



When conductor is strung on steep hillsides it will "run down hill". As a result the lower spans will have more than chart sag and the upper spans will have less than chart sag. This difference between chart sag and sag in sheaves can be computed and is given below as "sag correction". This sag correction is to be (+) or subtracted (-) from chart sag to obtain the "sag in sheaves".

Using the "sag correction" to obtain the "sag in sheaves", the conductor is strung between dead-ends or snubbing stations. The correct length of conductor exists between the two end points but not in each individual span. The "clipping offset" given below is the length of conductor that must be pulled from each span into an adjacent span in order to have the correct length at chart sag in all spans.

All offsets are measured from the intersection of the conductor and a vertical line through the point of attachment of the insulator string in its final position. If the structure is leaning, the vertical line must be projected from the base of the structure. All offsets must be measured before any "clipping in". When the conductor is in suspension clamps, all insulator strings will swing plumb. Positive offsets(+) are measured in the direction of the first structure, thus the conductor moves ahead on line. Conversely, negative offsets (-) are measured in a direction away from the first structure in the sagging section.