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REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Electrical installations in ships –
Part 353: Power cables for rated voltages 1 kV and ~~3~~ kV

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colour inside

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60092-353 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 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) updated references to IEC 60092-350 for general construction and test methods and IEC 60092-360 for insulating and sheathing materials.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18A/399/FDIS	18A/400/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this document 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.

A 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 website 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- withdrawn,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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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 353: Power cables for rated voltages 1 kV and 3 kV

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 60092 is applicable to shipboard and offshore non radial field power cables with extruded solid insulation, having a voltage rating of 0,6/1 (1,2) kV ~~and~~ or 1,8/3 (3,6) kV intended for fixed installations.

Cables ~~for use in circuits requiring resistance to~~ designed to maintain circuit integrity during fire are included.

The various types of power cables are given in 5.1. The constructional requirements and test methods ~~shall comply~~ are aligned with those indicated in IEC 60092-350, unless otherwise specified in this document.

The object of this document is

– to standardize cables whose safety and reliability is ensured when they are installed in accordance with the requirements of IEC 60092-352 or IEC 61892-4,

– to lay down standard manufacturing requirements and characteristics of such cables directly or indirectly bearing on safety, and

– to specify test methods for checking conformity with those requirements.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60038:2009, *IEC standard voltages*~~

IEC 60050-461~~:2008~~, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 461: Electric cables*

IEC 60092-350:2014, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 350: General construction and test methods of power, control and instrumentation cables for shipboard and offshore applications*

~~IEC 60092-351, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 351: Insulating materials for shipboard and offshore units, power, control, instrumentation, telecommunication and data cables*~~

~~IEC 60092-352, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 352: Choice and installation of electrical cables*~~

~~IEC 60092-359, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 359: Sheathing materials for shipboard power and telecommunication cables*~~

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

IEC 60228~~:2004~~, *Conductors of insulated cables*

IEC 60331-1~~:2009~~, *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~~:2009~~, *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 60331-11:1999, *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity – Part 11: Apparatus – Fire alone at a flame temperature of at least 750 °C*~~
~~Amendment 1 (2009)[1]~~

IEC 60331-21~~:1999~~, *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~~: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*

IEC 60332-3-22~~:2000~~, *Tests on electric cables and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 3-22: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category A*
~~Amendment 1 (2008)[2]~~

IEC 60445~~:2010~~, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors*

IEC 60684-2~~:1997~~, *Flexible insulating sleeving – Part 2: Methods of test*
~~Amendment 1 (2003)[3]~~

IEC 60754-1~~:1994~~, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables – Part 1: Determination of the ~~amount of~~ halogen acid gas content*

IEC 60754-2~~:1991~~, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of ~~electric~~ materials from cables – Part 2: Determination of ~~degree of acidity of gases evolved during the combustion of materials taken from electric cables by measuring pH~~ acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity*
~~Amendment 1 (1997)~~

~~IEC 61034-1:2005, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions – Part 1: Test apparatus*~~

IEC 61034-2~~:2005~~, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions – Part 2: Test procedure and requirements*

~~IEC 61892-4, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 4: Cables*~~

~~[1] There exists a consolidated edition (1.1) which includes IEC 60331-11:1999 and its amendment 1.~~

~~[2] There exists a consolidated edition (1.1) which includes IEC 60332-3-22:2000 and its amendment 1.~~

~~[3] There exists a consolidated edition (2.1) which includes IEC 60684-2:1997 and its amendment 1 and its corrigendum.~~

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60092-350 and in IEC 60050-461 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 General requirements

4.1 Rated voltage

The standard method of designating the rated voltages of cables covered by this document shall take the following form:

$$U_o/U\ (U_m)$$

where

U_o is the rated power-frequency voltage between phase conductor and earth or metallic screen, for which the cable is designed;

U is the rated power-frequency voltage between phase conductors for which the cable is designed;

U_m is the maximum value of the ~~"highest system voltage"~~ for which the equipment (including cable) may be used (see IEC 60038).

All voltages are given as ~~r.m.s.~~ RMS values.

The standard rated voltages $U_o/U\ (U_m)$ of the cables considered in this document are the following:

$$U_o/U\ (U_m) = 0{,}6/1\ (1{,}2)\ \text{kV and}\ 1{,}8/3\ (3{,}6)\ \text{kV}$$

For 0,6/1 (1,2) kV cables, ~~d.c.~~ DC voltage up to a maximum of 1,5 times the ~~a.c.~~ AC voltage may be used provided that the voltage to earth does not exceed 0,9 kV.

4.2 Markings

4.2.1 Indication of origin and voltage identification

Cables shall comply with IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.1.3, with respect to

a) indication of origin,

b) rated voltage and cable construction (number of cores and cross sectional area of the construction),

c) continuity of marking, and

d) durability/legibility.

4.2.2 Continuity of marking

The marking is deemed to be continuous if the distance between the end of any marking and the beginning of the next does not exceed

a) 550 mm if the marking is on the outer surface of the cable, and

b) 275 mm in all other cases.

4.2.3 Core identification

4.2.3.1 General

Cable cores shall be clearly identified by either colours or numbers.

4.2.3.2 Coloured cores

The core colours shall be in accordance with IEC 60445.

4.2.3.3 Numbered cores – Multicore cables

Identification shall be made by inscription of numbers on each core starting from the centre beginning with 1 in accordance with Annex B.

5 Constructional requirements

5.1 General description

5.1.1 Overview

Shipboard and offshore cables for fixed installations shall be single or multicore cables generally constructed as follows.

5.1.2 Unarmoured cables (excluding 1,8/3 kV)

a) Single-core unarmoured unsheathed cable

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation applied as a single layer of insulating compound of one of the types described in 5.3 with an enhanced thickness equivalent to that of a combined insulation and outer sheath for use in unarmoured cables installed in an adequately protected environment (see 5.3.3 for the thickness).

b) Unarmoured single- or double-sheathed cable

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory when a braided or a metal tape electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner sheath (optional), see 5.7;
- outer sheath applied as either one or two layer systems, see 5.9.

5.1.3 Armoured cables

a) Armoured single-sheathed cable with outer sheath only

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering below electrostatic screening (optional, but mandatory when a braided or a metal tape electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;

- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory in case of a braid armour of galvanised steel wires in which case the inner covering shall be extruded), see 5.5;
- braid armour, see 5.8;
- outer sheath applied as either one- or two-layer systems, see 5.9.

NOTE 1 Variable frequency drives induce specific electrical constraints on the connected power cables (for example voltage peaks, harmonics, reflection or earthing method among other electrical stresses).

b) Armoured double-sheathed cable with inner and outer sheath

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory when a braided or a metal tape electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner sheath, see 5.7;
- braid armour, see 5.8;
- outer sheath applied as either one or two layer systems, see 5.9.

NOTE 2 The use of a thermoplastic inner sheath (ST2 or SHF1) is not ~~recommended if the outer sheath consists of an elastomeric crosslinked material~~ compatible with cross-linking technology of elastomeric outer sheath.

c) Armoured single-sheathed cable with inner sheath only

- copper conductor, see 5.2;
- insulation, see 5.3;
- cabling (for multicore cables), see 5.4;
- inner covering (optional, but mandatory when a braided or a metal tape electrostatic screening is applied over the core lay-up), see 5.5;
- electrostatic screening (optional), see 5.6;
- inner sheath, see 5.7;
- braid armour, see 5.8.

~~NOTE~~ Cables for installation in spaces where corrosion may occur, for example weather decks, wet locations, battery compartments, refrigeration rooms~~, etc.~~, should have an outer sheath over the braid~~, if any~~, unless the braid itself is corrosion-resistant.

5.2 Conductors

The material, metal coating, class and form of the conductors shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-350. For cables having rated voltage 1,8/3 kV, only circular stranded compacted or non-compacted conductors with a minimum cross-section of 10 mm² are permitted. A separator between conductors and insulation is permitted.

5.3 Insulation

5.3.1 Material

The insulating compounds and their designations shall be as given in ~~IEC 60092-351~~ IEC 60092-360, as follows:

– for 0,6/1 (1,2) kV cables, types EPR, HEPR, XLPE, HF 90 or S 95 shall be used;

– for 1,8/3 (3,6) kV cables, types only EPR, HEPR, XLPE shall be used.

The insulation system shall consist of one of the options a) to c) as listed in IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.1.

5.3.2 Application

The application shall be as detailed in IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.2.

5.3.3 Thickness of insulation

The thickness of the insulation shall be as specified in Table 1 hereinafter and meet the requirements of IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.3.

For single-core unarmoured unsheathed cables (see 5.1.2 a)), the total insulation thickness shall be the sum of

a) the thickness t_j as specified in Table 1, and

b) the thickness as calculated in accordance with 5.9.3 a), with fictitious diameter $D = d_L + 2\ t_i$ (see also IEC 60092-350:2014, A.3.1 and A.3.2). The total thickness shall meet the requirements of IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.3.3.

Table 1 – Insulation thickness

Nominal cross sectional area of conductor	0,6/1 kV		1,8/3 kV	
	EPR S 95	HEPR HF90 XLPE	EPR	HEPR XLPE
mm^2	mm	mm	mm	mm
1	1,0	0,7	–	–
1,5	1,0	0,7	–	–
2,5	1,0	0,7	–	–
4	1,0	0,7	–	–
6	1,0	0,7	–	–
10	1,0	0,7	2,2	2,0
16	1,0	0,7	2,2	2,0
25	1,2	0,9	2,2	2,0
35	1,2	0,9	2,2	2,0
50	1,4	1,0	2,2	2,0
70	1,4	1,1	2,2	2,0
95	1,6	1,1	2,4	2,0
120	1,6	1,2	2,4	2,0
150	1,8	1,4	2,4	2,0
185	2,0	1,6	2,4	2,0
240	2,2	1,7	2,4	2,0
300	2,4	1,8	2,4	2,0
400	2,6	2,0	2,6	2,0
500	2,8	2,2	2,8	2,2
630	2,8	2,4	2,8	2,4

NOTE Alternative enhanced insulation thickness ~~may~~ can be given in some countries for legal reasons. These alternative values are based on those given in Annex A.

5.4 Cabling (including fillers and binders)

Cores of a multicore cable shall be laid up, and the interstices filled if necessary with fillers, inner covering or inner sheath (outer sheath in the case of unarmoured cables) according to IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.5.

5.5 Inner covering

5.5.1 General

The inner covering, if any, may be extruded (mandatory below galvanized steel wire braid) or lapped. The relevant material and characteristics shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.6.

5.5.2 Thickness of inner covering

The values of the (approximate) thickness of extruded inner covering for the calculation of fictitious diameters are given in Table 2.

Table 2 – Thickness of extruded inner covering and fictitious diameters

Fictitious diameter over laid up cores		Thickness of extruded inner covering
Above mm	Up to and including mm	(approximate value) mm
–	25	1,0
25	35	1,2
35	45	1,4
45	60	1,6
60	80	1,8
80	–	2,0

The values of the (approximate) thickness of lapped covering for the calculation of the fictitious diameters are 0,4 mm for fictitious diameter over laid-up cores up to and including 40 mm and 0,6 mm for larger diameters.

NOTE For the calculation of fictitious diameter, see IEC 60092-350:2014, Annexes A and C.

5.6 Screen

5.6.1 Construction

5.6.1.1 General

The screen, if any, shall be a collective metallic screen and shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-350:2014, 4.4.2, and shall consist of one or more tapes, a braid or a combination of a braid with tape(s).

5.6.1.2 Metal/polyester tape

The laminated electrostatic screening tape shall be applied with the metallic side in electrical contact with a drain wire. The minimum overlap of the laminated tape shall be 15 % of its total width, to ensure coverage in case of bending of the cable. The laminated tape shall be either aluminium bonded to polyester having a minimum thickness of aluminium of 0,008 mm and a minimum thickness of polyester of 0,010 mm, or copper bonded to polyester having a minimum thickness of copper of 0,018 mm and a minimum thickness of polyester of 0,023 mm.