



PROJECT MANAGER'S REFERENCE

Rooftop Cable Tray

ANDREW rooftop cable supports: bridge kits, splices, SnapStak cover kits, step-over, hood entry and sleepers. Specs for all 16 parts, installation, 90° turns, grounding, warranty, and Texas / San Antonio requirements.

Online edition, with the live estimator: rooftoptray.hankelsner.tech

An independent project-management reference, not affiliated with or endorsed by ANDREW, Amphenol or CommScope. Part data is transcribed from the manufacturer's public spec sheets and may change. The current manufacturer documents, the engineer of record and the authority having jurisdiction govern.

TITLE	Rooftop Tray PM Reference		
DATA AS OF	2026-10-27	FORMAT	PDF

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Every entry, and every cross-reference in the text, is a link. Use your viewer's bookmarks panel to jump between sections.

Rooftop cable tray: the project manager's reference

Everything a PM needs to buy, schedule, install and close out a non-penetrating rooftop cable tray built from ANDREW's rooftop cable support line. That covers the bridge kits, splices, SnapStak cover kits, step-over, hood entry and sleepers, with the Texas and San Antonio requirements layered on top.

16

part numbers in the line, each with its own spec page

1 yr

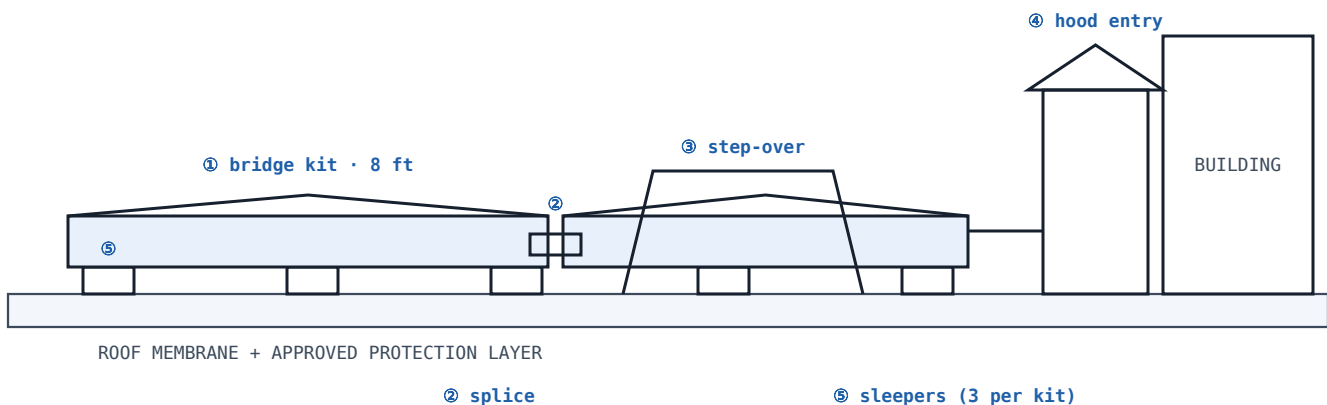
hardware warranty, counted from the *shipment* date, not the install date

0

wind ratings published. You have to request one in writing

8 ft

section length for every bridge and cover kit (96 in)



How the parts go together: ① bridge kits (or SnapStak cover kits) sit on ⑤ sleepers over membrane protection, joined by ② splices. A ③ step-over goes wherever people cross, and the run ends at a ④ hood entry. This is a schematic, not to scale.

Start here

[Products & specs →](#)

All 16 parts with dimensions, weights, contents and the data conflicts to resolve before you order.

[Installation →](#)

The sequence from survey to closeout, with handling weights and the roof-warranty traps.

[Grounding & bonding →](#)

The full grounding solution: jumpers, bonds to the roof ground, coax kits, materials, tests and the Texas notes.

[Turns & elevation →](#)

How a 90° is made (two 45° splices), how to get over a curb, and which parts the kits leave out.

[Warranty →](#)

What ANDREW covers, what voids it, the 30-day claim clock and the 15-day transfer notice.

[Texas / San Antonio →](#)

2024 ICC codes and 2023 NEC in San Antonio, wind, hail, heat, licensing, historic districts.

[PM checklist →](#)

Submittals, procurement, mobilization, QA and closeout, with an RFI list ready to send.

[Estimator →](#)

Cable count and run length to sections, splices, sleepers and dead load.

Pick the size

Pick by cable count: smallest kit that carries the runs plus your growth allowance

COAX RUNS	BRIDGE KIT (8 FT)	SPLICE	EXTENSION	SNAPSTAK COVER KIT (8 FT)
up to 4	MT-F1542-11 20 in wide · 9.6 lb/ft	MT-F1573-11	MT-F1703	RT-CB4D 20 in wide
up to 8	MT-F1543 30 in wide · 14.0 lb/ft	MT-F1574	MT-F1704	RT-CB8D 28 in wide
up to 12	MT-F1595 35 in wide · 22.5 lb/ft	MT-F1597	none listed	RT-CB12D 36 in wide

Bridge kits carry the coax in the kit's own channel. Use the SnapStak cover kits when the runs are already in SnapStak snap-in hangers, which you order separately. Both families are 8 ft long and non-penetrating, and both ship three sleepers per kit.

The seven things that sink these jobs

1. **Voiding the roof warranty.** The tray's own warranty is one year, but the roof's can run for decades. Get the roofing manufacturer's (or roofing contractor of record's) written approval of the layout, the pad material and any penetration before mobilizing. → [roof coordination](#)
2. **No wind rating.** None of the 16 sheets publishes one. A non-penetrating tray resists uplift by its own weight, so your engineer needs ANDREW's rating, or a ballast or attachment design, to sign off. → [San Antonio wind](#)
3. **The warranty clock starts at shipment.** Material that sits in a yard for eight months has four months of coverage left by the time it's installed. → [warranty](#)
4. **Field modifications.** Cutting or drilling galvanized sections that ANDREW hasn't authorized in writing falls under exclusion §8(g). → [exclusions](#)
5. **Turn parts aren't in the box.** Bridge kits ship with no splices. Every joint, and two per 90° turn, is a separate special-order, non-returnable part. → [turns](#)
6. **A floating tray.** Plastic sleepers insulate the tray, and the kits include no grounding hardware. An unbonded tray fails inspection and draws lightning damage into the building. → [grounding](#)
7. **Spec-sheet conflicts.** Two pad sheets give two different thicknesses, and ANDREW's extension-kit sheets don't say what the kits do. Send an RFI before you lock the BOM. → [conflicts](#)

Rooftop cable support product line

All 16 parts in ANDREW's rooftop cable support family, grouped the way you would buy them. Every row links to a full spec page with the PM notes for that part.

No wind rating is published for any part. Every sheet says "For specifications, please contact your local ANDREW representative." Get the rating in writing before your engineer of record signs off on a non-penetrating layout.

Pick by cable count: smallest kit that carries the runs plus your growth allowance

COAX RUNS	BRIDGE KIT (8 FT)	SPLICE	EXTENSION	SNAPSTAK COVER KIT (8 FT)
up to 4	MT-F1542-11 20 in wide · 9.6 lb/ft	MT-F1573-11	MT-F1703	RT-CB4D 20 in wide
up to 8	MT-F1543 30 in wide · 14.0 lb/ft	MT-F1574	MT-F1704	RT-CB8D 28 in wide
up to 12	MT-F1595 35 in wide · 22.5 lb/ft	MT-F1597	none listed	RT-CB12D 36 in wide

Bridge kits

The tray itself: an 8 ft galvanized channel with a 12-gauge cover, hardware and three sleepers. Sits on the roof without penetrations. Sized by the number of coax runs.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
MT-F1542-11	Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover	4	96 × 20 × 7 in	76.721	Galvanized steel	Non-penetrating
MT-F1543	Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover	8	96 × 30 × 7 in	112.215	Galvanized steel	Non-penetrating
MT-F1595	Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 12 runs, 12-gauge cover	12	96 × 35 × 7 in	180.338	Galvanized steel	Non-penetrating

Bridge kit extensions

Hinged extension kits that adjust vertically from 0 to 45°, for taking the bridge up or down at curbs, parapets and level changes. They come in 4- and 8-run sizes only. There is no 12-run extension in the line.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
MT-F1703	Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 4 runs	4	40 × 12 × 20 in	29.983	Galvanized steel	Rooftop bridge kits
MT-F1704	Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 8 runs	8	40 × 24 × 20 in	39.022	Galvanized steel	Rooftop bridge kits

Adjustable splices

Joins bridge-kit sections, and is also how the tray changes direction. Each splice is a flat 45° wedge plate. One section bolts through fixed holes on its straight edge, and the other bolts through curved slots, so it can swing from 0 to 45°. A 90° turn takes two splices with a section between them. Count one splice per joint, matched to the run count.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
MT-F1573-11	Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 4 runs	4	12 × 12 × 1 in	3.748	Galvanized steel	Rooftop bridge kits
MT-F1574	Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 8 runs	8	22 × 22 × 1 in	9.48	Galvanized steel	Rooftop bridge kits
MT-F1597	Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 12 runs	12	33 × 33 × 1 in	19.842	Galvanized steel	Rooftop bridge kits

SnapStak cover kits

Covered channel for runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. It is taller than the bridge kits, at 11 in, and ships with hold-down clamps and three sleepers.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
RT-CB4D	Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 4 holes	4	96 × 20 × 11 in	85.98	Galvanized steel	Non-penetrating

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
RT-CB8D	Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 8 holes	8	96 × 28 × 11 in	122.577	Galvanized steel	Non-penetrating
RT-CB12D	Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 12 holes	12	96 × 36 × 11 in	162.48	Galvanized steel	Non-penetrating

Step-over

A walk-over platform so crews and roof traffic can cross a tray run without stepping on it.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
RT-ST	Rooftop Cable Tray Step-Over	—	70.5 × 41.5 × 13.2 in	146.387	Hot dip galvanized steel	Non-penetrating

Hood entry

Weather hood where the cable run enters the building through the roof.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
MT-365G	Rooftop Hood Entry Kit	—	49 × 34 × 32 in	229.942	Galvanized steel	Roofs

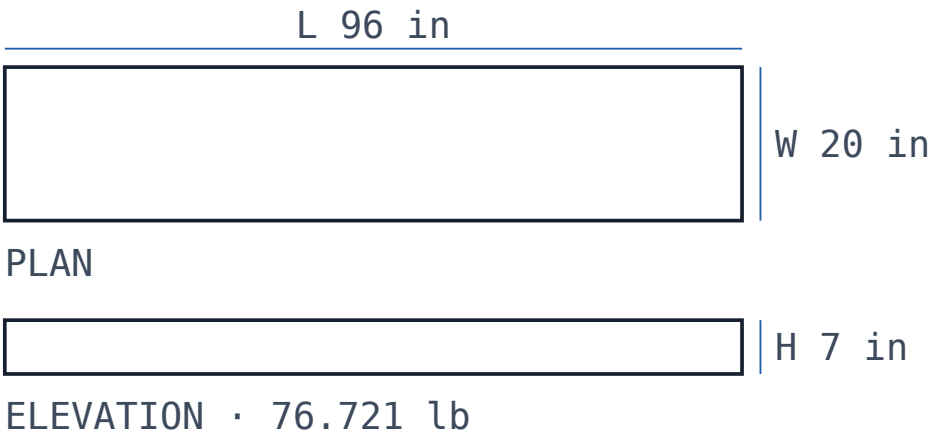
Sleepers, pads and mats

What sits between the steel and the roof membrane. These carry the load and protect the roof.

PART	DESCRIPTION	RUNS	L × W × H	LB	MATERIAL	MOUNTING
MT-F1585	PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft	—	96 × 4 × 4 in	14.33	PVC	Non-penetrating
CT-P4	Rubber Sleeper Pad, 4 in × 10 ft roll	—	120 × 4 × 1 in	5.732	Rubber	Non-penetrating
MT-F1637	Rubber Mat, 18 in × 48 in	—	48 × 18 × 1 in	16.314	Rubber	Non-penetrating

MT-F1542-11: Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover

The tray itself: an 8 ft galvanized channel with a 12-gauge cover, hardware and three sleepers. Sits on the roof without penetrations. Sized by the number of coax runs.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Bridge kit
Cable runs	4
Holes	4
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	20 in 508 mm
Height	7 in 177.8 mm
Pipe outer diameter	60.96 mm 2.4 in
Included	Channel, Hardware, Sleepers (3)
Packaging quantity	1

Net weight	76.721 lb 34.8 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015; RoHS: compliant; China-RoHS: below max concentration; UK-RoHS: compliant; REACH-SVHC: compliant
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12
Hardware dead load	9.6 lb/ft (net weight ÷ 8 ft, before cables)

Check before you order

- Only bridge kit whose sheet lists a pipe outer diameter (2.4 in). The other two sizes don't publish one, so ask before you assume they're the same.

Install notes for this part

- Sized by coax run count. Pick the smallest kit that holds today's runs plus your growth allowance (see the [estimator](#)).
- Each 8 ft kit ships with its own three sleepers. Put them on the membrane protection your roof manufacturer has approved, never straight on the membrane.
- Join sections with the matching adjustable splice ([MT-F1573-11](#)). Count one splice per joint.
- Don't field-cut a section to length without ANDREW's written OK. The warranty excludes modifications it hasn't authorized in writing (§8(g)). If a cut is approved, touch it up with zinc-rich coating per ASTM A780.

Used with

- [MT-F1573-11](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 4 runs
- [MT-F1703](#): Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 4 runs

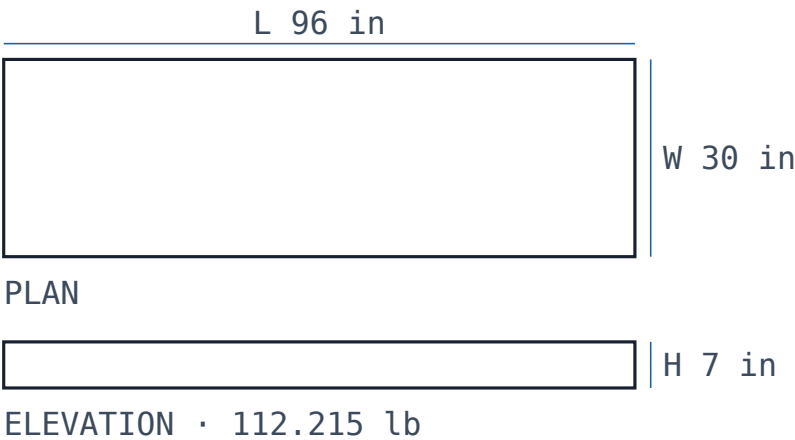
Other bridge kits

- [MT-F1543](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover
- [MT-F1595](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 12 runs, 12-gauge cover

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1542-11 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1543: Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover

The tray itself: an 8 ft galvanized channel with a 12-gauge cover, hardware and three sleepers. Sits on the roof without penetrations. Sized by the number of coax runs.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Bridge kit
Cable runs	8
Holes	8
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	30 in 762 mm
Height	7 in 177.8 mm
Included	Channel, Hardware, Sleepers (3)
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	112.215 lb 50.9 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12
Hardware dead load	14.0 lb/ft (net weight ÷ 8 ft, before cables)

Install notes for this part

- Sized by coax run count. Pick the smallest kit that holds today's runs plus your growth allowance (see the [estimator](#)).
- Each 8 ft kit ships with its own three sleepers. Put them on the membrane protection your roof manufacturer has approved, never straight on the membrane.
- Join sections with the matching adjustable splice ([MT-F1574](#)). Count one splice per joint.
- Don't field-cut a section to length without ANDREW's written OK. The warranty excludes modifications it hasn't authorized in writing (§8(g)). If a cut is approved, touch it up with zinc-rich coating per ASTM A780.

Used with

- [MT-F1574](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 8 runs
- [MT-F1704](#): Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 8 runs

Other bridge kits

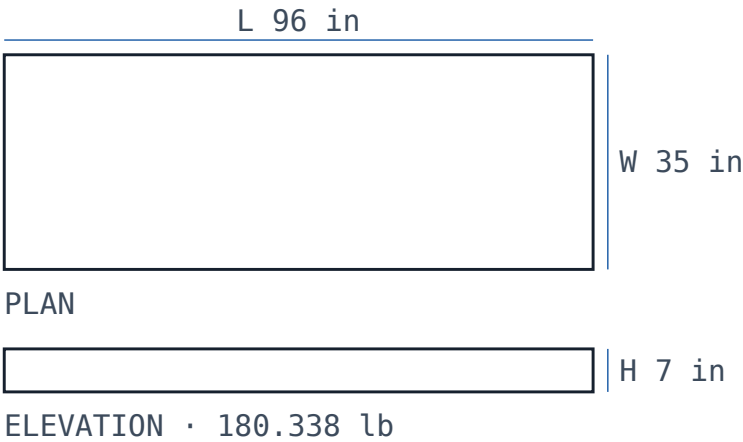
- [MT-F1542-11](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover
- [MT-F1595](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 12 runs, 12-gauge cover

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1543 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).

Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1595: Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 12 runs, 12-gauge cover

The tray itself: an 8 ft galvanized channel with a 12-gauge cover, hardware and three sleepers. Sits on the roof without penetrations. Sized by the number of coax runs.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Bridge kit
Cable runs	12
Holes	12
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	35 in 889 mm
Height	7 in 177.8 mm
Included	Channel, Hardware, Sleepers (3)
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	180.338 lb 81.8 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2026-10-19
Hardware dead load	22.5 lb/ft (net weight ÷ 8 ft, before cables)

Check before you order

- Sheet revised 2026-10-19, the newest in the line. Re-pull it before you submit.
- No extension kit (vertical hinge) is listed for the 12-run size. Ask ANDREW how a 12-run bridge goes over a curb or parapet before you route one across a level change.

Install notes for this part

- Sized by coax run count. Pick the smallest kit that holds today's runs plus your growth allowance (see the [estimator](#)).
- Each 8 ft kit ships with its own three sleepers. Put them on the membrane protection your roof manufacturer has approved, never straight on the membrane.
- Join sections with the matching adjustable splice ([MT-F1597](#)). Count one splice per joint.
- Don't field-cut a section to length without ANDREW's written OK. The warranty excludes modifications it hasn't authorized in writing (§8(g)). If a cut is approved, touch it up with zinc-rich coating per ASTM A780.

Used with

- [MT-F1597](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 12 runs

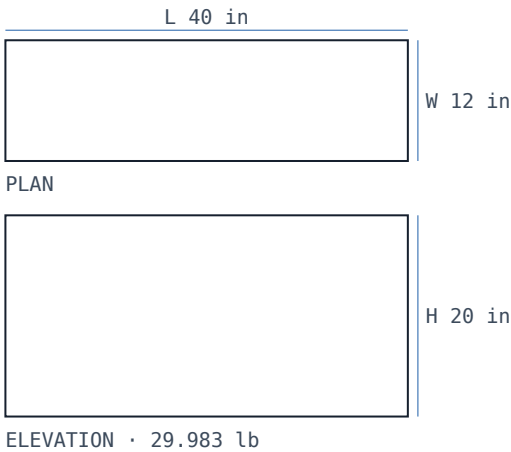
Other bridge kits

- [MT-F1542-11](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover
- [MT-F1543](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1595 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2026-10-19 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1703: Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 4 runs

Hinged extension kits that adjust vertically from 0 to 45°, for taking the bridge up or down at curbs, parapets and level changes. They come in 4- and 8-run sizes only. There is no 12-run extension in the line.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Bridge kit
Cable runs	4
Holes	—
Mounting	Rooftop bridge kits
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	40 in 1016 mm
Width	12 in 304.8 mm
Height	20 in 508 mm
Included	Extension, Hardware
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	29.983 lb 13.6 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Check before you order

- Function, per the distributor listing (Talley): a vertically adjustable hinged extension, 0–45°, described as 12 in W × 24 in L. ANDREW's own sheet doesn't state the function and lists 40 in L × 20 in H, probably the packed or swung envelope. Confirm the hinge length against the assembly drawing.

Install notes for this part

- Hold off on ordering until ANDREW's assembly drawing confirms what this part extends (see the flag above).
- It isn't interchangeable across sizes. Each extension is listed against one run count.

Used with

- [MT-F1542-11](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover

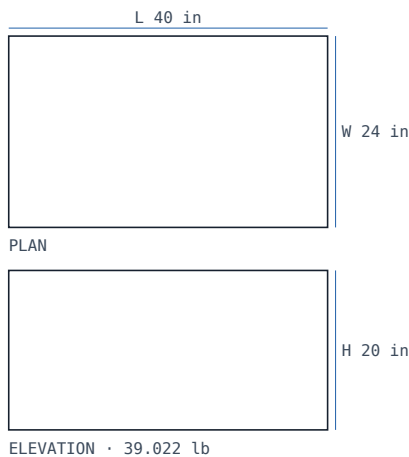
Other bridge kit extensions

- [MT-F1704](#): Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 8 runs

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1703 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1704: Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 8 runs

Hinged extension kits that adjust vertically from 0 to 45°, for taking the bridge up or down at curbs, parapets and level changes. They come in 4- and 8-run sizes only. There is no 12-run extension in the line.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Bridge kit
Cable runs	8
Holes	—
Mounting	Rooftop bridge kits
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	40 in 1016 mm
Width	24 in 609.6 mm
Height	20 in 508 mm
Included	Extension, Hardware
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	39.022 lb 17.7 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Check before you order

- Function inferred, not confirmed: the 4-run sibling MT-F1703 is listed as a 0–45° vertical hinged extension, and this 8-run part has the same 40 × 20 in envelope. No distributor listing for MT-F1704 was available on 2026-10-27, so confirm with ANDREW before you order.

Install notes for this part

- Hold off on ordering until ANDREW's assembly drawing confirms what this part extends (see the flag above).
- It isn't interchangeable across sizes. Each extension is listed against one run count.

Used with

- [MT-F1543](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover

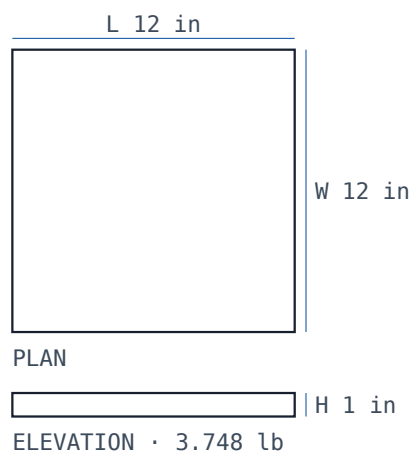
Other bridge kit extensions

- [MT-F1703](#): Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 4 runs

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1704 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1573-11: Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 4 runs

Joins bridge-kit sections, and is also how the tray changes direction. Each splice is a flat 45° wedge plate. One section bolts through fixed holes on its straight edge, and the other bolts through curved slots, so it can swing from 0 to 45°. A 90° turn takes two splices with a section between them. Count one splice per joint, matched to the run count.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Splice kit
Cable runs	4
Holes	—
Mounting	Rooftop bridge kits
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	12 in 304.8 mm
Width	12 in 304.8 mm
Height	1 in 25.4 mm
Included	Hardware, Splices

Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	3.748 lb 1.7 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Install notes for this part

- One splice per joint between bridge-kit sections of the same run size.
- "Adjustable": set the splice so the sections stay in line and the sleepers stay flat on the protection layer. Use the assembly drawing for hardware and torque.

Used with

- [MT-F1542-11](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover

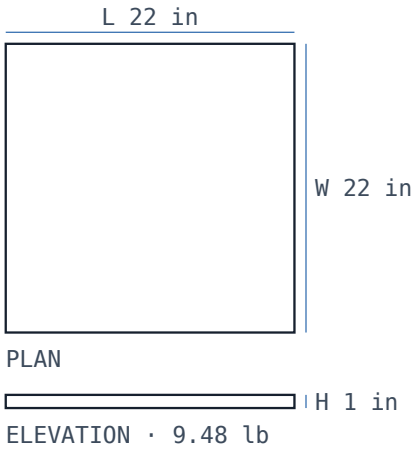
Other adjustable splices

- [MT-F1574](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 8 runs
- [MT-F1597](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 12 runs

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1573-11 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1574: Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 8 runs

Joins bridge-kit sections, and is also how the tray changes direction. Each splice is a flat 45° wedge plate. One section bolts through fixed holes on its straight edge, and the other bolts through curved slots, so it can swing from 0 to 45°. A 90° turn takes two splices with a section between them. Count one splice per joint, matched to the run count.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Splice kit
Cable runs	8
Holes	—
Mounting	Rooftop bridge kits
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	22 in 558.8 mm
Width	22 in 558.8 mm
Height	1 in 25.4 mm
Included	Hardware, Splices

Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	9.48 lb 4.3 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Install notes for this part

- One splice per joint between bridge-kit sections of the same run size.
- "Adjustable": set the splice so the sections stay in line and the sleepers stay flat on the protection layer. Use the assembly drawing for hardware and torque.

Used with

- [MT-F1543](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover

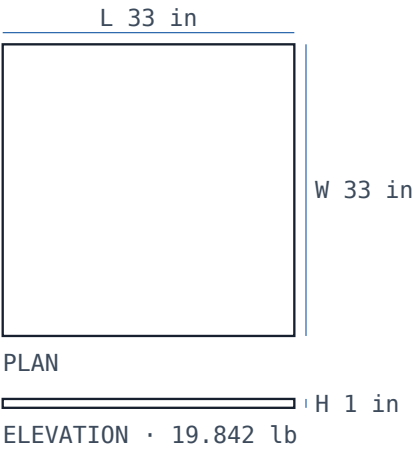
Other adjustable splices

- [MT-F1573-11](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 4 runs
- [MT-F1597](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 12 runs

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1574 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1597: Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 12 runs

Joins bridge-kit sections, and is also how the tray changes direction. Each splice is a flat 45° wedge plate. One section bolts through fixed holes on its straight edge, and the other bolts through curved slots, so it can swing from 0 to 45°. A 90° turn takes two splices with a section between them. Count one splice per joint, matched to the run count.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Splice kit
Cable runs	12
Holes	—
Mounting	Rooftop bridge kits
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	33 in 838.2 mm
Width	33 in 838.2 mm
Height	1 in 25.4 mm
Included	Hardware, Splices

Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	19.842 lb 9 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Install notes for this part

- One splice per joint between bridge-kit sections of the same run size.
- "Adjustable": set the splice so the sections stay in line and the sleepers stay flat on the protection layer. Use the assembly drawing for hardware and torque.

Used with

- [MT-F1595](#): Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 12 runs, 12-gauge cover

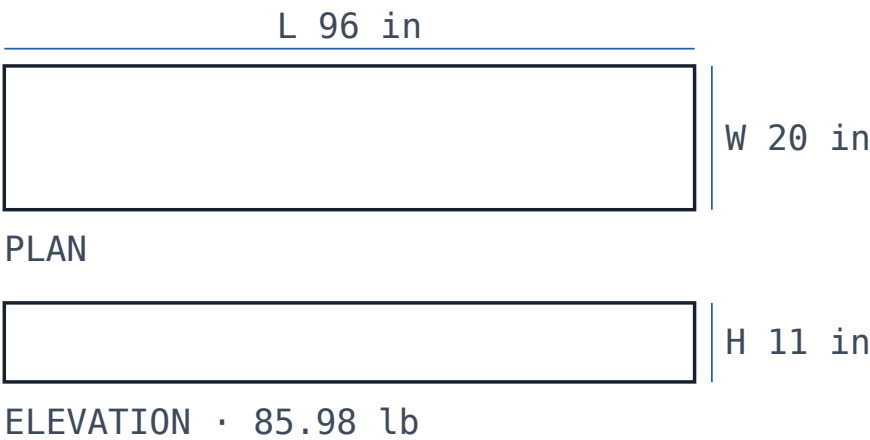
Other adjustable splices

- [MT-F1573-11](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 4 runs
- [MT-F1574](#): Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 8 runs

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1597 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

RT-CB4D: Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 4 holes

Covered channel for runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. It is taller than the bridge kits, at 11 in, and ships with hold-down clamps and three sleepers.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Cover
Cable runs	4
Holes	4
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	20 in 508 mm
Height	11 in 279.4 mm
Included	Channel, Hardware, Hold-down clamps, Sleepers (3)
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	85.98 lb 39 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12
Hardware dead load	10.7 lb/ft (net weight ÷ 8 ft, before cables)

Check before you order

- A 2015 distributor sheet for this family listed a PVC roof sleeper (MT-F1599) as the included sleeper. The current sheet only says 'Sleepers (3)', so confirm the sleeper type and that it's compatible with your roof membrane.

Install notes for this part

- For runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. The hangers aren't in this kit, so order them separately for your cable OD.
- Ships with hold-down clamps. Install every clamp the assembly drawing calls for, because a loose cover is the first thing to go in a wind event.
- No splice part is listed for the cover kits. Take joint details from the assembly drawing.

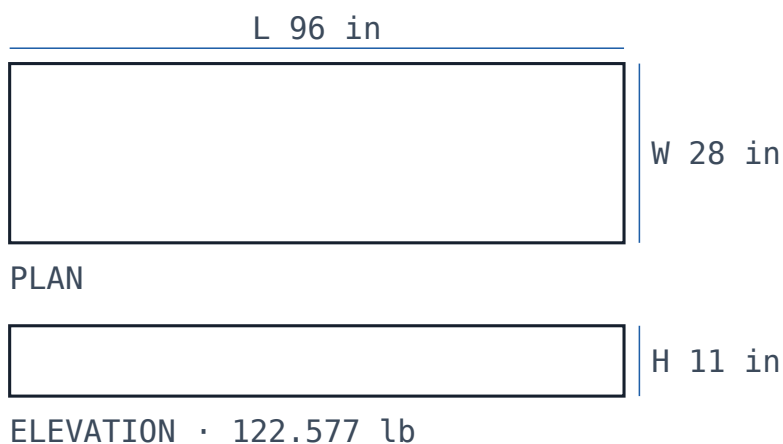
Other snapstak cover kits

- [RT-CB8D](#): Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 8 holes
- [RT-CB12D](#): Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 12 holes

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet RT-CB4D \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

RT-CB8D: Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 8 holes

Covered channel for runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. It is taller than the bridge kits, at 11 in, and ships with hold-down clamps and three sleepers.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published

Product type	Cover
Cable runs	8
Holes	8
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	28 in 711.2 mm
Height	11 in 279.4 mm
Included	Channel, Hardware, Hold-down clamps, Sleepers (3)
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	122.577 lb 55.6 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015; RoHS: compliant; China-RoHS: below max concentration; UK-RoHS: compliant; REACH-SVHC: compliant
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12
Hardware dead load	15.3 lb/ft (net weight ÷ 8 ft, before cables)

Check before you order

- A 2015 distributor sheet listed a PVC roof sleeper (MT-F1599) as included. The current sheet only says 'Sleepers (3)'.

Install notes for this part

- For runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. The hangers aren't in this kit, so order them separately for your cable OD.
- Ships with hold-down clamps. Install every clamp the assembly drawing calls for, because a loose cover is the first thing to go in a wind event.
- No splice part is listed for the cover kits. Take joint details from the assembly drawing.

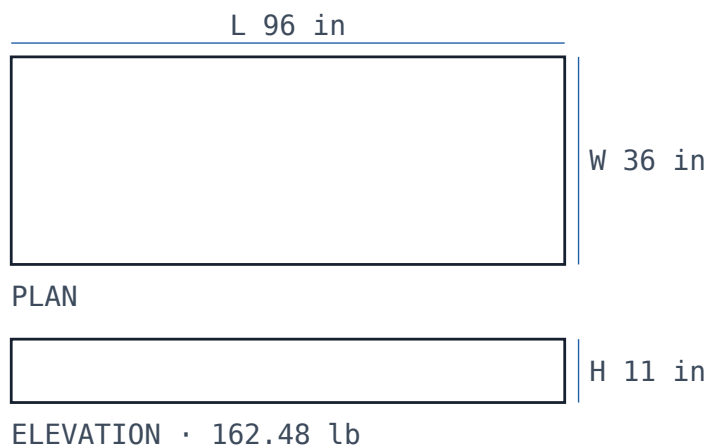
Other snapstak cover kits

- [RT-CB4D](#): Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 4 holes
- [RT-CB12D](#): Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 12 holes

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet RT-CB8D \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

RT-CB12D: Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 12 holes

Covered channel for runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. It is taller than the bridge kits, at 11 in, and ships with hold-down clamps and three sleepers.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published

Product type	Cover
Cable runs	12
Holes	12
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	36 in 914.4 mm
Height	11 in 279.4 mm
Included	Channel, Hardware, Hold-down clamps, Sleepers (3)
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	162.48 lb 73.7 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12
Hardware dead load	20.3 lb/ft (net weight ÷ 8 ft, before cables)

Install notes for this part

- For runs carried in SnapStak snap-in hangers. The hangers aren't in this kit, so order them separately for your cable OD.
- Ships with hold-down clamps. Install every clamp the assembly drawing calls for, because a loose cover is the first thing to go in a wind event.
- No splice part is listed for the cover kits. Take joint details from the assembly drawing.

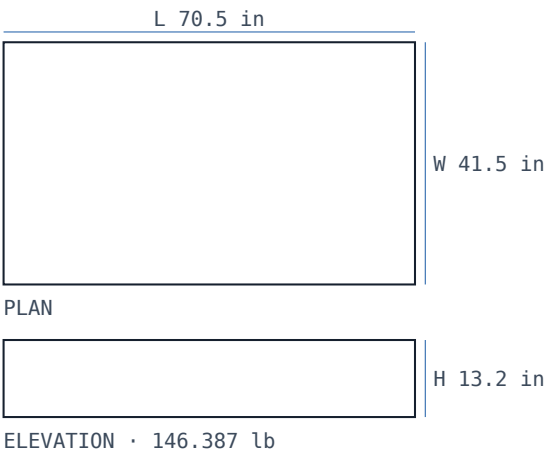
Other snapstak cover kits

- [RT-CB4D](#): Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 4 holes
- [RT-CB8D](#): Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 8 holes

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet RT-CB12D \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

RT-ST: Rooftop Cable Tray Step-Over

A walk-over platform so crews and roof traffic can cross a tray run without stepping on it.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Step over
Cable runs	— (accessory)
Holes	—
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Hot dip galvanized steel
Length	70.5 in 1790.7 mm
Width	41.5 in 1054.1 mm
Height	13.2 in 335.28 mm
Included	Hardware, Step over
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	146.387 lb 66.4 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.

Compliance	ISO 9001:2015; RoHS: compliant; China-RoHS: below max concentration; UK-RoHS: compliant
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Check before you order

- No live-load (foot traffic) rating is published. Get one in writing if the step-over is part of a required egress or service path.

Install notes for this part

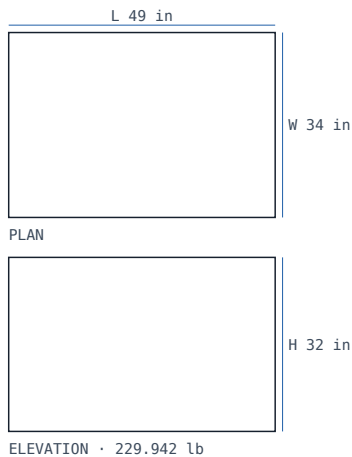
- Put one wherever the tray crosses a service path, a roof-hatch route or an HVAC access lane, so nobody steps on the tray or cover.
- Set it on approved membrane protection. At 146 lb, lift it, don't drag it.

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet RT-ST \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).

Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-365G: Rooftop Hood Entry Kit

Weather hood where the cable run enters the building through the roof.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Entry kit
Cable runs	— (accessory)
Holes	—
Mounting	Roofs
Material	Galvanized steel
Length	49 in 1244.6 mm
Width	34 in 863.6 mm
Height	32 in 812.8 mm
Ordering note	ANDREW® non-standard product
Warranty (sheet)	One year
Included	Not listed
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	229.942 lb 104.3 kg

Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-09-18

Check before you order

- ANDREW lists this as a non-standard product, so expect a longer lead time and quote-only ordering. Ask for the lead time before you set the schedule.
- Mounting is listed as 'Roofs', not 'Non-penetrating'. A roof entry means an opening and a curb that the roofing contractor of record has to make and flash, or the roof warranty is at risk.
- At 230 lb it's the heaviest single piece in the line. Plan the lift.

Install notes for this part

- The hood covers the cable entry into the building. The opening, curb and flashing are roofing work, and the roofing contractor of record should do them so the roof warranty survives.
- If the roof assembly is fire-rated, the penetration needs a listed firestop system.
- Bond the coax shields at the building entry per the site grounding standard (see [grounding](#)).

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-365G \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-09-18 · [manufacturer product page](#).

Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1585: PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft

What sits between the steel and the roof membrane. These carry the load and protect the roof.

L 96 in

W 4 in

PLAN

H 4 in

ELEVATION • 14.33 lb

Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Roof sleeper
Cable runs	— (accessory)
Holes	—
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	PVC
Length	96 in 2438.4 mm
Width	4 in 101.6 mm
Height	4 in 101.6 mm
Included	Sleeper
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	14.33 lb 6.5 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Install notes for this part

- Sleepers and pads carry the tray load into the roof. Get the roof manufacturer's written OK for each pad material on your membrane. Rubber and PVC aren't compatible with every membrane.
- Don't set sleepers so they dam water or block drains, scuppers or crickets.
- Recheck sleeper heights against the published thickness. Two of these sheets disagree with themselves (see flags).

Used with

- [CT-P4](#): Rubber Sleeper Pad, 4 in × 10 ft roll
- [MT-F1637](#): Rubber Mat, 18 in × 48 in

Other sleepers, pads and mats

- [CT-P4](#): Rubber Sleeper Pad, 4 in × 10 ft roll
- [MT-F1637](#): Rubber Mat, 18 in × 48 in

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1585 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

CT-P4: Rubber Sleeper Pad, 4 in × 10 ft roll

What sits between the steel and the roof membrane. These carry the load and protect the roof.

L 120 in

W 4 in

PLAN

H 1 in

ELEVATION · 5.732 lb

Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Rubber pad
Cable runs	— (accessory)
Holes	—
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Rubber
Length	120 in 3048 mm
Width	4 in 101.6 mm
Height	1 in 25.4 mm
Included	Pad
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	5.732 lb 2.6 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.
Compliance	ISO 9001:2015; RoHS: compliant; China-RoHS: below max concentration; UK-RoHS: compliant; REACH-SVHC: compliant
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Check before you order

- Thickness conflict: the title says 4 in × 1/4 in × 10 ft, but the dimension table says 1 in high. Confirm before you calculate sleeper heights or drainage clearance.

Install notes for this part

- Sleepers and pads carry the tray load into the roof. Get the roof manufacturer's written OK for each pad material on your membrane. Rubber and PVC aren't compatible with every membrane.
- Don't set sleepers so they dam water or block drains, scuppers or crickets.
- Recheck sleeper heights against the published thickness. Two of these sheets disagree with themselves (see flags).

Used with

- [MT-F1585](#): PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft

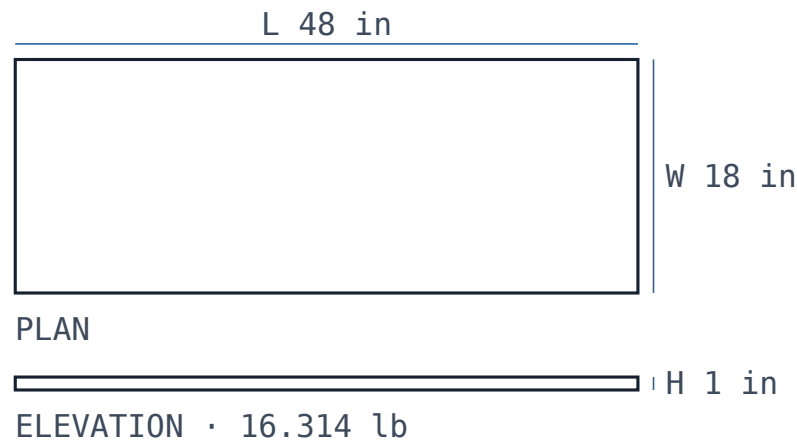
Other sleepers, pads and mats

- [MT-F1585](#): PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft
- [MT-F1637](#): Rubber Mat, 18 in × 48 in

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet CT-P4 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

MT-F1637: Rubber Mat, 18 in × 48 in

What sits between the steel and the roof membrane. These carry the load and protect the roof.



Overall envelope from the published dimensions. Not a fabrication drawing. Use the ANDREW assembly drawing for details.

Specifications as published	
Product type	Rubber mat
Cable runs	— (accessory)
Holes	—
Mounting	Non-penetrating
Material	Rubber
Length	48 in 1219.2 mm
Width	18 in 457.2 mm
Height	1 in 25.4 mm
Included	Mat
Packaging quantity	1
Net weight	16.314 lb 7.4 kg
Wind rating	Not published. Contact your ANDREW representative.

Compliance	ISO 9001:2015; RoHS: compliant; China-RoHS: below max concentration; UK-RoHS: compliant; REACH-SVHC: compliant
Spec sheet revised	2025-03-12

Check before you order

- Thickness conflict: the title says 1/2 in × 18 in × 48 in, but the dimension table says 1 in high.

Install notes for this part

- Sleepers and pads carry the tray load into the roof. Get the roof manufacturer's written OK for each pad material on your membrane. Rubber and PVC aren't compatible with every membrane.
- Don't set sleepers so they dam water or block drains, scuppers or crickets.
- Recheck sleeper heights against the published thickness. Two of these sheets disagree with themselves (see flags).

Used with

- [MT-F1585](#): PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft

Other sleepers, pads and mats

- [MT-F1585](#): PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft
- [CT-P4](#): Rubber Sleeper Pad, 4 in × 10 ft roll

Source: [ANDREW spec sheet MT-F1637 \(PDF\)](#), revised 2025-03-12 · [manufacturer product page](#).
Warranty: see [warranty requirements](#).

Installing a rooftop cable tray, start to finish

This is the sequence a project manager should hold the crew to. ANDREW's public spec sheets don't include install steps. Those are in each kit's **assembly drawing**, which ships with the kit or comes from your ANDREW representative. So this page is general industry practice, set out in the order the work happens. Where it and the assembly drawing disagree, the drawing wins.

Governing documents, in order of precedence: (1) the authority having jurisdiction and the permit set, (2) the engineer of record's structural/wind letter, (3) the roof manufacturer's written requirements, (4) ANDREW's assembly drawings, (5) the owner or carrier construction standard, (6) this page.

1. Pre-construction survey

- **Roof system:** membrane type (TPO, PVC, EPDM, modified bitumen, BUR or coated), age, condition and insulation. Note any soft or wet areas, and photograph everything before you start.
- **Roof warranty holder:** find out who issued it, whether it's still in force, and who the roofing contractor of record is. You need their requirements before you finalize the layout.
- **Route:** measure the true path from equipment to the building entry. Note drains, scuppers, crickets, expansion joints, curbs, HVAC service lanes, roof hatches, skylights and parapets.
- **Structure:** deck type and the framing direction under the route. The engineer needs this for the dead-load check.
- **Access and hoisting:** crane pad or hoist point, the landing zone over structure, and the street/right-of-way situation.

2. Roof-warranty coordination

The roof warranty is usually worth far more than the tray. Before mobilizing:

- Send the layout, the sleeper/pad materials and the hood-entry detail to the roof manufacturer or roofing contractor of record. **Get approval in writing.**
- Confirm the protection layer under each sleeper (walkway pad or slip sheet) is compatible with the membrane. **Rubber and PVC aren't compatible with every membrane.** PVC membranes in particular have chemical-compatibility limits, so get the exact pad approved.

- Any opening, curb or flashing, including the [MT-365G hood entry](#), is roofing work. Have the roofing contractor of record do it, or have them inspect and sign off on it.
- Book a roofer inspection for after the install and keep the sign-off for closeout.

3. Structural and wind review

- Give the engineer of record the dead load. It's the hardware weight per foot from the [estimator](#), plus the cable weight per foot from the cable spec sheets, plus ice or water if they apply. Bridge kits run about **9.6, 14.0 and 22.5 lb/ft** of hardware for 4, 8 and 12 runs (net weight ÷ 8 ft).
- **No part in the line has a published wind rating.** Ask ANDREW for one in writing. Without it, the engineer has to design ballast or attachment for uplift and sliding at the site's design wind speed. See [Texas wind](#).
- Check point loads at the sleepers over the insulation's compressive strength. A soft insulation board can crush under concentrated loads.

4. Permits and submittals

Pull permits as the AHJ requires (in San Antonio, see [permits](#)). Submittal package: the spec sheets with their revision dates, the assembly drawings, ANDREW's wind-rating response, the engineer's letter, the roof manufacturer's approval and the lift plan. The full list is on the [checklist](#).

5. Delivery, storage and lifting

- Inspect at delivery and **note any damage on the bill of lading before you sign**. Shipping mishandling is excluded from the warranty (§8(k)), so the claim goes to the carrier.
- Keep the packing slip. The ship date starts the one-year warranty clock.
- Store galvanized steel dry, off the ground and with air between pieces. Nested wet steel develops wet-storage stain ("white rust").
- Lift kits to the roof, never drag them. Land loads over structure, never mid-span, and spread them on plywood over the membrane.

Piece weights, heaviest first (net, per the spec sheets)

PART	DESCRIPTION	LB	KG	L × W × H
MT-365G	Rooftop Hood Entry Kit	229.942	104.3	49 × 34 × 32 in
MT-F1595	Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 12 runs, 12-gauge cover	180.338	81.8	96 × 35 × 7 in
RT-CB12D	Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 12 holes	162.48	73.7	96 × 36 × 11 in

PART	DESCRIPTION	LB	KG	L × W × H
RT-ST	Rooftop Cable Tray Step-Over	146.387	66.4	70.5 × 41.5 × 13.2 in
RT-CB8D	Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 8 holes	122.577	55.6	96 × 28 × 11 in
MT-F1543	Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 8 runs, 12-gauge cover	112.215	50.9	96 × 30 × 7 in
RT-CB4D	Rooftop Cover Kit for SnapStak Snap-in Hangers, 4 holes	85.98	39	96 × 20 × 11 in
MT-F1542-11	Rooftop Coaxial Cable Bridge Kit, 4 runs, 12-gauge cover	76.721	34.8	96 × 20 × 7 in
MT-F1704	Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 8 runs	39.022	17.7	40 × 24 × 20 in
MT-F1703	Extension Kit for Bridge Kit, 4 runs	29.983	13.6	40 × 12 × 20 in
MT-F1597	Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 12 runs	19.842	9	33 × 33 × 1 in
MT-F1637	Rubber Mat, 18 in × 48 in	16.314	7.4	48 × 18 × 1 in
MT-F1585	PVC Roof Sleeper, no holes, 8 ft	14.33	6.5	96 × 4 × 4 in
MT-F1574	Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 8 runs	9.48	4.3	22 × 22 × 1 in
CT-P4	Rubber Sleeper Pad, 4 in × 10 ft roll	5.732	2.6	120 × 4 × 1 in
MT-F1573-11	Adjustable Splice for Bridge Kit, 4 runs	3.748	1.7	12 × 12 × 1 in

6. Layout

- Snap the centerline. Keep the run straight and parallel to the structure where you can, and plan any turns from the assembly drawing. A 90° turn takes two 45° splices and a full diagonal section, which pushes the corner about 5 ft 8 in back from where the two legs would meet ([turns](#)).
- **Drainage first:** don't block or dam drains, scuppers, crickets or valleys, and keep sleepers from trapping ponding water.
- Keep clear of roof edges, hatches, skylights and equipment service clearances. Put a [step-over \(RT-ST\)](#) wherever people need to cross the run.
- Mark every sleeper position. Each 8 ft kit ships with three sleepers, and the assembly drawing gives their placement.

7. Protection layer and sleepers

- Clean the membrane under each sleeper position and lay the approved protection pad, then the sleeper. Sleepers must never sit directly on the membrane unless the roof manufacturer allows it in writing.
- Check that the sleepers are level and fully bearing, with no rocking. Shim only with approved material.
- Don't fasten anything through the membrane. These parts are designed as non-penetrating.

8. Set and splice the tray

- Set each 8 ft section on its sleepers and join sections with the matching [adjustable splice](#): MT-F1573-11 (4-run), MT-F1574 (8-run) or MT-F1597 (12-run). Count one per joint.
- Tighten all hardware to the torque on the assembly drawing and mark each bolt once it's torqued, so you can spot-check later.
- **Don't field-cut or drill** without ANDREW's written authorization (warranty §8(g)). If a cut is approved, deburr it and touch it up with a zinc-rich coating per ASTM A780.
- At turns, set the splice angle (0–45° each, two per 90°). At curbs and parapets, use the hinged [MT-F1703](#) / [MT-F1704](#) extension kits (0–45° vertical). Neither part comes in the bridge kit. See [turns & elevation changes](#).

9. Place the cables

- Don't put more cables in a kit than its run or hole count. Leave the growth spaces empty and record them.
- Keep every cable above its minimum bend radius (see the cable manufacturer's sheet), especially at entries and transitions.
- For SnapStak cover kits, install the snap-in hangers sized for the cable OD and follow the hanger spacing in the cable/hanger instructions.
- Label both ends of each run, and label the tray at intervals if the owner's standard requires it.

10. Covers and hold-downs

- Install every cover. The bridge kits ship with 12-gauge covers, and the SnapStak kits include hold-down clamps. Use every clamp and fastener the drawing calls for, because loose covers are the first thing a wind event takes.
- Make sure the covers shed water and don't channel it onto cable entries.

11. Building entry

- [MT-365G hood entry kit](#): 49 × 34 × 32 in and 230 lb. The roofing contractor of record makes the curb and opening and flashes them.
- If the roof assembly is fire-rated, firestop the penetration with a listed system.
- Make drip loops on the cables before they go into the hood.

12. Bonding and grounding

- The sleepers insulate the tray, so it floats until it's bonded. Jumper every splice and hinge (NEC 392.60(A) continuity, 10 AWG minimum), and bond each tray end to the roof ring ground, the lightning-protection conductor or the entry ground bar per the owner or carrier standard (AT&T ATT-TP-76416, Motorola R56, TIA-607).
- Ground the coax shields with ANDREW SureGround kits at the antenna end and at the entry ground bar, and at the top and bottom of vertical runs if the standard requires it.
- Use two-hole compression lugs or listed clamps, tinned copper, stainless hardware and antioxidant. No exothermic welds on the roof, and no drilling the tray without ANDREW's OK.
- The full solution, with BOM, tests and RFIs, is on the [grounding & bonding page](#).

13. Inspection and QA

- Walk the whole run: sleepers bearing, pads in place, torque marks present, covers and clamps tight, no membrane damage, drainage clear.
- Get the roofer's inspection and sign-off. Have the AHJ inspect if the permit calls for it.
- Photo-document every sleeper location and joint. Those photos are your evidence if the roof leaks later.

14. Closeout

- As-builts showing the route, sleeper locations, joints, entries and spare capacity.
- The warranty file: packing slips with ship dates, part numbers and quantities, the reseller invoice, and the [ownership-transfer notice to ANDREW within 15 days](#) if the material passes from the contractor to the owner.
- The roofer's sign-off letter, the engineer's letter and permit final.
- O&M notes: annual walk-down, check hold-downs after major wind or hail, and keep the walkway paths clear.

Making 90° turns and elevation changes

ANDREW makes no 90° corner or elbow for the rooftop bridge line. The adjustable splices make the turn: each one bends from 0 to 45°, so a 90° takes two of them with a straight section between. None of these parts come in the bridge kits. Order them separately.

The short answer

- **Horizontal 90°:** two [adjustable splices](#), each set to 45°, with one full 8 ft section between them as the diagonal leg. Use MT-F1573-11 for 4-run, MT-F1574 for 8-run and MT-F1597 for 12-run trays.
- **Up or down (curbs, parapets, roof steps):** the hinged [extension kits](#), which adjust vertically from 0 to 45°. Use MT-F1703 for 4-run and MT-F1704 for 8-run trays. **The line has no 12-run extension.**
- **In the kit:** the 8 ft bridge section, its hardware and three sleepers. That's all.
- **Not in the kit:** splices (not even for straight joints), extension kits, step-overs, hood entries and protection pads.

The distributor listing (Talley) states the 0–45° ranges. ANDREW's own spec sheets give only dimensions and don't describe the function. The two-splice method is the program's reading of those ranges, not an ANDREW detail. Confirm it against the assembly drawing ([RFI 11](#)).

What's in the box and what you order separately

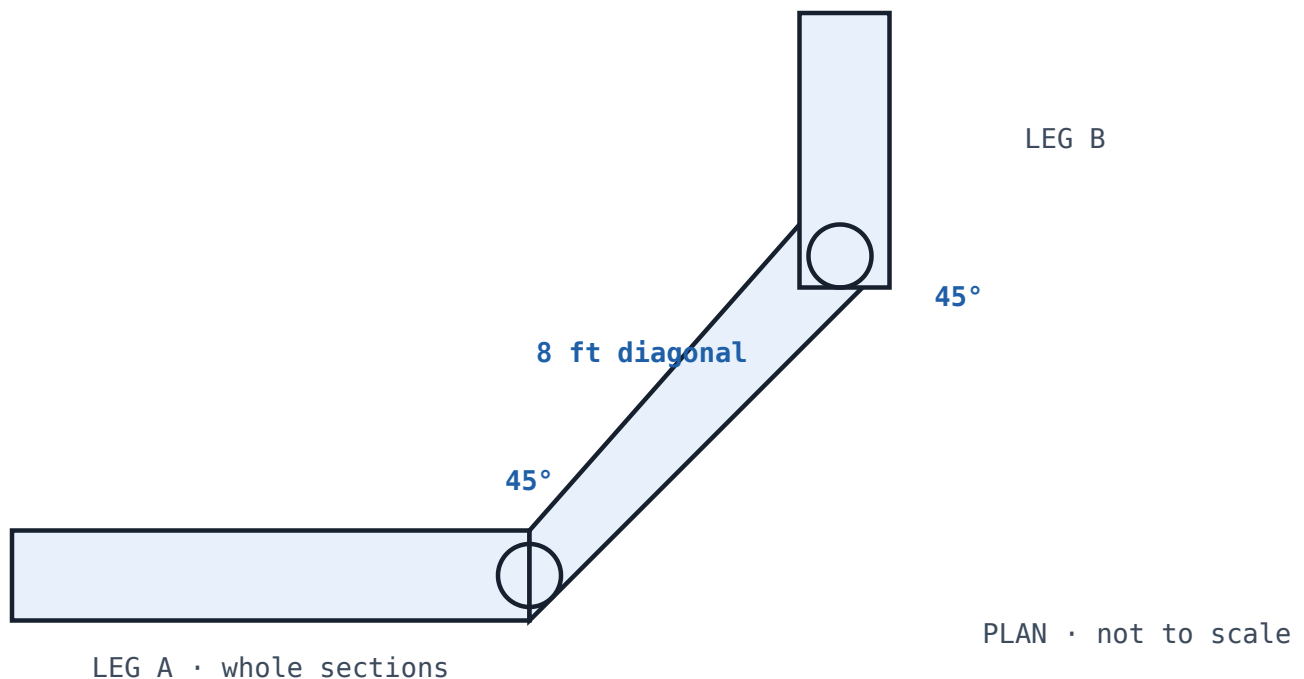
Per bridge kit (MT-F1542-11 / MT-F1543 / MT-F1595)

ITEM	IN THE KIT?	ORDER
8 ft (96 in) bridge section with cover	Yes	1 per kit
Assembly hardware	Yes	—
Sleepers	Yes, 3	Spares if the roof manufacturer wants closer spacing
Adjustable splice, straight joint	No	1 per joint between sections, to be safe. Some distributor BOMs describe kit components as "self splicing", so ask whether straight joints need one (RFI 11).

ITEM	IN THE KIT?	ORDER
Adjustable splice, turn	No	1 per 45° of turn (2 per 90°). A quote that lists only bridge kits can't make a turn.
Hinged extension kit (vertical change)	No	1 per change in elevation, 4- and 8-run only
Protection pad / mat under sleepers	No	CT-P4 or MT-F1637, 1 per sleeper if the roof requires it

Talley lists the splices as **special order and non-returnable**. Count them carefully the first time, because you can't send extras back.

Horizontal turns



A 90° from two 45° splices (circled) with one full section as the diagonal. With an uncut 8 ft diagonal, the corner sits about 5 ft 8 in ($8 \text{ ft} \times \sin 45^\circ$) back from the intersection of the two legs, in each direction. Lay the corner out on the roof before you lock the BOM.

- **Turn angle → splices at the turn:** one splice per 45° or less. A 30° or 45° jog takes 1, a 90° takes 2, and a 135° takes 3, each with a full section between splices.
- **Each straight leg ends at a joint,** so it has to be a whole number of 8 ft sections unless ANDREW authorizes a field cut in writing (warranty §8(g)). Round each leg up separately.
- **Tees and crosses:** no tee or cross part is listed for the rooftop bridge line. If the design branches, send the question to ANDREW before you draw it (RFI 11).

- **Don't substitute ladder-tray fittings.** CommScope / Cope 90° covers and fittings (the LDRLT-V90, VRI90/VRO90 and VTJ series) belong to a different ladder-tray system and aren't listed as compatible with the bridge kits.

Can two 45° splices go back to back?

Not as a designed assembly. Plan on a section between them. The outline drawing shows what the splice is: a flat 45° wedge plate, not a piece of tray. One section end bolts through fixed 7/16 in holes along one straight edge. The other section end bolts through curved slots, which is what lets it swing from 0 to 45°. The plate joins two *channel ends*, so:

- Stack two plates and the second plate's fixed edge has no channel to bolt to. The slots are laid out for a section's end, not for another plate.
- The full 90° would happen over one plate's footprint (about 33 in on the 12-run). The inside cables would bend far tighter than across two turns 8 ft apart, and the corner would have no channel or cover over it.
- The designed fix for a tight corner is a **shorter diagonal**, not a stacked plate. That means cutting a section, which needs ANDREW's written authorization (warranty §8(g)). Get it, along with the minimum diagonal length, the hole pattern to drill in the cut end and the touch-up method (zinc-rich coating to ASTM A780), and make sure at least one sleeper still bears under the short piece (RFI 11).
- If ANDREW approves a back-to-back detail in writing, follow their drawing. Until then, don't improvise an adapter plate. A fabricated part is a modification too.

Protecting the cable through a turn

Minimum bend radius, ANDREW HELIAX foam cables. Plan turns to the larger, repeated-bend figure.

CABLE	SINGLE BEND	REPEATED BENDS
1/2 in (LDF4-50A)	2 in	5 in
7/8 in (LDF5-50A)	—	10 in (older listing)
1-5/8 in (LDF7-50A, now AVA7-50)	8 in	20 in

Use the datasheet for the exact cable on your BOM. Other families (AVA, superflexible jumpers, hybrid fiber/power) have their own figures.

1. **Let the cable sweep, not kink.** Spread the 45° across the whole plate so the bend starts before the joint and finishes after it. Never bend a cable over the end of the channel or the edge of the plate.
2. **Put the biggest cables on the outside of the turn.** The inside position has the tightest radius, so give it to the smallest cable.

3. **Pad every edge the cable can touch.** Fit UV-rated edge guard or grommet strip on channel ends, plate edges and the curved slots. Sheared galvanized edges cut jackets when the roof heats and cools every day.
 4. **Support both sides of the turn.** Snap-in hangers in the kit holes as close to the joint as the hole pattern allows, at the cable maker's hanger spacing. No cable should hang unsupported across the gap.
 5. **Leave slack, don't pull tight.** Coax grows and shrinks with roof temperature (a dark membrane can pass 150 °F in a San Antonio summer). A cable pulled tight against the inside of a turn saws itself on the edge. Leave an easy, supported curve.
 6. **No tight zip ties on coax.** Use the hanger system. If ties are allowed at all, they must be UV-rated, snug and never crush the corrugation.
 7. **Cover the turn.** The splice plate has no lid, so the cables at a turn are exposed to UV, hail and boots. Ask ANDREW what covers a turn. Until then, keep turns out of walk paths, flag them, and use protection the roofing manufacturer accepts.
 8. **Keep connectors, ground kits and splices off the bend.** Land [ground kits](#) on straight runs.
 9. **Inspect turns first** after every hail or high-wind event. Look for jacket scuffs at the edges, crushed hangers and shifted sleepers.
-

Elevation changes

- Use a hinged extension kit ([MT-F1703](#) for 4-run, [MT-F1704](#) for 8-run). Each one hinges from 0 to 45° vertically to take the tray up or down a curb, parapet or roof step.
 - MT-F1703's function comes from the distributor listing (12 in W × 24 in L, 0–45° vertical, hinged). MT-F1704's is **inferred** from its sibling and the matching envelope, because no listing was available for it. Confirm before you order ([RFI 3](#)).
 - **The 12-run bridge (MT-F1595) has no extension kit.** Route a 12-run tray around level changes, split it into a 4-run and an 8-run tray at that point, or get ANDREW's solution in writing.
 - Check the cable's minimum bend radius at every hinge, and remember that a sloped section carries its dead load onto fewer sleepers.
 - Crossing a walkway is a different problem: the [RT-ST step-over](#) lets people climb over the tray. It doesn't carry the tray over an obstruction.
-

SnapStak cover kits

The [RT-CB4D](#) / [RT-CB8D](#) / [RT-CB12D](#) cover kits don't list any splice, turn or extension part. Their sheets don't say how sections are joined, turned or raised. Don't plan a cover-kit route with turns until ANDREW answers [RFI 6](#).

Adding turns to the estimate

1. Break the route into straight legs at every turn and every elevation change.
2. Run the [estimator](#) once per leg. It rounds each leg to whole sections and counts that leg's internal joints.
3. Add, for each **90° turn, 2 splices + 1 bridge kit** (the diagonal). For each **45° jog**, add **1 splice**.
4. For each **elevation change** on a 4- or 8-run tray, add **1 extension kit**, plus a splice for each joint the hinge creates, as the assembly drawing shows.
5. Add the weight of the extra kits to the dead load the engineer checks.

Example: an L-shaped 8-run route with legs of 40 ft and 24 ft. Leg A is 5 sections with 4 splices; leg B is 3 sections with 2 splices. The 90° adds 1 diagonal kit and 2 splices. The total is 9 × MT-F1543 and 8 × MT-F1574.

Where this comes from

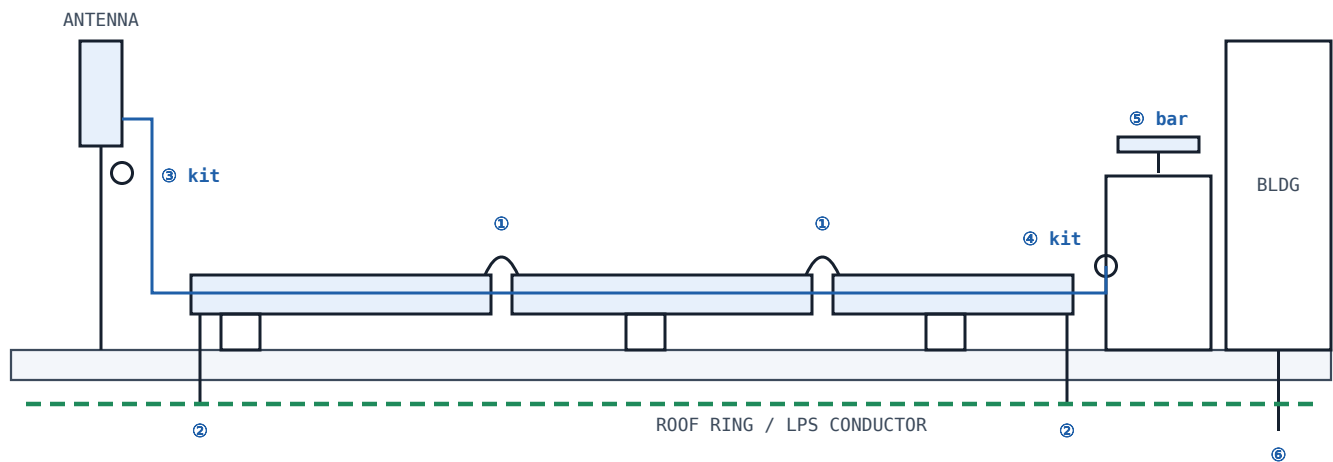
- Talley (ANDREW distributor), coax-support category and product listings: [MT-F1573-11](#) and [MT-F1574](#) ("Horizontal Adj Splice Plate, 0-45 Deg"), plus the [category list](#) for MT-F1597 and MT-F1703 ("0-45 Deg Vert Adj Hinged Coax Bridge Ext Kit"). Retrieved 2026-10-27.
- ANDREW spec sheets for the bridge kits (contents: section, hardware, 3 sleepers). See [Sources](#).

Grounding and bonding the rooftop tray

The tray sits on PVC and rubber sleepers, so it is electrically floating until someone bonds it. ANDREW publishes no grounding detail for this line, so the grounding design comes from the NEC, the site's lightning protection and the owner's or carrier's grounding standard. This page covers the full scope: what to bond, with what, in what order, how to test it, and what to ask before you buy.

The solution in eight lines

1. **Make the tray continuous:** a bonding jumper across every splice joint and every hinge.
2. **Bond the tray to ground at both ends,** at the roof ring ground, the lightning-protection conductor or the entry ground bar, using the owner standard's conductor (commonly #2 AWG tinned solid copper).
3. **Bond the step-over (RT-ST) and the hood entry (MT-365G),** plus any metal within the bonding distance of a lightning-protection conductor (7 ft in AT&T's practice).
4. **Ground every coax shield** with an ANDREW SureGround kit at the antenna end and at the entry ground bar, plus at the top and bottom of vertical drops if the standard requires it.
5. **Bond the entry ground bar to the building's grounding electrode system.** The electrical contractor makes this connection.
6. **Use rooftop-safe connections:** two-hole compression lugs, tinned copper, stainless hardware and antioxidant compound. No exothermic welds on a roof.
7. **Never drill or cut the tray** to land a lug without ANDREW's written OK. Use listed tray clamps or the approved bolt location.
8. **Test, photograph and record** every bond before the covers go on, then hand over an as-built grounding drawing.



① jumper across every splice (and every hinge) · ② bond each tray end to the roof ground conductor · ③ coax ground kit at the antenna end · ④ ground kit at the entry · ⑤ entry ground bar on the [hood entry](#) · ⑥ to the building grounding electrode system. This is a schematic, not to scale. The site grounding drawing governs.

Which rules govern

Follow the strictest one that applies

SOURCE	WHAT IT CONTROLS HERE
NEC (NFPA 70) , 2023 edition in San Antonio	392.60(A) : metal tray that carries only non-power cable must be electrically continuous , through approved connections or a bonding jumper no smaller than 10 AWG . That language dates from the 2017 edition. Check the adopted text. Article 250 covers bonding methods, and Articles 800/810/820 cover coax shields, antenna masts and the bond at the building entrance.
NFPA 780 / UL 96A	Lightning protection. Metal within the calculated bonding distance of a lightning-protection conductor gets bonded to it, using listed fittings. If the building has a certified system, have the lightning-protection contractor make those bonds so the certification holds.
Owner / carrier standard	Usually the strictest, and it sets conductor sizes, connector types, kit locations and acceptance tests. Examples: AT&T <i>ATT-TP-76416</i> , Motorola <i>R56</i> , ANSI/TIA-607. Get the one for this site in writing before you buy.
ANDREW SureGround bulletin 7598195	How to install the coax ground kits: stripping tool per size, 8 in (203 mm) minimum lead bend radius, and no installation in the presence of thunderstorms.
ANDREW Limited Warranty §8(g)	Drilling or cutting the tray for a lug is a modification. Get written authorization first (exclusions).

A site under the exclusive control of a communications utility can fall outside the NEC's scope (NEC 90.2). The building owner, the carrier's standard and the AHJ still apply. Never treat "not NEC" as "not grounded."

1. Make the tray electrically continuous

- **Default (recommended): jumper every joint.** Run a bonding jumper across each [splice](#), terminated with a two-hole lug on each side. Size it to the owner standard. It can't be smaller than 10 AWG, and #6 AWG is the common carrier minimum for unit bonds.
- **Alternative: rely on the bolted splice.** Only with written acceptance from the AHJ and the owner that the splice is an "approved connection", plus a measured continuity reading across each joint. ANDREW doesn't list its splices as bonding connections, so ask ([RFI 12](#)).
- **Always jumper across a hinge.** The hinged [extension kits](#) pivot, and a pivot isn't a reliable bond path. Use a flexible stranded jumper with slack for the full 0–45° travel.
- **Covers:** if a cover is clamped rather than bolted metal-to-metal, bond it as the owner standard requires.
- **Parallel trays** are each bonded on their own, and to each other at both ends.

2. Bond the tray to the site ground

- **Both ends of every tray** go to the site ground. AT&T's cell-site practice puts it plainly: tray sections "shall be connected to each other and then to the buried ground ring". On a roof, that means the roof ring ground, the lightning-protection conductor or continuous building steel, whichever the grounding drawing names.
- **Lightning-protection proximity:** anything metal within the bonding distance of a lightning-protection or antenna ground conductor gets bonded to it. AT&T uses a flat 7 ft with a minimum #6 AWG conductor, and NFPA 780 calculates the distance. A tray that crosses near an air-terminal conductor needs a bond at that point.
- **Bond the [step-over](#)** (it's steel people touch) and the [hood entry](#) (the entry ground bar mounts at it).
- **Never** use plumbing vents, HVAC curbs, gas piping or conduit as the ground path.

3. Ground the coax shields

ANDREW SureGround kits (bulletin 7598195 rev E)

CABLE	KIT PART NUMBERS	STRIP TOOL
1/2 in	SG12-06B2A · SG12-12B2U	GKT-L4SG
7/8 in	SG78-06B2A · SG78-12B2U	GKT-78SG
1-1/4 in	SG114-06B2A · SG114-12B2U	GKT-114SG
1-5/8 in	SG158-06B2A · SG158-12B2U	GKT-158SG

- **Where:** at least at the antenna end, where the cable leaves the antenna mount, and at the entry ground bar just before the cable enters the building. Add kits at the top and bottom of any vertical drop, and at any interval the owner standard requires on long horizontal runs.
- Distributor listings give a #6 AWG copper lead with a factory two-hole lug and butyl-plus-tape weatherproofing. Seal every kit per the bulletin.
- **Route each lead downward toward its ground bar**, short and straight, never looping up. Keep at least the 8 in (203 mm) minimum bend radius.
- Use one kit per cable per location. Each lead lands on its own hole on the ground bar, with no doubling under one lug.
- Surge arrestors and protectors, if specified, bond to the entry ground bar too.

4. Entry ground bar to building ground

- Mount a tinned-copper ground bar at the [hood entry](#). Bond it at its lowest point with a two-hole connector to the roof ring or down conductor, with antioxidant compound on the joint. That's AT&T's practice, using #2 AWG.
- The bar ultimately bonds to the building's grounding electrode system, through the intersystem bonding termination at the service (NEC 250.94). **That connection is electrical work.** Have the licensed electrical contractor make it unless the Texas communications exemption clearly covers your crew ([Texas licensing](#)).

5. Materials and connections

ITEM	USE	WHY
Conductor	Tinned solid copper. #2 AWG is common for bonds to the ring, with #6 AWG the minimum for unit bonds (AT&T). Use stranded only for flexible jumpers.	Tin keeps copper from attacking the zinc on the galvanized tray
Connectors	Two-hole compression lugs with a hydraulic crimp, or listed (UL 467) tray grounding clamps	Two holes won't rotate loose. Clamps avoid drilling the tray.
Hardware	Stainless bolts, flat washers and external-tooth lock washers	Corrosion, and a bite through the coating
Compound	Antioxidant on every mechanical joint	Keeps moisture out of the contact
Touch-up	Zinc-rich coating (ASTM A780) wherever the galvanizing is disturbed	Protects the coating, and the tray warranty
Not on a roof	Exothermic (Cadweld-type) welds	AT&T calls them a fire hazard on rooftops, and they burn off the galvanizing. Use compression instead.

- **Attaching to the tray:** use a listed clamp, or a lug under a bolt location ANDREW approves. A new hole is a modification under §8(g), so ask first ([RFI 12](#)). Prep the contact the way the connector instructions say, then touch up.
- **Dissimilar metals:** don't let water run off copper onto the galvanized tray, because copper-laden runoff eats zinc. Route copper below or beside the tray, not above it.

6. Routing on a non-penetrating roof

- **No fasteners through the membrane.** Carry ground conductors on non-penetrating supports the roofing manufacturer approves (the same approval as the tray, see [roof coordination](#)).
- **Few, gentle bends.** AT&T prefers a 12 in radius with 6 in minimum, and two 45° bends rather than one 90°. Never make a sharp bend or a bend back on itself.
- **Keep everything exposed** and accessible for inspection. Don't bury a mechanical joint under the tray or in a sleeper.
- Protect conductors at roof edges and parapets. Where they go down the building, sleeve them in PVC, not metal conduit, unless the conduit is bonded at both ends.

7. Grounding bill of materials

The [estimator](#) counts these items automatically for a straight run, using the conservative default:

ITEM	COUNT
Bonding jumpers across joints	1 per splice joint (sections – 1, per tray)
Hinge jumpers	1 per extension kit
Tray-to-ground bonds	2 per tray, plus 1 per lightning-protection crossing within the bonding distance
Step-over / hood entry bonds	1 each
Two-hole lugs	2 per conductor
Coax ground kits	At least 2 per installed cable, sized to the cable (more if the standard asks)
Entry ground bar	1 per entry, with enough holes for every kit plus spares
Conductor	Measure from the grounding drawing and add 10% for routing
Consumables	Antioxidant, stainless hardware, zinc-rich touch-up, kit tape

Example: six coax cables on an 8-run tray, 60 ft straight. That's 8 sections and 7 splices, so 7 jumpers, 2 end bonds, 18 lugs and 12 ground kits, plus the entry bar and the conductor.

8. Testing, inspection and closeout

- ☐ Every joint jumpered (or the bolted-splice acceptance is on file), and every hinge jumpered.
- ☐ Continuity measured end to end on each tray, and across each joint, with a low-resistance ohmmeter. Readings are recorded against the owner standard's acceptance value.
- ☐ Every lug torqued and torque-marked, antioxidant applied, and zinc touch-up done.
- ☐ Every coax kit sealed, its lead running downhill, and the bend radius 8 in or more.
- ☐ Entry ground bar bonded to building ground. Who made that connection is recorded.
- ☐ Lightning-protection bonds made by, or accepted by, the lightning-protection contractor. Certification updated if the building has one.
- ☐ Photos of every bond **before** the covers go on.
- ☐ As-built grounding drawing and test report in the closeout package.
- ☐ Owner told to re-inspect the bonds periodically and after any nearby strike. Hail and lightning damage isn't a tray warranty claim ([§8\(e\)](#)).

9. Texas and San Antonio

- San Antonio enforces the **2023 NEC** (with the 2024 ICC codes, effective May 1, 2025), so 392.60's continuity rule applies to any tray the code covers ([details](#)).
- South-central Texas gets frequent spring and fall thunderstorms. Schedule grounding work for dry, calm weather. ANDREW's bulletin forbids kit installation with thunderstorms present. Stop roof work when the site's lightning policy says so.
- Hot roofs (a dark membrane in a San Antonio summer can pass 150 °F) soften adhesive conductor supports and kit tape. Use products rated for the temperature.
- If the work needs an electrical permit, the bond to the building's electrode system is usually what gets inspected. Ask the inspector before you cover anything.

10. Questions to settle before ordering

- **To ANDREW** ([RFI 12](#)): Is the splice an approved bonding connection? Where may a bonding lug be attached without voiding the warranty? Is a jumper required across the extension-kit hinge?
- **To the owner or carrier:** Which grounding standard governs, and which revision? What are the conductor sizes and connector types, and where do the ground kits go? What's the acceptance test and its value? Who connects to the building ground?

- **To the lightning-protection contractor:** Does the tray route fall within the bonding distance? Who makes those bonds, and does that affect the certification?
-

Sources

- AT&T *ATT-TP-76416*, Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Network Facilities, Issue 3 (Oct 2010): §2.8.9 (rooftop facilities, the 7 ft / #6 AWG rule), §7.3.1.3 (cable tray to ground ring), §7.4.2.4–7.4.2.5 (#2 AWG tinned solid, two-hole connectors, no exothermic welds on rooftops, antioxidant), §7.5.3.6 (roof hatch-plates), §7.6.2.2 (bend radius), §7.6.7.2 (entry ground bar), §7.16.4 (ANDREW ribbon kits preferred), §7.17 (rooftop sites).
- ANDREW / CommScope, *SureGround Grounding Kits for Coaxial Cables*, Bulletin 7598195 rev E.
- NFPA 70 (NEC) 392.60(A), 250.94, Articles 800/810/820. NFPA 780 and UL 96A. Check the edition the AHJ has adopted. The 392.60(A) wording is quoted from secondary sources (2017 edition onward) and needs checking against the code book.
- ANDREW Limited Warranty (May 2025) §8(e) and §8(g). See [Warranty](#).

Warranty requirements

The tray hardware falls under ANDREW's **Limited Warranty (May 2025)**. Steel products are in **Category A: one year from the original shipment date**. The MT-365G hood entry's spec sheet also states "Warranty: One year". This page summarizes the warranty document and adds what a PM has to do to keep it valid. Quotations are from the warranty itself. Read the [full document](#) and your purchase terms, because your PO or supply agreement can change them.

1 yr

Hardware warranty, measured from the original shipment from ANDREW's facility

30 days

Deadline for written notice after you discover a defect, and the notice must arrive inside the warranty period

15 days

Deadline to notify ANDREW after you transfer ownership, e.g. contractor to owner

\$0

ANDREW's share of install/removal labor on a warranty claim

What is covered

- **Defects in materials or workmanship** "arising under proper and normal use" during the warranty period.
- **Good title** to the product, free of liens, as of delivery.
- Products bought **from ANDREW or its authorized resellers** only. Check your distributor with the [partner locator](#).
- ANDREW services (if it installs anything) carry a 30-day workmanship warranty.

Warranty periods that touch a rooftop tray job

From Exhibit A of the ANDREW Limited Warranty (May 2025). Periods run from the original shipment date.

WHAT	CATEGORY	PERIOD
Steel products: the rooftop cable supports on this site	A	1 year
Standard HELIAX RF cable, connectors and factory/certified assemblies	G	10 years
Weatherproofing kits (incl. SureGuard boots)	G (exception)	3 years
Single click-on hanger kits	G (exception)	1 year
Surge arrestors	G (exception)	2 years
Cable preparation tools (excl. blades)	G (exception)	1 year
ANDREW-performed services	—	30 days

The roof membrane warranty and your installer's workmanship warranty are separate from these and usually longer. See [below](#).

What voids it, or isn't covered

The warranty "is for Products installed and used in accordance with Seller's design, installation and operating parameters. Buyer's failure to ensure conformity with such parameters will **void all warranties**." The specific exclusions in §8, with what each means on a roof:

§8	EXCLUSION	ON A ROOFTOP TRAY JOB, THAT MEANS...
(a)	Improper installation or misapplication of parts	Install per the assembly drawing and keep the photos to prove it. Don't mix parts across run sizes.
(c)	Lack of proper inspection or maintenance	Hand the owner an O&M walk-down schedule and keep the inspection records.
(d)	Third-party components and consumables	Pads, hangers and fasteners you buy elsewhere carry their own makers' warranties, not ANDREW's.
(e)	Severe weather, acts of nature, lightning, floods, fire, unusual mechanical stress	Hail and wind damage are not warranty claims. That's insurance (builder's risk during construction, the owner's property policy after). This matters in Texas.
(f)	Use outside published ratings or specifications	Don't overfill runs or load covers. Since no wind rating is published, get one in writing so your design is "in accordance".
(g)	Any modification, alteration or repair not expressly authorized in writing	Field cutting, drilling or welding sections. Get written authorization first, or order the right lengths.
(h)	Accidental damage, misuse, abuse, neglect	Foot traffic on the tray, dropped loads, other trades. Use step-overs and protect finished runs.

§8	EXCLUSION	ON A ROOFTOP TRAY JOB, THAT MEANS...
(i)	Aesthetic oxidation/corrosion of galvanized or stainless parts in unusually corrosive marine or industrial atmospheres	Near the coast or next to industrial exhaust, discoloration isn't covered. ANDREW only guarantees the published material spec.
(k)	Mishandling during shipment	Note damage on the bill of lading at delivery and file with the carrier.

Also not covered: ordinary wear and tear; products not bought from ANDREW or an authorized reseller; and **any cost of installing or removing** a product, including tear-out to inspect or replace it.

Making a claim

1. **Written notice within 30 days of discovering the defect**, and it must be *received* inside the warranty period. Late notice waives the claim (§6). Describe the symptoms in reasonable detail.
2. ANDREW may **inspect in place** or send return instructions. An inspection doesn't mean ANDREW accepts the claim.
3. **Get a return authorization number first.** Products returned without one come back at your expense (§4).
4. The buyer **prepays the return freight** and carries the risk of loss until the product arrives at ANDREW's location.
5. The remedy is ANDREW's choice: **repair, replace, or credit the net book value.** Replacements may be refurbished, and they're covered only for whatever remained of the original period.
6. Repair labor isn't reimbursed unless ANDREW authorizes it in writing *before* the work starts.

Transferring to the owner

The warranty "is not transferable unless Buyer is expressly authorized by Seller in writing to resell the Product", and the buyer must **notify ANDREW within 15 days** of transferring ownership, in writing, giving the new owner's name and address. If you're a contractor who buys the material and turns the site over to an owner, put this notice on the closeout checklist. A transfer that violates this section invalidates the warranty.

Limits

- The written warranty is exclusive. Implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are disclaimed.
- Liability is capped at proven direct damages up to the **depreciated purchase price** of the product. Indirect, consequential and lost-revenue damages are excluded.
- Governed by **North Carolina** law. The UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) is excluded.

The bigger warranty: the roof

A tray installed without the roofing manufacturer's approval can void a roof warranty worth far more than the tray. Typical manufacturer requirements:

- Written notice and approval of any rooftop equipment, supports and penetrations.
- An approved protection or walkway pad under every support.
- Penetrations and curbs made or inspected by the manufacturer's authorized roofing contractor.
- An inspection after installation.

Get the actual requirements from the roof warranty holder for your building. Don't assume them.

PM warranty-protection checklist

- ☐ Confirmed the distributor is an authorized ANDREW reseller.
- ☐ Checked that the PO or supply agreement doesn't change the warranty terms. If it does, it governs.
- ☐ Filed the packing slips with ship dates. Warranty end date = ship date + 1 year.
- ☐ Delivery inspected and any damage noted on the bill of lading.
- ☐ Wind rating and any field-cut authorization received **in writing**.
- ☐ Install photos for every joint and sleeper.
- ☐ Roof manufacturer approval and post-install roofer sign-off on file.
- ☐ Ownership-transfer notice sent to ANDREW within 15 days of turnover.
- ☐ Owner given the warranty end dates, the 30-day notice rule and the RMA process.

The interactive version of this list, which saves as you tick, is on the [PM checklist](#).

Texas and San Antonio: what changes on a rooftop tray job

The tray parts are the same anywhere. What changes in Texas is the code edition, the design wind speed, the weather that voids warranties, the heat your crew works in, and who's allowed to do which part of the work. The items below were researched on 2026-10-27, and each one says how sure we are. Confirm the ones marked **verify** with the agency before you rely on them.

Codes in force: City of San Antonio

ITEM	STATUS	CONFIDENCE
Building codes	City Council adopted the 2024 ICC codes (IBC, IEBC, IFC, IFGC, IMC, IPC, IRC, ISPSC) with local amendments on January 30, 2025 , effective May 1, 2025 . The energy code was left out of that cycle.	City DSD page
Electrical code	2023 NEC (NFPA 70) is in the same adoption package.	City outreach page. Verify the local amendments.
Prior cycle	2021 ICC codes and 2020 NEC, effective February 1, 2023. Projects permitted before May 1, 2025 may still be under these.	City documents
Wind standard	The 2024 IBC references ASCE 7-22 for wind loads (Chapters 26-30).	Code reference

Source: [San Antonio DSD, Codes & Ordinances](#). Outside the city limits (unincorporated Bexar County or suburban cities such as Schertz, Converse or Live Oak), the AHJ and its code edition are different, so check first.

Permits: San Antonio Development Services (DSD)

- Rooftop supports add dead load and wind exposure to the building, so expect DSD to treat new rooftop tray, equipment supports and any roof penetration as **commercial building (alteration) work** needing a permit, possibly with structural review. **Verify** the scope with DSD before you bid the schedule.
- The hood entry ([MT-365G](#)) is a roof penetration. Make sure the curb, flashing and any firestopping are in the permit drawings.

- If the tray serves a **new wireless facility**, zoning review under San Antonio's Unified Development Code may apply on top of the building permit. **Verify** with DSD zoning.
- If the **crane or hoist sits in the street or sidewalk**, you also need a right-of-way or street-use permit from the City (Public Works).

Historic districts and landmarks

San Antonio has many locally designated historic districts and landmarks, concentrated downtown and in the older neighborhoods. Exterior changes there go to the **Office of Historic Preservation** and, for larger items, the **Historic and Design Review Commission (HDRC)** for a **Certificate of Appropriateness**. The HDRC does review rooftop additions. A tray, step-over or hood entry visible from the street may need review, screening or a lower profile. Check the property's designation before you design the route. sa.gov/OHP

Design wind speed and uplift

- Get the site's basic wind speed from the **ASCE Hazard Tool** (asce7hazardtool.online) using the exact coordinates and the building's **risk category**. Most commercial buildings are Category II, while hospitals, emergency facilities and some telecom are III or IV with higher speeds.
- For planning only: third-party references put Bexar County at roughly **105-115 mph** (ASCE 7-22, Risk Category II, 3-second gust). Those sources aren't official and don't agree with each other. **Don't design from that range.** Use the Hazard Tool value from your engineer.
- Rooftop components are designed for higher pressures at roof **corners and edges** than in the field of the roof. Keep the tray route out of corner and edge zones where you can, and tell the engineer exactly where it runs.
- Because **no ANDREW part has a published wind rating**, ask ANDREW for one in writing. The engineer then confirms that self-weight is enough, or specifies ballast or attachment for uplift and sliding.
- **Not a TDI windstorm area.** The Texas Department of Insurance windstorm inspection program covers the designated coastal counties. Bexar County isn't one of them, so no TDI windstorm certificate is needed. Confirm this if the job is near the coast.

Lightning and grounding

- Spring and fall thunderstorms are routine in south-central Texas, and a rooftop tray is exposed metal that sits on insulating sleepers. Bond it as a complete system: jumpers at every joint, both ends to the roof ground, and coax kits at the antenna end and at the entry. See [grounding & bonding](#).
- San Antonio enforces the 2023 NEC, including the 392.60(A) tray-continuity rule. The bond to the building's grounding electrode system is electrical work.

Hail

- Central and South Texas get frequent, damaging hail. San Antonio's April 2016 hailstorm was among the costliest in Texas history.
- **Hail damage isn't a warranty claim.** ANDREW's warranty excludes severe weather and acts of nature (§8(e)). Make sure builder's-risk coverage is in place during construction and that the owner knows to add the tray to their property schedule at turnover.
- Inspect covers, hold-downs and the membrane under the sleepers after every hail or high-wind event. A dented cover can hold water, and a shifted sleeper can cut the membrane.

Heat: crew safety and materials

- Roof surfaces in a San Antonio summer get far hotter than the air. Dark membranes and bare steel can burn skin. Schedule lifts and heavy handling for the early morning and give the crew gloves for handling sun-heated galvanized parts.
- **OSHA:** Texas has no OSHA-approved state plan for private employers, so **federal OSHA** applies. There's no final federal heat standard, but OSHA enforces heat hazards through the General Duty Clause and its heat National Emphasis Program. Run a written heat-illness program covering water, rest, shade and acclimatization.
- **Local water-break rules:** Texas HB 2127 (2023) preempts city ordinances such as the Austin and Dallas construction water-break rules. A state district court ruled it unconstitutional in August 2023 and the State appealed. **Verify** the current status, and run your program regardless.
- **Materials:** rubber and PVC pads spend years in UV and heat. Check the roof manufacturer's approval covers long-term exposure and plan to replace pads during the roof's service life.

Fall protection (OSHA)

- Construction work (29 CFR 1926 Subpart M): workers on a roof with unprotected sides or edges **6 ft or more** above a lower level need guardrails, a personal fall arrest system or a safety net (1926.501(b)(1)). Skylights and roof openings need covers or guarding (1926.501(b)(4)).
- Warning-line systems and safety monitors are allowed for **roofing work** on low-slope roofs (1926.501(b)(10)). Installing a cable tray isn't roofing work, so don't assume they're enough. Have your safety lead decide.
- After turnover, routine inspection and maintenance on the roof fall under general industry rules (29 CFR 1910.28).

Who can do the work (Texas licensing)

- **Low-voltage and communications cabling:** the Texas Electrical Safety and Licensing Act exempts communications circuits, optical fiber and Class 2/3 power-limited circuits from electrician licensing (Tex. Occ. Code §1305.003). TDLR notes a **municipality may still regulate it** (§1305.201). **Verify** that San Antonio doesn't.
- **Power circuits** (e.g. AC or DC power feeding rooftop radios beyond the power-limited classes) need a **TDLR-licensed electrician** and the City electrical permit.
- **Roofing:** Texas has no state roofing license. What protects the roof warranty is that the **manufacturer-authorized roofing contractor of record** makes or inspects the penetrations.

Cranes near airports

San Antonio has San Antonio International (SAT), Stinson Municipal and the Joint Base San Antonio airfields (Kelly Field, Randolph). Under 14 CFR Part 77, a crane that exceeds the FAA's notice criteria near an airport needs an **FAA Form 7460-1** filed in advance. Use the FAA's "Notice Criteria Tool" on the OE/AAA website when you plan the lift, and allow time: FAA determinations can take weeks.

Scheduling for South Texas weather

- **Spring (Mar-Jun):** the peak season for severe storms, hail and flash flooding. Keep tarps and tie-downs for staged material, and don't leave covers unsecured overnight.
- **Summer (Jun-Sep):** extreme heat. Use early starts and shorter roof shifts.
- **Hurricane remnants (Aug-Oct):** inland bands bring heavy rain and wind. Secure the roof before each weekend.

San Antonio quick sheet

AHJ (city limits)	City of San Antonio Development Services Department (DSD)
Building code	2024 IBC/IEBC with local amendments (effective May 1, 2025)
Electrical code	2023 NEC with local amendments
Wind	ASCE 7-22 via the ASCE Hazard Tool, using the site coordinates and risk category
TDI windstorm certification	Not required in Bexar County (not a designated coastal county)
Historic review	Office of Historic Preservation / HDRC Certificate of Appropriateness if the property is in a district or is a landmark

OSHA	Federal OSHA (no state plan for private employers)
Low-voltage license	State-exempt under §1305.003. Verify the city rules.
Airspace	FAA Form 7460-1 for cranes that meet the Part 77 notice criteria

PM checklist: rooftop cable tray

Tick items as you go. Your ticks are saved in this browser only. The page prints cleanly for the job file.

Pre-bid and scope

- ☐ AHJ identified (city vs county vs suburb), with the code edition and permit types confirmed. See [Texas / San Antonio](#).
- ☐ Roof system, age and **roof warranty holder** identified, and the roofing contractor of record's contact obtained.
- ☐ Historic district or landmark status checked.
- ☐ Route walked and measured, with drains, crossings, hatches and edges marked.
- ☐ Cable count and growth allowance agreed with the owner, and the kit size chosen ([estimator](#)).
- ☐ Hoisting method chosen. Crane vs hoist, ROW permit and FAA 7460-1 need assessed.
- ☐ Roofer scope priced in: curb and flashing for the hood entry, plus the post-install inspection.
- ☐ Engineer of record engaged for the dead-load and wind/uplift letter.

RFIs to send **ANDREW** (or your distributor) before ordering

The public spec sheets leave these open. You can copy the block as is:

RFI: ANDREW rooftop cable supports

1. Wind rating: All spec sheets say "contact your local ANDREW representative". Please provide the rated wind speed / uplift and sliding resistance for [MT-F1542-11 / MT-F1543 / MT-F1595 / RT-CB4D / RT-CB8D / RT-CB12D / RT-ST] as installed with the included sleepers, and any ballast requirement.
2. Assembly drawings: Please send current assembly drawings with hardware torque values and sleeper placement for each part ordered.
3. MT-F1703 / MT-F1704: Distributor lists MT-F1703 as a 0-45 deg vertical hinged extension, 12 in W x 24 in L; the sheets list 40 x 12 x 20 in and 40 x 24 x 20 in. Please confirm MT-F1704 is the 8-run equivalent, the hinge length, and how a 12-run (MT-F1595) bridge changes elevation.
4. CT-P4: Title says 1/4 in thick; dimension table says 1 in. Which is correct?
5. MT-F1637: Title says 1/2 in thick; dimension table says 1 in. Which is correct?
6. RT-CB4D/8D/12D: Which sleeper is included (type/material)? How are cover-kit sections joined (no splice part is listed)?
7. Pipe OD: MT-F1542-11 lists 2.4 in. What is it for MT-F1543 and MT-F1595?
8. RT-ST: Rated live load / foot traffic?
9. MT-365G: Lead time (non-standard product), curb dimensions and flashing detail.
10. Field cuts: Are field cuts to length permitted? If so, please authorize in writing per Limited Warranty section 8(g) and state the touch-up method.
11. Turns: Please confirm a 90-degree horizontal turn is two adjustable splices (MT-F1573-11 / MT-F1574 / MT-F1597) at 45 deg each with one full section between them, the minimum diagonal length, and whether any tee or cross part exists for the bridge line. Do sections self-splice at straight joints, or does every joint need an adjustable splice? May two splices be joined back to back without a section between? If not, what is the minimum diagonal length, and will you authorize cutting a section to it? What part covers the cables at a turn?
12. Grounding: Is the bolted splice an approved bonding connection (NEC 392.60(A))? Where may a bonding lug or listed clamp be attached without voiding the warranty (section 8(g))? Is a jumper required across the MT-F1703 / MT-F1704 hinge?

Submittals

- ☐ Spec sheet for every part, **with its revision date** ([current list](#)).
- ☐ ANDREW assembly drawings.
- ☐ ANDREW written wind rating, or the engineer's ballast/attachment design.
- ☐ Engineer of record letter covering dead load, point loads on insulation and wind.
- ☐ Roof manufacturer's written approval of the layout, pad material and penetration.

- ☐ Route drawing showing sleeper locations, step-overs, entry, and the drainage paths kept clear.
- ☐ Grounding/bonding detail per the owner or carrier standard, naming the standard and revision ([what it must cover](#)).
- ☐ Firestop system data, if the roof assembly is rated.
- ☐ Lift plan, plus heat-illness and fall-protection plans.

Procurement

- ☐ Ordered through an **authorized ANDREW reseller**, or the warranty doesn't apply.
- ☐ Lead times confirmed, especially [MT-365G](#) (non-standard product).
- ☐ Splices counted at one per joint per tray. Sleepers come three per kit, and extra pads are ordered for any approved protection layer.
- ☐ SnapStak hangers ordered separately for the cable OD, if you're using cover kits.
- ☐ Delivery timed close to install, since the warranty clock starts at shipment.
- ☐ PO terms checked for any warranty changes.

Before mobilization

- ☐ Permit issued and posted.
- ☐ Pre-construction roof photos taken.
- ☐ Delivery inspected and any damage noted on the BOL. Packing slips filed.
- ☐ Storage is dry, off the ground and ventilated.
- ☐ Weather window checked (hail, storms, heat).
- ☐ Fall protection in place, and roof openings covered.

Install QA

- ☐ An approved pad is under every sleeper, and no sleeper is directly on the membrane.
- ☐ Sleepers are level and fully bearing, and drainage is unobstructed.
- ☐ Splices are installed at every joint, with all bolts torqued and marked.
- ☐ No unauthorized field cuts or drilling.
- ☐ Cable counts are within the run or hole counts, bend radii are respected, and runs are labeled.
- ☐ All covers and hold-down clamps are installed.
- ☐ Step-overs are at every crossing.
- ☐ The hood entry curb and flashing were done by the roofer of record, and firestopped if rated.
- ☐ Bonding and grounding are complete, tested, photographed before the covers go on, and recorded ([grounding QA](#)).
- ☐ Every joint and sleeper is photographed.

Closeout

- ☐ Roofer post-install inspection letter received.
- ☐ AHJ final inspection passed.
- ☐ As-builts delivered: route, sleepers, joints, entry and spare capacity.
- ☐ Warranty file delivered: ship dates, end dates, reseller invoice, the 30-day notice rule and the RMA process.
- ☐ **Ownership-transfer notice sent to ANDREW within 15 days** of turnover ([why](#)).
- ☐ O&M walk-down schedule given to the owner, including inspection after hail and wind.
- ☐ Tray added to the owner's property insurance schedule (hail and wind aren't warranty claims).

Run estimator

Turn a cable count and a straight run length into kit sections, splices, sleepers, hardware weight and the grounding count. This is an estimating aid only. Quote from your distributor and confirm against the assembly drawings.

The interactive calculator is online at rooftoptray.hankelsner.tech/estimator/. The rules and the precomputed table are below.

How it counts

- **Runs to carry** = cables $\times$ (1 + growth %), rounded up. Above 12, the run splits into parallel trays of the same size.
- **Kit** = the smallest kit (4, 8 or 12 runs) that carries the runs per tray.
- **Sections** = run length $\div$ 8 ft, **rounded up**. It never assumes a field cut, because cuts need ANDREW's written authorization (warranty §8(g)).
- **Splices** = sections – 1 per tray (bridge kits only. No splice part is listed for cover kits).
- **Sleepers** = 3 per kit, which come in the box. Protection pads under them are extra.
- **Weight** = kit net weight $\times$ sections + splice net weight $\times$ splices. That's hardware only, so add the cable weight from the cable spec for the engineer.
- **Grounding** = one bonding jumper across every joint, two tray-to-ground bonds per tray (one at each end), two lugs per conductor, and at least two coax ground kits per installed cable (antenna end and building entry). That's the conservative default from the [grounding page](#). Your carrier's standard can add more.
- Turns: run each straight leg separately, then add 2 splices and 1 bridge kit per 90° turn ([how](#)).
- Doesn't count: elevation changes, step-overs, the hood entry, hangers, pads, grounding conductor length, the entry ground bar, or hinge jumpers at extension kits. Add those from the [product list](#).

Precomputed: bridge kits

Bridge-kit sections + splices, with total hardware weight, for one straight run (no growth allowance)

KIT	24 FT	48 FT	80 FT	120 FT	200 FT
4 runs • MT-F1542-11	3 + 2 238 lb	6 + 5 479 lb	10 + 9 801 lb	15 + 14 1,203 lb	25 + 24 2,008 lb

KIT	24 FT	48 FT	80 FT	120 FT	200 FT
8 runs · MT-F1543	3 + 2 356 lb	6 + 5 721 lb	10 + 9 1,208 lb	15 + 14 1,816 lb	25 + 24 3,033 lb
12 runs · MT-F1595	3 + 2 581 lb	6 + 5 1,181 lb	10 + 9 1,982 lb	15 + 14 2,983 lb	25 + 24 4,985 lb

Read each cell as "sections + splices", with the total hardware weight below.

Sources and data conflicts

Every number on this site comes from ANDREW's public documents, retrieved 2026-10-27. Re-pull the sheets before you submit, since they're revised without notice. The newest, MT-F1595, was revised 2026-10-19.

Spec sheets

Manufacturer spec sheets and their revision dates			
PART	SHEET REVISED	SPEC SHEET	MANUFACTURER PAGE
MT-F1542-11	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1543	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1595	2026-10-19	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1703	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1704	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1573-11	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1574	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1597	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
RT-CB4D	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
RT-CB8D	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
RT-CB12D	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
RT-ST	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-365G	2025-09-18	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1585	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
CT-P4	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page
MT-F1637	2025-03-12	Spec sheet (PDF)	Product page

Other manufacturer documents

- [ROOF-CABLE-SUPPORTS product family page](#) and [base product sheet](#) (material: hot-dip galvanized steel).
- [ANDREW Limited Warranty \(May 2025\)](#), the basis of the [warranty page](#).
- [ANDREW Terms and Conditions of Sale](#).
- [ANDREW terms page](#) and [product compliance \(RoHS/REACH\)](#).
- [Authorized partner locator](#). Buy from one of these resellers to keep the warranty.
- Wind specifications: the sheets refer you to "your local ANDREW representative". Older CommScope listings gave a steel-products contact (steelproducts@commscope.com, 1-800-255-1479 in North America, 1-779-435-6500 internationally). ANDREW is now an Amphenol company, so that contact may have changed. Start with the partner locator.

Details only on the older (2015) CommScope sheets

These details come from the 2015 CommScope editions of the bridge-kit sheets. The current ANDREW sheets dropped them. Treat them as likely but unconfirmed.

- Cable hole size: 3/4 in (19.1 mm).
- Included sleepers by part number: MT-F1598 (4-run, PVC, 22 in L × 4 in square), MT-F1599 (8-run, PVC, 32 in L × 4 in square) and MT-F1600 (12-run, 4 in square PVC with snap-in hanger holes).
- **The 2015 outline drawings are swapped:** the MT-F1597 PDF shows the 96 in bridge section, and the MT-F1542-11 PDF shows the 45° wedge splice plate (11-39/64, 21-1/2 or 33 in; 7/16 in holes; curved slots). Read the drawing, not the filename.
- Pipe OD: 2 3/8 in in 2015, versus 2.4 in on the current MT-F1542-11 sheet. These are the same pipe, rounded differently.

Distributor listings

ANDREW's sheets describe sizes, not functions. [Talley's coax-support listings](#) give the function: the splices are "Horizontal Adj Splice Plate, 0-45 Deg" (special order, non-returnable), and MT-F1703 is a "0-45 Deg Vert Adj Hinged Coax Bridge Ext Kit". This is the basis for the [turns page](#). Retrieved 2026-10-27.

Grounding sources

- AT&T *ATT-TP-76416*, Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Network Facilities, Issue 3 (Oct 2010). Rooftop facilities §2.8.9, cell-site tray §7.3.1.3, connections §7.4.2.4–5, rooftop sites §7.17.
- ANDREW / CommScope *SureGround Grounding Kits for Coaxial Cables*, Bulletin 7598195 rev E.

- NFPA 70 (NEC) 392.60(A), 250.94, Articles 800/810/820. NFPA 780 and UL 96A. Check against the edition the AHJ has adopted.

How these combine into one design is on the [grounding page](#).

Where the sheets disagree with themselves

These are the places where a sheet contradicts itself or its siblings. Each one is an RFI (see the [ready-to-send list](#)).

- **MT-F1542-11**: Only bridge kit whose sheet lists a pipe outer diameter (2.4 in). The other two sizes don't publish one, so ask before you assume they're the same.
- **MT-F1595**: Sheet revised 2026-10-19, the newest in the line. Re-pull it before you submit.
- **MT-F1595**: No extension kit (vertical hinge) is listed for the 12-run size. Ask ANDREW how a 12-run bridge goes over a curb or parapet before you route one across a level change.
- **MT-F1703**: Function, per the distributor listing (Talley): a vertically adjustable hinged extension, 0–45°, described as 12 in W × 24 in L. ANDREW's own sheet doesn't state the function and lists 40 in L × 20 in H, probably the packed or swung envelope. Confirm the hinge length against the assembly drawing.
- **MT-F1704**: Function inferred, not confirmed: the 4-run sibling MT-F1703 is listed as a 0–45° vertical hinged extension, and this 8-run part has the same 40 × 20 in envelope. No distributor listing for MT-F1704 was available on 2026-10-27, so confirm with ANDREW before you order.
- **RT-CB4D**: A 2015 distributor sheet for this family listed a PVC roof sleeper (MT-F1599) as the included sleeper. The current sheet only says 'Sleepers (3)', so confirm the sleeper type and that it's compatible with your roof membrane.
- **RT-CB8D**: A 2015 distributor sheet listed a PVC roof sleeper (MT-F1599) as included. The current sheet only says 'Sleepers (3)'.
- **RT-ST**: No live-load (foot traffic) rating is published. Get one in writing if the step-over is part of a required egress or service path.
- **MT-365G**: ANDREW lists this as a non-standard product, so expect a longer lead time and quote-only ordering. Ask for the lead time before you set the schedule.
- **MT-365G**: Mounting is listed as 'Roofs', not 'Non-penetrating'. A roof entry means an opening and a curb that the roofing contractor of record has to make and flash, or the roof warranty is at risk.
- **MT-365G**: At 230 lb it's the heaviest single piece in the line. Plan the lift.
- **CT-P4**: Thickness conflict: the title says 4 in × 1/4 in × 10 ft, but the dimension table says 1 in high. Confirm before you calculate sleeper heights or drainage clearance.
- **MT-F1637**: Thickness conflict: the title says 1/2 in × 18 in × 48 in, but the dimension table says 1 in high.

- **ROOF-CABLE-SUPPORTS base sheet:** it describes the rooftop family as products "for Wall Mounted applications" and lists Z-brackets. That looks like copied text, and it doesn't affect the rooftop parts.
- **All parts:** the wind rating reads "For Specifications, please contact your local ANDREW representative". No part has a published rating.

Texas and San Antonio sources

- [San Antonio DSD, Codes & Ordinances](#) (2024 ICC adoption, effective May 1, 2025).
- [TDLR, exemptions to electrician licensing](#), and [Tex. Occ. Code §1305.003](#).
- [29 CFR 1926.501](#) (fall protection) and [OSHA heat exposure](#).
- [KSAT on HB 2127](#) and [Safety+Health on the 2023 ruling](#).
- [HDRC agenda showing rooftop additions under review](#).
- [FAA OE/AAA \(Form 7460-1, notice criteria tool\)](#) and the [ASCE Hazard Tool](#).

About this reference

An independent PM aid. It isn't affiliated with or endorsed by ANDREW, Amphenol or CommScope, and it isn't engineering advice. The manufacturer's current documents, the engineer of record, the roof manufacturer and the authority having jurisdiction govern every decision. Spot an error? The data lives in one file and every page regenerates from it.