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MIL-STD-686C
28 September 1990
SUPERSEDING
MIL-STD-686B
23 January 1984

MILITARY STANDARD

CABLE AND CORD, ELECTRICAL;
IDENTIFICATION MARKING AND
COLOR CODING OF



AMSC/NA

FSC 6145

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MIL-STD-686C

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

Cable and Cord, Electrical; Identification Marking and Color Coding of.

MIL-STD-686C

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1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This standard establishes a uniform identification code of all electrical cables and cords used by the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, except for the following.

- a. High-tension and low-tension cables for vehicular use covered by MIL-C-3702 and MIL-C-13486.
- b. Cables used for construction.
- c. Cables and cords for transmission of telephone, telegraph, and teletype signals covered by MIL-STD-685.
- d. Flexible coaxial cables.

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

* 2.1 Government documents.

* 2.1.1 Specifications, standards, and handbooks. The following specifications, standards, and handbooks form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless specified, the issues of these documents are those listed in the issue of the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) and supplement thereto, cited in the solicitation (see 6.2).

STANDARDS

MILITARY

MIL-STD-104 - Limits for Electrical Insulation Color.

* (Unless otherwise indicated, copies of the federal and military specifications, standards, and handbooks are available from the standardization documents order desk, Building 4D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094).

* 2.2 Order of precedence. In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and the references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 American wire gage (AWG). A system for describing the size of wires used for electrical purposes.

3.2 Cable, multiconductor, electrical. Two or more insulated conductors (solid or stranded) contained in a common covering or jacket.

3.3 Cord, electrical. Two or more insulated tinsel conductors contained in a common covering, or twisted or molded together without a common covering; or two or more stranded conductors wound in a specifically-designed spiral construction for extra flexibility.

3.4 Conductor. Wire (solid or stranded) with insulation covering, suitable for carrying an electric current.

3.5 Equipment ground. An insulated conductor intended for grounding non-current-carrying metal parts of equipment.

3.6 Homogeneous cable. Cable composed of identical insulated conductors.

3.7 Heterogeneous cable. Cable composed of dissimilar insulated conductors. These differences may be due to physical composition, voltage rating, temperature rating, types of conductors, (e.g.,) audiofrequency or radiofrequency), or use of more than one size of conductor.

3.8 Insulation. A material, such as natural or synthetic rubber or a thermoplastic compound having high electrical resistance, which is suitable for separating adjacent conductors in an electric circuit and preventing possible future contact between the conductors.

3.9 Jacket. The outer sheath or covering material, such as natural or synthetic rubber, lead sheath, steel tape, or a thermoplastic compound, applied over a single-insulated conductor or over an assembly of insulated conductors for protection against crushing, cutting, and abrasion of the conductors and their insulation.

3.10 Portable-power cable. Portable cable consisting of three, four, or five insulated conductors (one of which serves as an equipment ground) used to transmit power from a power source to equipment such as portable-electrical tools.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Electrical cables.

4.1.1 Multiconductor cables. Multiconductor-electrical cables shall be identified in accordance with the applicable portions of the detailed requirements of this standard.

4.1.2 Single-conductor cables. Single-conductor cables shall be identified in accordance with 4.1.2.1.

* 4.1.2.1 Data to be marked on cable jacket. The following data shall be marked along one side of the entire length of the cable jacket with one foot or less separations, in accordance with 5.2.

- a. Government-specification number and government-type designation, if one exists. (The maximum rated working voltage and size (AWG) of the conductor shall be added when this data is not incorporated in the government-type designation.)

or

- b. Manufacturer's name, commercial-type designation, maximum rated working voltage, and size (AWG) of the conductor when there is no existing government specification.

4.2 Electrical cords. Electrical cords shall be color coded in accordance with table I.

TABLE I. Color code for electrical cords. 1/ 2/ 3/

Conductor No.	Insulation color
1	Black
2	White 2/
3	Green 3/
4	Red
5	Blue
6	Orange
7	Brown
8	Gray
9	Yellow
10	Purple

- 1/ When electrical cords are composed of conductors of miscellaneous sizes, the color code specified above shall be followed consecutively starting with the conductor having the largest circular mil area and extending through the conductors having the smallest circular mil area.
- 2/ The white conductor shall always be used as the neutral conductor and shall be insulated from the equipment chassis/connector.
- 3/ To be used as equipment ground only (see 3.5). Green or green with yellow stripe is acceptable.

4.3 Color limits. The colors specified in this standard shall fall within the limits of the standard color chips of MIL-STD-104.

5. DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Multiconductor electrical cables. Multiconductor electrical cables shall be identified at the time of manufacture in accordance with the following paragraphs.

5.1.1 Homogeneous cables. The identification of homogeneous cables is illustrated in figure 1.

5.1.1.1 Data to be marked on cable jacket. Except as specified in 5.3, the following data shall be marked along one side of the entire length of the cable jacket with one foot or less separations, in accordance with 5.2.

- a. Government-specification number and government-type designation, if one exists. (The maximum rated working voltage and number and size (AWG) of conductors shall be added when this data is not incorporated in the government-type designation.)

or

- b. Manufacturer's name, commercial-type designation, maximum rated working voltage, and number and size (AWG) of conductors when there is no existing government specification.

5.1.1.2 Data to be marked on insulation of individual conductors.

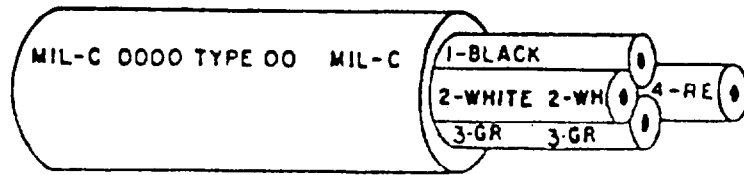
5.1.1.2.1 Designations. The conductor number and color designation as indicated in table IIA or table IIB (for Navy shipboard use), and as illustrated in figure 1, example (a) shall be marked on the insulation of each conductor with an outside diameter of 0.065 inch (including insulation), or larger, in accordance with 5.2, except for portable-power cables, which shall be identified as specified in 5.1.1.2.2. The conductor number and color designation for each conductor shall be marked on the side of the conductor at intervals of 2 inches throughout the length of the conductor, except for Navy shipboard applications the interval shall be 3 inches maximum with alternate legends inverted so that the information can be read from either side of the cable. The individual conductors of 2- through 6-conductor cables may be color coded as specified in 5.1.1.2.3, in lieu of marking with the conductor number and color designation.

* 5.1.1.2.2 Portable-power cables. Portable-power cables shall be color coded as follows:

- a. Two conductor cables - one black, one white. $\frac{1}{2}$
- b. Three conductor cables - one black, one white, and one green, with green conductor used for grounding.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Color code black and red is inactive for new design.

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(a) Conductors with outer diameter .065 inch or larger.



(b) Conductors with outer diameter smaller than .065 inch.

LEGEND



FIGURE 1. Examples of identification marking and color coding of homogeneous multiconductor electrical cables.

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- * c. Four conductor cables - one black, one white, one red, and one green, with green conductor used for grounding.
- d. Five conductor cables - one black, one white, one green, one red, one blue, with green conductor used for grounding.

5.1.1.2.3 Small-diameter conductors. Except as specified in 5.1.1.2.2, insulated conductors with an outside diameter of less than 0.065 inch (including insulation) shall be color coded in accordance with table IIA and table IIB (for Navy shipboard use).

5.1.2 Heterogeneous cables.

5.1.2.1 Data to be marked on cable jacket. Except as specified in 5.3 the following data shall be marked along one side of the entire length of the cable jacket with one foot or less separations, in accordance with 5.2.

- a. Government-specification number and government-type designation, if one exists. (The maximum rated working voltage and number of conductors of each AWG size shall be added when not incorporated in a government-type designation.)
- b. Manufacturer's name, commercial-type designation, maximum rated working voltage, and number of conductors of each AWG size when there is no existing government specification.

TABLE IIA. Identification code for electrical cables. 1/

Conductor No.	Color designation		Conductor No.	Color designation	
	Body	Single narrow <u>2</u> / band or stripe		Body	Single narrow band or stripe
1	Black	---	26	Blue	Green
2	White	---	27	Black	Orange
3	Green	---	28	White	Orange
4	Red	---	29	Red	Orange
5	Blue	---	30	Green	Orange
6	Orange	---	31	Blue	Orange
7	White	Black	32	Black	Blue
8	Red	Black	33	White	Blue
9	Green	Black	34	Red	Blue

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE IIA. Identification code for electrical cables. 1/- Continued

Conductor No.	Color designation		Conductor No.	Color designation	
	Body	Single narrow <u>2/</u> band or stripe		Body	Single narrow band or stripe
10	Orange	Black	35	Green	Blue
11	Blue	Black	36	Orange	Blue
12	Black	White	37	Yellow	—
13	Red	White	38	Yellow	Black
14	Green	White	39	Yellow	White
15	Blue	White	40	Yellow	Red
16	Black	Red	41	Yellow	Green
17	White	Red	42	Yellow	Orange
18	Orange	Red	43	Yellow	Blue
19	Blue	Red	44	Black	Yellow
20	Red	Green	45	White	Yellow
21	Orange	Green	46	Red	Yellow
22	Orange	White	47	Green	Yellow
23	Green	Red	48	Orange	Yellow
24	Black	Green	49	Blue	Yellow
25	White	Green	50	Violet	

1/ For cables composed of more than 50 conductors, the above color designations shall be repeated in sequence with appropriate subgroupings to the extent necessary to provide identification of all conductors. The second sequence shall start with No. 51.

2/ When a braid covering is specified, a colored thread may be used in lieu of the colored band or stripe.

TABLE IIB. Identification code for electrical cables for shipboard use by the Department of the Navy.

Conductor No.	Base color	First tracer color	Second tracer color
1	Black	---	---
2	White	---	---
3	Green	---	---
4	Red	---	---
5	Blue	---	---
6	Orange	---	---
7	White	Black	---
8	Red	Black	---
9	Green	Black	---
10	Orange	Black	---
11	Blue	Black	---
12	Black	White	---
13	Red	White	---
14	Green	White	---
15	Blue	White	---
16	Black	Red	---
17	White	Red	---
18	Orange	Red	---
19	Blue	Red	---
20	Red	Green	---
21	Orange	Green	---
22	Black	White	Red
23	White	Black	Red
24	Red	Black	White
25	Green	Black	White
26	Orange	Black	White
27	Blue	Black	White
28	Black	Red	Green
29	White	Red	Green
30	Red	Black	Green
31	Green	Black	Orange
32	Orange	Black	Green
33	Blue	White	Orange
34	Black	White	Orange
35	White	Red	Orange
36	Orange	White	Blue
37	White	Red	Blue
38	Brown	---	---
39	Brown	Black	---
40	Brown	White	---
41	Brown	Red	---

TABLE IIB. Identification code for electrical cables for shipboard use by the Department of the Navy. - Continued

Conductor No.	Base color	First tracer color	Second tracer color
42	Brown	Green	---
43	Brown	Orange	---
44	Brown	Blue	---
45	White	Black	Blue
46	Red	White	Blue
47	Green	Orange	Red
48	Orange	Red	Blue
49	Blue	Red	Orange
50	Black	Orange	Red
51	White	Black	Orange
52	Red	Orange	Black
53	Green	Red	Blue
54	Orange	Black	Blue
55	Blue	Black	Orange
56	Black	Orange	Green
57	White	Orange	Green
58	Red	Orange	Green
59	Green	Black	Blue
60	Orange	Green	Blue
61	Blue	Green	Orange
62	Black	Red	Blue
63	White	Orange	Blue
64	Red	Black	Blue
65	Green	Orange	Blue
66	Orange	White	Red
67	Blue	White	Red
68	Black	Green	Blue
69	White	Green	Blue
70	Red	Green	Blue
71	Green	White	Red
72	Orange	Red	Black
73	Blue	Red	Black
74	Black	Orange	Blue
75	Red	Orange	Blue
76	Green	Red	Black
77	Orange	White	Green
78	Blue	White	Green
79	Red	White	Orange
80	Green	White	Orange
81	Blue	Black	Green
82	Orange	White	---

TABLE IIB. Identification code for electrical cables for shipboard use by the Department of the Navy. - Continued

Conductor No.	Base color	First tracer color	Second tracer color
83	Green	Red	---
84	Black	Green	---
85	White	Green	---
86	Blue	Green	---
87	Black	Orange	---
88	White	Orange	---
89	Red	Orange	---
90	Green	Orange	---
91	Blue	Orange	---
92	Black	Blue	---
93	White	Blue	---
94	Red	Blue	---
95	Green	Blue	---
96	Orange	Blue	---
97	Yellow	---	---
98	Yellow	Black	---
99	Yellow	White	---
100	Yellow	Red	---
101	Yellow	Green	---
102	Yellow	Orange	---
103	Yellow	Blue	---
104	Black	Yellow	---
105	White	Yellow	---
106	Red	Yellow	---
107	Green	Yellow	---
108	Orange	Yellow	---
109	Blue	Yellow	---
110	Black	Yellow	Red
111	White	Yellow	Red
112	Green	Yellow	Red
113	Orange	Yellow	Red
114	Blue	Yellow	Red
115	Black	Yellow	White
116	Red	Yellow	White
117	Green	Yellow	White
118	Orange	Yellow	White

TABLE IIB. Identification code for electrical cables for shipboard use by the Department of the Navy. - Continued

Conductor No.	Base color	First tracer color	Second tracer color
119	Blue	Yellow	White
120	Black	Yellow	Green
121	White	Yellow	Green
122	Red	Yellow	Green
123	Orange	Yellow	Green
124	Blue	Yellow	Green
125	Black	Yellow	Blue
126	White	Yellow	Blue
127	Red	Yellow	Blue

Note: In the case of cables having more than one layer of conductors, the numbering shown above shall be from the innermost to the outermost, i.e., the No. 1 conductor shall be the center conductor (or one of the center conductors where two or more are used as a center) of the concentric lay.

5.1.2.2 Data to be marked on insulation of individual conductors.

5.1.2.2.1 Cables without telephone or coaxial conductors. Heterogeneous cables which do not contain telephone or coaxial conductors (see figure 2) shall be identified as follows:

- a. Conductors with an outside diameter of 0.065 inch or larger (including insulation) shall be identified in accordance with 5.1.1.2.1. When these conductors are of mixed-gage sizes, the identification code given in 5.1.1.2.1 shall be followed consecutively starting with the largest circular mil area conductor.
- b. Conductors with an outside diameter of less than 0.065 inch (including insulation) shall be identified in accordance with 5.1.1.2.3. When these conductors are of mixed-gage sizes, the color code given in 5.1.1.2.3 shall be followed consecutively starting with the largest circular mil area conductor and continuing through the smallest circular mil area conductor.
- c. In any cable containing less than 51 conductors, no two conductors shall be designated the same, whether identified by printed markings or by color coding. When conductors with outside diameters of less than 0.065 inch (including insulation) are included in cables which also contain conductors with outside diameters larger than 0.065 inch (including insulation) the sequence given in tables IIA and IIB (for Navy shipboard use)

shall start with the conductor having the largest circular mil area as No. 1, and continue uninterrupted through the conductor having the smallest circular mil area, regardless of whether the individual conductors are identified by printing or by color coding.

5.1.2.2.2 Cables with telephone or coaxial conductors. When telephone conductors or coaxial cables are included in heterogeneous cables, they shall be identified in accordance with the applicable codes for telephone or coaxial cables, and the jackets shall be numbered sequentially with the other conductors in the cable (see figure 3).

5.1.3 Cables having unshielded and shielded conductors. Within a group of conductors of the same size, unshielded conductors shall be coded first, followed by individually shielded conductors. Commonly shielded conductors shall be coded after individually shielded conductors.

5.1.4 Cables with pairs or triples. Cables having pairs or triples shall be color coded according to table IIA, except those for Navy shipboard use (see 5.1.4.1). Pairs shall be color coded in sequence — black and white for the first pair; green and red for the second pair. Triples shall be color coded in sequence — black, white, and green for the first triple; red, blue, and orange for the second triple.

5.1.4.1 Cables with pairs or triples for Navy shipboard use. Each pair shall consist of one black and one white conductor. Each triple shall consist of one black, one white, and one green conductor. Identification (see table IIB) shall be applied to the overall shield of each shielded pair or triple. Unshielded pairs or triples shall be identified similarly by coding the overall covering of each pair or triple.

5.1.5 Cables with singles, pairs, and triples. Cables having singles, pairs, and triples shall be color coded in a continuing color sequence, with singles first, pairs second, and triples third (see table IIA or IIB).

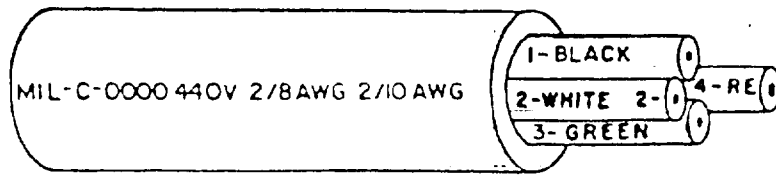
5.2 Identification marking.

5.2.1 Types of marking. Cable jackets and insulated conductors shall be marked at the time of manufacture by means of surface printing or stamping.

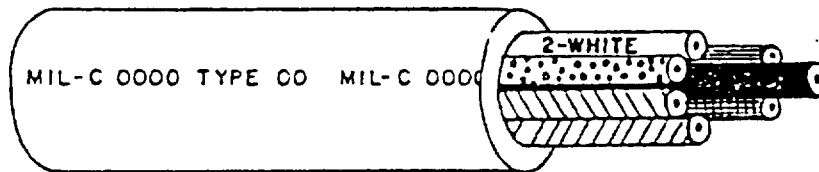
5.2.2 Size of marking. The size of marking shall be in accordance with Table III.

5.2.3 Marking colors. Characters to be imprinted on the cable jacket or conductor insulation shall be marked in either black or white to provide the best contrast with the color of the jacket or insulation.

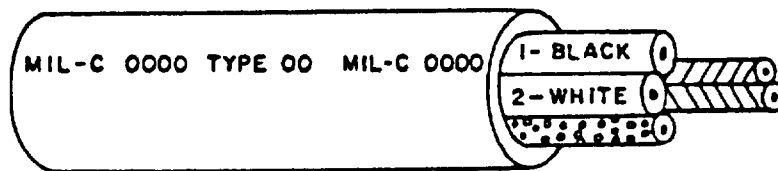
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- (a) Cable containing conductors with outside diameters .065 inch or larger.



- (b) Cable containing conductors with outside diameters smaller than .065 inch.

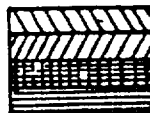


- (c) Cable containing conductors with outside diameters .065 inch or larger and conductors with outside diameters smaller than .065 inch.

LEGEND

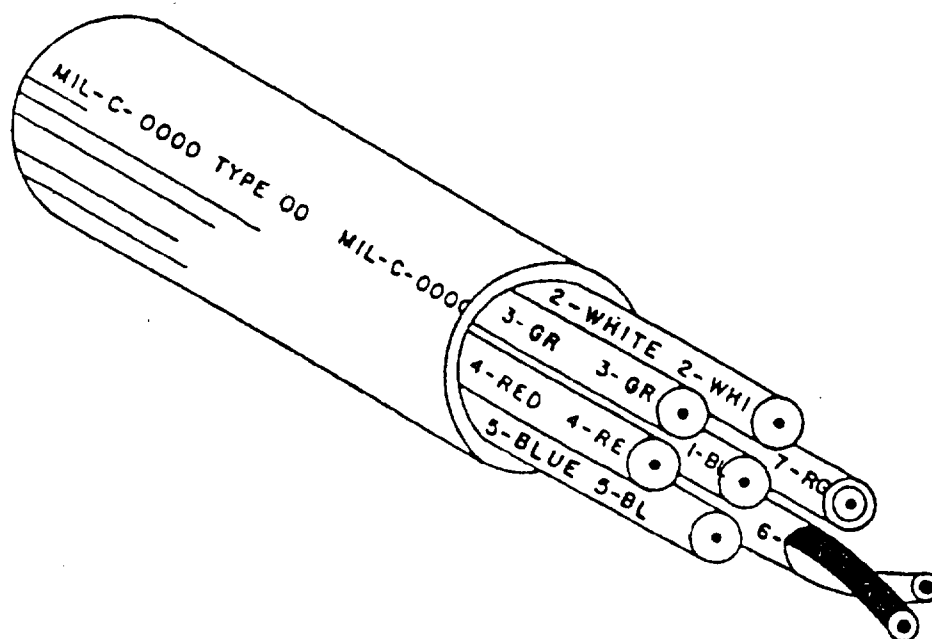


BLACK
WHITE
GREEN



RED
BLUE
ORANGE
WHITE WITH BLACK STRIPE

FIGURE 2. Examples of identification marking and color coding of heterogeneous multiconductor cables which do not contain telephone or coaxial conductors.



* **NOTE:**
Jacket designated number 6 is a shielded telephone pair.
Jacket designated number 7 is an r-f coaxial cable.

FIGURE 3. Examples of identification marking and color coding heterogeneous multiconductor cables which contain telephone or coaxial conductors.

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TABLE III. Printing type/size of identification marking. ^{1/}

Insulation diameter ^{2/}	Printing type		
	Height of type face ^{3/ 4/} ^(+.001)	Radius of curvature of type face ^(+.001) ^{5/}	Reading direction
For insulating materials that are not flattened during the printing operation, the following curved and flat face type shall be used:			
.030 - .038	.012	.020	Vertical
.039 - .048	.020	.025	Vertical
.049 - .060	.025	.031	Vertical
.061 - .090	.025/.031	.046	Horiz. or Vert.
.091 - .122	.031/.046	.062	Horiz. or Vert.
.123 - .154	.046	.078	Horizontal
.155 - .184	.062	.093	Horizontal
.185 - .248	.078	.125	Horizontal
.249 - .310	.093	.156	Horizontal
.311 - .374	.093/.125	.187	Horizontal
.375 - .436	.125	.218	Horizontal
.437 - .498	.125	.250	Horizontal
.499 - .560	.125	.281	Horizontal
.561 - 1.000	.125	Flat	Horizontal
Over 1.000	.187	Flat	Horizontal
For an insulating tubing that is flattened during the printing operation, the following flat face type shall be used:			
.035 to .060	.065	Flat face	Vertical
.052 to .068	.050	Flat face	Horizontal
.069 to .096	.062	Flat face	Horizontal
.097 to .166	.078	Flat face	Horizontal
.167 to .624	.109	Flat face	Horizontal
.625 to 1.000	.125	Flat face	Horizontal
Over 1.000	.187	Flat face	Horizontal

^{1/} Dimensions are in inches.

^{2/} For heat shrinkable tubing, the height of the type face shall be governed by the "as supplied" insulation diameter.

^{3/} Other type face heights may be used only when approved by the contracting activity.

^{4/} For horizontal lettering, this quantity is the actual height. For vertical lettering, this quantity is the width of the letter. The letter height would be approximately 3 times this quantity.

^{5/} All industry standard sizes.

5.2.4 Identification coding.

- a. The standard means of coding shall be as follows:
 1. Solid-colored insulation, with colored-stripe tracer, when required.
 2. Color-coded 1/2 to 1 mil polyester tape, with or without 1/2 to 1 mil heat-sealable adhesive.
 3. Color-coded 1 mil polyester tape with 1/2 to 1 mil heat-sealable adhesive in 8 AWG or larger, when tracers are required.
 4. Color-coded filled tapes in 8 AWG and larger, when tracers are not required.
 5. Coding by marking.
 6. Color code by green braid (uninsulated ground wires only).
- b. Color shall be in accordance with MIL-STD-104, class 1 for plastics and elastomers, class 2 for thermosetting compounds. Where black, blue, brown, purple, and/or red (i.e., two or more of these colors) are used in the same cable, the colors (other than black) shall be light to nominal. Gray shall be dark (or slate) when in the same cable with white.

5.2.4.1 Stripe tracers. The tracers shall be either of the same material as the insulation or permanent-colored ink. The colors shall be easily distinguishable. All materials used for striping shall be nonconductive. Length of lay and stripe width of colored stripes shall be in accordance with 5.4.

5.2.5 Permanence and legibility. The marking shall be legible and durable and shall not rub off or be otherwise made illegible by exposure to its environment or by contact incident to normal handling, shipment, and storage. The marking shall be accomplished in a manner which will not adversely affect the cable characteristics, and shall remain legible after being subjected to the applicable specification marking tests.

* 5.3 Armored cables. When armor is used as an outer cable covering, the data specified in 5.1.1.1 and 5.1.2.1 shall be printed on a marker tape with durable ink in capital characters at least 0.062 inch high. The marking shall be repeated throughout the length of the marker tape with separations of not more than one foot. The tape shall be located under the jacket or between the armor

and jacket, unless otherwise specified by the procuring activity. As an alternate, when applicable, the data specified in 5.1.1.1 and 5.1.2.1 may be printed on the jacket prior to installation of the armor. For Navy * application, the cable shall conform to the marking requirements of the cable procurement specification.

5.4 Striping or banding.

5.4.1 Colored stripes or circumferential bands. Stripes and bands shall be applied in the same direction if helical, and shall conform to the color code designated in tables IIA and IIB. Insulation material stripes (per 5.2.4.1) are injection-extruded longitudinally, and hence, have no lay direction.

5.4.2 Sequence. In the sequence of applying helical stripes or circumferential bands on a wire, the first stripe or band shall be distinguishably wider than the second band within the group. Helical or longitudinal if using colored insulation material stripes shall run parallel to each other and shall be continuous, clearly defined and constant in width and spacing throughout the length of the wire. Circumferential bands shall be parallel to each other around the circumference of the wire, shall be clearly defined, shall be constant in width and spacing, and shall be continuous in repeated color groupings for the length of the wire unless otherwise specified.

5.4.2.1 Stripe or band width. The width of the stripe or bands shall be measured perpendicular to the centerline of the stripe or band. The width of the wide (first) stripe or band shall be not less than 0.040 inch when the diameter over the marked surface exceeds 0.047 inch; when the diameter over the surface on which the stripe or band is applied is less than 0.047 inch, then the width of the first stripe or band shall be not less than two-thirds (2/3) the nominal diameter of the surface. The narrow (second) stripe or band shall be not less than one-half (1/2) nor more than three-quarters (3/4) the width of the wide (first) stripe or band.

5.4.2.2 Stripe or band spacing. On single stripe or band coloring, the spacing between each stripe or band shall be not less than twice the width of the individual stripe or band. On multiple stripe or band coloring, the spacing between stripes or bands within a grouping shall be not less than the width of the narrow stripe or band.

5.4.2.3 Length of lay (spacing between groups). The length of lay of each stripe shall not exceed 1.25 inches (unless using colored insulation material for striping).

NOTE: Length of lay is defined as the longitudinal distance along a wire from the starting point of one grouping of stripes to the starting point of the next repetition of the grouping.

5.4.2.4 Spacing between groups of bands. The spacing between groups of bands shall be at regular intervals along the wire. The spacing separating a group of bands from the next grouping shall be greater than the spacing between the bands within a group, but shall not exceed 3 inches.

6. NOTES

(This section contains information of a general or explanatory nature that may be helpful, but is not mandatory.)

* 6.1 Intended use. Documents conforming to the requirements of this standard are intended for use as military standardization documents and are listed in the DODISS. The purpose of this standard is to standardize the preparation of military standards, handbooks, and bulletins to ensure the inclusion of data and descriptions essential to the selection and application of items and processes, and to aid in the use and analysis of DoD standardization documents.

* 6.2 Issue of DODISS. When this standard is used in acquisition, the applicable issue of the DODISS must be cited in the solicitation (see 2.1.1).

6.3 No deliverable data required by this document.

6.4 Subject term (key word) listing.

AMSC N/A
Homogeneous cable
Heterogeneous cable
Insulation material
Multiconductor cable
Jacket material

* 6.5 Changes from previous issue. The margins of this specification are marked with asterisks (*) to indicate where changes from the previous issue were made. This is done as a convenience only and the Government assumes no liability whatsoever for any inaccuracies in these notations. Bidders and contractors are cautioned to evaluate the requirements of this document based on the entire content irrespective of the marginal notations and relationship to the last previous amendment.

Custodians:

Army - CR
Navy - AS
Air Force - 85

Review activities:

Army - MI
Navy - EC
Air Force - 99
DLA - IS

User activities:

Navy - SH, MC

Preparing activity:

Army - CR

Agent:

DLA - IS

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