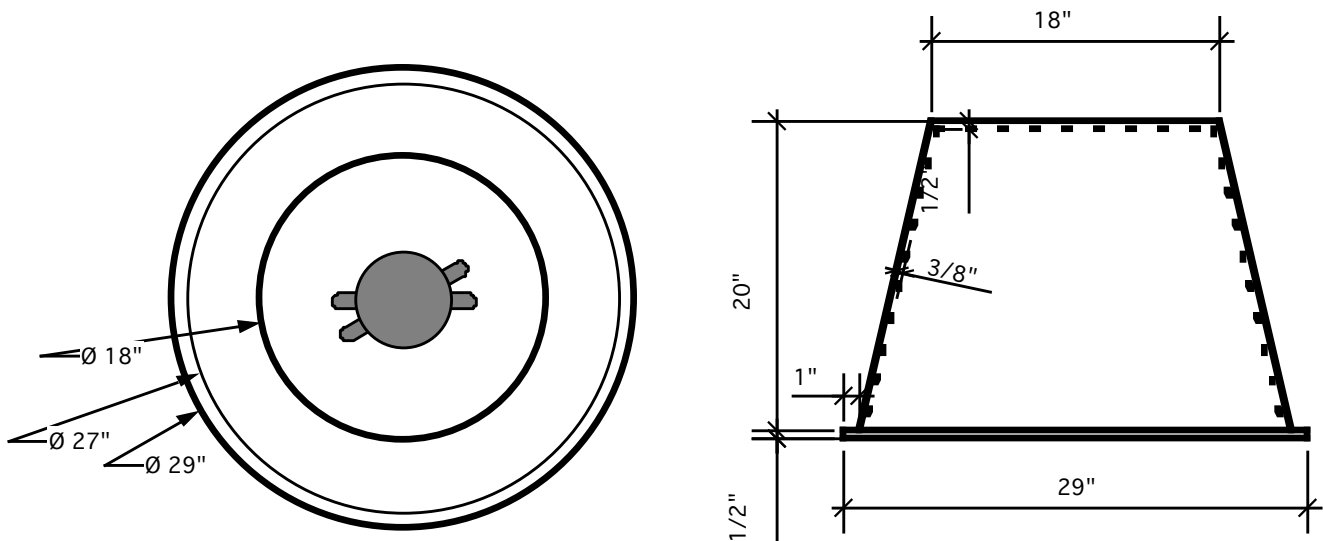


BP182720 Under-Ped Cone Slack Storage Capacity

Fiber Type	<u>Single Armor Double Jacket</u>				
Fiber Count	60	96	192	216	288
Cable Diameter	0.61 "	0.72 "	0.85 "	0.88 "	1.00 "
Min Bend Radius	6.10 "	7.20 "	8.50 "	8.80 "	10.00 "
Capacity	150+ feet	120+ feet	100 feet	75 Feet	60 feet

Note : For Double Armored, Double Jacketed Cable, capacities are reduced by approx 10 - 15%



BPS182720  
Standard

Will be supplied with cable opening, sealing cups, brackets, fasteners and sealing compound to suit the specific pedestal being installed.

*Tunnel Mill  
Polymer, Inc*

866-859-7629 (voice)  
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sales@tunnelmill.com

*Need  
A  
Little  
Slack?*

**SLACK CABLE STORAGE,  
WHERE YOU WANT IT,  
AT A PRICE YOUR  
PROJECT CAN AFFORD.**

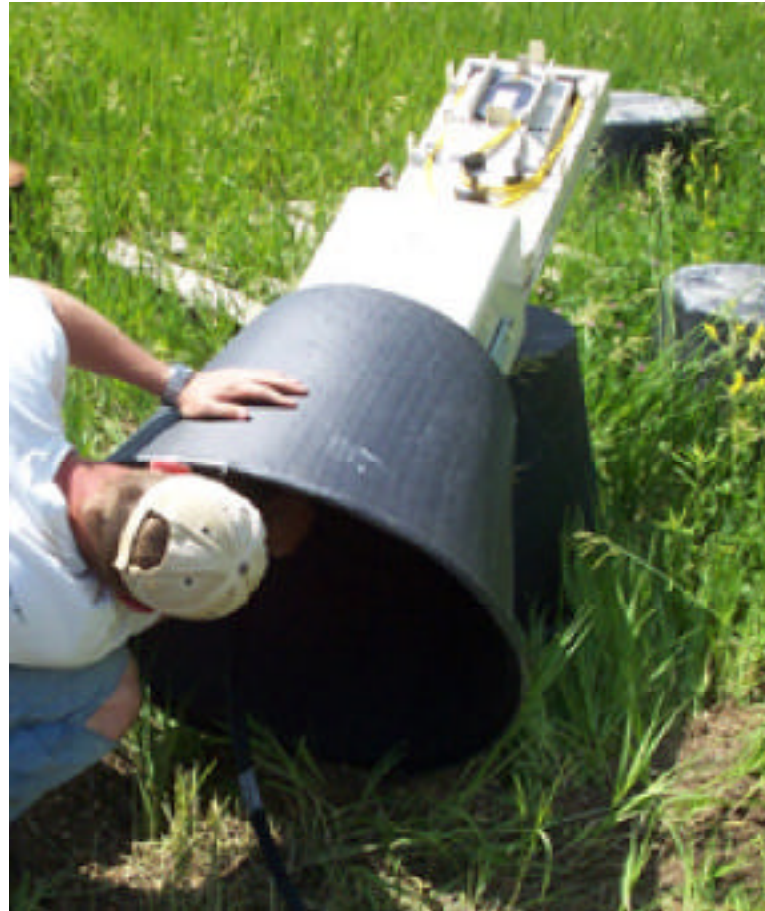
Stored slack can be a lifesaver in case of a line cut, or if a pedestal needs to be relocated, and it can lower splicing costs while the network is being built. The BPS system can give you affordable slack storage at every pedestal, below grade, out of harms way. Slack for the distribution loop, branch cables, and drops. But slack storage isn't a plus if it creates condensation and icing inside the peds. The BPS system seals the moisture and humidity out of the pedestal

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Polymer, Inc*





1.) Assemble the pedestal on the BPS cone. Do this before the cone is in the ground. All brackets should be on the outside of the pedestal, and all fasteners should be installed with the washers and nuts on the inside of the pedestal or the cone. The most convenient time to install the cone and ped is after the loop and branch cables are in place. Excavate to a depth equal to 24" plus the distance from the bottom of the pedestal to the ground line on the pedestal. Group the loop, branch and drop cables with tape. Care at this point will make it easier to access the slack later.



3.) With the cable pulled through the cone and pedestal, backfill with a 4" deep bed of pea gravel. Place the cone and pedestal in the excavation on the pea gravel bed. Place 4"-6" of pea gravel around the bottom of the cone. This will provide a barrier to rodents, and makes it easier to plumb the pedestal, which should be done at this point.



2.) Pass the grouped cable up through the opening of the BPS cone. It is important that the tightest part of the loop as it passes through the cone be within the length of cable that will later have the jacket removed.



4.) Continue to backfill around the cone, checking plumb periodically. Compact the fill in 6" lifts. When backfilling is complete, the grouped cables can be fed back through the pedestal, into the cone. Care at this point will pay off with easier access to the slack in the future. With 12" to 18" of the above the top of the cone, put the sealing cup in the pedestal base, and install the dome on the pedestal. If temps below freezing are expected, it may be helpful to put the sealing cup into the opening in the cone, and to temporarily seal the cable notches, to keep condensation and frost from forming in the ped.



6.) After splicing is completed, the slack cable is fed back into the cone,. Loop, branch and drop cables are placed in the notches, and the sealing cup is installed. Foam sealant is used to seal the notches. Care in this operation will prevent humid air from migrating from the storage space in the cone up into the pedestal where it can condense and form frost. A 3" layer of pea gravel inside the pedestal base can act as insurance against condensation, as well.



5.) When the splicing crew comes to the ped, they will pull the slack back out of the cone, and strip the loop cable to expose the buffer tubes. It is very important that the actual bend in the loop cable be in the portion of the cable where the jacket is removed.

