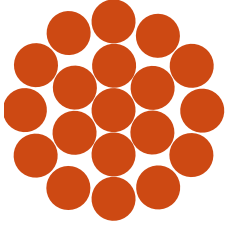


## Cable Conductors



### Areas of Application:

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Catenary wire (Messenger wire)  
Jumpers  
Bare Cable conductors  
Cross span Cable conductors  
Anchoring cables  
Stitch wire  
Lightning protection cables (earthing wire)

### Design:

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bare, hard drawn, thermally treated, tinned, insulated

### Packing:

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in coils, on drums or spools of wood and steel

## Survey

nominal cross section mm <sup>2</sup>	calculated cross section mm <sup>2</sup>	number of wires	wire mm	conductor mm	weight kg/km	calculated breaking load kN	continuous current-carrying capacity A
10	10.02	7	1.35	4.1	90	4.02	90
16	15.89	7	1.70	5.1	143	6.37	125
25	24.25	7	2.10	6.3	218	9.72	160
35	34.36	7	2.50	7.5	310	13.77	200
50	49.48	7	3.00	9.0	446	19.84	250
50	48.35	19	1.80	9.0	437	19.38	250
70	65.81	19	2.10	10.5	596	26.38	310
95	93.27	19	2.50	12.5	845	37.39	380
120	116.99	19	2.80	14.0	1060	46.90	440
150	147.11	37	2.25	15.8	1337	58.98	510
185	181.62	37	2.50	17.5	1649	72.81	585
240	242.54	61	2.25	20.3	2209	97.23	700
300	299.43	61	2.50	22.5	2725	120.04	800
400	400.14	61	2.89	26.0	3640	160.42	960
500	499.83	61	3.23	29.1	4545	200.38	1110

Remark: The outer layer has to be right handed (Z-rotation)

Reference values for continuous current-carrying capacity are valid up to 60 Hz at the given wind velocity of 0.6 m/s and sun impact (for Germany) for a starting ambient temperature of 35 °C and a final temperature of the conductor of 70 °C. For special environmental conditions (calm) the values have to be reduced by about 30 %.

Other designs: for example international standards or customer specifications – on request

