

CABLE CONDUITS



GENERAL INFORMATION

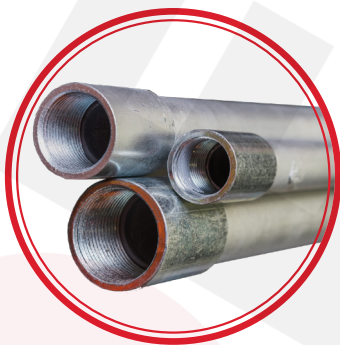
Electrical conduit is a tube system for routing and protecting wires and cables within a building or permanent structure. Cable conduit is meant to protect against damage from sharp objects, impact, and dampness and is usually placed into a wall rather than being surface mounted. This provides long-term protection, making it a popular choice for a variety of applications. For simplicity of installation, corresponding conduit fittings are provided, with a large range to meet all needs.

APPLICATION

- Commercial Construction
- Industrial Construction

CABLE CONDUIT TYPES

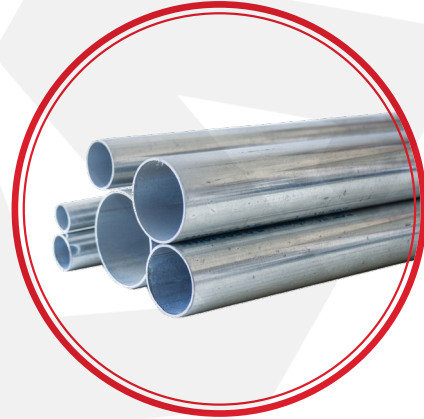
- Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT)
- Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC)
- Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)
- Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC)
- Liquid-tight Flexible Metal (LFMC)
- Electrical Non-Metallic Tubing (ENT)
- Rigid PVC Conduit



GALVANIZED STEEL CONDUITS

Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT)

Electrical metal tube, or EMT, is often composed of galvanized steel, although it may also be made of aluminium. Because EMT is thin and lightweight compared to RMC, it is sometimes known as "thin-wall" conduit. EMT is stiff, but it may be bent with a conduit bender, which is a basic instrument. Setscrew or compression-type fasteners are used to secure the couplings and fittings on EMT. The tubing is not threaded like RMC tubing. In residential and light commercial construction, it is often utilized for exposed indoor wire lines. It must be assembled with appropriate waterproof connections if put outside in exposed places.



Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC)



Rigid metal conduit, or RMC, is galvanized steel tube with threaded fittings that is installed. It's generally used outside to shield electrical wires, panels, and other equipment from damage, and it can also offer structural support.

Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)

IMC (intermediate metal conduit) is a robust steel electrical conduit that is designed for outdoor use and strong connections. It was created to safeguard insulated electrical wires and cables. It performs the same functions as rigid metal conduit (RMC), but weights roughly a third less. It can be removed the requirement for a heavier-walled conduit by using IMC in any places where it is permitted.



Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC)



Flexible metal conduit (FMC) is also known as "Greenfield," after its inventor's surname. It is flexible because to its spiral design, which allows it to slither around walls and other buildings. Standard FMC is used for short lines between a wall box and a motor or stationary device, such as a garbage disposer, in dry interior settings.

PVC CONDUITS

Liquid-Type Flexible Metal Conduit (LMFC)

Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit (LMFC) is a form of flexible metal conduit with a plastic covering that is waterproof when used with sealed fittings. It's frequently utilized with outdoor equipment like air conditioners.



Electrical Non-Metallic Conduit (ENT)



Electrical non-metallic tubing (ENT) is a moisture-resistant and flame-retardant flexible corrugated plastic tubing. It's simple to bend, and snap-lock or bonded plastic fittings are used to attach it. Non-metallic tubing, unlike EMT, cannot be placed in exposed areas, thus it is often utilized inside walls. ENT can be put inside concrete block buildings and coated with concrete, as addition to being installed in ordinary wood or metal-frame walls.

Rigid polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resembles plastic plumbing pipe and is fitted using glued-on plastic fittings. After being heated in a portable heater box, it may be bent.

The conduit assemblies can be waterproof since the tubing and fittings are bonded together, making PVC ideal for direct burial in the ground for many applications. In corrosive conditions, it is also permitted.



Rigid Polyvinyl Chloride (Rigid PVC)



CONNECTION UNITS



