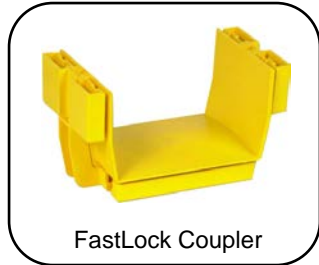


WaveTrax® Term Guide



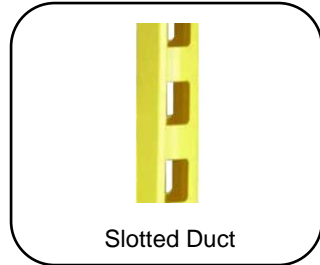
Horizontal Trough



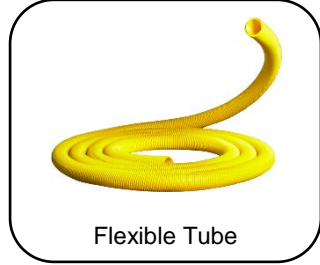
FastLock Coupler



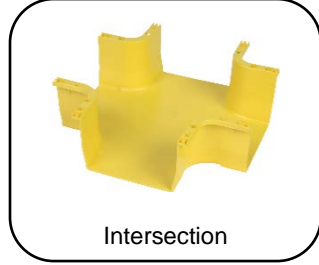
CableLinks®



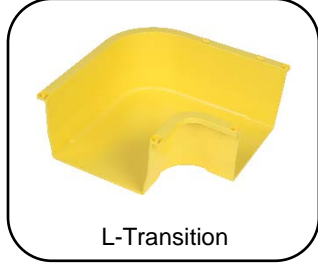
Slotted Duct



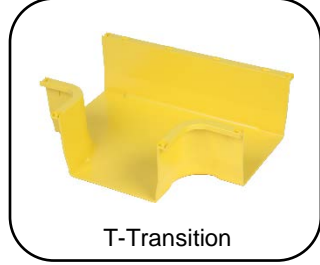
Flexible Tube



Intersection



L-Transition



T-Transition



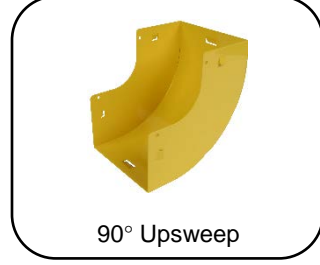
45° Elbow



45° Downsweep



45° Upsweep



90° Upsweep



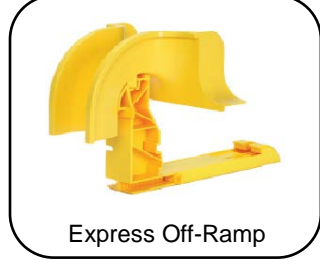
Drop Attachment



Trumpet



All-Thread Kit



Express Off-Ramp



Express T Interchange



Express Overpass



Notching Tool

Definitions

Horizontal Trough (TE Straight Section): Used to route fiber horizontally to equipment. Requires installation kit and couplers to join troughs. Horizontal trough can be cut to desired length.

Coupler (TE Junction): Used to join two sections of horizontal trough. Also, used to continue horizontal trough runs from other transition pieces like intersections and elbows.

Installation Kit (Notching Tool): Used to notch trough and attachments for snap-together connections. (The installation kit is required wherever there is a coupler.)

CableLinks: Used for horizontal and vertical fiber management. CableLinks have the flexibility to create upsweeps, downsweeps and elbows with no additional attachments or pieces.

Slotted Duct: Used for vertical fiber and cable management. Slots provide exits for fiber to the equipment.

Flexible Tube (TE Flex Tube or Split Tube): Used for vertical fiber management, usually directly into cabinets or racks. The flexible tube is split down one side for installation and access to the fiber.

Intersection (TE Horizontal Cross): A perpendicular transition much like a four-way road intersection. A 12" to 6" intersection is often used for transitioning main-aisle runs to tributary runs.

L-Transition (TE Horizontal 90° Elbow): Makes a left or right turn in the fiber ducting design.

T-Transition (TE Horizontal T): Creates a three-way transition in the fiber ducting design.

45° Elbow (TE 45° Horizontal Elbow): Used to take a slight turn in a horizontal run.

45° Downsweep (TE 45° Down Elbow): Used to route fiber down to a lower elevation, often under obstructions and obstacles in a horizontal run.

45° Upsweep (TE 45° Up Elbow): Used to route fiber up to a higher elevation, often over obstructions and obstacles in a horizontal run.

90° Upsweep (TE 90° Up Elbow): Used to turn horizontal runs vertical, usually for a short distance to avoid obstructions and obstacles.

Drop Attachment (TE 90° Down Elbow): Used to drop vertically into equipment from the horizontal trough. Drop attachments require T-transitions or intersections when exiting perpendicular to a horizontal run. Can be used to transition to a vertical trough, slotted duct, CableLinks or flexible tubing.

Trumpet (TE Trumpet Flare): Provides vertical exit for fiber to equipment, using a curved surface engineered with bend radius protection for exiting fiber.

All-Thread Kit: Used as support braces for securing horizontal trough runs to WaveTrax. Can be mounted to ladder rack, equipment rack or other superstructure.

Express Off-Ramp (TE Express Exit): Used to transition from horizontal to vertical fiber management anywhere along an existing horizontal trough. No cutting or notching required.

Express T Interchange: Used to transition to a new horizontal run anywhere along an existing trough, perpendicular to an existing horizontal run at the same plane. The Express T interchange requires no tools or cuts for installation. The ratcheting bracket fits on 4" x 4", 4" x 6", 4" x 12", and 4" x 24" horizontal trough. An optional bracket for attaching the Express T interchange to legacy TE Fiberguide™ is also available.

Express Overpass: Used to transition between two parallel sections of trough at the same level. When installed, the configuration forms an "H". The Express overpass requires no tools or cuts for installation. The ratcheting bracket fits on 4" x 4", 4" x 6" and 4" x 12" horizontal trough. The overpass is used with two 4" x 12" parallel trough sections to create a 24" wide trough system.