

Indian Standard

CLASSIFICATION OF INSULATING LIQUIDS

(First Revision)

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the detailed classification of the N family (insulating liquids) that belongs to class L (lubricants, industrial oils and related products) in accordance with ISO 8681 and ISO 6743-99, affecting product categories that include products derived from petroleum processing, synthetic chemical products and synthetic and natural esters.

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/TS 60076-14:2004, *Power transformers – Part 14: Design and application of liquid-immersed power transformers using high-temperature insulation materials*

IEC 60296:2003, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications – Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear*

IEC 60465:1988, *Specification for unused insulating mineral oils for cables with oil ducts*

IEC 60836:2005, *Specifications for unused silicone insulating liquids for electrotechnical purposes*

IEC 60867:1993, *Insulating liquids – Specifications for unused liquids based on synthetic aromatic hydrocarbons*

IEC 60963:1988, *Specification for unused polybutenes*

IEC 61099:1992, *Specifications for unused synthetic organic esters for electrical purposes*

ISO 1928:1995, *Solid mineral fuels – Determination of gross calorific value by the bomb calorimetric method, and calculation of net calorific value*

ISO 2592:2000, *Determination of flash and fire points – Cleveland open cup method*

ISO 6743-99 :2002, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) – Classification – Part 99: General*

ISO 8681:1986, *Petroleum products and lubricants – Method of classification - Definition of classes*

OECD 301:1992, *OECD guideline for testing of chemicals – Ready biodegradability*

ASTM D240-02 *Standard test method for heat of combustion of liquid hydrocarbon fuels by bomb calorimeter*