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Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 410: Miscellaneous tests – Test method for copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation of polyolefin insulated conductors

Câbles électriques et à fibres optiques – Méthodes d'essai pour les matériaux non-métalliques – Partie 410: Essais divers – Méthode d'essai pour la mesure de la dégradation par oxydation catalytique par le cuivre des conducteurs isolés aux polyoléfines

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES – TEST METHODS FOR NON-METALLIC MATERIALS –

Part 410: Miscellaneous tests – Test method for copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation of polyolefin insulated conductors

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This Consolidated version of IEC 60811-410 bears the edition number 1.1. It consists of the first edition (2012-03) [documents 20/1294/FDIS and 20/1343/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2017-07) [documents 20/1734/FDIS and 20/1739/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60811-410 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

There are no specific technical changes with respect to the previous edition, but see the Foreword to IEC 60811-100:2012.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This part of IEC 60811 shall be used in conjunction with IEC 60811-100.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60811 series, published under the general title *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 60811 series specifies the test methods to be used for testing non-metallic materials of all types of cables. These test methods are intended to be referenced in standards for cable construction and for cable materials.

NOTE 1 Non-metallic materials are typically used for insulating, sheathing, bedding, filling or taping within cables.

NOTE 2 These test methods are accepted as basic and fundamental and have been developed and used over many years principally for the materials in all energy cables. They have also been widely accepted and used for other cables, in particular optical fibre cables, communication and control cables and cables for ships and offshore applications.

ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES – TEST METHODS FOR NON-METALLIC MATERIALS –

Part 410: Miscellaneous tests – Test method for copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation of polyolefin insulated conductors

1 Scope

This Part 410 of IEC 60811 gives the procedure for copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation of a polyolefin, which is typically used for insulation in communication cables.

Full test conditions, such as temperature, duration, etc. and full test requirements are not specified in this standard; it is intended that they should be specified by the standard dealing with the relevant type of cable.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60811-100:2012, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 100: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60811-100 apply.

4 Test method

4.1 General

The need for a manufacturer to monitor cable production to ensure that it has adequate resistance to oxidation is well established. Once suitable materials have been selected, the oxidation induction time (OIT) test has been found suitable for monitoring both raw materials and cables for compliance with the oxidative degradation requirement. The OIT test is not suitable for the determination of material ageing properties. For this purpose, long-term thermal ageing tests are preferred.

4.2 Apparatus

For the purposes of this test, the different equipment used is as follows:

a) A differential thermal analyser or differential scanning calorimeter, capable of heating at rates of up to at least (20 ± 1) K/min and maintaining the test temperature isothermally within 0,2 K and of automatic recording of differences in temperature (or differences in heat transfer) between the sample and a reference material to the required sensitivity and precision.

b) A recorder capable of displaying heat flow or temperature difference on the Y-axis, and time on the X-axis. The time base shall be accurate to ± 1 % and be readable to 0,1 min.