



High-current test techniques— Definitions and requirements for test currents and measuring systems



AS IEC 62475:2019

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- Australian Industry Group
- Energy Network Australia (Testing Interest Australia)
- Energy Networks Australia
- Engineers Australia
- University of New South Wales

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-007, Power Switchgear.

The objective of this Standard is applicable to high-current testing and measurements on both high-voltage and low-voltage equipment. It deals with steady-state and short-time direct current (as e.g. encountered in high-power d.c. testing), steady-state and short-time alternating current (as e.g. encountered in high-power a.c. testing), and impulse-current. In general, currents above 100 A are considered in this International Standard, although currents less than this can occur in tests. This Standard also covers fault detection during, for example, lightning impulse testing.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 62475:2010, *High-current test techniques – Definitions and requirements for test currents and measuring systems*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text “this International Standard” should read “this Australian Standard”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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