

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Surge arresters –
Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems**

**Parafoudres –
Partie 4: Parafoudres à oxyde métallique sans éclateur pour réseaux à courant alternatif**



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SURGE ARRESTERS –**Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters
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FOREWORD

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This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- A new concept of arrester classification and energy withstand testing was introduced: the line discharge classification was replaced by a classification based on repetitive charge transfer rating (Q_{rs}), as well as on thermal energy rating (W_{th}) and thermal charge transfer rating (Q_{th}), respectively. Requirements depend on the intended arrester application, being either a distribution class arrester (of $I_n = 2,5$ kA; 5 kA or 10 kA) or a station class arrester (of $I_n = 10$ kA or 20 kA). The new concept clearly differentiates between impulse and thermal energy handling capability, which is reflected in the requirements as well as in the related test procedures.
- Requirements and tests for UHV arresters (for highest system voltages $U_s > 800$ kV) were introduced.
- Power-frequency voltage versus time tests – with and without prior duty – were introduced as type tests.
- Requirements and tests on disconnectors were added.
- "Test series B: 5 000 h" was removed from the weather ageing test, thus following the new approach of IEC 62217.
- Former Annexes C, D, E, H, I and J were removed. New Annexes for determining the start temperature for tests on thermal stability, for determining the axial temperature distribution along tall arresters, for providing an example of how to determine energy requirements for the operating duty test and for comparing the new classification system with the former line discharge class system were introduced.
- Definitions for new terms have been added.
- All former items "under consideration" were resolved or removed.

Clauses 10 to 13 contain particular requirements for polymer-housed surge arresters, gas-insulated metal enclosed arresters (GIS-arresters), separable and dead-front arresters, and liquid-immersed arresters, respectively. These are indicated in the form of replacements, additions or amendments to the original clauses or subclauses concerned.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
37/416/FDIS	37/421/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.

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 60099 series, published under the general title *Surge arresters*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60099 presents the minimum criteria for the requirements and testing of gapless metal-oxide surge arresters that are applied to a.c. power systems with U_s above 1 kV.

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SURGE ARRESTERS –

Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60099 applies to non-linear metal-oxide resistor type surge arresters without spark gaps designed to limit voltage surges on a.c. power circuits with U_s above 1 kV.

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

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

IEC 60068-2-11:1981, *Environmental testing – Part 2-11: Tests – Test kA: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

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

IEC 60071-2:1996, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guide*

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

IEC 60507:2013, *Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage insulators to be used on a.c. systems*

IEC TS 60815-1:2008, *Selection and dimensioning of high voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 1: Definitions, information and general principles*

IEC TS 60815-2:2008, *Selection and dimensioning of high voltage insulators intended for use in polluted conditions – Part 2: Ceramic and glass insulators for a.c. systems*

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

IEC 62271-1:2007, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: Common specifications*

IEC 62271-200:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: A.C. metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV*

IEC 62271-203:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 203: Gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV*

ISO 4287, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) – Surface texture: Profile method – Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 4892-1, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 1: General guidance*

ISO 4892-2, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 4892-3, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps*

CISPR/TR 18-2, *Radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment – Part 2: Methods of measurement and procedure for determining limits*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following definitions apply.

3.1

acceptance tests

tests made on arresters or representative samples after agreement between manufacturer and user

3.2

arrester – dead-front type

dead-front arrester

arrester assembled in a screened/shielded housing providing system insulation and conductive ground shield, intended to be installed in an enclosure for the protection of underground and pad-mounted distribution equipment and circuits

Note 1 to entry: The use of dead-front arresters is common in the USA. Most dead-front arresters are load-break arresters.

Note 2 to entry: The arresters are assembled in an insulated housing with varying levels of shielding and screening as determined by safety or contact requirements for the installation. The differences between the descriptions from one manufacturer to another in regard to shielding, screening and degrees of such can be very subtle, but the focus is on safety and conductivity of the exterior housing to either permit, or not, workers to handle the arresters energized and with or without live line tools.

3.3

arrester disconnecter

device for disconnecting an arrester from the system in the event of arrester failure, to prevent a persistent fault on the system and to give visible indication of the failed arrester

Note 1 to entry: Clearing of the fault current through the arrester during disconnection generally is not a function of the device.

3.4

arrester – liquid-immersed type

liquid-immersed arrester

arrester designed to be immersed in an insulating liquid

3.5

arrester – separable type

separable arrester

arrester assembled in an insulated or screened/shielded housing providing system insulation, intended to be installed in an enclosure for the protection of distribution equipment and systems