



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 61914:2009

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SIST EN 50368:2004

Kabelske objemke za elektroinštalacije (IEC 61914:2009) (vsebuje popravek AC:2009)

Cable cleats for electrical installations (IEC 61914:2009)

Kabelhalter für elektrische Installationen (IEC 61914:2009)

Brides de câbles pour installations électriques (CEI 61914:2009)

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English version

Cable cleats for electrical installations
(IEC 61914:2009)

Brides de câbles
pour installations électriques
(CEI 61914:2009)

Kabelhalter
für elektrische Installationen
(IEC 61914:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2009-04-01. 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, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
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Central Secretariat: avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 23A/588/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61914, prepared by SC 23A, Cable management systems, of IEC TC 23, Electrical accessories, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61914 on 2009-04-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 50368:2003.

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) | 2010-01-01 |
| – latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn | (dow) | 2012-04-01 |

NOTE The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- notes: in small roman type.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

The contents of the corrigendum of May 2009 have been included in this copy.

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The text of the International Standard IEC 61914:2009 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 60909-0	NOTE Harmonized as EN 60909-0:2001 (not modified).
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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60060-1	1989	High-voltage test techniques - Part 1: General definitions and test requirements	HD 588.1 S1	1991
IEC 60695-11-5	2004	Fire hazard testing - Part 11-5: Test flames - Needle-flame test method - Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance	EN 60695-11-5	2005
ISO 868	2003	Plastics and ebonite - Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)	-	-
ISO 4287	1997	Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Profile method - Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters	EN ISO 4287	1998
ISO 4892-2	2006	Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps	EN ISO 4892-2	2006
ISO 9227	2006	Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests	EN ISO 9227	2006

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Cable cleats for electrical installations

Brides de câbles pour installations électriques

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

CABLE CLEATS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and nongovernmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61914 has been prepared by subcommittee 23A: Cable management systems, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories.

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

FDIS	RVD
23A/588/FDIS	23A/592/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.

NOTE The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type
- *test specifications: in italic type*
- notes: in small roman type

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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CABLE CLEATS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and tests for cable cleats and intermediate restraints used for securing cable in electrical installations. Cable cleats provide resistance to electromechanical forces where declared. This standard includes cable cleats that rely on a mounting surface specified by the manufacturer for axial and/or lateral retention of cables.

This standard does not apply to:

- cable glands;
- cable ties.

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.

IEC 60060-1:1989, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60695-11-5:2004, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

ISO 868:2003, *Plastics and ebonite – Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*

ISO 4287:1997, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) – Surface texture: Profile method – Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 4892-2:2006, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 9227:2006, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres – Salt spray tests*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions and abbreviations apply.

3.1

cable cleat

device designed to provide securing of cables when installed at intervals along the length of cables

NOTE A cable cleat is provided with a means of attachment to a mounting surface but does not rely on an unspecified mounting surface for the retention of the cables. Examples of mounting surfaces that may be specified are ladder, tray, strut or rail, wire and beam (see Figures A.8 and A.9). Where declared, cable cleats provide resistance to electromechanical forces