

LASHED AERIAL CABLE

GENERAL

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the standard tools and materials required, and the principal objectives which it is desired to obtain in aerial cable lashing work. It is reissued to include additional standard tools which can be used in connection with the placing of aerial cable. Issue 1 is replaced.

2. STANDARD TOOLS AND MATERIALS

2.01 In addition to the tools and materials normally required in connection with the placing of aerial cable in rings, the following, while not a complete list, will usually be required in connection with lashing aerial cable:

- (a) Cable Lashing Machine.
- (b) Lashing Wire.
- (c) Lashing Wire Grips.
- (d) Cable Lifters.
- (e) Lashed Cable Supports.
- (f) Cable Spacers.
- (g) Suspension Clamp Shields.
- (h) Strand Slack Puller.
- (i) B Support Rings.
- (j) Cable Blocks.
- (k) Cable Block Lifter.
- (l) Cable Block Pusher.
- (m) Cable Guide.
- (n) Corner Cable Guide.

3. OBJECTIVES

3.01 It is important that the cable be lashed tightly against the strand. The stiffness of the strand is thereby imparted to the cable which tends to prevent the concentration of waviness and bowing. This is accomplished by proper adjustment of the rear cable lifter on the lasher and particularly by not permitting the lashing wire to slack off during any of the lashing, terminating or splicing operations. The following are some of the precautions which should be taken to keep the lashing wire tight:

- (a) Avoid starting the lasher with a jerk as this is likely to cause slippage on the strand which results in uneven pitch of the lashing wire.
- (b) Whenever it is necessary to halt the B Cable Lasher, tension in the towing line must be maintained until the lashing wire has been secured to the strand or until lashing is resumed.
- (c) Avoid stopping the lasher abruptly.
- (d) When the lasher is stopped at a terminating point the wire should be secured to the strand before anything else is done. Rocking of the lasher on the strand should be avoided as it will introduce some slack in the lashing wire.
- (e) Slack wire for terminating should be drawn from the lasher only after the lashing wire that is already in place has been secured to the strand.
- (f) When terminating the lashing wire either permanently or temporarily, tap the strand sharply a few times while maintaining a pull on the wire to remove any slack which may have been introduced in the lashing wire.
- (g) Subsequent cutting of the lashing wire should be done only after the lashing wire has been secured to the strand.

3.02 At poles, splices or other points where it is not desired to hold the cable snugly against the strand, the cable should be formed in a long smooth curve, supported in this position and kept free from possible contact with hardware or other points of interference that might cause sheath abrasion. This is accomplished through the use of lashed cable supports, cable spacers, shields and aerial cable supports as covered in the G52 series. At straight line poles and corners where the strand is continuous, the cable may be lashed past the pole eliminating lashing wire clamps, spacers and cable supports. The cable is protected from abrasion by placing a B Cable Guard on the cable beneath the suspension clamp.

The G52 series covers this method. To minimize the separation between strand and cable at suspension clamps, the suspension clamp should be placed so that the strand groove and strand are below the bolt. When lashing existing cable in rings it is not necessary that this be done. ↙

3.03 It is important to avoid the introduction of excess cable in the spans during the lashing or splicing operations which would tend to cause loose lashing, bowing or possible longitudinal movement of the cable through the lashing wire. This is accomplished as follows:

(a) During the lashing operations a moderate amount of tension should be maintained on the cable ahead of the lasher. This is discussed further in the practices covering the various lashing methods.

(b) At cable section ends the overlapping ends should be securely taped together with a double layer of half-lapped 2-inch friction tape. At cable end poles the cable end should be taped to the strand after the lashing wire has been terminated.

(c) During splicing operations the strand slack puller should be used and, if an aerial platform is used, a ladder should be lashed to the strand to support the weight of the platform.

3.04 The cable, in so far as practicable, should be supported in a position directly below the strand.

4. GRADE CLAMPS

4.01 Permanent grade clamps are not required on lashed cable.

5. BONDING SHEATH TO STRAND

5.01 The lashing wire is considered an adequate bonding medium and it is not necessary to provide additional bonds between the cable and the strand unless specified on the construction drawings.