

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Electrical installations in ships –
Part 350: General construction and test methods of power, control and
instrumentation cables for shipboard and offshore applications**

**Installations électriques à bord des navires –
Partie 350: Construction générale et méthodes d'essai des câbles d'énergie, de
commande et d'instrumentation des navires et des unités mobiles et fixes
en mer**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 Construction requirements.....	16
4.1 General requirements	16
4.1.1 General	16
4.1.2 Voltage designation	16
4.1.3 Cable marking	16
4.1.4 Core identification.....	17
4.1.5 Halogen-free cables	17
4.2 Conductors	17
4.2.1 Material	17
4.2.2 Metal coating and separator	17
4.2.3 Class and form	18
4.2.4 Resistance	18
4.3 Insulation system.....	19
4.3.1 Material	19
4.3.2 Application.....	19
4.3.3 Insulation thickness	19
4.4 Screens	19
4.4.1 Conductor and insulation screens for high-voltage cables.....	19
4.4.2 Screens (shields) for low voltage cables	20
4.5 Cabling.....	20
4.5.1 Multi-core cables	20
4.5.2 Multi-unit cables	20
4.6 Inner coverings, fillers and binders	21
4.7 Inner sheath.....	21
4.7.1 Material	21
4.7.2 Application.....	21
4.7.3 Thickness of inner sheath.....	21
4.8 Metal braid armour.....	21
4.8.1 Material	21
4.8.2 Application.....	22
4.9 Outer sheath.....	22
4.9.1 Material	22
4.9.2 Application.....	22
4.9.3 Thickness of outer sheath.....	22
5 Test methods.....	23
5.1 Test conditions	23
5.1.1 Ambient temperature	23
5.1.2 Frequency, waveform and magnitude of power-frequency test voltages	23
5.2 Routine tests	23
5.2.1 General	23
5.2.2 Measurement of the electrical resistance of the conductors	23
5.2.3 Voltage test	24

5.2.4	Partial discharge test.....	25
6	Sample tests	26
6.1	General.....	26
6.2	Frequency of sample tests	26
6.3	Repetition of tests.....	26
6.4	Conductor examination	26
6.5	Measurement of thickness of insulation.....	27
6.5.1	General	27
6.5.2	Procedure.....	27
6.5.3	Requirements	27
6.6	Measurements of thickness of non-metallic sheaths.....	27
6.6.1	General	27
6.6.2	Procedure.....	27
6.6.3	Requirements	27
6.7	Measurement of external diameter	27
6.8	Hot-set test for insulations and sheaths	27
6.8.1	General procedure.....	27
6.8.2	Requirements	28
6.9	Insulation resistance test (volume resistivity determination).....	28
7	Type tests, electrical	29
7.1	General.....	29
7.2	Insulation resistance measurement.....	29
7.2.1	Measurement at ambient temperature.....	29
7.2.2	Measurement at maximum rated temperature	29
7.3	Increase in a.c. capacitance after immersion in water	30
7.3.1	General	30
7.3.2	Preparation of test specimens	30
7.3.3	Apparatus.....	30
7.3.4	Procedure.....	30
7.3.5	Requirements.....	30
7.4	High-voltage test for 4 h up to 1,8/3 kV	31
7.4.1	General	31
7.4.2	Requirement.....	31
7.5	Mutual capacitance (control and instrumentation cables only).....	31
7.6	Inductance to resistance ratio (control and instrumentation cables only)	31
7.7	High voltage sequence test (cables having a voltage rating higher than 3,6/6 (7,2) kV)	31
7.7.1	General	31
7.7.2	Special provisions	31
7.7.3	Partial discharge test.....	32
7.7.4	Bending test	32
7.7.5	Tan δ measurement as a function of the voltage	32
7.7.6	Tan δ measurement as a function of the temperature.....	32
7.7.7	Heating cycle test plus partial discharge test	33
7.7.8	Impulse withstand test, followed by a power-frequency voltage test	33
7.7.9	High-voltage test for 4h	33
8	Type tests, non-electrical.....	33
8.1	General.....	33
8.2	Measurement of thickness of insulation.....	33

8.3	Measurement of thickness of non-metallic sheaths (excluding inner coverings)	33
8.4	Tests for determining the mechanical properties of insulation before and after ageing	34
8.4.1	Sampling	34
8.4.2	Ageing treatments	34
8.4.3	Conditioning and mechanical tests	34
8.4.4	Requirements	34
8.5	Tests for determining the mechanical properties of sheaths before and after ageing	34
8.5.1	Sampling	34
8.5.2	Ageing treatments	34
8.5.3	Conditioning and mechanical tests	34
8.5.4	Requirements	34
8.6	Additional ageing test on pieces of completed cables (compatibility test)	34
8.6.1	General	34
8.6.2	Sampling	35
8.6.3	Ageing treatment	35
8.6.4	Mechanical tests	35
8.6.5	Requirements	35
8.7	Loss of mass test on PVC ST2 sheath	35
8.7.1	Procedure	35
8.7.2	Requirements	35
8.8	Test for the behaviour of PVC ST2 and halogen-free SHF 1 sheaths at high temperature (hot pressure test)	35
8.8.1	Procedure	35
8.8.2	Requirements	35
8.9	Test for the behaviour of PVC sheath ST2 and halogen-free SHF 1 and SHF 2 sheaths at low temperature	35
8.9.1	Procedure	35
8.9.2	Requirements	36
8.10	Special test for low temperature behaviour (when required)	36
8.11	Test of the metal coating of copper wires	36
8.12	Galvanizing test	36
8.13	Test for resistance of PVC ST2 and halogen-free SHF1 sheaths to cracking (heat shock test)	36
8.13.1	Procedure	36
8.13.2	Requirements	36
8.14	Ozone resistance test for insulation and for sheaths	36
8.14.1	Procedure	36
8.14.2	Requirements	36
8.15	Hot oil immersion test and enhanced hot oil immersion test for sheaths	36
8.15.1	Hot oil immersion test	36
8.15.2	Enhanced hot oil immersion test (when required)	37
8.16	Mud drilling fluid test (when required)	37
8.17	Fire tests	37
8.17.1	Flame-spread test on single cables	37
8.17.2	Flame-spread test on bunched cables	37
8.17.3	Smoke emission test	37
8.17.4	Acid gas emission test	37

8.17.5	pH and conductivity test	37
8.17.6	Fluorine content test	37
8.17.7	Fire-resistance test (test for circuit integrity cables)	38
8.18	Determination of hardness for HEPR	38
8.19	Determination of elastic modulus for HEPR	38
8.20	Durability of print	38
Annex A (normative) Fictitious calculation method for determination of dimensions of protective coverings		39
A.1	Overview	39
A.2	General	39
A.3	Method	39
A.3.1	Conductors	39
A.3.2	Cores	40
A.3.3	Diameter over laid-up cores	41
A.3.4	Inner coverings	43
A.3.5	Sheath	43
A.3.6	Braid armour	43
Annex B (informative) Recommended minimum spark test voltage levels (according to IEC 62230)		45
B.1	General	45
B.2	Test voltages	45
B.2.1	General	45
B.2.2	Contact electrodes	45
B.2.3	Non-contact electrodes	46
Annex C (normative) Rounding of numbers		47
C.1	Rounding of numbers for the purpose of the fictitious calculation method	47
C.1.1	Rules	47
C.1.2	Illustrations	47
C.2	Rounding of numbers for other purposes	47
Annex D (normative) Calculation of the lower and upper limits for the outer dimensions of cables with circular copper conductors		49
D.1	General	49
D.2	Lower limit for the outer diameter	49
D.3	Upper limit for the outer diameter	49
D.4	Thickness of the mandatory or optional coverings other than the insulation and the sheath(s)	50
Annex E (normative) Cold bend test and impact test for low temperature behaviour		52
E.1	Cold bend test at any specified low temperature	52
E.1.1	Method No. 1	52
E.1.2	Method No. 2	52
E.1.3	Examination and Requirements	53
E.2	Impact test at any specified low temperature	53
E.2.1	Apparatus	53
E.2.2	Procedures	53
E.2.3	Requirements	53
Bibliography		54
Table 1 – Minimum size of conductors		18
Table 2 – Routine test voltage		25

Table 3 – Number of samples according to cable length 26

Table 4 – Tan δ versus voltage 32

Table 5 – Tan δ versus temperature 32

Table 6 – Impulse withstand voltages 33

Table 7 – Test methods and requirements for halogen-free components 38

Table A.1 – Fictitious diameter of conductor 40

Table A.2 – Increase of diameter for concentric conductors and metallic screens made of tape or wire 40

Table A.3 – Assembly coefficient k for laid-up 42

Table A.4 – Coefficient c_f 43

Table B.1 – Recommended minimum spark-test voltages for cables having rated voltage (U_0) between 150 V and 1 800 V 45

Table D.1 – Lower and upper limits of circular copper conductors for cables for fixed installations 51

Table E.1 – Details of low temperature bending test 52

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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –**Part 350: General construction and test methods of power, control and instrumentation cables for shipboard and offshore applications**

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International Standard IEC 60092-350 has been prepared by subcommittee 18A: Electric cables for ships and mobile and fixed offshore units, of IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2008 and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) reference to IEC 60092-360 for both the insulating and sheathing compounds;
- b) partial discharge tests have been transferred from IEC 60092-354 to align it with IEC 60092-353;
- c) requirements for oil and drilling-fluid resistance (former Annexes F and G) have been transferred to IEC 60092-360;

- d) requirements for cold bending and shocks have been improved;
- e) the document reflects the changes of material types that have been introduced during the development of IEC 60092-353 and IEC 60092-360.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
18A/374/FDIS	18A/378/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

The list of all the parts of the IEC 60092 series, under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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The contents of the corrigendum of November 2018 have been included in this copy.

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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 350: General construction and test methods of power, control and instrumentation cables for shipboard and offshore applications

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60092 provides the general constructional requirements and test methods for use in the manufacture of electric power, control and instrumentation cables with copper conductors intended for fixed electrical systems at voltages up to and including 18/30(36) kV on board ships and offshore (mobile and fixed) units.

The reference to fixed systems includes those that are subjected to vibration (due to the movement of the ship or installation) or movement (due to motion of the ship or installation) and not to those that are intended for frequent flexing. Cables suitable for frequent or continual flexing use are detailed in other IEC standards, for example IEC 60227 and IEC 60245, and their uses are restricted to those situations which do not directly involve exposure to a marine environment, for example, portable tools and domestic appliances.

The following types of cables are not included:

- optical fibre;
- sub-sea and umbilical cables;
- data and communication cables;
- coaxial cables.

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 60050-461, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 461: Electric cables*

IEC 60092-353, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 353: Power cables for rated voltages 1 kV and 3 kV*

IEC 60092-360:2014, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 360: Insulating and sheathing materials for shipboard and offshore units, power, control, instrumentation, telecommunication and data cables*

IEC 60228, *Conductors of insulated cables*

IEC 60230, *Impulse tests on cables and their accessories*

IEC 60331-1, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 1: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830 °C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV and with an overall diameter exceeding 20 mm*

IEC 60331-2, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 2: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830 °C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV and with an overall diameter not exceeding 20 mm*

IEC 60331-11, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 11: Apparatus – Fire alone at a flame temperature of at least 750 °C*

IEC 60331-21, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 21: Procedures and requirements – Cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV*

IEC 60332-1-2, *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*

IEC 60332-3-22, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-22: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category A*

IEC 60684-2, *Flexible insulating sleeving – Part 2: Methods of test*

IEC 60754-1, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables – Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content*

IEC 60754-2, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables – Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity*

IEC 60811-201, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 201: General tests – Measurement of insulation thickness*

IEC 60811-202, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 202: General tests – Measurement of thickness of non-metallic sheath*

IEC 60811-203, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 203: General tests – Measurement of overall dimensions*

IEC 60811-401, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 401: Miscellaneous tests – Thermal ageing methods – Ageing in an air oven*

IEC 60811-403, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 403: Miscellaneous tests – Ozone resistance test on cross-linked compounds*

IEC 60811-404, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 404: Miscellaneous tests – Mineral oil immersion tests for sheaths*

IEC 60811-409, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 409: Miscellaneous tests – Loss of mass test for thermoplastic insulations and sheaths*

IEC 60811-501, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 501: Mechanical tests – Tests for determining the mechanical properties of insulating and sheathing compounds*

IEC 60811-504, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 505: Mechanical tests – Bending tests at low temperature for insulations and sheaths*

IEC 60811-505, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 505: Mechanical tests – Elongation at low temperature for insulations and sheaths*

IEC 60811-506, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 505: Mechanical tests – Impact test at low temperature for insulations and sheaths*

IEC 60811-507, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 507: Mechanical tests – Hot set test for cross-linked materials*

IEC 60811-508, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 508: Mechanical tests – Pressure test at high temperature for insulation and sheaths*

IEC 60811-509, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 509: Mechanical tests – Test for resistance of insulations and sheaths to cracking (heat shock test)*

IEC 60885-2, *Electrical test methods for electric cables. Part 2: Partial discharge tests*

IEC 61034-1, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions – Part 1: Test apparatus*

IEC 61034-2, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions – Part 2: Test procedure and requirements*

ISO 7989-2:2007, *Steel wire and wire products – Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire – Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-461 as well as the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 approximate value

value which is neither guaranteed nor checked

Note 1 to entry: It is used, for example, for the calculation of other dimensional values.

3.2 braid

covering formed from braided metallic or non-metallic material

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-461:2008, 461-05-10, modified ("plaited" replaced by "braided")]

3.3 braid armour

covering formed from braided metal wires used to protect a cable from external mechanical effects

Note 1 to entry: Where the rules of the applicable national, regulatory or approval body permit the practice, it is also possible to use the braid armour as an earth conductor.

Note 2 to entry: Copper-wire braid armour may also provide a limited function of an electrostatic collective screen, provided it is effectively earthed.

3.4 compatibility test

test intended to check that the insulation and sheath are not liable to deteriorate in operation due to contact either with each other or with other components in the cable

3.5

conductor (of a cable)

part of a cable which has the specific function of carrying current

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-461:2008, 461-01-01]

3.6

conductor screen

non-metallic conducting layer applied between the conductor and insulation to equalise the electrical stress between these components

Note 1 to entry: It may also provide smooth surfaces at the boundaries of the insulation and assist in the elimination of spaces at these boundaries

3.7

core-insulated conductor (North America)

assembly comprising a conductor and its own insulation (and screens, if any)

Note 1 to entry: In North American usage, the core of a cable has been defined as the assembly of components of a cable lying under a common covering such as the sheath (jacket).

3.8

drain wire

un-insulated wire laid in contact with an electrical screen or an electrical shield which has the specific function of earthing an electrostatic screen by ensuring a low resistive path throughout the length of the cable

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-461:2008, 461-03-07, modified (addition of text from "... which has ...")]

3.9

electrostatic screen

electrostatic shield (North America)

earthed metallic layer surrounding a cable which confines the electric field generated by the cable within the cable cores, pair(s), triples(s) or quad(s), and/or protects the core(s), pair(s), triple(s) or quad(s) from external influence

Note 1 to entry: Metallic sheaths, foils, braids, armours and earthed concentric conductors may also serve as an electrostatic screen, provided they are effectively grounded or earthed.

3.10

fictitious value

value calculated according to the "fictitious method" described in Annex A

[SOURCE: IEC 60502-2:2005, definition 3.1.4]

3.11

filler

material used to fill the interstices between the cores of a multi-conductor cable

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-461:2008, 461-04-05]

3.12

fire resistance (circuit integrity)

ability to continue to operate in the designated manner whilst subject to a specified flame source for a specified period of time

[SOURCE: IEC 60331-11:2009, definition 3.1, modified (addition of "fire resistance")]