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REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures –
Part 2-38: Tests – Sealing for ~~pressurized~~ fibre optic sealed closures and hardened connectors using air pressure

IEC 61300-2-38:2023-07 RLV(en)

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FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

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FOREWORD

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 61300-2-38:2006. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 61300-2-38 has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2006. It constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) addition of sealed hardened connectors;
b) recommended test severities from IEC 61753-1;
c) test configurations for hardened connectors and adaptors.

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This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

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FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 2-38: Tests – Sealing for ~~pressurized~~ fibre optic sealed closures and hardened connectors using air pressure

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61300 presents ~~a~~ two methods for testing the sealing performance of a fibre optic sealed closure and ~~sealing system of the closures, when required by the relevant specification~~ hardened connector using air pressure.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 61300-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 1: General and guidance*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61300-1 and the following apply.

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3.1
hardened fibre optic connector
water and dust tight connector

Note 1 to entry: A hardened fibre optic connector is typically used for a connection in outside plant.

[SOURCE: IEC 61753-1:2018, 3.8]

3.2
sealed closure
watertight and dust-tight housing that can hold a varying overpressure or underpressure caused by temperature changes or atmospheric pressure changes

Note 1 to entry: There is no exchange of air with the outside environment when exposed to temperatures over the specified operating temperature range.

Note 2 to entry: Although often referred to as hermetic sealed closures, humidity can enter the inner closure by diffusion.

Note 3 to entry: Sealed boxes or sealed wall outlets shall be treated as sealed closures.

[SOURCE: IEC 61753-1:2018, 3.17, modified – Note 4 to entry has been deleted.]

4 Test methods

~~A number of closures are assembled following the manufacturer's instructions. The specimens are then sealed, pressurized and tested for leaks by using the pressure gauge (see 3.2.4) and measuring the time to failure.~~

Assemble the protective housings or hardened connectors following the manufacturer's instructions.

The tests shall be carried out ~~according to the~~ at standard ~~test~~ atmospheric conditions as defined in IEC 61300-1, unless otherwise specified in the relevant ~~specification~~ performance specification. The test samples are then sealed, pressurized and tested for leaks by using method A or method B.

Method A is a performance criterion test for leaks when the ~~specimen~~ test sample is pressurized with air, submerged in a water bath, and monitored for any escape of air bubbles. This test method is generally used to check the sealing of the closure or hardened connector after installation of the test sample or after a performance test. In the field, the test is usually done with soap water to check for leaks.

Method B is a performance criterion test for leaks when the ~~specimen~~ test sample is pressurized with air and the pressure loss is monitored by using a gauge. This test method is generally used to check the sealing of the ~~closure~~ sealed protective housing or sealed hardened connector during mechanical tests at a specified test temperature, by measuring the pressure before and after the test. Since atmospheric pressure can change over time, this test should not exceed the duration of 2 h between the first and the last measurement of the overpressure inside the closure, unless the change in overpressure is compensated by the change in atmospheric pressure during the measurement period.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Elements of apparatus

The apparatus consists of the following elements:

- pressurizer;
- capillary gas connection;
- pressure gauge;
- water bath.

~~3.2.1 Cable~~

~~Suitable cable to assemble the specimen shall be used.~~

5.2 Pressurizer

The test samples shall be pressurized with a pressurizer. A pressurizer provides means of pressurizing the ~~closures~~ test samples.

5.3 Capillary gas connection

A suitable capillary gas connection ~~are needed for fitting~~ shall fit into the ~~specimen~~ test sample or cable to allow the ~~specimen~~ test sample to be pressurized.

5.4 Pressure gauge

A pressure gauge is a gauge to measure the pressure inside the ~~closures~~ test sample. Gauges with a suitable range of at least 40 kPa and a resolution of ~~0,5 kPa~~ at least 0,1 kPa to determine a ~~5 %~~ 2 kPa drop in pressure shall be used.

5.5 Water bath

A water bath ~~is needed~~ filled with fresh water is used for method A. The water bath shall be deep enough to fully immerse the test samples.

6 Procedure

6.1 Method A

~~Assemble the specimen using the smallest and the largest cable diameter for which the specimen is designed.~~

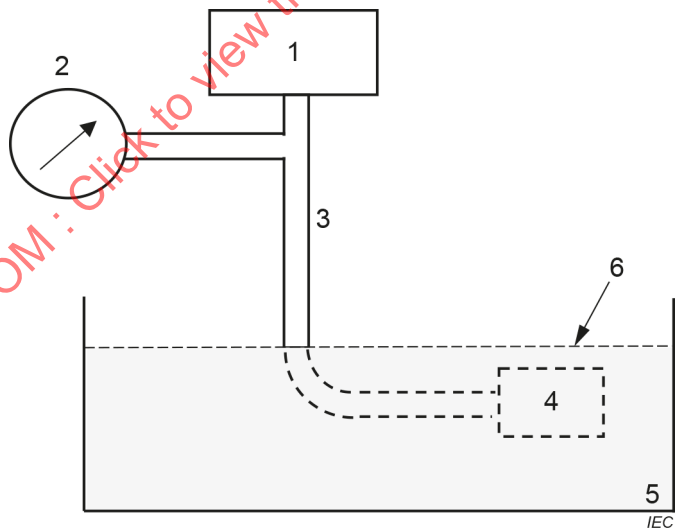
~~Install the pressure gauge into the specimen or cable.~~

~~Seal the cable ends at their extremities.~~

~~Pressurize the closure.~~

~~Submerge the specimen and cable in a water bath just below the water surface at the required temperature. No escape of air bubbles, indicating a leakage, shall be observed during the test.~~

A test configuration for method A is shown in Figure 1.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed protective housing

4 sealed protective housing

5 water bath, utilized for immersing the test sample

6 water surface

Figure 1 – Configuration for method A

a) Prepare the test samples using the smallest and the largest cable diameter for which the test samples are designed.

b) Install the pressure gauge into the test sample or cable. Make sure that the cable can transfer the overpressure into the test sample.

c) Seal the open cable ends at their extremities with a cap.

d) Hardened connectors shall be installed on a sealed closure or pressure vessel and equipped with one or more adaptors or sockets for making a connection with the hardened connector. See Annex A for the test configuration for hardened connectors.

e) Submerge the test sample and cables in a water bath. Remove the trapped air on the outside of the test sample. Place test sample and cable just below the water surface.

NOTE Immersion of the test sample deep under the water surface could create a higher compression force onto the sealing material and mask potential leak paths.

f) Pressurize the test sample with the pressurizer. The pressurizer shall remain switched on during the test to provide a constant overpressure in the test sample.

g) No escape of air bubbles, indicating a leakage, shall be observed for at least 15 min.

6.2 Method B

~~Assemble the specimen using the smallest and the largest cable diameter for which the specimen is designed.~~

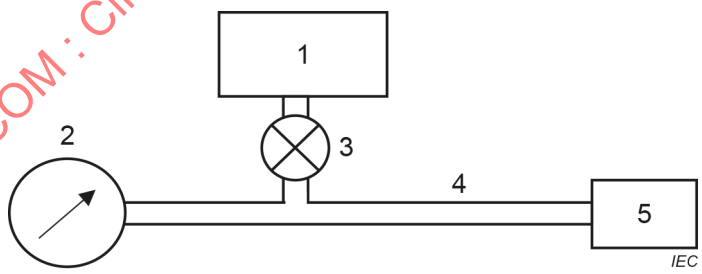
~~Install the pressure gauge into the specimen or cable.~~

~~Seal the cable ends at their extremities.~~

~~Pressurize the closure at specified temperature.~~

~~With the specimen at the test temperature, the air pressure shall be monitored using the installed gauge. A record of air pressure versus time shall be kept and plotted. The pressure in the specimen shall not decay more than the specified amount.~~

A test configuration for method B is shown in Figure 2.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 valve to shut off pressurizer once test pressure is stable

4 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed protective housing

5 sealed protective housing

Figure 2 – Configuration for method B

a) Prepare the test samples using the smallest and the largest cable diameter for which the test samples are designed.

b) Install the pressure gauge into the test sample or cable. Verify that the air pressure applied to the cable is transferred as overpressure into the test sample.

c) Seal the open cable ends at their extremities with a cap.

d) Connect the test sample with the capillary gas connection to the pressurizer. Pressurize the test sample at specified temperature.

e) Hardened connectors shall be installed on a sealed closure or pressure vessel with an inner volume between 1 dm^3 and 5 dm^3 and equipped with one or more adaptors or sockets for making a connection with the hardened connector. See Annex A for the test configuration for sealed hardened connectors.

NOTE The additional pressure vessel is not required for method A as pressure remains regulated during the test (no valve to shut off pressurizer).

f) After the test sample is conditioned at the test pressure and test temperature, the pressurizer shall be isolated from the test sample circuit by closing the valve of the pressurizer output. The air pressure inside the test sample shall be monitored using the installed gauge. Measure and record the pressure before and after the mechanical test at the same test temperature. The pressure in the test sample shall not decay more than the specified amount.

7 Severity

The severity is determined by the initial overpressure, the ~~time~~ duration for the test and the allowable leakage or pressure ~~decay~~ loss during the test.

~~The following preferred severities may be specified for the sealing procedure.~~

~~– The test overpressure for specimens for unpressurized systems is 40 kPa.~~

~~– The test overpressure for specimens for pressurized systems is 98 kPa.~~

Table 1 shows the specified test severities in relation to the performance categories. It is recommended to verify the test severities with the relevant IEC 61753 performance standards and IEC 62005 reliability documents for the normative values.

Table 1 – Recommended severities

IEC 61753-1 category	Category description	Test overpressure kPa	Duration for method A min	Maximum allowed pressure loss for method B kPa
C	Indoor environments	20 ± 2	At least 15	2
A	Outdoor aerial environment	20 ± 2	At least 15	2
G	Outdoor ground level environment	20 ± 2	At least 15	2
S	Outdoor subterranean or subsurface environment	40 ± 2	At least 15	2

8 Details to be specified and reported

The following details, as applicable, shall be specified in the relevant specification and shall be reported in the test report:

- number and type of test samples;
- type and diameter of the cable to be used in the test;

- the procedure for mounting the ~~specimen~~ test samples;
- ~~duration of test;~~
- test temperature;
- pre-conditioning of test samples, if any;
- method of leak detection (method A or method B);
- overpressure level;
- duration for method A;
- ~~allowable leakage for Method A;~~
- ~~allowable pressure decay for Method B;~~
- maximum allowable pressure loss for method B;
- ~~water head (Method A);~~
- deviations from test procedure;
- additional pass/fail criteria.

Annex A
(normative)

Test configuration for sealing test of sealed hardened connectors and adaptors

A.1 General description for sealing test

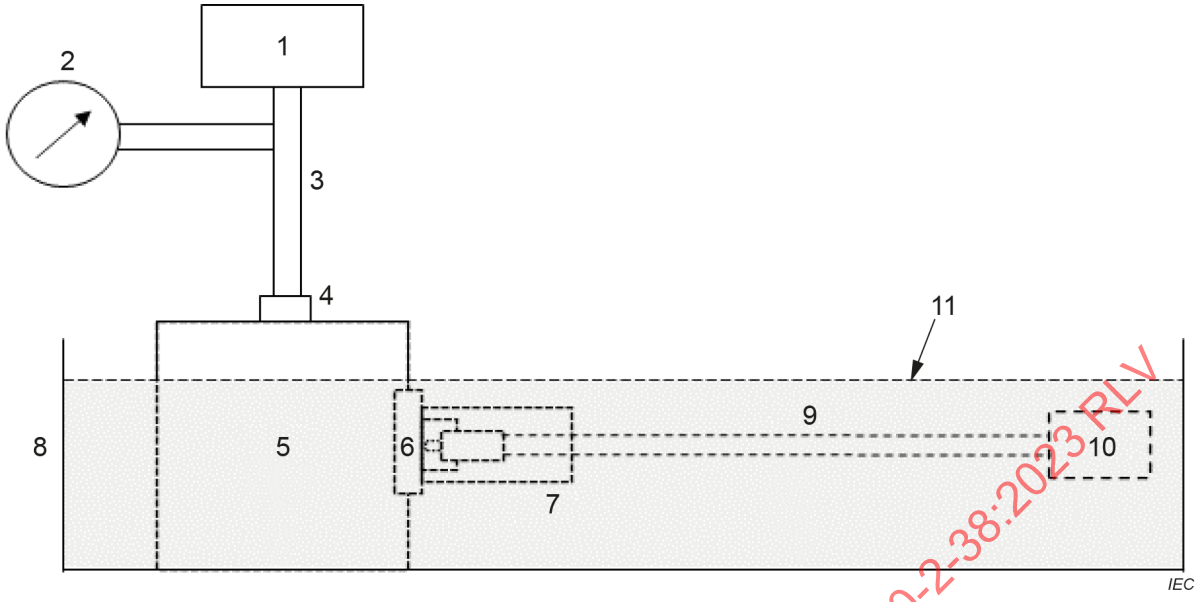
For the sealing test of hardened connectors and adaptors, two test methods are available in this document: method A and method B.

Method A is conducted by pressurizing the test sample with air, submerging in a water bath, and monitoring for any escape of air bubbles which indicates a leakage. This method is generally used to check the sealing performance of the hardened fibre optic connector after installation of the test sample and after a performance test. In the field, the test is usually done with soap water to check for leaks.

Method B is conducted by pressurizing the test sample with air and using a pressure gauge to monitor whether there is any pressure loss which indicates a leakage. This test method is generally used to check the sealing performance of the hardened fibre optic connector during mechanical performance tests at a specified test temperature, by measuring the pressure before and after the test.

A.2 Example of a test configuration for method A

An example of a test configuration for method A is shown in Figure A.1.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed hardened connector

4 air pressure test access valve, utilized for connecting part 3 and part 5

5 pressure vessel or sealed closure, utilized for fixing the test samples, filled with pressurized air and maintaining the air pressure inside without any leakage

6 hardened adaptor or socket, fixed on the panel of part 5

7 hardened connector plug, mated with the hardened adaptor or socket

8 water bath, utilized for immersing the test sample

9 optical cable on which the hardened connector plug is assembled

10 sealing cap, utilized for sealing the open extremity of the optical cable or hardened connector plug with a sealed protective cap

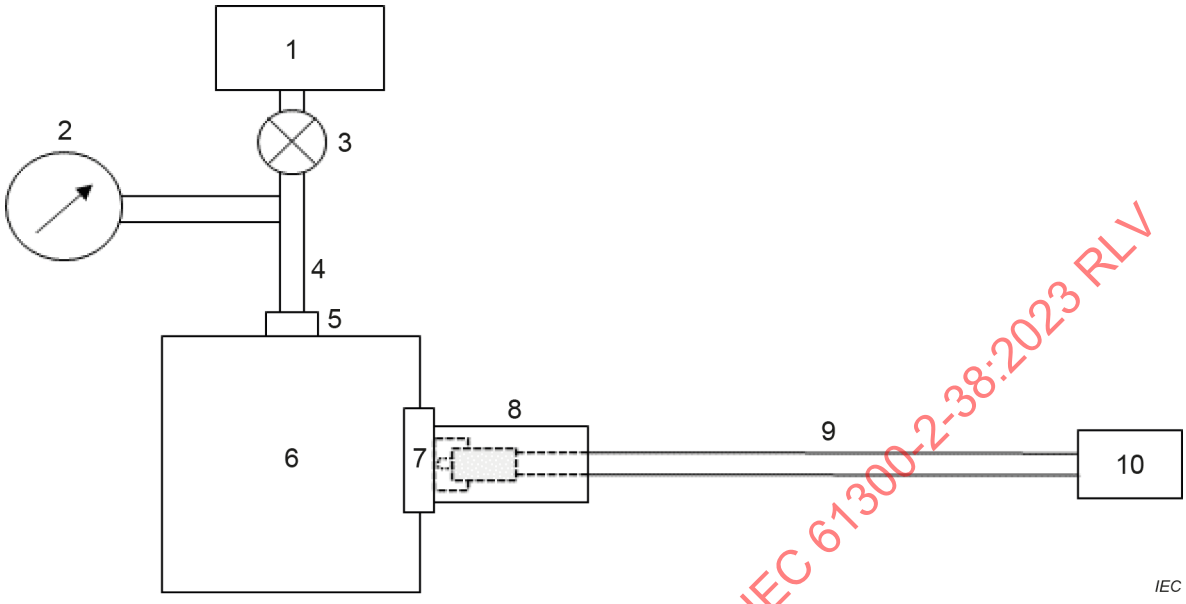
11 water surface

More than 1 adaptor or socket per pressure vessel is allowed.

Figure A.1 – Example of a test configuration for method A

A.3 Example of a test configuration for method B

An example of a test configuration for method B is given in Figure A.2.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 valve to shut-off pressurizer once test pressure is stable

4 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed hardened connector

5 air pressure test access valve, utilized for connecting part 4 and part 6

6 pressure vessel or sealed closure with an inner volume between 1 dm^3 and 5 dm^3, utilized for fixing the test samples, filled with pressurized air and maintaining the air pressure inside without any leakage

7 hardened adaptor or socket, fixed on the panel of part 6

8 hardened connector plug, mated with the hardened adaptor or socket

9 optical cable on which the hardened connector plug is assembled

10 sealing cap, utilized for sealing the open extremity of the optical cable or hardened connector plug with a sealed protective cap

NOTE There is no requirement on the volume of the pressure vessel for method A as pressure remains regulated during the test (no valve to shut off pressurizer).

Figure A.2 – Example of a test configuration for method B

Bibliography

IEC 61753 (all parts), *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard*

IEC 61753-1:2018, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance*
IEC 61753-1:2018/AMD1:2020

IEC 62005 (all parts), *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Reliability*

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1 Scope

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[SOURCE: IEC 61753-1:2018, 3.17, modified – Note 4 to entry has been deleted.]

4 Test methods

Assemble the protective housings or hardened connectors following the manufacturer's instructions.

The tests shall be carried out at standard atmospheric conditions as defined in IEC 61300-1, unless otherwise specified in the relevant performance specification. The test samples are then sealed, pressurized and tested for leaks by using method A or method B.

Method A is a performance criterion test for leaks when the test sample is pressurized with air, submerged in a water bath, and monitored for any escape of air bubbles. This test method is generally used to check the sealing of the closure or hardened connector after installation of the test sample or after a performance test. In the field, the test is usually done with soap water to check for leaks.

Method B is a performance criterion test for leaks when the test sample is pressurized with air and the pressure loss is monitored by using a gauge. This test method is generally used to check the sealing of the sealed protective housing or sealed hardened connector during mechanical tests at a specified test temperature, by measuring the pressure before and after the test. Since atmospheric pressure can change over time, this test should not exceed the duration of 2 h between the first and the last measurement of the overpressure inside the closure, unless the change in overpressure is compensated by the change in atmospheric pressure during the measurement period.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Elements of apparatus

The apparatus consists of the following elements:

- pressurizer;
- capillary gas connection;
- pressure gauge;
- water bath.

5.2 Pressurizer

The test samples shall be pressurized with a pressurizer. A pressurizer provides means of pressurizing the test samples.

5.3 Capillary gas connection

A suitable capillary gas connection shall fit into the test sample or cable to allow the test sample to be pressurized.

5.4 Pressure gauge

A pressure gauge is a gauge to measure the pressure inside the test sample. Gauges with a suitable range of at least 40 kPa and a resolution of at least 0,1 kPa to determine a 2 kPa drop in pressure shall be used.

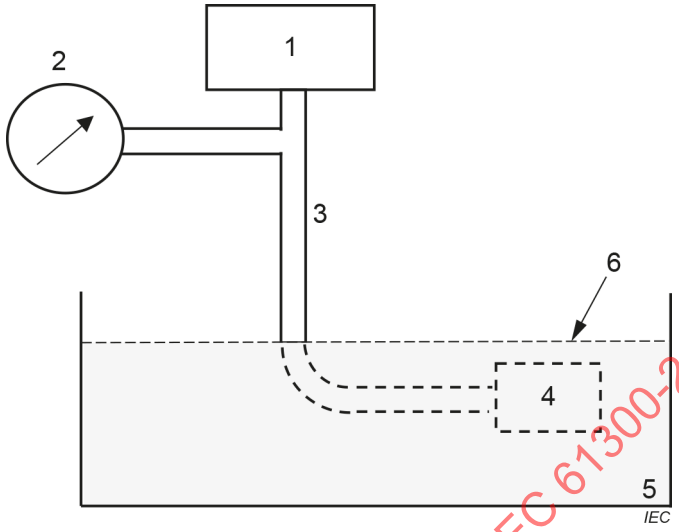
5.5 Water bath

A water bath filled with fresh water is used for method A. The water bath shall be deep enough to fully immerse the test samples.

6 Procedure

6.1 Method A

A test configuration for method A is shown in Figure 1.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed protective housing

4 sealed protective housing

5 water bath, utilized for immersing the test sample

6 water surface

Figure 1 – Configuration for method A

a) Prepare the test samples using the smallest and the largest cable diameter for which the test samples are designed.

b) Install the pressure gauge into the test sample or cable. Make sure that the cable can transfer the overpressure into the test sample.

c) Seal the open cable ends at their extremities with a cap.

d) Hardened connectors shall be installed on a sealed closure or pressure vessel and equipped with one or more adaptors or sockets for making a connection with the hardened connector. See Annex A for the test configuration for hardened connectors.

e) Submerge the test sample and cables in a water bath. Remove the trapped air on the outside of the test sample. Place test sample and cable just below the water surface.

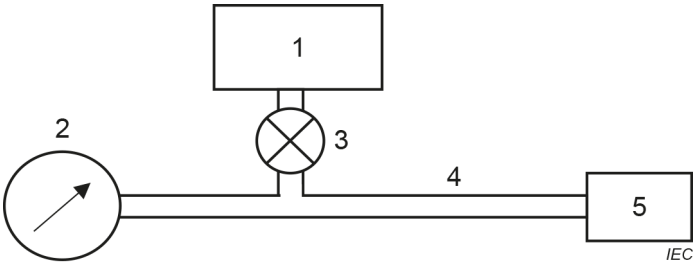
NOTE Immersion of the test sample deep under the water surface could create a higher compression force onto the sealing material and mask potential leak paths.

f) Pressurize the test sample with the pressurizer. The pressurizer shall remain switched on during the test to provide a constant overpressure in the test sample.

g) No escape of air bubbles, indicating a leakage, shall be observed for at least 15 min.

6.2 Method B

A test configuration for method B is shown in Figure 2.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 valve to shut off pressurizer once test pressure is stable

4 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed protective housing

5 sealed protective housing

Figure 2 – Configuration for method B

a) Prepare the test samples using the smallest and the largest cable diameter for which the test samples are designed.

b) Install the pressure gauge into the test sample or cable. Verify that the air pressure applied to the cable is transferred as overpressure into the test sample.

c) Seal the open cable ends at their extremities with a cap.

d) Connect the test sample with the capillary gas connection to the pressurizer. Pressurize the test sample at specified temperature.

e) Hardened connectors shall be installed on a sealed closure or pressure vessel with an inner volume between 1 dm^3 and 5 dm^3 and equipped with one or more adaptors or sockets for making a connection with the hardened connector. See Annex A for the test configuration for sealed hardened connectors.

NOTE The additional pressure vessel is not required for method A as pressure remains regulated during the test (no valve to shut off pressurizer).

f) After the test sample is conditioned at the test pressure and test temperature, the pressurizer shall be isolated from the test sample circuit by closing the valve of the pressurizer output. The air pressure inside the test sample shall be monitored using the installed gauge. Measure and record the pressure before and after the mechanical test at the same test temperature. The pressure in the test sample shall not decay more than the specified amount.

7 Severity

The severity is determined by the initial overpressure, the duration for the test and the allowable leakage or pressure loss during the test.

Table 1 shows the specified test severities in relation to the performance categories. It is recommended to verify the test severities with the relevant IEC 61753 performance standards and IEC 62005 reliability documents for the normative values.

Table 1 – Recommended severities

IEC 61753-1 category	Category description	Test overpressure kPa	Duration for method A min	Maximum allowed pressure loss for method B kPa
C	Indoor environments	20 ± 2	At least 15	2
A	Outdoor aerial environment	20 ± 2	At least 15	2
G	Outdoor ground level environment	20 ± 2	At least 15	2
S	Outdoor subterranean or subsurface environment	40 ± 2	At least 15	2

8 Details to be specified and reported

The following details, as applicable, shall be specified in the relevant specification and shall be reported in the test report:

- number and type of test samples;
- type and diameter of the cable to be used in the test;
- the procedure for mounting the test samples;
- test temperature;
- pre-conditioning of test samples, if any;
- method of leak detection (method A or method B);
- overpressure level;
- duration for method A;
- maximum allowable pressure loss for method B;
- deviations from test procedure;
- additional pass/fail criteria.

Annex A
(normative)

Test configuration for sealing test of sealed hardened connectors and adaptors

A.1 General description for sealing test

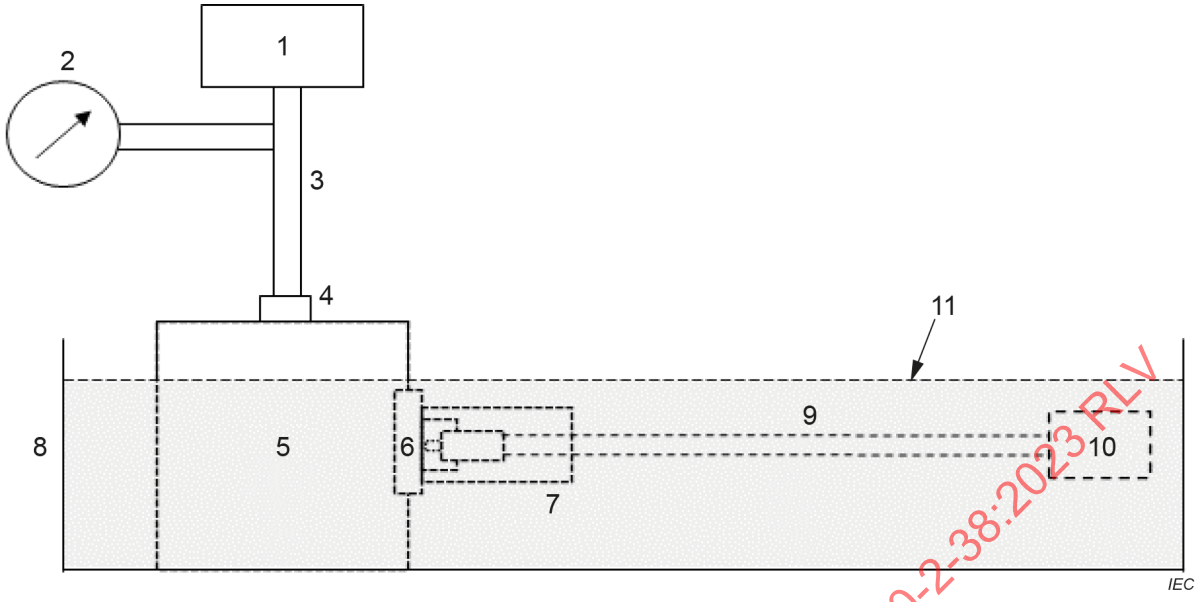
For the sealing test of hardened connectors and adaptors, two test methods are available in this document: method A and method B.

Method A is conducted by pressurizing the test sample with air, submerging in a water bath, and monitoring for any escape of air bubbles which indicates a leakage. This method is generally used to check the sealing performance of the hardened fibre optic connector after installation of the test sample and after a performance test. In the field, the test is usually done with soap water to check for leaks.

Method B is conducted by pressurizing the test sample with air and using a pressure gauge to monitor whether there is any pressure loss which indicates a leakage. This test method is generally used to check the sealing performance of the hardened fibre optic connector during mechanical performance tests at a specified test temperature, by measuring the pressure before and after the test.

A.2 Example of a test configuration for method A

An example of a test configuration for method A is shown in Figure A.1.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed hardened connector

4 air pressure test access valve, utilized for connecting part 3 and part 5

5 pressure vessel or sealed closure, utilized for fixing the test samples, filled with pressurized air and maintaining the air pressure inside without any leakage

6 hardened adaptor or socket, fixed on the panel of part 5

7 hardened connector plug, mated with the hardened adaptor or socket

8 water bath, utilized for immersing the test sample

9 optical cable on which the hardened connector plug is assembled

10 sealing cap, utilized for sealing the open extremity of the optical cable or hardened connector plug with a sealed protective cap

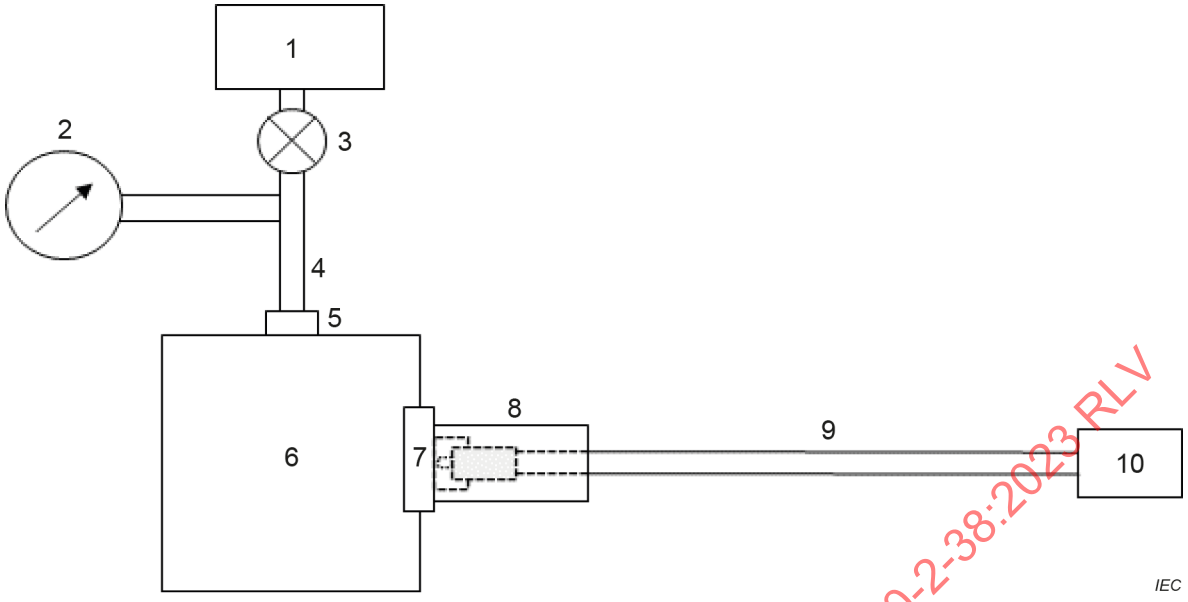
11 water surface

More than 1 adaptor or socket per pressure vessel is allowed.

Figure A.1 – Example of a test configuration for method A

A.3 Example of a test configuration for method B

An example of a test configuration for method B is given in Figure A.2.



Key

1 regulated pressurizer

2 pressure gauge, utilized for monitoring the overpressure

3 valve to shut-off pressurizer once test pressure is stable

4 capillary gas connection, utilized for transferring pressurized air to the sealed hardened connector

5 air pressure test access valve, utilized for connecting part 4 and part 6

6 pressure vessel or sealed closure with an inner volume between 1 dm^3 and 5 dm^3, utilized for fixing the test samples, filled with pressurized air and maintaining the air pressure inside without any leakage

7 hardened adaptor or socket, fixed on the panel of part 6

8 hardened connector plug, mated with the hardened adaptor or socket

9 optical cable on which the hardened connector plug is assembled

10 sealing cap, utilized for sealing the open extremity of the optical cable or hardened connector plug with a sealed protective cap

NOTE There is no requirement on the volume of the pressure vessel for method A as pressure remains regulated during the test (no valve to shut off pressurizer).

Figure A.2 – Example of a test configuration for method B

Bibliography

IEC 61753 (all parts), *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard*

IEC 61753-1:2018, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance*
IEC 61753-1:2018/AMD1:2020

IEC 62005 (all parts), *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Reliability*

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SOMMAIRE

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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DISPOSITIFS D'INTERCONNEXION ET COMPOSANTS PASSIFS FIBRONIQUES – PROCÉDURES FONDAMENTALES D'ESSAIS ET DE MESURES –

Partie 2-38: Essais – Étanchéité des boîtiers scellés fibroniques et des connecteurs durcis fibroniques au moyen d'air comprimé

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Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2006. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

a) l'ajout de connecteurs durcis étanches;
b) les sévérités d'essai recommandées de l'IEC 61753-1;
c) les configurations d'essai des connecteurs durcis et des raccords durcis.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

Projet	Rapport de vote
86B/4768/FDIS	86B/4783/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à son approbation.

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Le présent document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/publications.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61300, publiées sous le titre général *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs fibroniques – Procédures fondamentales d'essais et de mesures*, se trouve sur le site web de l'IEC.

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DISPOSITIFS D'INTERCONNEXION ET COMPOSANTS PASSIFS FIBRONIQUES – PROCÉDURES FONDAMENTALES D'ESSAIS ET DE MESURES –

Partie 2-38: Essais – Étanchéité des boîtiers scellés fibroniques et des connecteurs durcis fibroniques au moyen d'air comprimé

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 61300 décrit deux méthodes d'essai en vue de déterminer la performance d'étanchéité d'un boîtier scellé fibronique et d'un connecteur durci fibronique au moyen d'air comprimé.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 61300-1, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs fibroniques – Procédures fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 1: Généralités et recommandations*

3 Termes et définitions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions de l'IEC 61300-1 ainsi que les suivants s'appliquent.

L'ISO et l'IEC tiennent à jour des bases de données terminologiques destinées à être utilisées en normalisation, consultables aux adresses suivantes:

- IEC Electropedia: disponible à l'adresse https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: disponible à l'adresse https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
connecteur fibronique durci
connecteur étanche à l'eau et à la poussière

Note 1 à l'article: Un connecteur fibronique durci est généralement utilisé pour connexion en installation extérieure.

[SOURCE: IEC 61753-1:2018, 3.8, modifié – En français, le terme "renforcé" étant inexact, il est remplacé par le terme consacré "durci".]

3.2
boîtier étanche
boîtier étanche à l'eau et à la poussière pouvant supporter une surpression ou une dépression variable causée par des variations de température ou des variations de pression atmosphérique

Note 1 à l'article: Il n'y a pas d'échange d'air avec l'environnement extérieur lorsque le boîtier étanche est exposé à des températures supérieures à la plage de températures de service spécifiée.

Note 2 à l'article: Bien que souvent qualifiés de boîtiers étanches hermétiques, l'humidité peut pénétrer par diffusion à l'intérieur.

Note 3 à l'article: Les coffrets étanches ou les prises murales étanches doivent être traités comme des boîtiers étanches.

[SOURCE: IEC 61753-1:2018, 3.17, modifié –La Note 4 à l'article a été supprimée.]

4 Méthodes d'essai

Assembler les boîtiers de protection ou les connecteurs durcis en suivant les instructions du fabricant.

Sauf indication contraire dans la spécification de performance applicable, les essais doivent être effectués dans les conditions atmosphériques normales définies dans l'IEC 61300-1. Les échantillons d'essai sont ensuite scellés, soumis à une surpression et contrôlés quant à d'éventuelles fuites au moyen de la méthode A ou la méthode B.

La méthode A est un essai permettant de définir un critère de performance concernant les fuites lorsque l'échantillon d'essai est soumis à une surpression d'air, immergé dans une baignoire d'eau et contrôlé quant à un éventuel dégagement de bulles d'air. Cette méthode d'essai est généralement utilisée pour vérifier l'étanchéité du boîtier ou du connecteur durci après installation de l'échantillon d'essai ou après un essai de performance. Sur le terrain, l'essai est généralement effectué avec de l'eau savonneuse pour vérifier l'absence de fuites.

La méthode B est un essai permettant de définir un critère de performance concernant les fuites lorsque l'échantillon d'essai est soumis à une surpression d'air et la perte de pression est contrôlée à l'aide d'un manomètre. Cette méthode d'essai est généralement utilisée pour vérifier l'étanchéité du boîtier de protection étanche ou du connecteur durci étanche au cours des essais mécaniques à une température d'essai spécifiée, en mesurant la pression avant et après l'essai. La pression atmosphérique peut varier dans le temps; il convient donc que cet essai ne dépasse pas une durée de 2 h entre la première et la dernière mesure de la surpression à l'intérieur du boîtier, à moins que la variation de la surpression ne soit compensée par la variation de la pression atmosphérique pendant la période de mesure.

5 Appareillage

5.1 Éléments de l'appareillage

L'appareillage comprend les éléments suivants:

- compresseur;
- raccordement capillaire pour le gaz;
- manomètre;
- baignoire d'eau.

5.2 Compresseur

Les échantillons d'essai doivent être soumis à une surpression à l'aide d'un compresseur. Un compresseur permet d'appliquer une surpression aux échantillons d'essai.

5.3 Raccordement capillaire pour le gaz

Un raccordement capillaire pour le gaz approprié doit s'adapter dans l'échantillon d'essai ou au câble d'essai pour permettre la surpression de l'échantillon d'essai.

5.4 Manomètre

Un manomètre est un appareil destiné à mesurer la pression à l'intérieur d'un échantillon d'essai. Des appareils comportant une plage adaptée d'au moins 40 kPa et une résolution d'au moins 0,1 kPa doivent être utilisés pour déterminer une chute de pression de 2 kPa.

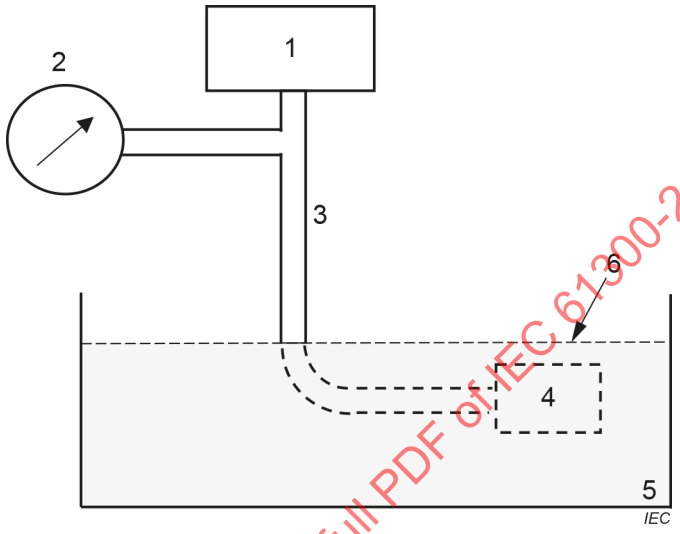
5.5 Baignoire d'eau

Une baignoire remplie d'eau douce est utilisée pour la méthode A. Elle doit être suffisamment profonde pour immerger complètement les échantillons d'essai.

6 Procédure

6.1 Méthode A

Une configuration d'essai relative à la méthode A est représentée à la Figure 1.



Légende

1 compresseur régulé

2 manomètre, utilisé en vue de contrôler la surpression

3 raccordement capillaire pour le gaz, utilisé pour déplacer l'air en surpression vers le boîtier de protection étanche

4 boîtier de protection étanche

5 baignoire d'eau, utilisée pour immerger l'échantillon d'essai

6 surface de l'eau

Figure 1 – Configuration de la méthode A

a) Préparer les échantillons d'essai en utilisant le diamètre de câble le plus faible et celui le plus élevé pour lesquels sont conçus ces échantillons.

b) Installer le manomètre dans l'échantillon d'essai ou le câble. Veiller à ce que le câble permette le transfert de la surpression dans l'échantillon d'essai.

c) Sceller les extrémités libres du câble au moyen d'un capuchon.

d) Les connecteurs durcis doivent être installés sur un boîtier étanche ou un récipient sous pression et être équipés d'un ou de plusieurs raccords ou embases permettant d'établir une connexion avec le connecteur durci. Se reporter à l'Annexe A concernant la configuration d'essai des connecteurs durcis.

e) Immerger l'échantillon d'essai et les câbles dans une baignoire remplie d'eau. Éliminer l'air retenu à l'extérieur de l'échantillon d'essai. Placer l'échantillon d'essai et le câble juste en dessous de la surface de l'eau.

NOTE L'immersion de l'échantillon d'essai en profondeur par rapport à la surface de l'eau serait susceptible de provoquer une force de compression plus élevée sur le matériau d'étanchéité et masquer les trajectoires de fuites potentielles.