



Designation: D2219 – 11

Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) Insulation for Wire and Cable, 60°C Operation¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2219; 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.

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 at conductor temperatures not in excess of 60°C in wet or dry locations at a maximum voltage rating of 600 V for power and control circuits.

1.3 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.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4.1 In some cases (including the title), temperatures are described in degrees Celsius only.

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 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D09 on Electrical and Electronic Insulating Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D09.07 on Electrical Insulating Materials.

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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.

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

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](#). Unless otherwise specified, omit this test if the dc withstand voltage test described in [5.4](#) is performed.

5.2.1 For cables or conditions of service where mechanical stresses govern, such as in vertical risers, it is possible that the minimum conductor sizes in [Table 2](#) are not strong enough.

5.2.2 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, except as shown in [5.2.2.1](#).

5.2.2.1 For single-conductor cables for installation in underground ducts or direct earth burial, 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.

5.2.3 Where the thickness of the insulation is increased for mechanical reasons or for special service conditions, determine the test voltage in [Table 2](#) by the size of the conductor and the rated voltage.

5.3 *Insulation Resistance*:

5.3.1 Insulated conductors in sizes AWG 26 (0.13 mm²) and larger shall have an insulation resistance of at least that corresponding to a constant of 500 M Ω -1000 ft at 60°F (15.6°C).

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](#).

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard