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Standard Terminology Relating to Uninsulated Metallic Electrical Conductors¹

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INTRODUCTION

These terminologies relate only to interpretations as applied to uninsulated metallic electrical conductors in specifications under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B01 on Electrical Conductors, and do not necessarily correspond to the definitions used in other fields.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology standard defines abbreviations and terms specific to uninsulated electrical conductors. For terms relating to superconductors, see Terminology B713.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

B193 Test Method for Resistivity of Electrical Conductor Materials

B713 Terminology Relating to Superconductors (Withdrawn 2001)³

3. Abbreviations

AAAC—all aluminum alloy conductor

AAC—aluminum conductor.

AACSR—aluminum alloy conductor, steel reinforced.

ACAR—aluminum conductor, aluminum alloy reinforced.

ACSR—aluminum conductor, steel reinforced.

AW—aluminum clad steel wire.

AZ—aluminum coated (aluminized) steel wire.

CCA—copper-clad aluminum

CCS—copper-clad steel

COMP—compact construction.

GA—zinc coated (galvanized) steel wire, coating class A.

GB—zinc coated (galvanized) steel wire, coating class B.

GC—zinc coated (galvanized) steel wire, coating class C.

HS—zinc coated (galvanized) high strength steel wire.

MA—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated steel wire, coating class A.

MB—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated steel wire, coating class B.

MC—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated steel wire, coating class C.

MS—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated high strength steel wire.

SD—self dampening construction.

SIW—single input wire construction.

TW—trapezoidal shaped wire.

Zn-5Al-MM—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coating.

4. Terminology

4.1 *Definitions*:

aeolian vibration—resonant vibration of a conductor caused by the alternate shedding of wind-induced vortices from opposite sides of the conductor. (Frequency is usually less than 200 Hz and amplitude rarely exceeds one conductor diameter.)

annealed wire—see **soft wire**.

area density—mass per unit area.

bare conductor—a conductor having no nonmetallic covering.

brazing—the joining of ends of two wires, rods, or groups of wires with a nonferrous filler metal at temperatures above 800°F [427°C].

breaking strength—the maximum load that a conductor attains when tested in tension to rupture.

bunch-stranded conductor—a conductor composed of wires twisted together with a given length and direction of lay in such manner that the respective wires at successive cross sections along the length of the conductor do not necessarily

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

form a symmetrical geometric pattern, nor necessarily occupy the same positions relative to each other.

circular mil (cmil)—a unit of area equal to the area of a circle one mil (0.001 in., 0.0254 mm) in diameter. The area of a circle in circular mils is equal to the square of the diameter in mils [area(cmils) = diameter(mils)²], 1 cmil = 7.854 × 10⁻⁷ in.² [5.067 × 10⁻¹⁰ m²].

clad wire—wire comprised of a given metal covered with a relatively thick application of a different metal. The bonding process is normally a combination of heat and pressure and results in a metallurgical bond.

coated wire—wire comprised of a given metal covered with a relatively thin application of a different metal. The coating process is normally electroplating or dip coating.

cold-drawing—reducing the cross section by pulling through a die or dies, at a temperature lower than the recrystallization temperature.

combination stranded conductor—a conductor constructed with wires of different diameters with such differences occurring either within a single layer or from layer to layer.

compact stranded conductor—a unidirectional or unilay or conventional concentric conductor, constructed with a central core surrounded by one or more layers of helically laid wires and formed into final shape by rolling, drawing, or other means; and manufactured to a specified nominal diameter, approximately 8 to 10 % below the nominal diameter of a conventional non-compact conductor of the same cross-sectional area.

compressed stranded conductor—a unidirectional or unilay or conventional concentric conductor manufactured to a specified nominal diameter 3 % less than the calculated diameter of non-compressed conductor of the same construction and cross-sectional area.

composite conductor—a conductor consisting of two or more types of wire, each type of wire being plain, clad, or coated; stranded together to operate mechanically and electrically as a single conductor.

concentric-lay conductor—conductor constructed with a central core surrounded by one or more layers of helically laid wires. Several types are as follows:

compact round conductor—see **compact stranded conductor**.

conventional concentric conductor—conductor constructed with a round central core surrounded by one or more layers of helically laid round wires. The direction of lay is reversed in successive layers, and generally with an increase in length of lay for successive layers.

equilay conductor—conductor constructed with a central core surrounded by more than one layer of helically laid wires, all layers having a common length of lay, direction of lay being reversed in successive layers.

parallel core conductor—conductor constructed with a central core of parallel-laid wires surrounded by one layer of helically laid wires.

rope-lay conductor—conductor constructed of a bunch-stranded or a concentric-stranded member or members, as a central core, around which are laid one or more helical layers of such members.

unidirectional conductor—conductor constructed with a central core surrounded by more than one layer of helically laid wires, all layers having a common direction of lay, with increase in length of lay for each successive layer.

unilay conductor—conductor constructed with a central core surrounded by more than one layer of helically laid wires. All layers having a common direction of lay and essentially similar length of lay, which is a multiple of the outer diameter of the finished conductor, for each successive layer. The lay length of the inner layers shall not vary by more than ±10 % of the lay length of the outer layer.

conductor—a wire or combination of wires not insulated from one another, suitable for carrying an electric current.

conductor core—the center strand or member about which one or more layers of wires or members are laid helically to form a concentric-lay.

continuous cast drawing stock—the as-rolled section, normally round, produced by a continuous casting and rolling process.

core—see **conductor core**.

cored, annular, conductor—a conductor in which one or more layers of wires are laid helically around a central core of metallic or nonmetallic material. The core is used as a mandrel for the application of subsequent layers of wire to maintain consistent spacing of these members around the conductor axis.

direction of lay—the lateral direction, designated as left-hand or right-hand, in which the wires of a member or units of a conductor run over the top of the member or conductor as they recede from an observer looking along the axis of the member or conductor.

drawing stock—the as-rolled or extruded section, normally round, made from any of a variety of manufacturing processes, intended as feed stock for subsequent drawing operations.

electric-butt, cold-upset weld—a weld between two prepared ends of adjacent lengths of work-hardenable material that is pressed together in a resistance welding apparatus which melts the abutting ends to unite them and form the weld. In turn, the resulting weld zone is forced out in the form of flash by a cold-upsetting operation which, through cold-working, restores the material substantially to its original tensile strength.

equilay conductor—see **concentric-lay conductor**.

fill factor—the ratio of the weight of a given length of a stranded conductor to the weight of the solid conductor of the same diameter, length, and material. It may also be expressed by the ratio of the nominal area of the conductor times (1 plus the stranding factor) and the area of the circle that encloses the strands of the conductor.