

Oil resistance of cables

Cable Factory BITNER, as a manufacturer of cables and wires, offers a range of cables classified as oil-resistant. When selecting cables, special attention should be paid to several factors that determine the required level of oil resistance.

Factors affecting proper cable selection:

- Place of application
- Duration of exposure to oil
- Oil temperature
- Type of oil used*

Oil Resistance Classes

O1 – Low Oil Resistance

Description:

Possibility of occasional splashing of the cable sheath with oil, provided that the oil temperature does not exceed 25 °C.

Cable operating environment:

Locations where trace amounts of oil may be present and small amounts of oil may occasionally appear on the cable sheath.

Restrictions:

Do not expose cables to continuous contact with oil, as the sheath may degrade.

O2 – Medium Oil Resistance

Description:

Possibility of contamination or temporary exposure to oil.

Cable operating environment:

Locations where cables are partially or temporarily exposed to oil, where oil contamination may appear on the cable sheath

Restrictions:

Do not expose cables to continuous contact or immersion in oil

O3 – High Oil Resistance (EN 60811-404)

Description:

Possibility of the cable sheath being covered with oil.

Cable operating environment:

Locations where a layer of oil may partially or completely cover the cables.

Ensuring Oil Resistance:

To ensure full oil resistance of cables and the entire system, all its components must be oil resistant.



low oil
resistance
EN 60811-404



medium oil
resistance
EN 60811-404



high oil
resistance
EN 60811-404

*The manufacturer uses the harmonized test method PN-EN 60811-404:2012 and standardized test oils based on mineral oil. Mineral oils are widely used but are not representative of all types of oils.

Cable Factory BITNER offers support in the selection and verification of products in terms of resistance to the oil used in a specific application.

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