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#### **Placement Methods**

#### <u>Aerial-</u>

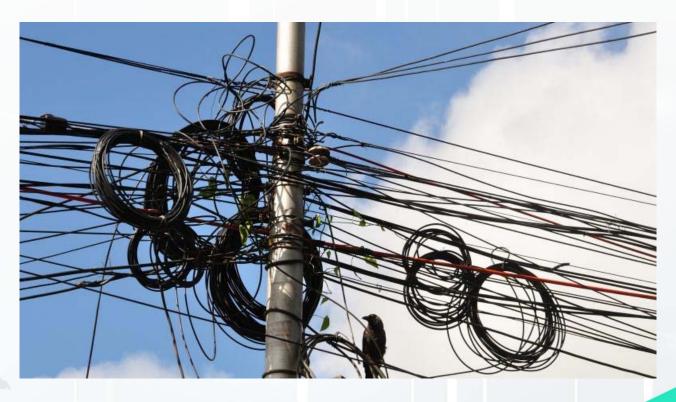
Generally cables are placed on poles or between buildings

#### **Underground-**

Cables are placed in conduits between pulling points such as manholes, handholes, pull boxes, building entrances, etc.

#### **Direct Buried-**

Cables are placed "directly" in the ground between points of access such as pedestals, cross connect boxes, or buildings



BICSI MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA



**Underground Cable Placement** 





Trenching to place direct buried cable



#### Similarities-

- Most countries use those three installation methods.
- However, many countries use the term "buried cable" rather than "direct buried"
- In addition, some countries consider buried cables to be "underground" cables
- What's important about terms? Consistency!



### **Differences**

- Methods for placing buried cables vary from the following:
- ✓ Chain driven trenchers
- ✓ Backhoes
- ✓ Plows
- ✓ Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)
- ✓ Foot activated excavation devices





### **Similarities**

- Existing utilities "should" be located prior to doing any excavation
- Proper clearances over roads, driveways, sidewalks, etc. should be maintained
- Historical areas should be treated accordingly
- Environmental concerns should be considered
- All dielectric fiber optic cables should have some method to be located such as tracer wire, metallic warning tape, etc.



#### **Differences**

- Minimum placement depths range from 609.6mm (24") to 914.4mm (36") to 990.6mm (39") for fiber optic cables
- Concrete encasement may or may not be used to protect underground cables
- Sizes of outside plant copper cables vary significantly
- New copper cables are not placed in some countries



### **Similarities**

- Fiber optic cables are being placed to provide voice, data, video, energy management systems, security, building automation, etc.
- Fiber optic cable splicing is much easier than ever before
- Testing equipment for both copper and fiber is much more sophisticated



### **Differences**

- Poles can vary from typical wood poles, to concrete, to steel and can be round, square, rectangle, or multi-sided in shape
- Manholes can be concrete, glass reinforced plastic, fiber glass, or perhaps other composite materials



### **Similarities**

- ✓ Outside plant construction is inherently dangerous
- ✓ Outside plant design should rarely, if ever, be designed from your desk. Field surveys are a must
- ✓ Outside plant should be designed with the future in mind



And finally,

Why is the acronym for outside plant, OSP?

Why isn't it OP since "outside" is one word?



### THANK YOU VERY MUCH

