IEC 60310

Edition 5.0 2026-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Railway applications - Transformers and inductors on board rolling stock

ICS 45.060.01

ISBN 978-2-8327-1073-9

IEC 60310:2026-04(en)

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 5
1 Scope 7
2 Normative references 7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms 8
3.1 Terms and definitions 9
3.1.1 General definitions 9
3.1.2 Definitions for transformers 11
3.1.3 Definitions for inductors 11
3.1.4 Definitions of thermal endurance 12
3.1.5 Definitions of thermal endurance calculations 12
3.2 Abbreviated terms 13
4 Classification 13
4.1 General 13
4.2 Classification of transformers 15
4.3 Classification of inductors 16
5 Service conditions 16
6 Rated current and load profile 16
6.1 Load profile 16
6.2 Rated current 16
7 Rated voltage and power of transformer windings 17
7.1 Rated line-side voltage 17
7.2 Rated secondary voltage 17
7.3 Rated power of transformer 17
8 Transformer tappings 17
9 Cooling 17
9.1 Identification of transformers and inductors according to cooling method 17
9.2 Arrangement of symbols 18
9.2.1 Enclosed transformers and inductors 18
9.2.2 Non-enclosed transformers and inductors 19
9.2.3 Air cooling 19
10 Temperature limits 19
10.1 Classification of insulating materials 19
10.2 Temperature limits of solid insulation 19
10.3 Temperature limits for liquid 20
10.4 Temperature limits for other parts 21
11 Mechanical design 21
12 Fire protection 21
13 Rating plates 21
13.1 General 21
13.2 Rating plates for transformer 22
13.3 Rating plates for inductor 22
14 Tests 22
14.1 Categories of tests 22
14.1.1 General 22
14.1.2 Type tests 23

14.1.3 Routine tests 23
14.1.4 Investigation tests 23
14.2 List of checks and tests 23
14.3 Tolerances 25
14.3.1 Tolerances for transformer 25
14.3.2 Tolerance for inductors 26
14.4 Test items 26
14.4.1 Visual checks 26
14.4.2 Functional tests 26
14.4.3 Mass 27
14.4.4 Measurement of winding resistance 27
14.4.5 Measurement of voltage ratio, polarities and vector groups 28
14.4.6 Measurement of impedance voltages or short-circuit impedances 28
14.4.7 Measurement of inductance 29
14.4.8 Measurement of no-load primary current and losses 32
14.4.9 Measurement of fundamental load losses 33
14.4.10 Determination of losses 33
14.4.11 Temperature-rise test 34
14.4.12 Insulation resistance test 39
14.4.13 Dielectric test 40
14.4.14 Partial discharge test 46
14.4.15 Short-circuit withstand test 48
14.4.16 Shock and vibration test 51
14.4.17 Vibration test with current flowing 52
14.4.18 Voltage Transmission Ratio (VTR) 53
14.4.19 Noise measurement 54
14.4.20 Leakage magnetic flux density measurement 54
14.4.21 Electrical frequency response analysis (FRA) 54
14.4.22 Inrush current measurement 54
Annex A (informative) List of items subject to agreement between purchaser and manufacturer, and list of information from purchaser or manufacturer 56
A.1 Items subject to agreement between purchaser and manufacturer 56
A.1.1 Transformers and inductors 56
A.1.2 Transformers 57
A.1.3 Inductors 58
A.2 Information from purchaser to manufacturer 59
A.2.1 Transformers and inductors 59
A.2.2 Transformers 60
A.2.3 Inductors 60
A.3 Information from manufacturer to purchaser 60
A.3.1 Transformers and inductors 60
A.3.2 Transformers 61
A.3.3 Inductors 61
Annex B (informative) Thermal ageing and insulation lifetime 62
B.1 Insulation lifetime and thermal ageing 62
B.2 Special considerations for thermal design and test 63
B.2.1 General 63
B.2.2 Cooling medium temperature at the external interface 63

B.2.3 Rated current 63
B.2.4 Temperature rise test of a dry-type transformer or inductor 64
B.3 Thermal conformity of the insulation system 64
B.4 End of life criterion 64
Annex C (informative) Example of thermal endurance calculation to demonstrate the suitability of an insulation system for a specified application 65
C.1 Preliminary 65
C.2 Example 1 – Temperature limits for a dry-type transformer or inductor 65
C.3 Example 2 – Thermal endurance calculation 65
C.3.1 General 65
C.3.2 Operating conditions to be provided by the purchaser 66
C.3.3 Thermal endurance characteristics to be provided by the manufacturer 66
C.3.4 Temperature rise test results 66
C.3.5 Calculations 67
Annex D (informative) Wet dielectric tests for dry-type transformers and inductors 69
D.1 General 69
D.2 Wet test 1 (optional type test or optional routine test): short soaking 69
D.3 Wet test 2 (investigation test or optional type test): misting 70
D.4 Wet test 3 (investigation test): thermal shock – long soaking – misting 70
D.4.1 General 70
D.4.2 Temperature conditioning 70
D.4.3 Thermal shock 70
D.4.4 Dielectric test 70
D.5 Common test procedure and criteria for wet dielectric tests 70
Annex E (informative) Load profiles 72
Annex F (informative) Background of reference temperature and dielectric test voltage in IEC 60310 73
F.1 General 73
F.2 Reference temperature 73
F.3 Dielectric test voltage 73
Bibliography 75

Figure 1 – Traction transformer with auxiliary windings fed by AC power supply system 14
Figure 2 – Traction transformer without auxiliary windings fed by AC power supply system 14
Figure 3 – DC locomotive typical circuit diagram 15
Figure 4 – Energy storage system typical circuit diagram 15
Figure 5 – Examples of set up for induced voltage withstanding tests 43
Figure 6 – Examples of set up for separate source voltage withstanding tests 43
Figure 7 – Examples of impulse test connections for traction, inductor and auxiliary transformers 44
Figure 8 – Partial discharge test: voltage versus time 47
Figure 9 – Configurations for VTR test 53
Figure 10 – Example of test circuit 55

Table 1 – Letter symbols for cooling method 18
Table 2 – Order of symbols 18

Table 3 – Temperature limits of solid insulation 20
Table 4 – Temperature limits for liquid 20
Table 5 – List of checks and tests to be made on transformers or inductors 24
Table 6 – Tolerances for transformer 25
Table 7 – Tolerances for inductors 26
Table 8 – Reference temperatures 27
Table 9 – Dielectric test voltage 41
Table 10 – Test method of voltage between terminals withstand test 45
Table 11 – Partial discharge measurements 47
Table C.1 – Temperature limits and expected lifetime for a dry-type transformer or inductor (examples) 65
Table C.2 – Load cycle histogram 66
Table C.3 – Temperature histogram 66
Table C.4 – Temperature rise test results 67
Table C.5 – Thermal endurance calculation 67
Table C.6 – Equivalent current and temperatures 68
Table F.1 – Reference temperatures in IEC 60310:2016 73
Table F.2 – Dielectric test voltage in IEC 60310:2016 74

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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Railway applications - Transformers and inductors on board rolling stock

FOREWORD

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IEC 60310 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 9: Electrical equipment and systems for railways. It is an International Standard.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) typical circuits for transformer and inductors are added;
b) letter symbols for cooling methods are added;
c) dielectric test table is modified;
d) subclauses for the tests of transformers and inductors are restructured;

e) temperature test for dry type transformer and dry type inductors are separated in different subclauses;

f) requirements for shock and vibration tests are updated according to IEC 61373:20—.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
9/3296/FDIS	9/3322/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

– reconfirmed,

– withdrawn, or

– revised.

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions, classification, service conditions, characteristics and test methods for transformers and inductors on board rolling stock.

This document is applicable to traction and auxiliary power transformers installed on board rolling stock and to the various types of power inductors inserted in the traction and auxiliary circuits of rolling stock, of dry or liquid-immersed design.

This document is also applicable to the traction transformers of three-phase AC line-side powered vehicles and to the transformers inserted in the single-phase or polyphase auxiliary circuits of vehicles, after agreement between purchaser and manufacturer.

This document does not apply to instrument transformers, transformers of a rated output below 1 kVA single-phase or 5 kVA poly-phase, and inductors of a rated output below 1 kVAR single-phase or 5 kVAR poly-phase on board rolling stock.

This document does not cover accessories such as tap changers, resistors, heat exchangers, fans, etc., intended for mounting on transformers or inductors, which are tested separately according to the relevant rules.

NOTE Items requiring agreement between the delivery parties and items of supplementary information and specification particulars to be provided by the ordering party or manufacturer are given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60076-1:2011, *Power transformers - Part 1: General*

IEC 60076-2*, Power transformers - Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers*

IEC 60076-3, *Power transformers - Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air*

IEC 60076-5, *Power transformers - Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit*

IEC 60076-6:2007, *Power transformers - Part 6: Reactors*

IEC 60076-10, *Power transformers - Part 10: Determination of sound levels*

IEC 60076-12:2008, *Power transformers - Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type transformers*

IEC 60076-18, *Power transformers - Part 18: Measurement of frequency response*

IEC 60296, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications - Mineral insulating oils for electrical equipment*

IEC 60836, *Specifications for unused silicone insulating liquids for electrotechnical purposes*

IEC 60850, *Railway applications - Supply voltages of traction systems*

IEC 61039, *Classification of insulating liquids*

IEC 61099, *Insulating liquids - Specifications for unused synthetic organic esters for electrical purposes*

IEC 61373:20—, *Railway applications - Rolling stock equipment - Shock and vibration tests*[1]

IEC 61378-1:2011, *Converter transformers - Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 62497-1:2010, *Railway applications - Insulation coordination - Part 1: Basic requirements - Clearances and creepage distances for all electrical and electronic equipment*
IEC 62497-1:2010/AMD1:2013

IEC 62498-1, *Railway applications - Environmental conditions for equipment - Part 1: Equipment on board rolling stock*

ISO 3746, *Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane*

ISO 9614-1, *Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity - Part 1: Measurement at discrete points*

ISO 9614-2, *Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity - Part 2: Measurement by scanning*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60076-1, IEC 62497-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

– IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
– ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

NOTE 1 When the term "transformer" is used alone, it applies to both traction and auxiliary transformers.

NOTE 2 The term "transformer(s)/inductor(s)" appears in clauses applicable to both transformers and inductors to avoid duplication of text.

NOTE 3 The term "inductor" is used in this document with the same meaning as the term "reactor" mentioned in IEC 60050-421, IEC 60050-811 and IEC 60076-6.

[1] Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC FDIS 61373:2024.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1 General definitions

3.1.1.1
traction transformer
transformer intended to supply the traction circuits, and optionally other equipment

3.1.1.2
auxiliary transformer
<on-board power supply system> transformer intended to supply electrical equipment except traction circuits

Note 1 to entry: In the energy storage system, the transformer that supplies power to the traction circuit(s) is called a traction transformer, and that supplying power to the electrical equipment except traction circuit(s) is called an auxiliary transformer.

3.1.1.3
inductor
two-terminal device characterized essentially by its inductance

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-13-25, modified – The notes to entry have been omitted.]

3.1.1.4
load profile
<component> component output power or current versus time under specified conditions including voltage, rectifier, configuration, harmonic content, etc.

Note 1 to entry: Efficiency for the transformer is agreed between the manufacturer and purchaser.

3.1.1.5
short time emergency loading
unusually heavy loading of a transient nature (less than one time constant of the transformer) occurring during degraded mode, such as a loss of one traction converter, etc.

[SOURCE: IEC 60076-12:2008, 3.2, modified – ”(less than one time constant of the coil)” replaced with “(less than one time constant of the transformer)”, “ the occurrence of one or more unlikely events which seriously disturb normal system loading” replaced with “occurring during degraded mode”]

3.1.1.6
cooling medium
medium used to extract the heat out of the transformer or inductor e.g. air, water, oil, heat sink, etc.

3.1.1.7
rated insulation voltage
U_{Nm}
RMS withstand voltage value assigned by the manufacturer to the equipment or a part of it, characterising the specified permanent (over 5 min) withstand capability of its insulation

Note 1 to entry: U_{Nm} is a voltage between a live part of equipment and earth or another live part. For rolling stock, earth refers to the car body.

Note 2 to entry: For circuits, systems and sub-systems in railway applications, this definition is preferred to "highest voltage for equipment" which is widely used in international standards.

Note 3 to entry: U_{Nm} is higher than or equal to the working voltage. As a consequence, for circuits directly connected to the contact line, U_{Nm} is equal to or higher than U_{max1} as specified in IEC 60850. For circuits connected to electronic converter U_{Nm} is higher than or equal to the DC link voltage.

Note 4 to entry: U_{Nm} is not necessarily equal to the rated voltage which is primarily related to functional performance.

[SOURCE: IEC 62497-1:2010, 3.4.4, modified – Addition of the second sentence in Note 3 to etnry.]

3.1.1.8
nominal voltage
U_n
suitable approximate voltage used to designate or identify a given supply system

3.1.1.9
rated voltage
U_r
value of voltage assigned for a specific operating condition

3.1.1.10
rated impulse voltage
U_{Ni}
impulse voltage value, characterizing the specified withstand capability of its insulation against transient over-voltages

3.1.1.11
test voltage
U_a
RMS value derived from U_{Nm} used for separate source voltage, induced voltage, voltage between terminals withstand, depending on test carried out

3.1.1.12
recurring peak voltage
U_{mT}
U_{mG}
maximum peak value of periodic excursions of the voltage waveform between terminals (U_{mT}) or between terminals and ground (U_{mG})

3.1.2 Definitions for transformers

3.1.2.1
voltage transmission ratio
VTR
ratio between the secondary voltage and the primary voltage when a specified impulse or AC square voltage is applied on the primary

Note 1 to entry: The VTR is expressed as a percentage of this applied voltage.

3.1.2.2
impedance voltage
voltage applied to reach the rated current in short-circuit

Note 1 to entry: This is expressed as a percentage of this applied voltage to the rated voltage at reference temperature.

Note 2 to entry: When expressed as a percentage or per unit, this is equal to the short circuit impedance referred in IEC 60076-1:2011, 3.7.1.

3.1.2.3
tolerance
permitted deviation between the declared value of a quantity and the measured value

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-411:2007, 411-36-19]

3.1.3 Definitions for inductors

NOTE Values of inductance for inductors are related to the different classes of utilization and are defined as follows, with the understanding that they include an indication of the nature and value of the current used in their measurement.

3.1.3.1
AC inductance
inductance derived from the measurement of the alternating current carried by the inductor when it is supplied by a sinusoidal alternating voltage of specified value and frequency

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-811:2017, 811-26-36]

3.1.3.2
differential inductance
inductance defined from the derivative of the linked flux as a function of current (equal to the slope of the magnetic characteristic)

Note 1 to entry: It is derived from the transient record of instantaneous voltage and current in the inductor or from the measurement of the variation of magnetic flux.

3.1.3.3
incremental inductance
inductance seen by the AC current of a particular value and frequency superimposed on a DC current through the inductor

Note 1 to entry: The ripple factor of a pulsating current, expressed as a percentage, is conventionally defined by the formula:

$$\frac{I_{\max} - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} + I_{\min}} \times 100$$

where I_{max} and I_{min} respectively represent the maximum and minimum values of the current wave.

Note 2 to entry: It is derived from a record of the terminal voltage.

3.1.4 Definitions of thermal endurance

3.1.4.1
thermal endurance
time taken for the deterioration of a selected property (electrical, mechanical, etc.) to reach a specified end-point at a given temperature

Note 1 to entry: An insulation material mainly ensures the electric performance (dielectric strength) of the conductor insulation, while the impregnation, casting, sealing, coating, etc., materials mainly ensure the mechanical performance of the windings (water tightness, resistance to thermal cycling and shock, resistance to vibration or shocks, thermal conduction, etc.).

Note 2 to entry: An end-point of 50 % of the initial value of the property is used (unless otherwise specified).

3.1.4.2
temperature index
TI
numerical value of the temperature (in degrees Celsius) derived from the thermal endurance relationship at a time of 20 000 h (unless otherwise specified)

Note 1 to entry: TI is referring to the RTE (Relative Thermal Endurance) or ATE (Assessed Thermal Endurance) indexes used in IEC 60216-5.

3.1.4.3
halving interval
HIC
numerical value of the temperature interval (in Kelvins) which expresses the halving of the time to end-point taken at the temperature equal to TI

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-212:2010, 212-12-13, modified – "corresponding to the temperature index or the relative temperature index" has been replaced with "equal to TI".]

3.1.5 Definitions of thermal endurance calculations

NOTE As far as thermal endurance calculations are concerned, IEC 60076-12 provides an explanation of ageing fundamentals and the means to estimate ageing rate and consumption of lifetime of the transformer or inductor insulation as a function of operating temperature, time and loading. The hot-spot temperature is used to estimate the number of hours of lifetime consumed during a particular time period of loading.

3.1.5.1
thermal endurance in continuous operation
ECO
value derived from the simplified equation of the Arrhenius plot (based on TI and HIC) for a given hotspot temperature θ_{HS} (°C)

$$ECO(h) = 20\ 000 \times 2^{\frac{TI-\theta_{HS}}{HIC}}$$

Note 1 to entry: This simplified formula is very convenient to understand the concept of TI and HIC. However, this formula yields slightly pessimistic results compared to the exact formula.

Note 2 to entry: Whenever possible, the exact Arrhenius formula derived from the endurance graph (constants A and B) is used, where $E(h)$ is the thermal endurance and $T_{HS}(K) = \theta_{HS}$ (°C) + 273,15 is the thermodynamic (absolute) hot-spot temperature:

$$\log E(h) = \log A + \frac{B}{T_{HS}(K)}$$

which represents the thermal endurance graph, or

$$E(h) = a \times \exp\left(\frac{b}{T_{HS}}\right)$$

which expresses directly the thermal endurance value.

3.1.5.2
actual operating time
AOT
actual time (in hours) the insulating system will operate at the given hotspot temperature

3.1.5.3
consumed endurance potential
CEP
ratio of actual operating time by consumed endurance potential for a given hotspot temperature

$$CEP(\%) = \frac{AOT}{ECO} \times 100$$

3.2 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviations apply:

AC alternating current
AOT actual operating time
ATE assessed thermal endurance
CEP consumed endurance potential
DC direct current
ECO thermal endurance in continuous operation
EIM electrical insulating material
EIS electrical insulating system
FEA finite element analysis
FRA frequency response analysis
HIC halving interval
HV high voltage
RMS root mean square
RTE relative thermal endurance
TI thermal index
VTR voltage transmission ratio

4 Classification

4.1 General

The traction transformer and auxiliary transformer could be integrated, i.e. the traction transformers could have several secondary windings, such as traction windings, auxiliary windings. Traction windings supply power to traction circuits. Auxiliary windings supply power to auxiliary equipment.

NOTE In this document, the load side windings that feed the traction circuit or the auxiliary circuit used for other purposes or both are collectively called "secondary windings".

The typical circuits are described in this document to show the functions of each component. Figure 1 shows the typical circuit diagram for traction transformer with auxiliary windings, and Figure 2 shows that of separated traction and auxiliary transformers, while the traction transformer is fed by AC power supply system, and the auxiliary transformer is fed by an inverter connected to DC intermediate link. Figure 3 shows the typical circuit diagram for auxiliary transformer fed by DC power supply system. Figure 4 shows the typical circuit diagram for traction transformer (Medium Frequency Transformer) fed by Energy Storage System such as fuel cell battery system.