IEC 60276

Edition 2.0 2018-05

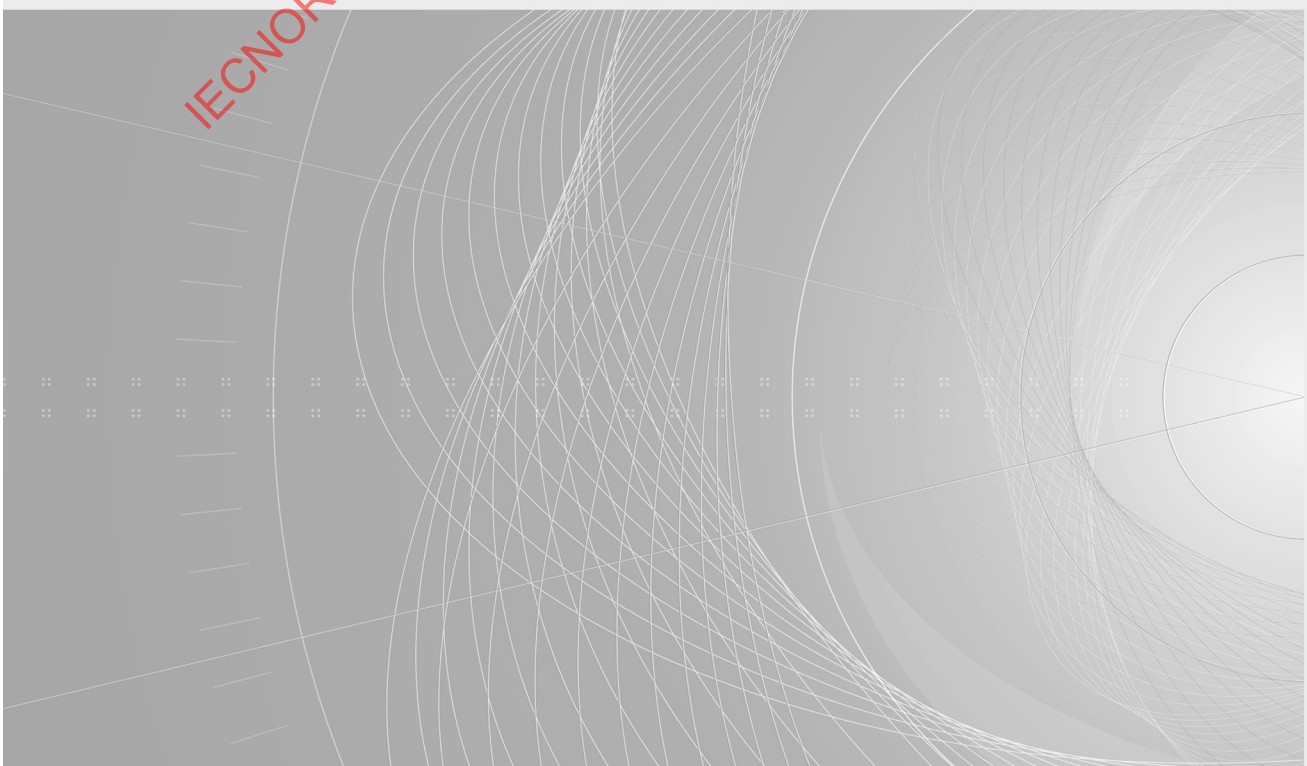
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Carbon brushes, brush holders, commutators and slip-rings – Definitions and nomenclature

Balais de charbon, porte-balais, collecteurs et bagues – Définitions et nomenclature



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
1 Scope 5
2 Normative references 5
3 Terms and definitions 5
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms 7
4.1 Symbols 7
4.2 Subscripts 7
5 Nomenclature 7
5.1 Brushes 7
5.1.1 101: Body / block 7
5.1.2 102 to 104: Definitions of t, a and r 7
5.1.3 105 to 112: Angles 9
5.1.4 113 to 123: Edges and faces 11
5.1.5 124 to 136: Brush top 13
5.1.6 137 to 146: Monobloc, divided or double brushes 15
5.1.7 147 to 153: Other configurations 17
5.2 Tops (references No. 201 and following) 19
5.3 Flexibles (shunts) and other electrical connections (references No. 301 and following) 20
5.4 Terminals (references No. 401 and following) 21
5.5 Commutators and slip-ring (references No. 501 and following) 22
5.5.1 501 to 512: Commutators 22
5.5.2 513 to 514: Slip-rings 24
5.5.3 515: Profile 24
5.5.4 516: Flat contact 25
5.6 Commutator and slip-rings markings (references No. 601 and following) 25
5.7 Brush markings (references No. 701 and following) 31
5.7.1 701 to 710: Sliding surface markings 31
5.7.2 711 to 716: Edge/corner markings 33
5.7.3 717 to 721: Side markings 34
5.7.4 722 to 727: Connection markings 36
5.8 Spark evaluation (references No. 801 and following) 37
5.9 Miscellaneous (references No. 901 and following) 38
Annex A (informative) Spark codes 40
A.1 Criteria for assessment of sparking 40
A.2 Complementary observations 41
A.3 Relation between spark code and Westinghouse scale 41

Figure 1 – Elements of the brush for definition of r dimension 9

Table A.1 – Additional definitions of spark 40
Table A.2 – Relationship between energy, colour, sound and spark code 41
Table A.3 – Relationship between spark code and Westinghouse scale 41

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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CARBON BRUSHES, BRUSH HOLDERS, COMMUTATORS AND SLIP-RINGS – DEFINITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60276 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 2: Rotating machinery.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, issued in 1968 and its Amendment 1, issued in 1987. It constitutes a technical revision.

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

– Some nomenclature has been deleted or added, whereas remaining definitions have been detailed and clarified, to reflect the technical evolution since 1987.
– Additional definitions have been included to address the request for reviewing this standard, in particular nomenclature of commutator/slip-rings markings, brush markings and commutation sparks codes.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
2/1898/FDIS	2/1901/RVD

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

CARBON BRUSHES, BRUSH HOLDERS, COMMUTATORS AND SLIP-RINGS – DEFINITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

1 Scope

This document applies to carbon brushes for electrical machinery. For the present, it applies only to carbon brushes for commutators and slip-rings in rotating machines.

Terms and definitions are relative to the brush construction (references 100's to 500's and parts of 900's) and to the markings when operating on a rotating machine (references 600's to 800's).

By extension, terms and definitions may be relevant for any kind of sliding electrical contacts for electrical machinery.

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 60136, *Dimensions of brushes and brush-holders for electrical machinery*

IEC 60773, *Test methods and apparatus for measurement of the operational characteristics of brushes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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

NOTE Brushes are classified according to the class of grade used, as follows.

3.1
grade
brush material used for the brush body, defined by its composition and its physical properties

3.2
carbon
consists of various forms of amorphous carbon, generally made of a mixture of carbonaceous powders agglomerated with a binder, moulded and baked at suitable temperature to carbonize the binder

Note 1 to entry: Also named hard carbon (or plain carbon).

Note 2 to entry: The material can contain additives and can be impregnated with oils, wax or resin. This material contains principally carbon, because it is not graphitized during baking operation.

3.3
carbon-graphite
carbographitic
CG
consists of a mixture of powdered amorphous carbon and graphite, agglomerated with a binder (pitch or resin), moulded and baked at suitable temperature to carbonize the binder

3.4
electrographite
electrographitic
EG
consists of various forms of amorphous carbon (hard carbon or carbon-graphite) converted during manufacture into artificial / synthetic graphite

3.5
natural-graphite
NG
carbon-graphite grade consisting principally of natural graphite

Note 1 to entry: Sometimes also called soft graphite.

3.6
resin-bonded
bakelite-graphite
BG
consists of powdered carbon and/or graphite bonded with a resin (artificial, synthetic or natural) and polymerized at suitable temperature

3.7
metal-graphite
metallographitic
MG
consists of a mixture of powdered metals and graphite pressed and baked at suitable temperature

Note 1 to entry: Baking is named sintering when a reducing atmosphere is used during baking.

3.8
metal-impregnated
M
consists of carbon, carbon-graphite or electrographite which contains a metal which has been added by an impregnation process.

Metal can be added by:

– melting the metal and impregnating under pressure, or

– impregnating with a metal precursor and decomposition of this precursor during a further baking operation, or

– deposition in vapour phase.

Note 1 to entry: The second and third processes are also called metallization.

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

4.1 Symbols

a axial dimension of brush (mm)

c chamfer dimension (mm)

I current per brush (A)

r radial dimension of brush (mm)

R radius (mm)

t tangential dimension of brush (mm)

U voltage (V)

α contact bevel angle (°)

β top bevel angle (°)

4.2 Subscripts

A anodic

C cathodic

B brush

T top of the brush

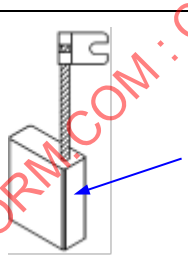
c contact

5 Nomenclature

NOTE The definition corresponds to the part highlighted in blue / grey colour or pointed out by an arrow on the corresponding figure (when applicable).

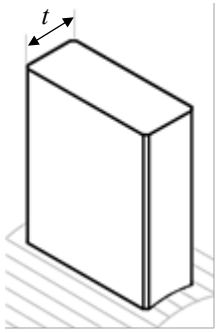
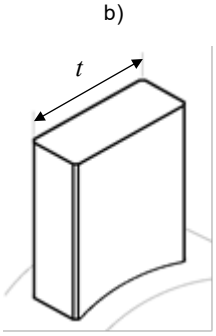
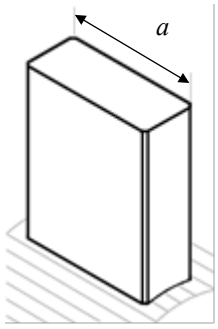
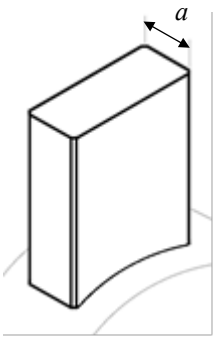
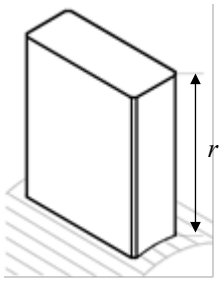
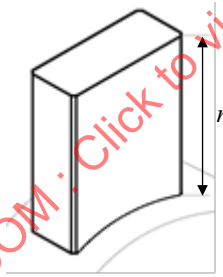
5.1 Brushes

5.1.1 101: Body / block

101		Brush body / block

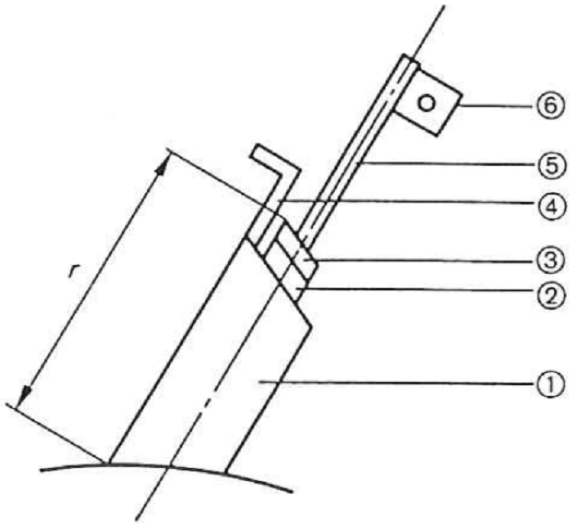
5.1.2 102 to 104: Definitions of t, a and r

References a) and b) below correspond respectively to commutator (DC Motor) and slip-ring (synchronous or asynchronous machine).

102	a)  	b)  	Tangential dimension t is the brush dimension in the tangential direction defined by the distance between two planes parallel to the centre line (see 105), the planes comprising the faces of the brush (see 121).
103	a)  	b)  	Axial dimension a is the brush dimension in the axial direction defined by the distance between two planes parallel to the centre line (see 105), the planes comprising the sides of the brush (see 118).
104	a)  	b)  	Radial dimension r is the brush dimension in the radial direction defined by the distance between two planes normal to the brush centre line (see 105), passing over the extremities of the brush elements, or parts of elements, which take part in the pressure application (see Figure 1). r is the longest dimension parallel to the centre line.

Recommended dimensions for t, a and r, as well as tolerances, are given in IEC 60136.

The pressure systems fitted on brushes are excluded from r. With reference to Figure 1 only the elements marked 1, 2 and 3 take part in the pressure application. The possible litigious cases which could not be justified by the definition of r shall be dealt with by agreement.



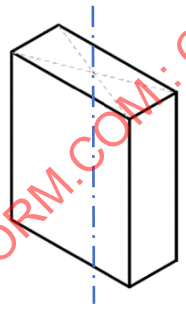
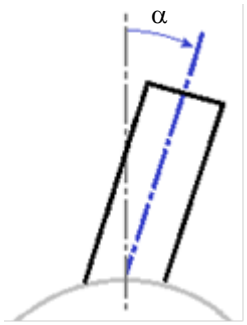
Key

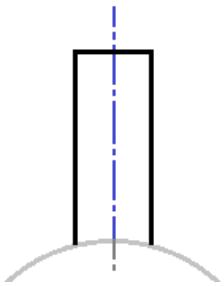
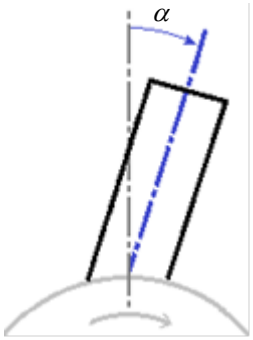
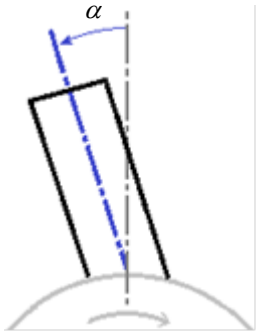
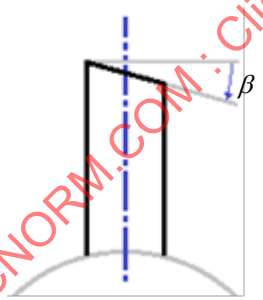
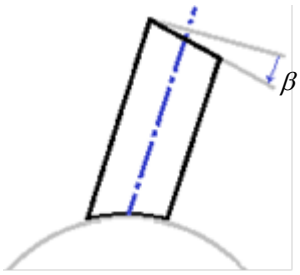
1 brush material (body)
2 soft top pad
3 hard top pad
4 metal retainer
5 brush flexible
6 brush terminal

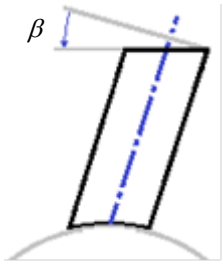
Figure 1 – Elements of the brush for definition of r dimension

5.1.3 105 to 112: Angles

NOTE 1 Figures 106 to 112 are cross-section view of the carbon brush.

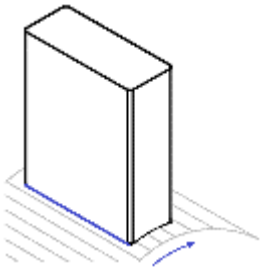
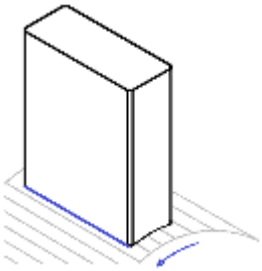
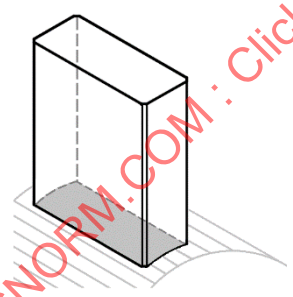
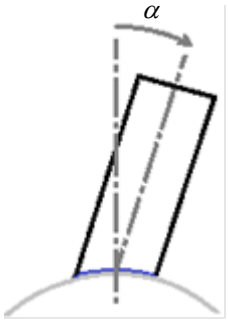
105		Centre line
106		Contact bevel angle α Angle between the center line of the brush and the radial axis of the commutator/ring.

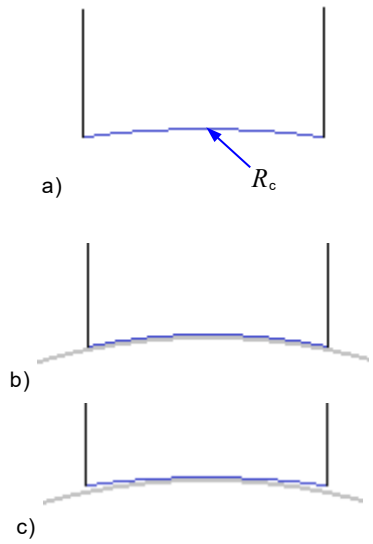
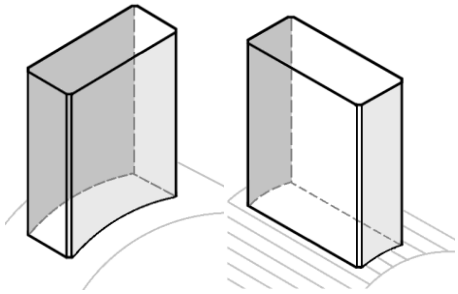
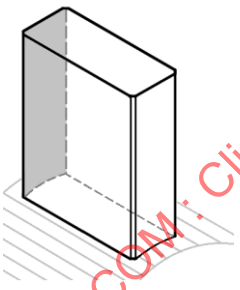
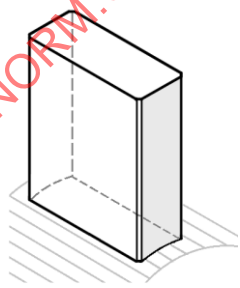
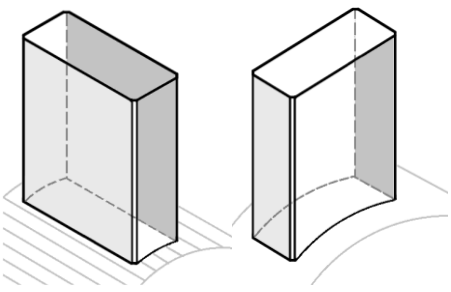
107		Radial brush when α is equal to zero
108		Reaction brush when α is positive (in the same direction as the rotation)
109		Trailing brush when α is negative (in the opposite direction of the rotation)
110		Top bevel angle β
111		Positive top bevel angle

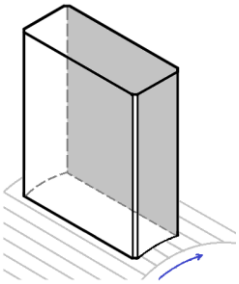
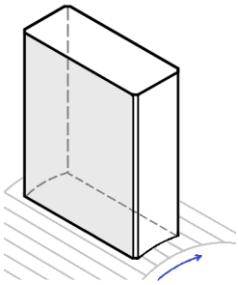
112		Negative top bevel angle

NOTE 2 IEC 60136 gives some recommendations for values of α and β angles.

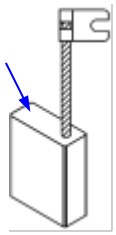
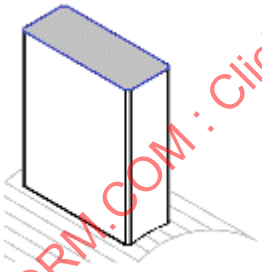
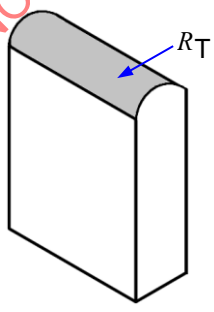
5.1.4 113 to 123: Edges and faces

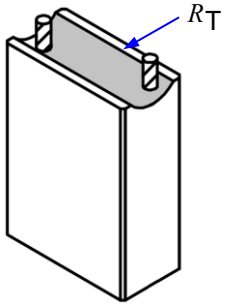
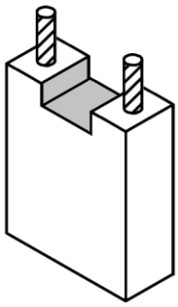
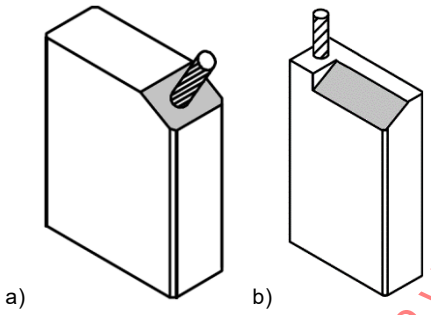
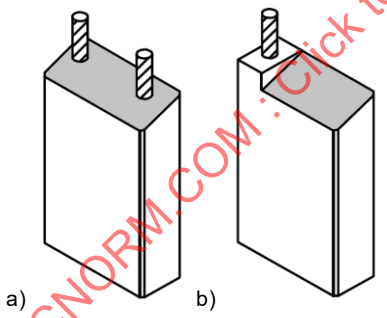
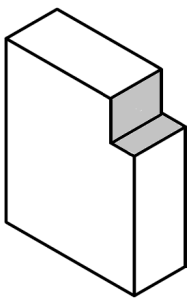
113		Entering edge (leading edge)
114		Leaving edge (trailing edge)
115		Contact surface (contact face)
116		Bevelled contact surface (bevelled contact face)

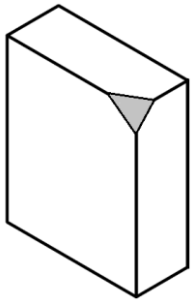
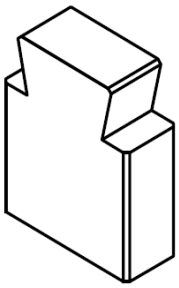
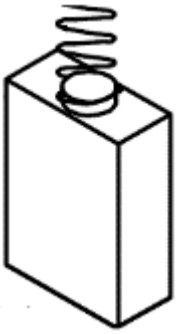
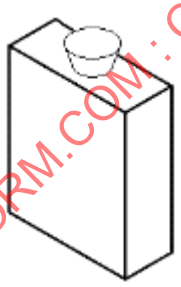
117		Radiused contact surface (concave contact face) Figure a) Brush with a radius R_c Figures b) and c) are relative to fitted/bedded brushes Figure b) When the radius is equal to the radius of the commutator/slip-ring – after fitting (machining operation), the brush 117 is named fitted brush, – after bedding (machine operating at the specified conditions of speed and current density during a certain time), the brush 117 is named bedded brush. Figure a) when the radius R_c is machined with a dimension slightly superior to the radius of the commutator/slip-ring the brush 117 is named pre-fitted brush.
118		Sides
119		Inner side, i.e. winding side (for commutator) NOTE Winding side is at the rear part of the commutator on the figure.
120		Outer side, i.e. non-winding side (for commutator) NOTE Winding side is at the rear part of the commutator on the figure).
121		Faces

122		Front face (front)
123		Back face (back)

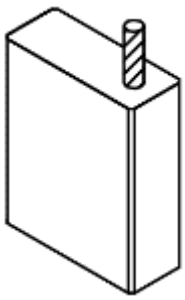
5.1.5 124 to 136: Brush top

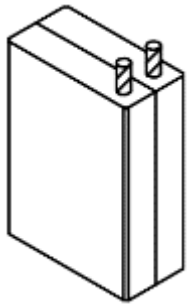
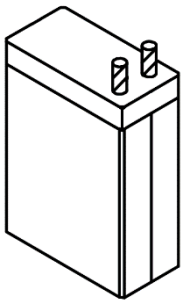
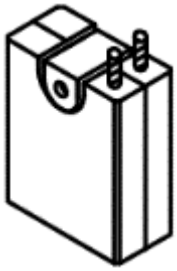
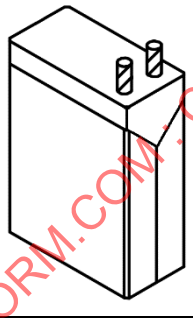
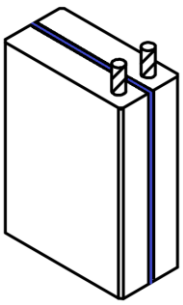
124		Top
125		Top surface
126		Rounded top (convex top) – radius R_T

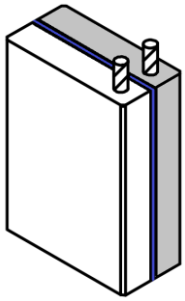
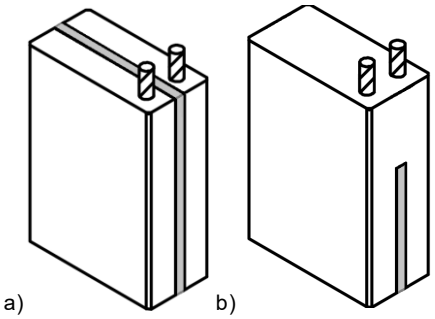
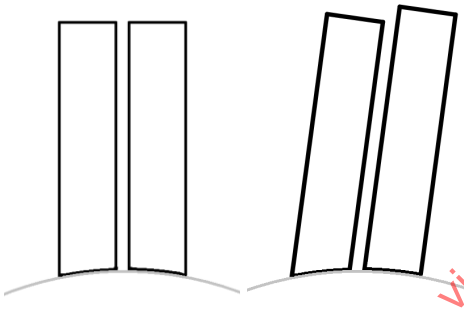
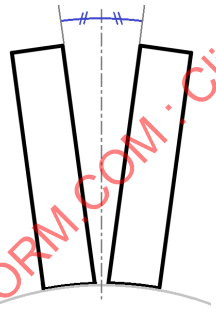
127		Grooved top – radius R_T
128		Slotted top
129		a) Bevelled edge b) Partly bevelled edge
130		a) Bevelled top b) Partly bevelled top
131		Shoulder

132		Bevelled corner
133	134 to 136	Headed brush
134		Dovetailed top (double angle shoulder)
135		Cylindrical head
136		Conical head

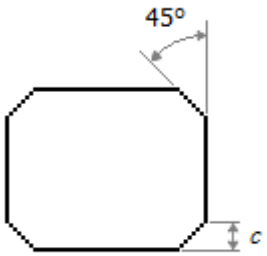
5.1.6 137 to 146: Monobloc, divided or double brushes

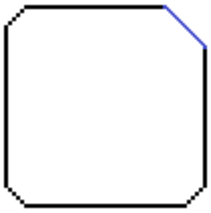
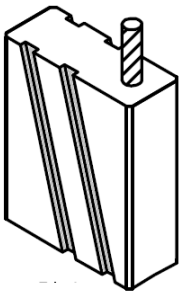
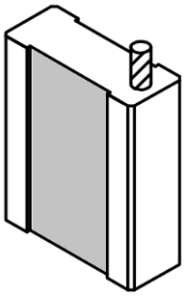
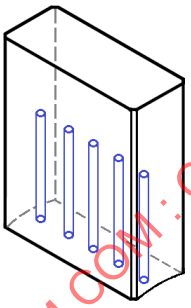
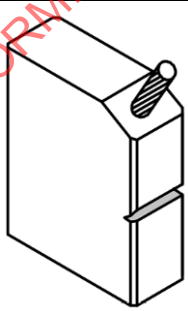
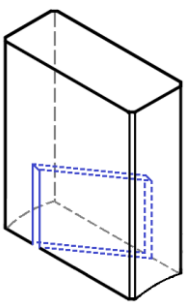
137		Solid/monobloc brush

138		Split/divided brush (2 wafers) NOTE Both wafers have the same grade. Triple split brush (3 wafers) may also be possible.
139		Split brush with plate separated top
140		Split brush with clip NOTE See 5.2 for tops.
141		Split brush with wedge top NOTE Generally wafers are joined by a bonded insulated top.
142		Sandwich brush (sandwich brush laminated), where wafers are made of the same grade NOTE Generally wafers are joined by an adhesive.

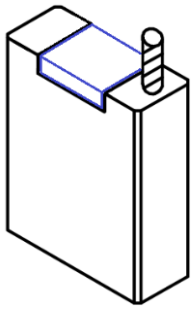
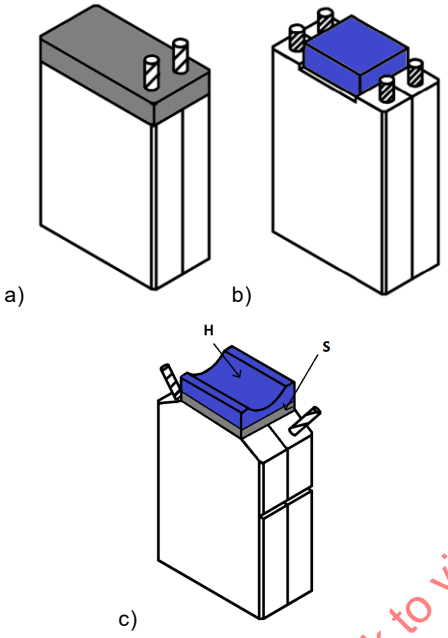
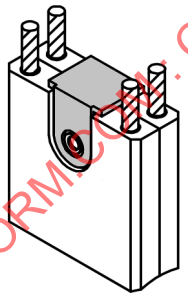
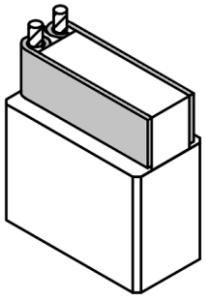
143		Dual grade sandwich (laminated) NOTE Generally wafers are joined by an adhesive.
144		Brush with insert a) insulator sheet NOTE Generally wafers are joined by an adhesive. b) second grade insertion
145		Tandem/double brush
146		V-tandem brush

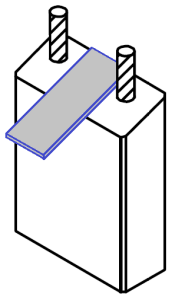
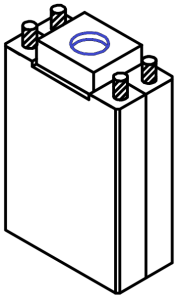
5.1.7 147 to 153: Other configurations

147		Chamfer NOTE referred values of c are given in IEC 60136.

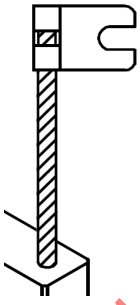
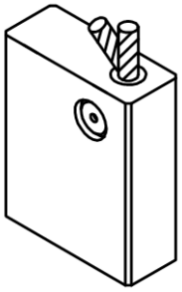
148		Non-reversing chamfer NOTE Typically used for a square brush.
149		Dust grooves
150		Dust slot
151		Cored brush
152		Wear indicator
153		Contact face with saw cut

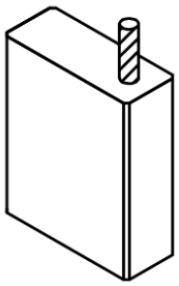
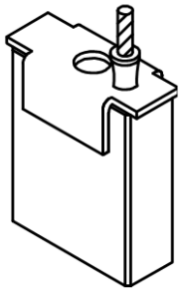
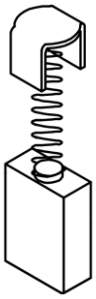
5.2 Tops (references No. 201 and following)

201		Top insert
202		Insulated top a) shock absorber (rubber) b) hard (plastic/composite) c) mixed: shock absorber S + hard top H NOTE Insulated top can be independent or glued.
203		Riveted metal top (metal clip)
204		Soldered metal top

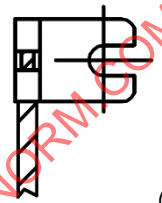
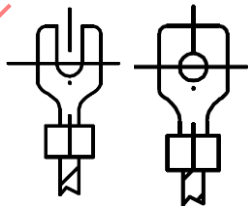
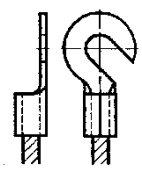
205		Cantilever top
206		Top with a guiding hole

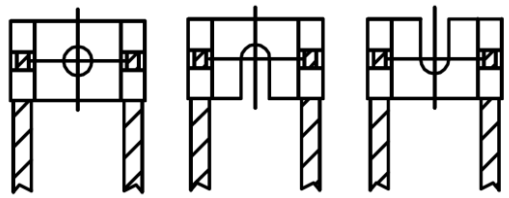
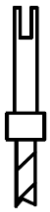
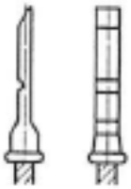
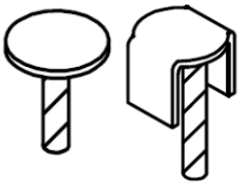
5.3 Flexibles (shunts) and other electrical connections (references No. 301 and following)

301		Flexible (shunt) NOTE Flexible is made of conductive material, such as copper, tinned copper. IEC 60136 gives definitions of cables: material, composition, dimensions (length and section).
302		Insulated flexible
303		Riveted connection

304		Tamped connection
305		Soldered connection (on a metal top)
306		Spring connexion: Electrical connection with pressure system

5.4 Terminals (references No. 401 and following)

401	 *(example)*	Flag terminal
402	 *(example)*	Axial terminal example: Spade terminal
403		Hook terminal

404		Double shoe terminal
405		Pin terminal
406		Flat pin terminal
407		Pin terminal (soldered on shunt)

NOTE 1 IEC 60136 gives some recommendations for dimensions of terminals.

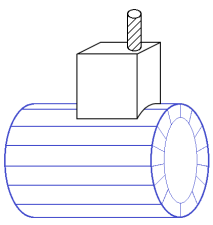
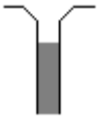
NOTE 2 Items number 403, 405 and 406 are rarely used.

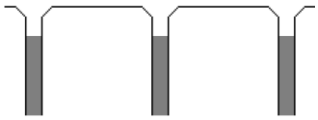
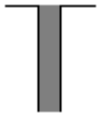
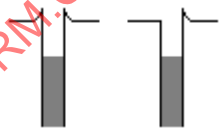
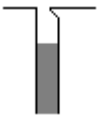
NOTE 3 Open slots are usually preferred compared to closed holes, because they are easier to mount. Nevertheless, closed holes are favoured when high vibrations can occur.

5.5 Commutators and slip-ring (references No. 501 and following)

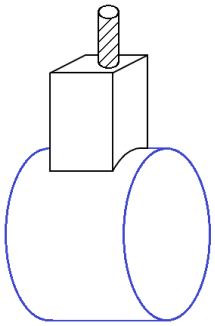
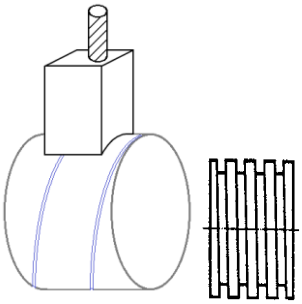
NOTE 502 to 512 and 515 are crossed-section definitions.

5.5.1 501 to 512: Commutators

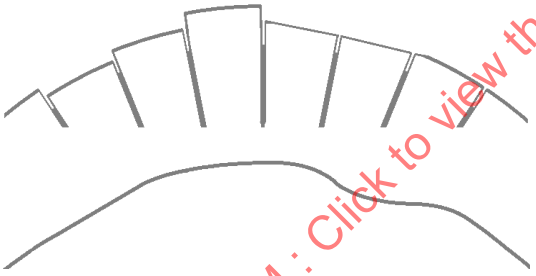
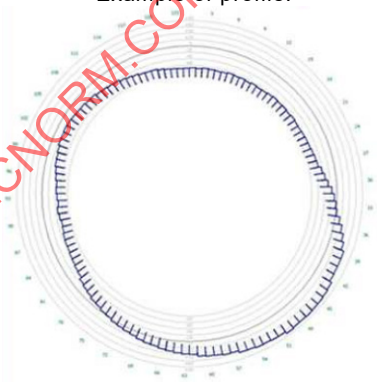
501		Cylindrical commutator (DC machine)
502		Insulator (mica or moulded resin)

503		Recessed or under cut insulator
504		Flush insulator
505		Worn down to the micas / insulator
506		High mica (sticking out insulator)
507		Flat (flat spot)
508		High bar
509		Low bar
510		Chamfered bars
511		Burs at bars edge
512		Copper drag

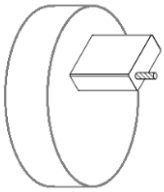
5.5.2 513 to 514: Slip-rings

513		Slip-ring (collector ring)
514		Helically grooved slip-ring

5.5.3 515: Profile

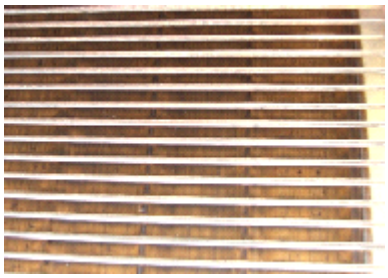
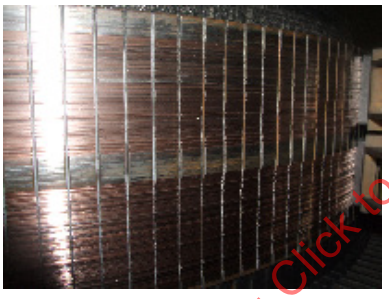
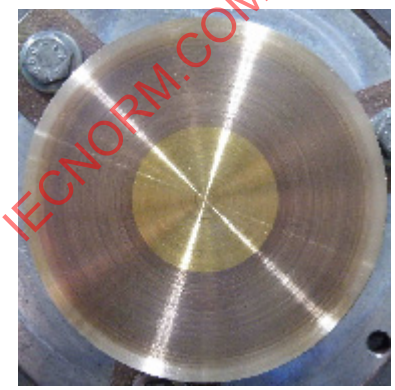
515	 Example of profile: 	Rough commutator or slip-ring
NOTE The run-out (or runout) is a measurement of radial displacement of the commutator/slip-ring surface while it is turned.		

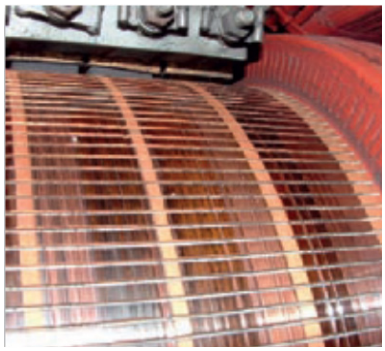
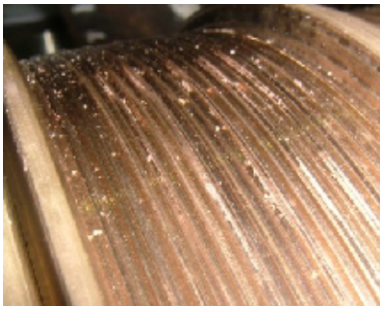
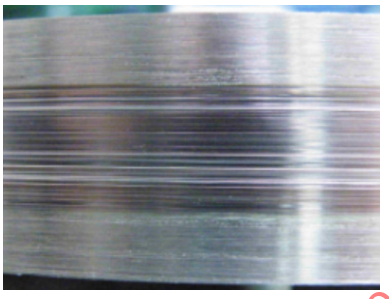
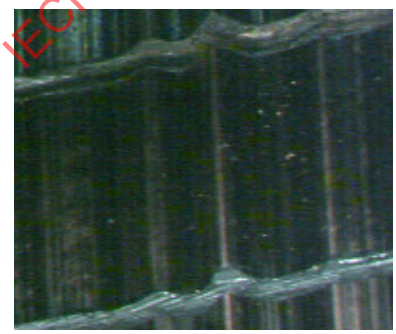
5.5.4 516: Flat contact

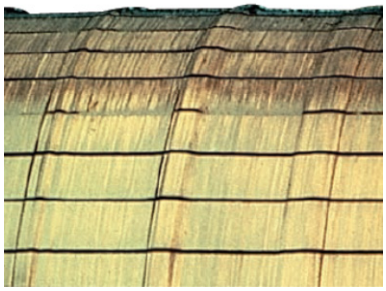
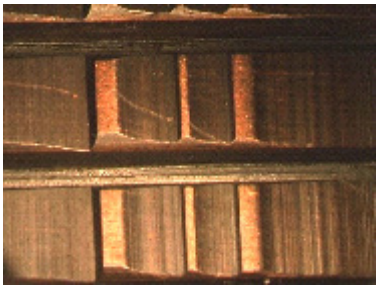
516		Flat disk or commutator Example: shaft earthing for traction (railways)

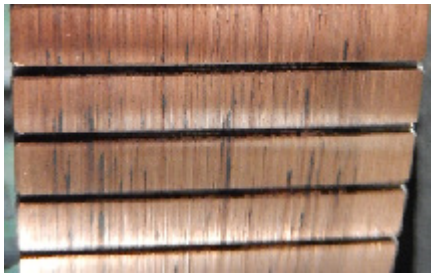
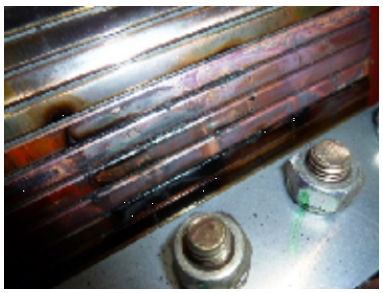
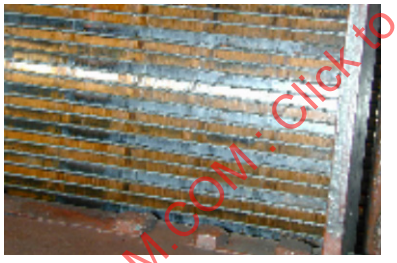
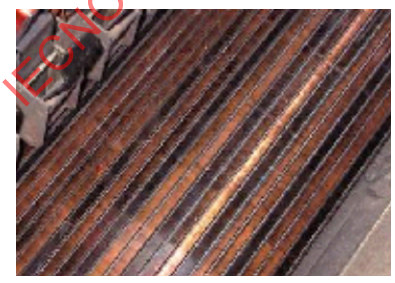
5.6 Commutator and slip-rings markings (references No. 601 and following)

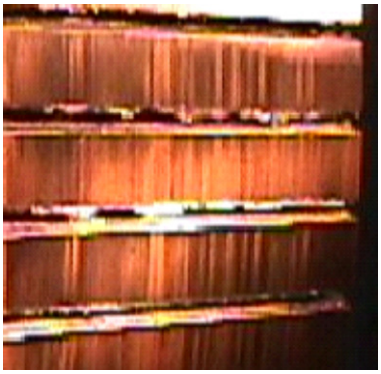
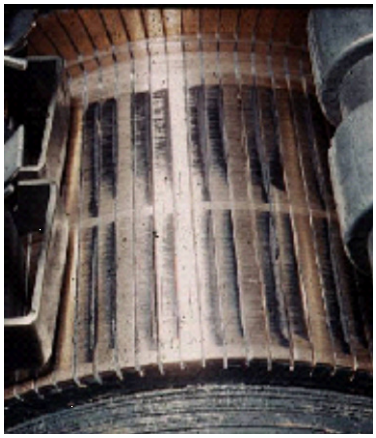
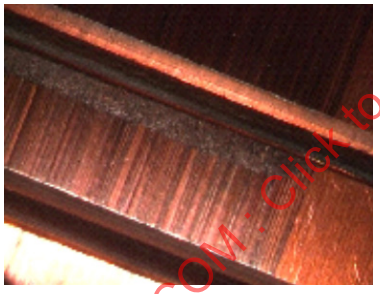
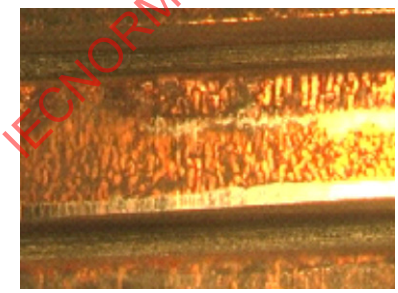
Definitions below apply to surface of commutators or slip-rings.

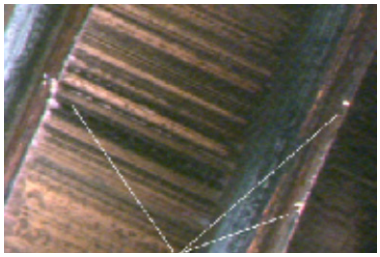
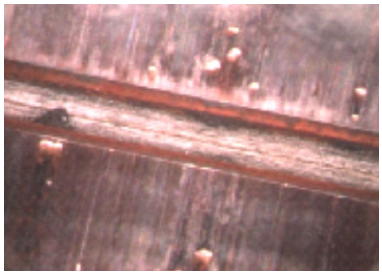
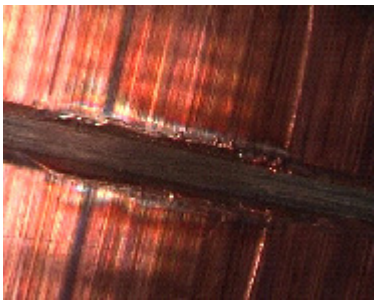
601		Skin / patina: uniform film – light brown to dark brown
602	a)  b) 	Lining (streaking) a) on commutator b) on flat disk

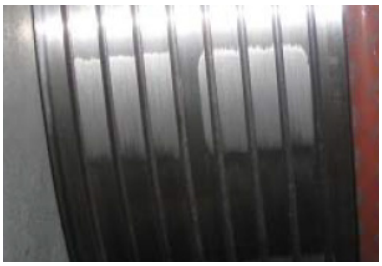
603		Banding
604	 	Ribbing
605	 	Threading

606		Grooving (non-uniform wear of commutator)
607		Ridging
608		Waved track – Hourglass shape film
609		Non-conductive or patchy film (thick patina over all surface or over limited area)

610	a)  b) 	Patina surface discoloration Examples: a) uniform discoloration of bars in tangential direction b) local discoloration (due to local overheat)
611		Screw / helical thread
612	a)  b) 	Marking a) regular bar marking b) irregular bar marking

613		Copper dragging
614		Burning
615	a)  b)  c) 	Bar burn: Roughen surface by arc a) at exit edge of bar b) whole surface of one bar c) pole pitch bar burning

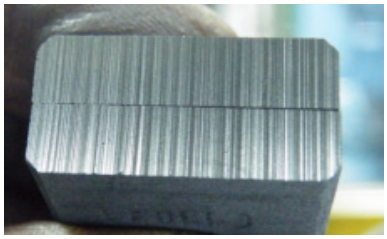
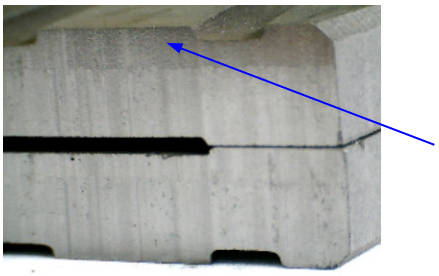
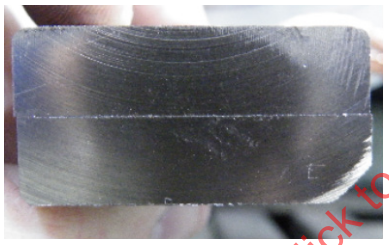
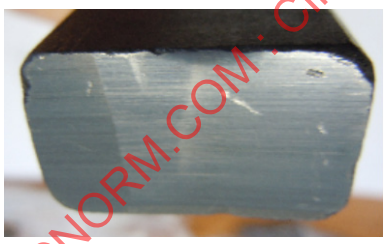
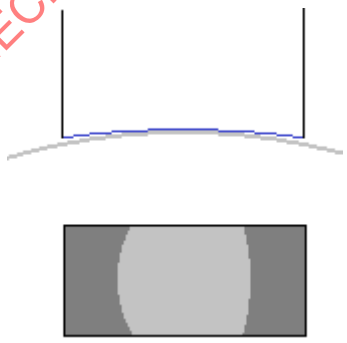
616	a)  b) 	Arc spot a) at bar edge NOTE This step may evolve to a fracture at bar edge. b) on bar surface
617		Bar to bar arc spot
618		Pitting: strong spark marks

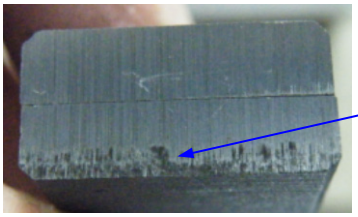
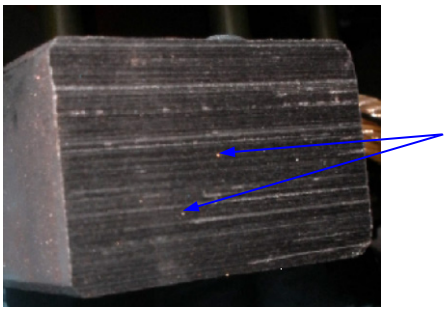
619	a)  b) 	Ghost mark a) on commutator b) on slip-ring
620		Glazing: brilliant surface, without roughness (mirror-like)

5.7 Brush markings (references No. 701 and following)

5.7.1 701 to 710: Sliding surface markings

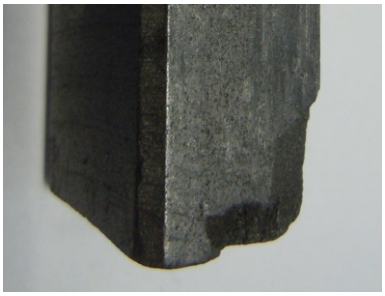
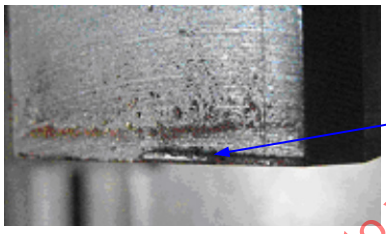
701		Shining (normal running conditions)

702	a)  b) 	Circumferential lining (streaking) / streaks a) Light b) Heavy
703		Matt zone
704		Glossy surface (like a mirror)
705		Dual contact surface
706		Limited contact area: one shining zone (contact area) and two mat zone (no contact areas) NOTE Frequently observed when brush is not fully bedded.

707		Burnt zone (erosion)
708		Copper picking: transfer of copper from the sliding surface of commutator / slip-ring
709		Holes (removal of grains from the surface)
710		Pollution

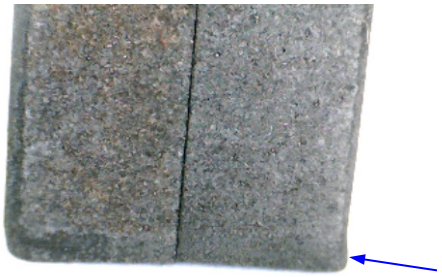
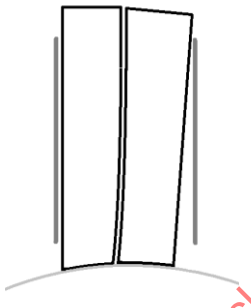
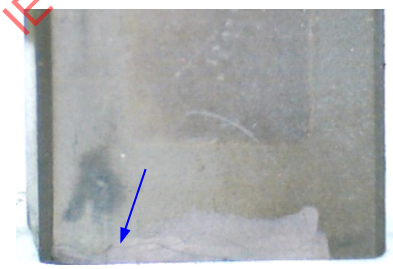
5.7.2 711 to 716: Edge/corner markings

711		Traces of sparking on the edge
712		Traces of glowing close to the edge
713		Chipping (mechanical origin)

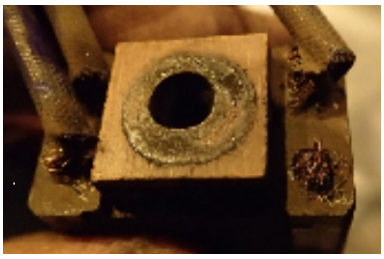
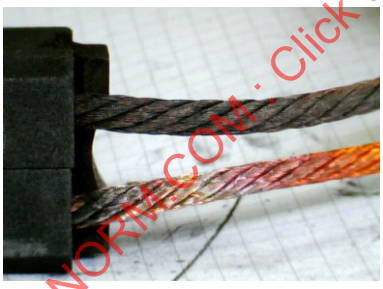
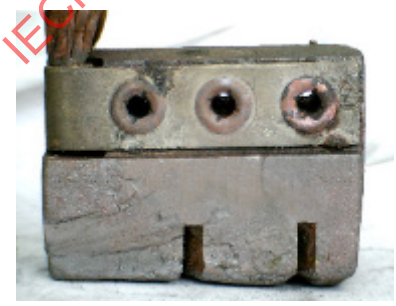
714		Tipping at contact surface corner
715		Tipping at side edge
716		Elephant foot at surface edge

5.7.3 717 to 721: Side markings

717		Side wear zone

718		Erosion of brush face (current passing through brush holder)
719	 a)  b)	Cross-section side wear: a) Elephant nose cross-section wear (external side) b) V-shape cross-section wear (between wafers)
720		Mechanical crack
721		Thermal crack and discoloration

5.7.4 722 to 727: Connection markings

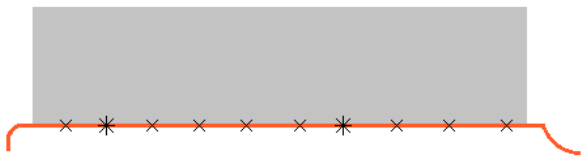
722		Fringed cable/ shunt
723		Cable/ shunt broken
724		Pulled up / torned out cable / shunt
725		Colored cable/shunt
726		Colored rivet and discoloration of brush grade around rivet area

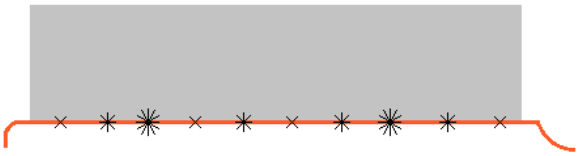
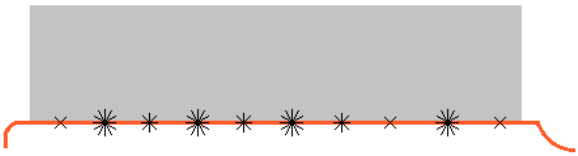
727		Cut cable sleeve

5.8 Spark evaluation (references No. 801 and following)

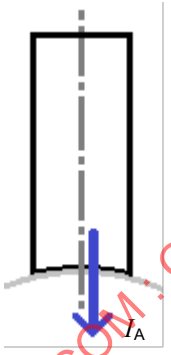
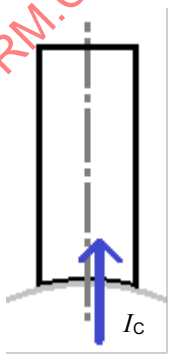
Spark codes definitions herein do not only concern commutators machines, but also slip-ring application, as it is a criterion of injury for the machine. In figures below, sparks are seen from a tangential brush view. Annex A gives a guidance on spark evaluation.

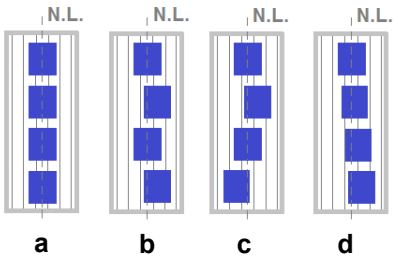
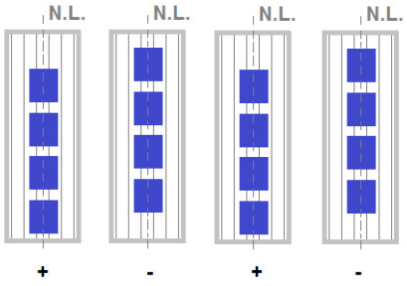
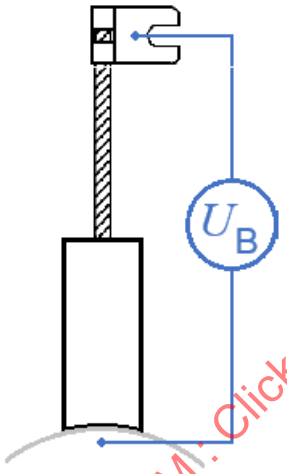
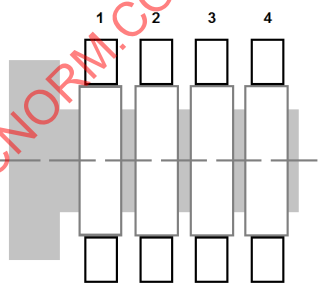
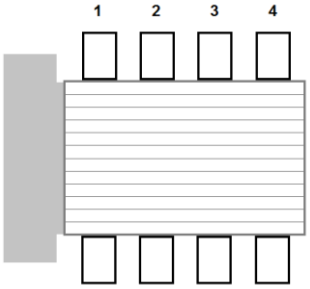
NOTE Subclause 5.9 is inspired from the withdrawn standard IEC 60638: *Criteria for assessing and coding of the commutation of rotating electrical machines for traction*.

N°	Spark figures	Spark code	Description
801		1	No spark
802		2	Intermittent beads
803		3	Several beads
804		4	Numerous beads
805		5	Intermittent shootings

N°	Spark figures	Spark code	Description
806		6	Several shootings
807		7	Numerous streamers
808		8	Heavy and continuous streamers

5.9 Miscellaneous (references No. 901 and following)

901		Anodic brush The current I_A flows from the fixed part to the rotating part through the brush.
902		Cathodic brush The current I_C flows from the rotating part to the fixed part through the brush.

903		Circumferential (tangential) stagger where N.L. is the neutral line of the DC machine NOTE When deemed necessary by the OEM, it is imperative that it is done correctly. Type b) is generally preferred. Examples: a) no stagger b) to d) different stagger positions
904		Axial stagger where N.L. is the neutral line of the DC machine NOTE Equal number of positive and negative brushes per track shall be maintained.
905		Total single brush voltage drop «U_B» NOTE IEC 60773 gives methods for measuring brush voltage drop.
906		Numbering of slip-rings: track 1 is the closest to the power part of the rotor.
907		Numbering of brush tracks: track 1 is the closest to the armature winding.

Annex A
(informative)

Spark codes

A.1 Criteria for assessment of sparking

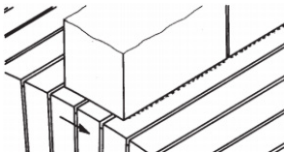
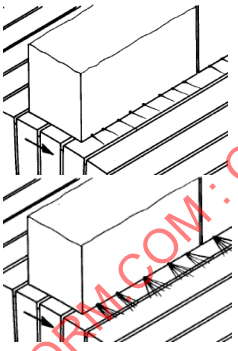
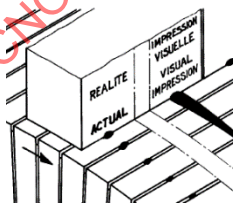
Sparks records shall be done during runs in steady-state conditions. Observations shall be made in the normal condition of lighting in the room.

Sparking is checked on all brush arms which can be directly observed. Only the arm exhibiting the worst commutation shall be recorded.

The basic criteria for observation of sparks are, see Table A.1:

– size of ordinary sparks (and proportion of the edge on which they appear);
– shooting sparks;
– streamers.

Table A.1 – Additional definitions of spark

810		Ordinary sparks	Sparks of all sizes localized at the edge of brushes.
811		Shooting sparks	Incandescent particles flying out from the leaving edge (almost straight luminous lines)
813		Streamers	Small arcs occurring between consecutive segments and blowing out at a certain distance from the leaving edge. NOTE The eyes perceives them in the form of continuous luminous lines lying on the commutator.

NOTE Figures from IEC 60638:1979 (withdrawn).

Experts consider spark code as a criterion of injury for the machine.

For commutators, spark code are injurious when:

– spark code over 5 when continuous, and
  spark code over 6 when transient.

For slip-rings (in particular steel and stainless steel):

– spark code strictly over 2, even when transient.

A.2 Complementary observations

Spark level N can be correlated to a relative light energy E_r. A polynomial function can be assessed:

$$E_r = k \times (N-1)^2$$

where k is a constant.

Sparks may also be described by their colour and sound (when possible). Observations below are indicative, see Table A.2.

Table A.2 – Relationship between energy, colour, sound and spark code

N°	Spark code	Energy coefficient $(N\text{-}1)^2$	Colour	Sound
801	1	0	No	No
802	2	1	Red	No sound
803	3	4	Orange	No sound
804	4	9	Orange-Yellow	Almost no sound
805	5	16	Yellow-White	Slight cracking sound
806	6	25	White	Cracking sound
807	7	36	White-Blue	Loud cracking sound
808	8	49	Blue – sometimes green	Loud cracking sound

A.3 Relation between spark code and Westinghouse scale

Users usually quote sparks with the Westinghouse scale. Table A.3 shows the correspondence with Westinghouse code:

Table A.3 – Relationship between spark code and Westinghouse scale

Spark code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Westinghouse code	1	1 ¼	1 ½	1 ¾	2	2 ¼	2 ½	3

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS 43
1 Domaine d'application 45
2 Références normatives 45
3 Termes et définitions 45
4 Symboles et termes abrégés 47
4.1 Symboles 47
4.2 Indices 47
5 Nomenclature 47
5.1 Balais 47
5.1.1 101: Corps / bloc 47
5.1.2 102 à 104: Définitions de t, a et r 47
5.1.3 105 à 112: Angles 49
5.1.4 113 à 123: Arêtes et faces 51
5.1.5 124 à 136: Tête de balai 53
5.1.6 137 à 146: Balai monobloc, jumelé ou double 55
5.1.7 147 à 153: Autres configurations 57
5.2 Têtes (n° de référence 201 et suivants) 59
5.3 Connexions flexibles (shunts) et autres connexions électriques (n° de référence 301 et suivants) 60
5.4 Cosses et fiches (n° de référence 401 et suivants) 61
5.5 Collecteurs et bagues (n° de référence 501 et suivants) 62
5.5.1 501 à 512: Collecteurs 62
5.5.2 513 à 514: Bagues 64
5.5.3 515: Profil 64
5.5.4 516: Contact plat 65
5.6 État de surface des collecteurs et des bagues (n° de référence 601 et suivants) 65
5.7 État de surface des balais (n° de référence 701 et suivants) 71
5.7.1 701 à 710: Surface de glissement marquée 71
5.7.2 711 à 716: Défauts au niveau des arêtes/angles 73
5.7.3 717 à 721: Marques au niveau des faces latérales 74
5.7.4 722 à 727: Défauts au niveau des connexions 76
5.8 Appréciation des étincelles (n° de référence 801 et suivants) 77
5.9 Divers (n° de référence 901 et suivants) 78
Annexe A (informative) Cotation des étincelles 80
A.1 Critères d'appréciation des étincelles 80
A.2 Observations complémentaires 81
A.3 Relation entre la cotation des étincelles et l'échelle de Westinghouse 81

Figure 1 – Éléments du balai pour la définition de la dimension r 49

Tableau A.1 – Définitions supplémentaires d'une étincelle 80
Tableau A.2 – Relation entre énergie, couleur, effet sonore et cotation des étincelles 81
Tableau A.3 – Relation entre la cotation des étincelles et l'échelle de Westinghouse 81

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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BALAIS DE CHARBON, PORTE-BALAIS, COLLECTEURS ET BAGUES – DÉFINITIONS ET NOMENCLATURE

AVANT-PROPOS

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9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de l'IEC peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale IEC 60276 a été établie par le comité d'études 2 de l'IEC: Machines tournantes.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 1968 et l'Amendement 1:1987. Elle constitue une révision technique.

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

– Certaines nomenclatures ont été supprimées ou ajoutées, alors que les définitions restantes ont été détaillées et clarifiées, pour refléter l'évolution technique depuis 1987.
– Des définitions supplémentaires ont été incluses pour répondre à la demande de révision de la présente norme, en particulier la nomenclature des états de surface des collecteurs/bagues, les états de surface des balais et les cotations des étincelles pour la commutation.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
2/1898/FDIS	2/1901/RVD

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

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

IMPORTANT – Le logo "*colour inside*" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

BALAIS DE CHARBON, PORTE-BALAIS, COLLECTEURS ET BAGUES – DÉFINITIONS ET NOMENCLATURE

1 Domaine d'application

Le présent document s'applique aux balais de charbon pour machines électriques. Pour le moment, il n'est applicable qu'à des balais de charbon montés sur collecteurs et bagues dans les machines tournantes.

Les termes et définitions se rapportent à la construction des balais (numéros de référence 100 et suivants à 500 et suivants et parties 900 et suivantes) ainsi qu'aux états de surface lorsqu'ils sont utilisés sur une machine tournante (numéros de référence 600 et suivants à 800 et suivants).

Par extension, les termes et définitions peuvent être pertinents pour tout type de contact électrique glissant pour machines électriques.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte 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 60136, *Dimensions des balais et porte-balais pour machines électriques*

IEC 60773, *Méthodes d'essai et appareils pour la mesure des propriétés opérationnelles des balais*

3 Termes et définitions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions 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 http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: disponible à l'adresse http://www.iso.org/obp

NOTE Les balais sont classés en fonction des différentes qualités de balais, comme suit.

3.1
qualité
matériau utilisé pour le corps du balai, défini par sa composition et ses propriétés physiques

3.2
en carbone
constitué par différentes variétés de carbone amorphe, composé en général d'un mélange de poudres carbonées agglomérées avec un liant, moulées et cuites à une température appropriée pour carboniser le liant

Note 1 à l'article: Également appelé "carbone dur" (ou "carbone homogène").

Note 2 à l'article: Le matériau peut contenir des additifs et peut être imprégné d'huiles, de cire ou de résine. Ce matériau contient essentiellement du carbone, car il n'est pas graphitisé au cours de l'opération de cuisson.

3.3
en carbone-graphite
carbographitique
CG
constitué par un mélange de carbone amorphe et de graphite en poudre, aggloméré avec un liant (brai ou résine), moulé et cuit à une température appropriée pour carboniser le liant

3.4
en électrographite
électrographitique
EG
constitué par différentes variétés de carbone amorphe (carbone dur ou carbone-graphite) transformées en graphite artificiel/synthétique en cours de fabrication

3.5
en graphite naturel
GN
qualité de carbone-graphite constituée principalement par du graphite naturel

Note 1 à l'article: Parfois appelé "graphite tendre".

3.6
aggloméré avec une résine
en bakélite graphite
BG
constitué par du carbone et/ou du graphite en poudre, aggloméré(s) avec une résine (artificielle, synthétique ou naturelle) et polymérisé(s) à une température appropriée

3.7
en métal graphite
métallographitique
MG
constitué par un mélange de métaux et de graphite en poudre, comprimé et cuit à une température appropriée

Note 1 à l'article: La cuisson est appelée "frittage" lorsqu'une atmosphère réductrice est utilisée durant la cuisson.

3.8
imprégné métal
M
constitué par du carbone, du carbone-graphite ou de l'électrographite contenant un métal ajouté par un procédé d'imprégnation.

Le métal peut être ajouté:

– par fusion du métal et imprégnation sous pression, ou

– par imprégnation avec un précurseur métallique et décomposition de ce précurseur au cours de l'opération de cuisson ultérieure, ou

– par dépôt en phase vapeur.

Note 1 à l'article: Les deuxième et troisième procédés sont également appelés "métallisation".

4 Symboles et termes abrégés

4.1 Symboles

a dimension axiale du balai (mm)

c dimension du chanfrein (mm)

I courant par balai (A)

r dimension radiale de balai (mm)

R rayon (mm)

t dimension tangentielle du balai (mm)

U tension (V)

α angle d'inclinaison (°)

β angle du biseau supérieur (°)

4.2 Indices

A balai d'entrée

C balai de sortie

B balai

T tête du balai

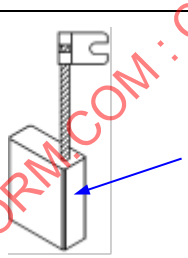
c contact

5 Nomenclature

NOTE La définition correspond à la partie surlignée en bleu/gris ou repérée par une flèche sur la figure correspondante (le cas échéant).

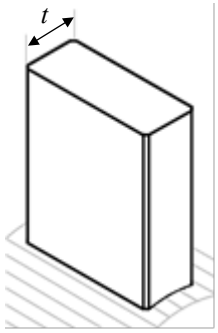
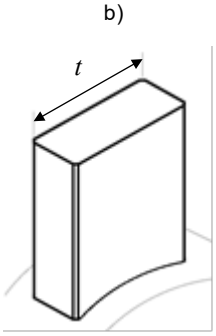
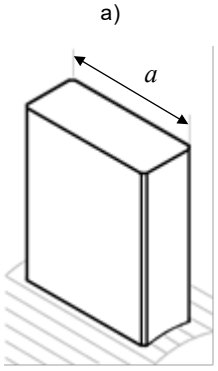
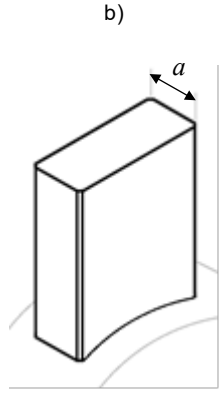
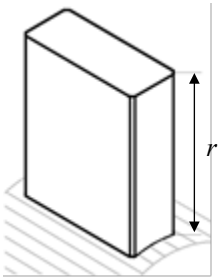
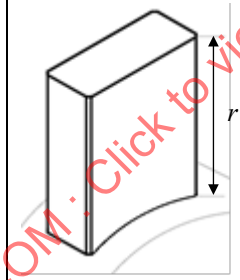
5.1 Balais

5.1.1 101: Corps / bloc

101		Corps / bloc de balai

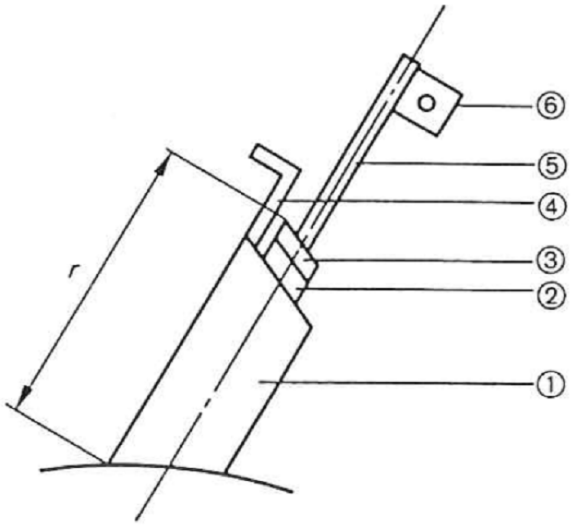
5.1.2 102 à 104: Définitions de t, a et r

Les références a) et b) ci-dessous correspondent respectivement au collecteur (moteur à courant continu) et à la bague (machine synchrone ou asynchrone).

102	a)  	b)  	Dimension tangentielle t est la dimension du balai dans le sens tangentiel définie par la distance entre deux plans parallèles à l'axe principal (voir 105), plans passant par les faces frontales du balai (voir 121).
103	a)  	b)  	Dimension axiale a est la dimension du balai dans le sens axial définie par la distance entre deux plans parallèles à l'axe principal (voir 105), plans passant par les faces latérales du balai (voir 118).
104	a)  	b)  	Dimension radiale r est la dimension du balai dans le sens radial définie par la distance entre deux plans normaux à l'axe principal du balai (voir 105), passant par les extrémités des éléments du balai, ou parties d'éléments, qui prennent part à l'application de la pression (voir Figure 1). r est la plus grande dimension parallèle à l'axe du balai.

Les dimensions recommandées pour t, a et r, ainsi que les tolérances, sont données dans l'IEC 60136.

Les systèmes de pression solidaires des balais sont exclus de r. En référence à la Figure 1, seuls les éléments marqués 1, 2 et 3 prennent part à l'application de la pression. Les cas litigieux éventuels qui ne pourraient pas être justifiés par la définition de r doivent faire traités par convention.



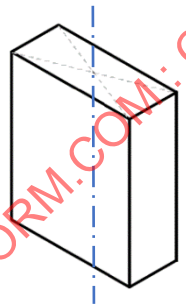
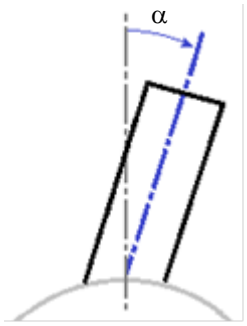
Légende

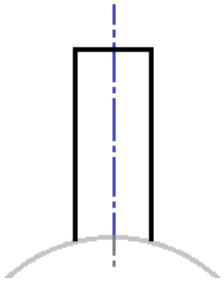
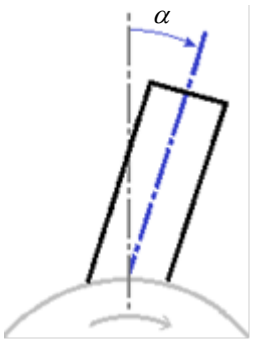
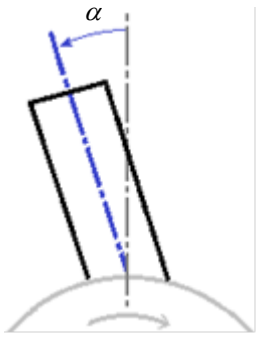
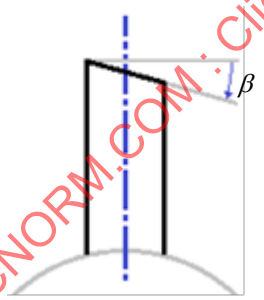
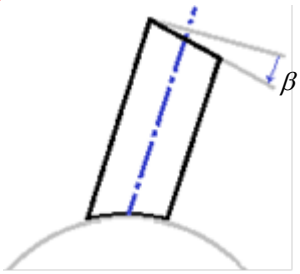
1 matériau du balai (corps)
2 plaquette supérieure tendre
3 plaquette supérieure dure
4 arrêtoir métallique
5 câble du balai
6 cosse du balai

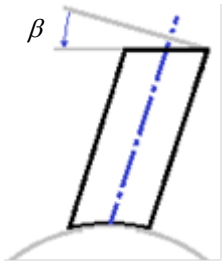
Figure 1 – Éléments du balai pour la définition de la dimension *r*

5.1.3 105 à 112: Angles

NOTE 1 Les Figures 106 à 112 sont des vues en coupe du balai.

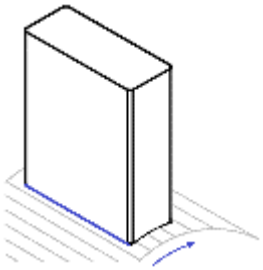
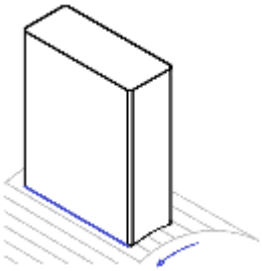
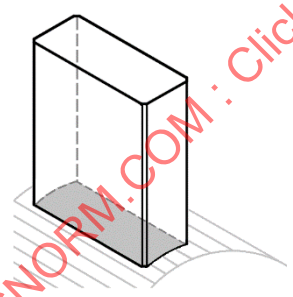
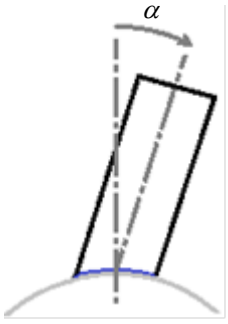
105		Axe principal
106		Angle d'inclinaison α Angle compris entre l'axe principal du balai et l'axe radial du collecteur/de la bague.

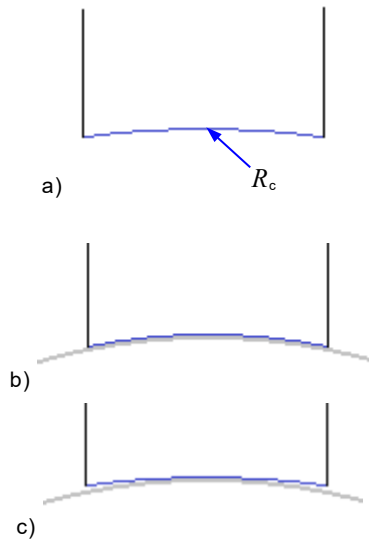
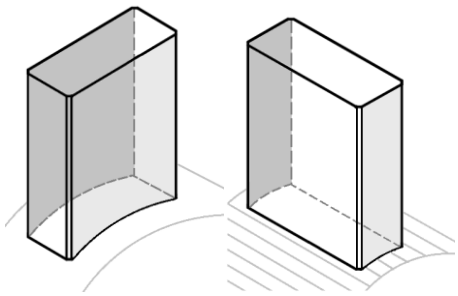
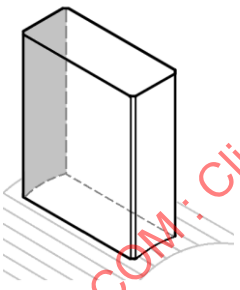
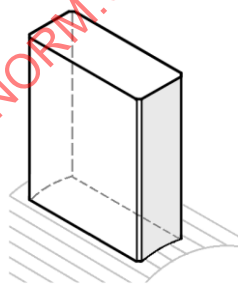
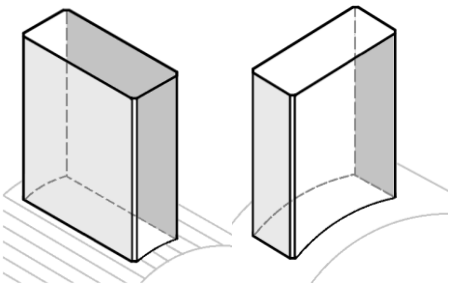
107		Balai radial lorsque α est égal à zéro
108		Balai à réaction lorsque α est positif (dans le même sens que la rotation)
109		Balai traînant lorsque α est négatif (dans le sens opposé à la rotation)
110		Angle du biseau supérieur β
111		Angle du biseau supérieur positif

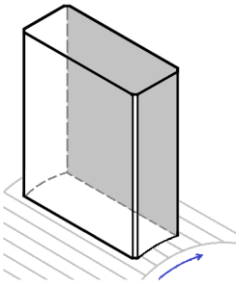
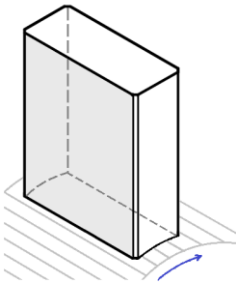
112		Angle du biseau supérieur négatif

NOTE 2 L'IEC 60136 donne quelques recommandations pour les valeurs des angles α et β.

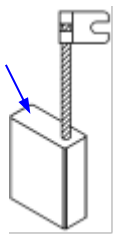
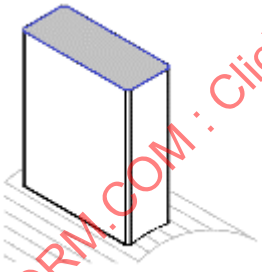
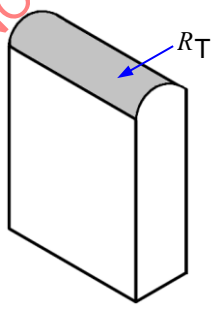
5.1.4 113 à 123: Arêtes et faces

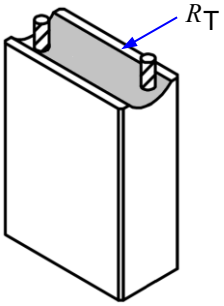
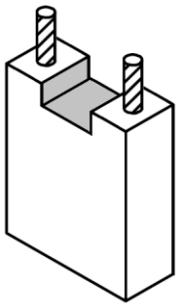
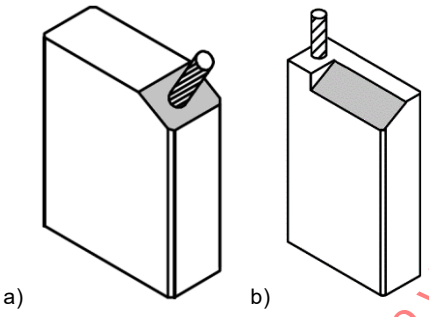
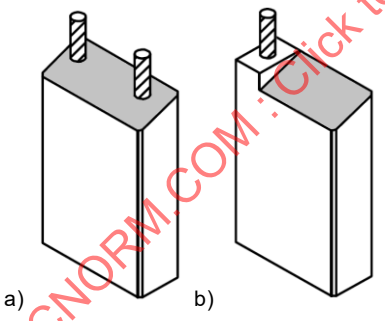
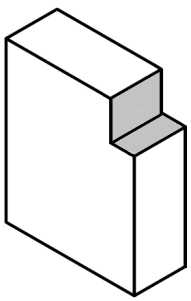
113		Arête d'entrée
114		Arête de sortie
115		Face frottante
116		Face frottante biseautée

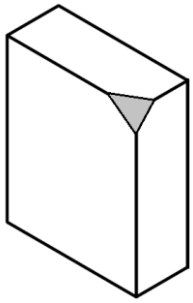
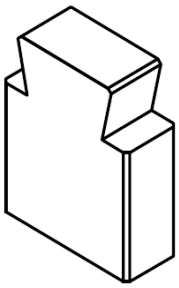
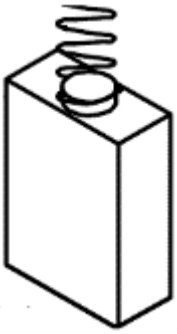
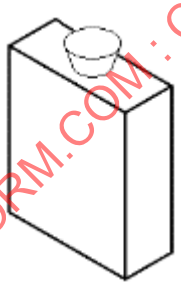
117		Face frottante courbe Figure a) Balai avec un rayon R_c Les Figures b) et c) se rapportent à des balais ajustés/stabilisés. Figure b) Lorsque le rayon est égal au rayon du collecteur/de la bague – après ajustement (opération d'usinage), le balai 117 est appelé balai ajusté, – après stabilisation (machine fonctionnant dans les conditions spécifiées de vitesse et de densité de courant pendant un certain temps), le balai 117 est appelé balai stabilisé. Figure a) lorsque le rayon R_c est usiné avec une dimension légèrement supérieure au rayon du collecteur/de la bague, le balai 117 est appelé balai préajusté.
118		Faces latérales
119		Face latérale côté induit (pour le collecteur) NOTE Le côté induit est situé au niveau de la partie arrière du collecteur sur la figure.
120		Face latérale côté opposé à l'induit (pour le collecteur) NOTE Le côté induit est situé au niveau de la partie arrière du collecteur sur la figure.
121		Faces frontales

122		Face frontale amont (face frontale entrée)
123		Face frontale aval (face frontale sortie)

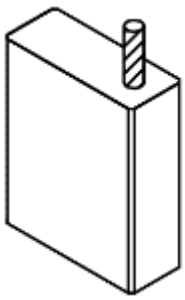
5.1.5 124 à 136: Tête de balai

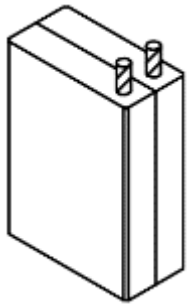
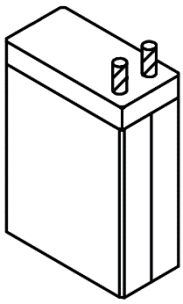
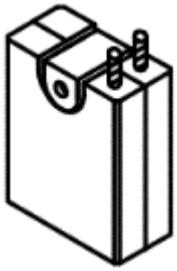
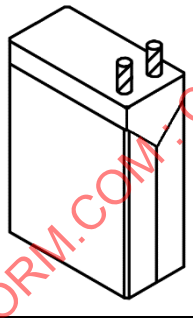
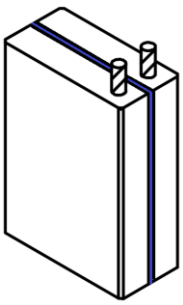
124		Tête
125		Face supérieure
126		Tête arrondie – rayon R_T

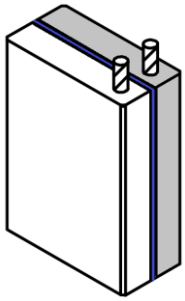
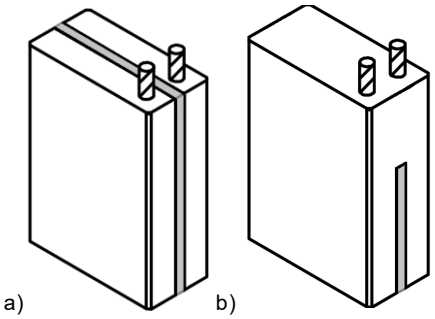
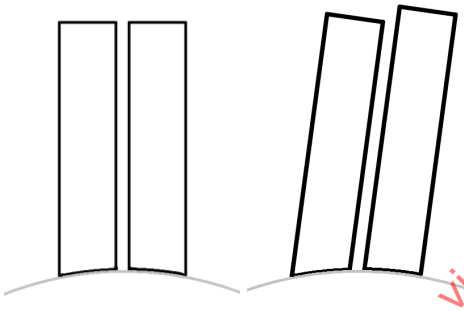
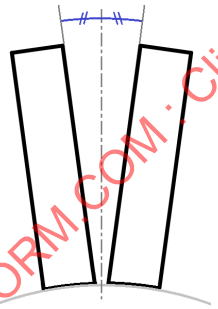
127		Tête rainurée – rayon R_T
128		Tête encochée
129		a) Tête chanfreinée (angle abattu) b) Tête partiellement chanfreinée
130		a) Tête inclinée b) Tête partiellement inclinée
131		Encoche latérale

132		Coin abattu
133	134 à 136	Balai à tête
134		Tête en queue d'aronde
135		Tête cylindrique
136		Tête tronconique

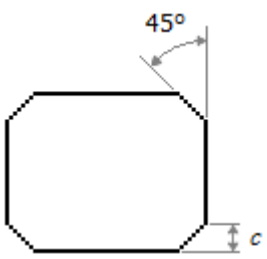
5.1.6 137 à 146: Balai monobloc, jumelé ou double

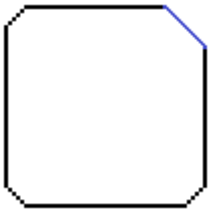
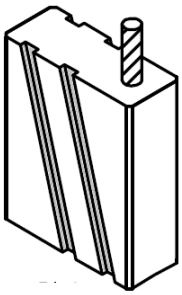
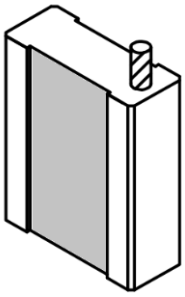
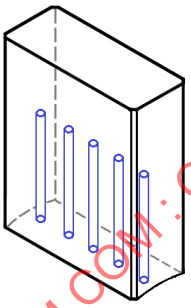
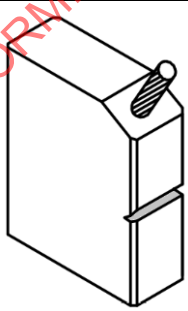
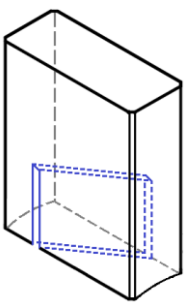
137		Balai monobloc

138		Balai jumelé (2 tranches) NOTE Les deux tranches sont de la même qualité. Un balai triple (3 tranches) est également possible.
139		Balai jumelé avec tête plate séparée
140		Balai jumelé avec plaquette d'appui NOTE Voir 5.2 pour les têtes.
141		Balai jumelé à coin NOTE En général, les tranches sont jointes par une tête isolée collée.
142		Balai sandwich, où les tranches sont de la même qualité NOTE En général, les tranches sont jointes par un adhésif.

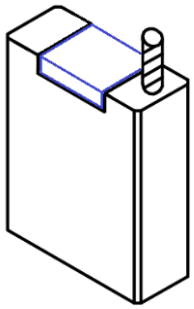
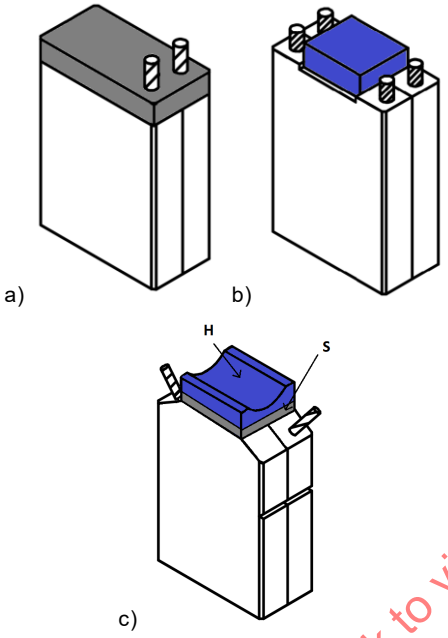
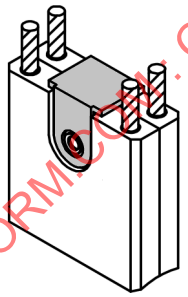
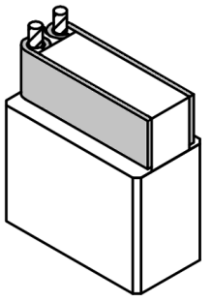
143		Balai sandwich en deux qualités NOTE En général, les tranches sont jointes par un adhésif.
144		Balai à plaquette encastrée a) feuille isolante NOTE En général, les tranches sont jointes par un adhésif. b) deuxième insertion de qualité
145		Balais tandem/doubles
146		Balais tandem en V

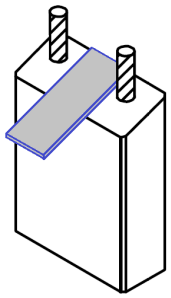
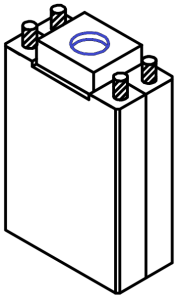
5.1.7 147 à 153: Autres configurations

147		Chanfrein NOTE Les valeurs préférentielles de c sont données dans l'IEC 60136.

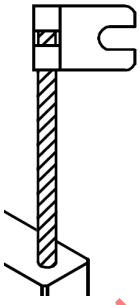
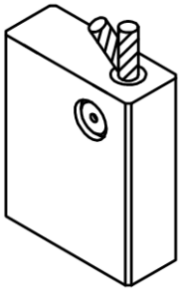
148		Chanfrein non réversible NOTE Utilisé en général pour un balai carré.
149		Rainures à poussière
150		Encoche à poussière
151		Balai à mèches
152		Indicateur d'usure
153		Face frottante avec voie

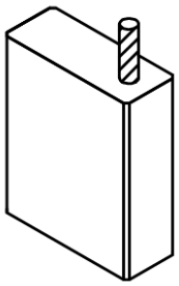
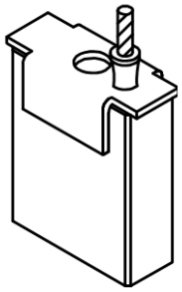
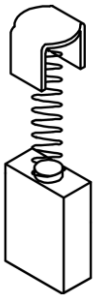
5.2 Têtes (n° de référence 201 et suivants)

201		Plaquette encastrée
202		Plaquette isolante a) d'amortissement (caoutchouc) b) dure (plastique/composite) c) mixte: plaquette d'amortissement S + dure H NOTE La plaquette isolante peut être indépendante ou collée.
203		Plaquette métallique rivée
204		Plaquette métallique soudée

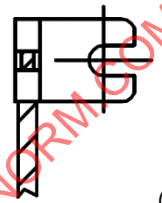
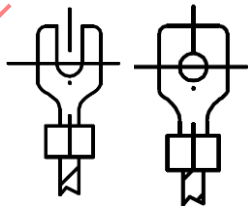
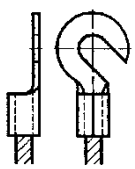
205		Plaquette débordante
206		Tête avec trou de guidage

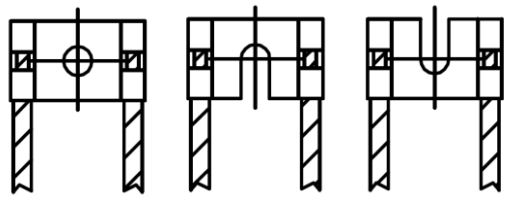
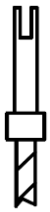
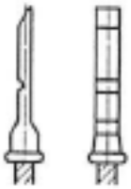
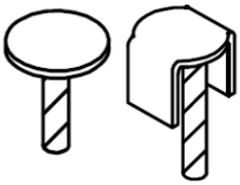
5.3 Connexions flexibles (shunts) et autres connexions électriques (n° de référence 301 et suivants)

301		Connexion flexible (shunt) NOTE Une connexion flexible est constituée d'un matériau conducteur tel que le cuivre, le cuivre étamé. L'IEC 60136 donne des définitions de câbles: matériau, composition, dimensions (longueur et section).
302		Shunt isolé
303		Connexion rivée

304		Connexion scellée
305		Connexion soudée (sur une plaquette métallique)
306		Connexion à ressort: connexion électrique avec système de pression

5.4 Cosses et fiches (n° de référence 401 et suivants)

401	 *(exemple)*	Cosse drapeau
402	 *(exemple)*	Cosse axiale exemple: cosse ronde ou poire
403		Cosse en crochet

404		Cosse à deux connexions
405		Fiche ronde
406		Fiche plate
407		Fiche ronde (soudée sur shunt)

NOTE 1 L'IEC 60136 donne quelques recommandations pour les dimensions des cosses et fiches.

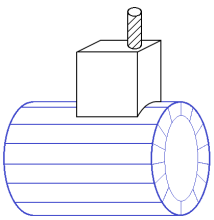
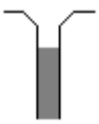
NOTE 2 Les références 403, 405 et 406 sont rarement utilisées.

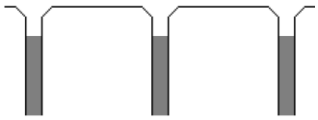
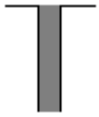
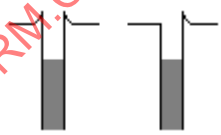
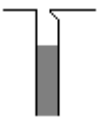
NOTE 3 Les encoches ouvertes sont généralement préférées aux orifices fermés, car elles sont plus faciles à monter. Néanmoins, les orifices fermés sont recommandés lorsque des vibrations importantes sont susceptibles de se produire.

5.5 Collecteurs et bagues (n° de référence 501 et suivants)

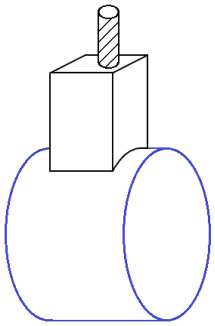
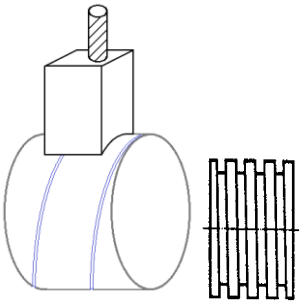
NOTE Les définitions des références 502 à 512 et 515 sont données en fonction de la section transversale.

5.5.1 501 à 512: Collecteurs

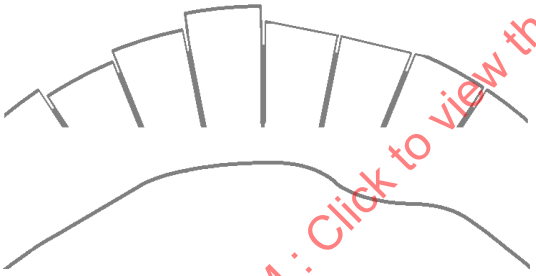
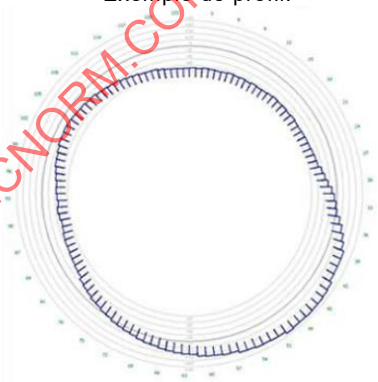
501		Collecteur cylindrique (machine à courant continu)
502		Entrelames (mica ou résine moulée)

503		Entrelames fraisées
504		Entrelames non fraisées
505		Entrelames affleurantes
506		Entrelames en saillie
507		Méplat
508		Lame en saillie
509		Lame en retrait
510		Lames chanfreinées
511		Bavures au bord des lames
512		Pont de cuivre

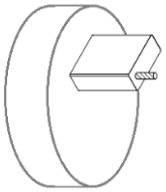
5.5.2 513 à 514: Bagues

513		Bague (collectrice)
514		Bague à rainures hélicoïdales ou bague hélicée

5.5.3 515: Profil

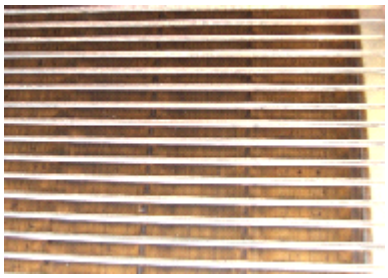
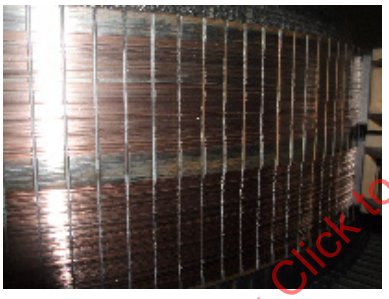
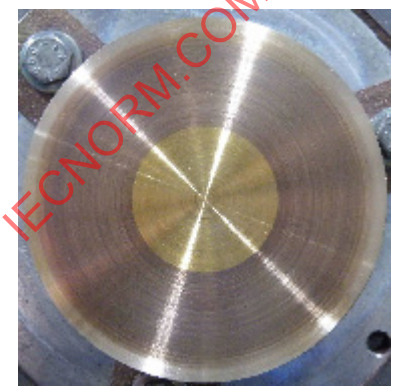
515	 Exemple de profil: 	Collecteur ou bague déformé(e)
NOTE Le battement est une mesure du déplacement radial du collecteur/de la bague en cours de rotation.		

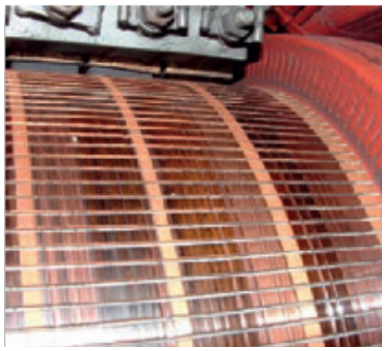
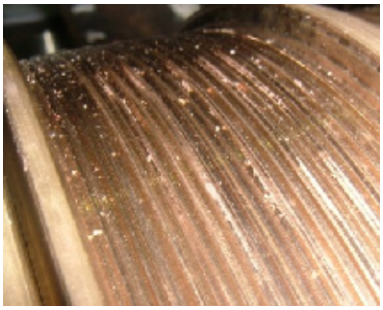
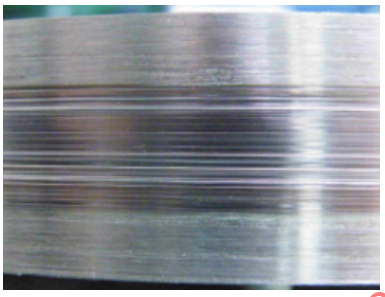
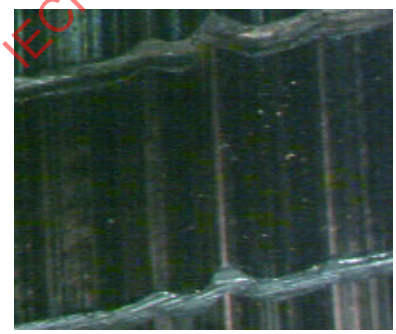
5.5.4 516: Contact plat

516		Disque ou collecteur plat Exemple: mise à la terre de l'arbre pour traction (ferroviaire)

5.6 État de surface des collecteurs et des bagues (n° de référence 601 et suivants)

Les définitions ci-dessous s'appliquent à la surface des collecteurs ou des bagues.

601		Patine: film uniforme – brun clair à brun foncé
602	a)  b) 	Patine striée a) sur un collecteur b) sur un disque plat

603		Patine présentant des bandes
604	 	Sillons
605	 	Rayures