1.3.11.24 Installation

A. Wiring shall be neatly laid and run in limited compression insulated cleats, insulated straps or, where more than ten wires follow the same route, in plastic slotted-sided trunking with clip-on covers. Where trunking is used, the effective overall cross-sectional area of cables shall not be greater than 70% of the trunk cross sectional area.

B. Wiring to items of equipment mounted on hinged doors or subject to movement shall run in helical binding or flexible conduit, being securely anchored at both ends; leaving ample slack to prevent wiring strain.

C. Holes in steelwork through which cables pass shall be protected using grommets or bushes, suitable for the size of hole.

D. Cables used for control, extra low voltage and instrument signal transmission, likely to be affected by interference, shall be screened and/or spaced from each other and from heavy current power cables. The separation distance shall ensure that the resultant electrical noise is insufficient to cause any form of malfunction of associated equipment or give false readings.

1.3.11.25 Ferruling and Marking

A. All wiring shall be identified at each end by means of glossy plastic ferrules showing the wire number as on the schematic diagrams. Ferrules shall be colour coded, 'Z' type and indelibly marked.

1.3.11.26 Cable Connections

A. Where single core cable is to be accommodated a non-magnetic gland plate shall be provided. For cable size 300 mm Sq. and above, insulated glands shall be fitted.

B. Undrilled gland plates shall be provided for the reception of conduits and threaded glands. Boxes and glands shall be within the cubicles except where otherwise approved.

C. Prior to manufacture the Contractor shall confirm cabling termination requirements with the Engineer.

1.3.11.27 Interlocking

A. Mechanical interlocking shall be provided where possible. All electrical interlocking shall be of the double interlocked type having separate permissive