

The commission has the right to renew these agreements at their expiration for an amount equivalent to the original compensation or one settled by mutual agreement or arbitration.

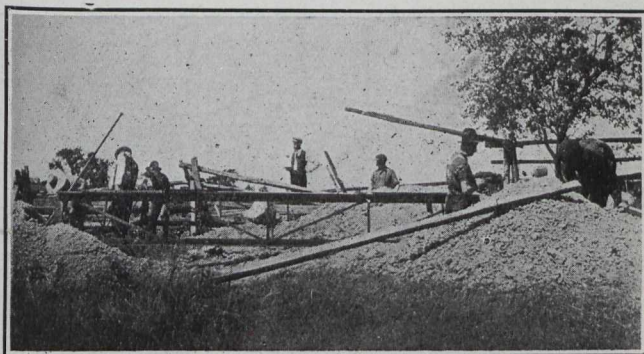


Fig. 1.—Setting of Tower Footing, Showing Templet.

This method of acquiring right-of-way dispensed with the necessity for fencing the land beneath the line and also permits of its cultivation.

Footings.—The standard tower footings consist of rivetted-steel grillages 28 inches square, embedded in the soil at a depth of about seven feet and horizontally bolted to an eight-foot leg angle protruding from 12 to 15 inches above the natural surface of the ground. Similar footings are employed for long span and corner towers, but the steel is heavier and the grillages are 42 inches square.

The grillages are shop-rivetted and the leg angles bolted to them in the field. The footing steel was not galvanized, receiving instead two

previously located by the transit party and a gang of laborers excavated the pits to a minimum depth of 7 feet 6 inches.

Closely following came a gang of twelve men and a foreman. They carried a steel templet with corner posts having the same slope as the leg angles of the towers. This gang placed the footings in the pits, bolted the leg angles securely to the corner posts of the templet, (Fig. 1) lined the templet in with the three hubs set by the locating party, levelled the four sides with a spirit-level, placed the field stones, back-filled and watered the pits and thoroughly tamped the replaced earth with iron tamping bars, as shown in Fig. 2. This gang, under favorable working conditions, could prepare an average of five sets of footings a day. The labor cost on the standard footings in moist or dry soil ranged from \$15 to \$25 a set. This included the cost of excavation, setting and back-filling.

In locations where quicksand, rock or very wet soil was encountered special construction was necessary and another gang was employed for this purpose. In swamp, where good bottom was within reach, the pits were shored and the soft material removed. The shoring was left in place and the

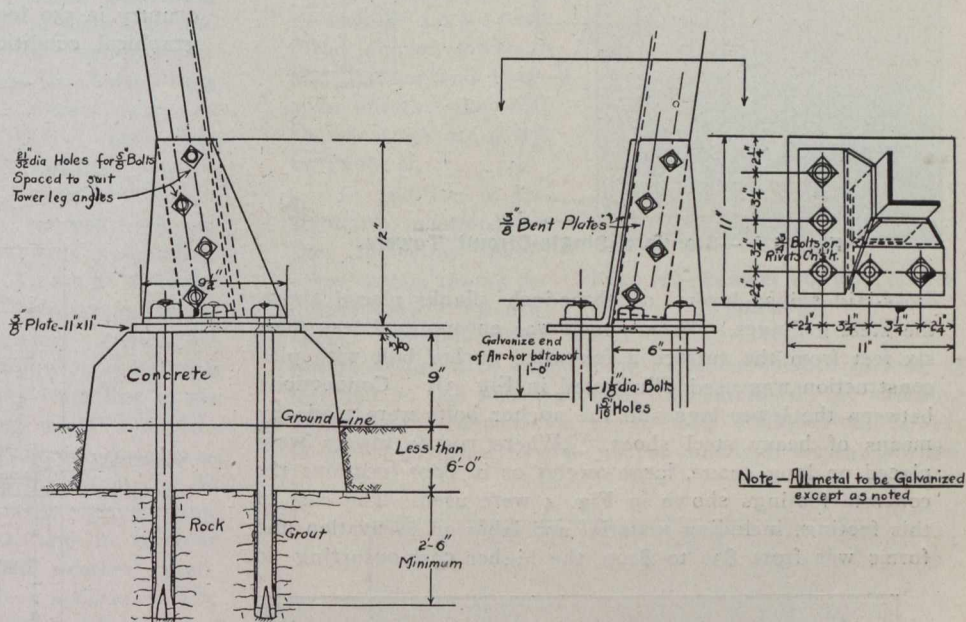


Fig. 3.—Tower Footing Where Rock Occurs Less Than 6 Ft. Below Earth Line.

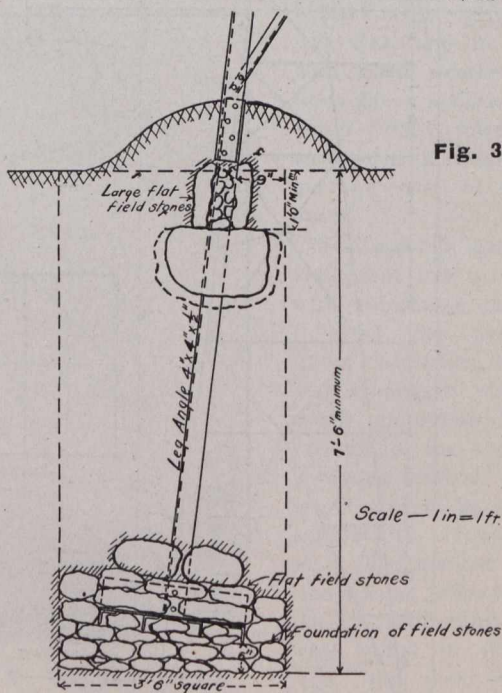


Fig. 2.—Setting of Standard Tower Footing in Earth.

coats of special protective paint. Approximately 1,000 tons of footing steel were utilized in the construction of the line.

The four footing pits for each tower were blocked out by two men with a light wooden templet from the three hubs

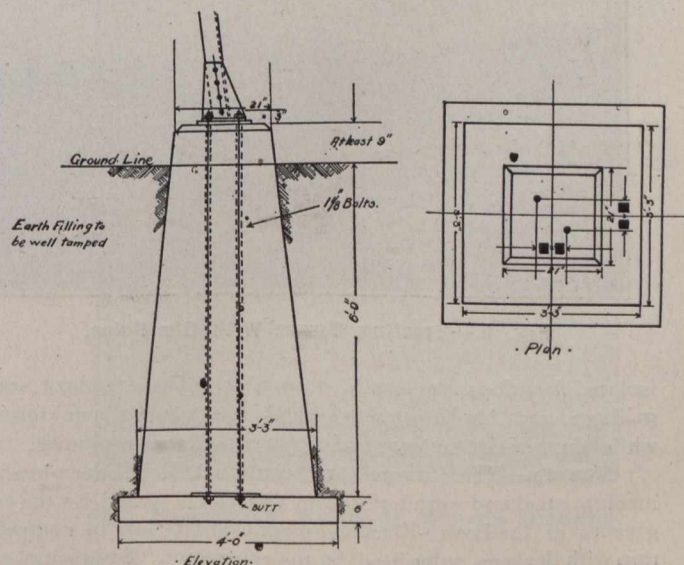


Fig. 4.—Concrete Footings for Heavy Anchor Tower.

pits refilled to the proper depth with good material. The footing was then set in the usual way. In permanently wet