

What Causes Wire Insulation to Fail?

[0m:0s]



[0m:4s] Hi, I'm Josh Bloom. Welcome to another video in the RSP Supply Education series. If you find that these videos are helpful to you, it certainly helps us out if you could give us a big thumbs up and subscribe to our channel. In today's video, we are going to be talking about something that is intended to protect us against things like electrocution, electrical arcing, fires, and other electrical hazards. I am talking about the insulation that is used on a wire. For the purpose of this video, we want to talk about what would have to occur for the wire insulation to fail to a point where one of the hazards I just mentioned might occur. We will talk about insulation in regards to voltage and current, and we will also look at some different environments that wire might be found in that can have an impact on how well the insulation will do its job in protecting the wire and any persons that might be in that area. As always, the information shared in this video is intended to provide only a basic overview of this topic and should never take the place of proper electrical instruction. With that being said, Let's take a closer look at what needs to occur in order for wire insulation to fail. Some of the first things that you should look at when trying to understand when insulation will no longer do its job

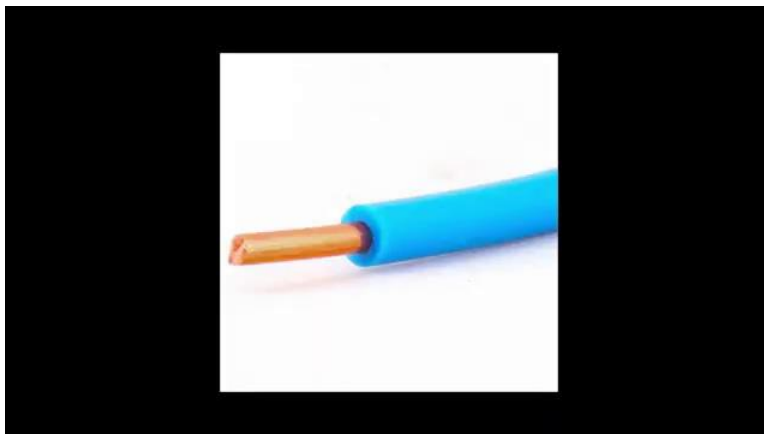
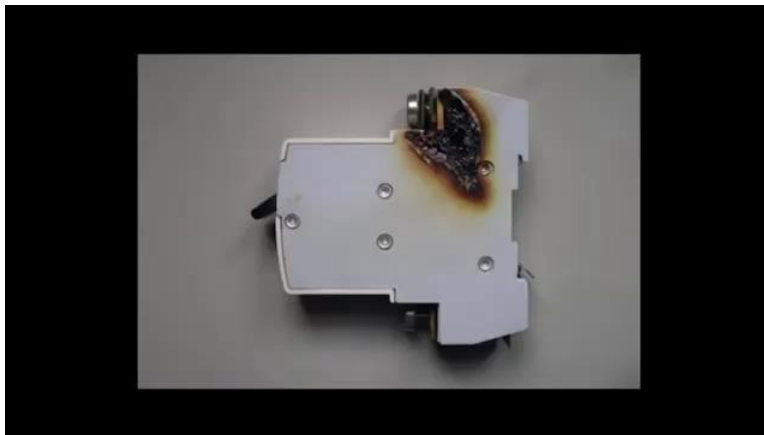


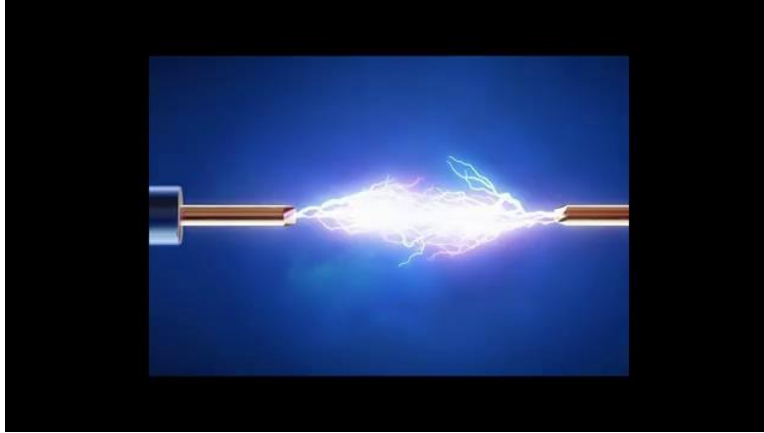
[1m:28s] is to know the ampacity rating of the wire itself and also what the voltage rating of the wire is. The ampacity rating refers to the maximum amount of current that can pass through any given conductor.

National Electrical Code Allowable Ampacities of Insulated Conductors Rated 6-2000 Volts												
As Excepted from the 2002 National Electrical Code												
Ampacities of Not More Than Three Current-Carrying Conductors in Raceway, Cable or Earth, Based on Ambient Temperature of 30°C (86°F)												
Size AWG or kcmil	Copper Conductors						Aluminum Conductors					
	60°C 175°F		75°C 165°F		90°C 194°F		60°C 175°F		75°C 165°F		90°C 194°F	
	Single Conductors	Three Conductors	Single Conductors	Three Conductors	Single Conductors	Three Conductors	Single Conductors	Three Conductors	Single Conductors	Three Conductors	Single Conductors	Three Conductors
14**	20	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12**	25	25	30	20	20	25	12**	20	20	25	12**	15
10**	30	30	40	25	25	30	15**	35	35	40	15**	20
8	40	50	55	30	30	40	20	40	50	55	20	25
6	55	65	75	40	40	50	25	55	65	75	25	30
4	70	85	95	55	55	65	30	70	85	95	30	35
3	85	100	110	65	65	75	35	85	100	110	35	40
2	95	115	130	75	75	90	40	95	115	130	40	45
1	110	135	150	85	85	100	45	110	135	150	45	50
1/2	125	150	170	100	100	120	50	125	150	170	50	55
3/8	145	175	195	115	115	135	55	145	175	195	55	60
3/4	165	200	220	130	130	150	60	165	200	220	60	65
4/5	185	220	240	150	150	170	65	185	220	240	65	70
250	215	255	280	170	170	200	70	215	255	280	70	75
300	240	285	320	190	190	220	75	240	285	320	75	80
350	260	310	350	210	210	240	80	260	310	350	80	85
400	280	335	380	225	225	260	85	280	335	380	85	90
500	320	380	430	260	260	310	90	320	380	430	90	95
600	355	420	475	285	285	340	95	355	420	475	95	100
700	385	460	520	310	310	375	100	385	460	520	100	105
750	400	475	535	320	320	390	105	400	475	535	105	110
800	410	490	555	330	330	395	110	410	490	555	110	115
900	435	520	585	355	355	425	115	435	520	585	115	120
1000	455	545	610	375	375	445	120	455	545	610	120	125
1250	495	590	665	405	405	485	125	495	590	665	125	130
1500	520	625	700	435	435	520	130	520	625	700	130	135
1750	545	650	735	460	460	545	135	545	650	735	135	140
2000	565	675	760	475	475	565	140	565	675	760	140	145

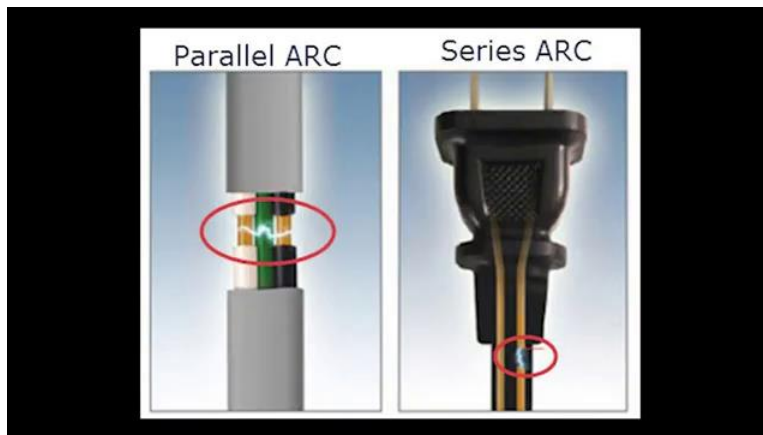
[1m:42s] If the rating is exceeded, heat can build up on that wire. If enough heat is present, it can start to break down the insulation on that wire. When this happens, the raw metal wire is exposed, jeopardizing any people or other electrical hardware in the vicinity of that wire. So, it is important to make sure that the ampacity rating is not exceeded. Voltage

should also be taken into consideration when determining when wire insulation might fail. If a wire is rated for 600 volts or less, it is imperative that no more than 600 volts be applied to that wire. When the voltage rating of the wire is exceeded, it is possible to see electrical arcing occur right through the wire insulation.





[2m:30s] This arcing can start fires, causal execution, and create many other very dangerous hazards. If you make sure that both the current rating and voltage rating of the wire are never exceeded, you will more than likely avoid seeing the wire insulation fail. However, if either of these levels exceed the rating of the wire, it is a matter of time before the insulation will break down and no longer be able to do or perform its job. Some other factors can also play a role in whether wire insulation will fail or not.



[3m:3s] The most common factors for this happening have to do with the environment the wire is actually located in. Some examples of this include areas where the wire might be exposed to large amounts of UV light. Most wire insulation is not intended to be exposed directly to the Sun. This is why we commonly see electrical conduit being used not just to protect people from electrical hazards, but to protect the wire. UV light can break down the wire insulation over time and cause it to wear away and fail completely. In situations where wire must be exposed to UV light, special UV rated wire must be used. Another area where you might see wire insulation break down is in areas where chemicals and chemical gases exist. These areas, such as Class one div 1 and Class one div 2 environments, will more quickly degrade the wire and the wire insulation. It is important to understand what gases and chemicals exist and how they affect the wire that is being used.



[4m:8s] In some cases, it may be necessary to use a different kind of wire with insulation that is rated for those kinds of environments. Other environments where wire insulation can fail include situations where the wire is being exposed to water or when the wire is being directly buried in the ground. It is important to think about the wire that you are using and make sure that both the wire and the wire insulation are rated for the specific application you intend to use it in. By understanding some of the limitations of wire insulation and in what environments and situations will cause it to fail, you will better be prepared to avoid that failure. Make sure to always pay attention to situations that can cause these kinds of problems and make sure to plan accordingly. For a full line of wire, as well as thousands of other products, please go to our website. For more information or other educational videos, go to RSPSupply.com, the Internet's source for industrial hardware. Also, don't forget, like and subscribe.



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