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Maintenance

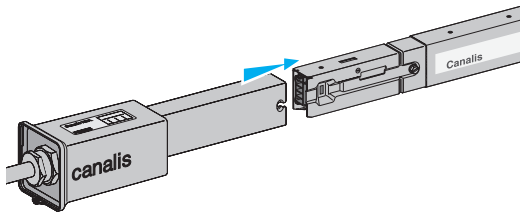
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Maintenance of Canalis lighting systems

Maintenance of Canalis KDP, KBA and KBB trunking components

KBA and KBB are similar in design and consequently have the same maintenance requirements.

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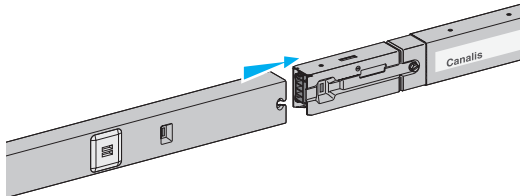


Feed units

They are equipped with anti-shear tunnel terminals for copper cables up to 10 mm². As for all screw-type connections, it is advised to check tightness one year after installation and then at longer intervals.

For KBA and KBB trunking, the feed units are joined to the first run component of the line (see next paragraph). This connection is maintenance free.

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Run components

For Canalis KDP, the run components are one-piece lengths drawn from a 192-metre reel. No joints are required.

For Canalis KBA and KBB, run components are interconnected by electrical jointing units ensuring automatic and simultaneous connection of all live conductors.

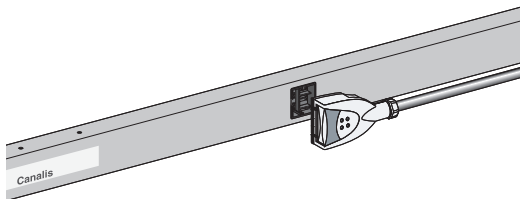
The contacts are clamp + spring type and exert no forces on the plastic parts.

The electrical contacts of the jointing unit and the conductors are made of copper.

Components can be dismantled and reused.

Run components for all types of busbar trunking are maintenance free.

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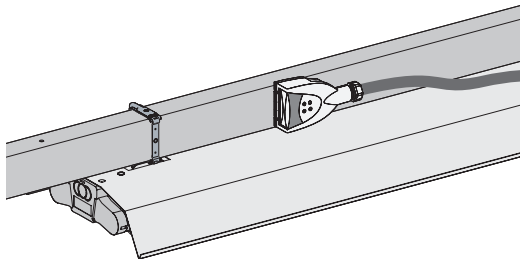


Tap-off units

They are the clamp type, made of bronze with tinned beryllium to ensure optimum mechanical rigidity and contact quality. The contacts do not press or apply any forces on the plastic parts. They connect to the active line conductors at the tap-off outlets. The conductors are made of tinned copper.

These components are maintenance free.

For Canalis KBA and KBB, circuits supplied by the 16 A tap-off units are connected via tunnel terminals. As for all screw-type connections, it is advised to check tightness one year after installation and then run checks at longer intervals.



Maintenance of Canalis KBL

There are two types of maintenance.

■ Luminaire cleaning

During operation, in both industrial and commercial environments, the luminaires become dirty and illuminance is reduced. Cleaning of luminaires restores the initial level of illuminance.

Good lighting contributes to the profitability of any business:

- financial gains, because attention paid to the quality of lighting is part of a wider analysis on operating costs and installation maintenance
- productivity gains, because good lighting improves working conditions and quality control of products or operations
- gains in employee satisfaction, through enhanced comfort and less visual fatigue and risk of accidents
- environmental gains, because good lighting means less energy consumed and often fewer lamps to replace and dispose of.

■ Tube replacement

This consists of changing tubes and starters for fluorescent luminaires and bulbs for discharge lamps.

Two types of maintenance are possible.

■ Preventive maintenance

Depending on the service life (e.g. two years), it is possible to schedule a cleaning program and, at the same time, systematically change all bulbs, tubes and starters.

■ Corrective maintenance

The maintenance operations are the same, but are carried out when users report a problem.

Advantages of Canalis

Because the luminaires are mounted on trunking and supplied by tap-off units, they can be easily removed for cleaning and changing at ground level, then put back. It is also possible to have spare units for immediate replacement of luminaires, followed by cleaning and bulb changing of the removed luminaires that then become the spare units.

Maintenance on power-distribution lines

Maintenance of Canalis KN trunking components

Feed units

They are equipped with junction blocks for copper cable up to 16 mm² for 63 A and for lugs (M8) for 100 A units. As for all screw-type connections, it is advised to check tightness one year after installation and then run checks at longer intervals.

The feed units are jointed to the first run component of the line (see next paragraph). This connection is maintenance free

Run components

They are interconnected by electrical jointing units ensuring automatic and simultaneous connection of all live conductors.

The contacts are clamp + spring type and exert no forces on the plastic parts. The electrical contacts of the jointing unit and the conductors are silver-plated copper.

This type of sliding connection is maintenance free.

Components can be dismantled and reused.

Tap-off units

Trunking contacts are flexible, made of silver-plated clamps providing optimum contact quality. The contacts do not press or apply any forces on the plastic parts. They connect to the live line conductors at the tap-off outlets. Conductors are made of silver-plated copper at the point of contact.

These components are maintenance free.

The connections for outgoing cables are made to terminals or using lugs.

As for all screw-type connections, it is advised to check tightness one year after installation and then run checks at longer intervals.

Maintenance of Canalis KS trunking components

Feed units

They are equipped with terminals up to 100 A and lug connectors for higher ratings. As for all screw-type connections, it is advised to check tightness one year after installation and then run checks at longer intervals.

The feed units are jointed to the first run component of the line (see next paragraph). This connection is maintenance free

Run components

They are interconnected by electrical jointing units ensuring automatic and simultaneous connection of all live conductors.

The contacts are clamp + spring type and exert no forces on the plastic parts.

The electrical contacts of the jointing unit for the conductors are silver-plated copper. **This type of sliding connection is maintenance free.**

Components can be dismantled and reused.

Tap-off units

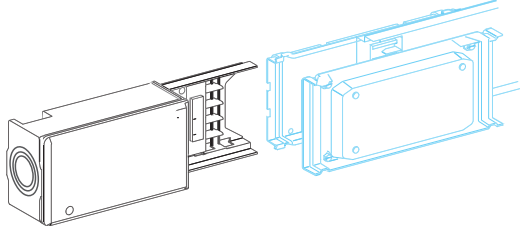
Trunking contacts are flexible, made of silver-plated clamps providing optimum contact quality. The contacts do not press or apply any forces on the plastic parts. They connect to the live line conductors at the tap-off outlets. Conductors are made of silver-plated copper at the point of contact.

These components are maintenance free.

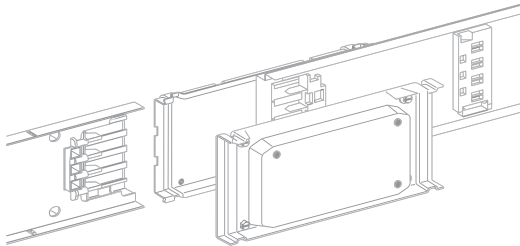
The connections for outgoing cables are made to terminals or using lugs.

As for all screw-type connections, it is advised to check tightness one year after installation and then run checks at longer intervals.

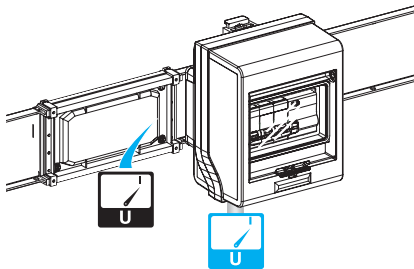
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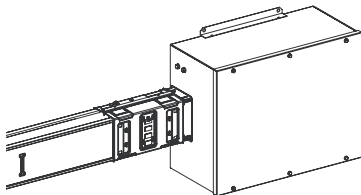
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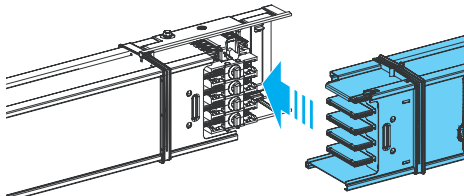
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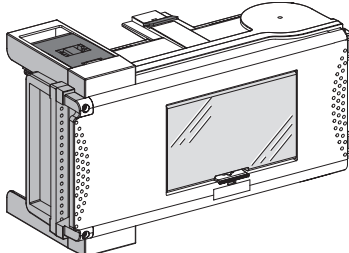
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Other recommendations

Maintenance of devices

For all devices installed in Canalis tap-off units, follow the manufacturer's instructions (as for installation in a switchboard).

Visual check

Cleaning

It is advised to check annually that trunking is clean and to remove any dust, water, oil or other conducting substances or objects from sensitive zones such as junctions, tap-off outlets and tap-off units.

External appearance

Check the external appearance of the trunking to detect:

- signs of shocks, in which case it is necessary to check the degree of protection to avoid any risk of insulation faults
- anomalies, i.e. incorrect implementation of the trunking (incorrect supports, etc.)
- traces of corrosion (in particular on supports).

Reuse after exposure to water

If a Canalis line is exposed to water during installation, it is necessary to measure the insulation resistance of the line by isolating the supply and the loads.

- If $R < 0.69 \text{ M}\Omega$, the installation must not be energised:
 - ☐ cut the line in two by removing the jointing unit in the middle
 - ☐ locate the faulty zone
 - ☐ remove all jointing covers and dry the parts using compressed air
 - ☐ continue until the insulation resistance is greater than $0.69 \text{ M}\Omega$
 - ☐ the system can then be energised.

