

SYMBOLS OF TS AND CORRESPONDINGS TO VDE , IEC

Part Number	Harmonized type	VDE Code	TS Number	VDE Number	IEC Number	Rated Voltage	Insulation material
2	H05V-U	NYA	9758	0281-3	IEC 227/3	300/500V	PVC
2	H07V-U	NYA	9758	0281-3	IEC 227/3	450/750V	PVC
2	H07V-R	NYA	9758	0281-3	IEC 227/3	450/750V	PVC
2	H05V-K	NYAF	9758	0281-3	IEC 227/3	300/500V	PVC
2	H07V-K	NYAF	9758	0281-3	IEC 227/3	450/750V	PVC
2	H03VV-F	NYLHYrd	9760	0281-5	IEC 227/5	300/300V	PVC
2	H03VH2-F	NYLHYfl	9760	0281-5	IEC 227/5	300/300V	PVC
2	H03VH-H	NYFAZ	9760	0281	IEC 227/5	300/300V	PVC
2	H05VV-F	NYMHY	9760	0281-5	IEC 227/5	300/500V	PVC
2	NVV [05VW-U]	NYM	9759	0250	IEC 227/5	300/500V	PVC
2	NVV [05VW-R]	NYM	9759	0250	IEC 227/5	300/500V	PVC
3	YVV	NYY	TS IEC 60502-1	0271	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	PVC
3	YVZ2V	NYRY	TS IEC 60502-1	0271	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	PVC
3	YVZ3V	NYFGbY	TS IEC 60502-1	0271	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	PVC
3	YVC7V	NYCY	TS IEC 60502-1	0276	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	PVC
4	YXV	N2XY	TS IEC 60502-1	0276	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	XLPE
4	YXZ2V	N2XRY	TS IEC 60502-1	0276	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	XLPE
4	YXZ3V	N2XFGbY	TS IEC 60502-1	0276	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	XLPE
4	YXC7V	N2XCY	TS IEC 60502-1	-	IEC 60502-1	0.6/1 kV	XLPE
5	H07Z-U	-	TS HD 22.9	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	XL-HFFR
5	H07Z-R	-	TS HD 22.9	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	XL-HFFR
5	H07Z1-U	-	TS HD 21.15	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	HFFR
5	H07Z1-R	-	TS HD 21.15	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	HFFR
5	H05Z-K	-	TS HD 22.9	-	IEC 227/3	300/500V	XL-HFFR
5	H07Z-K	-	TS HD 22.9	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	XL-HFFR
5	H05Z1-K	-	TS HD 21.15	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	HFFR
5	H07Z1-K	-	TS HD 21.15	-	IEC 227/3	450/750V	HFFR
5	H05Z1Z1-F	-	TS HD 21.14	-	IEC 227/3	300/300V	HFFR
5	NHMH	-	-	0250	-	300/500V	HFFR
5	NHXMH	-	-	0250	-	300/300V	XLPE
5	N2XH	-	TS HD 604S1	0276	IEC 60502-1	0,6/1 KV	XLPE
5	N2XH FE 180	-	TS HD 604S1	0276	IEC 60502-1	0,6/1 KV	XLPE
5	NHXHXFE 180	-	TS HD 604S1	0266	-	0,6/1 KV	XL-HFFR
6	YXC7V	N2XCY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-1	3.6/6 kV	XLPE
6	YXC7V	N2XSY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	6/10 kV	XLPE
6	YXC7V	N2XSY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	8.7/15 kV	XLPE
6	YXC7V	N2XSY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	12/20 kV	XLPE
6	YXC7V	N2XSY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	18/30 kV	XLPE
6	YXC7V	N2XSY	-	-	IEC 60502-2	20.3/35 kV	XLPE
6	YXC8VZ3V	N2XSEYFGbY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	6/10 kV	XLPE
6	YXC8VZ3V	N2XSEYFGbY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	8.7/15 kV	XLPE
6	YXC8VZ3V	N2XSEYFGbY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	12/20 kV	XLPE
6	YXC8VZ3V	N2XSEYFGbY	TS IEC 60502-2	-	IEC 60502-2	18/30 kV	XLPE

EXPLANATIONS OF SYMBOLS USED IN HD 361.S3

Harmonized type	H								
National Type	A								
Nominal Voltage									
100/100 V	01								
300/300 V	03								
300/500 V	05								
450/750 V	07								
Insulation									
Polyvinilchloride	V								
90 °C ambient temperature resistant Polyvinilchloride	V2								
Low ambient temperature resistant Polyvinilchloride	V3								
Cross-Linked Polyvinilchloride	V4								
Oil Resistant Polyvinilchloride	V5								
Polyethylene based, No corrosive gas creating while burning	Z								
Low smoke Density, Cross-Linked Compound									
Polyethylene based, No corrosive gas creating while burning	Z1								
Low smoke Density, Thermoplastic Compound									
Metalic Screen									
Concentric Copper Wire	C								
Copper Wire Braiding	C4								
Structural Features									
Divisible Flat Cables	H								
Undivisible Flat Cables	H2								
Three or More Than Cores Flat Cables	H6								
Conductor Structure									
Solid Class 1	U								
Stranded Class 2	R								
Fine Stranded flexible for fixed Installations Class 5	K								
Fine Stranded flexible for movable Installations Class 5	F								
High twistable flexible Class 6	H								
No of Cores									
Without Green/Yellow Core	X								
With Green/Yellow Core	G								

8 mm ELECTROLYTIC COPPER ROD PRODUCTION AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Electrolytic copper rod is producing as continuously casting by SCR 2000 SOUTHWIRE casting line. Electrolytic Copper Cathodes is to be melting in the vertical furnace by under atmosphere oxygen controlled.

Melted copper comes to the Holding Furnace from the Vertical Furnace to transported by upper launders. And after goes to the Casting machine by lower launders. Copper casts as Bare to be used Full Automatic Metal Pouring System (AMPS) To be produced Bare has temperature approx. 900-950 °C and pass to the Mill section by controlled PLC and Computer synchronosiation controlled systems. 8 mm Copper rod is to be cleaned with alcohol and covered with wax material. Then Copper rod laying as coil on the Pallets in 3-4 tons weight.

Copper rod coils are to be ready to delivery after completed Plastic wrapped and Shrinked.

To tested sample cut from each coils in equipped with modern test equipments laboratuary. All Tests are making according to Standards and Technical specifications. Evaluate all test results and keep all test results take into consideration standards and Quality System TS-EN ISO 9001.

SCR 2000 Electrolytic Copper Rod line production capacity is 12 tons/hour and it is 70.000 tons annually.



PVC Granule Production and Technical information

Soft PVC is used in cable industry..Especially PVC has low temperature stability can easily remove the metallic surface when it is heated.PVC is widely used in cable industry because of its resistant for heavy weather condition,easy processing and better electrical properties.Some additional materials should be added in PVC production. Generally, below formulas uses in cable processes.

PVC FORMULATION

- 1- PVC Vinyl chloride
- 2- Plastiphians
- 3- Stabilizer
- 4- Lubricant
- 5- Filling compound
- 6- Strength modifier
- 7- Pigments

Flame retardant and sun shine resist material can also be used with above materials.Different type PVC granules can be produced by changing the rate of the above materials in the granule according to the requirements of application field for final product.PVC granules are mainly used as 4 different types in the cable processes.

- 1- Insulation
- 2- Filler
- 3- Outer Sheath
- 4- PVC Outer Sheath for flexible cables

With modern automation technology , ÖZNUR KABLO has ; 2 tons/hour PVC Granule production. This capacity will be reach 6 tons/hour to be activated new granule line



HALOGEN FREE ,FLAME RETARDANT AND FIRE RESISTING CABLES TEST METHODS

The characteristics of halogen free cables regarding their behaviour in fire can be tested according to IEC 332-1-2-3 well as tested in 3 different test methods.These are classified as Test A, Test B ,Test C

TEST A (Single cable) IEC 332-2

Test sample of 600 mm cable lenght shall be in a position vertically hanging.A propan gas burner shall be at a angle 45 degrees to the axis and the flame of approx. 100 mm below the lower edge of the sample.Flame influence depending max. 20 s. The test is passed if the sample not burned or the flame not extinguished by itself and the damage by fire does not reach the remotest upper side of sample

TEST B (Single cable) IEC 332-1

Test sample of 600 mm cable lenght shall be in a position vertically hanging. A propan gas burner shall be at a angle 45 degrees to the axis and the flame of approx. 100 mm below the lower edge of the sample.Flame influence time has shown below table.. The test is passed if the sample not burned or the flame not extinguished by itself and the damage by fire does not reach the remotest upper side of sample.

Cable Dia.(mm)	Flame influence time (sn)
D<25	60
25<D<50	120
50<D<75	240
D>75	480

TEST C (Bunched Cable) IEC 332-3

Test sample of 360 mm cable lenght are laying paralel side by side attached to a test ladder which is hanging vertically with a distance of 150 mm to the furnace.The sample should be flame lenght of 60 cm on the test sample approx.. temperature 800 °C y a burner width of approx. 250 mm.The test duration is 20 minutes. The test is passed if the sample not burned or the flame not extinguished by itself and the damage by fire does not reach the remotest upper side of sample.

- **NON HALOGEN VERIFICATION ACCORDING TO IEC 60754-1-2**

- The proof of halogen on the materials of the cable insulation and the cable sheath can be verified by the chemical analysis.Materials with a content of less than %0,5 chlorine and bromine and less than %0,1 fluorine ,If does not exceed PH value 4,3 and electrical conductivity 10 microS/mm as regarded as halogenfree.

- **SMOKE DENSITY ACCORDING TO IEC 61034-1-2**

The test of smoke density is effected to a single cable laid in horizontal position within a room 3 meter cube.The photometrically measured absorption of light is a measuring unit in % of light transmit for the smoke density.
The test is regarded as passed when light absorption appears within 40 minutes and the following values shall be obtained for light transmission.

Cable Dia.(mm)	Light Transmission (%)
>5-10	50
>10-20	60
>20-40	60
>40	70

- **TEST FOR ELECTRIC CABLES UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS AND CIRCUIT INTEGRITY IEC 60331-11**

This test proof behaviour of the cable insulation in fire conditions.To tested cables according this standards if it has passed are called FE 180 type.

Test sample of 1.2 meter cable lenght with outer sheath are laying parallel to a test device and the flame of approx. 75 mm. Below the lower edge of the sample. 3A fuse connect to each conductor and to tested nominal voltage and at least 750 °C under test conditions.The test is passed if the fuses has not blown in 180 minutes.

- **FUNCTIONALITY ACCORDING TO DIN VDE 4102 Part 12**

The functionality is said to be achieved during the test is electrical cable system under fire when there is no assurance of short circuit an a interruption of the current flow.

According to this Standard , the security cables are always to be tested together with the corresponding supporting devices,clamps,holder and mounting accessories.

Test voltage for power cables 380 V, Current load 3A

The functionality base on the test period is classified here as below.Raise of temperature in a combustion chamber

E30 for the functionality are equal or greater than 30 min. For E30 to approx. 820 °C

E60 for the functionality are equal or greater than 60 min. For E60 to approx. 870 °C

E90 for the functionality are equal or greater than 90 min. For E90 to approx. 980 °C

After passing the functionality test,this will be certified with the class identification as E30, E60 , E90



XLPE CABLE TECHNOLOGY

XLPE with superior technical characteristic, is the importantest insulation materials of modern kablo industry. XLPE obtain by reaction pure polietilen and peroxide under definite temperature and pressure. In this process called as Cross-linking , used technic is very important in production of middle and high voltage cables.

In the cable factory of ÖZNUR CABLE , these kind of cables are produce with the import insulation and semi-conductor raw materials usage, at the line of continuous vulcanization inner semiconductor insulated, at the same time out half conductor phases are sprayed by the special type extruder head and untouched in the reaction.

SUPERIOR CHARACTERISTIC OF XLPE

- Material have high thermic endurance and longlife
- XLPE have endurance for against temperature change as physical and electrical.
- XLPE protect flexibility in very low temperature (-40 °C).
- Dielectric loss of XLPE is very few and economic for middle and high voltage in long trasmittal line.
- XLPE have endurance against chemistry and XLPE is without halogen.
- XLPE haven't water absorbent characteristic.
- XLPE have tensile strenght over 15N/mm² and elongation of break over %400 because of high mechanical endurance.
- XLPE is unique alternative in point of use safety and flooring in inclined ground because of positive result of cross-linking.

XLPE, PVC Comparison Table		
Insulation Material	XLPE	PVC
Max. Operating temperature	90	70
Max. Short circuit Temperature	250	160
Dielectric loss factor tan delta (20 °C)	< 0.0004	< 0.10
Dielectric coefficient (20 °C 50 Hz)	2.3	4.5-8
Partial discharge PC	< 5	< 40
Density gr/cm ³	0.92	1.4
Volume Resistivity ohm*cm	1x10 ¹⁵	1x10 ¹⁴
Thermic Resistance K.m/W	3.5	6

- Continual current carrying capacity of XLPE Cable and short circuit endurance is high and longlife.
- XLPE cable is lighter.Diameter of cable is smaller because of density is less and insulation resistance is high.

SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT INTENSITY

Cable Type	Max operating temperature	Max short circuit temperature	Nominal Short circuit current's intensity for 1 sec.										
			°C	°C	90	80	70	65	60	50	40	30	20
With copper conductor XLPE insulated	90	250			143	149	154	157	159	165	170	176	181
With aluminium conductor XLPE insulated	90	250			94	98	102	104	105	109	113	116	120
With copper conductor With PVC insulated <300 mm ²	70	160	-	-			115	119	122	129	136	143	150
>300 mm ²	70	140	-	-		103	107	111	118	126	133	140	
With aluminium conductor PVC insulated <300 mm ²	70	160	-	-	76	78	81	85	90	95	99		
>300 mm ²	70	140	-	-	68	71	73	78	83	88	93		

Short circuit current for various tripping times, I_{th}

$$I_{th} = \frac{I_{thN}}{\sqrt{T_k}}$$

I_{thN} = Short circuit current for 1 sec.

T_k =Tripping time, sec.

I_{thN} = Cross-section of conductor(mm²)* short circuit current f density for 1 sec. [A/mm²]*10 -3 kA.

BENDING RADIUS

MİN. PERMISSIBLE BENDING RADIUS DURING LAYING OF CABLES

Multi-core Cables :

- To 0.6/1 kv : 12 D
- Over 0.6/1 kv : 15 D

All single-core Cables:15D

(D: Cable diameter)

Take into consideration cables should not be twisted during laying.

MİN. PERMISSIBLE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE DURING LAYING OF CABLES : +3 °C

Alternative casing materials can be recommended that convenient for laying and operating under +3 °C Preheating is recommended for low temperatures.

MAX. PERMISSIBLE PULLING FORCE DURING LAYING OF CABLES IN CONDITION OF PULLING FROM CONDUCTORS

For cables with copper conductor :50 N/mm² [5 kg/mm²]

For cables with aluminium conductor :30 N/mm² [3 kg/mm²]

In condition that cables are laid by pulling the total strength of cable weight,pulling speed and friction strength will not exceed permissible max. Pulling strength..Pulling strength should be continuously checked and recommended not to exceed above values.

Soil Thermal Resistivity (*)

Soil Thermal Resistivity K.m/W	Ground Conditions	Air Conditions
0.7	Very humid	Continuous Humid
1	Humid	Continuous Rainy
2	Dry	Rare Rainy
3	Very Dry	Low rainy or drought

CURRENT CARRYING

For control cables which are installed underground or on air. (In cross-section 1,5 and 10 mm²) Current convert factors according to number of the core that under load.

Number of the core that under load	Ground	Air
5	0,70	0,75
7	0,60	0,65
10	0,50	0,55
14	0,45	0,50
19	0,40	0,45
24	0,35	0,40
40	0,30	0,35
61	0,25	0,30

Current carrying capacity(A) at 30 °C of cables H07V-U(R), H05VV-F , NYM

VDE 0100			
Rated cross-section mm ²	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
0,75	-	12	15
1	11	15	19
1,5	15	18	24
2,5	20	26	32
4	25	34	42
6	33	44	54
10	45	61	73
16	61	82	98
25	83	108	129
35	103	135	158
50	132	168	198
70	165	207	245
95	197	250	292
120	235	292	334
150	-	335	391
185	-	382	448
240	-	453	528

Group 1 One or more single-core cables in conduit as H07V-U®,H07V-K

Group 2 Multi-cores outer sheathed Cables as H05VV-F,NYM

Group 3 Single-core Cables laid outside at least one cable diameter distance as H07V-U(R),H07V-K

GROUP FACTOR

Correction Factors for grouping of underground cables.
Single-core Cables (In System with three phase)

Cable Type	Laying form  cables side by side, distance of cables and systems : 7 cm					
	Load Factor		0,7			1,0
	Soil Thermal Resistivity	0,7	1,0	1,5	2,5	0,7-2,5
XLPE Insulated cables 0,6/1 kV - 20,3/35 kV	Number of System	1	0,99	1,00	1,01	1,03
		2	0,86	0,87	0,88	0,88
		3	0,77	0,77	0,78	0,79
		4	0,73	0,73	0,74	0,74
		5	0,69	0,70	0,70	0,71
		6	0,67	0,68	0,68	0,69
		8	0,64	0,65	0,65	0,65
		10	0,62	0,63	0,63	0,49
PVC Insulated cables 0,6/1 kV - 6/10 kV	Number of System	1	0,98	1,00	1,01	1,02
		2	0,86	0,87	0,88	0,89
		3	0,77	0,78	0,79	0,79
		4	0,73	0,74	0,74	0,75
		5	0,70	0,70	0,71	0,71
		6	0,68	0,68	0,69	0,69
		8	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,66
		10	0,63	0,63	0,63	0,49

EXPLANATIONS

Current carrying capacity of cables in Tables gave according to the below conditions.
(Currents, for cable type H07V-U(R),H07V-K,H05VV-F VDE 0298, IEC 287)

- In air: 30 °C ambient temperature, load factor :1.0
(Suppose that cables be protected from direct sun light.)
- In conduit: 30 °C ambient temperature, load factor :1.0
- In Ground:20°C ambient tempertaure, ground thermal resistivity 1 K.m/w, load factor: 0.7, depth of laying : 70 cm.

Location form of single-core cables:



: 3 single-core cable, flooring in triangle bunch form.



: 3 single-core cable, flooring side by side.

Distance of between cables ;

In air: 1* Cable diameter

In Ground: 7 cm

- Metal sheath and screen groundings are from both end.
 - Current carrying capacities of control cables are given in condittion that all the cores are under load
- If laying conditions of all the cables are different than above given conditions ,current carrying capacity should be multiply with factors given in the table.

CONVENTION FACTORS FOR CURRENT CARRYING CAPACITIES (VDE 0298)

If laying of cables are different than normal conditions current carrying capacities should be multiplied below given factors.

Factors for different ambient temperatures for underground cable installation :

Cable Type	Soil thermal resistivity	0,7		1		1,5		2,5
		Load Factor	0,7	1,0	0,7	1,0	0,7	0,7-1,0
XLPE insulated cables 0,6/1 kV - 20,3/35 kV	Ground temperature °C	10	1,16	1,05	1,05	0,98	0,95	0,91
		15	1,14	1,03	1,02	0,95	0,92	0,89
		20	1,12	1,00	1,00	0,93	0,90	0,86
		25			0,98	0,90	0,87	0,84
		30			0,95	0,88	0,84	0,81
		35					0,82	0,78
		40						0,68
PVC insulated cables 0,6/1 kV - 3,6/6 kV	Ground temperature °C	10	1,19	1,06	1,06	0,97	0,94	0,89
		15	1,17	1,03	1,03	0,94	0,91	0,86
		20	1,14	1,01	1,00	0,91	0,87	0,83
		25			0,97	0,88	0,84	0,79
		30			0,94	0,85	0,80	0,76
		35					0,77	0,72
		40						0,59

INSTALLATION IN AIR

Current conversion factors of different ambient temperatures for installation in air :

Ambient temperature		°C	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Insulation Type	XLPE	1,15	1,12	1,08	1,04	1,0	0,96	0,91	0,87	0,82	
	PVC	1,22	1,17	1,12	1,07	1,0	0,94	0,87	0,79	0,71	

Current conversion factors depending on combination of installation cables in air.

Single-core Cables (In three phase system)

Location form of cables		Space:Diameter of cable d Distance from wall ≥2 cm	Space:Diameter of cable d Distance from wall ≥2 cm	
Number of side by side system		1	2	
Laying on ground		0,92	0,89	
Laying on the cable troughs impeded air circulation	Number of shelf	Distance between the shelves >20 cm olmalıdır		
	1	0,92	0,89	0,88
	2	0,87	0,84	0,83
	3	0,84	0,82	0,81
	6	0,82	0,80	0,79
Laying on the cable troughs unimpeded air circulation	Number of shelf	Distance between the shelves >20 cm olmalıdır		
	1	1,0	0,97	0,96
	2	0,97	0,94	0,93
	3	0,96	0,93	0,92
	6	0,94	0,91	0,90

Current convert factors depending on laying depth:

Depth laying (m)	Factor
0,50	1,03
0,70	1,00
1,00	0,96
1,20	0,93
1,50	0,91
2,00	0,88
2,50	0,86

RATED VOLTAGE

Max. System voltages of the Cables *(System with three phase)

Rated Voltage	Max. Operating Voltage
(U _o /U) kV	kV
0,6/1	1,2
3,6/6	7,2
6/10	12
8,7/15	17,5
12/20	24
18/30	36
20,3/35	42

Max. Operating voltages are max. Value of the voltage at the normal conditions in any time or at any point of the system (Temporary regimes which are caused by switch off and switch on are out of this decription) VDE 0298 Teil 1 , IEC 183

AC test voltages: IEC 60502-1 , IEC 60502-2

Rated Voltage	AC test voltage
kV	kV
0,6/1	3,5
3,6/6	12,5
6/10	21
8,7/15	30,5
12/20	42
18/30	63
20,3/35	71



Notes: _____