



## CREATIVE PULTRUSIONS, INC.

214 Industrial Lane, Alum Bank, PA 15521  
814.839.4186 · Fax: 814.839.4276 · Toll free 888.CPI.PULL  
Email: crpul@pultrude.com · www.creativepultrusions.com

To: Ms. Esther Barajas-Ochoa  
P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov

Date: 11/03/15  
Subject: NOIL – pentachlorophenol

Dear Ms. Esther Barajas-Ochoa,

Related to Proposition 65 we at CREATIVE PULTRUSIONS, INC. would like to offer our product line as a cost effective alternative to PentaChloroPhenol treated Chemical utility poles.

Creative Pultrusions and the fiberglass reinforced polymer pole industry has been producing non-leaching, inert electrical and telecommunication poles, to ANSI specifications, for many years. PentaChloroPhenol and its by products should be prohibited for use in and near waterways and replaced with a synthetic, engineered pole that meets the ecology standards for non-cancer causing chemicals near drinking water.

There certainly is enough documentation of the health risks and incidences of water well contamination that exceed the EPA,CDC, DHHS standards to warrant using alternative solutions to chemically treated wood.

Our products are lighter requiring less heavy machinery, have no dripping/leeching concerns when placed in holding yards, are ANSI and NESC industry standard tested, are fire retardant and are not subject to damage caused by woodpeckers or termites.

I have attached a brochure for your review and consideration. Please feel free to contact me at any time for additional information related to alternative solutions to chemical treated poles.

Dustin Troutman  
CREATIVE PULTRUSIONS, INC.  
214 Industrial Lane  
Alum Bank, PA 15521  
814.839.4186 Ext. 237 Fax: 814.839.4276 Toll free: 888.CPI.PULL  
Mobile: 814.285.6824  
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## ORDERING PART NUMBER SYSTEM

Type	Pole Length (ft)	Pole Class (ANSI O5.1)	Pole Section <sup>1</sup>	Resin	Pole Color <sup>2</sup>	No. of Holes Drilled in Pole
PT = Octagonal Pole CP = Round Pole	20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 Etc.	06 = 1,500 lbs 05 = 1,900 lbs 04 = 2,400 lbs 03 = 3,000 lbs 02 = 3,700 lbs 01 = 4,500 lbs H1 = 5,400 lbs H2 = 6,400 lbs H3 = 7,500 lbs H4 = 8,700 lbs H5 = 10,000 lbs	CP076 CP074 CP210 TU455 TU450 TU460	3	B2 = Brown Gray RAL 7013 (Standard Color) 02 = Light Gray	

Notes:  
1.0 Reference Pole Load Charts to Select the Proper Pole Section.  
2.0 Finish color is the exterior coating color of the pole.

Download the hardware catalog and customer requirement utility pole fabrication sheet from CPI's web site <http://www.creativepultrusions.com/pultruded-systems/composite-utility-poles/> to begin the ordering process today.



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[www.creativepultrusions.com](http://www.creativepultrusions.com) • [www.powertrusion.com](http://www.powertrusion.com)

PRODUCT BROCHURE  
**COMPOSITE UTILITY POLES**  
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION & TRANSMISSION



For additional information about CPI composite utility poles, or to learn how to lower your costs while increasing performance, contact a technical representative at 888-CPI-PULL (274-7855), or visit our website at [www.creativepultrusions.com](http://www.creativepultrusions.com).



PLEASE SCAN WITH PHONE



# PROVIDING LEADERSHIP IN ADVANCED COMPOSITE UTILITY POLE TECHNOLOGY



Creative Pultrusions, Inc., (CPI) is the world leader in pultrusion manufacturing. Our commitment to continuous process and product improvement has transformed CPI into a world-renowned pultruder specializing in custom profiles while utilizing high-performance resins and our proprietary high-pressure injection process.

As one of the world's most innovative leaders in the fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) composites industry, we have partnered with Powertrusion International, Inc. to provide composite utility poles that are prefabricated and designed to provide lasting performance in harsh environments.

## ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION & TRANSMISSION POLES

At CPI, our composite utility poles have been engineered to outperform wood, steel, and concrete poles and to stand the test of time.

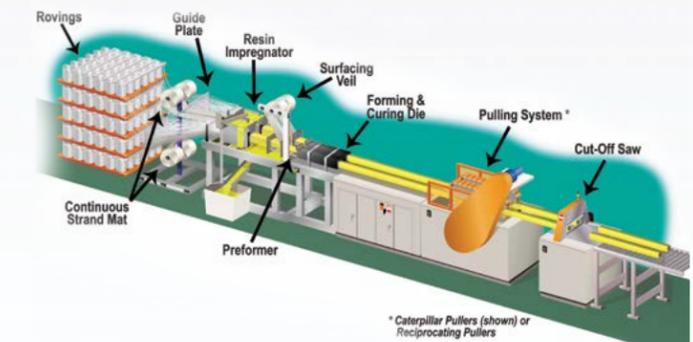
The composite utility poles have been vetted for approximately two decades by many utility companies positioned around the globe.

Utilities specify and install our composite utility poles for their inherent properties including:

- Light Weight
- Corrosion and Rot Resistance
- Superior Dielectric Strength
- Unaffected by Woodpeckers and Termites
- Environmentally Safe, Will Not Leach
- No Pesticides or Preservatives
- Lineman Safety
- Community Safety
- High Reliability

## WHAT IS PULTRUSION?

Pultrusion is a continuous manufacturing process utilized to make composite profiles with constant cross-sections whereby reinforcements, in the form of rovings and mats, are saturated with resin and guided into a heated die. The resin undergoes a curing process known as polymerization. The once resin saturated reinforcements exit the die in a solid state and in the form of the cross section of the die. The pultrusion process requires little labor and is ideal for mass production of constant cross section profiles.

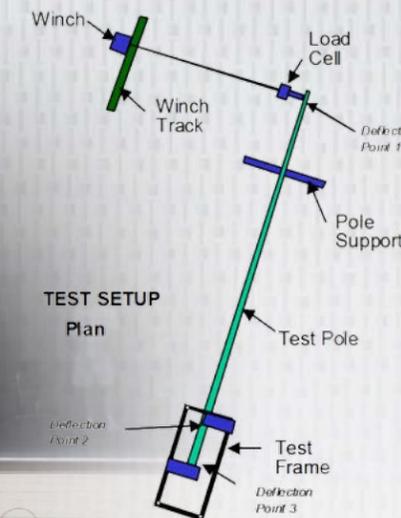


## POLE CONSTRUCTION

Composite utility poles have been engineered to meet American National Standard Institute (ANSI) and National Electric Safety Code (NESC) code requirements. The poles are pultruded with advanced UV protection in a matrix that offers superior toughness and strength. In addition, the poles exhibit excellent corrosion, moisture and fire resistance properties.

The top cap and bottom plug are designed to stand the test of time while mitigating rodent and bird intrusion into the pole. The bottom plug permits water to ingress and egress as the water table fluctuates and provides a solid foundation for the pole.

Bolt Pull Through Testing



Guy Testing



## POLE TESTING

The composite utility poles are tested both in house and at EDM International (EDM), Fort Collins, Colorado, in accordance with the principles set forth in the ASTM D1036 test procedure. Poles are tested in a horizontal cantilever arrangement with the butt-end placed inside a rigid test frame and held in position by 12-inch wide nylon slings. The load cable is attached approximately two feet from the pole tip using a nylon strap. The load is applied at a constant rate of deformation using a winch. The winch is mounted on a trolley that moves along a track to keep the load perpendicular to the original pole axis. CPI's and EDM's test facilities are equipped with a pole holding fixture, loading system, electronic load deflection measuring sensors, and a computerized data acquisition system.

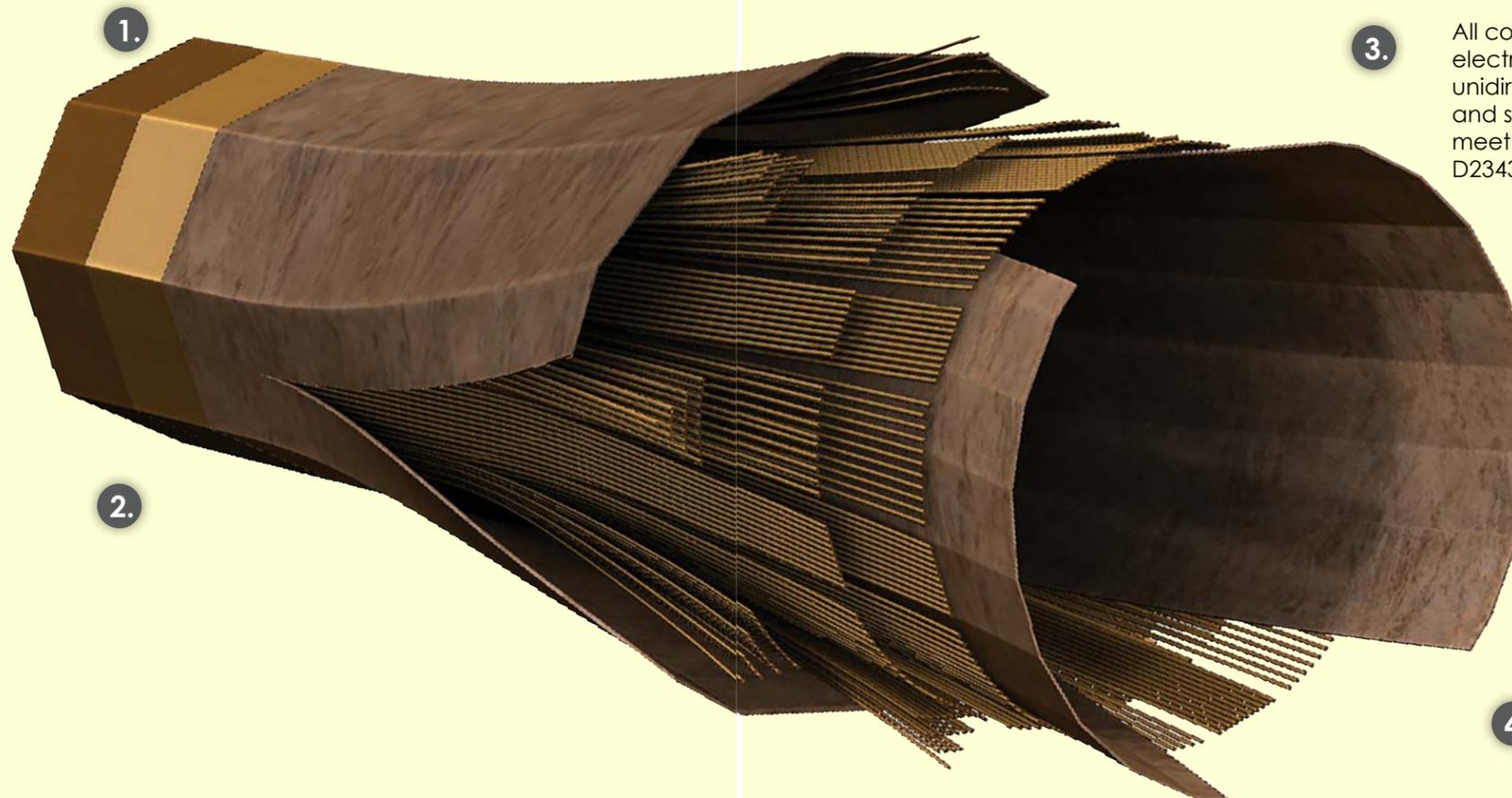
In addition to full section pole testing, other tests have been conducted to evaluate the pin bearing, washer pull through, and guy attachment strength. The capacities have been published based on a 5% Lower Exclusion Limit (LEL).

## 1. ADVANCED UV PROTECTION

CPI's composite utility poles contain three layers of UV protection. First, CPI adds light stabilizers to each pole. The light stabilizers are mixed into the thermoset resin, prior to production, and function as long term thermal and light stability promoters. Second, the composite utility poles are encompassed with a 10 mil polyester surfacing veil. The 10 mil veil creates a resin rich surface and protects the glass reinforcements from fiber blooming. Third, the poles are coated with a 3 mil (wet) high performance paint that provides the final layer of UV protection.

## 2. RESIN/MATRIX

CPI's composite utility poles contain three layers of UV protection. First, CPI adds light absorbers to each pole. The light absorbers are mixed into the thermoset resin, prior to production, and function as long term thermal and light stability promoters. Second, the composite utility poles are encompassed with a 10 mil polyester surfacing veil. The 10 mil veil creates a resin rich surface and protects the glass reinforcements from fiber blooming. Third, the poles are coated with a 3 mil (wet) high performance paint or polyester powder coat that provides the final layer of UV protection.



## 3. FIBERGLASS REINFORCEMENTS

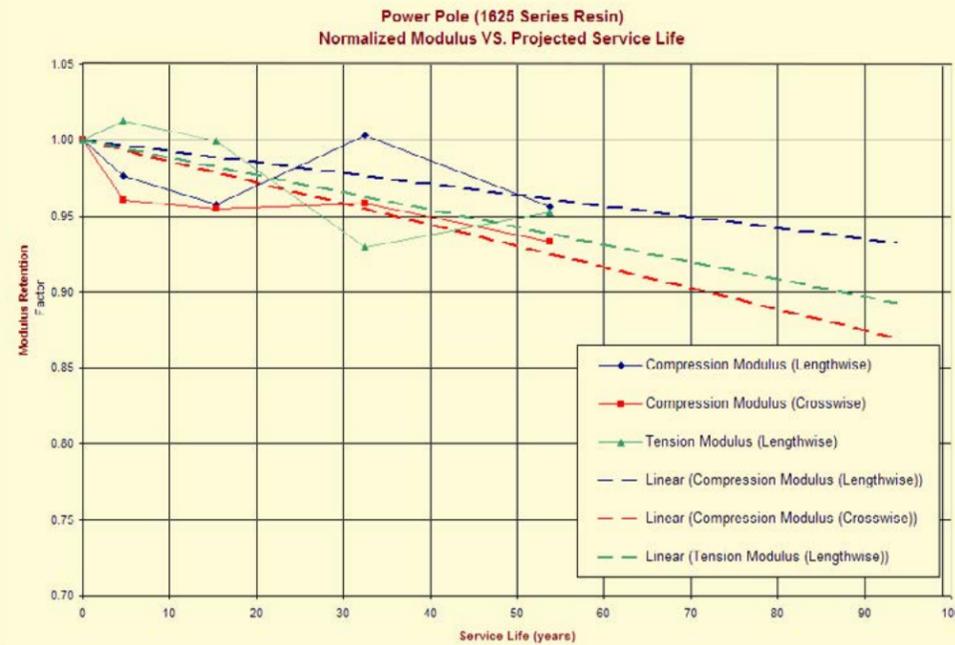
All composite utility poles are manufactured with electrical grade E-glass reinforcements in the form of unidirectional roving, Continuous Filament Mat (CFM) and stitched fabric mats. All E-glass reinforcements meet a minimum tensile strength of 290 ksi per ASTM D2343.

## 4. TOP CAPS AND BASE PLUGS

The top caps and base plugs have been engineered to prevent rodent and insect infestation into the pole. The Low Density Polyethylene (LDP) and FRP caps and plugs are custom molded to snugly fit the poles. The base plug provides foundation support to keep the hollow pole from shearing into the soil.



## WHY SHOULD YOU BUY CPI COMPOSITE UTILITY POLES



### SAFETY

High dielectric strength enhances lineman and ground hand safety during live line pole replacement sets. Mitigate safety concerns with composite utility poles.



### NO DANGEROUS PESTICIDES OR CHEMICALS

Unlike treated wood poles, composite utility poles contain no dangerous pesticides or chemicals that will leach into the environment or cause occupational hazards. Ideal for school yard, downtown, highly occupied areas, and watershed applications.



### FIRE RETARDANT

Composite utility poles are manufactured with fire retardant additives for optimal performance in the event of a brush or pole top fire. Specifically, the poles will pass UL94 (VO), ASTM E84 Class A, and ASTM D635 - "Self Extinguishing".

### ENGINEERED POLE

Composite utility poles are an engineered product. The engineered pole is manufactured in a production plant and exhibits a coefficient of variation of less than 5%. You get a stronger pole that will maintain its design strength over an extended period of time.



### UNAFFECTED BY TERMITES, WOODPECKERS AND VERMIN

Composite utility poles are unaffected by termites, woodpeckers and vermin, reducing future installation costs.



### WILL NOT ROT

Composite utility poles will not rot, spall or corrode due to the environment. Wood pole strengths have been known to decrease 80% in a few years when exposed to harsh environments.



### LIGHTWEIGHT

Ideal for limited access areas and helicopter sets.



### COLOR

The distribution and transmission poles come standard in a Brown Gray color, RAL7013. Light Gray and custom colors are available upon request. Consult your Outside Sales Representative or Inside Account Manager for details.

## MECHANICAL & PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

### OCTAGONAL POLES

Mechanical Properties	Octagonal Pole 8" x .25" Series II CP076 (203mm x 6.35mm)	Octagonal Pole 10"x.25"Series II CP074 (254mm x 6.35mm)	Octagonal Pole 10" x.275" Series III CP210 (254mm x 6.98)
Flexural Strength per ASTM D1036 psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	46,999 (324)	41,374 (285)	42,076 (290)
Compression Strength per ASTM D1036 psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	46,999 (324)	41,374 (285)	42,076 (290)
Axial Compression Strength psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	46,999 (324)	41,374 (285)	42,076 (290)
Ultimate Axial Compression Capacity (Short Column) lbf (kg) <sup>3</sup>	362,832 (164,578)	445,184 (201,932)	566,763 (257,079)
Modulus of Elasticity psi (Gpa)	4.30E6 (29.6)	4.00E6 (27.5)	3.70E6 (25.5)
Bending Stiffness (EI) per ASTM D1036 lb•in <sup>2</sup> (kg•mm <sup>2</sup> )	2.62E8 (7.65E10)	5.58E8 (1.63E11)	6.35E8 (1.86E11)
Ultimate Moment Capacity per ASTM D1036 lb•ft (kN•m) <sup>3</sup>	59,611 (80.8)	94,437 (128)	117,953 (160)
Max. Bolt Torque lb•ft (N•m) <sup>1</sup>	50 (67.8)	50 (67.8)	50 (67.8)
Ultimate Pole Torque Strength lb•ft (N•m)	22,712 (30,793)	34,413 (46,658)	41,797 (56,669)
Ultimate Pin Bearing Strength Lengthwise psi (Mpa) <sup>2,3</sup>	20,110 (138)	23,348 (161)	15,598 (107)
Ultimate Pin Bearing Strength Crosswise psi (Mpa) <sup>2,3</sup>	10,283 (71)	7,458 (51)	7,123 (49)
Ultimate Washer Pull Through Strength kip (kg) (using a 4"x3/8" square washer <sup>3</sup> )	11.8 (5,346)	13 (5,903)	12.8 (5,807)
Ultimate Shear Capacity, Calculated (lb) (kN) <sup>3</sup>	35,166 (156)	42,354 (188)	51,563 (229)
In-Plane Shear Strength per ASTM D5379 psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	11,555 (79.7)	11,062 (76.3)	12,277 (84.6)
<b>Physical Properties</b>			
Moment of Inertia in <sup>4</sup> (mm <sup>4</sup> )	60.87 (2.53E7)	139.69 (5.81E7)	171.57 (7.14E7)
Section Modulus in <sup>3</sup> (mm <sup>3</sup> )	15.22 (2.49E5)	27.39 (4.49E5)	33.64 (5.51E5)
Radius of Gyration in (mm)	2.81 (71.4)	3.60 (91.4)	3.57 (90.7)
Weight lb/ft (N/m)	6.33 (92.4)	8.82 (128.7)	11.05 (161.3)
Wall Thickness in (mm)	0.25 (6.35)	0.25 (6.35)	0.275 (6.98)
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (CTE) Lengthwise in/ in/°F	5.00E-06	5.00E-06	5.00E-06
Water Absorption ASTM D570 (max)	0.60% (24hrs)	0.60% (24hrs)	0.60% (24hrs)
Fiber Volume Fraction %	≥50%	≥50%	≥50%
Cross Sectional Area in <sup>2</sup> (mm <sup>2</sup> )	7.72 (4980)	10.76 (6942)	13.47 (8690)
Surface Area ft <sup>2</sup> /ft (m <sup>2</sup> /m)	2.2 (.67)	2.8 (.85)	2.8 (.85)
<b>Fire Properties</b>			
Flame Rating (UL 94)	V0 Self Extinguishing	V0 Self Extinguishing	V0 Self Extinguishing
Flame Spread ASTM E-84	Class A 25 or less	Class A 25 or less	Class A 25 or less
Flame Rating ASTM D635	Self Extinguishing	Self Extinguishing	Self Extinguishing
<b>Electrical Properties</b>			
ASTM F711 (100 kVAC per foot - 5 minutes dry)	Passed	Passed	Passed
IEEE978 (75 kVAC per foot - 1 minute wet)	Passed	Passed	Passed
Notes: 1 Max torque based on utilizing 4"x4"x3/8" steel washers. 2 Capacity based on testing conducted with 3/4" hardware. 3 Values have been factored based on a 5% Lower Exclusion Limit (LEL) per NESC 2007 requirements. (LW) - Lengthwise (PF) - Perpendicular to Face			

## MECHANICAL & PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

### ROUND POLES

Mechanical Properties	Round Pultruded Pole TU455 12"x3/8" (305mm x 9.5mm)	Round Pultruded Pole TU450 12"x1/2" (305mm x 12.7mm)	Round Pultruded Pole TU460 16"x1/2" (406mm x 12.7mm)
Flexural Strength per ASTM D1036 psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	51,790 (357)	58,825 (406)	50,984 (351)
Compression Strength per ASTM D1036 psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	51,790 (357)	58,825 (406)	50,984 (351)
Axial Compression Strength psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	51,790 (357)	58,825 (406)	50,984 (351)
Ultimate Axial Compression Capacity (Short Column) lbf (kg) <sup>3</sup>	709,523 (321,834)	1,064,732 (482,954)	1,238,911 (561,960)
Modulus of Elasticity psi (Gpa)	5.10E6 (35.2)4	5.84E6 (40.3)	5.52E6 (38.1)
Bending Stiffness (EI) per ASTM D1036 lb•in <sup>2</sup> (kg•mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.18E9 (345E9)4	1.75E9 (512E9)	4.04E9 (118E10)
Ultimate Moment Capacity per ASTM D1036 lb•ft (kN•m) <sup>3</sup>	166,591 (226)	244,124 (331)	388,752 (526)
Max. Bolt Torque lb•ft (N•m) <sup>1</sup>	50 (67.8)	50 (67.8)	50 (67.8)
Ultimate Pole Torque Strength lb•ft (N•m)	81,468 (110,456)	82,662 (112,075)	185,342 (251,290)
Ultimate Pin Bearing Strength Lengthwise psi (Mpa) <sup>2,3</sup>	20,553 (142)	24,585 (169.5)	20,087 (138.5)
Ultimate Pin Bearing Strength Crosswise psi (Mpa) <sup>2,3</sup>	13,412 (92.5)	14,063 (97.0)	12,399 (85.5)
Ultimate Washer Pull Through Strength kip (kg) using a 6"x1/2" square/radius washer <sup>3</sup>	15.5 (7,043)	18.9 (8,593)	20.2 (9,162)
Ultimate Shear Capacity, Calculated (lb) (kN) <sup>3</sup>	84,125 (374)	86,428 (384)	143,212 (637)
In-Plane Shear Strength per ASTM D5379 psi (Mpa) <sup>3</sup>	12,281 (84.7)	9,550 (65.8)	11,787 (81.3)
<b>Physical Properties</b>			
Moment of Inertia in <sup>4</sup> (mm <sup>4</sup> )	231 (9.61E7)	299 (1.24E8)	732 (3.04E8)
Section Modulus in <sup>3</sup> (mm <sup>3</sup> )	38.6 (6.32E5)	49.8 (8.16E5)	91.5 (1.50E6)
Radius of Gyration in (mm)	4.11 (104.4)	4.07 (103.4)	5.48 (139.2)
Weight lb /ft (N/m)	12 (175)	15.6 (227.7)	21.0 (306.5)
Wall Thickness in (mm)	0.375 (9.52)	0.5 (12.7)	0.5 (12.7)
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (CTE) Lengthwise in/ in/°F	5.00E-06	5.00E-06	5.00E-06
Water Absorption ASTM D570 (max)	0.60% (24hrs)	0.60% (24hrs)	0.60% (24hrs)
Fiber Volume Fraction %	≥50%	≥50%	≥50%
Cross Sectional Area in <sup>2</sup> (mm <sup>2</sup> )	13.7 (8,839)	18.1 (11,700)	24.3 (15,700)
Surface Area ft <sup>2</sup> /ft (m <sup>2</sup> /m)	3.1 (0.96)	3.1 (0.96)	4.2 (1.28)
<b>Fire Properties</b>			
Flame Rating (UL 94)	V0 Self Extinguishing	V0 Self Extinguishing	V0 Self Extinguishing
Flame Spread ASTM E-84	Class A 25 or less	Class A 25 or less	Class A 25 or less
<b>Electrical Properties</b>			
ASTM F711 (100 kVAC per foot - 5 minutes dry)	Passed	Passed	Passed
IEEE978 (75 kVAC per foot - 1 minute wet)	Passed	Passed	Passed
Notes: 1 Max torque based on utilizing 6"x1/2" steel washers. 2 Capacity based on testing conducted with 1" hardware. 3 Values have been factored based on a 5% Lower Exclusion Limit (LEL) per NESC 2007 requirements. (LW) - Lengthwise (PF) - Perpendicular to Face			

# OCTAGONAL POLE LOAD CHARTS

Octagonal Pole Chart Selection Guide Based on the 2007 NESC 5% LEL Requirements

Pole Strength Classification	Pole Length: FT		30	35		40	45	50	55	60
	Moment Length: FT		22.5	27.0		32.0	36.5	41.0	45.5	50.0
	POLE CLASS	Tip Load: lbs	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft		Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	5	1900	42750	51300		60800	69350	77900	86450	95000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	5	1615	36338	43605		51680	58948	66215	73483	80750
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	5	1235	27788	33345		39520	45078	50635	56193	61750
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	4	2400	54000	64800		76800	87600	98400	109200	120000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	4	2040	45900	55080		65280	74460	83640	92820	102000
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	4	1560	35100	42120		49920	56940	63960	70980	78000
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	3	3000	67500	81000		96000	109500	123000	136500	150000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	3	2550	57375	68850		81600	93075	104550	116025	127500
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	3	1950	43875	52650		62400	71175	79950	88725	97500
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	2	3700	83250	99900		118400	135050	151700	168350	185000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	2	3145	70763	84915		100640	114793	128945	143098	157250
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	2	2405	54113	64935		76960	87783	98605	109428	120250
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	1	4500	101250	121500		144000	164250	184500	204750	225000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	1	3825	86063	103275		122400	139613	156825	174038	191250
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	1	2925	65813	78975		93600	106763	119925	133088	146250
Octagonal Pole Section	X-sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	Average Ultimate Moment Capacity (lb-ft)	NESC 5% LEL Moment Capacity	Weight lbs/ft of pole		Moment of Inertia (in <sup>4</sup> )	Section Modulus (in <sup>3</sup> )	Radius of Gyration (in)	Modulus of Elasticity (psi)	5% LEL Bending Stress at Failure (psi)
8" x .25" Octagonal Pole Series II CP076	7.72	62,368	59,611	6.33		60.87	15.22	2.81	4.30E+06	46,999
Pole Tip Deflection (inches) per Every 500 lbs Applied at Pole Tip			17	28		43	63			
10" x .25" Octagonal Pole Series II CP074	10.76	100,047	94,437	8.82		139.69	27.39	3.60	4.00E+06	41,374
Pole Tip Deflection (inches) per Every 500 lbs Applied at Pole Tip			8	13		20	29	41	55	72
10" x .275" Octagonal Pole Series III CP210	13.47	123,048	117,953	11.05		171.57	33.64	3.57	3.70E+06	42,076
Pole Tip Deflection (inches) per Every 500 lbs Applied at Pole Tip			7	12		18	26	36	49	64
Refer to the Round Pole Selection Chart*										

- Notes:
- 1.0 Charts are based on pole tip load/bending strength. Serviceability may control pole selection.
  - 2.0 The obsolete 10 in. Series IV Pole can be replaced with a round TU455 pole. Reference Round Pole Chart.
  - 3.0 The ANSI O5.1/GO95 row is compared against the average ultimate strength of an FRP pole.
  - 4.0 Larger round poles can be selected for the poles identified in the white boxes.

The Octagonal Pole Load Chart is based upon ANSI O5.1 and General Order 95 wood pole class strength requirements. The classes range from 1 to 5, with 1 being more stringent. The poles are classified by the class number. The class number is based upon the strength rating of the pole in terms of the ultimate tip load that will cause the pole to fail. The tip location is defined as a location two feet below the top of the pole. The pole is considered to be buried in the ground at a level that represents 10% of the pole length plus an additional 2 ft. The ultimate moment capacity is based upon the moment arm length and the tip load. For example, a 45' pole has an effective moment arm of 36.5' derived as  $45' - [(45 \times 10\%) + 2' + 2'] = 36.5'$ .

The FRP poles have been classed the same as wood for simplicity. However, FRP poles are much more reliable than wood poles and should be selected based on reliability. The FRP poles are an engineered product and when tested exhibit a low coefficient of variation, less than 5%. Wood poles exhibit a coefficient of variation of 20%. Fiberglass poles and crossarms have been added to the NESC as having the same reliability as steel and prestressed-concrete

poles. The resulting strength factor is one as described in Table 261-1 of the NESC. Wood requires a strength factor of .65 and .85 for grade B and C construction respectively. What does this mean to the Utility Engineer? An FRP pole with lower pole class strengths can be selected that will have the same reliability or better than a wood pole. In order to directly compare wood poles to FRP poles the NESC code should be utilized and the coefficient of variations between the wood and FRP poles should be considered.

The Octagonal Pole Load Chart contains three lines per Pole Class within the Pole Strength Classification column. The top line contains the tip load and class requirement when comparing an average strength FRP pole directly to an average strength wood pole without any consideration to reliability. The second and third lines consider the wood pole tip load requirements with a .85 and .65 strength reduction factor respectively. The equivalent FRP pole capacities for lines two and three, within each pole class, have been published based on 5% LEL values. According to the NESC code, the FRP pole should be selected based on the classification of construction grade. For example, a Class Three FRP to

wood equivalent pole for grade B construction only needs a tip capacity of 1,950 lbs to have the same reliability as a class three wood pole which requires a tip capacity of 3,000 lbs.

In the event you do not know your grade of construction, the grade C reduction factor of .85 should be applied to wood pole strength requirement in order to economically select a FRP pole.

The columns within the spreadsheet are set up based on various pole lengths. The proper FRP pole should be selected based on the color and the moment described in each cell. The pole selected should have a pole class moment lower than the 5% LEL moment published in the Octagonal Pole Section Table located at the bottom of the chart. The section properties, moment capacities and 5% LEL bending strengths have been noted at the bottom of the chart. If additional information is required, please reference the Mechanical & Physical Properties Octagonal Poles chart on Page 6.

Please note that serviceability and or connection capacities may dictate the appropriate pole selection.



# ROUND POLE LOAD CHARTS

Round Pole Chart Selection Guide Based on the 2007 NESC 5% LEL Requirements										
Pole Strength Classification	Pole Length: FT		45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
	Moment Length: FT		36.5	41.0	45.5	50.0	54.5	59.0	63.5	68
	POLE CLASS	Tip Load: lbs	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft	Moment lb-ft
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	4	2400	87600	98400	109200	120000	130800	141600	152400	163200
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	4	2040	74460	83640	92820	102000	111180	120360	129540	138720
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	4	1560	56940	63960	70980	78000	85020	92040	99060	106080
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	3	3000	109500	123000	136500	150000	163500	177000	190500	204000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	3	2550	93075	104550	116025	127500	138975	150450	161925	173400
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	3	1950	71175	79950	88725	97500	106275	115050	123825	132600
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	2	3700	135050	151700	168350	185000	201650	218300	234950	251600
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	2	3145	114793	128945	143098	157250	171403	185555	199708	213860
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	2	2405	87783	98605	109428	120250	131073	141895	152718	163540
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	1	4500	164250	184500	204750	225000	245250	265500	285750	306000
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	1	3825	139613	156825	174038	191250	208463	225675	242888	260100
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	1	2925	106763	119925	133088	146250	159413	172575	185738	198900
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	H1	5400	197100	221400	245700	270000	294300	318600	342900	367200
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	H1	4590	167535	188190	208845	229500	250155	270810	291465	312120
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	H1	3510	128115	143910	159705	175500	191295	207090	222885	238680
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	H2	6400	233600	262400	291200	320000	348800	377600		
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	H2	5440	198560	223040	247520	272000	296480	320960	345440	369920
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	H2	4160	151840	170560	189280	208000	226720	245440	264160	282880
ANSI O5.1 / GO95	H3	7500	273750	307500	341250	375000				
Wood Pole with NESC .85 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade C)	H3	6375	232688	261375	290063	318750	347438	376125		
Wood Pole with NESC .65 Strength Reduction Factor (Grade B)	H3	4875	177938	199875	221813	243750	265688	287625	309563	331500
Round Pole Section	X-sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	Average Ultimate Moment Capacity (lb-ft)	NESC 5% LEL Moment Capacity	Weight lbs/ft of pole	Moment of Inertia (in <sup>4</sup> )	Section Modulus (in <sup>3</sup> )	Radius of Gyration (in)	Modulus of Elasticity (psi)	5% LEL Bending Stress at Failure (psi)	
12 in Dia. x 3/8" Round Pole TU455	13.7	178,909	166,593	12.0	231	38.6	4.11	5.10E+06	51,790	
Pole Tip Deflection (inches) per Every 1000 lbs Applied at Pole Tip		28	39	52	69	88	111	137	168	
12 in Dia. x 1/2" Round Pole TU450	18.1	262,009	244,124	15.6	299	49.8	4.07	5.84E+06	58,825	
Pole Tip Deflection (inches) per Every 1000 lbs Applied at Pole Tip		19	26	35	46	59	75	93	113	
16 in Dia. x 1/2" Round Pole TU460	24.3	400,368	388,752	21.0	732	91.5	5.48	5.52E+06	50,984	
Pole Tip Deflection (inches) per Every 1000 lbs Applied at Pole Tip		8	11	15	20	26	32	40	49	
Refer to the Octagonal Pole Selection Chart <sup>3</sup>										

The Round Pole Load Chart is based upon ANSI O5.1 and General Order 95 wood pole class strength requirements. The classes range from 4 to H3, with H3 being more stringent. The poles are classified by the class number. The class number is based upon the strength rating of the pole in terms of the ultimate tip load that will cause the pole to fail. The tip location is defined as a location two feet below the top of the pole. The pole is considered to be buried in the ground at a level that represents 10% of the pole length plus an additional 2 ft. The ultimate moment capacity is based upon the moment arm length and the tip load. For example, a 45' pole has an effective moment arm of 36.5' derived as  $45' - [(45 \times 10\%) + 2' + 2'] = 36.5'$ .

The FRP poles have been classed the same as wood for simplicity. However, FRP poles are much more reliable than wood poles and should be selected based on reliability. The FRP poles are an engineered product and when tested exhibit a low coefficient of variation, less than 5%. Wood poles exhibit a coefficient of variation of 20%. Fiberglass poles and crossarms have been added to the NESC as having the same reliability as metal and prestressed-concrete poles. The resulting strength factor is one as described in Table 261-1 of the NESC. Wood requires a strength factor of .65 and .85 for grade B and C construction respectively. What does this mean to the Utility Engineer? An FRP pole with lower pole class strengths can be selected that will have the same reliability or better than a wood pole. In order to directly compare wood poles to FRP poles the NESC code should be utilized and the coefficient of variations between the wood and FRP poles should be considered.

The Round Pole Load Chart contains three lines per class of pole within the Pole Strength Classification column. The top line contains the tip load and class requirement when comparing an average strength FRP pole directly to an average strength wood pole without any consideration to reliability. The second and third lines consider the wood pole tip load requirements with a .85 and .65 strength reduction factor respectively. The equivalent FRP pole capacities for lines two and three, within each pole class, have been published based on 5% LEL values. According to the NESC code, the FRP pole should be selected based on the classification of construction grade. For example, a Class Three FRP to wood equivalent pole for grade B construction only needs a tip capacity of 1,950 lbs to have the same reliability as a class three wood pole which requires a tip capacity of 3,000 lbs.

In the event, you do not know your grade of construction, the grade C reduction factor of .85 should be applied to wood pole strength requirement in order to economically select a FRP pole.

The columns within the spreadsheet are set up based on various pole lengths. The proper FRP pole should be selected based on the color and the moment described in each cell. The pole selected should have a pole class moment lower than the 5% LEL moment published in the Round Pole Section Table located at the bottom of the chart. The section properties, moment capacities and 5% LEL bending strengths have been noted at the bottom of the chart. If additional information is required, please reference the Mechanical & Physical Properties Round Poles chart on Page 7.

Please note that serviceability and or connection capacities may dictate the appropriate pole selection.

## GUYING FRP POLES

The guy capacity of both the octagonal and round FRP poles is dictated by the pin bearing strength of the FRP material, the wall thickness, and the diameter of the bolt(s) being utilized in the connection.

The Utility Engineer is encouraged to use the pole guy charts below for both the octagonal and round poles for determining the optimal pole guy connection for the guy load scenario.

The charts are set up for guy loads ranging from 5,000 lb to 15,000 lb per connection. The guy angle is an important consideration that influences the diameter and number of connectors required for the connection. In the event that a particular guy scenario does not fit the chart parameters. A custom design can be detailed based on the pin bearing strengths dictated in the mechanical and physical property sheets and by following the recommended edge distances spelled out in the Bolted Connections section on Page 14.

### OCTAGONAL POLE GUY CHARTS

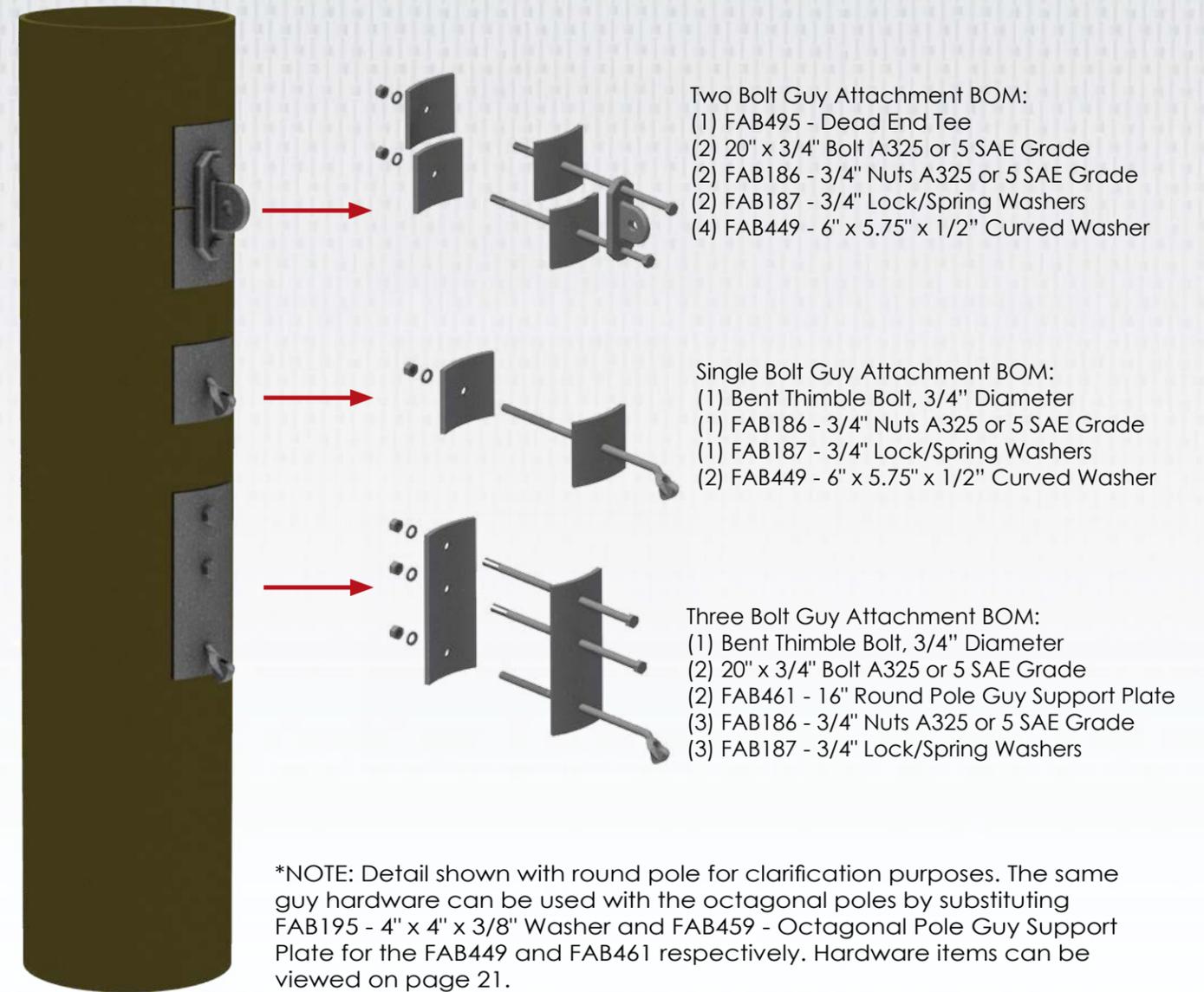
Guy Load per attachment (lbs)	Guy Angle Ø	Guy attachment vertical component load (lbs)	8"x.25" Series II CP076		10"x.25" Series II CP074		10"x.275" Series III CP0210	
			Number of 5/8" bolts required in attachment	Number of 3/4" bolts required in attachment	Number of 5/8" bolts required in attachment	Number of 3/4" bolts required in attachment	Number of 5/8" bolts required in attachment	Number of 3/4" bolts required in attachment
5,000	15	4,830	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.1
5,000	30	4,330	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.0
5,000	45	3,536	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8
7,500	15	7,244	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.7
7,500	30	6,495	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.5
7,500	45	5,303	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.2
10,000	15	9,659	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.2
10,000	30	8,660	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.2	2.0
10,000	45	7,071	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.6
15,000	15	14,489	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.3	5.4	3.3
15,000	30	12,990	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.0	4.8	3.0
15,000	45	10,607	3.4	2.8	2.9	4.8	4.0	4.8

### ROUND POLE GUY CHARTS

Guy Load per attachment (lbs)	Guy Angle Ø	Guy attachment vertical component load (lbs)	12 in Dia. x 3/8" Round Pole TU455		12 in Dia. x 1/2" Round Pole TU450		16 in Dia. x 1/2" Round Pole TU460	
			Number of 5/8" bolts required in attachment	Number of 3/4" bolts required in attachment	Number of 5/8" bolts required in attachment	Number of 3/4" bolts required in attachment	Number of 5/8" bolts required in attachment	Number of 3/4" bolts required in attachment
5,000	15	4,830	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
5,000	30	4,330	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
5,000	45	3,536	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
7,500	15	7,244	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3
7,500	30	6,495	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1
7,500	45	5,303	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
10,000	15	9,659	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.7
10,000	30	8,660	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5
10,000	45	7,071	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
15,000	15	14,489	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.5
15,000	30	12,990	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.2
15,000	45	10,607	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8

Note: Charts depict the minimum number of bolts required in the guy attachment. Appropriate safety factors shall be applied by increasing the numbers of bolts in the connection or by adding additional guy attachments to the pole.

## TYPICAL GUY ATTACHMENT DETAILS



Round Pole - TU460 16" dia.\*

The octagonal and round poles can be guyed with traditional guy attachments excluding any hardware with cleats. A guy attachment must always include oversized washers. Specifically, all octagonal poles shall utilize two 4"x 4" x 3/8" galvanized steel flat washers for each single guy connection. The round poles require two 6"x 5.75" x 1/2" curved washers or single guy connection. This detail can be viewed in both the round and octagonal guy connection detail rendering.

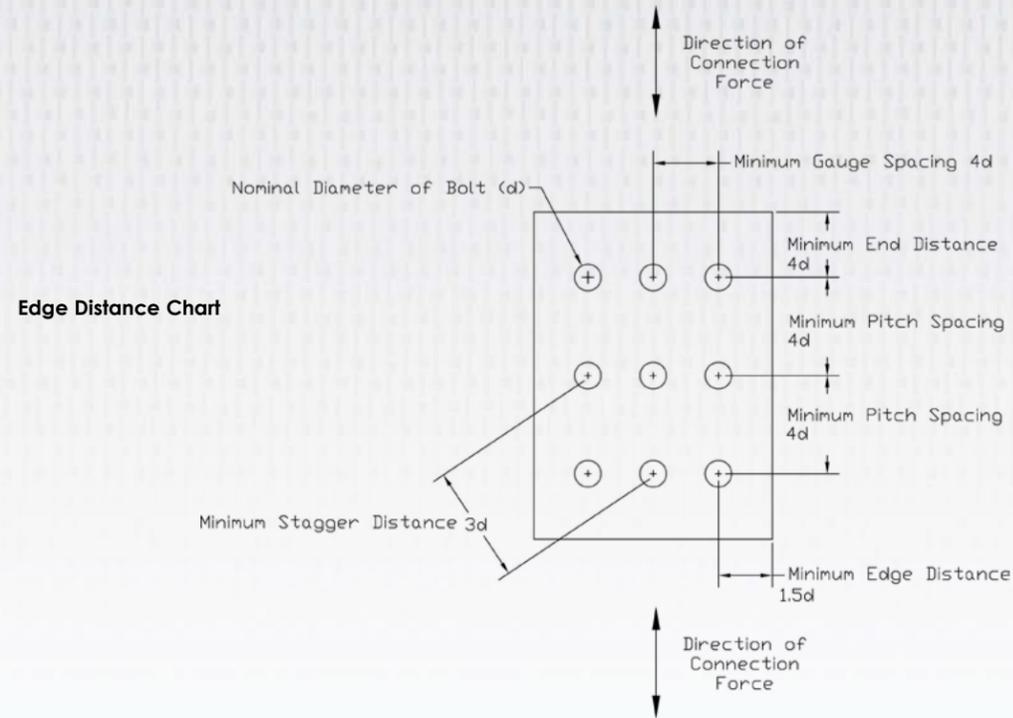
For double bolted guy attachments in which a dead end tee is utilized for the guy connection, four square curved washers shall be utilized depending on the style of pole being specified. This connection detail can be viewed in the guy connection renderings for both the octagonal and round poles.

For heavy guy connections requiring three bolts to achieve the guy load a guy support plate shall be utilized. The guy support plates are detailed in the hardware options section of this brochure and are readily available for purchase. The main function of the guy support plate is to allow for two or three bolts to be utilized in a guy connection to increase the guy connection capacity. The guy support plates for both the octagonal and round poles can be viewed in the connection detail renderings.

## CONNECTIONS

### BOLTED CONNECTIONS

Proper bolt hole location limits are depicted in this Edge Distance Chart. This chart describes the minimum edge, gauge, pitch end and stagger distances for holes being drilled into the composite utility poles. The distances are based on a 1/16" oversized holes off of the nominal bolt diameters.



The bolted connection charts have been set up for 5/8", 3/4", and 1" diameter bolts for connections with forces acting parallel to the pole. Examples of connections exhibiting forces parallel to the pole include transformers, tangent signaling wire, tangent communication wires and tangent crossarms. The characteristic values need to have safety factors applied. Connections with forces transverse to the pole shall be designed based on the bolted connection chart referencing transverse bolt bearing strengths. Parallel connections include all loads applied no greater than ±5° off 0° when 0° is defined as parallel to the pole. Any load transferred into the pole at an angle greater than ±5° shall be designed in accordance with the transverse load bearing strength chart.



#### Characteristic Strength of a Bolted Connection for Forces Applied Parallel to the Pole

Octagonal Pole	Single 5/8" Bolt	Two 5/8" Bolts	Single 3/4" Bolt	Two 3/4" Bolts	Single 1" Bolt	Two 1" Bolts
8"x.25" Series II CP076 (203mm x 6.35mm)	3,142	6,284	3,771	7,541	5,028	10,055
10"x.25" Series II CP074 (254mm x 6.35mm)	3,648	7,296	4,378	8,756	5,837	11,674
10"x.275" Series III CP210 (254mm x 6.98mm)	2,681	5,362	3,217	6,434	4,289	8,579
Round Pole	Single 5/8" Bolt	Two 5/8" Bolts	Single 3/4" Bolt	Two 3/4" Bolts	Single 1" Bolt	Two 1" Bolts
TU455 12"x3/8" (305mm x 9.5mm)	4,817	9,634	5,781	11,561	7,707	15,415
TU450 12"x1/2" (305mm x 12.7mm)	7,683	15,366	9,219	18,439	12,293	24,585
TU460 16"x1/2" (406mm x 12.7mm)	6,277	12,554	7,533	15,065	10,044	20,087

Notes:  
 Clearance hole 1/16" over nominal bolt diameter.  
 Characteristic strength is based on the 5% LEL lengthwise pin bearing strength. (Safety Factors are required to be applied)

## CONNECTIONS

### WASHER PULL THROUGH

The washer pull through charts depict the washer pull through ultimate and factored load capacities. The washer pull through loads represent tension loads that are applied through a bolt into properly sized washers. The loads translate into punch shear and pole crush stresses. As composite utility poles are hollow and possess thin walls, connection details are critical in the design. Composite materials do not handle point loads as well as hollow steel and wood poles. The issue can easily be overcome with the selection of oversized washers. The oversized washers dissipate point loads over a larger area thus decreasing the stress levels.



Washer Pull Through Capacity Based on a 4"x4"x3/8" Square Washer	5% LEL Ultimate Strength	Allowable 5% LEL Strength Based on a 3x Safety Factor
8"x.25" Series II CP076 (203mm x 6.35)	11,786	3,929
10"x.25" Series II CP074 (254mm x 6.35)	13,014	4,338
10"x.275" Series III CP210 (254mm x 6.98)	12,802	4,267
Washer Pull Through Capacity Based on a 6"x5.75"x1/2" Curved Washer	5% LEL Ultimate Strength	Allowable 5% Strength based on a 3x Safety Factor
TU455 12"x3/8" (305mm x 9.5mm)	15,528	5,176
TU450 12"x1/2" (305mm x 12.7mm)	18,944	6,315
TU460 16"x1/2" (406mm x 12.7mm)	20,223	6,741

Notes: Applied safety factor = 3  
 Allowable load based on 5% LEL with an applied safety factor.



## COLUMN LOADS

The compression capacity of the pultruded poles can be determined based on both short and long column behavior. The ultimate column load shall be determined by the lesser value of the two equations. Euler buckling governs the capacity of the long column poles.

$$F_{cr} = \sigma_c - 1/7 \frac{KL}{r}$$

Where:

- $F_{cr}$  = Critical compression stress
- $\sigma_c$  = Axial compression strength
- $K$  = Effective Length Factor
- $L$  = Laterally unbraced length of member
- $r$  = radius of gyration about the axis of buckling

$$F'_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{KL}{r}\right)^2}$$

Where:

- $F_{cr}$  = Critical compression stress
- $E$  = Modulus of elasticity
- $K$  = Effective Length Factor
- $L$  = Laterally unbraced length of member
- $r$  = radius of gyration about the axis of buckling



The column load charts have been set up based on the short and long column equations presented. Reference Pultrux® Pultrusion Design Manual. The column load tables are based on poles that have been installed by direct burial methods. The column height is considered to be the length out of the ground to the applied compression load. The effective length factor "K" is equal to 2 based on rotation and translation free end conditions.

A pultruded column will fail in either short or long column mode. The long column capacity follows Euler buckling and is influenced by the modulus of elasticity and the radius of gyration.

The loads depicted in the column charts are unfactored ultimate load capacities. A safety factor of three is recommended.



### Octagonal Column Load Chart

Column Capacity Based on a K=2.0 (Rotation and Translation Free)		Ultimate Column Capacity, lb (kg)		
Pole Length, Above Ground, ft	Pole Length, Above Ground, m	8 in. Series II CP076	10 in. Series II CP074	10 in. Series III CP210
22	6.71	9,280 (4,209)	19,747 (8,957)	22,487 (10,200)
24	7.31	7,797 (3,537)	16,593 (7,527)	18,896 (8,571)
26	7.92	6,644 (3,014)	14,139 (6,413)	16,100 (7,303)
28	8.53	5,729 (2,599)	12,191 (5,530)	13,883 (6,297)
30	9.14	4,990 (2,264)	10,620 (4,817)	12,093 (5,485)
32	9.75	4,386 (1,989)	9,334 (4,234)	10,629 (4,821)
34	10.36	3,885 (1,762)	8,268 (3,750)	9,415 (4,271)
36	10.97	3,466 (1,572)	7,375 (3,345)	8,398 (3,809)
38	11.58	3,110 (1,411)	6,619 (3,002)	7,537 (3,419)
40	12.19	2,807 (1,273)	5,974 (2,710)	6,802 (3,086)
42	12.80	2,546 (1,155)	5,418 (2,458)	6,170 (2,799)
44	13.41	2,320 (1,052)	4,937 (2,239)	5,622 (2,550)
46	14.02	2,123 (963)	4,517 (2,049)	5,144 (2,333)
48	14.63	1,949 (884)	4,148 (1,882)	4,724 (2,143)
50	15.24	1,797 (815)	3,823 (1,734)	4,354 (1,975)

### Round Column Load Chart

Column Capacity Based on a K=2.0 (Rotation and Translation Free)		Ultimate Column Capacity, lb (kg)		
Pole Length, Above Ground, ft	Pole Length, Above Ground, m	Round Pole TU455 12"x3/8"	Round Pole TU450 12"x1/2"	Round Pole TU460 16"x1/2"
36	10.97	15,604 (7,078)	23,150 (10,501)	53,257 (24,157)
38	11.58	14,005 (6,353)	20,777 (9,424)	47,799 (21,681)
40	12.19	12,640 (5,733)	18,752 (8,506)	43,139 (19,567)
42	12.80	11,464 (5,200)	17,008 (7,715)	39,128 (17,748)
44	13.41	10,446 (4,738)	15,497 (7,029)	35,652 (16,171)
46	14.02	9,557 (4,335)	14,179 (6,431)	32,619 (14,796)
48	14.63	8,778 (3,981)	13,022 (5,907)	29,957 (13,588)
50	15.24	8,089 (3,669)	12,001 (5,444)	27,609 (12,523)
52	15.85	7,479 (3,392)	11,096 (5,033)	25,526 (11,578)
54	16.46	6,935 (3,146)	10,289 (4,667)	23,670 (10,737)
56	17.07	6,449 (2,925)	9,567 (4,340)	22,009 (9,983)
58	17.68	6,012 (2,727)	8,919 (4,045)	20,518 (9,307)
60	18.29	5,618 (2,548)	8,334 (3,780)	19,173 (8,697)
62	18.90	5,261 (2,386)	7,805 (3,540)	17,956 (8,145)
64	19.51	4,937 (2,240)	7,325 (3,323)	16,851 (7,643)
66	20.12	4,643 (2,106)	6,888 (3,124)	15,845 (7,187)
68	20.73	4,374 (1,984)	6,488 (2,943)	14,927 (6,771)

## SERVICEABILITY AND KEY CONSIDERATIONS

### SERVICEABILITY

Composite utility poles are extremely strong. However, they exhibit a lower modulus of elasticity than steel. Therefore, serviceability limits, such as deflection, need to be scrutinized. The combination of transformer, conductor, light, telecommunications, other attachments, wind and ice all transfer moments into the pole. The combination of moments should be quantified and compared against the pole strength and deflection limitations as set forth by the utility or applicable codes.

Deflection calculations can be conducted on the pultruded poles very simply. Specifically, the

constant cross sections enable traditional mechanics of materials equations to be utilized for predicting strength and serviceability limits. Like wood structure design, the shear modulus of elasticity should be taken into account for short pole applications if deflection is critical. For span to depth ratios above 20:1, it is common to neglect the shear portion of the total deflection and to rely solely on the flexural deflection. This simplifies the calculations while allowing for a deflection calculation which still has a high degree of certainty.

### KEY CONSIDERATIONS

The following information is being provided due to the complexity of the various design methodologies that utilities utilize around the globe.

The pultrusion industry, in combination with American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), has developed a standard for Load and Resistant Factor Design of Pultruded Fiber Reinforced Polymer Structures. The standard permits a reliability based design methodology to be utilized for pultruded members. In the electrical distribution and transmission industry, the NESC governs most design aspects. The NESC code heavily factors the load side of design and states that the 5% LEL values should be published for the structure material properties.

In terms of allowable stress design, for pultruded structures with sustained loads, the normal service factors applied to the pultruded pole material properties are 2.5 for flexure and compression due to bending and 3 for connections, shear and compression buckling. Once all design loads have been tabulated the engineer should verify that the sustained load recommended service factors are being met.

Pultruded utility structures exhibit strength and stiffness properties that are directional dependent. For example, the lengthwise and crosswise material properties differ due to the fact that composites are made up of mats and roving that exhibit different mechanical characteristics in lengthwise and crosswise direction. The Engineer needs to recognize this distinct difference while designing systems and setting up work instructions.

Pultruded utility structures are very structurally reliable over a long service life. However, due to the modulus of elasticity and the fact that the poles are hollow, special precaution needs to take place when designing connections and evaluating loads that are concentrated and of high magnitude. An example of such loading is bolt torque, guying and conductor termination. CPI is providing the necessary information for the Utility Engineer to comfortably put together the correct specifications and standards for a long service life. Specifying the correct hardware and making sure that the correct hardware is being utilized by the utility is crucial to the composite utility pole.



## HARDWARE OPTIONS

### OCTAGONAL POLE TOP CAPS

Top Caps are made of UV stabilized polyethylene. The top caps are pointed to discourage bird nesting and the caps are field removable in the event access to the interior of the pole is required.

Part Number	Description	Weight
FAB281	8" Top Cap (Fits CP076-8" Series II)	1 lb.
FAB283	10" Top Cap (Fits CP074-10" Series II)	1.5 lb.
FAB285	10" Top Cap (Fits CP210-10" Series III)	1.5 lb.
FAB290	1/4" x 1" Hex Head Self Tap Screw (Stainless Steel)	.013 lb.



FAB281/FAB283/FAB285

### OCTAGONAL POLE BASE PLUGS

Base Plugs are made of UV stabilized polyethylene. They are designed to resist the punching forces of the pole into the soil. They are field removable for access into the interior of the pole.

Part Number	Description	Weight
FAB282	8" Base Plug (Fits CP076-8" Series II)	1 lb.
FAB284	10" Base Plug (Fits CP074-10" Series II)	2.5 lb.
FAB286	10" Base Plug (Fits CP210-10" Series III)	2.5 lb.

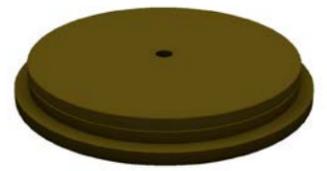


FAB282/FAB284/FAB286

### ROUND POLE CAPS AND PLUGS

Pole Caps and Plugs are made of UV stabilized polyethylene or FRP flat sheet. They are designed to resist the punching forces of the pole into the soil. They are field removable for access into the interior of the pole.

Part Number	Description	Weight
FFS085.0001	Round pole cap for TU450 - 12" x 1/2"	11.1 lb.
FFS085.0007	Round pole cap for TU455 - 12" x 3/8"	11.4 lb.
FFS085.0004	Round pole cap for TU460 - 16" x 1/2"	20.4 lb.



FFS085

### POLY HOLE PLUGS

Part Number	Description	Weight
FAB300	5/8" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.
FAB389	11/16" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.
FAB301	13/16" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.
FAB407	15/16" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.
FAB470	1" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.
FAB362	1-1/8" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.
FAB458	1-3/8" Poly Hole Plug	.1 lb.



FAB300/FAB389/FAB301/  
FAB407/FAB470/  
FAB362/FAB458

## HARDWARE OPTIONS

### CLIPS

Part Number	Description	Weight
PTK014	Grounding wire attachment clip. Note: use self tapping screw to secure clip to FRP arms and poles. (50 pcs./package; screw not included)	.05 lb.



PTK014

### WASHERS

Part Number	Description	Weight
FAB195	4" x 4" Square Flat Washer (3/8" thick - 13/16" hole)	1.5 lb.
FAB469	4" x 4" Square Flat Washer (1/4" thick - 13/16" hole)	lb.
FAB448	6" x 5.75" curved washer for 12" round pole (1/2" thick - 13/16" hole)	4.8 lb.
FAB449	6" x 5.75" curved washer for 16" round pole (1/2" thick - 13/16" hole)	4.8 lb.
FAB459	Octagonal Pole Guy Support Plate	4.9 lb.
FAB460	12" Round Pole Guy Support Plate	11.6 lb.
FAB461	16" Round Pole Guy Support Plate	11.6 lb.

Note: Washers and plates are a structural grade steel galvanized in accordance with ASTM A123.



FAB195/FAB469



FAB448/FAB449



FAB459

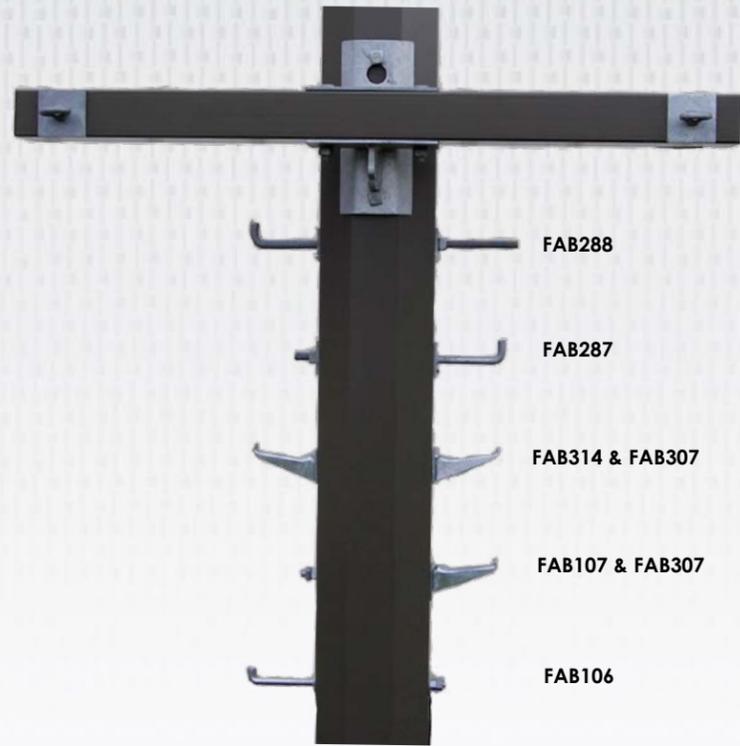


FAB460/FAB461



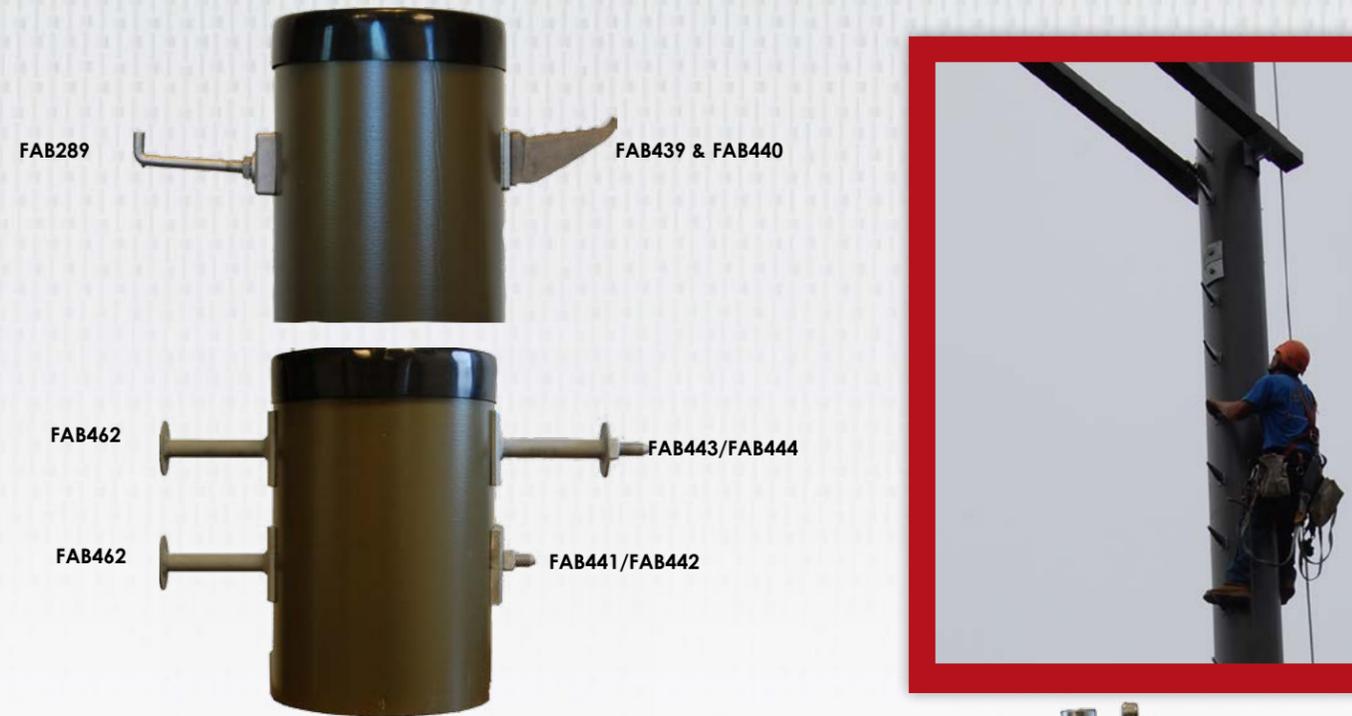
## POLE STEP OPTIONS

### OCTAGONAL POLE STEP OPTIONS



Part Number	Description	Weight
FAB106	5/8"x18" Galvanized Permanent Single Sided Pole Step (Verizon Approved) Fits 10" Poles, (CP210 and CP074)	1.5 lb.
FAB107	5/8"x12" Galvanized Detachable Single Sided Step Mount, Fits 10" Poles, (CP210 and CP074) Accepts FAB307 Step	1.5 lb.
FAB287	3/4"x19" Galvanized Permanent Single Sided Climbing Pole Step, Fits 10" Poles, (CP210 and CP074)	3.5 lb.
FAB288	3/4"x24.5" Galvanized Permanent Double Sided Pole Step, Fits 10" Poles, (CP210 and CP074)	4.5 lb.
FAB307	Detachable Step, Galvanized, fits FAB107, FAB314, and FAB445	0.5 lb.
FAB314	5/8"x12" Galvanized Detachable Step Mount, Double Sided Pole Step, Fits 10" Poles, (CP210 and CP074) Accepts FAB307 Step	2.0 lb.
FAB445	5/8"x10" Galvanized Detachable Single Sided Step Mount, Fits 8" Poles, (CP076) Accepts FAB307 Step	1.8 lb.
FAB446	5/8"x16" Galvanized Permanent Single Sided Climbing Pole Step Fits 8" Pole, (CP076)	2.8 lb.

### ROUND POLE STEP OPTIONS



Part Number	Description	Weight
FAB289*	Single Sided Climbing Step, Stainless Steel for Round Fiberglass Poles, Fits 12" and 16" dia poles (TU450, TU455 and TU460)	.90 lb.
FAB439	Removable Pole Step, Galvanized for Round Fiberglass Poles, Fits 12" and 16" dia poles (TU450, TU455 and TU460), Fits FAB440	.75 lb.
FAB440	Removable Pole Step Mounting Assembly for Round Fiberglass Poles, Fits 12" and 16" dia poles (TU450, TU455 and TU460), Accepts FAB439	1.5 lb.
FAB441	3/4" x 20" Square Head Machine Bolt with Nut HDG (use w/ one FAB462 for single sided step on 12" diameter poles)	2.8 lb.
FAB442	3/4" x 22" Square Head Machine Bolt with Nut HDG (use w/ one FAB462 for single sided step on 16" diameter poles)	3.2 lb.
FAB443	3/4" x 26" Square Head Machine Bolt with Nut HDG (use w/ two FAB462 for double sided step on 12" diameter poles)	3.6 lb.
FAB444	3/4" x 30" Square Head Machine Bolt with Nut HDG (use w/ two FAB462 for double sided step on 16" diameter poles)	4.0 lb.
FAB462	Step Sleeve for Round Poles, use with 3/4" bolts for single and double sided steps on round poles	1.8 lb.
FAB473	Round Pole Step Mount, Fits 12" dia poles, (TU450 and TU455) Accepts FAB307 Step	3.6 lb.
FAB474	Round Pole Step Mount, Fits 16" dia poles, (TU460) Accepts FAB307 Step	4.0 lb.

\*Non-stocked item.

## WORK INSTRUCTIONS



### 1. TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING

The composite utility poles are shipped via flatbed truck in bundles to ease the unloading process. A typical package scheme weighs less than 5,000 lbs. and consists of a bundle of 8 to 10 poles. The package is designed to be lifted with a tow motor. However, the package can be picked with a crane or boom truck using a nylon sling. Special shipping requirements must be prearranged with the factory.

When receiving products, all items should be inspected for damage prior to acceptance. If damage has occurred, the user should immediately notify the delivering carrier and complete the necessary freight damage claims. The damage report should indicate what types and level of damage has occurred to the poles. The manufacturer must be notified to discuss the reported damage and help assess the structural integrity of the material for its intended use.



### 2. STORAGE

Composite utility poles can be stored outdoors or indoors. Poles are delivered in bundles to assist in yard storage and minimize pole handling and movement prior to actual delivery to job location. If it is necessary to unpack the poles from the original shipping crates, separate the poles from one another using a similar timber cribbing plan to avoid unnecessary damage to the pole surface. The timber cribbing should also keep the pole high enough above the ground to allow nylon lifting straps to be easily slipped under and around the pole.

### 3. HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

The identification tag contains the estimated weight of the pole. Composite utility poles can be loaded/moved/unloaded using a forklift positioned perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the pole and with the load in balance. Care should also be taken in handling to prevent puncturing or cracking a pole with the forklift and to prevent damaging the UV protective surface. It is important to fully position the forklift under the load and lift the pole(s) rather than "slide" the forklift across the flat surface of the pole while in a lifting action. All composite utility poles can be handled utilizing single pick points. The center of gravity on an unframed pole is typically at mid-point of the overall length due to its non-taper design. Significant hardware installations will affect the balance and location of pick when moving a pole. The user should evaluate these weights and adjust the pick point accordingly. Nylon slings should always be used in lieu of chains, cables or other metal hardware when lifting composite utility poles.

The minimal weight of the pole should eliminate the need to drag or skid the pole for any significant distance. If dragging of the pole is necessary for extended lengths due to difficult terrain, the butt of the pole should be protected to avoid excessive damage to the FRP materials and base plug.



## WORK INSTRUCTIONS

### 3. HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS (CONTINUED)

Composite utility poles are NOT solid in cross section. Care should be taken in the lowering of the pole to the ground to facilitate the removal of the handling slings. Poles should not be dropped from distances or freely dumped from transportation trailers. Poles should be rested to a firm surface with clearance allowed to easily remove the supporting slings.

For short distances, pole dollies and other pole handling vehicles can be used. If pole dollies are used, nylon straps should be used in lieu of metal chains to secure the pole. Because composite utility poles are lightweight, some distribution size poles can be manually carried short distances between the staging area and the installation site. Craft persons using shorter nylon slings can carry the pole manually. Pole climbing hardware is also a means of "handling" a pole for manual carry.

### 4. FRAMING

Most standard, non-cleat line hardware can be used on composite utility poles with conventional fasteners and practices. In general, the poles will accept most of the hardware that is used on wood, steel, or concrete poles. However, washers that conform to the pole surface should be used beneath the bolt head and nut. CPI recommends washers matching the contour of the poles be used for all installations. Washer sizes should be selected by reviewing the Washer Pull Through Capacity charts on Page 15.

The preferred method of attachment is with through bolts. There is no need to over torque the nuts as the dimensional characteristics of the composite utility pole will not change significantly due to moisture or temperature. The maximum torque applied is recommended not to exceed 50 ft-lbs. A good rule of thumb is that a lineman should hand tighten the nut and then turn the nut half to one complete turn for proper bolt tension. If over tightening occurs, the pole will oval shape and structural failure could occur.

The following hardware features are not compatible with the CPI composite utility poles:

- Lag bolts: Use a through bolt instead.
- Teeth: Hardware that is drawn into a wood pole should not be used on a composite utility poles. In almost every case, a similar piece of hardware exists that does not have teeth.
- Nails and Staples: Use self-tapping screws.



## WORK INSTRUCTIONS

### 5. FIELD DRILLING HOLES AND CUTTING POLES

CPI will pre-drill holes per customer specifications in the production plant with Computer Numerical Control (CNC) equipment. Holes can be drilled in the field with either hardened high-speed steel (HSS) twist drills, carbide tipped twist drills or self-centering hole-saws. Diamond coated hole saws, carbide tipped twist drill bits and brad-point HSS twist drills perform best. The number of holes needed determines drill selection. Carbide or diamond type drills are recommended for quantities above 20. CPI recommends B & A Manufacturing Company (<http://www.bamanufacturing.com>), FGH series drill bits, for applications that require multiple holes in a short period of time. Many contractors and utilities have had success when utilizing the FGH series drill bits. The bits will save time and drill thousands of holes before needing replaced.

Minimum hole spacing shall be selected by referencing the Edge Distance Chart on Page 14.

Composite utility poles can be field cut with a concrete, skill, or reciprocating saw. An abrasive blade should always be used. Concrete saws work the best and can be utilized with a standard concrete cutting blade. During drill and sawing operations dust will be emitted. The dust is considered a nuisance dust, which can irritate your eyes and skin. Therefore, safety glasses, gloves and long sleeve shirts are recommended during the cutting and drilling process. As documented by Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), FRP dust millings have potential to cause eye, skin, and upper respiratory tract irritation.

- Cause - mechanical-irritant properties of the glass fibers.
- FRP particulate is non-hazardous.
- FRP particulate is greater than 6 microns; therefore, it cannot reach the alveoli.
- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified FRP particulate as non-cancer causing in June of 1987.

For additional information involving OSHA's dust statement visit the following web sites:

[http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=STANDARDS&p\\_id=9994](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=9994)

[http://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/dust/chapter\\_1.html](http://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/dust/chapter_1.html)



### 6. CLIMBING

Climbing provisions are available as permanent or removable steps. CPI offers an array of step options that can be viewed in the Hardware Options Section of this brochure. Climbing positions are usually vertically spaced every 15 to 18 inches and are oriented at 180 degrees (each side of a pole) to each other. "Stepping" positions and "working" positions (steps at the same elevation) can be specified by the user at the time of order. The holes can then be factory drilled and steps attached prior to delivery of the poles.

## WORK INSTRUCTIONS

### 7. ERECTION

Composite utility poles are generally faster and safer to install than wood, steel or concrete poles. Conventional equipment and practices can be used as required for the terrain and site conditions. They can be erected using a single pick point as determined by the weight of the pole and any framed hardware. Nylon chokers should be used by the method of "choking the pole" to secure the pole to the lifting cable; this practice avoids scratching and gouging the pole finish. Never use a chain or steel choker to pick or unload a composite utility pole. A nylon strap, preferably with a neoprene skin, is recommended. This will reduce the chance of the pole sliding during the picking process. CPI prefers to use handling slings, made by Lift-It® (<http://www.lift-it.com>). The slings must be double wrapped and the manufacturer's recommendations must be followed.



### 8. DIRECT EMBEDMENT

CPI composite utility poles have been designed to be directly embedded in the ground in the same manner as wood poles. Composite utility poles are inert. Therefore, the poles will not adversely affect the environment nor do they require special protective coatings or treatments before being embedded. Composite utility poles can be directly embedded using the same burial depth as would be used for most other types of poles unless special loading or soil conditions dictate otherwise. Once the pole is placed in the hole, the hole can be backfilled with any material normally used, such as native soil, crushed aggregate, concrete, or structural foam. Backfill tools and techniques for CPI composite utility poles are typically the same as those used for wood poles. Care should be taken to avoid impacting the pole wall with tools during backfill and tamping operations. Similar to all tubular poles, a bottom plug is provided to prevent further settling after the composite utility pole has been installed.



### 9. POLE GROUNDING

Ground wires can be fastened to the pole with copper ground clips and self-tapping screws. Plastic wire molding strips can also be used to secure the ground wire to the pole. These strips contain the ground wire and are easily secured to the pole with a self-tapping screw. Ground wires can also be positioned inside of the pole to discourage theft.



### 10. END OF SERVICE LIFE DISPOSAL

CPI composite utility poles have several disposal options, including:

- Recycle into FRP fillers
- Repurpose
- Landfill (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure or TCLP) will not leach



## INSPECTION

### VISUAL

Visual inspection is a reliable method for surface damage assessment of a composite utility pole. It can roughly map out an area of surface damage, but will not necessarily reveal information about any underlying damage. Visual inspection of FRP structures by maintenance personnel should include inspection for the following:

- Tracking on material surface.
- Lightning damage.
- Vandalism damage.
- Mechanical impact damage.
- Delamination or cracking evidence of composite.

Items such as scratches, minor nicks and discoloration may be visually evident, but are not considered to have an impact on the structural integrity of the structure.

### TAP TEST

A tap test can be used as a routine test to further check for any suspected localized damage. The test requires an inspector to use a small hammer to tap all around the area of suspected damage. This is a fast, inexpensive and easy way to roughly evaluate the condition of the material and locate suspected delaminations or cracks. Any area of the composite utility pole that has suffered an impact and has internal damage will be evident by a low – shallow sound given off by a tap test. Adversely, areas that are unaffected and structurally sound will be evident by a high pitch sound given by a tap test.

### REPAIRING A DAMAGED POLE

Minor surface scrapes and gouges, cosmetic in nature, can be repaired with surface treatments such as acrylic, or polyurethane paints. Fiberglass wrap systems can repair more severe damage such as delaminations caused by vehicle impacts. Products are available in the market place specially developed for this type of structural and cosmetic repair. These systems are composed of fiberglass and resin materials that are very compatible with FRP used in the manufacturing of the composite utility pole. Repairability of the damaged pole needs to be assessed prior to major repairs to assure structural integrity for continued use. Contact the factory for more detailed information in the event a pole is deemed to be structurally affected by an accident.

## SPECIFYING

This specification is intended to define composite utility poles for the Power Distribution Utility and Telecommunication Companies for procurement purposes.

### 1.0 SCOPE

- 1.1 This specification applies to the material requirements, the manufacture and performance of lightweight non-taper, self-supporting and/or guyed, direct buried composite utility poles.
- 1.2 The composite utility poles shall be designed and deployed for service per requirements in accordance with IEEE NESC with reference to ANSI Standard 05.1 for class designation, unless otherwise specified by the user.
- 1.3 The pole and connection nominal strengths shall be published per the National Electric Safety Code (NESC) requirements of expressing the nominal strengths per a 5% lower exclusion limit (LEL).

### 2.0 MATERIAL DESIGN

- 2.1 The one piece pultruded pole shaft shall be constructed by the pultrusion process using a polymer binder containing a minimum 65% "E-CR" or "E" fiberglass by weight. All composite utility poles are manufactured with electrical grade E-glass reinforcements in the form of unidirectional roving, Continuous Filament Mat (CFM) and stitched fabric mats. All E-glass reinforcements meet a minimum tensile strength of 290 ksi per ASTM D2343. The fiberglass materials shall be continuously applied in uni-directional and angular orientations of 0°, ±45°, and 90° to the longitudinal pole neutral axis with uniform tension by the pultrusion process.
- 2.2 The composite utility poles shall be pultruded with a high performance VE resin that is based on a bisphenol-A epoxy matrix. The VE resin shall be utilized for its superior toughness and fatigue attributes. The VE resin provides fire retardant properties that permit the pole to "self extinguish" in the event of a brush fire. Poles shall be classified as "self extinguishing" per UL94 with a V0 rating. The flame spread shall be class I per ASTM E-84 with a Flame Spread Index (FSI) of 25 or less.
- 2.3 Composite utility poles shall contain three layers of UV protection. First, UV Light Absorbers shall be mixed into the thermoset resin, prior to production, and shall function as long term light stability promoter. Second, the composite utility poles shall be encompassed with a 10 mil polyester surfacing veil. The 10 mil veil shall create a resin rich surface and protect the glass reinforcements from fiber blooming. Third, the composite utility poles shall be coated with a 3 mil (wet) high performance paint or powder coat, providing the final layer of UV protection.

### 3.0 STRENGTH & STIFFNESS PROPERTIES

- 3.1 Pole strength shall be specified in pounds (Newtons) and/or moment strength capacity at the pole ground line by applied loads to the pole tip as determined by physical cantilever testing in accordance with the principles set forth in ASTM D1036.
- 3.2 The permitted nominal loads shall be published in terms of the 5th percentile nominal strength or 5% LEL as required per the NESC code. ASCE-111 may be used for providing information for determining the 5% lower exclusion limit strength.

## SPECIFYING

### 4.0 FINISH

- 4.1 The surface of the composite utility pole shall contain a UV resistant, resin rich, smooth and aesthetically pleasing finish uniform along the entire pole length. The poles shall be brown-gray. The composite utility poles shall be manufactured and visually inspected in accordance with ASTM D4385. The composite utility poles shall be coated with a three mil (wet) high performance paint for optimal UV protection.

### 5.0 FRAMING AND ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 Holes: The composite utility pole shall be predrilled as requested in accordance to customer specifications.
- 5.1.1 Equipment attachment holes shall be drilled at the specified diameters per the provided framing drawings.
- 5.2 Steps: The customer may specify climbing steps as required per configurations available.
- 5.2.1 Step attachment levels shall be drilled per the provided frame drawings.
- 5.2.2 Pole and designated step to support a minimum of 750 pounds (340 kg) of vertical loading at the furthest location of the step adjacent to the pole face.
- 5.3 The composite utility pole shall be supplied with a removable top cap matching the pole profile geometry, securely attached for shipment and delivery.
- 5.4 The composite utility pole shall be supplied with an installed base plug. Pole base closure to be oversized to the composite utility pole geometry with an intermittent interference fit or with a water egress hole to allow moisture to egress from pole interior.
- 5.5 Pole Guying: Guying is determined and designed using normal construction practices as dictated by user standards. Follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer to apply guy loads to the CPI poles.

### 6.0 MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES

- 6.1 Pole Length  $\pm 2"$  (50 mm).
- 6.1.1 Squareness of end cut:  $1/4"$  (6.35 mm).
- 6.1.2 Hole Diameter:  $\pm 1/32"$  (0.8 mm).
- 6.1.3 Hole Location between through holes (opposite sides):  $\pm 1/8"$  (3.2 mm).
- 6.1.4 Hole location centered across flats (Octagonal poles only):  $\pm 1/16"$  (1.5 mm).
- 6.1.5 Hole Location within a group of holes:  $\pm 1/16"$  (1.5 mm).
- 6.1.6 Hole Location between groups:  $\pm 1"$  (25 mm).
- 6.1.7 Hole location from top of pole for the first grouping of holes:  $\pm 2"$  (50 mm).
- 6.1.8 All hardware assemblies must be bolted with at least one full nut engaged into the threads.
- 6.1.9 Pole profile dimensions per ASTM D 3917.
- 6.1.10 Straightness:  $.030"/ft.$  (2.5mm/m) measured with weight minimizing.
- 6.1.11 Weight:  $\pm 10\%$ .

## SPECIFYING

### 7.0 IDENTIFICATION

- 7.1 Each composite utility pole shall be provided with a permanent stainless steel identification tag. It shall contain the customer name, manufacturer's name, pole serial number, month and year of manufacture, class and height of the pole. The tag shall be installed with stainless steel rivets at a distance from pole butt as specified by the utility.

### 8.0 SHIPPING

- 8.1 Crated composite utility poles shall be individually protected in cardboard or equivalent protective material in areas in which dunnage makes contact with poles.
- 8.2 Composite utility poles shall be crated in bundles for ease of handling and transfer without damage to the poles by lifting equipment.

### 9.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 9.1 Quality Assurance shall be performed as described in the organizations quality plan, as approved by the utility.



## SUPERLIGHT SEGEMENTED POLE ANSI O5.1 Class 5

CPI offers a Verizon approved segmented composite utility pole for limited access installations. The SUPERLIGHT pole is lightweight and easy to install.

### POLE SPECIFICATION

The segmented poles shall be manufactured with a VE matrix and reinforced with E-glass fiberglass satisfying the requirements of ASTM D578. The pole shall be octagonal with a nominal wall thickness of 0.25". The pole assembly shall be capable of meeting the strength requirements of an ANSI O5.1 Class 5 pole.

#### Minimum Mechanical Properties

Flex Strength per ANSI O5.1 – 46,999 psi (324 Mpa)  
 Min. Compression Strength per ANSI O5.1 – 46,999 psi (324 Mpa)  
 Ultimate Moment Capacity 59,611 lb-ft. – (80.8 kN · m)

#### Minimum Physical Properties

Moment of Inertia – 60.87 in<sup>4</sup>  
 Section Modulus – 15.22 in<sup>3</sup>

#### Fire Performance (CP076)\*

UL 94 Rating - V0  
 ASTM D635 - Self Extinguishing  
 ASTM E84 - Class A  
 \* Fire performance based on CP076 8" pole only, splice and caps are exempt.



### POLE ASSEMBLY

POLE DESCRIPTION	CPI Assembly Part Number	Assembled Pole Weight (lbs)	Assembly Sections	Part Number	Quantity	Weight
25' long ANSI O5.1 Class 5 3-SECTION POLE	PT2505	238	8" utility pole 8'-4" in length 36" long external FRP splice	CP076 FAB390	3 2	51.3 lb. 32 lb.
30' long ANSI O5.1 Class 5 3-SECTION POLE	PT3005	274	8" utility pole 10' in length 36" long external FRP splice	CP076 FAB390	3 2	70 lb. 32 lb.
35' long ANSI O5.1 Class 5 4-SECTION POLE	PT3505	340	8" utility pole 8'-4" in length 8" utility pole 10' in length 36" long external FRP splice	CP076 CP076 FAB390	3 1 3	51.3 lb. 70 lb. 32 lb.

Note: Each pole is shipped assembled with caps and self drilling screws.

## SUPERLIGHT SEGEMENTED POLE

### SPlice DETAIL

