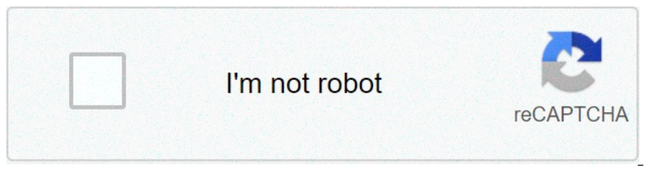

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How to run wire through underground conduit

I have PVC segments with flanges at one end, and a relatively short stroke (under 50 feet), but its very bendy at the ends. My initial thought was to pull the cable through the pieces one by one, get them in positions, score a 45deg shot, unpack them, put the bond material and put them in place and distort them. But I read the conflicting information about this method that is up to the code. Is there a simple and definitive answer? The heat that NEC is mainly concerned is INTERNAL, secondary is environment (air temp). The internal heat is generated by the current flow through the thread resistance and will add to the environment. (big wires = lower resistance = less heating and wire, 14 is smaller than 12 or 10) The NEC has tables to drive the installer on a correct wire size and duct to reduce heat and dissipate properly. The NEC is not an instruction manual but an installation statute (where adopted). If you're planning a DIY project, don't use the code for "come-to". There are many publications in HD, Lowes, and the library that can guide you on DIY electric projects and they probably keep you inside the code for those home projects, providing some of the necessary NEC information. Any project not covered in these self-help books should be left to an authorized electrician. Keep in mind that the code is the minimum requirement to follow. Also, someone with "electricist" on the side of the truck does not mean that they are authorized or reallyThe conduit cannot be required in the code for a wire type or wiring method, but it could be desirable for a sense of security against physical damage in your particular installation. The oversized wire or the conduit ensures that it will allow heat. NEC is published by NFPA, National Fire Prevention Assn, Most of the code is intended to prevent electrical fires. (Bold below is emphasis added by me) 300.4 Protection against physical damage. If they are subject to physical damage, conductors, leads and cables are protected. (A) Cables and slopes through wood members. (1) Fori bored. In both exposed and hidden places, where a cable or track type wiring method is installed through bored holes in beams, or wood, holes must be bored so that the hole edge is not less than 32 mm (1 1⁄4 in.) from the nearest edge of the wood member. If this distance cannot be maintained, the cable or track must be protected from penetration by screws or nails from a steel plate or bushing (s,) at least 1.6 mm (1⁄16 in.) thick, and of appropriate length and width installed to cover the wiring area. Exception 1: Steel plates should not be required to protect the rigid metal sheath, intermediate metal duct, rigid non-metallic duct or electric metal tube. With all this, yes, nm and nmc can be performed in pipeline but it is not a typical practice since it is designed and allowed to be executed exposed with some exceptions related toRemember in all code applications the AHJ (local inspector) and NFPA have the final authority of interpretation of correct application. Please, first of all! Google for how electricity kills/ I've never run the cable through the duct so sorry for the lame question but... What is the best way to run the cable through long duct runs? You pull it by piece and then you're gonna blow all the joints? Or is there a split conduit option that I can install after the cable is pulled? the conduit must be installed with inspection joints and an extraction/string wire and have slow curves (No 90 degrees) depending on the size of the conduit and the number of cables, it is possible to connect some cables to the draw and the dagger the rest of the cables, then pull the first inspection point, then repeat. often we will have two people at each point to pull and feed the cable, you can also request a certain cable lubricant the duct must be installed with inspection joints and a wire pulling/string and have slow curves (no 90 degrees) depending on the size of the duct and the number of cables, you can connect some cables to the tie and dagger the rest of the cables, then pull the first inspection point, then repeat. often we will have two people at each point to pull and feed the cable, you can also require some cable lubricant Thanks. Is this a section inspection point? If you feed the thru cable each piece and then paste them together, probably paste the cable inside the duct, which preventsshould be necessary. Different methods for different situations. If it is less than 100' use a fish tape once the conduit is complete to pull the cable (i). Markers and lubricant as necessary. More than 100' a vac shop and jetline are easier (tie a small piece of the Lowes/HD bag in a fly to pull the jetline). I don't recommend wax based lubricants, work for installation, but you will hate it if you need ripull after it dries. If you are pulling long distances in PVC conduct you use the care or you can burn your 90s with the jet line. A person feeding and a person pulling will make life easier. If you are pulling long distances in PVC conduct you use the care or you can burn your 90s with the jet line. What do you mean by that? Do you mean that the shooting line really cuts through PVC? Last update: 27 December 2019 What do you mean by that? Do you mean that the shooting line really cuts through PVC? Yeah, if it hurt. Jetline tape and mule are designed not to burn PVC. Mason's string will cut PVC faster than a boring hacksaw. Remember, no more than 180 degrees curves in any shooting segment or you will have too much resistance. In addition to a careful suggestion of traction lubricant also add pull a new length of the traction cable along with cables. Let's get another line later. Use a wheel between the cable and the cables. The pull strings impart a twist while they work. Adding a rotary releases the twists so that the cables did not twist and instead remain parallel. It's important if youto clean another cable later. I used one of these Amazon.com: Spro Heavy Swivel-Pack of 4 (black, size 9) : Fishing E Snaps: Sports and outdoors pulling 3 direct burial ethernet 200 underground feet. In addition, pulling more ethernet works that you plant to use. Having a escort or two races saves a lot of effort after. Not a pro, but here's what I did when I had to run my 250 between my house and barn. I used a 1.5" electric duct and laid a separate 3/4" duct for the Ethernet. They were all 10' sticks with bells on one side. I laid my cable all the length, and then walked every stick along the line until it arrived to the end. I added the next stick, pasting only the front half of each bell just before assembling. I repeat until the whole line was in the trench, glued, with cable inside. It happened three years ago. Since then, I have had a failure in the cat5 (light strike) and I had to pull out. I used it to pull the new one in. I didn't have any trouble and went on with the first attempt. My installation was a straight run with sweeping at both ends to bring it over the ground. I didn't use lubricant. I suppose if I poured the glue into the fittings and really made me sloppy, this might have caused the original cable to become one with the pipe, but this didn't happen. Once next to the barn, I performed a type 50' mobile-home-feeder type triple-lox cable that was already incorporated into the slab. For this, I used a line of masons with a Lowes ballbag and a store. It was nice to suck the line all the way. Unfortunately, the cable was too often to conform to the sweeps using the traction power of the masonry line alone. So I ended up using a fishing tape with one of those Chinese style drill wire baskets at the end to hold the wire. Good job. As for the inspection points, I think it's a good idea, but if it's a DIY and only for the low voltage data, and especially for the shorter races (i.e. 100') It's probably an overkill... That's a great risk of tripping, or a place to hit with the mower. I've never run the cable through the duct so sorry for the lame question but... What is the best way to run the cable through long duct runs? You pull it by piece and then you're gonna blow all the joints? Or is there a split conduit option that I can install after the cable is pulled? Hi. This is the way I like to do it: 1) for PVC use a larger size duct for longer runs. This allows you to pull more easily. I like the PVC 3/4" as it is just a little more money for it than a 1/2" and gives me enough space to get my n+1 + cables works 2) secure the PVC racing duct. (I don't like conductit racing that flex) (I found more than 1x 90 degrees curve to be significantly more challenging.. If you need more than 1x 90 degrees curve I will pull one section at a time..) 3) push a fish tape along the line 4) connect all the cables to each other - with a cable just a little longer than double through the eye ofFish tape, being generous using electric tape to ensure smooth the "bumps" and bind the first 6 inches of the cable package closely together. 5) Have a food assistant the cable on one end of the conduit - and I pull on the other. Be careful not to overdo it. This worked very well with 4-5 cables bundled together. I pulled a lot of LONG runs with the string and something at the end to take the air, then use a good vac store at the other end. Larger, a ball works well. Think of tennis ball. then pull mule tape and the real thread, or fiber. Slicker then snot! I'm using the transparent duct for my next long period. I think if the cable sticks and I have to use an external magnet, then I will know exactly where to apply it. Or if everything else fails and I have to cut the conduit, I can see where to cut. FWIW, I suggest you use direct discharge cable for all pipe systems that are outdoor and ground. This is because the WILL moisture finds its way in the duct generally from boxes and upper surface appliances, collect in low points as the air inside the duct is subject to a thermal cycle (heated during the day, the air inside expands, cools at night and contracts, drawing in wet air outside, condensate, travels at low point, is trapped and not escape during the low heating cycle, continues to collect in wet air outside, condenses, travels, is low point, is trapped and not escape during the low point. long tires I like to tie the string for beam wire like this a couple of times and then strictly electric tape later. And manylubricating wire. Last Update: Dec 28, 2019 FWIW, I suggest using the external evaluation cable, direct-burial for all conductivity installations that are outdoors and below ground. This is because the WILL moisture finds its way in the duct generally from boxes and upper surface appliances, collect in low points as the air inside the duct is subject to a thermal cycle (heated during the day, the air inside expands, cools at night and contracts, drawing in wet air outside, condensate, travels at low point, is trapped and not escape during the low heating cycle, continues to collect in wet air outside, condenses, travels, is at low point. This is standard for good installations. Not always recognized, but strongly recommended to use the cable at low temperature or direct burial for all installations of buried conduit. There will be low stains on slopes of any length that will fill with water! This is standard for good installations. Not always recognized, but strongly recommended to use the cable at low temperature or direct burial for all installations of buried conduit. There will be low stains on slopes of any length that will fill with water! Yeah. You would be surprised (or perhaps not) how many people think that because it is in conductit that is how the conductor is indoors so as not to use the rated cable for the flooded or direct burial, I imagine why they think that the conduit will be beautiful and dry.... forever Some of these posts show that people have never pulled out, even if conductive. Fish, fish sticks, etc. always bind in the conduit (depending on size) unless you have a metricton of lubricant. My go depending on the width and thickness of the conduit because whoever installed it did not preinstall a pull string (always a hole a* somewhere)... Option 1: Magna Pull - this tool is amazing and works even if it conducts side walls. Attack the pull rope to the tail and start dragging. This method only works if all ducts are exposed. I posted first in the tool section on this tool! Option 2: Depending on the length - get your large vac store out and go to an end with all tight closed inspection doors. Go to one end and get all the pullable string out of the roll, so there is no friction that holds it. Get different fabrics or some TPs and tie it into a wad and thread it, then turn on the vacuum at the other end. the aspiration pulls the string attached to the TP or tissue paper to the other end. Fish tapes require a lot of liquid lubricant to notice tie and hate pulling a fish tape out covered in that snot so I turn to the two options above when ever possible. Some of these posts show that people have never pulled out, although conductive. Fish, fish sticks, etc. are always connected in the duct (depending on size) unless you have a metric ton of lubricant. My go depending on the width and thickness of the conduit because whoever installed it did not preinstall a pull string (always a hole a* somewhere)... Option 1: Magna Pull - this tool is amazing and works even if it conducts side walls. Attack the pull rope to the tail and start dragging. 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Another poster called it by name: Mule tape. The stuff is light, strong and flat so as not to cut insulation or PVC curved sheath. If I had a little, I would have gone with option two above and completely avoid the metal fish tape. We've been doing this since 1970. You can in fact pull up to 360 degrees of curves, but not a long run. unless the conduit is well sized and uses long sweep 45 or 90s. I use a vac store first to suck layers of brick string first. Onementioned a Jet Line that is basically the same thing. If your conduit is only 1/2 inches you may have problems over the 90s. Attack something to the string or ball until the end puts in the conduit so that the air does not pass from it and not suck in the string, but do not do it great or can be caught. I use a foam plug that cut into the inner diameter of the duct and fasten the string to it with a small thread. basically the same as it comes with the JetLine equipment. It is possible to obtain or easily make very long sweep 90s using sand to fill the tube and a propane torch to warm slowly and accurately the pipe. Sand is used to maintain the collapse tube while bending to the curve. Cap one end off tight and connect the other with paper so that the sand can expand as fold if necessary. I usually put the duct tape on both ends or a pipe cap and do not fill the pipe completely so there is no concern for the expansion room. After sucking the string in use to pull into a nylon rope pulling about 1/4 inch or larger depending on how long the ride is and how many threads you are pulling. You can buy it in a farm or hardware store. You don't want to try to use the string you pull with. it will stretch tight, and it will simply not work unless you are just gong 10 to 30 feet or so depending on how many threads you are pulling in. You can easily pull a cat 5 cable 30 ft with the string of brick layers if the ride has 2 90s or not, I do it all the time. But not for long races. Mark the threads as other suggestedthey attach to the traction rope and use everything for a lubricant. While Wire Lube is better. It is very expensive so for my home projects I use everything I can put my hands on. The lotion is great, the dish soap is ok, you'll probably need more lotion than you can WireLube. Done this for many years many times. Last update: 29 December 2019 Page 2 It's been since 1970-... about 3 years less, but they've pulled thousands of feet of all kinds and size of conductors through various types and sizes of conductivity. ..... and use something for a lubricant. While Wire Lube is better. It is very expensive so for my home projects I use everything I can put my hands on. The lotion is great, the dish soap is ok, you'll probably need more lotion than you can WireLube. It is your home, but personally I would not recommend using it; I would use a lubricant made specifically for the task. Do you know the long-term effects of that soap and its insulation surfactants? .....Done this for many years many times. How many times have you returned in five years to repugnate in some of those conduits? Was it a sticky mess? Do you know if isolation was compromised? Last update: 29 December 2019 Me? About 3 years less, but they have pulled thousands of feet of all kinds and size of conductors through various types and sizes of duct. It is your home, but personally I would not recommend using it; I would use a lubricant made specifically for the task. Know the long termof that soap and its surfactants on the insulation? How many times have you returned in five years to repugnate in some of those conduits? Was it a sticky mess? Do you know if isolation was compromised? Your points are good Tony. No long-term problem, I checked.. Little residue and remember that this stuff is used on your skin so that it is not going to cause problems with the deterioration of the insulation of the wire, I saw no problems after returning after a year or 5 years. I just had to replace an external pull that was dug by a back tube that was in the ground since 2012. No problem. But I disagree. The wire lubricant is better but not absolutely necessary if your on a budget, the wire lubricant does not seem to have a long shelf life in my experience so I hate to buy a bottle and throw away most after it is dead. Your points are good Tony. No long-term problem, I checked.. Little residue and remember that this stuff is used on your skin so that it is not going to cause problems with the deterioration of the insulation of the wire, I saw no problems after returning after a year or 5 years. I just had to replace an external pull that was dug by a back tube that was in the ground since 2012. No problem. But I disagree. The wire lubricant is better but not absolutely necessary if your on a budget, the wire lubricant does not seem to have a long shelf life in my experience so I hate to buy a bottle and throw away most after it is dead. Good to know, man. Thank you. I just had to replace apull that was dug by a back hoof which was in the ground since 2012. It's so true about the back. We had to go to locate and mark our underground traffic signal channels and street lighting when someone was about to dig/excavate nearby (One Call, Call Before You Dig, Underground Service Alert, etc.) and I used to tell the guys who worked for / with me: "A backhoe makes a good enough trouble finder if we don't find it and they score it, he'll find it for us." Wow, a lot of good information here. Thank you for your advice! tips! how to run wire through conduit. how to run wire through existing conduit

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