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2020 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR

By Mark C. Tyler
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Contents

How to Use This Book	5	Section 2: Wire and Cable	88
Improving Estimating Accuracy and Profits	7	Copper Building Wire.....	93
Section 1: Conduit and Fittings	10	Flexible Cords.....	96
EMT Conduit.....	17	Non-Metallic Cable	100
EMT Fittings	18	Armored Cable	103
Flexible Conduit.....	28	Power Cable.....	104
Flex Connectors	29	Aluminum Wire	105
Flex Couplings.....	32	Steel Messenger Strand	114
Liquid-Tight Flex Conduit.....	33	Wire Connectors.....	115
Liquid-Tight Flex Connectors.....	34	Connector Lugs	118
PVC Conduit.....	37	Section 3: Outlet Boxes	119
PVC Fittings.....	38	Handy Boxes and Covers, Switch Boxes	123
P&C Duct.....	45	Octagon and Square Boxes	125
P&C Fittings.....	46	4" Square Switch Rings and Bar Hangers.....	129
Plastic Spacers.....	47	Gang Boxes.....	132
ENT Conduit and Fittings	48	Fiberglass Boxes.....	133
Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit and Elbows	49	Plastic Boxes	140
GRS Elbows and Couplings	51	Cast Aluminum Boxes	143
GRS Terminations, IMC and Elbows.....	52	Sheet Metal Pull Boxes	146
IMC Elbows, Couplings and Running Thread.....	53	Floor Boxes, Covers, and Accessories.....	153
GRS Locknuts and Bushings.....	54	Section 4: Lighting Fixtures	157
GRS Nipples	55	Incandescent Light Fixtures.....	161
Aluminum Rigid Conduit Elbows & Nipples	58	Recessed Light Fixtures	166
ARC Nipples	59	Track Lighting.....	168
Metal Entrance Elbows and Conduit Bodies	63	Exit Fixtures.....	171
Conduit Body Covers.....	64	Fluorescent Fixtures	174
Conduit Body Gaskets and Bodies.....	65	HID Fixtures.....	180
Galvanized Capped Elbows	65	Light Poles.....	195
Galvanized Cast Boxes and Covers.....	66	LED Light Fixtures	196
Expansion Fittings	68	LED Lamps.....	199
Reducing Bushings.....	69	Compact Fluorescent Lamps.....	201
Reducing Washers	70	Incandescent Halogen, Quartz, LED Lamps	202
Bushed Nipples	71	HID Lamps.....	204
Couplings and Offset Nipples	72	Sodium Lamps.....	208
Couplings and Connectors	73	Fluorescent Lamps	210
Connectors and Straps.....	75	Ceiling Fans.....	217
Conduit Clamps and Entrance Caps	77	Section 5: Wiring Devices	218
PVC Coated Conduit and Fittings.....	78	Switches	223
Hanger Fittings	86	Single and Duplex Receptacles.....	237
Steel Channel and Fittings	87	Ground & Arc Fault Circuit Interrupters	246
		Power Cord Receptacles and Plugs.....	248
		Locking Receptacles	253
		Plastic Locking Connectors and Plugs	255
		Photo Controls.....	259
		Wiring Device Plates	260

Section 6: Service Entrance Equipment 269

Safety Switches	275
Plug Fuses.....	283
Cartridge Fuses	285
Circuit Breakers	306
Circuit Breaker Enclosures	315
Meter Sockets and Meter Centers.....	317
Loadcenters and Panelboards.....	322
Signal Cabinets	327
Wireway and Wireway Fittings	328
Transformers	332

Section 7: Underfloor Raceway 335

Junction Boxes and Duct Supports	339
Underfloor Raceway Fittings	341
Service Fittings	342

Section 8: Bus Duct 343

Aluminum	346
Copper.....	350
Bus Duct Fittings	354
Bus Duct Plug-in Units.....	356

Section 9: Cable Tray 358

Louvered Tray and Fittings.....	361
Aluminum Ladder Tray and Fittings.....	363

Section 10: Signal Systems 365

Bells, Buzzers and Sirens.....	367
Beacons and Chimes	369
Signal Systems.....	370
Detectors	371
Entry Control.....	372

Section 11: Precast Concrete Access Boxes 373

Handholes, Pull Boxes and Manholes.....	375
Manhole Necking and Transformer Slabs	376

Section 12: Equipment Hookup 377

Motor Hookup and Mechanical Hookup	379
Kitchen Hookup	380
Standby Generator Hookup.....	381

Section 13: Motor Control Equipment 382

Manual Motor Starters	384
Magnetic Contactors.....	390
Magnetic Starters	398
Combination Starters.....	404
Control Stations	418

Section 14: Trenching and Excavation 420

Trenching and Excavation	422
--------------------------------	-----

Section 15: Surface Raceways 423

Steel Raceway, Fittings and Assemblies.....	426
Overhead Distribution Systems	432
Telephone-Power Poles	436

Section 16: Grounding 438

Copper Wire and Bushings.....	442
Lugs and Clamps.....	443
Ground Rods	444
Exothermic Connections.....	445

Section 17: Assemblies 446

EMT Conduit.....	447
Aluminum Flex Conduit	451
Steel Flex Conduit	455
PVC Conduit.....	459
Galvanized Rigid Conduit.....	463
Handy Box Switches.....	467
Sectional Box Switches	471
Switches, 1 and 2 Gang	487
Boxes and Receptacles.....	508
Troffer Fluorescent	518

Section 18: Communications 519

Communications Cable	521
Contacts, Pins, Plugs, Receptacles.....	528
Subminiature D Connectors	529
Data Connectors.....	532
Baluns.....	533
Modular Couplers, Jacks, Connectors.....	534

Wire Conversion Table 537

Section 19: Undercarpet Wiring Systems 538

Wiring, Cables, Connectors, Accessories	539
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Index 542

How to Use This Book

This manual is a guide to the cost of installing electrical work in buildings. It lists costs to the electrical subcontractor for a wide variety of electrical work.

Before using any estimate in this book, you should understand one important point about estimating electrical construction costs. Estimating is an art, not a science. There's no estimate that fits all work. The manhour estimates in this book will be accurate for many jobs, but remember that no two jobs are identical. And no two crews complete all tasks in exactly the same amount of time. That's why electrical cost estimating requires exercising good judgment. Every estimate has to be custom-made for the specific job, crew and contractor. No estimating reference, computerized cost estimating system or estimating service can take into consideration all the variables that make each job unique.

This book isn't meant to replace well-informed decisions. But when supplemented with an estimator's professional evaluation, the figures in this manual will be a good aid in developing a reliable cost of electrical systems.



National Estimator is an easy-to-use estimating program with all the cost estimates in this book. The software will run on PCs using Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or 10 operating systems. When the National Estimator program has been installed, click Help on the menu bar to see a list of topics that will get you up and running. Or go online to www.craftsman-book.com, click on "Support," then click on "Tutorials" to view an interactive video for National Estimator.

Labor Costs

The labor costs listed in this manual will apply to most jobs where the hourly wage in effect is the same or similar to the following rates:

Journeyman Electrician

Base Wage.....	\$30.81 per hr.
Taxable Fringe Benefits at 5.53%.....	\$1.70 per hr.
Taxes & Insurance at 19.67%.....	\$6.39 per hr.
Non-taxable Fringe Benefits at 4.88%...	\$1.50 per hr.
Total Labor Cost.....	\$40.40 per hr.

The total hourly cost includes the basic wage, taxable fringe benefits (vacation pay), workers' compensation insurance, liability insurance, taxes (state and federal unemployment, Social Security and

Medicare), and typical nontaxable fringe benefits such as medical insurance.

If your hourly labor cost is much lower or higher, costs of installation can be expected to be proportionately lower or higher than the installation costs listed in this book. If your total hourly labor cost is 25 percent less, for example, reduce the labor figures in the cost tables by 25 percent to find your local cost.

The Craft@Hrs column shows the recommended crew and manhours per unit for installation. For example, L2 in the Craft@Hrs column means that we recommend a crew of two electricians. L1 means that a crew of one electrician is recommended. Costs in the Labor Cost column are the result of multiplying the manhours per unit by the rate of \$40.40 per hour.

For example, if the Craft@Hrs column shows L2@.250, the Labor Cost column will show \$10.10. That's .250 manhours multiplied by \$40.40 per man-hour and rounded to the nearest penny.

Divide the manhours per unit into 8 to find the number of units one electrician can install in one 8-hour day: 8 divided by .250 equals 32 units per day. Multiply that amount by the number of crew members to find the number of units the crew is likely to install in an 8-hour day. For example, if the crew is two electricians, multiply 32 by 2 to find that the crew can be expected to install 64 units in an 8-hour day.

Some tasks require less labor under certain conditions. For example, when conduit is run in groups, less labor is required for each 100 linear feet. It's the estimator's responsibility to identify conditions likely to require more or less labor than the standard for the type of work being estimated.

This book lists both the labor cost per installed unit and the manhours required for installation. Manhours are listed in hundredths of an hour rather than minutes, making it easier to calculate units.

Material Costs

Material prices in this book are based on actual costs in late 2019, with projections to mid-2020 based on the editor's judgment. Prices are neither "retail" nor "wholesale" costs. Instead, they're intended to reflect typical costs to electrical contractors who buy at electrical supply houses in mid-2020. Volume purchases may cost less because many dealers offer quantity discounts to good customers. Expect prices to vary with location, terms demanded, services offered, and competitive conditions.

Prices in this manual are not representative of shelf prices for electrical materials at big box building

material retailers – and for good reason. Most electrical contractors don't buy from big box retailers. They buy from specialized electrical material dealers who offer the selection, service and terms that electrical contractors expect. Big box retailers stock limited quantities, no more than a few hundred electrical SKUs, specialize in commodity-grade merchandise and are generally not set up to meet the needs of professional electrical contractors.

Material costs in this book include normal waste. If waste of materials or breakage is expected to exceed 3 to 5 percent of the materials used on the job, include a separate allowance for excessive waste.

Material delivery cost to the job site isn't included in this book. When delivery cost is significant and can be identified, add that cost to these figures.

Please note that the cost of some electrical materials is highly volatile. For example, copper wire prices have been known to fluctuate 10 percent or more in one month. There's no reliable way to forecast price movements like this. If you're bidding on a project that has a quantity of copper products, you may want to add a qualification to your bid proposal which would allow you to pass on a pricing increase (or decrease), based upon the actual materials pricing at the time of purchase. This way, you can use the current price quoted at the time of your bid, but still leave the door open to any major pricing fluctuations.

Add Sales Tax

No state or local sales tax is included in material prices listed here. Sales tax varies from area to area and may not be applicable on purchases for some types of projects. Add at the appropriate rate when sales tax is charged on materials bought for the job.

Add Overhead and Profit

To complete the estimate, add your overhead and expected profit. Many contractors add an additional 10 to 15 percent for profit to yield an acceptable return on the money invested in the business. But no profit percentage fits all jobs and all contractors. Profit should be based on the current market in each user's local area.

For some electrical contractors, overhead may add as little as 10 percent to the labor and material cost. But routinely adding 10 percent for overhead is poor estimating practice. Overhead should be based on each user's built-in costs. It's the estimator's responsibility to identify all overhead costs and include them in the estimate, either as a lump sum or as a percentage of the total labor and material cost.

Other Costs to Add

A few other costs are excluded from the figures in this manual: electrical building permits, special hoist-

ing costs, freight costs not absorbed by the supplier, utility company charges for installation and service, special insurance and bonds, power equipment other than small tools, mobilization to remote sites, demobilization, nonproductive labor, and nonworking supervisors. If these costs are significant and can be determined, add them to your estimate. If not, you should exclude them and specify clearly that they're not a part of your bid.

All Tables Assume "Good" Conditions

This means that there are few or no unusual conditions to delay production. Conditions are good when work is performed during usual working hours in relatively clean surroundings and in readily accessible areas not over 12 feet above the finish floor. The temperature is between 50 and 85 degrees F. Electricians are working no more than 8 hours a day, 5 days a week.

Good conditions require that all tools and materials be available on the job site when needed. Tools, including power tools, are assumed to be in good working order. Where power tools are appropriate, it's assumed that temporary power is provided. Add the cost of temporary power when it's furnished at your expense.

Proper supervision makes a big difference in labor productivity. The tables assume there is adequate supervision but make no allowance for nonproductive labor — supervisors who direct but do no installation. If you plan to have nonproductive supervision on the job, add that cost to the figures in this manual.

Conditions are seldom "good" when the work area is confined, or when a short construction schedule makes it necessary for many trades to work at the same time. The usual result will be stacks of material obstructing the work space and several tradesmen competing for access at the point of installation.

If the conditions on the job you're estimating aren't expected to be "good," adjust the labor figures in this book as appropriate. Occasionally, larger jobs can be done faster because specialized equipment or crews can be used to good advantage. This will usually reduce the installation cost. More often, conditions are less than "good." In that case, labor costs will be higher.

There's no accepted way to decide how much "bad" conditions will increase the labor hours needed. But it's accepted estimating practice to assign a cost multiplier of more than 1.0 to a job that can be expected to require more than the usual amount of labor per unit installed. For example, if conditions are less than "good" only in minor respects, you might multiply labor costs by 1.10. If conditions are very poor, a multiplier of 1.50 or more may be appropriate.

Other Factors That Affect Productivity

This book's tables assume that the crew used for the job is the smallest crew appropriate for the work at hand. Usually this means that the crew is one journeyman electrician.

Most experts on the productivity of construction trades agree that the smallest crew that can do the job is usually the most efficient. For example, it's foolish to have two men working together setting duplex receptacles — one handing tools and material to the other as needed. Only one of them would be working at any given time. It's more productive to use two one-man crews, each working independently.

Of course, there are exceptions. Sometimes a crew of one takes twice as long as a crew of two. When pulling feeder cable or setting floor-standing switchboards or motor control centers, more help usually cuts the labor cost per installed unit. Some jobs simply can't be done by a crew of one.

When work is done on a scaffold, someone should be on the ground to chase parts and equipment and prepare lighting fixtures for hanging. It wastes manpower to have an electrician leave the scaffold and return when parts or tools are needed. Scaffold

installers should install one fixture while the "grunt" below prepares the next. Conduit should be prefabricated on the ground from measurements taken by the electricians on the scaffold. The assistant should bend the conduit and hand it up to the installer.

These labor savings are obvious to anyone who's done this type of work, and are assumed in this book's labor tables.

The Electrician

This book's labor hours are typical of what a trained and motivated journeyman electrician with 5 years of experience will do on most jobs. It's assumed that the installer can read and follow plans and specifications and has the ability to lay out the work to code.

It shouldn't make any difference whether the work is in a hospital, a grocery store, a wood mill or a small convenience store. An experienced journeyman electrician should be able to handle the work at the rates shown here even though the materials and code requirements differ. But you'll have to make allowances if your installers are only familiar with residential work, and the job at hand is something else.

Improving Estimating Accuracy & Profits

It's been said that electrical estimators learn by making mistakes. The best estimators are the ones who've made the most mistakes. Once you've made every mistake possible, you're a real expert.

I can't subscribe 100 percent to that theory, but I know that there are plenty of pitfalls for unsuspecting electrical estimators. This section is intended to suggest ways to spot potential problems before they become major losses. It'll also recommend steps you can take to increase the profit on most jobs.

Labor Productivity

Improving output even slightly can result in major cost savings. Cutting only a minute or two off the installation time for each duplex receptacle or handy box can reduce the labor cost by several hundred to a thousand dollars a job. Getting better productivity from your electricians should be a primary concern for every electrical contractor.

Assuming your electricians are experienced, well-trained, and have all the tools and materials they need to complete the work, the most significant increase in productivity will probably be through motivation.

The best form of motivation for most electricians is to encourage pride in the work they do. Every alert supervisor knows the value of recognizing a job well done. Acknowledging good work builds confidence and encourages extra effort in the future.

Labor Availability

Labor in each locale may not always be readily available. Prior to bidding any project, make an evaluation of the available work force. You may need to make staffing or salary adjustments for the duration of that project. Your work force evaluation will help you prepare for adding another workman, or adjusting a current employee's salary and benefits to compete with rates in your area.

Handling Inspections

The on-site supervisor or foreman should be responsible for dealing with all inspectors. Don't let others circumvent the supervisor's or foreman's authority.

An inspector's only job is to see that the installation complies with the code. They aren't supervisors and don't direct the work. They can and do interpret the code and sometimes make mistakes. Encourage the foreman or supervisor to take issue promptly with a questionable interpretation. Ask the inspector to cite a specific code as his reference. If the inspector insists that his interpretation is correct, and if you believe it's wrong, call the building official to initiate an appeal. Your trade association or the National Electrical Contractors' Association may also be able to persuasively argue in your favor.

Some inspectors have a reputation for being impossible to deal with. Aggressive enforcement of questionable code interpretations can severely hurt project productivity. Following the code carefully will keep you out of most compliance arguments. Every electrician and electrical supervisor must know the code. Code classes are taught at continuation schools in many communities. You can take code classes to both understand how the code is applied and to remain current on code changes.

Mobilization and Demobilization

Many electrical subcontractors have job shacks and lockup boxes that can be moved onto the job for storing tools and materials. Some larger firms have trailers that can be moved from job to job. No matter what type of on-site storage you use, setting up takes time. The bigger the job, the more time will probably be needed.

Usually the first step is getting permission to set up your storage area on the site. Sometimes storage space is at a premium. Some city projects literally have no storage space until parts of the building are completed and can then be used. Occasionally tools and equipment will have to be stored off site. This can require daily mobilization and demobilization, which increases your labor cost substantially. Be sure your estimate includes these costs.

Demobilization usually takes less time and costs less than mobilization. Removing the surplus material, tools and equipment can be done by helpers or material handlers rather than electricians.

One important item in mobilization is temporary electrical service. Be sure you know who pays for installation of temporary power and who pays for power used on site during construction. It's common for the electrical contractor to cover the cost of electrical distribution and service. Installation is usually done by your electricians and will have to pass inspection.

Most communities require temporary electrical permits prior to starting work. Before applying for the permit, contact the electric utility provider and request a meeting with whoever coordinates extensions of service — usually the planner. Before your meeting, determine what size service you need. The planner will tell you what voltage is available and where the point of connection will be. Don't end this meeting with the planner until you've covered every requirement and procedure imposed by the electric utility.

Job Cleanup

Trash and debris that obstructs access to (and on) the job site can make good production next to impossible. That alone should be encouragement to regularly dispose of accumulated waste. Most specifications require that subcontractors remove unused materials, cartons, wrappers and discarded equip-

ment. On many jobs, the general contractor has the right to backcharge subs for removal of their discards if they don't clean the site themselves.

Encourage your crews to do their cleanup while installation is in progress. For example, each time a fixture is removed from a carton, the tradesman should collapse the carton and throw it on the discard pile. It takes slightly more time to dispose of trash this way, but cleanup is less likely to be forgotten.

Some contractors and subcontractors have a reputation for running a dirty job. You've probably seen sites that are so cluttered that you can't understand how anyone could work efficiently. Of course, as the electrical contractor, you can't dictate to the general contractor or the other subcontractors. But the work habits of others affect your productivity, and consequently, your profit.

I believe that if accumulated debris is slowing progress on the job, it's within your rights to discuss it with the general and the other subs. Request a meeting, right in the middle of the clutter. That alone may do the trick.

If you don't insist on a clean site, the fire department probably will. A clean job is more efficient and safer. A cluttered job costs everyone time and money.

Production

No matter how simple and quick you anticipate them to be, most jobs will have some production problems. Every job is unique. Every job brings together skilled tradesmen with varying preferences and habits. Some have never worked together before. Yet each must coordinate the work he does with those who precede him and those who follow. It's normal to expect that some adjustments will be needed before cooperation becomes routine.

Of course, the general contractor is the key to cooperation among the trades. A general who schedules trades properly will have fewer problems and will help all subcontractors earn the profit they're hoping for. This isn't automatic. And some general contractors never learn how to schedule properly. From an estimating perspective, it's more expensive to work for a contractor who has scheduling problems than it is to work for a contractor who's efficient at job coordination. If you anticipate production problems like this on a job, your estimate should reflect it.

Good supervision helps avoid most production problems. Try to schedule material deliveries in a timely manner. Have the right tools on hand when needed. Keep crews as small as possible. Don't work your crews more than 40 hours a week unless absolutely necessary. Too many bodies and too many hours will erode production.

If you're using a larger crew, don't have everyone work at the same time. Instead, break the crew into two units and encourage friendly competition between the two. Offer a reward for the winning crew.

Corrections

This book's tables assume that little or no time is spent making corrections after the work is done. Electrical contractors should have very few callbacks.

If you're called back often to replace faulty materials or correct defective workmanship, one of four things is happening. First, you could be working for some very particular contractors or owners, or handling some very sensitive work. In that case, callbacks could be part of the job and should be included in each estimate. Second, you could be installing substandard materials. Third, your electricians could be doing haphazard work. Finally, your installation procedure could be omitting fixture and circuit tests that could locate problems before the owner finds them.

When qualified electricians install quality materials, the risk of a callback is small. Occasionally a ballast will fail after 10 or 20 hours in use. And sometimes an owner's negligence will damage a circuit or switch. When this happens, accept the service work as routine. Complete it promptly at no extra charge. Consider it cheap advertising — a chance to establish your reputation with the owner. You could turn the service call into some extra work later.

Your Type of Work

Most electrical contractors prefer to handle specific types of work. Only a few have the capital, equipment and skills needed to handle the largest jobs. Most will do residential wiring because that's the most plentiful work available. Some prefer private work with as little government interference as possible. Others bid only government jobs.

The most profitable electrical contractors specialize in one type of work or customer. The electrical construction field is too broad to do everything well. Select an area that you feel comfortable with, and concentrate on doing it as well or better than anyone else. Of course, some of the older and larger electrical shops will do almost any type of work. But nearly every electrical contractor prefers some class of job over all others — and would take only that work if there was enough available to stay busy.

Observe the electrical contractors in your area. Notice the companies that seem to be busiest and most profitable. See what class of customers they service or what type of work they do most. It's probably easier to follow the success of another contractor who's found a winning formula than it is to invent a new formula yourself.

Specialization lets you hire electricians who are specialists, too. That tends to improve productivity, keep costs down, and improve profits — as long as you're handling work that's within your specialty.

Coordination is easier and the profits will usually be higher if you work for a limited number of general contractors. Some contractors seem to be masters at putting a project together. These same contractors probably pay promptly and treat their subs fairly. That makes your job easier and tends to fatten your bottom line. If you've found several contractors who make life more pleasant for you, keep them supplied with competitive bids that'll bring more work into both your shop and theirs.

Most electrical contractors don't bid government work. It's a specialty that requires specific knowledge: complying with detailed general conditions, observing regulations, anticipating inspection criteria and following administrative procedures. And every branch of federal, state and local government has its own requirements. Those who've mastered the procedures usually do quite well when work is plentiful. But government work is a tide that rises and falls just like that of general construction.

Bid Shopping

Many contractors prefer projects that require subcontractor listings. The general contractor must list the subcontractors he plans to use, and has to use the subs he lists. When listing of subs isn't required, in some cases the general contractor shops for lower subcontract bids right up to the time work begins. Even if the general has to list his subs in the contract with the owner, he'll still usually have a month or two to shop bids after the contract is awarded.

When a general contractor uses your bid to land a job, it's normal to expect that your company will get the contract. Giving all your competition a second look at the job is in no one's interest but the general contractor's. It's a waste of time to bid for general contractors who shop their sub bids. Nor is it good practice to undercut another electrical contractor whose estimate was used by the winning general contractor. Support the effort of reputable subcontractors who promote subcontractor listing at bid time.

Need More Help?

This book is concerned primarily with labor and material costs for electrical construction. You'll find only limited information here on how to compile an estimate. If you need a detailed explanation on how to make a material take-off and complete the bid, another book by this publisher may be helpful. You can read about and purchase *Estimating Electrical Construction Revised* using the order form bound into the back of this book.

Section 1: Conduit and Fittings

Every electrical estimator should be familiar with the *National Electrical Code*®. Nearly all inspection authorities follow *NEC*® recommendations on what is and what is not good electrical construction practice. Most inspection authorities accept electrical materials that comply with *NEC* standards. But some cities and counties have special requirements that supplement the current *NEC*. Others are still following an older edition of the *NEC*. The *NEC* is revised every three years to incorporate changes deemed necessary to keep the code up-to-date.

Be aware of the version of the *NEC* that applies at each job you're estimating, and stay current on special requirements that the inspection authority may impose.

Job specifications usually state that all work must comply with the *NEC*. But on many jobs the *NEC* sets only the minimum standard. Job specifications may prohibit what the *NEC* permits. For example, job specs might require specific installation methods or mandate specification grade fixtures.

The *National Electrical Code* classifies all enclosed channels intended to carry electrical conductors as "raceway." This includes conduit, busway and wireway. The most common raceway is electrical conduit. The code identifies the size and number of conductors that can be run through each size of conduit.

Conduit is intended to serve two purposes. First, it's a protective shield for the conductor it carries. It reduces the chance of accidental damage to the wire or insulation. Second, it protects people and property from accidental contact with the conductors. A ground or short is both a safety and a fire hazard.

Conduit is generally required in commercial and industrial buildings, hospitals, hotels, office buildings, stores and underground facilities. It's not generally used in wiring homes and apartments.

Several types of electrical conduit have been approved for electrical construction. Each is designed for a specific purpose or use. All conduit used in electrical construction as a raceway for conductors must bear a label issued by the Underwriter's Laboratories. The UL label indicates that the product has been approved for use under the *National Electrical Code*.

The *NEC* permits a maximum of four bends totaling 360 degrees between terminations in a run

of conduit. Exposed conduit should be installed horizontal or vertical and should run parallel to building members. Concealed conduit should be run in the shortest direct line to reduce the length of run. Long runs waste materials, require excessive labor and, if long enough, can reduce the voltage available at the load end.

Electrical Metallic Tubing

EMT is also known as **thin wall** or **steel tube**. EMT conduit is nonferrous steel tubing sold in 10-foot lengths. Unlike water pipe, the ends aren't threaded. The conduit has a corrosion-resistant coating inside and outside. This coating may be hot-dipped galvanizing, electroplating, or some other material. The conduit sizes are ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½" and 4".

Many types of EMT fittings are available. There are elbows, compression, set screw, indent and drive-on fittings which may be made of steel or die cast. Couplings and connectors are sold separately and not included in the price of the conduit. Various types of connectors may be purchased with or without insulated throats. The locknuts for the connectors are included in the cost of the connector.

Couplings are available for joining EMT to rigid metal conduit and to flexible conduit. These couplings are available in compression, set screw and drive-on type and are made of steel or die cast.

EMT conduit is sold without couplings. You have to figure the number of couplings needed and price them separately. To figure the number needed, allow one coupling for each 10 feet of conduit. Then add one coupling for each factory-made elbow.

EMT should be bent with a special conduit bender. The bender has a shoe that fits over and around about half of the conduit to keep the conduit from collapsing as it bends. With a bender it's easy to produce smooth, consistent bends up to 90 degrees. Hand benders are used on sizes from ½" to 1¼". EMT bending machines are available for all sizes of conduit. There are manual, hydraulic and electrically driven machines.

Offsets are made to take EMT conduit around obstructions, and when needed, to align the conduit at a box or cabinet. You can make offsets with a hand bender on sizes up to 1¼". Offsets in EMT conduit over 1¼" should be made with a machine.

In smaller sizes, conduit can be cut with a tubing cutter. Cut larger diameters with a hacksaw or by machine. Cut ends must be reamed to remove the burrs made while cutting. Burrs can damage insulation when wire is pulled through the conduit. Ream with a pocket knife or pliers on smaller sizes and with a metal file or pipe reamer on larger sizes.

EMT must be supported so it doesn't deflect on longer runs. Straps and nailers are the most common way of supporting EMT. Straps usually have one or two holes for securing to the building. Most inspection authorities won't let you support EMT on plumber's perforated metal tape. Straps come in thin steel, heavy duty steel or malleable types. There are special straps made of spring steel for supporting small sizes of EMT to hanger rods or drop ceiling wires.

EMT conduit should be supported at least every 10 feet with a strap or hanger and within 18 inches of every junction box or cabinet.

Other supports include beam clamps for attaching conduit to structural steel members and straps for mounting EMT on steel channel strut. These two-piece straps or clamps are inserted into the strut and bolted together to hold the conduit in place.

EMT can be installed inside or outside, in concrete or masonry, exposed or concealed in walls, floors or ceilings. But be sure to use the correct fittings in wet locations. EMT is not approved for most types of hazardous locations. Some specs limit the use of EMT to dry areas and don't allow placement in masonry or concrete. Conduit placed in concrete floor slab is generally placed below the reinforcing bar curtain or between curtains when two curtains are used. Tie the conduit to the rebar to prevent shifting as the concrete is placed.

Where conduit is turned up above the surface of the concrete, the radius of the turn must be concealed. Part of it can be concealed in a wall, but none should be visible after the building finish has been installed.

As with all types of conduit, EMT should be installed with a minimum of damage to the structure. Keep it clear of heating, ventilating and air conditioning ducts, fire sprinkler systems, plumbing lines, access doors, etc. When necessary, the installer will have to make offsets and bends so the conduit fits into devices, electrical boxes and cabinets.

Flexible Metal Conduit

There are several types of flex conduit: standard wall steel flex, reduced wall steel flex, and aluminum flex. It comes in diameters from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 4" and is coiled in rolls of 100 feet in the small sizes and 25 feet in the larger sizes. Flex is usually used

in concealed locations but never underground or in concrete. It's cut with a special flex cutter, a hand hacksaw, or with a power cutter such as a portable band saw. The inside cut edge must be reamed to remove cutting burrs which would damage insulation when wire is pulled through conduit.

Flex connectors are available with set screw, screw-in, clamp type, straight, or angled connectors. They're made of steel or die cast. Insulated connectors are also available. Die cast flex couplings are available for joining flex to flex, flex to EMT, or flex to threaded conduit. Support flex with conduit straps or nailers.

Most inspection authorities require that a bonding conductor be installed when electrical wiring is run in flex. Bonding ensures that there's electrical continuity in the flex from one end to the other.

Some specifications restrict the use of flex to short connections to equipment that is subject to vibration (such as motors and machinery) and for built-ins, recessed lighting, and lay-in lighting fixtures.

Flex conduit is popular in remodeling work where wiring in raceway has to be run through an existing cavity wall or in a ceiling cavity. With a little effort, your installer can fish the flex from point to point without opening the wall or ceiling.

Polyvinyl Chloride Conduit

PVC conduit is approved by the *NEC* for many types of applications. But there are some situations where it cannot replace metallic conduit. It's not approved for hazardous locations or in return air plenums. Check with the inspection authority for other restrictions. The standard length is 10 feet and sizes range from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6". Schedule 40 PVC is the standard weight. Schedule 80 has a heavier wall. PVC can be installed directly underground, concrete encased underground, exposed, in concrete walls, and in unit masonry.

One coupling is furnished with each length of conduit and is usually attached to the conduit. PVC must be bent with a special hot box which heats the conduit until it becomes pliable. Once heated to the right temperature, the tube is bent and then allowed to cool. PVC fittings fit both Schedule 40 and 80 conduit. Couplings, terminal adapters, female adapters, expansion fittings, end bells, caps, conduit bodies, pull boxes, outlet boxes and elbows require a special cement. The glue is air-drying and comes in half-pints, pints, quarts, and gallon containers. The smaller containers have a brush attached to the cap for applying the cement to the conduit or fittings. PVC conduit can join other types of conduit if you use the right fittings to tie the two types together.

PVC is nonconductive. That makes a bonding conductor necessary to ensure electrical continuity

from the device to the service panel. You probably won't need a bonding conductor when PVC is used as communications conduit or in some application that doesn't include electrical wiring. When installed exposed, PVC requires extra support to keep it from sagging.

Some job specs restrict use of PVC to specific locations. One common restriction is to limit PVC to underground installations encased in a concrete envelope. Many specifications restrict its use to certain applications.

PVC conduit can be cut with a hand hacksaw, a wood crosscut saw, or with a power cutting machine. The inside cut edge should be reamed to remove the cutting burr. Use a pocket knife or a file.

Power and communications duct is usually called **P&C duct**. It's made of PVC in 25-foot lengths and in diameters from 1" to 6". There are two types of P&C duct. One is called **EB** for encased burial. The other is **DB** for direct burial. Fittings for P&C duct include couplings (one is furnished with each length), end bells, caps and plugs, terminal adapters, female adapters, elbows, and expansion fittings. The elbows are available in various shapes and with either long or short radii. Fittings can be used either on type EB or DB. Use a special cement to weld the fittings to the conduit.

Bend P&C duct with a hot box. It can be cut with the same tools as PVC conduit. The inside cut edge must be reamed to remove the cutting burr.

P&C duct is used for underground systems only, never above ground.

ABS underground duct is used and installed the same as PVC P&C duct. It requires a special ABS cement to weld the fittings to the conduit. The job specifications or the utility company may require either P&C, ABS or PVC duct, depending on the specific use.

Galvanized Rigid Conduit

GRS or RSC (for rigid steel conduit) is made with nonferrous metal and has a corrosion-resistant coating on the inside. The outer coating is either hot-dipped galvanizing or electroplate. It comes in diameters from 1/2" to 6" and in 10-foot lengths with a thread on each end. A coupling is furnished on one end of each length. GRS can be cut with a hand hacksaw, a pipe cutter, or with a cutting machine. The inner cut edge must be reamed to remove the burr. Use a pipe reamer or a file.

After the pipe has been cut and reamed, it can be threaded. Use a hand die for threading on a small job. Where there's more cutting and threading to be done, use a threading machine. Several types are available. Small portable electric threading tools cut sizes up to 2". Larger threading machines can cut, ream and thread conduit

diameters up to 6". Another good choice for GRS up to 6" is a threading set that uses a tripod vise stand and a threading head that clamps to the pipe in the vise stand. The threading head is turned with a universal joint connected to a power vise. Another set uses a tripod vise stand to hold the conduit. The threading head clamped on the conduit is turned with a reduction gear assembly powered by an electric drill. This rig works well on diameters over 2".

Use enough cutting oil to keep the die cool and lubricated during thread cutting. Cutting oil comes in clear or dark and in small cans, gallons and barrels. Use an oil can to keep a film of oil ahead of the dies. Commercial oiling units hold about a gallon of cutting oil and recirculate oil back to the cutting teeth as oil drips into the catch basin. Most threading machines have automatic oilers that filter the oil as it's reused.

Elbows are available for all sizes of GRS. Long radius bends are available for the larger sizes. Some specifications require concentric bends for all exposed conduit installed parallel on a common hanging assembly or trapeze.

GRS fittings include couplings, locknuts, bushings, one-hole straps, two-hole straps, heavy duty two-hole straps, expansion fittings, threadless compression couplings, threadless set-screw couplings, threadless compression connectors, threadless set-screw connectors, three-piece union-type couplings, strut clamps, beam clamps, hanger clamps, condulets, split couplings, caps, and plugs.

Galvanized rigid conduit is bent about the same way as EMT except that the bender is made for bending rigid conduit. Hand benders are used on conduit up to 1". There are hand benders for 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" rigid steel conduit, but it takes a lot of effort to make the bend. Power benders can be used on all sizes of conduit, even the 1/2".

There are three common types of rigid steel benders: one-shot benders create a single standard radius arc. Segment benders must be moved along the conduit as each few degrees of bend are made. The electric sidewinder bender has up to three bending shoes in place ready to bend any of three sizes of conduit. The sidewinder saves labor on larger rigid conduit jobs.

Supports for rigid conduit must be no more than 10 feet apart from support to support and within 18 inches of junction boxes or cabinets.

Trapeze hangers are often used to carry multiple runs of GRS conduit. Trapeze hangers can be made from strut, angle iron, or channel iron. The trapeze is supported from the structural frame of the building with threaded rod — usually either 3/8" or 1/2" diameter. The upper part of the rod is attached to beam clamps or concrete anchors. The lower portion of the rod is run through the trapeze and is secured with double nuts and flat washers.

Like other hangers, trapezes have to be placed within 10 feet of each other and should be sized to support the total weight of the conduit and all cable. Trapeze hangers can be stacked one over the other with conduit clamped on each one.

IMC Conduit

Intermediate metal conduit (IMC) has a thinner wall than GRS. It comes in the same sizes and uses the same fittings as GRS. The same tools can be used for cutting, threading, and bending. It's made about the same way as GRS, comes in 10-foot lengths and is galvanized for corrosion resistance. The difference is that IMC is lighter and easier to install than GRS. Some specifications restrict its use to specific applications.

PVC Coated Conduit

Both GRS and IMC conduit come with a PVC coating for use in highly corrosive locations. Aluminum tubing also comes with a PVC coating, but applications are restricted to specific uses. The PVC coating is either 10, 20 or 40 mils thick, and is bonded directly to the conduit wall. Most fittings made for use with GRS are available with a PVC coating.

To thread PVC coated conduit, the PVC coating must be cut back away from the end to be threaded. When PVC coated conduit is put in a vise, be sure the coating is protected from the vise jaws. Also be careful when you're bending PVC coated conduit not to damage the coating. If the coating is damaged, patching material is available to restore the surface. The material comes in a spray can. Apply several thin layers to repair worn spots.

Conduit Take-Off

Here's how to calculate conduit quantities. First, scan the specs that cover conduit and conduit installation. Absorb all the information that relates to conduit. Then review the drawings for anything about conduit. The symbol list may include the engineer's design notations. Notes on the drawings or in the specs may set specific minimum conduit sizes. It's common for an engineer to require a minimum size conduit in the home run to the panel or cabinets or to specify a minimum size of $\frac{3}{4}$ " throughout the job. It's also common practice to limit the maximum size of EMT to 2". Ignoring a note like that can be expensive.

For your quantity take-off, use any ruled $8\frac{1}{2}$ " by 11" tablet. Draw a pencil line down the left side of the sheet about an inch from the edge. Begin by looking for the smallest diameter of EMT. Write "EMT" at the top left of your take-off sheet. On the next line down, to the left of the vertical line, list the smallest EMT size found in the project — probably $\frac{1}{2}$ ". To the right of the vertical line and on the

same horizontal line as the size, you're going to list lengths of EMT of that diameter. Then you'll go to the next larger diameter, listing quantities until all EMT on the plans has been covered.

Check the plan scale before you start measuring conduit. If the plan has been reduced photographically to save paper, the scale will be inaccurate. Once you're sure of the correct scale, select the appropriate map measure or rule to compute conduit lengths.

Measure the length of each run of $\frac{1}{2}$ " EMT. Add enough conduit to include the run down to the wall switch, receptacle or panel. Write down the calculated length. As each run is listed on your take-off sheet, put a check mark on the plan over the line you just measured. Use an erasable color pencil and let each color stand for a particular conduit type. For example, red might be for GRS conduit. Follow the same color code on all estimates to avoid mistakes.

If there are more than two or three plan sheets, it's good practice to calculate the length of $\frac{1}{2}$ " EMT on each plan sheet and list that number separately on your take-off form. When you've finished taking off $\frac{1}{2}$ " EMT on the first plan sheet, list that quantity, and at the top of the column write in the plan sheet number. Then draw a vertical line to the right of that column and start accumulating lengths from the next plan sheet. As each plan page is taken off, enter the total and write the plan sheet number at the top of the column. Figure 1-1 shows what your take-off might look like if conduit and fittings are found on plan sheets E3 to E11.

When all of the smallest-diameter EMT has been listed, go on to the next larger size. Follow the same procedure.

After listing all EMT, begin with the fittings. Below the last horizontal line used for conduit, and to the left of the vertical line, write the word "Connectors." Below that, list all sizes of connectors needed for the job, again working from the smallest size to the largest. Don't bother to list the couplings. They'll be figured later from the total conduit length — one for each 10 feet and one for each elbow.

Count each connector needed for each conduit run on each plan sheet. Enter the total on your take-off form. When all connectors are counted, count EMT elbows from $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to the largest size needed.

Follow this system for all estimates and for each item on every estimate. Keep it simple and uniform to avoid mistakes and omissions. When finished, your conduit and fitting take-off form might look like Figure 1-1. The right column is the sum of the columns to the left.

Work Sheet						Estimate No.: <u>M351</u>				
Conduit / Fittings										
	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	Total
½" EMT	550	420	200	90	290	130	190	320		2190
¾"	20		30	20	80					150
1"			3		5		50			58
1¼"			30							30
1½"									90	90
2"					4				16	20
½" Conn	76	52	124	47	48	16	14	18		395
¾"	4		26	4	19	2				55
1"			4		5	2	2			13
1¼"			2							2
1½"									4	4
2"					2				4	6
1¼" Elb			2							2
1½"									3	3
2"									3	3
½" PVC			310	380	50					740
¾"			120	100	220	50				490
1"			40		320	40				400
1¼"						180				180
1½"				60					75	135
2"				10	25			70	75	180
4"								150		150
½" FA			45	30	4					79
¾"			4	4	12	2				22
1"			2		17	2				21
1¼"										0
1½"				4					2	6
2"				2	2				2	6
½" TA			5							5
¾"					4					4
1"					1					1
½" Elb			50	30	4					84
¾"			2	2	16	2				22

Figure 1-1

Many jobs limit the use of EMT to dry locations. So your EMT take-off will probably start with the lighting plans or the lighting portion of the plan.

Taking Off the Wire

Next, compute the quantity of wire needed. Head up another take-off form with the word "Wire" at the top. Put a vertical line down the left side of the page about an inch from the left edge. In this margin, list wire sizes from the smallest to the largest. To the right of the vertical line you'll list lengths for each wire gauge, on each plan sheet.

Start by measuring the length of ½" EMT with two #12 wires. Multiply by 2 to find the wire length. Then measure the length of ½" EMT with three #12 wires and multiply by 3. Keep following this proce-

cedure until the wire needed in all EMT has been computed. But watch for changes in the wire size on long runs. Sometimes the engineer will decide that a larger wire size is needed in the first portion of a run to reduce the voltage drop at the end of the line. This is common where the last device or fixture on a circuit is a long way from the panel.

Follow the same procedure for all conduit and wire. Record all of the measurements on the work sheets. Don't worry about waste of conduit or wire at this point. We'll include an allowance for waste after the totals are added and before figures are transferred to the pricing sheets.

Sometimes the specifications or a note on the plans will allow the use of aluminum feeder wire over a certain size, providing the ampacity of the

wire is maintained and the conduit size is increased to accommodate the larger wire size. Be sure to observe these restrictions.

Taking Off Other Conduit

Some specifications permit the use of aluminum conduit in certain locations. The aluminum conduit is made in the same sizes as GRS. The fittings are identical except that they're made of aluminum instead of steel. Most specs prohibit the use of dissimilar metals in a conduit run and don't allow placing of aluminum conduit in concrete. Aluminum conduit saves time because it's lighter and easier to handle. But large wire sizes may be a little more difficult to pull in aluminum conduit. The insulation of the wire, the length of the conduit run, and the pulling lubricant used have an effect on pulling resistance.

When taking off the underground conduit, start a separate work sheet for trenching, surface cutting, breaking, and patching. List all excavation for underground pull boxes, handholes, manholes, poles, and light pole bases. Be sure the trenches are big enough for the number of duct they have to carry. If the specifications require concrete or sand encasement around underground duct, calculate the amount of concrete or sand as you compute measurements for each trench.

Be systematic. Follow the same procedure consistently on every take-off. If there are other estimators in your office, be sure they are using the same procedures. Being consistent reduces errors, minimizes omissions, and makes the work easier for others to check.

We've covered all common conduit. But some other types are used occasionally for special purposes:

Fiber duct is a paper and creosote duct. Type 1 is intended for concrete encasement and Type 2 is used for direct burial. Sizes range from 2" to 5". Lengths can be 5, 8 or 10 feet. End fittings are tapered. Ends that have been cut must be tapered with a duct lathe.

Transite duct is cement asbestos duct. Type 1 is for concrete encasement and Type 2 is for direct burial. Sizes range from 2" to 6". It's made in 5, 8 and 10-foot lengths. Transite is harder to cut and must have tapered ends for fittings.

Soapstone duct is made from a soapstone-like material in sizes from 2" to 4".

Wrought iron pipe comes in sizes from 2" to 4". It's used only for certain types of underground communications lines and has to be threaded on each end to accept fittings.

Clay conduit comes in sizes from 2" to 4". It's used for underground communication runs only.

These types of conduit are seldom specified today. You'll see them used only when an old duct line has to be extended. It may be hard to find a fitting that will join an existing duct system made with one type of duct to a new run of duct made from some other material. Sometimes an oversize plastic coupling can be used. In some cases an inside plastic coupling can be inserted into the old conduit. Then new conduit can be joined to start the new run.

Before extending an old underground duct system, check the old conduit with a mandrel to be sure the line is clean and clear. Old fiber duct that's been under water for a long time will swell, making the inside diameter too small to pull new cable.

Silicon-bronze conduit comes in sizes from ½" to 4". It's threaded like GRS and uses similar fittings, except that fittings are silicon-bronze also. It's used in extremely corrosive locations. This type of conduit will be available from your dealer on special request only. It's harder to bend, but can be bent with standard rigid bending tools. It threads very well with the standard threading tools and cutting oil.

Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit comes in sizes from ½" to 4". It's used to extend conduit to electrical equipment in damp or wet locations. Special fittings are available for connecting electrical systems and devices with this conduit. Your dealer probably stocks a limited supply of liquid-tight flex and will quote prices on request. The conduit can be cut with a hacksaw. Be sure to remove the cutting burr. Special connectors with grips are available to support the conduit and prevent any pulling strain.

Liquid-tight flexible non-metallic conduit comes in sizes from ½" to 1½". It's used in place of flexible metal conduit in concealed locations. Special fittings are available for making connections. Your dealer may have a limited supply in stock.

Flexible metallic tubing is available only in sizes from ⅜" to ¾". Special fittings are available for making connections. The tubing can be bent by hand and is cut with a hacksaw. The cutting burr must be removed before connectors are installed.

Other UL-approved raceways for electrical systems are covered in other sections of this book. See the sections on surface metal raceway, under-floor ducts, header ducts, cable tray, and wireway.

Using the Conduit Tables

The labor tables that follow are for conduit runs that average 50 feet. You'll note that there is no modification in the tables for shorter runs or longer runs of conduit. I agree that it takes more time per linear foot to install a 5-foot run of conduit than it does to install a 95-foot run of conduit. But I don't

recommend that you tally shorter runs and longer runs separately and then compute labor separately for each. There's an easier way.

On most jobs the conduit runs average 50 feet. There will usually be about as many runs under 50 feet as there are runs over 50 feet. It's safe then, to use a 50-foot run as our benchmark. As long as the conduit runs on a job average close to 50 feet, there's no need to modify the figures in these tables. If conduit runs average well over 50 feet, consider reducing the cost per linear foot slightly. Increase the cost slightly if conduit runs average less than 50 feet.

The labor costs that follow include the labor needed to bore holes in wood stud walls. Where holes have to be cut through concrete or unit masonry, add these costs separately.

Typical conduit bending is included in the tables that follow. Usually you will have a bend or offset about every 20 feet. Labor needed to make bends and offsets is minor when installing the smaller sizes of conduit.

Concealed conduit is installed where it will be inaccessible once the structure or finish of the building is completed. **Exposed conduit** is attached to the surface where access is possible even after the building is completed. It's usually faster to run concealed conduit through wall and ceiling cavities that will be covered later by finish materials. Installing conduit on surfaces that won't be covered later usually takes more time.

If only a small percentage of the conduit is to be installed exposed, the cost difference will be minor and probably can be ignored. But if most of the job is exposed, add about 20 percent to the labor cost.

The conduit tables that follow assume that electricians are working from ladders and lifts up to 12 feet above the floor. Add to the labor cost for heights beyond 12 feet. If a large quantity of conduit has to be installed at 18 feet above the floor, for example, add 15 percent to the labor cost.

If there are conduit runs over 20 feet above the floor, check your labor contract for a **high time clause**. Some agreements require that electricians be paid time and one-half for heights from 20 to 50 feet and double time for heights beyond 50 feet. If high time must be paid, be sure the extra cost is covered in your bid.

Job Size Modifiers

It's seldom necessary to estimate lower productivity just because the job is small. If you're figuring a very small job with only four or five conduit runs, each with only a strap or two, you might want to use a higher hourly labor rate. On any other job

that takes from two days to several years, you can use the labor units in the tables that follow. Of course, you'll still have to modify the figures for other than "good" conditions. And if you have long runs of feeder conduit with parallel runs on a common trapeze, you can reduce those labor units by as much as 40 percent.

Pitfalls

The most common error when estimating conduit is failing to read the plans and specs. Read carefully! Your profit depends on it. It's easy to miss a little note where the designer sets the minimum size for conduit at $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" for all home runs to the panel. Look for a note on the plans that requires stub ups to ceiling cavities from power and lighting panels. The designer may require one $\frac{3}{4}$ " conduit run for each three spare circuit breakers in a panel.

It's common for rigid conduit to be installed in a concrete floor slab. Where GRS is stubbed up out of the concrete for a wall switch, it's easier and cheaper to use EMT for the wall extension. The NEC permits making that extension in EMT. But some specs don't! Others require that a junction box be used to separate the two types of conduit. Failing to catch that note can be an expensive mistake.

You'll find all sorts of restrictions in specs and notes on the plans. That's why it's so important to read the plans and specs carefully. It's elementary, but it's so often overlooked.

Waste of Material

There will always be some waste on a job. Rounding off the conduit and wire needed to the next even 100 feet will usually allow enough extra material to cover all waste. But there are some cases where you can anticipate a waste problem. For example, suppose there will be 2 feet of waste for every 20 feet of conduit installed because of an unusual lighting pattern. Or suppose a row of junction boxes is spaced at 9 feet. Then a 10 percent waste allowance may be called for. That's almost certainly true if your job is installing the lighting only. There may be no chance to use waste materials on another part of the job.

Allowances

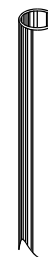
Be sure to make allowances for the vertical portion of every conduit run that stubs up or down in a wall. The floor plan doesn't show the 4 or 5 feet needed to run from the slab to the wall switch or panel. Even worse, if the job is a warehouse, the stub up to a switch or panel may be 15 to 20 feet. That's a wide miss! Watch for stub up.

Electrical Metallic Tubing

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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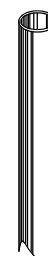
EMT conduit in floor slab or multiple runs on a trapeze

1/2"	L1@3.25	CLF	31.00	131.00	162.00
3/4"	L1@3.50	CLF	58.50	141.00	199.50
1"	L1@4.00	CLF	98.40	162.00	260.40
1-1/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	149.00	182.00	331.00
1-1/2"	L1@5.50	CLF	184.00	222.00	406.00
2"	L1@7.00	CLF	225.00	283.00	508.00
2-1/2"	L1@9.00	CLF	367.00	364.00	731.00
3"	L1@10.0	CLF	450.00	404.00	854.00
3-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	653.00	444.00	1,097.00
4"	L1@12.0	CLF	663.00	485.00	1,148.00



EMT conduit in concealed areas, walls and closed ceilings

1/2"	L1@3.50	CLF	31.00	141.00	172.00
3/4"	L1@3.75	CLF	58.50	152.00	210.50
1"	L1@4.25	CLF	98.40	172.00	270.40
1-1/4"	L1@5.00	CLF	149.00	202.00	351.00
1-1/2"	L1@6.00	CLF	184.00	242.00	426.00
2"	L1@8.00	CLF	225.00	323.00	548.00
2-1/2"	L1@10.0	CLF	367.00	404.00	771.00
3"	L1@12.0	CLF	450.00	485.00	935.00
3-1/2"	L1@14.0	CLF	653.00	566.00	1,219.00
4"	L1@16.0	CLF	663.00	646.00	1,309.00



EMT conduit installed in exposed areas

1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	31.00	152.00	183.00
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	58.50	162.00	220.50
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	98.40	182.00	280.40
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	149.00	242.00	391.00
1-1/2"	L1@8.00	CLF	184.00	323.00	507.00
2"	L1@10.0	CLF	225.00	404.00	629.00
2-1/2"	L1@12.0	CLF	367.00	485.00	852.00
3"	L1@14.0	CLF	450.00	566.00	1,016.00
3-1/2"	L1@16.0	CLF	653.00	646.00	1,299.00
4"	L1@18.0	CLF	663.00	727.00	1,390.00



Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT conduit installed in a building under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include typical bending, boring out wood studs and joists (in concealed locations only), layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for connectors, couplings, straps, boxes, wire, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Conduit runs are assumed to be 50' long. Shorter runs will take more labor and longer runs will take less labor per linear foot.

EMT Hand Benders are on page 27.

EMT Fittings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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EMT 45 degree elbows

1"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.50	2.42	6.92
1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.65	3.23	8.88
1-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	9.53	3.23	12.76
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.10	4.04	16.14
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	29.50	6.06	35.56
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	44.10	8.08	52.18
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	58.50	8.08	66.58
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	69.40	10.10	79.50

EMT 90 degree elbows

1"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.75	3.23	8.98
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.15	4.04	11.19
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.24	4.04	12.28
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.10	6.06	18.16
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	29.50	6.06	35.56
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	44.10	8.08	52.18
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	58.50	8.08	66.58
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	69.40	10.10	79.50

Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT elbows installed on EMT conduit in a building under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each elbow installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs are for factory-made elbows and include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for field bending, couplings and connectors at the end of the run, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

Conduit weight per 100 feet (in pounds)

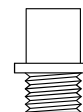
Diameter	EMT steel	ENT plastic	PVC 40	Rigid steel	Intermediate rigid steel	Rigid aluminum
1/2"	30	11	18	79	57	30
3/4"	46	14	23	105	78	40
1"	66	20	35	153	112	59
1-1/4"	96	—	48	201	114	80
1-1/2"	112	—	57	249	176	96
2"	142	—	76	334	230	129
2-1/2"	230	—	125	527	393	205
3"	270	—	164	690	483	268
3-1/2"	350	—	198	831	561	321
4"	400	—	234	982	625	382
5"	—	—	317	1344	—	522
6"	—	—	412	1770	—	678

EMT Connectors

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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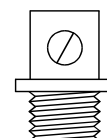
Indent EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.38	2.02	2.40
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.69	2.42	3.11



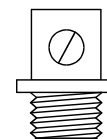
Die cast set screw EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.24	2.02	2.26
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.38	2.42	2.80
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.74	3.23	3.97
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.28	4.04	5.32
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.75	4.04	5.79
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.33	6.06	8.39
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.28	6.06	11.34
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	6.42	8.08	14.50
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.62	8.08	15.70
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.58	10.10	19.68



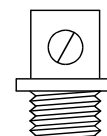
Insulated die cast set screw EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.38	2.02	2.40
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.59	2.42	3.01
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.07	3.23	4.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.13	4.04	6.17
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.60	4.04	6.64
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.49	6.06	9.55
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.48	6.06	15.54
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	11.10	8.08	19.18
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	14.10	8.08	22.18
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.50	10.10	25.60



Steel set screw EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.58	2.02	2.60
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.95	2.42	3.37
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.66	3.23	4.89
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.46	4.04	7.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.04	4.04	9.08
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.15	6.06	13.21
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.50	6.06	29.56
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	27.70	8.08	35.78
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	36.30	8.08	44.38
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	41.70	10.10	51.80



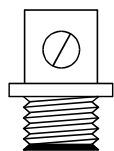
Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector or expanded elbow installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

Indenter tools are on page 22.

EMT Connectors

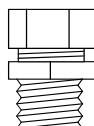
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated steel set screw EMT connectors



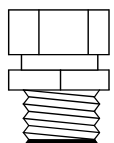
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.78	2.02	2.80
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.25	2.42	3.67
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.08	3.23	5.31
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.17	4.04	8.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.11	4.04	10.15
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.86	6.06	14.92
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	39.70	6.06	45.76
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.40	8.08	57.48
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	66.30	8.08	74.38
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	72.50	10.10	82.60

Die cast compression EMT connectors, raintight



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.38	2.02	2.40
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.69	2.42	3.11
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.12	3.23	4.35
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.84	4.04	5.88
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.41	4.04	6.45
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.83	6.06	9.89
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.19	6.06	14.25
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.95	8.08	18.03
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	13.20	8.08	21.28
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.40	10.10	25.50

Insulated die cast compression EMT connectors, raintight



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.51	2.02	2.53
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.89	2.42	3.31
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.39	3.23	4.62
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.59	4.04	6.63
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.20	4.04	7.24
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.71	6.06	10.77
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.90	6.06	19.96
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.40	8.08	24.48
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	20.40	8.08	28.48
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	23.80	10.10	33.90

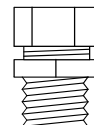
Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

EMT Connectors

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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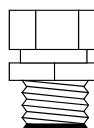
Steel compression EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.07	2.02	2.09
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.11	2.42	2.53
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.16	3.23	3.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.34	4.04	4.38
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.49	4.04	4.53
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.69	6.06	6.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.36	6.06	9.42
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	4.66	8.08	12.74
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.05	8.08	15.13
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	7.20	10.10	17.30



Insulated steel compression EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.08	2.02	2.10
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.12	2.42	2.54
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.21	3.23	3.44
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.44	4.04	4.48
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.63	4.04	4.67
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.91	6.06	6.97
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.65	6.06	11.71
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.30	8.08	15.38
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.70	8.08	18.78
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	11.00	10.10	21.10



Die cast indent offset EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.20	4.04	5.24
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.65	4.04	5.69



Die cast set screw offset EMT connectors

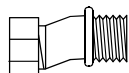
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.50	4.04	5.54
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.18	4.04	6.22
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.14	6.06	9.20



Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

Indenter tools are on page 22.

EMT Connectors and Couplings

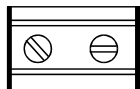


Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Steel compression offset EMT connectors, raintight					
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.30	4.04	6.34
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.33	4.04	7.37
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.70	6.06	9.76

Indent EMT couplings

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.40	2.02	2.42
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.78	2.42	3.20

Die cast set screw EMT couplings



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.26	2.02	2.28
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.40	2.42	2.82
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.68	3.23	3.91
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.19	4.04	5.23
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.81	4.04	5.85
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.41	6.06	8.47
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.62	6.06	10.68
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	5.28	8.08	13.36
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	6.11	8.08	14.19
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	7.46	10.10	17.56

Indenter tools

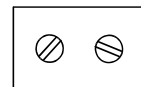


With jaws for 1/2" EMT	—	Ea	24.60	—	24.60
With jaws for 3/4" EMT	—	Ea	34.20	—	34.20
Replacement points, 1/2" EMT	—	Ea	1.86	—	1.86
Replacement points, 3/4" EMT	—	Ea	1.93	—	1.93

Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors and couplings installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each coupling or connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the connector or coupling, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Drive-on EMT fittings are rated as raintight and are also concrete tight. They are threaded with a standard electrical pipe thread and can be adapted easily to rigid conduit or other threaded fittings. Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

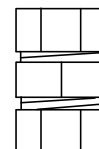
EMT Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Set screw steel EMT couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.15	2.02	2.17
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.19	2.42	2.61
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.29	3.23	3.52
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.59	4.04	4.63
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.89	4.04	4.93
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.17	6.06	7.23
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.55	6.06	8.61
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.85	8.08	10.93
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.49	8.08	11.57
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	3.80	10.10	13.90



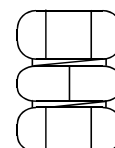
Die cast compression EMT couplings, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.22	2.02	2.24
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.28	2.42	2.70
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.45	3.23	3.68
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.83	4.04	4.87
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.28	4.04	5.32
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.57	6.06	7.63
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.11	6.06	12.17
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	6.53	8.08	14.61
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.98	8.08	16.06
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	8.34	10.10	18.44



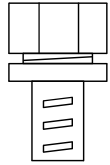
Steel compression EMT couplings, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.22	2.02	2.24
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.31	2.42	2.73
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.47	3.23	3.70
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.85	4.04	4.89
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.23	4.04	5.27
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.69	6.06	7.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.94	6.06	13.00
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.86	8.08	16.94
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.70	8.08	20.78
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	13.10	10.10	23.20



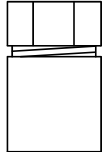
Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT couplings installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each coupling installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the coupling, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Compression fittings are raintight and can be used in concrete. Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

EMT Couplings and Straps



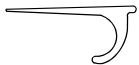
Die cast EMT to flex couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.11	2.02	3.13
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.48	2.02	3.50
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.07	2.42	4.49



Steel EMT to GRS compression couplings, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.70	2.02	3.72
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.41	2.42	4.83
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.67	3.23	6.90
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.37	4.04	10.41
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.82	4.04	11.86
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.50	6.06	21.56



Steel EMT nail straps

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.07	.81	.88
3/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	.07	1.21	1.28
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.09	2.02	2.11



Steel one hole EMT straps

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.03	1.21	1.24
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.05	1.62	1.67
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.08	2.02	2.10
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.14	2.42	2.56
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.21	2.42	2.63
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.25	4.04	4.29
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.95	4.04	4.99
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.16	6.06	7.22
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.81	6.06	7.87
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.29	6.06	8.35

Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT couplings and EMT straps installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each coupling and strap installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting the EMT conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add the cost of conduit, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

EMT Straps

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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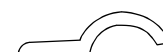
One hole heavy duty steel EMT straps

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.13	1.21	1.34
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.16	1.62	1.78
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.28	2.02	2.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.38	2.42	2.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.57	2.42	2.99
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.87	4.04	4.91



One hole malleable EMT straps

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.18	1.21	1.39
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.26	1.62	1.88
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.37	2.02	2.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.73	2.42	3.15
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.84	2.42	3.26
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.65	4.04	5.69
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.55	4.04	7.59
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.49	6.06	10.55
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.85	6.06	11.91
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.00	6.06	19.06



Two hole steel EMT straps

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.11	1.21	1.32
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.16	1.62	1.78
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.25	2.02	2.27
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.36	2.42	2.78
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.43	2.42	2.85
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.72	4.04	4.76
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.07	4.04	5.11
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.25	6.06	7.31
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.30	6.06	7.36
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.55	6.06	7.61



Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT straps installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each strap installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting the EMT conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add the cost of conduit, screws or nails to hold the straps, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

EMT Straps, Hangers and Clips

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Two hole heavy duty steel EMT straps

1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.11	2.02	2.13
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.16	2.42	2.58
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.23	2.42	2.65
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.37	4.04	4.41
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.43	4.04	4.47
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	.62	4.04	4.66
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.92	6.06	6.98
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.57	6.06	7.63

Steel EMT conduit hangers with bolt

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.28	1.21	1.49
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.31	1.62	1.93
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.37	2.02	2.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.45	2.42	2.87
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.55	2.42	2.97
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.69	4.04	4.73
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.78	4.04	4.82
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.03	6.06	7.09
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.21	6.06	7.27
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.23	6.06	9.29

Beam clamp EMT conduit hanger assembly

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.55	2.02	2.57
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.64	2.42	3.06
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.74	3.23	3.97
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.89	4.04	4.93
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.11	4.04	5.15
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.37	6.06	7.43

EMT Strut Clamp

1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.41	2.42	2.83
3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	.42	3.23	3.65
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	.48	4.04	4.52
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.54	4.04	4.58
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.66	4.04	4.70
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.69	6.06	6.75

Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT straps, hangers and clips installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each strap, hanger or clip installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting the EMT conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add the cost of conduit, screws or nails to hold the straps, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

EMT Clips, Adapters, Elbows, Caps and Benders

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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EMT clips for rod, wire, or steel flange

1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	.14	1.62	1.76
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.15	2.02	2.17
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	.17	2.42	2.59
1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	.21	3.23	3.44

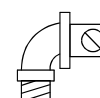


EMT split adapters

1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.17	3.23	4.40
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.05	4.04	5.09
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.44	6.06	7.50

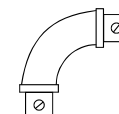
Die cast 90 degree EMT elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.28	4.04	6.32
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.56	4.04	7.60
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.94	6.06	11.00
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	24.60	6.06	30.66
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.00	6.06	38.06



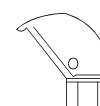
90 degree EMT short elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.03	4.04	6.07
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.84	4.04	6.88
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.99	6.06	11.05
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	19.80	6.06	25.86



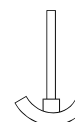
Slip-fitter EMT entrance caps

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.36	4.04	7.40
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.93	4.04	7.97
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.62	6.06	10.68
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.18	6.06	11.24



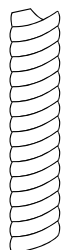
EMT hand benders

1/2"	—	Ea	17.00	—	17.00
3/4"	—	Ea	37.00	—	37.00
1"	—	Ea	41.30	—	41.30

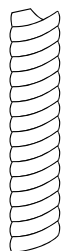


Use these figures to estimate the cost of items shown above installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each item installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing the knockout when required, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit boxes, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

Flexible Conduit



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Flex steel conduit					
3/8"	L1@2.50	CLF	16.60	101.00	117.60
1/2"	L1@2.75	CLF	14.70	111.00	125.70
3/4"	L1@3.00	CLF	20.10	121.00	141.10
1"	L1@3.25	CLF	36.70	131.00	167.70
1-1/4"	L1@3.50	CLF	47.20	141.00	188.20
1-1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	77.20	152.00	229.20
2"	L1@4.00	CLF	94.30	162.00	256.30
2-1/2"	L1@4.25	CLF	114.00	172.00	286.00
3"	L1@4.50	CLF	199.00	182.00	381.00
3-1/2"	L1@4.75	CLF	283.00	192.00	475.00
4"	L1@5.00	CLF	256.00	202.00	458.00



Flex aluminum conduit					
3/8"	L1@2.25	CLF	18.10	90.90	109.00
1/2"	L1@2.50	CLF	15.00	101.00	116.00
3/4"	L1@2.75	CLF	20.70	111.00	131.70
1"	L1@3.00	CLF	39.00	121.00	160.00
1-1/4"	L1@3.25	CLF	51.80	131.00	182.80
1-1/2"	L1@3.50	CLF	93.30	141.00	234.30
2"	L1@3.75	CLF	99.00	152.00	251.00
2-1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	159.00	162.00	321.00
3"	L1@4.25	CLF	259.00	172.00	431.00
3-1/2"	L1@4.50	CLF	299.00	182.00	481.00
4"	L1@4.75	CLF	334.00	192.00	526.00

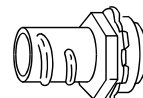
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit installed in a building, and for equipment hookup under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include boring or notching wood studs and joists (in concealed locations), cutting flex conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for connectors, couplings, straps, boxes, wire, bonding wire, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Conduit runs are assumed to be 25' long. Labor costs per linear foot will be higher on shorter runs and lower on longer runs.

Flexible Conduit Connectors

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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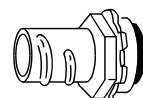
Die cast screw-in flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.03	Ea	.12	1.21	1.33
1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.17	1.21	1.38
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.29	2.02	2.31
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	.64	2.42	3.06
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.23	4.04	5.27
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.72	4.04	5.76
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.08	6.06	8.14



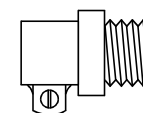
Insulated die cast screw-in flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.03	Ea	.26	1.21	1.47
1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.30	1.21	1.51
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.38	2.02	2.40
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	.83	2.42	3.25
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.92	4.04	5.96
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.27	4.04	6.31
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.62	6.06	8.68



Die cast squeeze flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.51	2.02	2.53
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.58	2.02	2.60
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.65	2.42	3.07
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.28	3.23	4.51
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.80	4.04	6.84
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.28	4.04	9.32
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.96	6.06	15.02

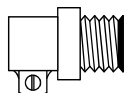


Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for connectors, couplings, straps, boxes, wire, bonding wire, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full boxes.

Squeeze Flexible Conduit Connectors

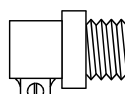
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated die cast squeeze flex connectors



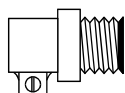
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.89	2.02	2.91
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.90	2.42	3.32
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.10	3.23	4.33
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.66	4.04	6.70
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.36	4.04	8.40
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.63	6.06	12.69

Malleable squeeze flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.50	2.02	2.52
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.74	2.02	2.76
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.59	2.42	3.01
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.16	3.23	5.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.39	4.04	7.43
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.62	4.04	8.66
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.48	6.06	12.54
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.60	6.06	18.66
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.50	8.08	25.58

Insulated malleable squeeze flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.01	2.02	3.03
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.07	2.02	3.09
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.19	2.42	3.61
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.16	3.23	5.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.62	4.04	8.66
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.79	4.04	10.83
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.30	6.06	16.36
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.10	6.06	26.16
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	26.40	8.08	34.48
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	73.10	10.10	83.20
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	86.00	10.10	96.10

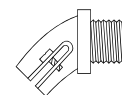
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit boxes, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full boxes.

Flexible Conduit Connectors

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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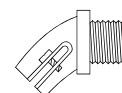
45 degree die cast flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.22	2.02	2.24
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.28	2.02	2.30
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.78	2.42	3.20



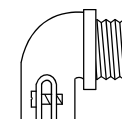
45 degree malleable flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.66	2.02	2.68
1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.71	2.42	3.13



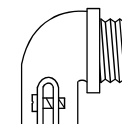
90 degree die cast two screw flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.20	2.02	2.22
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.27	2.02	2.29
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.71	2.42	3.13
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.49	3.23	4.72
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.26	4.04	6.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.44	6.06	11.50
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	14.70	8.08	22.78
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	18.20	10.10	28.30
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	24.50	10.10	34.60



Insulated 90 degree die cast two screw flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.27	2.02	2.29
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.35	2.02	2.37
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.83	2.42	3.25
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.69	3.23	4.92
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.06	4.04	7.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.91	6.06	11.97
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	15.40	8.08	23.48
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	19.00	10.10	29.10
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	25.00	10.10	35.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	57.00	12.10	69.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	67.90	12.10	80.00



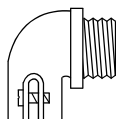
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit boxes, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full boxes.

Flexible Conduit Connectors and Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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90 degree malleable squeeze flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.45	2.02	2.47
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.87	2.02	2.89
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.24	2.42	3.66
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.66	3.23	4.89
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.63	4.04	7.67
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.05	6.06	13.11
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.30	8.08	18.38
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	11.80	10.10	21.90
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	32.00	10.10	42.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	48.50	12.10	60.60
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	118.00	12.10	130.10



Insulated 90 degree malleable squeeze flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.61	2.02	2.63
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.02	2.02	3.04
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.28	2.42	3.70
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.79	3.23	5.02
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.13	4.04	8.17
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.30	6.06	13.36
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	11.00	8.08	19.08
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	12.90	10.10	23.00
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	32.50	10.10	42.60
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	49.40	12.10	61.50
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	123.00	12.10	135.10



Die cast screw-in flex couplings

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.81	1.21	2.02
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.33	2.02	3.35
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.30	2.42	4.72

Die cast screw-in flex to EMT couplings

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.87	2.02	2.89
1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.35	2.42	3.77
3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.88	3.23	5.11
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.63	4.04	6.67

Die cast set screw flex to rigid couplings

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.83	2.02	3.85
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.34	2.42	4.76

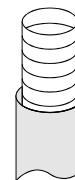
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors and couplings installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector or coupling installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the locknut, removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit boxes, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full boxes.

Liquid-tight Flexible Conduit

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Type EF or Type LT flex steel conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	91.30	162.00	253.30
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	109.00	162.00	271.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	145.00	182.00	327.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	221.00	202.00	423.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	302.00	242.00	544.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	409.00	283.00	692.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	513.00	364.00	877.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	1,330.00	444.00	1,774.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	1,820.00	606.00	2,426.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	2,630.00	687.00	3,317.00



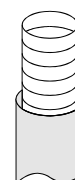
Type UA liquid-tight flex conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	214.00	162.00	376.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	252.00	162.00	414.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	348.00	182.00	530.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	543.00	202.00	745.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	773.00	242.00	1,015.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	805.00	283.00	1,088.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,000.00	364.00	1,364.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	1,830.00	444.00	2,274.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	2,610.00	606.00	3,216.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	4,200.00	687.00	4,887.00



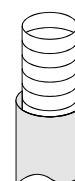
Type OR liquid-tight flex conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	207.00	162.00	369.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	239.00	162.00	401.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	364.00	182.00	546.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	499.00	202.00	701.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	655.00	242.00	897.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	922.00	283.00	1,205.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,150.00	364.00	1,514.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	2,260.00	444.00	2,704.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	3,080.00	606.00	3,686.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	4,340.00	687.00	5,027.00



Construction grade liquid-tight flex conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	77.60	162.00	239.60
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	124.00	162.00	286.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	176.00	182.00	358.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	267.00	202.00	469.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	379.00	242.00	621.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	437.00	283.00	720.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	534.00	364.00	898.00

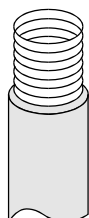


Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex conduit installed as part of equipment hookup under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each linear foot installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for connectors, boxes, straps, wire, bonding wire, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Conduit runs are assumed to be 25' long. Labor costs per linear foot will be higher on shorter runs and lower on longer runs.

Liquid-tight Flexible Conduit and Connectors

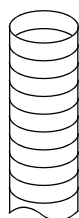
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Type HC liquid-tight extra flex conduit



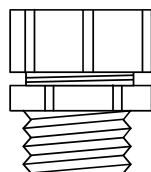
3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	267.00	162.00	429.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	280.00	162.00	442.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	391.00	182.00	573.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	568.00	202.00	770.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	771.00	242.00	1,013.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	1,060.00	283.00	1,343.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,310.00	364.00	1,674.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	2,420.00	444.00	2,864.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	3,380.00	606.00	3,986.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	4,930.00	687.00	5,617.00

Type CN-P liquid-tight flex non-metallic conduit



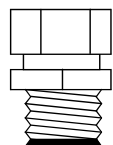
3/8"	L1@3.50	CLF	317.00	141.00	458.00
1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	410.00	152.00	562.00
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	584.00	162.00	746.00
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	749.00	182.00	931.00
1-1/4"	L1@5.00	CLF	978.00	202.00	1,180.00
1-1/2"	L1@5.50	CLF	1,640.00	222.00	1,862.00
2"	L1@6.00	CLF	2,270.00	242.00	2,512.00

Malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.25	4.04	9.29
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.25	4.04	9.29
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.48	4.04	11.52
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.00	6.06	17.06
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	18.90	8.08	26.98
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	26.80	8.08	34.88
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.50	10.10	59.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	226.00	10.10	236.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	257.00	12.10	269.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	333.00	12.10	345.10

Insulated malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.60	4.04	10.64
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.60	4.04	10.64
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.67	4.04	13.71
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.80	6.06	20.86
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.90	8.08	31.98
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	34.90	8.08	42.98
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	65.20	10.10	75.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	357.00	10.10	367.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	400.00	12.10	412.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	477.00	12.10	489.10

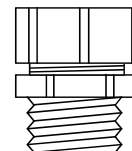
Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex conduit (two top tables) and connectors (two bottom tables) installed with equipment hookup under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of conduit and each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting conduit, removal of the knockout for the connector, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for straps, boxes, wire, bonding wire, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Connector costs assume the purchase of full box quantities.

Liquid-tight Flexible Connectors

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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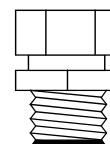
Die cast liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.40	4.04	9.44
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.32	4.04	9.36
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.56	4.04	11.60
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.20	6.06	17.26
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.30	8.08	27.38
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	26.80	8.08	34.88
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.50	10.10	59.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	233.00	10.10	243.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	260.00	12.10	272.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	341.00	12.10	353.10



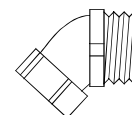
Insulated die cast liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.78	4.04	9.82
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.78	4.04	9.82
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.49	4.04	12.53
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.10	6.06	19.16
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	20.50	8.08	28.58
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.10	8.08	37.18
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	54.00	10.10	64.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	279.00	10.10	289.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	309.00	12.10	321.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	363.00	12.10	375.10



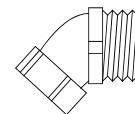
45 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.12	Ea	3.41	4.85	8.26
1/2"	L1@0.12	Ea	3.35	4.85	8.20
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.15	6.06	11.21
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.10	6.06	16.16
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.20	8.08	25.28
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.70	8.08	30.78
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	29.90	10.10	40.00
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	145.00	10.10	155.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	156.00	12.10	168.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	195.00	12.10	207.10



Insulated 45 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.12	Ea	6.86	4.85	11.71
1/2"	L1@0.12	Ea	11.00	4.85	15.85
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.50	6.06	22.56

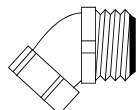


Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex connectors installed on liquid-tight flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include locknuts and removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, insulating bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

Liquid-tight Flex Connectors and Couplings

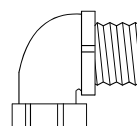
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated 45 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



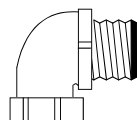
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.00	6.06	38.06
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.50	8.08	57.58
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	60.30	8.08	68.38
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	90.40	10.10	100.50
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	44.80	10.10	54.90
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	53.70	12.10	65.80
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	61.90	12.10	74.00

90 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



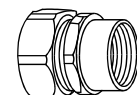
3/8"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.40	6.06	14.46
1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.24	6.06	14.30
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.50	6.06	18.56
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	25.70	8.08	33.78
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	38.70	10.10	48.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	46.70	10.10	56.80
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	68.30	12.10	80.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	309.00	12.10	321.10
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	375.00	16.20	391.20
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	554.00	16.20	570.20

Insulated 90 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.00	6.06	17.06
1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.00	6.06	17.06
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.50	6.06	22.56
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.50	8.08	39.58
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	47.90	10.10	58.00
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	58.30	10.10	68.40
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	87.70	12.10	99.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	443.00	12.10	455.10
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	533.00	16.20	549.20
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	694.00	16.20	710.20

Malleable liquid-tight flex to rigid combination couplings



1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.36	6.06	13.42
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.36	6.06	13.42
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.40	8.08	18.48
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.10	10.10	44.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	60.80	10.10	70.90
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	83.60	12.10	95.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	391.00	12.10	403.10
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	431.00	16.20	447.20
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	533.00	16.20	549.20

Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex connectors installed on liquid-tight flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include locknuts and removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, insulating bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

PVC Conduit and Elbows

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Schedule 40 PVC conduit, 10' lengths with coupling

1/2"	L1@3.10	CLF	25.20	125.00	150.20
3/4"	L1@3.20	CLF	29.50	129.00	158.50
1"	L1@3.30	CLF	44.90	133.00	177.90
1-1/4"	L1@3.40	CLF	64.60	137.00	201.60
1-1/2"	L1@3.45	CLF	73.40	139.00	212.40
2"	L1@3.50	CLF	89.90	141.00	230.90
2-1/2"	L2@3.60	CLF	150.00	145.00	295.00
3"	L2@3.75	CLF	180.00	152.00	332.00
4"	L2@4.00	CLF	251.00	162.00	413.00
5"	L2@4.25	CLF	376.00	172.00	548.00
6"	L2@4.50	CLF	445.00	182.00	627.00



Schedule 80 heavy wall PVC conduit, 10' lengths with coupling

1/2"	L1@3.20	CLF	47.20	129.00	176.20
3/4"	L1@3.30	CLF	64.20	133.00	197.20
1"	L1@3.40	CLF	81.10	137.00	218.10
1-1/4"	L1@3.50	CLF	107.00	141.00	248.00
1-1/2"	L1@3.60	CLF	134.00	145.00	279.00
2"	L1@3.70	CLF	165.00	149.00	314.00
2-1/2"	L2@3.90	CLF	257.00	158.00	415.00
3"	L2@4.00	CLF	316.00	162.00	478.00
4"	L2@4.50	CLF	491.00	182.00	673.00
5"	L2@5.00	CLF	660.00	202.00	862.00
6"	L2@6.00	CLF	931.00	242.00	1,173.00



30 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.89	2.02	4.91
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.98	2.42	5.40
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.57	3.23	6.80
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.12	4.04	9.16
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.05	4.04	11.09
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.30	6.06	16.36
2-1/2"	L2@0.15	Ea	19.50	6.06	25.56
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	33.30	8.08	41.38
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	55.20	10.10	65.30
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	89.10	12.10	101.20
6"	L2@0.50	Ea	104.00	20.20	124.20



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC conduit and elbows installed underground or in a building under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for 100 linear feet of conduit installed or for each elbow installed. The crew is one electrician for diameters to 2" and two electricians for 2-1/2" and larger conduit. The labor cost is \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include making up joints with cement (glue), layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for bends, connectors, end bell, spacers, wire, trenching, encasement, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Conduit runs are assumed to be 50' long. Shorter runs will take more labor and longer runs will take less labor per linear foot.

PVC Elbows and Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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45 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.14	2.02	4.16
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.27	2.42	4.69
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.56	3.23	6.79
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.04	4.04	9.08
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.87	4.04	10.91
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.51	6.06	15.57
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.40	6.06	22.46
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.90	8.08	30.98
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	50.40	10.10	60.50
5"	L1@0.35	Ea	48.50	14.10	62.60
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	82.40	20.20	102.60

90 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.18	2.02	4.20
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.48	2.42	4.90
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	4.17	3.23	7.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.52	4.04	9.56
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.36	4.04	11.40
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.76	6.06	13.82
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	17.40	6.06	23.46
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.10	8.08	39.18
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	53.20	10.10	63.30
5"	L1@0.35	Ea	93.80	14.10	107.90
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	158.00	20.20	178.20

90 degree Schedule 80 PVC elbows

1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.41	2.42	4.83
3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.63	3.23	5.86
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.94	4.04	7.98
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.32	6.06	11.38
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.98	6.06	14.04
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.01	8.08	17.09
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	20.10	8.08	28.18
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	54.90	10.10	65.00
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	81.30	12.10	93.40

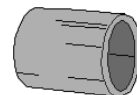
Schedule 40 PVC couplings

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.56	.81	1.37
3/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	.67	1.21	1.88
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.06	2.02	3.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.40	2.42	3.82
1-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.95	3.23	5.18

Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC elbows and couplings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each elbow or coupling installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, couplings, connectors, end bells, spacers, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

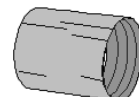
PVC Couplings, Adapters and Expansion Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Schedule 40 PVC couplings					
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.55	4.04	6.59
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.50	4.04	8.54
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.42	6.06	13.48
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.50	6.06	17.56
5"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.10	8.08	37.18
6"	L1@0.25	Ea	37.20	10.10	47.30



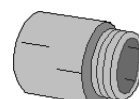
Type FA female PVC adapters

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.87	2.02	2.89
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.40	2.42	3.82
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.90	3.23	5.13
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.51	4.04	6.55
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.69	4.04	6.73
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.67	6.06	9.73
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.08	6.06	14.14
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.10	8.08	18.18
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	13.50	10.10	23.60
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	33.80	12.10	45.90
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	44.40	16.20	60.60



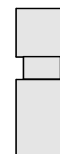
Type TA terminal PVC adapters

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.77	2.02	2.79
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.33	2.42	3.75
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.65	3.23	4.88
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.11	4.04	6.15
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.55	4.04	6.59
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.69	6.06	9.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.27	6.06	12.33
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.16	8.08	17.24
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.80	10.10	25.90
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	33.80	12.10	45.90
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	44.40	16.20	60.60



2" range expansion PVC couplings

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	30.50	6.06	36.56
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.00	8.08	39.08
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	44.40	10.10	54.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	65.80	12.10	77.90
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	83.30	12.10	95.40
2"	L1@0.40	Ea	103.00	16.20	119.20



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal of knockouts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, couplings, connectors, end bells, spacers, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

PVC Expansion Couplings, End Bells, Caps and Plugs

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
6" range expansion PVC couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	60.50	6.06	66.56
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	61.80	8.08	69.88
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	65.30	10.10	75.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	66.70	12.10	78.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	70.50	12.10	82.60
2"	L1@0.40	Ea	76.40	16.20	92.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	78.20	16.20	94.40
3"	L1@0.50	Ea	89.10	20.20	109.30
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	132.00	24.20	156.20
5"	L1@0.70	Ea	164.00	28.30	192.30
6"	L1@0.75	Ea	207.00	30.30	237.30

PVC end bells

1"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.80	4.04	14.84
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.30	6.06	19.36
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.40	6.06	19.46
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.90	8.08	27.98
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	21.80	8.08	29.88
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	23.00	10.10	33.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	27.60	12.10	39.70
5"	L1@0.35	Ea	43.40	14.10	57.50
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	47.50	16.20	63.70

PVC caps and plugs

1/2" caps	L1@0.05	Ea	3.35	2.02	5.37
3/4" caps	L1@0.06	Ea	4.12	2.42	6.54
1" caps	L1@0.08	Ea	4.38	3.23	7.61
1-1/4" caps	L1@0.10	Ea	6.00	4.04	10.04
1-1/2" plugs	L1@0.10	Ea	7.12	4.04	11.16
2" plugs	L1@0.10	Ea	7.70	4.04	11.74
2-1/2" plugs	L1@0.10	Ea	8.27	4.04	12.31
3" plugs	L1@0.15	Ea	6.06	6.06	12.12
4" plugs	L1@0.15	Ea	12.60	6.06	18.66
5" plugs	L1@0.20	Ea	56.80	8.08	64.88
6" plugs	L1@0.20	Ea	95.00	8.08	103.08

Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal of knockouts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, locknuts, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

PVC Reducing Bushings and Conduit Bodies

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC reducing bushings

3/4" to 1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	4.06	1.21	5.27
1" to 1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	4.48	1.21	5.69
1" to 3/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	4.65	1.21	5.86
1-1/4" to 3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.88	2.02	6.90
1-1/4" to 1"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.96	2.02	6.98
1-1/2" to 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.19	4.04	9.23
1-1/2" to 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.52	4.04	9.56
2" to 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.74	6.06	11.80
2-1/2" to 2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.43	6.06	12.49
3" to 2"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.30	8.08	27.38
4" to 3"	L1@0.25	Ea	22.70	10.10	32.80



Type C PVC conduit bodies

C 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.30	4.04	23.34
C 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.60	4.04	27.64
C 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	24.80	6.06	30.86
C 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	40.10	6.06	46.16
C 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	52.80	8.08	60.88
C 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	74.90	10.10	85.00



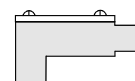
Type E PVC conduit bodies

E 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.50	4.04	19.54
E 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.90	4.04	26.94
E 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.00	6.06	33.06
E 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	33.50	6.06	39.56
E 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.10	8.08	48.18
E 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	71.10	10.10	81.20



Type LB PVC conduit bodies

LB 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.80	4.04	18.84
LB 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.30	4.04	23.34
LB 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	21.10	6.06	27.16
LB 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.00	6.06	38.06



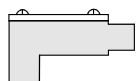
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal of knockouts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, locknuts, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

PVC Conduit Bodies and Service Entrance Caps

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Type LB PVC conduit bodies

LB 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	38.60	8.08	46.68
LB 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	68.30	10.10	78.40
LB 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	249.00	12.10	261.10
LB 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	255.00	12.10	267.10
LB 4"	L1@0.40	Ea	279.00	16.20	295.20



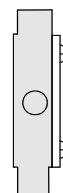
Type LL PVC conduit bodies

LL 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.30	4.04	19.34
LL 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.90	4.04	26.94
LL 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.60	6.06	29.66
LL 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.10	6.06	40.16
LL 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.10	8.08	48.18
LL 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	69.50	10.10	79.60



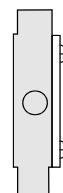
Type LR PVC conduit bodies

LR 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.30	4.04	19.34
LR 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.90	4.04	26.94
LR 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.60	6.06	29.66
LR 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.10	6.06	40.16
LR 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.10	8.08	48.18
LR 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	69.50	10.10	79.60



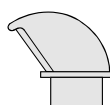
Type T PVC conduit bodies

T 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.30	4.04	23.34
T 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.60	6.06	29.66
T 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	24.80	6.06	30.86
T 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	41.30	8.08	49.38
T 1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	52.80	10.10	62.90
T 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	74.90	12.10	87.00



PVC slip-fitter entrance caps

3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	17.30	6.06	23.36
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.00	6.06	29.06
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	28.60	10.10	38.70
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	34.50	12.10	46.60
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	58.00	20.20	78.20
2-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	298.00	24.20	322.20
3"	L1@0.60	Ea	313.00	24.20	337.20
4"	L1@0.75	Ea	873.00	30.30	903.30



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal of knockouts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, locknuts, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

PVC Boxes, Covers and Elbows

Material		Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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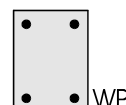
Type FS PVC boxes

FS1	1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	37.20	8.08	45.28
FS2	3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	37.20	8.08	45.28
FS3	1"	L1@0.25	Ea	37.20	10.10	47.30
FSC1	1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.70	10.10	50.80
FSC2	3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.70	10.10	50.80
FSC3	1"	L1@0.30	Ea	40.70	12.10	52.80
FSS1	1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.70	10.10	50.80
FSS2	3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.70	10.10	50.80
FSS3	1"	L1@0.30	Ea	40.70	12.10	52.80
FCSS1	1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	41.70	12.10	53.80
FCSS2	3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	41.70	12.10	53.80
FCSS3	1"	L1@0.35	Ea	41.70	14.10	55.80



Type FS, WP PVC box covers

1 gang blank	L1@0.10	Ea	7.70	4.04	11.74
1 gang single outlet	L1@0.10	Ea	10.10	4.04	14.14
1 gang duplex outlet	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
1 gang single switch	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
1 gang GFCI	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24



PVC junction boxes

4" x 4" x 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	51.30	10.10	61.40
4" x 4" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	84.00	10.10	94.10
4" x 4" x 6"	L1@0.30	Ea	97.10	12.10	109.20
5" x 5" x 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	101.00	12.10	113.10
6" x 6" x 4"	L1@0.35	Ea	103.00	14.10	117.10
6" x 6" x 6"	L1@0.40	Ea	120.00	16.20	136.20
8" x 8" x 4"	L1@0.40	Ea	197.00	16.20	213.20
8" x 8" x 7"	L1@0.50	Ea	288.00	20.20	308.20
12" x 12" x 4"	L1@0.70	Ea	301.00	28.30	329.30
12" x 12" x 6"	L1@0.75	Ea	307.00	30.30	337.30



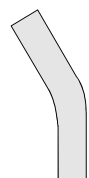
30 degree sweeping PVC elbows

2" 24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	66.70	6.06	72.76
2" 36" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	75.10	8.08	83.18
2" 48" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	83.50	10.10	93.60
3" 24" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	133.00	8.08	141.08
3" 36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	143.00	10.10	153.10
3" 48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	153.00	12.10	165.10
4" 24" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	193.00	10.10	203.10
4" 36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	227.00	12.10	239.10
4" 48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	261.00	16.20	277.20

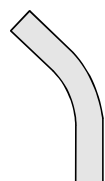


Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal of knockouts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, locknuts, insulated bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities.

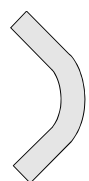
PVC Elbows



Material		Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
30 degree sweeping PVC elbows						
5"	36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	341.00	16.20	357.20
5"	48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	392.00	20.20	412.20
6"	36" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	552.00	30.30	582.30
6"	48" radius	L1@1.00	Ea	594.00	40.40	634.40



45 degree sweeping PVC elbows						
2"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	66.70	6.06	72.76
2"	30" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	71.10	6.06	77.16
2"	36" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	75.10	8.08	83.18
2"	48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	83.50	12.10	95.60
2-1/2"	30" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	99.80	8.08	107.88
2-1/2"	36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	109.00	10.10	119.10
2-1/2"	48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	118.00	12.10	130.10
3"	24" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	133.00	10.10	143.10
3"	30" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	138.00	12.10	150.10
3"	36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	143.00	12.10	155.10
3"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	153.00	16.20	169.20
4"	24" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	193.00	12.10	205.10
4"	30" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	210.00	12.10	222.10
4"	36" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	227.00	14.10	241.10
4"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	261.00	16.20	277.20
5"	30" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	310.00	14.10	324.10
5"	36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	341.00	16.20	357.20
5"	48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	392.00	20.20	412.20
6"	36" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	552.00	30.30	582.30
6"	48" radius	L1@1.00	Ea	594.00	40.40	634.40



90 degree sweeping PVC elbows						
2"	24" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	71.10	8.08	79.18
2"	30" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	75.10	10.10	85.20
2"	36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	83.50	12.10	95.60
2"	48" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	87.90	14.10	102.00
2-1/2"	30" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	77.00	12.10	89.10
2-1/2"	36" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	82.40	14.10	96.50
2-1/2"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	89.10	16.20	105.30

Use these figures and the table at the top of the next page to estimate the cost of PVC sweeps installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each sweep installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for couplings, connectors, end bells, spacers, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full packages.

PVC Elbows, Power & Communication (P&C) Duct

Material		Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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90 degree sweeping PVC elbows

3"	24" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	133.00	12.10	145.10
3"	30" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	138.00	14.10	152.10
3"	36" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	143.00	16.20	159.20
3"	48" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	147.00	20.20	167.20
4"	24" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	193.00	14.10	207.10
4"	30" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	210.00	16.20	226.20
4"	36" radius	L2@0.45	Ea	227.00	18.20	245.20
4"	48" radius	L2@0.55	Ea	261.00	22.20	283.20
5"	30" radius	L2@0.45	Ea	310.00	18.20	328.20
5"	36" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	341.00	20.20	361.20
5"	48" radius	L2@0.60	Ea	392.00	24.20	416.20
6"	36" radius	L2@0.60	Ea	552.00	24.20	576.20
6"	48" radius	L2@0.75	Ea	594.00	30.30	624.30



Type EB power and communication duct

2"	L2@3.30	CLF	277.00	133.00	410.00
3"	L2@3.50	CLF	403.00	141.00	544.00
4"	L2@4.00	CLF	658.00	162.00	820.00
5"	L2@4.50	CLF	998.00	182.00	1,180.00
6"	L2@5.00	CLF	1,430.00	202.00	1,632.00



Type DB power and communication duct

2"	L2@3.30	CLF	310.00	133.00	443.00
4"	L2@4.00	CLF	916.00	162.00	1,078.00
5"	L2@4.50	CLF	999.00	182.00	1,181.00
6"	L2@5.00	CLF	1,530.00	202.00	1,732.00



Type EB or DB power and communication duct couplings

2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.13	2.02	6.15
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.51	4.04	13.55
4"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.80	4.04	18.84
5"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.30	6.06	33.36
6"	L1@0.15	Ea	83.30	6.06	89.36



45 degree Type EB or DB power and communication duct elbows

2"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	28.30	6.06	34.36
3"	36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	39.20	12.10	51.30
3"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	64.20	16.20	80.40
4"	36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	51.50	16.20	67.70
4"	48" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	72.30	30.30	102.60
5"	48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	92.90	20.20	113.10



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC elbows (top table) and power and communication duct couplings and elbows (bottom tables). The footnote on the previous page applies to PVC sweep elbows. P&C duct is installed underground under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed. The crew is two electricians working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include one coupling, applying cement (glue), multiple runs in the same trench, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for trenching, encasement, spacers and chairs, single duct runs, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Encased burial requires spacers or chairs every 5 feet. Costs for spacers, chairs, encasement and trenching are listed elsewhere in this manual.

Power & Communication Duct Couplings, Elbows & Adapters

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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90 degree Type EB or DB power and communication duct elbows

2"	18" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	22.70	8.08	30.78
2"	24" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	28.90	12.10	41.00
2"	36" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	39.20	14.10	53.30
3"	24" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	39.20	12.10	51.30
3"	36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	41.30	16.20	57.50
3"	48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	43.70	20.20	63.90
4"	24" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	33.20	14.10	47.30
4"	36" radius	L1@0.45	Ea	46.80	18.20	65.00
4"	48" radius	L1@0.55	Ea	131.00	22.20	153.20
5"	36" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	111.00	20.20	131.20
5"	48" radius	L1@0.60	Ea	145.00	24.20	169.20
6"	48" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	192.00	30.30	222.30

5 degree power and communication bend couplings

2"	L1@0.05	Ea	34.10	2.02	36.12
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	42.90	4.04	46.94
4"	L1@0.10	Ea	50.90	4.04	54.94
5"	L1@0.15	Ea	55.20	6.06	61.26
6"	L1@0.15	Ea	57.10	6.06	63.16

Power and communication duct plugs

2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.99	2.02	8.01
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.82	4.04	12.86
4"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.97	4.04	14.01
5"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.50	6.06	19.56
6"	L1@0.15	Ea	17.00	6.06	23.06

Type FA female power and communication duct adapters

2"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.67	8.08	11.75
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	10.10	10.10	20.20
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	13.50	12.10	25.60
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	33.80	16.20	50.00
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	44.40	20.20	64.60

Type TA terminal power and communication adapters

2"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.69	8.08	11.77
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.16	10.10	19.26
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	15.80	12.10	27.90
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	31.00	16.20	47.20
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	37.20	20.20	57.40

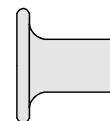
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC power and communication duct under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting and fitting, applying cement (glue), layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for extra couplings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs are based on purchase of full packages. All of these fittings can be used either on type EB or type DB duct.

PVC Elbows, Power & Communication (P&C) Duct

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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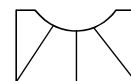
Power and communication duct end bells

2"	L1@0.15	Ea	19.20	6.06	25.26
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.90	8.08	30.98
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	27.60	10.10	37.70
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	43.40	12.10	55.50
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	47.50	20.20	67.70



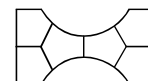
Base type plastic duct spacers

2"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	3.67	2.02	5.69
3"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	3.97	2.02	5.99
4"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.38	2.02	6.40
5"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.75	2.02	6.77
6"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	7.64	2.02	9.66
2"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	3.97	2.02	5.99
3"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.38	2.02	6.40
4"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.68	2.02	6.70
5"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.88	2.02	6.90
6"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	8.13	2.02	10.15
2"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.29	2.02	6.31
3"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.76	2.02	6.78
4"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.03	2.02	7.05
5"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	6.18	2.02	8.20
6"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	8.63	2.02	10.65



Intermediate type plastic duct spacers

2"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	3.67	2.02	5.69
3"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	3.97	2.02	5.99
4"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.38	2.02	6.40
5"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.75	2.02	6.77
6"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	7.64	2.02	9.66
2"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	3.97	2.02	5.99
3"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.38	2.02	6.40
4"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.68	2.02	6.70
5"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.88	2.02	6.90
6"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	8.13	2.02	10.15
2"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.29	2.02	6.31
3"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.76	2.02	6.78
4"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.03	2.02	7.05
5"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	6.18	2.02	8.20
6"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	8.63	2.02	10.65



Use these figures to estimate the cost of P&C end bell or plastic spacer installed with duct systems under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each end bell or spacer installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include ganging spacers, tying duct to the spacer, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for duct, other fittings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs are based on purchase of full packages. Tie wire should never be tied completely around the duct, it should be tied in a figure 8 pattern through open spaces in the side of the spacer and over the top part of the duct. Running wire completely around the duct will cause the wire to pick up an induction field from the current passing through the conductor, generating heat which will weaken the insulation.

ENT Conduit and Fittings



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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ENT conduit, non-metallic tubing

1/2"	L1@2.15	CLF	125.00	86.90	211.90
3/4"	L1@2.25	CLF	173.00	90.90	263.90
1"	L1@2.50	CLF	277.00	101.00	378.00

ENT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	3.44	1.21	4.65
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	5.28	1.62	6.90
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	7.98	2.02	10.00

ENT couplings

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.42	1.21	3.63
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	3.19	1.62	4.81
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.60	2.02	7.62



ENT male adapters

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.52	1.21	3.73
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	3.45	1.62	5.07
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.75	2.02	7.77

Use these figures to estimate the cost of ENT conduit and fittings installed under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed and for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting and fitting, applying cement (glue), layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for extra couplings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs are based on purchase of full packages.

Galvanized Rigid Steel (GRS) Conduit and Elbows

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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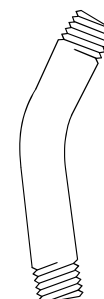
Standard wall galvanized rigid steel conduit

1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	216.00	162.00	378.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	228.00	182.00	410.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	354.00	202.00	556.00
1-1/4"	L1@7.00	CLF	515.00	283.00	798.00
1-1/2"	L1@8.00	CLF	590.00	323.00	913.00
2"	L1@10.0	CLF	718.00	404.00	1,122.00
2-1/2"	L1@12.0	CLF	1,470.00	485.00	1,955.00
3"	L1@14.0	CLF	1,660.00	566.00	2,226.00
3-1/2"	L1@16.0	CLF	2,510.00	646.00	3,156.00
4"	L1@18.0	CLF	2,240.00	727.00	2,967.00
5"	L1@25.0	CLF	4,550.00	1,010.00	5,560.00
6"	L1@30.0	CLF	6,100.00	1,210.00	7,310.00



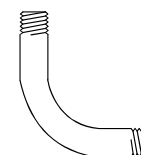
45 degree galvanized rigid steel elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.80	4.04	21.84
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	18.50	4.04	22.54
1"	L1@0.12	Ea	28.60	4.85	33.45
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	39.20	6.06	45.26
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	48.20	6.06	54.26
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	69.90	8.08	77.98
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	130.00	10.10	140.10
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	179.00	10.10	189.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	287.00	12.10	299.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	323.00	12.10	335.10
5"	L1@0.50	Ea	896.00	20.20	916.20
6"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,350.00	40.40	1,390.40



90 degree galvanized rigid steel elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.90	4.04	14.94
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.90	4.04	15.94
1"	L1@0.12	Ea	18.10	4.85	22.95
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.40	6.06	28.46
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	26.10	6.06	32.16
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	38.30	8.08	46.38
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	93.40	10.10	103.50
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	138.00	10.10	148.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	187.00	12.10	199.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	365.00	12.10	377.10
5"	L1@0.50	Ea	462.00	20.20	482.20
6"	L1@1.00	Ea	634.00	40.40	674.40



Use these figures to estimate the cost of GRS conduit and elbows installed in buildings under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of conduit or for each elbow installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include one coupling on each length of conduit, threading, cutting, straps, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for other fittings, boxes, wires, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Couplings are not included with elbows. The elbows listed are factory made and have a standard radius. Conduit runs are assumed to be 50' long. Installation costs per linear foot will be less on longer runs and more on shorter runs.

GRS Hand Benders are on page 52.

Galvanized Rigid Steel Large Radius Elbows

Material		Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
90 degree galvanized rigid steel large radius elbows						
1"	12" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	34.30	4.04	38.34
1-1/4"	12" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	40.20	6.06	46.26
1-1/2"	12" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	47.70	6.06	53.76
2"	12" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	61.70	8.08	69.78
2-1/2"	12" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	84.50	8.08	92.58
1"	15" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	35.50	4.04	39.54
1-1/4"	15" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	40.50	6.06	46.56
1-1/2"	15" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	49.80	6.06	55.86
2"	15" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	57.40	8.08	65.48
2-1/2"	15" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	77.60	8.08	85.68
1"	18" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	37.40	4.04	41.44
1-1/4"	18" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	41.20	6.06	47.26
1-1/2"	18" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	49.10	6.06	55.16
2"	18" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	59.80	8.08	67.88
2-1/2"	18" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	79.80	8.08	87.88
3"	18" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	101.00	10.10	111.10
3-1/2"	18" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	116.00	10.10	126.10
4"	18" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	126.00	12.10	138.10
1"	24" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	40.50	4.04	44.54
1-1/4"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	42.80	6.06	48.86
1-1/2"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	51.60	6.06	57.66
2"	24" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	63.40	8.08	71.48
2-1/2"	24" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	84.50	8.08	92.58
3"	24" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	123.00	10.10	133.10
3-1/2"	24" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	166.00	10.10	176.10
4"	24" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	189.00	12.10	201.10
1"	30" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	100.00	6.06	106.06
1-1/4"	30" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	104.00	8.08	112.08
1-1/2"	30" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	133.00	8.08	141.08
2"	30" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	162.00	10.10	172.10
2-1/2"	30" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	125.00	10.10	135.10
3"	30" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	162.00	12.10	174.10
3-1/2"	30" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	192.00	12.10	204.10
4"	30" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	238.00	14.10	252.10
5"	30" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	334.00	20.20	354.20
1"	36" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	78.40	8.08	86.48
1-1/4"	36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	120.00	10.10	130.10
1-1/2"	36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	144.00	10.10	154.10
2"	36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	189.00	12.10	201.10
2-1/2"	36" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	386.00	12.10	398.10
3"	36" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	448.00	14.10	462.10

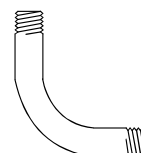
Use these figures to estimate the cost of large radius GRS elbows installed on GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each elbow installed. The crew is one electrician for size to 2" and two electricians for sizes over 2". The labor cost is \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for other GRS fittings, conduit, field bending, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: All elbows are assumed to be factory made.

Galvanized Rigid Steel Elbows and Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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90 degree galvanized rigid steel large radius elbows

3-1/2"	36" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	204.00	14.10	218.10
4"	36" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	224.00	16.20	240.20
5"	36" radius	L2@0.60	Ea	416.00	24.20	440.20
6"	36" radius	L2@1.00	Ea	464.00	40.40	504.40
1"	42" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	107.00	10.10	117.10
1-1/4"	42" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	130.00	12.10	142.10
1-1/2"	42" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	144.00	12.10	156.10
2"	42" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	192.00	14.10	206.10
2-1/2"	42" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	262.00	14.10	276.10
3"	42" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	341.00	16.20	357.20
3-1/2"	42" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	456.00	16.20	472.20
4"	42" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	312.00	20.20	332.20
5"	42" radius	L2@0.75	Ea	605.00	30.30	635.30
6"	42" radius	L2@1.25	Ea	634.00	50.50	684.50
1"	48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	125.00	12.10	137.10
1-1/4"	48" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	144.00	14.10	158.10
1-1/2"	48" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	158.00	14.10	172.10
2"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	240.00	16.20	256.20
2-1/2"	48" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	304.00	16.20	320.20
3"	48" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	468.00	20.20	488.20
3-1/2"	48" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	584.00	20.20	604.20
4"	48" radius	L2@0.70	Ea	733.00	28.30	761.30
5"	48" radius	L2@1.00	Ea	984.00	40.40	1,024.40
6"	48" radius	L2@1.50	Ea	1,020.00	60.60	1,080.60



Galvanized rigid steel couplings

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.05	2.02	3.07
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.26	2.42	3.68
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.87	3.23	5.10
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.19	4.04	7.23
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.02	4.04	8.06
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.29	6.06	11.35
2-1/2"	L2@0.15	Ea	12.30	6.06	18.36
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	16.20	8.08	24.28
3-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	21.70	8.08	29.78
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	57.60	10.10	67.70
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	121.00	12.10	133.10
6"	L2@0.50	Ea	185.00	20.20	205.20



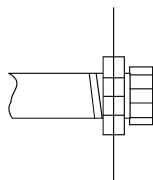
Use these figures to estimate the cost of large radius GRS elbows and couplings installed on GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each elbow or coupling installed. The crew is one electrician for sizes to 2" and two electricians for sizes over 2". The labor cost is \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for other GRS fittings, conduit, field bending, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: All elbows are assumed to be factory made.

GRS Terminations, Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC) and Elbows

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Galvanized rigid steel conduit terminations

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.25	2.02	3.27
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.72	2.42	4.14
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.68	3.23	5.91
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.35	4.04	7.39
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.08	4.04	9.12
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.98	6.06	13.04
2-1/2"	L2@0.15	Ea	16.90	6.06	22.96
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	21.70	8.08	29.78
3-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	43.00	8.08	51.08
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	49.50	10.10	59.60
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	105.00	12.10	117.10
6"	L2@0.50	Ea	199.00	20.20	219.20



Intermediate metal conduit

1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	83.50	152.00	235.50
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	87.90	162.00	249.90
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	141.00	182.00	323.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.50	CLF	170.00	263.00	433.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.25	CLF	218.00	293.00	511.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	290.00	364.00	654.00
2-1/2"	L2@11.0	CLF	595.00	444.00	1,039.00
3"	L2@13.0	CLF	714.00	525.00	1,239.00
3-1/2"	L2@15.0	CLF	823.00	606.00	1,429.00
4"	L2@17.0	CLF	972.00	687.00	1,659.00



45 degree intermediate metal conduit elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.80	4.04	15.84
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.40	4.04	18.44
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.40	4.04	26.44
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.10	6.06	40.16
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	37.30	6.06	43.36
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	54.00	8.08	62.08
2-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	94.60	8.08	102.68
3"	L2@0.25	Ea	144.00	10.10	154.10
3-1/2"	L2@0.25	Ea	218.00	10.10	228.10
4"	L2@0.30	Ea	256.00	12.10	268.10



Galvanized rigid steel hand benders

1/2"	--	Ea	47.20	--	47.20
3/4"	--	Ea	74.20	--	74.20
1"	--	Ea	101.00	--	101.00
1-1/4"	--	Ea	128.00	--	128.00

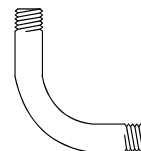
Use these figures to estimate the cost of GRS terminations, intermediate metal conduit and IMC elbows installed under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting or 100 linear feet installed. The crew is one electrician for GRS terminations and IMC to 2" and two electricians for GRS or IMC over 2". The labor cost is \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, field bending of the IMC and one coupling for each 10' length, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for straps and other fittings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full packages. Conduit runs are assumed to be 50' long. Installation costs per linear foot will be less on longer runs and more on shorter runs.

IMC Elbows, Couplings and Running Thread

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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90 degree intermediate metal conduit elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.50	4.04	17.54
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.70	4.04	25.74
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.10	6.06	40.16
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	36.00	6.06	42.06
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	54.70	8.08	62.78
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	93.40	8.08	101.48
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	148.00	10.10	158.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	223.00	10.10	233.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	262.00	12.10	274.10



Rigid steel couplings (used on IMC)

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.05	2.02	3.07
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.26	2.42	3.68
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.87	3.23	5.10
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.19	4.04	7.23
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.02	4.04	8.06
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.29	6.06	11.35
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.30	6.06	18.36
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.20	8.08	24.28
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	21.70	8.08	29.78
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	57.60	10.10	67.70
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	123.00	12.10	135.10
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	186.00	20.20	206.20



Steel running thread in 36" lengths

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.40	6.06	28.46
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	24.70	6.06	30.76
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	41.70	8.08	49.78
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	47.40	8.08	55.48
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	51.60	10.10	61.70
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	69.60	10.10	79.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	109.00	12.10	121.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	138.00	12.10	150.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	168.00	14.10	182.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	197.00	16.20	213.20
5"	L1@0.50	Ea	458.00	20.20	478.20
6"	L1@0.75	Ea	464.00	30.30	494.30



Use these figures to estimate the cost of elbows, couplings and running thread installed on intermediate metal conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting, removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for elbow couplings, terminations, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Elbows and running thread are factory made. Job specifications may prohibit the use of running thread.

Galvanized Steel Locknuts and Plastic or Insulated Bushings

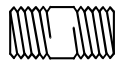
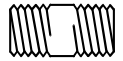
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Galvanized steel locknuts					
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.27	.81	1.08
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	.43	.81	1.24
1"	L1@0.02	Ea	.74	.81	1.55
1-1/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	.97	1.21	2.18
1-1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	1.40	1.21	2.61
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.06	2.02	4.08
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.08	2.02	7.10
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	6.47	2.83	9.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	12.40	2.83	15.23
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	13.70	3.64	17.34
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.70	4.04	31.74
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	60.60	8.08	68.68
Plastic bushings					
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.25	.81	1.06
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	.45	.81	1.26
1"	L1@0.03	Ea	.73	1.21	1.94
1-1/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	1.04	1.62	2.66
1-1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	1.42	1.62	3.04
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.65	2.02	4.67
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.25	2.02	8.27
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	6.26	2.83	9.09
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	8.82	2.83	11.65
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	9.45	3.64	13.09
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.90	4.04	21.94
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.50	8.08	39.58
Insulated ground bushings					
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.31	4.04	10.35
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.10	4.04	12.14
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.01	4.04	13.05
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.40	6.06	18.46
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.60	6.06	19.66
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.67	8.08	16.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	32.40	8.08	40.48
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	42.20	10.10	52.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	52.10	10.10	62.20
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	64.20	12.10	76.30
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	87.60	16.20	103.80
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	155.00	20.20	175.20

Use these figures to estimate the cost of locknuts and bushings installed on GRS or IMC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each locknut or bushing installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume purchase of full box quantities. The locknuts are steel for sizes up to 2" and malleable for sizes over 2". On conduit terminations at boxes or cabinets, one locknut is used inside the box and one locknut is used outside the box. A bushing is used at the end of each conduit run to protect the wire. An insulated ground bushing is used when connecting a ground wire to the conduit system.



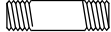

Galvanized Rigid Steel Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Galvanized rigid steel nipples					
1/2" x close	L1@0.05	Ea	1.48	2.02	3.50
1/2" x 1-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.60	2.02	3.62
1/2" x 2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.74	2.02	3.76
1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.84	2.02	3.86
1/2" x 3"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.15	2.02	4.17
1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.51	2.02	4.53
1/2" x 4"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.30	2.02	5.32
1/2" x 5"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.18	2.02	7.20
1/2" x 6"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.18	2.02	8.20
1/2" x 8"	L1@0.05	Ea	10.70	2.02	12.72
1/2" x 10"	L1@0.05	Ea	12.40	2.02	14.42
1/2" x 12"	L1@0.05	Ea	14.20	2.02	16.22
3/4" x close	L1@0.06	Ea	3.17	2.42	5.59
3/4" x 2"	L1@0.06	Ea	3.76	2.42	6.18
3/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.15	2.42	6.57
3/4" x 3"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.56	2.42	6.98
3/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.77	2.42	7.19
3/4" x 4"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.39	2.42	7.81
3/4" x 5"	L1@0.06	Ea	6.19	2.42	8.61
3/4" x 6"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.22	2.42	9.64
3/4" x 8"	L1@0.06	Ea	11.90	2.42	14.32
3/4" x 10"	L1@0.06	Ea	14.20	2.42	16.62
3/4" x 12"	L1@0.06	Ea	16.10	2.42	18.52
1" x close	L1@0.08	Ea	4.78	3.23	8.01
1" x 2"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.23	3.23	8.46
1" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.69	3.23	8.92
1" x 3"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.33	3.23	9.56
1" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	7.22	3.23	10.45
1" x 4"	L1@0.08	Ea	7.94	3.23	11.17
1" x 5"	L1@0.08	Ea	9.01	3.23	12.24
1" x 6"	L1@0.08	Ea	9.84	3.23	13.07
1" x 8"	L1@0.08	Ea	15.60	3.23	18.83
1" x 10"	L1@0.08	Ea	20.20	3.23	23.43
1" x 12"	L1@0.08	Ea	22.80	3.23	26.03

Use these figures to estimate the cost of nipples installed on GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for terminations, couplings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Nipples are factory made, not field made. In many cases a coupling will be needed with a nipple.



Galvanized Rigid Steel Nipples

	Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
	Galvanized rigid steel nipples (continued)					
	1-1/4" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	6.38	4.04	10.42
	1-1/4" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.13	4.04	11.17
	1-1/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.50	4.04	11.54
	1-1/4" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.08	4.04	12.12
	1-1/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.20	4.04	13.24
	1-1/4" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.72	4.04	13.76
	1-1/4" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.30	4.04	15.34
	1-1/4" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.70	4.04	16.74
	1-1/4" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	20.90	4.04	24.94
	1-1/4" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	26.30	4.04	30.34
	1-1/4" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	30.30	4.04	34.34
	1-1/2" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	7.67	4.04	11.71
	1-1/2" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.11	4.04	12.15
	1-1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.15	4.04	13.19
	1-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.50	4.04	16.54
	1-1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.30	4.04	18.34
	1-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.80	4.04	19.84
	1-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.80	4.04	21.84
	1-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.90	4.04	25.94
	1-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	33.00	4.04	37.04
	1-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	34.40	4.04	38.44
	1-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	37.00	4.04	41.04
	2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea	9.15	6.06	15.21
	2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.70	6.06	16.76
	2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.40	6.06	18.46
	2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.10	6.06	20.16
	2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.80	6.06	21.86
	2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.30	6.06	24.36
	2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.90	6.06	26.96
	2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea	30.10	6.06	36.16
	2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea	36.20	6.06	42.26
	2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea	41.00	6.06	47.06
	2-1/2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea	25.60	6.06	31.66
	2-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.80	6.06	31.86
	2-1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	30.20	6.06	36.26
	2-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	31.80	6.06	37.86
	2-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea	37.80	6.06	43.86
	2-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea	42.80	6.06	48.86

Use these figures to estimate the cost of nipples installed on GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for terminations, couplings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Nipples are factory made, not field made. In many cases a coupling will be needed with a nipple.

Galvanized Rigid Steel Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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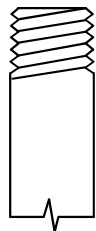
Galvanized rigid steel nipples (continued)

2-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea	56.30	6.06	62.36
2-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea	65.50	6.06	71.56
2-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea	76.00	6.06	82.06
3" x close	L1@0.20	Ea	30.00	8.08	38.08
3" x 3"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.70	8.08	39.78
3" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	35.60	8.08	43.68
3" x 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	38.60	8.08	46.68
3" x 5"	L1@0.20	Ea	44.90	8.08	52.98
3" x 6"	L1@0.20	Ea	51.40	8.08	59.48
3" x 8"	L1@0.20	Ea	76.70	8.08	84.78
3" x 10"	L1@0.20	Ea	92.20	8.08	100.28
3" x 12"	L1@0.20	Ea	95.70	8.08	103.78
3-1/2" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	36.60	10.10	46.70
3-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	47.10	10.10	57.20
3-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	53.30	10.10	63.40
3-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	60.90	10.10	71.00
3-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	76.70	10.10	86.80
3-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	92.20	10.10	102.30
3-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	107.00	10.10	117.10
4" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	43.50	10.10	53.60
4" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	52.90	10.10	63.00
4" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	62.00	10.10	72.10
4" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	69.10	10.10	79.20
4" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	86.30	10.10	96.40
4" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	106.00	10.10	116.10
4" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	127.00	10.10	137.10
5" x close	L1@0.40	Ea	32.10	16.20	48.30
5" x 5"	L1@0.40	Ea	81.80	16.20	98.00
5" x 6"	L1@0.40	Ea	89.10	16.20	105.30
5" x 8"	L1@0.40	Ea	219.00	16.20	235.20
5" x 10"	L1@0.40	Ea	124.00	16.20	140.20
5" x 12"	L1@0.40	Ea	309.00	16.20	325.20
6" x close	L1@0.60	Ea	73.90	24.20	98.10
6" x 5"	L1@0.60	Ea	131.00	24.20	155.20
6" x 6"	L1@0.60	Ea	164.00	24.20	188.20
6" x 8"	L1@0.60	Ea	183.00	24.20	207.20
6" x 10"	L1@0.60	Ea	211.00	24.20	235.20
6" x 12"	L1@0.60	Ea	233.00	24.20	257.20

Use these figures to estimate the cost of nipples installed on GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician working at a cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removal of the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for terminations, couplings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Nipples are factory made, not field made. In many cases a coupling will be needed with a nipple.

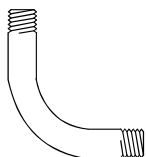
Aluminum Rigid Conduit (ARC), Elbows and Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Aluminum rigid conduit					
1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	212.00	152.00	364.00
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	285.00	162.00	447.00
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	404.00	182.00	586.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	564.00	242.00	806.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	516.00	283.00	799.00
2"	L1@8.50	CLF	880.00	343.00	1,223.00
2-1/2"	L2@10.0	CLF	1,190.00	404.00	1,594.00
3"	L2@12.0	CLF	1,500.00	485.00	1,985.00
3-1/2"	L2@14.0	CLF	1,790.00	566.00	2,356.00
4"	L2@16.0	CLF	2,120.00	646.00	2,766.00
5"	L2@20.0	CLF	3,230.00	808.00	4,038.00
6"	L2@25.0	CLF	4,460.00	1,010.00	5,470.00



90 degree aluminum rigid conduit elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.90	4.04	18.94
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.20	4.04	23.24
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	31.60	4.04	35.64
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.90	6.06	38.96
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	125.00	6.06	131.06
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	185.00	8.08	193.08
2-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	313.00	8.08	321.08
3"	L2@0.25	Ea	483.00	10.10	493.10
3-1/2"	L2@0.25	Ea	755.00	10.10	765.10
4"	L2@0.30	Ea	1,270.00	12.10	1,282.10
5"	L2@0.40	Ea	2,640.00	16.20	2,656.20
6"	L2@0.70	Ea	3,650.00	28.30	3,678.30



Aluminum rigid conduit nipples

1/2" x close	L1@0.05	Ea	16.40	2.02	18.42
1/2" x 1-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	12.40	2.02	14.42
1/2" x 2"	L1@0.05	Ea	13.50	2.02	15.52
1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	16.00	2.02	18.02
1/2" x 3"	L1@0.05	Ea	16.70	2.02	18.72
1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	18.10	2.02	20.12
1/2" x 4"	L1@0.05	Ea	19.60	2.02	21.62
1/2" x 5"	L1@0.05	Ea	22.20	2.02	24.22
1/2" x 6"	L1@0.05	Ea	23.50	2.02	25.52
1/2" x 8"	L1@0.05	Ea	31.50	2.02	33.52
1/2" x 10"	L1@0.05	Ea	38.10	2.02	40.12
1/2" x 12"	L1@0.05	Ea	44.40	2.02	46.42
3/4" x close	L1@0.06	Ea	16.40	2.42	18.82
3/4" x 2"	L1@0.06	Ea	17.60	2.42	20.02
3/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	18.90	2.42	21.32

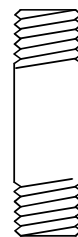
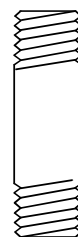
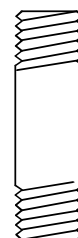


Use these figures to estimate the cost of aluminum rigid conduit, elbows and nipples installed in a building under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of conduit or each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician for conduit sizes to 2" and two electricians for conduit over 2". The labor cost is \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include conduit bending, one coupling for each length of conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for extra couplings, straps, terminations, wire, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Elbows and nipples are factory made. Do not install ARC in concrete or masonry construction. Conduit runs are assumed to be 50' long. Installation costs per linear foot will be less on longer runs and more on shorter runs.




ARC Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Aluminum rigid conduit nipples					
3/4" x 3"	L1@0.06	Ea	20.30	2.42	22.72
3/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	20.90	2.42	23.32
3/4" x 4"	L1@0.06	Ea	22.10	2.42	24.52
3/4" x 5"	L1@0.06	Ea	26.50	2.42	28.92
3/4" x 6"	L1@0.06	Ea	30.20	2.42	32.62
3/4" x 8"	L1@0.06	Ea	39.80	2.42	42.22
3/4" x 10"	L1@0.06	Ea	46.60	2.42	49.02
3/4" x 12"	L1@0.06	Ea	57.00	2.42	59.42
1" x close	L1@0.08	Ea	19.90	3.23	23.13
1" x 2"	L1@0.08	Ea	22.10	3.23	25.33
1" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	24.10	3.23	27.33
1" x 3"	L1@0.08	Ea	26.10	3.23	29.33
1" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	29.10	3.23	32.33
1" x 4"	L1@0.08	Ea	32.20	3.23	35.43
1" x 5"	L1@0.08	Ea	38.00	3.23	41.23
1" x 6"	L1@0.08	Ea	44.80	3.23	48.03
1" x 8"	L1@0.08	Ea	55.80	3.23	59.03
1" x 10"	L1@0.08	Ea	70.00	3.23	73.23
1" x 12"	L1@0.08	Ea	82.90	3.23	86.13
1-1/4" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	26.70	4.04	30.74
1-1/4" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.50	4.04	31.54
1-1/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	30.10	4.04	34.14
1-1/4" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	33.90	4.04	37.94
1-1/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	38.80	4.04	42.84
1-1/4" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	49.90	4.04	53.94
1-1/4" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	58.10	4.04	62.14
1-1/4" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	58.10	4.04	62.14
1-1/4" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	73.90	4.04	77.94
1-1/4" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	90.00	4.04	94.04
1-1/4" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	106.00	4.04	110.04
1-1/2" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	33.30	4.04	37.34
1-1/2" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	34.10	4.04	38.14
1-1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	36.40	4.04	40.44
1-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	41.30	4.04	45.34
1-1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	52.10	4.04	56.14
1-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	52.20	4.04	56.24
1-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	59.90	4.04	63.94
1-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	69.20	4.04	73.24
1-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	89.00	4.04	93.04
1-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	109.00	4.04	113.04
1-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	126.00	4.04	130.04

Use these figures to estimate the cost of ARC nipples installed on ARC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for extra couplings, straps, boxes, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume the purchase of full packages.



ARC Nipples

	Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
	Aluminum rigid conduit nipples (continued)					
	2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea	34.10	6.06	40.16
	2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	47.40	6.06	53.46
	2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	53.00	6.06	59.06
	2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	62.50	6.06	68.56
	2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	65.20	6.06	71.26
	2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea	65.20	6.06	71.26
	2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea	89.60	6.06	95.66
	2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea	114.00	6.06	120.06
	2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea	138.00	6.06	144.06
	2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea	165.00	6.06	171.06
	2-1/2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea	93.50	6.06	99.56
	2-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	96.10	6.06	102.16
	2-1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	107.00	6.06	113.06
	2-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	113.00	6.06	119.06
	2-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea	126.00	6.06	132.06
	2-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea	138.00	6.06	144.06
	2-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea	176.00	6.06	182.06
	2-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea	213.00	6.06	219.06
	2-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea	239.00	6.06	245.06
	3" x close	L1@0.20	Ea	60.80	8.08	68.88
	3" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	81.20	8.08	89.28
	3" x 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	85.00	8.08	93.08
	3" x 5"	L1@0.20	Ea	96.90	8.08	104.98
	3" x 6"	L1@0.20	Ea	111.00	8.08	119.08
	3" x 8"	L1@0.20	Ea	142.00	8.08	150.08
	3" x 10"	L1@0.20	Ea	172.00	8.08	180.08
	3" x 12"	L1@0.20	Ea	203.00	8.08	211.08
	3-1/2" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	77.60	10.10	87.70
	3-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	97.70	10.10	107.80
	3-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	117.00	10.10	127.10
	3-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	136.00	10.10	146.10
	3-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	169.00	10.10	179.10
	3-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	209.00	10.10	219.10
	3-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	245.00	10.10	255.10

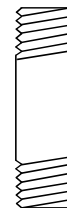
Use these figures to estimate the cost of ARC nipples installed on ARC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for extra couplings, straps, boxes, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs assume the purchase of full packages. Nipples are factory made, not field made. In many cases a coupling will be needed with each nipple. Do not install aluminum fittings in concrete or masonry. The bending, cutting and threading tools for aluminum conduit are the same as used for GRS. Don't mix aluminum fittings with other types of fittings.

ARC Nipples, Locknuts and Bushings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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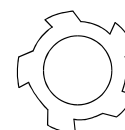
Aluminum rigid conduit nipples (continued)

4" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	81.60	10.10	91.70
4" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	102.00	10.10	112.10
4" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	117.00	10.10	127.10
4" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	136.00	10.10	146.10
4" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	172.00	10.10	182.10
4" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	209.00	10.10	219.10
4" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	247.00	10.10	257.10
5" x close	L1@0.40	Ea	190.00	16.20	206.20
5" x 5"	L1@0.40	Ea	223.00	16.20	239.20
5" x 6"	L1@0.40	Ea	232.00	16.20	248.20
5" x 8"	L1@0.40	Ea	296.00	16.20	312.20
5" x 10"	L1@0.40	Ea	357.00	16.20	373.20
5" x 12"	L1@0.40	Ea	411.00	16.20	427.20
6" x close	L1@0.60	Ea	229.00	24.20	253.20
6" x 5"	L1@0.60	Ea	267.00	24.20	291.20
6" x 6"	L1@0.60	Ea	292.00	24.20	316.20
6" x 8"	L1@0.60	Ea	398.00	24.20	422.20
6" x 10"	L1@0.60	Ea	478.00	24.20	502.20
6" x 12"	L1@0.60	Ea	526.00	24.20	550.20



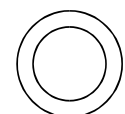
Aluminum locknuts

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.56	.81	1.37
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	1.01	.81	1.82
1"	L1@0.02	Ea	1.50	.81	2.31
1-1/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	1.99	1.21	3.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.83	1.21	4.04
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.51	2.02	6.53
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	8.61	2.02	10.63
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	9.53	2.83	12.36
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	26.80	2.83	29.63
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	29.40	3.64	33.04
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	74.80	4.04	78.84
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	133.00	8.08	141.08



Aluminum bushings

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	5.12	.81	5.93
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	9.39	.81	10.20
1"	L1@0.03	Ea	12.40	1.21	13.61

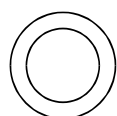


Use these figures to estimate the cost of ARC nipples, locknuts and bushings installed on ARC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for extra couplings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs are based on purchase of full packages. Nipples are factory made, not field made. In many cases a coupling will be needed with each nipple. Do not install aluminum fittings in concrete or masonry.

Aluminum Bushings and Terminations

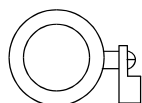
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Aluminum bushings (continued)



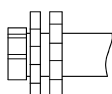
1-1/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	19.40	1.62	21.02
1-1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	24.60	1.62	26.22
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	30.30	2.02	32.32
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	40.70	2.02	42.72
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	43.20	2.83	46.03
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	86.30	2.83	89.13
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	100.00	3.64	103.64
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	167.00	4.04	171.04
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	256.00	8.08	264.08

Insulated aluminum ground bushings



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.40	4.04	16.44
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.90	4.04	17.94
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	20.30	4.04	24.34
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.50	6.06	26.56
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	26.00	6.06	32.06
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	35.00	8.08	43.08
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	62.80	8.08	70.88
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	95.30	10.10	105.40
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	115.00	10.10	125.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	154.00	12.10	166.10
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	243.00	16.20	259.20
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	375.00	20.20	395.20

Conduit termination, two aluminum locknuts & one plastic bushing



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.94	2.02	6.96
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.61	2.42	10.03
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	12.50	3.23	15.73
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.50	4.04	19.54
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	36.40	4.04	40.44
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	40.10	6.06	46.16
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	66.10	6.06	72.16
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	77.30	8.08	85.38
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	123.00	8.08	131.08
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	136.00	10.10	146.10
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	170.00	16.20	186.20
6"	L1@0.60	Ea	301.00	24.20	325.20

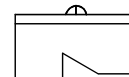
Use these figures to estimate the cost of aluminum bushings, ground bushings, and terminations under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removal of knockouts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs are based on purchase of full boxes. One locknut is used outside the box and inside the box on each conduit termination. A bushing is needed at each conduit end to protect the wire.

Cast Metal Entrance Elbows and Conduit Bodies

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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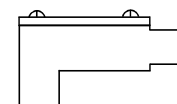
Cast metal Type SLB entrance elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.63	4.04	9.67
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.92	6.06	12.98
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.60	6.06	18.66
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.30	8.08	27.38
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	34.70	8.08	42.78
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	39.50	10.10	49.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	140.00	12.10	152.10
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	180.00	16.20	196.20



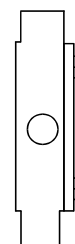
Galvanized cast metal Types LB, LL or LR conduit bodies

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.04	4.04	13.08
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.60	6.06	16.66
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.00	8.08	24.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	27.50	10.10	37.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.90	10.10	46.00
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	60.00	12.10	72.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	121.00	16.20	137.20
3"	L1@0.50	Ea	160.00	20.20	180.20
3-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	271.00	28.30	299.30
4"	L1@1.00	Ea	306.00	40.40	346.40



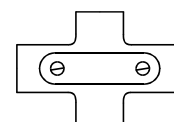
Galvanized cast metal Type T conduit bodies

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.76	6.06	13.82
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.70	8.08	18.78
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.80	10.10	25.90
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	23.50	12.10	35.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	35.30	12.10	47.40
2"	L1@0.40	Ea	54.40	16.20	70.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	108.00	20.20	128.20
3"	L1@0.70	Ea	143.00	28.30	171.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.90	Ea	371.00	36.40	407.40
4"	L1@1.25	Ea	477.00	50.50	527.50



Galvanized cast metal Type X conduit bodies

1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	26.10	8.08	34.18
3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	30.60	10.10	40.70
1"	L1@0.30	Ea	42.20	12.10	54.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	59.10	16.20	75.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	74.50	16.20	90.70
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	132.00	20.20	152.20



Use these figures to estimate the cost of conduit bodies installed on EMT or GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each body installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, nipples, boxes, covers, gaskets, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Using a larger conduit body or a mogul size can reduce the installation time when wire sizes are larger.

Blank Conduit Body Covers

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Steel blank conduit body covers

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.31	2.02	3.33
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.90	2.02	4.92
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.38	2.02	4.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.42	4.04	7.46
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.17	4.04	8.21
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.27	4.04	10.31
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.95	6.06	15.01
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.20	8.08	24.28

Malleable blank conduit body covers

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.88	2.02	6.90
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.06	2.02	6.08
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.52	4.04	10.56
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.86	4.04	11.90
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.21	4.04	13.25
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.20	6.06	24.26
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.20	8.08	37.28
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	41.80	10.10	51.90

Aluminum blank conduit body covers

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.12	2.02	4.14
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.90	2.02	4.92
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.51	2.02	5.53
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.70	4.04	8.74
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.97	4.04	11.01
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.20	4.04	13.24
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.10	6.06	20.16
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.10	8.08	25.18

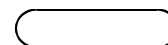
Use these figures to estimate the cost of blank conduit body covers installed on conduit bodies under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each cover installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit bodies, other fittings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: These figures assume that the conduit body is readily accessible.

Conduit Body Gaskets, Conduit Bodies and Capped Elbows

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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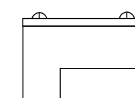
Conduit body gaskets

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	2.35	.81	3.16
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	2.64	.81	3.45
1"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.90	1.21	4.11
1-1/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.19	2.02	5.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.71	2.02	5.73
2"	L1@0.07	Ea	3.92	2.83	6.75
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.32	4.04	11.36
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.69	6.06	14.75



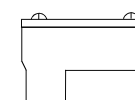
Type LB, LL or LR aluminum conduit bodies with covers

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.60	4.04	16.64
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.00	6.06	21.06
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.10	6.06	28.16
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	35.10	8.08	43.18
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.50	8.08	53.58
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	75.20	10.10	85.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	156.00	12.10	168.10
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	210.00	16.20	226.20



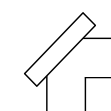
Type LB, LL or LR mogul aluminum conduit bodies with covers & gaskets

1"	L1@0.25	Ea	94.70	10.10	104.80
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	99.40	12.10	111.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	177.00	12.10	189.10
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	272.00	20.20	292.20
2-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	416.00	28.30	444.30
3"	L1@0.75	Ea	633.00	30.30	663.30
3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	732.00	40.40	772.40
4"	L1@1.00	Ea	812.00	40.40	852.40



Galvanized capped elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.50	4.04	16.54
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.70	6.06	24.76
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.20	8.08	31.28
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	28.20	10.10	38.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	36.80	10.10	46.90



Use these figures to estimate the cost of conduit body gaskets, aluminum conduit bodies and capped elbows installed with covers and aluminum conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for covers, conduit, nipples, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Standard conduit bodies do not include covers and gaskets. Cost of mogul bodies includes covers and gaskets.

Galvanized Cast Boxes

Material		Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Galvanized cast boxes with threaded hubs						
FS-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.20	Ea	16.60	8.08	24.68
FS-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.25	Ea	16.50	10.10	26.60
FS-3	1" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	18.90	12.10	31.00
FS-12	1/2" two gang	L1@0.25	Ea	28.30	10.10	38.40
FS-22	3/4" two gang	L1@0.30	Ea	30.40	12.10	42.50
FS-32	1" two gang	L1@0.35	Ea	32.00	14.10	46.10
FSC-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.25	Ea	28.60	10.10	38.70
FSC-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	31.30	12.10	43.40
FSC-3	1" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	38.80	14.10	52.90
FSC-12	1/2" two gang	L1@0.30	Ea	34.90	12.10	47.00
FSC-22	3/4" two gang	L1@0.35	Ea	31.30	14.10	45.40
FSC-32	1" two gang	L1@0.40	Ea	41.60	16.20	57.80
FSCC-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	22.70	14.10	36.80
FSCC-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	38.50	16.20	54.70
FSCT-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	24.80	14.10	38.90
FSCT-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	30.90	16.20	47.10
FSL-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	19.10	12.10	31.20
FSL-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	21.30	14.10	35.40
FSR-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	21.50	12.10	33.60
FSR-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	23.30	14.10	37.40
FSS-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	20.30	14.10	34.40
FSS-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	22.00	16.20	38.20
FST-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	20.30	14.10	34.40
FST-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	22.00	16.20	38.20
FSX-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	19.10	16.20	35.30
FSX-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.45	Ea	21.30	18.20	39.50
FD-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.25	Ea	27.00	10.10	37.10
FD-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	20.90	12.10	33.00
FD-3	1" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	22.40	14.10	36.50
FDC-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	25.10	12.10	37.20
FDC-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	27.20	14.10	41.30
FDC-3	1" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	32.10	16.20	48.30

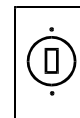
Use these figures to estimate the cost of galvanized cast boxes installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each box installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include box mounting, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for covers, gaskets, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Boxes are raintight or weatherproof when fitted with the proper cover. These figures assume that the boxes are surface mounted in accessible locations.

Covers for Galvanized Cast Boxes

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Single gang stamped metal covers

DS21 single receptacle	L1@0.05	Ea	4.59	2.02	6.61
DS23 duplex receptacle	L1@0.05	Ea	4.59	2.02	6.61
DS32 switch	L1@0.05	Ea	4.59	2.02	6.61
DS100 blank	L1@0.05	Ea	3.66	2.02	5.68

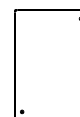


Two gang stamped metal covers

S322 2 switches	L1@0.06	Ea	8.34	2.42	10.76
S1002 blank	L1@0.06	Ea	8.34	2.42	10.76
S32212 duplex	L1@0.06	Ea	8.34	2.42	10.76
S32232 Sw & duplex	L1@0.06	Ea	8.34	2.42	10.76

Single gang cast metal covers

DS100G switch	L1@0.05	Ea	9.99	2.02	12.01
DS100G blank	L1@0.05	Ea	11.20	2.02	13.22

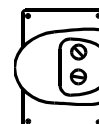


Two gang cast metal covers

S322G 2 switches	L1@0.06	Ea	32.90	2.42	35.32
S1002G blank	L1@0.06	Ea	29.90	2.42	32.32

Single gang cast weatherproof covers

DS128 Sw rod type	L1@0.10	Ea	38.40	4.04	42.44
DS181 Sw rocker type	L1@0.10	Ea	41.40	4.04	45.44



Two gang cast weatherproof covers

DS1282 2 Sw rod type	L1@0.15	Ea	70.00	6.06	76.06
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Single gang cast with hinged cover weatherproof

WLRS-1 single recept	L1@0.10	Ea	39.70	4.04	43.74
WLRD-1 duplex recept	L1@0.10	Ea	43.60	4.04	47.64



Use these figures to estimate the cost of covers installed on galvanized boxes under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each cover installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the cover, mounting, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. These figures assume that the boxes for the covers are surface mounted in accessible locations.

Galvanized Cast Expansion Fittings and Jumpers

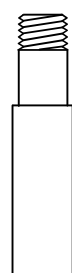
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Galvanized 4" cast expansion fitting



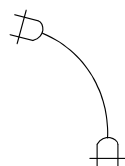
1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	53.30	10.10	63.40
3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	54.60	12.10	66.70
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	66.70	16.20	82.90
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	88.60	20.20	108.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	98.30	20.20	118.50
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	146.00	24.20	170.20
2-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	289.00	28.30	317.30
3"	L1@0.70	Ea	288.00	28.30	316.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.80	Ea	454.00	32.30	486.30
4"	L1@1.00	Ea	618.00	40.40	658.40

Galvanized 8" cast expansion fitting



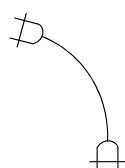
1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	108.00	12.10	120.10
3/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	119.00	16.20	135.20
1"	L1@0.50	Ea	159.00	20.20	179.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.60	Ea	192.00	24.20	216.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	293.00	24.20	317.20
2"	L1@0.70	Ea	409.00	28.30	437.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.80	Ea	692.00	32.30	724.30
3"	L1@1.00	Ea	847.00	40.40	887.40
3-1/2"	L1@1.25	Ea	1,160.00	50.50	1,210.50
4"	L1@1.30	Ea	1,280.00	52.50	1,332.50

4" bonding jumpers for galvanized cast expansion fitting



1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	61.60	6.06	67.66
1" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	62.50	8.08	70.58
1-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.20	12.10	89.30
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.40	Ea	81.90	16.20	98.10
3-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.50	Ea	169.00	20.20	189.20

8" bonding jumpers for galvanized cast expansion fitting



1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	64.40	6.06	70.46
1" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	74.70	10.10	84.80
1-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.35	Ea	89.50	14.10	103.60
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.45	Ea	122.00	18.20	140.20
3-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.60	Ea	125.00	24.20	149.20
5"	L1@0.80	Ea	179.00	32.30	211.30

Use these figures to estimate the cost of expansion fittings and bonding jumpers installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for conduit, supports, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: These fittings are installed at construction expansion joints and are suitable for installation in concrete. The bonding jumper provides grounding continuity.

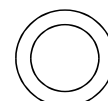
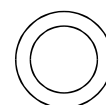
Reducing Bushings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Steel or malleable reducing bushings					
3/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.13	2.02	3.15
1" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.68	2.02	3.70
1" - 3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.68	2.02	3.70
1-1/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.95	2.42	5.37
1-1/4" - 3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.95	2.42	5.37
1-1/4" - 1"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.95	2.42	5.37
1-1/2" - 1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.80	3.23	7.03
1-1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.80	3.23	7.03
1-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.80	3.23	7.03
1-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.80	3.23	7.03
2" - 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.11	4.04	12.15
2" - 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.11	4.04	12.15
2" - 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.10	4.04	14.14
2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.38	4.04	11.42
2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.11	4.04	12.15
2-1/2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.80	6.06	18.86
2-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.80	6.06	18.86
3" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	34.60	8.08	42.68
3-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.60	10.10	44.70
3-1/2" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.60	10.10	44.70
3-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.25	Ea	38.10	10.10	48.20
4" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	30.60	12.10	42.70
4" - 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	30.60	12.10	42.70
4" - 3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	28.10	12.10	40.20

Aluminum reducing bushings

3/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.67	2.02	5.69
1" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.69	2.02	5.71
1" - 3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.69	2.02	5.71
1-1/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.23	2.42	9.65
1-1/4" - 3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.19	2.42	9.61
1-1/4" - 1"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.98	2.42	10.40
1-1/2" - 1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	12.10	3.23	15.33
1-1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	12.10	3.23	15.33
1-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.08	Ea	12.10	3.23	15.33
1-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	12.10	3.23	15.33
2" - 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
2" - 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
2" - 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24
2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.20	4.04	20.24

Use these figures to estimate the cost of reducing bushings installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each bushing installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes. These bushings are used to reduce the threaded hub size in cast boxes when smaller conduit is used.



Reducing Bushings and Reducing Washers

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Aluminum reducing bushings					
2-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.40	6.06	21.46
2-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.40	6.06	21.46
2-1/2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.40	6.06	21.46
2-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.40	6.06	21.46
3" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.90	8.08	39.98
3" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.90	8.08	39.98
3" - 2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.90	8.08	39.98
3" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.90	8.08	39.98
3-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.40	10.10	45.50
3-1/2" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.40	10.10	45.50
3-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.40	10.10	45.50
4" - 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	54.60	12.10	66.70
4" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	54.60	12.10	66.70
4" - 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	54.60	12.10	66.70
4" - 3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	54.60	12.10	66.70
Steel reducing washers, set of 2					
3/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Pr	.32	2.02	2.34
1" - 1/2"	L1@0.06	Pr	.49	2.42	2.91
1" - 3/4"	L1@0.06	Pr	.45	2.42	2.87
1-1/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.08	Pr	.87	3.23	4.10
1-1/4" - 3/4"	L1@0.08	Pr	.79	3.23	4.02
1-1/4" - 1"	L1@0.08	Pr	.81	3.23	4.04
1-1/2" - 1/2"	L1@0.10	Pr	1.00	4.04	5.04
1-1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.10	Pr	1.13	4.04	5.17
1-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.10	Pr	.94	4.04	4.98
1-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Pr	.96	4.04	5.00
2" - 1/2"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.65	6.06	7.71
2" - 3/4"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.45	6.06	7.51
2" - 1"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.36	6.06	7.42
2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.36	6.06	7.42
2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.36	6.06	7.42
2-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.20	Pr	1.79	8.08	9.87
2-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Pr	1.79	8.08	9.87
2-1/2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Pr	1.79	8.08	9.87
2-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.20	Pr	1.79	8.08	9.87
3" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Pr	2.26	10.10	12.36
3" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Pr	2.26	10.10	12.36
3" - 2"	L1@0.25	Pr	2.26	10.10	12.36
3" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Pr	2.26	10.10	12.36
3-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.30	Pr	6.51	12.10	18.61
3-1/2" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Pr	6.51	12.10	18.61
3-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.30	Pr	6.51	12.10	18.61
4" - 2"	L1@0.35	Pr	18.40	14.10	32.50
4" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.35	Pr	18.40	14.10	32.50
4" - 3"	L1@0.35	Pr	18.40	14.10	32.50
4" - 3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Pr	18.40	14.10	32.50

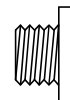
Use these figures to estimate the cost of reducing bushings and reducing washers installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs for bushings are for each bushing installed. Costs for reducing washers are per pair of washers installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes. These bushings are used to reduce the threaded hub size in cast boxes when smaller conduit is used.

Bushed Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Die cast bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.29	2.02	2.31
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.51	2.42	2.93
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.97	3.23	4.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.48	4.04	5.52
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.09	4.04	6.13
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.24	6.06	9.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	5.28	8.08	13.36
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.59	8.08	16.67
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	14.70	10.10	24.80
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.40	10.10	25.50



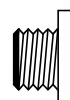
Malleable bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.72	2.02	2.74
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.36	2.42	3.78
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.46	3.23	5.69
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.40	4.04	6.44
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.57	4.04	6.61
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.40	6.06	9.46
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	6.22	8.08	14.30
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.80	8.08	20.88
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	19.80	10.10	29.90
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	32.10	10.10	42.20



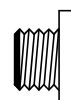
Insulated die cast bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.32	2.02	2.34
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.59	2.42	3.01
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.09	3.23	4.32
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.66	4.04	5.70
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.32	4.04	6.36
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.62	6.06	9.68
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	5.85	8.08	13.93
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.56	8.08	17.64
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	16.50	10.10	26.60
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	18.40	10.10	28.50



Insulated malleable bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.65	2.02	2.67
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.22	2.42	3.64
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.26	3.23	5.49
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.40	4.04	7.44
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.52	4.04	8.56
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.99	6.06	12.05

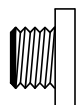


Use these figures to estimate the cost of bushed nipples installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for locknut, bushing, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes. Bushed nipples are often used in threaded hubs.

Bushed Nipples, Couplings and Offset Nipples

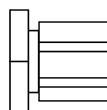
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated malleable bushed nipples



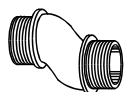
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.78	8.08	15.86
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	24.70	8.08	32.78
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.80	10.10	44.90
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	54.60	10.10	64.70
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	166.00	12.10	178.10
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	251.00	16.20	267.20

Malleable three-piece couplings or unions



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.70	4.04	7.74
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.03	4.04	10.07
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.23	6.06	15.29
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.60	8.08	24.68
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	20.50	8.08	28.58
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.40	10.10	50.50
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	97.60	12.10	109.70
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	134.00	12.10	146.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	226.00	20.20	246.20
4"	L1@0.50	Ea	276.00	20.20	296.20
5"	L1@1.00	Ea	404.00	40.40	444.40
6"	L1@1.25	Ea	616.00	50.50	666.50

Malleable offset nipples



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.54	4.04	11.58
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.97	4.04	12.01
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.88	6.06	15.94
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.20	8.08	30.28
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	27.20	8.08	35.28
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.20	10.10	53.30

Die cast offset nipples



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.75	4.04	6.79
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.86	6.06	9.92
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	4.93	8.08	13.01
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	7.11	10.10	17.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	8.90	10.10	19.00
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	18.90	12.10	31.00

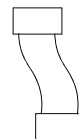
Use these figures to estimate the cost of bushed nipples, unions, and offset nipples installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for locknut, bushing, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes. Three-piece couplings are made to fit the flat thread used on electrical fittings. Unions made for plumbing pipe should not be used in electrical systems.

Offset Nipples, Connectors and Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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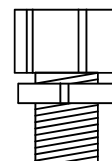
Die cast offset nipples (continued)

2-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	69.80	14.10	83.90
3"	L1@0.35	Ea	87.10	14.10	101.20
3-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	128.00	16.20	144.20
4"	L1@0.45	Ea	158.00	18.20	176.20



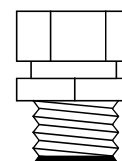
Malleable threadless connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.05	2.02	4.07
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	3.38	2.42	5.80
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	4.78	3.23	8.01
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.49	4.04	13.53
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.10	4.04	17.14
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.80	6.06	31.86
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	122.00	10.10	132.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	162.00	12.10	174.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	213.00	14.10	227.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	260.00	16.20	276.20



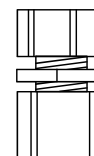
Insulated malleable threadless connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.75	2.02	6.77
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.60	2.42	10.02
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	11.30	3.23	14.53
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.50	4.04	25.54
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	29.90	4.04	33.94
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	69.80	6.06	75.86
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	171.00	10.10	181.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	226.00	12.10	238.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	293.00	14.10	307.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	345.00	16.20	361.20



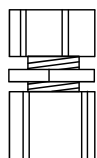
Malleable threadless couplings

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.24	4.04	7.28
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.98	4.04	9.02
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.36	6.06	14.42
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	13.90	8.08	21.98
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.40	8.08	25.48
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	38.90	10.10	49.00

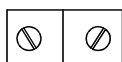


Use these figures to estimate the cost of offset nipples, connectors, and couplings installed in conduit systems under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for locknuts, bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material costs are based on purchase of full boxes. Threadless fittings are made for rigid conduit only and do not fit EMT conduit. They're rated for raintight or weatherproof applications.

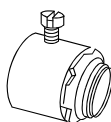
Couplings and Connectors



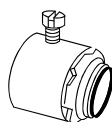
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Malleable threadless couplings (continued)					
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	170.00	12.10	182.10
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	233.00	16.20	249.20
3-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	300.00	20.20	320.20
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	393.00	24.20	417.20



Malleable set screw couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.74	4.04	7.78
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.07	4.04	9.11
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.60	6.06	14.66
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.40	8.08	20.48
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.00	8.08	24.08
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.80	10.10	45.90
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	74.80	12.10	86.90
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	89.70	16.20	105.90
3-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	118.00	20.20	138.20
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	149.00	24.20	173.20



Steel set screw connectors					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.68	2.02	5.70
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.43	2.42	6.85
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.89	3.23	9.12
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.60	4.04	14.64
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.60	4.04	19.64
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.50	6.06	29.56
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	84.70	10.10	94.80
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	108.00	12.10	120.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	162.00	14.10	176.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	201.00	16.20	217.20



Insulated steel set screw connectors					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.87	2.02	5.89
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.67	2.42	7.09
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.07	3.23	9.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.80	4.04	14.84
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.80	4.04	19.84
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.80	6.06	31.86
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	87.30	10.10	97.40
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	113.00	12.10	125.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	173.00	14.10	187.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	227.00	16.20	243.20

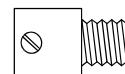
Use these figures to estimate the cost of couplings and connectors installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, the locknut, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes.

Connectors and Straps

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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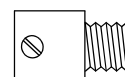
Malleable set screw connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.70	2.02	4.72
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	3.74	2.42	6.16
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.02	3.23	9.25
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.40	4.04	14.44
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.10	4.04	19.14
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	30.10	6.06	36.16
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	87.90	10.10	98.00
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	117.00	12.10	129.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	161.00	14.10	175.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	196.00	16.20	212.20



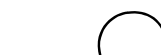
Insulated malleable set screw connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.42	2.02	6.44
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.34	2.42	7.76
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	8.63	3.23	11.86
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.20	4.04	16.24
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.10	4.04	23.14
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.40	6.06	38.46
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	96.80	10.10	106.90
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	136.00	12.10	148.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	171.00	14.10	185.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	214.00	16.20	230.20



Steel one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.17	2.02	2.19
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.24	2.42	2.66
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.37	3.23	3.60
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.54	4.04	4.58
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.82	4.04	4.86
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.02	4.04	5.06
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.82	6.06	7.88
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.19	8.08	10.27
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.88	8.08	10.96
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.68	8.08	11.76



Malleable one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.32	2.02	2.34
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.45	2.42	2.87
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.73	3.23	3.96
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.05	4.04	5.09
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.52	4.04	5.56
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.42	4.04	6.46
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.71	6.06	10.77
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.09	8.08	15.17
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.70	8.08	18.78
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	19.30	10.10	29.40



Use these figures to estimate the cost of connectors and straps installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, the locknut, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes.

Conduit Clamps and Entrance Caps

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Steel two hole straps					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.15	2.02	2.17
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.21	2.42	2.63
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.33	3.23	3.56
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.46	4.04	4.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.61	4.04	4.65
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.86	4.04	4.90
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.96	6.06	8.02
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.77	8.08	10.85
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	3.80	10.10	13.90
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	3.89	10.10	13.99
Aluminum one hole straps					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.95	2.02	2.97
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.39	2.42	3.81
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.07	3.23	5.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.84	4.04	7.88
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.00	4.04	8.04
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.22	4.04	12.26
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.30	6.06	22.36
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.10	8.08	31.18
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	30.30	8.08	38.38
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.90	10.10	46.00
Malleable clamp backs					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.45	2.02	2.47
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.50	2.02	2.52
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.75	2.02	2.77
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.14	4.04	5.18
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.46	4.04	5.50
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.38	4.04	6.42
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.72	6.06	11.78
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.99	6.06	15.05
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.70	8.08	37.78
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.80	8.08	48.88
5"	L1@0.25	Ea	102.00	10.10	112.10
6"	L1@0.25	Ea	104.00	10.10	114.10

Use these figures to estimate the cost of straps and spacers installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for screws, bolts, anchors, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes.

Conduit Clamps and Entrance Caps

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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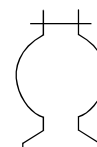
Rigid steel conduit clamps without bolts

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.46	2.02	2.48
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.51	2.42	2.93
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.80	3.23	4.03
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.98	4.04	5.02
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.01	4.04	5.05
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.32	4.04	5.36
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.95	6.06	8.01
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.22	6.06	8.28
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.81	8.08	10.89
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.33	8.08	11.41



Rigid steel conduit clamps with bolts

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.61	2.02	2.63
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.65	2.42	3.07
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.93	3.23	4.16
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.24	4.04	5.28
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.51	4.04	5.55
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.69	4.04	5.73
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.46	6.06	8.52
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.49	6.06	8.55
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.93	8.08	11.01
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.59	8.08	11.67



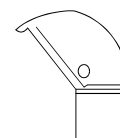
Clamp-type entrance caps

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.30	6.06	16.36
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.10	8.08	20.18
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	14.20	10.10	24.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	16.10	12.10	28.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	27.20	12.10	39.30
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	37.20	20.20	57.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	131.00	24.20	155.20
3"	L1@0.75	Ea	210.00	30.30	240.30
3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	258.00	40.40	298.40
4"	L1@1.25	Ea	270.00	50.50	320.50



Slip fitter entrance caps

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.80	6.06	14.86
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.90	8.08	18.98
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	12.90	10.10	23.00
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	15.80	12.10	27.90
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	28.10	12.10	40.20
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	51.70	20.20	71.90



Use these figures to estimate the cost of clamps and entrance caps installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for screws, bolts, anchors, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: Material cost is based on purchase of full boxes. Many other types of fittings are available. Those listed here are the most common.

PVC Coated Conduit, Elbows and Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated steel conduit, 40 mil coating

1/2"	L1@4.50	CLF	461.00	182.00	643.00
3/4"	L1@5.50	CLF	535.00	222.00	757.00
1"	L1@7.00	CLF	694.00	283.00	977.00
1-1/4"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,160.00	364.00	1,524.00
1-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	1,070.00	444.00	1,514.00
2"	L1@13.0	CLF	1,390.00	525.00	1,915.00
2-1/2"	L2@15.0	CLF	2,760.00	606.00	3,366.00
3"	L2@17.0	CLF	2,670.00	687.00	3,357.00
3-1/2"	L2@19.0	CLF	4,290.00	768.00	5,058.00
4"	L2@21.0	CLF	3,850.00	848.00	4,698.00
5"	L2@25.0	CLF	8,930.00	1,010.00	9,940.00

PVC coated steel 90 degree elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.40	4.04	26.44
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.30	4.04	27.34
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.40	6.06	22.46
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	32.80	8.08	40.88
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.20	8.08	48.28
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.80	10.10	44.90
2-1/2"	L2@0.30	Ea	69.60	12.10	81.70
3"	L2@0.35	Ea	111.00	14.10	125.10
3-1/2"	L2@0.40	Ea	155.00	16.20	171.20
4"	L2@0.50	Ea	292.00	20.20	312.20
5"	L2@0.75	Ea	449.00	30.30	479.30

PVC coated steel couplings

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.40	2.02	7.42
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.67	2.42	8.09
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	7.35	3.23	10.58
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.55	4.04	12.59
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.20	4.04	14.24
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.90	6.06	20.96
2-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	36.90	8.08	44.98
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	44.90	8.08	52.98
3-1/2"	L2@0.25	Ea	57.70	10.10	67.80
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	67.30	10.10	77.40
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	218.00	12.10	230.10

Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated conduit, elbows and couplings installed in corrosive areas under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of conduit or for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician for sizes up to 2" and two electricians for sizes over 2". The labor cost is \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include cutting and threading, one coupling for each length of conduit, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for straps, locknuts, bushings, sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing any damaged PVC coating. Bending tools must be ground out when used on PVC conduit. Threading equipment must be modified for use on PVC conduit.

PVC Coated Straps and Clamps

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated steel one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	13.60	2.02	15.62
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	13.60	2.42	16.02
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	13.90	3.23	17.13
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	20.30	4.04	24.34
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.60	4.04	25.64
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	31.30	6.06	37.36
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.60	8.08	37.68
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	39.80	10.10	49.90
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	71.40	12.10	83.50
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	76.00	16.20	92.20



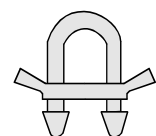
PVC coated malleable one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	11.00	2.02	13.02
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	11.10	2.42	13.52
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.40	4.04	15.44
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	16.50	4.04	20.54
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.50	6.06	31.56
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	26.70	8.08	34.78
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	47.90	8.08	55.98
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	81.70	10.10	91.80
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	116.00	12.10	128.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	122.00	12.10	134.10



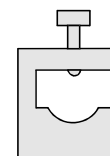
PVC coated right angle beam clamps

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	20.50	4.04	24.54
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.70	6.06	26.76
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	27.70	8.08	35.78
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	28.00	10.10	38.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.60	10.10	44.70
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	44.80	12.10	56.90
2-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	49.30	16.20	65.50
3"	L1@0.50	Ea	55.20	20.20	75.40
3-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	57.10	24.20	81.30
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	62.40	24.20	86.60



PVC coated parallel beam clamps

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.50	4.04	26.54
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.90	6.06	28.96
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	28.00	8.08	36.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	30.90	10.10	41.00
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	34.70	10.10	44.80
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	43.20	12.10	55.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	52.60	12.10	64.70
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	59.50	16.20	75.70
3-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	62.60	24.20	86.80
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	63.00	24.20	87.20



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated straps and clamps installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include screws, anchors, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing any damaged PVC coating.

PVC Coated Clamps, U-bolts and Unions

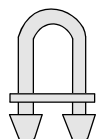
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated edge-type beam clamps



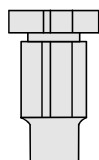
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.20	4.04	23.24
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.50	6.06	26.56
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	34.00	8.08	42.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	57.50	10.10	67.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	74.00	10.10	84.10
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	80.70	12.10	92.80

PVC coated U-bolts



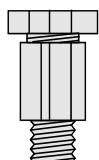
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.71	4.04	12.75
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.71	6.06	14.77
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.71	8.08	16.79
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.03	10.10	19.13
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.20	10.10	19.30
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	11.30	12.10	23.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	19.60	14.10	33.70
3"	L1@0.35	Ea	20.70	14.10	34.80
3-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	22.00	16.20	38.20
4"	L1@0.50	Ea	29.10	20.20	49.30
5"	L1@0.60	Ea	40.80	24.20	65.00

PVC coated female conduit unions



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	46.30	4.04	50.34
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	47.10	4.04	51.14
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	90.20	6.06	96.26
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	95.00	8.08	103.08
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	175.00	8.08	183.08
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	233.00	10.10	243.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	247.00	12.10	259.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	342.00	12.10	354.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	424.00	14.10	438.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	450.00	16.20	466.20

PVC coated male conduit unions



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	48.00	4.04	52.04
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	53.10	4.04	57.14
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	66.60	6.06	72.66
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	108.00	8.08	116.08
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	131.00	8.08	139.08
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	163.00	10.10	173.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	288.00	12.10	300.10
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	383.00	12.10	395.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	500.00	14.10	514.10
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	617.00	16.20	633.20

Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated clamps, U-bolts and unions installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include screws, bolts, nuts, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing any damaged PVC coating. PVC conduit fittings are rigid conduit fittings that have a PVC bonded coating for corrosion protection.

PVC Coated Couplings and Conduit Bodies

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
PVC coated reducing couplings					
3/4"- 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	31.30	2.02	33.32
1"- 1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	33.80	2.42	36.22
1"- 3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	39.20	2.42	41.62
1-1/4"- 3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	49.50	3.23	52.73
1-1/4"- 1"	L1@0.08	Ea	53.00	3.23	56.23
1-1/2"- 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	42.30	4.04	46.34
1-1/2"- 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	49.80	4.04	53.84
1-1/2"- 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	83.80	4.04	87.84
2"- 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	92.60	6.06	98.66
2"- 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	89.60	6.06	95.66
2"- 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	95.10	6.06	101.16
2"- 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	110.00	8.08	118.08
3"- 2"	L1@0.20	Ea	177.00	8.08	185.08
3-1/2"- 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	223.00	10.10	233.10
4"- 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	439.00	12.10	451.10
5"- 4"	L1@0.40	Ea	558.00	16.20	574.20



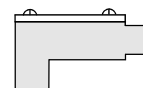
PVC coated Type C conduit bodies

C-17 1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.10	8.08	53.18
C-27 3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	47.20	10.10	57.30
C-37 1"	L1@0.30	Ea	65.90	12.10	78.00
C-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	98.90	14.10	113.00
C-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	120.00	16.20	136.20
C-67 2"	L1@0.40	Ea	170.00	16.20	186.20
C-77 2-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	328.00	20.20	348.20
CLF-87 3"	L1@0.60	Ea	415.00	24.20	439.20
CLF-97 3-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	619.00	28.30	647.30
CLF-107 4"	L1@1.00	Ea	698.00	40.40	738.40



PVC coated Type LB conduit bodies

LB-17 1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	44.50	8.08	52.58
LB-27 3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	45.60	10.10	55.70
LB-37 1"	L1@0.30	Ea	59.80	12.10	71.90
LB-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	98.00	14.10	112.10
LB-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	119.00	14.10	133.10
LB-67 2"	L1@0.40	Ea	168.00	16.20	184.20
LB-77 2-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	325.00	20.20	345.20
LB-87 3"	L1@0.60	Ea	408.00	24.20	432.20
LB-97 3-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	600.00	28.30	628.30
LB-107 4"	L1@1.00	Ea	672.00	40.40	712.40



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated couplings and conduit bodies installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include covers, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing any damaged PVC coating.

PVC Coated Conduit Bodies

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated Type T conduit bodies

T-17 1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	59.30	10.10	69.40
T-27 3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	67.20	12.10	79.30
T-37 1"	L1@0.35	Ea	96.70	14.10	110.80
T-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	162.00	16.20	178.20
T-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.20	187.20
T-67 2"	L1@0.45	Ea	311.00	18.20	329.20
T-77 2-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	527.00	24.20	551.20
T-87 3"	L1@0.70	Ea	704.00	28.30	732.30
T-97 3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,010.00	40.40	1,050.40
T-107 4"	L1@1.50	Ea	1,110.00	60.60	1,170.60

PVC coated Type TB conduit bodies

TB-17 1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	67.20	10.10	77.30
TB-27 3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	81.80	12.10	93.90
TB-37 1"	L1@0.35	Ea	88.40	14.10	102.50
TB-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	162.00	16.20	178.20
TB-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.20	187.20
TB-67 2"	L1@0.45	Ea	311.00	18.20	329.20

PVC coated Type X conduit bodies

X-17 1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	69.90	12.10	82.00
X-27 3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	79.40	14.10	93.50
X-37 1"	L1@0.40	Ea	89.90	16.20	106.10
X-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.45	Ea	215.00	18.20	233.20
X-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.45	Ea	280.00	18.20	298.20
X-67 2"	L1@0.50	Ea	403.00	20.20	423.20

PVC coated steel conduit body covers

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	18.50	2.02	20.52
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	20.30	2.42	22.72
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	26.70	3.23	29.93
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	35.10	4.04	39.14
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	38.50	4.04	42.54
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	48.80	4.04	52.84
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	66.00	6.06	72.06
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	130.00	6.06	136.06

Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated conduit bodies installed on PVC coated conduit and PVC coated body covers installed on conduit bodies under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing any damaged PVC coating.

PVC Coated Junction Boxes

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated Type GUAB junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	130.00	14.10	144.10
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	146.00	16.20	162.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	159.00	16.20	175.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	162.00	18.20	180.20
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	185.00	20.20	205.20
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	298.00	24.20	322.20
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	483.00	30.30	513.30
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	544.00	40.40	584.40



PVC coated Type GUAC junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	130.00	14.10	144.10
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	146.00	16.20	162.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	159.00	16.20	175.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	162.00	18.20	180.20
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	185.00	20.20	205.20
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	298.00	24.20	322.20
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	483.00	30.30	513.30
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	544.00	40.40	584.40



PVC coated Type GUAL junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	130.00	14.10	144.10
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	146.00	16.20	162.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	159.00	16.20	175.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	162.00	18.20	180.20
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	185.00	20.20	205.20
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	298.00	24.20	322.20
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	483.00	30.30	513.30
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	544.00	40.40	584.40



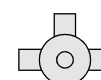
PVC coated Type GUAN junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	130.00	14.10	144.10
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	146.00	16.20	162.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	159.00	16.20	175.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	162.00	18.20	180.20
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	185.00	20.20	205.20
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	298.00	24.20	322.20
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	483.00	30.30	513.30
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	544.00	40.40	584.40



PVC coated Type GUAW junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	174.00	16.20	190.20
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	206.00	18.20	224.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	182.00	18.20	200.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	210.00	20.20	230.20



Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated junction boxes installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the box cover, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing damaged PVC coating.

PVC Coated Junction Boxes and Sealing Fittings

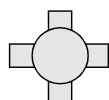
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated Type GUAT junction boxes with covers



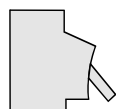
1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	182.00	16.20	198.20
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	205.00	18.20	223.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	195.00	20.20	215.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.55	Ea	219.00	22.20	241.20
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	344.00	24.20	368.20
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.65	Ea	668.00	26.30	694.30
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.80	Ea	745.00	32.30	777.30
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.10	Ea	784.00	44.40	828.40

PVC coated Type GUAX junction boxes with covers



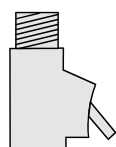
1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	179.00	18.20	197.20
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	202.00	20.20	222.20
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.55	Ea	189.00	22.20	211.20
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	210.00	24.20	234.20
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.65	Ea	218.00	26.30	244.30
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.70	Ea	235.00	28.30	263.30
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.90	Ea	678.00	36.40	714.40
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.25	Ea	746.00	50.50	796.50

PVC coated Type EYD female sealing fittings



1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	130.00	14.10	144.10
3/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	131.00	16.20	147.20
1"	L1@0.45	Ea	151.00	18.20	169.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	165.00	20.20	185.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	208.00	24.20	232.20
2"	L1@0.75	Ea	227.00	30.30	257.30

PVC coated Type EYD male-female sealing fittings



1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	130.00	14.10	144.10
3/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	131.00	16.20	147.20
1"	L1@0.45	Ea	151.00	18.20	169.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	170.00	20.20	190.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	216.00	24.20	240.20
2"	L1@0.75	Ea	237.00	30.30	267.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.90	Ea	347.00	36.40	383.40
3"	L1@1.00	Ea	472.00	40.40	512.40
3-1/2"	L1@1.25	Ea	472.00	50.50	522.50
4"	L1@1.40	Ea	1,120.00	56.60	1,176.60

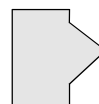
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated junction boxes and sealing fittings installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include the cover, layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing damaged PVC coating.

PVC Coated Sealing Fittings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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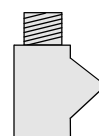
PVC coated Type EYS female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	72.30	12.10	84.40
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	67.00	14.10	81.10
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	80.30	16.20	96.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	115.00	20.20	135.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	147.00	20.20	167.20
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	163.00	24.20	187.20



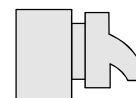
PVC coated Type EYS male-female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	73.10	12.10	85.20
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	67.60	14.10	81.70
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	80.90	16.20	97.10
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	116.00	20.20	136.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	152.00	20.20	172.20
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	169.00	24.20	193.20
2-1/2"	L1@0.75	Ea	262.00	30.30	292.30
3"	L1@0.90	Ea	352.00	36.40	388.40
3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,050.00	40.40	1,090.40
4"	L1@1.25	Ea	1,360.00	50.50	1,410.50



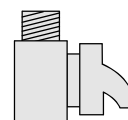
PVC coated Type EZS female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	85.00	12.10	97.10
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	111.00	14.10	125.10
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	133.00	16.20	149.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	151.00	20.20	171.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	290.00	20.20	310.20
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	604.00	24.20	628.20



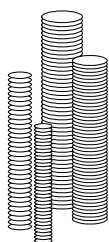
PVC coated Type EZS male-female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	85.60	12.10	97.70
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	112.00	14.10	126.10
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	133.00	16.20	149.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	158.00	20.20	178.20
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	227.00	20.20	247.20
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	203.00	24.20	227.20
2-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	383.00	28.30	411.30
3"	L1@0.90	Ea	633.00	36.40	669.40

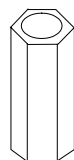


Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated sealing fittings installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit. Note: PVC patching material is available in spray cans for repairing damaged PVC coating.

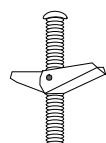
Hanger Fittings



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Plated threaded rod					
1/4-20 x 6'	L1@1.25	CLF	207.00	50.50	257.50
1/4-20 x 10'	L1@1.25	CLF	331.00	50.50	381.50
1/4-20 x 12'	L1@1.15	CLF	400.00	46.50	446.50
3/8-16 x 6'	L1@1.30	CLF	227.00	52.50	279.50
3/8-16 x 10'	L1@1.30	CLF	557.00	52.50	609.50
3/8-16 x 12'	L1@1.30	CLF	698.00	52.50	750.50
1/2-13 x 6'	L1@1.50	CLF	385.00	60.60	445.60
1/2-13 x 10'	L1@1.50	CLF	1,000.00	60.60	1,060.60
1/2-13 x 12'	L1@1.50	CLF	1,200.00	60.60	1,260.60
5/8-11 x 6'	L1@1.75	CLF	1,050.00	70.70	1,120.70
5/8-11 x 10'	L1@1.75	CLF	1,480.00	70.70	1,550.70
5/8-11 x 12'	L1@1.75	CLF	1,830.00	70.70	1,900.70



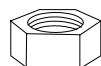
Rod couplings					
1/4-20	L1@0.05	Ea	1.82	2.02	3.84
3/8-16	L1@0.05	Ea	3.68	2.02	5.70
1/2-13	L1@0.08	Ea	3.77	3.23	7.00
5/8-11	L1@0.10	Ea	8.80	4.04	12.84



Toggle bolts, wing nuts					
1/8 x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	.16	4.04	4.20
3/16 x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	.26	4.04	4.30
1/4 x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	.39	6.06	6.45
3/8 x 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	.47	8.08	8.55



Expansion anchors, flush type					
1/4-20	L1@0.15	Ea	.40	6.06	6.46
3/8-16	L1@0.15	Ea	.65	6.06	6.71
1/2-13	L1@0.25	Ea	1.76	10.10	11.86
5/8-11	L1@0.30	Ea	2.52	12.10	14.62



Steel hex nuts					
1/4-20	L1@0.02	Ea	.26	.81	1.07
3/8-16	L1@0.03	Ea	.27	1.21	1.48
1/2-13	L1@0.05	Ea	.34	2.02	2.36
5/8-11	L1@0.10	Ea	.39	4.04	4.43



Fender washers, 1-1/2" diameter					
1/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	.03	.81	.84
3/8"	L1@0.03	Ea	.06	1.21	1.27
1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	.09	1.62	1.71

Use these figures to estimate the cost of installing steel hanger fittings for hanging or mounting conduit or electrical equipment under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of steel channel strut, or each fitting installed. The crew is one electrical working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit.

Steel Channel (Strut) and Fittings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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14 gauge steel channel

13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	262.00	162.00	424.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	325.00	162.00	487.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	374.00	242.00	616.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	400.00	242.00	642.00



14 gauge steel channel with 9/16" holes, 1-7/8" oc

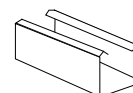
13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	263.00	162.00	425.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	347.00	162.00	509.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	355.00	242.00	597.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	454.00	242.00	696.00

12 gauge steel channel

13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	262.00	162.00	424.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	313.00	162.00	475.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	374.00	242.00	616.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	452.00	242.00	694.00

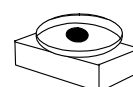
12 gauge steel channel with 9/16" holes, 1-7/8" oc

13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	311.00	162.00	473.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	323.00	162.00	485.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	341.00	242.00	583.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	341.00	242.00	583.00



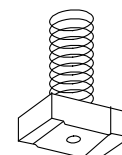
Channel nuts

1/4-20 13/16" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.23	2.02	3.25
3/8-16 13/16" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.25	2.02	3.27
1/2-13 13/16" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.26	2.02	3.28
1/4-20 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.41	2.02	3.43
3/8-16 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.63	2.02	3.65
1/2-13 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.79	2.02	3.81



Channel spring nuts

1/4-20 13/16" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	1.50	2.42	3.92
3/8-16 13/16" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	1.50	2.42	3.92
1/2-13 13/16" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	1.62	2.42	4.04
1/4-20 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	2.07	2.42	4.49
3/8-16 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	2.19	2.42	4.61
1/2-13 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	2.37	2.42	4.79



Use these figures to estimate the cost of installing steel channel strut and fittings for hanging or mounting conduit or electrical equipment under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of steel channel strut, or each fitting installed. The crew is one electrical working at a labor cost of \$40.40 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal waste. Add for sales tax, delivery, supervision, mobilization, demobilization, cleanup, overhead and profit.

Index

- 10,000 AIC bolt-on breakers..... 307
10,000 AIC DC breakers 314
10,000 amp interrupt capacity 306
120 volt fixtures 182, 186
120 volt smoke detectors..... 371
120/277 volt switches 219
14,000 AIC breakers..... 312
2" range expansion
PVC couplings 39
208 volt fixtures 182, 186
22,000 AIC DC breakers 314
240 volt fixtures 182, 186
240 volt safety switches..... 275-277
277 volt fixtures 182, 186
277 volt switches 224-228
3-0 boxes..... 120
3-position switches, maintain contact 219
3-wire receptacles 245
30 degree PVC sweeping elbows 43-44
30 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows 37
30,000 AIC breakers..... 314-315
4 square surface covers 131
4 square switch rings 129
4-0 boxes..... 120
4-S boxes 120
4-way power intrafacer 541
4-wire locking single receptacles 254
45 degree elbows
GRS 49
IMC 52
PVC sweeping 44
Schedule 40 PVC 38
Type EB or DB..... 45
45 degree flex connectors
die cast 31
insulated throat 35-36
liquid-tight 35-36
malleable 31
480 volt fixtures 186, 190
5 degree bend couplings, P&C... 46
5-way power intrafacer 541
5-wire locking single receptacles 254
6 range expansion PVC couplings 40
60 Hz incandescent dimmers... 221
600 volt safety switches..... 278-281
90 degree elbows
aluminum rigid 58
die cast, EMT 27
GRS 49
IMC 53
PVC coated steel 78
PVC sweeping 44-45
Schedule 40 PVC 38
Schedule 80 PVC 38
Type EB or DB..... 46
90 degree malleable flex connectors 32
- A**
- Abandon plugs, duct..... 336
underfloor raceway 342
AC (armored cable) 88, 103
AC bolt-on breakers..... 312-313
AC breakers..... 306
AC grounded switches..... 223-224
AC horns..... 368
- AC magnetic contactors 390
starters..... 382
starters, three pole..... 400-403
starters, two pole 398-399
AC plug-on breakers..... 310-313
AC quiet switches..... 223-226
AC type cable 88
Access..... 8, 11, 16
Access boxes, precast concrete..... 373
Access, service entrance equipment..... 274
Accessories, floor box 156
Accuracy, estimating 7
Acrylic lens 176
ACSR (aluminum conductor steel reinforced)..... 108
neutral..... 111-112
wire 108-110
Adapters, duct 336
PVC 39
Adapters, cable
coaxial cable 537
subminiature D to modular jack 532
Additional costs 6
Adelphi..... 113
Adjustable bar hangers..... 129
Adjustable cast iron floor boxes 153
Adjustable flood light 164
Adjustable floor boxes and covers 153
Adjusting costs 6, 92, 222, 337
AF type wire..... 89
AFCI duplex receptacles 247
AIC (amp interrupt capacity)..... 307
Air alternator, hookup..... 379
Air compressor, hookup..... 379
Air handlers, hookup..... 379
Air-handling fixtures..... 177-178
Allowance for experience..... 6
waste 5, 16
Allowances
vertical runs 16
wire pulling..... 91
Almond 108
Almond-XLP 109
Alternator, air, hookup 379
Aluminum
abandon plugs, underfloor raceway 342
blank body covers..... 64
bus duct 346-349
bushings 61-62
cable 107, 113
circuit breaker enclosures..... 316
conductor, bare 114
conductor, grounding..... 441
conduit 15
conduit assemblies..... 451-454
conduit bodies 65
elbows 58
feeder wire 14
flex conduit assemblies... 451-454
flex conduit bodies..... 65
frame fluorescent fixtures 177
housing exit fixtures..... 172
insulated ground bushings 62, 442
ladder cable tray 363
ladder tray 363
light poles 194-195
locknuts 61
neutral..... 109, 111-112
nipples 58-61
one hole straps 76
reducing bushings 69-70
rigid conduit (ARC) 58
service drop wire 110-112
terminations 62
tray fittings 364
union 72
wire 90, 105-112
Aluminum/copper conversion 92
Aluminum rigid conduit (ARC) 58
bushings 61
locknuts 61
nipples 58-61
termination 62
American Wire Gauge system..... 88
Ammeter 269
Ampacity..... 89, 90, 218
Anchors, expansion 86
Anti-oxidation material 91
Anti-short bushing 103
Apartment entry control 372
Appaloosa..... 111, 112
Appeal, inspector's decision 7
Apple 107
Apple-XLP 108
Appliance wire 96
Apricot 108
Apricot-XLP 109
Aquastats, hookup..... 379
ARC (aluminum rigid conduit)..... 58
ARC fault circuit interrupter 247
Architectural rectangular housing 187
Architectural square floods 187
Armored cable 88, 103
Arms, pole 195
Asbestos insulation..... 89
Assemblies
aluminum flex conduit..... 451-454
EMT conduit 447-450
galvanized rigid conduit... 463-466
handy box switches 467-470
PVC conduit..... 459-462
receptacle and handy boxes 508-509
receptacle and sectional boxes 510-513
receptacles, duplex..... 515, 517
receptacles, single..... 514, 516
sectional box switches... 471-486
steel flex conduit 455-458
switches, 1 and 2 gang.... 487-507
Troffer fluorescent 518
Assumptions, conduit tables..... 16
Asymmetric lens 186
AWG 88
AWM type wire 96
- B**
- Backcharges for cleanup..... 8
Backfill 420
Backhoes..... 420
Backup power..... 378
Ball aligners 157
Ballasts
exterior weatherproof potted... 192
fluorescent 213-216
high intensity discharge 206-207, 209
indoor enclosed 192
metal halide 207
remote 159
weatherproof potted..... 192
Baluns 533-534
Bar hangers 120, 129
Bare aluminum conductor..... 114
Bare copper ring..... 439
Bare copper wire 88, 102, 442
Base, steel raceway 426
Base type duct spacers 47
Base wage, electrician..... 5
Basis, material costs..... 5
Bat wings..... 158
Bathroom fixtures 164
Batteries
engine-generators 378
exit fixtures 172
Battery powered smoke detectors..... 371
Beacons..... 365, 369
Beam clamps 11
EMT conduit hanger 26
PVC coated 79-80
Beech 108
Beech-XLP 109
Bells 365, 367
Bending
conduit, number permitted..... 10
GRS 12
P&C duct 12
raceway 423
Bergen 113
Bid shopping..... 9
Bidding government work 9
Blade-type fuses..... 285-299
Blank duct 336-337
Blank plates 261-263
jumbo 267
Bliss 113
Bloomfield 113
BNC plug and jack..... 533
BNC plug connectors..... 535-536
Boiler control panels, hookup... 379
Boilers, hookup..... 379
Bollards..... 188
Bolt hangers, tomic..... 132
Bolt-on circuit breakers..... 272, 307
Bolt-on fuses..... 293
Bonding
connection 441
definitions 439-440
problems 441
Bonding conductor..... 11
Bonding jumpers..... 68
Boring 421
data logs 420
Box assemblies... 467-486, 508-513
Box covers
concrete 126
floor..... 154
galvanized cast..... 67
octagon..... 126
round 133-136
square 136
weatherproof..... 67
Box grounding clips 442
Box plugs, underfloor raceway 341
Box, steel channel system..... 432
Boxes..... 119
cast aluminum 143-145
fiberglass 133-139
floor..... 153-155

galvanized cast.....	66	solid direct burial.....	100-101	Cerapus.....	110, 112	grounded switches.....	224, 226
ganged.....	132	splicer.....	88	Chain pull receptacles.....	161	incandescent dimmers.....	229
handy.....	123	stranded direct burial.....	100	Chain trenchers.....	420	switches.....	224-227, 230-233
hinge cover pull.....	147-148	stranded service entrance.....	100	Chairs (duct supports).....	336	Commercial lighting.....	157
JIC wiring.....	150-151	telephone.....	525	Channel flat wire.....	432	Commercial specification grade	
junction.....	339	underground distribution.....	113	Channel strut, steel.....	87	switches.....	233
masonry.....	132	URD.....	113	Channel tray.....	358	Communications cable.....	521-527
NEMA.....	146-151	Cable adapter assemblies.....	434	Channel wire systems.....	424	coaxial.....	526-527
octagon.....	125-126	Cable connector savers.....	532	Checklist, service entrance		LAN.....	527
old work switch.....	142	Cable connectors.....	529-532	equipment.....	273	multi-conductor.....	523-525
outlet.....	119, 133-139	centerline clamp.....	532	Cherry.....	107	plugs.....	533
plastic.....	140-142	data cable connectors.....	532	Cherry-XLP.....	108	solid.....	521, 525
plug-in tap.....	345	field programmable.....	532	Chiller control panels,		stranded.....	521-525
pull.....	146-152	gender changer.....	532	hookup.....	379	telephone.....	525
raintight.....	148-150	subminiature D plug		Chiller, water, hookup.....	379	transceiver/drop.....	527
round.....	133-135, 140, 143, 153	kits.....	529-531	Chimes.....	365, 369	twinaxial.....	526
square.....	127, 136, 140-141	subminiature		Chola.....	111, 112	Communications	
steel, overfloor raceway.....	427	D receptacles.....	529-531	Choosing a specialty.....	8	equipment.....	519-537
switch.....	123-124, 141-142	subminiature D straight		Chow.....	111	Communications duct.....	339
weatherproof.....	144-145	exit backshells.....	531	Circular fluorescent lamps.....	212	Compact fluorescent lamps.....	201
Boxes and rings, ganged.....	132	Cable contacts.....	528	Circuit breaker		Compliance with code.....	7
Brass		Cable cover, strain relief.....	533	disconnect, starters		Compression EMT connectors.....	20
abandon plugs.....	342	Cable distribution systems.....	519	with.....	413-417	Compressor, hookup.....	379
carpet flanges.....	156	Cable fittings,		enclosures.....	315-316	Concealed conduit.....	16
plugs.....	156	communications.....	528-537	loadcenters.....	322-323	Conch.....	110, 112
Breakers, circuit.....	272, 306-307	Cable tray.....	358-364	panelboards.....	325-326	Concordia.....	113
meter centers.....	318-321	aluminum ladder.....	363	plug-in switches, bus		Concrete	
rating.....	271	layout.....	359	duct.....	356-357	access boxes.....	373
Brenau.....	113	louver opening.....	361	Circuit breakers.....	272, 306-307	octagon box covers.....	126
Bridge cranes, hookup.....	379	system for communications.....	519	meter centers.....	318-321	products, precast.....	375
Buckeye.....	108	wire basket.....	364	rating.....	243	removal.....	421
Buckeye-XLP.....	109	Calculating material quantities.....	13	Circuit control switches.....	218, 271	rings.....	126
Budget hoists, hookup.....	379	Callbacks.....	8	Circuit tests.....	8	Conditions, working.....	6
Building frame as ground.....	439	Canopy.....	157	Clam.....	109, 111	Conductors.....	88
Building management		light fixture.....	163	Clamps		high voltage.....	88
systems.....	365	Capped elbows		conduit.....	77	Conduit	
Building wire, copper.....	92-96	aluminum.....	65	PVC coated.....	79-80	aluminum rigid (ARC).....	58
Built-in grounding.....	218	galvanized.....	65	water pipe.....	438	bender.....	10
Burrs, removing.....	11	Caps		Class R fuses,		bends, number permitted.....	10
Bus bars.....	269	entrance.....	77	starters with.....	409-410	body covers.....	64
Bus duct.....	343-357	PVC.....	40	Clay conduit.....	15	clamps, rigid steel.....	77
aluminum.....	346-349	Carpet flanges.....	156	Cleanup.....	8	EMT.....	17
circuit breakers.....	356	Carpet pan.....	335	Clear lens luminaires.....	188	EMT assemblies.....	447-450
copper.....	350-351	Cartridge fuses.....	271	Clear polycarbonate carpet		ENT.....	48
elbows.....	354	fast acting.....	304-305	flanges.....	156	flex aluminum.....	451-454
feeder.....	346-347, 350-351	links.....	288-290	Clio.....	110, 112	flex steel.....	455-458
fittings.....	354	non-renewable.....	285-286	Clips		flexible.....	28
plug-in.....	352-353, 356	non-time delay.....	291, 293-294, 297	earthquake.....	159	galvanized rigid (GRS).....	49
reducers.....	343	renewable.....	287, 289	EMT.....	27	galvanized rigid	
switches.....	356	time delay.....	292, 295-296, 298-303	safety.....	159	assemblies.....	463-466
Bushed nipples.....	71	Cast aluminum boxes.....	143-145	Clock hanger		gaskets.....	65
Bushings		covers.....	143-144	receptacles.....	218, 237	hubs.....	443
aluminum.....	61-62	gang extension rings.....	144-145	Clocks.....	366	liquid-tight.....	33-34
insulated ground.....	54, 442	gang weatherproof		commercial grade.....	370	MC.....	52
plastic.....	54	boxes.....	144-145	Closed asymmetric lens.....	186	PVC.....	37
reducing.....	69	round weatherproof boxes.....	143	Coated conduit.....	13	PVC assemblies.....	459-462
Busway.....	343	Cast boxes, galvanized.....	66	Coaxial cable adapters.....	537	PVC coated.....	78
Butternut.....	108	covers.....	67	Coaxial communications		take-off.....	13
Butternut-XLP.....	109	Cast iron floor boxes.....	153-155	able.....	526-527	weight per 100'.....	18
Buzzers.....	365, 367	rectangle.....	154-155	Coaxial plug.....	533	Conduit assemblies	
		Cast metal		Cockle.....	110, 112	aluminum flex.....	451-454
		conduit bodies.....	63	Code, compliance with.....	7	EMT.....	447-450
		entrance elbows.....	63	Codes, wire.....	88	ENT.....	48
		CD-ROM, installing.....	5	Collie.....	109, 111	GRS.....	463-466
		Ceiling fans.....	217	Color coded cable		PVC.....	459-462
		Ceiling fixtures		for undercarpet.....	540	steel flex.....	455-458
		supporting.....	158	Colors		Conduit bodies	
		wraparound.....	176	lighting fixtures.....	159	aluminum.....	65
		Ceiling mounted fixtures		wire.....	92	cast metal.....	63
		incandescent light.....	161-163	Combination		galvanized.....	63
		light with canopy.....	162-163	AC magnetic starters.....	404-418	PVC.....	41
		utility fixture.....	163	clips, EMT to strut.....	26	PVC coated.....	81
		Ceiling spacers.....	157	couplings.....	36	Conduit connectors	
		Cellular flooring.....	520	plates.....	261, 263-268	flex.....	29-31
		Cement asbestos duct.....	15	plates, jumbo.....	267	squeeze flexible.....	30
		Cement, PVC.....	11	socket & main breaker.....	317	Conduit cutter.....	10
		Cenia.....	110, 112	starters.....	404-417	Conduit, EMT,	
		Centerline clamp cable		starters, bus duct.....	357	assemblies.....	447-450
		connectors.....	532	Commercial grade		Conduit flex assemblies.....	455-458
		Centrifugal switch.....	377	clocks.....	370	Conduit hangers, EMT.....	26

C

Cabinet connectors

duct.....	336
underfloor raceway.....	341
Cabinets, signal.....	327
Cable.....	88-118
aluminum.....	107, 113
armored.....	103
communications.....	521-527
copper.....	100-104
high voltage.....	88
Local Area Network (LAN).....	527
non-metallic.....	100
power.....	104
safety.....	159
service entrance.....	101
single conductor.....	104

Conduit, PVC, assemblies.....	459-462	P&C	45, 46	set screw flex couplings.....	32	galvanized rigid (GRS)	49
Conduit, rigid, assemblies.....	463-466	pricing	10	squeeze flex connectors.....	29, 30	intermediate metal (IMC)	52
Conduit spacers.....	76	PVC coated	81	Diffusers	159	ladder tray.....	363
Conduit system, communications.....	519	PVC coated steel.....	78	polycarbonate for utility light ...	164	louwered cable tray	361
Conduit tables, using	15	Type EB or DB.....	45	Dimmer		90 degree PVC coated	78
Condulets	12, 121	underfloor raceway	341	fluorescent fixtures	159	PVC	37, 43-45
Connector lugs	118	Cover markings, handholes.....	373	incandescent fixtures.....	229	Electrical metallic tubing.....	10, 17
Connectors	73, 115	Cover mounted keyless fixtures	161	Dimming switches.....	229	Electrician base wage.....	5
communications cable	532	Cover types, handy box.....	119	Disconnect switches	271	Electrician defined	6
conduit	29	Covers		Distribution section	269	Electrode, driven.....	438
data	534	cast aluminum	143	Distribution systems, overhead.....	433	Elevators, hookup.....	379
EMT	19-21	conduit bodies	64	Doberman.....	109, 111	Eleven circuit overhead distribution systems	434
EMT conduit, set screw	447	floor boxes	154-155	Dolly, reel.....	92	Employer's labor burden.....	5
ENT	48	galvanized cast boxes	67	Dome lights, corridor	370	EMT clips	26-27
flex	29	GFI.....	121	Door openers.....	371	conduit	17
flexible metal conduit	11	handy box	123	Door switch.....	371	conduit assemblies	447-450
insulated	115	octagon box	126	Door trip, intrusion detector	371	conduit fittings.....	18
RG/U cable	535-536	outlet box	120, 128	Double conductor lugs.....	118	conduit hangers	26
screw-on	115	precast concrete boxes	373	Double face exit fixtures.....	173	couplings	22
self-stripping	115	round	136, 144	Double throw safety switches	282	described	10
split bolt	116	square.....	136	Drilling, light standard foundation	421	elbows	19, 27
steel set screw.....	74	steel raceway.....	426	Drive-on EMT couplings	22	fittings	10, 18
telephone cable	534	surface, raised	130-131	Drop cord power	343	gasketed pulling elbows	27
twinaxial cable	537	Crew size	6	Dropouts		hand benders.....	27
two bolt	117	Crimp snap, hardware for	528-529	ladder tray.....	364	hangers.....	26
two-way	116	Criollo	110, 112	louwered cable tray	362	installation guidelines	11
wire	115-117	Cross, bus duct.....	354	Drum fixtures.....	165	malleable entrance caps.....	27
with spacers.....	117	Crown plugs, brass.....	156	Dry type transformers.....	332-334	nail straps	24
Conservation of energy	157	Current limiting fuses.....	291-305	Dual element plug fuses	283-284	90 degree die cast elbows.....	27
Consistency on take-offs	15	Cutter, conduit	10	Duct		pulling elbows	27
Construction grade flex conduit	33	Cutting		blank	336, 337	split adapters	27
Contactors, magnetic.....	389-397	concrete or masonry	16	bus	346-353	steel tube	10
Contacts, communications cable	528	GRS	12	coupling	336	straps	24
Continental lampholder.....	168-169	oil	12	elbows	336	supporting	11
Control devices.....	383	PVC	11	end bells, P&C.....	47	thin wall.....	10
Control panel, mechanical.....	380	Cylinder lampholder.....	170	feeder	336	to couplings	24
Control stations.....	418-419	D		heaters, hookup	379	to strut combination clips	26
Convenience outlets.....	218	Damp locations, fluorescent fixtures for	176	lines	335	Enamel spray paint.....	429
Converse	113	Data cable connectors.....	532	materials, underfloor	335	Enclosed fixtures	181
Conversion table, copper/aluminum	537	Data connectors	534	P&C	45	Enclosed-gasketed fixtures	176
Convex glass lens	190	DB P&C duct	12	plugs, P&C.....	46	Enclosed indoor ballasts.....	192
Conveyor control panels, hookup.....	379	DC breakers	309-310	plugs, underfloor raceway	341	Enclosures, circuit breaker	315-316
Conveyors, hookup.....	379	DC horns	368	sections	337	End bells installing.....	373
Cooling towers, hookup	379	Deburring, raceway	423	staking	338	PVC	40
Copper		Decorative ceiling fans	217	supports	336, 340	End caps	
building wire.....	89, 93-96, 442	Decorator plates	263-264	Duplex decorator receptacles.....	245	ladder tray.....	363
bus duct	350-351	jumbo	267	Duplex receptacles	239-243	louwered cable tray	361
conductor lugs	118	Decorator switches.....	229-233	commercial	239-241	End closures, bus duct	355
connections, exothermic.....	445	Decorator track fixture	170	assemblies.....	515, 517	End-of-row cap	158
flexible cords.....	96-99	Deep switch plates	267	grounded	240-243	Energy conservation.....	157
ring as ground.....	439	Deep-cut trim plates	221	hospital	240-243	Energy consumption monitoring.....	365
service entrance cable.....	100	Defects	8	receptacle plates	261- 262	Energy saving lamps	208, 211-212
wire connector lugs.....	118	Delivery costs, material	5	residential	239	ENT conduit and fittings	48
Copper-clad ground rods.....	444	Demobilization	7	specification	239, 241-243	Entrance cable	107
Cords, flexible	89, 96-99	Detectors	371	underfloor raceway	342	caps	77
Corridor dome lights	370	Device plates	221	Duplex service drop.....	109	elbows, cast metal	63
Corridor fixtures, wraparound ...	176	Devices, EXO	271	Duplex switches.....	233-234	hubs, duct	336
Corrosive locations, conduit for.....	15	Dewatering	420	single pole	233-234	lights	165
Cost multiplier.....	6	Die cast		switch with grounding receptacle	239-246	Entry control systems	366, 372
Cost tables, adjusting	92	bushed nipples	71	three-way switches	233-234	Entry release switch	372
Costena	111, 112	compression EMT couplings	23	E		EPR cable.....	104
Costs, additional.....	6	duplex flex connectors	29	Earthquake clips.....	159	Equipment grounding conductors.....	440
Couplings.....	73	EMT connectors	19-22	Earthquake considerations	157	Equipment hookup.....	377, 379-381
calculating quantity	13	flex connectors	31	Earthwork	420	Escutcheon	157
duct	336	gasketed pulling elbows, EMT	27	EB P&C duct.....	12	Estimating	
ENT	48	insulated bushed nipples	71	Edge-type beam clamps.....	80	access boxes	374
flex to EMT	32	insulated connectors.....	29, 30, 35	Elbows		accuracy	7
flex to rigid	32	liquid-tight flex connectors	35	aluminum	58	bus duct	345
flexible conduit.....	32	offset nipples	73	bus duct	354	cable tray	360
GRS	51	screw-in flex connectors	29	duct.....	336	lighting fixtures.....	159
malleable threadless.....	73-74	screw-in flex couplings	32	EMT	18	pitfalls	16
malleable three piece	72	set screw EMT couplings.....	22	entrance.....	63	service equipment	273
				45 degree IMC.....	52	Estimating Electrical Construction	9
				galvanized capped.....	65		

Estimating software, installing 5

Evaporative coolers, hookup 379

Excavation 15, 420

access box 373

takeoff 420

Exhaust fans, hookup 379

Exit fixtures 171-173

EXO devices 271

Exothermic copper

connections 445

Exothermic weld 441

Expandable bar hangers 126

Expanded metal tray 519

Expansion

anchors 86

couplings 39-40

fittings 68

joint, bus duct 355

Experience, allowance for 6

Explosion proof LED 198

Explosion proof horn sirens 368

Exposed conduit 16

Exterior fixtures

entrance fixture 165

floodlights 183, 185

walkway luminaires 189

Exterior weatherproof

potted ballast 192

Externally operated devices

(EXO) 271

F

F type connectors for

RG/U cable 536

Fan coil units, hookup 379

Fans, ceiling 217

Fast acting fuses 304-305

Fast installation, fixtures for 182

Feeder breaker 271

Feeder bus duct 346-347, 350-351

Feeder circuits, aluminum wire 91

Feeder duct, blank 336

Female adapters (FA) 46

Female conduit unions,

PVC coated 80

Fender washers 86

Ferrule type fuses 285-303

Fiber duct 15

Fiberglass

box covers 136

outlet boxes 121, 133-139

switch boxes 143-145

Field programmable cable

connectors 532

Fig 108

Fig-XLP 109

Filbert 109

Filbert-XLP 109

Finish color, lighting fixtures 159

Fire alarm breaker 272

Fire resistance 335

Fire stop fitting, bus duct 345

Fish tape 91

leader 423

Fishing vacuum 91

Fittings

aluminum tray 364

ARC 58

bus duct 354

cable tray 361

communications cable 528-537

EMT conduit 18

ENT conduit 48

expansion 68

hanger 86

louvered tray 361

P&C 45-47

PVC 38

PVC coated 48

service 342

steel channel system 432

steel overfloor raceway 429

steel raceway 431, 435

steel surface raceway 426-428

two piece raceway

assembly 430

underfloor duct 336

underfloor raceway 341

wireway 330

Five pole contactors 396-397

Fixed-temperature detectors 366

Fixture tests 8

Fixture whips 434

Fixture wire 88

Fixtures

estimating 159

exit 171-173

floodlights 183-187

fluorescent 174-180

HID 180-192

incandescent 161-165

lighting 157-218

track light 168-171

FLA (full load ampereage)

rating 378

Flanged end, bus duct 354

Flanges, carpet 156

Flashing beacons 369

Flat elbows, bus duct 354

Flat glass lens,

HID fixtures 186, 189, 190

Flex conduit assemblies

aluminum 451-454

steel 455-458

Flexible conduit 28

cutting 11

liquid-tight 33-34

Flexible conduit connectors 29-32

liquid-tight 34-35

Flexible conduit couplings 32

Flexible cords 89, 91, 96-99

restrictions on use 90

Flexible metallic tubing 15

Floodlights

adjustable 164

canopy 198

exterior 185

heavy duty 183

LED 197

rectangular 198

without poles 184

Floor box

accessories 156

covers 155

Floor boxes 153-155

cast iron 154-155

outlet boxes, round 153

semi-adjustable 153-155

Floor mat 371

Flow switches, hookup 379

Fluorescent dimming

switches 229

Fluorescent fixtures 174

aluminum frame 177

assemblies 518

ballasts 213-216

damp or wet locations 176

ganging 158

Fluorescent lamps 201, 210-212

Flush mounted

LED light fixtures 196

push buttons 370

screw cover boxes 146-147

starters 384-385

Flush plugs, brass 156

Flush starters 386

Foundations, light standards 421

Four circuit overhead

distribution systems 433-434

Four lamp fluorescent

fixtures 176

Four pole AC magnetic

contactors 394-395

Framed Troffer lay-in T-bar

fixtures 177

Frequency generator 366

Fringe benefits 5

Full load ampereage (FLA) 378

Furnaces, hookup 379

Furring channels 158

Fuse ampereage, fusible

switches 271

Fuses, cartridge

current limiting 296-305

fast acting 304-305

links 288-290

non-renewable 285-286

non-time

delay 291, 293-294, 297

renewable 287, 289

time delay 292, 295-296, 298-303

Fuses, plug 283-284

Fusible disconnect,

starters with 406-418

Fusible plug-in switches,

bus duct 356

Fusible switches 271

G

Galvanized

box covers 67

cable tray 361

capped elbows 65

cast boxes 66

conduit assemblies 463-466

conduit bodies 63

expansion fittings 68

messenger strand 114

trim plates 221

Galvanized rigid steel (GRS) 12

conduit 49

conduit assemblies 463-466

couplings 51

elbows 49-51

hand benders 52

locknuts 54

nipples 55-57

terminations 52

Galvanized steel

messenger strand 114

Ganged boxes and rings 132

Ganging fluorescent fixtures 158

Gasketed pulling elbows, EMT 27

Gaskets, conduit body 65

Gauge, wire 88

Gender changer, cable

connector 532

General duty safety switches 275

General purpose control

stations 418-419

Generators, standby 365

GFCI duplex receptacles 246

Government work, bidding 9

Ground

bushing 62, 441, 442

clamp hub 438

megger 440

pipe 438

rod 438, 444

rod clamp 444

rod couplings 444

rod stud bolts 444

testing 440-441

Ground fault circuit

interrupter (GFI)

covers 121

H

Hackney 111, 112

Hand benders

EMT 27

GRS 52

Handholes 373, 375

Handy boxes 123

covers 123

description 119

receptacle assemblies 508-509

switch assemblies 467-470

Hanger spacing, cable tray 358

Hangers

bar, adjustable 129

bolt, tomic 132

bus duct 345

EMT 26

fittings 86

ladder tray 364

louvered cable tray 362

Hard service cord 88

Harness, wire, overhead

distribution systems 433

Hazardous conditions 119, 121

HDE contacts 528

Heat guard 167

Heat-recovery fixtures 178

Heavy duty

control stations 418-419

EMT straps 25

floodlights 183

receptacles, spec grade 246

safety switches 276-281

spec grade switches 230

Hickory 108

Hickory-XLP 109

High ampereage current,

distributing 343

High bay

LED 197

lighting 425

High bay open reflector

fixtures 180

High intensity discharge (HID)

fixtures

area lighting 186

floodlights 183-185, 187, 189

luminaires 182, 188-190

recessed 180-181

street lighting 192

walkway fixtures 188

wall fixtures 188

High intensity discharge (HID) lamps	204-207	flex connectors	19-21	Ladder, access box	373	liquid-tight	
ballasts	205-207, 209	ground bushings	29-32	Ladder tray	358, 363	flex conduit	15, 33-34
core and coil	209	malleable set screw connectors	54, 62, 442	communications cable	519	flex connectors	34-36
High output (HO) lamps	211	round bushings	54	fittings	363-364	flex to rigid combination couplings	36
High-potential test	90	sealtight connectors	34-36	Lampholders	168-171	Listings, subcontractor	9
High pressure sodium ballasts	209	set screw connectors	74	Lamping labor, estimating	158	Loadcenters	272, 322-324
lamps	208	squeeze flex connectors	32	Lamps		Local Area Network (LAN) cable	527
lights	184	threadless connectors	73-75	estimating	158	Locating duct inserts	337
High-tech building management systems	365	Insulation		fluorescent	201, 210-212	Locking receptacle, steel channel system	432
High time clause	16	asbestos	89	halogen	202-203	Locking receptacles	219, 253-254
High voltage wire and cable	88	heavy	96	HID	204-207	Locknuts	
splicing	90	kit	540	incandescent	200-203	aluminum	61
Hinged cover wireway	329	thermoplastic	88	LED	199-200, 203	grounding	445
Hinged pull boxes	147-151	Types A and B	88	mercury vapor	204	GRS	54
Hinged square poles	194	Insurance	5	quartz	203	Lockup boxes	7
Holes in concrete or masonry	16	Intermediate metal conduit (IMC)	52	sodium	208	Louvered cable tray	361
Hollins	113	couplings	53	special voltage	201-203	fittings	361-362
Hook stick	343	elbows	52-53	standard voltage	200-203	Low bay open reflector fixtures	181
Hookup		running thread	53	tubular quartz	203	Low voltage protection, starters	388-389
kitchen equipment	378, 380	Intermediate type spacers	47	LAN (Local Area Network) cable	527	Low-pressure sodium lamps	208
mechanical equipment	378, 380	Interrupt capacity	306	Large radius elbows (GRS)	50-51	lights	184, 188
motor	379	Intrusion detectors	366, 371	Layout, cable tray	359	Lugs	
standby generator	381	Ionization detectors	366	LED	199-200, 203	copper wire	118
Horizontal elbows, underfloor raceway	341	Isolated ground receptacles	237, 240, 242	LED light fixtures		solder type	118, 443
Horizontal pole-mounted floodlights	184	J		canopy	198	solderless type	118, 443
Horn sirens	368	Jack, reel	92	explosion proof	198	Luminaires	182, 188-190
Horns	365, 368	Jacking	421	floodlights	197		
Horsepower rated starters	386	Janthina	110, 112	flush mount	196		
switches	228-229	JIC wiring boxes	150-151	high-bay	197		
Hospital grade receptacles	237, 240-243, 246	Job shacks	7	industrial	196		
Hot box	11	Job site access, obstructed	8	panel	196		
HP rated manual motor starters	388-389	Job size modifiers	16	recessed	196		
Humidistat, hookup	379	Joiners		vapor tight	197		
Hunter	113	fixtures, between	158	wall pack	196		
		ladder tray	364	yard	198		
		louvered cable tray	362	Lens			
		Journeyman electrician	6	clear	188		
		Juilliard	113	closed asymmetric	186		
		Jumbo switch plates		convex glass	190		
		blank	267	flat	186, 190		
		combination	267	prismatic	188		
		decorator	267	vandal-resistant	179		
		Jumper whips	434	Leveling			
		Jumpers, bonding	68	cable tray	358		
		Junction boxes	119, 335	duct	340		
		one level	339-340	underfloor raceway	342		
		PVC	43	Light fixtures	157-218		
		PVC coated	83-84	bathroom	164		
		underfloor raceway	339-340	ceiling mounted			
				incandescent	162		
				ceiling mounted			
				with canopy	162-163		
				commercial	157		
				estimating	157, 159-160		
				exit lighting	171-173		
				finish color	159		
				floodlights	183-189		
				fluorescent	174-180		
				guards	159		
				HID	180-192		
				high bay	425		
				incandescent	161-167		
				LED	196-198		
				mounting height	158		
				pricing services	159		
				retrofit	181		
				surface mounted			
				incandescent	161		
				suspension system	158		
				track lights	168-171		
				Light poles	193-195		
				Light track, surface mounted	168		
				Lighted handle switches	229		
				Lighted knob incandescent			
				dimmers	229		
				Lightning	438		
				Links, cartridge fuse	288-290		
				Linnet	114		

Manholes.....	373, 375	Multi-gang masonry boxes	132	steel.....	426	Peach	108
Manhours.....	5-7	Multi-gang switch boxes	121	Opal globe utility fixture		Peach-XLP	109
lighting fixtures.....	160	Multi-outlet strips, colors		ceiling mounted	163	Pear	107
Manual motor starters.....	382, 384	available	424	wall mounted	164	Pear-XLP	108
Marion.....	113	Multi-outlet systems.....	424	Open luminaires	186	Pecan	108
Marker screw, underfloor		Murex.....	109, 111	Open reflector fixtures	180	Pecan-XLP	109
raceway	341	Mustang.....	110, 112	Open type contactors		Pedestals.....	541
Masonry box	121, 132			five pole	397	Pedestals for power.....	541
Mastic	373			four pole.....	396	Pekingese	109, 111
Material				three pole.....	393	Percheron	110, 112
costs defined	5	N		two pole	389-391	Periwinkle	110, 112
delivery	5	N type connectors for		Open type starters....	385, 399, 403	Permits, temporary power	7
takeoff	9	RG/U cable	536	HP rated	386	Photo controls.....	259
waste	16	Nassa	109, 111	Orange, code name.....	108	Photocell controlled lights.....	186
Maximum operating		National Electrical		XLP	109	Photoelectric switches.....	221
temperature, wire.....	88	Code (NEC).....	10, 88-89, 438	Orange face receptacles	253-254	tungsten	223
MC cable...89, 90, 103, 119, 120, 125		National Estimator, installing	5	Ought scale	88	Pigeon	114
MC connectors	103	Necking, manhole.....	376	Outlet box covers.....	120, 128, 136	Pignut	108
MCC (motor control center).....	383	NEMA		Outlet boxes	133-139, 153	Pignut-XLP	109
MCM	88	cable tray	358	concrete.....	126	Pigtail plug	533
Mechanical equipment		Class 1 pull boxes	146-148	fiberglass	133	Pilot switches.....	232
hookup.....	378, 380	Class 3R pull boxes.....	148-150	handy.....	123	Pins, cable contacts.....	528
		magnetic starters	382	installation labor.....	122	Pinto	110, 112
Megger, ground	440	safety switches	271	number of wires allowed.....	121	Pipe adapters, underfloor	
Mercury switches.....	219	Neritina	110, 112	sectional switch	123	raceway	341
Mercury vapor		Neutral		size to use	122	Pipe inserts, underfloor	
ballasts	206	ACSR.....	111, 112	special	121	raceway	341
floodlights	183-189	aluminum	109, 111-112	square.....	127	Pit excavation	422
HID fixtures.....	180-182	reduced.....	112	takeoff	121	Pitfalls, estimating.....	16
lamps	204, 206	Nipples		Outlet receptacles.....	237-242, 336	Plaster	
luminaires	182, 190	aluminum	58-61	Overcurrent devices	438	frames.....	158
street lights	191-192	bushed.....	71	Overfloor raceway, steel		ring.....	119, 121
Merlin.....	114	GRS.....	55	boxes	427	Plastic	
Messenger strand.....	114	offset.....	72	fittings	426	blank covers	142
Metal conduit, flexible	11	NM type cable.....	89, 98-100	raceway	424, 426	boxes	140-142
Metal halide		Non-adjustable cast iron		Overhead costs	5	bushings	54
ballasts	207	floor boxes	153	Overhead distribution		locking connectors.....	255-256
lamps	205, 207	Non-fused disconnect,		systems	433	locking plugs.....	257-258
floodlights	183-189	starters	404-405, 411	Overhead door, hookup	380	pull lines for conduit	
HID fixtures.....	180-182	Non-fused safety switches.....	275	Overhead service,		assemblies.....	447-450
lamps	206	Non-fusible switches.....	271	sockets for	317	spacers	47
luminaires	182, 190	Non-metallic		Overload protection	271	switch rings.....	142
street lights	191-192	cable	100	motors.....	377	Plate electrodes.....	439
Metal wireway,		conduit, ENT.....	48	Overload relays		Plates.....	260
communications.....	519	conduit spacers	76	motor starters	385	amp size	267-268
Metallic outlet boxes	441	conduit, Type CN-P	34	starters with	388-389, 404-418	blank	261-263
Metallic raceway, grounding.....	439	outlet boxes	121	Overload protection	271	combination	261, 263-268
Meter centers	318-321	sheathed cable	89, 98-102	Oversize plates.....	221	decorator	263-264
Meter sockets	272, 317	Non-renewable fuses.....	285-286	Oxidation	91	deep	267
Mobilization.....	7	Non-time delay		Oyster	109, 111	jumbo	267
Modular couplers	534	fuses	291, 293-294, 297			receptacle	261-262, 265-268
Modular keystone jacks	534					semi-jumbo	266
Modulating valves, hookup	380					switch.....	260-267
Mogul aluminum conduit						telephone.....	263
bodies	65	O				weatherproof.....	268
Moisture-resistant		Octagon boxes	120, 125-126	P		Plug-in bus duct	
thermoplastic	88	covers	126	P&C		aluminum	348-349
Momentary contact		Off-street area lighting	186	couplings	46	copper	350-353
switches	235	Offset bar hangers.....	126	duct	12, 45	units	356-357
Momentary control switch.....	382	Offset elbows, underfloor		elbows	45, 46	Plug-in devices	
Monmouth.....	113	raceway	341	end bells	47	breakers, loadcenter.....	324
Monorail trolley, hookup	380	Offset nipples		female adapters (FA).....	46	fittings	354-355
Montclair	113	die cast	73	fittings	46	switches	356-357
Motion detectors	366	malleable	72	plugs	46	Plug fuses.....	283-284
Motivating employees.....	7	Offsets, described.....	10	Pace	113	Plugs	
Motor control center (MCC).....	383	Oldenberg.....	110, 112	Pad mount transformer		communications cable	533
Motor control equipment.....	382-419	Olive	108	slabs	374, 376	duct	336
Motor control stations	418-419	Olive-XLP	109	Paging systems	365	PVC	40
Motor rotation, reversing.....	377	On-site storage	7	Paint, spray enamel.....	429	Plum	108
Motor starters, manual.....	384	One circuit overhead		Palomino.....	111, 112	Plum-XLP	109
Motorized valves, hookup.....	380	distribution systems	433	Paludina.....	110, 112	Plumber's perforated	
Motors	377	One gang floor boxes	154	Pancake box	120	metal tape.....	11
hookup	379	One gang masonry boxes	132	Panel lights	196	Pneumatic switches, hookup	380
types	378	One gang switch		Panel or box adapter		Pole mounted	
Mounting height, lighting		assemblies.....	487-489	ladder tray	363	floodlights	184-185, 187
fixtures.....	158	One hole EMT straps.....	24	louvered cable tray	361	Poles.....	184
Mouse	91	One level junction boxes	339-340	Panelboards	272, 324-327	aluminum	194-195
MTW type wire.....	88, 95	One piece raceways		circuit breaker	325-326	steel	193-194
Multi-conductor		sizes	423	rating	272	street light	193
communications cable	523-525			Par38 lamp, lampholder for	168	telephone-power.....	424, 436-437
				Parachute	91		
				Parallel beam clamps	79		
				Partridge	114		

Polycarbonate diffuser.....	164
Polyvinyl chloride conduit.....	11
Porcelain receptacles.....	161
Portunas.....	109, 111
Potted ballasts.....	192
Power cable.....	104
Power cord connectors.....	249
Power cord plugs.....	250-252
Power cord receptacles.....	248-249
Power duct.....	339
Power groove lamps.....	212
Power intraface.....	541
Power systems equipment, illustration.....	270
Power taps, steel channel system.....	432
Power, temporary.....	6
Pratt.....	113
Precast concrete access boxes.....	373-376
Preheat lamps.....	210
Pressure switches.....	366
hookup.....	380
Prewired duplex receptacles.....	239-248
Prewired fixture housings.....	166-167
Prewired switches.....	223-232
Prices, adjusting.....	222
Pricing access boxes.....	374
wiring devices.....	221
Pricing service, lighting fixtures.....	159
Printing National Estimator instructions.....	5
Prismatic lens luminaires.....	188
Productivity factors.....	7-8
Profit.....	5, 7
Public address systems.....	365
Pull boxes hinged.....	147-152
NEMA Class 1.....	146-148
NEMA Class 3R.....	148-150
raintight.....	148-150
Pull line for conduit assemblies.....	447-466
Pull rate.....	91
Pulley, wire.....	423
Pulling elbows, EMT.....	27
wire.....	91
Pump control panels, hookup.....	380
Push button stations.....	418-419
Push buttons, signal.....	366, 370-371
Push on-off dimmers.....	229
PVC bending.....	11
boxes.....	43
caps.....	40
conduit.....	37
conduit assemblies.....	459-462
conduit bodies.....	41-42
couplings, expansion.....	39-40
covers.....	43
described.....	11
elbows.....	37-38, 43
end bells.....	40
fittings.....	38
junction boxes.....	43
outlet boxes.....	121
plugs.....	40
reducing bushings.....	41
service entrance caps.....	42
PVC coated beam clamps.....	79-80
clamps.....	79-80
conduit.....	78
conduit bodies.....	81-82
conduit unions.....	80

couplings.....	81
couplings, steel.....	78
covers.....	82
fittings.....	78
junction boxes.....	83-84
sealing fittings.....	84-85
straps.....	79
U-bolts.....	80
PVC jacketed communications cable.....	521-525

Q

Quadruplex.....	111-112
service drop.....	110
Quail.....	114
Quality control.....	8
Quartz lamps.....	203
Quiet switches.....	223-227, 230
Quince.....	108
Quince-XLP.....	109

R

R14 lamp, lampholder for.....	169
R20 lamp continental lampholder for.....	168-169
decorator track fixture for.....	170
petite cylinder lampholder for.....	169
R30 lamp continental lampholder for.....	169
shielded universal lampholder for.....	168
stepped base lampholder for.....	171
R40 lamp continental lampholder for.....	169
shielded universal lampholder for.....	168
stepped base lampholder for.....	171
Raceway defined.....	10
fittings, underfloor.....	341
steel.....	431
surface.....	423-437
surface, steel.....	426
underfloor.....	335-342
Radio suppressors.....	159
Raintight meter centers.....	321
Raintight pull boxes.....	148-150
Raised box covers.....	131
Ramapo.....	113
Rapid-start lamps.....	210
Rate-of-rise detectors.....	366, 371
Raven.....	114
Receptacle and handy box assemblies.....	508-509
Receptacle and sectional box assemblies.....	510-513
Receptacle assemblies.....	508-517
duplex.....	515, 517
single.....	514, 516
Receptacle plates.....	261-262, 265-268
weatherproof.....	268
Receptacles.....	119, 237-249, 253-254
duplex.....	239-243
single.....	237-238
Recessed fixtures fluorescent.....	177
HID.....	180-181
incandescent.....	166-167
LED.....	196
Rechargeable batteries, exit fixtures.....	172
Rectangular floor box covers.....	155
Rectangular floor boxes cast iron.....	155
sheet metal.....	154

Red neon pilot switches.....	233
Reduced neutral.....	112
Reduced wall conduit, flex, aluminum or steel.....	28
Reducers, bus duct.....	343, 355
Reducing bushings.....	69-70
bushings, PVC.....	41
couplings, PVC coated.....	81
underfloor raceway.....	341
voltage drop.....	14
washers.....	70
Refrigeration, hookup.....	380
Regis.....	113
Reinforcing, overfloor raceway.....	424
Remote ballasts.....	159
Renewable cartridge fuses.....	287, 289
Rental equipment, earthwork.....	420
Residential switches.....	223
Restrictions conduit.....	11
use of armored cable.....	88
Retrofit fixtures, recessed HID.....	180-181
Retrofitting for communications.....	520
Reversing motor rotation.....	377
Reversing starters.....	388-389
RG/U cable, plug connectors for.....	535-536
Right angle beam clamps.....	79
Rigid conduit.....	49
aluminum.....	58
assemblies.....	463-466
elbows.....	49-50
terminations.....	52
Rigid steel conduit clamps.....	77
conduit, galvanized.....	49
couplings (IMC).....	53
nipples.....	55-57
Rings gang extension.....	144-145
plastic switch.....	142
switch.....	129
RJ11 jack.....	533
RJ45 plug and jack.....	533
Roadway luminaires.....	191
Rock outcrop.....	420
Rockland.....	113
Rocky soil, excavation.....	420
Rod couplings.....	86
Rod, threaded.....	86
Roller/plunger detector.....	371
Romex.....	98-100
clamps.....	119
Rotary incandescent dimmers.....	229
Rotating beacons.....	369
Round box covers.....	136
cylinder lampholder.....	169
fiberglass boxes.....	133-136
fixtures, glass ceiling.....	162
fixtures, opal glass utility.....	165
fixtures, walkway.....	188
fixtures, white trim.....	166
flanges, carpet.....	156
floor box covers.....	154
floor outlet boxes.....	153
luminaires.....	189-190
poles.....	195
RSC (rigid steel conduit).....	12
Runcina.....	110, 112
Running thread, steel.....	53

S

S type flexible cord.....	89, 96
Safety clips.....	159
Safety switches.....	271, 275-282
240 volt general duty.....	275
240 volt heavy duty.....	276-277
600 volt heavy duty.....	278-281
rating.....	271
Safety wire and cable.....	159
Sail switches, hookup.....	380
Sales tax.....	5
Sand encasement.....	15
Sand, excavation.....	420
Scaffold work.....	6
Scallop.....	110, 112
Schedule 40 PVC conduit.....	37
couplings.....	38, 39
elbows.....	38
Schedule 80 PVC conduit.....	37
elbows.....	38
Scheduling.....	6, 8
Screw cover boxes.....	146-147, 148-149
Screw cover wireway.....	328
Screw-in fuses.....	271
Screw terminals.....	533
SE-SER plastic jacket cable.....	107
Sealing fittings, PVC coated.....	84-85
Sectional box receptacle assemblies.....	510-513
Sectional box switch assemblies 15 amp.....	471-478
20 amp.....	479-486
Sectional switch boxes.....	119, 124
Sections, duct.....	337
Self illuminating exit fixtures.....	173
Self-stripping connectors.....	115
Semi-adjustable floor boxes cast iron.....	153-155
sheet metal.....	153-154
Semi-flush mounted socket.....	317
Semi-jumbo switch plates.....	266
Service drop wire.....	110-111
Service entrance cable.....	88, 101
Service entrance caps, PVC.....	42
Service entrance equipment.....	269-334
checklist.....	273
Service fittings.....	342
Service section.....	269
Set screw connectors, steel.....	74
Set screw couplings malleable.....	74
steel EMT.....	23
Setter.....	111
SEU cable.....	89, 101
SEU type wire.....	107
Seven circuit overhead distribution systems.....	434
Sheet metal floor boxes.....	153-154
hinged cover pull boxes.....	147-148
JIC wiring.....	150-151
panels for JIC enclosures.....	152
raintight screw cover pull boxes.....	148-149
raintight hinge cover pull boxes.....	149-150
screw cover pull boxes.....	146-149
tray, communications.....	519
Shepherd.....	111
Shielded cable.....	104
Shielded universal lampholder.....	168
Shopping subcontractor bids.....	9
Shoring.....	420

Short-circuit interrupting capacity..... 271	Specification grade receptacles..... 240-241, 243, 246	Steel frame fluorescent fixtures..... 177	disconnect..... 269
Show Me video, viewing..... 5	switches..... 230	Steel tube EMT..... 10	entry release..... 372
Side or back wiring, switches..... 223-232	Spherical lampholder..... 170	Stem..... 157	grounded..... 223-236
Side-mounted single-lamp fixtures..... 174	Splice connectors, telephone cable..... 534	Stephens..... 113	handy box assemblies..... 467-470
Side-wired receptacles..... 237-245	Split adapters, EMT..... 27	Stepped base lampholders..... 171	industrial..... 225-229
Side-wired switches..... 223-232	Split bolt connectors..... 116	STO type flexible cord..... 89, 99	key operated..... 230, 234-235
Side/back wired receptacles..... 237-245	Spray paint, enamel..... 429	Straight couplings, P&C..... 45	momentary control..... 382
Side/back wired switches..... 225, 227-230	Square boxes..... 120, 127	Strain relief cable cover..... 533	one gang assemblies..... 487-489
Signal cabinets..... 327	exterior walkway luminaires..... 189	Stranded cable..... 88, 93-95, 108-109	quiet..... 223-227, 230
systems..... 365-372	fiberglass boxes..... 136	Straps..... 75-76	residential..... 223
terminal cabinets..... 327	glass fixtures..... 161	armored..... 103	safety..... 271, 275-282
transformers..... 366, 370	luminaires..... 190	communications..... 521-525	sectional box assemblies..... 471-486
Silent switches..... 219	opal glass utility drum fixture..... 166	direct burial..... 100-101	side or back wiring..... 223-232
Silicon-bronze conduit..... 15	outlet boxes..... 127	service entrance..... 100	specialty..... 229-233
Single conductor cable..... 104	poles, hinged..... 194	steel, one hole..... 75	time release..... 372
Single decorator receptacles..... 244	switch rings..... 129-130	supporting..... 11	two gang assemblies..... 489-507
Single face exit fixtures..... 171, 173	tapered steel poles..... 194	Street light poles..... 193	Switching whips..... 434
Single gang switch boxes..... 137-138, 141	walkway fixtures..... 188	Street luminaires..... 191	System engineering, channel wiring..... 425
switch rings..... 129-130	white glass light fixture..... 166	Stress cone..... 88	
Single pole space, breakers in..... 307	Square base aluminum light poles..... 195	Strip fixtures..... 174	T
switches..... 223-229, 230-235	Squeeze flexible conduit connectors..... 30-32	Strombus..... 110, 112	T12 lamps
Single receptacles..... 237-238, 241-242	Stainless steel raceway..... 431	Subcontractor listings..... 9	high output..... 211-212
assemblies..... 514, 516	Staking duct..... 338	Subgrade conditions..... 420	preheat..... 210
plates..... 261, 265, 267-268	Standard colors, wiring devices..... 218	Sub-panels..... 271	rapid-start..... 210
underfloor raceway..... 342	Standard switches..... 218	Suffolk..... 111, 112	slimline..... 211
Single stroke bells..... 367	Standard voltage lamps..... 200-203	Sump pumps, hookup..... 380	T17 preheat lamps..... 212
chimes..... 369	Standard wall GRS conduit..... 49	Super metalarc lights..... 184	T9 circular fluorescent lamps..... 212
Single-lamp strip fixtures..... 174	steel conduit, flex..... 28	Supervision..... 6	Taft..... 113
Sirens..... 365, 367	Standby electrical generators..... 365	Support material, special..... 158	Takeoff..... 9
horns..... 368	Standby engine-generators..... 378	Supporting straps..... 11	cable tray..... 360
Sizes outlet box..... 119, 122	hookup..... 381	Supports cable tray..... 358	conduit..... 13
wire..... 88	Standpipes, underfloor raceway..... 342	Surface cabling..... 519	consistency..... 15
SJ type flexible cord..... 89, 96-97	Starter/circuit breaker, bus duct..... 357	Surface covers..... 131	excavation..... 420
SJO type flexible cord..... 97-98	Starter/fusible switch, bus duct..... 357	Surface metal raceway assemblies..... 431	lighting fixtures..... 157, 160
Slab, transformer..... 374, 376	Starters combination..... 404-417	Surface mounted breaker enclosures..... 315-316	motor control equipment..... 382
Sleeves..... 115	magnetic..... 398	buzzers..... 367	outlet boxes..... 121
Slide control dimmers..... 229	motor..... 384	fluorescent fixtures..... 174	underfloor duct..... 337
Slimline lamps..... 211	motor, manual..... 384	incandescent fixtures..... 161	wire..... 92
Smart buildings..... 365	with stainless steel covers..... 384	push buttons..... 370	wiring devices..... 218
Smoke detectors..... 366, 371	Station wire connectors..... 540	single circuit light track..... 168	work sheet..... 14
SO type flexible cord..... 89, 97	Stations, control..... 418-419	Surface raceway..... 423-437	Tamper-resistant (TR), cost adjustment for..... 239-242, 244-246
Soapstone duct..... 15	Stats, outside air, hookup..... 380	communications..... 519	Tandem breakers..... 307
Sockets..... 318-321	Steel boxes, overfloor raceway..... 427	fittings..... 427	Tap & splice adapter..... 540
cable contacts..... 528	conduit blank body covers..... 64	Suspension system, lighting..... 158	Tap boxes, bus duct..... 355
meter..... 269, 317	conduit, rigid..... 49	Swan..... 114	Tapered poles..... 194
Sodium lamps..... 208	flex conduit assemblies..... 455-458	Swanate..... 114	Taxes..... 5
Solder cup contacts..... 528	hex nuts..... 86	Sweetbriar..... 113	T-bar fixtures..... 177
Solder type lugs..... 118	messenger strand..... 114	Switch assemblies..... 467-507	Tee bus duct..... 354
Solderless type lugs..... 118	poles..... 193	handy box..... 467-470	ladder tray..... 363
Solenoid valves, hookup..... 380	raceway base..... 426	one and two gang..... 487-507	louvered cable tray..... 361
Solid armored cable..... 103	raceway cover..... 426	sectional box..... 471-486	Telephone
Solid communications cable..... 521, 525	raceway fittings..... 431, 435	switch boxes..... 123-125	plates..... 263
Solid direct burial cable..... 100	reducing bushings..... 69	fiberglass..... 137-139	terminal cabinets..... 327
Solid wire..... 88, 93-94, 108	reducing washers..... 70	four gang..... 139, 142	Telephone cable..... 525
Spacers..... 76	running thread..... 53	single gang..... 137-138, 141-142	connectors..... 534
ceiling..... 157	set screw connectors..... 74	three gang..... 139, 142	fittings..... 534
conduit..... 76	straps..... 75-76	two gang..... 138, 141	Telephone-communications pole..... 436-437
connectors..... 117	surface raceway..... 426	Switch control schemes..... 220	Telephone-power poles..... 424, 436-437
plastic..... 47	Steel channel, overhead distribution, fittings..... 432	Switch handles, illuminated..... 225, 229, 232	Temperature detectors..... 371
Spaniel..... 109, 111	Steel channel (strut) & fittings..... 87	Switch legs..... 92	operating for wire..... 88
Sparate..... 114	Steel compression EMT connectors..... 21	Switch plates..... 260-267	Temporary electrical service..... 7
Spare key switches..... 235	couplings..... 23	deep..... 267	Temporary power..... 6
Sparrow..... 114	Steel fittings overfloor raceway..... 426, 429	jumbo..... 267	Terminal blocks..... 541
Special outlet boxes..... 121	surface raceway..... 427-428	semi-jumbo..... 266	Terminal cabinets..... 327
Special support material..... 158		Switch ring..... 119, 121, 129	Terminations aluminum..... 62
Special voltage lamps..... 201-203		Switchboard connections, bus duct..... 345	GRS..... 52
Specialty switches..... 229-233		Switches..... 223-236	rigid conduit..... 52
Specialty, choosing..... 8		bus duct..... 356	Terrier..... 111
		commercial..... 224-227, 230-233	Test blocks..... 318
			Testing, service entrance equipment..... 273
			TF type wire..... 88

TFF type wire.....	88	Two bolt connectors	117	materials	335	Weight	
TFFN type wire	89, 96	Two circuit		Underfloor raceway		bare copper wire	102
THC connector for RG/U		overhead distribution		communications.....	519	conduit	18
cable	536	systems	433	fittings	341	Welded switch boxes.....	119
Thermal circuit breakers	272	surface raceway	430	materials	335	Wells.....	113
Thermal magnetic		Two gang		Underground		Wesleyan.....	113
breakers.....	272, 308-315	floor boxes	154-155	branch circuit cable.....	88	Wet locations, fluorescent	
Thermoplastic insulation	88	switch assemblies.....	489-507	distribution cable.....	113	fixtures for.....	176
THHN type wire	88, 93, 94, 105	switch boxes	138, 141	feeder cable.....	88	Wheel trenchers	420
Thin wall EMT.....	10	switch rings.....	129-130	service entrance cable.....	88	Whips, fixture	434
Threaded hubs, boxes.....	66	Two hole steel EMT straps.....	25	service, sockets for.....	317	White glass light fixture.....	166
Threaded rod, steel	86	Two lamp		Underwriter's Laboratories	10	Whittier.....	113
Threading		fluorescent fixtures	176	Uninsulated crimp sleeves.....	115	Wing nuts.....	86
wire	91	strip fixtures	174	Unions		Wire	88-118
GRS.....	12	Two phase conductors	113	conduit, PVC coated.....	80	ACSR.....	108
Threadless connectors	73	Two piece steel raceway	426	malleable 3 piece.....	72	aluminum	90, 105, 106
Three conductor lugs.....	118	assembly	429	Unit heaters, hookup	380	appliance	96
Three gang boxes		base	426	Universal		bare copper, weight.....	102
floor.....	154-155	fittings	430	arrows	171-172	codes	88
switch.....	142	sizes	423	lampholder.....	168	colors	92
Three lamp fluorescent		steel channel system.....	433	Uplight	175	connectors	115-117
fixtures	175	Two pole		URD type cable	113	conversion table	537
Three phase circuit.....	92	contactors	389-391	USE type wire	88	copper.....	93-104
Three pole		starters	398-399	USE, RHH-RHW		high voltage	88
contactors	391-393	Two screw flex connectors.....	31	type wire	95, 106	lugs	118
starters	400-403	Two speed starters.....	388-389	Utility		pulley	423
Three-position switches.....	234-235	Two-way connectors.....	116	boxes	373	pulling	91-92
Three-way switches.....	232-233	Type 1 and 2 duct.....	335	drum fixture.....	165	safety	159
Through boxes.....	121	Type A insulation.....	88	fixture	163-164	service drop	110-111
Thumper	90	Type B insulation.....	88	V		sizes	88
THW type wire	88, 93, 105	Type C PVC conduit bodies	41	Vacuum, fishing.....	91	sleeves	115
THWN type wire	88	Type CN-P liquid-tight flex		Valves, 3-way, hookup	380	solid	92-94, 108
Time delay fuses		non-metallic conduit.....	34	Vandal-resistant lens	179	stranded.....	92-96, 105, 108-109
plug.....	284	Type DB P&C duct with		Vapor tight LED	197	takeoff.....	14, 92
cartridge.....	292, 295-296, 298-303	coupling	45	Vassar	113	threading.....	90
Time switches.....	236	Type E PVC conduit bodies.....	41	Vertical elbows, underfloor		weatherproof.....	107
Timed release switch.....	372	Type EB or DB couplings	45	raceway	341	XLP	108
Timers.....	236	Type EB P&C duct with		coupling	45	Wire and conduit	
Toggle bolts	86	Type EF flex steel conduit.....	33	Type FA female PVC adapters.....	39	assemblies.....	447-518
Toggle switches.....	223	Type FS PVC boxes	43	Type HC liquid-tight		Wire basket cable tray	364
Tomic bolt hangers	132	extra flex conduit	34	Type LB conduit bodies	63	Wire lugs.....	118
Tools		Type LB PVC conduit		bodies.....	41-42	Wire nuts	115
EMT hand benders	27	Type LL conduit bodies	63	Type LL PVC conduit bodies.....	42	Wireway	272, 328-329
GRS hand benders	52	Type LR conduit bodies.....	63	Type LR PVC conduit bodies	42	fittings	330
indenter.....	22	Type LT flex steel conduit.....	33	Type OR liquid-tight flex		Wiring device plates	260-268
steel channel system	432	conduit	33	Type SLB entrance elbows.....	63	Wiring devices	119, 218-268
steel raceway.....	429	Type T conduit bodies,		PVC coated	82	standard colors	218
Top shield tape	540	Type T PVC conduit bodies.....	42	Type TA terminal PVC		Wiring harness	
Track lighting and		adapters.....	39	Type TB conduit bodies, PVC		overhead distribution	
fixtures	168-171	coated	82	Type UA liquid-tight flex		systems	434
Traffic covers	373	conduit	33	Type X conduit bodies	63	two piece steel raceway	434
Transceiver/drop		PVC coated	82	PVC coated	82	Wiring instructions, motors	377
shielded cable.....	527	Type T PVC conduit bodies.....	42	U		Work area enclosed fixtures	181
Transformer slabs.....	374, 376	Type TA terminal PVC		U-bolts, PVC coated.....	80	Work sheet, sample	14
Transformers	273, 332-334	adapters.....	39	U-ground receptacles	247	Working conditions,	
signal	366, 370	coated	82	UF cable	89, 100	adjusting for	6
Transite duct.....	15	conduit	33	Ufer ground system	438, 439	Working temperature, ideal	6
Transition boxes	540	Type X conduit bodies	63	UL label	10	Wraparound	
Transition junction boxes.....	541	PVC coated	82	Undercarpet wiring		fluorescent fixtures	176
Transition partitions	540	V		systems	538-541	glass bathroom fixtures	164
Transition section,		Walkway fixtures.....	188	Underfloor duct		Wrought iron pipe	15
bus duct.....	343	luminaires	189	fittings	336	Wye connectors, underfloor	
Trapeze bar	345	Wall-mounted		W		raceway	342
Trapeze hangers	12	fixtures	188	Walnut	108	Wye couplings, underfloor	
Tray, cable.....	358	floodlights	185	Walnut-XLP	109	raceway	342
Trenching.....	15, 420	single-lamp fixtures.....	176	Washers		Wyes, duct.....	336
Trim plates		utility fixture.....	164	fender	86	X	
wiring device	260-268	Wall pack.....	196	steel, reducing	70	XHHW type wire	88, 94, 106
Triplex service		Walnut	108	Waste		XLP	
drop	109-110, 112-113	Washers		allowance for	5, 13	cable	90, 104
Troffer lay-in T-bar fixtures	177	fender	86	lamps, allowance	158	duplex	111
Troffer fluorescent		Water pipe		Water seal	373	quadruplex.....	112
assemblies.....	518	as ground.....	438	Weatherproof		triplex	111-112
Trough tray	358	ground clamps	443	boxes	143-145	wire	106, 108-109
Tubular quartz lamps.....	203	Waterseal	373	covers	144	Z	
Twinaxial communications		Weatherproof		duplex receptacle plates.....	268	Zurara.....	110, 112
cable	526	potted ballasts	192	plates	268		
Twinaxial plug.....	533	pull boxes	143-150	single receptacle plates	268		
Twist-lock receptacles	219	single receptacle plates	268	wire	107		
Twisted pair cable.....	521-523						
fittings	529-537						

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