



Offshore and  
Marine Shipboard  
Cables

# IEEE 1580 Type P MOR<sup>®</sup> Polyrad<sup>®</sup> XT-125



## Ampacity – 125°C

### 45°C Ambient – Single Banked

AWG/kcmil	mm <sup>2</sup>	CIRCULAR MILS	1/C	2/C	3/C
16	1.2	2583	25	22	18
14	2.1	4110	39	33	28
12	3.3	6530	49	44	37
10	5.3	10400	68	64	49
8	8.4	16500	90	77	63
6	13.3	26300	126	111	91
5	16.8	33100	153	147	120
4	21.1	41700	158	153	126
3	26.7	52600	195	180	148
2	33.6	66400	217	196	161
1	42.4	83700	281	245	202
1/0	53.5	106000	319	278	229
2/0	67.4	133000	354	309	254
3/0	85.0	168000	437	382	313
4/0	107.2	212000	495	432	354
262	133.1	262000	559	481	395
313	158.7	313100	617	539	442
373	189.4	373700	692	599	492
444	225.2	444400	772	669	549
535	271.3	535300	871	741	608
646	327.6	646400	979	-	-
777	394.2	777700	1101	-	-
1111	563.1	1111000	1374	-	-

- Notes: (1) The above current-carrying capacities are for marine installations with cables arranged in a single bank per hanger and are 85% of the ICEA calculated values (See Note 2). Double banking of distribution-type cables should be avoided. For those instances where cable must be double banked, the current-carrying capacities in the above table should be multiplied by 0.8.
- (2) The ICEA calculated the current capacities of these cables are based on cables installed in free air, i.e., at least one cable diameter spacing between adjacent cables. See IEEE Publication No. S-135-1962/ICEA and Publication No. P-46-426, 1962 Edition.
- (3) If ambient temperatures differ from 45°C, the values shown above should be multiplied by the following factors:  
40°C - 1.04    50°C - .95    60°C - .85    70°C - .74

When the number of conductors in a cable exceeds 3, the maximum current-carrying capacity of each conductor is to be reduced according to the following table:

NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	% OF 3 CONDUCTOR AMPACITY VALUES
4 through 6	80
7 through 9	70
10 through 20	50
21 through 30	45
31 through 40	40
41 through 60	35
61 and up	30