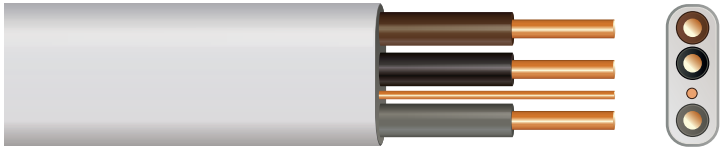
6243B 3 Core & Earth LSZH 1mm²



Low Smoke Zero Halogen (LSZH) domestic wiring cable for the surface wiring of sockets and lighting where fire, smoke emission and toxic fumes create a potential threat to life and equipment. Can be installed in fixed installations in dry or damp premises clipped to surface, on trays or in free air where mechanical damage would not be an issue. Suitable for laying in conduit or trunking where mechanical protection is required.

- 1mm² Solid Copper core
- Rated Voltage: 300/500 V
- Usage: 2-way lighting circuits
- Packaging: Drum (cardboard and tin)
- Certifications & Standards: BASEC, CE, ISO 9001, UKCA / BS 7211:2012

Available in:

Outer Sheath Colour	○
Inner Core Colour(s)	●●●
Coil Lengths (m)	-
Drum Lengths (m)	50, 100

UK Code	6243B
Harmonised Code	624-B
Cable Standards	BS 7211:2012
Cable Certifications	BASEC, CE, ISO 9001, UKCA
Warranty	12 Months
Usage	2-way lighting circuits

Conductor Type	Solid Copper
Conductor Class	Class 1
Number of Strands (approx.)	1

Cable Profile	Flat
Low Smoke Zero Halogen	Yes
Armoured	No
Indoor/Outdoor Usage	Indoor
Insulation Material	Cross linked polyethylene (PE)
Outer Sheath Material	-
Filler Material	N/A
Braiding Material	N/A
Screen Material	N/A
Armour Material	N/A

Overall Cable Diameter (mm)	5.0 x 12.1
Minimum Bending Radius	8 x D
Nominal Cross Section Area (mm²)	3 x 1 + 1re
Diameter of Conductor (mm)	1.13
Conductor Cross Section Area (mm²)	1
Insulation Thickness (mm)	0.7
Outer Sheath Thickness (mm)	0.9
Net Weight kg per km (kg)	79

Minimum Operating Temperature (°C)	-15°C
Maximum Operating Temperature (°C)	90°C
Maximum Short Circuit Temperature (°C)	250°C
AC Test Voltage (kV)	2
Rated Voltage Uo/U (V)	300/500 V
Conductor DC Resistance at 20°C	18.1 Ω/km
Maximum Mass Supportable - Twin flexible cord (kg)	0
EV Charging	N/A
Number of Phases	Single

Pitacs Cable is a cable division of Pitacs Limited
Bradbourne Point, Bradbourne Drive, Tilbrook, Milton Keynes MK7 8AT • T: 01908 010345 F: 01908 640017 E: elec-sales@pitacs.com W: pitacscable.com

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VOLTAGE DROP

Per A Per M	(mV/A/m)
DC or single phase AC (mV/A/m)	-
Three phase AC (mV/A/m)	-

CAPACITY

Reference Method A	(A)
2 cables/single phase AC/DC	14.5
3-4 cables/three phase AC	13

Reference Method B	(A)
2 cables/single phase AC/DC	17
3-4 cables/three phase AC	15

Reference Method C	(A)
2 cables/single phase AC/DC	19
3-4 cables/three phase AC	17

Reference Method D	(A)
2 cables/single phase AC/DC	-
3-4 cables/three phase AC	-

Reference Method E	(A)
2 cables/single phase AC/DC	21
3-4 cables/three phase AC	18

Reference Method F	(A)
2 cables/single phase AC/DC flat touching	-
3 cables/three phase AC flat touching	-
3 cables/three phase AC trefoil touching	-
2 cables/single phase AC/DC or 3 cables/three phase AC flat horizontally spaced	-
2 cables/single phase AC/DC or 3 cables/three phase AC flat vertically spaced	-

TWIN & EARTH ONLY	(A)
Reference Method 100	N/A
Reference Method 101	N/A
Reference Method 102	N/A
Reference Method 103	N/A

CAPACITY REFERENCE METHODS

Reference Method A
Enclosed in conduit in thermally insulated wall

The wall consists of an outer weatherproof skin, thermal insulation and an inner skin of wood or wood-like material having a thermal conductance of at least 10W/m²K. The conduit is fixed such that it is close to, but not necessarily touching, the inner skin. Heat from cables is assumed to escape through the inner skin only. The conduit can be metal or plastic.

Reference Method B
Enclosed in conduit or trunking on a wall

The conduit is mounted on a wooden wall such that the gap between the conduit and the surface is less than 0.3 times the conduit diameter. The conduit can be metal or plastic. Where the conduit is fixed to a masonry wall the current-carrying capacity of the non-sheathed or sheathed cable may be higher.

Reference Method C
Clipped direct

Cable mounted on a wooden wall so that the gap between the cable and the surface is less than 0.3 times the cable diameter. Where the cable is fixed to or embedded in a masonry wall the current-carrying capacity may be higher. Note: The term 'masonry' is taken to include brickwork, concrete, plaster and similar (but excluding thermally insulating materials).

Reference Method D
Direct in ground or in ducting in ground

The cable is drawn into a 100mm diameter plastic, earthenware or metallic duct laid in direct contact with soil having thermal resistivity of 2.5K.m/W and at a depth of 0.7m. The values given for this method are those stated in Appendix 4 of BS 7671 and are based on conservative installation parameters. If the specific installation parameters are known (thermal resistance of the ground, ground ambient temperature, cable depth), reference can be made to the cable manufacturer or the ERA 69-30 series of publications, which may result in a smaller cable size being selected.

Reference Method E, F
In free air - multicore or single core cables in free air

The cable is supported such that the total heat dissipation is not impeded. Heating due to solar radiation and other sources is to be taken into account. Care is to be taken that natural air convection is not impeded. In practice, a clearance between a cable and any adjacent surface of at least 0.3 times the cable external diameter for multicore cables or 1.0 times the cable diameter for single-core cables is sufficient to permit the use of current-carrying capacities appropriate to free-air conditions.

Reference Method 100
Flat Twin and Earth cables

Installation methods for flat twin and earth cable clipped direct to a wooden joist, or touching the plasterboard ceiling surface, above a plasterboard ceiling with thermal insulation not exceeding 100mm in thickness having a minimum U value of 0.1 W/m²K.

Reference Method 101
Flat Twin and Earth cables

Installation methods for flat twin and earth cable clipped direct to a wooden joist, or touching the plasterboard ceiling surface, above a plasterboard ceiling with thermal insulation exceeding 100mm in thickness having a minimum U value of 0.1 W/m²K.

Reference Method 102
Flat Twin and Earth cables

Installation methods for flat twin and earth cable in a stud wall with thermal insulation with a minimum U value of 0.1 W/m²K with the cable touching the inner wall surface, or touching the plasterboard ceiling surface, and the inner skin having a minimum U value of 10 W/m²K.

Reference Method 103
Flat Twin and Earth cables

Installation methods for flat twin and earth cable in a stud wall with thermal insulation with a minimum U value of 0.1 W/m²K with the cable not touching the inner wall surface.

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