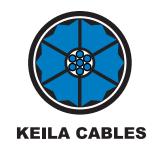
Installation cables

FIXED INSTALLATION





INSTALLATION CABLES XYM-J (-0) 300/500 V

Application

For fixed surface or flush-mounted installations, indoors and outdoors. Suitable for installation in a slot covered with plaster. Not reccommended for installation directly in ground or directly in concrete. Cable needs protection from direct sunlight. Core insulation should be protected from direct UV radiation, which may occur inside lighting for example.

Technical data

> Rated voltage: 300/500 V

Temperature area

> Max. operating temperature: 70°C > Max. short circuit temperature: 250°C > Lowest temp. at installation: -15°C

Standard length packing

> 100 m coils or 500 m drums.

> Other delivery lengths on request.

Standards

> EN 50525-1

> Cenelec HD 308 S2

> IEC 60228

> IEC 60364-5-52

> EN 50575:2014

> IST 2018.1

> IEC 60332-1-2

Construction

> Cable shape : round > Conductors: solid > Insulation: XLPE

> Marking of cores: colours > Outer Sheath: white PVC > UV-resistance: No

CPR class

> E_{ca}

| Number of cores and cross- section | Approx. weight (kg/ km) | Approx. diameter (mm) | Min. bending radius during in- stallation (mm) | Min. bending radius at final installation (mm) | Max. conductor resistance at 20°C (Ω/km) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2x1,5 | 80 | 6,8 | 30 | 15 | 12,1 |
| 3x1,5 | 90 | 7,0 | 30 | 15 | 12,1 |
| 3x2,5 | 125 | 8,0 | 35 | 20 | 7,41 |
| 3x4 | 190 | 9,6 | 50 | 30 | 4,61 |
| 3x6 | 260 | 10,6 | 55 | 35 | 3,08 |
| 3x10 | 405 | 12,7 | 65 | 40 | 1,83 |
| | | | | | |
| 4x1,5 | 110 | 7,8 | 40 | 25 | 12,1 |
| 4x2,5 | 155 | 8,7 | 45 | 30 | 7,41 |
| 4x4 | 235 | 10,6 | 55 | 35 | 4,61 |
| 4x6 | 325 | 11,6 | 60 | 35 | 3,08 |
| 4x10 | 515 | 14,3 | 75 | 45 | 1,83 |
| | | | | | |
| 5x1,5 | 130 | 8,4 | 45 | 30 | 12,1 |
| 5x2,5 | 190 | 9,6 | 50 | 30 | 7,41 |
| 5x4 | 285 | 11,5 | 60 | 35 | 4,61 |
| 5x6 | 395 | 12,7 | 65 | 40 | 3,08 |
| 5x10 | 625 | 15,6 | 80 | 50 | 1,83 |

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INSTALLATION CABLES

GUIDE TO USE

Below are provided some guidance to help installers and end users to handle the cables and ensure reasonable certainty on cable life time expectation. Additional information on installation practice is given in HD 60364 standard series.

- > Cables shall be selected so as to be suitable for the voltages and currents likely to occur
- > Cables not intended for use outdoors shall be stored indoors in dry locations
- > The current-carrying capacities shall be calculated in accordance with HD 60364-5-52
- > During handling or transportation, care shall be taken to minimize any mechanical stress, in particular vibration, impact, shock, bending and torsion
- > Care shall be taken during the installation and termination of cables so as not to damage the cables
- > Cables shall be prevented from being in contact with or close to hot surfaces
- > The tension applied to a cable shall not exceed 50 N/mm2 during installation
- > A cable shall not be compressed to such an extent as to cause damage
- > Account shall be taken of the disruptive effects of the electromechanical forces caused by any current which the cables might have to carry in service, including short circuit currents
- > Cables shall not be damaged by any mechanical restraint used for their support
- > The recommended maximum spacing of supports is given below

| Overall diameter (D) | Maximum spacing of clips (mm) | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| of cable (mm) | Horizontal | Vertical | | |
| D ≤ 9 | 250 | 400 | | |
| 9 < D ≤ 15 | 300 | 400 | | |
| 15 < D ≤ 20 | 350 | 450 | | |

> The recommended minimum bending radius (R) is given below

| Overall diameter (D) | Minimum bending radius R (mm) | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| of cable (mm) | During installation | Final one time bending | | |
| D ≤ 8 | 4xD | 2xD | | |
| 8 < D ≤ 12 | 5xD | 3xD | | |
| 12 < D ≤ 20 | 6xD | 4xD | | |

- > It is recommended that the minimum length of sheath is removed to keep the mechanical characteristics of the cable
- > When removing cable sheath, damage to the insulation shall be avoided
- > When stripping the insulation, any damage to the conductor shall be avoided
- > Cables which have been in use can be damaged if they are disturbed. This can arise from the effect of natural ageing on the physical properties of the materials