



General Technical Guide



Strength and Safety in One Click.

VALDINOX is internationally recognized as one of the leading manufacturers of wire mesh cable trays, thanks to our deep technical expertise, our commitment to quality, and our operational excellence and agility.

We have state-of-the-art manufacturing technology, fully monitored production processes, and a professional team committed to excellence and customer satisfaction. Our production capacity is among the largest in Europe—exceeding 15 km of trays per day—which, combined with our storage capacity, enables us to guarantee the most demanding delivery schedules.

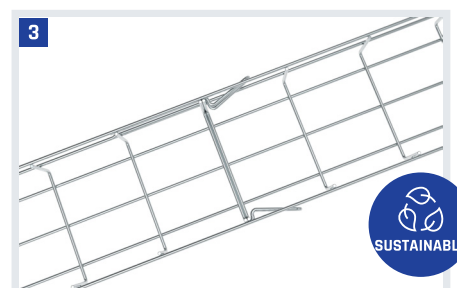
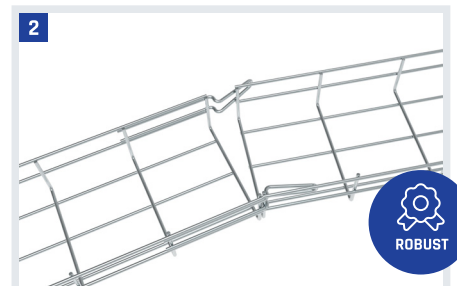
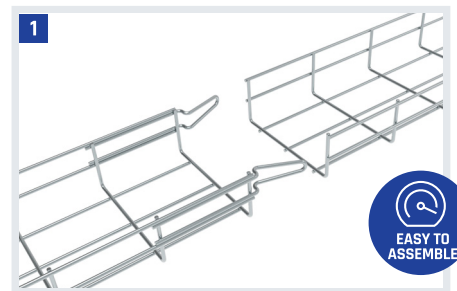
The environmental impact of our activities is minimal, and our production process, while highly efficient, generates almost no waste, which is reintegrated into the value chain. Over 85% of the steel used in our trays is recycled steel, and more than half of our energy consumption comes from self-generation.

EASYCONNECT
BASKET TRAY

Unbeatable Advantages

EASYCONNECT® offers unmatched advantages thanks to its patented 100% integrated coupling system.

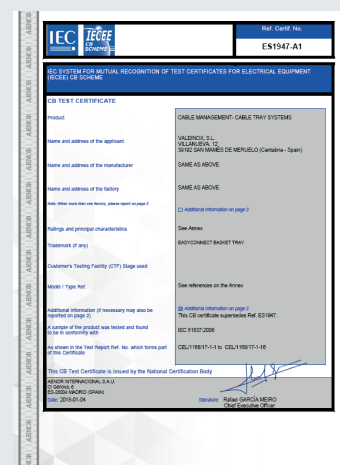
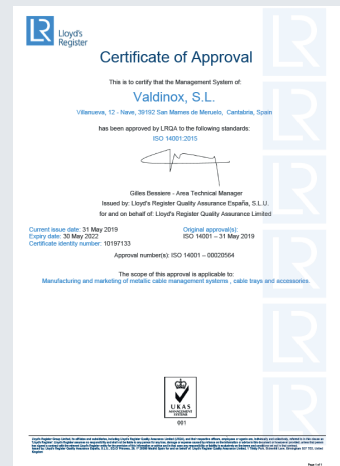
- 1 Eliminates accessories and speeds up installation works
- 2 Provides superior corrosion resistance.
- 3 Improves electrical continuity.
- 4 Has successfully passed seismic, fire resistance, and short-circuit tests without requiring additional fastening elements.
- 5 Safety edges protect both cables and installers.
- 6 Manufactured with more than 85% recycled steel.



Standards and Certifications

The EASYCONNECT wire mesh tray is fully certified and compliant with all relevant international standards and the most demanding test protocols. Each tray undergoes a rigorous control procedure to ensure quality and provide full traceability.

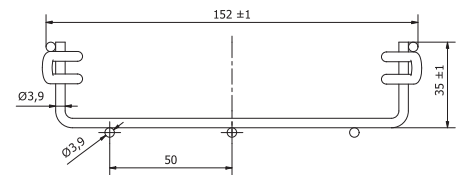
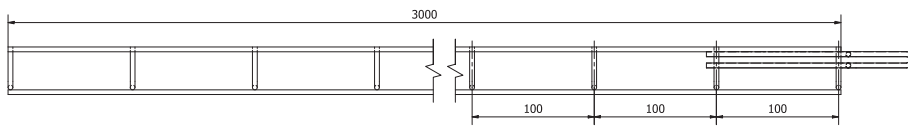
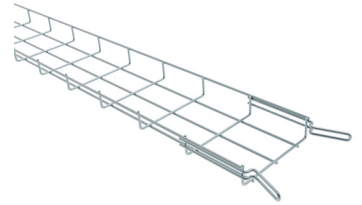
- 1 Manufacturing, load capacity, and electrical continuity standards: IEC 61537 / NEMA VE-1 / NFPA70 (NEC)
- 2 EZ coating: EN-ISO 12329, EN-ISO 19598
- 3 Corrosion resistance: ISO 9227, ISO 9223
- 4 Fire resistance tests: DIN 4102-12 / AS_NZS_3013-2005, IEC 60695
- 5 Short-circuit tests: IEC 61914
- 6 Seismic test: EN-IEC 60068, EN-IEC 60980
- 7 Data Centres: ANSI/TIA-942, ISO/IEC 22237, EN 50600, ANSI/BICSI 002-2019
- 8 Environmental declaration: EN ISO 14025:2010, EN 15804:2012+A2:2019
- 9 EU Directives: RoHS 2011/65/EU, REACH (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006), WEEE 2012/19/EU, Low Voltage Directive (LVD) EU2014/35/EU, Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) 2014/30/EU
- 10 EN 50174 - Electromagnetic compatibility



Technical Information

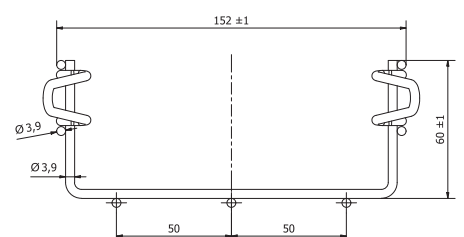
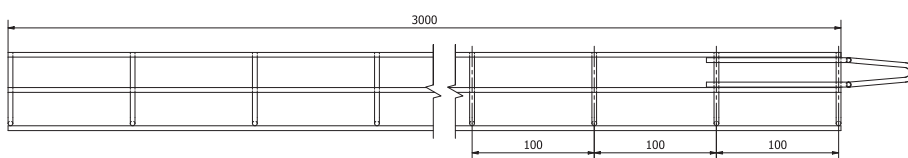
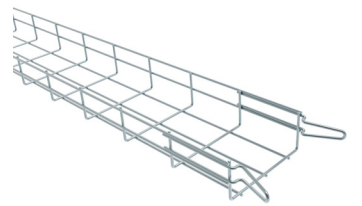
EC30

EZ	HDG	IN	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	SWL Load Capacity (N/m)	Cross Section Su = (cm ²)
EC30.060EZ	EC30.060HDG	EC30.060IN	35	76	172	18,784
EC30.100EZ	EC30.100HDG	EC30.100IN	35	102	178	26,870
EC30.150EZ	EC30.150HDG	EC30.150IN	35	152	188	42,420
EC30.200EZ	EC30.200HDG	EC30.200IN	35	202	199	57,970
EC30.300EZ	EC30.300HDG	EC30.300IN	35	302	221	87,4336



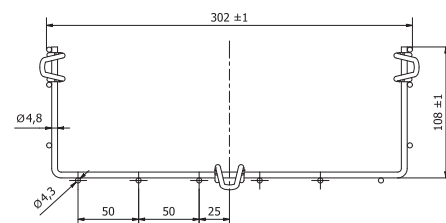
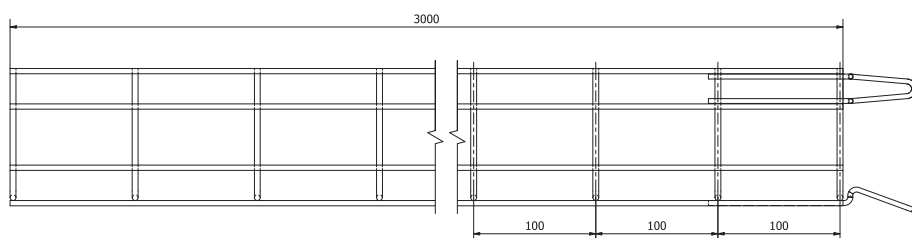
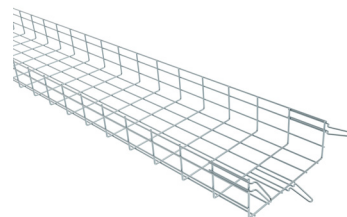
EC60

EZ	HDG	IN	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	SWL Load Capacity (N/m)	Cross Section Su = (cm ²)
EC60.060EZ	EC60.060HDG	EC60.060IN	55	66	290	25,754
EC60.060EZ-6W	EC60.060HDG-6W	EC60.060IN-6W	51	66	290	23,738
EC60.100EZ	EC60.100HDG	EC60.100IN	60	102	323	48,470
EC60.150EZ	EC60.150HDG	EC60.150IN	60	152	345	76,520
EC60.200EZ	EC60.200HDG	EC60.200IN	60	202	368	104,570
EC60.300EZ	EC60.300HDG	EC60.300IN	60	302	413	158,634
EC60.400EZ	EC60.400HDG	EC60.400IN	60	402	457	214,334
EC60.450EZ	EC60.450HDG	EC60.450IN	60	452	480	239,13
EC60.500EZ	EC60.500HDG	EC60.500IN	60	502	502	267,914
EC60.600EZ	EC60.600HDG	EC60.600IN	60	602	547	323,314



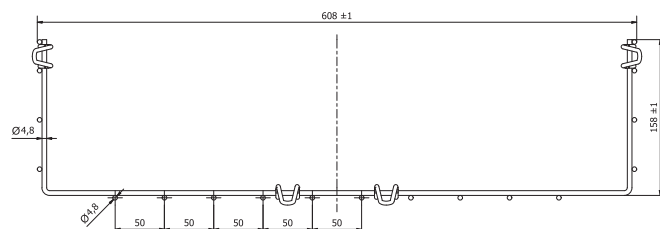
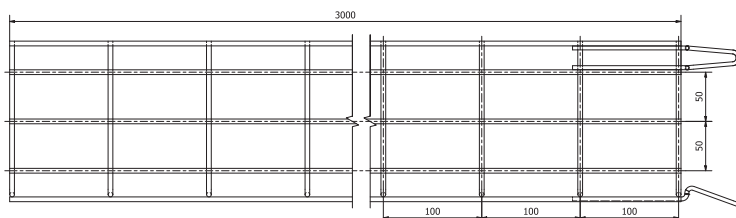
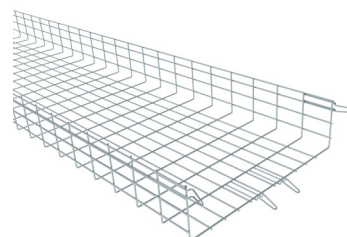
EC100

EZ	HDG	IN	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	SWL Load Capacity (N/m)	Cross Section Su = (cm ²)
EC100.100EZ	EC100.100HDG	EC100.100IN	108	102	433	89,9424
EC100.150EZ	EC100.150HDG	EC100.150IN	108	152	441	139,7876
EC100.200EZ	EC100.200HDG	EC100.200IN	108	202	462	191,638
EC100.300EZ	EC100.300HDG	EC100.300IN	108	302	504	295,338
EC100.400EZ	EC100.400HDG	EC100.400IN	108	402	546	395,460
EC100.450EZ	EC100.450HDG	EC100.450IN	108	452	567	447,060
EC100.500EZ	EC100.500HDG	EC100.500IN	108	502	588	500,042
EC100.600EZ	EC100.600HDG	EC100.600IN	108	602	630	601,860
EC100.750EZ	EC100.750HDG	EC100.750IN	108	752	680	756,250
EC100.900EZ	EC100.900HDG	EC100.900IN	108	902	745	911,050



EC150

EZ	HDG	IN	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	SWL Load Capacity (N/m)	Cross Section Su = (cm ²)
EC150.150EZ	EC150.150HDG	EC150.150IN	158	152	592	207,190
EC150.200EZ	EC150.200HDG	EC150.200IN	155	208	599	285,080
EC150.300EZ	EC150.300HDG	EC150.300IN	158	308	606	443,050
EC150.400EZ	EC150.400HDG	EC150.400IN	158	408	615	596,250
EC150.450EZ	EC150.450HDG	EC150.450IN	155	458	623	659,68
EC150.500EZ	EC150.500HDG	EC150.500IN	158	508	631	749,450
EC150.600EZ	EC150.600HDG	EC150.600IN	158	608	638	902,042
EC150.750EZ	EC150.750HDG	EC150.750IN	158	758	654	1131,84
EC150.900EZ	EC150.900HDG	EC150.900IN	158	908	669	1361,64





COATINGS

The superior quality of our coatings is guaranteed. We carefully select suppliers, use high-grade steels, and apply stringent quality controls throughout every production stage.

EZ

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COATING + post-passivation with trivalent chromium (Cr^{3+})

Corrosion resistance: Class 2 per ISO 9227 salt spray test. Minimum thickness: 10 μm .

SG

Sendzimir Galvanizing (Pre-Galvanized Steel)

Corrosion resistance: Class 3 per IEC 61537.

HDG

HOT-DIP GALVANIZING

Anti-corrosive coating obtained by immersion in molten zinc at 450 °C, shaped and chromed for finishing. Standards: ISO 1461 | EN 1179 | 2011/65/EU (RoHS). Zinc thickness: minimum 85 μm - average 150 μm . Class 8 per IEC 61537.

ZF

Non-electrolytic zinc flake coating

Corrosion resistance: Class 8 per IEC 61537.

IN
304

Austenitic stainless steel AISI 304 or AISI 316L.

Corrosion resistance: Class 9D per IEC 61537.

Other coatings available on request:

epoxy paint, Zn-Al, passivation, and sealants in black finish.

Environmental Corrosivity

Environmental Corrosion

Environmental corrosion is the deterioration of a material (usually metal) caused by its exposure to environmental factors such as humidity, oxygen, temperature, industrial contaminants, or salinity.

- 1 Relative humidity
- 2 Temperature
- 3 Contaminants (SO₂, Cl)
- 4 Solar radiation and wind

		Corrosivity Category	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	CX
Characteristics	Oxydation rate of Zinc layer (µm)	min	0	0,1	0,7	2,1	4,2	8,4
		max	0,1	0,7	2,1	4,2	8,4	
SG	Pre-galvanized - Continuous galvanization. Zinc layer thickness 40 µm							
EZ	Acid electrolytic zinc plating with passivation using Trivalent Chromium (Cr ³⁺) salts. Minimum Zinc thickness 10 µm							
HDG	Hot-dip galvanization. Zinc layer thickness >150 µm							
ZF	Lamellar zinc coating (Deltatone drum). Zinc layer thickness >12 µm up to 20 µm							
IN ₃₀₄	Austenitic stainless steel alloy of chromium, nickel, and molybdenum. Type L-ACX 240 low carbon. Type AISI 304							
IN ₃₁₆	Austenitic stainless steel alloy of chromium, nickel, and molybdenum. Type L-ACX 240 low carbon. Type AISI 316L							

Corrosivity Category			Oxidation rate of Zinc layer (µm)		Typical environment examples
C1	Very Low		0 µm	- 0,1 µm	INDOOR: Buildings with clean atmospheres. e.g.: offices, shops, schools, hotels.
C2	Low		0,1 µm	- 0,7 µm	OUTDOOR: Atmospheres with low contamination levels. Predominantly rural areas. INDOOR: Buildings where condensation may occur. e.g.: warehouses, sports facilities.
C3	Medium		0,7 µm	- 2,1 µm	OUTDOOR: Urban and industrial atmospheres with moderate sulfur dioxide contamination. Coastal areas with low salinity. INDOOR: Manufacturing facilities with high humidity and airborne contaminants. e.g.: food processing plants, laundries, breweries, dairies.
C4	High		2,1 µm	- 4,2 µm	OUTDOOR: Industrial and coastal areas with moderate salinity. INDOOR: Chemical plants, swimming pools, ships, and shipyards.
C5	Very High		4,2 µm	- 8,4 µm	OUTDOOR: Industrial areas with high humidity and aggressive atmosphere. INDOOR: Buildings or areas with almost permanent condensation and high contamination levels.
CX	Extreme		8,4 µm		OUTDOOR: Coastal and marine areas with high salinity. INDOOR: Buildings or areas with almost permanent condensation and high contamination levels.

Standard ISO 12944 classifies corrosive environments into different categories to help select suitable anticorrosive protection systems.

Environmental Corrosivity

Galvanic Corrosion

Galvanic corrosion occurs when two different metals are in electrical contact in the presence of an electrolyte (such as salt water). The less noble (more active) metal acts as the anode and corrodes, while the more noble (cathodic) metal is protected.

Key factors:

- 1 Two metals with different electro-chemical potential.
- 2 Electrical connection between them.
- 3 Presence of an electrolyte (water, humidity, saline solution, etc.).

Metal Pair	Δ Potential (mV)	Corrosion Risk
Aluminium - Copper	~660	High
Zinc - Stainless Steel	~950	Very High
Steel - Tin	~110	Low
Nickel - Copper	~50	Very Low
Stainless Steel - Chromium	~50	Very Low





Zinc Whisker-Free Coating

EZ Whisker Stopper

Zinc whiskers are microscopic zinc whiskers that spontaneously form on metal surfaces coated with zinc through an electrolytic process. These whiskers pose a potential risk to electronic devices because they can cause micro-short circuits and electrical failures in critical systems.

EZ

VALDINOX has led the most advanced research to date.

Determining the factors that must be controlled during the electrolysis process to prevent the physical phenomenon that triggers the appearance of zinc whiskers.

A four-year investigation, the most exhaustive conducted to date, in collaboration with LADICIM - Laboratory of the Materials Science and Engineering Division of the Faculty of Civil Engineering at the University of Cantabria - has allowed us to establish the three main parameters that make our EZ coating a true whisker-free coating and the best option for data centers.

01

Increased Zn layer thickness (+10 μm)

Thicker zinc layers (+10 μm) reduce residual and compressive stress, slowing the growth rate of filaments.

02

Passivation with Cr3 salts.

Trivalent chromium (Cr3) salts inhibit the appearance of Zn filaments.

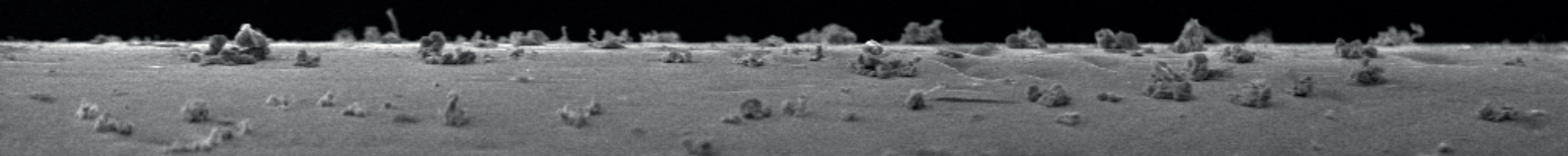
03

Acidic Electrolyte

Zinc coatings based on acidic electrolytes have longer incubation periods than other coatings and show a lower density of Zn mounds and filaments.

VALDINOX EZ Coating

The most efficient and reliable solution against Zinc Whiskers

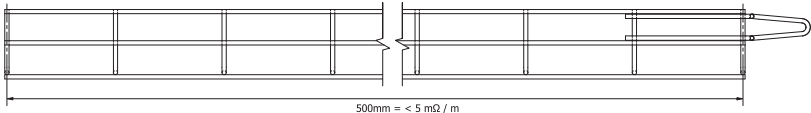
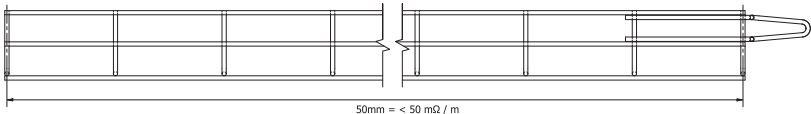


Electrical Continuity

The patented integrated EASYCONNECT tray fixing system ensures electrical continuity.

Electrical continuity is essential for the safety of people and property and also contributes to the installation's good electromagnetic performance.

The electrical continuity of a system determines its ability to conduct electrical current and is determined by measuring resistance (R in Ohms). If $R = 0$, the system is a perfect conductor. The lower the system's resistance, the better its electrical continuity.

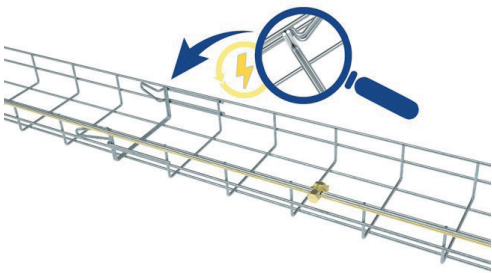
	Limit allowed by IEC 61537	Test result according to IEC 61537 CB Certificate
Resistance measured between two points placed 500 mm apart on a tray section. 	< 5 mΩ / m	4,49 mΩ / m
Resistance measured between two points placed 50 mm apart from the junction point of two tray sections. 	< 50 mΩ / m	4,91 mΩ / m

Grounding

An adequate grounding system is essential for the safety of people and the installation.

The system's grounding must comply with current technical regulations and the requirements and characteristics of the installation.

- 1 A ground connection is recommended at least every 15 to 20 meters, especially in long installations or those with multiple mechanical connections. In critical or high-risk installations, it may be necessary to ground every 10 meters or less, depending on the project's design and specific regulations..
- 2 There must always be a ground connection at the beginning and end of the system, and at intermediate points if there is a risk of loss of electrical continuity.



Relevant regulations:

- 1 ITC-BT-18: on grounding installations.
- 2 UNE-HD 60364-5-54: on grounding systems and protective conductors.
- 3 UNE-HD 60364-5-52: on Electrical conduits.

Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) refers to the ability of a system to function properly in its electromagnetic environment without causing or being affected by interference.

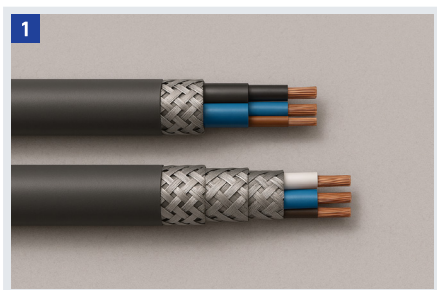
Electromagnetic disturbances arise when three elements come together: source, coupling, and victim. Electromagnetic performance can be improved by suppressing or minimizing these three elements. Cable trays are the coupling element:

- 1 Inductive coupling can occur when the magnetic field generated by a cable circulates through the tray, inducing current in other nearby cables or in the tray itself.
- 2 Capacitive coupling occurs due to parasitic capacitance between cables and the tray, or between cables within the tray. This capacitance can transfer voltage and current between conductors, also causing interference.

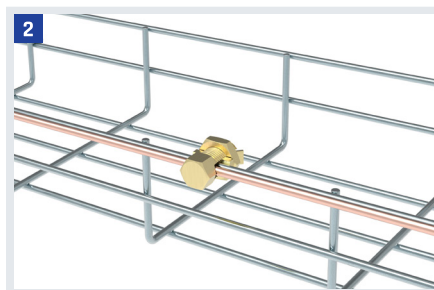
Wire Mesh Cable trays provide adequate electromagnetic shielding when they have adequate electrical continuity and are grounded.

In addition, wire mesh cable trays reduce the "waveguide" effect at high frequencies (long-distance propagation of common-mode disturbances) compared to sheet metal cable supports (perforated or not).

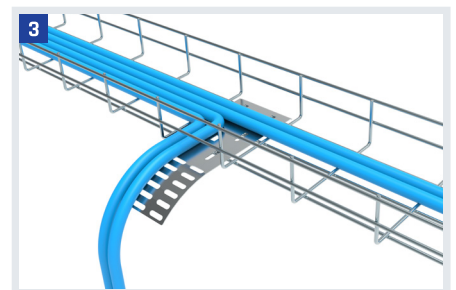
How to Avoid Electromagnetic Disturbances



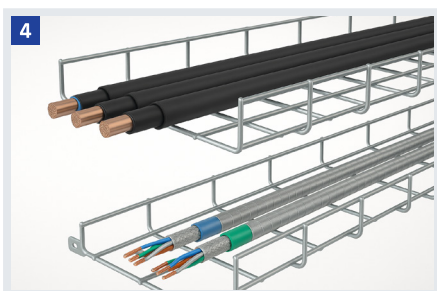
Use shielded cables.



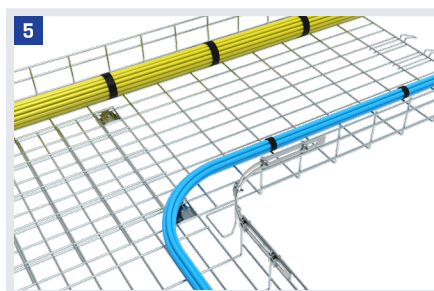
Ensure adequate electrical continuity and proper grounding to dissipate currents and prevent electrical potential buildup.



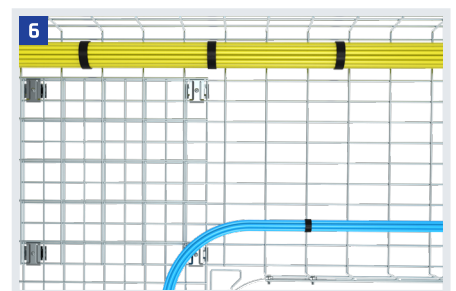
Cables must cross at 90° (right angles). Avoid perpendicular crossings between power and data cables.



Separate data and power cables. Use separate cable trays for each type of cabling.



Proper cable routing in the cable tray.



The distance between power and control cables must be at least 5 times the radius of the largest power cable.

Relevant regulations:

- 1 IEC / UNE-EN 61000 series on Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
- 2 UNE-EN 61000-4-5:2015 - Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques. Surge immunity tests.
- 3 IEC / UNE-EN 61537 - Electrical continuity tests.
- 4 UNE-EN 50174-2:2009/A2:2014 - Information technology - Wiring installation. Part 2: Methods and planning of installations inside buildings. Includes recommendations for minimizing electromagnetic interference.

Fire resistance

Tests according to DIN 4102-12 | AS/NZS 3013:2005 | IEC 60695

During a fire, safety systems, including cables and cable trays, must maintain their integrity and function properly to ensure the evacuation of people (emergency lighting, fans, emergency exit, fire alarm, etc.).



Results:

EASYCONNECT trays have successfully passed the most demanding fire resistance tests according to the most commonly required standards.

DIN 4102-12



AS/NZS_3013:2005



Short-circuit resistance

Tests according to IEC 61914

A short-circuit occurs when two points of an electrical circuit are accidentally connected to different potentials.

Main causes of short circuits:

- 1 Damage to the insulation caused by aging, wear, or mechanical impact.
- 2 Breakage of a conductor.
- 3 Dropping or inserting a conductive tool into a circuit.

EASYCONNECT trays withstand short circuits of 104.96 KA, maintaining their structural integrity, including the joints between sections.



i: Max. Peak short-circuit current = 104, 96 KA

T: Time = 0,189 s

Trefoil configuration of cables

S: Centre to centre distance between two neighbouring conductors = 0,017 m

Ft: Maximum force on the cable conductor in a trefoil configuration for a three-phase short circuit [N/m]

$$F_t = (0,17 \times i^2) \div S ; F_t = 107.136,07 \text{ N/m.}$$

Seismic resistance

EASYCONNECT wire mesh trays are the only ones with an integrated fixing system that have demonstrated their capacity and resistance, overcoming the severe conditions reproduced in seismic tests.

Standards considered in the execution of the test:

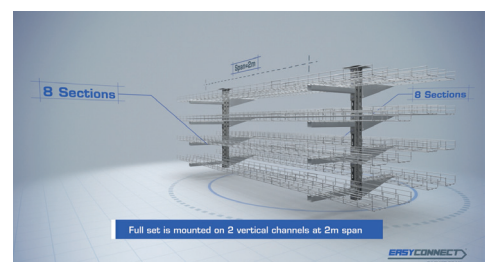
- 1 IEC 60980:1989 Recommended practices for seismic qualification of electrical equipment of the safety system for nuclear generating stations
- 2 EN 60068-2-6:2008 Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Tests- Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)
- 3 EN 60068-3-3:1993 Environmental testing - Part 3: Guidance- Seismic test methods for equipment
- 4 EN 60068-2-57:2013 Environmental testing - Part 2-57: Tests - Test Ff: Vibration - Time-history and sine-beat method
- 5 CRT 91 C 112 00 Tenue aux séismes des matériels. Dispositions génériques pour l'essai bi-axial par accélérogrammes



Given the Specific Response Spectra (SRS) for:
- S2 simulates a 7 Richter Earthquake.
- S1= S2/2

Element is submitted to several seismic tests:
- 5 x S1 and 1 x S2
- Axes X/Z

EASYCONNECT
BASKET TRAY



Power, data, and fiber optic cables

Power cables

The open structure of wire mesh cable trays provides improved cable ventilation, reducing the temperature caused by dissipated power P.

In conclusion, wire mesh cable trays allow for greater conductor resistance and therefore the use of smaller diameter cables.

The resistivity (p) and the conductor cross-section (S) are characteristics to consider when selecting cables, as they have an immediate impact on the dissipated power (Joule effect) and the heating of the cable:

- 1

The resistance of a conductor (R) is proportional to the resistivity (p) of the material, the cross-section (S), and the length (L): $R = p \cdot (L/S)$.
- 2

The power (P) dissipated by the Joule effect: $P = R \cdot I^2$, where I is the current intensity.

Other factors to consider are the conductor material, the type of cable insulation, the ambient temperature, and the installation configuration in terms of the number and position of cables in the cable tray.

Cross-section (mm2)	MAXIMUM CURRENT (AMPS)						
	MULTIPOLAR		MONOPOLAR				
	2 conductors	3 conductors	2 side-by-side conductors	3 delta-shaped conductors	3 side-by-side conductors	Horizontal Plane	Vertical Plane
2,5		24					
4	38	32					
6	49	42					
10	67	58					
16	91	77					
25	108	97	121	103	135	138	122
35	135	120	150	129	165	172	153
50	164	146	184	159	215	210	188
70	211	187	237	206	264	271	244
95	257	227	289	253	308	332	300
120	300	263	337	296	358	387	351
150	346	304	389	343	413	448	408
185	397	347	447	395	471	515	470
240	470	409	530	471	492	515	470
300	543	471	613	547	571	611	561
						708	652

Data cables

VDI cables are placed on the trays instead of passing them through the cable tray, and specific accessories are often used to comply with the minimum bend radii for these cables.

Cable Type	Primary Use	Example
UTP/STP (Cat 5e, 6, 6A, 7, 8)	Ethernet network (data, IP telephony)	RJ45
Optic Fiber	High speed, long distance	FTTH, backbone
Coaxial (RG-6, RG-59)	TV signals, CCTV	Antennas, cameras
Multi-pair Cables	Traditional analog or digital telephony	PBX
HDMI/DisplayPort/DVI	Digital video/audio transmission	Displays, projectors

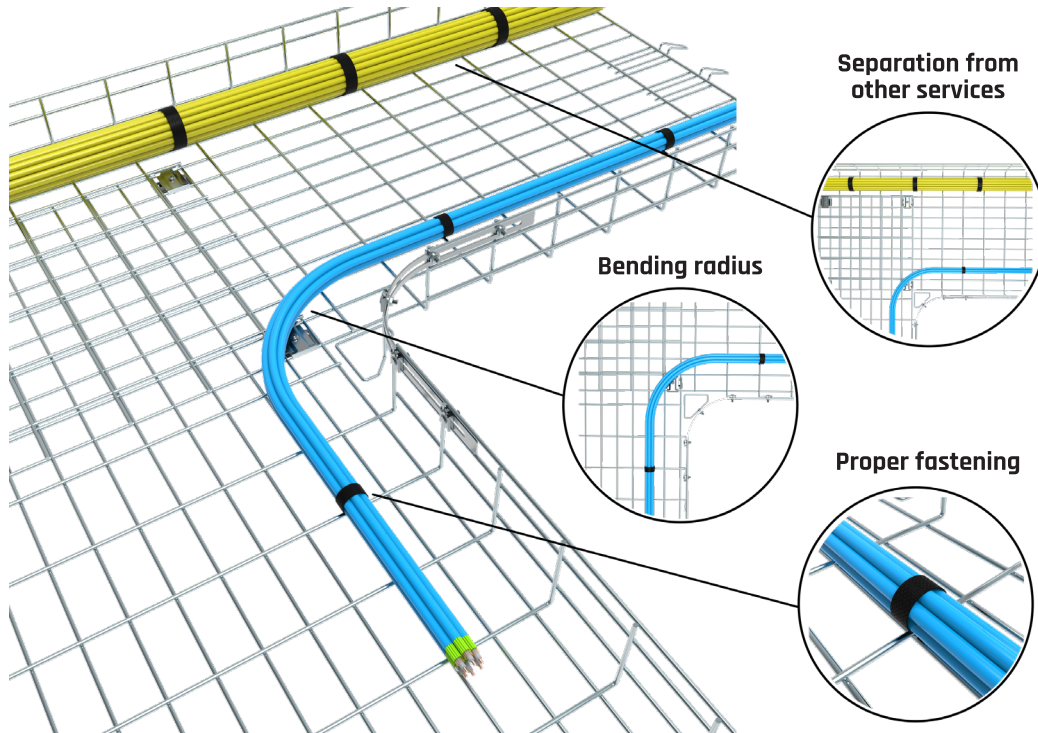
Types of Fiber Optic Cables

Fiber Type	Core	Cladding	Full cable diameter	Typical Application
Single mode (SM)	8-10 μm	125 μm	1,6 a 3 mm	Long distance / WAN
Multimode (OM1)	62.5 μm	125 μm	2 a 3 mm	Legacy LANs / Voice
Multimode (OM2-OM5)	50 μm	125 μm	2 a 3 mm	Modern LANs, video surveillance, data centers, high speed
Outdoor reinforced fiber	8-10 μm / 50-62.5 μm	125 μm	5 a 12 mm o más	Outdoor, underground, overhead

Safety Checklist for installation Fiber optic cable

Bending radius	Is the minimum bending radius observed according to the manufacturer's specifications?	The minimum bending radius must be at least 10 times the cable diameter (or more, according to the manufacturer's specifications).
Mechanical protection	Is the cable protected from direct contact with the metal grating?	The structure of the grating trays does not cause any deformation in the cables or affect their capacities. It is recommended to respect the tolerances established by the cable manufacturer and place the heaviest cables in the lower layers.
Adequate support	Are Velcro or soft plastic ties used without applying excessive pressure?	-
Separation from other services	Is the fiber separated from electrical or metal cables?	Although fiber is not affected by EMI, it is good practice to separate it from metallic electrical or data cables to facilitate maintenance and prevent accidental damage.
Tray capacity	Is the tray not overloaded and is the useful volume observed?	Respect the maximum fill capacity of the tray (usually no more than 50-60% of its usable volume).
Identification and documentation	Are the cables labeled and is there up-to-date documentation?	Use durable labels to identify the cables.
Environmental conditions	Does the environment meet the temperature and humidity requirements for the cable?	If the tray is located outdoors or in humid areas, ensure the cable is suitable for those conditions. Verify that the environment does not exceed the cable's temperature limits.

Care when installing fiber optic cables in mesh cable trays



Sustainability

- 1 More than 85% of the steel in our trays comes from recycled steel processed in electric arc furnaces.
- 2 More than 62% of the energy consumed comes from our PV plant; the remaining 38% comes from renewable energy sources.
- 3 12 meters of EASYCONNECT cable trays prevent the pollution of 1 liter of water and the emission of 0.65 kg of CO₂ simply by eliminating joining fittings.
- 4 All our packaging, plastic, wood, and cardboard, comes from recycled material.
- 5 Each year, we calculate and register our Carbon Footprint with the authorities.
- 6 We have a Global EPD environmental product declaration issued by AENOR and ECO Platform for our EASYCONNECT cable trays.



Installation tips

Cutting methods

Always wear appropriate protective equipment. Wear approved protective gloves.

How to make a proper cut:

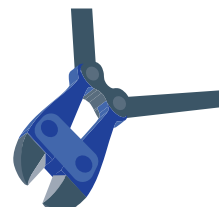
- 1 Use side-action angle shears or electric cutters.
- 2 Mark your cutting points before starting the cut.
- 3 Do not make straight cuts. To make an angled cut:
 - Point the shear jaws toward the rebar you will be cutting.
 - Rest the lower jaw of the shear on the rebar crosswise to the rebar you will be cutting.
 - Slightly tilt the shear at a 45° angle to the jaws and press firmly to make a clean cut.
- 4 Cut the base rebars first, placing the tray base-side up.
- 5 Next, cut the side rebars, starting at the top.
- 6 Make sure the cuts are free of sharp edges.
- 7 Grind, polish, or touch up with zinc spray.



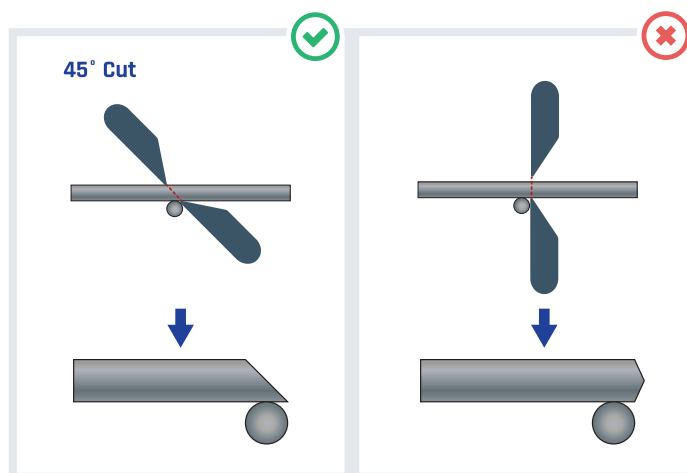
Always wear appropriate protective equipment.
Wear approved protective gloves.



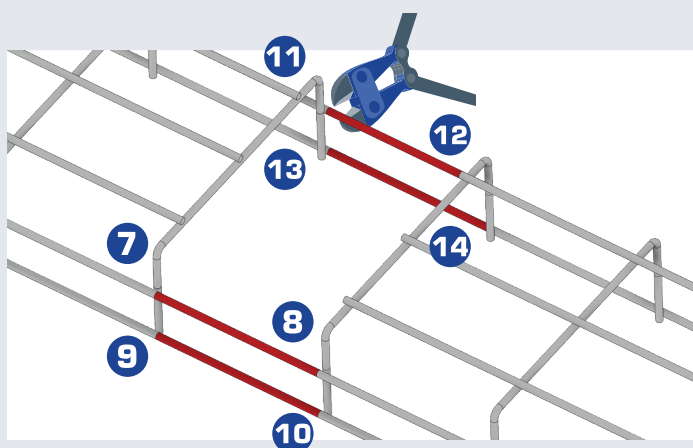
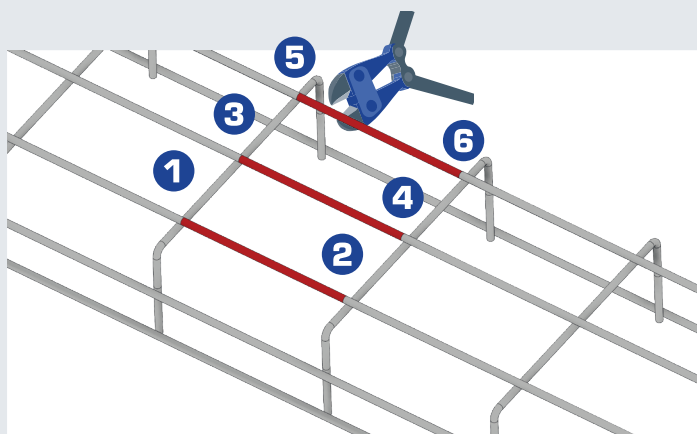
Gloves



Shears



Cutting Sequences

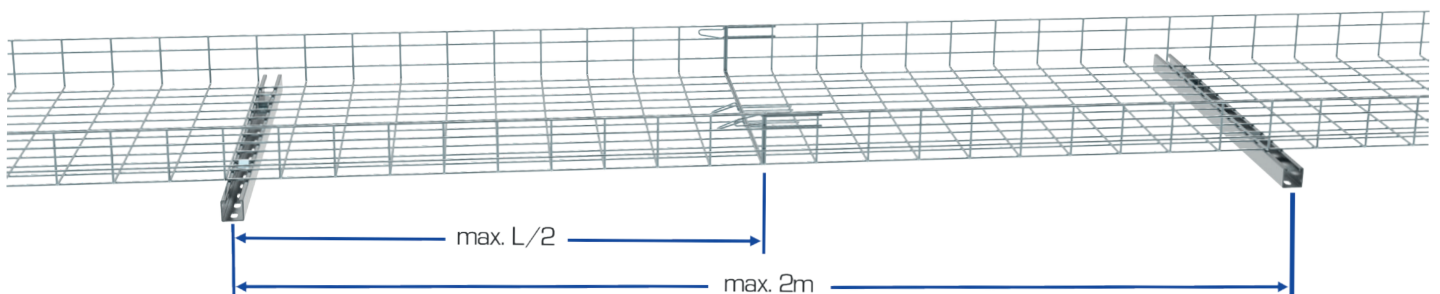
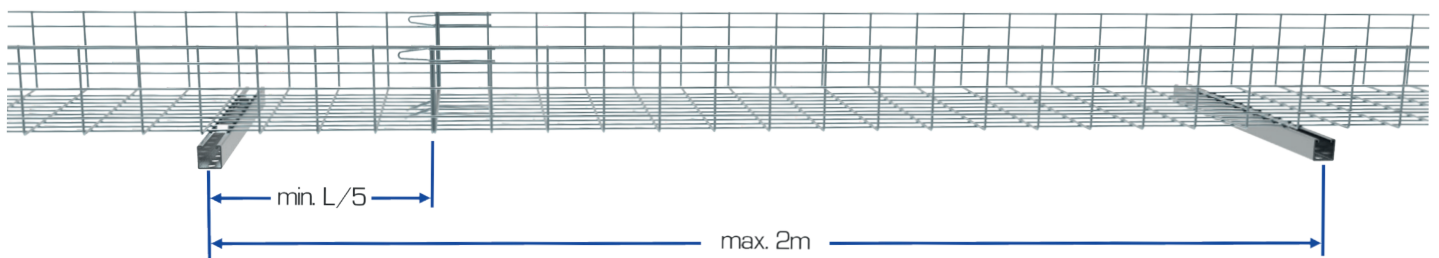
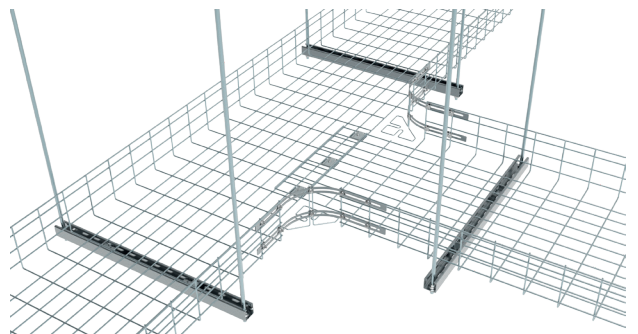
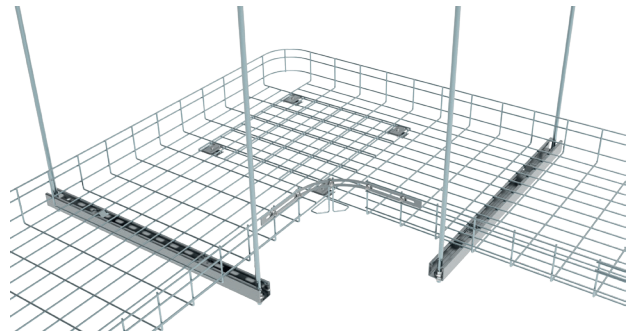


Installation Tips

Spacing Between Supports

For optimal results, it is advisable to consider the following recommendations:

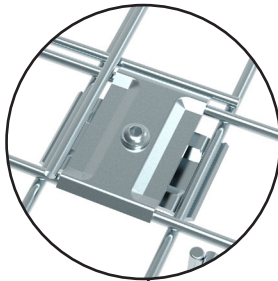
- 1 The distance between supports should not exceed 2 meters.
- 2 The support should not be placed directly below the joint between the trays.
- 3 The distance between the assembly point and the closest support should be between $L/5$ (min) or $L/2$ (max).
- 4 It is recommended to place a support on each side of a 90-degree curve or intersection. On open curves, supports should be included in the middle of the curve radius.



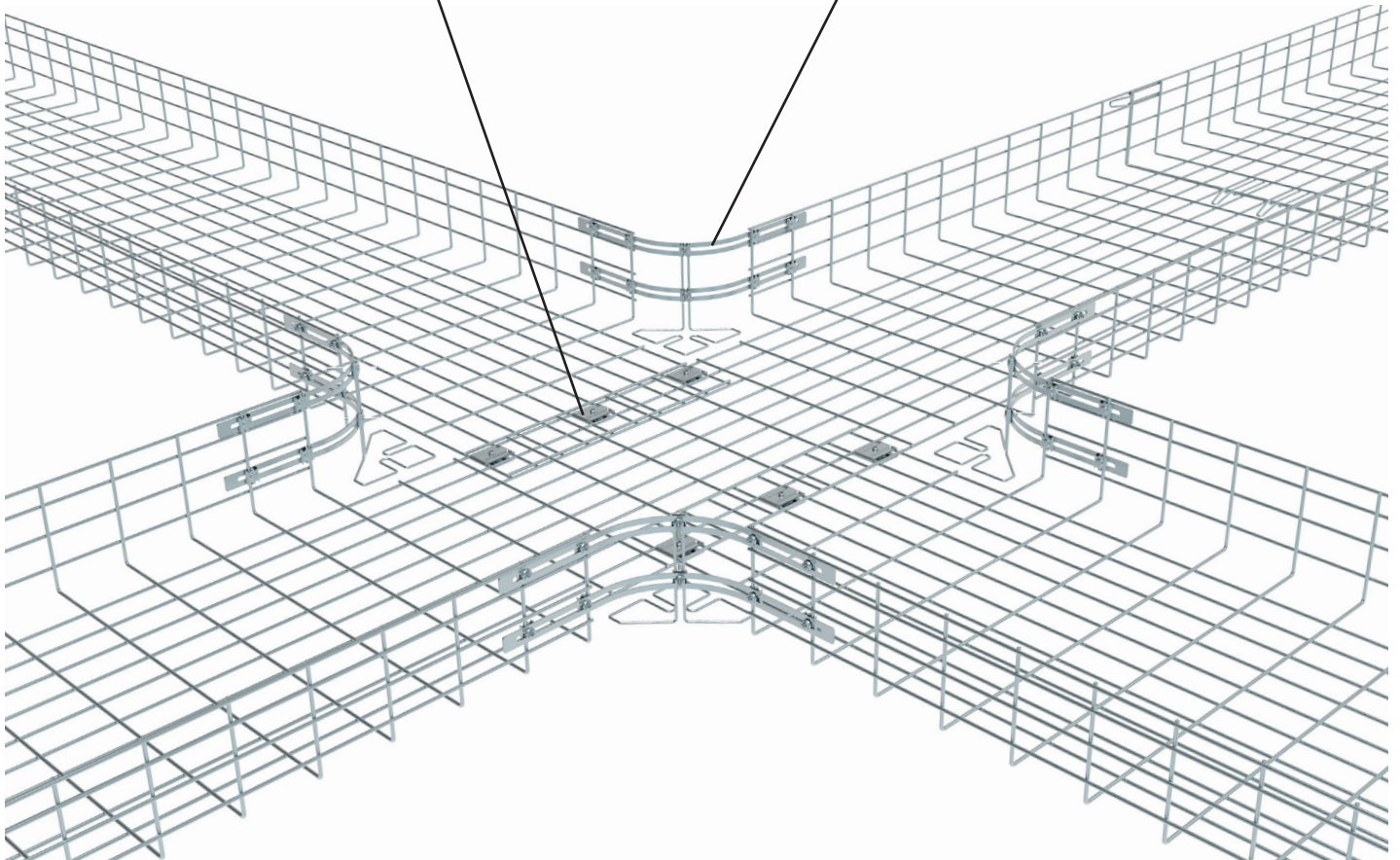
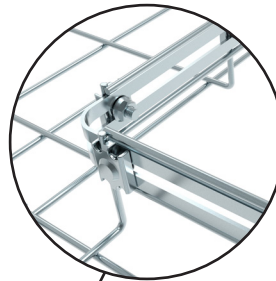
Installation Tips

Accessories for Curves and Intersections

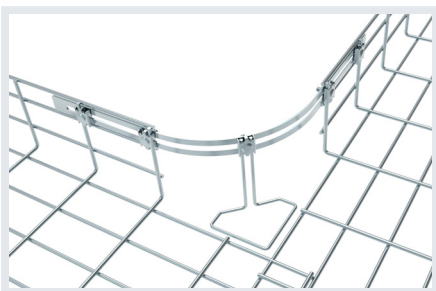
**SC6EZ + TAM6EZ
Base**



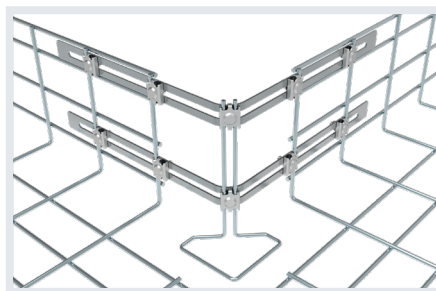
**FASEZ + JS500EZ
Corner Fixings**



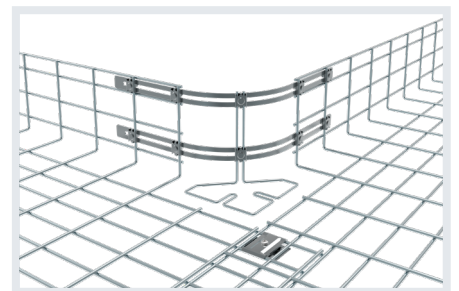
CFK100



CFK150



CFK150+

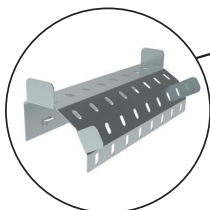


Installation Tips

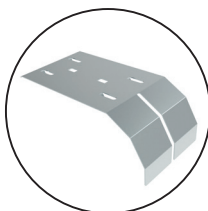
Cable Drop Out Accessories

SCA / SC / SCLM

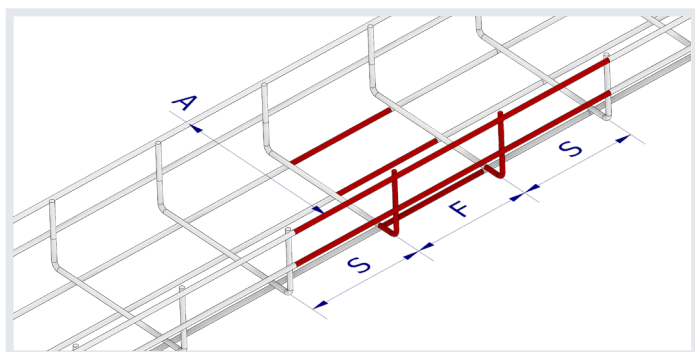
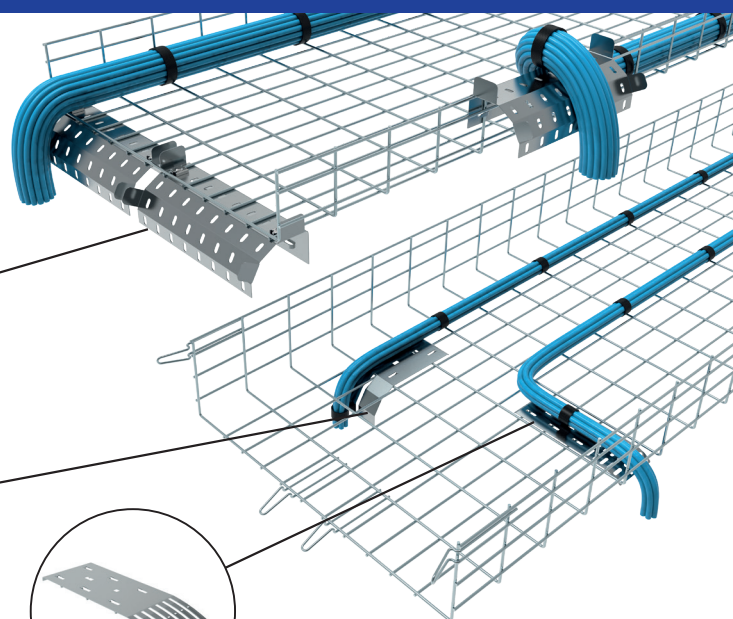
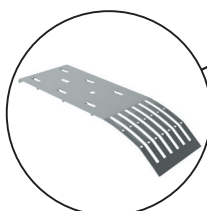
SCA



SC



SCLM

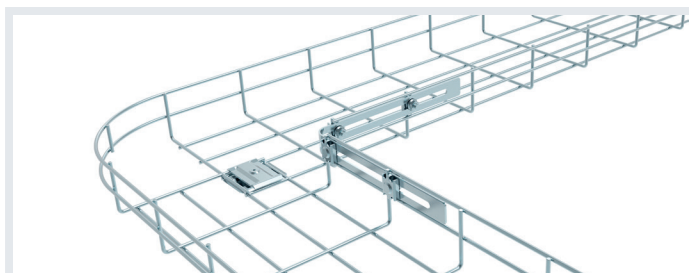


Creating Bends and Crossovers

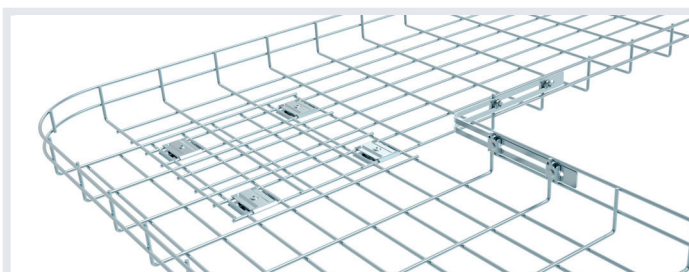
90° Bends

A	Number of Fv-Cuts (Center Cuts)	Number of S-Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fasteners for the SC6 Base
60	1	0	No
100	1	1+1	No
150	2	1+1	No
200	2	1+1	1
300	2	2+2	2
400	2	3+3	4
450	2	4+4	4
500	2	4+4	4
600	2	5+5	4

EC60.200 90° Bend
with JS400 and SC6 on the Base



EC60.450 90° Bend with JS500
and SC6 on the Base

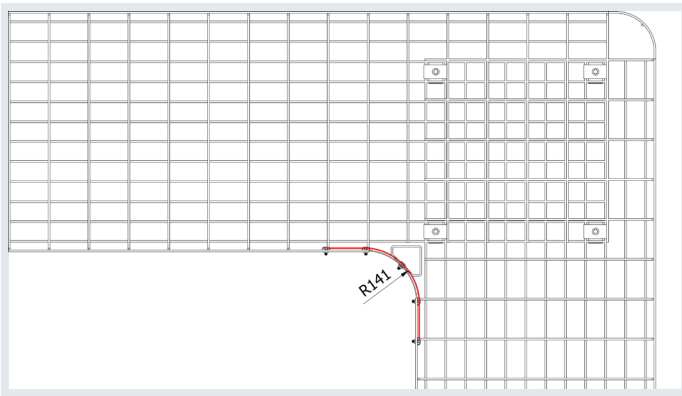


Installation Tips

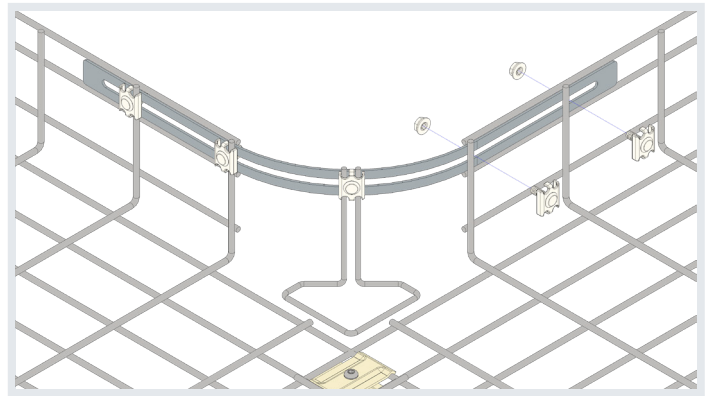
90° Bends with CFK For EC100 and EC150 Trays (Wide Internal Radius)

A	Number of F Cuts (Center Cuts)	Number of S Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fixings for the SC6 Base
200	2	2+2	1
300	2	3+3	2
400	2	4+4	4
450	2	4+4	4
500	2	5+5	4
600	2	6+6	4

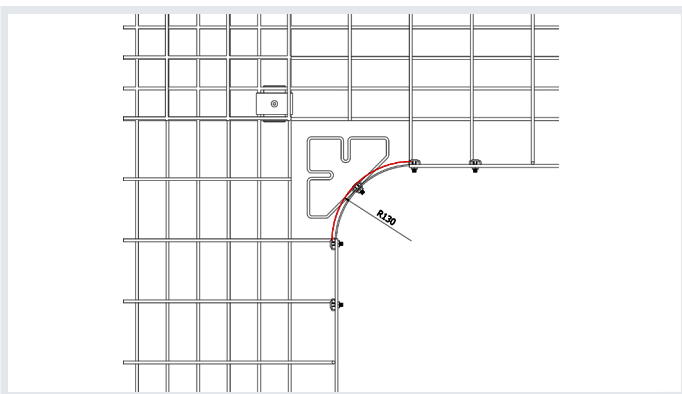
EC100.600 90° Bends -> Bend Radius



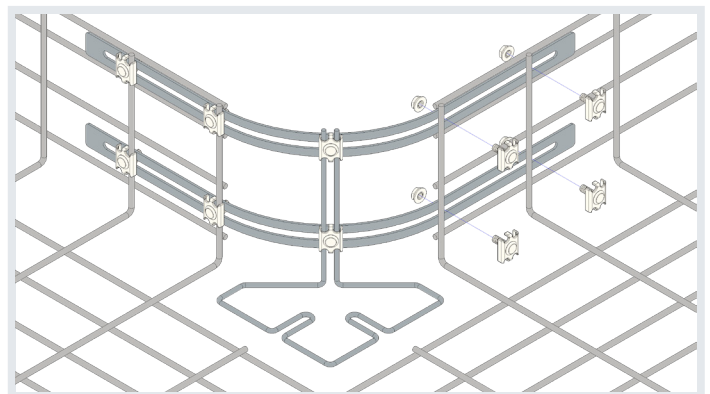
EC100.600 90° Bends - CFK Detail



EC150.600 90° Bends - CFK150+ -> Internal Radius



EC150.600 90° Bend - CFK150+ Assembly Detail



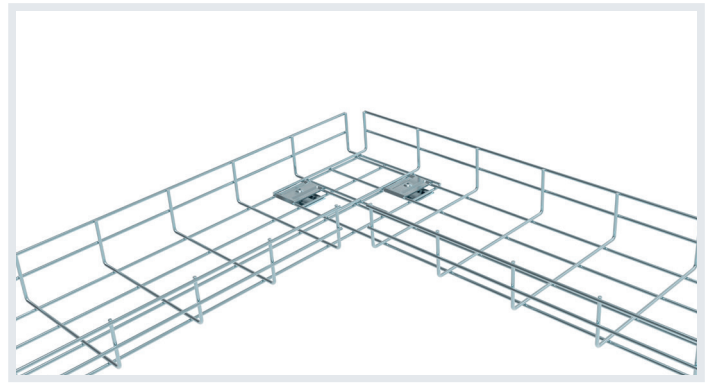
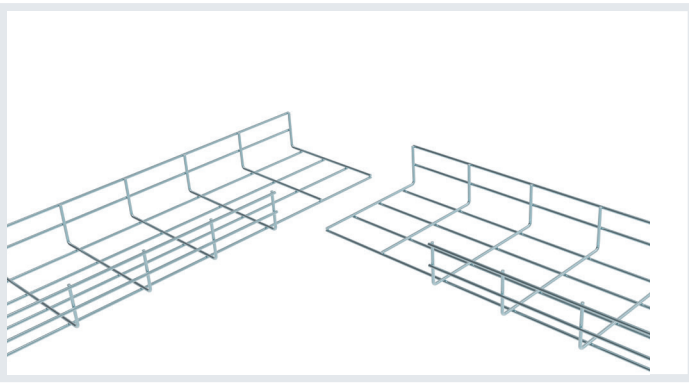
Installation Tips

90° Curves with 2 Sections

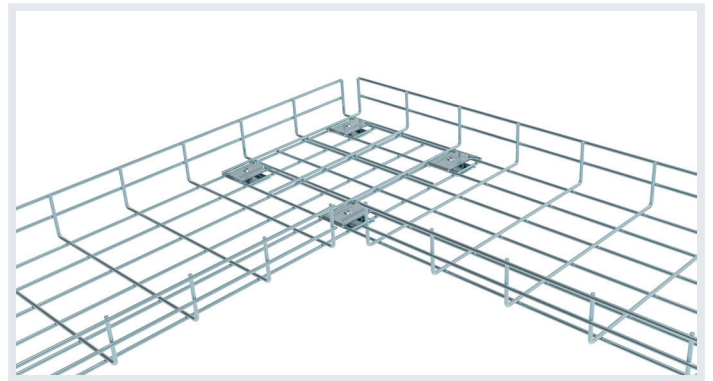
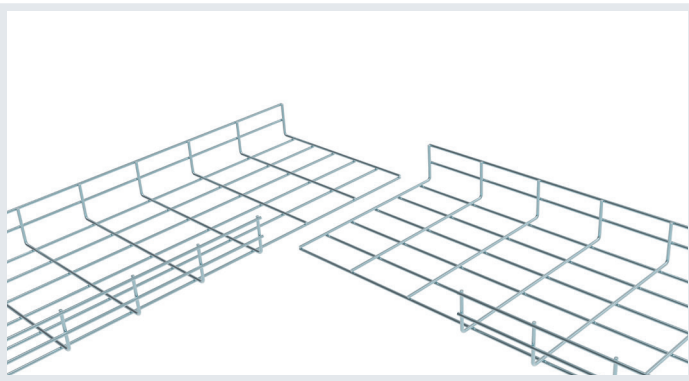
A	Number of S Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fixings for the SC6 Base
100	1	1
150	2	2
200	2	2
300	3	4

A	Number of S Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fixings for the SC6 Base
400	4	4
450	5	4
500	5	4
600	6	4

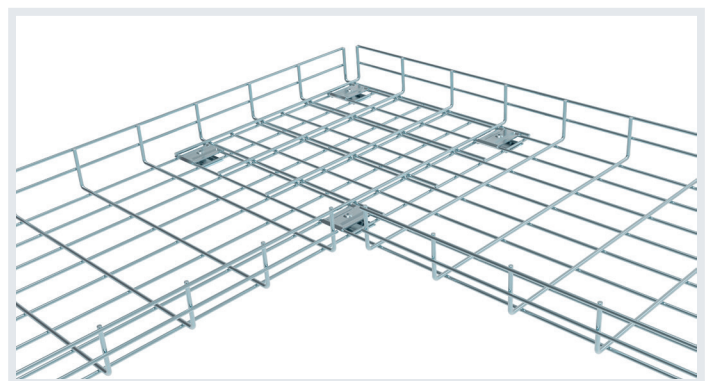
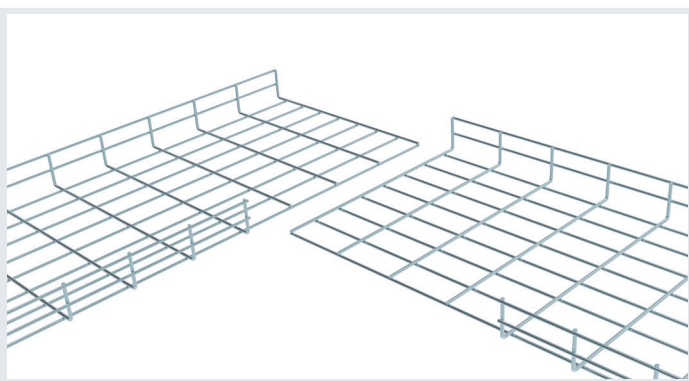
EC60.200 90° Curve with 2 Sections



EC60.300 90° Curve with 2 Sections



EC60.400 90° Curve with 2 Sections



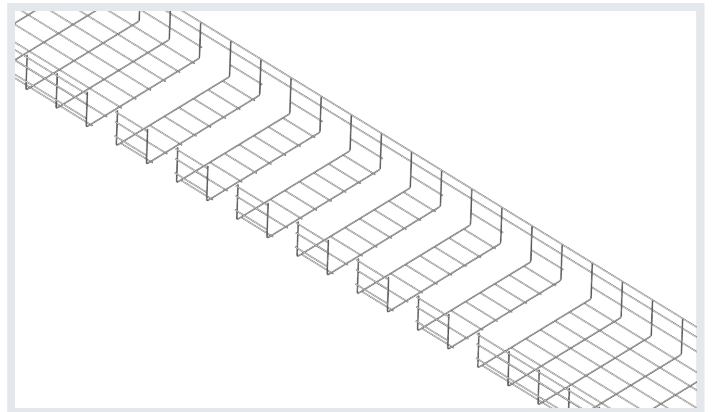
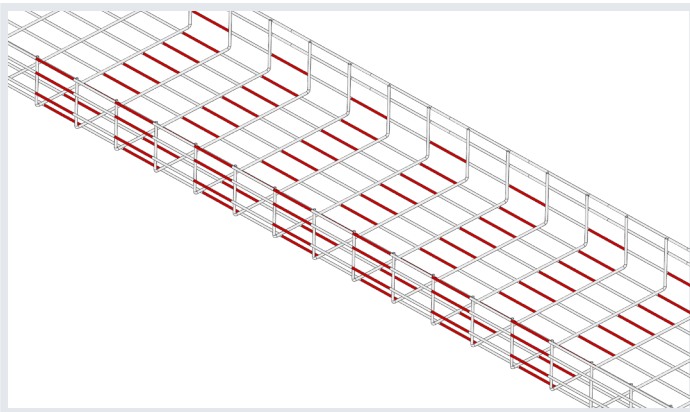
Installation Tips

90° Curves with variable Radius

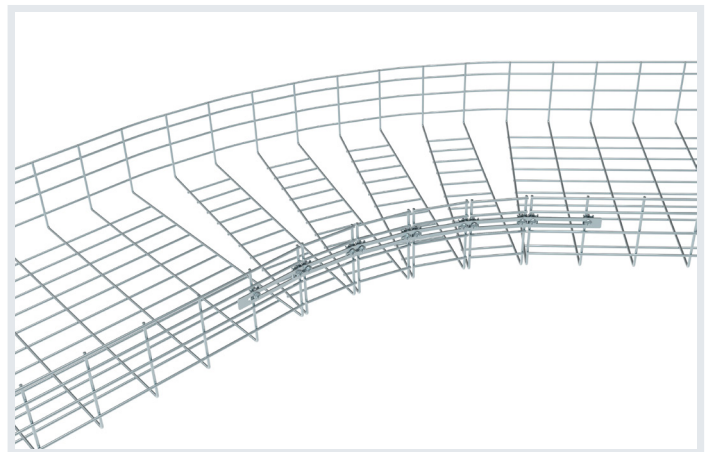
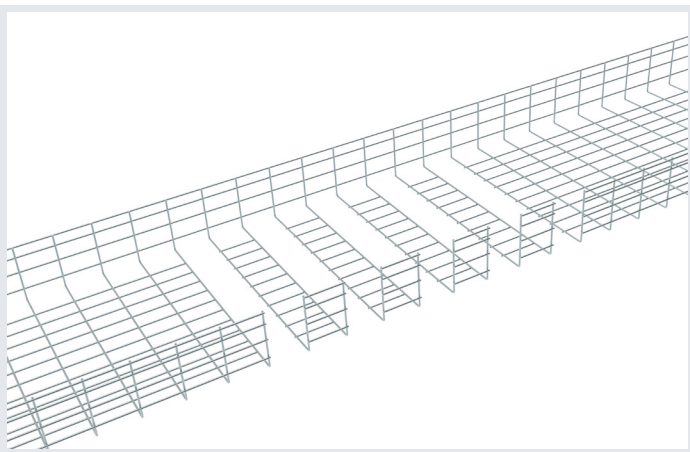
Tray Width	Number of Cuts	Generated angle
100	2	60
150	3	40
200	4	30
300	5	20
400	7	15
450	7	13
500	8	12
600	10	10

Wide Radius Curves

EC100.400 - Example of 90° Wide Radius Cuts



EC150.600 - Example of Wide Radius Cuts



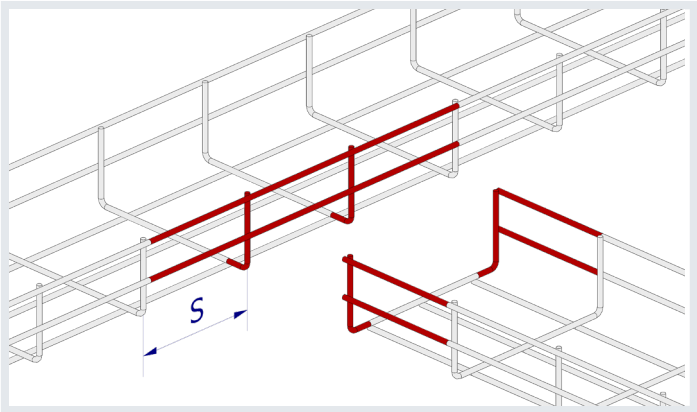
Installation Tips

T-Joint

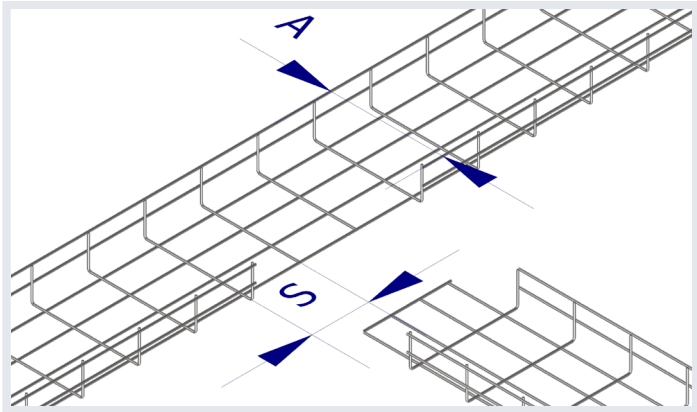
A	Number of S-Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fasteners for Type SC6 Base
100	2	No
150	3	No
200	3	1
300	4	2

A	Number of S-Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fasteners for Type SC6 Base
400	5	2
450	5	3
500	6	2 or 4
600	7	3

EC60.150 Cuts for Reinforced Tee



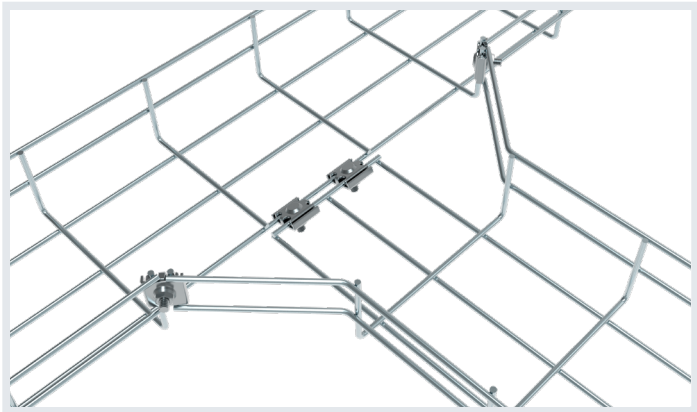
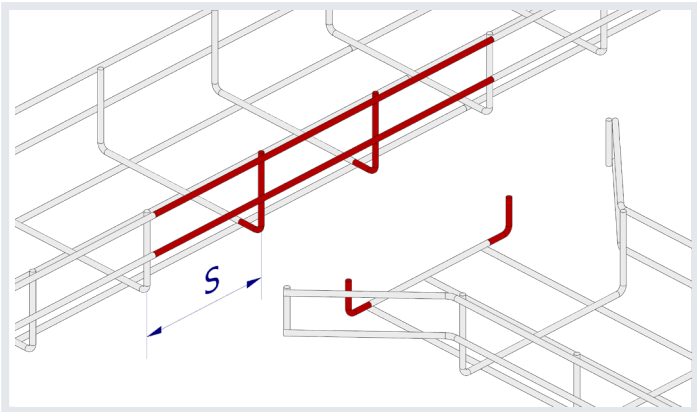
T Dimensional Diagram



Wide Radius Tee

A	Number of S-Cuts (Side Cuts)	Number of Fasteners for Type SC6 Base
100	2 + 2	1
150	3 + 2	2
200	3 + 2	2
300	4 + 2	2
400	5 + 2	3
450	6 + 2	3
500	6 + 2	4
600	7 + 2	4

EC60.150 Cuts for Wide Radius Tee



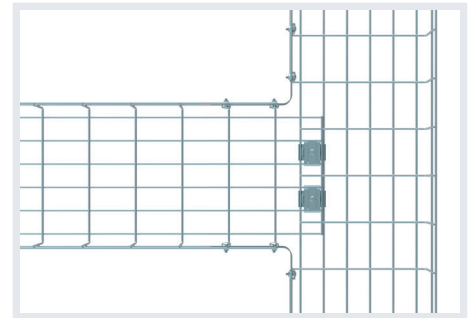
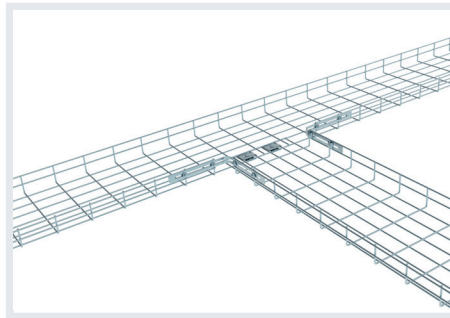
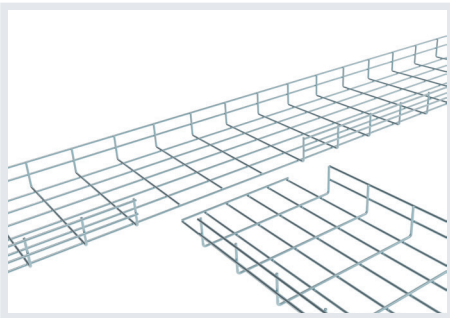
Installation Tips

Crosses

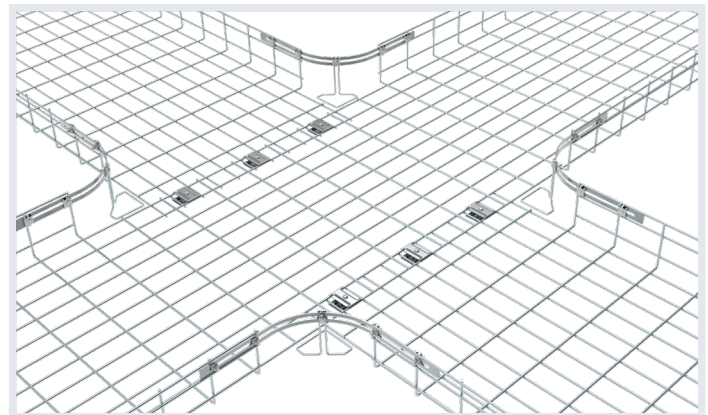
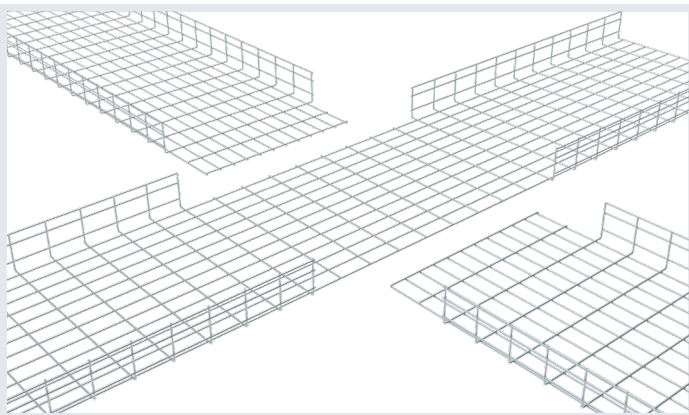
A	Number of S-Cuts (side cuts)	Fitting SC6 to the base	Possibility of including CFKs
100	2	No	No
150	3	No	No
200	3	1	No
300	4	2	No

A	Number of S-Cuts (side cuts)	Fitting SC6 to the base	Possibility of including CFKs
400	5	2	No
450	5	3	No
500	6	2 o 4	Si
600	7	3	Si

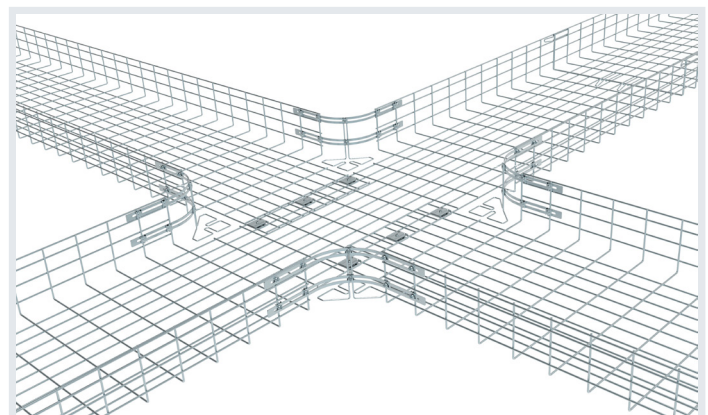
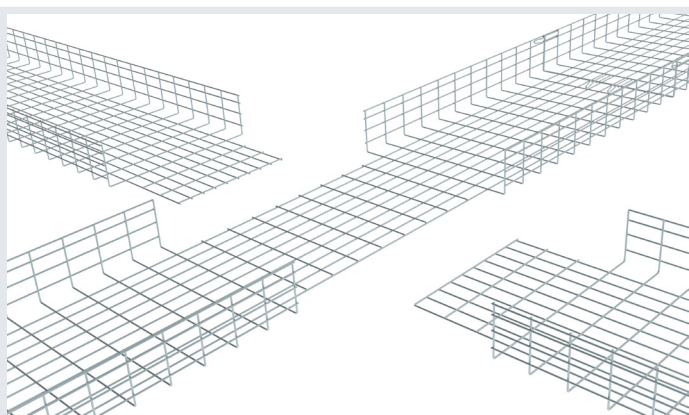
T-bar for EC60.300



Cross with EC100.600



Cross with EC150.600

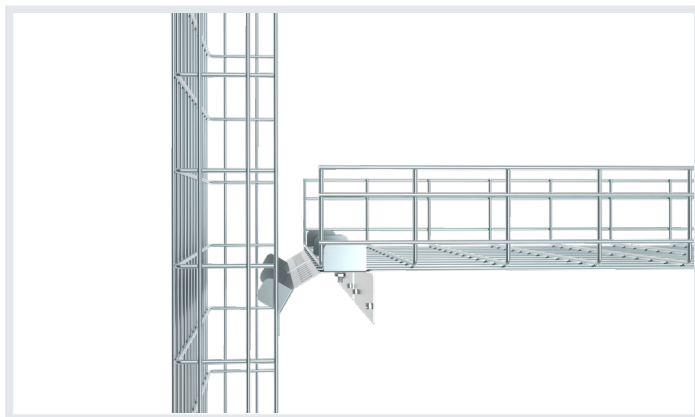


Installation Tips

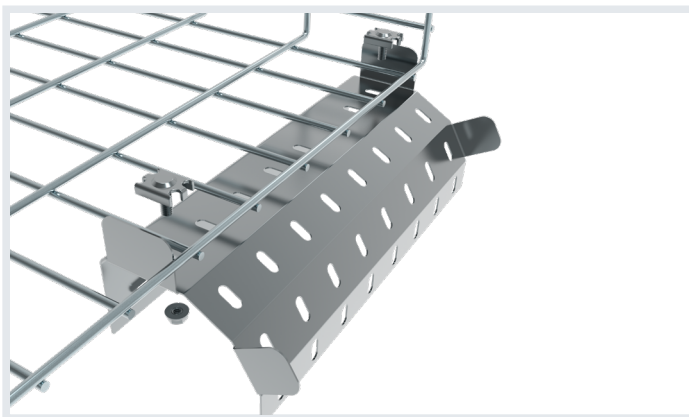
Vertical transitions

A	Number of S-Cuts (side cuts)	Fitting SC6 to the base
100	2	No
150	3	No
200	3	1
300	4	2
400	5	2
450	5	3
500	6	2 o 4
600	7	3

EC100.600 vertical transition

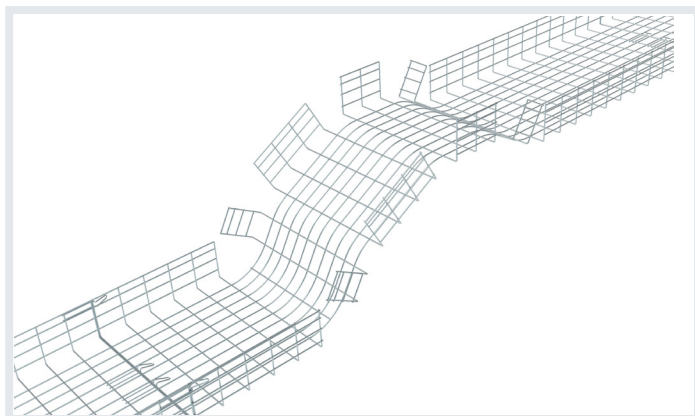


EC100.600 - with SCA cable extension



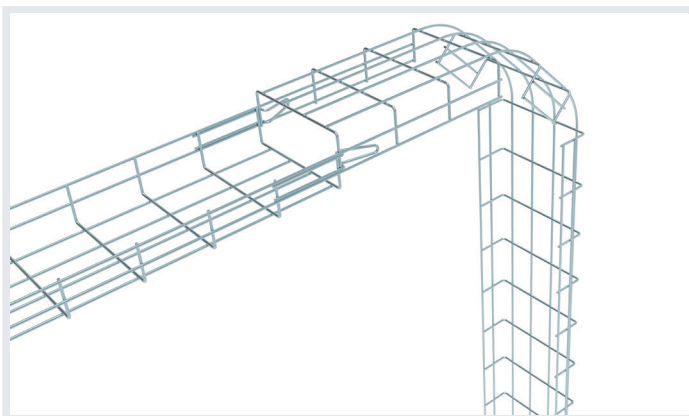
Level changes

Change of level with EC100.600



Wall-to-ceiling transition

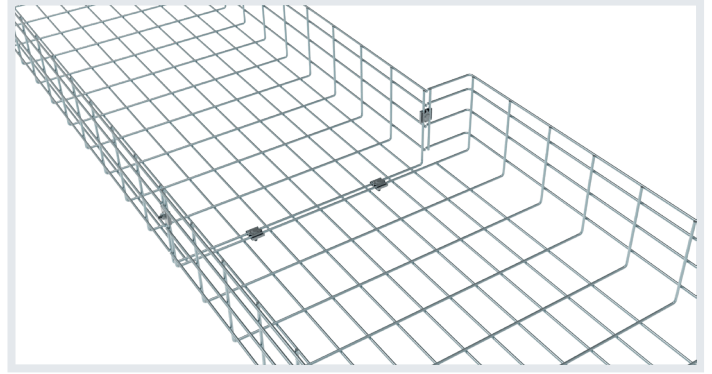
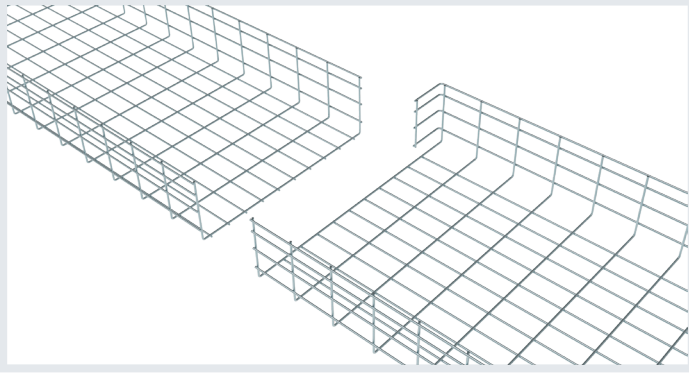
Wall-to-ceiling transition with EC60.200



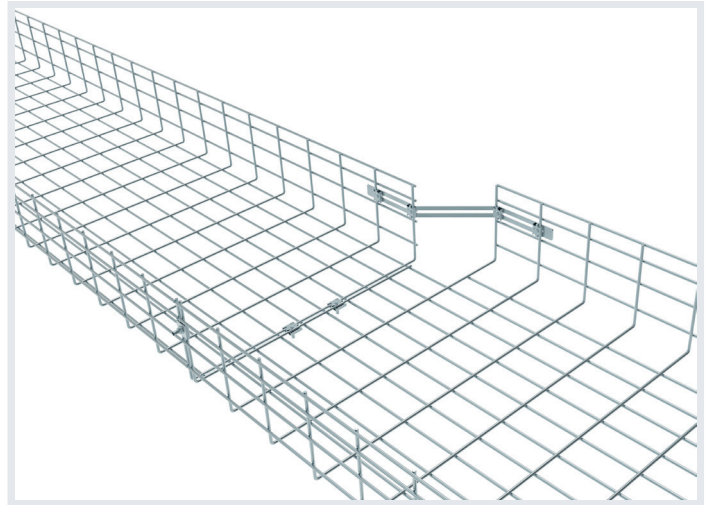
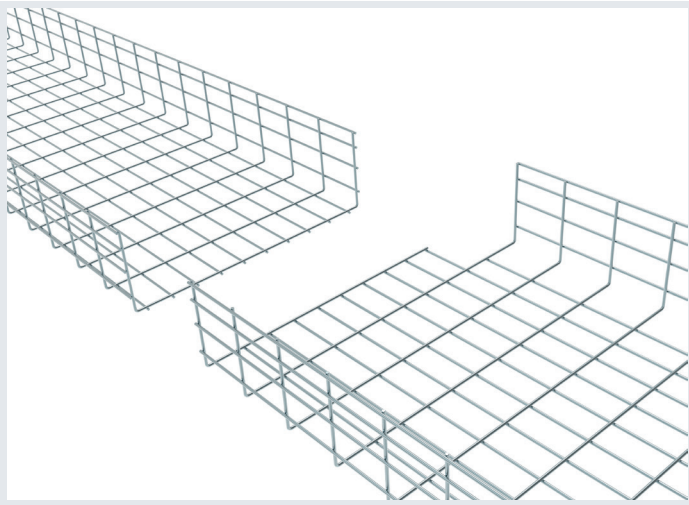
Installation tips

Reductions

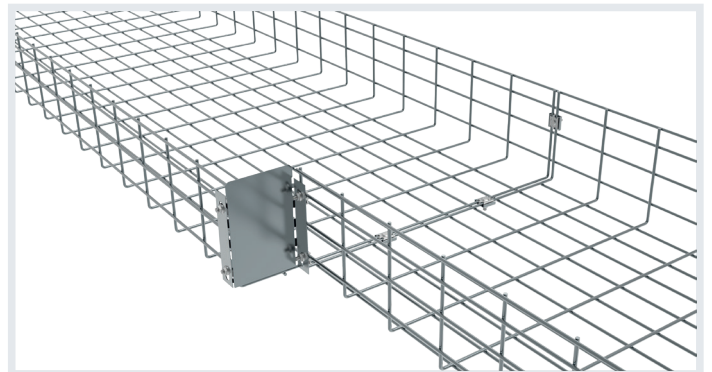
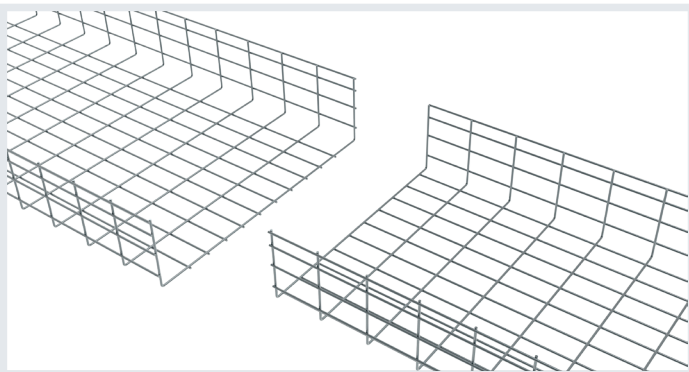
Reduction double cut



Reduction with multi-use band JS



Width reduction with plate





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