TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

# Flexible non-metallic conduit systems <br> Cable carrying capacity (wire fill) 


#### Abstract

$\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ of the cross sectional area (CSA) - UK Wiring regulations BS7671 recommend that the total cross sectional area of the sum of individual cables shall not exceed $40 \%$ of the cross sectional area of the conduit based on 'using 3 or more cables'.


These instructions enable you to select the correct nominal diameter of non-metallic conduit, depending on the number and overall diameter of the cables to protect.

Instructions to define the nominal diameter of a non-metallic conduit:

- Step 1: Establish the number and size of each wire to be run in the conduit
- Step 2: Look on the Cross Sectional Area (CSA) chart (table 1), look up the CSA taken up by each of the wires from Step 1
- Step 3: Add all the CSA values together (Total CSA)
- Step 4: Look on the conduit fill value chart (table 2) and choose a conduit with a 40\% fill value higher than the total CSA from Step 3


## Example - What size of conduit to use?

- Step 1: $4 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ cables, $2 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ cables, and $3 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ cables


## - Step 2:

- The CSA of Four 2.5 mm cables is 19.64 ( $4 \times 4.91$ )
- The CSA of Two 10 mm cables is $157.08(2 \times 78.54)$
- The CSA of Three 25 mm cables is 1472.61 ( $3 \times 490.87$ )
- Step 3: Total of these groups is

$$
19.64+402.12+1472.61=1649.33
$$

- Step 4: Using Table 2, we chose the size of non-metallic conduit with 40\% fill value higher than 1649.33: 106 mm

NOTE: The information given above relates to PA - Standard weight conduit and Adaptalok fittings. It is given in good faith and should be used only as a guide in conjunction with the relevant wiring regulations.

Table 1 - Cross Sectional Area (CSA) chart

| Cross sectional area (CSA) <br> [mm ${ }^{2}$ ] |
| :--- |

Table 2 - Wire fill of non-metallic conduit

| Nominal diameter <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ <br> fill value | $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ <br> fill value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 | 33.2 | 13 |
| 13 | 72.4 | 29 |
| 16 | 109.4 | 44 |
| 18 | 158.4 | 63 |
| 21 | 213.8 | 86 |
| 28 | 369.8 | 148 |
| 34 | 602.6 | 241 |
| 42 | 973.1 | 390 |
| 54 | 1698.2 | 680 |
| 80 | 3520 | 1410 |
| 106 | 6500 | 2600 |

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# Flexible metallic conduit systems <br> Cable carrying capacity (wire fill) 


#### Abstract

40\% of the cross sectional area (CSA) - UK Wiring regulations BS7671 recommend that the total cross sectional area of the sum of individual cables shall not exceed $40 \%$ of the cross sectional area of the conduit based on 'using 3 or more cables'.


These instructions enable you to select the correct nominal diameter of metallic conduit, depending on the number and overall diameter of the cables to protect.

Instructions to define the nominal diameter of a metallic conduit:

- Step 1: Establish the number and size of each wire to be run in the conduit
- Step 2: Look on the Cross Sectional Area (CSA) chart (table 1), look up the CSA taken up by each of the wires from Step 1
- Step 3: Add all the CSA values together (Total CSA)
- Step 4: Look on the conduit fill value chart (table 2) and choose a conduit with a 40\% fill value higher than the total CSA from Step 3


## Example - What size of conduit to use?

- Step 1: $4 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ cables, $3 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ cables, and $6 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ cables
- Step 2:
- The CSA of Four 2.5 mm cables is $19.64(4 \times 4.91)$
- The CSA of Three 10 mm cables is 235.62 (3 x 78.54)
- The CSA of Six 6 mm cables is $169.62(6 \times 28.27)$
- Step 3: Total of these groups is
$19.64+235.62+169.62=424.88$
- Step 4: Using Table 2, we chose the size of metallic conduit with $40 \%$ fill value higher than 424.88: 50 mm

NOTE: The information given above relates to SPL liquidtight conduit in combination with M-Type fittings. It is given in good faith and should be used only as a guide in conjunction with the relevant wiring regulations.

Table 1 - Cross Sectional Area (CSA) chart
Cross sectional area (CSA)
[ $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ]

Table 2 - Wire fill of metallic conduit

| Nominal diameter <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ <br> fill value | $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ <br> fill value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 | 25.5 | 10.2 |
| 16 | 83.3 | 33.3 |
| 20 | 160.6 | 64.2 |
| 25 | 243.3 | 97.3 |
| 32 | 452.4 | 181 |
| 40 | 855.3 | 342.1 |
| 50 | 1164.2 | 465.7 |
| 63 | 1963.5 | 785.4 |
| 75 | 3473.3 | 1389.3 |

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