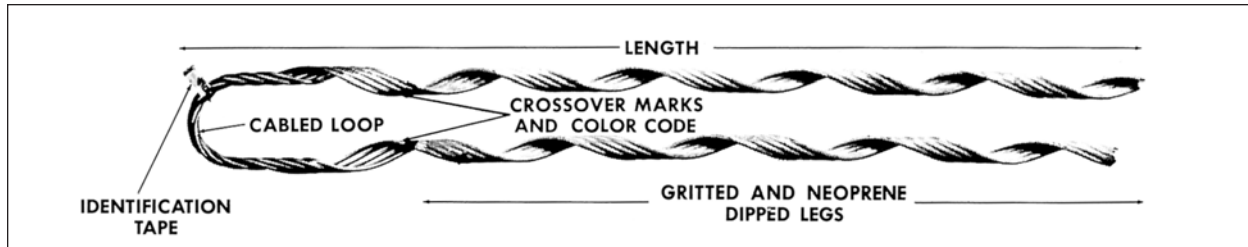


# Coated Dead-end

## NOMENCLATURE



**Crossover Marks:** Indicate starting point for application.

**Gritted and Neoprene Dipped Legs:** Grit is permanently embedded in a coating of neoprene.

**Color Code and Length:** Assist in identification of conductor size, corresponding to tabular information appearing on catalog pages.

**Identification Tape:** Shows catalog number and range of outside diameters.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

*Dead-end: Coated*, manufactured of aluminum alloy wire, is designed for direct application over conductors jacketed with neoprene, polyethylene, vinyl, or rubber. The sub-setted rods in each leg, bonded together with neoprene, exert a low radial pressure without damaging the jacket. Because it is not necessary to skin the plastic covering, the same Dead-end can be used for either aluminum-base or copper-base conductors.

Coated Dead-ends should not be used over fabric braided conductor. In this case, the fabric should be skinned and a *Distribution-Grip Dead-end* applied.

**RATED HOLDING STRENGTH.** Holding values of coated Dead-ends are dependent on a combination of several factors:

- Conductor size, type, stranding
- Thickness of jacket
- Type of jacket
- Specific density of various polyethylenes

The multiplicity of combinations makes it impractical to publish a table of "Rated Holding Strengths." As a general guide, the following considerations may be adapted for a certain conductor and construction practice.

When tested under static tension (ram speed of two inches per minute), Coated Dead-ends will hold the full rated breaking strength of all-aluminum and copper conductors, jacketed with neoprene or medium density polyethylene. Static tension results on ACSR approximates the full strength of the aluminum strands plus 10% of the steel core strength.

When Coated Dead-ends are tested under sustained (24 hours) loading, generally lower holding strengths are recorded. This is attributed to the cold-flow characteristics and frictional coefficient of various plastics. The tables appearing on the back of each catalog page are based on long-term sustained load tests and may be considered representative of the cables described.

This data indicates that the highest percentage of rated breaking strength (RBS) is held on medium density polyethylene and vinyl. High density (linear) polyethylene has the lowest percent of RBS.

In addition to the specific densities, the data indicates the percent of RBS will also be reduced by increased jacket thickness.

The test results, expressed in actual pounds of sustained load capacity, make it apparent that values between 500 and 1,000 lbs. should be sufficient to meet field requirements on industrial or commercial service drops and messengered aerial spacer cables. Values exceeding 1,000 lbs. are sufficient for primaries and secondaries in urban distribution.

**TAPPING.** Coated Dead-ends allow the plastic jacket to remain intact and the conductor continues through the crossover point of the grip. Connectors are applied to the continued tail, with minimum stripping and exposure to corrosion.

**RADIO INTERFERENCE.** R.I.V. readings and flashover tests indicate Coated Dead-ends, applied over plastic jacketed conductors, have the same satisfactory electrical performance as Dead-ends applied over bare conductors. This statement does not apply to fabric covered conductor. *Distribution-Grip (Slack Span/Overhead) Dead Ends* are not recommended for use with high temperature/low sag conductors such as ACSS, ACSS/AW, ACSS/TW, ACCR or other types of conductors with loose, and/or annealed outer layer strands. Typically THERMOLIGN® Dead-ends are suggested for these applications. Consult PLP for further information.

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# Coated Dead-end

**For use on:**  
**Plastic Jacketed Conductors**  
**Polyethylene, Neoprene**  
**Vinyl, Rubber**

Catalog Number	Diameter Range (Inches)		Nominal Conductor Size AWG or MCM	Units	Wt./Lbs.	Length (Inches)	Color Code
	Min.	Max.		Per Carton			
ND-0110	.476	.507	#1, 19W, 5/64s 1/0, 7W, 4/64s	50	30	30	Blue
ND-0111	.508	.536	1/0, 19W, 6/64s /0, 19W, 5/64s	50	29	30	Red
ND-0112	.537	.571	2/0, 7W, 4/64s 2/0, 19W, 6/64s, Comp.	50	34	31	Black
ND-0113	.572	.608	3/0, 19W, 4/64s 2/0, 19W, 5/64s	50	36	33	Yellow
ND-0114	.609	.648	1/0, 7W, 8/64s 4/0, 7W, 4/64s	25	24	33	Red
ND-0115	.649	.690	1/0, 7W, 10/64s 4/0, 19W, 4/64s	25	26	34	Green
ND-0116	.691	.735	250, 19W, 4/64s 266.8, 18/1, 4/64s	25	30	35	Black
ND-0117	.736	.783	3/0, 7W, 10/64s	25	32	36	Orange
ND-0118	.784	.834	300, 19W, 5/64s 336.4, 19W, 5/64s	25	34	38	Blue
ND-0119	.835	.888	350, 19W, 5/64s 300, 19W, 10/64s Comp.	25	40	40	Black
ND-0120	.889	.945	250, 19W, 10/64s 300, 19W, 10/64s	25	44	42	Yellow
ND-0121	.946	1.005	450, 37W, 6/64s 500, 37W, 6/64s	25	52	44	Green
ND-0122	1.006	1.070	450, 37W, 8/64s 336.4, 19W, 12/64s	10	24	45	Red
ND-0123	1.071	1.138	350, 19W, 12/64s 500, 37W, 10/64s	10	24	47	Blue
ND-0124	1.139	1.212	636, 37W, 10/64s Comp. 500, 37W, 12/64s	10	30	48	Orange
ND-0125	1.213	1.288	795, 61W, 6/64s 795, 37W, 10/64s Comp.	10	30	49	Black
ND-0126	1.289	1.372	1033.5, 61W, 6/64s	10	32	51	Yellow
ND-0127	1.373	1.458	715, 37W, 14/64s	10	38	53	Green
ND-0128	1.459	1.550	795, 37W, 14/64s	10	40	56	Red

Right-hand or left-hand lay standard

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- (1) Nominal conductor size indicates one of various combinations of conductor sizes and jacket thickness within each range.
- (2) Cabled loop design furnished for all sizes on this page. See reference chart in this section for acceptable fittings.
- (3) Holding strength values for representative sizes appear on the reverse side of this page.