Cable tray report

Cable tray name: {TrayName}

Cable tray type: Niedax {TrayType}

Cable tray purpose: {TrayPurpose}

# Cable tray dimensions:

Height: {TrayHeight} [mm], Width: {TrayWidth} [mm], Length: {TrayLength} [mm],

Weight: {TrayWeight} [kg/m],

# Cable tray mounting accessories:

## Supports:

Count: {SupportsCount},

Weight per piece: {SupportWeight} [kg]

# Cables laying on the tray:

{CablesTable}

# Weight calculations:

## Supports weight calculations:

The supports weight calculations depends on the distance between the supports based on the tray length and the count. For “{TrayType}” type the maximal distance between two supports is {Distance} meters. For trays that the length is less than {Distance} meters we have 2 pieces of supports. For trays that the length is bigger than 20% from the base {Distance} meters, there is an additional support.

The total weight of the supports is calculated by the count of the supports, multiplied by the weight per piece:

Supports total weight: {SuppTotalWeight}

The total weight per meter is calculated by division of the tray length and the total weight of the supports:

Supports weight load per meter: {SuppWeightPerMeter}

## Tray own weight calculations:

Tray weight load per meter is calculated by the sum of cable tray weight and support weight per meter:

Tray weight load per meter: {TrayLoadPerMeter}

Total tray weight is calculated by combining the own weight per meter with added supports weight per meter, then multiplied by the tray total length.

Tray total own weight: {TrayWeightCalcs}

## Cables on tray weight calculations:

Cables weight load per meter is calculated by the sum of cables weight per meter:

Cables weight load per meter: {CablesWeightPerMeter}

Total weight of all the cables on the tray is the sum of the cables weights.

Total weight on the tray: {CablesWeightCalculations}

## Total weight:

Total weight load per meter: {TotalPerPoint}

Total weight: {TotalCalc}

{DiagramTrayPic}

Picture 1. – Load per meters diagram regarding the distance between the supports.

# Free space calculations:

All trays “{TrayType}” type are ladder type trays. Rung spacing 300 [mm], with continuously perforated side rails, with riveted, upwardly open rungs made of C-profiles.

{TrayPicture}

Picture 2. – Cable tray type overview.

Tray board height is {TrayHeight} [mm], but the C-profiles occupies a part of the volume space. So, the useful height for the tray is {TrayHeight} – 15 = {TrayHeightFormula} [mm]. The free space on the cable tray is considered to be the not occupied from cables part on the bottom of the tray, calculated between the cables bundles laid on the side and the opposite tray board or the free space between the cables bundles laid on the both sides of the tray for LV and Instrumentation and Control type of trays.

## Space occupied by cables:

The occupied space by the cables can be calculated by the sum of the diameters of the cables on the bottom of the tray with additional spacing of 1 [mm] between the cables for cable ties:

Total sum cables of diameters: {DiametersSum}

## Cable tray free space:

The percentage of free width is calculated by subtracting the total sum of cables diameters from the cable tray width, then divided by the cable tray width and converted to percentages:

Percentage of free width: {FreeSpace}