

## **DROP AND BLOCK WIRING**

### **TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS**

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#### **I. GENERAL**

1.01 The illustrations in this section show typical runs of drop wire on buildings and are intended to serve as a guide to the workmen in planning building runs.

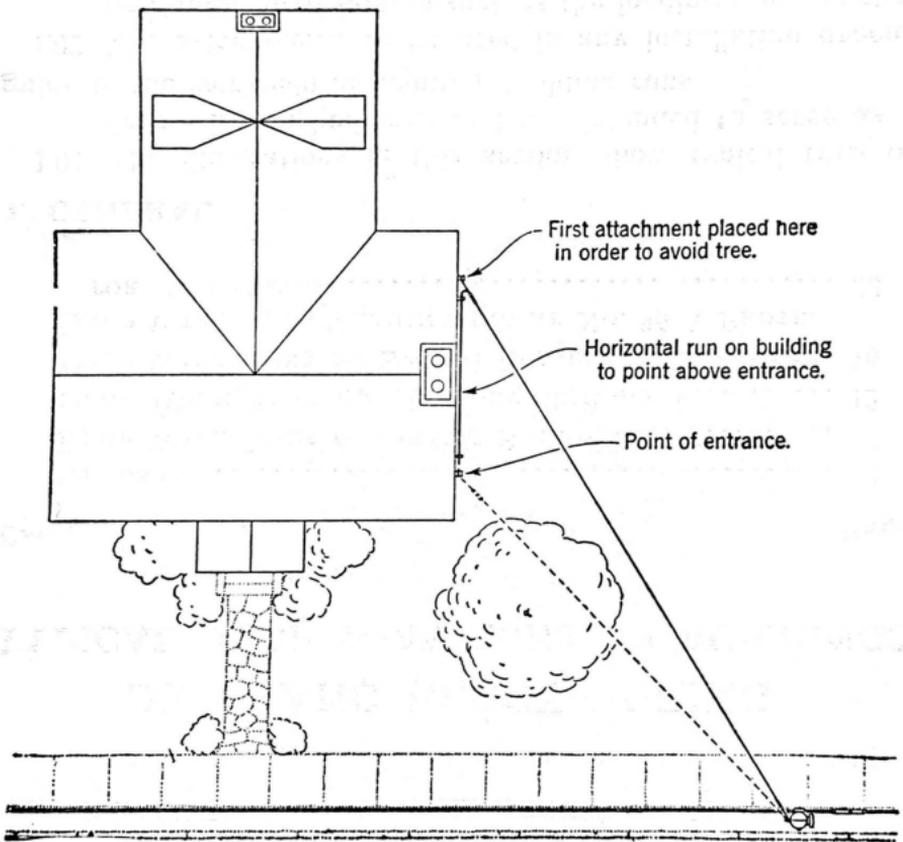
1.02 The attachments to be used in any installation depend on a number of factors such as the loading area, number of drops to be placed, type of building, angle at which drop approaches building, and whether the wire is exposed or unexposed. The type of attachments to be used should be selected from the tables of attaching devices in Section G32.147 or G32.148.

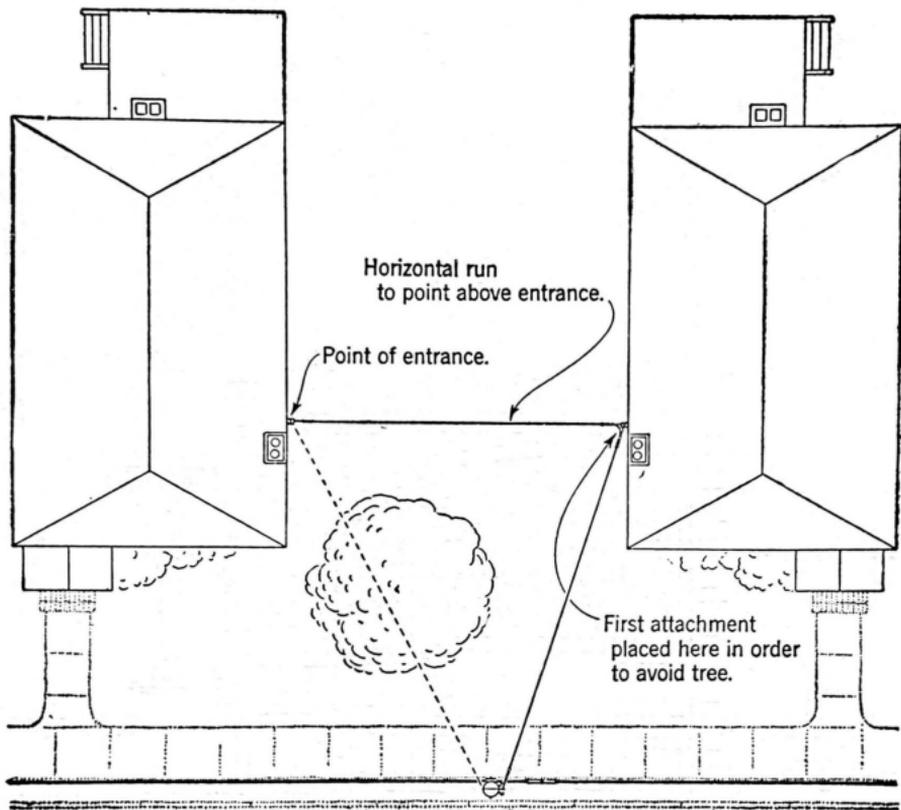
1.03 The conditions covered by each installation are indicated.

1.04 The placing of wires in the higher locations on buildings should be done only as a means of obtaining required clearances or a more satisfactory building run.

### TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS

1.05 In planning the run endeavor to select a location for the first attachment which will keep the drop wire clear of trees. Trees may frequently be avoided by selecting for the first attachment a different location from that which would normally be selected. It may also be possible in some cases to attach to an adjacent building as a means of avoiding trees. These two conditions are illustrated below.

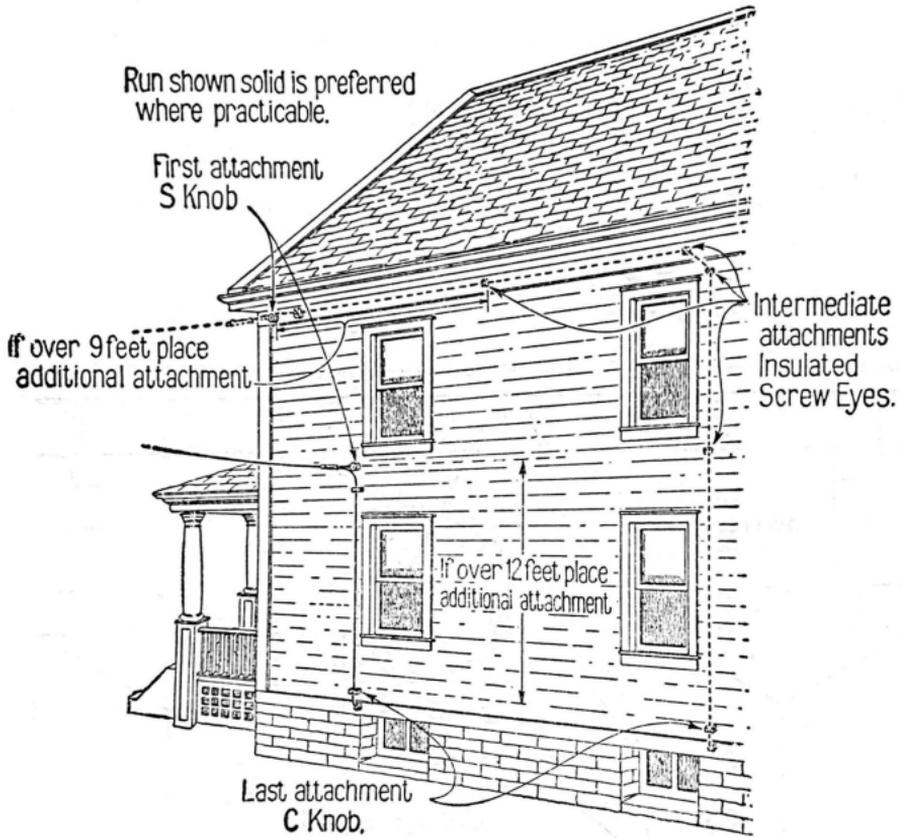




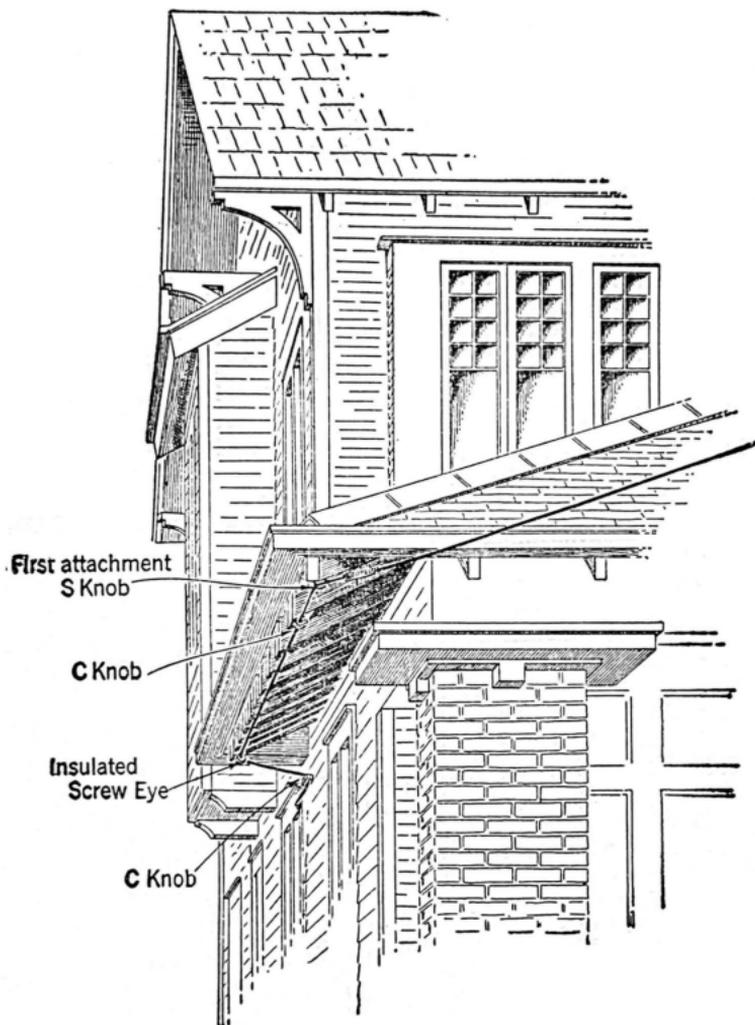
## 2. DROP WIRE RUNS ON FRAME BUILDINGS

2.01 The following illustrations show the details of typical drop wire runs on frame buildings:

- (a) All loading areas, one drop, angle less than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire.



- (b) All loading areas, one drop, angle less than  $30^\circ$  with surface to which knob is attached, exposed wire.

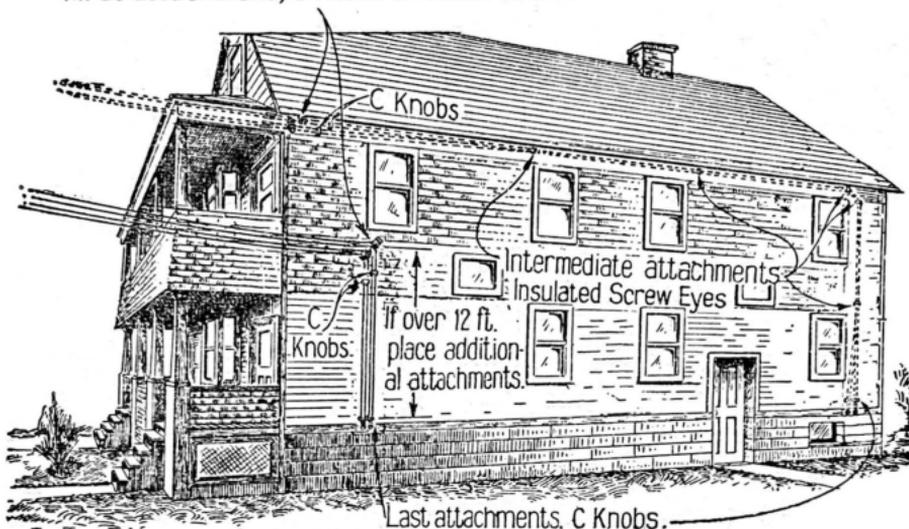


## TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS

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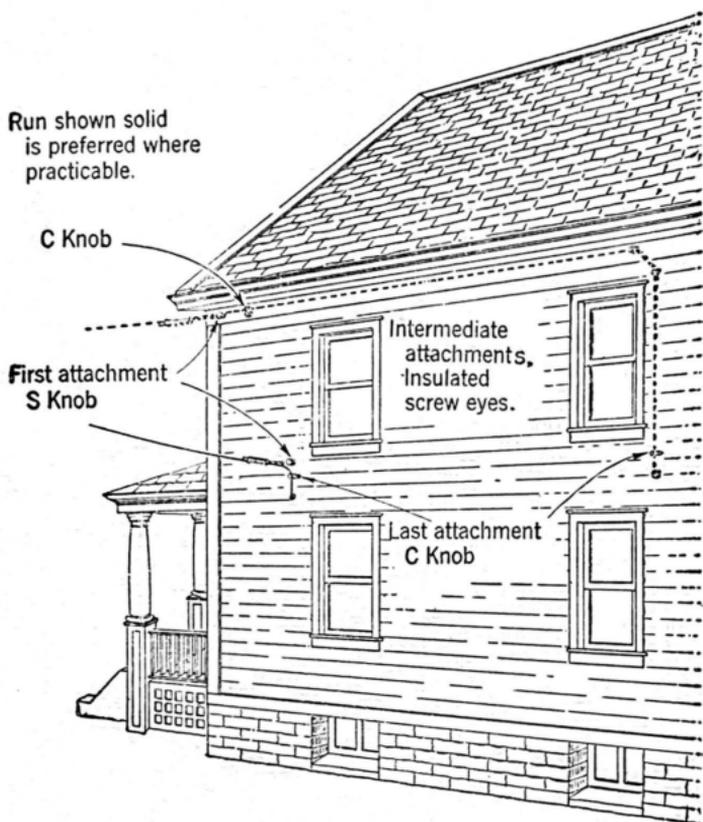
(c) Heavy loading area, four drops, all angles, exposed wires.

First attachment, S Knobs on House Brackets.



Run shown solid is preferred where practicable

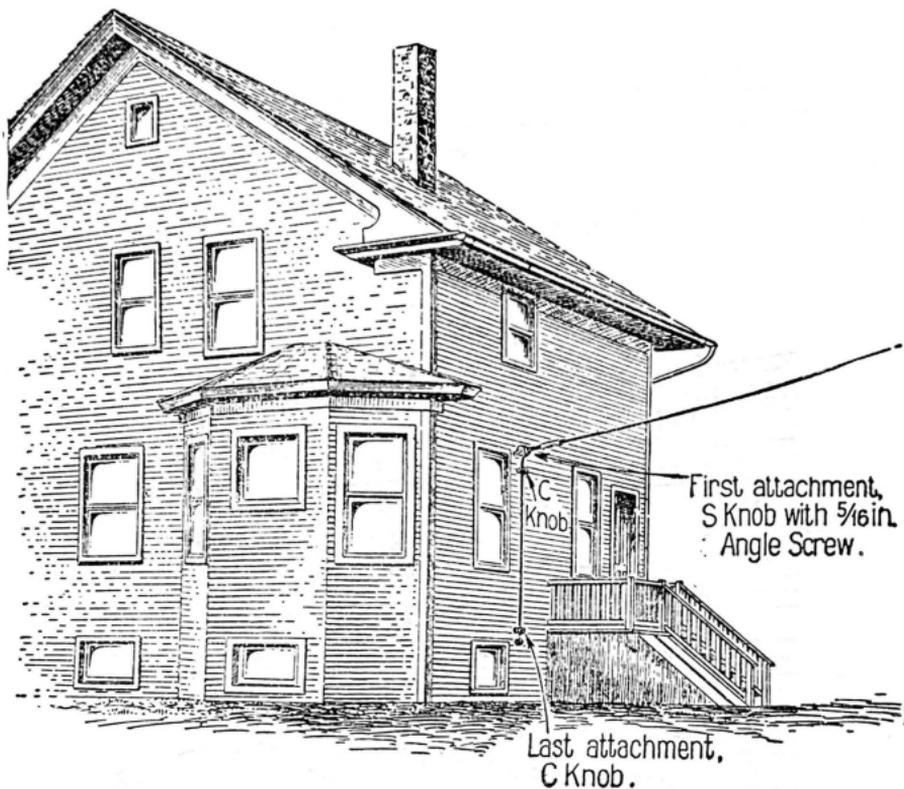
- (d) All loading areas, one drop, angle less than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire, station and protector on second floor.



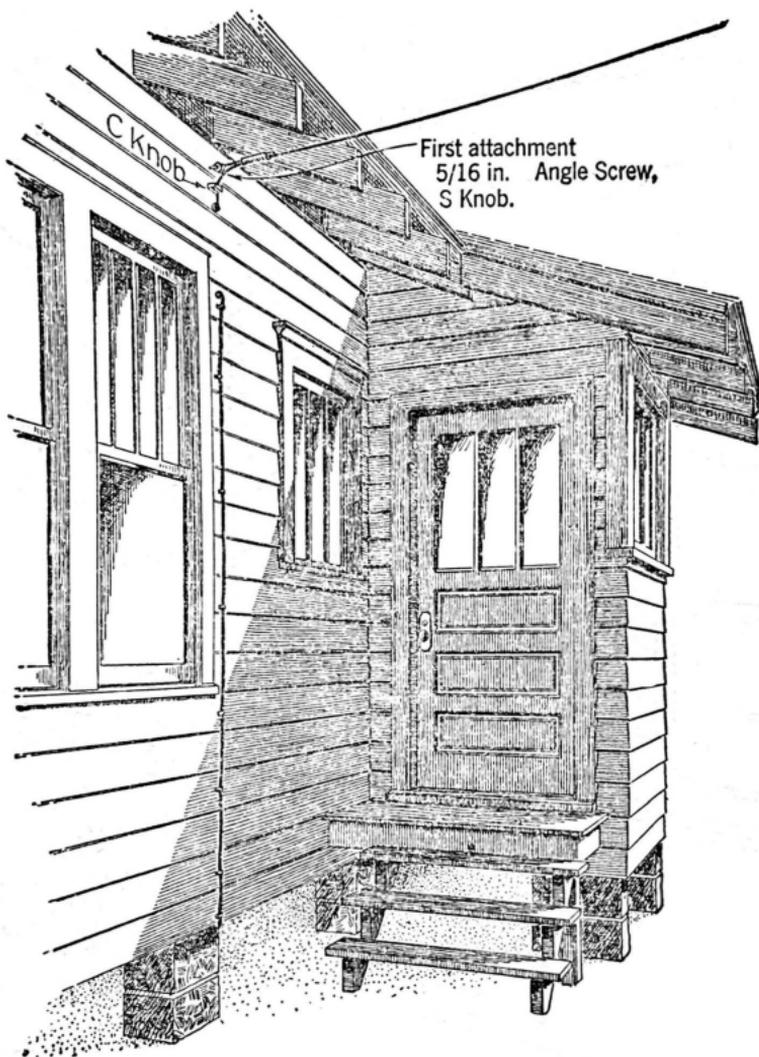
## TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS

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- (e) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than 30° exposed wire.



- (f) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire, ground connection from protector run outside of building.

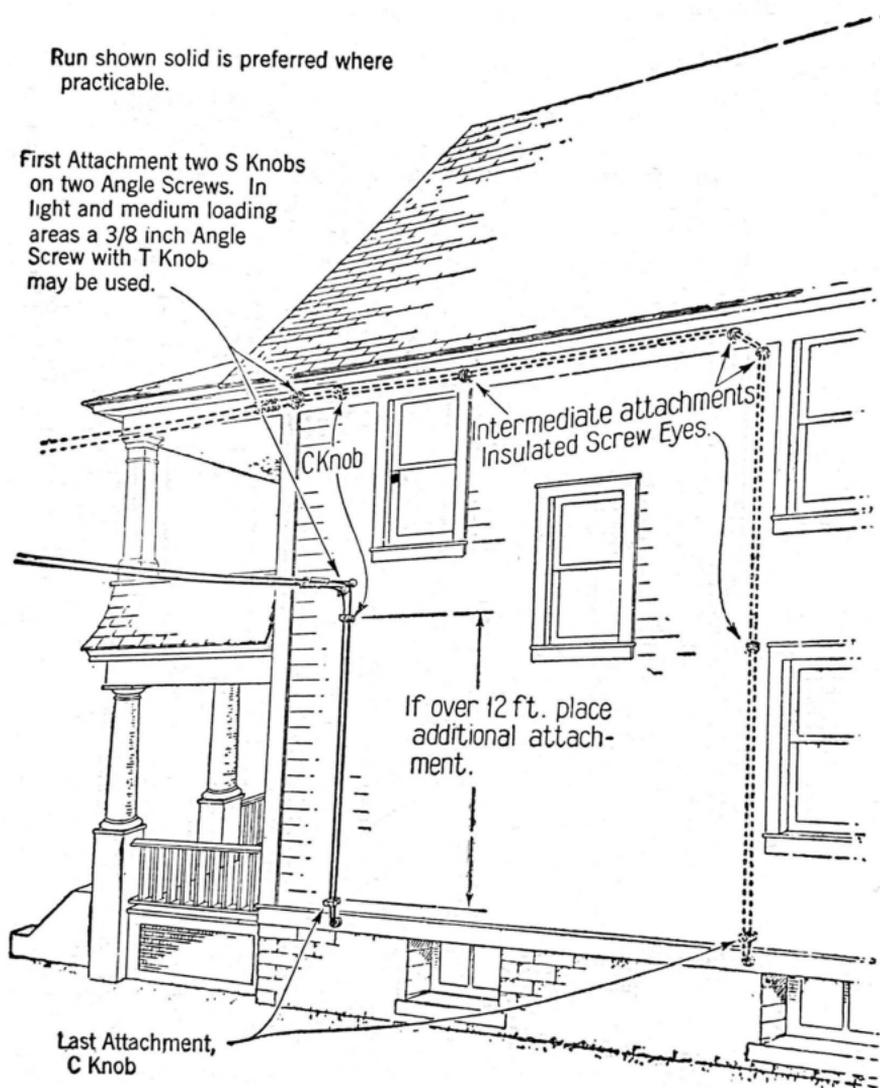


## TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS

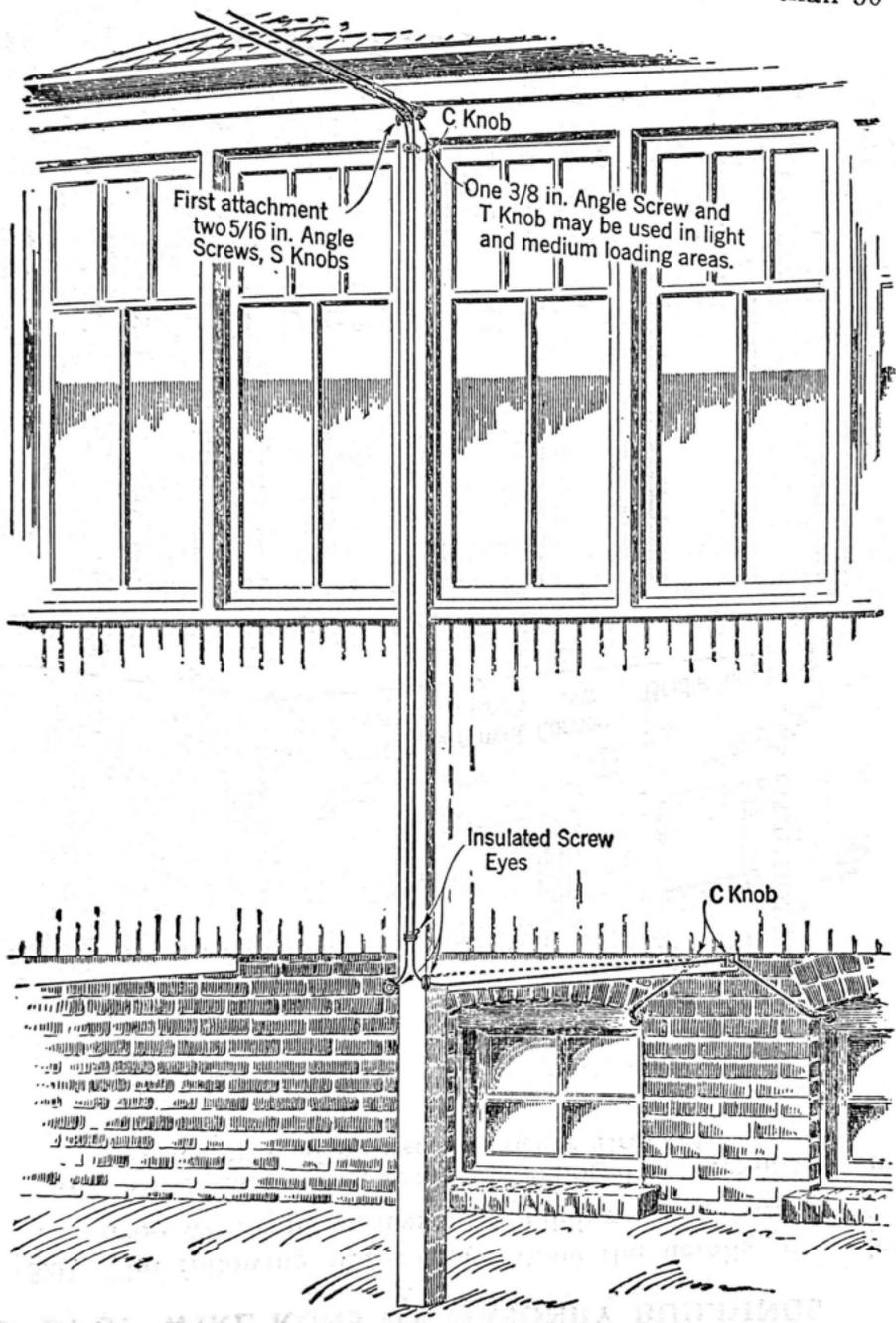
(g) Heavy loading area, two drops, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire.

Run shown solid is preferred where practicable.

First Attachment two S Knobs on two Angle Screws. In light and medium loading areas a  $3/8$  inch Angle Screw with T Knob may be used.



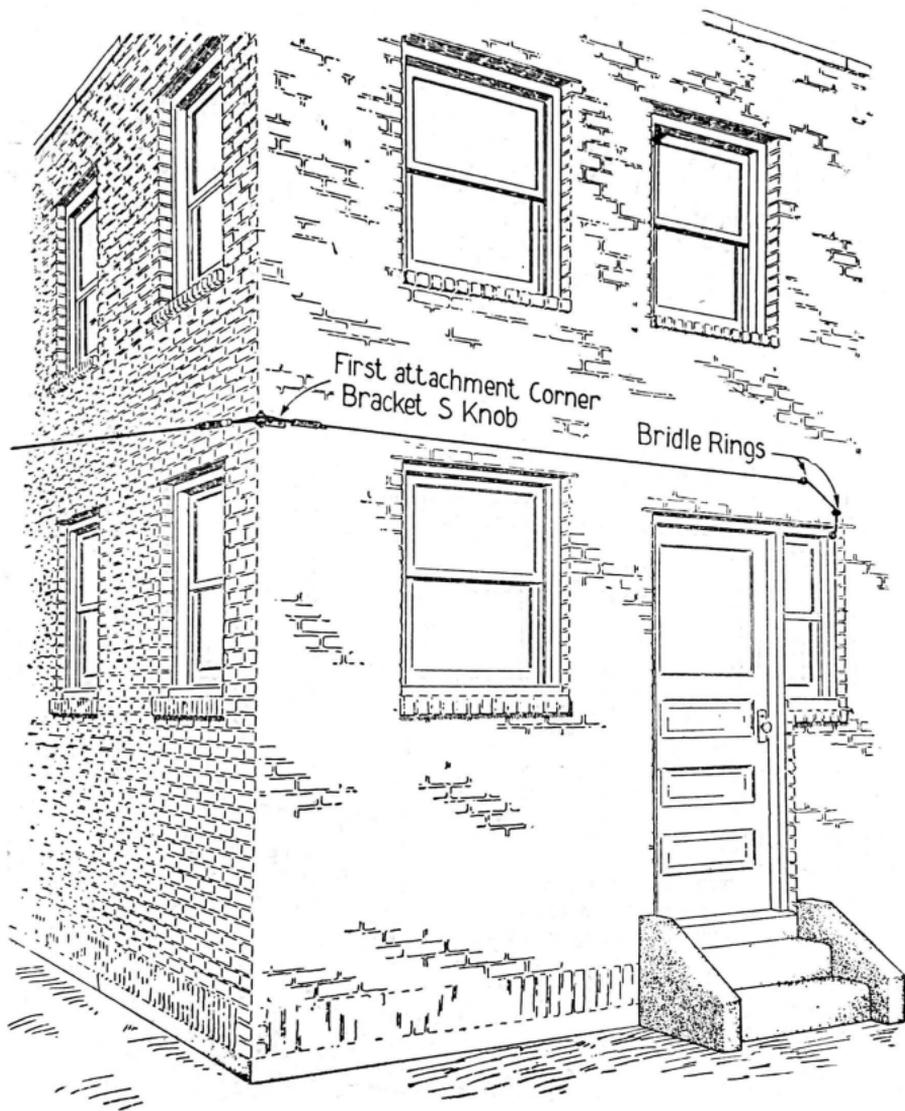
(h) Heavy loading area, two drops, angle greater than 30°  
exposed wire.



### 3. DROP WIRE RUNS ON MASONRY BUILDINGS

3.01 The following illustrations show the details of typical drop wire runs on masonry buildings:

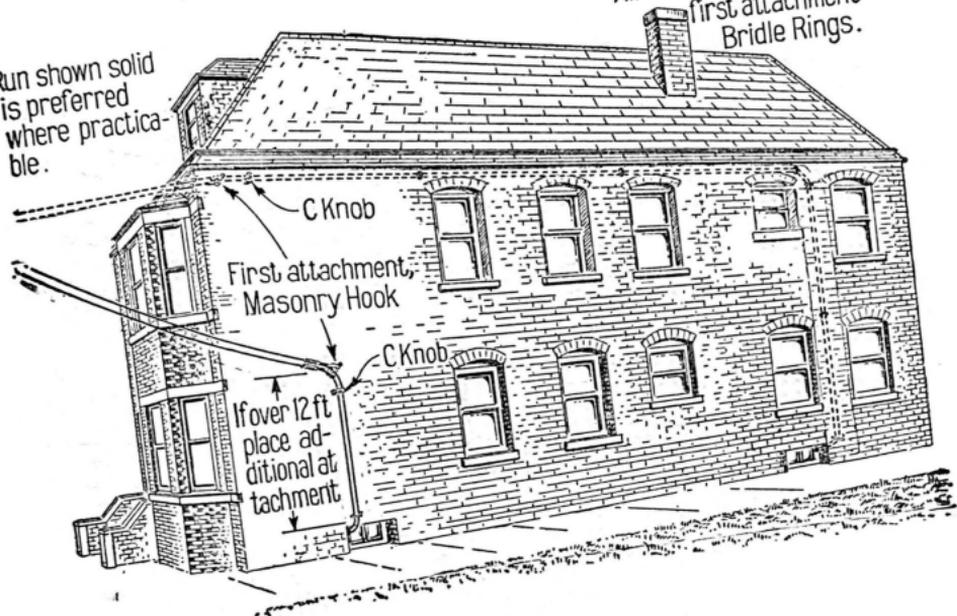
- (a) All loading areas, one drop, exposed or unexposed wire, corner cleared by use of Corner Bracket.



(b) All loading areas, two drops, any angle, exposed or unexposed wires.

run shown solid is preferred where practicable.

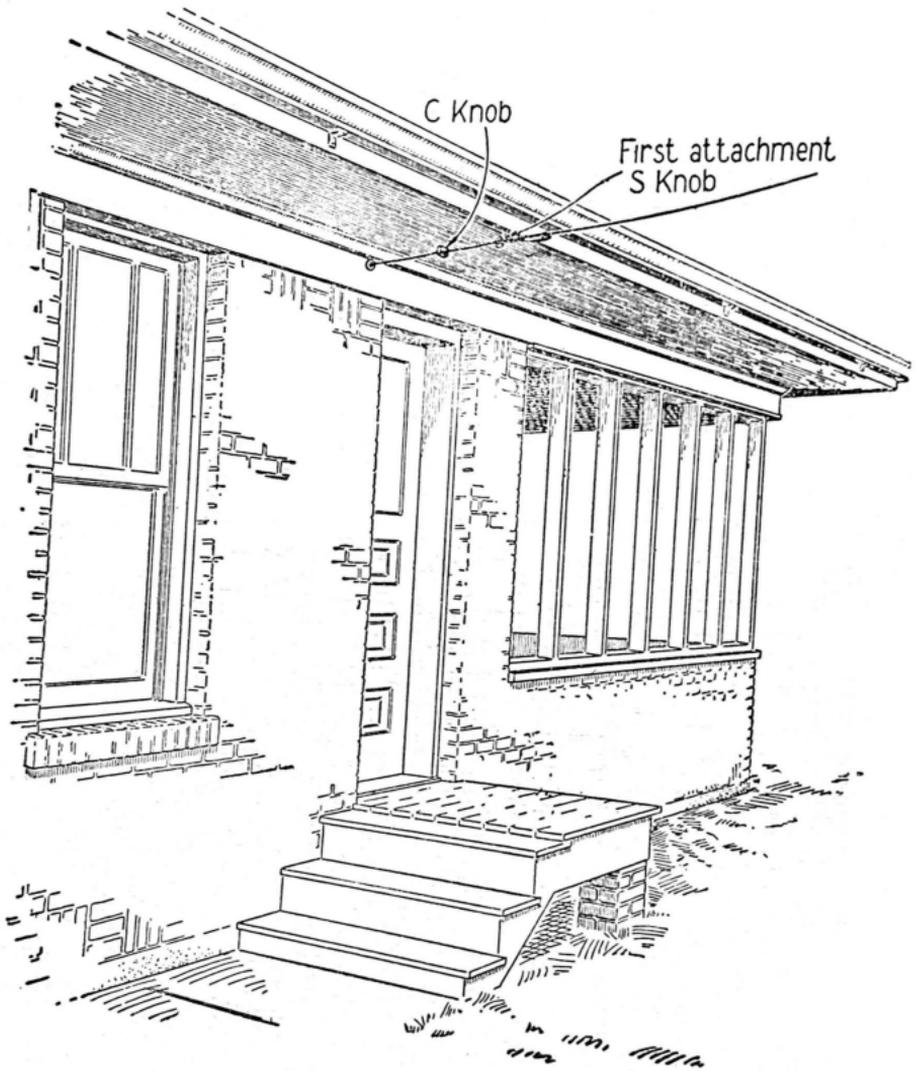
All attachments other than first attachment, Bridle Rings.



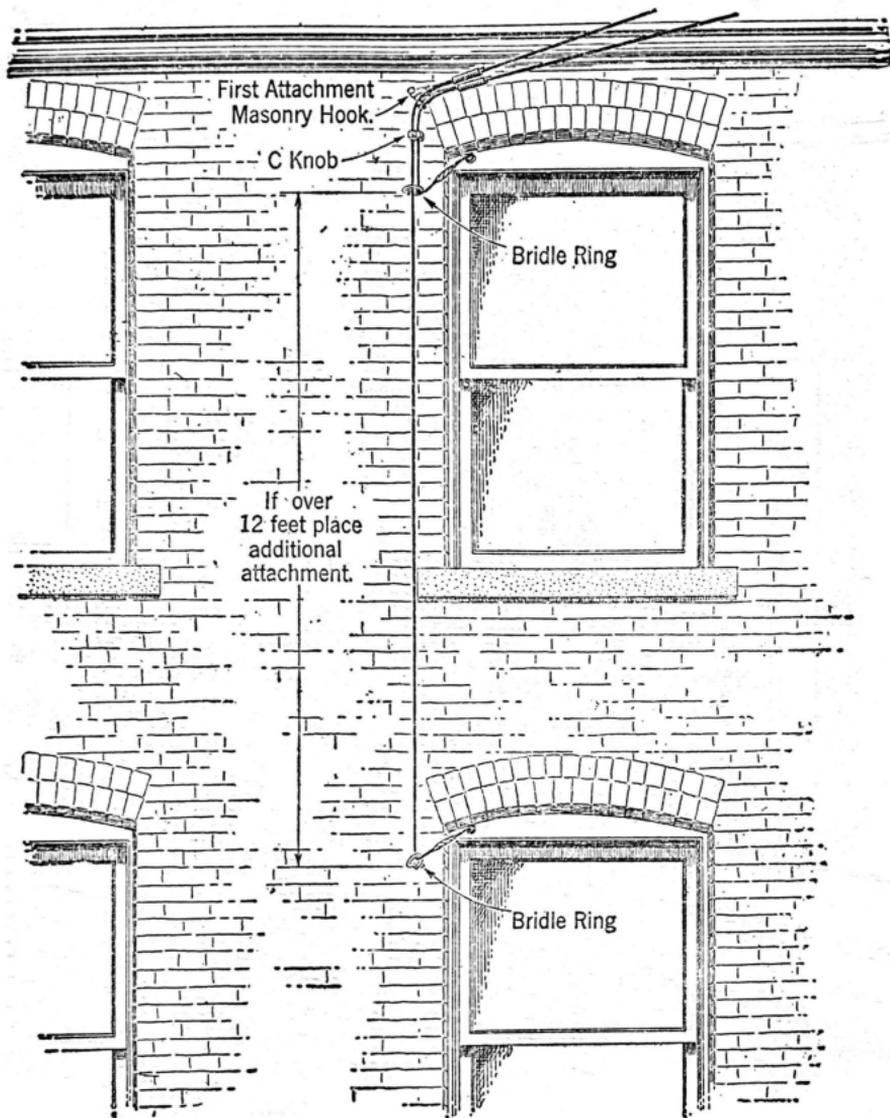
### TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS

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- (c) All loading areas, one drop, angle less than  $30^\circ$  with surface to which S knob is attached, exposed wire, first attachment on frame portion of building.



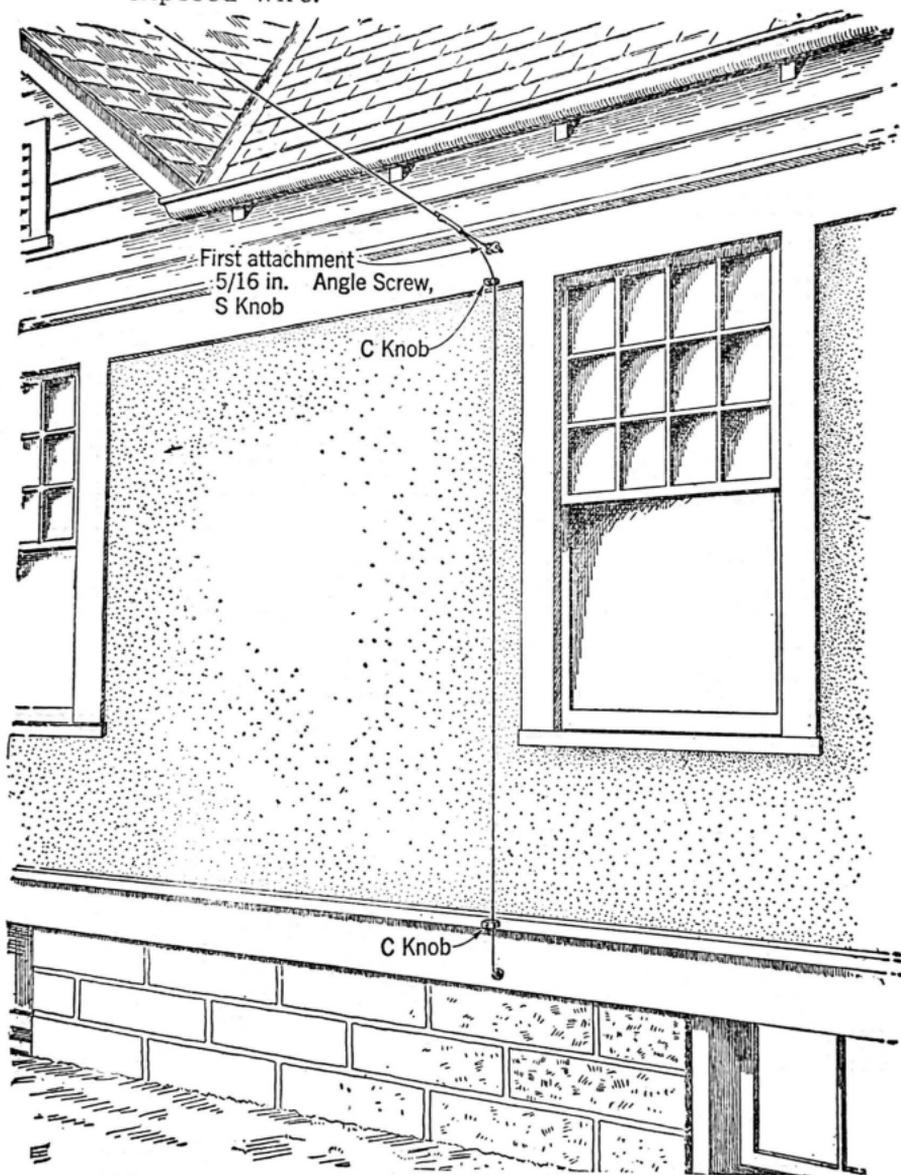
(d) All loading areas, two drops, all angles, exposed or un-exposed wires.



#### 4. DROP WIRE RUNS ON STUCCO BUILDINGS

4.01 The following illustrations show the details of typical drop wire runs on stucco buildings. (Conducting or inflammable backing):

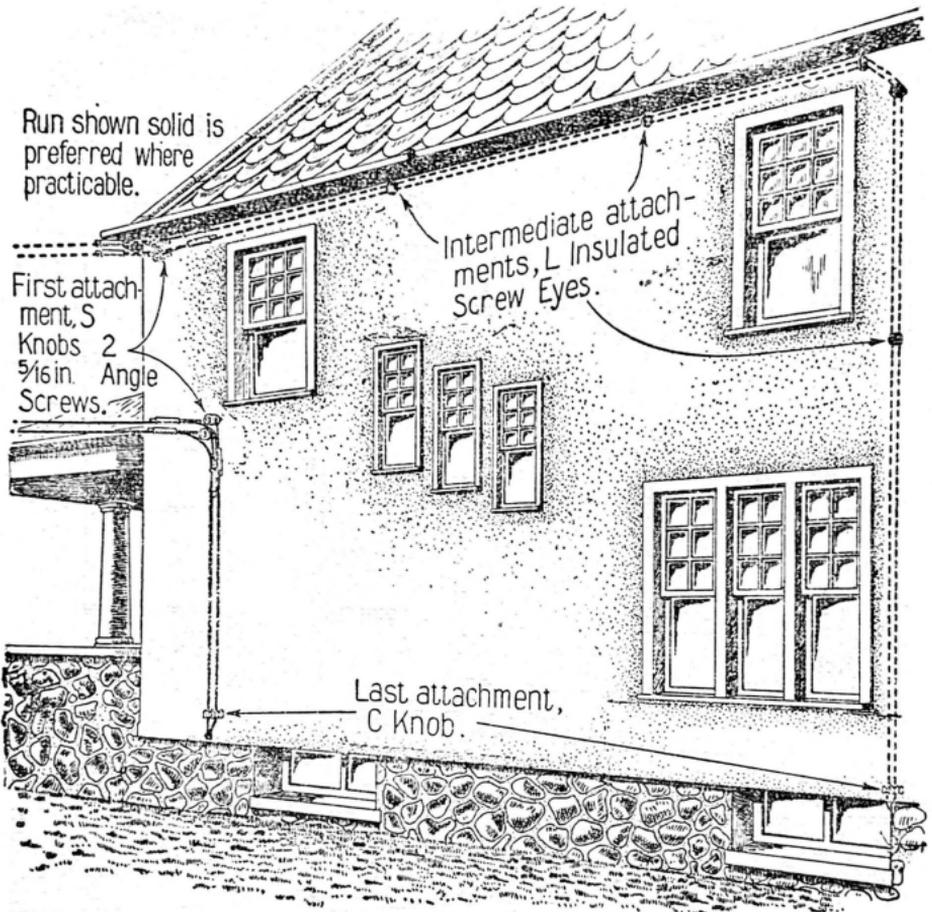
(a) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than 30°, exposed wire.



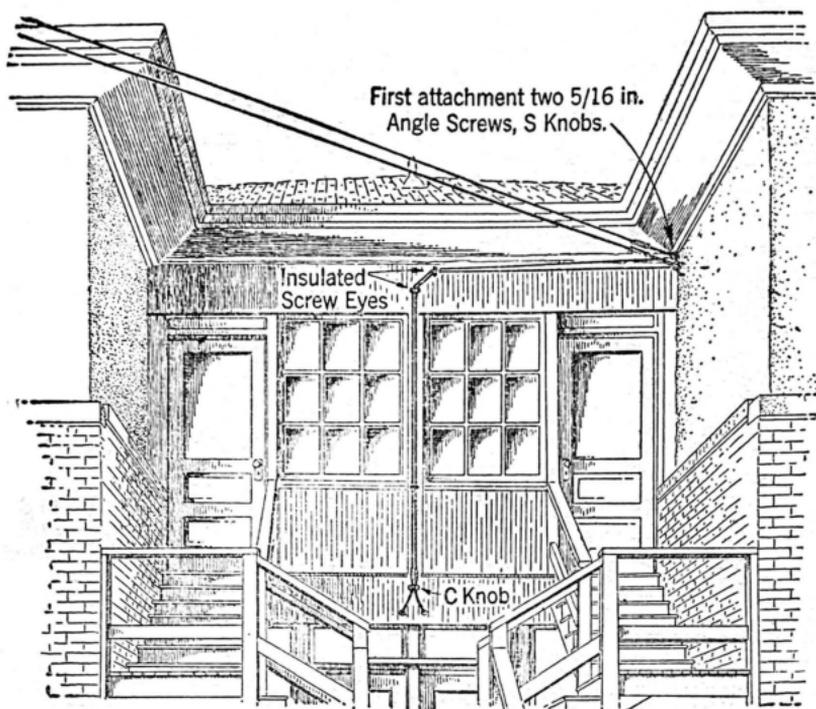


### TYPICAL DROP WIRE RUNS ON BUILDINGS

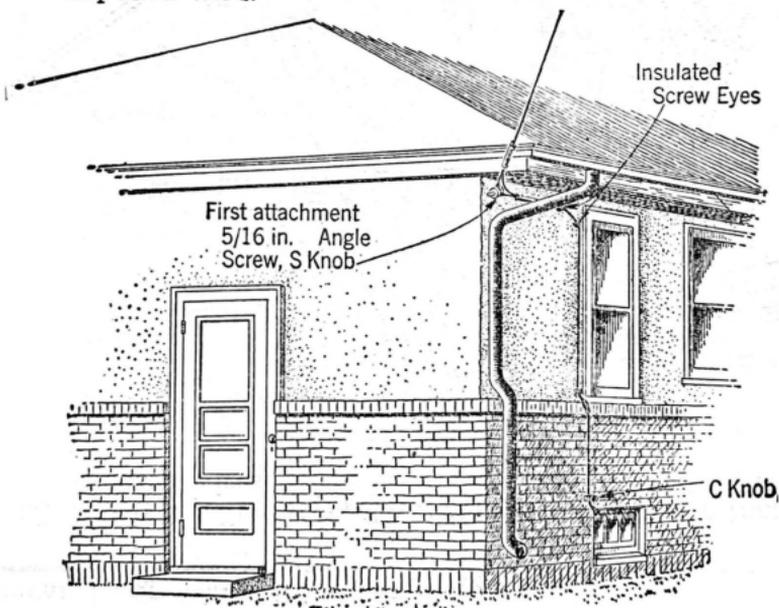
(c) Heavy loading area, two drops, angle greater than 30°, exposed wires.



(d) Heavy loading area, two drops, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ ,  
exposed wires.

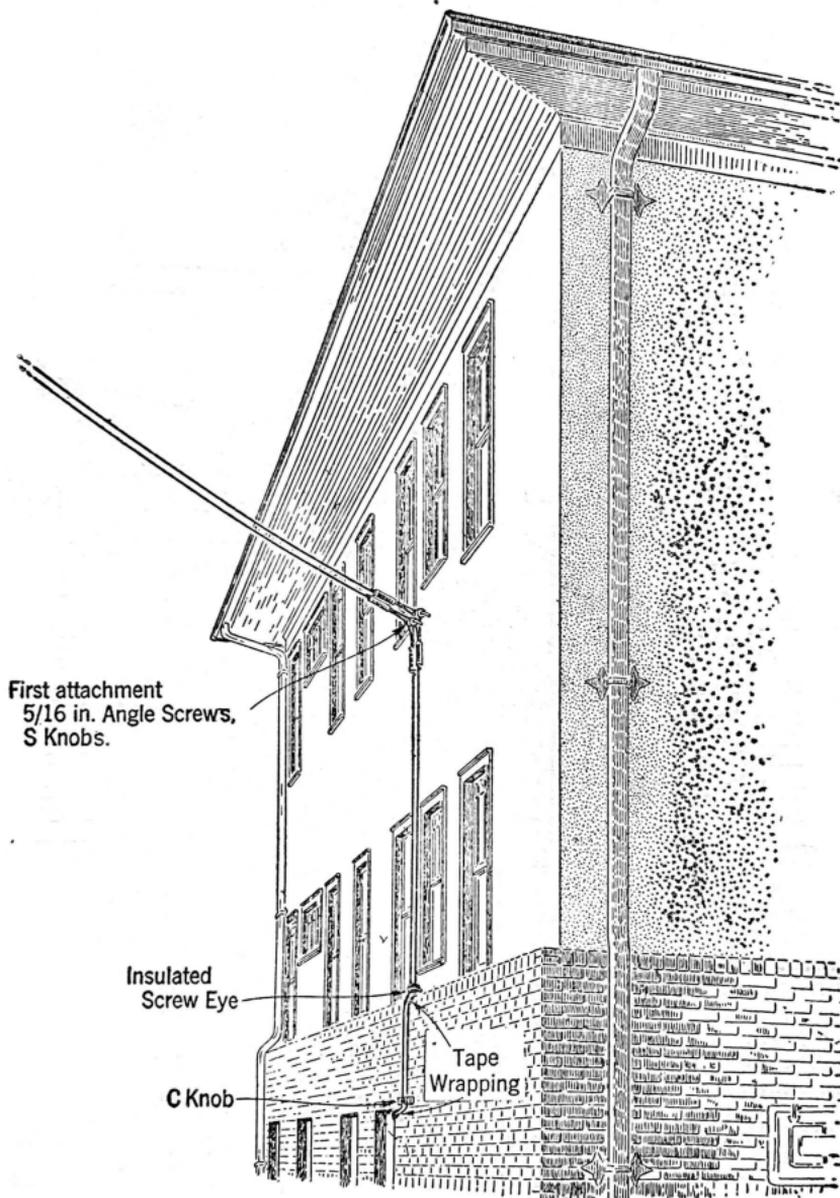


(e) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ ,  
exposed wire.

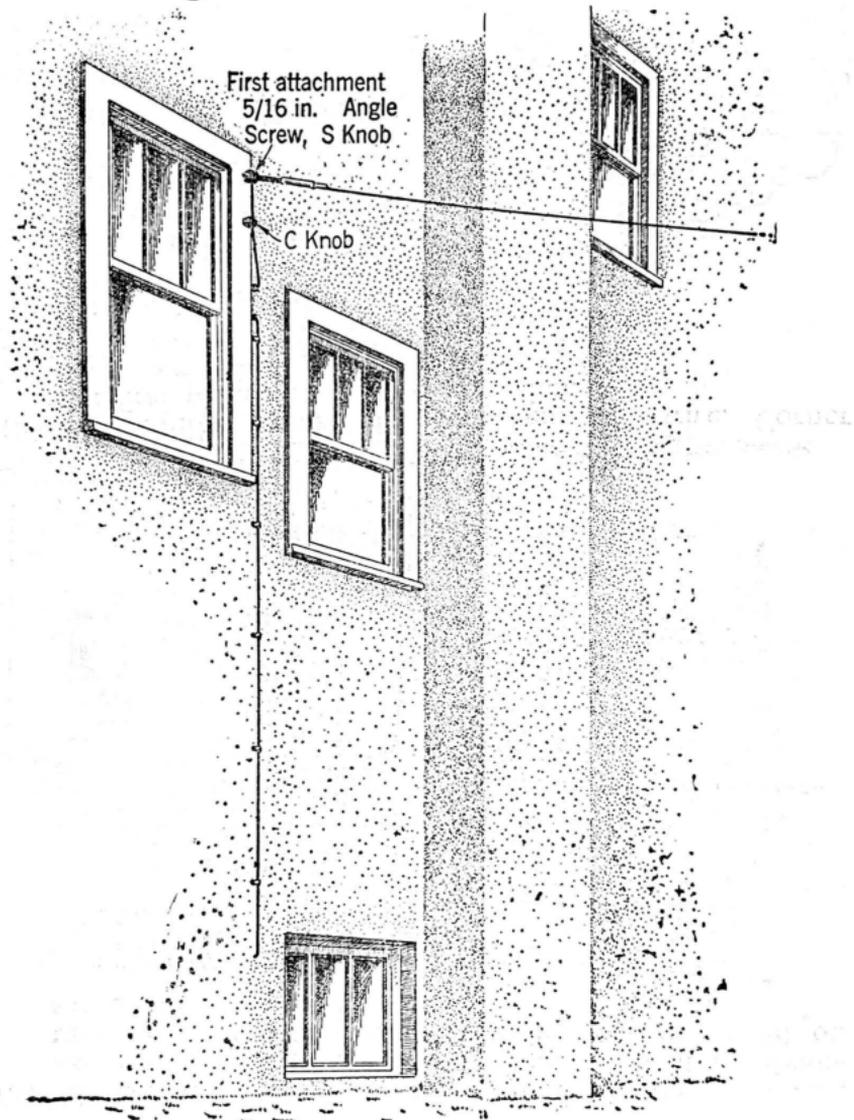


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(f) Heavy loading area, two drops, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wires.



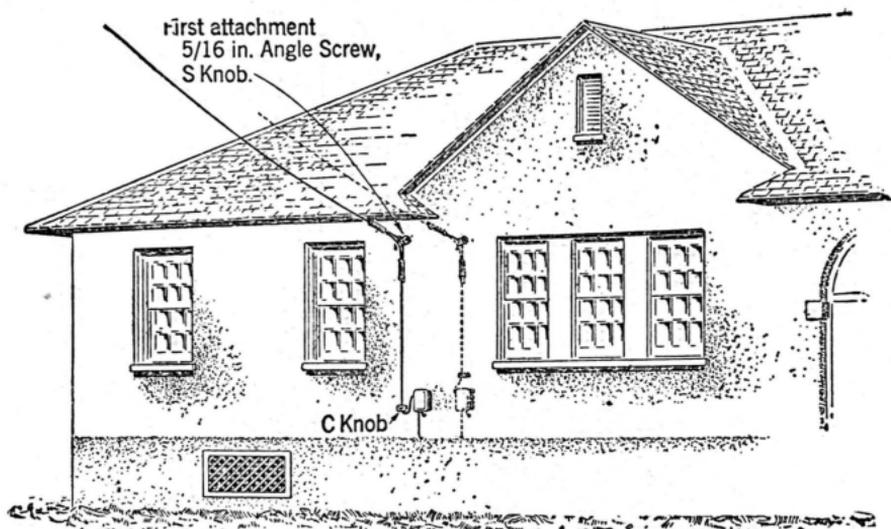
(g) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than 30°, exposed wire, ground wire from protector run outside of building.



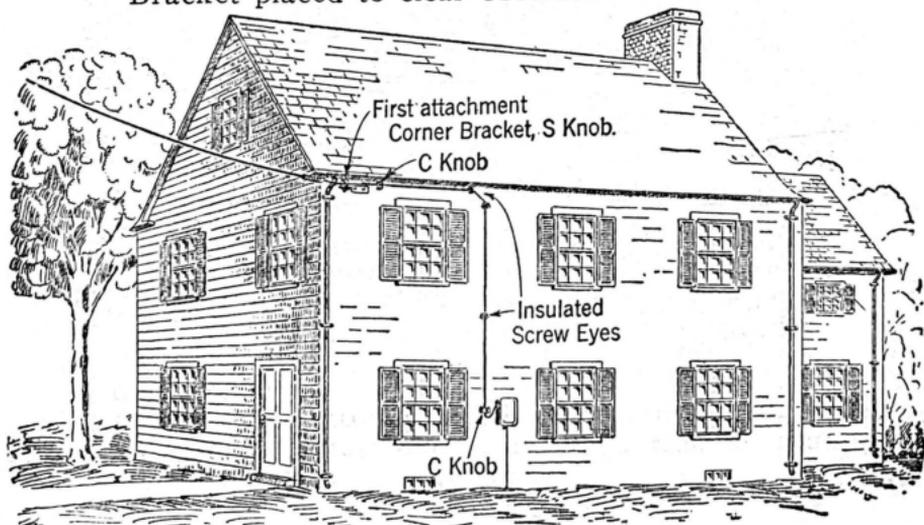
## 5. DROP WIRE RUNS TERMINATING AT No. 86-A PROTECTOR MOUNTINGS

5.01 The following illustrations show typical runs where the No. 86-A Protector Mounting is to be installed in accordance with the instructions for Station and Private Branch Exchange Protector Installation:

- (a) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire. On stucco buildings where it is advantageous 86-A Protector Mounting may be placed on same stud with vertical run.



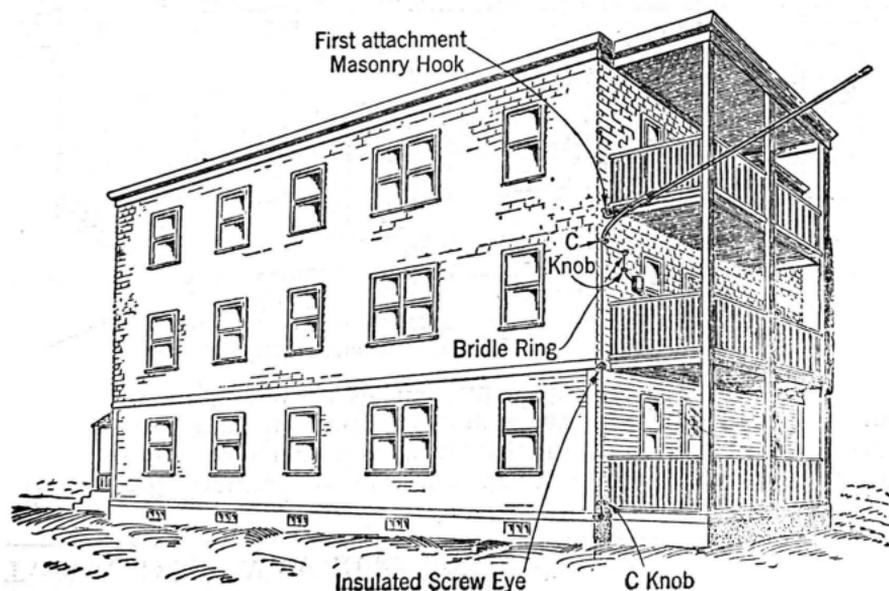
- (b) All loading areas, one drop, exposed wire, Corner Bracket placed to clear obstruction.



(c) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ ,  
exposed wire.

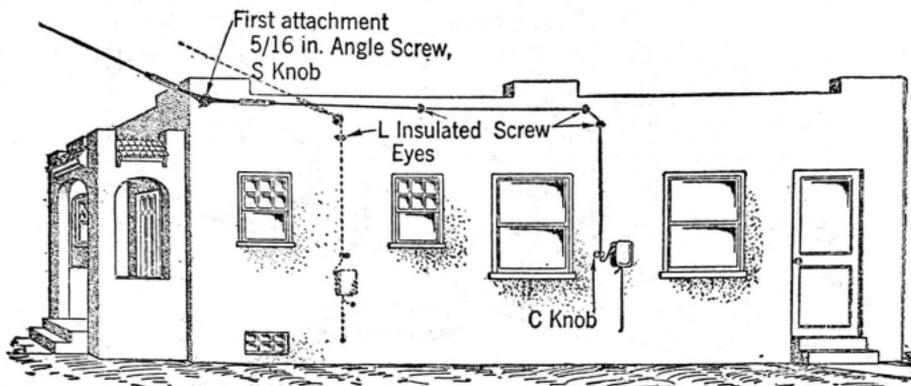


(d) All loading areas, two drops, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ ,  
exposed wires.



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- (e) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire. Where necessary to attach to studs only, turn may be made on one screw eye, and protector may be mounted on same stud with vertical run.



- (f) All loading areas, one drop, angle greater than  $30^\circ$ , exposed wire.

