



Designation: F855 – 17

# Standard Specifications for Temporary Protective Grounds to Be Used on De-energized Electric Power Lines and Equipment<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F855; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 These specifications cover the equipment making up the temporary grounding system used on de-energized electric power lines, electric supply stations, and equipment.

1.2 It is common practice for the users of protective grounding equipment to prepare complete instructions and regulations to govern in detail the correct use and maintenance of such equipment.

1.3 The uses and maintenance of this equipment are beyond the scope of these specifications.

1.4 These specifications for a system of protective grounding utilizing copper cables are covered in four parts, as follows:

	Sections
Clamps for Temporary Protective Grounds	4 – 16
Ferrules for Temporary Protective Grounds	17 – 30
Cables for Temporary Protective Grounds	31 – 39
Protective Grounds (Complete Assembly With Clamps, Ferrules, and Cable)	40 – 52

1.5 Each of the four parts is an entity of itself, but is listed as a part of the system for completeness and clarification.

1.6 Currents presented in [Table 1](#) are based upon cable melting times, as determined from equations by I. M. Onderdonk and are to be used in situations involving an asymmetry value less than 20 % ( $X/R \leq 1.8$ ). See [Appendix X1](#).

1.6.1 Currents presented in [Table 2](#) are based upon the values from EPRI Project RP2446 Computer Program RTGC “A Desktop Computer Program for Calculating Rating of Temporary Grounding Cables” and are to be used in situations involving an asymmetry value greater than 20 % ( $X/R \geq 1.8$ ), see [Appendix X2](#).

NOTE 1—[Table 1](#) represents the clamp and assembly ratings that existed prior to this revision. [Table 2](#) represents new ratings now required for high  $X/R$  situations.

1.6.2 See [Appendix X1](#) and [Appendix X2](#) for a discussion of these topics.

<sup>1</sup> These specifications are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F18 on Electrical Protective Equipment for Workers and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F18.45 on Mechanical Apparatus.

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1.7 The values stated in Newton-Meter units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are the inch-pound units.

1.8 The following precautionary caveat pertains to the test method portions, Sections 12 and 25 of these specifications: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.9 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- [B172](#) Specification for Rope-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors Having Bunch-Stranded Members, for Electrical Conductors
- [B173](#) Specification for Rope-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors Having Concentric-Stranded Members, for Electrical Conductors
- [D470](#) Test Methods for Crosslinked Insulations and Jackets for Wire and Cable
- [D753](#) Specification for General Purpose Polychloroprene Jacket for Wire and Cable (Withdrawn 1984)<sup>3</sup>
- [D2219](#) Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) Insulation for Wire and Cable, 60°C Operation
- [D2633](#) Test Methods for Thermoplastic Insulations and Jackets for Wire and Cable
- [D2768](#) Specification for General-Purpose Ethylene-Propylene Rubber Jacket for Wire and Cable (Withdrawn 2007)<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

**TABLE 1 Protective Ground Cable, Ferrule, Clamp and Assembly Ratings for Symmetrical Current**

Grade	Grounding Clamp Torque Strength, min				Short Circuit Properties <sup>A</sup>								Continuous Current Rating, A RMS, 60 Hz
	Yield <sup>B</sup>		Ultimate		Withstand Rating, Symmetrical kA RMS, 60 Hz			Ultimate Rating Capacity <sup>CD</sup> , Symmetrical kA RMS, 60 Hz					
	lbf-in.	n-m	lbf-in.	n-m	15 cycles (250 ms)	30 cycles (500 ms)	Copper Cable Size	15 cycles (250 ms)	30 cycles (500 ms)	60 cycles (1 s)	Maximum Copper Test Cable Size		
1	280	32	330	37	14	10	#2	18	13	9	2/0	200	
2	280	32	330	37	21	15	1/0	29	21	14	4/0	250	
3	280	32	330	37	27	20	2/0	37	26	18	4/0	300	
4	330	37	400	45	34	25	3/0	47	33	23	250 kcmil	350	
5	330	37	400	45	43	30	4/0	59	42	29	250 kcmil	400	
6	330	37	400	45	54	39	250 kcmil or 2 2/0	70	49	35	350 kcmil	450	
7	330	37	400	45	74	54	350 kcmil or 2 4/0	98	69	48	550 kcmil	550	

<sup>A</sup> Withstand and ultimate short circuit properties are based on performance with surges not exceeding 20 % asymmetry factor (see 9.1 and 12.3.4.2).

<sup>B</sup> Yield shall mean no permanent deformation such that the clamp cannot be reused throughout its entire range of application.

<sup>C</sup> Ultimate rating represents a symmetrical current which the assembly or individual components shall carry for the specified time.

<sup>D</sup> Ultimate values are based upon application of Onderdonk's equation to 98 % of nominal circular mil area allowed by Specifications B172 and B173.

NOTE 1—TPG testing is done on complete assemblies. Assembly ratings assume the grade of lowest graded component (see 43.1.6).

[D2770 Specification for Ozone-Resisting Ethylene-Propylene Rubber Integral Insulation and Jacket for Wire and Cable \(Withdrawn 2007\)](#)<sup>3</sup>

[E8/E8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials](#)

2.2 *ANSI Standard*:<sup>4</sup>

[C 37.09 Standard Test Procedure for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers Rated on a Symmetrical Basis](#)

2.3 *ICEA/NEMA Standard*:<sup>5</sup>

[ICEA S-19-81/NEMA WC 3-80 \(R 1986\) Rubber Insulated Wire and Cable for the Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy](#)

2.4 *IEC Standard*:<sup>6</sup>

[IEC 61230 Ed. 2, 2008, Portable Equipment for Earthing or Earthing and Short-Circuiting](#)

2.5 *IEEE Standard*:<sup>7</sup>

[IEEE 386 Standard for Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power Distribution Systems Above 600V](#)

[IEEE 1048 Guide for Protective Grounding of Power Lines](#)

[IEEE 1246 Guide for Temporary Protective Grounding Systems Used in Substations](#)

<sup>4</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

<sup>5</sup> Available from Insulated Cable Engineers Assoc., P.O. Box P, South Yarmouth, MA 02664.

<sup>6</sup> Available from International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), 3 rue de Varembe, Case postale 131, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iec.ch>.

<sup>7</sup> Available from Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 445 Hoes Ln., P.O. Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08854-1331, <http://www.ieee.org>.

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *continuous current rating*—designated RMS current which can be carried continuously under specified conditions.

3.1.2 *protective ground assembly*—a temporary electrical connection between a source of potential energization and the earth, rated for the maximum anticipated fault current or continuous induced current, or both.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—Throughout this specification, kcmil = 1000 circular mils.

3.1.3 *protective grounding equipment*—devices installed temporarily on de-energized electric power circuits for the purposes of potential equalization and to conduct a short circuit current for a specified duration (time).

3.1.4 *time to failure*—failure time of the cable is the time between the initiation of current flow and the instant at which arcing begins.

3.1.5 *ultimate capacity*—this represents a current which it is calculated the component is capable of conducting for the specified time. It is expected that component damage may result. The component shall not be reused, except in test situations.

3.1.6 *withstand rating*—this represents a near symmetrical current which shall be conducted without any component being damaged sufficiently to prevent being operable and reusable. The protective ground shall be capable of passing a second test at this current after being cooled to ambient temperature.

**TABLE 2 Ultimate Assembly Rating for High X/R Ratio Applications**

Grade Size	Rating Rated Current (kA)	High Asymmetrical Test Requirements X/R = 30															Test Duration (cycles)	1 <sup>st</sup> Test (Mega amps <sup>2</sup> -s)
		Cycle Current Peak Values (kA) Rating X 2.69																
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th		
1H	15	41	37	34	32	30	28	27	26	25	25	24	24	23	23	23	15	74
2H	25	68	62	57	53	50	47	45	43	42	41	40	39	38	38	38	15	208
3H	31	84	76	70	65	61	58	56	53	52	50	49	48	47	47	46	15	312
4H	39	105	96	88	82	77	73	70	67	65	63	62	61	60	59	58	15	501
5H	47	127	116	106	99	93	88	84	81	78	76	74	73	72	71	70	15	728
6H	55	148	135	124	116	109	103	98	94	91	89	87	85	84	83	82	15	997
7H	68	183	167	154	143	134	127	121	117	113	110	107	105	104	102	101	15	1523

NOTE 1—The above current values are based on electromechanical test values.

NOTE 2—Assemblies that have been subjected to these shall not be re-used.

NOTE 3—For use with currents exceeding 20 % asymmetry factor.

NOTE 4—See X2.7.2 for additional information.

NOTE 5—Alternate testing circuits are available for laboratories that cannot achieve the above requirements. See Appendix X2 for details.

## CLAMPS FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDS

### 4. Scope

4.1 This specification covers clamps used with ferrules and elastomer or thermoplastic covered flexible cable in the manufacture of protective grounds installed temporarily for protective grounding of de-energized circuits.

### 5. Classification

5.1 Clamps are furnished in, but not limited to, three types according to their function and method of installation, as follows:

5.1.1 *Type I*—Clamps for installation on de-energized conductors equipped with eyes for installation with removable hot sticks.

5.1.2 *Type II*—Clamps for installation on de-energized conductors having permanently mounted hot sticks.

5.1.3 *Type III*—Clamps for installation on permanently grounded conductors or metal structures with tee handles, and eyes or square or hexagon head screw(s), or both.

5.1.4 Other types of special clamps, such as those for cluster grounds or for underground equipment grounding, may be made, tested, and certified by the manufacturer as meeting the requirements of this specification.

5.1.5 Separable insulated connectors used in manufacturing underground equipment grounding assemblies shall meet the requirements of IEEE 386.

5.2 Clamps are furnished in grades according to mechanical strengths, short circuit capabilities, and duration of faults, as indicated in [Table 1](#) or [Table 2](#). For [Table 1](#) grade designations, clamp ratings must include maximum use current and indication whether testing was done at Ultimate or Withstand Ratings. The maximum use current listed shall not exceed the test current used in their electrical short circuit design tests (per [12.3.4](#)).

5.3 Clamps are furnished in two classes according to the characteristics of the main contact jaws:

5.3.1 *Class A*—Clamp jaws with smooth contact surfaces.

5.3.2 *Class B*—Clamp jaws with serrations, or cross hatching, or other means intended to abrade or bite through corrosion products on the surfaces of the conductor being clamped.

### 6. Sizes

6.1 Clamp size is the combination of the main contact and cable size ranges as listed by the manufacturers. It should be noted that the main contact may connect to a cable or bus bar or be used at the “ground end” to connect to a variety of conductive grounded objects.

### 7. Ordering Information

7.1 Orders for clamps under this specification shall include this ASTM designation and the following information:

7.1.1 Quantity,

7.1.2 Name (grounding clamp),

7.1.3 Main contact size ranges, conductor descriptions, and materials which are to be clamped by main contact,

7.1.4 Cable size, material, and description by which clamps are to be assembled,

7.1.5 Type (see [5.1](#)),

7.1.6 Grade (see [5.2](#) and [Table 1](#) or [Table 2](#)),

7.1.7 Class (see [5.3](#)),

7.1.8 Asymmetrical current or other supplementary requirements, if applicable. (See Supplementary Requirements S1 to S10 for styles and designs.)

NOTE 2—A typical ordering description is as follows: 100 Grounding Clamps, Main contact range #2 to 350 kcmil for 2/0 Copper flexible grounding cable, ASTM F855, Type 1, Grade 3, Class A, Design C, Style 7.

NOTE 3—It is expected that manufacturers will publish catalog data conforming to this specification that will combine the requirements of [7.1.1 – 7.1.8](#) in a single product number. With that system, a typical order description is: 100 (Smith Manufacturing Co. Product No. XXXX) grounding clamps ASTM F855, Grade 2-max use 21kA, Ultimate Rating.

### 8. Materials

8.1 Current carrying parts made of copper base or aluminum base alloy shall have the following material properties in accordance with Test Methods [E8/E8M](#):

	Copper Base Alloy	Aluminum Base Alloy
Tensile strength, min	207 MPa (30 000 psi)	207 MPa (30 000 psi)
Yield strength, min	90 MPa (13 000 psi)	138 MPa (20 000 psi)
Elongation, min	6 %	3 %

8.2 Type II clamps shall be equipped with an insulating handle (hot stick) appropriate for the nominal voltage of the circuit to be grounded.

### 9. Electrical and Mechanical Properties

9.1 Electrical and mechanical properties shall conform to the requirements prescribed in [Table 1](#) or [Table 2](#), as appropriate, and the following paragraphs. See [Appendix X1](#) for a discussion and derivation of the current levels in [Table 1](#). See [Appendix X2](#) for a discussion of the effects of asymmetrical current and the derivation of the currents in [Table 2](#).

9.1.1 Types I and II stick installed clamps shall be designed such that a failure does not increase the risk of injury to the user or have excess mechanical strength to prevent failure, defined as follows:

9.1.1.1 In the event the clamp is over-torqued during installation, normal fracture shall be such that the attached cable remains under control by being retained with the stick.

9.1.1.2 Clamps with an ultimate torque strength exceeding 45 N·m (400 lbf·in.) are exempt from the provisions of [9.1.1.1](#).

9.1.2 Resistance from the main contact to the attached cable contact shall be less than that for an equal length of maximum size cable(s) for which the clamp is rated.

9.1.3 Main contacts shall accept and clamp all conductors or structural members in accordance with the manufacturer’s rating.

9.1.4 Clamp shall accept hand assembly of all cables fitted with compatible ferrules as rated per [Table 3](#).

9.1.5 Cable termination shall include a cable support or shall be made to accept a cable supporting ferrule. This support shall secure the entire cable over the jacket and is provided in addition to the electrical connection to the strand.

**TABLE 3 Cable Terminations and Compatible Ferrules for Protective Ground Clamps**

Grounding Clamp			Matching Cable Ferrule		
ASTM Cable Termination Style	Cable Termination Description	Essential Size Data	ASTM Ferrule Type	Ferrule Description	Essential Data <sup>A</sup>
					Size
1	Cable retaining eyebolt	ferrule OD accepted Stud and shroud OD accepted	I	compression	compressed OD
			III	plain stud shrouded compression	stud dia and compressed shroud dia
2	eyebolt and cable support	ferrule or stud dia accepted	I	compression	compressed OD
3	plain bore bolted clamp and cable support		III	plain stud shrouded compression	stud dia and compressed shroud dia
4	plain bore tubular with screws and cable support				
5	plain bore boss	nominal ID 1/2 in. (12.7 mm), 5/8 in. (16 mm), or 3/4 in. (20 mm) and included angle of cone contact	IV	threaded stud shrouded	stud or bolt dia <sup>A</sup> 1/2 in.-13NC, 5/8 in.-11 NC, or 3/4 in.-10 NC and included angle of cone contact
6	plain bore boss and cable support		V	compression	stud size <sup>A</sup> 1/2 in.-13 NC, 5/8 in.-11 NC, or 3/4 in.-10 NC
			IV	bolted shrouded compression threaded stud shrouded compression	
			V	bolted shrouded compression threaded stud compression	
			VI		
7	threaded bore boss	thread size <sup>B</sup> 1/2 in.-13 NC, 5/8 in.-11 NC, or 3/4 in.-10 NC	IV	threaded stud shrouded compression	
8	threaded bore boss and cable support		VI	threaded stud compression ferrule	
9	threaded bore clamp and cable support				

<sup>A</sup> The material shall be copper or aluminum base. The cable size and material description shall include overall outside diameter.

<sup>B</sup> Bolt stud and thread sizes metric conversion is as follows: 1/2 in. – 13 NC ≈ M12 × 1.75, 5/8 in. – 11 NC ≈ M16 × 2.00, 3/4 in. – 10 NC ≈ M20 × 2.50.

9.1.6 Type I clamps shall be operable with clamp sticks and shall fit securely inside a nominal 13 mm (1/2 in.) wide slot in the head of the stick.

## 10. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

10.1 Components shall be free of structural porosity, fins, sharp edges, splits, cracks, and other defects that affect handling or performance.

10.2 All parts shall be formed, machined, and assembled with sufficient accuracy for smooth operation by hand, and shall be free of excessive looseness to the extent detrimental to repeated applications at the recommended installing torque.

10.3 Class A (smooth jaw) clamps shall have smooth contact surfaces free of burrs, fins, or other protuberances that would impair performance.

10.4 Class B (serrated jaw) clamps shall have longitudinally level surfaces that, with clamp movement as specified by the manufacturer, will provide a cleaning effect on the surface of the conductor from the serrations or crosshatching present.

10.5 Snag grinding marks, depressions, and other surface irregularities which do not affect strength, performance, or handling are not cause for rejection.

## 11. Sampling

11.1 A product model represents a manufacturer's design specification standard according to which the production lot is manufactured.

11.2 A production lot shall consist of all clamps of one product model produced at one time.

11.3 A test sample shall consist of two specimens for each different test specified. Specimens are selected at random and shall pass the inspection requirements of Section 13. When a failure occurs in one specimen from the first sample, a second sample from the same lot shall be selected and tested. If the second sample (two specimens) passes, the lot shall be accepted. If one specimen from the second sample fails, the lot shall be rejected.

## 12. Design Tests

12.1 The design tests that follow shall be made on test samples of each product model to verify that the requirements of this specification are met.

### 12.2 Mechanical Torque Strength :

12.2.1 Install the clamp on the main conductor of the minimum and maximum size for which the clamp is rated and apply torsional force to the main screw. Force may be applied to other devices designed to secure the clamp on the conductor.

12.2.2 Measure torque by a torque wrench that indicates torque directly or by another manner easily convertible.

12.2.3 The main conductor is defined as the material(s) for which the clamp is rated to be used.

12.2.4 Yield and ultimate strength shall equal or exceed the values shown in Table 1.

### 12.3 Electrical Short Circuit Capacity:

12.3.1 Assemble the clamp with ferrules and cable in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The current is to be determined by the method described in ANSI C37.09-1979 (R-1989, Section 7). Cables shall have a minimum length of 3 m (10 ft.).

12.3.2 Electrode spacing shall be as specified in Fig. 1, with the clamps in a vertical position, in order that the slack cable length stresses the clamps with electromagnetic tensile impact during test surge.

12.3.3 Test the clamp on the main conductor within the rated range established by manufacturer.

12.3.4 Short circuit values and time durations specified by the customer shall be as specified in Table 1 or Table 2, as appropriate. Table 2 shall be used if no asymmetrical currents have been specified.

12.3.4.1 The withstand rating of Table 1 represents a near symmetrical current which the clamp shall conduct without being damaged sufficiently to prevent being operable and reusable.

12.3.4.2 The ultimate rating of Table 1 represents a current which the clamp shall carry for the specified time. The clamp thus tested might be damaged and shall not be reused.

12.3.4.3 The ultimate rating of Table 2 represents an asymmetrical current at an X/R ratio of 30 which the clamp shall

carry for the specified time. The clamp thus tested might be damaged and shall not be reused.

12.4 Grounding, clamps and ferrules tested at their continuous current rating shall have a lower maximum temperature than that of the maximum size copper main or tap cable for which rated. Temperature shall be measured at the warmest spot on the clamp, midpoint on the ferrule and on the metal strand at the midpoint of the main and top conductors, each a minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft).

### 13. Inspection and Product Testing

13.1 The clamps shall be inspected and tested as follows:

13.1.1 Verification of the main contact and cable capacities shall be in accordance with 9.1.2 and 9.1.3.

13.1.2 Visual inspection and hand operation to verify workmanship, finish, and appearance shall be in accordance with Section 10.

13.1.3 Torque test on a test sample shall be in accordance with 12.2.

### 14. Acceptance, Rejection, and Rehearing

14.1 At the option of the purchaser, a production lot may be subjected to the following:

14.1.1 Inspection in accordance with 13.1 for operation, main contact range, workmanship, and appearance. Individual clamps that do not conform may be rejected.

14.1.2 Resistance comparison test in accordance with 9.1.2.

14.2 Material that fails to conform to the requirements of this specification may be rejected. Rejection should be reported to the producer or supplier promptly and in writing. In case of dissatisfaction with the results of the test, the producer or supplier may make claim for a rehearing.

14.3 If electrical, or mechanical testing, or both, are required by a user prior to acceptance, minimum testing shall be done in accordance with this specification for any part or for all of the tests to be performed.

### 15. Certification

15.1 When specified in the purchase order or contract, a manufacturer's or supplier's certification shall be furnished to the purchaser that the clamps were manufactured, sampled, tested, and inspected in accordance with this specification and found to meet the requirements. When specified in the purchase order or contract, a report of design test, or surge test oscillogram, or both, shall be furnished.

### 16. Packaging and Package Marking

16.1 Clamps shall be marked with the name or logo of the manufacturer, identity number, and date code to indicate year of manufacture.

16.2 A packing list indicating manufacturer's product numbers and quantities of each different clamp shall be provided with each shipment.

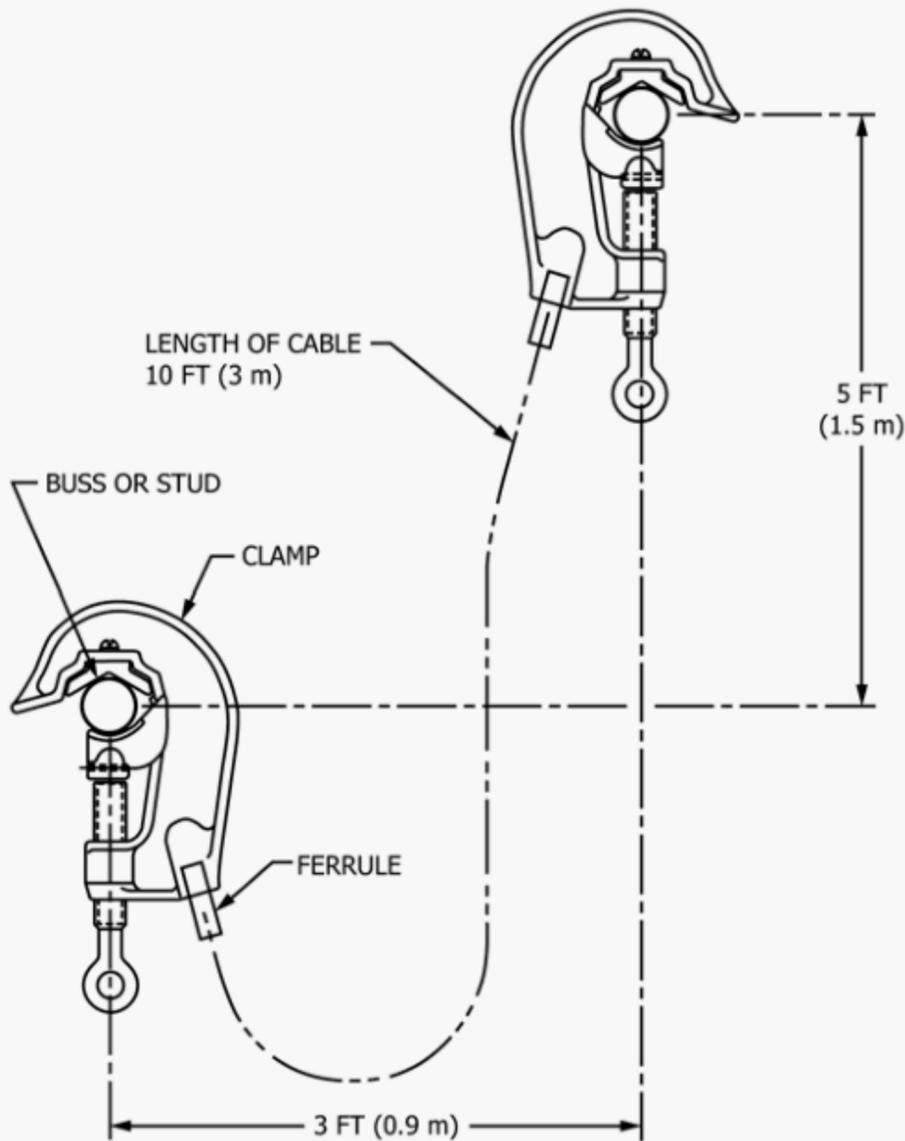


FIG. 1 Fixture for Testing Ground Clamps, Ferrules, Cables, and Jumpers

16.3 Each shipment shall be packaged to provide protection of the contents appropriate for the mode of transportation.

**CABLE FERRULES FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDS**

**17. Scope**

17.1 This specification covers ferrules used with cables, clamps, and connectors in the manufacture of protective grounds, installed temporarily for protective grounding of de-energized circuits.

**18. Classification**

18.1 Ferrules are furnished in five types as shown in Table 4 and Table 5, and are as follows:

18.1.1 *Type I*—Compression ferrule is cylindrical and made for installation on cable stranding by compression.

18.1.2 *Type III*—Plain stud-shrouded compression ferrule has a stepped bore that accepts entire cable over jacket.

18.1.3 *Type IV*—Threaded stud shrouded compression ferrule has a stepped bore that accepts entire cable over jacket and has male threads at forward end.

18.1.4 *Type V*—Bolted shrouded compression ferrule has internal threads and a bolt at forward end.

18.1.5 *Type VI*—Threaded stud compression ferrule has male threads at forward end.

18.2 Ferrules are furnished in grades in accordance with cable capacity, short circuit capabilities, and duration of faults as indicated in Table 1 or Table 2. For Table 1 grade designations, ferrule ratings must include maximum use current and indication whether testing was done at Ultimate or Withstand Ratings. The maximum use current listed shall not

exceed the test current used in their electrical short circuit design tests (per 25.2.3).

**19. Size**

19.1 Ferrule size is the combination of cable capacity, stud description, and size after installation of cable (see Table 1 for standard sizes according to types and minimum grade requirements).

**20. Ordering Information**

20.1 Orders for ferrules under this specification should include this ASTM designation and the following information:

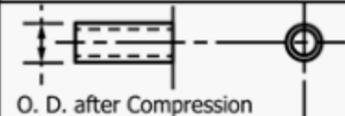
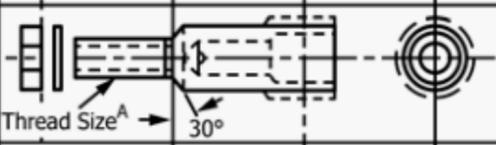
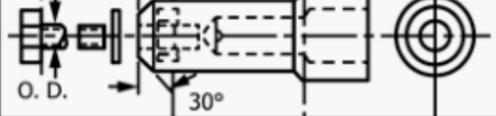
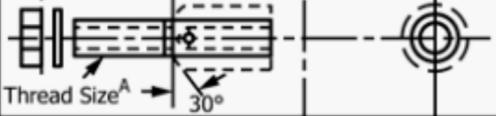
- 20.1.1 Quantity,
- 20.1.2 Unit of measure (each or pair),
- 20.1.3 Name (grounding cable ferrules),
- 20.1.4 Tap contact size, description, and material of clamp or connector in which ferrule is to be installed,
- 20.1.5 Cable description, to include strand size, material, and outside diameter on which ferrule is to be installed,
- 20.1.6 Type (see 18.1),
- 20.1.7 Grade (see 18.2 and Table 2), and
- 20.1.8 Asymmetrical current or other supplementary requirements, if applicable (see Supplementary Requirements S1 to S17).

NOTE 4—A typical ordering description is as follows: 100 Pairs Grounding Cable Ferrules, for tap contact 5/8-11 NC aluminum clamp and grounding cable 4/0-2019 W CU 21 mm (0.83 in.) O.D., ASTM F855, Type IV, Grade 5 or 5H.

NOTE 5—It is expected that manufacturers will publish catalog data conforming to this specification which will combine the requirements of 20.1.2 – 20.1.8 in a single product number. With that system, a typical order description is as follows: 100 (Smith Manufacturing Co. Product

**TABLE 4 Protective Ground Cable Ferrule Physical Specifications**

Note—Inspection or vent holes are optional for Types III, IV, V, and VI.

Type	Description	Shape	Minimum Specifications to be Supplied by Manufacturers in Addition to Cable Capacity and Material
I	Compression		Installing Die Code O. D. after Installation
III	Plain Stud Shrouded Compression		Installing Die Codes Stud O. D.
IV	Threaded Stud Shrouded Compression		Installing Die Codes Thread Size <sup>A</sup>
V	Bolted Shrouded Compression		Installing Die Codes Bolt O. D. or Thread Size
VI	Threaded Compression		Installing Die Codes Thread Size <sup>A</sup>

<sup>A</sup> Standard thread sizes are as follows: 1/2 in. – 13 UNC = M12 x 1.75, 5/8 in. – 11 UNC = M16 x 2.00, 3/4 in. – 10 UNC = M20 x 2.50.

TABLE 5 Protective Ground Cable Ferrule and Compatible Clamp Terminations

Note—Inspection or vent holes are optional for Types III, IV, V, and VI.

CABLE FERRULES ASTM			MATCHING GROUNDING CLAMP CABLE TERMINATION ASTM			
ASTM Ferrule Type	Ferrule Description	Illustration of Ferrule Including Essential Interface Application Data Required	ASTM Termination Style	Termination Description	Essential Interface Application Data Required	
I	Compression Ferrule			1.	Cable Retaining Eyebolt	Ferrule or Stud O. D. Accepted
				2.	Eyebolt & Cable Support	
				3.	Plain Bore Clamp and Cable Support	
				4.	Plain Bore Tubular With Screws and Cable Support	
III	Plain Stud Shrouded Compression Ferrule			5.	Plain Bore Boss	Tap Boss I. D. or Thread Size <sup>A</sup> and Material
IV	Threaded Stud Shrouded Compression Ferrule			6.	Plain Bore Boss and Cable Support	
				7.	Threaded Bore Boss	
V	Bolted Shrouded Compression Ferrule			5.	Plain Bore Boss	Tap Boss I. D. and Material
6.	Plain Bore Boss and Cable Support					
VI	Threaded Compression Ferrule			6.	Plain Bore Boss and Cable Support	Tap Boss Thread Size <sup>A</sup> and Material
8.	Threaded Bore Boss and Cable Support					
9.	Threaded Bore Clamp and Cable Support					

<sup>A</sup> Standard thread sizes are as follows: 1/2 in. – 13 UNC = M12 x 1.75, 5/8 in. – 11 UNC = M16 x 2.00, 3/4 in. – 10 UNC = M20 x 2.50.

No. XXXX) grounding cable ferrules, ASTM F855, Grade 5-max use 30kA, Withstand Rating.

**21. Materials**

21.1 Materials used shall meet the requirements of 8.1. Current carrying parts of copper base or aluminum base ferrules shall meet the following requirements:

21.1.1 *Copper Base Alloy*—Copper content 60 % minimum.

21.1.2 *Aluminum Base Alloy*—Aluminum content 90 % minimum.

**22. Electrical and Physical Properties**

22.1 Closed end ferrules utilizing the compression method for cable installation may have a 3 mm (0.125 in.) minimum diameter inspection vent hole through one side at the bottom of the (cable) bore. This applies to Types III, IV, V, and VI.

22.2 Ferrules shall accept cables for which they are rated without alteration of strands, and can be assembled by hand with compatible clamps.

22.3 Table 1 and Table 2 specify current levels. See Appendix X1 for a discussion and the derivation of these current levels for near symmetrical currents. See Appendix X2 for a similar discussion of the asymmetrical current requirements.

**23. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance**

23.1 Components shall be free of structural defects that affect installation, assembly, or performance.

23.2 Minor surface irregularities that do not affect strength or performance are not cause for rejection.

**24. Sampling**

24.1 A product model represents a manufacturer’s design specification according to which the production lot is manufactured.

24.2 A production lot shall consist of all ferrules of one product model produced at one time.

24.3 A test sample shall consist of two specimens selected at random from a production lot for each different test specified. When a failure occurs in one specimen from the first sample, a second sample shall be selected from the same lot and tested. If the second sample (two specimens) passes, the lot shall be acceptable. If one specimen from the second sample fails, the lot shall be rejected.

**25. Design Tests**

25.1 Design tests shall be made on test samples of each product model to verify that the requirements of the specification are met.

25.2 *Electrical Short-Circuit Capacity:*

25.2.1 Install the ferrules in accordance with specifications on maximum capacity grounding cable and clamps which have been rated. The current is to be determined by the method described in ANSI C37.09, Section 7. Cables shall have a minimum length of 3 m (10 ft).

25.2.2 Cable configuration and electrode spacing shall be as specified in Fig. 1, with the clamps in the vertical position, in order that the slack cable length stresses the ferrules with electromagnetic tensile impact during test surge.

25.2.3 Short circuit values and time durations specified by the customer shall be as specified in **Table 1** or **Table 2**, as appropriate.

25.2.3.1 The withstand rating of **Table 1** represents a near symmetrical current which ferrules shall conduct without being damaged sufficiently to prevent being operable and reusable.

25.2.3.2 The ultimate rating of **Table 1** represents a symmetrical current which the ferrule shall carry for the specified time. **Table 2** represents an ultimate current at a specified *X/R* ratio of 30 which the ferrule shall carry for the specified time. The ferrule thus tested might be damaged and shall not be reused except for test purposes.

25.2.3.3 The ultimate rating of **Table 2** represents an asymmetrical current at an *X/R* ratio of 30 which the ferrule shall carry for the specified time. The ferrules thus tested might be damaged and shall not be reused.

25.3 *Continuous Current Rating*—Grounding, clamps and ferrules tested at their continuous current rating shall have a lower maximum temperature than that of the maximum size copper main or tap cable for which rated. Temperature shall be measured at the warmest spot on the clamp, midpoint on the ferrule and on the metal strand at the midpoint of the main and top conductors, each a minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft).

## 26. Inspection

26.1 Visual and gaging inspection shall verify workmanship, finish, and appearance in accordance with Section 23.

## 27. Acceptance, Rejection, and Rehearing

27.1 At the option of the purchaser, a production lot may be subjected to the following:

27.1.1 Gaging inspection in accordance with Section 26. Individual ferrules that do not conform may be rejected.

27.1.2 A test sample may be tested for continuous current, or surge, or both, in accordance with **Table 1** or **Table 2**, as appropriate.

27.1.3 Failure of two specimens from two test samples which have been properly installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications shall be cause for rejection of the production lot from which the samples were taken.

27.1.4 Material that fails to conform to the requirements of this specification may be rejected. Rejection should be reported to the producer or supplier promptly and in writing. In case of dissatisfaction with the results of the test, the producer or supplier may make claim for a rehearing.

## 28. Certification

28.1 When specified in the purchase order or contract, a producer's or supplier's certification shall be furnished to the purchaser that the ferrules were manufactured, sampled, tested, and inspected in accordance with this specification and have been found to meet the requirements. When specified in the purchase order or contract, a report of design test shall be furnished.

## 29. Product Marking

29.1 Ferrules shall be marked with the manufacturer's identity code.

## 30. Packaging

30.1 Each shipment shall be packaged to provide protection of the contents appropriate for the mode of transportation.

### CABLES FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDS

## 31. Scope

31.1 This specification covers the elastomer or thermoplastic covered flexible cable used with ferrules, clamps, and connectors in the manufacture of protective grounds, installed temporarily for protective grounding of de-energized circuits.

## 32. Classification

32.1 Grounding cables have flexible elastomer or thermoplastic jackets primarily for mechanical protection of the conductor it covers.

32.2 Electrical characteristics shall be in accordance with **Table 1** or **Table 2**. See **Appendix X1** for a discussion and derivation of near symmetrical current levels. See **Appendix X2** for a discussion of asymmetrical current requirements.

32.3 Grounding cables are furnished in three types, as follows:

32.3.1 *Type I*—Cables shall have stranded soft drawn copper conductor with stranding of 665 wires or more #30 AWG (0.254 mm/0.0100 in. diameter) or #34 AWG (0.160 mm/0.0063 in. diameter) wire, and elastomer jackets rated by the manufacturer flexible for installation and serviceable for continuous use at temperatures ranging from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) through  $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+194^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

32.3.2 *Type II*—Cables shall have stranded soft drawn copper conductor with stranding of 133 wires or more for Size #2, or 259 wires or more for size 1/0 and larger, and elastomer jackets rated by the manufacturer flexible for installation and serviceable for continuous use at temperatures ranging from  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-13^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) to  $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+194^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

32.3.3 *Type III*—Cables shall have stranded soft drawn copper conductor with stranding of 665 wires or more #30 AWG (0.0100 in. diameter) and thermoplastic jackets rated by the manufacturer flexible for installation and serviceable for continuous use at temperatures ranging from  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+14^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) through  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $+140^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

NOTE 6—The use of Type III jacketed cables is restricted to open areas or spaces with adequate ventilation, so that fumes which could be produced by overheating the jacket during a short circuit fault on the cable can be dispersed.

32.4 Nonstandard cables and conductors which meet the electrical requirements of standard cables in accordance with **Table 1** or **Table 2** may be utilized at the discretion of the user.

## 33. Size

33.1 Cable sizes shall be stated in American Wires Gage numbers (AWG). (See **Table 6** for standard sizes and a comparison of AWG and SI wire sizes.)

## 34. Ordering Information

34.1 Orders for cables under this specification shall include this ASTM designation and the following information:

TABLE 6 AWG Versus Metric Wire Sizes

Circular Mils	Equivalent Circular Mils	AWG Size	Metric Wire Size, mm <sup>2</sup>
...	365 100	...	185
350 000	...	...	...
300 000	...	...	150
250 000	...	...	...
...	237 800	...	120
211 600	...	4/0	...
...	187 500	...	95
...	187 500	...	95
167 800	...	3/0	...
167 800	...	3/0	...
...	138 100	...	70
133 100	...	2/0	...
105 600	...	1/0	...
...	98 680	...	50
83 690	...	1	...
...	69 070	...	35
...	69 070	...	35
66 360	...	2	...

- 34.1.1 Quantity,
- 34.1.2 Unit of measure, (feet or meters),
- 34.1.3 Type (see Section 32),
- 34.1.4 Size (see Section 33), and
- 34.1.5 Conductor material, if other than Type I, Type II, or Type III.

NOTE 7—A typical ordering description is as follows: 100 feet ASTM F855 Type I Copper Grounding Cable 1/0 AWG.

NOTE 8—It is expected that manufacturers will publish catalog data conforming to this specification which will combine the requirements of 34.1.1 – 34.1.5 in a single product number. With that system, a typical order description is as follows: 100 ft (Smith Manufacturing Co. Product No. XXXXX) Grounding Cable, ASTM F855, Type I.

35. Materials

35.1 Copper Conductor:

35.1.1 Type I Cables— Specification B172, Class K or M, or bunch stranded equal, copper.

35.1.2 Type II Cables— Specification B173, Class H, Specification B172, Class I, K, or M, or bunch stranded equal, copper.

35.1.3 Type III Cables— Specification B172, Class K, or bunch stranded equal, copper.

35.1.4 Except as otherwise modified by this specification, grounding cables shall conform to the dc resistance requirements of Table 6.5-1 of ICEA S-19-81/NEMA WC 3-80 (R 1986).

35.1.5 See Table 7 for cable stranding.

35.2 Jacketing:

35.2.1 General—The jacket material shall be flexible without cracking within the temperature ranges established in 32.2.

35.2.2 Thickness—All grounding cable jackets covered by this specification shall have a minimum thickness of 1.14 mm (0.045 in.).

35.2.3 Material:

35.2.3.1 All jacket material shall conform to Specifications D753 (for polychloroprene), D2768 and D2770 (for ethylene propylene rubber), and D2219 (for PVC combinations).

35.2.3.2 Thermoplastic rubber, when used, shall possess the following:

Tensile strength, min (1500 psi)	10.3 MPa
Elongation, min	250 %

35.2.3.3 Sample after aging by heat (oven for 168 h at 70 ± 1°C) and oil immersion (18 h at 121 ± 1°C) at 75 % of original values.

36. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

36.1 Cable shall be free of structural defects that affect installation, assembly, or performance.

36.2 Minor surface irregularities that do not affect strength or performance are not cause for rejection.

37. Sampling

37.1 Sampling for jacket tests shall be in accordance with Methods D470.

37.2 Sampling for Electrical Short Circuit Testing:

37.2.1 A product model represents a manufacturer’s design specification according to which production lot is manufactured.

37.2.2 A production lot shall consist of all cable of one product model produced at one time.

37.2.3 A test sample shall consist of two specimens of cable, each a minimum of 3 m (10 ft) long, selected at random from a production lot for each different test specified. When a failure occurs in one specimen from the first sample, a second sample shall be selected from the same lot and tested. If the second sample (two specimens) passes, the lot shall be accepted. If one specimen from the second sample fails, the lot shall be rejected.

TABLE 7 Rope Lay Stranded Copper Conductors

Area of Cross Section, cmils	AWG Size	Class H		Class I		Class K		Class M		
		No. of Wires	Dia of Wires, mils	No. of Wires in each Member	No. of Wires 0.0201 in. In Dia (#24 AWG)	Strand Construction	No. of Wires 0.0100 in. in Dia (#30 AWG)	Strand Construction	No. of Wires 0.0063 in. In Dia (#34 AWG)	Strand Construction
350 000	...	427	28.6	7	882	7 × 7 × 18	3458	19 × 7 × 2*6	8806	37 × 7 × 34
300 000	...	427	26.5	7	735	7 × 7 × 15	2989	7 × 7 × 61	7581	19 × 7 × 57
250 000	...	427	24.2	7	637	7 × 7 × 13	2499	7 × 7 × 51	6384	19 × 7 × 48
211 600	4/0	259	28.6	7	532	19 × 28	2107	7 × 7 × 43	5320	19 × 7 × 40
167 800	3/0	259	25.5	7	418	19 × 22	1666	7 × 7 × 34	4256	19 × 7 × 32
133 100	2/0	259	22.7	7	342	19 × 18	1323	7 × 7 × 27	3325	19 × 7 × 25
105 600	1/0	259	20.2	7	266	19 × 14	1064	19 × 56	2646	7 × 7 × 54
66 360	#2	133	22.3	7	161	7 × 23	665	19 × 35	1666	7 × 7 × 34

**38. Tests**

38.1 The testing of jackets shall conform to Test Methods D470 and D2633 and 35.2.3.2.

**39. Protective Cable Ratings**

39.1 The current values listed in Table 1 are divided into three general headings: withstand, ultimate and continuous. Table 2 lists ultimate only.

39.1.1 *Continuous Capacity*—Designated RMS current which the cable can carry under specified conditions.

**39.2 Current-Carrying Capabilities :**

39.2.1 Table 1 currents are based upon the fusing (melting) current-time values for copper derived from I. M. Onderdonk’s equation (see Fig. 2 and Appendix X1). The cable thus tested might be damaged and shall not be reused except in testing situations. Table 1 is based on surges not exceeding 20 % asymmetry factor.

39.2.2 The values shown in Table 2 are based upon reduced values taken from EPRI Project RP2446 Computer Program RTGC, “A Desktop Computer Program for Calculating Rating of Temporary Grounding Cables” using an X/R ratio of 30 as shown in the notes of Table 2. See Appendix X2 for a discussion of asymmetrical current resulting from higher X/R ratios and further recommendations.

39.2.3 The rationalization for detailing the grounding cable ratings in the manner in which it is presented is that it enables

the user to choose which cable and which rating is required for the user’s system and company’s philosophy.

39.2.3.1 The exterior jacket of the cable is provided for the protection of the inner strands only.

**ASSEMBLED TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDS**

**40. Scope**

40.1 This specification covers temporary protective grounds assembled with clamps, ferrules, and elastomercovered flexible cable primarily intended to be installed temporarily for protective grounding of de-energized circuits.

**41. Classification**

41.1 Protective grounds may be furnished with various combinations of clamps including, but not limited to, the following:

41.1.1 *Design I*—Protective grounds are equipped with a conductor clamp (Type I or Type II) on each end of the cable.

41.1.2 *Design II*—Protective grounds are equipped with a conductor clamp (Type I or Type II) on one end of the cable, and a ground clamp (Type III) on the other end.

41.1.3 *Design III*—Protective grounds are equipped with a ground clamp (Type III) on each end of the cable.

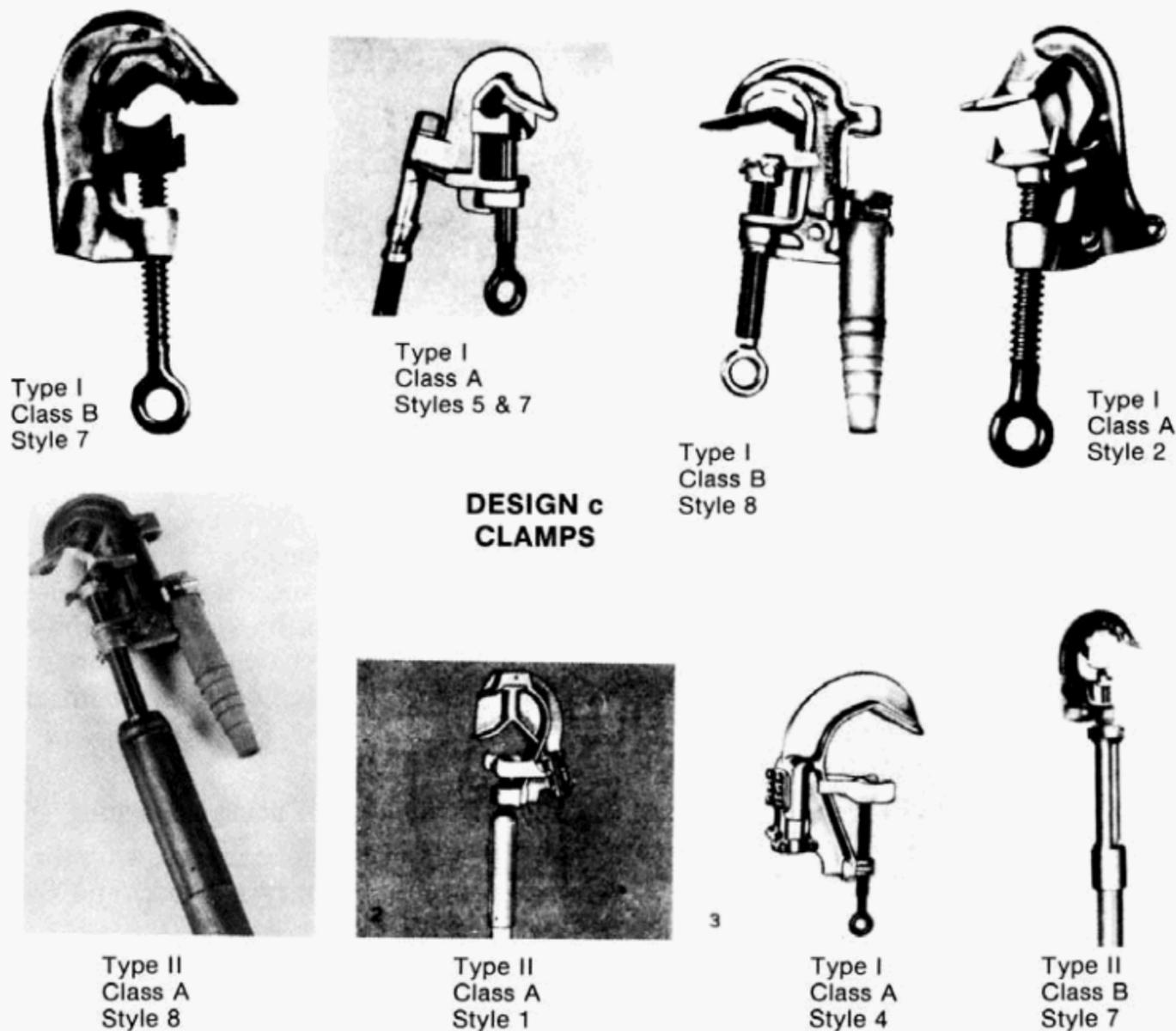


FIG. 2 Design c Clamps

41.1.4 *Design IV*—Protective grounds are equipped with either a conductor or ground clamp on one end of the cable and the same or special (ground cluster or other) clamp at the other end.

41.1.5 *Design V*—Protective grounds are equipped with various special clamps or fittings designed for use on underground equipment. If separable insulated connectors are utilized, they shall meet the requirements of IEEE 386.

41.2 Protective grounds are furnished in grades according to short circuit capabilities and duration of faults as indicated in **Table 1** or **Table 2**. For **Table 1** grade designations, assembly ratings must include maximum use current and indication whether testing was done at Ultimate or Withstand Ratings. The maximum use current listed shall not exceed the test current used in their electrical short circuit design test.

41.2.1 The short circuit rating associated to a protective grounding assembly shall be the same as the rating of the component with the lowest short circuit rating.

NOTE 9—For example, consider an underground equipment protective grounding assembly consisting of a separable insulated connector, a cable and a clamp. Typically, the separable insulated connector will be the weakest link in such a grounding assembly, and its rating must not be higher than 10 kA for 10 cycles, which is the rating of the separable insulated connector.

41.3 Protective grounds are furnished in two classes according to the characteristics of the clamp main contact jaws:

41.3.1 *Class A*—Protective grounds have conductor clamps with jaws having smooth (without serration or cross hatching) contact surfaces.

41.3.2 *Class B*—Protective grounds have conductor clamps with jaws having serrations or cross hatching or other means intended to abrade or bite through corrosion products on the surfaces of the conductor being clamped.

**42. Sizes**

42.1 Protective grounds size is the combination of the main contact and cable size range as listed by the manufacturers. Cable lengths shall be as specified by the purchaser, and the measured length shall include cables and their ferrules prior to securing to the clamp(s).

**43. Ordering Information**

43.1 Orders for protective grounds under this specification shall include this ASTM designation and the following information:

- 43.1.1 Quantity,
- 43.1.2 Name (Protective Ground),
- 43.1.3 Main clamp contact size ranges, conductor description, and materials which are to be clamped by main contact of clamp on each end of cable,
- 43.1.4 Cable size, lengths, material, and description by which protective grounds are to be assembled,
- 43.1.5 Design (see 41.1),
- 43.1.6 Grade for each component; grade of protective ground assembly assumes grade of lowest graded component (see 41.2 and **Table 1** or **Table 2**),
- 43.1.7 Class (see 41.3), and
- 43.1.8 Asymmetrical current or other supplementary requirements, if applicable (see Supplementary Requirements S1 to S10).

NOTE 10—A typical ordering description is as follows: 100 protective grounds, main contact range #2 to 350 kcmil with 6 ft (1.828 m) 2/0 copper flexible grounding cable, ASTM F855, Type 1, Grade 3 or 3H, Class A, Design C, Style 7.

NOTE 11—It is expected that manufacturers will publish catalog data on clamps, cables, and ferrules conforming to this specification: 100 protective grounds, ASTM F855, each as follows: one (Manufacturer’s Catalog

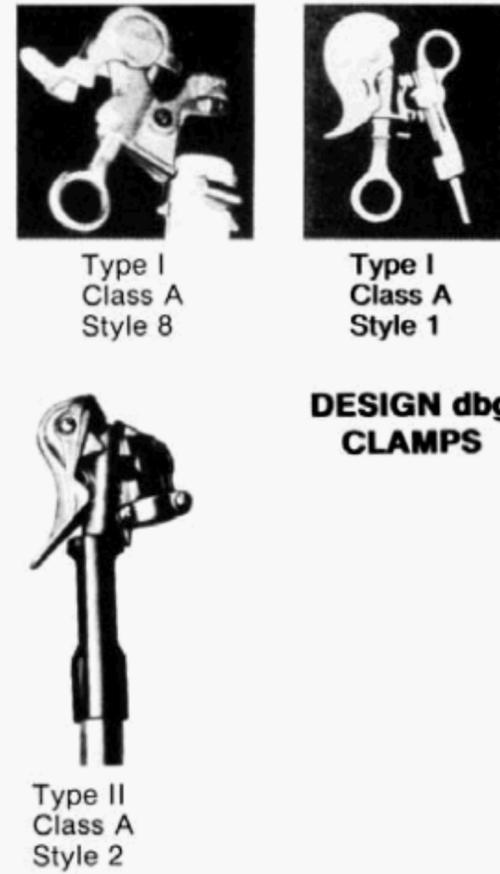


FIG. 4 Design dbg Clamps



Type I  
Class A  
Style 2

**DESIGN ca  
CLAMPS**



Type I  
Class A  
Style 3

FIG. 3 Design ca Clamps

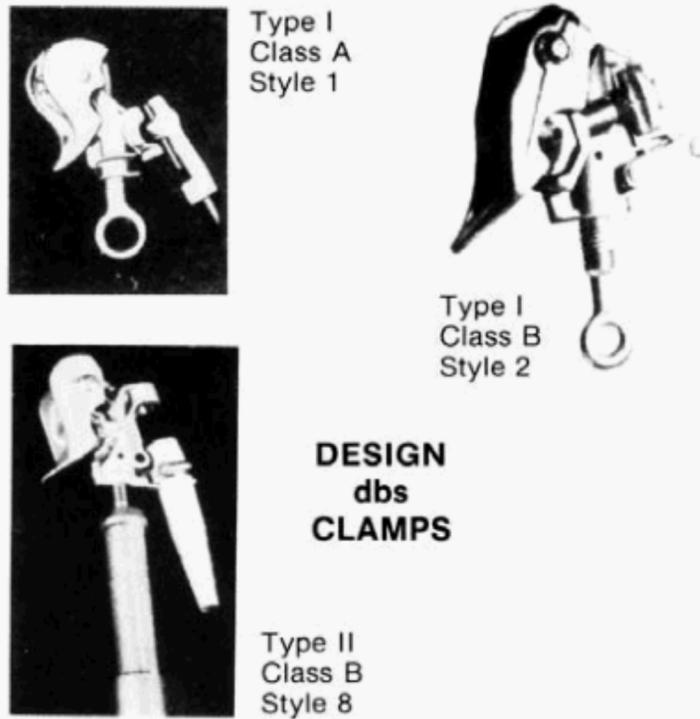


FIG. 5 Design dbS Clamps

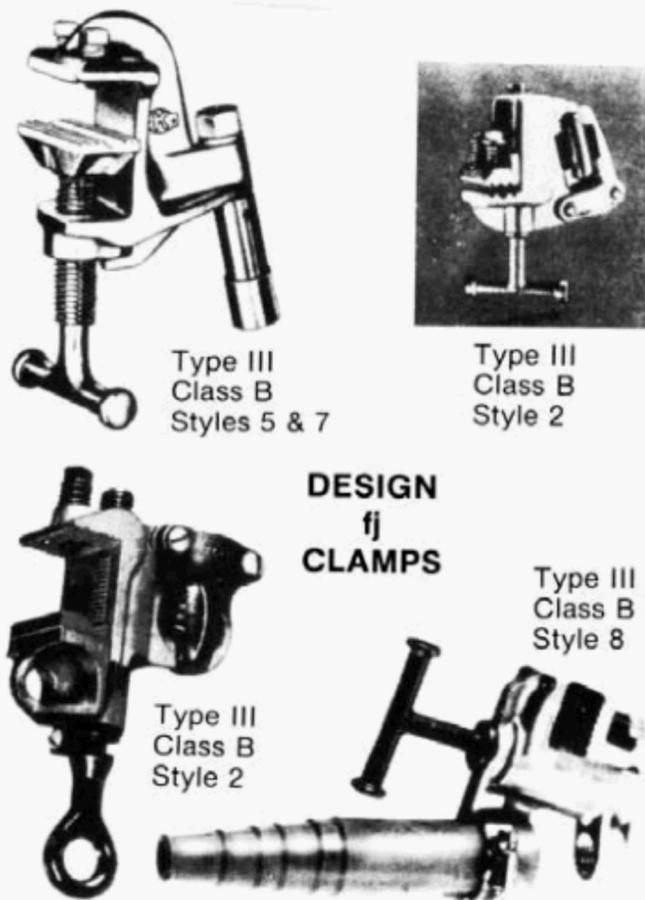
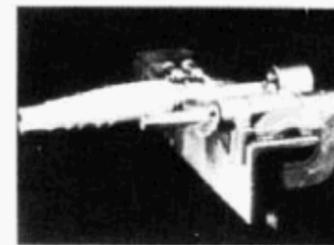


FIG. 6 Design fj Clamps



Type III  
Class B  
Style 2

**DESIGN  
fjk  
CLAMP**



Type III  
Class B  
Style 8

FIG. 7 Design fjk Clamp



Type I  
Class B  
Style 2

**DESIGN ha  
CLAMP**

FIG. 8 Design ha Clamp

No.) clamp one end, 10 ft (Manufacturer's Catalog No.) cable, one (Manufacturer's Catalog No.) clamp one end, or two each or one pair (Manufacturer's Catalog No.) cable ferrules. Manufacturers may catalog protective grounds combining the requirements of 43.1.2 – 43.1.8, by specific catalog numbers to simplify ordering description, as follows: 100 # (Manufacturer's Catalog No.) Protective Grounds, ASTM F855.

**44. Materials**

44.1 Clamps, cables, and ferrules shall meet the requirements prescribed in these specifications.

**45. Electrical and Mechanical Properties**

45.1 Electrical and mechanical properties shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 1 or Table 2, as appro-

priate. See Appendix X1 for a discussion and the derivation of near symmetrical current levels. See Appendix X2 for a discussion of the effects of high asymmetrical current.

**46. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance**

46.1 Components shall be free of structural porosity, fins, sharp edges, splits, cracks, and other defects that affect handling or performance.

46.2 All parts shall be formed, machined, and assembled with sufficient accuracy for smooth operation by hand. Clamps

**CABLE TERMINATIONS AND COMPATIBLE CABLE FERRULES FOR GROUNDING CLAMPS**



**FIG. 9 Cable Terminations and Compatible Cable Ferrules for Grounding Clamps**

shall be free of excessive looseness to the extent detrimental to repeated applications at recommended installing torque.

46.3 Clamps, cables, and ferrules shall be assembled tightly and securely to develop the full short circuit capacity specified in [Table 1](#) or [Table 3](#) as appropriate.

**47. Sampling**

47.1 A component product model represents a manufacturer’s design specification standard according to which the product model is manufactured.

47.2 A production lot shall consist of all protective grounds of one product model produced at one time.

47.3 A test sample consists of two specimens of protective grounds selected at random from a production lot for each

different test specified. When a failure occurs in one specimen from the first sample, a second sample shall be selected from the same lot and tested. If the second sample (two specimens) passes, the lot shall be accepted. If one specimen from the second sample fails, the lot shall be rejected.

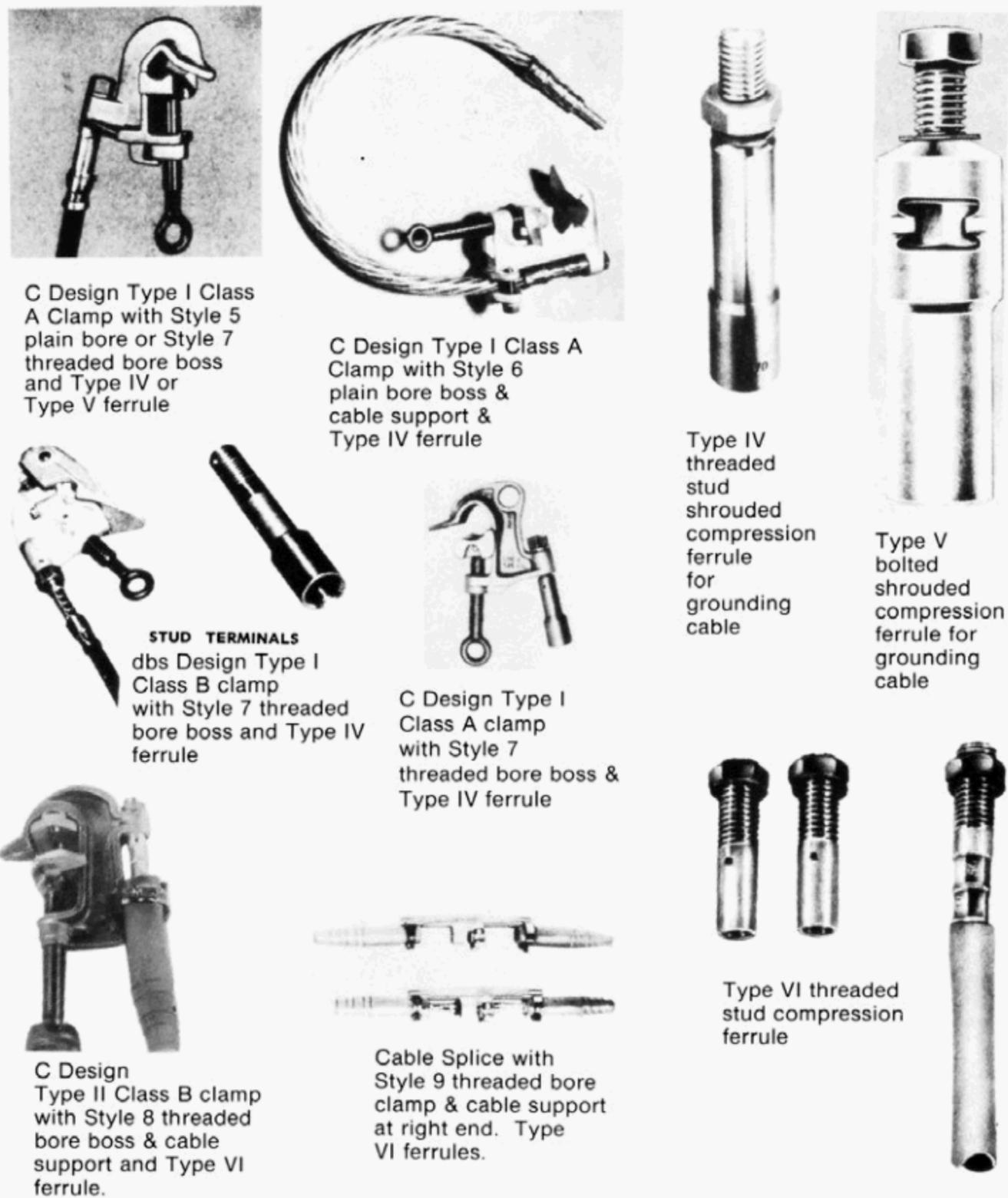
**48. Design Tests**

48.1 Test samples of each component product model shall have been tested by the manufacturer or supplier to verify conformance with the performance requirements of these specifications.

**49. Inspection and Production Testing**

49.1 Inspection and production testing shall include the following:

**CABLE TERMINATIONS AND COMPATIBLE CABLE FERRULES FOR GROUNDING CLAMPS**



**FIG. 10 Cable Terminations and Compatible Cable Ferrules for Grounding Clamps**

49.1.1 Main contact capacities of grounding clamps in accordance with 9.1.2 and 9.1.3,

49.1.2 Visual inspection and hand operation of grounding clamps to verify workmanship, finish, appearance, and tight and secure assembly in accordance with Section 46, and

49.1.3 Verification that the clamps, ferrules and cable sizes, and lengths are as specified by purchaser.

**50. Acceptance, Rejection, and Rehearing**

50.1 At the option of the purchaser, a production lot may be subjected to the following:

50.1.1 Inspection in accordance with Section 49 for operation, main contact range, workmanship, and appearance.

Individual components or permanent assemblies that do not conform may be rejected.

50.1.2 Resistance comparison test of clamps in accordance with 9.1.

50.1.3 Material that fails to conform to the requirements of this specification may be rejected. Rejection should be reported to the producer or supplier promptly and in writing. In case of dissatisfaction with the results of the test, the producer or supplier may make claim for a rehearing.

50.1.4 If electrical testing, or mechanical testing, or both, is required by a user prior to acceptance, it shall be done in accordance with the criteria set down in these specifications for any part or complete assembly, as required.

**51. Certification**

51.1 When specified in the purchase order or contract, a producer’s or supplier’s certification shall be furnished to the purchaser that the components and assemblies were manufactured, sampled, tested, and inspected in accordance with this specification and have been found to meet the requirements.

**52. Packaging and Package Marking**

52.1 Each shipment shall be packaged to provide protection of the contents appropriate for the mode of transportation.

52.2 A packing list indicating the manufacturer’s product numbers and quantities of each different clamp shall be provided with each shipment.

**SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS**

One or more of the following supplementary requirements shall be applied only when specified by purchaser in the inquiry, contract, or order. Details shall be agreed on by the producer or supplier and the purchaser. Supplementary requirements shall in no way negate any requirement of the specification itself.

**CLAMPS AND CABLES FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDING SYSTEMS**

S1. Specific shape or design illustrated in Figs. 3-10 with designations as follows:

“C” shape clamps	design c
“C” adjustable size clamp	design ca
Duckbill gravity actuated clamp	design dbg
Duckbill spring loaded clamp	design dbs
Flat jaw clamp	design fj
Flat jaw clamp with keeper	design fjk
Hinged arm clamp	design ha

S2. *Specific Cable Termination Design*—These are included with matching cable ferrules in Figs. 3-10. Styles are as follows:

- Style 1 Cable retaining eyebolt
- Style 2 Eyebolt and cable support
- Style 3 Plain bore bolted clamp and cable support
- Style 4 Plain bore tubular with screws and cable support
- Style 5 Plain bore boss
- Style 6 Plain bore boss and cable support
- Style 7 Threaded bore boss
- Style 8 Threaded bore boss and cable support
- Style 9 Threaded bore bolted clamp and cable support

S3. Bending stress relief component for cable termination.  
 S4. Design of clamp not included in Figs. 3-10.

S5. Specific short circuit requirement other than as specified in Table 1 and Table 2.

S6. Material(s) more strictly specified than included in Section 8.

S7. Main conductor size, description, or material other than covered by manufacturer’s standard products made to this specification.

S8. Cable size, description, material, or termination specification other than provided by manufacturer’s standard products made to this specification.

S9. Additional product marking, labeling.

S10. Special packaging.

**CABLE FERRULES FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDS**

S11. Type other than specified in 18.1.1 – 18.1.5.

S12. Specific short circuit requirement other than as specified in Table 1 or Table 2.

S13. Physical requirements other than as shown in Table 7.

S14. Materials more strictly specified than included in Section 21.

S15. Additional product marking, labeling.

S16. Special packaging.

S17. Cadweld is not intended for use in protective grounds.

**APPENDIXES**

**(Nonmandatory Information)**

**X1. DISCUSSION OF CABLE FUSING**

X1.1 A discussion of Onderdonk’s Equation and E. R. Stauffacher’s chart taken from the *Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers*,<sup>8</sup> Pages 4 to 84, reprinted with the permission. Fusing current-time for copper conductors and

connections may be determined by an equation developed by I. M. Onderdonk:

$$33 (I/A)^2 S = \log((T_m - T_a) / (234 + T_a) + 1)$$

$$I = A (\log((T_m - T_a) / (234 + T_a) + 1) / 33S)^{1/2}$$

where:

*I* = current in amperes,

<sup>8</sup> Fink, and Beatty, *Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers*, Eleventh ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1978, pp. 4–84.

- A = conductor area in circular mils,
- S = time current applied in seconds,
- $T_m$  = melting point of copper, °C, and
- $T_a$  = ambient temperature, °C.

X1.1.1 *Copper Conductors*—These currents are nominal calculated values for bare copper at an ambient temperature of 40°C. E. R. Stauffacher has prepared a chart of the fusing current for sizes from 30 AWG to 500 000 cmils from 0.1 to 10 s. This chart is based on the assumptions that (1) radiation may be neglected owing to the short time involved, that is, 10 s; (2) resistance of 1 cm cube of copper at 0°C is 1.589 μΩ; (3) temperature-resistance coefficient of copper at 0°C is 1/234; (4) melting point of copper is 1083°C; and (5) ambient temperature is 40°C.

X1.1.2 Solder shall not be used, except for weatherproofing purposes.

X1.1.3 *Bolted Connections*—Generally accepted value of  $T_m$  is 250°C.<sup>8</sup>

X1.2 *Discussion of “A Desktop Computer Program for Calculating Rating of Temporary Grounding Cables”*—The values shown in Table 2 are derived from EPRI Project RP2446 Computer Program RTGC, “A Desktop Computer Program for Calculating Rating of Temporary Grounding Cables.” The program is based on an approach suggested by V. T. Morgan (“Rating of Cables for Short Duration Currents,” IEEE Volume 118, No. 3/4, March/April 1971) which assumes that cable parameters such as resistance, specific heat capacity, linear dimensions, density, and thermal conductivity are quadratic functions of temperature. The derived values listed in the tables are supported by an adequate number of actual fault tests on 1/0 Class K cables (see Table 7) to ensure a high confidence level for the program.

## X2. EFFECT OF ASYMMETRICAL CURRENTS ON TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE GROUNDING EQUIPMENT

X2.1 At de-energized work sites, with temporary protective grounds in place, available fault currents from all sources must be considered. ASTM F855 was originally written around cable fusing equations developed by I. M. Onderdonk (see Appendix X1). Table 1 is based upon these equations, and consider conductor melting only. They reflect a near symmetrical current, as indicated by the footnote, which limits to a maximum asymmetry of 20 %. This limits the circuit inductive reactance to resistance (X/R) ratio to a maximum of approximately 1.8. The success of these tables has been due in large part to lower current values and a worksite location remote from a substation or switchyard.

X2.2 The inclusion of X/R values results in substantially different currents. Instantaneous peak current and variable times for the asymmetrical current to return to a symmetrical form result from X/R variations.

X2.3 Asymmetrical current is defined by the following equation:

$$i = |V_m/Z| [\sin(\omega t + \alpha - \theta) - \epsilon^{-Rt/L} \sin(\alpha - \theta)] \\ = |I| [\sin(\omega t + \alpha - \theta) - \epsilon^{-\omega R t / X} \sin(\alpha - \theta)]$$

where:

- | $V_m$ | = peak voltage available, v,
- |Z| = circuit impedance, Ω,
- |I| = peak current available, A,
- R = circuit resistance, Ω,
- t = time from current initiation,
- $\omega$  = 2πf (radians/s),
- f = frequency, Hz,
- $\alpha$  = voltage angle at current initiation, radians,
- $\theta$  = circuit phase angle, radians, and
- L = circuit inductance X/ω, Ω.
- X = inductive reactance,  $X_L$

X2.4 Study of the equation shows that a near maximum instantaneous peak occurs when t = 0 and the combination of (α - θ) = 0. The equation is divided into two parts. The sine

function represents the symmetrical AC portion. The exponential function represents the decaying DC portion. The summation of the AC and DC portions yields the asymmetrical wave. Also indicated is that the exponential decay of the transient portion is slowed as the X/R increases. See Fig. X2.1

X2.5 Asymmetrical currents are measured as described in ANSI C37.09-1979 (R-1989) Section 7. It is an instantaneous measurement, in that the values may vary with time.

X2.6 Variations due to differing X/R ratios result in variations of peak current amplitudes and the associated time to return to a full symmetrical waveshape. The greater the X/R, the higher the peak and the longer it takes to return to symmetrical form. Fig. X2.1 represents a 47 kA circuit with an X/R of 30 and a 721 J heating. Larger peak currents result in increased heating of the assembly and increased mechanical forces on the clamps. Failure to take this into account may result in the loss of worker protection.

X2.7 Test values listed in Table 2 have been created to provide information on minimum testing currents required to ensure the grounding assembly is capable of use in high X/R situations.

X2.7.1 For circuits with an X/R > 1.8, the required asymmetrical test currents are listed in columns 4 and 5. These test values represent the peak values of the first and last cycles of the waveform in a 15 cycle test. From Fig. X2.1 it can be seen that the waveform has not fully decayed to full symmetry in 15 cycles, therefore the RMS value of the last cycle is higher than the overall RMS rating of the conductor.

X2.7.2 Alternate testing means: If laboratories are unable to achieve the required waveform of Table 2, with peak currents and decay characteristics as specified in columns 3 through 17, along with the thermal I<sup>2</sup>t requirements of column 19, alternate test circuits are available. The alternate test may be performed by increasing the RMS test current, varying the X/R ratio, or a combination of both. The resulting test current waveform shall

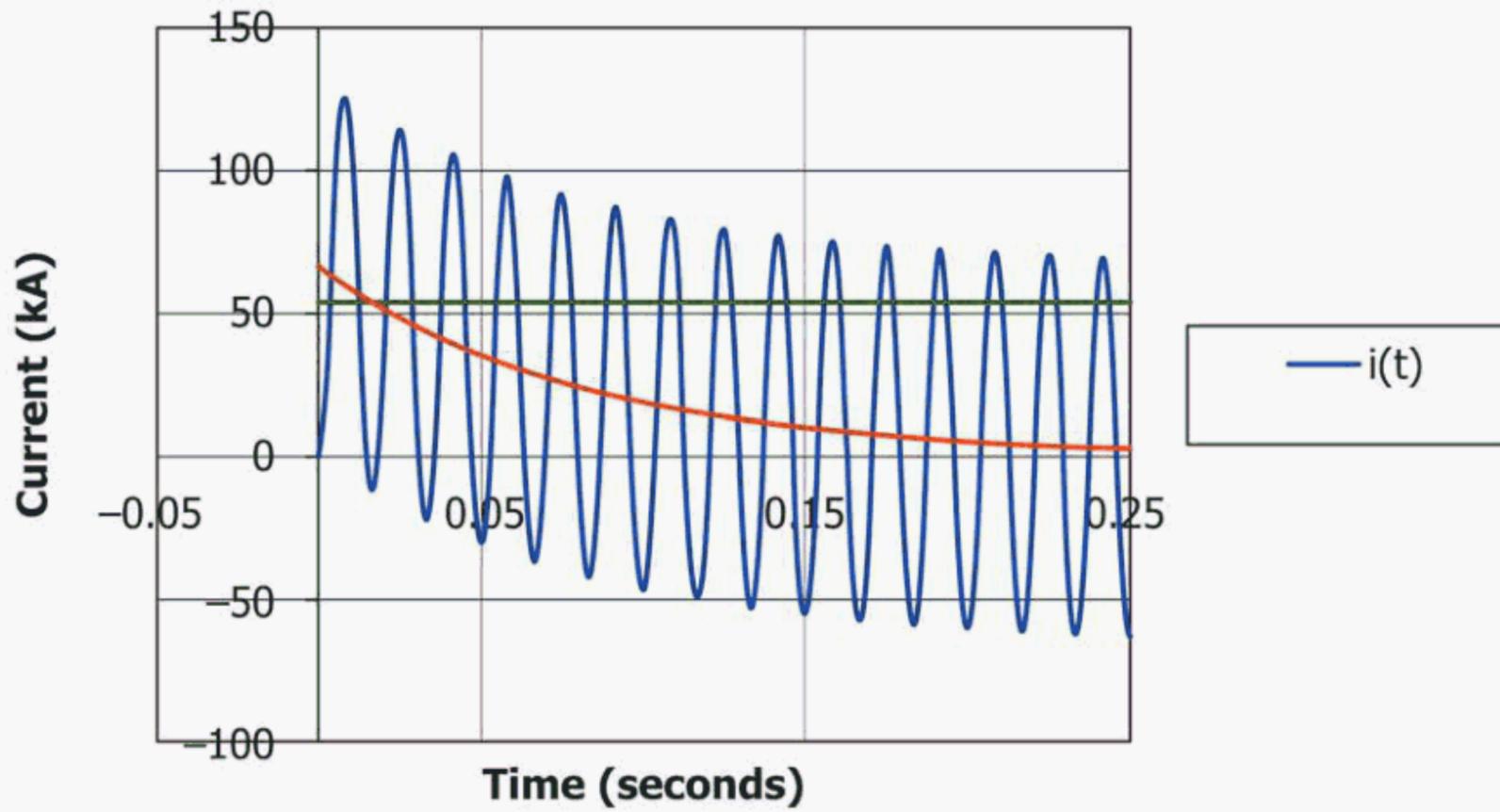


FIG. X2.1 Waveform with  $X/R = 30$ , with DC Component

encompass the first (1st) peak current through the last alternate test cycle peak current. However, it will be necessary to reduce the test duration to prevent exceeding the thermal rating of the cable or TPG assembly. In any alternate test circuit, the total  $I^2t$  of the alternate test current waveform shall meet or exceed that of the required wave form of Table 2. The alternate

waveform must enclose the required waveform entirely until the required  $I^2t$  is achieved. This ensures that the mechanical forces and heating components are at least as severe as the Table 2 required circuit. Two examples of acceptable equivalent current waveforms are shown in Fig. X2.2.

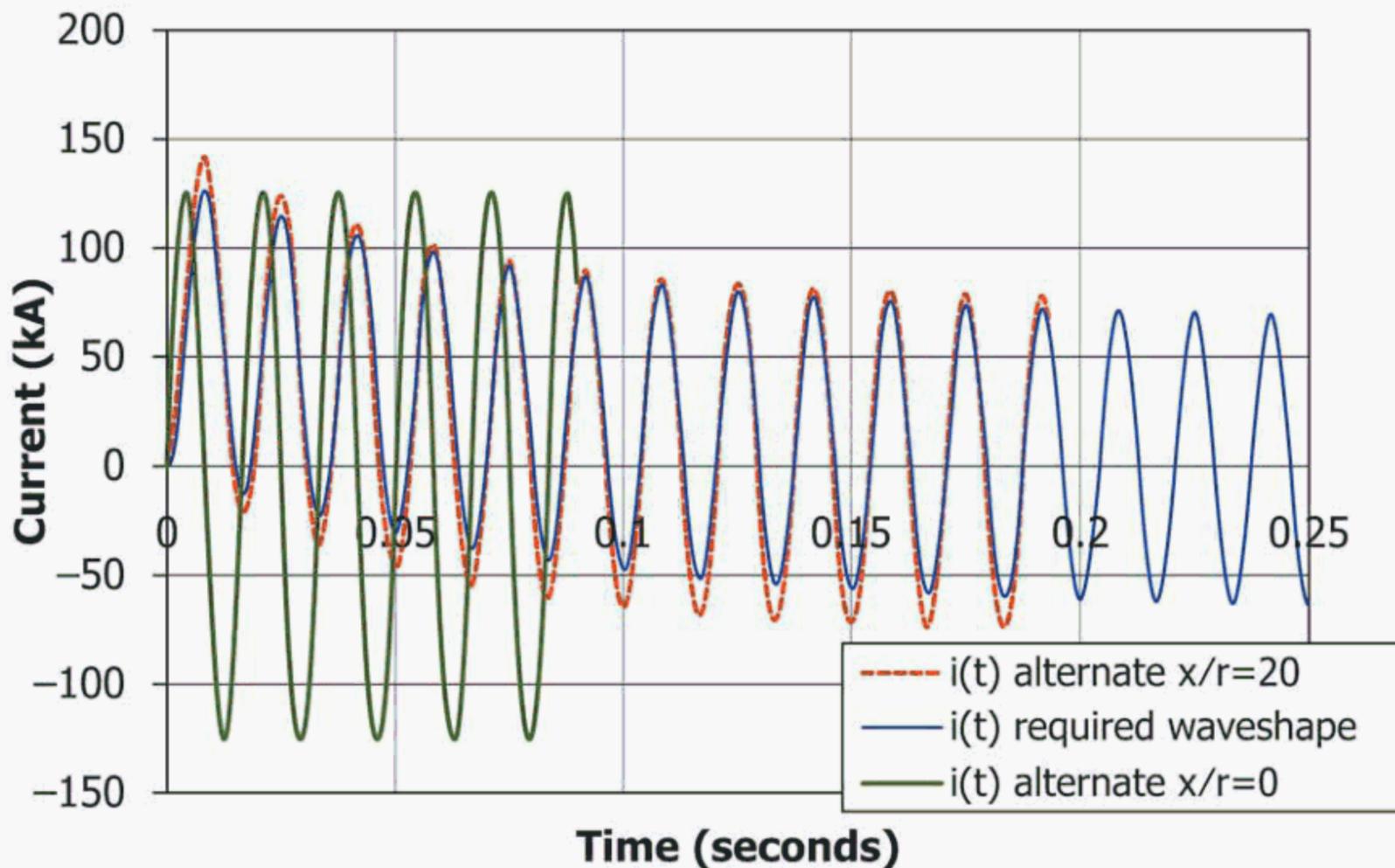


FIG. X2.2 Example using Two Alternate Waveforms

### X3. TESTING FOR MULTIPLE ASSEMBLIES

X3.1 Multiple assemblies such as two 2/0 or two 4/0 Temporary Protective Ground (TPG) assemblies per phase are sometimes used for higher current applications. Such applications have three potential drawbacks. If applied in this manner, the user should be aware of the following:

X3.1.1 First, unless the current paths have identical impedance, it should not be assumed that the fault current will divide equally. The thermal withstand rating of each TPG used in the multiple assembly set should be reduced by at least 10 % to account for unequal current division (IEEE 1246 or IEEE 1048). This guideline is applicable when the assemblies are placed side by side. As the spacing between the assemblies increases, the current sharing becomes more unequal with the source side assembly carrying more current. This criterion can be applied when only the thermal rating of TPGs is the sole consideration, such as the applications with 20 % or less asymmetry.

X3.1.2 Second, the close proximity of the parallel TPGs create electromagnetic forces that tend to pull the two TPGs together. This is true for both low and high asymmetrical currents. High asymmetrical fault currents can create extreme electromechanical forces between the TPGs, which can easily break the clamp or ferrule, leaving a worker without protection. Unlike thermal energy, electromechanical forces on individual TPGs do not reduce in the same proportion as the current. In some cases, the electromechanical forces on a set of TPGs may not reduce at all. This is because the electromechanical force on a set of TPGs will be a result of several forces developed by magnetic loops and their currents that exist around the set. In a three phase configuration, these loops may consist of phases, ground return paths and the loops made by the multiple TPG assemblies.

X3.1.3 Third, there is a risk that the circuit could become energized between the time the first and second TPGs are installed on each phase. If a single TPG is not rated for the available current, it would fail and expose the worker installing the TPGs to arc flash and possible projectiles from the failed TPG.

X3.2 Users seeking applications of multiple assemblies should perform their own tests to determine the ratings for

multiple TPGs per phase for both low and high asymmetry. The intent of this annex is to provide some guidelines when such tests are performed.

X3.2.1 The guidelines to assist users in designing the tests for multiple assemblies are shown below. These guidelines are based on a limited number of tests and are not intended for strict adherence.

(1) Selection of the total test current (multiple assemblies placed within 1 ft distance from each other): (a) Select the test current and asymmetry for the equivalent sized TPG assemblies as shown in **Table 1** or **Table 2**. For example, using two 4/0 TPGs per phase instead of a single 350 kcmil TPG (Grade 7 or 7H). (b) Select the test current from **Table 1** or **Table 2**, based on the maximum fault current and asymmetry that the application requires. To account for unequal current sharing, it is recommended that the subsequent multi-TPG per phase rating be reduced by at least 10 %. (c) If the multi-TPG per phase application fails at this test current, the user may have the application tested for lower grade test currents, with lower ratings established for the application.

(2) Test duration: 15 cycles (0.25 s).

(3) Test configuration (1 Phase). (a) Install TPGs as shown in Fig. 1 of IEC 61230. Annex D gives additional guidance on test configurations. (b) Install multiple TPGs side by side, duplicating as close as possible the separation distance and orientation of the clamps to each other as they will be installed in the field application. Note that the electromechanical forces between the individual TPGs reduce as the spacing between them is increased. The inequality in current division also increases with the increase in the spacing between the TPGs. Note also that the orientation of the clamps relative to each other and to the bus to which they are applied can have a significant effect on the results.

(4) Test configuration (3 Phase): (a) Install TPGs on each phase as shown in IEC 61230, Fig. 2. (b) Select the smallest phase spacing that application requires for the available fault current. For example, a 12 kV distribution feeder might have a phase spacing of only 3 ft and an available fault current of 30 kA, while a 230 kV bus or line might have a minimum phase spacing of 6 ft with an available current of over 63 kA.

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