DROP AND BLOCK WIRING

TYPICAL FIRST ATTACHMENTS ON LOW BUILDINGS

NOTES CONCERNING THIS ADDENDUM

This addendum replaces Section G32.114.9, Issue A in its entirety and includes information on the utility fixture which was previously covered in Addendum to G32.125.1, Issue B. The information contained in the foregoing sections is being reissued herewith to supplement Section 32.156.1 in order to provide additional information on making attachments to low buildings.

"See Addendum" should be marked at the end of Paragraph 1.04 and Paragraph 3.01 of Section G32.156.1.

1. GENERAL

1.05 Drop wire may be attached to wood or metal (utility fixtures) extensions to buildings, in order to provide required clearances, if the following conditions are met:

(a) The fixtures must be of such design and so installed, as to provide adequate support for the load applied.

(b) When utility fixture is designed to support both telephone and supply drops they shall not support supply circuits exceeding 250 volts.

(c) The span of drop wire to the utility fixture shall not exceed 150 feet.

(d) The drop wire attachment to a utility fixture must be made from a ladder placed against the building or from a safe position on the roof of the building.

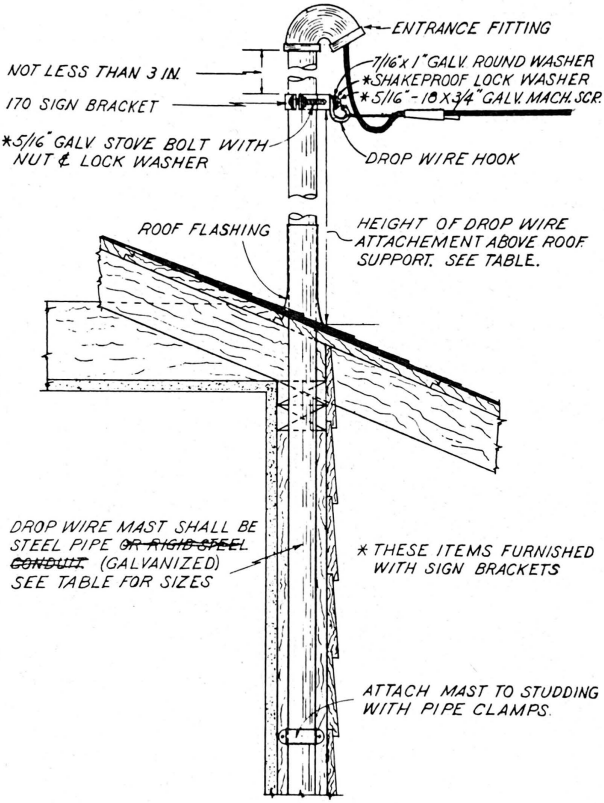
Note: If there is any question as to the safety of the roof the attachment should not be made. Refer the matter through your supervisor to the plant engineering department.

DO NOT CLIMB OR PLACE THE LADDER AGAINST THE UTILITY FIXTURE ITSELF.

3. CLEARANCE FIXTURES AND METHODS OF ATTACHMENT

3.02 The utility fixture shall be furnished and installed by the builder or owner, and the sign bracket by the telephone company.

3.03 The following illustration shows typical construction details for utility fixtures. (Telephone drops only.)



DROP WIRE MAST INSTALLED IN OUTSIDE BUILDING WALL

Note: City building codes shall be followed in placing these utility fixtures.

Height of Drop Wire Attachment Above Roof Support	Standard Galvanized Steel Pipe	Outside Diameter Of Pipe
0" to 18"	1"	1.315"
18" to 30"	1-14"	1.660"
30" to 42"	1-1/2"	1.900"

4. ROOF AND EAVE BRACKETS

4.01 Where wood or metal utility fixtures have not been provided on the buildings, use roof or eave brackets as covered by this addendum if the required clearances can be obtained by so doing.

4.02 These brackets should be used only where the required clearances cannot be obtained by attachment at the highest practicable point on a pole or messenger strand and the building concerned. In many cases increased clearances can be obtained when the drop is attached farther back on the house.

4.03 Drop wires attached to roof on eave brackets and utility fixtures shall not be placed at less than the normal stringing sags for neoprene jacketed drop wire.

5. DESCRIPTION AND USE OF BRACKETS

5.01 These brackets are designated R Roof Bracket, S Eave Bracket and T Eave Bracket.

5.02 Where crossings over streets, roads, alleys, driveways, etc., are involved, not more than one drop wire shall be attached to the brackets. In situations where vehicles are not likely to cross under the drop, a maximum of two drop wires may be attached to the brackets.

5.03 These brackets are developed for use on the following basis:

(a) R Roof Bracket. For attachment to overhanging roofs where the rafters are exposed.

(b) S Eave Bracket. For attachment to the underside of the horizontal trim board of overhanging roofs.

(c) T Eave Bracket. For attachment to sidings or similar surfaces along the eaves of building.

6. INSTALLATION OF BRACKETS

6.01 Attach the R Roof Bracket to overhanging roofs with No. 14 R.H. wood screws as illustrated. The bracket must be located parallel with the rafters so that both screws will enter approximately along the center line of the rafter where the rafters overhang and are exposed. All work shall be done from a ladder in order to avoid possible damage to the roof.

(a) Where the R Bracket must be attached on shake roofs the screw must be long enough to penetrate 2 inches into the rafter. Attaching the bracket to shakes or roof sheathing only will not provide a secure installation.

(b) The R Bracket must be attached at a point on the overhang that will assure that the screws will not penetrate the roof sheathing or rafter inside the exterior wall line.

(c) Where sufficient drop wire attachment clearance can be obtained, the R Roof bracket may be attached at the edge of the roof as indicated in Figure 1. However, where additional clearance must be obtained the bracket should be placed further up on the roof as indicated in Figure 2 except that it must not be placed inside the exterior wall line as indicated in (b) above.

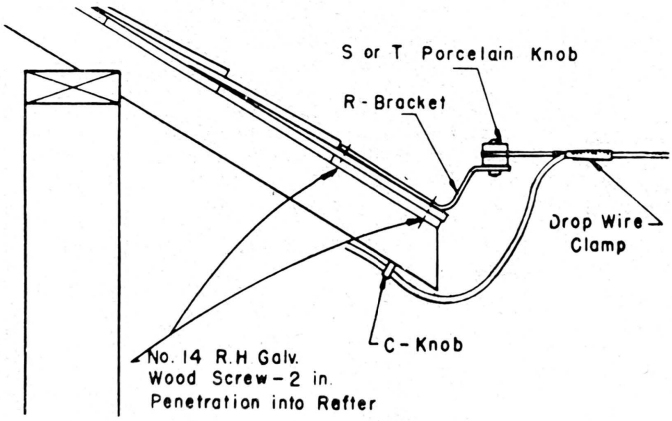


Figure 1

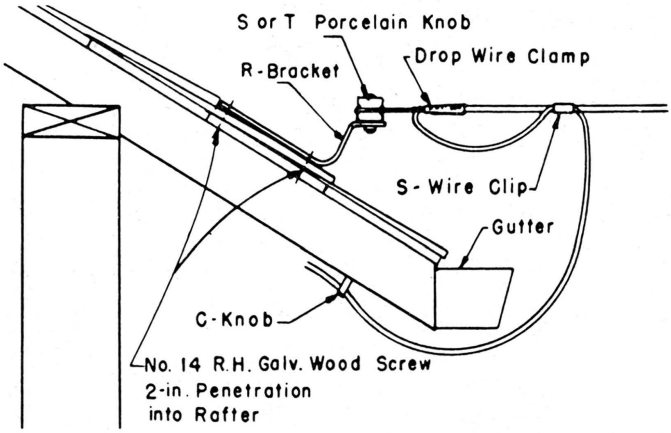


Figure 2

6.02 Attach the S Eave Bracket to the underside of a horizontal trim board with 2-1/2 inch No. 14 R.H. wood screws as follows:

(a) Where a gutter is not attached to the roof attach the S Eave Bracket with three screws as indicated in Figure 3.

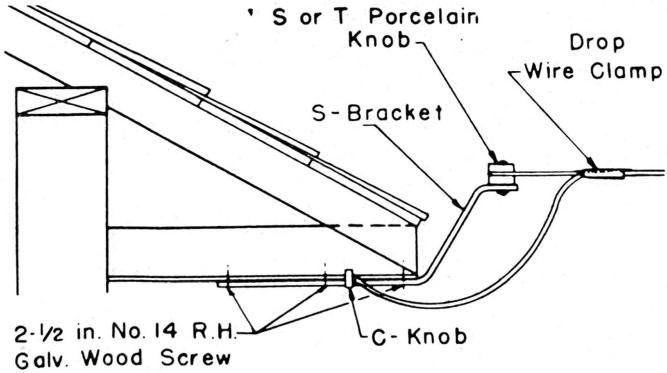


Figure 3

(b) Where a gutter is attached to the roof, set the S Eave Bracket out to clear the gutter and use two screws as indicated in Figure 4.

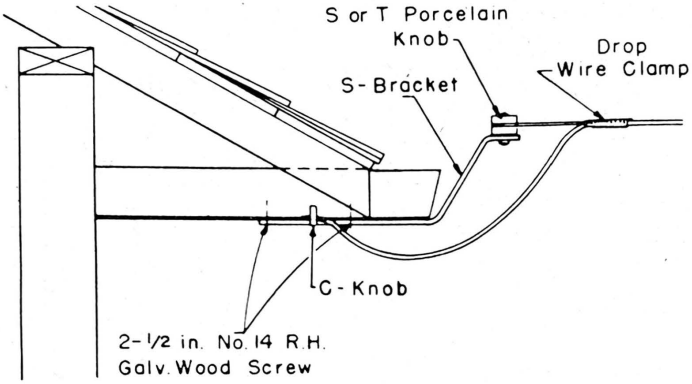


Figure 4

(c) The S Eave Bracket shall be attached parallel and along the center line of a horizontal brace member in the trim so that the screws will be anchored for the full depth.

6.03 Attach the T Eave Bracket to siding or eave of house with 2 inch No. 14 R.H. wood screws as follows:

(a) At the corner of the roof as indicated in Figure 5 or along the edge of the roof as indicated in Figure 6.

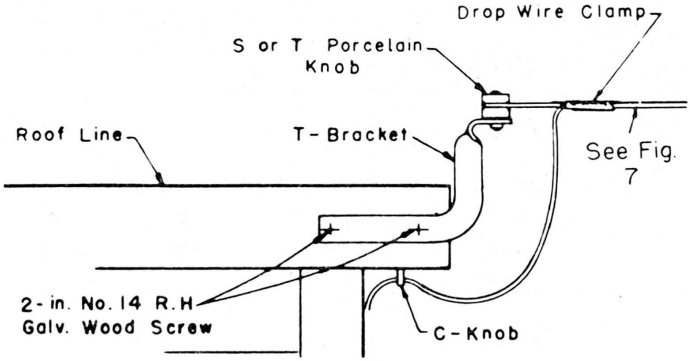


Figure 5

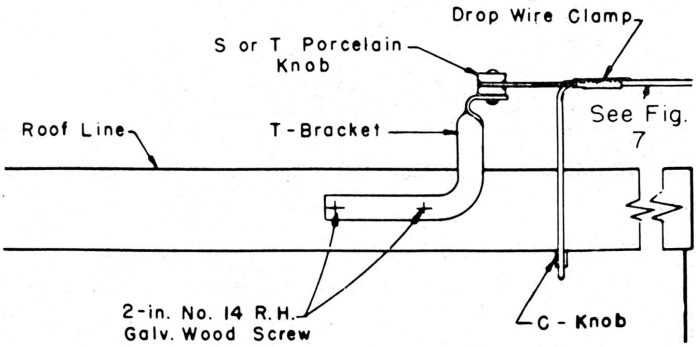


Figure 6

(b) The T Eave Bracket shall not be attached at any location where solid backing cannot be obtained for anchoring screws.

(c) The pull of the drop wire from the longitudinal axis of the T Eave Bracket shall not exceed 30° (6-feet in 10-feet) on either side of the bracket as shown in Figure 7.

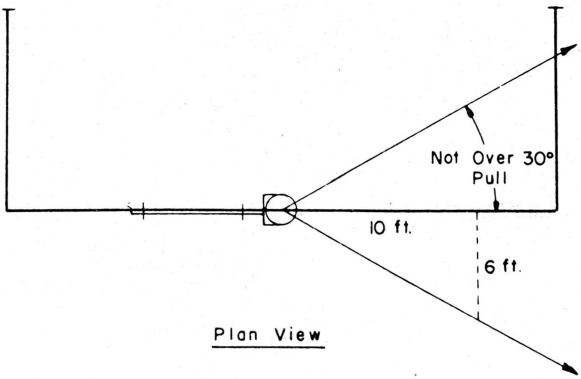


Figure 7