FEICHUN CABLE · VERIFIED CLASSIC CASE

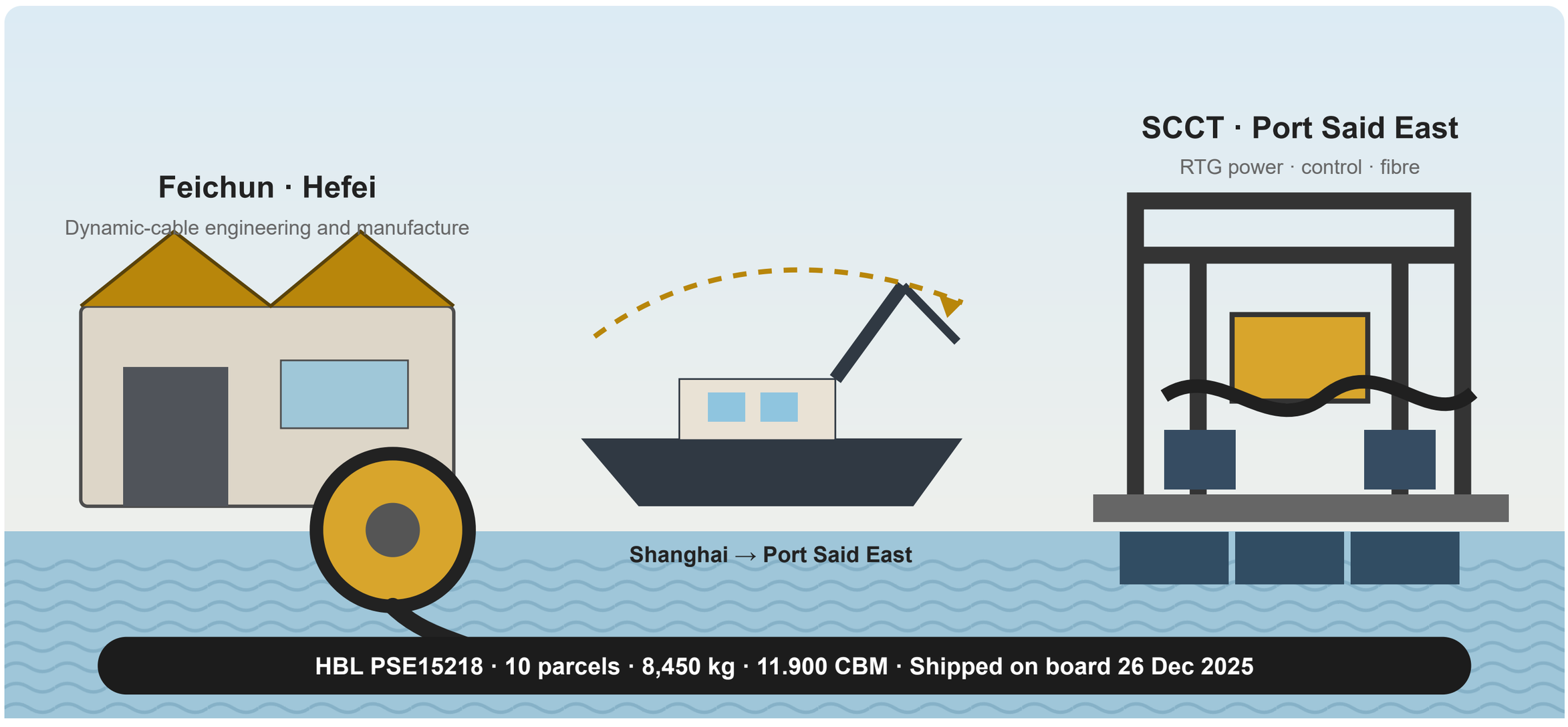
Feichun Ships High-Flex RTG Power, Control and Fibre-Optic Cables to Suez Canal Container Terminal

From the Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone Comprehensive Bonded Zone to Port Said East, Egypt: a documented ten-line cable shipment demonstrates Feichun's engineering approach to flex fatigue, tensile-load management, torsional stability, abrasion resistance and multi-service integration.

Anhui Feichun Special Cable Co., Ltd. • Classic Case Release • 13 August 2026

HEFEI, China, 13 August 2026 — Anhui Feichun Special Cable Co., Ltd. has published a verified shipment case involving RTG power, control and fibre-optic cables for Suez Canal Container Terminal (SCCT). Proforma Invoice 2025072408 records ten project line items. House Bill of Lading PSE15218 identifies SCCT as consignee, Shanghai as the port of loading, and Port Said East as both the port of discharge and final destination. The cargo was shipped on board on 26 December 2025. [P1][P2]

PROJECT ROUTE — ENGINEERED IN HEFEI, SHIPPED TO PORT SAID EAST



10 line items	11,470	8,450 kg	Port Said East
Power, control and fibre-optic entries in the PI	Aggregate PI QTY; no unit is shown in the source field	Total gross weight recorded in the HBL	Port of discharge and final destination

1. A documented chain of evidence—not an unverified marketing claim

The case is supported by two complementary records. The PI establishes the manufacturer/supplier, buyer/ship-to party, project descriptions, Feichun part numbers, internal references and quantities. The HBL establishes the historical logistics record: shipper block, consignee, vessel and voyage, ports, cargo volume and on-board date.

TABLE 1 — AUDITABLE PROJECT FACTS

Evidence field	Recorded fact	Permissible public statement
Commercial project record	PI No. 2025072408, dated 24 July 2025	Feichun supplied ten RTG-related power, control and fibre-optic cable line items
Buyer / ship-to party	Wheeler Industrial Worldwide Ltd.	The PI connects the cable schedule with the project purchasing chain
Transport record	HBL No. `PSE15218`	An independent shipment document exists
Vessel / voyage	MAERSK HORSBURGH / 551W	The cargo was shipped on board
Route	Shanghai → Port Said East	Port Said East is both the discharge port and final destination
Consignee	Suez Canal Container Terminal, Private Freezone Area	The HBL directly identifies SCCT as consignee
Cargo record	10 parcels; 8,450 kg; 11.900 CBM	Figures are published in the original HBL units
On-board date	26 December 2025	“Shipped” is supported; “commissioned” or “accepted” is not established by these documents

EVIDENCE BOUNDARY

The PI and HBL verify supply and shipment. They do not establish installation, commissioning, final acceptance, in-service hours or failure-free operating history. This release therefore avoids unverified claims about field performance or customer endorsement.

2. Why the SCCT duty profile matters to port engineers

SCCT sits at the mouth of the Suez Canal at Port Said East. Its official terminal profile lists 18 ship-to-shore cranes, 60 RTGs, 2,400 m of quay, a stated capacity of 5 million TEU and 17 m allowable draft alongside. [2] APM Terminals reported throughput of 4 million TEU in 2024. [5] These figures establish the scale and duty intensity of the operating environment.

The separate expansion programme adds a 955 m berth and a 510,000 m² yard, with 12 STS cranes, 30 RTGs and 90 trucks specified in the project plan. The first equipment shipment included electric RTGs with automation and remote-control features. [3][4] In July 2026, APM Terminals also announced an agreement intended to enable SCCT to source 100% renewable electricity. [6]

> **CONTEXT IS NOT CONTRACT SCOPE**
>
> These official terminal and expansion figures explain the wider operating and electrification context. They do not, by themselves, prove that Feichun's 2025 shipment formed part of the expansion contract. The project documents specifically support an RTG maintenance/project cable schedule.

High-cycle mechanical duty

Repeated acceleration, braking and reversal concentrate fatigue at drums, sheaves, guide rollers, festoon clamps and chain bend zones.

Drive-system electrical stress

Adjustable-speed drives introduce harmonics, fast voltage edges and common-mode currents; power, PE, control and screening must be coordinated.

Marine exposure

Salt-laden air, UV, sand, oil contamination, temperature swing and mechanical abrasion act concurrently—not as isolated laboratory stresses.

3. Complete project schedule: all ten source line items retained

For engineering traceability, the table below retains every Description, Part No., Feichun Ref. and QTY from PI 2025072408. Commercial pricing and sensitive transaction fields are excluded. The source PI does not display a unit against the QTY column, so the figures are not relabelled as metres.

TABLE 2 — PI 2025072408: COMPLETE TECHNICAL SCHEDULE

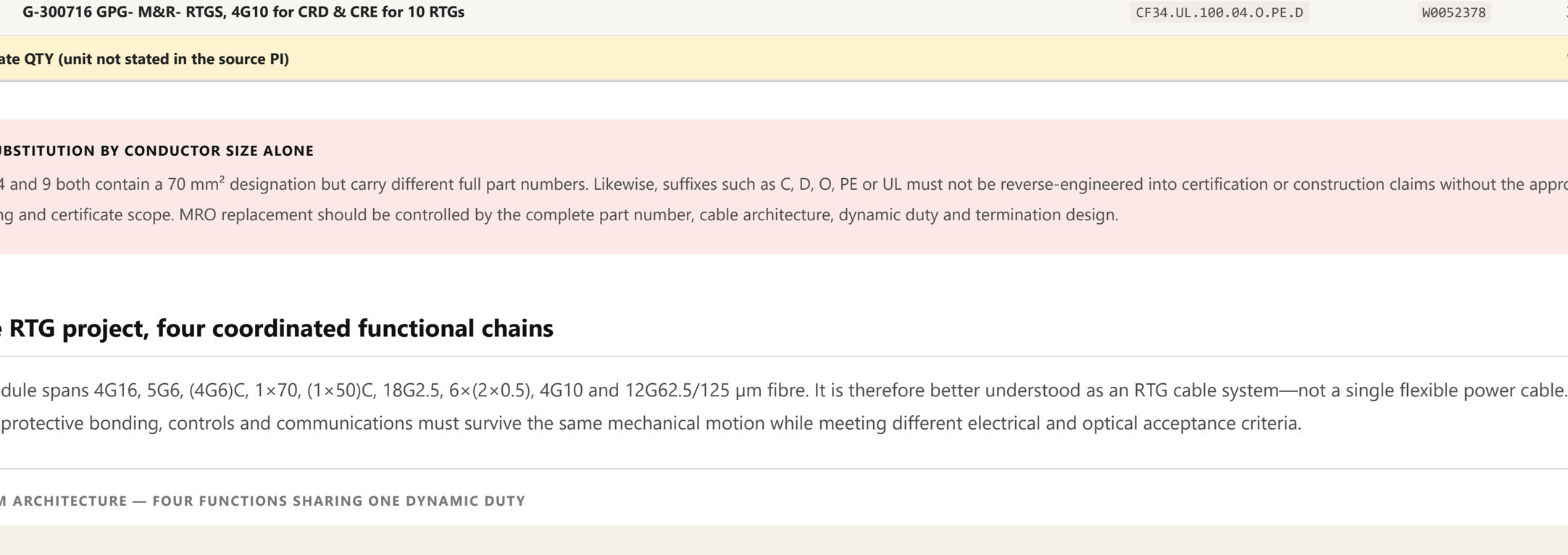
Line	Source technical description	Part No.	Feichun Ref.	QTY
1	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 4G16 for CRD & CRE for 10 RTGs**	`CF35.UL.160.04`	`W0052369`	620
2	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- 5G6 control cable two pieces for CRD,E and two pieces for CRB**	`CF34.UL.60.05.D`	`W0052370`	620
3	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, (4G6)C for CRB for 10 RTGs**	`CF35.60.04`	`W0052371`	620
4	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 1X70 for CRD,E,B for 20 RTGs**	`CF300.UL.700.01.D`	`W0052372`	930
5	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, (1x50)C for CRB for 10 RTGs**	`CF310.500.01.UL`	`W0052373`	2,790
6	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 12G62.5/125 um fiber optics cable two pieces for CRD,E and two pieces for CRB**	`CF LG.`	`W0052374`	620
7	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 18G2.5 control cable two pieces for CRD,E and two pieces for CRB**	`CF900.05.222`	`W0052375`	1,860
8	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 6X(2X0.5) control cable two pieces for CRD,E and two pieces for CRB**	`CF900.05.219`	`W0052376`	1,240
9	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 1X70C for CRD,E for 10 RTGs**	`CF310.UL.700.01`	`W0052377`	1,860
10	**G-300716 GPG- M&R- RTGS, 4G10 for CRD & CRE for 10 RTGs**	`CF34.UL.100.04.O.PE.D`	`W0052378`	310
Aggregate QTY (unit not stated in the source PI)				**11,470**

> **NO SUBSTITUTION BY CONDUCTOR SIZE ALONE**
>
> Lines 4 and 9 both contain a 70 mm² designation but carry different full part numbers. Likewise, suffixes such as C, D, O, PE or UL must not be reverse-engineered into certification or construction claims without the approved drawing and certificate scope. MRO replacement should be controlled by the complete part number, cable architecture, dynamic duty and termination design.

4. One RTG project, four coordinated functional chains

The schedule spans 4G16, 5G6, (4G6)C, 1×70, (1×50)C, 18G2.5, 6×(2×0.5), 4G10 and 12G62.5/125 µm fibre. It is therefore better understood as an RTG cable system—not a single flexible power cable. Energy transfer, protective bonding, controls and communications must survive the same mechanical motion while meeting different electrical and optical acceptance criteria.

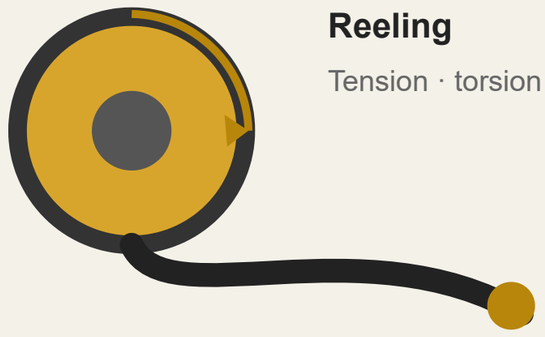
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE — FOUR FUNCTIONS SHARING ONE DYNAMIC DUTY



5. Feichun's engineering proposition: controlled load paths

High flexibility is not synonymous with maximum softness. Increasing strand count can reduce local bending strain, but conductor geometry alone does not control tensile load, residual torque, interlayer friction, core migration or sheath wear. Feichun's platform separates functions: copper carries current; insulation manages electrical and thermal stress; balanced cabling stabilises geometry; reinforcement distributes axial load and torque; and the outer sheath resists the external environment.

Dynamic service life = conductor fatigue control × geometric stability × tensile-load decoupling × sheath durability × correct cable-management design

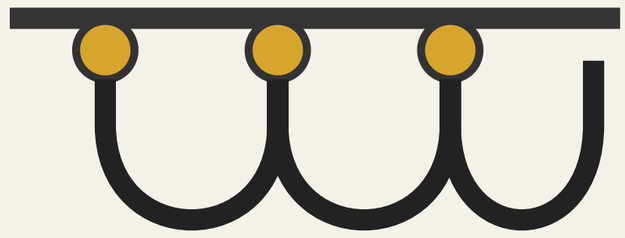


Reeling

Tension · torsion · multi

Reeling duty

Verify drum core diameter, sheaves, fleet angle, line pull, speed, acceleration and ampacity in the fully wound condition.



Clamp-zone bending · loop sag · trolley synchronisat

Festoon duty

Control loop geometry, clamp pressure, trolley pitch and lateral wind movement to reduce local fatigue at cable exits.



Fixed bend plane · cavity fill · neutral axis

Drag-chain duty

Control fill ratio, separation, free clearance and anchoring to prevent corkscrewing, entanglement and cross-wear.

APPLICATION CLASSES ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE

Reeling, festoon and drag-chain systems impose different dominant loads and failure modes. A cable described generically as “high-flex” is not a valid substitute unless its approved construction and dynamic test conditions match the intended motion, bend radius, speed, tensile load and cycle definition.

6. From mining duty to port-crane duty: transferable principles, different mechanics

Mobile mining equipment and port cranes both require uninterrupted transmission while cables are moving. Each may impose bending, tension, abrasion, crushing and rapid-repair constraints. Heavy-duty trailing and reeling practice—including tensile reinforcement, abrasion-resistant sheathing and balanced lay—therefore provides a valuable engineering base. DIN VDE 0250-813 and DIN VDE 0250-814 are relevant reference routes for heavy-duty trailing and NSHTÖU flexible cable constructions. [7][8]

The design inputs are not identical. Mining may emphasise ground dragging, rock abrasion, mud and vehicle interaction; port reeling may be dominated by fleet angle, repeated winding, multilayer pressure and heat, salt exposure, and VFD-related EMC. Feichun therefore starts from the actual motion profile and cable-management geometry before freezing conductor, lay, reinforcement, sheath, screen and optical-unit design.

7. Engineering assurance: what should be specified and tested

TABLE 3 — MINIMUM DATA SET FOR A DEFENSIBLE DYNAMIC-CABLE SELECTION

Input group	Minimum information	Risk if omitted
Motion	Reel, festoon, drag chain or trailing; travel, speed, acceleration and cycles/day	Test claims become non-comparable and the wrong platform may be selected
Geometry	Cable OD, drum core, sheave diameter, minimum bend radius and fleet angle	Conductor fatigue, core migration or local sheath compression
Mechanical load	Suspended length, steady and transient pull, torsion and clamp design	Conductors or terminations carry unintended tensile load
Electrical / thermal	Voltage, current, duty cycle, VFD data, winding layers and ambient temperature	Uncontrolled voltage drop, temperature rise, harmonics or drum derating
Control / optical	I/O type, screening, wavelength, bandwidth, link budget and connectors	Spurious operation, microbending or dynamic attenuation failure
Environment / compliance	UV, salt, oil, temperature, flame/LSZH requirement, country and certificate scope	Premature sheath failure or rejected project documentation

IEC 60228 controls conductor cross-sectional area, construction and resistance requirements, but does not by itself establish dynamic service life. IEC 60287 provides a current-rating and loss-calculation framework; wound-drum operation still requires application-specific inputs. IEC 60949 supports short-circuit thermal checks, while IEC 61800-3 provides the system-level EMC framework for adjustable-speed drives. Optical acceptance should address attenuation change under bending as well as static link budget. [9][10][11][12][13]

8. International compliance: strong positioning, precise evidence

FEICHUN GLOBAL COMPLIANCE POSITIONING

Engineered for maximum safety in demanding environments, our cable systems support applicable global compliance routes including ATEX, IECEx, VDE, CE, UKCA, EAC, and the Russian Fire Safety Certificate.

Feichun develops project-specific cable solutions for heavy-duty mining equipment, ship-to-shore cranes, RTG/RMG cranes and conveyor systems where reliability is non-negotiable.

A professional compliance statement must separate capability from product-specific certification. “Designed with reference to VDE” is not the same as VDE-certified. CE and UKCA are market-access routes tied to applicable legislation and technical documentation; they are not standalone performance grades. EAC and Russian fire-safety claims likewise require the correct product list, standards, issuing body, validity period and scope. [16]

ATEX and IECEx are frequently overstated in cable marketing. ATEX Directive 2014/34/EU and the IECEx Certified Equipment Scheme principally address equipment, protective systems and components for explosive atmospheres. A cable installation must still be coordinated with equipment protection concept, glands, sealing, bonding, earthing and installation requirements. [14][15]

CERTIFICATE EVIDENCE BOUNDARY FOR THIS CASE

The supplied attachments are a PI and an HBL—not ATEX, IECEx, VDE, CE, UKCA, EAC or Russian fire-safety certificates. No certificate number is invented in this release. A claim that a specific part number is “certified” should be published only with the exact certificate, issuer, validity and product scope.

9. Customs context: evidence of market scale, not proof of one supplier

World Bank WITS, using UN Comtrade data, reports that China exported HS 854449 electrical conductors to Egypt in 2024 with a trade value of **USD 48.39613 million** and a reported quantity of **6,184,320 kg**. [1] This establishes a substantial China–Egypt trade flow for the product category. It does not prove Feichun's individual shipment; the company-level case remains grounded in PI 2025072408 and HBL PSE15218.

10. About Feichun Cable

Anhui Feichun Special Cable Co., Ltd. is located in the **Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone Comprehensive Bonded Zone, Anhui, P.R. China**. The company supports international heavy-duty mobile-equipment projects with mining trailing cables, reeling cables, festoon cables, drag-chain cables, crane power/control cables and dynamic fibre-optic solutions.

The Port Said East case demonstrates Feichun's ability to coordinate mining-derived mechanical durability, port-crane motion requirements, electrical and EMC design, optical-link integrity and export documentation within one project schedule.

11. Sources and technical references

Project facts were checked against the supplied PI and HBL. Public market, terminal and standards information was rechecked on 13 August 2026. Public sources establish technical and market context; they do not make every cited standard or certification automatically applicable to each Feichun part number.

[P1] Feichun Proforma Invoice No. 2025072408, dated 24 July 2025 (project document)

[P2] House Bill of Lading PSE15218, shipped on board 26 December 2025 (project document)

[1] World Bank WITS / UN Comtrade — 2024 exports of HS 854449 conductors to Egypt

[2] APM Terminals — Suez Canal Container Terminal: official terminal profile and equipment baseline

[3] APM Terminals — SCCT expansion agreement: 955 m berth, 510,000 m² yard and electric equipment

[4] APM Terminals — First expansion equipment shipment: quay cranes and electric RTGs

[5] APM Terminals — SCCT 2024 review: 4 million TEU throughput

[6] APM Terminals — SCCT renewable-electricity announcement, 1 July 2026

[7] DIN Media — DIN VDE 0250-814:1985-02, rubber-insulated flexible cable NSHTÖU

[8] DIN Media — DIN VDE 0250-813:1985-05, heavy-duty trailing cable route

[9] IEC — IEC 60228:2023, conductors of insulated cables

[10] IEC — IEC 60287-1-1:2023, current rating and loss calculation

[11] IEC — IEC 60949, thermally permissible short-circuit currents

[12] IEC — IEC 61800-3:2022, EMC requirements for adjustable-speed power drive systems

[13] IEC — IEC 60794-1-111:2023, optical-cable bend testing and attenuation change

[14] IECEx — official overview of the Certified Equipment Scheme

[15] EUR-Lex — ATEX Directive 2014/34/EU

[16] GOV.UK — current UKCA and CE product-marking routes

[17] Feichun Cable — mining, reeling, festoon and drag-chain cable portfolio

Anhui Feichun Special Cable Co., Ltd. — Port, Mining and Dynamic-Cable Engineering

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