

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.
 - .2 CSA C22.2 No. 45-M, Rigid Metal Conduit.
 - .3 CSA C22.2 No. 56, Flexible Metal Conduit and Liquid-Tight Flexible Metal Conduit.
 - .4 CSA C22.2 No. 83-M, Electrical Metallic Tubing.
 - .5 CSA C22.2 No. 211.2-M, Rigid PVC (Unplasticized) Conduit.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONDUITS

- .1 Rigid metal conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 45, hot dipped galvanized steel threaded.
- .2 Electrical metallic tubing (EMT): to CSA C22.2 No. 83, with couplings with expanded ends.
- .3 Rigid pvc conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 211.2.
- .4 Flexible metal conduit: to CSA C22.2 No. 56, steel liquid-tight flexible metal.

2.2 CONDUIT FASTENINGS

- .1 One hole malleable iron 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° bends are required for 25 mm and larger conduits.
- .3 Watertight connectors and couplings for EMT. Set-screws are not acceptable.

2.4 FISH CORD

- .1 Polypropylene.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- .1 Install conduits to conserve headroom in exposed locations and cause minimum interference in spaces through which they pass.
- .2 Conceal conduits except in mechanical and electrical service rooms and in unfinished areas.
- .3 Use rigid hot dipped galvanized steel threaded conduit except where specified otherwise.
- .4 Use electrical metallic tubing (EMT) above 2.4 m not subject to mechanical injury.
- .5 Use rigid PVC conduit in areas subject to water spray.
- .6 Use flexible metal conduit for connection to motors in dry areas connection to surface or recessed fluorescent fixtures.
- .7 Use liquid tight flexible metal conduit for connection to motors or vibrating equipment in damp, wet or corrosive locations.
- .8 Minimum conduit size for lighting and power circuits: 21 mm.
- .9 Bend conduit cold. Replace conduit if kinked or flattened more than 1/10th of its original diameter.
- .10 Mechanically bend steel conduit over 19 mm dia.
- .11 Field threads on rigid conduit must be of sufficient length to draw conduits up tight.
- .12 Install fish cord in empty conduits.
- .13 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.
- .14 Remove and replace blocked conduit sections. Do not use liquids to clean out conduits.
- .15 Dry conduits out before installing wire.

3.2 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 or surface 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 CONDUITS UNDERGROUND

- .1 Slope conduits to provide drainage.
- .2 Waterproof joints (pvc excepted) with heavy coat of bituminous paint.

END OF SECTION