NEMA Standards Publication No. HP 100-1991 (R1999)

High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables

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Foreword

This Standards Publication for High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables for the Transmission and Distribution of Low Voltage Electrical Energy was developed and approved by the High Performance Wire and Cable Section (formerly known as the High Temperature Insulated Wire & Cable Section) of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association standards are adopted in the public interest and designed to eliminate misunderstanding between the manufacturer and the user and to assist the user in selecting and obtaining the proper product for his particular need. Existence of a National Electrical Manufacturers Association Standard does not in any respect preclude the manufacture or use of products not conforming to the standards.

Suggestions for improvements gained in the use of this standard will be welcomed. They should be sent to:

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National Electrical Manufacturers Association
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Washington, DC 20037-1526

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Scope

This Standards Publication covers general requirements and testing procedures for a series of multiple-conductor high-temperature instrumentation and control cables for use in ducts, conduit and trays. See the following individual HP 100 Standards Publications for additional requirements.

HP 100.1-1991 High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with FEP Fluorocarbons

HP 100.2-1991 High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with ETFE Fluoropolymers

HP 100.3-1991 High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with Cross-Linked (Thermoset) Polyolefin (XLPO)

HP 100.4-1991 High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with ECTFE Fluoropolymers

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SECTION 1
REFERENCED STANDARDS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 REFERENCED STANDARDS

American Society for Testing and Materials
1916 Race Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

*B 3-74(1985)	*Soft or Annealed Copper Wire*
B 8-1986	*Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard or Soft*
B 33-(1985)	*Tinned Soft or Annealed Copper Wire for Electronic Purposes*
B 189-(1985)	*Lead-Coated and Lead-Alloy-Coated Soft Copper Wire for Electrical Purposes*
B 286-74(1989)	*Copper Conductors for Use in Hook-Up Wire for Electronic Equipment*
*B 298-74a(1987)	*Silver-Coated Soft or Annealed Copper Wire*
*B 355-74(1985)	*Nickel-Coated Soft or Annealed Copper Wire*
D 257-78(1983)	*Tests for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials*
D 471-79	*Test for Rubber Property-Effect of Liquids*
D 638-87	*Test for Tensile Properties of Plastics*
D 3032-89A	*Hook-Up Wire Insulation*

American National Standards Institute
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

MC96.1-1982	*Temperature Measurement Thermocouple*

Insulated Cable Engineers Association
P.O. Box 440
S. Yarmouth, MA 02664

ICEA S-19-81/ NEMA WC 3-1980 (R1986)	*Rubber-Insulated Wire and Cable for the Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy*
ICEA S-61-402/ NEMA WC 5-1973 (R1979, R1985)	*Thermoplastic-Insulated Wire and Cable for the Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy*
ICEA S-66-524/ NEMA WC 7-1988	*Cross-Linked-Thermosetting-Polyethylene-Insulated Wire and Cable for the Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy*

*Approved as American National Standard

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National Electrical Manufacturers Association
2101 L Street, N.W.
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WC 52-1985 (1991)	*High Temperature and Electronic Insulated Wire-Impulse Dielectric Testing*
HP 100.1-1985 (1991)	*High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with FEP Fluorocarbons*
HP 100.2-1985 (1991)	*High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with ETFE Fluoropolymers*
HP 100.3-1987 (1991)	*High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with Cross-Linked (Thermoset) Polyolefin (XLPO)*
HP 100.4-1985 (1991)	*High Temperature Instrumentation and Control Cables Insulated and Jacketed with ECTFE Fluoropolymers*

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

*UL 83-1985	*Standard for Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables*

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
347 E 47th Street
New York, NY 10017

ANSI/IEEE 383-1974 (R1982)	*Standard for Type Test of Class 1E Electric Cables, Field Splices, and Connections for Nuclear Power Generating Stations*

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269

ANSI/NFPA 70-1993	*National Electrical Code*

*Approved as American National Standard

1.2 INTRODUCTION

These standards apply to cables designed to operate at conductor temperatures of 135°C (275°F) or above, as shown in NEMA HP 100.1, HP 100.2, HP 100.3 and HP 100.4. The cables shall be suitable for use up to a maximum circuit potential of 1,000 volts, rms. These cables are limited to use in dry locations as defined by ANSI/NFPA 70, and not for direct burial.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

1.3 TYPES

The different types of cables shall be for service as follows:

1.3.1 Instrumentation Cables

These cables are for interconnection of low voltage electronic equipment for monitoring, data recording, and conveyance of information, such as temperature, pressure, and flow. They shall have a maximum circuit potential of 300 volts, rms or less.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

These cables are normally connected in assemblies or equipment prior to the installation of that equipment on a plant site.

Authorized Engineering Information 6-12-1985

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1.3.2 300V Control Cables

These cables are for monitoring, data recording, and conveyance of information, such as communication, telemetering, temperature, pressure, flow, and indicating lights. They shall have a maximum circuit potential of 300 volts, rms.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

1.3.3 600V Control Cables

These cables are for operation and interconnection of protective devices and for general use in dry locations and shall have a maximum circuit potential of 600 volts, rms.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

1.3.4 1,000V Control Cables

These cables are for connection to circuits with heavy magnetic trip or break devices, where inductively induced over-voltages may occur, and shall have a maximum circuit potential of 1,000 volts, rms.

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These cables are normally installed on a plant site or in the field.

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Section 2
CONDUCTORS

2.1 CONDUCTOR MATERIAL

Conductors and drain wires shall be as specified in each material standard and shall meet one of the following:

a. Annealed uncoated copper in accordance with ASTM B 3
b. Annealed tin-plated copper in accordance with ASTM B 33
c. Lead or lead-alloy coated copper in accordance with ASTM B189
d. Annealed silver-coated copper in accordance with ASTM B 298
e. Annealed nickel-coated copper in accordance with ASTM B 355
f. Conductor material for thermocouple or thermocouple extension lead wire in accordance with ANSI MC-96.1

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

2.2 CONDUCTOR CONSTRUCTION FOR OTHER THAN THERMOCOUPLE

Conductors shall be either solid in accordance with the ASTM standards referenced in 2.1 or stranded in accordance with ASTM B 8 or ASTM B 286.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

2.2.1 Stranding

Unless otherwise specified, sizes 24 through 18 AWG shall be 7 strands; sizes 16, 14 and 12 AWG shall be 19 strands; sizes 10 and 9 AWG shall be 37 strands.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

2.3 THERMOCOUPLE CONDUCTOR CONSTRUCTION

Thermocouple conductors shall be solid or seven strands for sizes 24 through 14 AWG, unless otherwise specified.

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Section 3
INSULATION

3.1 MATERIALS

The insulation shall be of materials that shall meet the requirements of Table 2-1 in HP 100.2, HP 100.3 and HP 100.4 or Table 2-2 in HP 100.1.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

3.2 THICKNESS

The thickness of insulation shall be not less than that given in Table 2-2 in HP 100.2 and HP 100.4 or Table 2-1 in HP 100.1. The minimum thickness at any point shall not be less than 90 percent of that given in the table. The thickness shall be determined in accordance with UL 83.

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Section 4
CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 UNPAIRED CABLES

Cables with unpaired conductors shall be either solid colored or striped in a color sequence per Table 4-1 of this standard, or printed for identification. When specified, other color options of ICEA/NEMA S-19-81/WC 3, S-61-402/WC 5 and S-66-524/WC 7 shall be permitted.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

4.2 PAIRED CABLES

In paired cables, one conductor of each pair shall be coded white and the other conductor shall be coded in accordance with the sequence of the first 21 conductors given in Table 4-1, omitting solid white. This color sequence shall be repeated as required to the extent necessary to provide identification of all pairs.

As an alternate, each pair shall be color coded black and white, with the white conductor surface printed or with a marker tape over the pair carrying a printed number to identify the number of the pair. This marker tape shall be compatible with the cable temperature rating.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

4.3 THERMOCOUPLE OR THERMOCOUPLE EXTENSION LEAD WIRES

These wires shall be color coded in accordance with ANSI MC-96.1. When multiple pairs are used, and unless otherwise specified, the number of the pair shall be identified by a marker tape or a printed number on the positive conductor to identify the number of the pair. The marker tape shall be compatible with the cable temperature rating.

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Table 4-1
Color Sequence for Instrumentation and Control Cables

Cable No.	Color Sequence			Cable No.	Color Sequence		
1	Black	.....	.....	37	White	Red	Blue
2	White	.....	.....	38	Black	White	Green
3	Red	.....	.....	39	White	Black	Green
4	Green	.....	.....	40	Red	White	Green
5	Orange	.....	.....	41	Green	White	Blue
6	Blue	.....	.....	42	Orange	Red	Green
7	White	Black	.....	43	Blue	Red	Green
8	Red	Black	.....	44	Black	White	Blue
9*	Green	Black	.....	45	White	Black	Blue
10	Orange	Black	.....	46	Red	White	Blue
11	Blue	Black	.....	47	Green	Orange	Red
12	Black	White	.....	48	Orange	Red	Blue
13	Red	White	.....	49	Blue	Red	Orange
14	Green	White	.....	50	Black	Orange	Red
15	Blue	White	.....	51	White	Black	Orange
16	Black	Red	.....	52	Red	Orange	Black
17	White	Red	.....	53	Green	Red	Blue
18	Orange	Red	.....	54	Orange	Black	Blue
19	Blue	Red	.....	55	Blue	Black	Orange
20	Red	Green	.....	56	Black	Orange	Green
21	Orange	Green	.....	57	White	Orange	Green
22	Black	White	Red	58	Red	Orange	Green
23	White	Black	Red	59	Green	Black	Blue
24	Red	Black	White	60	Orange	Green	Blue
25	Green	Black	White	61	Blue	Green	range
26	Orange	Black	White	62	Black	Red	Blue
27	Blue	Black	White	63	White	Orange	Blue
28	Black	Red	Green	64	Red	Black	Blue
29	White	Red	Green	65	Green	Orange	Blue
30	Red	Black	Green	66	Orange	White	Red
31	Green	Black	Orange	67	Blue	White	Red
32	Orange	Black	Green	68	Black	Green	Blue
33	Blue	White	Orange	69	White	Green	Blue
34	Black	White	Orange	70	Red	Green	Blue
35	White	Red	Orange	71	Green	White	Red
36	Orange	White	Blue	72	Orange	Red	Black

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Table 4-1 (Continued)
Color Sequence for Instrumentation and Control Cables

Cable No.	Color Sequence			Cable No.	Color Sequence		
73	Blue	Red	Black	101	Yellow	Green	.....
74	Black	Orange	Blue	102	Yellow	Orange	.....
75	Red	Orange	Blue	103	Yellow	Blue	.....
76	Green	Red	Black	104	Black	Yellow	.....
77	Orange	White	Green	105	White	Yellow	.....
78	Blue	White	Green	106	Red	Yellow	.....
79	Red	White	Orange	107	Green	Yellow	.....
80	Green	White	Orange	108	Orange	Yellow	.....
81	Blue	Black	Green	109	Blue	Yellow	.....
82	Orange	White	.....	110	Black	Yellow	Red
83	Green	Red	.....	111	White	Yellow	Red
84	Black	Green	.....	112	Green	Yellow	Red
85	White	Green	.....	113	Orange	Yellow	Red
86	Blue	Green	.....	114	Blue	Yellow	Red
87	Black	Orange	.....	115	Black	Yellow	White
88	White	Orange	.....	116	Red	Yellow	White
89	Red	Orange	.....	117	Green	Yellow	White
90	Green	Orange	.....	118	Orange	Yellow	White
91	Blue	Orange	.....	119	Blue	Yellow	White
92	Black	Blue	.....	120	Black	Yellow	Green
93	White	Blue	.....	121	White	Yellow	Green
94	Red	Blue	.....	122	Red	Yellow	Green
95	Green	Blue	.....	123	Orange	Yellow	Green
96	Orange	Blue	.....	124	Blue	Yellow	Green
97	Yellow	.....	.....	125	Black	Yellow	Blue
98	Yellow	Black	.....	126	White	Yellow	Blue
99	Yellow	White	.....	127	Red	Yellow	Blue
100	Yellow	Red	.....				

*This conductor is in the inside of the assembly.

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Section 5
ASSEMBLY

5.1 ELECTRICAL TESTING OF INDIVIDUAL CONDUCTORS

Prior to assembly, each individual insulated conductor shall be tested, as specified in either 7.4.1.4 or 7.4.1.5, in accordance with NEMA Standard WC 52, and shall withstand the test voltage given in Table 5-1.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

5.2 COLOR SEQUENCE OF CONDUCTORS

The color sequence for paired or unpaired conductors shall be in accordance with Section 4 of this Standards Publication and shall start with the first designated conductor in the innermost layer. Use of a separator tape over the assembly shall be permitted. This separator tape shall be compatible with the cable temperature rating.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

5.3 SHIELDING OF CONDUCTORS, COMPONENT GROUPS OR CABLE CORE

When shielding is required over single conductors, component groups or the overall cable core, or both, it shall be either a metal braid having a coverage of not less than 85%, or a metal film laminate tape. This tape shall consist of a laminate of polyester, polyamide, or aromatic polyamide layer, with a minimum thickness of 0.9 mil (0.023 mm) and a copper or aluminum foil layer, with a minimum thickness of 0.9 mil (0.023 mm). This tape shall be applied so that the metal side is in contact with the drain wire over the full length of the cable. Aluminum foil shall not be used with either an uncoated or silver coated copper drain wire. Use of a drain wire with the braid shield shall be permitted. A drain wire shall be used with the metal film laminate tape. The drain wire shall be an uninsulated copper conductor no more than two AWG sizes smaller than the basic wire conductors in the cable.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

When a shielding tape is used having a polyester layer in its construction, the maximum rated temperature may be limited to 135°C (275°F).

Authorized Engineering Information 6-12-1985
NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

Table 5-1
Test Voltages, Completed Cable

Rated Voltages Volts	Test Voltage, kV	
	ac	dc
300 or less	1.5	4.5
600	2.5	7.5
1000	3.0	9.0

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Section 6
JACKETS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Each of these four types of cables (see 1.3) shall have either a normal duty, or a heavy duty jacket, depending upon expected installation or service conditions.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

Normal duty jackets are intended for cables installed in assemblies or equipment, prior to the installation of that equipment on a plant site, or cables subject to minimal abuse during installation or in service. Heavy duty jackets are intended for cables installed in the field or cables subject to in-service mechanical abuse.

Authorized Engineering Information 6-12-1985

6.2 MATERIALS

A cable shall have a jacket and it shall be of the material that shall meet the requirements of Table 2-1 of HP 100.2, HP 100.3, and HP 100.4 and Table 2-2 of HP 100.1.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

6.3 THICKNESS

The thickness of the jacket shall be not less than that given in Table 2-3 of the individual standards. The minimum thickness at any point shall be not less than 80 percent of that given in the table. The wall thickness shall be determined in accordance with UL 83.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

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Section 7
TEST PROCEDURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Each production lot of cable shall be tested in accordance with this Standards Publication and the applicable individual standard sheet.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

Physical tests (tensile strength, elongation, aging, oil immersion, heat shock, heat distortion, cold bend, and wall thickness) on the individual wires and completed cables shall be made in accordance with the following procedures:

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.1 Test Temperature

Unless otherwise used, physical tests shall be made at a room temperature not less than 16°C (61°F) and not more than 28°C (82.4°F). The test specimens shall be kept at room temperature for not less than 30 minutes prior to the tests.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.2 Type of Testing Machine

The testing machine for tensile and elongation tests shall be in accordance with 5.0 of ASTM D 638.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.3 Tensile Strength Tests

The tensile strength test shall be made on an unstretched test specimen. The specimen shall have a length of not less than 6 inches (152 mm), shall be marked with gauge marks 2 inches (50.8 mm) apart, and shall be placed in the jaws of the testing machine with a maximum distance between jaws of 4 inches (102 mm). The specimen shall be stretched at a maximum rate of 20 inches (508 mm) per minute (jaw speed) until it breaks. The test specimen shall break between the gauge marks. The tensile strength shall be calculated on the area of the unstretched specimen.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.3.1 Alternate Tensile Strength Test Method

An alternate method for the tensile strength test shall allow the use of 1 inch (25.4 mm) gauge marks. Specimen length shall be not less 4.5 inches (114.3 mm).

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.4 Elongation Test

Elongation at rupture shall be determined simultaneously with the test for tensile strength and on the same specimen.

The elongation shall be taken as the distance between gauge marks at rupture, less 2 inches (50.8 mm), the original gauge length of the test specimen. The percentage of elongation at rupture shall be the elongation in inches divided by the original gauge length and multiplied by 100.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.4.1 Alternate Elongation Test Method

An alternate method for the elongation test shall allow the use of 1 inch (25.4 mm) gauge marks. Elongation at rupture shall be taken as the distance between the gauge marks, less 1 inch (25.4 mm).

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.5 Aging Test

Test specimens of similar size and shape shall be prepared from each sample: three for the determination of the initial or unaged properties, and three for each aging test required for the insulation or jacket being tested.

The insulation shall be subjected to the aging condition after removing the conductor.

The test specimens shall be suspended vertically in such a manner that they are not in contact with each other or with the sides of the oven.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.6 Air Oven Test

The test specimens shall be heated at the required temperature, for the specified period, in an oven having forced circulation of fresh air. The oven temperature shall be recorded automatically on a chart and controlled at ±1°C (33.8°F).

The aged specimens shall have a rest period of not less than 16 hours, nor more than 96 hours between the completion of the aging tests and the determination of physical properties. Physical tests on both the aged and unaged specimens shall be made at approximately the same time.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.7 Oil Immersion Test

The following test specimens shall be immersed in ASTM Oil No. 2, described in Table 1 of ASTM D 471 at 121°C ± 1°C (250° ± 1.8°F).

a. Insulation, except for the ends, with conductor removed.
b. Die-cut specimens of the jacket.

At the end of the specified test time, the specimens shall be removed from the oil, blotted to remove excess oil and allowed to rest at room temperature for a period of 4 to 24 hours. The tensile strength and elongation of the specimens shall then be determined in accordance with 7.2.3 and 7.2.4 at the same time that the original properties are determined.

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7.2.8 Heat Shock Test

Samples of cable of less than 0.750 inch (19.05 mm) shall be tightly wound six times around a mandrel, not more than three times the diameter of the sample. Samples 0.750 inch (19.05 mm) and larger shall use a mandrel not more than eight times the OD of the sample and shall be bent 180° around the mandrel.

The samples shall be held firmly in place and subjected to a test temperature, as shown in Table 2-2 of HP 100.1 or Table 2-1 of HP 100.2, HP 100.3, and HP 100.4 for 1 hour. The samples shall then be removed from oven, allowed to cool, and the outer jackets examined without magnification for any visible cracks. All conductors shall then be dielectrically tested per 7.4.1.6 or 7.4.1.7.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.9 Heat Distortion Test

7.2.9.1 Test Specimen

The test specimen shall be either from the insulation of the conductor or the jacket of the cable and one of the three following test methods shall be used:

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.9.1.1 Test Specimen For Insulation

The initial diameter of a 1-inch (25.4 mm) specimen of the insulated conductor shall be measured with a micrometer caliper having a flat surface on both the anvil and spindle. The diameter of the uninsulated conductor shall be measured also, and the original thickness of the insulation, T_1 , shall be calculated as follows:

$$T_1 = \frac{D - C}{2}$$

Where:

T_1 = Original thickness of the insulation.

D = Initial diameter of the insulated conductor.

C = diameter of the uninsulated conductor.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.9.1.2 Test Specimen For Jackets 50 Mil Or Greater In Thickness

A sample approximately 8 inches (203 mm) long shall be prepared to have a thickness of 50 mils ± 10 mils (1.27 mm ± 25 mm) and smooth surfaces. From this sample, test specimens 1 inch (25.4 mm) long and 9/16 inch ± 1/16 inch (14.3 mm ± 1.52 mm) wide shall be prepared.

The thickness of the specimen, T_1, shall be measured with a Randall & Stickney gauge, or equivalent, having a 3-1/8 inch (79.5 mm) foot, with no loading other than the 85 grams of the gauge.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.9.1.3 Test Specimen For Jackets Less Than 50 Mils Thickness

For jackets of less than 50 mils thickness, the use of slab samples of the jacket material shall be permitted.

Conductor Size AWG	Load on Gauge, Grams
24-20	200
18	300
16	400
14-9	500
Jackets	2000

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.9.2 TEST PROCEDURE

The following steps shall be completed in 3 hours. A Randall & Stickney gauge, or equivalent, with a load as indicated in following tabulation on the foot, shall be placed in an oven which is preheated to the specified temperature shown in Table 2-2 of HP 100.1 or Table 2-1 of HP 100.2, HP 100.3, and HP 100.4. At the end of 1 hour, the test specimen shall be placed in the oven, and both the gauge and the test specimen shall remain in the oven for 1 hour. At the end of this 1-hour period, the specimen shall be placed directly under the foot of the gauge and allowed to remain in the oven under load for 1 hour, at the temperature specified in Table 2-2 of HP 100.1 on Table 2-1 of HP 100.2, HP 100.3, and HP 100.4.

At the end of this period, the dial of the gauge shall be read for:

1. The value of F for insulated conductors and the thickness of the insulation T_2 shall be calculated as follows:

$$T_2 = \frac{F - C}{2}$$

2. For the value of T_2 for jackets larger than 50 mils, and for slab samples, the distortion shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Distortion, percent} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} \times 100$$

T_1 =Original thickness of the insulation.

T_2 =Thickness of the insulation after the heat distortion test.

F =Final outside diameter as read from the gauge.

C =Diameter of the uninsulated conductor.

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7.2.10 Cold Bend Test

One end of a cable specimen, not less than 24 inches (609.60 mm) in length, shall be secured to a rotatable mandrel in a cold chamber and the other end to a load weight sufficient to keep the specimen taut on the mandrel. The diameter of the mandrel shall be not more than 10 times the diameter of the specimen. Provision shall be made for rotating the mandrel by means of a handle or

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control located outside the chamber. The specimen and the mandrel shall be conditioned for 4 hours at the temperature specified in the applicable HP 100 product standard. At the end of this period, and while both mandrel and specimen are still at this low temperature, the specimen shall be wrapped helically, for at least one turn around the mandrel without opening the chamber. At the completion of this test the specimen shall be removed from the cold box and from the mandrel without straightening. The outer jacket shall be examined for cracks without magnification. All conductors shall then be dielectrically tested per 7.4.1.6 or 7.4.1.7.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.2.11 Thickness Determination

Thickness shall be determined using the procedure specified in UL 83.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.3 FLAME PROPAGATION TEST

When required by the purchaser, the completed cable and the individual conductors shall be tested in accordance with IEEE Publication No. 383, 2.5.1 through 2.5.4.4.4 for cables and 2.5.6 for the insulated single conductor, and shall meet the flame travel limits specified therein.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.4 ELECTRICAL TESTS

Electrical tests on insulated wire, or completed cable, or both, shall be made in accordance with the following applicable procedures. The electrical tests for instrumentation cable shall be the same as for 300 volt control cable.

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7.4.1 Voltage Tests

7.4.1.1 General

Each length of insulated conductor, prior to assembly, and each length of completed cable shall be voltage tested.

The insulated conductor shall be either tested by the impulse dielectric test (7.4.1.5) or by the direct-current spark test (7.4.1.4), at the voltage levels specified in Table 7-1.

Completed cables shall be tested according to 7.4.1.6 or 7.4.1.7, at the voltage levels specified in Table 5-1.

The rate of increase from the initially applied voltage to the specified test voltage shall be approximately uniform and shall be not more than 100 percent in 10 seconds nor less than 100 percent in 60 seconds.

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7.4.1.2 Alternating Current Voltage Test

This test shall be made with an alternating potential from a transformer, and generator of ample capacity, but in no case less than 5 kilovoltamperes. The frequency of the test voltage shall be nominally between 25 and 60 Hertz and shall have a sine wave shape.

The initially applied alternating-current test voltage shall be not greater than the rated alternating-current voltage of the cable under test.

The duration of the alternating-current voltage test shall be 5 minutes.

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Table 7-1
Test Voltages, Insulated Conductors

Rated Voltage Volts	Impulse Dielectric Test Voltage, kV (Peak)	dc Spark Test Voltage, kV
300 or less	5.0	7.0
600	6.5	12.0
1000	8.0	16.0

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7.4.1.3 Direct-current Voltage Test

This test shall be applicable to cables rated up through 1000 volts and shall be made after the insulation resistance test described in 7.4.2. The equipment for the direct-current voltage test shall consist of a battery, generator, or suitable rectifying equipment.

The duration of the direct-current voltage test shall be 5 minutes.

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7.4.1.4 Direct-current Spark Test

This test shall be applicable to individual insulated conductors. The equipment for the direct-current spark test shall consist of a direct-current spark with a suitable metallic contact electrode. The sparker shall be capable of maintaining the specified test voltage. The conductor shall be grounded, and the voltage shall be applied for not less than 0.05 seconds at the level specified in Table 7-1.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.4.1.5 Impulse Dielectric Voltage Test

This test shall be performed on individual insulated conductors in accordance with NEMA WC 52 at the voltages shown in Table 7-1.

NEMA Standard 6-12-1985

7.4.1.6 Test Requirements For Cables Without Metallic Shield

All completed cables of this type shall be voltage tested without immersion in water. The cables shall be tested, each conductor to all other conductors, in accordance with either 7.4.1.2 or 7.4.1.3 at the voltage levels specified in Table 5-1 of this Standards Publication.

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7.4.1.7 Test Requirements For Cables With Metallic Shield

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All cables of this type shall be tested with the metallic shield(s) grounded, without immersion in water, per either 7.4.1.2 or 7.4.1.3 at the test voltage specified in Table 5-1. For cables having a metallic shield(s) over the individual conductor(s), the test voltage shall be applied between the insulated conductor(s) and grounded shield(s). For multiple-conductor cables with nonshielded individual conductors having a metallic shield over the cable assembly, the test voltage shall be applied between each insulated conductor and all other conductors and grounded shield(s).

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7.4.2 Insulation Resistance Test

7.4.2.1 Test Apparatus

The test apparatus shall consist of a source of constant potential, of from 100 to 500 volts dc, and such other apparatus as is listed in ASTM D 257.

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7.4.2.2 Test Procedure

The insulation resistance shall be measured after the completed cable alternating-current voltage tests or before any direct-current voltage tests specified in 7.4.1. Cables with nonshielded conductors shall be tested between each conductor and all other conductors. Cables with shielded conductors shall be tested between the conductor and shield. The conductor under test shall be connected to the negative terminal of the test equipment, and readings shall be taken after an electrification of one minute.

Each length of individual wire in the finished cable shall have an insulation resistance in megohms-1000 feet (304.8 M), at a temperature of 15.6°C (60°F), of not less than the value of R calculated as follows:

$$R = K \log_{10} \frac{D}{d} \times \text{Temperature Correction Factor}$$

Where:

R=Insulation resistance in megohms-1000 feet (304.8M)

K =Constant for each grade of insulation (see Table 2-1 of HP 100.2 and HP 100.4 or Table 2-2 of HP 100.1)

D =Diameter over the insulation

d =Diameter under the insulation

If temperature at time of measurement differs from 15.6°C (60°F), the insulation resistance shall be corrected to that at 15.6°C (60°F) by multiplying the measured value by the proper temperature correction factor, which shall be obtained by using the temperature coefficient for each material from Table 2-1 of HP 100.2, HP 100.3, and HP 100.4, Table 2-2 of HP 100.1, and Table 7-2 of this Standard.

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Table 7-2
Temperature Correction Factors For Insulation Resistance To 15.6°C (60°F)

Temperature		Coefficient for 1°F									
°F	°C	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12
50	10.0	0.75	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.32
51	10.5	0.77	0.70	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.50	0.46	0.42	0.39	0.36
52	11.1	0.79	0.73	0.68	0.63	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.47	0.43	0.40
53	11.7	0.82	0.76	0.71	0.67	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.45
54	12.2	0.84	0.79	0.75	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.60	0.56	0.54	0.51
55	12.8	0.87	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.57
56	13.3	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.64
57	13.9	0.92	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.71
58	14.4	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.80
59	15.0	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89
60	15.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
61	16.1	1.03	1.01	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12
62	16.7	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.27
63	17.2	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.38	1.42
64	17.8	1.13	1.17	1.22	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.47	1.53	1.58
65	18.3	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	1.78
66	18.9	1.20	1.27	1.35	1.42	1.50	1.59	1.69	1.78	1.88	1.98
67	19.4	1.23	1.32	1.41	1.51	1.62	1.72	1.84	1.96	2.00	2.21
68	20.0	1.27	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.72	1.85	1.99	2.15	2.31	2.48
69	20.6	1.31	1.43	1.55	1.69	1.84	2.00	2.18	2.36	2.57	2.77
70	21.1	1.35	1.48	1.63	1.79	1.97	2.17	2.38	2.60	2.85	3.10
71	21.7	1.39	1.54	1.72	1.93	2.11	2.34	2.59	2.87	3.17	3.46
72	22.2	1.43	1.60	1.80	2.02	2.26	2.53	2.82	3.15	3.52	3.90
73	22.8	1.47	1.67	1.89	2.14	2.42	2.72	3.08	3.46	3.90	4.37
74	23.3	1.52	1.74	1.98	2.27	2.58	2.94	3.35	3.81	4.31	4.88
75	23.9	1.56	1.80	2.08	2.40	2.76	3.18	3.65	4.19	4.78	5.47
76	24.4	1.61	1.87	2.19	2.54	2.96	3.43	3.98	4.61	5.30	6.12
77	25.0	1.66	1.95	2.30	2.70	3.17	3.70	4.34	5.08	5.83	6.85
78	25.6	1.71	2.02	2.41	2.86	3.39	4.00	4.73	5.59	6.51	7.68
79	26.1	1.76	2.11	2.53	3.03	3.62	4.33	5.16	6.14	7.27	8.59
80	26.7	1.81	2.19	2.66	3.21	3.87	4.67	5.61	6.72	8.07	9.65
81	27.2	1.87	2.28	2.80	3.40	4.15	5.01	6.12	7.43	8.98	10.80
82	27.8	1.92	2.37	2.91	3.60	4.43	5.45	6.60	8.18	9.92	12.10

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Table 7-2 (Continued)
Temperature Correction Factors For Insulation Resistance To 15.6°C (60°F)

Temperature		Coefficient for 1°F									
°F	°C	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12
83	28.3	1.93	2.47	3.03	3.82	4.72	5.89	7.28	9.00	11.00	13.60
84	28.9	2.04	2.67	3.23	4.05	5.01	6.35	7.92	9.90	12.2	15.2
85	29.4	2.10	2.67	3.40	4.30	5.42	6.81	8.67	10.8	13.5	17.0

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7.4.3 Dielectric Constant (SIC) Test Procedure

A 15-foot (4.57 meter) test specimen of the insulated conductor shall be used.

The middle 10 feet (3.05 meters) of the test specimen shall be immersed in tap water which shall be maintained at 75°C (167°F) temperature, keeping the 2-1/2 foot (0.75 meter) portion of each end above water as leakage insulation. A tightly fitting cover shall be placed directly above the water surface, with suitable watertight bushings for the ends of the specimen. The water level shall be kept constant.

The capacitance of the insulation shall be determined at 50 or 60 Hertz and rated voltage after 24 hours immersion.

An alternate procedure per paragraph 11 of ASTM D 3032 shall be permitted.

The dielectric constant (specific inductive capacity) shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Dielectric constant} = 13{,}600\ C \log_{10} \frac{D}{d \times f}$$

Where:

C =Capacitance in microfarads of the 10-foot (3.05 meter) section

D =Diameter over the insulation

d =Diameter under the insulation

f =Stranding factor per Table 7-3

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Table 7-3
Stranding Factor

No. Strands	f
1	1
7	0.93
19	0.97
All Others	1

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NEMA STANDARDIZATION BACKGROUND

The purpose of NEMA Standards, their classification, and status are set forth in certain clauses of the NEMA *Standardization Policies and Procedures* manual and are referenced below:

Purpose of Standards

National Electrical Manufacturers Association Standards are adopted in the public interest and are designed to eliminate misunderstandings between the manufacturer and the purchaser and to assist the purchaser in selecting and obtaining the proper product for their particular needs. Existence of a National Electrical Manufacturers Association Standard does not in any respect preclude any member or nonmember from manufacturing or selling products not conforming to the standard.

(Standardization Policies and Procedures, p. 1)

Definition of a Standard

A Standard of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association defines a product, process or procedure with reference to one or more of the following: nomenclature, composition, dimensions, tolerances, safety, operating characteristics, performance, rating, testing, and the service for which they are designed.

(Standardization Policies and Procedures, p. 2)

Dimensions

Where dimensions are given for interchangeability purposes, alternate dimensions satisfying the other provisions of the Standards Publication may be capable of otherwise equivalent performance.

(Standardization Policies and Procedures, p. 8)

Categories of Standards

National Electrical Manufacturers Association Standards are of three classes, which have received the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Subdivision votes cast in the affirmative or negative:

1. NEMA Standard, which relates to a product, process, or procedure commercially standardized and subject to repetitive manufacture.
2. Suggested Standard for Future Design, which may not have been regularly applied to a commercial product, but which suggests a sound engineering approach to future development.
3. Adoptive Standard, which is adopted in whole or in part from the standards of another organization, either domestic, regional, or international.

(Standardization Policies and Procedures, pp. 7 & 16)

Authorized Engineering Information

Authorized Engineering Information consists of explanatory data and other engineering information of an informative character not falling within the classification of NEMA Standard or Suggested Standard for Future Design, which standard has received the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Subdivision votes cast in the affirmative or negative.

(Standardization Policies and Procedures, pp. 7 & 16)

Identification of Status

Standards in NEMA Standards Publications are identified as "NEMA Standard," "Suggested Standard for Future Design," or "Adoptive Standard." These indicate the status of the standard. A statement incorporating the auxiliary verb "shall" indicates that compliance with a requirement is mandatory for compliance with the standard. These classes of standards are identified in the foreword or throughout the text.

The material identified as "Authorized Engineering Information" is designated similarly. Statements incorporating other auxiliary verbs such as "should," "may," etc. refer to authorized engineering information and not to procedures required for compliance with the standard.

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