# Australian Standard®

## **Power transformers**

## Part 2: Temperature rise

[Based on and including the full text of IEC 76-2:1993]

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL/8, Power Transformers. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 14 July 1997 and published on 5 September 1997.

The following interests are represented on Committee EL/8:

Australasian Railway Association

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association

Australian Institute of Petroleum

Electricity Supply Association of Australia

Electricity Supply Engineers Association of New South Wales

Institution of Engineers, Australia

Testing interests

University of South Australia

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 95424.

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### **Power transformers**

Part 2: Temperature rise

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### PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL/8, Power Transformers to supersede AS 2374.2—1982, *Power transformers*, Part 2: *Temperature rise*.

It is based on but not equivalent to, and has been reproduced from, IEC 76-2:1993, *Power transformers*, Part 2: *Temperature rise*, with the exception that Appendices ZZ and ZA have been added.

Appendix ZZ lists the Australian variations to IEC 76-2. The changes are indicated with marginal bars against the relevant clause, note, table, figure or part thereof. Note that reference to Appendix ZZ is especially critical in cases where additional text or clauses have been introduced.

This Standard is Part 2 of a series, comprising:

AS

2374 Power transformers

2374.1 Part 1: General

2374.2 Part 2: Temperature rise

2374.3.0 Part 3.0: Insulation levels and dielectric tests—General requirements

2374.3.1 Part 3.1: Insulation levels and dielectric tests-External clearances in air

2374.5 Part 5: Ability to withstand short-circuit

2374.6 Part 6: Determination of transformer and reactor sound levels

Significant differences between this Standard and the previous edition include the following:

- (a) This Standard requires tests to be carried out on the maximum current tap. The previous edition required tests to be carried out on the maximum loss tap. It is noted that in some cases, including autotransformers, the two are not the same.
- (b) For air cooled transformers, this Standard uses the hottest monthly average temperature. The previous edition used the maximum daily average temperature.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title pages.
- (b) In the source text, 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to international Standards should be replaced by references to the following Australian Standards:

#### Reference to International Standards

Australian Standard

IEC 76 76-1	Power transformers Part 1: General	AS 2374 2374.1	Power transformers General
85	Thermal evaluation and classification of electrical insulation	2768	Electrical insulating materials— Evaluation and classification based on thermal endurance
279	Measurement of the winding resistance	_	

279 Measurement of the winding resistance of an a.c. machine during operation at alternating voltage

#### iii

IEC 354	Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers	AS 1078	Guide to loading of oil-immersed transformers
606	Application guide for power transformers	2421	Guide to the selection and use of power transformers
726	Dry-type power transformers	2735	Dry-type power transformers
905	Loading guide for dry-type power transformers	3953	Loading guide for dry-type power transformers
ISO 2592	Petroleum products—Determination of flash and fire points—Cleveland open- cup method	_	

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