

UL 13

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Power-Limited Circuit Cables

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Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL)
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096

UL Standard for Safety for Power-Limited Circuit Cables, UL 13

Second Edition, Dated February 29, 1996

Revisions: This Standard contains revisions through and including November 29, 2005.

SUMMARY OF TOPICS

The revisions dated November 29, 2005 were issued to incorporate the following:

- 1. Corrections to references to the NEC.*
- 2. Addition of MFA material to Tables 7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 28.1.*
- 3. Clarification of unaged and heat-aged requirements for insulation on conductors rated 60°C in all cables except Type PLTC.*
- 4. Revision of Table 9.1 for Individual coverings regarding silicone insulation.*
- 5. Revisions to the title of Table 13.3 to include FRPP, HDFRPE, and LDFRPE.*
- 6. Addition of "interlocked armor" to the title of Table 14.2 and a new footnote allowing variance from the specified dimensions.*
- 7. Revisions of Tension Test of Interlocked Armor to be conducted without a connector.*
- 8. Addition of requirements for Circuit Integrity.*
- 9. Change of marking from "Open Wiring" to "-ER".*
- 10. Modification of requirements for specimens to be used for physical properties testing of jackets.*
- 11. Addition of references to Table 7.5 in 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 for the solid insulation thickness on conductors in single-conductor and twisted-pair or other twisted multi-conductor Type CL3 cable without an overall jacket.*
- 12. Revision regarding copper alloy or bronze alloy use in welded and corrugated metal sheaths.*

Announcement Bulletin(s): This Standard contains the announcement bulletin(s) dated August 25, 1997. The announcement bulletin is located at the end of the Standard (after the adoption bulletin(s)).

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The following table lists the future effective dates with the corresponding item.

Future Effective Date	References
May 29, 2006	1.7, 19A.1, 19B.1, 40.1 and 41.1

The new and/or revised requirements are substantially in accordance with UL's Proposal(s) on this subject dated September 9, 2005.

The revisions dated November 29, 2005 include a reprinted title page (page1) for this Standard.

As indicated on the title page (page 1), this UL Standard for Safety is an American National Standard. Attention is directed to the note on the title page of this Standard outlining the procedures to be followed to retain the approved text of this ANSI/UL Standard.

The UL Foreword is no longer located within the UL Standard. For information concerning the use and application of the requirements contained in this Standard, the current version of the UL Foreword is located on ULStandardsInfoNet at: <http://ulstandardsinfo.net/ulforeword.html>

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New product submittals made prior to a specified future effective date will be judged under all of the requirements in this Standard including those requirements with a specified future effective date, unless the applicant specifically requests that the product be judged under the current requirements. However, if the applicant elects this option, it should be noted that compliance with all the requirements in this Standard will be required as a condition of continued Listing and Follow-Up Services after the effective date, and understanding of this should be signified in writing.

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This Standard consists of pages dated as shown in the following checklist:

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UL 13

Standard for Power-Limited Circuit Cables

First Edition – November, 1990

Second Edition

February 29, 1996

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 13 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on November 29, 2005. The ANSI approval for this standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, or Title Page.

This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety, which consists of the Second Edition with revisions through November 29, 2005, is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is ANSI approved upon publication. Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <http://csds.ul.com>.

An effective date included as a note immediately following certain requirements is one established by Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

Revisions of this Standard will be made by issuing revised or additional pages bearing their date of issue. A UL Standard is current only if it incorporates the most recently adopted revisions, all of which are itemized on the transmittal notice that accompanies the latest set of revised requirements.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover 60 – 250°C (140 – 482°F) single- and multiple-conductor power-limited circuit cables for use as fixed wiring within buildings (some are also marked for direct burial) principally for Class 3 and Class 2 circuits as described in Article 725 and other applicable parts of the National Electrical Code (NEC). Cables covered by these requirements are:

- a) Types CL3P and CL2P (plenum cables),
- b) Types CL3R and CL2R (riser cables),
- c) Types CL3 and CL2 (commercial cables for other than plenum, riser, or tray uses),
- d) Types CL3X and CL2X (cables for limited use), and
- e) Type PLTC (cable for non-plenum and non-riser Class 3 and Class 2 circuits in general and in trays).

1.2 Cables for Class 3 circuits are rated for 300 volts but are not so marked. Cables for Class 2 circuits do not have a voltage rating. See 40.1 (h).

Revised 1.2 effective May 25, 2003

1.3 A cable that contains one or more electromagnetic shields may be surface marked or have a marker tape to indicate that it is "shielded". A cable that contains one or more optical-fiber members has "-OF" supplementing the type letters and is marked in accordance with 41.1 (e). A cable may consist of or contain one or more coaxial members.

1.3 revised February 25, 2003

1.4 The overall jacket on a cable that has "sun res" or "sunlight resistant" in a surface marking or on a marker tape complies with a 720-h sunlight-resistance test. The overall jacket on all Type PLTC cable is required to comply with this 720-h test, so Type PLTC cable may be marked "sun res" or "sunlight resistant" but is not required to be so marked.

1.5 A cable that has "dir bur", "direct burial", or "for direct burial" in a surface marking or on a marker tape complies with a 1000-lbf crushing test. Direct-burial cable with wire armor, a metal braid, interlocked metal armor, or a smooth or corrugated metal sheath has a jacket over the metal covering.

1.6 Smoke and fire considerations are as follows for the cables covered in these requirements.

- a) TYPE CL3P and CL2P CABLES – Cables that are intended for installation in accordance with section 725.82 (A) of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 in a duct, plenum, or other space used to transport environmental air without the cables being enclosed in a raceway in that space are to be tested for smoke and flame characteristics in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces, ANSI/NFPA 262. A cable that complies exhibits a maximum flame-propagation distance that is not greater than 5 ft, 0 inches or 152 cm, a peak optical density of smoke produced of 0.50 or less (32 percent light transmission), and an average optical density of smoke produced of 0.15 or less.

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b) TYPE CL3R and CL2R CABLES – Cables that are intended for use in vertical runs in a shaft, or for installations in which the cables penetrate more than one floor, as specified in Section 725.82 (B) of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, are to be tested for flame-propagation characteristics in accordance with the Standard for Test for Flame-Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables Installed Vertically in Shafts, UL 1666. A cable that complies has a flame-propagation height less than 12 ft, 0 inches or 366 cm and temperatures are 850.0°F (454.4°C) or less at a height of 12 ft, 0 inches or 366 cm.

c) TYPE CL3 and CL2 CABLES – Type CL3 and CL2 general-use cables comply with a 70,000 Btu/h (20.5 kW) vertical-tray flame test. The cable manufacturer chooses one of the following tests:

1) THE UL TEST REFERENCED IN 23.2.1 – This paragraph applies the test method described as the UL Flame Exposure (smoke measurements are not applicable) in the Standard for Vertical-Tray Fire-Propagation and Smoke-Release Test for Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables, UL 1685, to cable that is surface marked or designated by a marker tape as "CL3 " or "CL2 ". For compliance, this test damages less than 8 feet (244 cm) of cable.

2) THE FT4/IEEE 1202 TEST REFERENCED IN 23.3.1 – This paragraph applies the test method described as the FT4/IEEE 1202 Type of Flame Exposure (smoke measurements are not applicable) in the Standard for Vertical-Tray Fire-Propagation and Smoke-Release Test for Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables, UL 1685. This test differs from the UL test in loading (more cables are used, with small cables bundled, and the spacing between cables is limited), burner angle, and failure criterion. For compliance, this test damages less than 150 cm (59 inches) of cable. A cable that complies either is not marked or it bears the designation "FT4/IEEE 1202" or "FT4 " legible on or through the outer surface or on a marker tape [see marking in 40.1 (i)].

d) TYPE CL3X and CL2X CABLES – Type CL3X and CL2X cables comply with the VW-1 vertical-specimen flame test. The cable is not marked "VW-1 ".

e) TYPE PLTC CABLE – Type PLTC tray cable complies with a 70,000 Btu/h (20.5 kW) vertical-tray flame test. The cable manufacturer chooses the test in (c)(1) or (c)(2). This test is applied to cable that is surface marked or designated by a marker tape as "PLTC ".

1.6 revised November 29, 2005

1.7 The overall jacket on Type PLTC cable is a "gas/vapor-tight continuous sheath" in the sense discussed in sections 501.15 (D) and 501.15 (E) of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70. Cables that are surface marked "-ER" are for use as exposed runs between a cable tray and utilization equipment where the cables are continuously supported and protected against physical damage using mechanical protection such as struts, angles, or channel.

Revised 1.7 effective May 29, 2006

1.8 With certain exceptions, as noted in 1.9, Type CL3X and CL2X cables are required by the NEC to be used with protection such as raceway. The Type CL3 and CL2 and other cables covered in these requirements that are not required by the NEC to be used in raceway are capable of use without the physical protection of raceway but may be pulled into conduit or installed in other raceway.

1.8 revised February 25, 2003

1.9 Type CL3X and CL2X cables are limited by the NEC to use in unconcealed spaces in which the exposed length of cable does not exceed 10 ft or 3.05 m, and in raceway. These NEC limitations do not apply to Type CL3X and CL2X cables that are smaller in diameter than 0.25 inches or 6.35 mm and are used in a one-, two-, or multi-family dwelling.

1.10 These requirements do not cover cables that contain conductors for electric-light, power, or Class 1 circuits. These requirements do not cover optical-fiber cables that do not contain any electrical conductors. These requirements do not cover communication cables (see the Standard for Communications Cables, UL 444) or cables for power-limited fire-alarm circuits (see the Standard for Cables for Power-Limited Fire-Alarm Circuits, UL 1424). These requirements do not cover vault-lacing cable, which is for use in concrete as part of a theft-alarm system.

1.10 revised July 16, 1996

1.11 These requirements do not cover the optical or other performance of any optical-fiber member or group of such members. See 8.3.

1.12 Deleted March 21, 2001

1.13 Deleted February 25, 2003

2 Units of Measurement

2.1 In addition to being stated in the inch/pound units that are customary in the USA, each of the requirements is also stated in units that make the requirement conveniently usable in countries employing the various metric systems (practical SI and customary). Equivalent – although not necessarily exactly identical – results are to be expected from applying a requirement in USA or metric terms. Equipment calibrated in metric units is to be used when a requirement is applied in metric terms.

3 References and Terms

3.1 Wherever the designation "UL 1581 " is used in this wire standard, reference is to be made to the designated part(s) of the Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords (UL 1581).

3.2 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

3.3 Nylon designates a thermoplastic material whose characteristic constituent is a polyamide formed by the condensation of dibasic organic acids and diamines. Nylon used as a covering is unfilled and without reinforcement but may contain stabilizers, flame retardants, pigment, and/or other additives.

3.4 PBT designates a thermoplastic polyester material whose characteristic constituent is polybutylene terephthalate. PBT used as a covering is unfilled and without reinforcement but may contain flame retardants, pigment, and/or other additives.

CONSTRUCTION

4 Materials

4.1 Each material used in a cable shall be compatible with all of the other materials used in the cable.

4.2 Power-limited circuit cable shall comply in all respects with the applicable requirements for construction details, test performance, and markings.

5 Conductors

5.1 Conductors shall comply in size (see 5.2) and material with Table 5.1. The nominal diameters of solid and stranded conductors that are indicated in Table 5.2 are to be used in calculating the dimensions required for various parts of the cable when using Tables 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.1, 14.2, 15.1, and 18.1. The length of lay of the wires (strands) of a stranded conductor shall not exceed 20 times the calculated diameter over the assembled conductor for 19 – 6 AWG conductors and shall not exceed 30 times the calculated diameter over the assembled conductor for 30 – 20 AWG conductors.

5.1 revised February 25, 2003

Table 5.1
Conductors

Table 5.1 revised June 2, 2004

Cable types	AWG sizes of thermocouple-extension wire ^a	AWG sizes of soft-annealed copper conductors ^b	AWG sizes of solid or stranded copper-clad steel conductors
CL3P, CL3R, CL3, CL3X	24 – 12	24 ^c , 23 – 12, 11 ^f , 10 ^f	28 ^{c, f} , (27 – 10) ^f
CL2P, CL2R, CL2, CL2X	24 – 12	30 ^{c, d} , (29 – 25) ^d , 24 – 12, (11 – 6) ^e	28 ^c , (27 – 6) ^e
PLTC	22 – 12	22 – 12	None

^a The sizes of thermocouple-extension wire are nominal and are intended only for use in the cable marking that is specified in 40.1 (b)(5) or (b)(6). The conductor in a thermocouple-extension wire is not required to comply with a diameter or resistance value.

^b A copper conductor shall be round and shall be solid or stranded. A stranded conductor shall consist of round strands with a right- or left-hand direction of lay. Seven strands, concentric, is the stranding assumed in these requirements, however, individual strand diameter, any mix or different strand diameters, the number of strands, and the stranding type are not specified. A solid copper conductor and the individual wires (strands) of a stranded copper conductor shall comply with ASTM B 3. See 6.1 – 6.3 (metal coating) and 17.1 – 17.9 (d-c resistance).

^c Where conductors are smaller than the minimum size indicated for copper or copper-clad steel, the cable is to be shown by test to have a breaking strength of at least 25 lbf or 111 N or 11.3 kgf.

^d 25 AWG and smaller copper conductors are only for either of the following:

a) In a cable that has a breaking strength shown by test to be at least 25.0 lbf or 111 N or 11.3 kgf. 30 – 25 AWG copper conductors are acceptable without the strength test in a cable that contains four or more conductors.

b) As the central conductor in a coaxial member.

^e For Class 2: 11 – 6 AWG copper conductors are only for multiple-conductor jacketed cables (integral or nonintegral) employing the surface marking AUDIO ONLY or as the central conductor in a coaxial member. 6 AWG and smaller copper-clad steel conductors are only for the central conductor in a coaxial member. Copper-clad steel conductors shall have 21 percent or higher conductivity in accordance with ASTM B 869.

^f For Class 3: 11 and 10 AWG copper conductors and 10 AWG and smaller copper-clad steel conductors are only for the central conductor in a coaxial member. Copper-clad steel conductors shall have 21 percent or higher conductivity in accordance with ASTM B 869.

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Table 5.2
Conductor diameters

Table 5.2 revised March 21, 2001

AWG size of conductor	Solid conductor				Nominal diameter of stranded conductor	
	Nominal diameter		Minimum diameter			
	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm
30	0.0100	0.254	0.0099	0.251	0.0113	0.287
29	0.0113	0.287	0.0112	0.284	0.0128	0.325
28	0.0126	0.320	0.0125	0.318	0.0143	0.363
27	0.0142	0.361	0.0141	0.358	0.0161	0.409
26	0.0159	0.404	0.0151 ^b	0.384 ^b	0.0180	0.457
25	0.0179	0.455	0.0170 ^b	0.432 ^b	0.0203	0.516
24	0.0201	0.511	0.0191 ^b	0.485 ^b	0.0228	0.579
23	0.0226	0.574	0.0215 ^b	0.546 ^a	0.0256	0.650

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Table 5.2 Continued

AWG size of conductor	Solid conductor				Nominal diameter of stranded conductor	
	Nominal diameter		Minimum diameter			
	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm
22 PLTC Others	0.0253	0.643	0.0250 ^a 0.0240 ^b	0.635 ^a 0.610 ^b	0.0287	0.729
21 PLTC Others	0.0285	0.724	0.0282 ^a 0.0271 ^b	0.717 ^a 0.688 ^b	0.0323	0.820
20 PLTC Others	0.0320	0.813	0.0317 ^a 0.0304 ^b	0.805 ^a 0.772 ^b	0.0362	0.919
19 PLTC Others	0.0359	0.912	0.0355 ^a 0.0341 ^b	0.902 ^a 0.866 ^b	0.0407	1.03
18	0.0403	1.020	0.0399	1.013	0.0456	1.16
17	0.0453	1.150	0.0448	1.138	0.0513	1.30
16	0.0508	1.290	0.0503	1.278	0.0576	1.46
15	0.0571	1.450	0.0565	1.435	0.0647	1.64
14	0.0641	1.630	0.0635	1.613	0.0727	1.85
13	0.0720	1.83	0.0713	1.81	0.0816	2.07
12	0.0808	2.05	0.0800	2.03	0.0915	2.32
11	0.0907	2.30	0.0900	2.28	0.103	2.62
10	0.1019	2.59	0.101	2.56	0.116	2.95
9	0.1144	2.906	0.113	2.88	0.130	3.30
8	0.1285	3.264	0.127	3.23	0.146	3.71
7	0.1443	3.665	0.143	3.63	0.164	4.17
6	0.1620	4.115	0.160	4.07	0.184	4.67

^a Minimum diameter (0.99 x nominal) of a solid conductor of this size in a Type PLTC cable. See corresponding resistance (1.02 x nominal) in Table 17.1.

^b Minimum diameter (0.95 x nominal) of a solid conductor of this size in all cables other than Type PLTC. See corresponding resistance (1.1 x nominal) in Table 17.1.

5.2 All solid and stranded conductors are to be identified in the cable, tag, reel, or carton size markings as a particular AWG size. The size of a solid conductor shall be verified either by determination of the d-c resistance or, as described in 5.6, by determination of the diameter. The size of a stranded conductor shall be verified either by determination of the d-c resistance or by determination of the cross-sectional area as described in 5.6. Determination of the conductor size by measurement of the d-c resistance is to be as described in D-C Resistance Test of Copper Conductors, Section 17, and is the referee method in all cases.

5.2 revised March 21, 2001

5.3 Each conductor shall be continuous throughout the entire length of the finished cable – see test in 16.1 and 16.2.

5.4 A joint in a solid conductor or in one of the individual wires of a stranded conductor shall be made in a workmanlike manner, shall be smooth, and shall not have any sharp projections. A joint in a stranded conductor is to be made by separately joining each individual wire, or is to be made by machine brazing or welding of the conductor as a whole provided that the resulting solid section of the stranded conductor is not longer than 1/2 inch or 13 mm, there are no sharp points, and the distance between brazes or welds in a single conductor does not average less than 3000 ft or 915 m in any reel length of insulated single conductor. A joint made before insulation is applied to a conductor shall not increase the diameter of the solid conductor or individual wire (strand). A joint made after insulating shall not increase the diameter of the solid conductor or individual wire (strand) by more than 20 percent. Joints made after insulating shall be made prior to further processing and shall be insulated by heat-shrinkable tubing or by applying the original or investigated comparable insulation by means of a bonded patch or molding, and shall comply with the requirements in this Standard. A jacket that is damaged to the point that the underlying assembly is exposed or that is opened for the purpose of repairing a conductor either:

- a) Shall be stripped and replaced in its entirety, or
- b) A second, duplicate jacket shall be applied over the first for the entire length of the cable.

The total jacket thickness shall not exceed any limitation determined for a particular cable in an applicable flame or smoke-and-flame test or other test specified in this Standard.

5.4 revised February 25, 2003

5.5 Any section of conductor that includes a factory joint shall have a tensile strength that is not less than 85 percent of the tensile strength of an adjacent section of the conductor without a joint.

5.6 In place of complying with the d-c resistance requirement in Section 17, at the cable manufacturer's option, a copper conductor shall instead comply with the following requirement:

- a) **SOLID CONDUCTOR** – The diameter of a solid conductor shall not be smaller than the minimum diameter indicated for the size in Table 5.2 (see 5.2) when the diameter of the conductor is determined from measurements as follows:

1) Measurements of the diameter of a solid copper conductor are to be made over the metal-coated (see 6.1 and 6.2) or uncoated copper by optical means or by means of a machinist's micrometer caliper having flat surfaces both on the anvil and on the end of the spindle. In either case, the equipment is to be calibrated to read directly to at least 0.001 inch or 0.01 mm, with each division of a width that facilitates estimation of each measurement to 0.0001 inch or 0.001 mm. The maximum and minimum diameters at a given point on the solid conductor are each to be recorded to the nearest 0.0001 inch or 0.001 mm, added together, and divided by 2 without any rounding off of the sum or resulting average.

2) Each minimum diameter indicated in Table 5.2 is an absolute minimum. The unrounded average of the two diameter readings is therefore to be compared directly with the minimum in the table for the purpose of determining whether the solid conductor does or does not comply with the diameter requirement.

b) **STRANDED CONDUCTOR** – The cross-sectional area of a stranded copper conductor of a standard (see 5.2) AWG size and having only round strands shall not be smaller than the minimum area indicated for the size in the 0.98 x nominal column in Table 20.1 of UL 1581. The cross-sectional area of the stranded conductor is to be determined as the sum of the areas of its component round strands. However, when the sum of the strand areas does not comply, the result of a determination of the conductor area by the weight method specified in 210.1 – 210.4 of UL 1581 is to be taken as conclusive.

5.6 added March 21, 2001

6 Metal Coating

6.1 If the insulation adjacent to the copper conductor is of a material that corrodes unprotected copper in the test described in paragraph 500.1 of UL 1581, the conductor shall be covered with a coating of tin complying with ASTM B 33, of a tin/lead alloy complying with ASTM B 189, of nickel complying with ASTM B 355), of silver complying with ASTM B 298, or of another metal or alloy (evaluation required).

6.1 revised February 25, 2003

6.2 It is acceptable to metal-coat a conductor or the individual wires (strands) of a stranded conductor on which a coating is not needed for corrosion protection.

6.3 The maximum temperature rating of the cable is not specified relative to the diameter of copper wires used in the serving, wrap, or braid shielding described in accordance with 10.2 (c). Otherwise, copper strands and solid copper conductors shall not be used in a cable with a temperature rating higher than indicated in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Maximum temperature rating of cable relative to diameter and coating of solid copper conductor or of copper conductor strands

Metal coating of copper strands or of solid copper conductor	Diameter of each strand or of the solid conductor	
	Smaller than 0.015 inch or 0.38 mm	At least 0.015 inch or 0.38 mm
Uncoated or coated with tin or a tin/lead alloy	150°C (302°F)	200°C (392°F)
Coated with silver	200°C (392°F)	200°C (392°F)
Coated with nickel	over 200°C (392°F)	over 200°C (392°F)

7 Insulation

7.1 Material and application

7.1.1 Each conductor shall be insulated for its entire length with one or more of the insulation materials indicated in Table 7.1 or referenced in note ^a to Table 7.1. The insulation shall be solid or, in the cases indicated in the second column of Table 7.1, may be expanded (foamed). In any case, a solid dielectric skin (a thin, solid, extruded layer that may or may not be separable) of the same or other material from Table 7.1 may be applied over the solid insulation or over the foam. The material insulation in an air-gap coaxial member shall consist of a solid tube over a solid spacer (thread) that has a nominally circular cross section and is applied to the conductor helically in a continuous length (length of lay is not specified). Otherwise, the insulation shall be applied directly to the conductor, shall have a circular cross section, and shall fit tightly to the conductor but shall not adhere excessively (no test). The insulation shall be uniform and shall not have any defects (bubbles, open spots, rips, tears, cuts, or foreign material) that are visible with normal or corrected vision without magnification.

7.1.2 Either of the following materials that the manufacturer wishes to use as insulation or a jacket shall be evaluated for the requested temperature rating as described in Long-Term Aging, Section 481 of UL 1581:

- a) Material generically different from any insulation or jacket material that is named in Table 7.1 for the construction (new material).
- b) Material that is named in Table 7.1 yet does not comply with the short-term tests specified for the material in Specific Materials, Section 50 of UL 1581.

The temperature rating of materials (a) and (b) shall be the temperature rating for the cable determined as specified in 13.1. The thicknesses of insulation and/or jacket using materials (a) and/or (b) shall be as required for the specific cable type. Investigation of the electrical, mechanical, and physical characteristics of the cable using material (a) and/or (b) shall show the material(s) to be comparable in performance to an insulation or jacket material named in Table 7.1 for the required temperature rating. The investigation shall include tests such as crushing, impact, abrasion, deformation, heat shock, insulation resistance, and dielectric voltage-withstand.

7.1.2 added September 21, 1998

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7.2 Properties

7.2.1 Unaged and heat-aged requirements for insulation on conductors rated 60°C in all cables except Type PLTC

7.2.1 revised November 29, 2005

7.2.1.1 Specimens of unaged solid single-layer insulation removed from finished insulated conductors shall have a minimum tensile strength of 1200 lbf/in² or 8.27 MN/m² or 827 N/cm² or 0.844 kgf/mm² and a minimum elongation of 100 percent when tested in accordance with the test procedures in UL 1581. There shall be no cracks on either the inside or the outside surface of solid, foamed, or multi-layered insulation after flexing around a mandrel after air-oven aging. Specimens of the insulated conductors approximately 12 in or 300 mm long shall be placed in a circulating air oven conforming to ASTM D 5423 (Type II ovens) and D 5374 and maintained at a temperature of 100 ±2°C (212 ±3.6°F) for 7 d (168 h) or 121 ±2°C (249.8 ±3.6°F) for 48 h at the manufacturer's option. After removal from the oven, the specimens shall be allowed to cool to room temperature and then wound tightly, for six close turns, around a mandrel having a diameter no greater than that of the insulated conductor under test. The insulation shall be examined for cracks using a lens having magnification of 5X. The insulated conductor shall then be straightened, one side of the tube of insulation sliced off with a knife or razor-blade, and the conductor removed to permit examination of the inner surface of the insulation.

7.2.1.1 revised November 29, 2005

7.2.2 Unaged and heat-aged insulation requirements for all cables to be rated 75°C or greater, and PLTC to be rated 60°C or greater

7.2.2.1 Specimens of solid single-layered insulations removed from finished insulated conductors shall comply with the values of unaged elongation and tensile strength shown in the applicable physical-properties table for the material referenced in Table 7.1 when tested in accordance with the test procedures in UL 1581. Specimens of solid single-layered insulations except PVDF rated 125°C shall comply with the values of aged retention of elongation and tensile strength shown in the applicable physical-properties table for the material referenced in Table 7.1 when tested in accordance with the test procedures in UL 1581. PVDF rated 125°C, foamed, and multi-layered insulations shall comply with 7.2.2.2.

7.2.2.1 revised February 29, 1996

7.2.2.2 Specimens of PVDF rated 125°C, foamed, or multiple-layered insulations approximately 300 mm (12 inches) long shall be placed in a circulating-air oven conforming to ASTM D 5423 (Type II ovens) and D 5374 and aged for the appropriate time and temperature shown in Table 7.1 in UL 13 and Table 47.1 in UL 1581 for the insulation adjacent to the conductor. When the insulation is foamed, the aging shall be as specified for the solid insulation. After removal from the oven, the specimens shall be allowed to cool to room temperature and then wound tightly, for six close turns, around a mandrel having a diameter no greater than that of the insulated conductor under test. The insulation shall be examined for cracks using a lens having magnification of 5X. The insulated conductor shall then be straightened, one side of the tube of insulation sliced off with a knife or razor-blade, and the conductor removed to permit examination of the inner surface of the insulation. There shall be no cracks on either the inside or the outside surface of the insulation.

7.2.2.2 revised February 25, 2003

Table 7.1
Index to insulations and jackets

Table 7.1 revised November 29, 2005

Material(s) ^a	Temperature Rating of Insulation	Temperature Rating of Jacket	Applicable table of physical properties in UL 1581 (see 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2)
CP	90°C (194°F) solid	90°C (194°F) solid	50.1
	75°C (167°F) solid	75°C (167°F) solid	50.1
Thermoplastic CPE	—	90°C (194°F) solid	50.28
Thermoset CPE	—	90°C (194°F) solid	50.29
	—	75°C (167°F) solid	50.30
ECTFE ETFE	150°C (302°F) solid	150°C (302°F) solid	50.63
	foamed	—	—
FEP	200°C (392°F) ^b solid	200°C (392°F) solid	50.70
	foamed	—	—
NBR/PVC	—	90°C (194°F) solid	50.83
	—	75°C (167°F) solid	50.80
Neoprene	—	90°C (194°F) solid	50.124
	—	75°C (167°F) solid	50.123
HDFRPE LDFRPE	75°C (167°F) solid	75°C (167°F) solid	50.133
	foamed	—	—
HDPE	75°C (167°F) solid	—	50.136
	foamed	—	—
LDPE	75°C (167°F) solid	—	50.136
	foamed	—	—
PFA, MFA	200°C (392°F) ^b solid	200°C (392°F) solid	50.137
	foamed	—	—
	250°C (482°F)	250°C (482°F)	50.137

Table 7.1 Continued

Material(s) ^a	Temperature Rating of Insulation	Temperature Rating of Jacket	Applicable table of physical properties in UL 1581 (see 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2)
Polypropylene: PP, FRPP	75°C (167°F)	—	50.139
	solid	—	—
	foamed	—	—
		75°C (167°F)	50.139
PTFE TFE	250°C (482°F) ^b	250°C (482°F)	50.219
	solid	solid	—
	foamed	—	—
PVC	105°C (221°F)	105°C (221°F)	50.182
	solid	solid	—
	90°C (194°F)	90°C (194°F)	50.182
	solid	solid	—
	75°C (167°F)	75°C (167°F)	50.182
	solid	solid	—
	60°C (140°F)	60°C (140°F)	50.182
	solid	solid	—
SRPVC (semirigid PVC)	105°C (221°F)	—	50.183
	solid	—	—
	90°C (194°F)	—	50.183
	solid	—	—
	75°C (167°F)	75°C (167°F)	50.183
	solid	solid	—
	60°C (140°F)	60°C (140°F)	50.183
	solid	solid	—
PVDF and PVDF copolymer	150°C (302°F)	150°C (302°F)	50.185
	solid	solid	—
	foamed	—	—
	125°C (257°F)	125°C (257°F)	50.185
	solid	solid	—
	foamed	—	—
Silicone rubber	200°C (392°F) ^b solid		50.210
	150°C (302°F) solid		50.210
TPE	105°C (221°F)	105°C (221°F)	50.223
	solid	solid	—
	90°C (194°F)	90°C (194°F)	—
	solid	solid	—

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Table 7.1 Continued on Next Page



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Table 7.1 Continued

Material(s) ^a	Temperature Rating of Insulation	Temperature Rating of Jacket	Applicable table of physical properties in UL 1581 (see 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2)
	solid	solid	50.224
XL: XLPE XLPVC XLEVA blends of these	105°C (221°F) solid	105°C (221°F) solid	50.245
	90°C (194°F) solid	90°C (194°F) solid	50.237
	75°C (167°F) solid foamed	75°C (167°F) solid —	50.241 —
XLPO	105°C (221°F) solid	105°C (221°F) solid	50.233
^a See 7.1.2 for the long-term evaluation of an insulation or jacket material not named in the first column or not complying with the short-term tests referenced in the last column. ^b 150°C (302°F) is the limit for the cable temperature rating [see 13.1 (b)] where a solid conductor or conductor strands are used that are smaller in diameter than 0.015 inch or 0.38 mm and are uncoated or are coated with tin or a tin/lead alloy. The indicated rating higher than 150°C (302°F) applies where, regardless of diameter the strands are coated with silver [200°C (392°F)] or nickel [250°C (482°F)]. A 200°C or 392°F rating applies where silicone rubber is used on a small-diameter solid conductor or small-diameter conductor strands that are coated with silver) – See 6.3 and Table 6.1.			

7.3 Thicknesses

7.3.1 The dimensions of the spacer (thread) portion of the material insulation in an air-gap coaxial member are not specified. The average thickness and the minimum thickness at any point of the tube portion of an air-gap coaxial member shall not be less than indicated in Table 7.3. The thicknesses of the integral insulation (solid) and jacket on a flat, parallel cable shall not be less than indicated in Table 7.2. The average thickness and the minimum thickness at any point of solid insulation (including any skin) on single-conductor cable for Class 2 circuits and on any conductor in an unjacketed ribbon cable (before and after separation) and in a twisted pair or other twisted multiple-conductor cable that is without an overall jacket and is for Class 2 circuits shall not be less than indicated in Table 7.4. The average thickness and the minimum thickness at any point of solid insulation (including any skin) in a coaxial member, on a thermocouple-extension wire, and on every other conductor, including each conductor in jacketed ribbon cable before and after separation and in nonintegral flat cable, shall not be less than indicated in Table 7.3. The average thickness and the minimum thickness at any point of solid insulation (including any skin) on conductors in single-conductor and twisted-pair or other twisted multi-conductor Type CL3 cable without an overall jacket shall be not less than indicated in Table 7.5. The thicknesses of foamed insulation (including any skin) shall be evaluated based on the performance of the finished cable when tested in accordance with this Standard. In any case, the thicknesses of solid and foamed insulations (including any skin) are to be determined by means of measurements made as described in Section 250 of UL 1581, with the following modifications for stranded conductors that leave one or more strand impressions in the insulation that are too small to accommodate the smaller pin referred to in 250.11 of UL 1581, which is to be 0.0200 inch (20.0 mils) or 0.508 mm in diameter:

- a) The 0.003-inch (3-mil) or 0.08-mm thickness-reduction allowance mentioned in 250.5 of UL 1581 is to be applied only to insulation that is from a stranded conductor as mentioned above and has an average thickness (including any skin) of at least 0.015 inch or 0.38 mm.
- b) Only an optical method as applicable from 7.3.2 is to be used for thickness measurements of insulation that is from a stranded conductor as mentioned above and has an average thickness (including any skin) less than 0.015 inch or 0.38 mm.

7.3.1 revised November 29, 2005

7.3.2 Thickness measurements of a nylon or similar covering (see note ^b to Table 7.3, Table 7.4, and Table 7.5) of insulation having an average thickness or minimum thickness at any point of not more than 0.0060 inch or 0.152 mm (including any skin) are to be made by means of a micrometer microscope or other optical instrument that is calibrated to read directly to at least 0.0001 inch (0.1 mil) or 0.001 mm. Each of these measurements is to be recorded to the nearest 0.0001 inch or 0.001 mm. Otherwise, under 7.3.1 (b), a simply manipulated optical device that is accurate to 0.001 inch (1 mil) or 0.01 mm may be used for insulation, with each measurement recorded to the nearest 0.001 inch or 0.01 mm.

7.3.2 revised November 29, 2005

7.3.3 For 7.3.1 (b), the conductor and any covering over the insulation or skin are to be removed from the finished insulated conductor, wire, or member. A thin slice of the insulation plus any skin is then to be cut perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the resulting hollow tube. Measurements are to be taken of the maximum and minimum wall thicknesses of the slice. The recorded maximum and minimum thicknesses are to be added together and divided by 2 without any rounding off of the sum but with the resulting average rounded off (see Sections 7.3.4 – 7.3.7) to the same degree as stated in 7.3.2 for the recorded measurements. The average thickness so determined and the recorded minimum thickness are

to be taken as the average and minimum-at-any-point thicknesses that are to be compared with Table 7.3 or with whatever lesser thicknesses are established for the construction as the result of the insulation-crushing test described in Crushing Resistance Test of Insulation, Section 31.

7.3.3 added July 16, 1996

7.3.4 Rounding off to the nearest 0.0001 inch:

A figure in the fourth decimal place is to remain unchanged if the figure in the fifth decimal place is 0 – 4 and the figure in the fourth decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the fifth decimal place is 5 and the figure in the fourth decimal place is even (0, 2, 4, and so forth). A figure in the fourth decimal place is to be increased by 1 if the figure in the fifth decimal place is 6 – 9 and the figure in the fourth decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the fifth decimal place is 5 and the figure in the fourth decimal place is odd (1, 3, 5, and so forth).

7.3.4 revised February 25, 2003

7.3.4.1 Revised and combined with 7.3.4 February 25, 2003

7.3.5 Rounding off to the nearest 0.001 inch:

A figure in the third decimal place is to remain unchanged if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 0 – 4 and the figure in the third decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 5 and the figure in the third decimal place is even (0, 2, 4, and so forth). A figure in the third decimal place is to be increased by 1 if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 6 – 9 and the figure in the third decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 5 and the figure in the third decimal place is odd (1, 3, 5, and so forth).

7.3.5 revised February 25, 2003

7.3.5.1 Revised and combined with 7.3.5 February 25, 2003

7.3.6 Rounding off to the nearest 0.001 mm:

A figure in the third decimal place is to remain unchanged if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 0 – 4 and the figure in the third decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 5 and the figure in the third decimal place is even (0, 2, 4, and so forth). A figure in the third decimal place is to be increased by 1 if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 6 – 9 and the figure in the third decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the fourth decimal place is 5 and the figure in the third decimal place is odd (1, 3, 5, and so forth).

7.3.6 revised February 25, 2003

7.3.6.1 Revised and combined with 7.3.6 February 25, 2003

7.3.7 Rounding off to the nearest 0.01 mm:

A figure in the second decimal place is to remain unchanged if the figure in the third decimal place is 0 – 4 and the figure in the second decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the third decimal place is 5 and the figure in the second decimal place is even (0, 2, 4, and so forth). A figure in the second decimal place is to be increased by 1 if the figure in the third decimal place is 6 – 9 and the figure in the second decimal place is odd or even, or if the figure in the third decimal place is 5 and the figure in the second decimal place is odd (1, 3, 5, and so forth).

7.3.7 revised February 25, 2003

7.3.7.1 Revised and combined with 7.3.7 February 25, 2003

Table 7.2
Thicknesses of integral insulation (solid) and jacket on 2-, 3-, or 4-conductor flat, parallel cable
and distance between conductors

Table 7.2 revised February 25, 2003

Cable types and sizes	Nominal thickness away from tear area(s) (vertical dashed line through web or webs in Figure 7.1) and outside point P or X (defined in Figure 7.2) A ^a (Information only – not a requirement)		Minimum thickness at any point before separation measured outside point P or X (defined in Figure 7.2) B ^a		Minimum thickness at any point after separation C ^a		Minimum distance between copper conductors D ^a	
	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm
Types CL2P, CL3P, CL2R, CL3R, CL2, CL3, CL2X, and CL3X 24 – 12 AWG	0.020	0.51	0.018	0.46	0.010	0.25	0.030	0.76
11 – 8 AWG	0.030	0.76	0.027	0.69	0.013	0.33	0.047	1.19
7 – 6 AWG	0.045	1.14	0.040	1.02	0.027	0.69	0.080	2.03

^a Dimension A – D are illustrated in Figure 7.1

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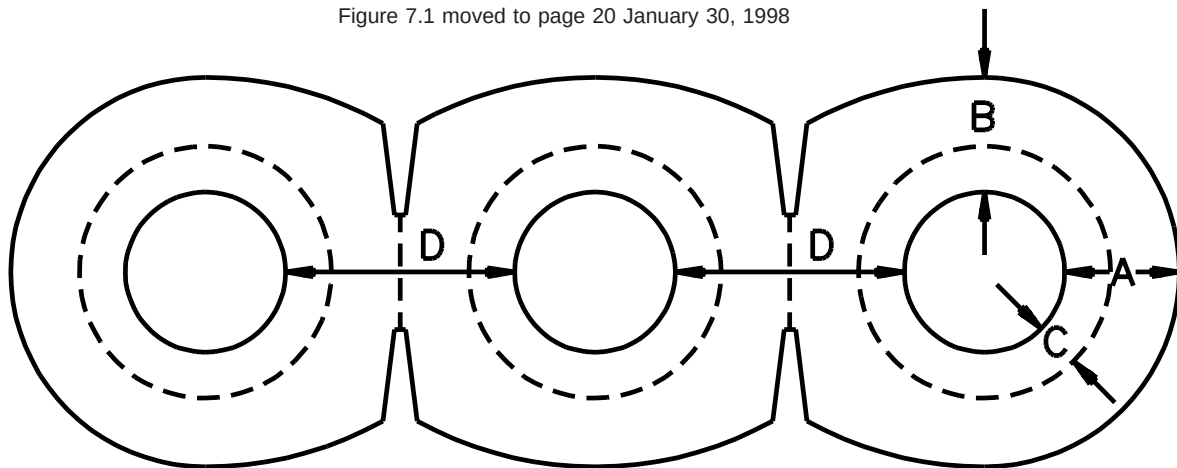
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Figure 7.1
Integral flat cable

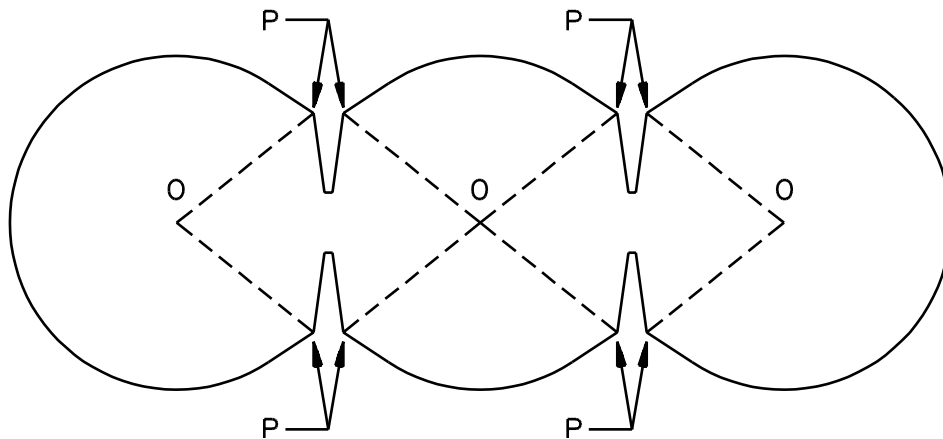
See Table 7.2 for dimensions A – D

Figure 7.1 moved to page 20 January 30, 1998



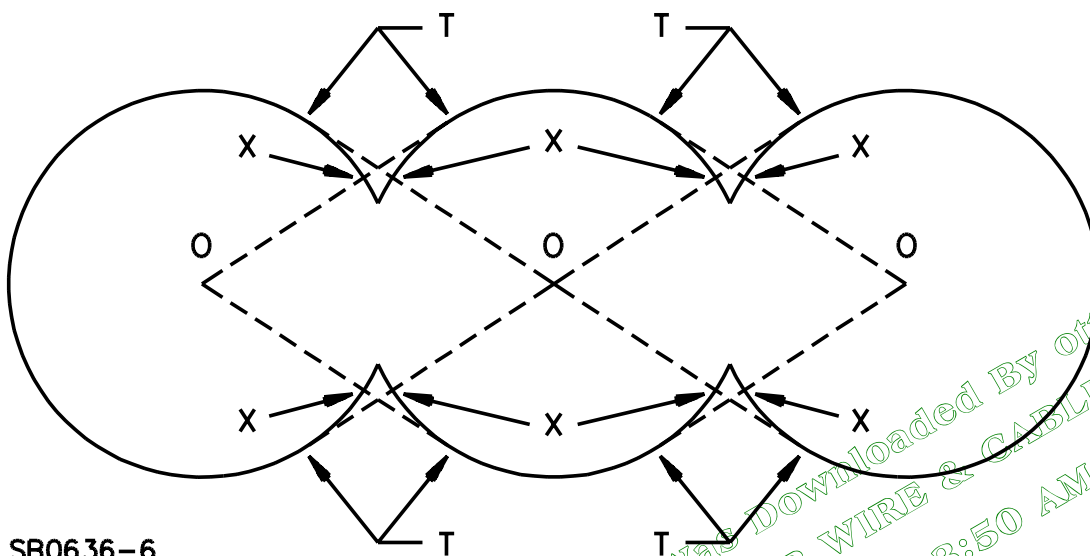
SB0636-2

Figure 7.2
Definition of regions of valley slopes on which thickness measurements are not to be made in integral flat cables



SB0636-5

Constructions with a Cross Section Having a Definite Point P at the Outer End of Each Valley Slope OP in each case is a straight line from the center O of a conductor to P on the same segment of the cross section. Thickness measurements are not to be made on any valley slope.



SB0636-6

Constructions with a Cross Section not Having a Definite Point to Mark the Outer End of Each Valley Slope OT in each case is a straight line from the center O of a conductor to T, the point of tangency, on the adjacent segment of the cross section. Thickness measurements are not to be made deeper on a valley slope than point X, which is the intersection of the line OT with the valley slope. Thickness measurements are to be made on each slope segment TX.

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