



LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVE ATTESTATION OF CONFORMITY

Technical file of the company mentioned below has been inspected and audit has been completed successfully.

2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive has been taken as references for these processes.

Company Name : GUANGDONG YUCHANG TECHNOLOGY CO. LTD

Company Address : No. 8, Wanhe Road, Songxia Industry Zone, Shishan Town, Foshan, Guangdong, China

Related Directives and Annex : Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU /Annex III

Related Standards : EN IEC 61537:2023

Product Name : Cable Tray

Report No and Date : KOT-2026047683C

Product Brand/Model/Type : EHCT

Certificate Number : M.2026.206.C139954

Initial Assessment Date : 06.05.2026

Registration Date : 07.05.2026

Reissue Date/No : -

Expiry Date : 06.05.2031

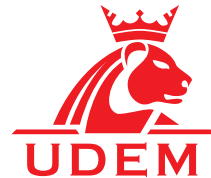
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Address: Mutlukent Mahallesi 2073 Sokak (Eski 93 Sokak) No:10 Çankaya Ankara - TÜRKİYE

Phone: +90 0312 443 03 90

E-mail: info@udem.com.tr www.udem.com.tr

UDEM Uluslararası Belgelendirme
Denetim Eğitim Merkezi
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Genel Müdür



UDFRM.83-MA-4/01-14.08.2024/03.01.2024

Technical Construction File

Tcf No:	KOT-2026047683C
Applicant:	GUANGDONG YUCHANG TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
Address:	No. 8, Wanhe Road, Songxia Industry Zone, Shishan Town,Foshan,Guangdong,China
Manufacturer:	GUANGDONG YUCHANG TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
Address:	No. 8, Wanhe Road, Songxia Industry Zone, Shishan Town,Foshan,Guangdong,China
Product:	Cable Tray
Model:	EHCT
Test standard:	EN IEC 61537:2023
Conclusion:	The products meet the above standards.
Edit Date:	Apr. 22, 2026
Issue date:	Apr. 30, 2026

ASSESSMENT REPORT

TCF

Reference No..... : KOT-2026047683C

Tested by(+ signature)..... Project Engineer/Jim Liu

Reviewed by(+ signature)..... Manager/Jack yu

Date of issue..... : Apr. 30, 2026



Applicant

Name.....GUANGDONG YUCHANG TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD

Address.....No. 8, Wanhe Road, Songxia Industry Zone, Shishan Town, Foshan,
Guangdong, China

Test specification

Standard..... : EN IEC 61537:2023

Test procedure..... CE-LVD

Non-standard test method..... N.A.

Test item description:

Manufacturer..... GUANGDONG YUCHANG TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD

Factory..... GUANGDONG YUCHANG TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD

Trademark..... N/A

Model/Type reference.....EHCT

Rating(s)..... Refer to the nameplate.

General product information:

The machine is Cable Tray.

EN IEC 61537:2023			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
1	Scope		-
	This International Standard specifies requirements and tests for cable tray systems and cable ladder systems intended for the support and accommodation of cables and possibly other electrical equipment in electrical and/or communication systems installations. Where necessary, cable tray systems and cable ladder systems may be used for the division or arrangement of cables into groups.		P
	This standard does not apply to conduit systems, cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems or any current-carrying parts.		P
	NOTE Cable tray systems and cable ladder systems are designed for use as supports for cables and not as enclosures.		P
2	Normative references		-
	The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.		P
	IEC 60068-2-75:1997, Environmental testing-Part 2-75: Tests-Test Eh: Hammer tests		P
	IEC 60364-5-52:2001, Electrical installations of buildings-Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment-Wiring systems		P

	IEC 60695-2-11:2000,;Fire hazard testing -Part 2-11:Glowing/hot-wire based test methods- Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products		P
	IEC 60695-11-2:2003,Fire hazard testing -Part 11-2:Test flames-1 kW nominal pre-mixed flame -Apparatus,confirmatory test arrangement and guidance		P
3	Terms and definitions		-
	For the purposes of this document,the following terms and definitions apply.		P
3.1	cable tray system or cable ladder system		-
	assembly of cable supports consisting of cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths and other system components		P
3.2	system component		P
	part used within the system.System components are as follows:		P
	a)cable tray length or cable ladder length		P
	b)cable tray fitting or cable ladder fitting		P
	c)support device		P
	d)mounting device		P
	e)system accessory		P
3.3	cable tray length		P
	system component used for cable support consisting of a base with integrated side members or a base connected to side members		P
3.4	cable ladder length		P
	system component used for cable support consisting of supporting side members,fixed to each other by means of rungs		P
3.5	fitting		P
	system component used to join,change direction,change dimension or terminate cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths		P
3.6	cable runway		P

	assembly comprised of cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths and fittings only		-
3.7	support device		P
	system component designed to provide mechanical support and which may limit movement of a cable runway		P
3.8	mounting device		P
	system component used to attach or fix other devices to the cable runway		P
3.9	apparatus mounting device		P
	part used to accommodate electrical apparatus like switches,socket outlets,circuit-breakers,telephone outlets,etc.which can be an integral part of the electrical apparatus and which is not part of the cable tray system and cable ladder system		P
3.10	system accessory		P
	system component used for a supplementary function such as cable retention,and covers, etc.		P
3.11	BLANK		P
3.12	metallic system component		P
	system component which consists of metal only.Screws for connections and other fasteners are not considered		N
3.13	non-metallic system component		P
	system component which consists of non-metallic material only.Screws for connections and other fasteners are not considered		P
3.14	composite system component		P
	system component which consists of both metallic and non-metallic materials.Screws for connections and other fasteners are not considered		P
3.15	non-flame propagating system component		P

	system component which may catch fire as a result of an applied flame and the resulting flame does not propagate and extinguishes itself within a limited time after the applied flame is removed		P
3.16	external influence		P
	presence of water,oil,building materials,corrosive and polluting substances,and external mechanical forces such as snow,wind,and other environmental hazards		P
3.17	safe working load SWL		P
	maximum load that can be applied safely in normal use		P
3.18	uniformly distributed load UDL		P
	load applied evenly over a given area		P
	NOTE Methods of applying uniformly distributed loads are shown in Annexes D and E.		P
3.19	span		P
	distance between the centres of two adjacent support devices		P
3.20	internal fixing device		P
	device for joining and/or fixing system components to other system components.This device is part of the system but not a system component		N
	NOTE Typical examples are nuts and bolts.		N
3.21	external fixing device		P
	device used for fixing a support device to walls,ceilings or other structural parts.This device is not part of the system		P
3.22	base area of cable tray length or cable ladder length		P
	plan area available for cables		P
3.23	free base area		P
	part of the base area which is open to the flow of the air.Holes in cable ladder rungs are included in the free base area		P

3.24	load distribution plate		P
	means through which a point load is applied to the sample for testing purposes		N
3.25	product type		N
	group of system components which vary in the case of		N
	- cable runways in the width only		N
	- cantilever brackets in the length only		P
	- pendants in the length only		P
3.26	topological shape		P
	group of product types which varies in thickness and height only		P
3.27	transverse deflection		P
	vertical deflection across the width of the base area,omitting the longitudinal deflection, when mounted horizontally		P
4	General requirements		-
	Cable tray systems and cable ladder systems shall be so designed and so constructed that in normal use,when installed according to the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's instructions,they ensure reliable support to the cables contained therein.They shall not impose any unreasonable hazard to the user or cables.		P
	Compliance is checked by carrying out all the relevant tests specified in this standard.		P
	The system components shall be designed to withstand the stresses likely to occur during recommended transport and storage.		P
	Cable tray systems and cable ladder systems according to this standard are not intended to be used for human support.		P
5	General conditions for tests		P
5.1	Tests according to this standard are type tests.		P

5.2	Unless otherwise specified,tests shall be carried out with cable tray system components or cable ladder system components assembled and installed as in normal use according to the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's instructions.		P
5.3	Tests on non-metallic system components or composite system components shall not commence earlier than 168 h after manufacture.		P
5.4	Unless otherwise specified,tests shall be carried out at an ambient temperature of $20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.		P
	Unless otherwise specified,all tests are carried out on new samples.		P
5.5	When toxic or hazardous processes are used,precautions should be taken to safeguard the person performing the test.		P
5.6	Unless otherwise specified,three samples are subjected to the tests and the requirements are satisfied if all the tests are met.		P
	If only one of the samples does not satisfy a test due to an assembly or a manufacturing fault,that test and any preceding one which may have influenced the results of the test shall be repeated and also the tests which follow shall be made in the required sequence on another full set of samples,all of which shall comply with the requirements.		P
5.7	If the relative humidity of the atmosphere has a significant effect on the classified properties of the samples under test,the manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare this information.		P

5.8	If a system component or system is coated in paint or any other substance which is likely to affect its classified properties, then the relevant tests in this standard shall be performed on the coated sample.		P
5.9	For the SWL test specified in subclauses from 10.2 to 10.8, deflections shall be measured by instruments with a resolution of 0,5 mm or better and a precision of 0,1 mm or better in all the range of measurement.		P
	The total applied load for each of the SWL tests shall have a tolerance of 0 to +3%.		P
6	Classification		P
6.1	According to material		P
6.1.1	Metallic system component		P
6.1.2	Non-metallic system component		P
6.1.3	Composite system component		P
6.2	According to resistance to flame propagation		P
6.2.1	Flame propagating system component		P
6.2.2	Non-flame propagating system component		P
6.3	According to electrical continuity characteristics		P
6.3.1	Cable tray system or cable ladder system without electrical continuity characteristics		P
6.3.2	Cable tray system or cable ladder system with electrical continuity characteristics		P
6.4	According to electrical conductivity		P
6.4.1	Electrically conductive system component		P
6.4.2	Electrically non-conductive system component		P
6.5	According to resistance against corrosion		P

	If system components within the cable tray system or cable adder system have different classifications,then the manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare all relevant classifications.		P																												
	Within this clause,only normal atmospheric conditions are considered;special local environmental conditions are not considered in this standard.		P																												
6.5.1	Non-metallic system components		P																												
6.5.2	System component made of steel with metallic finishes or stainless steel		N																												
	Resistance against corrosion is classified according to Table 1.This table lists the most commonly used finishes and materials.These are to be used as a reference against which other finishes or materials are measured for classification purposes.		P																												
	Table 1 – classification for resistance against corrosion <table><tr><th>Class</th><th>Reference- Material and Finish</th></tr><tr><td>0*</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 5 µm</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 12 µm</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Pre-galvanised to grade 275 to EN 10327 and EN 10326</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Pre-galvanised to grade 350 to EN 10327 and EN 10326</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 45 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 55 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 70 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 85 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only (usually high silicon steel)</td></tr><tr><td>9A</td><td>Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 without a post-treatment [†]</td></tr><tr><td>9B</td><td>Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 without a post-treatment [†]</td></tr><tr><td>9C</td><td>Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 with a post-treatment [‡]</td></tr><tr><td>9D</td><td>Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 with a post-treatment [‡]</td></tr></table> * For materials which have no declared corrosion resistance classification. [†] The post-treatment process is used to improve the protection against crevice crack corrosion and the contamination by other steels.	Class	Reference- Material and Finish	0*	None	1	Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 5 µm	2	Electroplated to a minimum thickness of 12 µm	3	Pre-galvanised to grade 275 to EN 10327 and EN 10326	4	Pre-galvanised to grade 350 to EN 10327 and EN 10326	5	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 45 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only	6	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 55 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only	7	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 70 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only	8	Post-galvanised to a zinc mean coating thickness (minimum) of 85 µm according to ISO 1461 for zinc thickness only (usually high silicon steel)	9A	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 without a post-treatment [†]	9B	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 without a post-treatment [†]	9C	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S30400 or EN 10088 grade 1-4301 with a post-treatment [‡]	9D	Stainless steel manufactured to ASTM: A 240/A 240M – 95a designation S31603 or EN 10088 grade 1-4404 with a post-treatment [‡]		P
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6.5.3	System components made from other metals		P																												
	Under consideration		P																												
6.5.4	System component with organic coating		P																												
	Under consideration		P																												
6.6	According to temperature		N																												
6.6.1	Minimum temperature for the system component as given in Table 2		N																												

	Table 2 – Minimum temperature classification <table><tr><td>Minimum transport, storage, installation and application temperature °C</td></tr><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td>+5</td></tr><tr><td>–5</td></tr><tr><td>–15</td></tr><tr><td>–20</td></tr><tr><td>–40</td></tr><tr><td>–50</td></tr></table>	Minimum transport, storage, installation and application temperature °C		+5	–5	–15	–20	–40	–50		P				
Minimum transport, storage, installation and application temperature °C															
+5															
–5															
–15															
–20															
–40															
–50															
6.6.2	Maximum temperature for the system component as given in Table 3		P												
	Table 3 – Maximum temperature classification <table><tr><td>Maximum transport, storage, installation and application temperature °C</td></tr><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td>+40</td></tr><tr><td>+60</td></tr><tr><td>+90</td></tr><tr><td>+105</td></tr><tr><td>+120</td></tr><tr><td>+150</td></tr></table>	Maximum transport, storage, installation and application temperature °C		+40	+60	+90	+105	+120	+150		P				
Maximum transport, storage, installation and application temperature °C															
+40															
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+120															
+150															
6.7	According to the perforation in the base area of the cable tray length as given in Table 4		P												
	Table 4 – Perforation base area classification <table><tr><th>Classification</th><th>Perforation in the base area</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Up to 2 %</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Over 2 % and up to 15 %</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Over 15 % and up to 30 %</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>More than 30 %</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">NOTE Classification D relates to IEC 60364-5-52, Subclause A.52.6.2, second paragraph.</td></tr></table>	Classification	Perforation in the base area	A	Up to 2 %	B	Over 2 % and up to 15 %	C	Over 15 % and up to 30 %	D	More than 30 %	NOTE Classification D relates to IEC 60364-5-52, Subclause A.52.6.2, second paragraph.			P
Classification	Perforation in the base area														
A	Up to 2 %														
B	Over 2 % and up to 15 %														
C	Over 15 % and up to 30 %														
D	More than 30 %														
NOTE Classification D relates to IEC 60364-5-52, Subclause A.52.6.2, second paragraph.															
6.8	According to the free base area of cable ladder length as given in Table 5		P												
	Table 5 – Free base area classification <table><tr><th>Classification</th><th>Free base area</th></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>Up to 80 %</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>Over 80 % and up to 90 %</td></tr><tr><td>Z</td><td>More than 90 %</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">NOTE Classification Z relates to IEC 60364-5-52, Subclause A.52.6.2, third paragraph.</td></tr></table>	Classification	Free base area	X	Up to 80 %	Y	Over 80 % and up to 90 %	Z	More than 90 %	NOTE Classification Z relates to IEC 60364-5-52, Subclause A.52.6.2, third paragraph.			P		
Classification	Free base area														
X	Up to 80 %														
Y	Over 80 % and up to 90 %														
Z	More than 90 %														
NOTE Classification Z relates to IEC 60364-5-52, Subclause A.52.6.2, third paragraph.															
6.9	According to impact resistance		P												

6.9.1	System component offering impact resistance up to 2J		P
6.9.2	System component offering impact resistance up to 5J		P
6.9.3	System component offering impact resistance up to 10J		P
6.9.4	System component offering impact resistance up to 20 J		N
6.9.5	System component offering impact resistance up to 50J		N
7	Marking and documentation		P
7.1	Each system component shall be durably and legibly marked with		P
	- the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's name or trade mark or identification mark;		P
	-a product identification mark which may be,for example,a catalogue number,a symbol, or the like.		P
	When system components other than cable tray lengths and cable ladder lengths are supplied in a package,the product identification mark may be,as an alternative,marked on the smallest package unit.		P
	Compliance is checked by inspection and,for marking on the product,by rubbing by hand for 15s with a piece of cotton cloth soaked with water and again for 15s with a piece of cotton cloth soaked with petroleum spirit.		P
	After the test,the marking shall be legible.		P
7.2	If a system component can,by taking precautions,be stored and transported at a temperature outside the declared temperatures according to Tables 2 and 3, the manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare the precautions and the alternative temperature limits.		P

7.3	The manufacturer or responsible vendor shall provide in his literature all information necessary for the proper and safe installation and use of the cable tray system and cable ladder system. The SWL and impact resistance is valid for the whole temperature classification declared. The information shall include		P
	a) instructions for the assembly and installation of system components and for the precautions required to avoid excessive transverse deflection, which could cause damage to the cables (see 5.2, 9.2, 10.3, 10.7, 10.8, and 14.1),		P
	b) thermal expansion properties and precautions to be taken, if necessary,		P
	c) classification according to Clause 6,		P
	d) relative humidity if it affects the classifications (see 5.7),		P
	e) information on holes or devices when provided for equipotential bonding (see 6.3.2) in particular when a specific electrical connection device is necessary,		P
	f) precautions for transport and storage outside the declared temperature classification, where applicable (see 7.2),		P
	g) product dimensions (see Clause 8),		P
	h) torque settings in Nm for screwed connections and internal fixing devices as well as threads, where applicable (see 9.3d) and 9.3.1),		P
	i) end span limitations (see 10.3),		P
	j) position and type of coupling along the span, where applicable,		P
	k) SWL in N/m for the fittings when not directly supported and the distance Y from the supports adjacent to the fittings (see 10.7),		P
	l) fixing method for installing cable tray or cable ladder to the supports when declared for the test (see 10.3, 10.4 and 10.8.1),		P

	m)SWL in N/m for the cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths including joints,where applicable for one or more of the following installation methods(see 10.1):		P
	i) mounted in the horizontal plane running horizontally on multiple spans(see 10.3) ii)mounted in the horizontal plane running horizontally on a single span (see 10.4) iii)mounted in the vertical plane running horizontally (see 10.5) iv)mounted in the vertical plane running vertically(see 10.6),		P
	n)SWL in N for cantilever brackets and if used for cable tray only (see 10.8.1),		P
	o)SWL for pendants as a bending moment in Nm and/or as a force in N(see 10.8.2),		P
	p)the appropriate material specification and environmental conditions, chemical environments or aggressive agents for which the product is suitable (see 14.2).		P
8	Dimensions		P
	The manufacturer or responsible vendor shall give the following information:		P
	- the overall envelope of the cross-section of the cable tray length or cable ladder length;		P
	- the width of the base area of cable tray length or cable ladder length;		P
	- the height of the cable tray length or cable ladder length available for the accommodation of cables when a cover is fitted;		N
	- the minimum internal radius of fittings available for the accommodation of cables;		P
	- the dimensions of the perforations,and their arrangements on the cable tray lengths;		P

	- the dimensions of the rungs including perforations,if any,and the centre line spacing of the rungs.		P
	NOTE System components,such as fittings,when used as part of the system,may change the effective area available for the accommodation of cables.		P
9	Construction		P
	The same sample may be used for all the tests in this clause.		P
9.1	Surfaces of system components which are likely to come into contact with cables during installation or use shall not cause damage to the cables when installed according to the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's instructions.		P
9.2	Where the manufacturer or responsible vendor does not declare the use of gloves for installation purposes,then the surfaces of system components shall be safe for handling.		P
9.3	Screwed connections and other internal fixing devices shall be so designed to withstand the mechanical stresses occurring during installations according to the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's instructions and normal use.They shall not cause damage to the cable when correctly inserted.		P
	Screwed connections can be either		P
	a)ISO metric threads,or b)a thread forming type,or c)a thread cutting type if suitable design provisions are made,or d)threads other than a)to c)as specified by the manufacturer or responsible vendor.		P
9.3.1	Sudden or jerky motions shall not be used to tighten reusable screwed connections. To test the screwed connection,it shall be tightened and removed		P

	10 times for metal screwed connections in engagement with a thread of non-metallic material and for screwed connections of non-metallic material,		P
	5 times in all other cases.		P
	The test is carried out using a suitable screwdriver or spanner to apply the torque as specified by the manufacturer or responsible vendor.		N
	After the test, there shall be no breakage or damage, that will impair the further use of the screwed connection.		P
9.3.2	Reusable connections other than screwed connections, for example push-on and clamping connections, shall be tightened and removed 10 times.		P
	After the test, there shall be no damage to impair the further use of the reusable connections.		P
9.3.3	Non-reusable connections are checked by inspection and, if necessary, by manual test.		P
9.4	Any apparatus mounting devices shall meet the requirement of the appropriate standard.		P
9.5	Cable tray lengths, when perforated, shall exhibit a regular perforation pattern over the base area.		P
9.6	Cable ladder lengths shall exhibit a regular rung pattern over the base area.		P
10	Mechanical properties		P
10.1	Mechanical strength		P
	Cable tray systems and cable ladder systems shall provide adequate mechanical strength.		P
	The main criterion for the SWL is safety in use of the product.		P
	For the declared application, the manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare the SWL to be tested		N

	- in N/m for each type of cable tray length or cable ladder length at specified distances, preferably in spans of 0,5m increments,between the support devices,		N
	- in N/m for each type of fitting which is not directly supported by a support device,		P
	- in N or N/m for each type of support device.		P
	NOTE 1 This information can be given in the form of a diagram or table or similar.		P
	Compliance for cable runways is checked by carrying out the relevant tests according to the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's declaration as specified in 10.3,10.4,10.5,10.6 and 10.7 on samples of the widest and narrowest width for each product type.For the intermediate widths the SWLs shall then be determined by interpolation of the test results. The alternative is to test only the widest product.For the tests specified in 10.3,10.4 and 10.7,the SWL of an untested narrower width may be derived by multiplying the SWL of the tested widest width by the factor of the narrower width divided by the widest(tested)width.		N
	NOTE 2 An overview of the SWL test procedure is shown in Annex L.		P
	Cable tray system components and cable ladder system components shall withstand impacts occurring during transport,storage and installation		P
10.2	SWL test procedure		P
	In 10.2.1 and 10.2.2,the general procedure and alternative procedures for particular cases are respectively described.		P
10.2.1	General procedure		P
	Two tests shall be carried out:		P

	• minimum temperature test according to 10.2.1.1; • maximum temperature test according to 10.2.1.2 or 10.2.1.3.		P
10.2.1.1	Minimum temperature test		P
	The test shall be carried out at minimum temperature declared according to the classification of Table 2. During this test, the uniformity of the temperature shall be maintained within the tolerance of $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 0,25m around the samples.		P
	The mounted sample shall be conditioned for a minimum of 2 h at the minimum temperature before loading.		P
	A/l loads shall be uniformly distributed over the length and width of the sample as shown in Annex D.		P
	The load shall be applied in such a way that a UDL is ensured even in the case of extreme deformation of the sample.		P
	Typical methods of applying a UDL are shown in Annex E.		P
	To allow for settlement of the sample, a pre-load of 10% of the SWL, unless otherwise specified, shall be applied for 5 min $\pm$ 30s and then removed. At this time, the measurement apparatus shall be calibrated to zero		P
	The load shall then be increased by increments or continuously on each sample through the load distribution plates, evenly longitudinally and transversely up to the SWL. Increments shall not be heavier than a quarter of the SWL.		P
	After loading, the deflection shall be measured at the points specified for each test arrangement.		P
	For the tests in 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, and 10.7, the mid span deflection of each sample is the arithmetic mean of the deflections at the two measuring points near the side members as shown in Figure 1, key 8.		N

	Where visible transversal deformation occurs,a third measurement of deflection shall be taken in the centre of the cable tray base or cable ladder base at mid-span as shown in Figure 1,key 7 or Figure 5,point s for fittings. The transverse deflection shall be calculated by subtracting the mid-span deflection from the third readings.		N
	The sample shall be left loaded and the deflections measured every 5 min± 30 s until the difference between two consecutive sets of readings is less than 2%with regard to the first set of the two consecutive sets of readings. The first set of readings measured at this point are the deflections measured at the SWL.For an example see Annex G.		P
	When subjected to the SWL,the sample,its joints and internal fixing devices shall show no damage or crack visible to normal view or corrected vision without magnification and the deflections of each sample shall not exceed the values specified in 10.3,10.4,10.5,10.6, 10.7,and 10.8.		N
	The load on the sampleshall then be increased to 1,7 times the SWL.		P
	The sample shall be left and the deflections measured every 5 min± 30 s until the difference between two consecutive sets of readings is less than 2%with regard to the first set of the two consecutive sets of readings.		P
	The sample shall sustain the increased loading without collapsing.Buckling and deformation of the sample are permissible at this loading.		P
10.2.1.2	Maximum temperature test for temperatures≤60°C		P

	The test shall be carried out at maximum temperature declared according to the classification of Table 3. During this test, the uniformity of the temperature shall be maintained within the tolerance of $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 0,25m around the samples.		P
	The mounted sample shall be conditioned for a minimum of 2h at the maximum temperature before loading.		P
	All loads shall be uniformly distributed over the length and width of the sample as shown in Annex D.		P
	The load shall be applied in such a way that a UDL is ensured even in the case of extreme deformation of the sample.		P
	Typical methods of applying a UDL are shown in Annex E.		P
	To allow for settlement of the sample, a pre-load of 10% of the SWL, unless otherwise specified, shall be applied for $5 \text{ min} \pm 30 \text{ s}$ and then removed. At this time, the measurement apparatus shall be calibrated to zero.		N
	The load shall then be increased by increments or continuously on each sample through the load distribution plates, evenly longitudinally and transversely up to the SWL. Increments shall not be heavier than a quarter of the SWL.		P
	After loading, the deflection shall be measured at the points specified for each test arrangement.		P
	For the tests in 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, and 10.7, the mid span deflection of each sample is the arithmetic mean of the deflections at the two measuring points near the side members as shown in Figure 1, key 8.		N

	Where visible transversal deformation occurs,a third measurement of deflection shall be taken in the centre of the cable tray base or cable ladder base at mid-span as shown in Figure 1,key 7 or Figure 5,point s for fittings. The transverse deflections shall be calculated by subtracting the mid-span deflection from the third readings		P
	The sample shall be left loaded and the deflections measured every 5 min± 30 s until the difference between two consecutive sets of readings is less than 2%with regard to the first set of the two consecutive sets of readings. The first set of readings measured at this point are the deflections measured at the SWL.For an example,see Annex G.		P
	When subjected to the SWL,the sample,its joints and internal fixing devices shall show no damage or crack visible to normal view or corrected vision without magnification and the deflections of each sample shall not exceed the values specified in 10.3,10.4,10.5,10.6, 10.7,and 10.8.		P
	The load on the sampleshall then be increased to 1,7 times the SWL.		N
	The sample shall be left and the deflections measured every 5min ± 30 s until the difference between two consecutive sets of readings is less than 2%with regard to the first set of the two consecutive sets of readings.		P
	The sample shall sustain the increased loading without collapsing.Buckling and deformation of the sample are permissible at this loading.		N
10.2.1.3	Maximum temperature test for temperatures >60°C		P

	The test is carried out as sub-tests A and B. The number of samples for each sub-test is determined from the sample requirement detailed in tests 10.3 to 10.8. The number of samples shall be equal for each sub-test		P
	Sub-tests A and B shall be carried out from phase 1 through to phase 3 as shown in Figure 12.		P
	Phase 1:loading from zero to SWL for sub-test A and from zero to 1,7 SWL for sub-test B		P
	This phase shall be carried out at ambient temperature.		P
	All loads shall be uniformly distributed over the length and width of each sample as shown in Annex D.		P
	The load shall be applied in such a way that a UDL is ensured even in the case of extreme deformation of the samples.		N
	Typical methods of applying a UDL are shown in Annex E.		P
	To allow for settlement of each sample,a pre-load of 10%of the SWL,unless otherwise specified,shall be applied for 5 min $\pm$ 30 s and then removed.At this time,the measurement apparatus shall be calibrated to zero		P
	The load shall then be increased by increments or continuously on each sample through the load distribution plates,evenly longitudinally and transversely up to the SWL for sub-test A and up to 1,7 SWL for sub-test B.Increments shall not be heavier than a quarter of the SWL.		P
	Phase 2:temperature rise		P

	Immediately after phase 1 sub-tests A and B shall be continued by elevating the temperature on the samples from ambient temperature to the maximum temperature declared according to Table 3. The declared temperature shall be reached no sooner than 24 h and no later than 48 h after starting the temperature rise.		P
	Phase 3:evaluation of test results		P
	This phase shall be carried out immediately after phase 2 at the declared temperature according to Table 3.During this phase,the uniformity of the temperature shall be maintained within the tolerance of $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$,0,25m around the samples.		P
	This phase requires different procedures for sub-tests A and B. Sub-test A(measurement of deflection)		P
	During this phase the deflection of the sample,subjected to SWL,shall be measured at the points specified for each test arrangement.		P
	For the tests in 10.3,10.4,10.5,10.6 and 10.7,the mid-span deflection of each sample is the arithmetic mean of the deflections at the two measuring points near the side members as shown in Figure 1,key 8.		P
	Where visible transversal deformation occurs,a third measurement of deflection shall be taken in the centre of each cable tray base or cable ladder base at mid span as shown in Figure 1,key 7,or Figure 5,point s for fittings.		P
	The transverse deflections shall be calculated by subtracting the mid span deflections from the third readings.		P

	The sample shall be left and the deflections measured every 5min $\pm$ 30 s until the difference between two consecutive sets of readings is less than 2%with regard to the first set of the two consecutive set of readings. The first set of readings,measured at this point,is all the deflections measured at the SWL.For an example,see Annex G.		N
	When subjected to the SWL,the sample,its joints and internal fixing devices shall show no damage or crack visible to normal view or corrected vision without magnification and the deflections shall not exceed the values specified in 10.3,10.4,10.5,10.6,10.7 and 10.8.		N
	Sub-test B(evaluation of no collapsing)		P
	The sample shall be left and the deflections measured every 5min $\pm$ 30s until the difference between two consecutive sets of readings is less than 2%with regard to the first set of the two consecutive sets of readings.		P
	The sample shall sustain the increased loading without collapsing.Buckling and deformation of the sample is permissible at this loading.		P
10.2.2	Alternative test conditions for 10.2.1		P
	The procedure according to 10.2.1 can be modified by the conditions detailed in either a)or b)or c)below. Different conditions,as detailed in a)or b)or c)can be used for different system components:		P
	a)at any temperature within the declared range if documentation is available which states that the relevant mechanical properties of the materials as used within the samples do not differ by more than $\pm$ 5%of the average between the maximum and minimum property values due to temperature change within the declared temperature range;		P

	b)only at maximum temperature within the range according to 10.2.1.2 or 10.2.1.3,if documentation is available which states that the relevant mechanical properties of the materials improve when the temperature is decreasing.		P
	c)at maximum and minimum temperature within the range according to 10.2.1 only for the smallest and largest sizes of cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths having the same material,joint and topological shape. The other sizes can be tested at ambient temperature only.		P
	The procedure c)can only be used if the percentage of the difference between the TDF of the smallest size and the largest size is less than 10%using the following formula for the calculation:		P
	$\frac{\text{TDF smallest size} - \text{TDF largest size}}{\text{maximum value of the TDF either of the smallest size or the largest size}} < \frac{10}{100}$		P
	where TDF is the SWL temperature dependence factor.		P
	The TDF for these sizes is obtained by testing at minimum,ambient,and maximum temperature to determine the loads,which provide the maximum allowed deflection. The loads for each temperature are averaged. The TDF is then calculated by dividing the minimum of these averaged loads by the averaged load at ambient temperature.		P
	If documentation is available which states that the relevant mechanical properties of the materials improve when the temperature is decreasing,then testing at minimum temperature is not needed and the TDF can be calculated by dividing the averaged loads at maximum temperature by the averaged loads at ambient temperature.		P

	Other sizes with the same topological shape can be tested at ambient temperature, but increasing the declared load for the maximum or minimum temperature within the range by dividing it by the TDF for the range tested (TDFR), where TDFR is the arithmetic mean of the TDF for the smallest size and TDF for the largest size, in order to simulate the worst case within the temperature range.		P
	For an example of how to determine the TDFR, see Annex F.		P
10.3	Test for SWL of cable tray lengths and cable ladder lengths mounted in the horizontal plane running horizontally on multiple spans		N
	The test shall be carried out on one sample. If the sample does not satisfy the test, the test shall be repeated on two new samples, both of which shall comply with the requirements.		P
	The test is carried out on cable tray lengths and joints or cable ladder lengths and joints to verify the declared SWL when mounted over multiple spans with the cable tray or cable ladder in the flat and horizontal plane.		P
	The test is carried out with the samples consisting of two or more cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths. These shall be coupled, as shown in Figure 1 to form two full spans plus a cantilever. Joints are to be positioned as required for each test type following the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's instructions.		P

	The samples shall be placed on fixed,rigid supports a,b and c,which shall be horizontal and level with a width of 45 mm $\pm$ 5mm. The samples shall not be fixed to the supports unless a fixing method is declared by the manufacturer or responsible vendor in which case this fixing methodshall be used.		P
	For all test types,full standard cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths shall be used for all intermediate lengths.Cut lengths shall only be used at the end positions required.		N
	The cantilever of 0,4L can be increased slightly in length as described in Annex D,if necessary,to ensure a UDL on the cantilever.		N
	Depending on the installation method(s)declared by the manufacturer or responsible vendor, one or more of the test types in accordance with 10.3.1 to 10.3.5 shall be used.		N
	The tests for 10.3.1 to 10.3.5 shall be carried out in accordance with 10.2		P
	The practical mid-span deflection of each span at the SWL shall not exceed 1/100th of the span.		P
	The transverse deflection of each span at the SWL shall not exceed 1/20th of the width of the sample and the samples shall still ensure reliable support to any cables that would normally be contained therein without imposing any unreasonable hazard or danger to the user or cables.		P
10.3.1	Test type I		P
	Test type I shall be used when the manufacturer or responsible vendor does not declare any end span limitations and where the joints shall be placed on all installations.In this case, joints can occur anywhere on an installation. The test arrangement shall be as shown in Figure 2a.		P

10.3.2	Test type II		P
	Test type /I shall be used when the manufacturer or responsible vendor declares that on all installations there shall be no joints in the end span. The test arrangements shall be as shown in Figure 2b.		P
	If the manufacturer or responsible vendor declares that on all installations the end span shall be reduced in length, the end span X shall then be declared.		
10.3.3	Test type III		N
	Test type III shall be used when the standard cable tray length or cable ladder length is equal to the span or multiples of the span and the manufacturer or responsible vendor declares the joint position, relative to the end support, to be used on all installations. Test type III can also be used when the standard cable tray length or cable ladder length is 1,5 times the span and the position of the joint is at 25% of the span from the support a. The test arrangement shall be as shown in Figure 2c.		P
	If the manufacturer or responsible vendor declares that on all installations the end span shall be reduced in length, the end span X shall then be declared.		P
10.3.4	Test type IV		P
	Test type IV shall be used for products with localized weakness. In this case, the localized weakness is positioned over support b as shown in Figure 3. If this can be achieved by modifying test type I or II by moving the joint by up to $\pm 10\%$ of L from its specified position, then this shall be done.		P
10.3.5	Test type V		P
	Multi-span test where the span is greater than 4 m. Under consideration.		N

10.4	Test for SWL of cable tray lengths and cable ladder lengths mounted in the horizontal plane running horizontally on a single span installation		P
	The test is carried out on cable tray length(s) or cable ladder length(s) to verify the declared SWL when used as a single beam over a single span with the cable tray or cable ladder in the flat and horizontal plane.		P
	The samples shall be placed on fixed, rigid supports a and b which shall be horizontal and level with a width of 45 mm $\pm$ 5mm as shown in Figure 4. The samples shall not be fixed to the supports unless a fixing method is declared by the manufacturer or responsible vendor, in which case this fixing method shall be used.		P
	If the span is greater than the cable tray length or cable ladder length and the manufacturer or responsible vendor does not declare where the joint(s) shall be placed, they shall be at mid-span position as shown in Figure 4		P
	The test shall be carried out in accordance with 10.2.		P
	The practical mid-span deflection at the SWL shall not exceed 1/100th of the span.		P
	The transverse deflection at the SWL shall not exceed 1/20th of the width of the samples and the samples shall still ensure reliable support to any cables that would normally be contained therein without imposing any unreasonable hazard or danger to the user or cables.		N
	For products with localized weakness, a test is required with the localized weakness positioned over support a and b, as shown in Figure 4.		P

	If this can be achieved by moving the joint by up to $\pm 10\%$ of span L from its specific position, this shall be done.		P
	If the manufacturer or responsible vendor does not declare where the joints shall be placed, then this additional test shall be done, independent of the joint location.		N
	This test is carried out identically to the standard test as described in 10.3 using the same SWL as the standard test.		P
10.5	Test for SWL of cable tray lengths and cable ladder lengths mounted in the vertical plane running horizontally		P
10.6	Test for SWL of cable tray lengths and cable ladder lengths mounted in the vertical plane running vertically		P
10.7	Test for SWL of cable tray fittings and cable ladder fittings mounted in the horizontal plane running horizontally		N
	The test is carried out on the largest unsupported 90° bends, equal tees, and equal crosses of each product type to verify the declared SWL when mounted in the horizontal plane running horizontally. Other fittings are not considered.		N
	Fittings which, according to the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's instructions, shall be installed with an additional support directly to it, are not tested.		P
	A change in fitting radius, as shown in Figure 5a, Figure 5b and Figure 5c, constitutes another product type.		P
	Each fitting shall be fixed with the recommended coupling device to a cable tray length or cable ladder length of the same product type. Supports shall be at equal distance Y from the fitting as shown in Figure 5a, Figure 5b and Figure 5c. The UDL to be applied on the fitting shall be as follows:		P

	$Q = q \times L_m$		P
	where Q is the UDL to be applied on the fitting; q is the SWL declared by the manufacturer or responsible vendor in N/m; L_m is the length of mid-line of the fitting shown in Figure 5d as a dotted line(s). Where there are two dotted lines, L_m is the summation of the length of the two dotted lines.		P
10.7.1	Test for SWL of 90°bend		P
	The test shall be carried out in accordance with 10.2.		P
	The test load shall be the load Q as calculated from the declared SWL.		P
	The practical mid-span deflection at the test load shall not exceed 1/100th of the curved span between supports a and b as indicated in Figure 5a.		P
	The transverse deflection at the test load shall not exceed 1/20th of the width of the samples, and the samples shall still ensure reliable support to any cables that would normally be contained therein without imposing any unreasonable hazard or danger to the user or cables.		P
10.7.2	Test for SWL of equal tee and equal cross		P
	The test shall be carried out in accordance with 10.2.		P
	The test load shall be the load Q as calculated from the declared SWL.		P
	The practical mid-span deflection at the test load shall not exceed 1/100th of the span between supports a and b as shown in Figure 5b and Figure 5c.		P
10.8	Test for SWL of support devices		P
10.8.1	Test for SWL of cantilever brackets		P
	The test set-up for cantilever brackets is shown in Figure 6.		P

	The test shall be carried out on samples of the longest and shortest length of each product type. Intermediate SWLs can be determined by interpolation of the test results. Alternatively, if the shortest length has not been tested, the manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare that the SWL applicable to the longest length shall also be applied to the shorter lengths		P
	When the cantilever bracket is intended to be used on walls, the samples shall be fixed to a rigid support. When the cantilever bracket is intended to be used on pendants, the samples shall be fixed to a short length of the pendant profile, which shall be fixed to a rigid support as shown in Figure 6a key 5.		P
	The load shall be placed at two points on cantilever brackets as shown in Figure 6b if:		P
	- designed for both cable tray and cable ladder, or		P
	- designed for cable ladder only		P
	Cantilever brackets designed for cable tray lengths and cable tray fittings only can be loaded on more than two points as shown in Figure 6c. For the purpose of the test, unless otherwise declared by the manufacturer or responsible vendor, the cable runway is positioned as near as possible to the free end of the cantilever bracket.		P
	The test shall be carried out in accordance with 10.2 but with a pre-load of 50% of the SWL applied.		P
	The measurement point of the deflection shall be positioned within 5mm of the end of the cantilever arm as shown in Figure 6.		P
	The maximum deflection at the SWL shall not exceed 1/20th of the overall length L of the cantilever bracket from the support up to a maximum of 30 mm.		P

10.8.2	Test for SWL of pendants		P
	The test set-up for pendants is shown in Figure 7.		N
	The sample shall be fixed to a rigid support. When the manufacturer or responsible vendor declares that the cable runway is to be fixed to the bracket, the test shall be carried out with the relevant cable runway fixed to the bracket and the load applied to the cable runway.		P
	The SWL for each product type shall be declared by the manufacturer or responsible vendor and the load applied as shown in Figure 7.		P
	The tests shall be carried out according to 10.2 with the exception that a pre-load of 50% of the SWL shall be applied.		P
	The maximum deflection at the SWL shall not exceed $1/20$ th of the length L of the pendant or the width W of the cantilever bracket.		P
	The test set-ups for a pendant for cantilever brackets are shown in Figures 7a, 7b and 7c.		P
10.8.2.1	Test for bending moment of the pendant at the ceiling plate		P
	Figure 7a shows the test set-up for the bending moment at the ceiling plate. The manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare the SWL as a bending moment M in Nm.		N
	The test shall be carried out on a pendant length L, of preferably 800 mm, applying a force F, calculated from . Where only shorter pendants exist, the test shall be carried out on the longest one available.		P
10.8.2.2	Test for pendant tensile strength		P

	Figure 7b shows the test set-up for tensile strength. The manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare the SWL as a force in Newtons.		P
	The test can be carried out at any pendant length.		P
10.8.2.3	Test for the bending moment of the pendant at the cantilever bracket		N
	Figure 7c shows the test set-up for the bending moment, which indicates the deflection of the pendant. The manufacturer or responsible vendor shall declare the SWL as a bending moment M_2 in Nm.		N
	The SWL shall be applied at lengths L equal to 500 mm, 1000 mm and 1500 mm, as far as is available, using the strongest of the largest cantilever bracket recommended by the manufacturer or responsible vendor for each pendant type. The force F is calculated from		N
	$F = \frac{2 M_2}{A_1 + A_2}$		P
	where A_1 and A_2 are shown in Figure 7c.		P
10.9	Test for impact resistance		P
	The test is performed according to IEC 60068-2-75 using the pendulum hammer.		P
	The test is carried out on samples of cable tray lengths or cable ladder lengths, 250 mm $\pm$ 5 mm long.		P
	Samples of ladder shall consist of two side members with two rungs positioned centrally, and the sample length has to be increased accordingly. Samples of mesh trays shall be prepared in such a way that there will be a transverse wire in the centre.		P

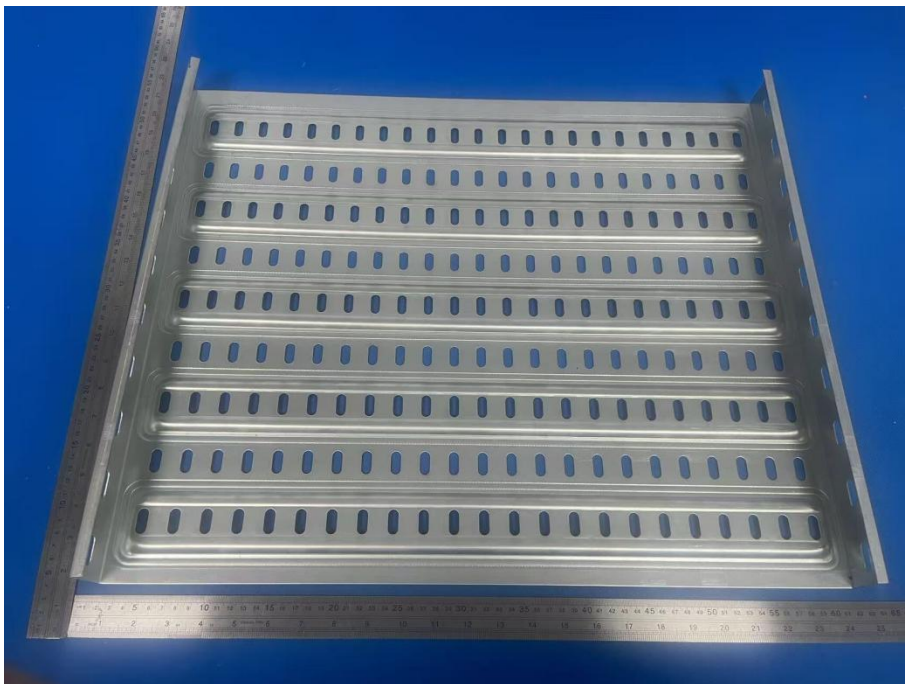
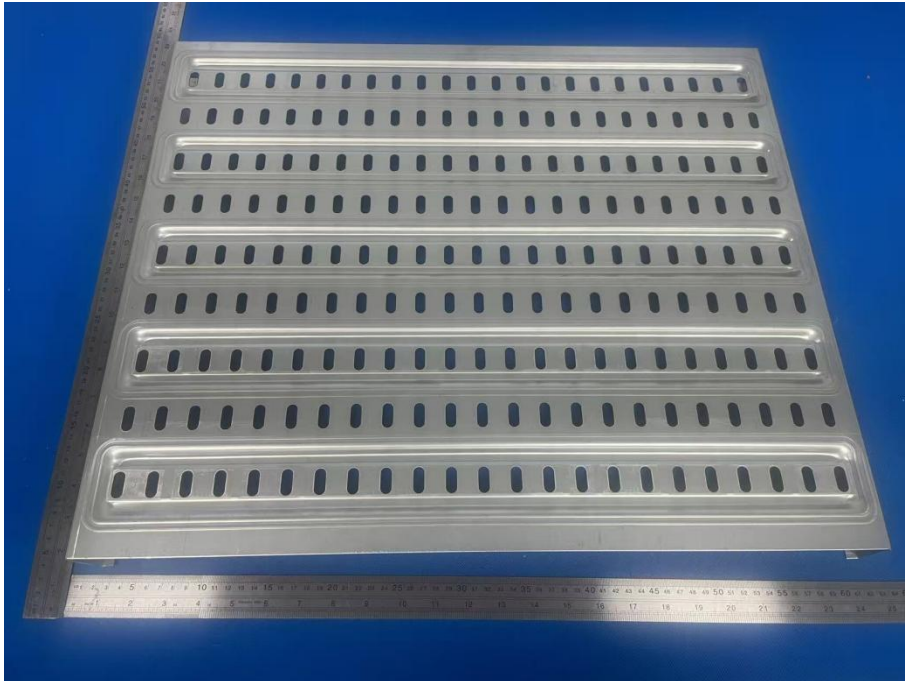
	Before the test,non-metallic and composite components are aged at a temperature of 60 °C±2 °C for 168 h continuously.		P																					
	The samples shall be mounted on a wooden fibreboard of thickness 20 mm±2 mm. The samples to be tested shall be placed in a refrigerator,the temperature within is maintained at the declared temperature according to Table 2,with a tolerance of±2 °C.		P																					
	After a minimum of 2h,the samples shall,in turn,be removed from the refrigerator and immediately placed in the test apparatus.		N																					
	At 10s±1 s after removal of each sample from the refrigerator,the hammer shall be allowed to fall with the declared impact energy according to 6.9. The mass of the hammer and the fall height shall be as given in Table 6 and shall be applied as shown in Figure 8.		P																					
	The impact shall be applied to the base,or respectively a rung,in the first sample,to one of the side members in the second sample,and to the other side member in the third sample.		P																					
	In each case,the impact is applied to the centre of the face being tested		P																					
	After the test,the samples shall show no signs of disintegration and/or deformation that impairs safety.		P																					
	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Table 6 – Impact test values</th></tr><tr><th>Approximate energy J</th><th>Mass of hammer kg</th><th>Fall height mm</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0,5</td><td>400 ± 4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1,7</td><td>295 ± 3</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>5,0</td><td>200 ± 2</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>5,0</td><td>400 ± 4</td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>10,0</td><td>500 ± 5</td></tr></table>	Table 6 – Impact test values			Approximate energy J	Mass of hammer kg	Fall height mm	2	0,5	400 ± 4	5	1,7	295 ± 3	10	5,0	200 ± 2	20	5,0	400 ± 4	50	10,0	500 ± 5		P
Table 6 – Impact test values																								
Approximate energy J	Mass of hammer kg	Fall height mm																						
2	0,5	400 ± 4																						
5	1,7	295 ± 3																						
10	5,0	200 ± 2																						
20	5,0	400 ± 4																						
50	10,0	500 ± 5																						
11	Electrical properties		-																					
11.1	Electrical continuity		P																					

	Cable tray systems and cable ladder systems declared according to 6.3.2 shall have adequate electrical continuity to ensure equipotential bonding and connection(s) to earth if required according to the application of the cable tray system or of the cable ladder system.		P
	After treatment according to 11.1.1, compliance is checked by the test according to 11.1.2.		P
	The samples and test set-up shall be as shown in Figure 9. If different types of coupling exist within the system, then they shall be tested separately.		P
11.1.1	All grease is removed from the parts to be tested, by cleaning with white spirit with a kauributanol value of 35 ± 5 .		P
	The parts shall then be dried, after which they are assembled and tested according to 11.1.2.		P
11.1.2	A current of $25A \pm 1 A$ a.c. having a frequency of 50 Hz to 60 Hz supplied by a source with a no-load voltage not exceeding 12V shall be passed through the length of the samples. The voltage drop shall be measured between two points 50 mm each side of the coupler or integral coupling and again between two points 500 mm apart on one side of the joint as shown in Figure 9, and the impedances are calculated from the current and the voltage drops.		P
	The calculated impedances shall not exceed 50 m Ω across the joint and 5m Ω per metre without the joint.		P
11.2	Electrical non-conductivity		P
	Cable tray system components and cable ladder system components declared according to 6.4.2 shall be deemed electrically non conductive if having surface resistivity values of 100 MQ or greater.		P

	Metal cable tray systems and metal cable ladder systems with a coating are considered as conductive.		P
11.2.1	Preparation of samples		P
	For cable tray systems,prepare plate samples having a width of $(25\pm 0,5)$ mm and a length of 50 mm.		P
	For cable ladder systems,prepare plate samples from the side rail having a width of $(25\pm 0,5)$ mm and a length of 50 mm.		P
11.2.2	Preparation of electrodes		N
	The two electrodes:		P
	· shall be made of a suitable conductive material not subjected to corrosion under the conditions of the test and not reacting with the material being tested;		P
	● shall have the dimensions:10 mm x10 mm x50 mm.		N
11.2.3	Humidity treatment of samples		P
	The humidity treatment shall be carried out in a humidity cabinet with a relative humidity between 91%and 95%at a temperature t,maintained within $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ of any convenient value between 20°C and 30°C .		P
	Before being placed in the humidity cabinet,the samples are brought to a temperature between t and $(t+4)^{\circ}\text{C}$. This may be achieved by keeping them at this temperature for at least 4 h before the humidity treatment.		P
	The samples are kept in the humidity cabinet for 24 h.		N
	A relative humidity between 91%and 95%can be obtained by placing in the humidity cabinet a saturated solution of sodium sulphate(Na_2SO_4)or potassium nitrate(KNO_3)in water having a substantially large contact surface with air.		P

	In order to achieve the specified conditions within the cabinet, it is necessary to ensure constant circulation of the air within and, in general, to use a cabinet which is thermally insulated.		P
11.2.4	Mounting of electrodes on samples		P
	The electrodes shall be mounted on the samples for measurement according to Figure 13. The electrodes shall be spaced $(25 \pm 0,5)$ mm.		P

Photo of Product



***** END OF REPORT *****