

केबल डालने के लिए विनिर्देश

SPECIFICATION FOR CABLE INSTALLATION

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Abbreviations:

BIS	:	Bureau of Indian Standards
BS	:	British Standards
CCOE	:	Chief Controller of Explosives
CD	:	Compact Disc
CEA	:	Central Electricity Authority
CIMFR	:	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research
DC	:	Direct Current
DGFASLI	:	Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes
DGMS	:	Directorate General of Mines and Safety
ET	:	Electrical Thread
FGL	:	Finished Ground Level
FLP	:	Flame Proof
FRP	:	Fibre Reinforced Plastic
GI	:	Galvanized Iron
HV	:	High Voltage
IS	:	Indian Standards
ISM	:	Indian Standard Medium Channel
MS	:	Mild Steel
OISD	:	Oil Industry Safety Directorate
PVC	:	Poly Vinyl Chloride
RCC	:	Reinforced Concrete Cement
SWG	:	Standard Wire Gauge

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1.0 SCOPE

This specification defines the requirements for supply of materials, wherever applicable, installation, testing and commissioning of cable installation.

2.0 CODES AND STANDARDS

2.1 The work shall be carried out in the best workman like manner in conformity with this specification, EIL installation standards, layout drawings, the latest edition of relevant specifications, codes of practice of Bureau of Indian Standards and OISD standards listed below :

SP:30 (BIS)	Special Publication - National Electrical Code.
IS:1255	Code of practice for installation and maintenance of power cables upto and including 33 KV rating.
IS:10810(Part 43)	Method of Test for cables ; Part 43 Insulation resistance.
IS:10810(Part45)	Method of Test for cables ; Part 45 High voltage test.
OISD RP- 147	Inspection and safe practice during electrical installation
OISD 173	Fire prevention and protection system for electrical installation

2.2 In addition to the above it shall be ensured that the installation conforms to the requirements of the following as applicable:

- a. CEA Regulations
- b. Regulations laid down by CEA/Electrical Inspectorate.
- c. Regulations laid down by CCOE/DGMS/DGFASLI (as applicable).
- d. The petroleum rules (Ministry of Industry, Government of India)(As applicable)
- e. Any other regulations laid down by central/state/local authorities and insurance agencies

3.0 MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

All materials and hard wares to be supplied by the contractor shall be new, unused and of best quality and shall conform to the latest specifications of Bureau of Indian Standards.

3.1 Cable Trays

These shall be ladder type trays either prefabricated hot dip galvanised sheet steel trays or site fabricated angle iron painted trays or FRP trays as specified in job specification.

3.1.1 Pre-fabricated hot dipped galvanised trays

The cable trays shall comply with the requirements specified in EIL installation standard enclosed with the specification/Tender.

3.1.2 Site fabricated angle iron trays

Angle iron cable trays shall be fabricated from standard rolled angle iron sections of size 75x75x8 for runners for supporting spans limited to 3000 mm. Cross support shall be 25 x 6

mm MS flat for tray width upto 500 mm and 32 x 6 mm flat for tray of more than 500 mm wide and spacing between two cross supports shall not exceed 250 mm.

- 3.1.3 Vertical supports for both the prefabricated and site fabricated type trays shall be fabricated out of ISMC 100 and horizontal supports shall be with 65 x 65 x 6 mm angle iron sections.

Outer most tier of all vertical cable trays shall be covered with GI sheet for protection against physical damage to cables. Bottom most cable tray shall also be provided with GI sheet from the bottom side for the protection of the cables from the hydrocarbon pipes located below. GI Covers also shall be provided for the top most cable trays located outdoors.

Cable racks and trays shall be covered by removable top covers on upper most tiers allowing adequate ventilation in following cases where:

- Mechanical damage of cables is likely to occur during maintenance in the plant.
- Oil or spillage of chemicals can be expected.
- Protection from exposure to sun is required.

GI cover sheet shall allow adequate ventilation to the cables and shall be in standard length of 3000 mm, flanged on both sides for fixing on cable tray.

3.1.4 FRP type cable trays

The cable trays shall comply with the requirements specified in EIL standard specification and installation standard enclosed with the specification/Tender

3.2 Cable Glands

Cable glands shall be of nickel plated brass unless otherwise specified. The single compression type cable glands shall be used for indoor panels/equipment (e.g. substation, control room etc). The cable glands for outdoor terminations shall be weather protected, double compression type. Cable glands forming a part of relevant FLP enclosure shall be FLP type, tested by CIMFR or any other recognized independent testing laboratory and approved by CCoE/DGMS or any other statutory authority as applicable. Indigenous FLP glands shall have valid BIS license as per the requirements of statutory authorities. All cable glands shall comply with the requirements given in IS/IEC-60079 Part 0.

Entry thread of cable gland shall be compatible to the entry thread provided in the equipment (BS, ET, NPT, PG as applicable). If required, suitable reducers/adapters shall be used.

3.3 Connectors

Terminations of cables with stranded conductor shall be made with crimped type tinned copper solder less lugs which shall be suitable for the cable size mentioned in cable schedule.

3.4 Ferrules

Ferrules shall be of approved type and of size to suit core size mentioned and shall be employed to designate the various cores of control/signal cable by the terminal numbers to which the cores are connected, for ease of identification. Ferrule shall be printed type.

4.0 CABLE LAYING

4.1 General

Cable installation shall include power, control, lighting, fire alarm, telephone and communication cables. These shall be laid in trenches/ cable trays /Duct as detailed in the cable layout drawings. Cable routing given on the cable layout drawings shall be checked in the field so as to avoid interference with structures, heat sources, drains, piping, air-conditioning duct etc. Any change in routing shall be done to suit the field conditions wherever deemed necessary, after obtaining approval of Engineer-in-charge.

- 4.1.1 High voltage, medium voltage power and control cables shall be separated from each other by adequate spacing or by running through independent pipes, trenches or cables trays, as shown on layout drawings/installation standards. Details of cable routes and cable spacing not shown in detail on these drawing shall be determined by the contractor and approved by the engineer- In-charge.

The individual cable fixing clamps and spacers for laying of single core cables shall be of non-magnetic material. As a general practice, the metallic sheath, screen and armour of single core cables shall be earthed at one point to keep the same at earth potential unless otherwise stated. The continuity of armour and semiconductor screen shall be broken at each joint. Single core cables, when laid in trefoil formation shall be braced by suitable clamps at a distance, not exceeding 3 meters along the cable routing. For laying of long length of single core cables recommendations from vendor shall be followed.

If straight through joints are required to be provided on single core cables, armour shall be broken at joints as per manufacturer's recommendations. For single core cables, armour shall be earthed at one end for the cable run length as per manufacturer's recommendation.

The Telephone, Communication and Fire alarm cables shall run on instrument trays/ducts/trenches in the units. Wherever these are not available, cables shall be taken in a separate trench/tray with a minimum spacing of 300 mm from power and control cables

Telephone, fire alarm and plant communication cables shall be directly buried in road berm area, (unless otherwise specified in cable layout drawings). These cables shall cross power cables preferably at right angles. Street lighting cables shall be laid on the other side of road berm area

- 4.1.2 The lengths indicated in the cables schedule are only approximate. The contractor shall ascertain the exact length of cable for a particular feeder by measuring at site. All cable routes shall be carefully measured. Before the start of cable laying, the contractor shall prepare cable drum schedule and get that approved by Engineer-in-charge to minimize/avoid straight through joints and then the cables cut to the required lengths, leaving sufficient lengths for the terminations of the cable at both ends. The various cable lengths cut from the cable reels shall be carefully selected to prevent undue wastage of cables. Extra loop length shall be given for feeder cables where required as per the directions of Engineer-in-charge to meet contingencies

Cables shall be laid in directly buried trench or in RCC trench (underground trench) or in cable tray along pipe sleepers or in over head trays as shown on cable layout drawings. RCC covers of trenches shall be effectively sealed to avoid ingress of chemicals and oils.

Overhead trays shall be installed 2700 mm (minimum) above grade level and 300mm above FGL in case cable trays are installed along with pipe sleepers. At road crossings overhead

trays shall be installed at 7000 mm (minimum) above grade level or cables shall be routed cable tray culvert/ Electrical road crossings as per layout drawings.

Sufficient care shall be taken while laying cables to avoid formation of twist, sharp bend etc. in order to avoid mechanical injuries to cables. Rollers shall be used for pulling of cables.

Cable installation shall provide minimum cable bending radii as recommended by cable manufacturer.

4.1.3 Cables shall be neatly arranged in the trenches / trays in such a manner that criss-crossing is avoided and final take off to the motor / switchgear is facilitated. Arrangement of cables within the trenches / trays shall be in line with cable layout drawings. Cable routing between cable trench and equipment/motors shall be taken through GI pipe sleeves of adequate size. Pipe sleeves shall be laid at an angle of maximum 45 to the trench wall. Bending radii of pipes shall not be less than 12D. It is to be ensured that both the ends of GI pipe sleeves shall be sealed with approved weather proof sealing plastic compound after cabling. In places where it is not possible, cables shall be laid in smaller branch trenches. Different rows of cable trays in cable cellar below the cutout shall be fixed so that the trays don't obstruct cable entry to the panels.

4.1.4 All cables shall be identified close to their termination point by cable tag numbers as per cable schedule. Cable tag numbers shall be punched on aluminium /Lead straps (2mm thick, 20 mm wide and of enough length) securely fastened to the cable and wrapped around it.

Each underground cable shall be provided with cable tags of lead /Aluminium securely fastened every 30 m of its underground length with at least one tag at each end before the cable enters/leaves the ground. In unpaved areas, cable trenches shall be identified by means of cable markers as per installation drawing. These cable markers shall be placed at location of changes in the direction of cables and at intervals of not more than 30 m and also at cable straight through joint locations. Cable route markers shall extend 600mm above ground.

4.1.5 All temporary ends of cables must be protected against dirt and moisture to prevent damage to the insulation. For this purpose, ends of cables shall be covered with an approved PVC end cap or rubber insulating tape.

4.1.6 Each row of cables shall be laid in place and before covering with sand. All wall openings/pipe sleeves shall be effectively sealed after installation of cables to avoid seepage of water inside building/lined trench. Every cable shall be given an insulation test in presence of Engineer-in-charge/Owner before filling the cable trench with sand Any cable which is found defective shall be replaced.

4.1.7 Where cables pass through foundation walls, the necessary openings shall be provided in advance for the same by another agency. However, should it become necessary to cut holes in existing structures for example floor slab etc., the electrical contractor shall determine their location and obtain approval of the Engineer-in-charge before carrying out the same.

4.1.8 Cables for road crossings shall be taken through ERC (Electrical Road Crossing) as shown in the cable layout drawings and sleeves/ducts shall be effectively sealed thereafter.

At road crossing and other places where cables enter pipe sleeves adequate bed of sand shall be given so that the cables do not slack and get damaged by pipe ends.

4.1.9 Wherever cable trench crosses storm water, waste water channel/drain, cables shall be taken through PVC/RCC pipes. Where cables are required to cross drains of depth more than 1200

mm, cables shall be taken over the drain on cable trays supported suitably using ISMC 150/200 sections.

- 4.1.10 Ends of cables leaving trench shall be coiled and capped and provided with protective cover till such time the final termination to the equipment is completed.

4.2 Cables Laid Direct in Ground

Cables shall be laid underground in excavated cable trenches where specified in cable layout drawings. Trenches shall be of sufficient depth and width for accommodation of all cables. Cables shall be properly spaced as per installation standards. Maximum number of cable layers in trench shall be preferably limited to 6 layers.

Minimum depth of directly cable trench shall be 750 mm, for medium voltage and 900 mm for HV. Cables. The depth and the width of the trench shall vary depending upon the number of layers of cables as per EIL installation Standards.

Cables shall be laid in buried trenches at depth as shown in the cable layout drawings. It is to be ensured by the contractor that the bottom of buried trenches shall be cleared of all rocks, stones and sharp objects before cables are placed. The trench bottom shall be filled with a layer of sand or stone dust. This sand /stone dust shall be leveled and cables laid over it. These cables shall be covered with 150 mm of sand on top of the largest diameter cable and sand shall be lightly compacted. A flat protective covering of 75 mm thick second class red bricks or concrete tiles as per specification shall then be laid and the remainder of the trench shall then be back -filled with natural soil, rammed and leveled.

4.3 Cables Laid in Concrete Trench

Cables shall be laid in 5 or 6 tiers in concrete trench as shown on layout drawings. Concrete cables trenches shall be filled with sand /stone dust in hazardous area to avoid accumulation of hazardous gases and oil. RCC covers of trenches shall be effectively sealed to avoid ingress of chemical and oil in process area. Removal of concrete covers where required for the purpose of cable laying and reinstating them in their proper position after cables are laid shall be done by electrical contractor.

Minimum depth of RCC cable trench shall be 500mm for all voltage grades with 300mm clearance between the bottoms of the trench cover and top of the cable. The depth and the width of the trench shall vary depending upon the number of layers of cables and bending radius required for cables as per EIL installation Standards

All wall openings/pipe sleeves shall be effectively sealed after installation of cables to avoid seepage of water

4.4 Above Ground Cables

- 4.4.1 Cables installed above grade shall be run in cable trays, clamped on walls, ceiling or structures and shall be run parallel or at right angles to beams, walls or columns. Cable routing shall be planned to be away from heat sources such as hot piping, gas, water, oil drainage piping, air-conditioning duct etc. Each cable tray shall contain only one layer of cables as far as possible for power cables. However control cables may be laid in multiple layers in the cable trays.

- 4.4.2 Individual cable or small group of cables (upto 3 cables) which run along structures / walls etc. shall be clamped by means of 16 SWG GI saddles on 25 x 6 mm saddle bars. Alternatively small group of cables can be taken through 60/100/150 mm slotted channel tray

or channel ISMC-75/100. Cables shall be supported so as to prevent sagging. In general, distance between supports shall be approximately 300 mm for cables upto 25 mm diameter and maximum 450 mm for cables larger than 25 mm dia. to prevent the sagging of cables.

- 4.4.3 Cable laid on supporting angle in cable trenches, structures, columns and vertical run of cable trays shall be suitably clamped by means of GI saddles / clamps, whereas cables in horizontal run of cable trays shall be tied by means of nylon cords. Distance between supporting angles shall not exceed 600 mm.
- 4.4.4 All cable trays (other than galvanized/FRP trays) and supporting steel structures shall be painted before laying of cables. The under surfaces shall be properly degreased, derusted, descaled and cleaned. The painting shall be done with one coat of redoxide zinc chromate primer. Final painting shall be done with two coats of approved bituminous aluminium paint unless otherwise specified.
- 4.4.5 Where cables rise from trench to motor, lighting panel, control station, junction box etc., they shall be taken in GI pipe for mechanical protection upto a minimum of 300 mm above grade for outdoor area. Cable ends shall be carefully pulled through conduit to prevent damage to cable.
- 4.4.6 All GI Pipes shall be laid as per layout drawings and site conditions. Before fabrication of various profiles of pipes by hydraulically operated bending machine (which is to be arranged by the contractor) all the burrs from the pipes shall be removed. GI Pipes having bends shall be buried in soil / concrete in such a way that the bend shall be totally concealed. For G.I. pipes buried in soil, bitumen coating shall be applied on the buried lengths, Installation of G.I. pipes shall be undertaken well before paving is completed and necessary co ordination with paving agency shall be the responsibility of Electrical Contractor.

Following guide shall be used for sizing of GI. pipe.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a) 1 cable in a pipe | -53% of pipe cross-sectional area occupied by cables. |
| b) 2 cables in a pipe | -31% of pipe cross-sectional area occupied by cables. |
| c) 3 cables in a pipe | - 43% of pipe cross-sectional area occupied by cables. |
| d) 4 and above cables in a pipe | - 40% of pipe cross-sectional area occupied by cables. |
- 4.4.7 After the cables are installed and all testing is complete, conduit ends above grade shall be plugged with a suitable weatherproof plastic compound/bitumen/suitable sealing compound. Alternatively rubber bushes shall be employed for the purpose of sealing.
- 4.4.8 Fire proofing of end of power cables at least 1 meter at each end as per OISD norms for the refinery and Petroleum industry, shall be carried out as per the recommendation of the paint supplier .Rates for the fire proofing of cables shall be included in the cable installation and no separate payment shall be made for the painting.

5.0 TERMINATIONS

- 5.1 All cables up to 1100V grade and higher levels shall be terminated at the equipment by means of compression type cable glands suitable for the cable size. They shall have a screwed nipple with electrical threads and check nut. The cables shall be identified close to their termination points at both the ends of cable(cable numbers shall be punched on aluminium/Lead straps 2mm thick and securely fastened to the cable, wrapped around it) and also along the route at regular intervals, by cable tag numbers.

All cable entries for outdoor termination shall be through bottom/side. Outdoor cable termination through top of equipment shall not be permitted.

- 5.2** Power cables cores wherever colour coding is not available shall be identified with red, yellow and blue PVC tapes. Where copper to aluminium connections are made, necessary bimetallic washers shall be used.
- 5.3** In case of control cables, all cores shall be identified at both ends by their terminal numbers by means of PVC ferrules suitable for core size. Wire numbers shall be as per schematic/wiring/inter-connection diagram. All unused spare cores of control cables shall be neatly bunched and ferruled with cable tag at both ends, for future use.
- 5.4** Contractor shall drill holes for fixing glands wherever necessary. Gland plate shall be of non-magnetic material/ aluminium sheet in case of single core cables. All unused cable entries on equipment/panels shall be plugged/sealed.
- 5.5** The cable shall be terminated at electrical equipment/switchboards through glands of proper size. The individual cores shall then be dressed and taken along the cables ways or shall be fixed to the panels with polyethylene straps. The cable glanding shall be done as per manufacturer's instructions. Cable armour shall not be exposed after termination is complete.

In case of termination of cables at the bottom of a panel over a cable trench having no access from the bottom close fit holes shall be drilled in the gland plate for all the cables in one line, then gland plate shall be split in two parts along the centre line of holes. After fixing bottom plate, uncovered cable holes/gaps shall be sealed with cold setting compound.

- 5.6** Crimping of lugs to cable leads shall be done by hand crimping / hydraulically operated tool as per requirement. Insulation of the leads shall be removed before crimping. Conductor surface shall be cleaned and shall not be left open. Suitable conducting jelly shall be applied on the conductor lead. Lugs shall enclose all strands of cable core. Cutting of strands shall not be allowed.
- 5.7** The contractor shall bring to the notice of Engineer-in-charge any mismatch in cable glands, lugs provided with the equipment vis-à-vis to the cable size indicated in cable schedule for taking corrective action.
- 5.8** The cable joints shall be avoided as far as possible . In case a joint is unavoidable, the following shall be insured:
- The number of joints shall be restricted to minimum as far as possible.
 - The location of joints shall be identified with permanent markers.
 - No joints shall be allowed in hazardous areas without the approval of Engineer-in-charge.

The jointing and termination of medium voltage power cables shall be carried out by trained personnel only. Jointing and termination of high voltage and EHV cables shall be done by skilled and experienced jointer duly approved by Engineer-in-charge. Only type tested jointing and termination kits of approved make shall be used.

- 5.9** No unauthorized repairs, modifications shall be carried out on the hazardous area equipment terminal boxes and junction boxes. Damaged enclosures of hazardous area equipment shall be brought to the notice of Engineer-in-charge by contractor. After termination is complete, all

the bolts, nuts, hard wares of terminal box shall be properly placed in its position and tightened.

- 5.10** Where required, cable sealing boxes intended to be used with the apparatus shall be filled with solid setting type bituminous compound unless otherwise specified.
- 5.11** All cables glands installed outdoor shall be provided with suitable sized shrouds and rates for the same shall be included in the scope of the termination of the cable glands. No separate payment is envisaged for the same.

6.0 TESTING AND COMMISSIONING

- 6.1** Field testing and commissioning of electrical installation shall be carried out as per EIL specification.
- 6.2** Before energising, the insulation resistance of every circuit shall be measured from phase to phase, phase to neutral and from phase/neutral to earth.
- 6.3** Where splices or terminations are required in circuits rated above 650 volts, insulation resistance of each length of cable shall be measured before splicing and or / terminating. After completion of splices and /or terminations measurements shall be repeated.
- 6.4** The insulation resistance of directly buried cables shall be measured before cable trenches are backfilled. Measurements shall be repeated after back filling.

For cables upto 1.1 KV grade 1000 V Megger and for H.V. Cables 2.5 KV / 5 KV Megger shall be used.

- 6.5** D.C. High Voltage test shall be conducted on cables given below after installation.
- a) All 1100 volts grade power cables in which straight through joints have been made.
 - b) All cables above 1100 V grade.

The DC High Voltage test shall be performed as detailed below in the presence of the Engineer-in-charge or his authorized representative only.

Cables shall be installed in final position with the entire straight through joints complete. During the high voltage test, all other electrical equipment related to the cable installation, such as switches, instrument transformers, bus bars, etc., must be earthed and adequate clearance shall be maintained from the other equipment and framework to prevent flash over.

In each test, the metallic sheath/screen/armour shall be connected to earth.

- 6.6** All checks and tests shall be made as per EIL standard test Performa available with site engineer.

All test readings shall be recorded and submitted to EIL in triplicate sets.

- 6.7** Cable schedule, cable layout drawings, Interconnection drawings shall be revised and marked by contractor for 'AS BUILT STATUS' and two sets of copies along with CD shall be submitted to EIL.