

NAVSEA
STANDARD ITEM

FY-22

ITEM NO: 009-73

DATE: 01 OCT 2018

CATEGORY: I

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: Shipboard Electrical/Electronic Cable Procedure; inspect, test, install, remove, and repair

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 MIL-STD-2003, Electric Plant Installation Standard Methods for Surface Ships and Submarines

2.3 SE000-01-IMB-010, Navy Installation and Maintenance Book (NIMB), Section IX, Installation Standards (Source CD: N0002400003)

2.4 MIL-STD-2042, Fiber Optic Cable Topology Installation Standard Methods for Naval Ships

2.5 S9086-KC-STM-010/CH-300, Electric Plant - General

2.6 MIL-STD-1310, Shipboard Bonding, Grounding, and Other Techniques for Electromagnetic Compatibility and Safety

2.7 S9300-A6-GYD-010, Electrical Workmanship Inspection Guide for Surface Ships and Submarines

2.8 S9AA0-AB-GOS-010, General Specifications for Overhaul of Surface Ships (GSO)

2.9 SE000-01-IMB-010, Navy Installation and Maintenance Book (NIMB), Section VII, Industrial Electromagnetic Compatibility (IEMC) Work Process Instructions (Source CD: N0002400003)

2.10 IA PUB-5239/31, Information Assurance Shipboard Red/Black Installation Publication

2.11 NSTISSAM TEMPEST/2-95, Red/Black Installation Guidance (FOUO)

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Ensure only Qualified Personnel prepare electrical cable endings to receive connectors, assemble connector parts on the cable endings, attach the connectors to the cable endings, supervise, and inspect the execution of the process. (See 4.5 and 4.6)

3.1.1 Submit one legible copy, in hard copy or approved transferrable media, of the credentials of the Qualified Personnel accomplishing connector fabrication, Supervision, and QA Inspection to the SUPERVISOR prior to the start or continuation of work. Submit any change as it occurs.

3.2 Inspect existing affected cable installations and interferences within the first 25 percent of contract completion. Inspect for conformance in accordance with 2.2, and 2.4.

3.2.1 Submit one legible copy, in hard copy or approved transferrable media, of a report listing inspection results including cable installation conditions not in compliance with 2.2 and 2.4 to the SUPERVISOR, using Attachments A and B, within 4 days of completion of inspections. (See 4.7)

3.3 Accomplish a shipboard electrical/electronic cable test on affected cables.

3.3.1 Accomplish an insulation resistance test of each electric cable conductor using the appropriate direct current megger using Table 300-3-4 of 2.5 for guidance.

3.3.1.1 Disconnect low voltage equipment associated with circuits to be tested to prevent damage during tests.

3.3.1.2 Ensure the minimum acceptable readings of each cable conductor to ground and between conductors are:

Lighting Circuit	0.5 Megohm
Power Circuit	1.0 Megohm
Degaussing Circuit	0.1 Megohm
Interconnecting Control Circuit	1.0 Megohm
Interior Communication Circuit	0.2 Megohm
Sound Powered Telephone Circuit (with telephone disconnected)	0.05 Megohm
Multiconductor Cables (with circ mil less than 1700)	0.05 Megohm

3.3.1.3 Ensure the minimum acceptable reading of coaxial cable are in accordance with Section 2.8.3.3 of 2.3:

cable with Coax...	Length (feet)	Insulation resistance in megohms (To equal or exceed)
Polyethylene or polytetrafluorethylene (Teflon) dielectric	100 (or less)	40,000
	200	20,000
	500	8,000
	1,000	4,000
Synthetic rubber dielectric	Up to 1,000	1,000
Magnesium oxide dielectric	Up to 1,000	10,000
Dielectric material arranged in layers of conducting and non-conducting rubber	Up to 1,000	500

3.3.1.4 Discharge coaxial cable to ground following insulation resistance test.

3.3.2 Test each cable conductor for continuity and complete circuit. Ensure terminal connections are tight.

3.4 Install each new cable, cableway, penetration, sleeving, lug, and connector in accordance with 2.2, 2.3, 2.6 and referenced drawings, to support work required by the individual Work Items. (See 4.2.1)

3.4.1 Ensure new cable conforms to MIL-DTL-24643 (low smoke) and MIL-DTL-24640 (lightweight). New Radio Frequency (RF) cables must conform to MIL-DTL-17 (low smoke).

3.4.2 Use existing cableways and penetrations wherever possible.

3.4.3 Ensure penetrations are the correct size in accordance with 2.2.

3.4.4 Install new cable conductor identification sleeving conforming to SAE-AMS-DTL-23053, Class One, white, marked with indelible ink. Mark in accordance with the referenced drawings and/or equipment technical manual.

3.4.5 Install new lugs of correct size and shape conforming to MIL-T-16366 or SAE-AS7928. Do not cut off strands of copper to reduce size of lead to fit lug. Use correct barrel and hole size.

3.4.6 Accomplishment of local air hose tests after the installation, removal and relocation of cables of each new and disturbed multi-cable transit device, multi-cable penetrators, stuffing tubes, kick pipes, and cable penetrations of tightness boundaries must be in accordance with NAVSEA Standard items (See Note 4.8).

3.4.7 Band disturbed cable in accordance with Part 4 of 2.2.

3.4.8 Bond and ground cable in accordance with 2.6.

3.4.9 Accomplish the requirements of 3.3 through 3.3.2 immediately prior to conductor or cable termination.

3.4.10 Connect each cable using referenced drawings.

3.4.11 Install new cable identification tags in accordance with 2.2 and 2.3.

3.5 Disconnect and remove each cable to be replaced in its entirety. Record and retain electrical hook-up data. (See 4.2.7)

3.5.1 Accomplish the requirements of 3.4 through 3.4.11.

3.6 Identify, disconnect and isolate each cable to be pulled back, reused, rerouted, relocated, or repurposed. Record and retain electrical hook-up data. (See 4.2.2 through 4.2.5)

3.6.1 Inspect each cable end to be disconnected for correct conductor identification sleeving, including size, type, and legible lettering in accordance with referenced drawing. Ensure lugs are secured to leads and are of correct size and type, and the insulation is not damaged. Accept and reject criteria for lugs and sleeving for cables must be in accordance with Chapters 3 and 4 of 2.7.

3.6.2 Accomplish the requirements of 3.3 through 3.3.2 for disconnected cables.

3.6.3 Remove each cable from equipment and pull back to predetermined locations. Coil each cable and secure to prevent damage. Protect disconnected connectors and wiring from the industrial environment and weather.

3.6.4 Accomplish the requirements of 3.4.2 through 3.4.11. Use retained electrical hook-up data.

3.7. Identify, disconnect, isolate and remove each cable designated for removal. (See 4.2.6)

3.7.1 Blank each bulkhead, deck penetration, and multi-cable transit device from which cable was removed and which will not be reused, in accordance with Part 3 of 2.2.

3.7.2 Blank each unused hole in equipment, in accordance with 2.2.

3.7.3 Remove unused hangers from which cable was removed and which will not be reused, in accordance with Section 070a of 2.8.

3.7.4 Install new banding for cableways affected by cable removals, in accordance with Part 4 of 2.2.

3.7.5 Accomplish the requirements of 3.4.6.

3.8 Weatherproof and seal connectors exposed to the weather in accordance with 2.9.

3.9 Remove, install, and relocate cables which are part of the secure electrical information processing systems or are located within a secure processing space in accordance with 2.10 and 2.11.

3.10 Submit one legible copy, in hard copy or approved transferrable media, of a report listing results of the requirements of 3.4.9 and 3.6.2, including circuit numbers, lead numbers, and readings obtained, to the SUPERVISOR within 3 days of completion of tests.

4. NOTES:

4.1 The requirements in this Standard Item apply to installation, repair, disconnect, connect, removal, relocation, test, and inspection of electrical/electronic cables affected by the work required by individual Work Items on Naval surface ships and submarines and personnel supporting these tasks. This Standard Item applies to the following cable usages; new, removed, replaced, pulled back, reused, rerouted and repurposed.

4.2 Cable Definitions

4.2.1 New Cable – a cable not previously installed.

4.2.2 Pulled Back Cable – a cable disconnected and physically removed from a wireway, conduit, or cableway to protect the cable from industrial use.

4.2.3 Reused Cable – a cable disconnected from the equipment to facilitate equipment removal.

4.2.4 Rerouted Cable – a cable disconnected from equipment and physically moved to a new wireway, conduit, or cableway and then reconnected in the new location to the same equipment.

4.2.5 Repurposed Cable – a cable with termination points changed.

4.2.6 Removed Cable – a cable disconnected from equipment and physically removed in its entirety and not being replaced.

4.2.7 Replaced Cable – a cable disconnected from equipment and physically removed to install with a new cable.

4.3 Cable installations consist of cable, banding, boxes, equipment, penetrations, cableways, hangers, cable separation and connection(s) and associated components.

4.4 Electrical connector fabrication is the preparation of cable endings to receive multi-pin connectors, coaxial connectors, and securing connectors to cables.

4.5 A Qualified Person is defined as a person who has successfully completed connector fabrication training and meets the qualification requirements stated below.

4.5.1 Emphasizes the importance of connector fabrication to the performance and long-term reliability of shipboard systems.

4.5.2 Uses 2.2, 2.3, and 2.7 for basic instructional material supplemented by connector manufacturer's instructional material as desired.

4.5.3 Requires classroom lecture, study, and demonstration of each topic in Appendix A of Part 5 of 2.2.

4.5.4 Requires individual student practice in the use of specified tools and performance of connector fabrication techniques and procedures described in Appendices B through H of Part 5 of 2.2 and Paragraph 2-20.2 of 2.3.

4.5.5 Requires a minimum of 32 hours of combined classroom lecture and laboratory practice in the type of connectors to be fabricated.

4.6 Connector fabrication qualifications consist of:

4.6.1 Connector Fabricator Qualification requirement: Successful completion of the training course required in 4.5.5 followed by successful completion of 40 hours on-the-job training under the tutelage of a qualified connector fabricator or a qualified connector fabrication supervisor in the type of connectors to be fabricated.

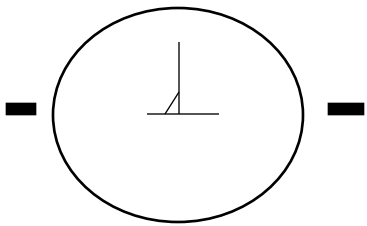
4.6.2 Connector Fabrication Supervisor Qualification requirement: Successful completion of the classroom training required in 4.5.5 plus be the incumbent of a supervisory electrical or electronic mechanic position.

4.6.3 Connector Fabrication Quality Assurance Inspector Qualification requirement: Successful completion of the classroom training required in 4.5.5 plus be the incumbent of a quality assurance specialist or inspector position.

4.7 Attachment B is provided as an aid to completion of Electrical Cableway Inspection Form.

4.8 If local air hose test of 3.4.6 is required, the use of Standard Item 009-25 of 2.1 “Structural Boundary Test; accomplish” will be specified in the Work item.

4.9 If cleaning and painting for new and disturbed surfaces are required; the use of Standard Item 009-32 of 2.1 “Cleaning and Painting Requirements; accomplish” will be specified in the Work Item.



ATTACHMENT A
ELECTRICAL CABLEWAY INSPECTION FORM

DATE _____ HULL NUMBER _____

INSPECTED BY _____ INSPECTING ORGANIZATION _____

SER #	COMPT	DECK	FRAME	P/S	POS	CABLE CIRCUIT DESIG	CABLE TYPE	*CAT	*NAVSEA DWG NO.	EQUIPMENT
DESCRIPTION										
DESCRIPTION										
DESCRIPTION										
DESCRIPTION										

* SEE ATTACHMENT B FOR "CATEGORY" GUIDANCE

ATTACHMENT B

INSPECTION CRITERIA FOR ELECTRICAL CABLES AND CABLEWAYS

CATEGORY 1 - Immediate Hazard

CATEGORY 2 - Potential Hazard

CATEGORY 3 - Non-Hazardous

ITEM	CRITERIA	CATEGORY	
I. CABLES			
	A. Installation		
	1.	Minimum bend radius exceeded, causing visual damage to cable.	1
	2.	Minimum bend radius exceeded; No visual cable damage, cable rings out and meggers satisfactorily.	3
	3.	Equipment connector supporting weight of cable (more than 32 inches of cable from last support to end use equipment). (18 inches from shock mounted motors).	1
	4.	Cables run on or near hot objects (steam or exhaust pipes, griddles, ovens, etc.	1
	5.	Cable run outside of hangers.	3
	6.	Lack of slack at expansion joints.	2
	7.	Excess slack between hangers. (Minimum distance of 6 feet 4 inches between deck and cables.)	3
	8.	Excess cable slack stored in wireway.	3
	B. Damaged		
	1.	Bulging, bubbling or discoloration of cable jacket (evidence of overloading, overheating or hot spots.)	1
	2.	Bulging, bubbling or discolored cable jacket; but cable rings out and meggers satisfactorily.	2
	3.	Cable chafed or cut through outer jacket only.	2
	4.	Cable chafed or cut through, inner wire insulation damage.	1
	5.	Cable pulled out of equipment/junction box penetrations and leads exposed	1
	6.	Armored and unarmored cables in contact at an oblique angle causing chafing of unarmored jacket.	2

ITEM		CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	7.	Fiber cable chafed or cut beyond the cable outer jacket to the Kevlar strength members	1
C. Dead-ended			
	1.	Cable dead-ended, not end sealed and labeled (serialized) properly at both ends.	1
	2.	Cable for future use not properly sealed on both ends and labeled at both ends for the specific use.	1
	3.	Cable dead-ended, end sealed and labeled (serialized) properly.	3
D. Spliced			
	1.	Improper materials/methods used for splicing, or evidence of loose joints.	1
	2.	Splice located in bend of cable.	2
II. BANDING			
A. All Cable Runs			
	1.	Banding cuts cable outer jacket (banding too tight).	1
	2.	Banding compressing outer jacket (banding too tight but not cutting jacket).	3
	3.	Plastic tie wraps used in place of banding straps (metal banding strap required).	2
	4.	Cables secured to hanger with bailing wire or rope.	1
	5.	Bands cut and left in wireway.	2
	6.	Channel rubber not installed where required.	2
B. Horizontal Cable Runs			
	1.	Banding not installed at breakout hangers before and after penetrations or at change of direction of wireway.	2
C. Vertical Cable Runs			
	1.	No banding or loose banding (banding required on every hanger).	2
III.			
A. Cableways			

ITEM		CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	1.	Cable hangers or hardware cutting into the cable jacket.	1
	2.	Improper hanger spacing (Cable hangers are required at least every 32 inches except that hangers for multiple tier overhead aluminum decks must be spaced every 16 inches).	2
	3.	Inadequate cableway support (hangers, hardware, tiers, or cable straps missing) or welds cracked.	2
	4.	Overload/Overcrowded cable hangers.	3
	5.	Maximum no. of tiers exceeded.	3
	6.	Inadequate fastener length.	3
	7.	One-half inch clearance between cable run and hangers above or structure not provided.	2
IV. EQUIPMENT			
	A. Covers		
	1.	Junction box or equipment covers loose or missing.	1
	B. Mounting		
	1.	Cable supporting the weight of equipment (power junction boxes, lighting fixtures switch boxes, etc.)	1
	2.	Missing loose or improperly installed mounting hardware on equipment.	2
	C. Cable Entrance		
	1.	Watertight penetrators not utilized for entrance to watertight equipment enclosures.	1
	2.	Drip loops, drip shields plastic sealer or bottom penetration not utilized for entrance to non-watertight drip proof equipment.	1
	3.	Cable can be moved in and out of tube. Improperly packed or not packed.	1
	4.	Nylon tube base loose in enclosure. (O-ring missing)	1
V. DECK/BULKHEAD PENETRATION			
	A. Non-watertight Deck or Bulkhead Cable Penetration		
	1.	No plastic sealer around cables through collars where required.	1

ITEM		CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	2.	Chafing protection not installed at non-watertight deck or bulkhead cableway penetrations.	2
	3.	Chafing ring overloaded.	3
	4.	Inadequate chafing protection and damage evidence.	1
B. Watertight Deck or Bulkhead Cable Penetration			
	1.	No plastic sealer around cable at stuffing tubes which are exposed to the weather. Note: If plastic sealer is installed at locations other than those exposed to the weather, it is not required to be removed.	2
	2.	Stuffing tube or kickpipe not utilized (cable installed without tube).	1
	3.	Unused stuffing tube or kickpipe not plugged.	1
	4.	Stuffing tube or kickpipe assembly incomplete (missing gland nut, packing, or pipe connector).	1
	5.	Stuffing tube assembly incorrect (improper packing).	2
	6.	Stuffing tube or kickpipe too large for size of cable.	3
	7.	Multiple cables in a single stuffing tube or kickpipe.	2
	8.	Stuffing tube or kickpipe damaged to point where complete assembly not possible (cracked welds, damaged threads, out-of-round, etc.) if firestop material is installed.	2
C. Watertight Deck or Bulkhead Penetrations Utilizing Multiple Cable Penetration			
	1.	Insert blocks, compression bolts or filler blocks missing.	1
	2.	Improper size blocks used for size cable installed violating watertight integrity.	2
	3.	Incorrect type of RTV used to seal armored cable through MCP blocks.	1
	4.	RISE type MCP not properly sealed.	1