

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Locking devices for ball and socket couplings of string insulator units –
Dimensions and tests**

**Dispositifs de verrouillage pour les assemblages à rotule et logement de rotule
des éléments de chaînes d'isolateurs – Dimensions et essais**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**LOCKING DEVICES FOR BALL AND SOCKET COUPLINGS
OF STRING INSULATOR UNITS – DIMENSIONS AND TESTS**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60372 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 36: Insulators.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1984. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) Two new designated size of couplings, 36 and 40, were introduced;
- b) According to the results of the questionnaire (36/424/Q), the relevant content of the 28B W-clip was deleted;
- c) Annex A is informative, Annex B is normative, Annex C is informative.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
36/485/FDIS	36/493/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

LOCKING DEVICES FOR BALL AND SOCKET COUPLINGS OF STRING INSULATOR UNITS – DIMENSIONS AND TESTS

1 Scope

This international standard is applicable to locking devices used with ball and socket couplings of string insulator units and used with the corresponding metal fittings standardized in IEC 60120, when they are supplied separately.

When these locking devices are supplied with an insulator or fitting, they are considered as an integral part of it. In this case, the relevant test is to be included with those of insulators, as specified in IEC 60383-1 and IEC 61325. On request, a certificate is to be delivered confirming that the tests on locking devices as specified in this document have been carried out. The locking devices are usually supplied with the insulator or corresponding metal fittings.

The object of this document is

- to define the shapes and some standard dimensions for locking devices,
- to define the test methods for locking devices,
- to state the acceptance conditions for supply,
- to give other dimensions for guidance of manufacturing only.

The object of this document does not include the specification of the nature of the material, and the material covered by the scope of this document does not have a surface coating for corrosion protection. However, the material which will give rise to significant contact corrosion(chemical reaction) between the locking device and the ball and socket coupling does not covered by this document.

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 60050-471, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 471: Insulators*

ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials – Brinell Hardness – Test Part 1: Test Method*

ISO 6507-1, *Metallic materials – Vickers Hardness – Test Part 1: Test Method*

ISO 6508-1, *Metallic materials – Rockwell Hardness – Test Part 1: Test Method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of IEC 60050-471 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

locking device (for ball and socket coupling)

component which prevents pin ball decoupling from socket, when it is in locking position, by using its shape and material properties

Note 1 to entry: See schematic of locking position in Annex C.

4 Shapes and dimensions

4.1 General

Two types of locking devices are standardized, one using a split-pin, the other a W- shaped clip.

The first type requires a circular hole and the second a rectangular hole.

Two split-pins are proposed.

- standard split-pin this split-pin is a tight-fit in the socket-hole,
- alternative split-pin this split-pin is a loose fit in the socket-hole.

This alternative may be used by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser when the problems of stress corrosion are possible for the split-pin metal due to the permanent stress in the tight-fit system, e.g. when certain types of stainless steel are used.

The socket-hole into which the locking device fits is the same for both the standard and alternative split-pin, so it is possible to use the alternative split-pin in a socket designed for the standard split-pin.

4.2 Shapes of the locking devices

4.2.1 Split-pin

One of the legs of the split-pin has a hump and the free ends are bent outwards after insertion into the socket. These features provide two distinct positions for the split-pin when operated for locking and coupling, and complete withdrawal from the socket is effectively prevented (see Annex C).

4.2.2 W-clip

The W-clip is so shaped that it will remain in two distinct positions when operated for coupling and locking. The shape of the W-clip is such that complete withdrawal from the socket when moving from the locking to the coupling position is prevented (see Annex C).

4.3 Dimensions of locking devices

4.3.1 The split-pins (standard and alternative type)

The shape of split-pins is given in Figure 1. The dimensions of split-pins are given in Table 1.

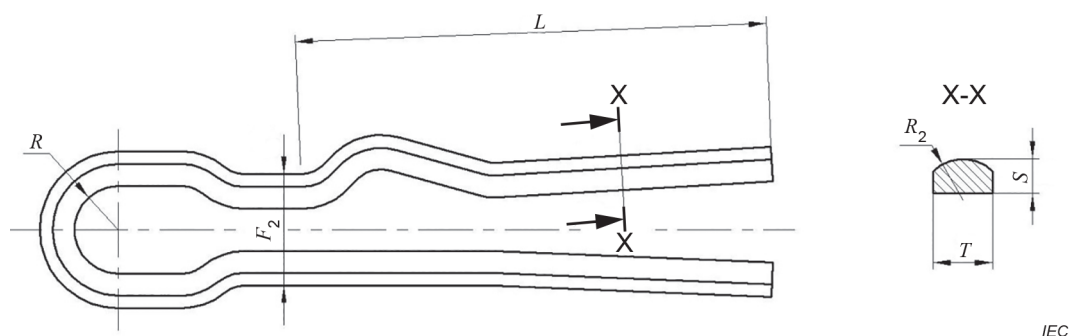


Figure 1 – Shape of split-pins

Table 1 – Dimensions of the split-pins

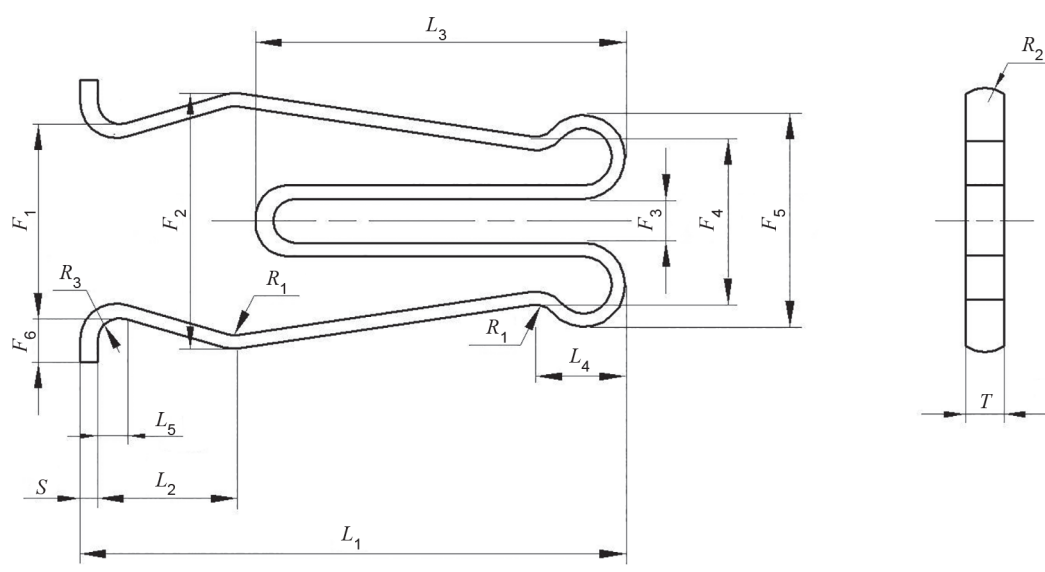
Dimensions in millimetres

Designated size of coupling		Standard split-pins						Alternative split-pins ^a
		S	T	R_2	F_{2Min}	R_{Min}	L_{Min}	F'_{2Max}
11		$2,2 \pm 0,1$	$4,8^{+0,2}_0$	3,3	8,2	2,5	29	7,3
16	A ^b	$3,2 \pm 0,1$	$5,5^{+0,2}_0$	3,8	10,3	3,0	43 ^c	9,2
	B ^b		$7,9^{+0,2}_0$	4,8	10,7		38	9,7
20		$3,2 \pm 0,1$	$7,0^{+0,2}_0$	4,8	10,7	3,0	49	9,7
24		$4,0 \pm 0,1$	$8,7^{+0,2}_0$	5,7	12,8	3,5	60	11,7
28		$4,5 \pm 0,1$	$10,0^{+0,2}_0$	6,2	13,8	3,5	71	12,7
32		$5,2 \pm 0,1$	$11,5^{+0,2}_0$	7,2	15,8	3,5	81	14,7
36		$6,5 \pm 0,1$	$11,5^{+0,2}_0$	8,7	17,8	4,0	91	16,7
40		$6,5 \pm 0,1$	$11,5^{+0,2}_0$	8,7	17,8	4,0	102	16,7
^a All the dimensions are the same as for standard split-pins, except the value F_{2Min} replaced by F'_{2Max} ^b See Clause 6 of IEC 60120:2020. ^c Many existing designs of the inside of the socket still prevent uncoupling with lower values of L_{min} . In this case L_{min} can be reduced to 38 mm.								

The dimension L_{max} shall be specified by the purchaser of the split-pin (see 5.3.4.1)

4.3.2 The W-clips

The shape of W-clips is given in Figure 2. The dimensions of W-clips are given in Table 2.



IEC

Figure 2 – Shape of W-clips

Table 2 – Dimensions of W-clips

Dimensions in millimetres

Designated size of coupling	F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_5	F_6	L_1	L_2	L_3	L_4	L_5	R_1	R_2	$R_{3(max)}$	S	T
11	15	20	4	13	19	$4^{+0,6}_0$	$37 \pm 1,5$	12,0	$24 \pm 1,5$	8,0	3	2,5	3,0	1,5	$1,2^{+0,2}_0$	$4,8^{+0,2}_0$
16	A ^a	22	28	5	19	5^{+1}_0	$50 \pm 1,5$	15,5	$36 \pm 1,5$	10,5	3	2,5	3,0	2,5	$1,5^{+0,2}_0$	$5,5^{+0,2}_0$
	B ^a												4,5			$7,9^{+0,2}_0$
20	22	30	5	19	24	5^{+1}_0	$62 \pm 1,5$	15,5	$42 \pm 1,5$	10,5	3	2,5	4,5	2,5	$2,0^{+0,2}_0$	$7,0^{+0,2}_0$
24	22	30	5	19	25	5^{+1}_0	$72 \pm 1,5$	15,5	$50 \pm 1,5$	10,5	3	2,5	5,0	2,5	$2,0^{+0,2}_0$	$8,7^{+0,2}_0$
28	24	32	6	21	28	6^{+1}_0	$83 \pm 1,5$	16,0	$62 \pm 1,5$	12,5	4	3,0	6,0	3,0	$2,2^{+0,2}_0$	$10,0^{+0,2}_0$
32	26	36	6	24	33	7^{+1}_0	$96 \pm 1,5$	18,0	$71 \pm 1,5$	16,0	4	3,0	7,0	3,0	$2,6^{+0,2}_0$	$11,5^{+0,2}_0$

^a See Clause 6 of IEC 60120:2020.

5 Test

5.1 Classification of tests

The tests are divided into two groups:

- Group I qualification tests

The qualification tests are made in order to verify the suitability of the type of material to be used in the manufacture of locking device.

- Group II sample tests

Sample tests are made in order to verify the quality of a manufacture, they are made on samples taken at random from each lot.

5.2 Qualification tests

5.2.1 Test items and the samples

Qualification tests consist of

- hardness test,
- verification of resistance to bending (for split-pins only),
- corrosion resistance test.

They are each made on five samples of material. It shall not be necessary to repeat these tests if a certificate of qualification test is available and if the locking-device manufacturer gives proof that the profiled material used is the same.

5.2.2 Hardness test

The hardness test shall be carried out according to ISO 6507-1:2005 for copper alloy locking devices and for steel locking device. It shall be carried out on one of the flat surfaces of the locking device (the side opposite the rounding in the case of split-pin types). A series of three measurements shall be effected on each locking device.

The average of the three measurements shall be greater than or equal to 150.

Upon agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer, other methods may be used for measurement of hardness. ISO 6506-1:2014 or ISO 6508-1:2016. In this case, the values shall be agreed.

5.2.3 Verification of resistance of bending

The test applies only to split-pin. The test shall be carried out on a piece taken from the straight part of a leg of the split-pin, or on a sample selected from the profiled material from which the pins have been manufactured.

The test consists of bending the test piece around a specified radius, as shown in Figure 3.

One end of the test piece is inserted into a vice, one of the jaws of which is covered with a lining piece made of steel with its surface at about 75° from the vertical position. By means of a wooden mallet, the test piece is bent against the inclined surface.

After this bending, no splits or cracks must appear.

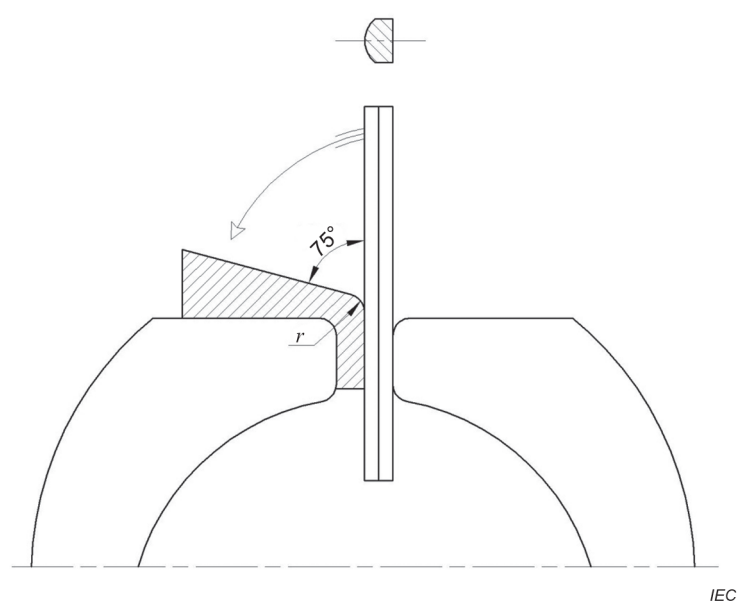


Figure 3 – Arrangement of verification of resistance of bending

Table 3 – Radii of verification of resistance of bending

Dimensions in millimetres

Designated size of coupling	11	16		20	24	28	32	36	40
		A ^a	B ^a						
<i>r</i>	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	8
^a See Clause 6 of IEC 60120:2020.									

5.2.4 Corrosion resistance test

This test concerns stress corrosion cracking. This corrosion can only appear if there is, simultaneously, a mechanical stress associated with a corrosive atmosphere.

This test concerns neither external corrosion due to corrosive atmospheric conditions nor contact corrosion which can occur between different metals.

The need for a test for resistance to stress corrosion cracking depends on the material used for the manufacture of the locking devices.

For the following materials, no test is required:

- bronze and phosphor-bronze;
- copper alloys with not more than 15 % zinc content having undergone a suitable stabilizing annealing treatment;
- austenitic stainless steels having undergone the standard thermal treatment on the original profiled material.

For other materials, such as other types of stainless steels and copper alloys with more than 15 % zinc content, a suitable test shall be agreed upon in advance by the manufacturer and the purchaser, avoiding, for copper alloys, methods requiring the use of mercury nitrate.