

IS 13730 (Part 33) : 1997
IEC 317-33 (1990)

भारतीय मानक

विशेष प्रकार के कुण्डलन तारों के लिए विशिष्टि

भाग 33 काँच-रेशा कुण्डलित, सिलिकॉन वार्निश-उपचारित, अनावृत अथवा इन्मेलित
आयताकार ताँबे के तार, तापमान सूचकांक 200

Indian Standard

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR PARTICULAR TYPES OF
WINDING WIRES**

**PART 33 GLASS-FIBRE WOUND, SILICONE VARNISH-TREATED, BARE OR ENAMELLED
RECTANGULAR COPPER WIRE, TEMPERATURE INDEX 200**

ICS 29.060.10

© BIS 1997

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical to IEC 317-33 (1990) 'Specifications for particular types of winding wires — Part 33 : Glass-fibre wound, silicone varnish-treated, bare or enamelled rectangular copper wire, temperature index 200' issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Winding Wires Sectional Committee (ET 33) and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.

This Indian Standard specifies requirements of glass-fibre wound, silicone varnish-treated, bare or grade 2 enamelled rectangular copper winding wire, temperature index 200.

The series of IEC standards on methods of tests (IEC 851 series) and particular types of windings wires (IEC 317 series) have been adopted without deviation as follows:

IEC 851 series on methods of test for windings wires has already been published as IS 13778/IEC 851 (series) in six parts.

Adoption of IEC 317 (series) on particular types of windings wires is being carried out in a phased manner under the series IS 13730/IEC 317.

The text of IEC standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviation. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear, referring to this Standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard', and
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

Only the English text in the International Standard has been retained while adopting it in this Indian Standard.

CROSS REFERENCES

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards which are to be substituted in their place are listed below along with the degree of equivalence:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
317-0-4 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires — Part 0 : General requirements — Section 4 : Glass fibre wound bare or enamelled rectangular copper wire	IS 13730 (Part 0/Sec 4) : 1993/IEC 317-0-4 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires : Part 0 General requirements, Section 4 Glass-fibre wound bare or enamelled rectangular copper wire	Identical
317-28 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires — Part 28 : Polyesterimide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 180	IS 13730 (Part 28) : 1996/IEC 317-28 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires : Part 28 Polyesterimide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 180	Identical

(Continued on third cover)

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PARTICULAR TYPES OF WINDING WIRES

PART 33 GLASS-FIBRE WOUND, SILICONE VARNISH-TREATED, BARE OR ENAMELLED RECTANGULAR COPPER WIRE, TEMPERATURE INDEX 200

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements of glass-fibre wound, silicone varnish-treated, bare or grade 2 enamelled rectangular copper winding wire, temperature index 200.

NOTE - For this type of wire, the heat shock test is inappropriate and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified.

The enamelled wire shall be based on one of the following standards and shall be agreed between purchaser and supplier.

IEC 317-28: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 28: Polyester-imide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 180.*

IEC 317-29: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 29: Polyester or polyesterimide overcoated with polyamide-imide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 200.*

IEC 317-30: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 30: Polyimide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 220.*

When an enamelled wire is used, it must have a minimum class of 180.

The temperature index of the glass-fibre wound varnish-treated wire is dependent upon the type of varnish used. The varnish applied to the glass-fibre is based upon silicone resin and shall have a minimum temperature index of 200. The method of test is to be agreed between purchaser and supplier. The maximum service temperature shall be determined by experience.

The glass-fibre covering may be:

- a) a single layer of glass-fibre;
- b) double layer of glass-fibre, with one layer applied in the direction opposite to that of the other layer.

The range of nominal conductor dimensions covered by this standard is:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| - width: | min. 2,0 mm | max. 16,0 mm; |
| - thickness: | min. 0,80 mm | max. 5,60 mm. |

The specified combinations of width and thickness as well as the specified width/thickness ratio are given in IEC 317-0-4.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid international standards.

IEC 317-0-4: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0: General requirements - Section 4: Glass-fibre wound bare or enamelled rectangular copper wire.*

IEC 317-28: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 28: Polyester-imide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 180.*

IEC 317-29: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 29: Polyester or polyesterimide overcoated with polyamide-imide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 200.*

IEC 317-30: 1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 30: Polyimide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 220.*

3 Definitions and general notes on methods of test

For definitions and general notes on methods of test, see clause 3 of IEC 317-0-4.

In case of inconsistencies between IEC 317-0-4 and this standard, IEC 317-33 shall prevail.

4 Dimensions

See clause 4 of IEC 317-0-4.

5 Electrical resistance

See clause 5 of IEC 317-0-4.

6 Elongation

See clause 6 of IEC 317-0-4.

7 Springiness

See clause 7 of IEC 317-0-4.

8 Flexibility and adherence

See clause 8 of IEC 317-0-4, where the specimen shall be elongated 5 %.

9 Heat shock

Test inappropriate.

10 Cut-through

Test inappropriate.

11 Resistance to abrasion

Test inappropriate.

12 Resistance to solvents

Test inappropriate.

13 Breakdown voltage

See clause 13 of IEC 317-0-4.

14 Continuity of insulation

Test inappropriate.

15 Temperature index

See clause 15 of IEC 317-0-4.

16 Resistance to refrigerants

Test inappropriate.

17 Solderability

Test inappropriate.

18 Heat or solvent bonding

Test inappropriate.

IS 13730 (Part 33) : 1997

IEC 317-33 (1990)

19 Dielectric dissipation factor

Test inappropriate.

20 Resistance to transformer oil

Test inappropriate.

21 Loss of mass

Test inappropriate.

22 High temperature failure

Test inappropriate.

30 Packaging

See clause 30 of IEC 317-0-4.

(Continued from second cover)

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
317-29 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires — Part 29 : Polyester or polyesterimide overcoated with polyamide-imide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 200	IS 13730 (Part 29) : 1996/IEC 317-29 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires: Part 29 Polyester or polyesterimide overcoated with polyamide-imide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 200	Identical
317-30 (1990) Specifications for particular types of windings wires — Part 30 : Polyimide enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 220	Nil	Identical

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

BIS Certification Marking

The product may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Handbook' and 'Standards : Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. ET 33 (3779).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones : 323 01 31, 323 94 02, 323 33 75

Telegrams: Manaksanstha
(Common to
all offices)

Regional Offices:

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
NEW DELHI 110002

Telephone

{ 323 76 17
323 38 41

Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola
CALCUTTA 700054

{ 337 84 99, 337 85 61
337 86 26, 337 86 62

Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022

{ 60 38 43
60 20 25

Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113

{ 235 02 16, 235 04 42
235 15 19, 235 23 15

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East)
MUMBAI 400093

{ 832 92 95, 832 78 58
832 78 91, 832 78 92

Branches : AHMADABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR.
COIMBATORE. FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR.
KANPUR. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. PATNA. PUNE. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.