## SPECIFICATION FOR

## CONDUT UNFILLED CABLE - SOLID INSULATION

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## 1 - GENERAL

This specification details the construction of conduit unfilled telecommunications cables. The conductors are solid copper, covered with a solid plastic insulating compound. The insulated conductors are twisted into pairs which are stranded into subgroups or groups and which in turn are assembled into a cable core. A moisture resistant filling compound surrounds the insulated conductors and fills the interstices between pairs and groups. After the core is wrapped, the cable structure is completed with Aluminum and LDPE jacket. The cable is fully color coded so that each pair in the cable is Distinguishable from every other pair. The color coding provides different color combinations of insulation for each pair in a 25 pair group or (subgroup) and provides colored bindings to distinguish individual groups from each other.

## 2 - ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

This specification is in accordance with REA'ASTM (American society for testing and material), BS (British Standard Institute), IP (Institute of Petroleum ) and ISO (International Organization for Standardization ) have been specified .

## 3 - TEMPERATURE AND ENVIRONMENT

The cables shall without detriment, perform suitably throughout a temperature range of -40 to +70 C . The cables shall suffer no deterioration from corrosive elements found naturally in the ground.

## 4 - CONDUCTOR

Each conductor is a solid wire of commercially pure annealed copper, smoothly drawn, circular in cross section, uniform in quality and free form defects. Conductors meet the quality requirements of ASTM B3. The maximum resistance for a cross section area of $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and a length of 1 km is 17.241 ohms when measured at $20 \pm 2$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The nominal conductor diameters may be 0.4 to 0.9 mm .

## 5 - CONDUCTOR INSULATION

Each conductor is uniformly covered with solid polyethylene conforming to ASTM D-1248 Type III class B category 4 or 5 Grade E8. Insulation contains a suitable antioxidant system including a copper inhibitor.
The insulation will be uniform, smooth and The Eccentricity of the insulation according the procedure described in ASTM D-4565 is less than 0.1.

O/SGCC

The insulation colors are in accordance with the following table:
TABLE (1)

| PAIR NUMBER | CONDUCTOR A | CONDUCTOR B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | White | Blue |
| 2 | White | Orange |
| 3 | White | Green |
| 4 | White | Brown |
| 5 | White | Grey |
| 6 | Red | Blue |
| 7 | Red | Orange |
| 8 | Red | Green |
| 9 | Red | Brown |
| 10 | Red | Grey |
| 11 | Black | Blue |
| 12 | Black | Orange |
| 13 | Black | Green |
| 14 | Black | Brown |
| 15 | Black | Grey |
| 16 | Yellow | Blue |
| 17 | Yellow | Orange |
| 18 | Yellow | Green |
| 19 | Yellow | Brown |
| 20 | Yellow | Grey |
| 21 | Violet | Blue |
| 22 | Violet | Orange |
| 23 | Violet | Green |
| 24 | Violet | Brown |
| 25 | Violet | Grey |
|  |  |  |

## 6 - TWISTING

Two appropriately colored insulated conductors are uniformly twisted together to form a pair. The lays of all pairs are in the same direction and different for each pair in a unit.

## 7 -STRANDING

In cables having 25 pairs or less, the pairs colored according to the table (1) are stranded to form a cylindrical core. Stranding may be accomplished by using a concentric stranding or by using cross stranding where the pairs will change positions according to the change in direction of lay. In cables having more than 25 pairs the pairs colored according to table (1) form groups which are divided into two or more sub-groups according to tables (2). The colored binders are used for binding and identifying each group or subgroup according to tables (4, 5, and 6). Each cable of 100 pairs and larger will have one (1) percent of spare pairs up to a value of 20 pairs for any given cable size according to tables (3).

The cables constructions are in accordance with the following tables:

TABLE (2)

| Number of pairs in <br> cable | Number of pairs in <br> subgroups or groups | CENTER <br> LAYER | FIRST <br> LAYER | SECOND <br> LAYER |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | $4 \times 25$ | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | $6 \times 25$ | 1 | $2-6$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | $8 \times 25$ | $1-2$ | $3-8$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | $12 \times 25$ | $1-3$ | $4-12$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | $16 \times 25$ | 1 | $2-6$ | $7-16$ |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | $10 \times 50$ | $1-3$ | $4-10$ | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | $20 \times 25$ | 1 | $2-6$ | $7-20$ |  |  |  |  |
| 800 | $6 \times 100$ | 1 | $2-6$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 900 | $8 \times 100$ | 1 | $2-8$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 1000 | $9 \times 100$ | $1-3$ | $4-9$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 1200 | $10 \times 100$ | $1-3$ | $4-10$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 1800 | $12 \times 100$ | $1-3$ | $4-12$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| 2400 | $18 \times 100$ | 1 | $2-7$ | $8-18$ |  |  |  |  |
| $24 \times 100$ |  |  |  |  |  | $1-3$ | $4-12$ | $13-24$ |

Note: Each cable of 100 pairs and larger will have one (1) percent of spare pairs up to a value of 20 pairs for any given cable size according to tables (3)
The spare pair colors are in accordance with the following table:
TABLE (3)

| SPARE PAIR NUMBER | CONDUCTOR A | CONDUCTOR B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | White | Red |
| 2 | White | Black |
| 3 | White | Yellow |
| 4 | White | Violet |
| 5 | Red | Black |
| 6 | Red | Yellow |
| 7 | Red | Violet |
| 8 | Black | Yellow |
| 9 | Black | Violet |
| 10 | Yellow | Violet |
| 11 | Blue | Orange |
| 12 | Blue | Green |
| 13 | Blue | Brown |
| 14 | Blue | Grey |
| 15 | Orange | Green |
| 16 | Orange | Brown |
| 17 | Orange | Grey |
| 18 | Green | Brown |
| 19 | Green | Grey |
| 20 | Brown | Grey |

The binder colors for subgroup ( 25 pair) are in accordance with the following table:
TABLE (4)

| Subgroup No. | Color of binding | Pair count |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | White-Blue | $1-25$ |
| 2 | White-Orange | $26-50$ |
| 3 | White-Green | $51-75$ |
| 4 | White-Brown | $76-100$ |
| 5 | White-Grey | $101-125$ |
| 6 | Red-Blue | $126-150$ |
| 7 | Red-Orange | $151-175$ |
| 8 | Red-Green | $176-200$ |
| 9 | Red-Brown | $201-225$ |
| 10 | Red- Grey | $226-250$ |
| 11 | Black-Blue | $251-275$ |
| 12 | Black-Orange | $276-300$ |
| 13 | Black-Green | $301-325$ |
| 14 | Black-Brown | $326-350$ |
| 15 | Black-Grey | $351-375$ |
| 16 | Yellow-Blue | $376-400$ |
| 17 | Yellow-Orange | $401-425$ |
| 18 | Yellow-Green | $426-450$ |
| 19 | Yellow-Brown | $451-475$ |
| 20 | Yellow- Grey | $476-500$ |
| 21 | Violet-Blue | $501-525$ |
| 22 | Violet-Orange | $526-550$ |
| 23 | Violet-Green | $551-575$ |
| 24 | Violet-Brown | $576-600$ |

The binder colors for group are in accordance with the following table
TABLE (5)

| Group No. | Color of binding | Pair count |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | White-Blue | $1-100$ |
| 2 | White-Orange | $101-200$ |
| 3 | White-Green | $201-300$ |
| 4 | White-Brown | $301-400$ |
| 5 | White-Grey | $401-500$ |
| 6 | Red-Blue | $501-600$ |
| 7 | Red-Orange | $601-700$ |
| 8 | Red-Green | $701-800$ |
| 9 | Red-Brown | $801-900$ |
| 10 | Red- Grey | $901-1000$ |
| 11 | Black-Blue | $1001-1100$ |
| 12 | Black-Orange | $1101-1200$ |
| 13 | Black-Green | $1201-1300$ |
| 14 | Black-Brown | $1301-1400$ |


| 15 | Black-Grey | $1401-1500$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Yellow-Blue | $1051-1600$ |
| 17 | Yellow-Orange | $1601-1700$ |
| 18 | Yellow-Green | $1701-1800$ |
| 19 | Yellow-Brown | $1801-1900$ |
| 20 | Yellow- Grey | $1901-2000$ |
| 21 | Violet-Blue | $2001-2100$ |
| 22 | Violet-Orange | $2101-2200$ |
| 23 | Violet-Green | $2201-2300$ |
| 24 | Violet-Brown | $2301-2400$ |

The binder colors for subgroup (100 and more than 100 pair) are in accordance with the following table:

TABLE (6)

| Subgroup No. | Color of binding | Pair count |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | White -Blue | $1-25$ |
| 2 | White - Orange | $26-50$ |
| 3 | White -Green | $51-75$ |
| 4 | White -Brown | $76-100$ |
| 5 | White - Grey | $101-125$ |
| 6 | Red -Blue | $126-150$ |
| 7 | Red - Orange | $151-175$ |
| 8 | Red -Green | $176-200$ |
| 9 | Red - Brown | $201-225$ |
| 10 | Red - Grey | $226-250$ |
| 11 | Black- Blue | $251-275$ |
| 12 | Black-Orange | $276-300$ |
| 13 | Black- Green | $301-325$ |
| 14 | Black-Brown | $326-350$ |
| 15 | Black- Grey | $351-375$ |
| 16 | Yellow- Blue | $376-400$ |
| 17 | Yellow-Orange | $401-425$ |
| 18 | Yellow-Green | $426-450$ |
| 19 | Yellow-Brown | $451-475$ |
| 20 | Yellow- Grey | $476-500$ |
| 21 | Violet-Blue | $501-525$ |
| 22 | Violet-Orange | $526-550$ |
| 23 | Violet-Green | $551-575$ |
| 24 | Violet-Brown | $576-600$ |

## 8 - CORE WRAP

The core is completely covered with one layer of non-hygroscopic non-wicking, dielectric tape. The tape may be applied helically or longitudinally and have a minimum over lap of $30 \%$ of the width of the wrapping or 10 mm whichever is the least .The core wrap provide a sufficient heat barrier to prevent visible evidence of conductor insulation deformation or adhesion between conductors caused by adverse heat transfer during the jacketing operation .

## 9 - INNER JACKET

A black polyethylene jacket in accordance with ASTM D-1248 type I class C category 4 or 5 grade J-3. The nominal jacket thickness should be 1.4 mm . The average thickness at any cross section shall not be less than $90 \%$ and minimum spot thickness shall not be less than $70 \%$ of the nominal thickness.

## 10 - ALUMINUM SHIELD

An aluminum tape with copolymer coating on both sides will be applied longitudinally with an adequate overlap for the cables with a core diameter of 20 mm or less the overlap will be 3 mm minimum and for the cables with a core diameter greater them 20 mm the overlap will be 6 mm minimum. The Aluminum thickness is 200 micron and the copolymer coating on each side has the thickness about 38 microns.

## 11 - OUTER JACKET

A black polyethylene jacket in accordance with ASTM D-1248 type I class C category 4 or 5 grade J-3. The nominal jacket thickness will be according the following table (7). The average thickness at any cross section shall not be less than $90 \%$ and minimum spot thickness shall not be less than $70 \%$ of the nominal thickness.

The nominal jacket thickness is in accordance with the following table

TABLE (7)

| Core Dia of cable <br> in mm | Thickness of jacket <br> in mm |
| :---: | :---: |
| Up to 20 | 1.5 |
| $20.1-30$ | 1.8 |
| $30.1-35$ | 2 |
| $35.1-45$ | 2.3 |
| $45.1-55$ | 2.5 |
| 55.1 and larger | 2.8 |

## 12 - ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

TABLE (8)

| PARAMETERS |  | UNIT | 0.4 mm | 0.6 mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resistance | Max. Ind | $\Omega / \mathbf{k m}$ | 147 | 65 |
|  | Max. Ave | $\Omega / \mathbf{k m}$ | 139 | 62 |
| Resistance <br> Unbalance | Max. Ind | \% | 5 | 4.5 |
|  | Max. Ave | \% | 2 | 1.5 |
| Dielectric Strength | Conductor to conductor | Kv/3 3ec | 2.8 | 4.5 |
|  | Conductor to ground | $\mathrm{Kv} / 3 \mathrm{sec}$ | 15 | 15 |
| Mutual Capacitance | Max. Ind | Nf/km | 57 | 57 |
|  | * Ave | Nf/km | $52 \pm 2$ | $52 \pm 2$ |
| Capacitance Unbalance | Pair to ground Max. Ind | Pk/km | 2625 | 2625 |
|  | Pair to ground Max. Ave | Pk/km | 574 | 574 |
|  | Pair to pair Max. Ind | Pk/km | 145 | 145 |
|  | Pair to pair Max. Rms | Pk/km | 45 | 45 |
| Attenuation | Ave 1024 KHz | dB/Km | 25.7 | 17.3 |
|  | Ave 1500 KHz | dB/Km | 31.2 | 21 |
| Crosstalk | Worst power-sum 1024 | dB/Km | 35 | 35 |
|  | Mean power-sum 1024 | dB/Km | 39 | 41 |
|  | Worst power-sum 3150 | dB/Km | 26 | 26 |
|  | Mean power-sum 3150 | dB/Km | 30 | 32 |

* For cables less than 12 pairs $52 \pm 4$


## 13-CABLE SIZES

Cables size for 0.4 mm is in accordance with the following table:
TABLE (13-A)

| SIZE of CABLE | WEIGHT <br> $(\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{km})$ | DIAMETER <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | REEL LENGHT <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 480 | 20 | $1010-1020$ |
| $150 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 655 | 23 | $1010-1020$ |
| $200 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 830 | 26 | $1010-1020$ |
| $300 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 1195 | 31 | $760-765$ |
| $400 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 1525 | 34 | $505-510$ |
| $500 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 1890 | 38 | $505-510$ |
| $600 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 2205 | 40 | $255-260$ |
| $1000 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 3535 | 50 | $255-260$ |
| $1200 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 4215 | 55 | $255-260$ |
| $1800 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 6195 | 66 | $255-260$ |
| $2400 \times 2 \times 0.4$ | 8080 | 75 | $255-260$ |

Cables size for 0.6 mm is in accordance with the following table:
TABLE (13-B)

| SIZE of CABLE | WEIGHT <br> $(\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{km})$ | DIAMETER <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | REEL LENGHT <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 930 | 28 | $1010-1020$ |
| $150 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 1315 | 33 | $760-765$ |
| $200 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 1680 | 37 | $505-510$ |
| $300 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 2465 | 44 | $505-510$ |
| $400 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 3185 | 50 | $255-260$ |
| $500 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 3935 | 55 | $255-260$ |
| $600 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 4600 | 56 | $255-260$ |
| $1000 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 7445 | 71 | $255-260$ |
| $1200 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 8840 | 77 | $255-260$ |
| $1800 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 13005 | 93 | $255-260$ |
| $2400 \times 2 \times 0.6$ | 17075 | 106 | $255-260$ |

