

Test report

Electrical Tests on Klauke 10R12 (150-12) Cable Lug Mounted on 150 mm² Class 2 Copper Conductors with Novopress HP-series Crimping Tool

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Electrical Tests on Klauke 10R12 Cable Lugs Mounted on 150 mm² Class 2 Copper Conductors

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TEST OBJECT

Klauke 10R12

TEST OBJECT RECEIVED

2010

TEST PROGRAM

Electrical tests according to
IEC61238-1, Ed.2

TEST LOCATION

SINTEF Energy Research

DATE OF TEST

2011/2012

ABSTRACT

The cable lug Klauke 10R12 (150-12), compressed with a Novopress HP-series crimping tool on a stranded copper conductor (class 2), has been tested according to the electric part of the IEC 61238-1 standard. The tested set of cable lugs passed all criteria of the test.

The test results relate only to the items tested

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1 TEST OBJECT

The tested cable lug was a 150 mm² Klauke 10R12 tubular lug, compressed with a dieless deep indent crimp, using a Novopress HP-series crimping tool. The cable lug is of class A. Figure 1 shows the cable lug after the test. Six specimens of this cable lug were used in the test. The crimping sequence was for cable lug specimens 1, 3 and 5 first close to the bolt, second close to the cable, and for cable lug specimens 2, 4 and 6 vice versa.



Figure 1: Tested cable lug.

2 INSTALLATION

2.1 Conductor used

The conductor used was a stripped, class 2, stranded copper conductor consisting of 37 strands. The nominal cross-section area was 150 mm². The cross-section of the copper bus bar bolted to the cable lugs was 5 mm x 30 mm.

2.2 Mounting procedure

The six specimens of the cable lug were mounted on the bare conductor. In the other end, the cable lugs were bolted to the bus bar. Two holes, a few millimetres deep and about 2 mm in diameter, were drilled in the middle of each cable lug. The holes were used to fasten (with small screws) one thermocouple and one voltage tap on each cable lug. Equalizer points for resistance measurements were soldered on the conductor.

3 TEST PROCEDURES

3.1 Temperature cycling

The temperature on the reference conductor was cycled 1000 times between 35°C and about 120°C. The heating period was 53 minutes and the subsequent cool down time was about 37 minutes. The current in the test loop was generated by a constant voltage source (reg. No. B01-0597 and B01-0663). The current at the start of the heating period was 688 A, whereas the current at equilibrium was 641 A. No forced cooling was used.

Resistance measurements were made by passing a DC current of 50 A through the test circuit (from DC power supply with reg. No. B2-340).

Temperatures and voltage drops were recorded by a data logger (reg. No. G05-0172).

3.2 Short-circuit tests

After 200 heat cycles, six short-circuits were applied with currents and durations according to Table I.

Table I: Short circuit tests.

No.	Specimens 1,2,3,4		Specimens 5,6	
	I_{rms} (kA)	Time (s)	I_{rms} (kA)	Time (s)
1	23.1	1.21	21.7	1.50
2	22.8	1.25	21.6	1.43
3	22.9	1.29	21.6	1.43
4	22.8	1.28	21.9	1.43
5	23.1	1.29	21.6	1.49
6	22.8	1.25	21.8	1.43

The short-circuit tests were performed in the same test rig. Four conductors arranged concentrically around the tested cable lugs were used for the return current.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Measured temperatures

The maximum temperatures for the cable lugs and for the reference conductor during cycling are given for certain cycles in Table II.

Table II: Maximum temperature (in °C) during cycling for the cable lugs and the reference conductor at different cycles.

Cycle	Cable lug 1	Cable lug 2	Cable lug 3	Cable lug 4	Cable lug 5	Cable lug 6	Reference conductor
1	106	106	106	101	110	105	118
200	111	112	111	105	115	110	122
250	109	111	108	107	112	108	114
325	112	115	108	110	118	109	119
400	111	111	108	113	119	109	117
475	111	113	107	110	114	107	120
550	112	115	107	111	114	106	119
625	111	114	107	110	113	107	120
700	111	113	107	111	115	107	120
775	113	116	108	117	120	109	121
850	112	112	108	115	120	110	119
925	109	112	105	110	113	103	115
1000	112	113	111	115	120	111	120

4.2 K-values

The k-values for the cable lugs are given in Table III and Figure 2.

Table III: k-values for the cable lugs.

Cycle	Cable lug 1	Cable lug 2	Cable lug 3	Cable lug 4	Cable lug 5	Cable lug 6
0	0.88	0.86	0.79	0.92	0.86	1.00
200-	0.88	0.86	0.76	0.91	0.85	0.98
200+	1.03	1.02	0.80	1.09	0.98	1.09
250	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.00	0.90	1.03
325	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.90	1.04
400	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.91	1.04
475	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.91	1.04
550	0.94	0.93	0.75	1.02	0.91	1.05
625	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.91	1.04
700	0.94	0.93	0.76	1.02	0.91	1.05
775	0.94	0.93	0.75	1.01	0.91	1.04
850	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.91	1.04
925	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.91	1.04
1000	0.94	0.94	0.73	1.01	0.91	1.04

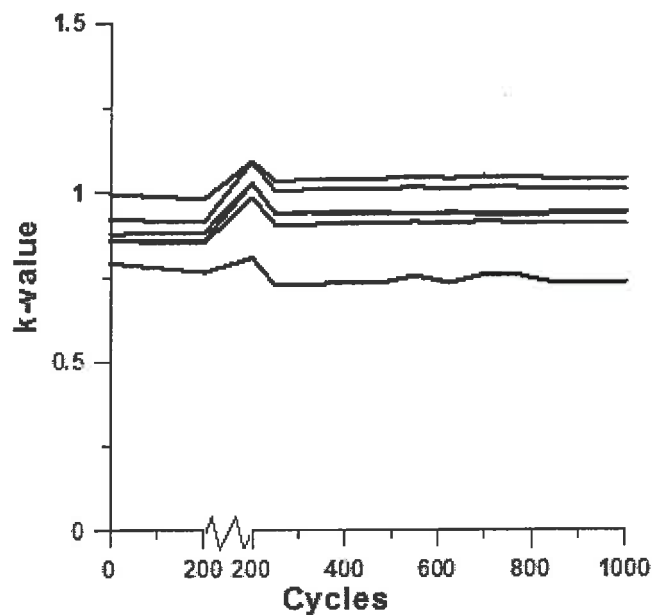


Figure 2: k-values as function of heat cycle for the six specimens.

4.3 IEC 61238-1 requirements

In Table IV the results of this test are compared to the requirements of the IEC 61238-1 standard.

Table IV: Obtained and maximum acceptable parameter values for the IEC 61238-1 standard.

Parameter	Designation	Result	Requirement
Initial scatter	δ	0.13	≤ 0.30
Mean scatter	β	0.19	≤ 0.30
Change in resistance factor	D	0.05	≤ 0.15
Resistance factor ratio	λ	1.19	≤ 2.0
Maximum temperature*	Θ_{max}	120 °C	$\leq 120^{\circ}\text{C}$ **

* Note that the cable lug temperature is influenced both by the tested cable lug-to-cable contact, and the cable lug-to-bus bar contact

** Temperature of the reference conductor

The tested set of cable lugs passed all criteria of the electrical part of the IEC 61238-1 standard.



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