IEEE Std C135.63-1998

IEEE Standard for Shoulder Live Line Extension Links for Overhead Line Construction

IEEE Power Engineering Society

Sponsored by the
Transmission and Distribution Committee

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IEEE Standard for Shoulder Live Line Extension Links for Overhead Line Construction

Sponsor

Transmission and Distribution Committee
of the
IEEE Power Engineering Society

Approved 19 March 1998

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: Dimensions and strength requirements for shoulder live line extension links used in overhead transmission and distribution hardware are covered.
Keywords: ball, socket, eye, clevis, oval eye fitting

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Introduction

(This introduction is not part of IEEE Std C135.63-1998, IEEE Standard for Shoulder Live Line Extension Links for Overhead Line Construction.)

This standard covers the dimensional and strength requirements for shoulder live line extension links used for construction of overhead lines.

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Contents

IEEE Standard for Shoulder Live Line Extension Links for Overhead Line Construction

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

This standard covers the dimensions and strength requirements for shoulder live line extension links used in overhead transmission and distribution hardware.

1.2 Application

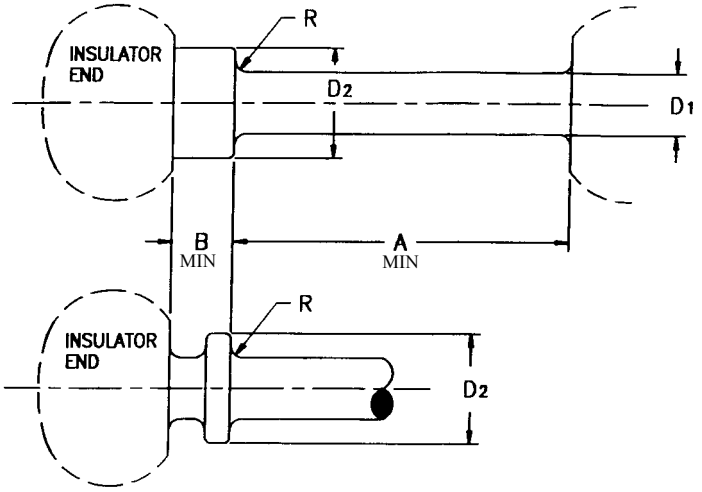
Shoulder live line extension links conforming to the requirements of this standard shall in all respects meet the basic dimensional and performance requirements herein stated. Shoulder live line extension links are normally used at an attachment location for tools when changing out a string of suspension insulators. This work may be performed while the line is energized or de-energized.

2. Material

The shoulder live line extension links may be made of any material acceptable to the purchaser, subject only to the limitations imposed by specified dimensions and minimum strength requirements.

3. Dimensions

The dimensions in Figure 1 apply to the insulator end of the shoulder live line extension link. This end may be in the shape of a standard ball, socket, eye, clevis, or oval eye fitting, depending upon application. The dimensional requirements of Figure 1 shall be maintained.



Metric measurements (mm)					
Type	**D1 normal ± 2**	**D2 max**	**A min**	**B min**	**R min**
1	22	39	133	16[a]	6
2	25	42	140	16[a]	8
3	29	51	140	16[a]	8
4	32	57	140	16[a]	8
English measurements (in)					
Type	**D1 normal ± 1/ 16**	**D2 max**	**A min**	**B min**	**R min**
1	7/8	1- 17/32	5-1/4	5/8[a]	1/4
2	1	1-21/32	5-1/2	5/8[a]	5/16
3	1-1/8	2	5-1/2	5/8[a]	5/16
4	1-1/4	2-1/4	5-1/2	5/8[a]	5/16

[a]For oval eye, clevis, and “Y” clevis the standard minimum “B” dimension is 6 mm (1/4 in). An optional minimum “B” dimension is 16 mm (5/8 in).

Figure 1—Dimensional requirements of shoulder live line extension link

4. Test procedure and test reports

The following design tests are meant to verify the adequacy of the design of the shoulder live line extension link when incorporated with any standard ball, socket, eye, clevis, or oval eye type fitting. These tests are not meant to be routine tests or to replace routine tests.

4.1 Test procedure

Five product samples of any one combination of shoulder and insulator end fittings that conform to this standard shall be subjected to the following test. Each test sample shall be held by the appropriate type of test fixture shown in Figure 2 and tested in the manner shown in Figure 3. The load shall be started at zero and smoothly brought up in a practically stepless variation to 75% of the full rated strength of the shoulder live line extension link [i.e., 101 kN (22 500 lbf) for a 135 kN (30 000 lbf) extension link]. Alternately, the load may be increased rapidly to approximately 50% of rated strength. The load from 50% to 75% of rated strength shall be applied at a rate of 25% of the rated strength per minute.

The shoulder live line extension link shall be held at 75% of rated strength for 3 min. The load shall then be released and the parts inspected. None of the five shoulder live line extension links shall fracture or shear. Local brinelling around the shoulder of the shoulder live line extension link from the test fixture is acceptable.

The five samples shall then be pulled to failure. The load shall be started at zero and brought up smoothly in a practically stepless manner. The load may be increased rapidly to approximately 75% of rated strength of hardware. The load shall then be applied smoothly at a rate of 25% of rated strength per minute until point of failure.

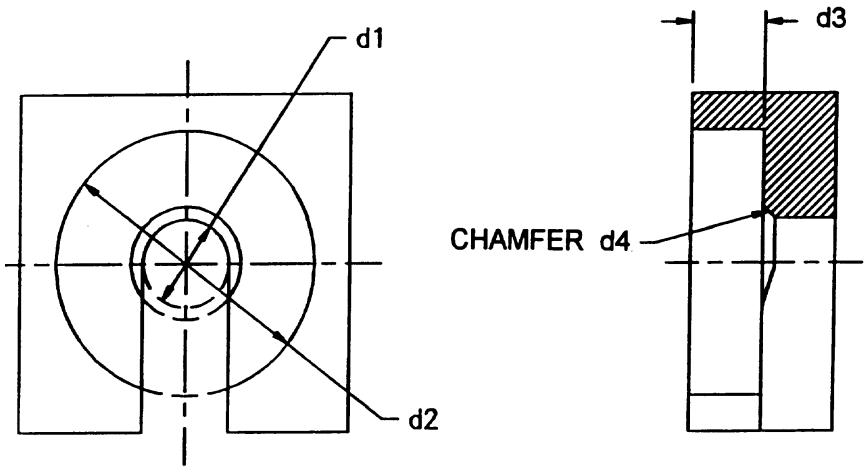
Failure of any sample at less than 95% of rated strength requires retest. Failure of more than one sample between 95% and 100% requires retest.

Retests shall be on 10 product samples with the same criteria as above. If the retest fails, the design fails.

4.2 Test reports

All tests shall be permanently recorded for a period of 10 years. Each test write-up shall contain the following:

- Date of test;
- Location of test;
- Catalog part number;
- Hardware rating;
- Description of test setup, including serial numbers of test equipment;
- Date of latest calibration of test equipment;
- Condition of item after 75% loading (e.g., “no permanent deformation noted,” “some brinelling,” etc.);
- Test results and any pertinent notes including description of failure, if any;
- Statement that the hardware does or does not meet the requirements of IEEE Std C135.63-1998; and
- Signature of inspector performing or witnessing the test.



Metric measurements (mm)				
Type	**d1 +1 –0**	**d2 +1 –0**	**d3 +1 –1**	**d4 + –0**
1	25	41	6	2
2	29	44	6	2
3	32	54	6	2
4	35	60	6	2
English measurements (in)				
Type	**d1 +1/32 –0**	**d2 +1/32 –0**	**d3 +1/32 –1/32**	**d4 +1/32 –0**
1	1	1-5/8	7/32	1/16
2	1-1/8	1-3/4	7/32	1/16
3	1-1/4	2-1/8	7/32	1/16
4	1-1/4	2-3/8	7/32	1/16

. **Figure 2—Dimensional requirements of test fixture**

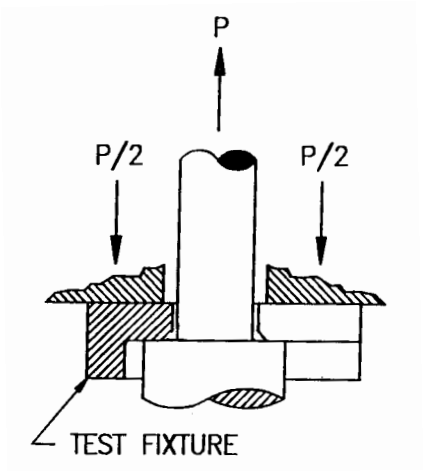


Figure 3—Example showing application of forces

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