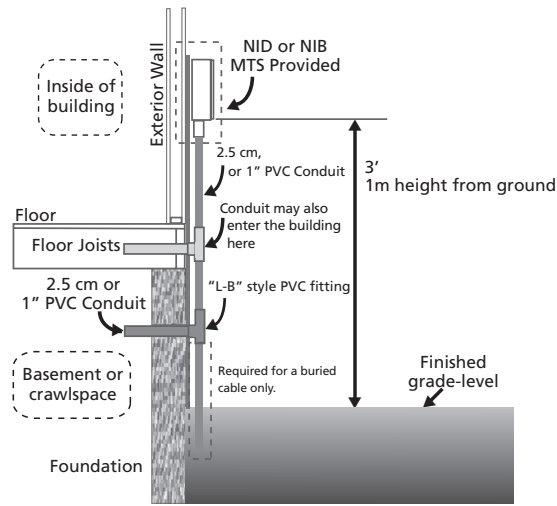


Building Entrance Requirements



Once the wire is attached to the building the service must pass through the outside wall and connect to the inside for distribution to your telecommunications equipment.

Install Conduit. For the cable to enter the building, a conduit must be installed. The size of the conduit is relative to the number of dwellings in the building. For a single family dwelling or building with up to four lines, a 2.5cm (1") conduit is required.

The MTS Technician will typically place an NID on the outside of the building, adjacent to this location. The NID will house the lightning protection modules and provide a weatherproof connection to the conduit.

An NIB performs the same function as a NID, but is intended for fibre optic cable installations. It is installed in place of the NID, in those situations.

Once the entrance cable is inside the building (via the conduit), it will be connected to inside distribution wiring by the MTS Technician. If required, any special equipment required for MTS Internet or MTS TV service will be installed in this area.

To expedite this work, it is helpful to provide an area where these components can be neatly arranged. A 60cm x 80cm x 2cm (24" x 32" x 3/4") plywood backboard is preferred. Also, a duplex electrical outlet should be placed near the entrance conduit to power any special equipment your installation may require.

Future Considerations

If the building owner renovates the existing structure or builds a new structure which impacts the height at which the aerial drop is attached to the building, the building owner is responsible to arrange and pay for MTS to raise or relocate the drop wire. When MTS installs aerial wire to a building, it is installed at a height which meets CSA (Canadian Standards Association) standards for the installation of aerial cable. Changes to a building after the original installation may result in this aerial wire no longer meeting the minimum vertical clearances as outlined in the CSA standards.

If at any time a building owner or customer notices any MTS aerial wire that appears to have significant sag or which is creating an unsafe situation or hazard, please contact MTS by calling 611 as soon as possible so MTS can inspect the wire and take appropriate action.

MTS Service Drop Building Entrance Requirements

Please contact MTS at
225-5687 (CALLMTS)
to book your appointment.

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This brochure is designed to help you, the building owner/developer, prepare your building for installation of MTS telephone, TV and/or Internet services, when the cable required to supply such services is not currently present or needs to be moved from its current location.

It is important to keep these guidelines in mind as you prepare your construction or renovation site for MTS installation. If your site is not prepared according to these guidelines, you may encounter potential delays in completing your work; in some cases the installation technician may not be able to complete the service order and would have to return for a subsequent visit at the next available appointment date.

This guide can help you avoid potential delays. The standards noted are mandated either by CSA (Canadian Standards Association), the Manitoba Building Code, Manitoba Hydro guidelines, or MTS practices.

If you have any questions about these requirements, please contact MTS at **225-5687** (CALLMTS).

Definition of terms

Aerial Drop – A cable that runs through the air from the service pole to the building.

Buried Drop – A cable that runs underground to the building.

Service Pole – A pole installed on private property. Service poles may be owned by the property owner or Manitoba Hydro. The owner is responsible for maintenance and replacement costs.

Mast – A pole or pipe affixed to the building that extends upwards, above the roof line, to provide an elevated connecting point for a service drop wire.

Span – Span is the distance between two structures such as from pole to pole or pole to building.

Sag – Sag is the vertical distance from a particular point on an aerial drop wire to a straight line between its two points of support.

NID (Network Interface Device) – a small weatherproof enclosure installed on the outside of the building for housing lightning protection and providing access for test point troubleshooting.

NIB (Network Interface Box) – similar to an NID but larger (9" x 6" x 3"), and is primarily used for fibre optic service installation.

Request for MTS Service

After calling MTS to arrange for service, you will be advised to prepare your site for MTS to install either an Aerial Drop or a Buried Drop. It is your responsibility to provide a suitable cable pathway from the property line to the building NID.

You will be responsible for the costs associated with preparing your site for installation. Please follow the preparation requirements below for the type of drop that will be installed at your building as well as the building entrance requirements.

Aerial Drop Preparation Requirements

Determine if you need to install a service pole. A service pole is required if the distance from the telephone cable to the building is greater than 45 meters.

Determine if you need a mast.

A mast is required if the distance from the building and the nearest pole (service or telephone pole) is greater than 30 meters or if the drop wire will pass over a swimming pool or roadway.

An example of a typical MTS service mast installation is shown in Figure 1. You must maintain at least 30 cm (1 foot) of clearance between the MTS and Hydro service.

Refer to the next step for placement of the mast.

Please note: (a) Manitoba Hydro does not permit the aerial drop to be attached to the Hydro mast. If you require a mast, you must install one specifically for MTS service and (b) MTS will not install or maintain service masts on customer buildings.

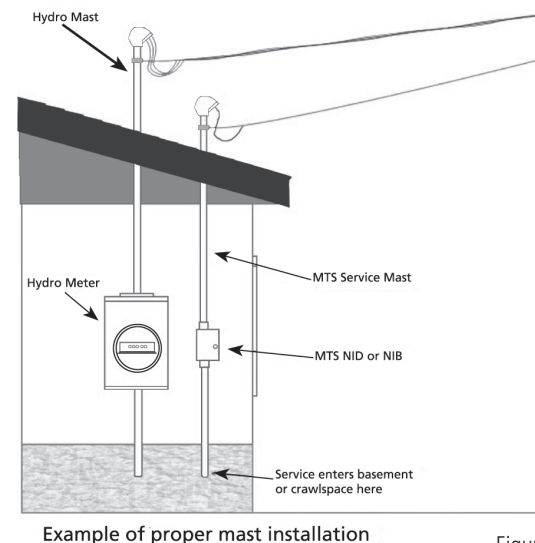


Figure 1

Determine where to locate the mast or your building attachment point. MTS will be installing a drop wire from the pole to a fixed attachment point on the building and then to a building entrance point. The attachment point must provide sufficient clearance for foot and vehicle traffic and generally not present a hazard to persons or property. You can decide on the location of the attachment point. If you require a mast, the mast should be erected at this point.

In deciding where to place the attachment point, consider the following:

- Where your building entrance point will be. It is best that the drop to the building entrance point follows the most direct route. The most direct route is straight down.
- The building entrance point should be in close proximity to the electrical service panel.

In short, it is best if the drop wire route from the attachment point runs straight down to the entrance point. The entrance point should be in close proximity to the electrical service panel. Once this location is determined you are not required to do anything further until the MTS Technician visits. During the visit, the MTS Technician will connect wire from the service pole to the attachment point and down to the building entrance point.

Buried Drop Preparation Requirements

Preparation for a buried drop is not extensive since the cable is plowed underground and exits the ground adjacent to the building. The MTS Technician will connect this cable at the building entrance point.

Often, the MTS Technician will lay a temporary cable on the surface, and the buried cable will be installed on a subsequent visit; arrangements for this are made by the MTS technician. This is done to get your service running as soon as possible, and to ensure that the route and all correct connection points are known before any digging starts.