

## ERECTING POLES AND STUBS

### GIN POLE METHOD

#### NOTES CONCERNING THIS ADDENDUM

This addendum is being issued to provide instructions for an approved method of placing poles in restricted or close locations where buildings or other obstructions interfere with placing a pole in the usual manner.

The cross-reference "See Addendum" should be marked in the main section to indicate the following:

Paragraph 3.03 - Added

#### 3. GIN POLE METHOD

3.03 When a pole must be placed in a restricted location where fences, buildings or other obstructions interfere with placing the pole in the usual manner, it may be set by the method described herein. A gin pole is required. If there is an old pole in place suitably located and of sufficient strength, it may be used as the gin pole. However, if a gin pole must be set, it should be placed in accordance with Paragraph 3.01.

(a) Place the new pole with the top near the gin pole. If a pole dolly has been used to transport the pole, the top of the pole may be rested on the ground and the dolly slid to a point near the ground line of the new pole. Use of the dolly will facilitate movement of the pole in later operations and also prevent damage to lawns, flowers, etc. which might otherwise be caused by dragging the pole butt on the ground.

(b) Run the winch line through wire rope blocks at the base and top of the gin pole. Attach the winch line to the new pole as instructed in other Sections of the Bell System Practices.

(c) Attach a pair of 4 inch 3-sheave tackle blocks to the winch line and the top of the new pole. Hook the block with the running end or fall line into a sling around the top of the pole. Hook the other block of the tackle over the winch line. Pull on the fall line until the winch line approximately parallels the pole and the tackle is chock-a-block.

Note: Instructions in G85.800 should be followed in using the tackle. The 4 inch 3-sheave blocks should not be used for raising poles heavier than 2,000 lbs. by this method. Larger blocks and bigger rope should be used for poles over 2,000 lbs. Average 50 foot #1 or 60 foot #3 creosoted Douglas fir poles weigh approximately 2,000 lbs.

(d) To raise the new pole, take up on the winch line slowly. One man can control the position of the pole top by the fall line on the tackle. If the tackle is chock-a-block, the pole top will rise almost vertically. After the pole top is high enough to clear the obstruction the butt of the pole may be moved toward the hole by slacking off slowly on the tackle as the take-up on the winch line continues. Movement of the pole should be watched closely, for slacking off on the fall line too fast may move the top of the pole sideways rapidly and in some cases may even let the pole move downward despite the fact the winch line is still moving up.

(e) Men should be assigned to move and guide the butt of the pole during the raising process.

(f) As the fall line on the tackle is slacked off the raising of the pole and its movement approaches that of the normal pole setting operation. When the tackle is slack, it should be removed, and the standard pole setting procedures then followed.

(g) In some situations it may be necessary to raise the butt of the pole first. In this case the same procedure outlined above may be followed making allowance for the reversed position of the pole. When the tackle is slack, it should be removed and the standard pole setting procedures then followed.