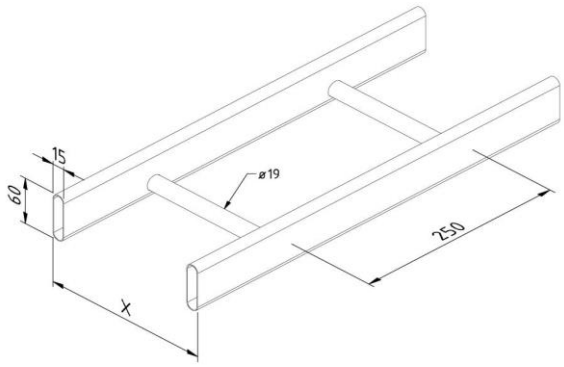
Technical specifications

CLR60 (Cable ladder round rungs)



Finishing:	Duplex							
Product	Number	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dim A (mm)	Fmax (kN)	Unit	Packaging (unit)
CLR60-200-6DU	14173	60	200	6000	200		M	6
CLR60-300-6DU	14174	60	300	6000	300		M	6
CLR60-400-6DU	14175	60	400	6000	400		M	6
CLR60-500-6DU	14176	60	500	6000	500		M	6
CLR60-600-6DU	14177	60	600	6000	600		M	6

Finishing:	Dipped galvanized							
Product	Number	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dim A (mm)	Fmax (kN)	Unit	Packaging (unit)
CLR60-200-6DG	12827	60	200	6000	200		M	6
CLR60-300-6DG	12721	60	300	6000	300		M	6
CLR60-400-6DG	12720	60	400	6000	400		M	6
CLR60-500-6DG	12722	60	500	6000	500		M	6
CLR60-600-6DG	13765	60	600	6000	600		M	6

Mounting instructions:

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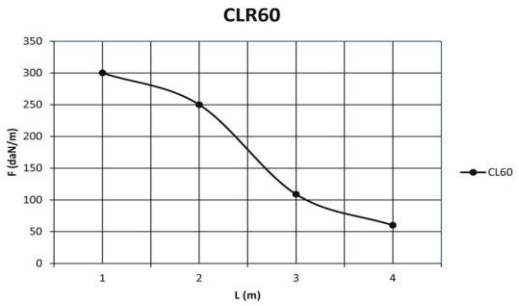
Load capacity:

Standard: IEC61537

Max. load: -

Load diagram:



Werte aus Belastungsprüfungen nach der Norm IEC 61537, Prüftyp II.
Keine Verbindung bei erster und letzter Überspannung, Endspannweite = 0.8xL, CL60-J-DG

F = die höchstzulässige Belastung pro Meter in daN/m
L = der Unterstützungsabstand in m

Values from loading tests as per the IEC 61537 standard, test type II.
No connection in the 1st and last span, end span = 0.8xL, CL60-J-DG

F = the max. permissible load per metre in daN/m
L = the distance between the supports in m

Information:

Coupler:	CL60-J-PG / CL60-J-DG
Equipotential bonding:	IEC61537
EC declaration:	EC directive 2006/95/EC (Low voltage) as modified by directive 93/68/EEC (CE marking)

DU

Duplex coats DU
For applications where a very high corrosion resistance is required, such as the petrochemical industry or maritime applications, we advise our customers to use a duplex coating. A duplex coating is composed of a hot-dip galvanizing, followed by a powder coating (in two coats or one). Research has showed that galvanized parts with an (epoxy) powder coating, afford corrosion resistance that is up to 2.5 times higher than the sum of the wear life of both systems separately.
For example: the wear life of hot-dip galvanizing is 10 years while that of an epoxy coating is 5 years. So, in combination, this gives a wear life of up to 37 years. Usually, the added cost of a duplex coating is easily outweighed by the cost price of regularly recurring maintenance every few years. (see underneath `hot-dip galvanizing').

DG

Hot-dip galvanized (EN ISO 1461) DG (dipped-galvanised)
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 sacrifcial 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, fl uxing, 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 thickness 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

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)**