

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Electrical installations in ships –
Part 376: Cables for control and instrumentation circuits 150/250 V (300 V)**





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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Electrical installations in ships –
Part 376: Cables for control and instrumentation circuits 150/250 V (300 V)**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –**Part 376: Cables for control and instrumentation
circuits 150/250 V (300 V)**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60092-376 has been prepared by subcommittee 18A: Electric cables for ships and mobile and fixed offshore units, of IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This third edition of IEC 60092-376 cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2003, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) new structure in line with IEC 60092-353 and IEC 60092-354;
- b) requirements and test methods have been divided in several tables for clarification (enhanced cold properties, oil resistance or resistance to drilling fluids) and have been aligned to IEC 60092-350;

c) the new testing methods for fire resistant cables are referenced in this document.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18A/404/FDIS	18A/409/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60092 series, published under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 376: Cables for control and instrumentation circuits 150/250 V (300 V)

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 60092 is applicable to screened and unscreened cables for control and instrumentation circuits on ships and offshore units. The cables have extruded solid insulation with a voltage rating of 150/250V (300V) (see Clause 4) and are intended for fixed installations.

The various types of cables are given in Clause 5. The constructional requirements and test methods are aligned with those indicated in IEC 60092-350, unless otherwise specified in this document.

The object of this document is

- to standardise cables whose safety and reliability are ensured when they are installed in accordance with the requirements of IEC 60092-352,
- to lay down standard manufacturing requirements and characteristics of such cables directly or indirectly bearing on safety, and
- to specify test methods for checking conformity with those requirements.

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 60050-461, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 461: Electric cables*

IEC 60092-350:2014, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 350: General construction and test methods of power, control and instrumentation cables for shipboard and offshore applications*

IEC 60092-352, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 352: Choice and installation of electrical cables*

IEC 60092-360:2014, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 360: Insulating and sheathing materials for shipboard and offshore units, power, control, instrumentation and telecommunication cables*

IEC 60331-1, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 1: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830 °C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV and with an overall diameter exceeding 20 mm*

IEC 60331-2, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 2: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830 °C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV and with an overall diameter not exceeding 20 mm*

IEC 60331-21, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 21: Procedures and requirements – Cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV*

IEC 60332-1-2, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame*

IEC 60332-3-22, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-22: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category A*

IEC 60445, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors*

IEC 60684-2, *Flexible insulating sleeving – Part 2: Methods of test*

IEC 60754-1, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables – Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content*

IEC 60754-2, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables – Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity*

IEC 61034-2, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions – Part 2: Test procedure and requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60092-350 and IEC 60050-461 apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 General requirements

4.1 Rated voltage

The standard method of designating the rated voltages of cables covered by this document shall take the form $U_o/U (U_m)$,

where

- U_o is the rated power-frequency voltage between phase conductor and earth or metallic screen, for which the cable is designed;
- U is the rated power-frequency voltage between phase conductors for which the cable is designed;
- U_m is the maximum value of the "highest system voltage" for which the equipment (including cable) may be used (see IEC 60038).

All voltages are given as RMS values.

The standard rated voltages $U_o/U (U_m)$ of the cables considered in this document are:

$$U_o/U (U_m) = 150 \text{ V}/250 \text{ V} (300 \text{ V}) \text{ AC}$$

For 150/250 (300) V cables, DC voltage up to a maximum of 1,5 times the AC voltage may be used provided that the voltage to earth does not exceed 250 V.

NOTE When circuits are to be supplied from a low impedance source, attention is drawn to IEC 60092-353 for 600/1000 V cables having a minimum conductor size of 1,5 mm².

4.2 Markings

4.2.1 Indication of origin and voltage identification

Cables shall comply with 4.1.3 of IEC 60092-350:2014 with respect to:

- indication of origin;
- rated voltage and cable construction (number of cores and cross sectional area of the construction);
- continuity of marking;
- durability/legibility.

4.2.2 Continuity of marking

The marking is deemed to be continuous if the distance between the end of any marking and the beginning of the next does not exceed

- 550 mm if the marking is on the outer surface of the cable, and
- 275 mm in all other cases.

4.2.3 Core identification

4.2.3.1 General

Cable cores shall be clearly identified by either colours or numbers.

4.2.3.2 Coloured cores

The core colours shall be in accordance with IEC 60445.

NOTE Annex A gives details of preferred colour code.

4.2.3.3 Numbered cores – multicore cables

Identification should be made by inscription of numbers on each core starting from the centre beginning with 1 in accordance with Annex B.

4.2.3.4 Unit identification

When requested by the purchaser, identification of the individual units of multiunit cables is permitted by the use of tape(s) marked with numbers.

5 Constructional requirements

5.1 General description

5.1.1 Overview

Shipboard and offshore cables for fixed installations shall be single or multicore cables generally constructed as follows.

5.1.2 Unarmoured single- or double-sheathed cable

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory when a braided electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner sheath (optional), see 5.7;
- outer sheath applied as either one or two layer systems, see 5.9.

5.1.3 Armoured single-sheathed cable with outer sheath only

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering below electrostatic screening (optional, but mandatory when a braided electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory in case of a braid armour of galvanised steel wires in which case the inner covering shall be extruded), see 5.5;
- braid armour, see 5.8;
- outer sheath applied as either one or two layer systems, see 5.9.

5.1.4 Armoured double-sheathed cable with inner and outer sheath only

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory when a braided electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner sheath, see 5.7;
- braid armour, see 5.8;
- outer sheath applied as either one or two layer systems, see 5.9.

5.1.5 Armoured single-sheathed cable with inner sheath only

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory when a braided electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner sheath, see 5.7;
- braid armour, see 5.8.

Cables for installation in spaces where corrosion can occur, for example weather decks, wet locations, battery compartments, refrigeration rooms, should have an outer sheath over the braid, unless the braid itself is corrosion-resistant.

5.2 Conductors

The material, metal coating, separator, class and form of the conductors shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-350 and shall be circular Class 2 or Class 5 constructions of cross-sectional area 0,50 mm², 0,75 mm², 1,0 mm², 1,5 mm² or 2,5 mm².

NOTE The preferred conductor sizes are 0,75 mm² and 1,5 mm².

Conductor resistance shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 – Electrical resistance of conductors

Nominal cross-section mm ²	Maximum DC resistance for class 2 stranding		Maximum DC resistance for class 5 stranding	
	of plain copper conductors Ω/km at 20°C	of tinned copper conductors Ω/km at 20°C	of plain copper conductors Ω/km at 20°C	of tinned copper conductors Ω/km at 20°C
0,50	40,4	41,6	41,4	42,5
0,75	26,0	26,3	27,6	28,3
1,00	19,2	19,3	20,7	21,2
1,50	12,8	12,9	14,1	14,5
2,50	7,86	8,02	8,47	8,71

5.3 Insulation

5.3.1 Material

The insulating compounds and their designations shall be as given in IEC 60092-360, thus types EPR, HEPR, XLPE, HF 90 or S 95 shall be used.

The insulation system shall consist of one of the options (a) to (c) as listed in IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.1.

5.3.2 Application

The application shall be as detailed in IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.2.

5.3.3 Thickness of insulation

The thickness of the insulation shall be as specified in Table 2 hereinafter and meet the requirements of IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.3.

Table 2 – Insulation thickness

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor	EPR HF 90 S 95	XLPE HEPR
mm ²	mm	mm
0,50	0,6	0,4
0,75	0,6	0,5
1,0	0,6	0,5
1,5	0,7	0,6
2,5	0,7	0,6

For cables which include inorganic tape(s) or varnished glass braid to confer fire resistance (limited circuit integrity), all the values of insulation given in this table shall be increased by 0,20 mm for subsequent consideration in the calculation of fictitious diameters.

NOTE For the calculation of fictitious diameters, see method outlined in Annex A and Annex B of IEC 60092-350.

5.4 Cabling

5.4.1 General

Cores of a multicore cable shall be laid up, and the interstices filled if necessary with fillers, inner covering or inner sheath (outer sheath in the case of unarmoured cables) according to IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.5.

5.4.2 Core assembly

- Cores laid up in concentric layers, unscreened, provided with an optional tape wrapping, finished to one of the constructions detailed in 5.1.2.
- Cores laid up in concentric layers, with an overall collective screen with drain wire, with an optional tape wrapping, finished to one of the constructions detailed in 5.1.3, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5.
- Cores twisted together to form a pair, triple or quad unit each unit being individually screened with drain wire, then cabled together, provided with an optional tape wrapping or optional tape screen, finished to one of the constructions detailed in 5.1.3, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5.
- Cores twisted to form a pair, triple or quad unit, these unscreened units cabled together with an overall collective screen with drain wire, provided with an optional tape wrapping, finished to one of the constructions detailed in 5.1.3, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5.

NOTE A non-hygroscopic binder tape or tapes can be applied over each layer.

5.4.3 Forming pair, triple or quad units

If the pair, triple or quad units are not individually screened then the lay length of the cores, in adjacent units, shall be selected so as to reduce inductive effects and cross-talk to a minimum and ensure that the cores of the pair, triple or quad units do not become disassociated by normal handling. The lay length of the cores individually or collectively screened shall not exceed 120 mm for sizes below 1,5 mm² and 150 mm for sizes 1,5 mm² and above.

NOTE A non-hygroscopic binder tape or tapes can be applied over each layer.

5.4.4 Fillers

Use of fillers is permitted, as necessary, to give the completed cable a substantially circular cross section. When used, they shall be composed of a crosslinked or non crosslinked elastomeric compound, a thermoplastic compound or natural or synthetic textiles. The fillers shall be non-hygroscopic and there shall be no harmful interactions between the constituents

of the filler and the insulation and/or the sheath and they shall be capable of being removed without damaging any other component in the cable. Alternatively, interstitial fillers may be applied integrally with the sheath of unarmoured cables or the inner sheath or inner covering of metal armoured cables.

5.4.5 Number of cores, pair, triple or quad units

Within practical physical limits any number of cores, pairs, triples or quads can be laid up to form a cable assembly, however Annex C gives recommended cable assemblies.

5.5 Inner covering

5.5.1 General

The inner covering, if any, may be extruded (mandatory below galvanized steel wire braid) or lapped. The relevant material and characteristics shall be in accordance with 4.6 of IEC 60092-350:2014.

5.5.2 Thickness of inner covering

The values of the (approximate) thickness of extruded inner covering for the calculation of fictitious diameters are given in Table 3.

Table 3 – Thickness of inner covering

Fictitious diameter over laid-up cores		Thickness of inner covering (approximate value)	
Above mm	Up to and including mm	Extruded mm	Lapped mm
-	25	1,0	0,1
25	35	1,2	0,1
35	45	1,4	0,1
45	60	1,6	0,1
60	-	1,8	0,1
NOTE For the calculation of fictitious diameter, see Annex A and Annex C of IEC 60092-350.			

5.6 Screen

5.6.1 Individual screen

5.6.1.1 General

The screen, if any, shall be individually metallic screen of pair, triple or quad. It shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.4.2, and shall consist of one or more tapes, a braid or a combination of a braid with tape.

5.6.1.2 Metal/polymer tape

The laminated electrostatic screening tape shall be applied with the metallic side in electrical contact with a drain wire. The minimum overlap of the laminated tape shall be 25 % of its total width, to ensure coverage in case of bending the cable. The laminated tape shall be either aluminium bonded to polymeric material having a minimum thickness of aluminium of 0,008 mm and a minimum thickness of polymer of 0,010 mm, or copper bonded to polymer having a minimum thickness of copper of 0,018 mm and a minimum thickness of polymer of 0,023 mm.

The drain wire shall be composed of a number of strands of tinned annealed copper wires in the case of aluminium laminate tape and either plain or tinned annealed copper wires in the case of copper laminate tape. The drain wire shall have a maximum resistance in accordance with Table 4.

5.6.1.3 Braided screen

When an individual braided screened pair, triple or quad construction is required, each pair, triple or quad shall have a non-hygroscopic separator tape applied over the cores and under the braid. The nominal overlap shall not be less than 25 %.

The braid shall be either plain or metal coated copper wires; the minimum diameter of the braid wire shall be

- 0,15 mm for fictitious cable diameters under the braid less than or equal to 9 mm, and
- 0,2 mm for fictitious cable diameters under the braid greater than 9 mm.

Joints in the braiding wires shall be soldered, twisted or woven in and the complete braid shall not be welded. The braid shall be evenly applied.

The "filling factor" F of the braid shall be not less than 0,6 when calculated in accordance with the alternative method given in IEC 60092-350.

NOTE The percent coverage $K = (2F - F^2) \times 100$

The fictitious diameter under the braid is calculated by the method described in Annex A of IEC 60092-350:2014.

When required, to aid termination, a drain wire may be applied under and in direct contact with the braid screen. The drain wire shall be composed of a number of strands of tinned or plain annealed copper wires. The drain wire shall have a maximum resistance in accordance with Table 4.

Table 4 – Requirements of drain wire

Nominal area of core conductor mm ²	Maximum drain wire resistance Ω/km
0,50	61,2
0,75	42,5
1,0	28,3
1,5	28,3
2,5	21,2

Polymer tape of either 0,023 mm or 0,050 mm nominal thickness shall be applied over the screen with a minimum overlap of 20 % of its total width.

5.6.2 Collective electrostatic screen

5.6.2.1 Metal/polymer tape

When collectively screened constructions are required, a laminated electrostatic screening tape shall be applied with the metallic side in electrical contact with the drain wire. The minimum overlap of the laminated tape shall be 25 % of its total width.

The laminated tape shall be either aluminium bonded to polymer having a minimum thickness of aluminium of 0,008 mm and a minimum thickness of polymer of 0,010 mm, or copper

bonded to polymer having a minimum thickness of copper of 0,018 mm and a minimum thickness of polymer of 0,023 mm.

The drain wire shall be composed of a number of strands of tinned annealed copper wires in the case of aluminium laminate tape and either plain or tinned annealed copper wires in the case of copper laminate tape. The drain wire shall have a maximum resistance in accordance with Table 4.

Alternatively a braid screen may be applied.

5.6.2.2 Braided screen

The braid shall be either plain or metal coated copper wires; the nominal diameter of the braid wire shall be

- 0,15 mm for fictitious cable diameters under the braid less than or equal to 9 mm, and
- 0,2 mm for fictitious cable diameters under the braid greater than 9 mm.

Joints in the braiding wires shall be soldered, twisted or woven in and the complete braid shall not be welded. The braid shall be evenly applied.

The "filling factor" F of the braid shall be not less than 0,6 when calculated in accordance with the alternative method given in IEC 60092-350.

NOTE The percent coverage $K = (2F - F^2) \times 100$

The fictitious diameter under the braid is calculated by the method described in Annex A of IEC 60092-350.

When required to aid termination, a drain wire may be applied under and in direct contact with the braid screen. The drain wire shall be composed of a number of strands of tinned or plain annealed copper wires. The drain wire shall have a maximum resistance in accordance with Table 4.

In the case of metal armour consisting of copper braid metal armour, this may also provide the function of a collective screen.

5.6.2.3 Application

The screen, if any, shall be applied over the inner covering in case of a braided or a metal/polymer tape screen (see 5.1.3, 5.1.4 and 5.1.5).

5.7 Inner sheath

5.7.1 Material

The inner sheathing compound and its designation shall be one of those given in Tables 5 or 7 of IEC 60092-360.

5.7.2 Application

The application shall be as detailed in IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.7.2.

5.7.3 Thickness of inner sheath

The thickness of the inner sheath is given as a function of the internal diameter of the sheath under consideration, the fictitious diameter being calculated by the method in IEC 60092-350:2014, Annex A and Annex C.

The formula is the following:

a) for unarmoured double sheathed cables (see 5.1.2):

$t_1 = 0,025 D + 0,6$ mm with a minimum thickness of 0,8 mm;

– where D is the fictitious diameter under the inner sheath

b) for armoured cables (see 5.1.4 and 5.1.5):

$t_1 = 0,04 D + 0,8$ mm with a minimum thickness of 1,0 mm;

– where D is the fictitious diameter under the inner sheath.

The thickness at any point shall satisfy the prescriptions given in 4.7.3 of IEC 60092-350:2014.

5.8 Braid armour

5.8.1 General

In this document, only metal braid armours are specified, the braid wires being of copper (plain or tinned), copper alloy (plain or tinned) or zinc coated (galvanized) steel.

Joints in the braiding wires shall be soldered, twisted or woven-in and the complete braid shall not be jointed. The braid shall be evenly applied.

The armour may serve as a collective metallic screen (see 5.6).

NOTE In some countries, the use of an armour as an earthing collective metallic screen is prohibited for legal reasons.

5.8.2 Braid wire diameter

Irrespective of the metal used, the nominal diameter of the braid wire shall be

- 0,2 mm, as a minimum, for cables having fictitious diameter under the braid less than or equal to 10 mm,
- 0,3 mm, as a minimum, for cables having fictitious diameter under the braid larger than 10 mm and less than or equal to 30 mm, and
- 0,4 mm, as a minimum, for cables having fictitious diameter under the braid larger than 30 mm.

5.8.3 Coverage density

The coverage density of the braid shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.8.2.

NOTE In case the alternative method in accordance with IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.8.2 is used to evaluate the coverage density, the mean diameter of the braid to be used is the fictitious diameter under the braid plus two times the nominal diameter of the braiding wires.

5.8.4 Application of the armour

The armour shall be applied in such a way that it shall neither adhere to the inner covering or inner sheath nor to the outer sheath.

5.9 Outer sheath

5.9.1 Material

The outer sheathing compound and its designation shall be one of those given in IEC 60092-360.

5.9.2 Application

The application shall be as detailed in IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.9.2.

5.9.3 Thickness of outer sheath

The thickness of outer sheath is given as a function of the internal diameter of the sheath under consideration, the fictitious diameter being calculated by the method in IEC 60092-350:2014, Annex A and Annex C.

The formula is the following:

- c) for unarmoured or armoured single-sheathed cables (see 5.1.2 and 5.1.3):

$$t_1 = 0,04 D + 0,8 \text{ mm with a minimum thickness of } 1,0 \text{ mm}$$

where D is the fictitious diameter under the sheath

- d) for unarmoured double-sheathed cables (see 5.1.2):

$$t_2 = 0,025 D + 0,9 \text{ mm, with a minimum thickness of } 1,0 \text{ mm}$$

- e) for armoured double-sheathed cables (see 5.1.4):

$$t_2 = 0,025 D + 0,6 \text{ mm, with a minimum thickness of } 0,8 \text{ mm}$$

The thickness at any point shall satisfy the prescriptions given in 4.9.3 of IEC 60092-350:2014.

5.9.4 Colour of outer sheath

The outer sheath shall be coloured black or grey, or, for fire resistant cables orange, unless otherwise specified by the purchaser at the time of ordering.

6 Tests – methods and requirements

The tests shall be carried out according to Table 5 to Table 9 where applicable.

Table 5 – Tests applicable to all cables

Test	Applicability – all types of cable unless otherwise stated	Status	Method – clause number given in IEC 60092- 350:2014	Requirement – as in IEC 60092-350 unless otherwise stated
Measurement of electrical resistance of conductors and drain wires		Routine	5.2.2	Table 1
Voltage test		Routine	5.2.3	-
Voltage test on sheath	Armoured cables	Routine	5.2.3.4	-
Insulation resistance test		Sample	6.9	-
Insulation resistance constant test		Type	7.2.1	IEC 60092-360:2014, Table 3
Screen insulation resistance, the insulation resistance between individually screened pair triple or quad units and any collective screening		Sample	6.9	$\geq 1 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot \text{km}$
The insulation resistance between any screen and the armour for armoured cables		Sample	6.9	$\geq 0,25 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot \text{km}$
Conductor examination		Sample and Type	6.4	-
Check of cable dimensions – Thickness of insulation – Thickness of non-metallic sheaths (excluding inner coverings) – External diameter		Sample and Type	6.5 and 8.2 6.6 and 8.3 6.7	- - -
Hot set test	HEPR, EPR, XLPE, HF 90, S 95 insulations and SH, SE, SHF2 sheaths	Sample	6.8	IEC 60092-360
Coverage density of braid	Braid armoured cables and/or braid screened cable	Type	4.8.2	
Insulation resistance measurement at maximum rated temperature		Type	7.2.2	IEC 60092-360
Mutual capacitance		Type	7.5	-
Inductance to resistance ratio		Type	7.6	-
Mechanical properties of insulation before and after ageing		Type	8.4	IEC 60092-360
Mechanical properties of sheath before and after ageing		Type	8.5	IEC 60092-360

Test	Applicability – all types of cable unless otherwise stated	Status	Method – clause number given in IEC 60092- 350:2014	Requirement – as in IEC 60092-350 unless otherwise stated
Additional ageing compatibility test		Type	8.6	IEC 60092-360
Loss of mass test	PVC ST2 sheath	Type	8.7	IEC 60092-360
Behaviour at high temperature	PVC ST2 and SHF1 sheaths	Type	8.8	IEC 60092-360
Behaviour at low temperatures	PVC ST2, SHF1 and SHF2 sheaths	Type	8.9	IEC 60092-360
Test for coating of copper wires		Type	8.11	
Galvanizing test		Type	8.12	
Resistance to cracking heat shock	PVC ST2 and SHF1 sheaths	Type	8.13	IEC 60092-360
Ozone resistance	HEPR, EPR, HF90 insulations and SH, SE, SHF2 sheaths	Type	8.14	IEC 60092-360
Hot oil immersion	SE, SH and SHF2 sheaths	Type	8.15.1	IEC 60092-360
Fire-retardant tests: IEC 60332-1-2 and IEC 60332-3-22		Type	8.17.1 8.17.2	IEC 60332-1-2 and IEC 60332-3-22 in which case cables shall be installed in touching configuration on the front of the ladder.
Determination of hardness	HEPR insulation	Type	8.18	IEC 60092-360
Determination of modulus of elasticity	HEPR insulation	Type	8.19	IEC 60092-360
Durability of marking		Type	8.20	The marking shall remain legible following the test as given in 8.20 of IEC 60092-350:2014.

Table 6 – Additional tests required for halogen-free cables

Test	Status	Method – clause number given in IEC 60092- 350:2014	Requirement – as in IEC 60092-350 unless otherwise stated
Acid gas emission	Type	8.17.4	IEC 60754-1
pH and conductivity	Type	8.17.5	IEC 60754-2
Fluorine content test	Type	8.17.6	IEC 60684-2

Table 7 – Additional test required for low smoke cables

Test	Status	Method – clause number given in IEC 60092-350:2014	Requirement – as in IEC 60092-350 unless otherwise stated
Smoke emission test for cables insulated and sheathed with halogen-free materials. When tested according to IEC 61034-2	Type	8.17.3	The test is satisfactory for the finished cables if the levels of light transmittance exceeds 60 % throughout the test
NOTE The smoke emission test is in general applicable to halogen-free cables. See also Table 6.			

Table 8 – Additional tests required for fire resistant cables

Test	Status	Method – clause number given in IEC 60092-350:2014	Requirement – as in IEC 60092-350 unless otherwise stated
Test for fire resistance (limited circuit integrity)	Type	8.17.7	The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60331-21 or IEC 60331-1 or IEC 60331-2 and the minimum time to failure shall be 90 min
NOTE The test apparatus for the test procedure defined in IEC 60331-21 is detailed in IEC 60331-11.			

Table 9 – Additional tests required for specific performances

Test	Status	Method – clause number given in IEC 60092-350:2014	Requirement – as in IEC 60092-350 unless otherwise stated
Special test for low temperature behaviour	Type	8.10	
Enhanced hot oil immersion	Type	8.15.2	IEC 60092-360
Drilling fluid test	Type	8.16	IEC 60092-360

Annex A (informative)

Core identification

An example of the preferred colour code for single unit cables is given in Table A.1. In the case of multiunit cables, the additional identification of the same number printed on the insulation of each core within the same unit is also required.

For arrangement, appearance, spacing and dimensions of the marks, see Annex B.

Table A.1 – Preferred colour code for single unit cables

Unit element	Wire a	Wire b	Wire c	Wire d
Pair unit	Black or blue	White	-	-
Triple unit	Black or blue	White	Red	-
Quad unit	Black or blue	White	Red	Blue or black
Other suitable colour codes may be supplied by agreement between the purchaser and supplier.				

Annex B (informative)

Identification of cores of multicore cables

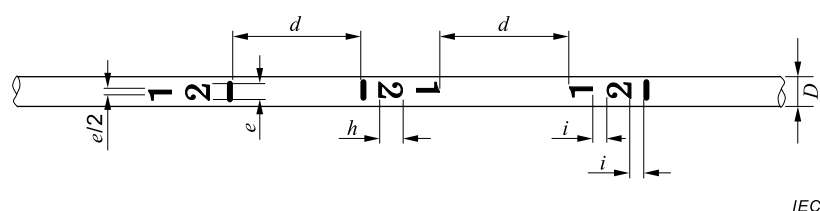
B.1 Inscription

The inscription should be composed of marks at regular intervals along the entire length of core and comprised of

- f) a reference number in Arabic numerals, and
- g) a dash which underlines this reference number and indicates the direction in which the number must be read.

B.2 Arrangement of the marks

Two consecutive marks should always be placed upside down in relation to one another. The arrangement of the marks is shown in Figure B.1.



IEC

Key

Refer to Table B.1.

Figure B.1 – Arrangement of the marks

When the reference consists of a single numeral, the dash is placed under it; if the reference number consists of two numerals, these are disposed one below the other and the dash is placed underneath the lower numeral.

B.3 Spacing and dimensions of the marks

The dimensions of the marks and the spacing are given in Table B.1.

Table B.1 – Dimensions of the marks

Nominal diameter, D , of the core mm	e^1	h	i	d
$D \leq 2,4$	0,6 mm	2,3 mm	2 mm	50 mm
$2,4 < D \leq 5$	1,2 mm	3,2 mm	3 mm	50 mm
Key D = nominal diameter of the core; e = minimum width of a mark; h = minimum height of a numeral; i = approximate interval, in a mark, between two consecutive numerals, as well as between numeral and dash; d = maximum interval between two consecutive marks. ¹ When the numeral is 1, the minimum width is equal to half the dimension given in this table.				

B.4 Appearance of inscription

The inscription should be legible and of a colour which contrasts with that of the core. All the marks of the cores in multicore cable shall be of the same colour.

Annex C (informative)

Number of cores, pair, triple or quad units

C.1 Number of cores

It is recommended that the number of cores should be selected from one of the following:

2, 4, 7, 12, 19, 27, 37.

C.2 Number of pair, triple or quad units

It is recommended that the number of pair units should be selected from one of the following:

1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 19, 27, 37.

Due to difficulties in manufacture, 2-pair screened or non-screened cables are not recommended. The use of either a quad or a 3-pair cable is preferred.

When a quad is used to substitute a 2-pair, core diametrically opposed should be taken.

It is recommended that the number of triple units should be selected from one of the following:

1, 2, 4, 7, 10.

Due to difficulties in manufacture, 2-triple screened or non-screened cables are not recommended. The use of a 3-triple cable is preferred.

It is recommended that the number of quad units should be selected from one of the following:

1, 3, 7.

Due to difficulties in manufacture, 2-quad screened or non-screened cables are not recommended. The use of a 3-quad cable is preferred.

Bibliography

IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60092-353, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 353: Power cables for rated voltages 1 kV and 3 kV*

IEC 60092-354, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 354: Single- and three-core power cables with extruded solid insulation for rated voltages 6 kV ($U_m = 7,2$ kV) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36$ kV)*

IEC 60331-11, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 11: Apparatus – Fire alone at a flame temperature of at least 750°C*

IEC 61034-1, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions – Part 1: Test apparatus*

IEC 61892-4, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 4: Cables*

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