

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 References

- .1 Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
 - .1 CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 18, Outlet Boxes, Conduit Boxes, and Fittings and Associated Hardware, a National Standard of Canada.
 - .2 CSA C22.2 No. 45, Rigid Metal Conduit.
 - .3 CSA C22.2 No. 56, Flexible Metal Conduit and Liquid-Tight Flexible Metal Conduit.
 - .4 CSA C22.2 No. 83, Electrical Metallic Tubing.
 - .5 CSA C22.2 No. 211.2, Rigid PVC (Unplasticized) Conduit.
 - .6 CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 227.3, Nonmetallic Mechanical Protection Tubing (NMPT), a National Standard of Canada.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 Conduits

- .1 Rigid metal conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 45, hot dipped galvanized steel threaded.
- .2 Epoxy coated conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 45, with zinc coating and corrosion resistant epoxy finish inside and outside.
- .3 Electrical metallic tubing (EMT): to CSA C22.2 No. 83, with couplings.
- .4 Rigid pvc conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 211.2.
- .5 Flexible metal conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 56, aluminum liquid-tight flexible metal.

- .6 FRE conduit: to CSA C22.2.
- .7 Flexible pvc conduit: to CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 227.3.

2.2 Conduit Fastenings

- .1 One hole steel straps to secure surface conduits 50 mm and smaller. Two hole steel straps for conduits larger than 50 mm.
- .2 Beam clamps to secure conduits to exposed steel work.
- .3 Channel type supports for two or more conduits at 1.5 m oc.
- .4 Threaded rods, 6 mm dia., to support suspended channels.

2.3 Conduit Fittings

- .1 Fittings: manufactured for use with conduit specified. Coating: same as conduit.
- .2 Factory "ells" where 90°, 45 ° or 22.5 ° bends are required for 25 mm and larger conduits.
- .3 Ensure conduit bends other than factory "ells" are made with an approved bender. Making offsets and other bends by cutting and rejoining 90 degree bends are not permitted.
- .4 Connectors and couplings for EMT. Steel set-screw type, size as required.

2.4 Expansion Fittings for Rigid Conduit

- .1 Weatherproof expansion fittings with internal bonding assembly suitable for 100 mm linear expansion.
- .2 Watertight expansion fittings with integral

bonding jumper suitable for linear expansion and 19 mm deflection in all directions.

- .3 Weatherproof expansion fittings for linear expansion at entry to panel.

2.5 Fish Cord

- .1 Polypropylene.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 Manufacturer's Instructions

- .1 Compliance: comply with manufacturer's written recommendations or specifications, including product technical bulletins, handling, storage and installation instructions, and datasheets.

3.2 Installation

- .1 Install all conduit, conduit fittings and accessories in accordance with the latest edition of the Canadian Electrical Code in a manner that does not alter, change or violate any part of the installed system components or the CSA/UL certification of these components.
- .2 Install conduits to conserve headroom in exposed locations and cause minimum interference in spaces through which they pass.
- .3 Conceal conduits except in mechanical and electrical service rooms and in unfinished areas.
- .4 Surface mount conduits except in finished areas or as indicated.
- .5 Use rigid hot dipped galvanized steel threaded

conduit for exposed work below 2.4 m above finished floor.

- .6 Use epoxy coated conduit underground in corrosive areas and where exposed to exterior elements.(ie: pole mounted service entrance conduits)
- .7 Use electrical metallic tubing (EMT) except in cast concrete and above 2.4 m not subject to mechanical injury, as well as concealed work in masonry construction.
- .8 Use rigid pvc conduit underground and buried in or under concrete slab on grade.
- .9 Use FRE conduit for encasement in concrete duct bank for service entrance feeders.
- .10 Use flexible metal conduit for connection to motors in dry areas connection to recessed incandescent fixtures without a prewired outlet box connection to surface or recessed fluorescent fixtures work in movable metal partitions.
- .11 Use liquid tight flexible metal conduit for connection to motors or vibrating equipment in damp, wet or corrosive locations.
- .12 Use AC-90 for vertical power supply drops to light fixtures.
- .13 Use explosion proof flexible connection for connection to explosion proof motors.
- .14 Install conduit sealing fittings in hazardous areas. Fill with compound.
- .15 Minimum conduit size for lighting and power circuits: 19 mm 12 mm conduit is acceptable for switch leg drops only where one two-wire circuit and ground is required.
- .16 Install EMT conduit from computer room branch circuit panel to outlet boxes located in sub

floor.

- .17 Install EMT conduit from computer room branch circuit panel to junction box in sub-floor immediately below panel. Run flexible conduit from junction box to outlet boxes for each computer in sub-floor.
- .18 Bend conduit cold. Replace conduit if kinked or flattened more than 1/10th of its original diameter.
- .19 Mechanically bend steel conduit over 19 mm dia.
- .20 Field threads on rigid conduit must be of sufficient length to draw conduits up tight.
- .21 Install fish cord in empty conduits.
- .22 Run 2-25 mm spare conduits up to ceiling space and 2-25 mm spare conduits down to ceiling space from each flush panel. Terminate these conduits in 152 x 152 x 102 mm junction boxes in ceiling space or in case of an exposed concrete slab, terminate each conduit in flush concrete type box.
- .23 Remove and replace blocked conduit sections. Do not use liquids to clean out conduits.
- .24 Dry conduits out before installing wire.

3.3 Surface Conduits

- .1 Run parallel or perpendicular to building lines.
- .2 Locate conduits behind infrared or gas fired heaters with 1.5 m clearance.
- .3 Run conduits in flanged portion of structural steel.
- .4 Group conduits wherever possible on suspended channels.

- .5 Do not pass conduits through structural members except as indicated.
- .6 Do not locate conduits less than 75 mm parallel to steam or hot water lines with minimum of 25 mm at crossovers.

3.4 Concealed Conduits

- .1 Run parallel or perpendicular to building lines.
- .2 Do not install horizontal runs in masonry walls.
- .3 Do not install conduits in terrazzo or concrete toppings.

3.5 Conduits in Cast-in-place Concrete

- .1 Locate to suit reinforcing steel. Install in centre one third of slab. Use rigid PVC conduit.
- .2 Protect conduits from damage where they stub out of concrete. Use rigid steel conduit for stub-up and adapt to in floor rigid PVC conduit.
- .3 Install sleeves where conduits pass through slab or wall.
- .4 Provide oversized sleeve for conduits passing through waterproof membrane, before membrane is installed. Use cold mastic between sleeve and conduit.
- .5 Do not place conduits in slabs in which slab thickness is less than 4 times conduit diameter.
- .6 Encase conduits completely in concrete with minimum 25 mm concrete cover.
- .7 Organize conduits in slab to minimize cross-overs.

<u>3.6 Conduits in Cast-in-place Slabs on Grade</u>	.1	Run conduits 25 mm and larger below slab and encased in 75 mm concrete envelope. Provide 50 mm of sand over concrete envelope below floor slab.
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<u>3.7 Conduits Underground</u>	.1	Slope conduits to provide drainage.
	.2	Waterproof joints (pvc excepted) with heavy coat of bituminous paint.

<u>3.8 Cleaning</u>	.1	Proceed in accordance with Section 01 74 11 - Cleaning.
	.2	On Completion and verification of performance of installation, remove surplus materials, excess materials rubbish, tools and equipment.