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**Fixed inductors for electromagnetic
interference suppression –**

**Part 1:
Generic specification**



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International Electrotechnical Commission
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
1 General	6
1.1 Scope.....	6
1.2 Normative references	6
2 Technical data	8
2.1 Units and symbols	8
2.2 Definitions	8
2.3 Preferred values	11
2.4 Marking	11
3 Quality assessment procedures	11
3.1 General	11
3.2 Primary stage of manufacture	11
3.3 Structurally similar inductors	11
3.4 Qualification approval procedures	11
3.5 Quality conformance inspection	12
3.6 Alternative test methods	12
3.7 Unchecked parameters	13
4 Test and measurement procedure.....	13
4.1 General	13
4.2 Standard atmospheric conditions	13
4.3 Drying.....	14
4.4 Visual examination and check of dimensions.....	14
4.5 Insulation resistance.....	16
4.6 Voltage proof	18
4.7 Inductance.....	21
4.8 Insertion loss	21
4.9 Robustness of terminations.....	21
4.10 Resistance to soldering heat	22
4.11 Solderability (applicable only for terminations intended to be soldered).....	23
4.12 Rapid change of temperature.....	23
4.13 Vibration.....	24
4.14 Bump	24
4.15 Shock.....	24
4.16 Container sealing.....	24
4.17 Climatic sequence	25
4.18 Damp heat, steady state	26
4.19 Temperature rise	26
4.20 Endurance	27
4.21 Passive flammability	27
4.22 Active flammability.....	28
4.23 Solvent resistance of marking	28
4.24 Component solvent resistance	28

Annex A (normative) Interpretation of sampling plans and procedures as described in IEC 60410 for use within the IEC quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ).....	29
Annex B (normative) Rules for the preparation of detail specifications for capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment.....	30
Annex C (normative) Requirements for earth inductors.....	31
Figure 1 – Voltage proof test circuit.....	19
Table 1 – Reference test: standard atmospheric conditions	14
Table 2 – Creepage distances and clearances.....	15
Table 3 – Measuring voltage	16
Table 4 – Measuring points	17
Table 5 – Force.....	22
Table 6 – Torque.....	22
Table 7 – Number of cycles.....	26
Table 8 – Severities and requirements.....	28
Table C.1 – Rated current related to minimum cross-sectional area of copper lead (mm ²) of the earth inductor	31

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**FIXED INDUCTORS FOR ELECTROMAGNETIC
INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION –****Part 1: Generic specification****FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 60938-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 40: Capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment.

This consolidated version of IEC 60938-1 consists of the second edition (1999) [documents 40/1110/FDIS and 40/1136/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2006) [documents 40/1602/CDV and 40/1699A/RVC].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 2.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

The QC number that appears on the front cover of this publication is the specification number in the IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ).

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this standard.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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
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FIXED INDUCTORS FOR ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION –

Part 1: Generic specification

1 General

1.1 Scope

This International Standard applies to inductors designed for electromagnetic interference suppression intended for use within, or associated with, electronic or electrical equipment and machines. It is restricted to inductors for which safety tests are appropriate.

The combination of two or more inductors within one enclosure is also included.

Inductors within the scope of this standard may also be used to protect apparatus and machines from electrical noise and voltage or current transients coming from either the supply or from other parts of the apparatus.

This standard does not necessarily apply in its entirety to inductors intended for use on motor vehicles, in aircraft or for marine applications.

1.2 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 60027 (all parts), *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology*

IEC 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)*

IEC 60062:1992, *Marking codes for resistors and capacitors*

IEC 60068-1:1988, *Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance*
Amendment 1 (1992)

IEC 60068-2-1:1990, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Tests A: Cold*
Amendment 1 (1993)
Amendment 2 (1994)

IEC 60068-2-2:1974, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Tests B: Dry Heat*
Amendment 1 (1993)
Amendment 2 (1994)

IEC 60068-2-3:1969, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ca: Damp heat, steady state*
Amendment 1 (1984)

IEC 60068-2-6:1995, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-13:1983, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test M: Low air pressure*

IEC 60068-2-14:1984, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*
Amendment 1 (1986)

IEC 60068-2-17:1994, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Q: Sealing*

IEC 60068-2-20:1979, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test T: Soldering*
Amendment 2 (1987)

IEC 60068-2-21:1983, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices*
Amendment 2 (1991)
Amendment 3 (1992)

IEC 60068-2-27:1987, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-29:1987, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Eb and guidance: Bump*

IEC 60068-2-30:1980, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Db and guidance: Damp heat, cyclic (12 + 12 hour cycle)*
Amendment 1 (1985)

IEC 60068-2-45:1980, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test XA and guidance: Immersion in cleaning solvents*
Amendment 1 (1993)

IEC 60294:1969, *Measurement of the dimensions of a cylindrical component having two axial terminations*

IEC 60335-1:1991, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60410:1973, *Sampling plans and procedures for inspection by attributes*

IEC 60617 (all parts), *Graphical symbols for diagrams*

IEC 60695-2-2:1991, *Fire hazard testing – Section 2: Needle-flame test*
Amendment 1 (1994)

CISPR 17:1981, *Methods of measurement of the suppression characteristics of passive radio interference filters and suppression components*

IEC QC 001002-3:1998, *Rules of Procedure of the IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) – Part 3: Approval procedures*

ISO 1000:1992, *SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units*

2 Technical data

2.1 Units and symbols

Units, graphical symbols, letter symbols and terminology shall, whenever possible, be taken from the following publications:

IEC 60027

IEC 60050

IEC 60617

ISO 1000

When further items are required they shall be derived in accordance with the principles of the documents listed above.

2.2 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.2.1

type

a group of components having similar design features and the similarity of whose manufacturing techniques enables them to be grouped together either for qualification approval or for quality conformance inspection

They are generally covered by a single detail specification.

NOTE Components described in several detail specifications, may, in some cases, be considered as belonging to the same type.

2.2.2

style

a sub-division of a type, generally based on dimensional factors.

A style may include several variants, generally of a mechanical order

2.2.3

family (of electronic components)

a group of electronic components which predominantly displays a particular physical attribute and/or fulfils a defined function

2.2.4

sub-family (of electronic components)

a group of components within a family manufactured by similar technological methods

2.2.5

rated voltage (U_R)

rated voltage is either the maximum r.m.s. operating voltage of rated frequency or the maximum d.c. operating voltage which may be applied continuously to the terminations of the inductor at any temperature between the lower category temperature and the rated temperature

NOTE For inductors with only one winding, the rated voltage should only be applied between one terminal and any conducting surface with which the case is liable to come into contact in normal use. For inductors having more than one winding, the rated voltage may be applied across two individual windings.

2.2.6**category voltage (U_C)**

maximum voltage which may be applied continuously to an inductor at its upper category temperature

2.2.7**lower category temperature**

minimum external surface temperature for which the inductor has been designed to operate continuously

2.2.8**upper category temperature**

maximum external surface temperature for which the inductor has been designed to operate continuously

NOTE The external surface temperature can be affected by internal heating due to the lead-through current. The terminations are considered to be part of the external surface.

2.2.9**rated temperature**

maximum ambient temperature at which an inductor can carry its rated current

2.2.10**rated current**

maximum r.m.s. operating current at rated frequency or maximum d.c. operating current which allows continuous operation of the inductor at the rated temperature. It is assigned by the manufacturer for one or both of the following conditions:

- a) free air (I_{RO});
- b) with a specified heat sink (I_{RH}).

2.2.11**rated inductance (L_R)**

inductance value for which the inductor has been designed and which is usually indicated upon it

2.2.12**insertion loss**

ratio of the voltage before and after the insertion of the suppressor in the circuit as measured at the terminations.

NOTE 1 The insertion loss can be measured either with a symmetrical or an asymmetrical test circuit.

NOTE 2 When expressed in decibels the insertion loss is 20 times the logarithm of the ratio stated.

2.2.13**asymmetrical test circuit**

a test circuit in which the inductor under test is connected with a coaxial cable of which the outer conductor constitutes a return path for high-frequency current

[CISPR 17:1981, 3.5 modified]

2.2.14**symmetrical test circuit**

a test circuit in which the inductor under test is connected with screened conductor pairs in which the asymmetrical voltage is small enough to be neglected

[CISPR 17:1981, 3.6 modified]

2.2.15

insulated inductor

an inductor in which all terminations connected to a section may be raised to a potential different (but not less than the rated voltage) from that of any conducting surface with which the case is liable to come into contact in normal use

2.2.16

uninsulated inductor

an inductor in which at least one of the terminations connected to a section cannot be raised to a potential different (but not less than the rated voltage) from that of any conducting surface with which the case is liable to come into contact in normal use

2.2.17

electromagnetic interference suppression inductor

an inductor which at mains frequency has a low impedance, but which at radio frequency has a high inductive impedance

NOTE 1 It may be used for reducing the interference at frequencies caused by electrical equipment.

NOTE 2 These inductors are sometimes known as RF chokes.

2.2.18

current-compensated inductor

an inductor having more than one winding on a single core arranged in such a way that the resultant magnetization caused by the current is near zero

2.2.19

earth inductor

an inductor connected in the earth lead of an equipment.

For requirements for earth inductors, see annex C

2.2.20

thyristor inductor

an inductor used in thyristor controlled circuits

2.2.21

mains inductor

an inductor intended for direct electrical connection to the supply mains

NOTE This inductor may form part of an equipment.

2.2.22

TV choke

an inductor designed to reduce interference mainly in the frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz

NOTE Unencapsulated, non-current compensated TV chokes are not within the scope of this specification, but should be considered as part of the equipment wiring.

2.2.23

visible damage

visible damage which reduces the usability of the inductor unit for intended purpose

2.3 Preferred values

Each sectional specification shall prescribe the preferred values appropriate to the sub-family covered by that sectional specification.

2.4 Marking

2.4.1 General

The sectional specification shall indicate the identification criteria and other information to be shown on the inductors and the packing.

The order of priority for marking small inductors shall be specified.

2.4.2 Coding

When coding is used for tolerance or date of manufacture, the method shall be selected from those given in IEC 60062.

3 Quality assessment procedures

3.1 General

When these standards are used for the purpose of a full quality assessment system such as the IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ), compliance to 3.4 or 3.5 is required.

When these standards are used outside quality assessment systems for purposes such as design proving or type testing, the procedures and requirements of 3.4.1 and 3.4.3 may be used, but the tests and parts of tests shall be applied in the order given in the test schedules.

Before inductors can be qualified according to the procedures of this clause the manufacturer shall obtain the approval of his organization in accordance with the provisions of IEC QC 001002-3.

For certification by an independent test laboratory the procedure of 3.4.3 shall be sufficient, except that the test laboratory will produce the evidence of conformance.

3.2 Primary stage of manufacture

The primary stage of manufacture is the winding of the inductive element(s).

3.3 Structurally similar inductors

The grouping of structurally similar inductors for the purpose of qualification approval and quality conformance inspection shall be prescribed in the sectional specification.

3.4 Qualification approval procedures

3.4.1 Eligibility for qualification approval

The manufacturer shall comply with 3.1.1 of IEC QC 001002-3.

3.4.2 Application for qualification approval

The manufacturer shall comply with 3.1.3 of IEC QC 001002-3.

3.4.3 Test procedure for qualification approval

In addition to the requirements of 3.4.1 and 3.4.2, the manufacturer shall produce test evidence to show conformance to the specification requirements on the fixed sample size test schedule given in the sectional specification.

The specimens taken to form the sample shall be selected at random from current production or as agreed with the National Supervising Inspectorate (NSI).

3.4.4 Granting of qualification approval

Qualification approval shall be granted when the procedures in accordance with 3.1.4 of IEC QC 001002-3 have been completed satisfactorily.

3.4.5 Maintenance of qualification approval

Qualification approval obtained as part of a quality assessment system shall be maintained by regular demonstration of compliance with the requirements for quality conformance (see 3.5).

3.5 Quality conformance inspection

The blank detail specification(s) associated with the sectional specification shall prescribe the test schedule for quality conformance inspection. This schedule shall also specify the grouping, sampling and periodicity for the lot-by-lot and periodic inspection.

Operation of the switching rule for reduced inspection in group C is permitted in all sub-groups except endurance. Sampling plans and inspection levels shall be selected from those given in IEC 60410.

If required, more than one schedule may be specified.

3.5.1 Certified test records of released lots

When certified test records are requested by a purchaser, they shall be specified in the detail specification.

3.5.2 Delayed delivery

Inductors held for a period exceeding three years (unless otherwise specified in the detail specification) following the release of the lot shall, before delivery, be re-examined as specified in the sectional specification.

Once a lot has been satisfactorily re-inspected, its quality is re-assured for three years from the date of re-inspection.

3.5.3 Release for delivery before the completion of group B tests

When the conditions of IEC 60410 for changing to reduced inspection have been satisfied for all group B tests, the manufacturer is permitted to release components before the completion of such tests.

3.6 Alternative test methods

See 3.2.3.7 of IEC QC 001002-3 with the following details:

In case of dispute, for referee and reference purposes only the specified methods shall be used.

3.7 Unchecked parameters

Only those parameters of a component which have been specified in a detail specification and which are subject to testing can be assumed to be within the specified limits.

It cannot be assumed that any unspecified parameter will remain unchanged from one component to another. Should it be necessary, for any reason, for further parameters to be controlled, then a new, more extensive specification should be used.

The additional test methods shall be fully described and appropriate limits, sampling plans and inspection levels specified.

4 Test and measurement procedure

4.1 General

The sectional and/or blank detail specification shall contain the tests to be made, which measurements are to be made before and after each test or sub-group of tests and the sequence in which they shall be carried out. The stages of each test shall be carried out in the order written. The measuring conditions shall be the same for initial and final measurements.

If national specifications within any quality assessment system include methods other than those specified in the above standards, they shall be fully described.

Limits given in all specifications are absolute limits. The principle to take measurement uncertainty into account shall be applied (see IEC QC 001002-3, annex C).

4.2 Standard atmospheric conditions

4.2.1 Standard atmospheric conditions for testing

Unless otherwise specified, all tests and measurements shall be made under standard atmospheric conditions for testing as given in 5.3 of IEC 60068-1:

- temperature: 15 °C to 35 °C;
- relative humidity: 25 % to 75 %;
- air pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa.

Before the measurements are made, the component shall be stored at the measuring temperature for a time sufficient to allow the entire component to reach this temperature. The period as prescribed for recovery at the end of a test is normally sufficient for this purpose.

When measurements are made at a temperature other than the specified temperature the results shall, where necessary, be corrected to the specified temperature. The ambient temperature during the measurements shall be stated in the test report. In the event of a dispute, the measurements shall be repeated, using one of the referee temperatures (as given in 4.2.3) and such other conditions as are prescribed in this specification.

When tests are conducted in a sequence, the final measurements of one test may be taken as the initial measurements for the succeeding test.

During measurements the component shall not be exposed to draughts, direct sunlight or other influences likely to cause errors.

4.2.2 Recovery conditions

Unless otherwise specified, recovery shall take place under the standard atmospheric conditions for testing (4.2.1).

If recovery under closely controlled conditions is necessary, the controlled recovery conditions of 5.4.1 of IEC 60068-1 shall be used.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification, a duration of 1 h to 2 h shall be used.

4.2.3 Referee conditions

For referee purposes, one of the standard atmospheric conditions for referee tests taken from 5.2 of IEC 60068-1, as given in table 1, shall be selected:

Table 1 – Reference test: standard atmospheric conditions

Temperature °C	Relative humidity %	Air pressure kPa
20 ± 1	63 to 67	86 to 106
23 ± 1	48 to 52	86 to 106
25 ± 1	48 to 52	86 to 106
27 ± 1	63 to 67	86 to 106

4.2.4 Reference conditions

For reference purposes, the standard atmospheric conditions for reference given in 5.1 of IEC 60068-1 apply:

- temperature: 20 °C;
- air pressure: 101,3 kPa.

4.3 Drying

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification, the inductor shall be conditioned for 96 h ± 4 h by heating in a circulating air oven at a temperature of 55 °C ± 2 °C and a relative humidity not exceeding 20 %.

The inductor shall then be allowed to cool in a desiccator using a suitable desiccant, such as activated alumina or silica gel, and shall be kept therein from the time of removal from the oven to the beginning of the specified tests.

4.4 Visual examination and check of dimensions

4.4.1 Visual examination

The condition, workmanship and finish shall be satisfactory as checked by visual examination (see 2.2.23).

Marking shall be legible, as checked by visual examination and shall conform to the requirements of the detail specification.

4.4.2 Dimensions (gauging)

The dimensions indicated in the detail specification as being suitable for gauging shall be checked, and shall comply with the values prescribed in the detail specification.

When applicable, measurements shall be made in accordance with IEC 60294.

4.4.3 Dimensions (detail)

All dimensions prescribed in the detail specification shall be checked and shall comply with the values prescribed.

4.4.4 Creepage distances and clearances

For main inductors, creepage distances and clearances on the outside of the inductor between live parts of different polarity or between live parts and a metal case shall be not less than the appropriate values given in the table 2.

Table 2 – Creepage distances and clearances

Point of measurement	Rated voltage							
	$U_R \leq 130 \text{ V}$		$130 \text{ V} < U_R \leq 250 \text{ V}$		$250 \text{ V} < U_R \leq 500 \text{ V}$		$500 \text{ V} < U_R \leq 760 \text{ V}$	
	Creepage distance mm	Clearance mm	Creepage distance mm	Clearance mm	Creepage distance mm	Clearance mm	Creepage distance mm	Clearance mm
Between live parts of different polarity	2,0	1,5	3,0	2,5	4,0	3,0	6,3	5,5
Between live parts and other metal parts over basic insulation	2,0	1,5	4,0	3,0	6,3	5,5	6,3	5,5
Between live parts and other metal parts over reinforced insulation	8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0				
NOTE The values are for basic insulation in accordance with clause 29 of IEC 60335-1.								

Compliance shall be checked by measurement according to the rules laid down in IEC 60335-1 for measurement on the outside of the inductor. Additional requirements may be necessary, for example for drip-proof or splash-proof inductors.

4.5 Insulation resistance

4.5.1 Unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification, the insulation resistance shall be measured, at the d.c. voltage specified in table 3.

Table 3 – Measuring voltage

Voltage rating of inductor V	Measuring voltage V
U_R or $U_C < 10$	U_C or $U_R \pm 10\%$
$10 \leq U_R$ or $U_C < 100$	$10 \pm 1^*$
$100 \leq U_R$ or $U_C < 500$	100 ± 15
$500 \leq U_R$ or U_C	500 ± 50
* When it can be demonstrated that the voltage has no influence on the measuring result, or that a known relationship exists, measurement can be performed at voltages up to the rated or category voltage (10 V shall be used in case of dispute).	

U_R is the rated voltage for use in defining the measuring voltage to be used under standard atmospheric conditions for testing.

U_C is the category voltage for use in defining the measuring voltage to be used at the upper category temperature.

4.5.2 The insulation resistance shall be measured between the measuring points defined in table 4, specified in the relevant specification.

Test A, between terminations, applies to all inductors, whether insulated or not.

Test B, internal insulation, applies to insulated inductors in uninsulated metal cases.

Test C, external insulation, applies to insulated inductors in non-metallic cases or in insulated metal cases. For this test, the measuring voltage shall be applied using one of the three following methods as specified in the relevant specification.

4.5.2.1 Foil method

A metal foil shall be closely wrapped around the body of the inductor. For inductors with axial terminations this foil shall extend beyond each end by not less than 5 mm, provided that a minimum distance of 1 mm can be maintained between the foil and the terminations. If this minimum distance cannot be maintained, the extension of the foil shall be reduced by as much as is necessary to establish the distance of 1 mm.

For inductors with unidirectional terminations a minimum distance of 1 mm shall be maintained between the edge of the foil and each termination.

4.5.2.2 Method for inductors with mounting devices

The inductor shall be mounted in its normal manner on a metal plate, which extends at least 13 mm in all directions beyond the mounting face of the inductor.

4.5.2.3 V-block method

The inductor shall be clamped in the trough of 90° metallic V-block of such size that the inductor body does not extend beyond the extremities of the block.

The clamping force shall be such as to guarantee adequate contact between the inductor and the block. The clamping force is to be chosen in such a way that no destruction or damage of the inductor occurs.

The inductor shall be positioned as follows:

- a) for cylindrical inductors: the inductor shall be positioned in the block so that the termination furthest from the axis of the inductor is nearest to one of the faces of the block;
- b) for rectangular inductors: the inductor shall be positioned in the block so that the termination nearest the edge of the inductor is nearest to one of the faces of the block.

For cylindrical and rectangular inductors having axial terminations, any out-of-centre positioning of the termination at its emergence from the inductor body shall be ignored.

4.5.3 The insulation resistance shall be measured after the voltage has been applied for $60 \text{ s} \pm 5 \text{ s}$, unless otherwise prescribed in the detail specification.

4.5.4 When prescribed by the detail specification, the temperature at which the measurement is made shall be noted. If this temperature differs from 20 °C, a correction shall be made to the measured value by multiplying the value by the appropriate correction factor prescribed in the sectional specification.

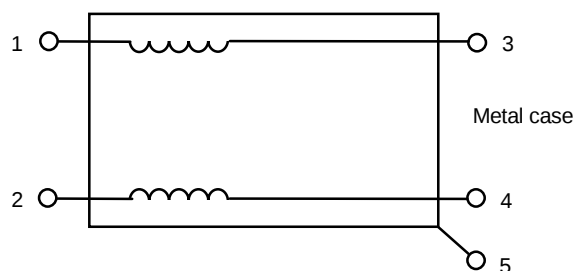
4.5.5 The relevant specification shall prescribe:

- a) the tests and the measuring voltage corresponding to each of these tests (see table 4);
- b) the method of applying the voltage (one of the methods described in 4.5.2.1, 4.5.2.2 or 4.5.2.3);
- c) time of electrification if other than 1 min;
- d) any special precautions to be taken during measurements;
- e) any correction factors required for measurement over the range of temperatures covered by the standard atmospheric conditions for testing;
- f) the temperature of measurement if other than the standard atmospheric conditions for testing;
- g) the minimum value of insulation resistance for the various tests (see table 4).

Table 4 – Measuring points

Tests	Description
A Between terminations	Between pairs of lines carrying the load current through the suppression components; for example, line-line or line-neutral*
B Internal insulation	Between the load-current terminations connected together and the case (except where the case is one termination) (metal-cased types only)
C External insulation	Between the load-current terminations connected together and the metal plate or foil (insulated cases not employing metal) or Between the case and the metal plate foil (insulated metal-cased types only)
D Between windings and core	Between hot-wired terminations and the core, if it is not insulated and accessible
* Applies only to inductors with more than one winding.	

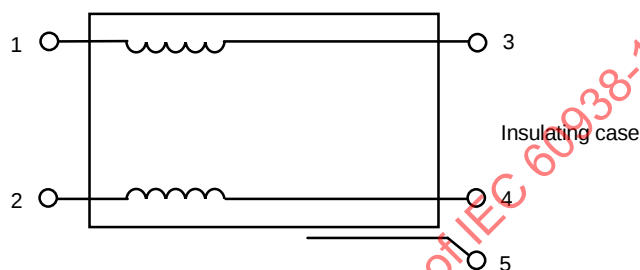
EXAMPLE 1



IEC 1469/99

Test A between 1 and 2 or 3 and 4.
Test B between 1, 2, 3, 4 together and 5.

EXAMPLE 2



IEC 1470/99

Test A between 1 and 2 or 3 and 4.
Test C between 1, 2, 3, 4 together and the metal foil 5 wrapped around the case.

4.6 Voltage proof

The test prescribed below is a d.c. test. When the relevant specification prescribes an a.c. test, the test circuit shall be prescribed by that specification.

4.6.1 Test circuit (for the test between terminations)

The test circuit shall be such that the conditions relating to the charging and discharging currents and the time constant for charging, prescribed in the relevant specification, are complied with.

Figure 1 specifies the characteristics of a suitable test circuit.

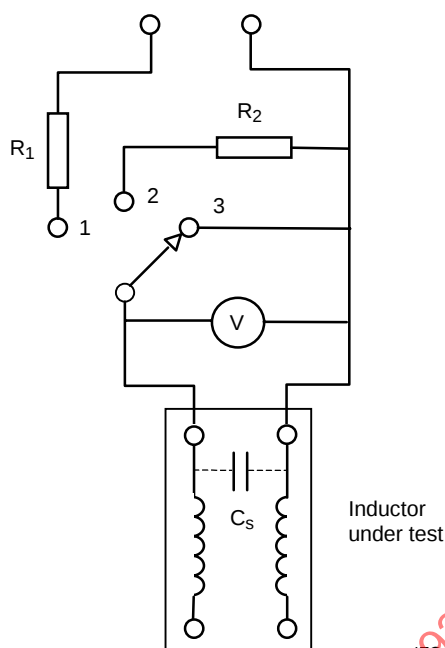


Figure 1 – Voltage proof test circuit

The resistance of the voltmeter shall be not less than 10 000 Ω/V . The resistor R_1 includes the internal resistance of the d.c. supply. The resistors R_1 and R_2 shall have a value sufficient to limit the charging and discharging current to the value prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.6.2 Test

Depending on the case, the test comprises one or more parts in accordance with table 4 and the requirements of the relevant specification.

4.6.2.1 Test A – Between terminations

Test A of table 4, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant specification.

Procedure

With the switch in position 2, connect the two terminals at the top of the diagram to a variable d.c. supply of sufficient power adjusted to the required test voltage.

Connect the inductor to be tested to the test circuit as indicated in the diagram.

Move the switch to position 1 to charge the stray capacitance C_s .

The switch shall remain in this position for the time specified after the test voltage has been reached.

Discharge the stray capacitance C_s through R_2 by moving the switch to position 2. As soon as the voltmeter reading has fallen to zero, short-circuit the inductor by moving the switch to position 3 and disconnect the inductor.

4.6.2.2 Test B – Internal insulation

Test B of table 4, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant specification.

Procedure

The specified test voltage is applied instantaneously via the internal resistance of the power supply for the time specified in the relevant specification.

4.6.2.3 Test C – External insulation (applicable only to insulated inductors in non-metallic case or in insulated metal case)

Test C of table 4, using one of the three following methods for the application of the voltage in accordance with the requirements of the relevant specification.

Foil method

A metal foil shall be closely wrapped around the body of the inductor.

For inductors with axial terminations this foil shall extend beyond each end by not less than 5 mm, provided that a minimum distance of 1 mm/kV can be maintained between the foil and the terminations. If this minimum cannot be maintained, the extension of the foil shall be reduced by as much as is necessary to establish the distance of 1 mm/kV of test voltage.

For inductors with unidirectional terminations, a minimum distance of 1 mm/kV shall be maintained between the edge of the foil and each termination.

In no case shall the distance between the foil and the terminations be less than 1 mm.

Method for inductors with mounting devices

The inductor shall be mounted in its normal manner on a metal plate which extends by not less than 13 mm in all directions beyond the mounting face of the inductor.

V-block method

The inductor shall be clamped in the trough of a 90° metallic V-block of such size that the inductor body does not extend beyond the extremities of the block.

The clamping force shall be such as to guarantee adequate contact between the inductor and the block.

The inductor shall be positioned in accordance with the following:

- a) for cylindrical inductors: the inductor shall be positioned in the block so that the termination furthest from the axis of the capacitor is nearest to one of the faces of the block;
- b) for rectangular inductors: the inductor is positioned in the block so that the termination nearest the edge of the inductor is nearest to one of the faces of the block.

For cylindrical and rectangular inductors having axial terminations, any out-of-centre positioning of the termination at its emergence from the inductor body shall be ignored.

Procedure

The specified test voltage is applied instantaneously through the internal resistance of the power source for the time specified in the relevant specification.

4.6.2.4 Test D – Between windings and core (applicable only to inductors with accessible and not insulated core)

Test D of Table 4; requirements in accordance with the detail specification.

This test is performed for approval. Test D is only performed as a conformance test if required in the detail specification.

4.6.3 Requirements

For each of the specified tests there shall be no sign of breakdown or flashover during the test period.

4.6.4 Repeated application of the voltage proof test may cause permanent damage to the inductor and should be avoided as far as possible.

4.6.5 The relevant specification shall prescribe:

- a) the tests (see table 4) and the test voltage corresponding to each of these tests;
- b) for the external insulation test (test C): the method of applying the test voltage (one of the methods described in 4.6.2.3);
- c) the time for which the voltage is applied;
- d) the maximum charge and discharge currents.

4.7 Inductance

The inductance shall be measured and shall be within the declared tolerance of the rated inductance. The measuring current or voltage and frequency shall be specified in the detail specification.

As the measured value of the inductance may be a function of current, frequency and temperature, these parameters shall be recorded in the test report and shall remain constant throughout the test.

4.8 Insertion loss

The measurement method shall be selected from those described in CISPR 17.

4.9 Robustness of terminations

The inductors shall be subjected to tests U_{a1} , U_b , U_c and U_d of IEC 60068-2-21, as applicable.

4.9.1 Test U_{a1} – Tensile

The force applied shall be:

- for terminations other than wire terminations: 20 N;
- for wire terminations, see table 5.

Table 5 – Force

Nominal cross-sectional area (S) mm ²	Corresponding diameter (d) of circular section wires mm	Force with tolerance of ±10 % N
$S \leq 0,05$	$d \leq 0,25$	1
$0,05 < S \leq 0,1$	$0,25 < d \leq 0,35$	2,5
$0,1 < S \leq 0,2$	$0,35 < d \leq 0,5$	5
$0,2 < S \leq 0,5$	$0,5 < d \leq 0,8$	10
$0,5 < S \leq 1,2$	$0,8 < d \leq 1,25$	20
$1,2 < S$	$1,25 < d$	40

4.9.2 Test Ub – Bending (first half of the sample)

Method 1: two consecutive bends shall be applied in each direction. This test shall not apply if, in the detail specification for the inductors, the terminations are described as rigid.

4.9.3 Test Uc – Torsion (second half of the sample)

Method A, severity 2 (two successive rotations of 180°) shall be used.

This test is not applicable if, in the detail specification, the terminations are described as rigid and connected to inductors with unidirectional terminations designed for printed board applications.

4.9.4 Test Ud – Torque (for terminations with threaded studs or screws and for integral mounting devices)

Table 6 – Torque

Nominal thread diameter mm		2,6	3	3,5	4	5	6
Torque Nm	Severity 1	0,4	0,5	0,8	1,2	2,0	2,5
	Severity 2	0,2	0,25	0,4	0,6	1,0	1,25

4.9.5 Visual examination

After each of these tests the inductors shall be visually examined. There shall be no visible damage.

4.10 Resistance to soldering heat

4.10.1 Unless otherwise stated in the relevant specification, the inductors shall undergo one of the following tests, as prescribed by the relevant specification:

- a) For all inductors except those of item b) below method 1A of test Tb of IEC 60068-2-20, with immersion time: 5 s or 10 s, as specified in the detail specification;

depth of immersion from the seating plane: $2 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -0,5 \end{smallmatrix}$ mm, using a thermal insulating screen of 1,5 mm ± 0,5 mm thickness;

temperature of the solder bath: 260 °C ± 5 °C.

- b) Inductors not designed for use on printed boards as indicated in the detail specification, method 1B of test Tb of IEC 60068-2-20, with temperature of the solder bath: $350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; depth of immersion from the component body: $3,5\text{ }_{-0,5}^0\text{ mm}$.

The period of recovery shall be not less than 1 h nor more than 2 h, unless otherwise specified by the detail specification.

4.10.2 When the test has been carried out the inductors shall be visually examined. There shall be no visible damage and the marking shall be legible.

The inductors shall then be measured as prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.11 Solderability (applicable only for terminations intended to be soldered)

4.11.1 Inductors shall be subjected to test Ta of IEC 60068-2-20 either using the solder bath method (method 1) or the soldering iron method (method 2) or the solder globule method (method 3) as prescribed by the detail specification.

4.11.2 When the solder bath method (method 1) is specified, the following requirements apply:

4.11.2.1 Bath temperature: $235\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Immersion time: $2,0\text{ s} \pm 0,5\text{ s}$.

a) All inductors except those of item b) below:

$2\text{ }_{-0,5}^0\text{ mm}$, using a thermal insulating screen of $1,5\text{ mm} \pm 0,5\text{ mm}$ thickness.

b) Inductors indicated by the detail specification as being not designed for use on printed boards: $3,5\text{ }_{-0,5}^0\text{ mm}$.

4.11.2.2 The terminations shall be examined for good tinning as evidenced by free flowing of the solder with wetting of the terminations.

4.11.2.3 When the solder bath method is not applicable, the relevant specification shall define the method, test conditions and the requirements.

NOTE When the solder globule method is used, the requirement should include the soldering time.

4.12 Rapid change of temperature

4.12.1 The measurement prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

4.12.2 The inductors shall be subjected to test Na of IEC 60068-2-14 using the degree of severity as prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.12.3 After recovery the inductors shall be visually examined. There shall be no visible damage.

The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall then be made.

4.13 Vibration

4.13.1 The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

4.13.2 The inductors shall be subjected to test Fc of IEC 60068-2-6 using the mounting method and degree of severity prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.13.3 When specified in the detail specification, during the last 30 min of the vibration test in each direction of movement, an electrical measurement shall be made to check intermittent contacts or open or short circuit.

The method of measurement shall be prescribed in the detail specification.

The duration of the measurement shall be the time needed for one sweep of the frequency range from one frequency extreme to the other.

4.13.4 After the test the inductors shall be visually examined. There shall be no visible damage. When inductors are tested as specified in 4.13.3, the requirements shall be stated in the detail specification.

The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall then be made.

4.14 Bump

4.14.1 The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

4.14.2 The inductors shall be subjected to test Eb of IEC 60068-2-29 using the mounting method and severity prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.14.3 After the test the inductors shall be visually examined. There shall be no visible damage.

The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall then be made.

4.15 Shock

4.15.1 The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

4.15.2 The inductors shall be subjected to test Ea of IEC 60068-2-27 using the mounting method and the severity prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.15.3 After the test, the inductors shall be visually examined. There shall be no visible damage.

The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall then be made.

4.16 Container sealing

The inductors shall be subjected to the procedure of the appropriate methods of test Q of IEC 60068-2-17 as prescribed in the relevant specification.

4.17 Climatic sequence

In the climatic sequence, an interval of maximum three days is permitted between any of the tests, except that the cold test shall be applied immediately after the recovery period for the first cycle of the damp heat, cyclic, test Db of IEC 60068-2-30.

4.17.1 Initial measurements

The measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

4.17.2 Dry heat

The inductors shall be subjected to test Ba of IEC 60068-2-2 for 16 h, using the degree of severity of the upper category temperature, as prescribed in the detail specification.

While still at the specified high temperature and at the end of the period of high temperature, the measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

After specified conditioning, the inductors shall be removed from the chamber and exposed to standard atmospheric conditions for testing for not less than 4 h.

4.17.3 Damp heat, cyclic, test Db, first cycle

The inductors shall be subjected to test Db, variant 1 of IEC 60068-2-30 for one cycle of 24 h, at a temperature of 55 °C (severity b).

After recovery the inductors shall be subjected immediately to the cold test.

4.17.4 Cold

The inductors shall be subjected to test Aa of IEC 60068-2-1 for 2 h, using the degree of severity of the lower category temperature as prescribed in the relevant specification.

While still at the specified low temperature and at the end of the period of low temperature, the measurements prescribed in the relevant specification shall be made.

After the specified conditioning, the inductors shall be removed from the chamber and exposed to standard atmospheric conditions for testing for not less than 4 h.

4.17.5 Low air pressure

The inductors shall be subjected to test M of IEC 60068-2-13 using the appropriate degree of severity prescribed in the relevant specification. The duration of the test shall be 10 min, unless otherwise stated in the relevant specification.

The relevant specification shall prescribe:

- a) duration of test, if other than 10 min;
- b) temperature;
- c) degree of severity.

While at the specified low pressure, the rated voltage shall be applied for the last 1 min of the test period, unless otherwise prescribed in the relevant specification.

During and after the test there shall be no evidence of permanent breakdown, flashover, harmful deformation of the case or seepage of impregnant.