

The logo for OTDS features a stylized graphic of three wavy lines in shades of green and blue above the lowercase text "otds" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

otds



HIGH VOLTAGE
DISTRIBUTION POLES



OTDS was founded in 1978 specializing in the design, manufacture and supply of all types of Overhead Line Materials from Rural Electrification up to 500kv systems.

OTDS have considerable experience in the design and manufacture of all types of Overhead Line systems and are able to offer complete package projects working with client's requirements and specifications.

OTDS provides the most progressive electrical engineering and a complete range of products, and systems for every voltage requirement. Turnkey Rural and Sub transmission Electrification, Industrial Electrical Installations and Electrical Equipment for the Oil Industry.



Within our industry wooden poles are a vital means of electrical distribution, and has been for over a century. OTDS has been supplying wooden poles for over 20 years to our clients, and we offer quality workmanship with support you would expect from a UK company. We supply a large range of poles for various applications, below are some of the most typical we supply;

UTILITY POLES

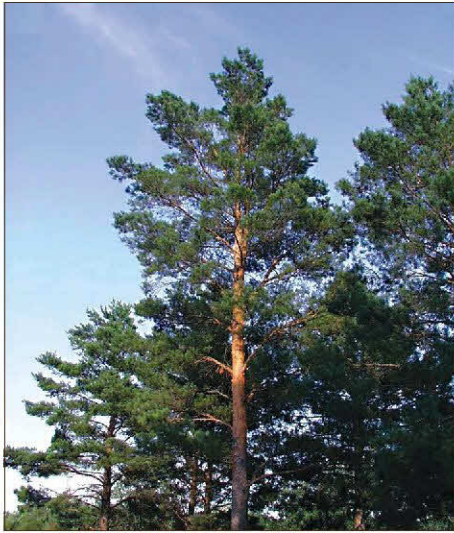
This product category covers two main uses of poles namely: Telephone poles for overhead telecommunication lines and, Transmission poles for overhead power lines.

TELEPHONE POLES

Telephone poles are made according to BS 1990 unless otherwise specified. Normally poles of 6.0 m to 9.0 m in length, of lighter diameter in size are used and are prepared to customer requirements prior to treatment. Poles can be pre-drilled gained and labeled as required.

TRANSMISSION POLES

Transmission poles are prepared according to BS 1990 or any other specification as required by the customer. Poles of up to 22 m can be produced. Diameters are determined by strength class required. In Europe this is determined by the top diameter, but when compared with international specifications the Theoretical Ground Line usually determines the strength class, and top diameters are adjusted depending on the average taper of the pole. OTDS's clients have the assurance that poles are manufactured according to their exacting specifications.



RAW MATERIAL

Pinus Sylvestris is the principal species of wood used by OTDS. This species can be found in the Northern regions of Europe, such as the Scandinavian regions and Russia in light and sandy soils at low or moderate elevations. Now believed to have been native to Scotland and Ireland only at time of separation of England from the main continent. It is found from Spain to Siberia.

HARVESTING AND TRANSPORT

Trees are felled in the plantation by harvesting contractors. Tree lengths are slipped to the roadside where they are cut into pole lengths, initial quality control takes place by excluding portions of the tree which will give sub-standard poles. Heavy transport vehicles load the poles and transport the poles to the production plants, where they are off-loaded.

Selection of trees for poles starts in the forest. The growing trees accepted for poles are individually hand picked by forestry experts. The basis of their selection is quality and size. Only straight trees with few branches and a uniform trunk are accepted. Pine trees grow slowly in northern lands. For them to reach the thickness required for telecommunication poles takes about 50 years, and trees suitable for medium voltage poles are generally as much as 80 years of age or even older. This slow growth results in stronger wood. On average 8 to 12 annual rings are counted for 25 mm of wood - the more the better!





DEBARKING AND PEELING

The poles are then debarked and go through a visual selection and grading process. The poles are then peeled, which removes any unsightly protrusions and any remaining bark or cambium.

GRADING

At every stage of production poles are visually graded, checked for defects and classed into different size categories. Defective poles are continually eliminated by a process of rejection and re-processing. A final grading takes place before seasoning so that poles of similar size are stacked together.

SEASONING

Poles are stacked in open stacks for air-drying or in kilns for kiln drying. The moisture content is monitored throughout, and when poles are sufficiently dry (less than 25% moisture content, or as required by the customer) they are ready for treatment.

DRESSING

Prior to treatment poles are processed to meet specific customer requirements, such as labeling end cuts drilling and slab gaining.

FINAL INSPECTION

After treatment, a final quality control inspection is done where poles are checked for adequate preservation penetration and any other defects before being awarded SGS compliance labels. The poles are now finally ready for dispatch and transportation to the customer's premises.

DELIVERY

OTDS either makes use of road transport contractors to collect and deliver poles to clients stores or sites, or poles are loaded directly onto clients vehicles upon collection, or poles can be dispatched by rail where required.

For export OTDS ships poles either in open top containers or break bulk, and can be dispatched to any destination worldwide.





The main objective of pole treatment at the OTDS plants is full penetration of the sapwood, no matter how thick it is.

To achieve this, our company's internal guidelines exceed those of many international standards.

Only full penetration of the sapwood ensures the maximal protection of wood.

Thirty year's of experience in timber treatment and an unwavering commitment to high standards in the industry are an assurance to OTDS customers that our treated timber products will provide lifetime service, whether they are treated with Creosote or CCA (Tanalised). The amount of preservative chemical that is impregnated into the timber is determined by the required specification and Hazard class, or according to the clients own specific requirement or specification.

CREOSOTE TREATMENT

Creosoting is done using the Rueping (Empty Cell) process in pressure vessels. Creosote retention levels are set to exceed minimum requirements of the relevant specification, and additional creosote can be retained in the pole should customers require. Mostly complete penetration of the sapwood is achieved and will always exceed minimum depth requirements.

Creosote treated poles could last in excess of 40 years.

CCA TREATMENT

CCA is a waterborne chemical that is used to impregnate poles using the Liquivac process. The entire sapwood is penetrated ensuring a life long service free from insect and fungal attack. CCA (Tanalith) is enhanced with "Weatherwood" a waxy additive that improves the weathering ability of the poles. CCA treated poles can be painted or sealed for aesthetic purposes.

HAZARD CLASS

When ordering treated poles the customer should ensure that the correct treatment has been requested to ensure adequate protection against the degree of hazard that the product will be exposed to when in service. This will ensure maximum service life of the product. The different hazard classes are:

- H2 – Interior use eg. Roof trusses and beams
- H3 – Exterior above ground eg. fencing rails and droppers
- H4 – Exterior in ground eg. Fencing and Transmission lines
- H5 – Fresh water contact eg. In flood irrigation or marshland
- H6 – Marine water contact eg. Jetties and boardwalks

FINAL INSPECTION

After treatment a final quality control is done where poles are checked for adequate preservative penetration, and other defects before getting SGS compliance labels. The poles are now ready for dispatch.



OTDS has a total commitment to quality, which is manifested in its ISO 9001:2000 certification. This total quality management system ensures that the following quality objectives are achieved:

- Providing a prospective customer with a high level of confidence that goods and services supplied to an order will conform to an agreed upon specification;
- Ensuring that a contract is carried out within the predetermined time-scales;
- Contributing to the profit objectives of the company by optimising the direct costs of quality assurance against the cost of potential losses, defects and wastage;
- Contributing to the implicit value of perceived value and goodwill;
- Improving communications between all departments and functions;
- Improving managerial and technical skills, and instilling the need for self-discipline and attention to detail in all personnel;
- Quality objectives set periodically in all crucial areas of operations and production;
- Striving to maintain and improve the quality of products and the efficiencies of the related Quality Management Systems.



For the export market, OTDS manufactures poles in accordance with any client's specifications, which includes the following international specifications:

- British Standard Specification 1990
- Norme Francaise C 67-100
- German Standard DIN 48 350
- National Standard of Canada CAN3-015
- American National Standard ANSI 05.1
- European EN 351, as well as many others.



During all phases of production, OTDS' s poles are selected, graded and inspected to ensure that all our products conform to the relevant specifications and customer requirements on a continuous basis, ensuring consistent quality of products.

Country of growth

Europe / Russia*

| Grade | Length | m | 8 | LIGHT | MEDIUM | 8 | STOUT | LIGHT | MEDIUM | 9 | STOUT | LIGHT | MEDIUM | 10 | STOUT | LIGHT | MEDIUM | 11 | STOUT |
|---|--------|------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|----|-------|-------|--------|----|-------|
| Minimum diameter at 1.5m from butt end | mm | 170 | 215 | 180 | 242 | 265 | 275 | 185 | 230 | 285 | 195 | 240 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Minimum diameter of top | mm | 125 | 150 | 125 | 150 | 190 | 190 | 125 | 150 | 190 | 125 | 150 | 190 | | | | | | |
| Species of timber | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | | | | | | |

Age of Tree

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Full Botanical name | Pinus Sylvestris |
| Altitude of plantation Area | 60' parallel |

Average ultimate fibre stress

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Average radial thickness of sapwood | mm | |
| Modules of elasticity | N. mm ² | |

Details of Inspection Authority

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----|
| Average moisture | | SGS |
|-------------------------|--|-----|

Method proposed to determine moisture

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| At Felling | % | |
| After 100 days | % | |
| Just Prior to Treatment | % | |

Maximum poles available / yr

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Method proposed to determine moisture | Electronic Testing |
|--|--------------------|

Creosote

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| National Standard used | BS144 / BS913 |
| Type of creosote used | Coal Tar Oil to BS Spec |

Treatment

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Type of plant | Semi Atomic |
| Length of pressure cylinder | 24 |

Details of Vacuum Pressure Pump

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Method of heating used | Fuel Cell |
| Age of plant in years | 12 Yrs |

Type of pressure recording instruments

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Type of temperature recording instruments | Mechanical Barometer |
| | Electronic Sensor |

* Some sizes & quantities are only available from Russian forests

| Country of growth | | Europe / Russia* | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Grade | | LIGHT | MEDIUM | STOUT | MEDIUM | STOUT | MEDIUM | STOUT | MEDIUM | STOUT | MEDIUM | STOUT |
| Length | m | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Minimum diameter at 1.5m from butt end | mm | 200 | 250 | 305 | 260 | 320 | 275 | 335 | 290 | 350 | 305 | 365 |
| Minimum diameter of top | mm | 125 | 150 | 190 | 160 | 195 | 160 | 195 | 165 | 195 | 170 | 200 |
| Species of timber | | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine | Pine |
| Age of Tree | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full Botanical name | | Pinus Sylvestris | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altitude of plantation Area | m | 60' parallel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average ultimate fibre stress | N. mm ² | 44.4 kN 97.8 kN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average radial thickness of sapwood | mm | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Modules of elasticity | N. mm ² | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 |
| Details of Inspection Authority | | SGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average moisture | | 44 44 | | | | | | | | | | |
| At Felling | % | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| After 100 days | % | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Just Prior to Treatment | % | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method proposed to determine moisture | | Electronic Testing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum poles available / yr | | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 |
| Creosote | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Standard used | | BS144 / BS913 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of creosote used | | Coal Tar Oil to BS Spec | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of plant | | Semi Atomic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of pressure cylinder | m | 24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Details of Vacuum Pressure Pump | | Electric Piston Type | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of heating used | | Fuel Cell | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age of plant in years | | 12 Yrs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of pressure recording | | Mechanical Barometer | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of temperature recording instruments | | Electronic Sensor | | | | | | | | | | |

* Some sizes & quantities are only available from Russian forests

POLE DIMENSIONS BY GRADES

Poles are given grades according to the dimensions, please see Table 1

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| Light grade | - | 7 meters to 13 meters |
| Medium Grade | - | 8 meters to 14 meters |
| Stout Grade | - | 8 meters to 15 meters |

The diameters are measured by diameter type within 100 mm from the top & 1.5 m from the butt of the sample. Such diameter measurements shall have a tolerance of 15 mm, minus 0 mm.

| | POLE LENGTH METERS | DIAMETER AT THE TOP | | DIAMETER 1.5 m FROM THE BUTT | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| | | MINIMUM | MAXIMUM | MINIMUM | MAXIMUM |
| LIGHT | 7,5 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 190 |
| | 8 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 190 |
| | 8,5 | " | " | 180 | 198 |
| | 9 | " | " | " | 200 |
| | 9,5 | " | 160 | 185 | 203 |
| | 10 | " | " | " | 205 |
| | 10,5 | " | " | 190 | 209 |
| | 11 | " | " | 195 | 214 |
| | 11,5 | " | 165 | 200 | 220 |
| | 12 | " | " | 205 | 225 |
| | 13 | 130 | 160 | 215 | 231 |
| | MEDIUM | 8,5 | 150 | 180 | 215 |
| 9 | | " | " | 220 | 242 |
| 9,5 | | " | " | 225 | 247 |
| 10 | | " | 185 | 230 | 253 |
| 10,5 | | 155 | 190 | 235 | 259 |
| 11 | | " | " | 240 | 264 |
| 11,5 | | " | 195 | 245 | 269 |
| 13 | | " | 200 | 260 | 286 |
| 14 | | 170 | 205 | 276 | 302 |
| STOUT | 8,5 | 190 | 240 | 265 | 291 |
| | 9 | " | " | 275 | 302 |
| | 9,5 | " | 245 | 280 | 308 |
| | 10 | 195 | " | 285 | 313 |
| | 10,5 | " | 250 | 290 | 319 |
| | 11 | " | " | 295 | 324 |
| | 11,5 | " | " | 300 | 330 |
| | 12 | " | " | 305 | 335 |
| | 13 | 200 | 255 | 320 | 352 |
| | 14 | " | " | 335 | 368 |
| 15 | " | 260 | 350 | 385 | |

The final length of poles shall not exceed the specified length by more than 25 mm for each 3 m of pole. The poles shall not be shorter than the specified length by more than 25 mm for any poles.



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