

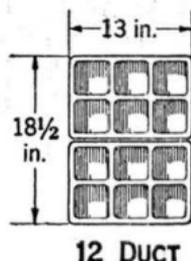
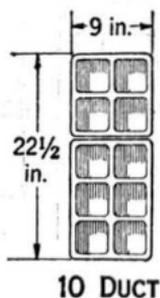
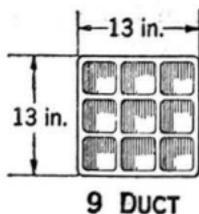
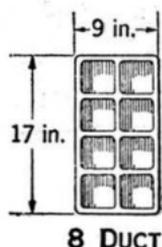
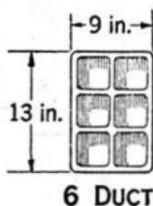
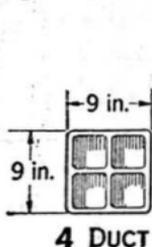
## CONDUIT AND MANHOLES

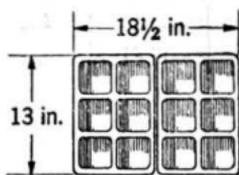
### STANDARD FORMATIONS

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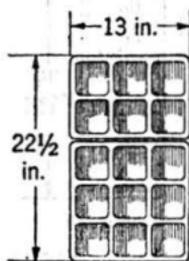
#### 1. STANDARD FORMATIONS FOR CLAY CONDUIT

1.01 The arrangements of duct multiples shown should be used whenever conditions permit. In general the formations illustrated will provide an economical trench and a good cable setup in the manholes.

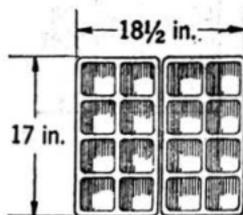




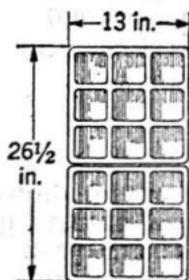
12 DUCT  
(ALTERNATIVE)



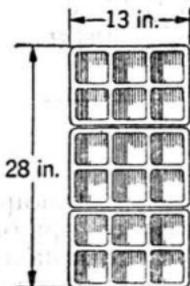
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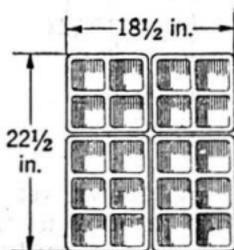
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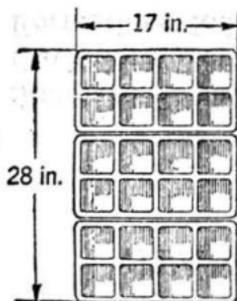
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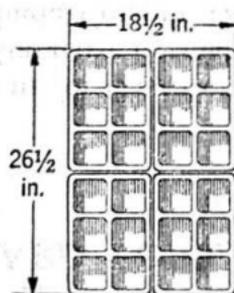
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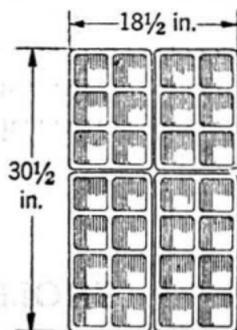
20 DUCT



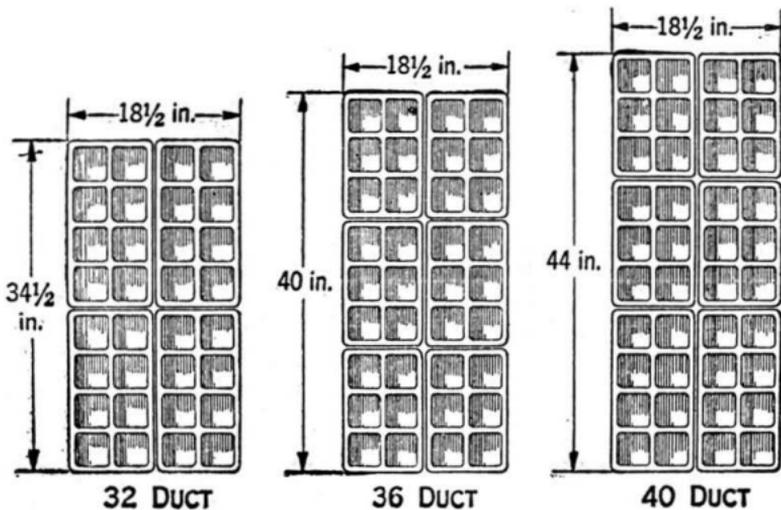
24 DUCT



24 DUCT  
(ALTERNATIVE)



28 DUCT



## 2. DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD FORMATIONS

2.01 Where rock or other unusually difficult excavation is encountered it may be advisable to depart from the standard cross-section and employ a formation requiring a shallower trench. This will involve increasing the width of the trench if the same coverage is maintained.

2.02 The extent to which the formation is altered will depend upon the advantages to be gained through a reduction in the amount of rock to be excavated or the possibility of avoiding the rock entirely. This matter should be discussed with the inspector or supervisor before proceeding with the work.

2.03 A congestion of foreign structures, such as catch-basins, pipes, sewers or other manholes may make it necessary to change the formation entirely or even to construct such sections of some other conduit material in order to obtain the greater flexibility required to pass the obstruction. When such occasions arise, consult the inspector or supervisor regarding the proper methods to be employed.

## 3. FORMATIONS FOR SINGLE CONDUIT

3.01 The arrangements shown for multiples of Clay Conduit should also be used for single conduit of all types, except where it is necessary to avoid the conditions discussed under Part 2.