

SUMMARY OF DIRECTIONS FOR RODDING.

The writer has omitted drawings purporting to show how to rod buildings. The proper method can only be decided after a close examination of each building in question, for then alone can one intelligently apply the principles already dealt with.

For convenient reference the directions for proper rodding are repeated without any of the explanations.

1. Kind of Rods.

Material—Copper, aluminum or galvanized iron, preferably the first because of durability. Aluminum may prove equally durable.

Combinations are not advised, because not as durable as single-metal rods.

Weight—Copper—At least 3 ounces per foot.

Aluminum—At least $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces per foot.

Steel (iron)—At least $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per foot.

Form—Any form that will give durability and convenience of installation.

2. Ground-connections.

Depth—Down to perpetual moisture. At least 8 feet deep.

Number—On an oblong building, at least two.

On an L- or T-shaped building, at least three.

On a U-Shaped building, at least four.

Location—Preferably at opposite corners, though this may be modified to avoid manure, or to go down near conductor-pipe or other metallic portion of the structure. If conductor-pipe is on the side of the building the ground rods should be at the corners as above stated, the eave-troughs connected to it, and then the conductor pipe also grounded.

Ground-rods should not be bunched, but should be distributed as well as possible.

Method—In deep soil drill a hole at least eight feet deep and run cable down.

In shallow soil, attach cable to metallic ground-plate, which is put down as deep in soil as possible; or run it into a well or a stream or a crevice in the rock. If none of these are feasible, put cable as deep as possible and lay large, flat stone over it.

Caution—Be present, and see that ground-connections are properly made. The rest of the system may be inspected at any time, but the groundings only when they are being put down.

3. Systems.

Run cable from ground up corner to eave, thence to ridge, along ridge to other end, thence down to eave, thence to other ground, making a complete circuit.

All cables should be connected in one system.

No stubs or dead ends should be left ungrounded.

Caution—Cables should be protected from ground six or eight feet up by nailing boards around them.