

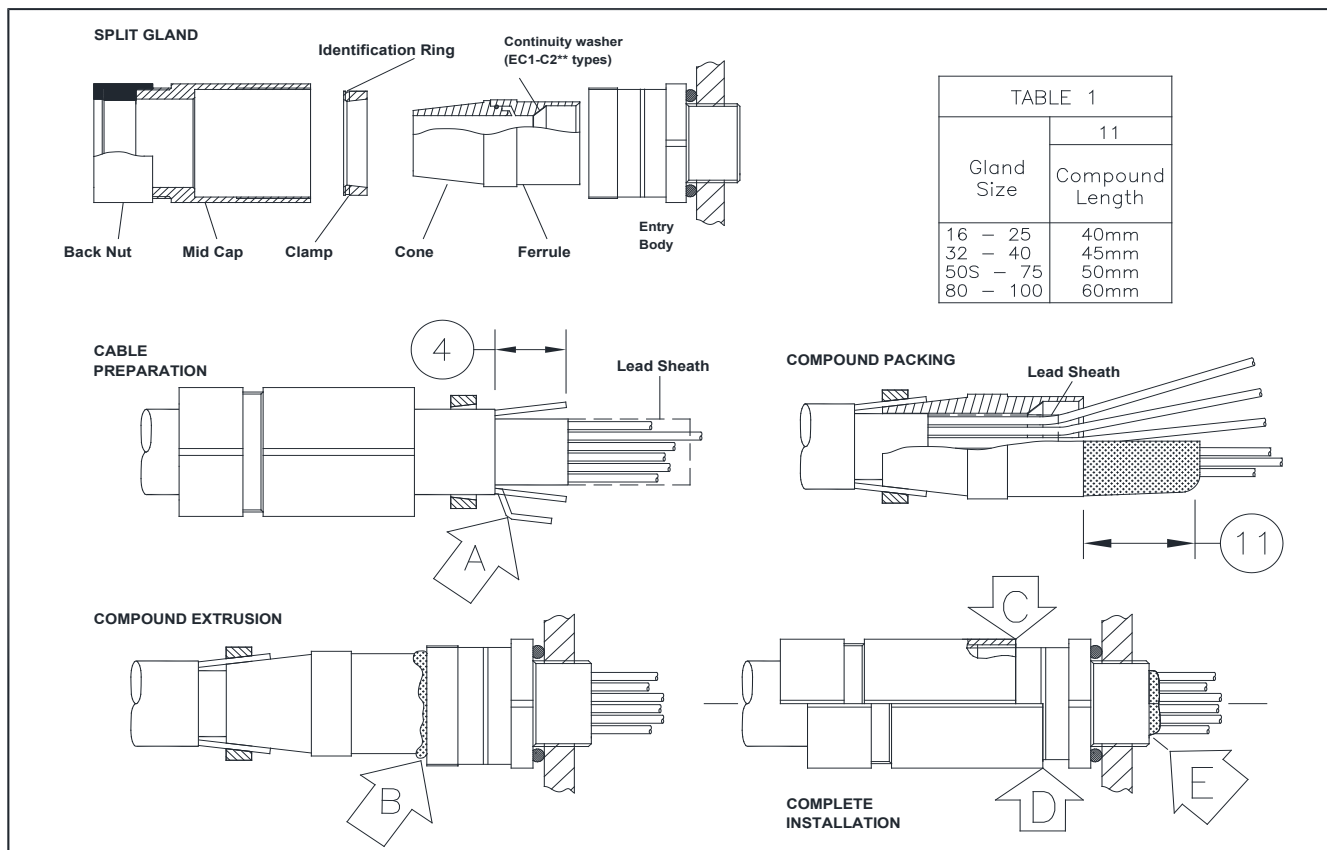
EC1 – C*** Eclipse Compound-Filled Cable Gland – ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Brief Description

The Peppers EC1-C*** type compound filled cable gland featuring a multi-armour clamping is for outdoor use in the appropriate Hazardous Areas with circular pliable wire/ steel wire/ steel tape armoured, braided, screened and unarmoured cable. A variant giving electrical continuity to a lead sheath is available. It gives environmental protection to IP66, IP68 (100 metres for 7 days), IP69 and Deluge. A termination suitable for EMC protection can be made using armoured cables with this gland.

Warning

Please read these instructions carefully. These products should not be used in applications except as detailed here or in our datasheets, unless confirmed in writing by Peppers. Peppers take no responsibility for any damage, injury or other consequential loss caused where products are not installed or used according to these instructions. This leaflet is not intended to advise on the selection of product. Further guidance can be found in the standards listed overleaf or the prevailing code of practice. The compound used within this cable gland has application limitations and may be adversely affected by some solvent vapours. If such vapours are likely to be present when the cable gland is in service, necessary precautions should be taken. Peppers Technical Datasheet can be downloaded from our website for further guidance. Prior to use the compound should be stored in its original packaging in a dry area at temperatures between 5°C and 21°C.



STEP-BY-STEP FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

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- Split gland as shown. Warning. The entry body of this cable gland is coated with a releasing agent to ensure the compound form can be inspected after curing. The entry body should not be treated with any lubricant or be exposed to any solvents. The internal bore of the entry body must not be damaged. Any handling during the course of normal installation will not affect the operation of the releasing agent.
- Fit Entry Body, allowing for any installation accessories, and fully engage the thread into the equipment. For Entry Body installation torque for O-rings please refer to Table 2. Tapered threads shall be made up wrench tight. For further sealing and torque information please refer to our website.
- Slide Back Nut, Mid Cap and Clamp, (Rear Assembly) onto cable as shown. Ensure Clamp is in correct orientation for armour, identification ring to rear for wire armour, ring facing forward for tape and braided armour.
- CABLE PREPARATION** Strip off outer jacket, length to suit installation
For armoured cable:-
 A Expose armour approx. 20mm long
 B Where sheath sizes are near minimum, wire armour may require forming to facilitate clamping (arrow A)
For all cables:-
 C Remove inner sheath, length to suit installation. Lead sheath must be cut to push through the continuity washer. Remove protective foils, and any cords/fillers from around and between the cores. Take care not to cut insulating sleeves of the cores. Pigtail and sleeve screens to be passed through compound.
- Slide Cone onto inner sheath and under armour. For lead sheath push through the continuity washer ensuring contact is made. Slide Clamp onto exposed armour. Ensure the Clamp is in the correct orientation for armour type. The clamp should be positioned so that the identification ring is away from the cone for wire armour and towards the cone for woven wire, braid or tape.
- Insert cable through Entry Body and engage Cone in Entry Body. Push cable forward to maintain armour contact. Ensure the armour is in contact with the face of the cone.
- To clamp armour onto Cone, hand-tighten Mid Cap to Entry Body then using wrench tighten a further 1 turn. Cable with maximum diameter wire armour may require an additional ½ to 1 turn.
- Unscrew Mid Cap to visually check armour is securely clamped. Pull out cable and Cone. If armour has not clamped repeat the clamping process.

HEALTH AND SAFETY WARNING The compound can cause eye and skin irritation. For your personal protection, wear the gloves supplied whilst in contact with the compound. **A COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY DATA SHEET IS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD FROM OUR WEBSITE.**

- Check compound has not passed its "Use By" date. It has a work life of about 30 minutes at 16-27°C (60-80°F), during which time it can be worked and shaped before it begins to cure. Full cure takes 24 hours at 16-27°C (60-80°F). Lower temperatures will give a longer cure time. E.g. at 3°C (37°F) full cure takes about seven days. It is recommended to mix the putty and pack the fitting at 20°C (68°F). Minimum mixing/packing temperature is 10°C. Minimum curing temperature is 3°C.
- Mix the compound by rolling, folding and breaking. Ease mixing by cutting large sticks in half. Fully mixed compound has a uniform yellow colour with no streaks See Figure 1 for correctly mixed compound.
- Support the cable and rear gland assembly. With unarmoured cable, hold Cone and cable roughly concentric. Splay out the cores. Starting at the middle, pack small amounts of rolled-out compound between the cores. Re-straighten each core and work outwards until all gaps are filled. Bundle the cores with cord or tape (see Figure 2) so they are not disturbed. Pack around the outside of the outer cores to fill the Cone cup. Build up compound around the outside of the cores with a slight taper and to approximate compound length shown in diagram and Table 1 column 11. Where cable has large quantity of cores ensure they are bundled near to the gland entry thread.
- Pass cores through & push compound into Entry Body until Cone engages. Remove squeezed out compound at arrow B. **For thickest armour:** Screw Mid Cap 7 full turns onto Entry Body (arrow C). **For tape armours/braids:** screw no further than groove (sizes 16 & 20S: screw no further than 6mm [1/4 inch] from Entry Body hexagon) (arrow D). Ensure that compound emerges at entry thread (arrow E).
- Clean off excess compound from Entry Body to allow withdrawal when cured (arrow E). Cores may be disturbed after 1 hour. Leave to cure for 4 hours when working at 21°C
- To release the joint for inspection unscrew the Mid Cap. Using a wrench on the Cone, rotate the Cone back and forth whilst pulling the rear assembly away from the entry body. This will release the compound from the entry body. Do not over rotate as this may damage cable cores or braid. Pull the cone and compound out for inspection. The compound should appear as in Figure 3 with no gaps, holes or cracks.
- Hand-tighten Mid Cap to remake joint. Then refer to Table 2 and tighten using wrench to the given amount.
- Hold Mid Cap with wrench and tighten Back Nut onto cable. Ensure seal makes full contact with cable sheath, and then tighten Back Nut 1 extra turn.
- The equipment should not be energised until the compound has been left to cure for at least 4 hours when working at 21°C. See chart 'Energising Time vs. Temperature' for further guidance.

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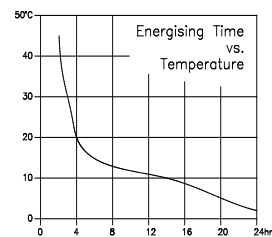
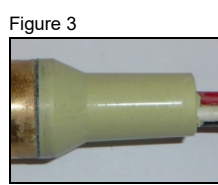
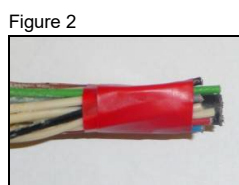
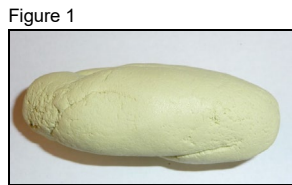


Table 2. Tightening information (Point 15), cable sizes (mm), construction and armour acceptance (mm)

Gland Size	Entry Body Tightening Torque Point 2	Tighten Mid Cap using wrench up to	Max Ø over cores	Max No of Cores	Inner Sheath		Outer Sheath		Reduced Bore		Armour Dia/Thickness		Inner Sheath Length	Lead Sheath Length
					Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Braid/Tape	Wire			
16S	5Nm	½-turn	8.9	12	10.0	8.4	13.5	6.7	10.3	0.2 – 0.8	0.8 – 1.25	12	18	
16	5Nm	½-turn	10.4	15	11.7	8.4	13.5	6.7	10.3	0.2 – 0.8	0.8 – 1.25	12	18	
20S	5Nm	½-turn	10.4	35	11.7	11.5	16.0	9.4	12.5	0.2 – 0.8	0.8 – 1.25	12	18	
20	5Nm	½-turn	12.5	40	14.0	15.5	21.1	12.0	17.6	0.2 – 0.8	0.8 – 1.25	12	18	
25	5Nm	½-turn	16.5	60	18.5	20.3	27.4	16.8	23.9	0.3 – 1.2	1.25 – 1.6	14	18	
32	10Nm	½-turn	23.5	80	26.3	26.7	34.0	23.2	30.5	0.3 – 1.2	1.6 – 2.0	17	24	
40	10Nm	½-turn	28.8	130	32.2	33.0	40.6	28.6	36.2	0.3 – 1.2	1.6 – 2.0	17	24	
50S	10Nm	½-turn	34.2	200	38.2	39.4	46.7	34.8	42.4	0.3 – 1.6	2.0 – 2.5	22	31	
50	10Nm	½-turn	39.4	400	44.1	45.7	53.2	41.1	48.5	0.3 – 1.6	2.0 – 2.5	22	31	
63S	10Nm	½-turn	44.8	400	50.1	52.1	59.5	47.5	54.8	0.3 – 1.6	2.0 – 2.5	23	32	
63	10Nm	½-turn	50.0	425	56.0	58.4	65.8	53.8	61.2	0.3 – 1.6	2.0 – 2.5	23	32	
75S	25Nm	½-turn	55.4	425	62.0	64.8	72.2	60.2	68.0	0.3 – 1.6	2.0 – 2.5	23	32	
75	25Nm	½-turn	60.8	425	68.0	71.1	78.0	66.5	73.4	0.3 – 1.6	2.0 – 2.5	23	32	
80	30Nm	¾-turn	64.4	425	72.0	77.0	84.0	71.9	79.4	0.3 – 1.6	3.15 – 4.0	25	34	
85	40Nm	¾-turn	69.8	425	78.0	79.6	90.0	75.0	85.4	0.3 – 1.6	3.15 – 4.0	25	34	
90	40Nm	¾-turn	75.1	425	84.0	88.0	96.0	82.0	91.4	0.3 – 1.6	3.15 – 4.0	25	34	
100	40Nm	¾-turn	80.5	425	90.0	92.0	102.0	87.4	97.4	0.3 – 1.6	3.15 – 4.0	25	34	

Installation Guidance

Point	Advice
1	EN/IEC 60079-10 EN/IEC 60079-14
2	Installation should only be carried out by a competent electrician, skilled in cable gland installation.
3	Comprehensive details of the compliance standards can be found on the product certificates which are available for download from our website
4	NO INSTALLATION SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT UNDER LIVE CONDITIONS.
5	Threaded entries: the product can be installed directly into threaded entries. Threaded entries should comply with the relevant applicable standards and have a lead-in chamfer to allow for full engagement of the threads. Failure to provide a sufficient lead-in chamfer may lead to ingress sealing issues. For 'flameproof' and 'dust' applications, where no sealing method is used, a minimum of 5 fully engaged parallel threads is required. Metric threads are supplied with an o-ring and will maintain IP66, IP68 & IP69. Other parallel entry threads will maintain an IP rating of IP64. A sealing washer should be used to maintain all IP ratings greater than IP64. Any thread sealant used should be non-hardening and comply with the prevailing code of practice.
6	To maintain the Ingress Protection rating of the product, the entry hole must be perpendicular to the surface of the enclosure. The surface should be sufficiently flat and rigid to make the IP joint. The surface must be clean and dry. The product incorporates a thread run out according to general machining techniques and will not have a full form thread for the entire length and as such entry threads should have a suitable lead-in chamfer to ensure a seal is maintained. Further guidance can be found on our website. It is the users/installers responsibility to ensure that the interface between the enclosure and breather drain is suitably sealed for the required application.
7	Whilst Peppers products with tapered threads, when installed into a threaded entry, have been tested to maintain IP66 without any additional sealant, due to the differing gauging tolerances associated with the use of tapered threads it is recommended to use a non-hardening thread sealant if an IP rating higher than IP64 is required. Any sealant used should comply with the prevailing code of practice.
8	Once installed do not dismantle except for routine inspection. An inspection should be conducted as per IEC/EN 60079-17. After inspection the gland should be re-assembled as instructed, ensuring the mid cap and back nut are correctly tightened to ensure the cable is secure.
9	The o-ring that is fitted to the outer diameter of the Ferrule (visible on figure 2) is to prevent compound from travelling inside the gland during the assembly process. It has no other function and does not contribute to the protection concept or ingress protection rating of the cable gland.
10	If required an anti-seize lubricant may be used to aid assembly and routine inspection. The lubricant should comply with the prevailing code of practice and care should be taken to ensure no lubricant comes into contact with the cable gland seals as this may impair performance.
11	For chemical resistance information please refer to Peppers T1000 Compound data sheet. Available on request.

Approvals and Certification

Approval	Certificate Number	Protection Concept / Type
ATEX	CML 19ATEX1113X	Ex I M2 II 1D 2G Ex db I Mb / Ex db IIC Gb / Ex eb I Mb / Ex eb IIC Gb / Ex ta IIIC Da
	CML 19ATEX4114X	Ex II 3G Ex nR IIC Gc
IECEx	IECEx CML 19.0035X	Ex db I Mb / Ex db IIC Gb / Ex eb I Mb / Ex eb IIC Gb / Ex ta IIIC Da / Ex nR IIC Gc

Interpretation of Markings. Markings on the outside of this gland carry the following meanings:

Cable Gland Type & Size EC1-C-2-a-R-bbb-ccc-nn; where: -

2 =	Optional Continuity Washer option for lead sheathed cable	R =	Optional reduced bore outer seal (red)	ccc =	Entry thread type and size
a =	Main component material B = brass S = stainless steel	bbb =	Gland size	nn =	Year of manufacture

Special Conditions for Material Use

- The cable glands/stopper boxes shall not be used in enclosures where the temperature, at the point of entry/mounting, is outside of the range of -60°C to +135°C for Peppers T1000 Compound.
- The interface seals comply with the requirements of the standards listed in this report when the cable glands are fitted to a representative enclosure having a smooth flat mounting surface. In practice the interface between the male thread of the glands and their associated enclosure cannot be defined, therefore it is the users' responsibility to ensure that the appropriate ingress protection level is maintained at these interfaces.
- The parallel threaded entry component threads will be suitably sealed using a method that is applicable to the associated equipment to which the gland will be attached. This will be in accordance with the relevant installation code of practice and will ensure that any ingress protection and restricted breathing sealing requirements are maintained.
- The threaded entry component threads without interface O-ring seals installed in an explosive dust atmosphere, within threaded entries, shall only be fitted into enclosures that have either:
 - parallel entries that will ensure that a minimum of 5 full threads of contact will be maintained, this is in accordance with clause 5.1.2 of EN 60079-31:2014
 - tapered entries that will ensure that a minimum of 3 ½ full threads of contact will be maintained, this is in accordance with clause 5.1.2 of EN 60079-31:2014
- Cable glands with sizes 16S, 20S and 20 shall not be used for Group I, EPL Mb applications where there is a 'high' risk of mechanical damage.

