

**CIVIL, ELECTRICAL WORKS & LPG
DETECTION SYSTEM AT WARD 30 B & C AND
OT CORRIDOR AT OLD HOSPITAL BLOCK,
JIPMER, PUDUCHERRY**

Volume- III

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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CHAPTER A
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS- CIVIL WORKS

1. BRICK WORK

- a. Bricks used in the work shall be obtained from kilns to be got approved from the Engineer in charge and shall be best quality well burnt ground moulded bricks as available in the vicinity. They shall have a compressive strength of not less than 75 Kgs/sq.cm and an absorption percentage of not more than 15 (Fifteen) % of its dry weight when immersed in water for 24 hours. In all other respects they shall conform to the provision in Latest CPWD Specifications for works.
- b. Both the face of wall of thickness more than 23cm shall be kept in the proper plane. Walls of half brick thickness or less shall be measured separately and paid in sqm.
- c. Bricks wall beyond half brick thickness shall be measured in multiple of half brick (i.e. more than 115mm or equivalent) which shall be deemed to be inclusive of mortar joints. In all other respects they shall conform to the provision in relevant specifications of the work.
- d. For mortar, use of PP Cement shall be preferred.

2. CEMENT PLASTER: - The use of PP Cement shall be preferred.

3. STEEL GRILL WORK:

- a. All steel grills shall be according to the detailed drawings and obtained from approved suppliers. These shall conform to Latest CPWD Specifications for works.
- b. In case of grills an approved quality priming coat of zinc chromate shall be applied over and above a shop coat of primer. Nothing extra shall be payable for providing shop coat primer, but the zinc chromate primer, if additionally required, will be paid for separately.

CHAPTER B

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - ELECTRICAL SERVICES

1 CODES & STANDARDS

The design engineering manufacturing and the installation shall be in accordance with established codes, sound engineering practices, and specifications and shall conform to the statutory regulations applicable in the country. Contractor shall obtain all approvals from statutory authorities' e.g. Electrical inspector, pollution control boards, SEB as applicable before commissioning of electrical/DGs.

- Indian Electricity Act.
- Indian Electricity Rules.
- Factory Act.
- Pollution Control Act.

IS-732:	Code of practice for electrical wiring installation system voltage not exceeding 650V.
IS-3043:	Earthing.
IS-2309:	Code of practice for the protection of buildings and allied structure against Lightning
IS-7689:	Guide for control of undesirable static electricity.
IS-3716:	Insulation co-ordination application guide.
IS-8130:	Conductors for insulated electrical cables and flexible cords.
IS-5831:	PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables.
IS-3975:	Mild steel wire, strips & tapes for armouring cable.
IS-3961:	Current rating of cables
IS-694:	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working. Voltage up to and including 1100 volts.
IS-424- 1475 (F-3):	Power cable flexibility test.
IEC-439/IS-7098:	Specification for cross linked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cable for working voltage up to 1.1 KV.
IS-1554:	PVC insulated cables up to 1100 volts.
IS-10810:	Test procedures for cables.
IS-6121:	Cable glands.
IS-10418:	Cable drums.
IEC-754(1):	FRLS PVC insulated cable.
ASTM-D-2863:	Standard method for measuring minimum oxygen concentration to support candle-like combustion of plastic (oxygen index).
ASTM-D-2843:	Standard test method for measuring the density of smoke from burning or decomposition.
ASTM E-662/IEC 754(A)	Standard test method for specific optical density of smoke generated by solid materials.

IEEE-383:	Standard for type test class-IE, electric cables, field splicers and connections for power generation station.
IS 13947/IEC 947:	Air circuit breaker/moulded case circuit breaker.
IS-8623:	Specification for factory built assemblies of switch gear and control gear for voltage upto and including 1000vac/1200vdc
IS 1018:	Switchgear and control gear selection/installation and maintenance
IS-1248:	Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and testing accessories.
IS-13779:	Digital measuring instruments and testing accessories.
IS-3156:	Voltage transformer
IS-2705:	Current transformer for metering and protection with classification burden and insulation.
IS -2147:	Degree of protection provided by enclosures for low voltage. PART I, II,III Switchgear and control gear
IS-3427:	Metal enclosed switchgear and control gear
BS-162:	Safety clearance
IS-3202:	Code of practice for climate proofing of electrical equipment.
IS-375:	Marking and arrangement for switchgear, bus bars, main connections and auxiliary wiring.
IS-722:	Ac electric meters
IS-3231 /IEC-255:	Electrical relays for power system protection.
IS-5082:	Electrolytic copper/aluminium bus bars
IS-2834:	Capacitors
IS-2713:	Steel tubular pole
IS-335:	Specification for insulating oil
IS-3837:	Specifications for accessories for rigid steel conduit for electrical wiring.
IS-1180:	Distribution Transformer
IS 335:	Insulating Oils for Transformers
IS-2274:	Code of practice for electrical wiring installation system voltages exceeding 650 volts.
IS-6665:	Code of practice for industrial lighting
IS-3646:	Interior insulation part 1&2
IS-1944:	Code of practice for lighting of public thorough fares
IS-7752:	Guide for improvement of power factor consumer's installation.
IS-13346:	General requirement for electrical for explosive gas atmosphere.
IS-13408:	Code of practice for the selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
IS-12360:	Voltage and frequency for ac transmission & distribution system.
IS-5572:	Classification of hazardous area for electrical installations.
IS-5571:	Guide for selection of electrical equipment for hazardous area.

IS-4201:	Application guide for Current Transformer
IS-4146:	Application guide for Voltage Transformer
IS-10028:	Code of practice for installation and maintenance of transformer
IS-8478:	Application guide for on load tap changer
IS-10561:	Application guide for power transformer
IS-1646:	Code of practice for fire safety of buildings electrical installation
IS-3034:	Code of practice for fire safety of industrial building-electrical generating and distribution station
IP-30:	National electrical code (NEC) BIS publication.
IS-4722:	Rotating electrical machines.
IS-4889:	Method of determination of efficiency of rotating electrical machines.
IS-325:	Three phase induction motors.
IS-4729:	Measurement and evaluation of vibration of rotating electrical machines.
IS-900:	Installation and maintenance of induction motors.
IS-4029:	Air break switches.
IS-2208-9224:	HRC cartridge fuses.
IS-2959:	Contactors.
IS-9537:	Rigid steel conduit.
IS-1030-1982:	Specification for carbon steel castings for general engineering purpose.
IS-1601/ BS-649:	Performance& testing of Internal Combustion (IC) engines for general purpose.
AIEE-606(1959):	Recommended specification for speed governing of I.C. engine generator units.

BS-5514/IS-3046 8528(Part-2): Reciprocating IC engine driven A.C. generators.

Any other standard may be followed provided it is equivalent or more stringent than the standards specified above.

In case of any deviation /conflict of this specification with the codes & standards, the following order of precedence shall govern.

- a) Specification, particular specification if any, and drawings.
- b) Indian regulations/codes and standards.

SECTION 1: GENERAL DETAILS

1. Degree of Protection

The enclosures of the Control Cabinets, Junction Boxes and Marshalling Boxes, Panels etc. to be installed shall provide degree of protection as called for in specification / BOQ whenever it is not mentioned it shall be as given below.

- Installed out door: IP-55.
- Installed indoor in air-conditioned area: IP-52.
- Installed in covered area: IP-52.
- Installed indoor in non-air-conditioned area where possibility of entry of water is limited: IP-42.
- For L.T. switchgear (AC and DC distribution boards): IP-52.

The degree of protection shall be in accordance with IS: 13947 (Part-I)/IEC-947 (Part-I). Type test report for degree of protection test, on each type of the box shall be submitted for approval.

2. Rating Plates, Name Plates and Labels

Rating Plates, Name Plates and Labels shall be permanently attached to Main PCC, PCC's, MDB and auxiliaries items installed in the building, in a conspicuous position. A rating plate of non-corrosive material with engraved manufacturer's name, year of manufacture, equipment name, type or serial number together with details of the loading conditions of equipment in question has been designed to operate and such diagram plates as may be required by the purchaser. The rating plates for all equipment shall be according to IEC requirement.

All such nameplates, instruction plates, rating plates shall be bilingual with Hindi inscription first followed by English. Alternatively two separate plates one with Hindi and the other with English inscriptions may be provided.

3. First Fill of Consumables, Oil and Lubricants

All the first fill of consumables such as oils, lubricants, filling compounds, touch up paints, welding/soldering/brazing material for all copper/G.I. earthing and essential chemicals etc. which will be required to put the equipment/scheme covered under the scope of the specifications, into successful operation, shall be furnished by the Contractor unless specifically excluded under the exclusions in these specifications and documents.

4. Finishing Of Metal Surfaces

4.1. General

All metal surfaces shall be subjected to treatment for anti-corrosion protection. All ferrous surfaces for external use unless otherwise stated elsewhere in the specification or specifically agreed, shall be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. High tensile steel nuts and bolts and spring washers shall be electro galvanized. All steel conductors used for earthing/grounding (above ground level) shall be galvanized according to IS: 2629.

4.2. Hot Dip Galvanizing

- The minimum weight of the zinc coating shall be 700 gm / sq.m and minimum thickness of coating shall be 85 microns.
- The galvanized surfaces shall consist of a continuous and uniform thick coating of zinc, firmly adhering to the surface of steel. The finished surface shall be clean and smooth and shall be free from defects like discolored patches, bare spots, unevenness of coating, splatter which is loosely attached to the steel globules, spiky deposits, blistered surface, flaking or peeling off etc. The presence of any of these defects noticed on visual or microscopic inspection shall render the material liable to rejection.

- After galvanizing drilling or welding shall be performed on the galvanized parts of the earthing materials. Sodium dichromate treatment shall be provided to avoid formation of white rust after hot dip galvanization.
- The galvanized steel shall be subjected to six one minute dips in Copper Sulphate solution as per IS-2633.
- Sharp edges with radii less than 2.5mm shall be able to withstand four immersions of the Standard Preece test. All other coatings shall withstand six immersions. The following galvanizing tests should essentially be performed as per relevant Indian Standards.
 - Coating thickness,
 - Uniformity of zinc,
 - Adhesion test,
 - Mass of zinc coating.
- Galvanized material must be transported properly to ensure that galvanized surfaces are not damaged during transit. Application of zinc rich paint at site shall not be allowed.

4.3. Painting

- All sheet steel work shall be degreased, pickled, phosphate in accordance with the IS-6005 “Code of practice for phosphating iron and sheet”. All surfaces which will not be easily accessible after shop assembly shall beforehand be treated and protected for the life of the equipment. The surfaces, which are to be finished painted after installation or require corrosion protection until installation, shall be shop painted with at least two coats of primer. Oil, grease, dirt and swarf shall be thoroughly removed by emulsion cleaning. Rust and scale shall be removed by pickling with dilute acid followed by washing with running water, rinsing with slightly alkaline hot water and drying.
- After phosphating, thorough rinsing shall be carried out with clean water followed by final rinsing with dilute dichromate solution and oven drying. The phosphate coating shall be sealed with application of two coats of ready mixed, stoving type zinc chromate primer. The first coat may be “flash dried” while the second coat shall be stoved.
- Powder coating/electrostatic painting of Siemens Gray RAL 7032 shade shall be applied.
- The exterior color of the paint shall be as per Siemens Gray RAL 7032 or as approved by Engineer-in-charge and inside shall be white or as approved by Engineer-in-charge. A small quantity of finishing paint shall be supplied for minor touching up required at site after installation of the equipments, if required.
- In case the Bidder proposes to follow his own standard surface finish and protection procedures or any other established painting procedures like electrostatic painting etc. the procedure shall be submitted along with the Bids for HITES’s review and approval.

5. PROTECTIVE GUARDS

Suitable guards shall be provided for protection of personnel on all exposed rotating and/or moving machine parts. All such guards with necessary spares and accessories shall be designed for easy installation and removal for maintenance purpose.

SECTION12 INTERNAL ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. Conducting (M.S Conduit)

All conduits shall be of heavy gauge solid drawn ERW welded manufactured out of 16 (1.6mm) gauge MS Sheet up to 32mm dia and of 14 gauge (2 mm) for sizes higher than this. Both inner and outer surfaces shall be smooth without burrs, dents and kinks. Conduits shall be black stove enameled inside and outside. The cross section of conduit shall be uniform throughout. The welding shall be uniform such that welded joints do not yield when subjected to flattening test. Welded joint shall not break when threaded or bent at an angle. Conduit shall conform to specifications of IS: 9537 (Part-II) and the capacity of conduits shall be in accordance with the standards and shall never be exceeded. The minimum size of the conduit shall be 20mm dia. Care shall be taken to ensure that all conduits are adequately protected while stored at site prior to erection and no damaged conduit shall be used.

2. PVC Conduit

All conduits shall be high impact rigid 2mm thickness PVC heavy duty type and shall comply with I.E.E. regulations for non-metallic conduit 2mm thick as per IS-9537/1983 (Part-III). All sections of conduit and relevant boxes shall be properly cleaned and glued by using epoxy resin glue and the proper connecting pieces. Inspection type conduit fittings such as inspection boxes, drawn boxes, fan boxes and outlet boxes shall be M.S. or otherwise mentioned. Conduit shall be terminated with adopter/PVC glands as required.

3. Accessories

Conduit accessories such as normal bends, unions, circular junction boxes and pull boxes, locknuts etc. shall be heavy gauge type and approved make. Conduit accessories shall conform in all respects to IS: 3837-1966 with latest amendment. Wherever several conduits are running together, adequately sized adoptable boxes common to all runs shall be used to avoid inserting inspection boxes in the individual run. Where it is necessary to segregate wiring metal filler shall be fixed with in the box.

Conduits shall be laid before casting in the upper portion of a slab or otherwise, as may be instructed or in accordance with approved drawings, so as to conceal the entire run of conduits and ceiling outlet boxes. Vertical drops shall be buried in columns or walls. Wherever necessary, chases will be cut by the contractor with the help of chase cutting m/c or by hand. Nothing extra shall be paid to the contractor on this account. In case of exposed brick/ rubble masonry work special care shall be taken to fix the conduit and accessories in position along with the building work. Sufficient depth of the chases will be made to accommodate the required number of conduits. The chase will be filled with cement, coarse sand mortar (1:3) and properly cured by watering for one week.

If a chase is cut in an already finished surface the contractor shall fill the chase and finish it to match the existing finish. Contractor must not cut any iron bars to fix conduits. Conduits shall be kept at a minimum distance of 100mm from the pipes of other non-electrical services. Where the conduit is to be embedded in a concrete member it shall be adequately tied to the reinforcement to prevent displacement during casting, conduits in chases shall be held by steel hooks of approved design at maximum of 100 cm centres. The embedding of conduits in walls shall be so arranged as to allow at least 12mm plaster cover the same. All threaded joints of conduit pipes shall be treated with some approved 'preservative compound' to secure protection against rust.

Suitable expansion joints fittings of approved make and design shall be provided at all the points where the conduit crosses the expansion joint in the building. (Preferably with Pilca metallic watertight conduits). Conduits shall cross at right angles of the joints only.

Separate conduit shall be used for:

- a. Normal light, fan call bell
- b. 16 A power outlets
- c. Emergency Light Point

- d. Fire alarm System
- e. LAN/ Data Network
- f. P.A. System
- g. Telephone System
- h. TV Network
- i. Access Control System
- j. Optical Fibre Cables (OFC)
- k. Or any other services not mentioned here.

Wiring for short extensions to outlets in hung ceiling or to vibrating equipments, motors etc. shall be installed in flexible conduits. Flexible conduits shall be formed from a continuous length of spirally wound interlocked wire steel with a fused zinc coating on both sides. The conduit shall be provided with approved type adaptor. A separate and accessible earth connection shall bond across the flexible conduit.

Conduit runs on surfaces shall be supported with metal 1.2 mm thick saddles, which in turn are properly secured on to GI spacer to the wall or ceiling. Fixing screws shall be with round or cheese head and of rust proof materials. Exposed conduits shall be neatly run parallel or at right angles to the walls of the building and shall be painted in color matching the adjoining area. Unseemly conduit bends and offsets shall be avoided by using better appearance. Cross cover of conduits shall be minimum and entire conduit installation shall be clean and with good appearance. For surface work, the boxes shall be raised back pattern type, designed for use with distance saddles to give clearance of 6mm between the back of conduit and the fixing surface.

Where conduits are run on steel work, they will be fixed by means of purpose made GI Caddy clips in manner meeting with the approval of the Engineer prior to the installation being carried out. Other methods of fixing may be agreed in special circumstances, but approval must first be obtained from the site engineer.

The spacing of saddles shall be not more than 600mm centers for up to 32mm diameter conduits and at 750mm for conduit sizes of 40mm diameter and above in case of MS conduit and not more than 600 mm for PVC conduit. In addition, saddles shall be fixed at each side of any bend/Tee, or set at a distance of 200mm from the bend/Tee. The holes in the brickwork or concrete for fixing plugs shall be neatly drilled by means of a masonry drill of the appropriate size.

All the GI sheet steel /passivated boxes used for housing switches, plugs, fan regulator etc. shall be five sided conforming to IS: 5133 Part I-1969. Suitable size of boxes shall be provided a minimum of 2 adjustable fixing lugs on vertical sides. Suitable earth terminal inside each box shall be provided. All fixing lugs shall be threaded to receive standard machined chromium plated brass screws. Sufficient number of knockouts shall be provided for conduit entry. Conduits carrying wires of different circuit can terminate in common J.B having metal compartments. Necessary GI pull wires shall be inserted into the conduit for drawings wires. In case conduit pipe is required to cross any RCC beam special adaptor boxes shall be provided for crossing & nothing shall be paid extra.

Where conduits are used for non-air-conditioned space to air-conditioned space or into a fan chamber or duct, a junction box shall be installed to break the continuity of such conduit at the point of entry or just outside and conduit shall be sealed around the conductors.

Particular care shall be taken during the progress of the work to prevent the ingress of dirt and rubbish such as plaster droppings into erected conduits. Conduit which has become so clogged shall be entirely freed from these accumulations or will be replaced. Screwed plastic or metal caps or turned wooden plugs shall be employed to protect all open ends. Plugs of waste wood, paper, cotton or other fibrous matter shall not be used. All unused conduit entries shall be blanked off in an approved manner and where conduits terminate in adaptable boxes, all removable box covers shall be firmly secured to provide complete enclosure. If considered necessary by the Engineer-in-charge,

the conduits shall be swabbed out by drawing swabs of rag through the conduit to remove moisture prior to any cables being drawn in.

All conduit installations must be completed and erected in their totality before they are wired and must be fully rewirable from outlets to distribution boards or trunking systems etc. to which they connect. No wiring of any part of the installation shall be commenced until instructions are received to do so by the Engineer-in-charge at such time as he is satisfied that the wiring will not be damaged due to building operations.

Conduits shall be installed so that they are self-draining in the event of ingress of moisture due to condensation or any other reason. A suitable drainage hole shall be drilled at the bottom of the lowest conduit box in every 9-meter of horizontal run.

PVC bush of good quality shall be used in each conduit termination in a switch box, draw box, lighting fixtures and circular junction boxes.

Exposed conduits running above false ceilings shall be suitably clamped independently along with the dropped ceiling. Perforated straphangers or twisted attachment shall not be acceptable. In no case shall raceways be supported or fastened to other pipe for repair and maintenance. They shall be arranged symmetrically and in the most compact design, in no way unduly criss-crossing each other. Proper spacing shall be maintained when two or more conduits run side by side. The layout of the pipes shall be co-ordinated with other services if any. The junction boxes and conduits used in hazardous areas shall be flameproof type with cast iron construction complete with threaded covers. The conduit of each circuit or section shall be completed before conductors are drawn in. The entire system of conduit after erection shall be tested for mechanical and electrical continuity throughout and permanently connected to earth conforming to the requirements by means of special approved type of earthing clamp efficiently fastened to conduit pipe in a workman like manner for a perfect continuity between the earth and conduit.

The conduit system shall be so laid out that it will obviate the use of tees, elbows and sharp bends. No length of conduit shall have more than the equivalent of two-quarter bends from inlet to outlet. The conduit itself being given required smooth bend with radius of bends suiting to the site conditions but not less than 6 times overall diameter.

Outlet boxes shall be of heavy-duty sheet steel installed as to maintain continuity throughout. These shall be so protected at the time of laying that no mortar finds its way inside during concrete filling or plastering. For fluorescent fittings, the outlet boxes heavy duty shall be provided 300mm off centre for a 1200mm fitting and 150mm off centre for a 600mm fittings or as per B.O.Q.

Draw boxes of ample dimensions shall be provided at convenient points to facilitate pulling of long runs of cables. They shall be completely concealed with MS covers flush with plasterwork painted to match the wall. These boxes will be as few as possible and located where found suitable by the HITES.

4. **Switch Boxes**

The switch boxes shall be zinc passivated & shall not be less than **18 SWG** thick or shall be as called for in BOQ. It will be so designed that accessories could be mounted on integral pedestals or on adjustable flat iron mounting straps with tapped holes by brass machine screw. Leaving ample space at the back and on the sides for accommodating wires and check nuts at conduit entries. These shall be attached to conduits by means of check nuts on either side of their walls. These shall be completely concealed leaving edges flush with wall surfaces. Earthing terminal inside box shall be provided.

Moulded plate switches screw less as specified in item of work shall be provided. No timber shall be used for any supports. Boxes, which come within concrete, shall be installed at the time of casting. Care shall be taken to fix the box rigidly so that its position is not shifted while concreting.

5. **Wiring**

All the wiring installation shall be as per IS: 732 with latest amendment. PVC insulated Fire Resistant (FR)/ Fire Resistant Low Smoke (FRLS) copper conductor cables as specified in bills of

quantity shall be used for sub-circuit runs from the distribution boards to the points and shall be pulled into conduits. They shall be twisted copper conductors with thermoplastic insulations of 660/1100 volts grade. Colour Code for wiring shall be followed.

Looping system of wiring shall be used, wires shall not be jointed. Where joints are unavoidable, they shall be made through approved mechanical connectors with prior permission of the HITES. No reduction of strands is permitted at terminations. No wire smaller than 1.5 sq.mm shall be used and shall be as per B.O.Q. Wherever wiring is run through trunkings or raceways, the wires emerging from individual distributions shall be bunched together with cable straps at required regular intervals. Identification ferrules indicating the circuit and DB number shall be used for submains sub-circuit wiring. The ferrules shall be provided at both end of each submain and sub-circuit.

Where single-phase circuits are supplied from a three phase and a neutral distribution board, no conduit shall contain the wiring fed from more than one phase. In any one room in the premises where all or part of the electrical load consists of lights, fans and/or other single phase current consuming devices, all shall be connected to the same phase of the supply. Circuits fed from distinct sources of supply or from different distribution boards or through switches or MCBs shall not be bunched in one conduit. In large areas and other situations where the load is divided between two or three phase, no two single-phase switches connected to different phase shall be mounted within one box.

All splicing shall be done by means of terminal blocks or connectors and no twisting connection between conductors shall be allowed.

Industrial sockets shall be of moulded plastic BoQ and deeply recessed contact tubes. Visible scraping type earth terminal shall be provided. Socket shall have self-adjustable spring loaded protective cap. Socket shall have MCB/ELCB/RCCB as specified in the schedule of work.

Maximum number of PVC insulated 650/1100 V grade/copper conductor cable conforming to IS: 694-1990.

Conduit size	20mm		25mm		32mm		40mm		50mm		60mm	
Wire size in sq.mm.	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B
1.50	7	5	12	10	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.50	6	5	10	8	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	3	7	6	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	3	2	6	5	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	2	-	4	3	6	5	8	6	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	2	-	4	3	7	6	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	8	6	9	7

Notes:

- 1) The above table shows the maximum capacity of conduits for a simultaneous drawing in of cables.
- 2) The columns heads 'S' apply to runs of conduits which have distance not exceeding 4.25 m between draw in boxes and which do not deflect from the straight by an angle of more than 15 degrees. The columns heads 'B' apply to runs of conduit which deflect from the straight by an angle of more than 15 degrees.
- 3) Conduit sizes are the nominal external diametres.

SECTION 16 DISTRIBUTION BOARDS & MCBs

1. General

Distribution boards shall be Double Door, pre-wired type of standard make with MCBs as per approved make given. Distribution boards shall be constructed out of steel sheet all weld enclosure with double door IP42 protection and shall be powder coated. Ample clearance between the conductors of opposite pole, between conductors and sheet steel body shall be maintained in order to obviate any chance of short circuit. Removable conduits entry or knockouts plates shall be provided at top and bottom to facilitate drilling holes at site to suit individual requirements. Also on additional/separate adopter box of suitable length and size shall be provided to accommodate wires and cables. No. of conduits etc. and nothing shall be payable on this account. The MCBs shall be mounted on high-grade rigid insulating support and connected by electrolytic copper bus bars. Each incoming MCB isolator shall be provided with solderless cable sockets for crimping. Phase separation barriers made out of arc resistant materials shall be provided between the phases. Bus bars shall be colour coded for phase identification.

Distribution boards shall be recessed in wall niche or if required mounted on the surface of the wall with necessary clamp bolts etc. The mounting height shall not exceed 1200mm from finished floor level. Distribution board shall be provided with proper circuit identification nameplate and danger sticker/plate as per requirements.

All the distribution boards shall be provided with engraved nameplates with 'lighting', 'power' or 'UPS' with DB Nos., as the case may be. Each DB shall be provided with a circuit list giving details of each circuit. All the outgoing circuit wiring shall be provided with identification ferrules giving the circuit number & phase.

Each distribution board shall have a separate neutral connection bar and a separate earth connection bar mounted within the DB each having the same number of terminals as the total number of outgoing individual circuits from the distribution board. Conduit & cable armouring shall be bonded together & connected to the distribution board earth bar.

Where oversized cables are specified due to voltage drop problems, it shall be contractors responsibility to ensure that satisfactory terminal arrangements are provided without an extra cost.

2. Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker

ELCB shall be 4 pole 415 volts 50Hz, 30-300mA sensitivity. These shall be of approved make. The rating of the ELCB shall be as specified in BOQ. These shall be suitable for manual closing and opening and automatic tripping under earth fault circuit of 30-300mA as specified in item of work. The enclosure of the ELCB shall be moulded from high quality insulating material. The material shall be fire retardant, anti-tracking, non-hygroscopic, impact resistant and shall stand high temperature. All parts of switching mechanism shall be non-greasing, self-lubricating material so as to provide consistent and trouble free operation. Operation of ELCB shall be independent of mounting position and shall be trip free type. The RCCB shall be protected against nuisance tripping by protective device.

3. Miniature Circuit Breaker

- a. The MCB shall be current limiting type and suitable for manual closing and opening and automatic tripping under overcurrent and short circuit. The MCB shall also be trip free type.
- b. Single pole/three pole versions shall be furnished as required.
- c. The MCB shall be rated for 10 KA/15 KA fault level.
- d. The MCB shall be suitable for its housing in the distribution boards and shall be suitable for connection at the outgoing side by tinned cable lugs and for bus-bars connection on the incoming side.

- e. The terminal of the MCBs and the open and close conditions shall be clearly and indelibly marked.
- f. The MCB shall generally conform to IS: 8828. -1996
- g. The MCB shall have 20,000 electrical operation upto 63A.
- h. The MCB shall have minimum power loss (Watts) as per I.S./ IEC.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR LPG DETECTION SYSTEM:

CONTROL PANEL

- 1) Microprocessor based system with in-built self-test facility.
- 2) IP66 Certified gas Leak Detector heads continuously monitors the presence of flammable gases.
- 3) Relay output for automatic activation of exhaust fan, hooter, solenoid valve etc)
- 4) Display : Power ON Indicator LED for each detector head.
- 5) Function keys: Membrane switch for alarm acknowledgement & mute
- 6) Alarms: Visual Audio Hooter Alarm at Alarm Indicator Consoles. Visual flashing LEDs on detector heads
- 7) Relay Output: Potential Free SPDT relay contact provision at local and remote Alarm Indicator Consoles
- 8) Power supply: 230 VAC, 50 Hz mains supply (SMPS) for digital receivers
- 9) Self Test: Pre-programmed 'self test' checks sensor integrity, alarm functions and system functioning.

List of Approved Makes:

List of Approved makes		
S.No	Details of Materials/Equipments	Manufactures name
1	Wiring Cables FRLS	Polycab, Finolex, RR Cables, Havells
2	Modular Switch, Socket & GI Box	Legrand, Northwest, MK, Wipro
3	DBs, MCBs & MCCBs	Legrand, Schneider, Siemens, ABB, L&T
4	PVC conduit	Avon Plast, Precision, Clipsal
5	Exhaust Fan	Crompton, Almonard, Havells, Kaithan
6	Light Fixtures	Philips, Bajaj, Wipro
7	Fire Extinguisher	Safex, Minimax, CeaseFire
8	Cement	Ramco, Chettinadu, Ultra Tech or Equivalent
9	Paint	Asian Paints, Niraloc, Dulux, Nippon or equivalent
10	Steel	Tata Steels, Jindal, Vizag or equivalent
11	GI sheet	JSW, TATA or equivalent
12	LPG detector & Controller	Honeywell, Siemens, Uniphos, Agni
13	Hooter	Honeywell, Siemens, Edward, Agni, Uniphos
14	Pressure Gauge	H Guru, Emerald, HD, Baumer
15	M.S pipe	Jindal, TATA, ZENITH
16	Ball Valve	Zoloto, RB, Newage