

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- .1 Section 01 74 21 – Construction/Demolition Waste Management and Disposal.
- .2 Section 26 80 00 – Commissioning of Electrical Systems.
- .3 Section 26 05 00 - Common Work Results - Electrical.
- .4 Section 31 23 10 - Excavating, Trenching and Backfilling.

1.2 REFERENCES

- .1 Canadian Standards Association, (CSA)
- .2 Insulated Cable Engineers Association, Inc. (ICEA)

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 CABLE PROTECTION

- .1 38 x 140 mm planks pressure treated with copper naphthenate or 5% pentachlorophenol solution, water repellent preservative.

2.2 MARKERS

- .1 Concrete type cable markers: 600 x 600 x 100 mm with words: cable, joint or conduit impressed in top surface, with arrows to indicate change in direction of cable and duct runs.
- .2 Wooden post type markers: 89 x 89 mm, 1.5 m long, pressure treated with copper naphthenate or 5% pentachlorophenol solution, water repellent preservative, with nameplate fastened near post top, on side facing cable or conduit to indicate depth and direction of duct and cable runs.
 - .1 Nameplate: aluminum anodized 89 x 125 mm, 1.5 mm thick mounted on cedar post with mylar label 0.125 mm thick with words Cable, Joint or Conduit with arrows to indicate change in direction.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 DIRECT BURIAL OF CABLES

- .1 After sand bed specified in Section 31 23 10 - Excavating, Trenching and Backfilling, is in place, lay cables maintaining 75 mm clearance from each side of trench to nearest cable. Do not pull cable into trench.

- .2 Provide offsets for thermal action and minor earth movements. Offset cables 150 mm for each 60 m run, maintaining minimum cable separation and bending radius requirements.
- .3 Make termination and splice only as indicated leaving 0.6 m of surplus cable in each direction.
 - .1 Make splices and terminations in accordance with manufacturer's instructions using approved splicing kits.
- .4 Underground cable splices not acceptable.
- .5 Minimum permitted radius at cable bends for rubber, plastic or lead covered cables, 8 times diameter of cable; for metallic armoured cables, 12 times diameter of cables or in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- .6 Cable separation:
 - .1 Maintain 75 mm minimum separation between cables of different circuits.
 - .2 Maintain 300 mm horizontal separation between low and high voltage cables.
 - .3 When low voltage cables cross high voltage cables maintain 300 mm vertical separation with low voltage cables in upper position.
 - .4 At crossover, maintain 75 mm minimum vertical separation between low voltage cables and 150 mm between high voltage cables.
 - .5 Maintain 300 mm minimum lateral and vertical separation for fire alarm and control cables when crossing other cables, with fire alarm and control cables in upper position.
 - .6 Install treated planks on lower cables 0.6 m in each direction at crossings.
- .7 After sand protective cover specified in Section 31 23 10 - Excavating, Trenching and Backfilling, is in place, install continuous row of overlapping 38 x 140 mm pressure treated planks as indicated to cover length of run.

3.2 CABLE INSTALLATION IN DUCTS

- .1 Install cables as indicated in ducts.
 - .1 Do not pull spliced cables inside ducts.
- .2 Install multiple cables in duct simultaneously.
- .3 Use CSA approved lubricants of type compatible with cable jacket to reduce pulling tension.
- .4 To facilitate matching of colour coded multiconductor control cables reel off in same direction during installation.
- .5 Before pulling cable into ducts and until cables are properly terminated, seal ends of lead covered cables with wiping solder; seal ends of non-leaded cables with moisture seal tape.

- .6 After installation of cables, seal duct ends with duct sealing compound.

3.3 MARKERS

- .1 Mark cable every 150 m along cable runs and changes in direction.
- .2 Mark underground splices.
- .3 Where markers are removed to permit installation of additional cables, reinstall existing markers.
- .4 Install wooden post type markers.
- .5 Lay concrete markers flat and centred over cable with top flush with finish grade.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- .1 Perform tests in accordance with Section 26 05 00 - Common Work Results - Electrical and Section 26 80 00 – Commissioning of Electrical Systems.
- .2 Perform tests using qualified personnel. Provide necessary instruments and equipment.
- .3 Check phase rotation and identify each phase conductor of each feeder.
- .4 Check each feeder for continuity, short circuits and grounds. Ensure resistance to ground of circuits is not less than 50 megohms.
- .5 Pre-acceptance tests.
 - .1 After installing cable but before splicing and terminating, perform insulation resistance test with 1000 V megger on each phase conductor.
 - .2 Check insulation resistance after each splice and/or termination to ensure that cable system is ready for acceptance testing.
- .6 Acceptance Tests
 - .1 Ensure that terminations and accessory equipment are disconnected.
 - .2 Ground shields, ground wires, metallic armour and conductors not under test.
 - .3 High Potential (Hipot) Testing.
 - .1 Conduct hipot testing at 100 % of original factory test voltage in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
 - .4 Leakage Current Testing.
 - .1 Raise voltage in steps from zero to maximum values as specified by manufacturer for type of cable being tested.
 - .2 Hold maximum voltage for specified time period by manufacturer.
 - .3 Record leakage current at each step.

- .7 Provide Departmental Representative with list of test results showing location at which each test was made, circuit tested and result of each test. Include results in Commissioning Manual.

- .8 Remove and replace entire length of cable if cable fails to meet any of test criteria.

END OF SECTION