

### CABLE GUIDANCE

- Use cable of adequate size
- The cable recommended is governed by the current carrying capacity of conductors and circuit voltage drop
  - In circuits operating for long periods ensure the cable has adequate current carrying capacity to obviate overheating as well as voltage drop
- In intermittent circuits such as Horns, where cable is required to carry the current for short periods only, voltage drop is the main consideration
- Voltage drop can cause sluggish performance or even non operation, besides overheating
  - Volts x Amps = Watts
  - OHMS LAW Amps = I = E / R (I = Current, E = Volts, R = Resistance OHMS)

Conductor Size mm	Approx Strand Dia mm	Approx B & S Equivalent	Nominal Cross Section Area mm	Voltage Drop per metre per amp at 20 DC	Capacity amps
14/0.25 E3001	1.1	19	0.7	0.0272	6.00
14/0.30	1.3	17	1.0	0.0188	8.75
19/0.30	1.5	15	1.35	0.01388	11.75
21/0.30	1.6	15	1.5	0.0125	12.75
28/0.30	1.9	14	2.0	0.0094	17.50
44/0.30	2.3	12	3.0	0.0060	27.50
65/0.30	2.8	10	4.5	0.0041	35.00
84/0.30	3.6	9	6.0	0.0031	42.00
97/0.30	3.9	9	7.0	0.0027	50.00
120/0.30	4.3	8	8.5	0.0022	60.00
37/0.90	6.3	3	25.0	0.000762	170.00
61/0.90	8.1	1	40.0	0.000462	300.00
61/1.13	10.2	0	60.0	0.000293	415.00

Cables to British standard specification 6862 part 1 where applicable.

**Specification:**

Conductor: 14/0.30

Amp Cap: 8.75

**E3000**

**Cross Section:**

Area: 1.0sq.mm

Nominal O/D: 2.7mm

**Usage:**

Suggestions: Interior and navigation lights etc.

Coil Length: 50 Metres