



Standard Test Method for Dust-and-Fog Tracking and Erosion Resistance of Electrical Insulating Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2132; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is intended to differentiate solid electrical insulating materials with respect to their resistance to the action of electric arcs produced by conduction through surface films of a specified contaminant containing moisture. Test Methods [D2302](#) and [D2303](#) are also useful to evaluate materials.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are the standard, except in cases where SI units are more appropriate. The values in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in [12.4](#).

NOTE 1—There is no equivalent ISO standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D709](#) Specification for Laminated Thermosetting Materials

[D1711](#) Terminology Relating to Electrical Insulation

[D2302](#) Method of Test for Differential Wet Tracking Resistance of Electrical Insulating Materials with Controlled Water-to-Metal Discharges (Withdrawn 1982)³

[D2303](#) Test Methods for Liquid-Contaminant, Inclined-Plane Tracking and Erosion of Insulating Materials

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D09](#) on Electrical and Electronic Insulating Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D09.18](#) on Solid Insulations, Non-Metallic Shieldings and Coverings for Electrical and Telecommunication Wires and Cables.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

3.1.1 For definitions pertinent to this test method see Terminology [D1711](#).

4. High Voltage Hazard

4.1 Lethal voltages are a potential hazard during the performance of this test. It is essential that the test apparatus, and all associated equipment electrically connected to it, be properly designed and installed for safe operation.

4.2 Solidly ground all electrically conductive parts which it is possible for a person to contact during the test.

4.3 Provide means for use at the completion of any test to ground any parts which were at high voltage during the test or have the potential for acquiring an induced charge during the test or retaining a charge even after disconnection of the voltage source.

4.4 Thoroughly instruct all operators as to the correct procedures for performing tests safely.

4.5 When making high voltage tests, particularly in compressed gas or in oil, it is possible for the energy released at breakdown to be sufficient to result in fire, explosion, or rupture of the test chamber. Design test equipment, test chambers, and test specimens so as to minimize the possibility of such occurrences and to eliminate the possibility of personal injury.

NOTE 2—If the potential for fire exists, have fire suppression equipment available.

5. Summary of Test Method

5.1 With electrodes mounted as shown in [Fig. 1](#), coat test specimens with a synthetic dust and test in a chamber shown in [Fig. 2](#). Direct a water spray at the test specimen. After the surface has been wetted, apply a 60-Hz voltage between the electrodes. Arcing occurs across localized high-resistance areas produced by nonuniform evaporation of the water from the contaminant. These arcs produce high temperatures in the underlying insulation with resultant carbonization of most organic materials. The carbonization concentrates the electric field. It is possible further carbonization will occur in the direction of the field. In such cases, a carbon track is formed which spans the distance between the electrodes and causes failure. It is possible that materials that do not track will erode