

Copper cable tray manual



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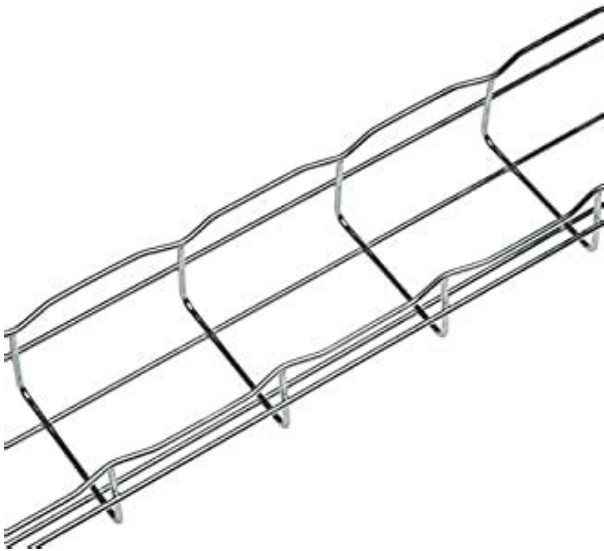
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Book Descriptions:

Copper cable tray manual



Most projects are roughly defined at the start of cable tray design. For projects that are not 100 percent defined before design start, the cost of and time used in coping with continuous changes during the engineering and drafting design phases will be substantially less for cable tray wiring systems than for conduit wiring systems. Complete cable tray manual for electrical engineers and designers on photo power cable management ladder tray systems assembled aluminum cable tray ladder for building cabling projects; credit cnbonet.com A small amount of engineering is required to change the width of a cable tray to gain additional wiring space capacity. Change is a complex problem when conduit banks are involved. The final drawings for a cable tray wiring system may be completed and sent out for bid or construction more quickly than for a conduit wiring system. Cable trays simplify the wiring system design process and reduces the number of details. Cable tray wiring systems are well suited for computer aided design drawings. A spread sheet based wiring management program may be used to control the cable fills in the cable tray. While such a system may also be used for controlling conduit fill, large numbers of individual conduits must be monitored. For an equal capacity wiring system, only a few cable tray runs would have to be monitored. Where separated with a fixed solid barrier of a material compatible with the cable tray Dedicated cable tray installation zones alert other engineering disciplines to avoid designs that will produce equipment and material installation conflicts in these areas !! As more circuits are added, the cable tray installation zone will increase only a few inches. The space required for the additional conduits needed would be much greater. The fact that a cable can easily enter and exit cable tray anywhere along its route, allows for some unique opportunities that provide highly flexible designs. <http://ericledeuil.com/userfiles/field-manual-urban-stream-restoration.xml>

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support. Although the use of cable tray fittings is not mandatory, it is often desirable to use them when possible to improve the appearance of the installation.

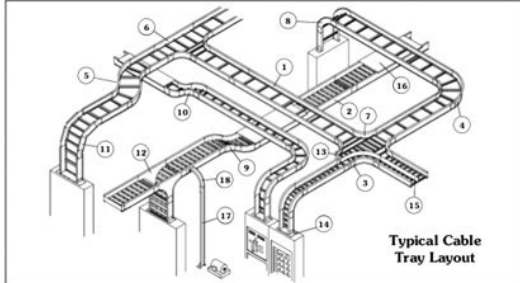
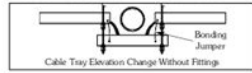
392.5. Construction Specifications. (F) Nonmetallic Cable Tray.

This type of cable tray is usually made of Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP). Applications for FRP cable tray systems include some corrosive atmospheres and where non-conductive material is required. B-Line fiberglass cable tray systems are manufactured from glass fiber reinforced plastic shapes that meet ASTM flammability and self-extinguishing requirements. A surface veil is applied during pultrusion to ensure a resin rich surface and increase ultraviolet resistance, however, for extended exposure to direct sunlight, additional measures, such as painting the tray, are sometimes employed

to insure the longevity of the product. Ambient temperature is also a design consideration when FRP cable tray is used. An ambient temperature of 100°F will decrease the loading capacity of polyester resin fiberglass cable tray by 10%.

392.6. Installation. (A) Complete System.

This section states that cable tray systems can have mechanically discontinuous segments, and that the mechanically discontinuous segment cannot be greater than 6 feet. A bonding jumper sized per Section 250.102 is necessary to connect across any discontinuous segment. The bonding of the system should be in compliance with Section 250.96.



Nomenclature

1. Ladder Type Cable Tray	10. 30° Vertical Inside Bend, Ladder Type Tray
2. Ventilated Trough Type Cable Tray	11. Vertical Bend Segment (VBS)
3. Splice Plate	12. Vertical Tee Down, Ventilated Trough Type Tray
4. 90° Horizontal Bend, Ladder Type Tray	13. Left Hand Reducer, Ladder Type Tray
5. 45° Horizontal Bend, Ladder Type Tray	14. Frame Type Box Connector
6. Horizontal Tee, Ladder Type Tray	15. Barrier Strip Straight Section
7. Horizontal Cross, Ladder Type Tray	16. Solid Flanged Tray Cover
8. 90° Vertical Outside Bend, Ladder Type Tray	17. Cable Channel Straight Section, Ventilated
9. 45° Vertical Outside Bend, Ventilated Type Tray	18. Cable Channel 90° Vertical Outside Bend

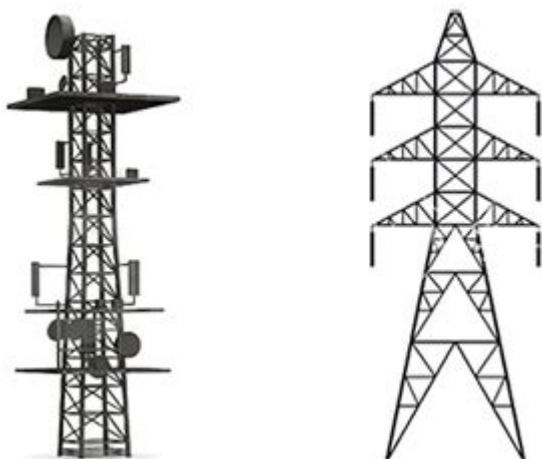
Fewer supports have to be designed and less coordination is required between the design disciplines for the cable tray supports compared to conduit supports. Excluding conductors, the cost of the cable trays, supports, and miscellaneous materials will provide a savings of up to 80% as compared to the cost of the conduits, supports, pull boxes, and miscellaneous materials. An 18 inch wide cable tray has an allowable fill area of 21 square inches. The cost differential depends on the insulation systems, jacket materials and cable construction. It helps you to shape up your technical skills in your everyday life as an electrical engineer. Reply Badrudin Oct 12, 2019 If for the electric panel door, you need bonding grounding or not Reply Deogratius Oct 12, 2019 Powerful site for learning Reply Atanu Pan Jul 04, 2019 I am looking for Medium Voltage Drive Testing methods. Reply Leave a Comment Cancel Reply Tell us what youre thinking.Plans and Pricing Log In Facebook Linkedin Linkedin Twitter. Discover everything Scribd has to offer, including books and audiobooks from major publishers. Start Free Trial Cancel anytime. Cable Tray Manual 2011 NEC Uploaded by jaymi ybanez 100% 1 100% found this document useful 1 vote 152 views 53 pages Document Information click to expand document information Description The Cooper BLine Cable Tray Manual was produced by Cooper BLines technical staff. Cooper. BLine has recognized the need for a complete cable tray reference source for electrical engineers The information has been Report this Document Download Now Save Save Cable Tray Manual 2011 NEC For Later 100% 1 100% found this document useful 1 vote 152 views 53 pages Cable Tray Manual 2011 NEC Uploaded by jaymi ybanez Description The Cooper BLine Cable Tray Manual was produced by Cooper BLines technical staff. Cooper Browse Books Site Directory Site Language English Change Language English Change Language.http://globalvcc.com/_UploadFile/Images/field-manuals-mpi.xml



Metal cable trays are made of Nonmetallic cable Standards and other technical documents and provide code development and Nations in the Americas to harmonize Standards between Canada, Mexico. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Wiring practice by region or country Cable trays are used as an alternative to open wiring or electrical conduit systems, and are commonly used for cable management in commercial and industrial construction. They are especially useful in situations where changes to a wiring system are anticipated, since new cables can be installed by laying them in the tray, instead of pulling them through a pipe. A solid bottom tray provides the maximum protection to cables, but requires cutting the tray or using fittings to enter or exit cables. Small cables may exit the tray through the ventilation openings, which may be either slots or holes punched in the bottom. A ladder tray has the cables supported by a traverse bar, similarly to the rungs of a ladder, at regular intervals on the order of 4 to 12 inches 100 to 300 mm. Tray covers for use outdoors or in dusty locations may have a peaked shape to shed debris including dust, ice or snow. Lighter cable trays are more appropriate in situations where a great number of small cables are used, such as for telephone or computer network cables. Horizontal elbows change direction of a tray in the same plane as the bottom of the tray and are made in 30, 45 and 90 degree forms; inside and outside elbows are for changes perpendicular to the tray bottom. These can be in various shapes including tees and crosses. For example, different sizes of cable tray used within one run can be connected with reducers. Galvanized tray may be made of pregalvanized steel sheet fabricated into tray, or may be hotdip galvanized after fabrication.

When galvanized tray is cut to length in the field, usually the cut surface will be painted with a zincrich compound to protect the metal from corrosion. This is easily prevented through the use of fireretardant cable jackets, or fireproofing coatings applied to installed cables. Combustible dust and clutter may accumulate if the trays are not routinely checked and kept clean. This also applies to any silicone foam seals, but is easily remedied through the use of firestop mortars of sufficient compression strength and thickness, as shown above. Also, some building codes mandate that penetrants such as cable trays are installed in such ways so as to avoid their contribution to the collapse of a firewall. The diagonal strut and horizontal tie restrains motion longitudinally and laterally. Archived from the original on 20140917. Retrieved 15 September 2014. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Through NEMA and the Cable Tray Institute numerous articles, standards, and other general guidance can be found regarding the proper use and installation of cable tray systems. Another important component is obviously the cable. Therefore, it is also important to understand how to properly apply and install the cables in a cable tray system. To that end this Bulletin is intended to discuss the types of cables most frequently used

in cable trays and the wiring methods permitted in cable trays under the National Electric Code NEC NFPA 70. They are protected by either a plastic Jacket or metal armor over individual conductor insulations. They can be rated for outdoor, indoor, for corrosive areas, for hazardous locations, or high electrical noise areas. They should be UL listed indicating they have been tested for ratings relative to flammability resistance, mechanical resistance and temperature limitations. Many cable tray rated cables include a crush and impact test as part of the listing and are rated as exposure rated ER.



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ER cable is allowed to leave the cable tray for distances up to six feet, as long as it is supported and secured. In all instances cables utilized within a cable tray system should be UL listed and marked as cable tray rated. Additional considerations such as fill capacity, allowable ampacity, cable splicing within trays, and securing and supporting cables are addressed in Article 392. Users should be familiar with all these Articles, and check the manufacturer's specifications, to verify selected cables meet all application requirements and NEC requirements. Type TC cable is UL listed for use in Class 1, Division 2 hazardous locations, and Class 1 control circuits. If identified for such use TC cables may be also be used for direct burial. The cable must be secured at intervals not exceeding six feet. PLTC cables are intended for nonplenum and nonriser Class 3 and Class 2 circuits. They are specially designed for use with power limiting circuits. Application of PLTC cables requires the power supply listing requirements of Article 725. ITC cable is described in Article 727 and does not have the power supply limitations of Article 725. However, ITC cable may only be installed in instrumentation and control circuits operating at 150 volts or less and 5 amperes or less. Cables of either class or the dual rated cables are also available with an ER rating and as such may be installed as previously discussed under TC ER cables with the exception that PLTCER and ITCER must be continuously supported using mechanical protection such as struts, angles, or channels and secured every six feet. They may be installed either in cable trays, raceways, hazardous locations, as an aerial cable on a messenger, direct burial where identified for the use, under raised floors in rooms containing industrial equipment, under raised floors in information technology equipment rooms. This is generally accomplished through a barrier strip within the cable tray.

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TABLE B.310.15(B)(2)(3) Ampacities of Multiconductor Cables with Not More Than Three Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, in Free Air Based on Ambient Air Temperature of 40° C (104° F) (for Types TC, MC, MI, UF, and USE Cables)^a

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Temperature Rating of Conductor: (See Table 310.104(A))								Size (AWG or kcmil)
	60° C (140° F)	75° C (167° F)	85° C (185° F)	90° C (194° F)	60° C (140° F)	75° C (167° F)	85° C (185° F)	90° C (194° F)	
	COPPER				ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM				
18	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	18
16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
14	18**	21**	24**	25**	—	—	—	—	14
12	21**	28**	30**	32**	18**	21**	24**	25**	12
10	28**	36**	41**	43**	21**	28**	30**	32**	10
8	39	50	56	59	30	39	44	46	8
6	52	68	75	79	41	53	59	61	6
4	69	89	100	104	54	70	78	81	4
3	81	104	116	121	63	81	91	95	3
2	92	118	132	138	72	92	103	108	2
1	107	138	154	161	84	108	120	126	1
1/0	124	160	178	186	97	125	139	145	1/0
2/0	143	184	206	215	111	144	160	168	2/0
3/0	165	213	238	249	129	166	185	194	3/0
4/0	190	245	274	287	149	192	214	224	4/0
250	212	274	305	320	166	214	239	250	250
300	237	306	341	357	186	240	268	280	300
350	261	337	377	394	205	265	296	309	350
400	281	363	406	425	222	287	317	334	400
500	321	416	465	487	255	330	368	385	500
600	354	459	513	538	284	368	410	429	600
700	387	502	562	589	306	405	462	473	700
750	404	523	586	615	328	424	473	495	750
800	415	539	604	633	339	439	490	513	800
900	438	570	639	670	362	469	514	548	900
1000	461	601	674	707	385	499	558	584	1000

^aRefer to 310.15(B)(2) for the ampacity correction factors where the ambient temperature is other than 40° C (104° F).

^bUnless otherwise specifically permitted elsewhere in this Code, the overcurrent protection for these conductor types shall not exceed 15 amperes for 14 AWG, 20 amperes for 12 AWG, and 30 amperes for 10 AWG copper, or 15 amperes for 12 AWG and 25 amperes for 10 AWG aluminum and copper-clad aluminum.

Whenever possible it is considered best practice to route power and instrumentation cables in separate trays. A plastic overall jacket can also be provided. It is important to differentiate the two as they should not be confused. Type MC cables contain an equipment ground conductor while type AC cables have an internal bonding strip in contact with the armor. More importantly type MC cables are suitable for outdoor use while type AC cables are not permitted for outdoor use in wet or damp locations. They are permitted for use on services, feeders and branch circuits for power, lighting, control and signaling circuits in accordance with Article 330 and 725 of the NEC. Type MC cables may be installed indoors or outdoors, in wet or dry locations, hazardous locations Class I, Division I, in cable tray, as aerial cable on a messenger, in any approved raceway, direct burial where identified, or encased in concrete where identified. MC cables are not permitted to be installed where subject to physical damage. MC cables must be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding six feet. They can also be provided with an overall plastic jacket for additional corrosion protection. Developed in the late 1920's by the French Navy for submarine electrical wiring systems, properly installed MI cable is commonly considered the safest electrical wiring system available. MI cable is also used in process industries handling flammable fluids where small fires would otherwise cause damage to control or power cables. MI cable is also highly resistant to ionizing radiation and are used in applications at nuclear power facilities and nuclear physics apparatus. They may be installed in dry, wet or continuously moist locations, indoor or outdoor, exposed or concealed, where embedded in plaster, concrete, or other masonry, in hazardous locations, where exposed to oil or gasoline, in underground runs, or in cable trays.

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MI cables are also not permitted where exposed conditions are destructive and corrosive to the metallic sheath, unless additional protection is provided. Fiber optic wire carries much more information than conventional copper wire and is far less subject to electromagnetic interference. The optical fiber elements are typically individually coated with plastic layers and contained in a protective tube suitable for the environment where the cable will be deployed. Different types of cable are used for different applications, for example long distance or providing a highspeed data connection between different parts of a building. OF cables rated as conductive contain noncurrent carrying members such as a metallic sheath or armor. OF cables rated as nonconductive contain no electrically conductive materials. They are also rated based upon U.L. flame tests and are marked with their respective NEC building fire rating. In summary OFC conductive cables must be separated from these other types of cables. Designers and installers should refer to the cable manufacturer for guidance. This can be accomplished with coaxial conductors, copper conductors, or twisted wire pairs. These cables are used in a wide variety of applications, including recording studios, data transmission, radio transmitters, intercoms, electronic circuits, and in applications where RF shielding is needed. The NEC defines communication cables as a factory assembly of two or more conductors having an overall covering. A covering over the conductor assembly may include one or more metallic members, strength members, or jackets. Ethernet cables are a common type on communication cable and are often listed and installed according to NEC Article 800. Communication cables are test by UL and are rated marked based on their fire propagation properties and as such their suitability to be applied in certain building areas environmental airhandling spaces.

In summary Cables for either type circuit may be furthered classified as CI indicating they have meet the requirements to ensure continued operation of critical circuits during a specified time under fire conditions. PowerLimitedFire Alarm PLFA circuits are fire alarm circuits powered by a source that complies with 760.121 listed PLFA or Class 3 transformer, Listed PLFA or Class 3 power supply, listed equipment marked to identify the PLFA power source. There is also a hierarchy for permitted substitution for cables used in powerlimited circuits, which includes communication cables. Multiconductors cannot be less than 26 AWG. Single conductors cannot be less than 18 AWG. FPL cables must have a voltage insulation rating of not less than 300 volt. Powerlimited fire alarm cables are not permitted to be placed in cable trays with electric light, power, Class 1, nonpower limited fire alarm, and mediumpower networkpowered broadband communication circuits unless they are separated by a barrier. In summary You must locate the OCPDs at the point where the conductor receives its supply. Size 18 AWG and 16 AWG conductors are permitted to be used, provided they supply loads that do not exceed 6 ampere for 18 AWG and 8 ampere for 16 AWG conductors. Conductors larger than 16 AWG shall not supply loads greater than the ampacities given in NEC 310.15, as applicable. Where connected to the same equipment, power supply and NPFLA circuits are permitted in the same cable, enclosure or raceway. In particular sections 392.22 Number of Conductors, 392.60 Grounding and Bonding, and section 392.80 Ampacity of Conductors. These include Type AC, CATV, NM, NMC, NMS, SE, USE and UF. As with the cables discussed in this Bulletin users should refer to the associated NEC Article for the proper wiring methods for each type of cable. However, generally these types of raceways are more commonly and economically supported with strut products rather than cable tray.

<https://www.energetisch-therapeut-estie.nl/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/162858d01d00cc---Bv300dp-manual.pdf>

Download Cable Tray Manual Appendix Pages.MAN42 Temperature Rise Tests, Conduit Clamps For Bonding Rigid Conduit To Cable Tray Appendix Sheet 3. MAN47 Table 250.122 Minimum Size EGC for Raceway and Equipment Appendix Sheet 8. Cable installation is limited to a single layer. The 24 inch cable tray has the capacity for additional future cables 1.93 inches or 2.25 sq. inches allowable

fill can be used. Notes 1. This ratio is the inside width of the cable tray in inches divided by its maximum fill area in sq. TrayCAD is a windows based program and installs as an addon to your AutoCAD system. Use the TrayCAD toolbar to add cable tray to your existing plans by drawing a single centerline representation of the tray run. Then, with the click of a button, the program will build a fullscale 3D wireframe model of the cable tray and all the appropriate fittings. The program also automatically creates a Bill of Material and contains a library of modifiable details. Use the commands from the Runway Router toolbar to layout runway, relay racks and electronic cabinets. Then, with the click of a button, the program will build a fullscale 3D wireframe model of the cable runway and all the appropriate connectors and fittings. The program also automatically creates a Bill of Material and contains a library of modifiable details. So please help us by uploading 1 new document or like us to download We are a nonprofit group that run this website to share documents. We need your help to maintenance this website. The possible combinations are presented in Figure G9. Note 3 The correction factors are applicable to ducts buried at depths of up to 0.8 m. Note 4 It is assumed that the soil properties are uniform. No allowance had been made for the possibility of moisture migration which can lead to a region of high thermal resistivity around the cable. If partial drying out of the soil is foreseen, the permissible current rating should be derived by the methods specified in the IEC 60287 series.

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Then, empiric values of correction factors k_3 are proposed in Figure G15, depending on the nature of soil. This is due to the fact that the 3rd harmonic currents of the three phases do not cancel each other, and sum up in the neutral conductor. The heating effect of harmonic currents in the phase conductors has also to be taken into account. Many parameters are taken into account, such as the method of installation, type of insulation material, type of conductor material, number of loaded conductors. Values for larger sizes relate to shaped conductors and may safely be applied to circular conductors. This wiki is a collaborative platform, brought to you by Schneider Electric our experts are continuously improving its content, as they were doing for the guide. Collaboration to this wiki is also open to all. A cable tray system supports and protects both power and signal cables and facilitates upgrading, expanding, reconfiguring, or relocating networks. Most of these systems are open, allowing efficient heat dissipation and easy access for replacement and repairs. Although typically suspended from ceilings or affixed to walls, some cable tray systems are suitable for underfloor use. Tray systems are alternatives to wireways and electrical conduit, which completely enclose cables. In addition to the dual holddown and expansion functions, the clamp offers increased pull resistance for vertical applications. The antirotation design holds the clamp in place when tightening. The clamp ends are labeled "CLAMP" and "GUIDE" for easy identification. This cable tray support system drawing has Isometric view and crosssectional view. Following are the steps to be done for laying cables on wall mounted cable tray The size, length and intervals of the support to be as per the specification, standards, number of cables, and size of the cable. This drawing has perforated cable tray screwed on cable tray support bracket.

Cable tray shall only be cut along a line of plain metal not through perforations. All cut edges shall be prepared and treated accordingly to original finish of metal. Where welding had been employed in fabrication and also on galvanized tray, a zinc rich paint shall be used for this treatment. Cable tray shall be manufactured from perforated mild steel and shall have hotdipped galvanized finish. Cable trays shall have the following dimensions At each end of the bends and tees, a minimum of 100mm straight run shall be provided. Cable trays shall be supported by mild steel galvanized brackets at regular intervals of 1.2mm maximum and at 255mm from bends and tees. Mushroomheaded steel roofing bolts and nuts shall be used for the installation and coupling of trays. Cable tray brackets shall be sufficient depth to provide access to the rear of the tray for easy installation of PVC saddle type fixings. All cables shall be secured to cable trays by means of PVC

covered copper saddles of the two screw fixing type or PVC covered metal strip with noncorrodible cheeseheaded screws and nuts. The shanks of the screws shall be protrude beyond the nut by more than three threads. Alternatively purpose made cable fixing devices may be proposed for consideration. Horizontal and vertical clearance between cables shall be such that no reduction in rating is necessary. A continuous run of 25mm x 3mm tinned copper strip shall be installed to the full length of the trays to ensure earth continuity. Jumper links shall be provided for all breaks in cable tray and at connections. A complete run of tray shall be earthed using 25mm x 3mm tinned copper strip as necessary. Only 40% of cable tray space shall be occupied, a calculation shall be forwarded for acceptance and cable tray size shall be increased if required to meet the above without extra cost. End users will also benefit from understanding trunking cable considerations.

Siemon trunk cables can be ordered with a variety of termination and performance configurations. This will eliminate any potential kinking of the outer jacket and allow the assembly to transition more easily into the pathway space. However, special care has to be taken to avoid damage to the connectors on the ends of the assemblies. Siemon trunking assemblies are shipped with an integrated special head end assembly pulling grip. This is a product specifically designed to distribute the pulling tension to a portion of the cable beyond the terminated ends. It also offers a level of protection to the preterminated ends. Take this into account when planning your cable pathway to insure there is sufficient space for the end to pass without damaging the cable or any other preexisting building infrastructure. Planning must then be performed based upon this information. Table 1 and Table 2 provide the O.D. of the more common varieties of the copper and fiber trunk assemblies respectively. These sizes are indicated later in this document. Calculated fill assumes all space is used i.e. no space between adjacent trunks and trunks are not routed perfectly parallel. In reality, there is always space between trunks as they are essentially round and trunk cable lay is typically random along the pathway. For example, a calculated fill ratio of 50% for a cable tray can be expected to physically fill 100% of the entire cable tray due to spaces between trunk assemblies and random placement. To allow room for future expansion, and to facilitate additions and removal of cables, a lesser fill is recommended. Cable tray manufacturers should be consulted for design criteria specific to their products. For fiber trunks, these range from 44.5mm 1.75 in. to 88.9mm 3.25 in. and for copper trunks the pulling eye is 50.8mm 2 in.. However, the pulling eye for a copper trunk can be removed if needed to pass through the sleeve since the terminations are more robust than fiber versions.

The values shown reflect a combination of actual and calculated capacity and represent a 100% fill. These values were derived using properly dressed cables and can be adversely affected by poor cable routing practices. The values shown reflect a combination of actual and calculated capacity and represent a 100% fill. These values were derived using properly dressed cables and can be adversely affected by poor cable routing practices. Therefore, any slack should be kept to a minimum and if present, these coils should not interfere with air flow and cooling. These include, but are not limited by This will help to dictate the performance requirements of the system, e.g. Cat 6, 10Gig, Fiber, etc. The reason for this is due to the fact that these assemblies are a custom ordered assembly, so lengths must be determined prior to the order being placed. While the products and terminology may vary from one installation to the next, the same basic concept applies. There is more detail on Channel testing later in this document. Discrete outlets or connectors that have been damaged during installation can often be reterminated in the field. The challenge to save energy, improve safety or make sure everything continues to perform in a harsh environment, are all candidates for good solutions. The challenge to save energy, improve safety or make sure everything continues to perform in a harsh environment, are all candidates for good solutions. See our major markets and building types below. The challenge to save energy, improve safety or make sure everything continues to perform in a harsh environment, are all candidates for good solutions. The challenge to save energy, improve safety or make sure

everything continues to perform in a harsh environment, are all candidates for good solutions. See our major markets and building types below. See our major markets and building types below.

Our wire basket tray system is also field adaptable and is easily installed overhead, on walls, or under floors using various available brackets and supports. Layouts, installations, and changes are quickly and easily configured to requirements with wire cutting tools. Basket tray installs faster than conduit systems and offers more flexibility and capacity. Click to learn more.

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