

Chapter 09 - Cable Identification

Introduction

1. The proper management of cable infrastructures relies on being able to readily identify each cable and, where appropriate, each core. The preferred manner of cable identification is by using a clear and logical cable labelling system. Additionally, complete cable information is to be held on a database or other form of record.
2. This JSP/ document is not intended to undermine statutory instruments or legislation. If there is a conflict then statutory instruments or legislation will take precedence. Where there is a conflict between this document and an extant British standard or publication, then the most onerous or stringent requirement is normally to be applied. In cases of doubt please contact CIDA.

Direction

3. All cables that carry MOD data are to be labelled in an easily read permanent manner, at all points where cable identification could reasonably be expected to be required.
4. Labelling shall be implemented in such a manner that, for the anticipated lifetime of the cabling, the labels are accessible, legible and, where necessary, able to be modified.
5. Cable identification records are to be provided in a clear, comprehensive and unambiguous manner.

Requirements

6. As a minimum, all cables shall be labelled at both ends and on both sides of any point at which the cable transits a sealed passage, i.e. a fire-stopped wall penetration.
7. Except for cables fitted with factory pre-formed terminations, each separate core of a multi-core cable must be uniquely identified. This requirement will normally be satisfied by colour-coded or numbered cores.
8. Cross-site and ducted cables are to be identified as they enter and leave each and every bore, using waterproof labels that will not deteriorate with continued immersion in water.
9. Flexible cords and connector cables associated with desk top PCs do not require labels unless a high cable density within a furniture cable management system suggests there is benefit in doing so.
10. Power cables from, to and within cabinets are to be identified in accordance with **BS 7671-2018 514 Identification and notices**.
11. Green and yellow earth and bonding cables are to be labelled in accordance **BS 7671**.
12. Where a cable is supplied with the cable type and number of cores imprinted on the cable sheath, it is not necessary for the cable label to repeat the information.
13. System information is not required to be included on labels fixed to cables used for multiple systems, or which are intended for re-use by different systems (such as structured wiring systems).
14. Plastic cable ties are not to be used for affixing labels as they are liable to cause damage to surrounding cables during installation and recovery activities, Velcro ties only are to be used.

NOTE: This document (Reference Ch09/20/v1- Apr/20) replaces and supersedes JSP 604 Pt 2, leaflet 4800, Chapter 09(V5.5 Feb 18)

15. Where there is no current standard in operation, the cable labelling scheme shown at Figure 9-1 is offered as a possible solution.

Cable Identification Records

16. As a minimum, cable identification records should clearly state: originating location/connection, parenting system, type of cable, number of cores, unique serial number, and destination location/connection detail.
17. It is desirable that cable identification records are capable of showing the allocated and unallocated capacity of cables. A different scheme may be proposed if deemed appropriate. However, any alternative must fulfil the requirement of unambiguous, positive identification and must be approved by SCIDA prior to implementation.
18. It is desirable, but not mandatory, that an 'Administration System' meeting the requirements of **BS EN 50174-1 4.5.2 Administration systems'** be implemented where it would add value.

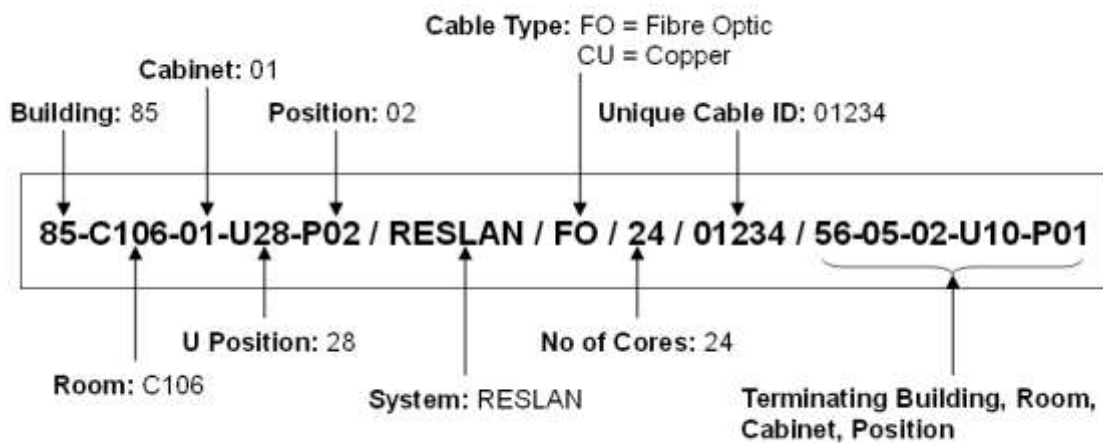


Figure 9-1 Cable label example