



Standard Specification for Ozone-Resisting Silicone Rubber Insulation for Wire and Cable¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2526; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers an ozone-resisting crosslinked silicone rubber insulating compound for electrical wires and cables.

1.2 This type of insulation is considered suitable for continuous operation at conductor temperatures up through 125°C for power cable applications. It is considered suitable for conductor sizes up to and including 1000 kcmil (507 mm²) at a maximum of 5000 V for both single-and-multiple-conductor cables. Minimum conductor sizes and insulation thicknesses are given in Table 1.

1.3 Whenever two sets of values are presented, in different units, the values in the first set are the standard, while those in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 In many instances the insulation material cannot be tested unless it has been formed around a conductor or cable. Therefore, tests done on insulated wire or cable in this document are solely to determine the relevant property of the insulation material and not to test the insulated conductor or completed cable.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 470 Test Methods for Crosslinked Insulations and Jackets for Wire and Cable²

D 1711 Terminology Relating to Electrical Insulation²

2.2 ICEA Standard:

T-24-380 Guide for Partial-Discharge Procedure³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology D 1711.

3.2 *Definition of Term Specific to This Standard:*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D09 on Electrical and Electronic Insulating Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D09.18 on Solid Insulations, Non-metallic Shieldings, and Coverings for Electrical and Telecommunication Wires and Cables.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 10.01.

³ Available from Insulated Cable Engineers Association, PO Box 440, South Yarmouth, MA 02664.

3.2.1 *aging (act of), n*—exposure of material to air at 200 ± 2°C for 168 h.

4. Physical Properties Requirements

4.1 The crosslinked insulation shall conform to the requirements for physical properties listed in Table 2.

5. Electrical Requirements

5.1 *Order of Testing*—Perform the partial discharge, ac voltage, insulation resistance, and dc voltage tests in that order when any of these tests are specified. The sequence of other testing is not specified.

5.2 *Partial-Discharge (Corona) Extinction Level*—When tested in accordance with ICEA T-24-380 as modified in Test Methods D 470, each length of completed power cable rated for service at 2001 to 5000 V with insulation shielding on the individual conductors shall have a partial discharge (corona) extinction level of 4.0 kV for an insulation level of 100 % (grounded neutral) and 5.0 kV for an insulation level of 133 % (ungrounded neutral).

5.3 *AC Voltage Test*—Each insulated conductor in the completed cable shall withstand for 5 min the ac test voltage specified in Table 1. Unless otherwise specified, omit this test if the dc voltage test described in 5.5 is to be performed.

5.4 *Insulation Resistance*—The insulated conductor shall have an insulation-resistance value equal to or greater than that corresponding to a constant of 4000 M Ω-1000 ft (305 m) at 60°F (15.6°C). When the temperature of the water in which the insulation is tested differs from 60°F, apply a correction factor. Table 2, titled “Temperature Correction Factors for Insulation Resistance at 60°F,” of Test Methods D 470 contains the correction factors. Each insulation manufacturer can furnish the 1°F coefficient for the insulation material by using the procedure given in Test Methods D 470. Multiply the measured value by the correction factor to obtain the insulation resistance value corrected to 60°F.

5.4.1 Where a nonconducting separator is applied between the conductor and insulation, or where an insulated conductor is covered with a nonmetallic sheath so that the insulation resistance can be measured only on the completed assembly,