

SAFEGUARDS TO BE TAKEN BEFORE CLIMBING POLES TEMPORARY SUPPORTS

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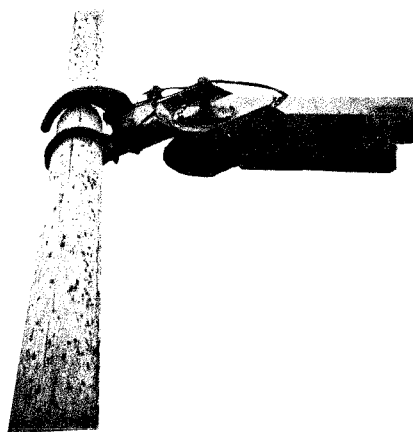
1. GENERAL

- 1.01 This section describes various methods of temporarily supporting poles.
- 1.02 The section is reissued to update information and to show new machinery.
- 1.03 Poles which have been found to be unsafe or are suspected of being unsafe for climbing or working on, shall either not be climbed at all or shall be climbed only after suitable temporary supports have been applied which will ensure safe climbing and working conditions. If suitable supports can not be provided with the equipment at hand, refer the case to your supervisor.
- 1.04 The following methods of supporting poles temporarily may be used:
 - (a) Lashing old or weakened pole to new pole.
 - (b) Supporting pole by means of pole derrick.
 - (c) Temporary guying.

2. PRECAUTIONS

- 2.01 Where temporary supports are used to reinforce a pole, it is important that a workman should avoid climbing to a level more than 10 feet (measured to the workman's feet) above the point at which the temporary supports

are attached. If necessary to work at a greater height above existing supports, place additional supports at a point approximately 10 feet above those supports as shown on Page 2.



3. METHODS OF APPLYING TEMPORARY SUPPORTS

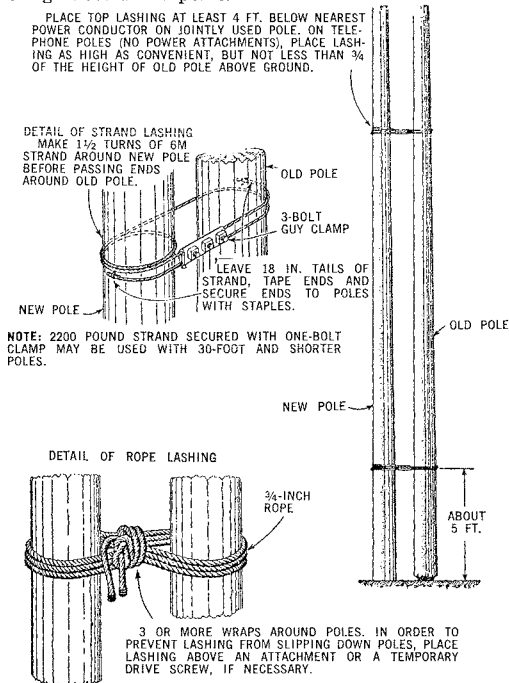
- 3.01 The various methods of supporting poles temporarily are described in detail in the following.

Lashing Weakened Poles to New Poles

- 3.02 A weakened or old pole should be supported by lashing it to a new pole, if the new pole is set within 3 feet of it, or if the new pole has been placed in the old pole hole. The two poles should be lashed together as shown in the following illustration.

- 3.03 In order to place the upper lashing, climb the new pole. Do not, under any circumstances, work from the old pole until both upper and lower lashings have been completed. Rope

lashings should be used only where the old pole is to be removed within a reasonable period of time (usually a few days) or where there might otherwise be an electrical hazard in passing the sling around the poles.

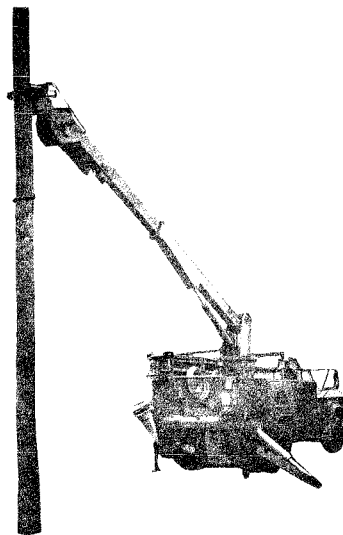


Supporting Pole by Means of Pole Derrick

3.04 When the pole can be reached by truck, there are many advantages to supporting the pole by a derrick. Place the winch rope around the pole and raise it with a pike pole or wire raising tool to a point level with the top of the derrick sheave and pull it snug.

3.05 The point of attachment of the winch line should, if practicable, be several feet or more above the balance point of the pole. The location of the balance point of a pole will vary with the taper and general shape of the pole. In a pole, such as a southern pine, which ordinarily has a uniform but small amount of taper, the balance point will be close to the midpoint of the pole. In a pole with a greater amount of taper or a heavy butt, the balance point will be some-

what lower. For example, in a 35-foot southern pine, Douglas fir or western larch pole (all of which normally have a small taper), the balance point will usually be 1 to 2 feet below the midpoint that is, about 19 feet below the top of the pole. In a 35-foot western cedar pole having a somewhat greater amount of taper or a heavy butt, the balance point may be two to three feet below the midpoint. It should be noted, however, that *the balance point of a pole broken off at the ground line is close to the midpoint of the portion of the pole projecting out of the ground* and that if the pole carries any plant such as wires or cable the balance point may be considerably higher, thus necessitating the use of supplementary rope guys as described in Para. 3.06.



3.06 If it is not practicable to attach the winch line sufficiently above the balance point to ensure stability of the pole with a workman in position on the pole, temporary rope guys should be attached to the pole either close to the ground line or far enough above the winch line attachment to ensure the required stability.

Use of Temporary Guys

3.07 Rope or strand guys may be used as shown in the following illustration. The temporary guys may be attached for anchorage purposes to other poles, trees or stumps that are in sound

condition, sufficiently strong and in the desired position for the attachment of the guys. Where such anchorages are not available, use can sometimes be made of one or more bars driven into the ground as described below. The number of bars required depends upon the load and soil conditions. The use of two bars for each guy is generally recommended, although one will be sufficient if the load to be supported is very light and the ground into which the bar will be driven is firm.

3.08 To facilitate the operation of attaching the guys to the pole, it may be advantageous in some cases, to support the pole temporarily by three or four pike poles or a pole derrick. In other cases, the rope guys may be raised into position by means of a wire raising tool. *Do not climb an unsupported questionable pole.*

ATTACH GUYS ABOUT 6 FT. BELOW CROSSARM WHERE POLE CARRIES ONE CROSSARM.

ATTACH GUYS NEAR TOP CROSSARM WHERE POLE CARRIES MORE THAN CROSSARM.

