

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES
Outside Plant Construction
and Maintenance

SECTION G22.125.5
Issue 2, Aug., 1955
AT&T Co Standard

WOODEN POLE BRACKETS

TRANSPOSITIONS

Contents	Page
1. General	1
2. Transpositions in Straight Sections of Line	2
3. Transpositions at Corners	4

1. GENERAL

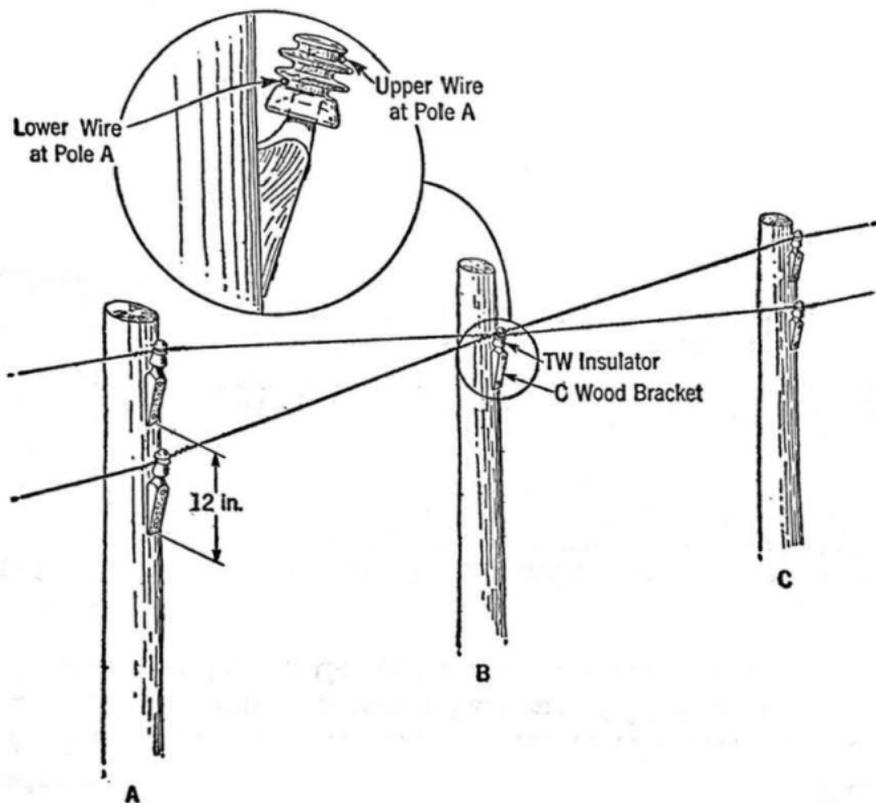
1.01 This section replaces Issue 1 and covers the method of transposing wires supported by wooden pole brackets. This issue eliminates the use of TW insulators in transposing wires supported by wooden pole brackets in spans exceeding 150 feet.

1.02 For the purpose of transposing, number the first pair of brackets 1 and 2, and the second pair of brackets 3 and 4.

1.03 Brackets arranged to form a phantom group are transposed by numbering the top brackets 5 and 6, the bottom brackets 15 and 16.

2. TRANSPOSITIONS IN STRAIGHT SECTIONS OF LINE

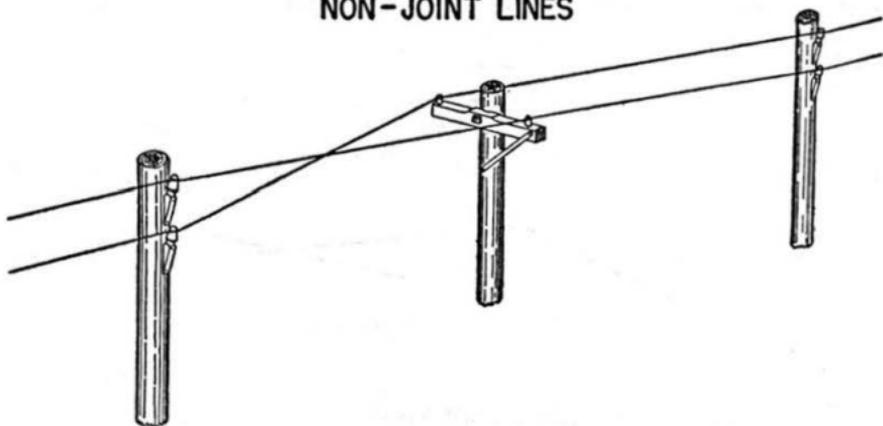
2.01 Transpositions in straight sections of line limited to spans of 150 feet or less should be made on single TW insulators supported by C wooden pole brackets. This method of transposing is illustrated below.



Note: Place CU bracket straps **on wood pole bracket used for the transposition** in heavy loading district when downward change in grade is in excess of 1/10.

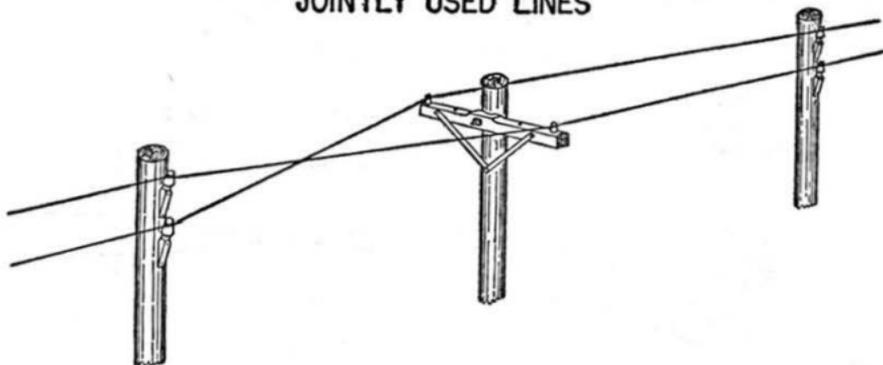
2.02 For spans in excess of 150 feet make transpositions in straight sections of line as illustrated below.

NON-JOINT LINES



Note: Use a 2-pin crossarm for one circuit and a 4-pin crossarm for two circuits. Brackets may be used in place of crossarm if diameter of pole at point of attachment is such as to give 12 inches separation of wires.

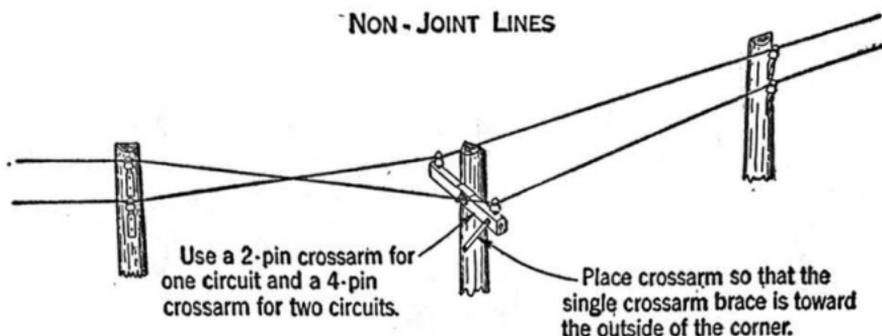
JOINTLY USED LINES



Note: Use pins 1 and 4 of a 4-pin crossarm for one circuit and pins 3-4 and 7-8 of a 6-pin crossarm for two circuits.

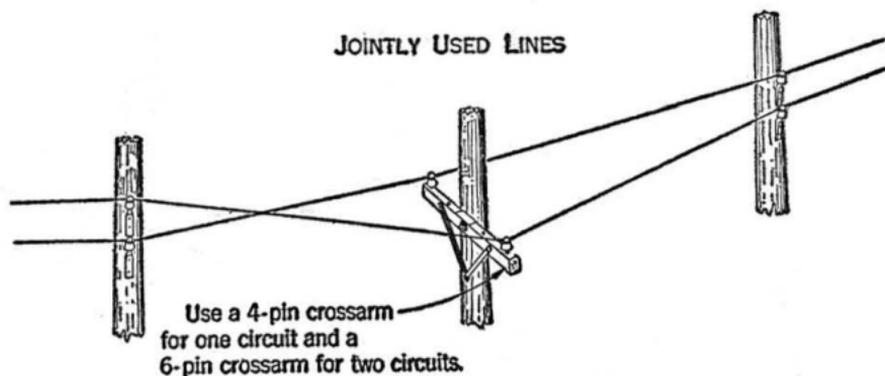
3. TRANSPOSITIONS AT CORNERS

- 3.01 In bracket lines that are not jointly used, make the transposition on corner poles as shown below:



Note: See Paragraph 3.03 for limiting use of crossarms. Brackets may be used in place of crossarm if diameter of pole at point of attachment is such as to give 12 inches separation of wires.

- 3.02 In bracket lines that are jointly used, make the transpositions on corner poles as shown below:



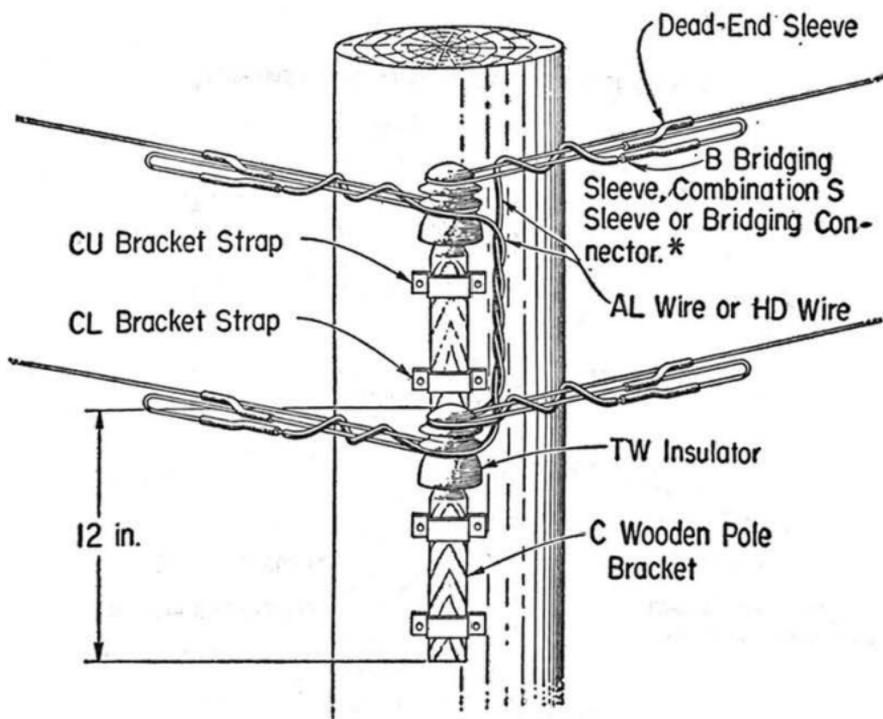
Note: Place wires of a single circuit transposition on Pins 1 and 4 of a 4-pin crossarm. The wires of two circuits supported by a 6-pin crossarm must be placed on Pins 3-4 and 7-8. See Paragraph 3.03 for limiting use of crossarms.

3.03 The use of crossarms at corners in bracket lines is indicated in the following table:

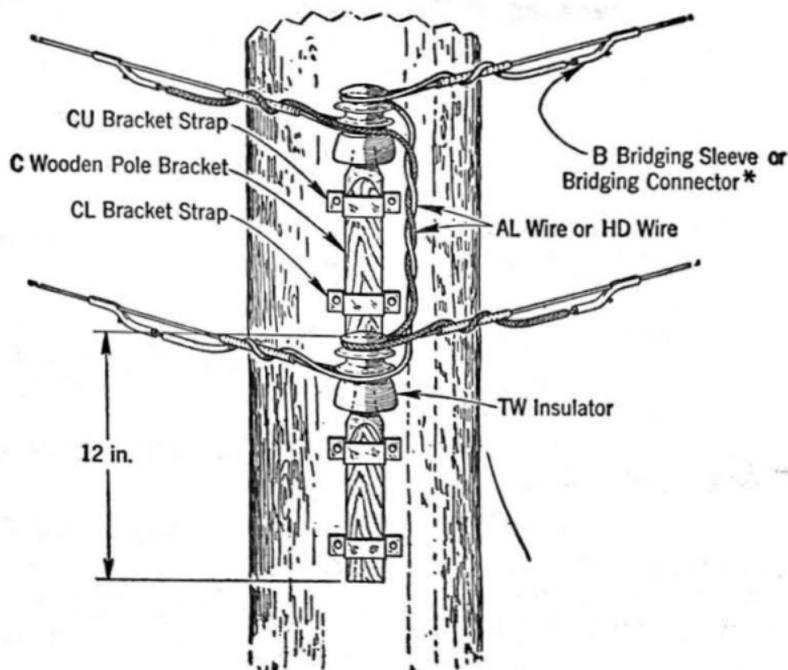
		Loading Area	Corner Pull in Feet				
			20 or Under	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50
Average Span Length	Under 300 ft.	Heavy	A	A	B	B	B
		Medium	A	A	A	A	B
		Light	A	A	A	A	B
	300-600 ft.	Heavy	A	B	B	B	B
		Medium	A	A	B	B	B
		Light	A	A	A	A	B

Note: A - Crossarm with 8 - inch wooden insulator pins
 B - Dead-end on brackets (See Paragraph 3.04)

3.04 The method of placing a transposition in wires which have been dead-ended at corners is shown below:



*Type and size depends on kind and size of line wire.



*Type and size depends on kind and size of line wire.