

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Neon Insulators

JIS C 3825—1977

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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

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Neon Insulators

C 3825-1977
(Reaffirmed: 1980)1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies neon insulators of porcelain for supporting neon tubes and neon tube wires, hereinafter referred to as the "insulators".

2. Classification

The insulators are classified as given in Table 1, according to their purposes of use and shapes.

Table 1

Classification	
Purpose of use	Symbol
For supporting tube	L 60
	L 75
	L 90
	L 105
	T 60
	T 75
	T 90
	T 105
For supporting wire	C 70
	C 70 N

Remark: The letters and numerals used in symbols indicate the following meaning:

L: shape of insulator is L form (see Attached Fig. 1)

T: shape of insulator is T form (see Attached Fig. 2)

C: for supporting wires

Numerals following to L, T or C: indicate overall length of insulator (refer to Attached Figs. 1, 2 and 3)

Last N: insulator employing flat head machine screw (with nut)

Applicable Standards: See page 8.



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3. Performances

The performances of insulators shall be as given in Table 2, when tested in accordance with the methods specified in 6.

Table 2

	Performance									
	L60	L75	L90	L105	T60	T75	T90	T105	C70	C70N
Withstand voltage When the appropriate voltage shown in the right is applied for 1 min, insulator shall withstand it kV	15	20	25	30	15	20	25	30	20	20
Standard dry flash-over voltage kV	19	24	28	35	19	24	28	35	24	24
Standard wet flash-over voltage kV	9	11	13	16	9	11	13	16	16	16
Thermal shock	No abnormality is found when subjected to 3 times immersion with temperature difference of 60 °C.									
Porosity	No liquid penetrates into porcelain.									

Remark: The standard dry flashover voltages and the standard wet flashover voltages generally indicate the standard values for reference.

4. Shapes and Dimensions

The shapes and dimensions of insulators shall be as given in Attached Figs. 1 to 3.

The tolerances on dimension shall be ± 1.5 mm on the portion of 30 mm or less, and shall be $\pm 5\%$ of the specified value with the maximum of 3 mm on the portion exceeding 30 mm.

5. Material and Processing Method

The material and the processing method of insulators shall be as follows:

5.1 Body The bodies of insulators shall be made of porcelain of good quality and all the surfaces except the part indicated by the appropriate chain line shown in Attached Figs. 1 to 3 shall be coated with glaze of good quality.

The colour shall, as a rule, be white.

5.2 Metal Fitting The metal fittings of insulators shall be as given in Table 3.