

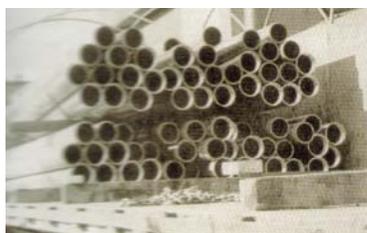
Hanger Design Considerations

The following factors should be considered in the selection of conduit hangers:

- » The hangers should have a minimum support surface width of 2" for adequate load bearing capability. Sharp edges and point contacts must be avoided.
- » The commercially available grid type of conduit support hanger designed for non-metallic conduits is recommended.
- » To minimize abrasion and wear at the duct and hanger interface, the materials should be of the same or similar composition and hardness. There are several premium quality fiberglass bridge hangers available.
- » The hanger opening should be such as to allow free and unrestricted movement of the conduit during installation and during thermal expansion and contraction. The openings should not, however, be so large as to allow the passage of the enlarged conduit bell end, double bell coupling, expansion joints or stop rings.

Steel Conduit

Rigid steel conduit is precision manufactured for dependable, long-lasting value and protection for the electrical raceway system. Manufactured from high strength steel, rigid steel conduit combines damage resistant strength ductility to assure easy bending, cutting and joining. It also provides smooth, continuous raceways for fast wire pulling. No need to worry about damage to the conduit system when pulling through multiple 90 degree bends.



Rigid steel conduit is hot-dipped galvanized inside and out. It is top-coated with a compatible organic layer to inhibit white rust and increase corrosion resistance. Rigid is impact and crush resistant for maximum conductor protection. The 3/4" taper NPT threads (ANSI B1.20.1) are full cut and hot galvanized after cutting. Color-coded end-cap thread protectors keep the threads clean and sharp and also provide instant trade size recognition. Even-inch sizes are color-coded blue, 1/2-inch sizes are black, and 1/4-inch sizes are red. Rigid is proven to reduce electromagnetic fields emanating from within the conduit and to shield signals from electromagnetic interference.

Rigid steel conduit is UL listed and is recognized by the National Electric Code. It meets Underwriters Laboratories Safety Standard UL 6 and is manufactured to ANSI C80.1, both of which have been adopted as Federal Specifications in lieu of WWC 581. Rigid steel conduit is recognized as an equipment grounding conductor by NEC Article 250.

See Pages 14 to 16 for Additional Steel Conduit Specifications and Ordering