

RIVO MULTITRADE OPTICAL SYSTEMS

Bends are installed on both sides of the cable tray



Overview

GENERAL This document is intended as a practical guide for the proper installation of Vericom's Wire Basket Tray system.

Key Takeaways

Bends on both sides of a cable tray should be installed in pairs, properly secured, and aligned to maintain structural integrity and cable protection.

Purpose of Bends in Cable Trays

Bends are essential components of a cable tray system, allowing the tray to change direction horizontally or vertically. Horizontal bends adjust the tray along the same plane (e.g., 30°, 45°, 90°), while vertical bends, or risers, allow the tray to move between elevations. Installing bends on both sides of a tray is common when creating a transition or routing cables around obstacles, ensuring smooth cable flow and preventing sharp angles that could damage cables.

Installation Best Practices

- **Install in Pairs:** Bends should be installed symmetrically on both sides of the tray to maintain balance and structural stability. This is particularly important for risers or when fabricating custom angles.
- **Secure Fastening:** Use appropriate splice plates, bolts, and nuts to secure bends to the tray. For example, EzyTrays recommend using SBH and CNH splice nuts and bolts, with smooth heads facing inward to avoid cable damage.

- **Support and Alignment:** Ensure that each bend is supported at least twice along its length using brackets, hangers, or hold-down units. Proper alignment prevents sagging and maintains the minimum bend radius for cables .
- **Minimum Bend Radius:** Respect the minimum bend radius for the cables exiting the tray to avoid twisting, crushing, or sheath damage . This is critical for maintaining cable performance and longevity.
- **Grounding and Bonding:** For metal trays, ensure that bends and supporting structures are connected to the protective earth (PE) or protective neutral (PEN) conductor at multiple points to maintain equipotential bonding .

Additional Considerations

- **Material Selection:** Choose bends made from the same material and finish as the main tray to ensure compatibility and corrosion resistance .
- **Custom Fabrication:** For complex routing, riser links or TX brackets can be used to fabricate tees, crosses, or angled bends, always installed in pairs for stability .
- **Cable Protection:** Ensure bends do not create sharp edges or pinch points; covers or radius plates can provide additional protection for sensitive cables .

By following these guidelines, bends installed on both sides of a cable tray will provide safe, reliable, and structurally sound cable routing, minimizing the risk of cable damage and ensuring compliance with industry standards .

Article Content

Cable Tray Bend: How to Plan Route Changes Without Installation

Learn how to specify a cable tray bend for clean route changes, including bend radius, 90 degree bends, vertical

Cable Tray Angle Guide: How to Choose & Install Proper Bends

A practical guide to cable tray angles—covering 45° and 90° bends, calculation methods, installation trade-offs, and

Cable Tray Bend Types 2026: Key Designs Explained

Discover the top cable tray bend types for 2026, including horizontal, riser, and modular fittings. Learn how proper

Cable Tray Design and Components Guide

This document provides information about cable trays and accessories, including straight cable trays, perforated trays, returned edge

5 Golden Rules for Safe & Compliant Cable Tray Installation

Strategic Support Placement: Install supports within 2 feet (600mm) of every fitting (bends, tees, crosses) and on both

Cable Tray Bend and Offset Formulas | PDF | Galvanization | Screw

The document discusses Metstrut cable tray systems, including their configuration, materials, dimensions, and compliance with

Cable Tray

Cable Tray Fitting, 90° Junction Kit. Material: Carbon Steel. Finish: Electroplated Zinc. Includes: (1) Hardware for (1) Tee (2) 90°

Cable tray manual

Where a cable tray wiring system containing Type ITC cables will be exposed to any significant amount of hot metal splatter from

Document DICOS

The cable tray should be supported on both the left and right side rails to the wall or support structure with appropriate hold-down

Best Practice Guide to Cable Ladder and Cable Tray Systems

This guide covers cable ladder systems, cable tray systems, channel support systems and associated supports intended for the

Cable Tray Technical Guide A practical guide to product selection

What is a cable tray ? Both the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) and its American counterpart, the National Electrical Code (NEC),

Wire Basket Tray System

GENERAL This document is intended as a practical guide for the proper installation of Vericom's Wire Basket Tray system. Cable

Assembly Guide

When a wire cable tray is cut, the fact that a wire has been cut does not affect the level of protection. Let alone we have rubber caps

CABLE TRAY SYSTEMS GUIDE

The Ladder Tray features light, rugged, tubular steel construction. It is designed for mechanical support and strain relief in long runs

Cable Tray Design, Layout, and Overall Wiring Planning

What is Cable Tray Design and Wiring Planning? At its heart, Cable Tray Design, Layout means choosing and setting

Practices for grounding and bonding of cable trays

Table 392.60(A) "Metal Area Requirements for Cable Trays used as Equipment Grounding Conductors" shows the minimum cross

Cable Tray SOP

When a separate EGC cable is installed in or on cable tray, it may be bonded to the cable tray with a grounding clamp. Ground

Trunking Cutting Techniques Guide | PDF | Metalworking | Tools

The document provides instructions for forming various bends and joints in electrical trunking and cable trays. It describes: 1) How to

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This document is for preliminary research. Verify specifications against current standards, product documentation and project requirements.

