

Australian Standard™

**Environmental testing**

**Part 2.67: Tests—Test Cy: Damp heat,  
steady state, accelerated test primarily  
intended for components**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electrical/Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 23 October 2003 and published on 28 November 2003.

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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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## Environmental testing

### **Part 2.67: Tests—Test Cy: Damp heat, steady state, accelerated test primarily intended for components**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electrical/Electronic Equipment.

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 2.67 of that series.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60068-2-67:1995, *Environmental testing – Part 2-67: Tests—Test Cy: Damp heat, steady state, accelerated test primarily intended for components*.

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’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.
- (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](http://www.standards.com.au)).

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NOTES

## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

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**1 Scope**

This International Standard provides a standard test procedure for the purpose of evaluating, in an accelerated manner, the resistance of small electrotechnical products, primarily non-hermetically sealed components, to the deteriorative effect of damp heat.

The test is not intended to evaluate external effects such as corrosion and deformation.

**2 General description**

In this test the specimen is subjected to very high levels of unsaturated damp heat for a relatively long period.

Electrical bias is usually applied.

The test provides a number of preferred durations at a relative humidity of 85 % and a temperature of 85 °C.

In the case of plastic encapsulated components degradation results from absorption of water-vapour by the plastic and penetration of moisture along terminals.

**3 Description of test apparatus****3.1 The test chamber**

The chamber shall be so constructed that:

- a) it can produce the temperature and relative humidity given in table 1 for a minimum period of 2 000 h without interruption;
- b) it is capable of providing controlled conditions of temperature and relative humidity during testing, and the ramp-up to and ramp-down from specified test conditions;
- c) the temperature and humidity of the chamber can be monitored by means of sensing devices located in the working space and/or other areas giving the same results;
- d) any water shall be continuously drained from the working space and not re-used;
- e) condensed water is not allowed to fall on the specimen;
- f) the materials used in the construction shall not cause any significant corrosion of the specimen, or degradation of the quality of the humidifying water (see clause B.1).

The temperature tolerance of  $\pm 2$  °C is intended to take account of absolute errors in the measurement, fluctuations of the chamber temperature at any point and variations between any two points within the working space.