

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 50288-1:2002

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Multi-element metallic cables use in analogue and digital communication and control - Part 1: Generic specification

Multi-element metallic cables used in analogue and digital communication and control -- Part 1: Generic specification

Mehradrige metallische Daten-und Kontrollkabel für analoge und digitale Übertragung -- Teil 1: Fachgrundspezifikation (standards.iteh.ai)

Câbles métalliques à éléments multiples utilisés pour les transmissions et les commandes analogiques et numériques Rartie 1/4 Spécification générique c9414219b81/sist-en-50288-1-2002

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English version

Multi-element metallic cables use in analogue and digital communication and control Part 1: Generic specification

Câbles métalliques à éléments multiples utilisés pour les transmissions et les commandes analogiques et numériques Partie 1: Spécification générique

Mehradrige metallische Daten- und Kontrollkabel für analoge und digitale Übertragung Teil 1: Fachgrundspezifikation

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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 1999-10-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by SC 46XC, Multicore, Multipair and Quad Data communication cables, of Technical Committee CENELEC TC 46X, Communication cables.

The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50288-1 on 1999-10-01.

This European Standard supersedes HD 608 S1:1992.

The following dates were fixed:

 latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement

(dop) 2001-09-01

 latest date by which national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn

(dow) 2002-10-01

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Contents

1	Normative references			
2				
3	Definitions		5	
4	Requirements for cable construction			
	4.1	Conductor	6	
	4.2	Insulation	6	
	4.3	Cable elements	7	
	4.4	Identification of cabling elements	7	
	4.5	Screening of cabling elements	7	
	4.6	Cable make-up	7	
	4.7	Filling compounds	8	
	4.8	Interstitial fillers	8	
	4.9	Screening of the cable core	8	
	4.10	Moisture barriersh. S.T.A.N.D.A.R.D. P.R.E.V.I.E.W.	8	
	4.11	Wrapping layers(standards.iteh.ai)	8	
	4.12	Sheath	8	
	4.13	Bedding layers for metallic protection https://standards.iteh.a/catalog/standards/sist/49d4fb19-8250-420d-94a6-	9	
	4.14	Metallic protectionc941421f9b81/sist-en-50288-1-2002.	9	
	4.15	Cable integral suspension strand	9	
	4.16	Oversheath	9	
	4.17	Fauna proofing	9	
	4.18	Chemical and /or environmental proofing	9	
5	Test methods for completed cables			
	5.1	Electrical test methods	10	
	5.2	Mechanical test methods	11	
	5.3	Environmental test methods	11	
	5.4	Fire performance test methods	11	
Anı	nex A :	Bibliography (informative)	12	

1 Scope

When used together with EN 50290 and EN 50289 this European standard covers cables for instrumentation, equipment and information technology cabling applications.

Cables, for information technology cabling systems, covered by this standard are suitable for use in digital and analogue data systems meeting the requirements, for example, of EN 50090, EN 50098-1, EN 50098-2 and EN 50173.

Instrumentation cables, covered by this standard, are suitable for connecting instruments and control systems for analogue or digital signal transmission.

When subjected to voltages greater than 50 V a.c. or 75 V d.c. but less than 500 V a.c. or 750 V d.c., cables covered by this standard shall meet the essential requirements of the LVD. Due to current limitation related to the conductor cross sectional area, they are not intended for direct connection to mains electricity supply or other low impedance sources.

Cabling elements as defined in 4.3 of this standard may be incorporated in hybrid construction cables together with coaxial or optical fibre cabling elements.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

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EN 10002-1	http://www.materialslogTensilestestings.htmlParts1:4Method-of test (at ambient temperature) 14219b81/sist-en-50288-1-2002
EN 50265-1	Common test methods for cables under fire conditions Test for resistance to vertical flame propagation for a single insulated conductor or cable Part 1: Apparatus
EN 50265-2-1	Part 2-1: Procedures - 1 kW pre-mixed flame
EN 50265-2-2	Part 2-2: Procedures - Diffusion flame
EN 50267-1	Common test methods for cables under fire conditions - Tests on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables Part 1: Apparatus
EN 50267-2-3	Part 2-3: Procedures - Determination of degree of acidity of gases for cables by determination of the weighted average of pH and conductivity
EN 50289 (series) 1)	Communication cables – Specification for test methods
EN 50290 (series) 1)	Communication cables

¹⁾ In preparation.

EN 60811-1-1	Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Common test methods Part 1: General application Section 1: Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions - Tests for determining the mechanical properties
EN 60811-1-3	Part 1: General application Section 3: Methods for determining the density - Water absorption tests - Shrinkage test
EN 60811-1-4	Part 1: General application Section 4: Tests at low temperature
EN 186000-1	Generic Specification: Connector sets for optical fibres and cables Part 1: Requirements, test methods and qualification approval procedures
EN 187000	Generic Specification: Optical fibre cables
HD 402 S2	Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires (IEC 60304)
HD 405.3 S1	Tests on electric cables under fire conditions Part 3: Tests on bunched wires or cables (IEC 60332-3)
HD 606.1 S1	Measurement of smoke density of electric cables burning under defined conditions Part 1: Test apparatus (IEC 61034-1, modified)
HD 606.2 S1	Part 2: Test procedure and requirements (IEC 61034-2, modified)
IEC 60028	International standard of resistance for copper
IEC 60189-1	Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath Part 1: General test and measuring methods

SIST EN 50288-1:2002

3

Definitions https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/49d4fb19-8250-420d-94a6c941421f9b81/sist-en-50288-1-2002

For the purposes of this European Standard, the definitions given in EN 50290-1-2 and the following apply:

3.1

horizontal cable

cable suitable for connecting a floor distributor to a telecommunications outlet. It is suitable for horizontal installation in ducts, trunking, suspended floors and ceiling cavities

3.2

building backbone cable

cable suitable for connecting a building distributor to a floor distributor and may also connect floor distributors in the same building. It is suitable for horizontal installation or vertical installation between floors provided the cable has adequate mechanical strength

NOTE Horizontal cables as defined in 3.1 may also be used as building backbone cables provided that they have adequate mechanical strength and fire performance characteristics.

3.3

work area cable

a cable connecting the telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment

3.4

patch cord cable

flexible cable unit or element with connector(s), used to establish connections on a patch panel

NOTE Work area cables, as defined in 3.3, may be used as patch cord cable in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems.

3.5

campus backbone cable

cable suitable for connecting a campus distributor to a building distributor(s). If used outdoors or for direct burial, it shall have adequate protection for its operational environment

3.6

equipment cable

a cable connecting equipment to a distributor

3.7

instrumentation cable

multi-element copper cable suitable for connecting instruments and control systems. It may incorporate screening, armouring and/or moisture or environmental protection layers

4 Requirements for cable construction ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW

4.1 Conductor

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The conductor shall be either solid or stranded annealed copper. The conductivity of the copper shall be in accordance with IEC $60028\frac{\text{SIST EN }50288-1:2002}{\text{https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/49d4fb19-8250-420d-94a6-}$

Joints in the drawn conductors of finished cables are not permitted.

The stranded conductor shall consist of wires circular in section and assembled without insulation between them by concentric stranding or bunching.

The individual wires of the solid or stranded conductor may be plain or metal-coated.

4.2 Insulation

The insulation material(s) shall meet the requirements of the relevant part or parts of EN 50290-2 or otherwise as detailed in the appropriate sectional specification. Conductor insulation shall be composed of one or more suitable dielectric materials. The insulation may be solid, cellular or composite (e.g. foam skin).

The insulation shall be continuous, having a thickness as uniform as possible. When required, the thickness of the insulation shall be measured in accordance with the method specified in 8.1 of EN 60811-1-1:1995.

The insulation shall be applied to fit closely to the conductor. When required, the stripping properties of the insulation shall be checked in accordance with the method specified in 3.4 of IEC 60189-1:1986.

4.3 Cable elements

The cable element is:

- a single insulated wire, or
- a pair consisting of two insulated conductors twisted together and designated wire "a" and wire "b", or
- a triple consisting of three insulated conductors twisted together and designated wire "a",
 wire "b" and wire "c" in order of rotation, or
- a quad consisting of four insulated conductors twisted together and designated wire "a", wire "c", wire "b" and wire "d" in order of rotation. Wires "a" and "b" form pair 1 and wires "c" and "d" form pair 2.

The choice of the maximum average lay length of the cable elements in the finished cable shall take into account the transmission requirements, handling performance and identification.

4.4 Identification of cabling elements

When required the insulated conductors shall be identified by colours and/or additional ring markings and/or symbols achieved by the use of coloured insulation or by a coloured surface using extrusion, printing or painting. Colours shall be clearly identifiable and shall correspond reasonably with the standard colours shown in HD 402.

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4.5 Screening of cabling elements

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When required by the relevant sectional specification the cabling elements shall be screened by one or any combination of the following: ST EN 50288-1:2002

- a metal tape; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/49d4fb19-8250-420d-94a6-

c941421f9b81/sist-en-50288-1-2002

- a metal tape laminated to a plastic tape;
- a plain or coated metal braid;
- a helical wrap of parallel copper wires;
- a semi-conducting layer.

If a drain wire is incorporated it shall be in contact with the main screen element. The drain wire is either solid or stranded made of plain or metal coated copper wire.

Care should be taken when putting dissimilar metals in contact with each other. Coatings or other methods of protection may be necessary to prevent galvanic interaction.

A protective wrapping may be applied under and/or over the screen.

4.6 Cable make-up

The cable elements may be laid up in concentric layers or in unit construction. The cable core assembly may be protected by wrappings of non-hygroscopic tape.

NOTE When required by the sectional specification, units shall be identified by the use of coloured or numbered non-hydroscopic binders.