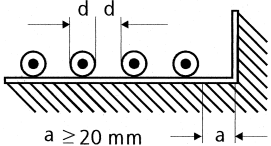
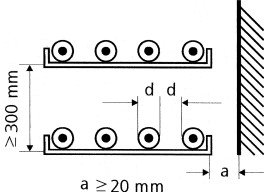
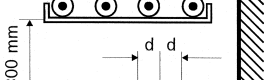
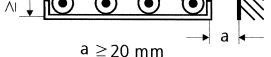
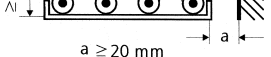
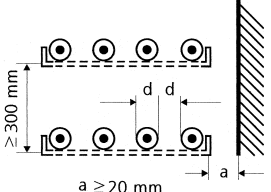
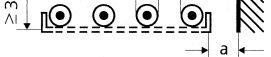
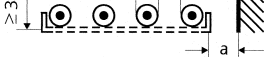
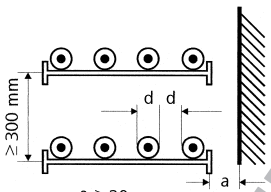
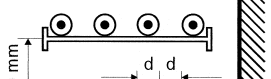
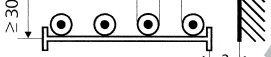
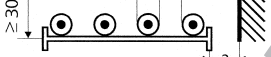
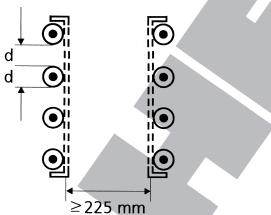
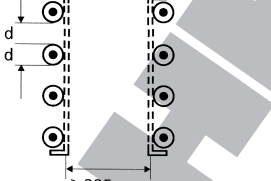


Rating conversion factors for installation of Medium Voltage Cables, 6 – 30 kV

Rating conversion factors for laying in air^{*)} Single core cables in 3-phase systems

Arrangement of cables in laying condition	Number of cables troughs or trays on top of each other	For laying on plain surface Space = cable $\varnothing$ d Distance from wall ≥ 2 cm		Number of systems		
		Installation method		1	2	3
on the ground	—			0,92	0,89	0,88
on non-perforated cable troughs (restricted air circulation)	1			0,92	0,89	0,88
	2			0,87	0,84	0,83
	3			0,84	0,82	0,81
	6			0,82	0,80	0,79
on perforated cable troughs	1			1,00	0,93	0,90
	2			0,97	0,89	0,85
	3			0,96	0,88	0,82
	6			0,94	0,85	0,80
on cable trays or on cable ladders (unrestricted air circulation)	1			1,00	0,97	0,96
	2			0,97	0,94	0,93
	3			0,96	0,93	0,92
	6			0,94	0,91	0,90
on platform or on the wall	1			0,94	0,91	0,89
	2			0,94	0,90	0,86
Arrangements, for which a reduction not necessary ¹⁾		For the installation on plain surface with greater distance, the mutual heating is lower, for this occur the additional sheath or screen-losses. Because of that no particulars can be made for reduction-free arrangements.				

* Conversion factors for deviating ambient temperature

Temperature °C	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
XLPE-cable	1,15	1,12	1,08	1,04	1,0	0,96	0,91	0,87	0,82
PVC-cable	1,22	1,17	1,12	1,06	1,0	0,94	0,87	0,79	0,71

¹⁾ In narrow rooms or for bigger grouping, the air temperature is increased due to energy losses of cable, so the additional conversion factors for deviating air-temperatures are to be taken in the given table.