



**The Gambia  
Standards Bureau**

**Electric Cables – Calculations of the Current Ratings  
Part 1-1: Current ratings equation (100% load factor) and  
calculation of losses – General**

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**THE GAMBIA STANDARDS BUREAU**

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Therefore, the functions, of the Bureau are to define, prepare, publish, modify or amend Standards Specifications as well information-dissemination of standards. In addition to providing Testing, Inspection and Certification services for goods, systems and processes independently or in relation to conformity with its Standards Mark, the Bureau also conducts training and research. In Metrology, the Bureau serves as the custodian of primary national reference measurement standards through its National Metrology Laboratories and conducts calibration of measurement devices and physical standards.

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For further information on and copies of Gambian Standards, please contact The Gambia Standards Bureau.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE: NATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

The National Electrotechnical Committee (NEC) developed this National Wiring Standard. The NEC was initially set up by PURA in 2008 when they became a member of IEC. Upon establishment of the Bureau and replacement of PURA at IEC, the Bureau took over the NEC in 2012 and began the work of development of standards in the electrotechnical field.

The NEC consists of representatives from the following Institutions/Organizations:

- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
- National Water and Electricity Company
- Gambia Telecommunications Company
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure
- University of The Gambia
- Gambia Technical Training Institute
- New Gambia Industrialists
- ComAfrique Intelizon Initiative
- Renewable Energy Association of The Gambia
- Consumer Protection Association of The Gambia
- The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Gambia Standards Bureau is the Secretariat and Secretary to the NEC.

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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**This Consolidated version of IEC 60287-1-1 bears the edition number 2.1. It consists of the second edition (2006-12) [documents 20/851/FDIS and 20/867/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2014-11) [documents 20/1499/FDIS and 20/1547/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.**

**In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions and deletions are displayed in red, with deletions being struck through. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.**

**This publication has been prepared for user convenience.**

International Standard IEC 60287-1-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 60287 series, published under the general title: *Electric cables – Calculation of the current rating*, 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

This Part 1-1 contains formulae for the quantities  $R$ ,  $W_d$ ,  $\approx_1$  and  $\approx_2$ .

It contains methods for calculating the permissible current rating of cables from details of the permissible temperature rise, conductor resistance, losses and thermal resistivities.

Formulae for the calculation of losses are also given.

The formulae in this standard contain quantities which vary with cable design and materials used. The values given in the tables are either internationally agreed, for example, electrical resistivities and resistance temperature coefficients, or are those which are generally accepted in practice, for example, thermal resistivities and permittivity's of materials. In this latter category, some of the values given are not characteristic of the quality of new cables but are considered to apply to cables after a long period of use. In order that uniform and comparable results may be obtained, the current ratings should be calculated with the values given in this standard. However, where it is known with certainty that other values are more appropriate to the materials and design, then these may be used, and the corresponding current rating declared in addition, provided that the different values are quoted.

Quantities related to the operating conditions of cables are liable to vary considerably from one country to another. For instance, with respect to the ambient temperature and soil thermal resistivity, the values are governed in various countries by different considerations. Superficial comparisons between the values used in the various countries may lead to erroneous conclusions if they are not based on common criteria: for example, there may be different expectations for the life of the cables, and in some countries, design is based on maximum values of soil thermal resistivity, whereas in others average values are used. Particularly, in the case of soil thermal resistivity, it is well known that this quantity is very sensitive to soil moisture content and may vary significantly with time, depending on the soil type, the topographical and meteorological conditions, and the cable loading.

The following procedure for choosing the values for the various parameters should, therefore, be adopted.

Numerical values should preferably be based on results of suitable measurements. Often such results are already included in national specifications as recommended values, so that the calculation may be based on these values generally used in the country in question; a survey of such values is given in Part 3-1.

A suggested list of the information required to select the appropriate type of cable is given in Part 3-1.

## 1. General

### 1.1. Scope

This part of GAMS IEC 60287 is applicable to the conditions of steady-state operation of cables at all alternating voltages, and direct voltages up to 5 kV, buried directly in the ground, in ducts, troughs or in steel pipes, both with and without partial drying-out of the soil, as well as cables in air. The term "steady state" is intended to mean a continuous constant current (100 % load factor) just sufficient to produce asymptotically the maximum conductor temperature, the surrounding ambient conditions being assumed constant.

This part provides formulae for current ratings and losses.

The formulae given are essentially literal and designedly leave open the selection of certain important parameters. These may be divided into three groups:

- parameters related to construction of a cable (for example, thermal resistivity of insulating material) for which representative values have been selected based on published work;
- parameters related to the surrounding conditions, which may vary widely, the selection of which depends on the country in which the cables are used or are to be used;
- parameters which result from an agreement between manufacturer and user and which involve a margin for security of service (for example, maximum conductor temperature).

### 1.2. Normative References

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

IEC 60027-3, *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology – Part 3: Logarithmic and related quantities, and their units*

IEC 60028:1925, *International standard of resistance for copper*

IEC 60141 (all parts), *Tests on oil-filled and gas-pressure cables and their accessories*

IEC 60228, *Conductors of insulated cables*

IEC 60502-1, *Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) – Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) and 3 kV ( $U_m = 3,6$  kV)*

IEC 60502-2, *Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV)*

IEC 60889, *Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors*