



Designation: D 1169 – 95

Standard Test Method for Specific Resistance (Resistivity) of Electrical Insulating Liquids¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of specific resistance (resistivity) applied to new electrical insulating liquids, as well as to liquids in service, or subsequent to service, in cables, transformers, circuit breakers, and other electrical apparatus.

1.2 This test method covers a procedure for making referee tests with dc potential.

1.3 When it is desired to make routine determinations requiring less accuracy, certain modifications to this test method are permitted as described in Sections 19-26.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* See Note 5 for a specific cautionary statement.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 150 Test Methods for A-C Loss Characteristics and Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials²
- D 257 Test Methods for D-C Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials²
- D 923 Test Method for Sampling Electrical Insulating Liquids³
- D 924 Test Method for Dissipation Factor (or Power Factor) and Relative Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Electrical Insulating Liquids³
- E 145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-27 on Electrical Insulating Liquids and Gases and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D27.05 on Electrical Tests.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 10.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 10.03.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

3.1.1 *specific resistance (resistivity), n*—the ratio of the dc potential gradient in volts per centimetre paralleling the current flow within the specimen, to the current density in amperes per square centimetre at a given instant of time and under prescribed conditions. This is numerically equal to the resistance between opposite faces of a centimetre cube of the liquid. The units are ohm-centimetres.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The resistivity of a liquid is a measure of its electrical insulating properties under conditions comparable to those of the test. High resistivity reflects low content of free ions and ion-forming particles, and normally indicates a low concentration of conductive contaminants.

5. General Considerations

5.1 Theory and measuring equipment pertaining to this method shall be in accordance with Test Methods D 257.

5.2 Where both ac loss characteristic (dissipation factor or power factor) and resistivity measurements are to be made consecutively on the same specimen, make the ac measurement before applying the dc potential to the specimen, and short circuit the cell electrodes for 1 min immediately prior to making the resistivity measurements.

5.3 Make referee tests for resistivity in an atmosphere of less than 50 % relative humidity. For repeatable results make these tests under carefully controlled atmospheric conditions.

5.4 Aside from the adverse influence of contamination on results of the resistivity test, there are other factors that can contribute to variations in the test results as follows:

5.4.1 The use of an instrument not having an adequate range for accurately measuring the current flowing in the circuit. (See Section 6 for two types of recommended instruments.)

5.4.2 When the time of electrification is not exactly the same for every test. Upon the application of voltage the current flow through the specimen decreases asymptotically toward a limiting value. Variation in the time of electrification can result in appreciable variation in the test results.

5.4.3 Undue length of time required for the test specimen in the cell to attain the desired test temperature. This is one of the main sources of erroneous results. For optimum results, attain the test temperature within 20 min.

5.4.4 Fluctuations in the test voltage (see 6.1.4).