

इंटरनेट

मानक

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Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

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“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

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“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 10810-3 (1984): Methods of test for cables, Part 3:
Wrapping test for aluminium wires [ETD 9: Power Cables]



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Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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Indian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR CABLES

PART 3 WRAPPING TEST FOR ALUMINIUM WIRES

“पुनर्विष्ट १९८६”

“RE-AFFIRMED 1996”

1. Scope — Covers a method to determine the ductility of aluminium wire used as conductors for electric cables.

2. Significance — This test brings out the property of the material, which makes it suitable for winding and twisting. Cable conductors during the process of manufacture as well as during installation are subjected to torsion due to axial twist and might break, if material is not sufficiently ductile. The properties checked by wrapping test ensure the suitability of material as cable conductor.

3. Terminology

3.1 Break — For the purpose of this test, the word 'break' shall mean separation of wires.

4. Apparatus

4.1 No specific apparatus is required.

4.2 A grip and revolving chuck may be used, if found convenient.

5. Material — No material other than test specimen is required for performing this test.

6. Test Specimen

6.1 Wire sample taken out from the lot.

6.2 Number of Specimens — One.

7. Conditioning — No pre-conditioning is required.

8. Procedure

8.1 The wire used for conductor shall be wrapped round its own diameter to form a close helix of 8 turns; 6 turns shall then be unwrapped and again closely re-wrapped in the same direction as before.

8.2 The wire is said to have passed the test, if the wire does not break.

9. Tabulation of Observations

Sample No.	Diameter of Wire mm	Whether Wire Breaks or Not

10. Calculation — Not involved.

11. Report

11.1 Reference Specification _____

Sample No.	Wire Breaks/Does not Break

11.2 Conclusion — Specimen meets/does not meet the requirements of specification.

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