

## CABLE VENTS

### DESCRIPTION AND INSTALLATION

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#### 1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the description and installation of cable vents which are designed for use on **nonpressurized aerial lead sheath cables**. The superseded cable vents are also covered in this section.

1.02 When this section is reissued, the reason for reissue will be listed in this paragraph.

1.03 This section includes information formerly contained in Section 627-385-201.

\*\*Reprinted to comply with modified final judgment.

1.04 Negative pressures inside nonpressurized cables are developed by sudden changes in temperature and/or barometric pressure. This negative pressure may allow moisture to enter the cable core at sheath breaks. Negative pressure inside cables can be eliminated by the installation of cable vents, which equalizes the internal cable pressure with the atmospheric pressure.

1.05 The cable venting maintenance method is beneficial in reducing the total number of service-affecting sheath break troubles.

1.06 Cable venting is recommended for aerial lead cables having less than 200 pairs when no effective pressure system is available. Larger size cables should be vented only when isolated from pressurized plant.

1.07 Cable vents have no adverse effect on voice-frequency transmission or the use of Line Insulation Test (LIT), which should supplement any venting program.

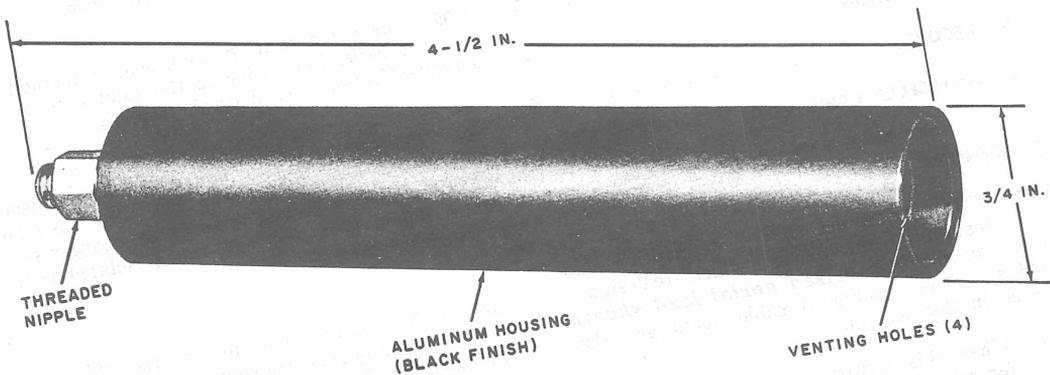
#### 2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 The standard and superseded cable vents use the same nipples, which allows the housings to be interchanged.

**Cable Vent**

2.02 The B cable vent (Fig. 1) consists of a cylindrical, black finished housing and a tin-plated, threaded brass nipple. Venting holes are provided at the base of the housing.

2.03 The B cable vents are recommended for use on cables located in unprotected areas and in locations which experience severe weather conditions.



**Fig. 1—B Cable Vent**

**D Cable Vent**

2.04 The D cable vent (Fig. 2) is identical to the B cable vent, except the B cable vent is 3 inches longer than the D cable vent.

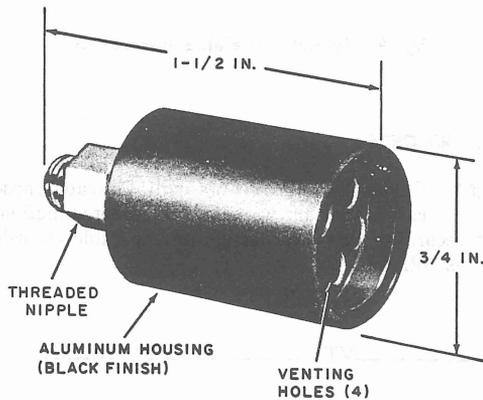


Fig. 2—D Cable Vent

2.05 The D cable vents are recommended for use on cables located in protected areas where severe weather conditions are not prevalent.

**3. SPACING AND LOCATION**

3.01 The recommended spacing between cable vents is 150 feet (175 feet maximum). Pole spans greater than 175 feet should have an additional midspan vent.

3.02 Place the cable vent adjacent to the pressure plug at the beginning of a section to be vented.

3.03 The preferred order of choice for the location of cable vents is as follows:

- (a) Lead sleeve at T-zone
- (b) Cable sheath at T-zone
- (c) Lead sleeve at midspan
- (d) Cable sheath at midspan.

**4. INSTALLATION**

4.01 Install the cable vent on a lead sheath or sleeve as shown in Fig. 3 through 9.

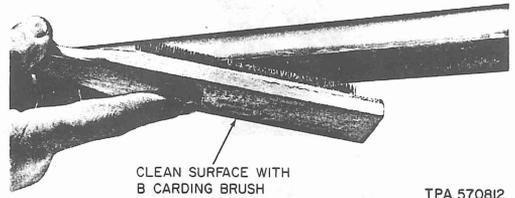


Fig. 3—Cleaning Cable

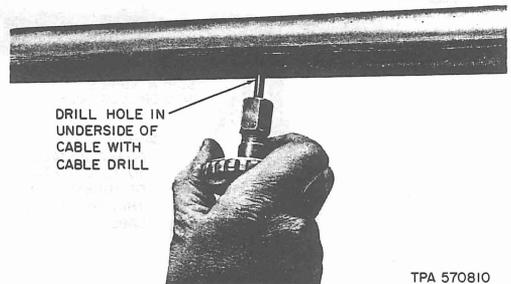


Fig. 4—Drilling Hole

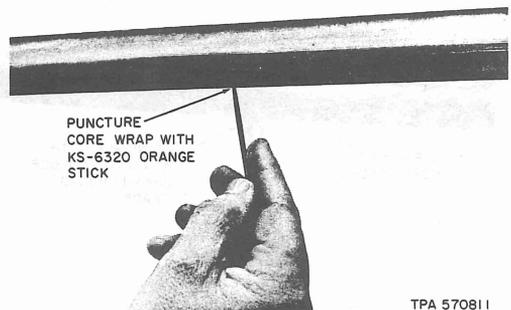


Fig. 5—Puncturing Core Wrapper

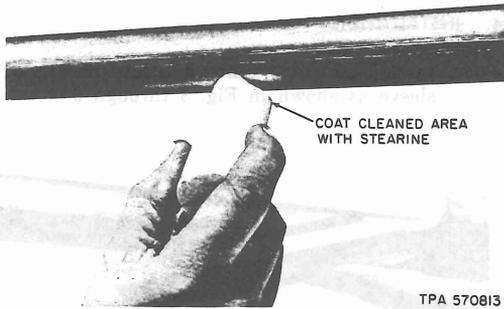


Fig. 6—Applying Stearine

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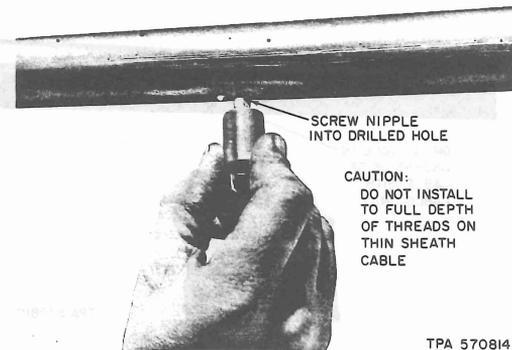


Fig. 7—Placing Cable Vent

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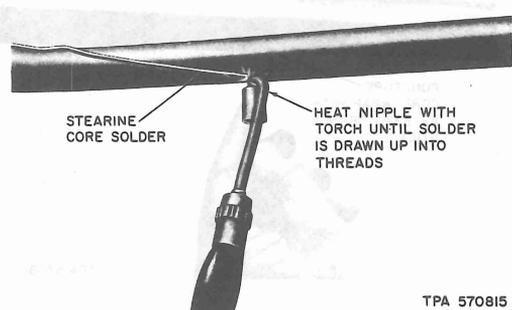


Fig. 8—Soldering Cable Vent

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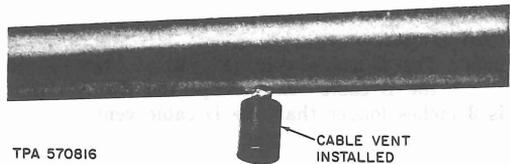


Fig. 9—Typical Completed Installation

5. RECORDS

5.01 Cable location records will indicate those cables that are vented. The accepted method of recording this information on the cable records is as follows:



6. SUPERSEDED CABLE VENT

6.01 The C cable vent (Fig. 10) is superseded by the D cable vent.

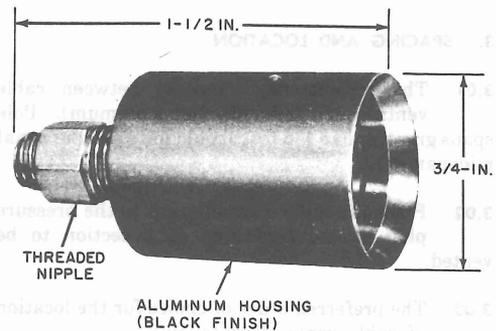


Fig. 10—C Cable Vent (Superseded)

6.02 The C cable vent is identical to the D cable vent, except the aluminum housing is equipped with a screened base rather than a 4-hole vented base.