

DESIGN OF AERIAL CABLE PLANT

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TABLE 1

FIGURES 1 to 8, Inclusive

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1. GENERAL

- 1.01 This section is intended to provide REA borrowers, consulting engineers, contractors and other interested parties with technical information for use in the design and construction of REA borrowers' telephone systems. It discusses in particular considerations in the design of nonjoint aerial cable plant.
- 1.02 This revision replaces REA TE & CM-630, Issue No. 2, dated June 1956. It incorporates designs using presently acceptable components for aerial cable plant constructed in accordance with the requirements of REA Form 511, "Telephone System Construction Contract."
- 1.03 The following REA publications are referred to in this section.

REA TE & CM Sections:

- 205 - Preparation of an Area Coverage Design
- 206 - Preparation of an Area Coverage Survey

REA TE & CM Sections (Cont'd):

- 210 - Telephone System Design Criteria - Engineering Time Periods
- 212 - Ringing Systems
- 218 - Plant Annual Cost Data for System Design Purposes
- 319 - Interoffice Trunking and Signaling
- 406 - Attenuation Data
- 415 - Transmission Objectives
- 422 - Subscriber Loop Transmission Calculations - Loop Loss Factor Method
- 423 - Trunk Transmission Calculations
- 430 - Subscriber Line Loading
- 500 - Telephone Traffic
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- 643 - Underground Conduit Design and Construction
- 650 - Guys and Anchors on Wire and Cable Lines
- 670 - Corrosion Considerations in Outside Plant
- 815 - Cable Circuit Protection

REA Bulletins:

- 344-2 - List of Materials Acceptable for Use on Telephone Systems of REA Borrowers

REA Forms:

- 511 - Telephone System Construction Contract
- 525 - Central Office Equipment Contract

REA Specifications:

- PC-1 - Splicing Standard for Joining Paper or Pulp-Insulated, Lead-Sheathed Cable to Paper or Pulp-Insulated Cable
- PC-2 - Splicing and Terminating Plastic-Insulated, Plastic-Jacketed Cables Used on Telephone Systems of REA Borrowers
- PE-22 - Fully Color-Coded, Polyethylene-Insulated, Polyethylene-Jacketed Telephone Cables
- PE-23 - Fully Color-Coded Polyethylene-Insulated, Double Polyethylene-Jacketed Telephone Cables for Direct Burial

2. ECONOMIC AND SERVICE FACTORS

- 2.01 Aerial cable plant design presented herein is intended primarily for central offices serving small towns and their surrounding rural areas. At present polyethylene-insulated, polyethylene-jacketed cable is recommended by REA in preference to paper or pulp-insulated cable for new aerial cable plant for REA borrowers' telephone systems for the following reasons: it is available in the sizes (number of pairs) needed; it usually costs less in place than paper or pulp-insulated cable; it gives better service and lower maintenance costs because of its high dielectric strength and it is impervious to moisture; its color-coded conductors facilitate splicing, terminating and loading of the cable pairs; and its flexibility permits rearrangements to be made at minimum expense.
- 2.02 A most important consideration in the design of cable plant is the forecast of circuit requirements. This forecast is based on the area coverage design made in accordance with REA TE & CM-205. The engineer must balance flexibility and cost, keeping in mind the cost of future additions. This is especially necessary in cable plant, as the initial investment may be considerable.
- 2.03 The effective and economic design of cable plant depends upon the selection of the proper size (number of pairs), gauge and length of each different size of cable in a cable system and whether the construction should be aerial, in underground conduit or directly buried. The factors involved include the number of circuits required at present and in the future based on REA TE & CM-205, 206, 210, and 500; the transmission requirements at voice and carrier frequencies if carrier is required, based on data in REA TE & CM-406, 415, 422, and 423; the loop resistance limits (signaling range) for subscriber circuits required by the central office involved stated in REA TE & CM-212 and REA Form 525; the resistance limits for the trunks as given in REA TE & CM-319; and the suitability of the terrain for plowing cable into the ground. Underground conduit construction based on data in REA TE & CM-643 may be required for short distances in some situations.
- 2.04 Economic studies based on the area coverage survey and design should indicate the immediate (five-year) and expected (ten-year) service requirements. REA TE & CM-218 gives plant annual cost data.

- 2.05 Some subscribers may be located beyond the range of cable and some open wire will be necessary in lines for these subscribers. Loading of the cable in accordance with REA TE & CM-430 will increase the transmission range but will shorten the signaling range somewhat due to the resistance of the loading coils. Repeaters will not extend subscriber circuit signaling ranges. Long line adapters will extend the signaling ranges and will be required on subscriber circuits that exceed the loop resistance limits for the central office involved. Where distant subscribers require some open wire beyond the end of a cable the cable length must be such that its loop resistance plus the open wire loop resistance will not exceed the limits provided by long line adapters.
- 2.06 Investment in idle cable plant may make multipair distribution wire or open wire plant desirable. If cable is installed, generally it will be designed for both the immediate and ultimate requirements. However, if multipair distribution wire or open wire is used to meet the immediate needs, additional wire of these types may be added as needed to meet unforeseen requirements that may develop.
- 2.07 If the development of ultimate service requirements may point to an initial installation of multipair distribution wire or open wire which may have to be replaced with cable at a later date, the engineer must evaluate removal, salvage, transportation, and storage costs. It usually is not economical to salvage and restring line wire.
- 2.08 In some instances the realization of ultimate service forecasts or economy of one plan as compared to another may be in doubt. This should influence the postponement of cable installation until later, providing other factors are approximately equal.
- 2.09 Aerial cable to be used in new projects of REA borrowers, should meet the requirements of REA Specification PE-22. This specification provides for cables of various numbers of pairs having 19, 22, or 24 gauge conductors, all conductors of each cable being of the same gauge. Composite cables (cables containing pairs of more than one gauge) also can be obtained under this specification. Composite cables usually are made on an individual design basis and may be more expensive than cables having all pairs of the same gauge.

- 2.10 Cable sizes larger than 400 pairs seldom will be required in REA borrowers' telephone systems but can be obtained up to 900 pairs if 24 gauge, 600 pairs if 22 gauge, and 400 pairs if 19 gauge. The thickness of the polyethylene insulation being greater than paper insulation restricts the numbers of pairs in cables of the usual maximum outside diameter. Cables requiring more pairs than stated above preferably should be paper-insulated, plastic-sheathed which are available in larger sizes. Cables of 26 gauge seldom should be specified in REA borrowers' systems because they are difficult to splice, and the cost differential between 24 and 26 gauges in the small sizes is minor, making 24 gauge preferable.
- 2.11 Situations will occur where the urban portion of a cable and its branches can be of a smaller gauge than is needed for its rural extension. The maximum nonloaded loop limit for 24 gauge cable for subscriber circuits is less than 3 miles. The urban portions may be 24 gauge and the rural extensions either 22 or 19 gauge, or the urban portions may be 22 gauge and the rural extensions 19 gauge. Also, composite cables may be economical.
- 2.12 Short sections of aerial cable may be necessary or desirable in buried cable plant where rock formations prevent plowing; in urban areas where street pavement or sidewalks make it economical to utilize aerial cable; at stream crossings; at railroad crossings; in marshy terrain; and for central office entrances where clearance and appearance conditions are not controlling.
- 2.13 Period of cable fill is the length of elapsed time between service date of cable and the time it reaches maximum fill. The period in general should conform to the ten-year line requirements developed from the area coverage survey and design. In aerial feeder cables of the larger sizes (200 pairs or over), consideration should be given to the installation of the five-year requirements with reinforcement at a later date. The extra cost of such reinforcement at the later date may offset the added investment in idle cable facilities during the initial five-year period.
- 2.14 A large uniform size of cable with associated terminals, extending from the central office to the end of a cable line would result in a high degree of flexibility so that any unusual or unanticipated service demand along the cable could be met. However, the operating advantages realized from a

situation of this nature would be offset by idle plant investment resulting when the anticipated service forecasts do not materialize. Evaluation of these conditions can result in keeping idle cable plant investment to a reasonable minimum. Cable diminishing points should conform to the distribution of the expected growth along the cable and usually should be located at junctions of branch cables or where indicated by changes in subscriber density and rate of growth.

3. CABLE SELECTION

3.01 Prior to the staking of aerial cable plant, certain engineering decisions must be made in order to comply with requirements stated in various REA TE & CM sections mentioned herein, particularly REA TE & CM-629. The decisions include:

- a. Cable size in number of pairs and gauge in each different section of the cable system.
- b. The points of beginning and end of each section of cable of each size and gauge.
- c. The approximate location of each terminal, the type of each terminal and the pair numbers to be terminated in each terminal other than the "Ready-Access" type.
- d. The location of each loading point and the pair numbers to be loaded at each.
- e. The type of central office cable entrance; that is, aerial, in conduit or buried.
- f. Whether the central office entrance cable will be terminated directly on MFD protectors or spliced to tip cables and, if the latter, whether these splices shall be above the central office frames or in a splicing pit under the floor.
- g. The type of terminal blocks (protected or unprotected) at each terminal.
- h. Where the extra protection for Category III of REA TE & CM-815 is required (low impedance "made-grounds" and extra protectors).

- i. Where joint use should be employed.
 - j. Where change in grade will require guying in accordance with Guide Drawing 213 in REA Form 511.
 - k. Where long span catenary construction will be necessary, with plans prepared for this work.
 - l. Where manholes, conduit, submarine or underground dips will be necessary, with plans prepared for these.
 - m. The normal in-span ground clearance of the strand and cable at 60°F. for every different section of the aerial cable system in accordance with REA TE & CM-602.
 - n. The basic span lengths for the different sizes of cable in the non-joint sections of the lines.
 - o. The basic pole heights for the different non-joint sections of line calculated from the basic ground clearances and the final unloaded sags of the suspension strand and cable, usually at 60°F.
 - p. The basic pole class for each section of non-joint line.
 - q. The suspension strand size for each section of the cable plant.
- 3.02 The staking engineer must be provided with maps showing the approximate beginning and end of each section of the cable of the various sizes, also showing the approximate location of each terminal and loading point and where each joint-use section shall begin and end. The map must show the locations of manholes where adjacent deadend poles will be required for underground cable to emerge as aerial cable or where buried cable is to emerge as aerial cable. The pole classes required for cables are determined in accordance with REA TE & CM-611 after the basic span lengths have been determined.

The staking notes will indicate the poles that require guys and the corner angles and permissible lead-over-height ratios. The guy and anchor selections shall be made by the engineer in accordance with the requirements of REA TE & CM-650 after the staking is completed, and this information shall be indicated on the staking sheets provided to the construction forces. The staking shall be done in accordance with the information provided in REA TE & CM-626.

- 3.03 The engineer will require sag and tension data for cables of various weights per foot, on strands of different sizes, for different span lengths and at various temperatures. Sag Charts 1 to 9, inclusive, herein provide final unloaded sags for various weights of cable on 6M, 10M, and 16M strands at 60°F. in the three storm loading districts for use in meeting the requirements of NESC ground clearances stated in REA TE & CM-602. The permissible span lengths indicated on the charts are based on the strands not exceeding 60 percent of their rated breaking strengths when the maximum storm loading is applied. These data provide information useful for long spans such as river crossings. Strand initial tensions for 6M, 10M, and 16M strands at various temperatures and for various span lengths are given in REA TE & CM-635.

4. SUSPENSION STRAND SELECTION

- 4.01 The suspension strand size for cable in REA borrowers' systems usually will be either 6M or 10M strand. The rated breaking strengths of these strands are 6,000 pounds and 11,500 pounds, respectively. ("Minimum breaking strength" is the same as "rated breaking strength.") Cable plant design is based on not exceeding 60 percent of the rated breaking strengths when the cable and strand are loaded as calculated according to the assumptions of wind, ice and temperature specified in the NESC for the storm loading district involved. The 16M strand would permit longer spans than the 10M strand but it is a rather large size as compared to the cable diameters usual for REA borrowers' telephone systems and is about 30 percent more costly than 10M strand. The 16M rated breaking strength is 18,000 pounds. It is not recommended for use with cables weighing less than 1.5 pounds per foot.
- 4.02 Utilities grade zinc coated strand is available in three zinc coating weights (Classes A, B, and C). Class A coated strand has 0.3 ounce of zinc per square foot of strand wire surface and is the commonly used strand, Class C coated strand which

has 2.4 ounces of zinc per square foot of strand wire surface should be considered where Class A coated strand would corrode excessively. In areas where the atmosphere may corrode Class C strand excessively, a flooded plastic coated strand or aluminum coated strand should be considered. Reference should be made to REA TE & CM-670 about corrosion problems.

- 4.03 Table 1 gives cable diameters, weights per foot and approximate reel lengths of three types of non-composite cable including plastic-insulated, plastic-sheathed cable made under REA Specification PE-22 and also similar data for lead-sheathed and plastic-sheathed paper or pulp-insulated cable.
- 4.04 Two cables can be lashed to the same strand. This may be desirable where an existing cable is in good condition but reinforcement is required by plant growth or extension. The combined diameters of the two cables cannot exceed the diameter for which the available lashing machine is designed. If the existing cable is in rings these can be taken off as the added cable is placed and the two cables are lashed to the strand. In order to promote firm lashing, the diameter of one cable should not be more than twice the diameter of the other cable. The existing cable can be lead-sheathed, and the added cable can be plastic-sheathed.
- 4.05 When a second cable is lashed to an existing cable, the sag will increase due to the weight of the added cable. The sag and tension data for a cable approximating the combined weights on the particular strand and for the average spans involved should be consulted to determine that the strand will not be overloaded or the resulting ground clearance insufficient.

5. SPAN LENGTHS

- 5.01 The Sag Charts 1 to 9 inclusive, show the span limits for poles of various lengths on level ground which will provide 14 foot final unloaded ground clearance at 60°F. for the cables of various weights on the 6M, 10M, and 16M strands. Cost studies have been made which indicate that 30 foot Class 7 poles for cable only, that is, no crossarms or distribution wire, are strong enough to provide the spans at lowest cost; also that the smallest strand permissible is the cheapest for any particular size of cable. The 30 foot poles have an advantage over 25 foot poles in providing greater height for drop wire road crossings.

5.02 The following problem describes a method for span length selection. Assume a 25 pair, 22 gauge plastic-insulated, plastic-sheathed cable is to be placed in the heavy storm loading district. Table 1 shows that this cable weighs approximately 0.25 pound per foot. Reference is required to the final unloaded sag charts 1 and 4 to obtain the permissible span lengths for 14 foot ground clearance at 60°F. on poles of various lengths.

5.03 The tabulation below compares the estimated costs, exclusive of small hardware, for strand and poles of various lengths required to give 14 foot ground clearance for the 0.25 pound per foot cable.

<u>Sag and Span Data References</u>	<u>Sag Chart 1</u>	<u>Sag Chart 1</u>	<u>Sag Chart 4</u>	<u>Sag Chart 4</u>
Strand size assumed	6M	6M	10M	10M
Pole length assumed	25 ft.	30 ft.	25 ft.	30 ft.
Pole setting depth	5 ft.	5.5 ft.	5 ft.	5.5 ft.
Maximum permissible sag	5 ft.	9.5 ft.	5 ft.	9.5 ft.
Maximum span for 14 foot clearance	300 ft.	380 ft.	390 ft.	550 ft.
Poles per mile	17.5	14.5	13.5	9.5
Pole class	7	7	7	7
Strand cost per mile, FOB	\$320	\$320	\$400	\$400
Pole cost per mile, in place	<u>\$300</u>	<u>\$280</u>	<u>\$230</u>	<u>\$190</u>
Pole and strand cost per mile	\$620	\$600	\$630	\$590

5.04 The tabulated data above shows that the span length could be 380 feet on 6M strand using 30 foot Class 7 poles or 550 feet on 10M strand, also on 30 foot Class 7 poles, both being at approximately the same cost per mile. Another factor to consider is whether the terrain or subscriber distribution favors a particular span length.

5.05 No concern need be given about an occasional span materially shorter than the adjacent spans except from the standpoint of the effect of short spans on the average spacing and, therefore, the number of poles needed. However, when an individual span occurs which is appreciably longer than the average span in its section of line, consideration should be given to the

question of proper limits for such spans before employing special construction. Special long span construction is recommended for such occasional spans when the length of the span in question is more than 50 percent greater than the average of five adjacent spans in either direction.

5.06 Long span construction may be necessary in aerial cable plant because of terrain characteristics that make construction of spans of normal length impracticable. An example is a river crossing. In such cases a long span must be designed to meet the particular situation. Long spans may involve catenary construction to avoid excessive sag on the span. The cable suspension strand fastened to the long span poles at a height to conform to required clearances can be supported at one or more points in the span by a catenary suspension strand. The catenary suspension strand is attached to these poles at a location above the cable strand. Separation between cable strand and catenary suspension strand at poles should be such as to allow span attachments to the catenary and support points to be in horizontal alignment. It usually is necessary to attach the catenary strand to the cable suspension strand by means of cable suspension hooks shown on Figure 1 so that the cable can be patrolled by a man in a cable car. The engineer must give consideration to the following factors:

- a. Selection of a cable suspension strand which would be strong enough to support the cable without the catenary strand.
- b. Selection of a catenary strand as strong or stronger than the cable suspension strand.
- c. Selection of the suitable height and class of poles.
- d. Pole setting depths required and their footings.
- e. Side and head guy requirements.

5.07 In considering the design for long span construction excessive pole heights, excessive guying, unfavorable footings, etc., may prove more costly than other types of construction. Buried cable, cable in underground conduit or submarine cable may be considered. Figure 1 shows the general features of long span construction. When design problems involving special considerations arise, additional information may be obtained from REA.

- 5.08 Where other special construction is required such as slack spans, railroad crossings, bridge attachments, etc., the engineer shall design, obtain necessary permits and agreements, and prepare work plans for release to the staker and construction forces. See Figure 2 for slack span construction features. For railroad crossing construction requirements REA TE & CM-617 should be consulted.

6. CENTRAL OFFICE ENTRANCE CABLES

- 6.01 There are three methods of installing entrance cables which are aerial, buried or in underground conduit. The type of installation selected should depend on physical conditions and other circumstances. The engineer shall prepare detailed plans for this construction. Where clearance and appearance conditions are not controlling factors, aerial type entries should be satisfactory. However, if an underground entrance is required, cable may be buried directly in the ground or placed in underground conduit.
- 6.02 Where the buried entrance method is preferable and aerial cable made under REA Specification PE-22 is used predominately in the plant, this cable can be buried for central office entrances if the amount of buried cable does not exceed 400 feet. For greater amounts, cable made under REA Specification PE-23, "Fully Color-Coded, Polyethylene-Insulated, Double Polyethylene-Jacketed Telephone Cables for Direct Burial," should be used.
- 6.03 Where an underground conduit entrance is selected, due to the number of cables or some other reason, the entrance cables can be the REA Specification PE-22 plastic cable if the length needed is under 400 feet, or the REA Specification PE-23 plastic cable if the required length is greater than 400 feet. It is uneconomical to purchase short lengths of REA Specification PE-23 cable if the cable plant is to be predominately aerial using REA Specification PE-22 cable.
- 6.04 Lead-sheathed paper or pulp-insulated cable if used for underground entrances should be placed only in conduit. This cable where spliced to plastic-sheathed cable must use the splicing method described in paragraph 8.04.
- 6.05 Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6 illustrate the problems involved in engineering a central office entrance. B Type main distributing frames, which terminate the entrance cables on the

vertically mounted protectors, in the future will be provided with tip cables attached to the protector terminals at the factory. These tip cables must be spliced to the entrance cables either above the frames or in a splicing pit under the floor, the method to be selected by the engineer.

- 6.06 Where underground conduit entrances are planned, reference can be made to REA TE & CM-643 for details of such construction.

7. CABLE TERMINALS AND READY-ACCESS ENCLOSURES

- 7.01 Subscriber service drop wire connections to cable are provided for by devices of two general types. One type, called "terminal-aerial cable," is designed for use on lead or plastic-sheathed, paper or pulp-insulated aerial cables. This type is moistureproof with conductor connecting lugs accessible by lifting a non-watertight cover or lid. Another type called "ready-access enclosures," is designed for use on polyethylene-sheathed, polyethylene-insulated aerial cables. Both types of enclosures are available with or without a protector on each terminated conductor connecting lug. REA TE & CM-636 states the applications of terminals. These devices are items carried on pages P mm of the "List of Materials Acceptable for Use on Telephone Systems of REA Borrowers."

- 7.02 The determination of the locations, sizes and cable pair numbers to be terminated in each cable terminal will be shown on the staking sheets and as stated in REA TE & CM-629. It is customary to leave the connection of cable pairs to terminal blocks in ready-access enclosures to the telephone installation men.

8. AERIAL CABLE SPLICES

- 8.01 Splices in lead-sheathed paper or pulp-insulated cable can be made by wiped joints in accordance with REA Specification PC-1 dated October 1955, but the preferred method is by the use of splice cases. Two "splice cases" of the same kind are required to make a splice enclosure. These devices are carried on pages P pl of the "List of Materials Acceptable for Use on Telephone Systems of REA Borrowers" and are available in four sizes for straight splices. They are for cables

1.0 inch maximum diameter, 1.0 to 1.6 inches in diameter, 1.6 to 2.2 inches in diameter, and 2.2 to 2.9 inches in diameter.

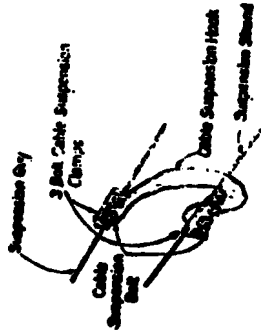
- 8.02 Three sizes of splice cases are available for splicing branch cables to main cables. These have two entrance nozzles at each end. They are made for cables 1.0 inch maximum diameter, 1.0 to 2.2 inches in diameter, and 2.2 to 2.8 inches in diameter. If the splice is to be three-way, the fourth nozzle is plugged with a plastic insert. The two splice cases are bolted together with a plastic sealing cord between the two cases. Each splice case has a lug at its left end protruding upward for clamping the complete enclosure to the suspension strand.
 - 8.03 Splices in aerial polyethylene-insulated, polyethylene-jacketed cable should be made in accordance with REA Specification PC-2. This specification requires the use of ready-access enclosures.
 - 8.04 Situations will arise where aerial polyethylene-insulated, polyethylene-jacketed cable must be spliced to paper or pulp-insulated (Alpeth or Stalpeth) plastic-jacketed or lead-sheathed cable. The wire splicing in these cases can be performed as described in REA Specification PC-3. Mounting of the splice cases can be performed in accordance with the instructions provided with the splice cases by the manufacturer.
9. SAG, HILLSIDE AND LEVEL GROUND
- 9.01 Determination of the location and amount of the sag at the low point in hillside situations and river crossings where support points on poles will not be at the same elevation can be made as indicated on Figure 7.
 - 9.02 Sag values in percent of midspan sag of level spans at points along a span can be determined from Figure 8. This information may be found useful in determining separations when clearances in a span are involved.

CABLE SIZES, WEIGHTS AND REEL LENGTHS

Lead Sheathed Cables												
NUMBER of Pairs	APPROX. DIA IN INCHES AND WEIGHT PER FOOT IN POUNDS								APPROX. REEL LENGTHS			
	26		24		22		19		26	24	22	19
	In.	Lbs.	In.	Lbs.	In.	Lbs.	In.	Lbs.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.4	-	-	-	2800
11	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	3500	3300	3500	3000
16	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	.7	3300	2900	3500	4000
26	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.9	4000	4500	4200	3000
51	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.9	1.0	1.5	4200	4200	3000	2500
76	.6	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.2	1.2	2.0	3700	3000	2400	2200
101	.7	.8	.8	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.5	3500	3000	3000	1700
152	.8	1.1	.9	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	3.4	2400	2800	1700	1400
202	.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.8	4.3	2500	2200	1600	1400
303	1.1	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.6	3.5	2.2	6.0	1600	1600	1400	900
404	1.2	2.2	1.4	2.9	1.8	4.3	2.5	7.7	1600	1400	1200	700
455	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	8.5	-	-	-	650
606	1.4	2.9	1.7	4.0	2.2	6.0	-	-	1400	1100	900	-
Plastic Sheathed Cables - Paper or Pulp Insulated												
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.18	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	.6	.15	.7	.2	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	.7	.2	.8	.3	-	-	3500	4000
51	.6	.15	.7	.2	.8	.3	1.1	.6	-	-	4200	3000
76	.7	.2	.8	.3	1.0	.5	1.3	.9	-	4200	3000	2500
101	.8	.3	.9	.4	1.1	.6	1.5	1.2	-	3000	2400	2200
152	.9	.4	1.1	.6	1.3	.9	1.7	1.7	-	3000	3000	1700
202	1.0	.5	1.2	.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.2	-	2800	1700	1400
303	1.2	.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.2	-	2200	1600	1400
404	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.3	-	1600	1400	900
455	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.6	2.8	4.8	-	1400	1200	-
606	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.2	-	-	-	1100	-	800
Plastic Sheathed and Plastic Insulated Cables												
6	-	-	.40	.08	.45	.11	.53	.15	5000	5000	5000	5000
12	-	-	.47	.12	.54	.15	.65	.25	5000	5000	5000	5000
18	-	-	.52	.15	.60	.21	.75	.33	5000	5000	5000	5000
25	-	-	.57	.18	.67	.26	.87	.46	5000	5000	5000	5000
50	-	-	.70	.31	.86	.44	1.14	.83	3000	5000	5000	5000
75	-	-	.82	.42	.99	.61	1.33	1.14	3000	3000	3000	2500
100	-	-	.91	.53	1.14	.82	1.51	1.45	3000	3000	3000	2500
150	-	-	1.07	.78	1.32	1.11	1.82	2.22	3000	3000	3000	1000
200	-	-	1.20	.98	1.51	1.50	2.08	2.75	1000	1000	1000	1000
300	-	-	1.43	1.40	1.84	2.26	2.48	3.89	1000	1000	1000	1000
400	-	-	1.64	1.77	2.07	2.76	2.83	4.95	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 1

LONG SPAN CONSTRUCTION GENERAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES.



SEPARATION WILL BE REQUIRED
ON SAG OF CATENARY AND
MESSAGE STRAND ETC.

CLAMP OR OTHER DEVICE,
SHALL BE IN APPROXIMATE
HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT
WITH POINTS (A) & (B)

PLACE FILLIE DESS
ENDS AS REQUIRED

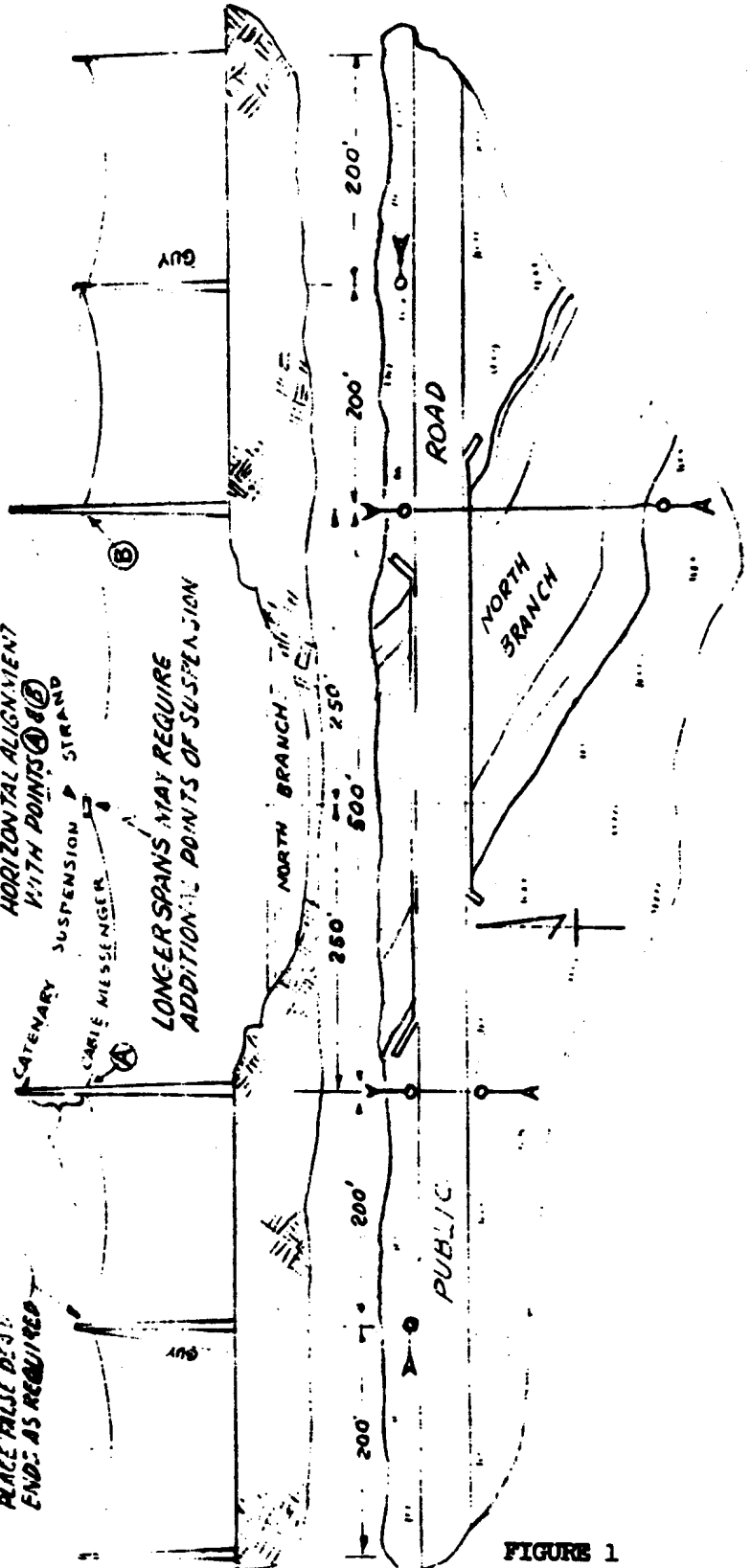
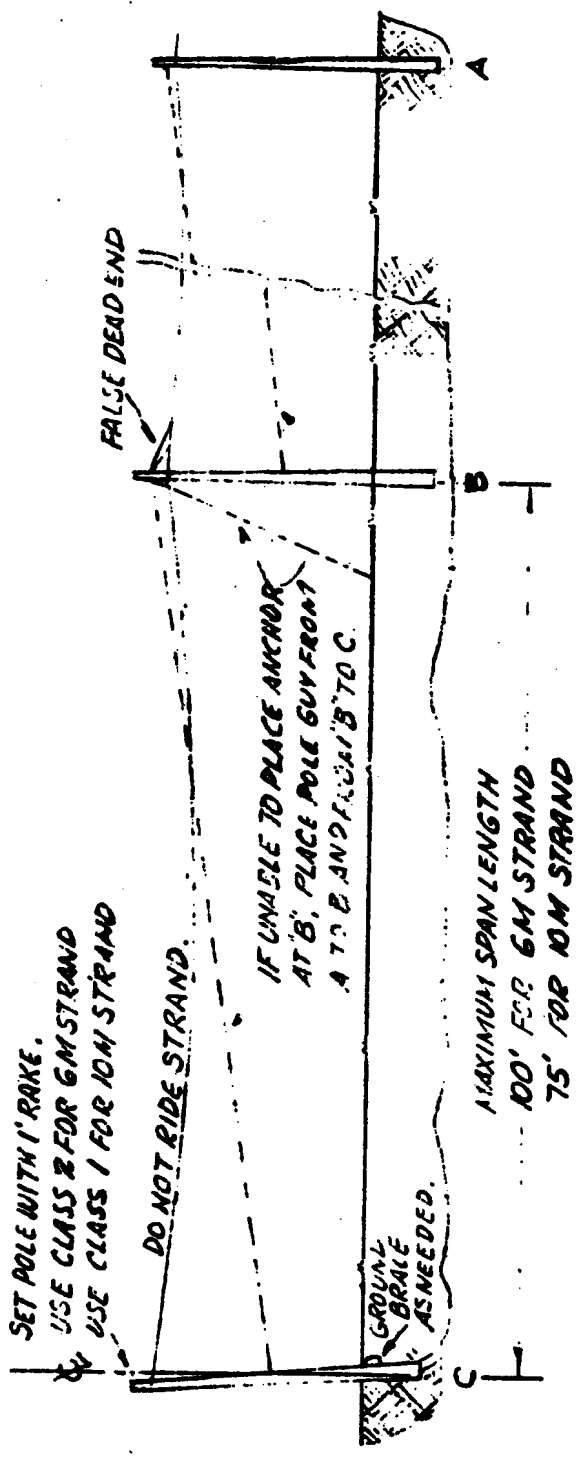


FIGURE 1

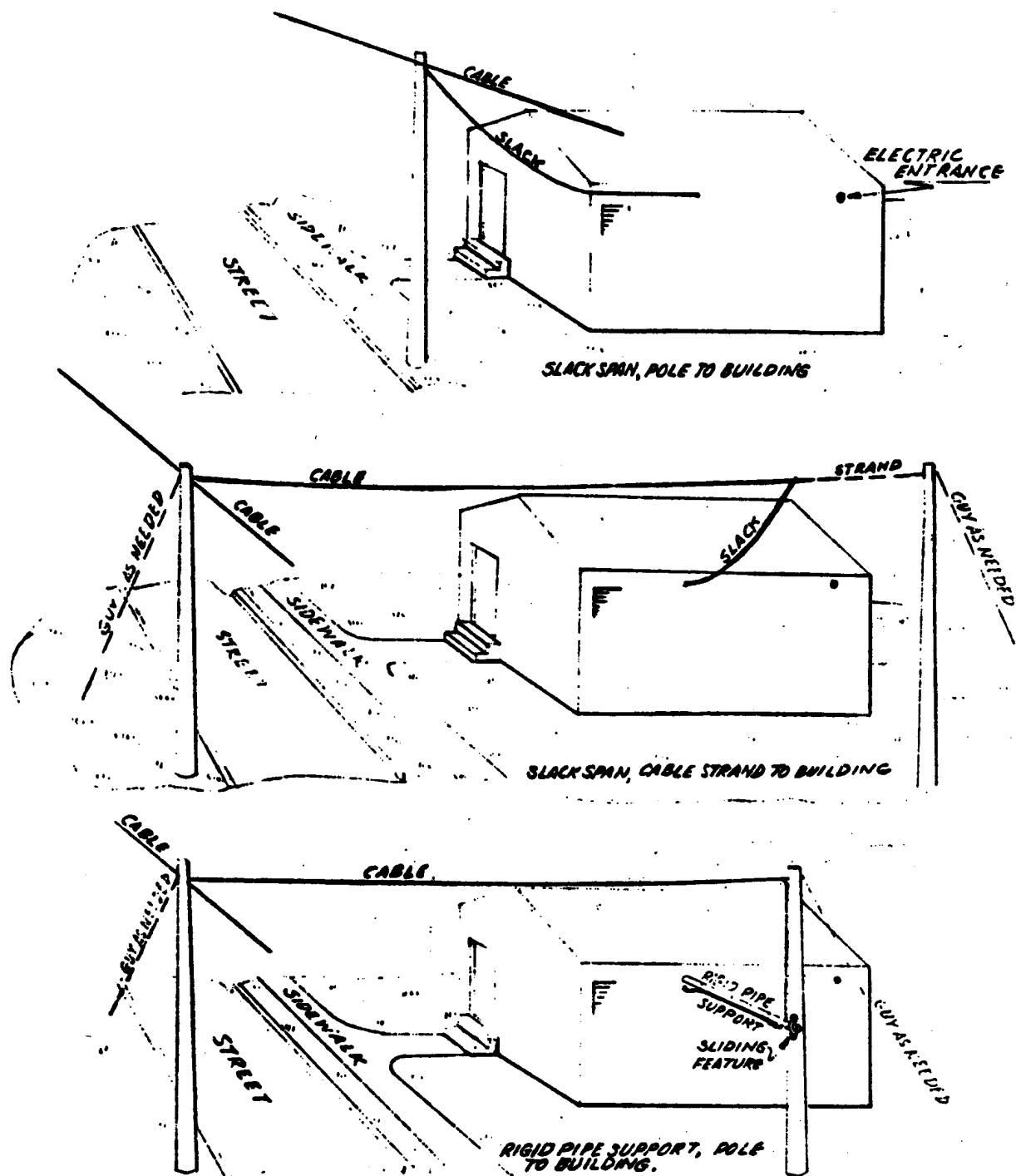
INITIAL STRAND TENSION				INITIAL SAG WITH CABLE IN PLACE			
STRAND	SPAN IN FT.	lbs. TENSION AT 100° 60° 20°		STRAND	MAX. CABLE WEIGHT, LBS	SPAN IN FT.	SAG IN INCHES
6M	100	500	800 1100	6M	2.25	100	38
10M	75	600	1000 1400	10M	5.00	50	27
				10M	5.00	75	38



SLACK SPAN CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 2

**METHODS OF AERIAL CONSTRUCTION IN APPROACH
TO CENTRAL OFFICE ENTRANCE**



NOTE: JOINT USE CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO TB & CM 690

FIGURE 3

ENTRANCES FOR SMALL OFFICES

REA TE & CM-630

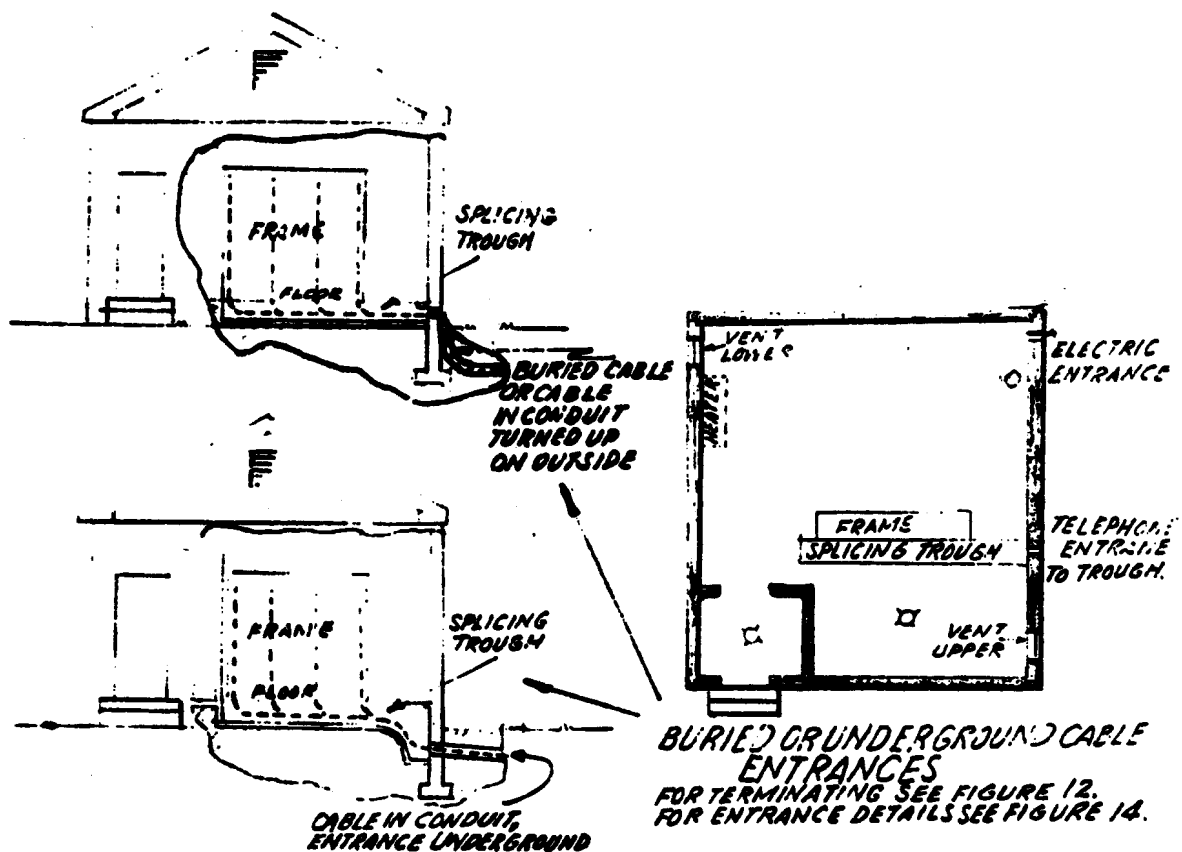
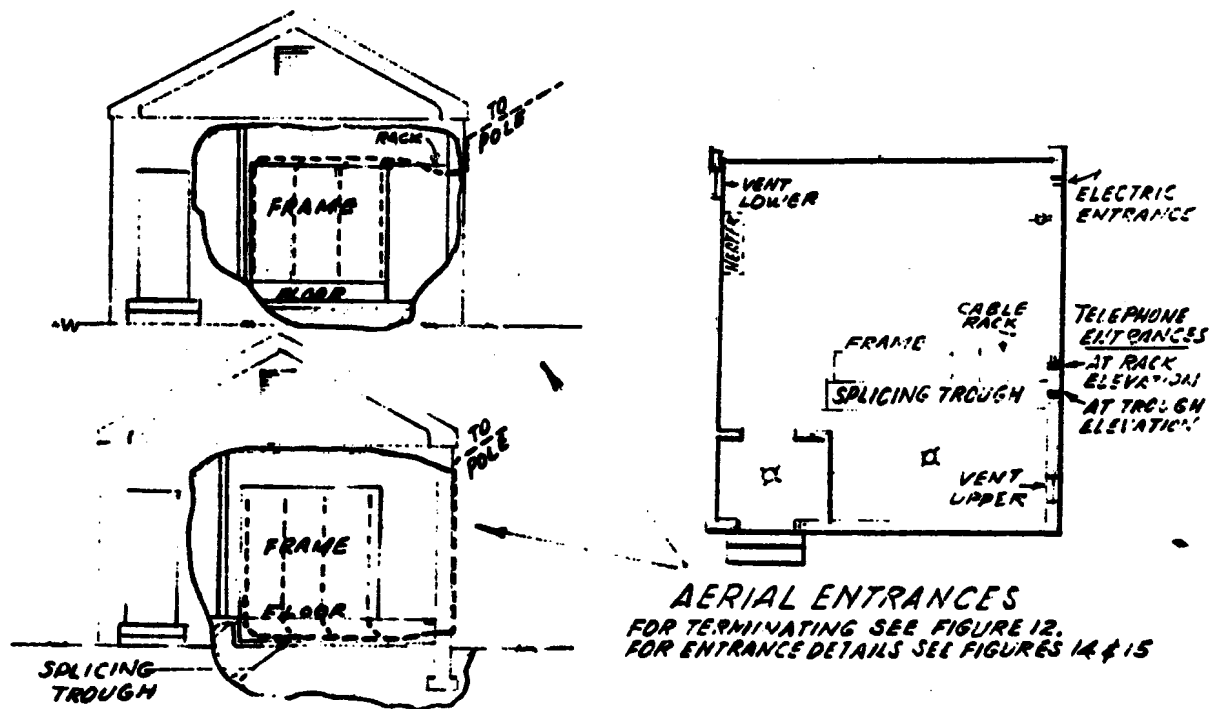


FIGURE 4

DETAILS OF VARIOUS OFFICE ENTRANCES

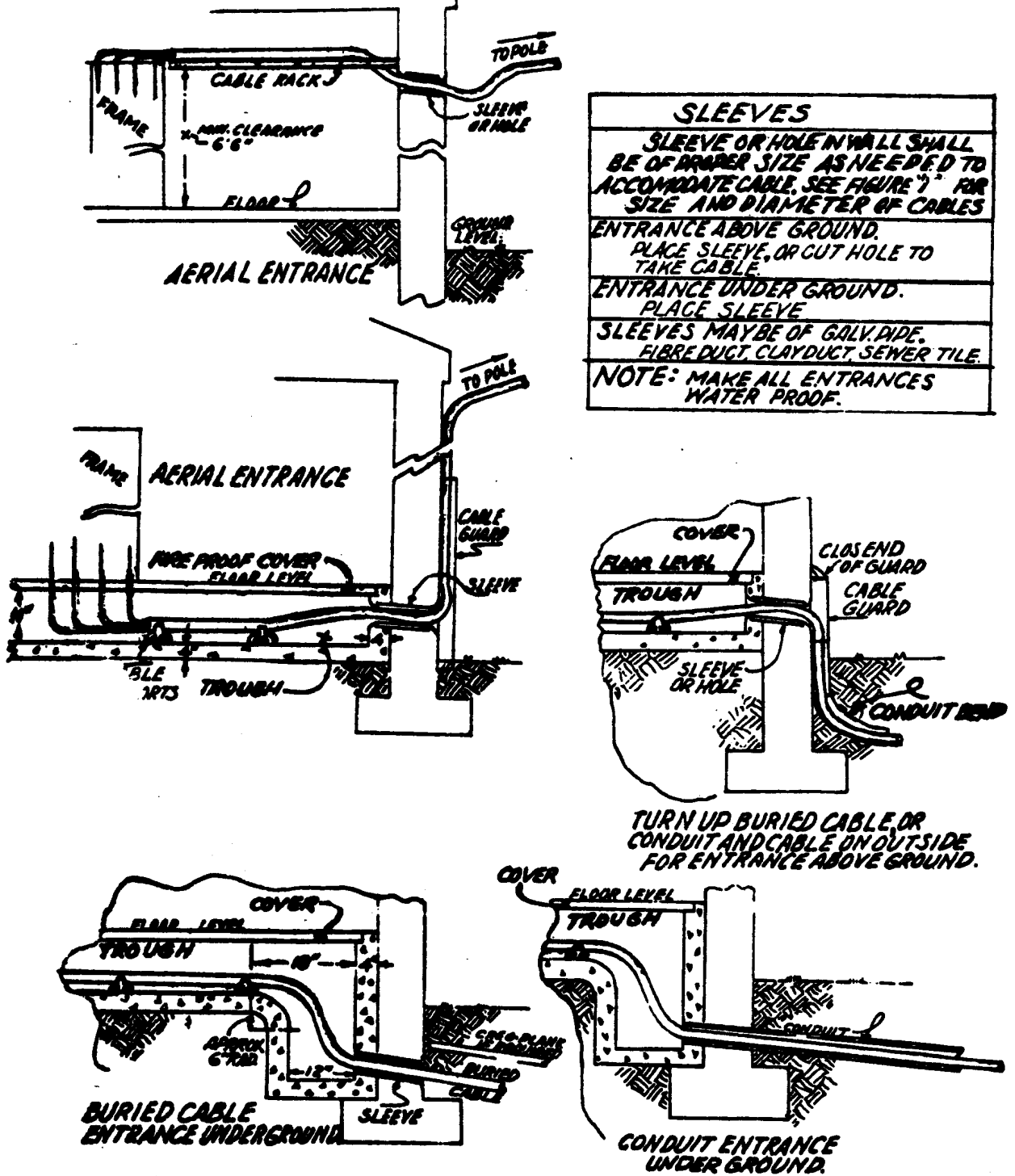
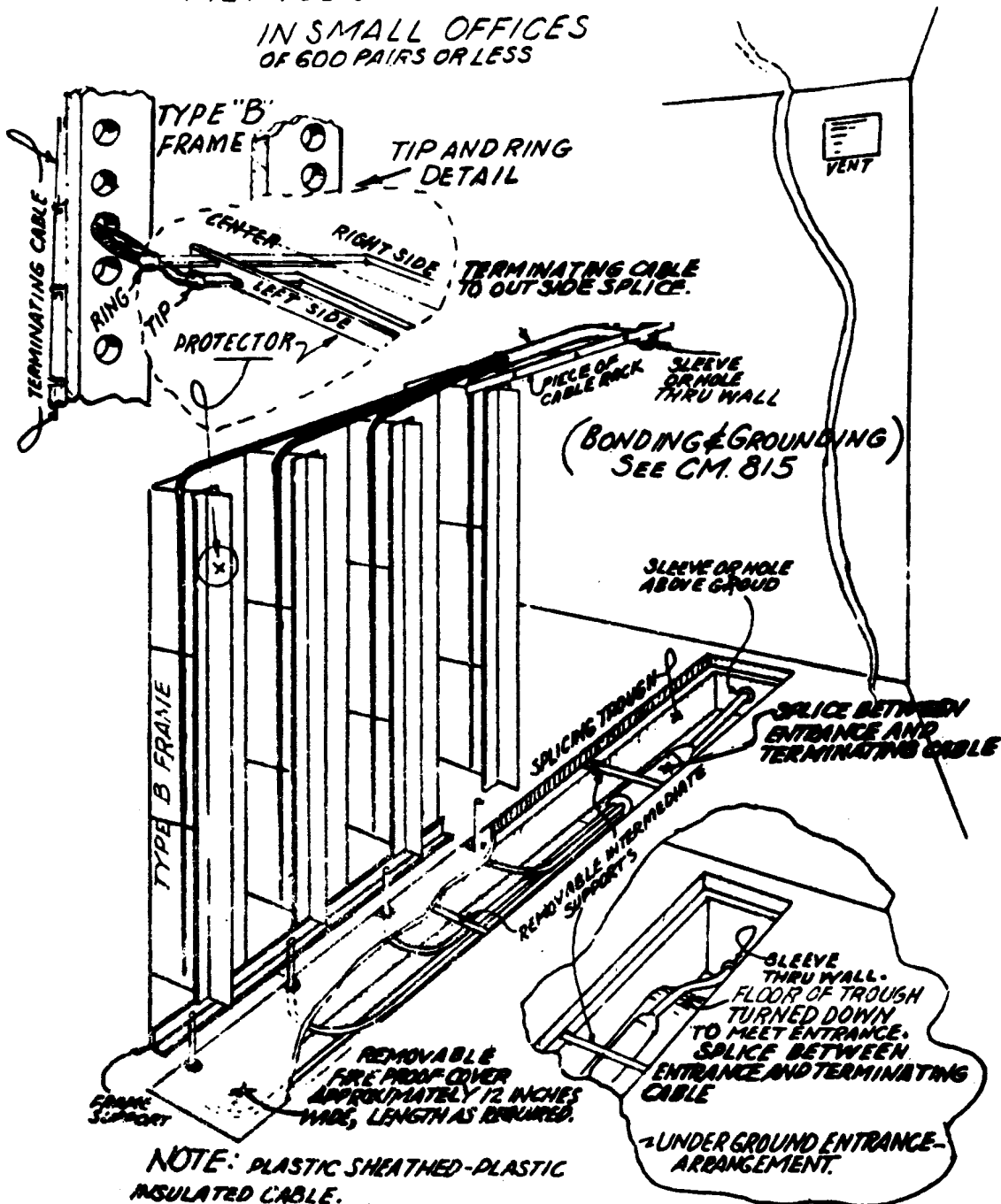


Figure 5

METHODS OF TERMINATING IN SMALL OFFICES OF 600 PAIRS OR LESS

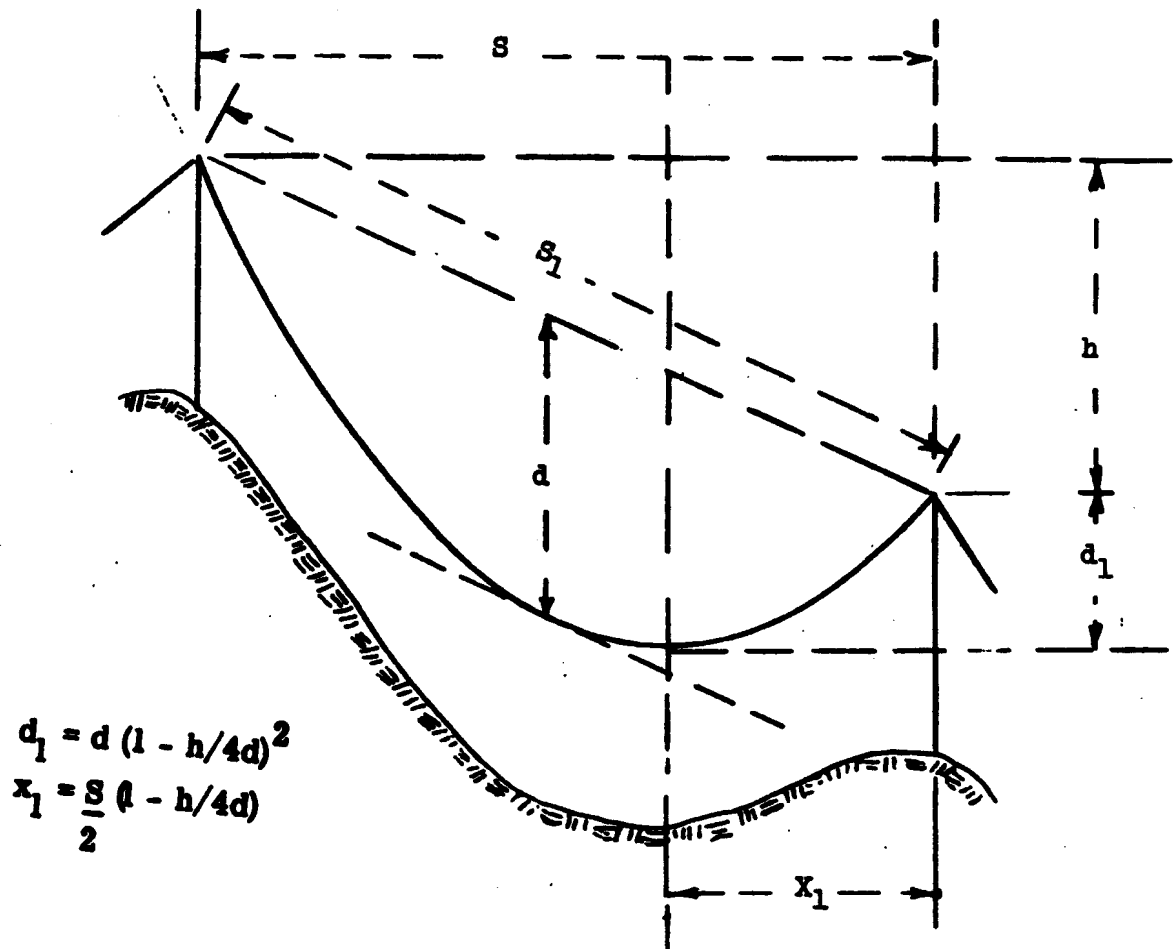


NOTE: PLASTIC SHEATHED-PLASTIC INSULATED CABLE.

WHEN THE ENTRANCE IS THIS TYPE OF CABLE IT MAY BE CONTINUED TO THE FRAME AND TERMINATED.

IN SOLDERING THE CABLE CONDUCTORS TO THE LUGS ON THE FRAME, USE CARE TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE PLASTIC INSULATION. TO MAINTAIN POLARITY: ON "A" TYPE FRAMES, TERMINATE SO THAT TRACER (RING) CONDUCTOR OF PAIR SHALL BE ON RIGHT HAND LUG OF PAIR WHEN LUGS ARE STAGGERED, OR ON BACK LUG OF PAIR WHEN LUGS ARE IN LINE. ON "B" TYPE FRAMES, TERMINATE TRACER (RING) CONDUCTOR OF PAIR ON LUG LEADING TO RIGHT HAND SIDE OF PROTECTOR.

FIGURE 6



DETERMINATION OF THE MAXIMUM SAG POINT

FIGURE 7

