AS 60068.2.7—2003
IEC 60068-2-7:1983
IEC 60068-2-7:1983/Amd 1:1986

Australian Standard™

Environmental testing

Part 2.7: Tests—Test Ga and guidance: Acceleration, steady state

Standards Australia

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electric/Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 14 February 2003 and published on 20 March 2003.

The following are represented on Committee EL-026:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturer's Association

Electrical Compliance Testing Association

Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council

Electricity Supply Association of Australia

Testing Interests (Australia)

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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 02482.

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Originated as AS 1099.2Ga—1971.
Previous edition AS 1099.2.7—1990.
AS 1099.2.7—1990 revised and redesignated as AS 60068.2.7—2003.

Published by Standards Australia International Ltd
GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 0 7337 5090 7

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electric/Electronic Equipment to supersede AS 1099.2.7—1990, *Basic environmental testing procedures for electrotechnology* Part 2.7: *Test Ga—Acceleration, steady state*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the electrotechnology industry with a complete set of environmental test procedures published as a series under AS 60068 *Environmental testing*. This Standard is Part 2.7 of that series.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced, from IEC 60068-2-7:1983, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ga and guidance: Acceleration, steady state* incorporating Amendment 1:1986.

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 page.

(b) In the source text 'this international standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

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(d) Any French text on figures should be ignored.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

– requirements proper: in arial type;

– *test specifications: in italic type;*

– explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.

Any international Standard referenced should be replaced by an equivalent Australian Standard when one is available. The availability of equivalent Australian Standards can be determined either from the Standards Australia catalogue or from the Standards Australia website (www.standards.com.au).

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1 Object

To prove the structural suitability and the satisfactory performance of components, equipment and other electrotechnical products, hereinafter referred to as “specimens”, when subjected to forces produced by steady acceleration environments (other than gravity) such as occur in moving vehicles, especially flying vehicles, rotating parts and projectiles, and to provide a test of structural integrity for certain components.

2 General

Equipment, components and other electrotechnical products intended to be installed in moving bodies will be subjected to forces caused by steady accelerations. Naturally, such an environment is most pronounced in flying vehicles and rotating machinery, although in certain conditions accelerations in land vehicles may be of significant magnitude.

In general, the accelerations encountered in service have different values along each of the major axes of the moving body, and, in addition, usually have different values in the opposite senses of each axis.

If the attitude of the specimen is not fixed with regard to the moving body, then the relevant specification should prescribe a level, which may be applied along each of the major axes and senses of the specimen, having taken into account the maximum accelerations in different axes of the moving body.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60068-1: Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 1: General and guidance.

3 Conditions for testing

3.1 Characteristics of the test apparatus

3.1.1 General

Acceleration conditions are applied by means of a centrifuge where the acceleration is directed towards the centre of the rotating system. In certain special cases, however, the specimen may be sensitive to gyroscopic couples, and it may only be possible to perform the test by using a machine capable of applying linear acceleration, in which case the relevant specification shall state this requirement.

3.1.2 Tangential acceleration

When increasing the rotational speed of a centrifuge from zero to the value necessary to achieve the specified acceleration, or when decreasing back to zero, the machine shall be so controlled that the specimen is not subjected to a value of tangential acceleration greater than 10 % of the specified acceleration.