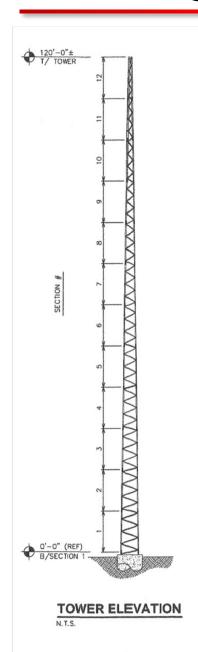


About N8XPK

- Ham since 1991
- Owner of Baker Tower Inc. for 25 years
- Installed dozens of towers
- Climbed hundreds of towers
- Owner of 2 commercial towers

What this presentation will cover

- What goes into planning a tower install
- Guyed or self support?
- My new home tower install
 - Planning
 - Getting the tower and material
 - Preparing
 - Foundation
 - Installing the tower
 - Adding antennas



	ALLOWABLE DESIGN LOADING FOR ROUND APPURTENANCES (SEE FOOTNOTE 2 FOR LOADING CONFIGURATIONS WITH FLAT APPURTENANCES)													
TOWER HEIGHT (FT)	TOWER MODEL	TOWER SECTION	90-mph BWS		100-mph BWS		110-mph BWS		120-mph BWS		130-mph BWS		140-mph BWS	
			AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE
100	HHD-100	1-10	43.5	G	23.5	G	8.5	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	HHD-90	1-9	52.0	G	32.5	G	18.5	G	5.0	G	-	-	-	-
80	ннр-80	1-8	75.0	G	50.0	G	32.5	G	10.0	G	-	-	-	. –

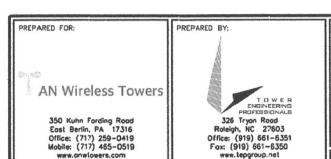
NOTES:

- 1. TOWER DESIGNS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED NATIONAL STANDARD, ANSI/TIA-222-G, USING THE FOLLOWING DESIGN CRITERIA:
 - EXPOSURE CATEGORY E: URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS, WOODED AREAS, OR OTHER TERRAIN WITH NUMEROUS CLOSELY SPACED OBSTRUCTIONS HAVING THE SIZE OF SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS OR LARGER.

STRUCTURE CLASS I: STRUCTURES THAT DUE TO HEIGHT, USE OR LOCATION REPRESENT A LOW HAZARD TO HUMAN LIFE AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF FAILURE AND/OR USED FOR SERVICES THAT ARE OPTIONAL AND/OR WHERE A DELAY IN RETURNING THE SERVICES WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

TOPOGRAPHIC CATEGORY 1: NO ABRUPT CHANGES IN GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY, E.G. FLAT OR ROLLING TERRAIN, NO WIND SPEED UP CONSIDERATION SHALL BE REQUIRED.

- 2. THE ALLOWABLE APPURTENANCE AREAS, AG (SO FT), ARE CALCULATED FOR ROUND OR CYLINDRICAL APPURTENANCES. WHEN LOADING INCLUDES FLAT APPURTENANCES OR FLAT COMPONENTS, THE ALLOWABLE AG LISTED SHALL BE REDUCED BY A FACTOR OF 0.7.
- 3. LOADING VALUES ASSUME THREE (3) 1/2" TRANSMISSION LINES SYMMETRICALLY PLACED AROUND THE TOWER.
- 4. THE FULL ALLOWABLE LOADING SHALL NOT BE PLACED HIGHER THAN 5-FT ABOVE THE TOP OF TOWER.
- 5, FOUNDATIONS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE PRESUMPTIVE SOIL PARAMETERS PROVIDED IN ANNEX F OF THE TIA-222-G STANDARD FOR A CLAY SOIL TYPE.
- 6. ALL TOWER INSTALLATIONS SHALL BE GROUNDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL CODES.



HHD TOWER MODELS
ALLOWABLE DESIGN LOADING

TEPJOE #: 090003.10 DRAWN BY: PEH | REV:

DESIGN INFORMATION:

SOIL TYPE: CLAY

STANDARD: ANSI/TIA-222-G-1

TOPOGRAPHIC CATEGORY: 1

STRUCTURE CLASSIFICATION: 1

EXPOSURE CATEGORY: B

ALLOWABLE DESIGN LOADING FOR ROUND APPURTENANCES

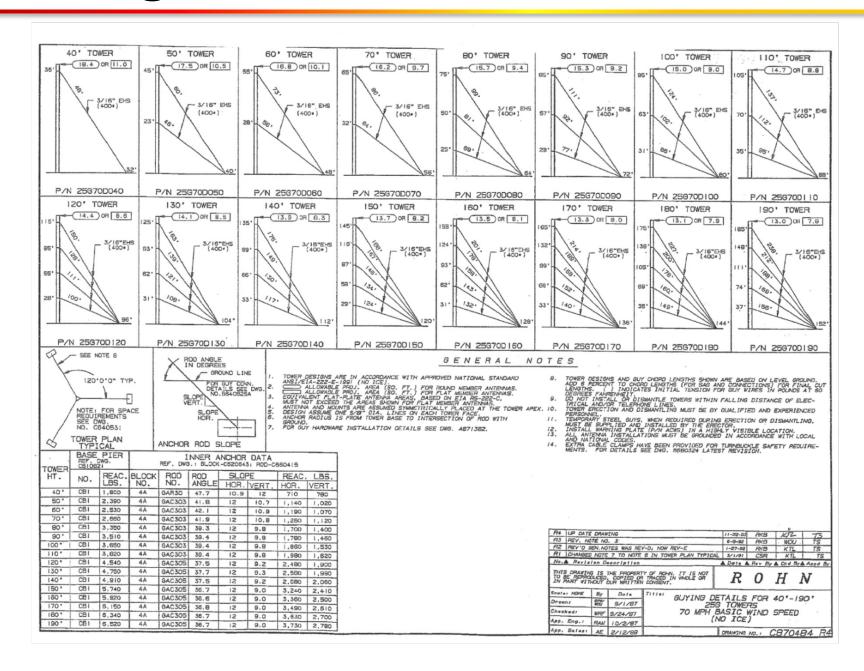
(SEE FOOTNOTE 2 FOR LOADING CONFIGURATIONS WITH FLAT APPURTENANCES)

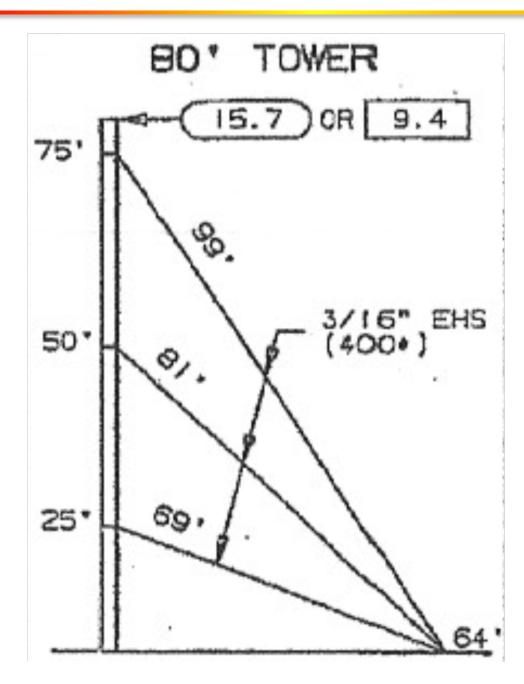
		TOWER SECTION	90-mph BWS		100-mph BWS		110-mph BWS		120-mph BWS		130-mph BWS		140-mph BWS	
	MODEL		ARÉA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE
100	HHD-100	1-10	43.5	G	23.5	G	8.5	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	HHD-90	1-9	52.0	G	32.5	G	18.5	G	5.0	G	-	_	path	-
80	HHD-80	1-8	75.0	G	50.0	G	32.5	G	10.0	G	-	-	-	

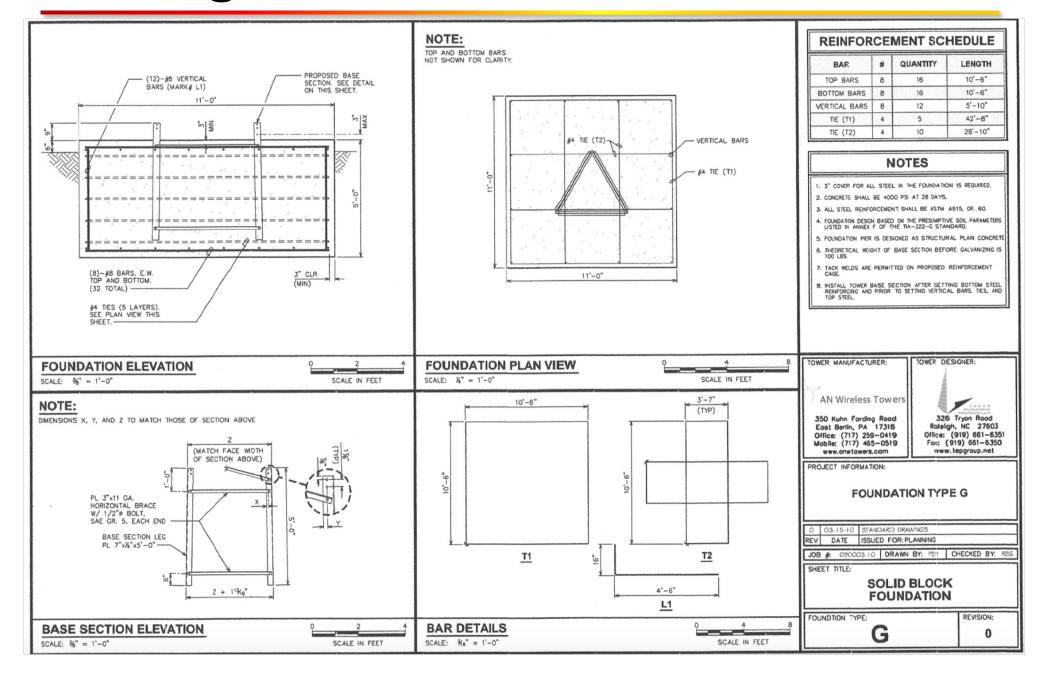
ALLOWABLE DESIGN LOADING FOR ROUND APPURTENANCES

(SEE FOOTNOTE 2 FOR LOADING CONFIGURATIONS WITH FLAT APPURTENANCES)

TOWER	TOWER MODEL	TOWER SECTION	90-mph BWS		100-mph BWS		110-mph BWS		120-mph BWS		130-mph BWS		140-mph BWS	
HEIGHT (FT)			AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Aa (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE	AREA, Ao (sq ft)	FOUNDATION TYPE
120	HD-120	1-12	15.0	G	-	-		-	-	-	-	_	-	-
100	HD-100	3-12	20.0	G	5.0	F	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
90	HD-90	3-11	35.0	F	17.5	F	6.0	F	-	-	-	_	-	-
90	LD-90	4-12	27.5	Ε	12.5	Ε	1.5	Ε	-	-	_	-	-	_
80	HD-80	3-10	52.5	F	32.5	F	20.0	F	8.5	F	_	_	_	
30	LD-80	5-12	28.5	Ē	16.0	Ε	6.0	Ε	-	-	-		-	
70	HD-70	3-9	75.0	F	52.5	F	36.0	F	23.5	F	11.0	F	6.0	F
/0	LD-70	6-12	30.0	D	20.0	Đ	10.0	D	3.5	D		_	-	_
60	HD-60	3-8	107.5	F	78.5	F	58.5	F	42.5	F	30.0	F	20.0	F
00	LD-60	7-12	30.0	С	20.0	D	10.0	D	3.5	D	-		-	_
50	HD-50	3-7	135.0	F	105.0	F	80.0	F	62.5	F	47.5	F	37.5	F
30	LD-50	8-12	35.0	С	27.5	C	21.0	С	15.0	С	10.0	С	5.0	С
40	HD-40	3-6	187.5	F	147.5	F	117.5	F	95.0	F	75.0	F	62.5	F
40	LD-40	9-12	37.5	С	28.5	С	22.5	С	17.5	С	13.5	С	10.0	С
30	HD-30	3-5	255.0	F	195.0	F	150.0	F	120.0	F	95.0	F	75.0	Ε
30	LD-30	10-12	41.0	8	32.5	В	25.0	В	18.5	8	15.0	A	11.0	8
20	HD-20	3-4	265.0	D	206.0	E	165.0	Ε	132.5	E	107.5	E	87.5	D
20	LD-20	11-12	41.0	Α	32.5	A	25.0	A	18.5	Α	15.0	Α	11.0	Α







NOTES

- 1. 3" COVER FOR ALL STEEL IN THE FOUNDATION IS REQUIRED.
- 2. CONCRETE SHALL BE 4000 PSI AT 28 DAYS.
- 3. ALL STEEL REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE ASTM A615, CR. 60.
- 4. FOUNDATION DESIGN BASED ON THE PRESUMPTIVE SOIL PARAMETERS LISTED IN ANNEX F OF THE TIA-222-G STANDARD.
- 5. FOUNDATION PIER IS DESIGNED AS STRUCTURAL PLAIN CONCRETE
- 6. THEORETICAL WEIGHT OF BASE SECTION BEFORE GALVANIZING IS 100 LBS.
- 7. TACK WELDS ARE PERMITTED ON PROPOSED REINFORCEMENT CAGE.
- 8. INSTALL TOWER BASE SECTION AFTER SETTING BOTTOM STEEL REINFORCING AND PRIOR TO SETTING VERTICAL BARS, TIES, AND TOP STEEL.

Wind Loading revision

Allowable Design Loading & Foundation Plans - TIA Revision G

Updated March 15, 2010

AN Wireless Tower Company, LLC has modified our Allowable Design Loading tables and Foundation Plans to adhere to Approved National Standard ANSI/TIA-222-G. This Standard, sometimes referred to simply as 'Revision G' has replaced ANSI/TIA/EIA-222-F.

Revision G requires more site-specific parameters be given consideration prior to both specification and construction of tower and foundation, as compared to Revision F. Some of these parameters which now require attention include Exposure Category, Structure Classification and Topographic Category. The minimum design windspeed has gone from 70-mph fastest-mile under Revision F, to 90-mph 3-second gust under Revision G. With new wind force equations in Revision G, the change in wind speeds alone does not produce a significant change to the wind forces on towers. The introduction of the parameters listed above is proving to have a more substantial impact. In addition, the Soil Type now carries a more finite definition as compared to the 'Normal Soil' specification which was phased out with Revision F.

It is ultimately up to the purchaser to properly specify a tower for a given site. Care must be taken in order to fully understand the information contained in our Allowable Design Loading tables, which are displayed as PDF files accessed through the links below.

The 'Sheet Title' block found in the lower right hand corner of each Allowable Design Loading table includes Category, Classification and Soil Type description information for that table.

It is ultimately up to the purchaser to properly specify a tower for a given site. Care must be taken in order to fully understand the information contained in our Allowable Design Loading tables, which are displayed as PDF files accessed through the links below.

The 'Sheet Title' block found in the lower right hand corner of each Allowable Design Loading table includes Category, Classification and Soil Type description information for that table.

Wind Loading Categories and Exposures

Wind Exposure Categories

Exposure Categories can have a significant effect on the design wind pressures for fenestration products such as vehicular access doors. For such doors, the design wind pressure values can vary by 30% or more, resulting in doors with a great difference in materials needed. This article will overview some easy-to-recognize conditions that would help distinguish between Exposure B and Exposure C, two common alternatives to choose from at a building site.

What are Exposures B and C?

It is important to know how ASCE 7, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures, describes each category. ASCE 7 is the standard by which wind pressures are determined, and is referenced in model codes adopted as base codes by most every U.S. state.

Exposure Categories are based on "surface roughness", defined as follows for buildings less than 30 feet high.

Exposure B: Urban and suburban areas, wooded areas, or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having the size of single-family dwellings or larger, prevailing for a distance greater than 1,500 feet in any direction from the installation.

Exposure C: Open terrain with scattered obstructions having heights generally less than 30 feet. (Commonly associated with flat open country and grasslands).

A Word about Exposure D

Exposure D involves a structure a close distance (typically within 600 feet) from an "open waterway" one mile or more across. This category is readily distinguishable, where the locally enforced code very likely has considered this in their requirements.

Ready for installation



Rotor and thrust bearing plates



First – remove the old base



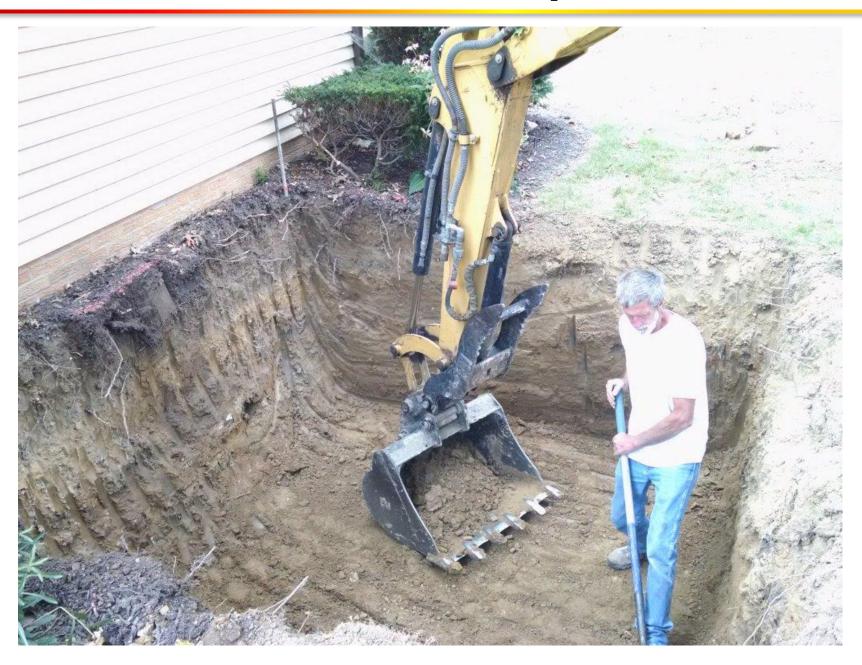
The Original Tower in 1985



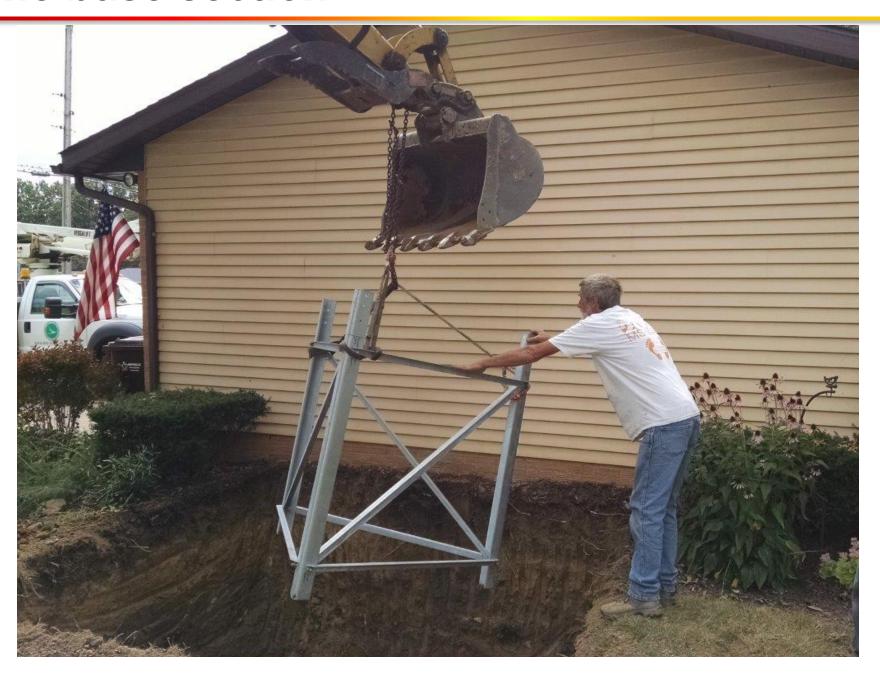
Digging the foundation



Foundation hole almost complete



The base section



Placing the base



Rebar and forms ready for concrete



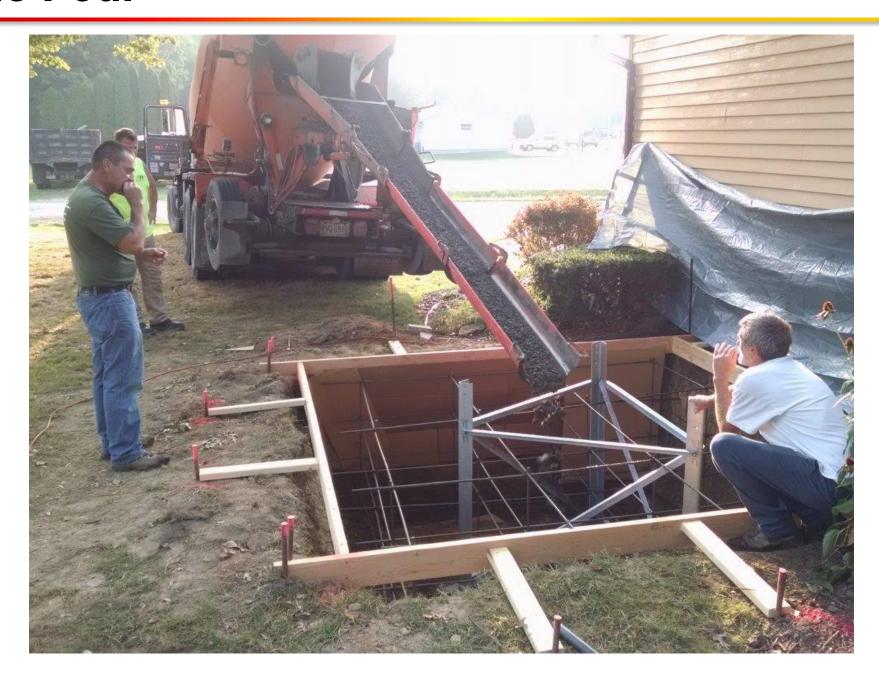
Rebar and forms ready for concrete



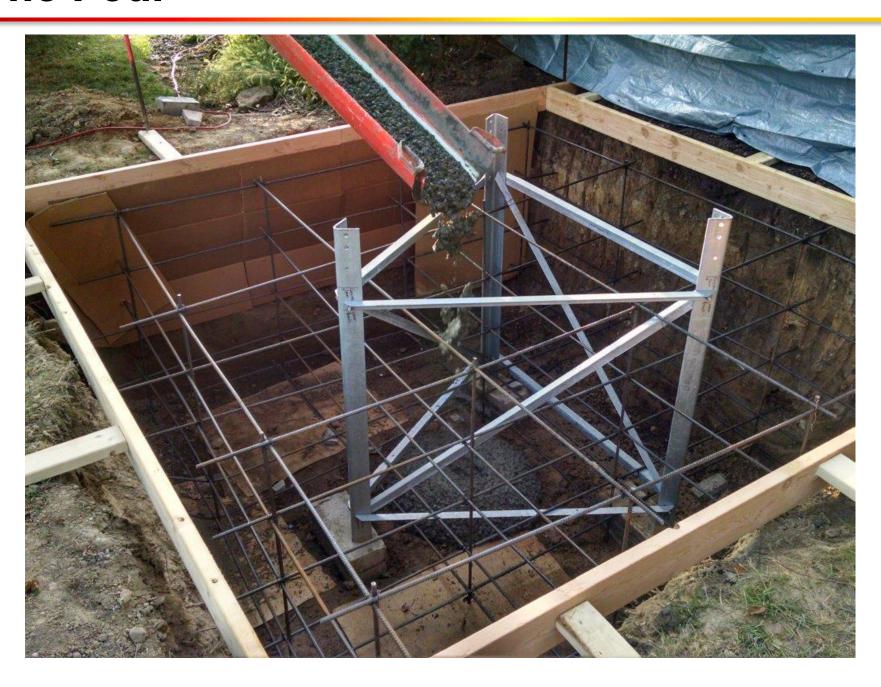
Two trucks standing by



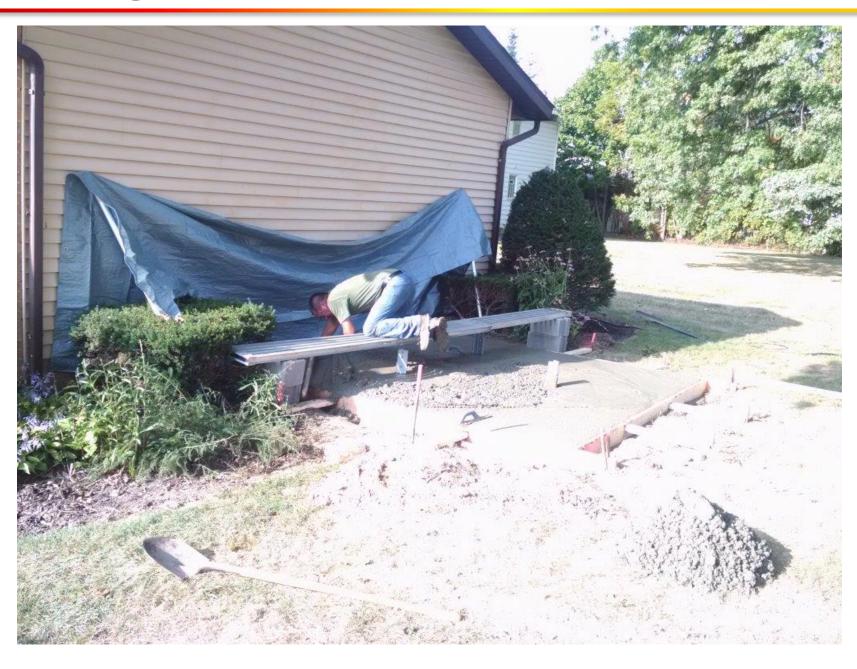
The Pour



The Pour



Finishing



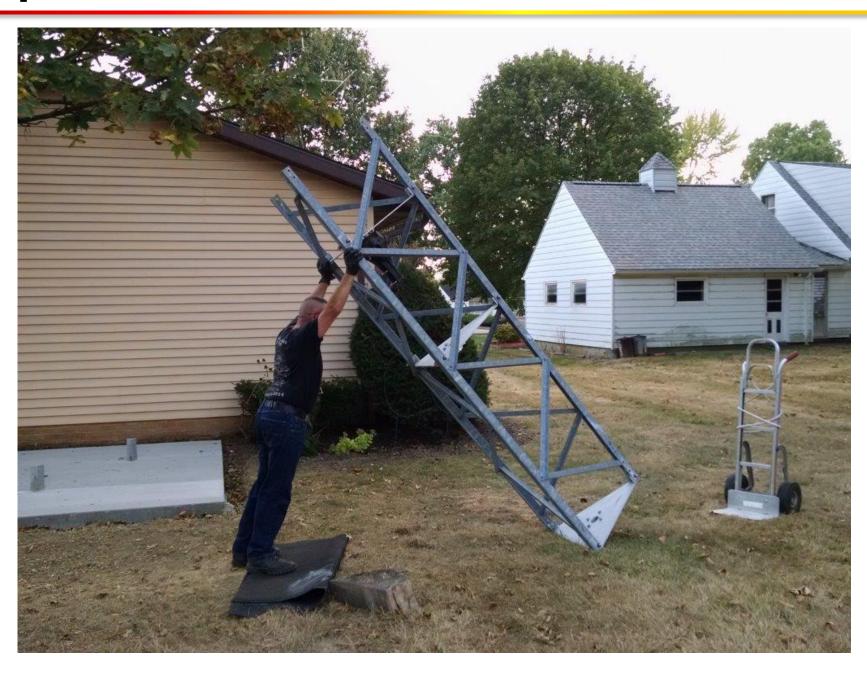
Finishing



Base complete - curing



Top section



Tower delivery



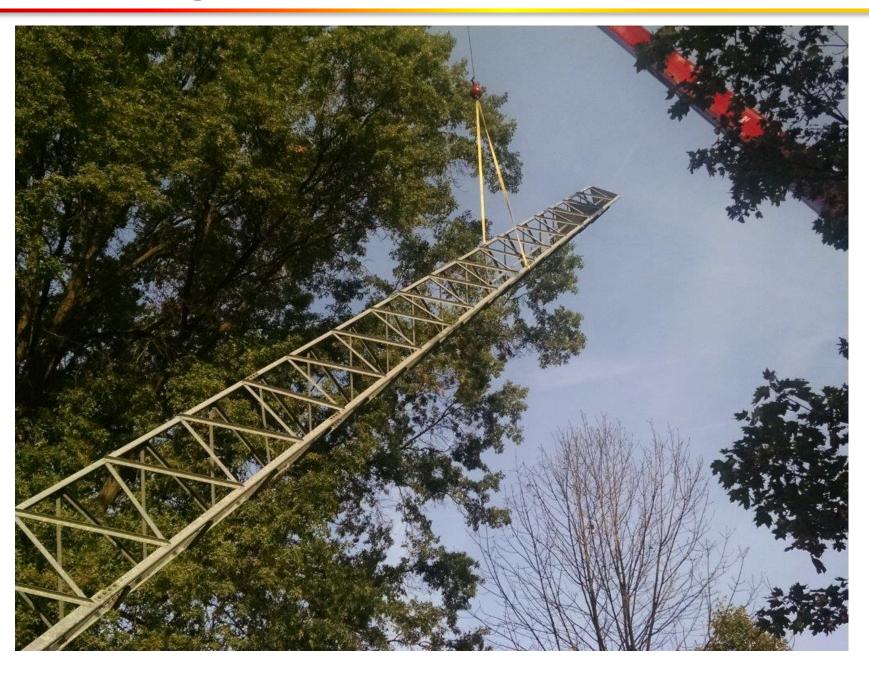
Tower assembly



Crane ready to lift



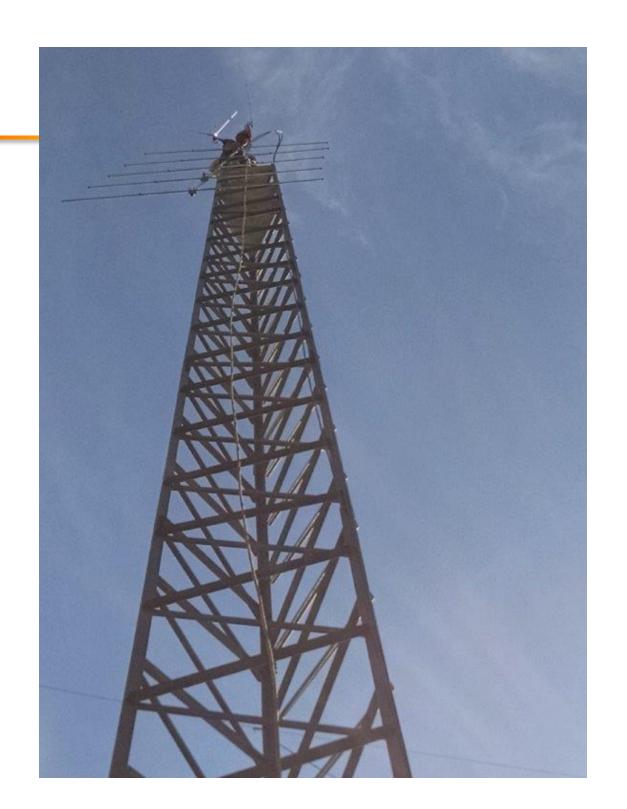
Crane lifting



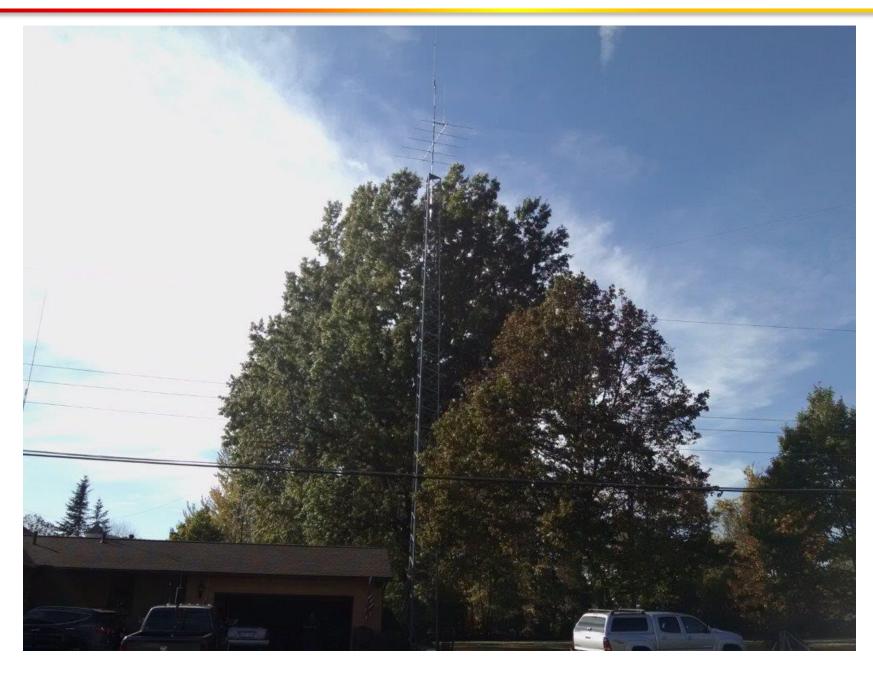
Tower Erected



6m Beam



The finished product



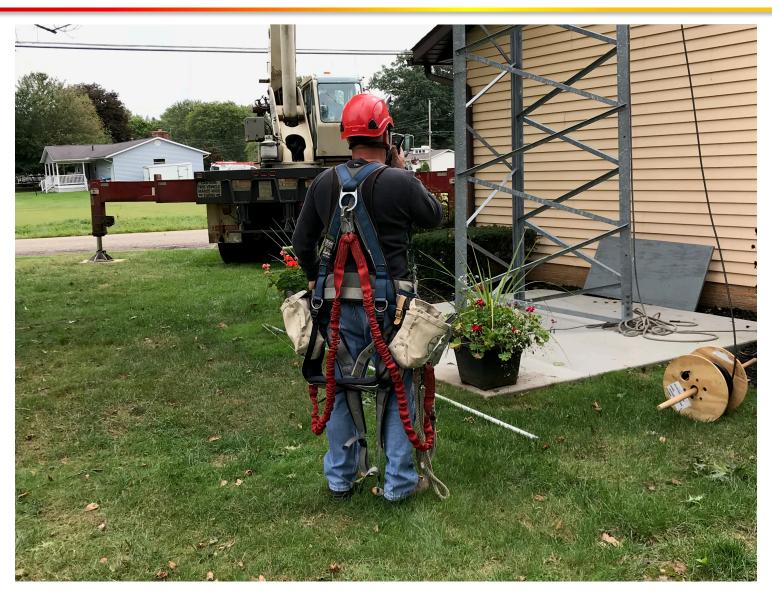
Mosley Pro67 B assembly



Mosley Pro67 B assembly



Safety gear for climbing



The finished product



The Finished Product



Finish Product

