

**BS 7870-3.21:2011**

*Incorporating Corrigendum No. 1*



**BSI Standards Publication**

# **LV and MV polymeric insulated cables for use by distribution and generation utilities**

Part 3: Specification for distribution  
cables of rated voltage 0.6/1 kV

Section 3.21: XLPE insulated split  
concentric cables with copper or  
aluminium conductors

(Implementation of HD 603)

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### Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 14, an inside back cover and a back cover.

## Foreword

### Publishing information

This section of BS 7870 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 December 2011. It was prepared by Subcommittee GEL/20/16, *Medium/High voltage cables*, under the authority of Technical Committee GEL/20, *Electric cables*. A list of organizations represented on these committees can be obtained on request to their secretary.

### Supersession

This section of BS 7870 supersedes BS 7870-3.21:2001, which is withdrawn.

### Relationship with other publications

BS 7870 implements the nationally applicable parts of Harmonization Documents HD 603, 605, 620, 626 and 627 published by the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) in accordance with the decision of the CENELEC Technical Board.

BS 7870 applies to cables for fixed installations having a rated voltage  $U_0/U$  up to and including 19/33 kV, and is published as a series of separate parts and sections, as listed in the table in the foreword of BS 7870-1.

BS 7870-3.21 specifies a range of XLPE insulated split concentric service cables; it implements Part 5S of HD 603 S1 A2, and is to be read in conjunction with BS 7870-1 and BS 7870-2.

BS 7870-3.20 specifies a range of split concentric service cables with PVC insulation.

BS 7870-3.22 is a new section that specifies a similar range of split concentric service cables which have XLPE insulation and low emission of smoke and corrosive gases when affected by fire.

### Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard, and brings the standard up to date in accordance with current practice in the industry.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by Corrigendum No. 1 is indicated in the text by tags  $\boxed{C1}$  and  $\boxed{C1}$ .

A general guide to use for the types of cable specified in BS 7870 is given in BS 7870-1 and specific details for the types of cable specified in this section of BS 7870 are given in Annex A.

### Hazard warnings

**WARNING.** This British Standard calls for the use of substances and/or procedures that can be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

### Use of this document

It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

**Presentational conventions**

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

*Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.*

**Contractual and legal considerations**

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

**Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.**



## 1 Scope

This section of BS 7870 specifies requirements for the construction, dimensions and mechanical and electrical properties of split concentric service cables having a rated voltage of 0.6/1(1.2) kV.

It specifies requirements for the following types of cable:

- a) single phase or 3-phase;
- b) stranded copper or solid aluminium conductors;
- c) XLPE insulation and PVC oversheath.

This section of BS 7870 is applicable to cables that are designed for a maximum continuous conductor operating temperature of 90 °C and for a maximum short circuit conductor temperature of 250 °C.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

BS 3988:1970+A3:1989, *Specification for wrought aluminium for electrical purposes – Solid conductors for insulated cables*

BS 7870-1, *LV and MV polymeric insulated cables for use by distribution and generation utilities – Part 1: General*

BS 7870-2, *LV and MV polymeric insulated cables for use by distribution and generation utilities – Part 2: Methods of test*

BS EN 60228, *Specification for conductors in insulated cables and cords*

BS EN 60332-1-2:2004, *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*

BS EN 60811-1-1, *Insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables – Common test methods – Part 1-1: General application – Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions – Tests for determining the mechanical properties*

BS EN 60811-1-2, *Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables – Common test methods – Part 1-2: General application – Thermal ageing methods*

BS EN 60811-1-3, *Insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables – Common test methods – Part 1-3: General application – Methods for determining the density – Water absorption tests – Shrinkage test*

## 3 Voltage designation

Cables shall be designated by the voltages  $U_0$ ,  $U$  and  $U_m$ , expressed in the form  $U_0/U (U_m)$ .

The voltage designation of cables in this standard shall be 0.6/1(1.2) kV.

The rated voltage of the cable shall be at least equal to the nominal voltage of the system for which it is intended.

## 4 Phase conductors

The phase conductors shall be either stranded (class 2) plain annealed copper or solid (class 1) aluminium conductors in accordance with BS EN 60228. Class 1 conductors shall also conform to the dimensional requirements specified in BS 3988:1970+A3, 2.4.1.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination and, in the case of class 1 conductors, by measurement, as specified in 16.2.

The d.c. resistance shall conform to the relevant value given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable.

Conformity shall be checked by the test method specified in 15.2.

## 5 Insulation

The insulation shall be XLPE compound type DIX 3, conforming to the requirements given in BS 7870-1, Annex B.

The insulation shall be applied by extrusion and shall form a compact and homogeneous layer.

The thickness of the insulation shall be in accordance with the relevant values specified in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable.

Conformity shall be checked by the test methods specified in 16.4.

The cores of all cables shall be identified by colours, as follows:

- a) Single-core: brown;
- b) 3-core: brown, black and grey.

## 6 Assembly of cores

The cores of 3-phase cables shall be laid up with a right-hand direction of lay and a minimum lay length of 550 mm.

*NOTE* Where necessary, fillers of suitable synthetic material may be used.

## 7 Bedding for 3-phase cables

A PVC or synthetic tape bedding, having an approximate total thickness of 0.5 mm, shall be applied over the laid-up cores of 3-phase cables.

*NOTE* At the discretion of the manufacturer a polyester separation tape may be applied between the laid-up cores and the PVC tape as part of the bedding.

## 8 Concentric layer

### 8.1 Neutral conductor

The neutral conductor shall be manufactured from plain annealed copper wires.

The d.c. resistance shall conform to the relevant value given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable.

Conformity shall be checked by the test method specified in 15.2.

To distinguish the neutral conductor from the earth continuity conductor, each wire shall be covered by extrusion with a blue polymeric compound, conforming to the requirements of 17.3, to a diameter approximately the same as that of the individual wires in the earth continuity conductor.



The lay length shall not exceed the relevant value given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable, by more than 50%.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination and measurement as specified in 16.3.

*NOTE* The covering should not be regarded as insulation.

## 8.2 Earth continuity conductor

The earth continuity conductor shall be manufactured from bare plain annealed copper wires.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination as specified in 16.3.

The d.c. resistance shall conform to the relevant value given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable.

Conformity shall be checked by the test method specified in 15.2.

## 8.3 Non-hygroscopic string separators

The non-hygroscopic string separators shall be approximately the same diameter as the individual bare wires forming the earth continuity conductor.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination as specified in 16.3.

## 8.4 Application of concentric layer

The concentric layer shall be applied with a right-hand direction of lay. The wires forming the neutral conductor and earth continuity conductor shall be applied in individual groups over the insulation with non-hygroscopic string separators.

Either one or two non-hygroscopic string separator(s) shall be located on either side of the group of bare copper wires to separate it from the group of covered wires.

The length of lay and number of strings shall be such that coverage of approximately 90% is achieved.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination as specified in 16.3.

*NOTE* Examples of concentric conductor construction are given in Table 1 to Table 4.

## 9 Binder tapes

One or more overlapped synthetic binder tape(s) shall be applied immediately over the concentric layer.

## 10 Oversheath

The oversheath shall be an extruded layer of PVC compound type DMV 23, conforming to the requirements given in BS 7870-1, Annex B.

*NOTE* Oversheaths are normally black but colours other than black may be provided by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser, subject to their suitability for the particular conditions under which the cables are to be used.

The thickness of the oversheath shall conform to the relevant values specified in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable.

Conformity shall be checked by the test methods specified in 16.5.

# 11 Marking

## 11.1 External marking

The external surface of the cable shall be legibly marked with the following elements:

Element	Example of marking
a) Cable manufacturer	Manufacturer's name and their unique factory identifier
	<i>NOTE 1 A simplified version of the manufacturer's name, or trading name of the manufacturer, may be used in place of the full name.</i>
	<i>NOTE 2 Any suitable method may be used to unambiguously identify the manufacturer's factory.</i>
	<i>NOTE 3 The manufacturer's own trademark or equivalent may be added but this cannot be used instead of the manufacturer's name and identifier.</i>
b) Electric cable	ELECTRIC CABLE
c) Voltage designation	600/1 000 V
d) British Standard number	BS 7870-3.21 <sup>1)</sup>
e) Number of cores, type and nominal area of phase conductors, e.g.:	
3-core cable with 25 mm <sup>2</sup> aluminium phase conductors	3 × 25 AL
single-core cable with a 25 mm <sup>2</sup> copper phase conductor	1 × 25
f) Year of manufacture	YYYY
	<i>NOTE 4 The year of manufacture may take the form of the actual year (e.g. 2011) or a coded year identifier assigned by the manufacturer.</i>

The marking of elements a) to f) shall be by embossing or by indenting on the oversheath.

For cables with overall diameters greater than 15 mm, as given in Table 1 to Table 4, elements b), c) and d) shall appear, in any sequence that is deemed neither to confuse nor to conflict, on two or more primary lines along the axis of the cable, approximately equally spaced around the circumference of the cable. Elements a), e) and f) shall appear, together or separately, in any sequence that is deemed neither to confuse nor to conflict, either on one of the primary lines, or on a secondary line or lines.

For cables with overall diameters of 15 mm or less, as given in Table 1 to Table 4, the elements shall be arranged as for cables of greater than 15 mm diameter, except that the marking for elements b), c) and d) shall appear on one or more primary lines.

The letters and figures shall consist of upright block characters. The characters shall have a minimum height of 3 mm.

<sup>1)</sup> Marking BS 7870-3.21 on or in relation to a product represents a manufacturer's declaration of conformity, i.e. a claim by or on behalf of the manufacturer that the product meets the requirements of the standard. The accuracy of the claim is solely the claimant's responsibility. Such a declaration is not to be confused with third-party certification of conformity.

The distance between the end of one element of marking and the beginning of the next identical element shall be not greater than 550 mm for elements b), c) and d), and not greater than 1 100 mm for elements a), e) and f).

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination and measurement as specified in 15.5.

### 11.2 Mark of an approval organization

If the mark of an approval organization is used, it shall be provided throughout the length of the cable, either as an identification thread or by marking on the external surface of the cable, as specified by the approval organization.

If the mark is on the external surface of the cable, it shall be in the form of the symbol(s) specified by the approval organization, and the distance between the end of one element of marking and the beginning of the next identical element shall be not greater than 1 100 mm.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination and measurement as specified in 15.5.

### 11.3 Additional marking

Where additional marking is made, it shall be throughout the length of the cable, and on the external surface of the cable, or by means of a tape or thread within the cable, or by a combination of these methods. If the additional marking is applied to the surface of the cable it shall not render illegible the marking specified in 11.1 and 11.2.

The additional marking, however made, shall be repeated at intervals not exceeding 1 100 mm.

Conformity shall be checked by visual examination and measurement as specified in 15.5.

## 12 End sealing

Before dispatch, the manufacturer shall cap the ends of all cables in order to form a seal to prevent the ingress of water during transportation and storage.

## 13 Dimensions

The thickness of each component layer shall be as specified in Table 1 to Table 4 as applicable.

*NOTE* Typical examples of concentric layer construction and overall cable diameters are also given in Table 1 to Table 4.

Table 1 Cables with single phase copper conductor and split concentric copper neutral/earth conductors

Parameter	Nominal cross-sectional area of phase conductor mm <sup>2</sup>		
	4	16	25
Form of phase conductor	Circular or compacted circular stranded		
Minimum average thickness of insulation (mm)	0.7	0.7	0.9
☐C1 Minimum thickness of insulation at any point (mm)	0.53	0.53	0.71 ☐C1
Minimum average thickness of oversheath (mm)	1.4	1.4	1.5
Minimum thickness of oversheath at any point (mm)	1.09	1.09	1.17
Maximum d.c. resistance per km of cable at 20 °C:			
a) phase conductor (Ω)	4.61	1.15	0.727
b) neutral conductor (Ω)	4.8	1.2	0.76
c) earth continuity conductor (Ω)	4.8	1.2	1.2
Typical construction:			
Concentric neutral conductors:			
– number of wires	7	7	11
– diameter of wires (mm)	0.85	1.70	1.70
– length of lay (mm)	95	155	200
Concentric earth continuity conductors:			
– number of wires	3	4	4
– diameter of wires (mm)	1.35	2.25	2.25
Overall diameter of cable (mm)	9.7	15.0	18.3

Table 2 Cables with single phase aluminium conductor and split concentric copper neutral/earth conductors

Parameter	Nominal cross-sectional area of phase conductor mm <sup>2</sup>	
	25	35
Form of phase conductor	Circular solid	
Minimum average thickness of insulation (mm)	0.9	0.9
☐ <sub>C1</sub> Minimum thickness of insulation at any point (mm)	0.71	0.71 ☐ <sub>C1</sub>
Minimum average thickness of oversheath (mm)	1.4	1.5
Minimum thickness of oversheath at any point (mm)	1.09	1.17
Maximum d.c. resistance per km of cable at 20 °C:		
a) phase conductor (Ω)	1.20	0.868
b) neutral conductor (Ω)	1.2	0.76
c) earth continuity conductor (Ω)	1.2	1.2
Typical construction:		
Concentric neutral conductors:		
– number of wires	7	11
– diameter of wires (mm)	1.70	1.70
– length of lay (mm)	155	195
Concentric earth continuity conductors:		
– number of wires	4	4
– diameter of wires (mm)	2.25	2.25
Overall diameter of cable (mm)	15.1	18.4

Table 3 Cables with 3-phase copper conductors and split concentric copper neutral/earth conductors

Parameter	Nominal cross-sectional area of phase conductor mm <sup>2</sup>	
	25	35
Form of phase conductor	Circular or compacted circular stranded	
Minimum average thickness of insulation (mm)	0.9	0.9
☐ <sub>C1</sub> Minimum thickness of insulation at any point (mm)	0.71	0.71 ☐ <sub>C1</sub>
Minimum average thickness of oversheath (mm)	1.8	1.8
Minimum thickness of oversheath at any point (mm)	1.43	1.43
Maximum d.c. resistance per km of cable at 20 °C:		
a) phase conductor (Ω)	0.727	0.524
b) neutral conductor (Ω)	0.76	0.55
c) earth continuity conductor (Ω)	1.2	0.76
Typical construction:		
Concentric neutral conductors:		
– number of wires	29	19
– diameter of wires (mm)	1.04	1.53
– length of lay (mm)	335	380
Concentric earth continuity conductors:		
– number of wires	9	8
– diameter of wires (mm)	1.53	2.03
Bedding tape thickness (mm)	0.5	0.5
Overall diameter of cable (mm)	26.2	29.6

Table 4 Cables with 3-phase aluminium conductors and split concentric copper neutral/earth conductors

Parameter	Nominal cross-sectional area of phase conductor mm <sup>2</sup>	
	25	35
Form of phase conductor	Circular solid	
Minimum average thickness of insulation (mm)	0.9	0.9
☐C <sub>1</sub> Minimum thickness of insulation at any point (mm)	0.71	0.71 ☐C <sub>1</sub>
Minimum average thickness of oversheath (mm)	1.8	1.8
Minimum thickness of oversheath at any point (mm)	1.43	1.43
Maximum d.c. resistance per km of cable at 20 °C:		
a) phase conductor (Ω)	1.2	0.868
b) neutral conductor (Ω)	1.2	0.76
c) earth continuity conductor (Ω)	1.2	1.2
Typical construction:		
Concentric neutral conductors:		
– number of wires	28	29
– diameter of wires (mm)	0.85	1.04
– length of lay (mm)	300	340
Concentric earth continuity conductors		
– number of wires	11	9
– diameter of wires (mm)	1.35	1.53
Bedding tape thickness (mm)	0.5	0.5
Overall diameter of cable (mm)	24.0	26.5

## 14 Tests

Tests shall be performed in accordance with the schedule of tests specified in Table 5.

Table 5 Schedule of tests

Test	Requirements given in clause	Test method Clause of BS 7870-2 unless otherwise specified
<b><i>Routine tests</i></b>		
Phase conductor resistance	15.2	3.1.1
Concentric neutral/earth conductor resistance	15.2	3.1.1
Voltage test on complete cable	15.3	3.2.1
Spark test:		
– insulation	15.4	3.6.1
– oversheath	15.4	3.6.1
Cable markings	Clause 11	15.5 this standard
<b><i>Sample tests</i></b>		
Phase conductor material and construction	Clause 4	16.2 this standard BS 3988 (Class 1 conductors)
Insulation		
– application	Clause 5	16.4 this standard
– thickness	Clause 5	16.4 this standard
– colour	Clause 5	16.4 this standard
– durability of colour	16.4	2.5.4
– shrinkage	16.4	BS EN 60811-1-3
Concentric layer		
– neutral conductor material and construction	Clause 8	16.3 this standard
– earth continuity conductor material and construction	Clause 8	16.3 this standard
– non-hygroscopic string separators	Clause 8	16.3 this standard
– application	Clause 8	16.3 this standard
Oversheath		
– application	Clause 10	16.5 this standard
– thickness	Clause 10	16.5 this standard
Tests under fire conditions		
– flame propagation on single cable	16.6	BS EN 60332-1-2
<b><i>Type tests</i></b>		
Insulation	17.2	BS 7870-1, Annex B
Neutral conductor wire covering material	17.3	BS EN 60811-1-1
Oversheath	17.4	BS 7870-1, Annex B
Compatibility	Table 6	17.5 this standard

## 15 Routine tests

### 15.1 General

Routine tests shall be as specified in Table 5.

### 15.2 Conductor resistance

The d.c. resistances of the phase and concentric neutral/earth conductors shall be measured in accordance with BS 7870-2, 3.1.1, and shall be as given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable.

### 15.3 Voltage tests on complete cable

When the voltage test is carried out in accordance with BS 7870-2, 3.2.1, using a test voltage of 3.5 kV r.m.s. for a duration of 5 min, no breakdown of the insulation shall occur.

An additional test voltage of 500 V d.c. shall be applied for 1 min between the bare earth continuity wires and the covered neutral wires in the concentric neutral layer. There shall be no breakdown of the covering.

### 15.4 Spark test

Spark testing of the insulation and the oversheath shall be carried out in accordance with BS 7870-2, 3.6.1. No failures shall occur.

### 15.5 Cable markings

The cable markings shall be checked by visual examination and measurement and shall conform to the requirements of Clause 11.

## 16 Sample tests

### 16.1 General

Sample tests shall be as specified in Table 5.

### 16.2 Phase conductor material and construction

The phase conductor material and construction shall be checked by visual examination and, in the case of class 1 conductors, by measurement in accordance with BS 3988:1970+A3 and shall conform to the requirements of Clause 4.

### 16.3 Neutral and earth continuity conductor material and construction, non-hygroscopic string separators and application of concentric layer

The neutral and earth continuity conductor material and construction shall be checked by visual examination and shall conform to the requirements of Clause 8.

The length of lay of the neutral concentric conductor shall be measured and shall not exceed the relevant value given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable, by more than 50%.

The non-hygroscopic string separators and the application of the concentric layer shall be checked by visual examination and shall conform to the requirements of Clause 8.



## 16.4 Insulation

The application of the insulation shall be checked by visual examination and shall conform to the requirements of Clause 5.

A cable sample shall be taken from one end of each drum length of cable selected for the test, and any portion that may have suffered damage shall be discarded. The thickness of the insulation of each of the samples shall be measured in accordance with the procedure given in BS 7870-2, 2.1.1 with the measurement being made in one place only.

If any of the thicknesses measured does not conform to the requirements specified in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable, two further samples shall be checked for the non-conforming parameter. If both the further samples meet the specified requirements, the cable shall be deemed to conform to the standard, but if either does not meet the specified requirements, the cable shall be deemed not to conform to the standard.

When tested in accordance with BS 7870-2, 2.5.4, the colours shall remain identifiable.

When a 200 mm sample of core is tested at  $(130 \pm 2)$  °C for 1 h and another 200 mm sample of core is tested at  $(60 \pm 2)$  °C for 4 h in accordance with BS EN 60811-1-3, Clause 10, the shrinkage of the insulation shall not exceed 2%.

## 16.5 Oversheath

The application of the oversheath shall be checked by visual examination and shall conform to the requirements of Clause 10.

A cable sample shall be taken from one end of each drum length of cable selected for the test, and any portion that may have suffered damage shall be discarded. The thickness of the oversheath of each of the samples shall be measured in accordance with the procedure given in BS 7870-2, 2.1.2 with the measurement being made in one place only.

If any of the thicknesses measured does not conform to the requirements specified in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable, two further samples shall be checked for the non-conforming parameter. If both the further samples meet the specified requirements, the cable shall be deemed to conform to the standard, but if either does not meet the specified requirements, the cable shall be deemed not to conform to the standard.

## 16.6 Flame propagation on a single cable

A cable sample shall be taken from one end of each drum length of cable selected for the test, and any portion that may have suffered damage shall be discarded. The sample shall be tested in accordance with BS EN 60332-1-2. After the test, the cable shall conform to the performance recommendations given in BS EN 60332-1-2:2004, Annex A.

# 17 Type tests

## 17.1 General

Type tests shall be as specified in Table 5.

## 17.2 Insulation

The insulation shall be tested in accordance with the test methods given in BS 7870-1, Annex B and shall conform to the requirements for type DIX 3.

### 17.3 Neutral conductor wire covering material

The neutral conductor wire covering material shall be tested in accordance with BS EN 60811-1-1 and shall conform to the following requirements:

- a) the tensile strength shall be not less than 4 N/mm<sup>2</sup>;
- b) the elongation at break shall be not less than 50%.

### 17.4 Oversheath

The oversheath shall be tested in accordance the test methods given in with BS 7870-1, Annex B and shall conform to the requirements for type DMV 23.

### 17.5 Compatibility test

A sample of completed cable shall be tested in accordance with BS EN 60811-1-2, 8.1.4, for 7 days at (100 ±2) °C. The materials shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 6.

Table 6 Requirements for compatibility of insulation and oversheath

Parameter	Requirements	
	Insulation DIX 3	Oversheath DMV 23
Minimum tensile strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	12.5	12.5
Minimum elongation at break (%)	200	150
Maximum variation of tensile strength (%) <sup>A)</sup>	25	25
Maximum variation of elongation at break (%) <sup>A)</sup>	25	25

<sup>A)</sup> The variation is the difference between the respective values obtained prior to and after heat treatment expressed as a percentage of the former.

## Annex A (informative) Guide to selection and use of cables

The object of this annex is to provide specific recommendations for the selection (taking into account the cable system), storage, transportation and installation of cables specified in this section of BS 7870.

The general recommendations given in BS 7870-1, Annex A apply except where amended in Table A.1.

Table A.1 Guide to use

BS 7870-1, Annex A Clause	Recommendations for this section of BS 7870
A.2.2 System categories	Category A or B
A.3.1.2 Drum barrel diameter	Minimum barrel diameter $25D$ (where $D$ is the overall diameter of the cable given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable)
A.3.2.5 Cable coils	Minimum coil diameter $25D$ (where $D$ is the overall diameter of the cable given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable)
A.4.6 Bending radii during installation	Minimum bending radius $8D$ (where $D$ is the overall diameter of the cable given in Table 1 to Table 4, as applicable)
A.4.10 Lowest temperature of cable prior to and during installation	Minimum temperature 0 °C for 24 h prior to installation
A.4.11 Cable fixing	No recommendations given for the maximum horizontal distance and the maximum vertical distance between cleats but care should be taken when deciding these distances to avoid the risk of damage or hazardous conditions under normal or fault conditions
A.4.12 Pulling force	For Cu conductors $\sigma = 50 \text{ N/mm}^2$ For Al conductors $\sigma = 30 \text{ N/mm}^2$
A.4.14 Testing after installation	A voltage test after installation is not a recommendation of this section of BS 7870, but if a test is made then a d.c. voltage should be applied and gradually increased to 3 500 V and maintained at this value for 15 min. No breakdown should occur

## Bibliography

### Standards publications

For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 7870-3.20, *LV and MV polymeric insulated cables for use by distribution and generation utilities – Part 3: Specification for distribution cables of rated voltage 0.6/1 kV – Section 3.20: PVC insulated split concentric cables with copper or aluminium conductors*

BS 7870-3.22, *LV and MV polymeric insulated cables for use by distribution and generation utilities – Part 3: Specification for distribution cables of rated voltage 0.6/1 kV – Section 3.22: XLPE insulated split concentric cables with copper or aluminium conductors having low emission of smoke and corrosive gases when affected by fire*

HD 603 S1, *Distribution cables of rated voltage 0.6/1 kV*

HD 605 S2, *Electric cables – Additional test methods*

HD 620 S2, *Distribution cables with extruded insulation for rated voltages from 3.6/6 (7.2) kV up to and including 20.8/36 (42) kV*

HD 626 S1, *Overhead distribution cables of rated voltage  $U_o/U(U_m)$ : 0.6/1(1.2) kV*

HD 627 S1, *Multicore and multipair cable for installation above and below ground*



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