

Selection Methods for Low-Voltage Cable Trays in Vertical Shafts



Overview

Cable Tray Technical Guide A practical guide to product selection and. Cable tray length is selected based on the load to be supported, the distance betw.

Key Takeaways

Ladder or ventilated trough cable trays are generally preferred for low-voltage installations in vertical shafts due to their superior ventilation, load support, and compliance with NEC standards.

Cable Tray Type Selection

For low-voltage systems in vertical shafts, ladder trays are the predominant choice, used in approximately 75% of installations, because they allow maximum airflow, which helps dissipate heat from conductors and prevents insulation degradation. Ventilated trough trays are also suitable, especially for single-conductor or Type MV cables, as they provide structural support while allowing some airflow. Solid-bottom trays are generally avoided in vertical shafts for low-voltage cables, particularly in dust-prone or hazardous locations, due to limited ventilation and heat dissipation.

Material and Corrosion Considerations



Cable trays can be fabricated from steel, aluminum, stainless steel, or pultruded fiberglass, with material selection based on environmental conditions. For vertical shafts, galvanized steel or stainless steel is often preferred for corrosion resistance and mechanical strength, especially in humid or industrial environments. Aluminum offers excellent corrosion resistance and a favorable strength-to-weight ratio, while fiberglass trays provide chemical resistance and lightweight installation options.

Sizing and Load Capacity

Tray width and load rating must accommodate the number, type, and weight of cables, including future expansion. Ampacity derating must be considered for vertical installations, as heat dissipation is affected by cable density and orientation.

NE

C Sections 392. 9–392. 12 provide guidelines for tray fill, cable spacing, and ampacity, ensuring that conductors do not exceed their maximum operating temperature.

Adding extra width (e.g., six inches) can increase cost but improves flexibility for future cable additions.

Supports and Installation

Vertical shafts require strong hangers or brackets at consistent intervals to prevent tray sagging or failure. Edge-wise or non-horizontal orientations are permissible if manufacturer guidelines are followed, which can reduce dust accumulation in vertical shafts. Proper anchoring of single-conductor cables is critical to prevent displacement under fault conditions.

Cable Separation and Safety Low-voltage cables should be separated from high-voltage or power cables using separate trays or solid barriers to prevent interference and maintain safety. Ladder tray rungs provide convenient tie-down points to secure cables and maintain proper spacing, which is especially important in vertical runs.

Summary

When selecting low-voltage cable trays for vertical shafts: Prefer ladder or ventilated trough trays for airflow and heat dissipation. Choose materials based on environmental conditions (galvanized steel, stainless steel, aluminum, or fiberglass). Ensure tray sizing and load rating accommodate current and future cable loads.

Install strong, consistent supports and secure cables to prevent displacement. Maintain separation from high-voltage cables and follow NEC fill and ampacity guidelines. These principles ensure safe, reliable, and code-compliant installations in vertical shaft environments.

Article Content

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Cable tray length is selected based on the load to be supported, the distance between the supports (also referred to as the span), and handling and installation constraints.

GUIDE CABLE TRAYS TECHNICAL

NEMA VE 1-2017 Specifies requirements for metal cable trays and associated fittings designed for use in accordance with the rules of Canadian Electrical Code, Part I and the National Electrical Code®

Which type of cable tray should be used for low-voltage wiring in ...

Discover a professional 5-step guide on how to choose the right cable tray for low voltage system. Learn about types, sizing, standards for reliable installations.

LEGRAND CABLE TRAYS TECHNICAL GUIDE

Not all cable trays are equivalent. The mechanical and electrical characteristics, tests, certifications, overall quality management, recommendations mentioned in this technical guide only apply to our

Cable Tray Institute

Fabricated in numerous styles (wiremesh, ladder, ventilated trough, channel, and solid-bottom) and sizes, cable tray provides the greatest versatility among cable support systems, while offering

Cable tray manual

These documents: ANSI/NEMA VE-1, Metal Cable Tray Systems; NEMA VE-2, Cable Tray Installation Guidelines; and NEMA FG-1, Non Metallic Cable Tray Systems, are an excellent industry resource in

Guide to cable support systems

This chapter deals with the correct dimensioning and the final selection of a cable support system, depending on the application, according to various influencing factors, such as cable volume, cable

Cable Tray Fill Rules (NEC 392)

This guide covers the cable tray types and their appropriate applications, the fill rules for each configuration, ampacity derating requirements, separation of power and signal cables, and the

Methods for binding cables to cable trays in vertical shafts

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VERTICAL MINESHAFT & HI-TENSILE STRENGTH CABLES

Vertical Mineshaft cables include a galvanized steel interlocked armour imbedded into a ribbed inner-jacketed core to prevent the core from slipping once the cable is installed.

Cable Tray Technical Guide A practical guide to product selection and ...

A practical guide to product selection and installation This guide for engineers and installers has been developed by ABB as a practical reference regarding cable tray characteristics, installation, and

POWER CABLE INSTALLATION GUIDE

POWER CABLE INSTALLATION GUIDE ... POWER CABLE INSTALLATION GUIDE Cables installed into conduits or trays have installation parameters such as maximum pulling tensions, sidewall

Cable tray manual

Where cable tray wiring systems with current carrying conductors are installed in a dust environment, ladder type cable trays should be used since there is less surface area for dust buildup than in

CABLE TRAY

Figure 4.51 A channel cable tray can be added to an existing cable tray system using this method to add additional approved cabling systems. Refer to the loading information of the existing cable tray

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 support and accommodation of cables and possibly other electrical

Selecting Cable Trays: A Complete Guide for Cable

Step 1: Define Cable Parameters and Classify Load The first step involves a detailed analysis of the cable inventory to determine the tray's

CABLE TRAY SYSTEMS GUIDE

The design and cost of the cable tray is greatly affected by this designation. In order to determine the most appropriate and economical system, a class should be selected that reflects the actual total

IEEE 525-2007_accepted

Substation control cables are multiconductor cables used to transmit electrical signals with low voltage levels (less than 600 V) and relatively low current levels, between apparatus [e.g., power

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