

Cable type

(N)YM-J
(N)YM-O

Rated voltage

300/500 V

Applies to cables made in accordance with Factory Standard NF-EP 01:2005

Type

(N)YM-J
(N)YM-O

for rated voltage

300/500 V

with the following number of cores, with following cross sections:

1 ÷ 5 x 1.5 ÷ 16

The installation technician and user of our cables shall observe the rules given below

1. Copper multicore building cords, with insulation and lightweight softened PVC shield, with filling sheath, for permanent indoor connections with 300/500 V rated voltage.
2. Multicore cables with insulation and light softened PVC cover, with filling coating, for rated voltage 300/500 V, for permanent indoor connections in residential, trade or industrial buildings.
3. To minimise the risk of mechanical damage to the cable during a standard cable installation process, it is recommended to place them in a sheath to provide mechanical protection.
4. Placing uncovered cables in the ground is not recommended.
5. Such cables shall be installed on plaster, in or under the plaster coating in dry and humid rooms, under average work conditions. Using for outdoor installations is allowed when protected against sunlight.
6. It is recommended to install cables so they do not touch or pass near hot surfaces.
7. Cables should be installed correctly. The recommended maximum distances between holders must follow the values given in table below.

| Outside diameter (D) of cable [mm] | Maximum distance between holders | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Horizontally [mm] | Vertically [mm] |
| D≤9 | 250 | 400 |
| 9<D≤15 | 300 | 400 |
| 15<D≤20 | 350 | 450 |
| 20<D≤40 | 400 | 550 |

When selecting actual distances, it is recommended to consider the weight of cable between holders to avoid exceeding maximum value of mechanical stress.

8. The cables in use may become damaged when moved. This may result from natural ageing process and change of physical properties of the materials used as insulation and cable sheaths, with the final result in hardening of these materials.
9. Mechanical hazards.

– **Tension** – It is recommended that tensile force acting on the cable does not result in exceeding the stress values in a wire. A cable may be subject to maximum summary tensile force of 50 N/mm².

Under the conditions where tension may exceed the stated values, it is recommended to use a separate load-bearing element or device. The method for connection of such an element or a device with cable shall prevent the cable from damage.

– **Bending** – Internal radius of each bend on a cable shall not cause cable damage. The internal bending radiuses for cables are given in the table below.

| | Cable diameter D (mm) | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|------|
| | D≤8 | 8<D≤12 | 12<D≤20 | D>20 |
| Standard use | 4D | 5D | 6D | 6D |
| Bent carefully at terminal | 2D | 3D | 4D | 4D |

– **Pressure** – The pressure on the cable shall be low so as not to damage the cable.

10. For compatibility, consider the following during selection and installation of cables:

- possible interaction between neighbouring circuits, both mechanically and electrically;
- impact of heat emitted by the cables or chemical and physical and chemical impact of materials used in cables on adjacent materials where the cables are installed, e.g. structural materials, decorative materials, cable covers and holders;
- interactions between adjacent materials with materials used in cables (e.g. absorption of softening agents from softened PVC cables by some of the materials used as heat insulation, installation equipment and devices).

11. Electrical and mechanical hazards It is advisable to include damage to cables and structure where the cables are installed resulting from damaging action of electrical and mechanical forces created as the result of passage of current during normal operation, including fault current.

12. Packaging

The cables are usually delivered on drums, reels and disks.

13. It is recommended to store cables indoors in dry conditions.