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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[B713 Terminology Relating to Superconductors](#) (Withdrawn 2001)³

[E8/E8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials](#)

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

ACSS—aluminum conductor steel supported

AMC—aluminum matrix composite

AW—old designation for what is now termed **AW2**

AW2—aluminum-clad steel core wire, normal strength

AW3—aluminum-clad steel core wire, high strength

AZ—old designation (aluminized)

CCA—copper-clad aluminum

CCS—copper-clad steel

COMP—compact construction

EHS—extra high strength

GA—old designation for what is now termed **GA2**

GA2—zinc coated (galvanized) steel wire, coating class **A**

GA3—zinc coated (galvanized) high strength steel wire, coating class **A**

GA4—zinc coated (galvanized) extra high strength steel wire, coating class **A**

GA5—zinc coated (galvanized) ultra high strength steel wire, coating class **A**

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **B01** on Electrical Conductors and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **B01.01** on Editorial and Records.

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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](#).

GB—obsolete designation, class B galvanizing is no longer offered.~~offered~~

GC—old designation for what is now termed **GC2**.~~GC2~~

GC2—zinc coated (galvanized) steel wire, coating class **C**.~~C~~

HS—high ~~strength~~.~~strength~~

IACS—international annealed copper standard, which is 1/58 Ohm-mm²/m at 20°C for 100 % ~~conductivity~~.~~conductivity~~

LSE—low stress elongation

MA—old designation for what is now termed **MA2**.~~MA2~~

MA2—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated steel wire, coating class **A**.~~A~~

MA3—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated high strength steel wire, coating class **A**.~~A~~

MA4—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated extra high steel wire, coating class **A**.~~A~~

MA5—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated ultra high steel wire, coating class **A**.~~A~~

MB—obsolete designation, class B galvanizing is no longer offered.~~offered~~

MC—old designation for what is now termed **MC2**.~~MC2~~

MC2—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy coated steel wire, coating class **C**.~~C~~

MS—old designation for what is now termed **MA3**.~~MA3~~

MM—mischmetal.~~—mischmetal~~

NS—non-specular.~~—non-specular~~

SD—self dampening ~~construction~~.~~construction~~

SIW—single input wire ~~construction~~.~~construction~~

TP—twisted ~~pair~~.~~pair~~

TW—trapezoidal shaped ~~wire~~.~~wire~~

UHS—ultra high ~~strength~~.~~strength~~

UNS—unified numbering system

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

anneal (annealing), *n*—a thermal treatment to change the properties or grain structure of the product. When applied to a cold-worked product having a single phase: to produce softening by recrystallization or recrystallization and grain growth with the accompanying changes in properties. When applied to a product having two or more phases: to produce softening by changes in the phase relationship that may include recrystallization and grain growth.

annealed wire—see **soft wire**. [i/catalog/standards/sist/2065d3f0-03a5-4717-a5aa-a4988a9946a4/astm-b354-16](http://catalog/standards/sist/2065d3f0-03a5-4717-a5aa-a4988a9946a4/astm-b354-16)

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

casting, continuous, *n*—a casting produced by the continuous pouring and solidification of molten metal through a water-cooled mold which determines the cross-sectional shape. The length of the product is not restricted by mold dimensions.

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 [$\text{area}(\text{cmils}) = \text{diameter}(\text{mils})^2$]; 1 cmil = 7.854×10^{-7} in.² [$5.067 (5.067 \times 10^{-10}) \text{ m}^2$].

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.

coil, *n*—a length of the product wound into a series of connected turns. The unqualified term “coil” as applied to tube usually refers to a bunched coil.

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

cold work, *n*—controlled mechanical operations for changing the form or cross section of a product and for producing a strain-hardened product at temperatures below 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.

conductivity—the measure of a material's ability to conduct an electric current between two points. Conductivity is inversely related to resistivity and typically expressed as % IACS. Annealed copper is defined as 100 % IACS and other conductivity values are reported relative to annealed copper.

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.