



ANSI/NEMA C29.1-1988 (R2002, R2012)

American National Standard for Test Methods for Electrical Power Insulators





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American National Standard

Test Methods for Electrical Power Insulators

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National Electrical Manufacturers Association

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FOREWORD

(This foreword is not part of American National Standard C29.1-1988 (R2002, R2012))

This standard comprises a manual of procedures to be followed in making tests to determine the characteristics of insulators used on electric power systems. This standard is not an insulator specification, but rather a test method to be used in conjunction with insulator specifications.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1300 North 17th Street, Rosslyn, VA 22209.

This standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by Accredited Standards Committee on Insulators for Electric Power Lines, C29. Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for approval. At the time it approved this standard, the ASC C-29 Committee had the following members:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD.....	iv
1 SCOPE 1	
2 DEFINITIONS	1
2.1 Insulators and Parts	1
2.2 Low-Frequency Voltages	2
2.3 Impulse Voltages	2
2.4 Mechanical Strength	3
2.5 Miscellaneous	3
3 TEST-SPECIMEN MOUNTING FOR ELECTRICAL TESTS	3
3.1 Suspension Insulators	3
3.2 Line Insulators (Pin, Post)	4
3.3 Apparatus Insulators (Cap and Pin, Post)	4
3.4 Strain Insulators	4
3.5 Spool Insulators	5
4 ELECTRICAL TESTS.....	5
4.1 General	5
4.2 Low-Frequency Dry Flashover Voltage Tests	5
4.3 Low-Frequency Wet Flashover Voltage Tests	6
4.4 Low-Frequency Dry Withstand Voltage Tests	7
4.5 Low-Frequency Wet Withstand Voltage Tests.....	7
4.6 Low-Frequency Dew Withstand Voltage Tests	8
4.7 Impulse Flashover Voltage Tests.....	8
4.8 Impulse Withstand Voltage Tests	9
4.9 Radio-Influence Voltage Tests	9
4.10 Visual Corona Test.....	10
4.11 Puncture Tests	10
5 MECHANICAL TESTS.....	11
5.1 Ultimate Mechanical-Strength Tests	11
5.2 Combined Mechanical-and Electrical-Strength Test (Suspension Insulators)	13
5.3 Time-Load-Withstand-Strength Test	13
5.4 Porosity Test	13
5.5 Thermal Test	13
5.6 Pinhole-Gaging Test	14
6 GALVANIZING TEST	14
7 ROUTINE TESTS	14
7.1 Electrical Tests	14
7.2 Mechanical Tests	14
8 REVISION OF AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS REFERRED TO IN THIS DOCUMENT .	15

TABLE

1	Rate of Increase of Load	11
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FIGURES

1	Low-Frequency Humidity Correction Factors	16
2	Impulse Humidity Correction Factors	17

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

**ANSI/NEMA C29.1-1988
(R2002, R2012)**

Electrical Power Insulators—Test Methods

1 SCOPE

This standard comprises a manual of test methods to be followed in making tests to determine the characteristics of electrical power insulators, as defined herein. Individual tests shall be made only when specified

2 DEFINITIONS

NOTE: Definitions as given herein apply specifically to the subject treated in this standard. For additional definitions see American National Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, ANSI/IEEE 100-1988.

2.1 Insulators and Parts

2.1.1 Insulator. An insulator is a device intended to give flexible or rigid support to electric conductors or equipment and to insulate these conductors or equipment from ground or from other conductors or equipment. An insulator comprises one or more insulating parts to which connecting devices (metal fittings) are often permanently attached.

2.1.2 Shell. A shell is a single insulating member, having a skirt or skirts without cement or other connecting devices, intended to form a part of an insulator or an insulator assembly.

2.1.3 Pin Insulator. A pin insulator is an insulator having means for rigid mounting on a separable pin.

2.1.4 Post Insulator. A post insulator is an insulator of generally columnar shape, having means for direct and rigid mounting.

2.1.5 Cap and Pin Insulator. A cap and pin insulator is an assembly of one or more shells with metallic cap and pin, having means for direct and rigid mounting.

2.1.6 Line Insulator (Pin, Post). A line insulator is an assembly of one or more shells, having means for semirigidly supporting line conductors.

2.1.7 Apparatus Insulator (Cap and Pin, Post). An apparatus insulator is an assembly of one or more apparatus-insulator units, having means for rigidly supporting electric equipment.

2.1.7.1 Unit. An apparatus-insulator unit is an assembly of one or more shells with attached metal parts, the function of which is to support rigidly a conductor, bus, or other conducting elements on a structure or base member.

2.1.7.2 Stack. An apparatus-insulator stack is a rigid assembly of two or more apparatus-insulator units.

2.1.8 Suspension Insulator. A suspension insulator is an insulator with attached metal parts having means for nonrigidly supporting electric conductors.

2.1.8.1 Unit. A suspension-insulator unit is an assembly of a shell and hardware, having means for non-rigid coupling to other units or terminal hardware.