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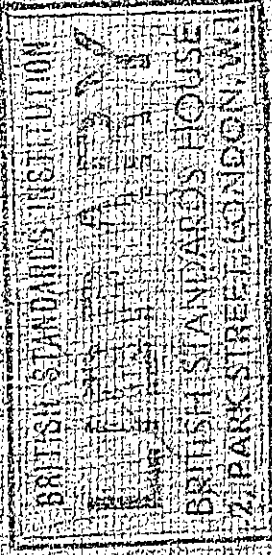
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BRITISH STANDARD 480 : PART 2 : 1954

IMPREGNATED
PAPER-INSULATED
CABLES

FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Part 2 : Aluminium sheathed cables
for working voltages
up to and including 22kV



BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

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B.S. 480 : Part 2 : 1954

6/-
Price ~~3/-~~ net

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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TELEGRAMS: STANDARDS, AUDLEY LONDON TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 9000

THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Electrical Industry Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Engineering Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 23rd July, 1954.

First published : March, 1933.
 First revision : May, 1942.
 Second revision : July, 1954

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 2000, indexed and cross-indexed for reference, together with an abstract of each standard, will be found in the Institution's Yearbook, price 12s. 6d.

This standard makes reference to the following British Standards :—

- B.S. 77. Voltages for a.c. transmission and distribution systems of authorized undertakers.
- B.S. 84. Screw threads of Whitworth form.
- B.S. 205. Glossary of terms used in electrical engineering.
- B.S. 350. Conversion factors and tables.
- B.S. 443. ~~The~~ Testing of zinc coating on galvanized wires. *Sheaths of electric cable.*
- B.S. 801. Lead and lead-alloys ~~for~~ *armouring* cables. *Ann. 2.*
- B.S. 1442. Galvanized mild steel wire for armouring cables. *Wires.*
- B.S. 1471. Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Tubes.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this Standard :—
 Committee reference ELE/3/10 Draft for comment CR(ELE) 501

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CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Electrical Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations :—

- * Admiralty
 - * Air Ministry
 - * Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorporated)
 - * Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers
 - * British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association
 - British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association
 - British Electrical Development Association
 - * British Electricity Authority and Area Boards
 - * British Railways. The British Transport Commission
 - * Cable Makers' Association
 - * Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations
 - Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association
 - Electric Light Fittings Association
 - * Electrical Contractors' Association (Incorporated)
 - Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland
 - Engineering Equipment Users' Association
 - * General Post Office
 - * Institution of Electrical Engineers
 - * Ministry of Fuel and Power
 - Ministry of Labour and National Service (Factory Dept.)
 - * Ministry of Supply
 - * Ministry of Works
 - * National Physical Laboratory
 - * North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board
 - Oil Companies Materials Committee
 - Public Transport Association (Incorporated)
 - Radio Industry Council
 - War Office
- The Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of the standard :—
- British Plastics Federation
 - British Steel Wire Industries Association
 - Engineering Standards Co-ordinating Committee, Cables and Wires Panel
 - Independent Cable Makers' Association
 - London Transport Executive
 - Municipal Passenger Transport Association
 - National Coal Board

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR IMPREGNATED PAPER-INSULATED CABLES FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Part 2. Aluminium sheathed cables for working voltages up to and including 22kV

FOREWORD

This revision of B.S. 480 includes the requirements for lead or lead-alloy sheathed cables, and aluminium sheathed cables, which are dealt with in separate, self-contained parts as follows:—

- Part 1. Lead or lead-alloy sheathed cables for working voltages up to and including 33 kV.
- Part 2. Aluminium sheathed cables for working voltages up to and including 22 kV.

This British Standard now contains 'quality' clauses dealing with the composition of the various components of the cable.

Part 2 of the standard is similar to Part 1 except with regard to those requirements relating to the aluminium sheath and protective covering. It is published separately from Part 1 as it is expected that an early revision will be necessary after further experience in the manufacture of aluminium sheathed cable. This part applies only to cables with swaged seamless aluminium sheath for working voltages up to and including 22 kV. Such cables, owing to the comparative hardness of the sheath, are not generally required to be armoured as are lead sheathed cables, but for special conditions, where armouring is considered necessary, dimensions are specified.

It will also be noted that the bending test only requires two cycles of operations compared with three in Part 1 for lead sheathed cables, and is related to the diameter over the sheath. This is due to the physical characteristics of the aluminium sheath.

The practice introduced into Part 1 of specifying nominal diameters has been followed.

Cables which comply with the requirements for minimum insulation and sheath thickness will have the stated nominal diameters, which allow reasonable manufacturing tolerances.

When cable is to be installed in vertical (or steeply inclined) situations, and/or where compliance with the requirements of Clause 26b is required, this should be stated when asking for a quotation or placing an order.

For details of current ratings and maximum permissible operating conductor temperatures, reference should be made to the Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings issued by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, where applicable, and otherwise to Electrical Research Association Report F/T 183.*

See Amendment No. 6
SPECIFICATION

SECTION ONE : GENERAL

SCOPE

1. Part 2 of this British Standard relates to impregnated paper-insulated swaged seamless aluminium sheathed cables for operating voltages up to and including 22 kV.

The operating voltage mentioned at the head of Tables 8-15 and Table 17 is the system voltage, as defined in F.S. 77**, for which the cables are designed and it refers to:—

- a. the voltage between phases, in three-phase systems;
- b. the voltage between outer conductors, in three-wire a.c. or d.c. systems;
- c. the voltage between conductors, in two-wire a.c. or d.c. systems.

For the purpose of this standard a system may be considered to be an earthed system if:—

- (i) the neutral point is earthed in such a manner that the maximum voltage which can occur between any conductor and earth does not exceed 80 per cent. of the system voltage, or
- (ii) a device is installed which automatically and instantly cuts out any part of the system which becomes accidentally earthed, or
- (iii) the neutral point is earthed through an arc suppression coil with arrangements for isolation within an hour of the occurrence of a fault. For cables for 11kV and over, excluding belted cables, this period may be increased to eight hours per operation provided that the total period in any year does not exceed 125 hours.

DEFINITIONS

2. For the purposes of this British Standard the definitions relating to electric cables, in B.S. 205, 'Glossary of terms used in electrical engineering', shall apply, with the addition of the following:—

S.A. cable. A three-core cable in which each core is individually aluminium sheathed.

* This report supersedes E.R.A. Report F/T 128.

** B.S. 77, 'Voltages for a.c. transmission and distribution systems of authorized undertakers'.