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An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) Insulation for Wire and Cable, 75 °C Operation[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2220; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

ε[1] NOTE—The text of 5.2, 5.4, and Note 1 of Table 2 was revised editorially October 2007.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers a thermoplastic insulation of poly(vinyl chloride) or the copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate.

1.2 This insulation is recommended for use in power and control circuits at temperatures not higher than 75 °C. At a thickness of 15 mils (0.38 mm), application is limited to voltage ratings below 300 V, and to dry locations. At a thickness of 30 mils, the application range is widened to dry or wet applications, and to a voltage rating of 600 V.

1.3 Whenever two sets of values are presented, in different units, the values in the first set are the standard, while those in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 In many instances the insulation material cannot be tested unless it has been formed around a conductor or cable. Therefore, tests are done on insulated wire or cable in this specification solely to determine the relevant property of the insulation material and not to test the conductor or completed cable.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D1711 Terminology Relating to Electrical Insulation

D2633 Test Methods for Thermoplastic Insulations and Jackets for Wire and Cable

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology D1711.

3.2 *Definition of Term Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *aging (act of), n*—exposure of materials to air or oil at a temperature and a time as specified in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Physical Properties Requirements

Unaged Requirements:	
Tensile strength, min, psi (MPa)	2000 (13.8)
Elongation at rupture, min, %	150
Aged Requirements:	
After air oven test at 121± 1 °C for 168 h:	
Tubular Specimens—up to size AWG 6 (13.3 mm^2)	
Tensile strength, min, % of unaged value	80
Elongation, min, % of unaged value	75
Buffed die-cut Specimens—sizes AWG 6 and larger	
Tensile strength, min, % of unaged value	75
Elongation, min, % of unaged value	50
Heat shock, 121 ± 1 °C	no cracks
Heat distortion, 121 ± 1 °C, max, % decrease	25
Vertical flame test, after five 15-s applications	passes
Oil resistance test:	
After oil immersion at 70± 1 °C for 4 h:	
Tubular Specimens—up to size AWG 6 (13.3 mm^2)	
Tensile strength, min, % of unaged value	85
Elongation, min, % of unaged value	85
Buffed die-cut Specimens—sizes AWG 6 and larger	
Tensile strength, min, % of unaged value	80
Elongation, min, % of unaged value	60
Cold bend test, –30 ± 1 °C for 1 h	no cracks

4. Physical Properties

4.1 The insulation shall conform to the requirements for physical properties prescribed in Table 1.

5. Electrical Requirements

5.1 Perform the ac voltage, insulation resistance, and dc voltage tests in that order when any of these tests are required. The sequence for other testing is not specified.

5.2 *AC Voltage Test*—Test the insulated conductor at the ac withstand voltage as specified in Table 2. It is acceptable to omit this test if the dc withstand voltage test described in 5.4 is performed.

5.3 *Insulation Resistance*:

5.3.1 Insulated conductors in sizes AWG 14 (2.08 mm^2) and larger shall have an insulation resistance of at least that corresponding to a constant of 2000 M Ω-1000 ft at 60 °F (15.6 °C).

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D09 on Electrical and Electronic Insulating Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D09.18 on Solid Insulations, Non-Metallic Shieldings and Coverings for Electrical and Telecommunication Wires and Cables.

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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.

TABLE 2 Conductor Sizes, Insulation Thicknesses, and Test Voltages for Poly(Vinyl Chloride)-Insulated Control and Power Cables

NOTE 1—For cables or conditions of service where mechanical stresses govern, such as in submarine cables or long vertical risers, these minimum conductor sizes are potentially not strong enough.

NOTE 2—The thicknesses given in Table 2 apply to aerial cables and to single conductors installed in conduits above ground and to the individual conductors of all multiple-conductor cables having a common jacket, metallic sheath, or protective covering over the assembly, with the following exceptions: For single-conductor cables for installation in underground ducts or direct earth burial, and for all submarine cables, add 15 mils (0.38 mm) to the insulation thicknesses given in Table 2, when such cables do not have a thermoplastic jacket or metallic sheath over the assembly.

NOTE 3—Where the thickness of the insulation is increased for mechanical reasons or for special service conditions, determine the test voltage by the size of the conductor and the rated voltage.

Rated Circuit Voltage, Phase-to-Phase, V	Conductor Size, AWG or cmil (mm^2)	Insulation Thickness, mils (mm)	AC Test Voltage, kV
0 to 300	26 to 16 (0.13 to 1.31)	15 (0.38)	1.0
0 to 600	26 to 16 (0.13 to 1.31)	30 (0.76)	1.5
	14 to 9 (2.08 to 6.63)	45 (1.14)	3.0
	8 to 2 (8.37 to 33.6)	60 (1.52)	3.5
	1 to 0000 (42.4 to 10.7)	80 (2.03)	4.0
	225 000 to 500 000 (140 to 253)	95 (2.41)	5.0
	501 000 to 1 000 000 (254 to 507)	110 (2.79)	6.0
	Over 1 000 000 (507)	125 (3.18)	7.0

5.3.2 If the temperature at the time measurement was made differs from 60 °F (15.6 °C), correct the insulation resistance to 60 °F by multiplying the measured value by the proper correction factor from Table 1, Temperature Correction Factors for Insulation Resistance at 60 °F, of Methods D2633.

5.4 *DC Voltage Test*—Upon completion of the insulation resistance test, test each non-shielded insulated conductor for 5 min at a dc withstand voltage which is three times the ac test voltage specified in Table 2. It is acceptable to omit this test if the ac withstand voltage test described in 5.2 is performed.

5.5 *Accelerated Water Absorption*—The insulation shall meet the requirements in Table 3.

5.6 *Dielectric Strength Retention*— The insulation shall be capable of meeting a dielectric strength retention of at least 60 % of the original dielectric strength when tested at a temperature of 75 ± 1 °C.

6. Thickness of Insulation

6.1 The average thickness of the insulation shall be at least that prescribed in Table 2. The minimum thickness shall be at least 90 % of the thickness prescribed in Table 2.

7. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

7.1 Apply the insulation directly to the surface of the conductor or conductor covering and obtain a tight fit to that surface.

7.2 *Repairs and Joints*—When making repairs or joints in the insulation, do the work in such a manner that the repaired part of the joint, and all parts affected by the process, meet the same electrical tests as the remainder of the insulation and maintain the limitations on the thickness specified in Section 6.

8. Sampling

8.1 Sample the insulation in accordance with Methods D2633.

9. Test Methods

9.1 Test the insulation in accordance with Methods D2633.

10. Keywords

10.1 accelerated water absorption; ac voltage test; dc voltage test; insulation resistance; poly (vinyl chloride) insulation; 75 °C Poly (Vinyl Chloride) Insulation; thickness

TABLE 3 Accelerated Water Absorption Requirements

Electrical method 60 Hz at 75 ± 1 °C:	
Permittivity after 24 h, max	10.0
Increase in capacitance, max, %:	
1 to 14 days	4.0
7 to 14 days	2.0