

Trainee Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____ Date: _____

- _____ 1. A _____ cable tray is designed for use in caustic environments or in applications requiring voltage isolation.
- brass
 - copper
 - nonmetallic
 - stainless steel
- _____ 2. The two basic cable tray failures under load are _____ failures.
- inverse and transverse
 - vertical and horizontal
 - side rail and rung
 - high-voltage
- _____ 3. A dropout plate is best described as a _____.
- plate that failed UL listings during a test
 - plate with a curved surface for cable to follow as it passes from the tray
 - plate used to pull cable into trays
 - replacement assembly for use when tray rungs break
- _____ 4. The least desirable method of exiting cable from a cable tray is _____.
- from the end of the tray with a dropout plate
 - between rungs into conduit attached to the tray bottom
 - from the end of the tray without a dropout plate
 - between rungs with a dropout plate
- _____ 5. The type of fitting used to suspend cables in long vertical runs of cable tray is a _____.
- suspension plate
 - dropout plate
 - vertical riser elbow
 - cable hanger elbow
- _____ 6. When wall mounting cable tray, ensure that _____.
- the building structure is strong enough to support the tray system
 - a trapeze support is also used
 - direct-rod suspension is also used
 - only nonmetallic tray is used

- _____ 7. The installation of cable tray is covered in _____.
- NEC Article 250**
 - NEC Article 386**
 - NEC Article 392**
 - NEC Article 440**
- _____ 8. Each of the following is an NEC® requirement for cable tray installations *except* _____.
- cable tray sections must be bonded in accordance with **NEC Section 250.96**
 - nonmetallic cable tray must be made of flame-retardant materials
 - steel or aluminum trays can never be used as equipment grounding conductors
 - single conductor cable must be marked for use in cable tray
- _____ 9. When installing single conductor cables in tray systems with conductors size 4/0 and larger, they must be _____.
- installed in multiple layers
 - installed in a single layer
 - spaced one cable diameter apart
 - derated according to the number of conductors in the tray
- _____ 10. The maximum pull that should be exerted on cables being pulled in tray when using a basket grip is _____ pounds.
- 500
 - 750
 - 1,000
 - 1,200
- _____ 11. Cable splices are allowed in cable tray systems provided they are _____.
- not in horizontal runs
 - enclosed in a junction box
 - made and insulated by NEC®-approved methods
 - used in solid bottom cable tray
- _____ 12. Solid bottom metal cable tray with solid metal covers may be used in _____.
- hoistways for wiring permitted in the hoistway
 - areas where subject to severe damage provided that adequate maintenance is available
 - environmental airways excluding ducts and plenums for environmental air
 - ducts or plenums for environmental air

- _____ 13. Solid covers are used on cable trays to _____.
- a. retain heat within trays in unheated areas
 - b. strengthen the trays
 - c. protect the cable insulation from direct sunlight
 - d. prevent access by rodents
- _____ 14. In short vertical runs, the cables are usually supported by _____.
- a. a suspension plate
 - b. a dropout plate
 - c. the vertical riser elbow
 - d. an under wire support system
- _____ 15. All multiconductor cables over 600V (*except* Type MC cable) must be separated by a solid divider from cables rated under _____.
- a. 240V
 - b. 480V
 - c. 600V
 - d. 1,000V