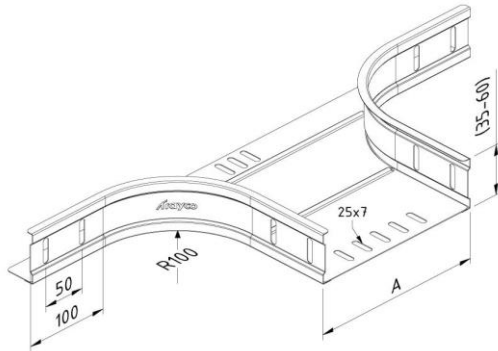


Technical specifications

CT-BR-_ (Cable Tray Branch)



Finishing:		Pre-galvanized						
Product	Number	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dim A (mm)	Fmax (kN)	Unit	Packaging (unit)
CT35-BR-050-PG	12130	35	50	0	50		ST	1
CT35-BR-075-PG	12131	35	75	0	75		ST	1
CT35-BR-100-PG	12132	35	100	0	100		ST	1
CT35-BR-150-PG	12133	35	150	0	150		ST	1
CT35-BR-200-PG	12134	35	200	0	200		ST	1
CT35-BR-300-PG	12135	35	300	0	300		ST	1
CT60-BR-050-PG	10080	60	50	0	50		ST	1
CT60-BR-075-PG	10081	60	75	0	75		ST	1
CT60-BR-100-PG	10082	60	100	0	100		ST	1
CT60-BR-150-PG	10083	60	150	0	150		ST	1
CT60-BR-200-PG	10084	60	200	0	200		ST	1
CT60-BR-300-PG	10085	60	300	0	300		ST	1
CT60-BR-400-PG	10086	60	400	0	400		ST	1
CT60-BR-500-PG	10087	60	500	0	500		ST	1
CT60-BR-600-PG	10088	60	600	0	600		ST	1
CT85-BR-100-PG	11632	85	100	0	100		ST	1
CT85-BR-150-PG	11633	85	150	0	150		ST	1
CT85-BR-200-PG	11634	85	200	0	200		ST	1
CT85-BR-300-PG	11635	85	300	0	300		ST	1
CT85-BR-400-PG	11636	85	400	0	400		ST	1
CT85-BR-500-PG	11637	85	500	0	500		ST	1
CT85-BR-600-PG	11638	85	600	0	600		ST	1
CT110-BR-150-PG	11951	110	150	0	150		ST	1
CT110-BR-200-PG	11952	110	200	0	200		ST	1
CT110-BR-300-PG	11953	110	300	0	300		ST	1
CT110-BR-400-PG	11954	110	400	0	400		ST	1
CT110-BR-500-PG	11955	110	500	0	500		ST	1

Finishing:		Dipped galvanized						
Product	Number	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dim A (mm)	Fmax (kN)	Unit	Packaging (unit)
CT35-BR-050-DG	12180	35	50	0	50		ST	1
CT35-BR-075-DG	12181	35	75	0	75		ST	1
CT35-BR-100-DG	12182	35	100	0	100		ST	1

CT35-BR-150-DG	12183	35	150	0	150	ST	1
CT35-BR-200-DG	12184	35	200	0	200	ST	1
CT35-BR-300-DG	12185	35	300	0	300	ST	1
CT60-BR-050-DG	10404	60	50	0	50	ST	1
CT60-BR-075-DG	10405	60	75	0	75	ST	1
CT60-BR-100-DG	10406	60	100	0	100	ST	1
CT60-BR-150-DG	10407	60	150	0	150	ST	1
CT60-BR-200-DG	10408	60	200	0	200	ST	1
CT60-BR-300-DG	10409	60	300	0	300	ST	1
CT60-BR-400-DG	10410	60	400	0	400	ST	1
CT60-BR-500-DG	10411	60	500	0	500	ST	1
CT60-BR-600-DG	10412	60	600	0	600	ST	1
CT85-BR-100-DG	11778	85	100	0	100	ST	1
CT85-BR-150-DG	11779	85	150	0	150	ST	1
CT85-BR-200-DG	11780	85	200	0	200	ST	1
CT85-BR-300-DG	11781	85	300	0	300	ST	1
CT85-BR-400-DG	11782	85	400	0	400	ST	1
CT85-BR-500-DG	11783	85	500	0	500	ST	1
CT85-BR-600-DG	11784	85	600	0	600	ST	1
CT110-BR-150-DG	12040	110	150	0	150	ST	1
CT110-BR-200-DG	12041	110	200	0	200	ST	1
CT110-BR-300-DG	12042	110	300	0	300	ST	1
CT110-BR-400-DG	12043	110	400	0	400	ST	1
CT110-BR-500-DG	12044	110	500	0	500	ST	1

Finishing:		Coated						
Product	Number	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dim A (mm)	Fmax (kN)	Unit	Packaging (unit)
CT35-BR-050-CO	12230	35	50	0	50		ST	1
CT35-BR-075-CO	12231	35	75	0	75		ST	1
CT35-BR-100-CO	12232	35	100	0	100		ST	1
CT35-BR-150-CO	12233	35	150	0	150		ST	1
CT35-BR-200-CO	12234	35	200	0	200		ST	1
CT35-BR-300-CO	12235	35	300	0	300		ST	1
CT60-BR-050-CO	10732	60	50	0	50		ST	1
CT60-BR-075-CO	10733	60	75	0	75		ST	1
CT60-BR-100-CO	10734	60	100	0	100		ST	1
CT60-BR-150-CO	10735	60	150	0	150		ST	1
CT60-BR-200-CO	10736	60	200	0	200		ST	1
CT60-BR-300-CO	10737	60	300	0	300		ST	1
CT60-BR-400-CO	10738	60	400	0	400		ST	1
CT60-BR-500-CO	10739	60	500	0	500		ST	1
CT60-BR-600-CO	10740	60	600	0	600		ST	1
CT85-BR-100-CO	11834	85	100	0	100		ST	1
CT85-BR-150-CO	11835	85	150	0	150		ST	1
CT85-BR-200-CO	11836	85	200	0	200		ST	1
CT85-BR-300-CO	11837	85	300	0	300		ST	1
CT85-BR-400-CO	11838	85	400	0	400		ST	1
CT85-BR-500-CO	11839	85	500	0	500		ST	1
CT85-BR-600-CO	11840	85	600	0	600		ST	1
CT110-BR-150-CO	11888	110	150	0	150		ST	1
CT110-BR-200-CO	11889	110	200	0	200		ST	1
CT110-BR-300-CO	11890	110	300	0	300		ST	1
CT110-BR-400-CO	11891	110	400	0	400		ST	1
CT110-BR-500-CO	11892	110	500	0	500		ST	1

Mounting instructions:

-

Load capacity:

Standard: -
Max. load: -
Load diagram: -

Information:

Coupler: BN06-10-EG
Equipotential bonding: IEC61537
EC declaration: EC directive 2006/95/EC (Low voltage) as modified by directive 93/68/EEC (CE marking)

PG

Sendzimir galvanized (EN 10143) PG (pre-galvanized)

Products made of Sendzimir (pre-galvanized) or continuous hot-dip galvanized steel sheet and coils are mostly used wherever limited chemical contamination is likely, for example, in offices, industrial buildings, covered parking lots, etc.

Characteristic of this steel type is that – prior to mechanical deformation – it is given a zinc coating by means of a continuous dipping process. This zinc coating is easily deformed. A cathodic action occurs on cut surfaces (up to 1.5mm) that protects against oxidation.

First, the steel is chemically cleaned and roughened in order to achieve a good bond. After the dipping process, the surplus zinc is blown off and one obtains an extra passivating coat (an ultra-thin protective coat) to prevent oxidation of the zinc coating (white rust). The coating thickness is usually expressed in g/m². The most deployed type of Sendzimir steel is Z 275 = 275g/m² (weighed on both sides), this corresponds to 18-20 µm (micron). Sendzimir galvanized steel sourced from modern galvanizing lines has, in general, a uniform, shiny appearance. The previous, common flowery surface is scarcely seen these days. This effect is obtained under the influence of lead but has no effect on the quality of the coating. The use of lead was banned due to the ever more stringent environmental standards.

DG

Hot-dip galvanized (EN ISO 1461) DG (dipped-galvanized)

Whenever cable support systems are exposed to the elements and/or caustic substances (such as petrochemical applications), they are given an additional treatment in the form of hot-dip galvanizing.

Hot-dip galvanizing is a materials science process designed to render the steel non-corroding. If this coating is breached, the zinc will act as a sacrificial anode, so that the iron is protected by the zinc (aka cathodic protection). During galvanization, three alloys are formed: an iron-zinc alloy, a zinc-iron alloy and also a zinc alloy. The pre-treatment of the steel is crucially important in order to achieve a good bond.

The following process steps are involved: degreasing, rinsing, pickling, re-rinsing, fluxing, drying and hot-dipping. The coating thickness depends on the steel composition, the material thickness and the time spent in the zinc bath. In the galvanizing standard NEN-EN-ISO 1461, the minimum coating thicknesses are prescribed (as shown in following overview), just as the zinc shrinkage per year which will depend on environmental factors (see table entitled 'Corrosion classes'). In addition, the zinc coating forms an excellent substrate for other post-treatments, such as applying a powder coating and coats of paint (better known as the duplex system).

An added advantage of hot-dip galvanizing is that along the edges and pointy bits, where objects are usually extra susceptible to corrosion, the zinc coating is thicker because of the behaviour of the liquid.

Minimum thicknesses of the zinc coating according to ISO 1461

- Using the hot-dip method

Material thickness ≥ 6 mm = min. zinc coating thickness (average) 85µm

Material thickness ≥ 3 mm to < 6 mm = min. zinc coating thickness (average) 70µm

Material thickness ≥ 1,5 mm to < 3 mm = min. zinc coating thickness (average) 55µm

Material thickness < 1,5 mm = min. zinc coating thickness (average) 45µm

- Using the drum method

Material thickness ≥ 3 mm = min. zinc coating thickness (average) 55µm

Material thickness < 3 mm = min. zinc coating thickness (average) 45µm

CO

Polyester powder coating CO (coated)

Polyester coats will be used in moderate environments where the aesthetic aspect and sustainability must go hand in hand. The distinctive property of a polyester coating is its resistance to discoloration due to sunlight.

If used in a harsher environment, it is strongly recommended to apply an epoxy coating; this is less porous and therefore more resistant to chemicals. The disadvantage of an epoxy coating, however, is the rapid discoloration. If you want the best of both worlds, use an epoxy primer with a polyester top coat.

Just as with all the treatment techniques mentioned above, a thorough pre-treatment is crucial here too.

Depending on the base material, one will, in this case, degrease, rinse, pickle, rinse again, apply a conversion coat (e.g. chrome), rinse again, rinse with demi-water and/or dry.

Field of application according to resistance against corrosion:

Corrosion class	Atmospheric corrosion	Indoor environment	Outdoor environment	Surface treatments
C1	< 0,1µm	Heated buildings with neutral atmospheres: offices, shops, schools, hotels.		Electro-galvanised (EG) EN ISO 2081
C2	0,1 - 0,7µm	Unheated buildings where condensation may occur: sports halls, warehouses, shops.	Rural areas. Atmosphere with low impurities.	Pre-galvanised (PG) EN 10327 - EN 10143
C3	0,7 - 2µm	Production facilities with high moisture levels and some air impurities due to industrial processes: production plants.	City and industrial atmosphere, some impurities, coastal areas with low salt loads.	Dipped-galvanised (DG) EN ISO 1461
C4	2 - 4µm	Production facilities with high moisture levels and high air impurities due to industrial processes: swimming pools, Chemical industry.	Industrial areas and coastal areas with low salt load.	Dipped-galvanised (DG) EN ISO 1461 Polyester coating (CO) EN ISO 12944
C5-I	4 - 8µm	Polyester coating (CO)	Industrial areas with high moisture level and aggressive atmosphere.	Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised + Polyester coating)
C5-M	4 - 8 µm	EN ISO 12944	Coastal or offshore areas with salt load.	Duplex (DU) (Dipped galvanised + Polyester coating)