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PROFESSIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

中华人民共和国建筑工业行业标准

JG 3050–1998

Specification for electrical insulation conduits and fittings in building

建筑用绝缘电工套管及配件

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Contents

Foreword

This standard non-equivalently adopts the International Electrotechnical Commission Standard IEC 614-1978 *Conduits Norms for Electrotechnical Installation*.

This standard is the amendment of **JG/T 3001-1992** *Insulating Electrical Conduit and Fittings for Construction*. Main amended content includes:

1. Adding the "quoted standard" section.

2. Deleting some types of conduit.

3. Changing preparation format of conduit models.

4. Substantially changing requirements on the minimum inner diameter of the conduits.

5. Improving requirements on the impact of the conduit.

6. Adding oxygen index method for the conduit flame retardancy test.

7. Making more explicit requirements on storage of products.

This standard is the first amendment of **JG/T 3001 -1992** standards. This standard shall replace **JG/T 3001 -1992** from the date of implementation.

Annex **A** to this standard is the standard Annex.

This standard is proposed by Standard Rating Institute of the Ministry of Construction and under the jurisdiction of it.

This standard is drafted by China Academy of Building Research, Changchun Engineering Plastics Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Shunda Plastics Corporation, Gudi Fireproof Plastic Profiled Shapes Factory, and Beijing Fire Department.

Main drafters of this standard: Li Yinqing, Chen Jinghui, Wang Xinhua, Xu Tingyu, Xie Shixiong, Cui Fulin, Wang Weidong.

This standard is entrusted to be explained by the China Academy of Building Research.

Specification for electrical insulation conduits and fittings in building

1 Scope

This standard specifies classification and models, technical requirements, test methods and inspection rules of plastic electrical insulation conduits and accessories used for buildings or structures.

This standard applies to round electrical conduit (hereinafter referred to as conduit) and accessories made of plastic insulation material and used for buildings or structures to protect and safeguard the wire and cable wiring.

2 Normative References

The articles contained in the following documents have become this standard when they are quoted herein. For the dated documents so quoted, the latest editions shall be applicable to this Standard.

GB 50222-1995 Code for Fire Prevention in Design of Interior Decoration of Buildings

GB/T 2406-1993 Plastics—Determination of flammability by oxygen index

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Standard , following definitions apply.

3.1 Conduit

Pipelines used to protect and safeguard the wire or cable wiring in building electrical installation engineering. It allows entrance and replacement for the wire or cable.

3.2 Insulating conduit

Conduit made of electrical insulating material.

3.3 Plain conduit

Conduit axial inner and outer surfaces are plain.

3.4 Corrugated conduit

Conduit axial direction with regular uneven corrugation

3.5 Threadable conduit

Plain conduit with connection thread

3.6 Non-threadable conduit

Conduit without connection thread

3.7 Rigid conduit

Conduit that can only be bent with the aid of equipment or tools

3.7.1 Pliable conduit

Rigid conduit that can be bent under test conditions specified in this standard.

3.7.2 Self recovering conduit

Rigid conduit that can not be bent under test conditions specified in this standard.

3.8 Flexible conduit

Conduit that can be bent by hand without the aid of tools

3.9 Non-flame propagating conduit

Conduit that is not easy to be ignited by flame, or can be ignited but without significant flame propagation after ignition, and when the fire source was removed the flame can be self-extinguished within a specified period of time.

3.10 Flame propagating conduit

Conduit that cannot be self-extinguished within a specified period of time after ignition

3.11 Wall thickness

Half of the difference between outer diameter and inner diameter of the conduit

3.12 Material thickness

Material thickness of the corrugated conduit is the average value of a corrugation cycle thickness, and material thickness of the plain conduit is equal to the wall thickness.

3.13 Boxesand fitting

Boxesand fitting refers to all components connected with the conduit or used for assembly, such as pipe joint, wire boxes, etc.

4 Product classification and models

4.1 Classification according to the form of connection

4.1.1 Threadable conduit

4.1.2 Non-threadable conduit

4.2 Classification according to mechanical performance

4.2.1 Low mechanical stress conduit (Hereinafter referred to as light conduit)

4.2.2 Medium mechanical stress conduit (Hereinafter referred to as medium conduit)

4.2.3 High mechanical stress conduit (Hereinafter referred to as heavy conduit)

4.2.4 Super-high mechanical stress conduit (Hereinafter referred to as super-heavy conduit)

4.3 Classification according to bending characteristics

4.3.1 Rigid conduit

a) Pliable conduit.

b) Self recovering conduit.

4.3.2 Flexible conduit

4.3.3 Threadable conduit

4.4 Classification according to temperature, see Table 1.

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