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Edition 1.2 2023-11
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 202: General tests – Measurement of thickness of non-metallic sheath

Câbles électriques et à fibres optiques – Méthodes d'essai pour les matériaux non métalliques – Partie 202: Essais généraux – Mesure de l'épaisseur des gaines non métalliques

IEC 60811-202:2012-03+AMD1:2017-07+AMD2:2023-11 CSV(en-fr)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES – TEST METHODS FOR NON-METALLIC MATERIALS –

Part 202: General tests – Measurement of thickness of non-metallic sheath

FOREWORD

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IEC 60811-202 edition 1.2 contains the first edition (2012-03) [documents 20/1281/FDIS and 20/1330/RVD], its amendment 1 (2017-07) [documents 20/1732/FDIS and 20/1743/RVD] and its amendment 2 (2023-11) [documents 20/2127/FDIS and 20/2137/RVD].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60811-202 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

There are no specific technical changes with respect to the previous edition, but see the Foreword to IEC 60811-100:2012.

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

This part of IEC 60811 shall be read in conjunction with IEC 60811-100.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60811 series, published under the general title *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under 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- withdrawn,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.

IMPORTANT – The *'colour inside'* logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 60811 series specifies the test methods to be used for testing non-metallic materials of all types of cables. These test methods are intended to be referenced in standards for cable construction and for cable materials.

NOTE 1 Non-metallic materials are typically used for insulating, sheathing, bedding, filling or taping within cables.

NOTE 2 These test methods are accepted as basic and fundamental and have been developed and used over many years principally for the materials in all energy cables. They have also been widely accepted and used for other cables, in particular optical fibre cables, communication and control cables and cables for ships and offshore applications.

ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES – TEST METHODS FOR NON-METALLIC MATERIALS –

Part 202: General tests – Measurement of thickness of non-metallic sheath

1 Scope

This Part 202 of IEC 60811 gives the methods for measuring thicknesses of non-metallic sheath which apply to the most common types of sheathing compounds (cross-linked, PVC, PE, PP, etc.).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60811-100:2012, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials - Part 100: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60811-100 apply.

4 Test method

4.1 General

This part of IEC 60811 shall be used in conjunction with IEC 60811-100.

~~Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be carried out at room temperature.~~

The measurement of sheath thickness may be required as an individual test, or as a step in the procedure for carrying out other tests, such as the measurement of mechanical properties. The test method applies to the measurement of all sheaths for which thickness limits are specified, for example separation sheaths, as well as external sheaths.

In each case, the method of selecting samples shall be in accordance with the relevant cable standard.

4.2 Measuring equipment

A measuring microscope or a profile projector of at least 10 x magnification or an optical digital image analyser shall be used. ~~All~~ These types of equipment shall allow ~~a~~ the reading of 0,01 mm ~~and~~. An estimated reading to three decimal places shall be made when measuring ~~insulation~~ a sheath with a specified thickness less than 0,5 mm.

For sheaths applied over longitudinally irregular surfaces such as corrugated metallic sheaths, a micrometer having a ball nose radius of 1 mm and allowing a reading of 0,01 mm

may be used. This method is suitable only for corrugations having a radius greater than 1 mm.

For sheaths, where the underlying surface is not irregular, the measurement can be made with a micrometer having a ball nose radius of 2,5 mm to 3 mm. In the case of thicknesses greater than 5 mm, and for oversheath material types ST_1, ST_2, ST_3, ST_7, ST_8 and ST_{12}, any of the previously mentioned devices in 4.2, may be used.

In case of doubt, the measuring microscope shall be taken as the reference method.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the measurement device should not deform the oversheath.

4.3 Sample and test piece preparation

4.3.1 Sheaths applied over longitudinally regular surfaces

After all materials, if any, inside and outside the sheath have been removed, each test piece shall be prepared by cutting a thin slice along a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the cable, using a suitable device.

If the sheath carries an indenting marking, thus giving rise to a local reduction in thickness, the test piece shall include such marking.

4.3.2 Sheaths applied over longitudinally irregular surfaces

Cut a short piece of sheath, perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the cable, including at least one complete pitch or helix formed by the underlying tape.

If using a ball nose micrometer, the sample may be left whole. If using a microscope or profile projector, the test piece shall be prepared by cutting six thin longitudinal slices (parallel to the cable axis), using a suitable device.

4.3.3 Sheath applied over corrugated metallic sheaths

A sample of complete cable shall be taken, 500 mm from the end of the drum and of sufficient length to include two peaks and two troughs. A reference line shall be drawn on the outer surface of the over sheath, parallel to the axis of the cable. The position of the minimum thickness shall be determined on an annular ring taken from the end of the sample. A strip shall then be cut at this minimum point parallel to the axis of the cable (the previously drawn reference line shall be used to locate this position).

4.4 Measuring procedure

The test piece shall be placed under the measuring equipment with the plane of the cut perpendicular to the optical axis.

a) When the inner profile of the test piece is of circular form, six measurements shall be made radially, each approximately 60°, as shown in Figure 1.

b) If the substantially circular inner surface is not regular or smooth, six measurements shall be made radially at the positions where the sheath is thinnest, as shown in Figure 2.

c) When the inner profile exhibits deep grooves caused by the cores, radial measurements shall be taken at the bottom of each groove, as shown in Figure 3.

   When the number of grooves exceeds six, item b) applies.

d) In order to eliminate the influence of any irregularities on the outer surface, which may be due to the presence of a proofed tape or a ribbed sheath finish, the measurements shall be made as shown in Figure 4.

e) In the case of sheathed flat cables, measurements shall be taken on lines approximately parallel to the minor axis and on the major axis of the cross-section, at the position of each core, one of the measurements being, however, made at the thinnest place, as shown in Figure 5.

f) For sheathed flat cables composed of up to and including six single cores, measurement shall be taken as shown in Figure 6:

   – on both rounded off sides, along the major axis of the cross-section;

   – on both flat sides, on the first and last core, and at the thinnest place (plus opposite sheath thickness), if this does not coincide with any of the other measurements.

   For cables composed of more than six cores, the above applies but measurements shall also be taken on the middle core, or on one of the two middle cores in the case of an even number of cores.

g) For cables with a sheath applied over longitudinally irregular surfaces, the piece of sheath prepared in accordance with 4.3.2 shall be measured using a ball nose micrometer, to determine the minimum thickness. Alternatively, the six thin longitudinal slices prepared in accordance with 4.3.2 shall be measured optically to determine the minimum thickness.

h) For cables with a sheath applied over a corrugated metal sheath, four measurements shall be taken on the longitudinal strip prepared in accordance with 4.3.3 at, respectively, two peaks and two troughs of the corrugation.

If the sheath carries an indented marking, this shall not be included in the measurements made for the calculation of mean thickness. In such cases, another slice shall be taken and measurements made on areas not affected by the indented marking.

The readings shall be made in millimetres to two decimal places.

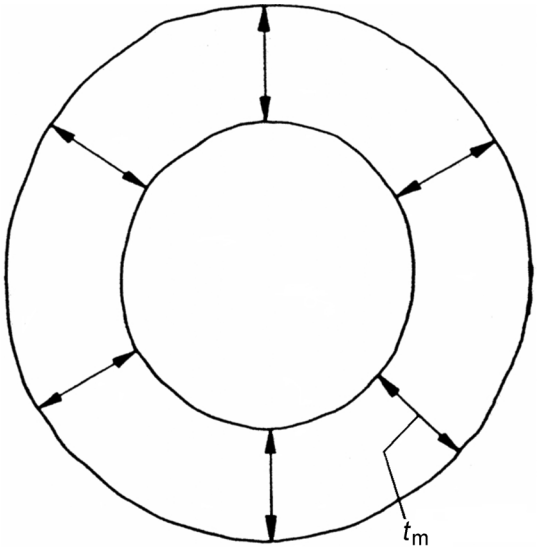
In all cases, the thickness at the position of the indented marking shall comply with the minimum requirement specified in the relevant standard.

4.5 Evaluation of the measurement results

The results shall be evaluated as specified in the test requirements of the relevant cable standard.

5 Test report

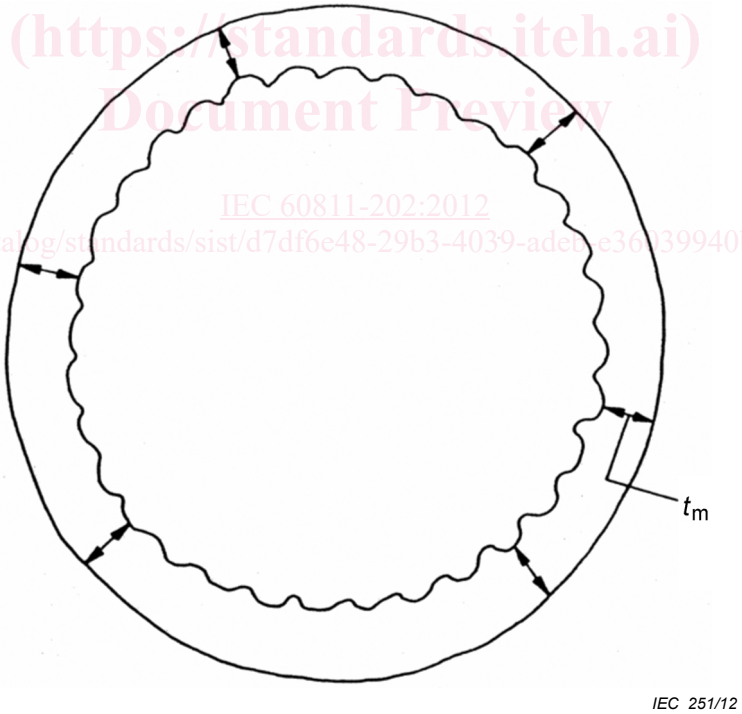
The test report shall be in accordance with that given in IEC 60811-100.



Key

t_m minimum thickness

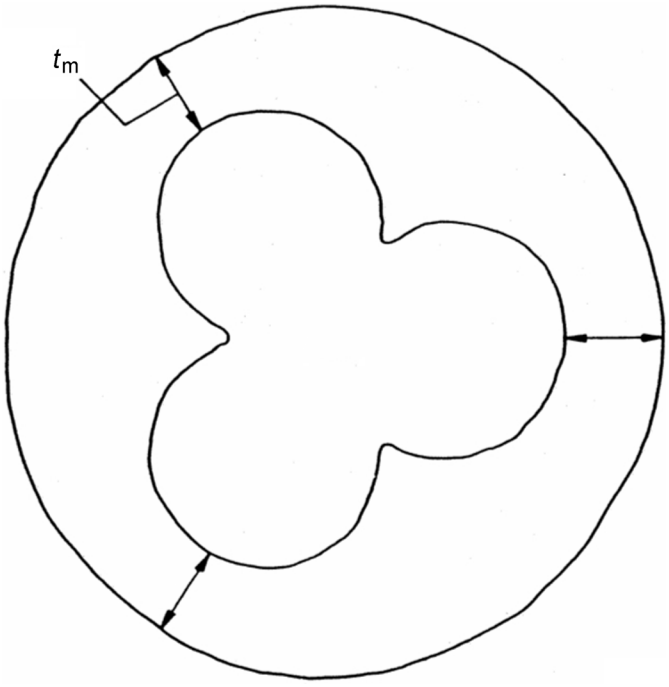
Figure 1 – Measurement of sheath thickness (circular inner profile)



Key

t_m minimum thickness

Figure 2 – Measurement of sheath thickness (irregular circular inner profile)

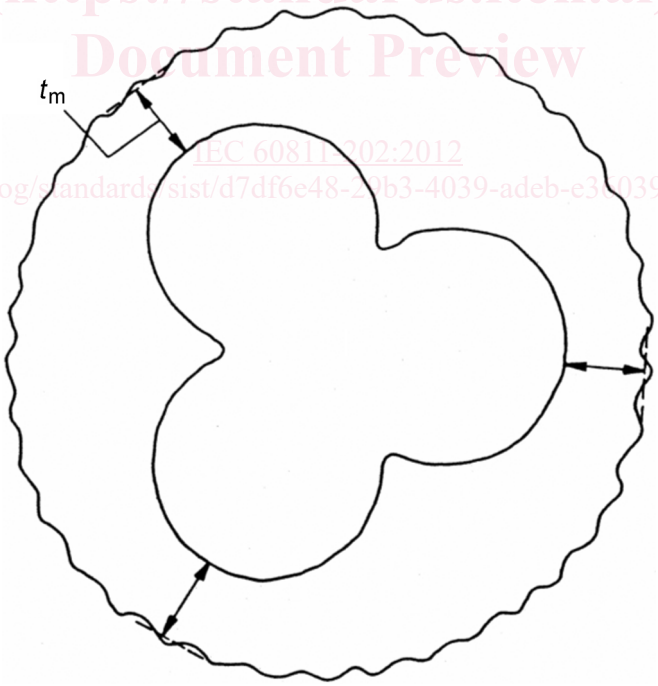


IEC 252/12

Key

t_m minimum thickness

Figure 3 – Measurement of sheath thickness (non-circular inner profile)



IEC 253/12

Key

t_m minimum thickness

Figure 4 – Measurement of sheath thickness (irregular outer surface)