

SEPARATIONS FOR BLOCK AND HOUSE
CABLES IN OR ON BUILDINGS

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers minimum separations between telephone cables and power wires, foreign signal wires, conduits, drain spouts, etc.

2. SEPARATIONS

2.01 Telephone cables shall not cross open supply conductors carrying more than 300 volts.

2.02 Block or house cables shall not be placed in any raceway or enclosure

containing power conductors. Excepted from this requirement are outlet boxes or enclosures equipped with a partition and covers which permit separate access to each system.

2.03 Cabinets, Closets, Boxes, and "Blisters" constructed as a part of a building and containing no exposed electrical live parts are suitable for cable terminating points. In these cases, effort should be made to have a partition installed to insure adequate space for telephone facilities.

2.04 Metallic sheath of an entrance cable on the street side of an insulating joint which is located inside of a building shall be insulated from contact with metallic objects, such as structural steel, grounded metal pipes, conduits, and other metallic outer-sheathed cable.

2.05 The minimum separations required in or on buildings for block and house cables are shown in Table 1. The table also specifies the type of protection to be placed at crossings where the minimum separation cannot be obtained. See Part 3 for the various methods of passing obstacles.

TABLE 1

MINIMUM SEPARATIONS FOR CABLES ON THE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE OF BUILDINGS Applies to Crossings and Parallel Runs (Unless Otherwise Noted)				
Type of Plant Involved (Including Associated Fixed Equipment and Wiring)	Cables on Outside Walls of Buildings		Cables on Inside Walls of Buildings	
	Minimum Separation	*Protection Required if Separation Cannot Be Obtained	Minimum Separation	*Protection Required if Separation Cannot Be Obtained
1. Open Power Wiring (Not Over 300 Volts)	4 In.	Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard	2 In.	Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard
2. Conduit for Power and Other Wiring, Armored, Lead or Nonmetallic Sheath Cable or Foreign Cables and Power Ground Wires (Excluding Radio and Lightning Ground Wires).	2 In.	2 Rub., 2 Fr. or Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard	1/2 In.	1 Rub., 1 Fr. or B Cable Guard
3. Other Open Signal Wires	2 In.	2 Rub., 2 Fr. or Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard	** 1/2 In.	1 Rub., 1 Fr. or B Cable Guard
4. Rain Spouts and metal Gutters	2 In.	2 Rub., 2 Fr. or Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard	--	--
5. Metal Gratings, Sharp Corners, Fire Shutters, Etc.	Taped	2 Fr. or B Cable Guard	Taped	2 Fr. or B Cable Guard
6. Water, Gas, Oil, and Sewer Pipes	2 In.	2 Rub., 2 Fr. or B Cable Guard	1/2 In.	1 Rub., 1 Fr. or B Cable Guard
7. Steam Pipes (Bare) and Heating Ducts	2 In.	Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard	1/2 In.	Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard
8. Radio Antenna, Lead-In and Ground Wire	4 In.	Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard	4 In.	Porc. Tube or B Cable Guard
9. Neon Signs	6 In.	Cable With Sheath Grounded	6 In.	Cable With Sheath Grounded
10. Lightning Wires, Rods, and Associated Buried Connections	TELEPHONE CABLE SHALL NOT BE PLACED NEARER THAN 6 FT.			

Abbreviations

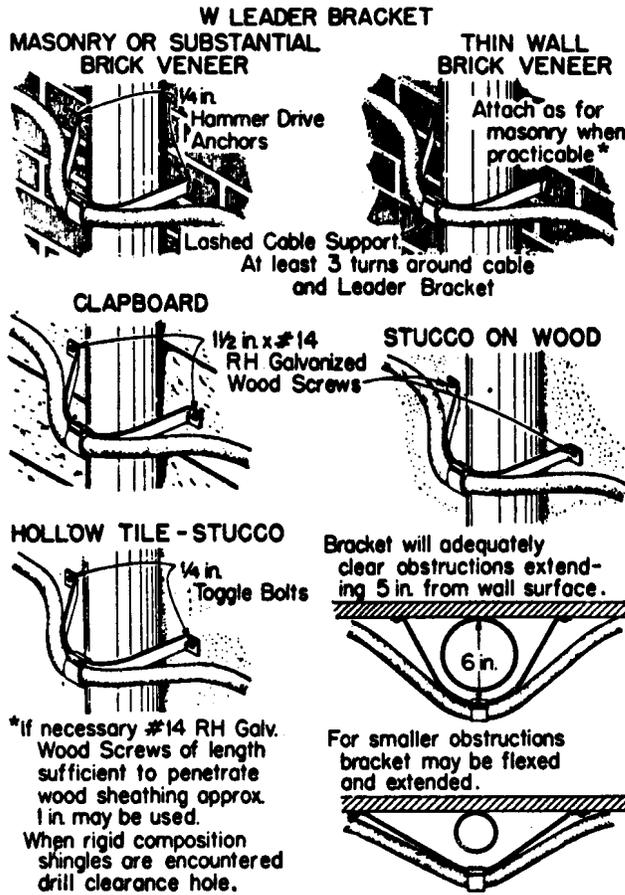
Porc. Tube = Porcelain Tube
 Par. = Paralleling or in Proximity
 Xing = Crossing
 2 Fr = 2 Layers of Friction Tape
 2 Rub. = 2 Layers of Rubber Tape

* Applies only to crossings. For parallel runs the indicated separations must be obtained.

** Permissible to run in common raceways if the signal wires are confined to the building or are equipped with approved protection at the building entrance. Avoid use of common raceways if possible.

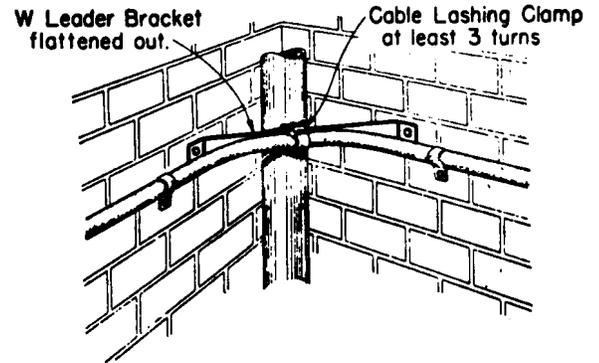
3. CROSSING PIPES, RAIN SPOUTS, ETC.

3.01 Where practicable, cross pipes, rain spouts, etc., by carrying the cable in front of the obstruction and supporting it by means of a leader bracket as shown in the following illustration:



3.02 Where the cable cannot be placed in front of an obstruction, it may be placed between the obstruction and the wall. In such cases, it may be necessary to insert the cable in the wall.

3.03 Where a conduit, rain spout or similar obstruction is located in an inside corner place the cable in front of the obstruction and support it with a leader bracket as shown in the following illustration.



4. CROSSING METAL SHEATH POWER CABLES OR POWER WIRES IN CONDUIT

4.01 Metal sheath power cables or power wires in conduit shall be bypassed by carrying the telephone cable in front of the power wires or power conduit as shown in the following illustration. If necessary, the telephone cable may be placed between the power wires or conduit and the wall. In some cases it may be necessary to insert the cable in the wall.

