

A. Above Ground

- (1) Across or Along Public Thoroughfares: Guys over or across public thoroughfares in urban districts shall have a clearance of not less than 18 feet above ground (Table 1, Case 3, Column A) except that a clearance of not less than 16 feet is permitted for the portions of guys over that part of the public thoroughfare which is an entrance to or exit from industrial or commercial premises; and not less than 14 feet in cases where an entrance to or exit from private residential premises is involved.

Overhead guys along public thoroughfares may have clearances, above ground which is not normally accessible to vehicles, less than as specified in Table 1, Column A, Cases 3 and 4 (18 feet and 15 feet respectively) but sections of such guys between insulators shall have a clearance of not less than 8 feet above the ground, and sections of guys between insulators and poles shall have a clearance of not less than 7 feet above ground, and such guys without insulators shall be not less than 7 feet above ground.

- (2) Over Private Property: Those portions of guys over private roadways or areas normally accessible to vehicles may have a clearance above ground less than 18 feet (Table 1, Case 3, Column A) but not less than 16 feet in rural districts and not less than 14 feet in urban districts.
- (3) Above Swimming Pools: Guys shall have vertical clearances above the highest water level of the pool of not less than 16 feet.

No communications guy may be installed less than 16 feet vertically above the horizontal plane through a diving board or platform, the area of such plane being within 8 feet radially of the diving board or platform and over the water surface of the pool.

No communications guy may be installed less than 8 feet vertically above the horizontal plane through a diving board or platform, the area of such plane being the area within 3 feet radially of the diving board or platform and not over the water surface of the pool.

B. Above Railways and Trolley Lines

- (1) Which Transport Freight Cars: The clearance specified in Table 1, Case 1, Column A (25 feet) is based upon the maximum height of standard freight cars, 15 feet 1 inch from top of rail to top of running board. This clearance shall in no case be reduced more than 5% because of temperature, wind or mechanical loading.
- (2) Operated by Overhead Trolley: The clearance of 26 feet specified in Table 1, Case 2, Column A is based upon a trolley pole throw of 26 feet. Guys and span wires may have clearances of less than the trolley throw distance (26 feet) above the running surfaces, top of rail or surface of street, used by trolley cars or coaches provided the guys and span wires are not less than 4 feet above the trolley contact conductors and are encased in wood boxing or moulding 7/8-inch or more in thickness for distances of at least 2 feet horizontally from the vertical plane through each trolley contact conductor.

C. From Conductors

- (1) Crossing in Spans: Vertical clearances at points of crossing not less than as specified in Table 2, Case 1, and radial clearances not less than as specified in Table 2, Case 18, shall be maintained between guys or span wires and conductors supported on other poles.
- (2) On Colinear Lines: The radial clearances between guys on a line and conductors on a colinear line shall be not less than as specified in Table 2, Case 18. Vertical clearances not less than as specified in Table 2, Case 1, shall also be maintained at points of crossing between guys on a line and conductors supported on other poles of a colinear line.
- (3) Parallel on Same Poles: The radial clearances between guys and communication conductors which are approximately parallel and supported by the same poles may be less than as specified in Table 2, Case 18, but shall be not less than 3 inches.

(4) **Passing on Same Poles:** The radial clearances between guys and conductors supported by or attached to the same poles or crossarms shall be not less than as specified in Table 2, Case 19.

a) **Overhead Guys:** Overhead guys of communication lines passing through the level of supply conductors shall do so only between pole pin positions or outside of the outer pin position of such conductors on the crossarm.

b) **Anchor Guys:** Anchor guys which pass supply conductors shall clear such conductors by not less than the clearances shown in Table 2, Case 19. Anchor guys which pass through the level of supply conductors at positions other than between pole pin positions or outside of the outer pin positions, shall be sectionalized by means of an insulator placed below the supply conductors in accordance with the provisions of Rule 86.7-B, and in addition thereto an insulator shall be placed not less than 2 feet above the supply conductor level.

D. From Span Wires or Other Guys

(1) **Crossing in Spans:** At points of crossing, vertical clearances not less than 18 inches as specified in Table 2, Case 1, Column A, and radial clearances of not less than 12 inches, shall be maintained between guys or span wires and other guys or span wires which are not attached to the same poles.

(2) **Passing and Attached to Same Pole:** Where a guy of a communication system and a guy of a supply system pass each other and are attached to the same pole, a separation of not less than 3 inches shall be maintained between such guys. No separation is required between such guys of communication systems, provided neither is an exposed guy (see Rule 21.3-C).

(3) **Approximately Parallel and Attached to Same Poles:** Where two or more overhead guys are approximately parallel and attached to the same poles, either or both of which poles support supply conductors, such guys shall have a vertical separation of at least

one foot between the points of attachment on the pole, or poles, which support supply conductors. In cases where this 1-foot minimum separation is not practicable other means may be employed to insure the effectiveness of guy insulators, but in no case shall the distance between any guy wire and the surface of the insulator in any other guy be less than 3 inches. This rule shall not prohibit the contact of such guys to the same shim and shall not apply to guys acting in different directions, nor to guys in which insulators are not required by any provision of Rule 86.6.

Where two or more anchor guys are attached to the same pole carrying supply conductors and the same grounded anchorage, either directly or through the medium of a stub, they shall be separated at the pole by a vertical distance of at least one foot, provided any guy wire shall be not less than 3 inches from the surface of the insulator in any other guy. In lieu of securing this 3-inch minimum separation by means of the 1-foot minimum separation of guy attachments at the pole, it shall be afforded by separation of the grounded anchorages or by other practicable means which shall insure the minimum clearance of 3 inches. The provisions of this rule do not apply to guys which act in different directions from the pole or to guys attached to grounded metal structures or to guys which do not require insulators.

The provisions of this rule requiring separation of guys shall not be held to apply to guys attached to poles supporting only communication conductors.

E. From Poles

Where guys passing poles supporting supply conductors are less than 15 inches from surface of pole and less than 8 feet below supply conductors of less than 20,000 volts supported on such pole, the guys shall be sectionalized, in addition to the normal sectionalization required by Rule 86.6, by means of insulators in accordance with Rule 86.6-B2 as though attached to the pole or structure.

F. Above Buildings

The minimum vertical clearance of 8 feet specified for guys above buildings (Table 1, Case 6, Column A)

may be reduced over roofs of 3/8 pitch (37 degrees from the horizontal) or greater to a clearance of not less than 2 feet.

86.5 Fastenings

Guy wires shall be protected by the use of guy thimbles or their equivalent where attached to anchor rods or through bolts.

Cedar and other soft-wood poles, around which any guy having an ultimate strength of 5000 pounds or more is wrapped, shall be protected by suitable guy shims. Hooks, lag screws or other equivalent means shall be used where necessary to prevent the guy from slipping along the pole.

86.6 Sectionalizing and Grounding Requirements

The general requirements governing the sectionalizing of guys by means of insulators are based upon the exposure or proximity of the guys to supply conductors. For definitions of guys exposed and guys in proximity to supply conductors see Rules 21.3-C and D respectively (see also App. G, Figs. 44 and 45). The following requirements shall apply to the treatment and sectionalizing of guys.

A. Where Not Exposed to Supply Conductors

Guys attached to or passing poles or structures supporting only communication conductors need not be sectionalized or grounded provided such guys are not exposed to supply conductors of 250-20,000 volts and are not in proximity to supply conductors of 0-20,000 volts.

B. Sectionalized Because of Exposure or Proximity to Supply Conductors

- (1) Overhead Guys Exposed to Supply Conductors of 250-20,000 Volts: Ungrounded overhead guys which are exposed to supply conductors of 250-20,000 volts, and which are not in proximity to supply conductors of 0-20,000 volts shall be sectionalized by means of insulators located as specified in Rule 86.7-A1 (see App. G, Fig. 44).

- (2) **Guys in Proximity:** Every overhead or anchor guy, any portion of which is in proximity to a wood pole and supply conductors of 0-20,000 volts (see App. G, Figs. 45, 48 and 49) shall be sectionalized by means of insulators as specified in Rule 86.7-A2 or Rule 86.7-B and no portion in proximity to such supply conductors shall be grounded. Excepted from this requirement are effectively grounded anchor guys, and grounded overhead guys, which are attached to poles at a level less than 8 feet but not less than 6 feet below the level of supply conductors provided the level of the guy attachment is at or below the level of communication cable messenger attached to the same pole (see App. G, Figs. 48a and 49f). Also excepted from this requirement are anchor guys, and grounded overhead guys, which are attached to poles at a level less than 6 feet but not less than 4 feet below the level of supply conductors of 0-750 volts provided such guys are extensions of or attached to a cable messenger, are in the same vertical plane (or extension thereof) as the messenger, and are below the guard arms required by Rule 87.7-B for such a messenger (see App. G, Fig. 48a).

With the agreement of the supply and communication utilities concerned, a basic minimum clearance of 40 inches may be maintained between unsectionalized guys and any supply conductor of 0-7500 volts.

C. Exposed to Supply Conductors of More Than 20,000 Volts

Portions of guys exposed to supply conductors of more than 20,000 volts shall be securely grounded and such guys need not be sectionalized, unless sectionalization is required by Rule 86.6-B2 because of proximity to supply conductors of 0-20,000 volts. (See App. G, Fig. 52c).

D. Guys Attached to Grounded Poles or Structures

Guys attached to securely grounded metal poles or structures are not required to be sectionalized except as required by Rule 86.6-B2 because of proximity to supply conductors of less than 20,000 volts supported on wood poles.

E. Anchor Guys Through Supply Conductor Levels

An anchor guy which passes through the level of supply conductors at positions other than between pole pin positions or outside of the outer pin positions shall have insulators above and below the level of supply conductors at locations as specified in Rule 86.7-B. (See App. G, Fig. 49d.)

86.7 Location of Sectionalizing Insulators

A. Overhead Guys

All insulators in overhead guys shall be not less than 8 feet above the ground.

- (1) Exposed: Ungrounded overhead guys which are required by Rule 86.6-B1 to be sectionalized because of exposure to supply conductors of 250-20,000 volts shall have an insulator not less than 6 feet and not more than 9 feet (measured along the guy) from each point of attachment to wood poles or structures which support conductors. One insulator will suffice where such an overhead guy is less than 17 feet in length between wood poles or structures.
- (2) In Proximity: Overhead guys which are required to be sectionalized by Rule 86.6-B2 shall have an insulator not less than 6 feet and not more than 9 feet (measured along the guy) from each point of attachment to poles, crossarms or structures (see App. G, Figs. 47 and 48)

Excepted from this requirement are guys to poles which support no conductors provided such guys are not in proximity to supply conductors of 0-20,000 volts on any poles other than the poles to which they are attached. Such guys, if required to be sectionalized by Rule 86.6-B2, shall have an insulator 6 to 9 feet from the point of attachment to the pole which supports conductors (see App. G, Figs. 44b and 44e).

B. Anchor Guys

An insulator shall be installed in each anchor guy which is required to be sectionalized by Rule 86.6-B2, so that

such insulator is located not less than 8 feet above the ground and either 8 feet below the level of the lowest supply conductor or not less than 6 feet from surface of pole and not less than one foot below the level of the lowest supply conductor. These sectionalizing requirements for anchor guys can normally be met by insulation at one location; however, short guys or other conditions may require insulation at two locations, one location being not less than 8 feet above the ground and the other location either not less than 8 feet below the lowest supply conductors, or not less than 6 feet horizontally from pole and not less than one foot below the level of the lowest supply conductor. In order to prevent trees, buildings, messengers, metal-sheathed cables or other similar objects from grounding portions of guys above guy insulators, it is suggested that anchor guys be sectionalized, where practicable, near the highest level permitted by this Rule 86.7-B.

Anchor guys which pass through the level of supply conductors at positions other than between pole pin positions or outside of the outer pin positions, shall be sectionalized by means of an insulator placed below the supply conductors in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this rule, and in addition thereto an insulator shall be placed not less than 2 feet above the supply conductor level.

An insulator or insulators shall be located in "sidewalk" guys so that no grounded horizontal brace is less than 8 feet below the lowest supply conductor.

C. Truss Guys

An insulator shall be installed in each truss guy which is required to be sectionalized by Rule 86.6-B, so that such insulator is located not less than 8 feet above the ground and not less than 8 feet below the level of the lowest supply conductor passing within 6 feet of the guy. These requirements can normally be met by insulation at one position; however, in certain unusual conditions the distances above ground and below conductors may overlap, in which case insulation will be necessary at two positions.

86.8 Guy Insulators

Insulators which sectionalize guys shall conform to the following specifications based on the highest voltage of supply conductors carried at the level on the pole, tower, structure or crossarm nearest which the guy is attached and adequate for the voltage of supply circuits through which the guy passes.

A. Material

Insulators used in guys on communication lines shall be porcelain, glass or other equally suitable material.

B. Strength

(see Rule 44, Table 4 and Rule 49.5-B)

C. Voltage Requirements

Insulators used in guys on communication lines shall be so designed that their dry flashover voltage is not more than 75% of their puncture voltage at the operating frequencies of supply lines to which guys are exposed.

Insulation used in guys on communication lines shall have a dry flashover voltage not less than as specified in Table 16 when tested in accordance with the Standards (No. 41, March, 1930) of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers under the maximum mechanical loadings specified by this Order for the guy construction involved.

TABLE 16

GUY INSULATOR FLASHOVER VOLTAGE

<u>Nominal voltage of circuits nearest point of attachment</u>	<u>Dry Flashover voltage of insulation</u>
0-7500 volts	15,000 volts
7500-17,500 volts	Double the circuit voltage
Over 17,500 volts	35,000 volts

86.9 Protection

A substantial wood guard (preferably painted white), or metal guard, or a plastic guard of suitable materials, not less than 8 feet in length, shall be securely attached to each anchor guy which is exposed to traffic. Such a guard will not be required where the anchor rod is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or greater in diameter, has an overall length above ground of not less than 8 feet and extends to a height of not less than 6 feet vertically above ground.

87. CABLES AND MESSENGERS

87.1 Definition

The term cable includes rubber-insulated single conductors, duplex, triplex, paired conductors whether single or grouped, and multiple-conductor cables and is defined in Rule 20.3. The term messenger is defined in Rule 21.9.

87.2 Use of Messenger

Where a cable is of such weight that it would not meet the safety factors of Table 4 when self-supported, said weight shall be supported by attachment to a stranded messenger.

87.3 Material and Strength (see Rule 49.7)

87.4 Clearances

The clearances for conductors as specified in Rule 84.4 shall apply to cables and their messengers except where modified herein and shall be measured to the nearest surfaces of the cable and messenger assembly, including cable rings and messenger supports.

A. Above Ground (see Rule 84.4-A)

B. Above Railways and Trolley Lines

(1) Which Transport Freight Cars: See Rule 84.4-B1.

(2) Operated by Overhead Trolley: The clearances specified in Table 1, Case 2, Columns A and B are based upon a maximum trolley pole throw of 26 feet.

Messengers and cables may have clearances above the rails or running surfaces used by trolley cars or coaches less than the distance specified

in Table 1, Case 2, Columns A and B (26 feet) for trolley-throw clearance, provided the messengers and cables are not less than 4 feet above the trolley contact conductor and are encased in wood boxing or moulding 7/8-inch or more in thickness for distances of at least 2 feet horizontally from the vertical plane of each trolley contact conductor.

Where railways operated by overhead trolleys transport freight cars, the provisions of Rule 84.4-B1 also apply.

C. Between Conductors and Cables

The minimum horizontal and vertical clearances shall be those specified in Rule 38, Table 2, (see also, Rule 32.2-D) with the following modifications.

- (1) Cable Conductors: Insulated cables (including rubber-insulated single conductors, duplex, triplex, and paired conductors, whether single or grouped and whether with or without supporting messengers) are treated as single conductors and therefore no specified clearance is required between the individual conductors which comprise them. The clearance of 3 inches required by Table 2, Case 15, Column C, likewise does not apply between different cables.
- (2) Between Separate Cables: The horizontal separation of 3 inches specified in Table 2, Case 15, Column C, is not intended to apply between separate cables on crossarms.
- (3) Attached to Poles: On poles which carry no supply conductors and no crossarms, communication cables or messengers attached to the sides of poles may be placed in any position within 3 feet of the top of the pole provided metal-sheathed cables or messengers are separated from open wire conductors in this section of the pole by a vertical distance of not less than 12 inches.

On poles which carry no supply conductors (except supply service drop clearance attachments) and which support communication conductors on crossarms, messengers and cables may be attached to surface of pole between crossarms or less than 2 feet below the conductors on the lowest crossarms.

On poles which carry no supply conductors (except supply service drop clearance attachments) and which support communication conductors on crossarms, messengers and cables may be attached directly to opposite sides of pole.

Cables or messengers where attached to the surface of poles which support supply conductors, shall be not less than 6 feet vertically below the level of supply conductors, except that this minimum clearance of 6 feet may be reduced to not less than 4 feet below supply conductors of 0-750 volts provided a guard arm is placed above the messenger and cable (or self-supporting cable) in accordance with the provision of Rule 87.7-B (see Rule 20.9-D for guard arm definition). No cable or messenger, where attached to surface of such a pole, shall be less than 2 feet below the lowest level of communication conductors on crossarms unless a horizontal separation of not less than 30 inches is maintained between the messenger or cable and the communication conductors on the opposite side of pole.

With the agreement of the communication and electric utilities concerned with any joint use situation, a basic minimum clearance of 40 inches may be maintained between any supply conductor of 0-7500 volts and any communication cable or messenger and guard arms will not be required above the messenger and cable.

D. From Poles

- (1) Cables or Messengers Supported on Crossarms: Cables or messengers supported on crossarms shall have a clearance of not less than 15 inches from the center line of poles which support supply conductors.

Cables or messengers supported on crossarms shall have a clearance of not less than 9 inches from the center line of poles which support only communication conductors.

- (2) Cables or Messengers Not Supported on Crossarms: Cables or messengers may be attached directly to the surface of poles and the clearance specified in Table 1, Cases 8 and 9, shall not be held to apply provided all vertical clearances between conductors are maintained as specified throughout these rules.

(3) Colinear Lines: See Rule 84.4-D3.

(4) Cables or Messengers Passing Supply Poles and
Unattached Thereto: See Rule 84.4-D4.

E. Above or Beside Buildings, Bridges and Other Structures:
See Rule 84.4-E.

F. Between Cables and Messengers

Cables supported by messengers are not required to be
any specified distance from their supporting messengers.

G. Between Messengers

No clearance between messengers is required where
messengers of the same system branch or cross and the
clearance specified in Table 2, Case 1, Column A,
does not apply in such instances.

87.5 Fastenings

Messenger fastenings shall meet the safety factors of
Rule 44. The fastenings or attachments by which messengers
are dead ended shall have a strength at least equal to that
of the strand to which they are attached.

87.6 Sectionalizing of Messengers

Where an extended messenger is treated as a guy, the sec-
tionalizing requirements specified for guys shall be met.
(See Rule 86.)

87.7 Covering or Guarding

A. Vertical and Lateral Cables

See Rules 84.6-C, D, and E for covering or protection
of vertical and lateral cables attached to the surface
of poles, crossarms or structures.

B. Longitudinal Aerial Cables or Messengers

A guard arm, at least 4 feet in length, shall be placed
directly above and as nearly parallel as practicable to
longitudinal aerial cables or messengers over which a
guard arm is required by the provisions of Rule 87.4-C3.

In lieu of the guard arm a suitable wood covering of the length specified for guard arms may be placed around the cable and messenger.

Double guard arms shall be installed above cables and messengers which are dead ended on poles where the installation of guard arms is required by the provisions of Rule 87.4-C3.

No communication conductor, cable or messenger shall be supported on or attached to the top or side surface of any guard arm except as permitted for service drops and their (vertical and lateral) runs by the provisions of Rules 84.6-C and 84.8-B2c.

C. Crossing Trolley Lines: See Rule 87.4-B2

87.8 Sags

The sags of cables and their supporting messengers shall be such that the messengers conform to the requirements of Rule 49.7-B.

88. MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

88.1 Cable Terminals or Boxes

Cable terminals or boxes on poles supporting communication conductors may be placed upon any surface of the pole provided such terminals or boxes when placed in the climbing space shall not extend more than 5 inches from the surface of pole, and provisions of Rule 84.7-E for climbing space obstructions are met. This rule is not intended to apply to equipment placed within the top 3 feet of a pole supporting only communication conductors and no crossarms.

89. PRIVATE COMMUNICATION CIRCUITS

89.1 Definition (see Rule 20.5-B)

89.2 Construction and Operation

Private communication circuits shall be constructed and maintained throughout (by suitable coordination with supply circuits or by the use of arresters, drainage coils, insulating transformers, or other suitable devices) so as to prevent, under normal (neither transient nor fault) conditions, an induced potential in excess of 400 volts to ground or 750 volts between any two points on the circuit.

Private communication circuits or sections thereof shall be constructed and operated as Minor Class C circuits, and shall be consistently so treated with regard to voltages, clearances and strengths of construction except as provided in Rule 89.2-A where supported on the same crossarms with supply conductors.

See Rule 78.2 for provisions applicable to private communication circuits supported on trolley span wires.

A. Private Communication Circuits and Supply Circuits on the Same Crossarms (see Rule 32.4-C)

- (1) Supply Conductors of 7500-20,000 Volts, Same Ownership: Where private communication conductors are supported on the same crossarms with supply conductors of 7500-20,000 volts, the private communication circuits shall have the strengths and clearances required for Class L circuits of 750-5000 volts. The private communication conductors shall be on opposite ends of the arms from the supply conductors and shall be separated a horizontal distance of not less than 36 inches from the nearest supply conductor. Where buck arms are used in connection with such circuit arrangement, the minimum vertical separation between related line and buck arms shall be 4 feet and the horizontal separation between the nearest conductors of the two classes of circuits on the same arm shall be not less than 36 inches plus any horizontal space provided by vacant pin positions which are required by climbing space rules.
- (2) Supply Conductors of 750-7500 Volts, Same Ownership: Where private communication conductors are supported on the same crossarms with supply conductors of 750-7500 volts, the private communication circuits shall have the strengths and clearances required for Class L circuits of 0-750 volts. The private communication conductors shall be on opposite ends of the arms from the supply conductors with conductor clearances and the spacing between related line and buck arms in conformity with the requirements for combination arm construction. (See Rules 32.4-A3, 54.4-C2b, and 54.7-A.)
- (3) Supply Conductors of 0-750 Volts, Same Ownership: Where private communication conductors are supported on the same crossarms with supply conductors of

0-750 volts, the private communication circuits shall have strengths and clearances as required for Class C conductors except that the clearances from supply conductors of the same ownership shall conform to the requirements for Class L circuits of 0-750 volts. The communication conductors shall preferably be located in the outer pin positions.

- (4) Supply Conductors of 0-750 Volts, Different Ownership: Supply circuits of 0-750 volts and private communication circuits of different ownership may be supported on the same crossarm, provided the two classifications of circuits are installed on opposite ends of the arm and the nearest conductor of the two classifications are separated a horizontal distance of not less than 36 inches. Services direct from such a crossarm are not permitted to cross conductors of other classification supported on the same crossarm.
- (5) Change in Location With Respect to Supply Conductors: At both ends of any section of private communication circuits supported on the same crossarms with supply conductors in accordance with Rules 89.2-A1 or 89.2-A2, suitable equipment shall be provided to prevent effectively the transmission, from one section of the line to another, of voltages exceeding 400 volts to ground or 750 volts between any two points of the circuit, including voltages caused under transient or fault conditions, by induction from or contact with the supply conductors supported on the same arms with the private communication conductors.

B. Private Communication Circuits and Supply Circuits on the Same Pole

Where private communication circuits are supported on the same poles with supply conductors but not on cross-arms which also support supply conductors, the clearance requirements for 0-750 volt supply conductors may be applied in lieu of the clearance requirements for Class C conductors, to the clearance between the private communication conductors and supply conductors of the same ownership.

89.3 Telephone Instruments on Poles or Structures

Where a telephone instrument is attached to the surface of a pole or structure at less than 8 feet vertically above the ground (or at any elevation on a grounded metal pole or structure) and is connected to a private communication circuit constructed on the same pole line with, or colinear with, a Class H supply circuit, or is connected to a private communication circuit carried on crossarms with supply conductors of 750-20,000 volts, such instrument shall be enclosed in a suitable box of wood or equivalent insulating material, which shall be locked to prevent access by unauthorized persons. Where such a telephone instrument is so attached, connected, and enclosed, unless isolated from the communication circuit by an adequate insulating transformer, a suitably insulated stool or platform, on which a person can stand while using the instrument, shall be provided.

89.4 Cables and Messengers

Where private communication circuits are carried in cables the provisions of Rule 87 shall apply, except that such circuits may be carried in cables on crossarms which support supply conductors, under the provisions of Rule 89.2-A, in which case the requirements of Rule 57 shall apply to such private communication cables.