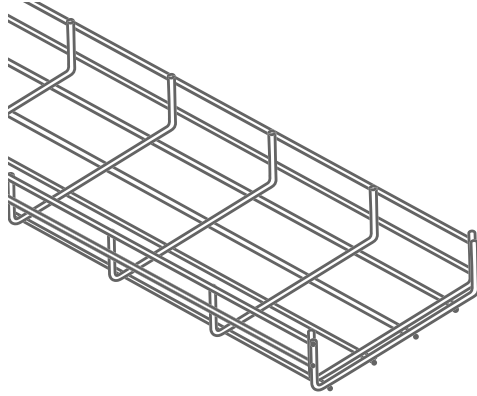


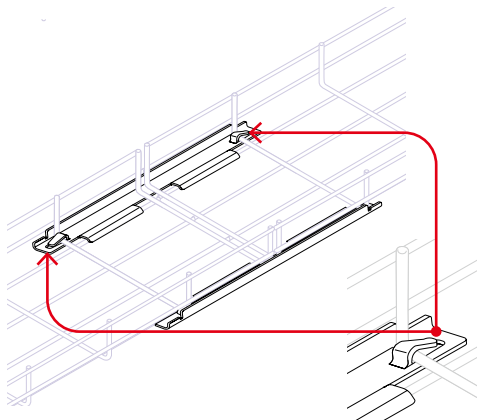
## Configuration methods



### A – Quiklok tray – Connections at record speed

In any project, installation time is key. Our patented QuikLok tray profile connects straight lengths of tray at record speed. The name says it all.

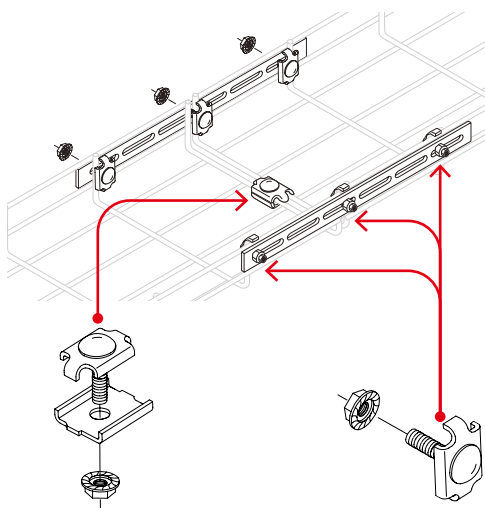
Lengths of tray lock together in a matter of seconds with no connection components or tools and with no loss of stability or load-bearing capacity. Load tests show that QuikLok is absolutely equal to systems with traditional bolted hardware. No connection components or tools required.



### B – Connection of straight sections

As the name suggests, the quick splice shown on page C16 is another quick method for attaching straight sections of ExpressTray together.

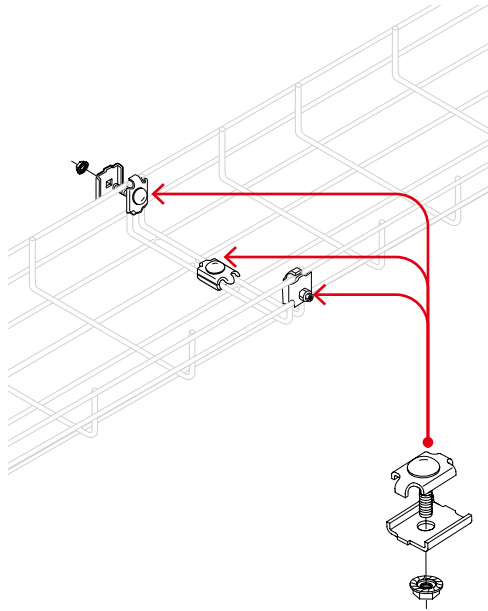
Simply align the two lengths of tray, position quick splice on bottom side rail, bend tabs down and lock splice into position using a screwdriver. Only two splices are required to securely connect tray widths of up to 24 in. wide.



### C – Reinforcement of straight section connections

Use two reinforcing splice bars (see page C17) to reinforce the connection of any two straight lengths of wire basket tray. To install, center the splice bar over the tray connection on one side of tray and attach to tray side rail using bracket clamps (see page C35). Repeat process to secure to opposite side of tray.

## Configuration methods

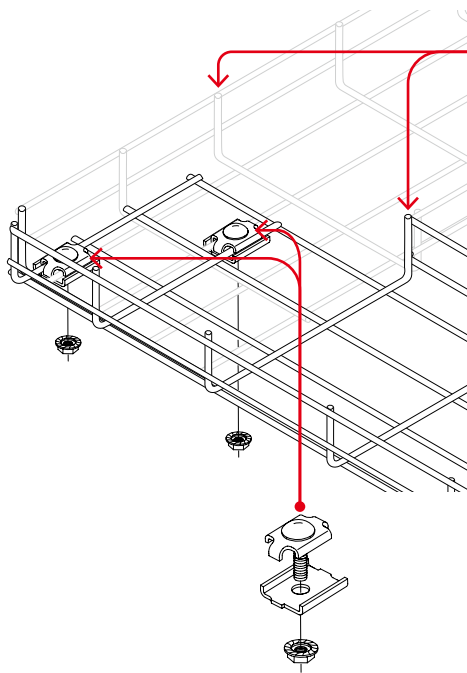


### D – Connection of straight sections

The universal splice shown on page C16 can also be used to attach straight sections of ExpressTray together. Align the two lengths of tray and attach using universal splices on top siderail wires and tray bottoms.

The number and positioning of splices will vary according to the tray width selected. Refer to the table below for exact quantities.

| Tray width |     | Quantity of splices required |
|------------|-----|------------------------------|
| in.        | mm  |                              |
| 2          | 50  | 2                            |
| 4          | 100 | 2                            |
| 6          | 150 | 3                            |
| 8          | 200 | 3                            |
| 12         | 300 | 3                            |
| 16         | 400 | 4                            |
| 18         | 450 | 5                            |
| 20         | 500 | 5                            |
| 24         | 600 | 5                            |



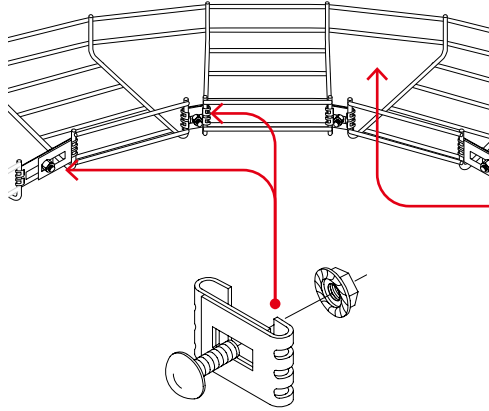
### E – Horizontal bend without a radius (90°)

To form a 90° bend or an angled bend without a radius, use two straight sections of tray. Cut and remove side wires (cut back to first complete grid). The number of wires to cut will vary according to the tray width.

Assemble trays, one perpendicular to the other, and secure using the universal splice found on page C16.

The number of universal splices required will vary according to the tray width selected.

## Configuration methods



### F – Horizontal bend with a radius

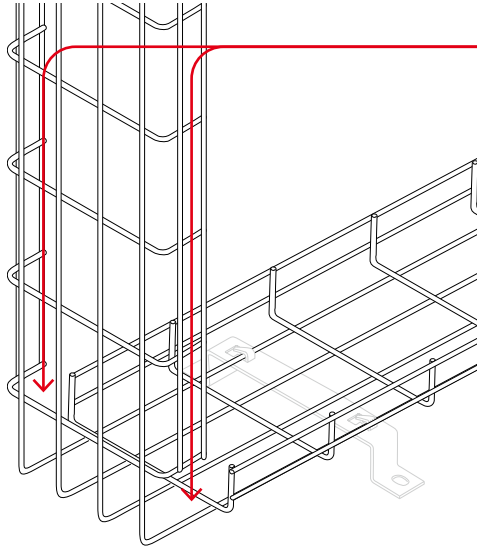
ExpressTray allows you to redirect cabling routing simply and easily. To form a horizontal bend with a radius, no additional corner or elbow components are required.

- Simply cut the bottom and internal side wires, bend to the desired angle and secure the inside bend with the adjustable splice found on page C17.

The number of splices required will vary according to the bend and radius configuration. See tables below for exact quantities.

| Tray width                  |     | Quantity of splices required |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| in.                         | mm  |                              |
| <b>90° horizontal bends</b> |     |                              |
| 2                           | 50  | 2                            |
| 4                           | 100 | 3                            |
| 6                           | 150 | 4                            |
| 8                           | 200 | 4                            |
| 12                          | 300 | 6                            |
| 16                          | 400 | 7                            |
| 18                          | 450 | 8                            |
| 20                          | 500 | 9                            |
| 24                          | 600 | 11                           |
| <b>45° horizontal bends</b> |     |                              |
| 2                           | 50  | 2                            |
| 4                           | 100 | 2                            |
| 6                           | 150 | 2                            |
| 8                           | 200 | 2                            |
| 12                          | 300 | 4                            |
| 16                          | 400 | 4                            |
| 18                          | 450 | 4                            |
| 20                          | 500 | 4                            |
| 24                          | 600 | 4                            |
| <b>30° horizontal bends</b> |     |                              |
| 2                           | 50  | 2                            |
| 4                           | 100 | 2                            |
| 6                           | 150 | 2                            |
| 8                           | 200 | 2                            |
| 12                          | 300 | 3                            |
| 16                          | 400 | 3                            |
| 18                          | 450 | 3                            |
| 20                          | 500 | 3                            |
| 24                          | 600 | 3                            |

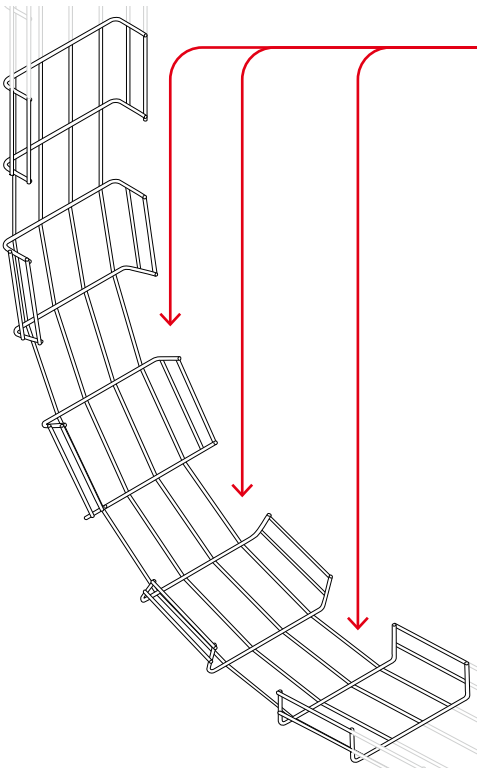
## Configuration methods



### G – Vertical bend without a radius (90°)

To create a 90° vertical bend, remove one section of side wires on each side of the tray at the point where the angle is required and bend into position.

No additional hardware is required.



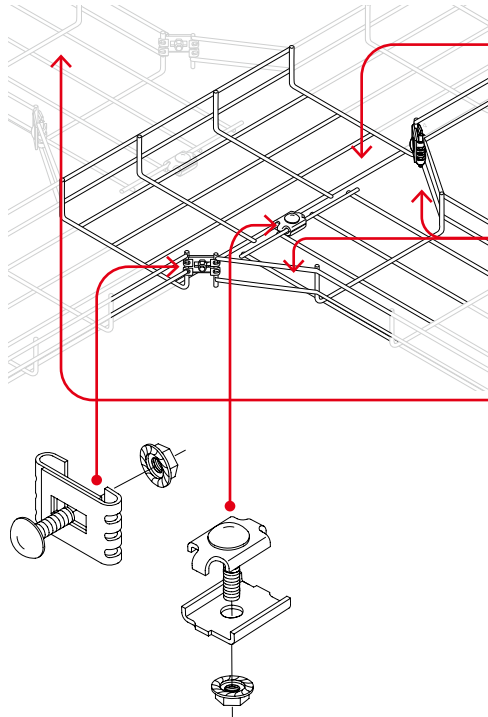
### H – Vertical bend with a radius

Changing levels using vertical inside and outside bends is easy with ExpressTray. Simply cut and remove side wires and form to desired bend radius — it's that easy.

No additional hardware is required.

The number of side wires removed will depend on the angle and radius required. For sharper descents refer to 90° bend (G).

## Configuration methods



### I – Horizontal tee or cross with a radius

- To create a horizontal tee junction from two straight ExpressTray sections, cut and remove side wires at desired junction point. The number of wires to cut and remove will vary in accordance with the widths of tray forming the tee.
- Bend side wires on both sides of the tray and reassemble using adjustable clamps to attach side rail edge and universal splices to attach tray bottoms.
- To form a horizontal cross, proceed in the same way as for a tee repeating the process on the other side of the main run.

For 90° tee connections, cut side rails and attach at junction point using universal splice connectors shown on page C16.

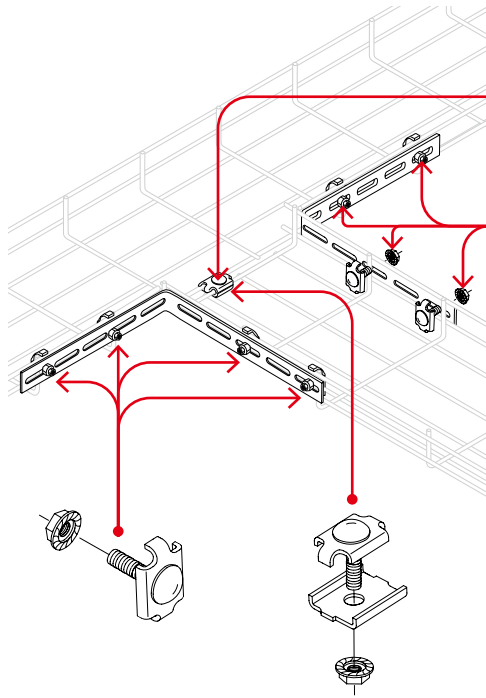
| Tray width                |     | Quantity of splices required |
|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| in.                       | mm  |                              |
| <b>Horizontal tees</b>    |     |                              |
| 2                         | 50  | 2*                           |
| 4                         | 100 | 2*                           |
| 6                         | 150 | 2*                           |
| 8                         | 200 | 2**                          |
| 12                        | 300 | 2**                          |
| 16                        | 400 | 2**                          |
| 18                        | 450 | 2**                          |
| 20                        | 500 | 2**                          |
| 24                        | 600 | 2**                          |
| <b>Horizontal crosses</b> |     |                              |
| 2                         | 50  | 4**                          |
| 4                         | 100 | 4**                          |
| 6                         | 150 | 4**                          |
| 8                         | 200 | 4***                         |
| 12                        | 300 | 4***                         |
| 16                        | 400 | 4***                         |
| 18                        | 450 | 4***                         |
| 20                        | 500 | 4***                         |
| 24                        | 600 | 4***                         |

\* Add 1 (one) ETH-SP-EG for additional support shown on page C16

\*\* Add 2 (two) ETH-SP-EG for additional support shown on page C16

\*\*\* Add 4 (four) ETH-SP-EG for additional support shown on page C16

## Configuration methods



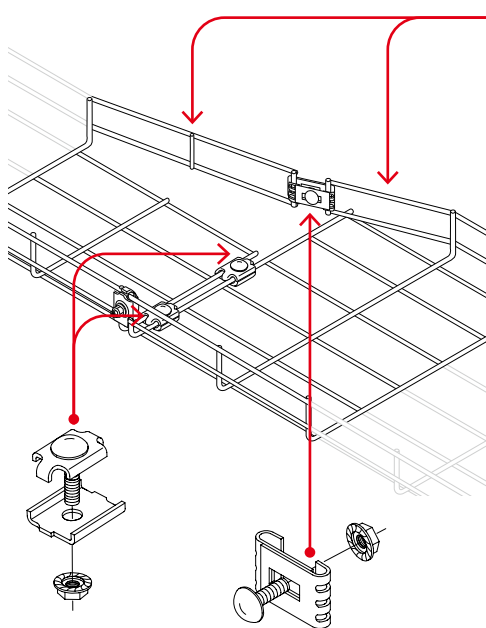
### J – Horizontal tee or cross without a radius

To create a horizontal 90° tee junction without a radius from two straight sections of ExpressTray, use the 90° brackets shown on page C25.

To form the horizontal tee, position one length of tray perpendicular to the other and attach using the universal splice on page C16.

Attach one bracket to each of the two 90° angles using two bracket clamps (see page C35) per angle.

To form a horizontal cross without a radius, proceed in the same way as a tee, repeating the process on the other side of the main run.

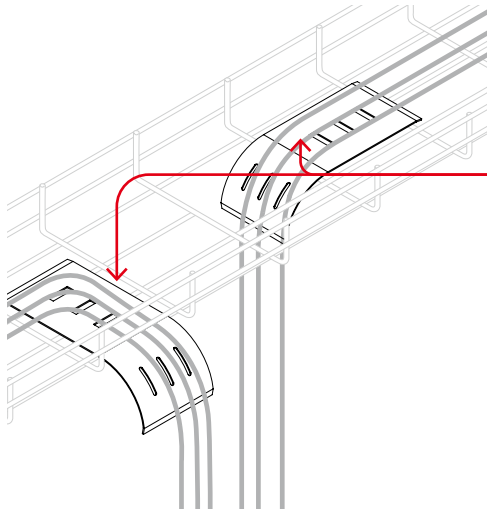


### K – Reduction / expansion

To make the most efficient and economical use of space, it is often necessary to make reductions and expansions of tray widths. To connect two unequal widths of ExpressTray, a combination of side and bottom wires must be cut and removed.

To reconnect lengths of tray, use a combination of both universal and adjustable splices shown on pages C16–C17.

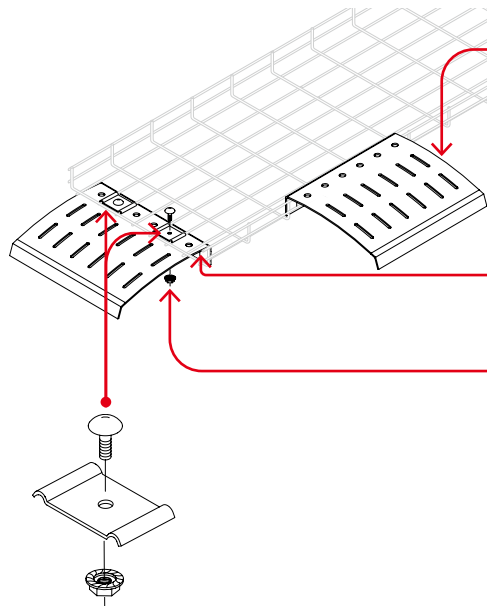
## Configuration methods



### L – Cable drop-out

To ease the strain on cables when exiting or entering runs of ExpressTray, install this 2 in. radius cable drop-out (see page C26).

- Quick and easy to install, this cable drop-out attaches to tray using built-in tabs. It can also be used as a radius limiter on tees, crosses and vertical bends.



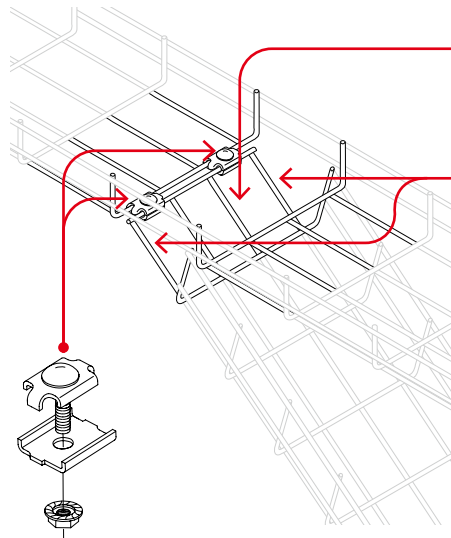
### M – Large cable drop-out

For larger cable tray widths or heavier loads of cables, install the large, 7 in. radius cable drop-out (see page C26) to ease the strain on cables as they exit or enter runs of wire basket tray. The large cable drop-out is ideally suited for use with Category 5 and fiber optic cables.

- When attaching the large drop-out to tray siderails, install using the built-in tabs.
- When attaching to the end of a cable run, use two universal clamps (see page C27).

Use the convenient slotted design to secure bundles of cables using Ty-Rap cable ties.

## Configuration methods

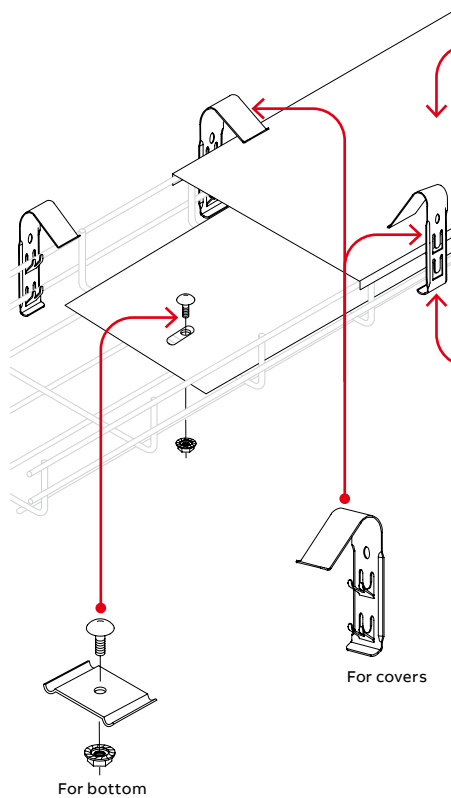


### N - Vertical drop

To redirect select cables from a main run, cut and remove bottom wires of tray in accordance with space required for tray intersection.

Remove side wires on vertical tray at point of intersection with original tray. Secure tray using universal splice on page C16.

This configuration can also be used to route additional cables into main cable runs from below.



### O - Covers and bottoms

For environments where cables need protection from dirt build-up or cable damage, install ExpressTray covers and bottoms.

To install a bottom, simply select the correct width for the tray and attach to tray using the universal clamp shown on page C27. Use one (1) universal clamp for a 1-meter length and three (3) for a 3-meter length.

To install a cover, use the cover clip shown on page C32. Clips install quickly with no tools using built-in tabs and can be easily removed when access to cables is required. Four (4) clips are required to secure a 1-meter length of cover; six (6) clips are required to secure a 3-meter length.