TABLE B1: THE EXPECTED VALUE FROM THE BOOK

WHAT SHOULD A 45 METRE RADIAL READ?

The other way to an expected result is **Guidance Note 3** · Appendix B · Table B1, which gives conductor resistance in **milliohms per metre at 20 °C**, and the formula below turns it into a resistance.

$$R = (m\Omega/m \times \text{length in metres}) \div 1000$$

Where it is.

Appendix B, Table B1 is in the current Guidance Note 3, with Table B2 on p.175. Find it by name — Appendix B, Table B1 — and tab it.

For a line-and-cpc pair you **add the two conductors' figures together**. That is why 2.5 mm² with a 1.5 mm² cpc comes to 19.51 mΩ/m: 7.41 for the line plus 12.10 for the cpc.

The starred sizes are twin and earth.

Highlight them, so you can find the right row quickly.

A 45 M RADIAL IN 6/2.5 MM², AT 20 °C

6 mm² = 3.08 mΩ/m
2.5 mm² = 7.41 mΩ/m
Combined = 3.08 + 7.41 = **10.49 mΩ/m**

$R_1 + R_2 = (10.49 \times 45) \div 1000$
$= \mathbf{0.47\ \Omega}$

A 30 M COOKER CIRCUIT IN 6/2.5 MM²

$R_1 + R_2 = (10.49 \times 30) \div 1000$
$= \mathbf{0.31\ \Omega}$

✋ **At 20 °C you apply no multiplier. Table B2** corrects to the ambient temperature on the day and is for **test** purposes. **Table B3** corrects to operating temperature and is for **design**. Asked at 20 °C, or given no temperature at all, it is simply B1 × length ÷ 1000.

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