

## DROP AND BLOCK WIRING

### DROPS FROM OPEN WIRE LINES

#### NOTES CONCERNING THIS ADDENDUM

This addendum has been issued to delete all reference to the DE crossarm which is not standard in this area; to add instructions for constructing a pull-off to a crossarm on an adjacent pole, additional information about wiring at deadend brackets, and information about corrosive areas.

The following paragraphs should be marked "See Addendum" and treated as indicated;

Replaced: 1.02, 2.02, 4.03, 4.11 except drawing

Cancelled: 4.12 (Cross out)

Supplemented: 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 4.13

Added: 2.03

#### 1. GENERAL

1.02 Section G32.129.1 has been issued to cover the wiring of wire terminals installed on crossarms or poles where open wires are terminated on deadend brackets.

#### 2. DISTRIBUTING DROPS FROM OPEN WIRE LINES

2.02 Distribute drops from crossarms as follows:

- (a) From a Drop Wire Hook where not more than two drops will be run from the same point on the crossarm.
- (b) From a Guard Arm Hook where more than two drops will be run. Not more than five drops shall be attached to one Guard Arm Hook.

2.03 Where right-of-way difficulties prevent running a drop wire directly from a pole, or where it is necessary to avoid heavy tree growth or other obstacles, a pull-off to a crossarm or drive hook on the adjacent pole may be constructed as follows:

(a) Assemble the drop wire span and pull-off on the ground between the two poles involved, using 109 steel construction wire for the pull-off wire.

(b) When pull-off wire is exposed to power conductors, place strain insulator in wire 6ft. to 9ft. from pole or crossarm. The type of insulator to be placed depends on the voltages to which the wire is exposed. Select type of insulator from following table:

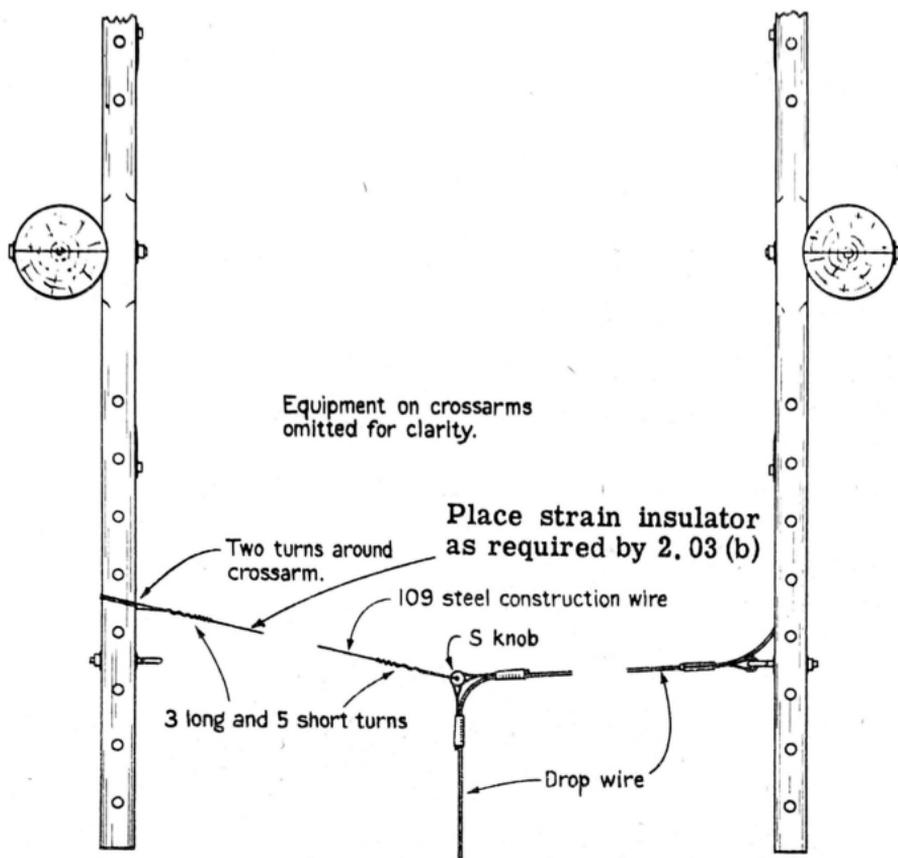
<u>Highest Voltages to which Pull-off Wire is Exposed</u>	<u>Type of Strain Insulator</u>
7500 Volts	Wire
13,500 Volts	10M
20,000 Volts	25M
Over 20,000 Volts	Insulator not required. Wire should be grounded

(c) At the point where the drop wire spans to the subscriber's premises, attach the drop wire to an S Knob by means of two drop wire clamps, as shown in the illustration following Paragraph 2.03(f).

(d) Thread the pull-off wire through the eye of the knob, serving the wire on itself with 3 long wraps and 5 short wraps.

(e) Raise the assembly into position, wrapping the 109 wire around the crossarm or drive hook on the pole adjacent to the pole from which the drop is to be distributed. Take two turns around the arm or drive hook and terminate the wire with 3 long and 5 short wraps. On a 16-pin arm, wrap the 109 wire around the arm between pins 4 and 5 or 12 and 13; on a 10-pin arm, wrap the wire between pins 3 and 4 or, 7 and 8; and where this type of construction involves a 4-pin arm, wrap the wire between the brace hole and the pole pin.

(f) Place a crossarm guy of the same size wire as the pull-off wire, where required.



#### 4. WIRING AT CROSSARMS AND POLES

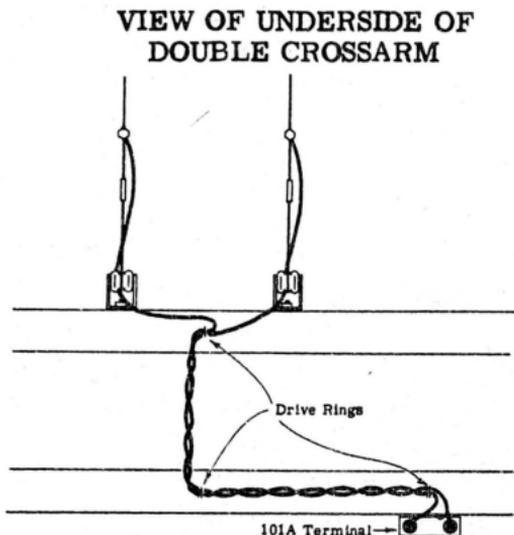
4.03 Locate 101A terminal on pole side of crossarm with lower edge  $3/4$ -inch above bottom of crossarm. Locate the first terminal to be placed between the first and second wires from the pole in order that it will be readily accessible. Space additional terminals  $3-1/2$  inches apart.

Note: To avoid splicing out parallel drop wires installed prior to placing the 101A terminal, the terminal may be located between any pin positions other than the pole pin pair.

4.11 The wiring arrangement on crossarms equipped with Dead-end Brackets is illustrated in Paragraph 4.11 of G32.129.1. Where both sides of the crossarm are occupied by B Deadend Brackets, the 101A terminal may be located between and above the deadend brackets.

4.12 Cancelled

4.13 At double crossarms equipped with B Deadend Brackets carry the bridle wire across the space between the arms as shown in the following diagram.



## 5. CONNECTING TWISTED PAIR WIRE TO OPEN WIRE

5.01 For the purpose of this practice a non-corrosive area is defined as one in which no corrosion of insulated wire has been or is expected to be experienced. The following areas are classified as non-corrosive and in these areas the methods outlined in Paragraph 5.01 of Section G32.129.1 shall be used for making connections between twisted pair wire and open wire.

## NON-CORROSIVE AREAS

Alhambra	Glendale	Newhall
Arcadia	Higland	North Hollywood
Beverly Hills	Holtville	Pala
Brawley	Imperial	Palmdale
Burbank	Julian	Pasadena
Calexico	Los Angeles	Piru
Calipatria	Albany	Poway
Canoga Park	Capitol	Ramona
Colton	Mutual	Reseda
Crescenta	Olympia	Rialto
El Centro	Rampart	Riverside
El Monte	Republic	Simi
Escondido	Richmond	Van Nuys
Fallbrook	Trinity	Warner Springs
Fillmore	Mesa Grande	Winterhaven
Fontana	Moorpark	

5.02 For the purpose of this practice a semi-corrosive area is defined as one in which insulated wire is subject to some corrosion due to fog or other moisture entering cracks in insulation caused by periods of excessive dryness or to chemical action peculiar to certain industrial districts. The following areas are classified as semi-corrosive and in these areas the methods outlined in Paragraph 5.02 of Section G32.129.1 shall be used for making connections between twisted pair wire and open wire.

## SEMI-CORROSIVE AREAS

Anaheim	Garden Grove	Ojai
Brea	Jacumba	Orange
Buena Park	Los Angeles	Placentia
Corona	Angelus	Rancho Santa Fe
Culver City	Hollywood	Santa Ana
El Cajon	Whitney	Saticoy
Fullerton	Montebello	Vista

5.02(1) When making connections to line wire at locations where the circuit is transposed on one TW insulator (short span transposed under the R-1 system), remove the insulator pin and install the proper tandem transposition bracket. This is necessary to avoid possible service interruptions from the "by pass."

5.03 For the purpose of this practice a severe corrosive area is defined as one in which insulated wire is subject to severe corrosion due to heavy fog conditions, excessive moisture or salt spray from the ocean. The following areas are classified as severe-corrosive and in these areas the methods outlined in Paragraph 5.03 of Section G32.120.1 shall be used for making connections between twisted pair wire and open wire.

**SEVERE-CORROSIVE AREAS**

Avalon	La Mesa	Newport Beach
Chula Vista	Lomita	Oceanside
Compton	Los Angeles	Pacific Beach
Coronado	Adams	San Clemente
Dana Point	Axminster	San Diego
Del Mar	Lafayette	San Juan Capistrano
El Segundo	Plymouth	San Pedro
Encinitas	South Gate	San Ysidro
Hawthorne	Thornwall	Torrance
Inglewood	National City	Ventura
La Jolla		

5.03(d) When making connections to line wire at locations where the circuit is transposed on one TW insulator (short span transposed under the R-1 system), remove the insulator pin and install the proper tandem transposition bracket. This is necessary to avoid possible service interruptions from the "by pass."