## Bus Conductors

## Physical \& Electrical Properties of Uniform-Thickness Angle Bus Conductors - 6101-T6 alloy 55.0\% IACS Conductivity (minimum) <br> (4)

| Size (3) |  | Area sq in | Weight lb/ft | Moment of Inertia in ${ }^{4}$ |  | Minimum Distance to Neutral Axis |  | $\mathrm{Xa}-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Inductive <br> Reactance <br> 1-ft Spacing microhms/ft | DC <br> Resistance at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ microhms/ft | Rac/Rdc at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 60 Hz | AC Resistance at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ microhms/ft | AC Current Rating 60 Hz Amp (1) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { w } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T} \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Ix or y | Iz | $x$ or y | z |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indoor } \\ & \mathrm{e}=0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Outdoor } \\ & \mathrm{e}=0.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| $31 / 4$ | 1/4 | 1.57 | 1.83 | 1.60 | 0.65 | 0.91 | 1.30 | 51.41 | 11.20 | 1.024 | 11.49 | 1300 | 1902 |
| 4 | 1/4 | 1.93 | 2.27 | 3.02 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 1.51 | 46.60 | 9.07 | 1.045 | 9.46 | 1550 | 2236 |
| 4 | 3/8 | 2.85 | 3.36 | 4.35 | 1.75 | 1.14 | 1.60 | 46.62 | 6.14 | 1.115 | 6.85 | 1850 | 2654 |
| $41 / 2$ | 3/8 | 3.23 | 3.80 | 6.31 | 2.61 | 1.26 | 1.77 | 43.93 | 5.42 | 1.145 | 6.20 | 2050 | 2885 |
| 5 | 3/8 | 3.60 | 4.24 | 8.75 | 3.50 | 1.39 | 1.96 | 41.52 | 4.86 | 1.175 | 5.71 | 2250 | 3130 |

## Notes:

1. Indoor current ratings are based on $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise over $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient in still but unconfined air, normally oxidized surface (e=0.35). Outdoor ratings are based similarly, but with $2 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec}$ crosswind ( $\mathrm{e}=0.50$ ). Horizontal mounting is assumed with spacing sufficient to eliminate proximity effects, generally assumed to be 18 -in. or over. Indoor ratings based on work by House and Tuttle. Outdoor ratings from IEEE paper by Prager, Pemberton, Craig and Bleshman
2. Back-to-back angles are to be considered as separate members; not as a composite
3. Alignment grooves are extruded to facilitate centering of holes according to NEMA standard spacings.
4. A modification of this design has a lug at top that does not interfere with bolting, yet it strengthens the shape against tendency to roll-over to the $z-z$ axis in long spans subjected to large lateral short circuit forces. For equal weight of shape, the z-z radius of gyration is increased by 20 percent. The stress that causes roll-over is thereby increased about 40 percent.

