, are not considered in this document.

Composite suspension and tension insulators are, in general, not intended for torsion or other non-tensile loads. However, due to consideration to non-standard applications (interphase spacers etc.) loads during handling and installation have to be considered in the design. Guidance on non-standard loads is given in Annex C.

Wherever possible, IEC Guide 111 [2] has been followed for the drafting of this document.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

**INSULATORS FOR OVERHEAD LINES
COMPOSITE SUSPENSION AND TENSION INSULATORS
WITH AC VOLTAGE GREATER THAN
1 000 V AND DC VOLTAGE GREATER THAN 1 500 V –
DEFINITIONS, TEST METHODS AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to composite insulators for overhead lines consisting of a load-bearing cylindrical insulating solid core consisting of fibres – usually glass – in a resin-based matrix, a housing (surrounding the insulating core) made of polymeric material and metal end fittings permanently attached to the insulating core.

Composite insulators covered by this document are intended for use as suspension/tension line insulators, but these insulators could occasionally be subjected to compression or bending, for example when used as interphase-spacers. Guidance on such loads is outlined in Annex C.

The object of this document is to

- define the terms used,
- specify test methods,
- specify acceptance criteria.

This document does not include requirements dealing with the choice of insulators for specific operating conditions or environments beyond normal environmental conditions defined in Table 1.

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

IEC 60383-1, *Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1000 V – Part 1: Ceramic or glass insulator units for AC systems – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 60383-2, *Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1 000 V – Part 2: Insulator strings and insulator sets for AC systems – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 60437, *Radio interference test on high-voltage insulators*

IEC 61284, *Overhead lines – Requirements and tests for fittings*

IEC 61466-1, *Composite string insulator units for overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V – Part 1: Standard strength classes and end fittings*

IEC 61467, *Insulators for overhead lines – Insulator strings and sets for lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V – AC power arc tests*

IEC 62217:—², *Polymeric HV insulators for indoor and outdoor use – General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

IEC 62231, *Composite station post insulators for substations with AC voltages greater than 1 000 V up to 245 kV – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria*

ISO 3452 (all parts), *Non-destructive testing – Penetrant testing*

² Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/RFDIS 62217:2025.

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	57
INTRODUCTION.....	59
1 Domaine d'application	61
2 Références normatives	61
3 Termes, définitions et abréviations	62
3.1 Termes et définitions	62
3.2 Abréviations.....	66
4 Identification.....	66
5 Conditions d'environnement.....	66
6 Transport, stockage et installation	67
7 Tolérances	68
8 Classification des essais	68
8.1 Essais de conception	68
8.2 Essais de type	69
8.3 Essais sur prélèvements	69
8.4 Essais individuels de série.....	69
9 Essais de conception.....	72
9.1 Généralités	72
9.2 Éprouvettes	73
9.2.1 Essais sur les interfaces et les connexions des armatures d'extrémité.....	73
9.2.2 Essai de cheminement et d'érosion.....	73
9.2.3 Essais sur le matériau du noyau	73
9.2.4 Essais sur le noyau avec le revêtement.....	73
9.3 Précontrainte spécifique au produit pour les essais sur les interfaces et les connexions des armatures d'extrémité	73
9.3.1 Généralités.....	73
9.3.2 Suppression brutale de la charge	73
9.3.3 Précontrainte thermomécanique	74
9.4 Essais de charge-temps du noyau assemblé.....	75
9.4.1 Éprouvettes	75
9.4.2 Essai de charge mécanique	75
10 Essais de type.....	75
10.1 Généralités	75
10.2 Essais électriques sur les éléments de chaîne d'isolateurs	76
10.2.1 Généralités.....	76
10.2.2 Éprouvettes	76
10.2.3 Configurations de montage pour les essais électriques.....	76
10.2.4 Essai de tension de tenue aux chocs de foudre à sec.....	76
10.2.5 Essais de tension à fréquence industrielle sous pluie	77
10.2.6 Essai de tension de tenue aux chocs de manœuvre sous pluie.....	77
10.2.7 Essais d'effet couronne et de perturbations radioélectriques (RIV)	77
10.2.8 Essai d'arc de puissance	77
10.3 Essai de vérification de la limite d'endommagement et essai de vérification de l'étanchéité de l'interface entre les armatures d'extrémité et le revêtement de l'isolateur	78
10.3.1 Éprouvettes	78

10.3.2	Déroulement de l'essai	78
10.3.3	Évaluation de l'essai	80
11	Essais sur prélèvements.....	80
11.1	Règles générales	80
11.2	Vérification des dimensions (E1 + E2).....	81
11.3	Vérification des armatures d'extrémité (E2).....	81
11.4	Vérification de l'étanchéité de l'interface entre les armatures d'extrémité et le revêtement de l'isolateur (E2) et vérification de la charge mécanique spécifiée CMS (E1)	81
11.5	Essai de galvanisation (E2).....	82
11.6	Épaisseur minimale de la gaine (E1)	82
11.7	Procédure de contre-épreuve.....	83
12	Essais individuels de série	84
12.1	Essai mécanique de série	84
12.2	Examen visuel	85
Annexe A (informative) Principes de la limite d'endommagement, de la coordination de charges et des essais pour les isolateurs composites de suspension et d'ancrage.....		86
A.1	Remarque introductive	86
A.2	Comportement charge-temps et limite d'endommagement.....	86
A.3	Coordination des charges de service	87
A.4	Essais de vérification	89
Annexe B (informative) Exemple de deux dispositifs possibles pour le relâchement brutal de la charge		91
B.1	Dispositif 1 (Figure B.1)	91
B.2	Dispositif 2 (Figure B.2)	91
Annexe C (informative) Recommandations pour les contraintes mécaniques non normalisées et les charges mécaniques dynamiques appliquées sur les isolateurs composites		93
C.1	Remarque introductive	93
C.2	Charges de torsion.....	93
C.3	Charges de compression (flambage).....	93
C.4	Charges de flexion	94
C.5	Charges mécaniques dynamiques.....	95
C.6	Limites	95
Annexe D (informative) Maîtrise des champs électriques pour les applications en courant alternatif.....		96
Annexe E (informative) Croquis types pour l'assemblage des isolateurs composites		98
Annexe F (informative) Évaluation mécanique de l'adhérence entre le noyau et le revêtement.....		99
F.1	Généralités	99
F.2	Méthode A: Essai d'arrachement.....	100
F.2.1	Généralités	100
F.2.2	Spécimens.....	100
F.2.3	Procédure.....	100
F.3	Méthode B: Essai de pelage	102
F.3.1	Généralités	102
F.3.2	Spécimens.....	103
F.3.3	Procédure.....	103
F.4	Méthode C: Essai de cisaillement	104
F.4.1	Généralités	104

F.4.2	Spécimens.....	104
F.4.3	Procédure.....	104
Annexe G (informative)	Applicabilité des essais de conception et de type pour les applications en courant continu.....	105
	Bibliographie.....	107
Figure 1	– Précontrainte thermomécanique.....	74
Figure 2	– Exemples pour l'essai de tenue à la CMS pendant 1 min.....	79
Figure 3	– Positions de mesure de l'épaisseur minimale de la gaine	82
Figure 4	– Méthode de contre-épreuve à différentes étapes.....	84
Figure A.1	– Courbe résistance-temps et limite d'endommagement d'un noyau assemblé avec ses armatures.....	87
Figure A.2	– Représentation graphique de la relation entre la limite d'endommagement et les caractéristiques mécaniques et les charges de service d'un isolateur possédant un noyau d'un diamètre de 16 mm et une valeur caractéristique CMS de 133 kN	88
Figure A.3	– Exemple 1 de relation de force spécifique appliquée.....	88
Figure A.4	– Exemple 2 de relation de force spécifique appliquée.....	89
Figure A.5	– Charges d'essai	90
Figure B.1	– Exemple de dispositif possible 1 pour le relâchement brutal de la charge	91
Figure B.2	– Exemple de dispositif possible 2 pour le relâchement brutal de la charge	92
Figure C.1	– Exemples de charges de compression exercées dans les chaînes d'isolateurs en V	94
Figure C.2	– Flambage d'un isolateur composite dans une configuration biphasée	94
Figure D.1	– Exemple de vecteurs de champs électriques sur un isolateur composite.....	97
Figure E.1	– Description de l'interface pour un isolateur avec revêtement constitué d'un assemblage modulaire et d'un produit d'étanchéité externe	98
Figure E.2	– Description de l'interface pour un isolateur avec revêtement constitué d'un moulage par injection et d'une armature d'extrémité surmoulée.....	98
Figure F.1	– Exemples de types de séparations des revêtements	99
Figure F.2	– Exemple de spécimen fixé à une machine d'essai de traction.....	101
Figure F.3	– Exemple d'objet d'essai pour l'essai d'arrachement et application du serrage et de la force.....	101
Figure F.4	– Dimensions pertinentes pour le calcul de la surface de la section d'arrachement.....	102
Figure F.5	– Exemple d'éprouvette pour l'essai de pelage.....	103
Figure F.6	– Méthode d'essai de pelage et spécimens observés après l'essai de pelage	103
Figure F.7	– Méthode d'essai de cisaillement et échantillons observés après l'essai de cisaillement – Séparation cohésive (l'échantillon a satisfait à l'essai).....	104
Tableau 1	– Conditions normales d'environnement	67
Tableau 2	– Essais à effectuer après des modifications de conception	70
Tableau 3	– Essais de conception.....	72
Tableau 4	– Application et configurations de montage pour les essais électriques	78
Tableau 5	– Tailles d'échantillons	81
Tableau G.1	– Essais de conception et de type pour les applications en courant continu.....	105

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**ISOLATEURS POUR LIGNES AÉRIENNES –
ISOLATEURS COMPOSITES DE SUSPENSION ET D'ANCRAGE
DE TENSION SUPÉRIEURE À 1 000 V EN COURANT ALTERNATIF
ET À 1 500 V EN COURANT CONTINU –
DÉFINITIONS, MÉTHODES D'ESSAI ET CRITÈRES D'ACCEPTATION**

AVANT-PROPOS

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L'IEC 61109 a été établie par le sous-comité 36B: Isolateurs pour lignes aériennes, du comité d'études 36 de l'IEC: Isolateurs. Il s'agit d'une Norme internationale.

Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2008. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

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

- a) élargissement du présent document pour inclure les systèmes à courant alternatif et à courant continu;
- b) modifications de l'Article 3, Termes, définitions et abréviations;
- c) suppression de l'Article 7, Isolateurs hybrides, dans le présent document;
- d) modifications des procédures d'essai récemment incluses dans l'IEC 62217 (essai de transfert d'hydrophobie, essai de corrosion sous contrainte, essai de pénétration d'eau sur le noyau avec le revêtement);
- e) modifications des conditions d'environnement;
- f) modifications de la classification des essais et ajout de la pertinence des interfaces;
- g) clarification et modification des paramètres qui déterminent la nécessité de répéter les essais de conception et de type;
- h) révision du Tableau 1;
- i) révision des essais électriques de type;
- j) révision de la procédure de contre-épreuve de l'essai sur prélèvement;
- k) ajout d'une nouvelle Annexe D sur la maîtrise des champs électriques pour les applications en courant alternatif;
- l) ajout d'une nouvelle Annexe E sur les croquis types pour l'assemblage des isolateurs composites;
- m) ajout d'une nouvelle Annexe F sur l'évaluation mécanique de l'adhérence entre le noyau et le revêtement;
- n) ajout d'une nouvelle Annexe G sur l'applicabilité des essais de conception et de type pour les applications en courant continu.

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

Projet	Rapport de vote
36/609/FDIS	36/611/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à son approbation.

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

La présente Norme internationale doit être utilisée conjointement avec l'IEC 62217:2012.

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 webstore.iec.ch dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé, ou
- révisé.

INTRODUCTION

Les isolateurs composites de suspension et d'ancrage (ci-après désignés par le terme "isolateur composite") consistent en un noyau isolant en fibres de verre, qui supporte les charges mécaniques et qui est protégé par un revêtement en polymère, les charges étant transmises au noyau par les armatures d'extrémité métalliques. Malgré ces caractéristiques communes, les matériaux, les détails de conception et le procédé de fabrication utilisés par les fabricants peuvent différer.

Certains essais ont été regroupés dans la classe des "essais de conception" et ne doivent être effectués qu'une seule fois sur des isolateurs présentant les mêmes conditions de conception. Pour tous les essais de conception de ces isolateurs composites, les articles communs appropriés définis dans l'IEC 62217 sont appliqués. Dans la mesure du possible, l'influence du temps sur les propriétés électriques et mécaniques de ses composants (noyau, revêtement, interfaces, etc.) et des isolateurs composites complets a été prise en compte lors de la spécification des essais de conception, afin de procurer une durée de vie satisfaisante des isolateurs dans les conditions de charge normalement connues pour les lignes de transport. L'Annexe A explique les principes de la limite d'endommagement, la coordination des charges et les essais associés.

Il n'a pas été jugé pertinent de spécifier un essai d'arc de puissance comme obligatoire. Les paramètres d'essai sont multiples et peuvent avoir des valeurs très différentes selon les configurations du réseau et des supports et la conception des dispositifs de protection contre les arcs. L'effet thermique des arcs de puissance doit être pris en compte dans la conception des armatures métalliques. Des dommages majeurs sur les armatures métalliques causés par l'amplitude et la durée du courant de court-circuit peuvent être évités par l'emploi de dispositifs de protection contre les arcs bien dimensionnés. Néanmoins, le présent document n'exclut pas la possibilité d'un essai d'arc de puissance sous réserve d'un accord entre le fabricant et le client. L'IEC 61467 donne des détails sur les essais d'arc de puissance en courant alternatif de chaînes équipées complètes, qui reproduisent fidèlement leur configuration avec des dispositifs de protection et de fixation réels, afin de recréer les champs électromagnétiques réels qui agissent sur le mouvement des arcs.

Le présent document couvre les isolateurs composites à courant alternatif et à courant continu. En attendant la publication de la norme pertinente pour les applications en courant continu, la majorité des essais définis dans le présent document peuvent également s'appliquer au courant continu (Annexe G). En raison de la différence entre les performances de cheminement en courant alternatif et en courant continu, il est prévu d'élaborer une procédure d'essai de cheminement et d'érosion spécifique pour les applications en courant continu dans le cadre d'un essai de conception. L'essai de cheminement et d'érosion en courant alternatif de 1 000 h de l'IEC 62217 peut être utilisé afin de définir une exigence minimale pour la résistance au cheminement et à l'érosion. Cet essai de cheminement et d'érosion au brouillard salin de 1 000 h est considéré comme un essai de sélection destiné à rejeter les matériaux associés à la conception qui ne sont pas appropriés. Les essais de cheminement et d'érosion ne sont pas destinés à évaluer les performances à long terme des isolateurs. Ces essais, par exemple l'essai sous contraintes multiples de 5 000 h et l'essai à la roue de l'IEC TR 62730 [1]¹ ou d'autres essais, destinés à la recherche ou parfois utilisés comme essai de conception supplémentaire, ne sont pas pris en compte dans le présent document.

Les isolateurs composites de suspension et d'ancrage ne sont généralement pas prévus pour supporter des charges de torsion ou d'autres charges autres que la traction. Toutefois, pour les applications non normalisées (entretoises interphases, etc.), la conception doit prendre en compte les charges induites par la manipulation et l'installation. L'Annexe C fournit des recommandations pour les charges non normalisées.

¹ Les chiffres entre crochets renvoient à la Bibliographie.

Le Guide 111 de l'IEC [2] a été suivi autant que possible pour l'élaboration du présent document.

ISOLATEURS POUR LIGNES AÉRIENNES – ISOLATEURS COMPOSITES DE SUSPENSION ET D'ANCRAGE DE TENSION SUPÉRIEURE À 1 000 V EN COURANT ALTERNATIF ET À 1 500 V EN COURANT CONTINU – DÉFINITIONS, MÉTHODES D'ESSAI ET CRITÈRES D'ACCEPTATION

1 Domaine d'application

La présente Norme internationale s'applique aux isolateurs composites pour lignes aériennes qui sont constitués d'un noyau isolant plein cylindrique réalisé en fibres – généralement de verre – qui supporte les charges. Ces isolateurs possèdent une matrice en résine, un revêtement (recouvrant le noyau isolant) en matériau élastomère et des armatures d'extrémité métalliques fixées au noyau isolant.

Les isolateurs composites couverts par le présent document sont destinés à être utilisés pour la suspension ou l'ancrage de lignes, mais ces isolateurs peuvent parfois être sollicités en compression ou en flexion, par exemple lorsqu'ils sont utilisés comme entretoises interphases. L'Annexe C fournit des recommandations pour ces types de charges.

L'objet du présent document est de:

- définir les termes utilisés;
- spécifier les méthodes d'essai;
- spécifier les critères d'acceptation.

Le présent document ne définit pas d'exigences concernant le choix des isolateurs destinés à des conditions ou des environnements d'exploitation spécifiques, qui diffèrent des conditions normales d'environnement indiquées dans le Tableau 1.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils 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 60060-1, *Techniques d'essai à haute tension – Partie 1: Définitions générales et exigences d'essai*

IEC 60383-1, *Isolateurs pour lignes aériennes de tension nominale supérieure à 1 000 V – Partie 1: Éléments d'isolateurs en matière céramique ou en verre pour systèmes à courant alternatif – Définitions, méthodes d'essai et critères d'acceptation*

IEC 60383-2, *Isolateurs pour lignes aériennes de tension nominale supérieure à 1 000 V – Partie 2: Chaînes d'isolateurs et chaînes d'isolateurs équipées pour systèmes à courant alternatif – Définitions, méthodes d'essai et critères d'acceptation*

IEC 60437, *Essai de perturbations radioélectriques des isolateurs pour haute tension*

IEC 61284, *Lignes aériennes – Exigences et essais pour le matériel d'équipement*

IEC 61466-1, *Éléments de chaîne d'isolateurs composites pour lignes aériennes de tension nominale supérieure à 1 000 V – Partie 1: Classes mécaniques et armatures d'extrémité normalisées*

IEC 61467, *Isolateurs pour lignes aériennes – Chaînes d'isolateurs et chaînes d'isolateurs équipées pour lignes de tension nominale supérieure à 1 000 V – Essais d'arc de puissance en courant alternatif*

IEC 62217:—², *Isolateurs polymériques à haute tension pour usage intérieur ou à l'extérieur – Définitions générales, méthodes d'essai et critères d'acceptation*

IEC 62231, *Isolateurs supports composites rigides à socle destinés aux postes à courant alternatif de tensions supérieures à 1 000 V jusqu'à 245 kV – Définitions, méthodes d'essai et critères d'acceptation*

ISO 3452 (toutes les parties), *Essais non destructifs – Examen par ressuage*

² En preparation. Stade au moment de la publication: IEC/RFDIS 62217:2025.