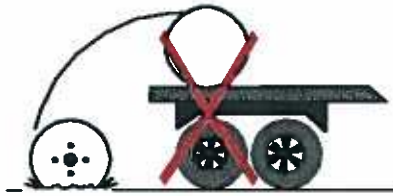


# Handling Recommendations and Packaging Information

6

## Recommended Reel Handling Procedures



Don't

When off-loading reels from a truck, lower reels carefully using a hydraulic gate, hoist or forklift truck. Never drop reels. If reels must be rolled, roll in opposite direction of the cable wraps to keep cable from loosening on the reel.

When using a hoist, install a mandrel through the reel arbor holes and attach a sling. Use a spreader bar approximately 6 inches longer than the overall reel width placed between the sling ends just above the reel flanges. This will prevent bending the reel flanges and mashing the cable.



Do



Don't



Do



Don't



Don't

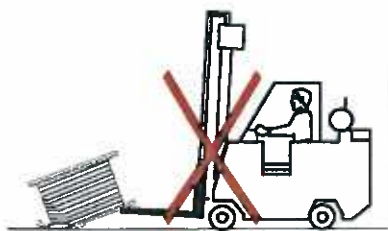


Don't

If a forklift is used, approach the reel from the flange side. Position the forks such that the reel is lifted by both reel flanges. Do not allow the lift forks to contact the cable. Care must be taken by the forklift operator not to make sudden turns or stops.

Cable shipped on pallets should be stored indoors if possible. Cable shipped on wooden or metal reels may be stored outdoors. When selecting a storage site, consideration should be given to:

- Traffic patterns during off-loading
- Grade and condition of the soil or pavement
- Protection from vehicle damage during the time in storage
- Environmental conditions such as exposure to heat, corrosive chemicals, etc.



Don't

Cable reels should be stored on hard surfaces resting on the flange's edge (flanges vertical). Align reels flange to flange and, if possible, arrange so that first in is first out. Multiple **wooden** reels stacked on top of each other ("Pancake" storage) or storing reels flat (flanges horizontal) is not recommended for **transmission size** bare conductor or medium-voltage cable. The weight of the stack can total thousands of pounds, creating an enormous load on the bottom reel. Also, damage to the reel and/or cable will likely occur when the reel is flipped for transit. A concentration of stress on the reel flange may cause it to break and subsequently damage the cable.

# Handling Recommendations and Packaging Information

## Recommended Reel Handling Procedures

If **wooden** cable reels must be pancaked or stored in vertical racks, do not lift the reel by the top flange. Spacers placed under the bottom flange and between reels (two 2x4s placed wide side up) create a space to insert the forks and lift the reel without damaging the cable. If nails are used to secure the spacers, make sure the nails do not go through the flange and into the cable. **General Cable does not recommend stacking wood reels with flanges greater than 50" in diameter. Steel reels should never be stored or transported on their sides.**



Don't

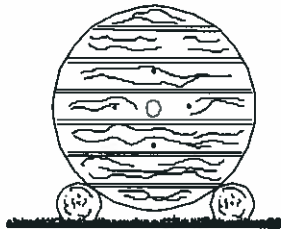


End View of Spacers



Do

For extended storage of bare or insulated cables (spare cable, etc.), reels should be stored cradled between railroad ties, power poles or crossarms. Size and spacing of the supports should raise the flange above the ground.



This helps keep the flanges from decaying and prevents the reels from rolling. At temporary storage sites where soil may be soft, preservative-treated plywood sheets may be used to keep reel flanges from sinking into the ground.

When possible, the reel wrap or lagging supplied on the reels should be replaced to help protect the cable from inadvertent damage. Under extreme environmental conditions, other measures may be necessary. To prevent entrance of water, cable ends should be sealed with plastic end caps. Electrical tape does not offer a sufficient seal. When lengths are cut, cable ends should be immediately resealed and secured.

Low temperatures are a cause for concern when installing cable. Cable should not be installed when the ambient temperatures are less than the cold bend temperature rating of the cable product plus 15°C (i.e., the minimum installation temperature = cold bend temperature rating + 15°C). When applicable, the cold bend temperature rating is indicated on the individual product page in this catalog. Polyethylene insulated jacketed low-voltage cables and polyethylene jacketed medium-voltage power cables are suitable for storage and operation at -40°C and should not be handled or installed when the temperature of the cable or the ambient temperature is below -25°C. For other cable designs, cold weather installation may be limited to higher ambient temperatures. For more information about a specific construction, please contact your General Cable sales representative.

If installations are to be carried out where the cable and/or the ambient temperature is below the limit specified above, the cable should first be warmed for a minimum of 48 hours at room temperature (15°C) or higher prior to handling. Cable should be pulled more slowly and trained in place the same day it is removed from storage. Do not impact, drop, kink or bend cable sharply at low temperatures.