



Edition 3.0 2017-04

TECHNICAL REPORT



Live working – Guidelines for the installation of transmission and distribution line conductors and earth wires – Stringing equipment and accessory items (Standards.Iten.al)

IEC TR 61328:2017 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fa84aaf5-6318-4f6c-9b9f-42b7f114520b/iec-tr-61328-2017





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LIVE WORKING – GUIDELINES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINE CONDUCTORS AND EARTH WIRES – STRINGING EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORY ITEMS

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IEC TR 61328, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 78: Live working.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2003 and IEC TR 61911:2003. It incorporates some technical changes to update equipment work methods and procedures, bringing them in line with the state of the art.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
78/1145/DTR	78/1174/RVDTR

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

Terms defined in Clause 3 are given in *italic* print throughout this standard.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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INTRODUCTION

With the increased difficulty of de-energizing existing overhead lines, installing *conductors* or *earth wire* in *circuits* nearby, or crossing these existing *circuits*, creates hazards requiring special considerations particularly with regard to earthing and bonding. It is also important to provide protections against induced static charge due to atmospheric conditions, lightning strikes, or accidental energization.

These potential electrical hazards demand that certain requirements be observed when choosing equipment and work methods for the protection of personnel or equipment.

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LIVE WORKING – GUIDELINES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINE CONDUCTORS AND EARTH WIRES – STRINGING EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORY ITEMS

1 Scope

This document, which is a Technical Report, provides recommendations for the selection and testing where necessary of *conductor stringing* equipment and accessory items used for the installation of bare and insulated overhead distribution *conductors*, bare overhead transmission *conductors* and overhead *earth wires*.

Procedures are recommended for proper earthing in order to protect equipment, components and personnel from currents which can result from accidental contact with nearby *energized* conductors or from the induced or *fault currents* which can result in some circumstances.

The items of equipment under consideration in this document are used for transmission and distribution systems.

2 Normative references

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The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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IEC 60050-466, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Chapter 466: Overhead lines (available at www.electropedia.org)

IEC 60050-651, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 651: Live working (available at www.electropedia.org)

IEC 60743, Live working – Terminology for tools, devices and equipment

3 Terms and definitions

NOTE Terminology for equipment and procedures associated with the installation of overhead *conductors* and *earth wires* varies widely throughout the utility industry.

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-466, IEC 60050-651, IEC 60743 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

anchor

anchor log

deadman

sledge

snub

device that serves as a reliable support to hold an object firmly in place

3.2

basket

bucket

device designed to be attached to the boom tip of a line truck, crane or aerial lift to support workmen in an elevated working position

3.3

birdcaging

opening up of the outer layers of a conductor to form a bulge in the conductor

3.4

block

tackle

pulley

device designed with one or more sheaves, a synthetic plastic or metal shell, and an attachment hook or shackle

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3.5

bond

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equipotential connection

connection

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electrical connection used to bring all personnel and objects in the work area to the same potential 42b7f114520b/jec-tr-61328-2017

3.6

bullwheel

wheel or wheels incorporated as an integral part of a *puller* or *tensioner* with multiple offset grooves allowing the continuous winding of a *conductor* or a rope to generate pulling or braking tension, through friction

3.7

circuit

<of an overhead line> conductor or system of conductors through which an electric current is intended to flow

Note 1 to entry: In transmission and distribution lines, a *circuit* usually consists of three phases for AC lines, and two poles for DC lines.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-466:1990, 466-01-07]

3.8

clearance

minimum separation between two *conductors* operating at different voltages, between *conductors* and supports or other objects, or between *conductors* and the earth

3.9

clipping-in

clamping-in

clipping

transferring of sagged *conductors* from the *stringing blocks* to their permanent suspension positions and the installing of the permanent suspension clamps

compression joint

conductor splice

sleeve

splice

tubular compression (or implosive) sleeves designed and fabricated from aluminium, copper or steel compressed to join or terminate *conductors* or overhead earth wires

3.11

conductor

cable

wire

bare or insulated wire or combination of wires, suitable for carrying an electric current

3.12

conductor bundle

set of individual *conductor*s connected in parallel and disposed in a uniform geometrical configuration, that constitutes one phase or pole of a line

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-466:1990, 466-10-20]

3.13

conductor car

cable buggy cable car conductor trolley line car

spacer buggy spacing bicycle

spacing bicycle spacer cart

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device designed to carry workmen riding on sagged single or bundle *conductors*, enabling them to inspect the *conductors* for damage or install spacers, dampers or other attachments

3.14

conductor cover

line hose

line guard

flexible or rigid protective cover used to shroud the conductor providing electrical protection

3.15

conductor clamp

chicago grip

conductor grip

come-along

come-along clamp

preformed, bolted or wedge-type device designed to permit the pulling or temporary holding of the *conductor* or of the rope without *splicing* on fittings, eyes, etc.

3.16

connector link

pulling rope connector

link

peanut

fixed joint

rigid link designed to connect *pulling rope*s and usually designed to pass through the grooves of *bullwheels* on the *puller* when under load

cradle blocks system

system of cradle *stringing block*s, spacer rope, *pulling rope*, a brake unit, and a radio controlled motorized tug, which use the existing *conductor* as support when installing the new *conductor*, to create a supporting protection in case of critical crossings

3.18

crossing structure

guard structure H-frame rider pole structure scaffolding temporary structure

structure built of poles, tubes, or other specialized equipment, sometimes using rope nets, used whenever conductors are strung over roads, power lines, communications circuits, highways or railroads to prevent the conductor from contacting any of these facilities in the event of equipment failure, broken pulling ropes, loss of tension, etc.

3.19

dead

de-energized

at an electric potential equal to or not significantly different from that of the earth at the work site

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-651:2014-651-21-09]ARD PREVIEW

3.20

(standards.iteh.ai)

dead-ending

procedure which results in the termination of conductors at an anchor structure

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3.21

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(local) earth

(local) ground (US)

part of the Earth which is in electric contact with an *earth* electrode and the electric potential of which is not necessarily equal to zero

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-01-03]

3.22

earthing cable

flexible *conductor* usually of stranded copper with a transparent cable protective sheath, and attached at both ends to clamps, designed to connect *conductors* or equipment to *earth* or to an *earth mat*

3.23

earth clamp

clamp forming part of an earthing and short-circuiting device connecting an earthing cable, or a connecting cluster to an earthing conductor, or an earth electrode or a reference potential

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-651:2014, 651-25-03]

3.24

earth mat

counterpoise

earth grid

system of interconnected bare *conductors* arranged in a pattern over a specified area on, or buried below, the surface of the Earth

earth rod

earth electrode

rod driven into the Earth to serve as an earthing terminal

EXAMPLE Copper-clad steel rod, solid copper rod, or galvanized steel rod.

3.26

earth wire

shield wire

skywire

static wire

conductor connected to earth at some or all supports, which is suspended usually but not necessarily above the line conductors to provide a degree of protection against lightning strikes

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-466:1990, 466-10-25]

3.27

earthing stick

earthing pole

insulating component equipped with a permanent or detachable end fitting for installing clamps, short-circuiting bars or conductive extension components onto electrical installation

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-651:2014, 651-25-05] A R D PREVIEW

3.28

(standards.iteh.ai)

earthing system

system consisting of all interconnected earthing connections in a specific area, such as a *pull section*

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3.29

electromagnetic induction

electromagnetic coupling

phenomenon that produces both an induced voltage and current either through electric or magnetic field induction

3.30

electric field induction

capacitive coupling

process of generating voltages and/or currents in a conductive object or electrical *circuit* by means of time-varying electric fields

3.31

energized

alive

current-carrying

hot

live

at a potential significantly different from that of the *earth* at the work site and which presents an electrical hazard

Note 1 to entry: A part is *energized* when it is electrically connected to a source of electric energy. It can also be *energized* when it is electrically charged under the influence of an electric or magnetic field.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-651:2014, 651-21-08]

equipotential

set of points all of which have the same potential

3.33

factor of safety

ratio of ultimate strength or yield strength to the maximum allowable applied force or load

3.34

fault

physical condition that causes a device, a component, or an element to fail to perform in a required manner

3.35

fault current

earth fault current

current flowing at a given point of a network resulting from a fault at another point of this network

3.36

hold-down block

block designed to prevent uplift and to maintain the pilot rope or conductor(s) inside the sheaves of the *stringing block* installed on the tower

3.37

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isolated

<device or circuit> disconnected completely from other devices or circuits, and thus separated physically, electrically and mechanically from all sources of electrical energy

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Note 1 to entry: Such separation may not eliminate all effects of electromagnetic induction.

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3.38

joint protector

joint stiffener

sleeve protector

splice protector

cover joint

split sleeve which fits over a compression joint or splice, and is used to protect the compression joint from bending or damage if the joint passes through stringing blocks

3.39

jumper

dead end loop

conductor that connects the conductors on opposite sides of a dead-end structure

3.40

magnetic field induction

inductive coupling

process of generating voltages and/or currents in an electrical circuit by means of timevarying magnetic fields

pilot rope

lead line/rope

leader

P-line/rope

straw line/rope

pre-pilot rope

lightweight rope, either wire rope or synthetic fibre rope, used to pull heavier *pulling ropes* which in turn are used to pull the *conductor*

3.42

pilot rope puller

device designed to payout and rewind pilot ropes during stringing operations

3.43

portable earth interrupter tool

portable switching device designed to break high circulating currents, and which prevents an unmanageable large arc from occurring in the removal of the last *earth* in an *earthing system*

3.44

pull section

pull setting

stringing section

section of line where the conductor is being pulled into place by the puller and tensioner

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3.45

pull site

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puller set-up

location in a pull section where the puller, reel winder and anchors (snubs) are located

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3.46

puller

. drum

hoist

tuaaer

equipment designed to pull pulling ropes during stringing operations

[SOURCE: IEC 60743:2013, 14.1.3, modified — Admitted terms have been changed, "conductor(s)" has been deleted from the definition, and Notes to entry have been deleted.]

3.47

puller-tensioner

equipment designed to pull *pulling ropes* or *conductor*(s) or to hold mechanical tension against a *pulling rope* or *conductor*(s) during *stringing* operations

[SOURCE: IEC 60743:2013, 14.1.5, modified — Notes to entry have been deleted.]

3.48

pulling rope

bull line/rope

hard line/rope

sock line/rope

anti-twisting braided rope

high strength rope, normally steel wire rope or less frequently synthetic fibre rope, used to pull the *conductor*, with formation and construction that ensure non-twisting capability under pull operation