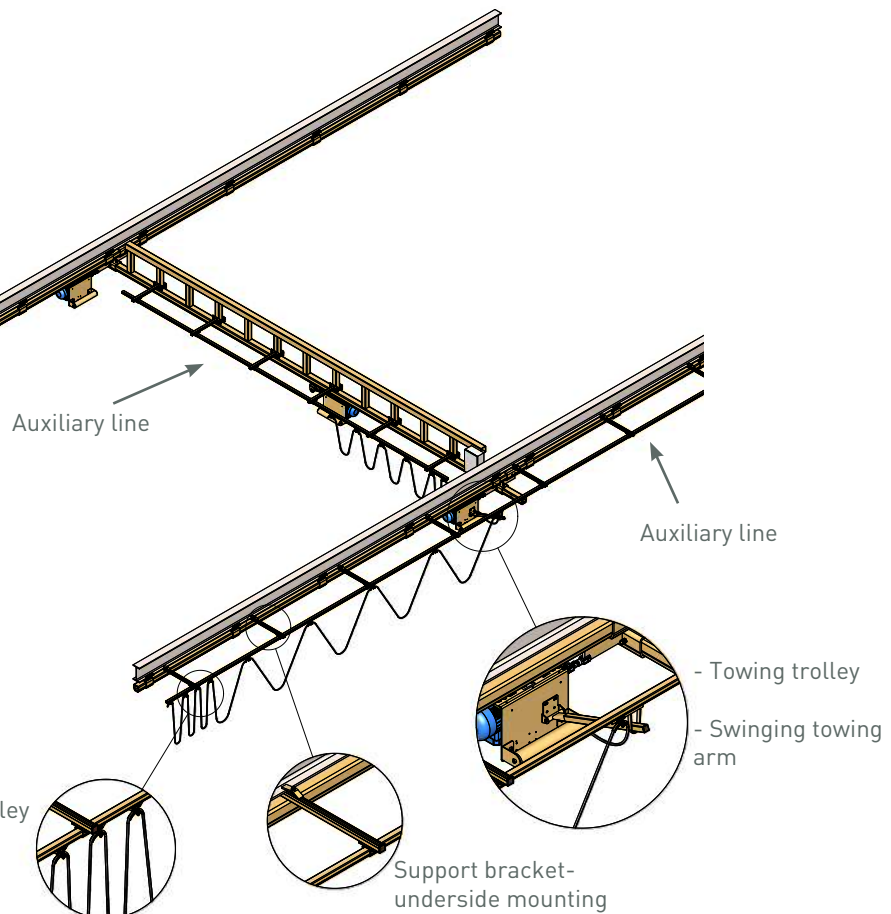
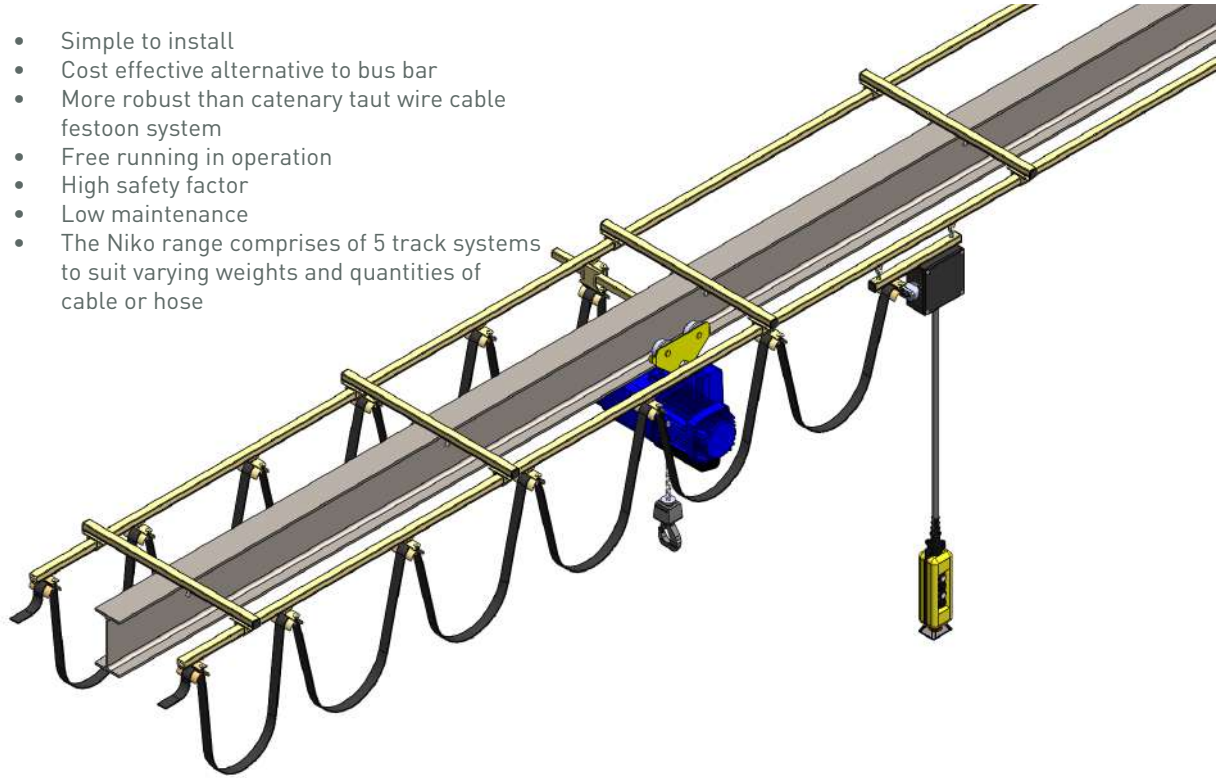


NIKO Light Crane Festoon system

NIKO festoon systems are the ideal solution for carrying cables or hoses to feed power to overhead cranes or other moving machinery.

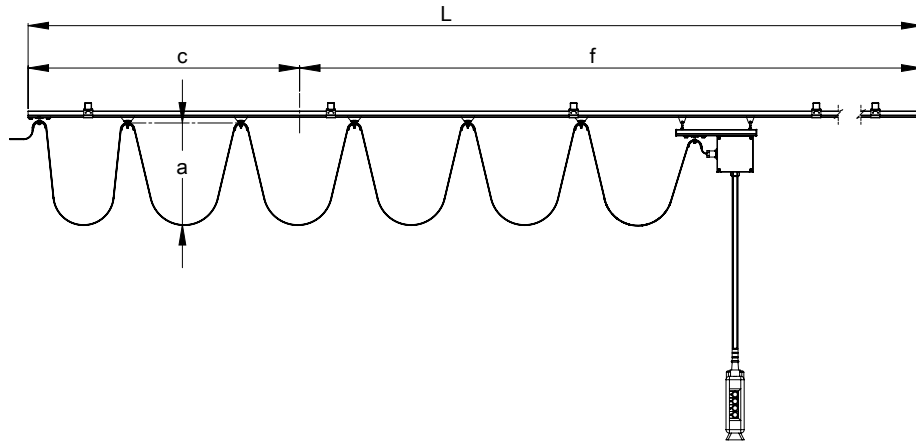
Advantages:

- Simple to install
- Cost effective alternative to bus bar
- More robust than catenary taut wire cable festoon system
- Free running in operation
- High safety factor
- Low maintenance
- The Niko range comprises of 5 track systems to suit varying weights and quantities of cable or hose

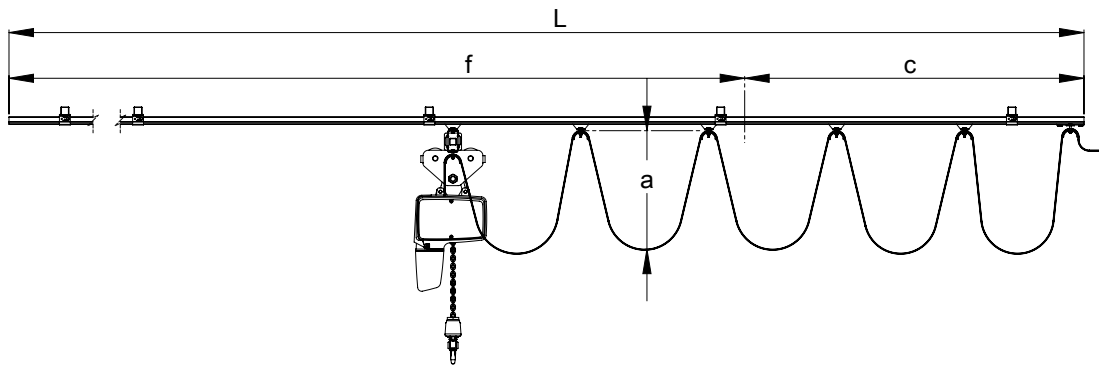


NIKO conveyor systems for cables or hoses

Control Application



Power Application



Calculation of the Track Length ($L=c+f$) and number of cable trolleys

The length of the track L is determined by adding the length of movement f to the closed parking distance of trolleys c (Refer to corresponding table for the dimension of the cable trolleys width). The number of cable trolleys n depends on the length of travel and on the required loop depth of cable a . The loop depth is governed by the available height between the track and any obstruction or by clients specification. Normally the loop depth is between 0,7 m to 1 m.

Example:

Track length $L= 16$ m, cable loop depth $a= 0,8$ m

Distance between the trolleys $= 2 \times a = 2 \times 0,8 = 1,6$ m

Number of the cable trolleys $n = 16 \text{ m} / 1,6 \text{ m} = 10$ trolleys, one of them being a towing trolley.

The cable section depends on the necessary power supply. Large cable sections have unfavorable bending properties. In this case we recommend to distribute among multiple cables with smaller section sizes.

For round cables: $d_{\min} = 8$ mm, $d_{\max} = 60$ mm (refer to table).

For flat cables: $(dxc)_{\max} = 200 \times 50$ mm (refer to table).

For installations with a high speeds of motion (over 2 m per second) we recommend to use chains, in order to protect the cables.