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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 22674-2008

Bushings for d.c. application

直流系统用套管

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This revised standard adopts IEC 62199:2004 "DC system cannula." Taking into account the actual situation in China, in using IEC 62199:2004, the standard of this made some changes. Technical differences with the standard vertical Straight single line (|) in which they are involved in the provision of margin identity. It gives a technical differences and their causes in the informative Appendix A Lanbiao for reference. For ease of comparison, the data are listed in Appendix B of the Standard Terms and IEC 62199:2004 clause against a Lanbiao.

For ease of use, this standard also made the following editorial changes.

- a) "this International Standard" be replaced by "this standard";
- b) use a decimal point instead of a decimal comma " , " . " , " ;
- c) Remove the preface to international standards.

The Standard Annexes A and B are informative appendices.

The standard proposed by China Electrical Equipment Industrial Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee Insulators (SAC/TC80) centralized.

This standard was drafted. Xi'an Institute of Electric Porcelain, Electrical Machinery Industry Beijing Technology and Economy Institute, Xi'an Jiaotong University, the National Insulator Arrester Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, a limited liability company Xi'an high-voltage porcelain, Nanjing Electric (Group) Co., Ltd., Xi'an High Voltage Apparatus Research the, Xi'an Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Baoding Tianwei Electric Co., Ltd., China Electric Power Research Institute, Shenyang Transformer Institute, TBEA Shenyang Transformer limited liability company.

Introduction

In this standard, operating experience and in order to establish market requirements and existing standards have been coordinated, they are.

GB/T 4109-2008 "higher than 1000V AC voltage bushings" (IEC 60137Ed.6.0, MOD).

If necessary, you can also refer to the following criteria.

GB/T 21429-2008 "outdoor and indoor electrical equipment hollow composite insulators definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and design push recommend";

IEC 62155:2003 "rated voltages higher than 1000V electrical equipment hollow porcelain and glass insulators." Taking into account the high voltage DC power despite being a mature technology, but its operational experience with respect to the exchange system, there are still some limitations, the standard number of carefully designed and project-by-type test test.

Non-ceramic casing is widely used in the DC system, in addition to artificial pollution tests of this standard for a variety of insulators same assessment procedures. This is when preparing the sample for artificial pollution test will damage the surface of composite insulators, it does not apply to composite insulators.

DC system cannula

1 Scope

This standard applies to DC systems in all voltage levels of outdoor and indoor casing. May be a condenser bushing or gas-insulated casing, Used oil-filled transformer or converter smoothing reactor assembly, or air-to-air DC bushing. This standard does not apply to the following situations.

- a) cable terminal (cable end sleeves);
- b) the transformer casing;
- c) test transformer bushing;
- d) gas insulated external casing (except outside air at atmospheric pressure) of the casing;
- e) industrial casing;
- f) locomotives cannula.

This standard refers to GB/T 4109-2008 General Terms and environmental conditions, it defines special terms used, the operating environment, the amount of Value, test procedures, and general mechanical and electrical performance requirements of the DC bushing. If necessary, it can refer to GB/T 21429-2008 "Outdoor and indoor electrical

equipment hollow composite insulators definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and design recommendations" and IEC 62155.

2003 "rated voltages higher than 1000V electrical equipment hollow porcelain and glass insulators."

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 311.1-1997 insulation with high voltage power transmission equipment (neq IEC 60071-1:1993) GB/T 2900.8-1995 Electrotechnical terminology insulator (eqv IEC 60050-471:1984) GB/T 4109-2008 AC voltage greater than 1000V insulating sleeve (IEC 60137 Ed. 6.0, MOD) GB/T 6553-2003 assessment used under severe ambient conditions of electrical insulating materials resistance to tracking and erosion test methods (IEC 60587:1984, IDT) GB/T 7354-2003 partial discharge measurements (IEC 60270:2000, IDT) GB/T 16927.1-1997 high voltage test techniques Part 1. General test requirements (eqv IEC 60060-1:1989) Above 1000V ac overhead lines Composite Insulators --- definitions, test methods GB/T 19519-2004 and nominal Acceptance criteria (IEC 61109:1992, MOD) GB/T 21429-2008 outdoor and indoor electrical equipment hollow composite insulators definitions, test methods, acceptance criteria and design Recommended (IEC 61462:1998, MOD) GB/T 22707-2008 high-voltage insulators for dc systems Artificial pollution tests (IEC/T R61245:1993, MOD) IEC 61463:2000 casing seismic conditions IEC 62155:2003 is higher than the rated voltage 1000V electrical equipment hollow porcelain and glass insulators

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions, as well as terms and definitions GB/T 4109-2008 and GB/T 2900.8-1995 established applicable to this standard Accurate, if necessary, can also refer to GB/T 21429-2008 and IEC 62155:2003.

A method of installing the building (such as converter valve hall) wall (floor) of the casing.